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ASSESSMENT REPORT: X

DOCUMENT NO: 093236

PROSPECTUS:

MINING DISTRICT: Mayo

CONFIDENTIAL: X

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OPEN FILE:

WORK:Geological/Geochemical

REPORT FILED UNDER: Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd.

DATE PERFORMED:August 18-24, 1995

DATE FILED:January 18, 1995

LATITUDE:64 00

AREA:Dublin Gulch

LONGITUDE:135 27

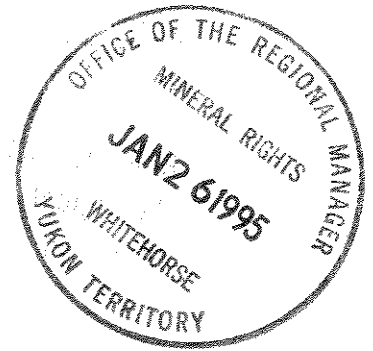
VALUE:\$6700

CLAIM NAME AND #:West 286-293,311-318,320,322-370

WORK DONE BY:Aurum Geological Consultants

WORK DONE FOR:Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING	REMARKS:"Fort Knox" style porphyry gold target. 14 rock, 44 soil and one silt samples were collected. The highest rock sample was of limonitic granitic float, 40 ppb Au, with a coincident arsenic high of 684 ppm. The highest soil value was 40 ppb Au.



**1994 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
THE WEST CLAIMS**

Mayo Mining District, Yukon
August 18-24, 1994

093236

Location: 1. 47 km NNE of Mayo, Y.T.
2. NTS Sheet 106D/4
3. Latitude 64°00'
Longitude 135°27'

For: **Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd.**
2100-Marine Building
355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C.,
V6C 2G8

By: R. Allan Doherty, P.Geo.
J. A. vanRanden, B.Sc.
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
205-100 Main Street
P.O. Box 4367
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3T5

December 28, 1994

SUMMARY

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc., was retained by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. to explore the West Claims located in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory. The property is accessible by helicopter from Mayo, Yukon.

The property is underlain by Proterozoic-Paleozoic Hyland Group schist and limestone, Devonian-Mississippian 'Keno Hill' quartzite, and Earn Group schist and phyllite. These rocks are intruded by a large (or several small) Cretaceous granodiorite stock.

The property is a bulk tonnage, low grade, gold target similar to the Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch deposits.

In 1994, Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. collected, and had analyzed, a total of 14 rock, 44 soil and one silt sample on the West claims. Analytical results for gold ranged from 5 to 40 ppb Au in rock. The anomalous rock sample (40 ppb Au) consisted of limonitic granitic float with a coincident arsenic high of 684 As. Geochemical sampling yielded results from 5 ppb Au to a high of 40 ppb Au in soil.

With 'Fort Knox' style mineralization as a target, future work should consist of systematic mapping and follow-up sampling of all existing quartz stockwork zones within the Cretaceous stock(s), and detailed prospecting over the entire claim block. Areas of poor rock exposure should be further explored with reconnaissance auger soil sampling to obtain the maximum sample depth.

INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd., owner of the West Claims. Its purpose is to summarize the exploration activities on the West Claims and to satisfy the reporting and work requirements under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Exploration work consisted of rock and soil geochemical sampling, mapping and prospecting. The work was carried out on August 18 to the 24th, 1994, by Jo-Anne vanRanden, B.Sc., Brain Sauer, Prospector, and Conrad Fox, of Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. Personnel were transported via Trans North Helicopter from Mayo.

This report is based on the authors' knowledge of the property and area gained from exploration work on this and nearby properties, and from public and private reports.

Location and Access

The West Claims is located approximately 46 km northwest of Mayo, south of the junction of Lynx Creek and Skate Creek on an east-west trending ridge. The property is situated in the south-east corner of 1:50,000 Dublin Gulch map area (NTS 106D/4). The geographic coordinates of a point approximately in the centre of the claims are 64°00' north latitude and 135°27' west longitude (Figure 1).

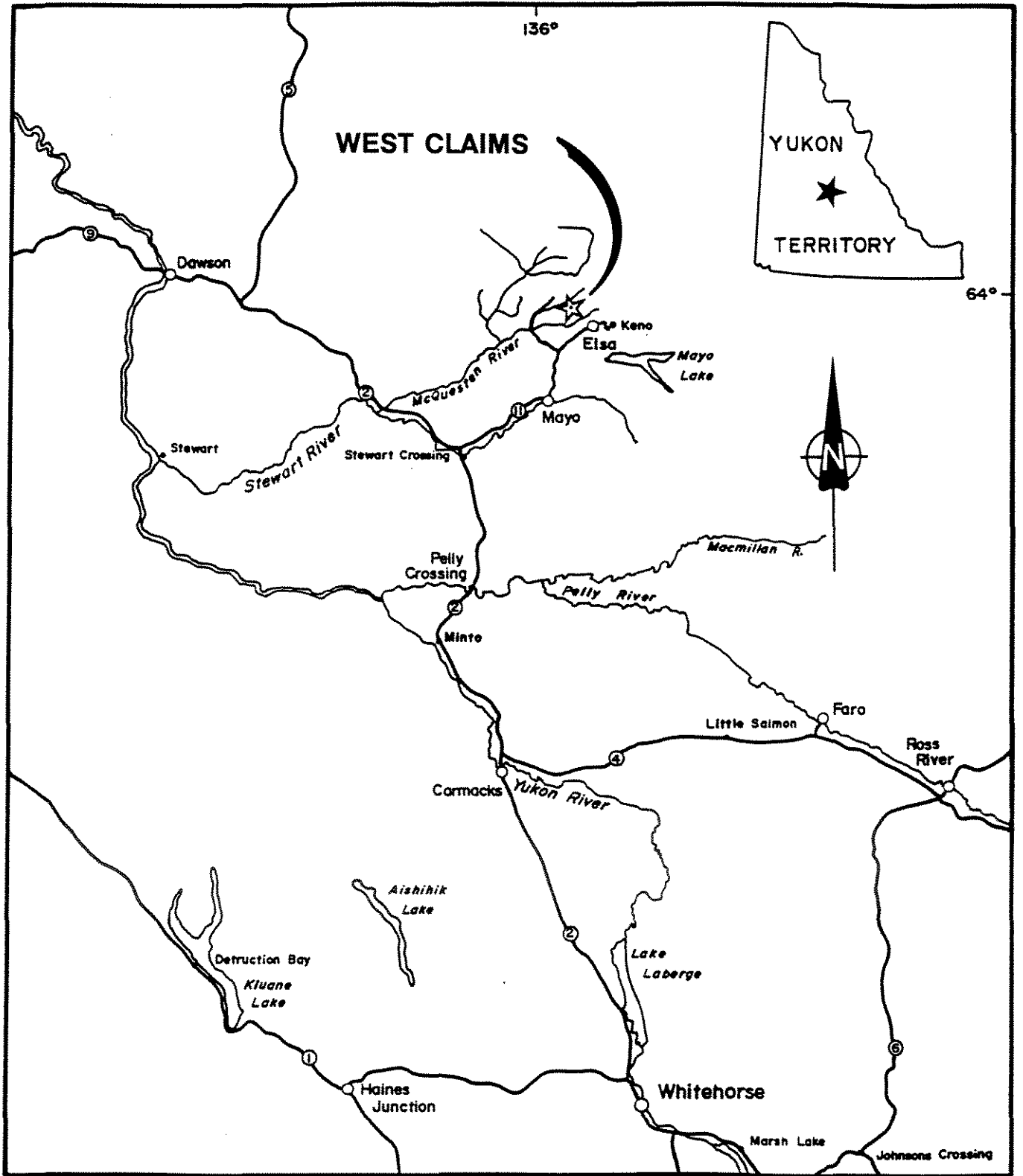
Access to the property is by helicopter. Helicopter charters are available from Mayo, located 46 kilometres to the southwest.

Property

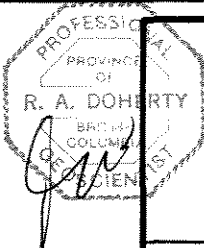
The West Claims consists of 66 contiguous unsurveyed two post quartz claims, (Figure 2), covering approximately 1379 hectares. The 66 West claims completely surround the eight claims known as the Len Property, and make up the southeast corner of the Dublin Gulch Property which is currently managed by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. The claims were staked in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and are all within the Mayo Mining District.

The claims were staked in 1991 by Bill Harris for Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd.

Current claim data are as follows:



Kilometres



WEST CLAIMS
 Mayo M.D., Yukon Territory
LOCATION MAP

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.	October 1994
NTS 106 / D4	Scale 1:2,500,000
	Figure 1

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBERS	MINING DISTRICT	EXPIRY DATE*
West 286-293	YB19053-060	Mayo	Oct. 1, 1995
West 311-318	YB19078-085	Mayo	Oct. 1, 1995
West 320	YB19087	Mayo	Oct. 1, 1995
West 322	YB19089	Mayo	Oct. 1, 1995
West 323-370	YB19780-19827	Mayo	Oct. 1, 1995

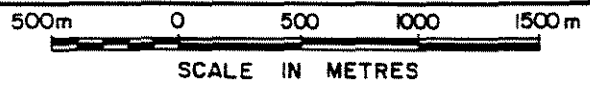
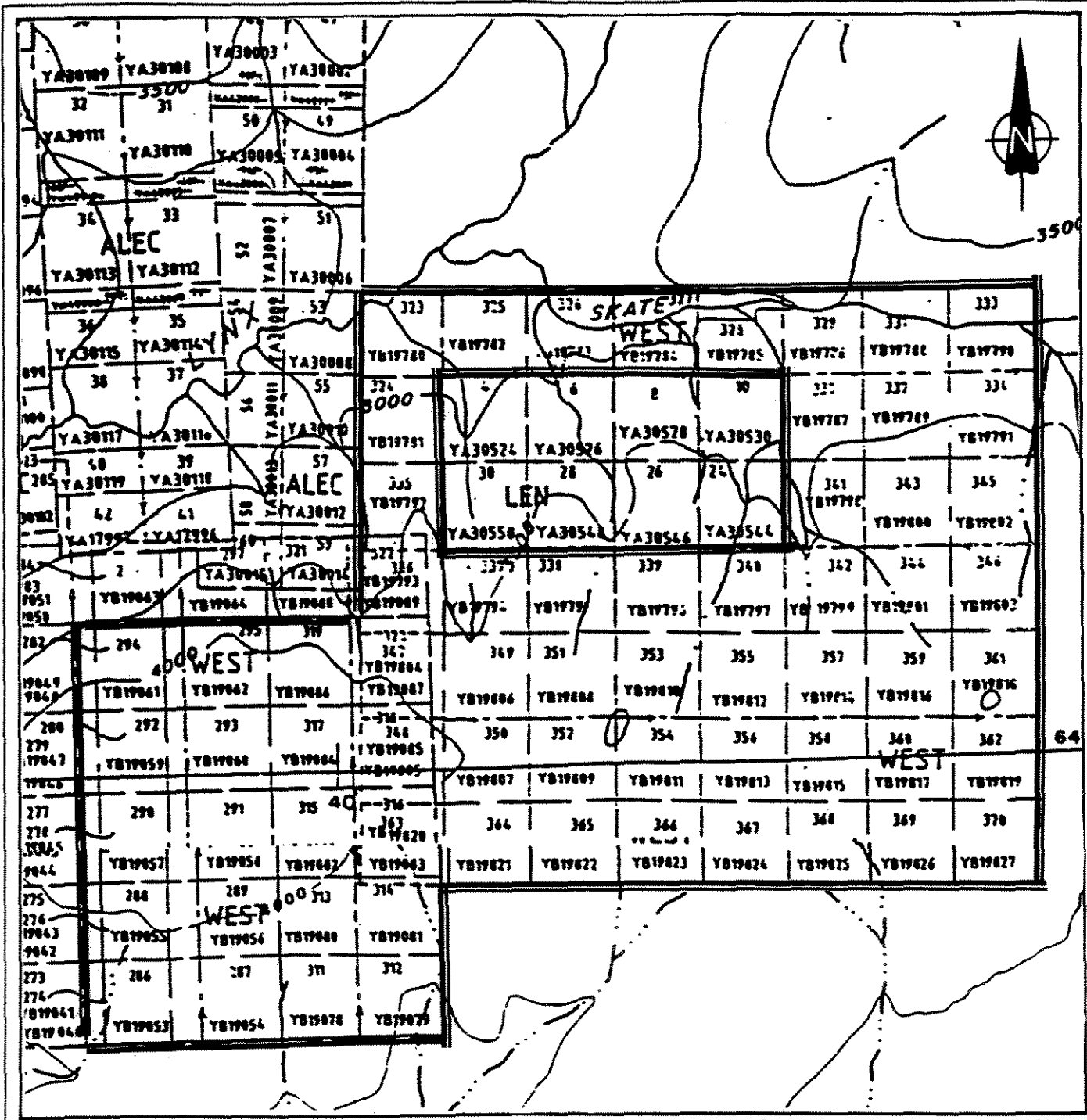
* subject to approval of 1994 assessment work

History

The Dublin Gulch property (of which the West claims are adjoining to the southeast) was first examined before the turn of the century by prospectors and placer miners (Yukon Minfile, 1993). Development work consisting of drifting on veins and driving adits, on five separate properties between 1904 and 1912. Sporadic exploration activities continued in the form of trenching and sampling by various companies.

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd., in 1965, followed up the release of stream sediment sample data collected by the Geological Survey of Canada during Operation Keno. This work led to the initial staking of the present Len claims and portions of the current West claims. This ground was explored and drilled as a siderite/galena vein target. The area was subsequently investigated by Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd. and Queenstake Resources Ltd. during the 1970's in search of bulk tonnage tungsten. Amax Gold Inc. recently conducted mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling totalling 2500 metres over the Dublin Gulch property.

More proximal to the West claims, Lynx Creek, below the Skate Creek junction, was mined for placer gold in 1940 and 1941 with some limited work being performed in subsequent years. In 1980, a tungsten exploration program centred on Dublin Gulch to the northwest resulted in blanket staking of the area including the CJ claims which fringed the West Claims to the north and east. Current activity based on the "Fort Knox" model of intrusive hosted gold deposits has resulted in a renewed staking 'rush' which has the Len claims completely surrounded by the West claims.

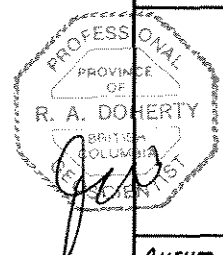


LEGEND

- claim boundary
- claim number
- tag number
- 4WD trail
- creek, lake
- 5500 elevation contour; interval 500 ft.

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

**IVANHOE GOLDFIELDS LTD.
WEST CLAIMS**



CLAIM MAP

Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. October, 1994
 NTS 106 D/4 | DRAWN BY JVR | SCALE 1:30,000 | FIGURE: 2

Physiography, Climate and Vegetation

An interior continental climate with moderate to low precipitation (30 cm annually), warm summers and cold winters typifies the area. Permafrost is discontinuous, present only on the steeper north and east facing slopes and low, marshy, forested areas. The property is normally snow free from mid June to late September.

Relief on the property is 518 metres, with the highest point around 1400 metres. The majority of the property is below tree line. Vegetation on the north facing slope consists of black spruce, willow and alder. The most recent glaciation did not cover this area of the Yukon except for small alpine glaciers on the highest peaks. As a result, outcrop exposure is poor (~5%) except on ridge tops and incised drainage channels and gullies.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

The West claims are situated within the western portion of the Selwyn Basin. The geology of the Nash Creek map area (NTS 106 D) has been mapped by L.H. Green (1972) at a scale of 1:253,440.

The Selwyn Basin is imperfectly defined (Abbott et al., 1986) and is used here to describe that part of the Cordilleran miogeocline comprised of a prism of Proterozoic to Mesozoic sedimentary rocks deposited along the western margin of ancient North America. The eastern margin of the basin is marked by the Paleozoic shale-carbonate contact while the western margin is in fault contact with accreted terranes. The sedimentary basin was active from the Late Proterozoic to Middle Jurassic time (Abbott et al., 1986) and is attributed to rifting at or near the western margin of ancient North America.

Selwyn Basin rocks were deformed during the Jura-Cretaceous compressional tectonic event. This event generated several regional thrust faults, namely the Robert Service, Tombstone, and Dawson thrusts, that moved large packages of Selwyn Basin rocks to the north. The Dawson Thrust juxtaposes 'offshelf' rocks from the south against 'shelf' rocks to the north (Abbott, 1993). The Robert Service thrust underlies and defines one of the largest thrust sheets in the Canadian Cordillera (Murphy et al., 1993a). It extends eastward from Dawson City area through the Keno Hill Silver Camp and into the Lansing area northeast of Mayo Lake. The Robert Service thrust typically juxtaposes Upper Proterozoic Hyland Group rocks against Mississippian 'Keno Hill' quartzite (Murphy et al., 1993a). Early Cretaceous granitic stocks and sills intrude both thrust sheets (Roots & Murphy, 1992).

Two suites of granitoid intrusives, ranging from Paleozoic to Cenozoic age, related to underplating and or subduction, are found on both sides of the Tintina fault. Granitoid emplacement peaked during the Early-Middle Cretaceous (Tempelman-Kluit, 1981). The Western Suite of granitoid intrusives, found west and southwest of the Selwyn Basin, are predominantly granodiorite in composition and are associated with porphyry copper - molybdenum and copper skarn deposits. The Eastern or Selwyn Plutonic Suite of granitoid intrusives are distributed along a northwest trending arcuate belt within the Selwyn Basin. The Selwyn Plutons are mainly granitic in composition, and are associated with tin, tungsten, and molybdenum mineralization (Emond, 1992).

Regional metamorphism has imprinted a greenschist facies metamorphic mineral assemblage on the Hyland Group rocks. Contact metamorphic aureoles surround the intrusive bodies producing biotite hornfels enriched in iron, tin-tungsten skarns, and precious metals. Often the larger intrusions have a low magnetic signature surrounded by an area of high magnetic relief related to the hornfelsed zone.

Metallogeny

The West Claims are located within the McQuesten Mineral Belt on the northern limb of the east trending McQuesten anticline in the Selwyn Basin (Aho, 1962; Emond, 1992). The McQuesten mineral belt is a 30-50 km wide and 140 km long east-west trending belt consisting of a major transverse zone of east-northeast trending folds, Cretaceous felsic intrusions, and related Au, Sn, W, and Ag mineralization. The Cretaceous felsic stocks are found throughout the McQuesten anticline and extend from Clear Creek in the west to past the well known Keno Hill Silver Camp in the east. Mineralization consists of: tin-tungsten and gold, silver-lead-zinc veins, and silver-lead-antimony veins. Mineralization associated with felsic stocks occur at Clear Creek, Red Mountain, Dublin Gulch, and Scheelite Dome (Aho, 1963; Emond and Lynch, 1992; Emond, 1992). Regional geochemical surveys over the McQuesten belt (Hornbrook and Friske, 1987) show strong geochemical signatures for Au, As, Sb, W and Sn associated with the intrusive stocks in the area. Bismuth shows a strong correlation with gold (Emond 1986).

The Cretaceous stocks are known to host Sn, W, Au, Bi, As, and Sb. Distal hydrothermal mineralization associated with the intrusions consists of Pb-Zn-Ag veins is best exemplified by the Keno Hill Silver Camp.

Recent work in age determination (Murphy and Heon, 1994; Murphy and Mortensen, in press) has defined three intrusive events in the eastern Selwyn Basin. The Selwyn suite (98-104 ma), the Tombstone suite (92-94 ma), and the McQuesten suite (64 ma). The Pukleman, Red Mountain and Potato Hills (Dublin Gulch) stocks are all part of the Tombstone suite which, available data indicate, is the primary intrusive event that hosts intrusive gold mineralization.

Deposit Model

The exploration target on the West Claims is a bulk tonnage low grade gold 'Fort Knox' style deposit. Current total mineable proven and probable reserves on the Fort Knox deposit stand at 174.5 million tons grading 0.024 opt (0.82 g/t) gold (Northern Miner, 1993).

The 'Fort Knox' deposit model is one of intrusive hosted gold genetically related to a porphyritic granite stock. The genesis of the 'Fort Knox' deposit is comparable to porphyry copper or porphyry molybdenum systems and, as such, these deposits may be classified as a 'porphyry gold' system (Hollister, 1991). Deuteric and hydrothermal fluids deposited economic concentrations of native gold within the granite during and after emplacement of the stock. Mineralization may be concentrated near the roof of the intrusion which makes still capped portions of the intrusion good exploration targets.

The deposits are sulphide deficient; gold is associated with trace amounts of molybdenum, tungsten and bismuth. Mineralization is primarily within quartz stockwork sheeted veins, and shears within the intrusive although gold is also found as disseminations within the stock (Hollister, 1991). Associated minerals are molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, and bismuthinite.

Potassic, phyllic, and argillic alteration is locally present within the intrusive (Hollister, 1991). Generally, small amounts of potassium feldspar, sericite, and or clay minerals are found within or as thin selvages adjacent to the mineralized quartz veins. Post mineral veins consist of calcite, calcite-quartz, and clay. Tourmalinization is common in the host intrusion. Overall alteration is incipient and can easily go unrecognized.

The Dublin Gulch Intrusive-Hosted gold deposit, located approximately six kilometres to the west-northwest, was discovered by geologists with Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd., shortly after the 'Fort Knox' deposit in Fairbanks, Alaska, was advanced to the feasibility stage. Amax Gold (B.C.) Ltd., purchased the Fort Knox deposit from Fairbanks Gold Ltd., and optioned the Dublin Gulch Property from Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. in late 1991.

Both these large reserves of bulk mineable gold at Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch are located in currently active placer gold camps. These properties are also characterized by large gold in soil anomalies over and immediately adjacent to the intrusive stocks. Most gold anomalies on the properties correlate with either bismuth or tungsten or both.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The West Claims, and surrounding area, is underlain by variably deformed, low-grade metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Proterozoic Hyland Group in fault contact with Mississippian quartzite (informally named Keno Hill Quartzite), and further to the east, schist and phyllite of the Earn Group.

The Hyland Group is part of a warped northerly dipping structural panel (Murphy et al., 1993a), which has been intruded by a number of Cretaceous stocks and dykes. Stratigraphic relations are difficult to recognize within the Hyland Group due to the lack of marker horizons, poor outcrop exposure (~5%), degree of metamorphism, and deformation in the area.

The Keno Hill Quartzite was mapped as three distinct quartzite units on the Len Property and portions of the West Claims, and the units have been described as: fine grained, banded grey quartzite; sheared, dark green quartzite; and very fine grained, sucrosic, white to buff to grey quartzite (McAtee, 1980). All of these units exhibit varying degrees of sericitization, silicification and limonite staining. A thin bedded, foliated limestone unit occurs near the eastern margin of the contact between the Hyland group and the Keno Hill Quartzite.

The Robert Service Thrust is projected through the property which separates the limestone from a Cretaceous granodiorite stock on the Len Property, and the Keno Hill Quartzite from the Hyland group on the West claims. An equigranular granitic intrusion is exposed in at least five locations within the West claim block. Compositionally, the rocks are granodiorite and are texturally similar suggesting they represent a single large intrusive body that is only partially unroofed. Poor rock exposure makes verification difficult.

MINERALIZATION

In 1994, reconnaissance mapping, prospecting, soil, silt, and rock sampling, was conducted while testing the ground for its bulk tonnage, low-grade gold potential.

Recent efforts was focused toward evaluating the Cretaceous Granodiorite stocks, that were previously mapped on the property, for their 'Fort Knox' style of mineralization. The stocks have little exposure and rarely exhibits both 'dry' fracturing and quartz filled veining common to other deposits of this type. The fractures and veinlets found, were variably mineralized with up to 1% arsenopyrite plus pyrite, and rare chalcopyrite.

Limited rock sampling was done in areas of previously mapped granitic intrusions but granitic subcrop was defined and sampled along the east-west ridge (between two previously mapped granodiorite plugs). In addition, a newly defined, large exposure of granitic talus was mapped and sampled in the north-central portion of the West claims boundary (figure 3).

EXPLORATION RESULTS

A total of 44 soil samples were collected along east-west contour lines across the central portion of the West claims. Of these, only five samples returned values greater than the detection limit for gold and the values ranged from 5 to a high of 40 ppb gold. Results for 'Fort Knox' style indicator minerals including arsenic and bismuth were also generally low. Arsenic values ranged up to 198 ppm As, while all bismuth results were below the detection limit for that element. These gold in soil anomalies, at present, represent single spot highs and infill and more detailed sampling is required to extend any of these anomalies.

One silt sample was collected and analyzed at the headwaters of a small north flowing stream which drains into Lynx Creek. BRSS011 returned < 5 ppb gold, background levels for arsenic and bismuth, and the 1994 survey high of 126 ppm for zinc.

A total of 14 rock samples were collected during an east-west traverse along the topographic highs on the claims, and from the newly mapped granitic intrusion. The majority of the samples consisted of variable altered granitic subcrop and quartz veins found within the metasedimentary units (appendix B). JvR94302 returned a gold value of 40 ppb Au with a coincident arsenic high of 684 ppm As. The sample consisted of medium grained, equigranular granitic float with rare quartz and trace fine grained sulphides along fracture surfaces. The sample was collected from a saddle between the two previously defined granitic bodies in the west central portion of the claims (figure 3).

Exploration work, to date, on the claims is purely reconnaissance with wide sample spacing and relatively few data points, and the possibility of anomalous zones yet undiscovered is great.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The West Claims are underlain by a sequence of metamorphosed and deformed sedimentary rocks of the Late Proterozoic-Early Paleozoic Hyland Group, Mississippian quartzite and Earn Group schist and phyllite. These rocks are intruded by several small (or possible a single large) Cretaceous granodiorite stocks.

The property is a bulk tonnage, low grade, gold deposit target similar to the Fort Knox and Dublin Gulch deposits.

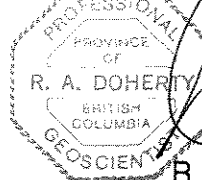
A total of 44 soil, 14 rock and one silt sample were collected and analyzed from the West claims in 1994. Soil and rock values ranged up to 40 ppb gold, arsenic in rock returned a high of 684 ppm As. Bismuth values were generally low for both soil and rock sampling.

With 'Fort Knox' style mineralization as a target, future work should consist of systematic mapping and follow-up sampling of all existing quartz stockwork zones within the Cretaceous stock(s), and detailed prospecting over the entire claim block. Areas of poor rock exposure should be explored with reconnaissance auger soil sampling to obtain the maximum sample depth.

The following work program is recommended:

1. Compile a 1:5,000 scale map of the West Claims incorporating all available geochemical and remote sensing data to better identify potential exploration targets.
2. Further exploration consisting of prospecting, geological mapping, rock, soil, and stream sediment geochemistry should be carried out over and adjacent to the known granitic intrusion(s).
3. Any further work (geophysics, trenching, etc.) is contingent on results of the above work.

Respectfully submitted;
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.



R. Allan Doherty, P. Geo.

Jo-Anne vanRanden
 Jo-Anne vanRanden, B.Sc.

December 28, 1994

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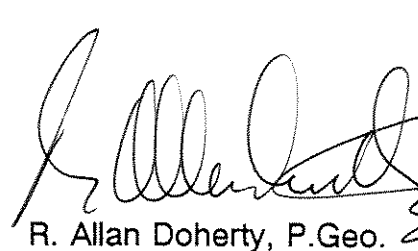
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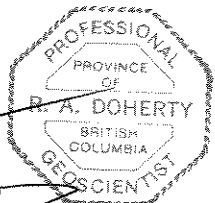
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (RAD)

I, R. Allan Doherty, with business address:
Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.
205 - 100 Main Street
P.O. Box 4367
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3T5

1. I am a geologist with AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC., 205 - 100 Main Street, P.O. Box 4367, Whitehorse, Yukon.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, with a degree in geology (Hons. B.Sc., 1977) and that I attended graduate school at Memorial University of Newfoundland (1978-81). I have been involved in geological mapping and mineral exploration continuously since then.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia, Registration No. 20564, and of the CIMM.
4. I have based this report on my knowledge of the area and on referenced sources.
5. I have no direct or indirect interests in the properties or securities owned by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd..
6. I consent to the use of this report by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. provided that no portion is used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.

December 28, 1994


R. Allan Doherty, P. Geo.

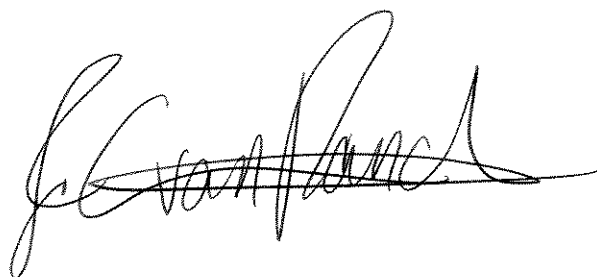


PROFESSIONAL
PROVINCE
OF
R. A. DOHERTY
BRITISH
COLUMBIA
GEOSCIENTIST

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (JvR)

I, Jo-Anne vanRanden, hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC., 205 - 100 Main Street, P.O. Box 4367, Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 3T5.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1989). I have been involved in mineral exploration continuously since 1982.
3. I am co-author of this report on the West claims Property of Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd., which is based on my examination of the property (August 22-24, 1994) and on referenced sources.
4. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities owned by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd..
5. I consent to the use of this report by Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. provided that no portion is used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing materially from that set out in the whole.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jo-Anne vanRanden', written in a cursive style.

December 28, 1994

Jo-Anne vanRanden, B.Sc.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

1994 Assessment Work Valuation; West Claims, 106 D/4

Geological and GeochemicalA. Fieldwork

J. vanRanden, B.Sc., of Whitehorse, Yukon August 18-24, 1994; 3 days @ \$350/day:	\$1050.00
B. Sauer, Prospector, of Vancouver, B.C. August 18-24, 1994; 3 days @ \$300.00/day:	\$900.00
C. Fox, Geological Assistant, of Halifax, N.S. August 18-24, 1994; 3 days @ \$200.00/day:	\$600.00

B. Geochemical Analysis

59 rock samples @ \$20.25 ea (+ \$85.95 freight)	\$1,280.70
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C. Support Costs

Field Expenses:	\$104.27
Helicopter:	\$1,425.56
Truck rental & Gasoline:	\$328.91

D. Research and Report Preparation

A. Doherty, P.Geo. 0.5 days @ \$350.00/day:	\$175.00
J. vanRanden, B.Sc., 5.0 days @ \$300.00/day:	\$1,350.00
Reprographics:	\$13.05

Goods and Service Tax (@ 7%) on \$7,227.49:	<u>\$505.92</u>
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Total Valuation of 1994 Assessment Work:	\$7,733.42
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APPENDIX A
ANALYTICAL METHODS AND REPORTS



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: IVANHOE GOLDFIELDS LTD.

1900 - 355 BURRARD ST.
 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6C 2G8

Project : 04 (DG)
 Comments: CC: AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Page Number : 1
 Total Pages : 1
 Certificate Date: 30-SEP-94
 Invoice No. : 19427013
 P.O. Number :
 Account : KXX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9427013

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
JVR94300	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	128	< 2	7	< 1	< 1	4	2	24
JVR94301	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	18	2	6	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	28
JVR94302	205 294	40	< 0.2	684	2	21	< 1	< 1	10	2	28
JVR94303	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	120	2	12	< 1	< 1	6	2	32
JVR94304	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	40	< 2	9	< 1	< 1	34	< 2	16
JVR94305	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	9	< 1	< 1	36	< 2	2
JVR94306	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	48	< 2	6	< 1	< 1	14	2	32
JVR94307	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	68	< 2	2	< 1	< 1	24	2	48
JVR94308	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	110	< 2	9	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	44
JVR94309	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	14	< 1	< 1	8	< 2	26
JVR94310	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	11	< 1	6	2	2	48
JVR94311	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	2	< 2	5	< 1	1	< 2	< 2	282
JVR94312	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	25	< 1	< 1	2	2	28
JVR94313	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	114	< 2	6	< 1	< 1	20	4	28
BRR94100	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	30	< 2	63	< 1	< 1	6	2	54
CFR94100	205 294	< 5	0.2	2	< 2	8	< 1	< 1	10	2	56
CFR94101	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	2	< 1	< 1	6	< 2	24

CERTIFICATION:

David Buchler



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: IVANHOE GOLDFIELDS LTD.

1900 - 355 BURRARD ST.
 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6C 2G8

Project : 04 (DG)
 Comments: CC: AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS.

Page Number : 1
 Total Pages : 2
 Certificate Date: 02-OCT-94
 Invoice No. : 19427012
 P.O. Number :
 Account : KXX

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9427012

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm	As ppm	Bi ppm	Cu ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm
BRS001	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	52	< 2	26	< 1	1	6	2	74
BRS002	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	84	< 2	25	< 1	1	8	4	82
BRS003	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	28	< 2	17	< 1	1	10	2	72
BRS004	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	19	< 1	1	14	4	64
BRS005	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	52	< 2	21	< 1	1	12	2	88
BRS006	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	28	< 2	33	< 1	< 1	8	4	122
BRS007	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	56	< 2	29	< 1	1	12	4	116
BRS008	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	22	< 2	35	< 1	1	14	2	90
BRS009	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	30	< 2	31	< 1	< 1	6	4	104
BRS010	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	28	< 2	31	< 1	1	12	4	96
BRS011	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	24	< 2	25	< 1	1	14	4	126
BRS012	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	32	< 2	29	< 1	1	18	4	110
BRS013	201 229	5	< 0.2	14	< 2	34	< 1	< 1	8	6	90
BRS014	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	24	< 2	31	< 1	< 1	10	< 2	114
BRS015	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	30	< 1	1	8	< 2	86
BRS016	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	24	< 2	32	< 1	< 1	8	2	86
BRS017	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	17	< 1	< 1	4	2	58
BRS018	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	6	< 2	17	< 1	< 1	6	2	60
BRS019	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	22	< 1	< 1	8	2	72
BRS020	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	28	< 2	32	< 1	1	10	2	86
BRS021	201 229	< 5	0.2	198	< 2	20	< 1	2	14	4	94
BRS022	201 229	< 5	0.2	68	< 2	27	< 1	2	16	6	122
BRS023	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	20	< 2	18	< 1	< 1	10	2	60
BRS024	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	86	< 2	23	< 1	1	20	2	86
BRS025	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	30	< 2	23	< 1	< 1	18	2	72
BRS026	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	23	< 1	< 1	12	2	62
CFS94200	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	20	< 2	25	< 1	< 1	4	2	70
CFS94201	201 229	5	< 0.2	44	< 2	36	< 1	1	6	2	86
CFS94202	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	36	< 2	21	< 1	1	8	2	78
CFS94203	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	16	< 2	30	< 1	1	12	< 2	82
CFS94204	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	34	< 2	26	< 1	1	8	2	90
CFS94205	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	16	< 1	1	12	< 2	62
CFS94206	201 229	10	< 0.2	16	< 2	17	< 1	1	12	2	66
CFS94207	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	34	< 2	14	< 1	< 1	16	< 2	58
CFS94208	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	8	< 2	18	< 1	< 1	12	2	66
CFS94209	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	34	< 2	24	< 1	< 1	12	2	72
CFS94210	201 229	40	0.2	158	< 2	21	< 1	1	16	2	112
CFS94211	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	18	< 2	38	< 1	1	16	< 2	82
CFS94212	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	14	< 2	17	< 1	< 1	12	< 2	74
CFS94213	201 229	< 5	< 0.2	4	< 2	25	< 1	< 1	14	4	78

CERTIFICATION:

Kevin Buchler

APPENDIX B
ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK SAMPLE AND DESCRIPTION RECORD

AURUM GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS INC.

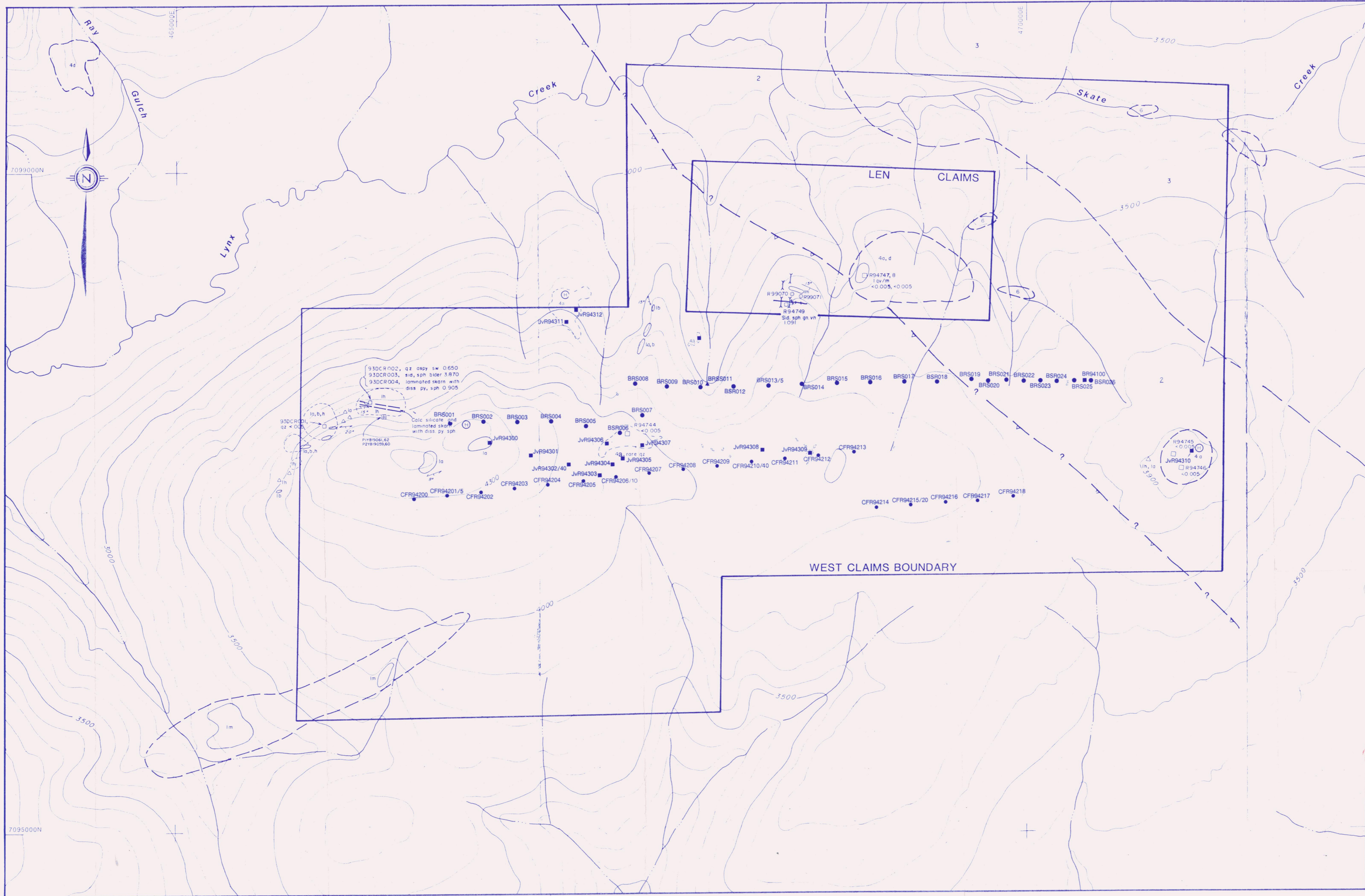
Date: September 22, 1994

Project: #04

Area: West Claims (Dublin Gulch)

Page: 1 of 1

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
JvR94 300	See Map	"Gritty" Quartzite, 1 cm qtz veinlet with py and Apy	chip	0.20m
JvR94 301	"	Silicified Granite? with 1% fine grained py	grab	/
JvR94 302	"	Equigranular granite, no qtz, trace f.g. sx	grab	float
JvR94 303	"	Same as JvR94 302	grab	/
JvR94 304	"	Granite float, manganese coating, ?moly	grab	/
JvR94 305	"	Granite subcrop, 14 cm qtz vein, ?fine grained pyrite	grab	/
JvR94 306	"	Mottled rusty granite, 5 rusty pyritic clots	grab	/
JvR94 307	"	Granite with qtz stockwork zone, stringers up to 12cm	chip	0.65m
JvR94 308	"	Medium grained equigranular granite, trace py	grab	/
JvR94 309	"	Quartz vein in metasediments (15cm wide) boulder field	grab	/
JvR94 310	"	Granite (equigranular, orange weathered surface)	grab	/
JvR94 311	"	Quartz vein (3cm) in Granite, trace sx	grab	/
JvR94 312	"	Quartz vein in metasediments, <1% sx on vein margin	grab	/
JvR94 313	"	Granite boulder field, trace sx	grab	/



Dublin Gulch Lithologic Units

- TRIASSIC**
- 6 Mafic dykes and pods (pyroxene, garnet, biotite, and/or amphibole)
- CRETACEOUS**
- 4 Undifferentiated granite intrusion
 - 4a Granodiorite, quartz monzonite (5 - 10% biotite)
 - 4b Quartz eye granodiorite (euhedral quartz grains)
 - 4c Quartz-feldspar ± biotite porphyry
 - 4d Apatite and leucocratic granite, granite
 - 4e Dacite porphyry (chilled phase of 4a)
 - 4f Biotite granodiorite (>10% biotite) (Stoner intrusion?)

- DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN**
- 3 Earn Group schist and phyllite (includes former Lower Schist Unit)
 - 2 Keno Hill Quartzite

- UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN**
- HYLAND GROUP**
- 1 (Formerly Upper Schist Unit and Grid Unit)
 - 1a Buff to white quartzite, includes gritty quartzite, tabular micaceous quartzite, locally phyllitic (<50% to 100% phyllite, tan to pale green (<50% unit 1a))
 - 1b Phyllite, tan to pale green (<50% unit 1a)
 - 1c Quartz-sericite schist
 - 1m Marble, limestone
 - 1t Chlorite schist

- WITHIN HORNFELS AUREOLE**
- 1h Banded to foliated quartz-biotite andalusite hornfels, includes minor calc. silicate bands
 - 1p Pyroxene skarn
 - 1w Wollastonite-quartz skarn

- SYMBOLS**
- Geological contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
 - Outcrop
 - Felsenmeer
 - Talus
 - Floot
 - Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)
 - Vein (defined with dip indicated, approximate, assumed)
 - Bedding (horizontal, vertical, inclined with dip indicated)
 - Foliation (horizontal, vertical, inclined with dip indicated)
 - Lineation, foliation with minor fold axis
 - Jointing
 - Shalt
 - Asst (open, covered) dump
 - Trench
 - Drill hole, drill hole with surface projection
 - 1992 samples - see 1992 report for complete sample listing
 - Rock chip, sample number, description ppm Au
 - 1993 rock chip samples
 - Roads and tracks, passable, impassable
 - Helicopter landing pad
 - Claim post unsurveyed
 - Claim post surveyed
- 1994 Sample Locations**
- soil
 - rock
 - ▲ silt
- JVR94302/40 Sample Number / gppb Au**

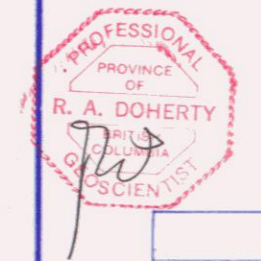
ABBREVIATIONS

arg	argillic	phy	phylic
alt	alteration	py	pyrrhotite
ars	arsenopyrite	pyr	pyrite
brn	bronzeite	qu	quartzite
bx	breccia	qtz	quartz, quartz veins
dis	disseminated	sc	scorodite
fo ox	iron oxide	ser	serpentine
fl	float	ser	sericite
gn	gneiss	sid	siderite
gsc	garnetiferous	spn	spinel
hem	hematite	stk	stockwork
lam	lamprophyre	sw	sweat
lim	limonite	top	tourmaline
m ox	manganese oxide	tr	trace
otc	outcrop	un	unmineralized
		wt	wollastonite

qtz m 1000 quartz vein per metre
 g/m 100 quartz veins per metre

SHEET INDEX

	3	2	1
4	5	6	7
11	10	9	8
12	13		



093236

IVANHOE GOLDFIELDS LTD.
 DUBLIN GULCH PROPERTY
 MAYO DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
GEOLOGICAL MAP
 SOUTH OF LYNX CREEK

Metres: 0 100 200 300 400 Metres

Date: 1994
 Drawn By: JVR

Scale: 1:5000
 Revised: 1994

Figure 3