

GEOPHYSICAL/GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON

HORIZONTAL LOOP ELECTROMAGNETIC, MAGNETIC

AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEYS

OVER THE

RBI CLAIMS

NORTH LAKES, FINLAYSON LAKE AREA

WATSON LAKE M.D, YUKON TERRITORY

093431

SURVEY PERIOD	: October, 1995
WRITTEN FOR	: DEMAND GOLD LTD. 510 - 700 West Pender Street Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1G8
WRITTEN BY	: David G. Mark, P.Geo., Geophysicist GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD. 405 - 535 Howe Street Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2Z4
DATED	: November 20, 1995



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.
Engineering & Mining Geophysicists
VANCOUVER, CANADA

YUKON ASSESSMENT REPORT
REQUIRED INFORMATION

PROPERTY: RBI 1 to 46
NTS MAP SHEET: 105-G7
LATITUDE: 61° 25'

LONGITUDE: 130° 35'

CLAIMS AND GRANT NUMBERS:

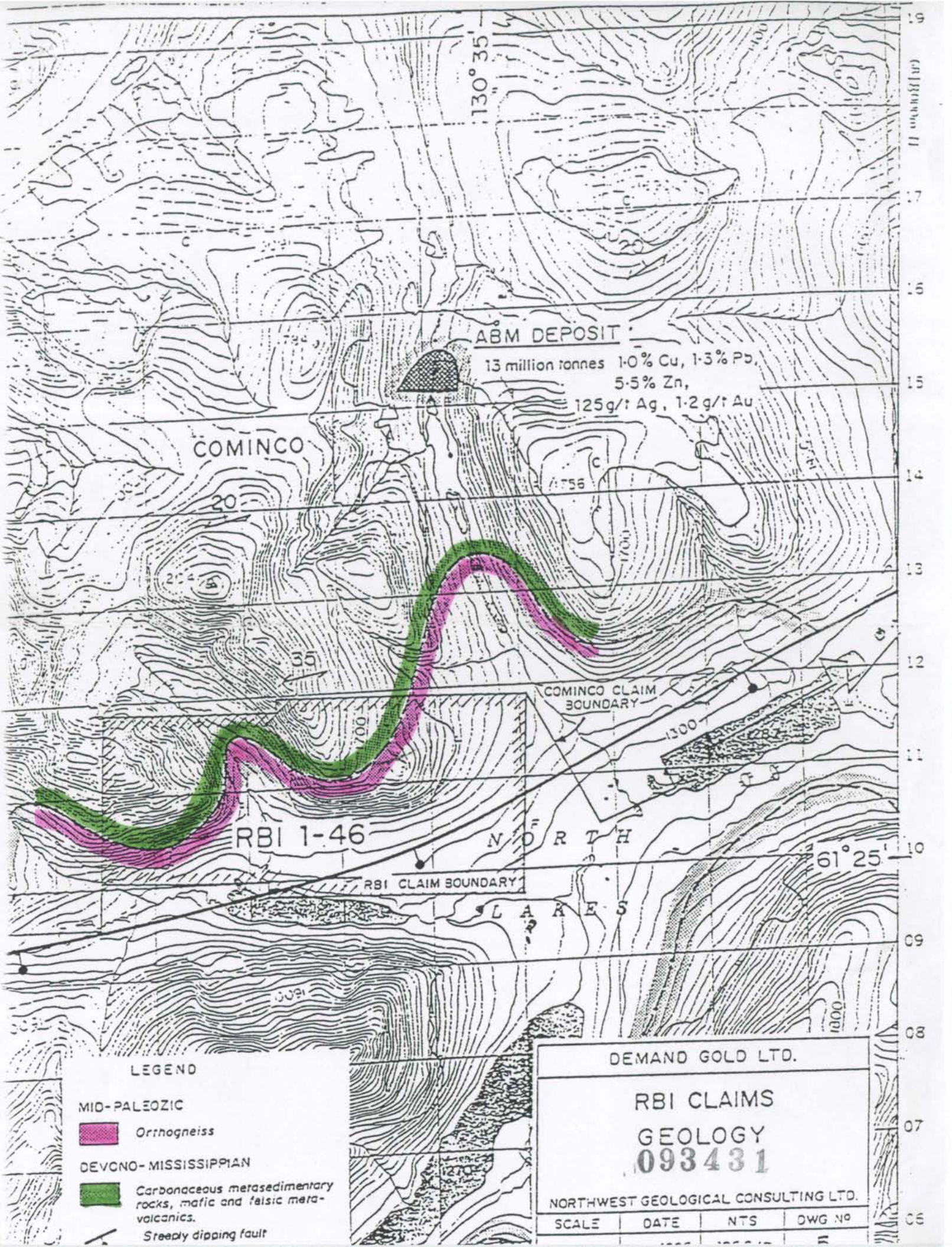
RBI 1 YB56316
2 YB35617
3 YB56318
ETC.
to RBI 46 YB56361

OWNER OF PROPERTY: DEMAND GOLD LTD.
ADDRESS: 510-700 W. Pender St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1G8

TELEPHONE: (604) 682-8485
OPERATOR: Demand Gold Ltd.
TYPE OF WORK: Geochemical - Geophysical
DATES WORK WAS DONE: Geochemical Aug. 19-31st/95 Geophysical Oct. 10 to 20/95
AUTHOR OF REPORT: David G. Mark, P. Geo. Geophysical

LIST OF PERSONNEL:

Dan Brett #510 700 W. Pender St. Vancouver B.C. V6C 1G8
Andrew G. Harman #510-700 W. Pender St. Vancouver B.C. V6C 1G8
Kevin Griffin #510 700 W. Pender St. Vancouver B.C. V6C 1G8
Roger McKenzie #405-535 Howe St. Vancouver B.C. V6C 2Z4
Mike Brimley #405- 535 Howe St. Vancouver B.C. V6C 2Z4



ABM DEPOSIT

13 million tonnes 1.0% Cu, 1.3% Pb,
5.5% Zn,
125g/t Ag, 1.2 g/t Au

COMINCO

RBI 1-46

COMINCO CLAIM
BOUNDARY

RBI CLAIM BOUNDARY

NORTH

LAKES

LEGEND

MID-PALEOZOIC

 Orthogneiss

DEVONO- MISSISSIPPIAN

 Carbonaceous metasedimentary
rocks, mafic and felsic meta-
volcanics.

 Steadily dipping fault

DEMAND GOLD LTD.

RBI CLAIMS

GEOLOGY

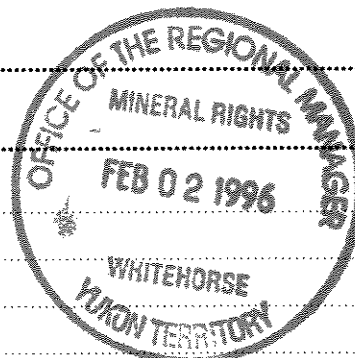
093431

NORTHWEST GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.

SCALE	DATE	NTS	DWG No

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	i
CONCLUSIONS.....	ii
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	iii
INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS	1
PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP	2
LOCATION AND ACCESS	3
PHYSIOGRAPHY	3
HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK	4
GEOLOGY	5
(1) <i>Regional</i>	5
(2) <i>ABM Deposit</i>	6
(3) <i>Property</i>	7
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	7
(1) <i>Survey Procedure</i>	7
(2) <i>Laboratory Testing Procedure</i>	8
(3) <i>Treatment of Data</i>	8
HORIZONTAL LOOP ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY (HLEM).....	9
(1) <i>Instrumentation</i>	9
(2) <i>Theory</i>	9
(3) <i>Survey Procedure</i>	10
(4) <i>Compilation of Data</i>	11
(5) <i>Interpretation Pitfalls</i>	13
MAGNETIC SURVEY	14
(1) <i>Instrumentation</i>	14
(2) <i>Theory</i>	14
(3) <i>Survey Procedure</i>	14
(4) <i>Compilation of Data</i>	15
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.....	15
REFERENCES	19
GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE.....	20
APPENDIX I - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS.....	21



MAPS AT BACK

	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Map #</u>
Location Map	1:5,000,000	1
Claim Map	1:50,000	2

MAPS IN POCKET**SOIL SAMPLE SURVEY**

Copper	1:5000	GP-1
Lead	1:5000	GP-2
Zinc	1:5000	GP-3
Silver	1:5000	GP-4
Gold	1:5000	GP-5
Nickel	1:5000	GP-6

HLEM SURVEY**East-West Lines**

888 Hz, Profile Plan	1:5000	GP-7
3555 Hz, Profile Plan	1:5000	GP-8

North-South Lines

888 Hz, Profile Plan	1:5000	GP-9
3555 Hz, Profile Plan	1:5000	GP-10

MAGNETIC SURVEY

Contour Plan	1:5000	GP-11
--------------	--------	-------

COMPILATION MAP

1:5000	GP-12
--------	-------

SUMMARY

Soil geochemistry, horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM), and magnetic surveys were carried out over the RBI Claims belonging to Demand Gold Ltd. and located in the Finlayson Lakes area of the Watson Lakes Mining District of the Yukon Territory.

The soil geochemistry survey was carried out in a reconnaissance manner with 5 lines in a north-south direction and 1 in a northwest direction. The line spacing was variable and the sample interval was 50 meters. The number of samples totaled 89 which were ICP tested for 30 elements as well as for gold. The results for copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, and nickel were plotted on separate plan maps and contoured.

The HLEM survey was carried out using a 250-meter separation between the transmitter and the receiver. The survey consisted of seven east-west lines and eight north-south lines carried out over the north central part of the property for a total survey length of 22,250 meters. Two frequencies, 888 Hz and 3555 Hz, were profiled in plan form on 2 separate maps, respectively.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a Scintrex proton precession magnetometer with readings taken every 25 m on 7 east-west lines and 7 north-south lines for a total survey length of 12,850 m. The results were plotted and contoured on a base map.

The purpose of the soil geochemistry and magnetic surveys was to locate copper-lead-zinc-silver mineralization at shallower depths (less than 30 meters?) similar to that of Cominco's ABM deposit located 3 km to the north. That of the HLEM survey was to locate more accurately the causative source(s) of the soil geochemistry anomalies as well as to explore at greater depths than reachable by the soil survey.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The results of greatest exploration interest is a conductor revealed by the HLEM survey, labeled A, of which the causative source, at least along part its strike, is expected to be sulphide mineralization. Conductor A correlates with anomalous soil geochemistry results in lead, zinc, and nickel as well as with a magnetic high. It strikes east-northeast and dips 50 to 60 degrees northerly which is similar to that of the ABM deposit located 3 km to the north. The depth to top of the conductor is about 75 meters though this is expected to vary more or less along its strike.
2. The HLEM survey revealed 2 other conductors, labeled B and C, that strike northeasterly and correlate with anomalous soil geochemistry results (copper, lead, zinc, silver, and nickel) as well as with magnetic highs. Therefore, the causative sources could be sulphide mineralization. Conductors B and C, with minimum strike lengths of 230 and 400 meters, respectively, have weak responses and therefore little quantitative interpretation could be done.
3. Conductor D strikes north-south and is about 200 meters long. Conductor E is a one-line conductor that occurs on the edge of the survey area. Conductor F is a north-south conductor with a minimum strike length of 100 meters. Soil geochemistry lines did not cross any of these conductors though anomalous soil results occur near D and E.
4. Anomalous soil results in copper, lead, zinc, silver, and nickel occur to the west of the HLEM survey area suggesting that these could be the western to southwestern extensions of conductors A, B, and C.
5. The magnetic field was revealed to be relatively flat with the range being only 100 nT (or gammas) over most of the survey area. The highs that correlate with the HLEM conductors are low amplitude perhaps because of the depths to top of the causative sources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since very positive results were obtained, further work is definitely warranted to be carried out which is recommended as follows:

1. A grid should be placed on the property (with a line separation of 100 meters and a station spacing of 25 meters) by extending the present north-south survey lines in order to facilitate further work.
2. The property should be geologically mapped in order to determine whether favorable host rocks occur on the property and/or whether they may occur at depth. This will help determine the type of geophysics to use.
3. A soil geochemistry survey should be carried out with a sample interval of 25 meters on the 100-meter spaced lines. In addition to exploring for additional mineralization, it will also assist in the exploration of the current HLEM conductors, especially A. However, it should be kept in mind as pointed out in the report that soil sampling is limited in exploration depth to about 30 meters.
4. The HLEM survey should be continued over the remainder of the property, especially to the east and to the west of the current survey area in order to determine further extensions of conductors A, B, and C. [Airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveying has been recommended for the property. However, depth exploration would be quite shallow and thus for the cost of the airborne survey (\$30,000?), a ground HLEM survey would probably cover most, if not all, of the area of the property.] Another consideration would be UTEM surveying which has a greater depth exploration than HLEM surveying. UTEM would be recommended if the geological mapping determined that target geological horizons could be at depth.

5. Conductor A on line 7+00W should be hand-trenched. At this point the conductor appears to be the shallowest as well as correlates with soil and magnetic survey anomalies.
6. Depending on the results from the above recommendations, the targets should then be diamond drilled.

GEOPHYSICAL/GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON

HORIZONTAL LOOP ELECTROMAGNETIC, MAGNETIC

AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEYS

OVER THE

RBI CLAIMS

NORTH LAKES, FINLAYSON LAKE AREA

WATSON LAKE M.D, YUKON TERRITORY

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses the instrumentation, theory, field procedure and results of soil geochemistry, horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM), and magnetic surveys carried out over the RBI Claims located near the Finlayson Lakes within the Watson Lake Mining District within the Yukon Territory.

The soil geochemistry survey was carried out during September, 1995 by Andrew Harmon and Dan Brett. The 2 geophysical surveys were carried out during the period of October, 1995, under the supervision of the writer and under the field direction of Roger Mackenzie

who was assisted by Mike Brindley both of whom are geophysical technicians. Also Dan Brett and a helper cut out lines.

The main purpose of the soil geochemistry survey was to determine whether copper, lead, zinc, and silver mineralization similar to that of Cominco's ABM deposit, located 3 km north of the RBI Claims, occurred on the property. Anomalous soil results were obtained and thus the purpose of the geophysics was to locate more accurately the causative sources of the anomalous soil results. The HLEM survey method was chosen because the ABM deposit was apparently discovered by this method using the MaxMin II EM system and thus it was expected the causative source could be conductive. The magnetic survey method was chosen because the deposit contains magnetite. An additional purpose of the HLEM survey was to explore for mineralization at depths greater than that reached by the soil geochemistry method which is generally considered to be about 30 meters. Using a 250-meter coil separation, HLEM exploration depth could be up to 150 meters.

The following description of the property (claims, ownership, location, access, physiography, and geology) has been taken from Uwe Schmidt's qualifying report on the property which is dated June 30, 1995.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property is staked within the Watson Lake Mining District of the Yukon Territory and consists of 46 contiguous claims as described below and as shown on map # 2.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
RBI 1-46	YB56316-YB56361	October 3, 1997

The expiry date assumes that the work filed will be accepted for assessment credits.

The claims are owned by Andrew Harmon of Vancouver B. C. and are being optioned to Demand Gold Ltd. of Vancouver, B. C.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is located to the immediate north of the westernmost lake of the North Lakes and is 115 km southeast of the village of Ross River within southeast Yukon.

The geographical coordinates of the center of the property are $61^{\circ}, 25'$ north latitude and $130^{\circ} 37'$ west longitude. It is located within NTS map area 105G/7.

Access to the property can best be gained by helicopter from Ross River or by float plane to the westernmost North Lake which is located on the southern boundary of the property. The Robert Campbell Highway which connects Ross River with Watson Lake is located 25 km north of the property and thus helicopter mobilizing of camp and equipment onto the property can best be done from the highway.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The following is quoted from Schmidt's report.

"The property is located near the northern limit of the rugged Simpson Range, a subdivision of Yukon Plateau physiographics region of the northern Cordillera. Elevations in this region range from approximately 1000 meters to 2350 meters. Elevations on the property range from 1300 to 1900 meters. The southwestern boundary of the Simpson Range is marked by Tintina Trench, a major northwest-trending valley and surface expression of the Tintina Fault Zone. The Simpson Range is bordered by the Ross Lowland to the northwest and the Liard Plain to the southeast.

"McConnell glaciation covered the area from 26.5 ka to 10 ka. The area near the property was covered by the Selwyn Lobe of the Cordilleran ice sheet, which flowed in a westerly to

northwesterly direction. Glaciation has produced broad anastomosing valleys surrounding isolated mountains and small mountain ranges. Many of these valleys are now occupied by underfit streams and rivers. Tributaries of these streams often end in cirque valleys.

“Valley bottoms are typically underlain by glaciofluvial sediments having a thickness of greater than 5 metres. Lower slopes above the valley floor are draped by colluvial apron sediments. Broad valleys in the vicinity of the property are covered by grassy wetlands and “buckbrush” with patches of black spruce. Slopes above the valley floor to tree line are covered by open black spruce and balsam fir forest. Tree line is at 1400 to 1500 metres. Above this elevation, alpine grasses and a variety of mosses dominate. Sub-outcrops and outcrops are fairly common in the alpine areas.

“The Simpson Range is the height of land between the Ross Lowland and the Liard Plain. Winds from the southeast bring warm, moist air from Liard Plain to higher elevations in the Simpson Range, resulting in unstable weather conditions during the summer months and heavy snow accumulations during winter. A typical field season in the area extends from mid-May to early October.”

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

There is no previous work done on the property by Demand Gold or by Andrew Harmon. Also Uwe Schmidt stated that when he examined the property he could not see any sign of work carried out previous to the claims being staked.

Previous work in the general area is thoroughly described by Schmidt.

GEOLOGY

The following is quoted from Schmidt's report.

(1) Regional

"A large area of western to southeastern Yukon is underlain by the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). This geologically complex terrane consists of polydeformed metamorphic rocks derived from a variety of igneous and sedimentary protoliths thought to have originated outboard of North American autochthonous strata and ranges in age from Precambrian to recent. Yukon-Tanana Terrane is host to a variety of economically important classes of mineral deposits. Recently, exploration has focused on stratabound massive sulphide deposits that occur in subdivisions of this terrane in two areas of the Yukon. A number of stratabound base metal occurrences are known west and south of Dawson City. A second group of similar mineral occurrences is known as YTT of Finlayson Lake area. The geology is similar to Dawson area, but is now geographically removed because of 450 km of right-lateral movement along the Tintina Fault.

"Mortensen (1992) divided the YTT into three structural assemblages: 1) Nisling Assemblage, a lower structural package of quartzite and marble of possible Proterozoic and/or Cambrian age; 2) Nasina assemblage, a middle structural package of Late Devonian to middle Mississippian carbonaceous metasedimentary, mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks; and 3) an upper structural package of mid-Permian felsic metavolcanic (Klondike Schist) and metaplutonic rocks.

"Three classes of stratabound, syngenetic mineralization have been identified in YTT. These are: 1) Kuroko-type VMS deposits, hosted by metamorphosed felsic volcanic and subvolcanic rocks; 2) Besshi-type VMS deposits, hosted mainly by metamorphosed

mafic volcanic and associated sedimentary rocks; and 3) SEDEX-type deposits, hosted mainly by metamorphosed carbonaceous siliciclastic rocks.

“In Finlayson Lake area, examples of the three classes of deposits have been recognized. The Kuroko-type VMS mineralization occurs within felsic metavolcanic and volcanoclastic assemblages of Early Mississippian age. These occurrences are spatially associated with deformed subvolcanic domes or thick sills with their distal equivalents interfingering with carbonaceous siliciclastics (Johnson et al. 1994). The ABM deposits, Pack and Fetish occurrences, are in this class.

“Besshi-type VMS mineralization is associated with interlayered mafic metavolcanic rocks, carbonaceous schist and fine-grained siliciclastics of the Nasina Assemblage. The Fyre occurrence has been classified as a Besshi-type. Mineralization is crudely zoned, with a sulphide-rich facies consisting predominantly of fine-grained pyrite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite and an oxide-rich facies consisting of siliceous, chlorite-rich, magnetite iron formation with disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite.

“The SEDEX-type of mineralization (Hoo) also occurs in Finlayson Lake area but does not occur in the vicinity of the property and is not an exploration target.

(2) ABM Deposit

“The deposit is described by Cominco geologists as Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) hosted by Mississippian (?) felsic pyroclastics, aphanitic massive rhyolites and metasiliciclastic rocks. It is a gently north-dipping, tongue-shaped sulphide lens having a strike length of 700 metres and maximum down dip dimension of 400 meters. It generally consists of one layer with an average thickness of 18 meters, with one restricted area having two layers. The deposit subgroups below 2 to 10 meters of glacial drift in a broad U-shaped valley.

The sulphide horizon is hosted by quartz-muscovite-carbonate schist within a sequence of chlorite schist (mafic metavolcanic), quartz-sericite-schist (rhyolite) feldspar porphyry and black phyllites. Chlorite, albite and carbonate alteration are associated with the deposit. Three types of mineralization have been recognized: well-laminated magnetite-pyrite; buckshot-textured pyrite/sphalerite in laminated siliceous-carbonate gangue; net-textured pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite-chlorite. Up to 2% Ba is associated with mineralization. The association of magnetite with sulphides, which makes up about 1/3 of the mineralization, is unusual for VMS deposits.

(3) Property

"The writer examined the property on June 23, 1995. A traverse across the regional structural trend was carried out on the east end of the claims, from the Cominco property boundary southward. A variety of quartz-moscovite, biotite and chlorite schists belonging to the Nasina assemblage of YTT were encountered. These schists and gneisses occur primarily in sub-outcrop and angular float. Isolated outcrops show an east-west striking foliation with a gentle northerly dip. The best exposure of the geology occurs on south-facing slopes near the southern boundary of the claims. Here outcrops of feldspar-quartz augen orthogneiss were encountered.

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

(1) Survey Procedure

The soil samples were picked up at 50-meter intervals along 5 north-south survey lines and one northwest-southeast survey line as shown on maps GP-1 to -6. The sampling was reconnaissance in nature with the line separation varying from 300 meters to 450 meters. The soil samples were dug with a pick with each sample being picked up at a depth of 15 to 30 centimeters. The horizon sampled was B, except where it could not

be obtained, then horizon C was sampled. Samples were placed in brown wet-strength paper bags marked with grid coordinates.

(2) Laboratory Testing Procedure

All samples were tested by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. of Burnaby, British Columbia. Each sample was first thoroughly dried and then sifted through a -80 mesh screen. A measured amount (0.5 gram) of the sifted material was then put into a test tube with subsequent measured additions of aqua regia. This mixture was next heated for 1 hour. The parts per million (ppm) or percent were then measured by ICP (Inductively Coupled Plasma) for 30 different elements. The results are given in Appendix I.

The samples were also tested for gold. A 10 gram sample was treated with aqua regia to which an MIBK organic solution was added to extract the gold. Once the mixture was shaken the MIBK solution containing the gold was then analyzed for gold in parts per billion (ppb) from a graphite furnace AA.

(3) Treatment of Data

It was attempted to carry out a statistical analysis of the copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold, and nickel values in order to find the background, sub-anomalous and anomalous levels of each distribution. If the readings approximate a normal distribution, the background is then taken to be the 50% level, the sub-anomalous threshold value is the 16% level (one standard deviation), and the anomalous threshold is the 2.5% level (two standard deviations). The sub-anomalous threshold is a term used to denote the minimum value that although not considered anomalous, may still be important as an indicator of mineralization. However, it was found the distribution was somewhat complex and there were not enough samples to give a good statistical analysis of the

data. Therefore, the above was used as a guide to obtain the anomalous threshold values.

The values for each of the metals were then plotted on 6 different plan maps, respectively, and contoured at a logarithmic contour interval beginning with the approximate anomalous threshold value. Also the location of the anomalous soil results have been plotted on the compilation map, GP-12.

HORIZONTAL LOOP ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY (HLEM)

(1) Instrumentation

A MaxMin II portable 2-man electromagnetometer, manufactured by Apex Parametrics Ltd. of Toronto, Ontario was used for the HLEM survey. This particular instrument has the advantage of flexibility over most other EM units in that it can operate with different modes and frequencies as well as having a variety of distances between transmitter and receiver. Five frequencies can be used (222, 444, 888, 1777 and 3555 Hertz), and six different coil separations (25, 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 meters).

(2) Theory

In all electromagnetic prospecting, a transmitter induces an alternating magnetic field (called the primary field) by having a strong alternating current move through a coil of wire. This primary field travels through any medium and if a conductive mass such as a sulphide body is present, the primary field induces a secondary alternating current in the conductor, and this current in turn induces a secondary magnetic field. The receiver picks up the primary field and, if a conductor is present, the secondary field. The fields are expressed as a vector which has two components, the "in-phase" (or real) component and the "out-of-phase" (or quadrature) component. For the MaxMin instrument, the results are expressed as the percent deviation of each component from what the values

would be if no secondary field (and therefore no conductor) was present. For the VLF-EM receiver, the tilt angle in degrees of the distorted electromagnetic field with a conductor is measured from that which it would have been if the field was not distorted with no conductor.

Since the fields lose strength proportionally with the distance they travel, a distant conductor has less of an effect than a close conductor. Also, the lower the frequency of the primary field, the further the field can travel and therefore the greater the depth penetration.

The MaxMin II EM unit can vary the strength of the primary field and so use different separations between transmitter and receiver coils, change the frequency of the primary field for varying depth penetrations, and use three different ways of orienting the coils to duplicate the survey in three styles so that more accuracy is possible in the interpretation of the data.

The use of the MaxMin II electromagnetometer allows for better discrimination between low conductive structures such as clay beds and barren shear zones and more conductive bodies like massive sulphide mineralization. It also gives several different types of data over a given area so that statistical analysis can result in less error in the interpretation.

(3) Survey Procedure

Seven lines totaling 12,650 meters were first cut out in an east-west direction within the northern part of the property adjacent to the Cominco property within which the ABM deposit occurs. Over these lines the HLEM survey was carried out. It was rumored that a discovery was made on the Cominco property that was striking due south possibly onto the RBI claims. Thus the purpose of this work was to explore for such a possibility.

Also eight lines were cut out in a north-south direction and subsequently surveyed with HLEM. This amount totaled 7,500 meters.

For all of the HLEM survey, the coil separation between the transmitter and receiver was 250 m. Since the survey area was hilly, the station interval was slope corrected so that the horizontal distance between transmitter and receiver was measured to an accuracy of $250 \text{ m} \pm 1 \text{ m}$. Readings were taken every 50 m.

Testing was also carried out with a coil separation of 150 meters on line 0+00S for a survey length of 1,200 meters, and with a coil separation of 200 meters on line 5+00W for a survey length of 900 meters. However, the best response was determined to be with the 250-meter coil separation.

The total amount of HLEM surveying carried out was 22,250 meters.

The receiver operator read and recorded the in-phase and out-of-phase responses for all five frequencies. Also, calibration and phase mixing tests were conducted three times a day and the appropriate corrections made when necessary.

(4) Compilation of Data

The HLEM data were input into a computer and profiled onto base maps. For the east-west lines, the in-phase and the out-of-phase data of two frequencies were profiled; 888 Hz on one copy of the base map, GP-7, and 3555 Hz on a second copy of the base map, GP-8. For the north-south lines, the 888 Hz data were profiled onto base map, GP-9, and the 3555 Hz data onto base map GP-10. The plotting point is taken at the mid-point between the transmitter and the receiver. The vertical scale used for both the in-phase and out-of-phase data was $1 \text{ cm} = 10\%$.

In order to carry out quantitative interpretation on the conductors, all five frequencies for each line were plotted at an exaggerated vertical scale in order to facilitate comparison and more accurate interpretation using type curves and characteristic curves. These plots were strictly working copies and therefore are not given as part of this report. Type-curves are produced either by computer models or actual scale models tested under laboratory conditions. The type-curves used were those published by the Geological Survey of Finland. The quantitative interpretation included:

- (1) the location of the top of the conductor;
- (2) the depth to the top of the conductor;
- (3) the dip of the conductor; and
- (4) the conductivity-thickness of the conductor.

Conductivity-thickness is always described as a product since a poorly conductive, thick conductor can give the same EM profile as a highly conductive, thin conductor.

The EM-mapped conductors have been divided into two classes, definite conductors, and possible conductors. Often, very little quantitative information can be interpreted from the possible conductors, usually because of noise problems.

The trace of the top of each conductor has been drawn on the HLEM plans and the compilation map (GP-12) in order to facilitate easy correlation. The definite conductor is drawn in solid, and the possible conductor, dashed.

All of the above data reduction was carried out using software produced by Geosoft of Toronto, Ontario.

(5) Interpretation Pitfalls

One of the main problems with EM surveying is conductive overburden or host rock. If the overburden thickness is uniform, then the problem is minimized. The conductive overburden (or conductive host rock) causes the in-phase and out-of-phase profiles to separate from each other and away from the zero line as well as alters the amplitude of the negative peak for both the in-phase and out-of-phase. One therefore moves the zero line to correlate with the background reading of the in-phase profile and/or the out-of-phase profile and then uses special quantitative interpretation procedures.

More difficult problems are produced, however, if the thickness of the conductive overburden undulates, or if there exists a buried bedrock trough, or ridge. This can produce an EM profile similar in shape to that over a normal conductor. However, this feature will become minimal at lower frequencies and, therefore, this type of "false conductor" can be sorted out.

The dip of the conductor is probably the most difficult piece of information to interpret from the EM profiles. The major cause is non-uniform conductive overburden which tends to affect the shape (from which the dip is taken) of the EM profile over a conductor. Another cause of the problem is two closely spaced conductors so that one affects the shape of the other.

Another problem is geological noise, which is produced from such features as faults, fracture zones, contacts, and graphitic horizons. This can also affect the shape of the EM profile over a conductor.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

(1) Instrumentation

The magnetic survey was carried out with a Scintrex proton precession magnetometer, model MP-2. The magnetometer reads directly in gammas the Earth's total magnetic field to an accuracy of ± 1 gamma, over a range of 18,000 - 100,000 gammas. The operating temperature range is -40° to $+55^{\circ}$ C.

(2) Theory

Only two commonly occurring minerals are strongly magnetic -- magnetite and pyrrhotite. Magnetic surveys are therefore used to detect the presence of these minerals in varying concentrations. Therefore, if magnetite or pyrrhotite occurs with economic mineralization, magnetic surveys are used to locate this type of mineralization. Magnetic surveys are also useful as a reconnaissance tool for mapping geologic lithology and structure since different rock types have different background amounts of magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

(3) Survey Procedure

The readings of the earth's total magnetic field were taken at station intervals of 25 m along the 8 east-west lines and along 6 short north-south lines. The amount surveyed totaled 12,850 meters.

The diurnal variation of the magnetic field was monitored in the field by the closed loop method.

(4) Compilation of Data

The magnetic data were input into a computer, and then plotted and contoured onto a plan map (GP-11) with a scale of 1:5,000. A base value of 58,000 nT (gammas) was subtracted from each magnetic value. The contour interval chosen was 50 nT. Also the location of the magnetic highs were plotted on the compilation map, GP-12.

All of the above data reduction was carried out using software produced by Geosoft of Toronto, Ontario.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

There have been 6 conductors revealed by the HLEM survey - 3 definite and 3 possible. These have been labeled by the upper case letters A to F, respectively.

Conductor A, a definite conductor discovered by the north-south lines, is of the greatest exploration interest. It correlates with soil results in lead, zinc, and nickel as well as with a small magnetic high. Its model is a thin plane conductor of medium strength.

Conductor A strikes in an east-northeast direction and has a minimum strike length of 950 meters with it being open in both directions. The dip and depth to top is difficult to determine mostly because the lines do not go far enough south (the conductor was discovered within the last 2 days and thus the crew ran out of time) and partly because of the large coil separation coupled with the somewhat noisy bedrock. However, quantitative interpretation was done on line 3+00W. The dip was calculated to be 50 to 60 degrees northerly and the depth to top about 75 meters. Though these 2 parameters cannot be calculated on the other lines, the dip appears to be northerly. It is also apparent that the depth to top varies from line to line.

The conductor is interpreted to be relatively thin, perhaps 10 to 15 meters wide. Other possible interpretations is a relatively thick conductor or 2 parallel thin conductors. However,

the first interpretation is preferred for the following 2 reasons: (1) the HLEM response curves suggest this interpretation, and (2) the field crew noted a small gully, about 20 to 25 meters wide by about 5 meters deep, correlating with the center of the anomalous response. It ran much of the length of the HLEM anomaly and showed rock outcrops along the edges, usually the northern edge. Conductors, whether the causative source is mineralization or geological structure, tend to weather low, therefore producing gullies and thus this gully is probably the topographic expression of conductor A.

The correlation with the anomalous soil results and with the magnetic high is primarily at the west-southwest end of the conductor seen most strongly on line 7+00W. It is also on this line that conductor A has the strongest response suggesting that depth to top is the shallowest on this line. This could explain the lack of soil response and magnetics over the rest of the conductor, that is the depth to top is too deep for a soil survey and magnetic survey to respond to the mineralization. Furthermore, the soils were taken every 50 meters with only 2 additional lines crossing the conductor, which would lessen the possibility of response to any mineralization.

The causative source of conductor A is suggested to be sulphide mineralization similar to that of the ABM deposit which is located 3 km to the north. This is supported by its correlation with the anomalous soil results and with the magnetic high as well as the east-northeasterly strike and the relatively shallow northerly dip.

Conductor B is a northeast-trending possible conductor that correlates with anomalous soil geochemistry results in zinc, copper, and nickel as well as a magnetic high suggesting the causative source is sulphide mineralization. It is termed possible because the response is weak, though it can be seen on 3 adjacent lines. The minimum strike length is 230 meters with it being open to the southwest. No quantitative interpretation is possible because of its weak response.

Conductor C is also a northeast-trending possible conductor correlating with anomalous soil results in copper, lead, zinc, silver, and nickel as well as with a magnetic high. Therefore, it is also suggested that sulphide mineralization is the causative source. The minimum strike length is 400 meters with it being open to the northeast. In addition, it is possible that it continues to the southwest but can not be seen by the HLEM survey since its response is overshadowed by the much stronger conductor A. The 2 soil sample lines crossing the possible southwest strike extension contain soil anomalous results in copper, lead, zinc, silver, and nickel.

Conductor D is a northerly-striking definite conductor with a strike length of 200 meters. It crosses no soil geochemistry survey lines but a sample site 120 meters to the west is anomalous in copper, lead, zinc, silver, and nickel.

Conductor E occurs on only 1 line which is 6+00S at 0+50E. Therefore, it is open to the south. A soil sample anomalous in nickel occurs nearby.

Conductor F occurs on lines 0+00S and 1+00S and appears to extend to line 3+00S. The minimum strike length would then be 300 meters, though if it occurs only on the northern 2 lines, its minimum strike length would be only 100 meters. Conductor F is open to the north and perhaps to the south. It is considered to be a definite conductor, though weak since it consists mostly of a quadrature response. Perhaps the causative source is a fault or shear zone. No soil sampling was done on or near F.

The soil geochemistry survey, in addition to the anomalous results discussed above, has also revealed a series of anomalous soil values west of the HLEM survey area at about 9+70W. The soils are anomalous in copper, lead, zinc, silver, and nickel. These may correlate with the possible southwest extensions of conductors A, B, and/or C.

The gold results were quite flat with the highest value being 4 ppb. This lack of response does not mean that gold mineralization does not occur on the property but simply may be due to the low mobility of gold.

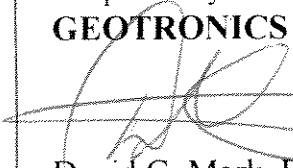
It was surprising to obtain the anomalous results in nickel. The writer is unsure what this means since none has been noted to occur in the area, at least none that has been reported. However, the ABM deposit contains 3 minerals that commonly occur with nickel minerals, namely chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and magnetite. Therefore, perhaps it occurs as a very minor mineral.

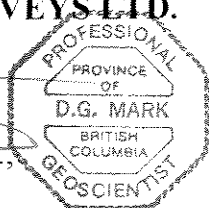
The magnetic survey revealed a magnetic field that was quite flat over the survey area. The field ranged from a low of 58,175 nT (gammas) to a high of 58,429 nT to give a range of 234 nT. However, most of the survey area varied only about 100 nT from about 250 nT to about 350 nT.

Most of the survey lines were carried out in an east-west direction which is sub-parallel to the general trend of the geology. As a result, the contouring trends for the most part in an east-west direction. The east-west lines would also minimize the possibility of the magnetic survey responding to any possible mineralization containing magnetite and/or pyrrhotite.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.


David G. Mark, P.Geo.,
Geophysicist



November 20, 1995

REFERENCES

- Adamson, T.J., PY Mineral Claim Group, Report on 1975 Field Work, Assessment Report 090106, 1976.
- Betz, J.E., Consideration Behind the Design of a Well Rounded Electromagnetic Prospecting System (Review).
- Gorzynski, G., Northern Dynasty Explorations Lion Property, 1988 Summary Report, Assessment Report 092728, 1988.
- Hornbrook, E.H.W. and Friske, P.W.B., Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Data, Southeast Yukon (105G), GSC Open File 1648, 1988.
- INAC, Yukon Minfile, 1994.
- Jackson, L.E. Jr., Surficial Geology, Rainbow Creek, Y.T., Map 1797A, 1:100,000, 1993.
- Jackson, L.E. Jr., Terrain Inventory and Quaternary History of the Pelly River Area, Yukon Territory, GSC Memoir 437, 1994.
- Johnston, S.T. and Mortensen, J.K., Regional Setting of Porphyry Cu-Mo deposits, Volcanogenic Massive-Sulphide Deposits, and Mesothermal Gold Deposits in the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, Yukon, Extended Extracted from: Abstracts and Proceedings of the District 6 CIM 1994 Annual General Meeting, 1994.
- Ketala, M. & Puranen, M., Type Curve for the Interpretation of Slingham (Horizontal Loop) Anomalies over Tabular Bodies, Report #1, Geol. Survey of Finland, 1967.
- Ketala, Matti, The Interpretation of Slingham (Horizontal Loop) Anomalies by Small-Scale Model Measurements, Report #2, Geol. Survey of Finland, 1968.
- Mortensen, J.K. and Jilson, G.A., Evolution of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane: Evidence from Southeastern Yukon Territory, Geology, v. 13, p. 8068-810, 1985.
- Mortensen, J.K., Pre-Mid-Mesozoic Tectonic Evolution of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, Yukon and Alaska, Tectonics, Vol. II, No. 4, p. 836,853, 1992.
- Schmidt, Uwe, A Preliminary Evaluation of the RBI Claims, Finlayson Lake Area, Yukon Territory, for Demand Gold Ltd., June 30, 1995.
- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., GSC Open File 486, 1977.
- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., Transported Cataclasite, Ophiolite and Granodiorite in Yukon: Evidence of Art-Continent Collision, GSC Paper 79-14, 1979.
- Walcott, P.E., A Report on an Induced Polarization Survey, Fyre Lake Area, Y.T. for Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation, Assessment Report 090107, 1976.
- Westmin, 1994 Annual Report.

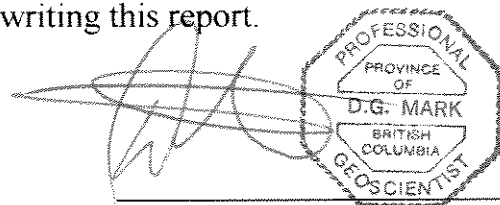
GEOPHYSICIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, DAVID G. MARK, of the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am a Consulting Geophysicist of Geotronics Surveys Ltd., with offices at #405 - 535 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I further certify that:

1. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
3. I have been practicing my profession for the past 27 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 30 years.
4. This report is compiled from data obtained from a reconnaissance soil geochemistry, horizontal loop electromagnetic, and magnetic surveys carried out over the RBI Claim Group located in the Finlayson Lake area of the Watson Lake Mining District within the Yukon Territory during October, 1995. The soil survey was carried out under the supervision of Andrew Harmon and the geophysical surveys were carried out under my supervision.
5. I do not hold any interest in Demand Gold Ltd., nor in the property discussed in this report, nor in any other property held by Demand Gold, nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.



David G. Mark, P.Geo.,
Geophysicist

November 20, 1995

APPENDIX I - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS



ACME ANALYTICAL



ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
DH 6W 1+00S	1	26	8	12	.4	4	2	60	.57	2	<5	<2	<2	15	.4	<2	<2	11	.09	.068	10	7	.09	124	.01	<3	.43	.02	.06	2
DH 6W 1+50S	4	43	36	76	<.3	18	11	958	3.64	12	<5	<2	6	35	<.2	<2	3	28	.22	.065	26	31	.88	227	.04	<3	1.39	.01	.19	<2
DH 6W 2+50S	3	37	28	70	<.3	16	7	352	3.23	11	<5	<2	11	35	<.2	<2	2	25	.28	.078	26	25	.85	254	.05	<3	1.29	.01	.17	2
DH 6W 3+00S	4	47	26	65	<.3	16	9	592	3.38	12	<5	<2	4	25	.5	<2	<2	25	.18	.083	24	23	.63	154	.04	<3	1.12	<.01	.16	<2
DH 6W 3+50S	3	46	33	108	<.3	42	14	852	4.43	18	<5	<2	7	28	.3	<2	2	56	.27	.070	21	65	1.50	245	.15	<3	1.93	.01	.22	<2
✓ DH 6W 4+00S	27	270	555	842	2.0	63	22	1171	6.05	45	<5	<2	6	74	1.5	<2	11	99	.74	.343	34	44	.88	111	.03	<3	1.36	.01	.20	<2
DH 6W 4+50S	3	46	23	98	<.3	11	11	1068	3.88	8	<5	<2	11	22	.6	<2	4	31	.18	.067	26	16	1.09	162	.11	<3	1.53	.01	.39	<2
DH 6W 5+00S	3	22	20	43	<.3	6	4	189	2.09	26	<5	<2	<2	14	.3	<2	<2	27	.04	.033	19	7	.15	65	.02	<3	.94	.01	.11	2
DH 6W 5+50S	4	20	36	47	<.3	9	4	172	2.67	13	<5	<2	4	19	.2	<2	<2	21	.06	.035	19	11	.28	104	.04	<3	1.14	<.01	.19	<2
DH 6W 6+00S	3	17	35	44	<.3	7	4	192	2.44	11	<5	<2	8	19	.3	<2	2	18	.06	.045	20	11	.27	93	.04	<3	1.21	.01	.16	<2
DH 6W 6+50S	4	31	33	48	.4	10	5	186	2.06	16	<5	<2	<2	19	<.2	2	3	21	.05	.042	29	9	.21	57	.02	<3	.89	.01	.15	2
DH 6W 7+00S	2	18	20	19	.6	2	1	61	1.26	5	<5	<2	2	13	.3	<2	<2	22	.04	.031	12	5	.10	89	.02	<3	.52	.02	.07	<2
DH-01	4	57	24	215	<.3	32	14	598	4.76	17	<5	<2	7	21	.6	<2	3	65	.23	.068	34	76	1.49	224	.18	<3	2.04	.01	.72	<2
DH-01+32	6	110	23	274	<.3	45	19	955	4.98	20	<5	<2	18	32	1.3	<2	6	46	.48	.064	51	60	1.31	215	.12	<3	1.71	.01	.50	<2
DH-02	4	47	23	133	<.3	33	14	487	4.52	13	<5	<2	8	26	.8	<2	<2	66	.36	.075	29	73	1.61	233	.15	<3	2.08	.01	.57	<2
DH-03	4	57	15	97	<.3	13	13	1703	2.40	5	<5	<2	<2	22	1.6	<2	<2	32	.31	.062	47	23	.62	214	.07	<3	.96	.02	.34	<2
DH-04	3	35	13	83	<.3	19	10	689	3.07	11	<5	<2	<2	21	.2	<2	<2	48	.31	.069	21	54	.96	230	.10	<3	1.46	.02	.31	<2
DH-05	4	50	23	134	<.3	25	11	487	4.63	11	<5	<2	7	25	1.6	<2	4	73	.32	.077	24	63	1.55	267	.20	<3	2.06	.01	1.02	<2
DH-06	4	53	19	113	<.3	25	13	488	4.43	10	<5	<2	17	27	.3	<2	2	58	.54	.132	52	48	1.27	273	.15	<3	1.70	.01	.57	<2
DH-07	2	4	48	21	<.3	2	1	278	.63	2	<5	<2	20	43	.4	<2	2	3	1.15	.102	48	4	.06	34	.01	3	.19	.01	.13	2
DH-08	2	39	8	78	<.3	32	14	461	3.73	9	<5	<2	4	23	.2	<2	<2	71	.38	.091	14	63	1.32	424	.16	<3	1.87	.02	.48	<2
RE DH-08	2	37	12	77	<.3	32	14	449	3.69	6	<5	<2	5	22	<.2	<2	<2	69	.37	.092	13	62	1.31	412	.16	<3	1.83	.02	.47	<2
DH-09	3	47	5	88	<.3	41	14	544	4.35	10	<5	<2	5	21	.3	<2	<2	82	.29	.070	15	67	1.49	453	.19	<3	2.27	.02	.54	<2
DH-10	2	64	14	64	.3	32	11	440	2.48	4	<5	<2	<2	36	<.2	<2	<2	37	.73	.113	117	47	.72	474	.06	<3	1.48	.03	.12	<2
DH-11	3	40	10	95	<.3	44	20	793	4.15	6	<5	<2	5	27	.4	<2	<2	76	.59	.158	14	75	1.48	551	.16	<3	2.04	.01	.55	2
DH-12	2	55	8	110	<.3	58	15	444	4.27	4	<5	<2	3	32	1.6	<2	<2	89	.79	.136	15	98	1.73	705	.16	<3	2.33	.01	.48	<2
DH-13	2	54	13	61	.8	23	8	306	2.36	3	<5	<2	<2	48	<.2	<2	<2	42	.98	.104	111	40	.71	374	.06	<3	1.55	.03	.17	<2
DH-14	2	33	10	94	.3	41	13	348	4.00	5	<5	<2	3	21	.4	<2	<2	92	.40	.100	21	91	1.55	419	.16	<3	2.24	.01	.37	2
DH-15	2	36	8	109	.3	38	15	379	4.80	3	<5	<2	5	36	.6	<2	<2	72	.74	.150	41	63	1.60	387	.15	<3	2.43	.01	.68	<2
DH-16	<1	4	4	14	<.3	4	1	34	.53	<2	<5	<2	<2	8	<.2	<2	<2	11	.08	.019	3	8	.12	46	.02	<3	.26	.04	.05	2
DH-17	1	7	7	21	<.3	5	2	59	.74	<2	<5	<2	<2	9	.4	<2	<2	15	.10	.021	6	11	.23	70	.03	<3	.42	.03	.11	2
DH-18	1	14	11	59	<.3	17	8	235	2.97	5	<5	<2	2	13	.4	<2	<2	53	.21	.046	8	38	.99	152	.18	<3	1.49	.02	.71	3
DH-19	2	14	38	32	.3	6	8	360	1.89	3	<5	<2	<2	13	.2	<2	3	34	.19	.037	23	21	.35	80	.06	<3	.90	.03	.23	2
DH-20	1	38	10	114	<.3	38	15	503	4.03	4	<5	<2	5	24	.3	<2	<2	90	.63	.104	25	72	1.64	378	.15	<3	2.34	.01	.38	<2
DH-21	1	28	6	34	.4	16	5	200	1.19	<2	<5	<2	<2	41	1.3	<2	<2	21	1.95	.099	24	15	.32	683	.04	4	.72	.03	.15	<2
STANDARD C	22	62	35	131	6.5	69	31	958	4.07	42	17	7	42	55	19.0	18	22	58	.51	.093	41	63	.94	189	.09	28	1.89	.06	.15	11

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
DH-22	2	128	6	48	.4	34	7	332	1.66	6	<5	<2	<2	53	.9	<2	<2	24	3.01	.119	39	19	.40	504	.03	<3	.94	.01	.16	<2
DH-23	4	76	25	180	.3	77	18	496	4.24	8	<5	<2	5	33	.2	<2	<2	160	1.46	.105	23	102	1.94	649	.14	<3	2.58	.02	.41	<2
DH-24	2	53	13	105	<.3	35	11	384	3.20	5	<5	<2	2	37	.5	<2	<2	57	1.44	.104	13	53	1.65	548	.13	<3	2.05	.03	.42	<2
DH-25	3	43	24	86	<.3	41	12	391	4.36	8	<5	<2	7	22	<.2	<2	3	84	.48	.091	17	86	1.45	360	.17	<3	2.29	.02	.48	<2
DH-26	3	165	91	176	.9	98	32	1237	5.99	7	<5	<2	4	34	.3	<2	3	138	1.01	.111	16	150	2.13	1069	.17	<3	3.00	.01	.43	<2
DH-27	3	93	23	118	<.3	62	27	1033	5.64	8	<5	<2	5	29	.6	<2	<2	135	.70	.138	14	84	1.93	832	.18	<3	2.61	.01	.52	<2
DH-28	3	151	14	138	<.3	170	58	909	7.89	6	<5	<2	7	35	.6	<2	4	221	.57	.140	19	154	2.51	1765	.26	<3	4.30	.02	1.22	<2
DH-29	3	88	20	108	.3	51	18	564	4.01	4	<5	<2	<2	35	.4	<2	<2	92	1.26	.133	15	77	1.36	815	.13	<3	2.05	.02	.39	<2
RE DH-29 X	3	80	17	99	.3	50	17	510	3.60	5	<5	<2	<2	32	.7	<2	<2	83	1.16	.119	14	73	1.21	731	.11	<3	1.82	.02	.35	<2
DH-30	2	37	12	65	<.3	39	20	738	3.75	7	<5	<2	<2	50	.2	<2	<2	87	2.07	.206	8	55	1.27	942	.14	<3	1.80	.02	.52	<2
DH-31	3	145	12	75	<.3	39	32	809	6.82	3	<5	<2	5	26	<.2	<2	<2	120	.62	.165	13	44	1.96	1534	.27	<3	3.18	.01	.93	<2
DH-32	3	67	13	73	<.3	45	24	803	6.14	9	<5	<2	6	21	.4	<2	5	110	.51	.145	22	71	2.01	1245	.22	<3	3.19	.02	.66	<2
DH-33	1	20	27	100	<.3	36	16	711	4.62	11	<5	<2	6	18	<.2	<2	<2	77	.42	.076	12	72	1.98	801	.23	<3	2.69	.01	.94	<2
DH-46	<1	71	15	104	.3	67	22	546	6.50	4	<5	<2	6	27	<.2	<2	<2	156	.83	.174	17	125	2.43	1370	.24	<3	3.77	.01	.99	<2
DH-47	1	49	12	104	.4	103	31	1072	6.78	12	<5	<2	9	33	<.2	<2	2	132	1.03	.186	17	166	3.02	1458	.32	<3	4.13	.01	1.30	<2
DH-48	2	75	19	105	<.3	106	36	1459	6.81	9	<5	<2	11	31	.2	<2	3	168	.89	.181	25	152	2.53	2085	.30	<3	4.07	.01	1.06	<2
DH-49	2	78	14	75	<.3	63	18	584	4.74	8	<5	<2	4	33	<.2	<2	<2	120	1.01	.153	13	111	1.74	1588	.22	<3	2.48	.02	.59	<2
DH-50	1	48	<3	32	.3	30	11	626	2.52	4	<5	<2	<2	31	<.2	<2	<2	43	1.04	.167	20	29	.59	1261	.05	<3	1.39	.03	.07	<2
DH-51	1	18	6	27	<.3	23	6	222	1.49	8	<5	<2	<2	21	<.2	<2	<2	26	.51	.063	5	55	.41	385	.06	<3	.74	.04	.03	<2
DH-52	1	98	45	102	.4	243	47	955	6.19	136	<5	<2	5	23	.3	<2	4	77	.62	.126	15	445	2.92	359	.15	<3	3.28	.01	.15	<2
DH-53	2	84	17	89	<.3	68	23	825	5.48	23	<5	<2	3	34	.6	<2	2	107	1.12	.153	27	101	1.63	937	.15	<3	2.31	.01	.42	<2
DH-54	1	115	5	197	.7	179	41	887	9.79	5	<5	<2	10	27	<.2	<2	5	237	.71	.177	36	280	3.63	2611	.23	<3	5.35	.01	1.13	<2
DH-55	<1	33	<3	26	<.3	6	3	130	1.02	<2	<5	<2	<2	13	<.2	<2	<2	24	.30	.040	4	9	.18	135	.05	<3	.65	.05	.05	<2
DH-56	5	53	35	215	<.3	53	9	305	3.24	6	<5	<2	7	27	.9	<2	3	123	.70	.151	21	71	1.46	330	.16	3	1.93	.01	.32	<2
DH-57	3	41	21	136	<.3	47	13	460	4.02	8	<5	<2	6	24	.6	<2	<2	109	.56	.144	23	86	1.64	427	.20	<3	2.23	.01	.61	<2
DH-58	1	47	14	91	<.3	48	17	611	3.78	5	<5	<2	6	32	.2	<2	<2	47	.73	.091	19	48	2.34	503	.18	<3	2.96	.01	.85	<2
DH-59	2	66	23	132	<.3	49	15	425	4.39	5	<5	<2	7	24	.3	<2	<2	88	.60	.104	14	77	2.01	532	.19	<3	2.60	.01	.91	<2
DH-60	2	36	20	117	.3	44	16	601	5.75	7	<5	<2	6	31	.3	<2	<2	125	.58	.126	17	81	1.79	299	.38	<3	2.86	.01	1.60	<2
DH-61	1	31	16	72	<.3	35	12	313	3.73	9	<5	<2	6	21	.2	<2	<2	63	.51	.094	15	57	1.28	195	.19	<3	2.10	.01	.49	<2
DH-62	1	45	16	92	<.3	34	11	374	3.33	4	<5	<2	<2	26	.3	<2	<2	66	.86	.109	14	61	1.38	386	.14	<3	1.92	.02	.50	<2
DH-63	1	17	3	23	<.3	6	4	79	1.66	<2	<5	<2	<2	17	.2	<2	<2	38	.19	.058	8	10	.20	176	.07	<3	.63	.04	.09	<2
DH-64	<1	11	<3	15	<.3	2	2	57	1.05	<2	<5	<2	<2	17	<.2	<2	<2	29	.24	.054	2	4	.08	52	.06	<3	.28	.05	.03	<2
DH-65	2	30	8	61	<.3	38	9	207	2.81	4	<5	<2	2	23	<.2	<2	2	53	.28	.089	10	81	1.06	175	.16	<3	1.67	.01	.26	<2
DH-66	2	42	20	95	<.3	34	8	280	3.41	5	<5	<2	3	21	.2	<2	<2	107	.55	.100	9	80	1.23	424	.18	<3	1.87	.01	.37	<2
DH-67	1	35	5	20	.4	12	3	173	.91	<2	<5	<2	<2	24	.4	<2	<2	25	.86	.077	27	11	.15	324	.03	<3	.53	.04	.05	<2
STANDARD C	23	62	43	133	6.5	71	31	959	4.07	43	19	8	43	57	18.6	20	22	60	.53	.094	43	65	.94	194	.09	27	1.90	.07	.17	10

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm
DH-68	1	50	9	116	<.3	36	8	288	2.98	6	<5	<2	<2	28	<.2	<2	<2	94	.72	.144	12	73	1.58	502	.12	5	2.09	.03	.42	<2
RE DH-68	1	50	5	115	<.3	37	8	288	2.96	3	<5	<2	2	28	<.2	<2	2	92	.72	.142	12	71	1.57	497	.12	5	2.07	.03	.41	<2
DH-69	1	34	4	28	<.3	12	2	131	.49	3	<5	<2	<2	21	.6	<2	<2	11	.65	.068	9	10	.16	447	.02	5	.37	.05	.06	<2
DH-69A	2	58	7	96	<.3	40	11	457	3.41	6	<5	<2	<2	33	.4	<2	<2	92	.99	.176	22	74	1.43	851	.10	7	2.17	.01	.46	<2
DH-70	1	18	<3	27	<.3	11	5	126	1.40	4	<5	<2	<2	18	<.2	<2	3	36	.33	.069	5	21	.38	203	.06	5	.64	.04	.07	<2
DH-71	1	135	99	107	.7	64	10	300	3.05	12	<5	<2	2	45	<.2	<2	<2	127	1.64	.418	66	62	1.49	592	.09	5	2.03	.02	.38	<2
DH-72	1	32	6	61	<.3	26	9	290	2.98	3	<5	<2	<2	31	.2	<2	2	82	.99	.138	11	54	.89	614	.10	4	1.45	.02	.14	<2
DH-73	<1	10	<3	16	<.3	6	2	59	1.00	2	<5	<2	<2	18	<.2	<2	2	28	.33	.055	3	7	.09	107	.05	4	.27	.05	.02	<2
DH-74	<1	16	<3	14	<.3	6	5	256	.91	2	<5	<2	<2	19	<.2	<2	2	23	.41	.088	12	11	.20	242	.04	4	.57	.04	.03	<2
DH-75	1	58	8	77	<.3	32	11	440	2.80	7	<5	<2	<2	35	.3	<2	<2	73	.94	.130	26	61	1.16	579	.09	4	1.73	.02	.23	<2
DH-76	1	39	<3	50	<.3	23	8	215	2.19	6	<5	<2	<2	32	.3	<2	<2	40	.74	.116	21	36	.89	557	.06	4	1.78	.02	.23	<2
DH-77	<1	2	<3	6	<.3	2	1	17	.31	<2	<5	<2	<2	12	<.2	<2	<2	8	.11	.023	1	4	.06	39	.02	3	.21	.04	.03	<2
DH-78	1	20	4	28	.5	16	5	100	1.19	4	<5	<2	<2	22	<.2	<2	<2	27	.44	.071	15	24	.29	431	.04	5	.84	.04	.07	<2
DH-79	1	60	7	82	.5	35	11	300	3.21	3	<5	<2	<2	33	<.2	<2	<2	70	1.11	.141	41	62	1.05	780	.06	4	2.11	.02	.20	<2
DH-80	1	26	8	42	<.3	19	12	282	3.37	4	<5	<2	2	20	.4	<2	<2	74	.40	.110	10	26	.73	180	.13	3	1.57	.01	.26	<2
DH-81	<1	18	6	56	<.3	30	12	295	3.44	4	<5	<2	5	23	<.2	<2	<2	72	.55	.093	15	59	1.23	396	.19	3	1.99	.02	.29	<2
DH-82	1	33	4	60	<.3	43	14	297	3.44	8	<5	<2	4	24	.3	<2	<2	72	.52	.122	12	78	1.37	414	.16	4	2.03	.01	.44	<2
DH-83	2	48	4	85	<.3	55	18	392	4.24	9	<5	<2	5	25	.3	<2	<2	95	.58	.144	15	97	1.86	575	.21	<3	2.60	.01	.90	<2
DH-84	1	24	13	70	<.3	21	7	160	1.99	2	<5	<2	<2	20	.4	<2	<2	48	.42	.107	14	43	.75	321	.10	3	1.45	.02	.21	<2
DH-85	2	27	3	84	<.3	28	11	534	2.99	4	<5	<2	<2	20	<.2	<2	<2	62	.57	.102	12	64	.90	352	.12	<3	1.48	.02	.33	<2
DH-86	1	17	12	65	<.3	21	9	304	2.65	4	<5	<2	7	16	<.2	<2	<2	44	.47	.093	23	44	.83	251	.15	<3	1.46	.01	.34	<2
DH-87	1	14	8	59	<.3	23	8	274	2.96	8	<5	<2	6	12	<.2	<2	<2	51	.25	.061	12	55	.83	93	.17	3	1.51	.01	.30	<2
DH-88	<1	8	5	26	<.3	9	4	103	1.52	2	<5	<2	<2	10	<.2	<2	<2	32	.11	.034	5	18	.29	46	.07	<3	.64	.02	.09	<2
DH-89	1	20	10	52	<.3	20	9	248	2.73	9	<5	<2	4	13	<.2	<2	<2	45	.24	.067	14	40	.74	147	.12	3	1.52	.01	.31	<2
DH-90	<1	9	5	17	<.3	4	3	55	1.14	<2	<5	<2	<2	10	<.2	<2	<2	28	.11	.040	4	8	.09	27	.05	<3	.46	.04	.05	<2
DH-91	3	17	<3	21	<.3	4	2	20	.67	<2	<5	<2	4	13	<.2	<2	<2	8	.06	.011	11	6	.02	52	<.01	<3	.37	.01	.08	<2
DH-92	8	68	16	54	<.3	40	18	523	3.57	2	<5	<2	<2	42	<.2	<2	<2	50	.72	.117	365	38	.64	280	.06	<3	2.24	.02	.27	<2
DH-93	2	22	7	67	<.3	18	7	286	1.80	4	<5	<2	<2	29	1.0	<2	<2	30	.70	.123	47	26	.47	381	.03	<3	1.42	.02	.14	<2
DH-94	1	4	4	12	<.3	4	3	303	.60	2	<5	<2	<2	10	.2	<2	<2	18	.10	.036	4	8	.07	48	.02	<3	.27	.03	.03	<2
DH-95	1	13	7	28	<.3	13	5	139	1.26	<2	<5	<2	<2	24	<.2	<2	<2	21	.62	.089	20	24	.32	467	.04	<3	.93	.03	.09	<2
DH-96	1	21	<3	31	<.3	4	5	137	2.06	<2	<5	<2	<2	12	.2	<2	<2	45	.25	.034	2	12	.59	138	.23	<3	1.01	.02	.46	<2
DH-97	1	10	3	38	<.3	15	6	258	1.78	<2	<5	<2	<2	14	.2	<2	<2	39	.30	.057	6	33	.54	233	.09	3	.94	.02	.23	<2
DH-98	<1	2	3	36	<.3	29	11	457	2.29	2	<5	<2	<2	18	<.2	<2	<2	44	.49	.065	1	73	.92	351	.22	3	1.35	.03	.23	<2
DH-99	<1	2	<3	10	<.3	7	1	41	.53	<2	<5	<2	<2	10	<.2	<2	<2	11	.14	.019	2	14	.12	46	.03	<3	.26	.04	.04	<2
DH-100	<1	7	3	10	<.3	5	2	92	.49	<2	<5	<2	<2	23	<.2	<2	<2	11	.66	.082	3	7	.09	301	.02	6	.42	.04	.03	<2
STANDARD C	20	58	35	126	6.4	69	33	985	3.87	38	17	8	40	53	18.4	20	21	57	.50	.091	40	62	.89	182	.08	27	1.81	.06	.17	8

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



ACME ANALYTICAL



ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm
RBI ✓ DH-101	1	3	<3	13	<.3	3	1	95	.52	<2	5	<2	<2	11	<.2	<2	<2	13	.14	.037	4	8	.08	68	.03	<3	.27	.03	.04	<2
DH-102	2	6	8	42	<.3	30	13	230	2.70	4	<5	<2	<2	27	<.2	<2	<2	72	.66	.095	5	48	1.23	416	.24	<3	1.68	.02	.40	<2
KW-01	8	92	53	148	<.3	21	14	783	4.15	22	<5	<2	3	24	<.2	2	<2	30	.10	.058	25	28	.59	122	.06	<3	1.33	.01	.18	<2
KW-02	4	56	35	51	<.3	12	20	929	2.31	9	<5	<2	<2	21	<.2	<2	<2	17	.15	.061	26	15	.40	99	.02	<3	.90	.01	.15	<2
KW-03	5	74	44	67	<.3	14	21	1195	3.24	11	<5	<2	2	24	<.2	<2	<2	21	.18	.083	28	21	.53	179	.02	<3	1.27	.01	.16	<2
KW-04	5	92	32	80	<.3	14	7	701	2.63	11	<5	<2	<2	40	.2	2	<2	21	.47	.079	26	16	.46	212	.03	<3	.97	.01	.10	<2
KW-05	10	151	62	137	<.3	19	48	2231	3.51	13	<5	<2	3	34	.4	<2	2	16	.32	.081	37	17	.58	310	.03	<3	1.20	.01	.12	<2
KW-06	42	280	95	134	<.3	17	9	367	4.77	18	<5	<2	6	46	<.2	<2	5	24	.08	.086	32	17	.47	114	.01	<3	.74	.01	.09	<2
KW-07	35	353	100	117	.3	16	11	543	4.48	16	<5	<2	3	40	<.2	4	<2	20	.08	.093	36	17	.47	153	.01	<3	.88	<.01	.09	<2
KW-08	47	456	84	136	<.3	19	13	625	4.78	19	<5	<2	11	47	<.2	<2	6	21	.14	.110	52	16	.56	163	.01	<3	.95	<.01	.09	<2
KW-09	32	149	86	96	<.3	12	6	285	4.47	17	<5	<2	4	29	<.2	3	<2	23	.02	.080	26	13	.39	110	.01	<3	.91	.01	.08	<2
KW-10	137	111	145	328	<.3	16	6	407	4.57	13	<5	<2	6	102	.3	3	6	20	.05	.076	43	12	.41	199	.01	<3	.69	<.01	.06	<2
KW-11	10	127	91	151	<.3	21	11	564	4.56	20	<5	<2	6	18	.4	3	2	24	.09	.074	31	15	.42	135	.02	<3	.84	.01	.10	<2
KW-12	11	144	98	122	<.3	17	5	348	6.00	9	<5	<2	13	26	<.2	3	2	27	.04	.068	22	29	.64	77	.06	<3	1.20	<.01	.12	<2
RE KW-12	11	139	98	117	<.3	16	5	331	5.85	12	<5	<2	13	26	.4	3	5	26	.04	.066	22	27	.62	76	.06	<3	1.17	<.01	.12	<2
KW-13	7	71	16	31	.7	4	3	84	1.69	8	<5	<2	<2	9	<.2	<2	<2	20	.02	.036	15	8	.13	107	.01	<3	.86	.02	.05	<2
KW-14	13	360	65	121	<.3	20	13	591	5.88	24	<5	<2	28	16	<.2	4	3	23	.07	.069	25	26	.79	56	.02	<3	1.25	<.01	.09	<2
KW-15	10	114	64	57	.3	9	5	241	3.96	22	<5	<2	3	12	<.2	3	<2	22	.07	.063	19	12	.33	43	.02	<3	.85	.01	.06	<2
KW-16	13	126	43	89	<.3	16	11	342	4.96	29	<5	<2	5	10	<.2	5	<2	35	.02	.089	22	15	.25	49	.03	<3	.83	<.01	.07	<2
KW-17	9	83	41	47	.8	8	4	222	2.88	17	<5	<2	<2	13	<.2	3	<2	22	.07	.082	20	17	.37	77	.01	<3	1.00	<.01	.09	<2
KW-18	7	75	57	104	<.3	22	10	479	4.81	21	<5	<2	11	16	<.2	3	4	27	.02	.068	24	15	.42	77	.01	<3	1.44	<.01	.10	<2
KW-19	5	65	38	79	<.3	16	7	353	3.06	19	<5	<2	2	12	.5	2	<2	22	.03	.063	22	10	.26	61	.01	<3	.90	.01	.09	<2
KW-20	12	252	116	106	<.3	14	5	275	6.04	34	<5	<2	5	28	<.2	5	<2	27	.01	.100	23	14	.29	119	.02	<3	.73	.01	.11	<2
KW-21	15	293	91	119	.3	35	13	521	7.11	29	<5	<2	18	16	<.2	4	5	34	.04	.101	26	30	.63	70	.02	<3	1.23	<.01	.09	<2
KW-22	4	26	27	59	<.3	10	7	786	2.96	11	5	<2	<2	20	<.2	<2	<2	28	.08	.061	20	20	.39	137	.03	<3	.97	.01	.12	<2
KW-23	3	34	29	45	<.3	11	7	366	2.96	10	5	<2	11	24	<.2	3	<2	21	.11	.042	18	21	.41	67	.08	<3	1.27	<.01	.11	<2
KW-24	4	46	40	54	<.3	15	9	440	3.32	14	<5	<2	10	22	<.2	<2	2	17	.13	.065	21	17	.44	67	.04	<3	.87	<.01	.09	<2
KW-25	4	84	56	108	<.3	37	24	1875	4.85	19	<5	<2	16	26	<.2	2	3	32	.15	.109	31	41	.96	93	.06	<3	1.47	<.01	.16	<2
KW-26	13	236	113	257	.4	22	23	817	6.10	23	<5	<2	17	48	.8	3	5	19	.35	.083	52	21	.91	105	.06	<3	1.21	<.01	.16	<2
KW-27	15	91	66	88	<.3	24	12	739	3.72	17	<5	<2	25	54	<.2	<2	6	22	.06	.072	48	19	.62	156	.04	<3	1.04	.01	.28	<2
KW-28	4	69	63	82	<.3	22	13	626	3.11	20	<5	<2	21	34	<.2	3	3	20	.20	.069	51	21	.58	134	.05	<3	1.03	<.01	.15	<2
KW-29	3	23	28	40	<.3	10	5	231	1.76	10	<5	<2	8	23	<.2	<2	<2	17	.10	.034	30	11	.32	82	.04	<3	1.00	<.01	.15	<2
KW-30	16	12	67	36	.3	2	<1	233	5.54	7	5	<2	10	13	<.2	<2	<2	22	.02	.043	5	21	.85	381	.18	<3	.97	<.01	.07	<2
KW-31	3	77	58	79	<.3	10	7	521	6.79	25	<5	<2	8	22	<.2	3	<2	29	.17	.081	5	40	1.36	30	.11	<3	1.34	<.01	.04	<2
KW-32	58	14	75	40	<.3	3	1	89	1.94	6	<5	<2	3	6	<.2	<2	11	23	.01	.035	55	7	.32	49	.01	<3	.40	<.01	.06	<2
STANDARD C	22	59	36	127	6.3	67	30	1041	3.89	41	20	7	40	53	18.7	16	16	56	.49	.090	40	61	.89	176	.08	31	1.77	.06	.15	10

Sample type: SOIL. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

SAMPLE#	Au* ppb
DH 6W 1+00S	1
DH 6W 1+50S	3
DH 6W 2+50S	2
DH 6W 3+00S	1
DH 6W 3+50S	2
DH 6W 4+00S	6
DH 6W 4+50S	2
DH 6W 5+00S	1
DH 6W 5+50S	1
DH 6W 6+00S	2
DH 6W 6+50S	1
DH 6W 7+00S	<1
DH-01	1
DH-01+32	2
DH-02	2
DH-03	1
DH-04	2
DH-05	2
DH-06	1
DH-07	3
DH-08	1
RE DH-08	1
DH-09	<1
DH-10	1
DH-11	7
DH-12	1
DH-13	1
DH-14	1
DH-15	<1
DH-16	1
DH-17	1
DH-18	<1
DH-19	1
DH-20	1
DH-21	1
STANDARD AU-S	50

↓
RBI
Claims

Sample type: SOIL PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Au* ppb
DH-22	4
DH-23	1
DH-24	1
DH-25	1
DH-26	1
DH-27	2
DH-28	1
DH-29	2
RE DH-29	2
DH-30	1
DH-31	<1
DH-32	1
DH-33	1
DH-46	1
DH-47	1
DH-48	<1
DH-49	<1
DH-50	<1
DH-51	1
DH-52	<1
DH-53	1
DH-54	<1
DH-55	1
DH-56	1
DH-57	1
DH-58	1
DH-59	<1
DH-60	1
DH-61	1
DH-62	<1
DH-63	<1
DH-64	<1
DH-65	2
DH-66	<1
DH-67	1
STANDARD AU-S	52

Sample type: SOIL PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

SAMPLE#	Au* ppb
DH-68	1
RE DH-68	1
DH-69	1
DH-69A	1
DH-70	1
DH-71	1
DH-72	1
DH-73	<1
DH-74	<1
DH-75	1
DH-76	<1
DH-77	<1
DH-78	<1
DH-79	1
DH-80	1
DH-81	<1
DH-82	1
DH-83	1
DH-84	2
DH-85	1
DH-86	3
DH-87	<1
DH-88	<1
DH-89	<1
DH-90	4
DH-91	<1
DH-92	1
DH-93	1
DH-94	<1
DH-95	1
DH-96	<1
DH-97	<1
DH-98	<1
DH-99	<1
DH-100	<1
STANDARD AU-S	48

Sample type: SOIL PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.



SAMPLE#	Au* ppb
---------	------------

DH-101	2
DH-102	1
KW-01	24
KW-02	2
KW-03	4

KW-04	2
KW-05	2
KW-06	20
KW-07	21
KW-08	38

KW-09	9
KW-10	11
KW-11	4
KW-12	4
RE KW-12	5

KW-13	1
KW-14	10
KW-15	6
KW-16	1
KW-17	3

KW-18	1
KW-19	1
KW-20	1
KW-21	6
KW-22	4

KW-23	1
KW-24	3
KW-25	7
KW-26	9
KW-27	4

KW-28	3
KW-29	1
KW-30	2
KW-31	2
KW-32	4

STANDARD AU-S	47
---------------	----

2 RBI Claims ↑

Sample type: SOIL PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Line		Sample #	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Au
Line 970W								
-970	-835	22	128	6	48	0.4	34	4
-970	-785	23	76	25	180	0.3	77	1
-970	-735	24	53	13	105	<0.3	35	1
-970	-685	25	43	24	86	<0.3	41	1
-970	-635	26	165	91	176	0.9	98	1
-970	-585	27	93	23	118	<0.3	62	2
-970	-535	28	151	14	138	<0.3	170	1
-970	-485	29	80	17	99	0.3	50	2
-970	-435	30	37	12	65	0.3	39	2
-970	-385	31	145	12	75	<0.3	39	<1
-970	-335	32	67	13	73	<0.3	45	1
-970	-285	33	20	27	100	<0.3	36	1
Line 670W								
-670	-135	46	71	15	104	0.3	67	1
-670	-185	47	49	12	104	0.4	103	1
-670	-235	48	75	19	105	<0.3	106	<1
-670	-285	49	78	14	75	<0.3	63	<1
-670	-335	50	48	3	32	0.3	30	<1
-670	-385	51	18	6	27	0.4	23	1
-670	-435	52	98	45	102	<0.3	243	<1
-670	-485	53	84	17	89	0.7	66	1
-670	-535	54	115	5	197	<0.3	179	1
-670	-585	55	33	3	26	<0.3	6	<1
-670	-635	56	53	35	215	<0.3	53	1
-670	-685	57	41	21	136	<0.3	47	1
-670	-735	58	47	14	91	<0.3	48	1
-670	-785	59	66	23	132	<0.3	49	<1
-670	-835	60	36	20	117	0.3	44	1
Line 320W								
-320	-785	61	31	16	72	<0.3	35	1
-320	-735	62	45	16	92	<0.3	34	<1
-320	-685	63	17	3	23	<0.3	6	<1
-320	-635	64	11	3	15	<0.3	2	<1
-320	-585	65	30	8	61	<0.3	38	2
-320	-535	66	42	20	95	<0.3	34	<1
-320	-485	67	35	5	20	0.4	12	1
-320	-435	68	50	5	115	<0.3	37	1
-320	-385	69	58	7	96	<0.3	40	1
-320	-335	70	18	3	27	<0.3	11	1
-320	-285	71	135	99	107	0.7	64	1
-320	-235	72	32	6	61	<0.3	26	1
-320	-185	73	10	3	16	<0.3	6	<1
-320	-135	74	16	3	14	<0.3	6	<1
Line 110W								
110	-135	75	58	8	77	<0.3	32	1
110	-185	76	39	<0.3	50	<0.3	23	<1
110	-235	77	2	<0.3	6	0.5	2	<1
110	-285	78	20	4	28	0.5	16	<1
110	-335	79	20	7	82	<0.3	35	1
110	-385	80	26	8	42	<0.3	19	1
110	-435	81	18	6	56	<0.3	30	<1
110	-485	82	33	4	60	<0.3	43	1
110	-535	83	48	4	85	<0.3	55	1
110	-585	84	24	13	70	<0.3	21	2
110	-635	85	27	3	84	<0.3	28	1
110	-685	86	17	12	65	<0.3	21	3
110	-735	87	14	8	59	<0.3	23	<1
110	-785	88	8	5	26	<0.3	9	<1

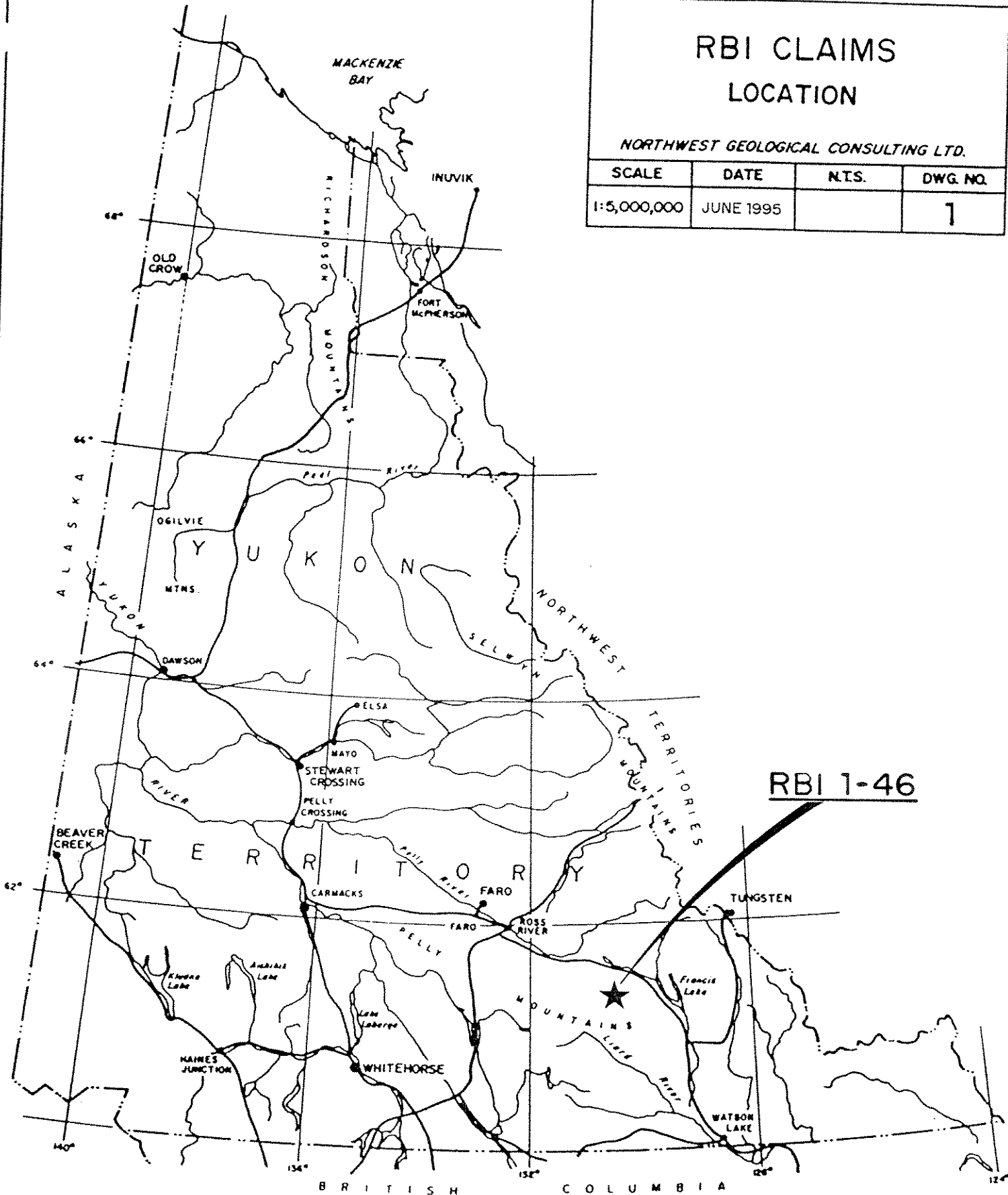
Line 535W		Sample #	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Au
535	0	90	9	5	17	<0.3	4	4
535	-50	91	17	<0.3	21	<0.3	4	<1
535	-100	92	68	16	54	<0.3	40	1
535	-150	93	22	7	67	<0.3	18	1
535	-200	94	4	4	12	<0.3	4	<1
535	-250	95	13	7	28	<0.3	13	1
535	-300	96	21	<0.3	31	<0.3	4	<1
535	-350	97	10	3	38	<0.3	15	<1
535	-400	98	2	3	36	<0.3	29	<1
535	-450	99	2	<0.3	10	<0.3	7	<1
535	-500	100	7	3	10	<0.3	5	<1
535	-550	101	3	<0.3	13	<0.3	3	2
535	-600	102	6	8	42	<0.3	30	1
Line 1120 at 328 Degrees								
-1694	-156.6	1	8	5	47	<0.3	17	1
-1668	-199	2	11	4	48	<0.3	19	<1
-1641	-241.4	3	12	5	40	<0.3	15	1
-1615	-283.8	4	23	5	44	<0.3	20	2
-1588	-326.2	5	11	5	46	<0.3	20	2
-1562	-368.6	6	10	6	44	<0.3	15	1
-1535	-411	7	13	6	45	<0.3	16	3
-1509	-453.4	8	21	3	54	<0.3	24	1
-1482	-495.8	9	21	4	57	<0.3	20	1
-1456	-538.2	10	21	5	60	<0.3	23	<1
-1429	-580.6	11	17	<0.3	60	<0.3	25	7
-1403	-623	12	15	7	48	<0.3	20	1
-1376	-665.4	13	14	5	45	<0.3	23	1
-1350	-707.8	14	18	<0.3	48	<0.3	31	1
-1323	-750.2	15	12	<0.3	77	<0.3	52	<1
-1297	-792.6	16	14	8	88	<0.3	22	1
-1270	-835	17	11	11	59	<0.3	14	1
-1244	-877.4	18	21	13	39	<0.3	20	<1
-1217	-919.8	19	10	9	54	<0.3	16	1
-1191	-962.2	20	8	8	20	<0.3	5	1
-1164	-1004.6	21	12	16	60	<0.3	18	1

DEMAND GOLD LTD.

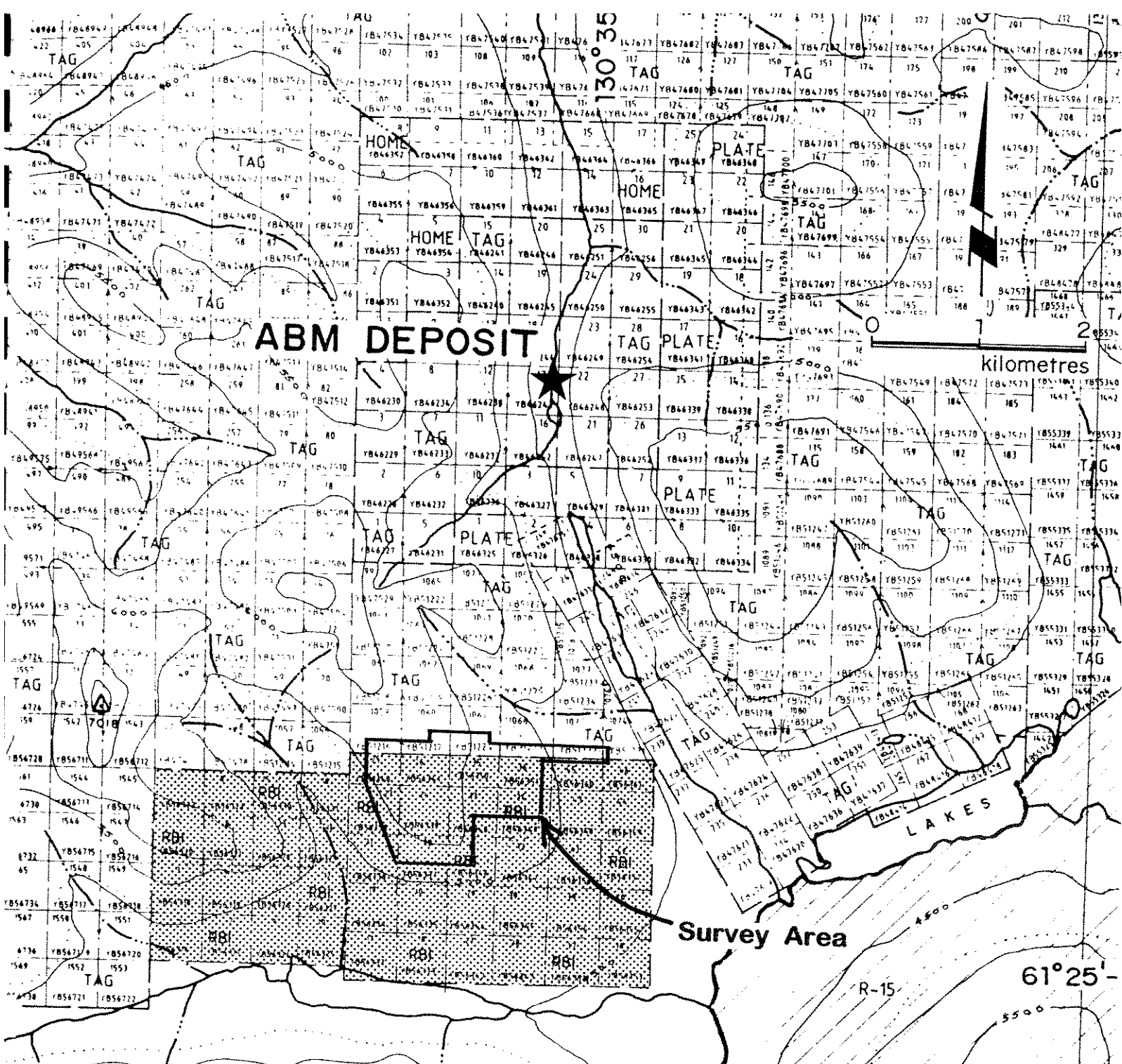
RBI CLAIMS LOCATION

NORTHWEST GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.

SCALE	DATE	N.T.S.	DWG. NO.
1:5,000,000	JUNE 1995		1



RBI 1-46



DEMAND GOLD LTD.

RBI 1-46

CLAIM LOCATION

NORTHWEST GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.

SCALE	DATE	NTS	DWG. NO
1:50,000	June 1995	105 G/7	2

LABOUR COSTS.

RBI - 1-46

AUG. 19th - SEPT. 6th - 19 DAYS.

DEAN HARMAN @ 200/DAY

3800.00

ANDREW G. HARMAN @ 50/DAY

950.00

DAN BRETT - 11 DAYS @ 200/DAY

2200.00

TY

SEPT. 7th - 12th - 6 DAYS.

DEAN HARMAN @ 200/DAY

1200.00

DAN BRETT @ 200/DAY

1200.00

ANDREW HARMAN @ 50/DAY

300.00

2700.00

TK 1-42.

SEPT. 13th - SEPT. 17th - 5 DAYS.

DEAN HARMAN @ 200 DAY

1000.00

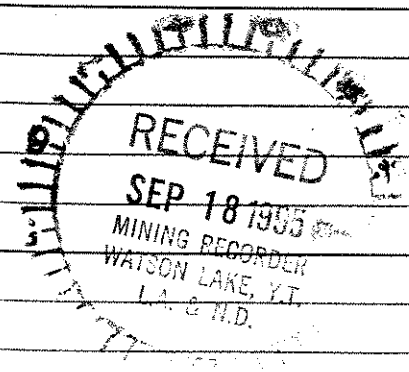
ANDREW G. HARMAN @ 200 DAY

1000.00

DAN BRETT @ 50 DAY

250.00

2250.00



GA24664

Prépare par	
Approved by	
Approuvé par	

GEOLOGICAL STUDIES & REPORTS.

RBI REPORT. SCHMADT. 4000.00

TY REPORT SCHMIDT. 4000.00

AIRCRAFT CHARTERS & RENTALS

RBI -

AUG. 19 KLUANG AIR DCN2 BEAVER 963.00

AUG. 20 PAISM HELICOPTERS 1013.80

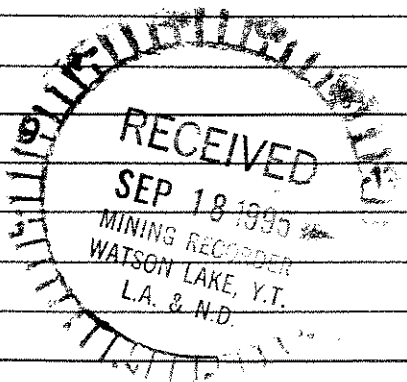
TY

SEPT. 7 KLUANG AIR - DCN2 BEAVER 963.00

SEPT. 7 FRONTIER HELICOPTERS 2711.48

JK

SEPT. 13 FRONTIER HELICOPTERS 2891.02



GA24664

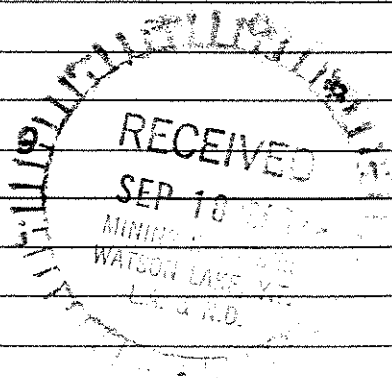
	Initials	Date
Prepared by Prépare par		
Approved by Approuvé par		

Dean Harman
2293 W 33rd Ave
VANCOUVER B.C.
V6M 1C1
(604) 263-1175

ANDREW G. HARMAN
510 - 700 W. PENDER
VANCOUVER B.C. V6C 1G8
604-682-2421

UWE SCHMIDT B.Sc. P.Geo
NORTHWEST GEOLOGICAL
CONSULTING LTD.
656 FORESTHILL PLACE
PORT MOODY B.C.
V3H 3A1

Dan Brett
#510 700 W Pender st
Van B.C. V6C 1G8
682-2421



512464

	Initials	Date
Prepared by Prépare par		
Approved by Approuvé par		

PROPERTY SUMMARIES

RBI

DEAN HARMAN - 19 DAYS @ 200/DAY

3800.00

ANDREW HARMAN - 19 DAYS @ 50/DAY

950.00

DAN BRETT - 11 DAYS @ 200/DAY

2200.00

CAMP COSTS - 49 DAYS @ 35/MAN/DAY

1715.00

AIRCRAFT CHARTER

- KLUANE AIR

963.00

- PRISM HELICOPTERS

1013.80

GEOLOGICAL REPORT SCHMIDT.

4000.00

14641.80

TY

DEAN HARMAN 6 DAYS @ 200/DAY

1200.00

DAN BRETT 6 DAYS @ 200/DAY

1200.00

ANDREW HARMAN 6 DAYS @ 50/DAY

300.00

CAMP COSTS @ 35/MAN/DAY

18 MAN DAYS

630.00

AIRCRAFT CHARTER

SEPT. 7 - KLUANE AIR - DCH2 BEAVER

963.00

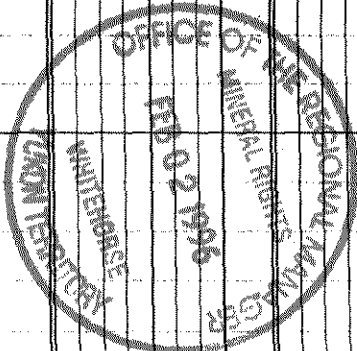
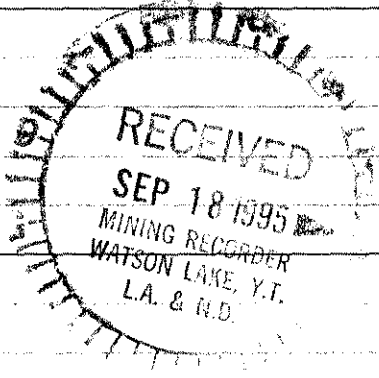
SEPT. 7 - FRONTIER HELICOPTERS

2711.48

GEOLOGICAL REPORT - SCHMIDT.

4000.00

11004.48



1600 W 1400 W 1200 W 1000 W 800 W 600 W 400 W 200 W 0 200 E 400 E

L-0

L-100 S

L-200 S

L-300 S

L-400 S

L-500 S

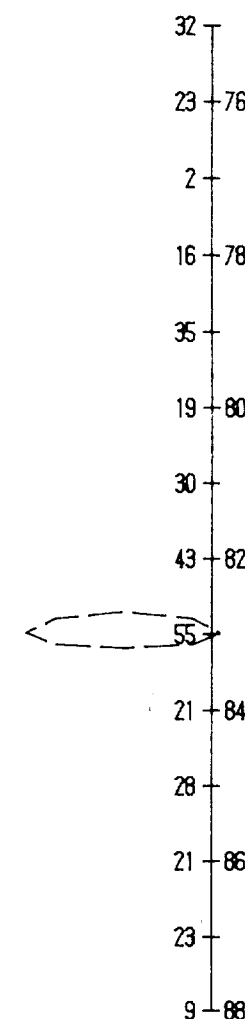
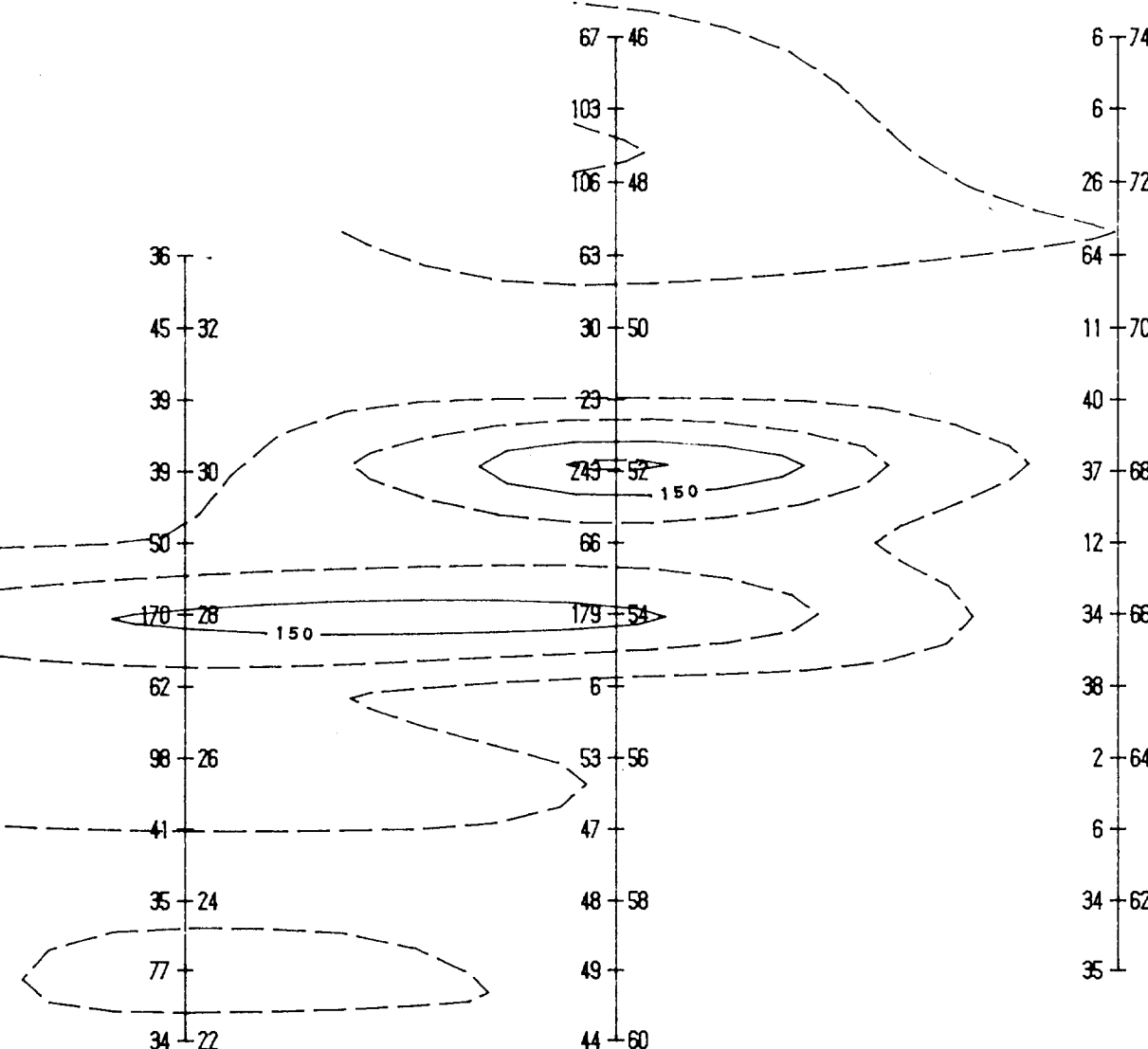
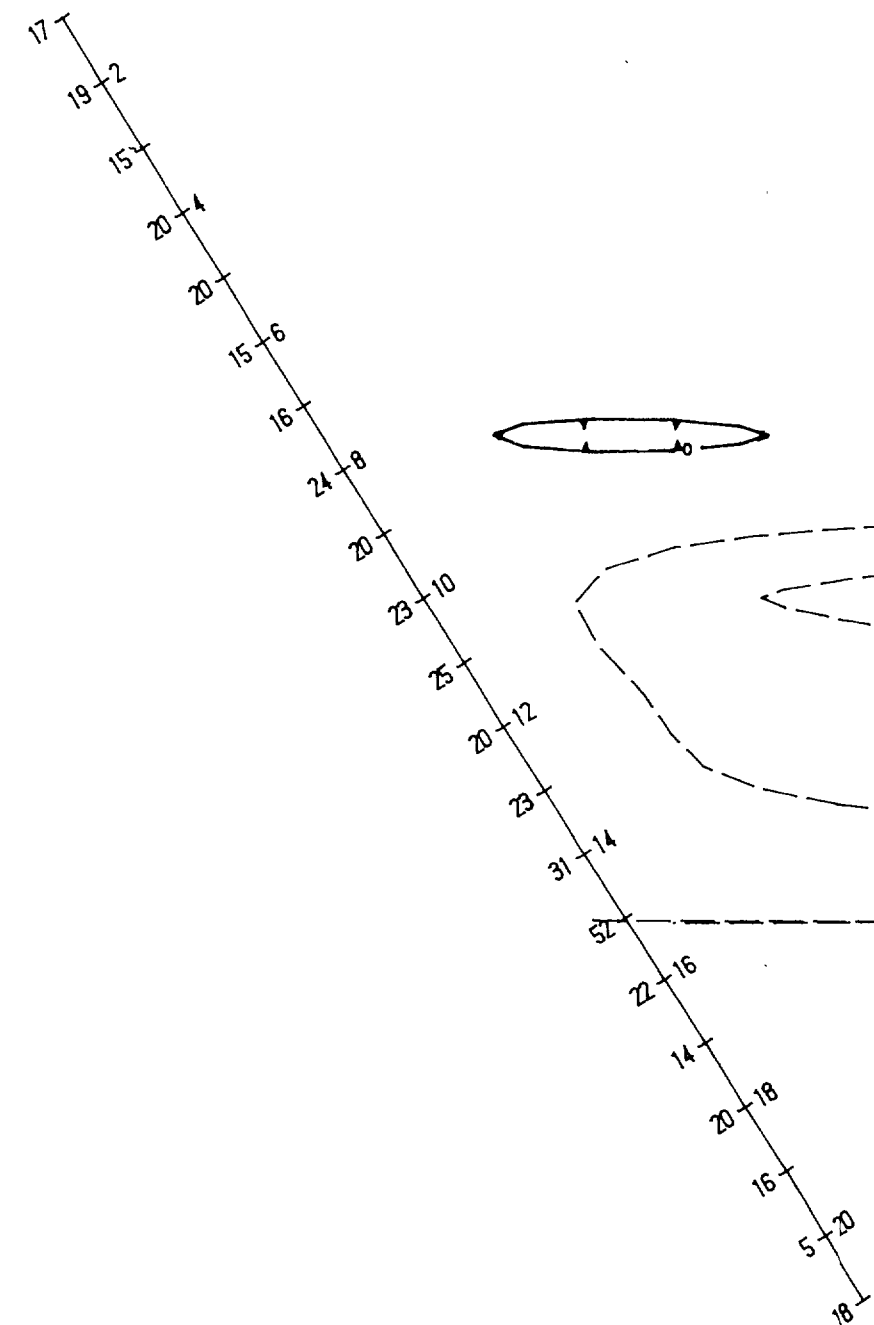
L-600 S

L-700 S

L-800 S

L-900 S

L-1000 S



L-0

L-100 S

L-200 S

L-300 S

L-400 S

L-500 S

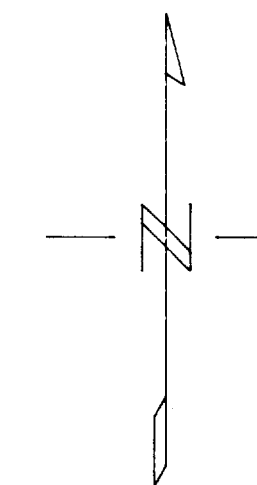
L-600 S

L-700 S

L-800 S

L-900 S

L-1000 S



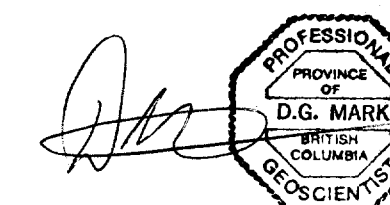
Declination: 31

Surveyed By DEMAND GOLD LTD.
SEPTEMBER 1995

TESTED BY : ACME ANALYTICAL LABRATORIES LTD.

Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

Contours - 50, 150, 300, 450, (ppm)



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

DEMAND GOLD LTD.

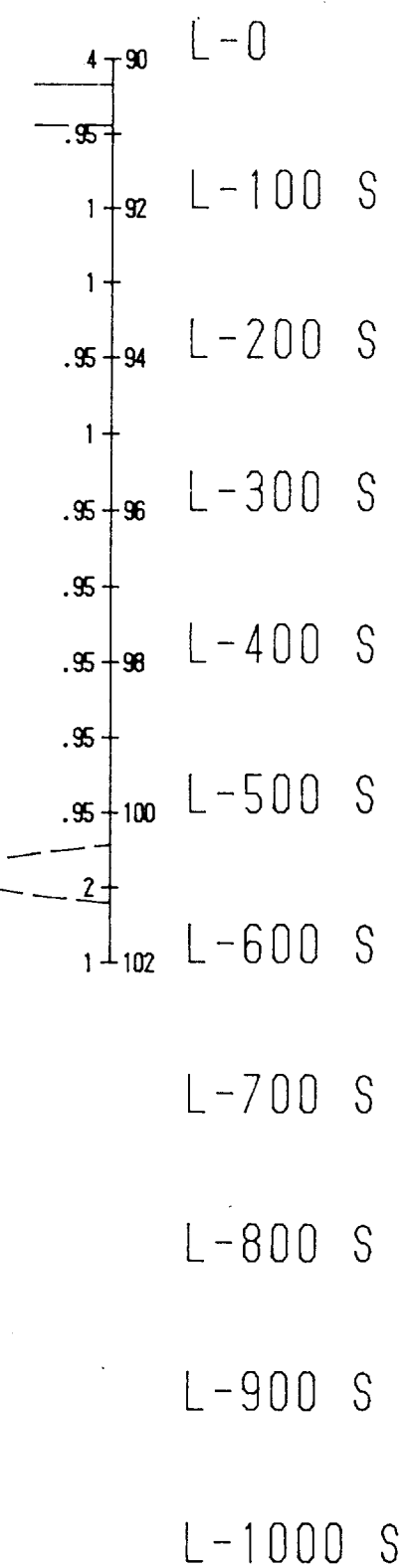
RBI Claims
North Lakes, Finlayson Lakes Area
Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon

GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR PLAN - NICKEL (ppm)

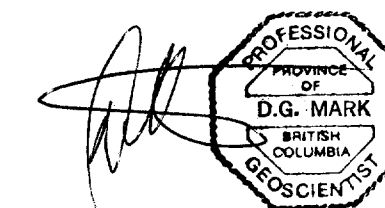
Drawn by: GMB	Job No. 95-19	NTS 1056/7	Scale 1:5000	Date NOV. 1995	Map No. GP - 6
------------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------	-------------------

093431

DWG

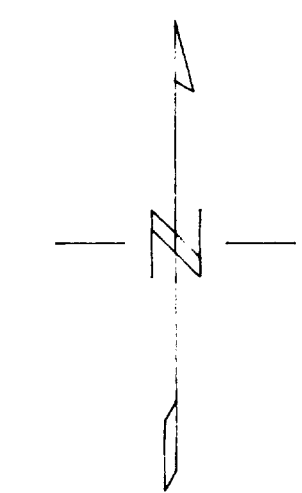
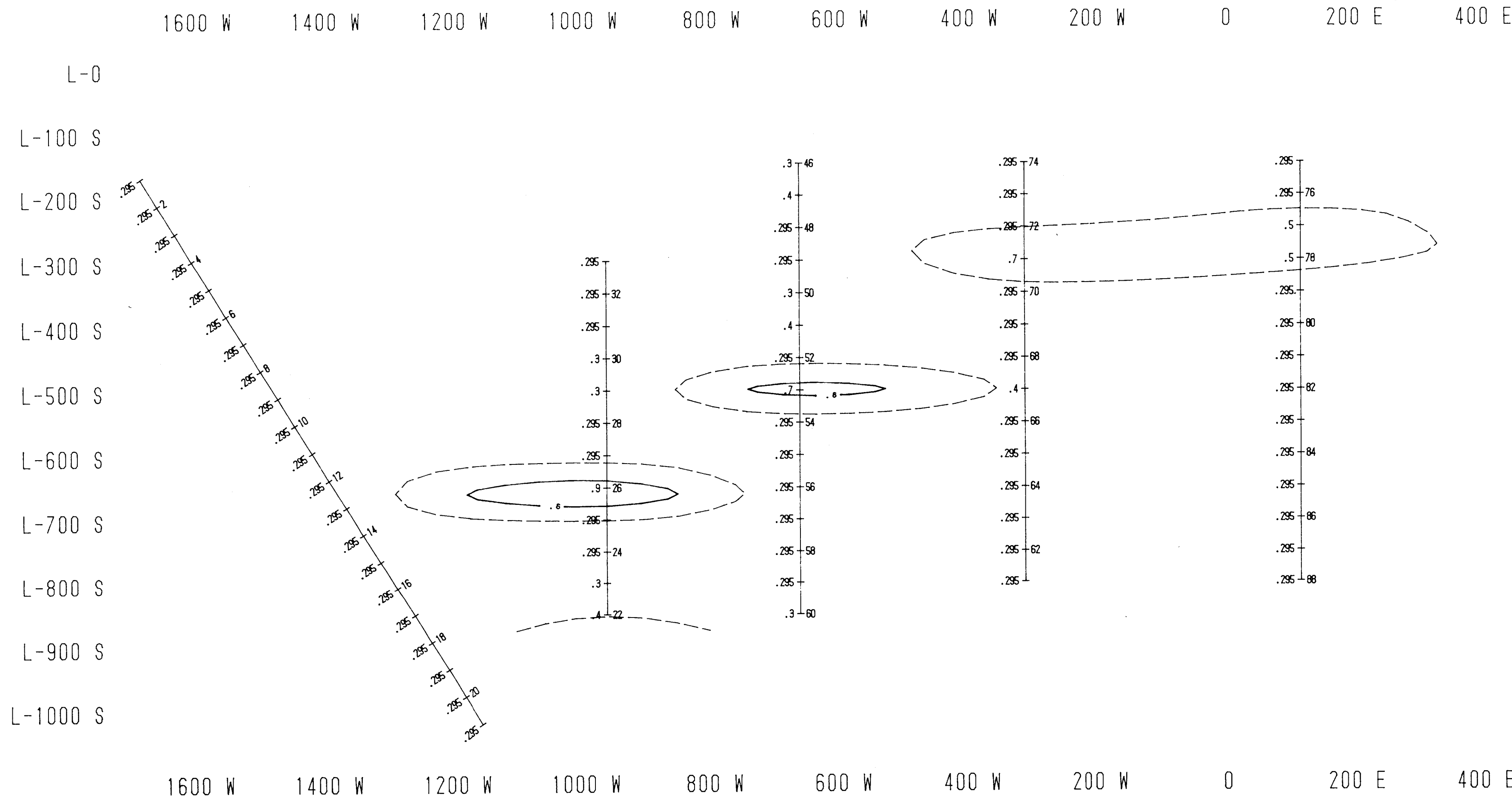


Contours - 1.5, 3.0, 6.0 (ppb)



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.				
DEMAND GOLD LTD.				
RBI Claims North Lakes, Finlayson Lakes Area Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon				
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR PLAN - GOLD(ppb)				
Drawn by: GMB	Job No. 95-19	NTS 1056/7	Scale 1:5000	Date NOV. 1995
				Map No. GP - 5

DWG ②



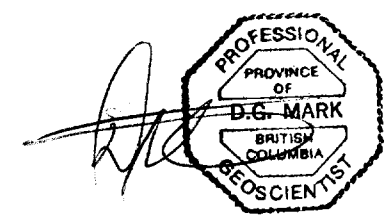
Declination: 31

Surveyed By DEMAND GOLD LTD.
SEPTEMBER 1995

TESTED BY : ACME ANALYTICAL LABRATORIES LTD.

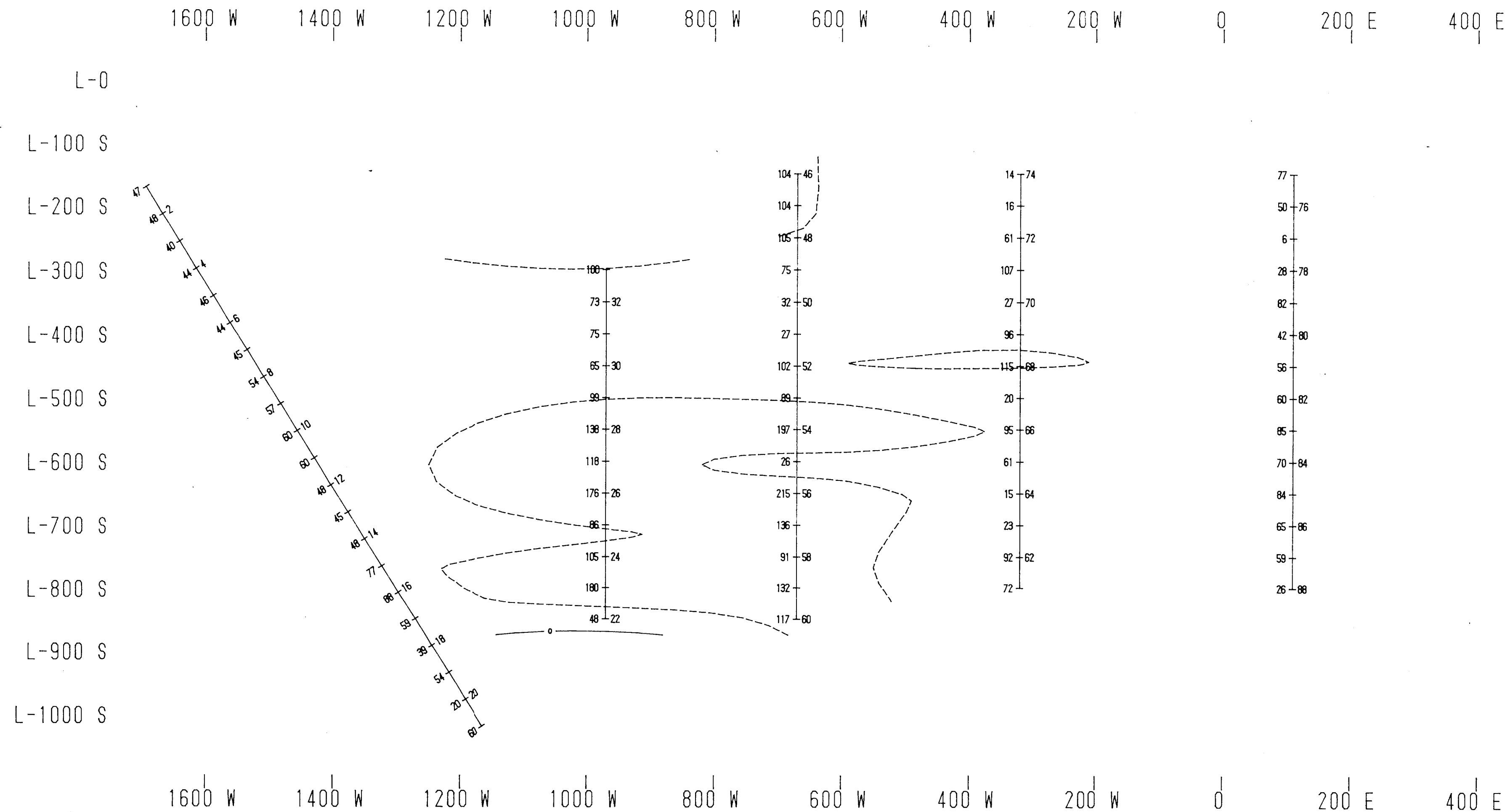
Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

Contours - 0.2, 0.3, 0.6 (ppm)

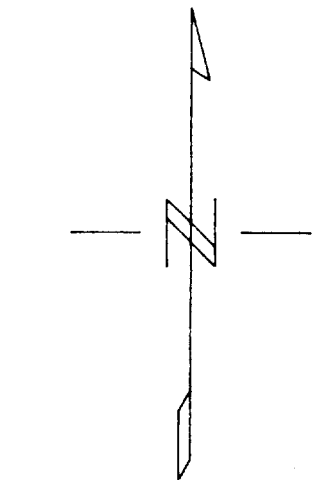


GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.					
DEMAND GOLD LTD.					
RBI Claims North Lakes, Finlayson Lakes Area Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon					
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR PLAN - SILVER(ppm)					
Drawn by: GMB	Job No. 95-19	NTS 1056/7	Scale 1:5000	Date NOV. 1995	Map No. GP - 4

093431 DWG(3)



L-0
L-100 S
L-200 S
L-300 S
L-400 S
L-500 S
L-600 S
L-700 S
L-800 S
L-900 S
L-1000 S



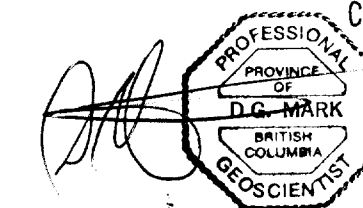
Declination: 31

Surveyed By DEMAND GOLD Ltd.
SEPTEMBER 1995

TESTED BY : ACME ANALYTICAL LABRATORIES LTD.

Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

Contours - 100, 200 (ppm)



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

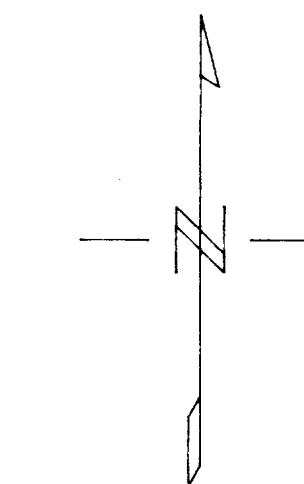
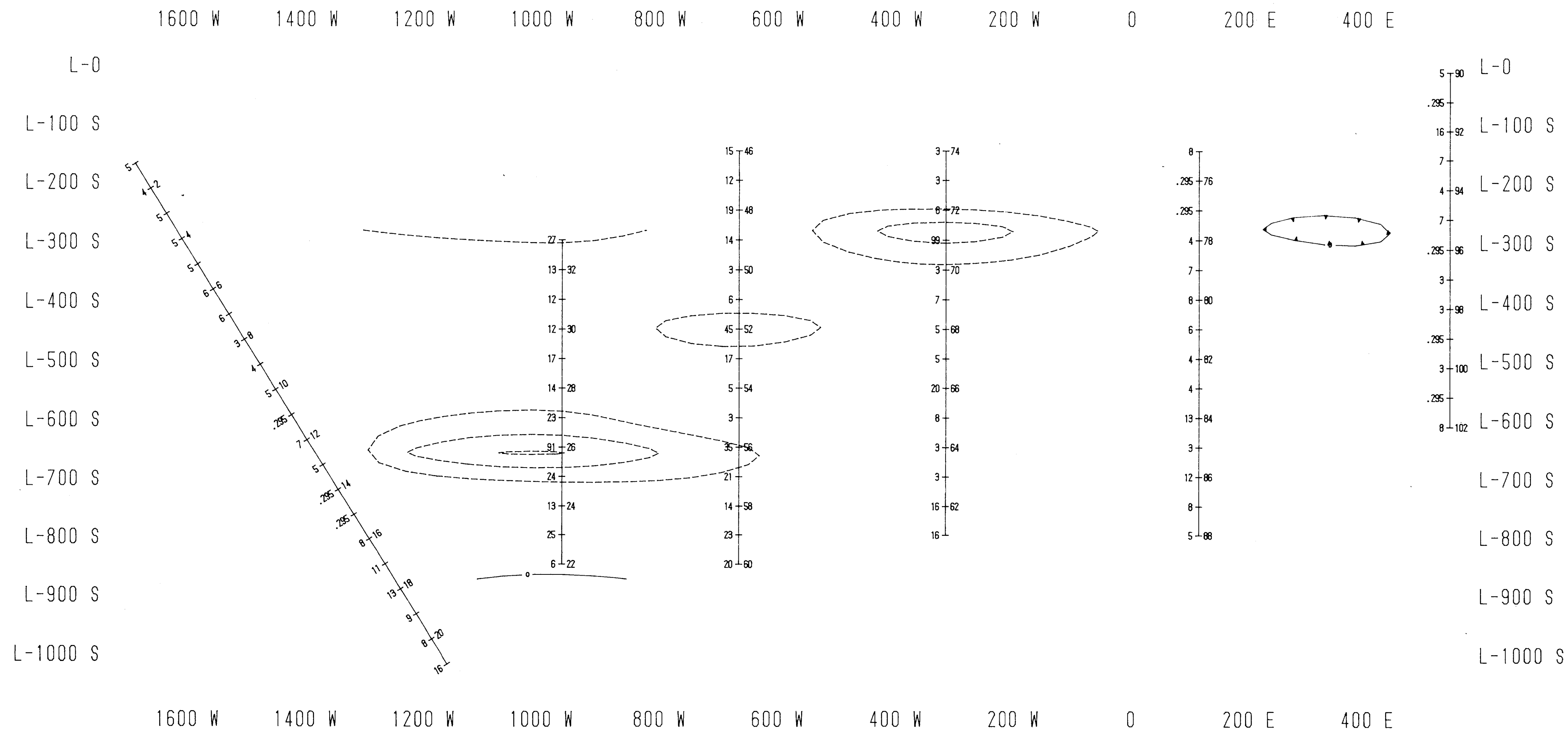
DEMAND GOLD LTD.

RBI Claims
North Lakes, Finlayson Lakes Area
Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon

GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR PLAN - ZINC(ppm)

Drawn by: GMB	Job No. 95-19	NTS 1056/7	Scale 1:5000	Date NOV. 1995	Map No. GP - 3
------------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------	-------------------

093431 DWG (4)



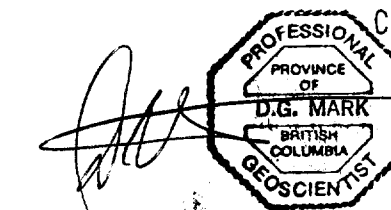
Declination: 31

Surveyed By DEMAND GOLD LTD.
SEPTEMBER 1995

TESTED BY : ACME ANALYTICAL LABRATORIES LTD.

Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

Contours - 25, 100, 175, 375 (ppm)



GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.					
DEMAND GOLD LTD.					
RBI Claims North Lakes, Finlayson Lakes Area Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon					
GEOCHEMICAL CONTOUR PLAN - LEAD(ppm)					
Drawn by: GMB	Job No. 95-19	NTS 1056/7	Scale 1:5000	Date NOV. 1995	Map No. GP-2

093431

DWG (5)



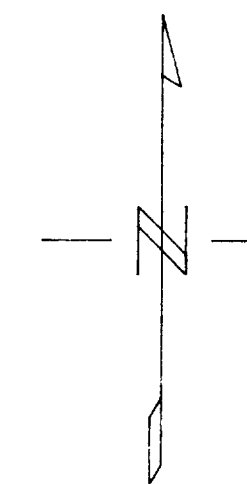
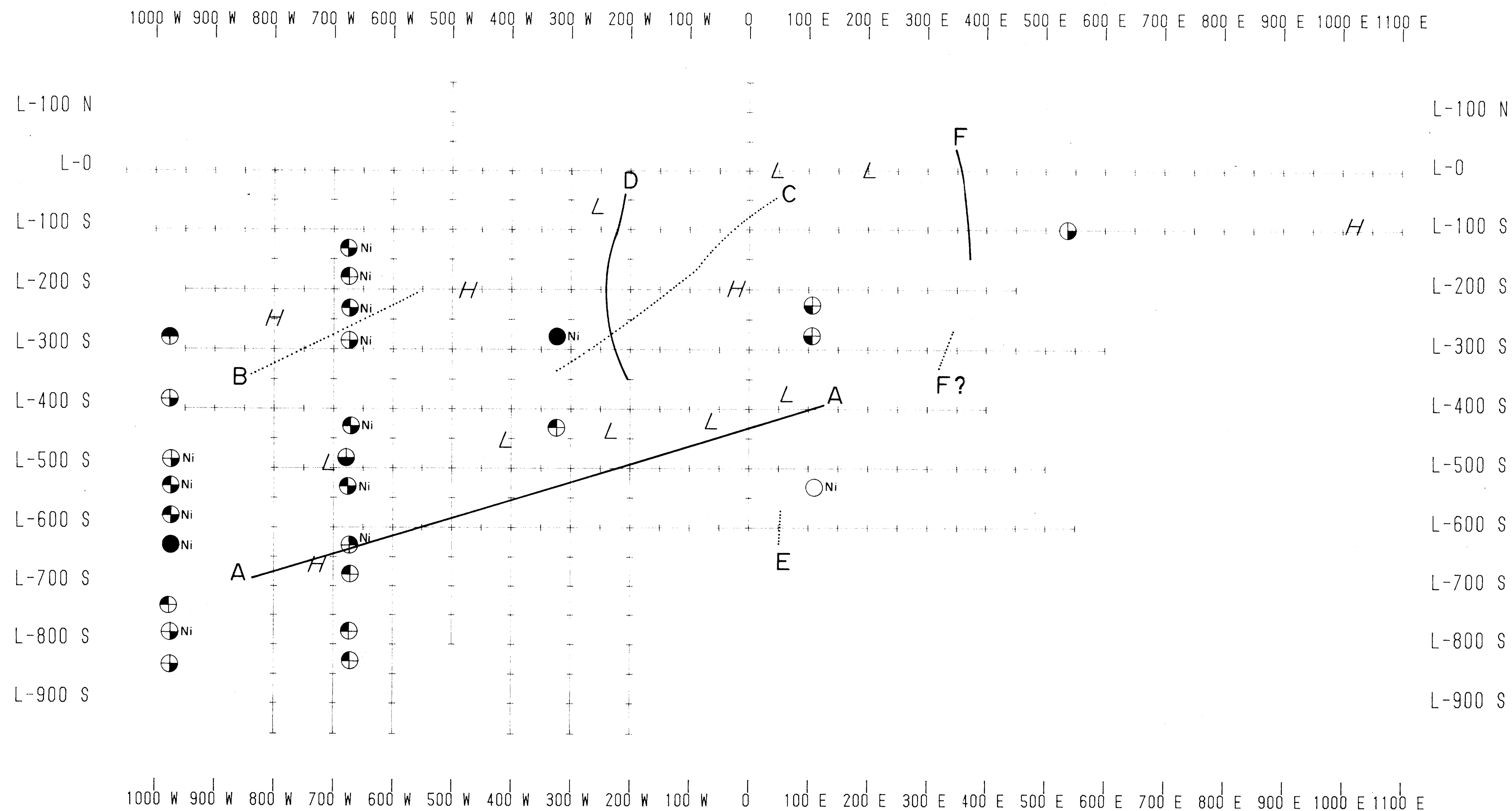
Soil line with soil sample location

093431



RBI CLAIMS
Demand Gold Ltd.
Soil Sample Location Map
Scale: 1:10,000
NTS: 1056/7

DWG(7)
Date: March 27/96 G.L. Wesa



Declination: 31.0

Soil Geochemistry Anomalies:

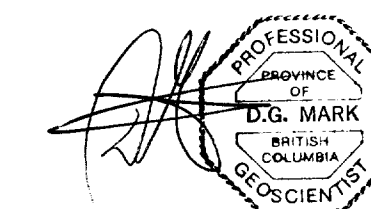
- Copper ($\geq 60\text{ppm}$)
- Lead ($\geq 25\text{ppm}$)
- Zinc ($\geq 100\text{ppm}$)
- Silver ($\geq 0.2\text{ppm}$)
- Ni Nickel ($\geq 50\text{ppm}$)

HLEM Conductors:

- Definite
- Possible

Magnetic Anomalies:

- High
- Low



Scale 1:5000
50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

GEOTRONIC SURVEYS LTD.

DEMAND GOLD LTD.

RBI CLAIMS

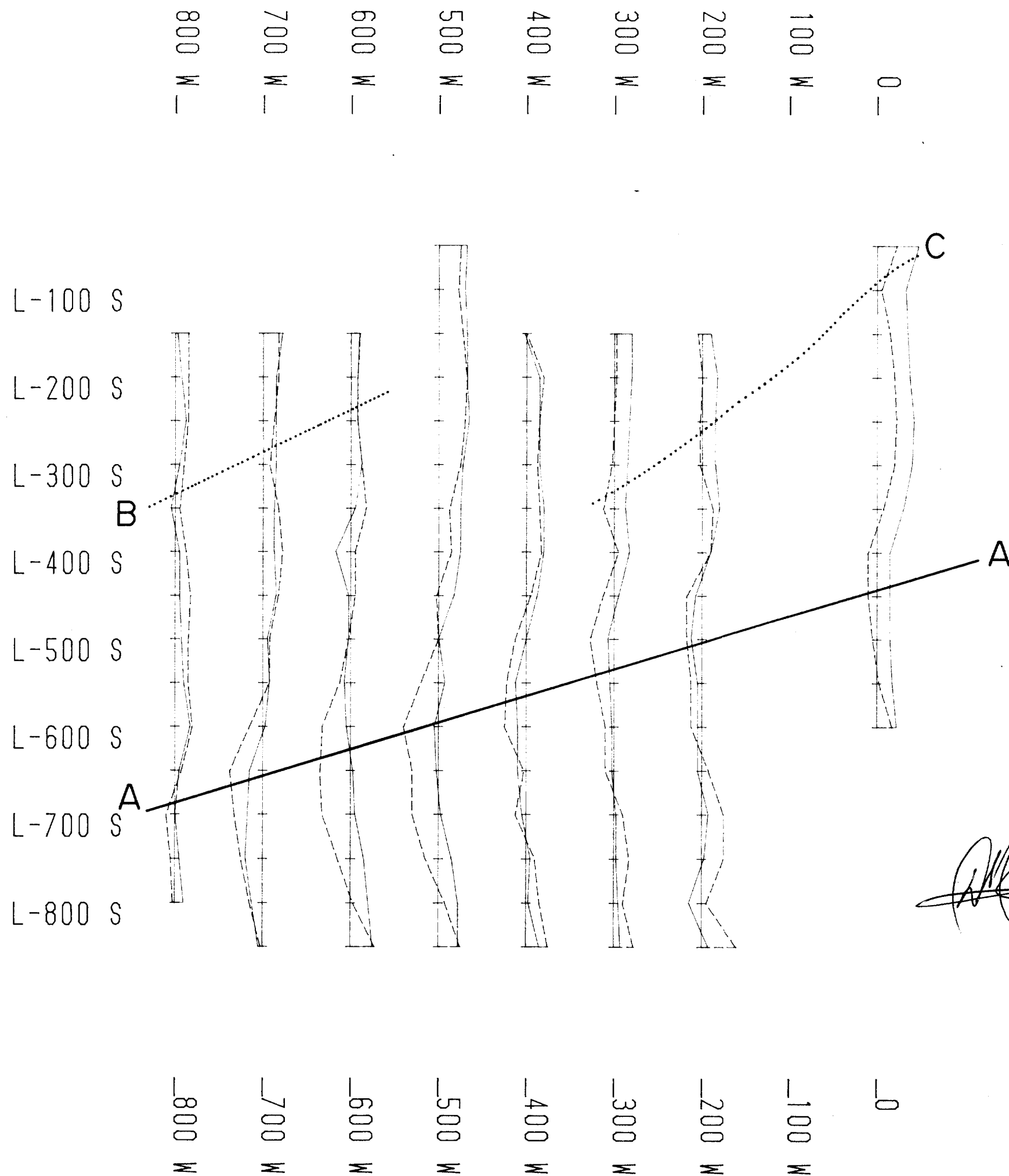
North Lakes, Finlayson Lakes Area
Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon

COMPILATION - MAP

Drawn by: GMB	Job No. 95/19	NTS 1056/7	Scale 1:5000	Date Nov 95	Map No. GP-12
------------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------	------------------

093431

DWG 8



SURVEYED BY: GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

Instrumentation: Apex Parametrics
Model Max-Min II

Survey Date: October 1995

Coil Spacing: 250 meters

Horizontal Loop Profiles:

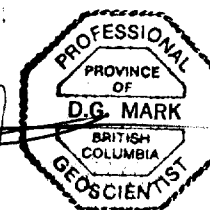
Vertical Scale: 1 cm = 20%

----- In-phase

----- Out-of-phase

————— Conductor

..... Possible Conductor



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

DEMAND GOLD LTD.

RBI CLAIMS

North Lakes, Finlayson Lake Area
Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon

HLEM SURVEY - 888 Hz

Drawn by:
GMB

Job No.
95-19

NTS
1056\7

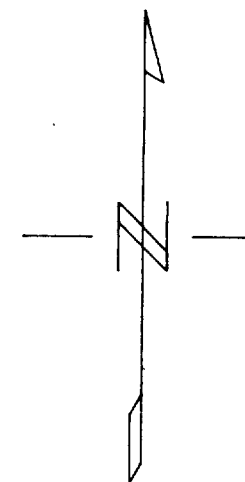
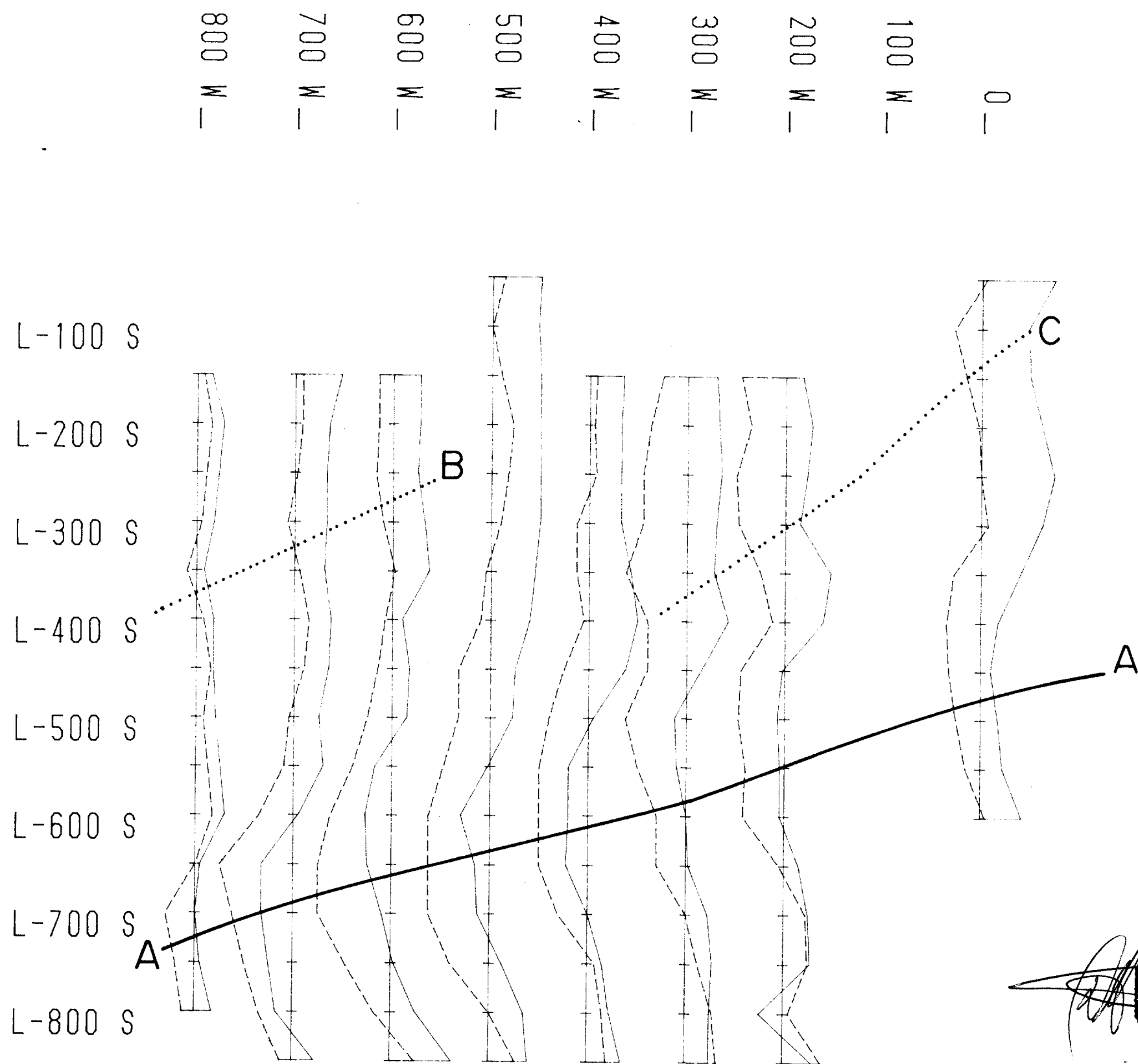
Scale
1:5000

Date
Nov 95

Map No.
GP-7

093431

DWG 9



SURVEYED BY: GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

Instrumentation: Apex Parametrics

Model Max-Min II

Survey Date: October 1995

Coil Spacing: 250 meters

Horizontal Loop Profiles:

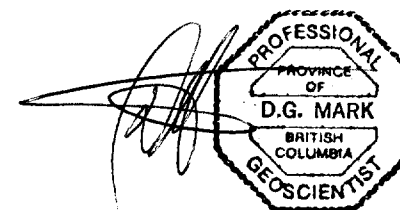
Vertical Scale: 1 cm = 20%

----- In-phase

----- Out-of-phase

————— Conductor

..... Possible Conductor



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

DEMAND GOLD LTD.

RBI CLAIMS

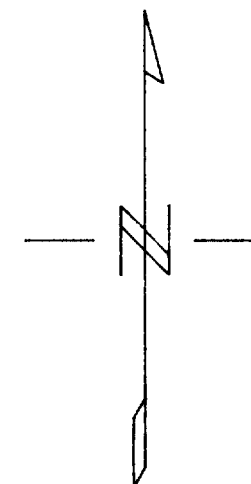
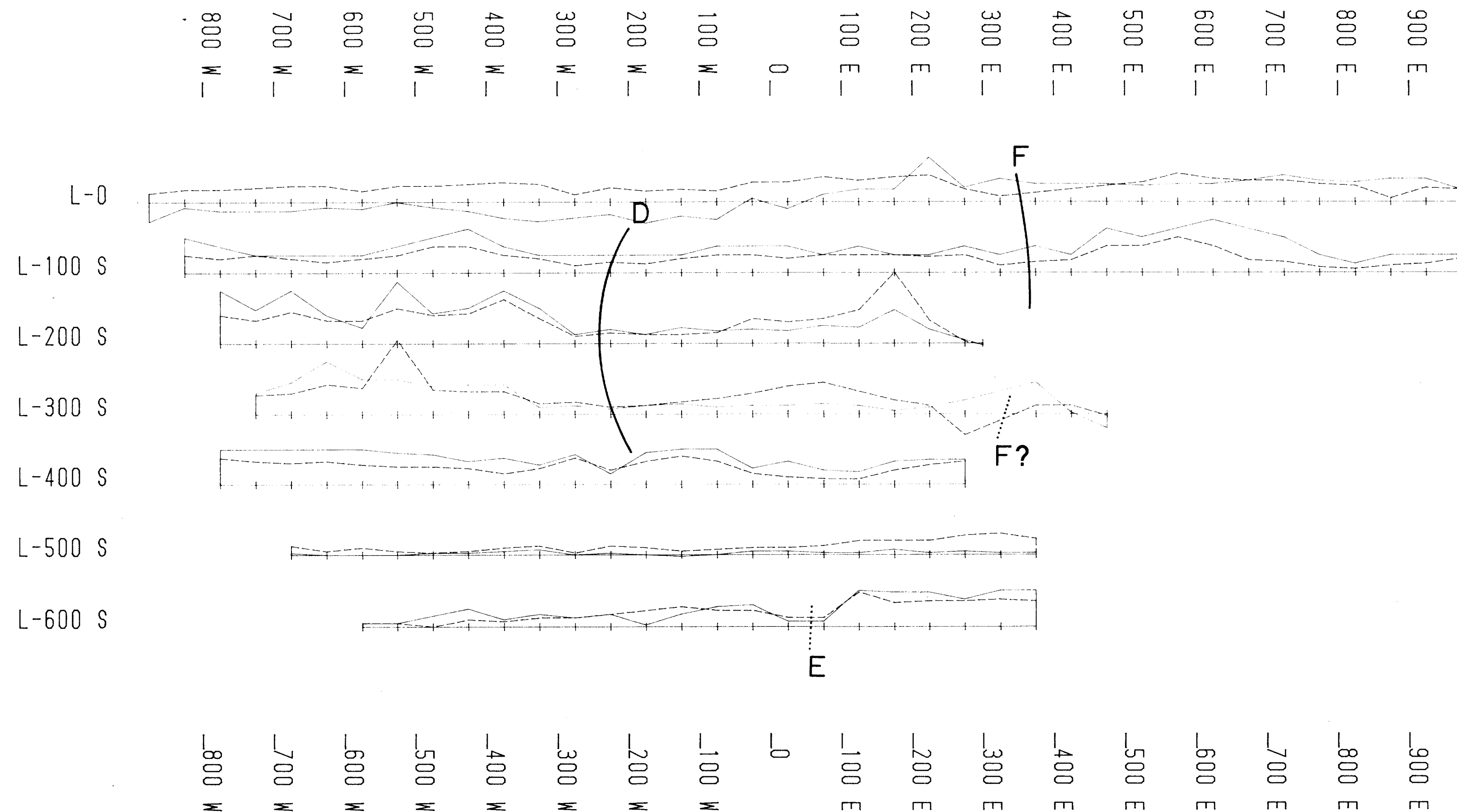
North Lakes, Finlayson Lake Area
Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon

HLEM SURVEY - 3555 Hz

Drawn by: GMB	Job No. 95 - 19	NTS 1056\7	Scale 1:5000	Date Nov 95	Map No. GP - 8
------------------	--------------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------	-------------------

093431

DW 10



SURVEYED BY: GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

Instrumentation: Apex Parametrics

Model Max-Min II

Survey Date: October 1995

Coil Spacing: 250 meters

Horizontal Loop Profiles:

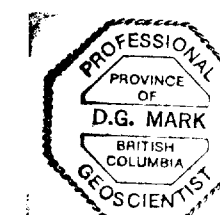
Vertical Scale: 1 cm = 20%

— In-phase

- - - Out-of-phase

— Conductor

..... Possible Conductor



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

DEMAND GOLD LTD.

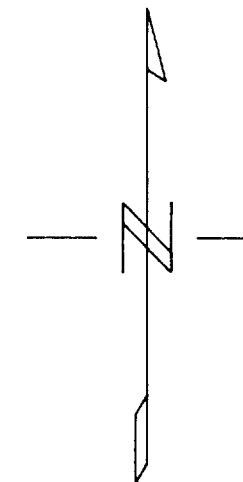
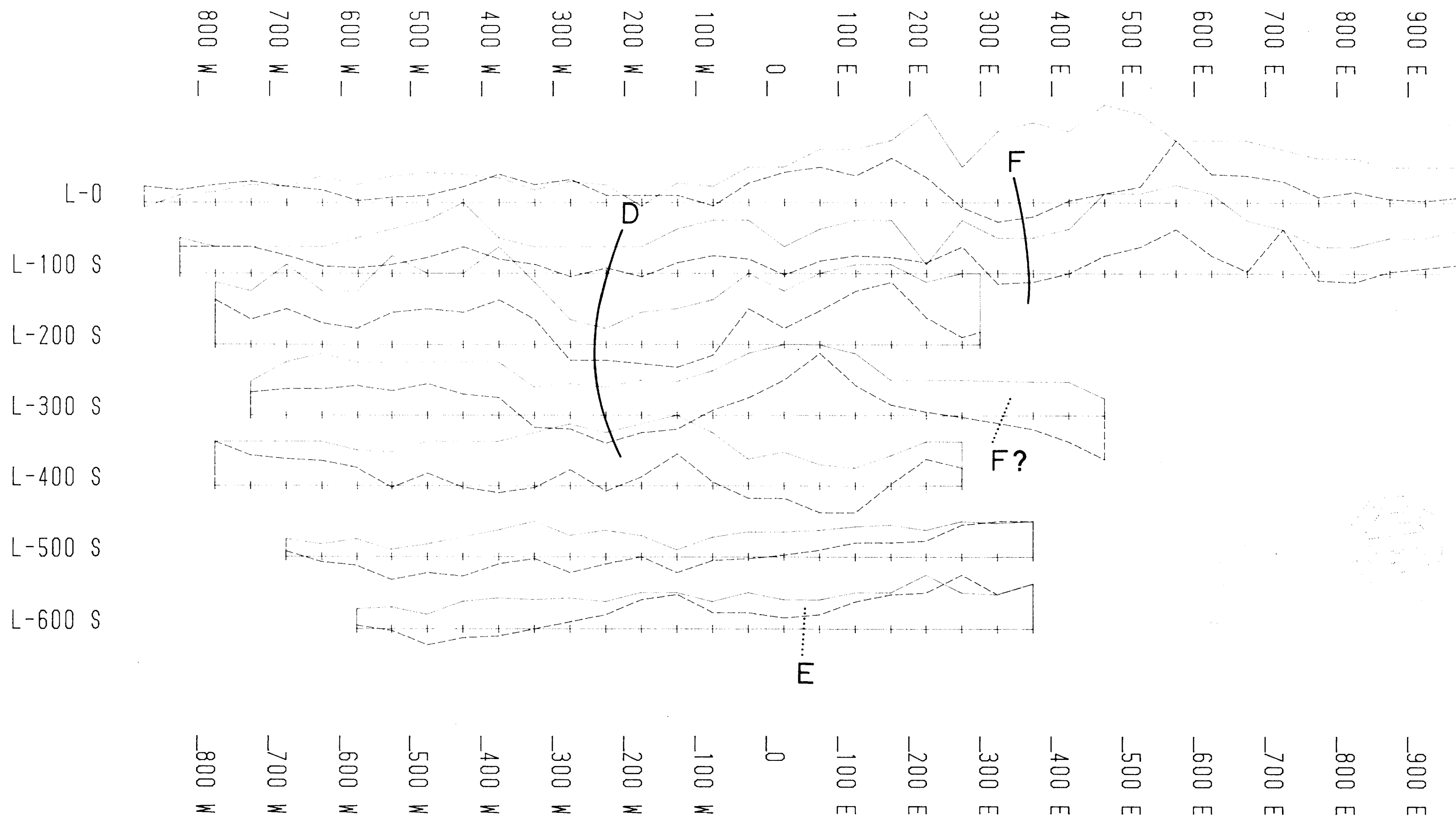
RBI CLAIMS

North Lakes, Finlayson Lake Area
Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon

HLEM SURVEY - 888 Hz

Drawn by: GMB	Job No. 95-19	NTS 1056\7	Scale 1:5000	Date Nov 95	Map No. GP-9
------------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------	-----------------

093431 DWG (11)



SURVEYED BY: GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.

Instrumentation: Apex Parametrics

Model Max-Min II

Survey Date: October 1995

Coil Spacing: 250 meters

Horizontal Loop Profiles:

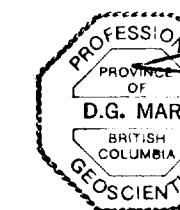
Vertical Scale: 1 cm = 20%

— In-phase

--- Out-of-phase

— Conductor

..... Possible Conductor



Scale 1:5000

50 0 50 100 150 200 250
(metres)

GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

DEMAND GOLD LTD.

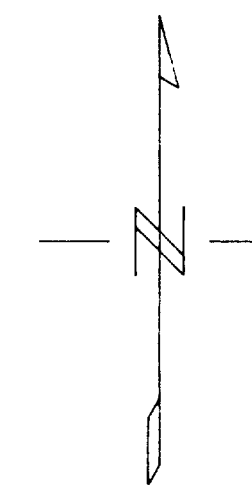
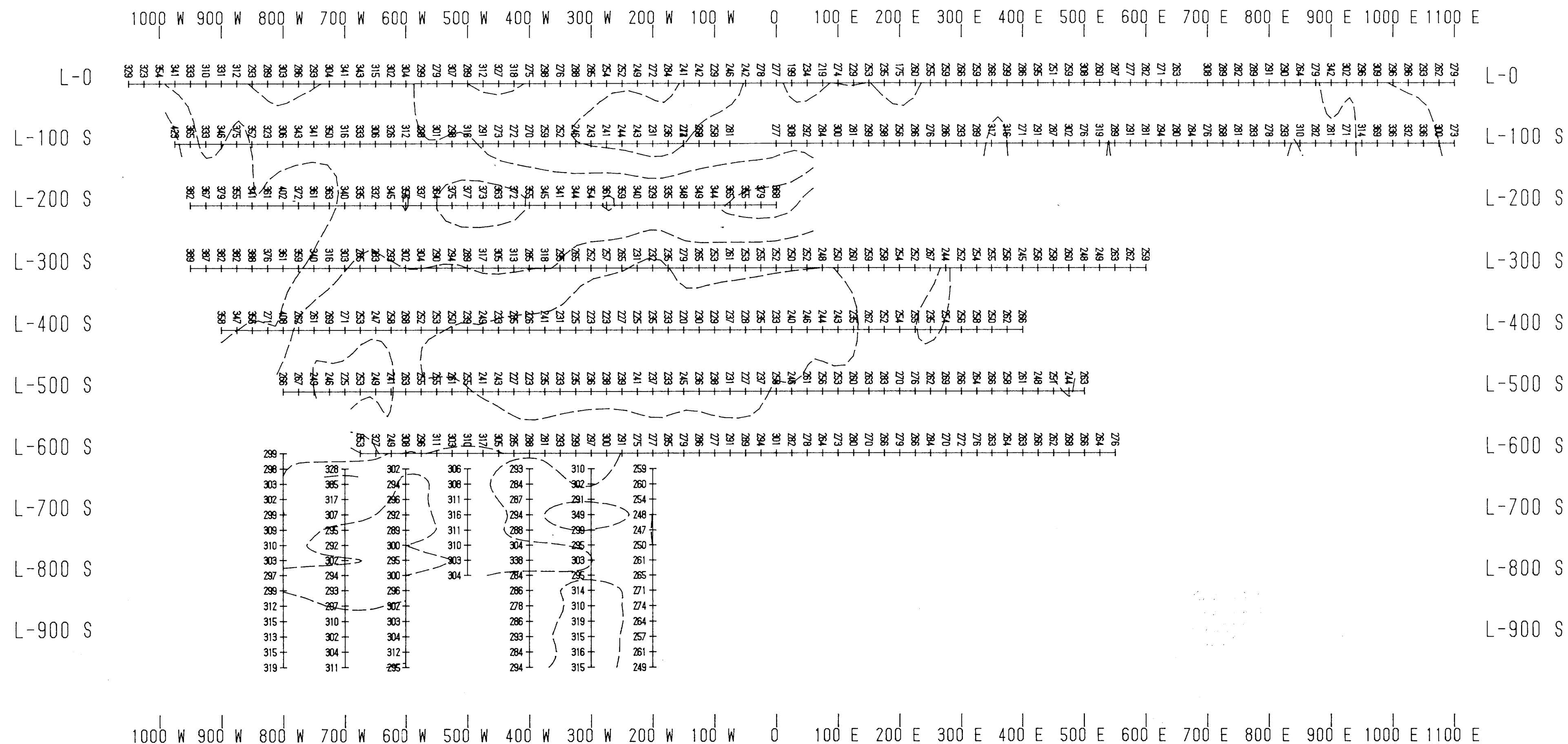
RBI CLAIMS

North Lakes, Finlayson Lake Area
Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon

HLEM SURVEY - 3555 Hz

Drawn by: GMB	Job No. 95-19	NTS 1056\7	Scale 1:5000	Date Nov 95	Map No. GP-10
------------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------	------------------

093431 DWG (12)



Declination: 31.0

Instrumentation:
Srintex Proton Precession
Magnetometer, Model MP-2

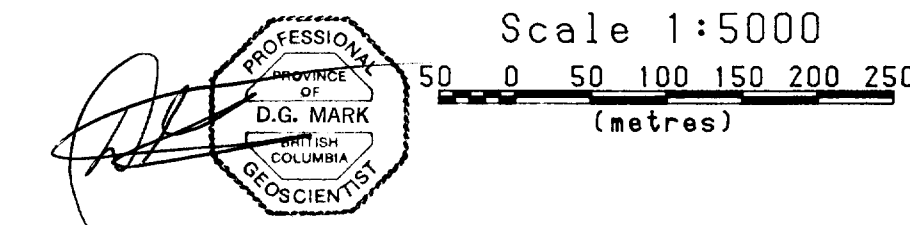
Survey Date:
October 1995

Contour Interval:
50 nT (gamma)

Note:
58,000 nT (gamma) has been
deducted from each value.

Trend Enhancement:
None

Field Work and Data reduction:
Geotronics Surveys Ltd.



GEOTRONIC SURVEYS LTD.

DEMAND GOLD LTD.

RBI CLAIMS
North Lakes Area
Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon

MAGNETIC SURVEY - CONTOUR PLAN

Drawn by: RTM	Job No. 95/19	NTS 1056/7	Scale 1:5000	Date Nov 95	Map No. GP - 11
------------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------	----------------	--------------------

Surveyed By Geotronics Surveys Ltd.

093431 DWG 13