ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE 1995 QUATERNARY GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE CYR PROPERTY

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OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER
MINERAL RIGHTS
MAY 22 1996
WHITEHORSE
YUKON TERRITORY

CYR 1-76 (YB56979-57054)

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
62km Southeast of Ross River, Yukon Territory.

NTS MAP SHEET 105G/11 & 12

Latitude: 61° 33'N
Longitude: 131° 33'W

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1996
MINING RECORDER
WATSON LAKE, Y.T.
I.N.A.C.

Work Conducted: September 1 - 3, 1995

OWNER AND OPERATOR:
Kennecott Canada Inc.
354-200 Granville St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1S4

Prepared by: Roger Hulstein

February 29, 1996



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 $ 760.

M. Burke

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

SUMMARY

The Cyr property is located in the Watson Lake Mining District of Yukon Territory. The property consists of 76 contiguous mineral claims (CYR 1-76) owned 100% by Kennecott Canada Inc. The property is accessible by helicopter based in Ross River 62km northwest of the property. No work has been reported from the area covered by the Cyr property although a number of bulldozer tote roads cross the property. The Cyr claims were staked to cover the possible up-ice source of high grade zinc float found on the adjacent Argus property located to the northwest.

The Cyr property is a sedimentary-exhalative (sedex) lead-zinc-silver-barite exploration target. The property lies within the Nisutlin Allochthon, part of the Yukon Tanana Terrane and is comprised of a sequence of clastic sedimentary, volcanic and igneous protoliths that represent a displaced volcanic arc. The allochthon is bounded by the Tintina Fault located five kilometres to the southwest of the property. Surficial glacial and glaciofluvial deposits cover the property. Although very little outcrop is found on the property, lithologies underlying it are presumed to consist of (Devonian) phyllitic quartzite, chloritic phyllite, limestone and muscovite phyllite.

Soil geochemistry in 1995 returned anomalous lead and zinc values in soil from the northwest corner of the property, near the A and B Zones on the adjacent Argus property. Surficial studies and airphoto interpretations indicate that the last glacial ice movements in the Northlake Creek valley were directed southwest down Northlake Creek where it merged with the northwest flowing ice in the Tintina Trench. Three easterly flowing meltwater channels on the northeast side of the Cyr property drain the A and B Zone area. Vein type barite containing sphalerite was located in one of these meltwater channel gravels in 1995. Based on the soil geochemical anomalies and glacial ice movements, the postulated source of the high grade mineralized float on the Argus property straddles the property boundary south of the A and B Zones.

An angular rock float sample collected from the ridge located southeast of the property returned 2010ppm zinc and >10,000ppm barite. Evidence indicates that a widespread permissive environment exists for lead-zinc-silver-barite deposits both on the property and the surrounding area.

Based on these results, a program of soil and geochemical sampling, prospecting and mapping is warranted.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

SUMMARY i

TABLE OF CONTENTS ii

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1
- 1.1 Location and Access 1
- 1.2 Topography 3
- 1.3 Property 4
- 1.4 History 4

2.0 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY 7

3.0 GEOLOGY 8
- 3.1 Regional Geology 8
- 3.2 Property Geology 11
- 3.3 Structure 11

4.0 MINERALIZATION 11
- 4.1 Regional Setting 11
- 4.2 Property Mineralization 12

5.0 GEOCHEMISTRY 13
- 5.1 Rock Samples 13
- 5.2 Soil samples 13
- 5.3 Drainage Sediment Samples 14

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 15

7.0 REFERENCES 17

8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS 18

LIST OF FIGURES

PAGE

Figure 1: Location map 2
Figure 2: Claim map 5
Figure 3: Regional Geology 8
Figure 4: Compilation map . . . . . in pocket
Figure 5: Geochemistry - Lead (ppm) . . . . . in pocket
Figure 6: Geochemistry - Zinc (ppm) . . . . . in pocket

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 List of Claims 4
Table 2 Anomaly Threshold Values 13

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A Quaternary Geology and Exploration Applications, Cyr Property
Appendix B Analytical Results

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes geological and geochemical fieldwork carried out in 1995 and fulfils assessment requirements. The objective of the 1995 program was to evaluate the Cyr property's potential to host a massive sulphide deposit(s). Exploration work in 1995 focused on the area up-ice of the A and B Zones (lead-zinc occurrences) found on the adjacent Argus property.

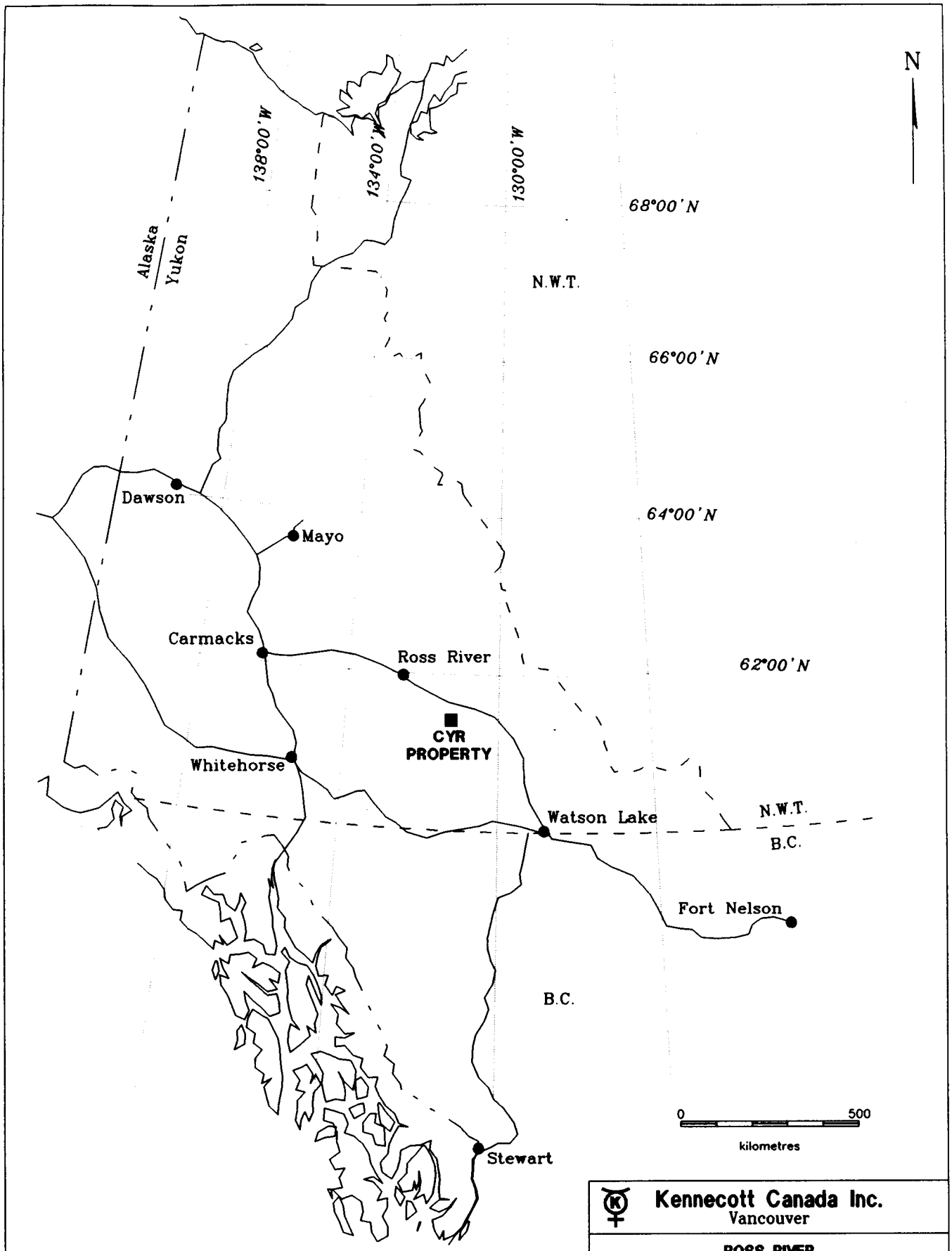
The Cyr 1-76 mineral claims, referred to here as the "Cyr property", were staked in early 1995 to cover the area up-ice of several small stratabound lead-zinc-silver showings and high grade zinc (>20%) bearing float boulders discovered on the adjacent Argus property. The Argus property is described by Archer (1973, 1979) and Hulstein (1994). Although there has been no work on the area reported from the area covered by the Cyr claims, previous work by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and others, included the construction of bulldozer tote roads on the Cyr property.

Fieldwork in 1995 consisted of prospecting, surficial and bedrock geological mapping (limited by a lack of outcrop) and geochemical soil sampling. Fieldwork was carried out by geologist R. Hulstein and geomorphologist Jeff Bond, both with Kennecott Canada Inc.

1.1 Location and Access

The Cyr property is located approximately 62km southeast of Ross River, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The property is located at 61° 32'N latitude and 131° 31W longitude within N.T.S. map-sheet 105G/11 & 12.

Access to the property in 1993 was by helicopter based out of Ross River. Ross River is a small town of about 400 people near the junctions of highway 4, the Robert Campbell Highway, and Highway 6, the Canol Road. Ross River lies 360km by road from Whitehorse, Yukon which has daily jet service to southern Canada. A 25km winter road extends southeast from Mink Creek, on the Robert Campbell Road, to the Cyr and Argus properties. This road is normally too soft and wet for wheeled vehicles (ATV's excepted) and bulldozers during wet summers. During the 1993 Argus program a Honda ATV was used with great success on the rough and overgrown bulldozer roads.



Kennecott Canada Inc.
Vancouver

ROSS RIVER

CYR PROPERTY LOCATION

YUKON, CANADA

Date:	25/3/94	Author:	
File:	ARGLOC	PS:	1 = 1

Figure 1

MJD

An airstrip, constructed in 1973, is located between the Hoole River and the southwest side of the Argus property. The airstrip was suitable for light fixed wing aircraft in 1993 but access is hampered during the summer months by an intervening swamp.

1.2 Topography

The Cyr property lies within the Pelly Mountains northeast of the St. Cyr Range. The region was glaciated during the Pleistocene. The terrain consists of rounded hills and ridges with tree covered slopes and wide valleys. The Tintina Trench, a northwest trending valley in excess of 5km wide and underlain by the Tintina Fault, lies less than 5km south of the property. Elevations on the property range between 1070m and 1480m.

Outcrop, less than 1% overall, is generally restricted to stream cuts and isolated exposures on the tote road that crosses the property. Scree and felsenmeer cover is restricted to the highest hills on the property. Thick glaciofluvial deposits cover the lower portions of the hillsides, generally below 1200-1250m elevation, and in the Nothlake Creek valley.

Soils consist of glacial till, glaciofluvial deposits and organic-rich clay (black muck). Permafrost is common throughout the property with the exception of areas previously cleared by bulldozer and well drained areas with minimal tree cover.

Vegetation in the valley consists of alder, white and black spruce. Poplar grows on well drained south facing slopes. Ground cover in areas of thin tree cover consists of alpine plants, 'buckbrush', dwarf willow and moss.

The climate of central Yukon is characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. Winters are cold and temperatures of -30 to -40 degrees Celsius are common. The property is generally snow-free from sometime in June to middle September.

1.3 Property

The Cyr property (Figure 2) consists of 76 two-post unsurveyed, contiguous mineral claims, staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The claims cover approximately 1539 hectares (3800 acres). Claim data are as shown below in Table 1.

Table 1 - List of Claims

Claim Name	Grant No	Expiry Date*
Cyr 1-76	YB56979-57054	February 12, 1997

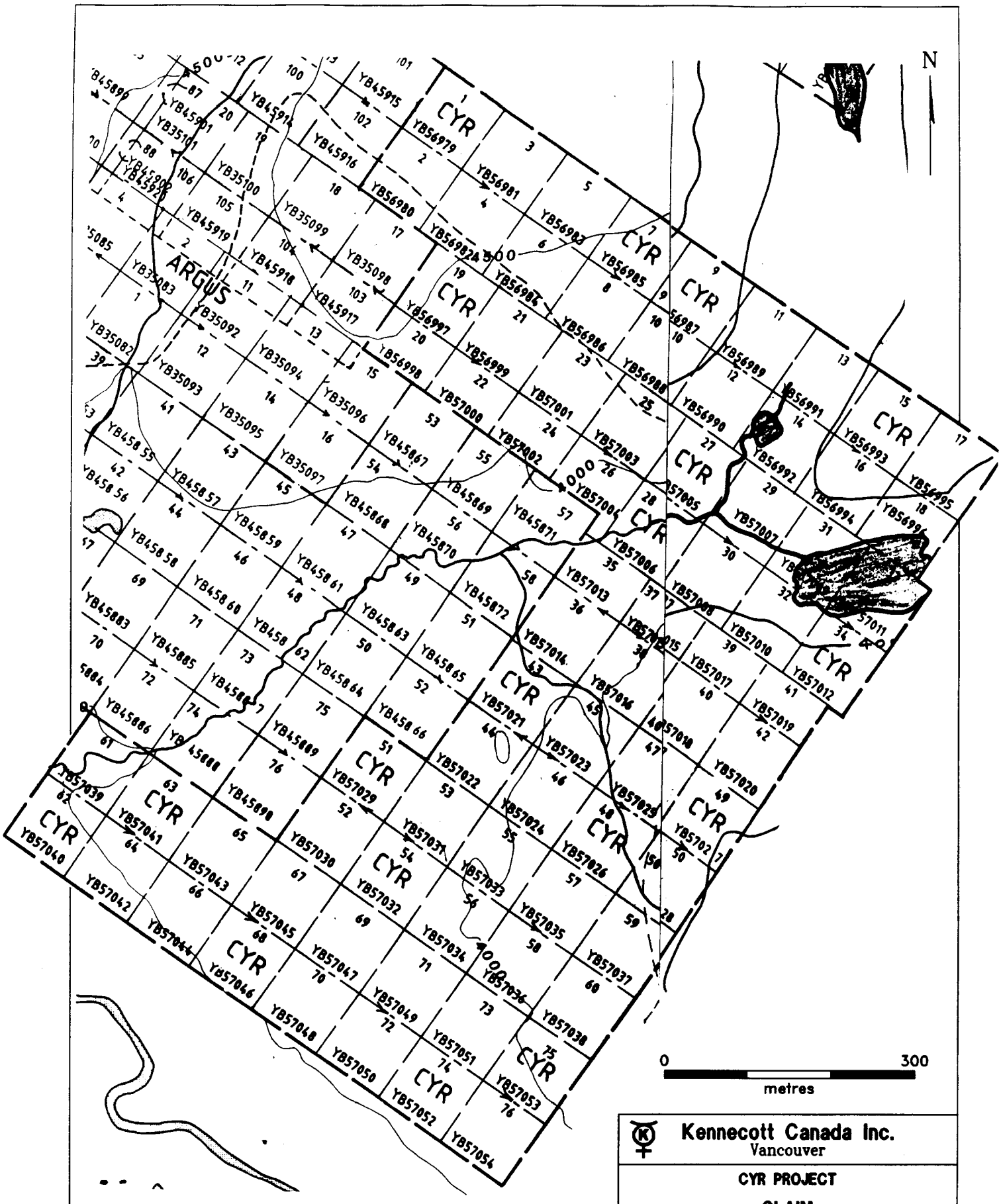
* Subject to approval of 1995 assessment work filed with this report.

The claims are owned 100% by Kennecott Canada Inc., are registered as such with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder and are shown on claim sheets 105G-11 and 105G-12.

1.4 History

The adjacent Argus property and part of the of the Cyr property was first staked in January 1966 as the Hoo claims by Northlake Mining Limited to cover possible sources of mineralized (lead-zinc) limestone float discovered by K.G. Sanders and J. Ryan of Newmont in 1955 (INAC, 1993). Northlake Mining Limited flew an airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, carried out grid soil sampling and ground electromagnetic surveys (Ronka and Turam). One electromagnetic anomaly located in the Tintina Trench, south of the Hoole River, was tested by four diamond drill holes (486m) with negative results.

The property was restaked in 1972 as the HoHo claims by South Yukon Joint Venture (Straus Exploration limited, Marietta Resources International Limited, Union Oil Co. of Canada Limited, Chevron Oil Company) (INAC, 1993). Archer, Cathro managed and carried out the exploration program on behalf of South Yukon Joint Venture. They explored the property with grid soil sampling and mapping in 1972 and bulldozer trenching and eight diamond drill holes (762m) in 1973. An airstrip and tote road to the property were also constructed in 1973. The above work located several zones of mineralized (lead-zinc) limestone and quartzite in glacial till and four occurrences of mineralized outcrop in bulldozer trenches. Float samples returned grades averaging in the order of 7% zinc, 0.4% lead and 0.4 opt silver. The best assay from trenching



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Vancouver

CYR PROJECT

CLAIM MAP

YUKON, CANADA

Date: 13/2/96	Author:	Figure 2
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returned 3.5% zinc over 3.65m while the best drill intersection returned 3.0% zinc and 0.2% lead over 3.96m from DDH-E1 (INAC, 1993). Following the 1973 program all participants except Chevron withdrew from the South Yukon Joint Venture.

In 1978 a bulldozer trenching program, managed by Archer, Cathro, tested suspected sources of mineralized float (Archer, 1979). The program was hampered by permafrost and the results were inconclusive. Following this the remaining HoHo claims were allowed to lapse.

The present day Argus property was restaked in 1992 by YGC Resources Ltd. and optioned by Kennecott Canada Inc. in Dec. 1992. Archer, Cathro managed the 1993 program of geological remapping and geochemical sampling of old bulldozer trenches, aerial photography, line cutting, geochemical soil sampling and mechanized overburden sampling over and up-ice of known mineral occurrences. The Argus property option was dropped by Kennecott in late 1993.

In early 1995 the Argus Property was optioned by Atna Resources Ltd. who carried out mapping and geochemical sampling in 1995.

The Cyr property was staked in January 1995.

2.0 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

The surficial geology of the Hoole River area is shown on GSC Map 1794 (1:100,000 Scale) by L.E. Jackson (1993). It shows that the regional glacial trend, as defined by streamlined glacial bediforms, is to the northwest parallel to the Tintina Trench. The CYR property is shown as being mostly underlain by glaciofluvial complex sediments, greater than 5m thick. A number of prominent meltwater channels are mapped south of Northlake Creek. A 2.5km long bedrock exposure was mapped by Jackson along Northlake Creek downstream of the lower lake. One man day was spent searching for this outcrop unsuccessfully. The creek has incised a channel in a glaciofluvial terrace and the present day stream bed and banks are composed of colluvium.

Jeff Bond, a geomorphologist with Kennecott Canada Inc, noted surficial geological features during the field program and examined government aerial photographs (lines A27866 and A27832) of the property in order to interpret the glacial history and surficial geology summarized below. His complete report is included as Appendix A.

South of Northlake Creek, the Cyr property consists of a gently rolling moraine blanket (Mb) and glaciofluvial complex (Gx) cut by a series of northwest trending meltwater channels (Figure 4). This material was transported a considerable distance whereas soil samples 37927-37932, from a well developed moraine ridge, may represent local bedrock.

North of Northlake Creek the surficial geology consists of a moraine blanket-glaciofluvial (Mb-Gx) complex at the base of slope, grading into a veneer-moraine blanket, hummocky moraine, and a thin moraine veneer at the summit (Figure 4). The moraine blanket-glaciofluvial complex at the base of slope contains a blanket of stagnation moraine crosscut by three east draining glaciofluvial channels that should contain semi-proximal to proximal sediments.

Further upslope from Northlake Creek is a moraine blanket (Mb) that grades into a moraine veneer (Mv). The appearance of the veneer suggests a thin cover of basal till and stagnation sediments with basal till being close to the surface. Sampling of basal till would be test a local source.

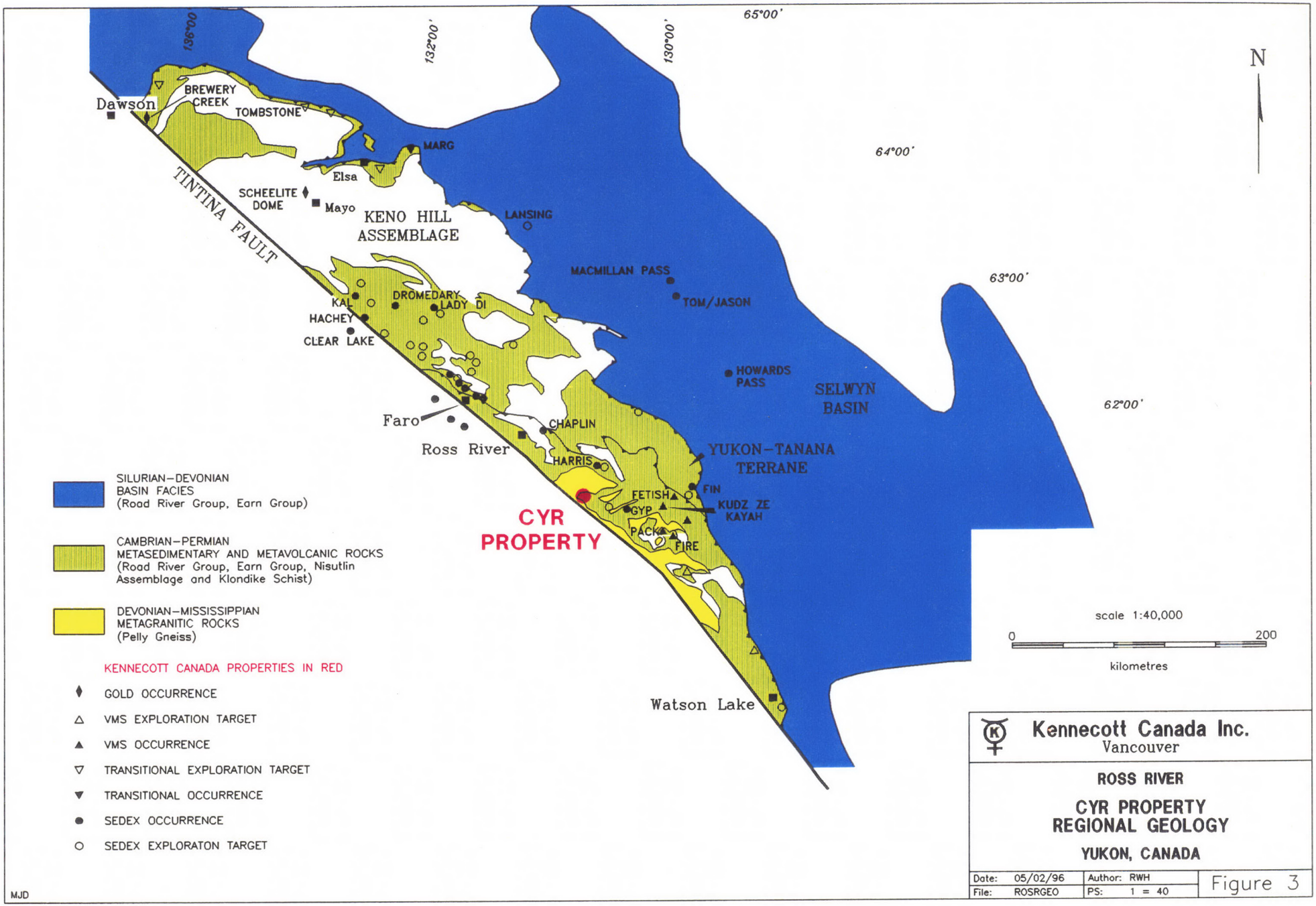
During the Late Wisconsinan, ice flow across the Cyr property was from east to west in Northlake Creek valley, until it merged with Tintina Trench ice and was redirected to the northwest, depositing basal till found on the Argus property. Pebble orientation studies on till deposits, in the area of the A Zone, yield an average azimuth of 300° to 310° (Hulstein, 1994). This agrees with the regional azimuth of glacial bediforms measured by Jackson (1993). The east to west ice direction in Northlake Creek valley indicates that float boulders and soil (till) anomalies found on the Argus property may originate in part from the Cyr property.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

The property lies within the Ominica Belt. The property is located within the Nisutlin Allochthon (Figure 3), a sequence of cataclastic sediments and volcanics of the pericratonic Kootenay Terrane (Wheeler and McFeely, 1991) which is part of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The Yukon-Tanana Terrane, flanking the Selwyn Basin on the outboard or southwest side, is composed of an allochthonous sequence of clastic sedimentary, volcanic and igneous protoliths that represent a displaced volcanic arc.

The Nisutlin allochthon is bound on the southwest by the Tintina Fault, a major fault with over 450km of dextral transcurrent movement (Tempelman-Kluit, 1981). The allochthon is underlain by a thrust fault placing it over Selwyn Basin clastics deposited on the continental shelf of ancestral North America. Regional geology has been mapped and compiled at 1:250,000 scale by Tempelman-Kluit (1977).


136°00'
132°00'
130°00'
65°00'
64°00'
63°00'
62°00'
N
Dawson
BREWERY CREEK
TOMBSTONE
MARG
Elsa
SCHEELITE DOME
Mayo
KENO HILL ASSEMBLAGE
TINTINA FAULT
LANSING
MACMILLAN PASS
TOM/JASON
KAL
HACHEY
CLEAR LAKE
DROMEDARY
LADY DI
HOWARDS PASS
SELWYN BASIN
Faro
Ross River
CHAPLIN
HARRIS
YUKON-TANANA TERRANE
FIN
FETISH
GYP
KUDZ ZE KAYAH
PACK
FIRE
CYR PROPERTY
Watson Lake
SILURIAN-DEVONIAN BASIN FACIES (Road River Group, Earn Group)
CAMBRIAN-PERMIAN METASEDIMENTARY AND METAVOLCANIC ROCKS (Road River Group, Earn Group, Nisutlin Assemblage and Klondike Schist)
DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN METAGRANITIC ROCKS (Pelly Gneiss)
KENNECOTT CANADA PROPERTIES IN RED
GOLD OCCURRENCE
VMS EXPLORATION TARGET
VMS OCCURRENCE
TRANSITIONAL EXPLORATION TARGET
TRANSITIONAL OCCURRENCE
SEDEX OCCURRENCE
SEDEX EXPLORATON TARGET
scale 1:40,000
0
200
kilometres
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Kennecott Canada Inc.
Vancouver
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CYR PROPERTY
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YUKON, CANADA
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Author: RWH
PS: 1 = 40
Figure 3

The northwest trending Tintina Fault lies within five kilometres of the southwestern property boundary. The structural trend of the region is parallel to the fault. North of the fault, northeasterly directed thrust faulting predominates.

Lithologies of the Nisutlin Allochthon range in age from Upper Proterozoic to Triassic (Wheeler and McFeely, 1991). The oldest rocks in the area consist of Windermere (?) biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar augen gneiss of quartz monzonite composition with minor interfoliated biotite-muscovite-quartz schist (Tempelman-Kluit, 1977). These lithologies are found on both sides of the Hoole river.

The above lithologies are overlain by rocks of presumed Devonian age (Carne, 1992) which comprise the bulk of the Nisutlin Allochthon. Tempelman-Kluit (1977) has divided this package into three 'groups'. The lowermost 'group' (PPk4; Tempelman-Kluit, 1977) consists of muscovite-biotite-quartzo-feldspathic gneiss with interfoliated chlorite-biotite quartzite, quartz-chlorite schist, amphibole-chlorite schist and minor white marble. These units are in part, more metamorphosed units than the two 'groups' described below.

The middle 'group' (PPk3; Tempelman-Kluit, 1977), possibly Klondike Schist and mapped as underlying the Argus property and presumably the western portion of the Cyr property, consists of pale green, muscovite-chlorite-quartz phyllite and medium green, amphibole-chlorite phyllite. These units include minor black marble, generally strongly sheared with a well developed, slightly recrystallized, cataclastic texture.

The upper 'group' (PPk2; Tempelman-Kluit, 1977), possible Nasina Series rocks, mapped to the south of the Cyr property, consists of black siliceous phyllite and medium green amphibole-chlorite phyllite. Generally the rocks are strongly sheared phyllonite. Locally these lithologies include much interbedded grit and pebble greywacke containing clasts of distinctive blue quartz, white potassium feldspar, chips of slate and minor marble lenses.

Trench mapping on the Argus property located exposures of light tan, gritty, micaceous quartzite-phyllite with distinctive blue quartz clasts. The presence of blue quartz clasts in the phyllitic quartzite places this unit within Tempelman-Kluit's (1977) unit PPk2. This is contrary to his geology map which places the property, north of Northlake Creek, as being underlain by unit PPk3.

Approximately 15km east and 25km southeast of the property lie plutons of Cretaceous quartz monzonite. Also, <5km southeast, found as a klippe on the ridge and hill, are Carboniferous and Permian (and possibly older) mafic, ultramafic and associated submarine clastic rocks of the Anvil Campbell Allochthon. Boulders of these mafic, ultramafic and granitoid rocks, were noted throughout the property in glacial till.

3.2 Property Geology

Property geology is shown on the compilation map (Figure 4). Outcrop is sparse on the Cyr property. Exposures are limited to small outcrops on roads and in incised creeks on the southeast side of the property. Unfortunately the outcrops along the incised creek were not noticed until the helicopter flight leaving the property. Outcrop as shown on Jackson's (1993) surficial geology map in Northlake Creek was found to be thick colluvium. The ridge southeast of the property consists largely of exposures of quartz-chlorite phyllite.

3.3 Structure

Generally, lithologies on the Argus property trend north to northwest (Hulstein, 1993), the same is presumed on Cyr property. This trend is parallel to the regional trend and the Tintina Fault. Definite bedding structures are rare. Foliation is assumed to be parallel to bedding as observed by lithological contacts exposed in trenches. The foliation attitude is variable but generally dips shallowly to the south. Nearly horizontal isoclinal folding is suspected based on known foliation, bedding and minor folds observed in a metre sized boulder of interbedded quartzite and limestone found in Trench-A5. A steeply dipping normal fault, as mapped by Tempelman-Kluit (1977) and indicated by GSC aeromagnetics, lies under Northlake Creek and divides possible Nasina Series rocks to the south from possible Klondike Schist found north of the fault.

Numerous small faults are suspected on the Argus property due to its proximity to the Tintina Fault. One such fault was observed in Trench E2 juxtaposing limestone and carbonate chlorite phyllite. Numerous gently dipping fault zones, parallel to the foliation, were intersected in the 1973 diamond drilling program (Archer, 1973).

4.0 MINERALIZATION

4.1 Regional Setting

The mineral potential of the Yukon Tanana Terrane has been realized with the discovery of the Kudz Ze Kayah and Wolverine deposits near Finlayson Lake (Figure 3). These are polymetallic VMS deposits hosted by felsic tuffs and sills or flows interlayered with minor mafic sills or flows and mafic rocks (Schultze, 1996).

Sedex mineralization in the Dawson City, Yukon area has recently been explored by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited and Kennecott Canada Inc. This work lead to the realization that potential for further sedex discoveries could be made in

similar rocks of the Nisutlin Allochthon, part of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (Carne, 1992). To date at least seven stratiform base metal occurrences, of which the Cyr property is one, have been found in this package of rocks in the Hoole River-North Lakes area. They are hosted by graphitic, sericitic and/or chloritic phyllites and schists, a relatively restricted Upper Devonian stratigraphic assemblage within the thrust fault-bounded Nisutlin Allochthon (Carne, 1992).

4.2 Property Mineralization

The Cyr property is a sedimentary-exhalative (sedex) massive sulphide lead-zinc-silver exploration target. Exploration work in 1995 located a piece of mineralized limonite barite float in the northwest corner of the property. The source of this float is possibly near the A Zone on the Argus property, or more towards the B Zone and the Cyr property. A more likely scenario is a number of mineralized occurrences, which may or may not be the same horizon, giving rise to the multiple soil geochemical and rock float anomalies.

Mineralization on the Argus property located near the northeast corner of the Cyr property is hosted in or near limestone. Limestone occurs as lenses within phyllites and probably makes up less than 10% of the stratigraphic section (Archer, 1973). The most significant occurrence of mineralization is banded and disseminated sphalerite in thinly banded grey quartzite horizons within limestone found at the A Zone. Outcrop, exposed in trenches on the B Zone, 500m to the northeast of the A Zone, consists of tan weathering, grey to brown massive quartzite which grades into quartz-sericite phyllitic schist. The phyllitic schist is in fault contact (?) with a black to limonitic weathering, fissile phyllite. Angular blocks, possibly subcrop, of clean white quartzite, locally rusty weathering, vuggy and coated by hydrozincite are overlain by limestone. This sequence is similar to the mineralization reported at the A Zone and implies widespread mineralization. It is quite conceivable that this same, or similar, mineralization, is found on the northeast corner of the Cyr property.

Mineralization on the Argus property has been remobilized, possibly by Cretaceous and or Tertiary tectonic events (Hulstein, 1994). Presumably the same processes apply to the Cyr property and the crystalline barite-sphalerite float found in the outwash gravels (sample 37643) may represent remobilized mineralization.

A sample (37642) of clean crystalline barite float-subcrop was collected on the road near the northwest property boundary in the vicinity of the B Zone.

5.0 GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 114 soil samples, collected by hand auger, 9 silt samples and 4 rock samples were collected and analyzed for lead, zinc and silver plus an additional 29 elements. Sample locations are shown on Figure 4. Lead geochemistry is shown on Figure 5, zinc on Figure 6 and silver on Figure 7. Analytical reports are presented in Appendix B. All stream sediment, soil and rock samples were digested by aqua-regia and analyzed for 32 elements by ICP methods. Rock samples were also analyzed for barium by perchloric-nitric-perchloric (total) digestion followed by atomic absorption. Chemex Labs, Ltd. of Vancouver completed all the analytical work and have the pulps and rejects in long term storage.

5.1 Rock Samples

Two rock samples returned >10,000ppm barium. One sample (37642), collected from subcrop on the road near the B zone, was of clean, white to grey, barite. The other sample (37644), collected east of the property, consists of light grey-green phyllitic-quartzite containing limonite in thin discontinuous bands and traces of fine grained sphalerite. This sample also returned 2010ppm zinc. While this sample and the nearby outcrop of green chlorite phyllite, containing trace disseminated pyrite, are dissimilar to the rocks exposed north of Northlake Creek, it does indicate mineralization is widespread and on both sides of the fault underlying Northlake Creek.

Float sample 37643 of vuggy limonitic white limestone with sphalerite (<1%) disseminations and veinlets returned >10,000ppm zinc, 252ppm lead and 6000ppm barium. It was collected from glaciofluvial material that presumably originated to the west: the A Zone area. An angular float sample (37645), collected from glaciofluvial substrate south of Northlake Creek consists of micaceous-chlorite phyllite crosscut by calcite veinlets. This sample returned 742ppm zinc and 1800ppm barite.

5.2 Soil samples

The 1995 hand auger soil sample lines south of Northlake Creek were perpendicular to the regional glacial direction. The two soil lines, north of Northlake Creek, crossed the easterly directed meltwater channels and tested the glacial till southeast of the B Zone and the stratigraphy that may extend northeast from the A Zone.

Samples were collected every 50m. Lines were flagged with orange surveyors tape and sample sites marked with blue surveyors tape. Samples were collected below the organic and ash horizons, generally at a depth of 0.4m. Permafrost and excessively thick organics locally hindered, and sometimes prevented, sample collection. The sampling medium consisted primarily of clay rich till, sandy glacial till and pebbly

outwash gravels.

Anomaly thresholds for lead and zinc were adopted from Archer (1973) and are shown below in Table 3.

Table 3. Soil Anomaly Threshold Values

Element	Background	Anomalous	Weakly Anomalous	Highly Anomalous
Lead (ppm)	**<34**	**35-49**	**50-150**	**>150**
Zinc (ppm)	**<149**	**150-199**	**200-499**	**>500**

South of Northlake Creek three samples returned between 144-156ppm zinc. While these samples are only anomalous, they are over twice the values of adjacent samples and were picked up on both soil lines, consistent with the northwest directed glacial movement. Corresponding lead values for these same samples are elevated, compared to adjacent samples, but are not anomalous.

North of Northlake Creek a number of anomalous zinc values were returned. The most significant are on the north end of the western line. Five samples returned between 194ppm and 628ppm zinc, collected from colluvium and till, and may represent the extension of mineralization found at the nearby A and B Zone on the Argus property. Zinc anomalies (four samples between 152ppm-194ppm) were returned from the southeast ends of both soil lines where the soil lines cross glaciofluvial sediments. These glaciofluvial sediments originated in the west, possibly from the area of the A Zone (Bond, Appendix A). Corresponding lead values for these samples are elevated, compared to adjacent samples, but are not anomalous.

In 1974 Gleeson (in Archer, 1974) examined the A Zone on the Argus property and the associated soil geochemistry anomalies. Sectional sampling of glacial till in Trenches A1, A5 and A8 by Gleeson (1974) revealed the presence of an upper till and a lower basal lodgement till. As observed in 1993 (Hulstein, 1994), the basal till is angular, unsorted and of local origin. In mineralized areas there is a marked increase in lead-zinc values from surface and upper tills into the basal till. Metal values are uniform throughout all size ranges thus indicating that most lead-zinc in tills occurs as discrete particles (Gleeson, 1974). Gleeson (1974) concluded that because of the variability of the surface material sampled and the depth of the overburden, the evaluation of soil anomalies could not be made solely on the basis of the magnitude of the values obtained. Rather, the soil geochemistry anomalies outline areas of possible economic significance which must then be evaluated by systematic sampling at depth (ie. overburden drilling).

5.3 Drainage Sediment Samples

Seven samples collected from Northlake Creek returned between 108ppm-192ppm zinc. Results for zinc and for elements Pb, Cu, Fe, Mn, Ni are weakly elevated in the upper reaches of the creek. This is consistent with the easterly directed glaciofluvial channels draining the A and B Zone area which would intersect the present day streams in its upper reaches. As Northlake Creek cuts a thick glaciofluvial terrace bedrock anomalies are apt to be masked. Two tributaries of Northlake Creek that were sampled returned low values.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Cyr property is a massive sulphide sedex and/or volcanic massive sulphide type lead-zinc-silver-barite target. Outcrop on the property is restricted to the south side of the property and the tops of nearby hill and ridges. The adjacent Argus property is underlain by presumed Devonian age phyllitic quartzite, chloritic phyllite, limestone and muscovite phyllites of the Nisutlin Allochthon, part of the Yukon Tanana Terrane. Many of these rock types are tuffaceous or volcaniclastics. The overall structural trend is northwest with units dipping gently to the southeast. Isoclinal folding about a near horizontal fold axis is suspected. Northeast strike slip faults are probably related to the Tintina Fault, located approximately five kilometres to the southwest.

Glacial till and glaciofluvial sediments on the property varies from great thicknesses in the Hoole River valley and Northlake Creek, to a thin till veneer at higher elevations. Ice flow across the Cyr property was from east to west down the Northlake Creek valley until it merged with Tintina Trench ice and was redirected to the northwest depositing the basal till found on the Argus property. Ice marginal channels north of Northlake Creek drained to the east.

Mineralized (lead-zinc) limestone and quartzite, at the A and B Zone, may extend onto the northwest corner of the CYR property as indicated by anomalous soil samples collected in 1995 and barite subcrop located on the road near the property boundary. Soil samples collected south of Northlake Creek tested northwesterly directed glacial moraine and returned low values. A rock sample of subcropping siliceous chloritic quartzite, collected southeast of the Cyr property, returned anomalous zinc and barite values indicating a new mineral occurrence.

Based on the results of exploration carried out on the Cyr property further work is warranted. Additional hand auger soil sampling should be completed with emphasis paid to closing off existing soil anomalies. This should be carried out in conjunction with geological mapping and further surficial studies. Additional claims are required to cover the new barite-zinc occurrence discovered southeast of the property. A claim post survey of both the Cyr and Argus claim posts is required in order to determine the Cyr property boundary accurately. Any further work such as trenching, diamond drilling, geophysics, etc. is contingent on results of the above work.

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8.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Roger W. Hulstein, with business address:

Kennecott Canada Inc.
354-200 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1S4

and residential address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist with Kennecott Canada Inc.

2. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University, Halifax, with a degree in geology (B.Sc., 1981) and have been involved in geology and mineral exploration continuously since 1978.

3. I am a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada (F3572).

4. I am registered as a professional geoscientist (No. 19127) with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia.

5. I am the author of this report on the Cyr property, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon, which is based on my personal examination of the ground during August and September, 1995 and on referenced sources.



February 29, 1996 Roger Hulstein, B.Sc., FGAC, P.Geo.

APPENDIX A

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION APPLICATIONS, CYR PROPERTY

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY AND EXPLORATION APPLICATIONS

CYR PROPERTY

For:
Kennecott Canada Inc.
354-200 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1S4

Prepared by:
Jeffrey D. Bond
19 Knowles ave.
Okotoks, AB.
T0L 1T2

Table of Contents

Page

Table of Contents i

List of Figures ii

1.0 Introduction 1
- 1.1 Location 1
- 1.2 Background 1

2.0 SurficialGeology 3
- 2.1 Cyr Property 3
- 2.2 Argus Property 6

3.0 Glacial History 7
- 3.1 Onset of McConnell Glaciation 7
- 3.2 Climax of McConnell Glaciation 8
- 3.3 McConnell Deglaciation 8

4.0 Guidelines for Exploration 14

5.0 Conclusion 16

6.0 References 18

List of Figures

Page

Figure 1 Cyr Property 2

Figure 2 Surficial Geology Map 4

Figure 3 Advance of Ice into Study Area 9

Figure 4 Climax of Glaciation 10

Figure 5 Ice Flow Patterns 11

Figure 6 Stagnating Tintina Trench and North Lakes Creek Ice 12

Figure 7 Readvance of Tintina Trench Ice 13

Figure 8 Proposed Source for Argus Mineralization 15

1.0 Introduction

This report summarizes the glacial history and surficial geology of the Cyr Property with focus on the potential for a massive sulphide deposit(s) in the local area. The objective is to determine glacial depositional sequences and ice-flow history to better determine a load source(s) for soil anomalies and mineralized float from the adjacent Argus property.

In September 1995 initial geomorphic evaluations were made during a soil sampling program on the Cyr property. Exploration was designed to sample in an up-ice direction of the Argus property to further isolate the mineralized train previously studied in 1993 (Hulstein 1993). Follow up airphoto interpretation was completed in January 1996 and is discussed herein.

1.1 Location

Cyr property is located at the confluence of North Lakes Creek and Hoole River (Tintina Trench) approximately 62 Km southeast of Ross River, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). Permafrost is widespread and vegetation consists of white and black spruce, alder, dwarf birch, and willow.

1.2 Background

Cyr Property is located within the McConnell glacial limits, the last Cordilleran ice sheet that occupied Yukon Territory. Ice combined from the Selwyn Mountains, Pelly Mountains, Cassiar Mountains, and the St. Elias range to flow into the interior plateaus of central Yukon. Accumulation zones in the Pelly Mountains and Selwyn Mountains were responsible for glacial activity in the vicinity of Cyr property. The ice sheet was topographically controlled in a northwest direction, and attained a minimum elevation of at least 4700 ft near the study area. An AMS date on Bison remains



Figure 1. View looking northeast over the Cyr Property and North Lakes Creek valley. Argus Property encompasses the far left portion of the photograph. Note east trending glacial meltwater channels left of center in the background of photograph. The channels mark the limits of a stagnating Tintina Trench ice lobe in North Lakes Creek valley during deglaciation (see Glacial History).

from the Ketza River site, northwest of Cyr property, suggest the McConnell ice sheet had yet glaciated Ross River by 26.3 Ka (Jackson and Harington 1991). Southern Yukon and presumably Ross River were deglaciated by 11.3 Ka according to dates from Jake's Corner, southeast of Whitehorse (McNeely 1991).

2.0 Surficial Geology

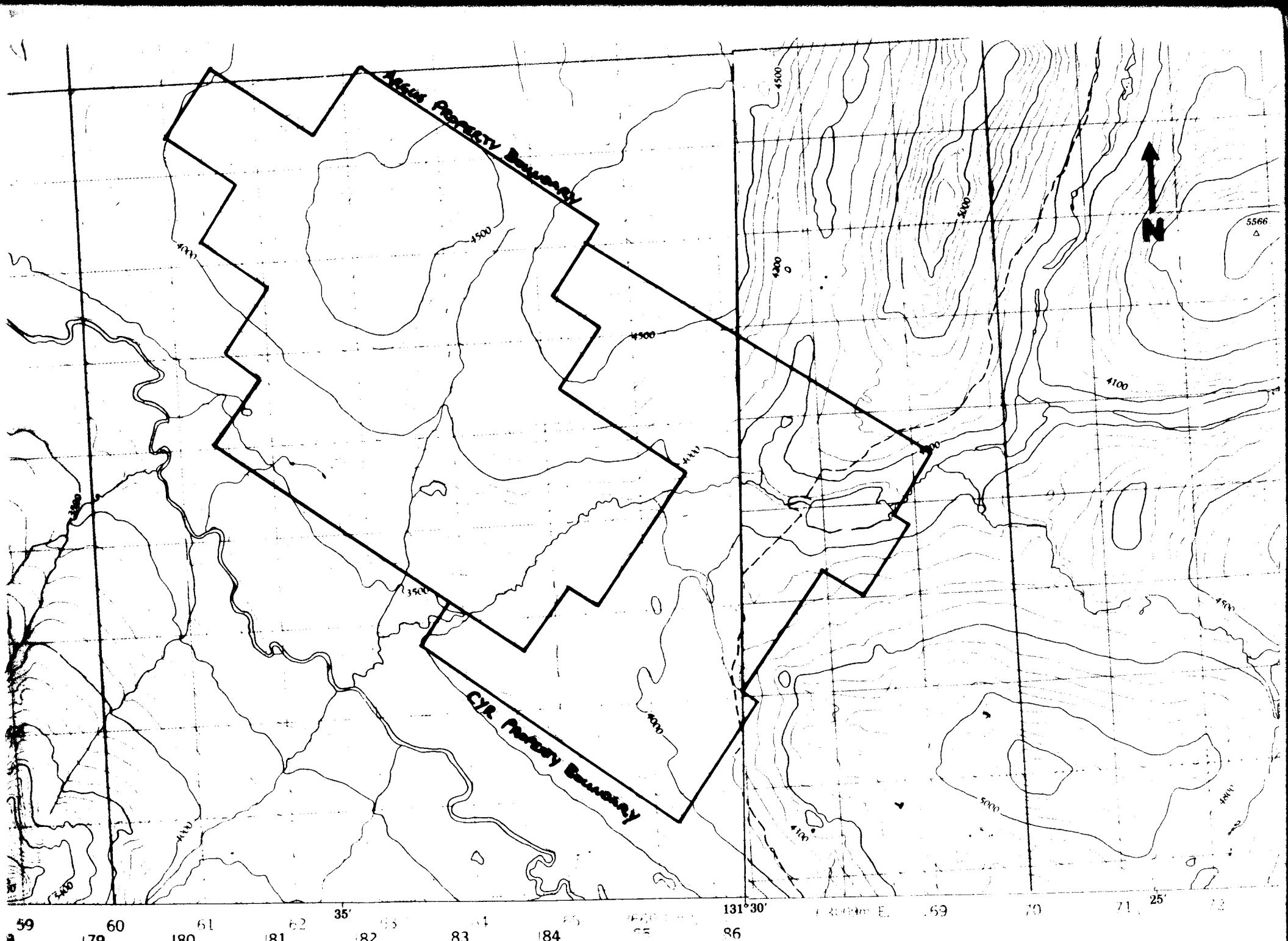
The stratigraphy of surficial materials accounts for sediment deposited during maximum glaciation and deglaciation. Deglacial deposits dominate the geomorphic character of the landscape and account for the bulk of sediment sampled.

2.1 Cyr Propery

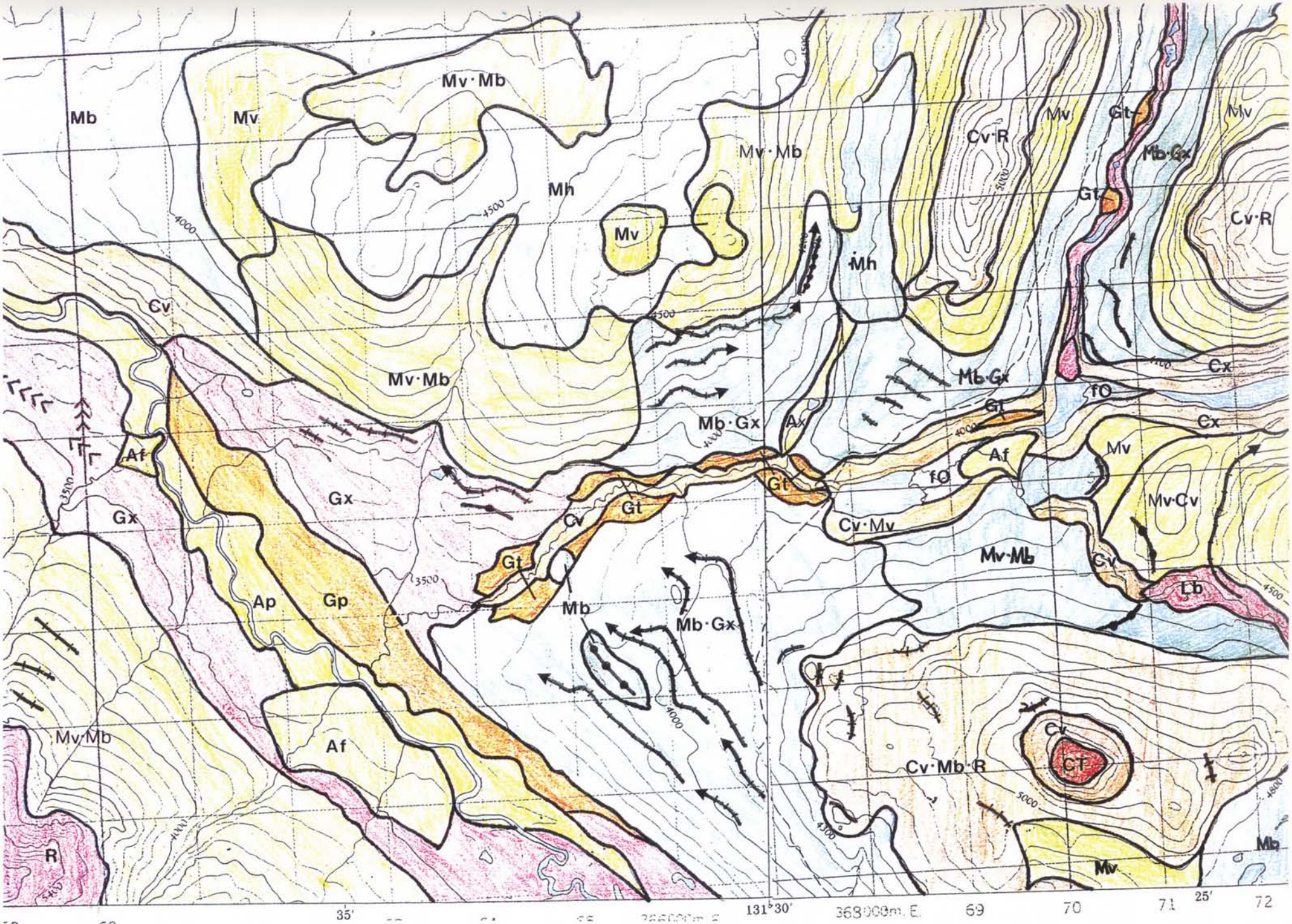
South of North Lakes Creek

The Cyr property, south of North Lakes Creek, consists of a gently rolling moraine blanket (Mb) glaciofluvial complex (Gx). A series of north trending channels crosscut the moraine blanket, marking the location of ice marginal channels formed during the stagnation of trench ice (figure 2). Channels are noticeable in the field and contain streams or wetlands that drain to the northwest. A dissected glaciofluvial terrace bounds North Lakes Creek. Surficial sediments consist of stoney till, characteristic of stagnation and recessional moraine, and course gravels, characteristic of glacial meltwater environments.

Stagnation moraine consists of sediment derived from multiple environments of entrainment that is deposited as a mass during deglaciation (basal, englacial, and supraglacial sediments). Recessional moraine is a moraine ridge of stoney till mostly from the englacial or supraglacial environments of the ice. Both types of moraine consist of far traveled (>10km) and semi-proximal



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[illegible] DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CYR AND ARGUS PROPERTY

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY - CYR AND ARGUS PROPERTY

Legend

fO — Fenland/Organic: *Peat and vegetation material several meters thick; found in bogs, fens and swamps of lowlands and valley bottoms, permafrost is common.*

Cv — Colluvial veneer: *Diamicton of sands, gravels, and weathered bedrock less than 1m thick. Consist of reworked glacial sediments and/or bedrock, transported by gravitational processes.*

Cx — Colluvium Complex: *Combination of colluvium veneer and blanket (>1m thick). Typically includes transition from slope veneer to colluvial apron at the slope-toe.*

CT — Cryoplanation Terrace: *A bedrock terrace covered by a veneer of felsenmeer. Form through the process of frost shattering and gelifluction in unglaciated areas..*

Ap — Alluvial plain: *Gravel and sands with minor silt, more than 1m thick. Form in floodplain environments of modern fluvial systems.*

Af — Alluvial fan: *Gravel and sands with minor silt and diamicton of varying thickness. Subject to flooding and debris flows.*

Ax — Alluvial complex: *Consists of more than one alluvial environment (undifferentiated), typically includes fans merging with plains in narrow valleys.*

Lb — Glaciolacustrine blanket: *Silts and sand, minor clay; greater than 1m thick. Deposits from glacial lake environments.*

Gp — Glaciofluvial plain: *Gravel and sand,with minor silt, planar surfaces greater than 1 m thick. Stream deposits derived from melting glacial ice.*

Gt — Glaciofluvial terrace: *Gravel and sand, with minor silt greater than 1 m thick. Benches remnant of planar surfaces.*

Gx — Glaciofluvial complex: *Gravel, sand, and diamicton, with minor silt, greater than 5 m thick. Undivided glaciofluvial and morainal sediments; includes deglacial landforms such as eskers kettles.*

Mb — Moraine blanket (till): *diamicton consisting of a silty sand matrix with gravel and minor boulders, greater than 1 m thick and continuous.*

Mv — Moraine veneer (till): *diamicton consisting of a silty sand matrix with gravel and minor boulders, less than 1 m thick and discontinuous, may contain a colluvium veneer.*

Mh — Hummocky moraine: *Diamicton consisting of water-washed moraine, variable thickness. Deposited from stagnating ice.*

R — Bedrock: *Volcanic, sedimentary, metasedimentary rocks, and felsic and ultramafic intrusions; includes areas of thin colluvial cover.*

Symbols

- Geological boundary
- Esker
- Meltwater channel
- Moraine ridge

debris (2-10 km), float not likely of local origin. A well developed moraine ridge, marked on figure 2, probably contains the most representative sample of local bedrock (Samples 37927-37932).

Meltwater channels and terraces comprise the glaciofluvial complex south of North Lakes Creek. All glaciofluvial sediments consist of course gravel and minor sand of reworked morainal material. The northwest trending channels mark recessional positions of retreating Tintina Trench ice and consist of semi-proximal debris, originating up-ice to the southeast. Glaciofluvial terraces bounding North Lakes Creek developed in a meltwater environment from stagnating ice east of the study area. Samples obtained from the terraces, and less so the creek bed, represent far traveled debris and are considered poor sampling areas for detailed exploration.

The highlands southeast of Cyr property are veneered by moraine and colluvial sediments and will provide representative samples of local bedrock.

North of North Lakes Creek

North of North Lakes Creek, Cyr Property consists of a moraine blanket-glaciofluvial complex at the base of the slope, grading into a moraine veneer- moraine blanket, hummocky moraine, and finally a moraine veneer at the summit (Figure 2). The east boundary of the study area lies in a north-northeast trending valley containing hummocky moraine.

The moraine blanket-glaciofluvial complex at the base of the slope contains a blanket of stagnation moraine that is crosscut by three glaciofluvial channels (Figure 2). Sediment consists of englacial and supraglacial material (semi-proximal) overlying basal till of a proximal origin (<2 km). The lower unit may be partially incorporated into the upper unit, however is not likely accessible with hand augers. The glaciofluvial channels drain towards the east and contain course gravel

sequences of water washed morainal material. These channels should contain semi-proximal to proximal sediments, judging by the orientation, length, and apparent source for the meltwater.

Further up the hillside is a moraine blanket that grades into a moraine veneer. The veneer is the dominant label and suggests a thin cover of basal till and stagnation sediments. Deglacial features are not present within this units morphology, indicating basal till is proximal to the surface. Basal tills represent sediment of a local source and are good sampling localities.

The mottled surface morphology encircling the hill summit indicates hummocky moraine. This type of moraine is an ice stagnation landform consisting of proximal and semi-proximal sediment. Suitable samples from this unit are best obtained from deeper intervals, however, may contain local mineralized sediment near the surface.

A moraine veneer caps the highest knolls and consists of scattered erratics over frost shattered bedrock. Sediment is of proximal origin in these areas.

2.2 Argus Property

Argus Property is situated on the northeast side of Tintina Trench and adjoins Cyr property to the northwest. Surficial sediments can be divided into three packages: a glaciofluvial complex below 1160 m, a moraine veneer moraine blanket between 1160 m and 1350 m (1350 m elevation varies within 50 m), and a hummocky moraine unit above 1350 m (Figure 2).

The glaciofluvial complex consists of thick glaciofluvial gravels combined with stagnation moraine. This unit is similar to the MbGx unit found within the Cyr Property. Sediments consist of semi-proximal to far traveled debris.

Across the mid portion of the property, including the zone of highest mineral concentration,

is a moraine veneer moraine blanket. Section sampling in 1974 at trenches A1, A5, and A8 revealed an upper till and lower basal lodgement till (Gleeson 1974). This is consistent with the understanding that two periods of glacigenic deposition have occurred at the study areas. The upper till represents a melt-out till deposited during deglaciation, whereas the lodgement till was deposited earlier by active ice. Both tills contain mineralized sediment, however higher values were obtained at greater depths in the basal (lodgement) till. The Basal till contains mostly proximal sediment whereas the meltout till consists of englacial and supraglacial sediments of proximal and semi-proximal origin.

Upper elevations of the Argus property contain hummocky moraine deposited from stagnating ice during deglaciation. The B zone anomaly is located within this unit and suggests local stagnation moraine may contain considerable proximal sediment. Sediment sampling should still focus on horizons closer to basal tills. The northwestern part of Argus property consists of moraine veneers and moraine blankets containing semiproximal debris. Sediment in this area likely has origins from the mineralized zones on the study area and from origins east of North Lakes Creek.

3.0 Glacial History

3.1 Onset of McConnell Glaciation

The study area was glaciated during the McConnell advance or Late Wisconsinan ice age. Two ice lobes glaciated the study area, the Tintina Trench glacier and the North Lakes Creek trunk glacier. Tintina Trench ice originated in Pelly Mountain cirques at approximately 5000 ft, whereas the North Lakes Creek ice originated in Selwyn Mountain cirques and merged with a developing ice sheet in the lowlands north of Wolverine Lake prior to flowing west and northwest towards the

study area. Distance from the accumulation zones and the type of accumulation zone are important factors in the glacial history of the study area. Tintina Trench ice, with its high elevation source, would have accumulated earlier than North Lakes Creek ice which had a more distal source and a relatively low elevation accumulation zone. This is supported by Jackson (1994) who suggests valley glaciers expanded beyond the mountains into lower lying areas thickening and coalescing in the process to form the ice sheet. As a result, Tintina Trench ice glaciated the study area prior to the North Lakes Creek trunk glacier (Figure 3). Trench ice remained topographically confined and did not invade North Lakes Creek valley to the east. A trunk glacier soon occupied North Lakes Creek valley, coalescing with trench ice.

3.2 Climax of McConnell Glaciation

At McConnell maximum Tintina Trench and North Lakes Creek ice thickened to glaciate the uplands of the study area (Figure 4). Ice flow across the Cyr property was from east to west until it merged with Trench ice and was redirect to the northwest, depositing the basal till unit found on the Argus property. Ice flow patterns remained directed by underlying topography throughout glacial maximum and are outlined on figure 5 .

3.3 McConnell Deglaciation

Cordilleran ice disappeared rapidly at the close of the McConnell glaciation (Jackson 1994). Ice retreated from North Lakes Creek valley, because of its lower accumulation zone, prior to ice in Tintina Trench. Tintina Trench ice subsequently impinged into North Lakes Creek valley as a result of differential wasting or a readvance, as suggested from ice marginal channels north of North Lakes Creek on Cyr Property, that drain to the east following the contours of a stagnating ice lobe (Figures 6 and 7). Jackson (1994) suggests mountain glaciers may have surged when he explained

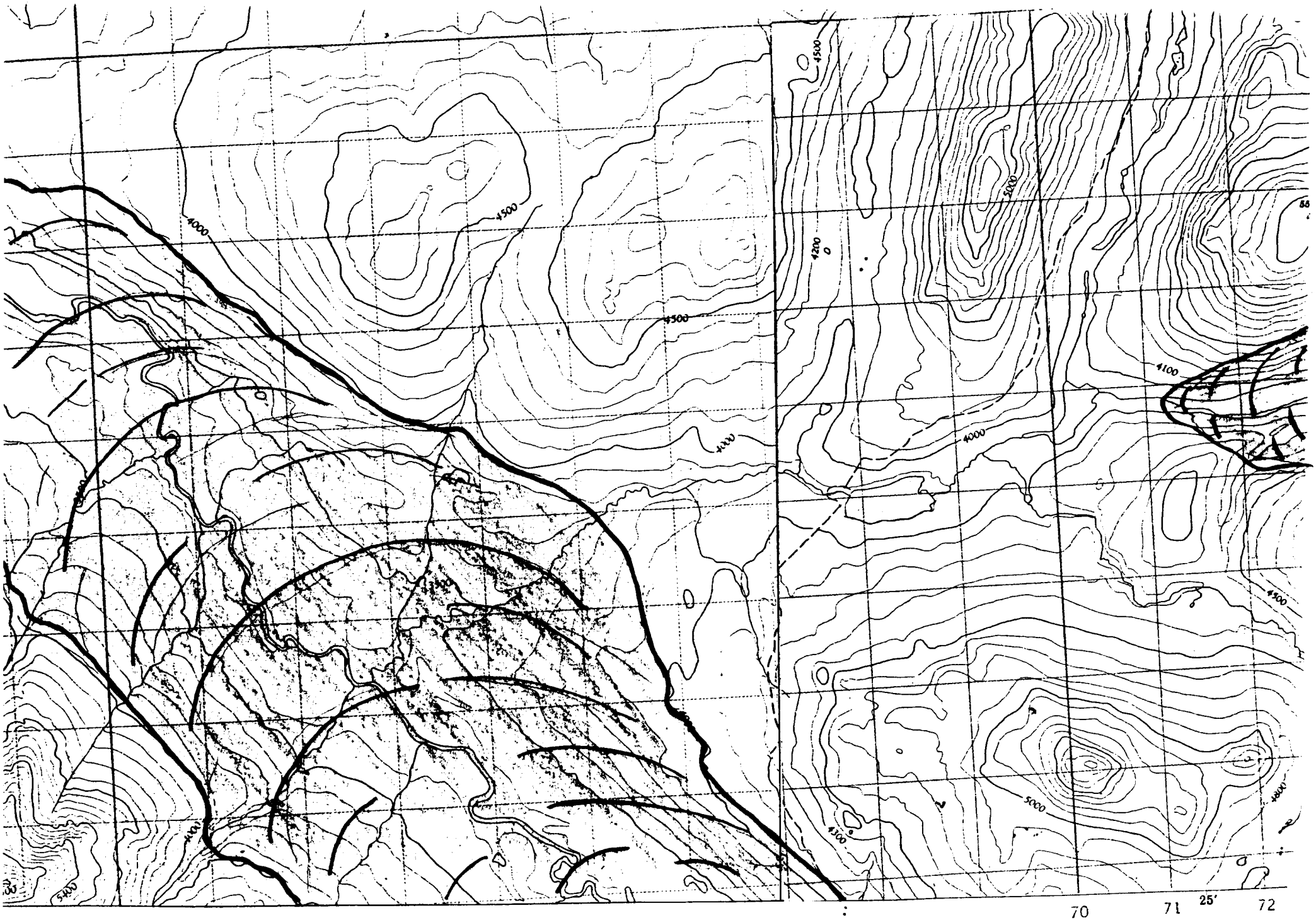


Figure 3 Advance of McConnell ice into the Study Area.

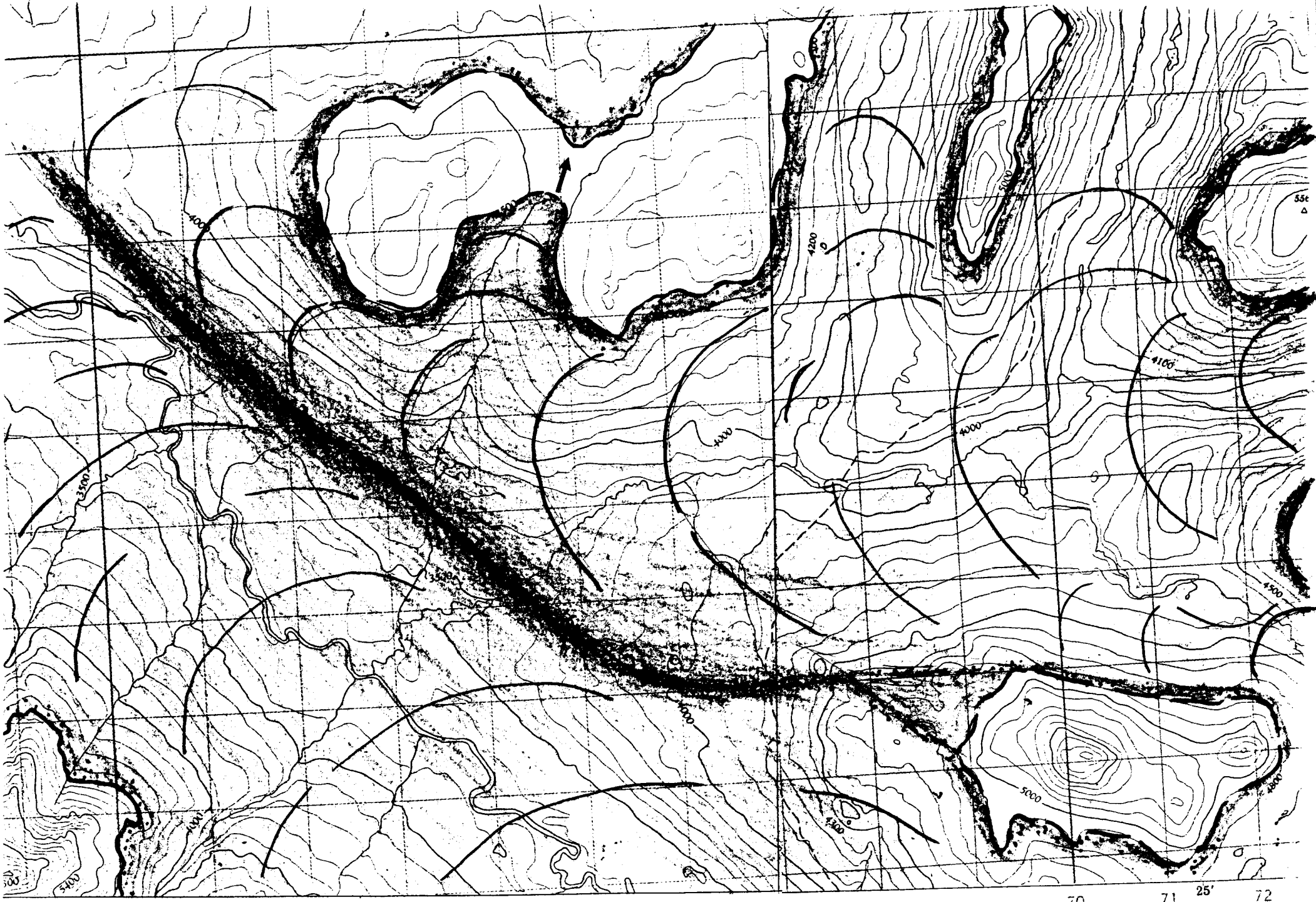


Figure 4 Near maximum flow during the McConnell glaciation. Ice would have overtopped the property at maximum flow.

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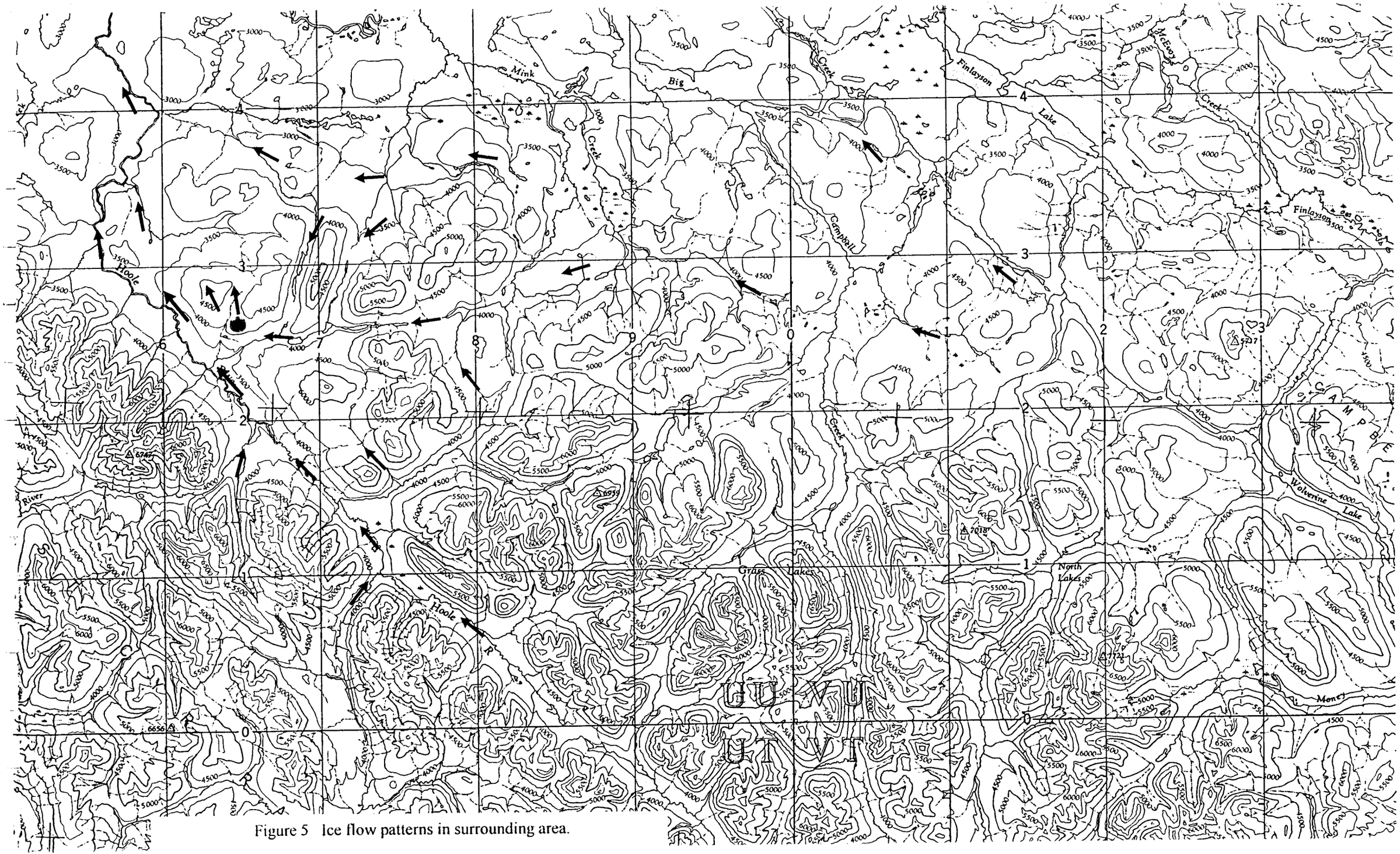


Figure 5 Ice flow patterns in surrounding area.

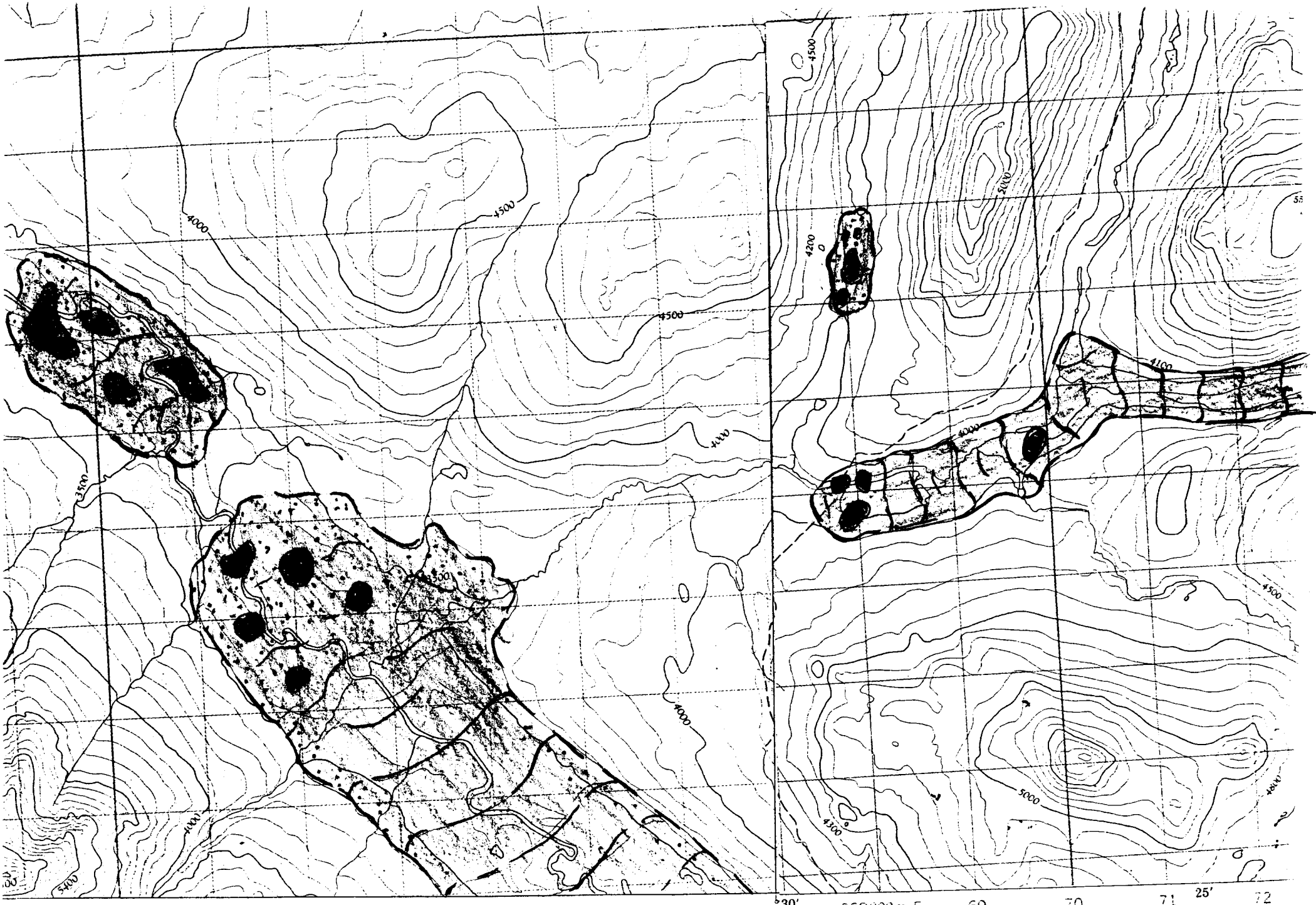


Figure 6 Stagnating Tintina Trench and North Lakes Creek ice.

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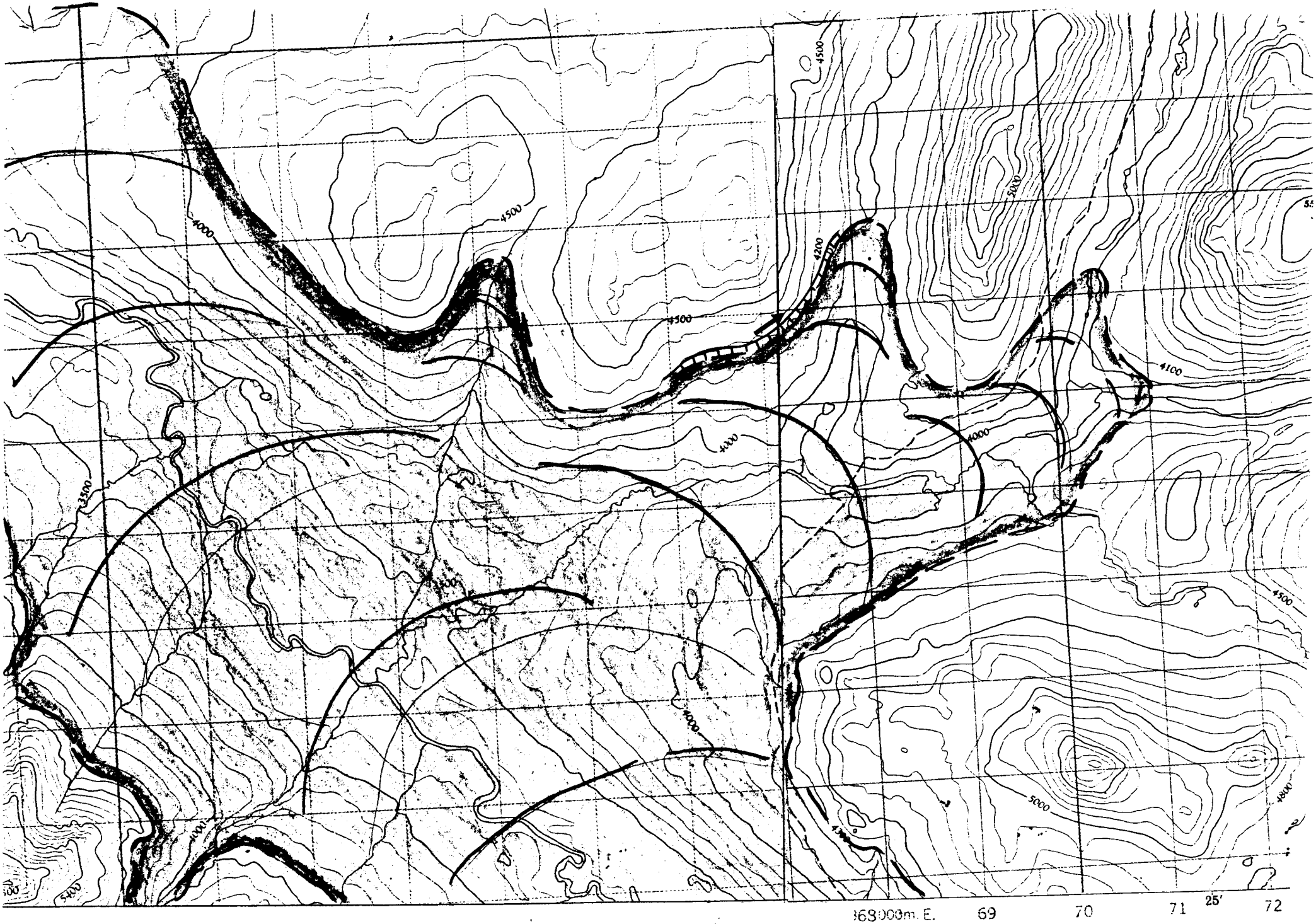


Figure 7 Readvance of Tintina Trench ice into North Lakes Creek valley.

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SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH.

the development of progressively lower and younger lakes within Pelly Mountains, Anvil and South Fork ranges, and Tintina Trench.

Deposition of basal, entrained, and supraglacial sediment occurred during deglaciation, masking sediment laid down during active glaciation. Glaciofluvial deposition peaked at this period, further blanketing and in places redistributing morainal sediment. Meltwater from the retreating North Lakes Creek trunk glacier input sediment into the study area from the east and meltwater from stagnating Tintina Trench ice input sediment into the study area from the southeast.

4.0 Guidelines for Exploration

According to ice flow reconstructions the study area marks the confluence of a trunk glacier with Tintina Trench ice. Ice flow was from east to west in North Lakes Creek valley and curved northwest upon merging with Tintina Trench ice. Applying ice flow reconstructions to dispersal fan development would suggest a source for the A-zone anomalies to the east. Tracing the mineralization further up trench would ignore the presence of North Lakes Creek ice at the confluence and therefore, is an unlikely possibility. Also, mineralized float is angular and close to bedrock at the A-zone, suggesting a proximal source. A predicted source for the Argus mineralization is outlined in figure 8. Best prospects are within the Argus Property and adjacent margin with the Cyr Property, zones east of the main mineralization. The lowest meltwater channel, north of North Lakes Creek (Figure 2), contained anomalous soil values and Barite float. This channel can be extrapolated to the proposed source and indicates that during deglaciation, when Tintina ice surged into North Lakes Creek valley and later stagnated, meltwater redistributed mineralized float and sediment from the source, to the east. Both soil lines intersect the lowest

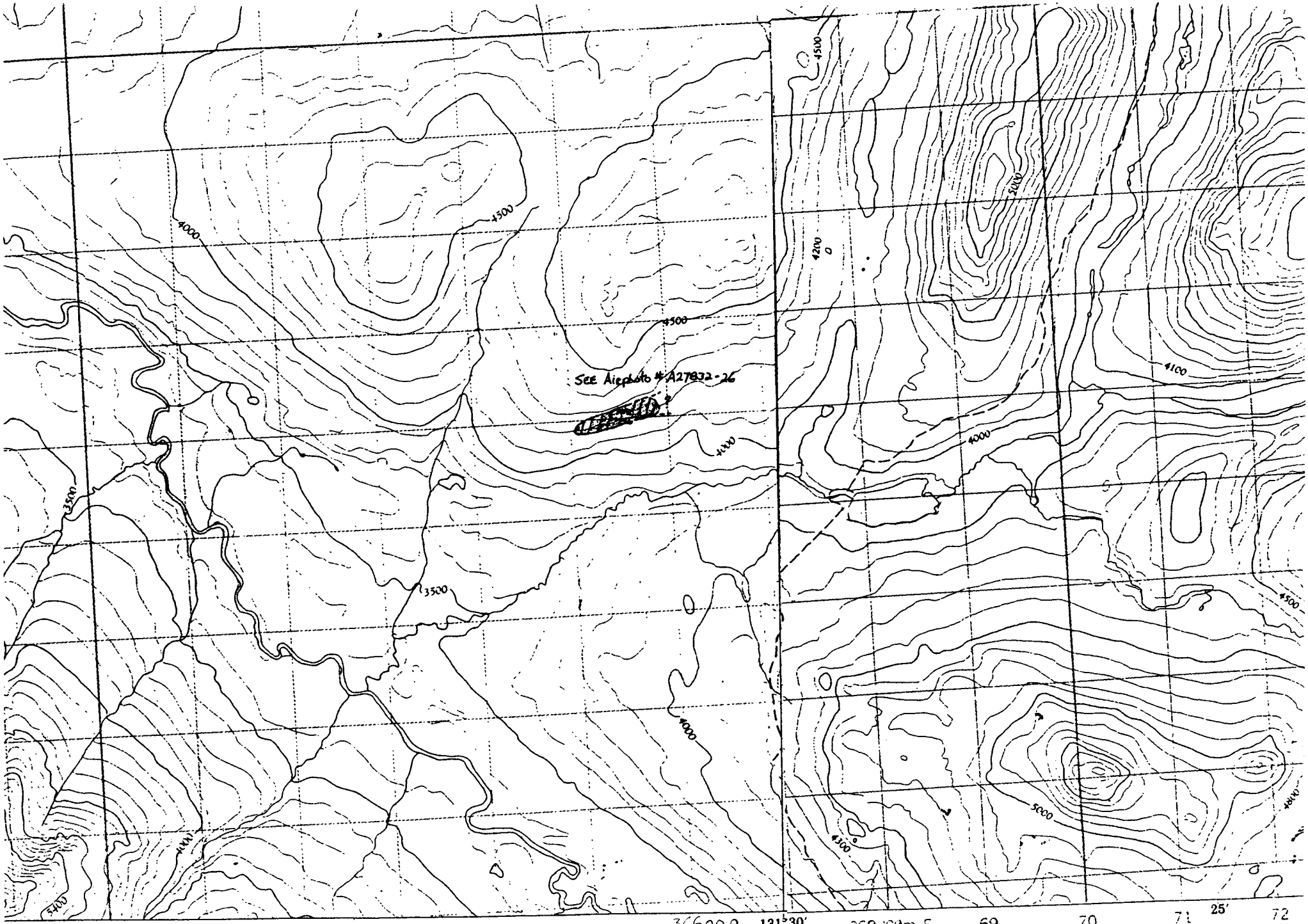


Figure 8 Proposed source for Argus mineralization.

channel and in each case anomalous zinc values were recorded (Samples 37955 and 37956; 30 and 31). Sampling of the upper two channels should be completed to isolate a prospect for the B-zone anomaly. Auger Drill Holes 24 and 26 on Baseline C contained anomalous sediment assays in near surface samples. These samples represents either basal till, meltout till, and/or glaciofluvial material. Basal till would suggest a source further to the east, while a meltout till or a glaciofluvial origin would suggest a source to the west between the A-zone anomalies and Baseline C. In either scenario the anomalies connect linearly at around 1290 m. Auger Drill Hole sampling should resume between 1270m and 1290m up ice from the A-Zone.

If a source to the southeast were possible, soil sampling would give an inaccurate representation of local bedrock. Glacial deposits appear thick in this area south of North Lakes Creek and probably mask any mineralized sediment. Where mineralized sediment may surface it is likely one of the numerous meltwater channels would contain anomalous sediment assays.

5.0 Conclusion

The Cyr and Argus Properties are situated at the intersection of Tintina Trench and Selwyn Mountain ice. Contrasting accumulation zones have governed the complex McConnell glacial activity. Two episodes of glaciation, active ice and deglaciation, are recorded within the study area. Channelized meltout tills dominate lower elevations and gentle slopes, whereas steeper slopes have near surface morainal sediments derived from active glaciation. Meltout till encompasses most areas at upper elevations. During glacial maximum ice emanated from the east and southeast, converging at the study area. Argus Property and most of Cyr Property were glaciated by ice from the east. Tintina Trench ice later reoccupied the study area when a possible resurgence occurred during

deglaciation. Deglaciation deposited meltout tills and glaciofluvial sediments over much of the study area, masking sediment deposited during glacial maximum.

McConnell surficial sediments and ice flow patterns suggest an up ice source to the east for the A-zone and B-zone anomalies on the Argus Property. A source is likely within the Argus Property, however may extend into or lie within the Cyr Property. Sediment sampling should resume at approximately the 1270m to 1290m elevation, up ice from the A-zone. Sample sedimentology is important to distinguish depositional regimes. Higher silt and clay contents would suggest moraine deposition, where as unconsolidated sand and pebbles with less clay would suggest a glaciofluvial environment. Understanding the environment and time of sediment deposition will prove useful in establishing a direction to trace and isolate subsequent anomalies.

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APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

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To: ENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
ATTN: TOM HEAH
354 - 200 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1S4

CYR

RECEIVED OCT 30 19[illegible]

A9531412

Comments: ATTN: TOM HEAH CC: R. HULSTEIN

03-3461

CERTIFICATE A9531412

(KAVB) - KENNECOTT CANADA, INC.

Project: 03461
P.O. # :

Samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC.
This report was printed on 25-OCT-95.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION
216	9	sieve to -150 mesh
202	9	save reject
229	9	ICP - AQ Digestion charge

* NOTE 1:

The 32 element ICP package is suitable for trace metals in soil and rock samples. Elements for which the nitric-aqua regia digestion is possibly incomplete are: Al, Ba, Be, Ca, Cr, Ga, K, La, Mg, Na, Sr, Ti, Tl, W.

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

CYR

CHEMEX CODE	NUMBER SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION	METHOD	DETECTION LIMIT	UPPER LIMIT
2118	9	Ag ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.2	200
2119	9	Al %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2120	9	As ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2121	9	Ba ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2122	9	Be ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2123	9	Bi ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2124	9	Ca %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2125	9	Cd ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.5	100.0
2126	9	Co ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2127	9	Cr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2128	9	Cu ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2150	9	Fe %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2130	9	Ga ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2131	9	Hg ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2132	9	K %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	10.00
2151	9	La ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2134	9	Mg %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	15.00
2135	9	Mn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	5	10000
2136	9	Mo ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2137	9	Na %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2138	9	Ni ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2139	9	P ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2140	9	Pb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2141	9	Sb ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000
2142	9	Sc ppm: 32 elements, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2143	9	Sr ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2144	9	Ti %: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	0.01	5.00
2145	9	Tl ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2146	9	U ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2147	9	V ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	1	10000
2148	9	W ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	10	10000
2149	9	Zn ppm: 32 element, soil & rock	ICP-AES	2	10000

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: ENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
ATTN: TOM HEAH
354 - 200 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1S4

Project : 03461
Comments: ATTN: TOM HEAH CC: R. HULSTEIN

Certificate Date: 25-OCT-95
Invoice No. : I9531412
P.O. Number :
Account : KAVB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9531412

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm
19192	216	202	< 0.2	1.06	118	840	< 0.5	< 2	1.08	1.0	23	178	31	5.07	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	1.28	6340	1
19193	216	202	< 0.2	1.10	86	950	< 0.5	< 2	1.15	1.5	21	172	34	4.47	< 10	< 1	0.12	10	1.18	4950	< 1
19194	216	202	< 0.2	1.57	22	800	0.5	< 2	2.03	1.0	12	38	56	2.99	< 10	< 1	0.26	10	1.05	525	2
19195	216	202	< 0.2	1.37	52	550	< 0.5	< 2	0.96	0.5	19	185	23	3.99	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	1.51	1450	1
19196	216	202	< 0.2	1.17	58	540	< 0.5	< 2	1.15	0.5	16	123	27	3.51	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	1.25	2190	1
19197	216	202	< 0.2	1.29	54	660	< 0.5	< 2	1.31	1.0	17	121	32	3.71	< 10	< 1	0.14	10	1.27	2500	1
19198	216	202	< 0.2	1.15	66	620	< 0.5	< 2	1.21	0.5	14	105	26	3.39	< 10	< 1	0.15	10	1.06	2210	< 1
19199	216	202	< 0.2	1.08	8	360	< 0.5	< 2	1.29	0.5	11	55	22	2.30	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.65	530	< 1
19610	216	202	< 0.2	1.59	80	400	< 0.5	< 2	1.40	< 0.5	19	265	81	2.49	< 10	< 1	0.07	< 10	1.63	555	< 1

CERTIFICATION: _____

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Project : 03461
Comments: ATTN: TOM HEAH CC: R. HULSTEIN

Page Number : 3
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 25-OCT-95
Invoice No. : I9531412
P.O. Number :
Account : KAVB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9531412

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
19192	216	202	< 0.01	327	1230	20	< 2	4	74	0.02	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	116
19193	216	202	0.01	299	1370	12	< 2	4	74	0.02	< 10	< 10	46	< 10	120
19194	216	202	0.01	50	1410	16	< 2	4	100	0.01	< 10	< 10	79	< 10	192
19195	216	202	< 0.01	146	1560	12	< 2	4	60	0.06	< 10	< 10	56	< 10	108
19196	216	202	0.01	135	1400	8	< 2	3	67	0.03	< 10	< 10	49	< 10	108
19197	216	202	0.01	151	1520	12	2	4	76	0.04	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	118
19198	216	202	0.01	132	1610	10	< 2	3	70	0.04	< 10	< 10	53	< 10	110
19199	216	202	0.01	49	1220	10	< 2	2	73	0.02	< 10	< 10	37	< 10	122
19610	216	202	0.01	412	990	8	2	8	101	0.02	< 10	< 10	40	< 10	84

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To: KENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
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V6C 1S4

CYR

Project : 03-461
Comments: ATTN: TOM HEAH CC: R. HULSTEIN

Page Number : 1-A
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 28-OCT-95
Invoice No. : I9531613
P.O. Number :
Account : KAVB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9531613

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm
VR37642	205	226	< 0.2	0.04	4	2200	< 0.5	< 2	0.03	< 0.5	1	19	5	0.20	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	0.01	15	< 1
VR37643	205	226	< 0.2	0.12	< 2	280	< 0.5	2	14.55	85.0	7	42	10	0.88	< 10	5	0.08	< 10	0.12	1840	< 1
VR37644	205	226	< 0.2	0.23	2	1390	< 0.5	< 2	0.49	11.5	3	149	23	0.52	< 10	1	0.12	< 10	0.07	445	< 1
VR37645	205	226	< 0.2	1.22	204	230	< 0.5	4	6.00	4.5	28	1110	1	3.02	< 10	< 1	< 0.01	< 10	8.96	1220	< 1

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VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1S4

Project : 03-461
Comments: ATTN: TOM HEAH CC: R. HULSTEIN

Page Number : 1-B
Total Pages : 1
Certificate Date: 28-OCT-95
Invoice No. : I9531613
P.O. Number :
Account : KAVB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9531613

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm
VR37642	205	226	< 0.01	11	100	< 2	< 2	< 1	62	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	< 1	< 10	22	>10000
VR37643	205	226	0.01	4	940	252	< 2	4	402	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	10	>10000	6000
VR37644	205	226	< 0.01	9	290	22	< 2	< 1	52	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	4	< 10	2010	>10000
VR37645	205	226	< 0.01	541	50	10	< 2	11	587	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	44	< 10	742	1800

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Soil - C4R
30-416

Project : ~~03 401~~
Comments: ATTN: ROGER HULSTEIN CC: ERIC FINLAYSON

Page Number : A
Total Pages : 4
Certificate Date: 05-OCT-95
Invoice No. : I9529371
P.O. Number :
Account : KAVB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9529371

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm
VR35293 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.14	154	110	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	< 0.5	5	22	18	2.40	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	0.32	180	1
VR35294 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	0.87	196	70	< 0.5	< 2	0.14	< 0.5	3	16	14	1.89	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.16	155	1
VR35295 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.37	596	110	< 0.5	< 2	0.14	0.5	10	28	28	3.20	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	0.39	325	1
VR35296 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.61	1230	100	< 0.5	< 2	0.08	1.0	6	30	52	4.14	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.32	215	4
VR35297 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.14	882	80	< 0.5	< 2	0.04	0.5	4	22	35	3.57	< 10	< 1	0.12	20	0.26	145	1
VR35298 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.31	1180	130	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	1.0	31	26	53	3.16	< 10	< 1	0.09	20	0.40	555	1
VR35299 -150#	201	202	0.2	1.50	844	140	< 0.5	< 2	0.12	1.0	18	30	44	3.31	< 10	< 1	0.14	20	0.46	530	1
VR35300 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.36	600	110	< 0.5	< 2	0.06	0.5	9	25	33	3.17	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.33	270	2
VR35301 -150#	201	202	0.2	1.40	408	110	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	0.5	8	26	28	3.11	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.40	295	1
VR35302 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.21	426	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.12	0.5	7	26	26	2.65	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.39	220	1
VR35303 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.55	356	120	< 0.5	< 2	0.11	< 0.5	8	30	32	3.01	< 10	< 1	0.14	20	0.46	250	2
VR37875 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.37	28	290	< 0.5	< 2	0.38	< 0.5	16	173	11	3.16	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	1.19	380	1
VR37876 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.46	50	200	< 0.5	< 2	0.28	0.5	38	409	22	4.80	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	2.65	1230	1
VR37877 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.85	26	300	< 0.5	< 2	0.32	0.5	24	250	15	4.14	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	1.61	610	1
VR37878 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.42	24	370	< 0.5	< 2	0.72	< 0.5	19	112	38	3.22	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	1.02	535	2
VR37879 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.53	20	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.24	0.5	14	69	17	2.87	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	0.60	270	1
VR37880 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.75	26	220	< 0.5	< 2	0.68	< 0.5	26	233	21	3.57	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	2.17	600	1
VR37881 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.45	60	250	< 0.5	< 2	0.82	1.0	24	172	37	3.83	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	1.50	875	2
VR37882 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.77	20	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.14	0.5	19	146	13	3.38	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.97	340	2
VR37883 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.60	60	280	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	1.0	28	319	21	5.21	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	1.46	1005	1
VR37884 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.44	32	180	< 0.5	< 2	0.14	0.5	21	151	12	3.69	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.93	940	1
VR37885 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.14	20	270	< 0.5	< 2	0.13	< 0.5	15	121	10	3.05	< 10	1	0.08	10	0.70	430	1
VR37886 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.43	22	590	< 0.5	< 2	0.46	< 0.5	17	142	16	3.19	< 10	1	0.07	10	0.82	600	2
VR37887 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.27	36	350	< 0.5	< 2	0.43	0.5	20	188	24	3.14	< 10	< 1	0.07	20	1.39	525	< 1
VR37888 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.10	26	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.73	< 0.5	15	108	34	2.89	< 10	< 1	0.06	20	0.97	480	1
VR37889 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.55	42	210	< 0.5	< 2	0.10	1.0	38	422	17	5.24	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	2.37	830	1
VR37890 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.72	24	400	< 0.5	< 2	0.26	0.5	20	182	15	4.00	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	1.24	420	1
VR37891 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.77	36	290	< 0.5	< 2	0.09	0.5	24	185	19	4.39	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	1.01	595	1
VR37892 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.38	30	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.31	< 0.5	18	157	50	3.13	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	1.64	470	< 1
VR37893 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.23	12	310	< 0.5	< 2	0.57	< 0.5	15	73	35	2.46	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.91	290	1
VR37894 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.61	18	400	< 0.5	< 2	0.53	0.5	20	163	53	2.86	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	1.49	325	< 1
VR37895 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.22	24	400	< 0.5	< 2	0.45	< 0.5	15	131	26	2.61	< 10	< 1	0.05	20	1.32	405	1
VR37896 -150#	201	202	1.0	1.96	68	720	0.5	< 2	1.04	2.0	23	135	130	3.25	< 10	1	0.14	40	0.84	920	2
VR37897 -150#	201	202	0.2	1.51	34	520	< 0.5	< 2	0.58	0.5	16	51	45	3.08	< 10	< 1	0.15	20	0.73	395	2
VR37898 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.49	82	350	< 0.5	< 2	0.40	< 0.5	18	121	67	3.13	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	1.29	430	< 1
VR37899 -150#	201	202	0.4	1.69	78	820	0.5	< 2	1.17	< 0.5	19	109	88	3.05	< 10	< 1	0.11	30	1.22	860	< 1
VR37900 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.22	120	400	< 0.5	< 2	0.71	< 0.5	23	121	39	3.42	< 10	< 1	0.10	20	1.09	780	1
VR37901 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.33	82	460	< 0.5	< 2	1.00	0.5	16	101	45	2.92	< 10	1	0.12	10	1.19	255	< 1
VR37902 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.02	98	300	< 0.5	< 2	0.58	< 0.5	17	74	17	2.97	< 10	1	0.11	20	0.72	790	2
VR37903 -150#	201	202	0.2	1.20	160	630	< 0.5	< 2	0.87	< 0.5	20	91	39	3.30	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	0.64	675	1

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Chemex Labs Ltd.

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Comments: ATTN: ROGER HULSTEIN CC: ERIC FINLAYSON

Certificate Date: 05-OCT-95
Invoice No. :I9529371
P.O. Number :
Account :KAVB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9529371

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
VR35293 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	17	490	6	< 2	1	9	0.02	< 10	< 10	36	< 10	44
VR35294 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	9	510	6	4	< 1	10	0.02	< 10	< 10	44	< 10	38
VR35295 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	21	770	10	6	1	16	0.03	< 10	< 10	51	< 10	62
VR35296 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	16	710	12	12	1	13	0.04	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	52
VR35297 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	14	400	8	26	1	10	0.04	< 10	< 10	47	< 10	44
VR35298 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	54	690	8	14	2	16	0.03	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	80
VR35299 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	30	710	10	50	2	15	0.04	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	76
VR35300 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	20	380	8	22	1	12	0.03	< 10	< 10	43	10	54
VR35301 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	20	620	8	40	1	12	0.02	< 10	< 10	42	< 10	66
VR35302 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	19	640	6	14	1	13	0.02	< 10	< 10	40	< 10	60
VR35303 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	22	590	10	28	2	13	0.04	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	66
VR37875 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	83	320	14	< 2	2	29	0.03	< 10	< 10	50	10	72
VR37876 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	261	650	22	< 2	4	21	0.03	< 10	< 10	57	< 10	104
VR37877 -150#	201	202	0.02	126	420	12	< 2	4	24	0.07	< 10	< 10	82	< 10	136
VR37878 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	150	570	24	< 2	4	51	0.04	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	74
VR37879 -150#	201	202	0.01	62	260	16	< 2	2	25	0.03	< 10	< 10	53	< 10	138
VR37880 -150#	201	202	0.01	162	990	14	< 2	4	43	0.08	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	74
VR37881 -150#	201	202	0.01	199	1040	16	< 2	6	58	0.03	< 10	< 10	44	< 10	100
VR37882 -150#	201	202	0.01	90	330	16	< 2	2	20	0.04	< 10	< 10	62	< 10	126
VR37883 -150#	201	202	0.01	171	630	18	2	5	15	0.04	< 10	< 10	68	< 10	114
VR37884 -150#	201	202	0.01	88	610	16	2	1	14	0.04	< 10	< 10	59	< 10	102
VR37885 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	68	430	16	< 2	1	10	0.04	< 10	< 10	58	< 10	68
VR37886 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	81	380	16	< 2	2	30	0.03	< 10	< 10	54	< 10	82
VR37887 -150#	201	202	0.01	146	630	18	< 2	3	40	0.03	< 10	< 10	40	< 10	72
VR37888 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	109	600	14	< 2	4	46	0.03	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	58
VR37889 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	273	480	22	< 2	2	10	0.04	< 10	< 10	66	< 10	100
VR37890 -150#	201	202	0.01	123	380	14	< 2	3	28	0.06	< 10	< 10	74	< 10	86
VR37891 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	144	400	18	4	2	9	0.02	< 10	< 10	72	< 10	106
VR37892 -150#	201	202	0.01	194	800	10	< 2	4	21	0.03	< 10	< 10	42	< 10	60
VR37893 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	81	1070	8	2	4	28	0.06	< 10	< 10	46	< 10	80
VR37894 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	179	870	14	< 2	5	28	0.06	< 10	< 10	53	< 10	84
VR37895 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	137	990	6	< 2	3	25	0.04	< 10	< 10	38	< 10	62
VR37896 -150#	201	202	0.01	240	1340	24	2	12	68	0.01	< 10	< 10	51	< 10	126
VR37897 -150#	201	202	0.01	80	1260	16	< 2	3	44	0.01	< 10	< 10	65	< 10	156
VR37898 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	197	520	14	2	6	23	0.05	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	68
VR37899 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	244	650	14	2	7	69	0.01	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	58
VR37900 -150#	201	202	0.01	174	790	14	2	3	50	0.03	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	60
VR37901 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	167	780	10	2	3	69	0.03	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	60
VR37902 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	61	560	20	< 2	2	40	0.01	< 10	< 10	34	< 10	62
VR37903 -150#	201	202	0.01	109	510	26	< 2	3	46	0.01	< 10	< 10	34	< 10	62

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers
212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
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PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: ENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
ATTN: TOM HEAH
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VANCOUVER, BC
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Project : 03-461
Comments: ATTN: ROGER HULSTEIN CC: ERIC FINLAYSON

Certificate Date: 05-OCT-95
Invoice No. : I9529371
P.O. Number :
Account :KAVB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9529371

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm
VR37904 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.60	22	380	< 0.5	< 2	0.45	< 0.5	16	181	44	2.74	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	1.49	375	< 1
VR37905 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.10	22	140	< 0.5	< 2	0.08	< 0.5	19	174	12	3.46	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.75	625	1
VR37906 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.63	116	310	< 0.5	< 2	0.69	< 0.5	25	204	88	3.14	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	1.53	605	1
VR37907 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.42	36	220	< 0.5	< 2	0.19	0.5	27	259	21	4.30	< 10	1	0.08	10	1.83	695	1
VR37908 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.62	22	310	< 0.5	< 2	0.11	0.5	13	108	12	3.40	< 10	< 1	0.07	20	0.74	295	2
VR37909 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.40	10	370	< 0.5	< 2	0.12	0.5	11	79	9	2.93	< 10	1	0.06	20	0.37	600	2
VR37910 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.60	22	360	< 0.5	< 2	0.49	0.5	16	82	45	3.00	< 10	< 1	0.10	20	1.01	530	< 1
VR37911 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	2.19	20	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.24	< 0.5	13	64	28	3.23	< 10	< 1	0.12	10	0.89	385	1
VR37912 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.65	14	280	< 0.5	< 2	0.21	< 0.5	11	57	22	3.15	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.75	355	1
VR37913 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.82	16	360	< 0.5	< 2	0.21	< 0.5	12	60	22	3.09	< 10	1	0.07	10	0.87	385	1
VR37914 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.62	16	600	< 0.5	< 2	0.20	< 0.5	15	57	26	2.90	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.68	470	1
VR37915 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.35	10	880	< 0.5	< 2	0.64	< 0.5	13	54	26	2.61	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	0.78	345	1
VR37916 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.88	18	720	< 0.5	< 2	0.26	< 0.5	14	99	30	3.10	< 10	1	0.06	20	1.01	425	1
VR37917 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.67	16	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.18	< 0.5	10	77	15	2.82	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.85	295	1
VR37918 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.45	42	440	< 0.5	< 2	0.27	< 0.5	16	92	35	2.69	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.90	455	< 1
VR37919 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.46	64	300	< 0.5	< 2	0.18	< 0.5	11	80	18	2.76	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.75	320	1
VR37920 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.63	24	620	0.5	< 2	0.31	< 0.5	17	46	52	3.27	< 10	< 1	0.16	20	0.65	500	2
VR37921 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.72	46	550	< 0.5	< 2	0.25	< 0.5	16	89	31	3.05	< 10	1	0.10	20	0.91	355	1
VR37922 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.40	122	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.20	< 0.5	15	127	18	2.83	< 10	< 1	0.07	20	1.14	455	1
VR37923 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.69	38	240	< 0.5	< 2	0.21	2.0	15	100	14	3.64	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	0.66	370	1
VR37924 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.60	42	430	< 0.5	< 2	0.28	< 0.5	18	138	33	3.09	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	1.33	525	< 1
VR37925 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.76	16	510	< 0.5	< 2	0.27	< 0.5	13	101	29	2.90	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	1.23	410	< 1
VR37926 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.99	36	490	0.5	< 2	0.41	0.5	19	124	55	3.58	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	1.34	645	1
VR37927 -150#	201	202	0.4	1.57	26	1060	< 0.5	< 2	0.44	< 0.5	16	82	86	3.08	< 10	< 1	0.09	20	0.87	640	1
VR37928 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	2.00	16	1400	0.5	< 2	0.28	< 0.5	15	83	83	3.55	< 10	< 1	0.09	30	0.91	520	< 1
VR37929 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.46	12	580	< 0.5	< 2	0.15	< 0.5	9	49	26	2.73	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.72	425	< 1
VR37930 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.14	22	510	< 0.5	< 2	0.21	< 0.5	8	42	11	2.61	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.44	370	2
VR37931 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.92	12	360	< 0.5	< 2	0.35	< 0.5	13	82	28	3.06	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	1.04	415	< 1
VR37932 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	2.00	16	460	< 0.5	< 2	0.33	< 0.5	16	90	25	3.33	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	1.06	550	1
VR37933 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.92	16	320	< 0.5	< 2	0.36	< 0.5	14	88	33	3.13	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	1.10	440	1
VR37934 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	2.00	14	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	< 0.5	17	103	43	3.25	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	1.14	495	1
VR37935 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	2.05	14	540	0.5	< 2	0.36	< 0.5	18	119	44	3.29	< 10	< 1	0.13	10	1.11	590	< 1
VR37936 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.93	24	450	< 0.5	< 2	0.38	< 0.5	17	96	30	3.30	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.94	580	< 1
VR37937 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.90	20	430	< 0.5	< 2	0.73	< 0.5	22	109	68	3.17	< 10	< 1	0.08	10	1.23	430	< 1
VR37938 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.85	16	200	< 0.5	< 2	0.34	< 0.5	15	94	32	3.00	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	1.05	360	< 1
VR37939 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	2.05	14	260	< 0.5	< 2	0.42	< 0.5	14	65	27	3.14	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.92	375	1
VR37940 -150#	201	202	0.2	1.45	24	760	0.5	< 2	1.68	0.5	19	69	48	4.18	< 10	< 1	0.03	10	0.67	1055	1
VR37941 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.30	16	500	< 0.5	< 2	0.70	< 0.5	15	56	20	2.88	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	0.66	590	< 1
VR37942 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.77	16	500	0.5	< 2	0.54	< 0.5	14	73	30	3.59	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	0.80	490	< 1
VR37943 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.93	14	460	0.5	< 2	0.72	< 0.5	17	72	32	3.63	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	0.99	495	< 1

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Sr ppm	Ti %	Tl ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Zn ppm
VR37904 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	125	430	6	< 2	3	26	0.07	< 10	< 10	49	< 10	44
VR37905 -150#	201	202	0.01	112	440	14	< 2	1	9	0.03	< 10	< 10	58	< 10	74
VR37906 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	340	950	10	2	5	50	0.02	< 10	< 10	50	< 10	88
VR37907 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	180	930	18	< 2	2	12	0.03	< 10	< 10	59	< 10	120
VR37908 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	51	390	18	< 2	1	10	0.04	< 10	< 10	63	< 10	118
VR37909 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	41	340	16	< 2	1	11	0.04	< 10	< 10	78	< 10	84
VR37910 -150#	201	202	0.01	65	920	12	< 2	4	30	0.08	< 10	< 10	52	< 10	74
VR37911 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	43	480	12	< 2	3	16	0.09	< 10	< 10	62	< 10	62
VR37912 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	35	510	10	< 2	2	11	0.07	< 10	< 10	56	< 10	56
VR37913 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	39	490	10	< 2	2	11	0.07	< 10	< 10	53	< 10	56
VR37914 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	42	510	10	< 2	2	13	0.03	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	78
VR37915 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	51	1030	10	< 2	3	37	0.02	< 10	< 10	46	< 10	56
VR37916 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	78	540	8	2	3	15	0.04	< 10	< 10	56	< 10	66
VR37917 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	44	430	10	< 2	2	12	0.06	< 10	< 10	56	< 10	54
VR37918 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	95	610	10	< 2	3	16	0.04	< 10	< 10	47	< 10	60
VR37919 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	52	550	10	< 2	2	12	0.04	< 10	< 10	50	< 10	50
VR37920 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	62	950	16	< 2	3	30	0.01	< 10	< 10	72	< 10	144
VR37921 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	83	620	12	< 2	2	19	0.03	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	82
VR37922 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	110	280	12	< 2	2	12	0.04	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	42
VR37923 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	59	900	16	< 2	2	22	0.03	< 10	< 10	68	< 10	146
VR37924 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	159	630	12	2	3	18	0.04	< 10	< 10	48	< 10	62
VR37925 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	94	570	8	< 2	2	15	0.06	< 10	< 10	47	< 10	54
VR37926 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	134	540	14	2	5	25	0.05	< 10	< 10	54	< 10	92
VR37927 -150#	201	202	0.01	116	870	12	< 2	6	37	0.03	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	88
VR37928 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	99	650	12	< 2	6	18	0.05	< 10	< 10	57	< 10	82
VR37929 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	26	260	6	< 2	1	9	0.07	< 10	< 10	48	< 10	54
VR37930 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	21	490	12	< 2	1	14	0.07	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	58
VR37931 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	53	460	8	< 2	3	14	0.11	< 10	< 10	57	< 10	56
VR37932 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	57	520	10	< 2	3	13	0.11	< 10	< 10	64	< 10	66
VR37933 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	54	580	8	< 2	3	16	0.12	< 10	< 10	61	< 10	68
VR37934 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	60	620	8	< 2	3	17	0.12	< 10	< 10	62	< 10	66
VR37935 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	75	460	8	< 2	4	20	0.11	< 10	< 10	68	< 10	90
VR37936 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	67	480	12	< 2	4	23	0.06	< 10	< 10	61	< 10	72
VR37937 -150#	201	202	0.01	84	550	8	< 2	4	28	0.14	< 10	< 10	61	< 10	68
VR37938 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	56	430	4	< 2	2	12	0.15	< 10	< 10	57	< 10	50
VR37939 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	38	270	6	< 2	3	14	0.20	< 10	< 10	65	< 10	50
VR37940 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	61	1580	20	< 2	4	106	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	192
VR37941 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	41	680	20	< 2	2	49	0.01	< 10	< 10	36	< 10	194
VR37942 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	52	780	18	< 2	3	40	0.01	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	290
VR37943 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	62	1220	12	< 2	4	49	0.02	< 10	< 10	46	< 10	628

CERTIFICATION:

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SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm
VR37944 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.44	8	490	< 0.5	< 2	0.70	0.5	14	73	25	2.50	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.72	560	< 1
VR37945 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.08	14	260	< 0.5	< 2	0.46	< 0.5	10	55	14	2.40	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	0.66	300	1
VR37946 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.31	14	670	< 0.5	< 2	0.49	< 0.5	10	46	35	2.49	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.56	310	< 1
VR37947 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.39	18	610	< 0.5	< 2	0.55	< 0.5	12	43	45	2.84	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.69	515	2
VR37948 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.34	18	630	0.5	< 2	0.52	0.5	13	45	39	2.90	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.68	460	2
VR37949 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.35	14	530	< 0.5	< 2	1.50	1.5	10	50	39	2.20	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.69	610	< 1
VR37950 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.26	8	420	< 0.5	< 2	0.95	0.5	11	58	25	2.20	< 10	< 1	0.10	10	0.74	410	< 1
VR37951 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.48	14	440	< 0.5	< 2	1.01	2.0	14	66	58	2.70	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	0.81	240	< 1
VR37952 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.10	16	300	< 0.5	< 2	0.88	0.5	11	63	19	2.24	< 10	1	0.08	10	0.76	290	< 1
VR37953 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.28	18	320	< 0.5	< 2	0.38	< 0.5	10	69	16	2.53	< 10	< 1	0.07	20	0.79	300	1
VR37954 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.31	20	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.31	< 0.5	10	73	25	2.56	< 10	< 1	0.06	20	0.79	280	< 1
VR37955 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.31	20	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.74	0.5	14	73	20	3.11	< 10	< 1	0.09	10	0.78	830	1
VR37956 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	0.99	12	610	< 0.5	< 2	2.13	2.0	11	44	49	2.03	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	0.55	360	< 1
VR37957 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.29	16	680	< 0.5	< 2	1.29	1.0	11	72	20	2.50	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.85	365	< 1
VR37958 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.32	12	470	< 0.5	< 2	0.26	< 0.5	10	121	13	2.25	< 10	< 1	0.03	10	1.06	190	< 1
VR37959 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.38	12	520	< 0.5	< 2	0.37	< 0.5	15	138	12	2.51	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	1.10	255	< 1
VR37960 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.55	22	510	< 0.5	< 2	0.30	< 0.5	19	147	28	3.00	< 10	1	0.08	10	1.16	525	1
VR37961 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.60	26	440	< 0.5	< 2	0.20	< 0.5	13	121	16	3.11	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	0.99	235	1
VR37962 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.68	18	410	< 0.5	< 2	0.20	< 0.5	14	135	14	3.16	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	1.14	320	1
VR37963 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.53	14	420	< 0.5	< 2	0.18	< 0.5	13	127	9	2.73	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	1.08	250	1
VR37964 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.51	16	440	< 0.5	< 2	0.26	< 0.5	14	158	17	2.73	< 10	< 1	0.05	20	1.33	330	< 1
RH95218A -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.68	30	400	0.5	< 2	6.20	7.0	11	25	39	2.74	< 10	< 1	0.13	10	3.73	435	2
RH95218B -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.70	34	530	0.5	< 2	2.30	4.0	11	28	44	3.11	< 10	1	0.11	10	1.72	520	2
RH95218C -150#	201	202	< 0.2	0.56	56	370	< 0.5	< 2	>15.00	2.5	7	7	14	1.56	< 10	1	0.05	< 10	8.53	610	5
RH95-5001 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	5.33	34	180	0.5	< 2	1.71	< 0.5	52	453	95	8.79	20	< 1	0.07	30	3.49	565	< 1
RH95-5002 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.65	20	390	< 0.5	< 2	0.55	< 0.5	15	100	40	3.52	< 10	< 1	0.09	20	0.96	405	< 1
RH95-5003 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.83	18	580	< 0.5	< 2	0.76	0.5	15	106	47	3.49	< 10	< 1	0.09	20	0.91	535	1
RH95-5004 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.41	14	260	< 0.5	< 2	0.46	< 0.5	13	83	25	3.17	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	0.84	430	1
RH95-5005 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.23	10	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.46	< 0.5	10	61	24	2.66	< 10	< 1	0.09	20	0.66	315	< 1
RH95-5006 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.47	10	440	< 0.5	< 2	0.67	< 0.5	12	65	25	2.63	< 10	< 1	0.10	20	0.66	390	< 1
RH95-5007 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.34	14	360	< 0.5	< 2	0.49	< 0.5	11	68	27	2.89	< 10	< 1	0.10	20	0.75	290	< 1
RH95-5008 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.23	16	250	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	< 0.5	13	81	17	2.65	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	0.76	300	1
RH95-5009 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.15	16	300	< 0.5	< 2	0.36	< 0.5	12	63	16	2.46	< 10	< 1	0.07	20	0.69	285	< 1
RH95-5010 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.32	14	400	< 0.5	< 2	0.82	0.5	11	52	31	2.51	< 10	< 1	0.13	20	0.54	405	1
RH95-5011 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.36	16	410	< 0.5	< 2	0.84	< 0.5	11	56	28	2.70	< 10	< 1	0.13	20	0.59	425	< 1
RH95-5012 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.15	8	280	< 0.5	< 2	0.79	< 0.5	9	35	21	2.05	< 10	1	0.10	10	0.44	400	< 1
RH95-5013 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.59	28	450	< 0.5	< 2	0.44	< 0.5	19	168	35	3.21	< 10	< 1	0.09	20	1.55	495	1
RH95-5014 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.36	14	250	< 0.5	< 2	0.89	0.5	16	63	30	3.20	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	0.75	720	< 1
RH95-5015 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.35	16	490	< 0.5	< 2	0.77	< 0.5	15	64	39	3.07	< 10	< 1	0.08	20	0.74	390	< 1
RH95-5016 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.18	18	420	< 0.5	< 2	0.52	0.5	15	86	37	2.77	< 10	< 1	0.07	10	0.90	315	1

CERTIFICATION:

Chemex Labs Ltd.

Analytical Chemists * Geochemists * Registered Assayers

212 Brooksbank Ave., North Vancouver
British Columbia, Canada V7J 2C1
PHONE: 604-984-0221 FAX: 604-984-0218

To: ENNECOTT CANADA, INC.
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354 - 200 GRANVILLE ST.
VANCOUVER, BC
V6C 1S4

Project : 03-461
Comments: ATTN: ROGER HULSTEIN CC: ERIC FINLAYSON

Certificate Date: 05-OCT-95
Invoice No. :I9529371
P.O. Number :
Account :KAVB

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9529371

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Na %	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	27 Sr ppm	28 Ti %	~~Tl~~ ppm	~~U~~ ppm	29 V ppm	W ppm	30 Zn ppm
VR37944 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	54	710	14	< 2	3	44	0.02	< 10	< 10	48	< 10	134
VR37945 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	45	860	12	< 2	2	28	0.02	< 10	< 10	36	< 10	138
VR37946 -150#	201	202	0.01	45	660	12	< 2	3	33	0.01	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	100
VR37947 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	52	1110	12	< 2	3	41	0.01	< 10	< 10	55	< 10	150
VR37948 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	51	780	14	< 2	3	37	0.01	< 10	< 10	52	< 10	122
VR37949 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	48	1380	14	< 2	3	115	0.02	< 10	< 10	46	< 10	126
VR37950 -150#	201	202	0.01	45	1250	14	< 2	3	82	0.02	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	114
VR37951 -150#	201	202	0.01	70	1350	24	< 2	4	78	0.02	< 10	< 10	48	< 10	148
VR37952 -150#	201	202	0.01	48	1470	10	< 2	3	61	0.02	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	102
VR37953 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	53	1000	8	< 2	2	26	0.02	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	80
VR37954 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	69	710	16	< 2	2	23	0.02	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	86
VR37955 -150#	201	202	0.01	70	1020	18	< 2	3	42	0.01	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	174
VR37956 -150#	201	202	0.01	72	1030	22	< 2	3	114	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	29	< 10	152
VR37957 -150#	201	202	0.01	57	1200	14	< 2	3	79	0.02	< 10	< 10	37	< 10	128
VR37958 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	90	280	8	< 2	2	19	0.04	< 10	< 10	45	< 10	42
VR37959 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	97	640	12	< 2	2	21	0.04	< 10	< 10	47	< 10	50
VR37960 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	116	650	12	< 2	3	22	0.03	< 10	< 10	54	< 10	86
VR37961 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	92	510	12	< 2	2	16	0.02	< 10	< 10	53	< 10	68
VR37962 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	88	550	12	< 2	2	16	0.04	< 10	< 10	58	< 10	64
VR37963 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	87	410	12	< 2	2	13	0.04	< 10	< 10	57	< 10	54
VR37964 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	122	350	12	< 2	3	18	0.06	< 10	< 10	52	< 10	54
RH95218A -150#	201	202	0.02	60	730	38	2	2	52	0.02	< 10	< 10	44	< 10	662
RH95218B -150#	201	202	0.01	52	890	34	< 2	3	34	0.03	< 10	< 10	51	< 10	446
RH95218C -150#	201	202	< 0.01	44	300	16	< 2	< 1	104	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	14	< 10	746
RH95-5001 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	228	2240	8	< 2	14	109	< 0.01	< 10	< 10	195	< 10	300
RH95-5002 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	73	1140	12	< 2	4	36	0.03	< 10	< 10	51	< 10	86
RH95-5003 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	72	990	14	< 2	4	52	0.02	< 10	< 10	54	< 10	96
RH95-5004 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	55	1150	10	< 2	2	30	0.03	< 10	< 10	42	< 10	72
RH95-5005 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	46	850	10	< 2	2	28	0.03	< 10	< 10	39	< 10	66
RH95-5006 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	44	1020	14	< 2	2	40	0.01	< 10	< 10	40	< 10	62
RH95-5007 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	55	1250	12	< 2	2	35	0.02	< 10	< 10	41	< 10	86
RH95-5008 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	56	950	8	< 2	3	28	0.04	< 10	< 10	46	< 10	78
RH95-5009 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	47	580	8	< 2	2	24	0.03	< 10	< 10	44	< 10	72
RH95-5010 -150#	201	202	0.01	42	1210	14	< 2	2	48	0.01	< 10	< 10	40	< 10	94
RH95-5011 -150#	201	202	0.01	44	1220	14	< 2	2	53	0.02	< 10	< 10	42	< 10	98
RH95-5012 -150#	201	202	0.03	33	910	12	< 2	1	48	0.01	< 10	< 10	33	< 10	88
RH95-5013 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	147	890	12	< 2	5	28	0.09	< 10	< 10	59	< 10	78
RH95-5014 -150#	201	202	0.01	61	1270	18	< 2	3	56	0.02	< 10	< 10	43	< 10	116
RH95-5015 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	65	1030	16	< 2	3	46	0.01	< 10	< 10	37	< 10	76
RH95-5016 -150#	201	202	< 0.01	89	1200	12	< 2	3	35	0.02	< 10	< 10	48	< 10	114

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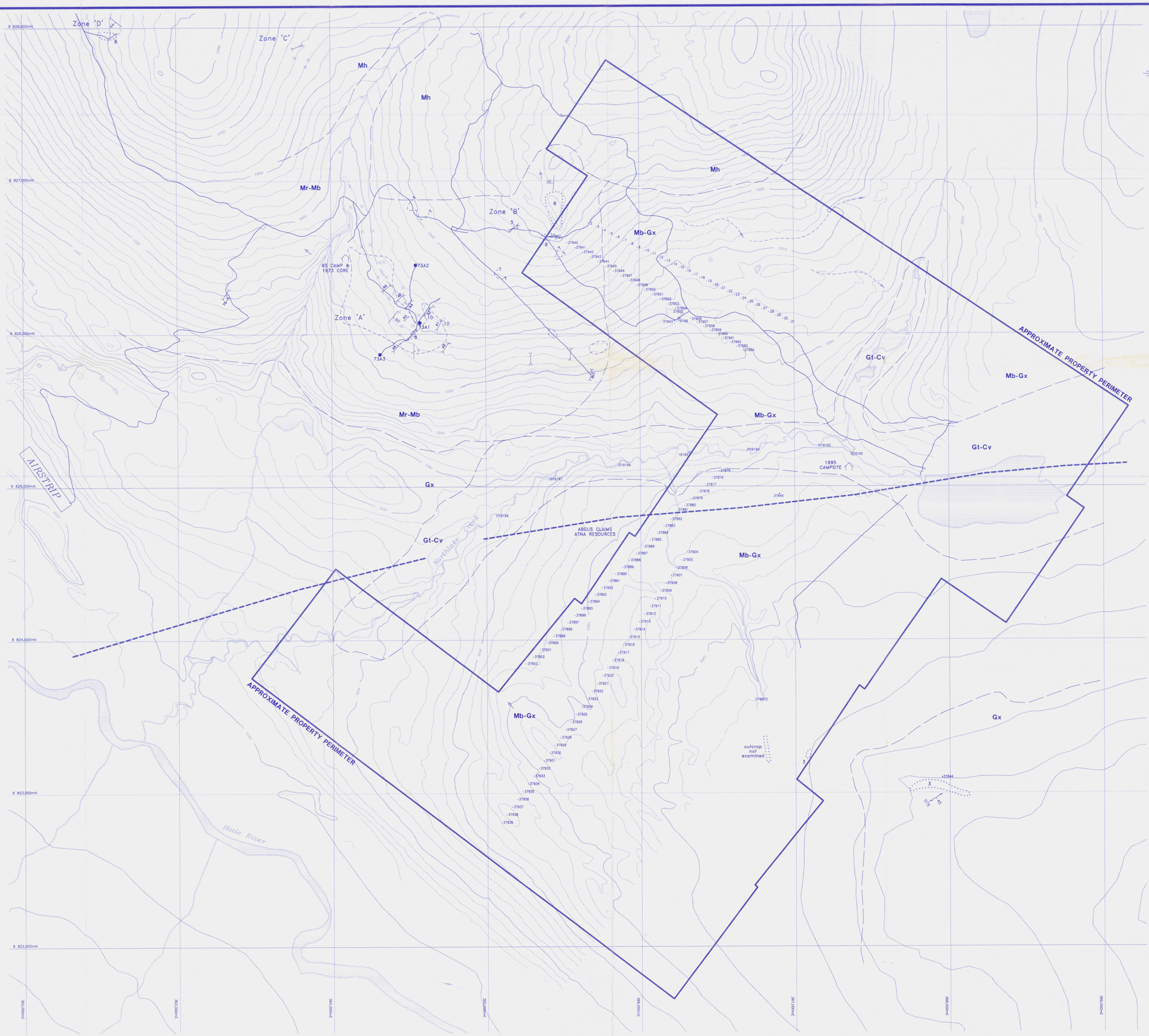
Project : 03-461
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Page Number :1
Total Pages :4
Certificate Date: 05-OCT-95
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS A9529371

SAMPLE	PREP CODE		Ag ppm	Al %	As ppm	Ba ppm	Be ppm	Bi ppm	Ca %	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Hg ppm	K %	La ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm
RH95-5017 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.12	20	210	< 0.5	< 2	0.37	< 0.5	14	132	23	2.37	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	1.15	360	< 1
RH95-5018 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.33	22	180	< 0.5	< 2	0.19	0.5	17	170	11	3.01	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	1.15	325	< 1
RH95-5019 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.17	14	130	< 0.5	< 2	0.27	< 0.5	12	121	8	2.58	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	0.94	325	1
RH95-5020 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.09	20	140	< 0.5	< 2	0.19	< 0.5	13	153	13	3.18	< 10	< 1	0.06	10	1.05	395	1
RH95-5021 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.19	12	390	< 0.5	< 2	0.24	< 0.5	9	110	10	2.40	< 10	< 1	0.03	10	0.93	250	< 1
RH95-5022 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.12	16	340	< 0.5	< 2	0.27	< 0.5	11	95	6	2.79	< 10	< 1	0.05	10	0.82	375	1
RH95-5023 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.09	12	390	< 0.5	< 2	0.42	< 0.5	15	120	11	2.65	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	1.04	350	1
RH95-5024 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.59	16	280	< 0.5	< 2	0.24	0.5	16	170	13	3.09	< 10	< 1	0.04	10	1.39	290	< 1
RH95-5025 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.46	18	410	< 0.5	< 2	0.41	< 0.5	16	123	34	3.08	< 10	< 1	0.09	20	1.24	480	< 1
RH95-5026 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.50	16	470	0.5	< 2	0.89	1.0	14	63	42	2.85	< 10	< 1	0.14	20	0.81	525	1
RH95-5027 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.36	16	640	< 0.5	< 2	0.62	0.5	17	95	40	2.76	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	1.00	285	2
RH95-5028 -150#	201	202	0.4	1.42	12	820	< 0.5	< 2	1.26	1.0	12	38	32	2.56	< 10	< 1	0.11	10	0.64	410	2
RH95-5029 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.35	16	520	< 0.5	< 2	0.66	0.5	14	105	41	2.74	< 10	< 1	0.11	20	1.02	335	1
RH95-5030 -150#	201	202	< 0.2	1.65	22	530	0.5	< 2	0.72	1.0	15	72	44	3.30	< 10	< 1	0.18	20	0.98	520	2
RH95-5031 -150#	201	202	0.2	1.67	20	660	0.5	< 2	0.82	1.5	16	60	59	3.33	< 10	< 1	0.20	20	0.88	470	2

CERTIFICATION:



LEGEND

SURFICAL GEOLOGY

- Cv COLLUVIAL VENEER
- Gt GLACIOFLUVIAL TERRACE
- Gx GLACIOFLUVIAL COMPLEX
- Mb MORAINE BLANKET (TILL)
- Mv MORAINE VENEER (TILL)
- Mh HUMMOCKY MORAINE
- R BEDROCK

BEDROCK GEOLOGY*

- 10 PHYLLITE
- 8 LIMESTONE
- 5 QUARTZITE
- 3 CHLORITE PHYLLITE

SYMBOL LEGEND

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- >300 ppm Zn in SOIL (1993)
- MINERALIZED FLOAT (>5% Zn)
- FAULT
- OUTCROP DELIMIT
- MELT WATER CHANNEL
- ICE DIRECTION
- 73A3 1973 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE COLLAR & NUMBER
- A5 BULLDOZER TRENCH and TRENCH NUMBER
- BEDDING (Strike & Dip)
- FOLIATION (Strike & Dip)
- 37955 SOIL SAMPLE SITE & NUMBER
- 19199 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE SITE & NUMBER
- 37644 ROCK SAMPLE SITE & NUMBER
- CLAIM PERIMETER
- GPS (NOT DIFFERENTIALLY CORRECTED) SURVEYED CLAIM POST

093468

* Legend derived from Archer (1973)

Surfical geology modified from J. Bond (1996) – Appendix A

scale: 10,000

0 100 200 300 500

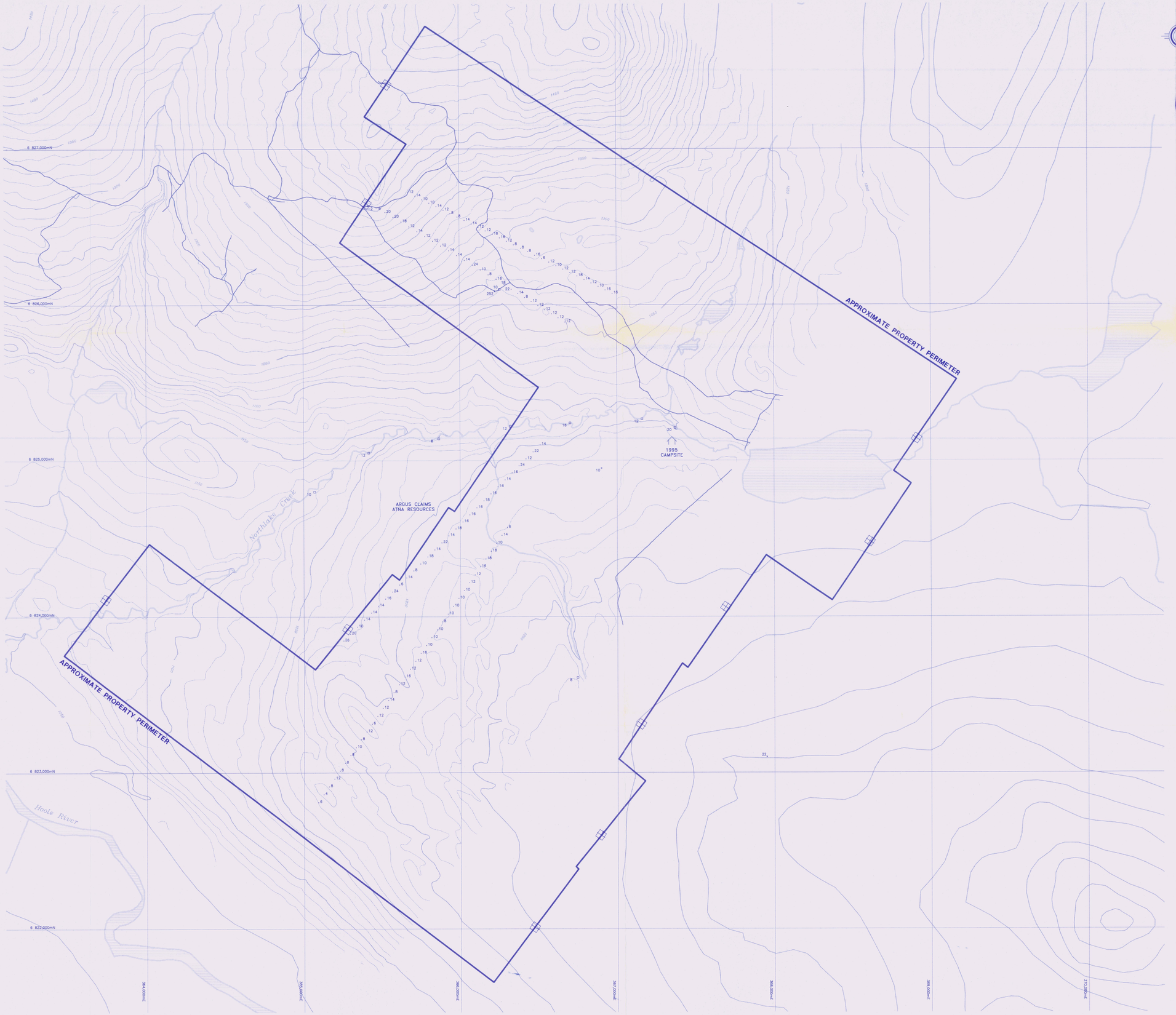
kilometres

Dwg (1)

Kennecott Canada Inc.
Vancouver

CYR PROPERTY
COMPILATION and SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

NTS:	Projection: UTM	Drawn by: AJL
Date: 18/03/96	Author: RH	Figure 4
File: SCYQE010	Scale: 1:10,000	



093468

LEGEND

- ·14 SOIL SAMPLE SITE
- □20 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE SITE
- ×8 ROCK SAMPLE SITE
- CLAIM PERIMETER
- GPS (NOT DIFFERENTIALLY CORRECTED) SURVEYED CLAIM POST

scale: 10,000

0 100 200 300 500

kilometres

Dwg @

Kennecott Canada Inc.
Vancouver

CYR PROPERTY
LEAD (ppm) GEOCHEMISTRY
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

NTS:	Projection: UTM	Drawn by: AJL
Date: 16/01/96	Author:	Figure 5
File: 5CYGC10	Scale: 1:10,000	

APPROXIMATE PROPERTY PERIMETER

APPROXIMATE PROPERTY PERIMETER

1995
CAMPSITE

ARGUS CLAIMS
ATNA RESOURCES

Northlake Creek

Hoole River

6 827,000mN
6 826,000mN
6 825,000mN
6 824,000mN
6 823,000mN
6 822,000mN

390,000mE
391,000mE
392,000mE
393,000mE
394,000mE
395,000mE
396,000mE

003468

LEGEND

- ·14 SOIL SAMPLE SITE
- □20 STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLE SITE
- ×8 ROCK SAMPLE SITE
- CLAIM PERIMETER
- GPS (NOT DIFFERENTIALLY CORRECTED) SURVEYED CLAIM POST

scale: 10,000
0 100 200 300 500
kilometres

Dwg (3)

Kennecott Canada Inc.
Vancouver

CYR PROPERTY
ZINC (ppm)
GEOCHEMISTRY
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

NTS:	Projection: UTM	Drawn by: AJL
Date: 18/03/96	Author:	Figure 6
File: 5CYGC10	Scale: 1:10,000	