1998
SUMMARY REPORT ON THE MOR PROPERTY
(MOR 1 - 12 CLAIMS)
INCLUDING
GEOPHYSICAL ASSESSMENT (MOR 1-4)
AND TRENCHING ASSESSMENT (MOR 1-8)

Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory

NTS: 105C/1, Lat 60°05'N; Long 132°05' W

May, 1999 (1998 ASSESSMENT REPORT-IN PART)

REPORT DISTRIBUTION

Brett Resources:	1
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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 $ 4400.00.

M. Burke

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

094006

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May, 1999 (1998 ASSESSMENT REPORT-IN PART)

by

E.A. Balon, P.Geo.
&
W. J. Jakubowski

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Date Submitted: June, 1999
(incorporating Amerok Geosciences Ltd.
Report/Appendix A-Geophysical Assessment-submitted Feb/99)
Field Period: July 24 - September 29, 1998

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(In pockets) Scale

1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The MOR property is located near the Alaska Highway in the Morley River area of southern Yukon Territory, NTS 105C/1, and consists of 12 contiguous mineral claims in the Watson Lake Mining District. The claims were acquired by staking during 1997 and 1998, and the subsurface (mineral) rights are 100% owned by Fairfield Minerals Ltd. Surface rights are held by the Teslin Tlingit Council / Yukon First Nations, from whom permission is required for entry to conduct work. Current access is by helicopter. Exploration is focussed on a polymetallic sulphide target in deformed metamorphic stratigraphy.

The claims are situated on rolling forested terrain of the Nisutlin Plateau, with moderate topography. Bedrock exposure is limited; however, the extensive overburden cover is generally shallow. Underlying geology consists of a Paleozoic sequence of metasedimentary and metavolcanic units locally overlain by limestone. These various units have been grouped as the Big Salmon Complex or Nisutlin subterrane on existing (1963 &1994) GSC maps for the area. Current research by the Yukon Government (EGSD) correlates the Nisutlin subterrane to the Nasina Assemblage which hosts several important volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) deposits in the Finlayson Lake district, 160 km northeast from MOR.

Known previous exploration in the immediate property area is limited to reconnaissance programs carried out by Regional Resources Ltd. in 1980 and by Fairfield Minerals Ltd. in 1996 and 1997. Followup of 1980 base metal and gold stream sediment anomalies during 1997 identified a zone of highly anomalous copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold values in soils and in gossanous subcrop near the current property centre. This discovery prompted staking of the initial MOR1 - 4 claims. Subsequent work in late 1997 and during 1998 included preperty expansions, prospecting and reconnaissance sampling on and around the claim group, grid soil geochemistry and ground based magnetometer and VLF-EM geophysical surveys.

Significant results have been generated by all of the programs conducted to date. The 1998 geochemical and geophysical surveys have outlined a 2000 metre by 100 to 250 metre Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu soil anomaly that is partly coincident with a moderate EM conductor. These features extend for several hundred metres from the discovery showings located by hand trenching in 1997. The 1998 blast expansions of two of the 1997 trenches have revealed strongly disseminated to semi-massive pyrite-chalcopyrite carrying significant base and precious metal values. The mineralization is hosted in highly deformed felsic and mafic schists which may represent a metamorphosed bimodal volcanic suite, commonly associated with VMS deposits.

Based on the above, the potential for locating an economic polymetallic massive sulphide deposit on the MOR claims is considered to be very good. Further exploration is definitely warranted and recommended.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The encouraging results outlined during the limited 1997 - 98 exploration programs on the MOR claims suggest a more aggressive next phase which should include the following:

1: A Magnetometer-VLF survey over the new claims at a density of 100m by 12.5m.
2: Three 100m excavator trenches in the Discovery showing area spaced at 100m.
3: Detailed mapping of the property.
4: Diamond drilling of the Discovery showing on four fences with 8 holes on fifty metre centres to a depth of 100m.

Respectfully Submitted

E.A. Balon, P.Geo.

W. Jakubowski, P.Geo.

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 Location and Physiography (Figures 1 and 2)

The MOR property is centred 37 kilometres east-southeast of Teslin in south-central Yukon Territory at latitude 60° 05' N and longitude 132° 05' W, on NTS map sheet 105C/1. The property consists of 12 contiguous mineral claims in the Watson Lake Mining District. There is presently no road access and the claims have been serviced by helicopter from staging points along the Alaska Highway at Morley River, YT (9 km SW) and Swan Lake, B.C. (42 km SE).

The MOR claims comprise 250 hectares on rolling forested terrain at the southern end of the Nisutlin Plateau, between the Big Salmon and Englishmans Ranges of the Cassiar Mountains. Topography over most the property area is moderate, with elevations ranging from about 900 metres (3000 ft.) to 1325 metres (4350 ft.) above sea level. Two small intermittent streams drain westerly from the central and northwestern claims. The lower slopes are well treed with mature pine, spruce, balsam fir and poplar. Dense buck-brush (dwarf birch) is prevalent, but a few open boggy areas and grassy meadows occur at higher elevations. Soil and glacial till cover is extensive and varies in depth from less than one-half metre to several metres. Limited bedrock exposure is mainly restricted to scattered low bluffs on the southern claims. The climate is characterized by warm summers and long cold winters. Annual precipitation is moderate. No permafrost has been encountered during field work. The area is generally free of snow from June through September.

3.2 Claim Data (Figure 2, Table 1)

The claims were staked by Company personnel during August 1997 (MOR 1-4), August 1998 (MOR 5-8) and September 1998 (MOR 9-12). They are situated on Category B Settlement Lands (Block R-3B) whereby the Teslin Tlingit Council (TTC), Yukon First Nations, holds a fee simple surface title pursuant to its 1993 Final Agreement with the Governments of Canada and Yukon. The subsurface (mineral) rights are owned 100% by Fairfield Minerals Ltd., however permission from the TTC is required (and was obtained) for entry to conduct exploration work. Additionally, Fairfield has lodged with the Federal Government a $100 per claim reclamation security deposit as required at the time of staking on these Lands.

The status of all claims is indicated in Table 1 and their locations are shown on Figure 2.

CLAIM STATUS

CLAIM NAME (S)	UNITS	TAG NUMBER (S)	NTS LOCATION	EXPIRY DATE CURRENT	EXPIRY DATE PENDING ACCEPTANCE OF THIS REPORT
MOR 1 to 4	4	YB89971-YB89974	105C/1	18 Sep. 2003	18 Sep. 2004
MOR 5 to 8	4	YB91626-YB91629	105C/1	04 Sep. 1999	04 Sep. 2004
MOR 9 to 12	4	YB91820-YB91823	105C/1	28 Sep. 1999	----
Total	12				

3.3 History

There is no public record for any prior mineral exploration in the specific locality of the MOR claims. A 1985 Canada/Yukon Government stream sediment and water geochemical survey included the entire Teslin (105-C) map area and the results therefrom are available in GSC Open File 1217.

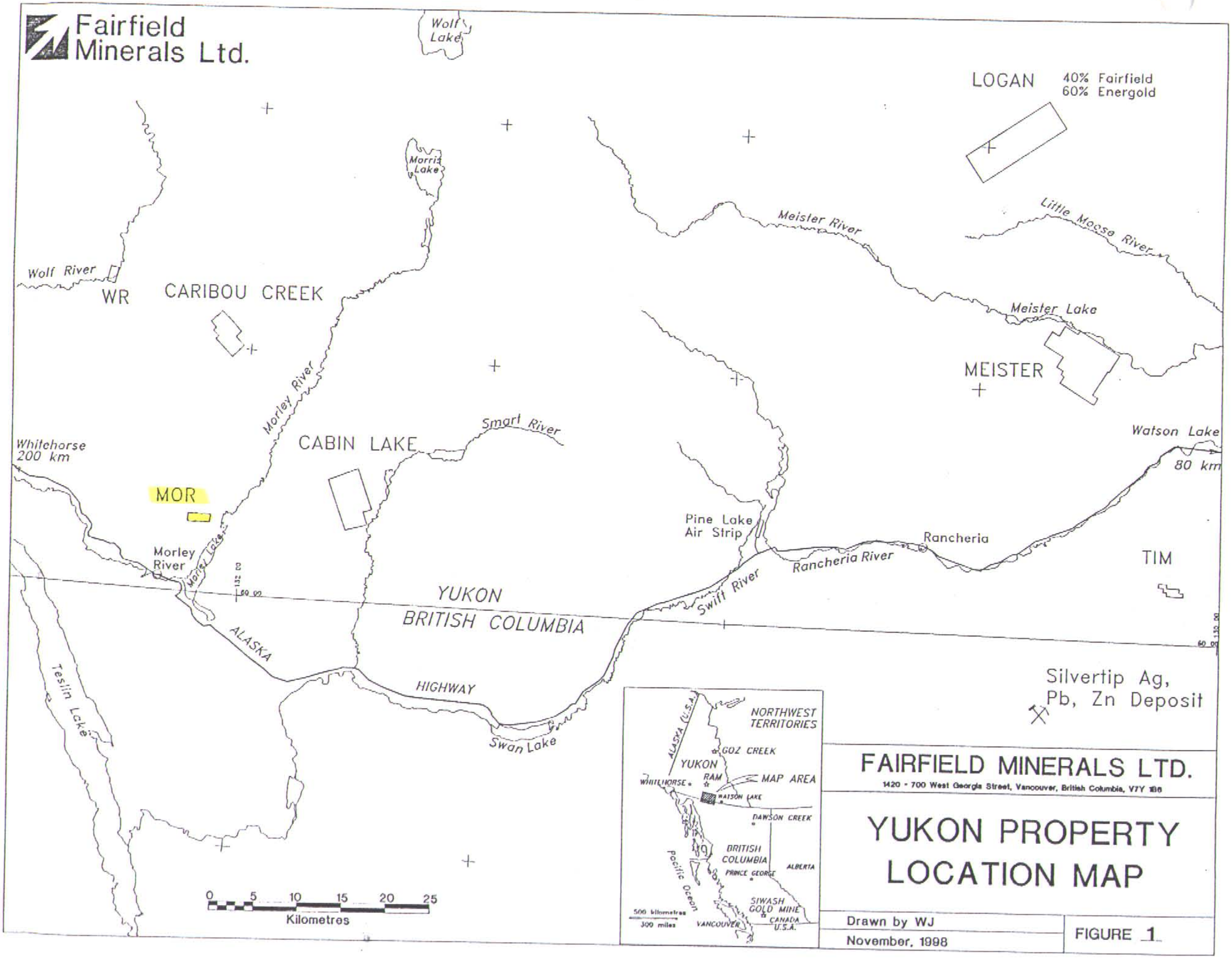
Prior to the Government survey, in 1980, Regional Resources Ltd. (Fairfield's predecessor Company) had conducted geological reconnaissance and high density silt sampling throughout the southeastern quadrant of Teslin map sheet. This project located several base metal and gold anomalies in streams draining the present MOR claims area; however, they were not thoroughly investigated at the time because of higher priority targets elsewhere. Fairfield subsequently acquired the Regional Resources database and returned in 1996 and 1997 to explore for potential polymetallic massive sulphide deposits in favourable geology underlying the (1980) silt anomalies. Detailed follow-up sampling during August 1997 identified a small zone of highly anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag-Au values in soil and in gossanous schist subcrop near the current property centre. This discovery prompted staking of the initial MOR (1-4) claims.

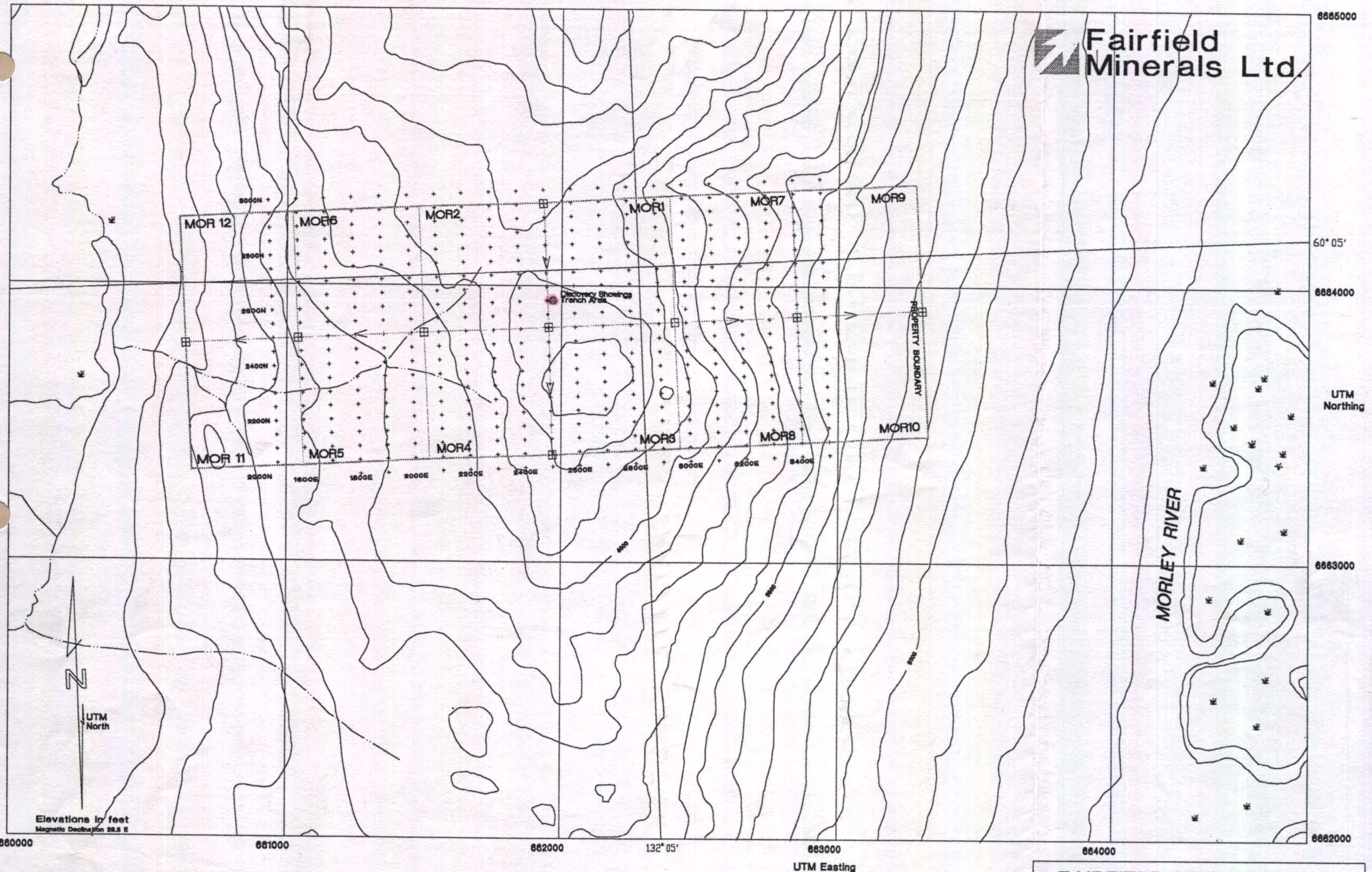
Additional work in 1997 included prospecting and reconnaissance (silt, soil, rock) sampling on and around the four claims, and hand excavation of several small pits or trenches in the discovery area. Soil profile and bedrock geochemical samples from some of these diggings yielded further positive results which are described under Section 7.1.

3.4 1998 Exploration Work

Field work in 1998 comprised 21 line-km of grid soil geochemistry covering all of MOR 1-8 and parts of MOR 9-12 claims; eleven (11) line-km of ground based magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys covering MOR 1-4; minor reconnaissance prospecting and outcrop sampling (MOR 3), and limited blast trenching with related rock chip sampling of mineral showings straddling the MOR 1 & 2 common boundary. Totals of 432 soil and 16 rock samples were collected; soils were all analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ba, Au and rocks were all tested for 30 elements. The various programs collectively involved 30 person-days of field work including travel time and ancillary support, during the period July 24th to September 29th. Field personnel commuted by helicopter from Fairfield's regional exploration base at Swan Lake, B.C. where accommodation and meals were supplied by Jennings River Outfitters Inc.

Geophysical survey and trenching costs were applied for assessment credits on MOR 1-4 (Grouping 98-01/SEP' 98) and on MOR 1-8 (Grouping 98-02/DEC' 98), respectively. No work was applicable for assessment on MOR 9-12 because these claims were just staked and recorded at the end of the field season. Full documentation of the (non-assessment) soil geochemistry program is included in this Report for completeness of current property data compilation.


Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
LOGAN
40% Fairfield
60% Energold
Wolf Lake
Morris Lake
Meister River
Little Moose River
Meister Lake
Wolf River
WR
CARIBOU CREEK
MEISTER
Morley River
Smart River
CABIN LAKE
Whitehorse 200 km
Watson Lake 80 km
MOR
Pine Lake Air Strip
Rancheria
Rancheria River
TIM
Morley River
Morley Lake
Swift River
YUKON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA
HIGHWAY
Teslin Lake
Swan Lake
Silvertip Ag, Pb, Zn Deposit
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
ALASKA (U.S.A.)
YUKON
GOZ CREEK
RAM
MAP AREA
WHITEHORSE
WATSON LAKE
DAWSON CREEK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
PRINCE GEORGE
SIWASH GOLD MINE
CANADA
U.S.A.
VANCOUVER
Pacific Ocean
500 kilometres
300 miles
0 5 10 15 20 25
Kilometres
FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B8
YUKON PROPERTY LOCATION MAP
Drawn by WJ
November, 1998
FIGURE 1



LEGEND

- ⊞ Claim Post Location
- Location Line Direction
- 1600E Grid Line Number
- \+ Grid Station

SCALE - 1:15,000

0 250 500 750 1000

Metres

NOTE: Geochemical Sample Grid as plotted is idealized.

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD. 1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B6	
MOR PROPERTY Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. NTS 105C-1	
CLAIM AND GRID LOCATION MAP	
Drawn by WJ February, 1999	FIGURE 2

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4. GEOLOGY

4.1 Regional Geology (Figure 3)

Bedrock geology of the region encompassing the MOR property is documented in various Geological Survey of Canada publications dating from 1960 to 1991. These include GSC Maps 10-1960 (Poole, Roddick & Green), 1125A (Mulligan), Open File 2886 (Gordey & Stevens), 1712A (Wheeler & McFeely) and 1713A (Wheeler et al.), parts of which are compiled and simplified on Figure 3.

The region is part of the Omineca Belt of the Canadian Cordillera, a widespread zone of uplifted metamorphic and intrusive rocks that extends from northern British Columbia through the south-central Yukon and into Alaska. This broad belt is characterized by Proterozoic and (mainly) Paleozoic metasedimentary and metavolcanic assemblages comprising the pericratonic Yukon-Tanana Terrane which incorporates units of the Slide Mountain, Kootenay (Nisutlin) and Dorsey Terranes shown on Figure 3. These terranes are present in two separate areas: (1) northeast of the Tintina Fault (Finlayson Lake district), and (2) between the continental Cassiar Terrane and the Teslin Fault Zone. The MOR property is situated within the latter area (2) and is underlain by Mississippian or older units of the allochthonous **Nisutlin subterrane** (Gordey & Stevens, 1994) or **Big Salmon Complex** (Mulligan, 1963). Mulligans's Big Salmon Complex also includes the Slide Mountain Terrane, shown in Figure 3 as bordering the MOR claim group on the southeast.

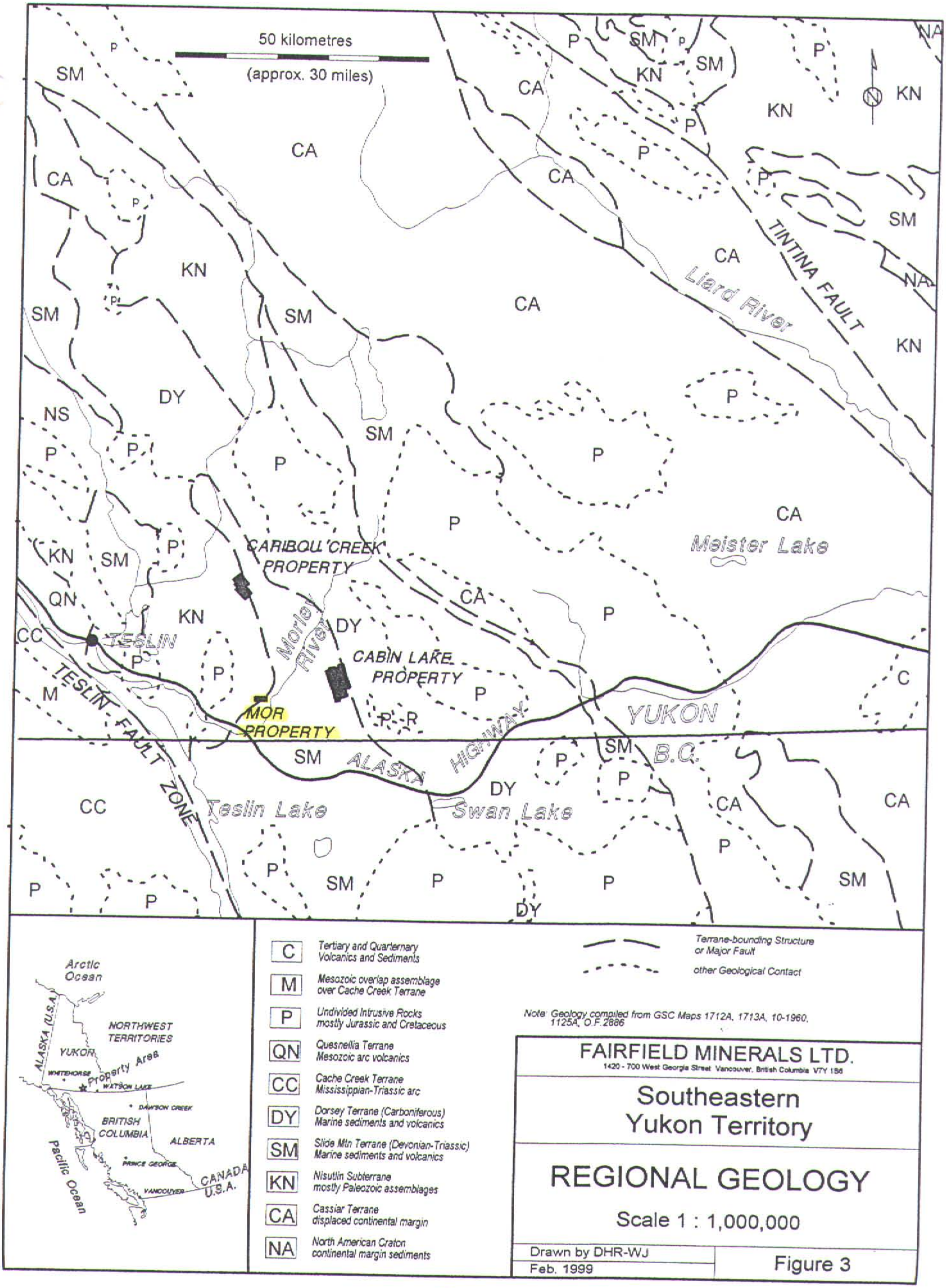
Recent research by the Yukon Geology Program (INAC/EGSD - Hunt, Murphy et al; 1996-98) correlates the Nisutlin subterrane to the **Nasina Assemblage** which hosts several important volcanogenic polymetallic massive sulphide deposits (eg. Kudz Ze Kayah, Wolverine) in the Finlayson Lake district, 160km northeast from MOR. Also in this district, a copper rich massive sulphide deposit is hosted by mafic volcanics of the (differentiated) Slide Mountain Terrane.

4.2 Property Geology and Mineralization

With reference to GSC Map 1125A (Mulligan, 1963), the Unit 1 Big Salmon Complex stratigraphy underlying the property area consists of various schists, gneiss, quartzite, greenstone and limestone. An arcuate band of white to light grey crystalline limestone (1c) is exposed on the flanks and nose of a broad southeasterly plunging anticline. North of the MOR claims, this limestone strikes ENE with a 35° southerly dip and overlies tightly folded schists, gniess and quartzite (1a). Local structure within the (1a) assemblage is generally highly complex and no reliable stratigraphic subdivision has been determined.

No property scale geological mapping has been conducted to date, although some local bedrock observations and measurements have been made during the course of other work. The limestone belt contact with underlying schists and gneiss is roughly traceable through the northwestern third of the property area. Southerly from this contact a curvilinear, generally E - W trending topographic depression reflects an inferred normal fault which exposes the upthrown Unit 1a lithologies in low bluffs scattered throughout the southern claims. The axial plane of the southeasterly plunging anticline passes through the approximate property centre. In this vicinity (southerly from about grid 2700N/2300E - 2600E), tight folds and crenulations are evident and local bedrock orientations are extremely variable; however, the overall Unit 1a assemblage appears to dip gently to moderately southward.

Two mineral showings 25m apart have been exposed by trenching in the central property area, near grid 2600N/2500E. Strongly disseminated to semi-massive pyrite - chalcopyrite and minor other sulphides are hosted in quartz rich muscovite - sericite and chlorite - biotite schists. The mineralization is concentrated along foliation and fold hinges and is also associated with quartz boudins to 30cm in length that contain abundant pyritic boxworks. True thickness, continuity and extent of the mineralization are presently unknown.


50 kilometres
(approx. 30 miles)
TINTINA FAULT
Liard River
Meister Lake
CARIBOU CREEK PROPERTY
CABIN LAKE PROPERTY
MOR PROPERTY
Morley River
TESLIN
TESLIN FAULT ZONE
YUKON
B.C.
ALASKA HIGHWAY
Teslin Lake
Swan Lake
SM
P
CA
KN
NA
DY
NS
QN
CC
M
C
R
Arctic Ocean
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
ALASKA (U.S.A.)
YUKON
Property Area
WHITEHORSE
WATSON LAKE
DAWSON CREEK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
PRINCE GEORGE
VANCOUVER
CANADA
U.S.A.
Pacific Ocean
C Tertiary and Quarternary Volcanics and Sediments
M Mesozoic overlap assemblage over Cache Creek Terrane
P Undivided Intrusive Rocks mostly Jurassic and Cretaceous
QN Quesnellia Terrane Mesozoic arc volcanics
CC Cache Creek Terrane Mississippian-Triassic arc
DY Dorsey Terrane (Carboniferous) Marine sediments and volcanics
SM Slide Mtn Terrane (Devonian-Triassic) Marine sediments and volcanics
KN Nisutlin Subterrane mostly Paleozoic assemblages
CA Cassiar Terrane displaced continental margin
NA North American Craton continental margin sediments
Terrane-bounding Structure or Major Fault
other Geological Contact
Note: Geology compiled from GSC Maps 1712A, 1713A, 10-1960, 1125A, O.F.2886
FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
1420 - 700 West Georgia Street Vancouver, British Columbia V7Y 1B6
Southeastern Yukon Territory
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
Scale 1 : 1,000,000
Drawn by DHR-WJ
Feb. 1999
Figure 3

5. GEOCHEMISTRY

5.1 Introduction (Figure 2)

Geochemical work on the MOR claims in 1998 included the collection and multiple element analyses of 432 grid soil samples and 16 assorted rock samples. The soil sampling covered over 75% of the property area at 100m by 50m grid spacing as shown on Figure 2. Two of the rock samples were reconnaissance grabs that are discussed later in this Section, under 5.4; the (14) others were trench area chip samples which are detailed in Section 7. Complete results for all (448) samples are listed on the Geochemical Analysis Certificates contained in Section 12.

5.2 Sampling & Analytical Procedures

Grid layout was conducted concurrently with soil sampling. East-West pink-flagged baselines 1000m (1 km) apart and intervening North-South orange-flagged sample lines 100m apart were established with compass and hipchain, by using the central (MOR 1-4) claim location line for initial control. Soil sample stations at 50m intervals were marked with orange plus blue flagging and labelled weatherproof (Tyvek) tags. Samples were collected from the "B" soil horizon (where developed) by mattock and placed in Kraft paper bags labelled with the respective grid coordinates. They were then shipped to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver where each was dried and sieved to provide a 80-mesh fraction which was tested for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ba and Au. Gold analysis was performed by atomic absorption (AA) following acid digestion and MIBK extraction from a 10-gram subsample. The other (5) elements were determined by ICP-emission spectroscopy from a 0.5-gram cut (of-80 mesh fraction).

Rock sample sites were marked with labelled Tyvek tags and flagging (generally pink), or with spray paint in trenches. Sample locations were grid-referenced to local soil stations, if convenient, or recorded by GPS readings and thus given a UTM grid designation. The reconnaissance samples had individual weights of 1 to 2 kilograms; those from the trenches varied between 2 and 7 kilograms. All rock samples were also shipped to Acme's facilities in Vancouver, where they were each crushed to -10 mesh followed by pulverizing of a 250-gram split to -100 mesh. A 0.5-gram cut of the -100 mesh material from each sample was then analyzed for 30 elements (incl. Au) by ICP. Gold was determined additionally by MIBK/AA from a 20-gram cut (for recon. samples) or by fire assay (FA)/ICP from a 30-gram cut (for trench samples). A few of the trench samples that returned high gold analyses were check-run (for Au) by fire assay of sieved pulp and metallics fractions from one assay ton (29.16 gm) subsamples.

5.3 Summary of Soil Results (Plates 1-6)

Above-background soil sample results for each of the six elements tested are contoured on respective geochemistry plots, Plates 1-6, which follow the analysis certificates in Section 12. The contour (line) values on these maps indicate threshold and various anomalous levels for the particular elements. These levels were selected by visual inspection of the absolute analytical values and comparison with corresponding datasets from similar geological environments on Fairfield's local Cabin Lake and Caribou Creek properties.

The data on Plates 1-4 reveal a prominent zone of Pb-Zn-Ag plus local Cu enrichment, 100m to 250m wide and extending east-west across the entire grid for a length of 2000 metres. Peak soil values within this zone are Pb-139, Zn-1004, Ag-1.9 and Cu-665 ppm. The trend of the zone is clearly defined on the Pb plot (Plate 2). This strong geochemical trend extends from the known sulphide occurrences in the discovery (trench) area, at ~2600N/2500E, and thus indicates considerable strike potential of the mineralization. Its linearity and position relative to the trace of an inferred fault (Ref. Section 4.2) suggest a probable close structural association.

Widespread Ba anomalies (Plate 5) are partly coincident with, but mainly peripheral to the Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu trend. Elevated Au values (Plate 6), from 10 to 230 ppb, are scattered throughout the present grid area although many of these are situated proximal to other element highs.

5.4 Reconnaissance Rock Sample Results

Only two reconnaissance rock samples were collected within the existing property boundaries during 1998. Both of these were selected grab-type samples from outcrops on the southern MOR 3 claim, in the area of a magnetic anomaly outlined by the geophysical surveys. Particulars of these samples are as follows:

MOR 98-R1: UTM Grid Location (Zone 8) 62118E/63583N; schist-hosted large quartz mass (~8m diameter) carrying sparse fracture-associated chalcopyrite & malachite; Cu-846 ppm, Au-56 ppb.

MOR 98-R2: UTM Grid Location (Zone 8) 62157E/63513N; siliceous tan to light green volcanic with minor disseminated pyrite & magnetite; no significant analyses.

6. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

6.1 Introduction

A ground magnetometer - VLF EM survey was carried out in July of 1998 by Amerok Geosciences Ltd. on the MOR 1 to 4 claims using a Scintrex EDA Omni Plus proton precession magnetometer and VLF-EM receiver. Data were collected on 100m spaced north-south lines at 12.5m stations to locate conductors and magnetic signatures that might help outline the size and orientation of a mineralized zone exposed by trenching. The Cutler, Maine VLF transmitter was used as the primary station and Lualualei, Hawaii was used as the secondary. The report prepared by Amerok Geosciences is included in this report as Appendix A.

6.2 Interpretive Results and Anomaly Evaluation

Three east west trending conductors (labelled A1-A3) were located by the VLF-EM survey at about 2100N, 2500N and 2925N. Conductor A2 consists of 2 lobes that connect on the east edge of the survey grid (3000E), the northern one coinciding with the mineralization exposed in the trench area. The response on A2 is strongest at 2400E where the conductor appears to be shallow (within 50m of surface). The A2 feature also coincides with the multi-element soil geochemical trend for all elements except gold. The conductors on the north and south edges of the grid are interpreted to be at a depth of 100m of more.
The magnetometer data define a wide magnetic field low that is coincident with the A2 VLF-EM feature. A full interpretation of the survey is included in the appended Amerok report.

7. TRENCHING

7.1 Background Data (1997)

Prior to staking of the initial MOR1-4 claims during 1997, prospecting and reconnaissance soil sampling were carried out to determine the sources of Cu/Pb/Zn stream silt anomalies known since 1980. This work identified a zone of very strongly anomalous multiple-element soil and bedrock geochemistry about 60 to 100m northerly from the present property/grid centre, between lines 2400Eand 2600E from 2500N to 2600N. Results from normal B horizon soil and weathered subcrop samples ranged up to the following highs: Cu -795ppm, Pb - 2248ppm, Zn - 953ppm, Ag - 43.2ppm and Au - 2110ppb (Acme Analytical Labs Report file# 97-4923).

Subsequently in 1997, several small pits and trenches (T199-T1 to T5 on Fig. 4) were hand dug to bedrock at the strongest soil anomaly sites. Overburden depth carried from a few centimetres to a maximum of 1.2 metres.

Soil profile samples from the deepest pit (T199-T4), collected over 20-30cm intervals, yielded values up to Cu - 2749 ppm, Pb - 6535 ppm, Zn - 684 ppm, Ag 89.1 ppm, and Au 3778 ppb (Acme Labs Report file # 97-5566). About 25 metres to the east, in trench T199-T5, a strongly oxidized pyritic schist was exposed over a three metre length from which contiguous chip samples returned averaged results of Cu - 1897 ppm, Pb 3389 ppm, Zn 1244 ppm, Ag 58.1 ppm and Au 985 ppb (Acme Labs Report file # 97-5565).

Locations, descriptions and selected results for all the of the 1997 trench rock samples and trench area reconnaissance soils are compiled with 1998 data on Figure 4 (Trench Plan).

7.2 Trenching Operations

During 1998 further hand excavations and blast trenching were conducted to expand the T199-T4 & T5 sites which were then renumbered as trenches MORT98-4 and MORT98-5 respectively (Fig.4).

Rock drilling and blasting services were contracted from Ampex Mining of Whitehorse, Y.T. An Atlas Copco 125 CFM air compressor, plugger (drill) and ancillary supplies were mobilized to the trench area by helicopter from a staging point along the Alaska Highway near Morley River Lodge. Overburden stripping was conducted manually; patterns of holes were then drilled in bedrock to a depth of 1.8m, loaded with conventional stick dynamite plus ammonium nitrate-fuel oil (ANFO) pellets and detonated to expose sections approximately 8m long to maximum depths of 1.5 to 2.0m. Based on rough measurements of the blast craters, volumes of rock removed were about 15 m^3 from trench MORT98-4 and 22m^3 from trench MORT98-5. A selected part of the section (4 to5m) along one wall in each trench was cleaned, mapped and sampled. Sample locations, types and geology are summarized in Fig.4. Drill chips were also sampled from two holes (MORD98-1&2) bored to test for mineralization below the floor elevations of 1997 trenches T199-T5 (prior to 1998 blasting) and T199-T1. These drill hole locations and sample details are also provided on Fig. 4.

Sampling and analytical procedures have been described in Section 5.2. All of the trench rock samples were analyzed for 30 elements. The Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Au results are collated in table form on Figure 4.

7.3 Trenching Results (Figure 4)

Trench T199-T1 was excavated by hand in 1997 and exposed a sequence of biotite chlorite, quartz biotite and quartz sericite schists showing a strong roughly east west foliation. Minor clay alteration and narrow (1cm) quartz veins were noted following the same orientation. Continuous chip samples were taken along the length of the trench with breaks at geological contacts. No significant results were returned from sampling. A two inch diameter hole was drilled vertically with a pneumatic plugger drill at the north end of the trench in 1998. Two samples of the cuttings were taken from 0 to 0.9m (3 ft) and from 0.9m to 1.8m (6 ft). No significant values were returned from analysis.

Trench T199-T2 was excavated by hand in 1997 to a depth of approximately 60 cm but bedrock was not reached and the trench was abandoned.

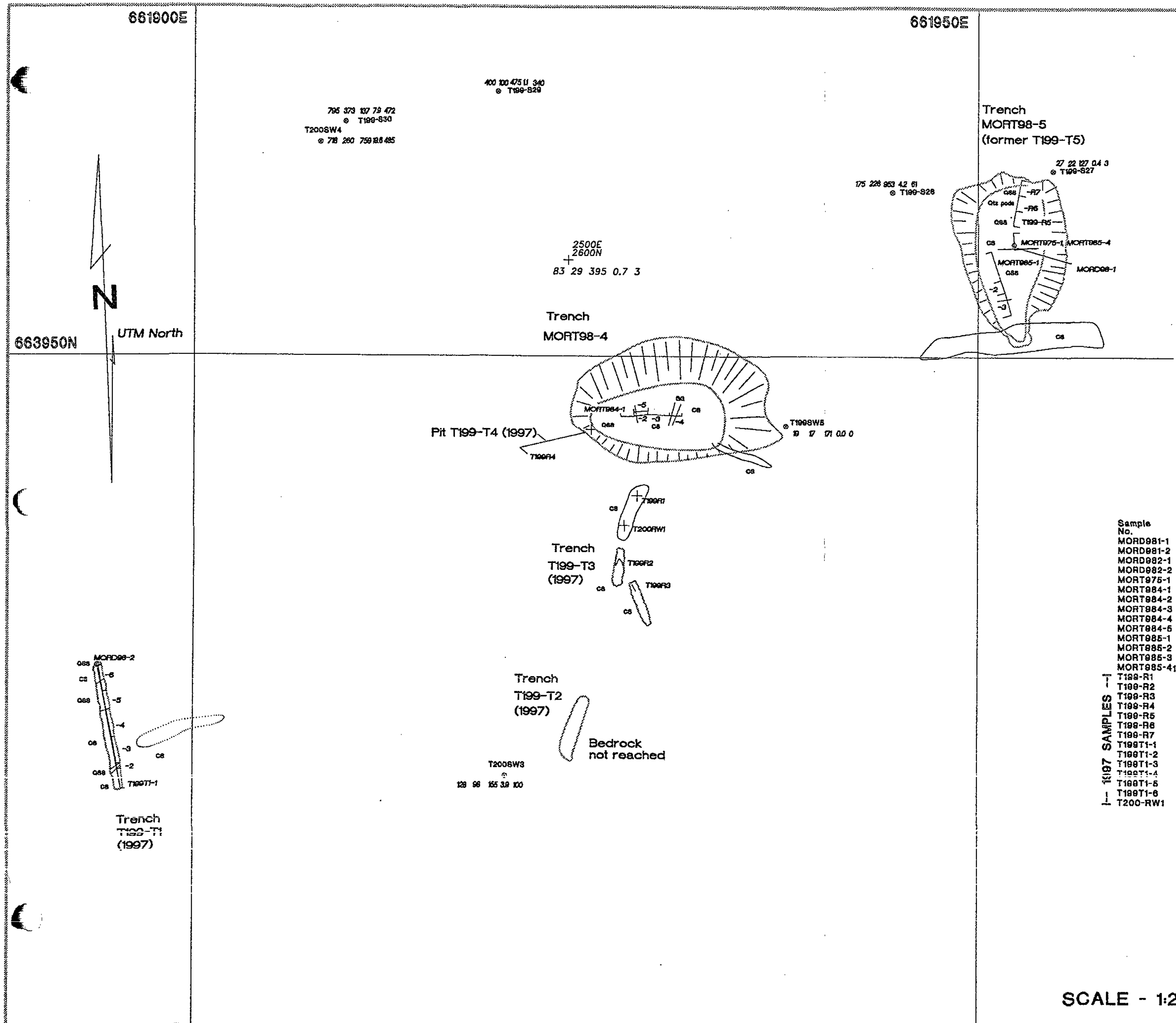
Trench T199-T3 was dug by hand in 1997 and exposed chloritic schists with locally up to 10% pyritic boxworks. The orientation of the schistosity was variable with a general trend of 10/90E. Two rough continuous chip samples (T199-R2, T199-R3) were taken over the areas of the boxworks though no anomalous values were returned from analysis.

Trench T199-T4 was manually excavated in 1997 and exposed chloritic schists with pyritic quartz boudins approximately 10 by 4 cm in size. A selected grab sample (T199-R4) of the quartz pods returned anomalous values of lead, silver and gold. Soil profile samples were collected over 20-30cm intervals and yielded values up to: Cu - 2749 ppm, Pb - 6535 ppm, Zn - 684 ppm, Ag - 89.1 ppm and Au 3778 ppb suggesting the presence of strong polymetallic mineralization in the immediate vicinity. This trench was enlarged by drilling and blasting in 1998 and the expanded trench (MORT98-4) is described below.

Trench T199-T5 was dug by hand in 1997 exposing quartz sericite schist with flat lying quartz pods both with abundant pyritic boxworks. Continuous chip samples (T199-R5 to R7) at one metre intervals along the base of the trench returned strongly anomalous values of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au. This trench was also enlarged by drilling and blasting in 1998 and is described below as trench MORT98-5.

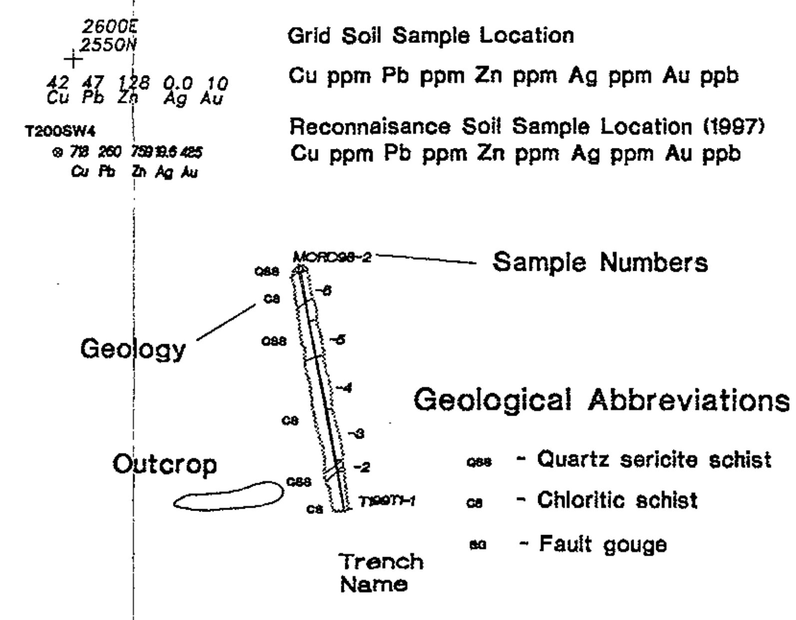
Trench MORT98-4 was drilled, blasted and manually excavated in 1998 over the site of the 1997 trench T199-T4. Strongly deformed chlorite-muscovite schist, quartz-chlorite schist and quartz-sericite schist were exposed. Disseminated pyrite up to 10% and chalcopyrite to 2% were noted in the chlorite-muscovite schist. The quartz- sericite schist also contained disseminated pyrite but only to 0.5%. A 30cm wide fault (332/43E) cut the lithologies at roughly the middle of the trench. Continuous chip samples were collected along the length of the trench with the best results coming from the samples crossing pyritized chlorite-muscovite schist. Two continuous chip samples (MORT984-2 and -5) were taken across a 1.2m by 40cm pyritic (5-10 % Py) zone in the chlorite-muscovite schist and both returned anomalous values of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au.

Trench MORT98-5 was drilled, blasted and mucked by hand in 1998 to expand trench T199-T5 exposing quartz-sericite schist with flat lying quartz pods. Prior to blasting the trench, continuous chip sample MORT975-1 was collected from a quartz-sericite schist horizon with abundant pyritic boxworks. Plugger hole MORD98-1 was drilled at the same location and the chips were collected in two samples - MORD981-1 & 2 over 0.9m (3ft) intervals. The continuous chip and plugger samples returned strongly anomalous values for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Au. Blasting and mucking exposed quartz-chlorite and chlorite-muscovite-quartz schists with local iron oxide staining. Three continuous chip samples from the chloritic schists in the southern part of the trench were taken over 3.3m. They returned only moderately anomalous values for the five elements. A 0.7m channel sample taken from the quartz sericite schist north of the continuous sample string returned strongly anomalous values of Cu 10520ppm, Pb 1237ppm, Zn 2996ppm, Ag 29.0ppm, Au 1899ppb.



Fairfield Minerals Ltd.

LEGEND



TRENCH SAMPLE RESULTS

	Sample No.	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	Rock Type	Sample Type
	MORD981-1	7811	1350	5515	22.1	724	Quartz Sericite Schist (QSS)	Plugger chip 0.9m
	MORD981-2	2650	862	4425	11.4	183	QSS	Plugger chip 0.9m
	MORD982-1	190	32	184	0.4	12	QSS	Plugger chip 0.9m
	MORD982-2	302	17	308	0.0	15	QSS	Plugger chip 0.9m
	MORT975-1	1199	2300	3646	41.8	4091	QSS	Cont Chip 1.25m
	MORT984-1	540	1686	290	12.3	325	QSS	Cont Chip 0.90m
	MORT984-2	2438	1693	637	17.4	359	QSS	Cont Chip 1.0m
	MORT984-3	1201	71	137	3.0	95	Chlorite Musc schist	Cont Chip 1.5m
	MORT984-4	785	223	388	3.2	130	Chlorite Musc schist/ GG	Cont Chip 0.90m
	MORT984-5	1354	4351	3970	42.5	1407	Chlorite Qtz Musc schist	Cont Chip 1.0m
	MORT985-1	440	419	490	7.5	164	Chlorite Qtz Musc schist	Cont Chip 1.3m
	MORT985-2	479	231	1243	2.5	79	Chlorite Musc Qtz schist	Cont Chip 0.7m
	MORT985-3	155	156	391	2.9	57	Qtz Chlorite schist	Cont Chip 1.3m
	MORT985-4	10520	1237	2996	28.0	1699	QSS	Channel 0.7m
1997 SAMPLES	T199-R1	134	52	290	0.6	31	Rusty chloritic schist (CS)	Grab
	T199-R2	265	45	88	2.1	57	CS	Cont Chip 1.2m
	T199-R3	41	18	58	0.0	21	CS	Cont Chip 1.2m
	T199-R4	277	559	84	14.6	274	Qtz pods in chlor schist	Grab
	T199-R5	1926	5081	1314	82.2	1600	Qtz pods in QSS, CS	Cont Chip 1.0m
	T199-R6	2043	2964	1478	53.1	524	Qtz pods in QSS, CS	Cont Chip 1.0m
	T199-R7	1738	2158	855	39.2	1270	Qtz pods in QSS, CS	Cont Chip 1.0m
	T199T1-1	386	19	433	0.5	9	CS	Cont Chip 1.1m
	T199T1-2	399	28	244	2.0	58	QSS	Cont Chip 0.3m
	T199T1-3	140	22	693	0.0	4	CS	Cont Chip 1.35m
	T199T1-4	[illegible]	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	CS	Cont Chip 1.4m
	T199T1-5	156	17	112	0.5	34	QSS	Cont Chip 0.95m
	T199T1-6	212	13	217	0.4	20	QSS, CS	Cont Chip 1.4m
	T200-RW1	656	34	516	2.7	369	Biotite sericite schist	Grab

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B6

MOR PROPERTY

Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. NTS 105C-1

TRENCH PLAN

094006 DWG ①

Drawn by WJ

May, 1999

FIGURE 4

P5 g:\CADD6\MOR\trnch.dwg

8. PERSONNEL & CONTRACTORS

Personnel:	Fieldwork Period - 1998	
E.A. Balon, Prospector North Vancouver, BC	24 July - 29 September	6 days prospecting, grid layout and trenching
W. Jakubowski, Geologist Vancouver, BC	24 July - 29 September	7 days prospecting, grid layout and trenching
Kelinda Sax, Geologist Destruction Bay, Yukon	24 July - 07 September	6 days soil sampling
Janice Tindle, Sampler Whistler, BC	24 July - 28 September	11 days soil sampling

Contractors:	Fieldwork Period - 1998	
Discovery Helicopters Atlin BC Dean Braun, Pilot	24 July - 28 September	Helicopter support
Ampex Mining Whiteorse, Yukon Kurt Dieckmann, miner	22- 26 September	Drilling and blasting
Amerok Geosciences ltd. Whiteorse, Yukon Dan Hall, technician	28- 29 July	Geophysical survey

9. STATEMENT OF COSTS

(Consolidated for the period July 1, 1998 to March 31, 1999

MOR PROPERTY 1998 PROGRAMS

SALARIES AND BENEFITS
$13,280
(Fairfield personnel: field time and report preparation)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS, ASSAYS & FREIGHT
$5,180
(Acme Analytical and Greyhound)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AND REPORT
$3,010
(Amerok Geosciences Ltd.)

TRENCHING SERVICES
$2,480
(Ampex Mining / drilling and blasting)

HELICOPTER SUPPORT
$14,490
(Includes fuel & transportation of fuel)

TRAVEL, FOOD & ACCOMMODATION
$3,500
(Base Camp)

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES, TELEPHONE
$640

TOTAL EXPENDITURES
$42,580

NOTES:
- All items rounded to nearest $10.00.
- Only $4,400 of expenditures utilized for assessment credits.

10. REFERENCES

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Mulligan, R.:
1963: Geology of Teslin Map-Area (105C), with accompanying map 1125A. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 326.

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Poole, W.H.; Roddick, J.A. and Green, L.H.:
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Ritcey, D.H. and Balon, E.A.:
1998: 1997 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Trenching Report on the Cabin Lake Property (CL1-122 claims), Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory, 105B/4 (1997 Assessment report)

Ritcey, D.H. and Balon, E.A.:
1998: 1997 Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical and Trenching Report on the Caribou Creek Property (CC1-44 claims), Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory, 105C/1&8 (1997 Assessment report)

Rowe, J.D.:
1980: Regional (West) Project 1980. Unpublished report by Cordilleran Engineering for Regional Resources Ltd.

Wheeler, J.O., Brookfield, A.J., Gabrielse, H., Monger, J.W.H., Tipper, H.W., and Woosdsworth, G.J. (compilers):
1991: Terrane Map of the Canadian Cordillera. Geological Survey of Canada. Map 1713A, scale 1:2 000 000.

Wheeler, J.O., and McFeely, P. (compilers):
1991: Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera and adjacent parts of the United States of America. Geological Survey of Canada. Map 1712A, scale 1:2 000 000.

11. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Edward A. Balon, of North Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am a prospector and geological/mining technician residing at 501-250 West First Street, and employed by Fairfield Minerals Ltd. of 1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V7Y 1B6.
2. I have received a Diploma in Mining Engineering Technology (integrated Geology, Mining and Metallurgy) from Northern College - Haileybury School of Mines, Ontario in 1970.
3. I have attended several Continuing Education Courses in Geoscience since 1970, including Exploration Geochemistry at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. in 1984/1985.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the province of British Columbia, registration number 20265.
5. I have practised my profession for twenty-nine years in British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories.
6. I am a co-author of this report and conducted or supervised part of the field work performed on the MOR1-8 mineral claims during the period July 24 to September 29, 1998.

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

PROFESSIONAL PROVINCE OF E.A. BALON BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOSCIENTIST

E.A. Balon, P.Geo.

May, 1999
Vancouver, B.C.

I, Wojtek Jakubowski, of Vancouver, British Columbia hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at 303-639 West 14th Avenue and employed by Fairfield Minerals Ltd. of 1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

2. I have received a B.Sc. degree from McGill University, Montreal, Quebec in 1979.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the province of British Columbia, registration number 20265.

4. I have worked as a professional geologist since 1979 in Quebec, the Northwest Territories, Yukon and British Columbia.

5. I am a co-author author of this report and I conducted field work on the MOR1-8 mineral claims during the period July 24 to September 29, 1998

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

Wojtek Jakubowski, B.Sc, P. Geo.

May, 1999
Vancouver, B.C.

12. ANALYSIS & ASSAY CERTIFICATES

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fairfield Minerals Ltd. PROJECT MOR98-1 File # 9803161 Page 1
1420 - 700 W. Georgia St., Vancouver BC V7Y 1B6 Submitted by: Ed Balon

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
M 2000E 2050N	25	3	55	<.3	89	4
M 2000E 2100N	15	7	49	<.3	133	1
M 2000E 2150N	16	4	49	<.3	161	<1
M 2000E 2200N	28	3	74	<.3	261	1
M 2000E 2250N	32	6	69	<.3	256	3
M 2000E 2300N	222	3	223	.4	268	2
RE M 2000E 2300N	218	<3	217	<.3	262	2
M 2000E 2350N	24	3	36	<.3	142	1
M 2000E 2400N	40	8	82	<.3	289	3
M 2000E 2550N	135	34	142	.6	1334	5
M 2000E 2600N	47	26	106	.4	343	2
M 2000E 2650N	66	12	129	.5	351	8
M 2000E 2700N	56	7	99	<.3	178	11
M 2000E 2750N	24	6	56	<.3	143	12
M 2000E 2800N	21	6	63	<.3	238	3
M 2000E 2850N	28	9	62	<.3	560	1
M 2000E 2900N	43	6	56	<.3	331	2
M 2000E 2950N	24	6	66	<.3	119	2
M 2000E 3000N	11	7	53	.3	153	<1
M 2100E 2000N	15	7	61	.3	91	1
M 2100E 2050N	9	8	49	<.3	79	1
M 2100E 2100N	46	7	110	<.3	322	3
M 2100E 2150N	38	7	78	<.3	242	4
M 2100E 2200N	35	7	74	<.3	239	1
M 2100E 2250N	50	6	64	<.3	262	3
M 2100E 2300N	34	<3	57	<.3	104	6
M 2100E 2350N	29	6	68	<.3	173	3
M 2100E 2400N	61	34	131	.3	293	10
M 2100E 2450N	62	28	148	<.3	238	17
M 2100E 2500N	65	24	142	.3	358	3
M 2100E 2550N	18	18	95	.5	167	1
M 2100E 2600N	19	19	91	<.3	116	1
M 2100E 2650N	16	7	51	<.3	95	12
M 2100E 2700N	14	7	59	<.3	113	2
M 2100E 2750N	48	9	93	<.3	324	5
STANDARD C3/AU-S	62	38	165	5.5	143	48
STANDARD G-2	1	4	40	<.3	268	1

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND MASSIVE SULFIDE AND LIMTED FOR NA K AND AL.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL AU* - AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(10 GM)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JUL 30 1998 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 5/98 **SIGNED BY** ....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ✓ FA ____

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
M 2100E 2800N	19	9	49	<.3	147	1
M 2100E 2850N	21	10	76	.3	99	25
M 2100E 2900N	43	23	114	<.3	98	25
M 2100E 2950N	17	8	53	<.3	115	4
M 2200E 2000N	23	7	54	<.3	297	13
M 2200E 2050N	23	4	48	<.3	289	1
M 2200E 2100N	29	5	51	<.3	129	3
M 2200E 2150N	24	4	44	<.3	182	3
M 2200E 2200N	56	5	46	<.3	130	16
M 2200E 2250N	19	11	56	<.3	156	2
M 2200E 2300N	32	7	47	<.3	203	2
M 2200E 2350N	70	9	83	.7	341	2
M 2200E 2400N	19	8	50	<.3	101	3
M 2200E 2450N	60	21	98	.4	447	4
M 2200E 2500N	48	27	121	<.3	278	4
M 2200E 2550N	75	24	126	<.3	173	6
M 2200E 2600N	21	20	96	<.3	94	2
M 2200E 2650N	18	8	84	<.3	135	1
M 2200E 2700N	21	12	81	<.3	123	1
M 2200E 2750N	3	<3	44	<.3	22	<1
M 2200E 2800N	41	10	77	<.3	252	10
M 2200E 2850N	23	9	52	.3	116	1
RE M 2200E 2850N	25	9	54	<.3	118	1
M 2200E 2900N	21	12	73	<.3	102	1
M 2200E 2950N	11	8	56	<.3	96	8
M 2200E 3000N	23	7	81	<.3	174	5
M 2300E 2000N	18	4	51	<.3	117	2
M 2300E 2050N	31	3	65	<.3	108	4
M 2300E 2100N	33	7	67	<.3	167	3
M 2300E 2150N	34	5	57	<.3	135	6
M 2300E 2200N	27	10	58	<.3	199	2
M 2300E 2250N	38	4	60	<.3	134	12
M 2300E 2300N	27	4	50	<.3	112	4
M 2300E 2350N	121	7	100	<.3	273	2
M 2300E 2400N	22	3	47	<.3	89	11
STANDARD C3/AU-S	62	38	166	5.5	142	48
STANDARD G-2	3	4	43	<.3	270	<1

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

Data ___ FA ___

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
M 2300E 2450N	38	13	84	.3	241	17
M 2300E 2500N	79	14	93	<.3	217	4
M 2300E 2550N	97	33	141	<.3	358	5
M 2300E 2600N	29	13	91	.3	113	1
M 2300E 2650N	48	11	203	.4	581	25
M 2300E 2700N	53	9	136	.5	560	2
M 2300E 2750N	49	10	115	.3	417	1
M 2300E 2800N	28	7	68	<.3	306	1
M 2300E 2850N	17	7	48	<.3	85	1
M 2300E 2900N	29	9	71	<.3	185	<1
M 2300E 2950N	29	7	57	<.3	125	1
M 2300E 3000N	14	5	53	<.3	99	2
RE M 2300E 3000N	13	6	54	<.3	99	1
M 2400E 2000N	36	10	76	<.3	365	2
M 2400E 2050N	45	8	80	<.3	314	1
M 2400E 2100N	13	6	57	<.3	108	2
M 2400E 2150N	17	7	46	<.3	138	2
M 2400E 2200N	40	9	59	<.3	172	1
M 2400E 2250N	43	15	65	<.3	209	2
M 2400E 2300N	14	11	67	<.3	121	2
M 2400E 2350N	97	5	58	<.3	572	2
M 2400E 2400N	24	5	48	<.3	117	2
M 2400E 2450N	49	8	1004	<.3	187	3
M 2400E 2500N	107	125	267	.5	285	16
M 2400E 2550N	25	33	96	<.3	102	4
M 2400E 2600N	31	17	108	.3	157	1
M 2400E 2650N	70	25	117	<.3	182	7
M 2400E 2700N	26	14	92	.4	177	2
M 2400E 2750N	17	9	85	<.3	96	2
M 2400E 2800N	15	10	83	<.3	115	1
M 2400E 2850N	22	10	61	.4	147	<1
M 2400E 2900N	28	11	93	<.3	282	1
M 2400E 2950N	32	10	77	.3	204	<1
M 2400E 3000N	26	8	58	<.3	160	2
M 2500E 2000N	86	8	93	<.3	289	3
STANDARD C3/AU-S	62	37	159	5.0	145	51
STANDARD G-2	3	<3	45	<.3	283	<1

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

Data / FA ____

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
M 2500E 2050N	13	12	68	<.3	121	2
M 2500E 2100N	28	8	77	<.3	345	1
M 2500E 2150N	17	12	108	<.3	234	<1
M 2500E 2200N	24	9	45	<.3	266	<1
M 2500E 2250N	28	14	75	<.3	126	3
M 2500E 2300N	25	11	69	<.3	184	<1
M 2500E 2350N	21	9	60	<.3	160	2
M 2500E 2400N	15	8	54	<.3	106	1
M 2500E 2450N	28	16	69	<.3	125	17
RE M 2500E 2450N	28	19	69	.3	123	492
M 2500E 2500N	18	16	81	.4	102	2
M 2500E 2550N	31	25	421	.7	111	2
M 2500E 2600N	83	29	395	.7	96	3
M 2500E 2650N	23	11	66	<.3	84	20
M 2500E 2700N	16	8	71	.4	184	2
M 2500E 2750N	37	11	86	.4	181	5
M 2500E 2800N	38	11	74	<.3	139	6
M 2500E 2850N	15	7	45	<.3	99	3
M 2500E 2900N	77	19	148	1.3	348	2
M 2500E 2950N	14	9	47	<.3	87	2
M 2500E 3000N	22	9	83	<.3	126	2
M 2600E 2000N	19	8	89	<.3	74	1
M 2600E 2050N	24	9	84	<.3	83	1
M 2600E 2100N	45	9	90	.5	492	1
M 2600E 2150N	15	10	62	<.3	213	<1
M 2600E 2200N	6	6	83	.3	31	8
M 2600E 2250N	22	13	54	.4	69	2
M 2600E 2300N	19	12	66	<.3	107	5
M 2600E 2350N	17	7	52	<.3	84	2
M 2600E 2400N	16	10	51	<.3	118	1
M 2600E 2450N	7	9	39	<.3	117	2
M 2600E 2500N	13	17	67	.4	126	2
M 2600E 2550N	42	47	128	<.3	86	10
M 2600E 2600N	26	11	173	.3	216	<1
M 2600E 2650N	108	14	231	.7	158	<1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	60	37	164	5.4	142	49
STANDARD G-2	<1	4	39	<.3	274	<1

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

 Data ___ FA ___

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
M 2600E 2700N	11	5	42	<.3	61	1
M 2600E 2750N	23	9	53	.4	145	2
M 2600E 2800N	50	10	131	<.3	271	5
M 2600E 2850N	28	7	95	.3	111	4
M 2600E 2900N	49	8	105	<.3	176	7
M 2600E 2950N	27	9	67	<.3	134	3
M 2600E 3000N	19	11	56	.3	142	9
M 2700E 2000N	33	11	172	<.3	312	1
M 2700E 2050N	14	8	107	<.3	249	2
M 2700E 2100N	162	5	55	.4	277	3
RE M 2700E 2100N	166	7	56	.5	280	5
M 2700E 2150N	55	9	146	<.3	355	9
M 2700E 2200N	49	8	62	<.3	173	1
M 2700E 2250N	16	9	66	<.3	128	8
M 2700E 2300N	27	14	97	<.3	116	2
M 2700E 2350N	16	10	61	<.3	155	1
M 2700E 2400N	25	6	35	<.3	101	4
M 2700E 2450N	17	9	40	<.3	88	1
M 2700E 2500N	16	7	44	<.3	65	5
M 2700E 2550N	2	7	45	<.3	69	2
M 2700E 2600N	35	18	122	<.3	189	12
M 2700E 2650N	120	24	137	<.3	130	4
M 2700E 2700N	101	8	100	.3	94	3
M 2700E 2750N	16	8	73	<.3	84	3
M 2700E 2800N	7	5	66	<.3	78	1
M 2700E 2850N	9	9	39	<.3	106	1
M 2700E 2900N	17	7	46	<.3	101	22
M 2700E 2950N	16	11	62	<.3	100	3
M 2700E 3000N	14	15	95	<.3	311	1
M 2800E 2000N	12	8	45	<.3	148	3
M 2800E 2050N	24	8	70	<.3	152	3
M 2800E 2100N	83	10	76	<.3	275	1
M 2800E 2150N	24	7	74	<.3	265	3
M 2800E 2200N	26	10	63	<.3	123	3
M 2800E 2250N	10	12	56	<.3	157	7
STANDARD C3/AU-S	60	35	161	5.6	143	56
STANDARD G-2	2	3	40	<.3	283	1

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

Data FA

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
M 2800E 2300N	11	8	44	<.3	108	2
M 2800E 2350N	21	11	53	<.3	117	22
M 2800E 2400N	29	5	39	<.3	121	4
M 2800E 2450N	24	6	62	<.3	95	4
M 2800E 2500N	180	10	68	.3	183	6
M 2800E 2550N	79	25	83	1.1	356	8
M 2800E 2600N	169	29	180	.9	321	9
M 2800E 2650N	51	4	108	<.3	127	7
M 2800E 2700N	14	9	97	<.3	104	2
M 2800E 2750N	15	11	99	<.3	158	5
M 2800E 2800N	21	7	75	<.3	125	17
M 2800E 2850N	19	7	68	<.3	151	4
M 2800E 2900N	28	9	80	<.3	173	2
RE M 2800E 2900N	27	7	77	<.3	167	6
M 2800E 2950N	18	6	67	<.3	168	1
M 2800E 3000N	34	11	112	<.3	212	<1
M 2900E 2000N	77	9	72	<.3	504	2
M 2900E 2050N	17	9	117	<.3	173	19
M 2900E 2100N	10	6	57	<.3	132	3
M 2900E 2150N	28	6	54	<.3	301	78
M 2900E 2200N	33	7	50	<.3	155	2
M 2900E 2250N	28	9	105	<.3	169	10
M 2900E 2300N	21	9	62	<.3	118	2
M 2900E 2350N	86	7	53	<.3	437	1
M 2900E 2400N	27	7	50	<.3	230	5
M 2900E 2450N	56	4	49	<.3	278	<1
M 2900E 2500N	14	10	74	<.3	113	1
M 2900E 2550N	16	27	64	<.3	116	<1
M 2900E 2600N	198	31	92	.3	109	6
M 2900E 2650N	99	8	63	<.3	74	2
M 2900E 2700N	27	8	71	<.3	268	1
M 2900E 2750N	29	10	124	<.3	274	<1
M 2900E 2800N	41	12	72	<.3	123	<1
M 2900E 2850N	13	8	41	<.3	117	4
M 2900E 2900N	39	5	82	<.3	340	4
STANDARD C3/AU-S	61	35	161	5.4	141	52
STANDARD G-2	2	4	41	<.3	274	3

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

Data FA

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
M 2900E 2950N	15	6	51	<.3	156	1
M 2900E 3000N	22	13	82	<.3	155	2
M 3000E 2000N	15	4	107	<.3	110	4
M 3000E 2050N	17	11	72	<.3	193	1
M 3000E 2100N	80	10	54	.3	136	3
M 3000E 2150N	28	8	55	<.3	404	<1
M 3000E 2200N	45	10	58	<.3	146	2
M 3000E 2250N	13	7	41	<.3	116	1
M 3000E 2300N	18	13	64	<.3	200	1
M 3000E 2350N	28	11	65	<.3	413	2
M 3000E 2400N	58	11	69	.3	337	1
M 3000E 2450N	237	8	52	<.3	347	2
M 3000E 2500N	81	30	90	<.3	303	2
M 3000E 2550N	20	106	90	.5	120	4
RE M 3000E 2550N	19	100	86	.5	116	1
M 3000E 2600N	205	67	222	.5	134	7
M 3000E 2650N	24	11	38	<.3	114	2
M 3000E 2700N	17	5	69	<.3	153	1
M 3000E 2750N	23	9	54	<.3	195	64
M 3000E 2800N	20	12	68	.4	158	3
M 3000E 2850N	23	12	79	.6	190	2
M 3000E 2900N	38	9	89	<.3	300	4
M 3000E 2950N	21	6	55	<.3	165	2
M 3000E 3000N	22	10	65	.4	175	1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	62	38	162	5.2	145	51
STANDARD G-2	2	<3	40	<.3	274	<1

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

Date___ FA ____

ACME AN TICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. V COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604) 3-1716
(IS 002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fairfield Minerals Ltd. PROJECT MOR98-2 File # 9803369
1420 - 700 W. Georgia St., Vancouver BC V7Y 1B6 Submitted by: Ed Balon

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	Au* ppb
MOR98-R1	3	846	4	3	.8	4	2	65	.67	2	<8	<2	<2	2	<.2	<3	3	2	.12	.010	1	23	.01	21	<.01	<3	.03	.01	.02	9	68
MOR98-R2	2	42	<3	15	<.3	11	5	638	1.30	<2	<8	<2	4	65	<.2	<3	<3	24	2.56	.011	10	28	.37	59	<.01	<3	.57	.08	.02	<2	1
RE MOR98-R2	1	40	<3	14	<.3	11	5	619	1.25	<2	<8	<2	4	63	<.2	<3	<3	23	2.49	.010	10	26	.35	57	<.01	<3	.55	.07	.02	<2	<1

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND MASSIVE SULFIDE AND LIMTED FOR NA K AND AL.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* - IGNITED, AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(20 GM)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: AUG 10 1998 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Aug 19/98 **SIGNED BY.** C. L......... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

 Data ___ FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fairfield Minerals Ltd. PROJECT MOR98-3 File # 9803986 Page 1
1420 - 700 W. Georgia St., Vancouver BC V7Y 1B6 Submitted by: Ed Balon

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
1500E 3000N	60	5	86	<.3	295	5
1500E 2950N	55	6	109	.3	191	3
1500E 2900N	34	6	70	<.3	204	2
1500E 2850N	40	3	100	<.3	234	2
1500E 2800N	42	6	98	<.3	145	1
1500E 2750N	27	7	249	.6	273	1
1500E 2700N	48	11	106	<.3	147	6
1500E 2650N	57	7	96	<.3	225	11
1500E 2600N	49	10	143	.3	347	2
1500E 2550N	64	16	123	.5	239	3
1500E 2500N	61	15	119	.3	246	3
1500E 2450N	102	25	124	.3	258	8
1500E 2400N	56	6	77	<.3	174	9
RE 1500E 2400N	58	3	77	.3	174	26
1500E 2350N	47	5	76	<.3	171	17
1500E 2300N	21	4	48	<.3	127	26
1500E 2250N	18	4	45	.3	171	2
1500E 2200N	16	3	28	<.3	148	4
1500E 2150N	14	8	61	<.3	127	4
1500E 2100N	31	4	69	<.3	195	2
1500E 2050N	19	<3	48	<.3	142	2
1600E 2950N	39	3	79	<.3	43	16
1600E 2900N	28	4	74	<.3	144	15
1600E 2850N	46	6	97	<.3	161	3
1600E 2800N	10	5	56	<.3	72	1
1600E 2750N	24	6	64	<.3	161	2
1600E 2700N	25	5	75	<.3	138	2
1600E 2650N	39	7	106	<.3	154	124
1600E 2600N	47	5	125	.3	225	2
1600E 2550N	63	15	110	<.3	239	3
1600E 2500N	15	4	50	<.3	144	1
1600E 2450N	38	18	90	<.3	155	16
1600E 2400N	85	29	127	<.3	192	26
1600E 2350N	85	23	132	.3	249	45
1600E 2300N	18	<3	53	<.3	93	2
STANDARD C3/AU-S	60	30	164	5.5	147	45
STANDARD G-2	3	<3	42	<.3	234	1

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND MASSIVE SULFIDE AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL AU* - AQUA-REGIA/MIBK EXTRACT, GF/AA FINISHED.(10 GM)
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 10 1998 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 16/98 SIGNED BY.......... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ___ FA ___

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
1600E 2250N	11	7	46	<.3	85	<1
1600E 2200N	43	6	74	.4	202	<1
1600E 2150N	27	3	78	.3	187	1
1600E 2100N	29	<3	50	.4	228	1
1700E 3000N	43	6	78	.3	222	3
1700E 2950N	28	4	80	<.3	118	1
1700E 2900N	42	4	69	<.3	161	58
1700E 2850N	23	6	67	<.3	131	1
1700E 2800N	14	7	59	<.3	150	<1
RE 1700E 2800N	14	9	59	<.3	147	<1
1700E 2750N	42	5	89	<.3	209	<1
1700E 2700N	23	4	124	.3	147	<1
1700E 2650N	20	8	184	<.3	99	<1
1700E 2600N	30	3	72	.3	174	1
1700E 2550N	26	7	74	<.3	155	<1
1700E 2500N	18	6	64	<.3	91	<1
1700E 2450N	24	11	91	<.3	114	1
1700E 2400N	130	30	197	1.7	448	<1
1700E 2350N	76	45	186	.5	501	1
1700E 2300N	28	5	75	<.3	213	<1
1700E 2250N	9	4	47	.3	60	<1
1700E 2200N	11	3	44	<.3	88	1
1700E 2150N	40	5	76	<.3	216	<1
1700E 2100N	58	<3	58	<.3	282	<1
1700E 2050N	35	<3	58	<.3	99	<1
1800E 3000N	27	7	54	<.3	924	1
1800E 2950N	23	<3	60	<.3	575	2
1800E 2900N	36	4	94	.3	345	<1
1800E 2850N	15	<3	51	<.3	97	1
1800E 2800N	87	7	103	.8	454	<1
1800E 2750N	35	4	154	.3	308	<1
1800E 2700N	16	7	60	<.3	107	<1
1800E 2650N	65	9	178	.9	313	2
1800E 2600N	13	7	76	<.3	107	<1
1800E 2550N	14	7	108	.3	97	<1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	62	32	164	5.5	151	48
STANDARD G-2	3	<3	41	<.3	238	<1

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

Data ___ FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
1800E 2500N	80	8	124	.4	236	1
1800E 2450N	66	8	97	<.3	428	2
1800E 2400N	55	13	113	<.3	309	1
1800E 2350N	89	105	220	1.1	345	13
1800E 2300N	111	139	261	1.0	358	7
1800E 2250N	30	3	111	<.3	232	1
1800E 2200N	48	5	149	<.3	275	4
1800E 2150N	47	9	113	<.3	243	16
1800E 2100N	41	3	110	<.3	242	3
1800E 2050N	37	<3	62	<.3	280	3
1800E 2000N	32	<3	72	<.3	239	4
RE 1800E 2000N	32	5	68	.3	232	6
1900E 3000N	20	<3	65	<.3	115	1
1900E 2950N	28	8	77	<.3	250	1
1900E 2900N	42	<3	103	.3	303	1
1900E 2850N	39	10	80	<.3	300	2
1900E 2800N	59	7	163	<.3	332	1
1900E 2750N	22	6	86	<.3	214	1
1900E 2700N	42	9	122	.7	505	2
1900E 2650N	71	8	138	.8	414	2
1900E 2600N	19	<3	79	.4	183	6
1900E 2550N	8	7	72	<.3	123	7
1900E 2500N	11	5	72	<.3	90	1
1900E 2450N	25	13	104	<.3	248	2
1900E 2400N	88	39	203	.4	445	5
1900E 2350N	30	10	77	<.3	213	2
1900E 2300N	29	3	80	.3	213	11
1900E 2250N	52	<3	149	.4	210	4
1900E 2200N	160	3	78	.4	187	9
1900E 2150N	24	3	77	<.3	184	4
1900E 2100N	26	7	77	<.3	207	5
1900E 2050N	64	3	89	.6	436	4
1900E 2000N	34	5	71	<.3	172	4
3100E 3000N	38	4	70	<.3	246	3
3100E 2950N	23	5	60	<.3	227	1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	63	33	166	5.5	150	45
STANDARD G-2	6	3	44	<.3	241	1

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

Data___ FA ____

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
3100E 2900N	34	10	88	<.3	226	2
3100E 2850N	11	7	87	<.3	224	<1
3100E 2800N	19	7	74	<.3	260	1
3100E 2750N	41	8	130	<.3	338	1
3100E 2700N	14	7	80	<.3	125	2
3100E 2650N	35	8	74	.4	180	<1
3100E 2600N	409	67	187	1.9	217	3
3100E 2550N	665	109	543	.9	149	13
3100E 2500N	431	16	138	.5	311	2
3100E 2450N	52	16	103	.3	259	2
3100E 2400N	140	10	97	.3	422	3
3100E 2350N	19	10	68	<.3	143	1
3100E 2300N	47	10	54	<.3	177	1
3100E 2250N	29	9	49	.3	106	2
RE 3100E 2250N	29	13	46	<.3	97	1
3100E 2200N	15	6	79	.3	184	3
3100E 2150N	8	9	61	.3	128	<1
3100E 2100N	11	10	52	<.3	152	9
3100E 2050N	24	9	75	<.3	230	230
3100E 2000N	24	9	59	<.3	110	2
3200E 3000N	20	7	66	<.3	174	<1
3200E 2950N	38	5	82	<.3	203	2
3200E 2900N	48	6	84	<.3	196	3
3200E 2850N	17	5	59	<.3	155	1
3200E 2800N	9	9	62	<.3	115	<1
3200E 2750N	15	10	80	<.3	204	1
3200E 2700N	28	12	99	<.3	432	1
3200E 2650N	141	7	195	.4	197	2
3200E 2600N	42	8	108	<.3	235	3
3200E 2550N	44	16	333	.4	217	<1
3200E 2500N	302	29	231	.5	369	10
3200E 2450N	100	13	90	.3	419	2
3200E 2400N	135	19	108	<.3	303	2
3200E 2350N	31	10	50	<.3	199	1
3200E 2300N	20	6	50	<.3	77	1
STANDARD C3/AU-S	64	34	165	5.5	152	48
STANDARD G-2	1	<3	40	<.3	238	1

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

Data___ FA ____

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
3200E 2250N	167	6	57	.5	261	2
3200E 2200N	16	<3	45	<.3	89	<1
3200E 2150N	20	5	53	<.3	136	1
3200E 2100N	17	9	56	<.3	124	1
3200E 2050N	80	<3	55	.6	252	4
3200E 2000N	20	10	73	.3	130	7
3300E 3000N	44	7	64	<.3	228	2
3300E 2950N	33	6	54	<.3	169	4
3300E 2900N	43	8	69	<.3	235	30
3300E 2850N	11	5	41	<.3	95	1
3300E 2800N	16	<3	44	<.3	167	1
3300E 2750N	24	11	42	<.3	154	<1
RE 3300E 2750N	24	7	42	<.3	163	<1
3300E 2700N	47	<3	68	<.3	275	2
3300E 2650N	20	5	45	<.3	179	1
3300E 2600N	27	5	52	<.3	154	24
3300E 2550N	83	51	132	.6	190	6
3300E 2500N	78	12	99	<.3	248	4
3300E 2450N	42	9	71	<.3	213	1
3300E 2400N	38	17	84	<.3	216	2
3300E 2350N	35	19	93	<.3	198	2
3300E 2300N	95	20	111	<.3	244	3
3300E 2250N	54	4	34	.3	227	1
3300E 2200N not received	-	-	-	-	-	-
3300E 2150N	87	7	40	.3	193	3
3300E 2100N	23	7	33	<.3	120	1
3300E 2050N	23	8	52	<.3	122	3
3300E 2000N	233	<3	38	.8	134	9
3400E 3000N	22	3	73	<.3	159	4
3400E 2950N	44	5	75	<.3	245	3
3400E 2900N	33	<3	54	<.3	187	3
3400E 2850N	25	<3	54	<.3	206	1
3400E 2800N	19	6	40	<.3	284	<1
3400E 2750N	18	4	45	<.3	142	<1
3400E 2700N	22	<3	69	<.3	200	2
STANDARD C3/AU-S	62	37	162	5.3	148	50
STANDARD G-2	5	<3	42	<.3	221	2

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

Data___ FA ____

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm	Au* ppb
3400E 2650N	25	5	60	<.3	219	1
3400E 2600N	16	4	53	.3	141	<1
3400E 2550N	16	5	60	<.3	111	32
3400E 2500N	54	20	91	<.3	210	2
3400E 2450N	87	12	111	<.3	236	3
3400E 2400N	75	12	96	<.3	199	10
3400E 2350N	83	32	168	.3	336	5
3400E 2300N	49	8	80	<.3	330	4
3400E 2250N	85	3	57	<.3	315	3
3400E 2200N	40	5	41	<.3	325	4
3400E 2150N	18	4	42	<.3	189	8
RE 3400E 2150N	19	8	46	<.3	202	<1
3400E 2100N	24	7	54	<.3	173	9
3400E 2050N	19	4	56	<.3	162	1
3400E 2000N	117	<3	43	.4	175	5
3500E 3000N	18	6	58	<.3	154	<1
3500E 2950N	49	3	67	<.3	193	2
3500E 2900N	24	4	55	<.3	164	2
3500E 2850N	23	<3	55	<.3	160	1
3500E 2800N	19	4	53	<.3	203	1
3500E 2750N	9	10	38	<.3	84	1
3500E 2700N	37	11	108	<.3	210	<1
3500E 2650N	16	5	50	<.3	127	<1
3500E 2600N	35	<3	64	<.3	237	1
3500E 2550N	19	6	59	<.3	137	2
3500E 2500N	20	6	70	<.3	175	1
3500E 2450N	58	24	97	<.3	299	7
3500E 2400N	40	25	124	.3	246	4
3500E 2350N	33	14	106	<.3	177	3
3500E 2300N	46	8	60	<.3	243	2
3500E 2250N	70	<3	62	<.3	282	1
3500E 2200N	20	8	66	<.3	164	1
3500E 2150N	48	<3	78	<.3	242	3
3500E 2100N	30	<3	55	<.3	216	24
3500E 2050N	18	9	36	<.3	132	<1
3500E 2000N	67	5	37	.4	222	3
STANDARD C3/AU-S	62	38	166	5.5	144	46
STANDARD G-2	4	3	40	<.3	225	<1

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

Data ___ FA ____

ACME A[illegible]TICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. [illegible]COUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604[illegible]3-1716
(IS[illegible]9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Fairfield Minerals Ltd. PROJECT MOR98-4 File # 9804355

1420 - 700 W. Georgia St., Vancouver BC V7Y 1B6 Submitted by: Ed Balon

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	Au** ppb	Au** ppb
MORD981-1	6	7911	1350	5515	22.1	20	56	748	13.65	23	<8	<2	2	7	19.2	<3	44	50	.31	.031	<1	25	2.72	58	.03	<3	2.66	.02	.25	4	724	-
MORD981-2	4	2650	962	4425	11.4	21	41	873	9.32	9	<8	<2	<2	13	15.8	<3	24	91	1.09	.042	<1	28	2.65	43	.06	<3	2.65	.03	.20	<2	183	-
MORD982-1	3	190	32	184	.4	6	7	485	6.05	22	<8	<2	3	7	<.2	<3	<3	60	.07	.051	3	14	1.74	168	.01	<3	2.03	.03	.19	8	12	-
MORD982-2	3	302	17	308	<.3	14	18	1084	5.74	5	<8	<2	2	14	.8	<3	3	88	.30	.058	3	18	2.82	675	.02	<3	2.97	.03	.12	4	15	-
MORT975-1	7	1199	2300	3546	41.8	10	28	453	11.02	28	<8	<2	2	18	11.1	3	78	80	.02	.040	<1	20	1.83	93	.06	<3	1.84	.02	.31	3	4091	-
MORT984-1	6	540	1686	290	12.3	6	1	184	4.08	35	<8	<2	3	23	.4	34	19	26	<.01	.017	3	9	.74	360	.02	<3	.98	.02	.23	<2	325	-
MORT984-2	9	2438	1693	637	17.4	7	16	675	8.29	27	8	<2	2	32	.5	<3	34	75	.06	.047	1	22	2.71	226	.03	<3	2.74	.02	.21	3	359	-
MORT984-3	6	1201	71	137	3.0	7	26	525	9.62	28	<8	<2	2	7	<.2	<3	<3	31	.05	.029	1	9	1.97	86	.02	<3	2.12	.02	.20	<2	95	-
MORT984-4	4	785	223	388	3.2	5	11	391	5.72	16	11	<2	<2	13	1.0	8	8	40	.09	.030	3	13	1.56	238	.04	<3	1.68	.04	.22	4	130	-
MORT984-5	15	1354	4351	3970	42.5	15	41	267	12.87	51	<8	<2	<2	33	14.0	3	93	56	.01	.034	<1	21	1.08	95	.04	<3	1.20	.02	.22	<2	1407	1093
RE MORT984-5	15	1340	4296	3936	42.4	15	41	265	12.83	48	8	<2	<2	33	13.7	<3	90	56	.01	.033	<1	21	1.07	98	.04	6	1.18	.02	.23	<2	7065	512
MORT985-1	2	440	419	490	7.5	7	8	466	5.72	12	<8	<2	5	10	.6	<3	9	45	.10	.046	4	16	1.68	655	.05	<3	1.81	.03	.31	2	164	-
MORT985-2	2	479	231	1243	2.5	17	28	1213	6.14	3	<8	<2	<2	19	1.7	<3	4	95	.53	.051	1	23	3.87	1239	.07	<3	3.67	.01	.51	<2	79	-
MORT985-3	3	155	156	391	2.9	8	10	383	3.45	8	<8	<2	2	9	.9	8	<3	41	.13	.036	1	20	1.36	650	.04	<3	1.45	.04	.28	6	57	-
MORT985-4	9	10520	1237	2996	29.0	14	56	257	9.72	22	<8	<2	2	6	10.8	9	54	27	.03	.018	<1	15	1.17	89	.02	<3	1.29	.02	.24	<2	1899	-
STANDARD C3/AU-R	26	64	37	160	5.2	36	12	736	3.23	55	16	3	20	28	22.8	19	18	80	.55	.087	15	164	.59	146	.09	18	1.83	.04	.16	19	490	-
STANDARD G-2	2	4	3	43	<.3	8	4	529	2.05	<2	<8	<2	4	80	<.2	<3	<3	42	.67	.096	5	77	.60	237	.13	<3	1.04	.10	.51	3	2	-

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND MASSIVE SULFIDE AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL.
AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 30 GM SAMPLE.
ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 1 1998 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 8/98 SIGNED BY..........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data ___ FA ___

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Fairfield Minerals Ltd. PROJECT MOR98-4 File # 9804355R
1420 - 700 W. Georgia St., Vancouver BC V7Y 1B6

SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au opt	DupAu opt	TotAu opt
MORT975-1	466	.14	.049	-	.058
MORT984-4	447	<.01	.003	-	.003
MORT984-5	469	.17	.016	.021	.027

-AU : -100 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FROM -100 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK REJ.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 14 1998 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 23/98 SIGNED BY C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data___ FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

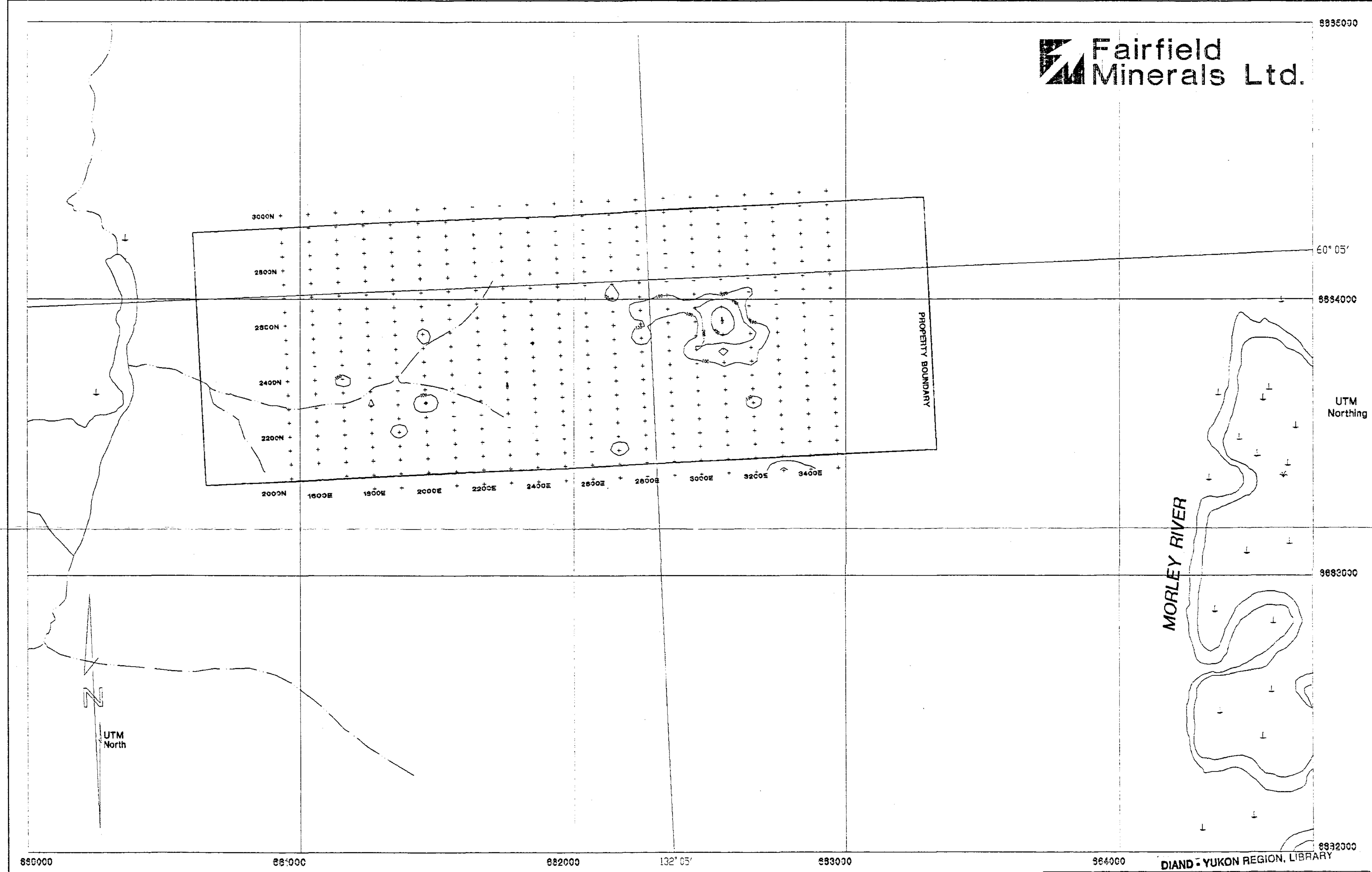
Fairfield Minerals Ltd. PROJECT MOR98-4 File # 9804355R2
1420 - 700 W. Georgia St., Vancouver BC V7Y 1B6 Submitted by: Ed Balon

SAMPLE#	S.Wt gm	NAu mg	-Au opt	TotAu opt
MORT985-4	437	.09	.030	.036

-AU : -100 AU BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE. DUPAU: AU DUPLICATED FROM -100 MESH. NAU - NATIVE GOLD, TOTAL SAMPLE FIRE ASSAY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 26 1998 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 27/98 SIGNED BY C.L........D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data___ FA ____



DIAND - YUKON REGION, LIBRARY

LEGEND

Cu Values in Soil Contoured at:
100 ppm -- 200 ppm -- 400 ppm -- 600 ppm

NOTE: Geochemical Sample Grid as plotted is idealized.

SCALE - 1:10,000

0 250 500 750 1000
Metres

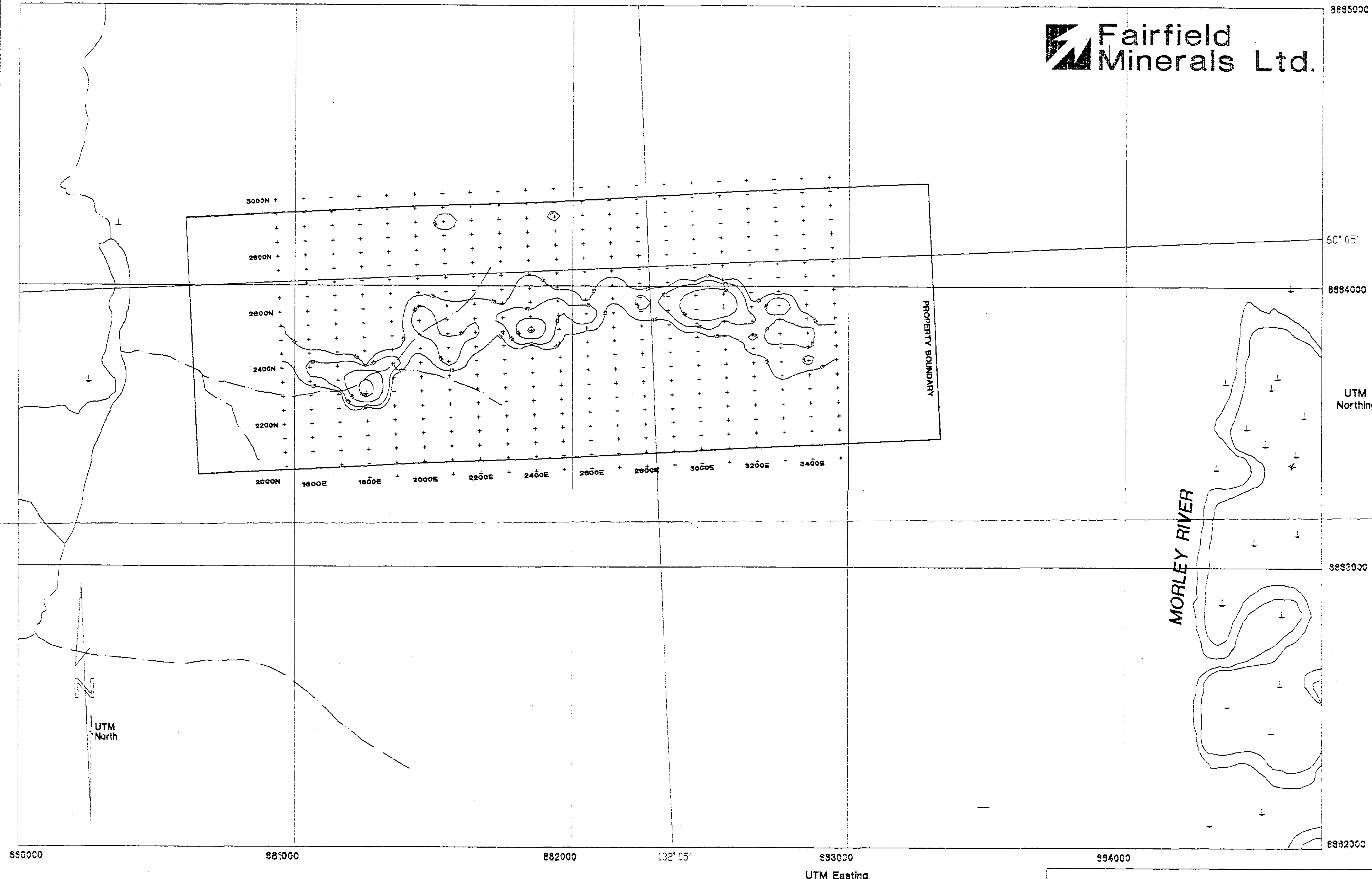
FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B6

MOR PROPERTY
Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. NTS 105C-1

CU SOIL
GEOCHEMISTRY

094006

Drawn by WJ	PLATE 1
February, 1999	



LEGEND

Pb Values in Soil Contoured at:
15 ppm -- 25 ppm -- 50 ppm -- 100 ppm

NOTE: Geochemical Sample Grid as plotted is idealized.

SCALE - 1:10,000

0 250 500 750 1000
Metres

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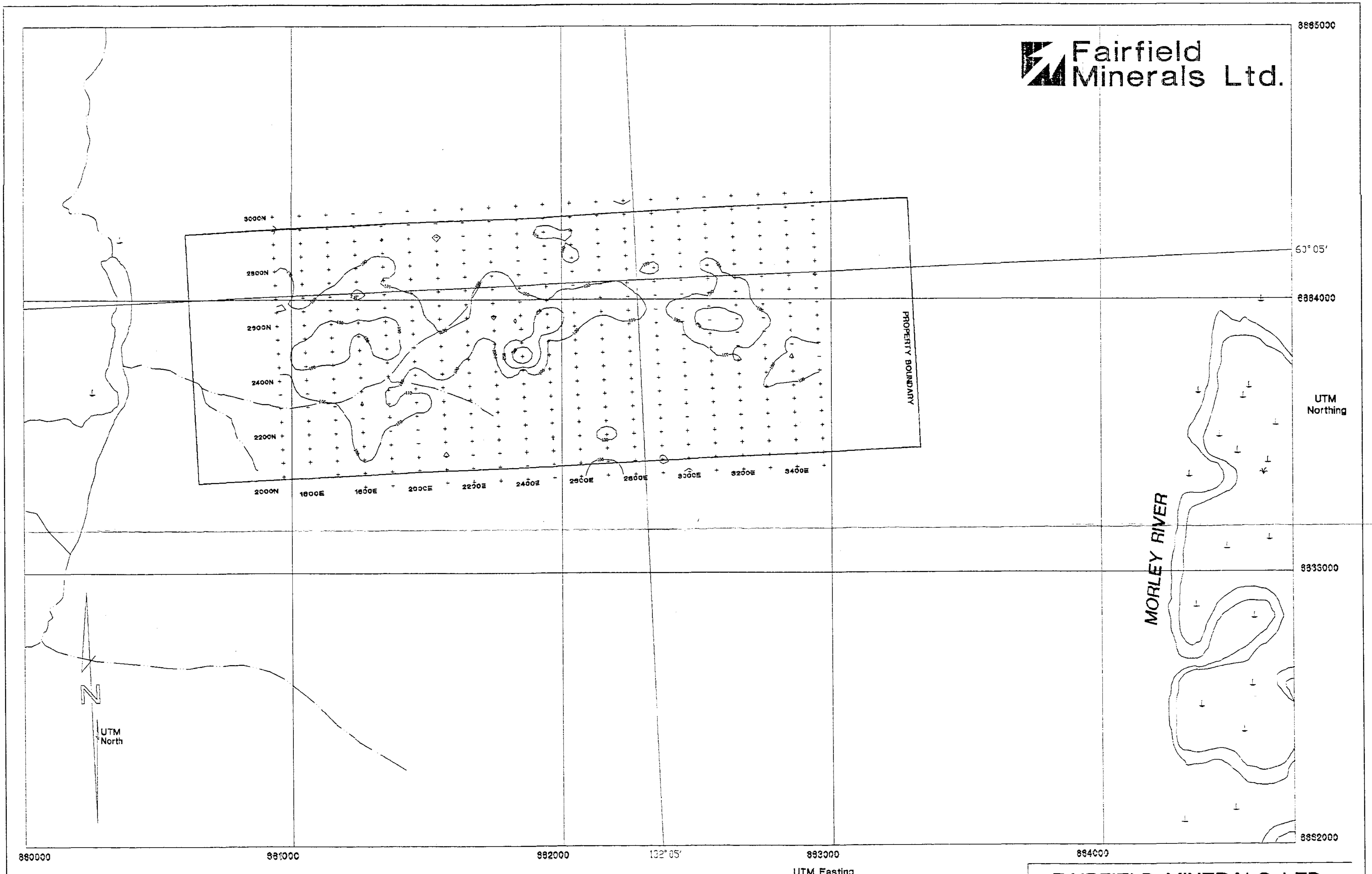
MOR PROPERTY
Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. NTS 105C-1

PB SOIL DWG (3)
GEOCHEMISTRY 094006

Drawn by WJ	PLATE 2
February, 1999	



LEGEND

Zn Values in Soil Contoured at:
100 ppm -- 250 ppm -- 500 ppm -- 1000 ppm

NOTE: Geochemical Sample Grid as plotted is idealized.

SCALE - 1:10,000

0 250 500 750 1000
Metres

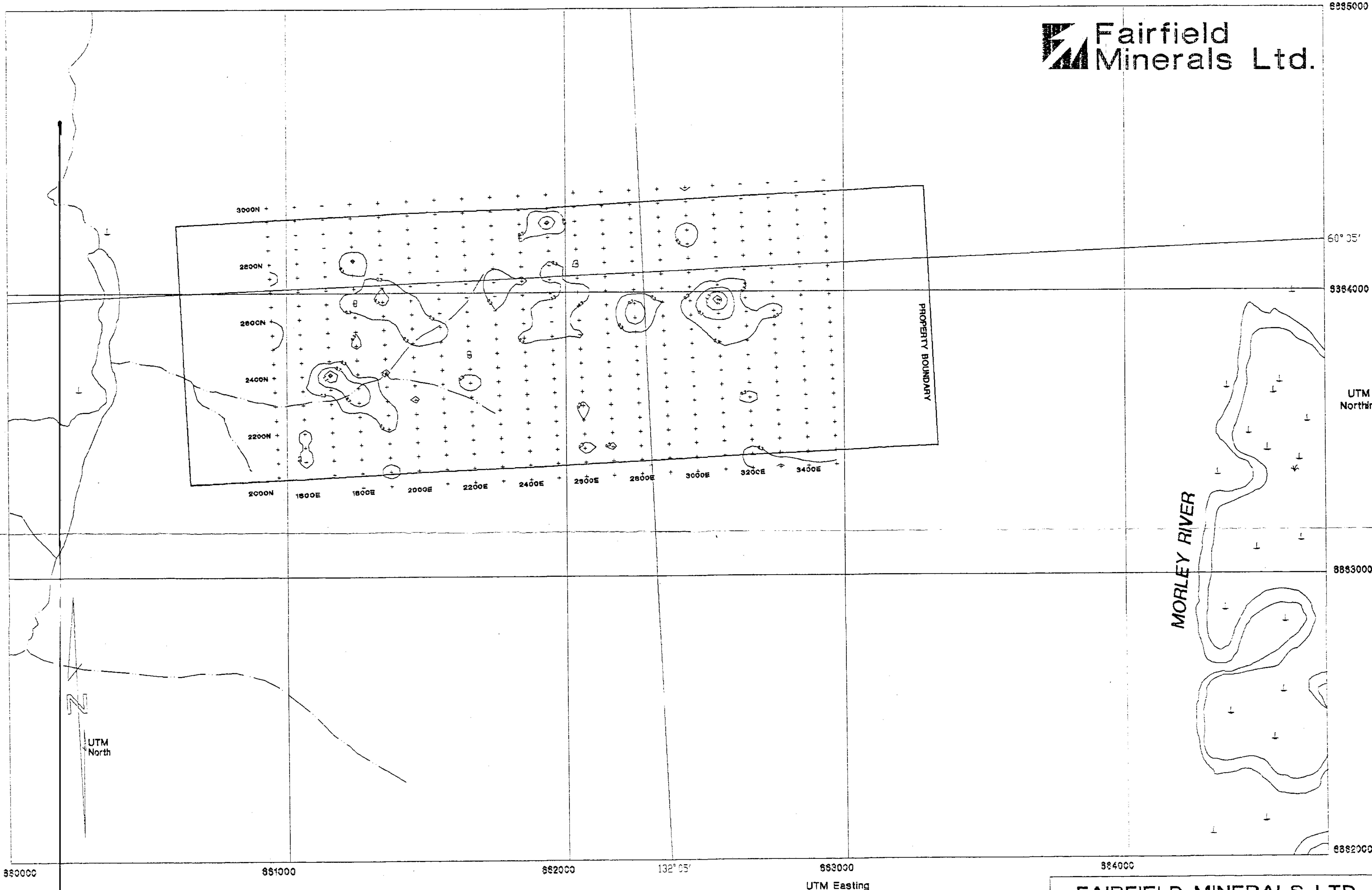
FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B6

MOR PROPERTY
Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. NTS 105C-1

ZN SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY 094006 Dwg (4)

Drawn by WJ
February, 1999

PLATE 3



LEGEND

Ag Values in Soil Contoured at:
0.3 ppm -- 0.7 ppm -- 1.1 ppm -- 1.5 ppm

NOTE: Geochemical Sample Grid as plotted is idealized.

SCALE - 1:10,000

0 250 500 750 1000
Metres

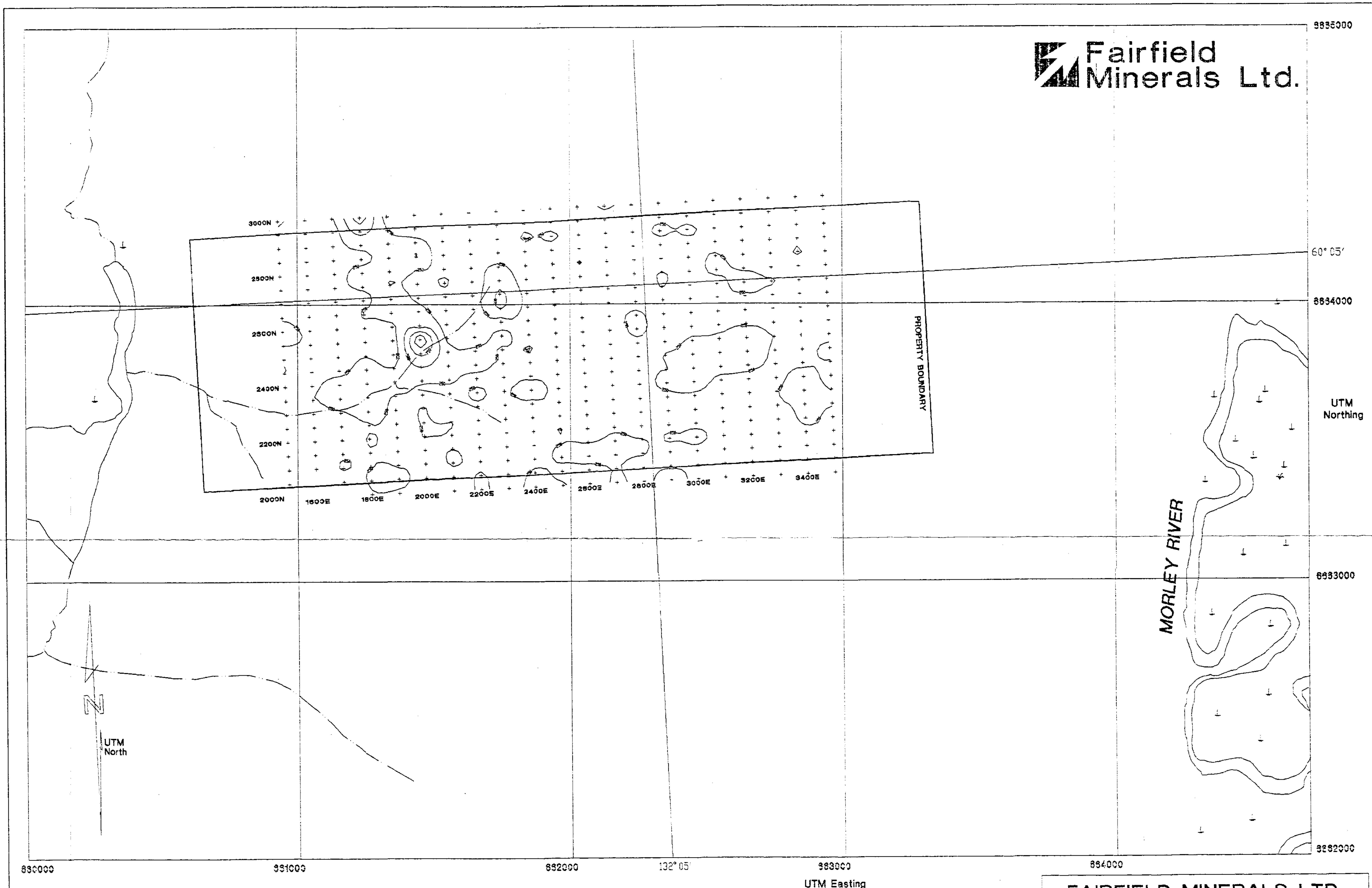
FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B8

MOR PROPERTY
Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. NTS 105C-1

AG SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY 094006 DWG(5)

Drawn by WJ
February, 1999

PLATE 4



LEGEND

Ba Values in Soil Contoured at:
250 ppm -- 500 ppm -- 750 ppm -- 1000 ppm

NOTE: Geochemical Sample Grid as plotted is idealized.

SCALE - 1:10,000

0 250 500 750 1000
Metres

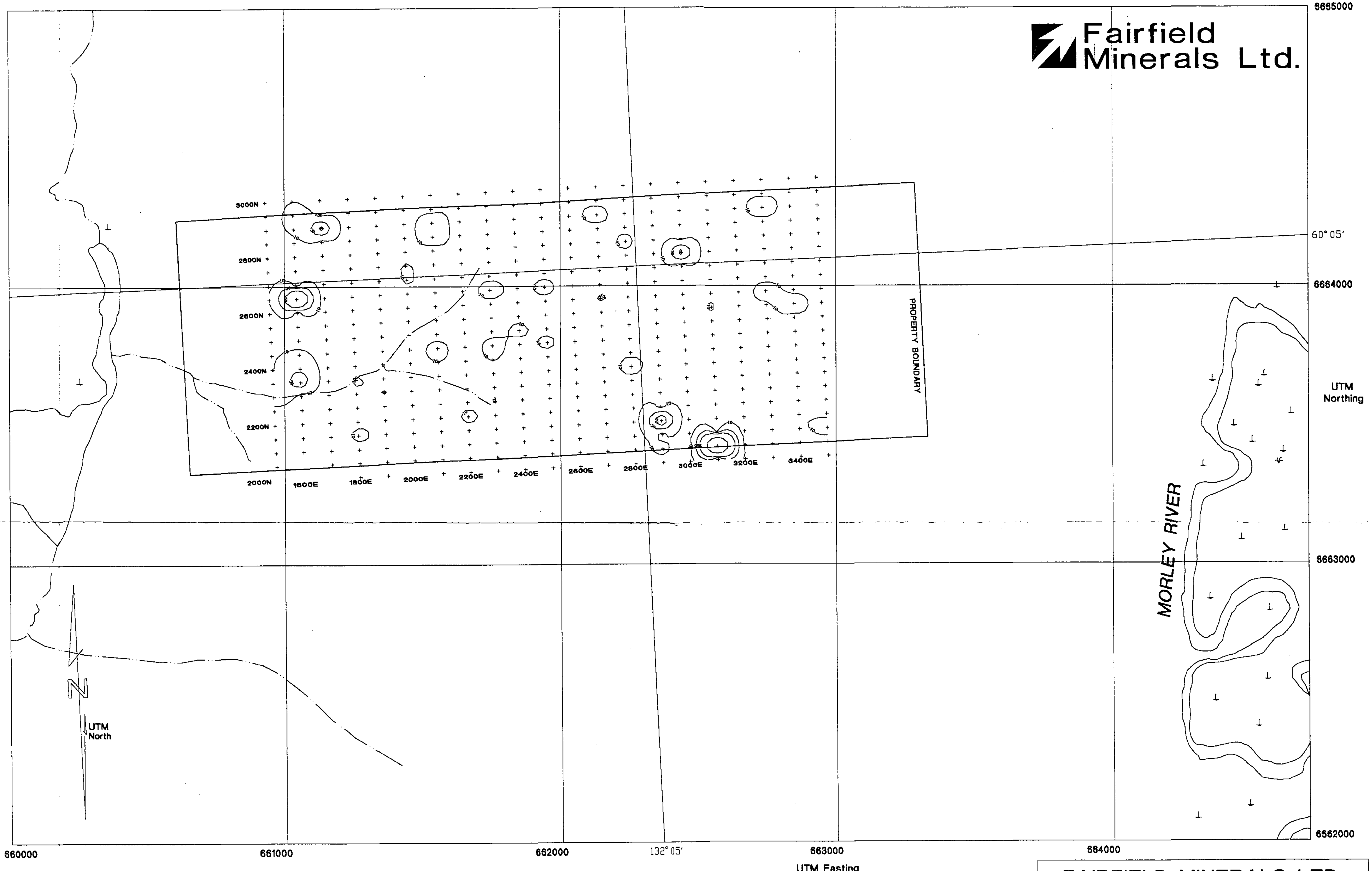
FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B8

MOR PROPERTY
Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. NTS 105C-1

BA SOIL 094006
GEOCHEMISTRY DWG 6

Drawn by WJ
February, 1999

PLATE 5



LEGEND

Au Values in Soil Contoured at:
10 ppb -- 30 ppb -- 50 ppb -- 100 ppb

NOTE: Geochemical Sample Grid as plotted is idealized.

SCALE - 1:10,000

0 250 500 750 1000
Metres

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B6

MOR PROPERTY

Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. NTS 105C-1

AU SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

094006 DWG 7

Drawn by WJ
February, 1999

PLATE 6

APPENDIX A

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1999
MINING RECORDERS OFFICE
WATSON LAKE
YT

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD AND VLF SURVEYS AT THE MOR PROPERTY, TESLIN AREA, YUKON TERRITORY (MOR 98-01 ASSESSMENT)

094006

M.A. Power
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.

CLAIMS

MOR 1- 4 89971 - 89974

Location: 60° 05' N 132° 05' W
NTS: 105 C / 1
Mining District: Watson Lake, YT
Date: February 4, 1999

APPENDIX A
TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDIX A.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This appendix describes total magnetic field and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveys conducted on the MOR Property in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory. The surveys were conducted to delineate the sources of base metal soil geochemical anomalies on the property.

2.0 PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The total magnetic field and VLF-EM surveys were conducted by Dan Hall (Technician). He was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

<u>Field unit:</u> Scintrex EDA Omni Plus proton precession magnetometer and VLF-EM receiver.

<u>Base magnetometer:</u> EDA Omni IV proton precession magnetometer

<u>Data processing:</u> P-100 laptop and HP-680C colour printer. Data processing with Geopak software.

<u>Other equipment:</u> Light camp, 4X4 truck, VHF radio

The surveys were conducted between July 25 - 29, 1998.

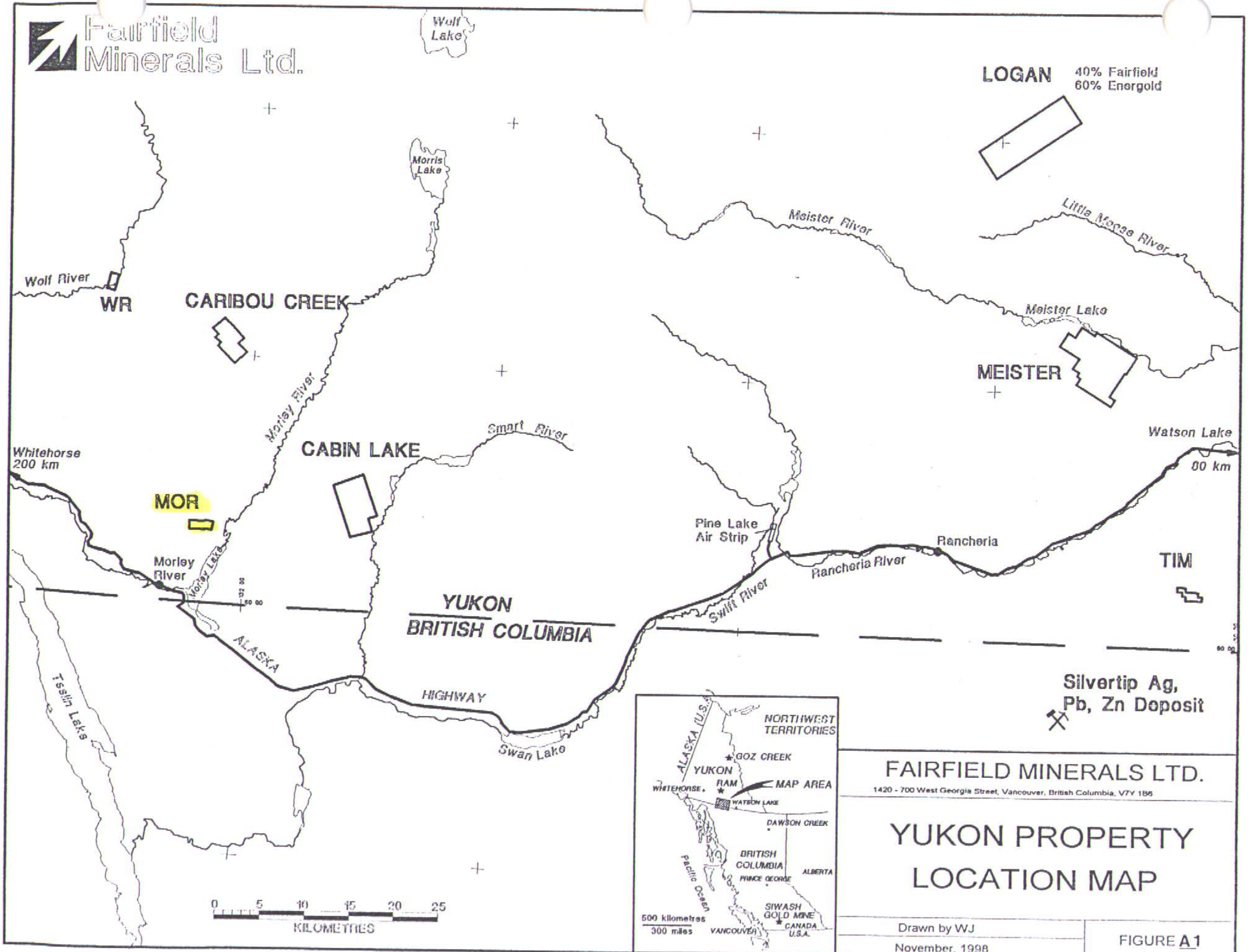
3.0 SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS AND PRODUCTS

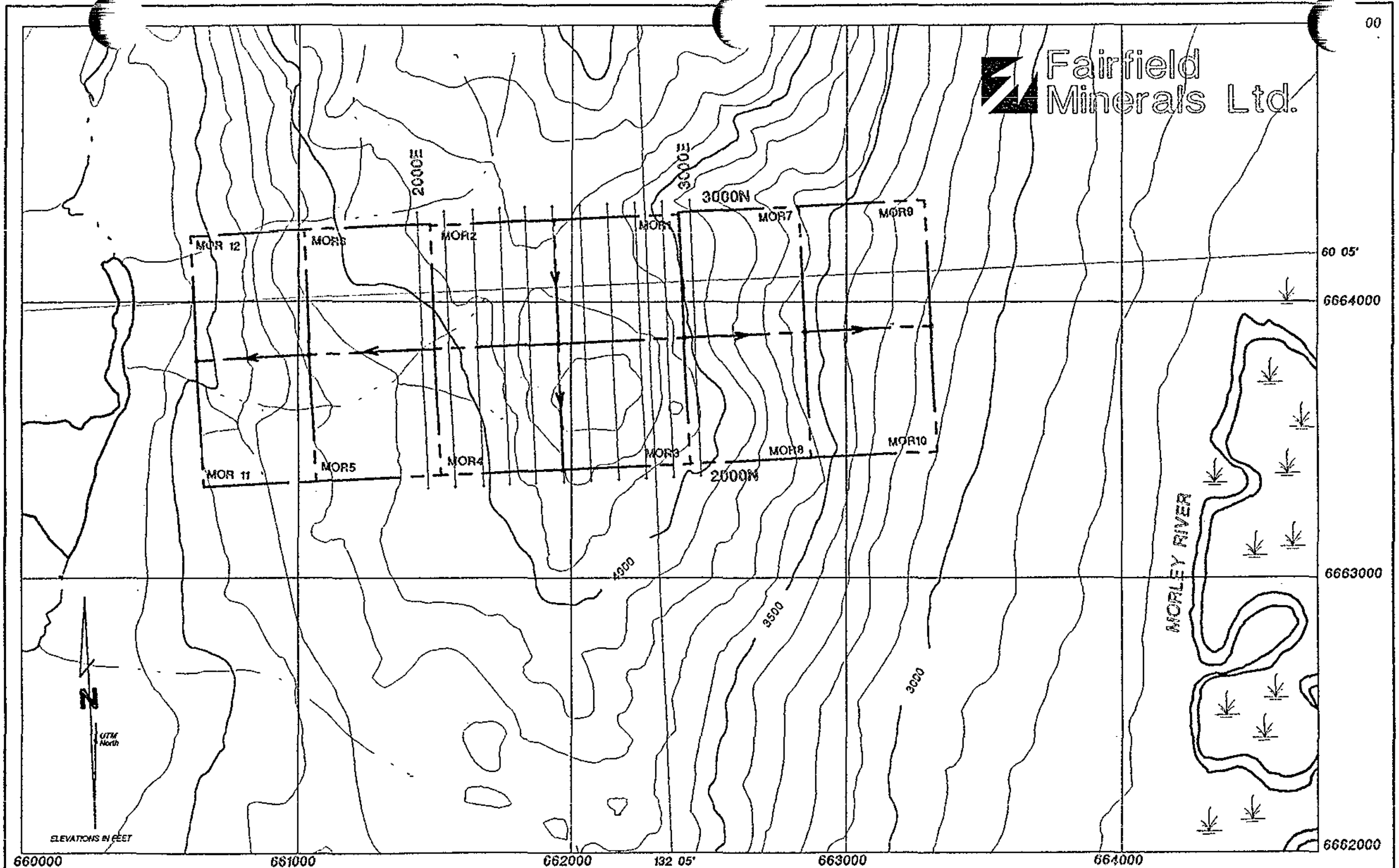
The surveys were performed according to the following specifications:

<u>Station spacing:</u> 12.5 m

<u>Base station magnetometer:</u> Installed on the grid and cycled at 15 s throughout the survey

<u>VLF transmitters:</u> Station NAA at Cutler, ME. (24.0 KHz) was used as the primary station and was at an apparent azimuth of 095°. Station NPM (23.4 KHz) at Lualualei, Ha. was used as the secondary and was at an apparent azimuth of 240° .


Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
Wolf Lake
LOGAN
40% Fairfield
60% Energold
Morris Lake
Meister River
Little Moose River
Wolf River
WR
CARIBOU CREEK
Meister Lake
MEISTER
Morley River
Smart River
Watson Lake
80 km
Whitehorse
200 km
CABIN LAKE
MOR
Pine Lake
Air Strip
Rancheria
TIM
Morley
River
Morley Lake
Rancheria River
Swift River
YUKON
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALASKA
HIGHWAY
Teslin Lake
Swan Lake
Silvertip Ag,
Pb, Zn Deposit
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
ALASKA (U.S.A.)
GOZ CREEK
YUKON
RAM
MAP AREA
WHITEHORSE
WATSON LAKE
DAWSON CREEK
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
PRINCE GEORGE
Pacific Ocean
SIWASH GOLD MINE
CANADA
U.S.A.
VANCOUVER
500 kilometres
300 miles
0 5 10 15 20 25
KILOMETRES
FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B6
YUKON PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP
Drawn by WJ
November, 1998
FIGURE A1



CLAIM	GRANT NO.
MOR1	YB89971
MOR2	YB89972
MOR3	YB89973
MOR4	YB89974
MOR5	YB91626
MOR6	YB91627
MOR7	YB91628
MOR8	YB91629
MOR9	YB91820
MOR10	YB91821
MOR11	YB91822
MOR12	YB91823

EXPLANATION

JULY 1998 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY
AREA - MOR 1 TO 4 CLAIMS
Grid Lines 2000E to 3000E from 2000N to 3000N

0 250 500 750 1000
Metres

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
1420 - 700 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V7Y 1B8

MOR PROPERTY

Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. NTS 105C-1

CLAIM AND GRID LOCATION MAP

Drawn by WJ
November, 1998

FIGURE A2

<u>VLF parameters:</u> VLF in-phase and quadrature in percent, VLF total field strength in nominal units and terrain slope in percent were recorded.

Data is appended to this report in ASCII XYZ files in the following format:

<u>Magnetic data files</u>

Line Station X Y Corr-Mag

where X and Y are grid coordinates and Corr-Mag is the corrected total magnetic field.

<u>VLF-EM data files</u>

Line Station X Y IP Q Slope

where IP is the in-phase and Q is the quadrature component, both of the vertical field referenced to the horizontal field and expressed in percent slope. Slope is terrain slope expressed in percent.

The following plots at 1:2,500 are appended to this report in the back pockets:

Figure G-1.	Total magnetic field contour map
Figure G-2.	Stacked profiles - Cutler
Figure G-3.	Fraser filtered VLF - Cutler
Figure G-4.	Stacked profiles - Hawaii
Figure G-5.	Fraser filtered VLF - Hawaii

The stacked profiles show the in-phase (solid) and quadrature (dashed) components together with the grid lines. The Fraser filtered plots show the Fraser-filtered in-phase component, colour contoured for values above zero. The Fraser filter converts a normal crossover (positive to negative from grid west to east) to a single peak centred at the cross-over. Thus the peak values in the Fraser filter plots indicate the location of conductor axes.

4.0 VLF-EM THEORY

The VLF-EM method is well described in standard texts (eg. Telford *et. al.* 1990) and by

McNeill and Labson (1990). Modulated radio waves in the range of 15.0 to 25.0 KHz are used to communicate with submerged submarines and are useful in mineral exploration. The antennas from which the signals are radiated are vertical wires, commonly located in valleys or craters to permit longer wire length (Figure VLF-1(a)). This antenna configuration generates a wave with a vertical electrical field and a horizontal magnetic field propagating away from the source. The wave propagates between the ionosphere and the earth's surface, reflecting off both at a shallow angle (Figure VLF-1(b)). At a great distance, the radius of curvature is so large that it is effectively a plane wave.

A steeply-dipping conductor with a strike in the direction of the transmitter will be optimally coupled to the horizontal magnetic flux. This magnetic flux will induce a secondary field in the conductor (H_s) which opposes the primary or source field. This is generated by circulating eddy currents which tend to concentrate at the top of the conductor (Figure VLF-2(a)). The current distribution can be considered to be a linear source located at the top of the conductor and consequently, the anomaly shape is relatively insensitive to the dip of conductor. The current at the top of the conductor produces a cylindrical magnetic field centred on the current axis. The primary horizontal magnetic field and the secondary field induced in the conductor add vectorially to produce a resultant magnetic field whose attitude traces out a sine wave or cross-over as shown in Figure VLF-2(a). The wavelength of the response in a general sense is proportional to the depth of the target. Deep targets tend to produce longer wavelength anomalies while shallow anomalies have a shorter wavelength. The distance between the peak and trough of the response is roughly equal to the depth to the current source.

Using the horizontal component as a phase reference, it is possible to partition the secondary vertical field into in-phase and quadrature components. If the conductor is a poor to moderate conductor, the sign of the quadrature will follow that of the in-phase component. If the target conductance is high, the quadrature will display a sign opposite that of the in-phase component (Figure VLF-2(b)). The Omni Plus VLF-EM receiver used in this survey records the signal so that a normal in-phase component cross-over consists of a positive to negative response moving from grid west to east or grid south to north.

Cross-over responses may also be induced by interfering responses from nearby conductors, sometimes producing false-crossovers with senses opposite to that normally occurring over a discrete conductor. In addition, topography can generate false cross-over responses. VLF-EM waves follow the surface topography to some extent with the degree of correlation determined by the conductivity of the local earth. In very conductive ground, the VLF wave follows topography quite closely and cross-over responses similar to those expected from a bedrock conductor can be generated by undulating topography with suitable spatial wavelengths (Figure VLF-2(c)). In poorly conductive ground, the wavelength of the topographic effect is much longer, reflecting the greater depth of penetration by the VLF-EM wave. In this situation, it is relatively easy to discriminate between bedrock conductors and topographic anomalies.

5.0 RESULTS

The VLF-EM survey identified four discrete conductors labelled **A-1** through **A-3** on the attached plots. Conductor axes are derived from the Cutler data; the Hawaii data is incomplete because of a station shutdown and the Cutler transmitter is best coupled with the conductors striking E-W on the property.

Anomaly **A-1** extends from L2100E 2150N to L3000E 2100N and consists of a very broad, low amplitude in-phase response with no quadrature response. The target appears to be deep (100 m or more).

Anomaly **A-2** extends from L2600E 2500N to 2400E 2475N. It also includes a secondary branch from L2500E 2600N to L3000E 2550N which appears to splay from the main anomaly to the south. The responses consists of a strong in-phase deflection with a wavelength in the order of 50 m and a variable quadrature deflection which switches polarity from following to opposite the in-phase polarity moving from east to west. Response wavelength also shortens moving from east to west. The response is best on L2400E where the conductor appears to be shallow (50 m) and of moderate to good conductance.

Anomaly **A-3** extends from L3000E 2925N to L2700E 2925N and consists of a moderate amplitude in-phase response with little or no quadrature response. Peak to peak separation is in the order of 100 m and this coupled with the absence of quadrature suggest that the target is deep (100 m) and of indeterminate conductance.

The magnetic field data was de-trended to accentuate a NW striking lineation apparent in the profile data. Anomaly **A-2** follows a wide magnetic field low and appears to be the most significant anomaly on the grid on the basis of its apparent shallow depth and good conductance.

6.0 DISCUSSION

Preliminary property geology and geochemistry are summarized by Balon (1998, pers. comm.). Anomaly **A-2** is coincident with elevated geochemical responses and is the most promising anomaly on the grid. The southern branch of anomaly **A-2** is coincident with a Pb geochemistry anomaly extending across the property. The strongest Pb response is coincident with the western end of the southern branch of **A-2**. This is also the location where the geophysical response indicates the conductor is shallowest. The response in Zn and Cu is more diffuse but follows the same general trend. The strongest response in Zn is coincident with the western end of **A-2** and the peak response in Cu occurs east of the grid area on strike with **A-2**. There is a weak correlation between Ag soil geochemical response and **A-2** and no significant correlation between Au and Ba soil geochemical response and the VLF conductor. Hand trenches were excavated to bedrock on the western end of conductor **A-2** at 2510E 2572N in trench T199T5 and returned values ranging from 524 to 1600 ppb Au and high values in Pb, Zn and Cu from oxidized pyritic schist.

It is difficult to reliably estimate conductance from VLF-EM data but it appears that conductor **A-2** is a moderate to good conductor, shallowing to the west. Soil geochemical response coincident with the conductor is best developed on the western end of conductor axis as well. The property is underlain by Middle Unit metasediments and metavolcanics of the Yukon Tanana Terrane and preliminary observations suggest that rocks may be striking ENE and dipping gently to the south. Consequently, it appears that the VLF conductor is conformable to the local stratigraphy. Taken together, this suggests that the VLF survey has identified a mineralized stratabound horizon with significant elevated geochemical response within a rock unit known to host volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization. Anomaly **A-2** is open on strike to the east and the Pb and Zn geochemical response suggests that additional shallow mineralization may be found to the west as well. It should be stressed that VLF-EM surveys are only a preliminary tool in defining this style of mineralization and it is possible that apparently continuous sections of the VLF-EM conductor may in fact be broken and that mineralization at depth may produce little or no response because of screening by overburden. This appears unlikely in the western portion of the grid because of the low amplitude of the VLF response; normally overburden screening is accompanied by high field amplitudes. It is also possible that the mineralization to the west consists of non-conductive disseminated sulphides which are not detectible with EM methods.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the VLF-EM survey considered in light of the available geological and geochemical data suggest the following conclusions:

a. Anomaly **A-2** is coincident with soil geochemical responses in Zn and most especially in Pb and is associated with elevated responses in Cu and Ag. The anomaly appears to be caused by pyritic schist. The anomaly has a strike conformable with the general strike of rock units in the area and occurs within favourable Paleozoic Middle Unit stratigraphy of the Yukon Tanana Terrane. This conductor may delineate a stratabound horizon hosting volcanogenic massive sulphide mineralization.

b. Anomaly **A-2** is open on strike to east based on geophysical response and strongly coincident Pb response continues to the west, off the end of the geophysical grid. The presence of elevated geochemical response in areas with poor VLF-EM response suggests that some of the mineralization may be non-conductive and not a good EM target.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The conclusions of this work lead to the following recommendations:

a. Additional VLF and magnetometer surveys should be carried out along strike using the old soil grid to further delineate conductor **A-2**.

b. Trenching along conductor **A-2** should commence on the western end of this conductor as this is where the geophysical data suggests the conductor is shallowest.

c. Induced polarization surveys could be performed to delineate the mineralization along strike in areas where elevated Pb response is not associated with VLF-EM response.

Respectfully submitted,
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.

Mike Power M.Sc.
Geophysicist

REFERENCES CITED

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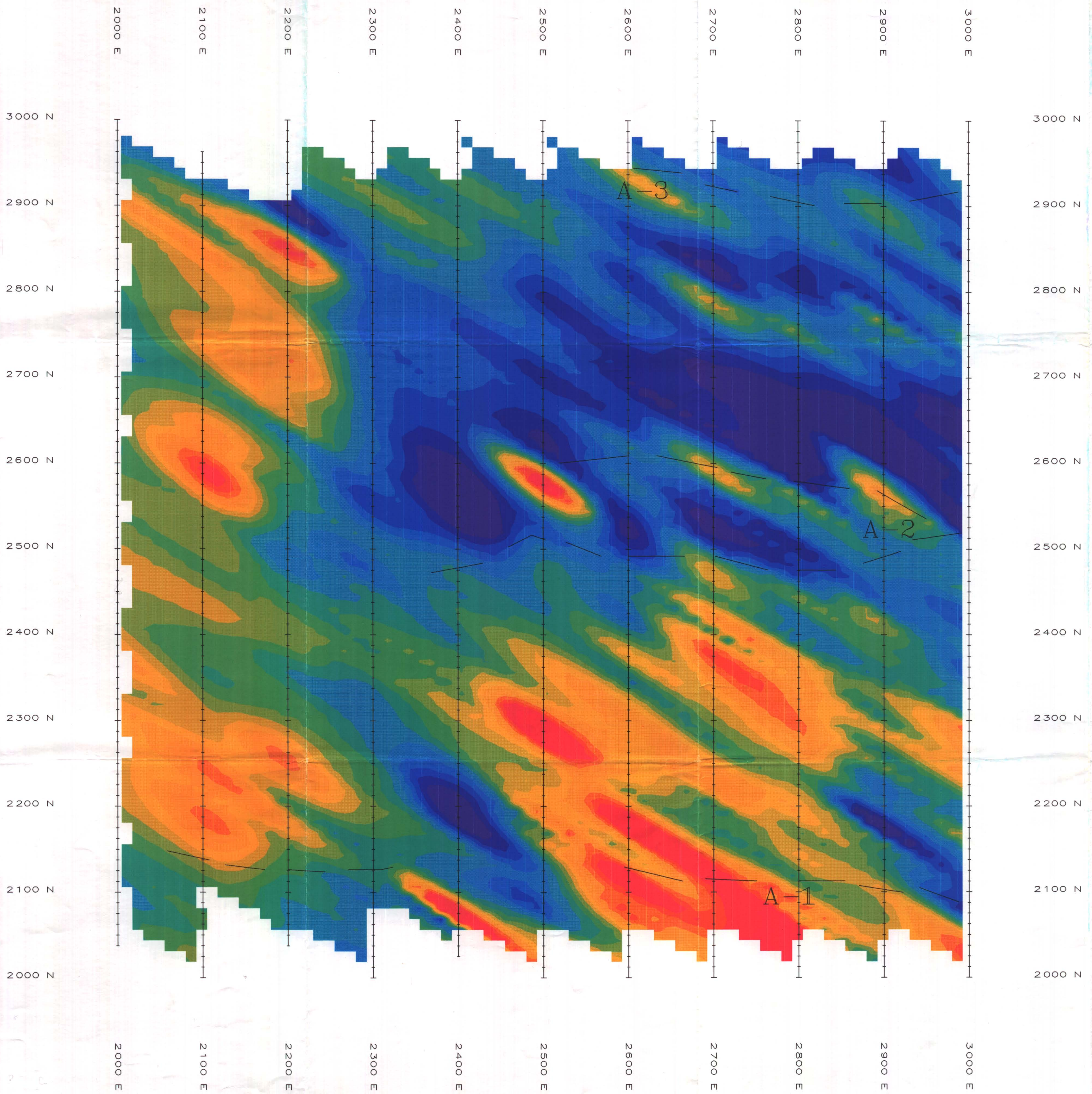
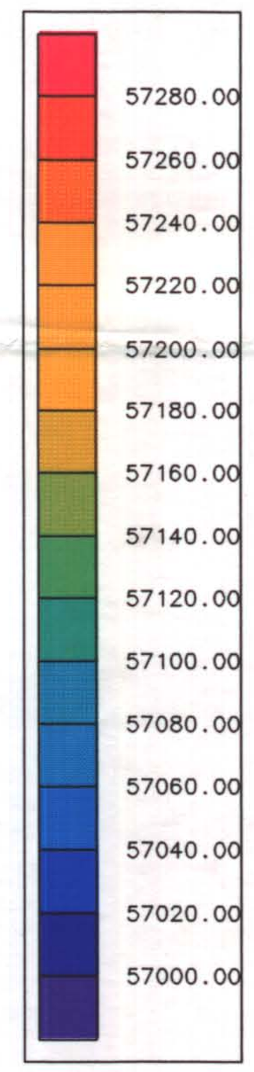
Telford, W.M., L.P. Geldart and R.E. Sheriff (1990) Applied Geophysics (2nd Edition) New York: Cambridge University Press.

APPENDIX A: AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD. REPORT



N

Base Line Azimuth - 090



Total Field in nT

Contour Intervals - 10, 50, 500 nT

0 150
metres

Scale 1: 2500

Grid (2500E, 2500N) = UTM 661952E, 6663850N

UTM DATUM: NAD 1927

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

MOR PROPERTY
(NTS 105 C)

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD

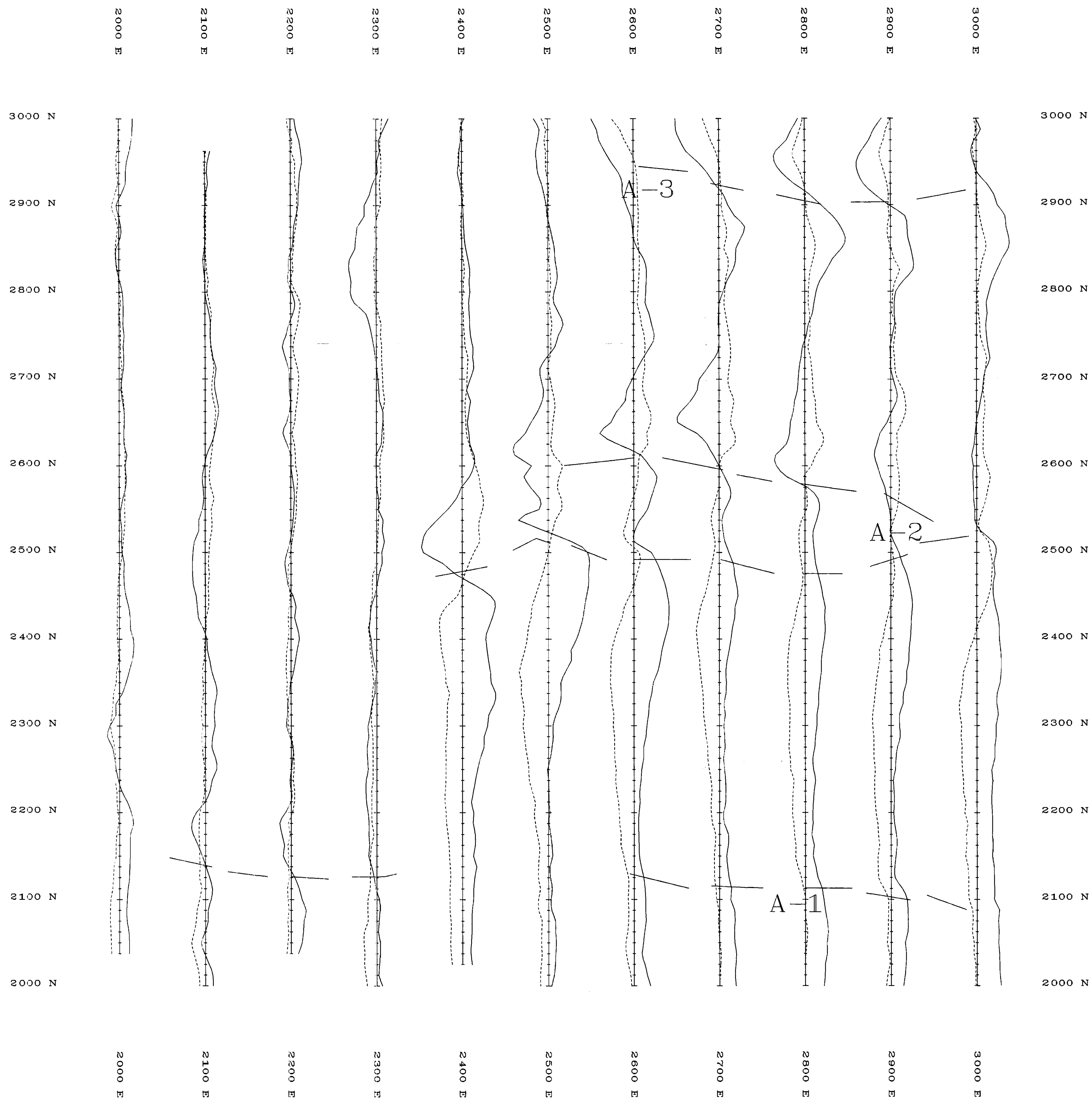
094006

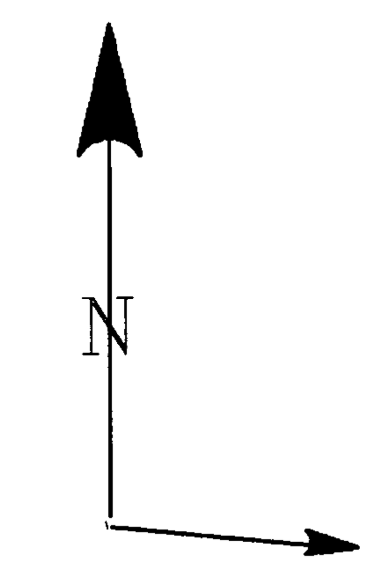
CONTOUR MAP

Figure G-1

DWG (8)

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.

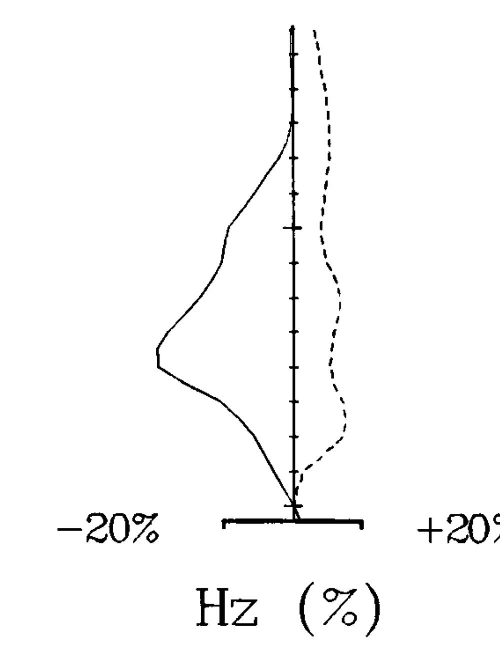




NAA (Cutler, Me)

Apparent Azimuth - 095

Base Line Azimuth - 090



Scale 1: 2500

Grid (2500E, 2500N) = UTM 661952E, 6663850N

UTM DATUM: NAD 1927

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

MOR PROPERTY
(NTS 105 C)

VLF-EM SURVEY

094006

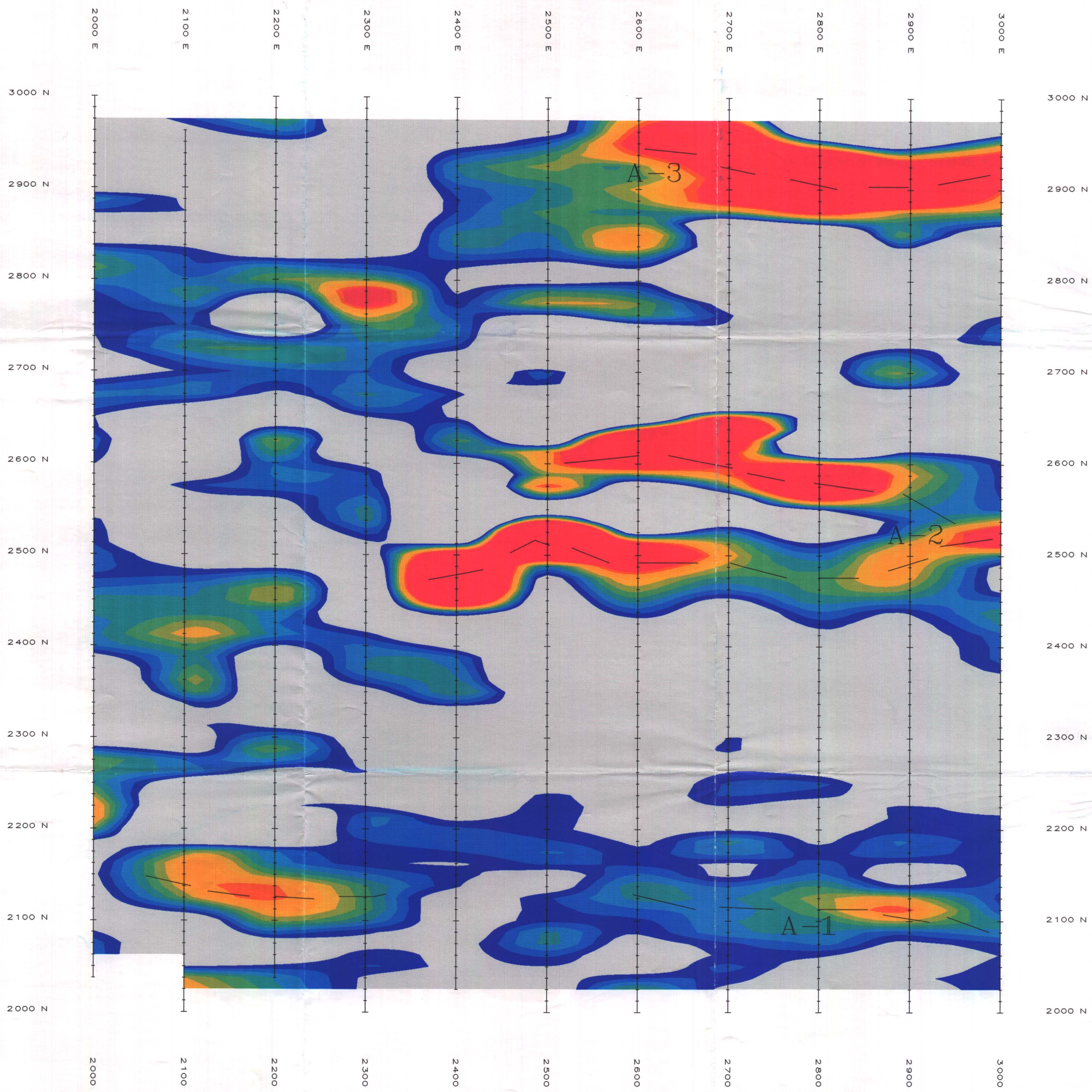
CUTLER

Figure G-2.

STACKED PROFILES

DWG (9)

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.



N

NAA (Cutler, Me)
Apparent Azimuth – 095
Base Line Azimuth – 090

20.0000
18.0000
16.0000
14.0000
12.0000
10.0000
8.0000
6.0000
4.0000
2.0000
.0000

Filtered In-Phase
(% Hz)

0 150
metres

Scale 1: 2500

Grid (2500E, 2500N) = UTM 661952E, 6663850N

UTM DATUM: NAD 1927

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

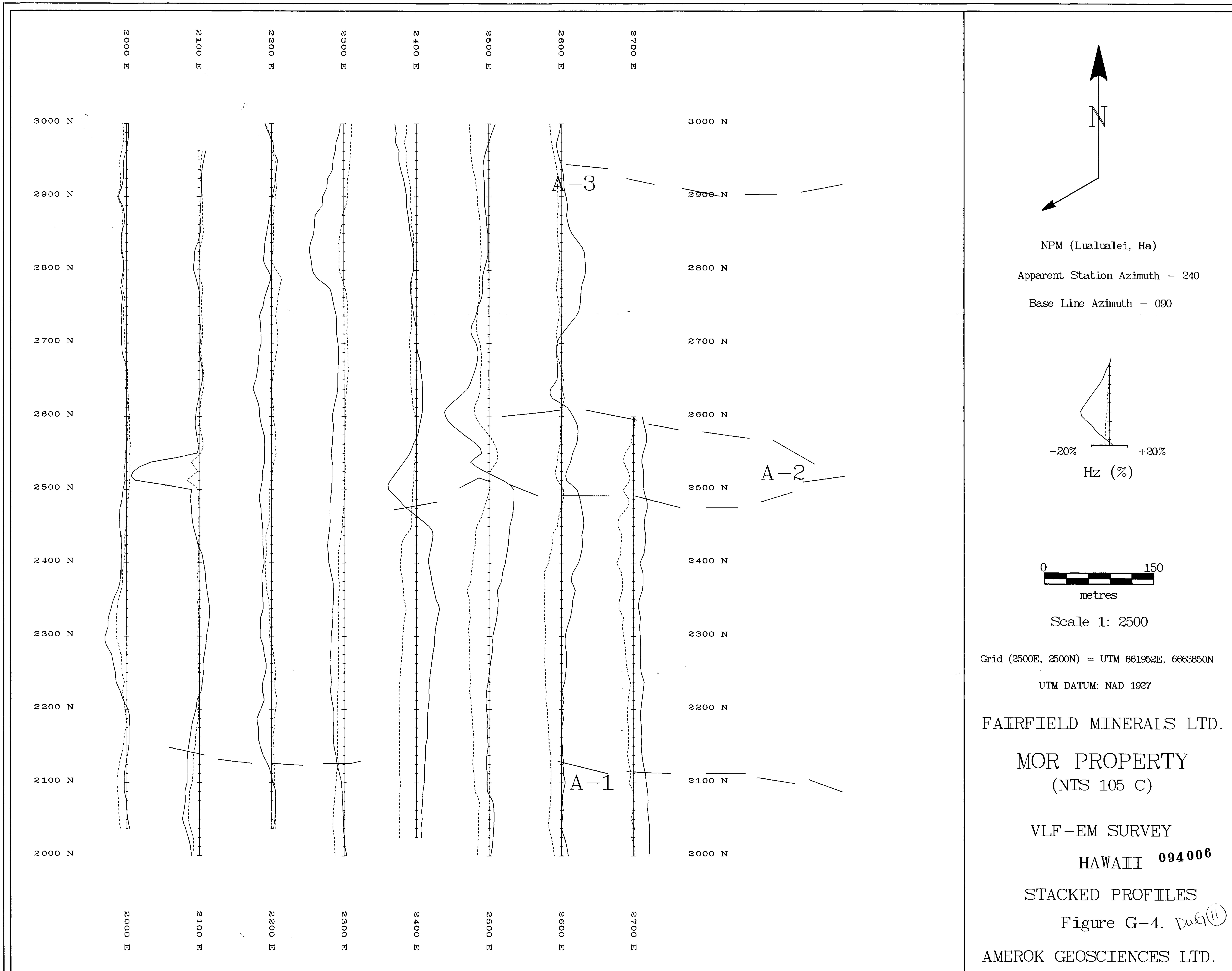
MOR PROPERTY
(NTS 105 C)

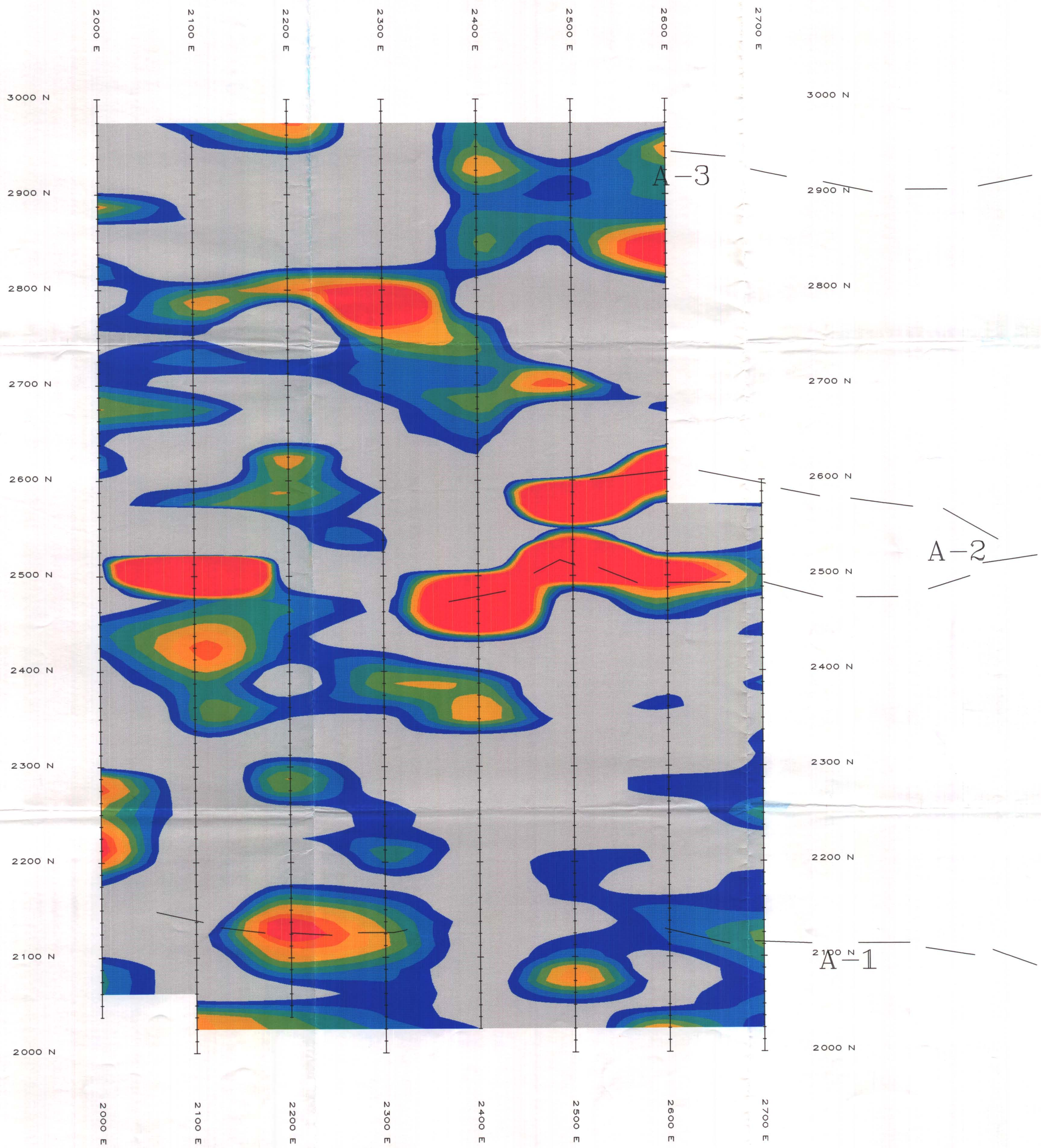
VLF-EM SURVEY
CUTLER 094006

Figure G-3.
FRASER FILTERED
IN-PHASE
CONTOUR MAP

DWG (10)

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.

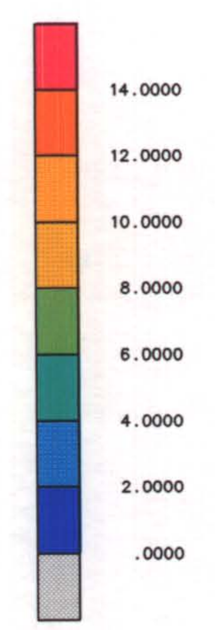

2000 E
2100 E
2200 E
2300 E
2400 E
2500 E
2600 E
2700 E
3000 N
2900 N
2800 N
2700 N
2600 N
2500 N
2400 N
2300 N
2200 N
2100 N
2000 N
A-3
A-2
A-1
N
NPM (Lualualei, Ha)
Apparent Station Azimuth - 240
Base Line Azimuth - 090
-20%
+20%
Hz (%)
0
150
metres
Scale 1: 2500
Grid (2500E, 2500N) = UTM 661952E, 6663850N
UTM DATUM: NAD 1927
FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.
MOR PROPERTY
(NTS 105 C)
VLF-EM SURVEY
HAWAII 094006
STACKED PROFILES
Figure G-4.
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.



NPM (Lualualei, Ha)

Apparent Station Azimuth - 240

Base Line Azimuth - 090



Filtered In-Phase
(% Hz)

Scale 1: 2500

Grid (2500E, 2500N) = UTM 661952E, 6663850N

UTM DATUM: NAD 1927

FAIRFIELD MINERALS LTD.

MOR PROPERTY
(NTS 105 C)

VLF-EM SURVEY
HAWAII 094006

Dwg (12)

Figure G-5.
FRASER FILTERED
IN-PHASE
CONTOUR MAP

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.