

MAP NO:106C/13

ASSESSMENT REPORT: X

DOCUMENT NO: 093269

PROSPECTUS:

MINING DISTRICT: Mayo

CONFIDENTIAL: X

TYPE OF WORK:Geological,
Geochemical

OPEN FILE:

REPORT FILED UNDER: Newmont Exploration

DATE PERFORMED:June 24,28, July 3, 1994

DATE FILED:February 1, 1995

LATITUDE:64 56

AREA:Fairchild Lake

LONGITUDE:133 53

VALUE:\$9600

CLAIM NAME AND #:Hoop 1-36

WORK DONE BY:Pamicon Developments Limited

WORK DONE FOR:Newmont Exploration

DATE TO GOOD STANDING	

REMARKS: An easterly trending deformation zone near the southern end of the claim block returned values anomalous in gold and copper. The shear zone locally contains 1-2% chalcopyrite. Assays of float material believed to be derived from this shear zone assayed up to 55 ppb Au, 9460 ppm Cu and 40 ppm La.



**1994 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL
ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE
HOOP 1-36 CLAIMS
093269**

Located in the Fairchild Lake Area

Mayo Mining District

Yukon Territory, Canada

NTS 106C/13

64° 56' North Latitude

133° 53' West Longitude

-prepared for-

NEWMONT EXPLORATION LIMITED

Denver, Colorado

-prepared by-

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED

Harvey M. Klatt, MSC, P. Geo.

Michael A. Stammers, P. Geo.

DATES OF WORK PERFORMED: June 24, 28 and July 3, 1994

DATE OF REPORT: January 1995

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 \$ 9600.

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

**1994 GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
ON THE HOOP 1-36 CLAIMS**

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1.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A three station soil sample anomaly (XH CL4G 1100 to 1300) contained the highest copper value of the soil sample survey but no detectable gold. This area was noted to contain magnetite veinlets in meta-siltstone talus. The lack of gold and other anomalous elements makes this a low priority area for follow-up. A traverse to locate and examine the nature of copper mineralization in outcrop may provide additional information about the setting and size potential of the copper occurrence.

A stratabound zone of tremolite alteration was mapped within the lower limb of an overturned anticline in close proximity to an airborne K, Th and U radiometric anomaly. Copper mineralization without gold is locally associated with the tremolite alteration. The lack of gold and the spotty nature of copper mineralization makes this alteration zone a low priority area for further exploration. A traverse to locate and further examine the source of copper and magnetite mineralization found as talus cobbles near soil sample sites XH CL4G 3500 and 3600 would provide additional information about the style and tenor of the copper mineralization associated with the tremolite alteration and radiometric anomaly. The two station soil sample anomaly contained the second highest copper value of the soil sample survey.

The easterly trending deformation zone near the southern end of the claim block has received only a cursory examination and has returned rock samples anomalous in gold and copper. In three places malachite was seen in talus along the soil sample line and the three station soil anomaly mentioned above may be part of the shear zone system. Not enough is known about the copper occurrences sampled by rock samples 937998 and 937999 to effectively evaluate the zone for its economic potential. A couple of north-south traverses across the projected shear zone would help provide additional information about the tenor and dimensions of mineralization near the rock sample sites. Follow-up on this area is considered to have moderate priority.

Outcrop exposure is good over most of the claim block except for the northeast corner. Prospecting and soil sampling are effective evaluation techniques for most of the claim block. The northeast part of the claim block is less mineralized than the southwest and southern part of the claim block and should be accorded a low priority for any further work.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Hoop 1-36 claims are located in the Wernecke Mountains, approximately 177 kilometres northeast of Mayo in east central Yukon (Figure 1): Situated just south of the Bonnet Plume River valley in the vicinity of Fairchild Lake, the property is accessible by air or by a nearby winter cat road. The claims are underlain by well exposed bedrock geology consisting of a weakly metamorphosed, faulted and folded sequence of Proterozoic, Wernecke Supergroup sedimentary strata. A portion of the claims area was previously staked as the Law claims in 1976 by Yukon Revenue Mining Limited. There is no record of any exploration work being completed on the property.

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MAYO MINING DISTRICT

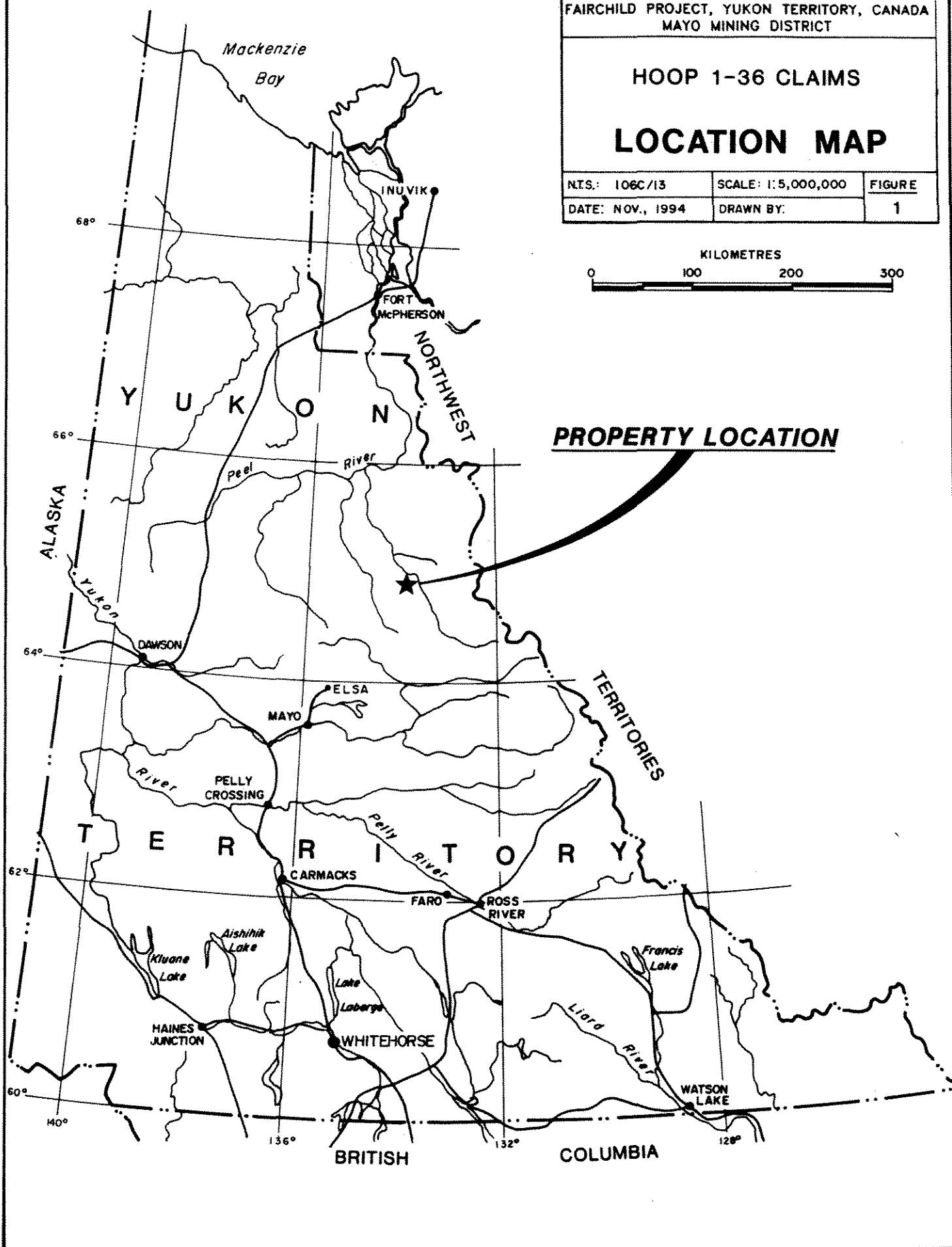
HOOP 1-36 CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

NTS: 1:66C/13 SCALE: 1:5,000,000 FIGURE

DATE: NOV., 1994 DRAWN BY: 1

KILOMETRES



PROPERTY LOCATION

Recent publication of data on the giant Olympic Dam copper-gold-silver-uranium deposit in Australia lead to the development of applying this deposit model to the Wernecke Supergroup strata and related hematite breccia complexes with its widely documented copper-uranium-gold-cobalt occurrences. It was on this basis that the property was acquired through staking in October 1993 to cover anomalous radiometric responses returned from an airborne geophysical survey.

Work in 1994 consisted of limited preliminary geological mapping, prospecting, contour soil geochemical sampling and stream sediment sampling. A few minor copper showings were located but in general no significant results were returned from this work, due in part to the short duration of the exploration program. The 1994 work program was jointly conducted by Pamicon Developments Limited and Equity Engineering Ltd. on behalf of the Fairchild Joint Venture (Newmont Exploration Limited and Westmin Resources Limited). The same companies have been retained to report on the field work activities.

3.0 LIST OF CLAIMS

The Hoop property comprises 36 contiguous quartz mineral claims, located in the Mayo Mining District (Figure 2). Government records indicate that the following claims are owned 100% by Westmin Resources Limited of Vancouver, B.C. Separate documents indicate that they are under option to Newmont Exploration Limited of Denver, Colorado.

Table 3.0.1
Claim Data

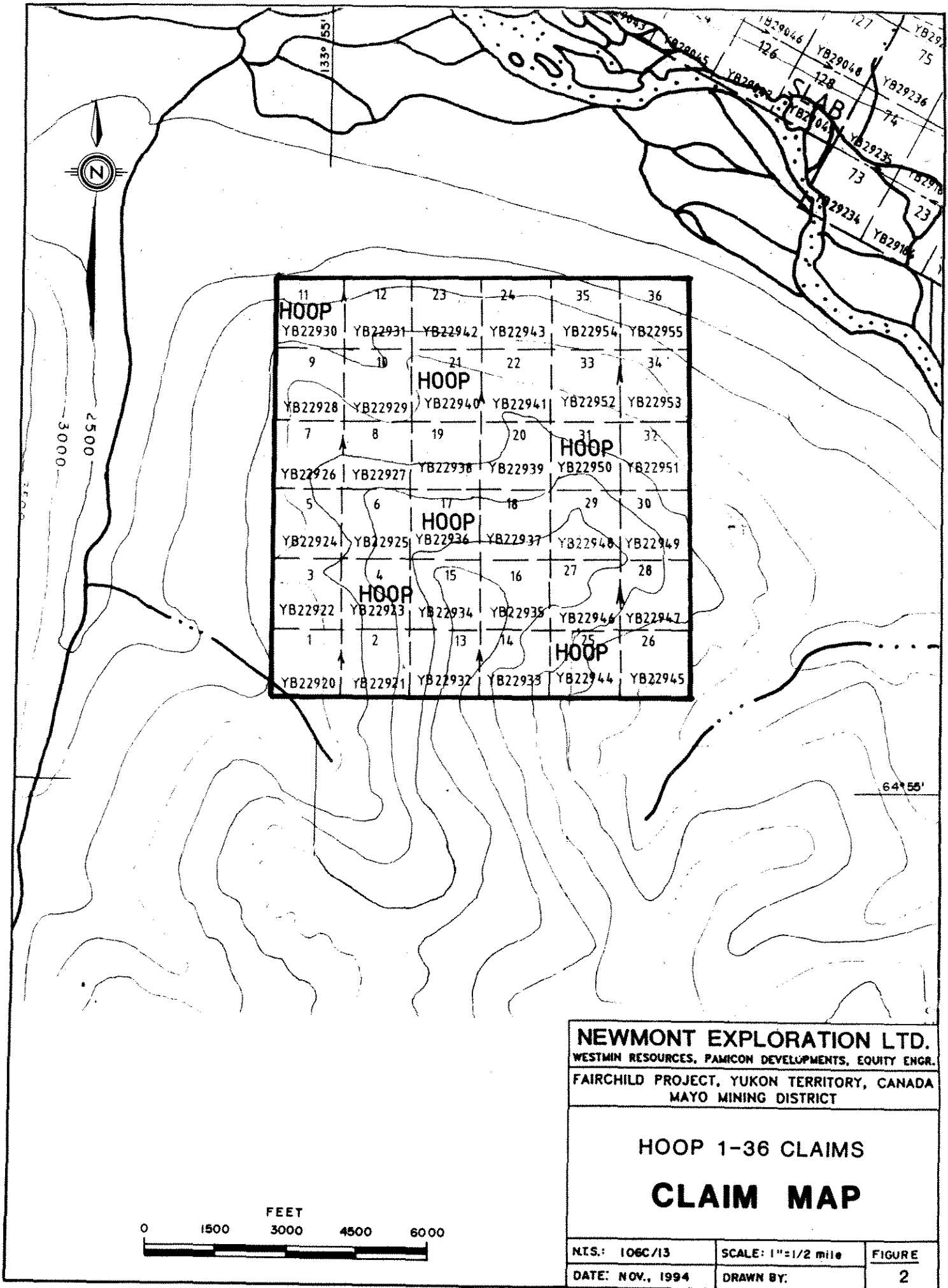
<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Claim Numbers</u>	<u>Record Numbers</u>	<u>Record Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>NTS</u>	<u>No. of Claims</u>
Hoop	1 - 15	YB22920-934	10/12/93	12/31/97*	106C13	36
	16 - 36	YB22935-955	10/12/93	12/31/96*	106C13	

*Subject to approval of assessment work covered by this report.

4.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is located in the Wernecke Mountains of east central Yukon, approximately 177 kilometres northeast of Mayo (Figure 1). The claim group is located 7 kilometres west-southwest of Fairchild Lake and 22 kilometres north of Gillespie Lake. Coordinates for the centre of the property are 64° 56' north latitude and 133° 53' west longitude.

The project area is accessible from Mayo by float plane to Fairchild Lake or by wheeled aircraft to a new 885 metre long gravel airstrip at Copper Point located in the Bonnet Plume River valley, 15 kilometres downstream from Fairchild Lake. Several other airstrips in the area including Bear River, Wind River, Dolores Creek and Bonnet Plume River Mines are either no longer serviceable or are



11 HOOP YB22930	12 YB22931	23 YB22942	24 YB22943	35 YB22954	36 YB22955
9 YB22928	10 YB22929	HOOP YB22940	22 YB22941	33 YB22952	34 YB22953
7 YB22926	8 YB22927	19 YB22938	20 YB22939	HOOP YB22950	32 YB22951
5 YB22924	6 YB22925	HOOP YB22936	18 YB22937	29 YB22948	30 YB22949
3 YB22922	4 HOOP YB22933	15 YB22934	16 YB22935	27 YB22946	28 YB22947
1 YB22920	2 YB22921	13 YB22932	14 YB22933	HOOP YB22944	26 YB22945

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 MAYO MINING DISTRICT

HOOP 1-36 CLAIMS
CLAIM MAP



N.T.S.: 106C/13	SCALE: 1"=1/2 mile	FIGURE
DATE: NOV., 1994	DRAWN BY:	2

unsafe for aircraft utilized by mineral exploration companies. Access during the 1994 field program was by fixed wing aircraft to the Copper Point airstrip and basecamp and thence by helicopter 10.5 kilometres to the southeast to the property.

The Wind River winter tote road originating near Elsa, was built through the project area during the 1950's to access oil and gas exploration sites to the north and in the 1960's was utilized again during work on the Snake River (Crest) iron deposit. In the late 1960s several spur trails and airstrips were constructed providing access to the Dolores Creek, Wind River and Bonnet Plume copper prospects and to the Bear River iron deposit. The winter road was used by Pan Ocean Oil during their coal and uranium exploration program near Kiwi Lake in 1979 and 1980. Most recently (1994), Westmin Resources utilized the trail to mobilize equipment to construct their airstrip at Copper Point.

Elevations on the property range from 762 to 1890 metres above sea level and relief varies from steep to locally extreme. Most of the property lies above tree line with the exception of the lower slopes and the valley bottoms where the vegetation consists of stunted spruce, dwarf alder and willow. Climate in the area is characterized by six months of cold winter and three to four months of warm to hot summer with May through September the best months for exploration. The average daily January and July temperatures for Mayo are -29°C and 15.2°C with annual precipitation of 306.3 millimetres of which 40% is snow.

5.0 PREVIOUS WORK

5.1 Area Exploration History

The first copper occurrences were noted by trappers working in the area at the turn of the century. The Slab mineral showing, located down the Bonnet Plume River valley a short distance, was first staked in 1910. In 1935, the McClusky copper occurrences were staked and the Bonnet Plume and Wind River area received sporadic exploration for copper over the next twenty years. Exploration activity was stimulated in the early 1960s when California Standard Company through their subsidiary, Crest Exploration Limited worked on their world class banded iron deposit in the Snake River area. Drilling outlined 18.6 billion tonnes averaging 47% iron in the Hadrynian Rapitan Group (Yeo, 1986).

In the early 1960s, the first copper showing was found at Dolores Creek by L. Brown. Bonnet Plume River Mines Ltd. conducted exploration from 1967 to 1969, at which time limited diamond drilling was completed (Laznicka and Edwards, 1979).

In 1971, the discovery of zinc-lead showings in the MacKenzie Mountains to the east brought exploration activity to the southeastern portion of the Wernecke Mountains. Continued lead-zinc exploration in the Proterozoic basin led to the discovery of uranium mineralization in 1974 by Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd. In the period 1975 to 1980, a number of major companies (Urangesellschaft, Noranda) and joint ventures (Wernecke Joint Venture, Prism Syndicate, Mountaineer Mines-Pan Ocean Oil Limited, Prism Joint Venture) were involved in exploration of

breccia related uranium mineralization. Also at this time Pan Ocean drilled coal reserves on their lower Bonnet Plume leases to outline in excess of 500 million tonnes of low sulphur, high volatile bituminous coal in Cretaceous strata.

The 1980s saw very limited work throughout the project area. Archer-Cathro, Texaco and Cyprus Gold embarked on limited exploration to test the gold potential of some of the known uranium or copper occurrences.

Recent exploration work in the 1990s has been conducted by BHP Minerals, Kennecott Canada, International Prism Exploration and Fairchild Joint Venture on both copper-gold and zinc-lead targets. At present there are over 2000 quartz claims recorded in the Bonnet Plume River area.

5.2 Property Exploration History

Minfile occurrence 106C/13-068, which lies within the Hoop claims, was staked in 1976 by Yukon Revenue Mining Limited as the Law claim group. However there is no record of them ever performing any work.

5.3 1993 Exploration Program

In September 1993, an airborne geophysical survey was completed over the present claims area by Newmont Exploration Limited using proprietary company equipment. Survey data collected included magnetometer and radiometric (U, K and Th) data at 1000 metre line spacings (Wiles, 1993).

In October 1993, acquisition of the Hoop 1 to 36 mineral claims was completed by staking.

6.0 1994 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

On June 24, June 28 and July 3, 1994 preliminary field work totalling seven and two-third mandays was completed on the Hoop 1-5, 7, 9-11, 16, 19-21, 23, 24, 27, 32, and 34-36 quartz claims. Geological mapping was initiated at 1:10000 scale, prospecting undertaken, 6800 metres of flagged, chained contour soil lines were established, 6 rock samples, 4 stream sediment and 69 soil samples were collected.

Soil samples were collected every 100 metres on contour lines established at 1220 metres (4000') and 965 metres (3160') metres above sea level. All sample sites were marked in the field by flagging tape and in the case of rock and silt stations by inscribed aluminum tags as well. Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. for preparation and analyzed for gold, lanthanum and 24-element ICP geochemistry. Stream sediment samples were also analyzed for arsenic. Analytical procedures, descriptive rock forms and a complete set of results may found in the appendices.

7.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

This summary of the regional geology is based on work by Delaney (1985), Thorkelson and Wallace (1994) and by Pamicon Developments Limited (Unpublished 1977). References to earlier work are cited by Delaney. Work by Thorkelson and Wallace is based on 1:50000 mapping of NTS sheet 106C/13 published jointly by the Yukon and Canadian governments.

The Wernecke Mountains are cored by at least 14,000 metres of generally fine-grained terrigenous and carbonate rocks of Helikian age that have been penetrated by hematite breccias and cut by mafic sills and dykes. The entire succession has been named the Wernecke Supergroup and has been divided into three groups (oldest to youngest): Fairchild Lake Group, Quartet Group and Gillespie Lake Group. To the east and south, the Hadrynian Pinguicula Group unconformably overlies the Wernecke Supergroup. Paleozoic strata bound the western margin and Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments fill the area to the north in the Bonnet Plume Basin.

A complete table of formations including lithologies is presented on the legend following Figure 3. This map is a copy of a portion of Thorkelson and Wallace's and 1994 publication.

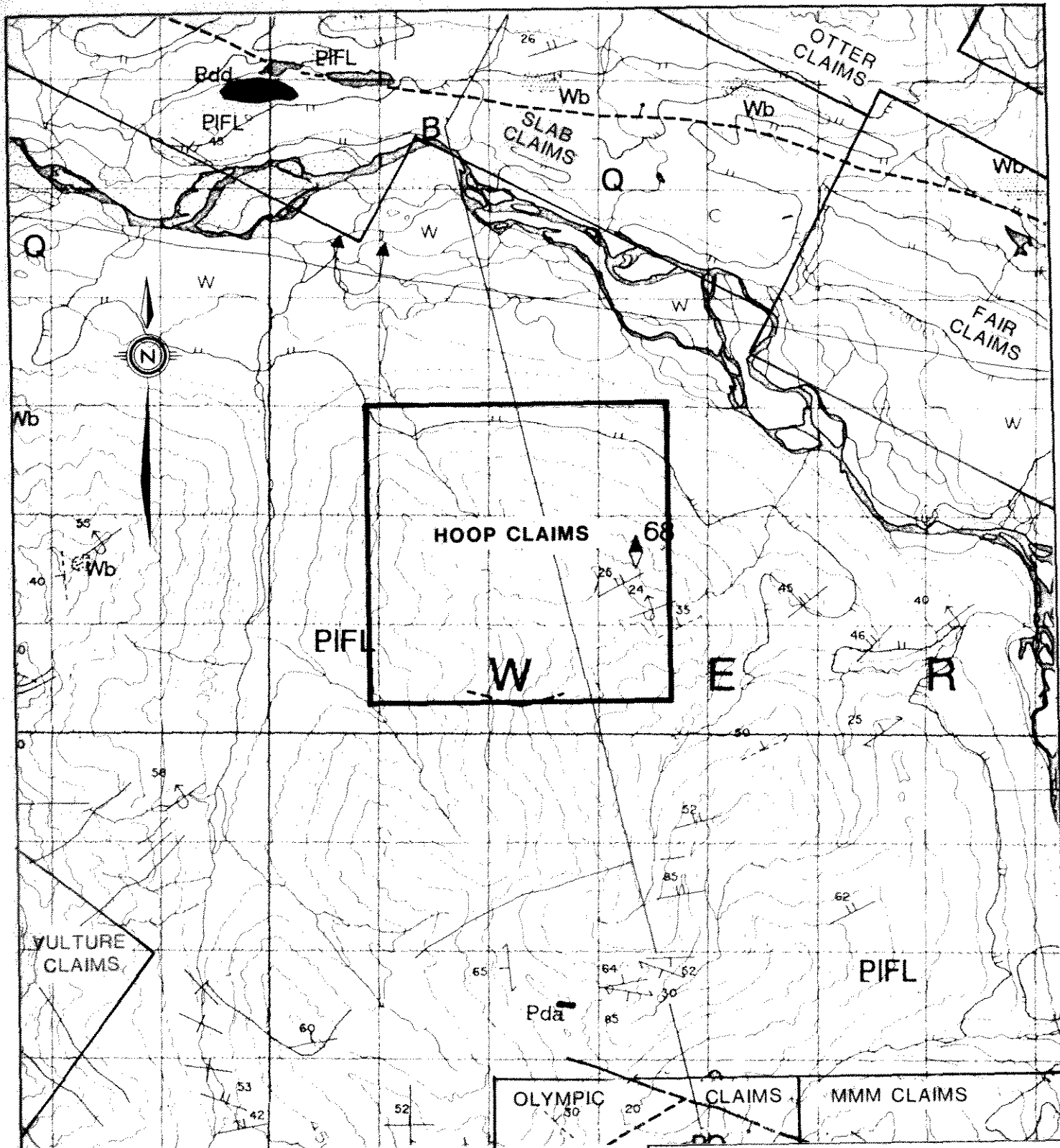
The main structural components of the Wernecke terrane are the southeast trending fault splays (Deslauriers, Knorr, and Snake River faults) of the Richardson Fault array. These faults are interpreted to be deep-seated, long-lived, vertical structures which have undergone considerable right lateral and vertical movement.

8.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The area covered by the Hoop 1 - 36 claims is mapped as lower Fairchild Lake Group by Thorkelson and Wallace (1994). Lower Fairchild Lake Group is described by them as greenish grey to pink and green weathering calcareous laminated siltstone, grey weathering fine grained sandstone, and minor brown weathering carbonate. Siltstone and sandstone are commonly cross-laminated; siltstone is locally cleaved, crenulated and kinked. Plate 1 shows the mapped geology of the claim block and adjoining areas.

8.1 Lithologies

Limited 1994 mapping on the claims agrees with the classification of the rocks as being part of the Fairchild Lake Group. Except for the vegetation covered northeast part of the claim block outcrop exposure is good. Traverses along the soil lines and along the break in slope on the northeast and west sides of the claim block identified a thick sequence of interbedded green-grey siltstone with minor fine-grained sandstone and calcareous layers. Fine-grained sandstone is cross-bedded locally. Phyllite has developed where siltstone has been sheared. Biotite hornfels is developed locally, possibly in response to higher heat flow along bedding parallel faults.



Geology by:
 Thorkelson and Wallace (1994).
 Legend on following page.



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 FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT

HOOP 1 - 36 CLAIMS
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NTS: 106C/13	SCALE: 1:50,000	FIGURE
DATE: NOV., 1994	DRAWN BY:	3

LEGEND

(to follow Figure 3)

STRATIFIED ROCKS

Quaternary

Q Alluvium, colluvium and glacial deposits

Middle to Late Proterozoic

Pinguicula Group

PP Maroon and green weathering siltstone; orange and grey weathering dolostone with minor interbeds of maroon to black siltstone; minor basal greenish grey quartzose sandstone with lenses of conglomerate.

Middle Proterozoic

Gillespie Lake Group

PGL Undivided Gillespie Lake Group: orange, brown and grey weathering dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic, locally hosting chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with subordinate black weathering siltstone and shale, green, grey and brown weathering laminated mudstone, and grey to white weathering quartzose sandstone. Locally developed slaty cleavage in shaley beds. Hosts sedimentary exhalative Zn, Pb, Cu and Ag.

PGLs Black weathering siltstone and shale

PGLb Basal Gillespie Lake Group: cross laminated, orange weathering silty to sandy dolostone interbedded with black weathering shale and grey to white weathering, quartzose, fine grained sandstone

Quartet Group

PQ Black weathering shale, finely laminated dark grey weathering siltstone, and planar to cross laminated light grey weathering siltstone and fine grained sandstone. In upper part of succession, siltstone and fine grained sandstone interbedded with subordinate orange weathering dolostone grades upward into basal Gillespie Lake Group. Slaty cleavage, crenulation cleavage, and microfolds locally present in shaly units

Fairchild Lake Group

PFL Undivided Fairchild Lake Group: siltstone, fine grained sandstone, laminated limy siltstone, and minor carbonate

PuFL Upper Fairchild Lake Group: black weathering siltstone, buff to light grey weathering dolomitic siltstone, orange to brown weathering dolostone, and white weathering dolostone; locally cleaved and crenulated; grades upward into black shale and siltstone of Quartet Group, and downward into lower Fairchild Lake Group

PiFL Lower Fairchild Lake Group: Greenish grey to pink and green weathering calcareous laminated siltstone, grey weathering fine grained sandstone, and minor brown weathering carbonate. Siltstone and sandstone are commonly cross-laminated; siltstone is locally cleaved, crenulated and kinked; base not exposed

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Middle Proterozoic

Wernecke breccia

Wb Mottled red, green and grey weathering hematitic and dolomitic breccia, and related metasomatized country rock. Breccia contains variably metasomatized clasts of Wernecke Supergroup, and minor dyke rock. Breccia and metasomatites are locally enriched in copper, cobalt, uranium, silver and gold

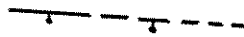
Igneous dykes

Pd Fine to medium grained, mafic to intermediate dykes. **Pdd**, greenish grey weathering, fine to medium grained diorite to gabbro; **Pda**, grey weathering, biotitic andesite to basalt, locally spherulitic and amygdaloidal

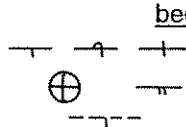
SYMBOLS



stratigraphic or intrusive contact
known, approximate, assumed



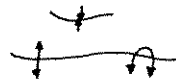
normal or strike-slip fault (pegs on downthrown side)
known, approximate, assumed



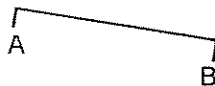
bedding
inclined, overturned, vertical,
horizontal, facing unknown
estimate from airphoto or distant sighting



cleavage
inclined, vertical



fold
syncline
anticline: inclined; overturned



line of cross section

GEOLOGY

106C/13

After Derek J. Thorkelson and Carol A. Wallace, OPEN FILE 1994-6 (G)
Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada.

8.2 Structure

Lithologies on the Hoop claims are mapped as overturned and interpreted to be part of the lower limb of an overturned anticline by Thorkelson and Wallace (1994). No independent interpretation of bedding tops was made while mapping. Lithologies dip about 30 to 40° to the northwest. No small-scale folds were seen.

An easterly trending shear zone is mapped by Thorkelson and Wallace crossing the northerly trending ridge near the south central part of the claim block. The shear zone locally contains 1 - 2% spotty chalcopyrite as observed at rock sample site 937998. Additional evidence of the shear zone is also found further to the west along the soil sample line located between soil samples XH CL4G 0400 and 0500, where minor chalcopyrite was found in fractured grey-green siltstone. Sample 937999 located about 900 metres due east of 937998 is described as strongly sheared siltstone containing malachite and is probably a continuation of the shear zone.

8.3 Alteration

A biotite hornfels of interbedded siltstone and fine-grained cross-bedded sandstone is recognized in the bottom of the northwest trending draw near the centre of the claim block at of rock sample 937784. Biotite hornfels is cut by late chlorite-epidote filled fractures that contain rare chalcopyrite.

Radiating sheaves of a white mineral are fairly common on fractures and in veins cutting interbedded siltstone and fine-grained sandstone in the northern part of the Hoop claim block. The white mineral occurs as spots in some of the more strongly altered rock. Although not identified with certainty, the mineral is thought to be either scapolite or tremolite with tremolite more likely. The "tremolite" is most strongly developed between soil sample stations XH CL4G 1800 and XH CL4G 3600. In some of the larger "tremolite" veins, calcite, magnetite and chalcopyrite occur in vein centres. This type of alteration is spatially associated with the location of the airborne K, Th and U anomaly. The soil sample traverse only touched the edges of the anomaly.

Other more localized alteration features include a chalcopyrite bearing easterly shear zone with chlorite, quartz, calcite, and possible K-spar alteration (sample 937998). K-spar, quartz and specular hematite veins up to 3 centimetres wide were seen near soil sample site XH CL4G 3300. K-spar altered talus is found near soil sample site XH CL4G 3700. Coarse grained biotite veins in possible fault breccia are found in talus cobbles near soil sample site XH CL4G 3600.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization located to date is found mainly in the southwest part of the claims. Malachite stain derived from chalcopyrite is found in talus blocks or outcrop between soil sample sites XH CL4G 0200 and 0300, between 0400 and 0500, between 0700 and 0800, at 1700, between 3400 and 3700. Magnetite in talus is observed between soil sample stations XH CL4G 1100 and 1200, at 1900, and between 3400 and 3600.

The highest gold value of 55 ppb is from a malachite stained float cobble found in the stream at sample location 937745. The float consists of silica-limonite-epidote altered metasilstone with seams and disseminations of chalcopyrite with magnetite, hematite and malachite. The sample returned copper and lanthanum values of 3900 ppm and 30 ppm and is probably derived from the easterly trending shear zone mapped in the south central part of the claim block.

Rock sample 937998, collected from the same shear zone and located almost 2 kilometres east of sample 937745, assayed 50 ppb Au, with the highest copper and lanthanum values of 9460 ppm and 40 ppm respectively. The rock sample is described as malachite stained, sheared, chlorite, quartz, calcite altered siltstone with possible K-spar alteration. Spotty malachite stain occurs over a 5 - 10 metre width.

Rock sample 937999 returned anomalous values of 35 ppb Au, 2490 ppm Cu and 20 ppm La. The sample is located 850 metres east of sample 937998 and is probably from the same easterly trending shear zone. The sample was collected from a strongly sheared, calcite, chlorite, quartz altered metasilstone with malachite stain covering a 2 X 4m area.

Sample 937744 returned an anomalous copper value of 1405 ppm. The float sample is described as a calc-silicate altered calcareous siltstone containing seams and blebs of magnetite with chalcopyrite. Most of the rock consist of coarse grained calcite/dolomite with quartz and chlorite with weak malachite staining. This talus float sample is probably derived from the same general area as the Law occurrence zinc-lead vein.

10.0 GEOCHEMISTRY (Plates 2 and 3)

10.1 Rock Geochemistry

Samples were collected using a rock hammer to knock chips from outcrop, talus or float boulder samples. Sample size was typically 0.5 to 1.5 kilograms. Chips were cleaned of moss and soil and placed in a numbered plastic bag. A Newmont geochemical standard sample was included in the shipment to Chemex for quality control. A numbered ribbon and inscribed metal tag was tied onto a rock or bush to mark the location. Rock sample description notes are located in the appendices.

Three of the six rock samples collected in the Hoop area were above the detection limit of gold. The highest gold values appear to correlate with anomalous copper and lanthanum values. The highest gold value of 55 ppb is from a malachite stained float cobble found in the stream (937745). The float is described as silica-limonite-epidote altered metasilstone with seams and disseminations of chalcopyrite with magnetite, hematite and malachite. The sample returned the 2nd highest copper and lanthanum values of 3900 ppm and 30 ppm respectively. This float sample is probably derived from the easterly trending shear zone mapped in the south central part of the claim block. Rock sample 937998, from the easterly trending shear zone to the east of sample 937745, returned the 2nd highest gold value of 50 ppb and the highest copper and lanthanum values of 9460 ppm and 40 ppm respectively. The rock sample is described as malachite stained, sheared, chlorite, quartz, calcite altered siltstone with possible K-spar alteration.

Rock sample 937999 returned the 3rd highest gold, copper and lanthanum values of 35 ppb Au, 490 ppm Cu and 20 ppm La. The sample is located to the east of sample 937998, is probably from the easterly trending shear zone and is described as a strongly sheared, calcite, chlorite, quartz altered metasilstone with malachite stain. Sample 937744 returned the highest silver, bismuth and molybdenum values, 1.4 ppm, 10 ppm and 26 ppm respectively, as well as anomalous copper at 1405 ppm and the lowest barium, and zinc values of 60 ppm and 16 ppm respectively. The float sample is described as a calc-silicate altered calcareous siltstone containing seams and blebs of magnetite with chalcopryrite with most of the rock a coarse grained calcite/dolomite. Quartz and chlorite along with weak malachite is also in the sample.

10.2 Soil Geochemistry

Soil samples were collected using a grub hoe. The samples typically were collected from the "B" horizon of the soil profile or from talus fines at a depth of 5 to 30 centimetres. In some instances organics or permafrost were sampled where B horizon soil was not available. Soil was placed in numbered kraft sample bags and a corresponding numbered ribbon was hung at the site to mark the location. Field notes recorded the sample station number, sample depth, soil horizon, soil colour, soil texture, downhill slope direction and dip angle, vegetation cover, and any other notes about the sample site. Soil samples were partially dried in camp before shipment to Chemex Labs Ltd.

The soil geochemical survey extends around the perimeter of the claim block, except for the south, as shown on Plate 3. All results were uniformly low and all samples returned gold values <5 ppb.

Copper values range from 9 to 563 ppm with an average value of 61 ppm and a median value of 33 ppm. The highest copper value, 563 ppm at soil sample site XH CL4G 1200, is flanked on either side by the 5th and 6th highest copper values of 225 and 201 ppm respectively. These three samples are not anomalous in any of the other 25 elements analyzed except iron in one sample. The soil sample notes indicate that magnetite veinlets were found in talus at sample site XH CL4G 1200.

The second highest copper value, 393 ppm at soil sample site XH CL4G 3600 is adjacent to the 4th highest copper value of 233 ppm. The anomaly is open. The two samples were collected from an avalanche apron near the stream and contained infrequent cobbles of biotite veined breccia and actinolite veined metasilstone containing magnetite and chalcopryrite. The biotite veining in talus float resembles the secondary biotite veins found in drill core on Slab Mountain located across the Bonnet Plume River to the north. The source of mineralization is probably derived from outcrop on the ridge to the south-southwest located near the margins of the radiometric anomaly.

The third highest copper value, 241 ppm at soil sample site XH CL4G 1700 is a single station anomaly and is only anomalous in copper. Field notes indicate that copper stained talus was seen near the sample site, probably derived from outcrop on the ridge to the northeast located near the margin of the radiometric anomaly.

The seventh highest copper value, 158 ppm at soil sample site XH CL4G 3300, is also anomalous

in silver and barium, with values of 0.8 ppm and 1390 ppm respectively, the highest of the soil survey. The sample also returned the highest and second highest values of the survey for beryllium (5.0 ppm), lead (54 ppm) and lanthanum (70 ppm) but are considered to be part of the background population and not significant. Field notes indicate that K-spar veinlets containing specular hematite were seen in outcrop of metasilstone at the sample site.

Sample XH CL4G 0700 returned an anomalous lanthanum value of 250 ppm, the highest of the survey. The sample site is located in an avalanche apron containing several copper-stained cobbles and is probably indicative of outcrop uphill to the east.

10.3 Stream Geochemistry

Based on a statistical evaluation of the RGS regional geochemical survey data (GSC Open File 518, 1977) by Newmont Exploration Limited, the following anomalous ranges and anomaly classifications are presented in Table 1. Background information about the stream sediment survey and the Newmont method of stream sediment sampling procedure is provided in Appendix D.

Table 10.3.1
Regional Stream Sediment Geochemistry Thresholds

Percentile	Classification	Thresholds		
		Au ppb	Cu ppm	Co ppm
97	definitely anomalous	20	180	50
90	probably anomalous	15	120	30
75	possibly anomalous	10	75	25
50	high background	5	50	15
	background			

Samples AM 94027 - 28 were collected using the Newmont method while the HK94033 sample is a standard stream sediment sample. All the samples returned values less than 5 ppb Au. Copper values for samples AM 94027 and AM 94028 and HK 94033 are possibly anomalous with values of 94, 99 and 95 ppm. The slightly elevated copper values probably reflect the occurrence of several copper showings in the catchment basins sampled by the stream sediment survey. Cobalt values were all less than 22 ppm and are not anomalous. These results are similar to the GSC stream sediment sample results collected just north of the property.

11.0 GEOPHYSICS

An airborne radiometric survey identified a coincident potassium, thorium, uranium anomaly. The centre of the anomaly is estimated to be located just west of the centre of the claim block. Plate 1 also shows the outline of the radiometric anomaly. A proprietary geophysical report provides additional geophysical information. (Wiles, 1993)

12.0 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

The northwest dipping sequence of lower Fairchild Lake Group rocks is interpreted to be the lower limb of an overturned anticline with the hinge zone dipping northwest. It is assumed that fractures and bedding parallel faults that developed during the folding allowed hydrothermal fluids to move through the sequence. Contrasting rheology between sandstone and more pelitic rocks during deformation probably caused more open spaces to develop in the sandstone layers. The hydrothermal fluid is probably responsible for the various types of alteration, the copper mineralization and the minerals and alteration that cause the radiometric anomaly. The shape of the radiometric anomaly and the distribution of tremolite alteration is consistent with the interpretation of a thick (200 metre estimate) northwest dipping unit of sandstone trending northeasterly and exposed on the northwesterly trending ridges. Tremolite alteration near soil sample stations XH CL4G 1900 to about 2200 occurs within large blocks of biotite hornfels talus. Tremolite alteration and the development of biotite hornfels are interpreted to be products of a hydrothermal alteration system. The occurrence of specular hematite and K-spar veinlets near soil station XH CL4G 3300 indicate a high temperature and possibly magmatic source for the fluids.

An easterly trending deformation zone exhibiting shearing or crackle brecciation is located near the southern end of the claim block and contains various spotty occurrences of copper mineralization. The width of the zone has not been mapped in detail but could be several hundred metres wide based on spotty copper occurrences along the soil sample line between stations 0200 and 1300. The deformation zone is interpreted to have a strike length of greater than 2 kilometres. Rocks in the zone are characterized by chlorite-calcite-quartz alteration and copper mineralization from several outcrops contain anomalous Au. This mineralization could reflect a late, near vertical, fault/shear zone structure that cuts through bedding and axial plane surfaces.

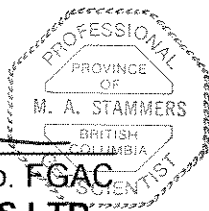
The generally low copper values and lack of gold in soil samples 3700 to 6800 covering the northeast part of the claim block is considered representative of outcrop in that area since no copper mineralized float was located.

Respectfully Submitted,



Michael A. Stammers, P. Geo. **FGAC**

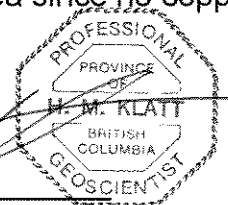
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.
Vancouver, B.C.
January, 1995

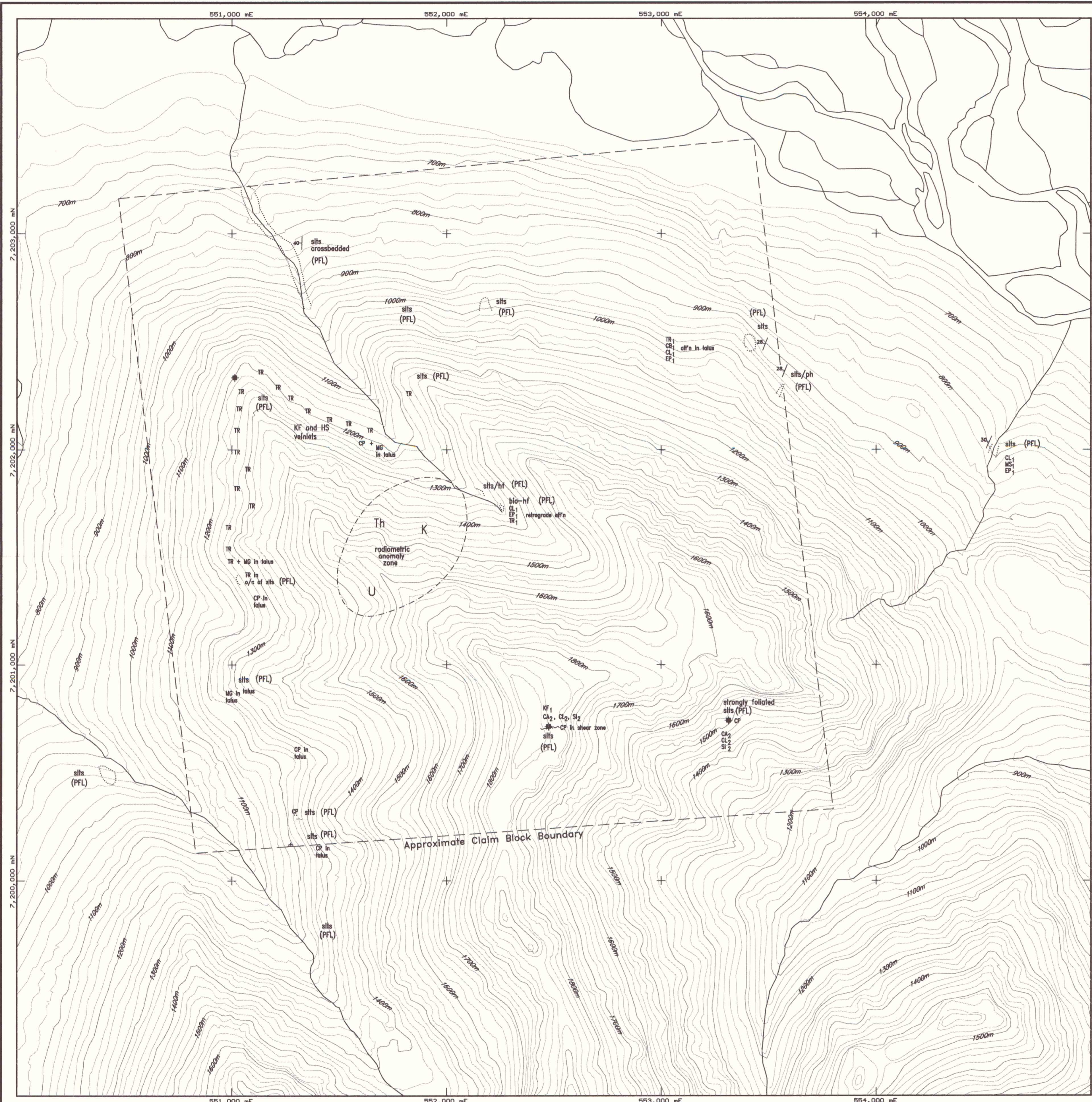



Harvey M. Klatt, P. Geo.

PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.

Vancouver, B.C.
January, 1995





EXPLANATION

GEOLOGY

- ss BEDDING
- OUTCROP

CLAIM POSTS

- ⊕ ASSUMED CLAIMPOST
- ⊙ LOCATED CLAIMPOST
- △ ENDPOST

LITHOLOGY

- sils Siltstone, metasiltstone with minor fine grained meta sandstone.
- hf Hornfels, biotite hornfels of siltstone and fine grained sandstone.
- ph Phyllite, sheared siltstone.

EXPLANATION

ALTERATION

- CB Carbonate
 - MG Magnetite
 - CL Chlorite
 - TR Tremolite
 - KF K-Spar
 - HS Specular Hemalite
 - EP Epidote
 - SI Silification
 - CA Calcite
- Hornfels**
- KF K-spar
 - BI Biotite
 - CL Chlorite
 - MS Sericite
- Sulfides**
- CP Chalcocpyrite

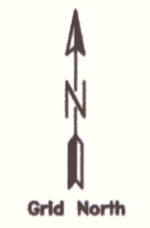
- 1 - Weak (w)
- 2 - Moderate (m)

EXPLANATION

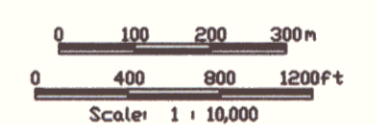
INTERPRETED GEOLOGY

- [PFL] FAIRCHILD LAKE GROUP (MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC)

MAP AREA:
 X: 850000 - 885000
 Y: 7198000 - 7204000
 Z: 0 - 10000
 Units are meters.



Magnetic Declination for the center of this map is: 31° 34' East of True North
 Grid North is 1° 0.5' East of True North for center of map
 NTS Map 106 C/13



NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
 WESTMIN RESOURCES, PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS, EQUITY ENGR.
 FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT

**PLATE 1
 HOOP 1-36 CLAIMS
 SIMPLIFIED GEOLOGY MAP**

Compiled By: H. KLATT Date Drafted: 11/94 Coordinate System: UTM ZONE 8
 Drafted By: GEODRAFTING File Name: XH00-GEO.DWG Contour Interval: 20M

093269

DWG 1





Cu Geochemistry

Pre 94	1994 Samples
float	Sample No. X value (ppm)
X value	
grab	Sample No. □ value
□ value	
chip	Sample No. ▣ value
▣ value	
channel	Sample No. ■ value
■ value	
RGS	Fairchild JV
Sample No. >1500 1500 1000 500 100 <50	Sample No. >400 400 300 200 100 <50

MAP AREA:
 X: 55000 - 55500
 Y: 719000 - 7204000
 Z: 0 - 10000
 Units are meters.

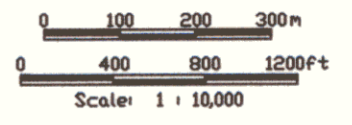
09326 J

DWG 2



Magnetic Declination for the center of this map is: 31° 34' East of True North

Grid North is 1' 0.5" East of True North for center of map
 NTS Map 106 C/13



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 FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT

PLATE 2
HOOP 1-36 CLAIMS
 Cu IN ROCKS, SOILS
 AND STREAM SEDIMENTS

Compiled By: H. KLATT	Date Drafted: 11/94	Coordinate System: UTM ZONE 8
Drafted By: N. MERRITT	File Name: XH00-GEO.DWG	Contour Interval: 20M



Au Geochemistry

Pre 94 | 1994 Samples

float	Sample No.	X value (ppb)
X value	Sample No.	□ value
grab	Sample No.	■ value
chip	Sample No.	■ value
channel	Sample No.	■ value
RGS	Sample No.	Soils
Fairchild JV	Sample No.	Stream Sediments

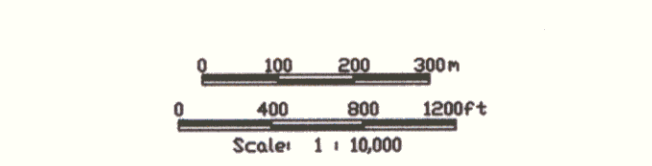
>90	Sample No.	>90 ppb
90		90
50		50
30		30
10		10
<5		<5

093269
DWG ③

MAP AREA:
X: 550000 - 555000
Y: 7198000 - 7204000
Z: 0 - 10000
Units are meters.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF H. M. KLATT GEOSCIENTIST
PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF M. A. LAMMERS GEOSCIENTIST

Grid North
Magnetic Declination for the center of this map is: 31° 34' East of True North
Grid North is 1' 0.5" East of True North for center of map
NTS Map 106 C/13



NEWMONT EXPLORATION LTD.
WESTMIN RESOURCES, PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS, EQUITY ENGR.
FAIRCHILD PROJECT, YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
MAYO MINING DISTRICT

PLATE 3
HOOP 1-36 CLAIMS
Au IN ROCKS, SOILS
AND STREAM SEDIMENTS

Compiled By: H. KLATT	Date Drafted: 11/94	Coordinate System: UTM ZONE 8
Drafted By: N. MERRITT	File Name: XHO0AUR.DWG	Contour Interval: 20M

APPENDIX A

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B

LIST OF PERSONNEL

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Harvey Klatt (P. Geo.)
711-675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4

Cyndi Lisson (Cook)
163 Dalton Terrace
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 3G2

David Lucas (Sampler)
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Al Montgomery (Geologist)
711-675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4

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Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5P7

Melanie Rose (Bull Cook)
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Carcross, Yukon Y0B 1B0

Michael Stammers (P. Geo.)
711-675 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1N4

Bob Wagner (Sampler)
Site 1, Box 7
Keno City, Yukon, Y0B 1M0

APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

**STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
HOOP 1 - 24 MINERAL CLAIMS**

CANADA -- In the matter of geological and geochemical assessment work filed on the
Hoop 1 - 36 Mineral Claims

I, Michael A. Stammers agent for Westmin Resources Limited, 904, 1055 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B.C. do solemnly declare that a program consisting of geological mapping and geochemical survey work was carried out on the Hoop 1-5, 7, 9-11, 16, 19-21, 23-24, 27, 32, 34 and 36 Mineral Claims during the period June 1 to July 20, 1994.

The following expenses were incurred during the course of this work and in the compilation and reporting of the results:

PROFESSIONAL FEES AND WAGES:

Michael A. Stammers, P.Geo. 2 days @ \$375/day	\$ 750.00	
Al Montgomery 1.5 days @ \$375/day	562.50	
Harvey Klatt, MSC, P.Geo. 2 days @ \$300/day	600.00	
B. Wagner, Sampler 1 day @ \$250/day	250.00	
D. Lucas 1 day @ \$200/day	200.00	
E. Olsen 1 day @ \$200/day	200.00	
Prorated Wages	<u>699.02</u>	\$2562.50

EXPENSES:

Rentals - Base Camp	\$ 79.43	
Rentals - Truck	10.66	
Rentals - Gen. Set Small	2.66	
Rentals - Gen. Set Large	46.18	
Rentals - 2 x Base Radio	11.19	
Rentals - 2 x Hand Radio	2.00	
Rentals - Office	13.32	
Rentals - ATV	23.09	
Rentals - Chain Saw	3.82	
Rentals - Const. Tools	1.55	
Electrical - L & L Electrical	11.79	
Photocopies	.84	

Reproductions	.37	
Maps & Photos	135.47	
Ortho Photos	29.13	
Materials & Supplies	31.17	
Expediting	46.93	
Telephone - Long Distance	14.28	
Telephone - Space Tel	163.04	
Camp Expendibles	8.20	
Camp Building Materials	121.66	
Camp Food	187.56	
Camp Propane	5.34	
Camp Fuel - Oil	4.05	
Camp Fuel - Gas	1.18	
Field Expendibles	183.96	
Truck Rental - K. Milledge	8.25	
Radio Rental - Motorola	13.54	
Travel - Hotel	44.64	
Travel - Meals	9.94	
Travel - Airfare	80.50	
Travel - Auto	8.24	
Travel - Misc.	1.67	
Freight - Air	22.71	
Freight - Truck	112.66	
Freight - Courier	3.53	
Fuel - Cat	74.60	
Fuel - Helicopter	186.56	
Drum Deposit	125.05	
Licenses - Radio	.82	
Legals - Notary	1.11	
Misc. Expense - Summit Air	<u>53.45</u>	\$1,886.14

INDIRECT CHARGE:

Assays - Chemex Storage	7.78	
Assays - Chemex Lab	1422.00	
Helicopter - Prorated	175.55	
Helicopter 3.4 Hrs @ \$540	1836.00	
Fixed Wing	884.20	
Cat Charges	58.62	
Report	<u>1500.00</u>	\$5,884.15
Management Fees:		
Direct Charges @ 15%	772.15	
Direct Charges @ 7%	<u>411.89</u>	<u>\$1,184.04</u>

TOTAL: **\$12,215.85**

Notes:

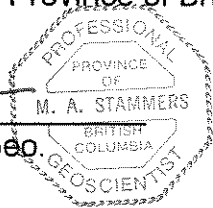
1. Wages are based on actual man days spent on the property.
2. Helicopter charges are based on actual hours flown.
3. Assay charges are based on actual numbers of samples from the property.
4. General expenses (all other costs) are prorated according to man days allocated to each property.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Dated at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 23 day of JANUARY, 1995.



Michael A. Stammers, P. Geo.



APPENDIX D

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING PROCEDURES

STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Introduction

The focus of the 1994 exploration program was to explore for gold and copper mineralization. Stream sediment samples can be an efficient and relatively low cost way of evaluating drainage basins for mineralization if they are representative of the basin and are collected in such a way that the elements sought are detectable in a reproducible manner. Copper and gold have dissimilar weathering and dispersion characteristics based on chemical, mechanical and density characteristics. To be effective, the stream sediment survey must reliably detect anomalous values. The particulate nature of gold makes anomaly reproducibility erratic in samples that are too small and/or too coarse grained. An orientation survey is the best way to design a sampling program for a particular region.

The 1994 survey used stream sediment samples to augment other exploration information and provide guidance for future exploration. In order to evaluate and optimise the stream geochemical survey's effectiveness an orientation survey was conducted early in the season. Based on the results of the orientation survey it was determined that all fractions less than 80 mesh exhibited relatively similar anomaly length and contrast characteristics. The finest fraction (< 200 mesh) was marginally better than the others, but given the difficulty in acquiring sufficient < 200 mesh material and the marginal improvement that it provided, the < 80 mesh fraction was selected. In order to collect sufficient < 80 mesh material, and not lose a sizable component of the very fine grained material in the wash water, special procedures must be adopted. The method used to collect most of the stream sediment samples in 1994 was a modification of the method routinely used by Newmont, and is hereafter referred to as the "Newmont method".

Procedure

A regular silt sample is collected by hand or a trowel and placed into a numbered paper bag. Typically the larger pebbles are rejected and an effort is made to select from the finer grained sediments in a stream.

The Newmont method requires some equipment:

- a large woven fibre bag to carry the equipment in.
- squirt bottle to spray water into a bucket to wash out the fines.
- a 5 to 7m long hose to provide a gravity feed water supply.
- several large plastic sample bags to collect sediment in.
- garden trowel to excavate sediment with.
- rubber gloves to protect hands against cold water and abrasive sediments.
- a piece of nylon 30 or 40 mesh screen about 1 x 1m size.
- two nesting 30cm diameter plastic buckets one with a 2cm size hole about half way up the side of the bucket, the other with the bottom two thirds cut off and used as an inner frame to hang the nylon mesh above the outlet hole.

Other supplies that are used at each site are plastic flagging tape, metal tags and double-stitched millipore cloth bags.

A stream sediment sample collected using the Newmont method would proceed as follows:

1. As supplies were being unpacked from the fibre bag the buckets, trowel, plastic sample bags and screen were inspected for cleanliness and if dirty they were washed.
2. One person would start to hunt for and dig up fine grained stream sediments from among boulders while the other would work on setting up the screening and washing apparatus.
3. The hose would be placed to provide a steady but low volume of water for washing the sediment through the screen.
4. The screen would be pulled tight over the bucket with a hole in its side and held in place by the inner bucket ring.
5. Small quantities of the coarse stream sediment would be placed on the screen and washed down by the hose. In order to break up any clay or root-bound lumps the sediment would be rubbed on the screen or the side of the bucket.
6. After most of the fine grained-material had been washed through the screen, the remaining coarse reject material was lifted out by hand and discarded.
7. After 10 to 30 kg of coarse stream sediment had been screened, depending on the amount of fines in the coarse stream sediment, the screen was lifted out and the level of sediment in the bottom of the bucket was checked to see if there is sufficient material for a sample, about 3cm depth in the bottom of the bucket was considered sufficient.
8. The muddy water was allowed to stand for several minutes then the supernatant liquid was carefully poured off leaving the sieved silt in the bottom of the bucket.
9. A numbered millipore cloth bag was then used to collect silt washed out of the sample bucket by the squirt bottle.
10. The bag of wet sediment was carried or hung to drain until most of the water had drained, then it was packed in a plastic bag for transport back to camp where the samples are exposed to the air for further drying before shipment to a laboratory for analysis.

Field notes collected at each site record the sample number; creek name; elevation; the sample type; regular silt, or field sieved with mesh size; width of the stream and depth; slope of the stream in degrees; the downstream direction of flow; colour of the sediment; texture of the sediment; bedrock and/or type of rock found as float in the stream; and any other notes about the site. The UTM location was determined from a map back in camp.

A numbered two colour ribbon along with a metal tag inscribed with the sample number was tied to a nearby bush or stone to mark the sample site.

Results

Based on a statistical evaluation of the GSC regional geochemical survey data (Open File 518, 1977) by Owen Lavin, Senior Geochemist for Newmont Exploration Limited, the following anomalous ranges and anomaly classifications are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Percentile	Classification	Thresholds		
		Au ppb	Cu ppm	Co ppm
97	definitely anomalous	20	180	50
90	probably anomalous	15	120	30
75	possibly anomalous	10	75	25
50	high background	5	50	15
	background			

APPENDIX E

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

MINERALS AND ALTERATION TYPES

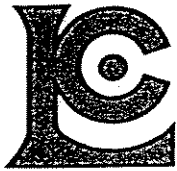
AB	albite	AD	adularia	AK	ankerite
AS	arsenopyrite	AZ	azurite	BA	barite
BI	biotite	BO	bornite	BR	brannerite
CA	calcite	CB	Fe-carbonate	CC	chalcocite
CL	chlorite	DI	diopside	DO	dolomite
CY	clay	ER	erythrite	GA	garnet
EP	epidote	GL	galena	GR	graphite
GE	goethite	HS	specularite	JA	jarosite
HE	hematite	MC	malachite	MG	magnetite
KF	potassium feldspar	MR	mariposite	MS	muscovite/sericite
MN	neotocite	PO	pyrrhotite	PY	pyrite
QZ	quartz	SI	silica	SP	sphalerite
TT	tetrahedrite				

ALTERATION INTENSITIES

m	medium	s	strong	tr	trace
vs	very strong	vw	very weak	w	weak

APPENDIX F

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES
AND
CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSES



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Analytical Chemists

Geochemists

Registered Assayers

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CHEMEX LABS LTD ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

1. TRACE ANALYSIS

Gold

Fire Assay Collection/ Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (FA-AA)

Chemex Code: 983

A 30g sample is fused with a neutral lead oxide flux inquarted with 6mg of gold-free silver and then cupelled to yield a precious metal bead.

These beads are digested for 30 mins in 0.5ml concentrated nitric acid, then 1.5ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid are added and the mixture is digested for 1 hr. The samples are cooled, diluted to a final volume of 5ml, homogenized and analyzed by atomic absorption spectroscopy.

Detection limit: 5 ppb

Upper Limit: 10,000 ppb

Arsenic ppm - Chemex Code 13

A 1.0 gram sample is digested with HNO_3 - aqua regia acids for approximately 2 hours. The digested solution is diluted to volume and mixed. An aliquot of the digest is acidified and reduced with NaBH_4 and arsenic content determined using flameless atomic absorption.

Detection limit: 1 ppm



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24-Element Geochemistry Package (24-ICP)

Inductively-Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (ICP-AES)

The 24 element rock geochemistry package provides quantitative analysis of all major elements (except silicon) as well as most important trace elements.

A prepared sample (0.50g) is digested with perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acids to dryness. The residue is taken up in a volume of 25ml of 10% hydrochloric acid and the resulting solution is analyzed by inductively-coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy. Results are corrected for spectral interelement interferences.

For this project only uranium and lanthanum were also analyzed.

Chemex Code	Element	Detection Limit	Upper Limit
573	Aluminum	0.01 %	15 %
565	Barium	10 ppm	1 %
575	Beryllium	0.5 ppm	0.01 %
561	Bismuth	2 ppm	1 %
576	Calcium	0.01 %	25 %
562	Cadmium	0.5 ppm	0.05 %
569	Chromium	1 ppm	1 %
563	Cobalt	1 ppm	1 %
577	Copper	1 ppm	1 %
566	Iron	0.01 %	15 %
560	Lead	2 ppm	1 %
570	Magnesium	0.01 %	15 %
568	Manganese	5 ppm	1 %
554	Molybdenum	1 ppm	1 %
564	Nickel	1 ppm	1 %
559	Phosphorus	10 ppm	1 %
584	Potassium	0.01 %	10 %
578	Silver	0.5 ppm	0.02 %
583	Sodium	0.01 %	10 %
582	Strontium	1 ppm	1 %
579	Titanium	0.01 %	10 %
556	Tungsten	10 ppm	1 %
572	Vanadium	1 ppm	1 %
558	Zinc	2 ppm	1 %
	Uranium	10 ppm	1 %
	Lanthanum	10 ppm	1 %

Property : Hoop

NTS :

Date : January 13, 1995

Sample No.	UTM :	7202501 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	mCA, wCL, wEP, mSI	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	Mo
		553044 E	Strike Length Exp. :	m	Metallics :	0-10%MG	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
937743	Elevation:	980 m	Sample Width :	m	Secondaries:		<5	0.200	8.000	110.0	10.00	1.000
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	m	Host :	Hornfelsed siltstone						

Comments : grab of hornfelsed siltstone talus with coarse grained magnetite

Sample No.	UTM :	7202587 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	sCA, sCB, wCL, mSI	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	Mo
		552866 E	Strike Length Exp. :	m	Metallics :	<1%CP, 1-2%MG	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
937744	Elevation:	975 m	Sample Width :	m	Secondaries:	wMC	<5	1.400	10.00	1405	10.00	26.00
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	m	Host :	Calcite-silica altered calcareous silts						

Comments : talus block of altered sediment

Sample No.	UTM :	7200456 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	wEP, m-sSI	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	Mo
		550588 E	Strike Length Exp. :	m	Metallics :	trCP, wMG	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
937745	Elevation:	935 m	Sample Width :	m	Secondaries:	wHE, mJA, wMC	55	0.200	13.00	3900	30.00	10.00
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	m	Host :	Metasomatized silts, altered with chalcopyrite						

Comments : 2 pieces of malachite stained float, silica, limonite and epidote altered metasilts? +- seams/disseminations of chalcopyrite
+- magnetite/hematite/malachite

Sample No.	UTM :	7201 730 N	Type :	Float	Alteration :	wCL, wEP, wMS	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	Mo
		552 260 E	Strike Length Exp. :	m	Metallics :	trHS	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
937784	Elevation:	4410 ft	Sample Width :	m	Secondaries:	trJA	<5.00	<0.20	9.00	20.00	<10.00	<1.00
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	m	Host :	Biotite hornfels retrograde to chlorite-epidote.						

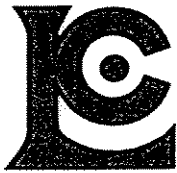
Comments : Abundant Cu lichen on talus boulders, only rare malachite present. Epidote-chlorite fractures are quite abundant and may host traces of chalcopyrite, Rock is interlayered phyllite and fine grained, occasionally cross-bedded Ss.

Sample No.	UTM :	7200701 N	Type :	Select	Alteration :	mCL, mQZ, mCA, wKF,	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	Mo
		552496 E	Strike Length Exp. :	m	Metallics :	1-2% CP	(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
937998	Elevation:		Sample Width :	m	Secondaries:	MC	50	1.000	49.00	9460	40.00	4.000
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	m	Host :	siltstone						

Comments : CP as blebs along E-W shear/calcite vein; spotty malachite over 10m.

Sample No.	UTM :	7200753 N	Type :	Grab	Alteration :	mCA, m-sCL, m-sQz	Au	Ag	Co	Cu	La	Mo
		553302 E	Strike Length Exp. :	m	Metallics :		(ppb)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)
937999	Elevation:		Sample Width :	m	Secondaries:	mGE, mJA, w-mMC	35	1.000	19.00	2490	20.00	1.000
	Orientation:	/	True Width :	m	Host :	altered, well foliated siltstone						

Comments : Quick grab of strongly foiated, altered metasilstone. No primary Cu minerals noticed. Staining covers knob 2x4m.



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PREPARATION METHODS

201 - DRY, SIEVE TO -80 MESH

a) Geochemical soil/silt samples are usually received in High/wet-strength 4x6 soil gusset bags. Sample sets are ordered, and dried for 12 to 24 hours at 50 deg. C.

b) The dried sample is hammered, to desegregate the soil particles, and then poured from the gusset bag into an 8 inch dia. 80 mesh stainless steel screen.

c) The sieve is shaken horizontally over a large clean piece of paper, where the -80 mesh fraction accumulates. When all the -80 fraction has passed through the sieve the +80 portion is discarded.

d) The -80 fraction is poured into a 2x3 coin envelope, which contains the exact same number as the submitted sample, for distribution to the analytical lab.

202 - DRY, SIEVE TO -80 MESH, SAVE +80 FRACTION

a) and b) see sections a) and b) of 201 c) The sieve is shaken horizontally over a large clean piece of paper, where the -80 mesh fraction accumulates. When all the -80 fraction has passed through the sieve the +80 portion is poured into a new 4x6 gusset bag (which contains the same number as the submitted sample), boxed, and filed. d) The -80 fraction is poured into a 2x3 coin envelope, which contains the exact same number as the submitted sample, for distribution to the analytical lab.

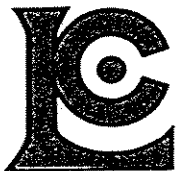
203 - DRY, SIEVE TO -35 MESH

a) Geochemical soil/silt samples are usually received in High/wet-strength 4x6 soil gusset bags. Sample sets are ordered, and dried for 12 to 24 hours at 50 deg. C.

b) The dried sample is hammered, to desegregate the soil particles, and then poured from the gusset bag into an 8 inch dia. 35 mesh stainless steel screen.

c) The sieve is shaken horizontally over a large clean piece of paper, where the -35 mesh fraction accumulates. When all the -35 fraction has passed through the sieve the +35 portion is discarded.

d) The -35 fraction is put into a ring grinder and rung to approximately 150 mesh. The pulp is put into a 2x3 coin envelope (same sample numbered envelope) for distribution to the analytical lab.



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PREPARATION METHODS - ROCK/ORE

205 - GEOCHEM RING

- a) Samples arrive in poly or olefin rock bags. Samples are ordered prior to crushing.
- b) The sample is poured into a primary jaw, and crushed to approximately 1/4 inch. This is secondary crushed in a roll crusher to approximately 10 mesh.
- c) The crushed sample is then split using a Jones Riffle splitter to approximately 200 to 250 grams. The reject is poured into the original bag for storage, or return to client.
- d) The sample split is put into a Rocklabs (large ring) ring mill, and rung to approximately 150 mesh. The pulped sample is poured into a 4x6 tin-top bag, (which has been labeled with the original number), for distribution to the analytical lab.

217 - GEOCHEM RING - ENTIRE SAMPLE (Used for samples 200 grams or less)

- a) The entire sample is put into a Rocklabs (large ring) ring mill, and rung to approximately 150 mesh. The pulped sample is poured into a 4x6 tin-top bag (correctly labeled), for distribution to the analytical lab.

208 - ASSAY RING

- a) Samples arrive in poly or olefin rock bags. Samples are ordered prior to crushing.
- b) The sample is poured into a primary jaw, and crushed to approximately 1/4 inch. This is secondary crushed in a roll or cone crusher to approximately 10 mesh.
- c) The crushed sample is then split using a Jones Riffle splitter to approximately 200 to 250 grams. The reject is poured into the original bag for storage, or return to client.

d) The sample split is put into a Rocklabs (large ring) ring mill, and rung to approximately 150 mesh. The pulped sample is poured into a 4x6 tin-top bag, (which has been labeled with the original number), sealed prior to being distributed to the analytical lab.

207 - ASSAY ROTARY PULVERIZE

a) and b) - see sections a) and b) under 208 c) The crushed sample is then split using a Jones Riffle splitter to approximately 250 to 350 grams. The reject is poured into the original bag for storage, or return to client. d) The sample split is ground in a Bico rotary pulverizer and screened to 140 mesh. The +140 material is visually inspected for metallics. e) If NO metallics are found, then the +140 fraction is hand ground to -140. The entire sample is then homogenized (by rolling). f) IF metallics are found, they are put into a separate coin envelope, kept with the original sample, and fused separately. The entire -140 fraction is homogenized.



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WESTMIN PROJECT
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Page Number : 1
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 26-AUG-94
Invoice No. : I9424101
P.O. Number :
Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-HOOP
Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9424101

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	As ppm										
AM94027	244 --	2										
AM94028	244 --	1										
HK94033	244 --	1										

CERTIFICATION: Hart Beckler



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Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 26-JUL-94
Invoice No. : 19420283
P.O. Number :
Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-XH
Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9420283

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)
937998	205 294	50	< 1.0	5.43	1090	2.5	< 2	5.64	< 0.5	49	65	9460	12.05	3.45	1.06
937999	205 294	35	< 1.0	5.84	450	0.5	< 2	0.90	< 0.5	19	123	2490	5.25	2.37	0.81

CERTIFICATION: Yhai J Ma



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Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 26-JUL-94
Invoice No. : I9420283
P.O. Number :
Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-XH
Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9420283

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	La ppm ICP		
937998	205 294	1765	4	0.15	41	490	< 8	58	0.24	75	< 10	68	40		
937999	205 294	345	< 1	1.73	19	700	< 8	28	0.27	45	< 10	26	20		

CERTIFICATION:

Yhai J Ma



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Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 18-JUL-94
Invoice No. : 19419980
P.O. Number :
Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-HOOP
Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9419980

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)
937743	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	7.21	270	3.0	< 2	3.89	< 0.5	8	125	110	3.97	1.48	0.49
937744	205 294	< 5	1.4	6.60	60	2.5	10	10.10	< 0.5	10	45	1405	8.89	0.72	0.11
937745	205 294	55	< 0.2	7.83	450	1.0	2	1.93	< 0.5	13	75	3900	4.31	1.87	1.05
937784	205 294	< 5	< 0.2	7.27	570	1.5	< 2	3.82	< 0.5	9	92	20	2.39	2.26	0.75
937785	214 285	1050	1.0	4.14	210	0.5	< 2	0.80	1.0	7	99	86	2.73	1.05	0.25

CERTIFICATION: Hart Buchler



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Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 18-JUL-94
Invoice No. : 19419980
P.O. Number :
Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-HOOP
Comments: CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9419980

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	La ppm ICP		
937743	205 294	740	< 1	3.12	12	650	10	335	0.31	42	< 10	46	< 10		
937744	205 294	1320	26	3.69	13	360	44	358	0.18	55	< 10	16	< 10		
937745	205 294	700	10	3.45	23	660	< 2	180	0.32	35	< 10	40	< 10		
937784	205 294	920	< 1	2.20	15	620	10	243	0.29	49	< 10	62	< 10		
937785	214 285	195	15	0.16	39	1740	140	178	0.21	625	30	230	10		

CERTIFICATION: *Hunter Buchler*



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Page Number : 1-A
 Total Pages : 2
 Certificate Date: 19-JUL-94
 Invoice No. : 19419979
 P.O. Number :
 Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-HOOP
 Comments : CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9419979

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)
XH CL3G 4300	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.73	830	2.0	< 2	1.29	< 0.5	16	63	20	3.80	2.55	1.07
XH CL3G 4400	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	8.12	810	3.0	< 2	1.72	< 0.5	17	64	42	3.63	2.65	1.27
XH CL3G 4500	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	8.25	840	3.0	< 2	1.34	< 0.5	17	67	42	3.93	2.58	1.29
XH CL3G 4600	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	8.09	840	3.0	< 2	1.48	< 0.5	16	65	42	3.87	2.70	1.25
XH CL3G 4700	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.98	810	3.0	< 2	1.28	< 0.5	17	65	45	3.74	2.40	1.25
XH CL3G 4800	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.98	850	2.5	< 2	1.26	< 0.5	15	64	60	3.87	2.48	1.16
XH CL3G 4900	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	8.23	860	3.0	< 2	1.17	< 0.5	20	68	73	3.96	2.69	1.49
XH CL3G 5000	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.96	850	3.5	< 2	1.65	< 0.5	20	63	91	3.74	2.96	1.55
XH CL3G 5100	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	1.64	220	0.5	< 2	2.07	< 0.5	3	18	21	0.80	0.68	0.25
XH CL3G 5200	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.36	1030	2.5	< 2	1.43	< 0.5	13	56	67	3.66	3.19	1.11
XH CL3G 5300	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	4.39	440	1.0	< 2	0.80	< 0.5	4	33	24	1.94	1.40	0.34
XH CL3G 5400	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.93	750	3.0	< 2	2.19	< 0.5	15	52	66	3.01	2.42	1.20
XH CL3G 5500	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.06	650	2.5	< 2	2.26	< 0.5	13	50	26	3.33	1.97	0.78
XH CL3G 5600	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.99	850	2.5	< 2	1.53	< 0.5	18	65	24	3.78	2.55	1.20
XH CL3G 5700	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	8.46	830	3.0	< 2	1.48	0.5	19	67	35	3.90	2.50	1.21
XH CL3G 5800	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.97	840	3.0	< 2	1.56	< 0.5	16	61	16	3.64	2.48	1.17
XH CL3G 5900	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.69	800	2.0	< 2	1.01	0.5	11	64	18	3.66	2.50	0.93
XH CL3G 6000	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.93	770	1.5	< 2	1.49	< 0.5	6	53	22	2.26	2.67	0.68
XH CL3G 6100	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.66	740	1.5	< 2	0.67	< 0.5	15	55	52	3.56	2.14	0.83
XH CL3G 6200	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	3.58	560	1.0	< 2	0.65	< 0.5	8	45	35	1.69	1.56	0.41
XH CL3G 6300	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	6.10	720	1.5	< 2	0.78	< 0.5	9	56	17	2.72	2.13	0.75
XH CL3G 6400	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	0.97	120	0.5	< 2	1.45	< 0.5	6	14	44	0.62	0.36	0.14
XH CL3G 6500	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	6.78	780	2.5	< 2	1.83	< 0.5	16	69	44	3.14	2.54	1.08
XH CL3G 6600	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	4.38	510	1.5	< 2	1.79	< 0.5	21	38	83	2.17	1.27	0.65
XH CL3G 6700	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	3.79	400	1.0	< 2	1.93	< 0.5	16	33	36	1.93	1.30	0.59
XH CL3G 6800	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	3.86	410	1.0	< 2	1.67	< 0.5	7	33	12	2.11	1.41	0.44
XH CL4G 0000	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	7.62	980	3.0	< 2	0.85	< 0.5	20	86	36	3.72	2.92	1.30
XH CL4G 0100	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.95	1250	4.0	< 2	1.16	< 0.5	21	56	21	3.58	2.84	1.51
XH CL4G 0200	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	6.70	750	1.5	< 2	0.37	< 0.5	19	65	99	3.58	2.35	1.04
XH CL4G 0300	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	6.57	840	1.5	< 2	0.82	< 0.5	16	75	18	3.33	2.32	0.94
XH CL4G 0400	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.73	1040	4.0	< 2	1.27	< 0.5	22	64	23	4.46	2.52	1.69
XH CL4G 0500	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	5.51	760	1.5	< 2	0.75	< 0.5	11	60	9	3.05	2.22	0.73
XH CL4G 0600	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	7.01	840	1.5	< 2	0.61	0.5	17	94	23	3.56	2.88	1.06
XH CL4G 0700	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	1.27	530	0.5	< 2	2.62	< 0.5	4	20	53	0.61	0.46	0.21
XH CL4G 0800	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	5.98	640	2.0	< 2	1.13	0.5	26	83	96	4.67	3.01	1.11
XH CL4G 0900	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	5.64	610	1.5	< 2	0.38	< 0.5	17	65	25	3.55	2.77	0.63
XH CL4G 1000	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	6.20	880	1.5	< 2	1.49	< 0.5	15	93	16	2.92	2.77	0.91
XH CL4G 1100	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.98	730	4.0	< 2	1.29	0.5	24	69	225	4.72	2.25	1.42
XH CL4G 1200	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.78	740	4.0	< 2	1.72	< 0.5	20	53	563	3.89	2.48	1.18
XH CL4G 1300	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	5.56	500	1.5	< 2	0.84	< 0.5	10	87	201	3.21	1.89	0.71

CERTIFICATION:

Hart Buchler



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
 WESTMIN PROJECT
 711 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6B 1N4

Page Number : 1-B
 Total Pages : 2
 Certificate Date: 19-JUL-94
 Invoice No. : 19419979
 P.O. Number :
 Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-HOOP
 Comments : CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9419979

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	La ppm ICP		
XH CL3G 4300	201 285	1220	< 1	1.23	26	480	10	189	0.35	79	< 10	116	40		
XH CL3G 4400	201 285	1560	< 1	1.18	31	670	62	222	0.34	75	< 10	144	40		
XH CL3G 4500	201 285	1195	< 1	1.16	30	550	22	191	0.35	86	< 10	114	40		
XH CL3G 4600	201 285	1280	< 1	1.14	31	560	24	199	0.35	83	< 10	112	50		
XH CL3G 4700	201 285	1590	1	1.09	29	830	20	203	0.33	84	< 10	124	60		
XH CL3G 4800	201 285	925	< 1	1.07	28	390	12	210	0.35	86	< 10	116	40		
XH CL3G 4900	201 285	1440	< 1	1.09	33	600	22	186	0.35	88	< 10	142	60		
XH CL3G 5000	201 285	1650	< 1	1.10	34	840	22	210	0.34	79	< 10	152	60		
XH CL3G 5100	203 205	420	< 1	0.27	6	1090	< 2	45	0.08	19	< 10	66	< 10		
XH CL3G 5200	201 285	925	< 1	1.19	24	640	12	231	0.35	67	< 10	92	60		
XH CL3G 5300	201 285	350	1	0.57	8	1190	12	116	0.20	54	< 10	62	20		
XH CL3G 5400	201 285	1640	1	0.92	27	730	32	206	0.28	64	< 10	158	30		
XH CL3G 5500	201 285	1350	1	1.23	19	930	32	325	0.29	72	< 10	132	20		
XH CL3G 5600	201 285	1735	< 1	1.12	29	1040	24	205	0.33	88	< 10	154	30		
XH CL3G 5700	201 285	1200	< 1	1.23	29	470	20	229	0.32	86	< 10	128	40		
XH CL3G 5800	201 285	1355	< 1	1.23	26	710	24	222	0.33	76	< 10	102	40		
XH CL3G 5900	201 285	620	< 1	1.10	22	700	12	172	0.34	86	< 10	84	30		
XH CL3G 6000	201 285	475	< 1	0.91	12	700	4	200	0.29	74	< 10	64	20		
XH CL3G 6100	201 285	795	1	0.78	17	1330	14	121	0.30	88	< 10	96	20		
XH CL3G 6200	203 205	250	1	0.43	11	1230	4	60	0.15	35	< 10	68	20		
XH CL3G 6300	203 205	955	< 1	0.84	15	820	< 2	124	0.26	62	< 10	88	30		
XH CL3G 6400	203 205	315	< 1	0.11	5	1290	< 2	28	0.03	10	< 10	66	30		
XH CL3G 6500	203 205	1065	1	0.93	23	690	42	239	0.27	57	< 10	92	40		
XH CL3G 6600	201 285	2510	4	0.54	14	1460	8	87	0.18	54	< 10	78	20		
XH CL3G 6700	201 285	1315	< 1	0.50	11	1650	4	63	0.15	42	< 10	88	20		
XH CL3G 6800	201 285	305	1	0.53	9	910	6	75	0.19	56	< 10	64	10		
XH CL4G 0000	203 205	1540	1	1.03	23	750	< 2	111	0.34	73	< 10	108	50		
XH CL4G 0100	201 285	1745	2	0.83	25	760	14	188	0.30	74	< 10	122	80		
XH CL4G 0200	203 205	1625	< 1	0.88	23	1070	< 2	58	0.27	63	< 10	64	50		
XH CL4G 0300	203 205	2790	< 1	1.00	18	960	4	119	0.31	68	< 10	144	30		
XH CL4G 0400	201 285	2750	1	1.01	35	1090	4	143	0.35	81	< 10	128	60		
XH CL4G 0500	203 205	780	1	0.83	17	1120	< 2	85	0.25	60	< 10	74	30		
XH CL4G 0600	203 205	1625	< 1	1.26	24	710	< 2	73	0.31	63	< 10	50	40		
XH CL4G 0700	203 205	435	< 1	0.18	6	950	< 2	46	0.05	14	< 10	76	250		
XH CL4G 0800	203 205	1855	1	0.51	27	1250	< 2	38	0.25	50	< 10	64	70		
XH CL4G 0900	203 205	1305	1	0.51	13	810	< 2	42	0.29	63	< 10	76	20		
XH CL4G 1000	203 205	2940	< 1	1.17	23	800	4	164	0.29	62	< 10	74	40		
XH CL4G 1100	201 285	1965	2	1.18	35	1090	10	131	0.35	84	< 10	84	60		
XH CL4G 1200	201 285	2400	1	0.97	28	1720	14	150	0.27	67	< 10	86	70		
XH CL4G 1300	203 205	1030	2	1.17	22	880	6	74	0.27	63	< 10	56	30		

CERTIFICATION: *Hank Buchler*



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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

To: PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
 WESTMIN PROJECT
 711 - 675 W. HASTINGS ST.
 VANCOUVER, BC
 V6B 1N4

Page Number :2-A
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 Account : BM W

Project : FAIRCHILD-HOOP
 Comments : CC: PAMICON CC: D. CAULFIELD CC: M. JONES CC: R. VANCE

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9419979

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Au ppb FA+AA	Ag ppm AAS	Al % (ICP)	Ba ppm (ICP)	Be ppm (ICP)	Bi ppm (ICP)	Ca % (ICP)	Cd ppm (ICP)	Co ppm (ICP)	Cr ppm (ICP)	Cu ppm (ICP)	Fe % (ICP)	K % (ICP)	Mg % (ICP)
XH CL4G 1400	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	4.45	510	1.5	< 2	1.83	< 0.5	9	37	30	2.22	1.45	0.62
XH CL4G 1500	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	3.36	370	1.0	< 2	1.30	< 0.5	4	25	21	1.55	1.00	0.32
XH CL4G 1600	203 205	< 5	< 0.2	5.30	580	1.5	< 2	1.83	< 0.5	12	66	37	2.47	2.04	0.80
XH CL4G 1700	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.60	780	3.5	< 2	1.78	< 0.5	20	57	241	4.03	2.54	1.07
XH CL4G 1800	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.85	830	2.0	< 2	1.91	< 0.5	13	54	22	3.23	2.22	0.94
XH CL4G 1900	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.25	910	2.5	< 2	1.48	< 0.5	14	61	23	3.49	2.51	1.00
XH CL4G 2000	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.60	710	2.0	< 2	1.36	< 0.5	14	49	26	3.22	2.30	0.99
XH CL4G 2100	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.83	830	2.0	< 2	1.24	< 0.5	14	56	18	3.44	2.27	0.91
XH CL4G 2200	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.41	840	2.0	< 2	1.31	< 0.5	12	55	16	3.47	2.19	0.89
XH CL4G 2300	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.23	860	3.0	< 2	1.43	< 0.5	15	62	36	3.64	2.47	1.02
XH CL4G 2400	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.67	770	2.5	< 2	1.26	< 0.5	13	55	33	3.45	2.22	0.93
XH CL4G 2500	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	5.89	680	1.5	< 2	1.38	< 0.5	11	41	9	2.58	2.10	0.75
XH CL4G 2600	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.66	990	2.5	< 2	1.47	< 0.5	15	60	18	3.28	3.43	1.08
XH CL4G 2700	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.40	730	2.0	< 2	1.37	< 0.5	13	57	25	3.21	1.92	0.99
XH CL4G 2800	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.57	710	2.0	< 2	1.12	< 0.5	13	54	15	3.27	1.88	0.81
XH CL4G 2900	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.67	810	2.0	< 2	1.38	< 0.5	14	58	20	3.31	2.09	0.87
XH CL4G 3000	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.86	820	2.0	< 2	1.24	< 0.5	14	58	13	3.45	2.15	0.85
XH CL4G 3100	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.32	780	3.5	4	2.36	< 0.5	16	56	12	3.50	2.39	1.26
XH CL4G 3200	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	8.31	1030	4.0	< 2	3.84	< 0.5	17	56	33	3.53	2.95	1.53
XH CL4G 3300	201 285	< 5	0.8	8.15	1390	5.0	< 2	2.82	< 0.5	17	52	158	3.56	2.35	1.51
XH CL4G 3400	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	4.79	490	2.5	< 2	2.31	< 0.5	13	39	46	2.53	1.56	0.87
XH CL4G 3500	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.95	820	4.5	< 2	2.33	< 0.5	23	62	233	4.33	2.83	1.46
XH CL4G 3600	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.07	670	4.5	< 2	2.46	< 0.5	21	50	393	3.78	2.19	1.05
XH CL4G 3700	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	8.14	650	4.0	< 2	1.17	< 0.5	27	68	58	8.90	3.39	1.48
XH CL4G 3800	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.96	870	2.0	< 2	1.16	< 0.5	12	59	18	3.71	2.46	0.71
XH CL4G 3900	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.51	800	3.0	< 2	1.67	< 0.5	16	60	37	3.69	2.43	1.14
XH CL4G 4000	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.43	790	1.5	< 2	1.10	< 0.5	13	55	16	3.51	1.99	0.78
XH CL4G 4100	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.60	760	3.5	2	2.13	0.5	17	59	16	3.73	2.35	1.17
XH CL4G 4200	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	8.46	840	4.5	< 2	2.77	< 0.5	19	62	23	4.08	2.87	1.51
AM 94026	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.00	700	2.0	< 2	1.51	< 0.5	15	56	60	3.67	2.47	1.10
AM 94027	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.72	790	3.5	< 2	2.05	< 0.5	19	62	94	3.69	2.75	1.35
AM 94028	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	7.62	950	3.0	< 2	1.59	< 0.5	21	65	99	4.98	2.98	1.46
HK 94033	201 285	< 5	< 0.2	6.90	850	1.0	< 2	1.50	< 0.5	19	57	95	3.46	2.60	1.20

CERTIFICATION: *[Signature]*



Chemex Labs Ltd.

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 212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
 British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
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To: PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9419979

SAMPLE	PREP CODE	Mn ppm (ICP)	Mo ppm (ICP)	Na % (ICP)	Ni ppm (ICP)	P ppm (ICP)	Pb ppm AAS	Sr ppm (ICP)	Ti % (ICP)	V ppm (ICP)	W ppm (ICP)	Zn ppm (ICP)	La ppm ICP		
XH CL4G 1400	201 285	895	< 1	0.75	10	1060	8	109	0.22	55	< 10	92	10		
XH CL4G 1500	201 285	260	1	0.48	8	1340	8	92	0.17	44	< 10	56	20		
XH CL4G 1600	203 205	1620	< 1	1.12	15	710	10	137	0.22	46	< 10	80	20		
XH CL4G 1700	201 285	2360	< 1	1.29	23	810	24	279	0.32	72	< 10	102	60		
XH CL4G 1800	201 285	1610	1	1.33	19	820	20	189	0.30	72	< 10	110	30		
XH CL4G 1900	201 285	1550	1	1.41	23	700	12	181	0.32	77	< 10	106	30		
XH CL4G 2000	201 285	1725	< 1	1.44	19	790	12	156	0.27	62	< 10	96	40		
XH CL4G 2100	201 285	1280	< 1	1.26	18	890	16	153	0.32	82	< 10	104	30		
XH CL4G 2200	201 285	820	< 1	1.25	20	540	10	152	0.33	88	< 10	76	30		
XH CL4G 2300	201 285	1880	< 1	1.40	23	800	22	178	0.33	82	< 10	100	40		
XH CL4G 2400	201 285	1470	< 1	1.31	21	750	16	154	0.31	77	< 10	112	40		
XH CL4G 2500	201 285	965	< 1	1.19	14	770	12	129	0.23	51	< 10	86	20		
XH CL4G 2600	201 285	1670	< 1	1.50	24	810	16	180	0.30	65	< 10	104	40		
XH CL4G 2700	201 285	1190	< 1	1.48	22	720	18	178	0.33	82	< 10	100	40		
XH CL4G 2800	201 285	1275	< 1	1.25	18	1060	20	162	0.30	82	< 10	114	30		
XH CL4G 2900	201 285	1015	< 1	1.30	19	670	10	185	0.32	85	< 10	96	30		
XH CL4G 3000	201 285	1145	< 1	1.25	20	950	16	173	0.34	88	< 10	102	30		
XH CL4G 3100	201 285	1720	< 1	1.17	25	850	18	295	0.28	68	< 10	134	40		
XH CL4G 3200	201 285	2120	1	1.10	26	630	28	235	0.28	63	< 10	126	30		
XH CL4G 3300	201 285	2670	< 1	0.87	27	620	54	265	0.28	66	< 10	124	70		
XH CL4G 3400	201 285	1390	< 1	0.62	19	1130	22	156	0.19	44	< 10	80	20		
XH CL4G 3500	201 285	2140	1	1.16	33	690	24	315	0.33	70	< 10	102	60		
XH CL4G 3600	201 285	2390	1	0.99	24	1010	50	288	0.28	67	< 10	98	40		
XH CL4G 3700	201 285	1380	< 1	0.63	38	820	14	104	0.39	77	< 10	76	60		
XH CL4G 3800	201 285	945	< 1	1.12	19	650	22	167	0.39	95	< 10	88	40		
XH CL4G 3900	201 285	1680	< 1	1.38	29	910	16	195	0.34	83	< 10	118	40		
XH CL4G 4000	201 285	900	< 1	1.11	18	880	22	135	0.33	90	< 10	102	30		
XH CL4G 4100	201 285	1890	< 1	1.18	27	1130	12	251	0.31	79	< 10	108	60		
XH CL4G 4200	201 285	2080	1	1.28	33	640	32	389	0.33	76	< 10	122	40		
AM 94026	201 285	1050	< 1	1.22	21	730	14	154	0.32	68	< 10	188	70		
AM 94027	201 285	1730	< 1	1.19	27	790	24	240	0.31	74	< 10	116	50		
AM 94028	201 285	1120	< 1	1.41	30	700	8	172	0.35	79	< 10	84	80		
HK 94033	201 285	1230	2	1.18	30	800	26	217	0.32	73	< 10	114	60		

CERTIFICATION: *Walter Suckler*

APPENDIX G

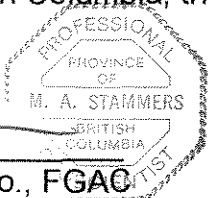
GEOLOGISTS' CERTIFICATES

GEOLOGISTS' CERTIFICATE

I, Michael A. Stammers, of 941 Kennedy Avenue, North Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 711, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I have practised in my profession with various mining companies in Yukon, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Oregon, Venezuela and the Northwest Territories for 21 years.
3. THAT I am a graduate of McMaster University (1977) and hold a combined Honours B.A. in Geology and Geography.
4. THAT I am duly registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (#18883).
5. THAT I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
6. THAT this report is based in part on property work I personally completed and/or supervised between March 1 and September 20, 1994 combined with five years experience in the Wernecke terrain.
7. THAT I have no interest in the property described herein, nor in any securities of any company associated with the property, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23 day of January, 1995.




Michael A. Stammers, P. Geo., FGAC

GEOLOGISTS' CERTIFICATE

I, Harvey M. Klatt, of S24-C2, Oliver, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist with offices at Suite 711, 675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I have practised in my profession with various mining companies in Yukon, British Columbia, Ontario and Minnesota for 9 years.
3. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1986) and hold a BSc in Geology and am a graduate of Queen's University (1992) and hold a MSc. in Geology.
4. THAT I am duly registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (#19914).
5. THAT this report is based in part on property work I personally completed and/or supervised between June 1 and September 20, 1994.
6. THAT I have no interest in the property described herein, nor in any securities of any company associated with the property, nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 23 day of January, 1995.


Harvey M. Klatt, P. Geo., MSc

