MAP NO: 115I/3

ASSESSMENT REPORT: X

DOCUMENT NO: 093231

PROSPECTUS:

MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse

CONFIDENTIAL: X

TYPE OF WORK: Diamond drilling

OPEN FILE:

REPORT FILED UNDER: BYG Natural Resources Inc.

DATE PERFORMED: August 1-September 20, 1994

DATE FILED: January 30, 1995

LATITUDE: 62 05N

AREA: Mt. Nansen

LONGITUDE: 137 08W

VALUE: $19,200

CLAIM NAME AND #: DD,DOME,ICT,TBR,HIW

WORK DONE BY: Dave Melling

WORK DONE FOR: BYG Natural Resources Inc.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING	

REMARKS: Diamond drilling in 1994 consisted of 12 holes totalling 989.7 meters. Five holes totalling 188.7 m were completed on the Flex zone, one hole 52.7 meters long was completed on the Heustis North zone and six holes totalling 748.3 meters were completed on the Brown-McDade. The most significant intersection from each zone is as follows: Flex- 7.62 meters grading 8.9 g/T Au, 443.6 g/T Ag in hole94-139, Heustis North- 1.52 meters grading 7.8 g/T Au, 118.7 g/T Ag in hole 94-142, Brown-McDade- 4.33 meters grading 4.9 g/T Au, 30.9 g/T Ag in hole 94-144. Tables summarizing all significant drill results are contained in the report. The report also contains an excellent summary of the geology and mineralization of the different zones on the property.

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

M.R. file no.

R.M.M.R. file no.

Date forwarded 27 Jan 95

TRANSMITTAL FORM

From ▶ Mining Recorder at: Whitehorse

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

For action are:

☐ NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name		
☐ RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name	Lease no.	
☐ AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE	Name	Lease no.	
☐ SECURITY DEPOSIT			
☐ FINANCIAL ABILITY			
☐ ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO.	From	To	
☐ GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT.	Owner		
☒ DIAMOND DRILL LOGS	Claims: DD, DOME, ICT, TBR, HIW	Claim sheet no.: 115I-03	
☒ QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT	Claims: DD, DOME, ICT, TBR, HIW	Claim sheet no.: 115I-03	
	Type of report: Summary Report-Exploration Program	Submitted by: BYG Natural Resources	
	Cls. work performed on: ICT 2, DOME 6	$ req. for ren. application: ~~$2,000.00~~ $19,200.00	

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER MINERAL RIGHTS JAN 30 1995 WHITEHORSE YUKON TERRITORY

Signature

Date returned

REPLY ACTION

Signature

802-6027-26 (6-86)

093231

Mt. Nansen

1994 DIAMOND DRILLING

093231

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act and is allowed as representation work in the amount of $ ~~19,200~~ 19,200.

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

B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc.

Mt. Nansen Gold Project

Carmacks, Yukon Territory, Canada

N.T.S. 115I/3

Summary Report: 1994 Exploration Program

Prepared by David R. Melling P. Geo.
January 17, 1995

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc.'s Mt. Nansen gold property is located about 60 km west of Carmacks in the Whitehorse Mining Division, Yukon Territory. During 1994, exploration and development activities resumed on the property after a brief hiatus (1989-1993). Work on the property included exploration diamond drilling and a number of geotechnical studies

The drilling program was completed between August 1 and September 20 1994. A total of 989.7 m (3,247 ft) of drilling was completed in 12 DDHs testing 3 different targets. Five DDH's totaling 188.7 m (619 ft) were drilled on the Flex zone (quartz claim # 73542); one DDH totaling 52.7 m (173 ft) was drilled on the Heustis North zone (quartz claim # 73542); and, six DDH's totaling 748.3 m (2,455 ft) were drilled on the Brown-McDade (mineral lease).

In July, a Tailings Storage Study (Feasibility Design) was undertaken by Klohn-Crippen Consultants Ltd. This study included drilling 3 geotechnical holes 152 ft (46.3 m) using a solid stem auger and in the excavating 14 test pits in the proposed tailings storage area. This work was completed on mineral leases. In August a topographic survey of the proposed tailings and waste rock storage areas was completed by Lamberton & Associates. This work was completed on mineral leases. In September, clearing and redeveloping water wells to supply the proposed 300 tpd mill was completed by Aquatech Services & Supplies Ltd.. This work was completed on a quartz claim (# YA86700). Also in September, an Engineering Assessment Report for the Nansen Creek road upgrading was undertaken by Klohn-Crippen Consultants Ltd. This study was completed in co-operation with Y.T.G. Highways personnel.

This report documents the results of the exploration drilling completed in 1994. It will also be used to apply for assessment credit on three different quartz claim groups.

2.0 PROPERTY LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

2.1 Property Location and Access

The Mt. Nansen property (Latitude: 62°05' N, Longitude: 137°08' W) is located approximately 60 km west of the Village of Carmacks, Yukon Territory, Canada (Figure 1.1).

The property can be reached by vehicle in about 3.5 hours from Whitehorse by traveling north, 180 km, on Highway # 2 to Carmacks, and then 60 km west on a gravel access road to the mine. The Yukon Territory Government currently maintains the gravel road from April to November of each year to provide access to a number of placer operations active in the area.

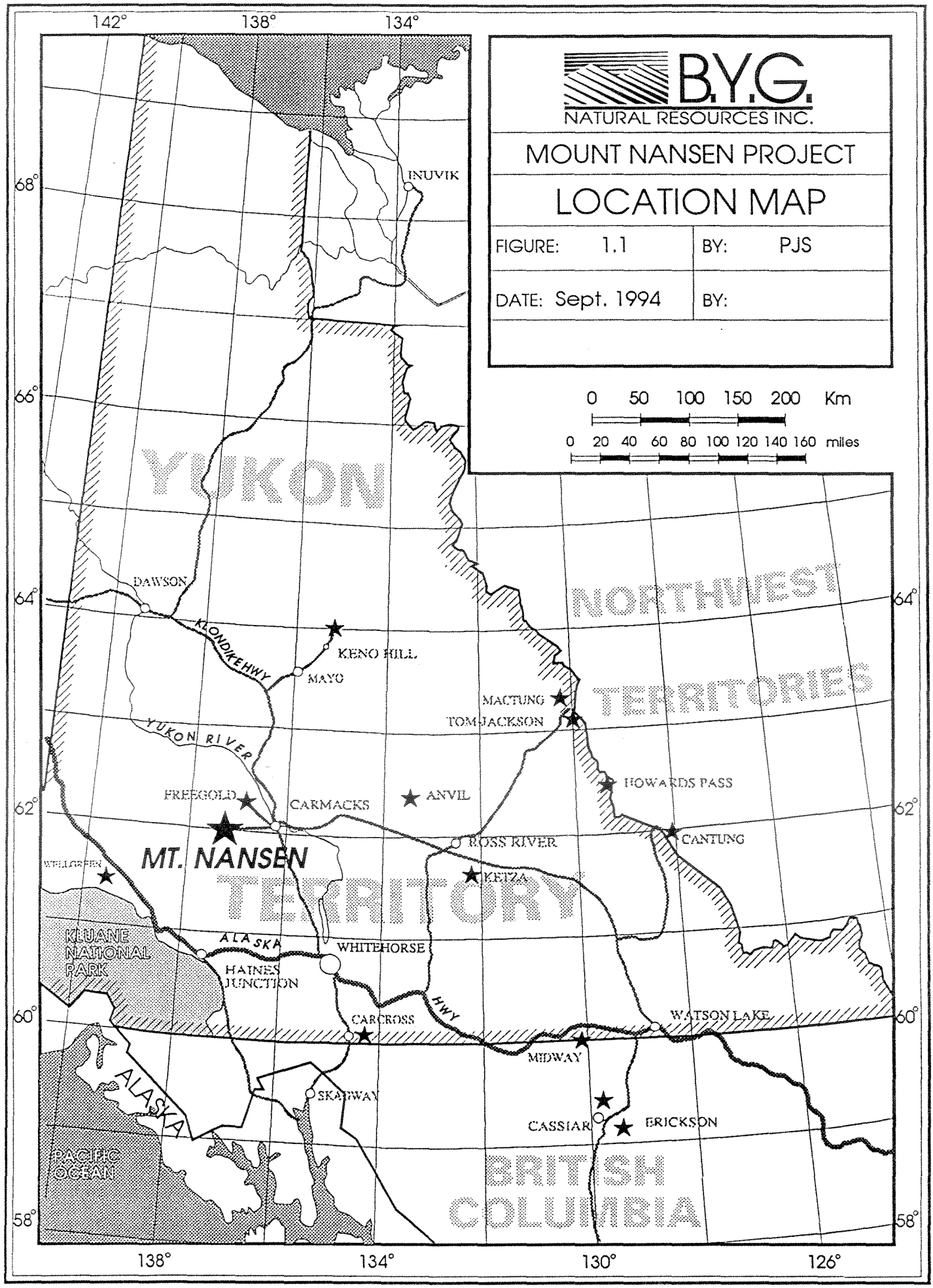
The road currently passes over the Brown-McDade deposit, and within 200 m of the mill. It also provides access to the Huestis and Webber deposit. Travel throughout the property is facilitated by a network of existing roads which access the various placer operations (Figure 1.5).

2.2 Property Description

The Mt. Nansen (53 km^2) property comprise 279 mining claims and 30 mining leases (Figure 1.2) (Table 1). The terrain consists of rounded ridges and shallow valleys, with a light cover of vegetation and small trees. Permafrost is present and is classed as discontinuous. It varies according to the amount vegetation and slope facing direction. The property claims occur at an elevation of about 1300 m in the Dawson Range.

B.Y.G. holds a 100 % interest in the property, subject to royalties. Production royalties are payable to the original optionees on the property. The royalty is a 3 % Net Smelter Return (NSR) on the value of production. Advance royalty payments of $100,000 have been paid on the Mt. Nansen property. The maximum amount of royalties payable is $1,750,000. There is also a 2 % NSR royalty payable (to a maximum of $344,000) on the Brown McDade leases.

B.Y.G. also holds surface leases on which the tailings impoundment, water supply system, mill and other buildings are located.


B.Y.G.
NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
MOUNT NANSEN PROJECT
LOCATION MAP
FIGURE: 1.1
BY: PJS
DATE: Sept. 1994
BY:
0 50 100 150 200 Km
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 miles
142°
138°
134°
130°
126°
68°
66°
64°
62°
60°
58°
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA
INUVIK
DAWSON
KLONDIKE HWY
KENO HILL
MAYO
YUKON RIVER
MACTUNG
TOM JACKSON
HOWARDS PASS
FREEGOLD
CARMACKS
ANVIL
MT. NANSEN
ROSS RIVER
CANTUNG
WELLGREN
KETZA
TERRITORY
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK
ALASKA HWY
WHITEHORSE
HAINES JUNCTION
CARCROSS
WATSON LAKE
MIDWAY
SKAGWAY
CASSIAR
ERICKSON
PACIFIC OCEAN

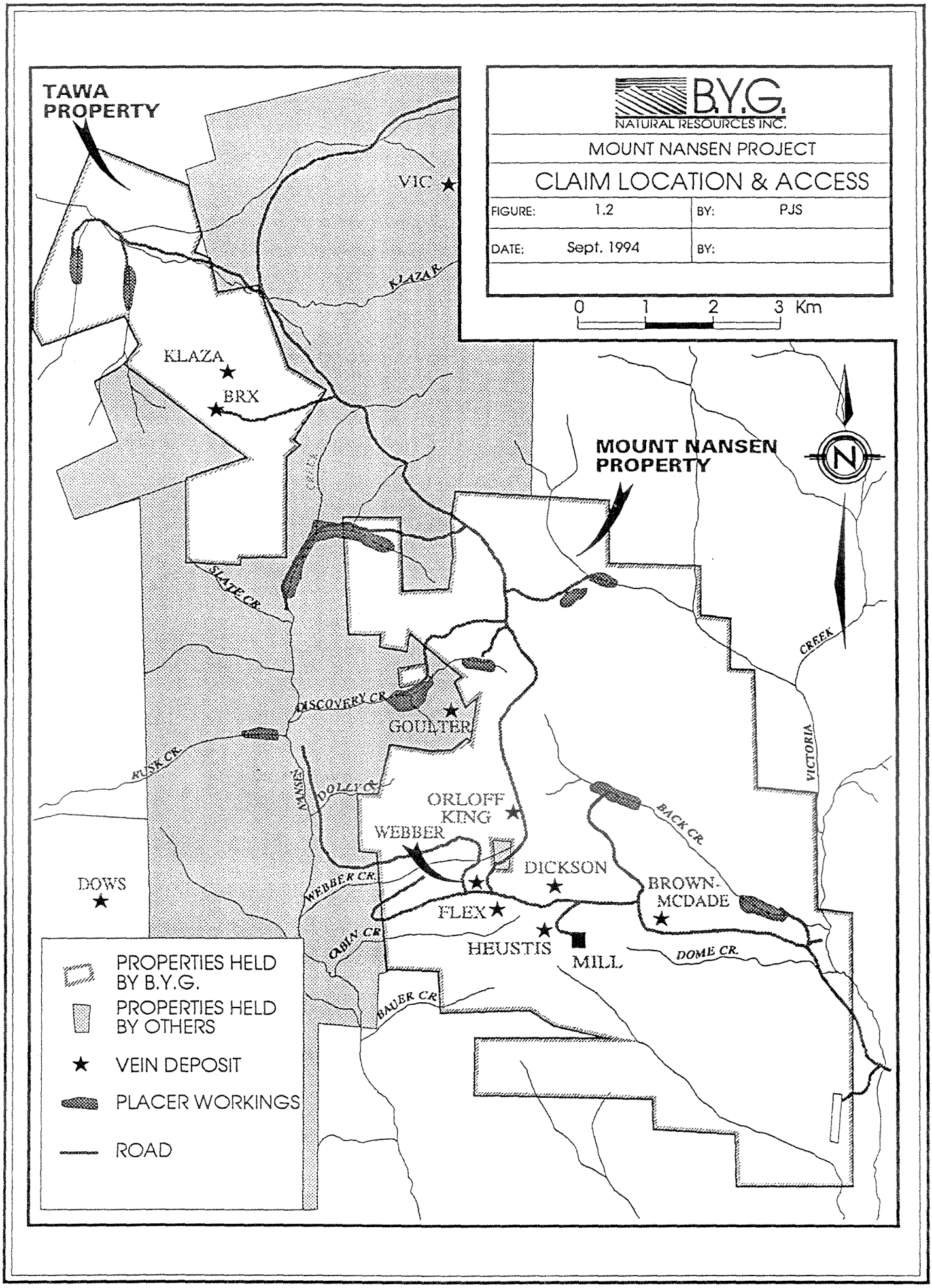

B.Y.G.
NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
MOUNT NANSEN PROJECT
CLAIM LOCATION & ACCESS
FIGURE: 1.2
BY: PJS
DATE: Sept. 1994
BY:
0 1 2 3 Km
TAWA PROPERTY
VIC
KLAZA
KLAZA
BRX
MOUNT NANSEN PROPERTY
N
SLATE CR.
DISCOVERY CR.
GOULTER
RUSK CR.
MANSON
DOLLY
ORLOFF
KING
WEBBER
DICKSON
BACK CR.
VICTORIA
CREEK
DOWS
WEBBER CR.
FLEX
BROWN-MCDADE
CABIN CR.
HEUSTIS
MILL
DOME CR.
BAUER CR.
PROPERTIES HELD BY B.Y.G.
PROPERTIES HELD BY OTHERS
VEIN DEPOSIT
PLACER WORKINGS
ROAD

Table 1. Mt. Nansen property claim status.

Claim Name	Claim #	Grant #	Expiry	Lease	Owner	Owned
Rose		4241	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Old Timer		4242	14.10.23	Y	BYG	100%
Golden Eagle		4278	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
War Eagle		4279	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Glouser		4324	14.10.23	Y	BYG	100%
Big Thing		4329	14.10.23	Y	BYG	100%
Amalee		4351	95.03.18	Y	BYG	100%
Shamrock		4354	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Nansen		4359	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Buster		4360	14.10.23	Y	BYG	100%
Spot		4361	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Clarence		4363	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Rex		4366	14.10.23	Y	BYG	100%
Senorita		4367	95.03.18	Y	BYG	100%
Arelp		4368	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Phyllis		4369	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Lucky Thing		4372	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Bluebell		39191	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Queen		55620	95.03.18	Y	BYG	100%
Leroi		55621	95.03.18	Y	BYG	100%
Duke		55625	95.03.18	Y	BYG	100%
Rub		55633	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Tub		55634	14.10.23	Y	BYG	100%
Pub		55663	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Sun Dog		55665	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Cub		55666	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Buck		55667	14.10.23	Y	BYG	100%
Hope		55795	95.03.18	Y	BYG	100%
Jam		55890	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Pam		55892	98.10.09	Y	BYG	100%
Dome	1-7	73537-73543	98.02.06		BYG	100%
Dome	8-18	73694-73704	99.02.06		BYG	100%
Dome	19	73705	99.02.06		BYG	100%
Dome	20-22	73706-73708	99.02.06		BYG	100%
Dome	25-28	77746-77749	98.02.06		BYG	100%
Dome	33-43	77754-77764	98.02.06		BYG	100%
Dome	47-66	77768-77787	98.02.06		BYG	100%
Dome	78-84	81842-81848	01.02.06		BYG	100%
Dome	86	81850	01.02.06		BYG	100%
Jeff	1-5	77798-77802	98.02.06		BYG	100%
Jeff	7	77804	98.02.06		BYG	100%
Joanne	1-6	74283-74288	99.02.06		BYG	100%

Table 1. Mt. Nansen property claim status (continued).

Claim Name	Claim #	Grant #	Expiry	Lease	Owner	Owned
Laura	9	93454	95.02.06		BYG	100%
HWI	9	YA23835	01.02.06		BYG	100%
HWI	10 F-12F	YA23836-YA23838	01.02.06		BYG	100%
HWI	13-17	YA23839-YA23843	01.02.06		BYG	100%
HWI	1 F-8F	YA24813-YA24820	99.02.06		BYG	100%
DD	1-48	YA59596-YA59643	98.02.06		BYG	100%
EEK	1-18	YA87210-YA87227	99.02.06		BYG	100%
ICT	1-36	YA86699-YA86734	99.02.06		BYG	100%
ONE	1 F	YA92921	99.02.06		BYG	100%
ONT	1-43	YA87167-YA87209	99.02.06		BYG	100%
ONT	44-51	YA92655-YA92662	99.02.06		BYG	100%
TBR	1-8	YA86690-YA86697	99.02.06		BYG	100%

Notes:
- Quartz Claim Map 1151-3
- Scale 1:30,000
- February 22, 1994

2.3 Climate

The area is quite dry, with average precipitation of about 25 cm, most of which falls as rain in the summer months. Late winter snow-pack is normally 30 to 40 cm deep. Average monthly temperatures range from -15° C in January to 15° C in July.

In general, outside activities such as construction can be conducted readily from April through to early November.

2.4 Exploration and Development History

Placer gold was originally discovered on Nansen Creek during 1899. The first recorded claim was staked by Frank Back and Tom Bee in 1910. Small placer mining operations, located primarily on Nansen, Klaza, Back, Discovery and Victoria Creeks have been undertaken intermittently since then.

The first lode gold deposit (Brown-McDade) was discovered by prospectors A. Brown and G. McDade in 1943. Following surface trenching and diamond drilling, Leitch Gold Mines Ltd. formed Brown-McDade Mines Ltd. in 1946 to undertake underground development and drilling on the deposit. However, with only a limited number of diamond drill holes to guide the drift development, it appears that difficulties were encountered in following the high grade sections of the veins. During this period, the Heustis Syndicate undertook mapping, surface trenching and sampling on the Heustis deposit and Conwest Exploration Ltd. began mapping and other

exploration work on the Webber deposit. After this initial flurry of activity, most of the claims lay idle for an extended period.

In 1962, a group of mining companies formed the Mt. Nansen Exploration Syndicate, which optioned the properties to conduct additional exploration. The Syndicate formed Mt. Nansen Mines Ltd. the following year. In 1964, Peso Silver Mines Ltd. acquired control of Mt. Nansen Mines Ltd. and conducted exploration over the next 3 years on all three deposits. The objective of this program was to outline sufficient reserves to justify a production decision.

The results of the underground work were sufficiently encouraging that a 270 t/day flotation mill and facilities were constructed during 1967 - 1968. The grade of some 14,500 tonnes (primarily development muck) during the start up period (September - December, 1968) was estimated to average 7.8 g/t Au and 162 g/t Ag. The mill feed for the 5,236 tonnes produced during 1969 had an estimated average grade of 11.7 g/t Au and 282 g/t Ag. Low gold recoveries, estimated at 60 - 65 %, and Mt. Nansen Mines Ltd. weak financial position led to closure in April, 1969.

There was a resumption of production from the Heustis deposit in late 1975, with 5,450 tonnes at an estimated grade of 16.8 g/t Au and 248.8 g/t Ag milled during the period to May, 1976. Low gold recoveries again resulted in closure.

In total, over 5,000 m of underground development have been completed on the three deposits. The 25,186 tonnes processed by Mt. Nansen Mines Ltd. represent a significant bulk sample of ore from the Heustis, and to a lesser extent Webber deposits. Despite the low gold recoveries, this bulk sample does confirm the presence of high grade gold mineralization in these deposits.

During the period from 1985 to 1987, B.Y.G. and Chevron Minerals Ltd., with Chevron as operator, undertook a significant exploration program on the property. This work was executed under contract by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. The program included geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys. In addition, 24,121 m of surface trenching, 2,605 m of diamond drilling (41 holes) and 1,283 m of rotary percussion drilling (17 holes) were also completed.

During 1988, B.Y.G. continued exploring the property. An additional 1,117 m of surface trenching and 5,397 m of diamond drilling (85 holes) were completed, focusing primarily on the Brown-McDade deposit. This work was successful in discovering a near surface oxide zone (previously unrecognized) and expanding the underground sulphide reserves. A number of technical studies concerning metallurgical testing, mill flow sheet designs, tailings disposal and environmental impacts were also undertaken at this time.

In 1994, a modest exploration program was conducted on the property. A total of 990 m diamond drilling in 12 holes were completed. Most of drilling focused on definition drilling of the Brown-McDade deposit and expanding the reserve base at the Flex zone. In addition, a topographic survey, geotechnical drilling (46 m), a tailings storage study and clearing of one of the water wells on Victoria Creek were also completed.

A total of $5,500,000 has been spent on exploration on the property. This value does not take any expenditures prior to 1985 into account.

3.0 GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

3.1 Introduction

The Mt. Nansen property hosts 3 distinct gold deposits (Brown-McDade, Webber, Heustis) which have seen significant exploration and development work. In addition, several other exploration targets occur on the property, one of which (Flex) has the potential to yield additional reserves in the short term (Figure 1.3).

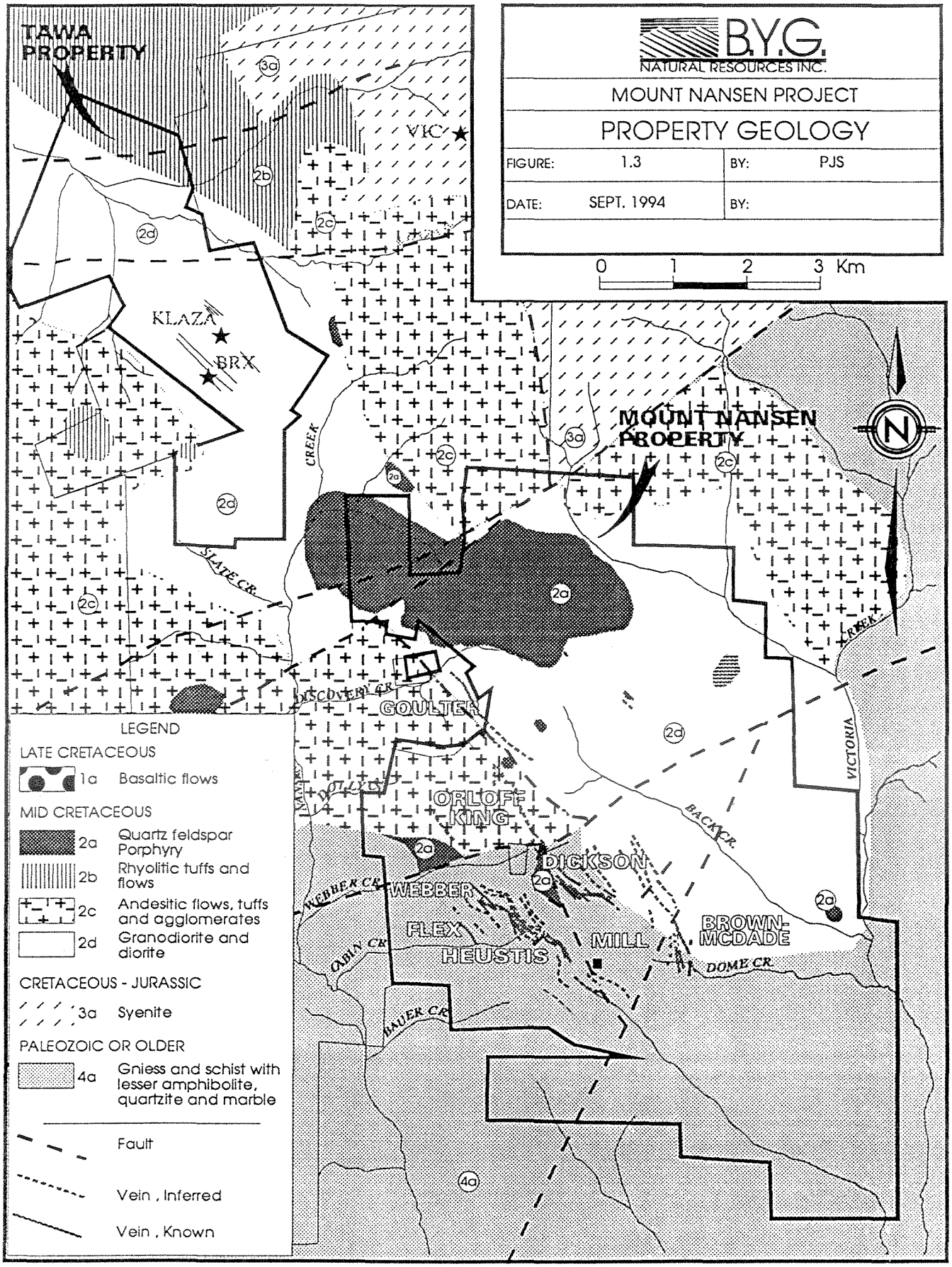
This section of the report summarizes the geology at the regional, property and deposit scales based on the results of work completed prior to November 1, 1994. The substance of this section relies heavily on the results of exploration completed by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. (1985-1988), feasibility studies by Dolmage Campbell (1982) and Ranspot (1983), and a technical evaluation report by Roger (1994). Reference to this work is made here rather than repeatedly throughout the text.

3.2 Regional Geology

The Mt. Nansen property is situated within the eastern part of the Yukon Crystalline Terrane, which lies between the Coast Plutonic Complex to the southwest and the Yukon Cataclastic Terrane to the northwest.

The oldest rocks in the area consist of Paleozoic or older Yukon Crystalline Terrane schists and gneiss's which include both autochthonous metasedimentary rocks and allochthonous gneiss's. These rocks are cut by Early Cretaceous, foliated, intermediate to felsic plutonic rocks which were emplaced following Late Jurassic metamorphism and uplift. The youngest rocks in the area consist of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks and related intrusives associated with the Mid-Cretaceous Mount Nansen event.

The Mt. Nansen area was not affected by the Pleistocene continental glaciation. As a result, weathering of the rocks can extend up to 75 m below surface. This deep weathering tends to obscure the geological features including rock types, primary mineralogy and structures and results in limited outcrop exposures. Oxidation accompanies weathering in the mineralized zones where the sulphides are commonly altered to limonite and other oxides.


B.Y.G.
NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
MOUNT NANSEN PROJECT
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
FIGURE: 1.3
BY: PJS
DATE: SEPT. 1994
BY:
0 1 2 3 Km
TAWA PROPERTY
VIC
KLAZA
BRX
MOUNT NANSEN PROPERTY
N
CREEK
SLATE CR.
DISCOVERY CR.
GOULTER
ORLOFF
KING
DICKSON
WEBBER CR.
WEBBER
FLEX
HEUSTIS
MILL
BROWN-MCDADE
DOME CR.
BAUER CR.
ROBIN CR.
BACKER
VICTORIA
LEGEND
LATE CRETACEOUS
1a Basaltic flows
MID CRETACEOUS
2a Quartz feldspar Porphyry
2b Rhyolitic tuffs and flows
2c Andesitic flows, tuffs and agglomerates
2d Granodiorite and diorite
CRETACEOUS - JURASSIC
3a Syenite
PALEOZOIC OR OLDER
4a Gniess and schist with lesser amphibolite, quartzite and marble
Fault
Vein , Inferred
Vein , Known

3.3 Property Geology

The geology of the Mt. Nansen property is illustrated in Figure 1.3. The southern portion of the property is underlain by deformed, medium to high grade metamorphic rocks. These include interlayered quartz-feldspar-chlorite gneiss, quartzite, amphibolite and augen gneiss. Foliation within these rocks strikes northeast and dips steeply to the northwest. These rocks are host to the Webber, Heustis and Flex zones of mineralization.

The northeastern portion of the property is underlain by Early Cretaceous coarse-grained granodiorite with lesser quartz diorite and quartz monzonite. These rocks may contain up to 25 % stubby amphibole and are locally foliated. Coeval pegmatite and aplite dykes are common locally. These rocks are host to the Brown-McDade deposit.

The metamorphic and intrusive rocks are unconformably overlain by andesitic flows and breccias and cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry stocks and dykes of the Mid-Cretaceous Mount Nansen Volcanics. A swarm of feldspar porphyry dykes occurs in the hangingwall of the Brown-McDade deposit and is intimately associated with the mineralization.

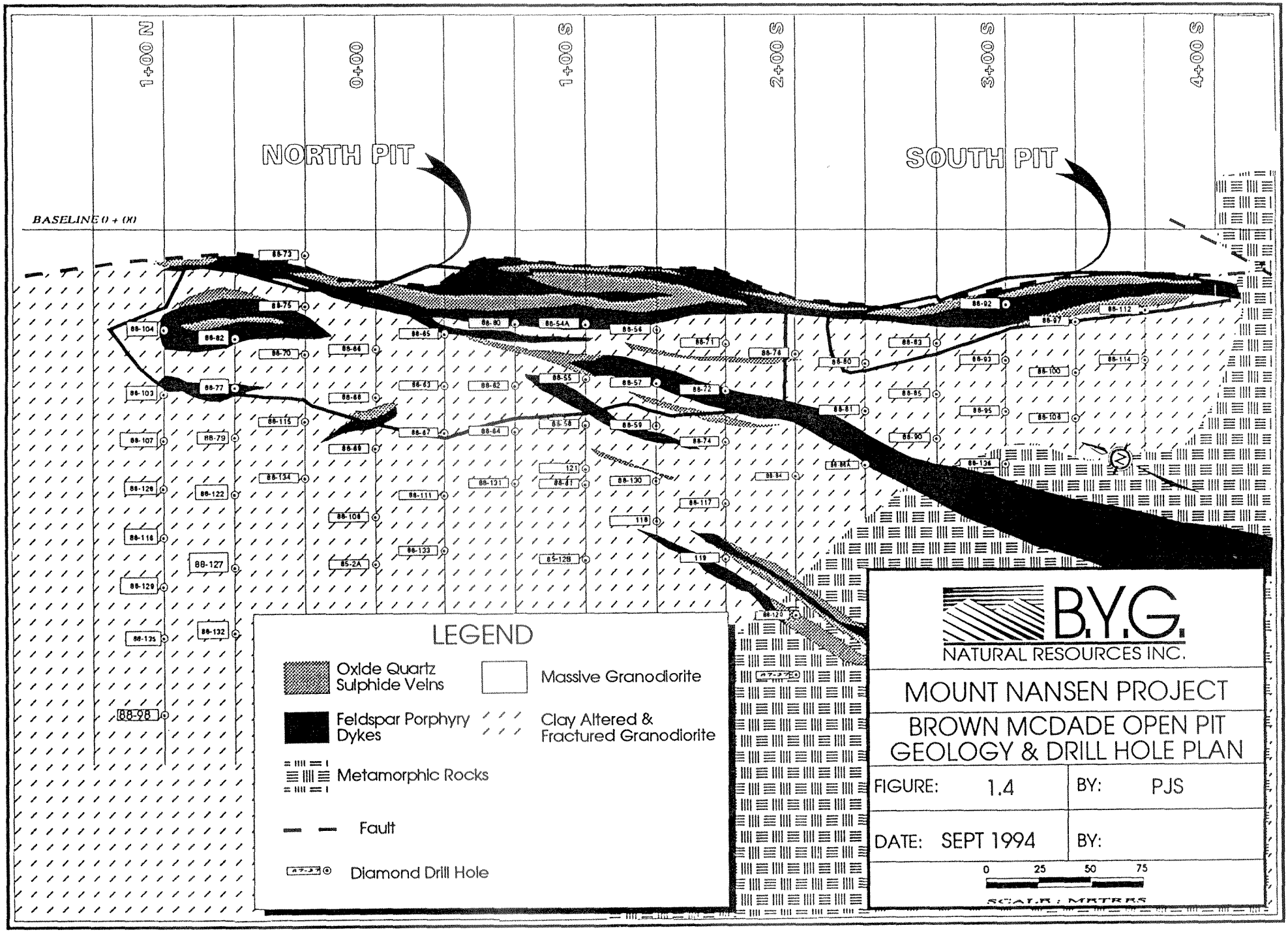
Two types of faults occur on the property. The first set strikes north-northwest and dips between 50° and 70° to the southwest. These faults are parallel to the veins and locally mineralized. The second set of faults strike northeast and dip subvertically. These faults vary in their sense and magnitudes of displacement. Locally, they cut the mineralized zones.

3.4 Mineralization

The mineralized structures on the Mt. Nansen property all consist of fault-shear-vein-alteration zones which cut, and are therefore younger than, all the rock types exposed on the property. The vein systems range from narrow, relatively simple quartz veins (Heustis) to complex, anastamosing systems (Brown-McDade). The zones strike northwest and dip steeply, either east or west. They are associated with clay-rich, bleached alteration zones.

The strike lengths of the mineralized structures range from 500 to 600 m and all zones are open to depth. In general, the mineralized zones form steeply plunging shoots with good vertical continuity. Widths are variable, with the widest mineralized zones (up to 8 m) occurring in the oxidized portion of the Brown McDade deposit. Typically, the better zones of mineralization are encountered where the veins bifurcate, bend or are intersected by northeast trending cross-faults.

While the sulphide mineralogy may vary from vein to vein, it is reasonably consistent within an individual mineralized structure or deposit. The veins consist primarily of quartz with lesser carbonate. The mineralization consists of sulphides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, precious metals, sulfosalts and stibnite). The gold is very fine grained and occurs as microscopic inclusions in the sulphides or interstitial to them. Gold values drop off rapidly in the wall rocks adjacent to the veins.


1+00 N
0+00
1+00 S
2+00 S
3+00 S
4+00 S
NORTH PIT
SOUTH PIT
BASELINE 0 + 00
LEGEND
Oxide Quartz Sulphide Veins
Massive Granodiorite
Feldspar Porphyry Dykes
Clay Altered & Fractured Granodiorite
Metamorphic Rocks
Fault
Diamond Drill Hole
B.Y.G.
NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
MOUNT NANSEN PROJECT
BROWN MCDADE OPEN PIT
GEOLOGY & DRILL HOLE PLAN
FIGURE: 1.4
BY: PJS
DATE: SEPT 1994
BY:
0 25 50 75
SCALE : METRES

The mineralization is considered to be epithermal with the hydrothermal solutions having been introduced along fault and fracture zones. The mineralized zones identified to date occur within a northwest trending corridor about 15 km in length (Figure 1.3).

3.4.1 Brown-McDade Deposit

The Brown McDade deposit has been systematically explored along a 500 m strike length and to depths ranging from 50 to 100 m of by a combination of surface trenching, diamond drilling and underground development. Ten surface trenches have been excavated over the mineralized zone and approximately 75 diamond drill holes have been completed which test the mineralization at roughly 20 m vertical intervals on section lines spaced at 33 m (Figure 1.4). One portion of the deposit has been drilled on section lines spaced at 16.5 m. An 150 m adit has been driven to the mineralization on the 1235 m level (4100 L) and 570 m of drift completed along the zone. Limited underground drilling was completed to guide the drifts and probe the area below the 1235 m level. About 5,970 tonnes grading 4.9 g/t Au and 58.8 g/t Ag are stock piled at the adit entrance.

The Brown-McDade deposit consists of an anastomosing network of mineralized veins cutting Early Cretaceous, coarse-grained, granodiorite. The veins are spatially associated with a swarm of feldspar prophyry dykes developed in the immediate hangingwall of a strong fault (Footwall Fault), which strikes 160° and dips 50° to 70° to the southwest. The granodiorite in the footwall is relatively massive and unaltered, while that in the hangingwall is more commonly fractured and clay altered. The north end of the zone curves eastward and weakens as it approaches Pony Creek where several small cross faults have been noted. Towards the southern end the zone cuts obliquely across a contact between granodiorite and metamorphic rocks and the mineralization is not as strong.

The strongest veins occur in a 3 to 40 m wide band directly adjacent to the Footwall Fault, while weaker subsidiary structures are common further out on the hangingwall. The highest assays are normally found within the quartz veins, and adjacent fractured or gougy wall rocks are often weakly to moderately mineralized. The veins appear to be associated with contacts between the granodiorite and porphyries. The highest gold and silver grades occur within quartz veins containing fine-grained sulphides. The sulphides assemblage includes pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, sulfosalts, bornite and chalcopyrite. Vein textures vary from brecciated to banded.

There are two principle veins, known as the No. 1 (hangingwall) and No. 2 (footwall) veins which collectively host all the reserves within the Brown-McDade deposit. These two veins occur in an anastomosing network running the strike length of the deposit. There are two principle mineralized shoots which occur on each vein. The shoots are up to 10 m thick (usually less), 30 - 40 m along strike and up to 100 m deep along a steeply plunging long axis. The main gold shoots are completely open at depth (below the 1150 m elevation).

The deposit is divided into two parts, an upper, open pittable oxide zone and a lower sulphide zone which will be accessed by underground methods. Above the existing 1235 m level (4100 L)

supergene weathering has converted near surface sulphide minerals to limonite and other oxides. The oxidation gradually diminishes with increasing depth, and depth of total oxidation ranges from 5 m at the north end of the zone to at least 75 m at the south end. The oxide mineralization here displays better continuity along strike occurring as a tabular zone, lying parallel to the Footwall Fault, but separated along strike into two sections, the North and South Lens. This material will be mined by open pit.

The South lens, is a very simple single zone occurring at the contact the footwall granodiorite. It's strike length is 100 m, average width 4 m, and it will be mined to a maximum of 15 m in depth. The depth cut-off is determined by economics, and the oxide zone actually continues to a further depth of 50 m at this end of the deposit.

The North lens is more complex, with several mineralized shoots located either close enough to each other to be mined as one, or having sufficient grade to carry the additional pit width. In essence however, the zone geometry is still tabular, and the primary mining objective is 200 m long, 15 m wide, and although the zones are continuous to depth they will be mined only to an average depth of 20 m in the open pit.

3.4.2 Webber Deposit

The Webber deposit has been systematically explored over a 500 m strike length through a combination of surface stripping, trenching and underground development. The entire strike length of the deposit has been stripped and chip sampled at 1.5 m intervals. Seven surface diamond drill holes were completed in 1985. An adit 30 m long was driven on the 1300 m level (4260 L) about 50 m below surface. The underground development on the 1300 m level included about 1190 m of drift and 100 m of raising. Another adit was driven 190 m on the 1235 m level (4100 L) but was stopped short of the mineralized zone. About 19,032 tonnes grading 4.9 g/t Au and 250.3 g/t Ag are stock piled near the portal on surface.

The deposit consists of a branching quartz vein network which strikes west-northwest and dips 70^{o} - 80^{o} towards the west. The veins occur within narrow shears cutting the metamorphic rocks which are intruded by an extensive porphyritic body striking northeast. There are two principle veins, known as the No. 1 (footwall) and No. 2 (hangingwall) veins which collectively host the bulk of the reserves within the Webber deposit. The No. 1 vein has been developed over a length of 200 m and the No. 2 vein over a length of 250 m. There are several mineralized shoots which occur on each vein. The shoots are up to 50 m in length along strike (usually less) and up to 100 m deep along a steeply plunging long axis. The main gold shoots are completely open at depth (below the 1235 m elevation). The width of the vein varies from 0.3 to 2.0 m.

The highest gold and silver grades occur within quartz veins containing fine-grained sulphides. The sulphides assemblage includes pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and lesser bindheimite, jamesonite, bounonite, chalcopyrite and freibergite. Generally, the presence of mineralization is indicated by the appearance of arsenopyrite and/or yellow stain (scorodite). The ends of shoots are generally marked by a sharp transition between mineralization and waste rock. These lateral

boundaries of the shoots show considerable regularity in vertical projection from the surface down to the bottom level.

Metallurgical test work indicates that the Webber mineralization is variably oxidized. Test work on surface samples relative to those from the 1235 m level indicate a higher degree of oxidation at surface, as would be expected. However, the actual extent of oxidation of the mineralization is unknown due to the lack of sample points elsewhere from the deposit.

3.4.3 Huestis Deposit

The Heustis deposit has been systematically explored over a 530 m strike length through a combination of surface trenching and underground development and drilling. The deposit has been accessed by adits on two levels. Some 1,720 m of drift and 190 m of raising has been completed. One adit, 150 m long, was driven on the 1310 m level (4300 L) about 50 m below surface (Heustis upper portal). Another adit was driven 470 m on the 1235 m level (4100 L) (lower portal). About 17,999 tonnes grading 3.0 g/t Au and 73.4 g/t Ag remain stock piled near the upper portal on surface. An additional 6,855 tonnes grading 4.9 g/t Au and 96.2 g/t Ag remain stock piled near the upper portal on surface. No allowance has been made for material stored in the coarse and fine bins located in the mill.

The deposit consists of a branching quartz vein network which strikes north-northwest and dips 65^{o} - 75^{o} towards the east. The veins occur within narrow shears cutting the metamorphic rocks. There are three principle veins, known as the No. 11 (hangingwall), No. 12 and No. 13 (footwall) veins which collectively host the bulk of the reserves within the Heustis deposit. The No. 11 vein has been developed over a length of 200 m, the No. 12 vein over a length of 330 m and the No. 13 vein over a length of 130 m. There are several mineralized shoots which occur on each vein. The shoots are up to 100 m in length along strike (usually less) and up to 170 m deep along steeply plunging long axis. The shoots are completely open at depth (below the 1200 m elevation). The width of the vein varies from 0.3 to 2.0 m averaging about 1 m..

The highest gold and silver grades occur within quartz veins containing fine-grained sulphides, particularly arsenopyrite. The character and mineralogy of the Huestis veins are essentially identical to those of the Webber veins, except that stibnite appears to be more widespread in the Huestis. The gold-silver values occur with diffuse, fine-grained black sulphide dispersions in cherty quartz. The sulphides assemblage includes sphalerite, pyrite, galena and arsenopyrite, lesser amounts of stibnite, jamesonite and bournonite and minute amounts of boulangerite, chalcopyrite, freibergite, electrum and miargyrite. Metallurgical test work indicates that the Heustis mineralization is least oxidized of all the Mt. Nansen deposits.

3.4.4 Flex Zone

The Flex zone lies between, and on strike of, the Webber and Huestis deposits. Limited exploration has been completed on the Flex Zone and includes surface trenching and diamond drilling. About 28 drill holes have been completed on section spacings ranging from 25 to 50 m.

The mineralization has been traced for 650 m and occurs in a series of anastomosing and branching quartz veins that dip at 50° to 60° to the southwest. The veins cut the metamorphic rocks. Sulphides consist of either complex intergrowths of sulphides (galena, pyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite) and sulfosalt minerals or, in some areas, pyrite with only minor amounts of the other minerals. The top 15 to 40 m of the veins are strongly oxidized. The rocks are clay-rich and most sulphides converted to limonite or other oxides. The mineralization is completely open to depth.

4.0 1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

An exploration drilling program was completed between August 1 and September 20 1994. The program was managed by D. Melling with able assistance provided by D. McKee. Drilling services were furnished by Phil's Diamond Drilling Limited of 100 Mile House, British Columbia. A total of 989.7 m (3,247 ft) of drilling was completed in 12 DDHs testing 3 different targets. Five DDH's totaling 188.7 m (619 ft) were drilled on the Flex zone; one DDH totaling 52.7 m (173 ft) was drilled on the Heustis North zone; and, six DDH's totaling 748.3 m (2,455 ft) were drilled on the Brown-McDade. All core was labeled with metal Dymo tape and is stored in racks located at the old Brown-McDade portal. Table 2 summarizes the drill hole locations. Analytical results and drill logs are listed in Appendix 2 and drill cross-sections are located in Appendix 3.

Table 2. Summary of 1994 diamond drill holes.

DDH #	Depth	Northing	Easting	Northing	Easting	Elev.	Az	Dip	Target
94-137	25.29 m	1+50 N	1+60 W	19870.1	17873.3	1347.6	45	- 50	Flex Zone
94-138	35.97 m	1+25 N	1+47 W	19933.5	17887.2	1345.6	45	- 50	Flex Zone
94-139	46.33 m	1+25 N	1+27 W	19916.1	17874.0	1340.5	45	- 50	Flex Zone
94-140	43.59 m	1+25 N	1+20 W	19875.4	17899.6	1336.4	45	- 50	Flex Zone
94-141	37.49 m	0+75 N	1+45 W	19895.0	17916.3	1341.1	45	- 50	Flex Zone
94-142	52.73 m	0+40 N	3+60 W	20015.8	18094.2	1380.1	45	- 50	Heustis N
94-143	96.93 m	0+83 N	1+10 W	19986.5	19884.0	1270.2	66	- 53	Brown M
94-144	118.26 m	0+83 N	1+40 W	19973.7	19854.9	1271.6	66	- 53	Brown M
94-145	151.49 m	0+83 N	1+74 W	19961.9	19826.6	1272.5	68	- 53	Brown M
94-146	154.84 m	0+50 N	1+74 W	19930.6	19838.7	1270.6	68	- 50	Brown M
94-147	127.41 m	0+50 N	1+40 W	19943.7	19869.2	1270.2	68	- 50	Brown M
94-148	99.36 m	0+50 N	1+10 W	19955.6	19896.8	1268.9	68	- 50	Brown M

4.1 Analytical Procedures

Diamond drill cores were split on site at intervals typically ranging from 0.75 to 1.0 m. The samples were shipped weekly via Greyhound Bus Lines from Whitehorse to Vancouver. Analytical services were provided by Chemex Labs Limited of North Vancouver. Each entire sample was crushed to better than 60 % -10 mesh (2 mm), and a representative 200 to 400 gram sample produced using a riffle splitter. These samples were then pulverized using a chrome-steel ring mill; >90 % -150 mesh (100 micron).

1 AT gold assays using an A.A. finish were performed on all samples. Those samples assaying greater than 0.4 opt were re-assayed using a gravimetric fire assay procedure. Silver analyses were completed on 2 g charges using an agua-regia digestion and A.A. finish. In those cases where the gold analyses were completed using an FA-Gravimetric method a 15 g sample was used for determining silver concentrations using an FA-gravametric method as well.

Once all analyses were complete by Chemex 40 check analyses were performed by Northern Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The check analyses were done on rejects the results compared favorably with the original analyses performed by Chemex.

4.2 Results

4.21 Flex Drilling

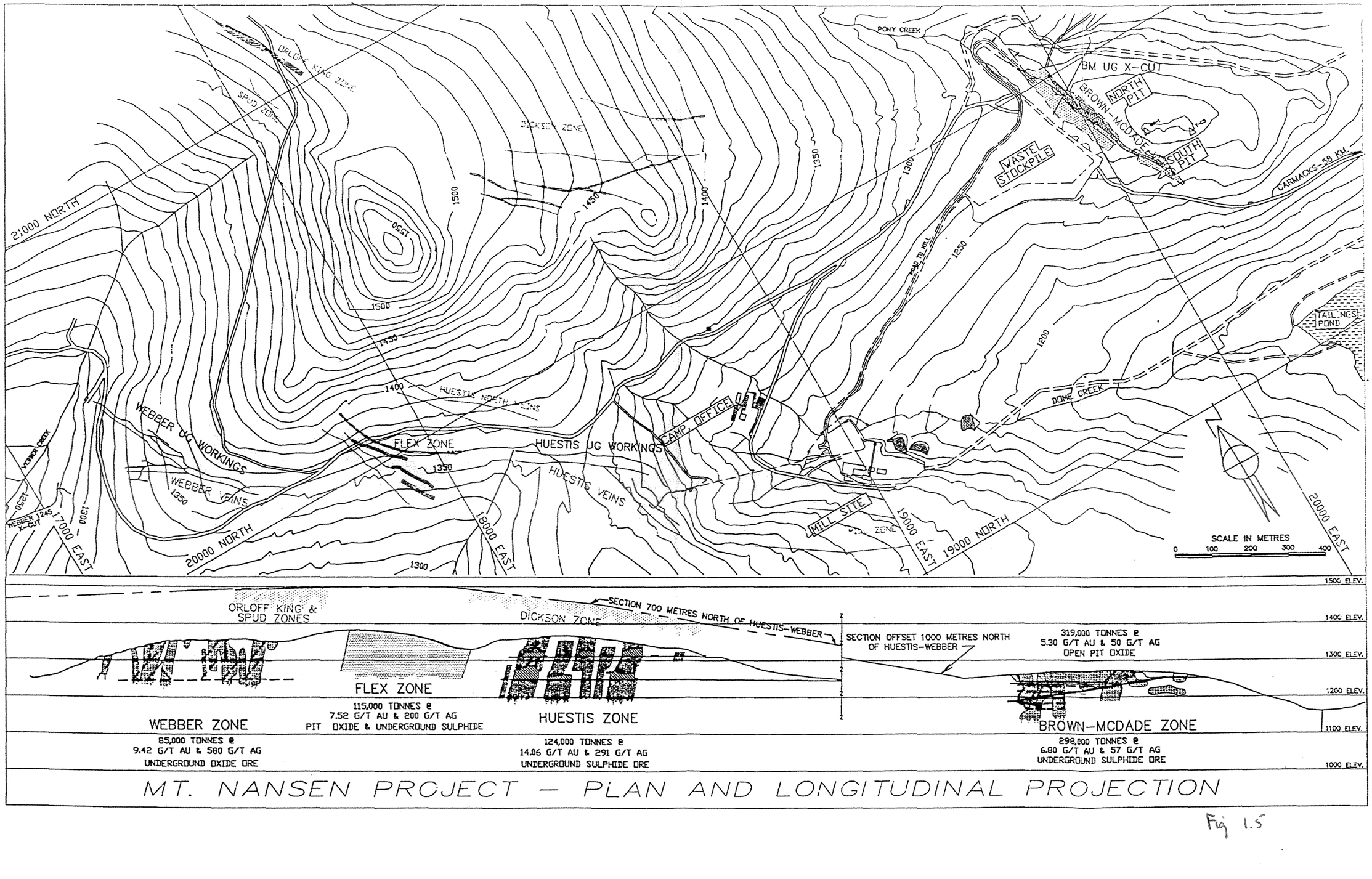
Five HQ size DDH's totaling 188.7 m (619 ft) were drilled on the southern end of the Flex zone to fill in between previously drilled sections (Figures 1.5 and 1.6). Being an unusually dry year, the only reliable water supply for drilling was the lower Heustis adit. A 1,500 m water line with a 150 m lift was required. In order to achieve acceptable core recoveries slow controlled drilling was required. During this program, the utilization of face injection bits seemed to improve recoveries, particularly in the soft, clay-rich sections.

In general the results from drilling the Flex zone were very encouraging. The most significant individual vein intersections are summarized in Table 3; drill logs and cross-sections are presented in Appendices 2 and 3.

Table 3. Summary of Flex zone drilling results.

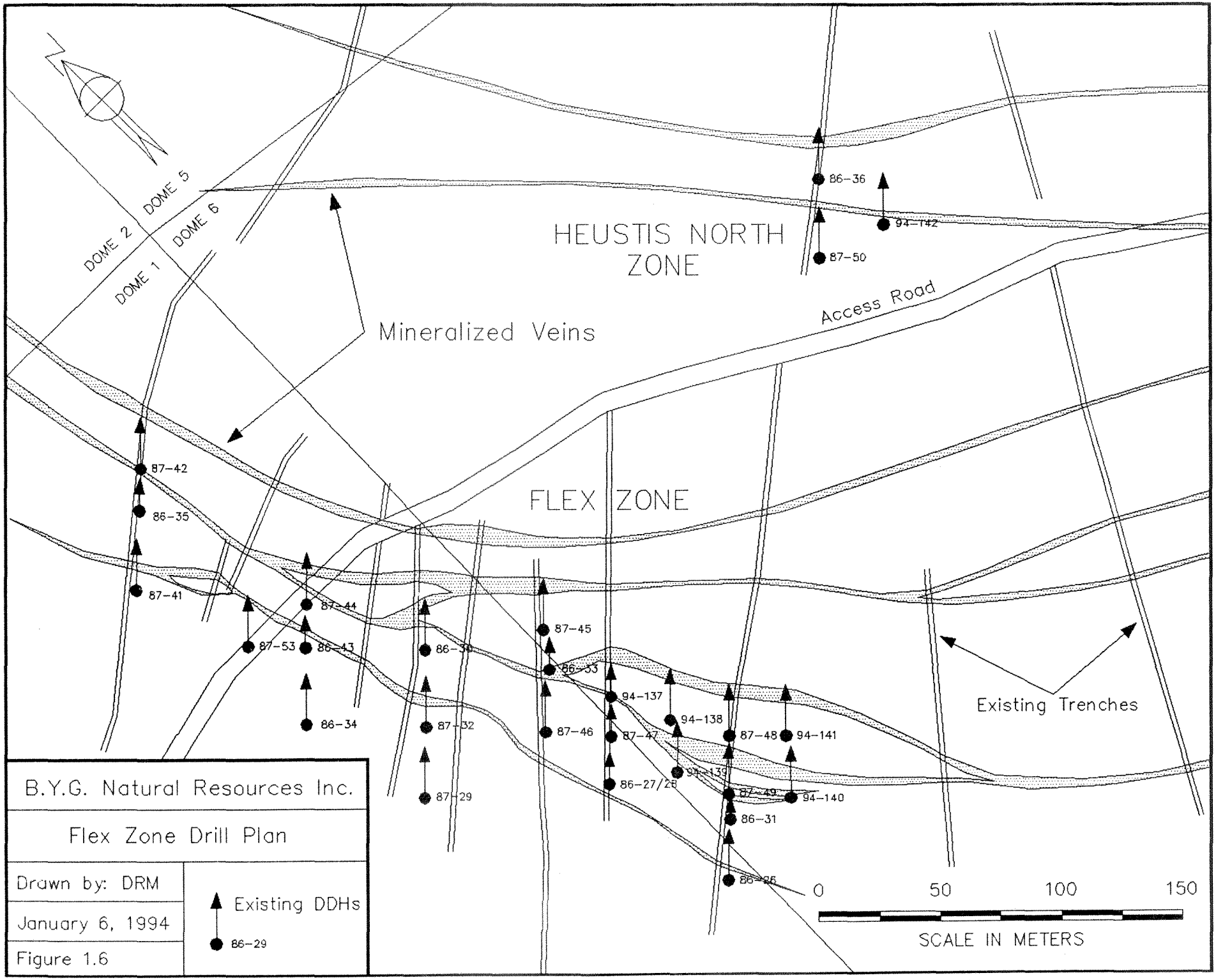
DDH #	From	To	Width	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Target
94-137	14.53 m	16.45 m	1.92 m	11.7	767.2	Flex Zone
94-138	7.01 m	8.53 m	1.52 m	1.0	34.6	Flex Zone
94-139	19.20 m	23.77 m	4.57 m	3.4	18.6	Flex Zone
	28.35 m	29.87 m	1.52 m	3.0	49.0	Flex Zone
	32.92 m	40.54 m	7.62 m	8.9	443.6	Flex Zone
94-140	29.87 m	32.92 m	3.05 m	1.1	8.8	Flex Zone
94-141	28.35 m	31.39 m	3.04 m	14.4	1152.6	Flex Zone

From surface to about 25 m of depth the rocks are strongly weathered and clay-rich, including the veins. In the oxidized cores, the protolith (i.e. rock type) may be determined in general terms, however, the original mineralogy and most textural detail has been destroyed. The metamorphic rocks consist of soft, brown-weathering gneiss's, amphibolites and quartzites. The veins commonly consist of quartz pebbles in a clay-rich matrix. Where present, the sulfides (principally pyrite, galena and arsenopyrite) occur in cobble sized, dense aggregates. The veins are characterized by their light color and local yellow tint. Local pitting occurs in some of the quartz suggesting weathered out sulfides. In the metamorphic rocks which occur adjacent to the veins manganese oxides are commonly concentrated along fractures.



MT. NANSEN PROJECT — PLAN AND LONGITUDINAL PROJECTION

Fig 1.5


DOME 5
DOME 2
DOME 6
DOME 1
HEUSTIS NORTH ZONE
Mineralized Veins
Access Road
FLEX ZONE
Existing Trenches
86-36
94-142
87-50
87-42
86-35
87-41
87-44
87-53
86-43
86-34
86-30
87-32
87-29
87-45
86-33
87-46
87-47
94-137
94-138
94-139
86-27/28
87-48
94-141
87-49
94-140
86-31
86-26
0
50
100
150
SCALE IN METERS
B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc.
Flex Zone Drill Plan
Drawn by: DRM
January 6, 1994
Figure 1.6
Existing DDHs
86-29

4.22 Heustis North Drilling

The Heustis North zone has seen very limited exploration including 2 DDHs and 2 trenches (Figure 1.6). Drilling results include 11.1 g/t over 1.22 m (DDH 86-36) and 4.5 g/t over 0.90 m (DDH 87-50). A trench on the same section returned 6.3 g/t over 6.5 m. One hole (94-142) was drilled in this area to test for an extension of this mineralization. The most significant individual vein intersections are summarized in Table 4; drill logs and cross-sections are presented in Appendices 2 and 3

DDH 94-142 intersected two veins hosted by metamorphic rocks. The metamorphic rocks consist of oxidized quartzite and amphibolite. The first intersection (28.35 -29.87 m) returned 7.8 g/t Au and 118.6 g/t Ag over 1.52 m. The vein is strongly oxidized, clay-rich and contains no visible sulfides. The second intersection (34.44 - 35.97 m) returned 1.8 g/t Au and 34.29 g/t Ag over 1.53 m.. The vein is strongly oxidized, clay-rich and contains weak concentrations of fine grained sulfides (galena-pyrite) occurring in aggregates. Both veins correlate with those intersected in DDHs 86-36 and 87-50.

Table 4. Summary of Heustis North drilling results.

DDH #	From	To	Width	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Target
94-142	28.35 m	29.87 m	1.52 m	7.8	118.7	Heustis North
	34.44 m	35.97 m	1.53 m	1.8	34.3	Heustis North

4.23 Brown McDade Drilling

Six DDH's totaling 748.3 m (2,455 ft) were drilled to infill between previously completed sections on the Brown-McDade deposit. The objectives of this drilling was to provide additional information for reserve estimates. The most significant individual vein intersections are summarized in Table 5; drill logs and cross-sections are presented in Appendices 2 and 3

Table 5. Summary of Brown-McDade drilling results.

DDH #	From	To	Width	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Target
94-143	75.10 m	76.55 m	1.45 m	7.5	29.1	Brown-McDade
94-144	97.55 m	99.37 m	1.81 m	4.4	16.5	Brown-McDade
	110.42 m	114.75 m	4.33 m	4.9	30.9	Brown-McDade
94-145	142.20 m	143.15 m	0.95 m	4.4	54.9	Brown-McDade
94-146	113.09 m	114.61 m	1.52 m	4.0	17.5	Brown-McDade
94-147	96.82 m	97.26 m	0.44 m	6.6	78.5	Brown-McDade
94-148	72.54 m	73.19 m	0.65 m	9.1	58.3	Brown-McDade
	83.61 m	85.00 m	1.39 m	3.3	100.8	Brown-McDade
	93.08 m	93.88 m	0.80 m	11.9	72.3	Brown-McDade

In general, the results obtained were not quite as good as might have been hoped. Both the grades and widths of the mineralization were typically lower than those obtained in many of the adjacent hoes. However, by design many of the 1994 holes were drilled along the outside edges of the mineralized shoots where significantly lower grades and narrower widths would be expected. These results have been incorporated into the most recent reserve calculations and presented in the 1994 B.Y.G. Feasibility Study. Since these holes were drilled on mineral leases no application is made for assessment credit.

5.0 GEOTECHNICAL STUDIES

In addition to the exploration work completed in 1994 a number of geotechnical studies were also carried out on site. These included:

- Clearing and redeveloping water wells on the property to supply the proposed 300 tpd mill (Aquatech).

- An engineering assessment report on the requirements for the Nansen Creek road safety upgrading (Klohn-Crippen).

The final reports covering both studies are given in Appendices 4 and 5.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Currently the best exploration target on the property is the Flex zone. This zone has the greatest potential to yield additional open pittable oxide reserves and additional work is clearly warranted.. Archer Cathro (1988) has estimated possible reserves in the Flex zone at 62,606 tonnes grading 7.4 g/t Au and 178 g/t Ag.

In order to assess the feasibility of mining the Flex zone, additional drilling is required. This drilling should focus on the zone between surface and 30 m of depth (maximum depth of possible open pit). Sections should be drilled on roughly 25 m spacings. In some cases holes will be drilled on existing drill sections. Experience in 1994 has shown that good core recoveries are achievable, but take time. It is possible that some of the spotty results obtained during previous programs may be a function of poor core recovery.

A total of about 700 m of drilling in about 20 holes will be required to complete the infill drilling on the Flex zone and permit a realistic assessment of the open pittable reserve potential. Resampling of existing trenches, additional trenching, petrography and surveying should be included as part of this program.

In addition to the Flex zone there exist a number of soil geochemical anomalies on the property which require additional work. Some of these have seen limited trenching while others remain untouched. A trenching program should be initiated to follow up on these results. Pre-stripping

using a bull dozer early in the season, followed by excavator trenching later in the season, is probably the most cost effective method of penetrating the permafrost in the area.

This approach takes a longer term view of exploration on the property. Some work would be completed in areas of known mineralization (i.e. Flex, Heustis North). Other work would be completed in areas where very little information is currently available. In some cases, areas which were pre-stripped during the 1980s but never trenched could be completed.

Table 6. Proposed 1995 Exploration Budget.

Item	Amount
Consulting Services / Supervision: 80 days @ $300/day	$ 24,000
Wages: 2 men for 70 days @ $150/day	$ 21,000
Travel and expenses:	$ 7,000
Truck Rental (insurance, fuel and maintenance): 3 months @ $2,000/month	$ 6,000
Camp costs (accommodation and meals):	$ 15,000
Field / Office supplies:	$ 4,000
Phone:	$ 2,000
Cat 235 excavator: 90 hrs @ 150/hr	$ 13,500
Cat D7 - D8 dozer: 70 hrs @ 125/hr	$ 8,750
Drilling: 700 m @ $80/m	$ 56,000
Assays: 400 @ $30/sample	$ 12,000
Surveying:	$ 5,000
Report preparation: 30 days @ $300/day	$ 9,000
Subtotal	**$183,250**
Contingency @ 10 %	$ 18,325 ~~!Error at B15~~
Total	~~!Error at B15~~ $ 201,575

Note: Costs exclude GST
Program duration approximately 3 months

7.0 SELECTED REFERENCES

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited, 1988. Tawa property, 1988 final report. Unpublished company report prepared for B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. and Chevron Minerals Ltd., p. 11.

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited, 1987. Nansen project, 1987 final report. Unpublished company report prepared for B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. and Chevron Minerals Ltd., p. 41.

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited, 1986a. Nansen project, 1986 final report. Unpublished company report prepared for B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. and Chevron Minerals Ltd., p. 49.

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited, 1986b. Nansen project, 1985 final report. Unpublished company report prepared for B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. and Chevron Minerals Ltd., p. 42.

Blanconi, F. and Seager, R., 1970. Review report of the Mount Nansen Mine, Yukon Territory. Unpublished company report, pp. 39-52.

B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc., 1994. Feasibility Study: Mt. Nansen gold project, Carmacks, Yukon Territory, Canada. Unpublished company report, p. 47.

Hazen Research Inc., 1969. Mineralogical investigation of sulphide and oxide ore. Unpublished company report prepared for Mount Nansen Mines Limited, p. 13.

Lister, D., 1988. Character of unoxidized gold-silver mineralization and its relationship to benification at the Brown McDade zone, Mt. Nansen property, south central Yukon. Unpublished B.A.Sc. thesis, University of British Columbia, p. 49.

Owens, D., 1968. Mineralogical investigation of a sample of silver-gold ore from Mount Nansen Mines Limited, Yukon Territory, Mines Branch Investigation Report IR 68-33, p. 12.

Owens, D., 1968. Mineralogical investigation of a sample of silver-gold ore from Mount Nansen Mines Limited, Yukon Territory, Mines Branch Investigation Report IR 68-52, p. 12.

Petruk, W., 1965. Mineralogical investigation of a ore samples from Mount Nansen Mines Limited, Yukon Territory, Mines Branch Investigation Report IR 65-100, p. 3.

APPENDIX 1

Cost Statement

APPENDIX 1: Cost Statement

1) Drilling completed on Claim Dome 6 (Grant # 73542).

DDH #	Total Depth (ft)	Casing Depth	Credit @ $5/ft	Drilling Depth	Credit @ $13/ft	Credit @ $21/ft	Total Credit
94-137	82	13	$ 65.00	69	$1,365.00 $ 65.00		$1,495.00
94-138	118	13	$ 65.00	105		$2,205.00	$2,270.00
94-139	152	15	$ 75.00	137		$2,877.00	$2,952.00
94-140	143	22	$ 110.00	121		$2,541.00	$2,651.00
94-141	123	23	$ 115.00	100		$2,100.00	$2,215.00
94-142	173	13	$ 65.00	160		$3,360.00	$3,425.00
						Total	**$15,008.00**

Grouping requested as per application.

Claim	#	Grant #	Expiry	Owner	Owned	Renewal Period	Comments
Dome	1	73537	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	2	73538	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	4	73540	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	5	73541	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	6	73542	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	Flex Drilling
Dome	10	73696	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	11	73697	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	20	73706	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	21	73707	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	84	81848	02/06/01	BYG	100%	4 years	
HWI	1 FR.	YA24813	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	Fraction < 25 acres
HWI	2 FR.	YA24814	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	Fraction < 25 acres
HWI	5 FR.	YA24817	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	Fraction < 25 acres
HWI	6 FR.	YA24820	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	Fraction < 25 acres
HWI	7 FR.	YA24819	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	Fraction < 25 acres
HWI	8 FR.	YA24818	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	Fraction < 25 acres

2) Water well clearing and redeveloping on claim ICT 2 (Grant # YA86700).

Aquatech Supplies & Services Ltd. **Total** **$25,504.09**

Grouping requested as per application.

Claim	#	Grant #	Expiry	Owner	Owned	Renewal Period	Comments
DD	9	YA59604	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
DD	11	YA59606	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
DD	13	YA59608	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
DD	36	YA59631	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
DD	37	YA59632	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
DD	38	YA59633	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
DD	39	YA59634	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
DD	40	YA59635	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
ICT	1	YA86699	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
ICT	2	YA86700	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	Water Wells
ICT	3	YA86701	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
ICT	4	YA86702	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
ICT	19	YA86717	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
ICT	20	YA86718	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
ICT	21	YA86719	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
ICT	22	YA86720	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	

STATEMENT

AQUATECH SUPPLIES & SERVICES LTD.
Your Water Doctor
123 Copper Road
WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2Z7
Phone (403) 668-5544
Fax (403) 668-7182

Aquatech Supplies & Services Ltd.
123 Copper Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2Z7
(403) 668-5544

Interest charged at 27% per annum on overdue accounts

STATEMENT DATE	ACCOUNT NO.
13-Sep-94	BYG

GST I.D.# R100241835

STATEMENT DATE	ACCOUNT NO.
13-Sep-94	BYG

TO:
J.B. Smith
BYG Natural Resources Inc.
#208 - 3190 St. John's Street
Port Moody, B.C.
V3H 2C7

To insure proper credit please check those items being paid in the "✓" column and return this portion of the statement with your payment.

$ _____
AMOUNT REMITTED

DATE PAID _____ CHEQUE NO. _____ AMOUNT PD. _____

DATE	INVOICE NO.	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	BALANCE	INVOICE NO.	AMOUNT DUE
13-Sep-94	019496	Invoice	2,889.64	2,889.64	019496	2,889.64
13-Sep-94	019497	Invoice	2,937.15	2,937.15	019497	2,937.15
13-Sep-94	019498	Invoice	2,872.95	2,872.95	019498	2,872.95
13-Sep-94	019499	Invoice	2,905.05	2,905.05	019499	2,905.05
13-Sep-94	019500	Invoice	3,252.80	3,252.80	019500	3,252.80
13-Sep-94	019501	Invoice	3,557.75	3,557.75	019501	3,557.75
13-Sep-94	019502	Invoice	2,428.90	2,428.90	019502	2,428.90
13-Sep-94	019503	Invoice	1,498.00	1,498.00	019503	1,498.00
13-Sep-94	019504	Invoice	2,423.55	2,423.55	019504	2,423.55
13-Sep-94	019505	Invoice	738.30	738.30	019505	738.30

Current	30-59 Days	60-89 Days	90+ Days	TOTAL DUE	TOTAL	PLEASE PAY THIS AMOUN
25,504.09				$25,504.09		$25,504.09

PAID

3) Access road upgrade engineering study (Carmacks to mine site).

	Invoice #	Amount
Klohn - Crippen	I0942382	$2,236.30
Klohn - Crippen	I0942386	$4,727.72
Klohn - Crippen	I0942761	$1,190.00
Klohn - Crippen	I0942816	$3,569.47
Klohn - Crippen	I0943055	$ 112.46
	Total	**$11,835.95**

Grouping requested as per application.

Claim	#	Grant #	Expiry	Owner	Owned	Renewal Period	Comments
Dome	58	77779	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	59	77780	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	60	77781	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	61	77782	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	63	77784	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	64	77785	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	65	77786	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
Dome	66	77787	02/06/98	BYG	100%	4 years	
TBR	1	YA86690	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
TBR	2	YA86691	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	Fraction < 25 acres
TBR	3	YA86692	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
TBR	4	YA86693	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
TBR	5	YA86694	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
TBR	6	YA86695	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
TBR	7	YA86696	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	
TBR	8	YA86697	02/06/99	BYG	100%	4 years	

KLOHN-CRIPPEN

INVOICE

INVOICE NO: I0942382

OUR FILE NO: PB 5314 04

DATE: September 26, 1994

CLIENT'S ORDER NO:

GST NUMBER: R102860079

TO:
BYG Natural Resource Inc.
801 - 602 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 1P2
Attention: Thornton Donaldson

THIS IS A PROFESSIONAL BILL AND IS DUE ON PRESENTATION. INTEREST AT CURRENT RATES WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

PERIOD COVERED: to August 26, 1994

Professional Services Re: Mt. Nansen

- Site visit to inspect road regarding safety upgrade

As per attached Detailed Invoice		2,090.00	
	GST	146.30	$2,236.30

Cheque NO 0174
OCTOBER 6/94

Account 1072 2090.00
1020 146.30

Approved by:

PAID

KLOHN-CRIPPEN

INVOICE

INVOICE NO: I0942386

OUR FILE NO: PB 5314 04

DATE: September 28, 1994

CLIENT'S ORDER NO:

GST NUMBER: R102860079

TO: BYG Natural Resource Inc.
801 - 602 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 1P2
Attention: Thornton Donaldson

THIS IS A PROFESSIONAL BILL AND IS DUE ON PRESENTATION. INTEREST AT CURRENT RATES WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

PERIOD COVERED: August 27 to September 23, 1994

Professional Services Re: Mt. Nansen

- Preparation of letter report re: road improvements

As per attached Detailed Invoice		4,428.79	
	GST	298.93	$4,727.72

Cheque No 0174
Oct 6, 1994

Account 1072 4428.79
1020 298.93

Approved by: Blair Scrubb

PAID

KLOHN-CRIPPEN

INVOICE

INVOICE NO: I0942761

OUR FILE NO: PB 5314 04

DATE: October 31, 1994

CLIENT'S ORDER NO:

GST NUMBER: R102860079

TO: BYG Natural Resource Inc.
208 - 3190 St. Johns St.
Port Moody, British Columbia
V3H 2C7
Attention: Jim Smith

THIS IS A PROFESSIONAL BILL AND IS DUE ON PRESENTATION. INTEREST AT CURRENT RATES WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

PERIOD COVERED: September 24 to 30, 1994

Professional Services Re: Mt. Nansen

- Work on access road upgrades

As per attached Detailed Invoice		1,112.22	
	GST	77.78	
			$1,190.00

Cheque No 216
Date Nov 17/94
Account 1020 77.78
1072 1112.22

POSTED

Approved by: Steve L.
for Blair Trenholme

PAID

KLOHN-CRIPPEN

INVOICE

INVOICE NO: I0943055

OUR FILE NO: PB 5314 04

DATE: December 9, 1994

CLIENT'S ORDER NO:

GST NUMBER: R102860079

TO:

BYG Natural Resource Inc.
208 - 3190 St. Johns Street
Port Moody, British Columbia
V3H 2C7
Attention: Mr. Jim Smith

THIS IS A PROFESSIONAL BILL AND IS DUE ON PRESENTATION. INTEREST AT CURRENT RATES WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

PERIOD COVERED:

October 29 to November 25, 1994

Professional Services Re: Mt. Nansen

- Final charges associated with report compilation and delivery
(access road)

As per attached Detailed Invoice		105.34	
	GST	7.12	$112.46

Approved by: Blair Scrubb

PAID

KLOHN-CRIPPEN

INVOICE

INVOICE NO: I0942816

OUR FILE NO: PB 5314 04

DATE: November 29, 1994

CLIENT'S ORDER NO:

GST NUMBER: R102860079

TO: BYG Natural Resource Inc.
208 - 3190 St. Johns Street
Port Moody, British Columbia
V3H 2C7
Attention: Jim Smith

THIS IS A PROFESSIONAL BILL AND IS DUE ON PRESENTATION. INTEREST AT CURRENT RATES WILL BE CHARGED ON OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

PERIOD COVERED: October 1 to 28, 1994

Professional Services Re: Mt. Nansen

- Finalization of access road study and cost estimate

As per attached Detailed Invoice		3,336.33	
	GST	233.14	$3,569.47

Cheque NO 236
Date: December 12.1994

Account 1072 7075.41
1020 494.58
7569.99

Approved by: Blair Scholes

PAID

APPENDIX 2

1994 Diamond Drill Logs

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Flex Zone
Started: August 9 1994
Completed: August 10 1994

Field Coordinates: 1450N 1460W
Survey Coordinates: 19870.1N 17873.3E 1347.6EL
Azimuth / Dip: 045 / -50°
Claim:

Hole # 94-137
Core Size: HQ
Length: 83ft 25.29m
Acid Tests: None Taken

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0.0	3.84	Casing - some cored boulders of QFP and andesitic lapilli tuff														
3.84	4.25	Amphibolite - amphibole rich (<1mm) with siliceous patches and small disseminated orange weathering grains (feldspars?) - non magnetic no clear fabric					2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0		
4.25	5.10	Vein? - light tan bleached colour - 50% of this interval is a clay seam - in more siliceous areas there seem to be rusty weathered pyrite cubes - fractures coated with black oxides - between 3.84m and 5.01 there is about 60 cm of core loss but probably occurring just beyond this interval.	928001	4.25	5.10	0.85	3	0	0	4	0	80	4	0	0.17	2.7

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-137

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
5.10	11.20	Amphibolite	928002	10.05	11.20	1.15	2	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0.99	0.66
		- fine grained amphibole - qtz - feldspar rock with traces of mica														
		- locally well foliated ca 60° @ 9.90m														
		- locally calcareous. (fizzies with acid)														
		- dark brown rock with locally rich siliceous patches														
		- non magnetic														
11.20	16.45	Vein Zone.														
		- mineralized zone														
		- white to light tan locally rusty														
		- difficult to interpret; 1st sample seems to be bleached amphibolite cut by intact qtz stringers with local intact X-cutting qtz stringers	928003	11.20	13.01	1.81	3	0	0	3	4	80	4	0	0.27	33.94
		- 2nd sample is more siliceous with 30% of length qtz "pebbles" in a clay matrix similar to trenches	928004	13.01	14.53	1.52	3	0	0	4	4	80	4	0	0.27	13.71

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-137

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
11.20	16.45	Vein Zone (Continued)														
		- 3rd interval is cored by about 30 cm	928005	14.53	15.80	1.27	2	0	0	1	4	70	4	4	17.30	1134.8
		interval of strong 'galena' pyrite mineralization														
		galena 80% pyrite 10% of mode; greenish														
		patches with box work textures suggesting														
		weathered out sulfides: there is one														
		10 cm section of vuitual mass in sulfides														
		- 4th interval is half qtz vein with														
		moderate box work texture and half	928006	15.80	16.45	0.65	4	0	0	4	4	90	4	0	0.62	43.0
		qtz pebbles in clay matrix														
16.45	18.00	Amphibolite														
		- completely bleached with dark black	928007	16.45	18.00	1.55	4	0	0	3	3	90	0	0	0.21	3.4
		dendritic oxides grown along fractures														
		- rock is rusty bleach tan coloured														
		- clay fault? 17.85 - 17.95														
18.00	25.29	Amphibolite														
		- similar to upper part of hole but														
		with green rather than brown colour														
		probably chloritic: clay gouge 18.40 - 18.50														
		- well foliated ca 48° @ 21.35 ca 56° @ 24.40														
	25.29	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Flex Zone
Started: August 11, 1994
Completed: August 12, 1994

Field Coordinates: 1+25N 1+47W
Survey Coordinates: 19933.5N 17887.2E 1345.6EL
Azimuth / Dip: 045/-50°
Claim:

Hole # 94-138
Core Size: HQ: 8.53m NQ 35.97m
Length: 118ft 35.97m
Acid Tests: none taken

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	3.96	Casing - includes sand and fragments of volcanics (andesitic) and porphyry														
3.96	5.48	Amphibolite / Gneiss - dark grey - black colour - well foliated qtz - amphibole feldspar rock, tr pyrite - very poor core recovery although fragments in box seem solid - fine grained					0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1		
5.48	7.01	Vein Zone - very poor recovery with pebble to golf ball size fragments of qtz - rich vein material may be representative of entire run - some pits (weak) indicating weathered sulfides cubic? - tr pyrite	928008	5.48	7.01	1.53	2	0	0	0	0	25	4	1	0.65	17.14

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-138

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
7.01	8.53	Vein Zone - again very poor recovery there is 30cm of continuous core which may not be representative of the entire interval - what core is available consists of a brown clay-rich matrix (70%) with qtz pebbles dissemmated throughout qtz pebbles tend to be pea size	928009	7.01	8.53	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	20	4	0	0.99	34.1
8.53	10.05	Amphibolite 80% Vein 20% - again very poor core recovery qtz vein material with weak pyrite occurs in 3 golf ball size fragments at the beginning of the interval - amphibolite is rusty weathered and weakly micaceous	928010	8.53	10.05	1.52	3	0	0	0	0	10	2	2	0.17	2.0
10.05	11.58	Amphibolit / Gneiss - rusty weathering well foliated - recovery is somewhat better	928011	10.05	11.58	1.53	3	0	0	0	0	60	0	1	0.03	0.34

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94 - 138

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
11.58	13.10	Amphibolite / Gneiss continued	928012	11.58	13.10	1.52	3	0	0	1	0	50	0	1	0.03	
13.10	14.63	Amphibolite / Gneiss continued					3	0	0	1	0	50	0	1		
14.63	16.15	Amphibolite / Gneiss continued					3	0	0	1	0	30	0	1		
16.15	17.67	Amphibolite / Gneiss - the intense rusty weathering characteristic of the rocks above is decreasing and patches of chloritic rock are appearing					2	1	0	0	0	75	0	1		
17.67	19.20	Amphibolite / Gneiss continued					2	1	0	0	0	80	0	1		
19.20	20.73	Amphibolite / Gneiss continued					2	1	0	0	0	50	0	1		
20.73	22.25	Amphibolite / Gneiss - rock is becoming increasingly chloritic and not as rusty - well foliated.					2	2	0	0	0	75	0	1		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94 - 138

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
22.25	28.34	Amphibolite/gneiss continued.					2	2	0	1	0	75	0	1		
		- colour is somewhat variable from rusty-greenish-brown reflecting local variations in intensity of weathering														
		- well foliated ca 47° @ 23.47 ca 60° @ 27.2														
		- clay seam fault? 25.15 - 25.29	928013	23.77	25.29	1.52	3	2	0	3	0	75	0	1	0.03	
			928014	26.82	28.34	1.52	3	2	0	1	0	65	0	1	0.03	
28.34	31.85	Partially vein zone?	928015	28.34	31.85	3.51	4	0	0	3	0	30	3	2	0.03	0.6
		- very poor recovery through this interval rounded qtz in vein? portion evidence of grinding														
		- 28.34 - 29.61 weathered clay-rich amphibolite / gneiss														
		- 29.61 - 31.39 qtz. vein? no clay matrix here weak disseminated sulfides? rare pits indicating weathered sulfides.														
		- suggestion of porphyry component due to orange weathering crystals which could be feldspar.														
		- qtz is mostly white crystalline rarely glassy.														
		- 31.39 - 31.85 20% recovery clay rich rusty rk.														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-138

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
31.85	33.07	Amphibolite / gneiss - rusty weathered rk. - well foliated ca 58° @ 32.70 - black secondary oxide minerals on fracture surfaces and locally disseminated throughout					3	0	0	2	0	80	0	0		
33.07	34.44	Amphibolite / gneiss continued - rusty weathered rk - clay seams, faults? 33.07 - 33.17 and 34.00 - 34.10 - well foliated ca 46° @ 34.25 - black oxides decreasing.					3	0	0	2	0	80	0	1		
34.44	35.97	Amphibolite / gneiss continued- - rock becoming less rusty more beige tan colour. - very weak oxide stain (black) on fracture surfaces. - well foliated ca 30° @ 35.70					2	0	0	0	0	100	0	1		
	35.97	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Flex Zone
Started: August 12 1994
Completed: August 14 1994

Field Coordinates: 1425N 14 27W
Survey Coordinates: 19916.10N 17874.0E 1340.5EL
Azimuth / Dip: 045 / -50°
Claim:

Hole # 94-139
Core Size: HQ
Length: 46.33m 152 ft
Acid Tests: None taken

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0.0	4.50	Casing. 1st 30cm of core consists of boulders fragments of porphyry + volcanics														
4.50	6.10	Amphibolite / Gneiss - mixed bag of relatively fresh greenish colour rock at beginning of interval ranging to orange weathered rock with oxide staining on fracture surfaces - in places the highly weathered rock displays a clear relic foliation suggesting it is actually weathered metamorphic rk rather than porphyry.					3	2	0	2	0	80	0	0		
6.10	7.01	Amphibolite / Gneiss - similar to above but intensely weathered - 6.70-6.80 dark brown clay seam which could be a fault.					4	0	0	3	0	90	0	0		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-139

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
7.01	7.62	Amphibolite / Gneiss - less weathered than previous section - some chlorite present well foliated.					3	2	0	2	0	95	0	0		
7.62	8.53	Amphibolite / Gneiss - intensely weathered decomposed - rusty colour	928016	7.62	8.53	0.91	4	0	0	3	0	95	0	0	0.34	2.5?
8.53	9.14	No Core Recovery.														
9.14	10.06	Vein Zone ?. - intensely weathered rusty coloured section - clear qtz pebbles in clay matrix over 30 cm then 10 cm with thin intact stringers ca 20° then rusty clay-rich material possibly reflecting Amph / Gneiss	928017	9.14	10.06	0.92	4	0	0	4	0	90	3	0	1.47	3.77
10.06	11.58	Vein Zone / Amphibolite / Gneiss - 1st 90 cm of this interval is interpreted as weathered vein showing both qtz pebbles in clay matrix and more intact fractured fragments	928018	10.06	11.58	1.52	4	0	0	3	0	95	3	0	0.17	2.0

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-139

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
10.06	11.58	Vein Zone / Amphibolite / Gneiss continued - the last 50 cm of this interval is orange weathering foliated rk with oxide stains on fractures (similar to 4.50-6.10)														
11.58	13.10	Amphibolite / Gneiss - intensely rusty weathered rk with abundant clay with rare rk pebbles and locally preserved fabric	928019	11.58	13.10	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	60	0	0	0.10	0.6
13.10	16.15	Amphibolite / Gneiss - reasonably fresh metamorphic rocks - well foliated ca 10°? @ 14.10 - rusty staining on fracture surfaces.					2	3	0	2	0	95	0	0		
16.15	17.68	Amphibolite / Gneiss - intensely weathered rusty clay-rich rk - very soft local oxide staining along relict fractures	928020	16.15	17.68	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	95	0	0	0.93	3.77
17.68	19.20	Amphibolite / Gneiss - similar to above with locally preserved relict fabric suggesting metamorphic protolith	928021	17.68	19.20	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	60	0	0	0.69	11.71

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-139

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
19.20	20.73	Mixed Vein Zone / Amphibolite Gneiss - similar to above in most respects except for vein component appearing as small intact qtz frags & pebbles over last 50 cm of interval. - tr pyrite very fine grained visible in larger qtz frags	928022	19.20	20.73	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	95	3	1	5.86	10.63
20.73	22.25	Mixed Vein zone / Amphibolite / Gneiss - similar to above but with distinctive yellowish staining moderate in intensity and variable - 20.80 2cm qtz stringers intact in clay matrix ca 45° - local qtz pebbles and frags in clay matrix	928023	20.73	22.25	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	95	4	0	3.50	32.23
22.25	23.77	Vein Zone: - much whiter overall than previous section - yellow and rusty staining present but variable occurring in patches - qtz fragments present in clay matrix tr pyrite and weak pitting - 23.80 - 24.00 black oxides in fractures & pits	928024	22.25	23.77	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	95	4	1	0.86	13.03

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-139

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
23.77	25.30	Amphibolite / Gneiss / Vein Zone? - 23.77 - 24.07 possible vein material in clay matrix - 24.07 - 25.30 brown weathered metamorphic rks well foliated ca 72°	928025	23.77	25.30	1.53	3	0	0	2	0	95	2	0	0.21	1.37
25.30	26.82	Amphibolite / Gneiss - rusty intense weathering - locally weak relic fabric.	928026	25.30	26.82	1.52	4	0	0	3	0	95	0	0	0.79	12.00
26.82	28.35	Amphibolite / Gneiss - Vein Zone? - similar to above - 28.10 - 28.35 qtz pebbles in clay matrix whiter color with slight yellow tint	928027	26.82	28.35	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	95	2	0	0.21	4.11
28.35	29.87	Vein Zone / Amphibolite / Gneiss - 28.35 - 29.47 Variably coloured white rusty yellow tinted section of highly weathered clay with qtz pebbles. - 29.47 - 29.87 intense weathering rusty metamorphic rk	928028	28.35	29.87	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	95	3	0	2.98	49.63

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 14-139

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
29.87	31.19	Amphibolite / Gneiss - intensely rusty weathered clay rich metamorphic rk - weak relic fabric clearly present	928029	29.87	31.19	1.32	4	0	0	4	0	95	0	0	0.99	3.77
31.19	32.92	Amphibolite / Gneiss - similar to above. slightly less clay.	928030	31.19	32.92	1.73	4	0	0	3	0	70	0	0	0.31	4.46
32.92	34.44	Amphibolite / Gneiss Vein Zone. -32.92 - 33.67 similar to above rusty weathering metamorphic rk. - 33.67 - 34.44 weathered vein zone overall not as much clay as seen elsewhere weak pyrite, local pitting interpreted as weathered sulfides and yellow tint	928031	32.92	34.44	1.52	4	0	0	3	0	85	3	2	1.95	33.67
34.44	35.97	Vein Zone (well mineralized) - bleached white colored weathered qtz vein - 34.90 - 35.10 and 35.62 - 35.97 very strong sulfides galena - py - cspy semi massive - local pits in bleached areas. - should assay well	928032	34.44	35.97	1.53	3	0	0	2	0	95	4	4	35.83	1257.4

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94 - 139

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
35.97	37.49	Vein Zone. - very poor core recovery rounded qtz pebbles suggesting ground core. - fine grained py-galena in what fragments are present in box	928033	35.97	37.49	1.52	3	0	0	2	0	5	4	4	3.36	905.14
37.49	39.01	Vein Zone - bleached white clay rich-rk with qtz pebbles and lozenges - in places relict texture present ca 45 defined by qtz stringers still intact - disseminated pyrite present locally - yellow tinge present.	928034	37.49	39.01	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	85	4	2	1.41	12.69
39.01	40.54	Vein Zone - bleached white with yellow tint - qtz pebbles & frags in clay matrix - local pits and tr pyrite	928035	39.01	40.54	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	60	4	1	1.89	12.69
40.54	42.06	Vein Zone - similar to above - recovery here consists of 0.5cm of intact core with a few pebbles on either end.	928036	40.54	42.06	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	30	4	0	0.96	5.83

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 24 - 139

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
42.06	43.59	Vein Zone ? - rusty weathering with rare qtz pebbles - yellow tint has disappeared - clay-rich.	928037	42.06	43.59	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	80	3	0	0.62	4.11
43.59	45.11	Amphibolite / Gneiss - rusty weathering giving way to brown down hole. - relict fabric visible - clay decreasing down hole.	928038	43.59	45.11	1.52	4	0	0	3	0	85	0	0	0.21	1.71
45.11	46.33	Amphibolite / Gneiss - brownish weathered rk similar to above with less clay and less rust					3	0	0	2	0	50	0	0		
	46.33	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Flex Zone.
Started: August 17 1994
Completed: August 19 1994

Field Coordinates: 0+75N 1+20W
Survey Coordinates: 19375.411 17879.6 E 1336.4EL
Azimuth / Dip: 045 / -50°
Claim:

Hole # 94-140
Core Size: HQ
Length: 143 ft 43.59 m
Acid Tests: 50° @ 63'

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	6.81	Casing - porphyry (qtz-feld) boulder fragments over 6.41 - 6.81 m probably float														
6.81	8.53	Metamorphic Rocks. - brown - rusty weathering rk with strong clay fraction - virtually no primary minerals or textures present					4	0	0	4	0	70	0	0		
8.53	10.06	QFP / Metamorphic rk - 8.53 - 8.73 is clearly QFP occurring in white pebble to golf ball size fragments which in themselves are quite fresh - 8.73 - 10.06 Metamorphic rk? brown - rusty coloured with strong clay fraction and no primary minerals or textures	928039	8.53	10.06	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	75	0	0	0.03	0.34

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-140

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
10.06	11.58	Metamorphic rk / Vein?	928040	10.06	11.58	1.52	3	1	0	3	0	65	3	0	0.03	1.37
		10.06 - 10.66 metamorphic rk similar to above but not quite as highly oxidized some relic mafics and foliation present														
		10.66 - 11.58 Vein Zone? most core loss for interval has probably occurred here - rock is highly weathered/oxidized with high clay fraction qtz crystals are visible in a chalky looking matrix (porphyry?) however they seem angular and more abundant than usually seen in QFP.														
11.58	13.11	Vein Zone	928041	11.58	13.11	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	80	4	0	0.03	0.34
13.11	14.63	Vein Zone	928042	13.11	14.63	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	90	4	0	0.03	0.34
		- both these are similar to above vein zone rk is highly oxidized with a distinctly whiter colour with common rusty patches.														
14.63	17.68	Metamorphic rk	928043	14.63	16.15	1.53	3	2	0	3	0	65	0	0	0.03	0.34
		- cleary metamorphic with relic mafics & foliation														
		- greenish tint to rk → chlorite														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-140

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
16.15	17.68	Metamorphic Rk. - well foliated rock is slightly greenish with abundant rusty sections					3	3	0	3	0	65	0	1		
17.68	19.20	Metamorphic Rk. 17.68 - 18.80 similar to above with less chlorite and more clays. 18.80 - 19.20 distinct change in lithology to more felsic unit lighter colour. - well foliated with tr diss pyrite	928044	17.68	19.20	1.52	4	1	0	4	0	95	0	1	0.03	0.34
19.20	20.73	Metamorphic Rk. - similar to more felsic unit above. - @ 19.50 there is a 2 cm clot of sulfides dominated by pyrite only weakly oxidized - water was lost at 19.70 where core is broken but still competent	928045	19.20	20.73	1.53	3	0	0	2	0	95	0	2	0.03	0.34
20.73	22.25	Metamorphic Rk. - back to more typical gneiss/amphibolite unit					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	1		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-140

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
22.25	23.77	Metamorphic Rk - similar to above					3	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
23.77	25.30	Metamorphic Rk. - similar to more felsic variety (19.20 - 20.73) - cut by 2 metamorphic variety? qtz veins 3-10 cm thick which seem to have been deformed along with the host rocks weak diss py within these rather bullish looking veins	928046	23.77	25.30	1.53	3	0	0	2	0	85	0	2	0.03	0.34
25.30	26.82	Metamorphic Rk. - similar to above with no veins					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
26.82	28.35	Metamorphic Rk - similar to above well foliated ca. 55°					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
28.35	29.87	Metamorphic Rk - similar to above - interesting that over this interval as we approach the oxidized (weathered) vein the black secondary oxides begin to appear as fracture coatings	928047	28.35	29.87	1.52	3	0	0	2	0	80	0	0	0.03	0.34

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-140

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
29.87	31.39	Metamorphic Rk / Vein Zone.	928048	29.87	31.39	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	85	3	1	1.51	9.26
		29.87 - 30.50 Metamorphic Rk weathering is slightly stronger than previous interval with more clay and weak oxide coatings														
		30.50 - 31.30 Vein zone highly oxidized to clay with qtz pebbles & frags - weak yellow tint overall whiter colour with local rusty patches.														
		31.30 - 31.39 metamorphic rk														
31.39	32.92	Vein Zone / Metamorphic rk	928049	31.39	32.92	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	80	4	1	0.62	8.23
		31.39 - 31.90 Metamorphic rk rusty not so clay altered no oxides														
		31.90 - 32.92 Vein zone similar to above.														
32.92	34.44	Metamorphic Rk	928049	32.92	34.44	1.52	3	3	0	3	0	95	0	0	.0.03	1.03
		- 32.92 - 32.60 bleached - rusty & clay altered no oxides														
		- 32.60 - 34.44 transition towards fresher metamorphic rk chlorite appearing along with other primary minerals strongly foliated														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-140

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
34.44	43.59	Metamorphic Rk - Massively fresh - well foliated ca 53°-58° - could be classified as amphibolite - largely a qtz-feld-amph ± biotite ± muscovite ± chlorite rock. - varies in mafic content throughout - local metamorphic "sweats" ie discontinuous qtz veins upto 2 cm barren & parallel to the foliation					1	2	0	0	0	5	0	1		
	43.59	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Kelling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Flex Zone
Started: August 19 1994
Completed: August 20 1994

Field Coordinates: 0+75N 1+45W
Survey Coordinates: 19395.9N 17916.3E 1241 EL
Azimuth / Dip: 045 / -50°
Claim:

Hole # 94-141
Core Size: HQ
Length: 123' 37.49 m
Acid Tests: none taken

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	2.01	Casing - about 2m of overburden in box: fragments of porphyry and metamorphic rk mixed with sand														
2.01	8.53	Metamorphic rk. - highly fractured and broken core local sandy sections - greenish colour with local rusty stains along fracture surfaces.					1	3	0	1	0	90	0	0		
8.53	10.06	Metamorphic rk. - 8.53 - 9.60 same as above - 9.60 - 10.06 section of metamorphic rock weathered (oxidized) completely to clay with sandy component - no relic foliation or mineralogy	928051	8.53	10.06	1.53	3	2	0	3	0	95	0	0	<0.03	2.74

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC. Hole # 94-141

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
10.06	11.58	Metamorphic rk.	928052	10.06	11.58	1.52	4	0	0	3	0	85	0	0	0.10	4.80
		- rusty brown colour														
		- 10.06 - 11.10 clear relic foliation black oxide stains on fracture surfaces														
		- 11.10 - 11.58 rusty clay-rich interval														
11.58	13.11	Metamorphic rk.					1	3	0	0	0	95	0	1		
		- greenish colour well foliated amphibole rich unit.														
		- local rusty stains along fractures														
		- basically a qtz-feld-amph-biotite muscovite rk with retrogression to chlorite.														
13.11	14.63	Metamorphic rk. similar to above					1	3	0	0	0	95	0	1		
14.63	16.15	Metamorphic rk similar to above					1	3	0	0	0	95	0	1		
16.15	17.68	Metamorphic rk. similar to above					2	2	0	2	0	95	0	1		
17.68	19.20	Metamorphic rk.	928053	17.68	19.20	1.52	3	2	0	3	0	85	0	0	0.03	6.86
		17.68 - 18.50 highly oxidized clay-rich relic foliation rusty colour.														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-141

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
19.20	20.73	Metamorphic rock - well foliated ca 65° - greenish colour local qtz segregations (veins) parallel to the foliation.					1	3	0	0	0	85	0	1		
20.73	22.25	Metamorphic rk 20.73 - 21.30 similar to above 21.30 - 22.25 becomes rusty with higher clay fraction relic foliation partially preserved.	928054	20.73	22.25	1.52	3	2	0	3	0	75	0	1	0.03	5.14
22.25	23.77	Metamorphic rk. - metamorphic rk is gone, almost entirely to clay with only relic fabric and weak mineralogy intact 22.45 - 23.05 qtz vein to pyrite, very competant rk relative to those which are typically clay altered				1.52	4	0	0	4	0	80	3	1		
23.77	25.30	Metamorphic rk - rusty coloured. clay altered relic fabric and mineralogy partially preserved.	928055	23.77	25.30	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	85	0	0	0.03	10.29

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-141

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
25.30	26.82	Metamorphic rk.	928056	25.30	26.82	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	95	0	0	0.03	22.6
		- similar to above.														
26.82	28.35	Metamorphic rk.	928057	26.82	28.35	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	95	0	0	0.65	31.74
		- strongly oxidized clay-rich section														
		- rock is rusty but slightly lighter coloured than previous sections.														
		- relic texture partially preserved.														
28.35	29.87	Vein zone.	928058	28.35	29.87	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	95	4	0	2.64	79.54
		- lighter tan to white with local rusty sections														
		- clay rich weak local fabric ca 52°														
		29.37 - 29.87 qtz is clearly more abundant in pebbles and veinlets surrounded by clay: rk takes on yellow tint														
29.87	31.39	Vein Zone / Metamorphic rk	928059	29.87	31.39	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	95	4	0	2606	1073.1
		- well mineralized 30.10 - 30.60 with bands of galena-pyrite-rich material ca 50°														
		- rk is white with intense yellow-green tint adjacent to sulfides.														
		- local pits suggesting weathered out sulphides														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

. metamorphic rk 30.60 - 31.39.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-141

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
31.39	32.92	Metamorphic Rk.	928060	31.39	32.92	1.53	3	0	0	2	0	95	2	0	0.72	21.94
		- qtz-muscovite-rich quartzite														
		- well foliated ca. 65°														
		- weak qtz vein with yellow-green tint over last 5 cm.														
		- local rusty section usually concentrated along fractures														
33.92	34.44	Metamorphic rk.														
		- white colored quartzite similar to above.					3	0	0	1	0	60	0	0		
		- several small qtz veins highly deformed parallel to foliation pre mineralization														
							2	0	0	0	0	95	0	0		
34.44	35.97	Metamorphic rk (similar to above)														
35.97	37.49	Metamorphic rk (similar to above)					2	0	0	1	0	95	0	0		
	37.49	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Heustis North
Started: Aug 21 1994
Completed: Aug 24 1994

Field Coordinates: 0+40N 3+60W
Survey Coordinates:
Azimuth / Dip: 045 / -50°
Claim:

Hole # 94-142
Core Size: HQ 125' NQ2 125'-173'
Length: 173 ft 52.73 m
Acid Tests:

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	3.96	Casing.														
3.96	5.94	Granodiorite - rusty - bleached - fresh. - this interval contains 10% very fresh qtz megacrystic granodiorite qtz grains >1cm in size more equant matrix of feldspar + amphibole -> chlorite. - this unit was not noted in 86-36 or 87-50					3	2	0	2	0	90	0	0		
5.94	7.01	Granodiorite / Metamorphic - difficult to determine protolith - rk in places is more brownish in colour and seems somewhat finer grained					4	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
7.01	10.06	Granodiorite - more oxidized than 3.96-5.94 but relict granular texture suggests intrusive					4	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-142

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
10.06	11.58	Granodiorite					3	2	0	2	0	60	0	0		
		- clear "windows" of less oxidized rk similar to 3.96 - 5.49 m														
		- qtz megacrystic >1cm with feldspar + amphibole -> chlorite														
		- grey speckled colour														
11.58	13.11	Granodiorite														
		- more oxidized than above.					4	1	0	3	0	50	0	0		
13.11	14.63	Granodiorite					4	0	0	4	0	75	0	0		
		- more oxidized than above.														
		- no visible fabric but some sections seem to have relic qtz megacrysts in clay rich matrix														
		- rusty beige colour														
		- very clay-rich over last 50 cm possibly reflecting either a fault or contact!														
14.63	16.15	Metamorphic rk.					4	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
		- distinct colour change to brown with characteristic black oxide stains on fractures														
		- suggestion of relict fabric present														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 92 - 141

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
16.15	17.68	Metamorphic rk. - similar to above.	928061	16.15	17.68	1.53	4	0	0	3	0	95	0	0	0.03	0.34
17.68	19.20	Metamorphic rk / Vein zone. - possibly a vein zone 17.68 - 18.90 m - lighter whitish colour oxide staining (black) no longer present - there are clear relic qtz grains present but not the larger (cm) scale pebbles characteristic of the flex zone.	928062	17.68	19.20	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	95	0	0	0.03	0.34
19.20	20.73	Metamorphic rk - clearly metamorphic med brown colour with some rust - relic texture & fabric some clearly micaceous sections (amphibolite?)	928063	19.20	20.73	1.53	3	0	0	3	0	95	0	0	0.03	1.03
20.73	22.35	Metamorphic rk. - similar to above but more qtz-rich with lighter less brown colour - possibly giving way to quartzite														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-142

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
22.25	26.82	Metamorphic Rk. - well foliated siliceous quartzite - white when fresh with rusty stains					1	0	0	3	0	85	0	0		
26.82	28.35	Metamorphic Rk / Vein Zone - 26.82 - 27.59 quartzite similar to above - 27.59 - 28.35 strongly oxidized clay-rich zone - lighter colour than the quartzite. - no visible sulfides no yellow stains.	928064	26.82	28.35	1.53	4	0	0	4	0	95	4	0	0.03	3.09
28.35	29.87	Vein Zone / Metamorphic rk. - 28.35 - 29.11 vein similar to above but pitted (weathered sulfides) and some black oxides and yellow staining. - 29.11 - 29.87 quartzite similar to above	928065	28.35	29.87	1.52	4	0	0	4	0	95	4	0	7.82	118.63
29.87	34.44	Metamorphic rk - quartzite, well foliated ca 42° - white with weak rusty stains.					2	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-142

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
34.44	35.97	Metamorphic rk / Vein Zone	928066	34.44	35.97	1.53	3	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	1.75	34.29
		- dominantly quartzite														
		- 34.44 - 34.74 vein with cloth of fine grained sulfides (galena - py - asp)														
		- somewhat pitted														
		- 35.75 - 35.85 narrow vein with weak sulfides (fine grained) and wall rock inclusions (ca 50°)														
35.97	37.49	Metamorphic rk	928067	35.97	37.49	1.52	3	0	0	3	0	95	0	0	0.14	2.74
		- quartzite light coloured when fresh well foliated														
		- 35.97 - 37.00 is browner / rusty in colour with black oxides on fractures and more strongly oxidized than remainder.														
37.49	43.59	Metamorphic rk					2	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		
		- mixed assemblage of quartzite and amphibolite with local gneissic textures														
		- extremely well foliated with local folds present														
		- becoming less rusty downhole														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-142

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
43.59	52.73	Metamorphic rk.														
		- similar to above but very fresh.														
		- mostly quartzite -														
	52.73	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Brown McDade
Started: August 21 1994
Completed: August 24 1994

Field Coordinates: 1+83N 1+10W
Survey Coordinates: 19986.49N 19884.03E 1270.19 EL
Azimuth / Dip: 066° Az / -53°
Claim:

Hole # 94-143
Core Size: NQ2
Length: 318 ft 96.93 m
Acid Tests: 185'/52°

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	3.96	Casing														
3.96	21.70	Granodiorite - reasonably fresh granitic textured rk medium grained color index 35% - foliation weak to absent - mineralogy qtz - feldspar - amphibole - amphibole partially altered to chlorite - local rusty sections where rk is less competant.					2	2	0	1	0	95	0	1		
21.70	27.50	Dyke ? Aplite ⇔ Pegmatite - more felsic unit with no fresh mafic component. - texturally variable ranging from pegmatitic to diffuse & milky - very siliceous					2	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-143

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
27.50	40.50	Granodiorite					2	0	0	2	2	95	0	1		
		· similar to 3.96 - 21.70 but more oxidized variable rusty sections.														
		- weakly foliated														
		- granitic texture preserved but mafics quite altered														
		· bleached colour														
40.50	42.06	Fault Zone					3	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
		- clay rich local gouge sections.														
		- locally intense foliation & brecciation														
42.06	48.16	Granodiorite					2	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
		- similar to 27.50 - 40.50 but mafic component intact														
		- foliation weak to absent														
48.16	62.00	Pegmatite.					2	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
		- coarse grained qtz & feldspar														
		- local granitic and aplite sections														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-143

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
62.00	63.40	Fault zone.	928068	62.00	63.40	1.40	3	0	0	3	0	95	0	2	0.10	2.74
		- mixed assemblage of irregular clasts														
		with local bands of foliated rk.														
		- from here down hole rocks are all rusty.														
		- probably some type of healed fault breccia.														
		- weakly pyritic (oxidized) and pitted														
63.40	64.40	Granodiorite	928069	63.40	64.40	1.00	3	0	0	3	0	95	0	1	0.24	8.91
		- very rusty but relic texture & qtz														
		grains indicative of protolith														
64.40	65.40	Vein Zone.	928070	64.40	65.40	1.00	3	0	0	4	0	95	0	3	2.06	18.51
		- very rusty. possibly some mixed														
		granodiorite.														
		- clearly vein 64.40 - 64.80														
65.40	66.45	Vein Zone.	928071	65.40	66.45	1.05	3	0	0	4	0	95	0	3	0.79	10.63
		- similar to above														
		- clearly vein 66.20 - 66.45														
		- moderate foliation ca. 55°														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-143

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
66.45	67.97	Feldspar porphyry. - orange (rusty) weathering feldspar phenocrysts in aphanitic siliceous matrix (grey when fresh) - massive unfoliated	928072	66.45	67.97	1.52	3	0	0	3	0	95	0	1	0.03	6.85
67.97	69.49	Feldspar porphyry (mineralized) - crackle breccia. - anastomosing network of mineralized fractures throughout - isolated porphyry fragments up to 4cm in size - sulfide in filled fractures have weathered recessively imparting a brecciated fragmental appearance to the core.	928073	67.97	69.49	1.52	3	0	0	3	0	95	2	3	0.72	5.83
69.49	71.02	Feldspar Porphyry (mineralized) - similar to above	928074	69.49	71.02	1.53	3	0	0	3	0	95	2	3	0.45	2.40
71.02	72.54	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized) - crackle texture persists but much less intense vein filled cracks weather recessively.	928075	71.02	72.54	1.52	2	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.10	2.40

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC. Hole # 94-143

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
72.54	74.06	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized) - similar to above	928076	72.54	74.06	1.54	2	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.27	12.6
74.06	75.10	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized) - similar to above.	928077	74.06	75.10	1.04	2	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.10	2.6
75.10	76.55	Vein Zone (well mineralized) - qtz vein with strong sulfide mineralization (pyrite - gal? - asp?) very fine grained in bands and disseminations heterogeneously distributed throughout. - significant clay local pebble textures	928078	75.10	76.55	1.45	3	0	0	3	0	95	4	4	7.54	29.1
76.55	78.64	Granodiorite - bleached with local rusty stains along fractures mafics all altered - local mm to cm scale black sulfide rich bands (minor)	928079	76.55	78.64	2.09	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	1	0.03	1.7
78.64	80.16	Feldspar Porphyry. - typical porphyry with local mm to cm scale black sulfide-rich bands slightly more abundant than above.	928080	78.64	80.16	1.52	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.17	5.8

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94 - 143

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
80.16	83.20	Porphyry - non mineralized - 5-10% stubby creamy colored feldspar phenocrysts in grey siliceous matrix.					1	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		
83.20	84.73	Feldspar Porphyry. (weakly mineralized) - similar to above but with local mm to cm scale bands of fine grained sulfides (black) - irregular disseminations and local clots are also present.	928081	83.20	84.73	1.53	1	0	0	1	0	95	1	2	0.03	9.60
84.73	86.25	Feldspar Porphyry (weakly mineralized) - similar to above.	928082	84.73	86.25	1.52	1	0	0	1	0	95	1	2	0.03	3.77
86.25	87.43	Feldspar Porphyry (weakly mineralized - similar to above	928083	86.25	87.43	1.18	2	0	0	2	0	95	3	3	0.03	1.37

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-143

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
87.43	88.38	Vein Zone (well mineralized)	928084	87.42	88.38	0.95	2	0	0	3	0	95	4	4	0.48	6.57
		- well mineralized vein with fine grained disseminated black sulfides locally banded.														
		- clay-rich sections locally.														
		- gritty friable crumbly rock however there are local siliceous sections.														
88.38	90.83	Feldspar Porphyry	928085	88.38	90.83	2.55	0	1	0	1	0	95	0	1	0.03	2.06
		- relatively fresh rk. grey-green colour.														
		- local rusty staining along fractures.														
		- Texture is somewhat obscure relative to some previous sections.														
90.83	93.00	Feldspar Porphyry					0	1	0	1	0	95	0	1		
		-similar to above														
93.00	96.93	Granodiorite														
		- very fresh black speckled qtz-feld-amphibole medium grained.					0	1	2	0	0	95	0	1		
		- well foliated throughout														
	96.93	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Brown McDade
Started: Aug 29 - 1994
Completed: Aug 31 - 1994

Field Coordinates: 0+83N 1+40W
Survey Coordinates: 19973.73 N 19854.93 E 1271.63
Azimuth / Dip: 066 AZ / -53°
Claim:

Hole # 94 - 144
Core Size: NQ
Length: 388ft 118.26m
Acid Tests: 373ft 52°

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	7.32	Casing.														
7.32	24.00	Granodiorite - variable recovery and intensity of weathering - locally some intervals of relatively fresh rk medium grained granitic textured qtz - feldspar - amphibole - most of interval is rusty coloured with local zones of rubble					3	0	0	3	0	71	0	0		
24.00	32.50	Granodiorite - intensely weathered sandy - rubbly interval - rusty weathered. - rk type based on several narrow "windows" of fresher granodiorite and overall lithologic associations					4	0	0	4	0	90	0	0		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94 - 144

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
32.50	36.80	Granodiorite - some what fresher less oxidized - rubble 34.50 - 35.35					3	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
36.80	38.80	Qtz Vein - white unweathered vein with traces of py - vein is coarse grained with glassy and white qtz - not the same mineralized veins which collectively define the depsit.	928086	36.80	38.80	2.00	0	0	0	0	0	95	4	1	0.03	0.69
38.80	43.28	Granodiorite - similar to 32.50 - 36.80 - rubble & oxidized section 39.60 - 41.10					3	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
43.28	44.50	Qtz Vein - similar to 36.80 - 38.80	928087	43.28	44.50	1.22	0	0	0	0	0	95	4	1	0.03	0.69
44.50	45.30	Granodiorite - fairly fresh with above normal disseminated sulfides	928088	44.50	45.30	0.80	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	1	0.27	2.06

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-144

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
45.30	46.10	Qtz Vein	928089	45.30	46.10	0.80	0	0	0	0	0	95	4	2	0.51	2.06
		- similar to 36.80 - 38.80														
46.10	48.50	Granodiorite					0	0	0	0	0	95	0	1		
		- fresh almost black due to higher amphibole content.														
48.50	51.32	Granodiorite					4	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
		- entire interval is rusty weathered														
		- may be cored by 40 cm of fault gouge where rock is somewhat foliated and contains isolated fragments.														
51.32	55.77	Granodiorite					2	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
		- some fresh rk with local rusty sandy rubble intervals														
55.77	66.45	Granodiorite					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
		- very little fresh rock														
		- bleach with feldspars & qtz chalky colour and mafics brown														
		- weakly foliated.														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 97-144

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
66.45	77.32	Granodiorite - colour change to chalky white throughout with local un weathered intervals and local rusty sections.					3	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
77.32	81.69	Feldspar Porphyry. - feldspar phyric - massive grey - green - local qtz phenocrysts. - matrix is aphanitic - very fine grained and granular. - contact is fairly well defined over about 2-3 cm					2	0	0	2	0	95	0	1		
81.69	90.33	Feldspar Porphyry (weakly mineralized) - similar to above but with rusty brown colour and weak diss sulfides throughout - massive feldspar - qtz phyric. - 85.70 - 86.00 possible fault gouge	928090	81.69	83.21	1.52	2	0	0	2	0	95	0	2	1.10	10.53
			928091	83.21	84.73	1.52	2	0	0	2	0	95	0	2	0.14	4.46
			928092	84.73	86.25	1.52	3	0	0	3	0	95	0	2	0.34	4.11
			928093	86.25	87.78	1.53	2	0	0	2	0	95	0	1	0.03	3.43
			928094	87.78	89.00	1.22	2	0	0	2	0	95	0	1	0.07	4.80
			928095	89.00	90.30	1.30	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	3	1.58	8.57

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-144

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
90.33	95.63	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized) - rusty coloured but with clear relic Texture - disseminated sulfides throughout and local blackish clots and stringers (maybe 5 @ 3-4 cm over entire interval - possible fault 93.28 - 93.58 - no mafics remaining	928096	90.30	92.35	2.05	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.24	3.0
			928097	92.35	93.88	1.53	2	0	0	2	0	95	2	3	0.41	5.49
			928098	93.88	95.63	1.75	3	0	0	3	0	95	2	3	0.65	5.14
95.63	97.55	Porphyry (well mineralized) - rusty coloured porphyry - most of this interval is crackle breccia (anastomozing recessive weathering stringers) containing sulfides (fine grained)	928099	95.63	97.55	1.98	3	0	0	3	0	95	2	3	0.62	9.94
97.55	99.37	Vein Zone (well mineralized) - this is the principle HW vein - strong sulfides py-gal-asp - dark grey-black with weakly banded texture - sulfides are very fine grained - varies from hard to soft	928100	97.55	98.46	0.91	2	0	0	2	0	95	4	4	6.82	19.54
			928101	98.46	99.37	0.91	2	0	0	3	0	95	4	4	1.99	13.37

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-144

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
99.37	102.00	Porphyry (weakly mineralized)	928102	99.37	99.77	0.40	2	0	0	1	0	95	3	3	0.03	1.37
		-light grey brown massive	928103	99.77	101.30	1.53	2	0	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.03	1.7
		-1st interval is well mineralized with	928104	101.30	103.02	1.72	2	0	0	3	0	95	1	2	0.72	5.14
		fine grained diss sulfides														
		-2nd interval seems to be recessive														
		weathering crackle breccia														
		-3rd interval is weakly mineralized														
102.00	110.42	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized)	928105	103.02	104.54	1.52	2	0	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.10	2.40
		-bleached light grey colour	928106	104.54	106.07	1.53	2	0	0	3	0	95	3	3	1.82	7.23
		-no mafics remaining all altered	928107	106.07	107.59	1.52	2	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.03	1.03
		-disseminated sulfides py(pg) and local	928108	107.59	109.12	1.53	2	0	0	3	0	95	1	2	0.03	0.69
		narrow veins	928109	109.12	110.42	1.30	2	0	0	3	6	95	2	2	0.31	5.83
110.42	114.75	Vein Zone (well mineralized)	928110	110.42	112.17	1.75	2	0	0	2	0	90	4	4	3.91	25.71
		- main F.W Vein	928111	112.17	113.17	1.00	3	0	0	3	0	90	4	4	4.15	30.86
		- very fine grained diss sulfides	928112	113.17	114.75	1.58	2	0	0	3	0	90	4	4	6.45	36.14
		py-asp-gal locally banding														
		- clay rich rusty section with qtz pebble														
		texture 112.67-113.17														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-141

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
114.75	115.50	Porphyry (well mineralized - somewhat altered to clay with diss sulfides and stringers - very soft.	928113	114.75	115.50	0.75	2	0	0	3	0	95	2	3	1.58	7.00
115.50	116.30	Porphyry: - fine grained - aphanitic - diffuse texture with few clear phenocrysts - massive	928114	115.50	116.30	0.80	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	1	0.03	2.00
116.30	118.26	Granodiorite - fairly fresh F.W rk - epidote present - weakly foliated					0	1	2	0	0	95	0	0		
	118.26	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Brown McDade
Started: August 31 1994
Completed: Sept 4 1994

Field Coordinates: 0+83N 1474W
Survey Coordinates: 19961.90N 19826.58E 1272.45EL
Azimuth / Dip: 068 Az 053°
Claim:

Hole # 94-145
Core Size: NQ
Length: 497' 151.49m
Acid Tests: 98'/53° 350/53° 487/53°

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	8.53	Casing					1	2	1	0	0	95	0	1		
8.53	34.45	Granodiorite - medium grained equigranular granitic textured rk - qtz - feldspar - amphibole - amphiboles altering to chlorite - tr of epidote and pyrite - quite fresh, local thin pegmatite dykes 4-20 cm thick - local rusty sections along fractures - mm scale brown fleck mineral diss throughout probably leucoxene or rutile after magnetite - unit is weakly to moderately magnetic. - weakly foliated														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-145

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
34.45	36.80	Mafic Dyke.					0	1	1	0	0	95	0	1		
		- dark grey - black rock														
		- qtz - amphibole phyric														
		- tr pyrite chlorite epidote														
		- magnetic														
		- matrix is aphanitic														
		- sharp upper and lower contacts ca 28°														
36.80	70.60	Granodiorite					2-3	0	0	2-3	0	95	0	1		
		- interval of variably oxidized rk.														
		- typical rusty → brown locally clay-rich rock and bleached														
		- local thin (10 - 40 cm) intervals of rubble: 65.90 - 68.00 all rubble / sand.														
		- in places mafics are entirely replaced and in general rk is non magnetic														
		- weak foliation														
		- 70.00 - 70.60 black decomposed sandy rubble.														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-145

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
70.60	90.80	Granodiorite					2-3	1	0	2	0	95	0	1		
		- somewhat fresher than previous interval														
		- rusty brown 73.00 - 77.00														
		- rusty brown 82.00 - 87.78														
		- 79.20 - 79.40 thin feldspar porphyry dyke with zenolith of granodiorite														
		- 81.00 - 81.50 interval containing two strongly foliated friable sections														
		83.75 - 85.40 and 86.40 - 87.48 fine grained sections possibly aplite dykes.														
90.80	99.95	Feldspar - Qtz Porphyry.					0-3	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		
		- when fresh rk is grey with 5-10% white spots (feldspars) qtz is finer grained glassy and somewhat obscure.														
		95.00 - 96.30 broken rubble rusty interval														
		- lower contact seems sheared.														
		- sulfides (weak vein) on fracture surfaces 99.46 (< 1 cm														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-145

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
99.95	108.92	Granodiorite - bleached - white with weak brown - rusty tint. - feldspars & mafics altered, qtz still in good shape & stands out. - local patches of unaltered fresh rk present.					2	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		
108.92	121.60	Feldspar Porphyry. - grey - rusty brown colour.	928115	118.21	119.73	1.52	2	0	0	1	0	95	0	2	0.03	1.7
		- qtz not as abundant as previous porphyry unit - clear feldspar phenos in fine-grained to aphanitic matrix	928116	119.73	121.60	1.87	2	0	0	1	0	95	0	2	0.03	1.3
121.60	123.00	Feldspar Porphyry (weakly mineralized) - crackle breccia - tight network of veins (stringers) enveloping small isolated pieces of porphyry. - veins weather recessively and are clay rich giving the rock a brecciated or pebble in clay matrix texture - yellow - rusty brown colour.	928117	121.60	123.00	1.40	3	0	0	3	0	90	2	2	0.03	3.4

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # GH-145

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
123.00	128.51	Granodiorite (well mineralized)	928118	123.00	124.36	1.36	3	0	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.03	1.37
		- similar crackle breccia texture & mineralization	928119	124.36	125.89	1.52	3	0	0	3	0	95	3	3	0.96	14.16
		to above but with higher sulfide content	928120	125.89	127.41	1.52	3	6	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.03	1.03
		- granitic texture still present but	928121	127.41	128.51	1.10	3	0	0	3	0	95	2	3	0.48	9.53
		rks are bleached with weak rusty														
		staining and high clay fraction														
		particularly in recessive weathering														
		veins.														
128.51	134.20	Feldspar Porphyry.	928122	128.51	129.51	1.00	2	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.03	1.71
		- 128.51 - 129.51 weak crackle breccia	928123	129.51	130.45	0.96	1	0	0	1	0	95	0	2	0.03	1.63
		- fairly typical porphyry with diss py	928124	130.45	131.97	1.52	1	0	0	1	0	95	0	2	0.03	1.37
		& clots of galena cored by sphalerite	928125	131.97	133.50	1.53	1	0	0	1	0	95	0	2	1.47	1.03
		diss throughout (1%) mm scale.														
		- rk is grey with creamy feldspar phenocrysts														
		in an aphanitic - fine grained matrix														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-145

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
134.20	137.95	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized)	928126	133.50	135.02	1.52	2	0	0	3	0	95	1	1	0.21	8.4
		- weak rusty staining	928127	135.02	136.55	1.53	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.03	1.37
		- mostly diss py (weak) with local	928128	136.55	137.95	1.40	2	0	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.03	1.37
		patches of clay rich crackle breccia.														
		- no mafics bleached.														
137.95	142.20	Feldspar porphyry (weakly mineralized)	928129	137.95	139.60	1.65	1	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.03	1.71
		- diss py + galena	928130	139.60	141.12	1.52	1	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.03	2.06
		- local crackle breccia - clay-rich	928131	141.12	142.20	1.08	1	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.10	6.17
		- 1 small <1cm sulfide veinlet @ 140.80														
		- weak rusty colour														
142.20	143.15	Vein zone (well mineralized)	928132	142.20	143.15	0.95	2	0	0	2	0	95	3	4	4.35	54.86
		- this interval is about 30% vein														
		material with strong banded sulfides														
		gal-py.														
		- host rock is clearly granodiorite														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-145

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
143.15	145.69	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized).	928133	143.15	144.59	1.44	1	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.48	11.3
		- clearly bleached granodiorite with	928134	144.59	145.69	1.10	1	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.40	2.40
		weak diss pyrite														
		- interval is X-cut by 4 (1-3 cm)														
		black sulfide veins														
145.69	148.74	Vein Zone (well mineralized)	928135	145.69	147.22	1.53	1	0	0	2	0	90	4	4	0.75	24.00
		- fairly robust FW vein structure	928136	147.22	148.74	1.52	1	0	0	2	0	90	4	4	0.69	12.49
		- interval consists of about 60%														
		vein material black and rich in														
		pyrite + galena.														
		- local banding.														
		- host rk is clearly bleached														
		granodiorite.														
148.74	151.49	Granodiorite	928137	148.74	156.26	1.52	0	1	2	0	0	95	0	1	0.03	0.69
		- FW Granodiorite														
		- weak to moderate foliation														
		- medium grained equigranular														
	151.49	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Nolling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Brown McDade
Started: Sept 4 1994
Completed: Sept 8 1994

Field Coordinates: 0+50N 1+74W
Survey Coordinates: 19930.58N 19838.69E 1270.63EL
Azimuth / Dip: 068 Az / -50° Dip
Claim:

Hole # 94-146
Core Size: NQ
Length: 154.84m 508ft
Acid Tests: 72'/-50° 498'/-51°

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	5.19	Casing.														
5.19	63.90	Granodiorite - equigranular granitic textured - medium grained, foliation weak to absent - rk is bleached and rusty coloured but not intensy oxidation seen locally elsewhere. - narrow pegmatite 12.80 - 13.50 & 32.12 - 32.42 - narrow qtz vein 14.93 - 15.13 with pyrite and another fine grained black mineral sulfides are infilling cracks in the qtz. - narrow unoxidized windows of granodiorite 22.00 - 23.07 - Sandy rubble 35.27 - 35.97					2-3	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-146

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
5.19	63.90	Granodiorite Continued 46.63 - 51.21 m oxidized fresh granodiorite 51.21 - 52.00 sandy rubble.														
63.90	80.55	Aplite / Pegmatite zone. - white to grey with minor rusty areas. - varies from fine grained aplite to coarser grained pegmatite - mostly qtz - feldspar minerals with very fe.. mafic minerals present - small irregular clots & fracture fillings and diss pyrite locally					1	0	0	1	0	95	0	2		
80.55	87.00	Aplite / Pegmatite Zone - not entirely clear what the nature of the protolith is here. - core is highly fractured and broken - very rusty (oxidized) with little primary mineralogy remaining					3	0	0	2	0	90	0	0		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-146

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
87.00	90.70	Oplite / Pegmatite. - similar to 63.90 - 80.55 - 89.00 - 90.70 core is broken with black staining common. - possibly some tourmaline as black acicular crystals.					2	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
90.70	113.09	Feldspar Porphyry. - difficult to recognize protolith - clear feldspar phenocrysts - no relic medium grained qtz which is characteristic of the granodiorite - very rusty throughout - highly fractured and broken core from 93.88 - 100.00 m - possible fault zone about 102m core is intact more clay-rich and somewhat foliated.	928138	110.89	113.09	2.20	3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0	0.03	1.7

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-146

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
113.09	114.61	Vein Zone (weak to moderate mineralization) - host is clearly feldspar porphyry but veining and mineralization may be localized in this contact area. - sulfides are quite strong over 1st 30 cm and last 20 cm with some fairly fresh FP in between. - sulfides pyrite - gal? - asp? are very fine grained weakly banded, black & soft due to associated clays.	928139	113.09	114.61	1.52	3	0	0	3	0	95	3	3	4.01	17.4
114.61	118.26	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized) - rusty to grey in colour clay-rich - seems to display weak ± crackle breccia texture - weak diss pyrite throughout - rk is bleached - no matics remaining	928140	114.61	115.21	0.80	4	0	0	3	0	95	1	1	0.17	9.5
			928141	115.21	116.73	1.52	3	0	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.17	1.7
			928142	116.73	118.26	1.53	3	0	0	3	0	95	1	1	0.03	0.5

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-146

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
118.26	130.45	Feldspar Porphyry.	928143	118.26	119.78	1.52	2	3	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.03	1.37
		- grey with minor local rusty stain	928144	119.78	121.31	1.53	2	0	0	2	0	95	3	2	0.03	0.33
		- crackle breccia with veins very	928145	121.31	122.83	1.52	2	0	0	2	0	95	3	2	0.03	0.69
		clay-rich with diss pyrite	928146	122.83	124.36	1.53	2	0	0	2	0	95	3	2	0.03	1.03
		- local mm scale black sulfide seams	928147	124.36	125.88	1.52	3	0	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.03	0.34
		- rock has brecciated appearance	928148	125.88	127.41	1.53	2	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.03	0.34
		due to recessive weathering clay-	928149	127.41	128.93	1.52	2	0	0	2	0	95	2	2	0.03	0.34
		rich veinlets	928150	128.93	130.45	1.52	2	0	0	3	0	95	3	3	0.03	1.71
		- py in veinlets and diss throughout														
		very fine grained														
		- crackle breccia becomes weaker														
		from 124.50 on.														
		- sulfides seem to increase 128.93-130.45														
		and the occurrence of black sulfide seams.														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-146

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
130.45	136.55	Granodiorite	928151	130.45	131.97	1.52	1	0	0	1	0	95	0	2	0.03	0.34
		- patchy bleaching rk varies from	928152	131.97	133.50	1.53	2	0	0	1	0	95	0	1	0.03	9.60
		greenish to grey white.	928153	133.50	135.02	1.52	2	0	0	1	0	95	2	2	0.21	0.34
		- medium grained equigranular qtz-feldspar	928154	135.02	136.55	1.53	2	0	0	1	0	95	1	2	0.10	1.37
		rk with mafics largely destroyed														
		- weakly mineralized with diss pyrite														
		(locally in coarse cloth) and isolated														
		stringers (mm scale)														
136.55	138.60	Feldspar Porphyry	928155	136.55	138.07	1.52	1	0	0	1	0	95	0	1	0.03	1.37
		- finer grained than above	928156	138.07	139.60	1.53	1	0	0	1	0	95	1	1	0.07	1.03
		- no visible qtz clear feldspar phenos.														
		- light tan brown colour														
		- trace diss pyrite														
138.60	143.55	Granodiorite	928157	139.60	141.12	1.52	2	0	0	2	0	95	0	1	0.03	0.34
		- similar to 130.45 - 136.55	928158	141.12	142.65	1.53	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	1	0.03	0.34
		- increased sulfides (black) possibly vein	928159	142.65	143.55	0.90	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.03	0.34
		very broken rubble. 142.30 - 142.60														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-146

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
143.55	145.39	Vein Zone (well mineralized)	928160	143.55	144.59	1.04	1	2	0	4	0	70	4	4	0.38	12.7
		- very fine grained sulfides (black)	928161	144.59	145.39	0.80	1	0	0	3	0	95	4	4	2.69	20.57
		locally banded ca 50°														
		- soft clay-rich py-gal-asp.														
		- some ground core in 1st sample interval														
		- again veining seems localized at lithologic contact This is the FW vein														
145.39	148.20	Feldspar Porphyry.	928162	145.39	146.91	1.52	0	0	0	3	0	95	2	3	0.07	1.37
		- bleached grey colour	928163	146.91	148.20	1.29	0	0	0	1	0	95	2	2	0.03	5.49
		- coarse diss py throughout more apundant in 1st interval														
		- fine grained protolith but most primary mineralogy altered.														
		- local sulfide-rich seams present														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-146

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
148.20	152.60	Granodiorite - FW intrusive - fresh qtz-feld-amphibole rk - medium grained granitic texture - weak to moderate foliation - becoming slightly bleached towards lower contact 152.10 - 152.60	928164	150.60	151.60	1.00	0	1	2	0	0	95	0	1	0.03	0.3
152.60	153.84	- Vein Zone (well mineralized) -from 153.10 - 153.40 this interval is cored by a fairly robust 30 cm vein -well mineralized with sulfides py-gal-asp very fine grained and weakly banded. -adjacent to this the rocks are somewhat altered and bleached with diss py.	928165	152.60	153.84	1.24	0	1	1	0	0	95	3	3	0.21	5.4
153.84	154.84	Granodiorite - mal tered similar to 148.20 - 152.60	928166	153.84	154.84	1.00	0	1	2	0	0	95	0	1	0.03	0.3
	154.84	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Brown McDade
Started: Sept 9 1994
Completed: Sept 13 1994

Field Coordinates: 0+50N 1+40W
Survey Coordinates: 9943.73N 19869.24E 1270.16EL
Azimuth / Dip: 068 Az / -50°
Claim:

Hole # 94-147
Core Size: NQ
Length: 127.41m 418'
Acid Tests: 147'/50° 418'/50°

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	3.96	Casing														
3.96	31.50	Pegmatite / aplite dyke complex. - variable unit ranging from pegmatite to aplite with narrow intervals of granodiorite upto 1m thick - aplite is fine - medium grained white + composed of qtz & feldspar - granodiorite is typical medium grained qtz - feldspar - amphibole rk locally oxidized - pegmatite is very coarse grained with qtz - feldspar - kspar and tr of chlorite + hematite - at approx 27-30 m there is a section of bad ground (caving) where all water is draining from hole.					2	1	0	1	0	90	0	0		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-147

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
31.50	40.76	Granodiorite					3	0	0	2	0	60	0	0		
		- rusty oxidized granodiorite														
		- mafic component partially intact														
		- medium grained qtz-feld-amphibole rk.														
		- weakly foliated														
		- 1.50 m of ground core probably occurring at lower contact.														
		- 1.50 m of ground core between 34.14 - 35.97														
40.76	66.45	Aplite / Pegmatite					2	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		
		- this interval consists almost entirely of pegmatite and aplite dykes.														
		- rk is white to grey to tan colour														
		- 48.16 - 55.50 there are numerous fractures filled with black oxides and locally hematite														
		- pink K-spar locally present in pegmatite														
		- pegmatite is coarse grained														
		- aplite is fine grained														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-107

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
66.45	87.78	Granodiorite (with minor pegmatite)														
		66.45 - 71.10 - somewhat bleached - finer grained than normal and with less mafic component than typically seen					2	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
		71.10 - 71.50 Feldspar porphyry - recessively weathered feldspar phenocrysts in a aphanitic grey matrix					2	0	0	1	0	95	0	0		
		71.50 - 73.00 - strongly oxidized well foliated section - very rusty last 30 cm is sandy rubble					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
		73.00 - 74.00 - fresh typical granodiorite					1	1	0	0	0	95	0	0		
		74.00 - 74.50 - Fault zone strongly fractured/foliated brown ca 52°					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
		74.50 - 75.80 - fresh typical granodiorite					1	1	0	0	0	95	0	1		
		75.80 - 76.31 - oxidized granodiorite					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
		76.31 - 78.14 - fresh granodiorite					1	1	0	0	0	95	0	1		
		78.14 - 78.64 - oxidized granodiorite					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	1		
		78.64 - 79.54 - pegmatite					1	0	0	0	0	95	0	1		
		79.54 - 81.19 - fresh granodiorite					1	1	0	0	0	95	0	1		
		81.19 - 83.03 - pegmatite					1	0	0	0	0	95	0	1		
		83.03 - 84.26 - fresh granodiorite					1	1	0	0	0	95	0	1		
		84.26 - 86.78 - pegmatite					1	0	0	0	0	95	0	1		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-147

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
66.45	87.78	Granodiorite (continued)														
		86.78 - 87.78 Fresh Granodiorite					1	1	0	0	0	95	0	1		
87.78	93.33	Granodiorite (oxidized)					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
		- rusty coloured oxidized rk														
		- weakly foliated local sandy / rubble sections upto 50 cm														
		- this interval is on the edge of another broad clay-rich weakly mineralized zone.														
93.33	94.95	Pegmatite					2	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		
			928167	94.20	95.20	1.00										
94.95	95.20	Granodiorite					2	0	0	1	0	95	1	2	0.01	0.6
		- bleached grey-white														
95.20	96.18	Vein Zone (moderately mineralized	928168	95.20	96.18	0.98	2	0	0	4	0	95	4	3	0.07	0.6
		- clay-rich interval about 50 cm containing most of the sulfides covers this interval														
		- each side is mostly qtz-rich with tr of pyrite														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # [illegible]

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
96.18	96.82	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized) - relic texture present - weak sulfides disseminated in groundmass and in narrow vein (4mm) (mostly py)	928169	96.18	96.82	0.64	2	0	0	1	0	95	1	2	0.07	1.03
96.82	97.26	Vein Zone (well mineralized) - strongly mineralized py-galena - sulfides are fine grained and massive - dark grey-black in colour	928170	96.82	97.26	0.44	0	0	0	0	2	95	4	4	6.62	78.51
97.26	98.45	Feldspar Porphyry (weakly mineralized) - varies from porphyritic to aphanitic - sulfides occur in small clots and stringers particularly concentrated over 1st 30 cm of this interval	928171	97.26	98.45	1.19	1	0	0	1	0	95	1	2	0.24	2.66
98.45	99.97	Feldspar Porphyry (moderately mineralized) - strong clay-rich zone - cut by moderate sulfide stringers containing py-gal	928172	98.45	99.97	1.52	0	0	0	4	0	95	3	3	1.41	18.17

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-147

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
99.97	104.24	Feldspar Porphyry (weakly mineralized)	928173	99.97	101.49	1.52	1	0	0	2	0	95	1	1	0.03	0.6
		- clearly feldspar porphyry dyke	928174	101.49	103.02	1.53	1	0	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.03	0.6
		- varies from fairly fresh to weakly developed crackle breccia texture	928175	103.02	104.24	1.22	0	0	1	2	0	95	2	2	0.03	0.7
		- rk is light brown (fresh) to grey (clay)														
		- ~~tr~~ diss py throughout and several thin mm scale sulfide veinlets locally.														
104.24	105.80	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized)	928176	104.24	105.80	1.56	0	0	0	2	0	95	1	1	0.03	0.6
		- bleached white to light grey.														
		- several 0.5 cm black sulfide stringers near upper contact														
		- clearly granodiorite protolith relic texture preserved.														
105.80	107.30	Qtz. Porphyry (weakly mineralized)	928177	105.80	107.30	1.50	0	0	0	1	0	95	1	2	0.03	1.37
		- light brown - grey colour														
		- disseminated pyrite in small clusters throughout														
		- 2 small mm scale sulfide veinlets within this interval														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 24-147

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
107.30	109.32	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized) - similar to 104.24 - 105.80	928178	107.30	109.32	2.02	0	0	0	2	0	95	1	1	0.03	1.71
109.32	113.23	Feldspar Porphyry. (weakly mineralized) - light grey brown colour - crackle breccia texture with disseminated py throughout and local black stringers	928179	109.32	110.65	1.33	0	0	0	2	0	95	2	3	0.10	5.14
			928180	110.65	112.17	1.52	0	0	0	2	0	95	1	1	0.03	1.03
			928181	112.17	113.23	1.05	0	0	6	2	0	95	2	2	0.03	0.34
113.23	113.85	Vein Zone (well mineralized) - well mineralized with fine grained py - galena locally banded and clay rich. - black to grey colour	928182	113.23	113.85	0.62	0	0	0	3	0	95	4	4	1.44	46.97
113.85	115.27	Feldspar Porphyry. (weakly mineralized) - light grey brown. - porphyritic - weak disseminated py. & mm scale pyritic stringers.	928183	113.85	115.27	1.42	0	0	0	1	0	95	1	2	0.03	1.71

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-147

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
115.27	117.90	Granodiorite	928184	115.27	116.73	1.46	0	0	0	1	0	95	1	1	0.03	1.71
		- bleached. grey-green	928185	116.73	117.90	1.17	0	0	0	1	0	95	1	1	0.03	3.43
		- weak diss pyrite and local pyritic stringers														
117.90	122.83	Granodiorite														
		- fresh footwall granodiorite CI ≈ 35														
		- medium grained qtz-feldspar-amph. rk.														
		- epidote present														
		- weakly foliated														
122.83	123.86	Altered vein zone (moderate mineralization)	928186	122.83	123.86	1.03	0	0	0	1	0	95	3	3	0.03	1.37
		- 123.13 - 123.43 vein with banded sulfides mostly pyrit with lesser galena in qtz														
		- adjacent to this the granodiorite is bleached and altered with weak diss pyrite														
123.86	127.41	Granodiorite														
		- same as 117.90 - 122.83														
	127.41	EOH														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

Logged by: D.R. Melling
Property: Mt Nansen
Target: Brown McDade
Started: Sept 13 1994
Completed:

Field Coordinates: 0+50N 1+10W
Survey Coordinates: 19955.63N 19896.83E 1268.93EL
Azimuth / Dip: 068/-50°
Claim:

Hole # 94-148
Core Size: NQ
Length: 326'/99.36m
Acid Tests: 228/51° 318/51°

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
0	20.73	Casing.														
20.73	26.82	Granodiorite - medium grained equigranular qtz - feld - amphibole rk. - moderately oxidized rusty colour and somewhat soft.					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
26.82	28.34	Aplite / pegmatite - fine grained obscure texture - white - light tan colour - very siliceous					2	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		
28.34	29.57	Granodiorite - similar to 20.73 - 26.82					3	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-148

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
29.57	31.95	Aplite - fine grained siliceous qtz - feldspar rk. - white colour					1	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		
31.95	34.45	Granodiorite - similar to 20.73 - 26.82					3	0	0	3	0	95	0	0		
34.45	36.37	Aplite. - similar to above but white to grey in colour					1	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		
36.37	39.51	Granodiorite - relatively fresh - medium grained granitic textured rk					1	0	0	0	0	95	0	1		
39.51	45.60	Aplite / Pegmatite - fine to coarse grained. - siliceous white to grey to rusty					2	0	0	1	0	95	0	1		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-148

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
45.60	48.30	Granodiorite - similar to 36.37 - 39.51					1	0	0	0	0	95	0	1		
48.30	53.13	Aplite / Pegmatite - yellow brown colour - fine to coarse grained - higher % of pegmatite here than previous units					2	0	0	2	0	95	0	0		
53.13	56.70	Fault Zone. - chloritic clay rich gouge zone - protolith here is granodiorite					1	0	0	4	0	95	0	1		
56.70	57.10	Granodiorite - somewhat bleached					1	0	0	0	0	95	0	1		
57.10	70.09	Pegmatite / Aplite - coarse grained qtz - rich pegmatite and fine grained aplite. - local x - cutting sulfide in filled fractures. - very weak - to					1	0	0	2	0	95	0	1		

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-148

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
70.09.	77.94	Feldspar porphyry (weakly mineralized)	928187	70.09	71.01	0.92	3	0	0	3	0	95	1	1	0.34	9.25
		- clearly feldspar porphyry with 2-3 mm	928188	71.01	72.54	1.53	3	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.24	4.11
		plag phenocrysts in a fine grained	928189	72.54	73.19	0.65	4	0	0	4	0	95	3	3	9.05	58.3
		aphanitic matrix	928190	73.19	74.06	0.87	3	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.14	1.71
		- oxidation tends to decrease downhole	928191	74.06	75.59	1.53	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.10	1.03
		gradually	928192	75.59	77.11	1.52	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.21	2.74
		- weak crackle breccia decreasing slightly	928193	77.11	77.81	0.70	2	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.03	1.37
		downhole. clay-rich fractures with														
		traces of sulfides														
		- clay rich oxidized vein 72.54-73.19														
		with moderate of sulfides.														
		- diss fine grained sulfides throughout														
		porphyry.														
77.94	79.34	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized)	928194	77.94	79.34	1.40	2	0	0	3	0	95	2	3	0.48	1.03
		- clay-rich granodiorite														
		- relic granitic texture and qtz grains														
		still clearly visible														
		- narrow (20 cm) section of moderate														
		vein at beginning of interval														
		- diss py throughout (weak-mod).														
		- white colour														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-148

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
79.34	80.69	Vein Zone (well mineralized) - this interval contains two well mineralized vein zones from 79.34-79.74 and 80.25-80.69. with clay-rich granodiorite (crackle breccia) in between. - sulfides are fine grained with py+galena massive, diss and locally banded.	928195	79.34	80.69	1.35	2	0	0	3	0	95	3	4	1.51	20.91
80.69	83.61	Granodiorite (weakly mineralized) - clay rich granodiorite - local mm scale sulfide stringers and crackle breccia diss py throughout. - white color.	928196	80.69	82.20	1.51	2	0	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.07	0.69
			928197	82.20	83.61	1.41	2	0	0	3	0	95	2	2	0.45	1.03
83.61	85.00	Vein Zone (well mineralized) - well mineralized py-galena diss fine grained locally banded mm-cm scale & streaky.	928198	83.61	85.00	1.39	2	0	0	2	0	95	4	4	3.29	100.80

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

Hole # 94-148

From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
85.00	87.78	Feldspar Porphyry. (weakly mineralized	928199	85.00	85.90	0.90	1	0	0	2	0	95	1	2	0.21	4.80
		- somewhat altered obscure textured	928200	85.90	86.70	0.80	1	0	0	2	0	95	3	3	0.72	3.43
		porphyry typical of that near contact	928201	86.70	87.78	1.08	1	0	0	1	0	95	6	1	0.03	0.34
		- 1st interval has some weak														
		mm scale pyritic stringers														
		- 2nd interval has moderate veining														
		over 5 cm at beginning of interval														
		and 10 cm at the end of the interval														
		with fine grained galena fpy banded														
		to massive.														
87.78	89.10	Feldspar Porphyry?					0	2	2	0	0	95	0	0		
		- very fine grained														
		- no clear feldspars														
		- typical of rk adjacent to footwall														
89.10	90.83	Granodiorite					0	2	2	0	0	95	0	0		
		- fresh equigranular granitic textured														
		- seems to be thin sliver														

0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

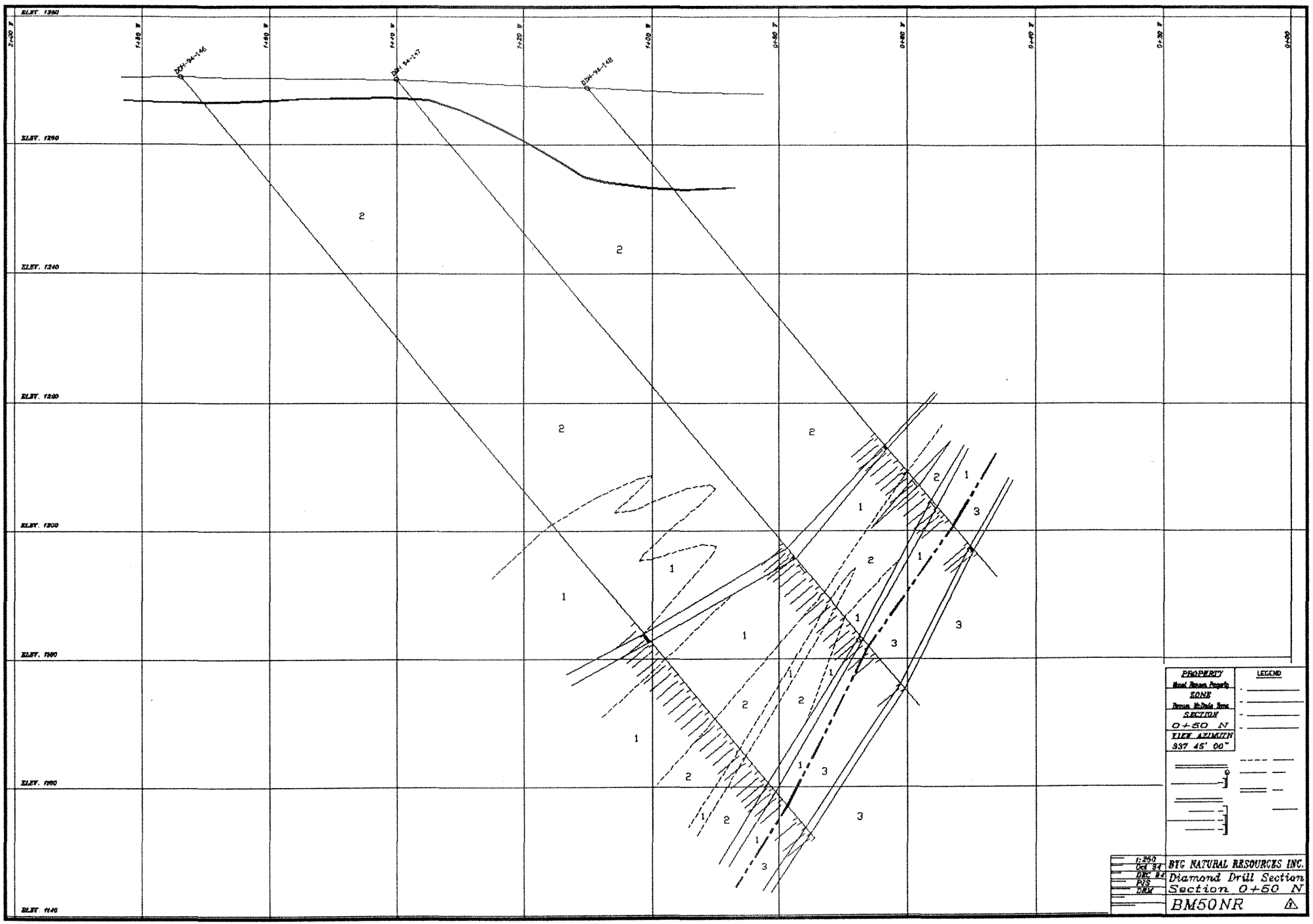
Hole # 94-148

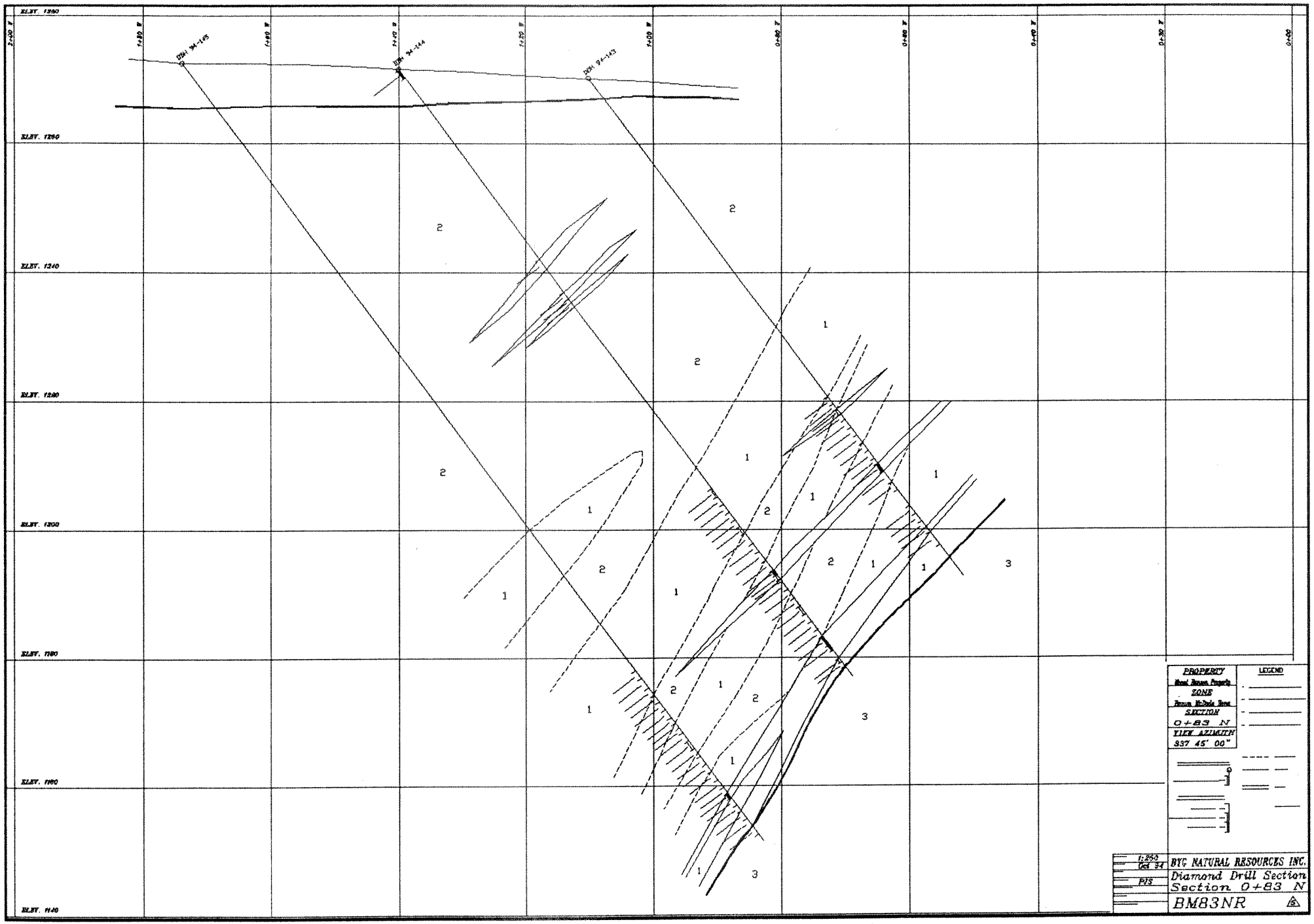
From	To	Description	Sample #	From	To	Length	Oxidation	Chlorite	Epidote	Clays	Alteration	Recovery	Veins	Sulfides	Au g/T	Ag g/T
90.83	92.35	Feldspar Porphyry														
		- similar to 87.78 - 89.10														
92.35	99.36	Granodiorite	928202	92.36	93.08	0.70	0	1	1	0	3	95	0	2	0.03	1.37
		- this is the typical FW granodiorite	928203	93.08	93.88	0.80	0	0	0	0	4	95	4	4	11.90	72.34
		- equigranular granitic textured	928204	93.88	94.68	0.80	0	0	0	0	3	95	0	2	0.03	0.69
		- qtz-feld-amph rk														
		- 93.08-93.88 there is a well														
		mineralized interval cored by a														
		40 cm qtz vein														
		- vein is strongly pyritic fine-med														
		grained & locally banded.														
		- not as much black sulfide (galena?)														
		as in main HW & FW veins.														
		- within the bleached halo around														
		this vein is strongly dusty in clots														
		- alteration persists (bleaching) about														
		80 cm either side of this interval														
		- remainder of hole is fresh granodiorite														
	99.36	EOH														

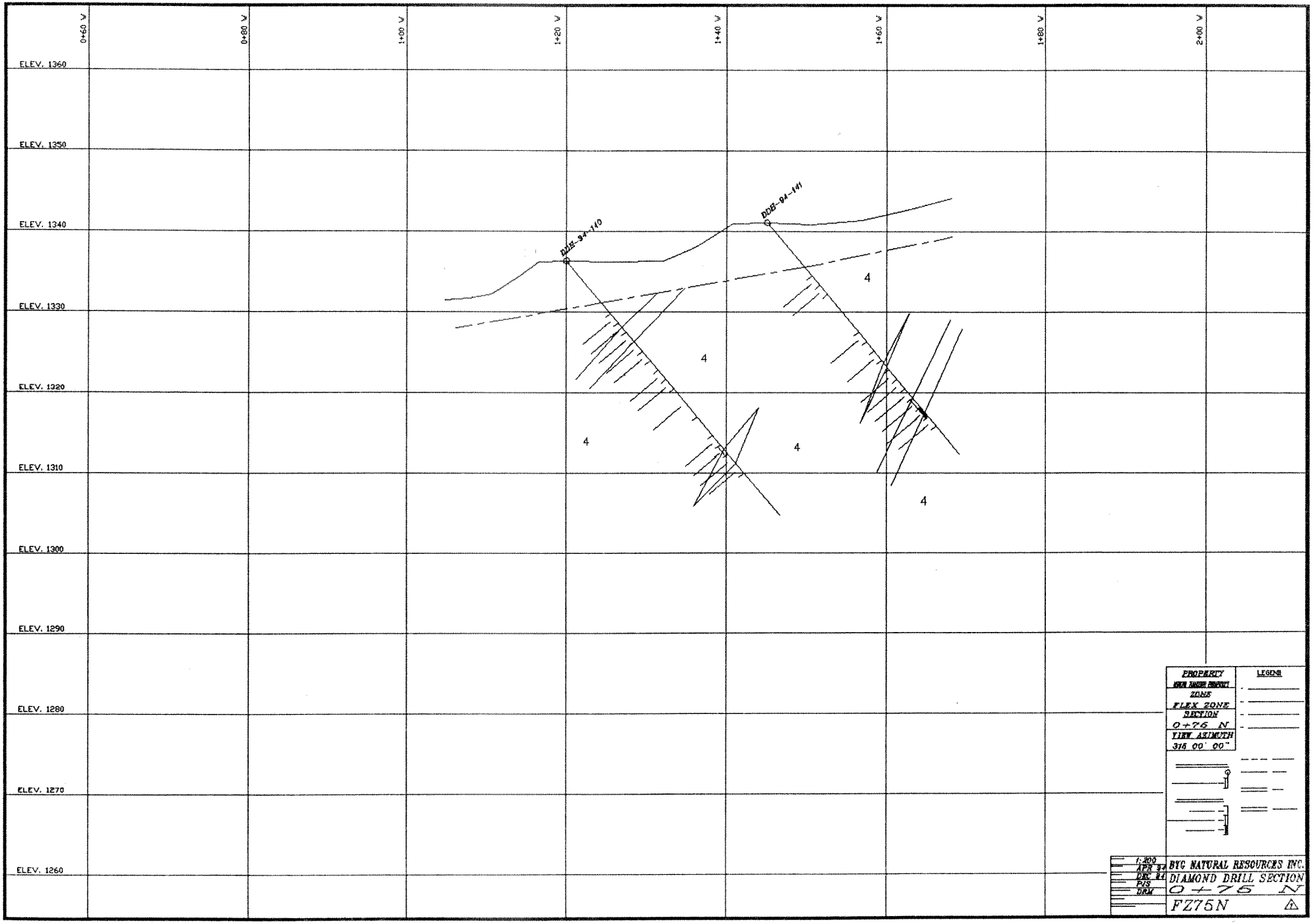
0 - Absent; 1 - Trace; 2 - Weak; 3 - Moderate; 4 - Strong.

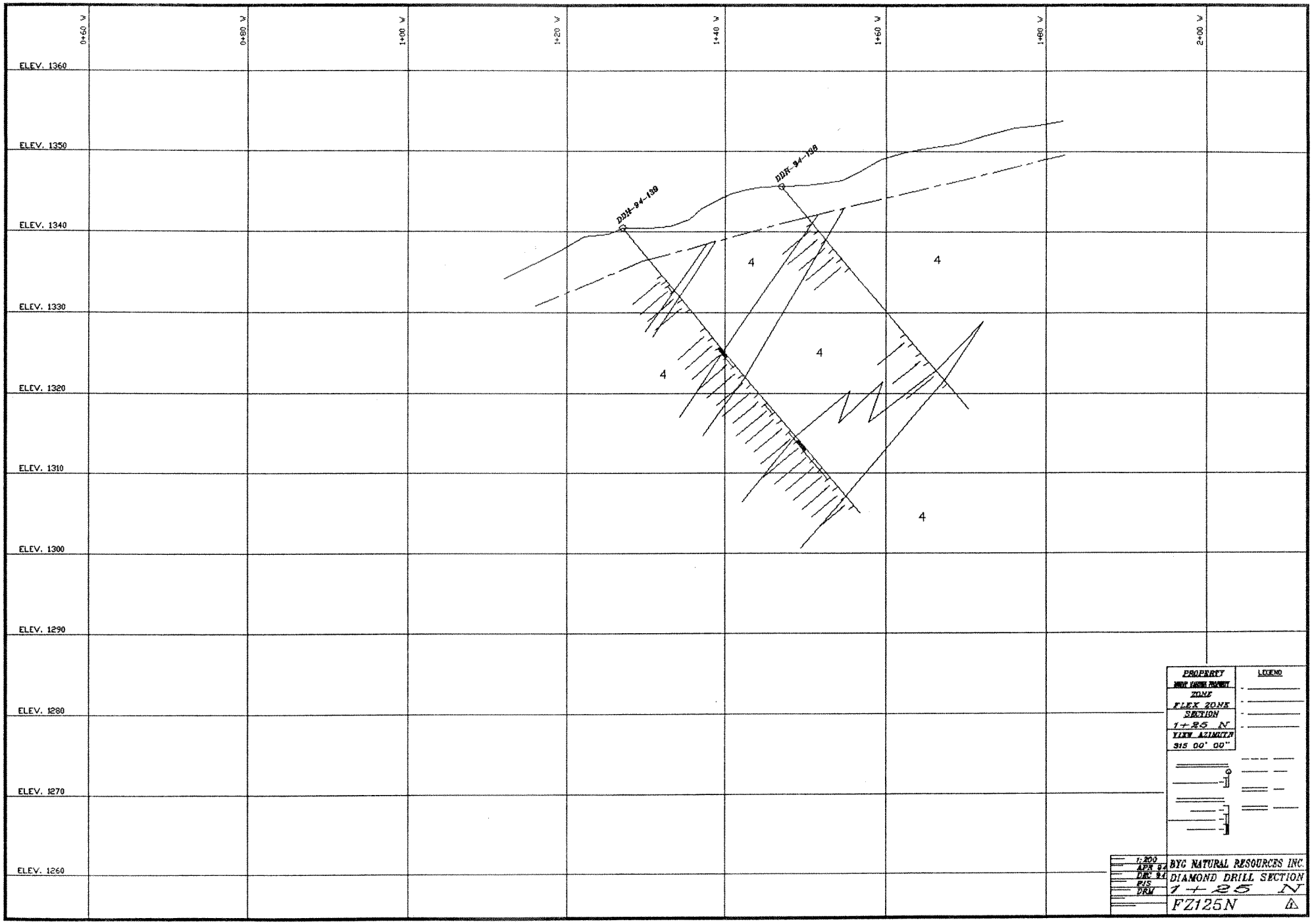
APPENDIX 3

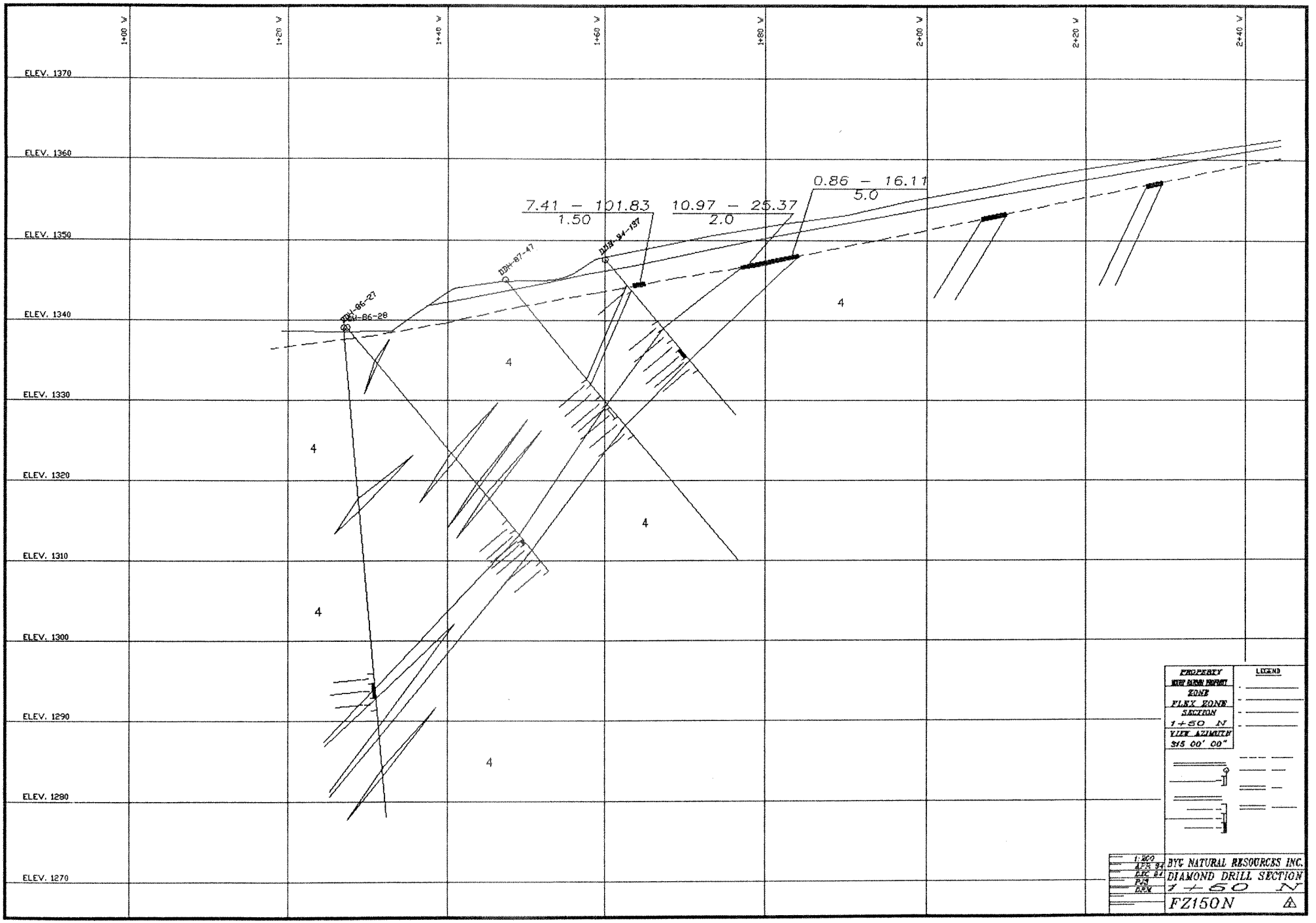
Drilling Cross Sections

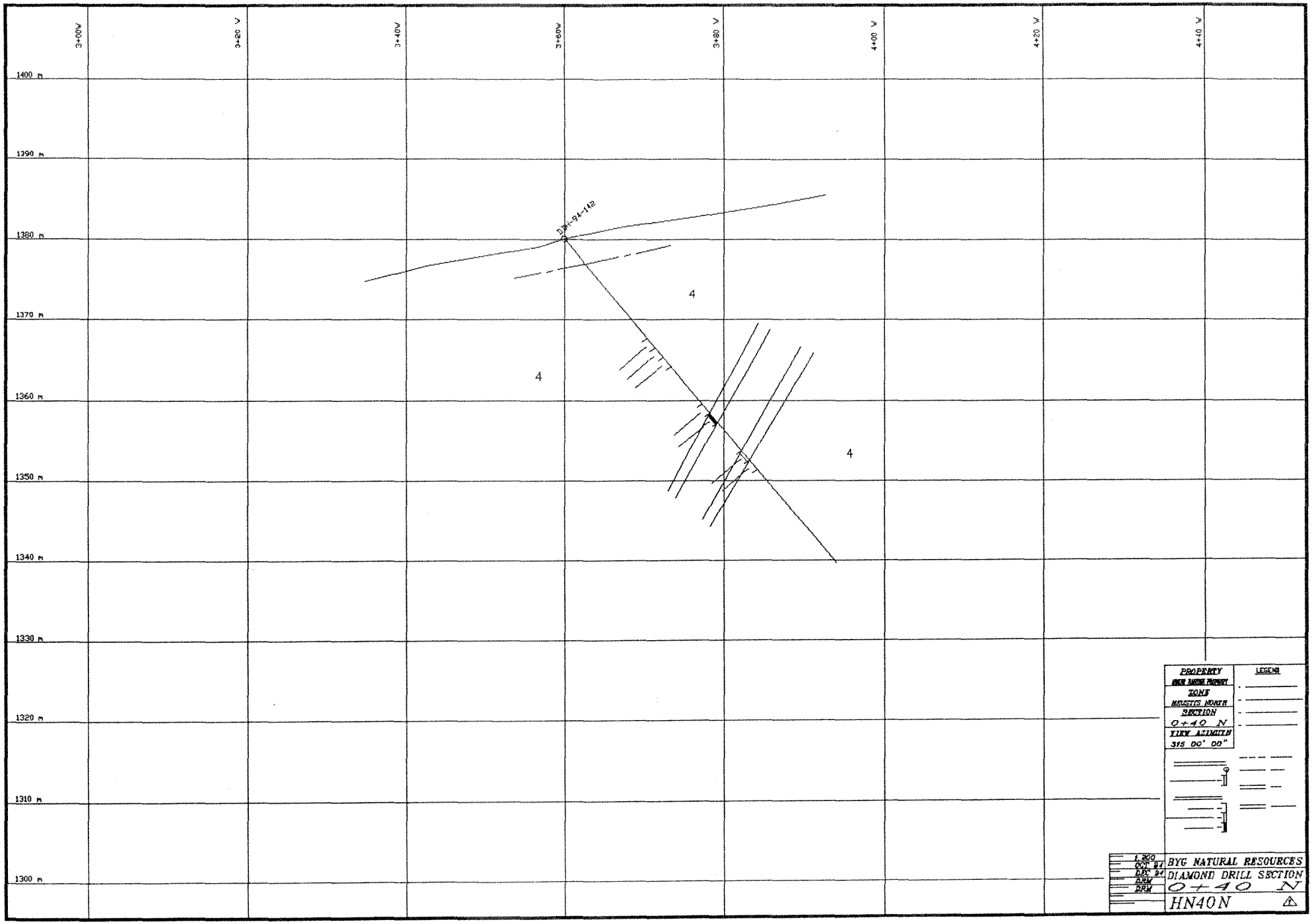

ELEV. 1360
ELEV. 1280
ELEV. 1240
ELEV. 1220
ELEV. 1200
ELEV. 1180
ELEV. 1160
ELEV. 1140
DDH-94-146
DDH-94-147
DDH-94-148
PROPERTY
ZONE
SECTION
0+50 N
VIEW AZIMUTH
337 45' 00"
LEGEND
1:250
BTG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
Diamond Drill Section
Section 0+50 N
BM50NR


ELEV. 1260
ELEV. 1240
ELEV. 1220
ELEV. 1200
ELEV. 1180
ELEV. 1160
ELEV. 1140
DDH 94-145
DDH 94-144
DDH 94-143
PROPERTY
Mont Brown Property
ZONE
Brown Mobile Zone
SECTION
0+83 N
VIEW AZIMUTH
937 45' 00"
LEGEND
1:250
Oct 94
PIS
BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
Diamond Drill Section
Section 0+83 N
BM83NR
A


0+60 W
0+80 W
1+00 W
1+20 W
1+40 W
1+60 W
1+80 W
2+00 W
ELEV. 1360
ELEV. 1350
ELEV. 1340
ELEV. 1330
ELEV. 1320
ELEV. 1310
ELEV. 1300
ELEV. 1290
ELEV. 1280
ELEV. 1270
ELEV. 1260
DDH-94-140
DDH-94-141
4
4
4
4
4
PROPERTY
ZONE
FLEX ZONE
SECTION
0+76 N
VIEW AZIMUTH
316 00' 00"
LEGEND
1:200
APR 94
DRC 94
PJS
DRM
BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL SECTION
0+76 N
FZ75N
A


0+60 W
0+80 W
1+00 W
1+20 W
1+40 W
1+60 W
1+80 W
2+00 W
ELEV. 1360
ELEV. 1350
ELEV. 1340
ELEV. 1330
ELEV. 1320
ELEV. 1310
ELEV. 1300
ELEV. 1290
ELEV. 1280
ELEV. 1270
ELEV. 1260
DDH-94-138
DDH-94-139
4
4
4
4
PROPERTY
ZONE
FLEX ZONE
SECTION
1+25 N
AZIMUTH
315 00' 00"
LEGEND
1:200
APR 94
DRN 94
PJS
DRM
BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL SECTION
1+25 N
FZ125N


1+00 W
1+20 W
1+40 W
1+60 W
1+80 W
2+00 W
2+20 W
2+40 W
ELEV. 1370
ELEV. 1360
ELEV. 1350
ELEV. 1340
ELEV. 1330
ELEV. 1320
ELEV. 1310
ELEV. 1300
ELEV. 1290
ELEV. 1280
ELEV. 1270
7.41 – 101.83
1.50
10.97 – 25.37
2.0
0.86 – 16.11
5.0
DDH-86-27
DDH-86-28
DDH-87-47
DDH-94-137
4
4
4
4
4
PROPERTY
ZONE
FLEX ZONE
SECTION
1+50 N
AZIMUTH
315 00' 00"
LEGEND
1:200
APR 94
DEC 94
BYG NATURAL RESOURCES INC.
DIAMOND DRILL SECTION
1+50 N
FZ150N


3+00W
3+20 W
3+40W
3+60W
3+80 W
4+00 W
4+20 W
4+40 W
1400 m
1390 m
1380 m
1370 m
1360 m
1350 m
1340 m
1330 m
1320 m
1310 m
1300 m
DDH-94-142
4
4
4
PROPERTY
ZONE
MAGISTIS NORTH
SECTION
0+40 N
VIEW AZIMUTH
315 00' 00"
LEGEND
1:200
OCT 94
DEC 94
DRN
DFM
BYG NATURAL RESOURCES
DIAMOND DRILL SECTION
0+40 N
HN40N

APPENDIX 4

B.Y.G. Mt. Nansen Mine Site: 1994 Aquifer Evaluation

November 1, 1994

B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc.
#208 - 3190 St. John's Street
Port Moody, B.C.
V3H 2C7

Attention: J.B. Smith

Dear Sir:

Re: Mount Nansen Mine Site
Hydrogeological Evaluation

We take this opportunity to enclose two copies of the Hydrogeological Evaluation prepared by Roger Clissold and to thank you for allowing us to be of service to you with the Mount Nansen project.

Once you have had an opportunity to review the enclosed Evaluation, please feel free to call me if you wish to discuss the contents.

Yours truly,

AQUA TECH SUPPLIES & SERVICES LTD.

Per: Bert Albisser

BA:mrc
Enclosures

123 COPPER ROAD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2Z7 (403) 668-5544 FAX (403) 668-7182

Aqua Tech Supplies & Services Ltd.
Nansen Mountain
BYG - Mount Nansen Mine Site
1994 Aquifer Evaluation

Prepared by
hydrogeological consultants ltd.
Our File No.: 94-182

October 1994

PERMIT TO PRACTICE
HYDROGEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS LTD.
Signature _____
Date 94/10/12
PERMIT NUMBER: P 385
The Association of Professional Engineers,
Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta

hydrogeological consultants ltd

hydrogeological
Consultants ltd.

investigations involving any aspect of **GROUNDWATER**

10704 - 181 street, edmonton, alberta t5s 1k8 — phone (403) 483-7240 fax (403) 484-9413

October 26, 1994

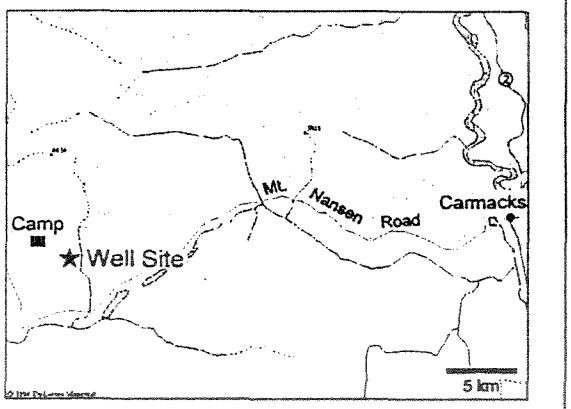
Our File No.: 94-182

Aqua Tech Supplies & Services Ltd.
123 Copper Road
WHITEHORSE, YT
Y1A 2Z7

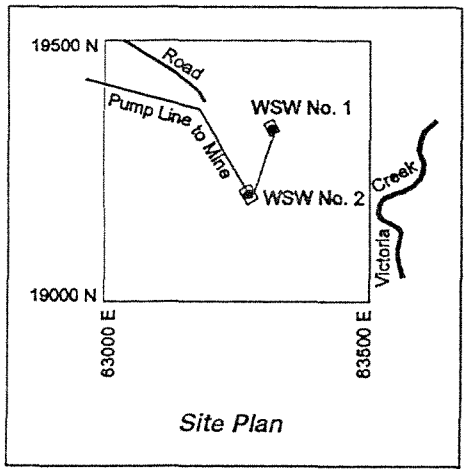
Attn: Bert Albisser

Re: 1994 Aquifer Test - BYG - Mt. Nansen

Thank you for your request to analyze the 1994 aquifer test data from the BYG - Mount Nansen Mine Water Supply Well No. 2. It is my understanding that the water supply well is located on the west side of Victoria Creek, approximately 30 kilometres west of Carmacks YT. The second water supply well (WSW No. 1) on the site could not be used during the present testing program because of an obstruction in the well. The water well driller's reports indicate that permafrost is present to a depth of approximately 25 metres. Water well diagrams prepared from the driller's reports are included in Appendix A.



Index Map



Site Plan

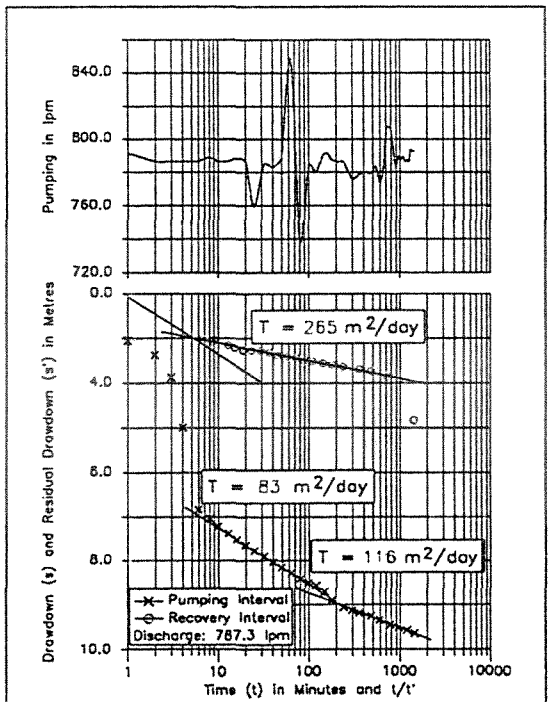
The data available from the WSW No. 2 driller's report indicate that in July 1968 the water well was pumped at 902 cubic metres per day for 36 hours. At the start of the test, the water was flowing from the water well at 65 cubic metres per day. After 36 hours of pumping, the water level was 6.47 metres below the top of the casing. The apparent transmissivity of the aquifer from this data is 212 m^2/day.

The 1994 aquifer test consisted of 1440 minutes of pumping at an average of 787.3 lpm and 240 minutes of recovery. A plot of the average pumping rate between readings suggests that the discharge varied from a low of 739.6 to a high of 847.8 litres per minute. However, because these variations occurred one after the other, it would appear to be the result of an incorrect value being recorded for total discharge after 64 minutes of pumping rather than a significant change in discharge rate.

During the pumping interval of the test, the water level did not draw down significantly over the first two minutes. After two minutes of pumping, the drawdown was 3.32 metres. Between two and six minutes after pumping started, there was 6.9 metres of drawdown. The sudden increase is not a result of changes in pumping rate but is probably a result of plugging of the water well screen. The plugging would be a result of material moving up against the screen after the cleaning out of the water well.

From six minutes to 190 minutes after pumping started, the water-level decline was relatively constant at 2.5 metres per log cycle, a result of an effective transmissivity of 83 m^2/day. From 240 minutes after pumping started to the end of the pumping interval, the rate of water-level decline slowed, corresponding to an increase in the effective transmissivity.

During the first two minutes of recovery, the water level rose 12.1 metres, more than four times the amount of drawdown in the first two minutes of pumping. The significantly larger rise at the start of recovery than at the start of pumping also indicates that the efficiency of the water well decreased during the pumping interval of the aquifer test. For the entire recovery interval, except for the first two minutes, the water level rose at 0.8 m/log cycle, indicating an effective transmissivity of 265 m^2/day. The recovery data do not project to a full recovery. Projection of the present trend will result in a residual drawdown of 1.44 metres at t/t'=1.



Aquifer Test

The failure of the water level to project to a full recovery indicates the aquifer is of limited areal extent and does not receive sufficient recharge to behave as an infinite aquifer. Certainly the presence of more than 20 metres of permafrost inhibits local recharge to the aquifer.

A second interpretation of the recovery data is that a boundary to the aquifer is affecting the water-level rise and that a water-level trend indicative of a lower transmissivity would develop. The effective transmissivity would be less than 90 m^2/day.

The results of the present test suggest the aquifer has a transmissivity of 265 m^2/day. The lower values observed during the pumping interval are a result of the screens being partially plugged, causing turbulent flow into the water well proper and resulting in higher energy losses. If the water well was efficient, the drawdown after pumping 787.3 lpm for 10 minutes would be approximately 5 metres, rather than the observed 11.02 metres, if the aquifer had a transmissivity of 265 m^2/day. Extrapolation of the water levels from the first two minutes of pumping indicates the drawdown after 10 minutes of pumping would have been in the order of 6 metres if the well screens had not become plugged.

The aquifer in which the water wells are completed is most likely confined to the valley of Victoria Creek. If the aquifer is 1,000 metres wide and has a storativity of 0.0001, the hydraulic depression caused by pumping would intersect the edges of the aquifer within approximately 7 minutes after pumping started, assuming the water well is positioned in the middle of the valley. Under these conditions, the transmissivity determined from the recovery interval would be an effective transmissivity reflecting the effects of the aquifer boundaries coinciding with the valley walls. To reduce the transmissivity from 265 m^2/day to less than 90 m^2/day, there would have to be two more boundaries to the aquifer. If there were two more boundaries, the aquifer would have boundaries on four sides. The results of the 1968 aquifer test indicate that after 36 hours, a water level for the pumped well can be calculated which agrees closely with the reported water level.

If the transmissivity of the aquifer is in the order of 1,000 m^2/day, if the width of the aquifer is 1000 metres and if the hydraulic gradient in the aquifer is 0.001 metres per metre, then there would be 1,000 cubic metres flowing through the aquifer each day. From the present test results, three are too few data to determine the gradient in the aquifer.

The failure of the water level to have a projected full recovery would suggest that the aquifer is being depleted by the pumping. If the removal of 1134 cubic metres of groundwater results in the lowering of the water level by 1.44 metres, then all else being equal, the aquifer would store 25,000 cubic metres.

The present test data are insufficient to unequivocally determine the long-term yield for the aquifer in which WSW No. 2 is completed. The most limiting interpretation is that the aquifer is of limited areal extent and stores 25,000 cubic metres. This volume of water would provide only a 50-day supply of 500 cubic metres per day. The most optimistic interpretation would be that an efficient water well can be completed in the aquifer and that the aquifer behaves as an infinite aquifer with a transmissivity of 265 m^2/day. Under this condition, the theoretical water well would have a projected long-term yield in excess of 2500 cubic metres per day.

In conclusion, the present data are insufficient to establish a reliable long-term yield for the aquifer. It is our understanding that the water well has been used in the past, but the pumping rate and duration are not known. The 1968 aquifer test summary indicates the water level was higher than at the start of the 1994 aquifer testing and that there were no additional aquifer boundaries encountered with a pumping interval of 36 hours.

It is strongly recommended that additional aquifer tests be performed to provide a higher degree of confidence in the interpretation of the availability of groundwater from the aquifer. The amount of testing would be determined partly by on-site conditions and partly by the importance of a need to have a reliable water supply of 500 cubic metres per day.

I hope this information is satisfactory for your present needs. Thank you once again for the opportunity to provide our services to Aqua Tech Supplies and Services Ltd.

Yours truly,

R. J. Clissold, P. Geol.,
President & Senior Hydrogeologist

1969 - 1994
25
YEARS
Hydrogeological
Consultants Ltd.

APPENDIX A

AQUA TECH SUPPLIES & SERVICES LTD.

WATER WELL DETAILS

Water Source Well No. 1

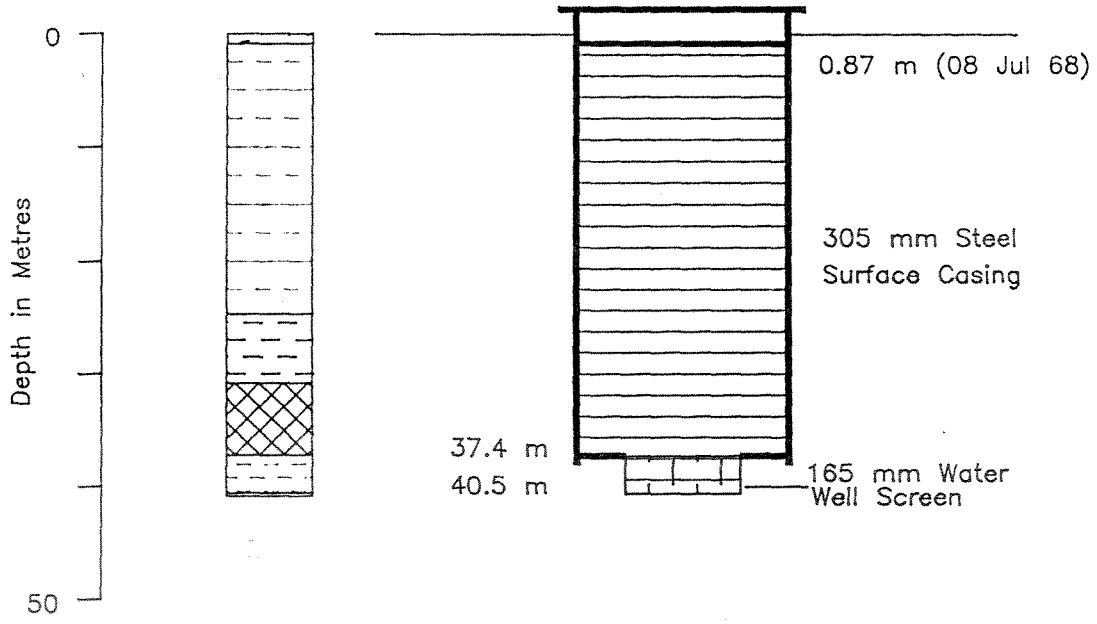
Completion Date: **08 Jul 68**

Total Depth: **40.5m**

Completion:
Water Well Screen from **37.4** to **40.5 m**

Non-Pumping Water Level: **0.87 m** (08 Jul 68)

Depth to Pump Intake: **N/A**



Legend

- Sand Fill
- Clay & Gravel
- Fine to Course Sand & Angular Gravel
- Frozen Silt, Sand & Gravel
- Hard Packed Silt Sand & Gravel

Aqua Tech Supplies & Services Ltd. Nansen Mountain BYG – Mount Nansen Mine Site 1994 Aquifer Evaluation
Water Source Well No. 1 Well Diagram
October 1994 Appendix A.

L:\TRFILE\1994\94-182\WSW1WD 28 Oct 94 (NMZ)

hydrogeological consultants ltd

Well Number: *94-182-002* .. .. *W-M*

Well Owner: *BYG Natural Resources Inc*
Address: *VANCOUVER, BC*
Drilling Contractor: *International Water Supply Ltd.*

Utme: Zone:
Utmn: Elevation (AMSL):

GENERAL: Completed Depth: *40.5* Completed On: *08 Jul 68* Well Use: *Industrial*
Type of Work: *New Well* Drilling Method: *Cable Tool*

COMPLETION: Casing: Depth: *37.2* Size: *304* Type: *Steel*
Liner: Top: Size: Perforated Interval (s):
Bottom: Type:
Screen: Size: *165* Type: *Stainless Steel* Screened Interval (s):

Pump: Model: Type: Pump Intake At:
Testing: NPWL: *0.9* Rate: *570.1* Time: *1800 (minutes)* Drawdown: *17.1*

Depth (BGL)	*Elevation (AMSL)*	*Lithologic Description*	*Depth (BGL)*	*Elevation (AMSL)*	*Lithologic Description*
0.9		*Sand Fill*			
24.7		*Frozen Silt, Sand And Gravel*			
30.8		*Clay And Gravel*			
37.2		*Hard Packed Silt, Sand And Gravel*			
40.5		*Fine To Course Sand And Angular Gra*			
40.8		*Bedrock*			

Laboratory: **Date Analyzed:**

pH	Aluminum	COD	Total Phosphate	Mercury
Conductivity	Sulphate	SAR	Barium	Molybdenum
TDS	Chloride	Amm. Nitrogen	Beryllium	Nickel
Sodium	Total Alkalinity	TKN	Cadium	Selenium
Potassium	Nitrate&Nitrite N	Nitrate	Chromium	Strontium
Calcium	Fluoride	Nitrite	Cobalt	Vanadium
Magnesium	Iron	TN	Copper	Zinc
Total Hardness	Ion Balance	TC	Lead	Hydroxide
Carbonate	TOC	DIC	Manganese	
Bicarbonate	Silica	Arsenic	Phosphate	

Comments:
Frozen 0.9 to 24.7 m ; Water Source Well No. 1

Units are METRIC. Chemical Constituents are in milligrams per litre (mg/l), except pH (pH units) & Conductivity (µS/cm).

Water Source Well No. 2

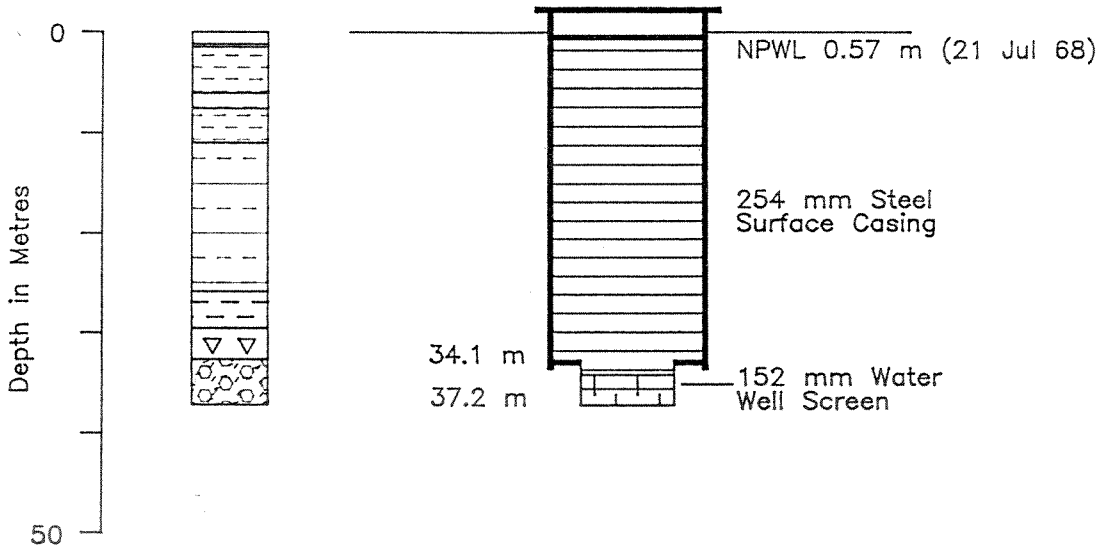
Completion Date: **21 Jul 68**

Total Depth: **37.2 m**

Completion:
Water Well Screen from **34.1** to **37.2 m**

Non-Pumping Water Level: **0.57 m** (21 Jul 68)

Depth to Pump Intake: **N/A**



Legend

- Silt & Gravel
- Sand & Gravel
- Clay & Gravel
- Siltstone & Gravel
- Frozen Siltsand & Gravel

Aqua Tech Supplies & Services Ltd. Nansen Mountain BYG – Mount Nansen Mine Site 1994 Aquifer Evaluation
Water Source Well No. 2 Well Diagram
October 1994 Appendix A.

hydrogeological consultants ltd.

L:\TRFILE\1994\94-182\WSW2WD 26 Oct 94 (NMZ)

Well Number: *94-182-001* .. .. *W-M*

Well Owner: *BYG Natural Resources Inc*
Address: *VANCOUVER, BC*
Drilling Contractor: *International Water Supply Ltd.*

Utme: Zone:
Utmn: Elevation (AMSL):

GENERAL: Completed Depth: *37.2* Completed On: *21 Jul 68* Well Use: *Industrial*
Type of Work: *New Well* Drilling Method: *Cable Tool*

COMPLETION:
Casing: Depth: *32.9* Size: *254* Type: *Steel*
Liner: Top: *30.5* Size: *165* Perforated Interval (s):
Bottom: *37.2* Type: *Steel*
Screen: Size: *165* Type: *Armco* Screened Interval (s):
Pump: Model: Type: Pump Intake At:
Testing: NPWL: *Flowing* Rate: *629.0* Time: *2160 (minutes)* Drawdown: *6.5*

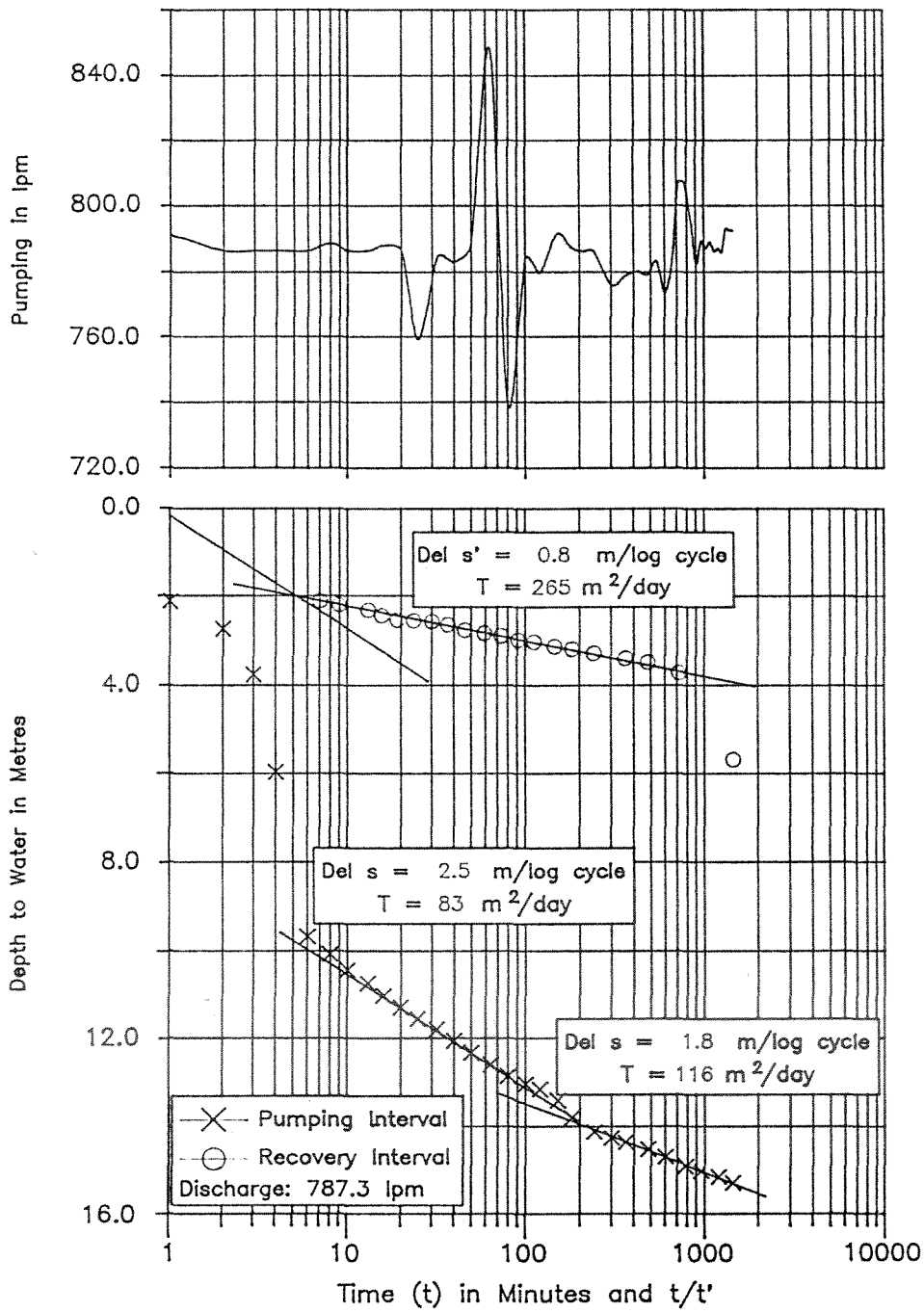
Depth (BGL)	*Elevation (AMSL)*	*Lithologic Description*	*Depth (BGL)*	*Elevation (AMSL)*	*Lithologic Description*
1.2		*Sand*			
1.5		*Muskeg*			
6.1		*Frozen Silt Sand And Gravel*			
7.6		*Silt, Sand And Gravel*			
11.0		*Frozen Silt Sand And Gravel*			
25.9		*Silt Sand And Gravel*			
29.6		*Clay And Gravel*			
32.6		*Hard Pack Silt & Gravel*			
37.2		*Sand & Gravel*			
37.5		*Bedrock*			

Laboratory: Date Analyzed:

pH	Aluminum	COD	Total Phosphate	Mercury
Conductivity	Sulphate	SAR	Barium	Molybdenum
TDS	Chloride	Amm. Nitrogen	Beryllium	Nickel
Sodium	Total Alkalinity	TKN	Cadium	Selenium
Potassium	Nitrate&Nitrite N	Nitrate	Chromium	Strontium
Calcium	Fluoride	Nitrite	Cobalt	Vanadium
Magnesium	Iron	TN	Copper	Zinc
Total Hardness	Ion Balance	TC	Lead	Hydroxide
Carbonate	TOC	DIC	Manganese	
Bicarbonate	Silica	Arsenic	Phosphate	

Comments:
Frozen 1.5 to 6.1, 10.7 to 23.2 m ; Water Source Well No. 1

Units are METRIC. Chemical Constituents are in milligrams per litre (mg/l), except pH (pH units) & Conductivity (µS/cm).



Aqua Tech Supplies & Services Ltd. Nansen Mountain BYG – Mount Nansen Mine Site 1994 Aquifer Evaluation
Water Source Well No. 2 Aquifer Test 1
October 1994 Appendix A.

26 Oct 94 (NMZ)

L:\TRFILE\1994\94-182\AT1

hydrogeological consultants ltd

Aquifer Test I

Pumping & Recovery

Water Source Well No. 2
Manual Measurements

Status	Pumped	Recovery Interval (min)	240
NPWL (m)	0.57	TD (m)	37.2
Discharge (lpm)	787.30	Top of Aquifer (m)	37.2
Date Test Started	07 Sep 94	Depth Casing Set (m)	32.9
Time Test Started (Hrs)	09:30	Depth to Pump Intake (m)	#N/A
Pumping Interval (min)	1440	Measuring Point (m) AGL	#N/A

Pumping Interval

Time (t) Since Pumping Started (minutes)	Depth to Water (metres)	Meter Reading (cubic metres)
0.5	1.52	0.4
1	2.69	0.8
2	3.32	1.6
3	4.34	2.4
4	6.55	3.2
6	10.25	4.7
8	10.65	6.3
10	11.02	7.9
13	11.32	10.2
16	11.60	12.6
20	11.87	15.7
25	12.13	19.5
32	12.37	25.0
40	12.63	31.3
50	12.90	39.2
64	13.16	51.0
80	13.42	62.9
100	13.60	78.6
120	13.72	94.2
150	13.97	117.9
180	14.37	141.5
210	14.55	165.1
240	14.70	188.7
300	14.84	235.3
360	14.94	282.0
420	15.02	328.8
480	15.10	375.5
540	15.18	422.5
600	15.27	469.0
660	15.35	516.0
720	15.46	564.4
780	15.49	612.8
840	15.52	660.6
900	15.58	707.5
960	15.60	754.9
1020	15.63	802.1
1080	15.67	849.4
1140	15.70	896.6
1200	15.73	943.8
1260	15.76	991.0
1320	15.79	1038.6
1380	15.83	1086.1
1440	15.87	1133.7

Recovery Interval

Time (t') Since Pumping Stopped (minutes)	(t/t')	Depth to Water (metres)
0.5	2881	#N/A
1	1441	5.70
2	721	3.72
3	481	3.49
4	361	3.41
6	241	3.28
8	181	3.20
10	145	3.14
13	112	3.05
16	91.0	2.99
20	73.0	2.90
25	58.6	2.83
32	46.0	2.78
40	37.0	2.66
50	29.8	2.59
64	23.5	2.57
80	19.0	2.55
100	15.4	2.45
120	13.0	2.33
150	10.6	2.25
180	9.0	2.19
210	7.9	2.14
240	7.0	2.12

#N/A = Information Not Available

APPENDIX 5

Nansen Creek Road Upgrading: Engineering Assessment Report

B.Y.G.
NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

MT. NANSEN GOLD PROJECT

NANSEN CREEK ROAD UPGRADING

Carmacks, Yukon

ENGINEERING ASSESSMENT REPORT

KLOHN-CRIPPEN

PB 5314 0402

KLOHN-CRIPPEN

September 30, 1994

B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc.
208-3190 St. John Street
Port Moody, British Columbia
V3H 2C7

Mr. Jim Smith

Dear Mr. Smith:

Mt. Nansen Gold Project
Carmacks, Yukon
Nansen Creek Road Upgrading

Enclosed are the results of a Klohn-Crippen/YTG joint assessment for upgrading Nansen Creek Road.

Yours truly,

KLOHN-CRIPPEN CONSULTANTS LTD.

Robert T. Tape, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager

PB 5314 0402
940928

B.Y.G.
NATURAL RESOURCES INC.

MT. NANSEN GOLD PROJECT

NANSEN CREEK ROAD UPGRADING

Carmacks, Yukon

ENGINEERING ASSESSMENT REPORT

PB 5314 0402

SEPTEMBER 1994

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

1. INTRODUCTION

B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc (BYG) are proposing to operate an open-pit gold mine west of Carmacks, Yukon, located near km 59.4 of the Nansen Creek Road. Operation of this mine will require access via the Nansen Creek Road, a narrow winding trail, about 5 m to 6 m wide, first established for access to other mines during the early 1900s. BYG requested that Klohn-Crippen join a contingent of Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) personnel from the Transportation Branch on a field reconnaissance to determine the minimum requirements necessary for upgrading the road to accommodate BYG's proposed renewed mining activity. Presently the road, open for public traffic, is little used and YTG only maintain it during the summer months.

On August 25, 1994, the author conducted an initial reconnaissance of the road, met with Mr. Jim Smith of BYG to receive instructions concerning BYG's proposed operations and reviewed a July 1988 road report entitled "Nansen Road Engineering and Construction - Preliminary Study", prepared by Boreal Consulting for Archer Cathro & Associates. The next day, August 26, 1994, he then met with a group of three YTG Transportation personnel led by Mr. P.W. Percival, P.Eng., Special Projects Engineer. The group proceeded to carry out the joint field reconnaissance intended to define the minimum required road improvements.

Presented herein are recommended modifications to the existing road which, in the opinion of the group assembled for this purpose, should be carried out as a minimum to accommodate the proposed new mine traffic. Attached is a record of the observations upon which the recommendations are based.

2. GENERAL TERMS OF REFERENCE AND OBJECTIVES

Presently (and as noted in the 1988 Boreal Consulting report), Nansen Creek Road shows signs of neglect, consistent with its status as a little-used low-priority trail. Consequently, and given that the road is narrow, it was readily accepted by all three parties - BYG, YTG and Klohn-Crippen - that some minor upgrading of the road would be necessary; even though the proposed mine traffic would only generate about 20 large truck movements per month along with miscellaneous pickup truck, crew travel, and other associated light-vehicle activity.

A few basic premises which appear to be generally understood and accepted are as follows:

- The road will remain open to public traffic, thus any new mine traffic will have to mix with whatever, albeit minimal, public use that might occur.
- YTG Transportation Branch will not only continue to maintain the road during summer months, but they will now endeavour to keep it open winter and summer to accommodate year-round mining activities.
- Although the YTG Transportation Branch may be able to incorporate a few of the simpler proposed road upgrades into its enhanced maintenance program, it does not have sufficient budget to fund the road upgrades required to support the proposed mine plan.
- Regardless of any proposed road upgrades, it is expected and accepted that road-use bans, especially restricting heavy truck traffic, will have to be imposed during spring breakup, nominally a period of about one month. Each year in anticipation of this event BYG will stock up on necessary supplies - food, fuels and other routine requirements - and operate as best they can without much use of the road until it dries out sufficiently. Winter maintenance, especially snow clearing and mitigation of glaciation growth, will greatly speed up this process.

- The road is presently signed and thereby restricted to a 50 km/h speed limit. This limit is not expected to be changed.

The mine's proposed schedule, subject to permit approval, is such that mine-use traffic may be required as early as 1995.

Application for funding assistance to upgrade Nansen Creek Road is being made to the YTG. The recommendations presented in this report, along with other representations, are given in part to support such an application.

An issue of relevance, but beyond the scope of this assignment, is that the proposed mine activities will overlap a small portion of Nansen Creek Road in the vicinity of km 59. YTG Transportation Branch approval will be required because the proposed development plan entails interaction with a public road presently maintained by the Branch. However, such activities and associated approval requirements are the subject of other reports and applications. The terms of reference for this report are restricted to that portion of the road required for access to the mine site; that is, starting at the Nansen Creek Road junction near Carmacks and terminating where the road intersects with the boundary of the minesite-development plan.

3. DESCRIPTION OF AND RECOMMENDATION FOR UPGRADE REQUIREMENTS

Station-by-station observations combined with summary assessments made for upgrading the road are presented in Table I-1, Appendix I. The method used for recording station locations, making note of the vehicle oedometer reading, is approximate only. For example, a 2% discrepancy amounting to a 1 km difference over a 50 km distance was discovered between two vehicles. Consequently, some careful cross checking may be required to properly implement some of the recommendations given. Generally, they may be divided into two broad categories: safety and functional necessity; and on occasion the two are interrelated.

The prime safety concern, which is doubly important because the road's running surface is nominally 5 m to 6 m wide, pertains to restricted site distance caused by over growth of brush along both sides of the road and many sharp bends. The two main recommendations given to improve site distances are:

- brush clearing a minimum distance of 4 m back from both edges of the road; and
- cutting back the slope along the inside shoulder of tight bends, thereby opening up the site distance, as well as providing a wider road surface, which will often be sufficient for two vehicles to pass one another.

Brush clearing, as indicated in Table I-1, is required along about 45 km, or approximately 76% of the road's length. Besides improvement of site distance, this clearing is also necessary for snow removal. Fifty-nine occurrences of too little site distance, (nominally less than 50 m) due to sharp bends, were logged. The first one, at Sta. 0+045, is particularly dangerous because it is combined with a vertical curve and a steep high bank. In many cases the height of materials obstructing vision is only a

metre or two, in other instances a 1 m to 2 m high cut bank is combined with a rising slope. Thus, the quantity of material required to be removed will vary depending on bank/slope geometry. Most materials can and should be used to widen the road so that vehicles may pass one another around the bend. Surplus materials should be used in grade raises where appropriate. If scheduling permits, brush clearing should be carried out first. This should both simplify construction activities and slightly reduce their costs.

A few instances of exceptionally narrow grade were noted where widening is recommended. Other miscellaneous measures pertaining to road safety entail:

- Retention of the 50 km/h speed sign at the junction near Carmacks, as well as placement of a new sign at the mine site;
- Placement of two new signs, one at either end of the access road, to read "CAUTION NARROW WINDING ROAD WATCH FOR TRUCK TRAFFIC"; and
- Straightening out the Carmacks' junction to improve site distance, and retention of the STOP sign.

Features pertaining to practical functioning of the road itself are mostly water related; that is, they generally entail low wet grades that are soft and unable to sustain repeated truck traffic without breaking down and rutting, or inadequate drainage. Several grade raises are recommended for low-lying segments of road surface, some of which are combined with recommendations for culvert upgrades. Drainage improvements mostly entail the following:

- culvert replacements, typically due to damage or inadequate sizing;
- addition of culverts at new locations;

- extension of an existing culvert length;
- riprap placements, either at the inlet or outlet ends of culverts;
- clean out of existing culverts; and
- addition or clean out of ditching adjacent to culverts.

The two major, well-defined drainages of significant size crossed by the access road are Rowlinson and Victoria Creeks; both of which are in need of special attention. The Bailey-style bridge across Rowlinson Creek needs repair, including the installation of missing or deficient braces and bearing plates. Specific details of these requirements are provided in the Boreal Consulting report. Victoria Creek, presently a ford crossing, is in need of perhaps two or three culverts, preferably combined with a lower-level control section to be sacrificed in the event of overtopping, as might occur during an extreme storm event. Some riprap protection, or possibly guidebanks, is also needed. Formulating the details of these requirements will require a site-specific ground survey and some engineering analyses.

Problems associated with glaciation, winter ice formations often due to freezing of groundwater seepages, will generally be controlled by the addition of a few extra over-sized culverts and winter maintenance operations.

4. SUMMARY COMMENTS

Construction equipment generally expected to be appropriate for this work might include:

- a tracked backhoe;
- two dump trucks;
- a front-end loader;
- a dozer, nominally D8 size complete with ripper;
- a road grader; and
- brush-clearing equipment.

Borrow sources of varying quality, generally in the form of fluvial sands and gravels or fragmented rippable bedrock, are in abundance. Consequently, suitable borrow materials, where needed, should be found nearby; possibly only a few hundred metres to a few kilometres away.

KLOHN-CRIPPEN CONSULTANTS LTD.

Robert T. Tape, P.Eng.
Senior Project Manager

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
ROBERT T. TAPE
Yukon # 0485

APPENDIX I

Table I-1 Assessment Summary

Table I-1 Assessment Summary, Nansen Creek Road, Yukon Territory

STATION INTERVAL (metres)	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
0+000 to 30+000	Brush and tree growth is overgrown on both sides of road causing restricted site distance	Brush and trees need to be cleared back, nominally 4 m from edge of road, on both sides
@ 0+000	Poor (restricted) site distance at intersection with cross road	Straighten out intersection by moving Nansen road to the northwest; retain stop sign; add caution sign to Nansen Road regarding "Caution: Narrow Winding Road - Watch for Truck Traffic"; retain 50 km/h speed sign
@ 0+045	Vertical & horizontal curve combined with narrow road and high steep bank	Extend north end of slope cut sufficient for 2-lane traffic at critical location in bend and thereby also increase site distance
@ 0+700	Sharp bend; restricted site distance	Extend brush clearing to enhance site distance
1+500 to 1+700	Steep grade; slippery in winter	Place road fill to flatten grade
@ 4+400	Sharp bend, 1 m to 1.5 m high bank; restricted site distance	Cut back slope to lengthen site distance and thereby also widen road at bend
@ 4+900	As per 4+400	As per 4+400
@ 5+200	Sharp bend, rocky bank; restricted sight distance	Cut into slope as practicable, then fill along outside of bend to gain adequate site distance, using borrowed fill as required
@ 6+500	Sharp bend, 1 m high bank; restricted site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 6+800	Narrow grade	Place fill to widen road
@ 6+900	Low wet road grade, culvert	Lengthen culvert and raise road grade nominally 500 mm

STATION INTERVAL (metres)	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
@ 7+100	Sharp bend, 1 m high bank; restricted site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 7+500	As per 7+100	As per 7+100
@ 8+200	Sharp bend, 2 m high bank; restricted site distance	As per 7+100
@ 8+600	Sharp bend, 1 m high bank; restricted site distance	As per 7+100
@ 8+700	As per 8+600	As per 7+100
@ 8+800	As per 8+600	As per 7+100
@ 9+100	As per 8+600	As per 7+100
@ 9+700	As per 8+600	As per 7+100
@ 9+700	Culvert; downstream end too short	Extend downstream end
@ 9+800	As per 8+600	As per 7+100
@ 10+100	Sharp bend, 1.5 m high bank; restricted site distance	As per 7+100
10+900 to 11+000	Narrow road and restricted site distance	Cut along inside of slope and fill along out side to widen road and lengthen site distance
@ 11+200	Sharp bend, 0.5 m high bank; restricted site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 11+600	As per 11+200	As per 11+200
@ 11+800	Sharp bend, 2 m high bank; restricted site distance	As per 11+200
@ 12+400	Low wet grade, culvert	Extend culvert and raise road grade nominally 500 mm

STATION INTERVAL (metres)	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
@ 13+100	Damaged culvert; minimal cover	Replace culvert with minimum 300 mm diameter
@ 14+000	Wash-board road surface; loose gravel	Add road-fill binder (minus 200 sieve size) and grade into gravel surface
@ 14+600	Sharp bend, restricted site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
15+100	Low wet grade; winter seepage/glaciation	Raise grade nominally 500 mm and provide ditching along north side of road
@ 15+900	Sharp bend, 0.5 m high bank, restricted site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 17+400	Low wet grade	Extend culvert and raise grade nominally 500 mm; provide ditching alongside culvert inlet
@ 18+200	Low wet grade	Extend culvert and raise grade nominally 500 mm
@ 19+400	Crushed culvert with inadequate cover	Replace with 400 mm culvert and minimum 300 mm cover
@ 19+900	Low wet grade	Raise grade nominally 500 mm
@ 20+000	Inadequate culvert installations	Replace existing culverts with 1 - 1000 mm culvert
@ 20+900	Short, inadequate culverts; prone to glaciation	Replace with 2 new culverts, 300 mm diameter, 20 m to 30 m apart
@ 21+300	Culvert with approximately 100 mm - inadequate cover	Raise grade nominally 200 mm
21+700 to 22+300	Low wet grade	Raise grade nominally 1 m and install two - 300 mm diameter culverts for cross drainage

STATION INTERVAL (metres)	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
@ 22+600	Low wet grade	Raise grade nominally 500 mm over approximate distance of 30 m
@ 22+800	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 24+400	Low wet grade, inadequate culvert; prone to glaciation	Raise grade nominally 500 mm over approximate 30 m distance; replace with 400 mm diameter culvert
@ 25+200	Inadequate culvert with inlet erosion and over topping	Add new 900 mm diameter (nominally 10 m long) aligned with creek channel; raise grade nominally 300 mm over approximate length of 25 m; riprap culvert inlets
@ 25+600	Multiple culvert installations prone to extensive 2 m to 2.7 m high glaciation; new culvert installed last year to replace one that was washed out	New winter maintenance program will likely solve much of the glaciation problem; only install additional culvert if maintenance proves inadequate
26+000 to 26+500	Low wet grade	Raise grade nominally 500 mm through low spots
@ 27+400	Damaged culvert; inadequate cover	Replace culvert and raise grade nominally 300 mm
@ 28+100	Low wet grade	Raise grade nominally 500 mm over approximate distance of 20 m
@ 28+400	Low wet grade	As per 28+100
28+600 to 29+300	Low wet grade; pot holes	Raise grade nominally 500 mm
@ 29+800	Sharp bend; low grade; inadequate site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and raise grade nominally 500 mm over 15 m approximate distance

STATION INTERVAL (metres)	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
@ 30+100	Low wet grade; ponded water along south side	Raise grade nominally 500 mm over approximately 20 m distance and ditch away from south side of road to drain ponded water towards Rowlinson Creek
@ 30+600	Rowlinson Creek bridge; west abutment deteriorating along downstream side causing bridge to twist; cross braces are missing; abutment bearing plates are missing	Repair bridge - as per Boreal Consulting July 1988 report
@ 30+900	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 31+000	Damaged culvert	Replace culvert
31+100 to 42+000	Brush and tree growth is overgrown on both sides of road causing restricted site distance	Brush and trees need to be cleared back, nominally 4 m from edge of road, on both sides
@ 32+300	Culvert too short	Lengthen culvert (400 mm approx. size)
32+800 to 32+900	Low wet grade	Raise grade nominally 500 mm over approximate 110 m distance; add two new minimum 300 mm size culverts
@ 33+200	Damaged, failing culverts; prone to large glaciation	Replace (2 or 3) culverts with minimum 400 mm size
@ 34+400	Damaged culvert; inadequate cover	Replace culvert with 400 mm size and raise grade nominally 400 mm over approximate 10 m distance; clean out ditch
@ 36+300	Sharp bend; 2 m to 3 m high bank; inadequate site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 36+700	Low wet grade; prone to glaciation	Raise grade nominally 1 m over approximate 100 m distance; add three minimum 400 mm size culverts

STATION INTERVAL (metres)	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
@ 37+000	Low wet grade	Raise grade nominally 500 mm over approximate 300 m distance
@ 37+500	Sharp bend; 1 m to 2 m high bank; inadequate site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 38+200	As per 37+500	As per 37+500
@ 38+600	As per 37+500	As per 37+500
@ 38+700	Inadequate sized culvert; flows overtop road	Replace with 50% larger sized culvert
@ 39+400	Sharp bend, 1 m high bank; inadequate site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 39+600	Sharp bend, 2 m high bank; inadequate site distance	As per 39+400; surplus material appropriate for grade raises required nearby
@ 39+900	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 40+100	As per 39+900	As per 39+900
@ 40+300	As per 39+900	As per 39+900
@ 40+500	As per 39+900	As per 39+900
@ 40+700	As per 39+900	As per 39+900
@ 40+800	Damaged culvert	Replace with new 300 mm minimum size culvert; ditch near culvert inlet
@ 41+100	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road

STATION INTERVAL (metres)	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
@ 41+300	Sharp bend, 2 m to 3 m high bank; inadequate site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 41+400	As per 41+300	As per 41+300
@ 41+600	Sharp bend, 3 m to 4 m high bank, fragmented-weathered rock; inadequate site distance	As per 41+300; much - possibly all - of rock ripable; surplus material appropriate for nearby grade raises
@ 41+800	Narrow road	Fill to widen road
42+900 to 45+200	Brush and tree growth is overgrown on both sides of road causing restricted site distance	Brush and trees need to be cleared back, nominally 4 m from edge of road, on both sides
@ 43+100	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 43+200	As per 43+100	As per 43+100
@ 43+700	Damaged culvert; inadequate cover	Replace with minimum 300 mm size culvert; raise grade nominally 300 mm over approximate 10 m distance
@ 44+ 200	Low wet grade	Raise grade nominally 500 mm over approximate 10 m distance
@ 44+500	Beginning of long steep downhill grade	Place sign cautioning truck drivers to gear down
@ 44+600	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 44+700	As per 44+600	As per 44+600
@ 45+400	As per 44+600	As per 44+600

STATION INTERVAL (metres)	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
@ 45+500	Erosion at downstream end of culvert causing narrow road; 4 m to 5 m high fill	Riprap downstream end of culvert; lengthen upstream end of (Standard 4 ft size) culvert and add fill to widen road
@ 46+200	Upstream end of culvert blocked with ditch sediment	Dig out upstream end of culvert
@ 46+500	Culvert (approx. 400 mm size) too short	Lengthen culvert by approximately 2 m
@ 46+800	Sharp bend; 2 m high bank; inadequate site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 47+400	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 47+600	As per 47+400	As per 47+400
@ 48+100	As per 47+400	As per 47+400
@ 49+100	As per 47+400	As per 47+400
@ 51+300	Damaged culvert; inadequate cover	Replace with minimum 300 mm size culvert and raise grade nominally 300 mm over approximate 10 m distance
@ 52+100	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 53+100	As per 52+100	As per 52+100
@ 53+400	As per 52+100	As per 52+100
@ 53+600	As per 52+100	As per 52+100

STATION INTERVAL (metres)	FEATURE DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS
@ 54+000	Victoria Creek ford crossing	Install two or three culverts complete with sacrifical low-level control section; riprap upstream face of fill to protect from scour of meandering channel; site-specific survey and engineering analyses required
@ 56+300	Culvert too high	Lower culvert
@ 56+400	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road
56+500 to 57+000	Brush and tree growth is overgrown on both sides of road causing restricted site distance	Brush and trees need to be cleared back, nominally 4 m from edge of road, on both sides
57+500 to 59+000	Brush and tree growth is overgrown on both sides of road causing restricted site distance	Brush and trees need to be cleared back, nominally 4 m from edge of road, on both sides
@ 57+700	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 58+100	Sharp bend, 1 m to 2 m high bank; inadequate site distance	Cut into slope to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 58+300	As per 58+100	As per 58+100
@ 58+600	Sharp bend; inadequate site distance	Cut inside shoulder to lengthen site distance and widen road
@ 58+700	As per 58+600	As per 58+600
@ 58+800	Slope runoff crossing road	Clean out ditch along slope and install minimum 300 mm size culvert
@ 59+400	Approximate location of mine-site operation zone	End of access road

APPENDIX 6

Statement of Qualifications

CERTIFICATE

I, David R. Melling, P. Geo. hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist, registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (No. 18999).

2. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

3. I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Honors) in 1983 and an M.Sc. in 1986, both in geology.

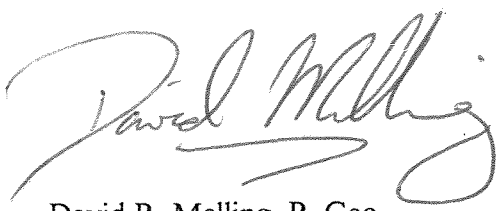
4. I have been engaged in the geological profession since 1979 and consulting on a full time basis since 1987.

5. The opinions, conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on a review of all pertinent exploration data. In addition, the author spent 2 months on the property in 1994 conducting an exploration drilling program on behalf of B.Y.G..

6. I do not own any direct or indirect interest in the properties, shares or securities of B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. or associated companies.

7. I reside at 5216 Worthington Road, Victoria, B.C. Canada.

January 16, 1995



David R. Melling P. Geo.