

SILVER SABRE RESOURCES LTD.

604801

**SUMMARY REPORT ON THE
ON THE HAECKEL HILL PROPERTY,
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY**

Mike Power, M.Sc. P.Geoph.

CLAIMS

BEE 1-4	Y 91728 - Y 91731
BEE 5-12	Y 91732 - Y 91739
BEE 21-24	Y 91748 - Y 91751
BEE 25-27	YA03106 - YA03108
BEE 28-35	YA18302 - YA18309
BEE 60-63	YA92340 - YA92343
CEE 7-8	YA82530 - YA82531
CEE 10-13	YA82532 - YA82535
CEE 19	YA82581
CEE 20-21	YA85579 - YA85580
CEE 25-26	YA85584 - YA85585
CEE 24-26	YA86010 - YA86012

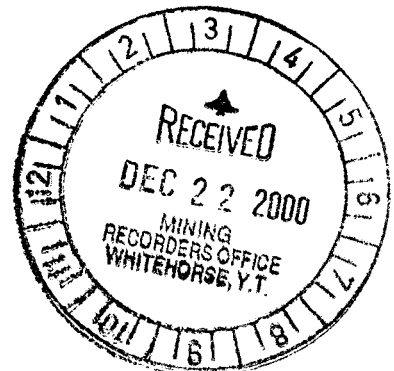
Work performed: June 1 - 30, 2000

Mining District: Whitehorse

NTS: 105 D/14

Location: 60° 47'N 135° 12'W

December 16, 2000



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 \$ 3000.00

M. B. K.
for Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
Yukon Territory.

SUMMARY

This is a summary report describing the geology, mineralization and exploration history of the Haeckel Hill Property, Whitehorse Mining District. The report includes a description of the most recent geological work performed during June 2000.

Exploration on the property to date has focussed on shear-hosted and intrusive-hosted gold mineralization in and adjacent to a small stock of the Nisling Range Plutonic Suite.

The Haeckel Hill Property is located 20 km north of Whitehorse. The property is underlain by the Hancock and Mandana Members of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group which consist of limestone and argillite, and greywacke, tuff and argillite respectively in this area. These formations are intruded by Paleocene Nisling Range Plutonic Suite (NRPS) granite, subvolcanic rhyolite and dacite. The known gold mineralization on the Haeckel Hill Property is located in or near the axial zone of a west plunging anticline within which intermittent shearing and vein mineralization occurs. A small NRPS stock intrudes the axial region of the anticline and is exposed in a 400 by 800 m area at lower elevations. Gold mineralization occurs in Pb-Ag-Zn veins within Hancock Member limestone at higher elevations and in small veins and stockworks within sheared rhyolite at lower elevations.

Gold mineralization in the Hancock Member limestone is confined to a vein system exposed intermittently over a distance of 60 m, containing quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite-galena-sphalerite and returning assays up to 8% Pb, 5% Zn and 171 g/t Ag from selected specimens. The best drill intersection in this Main Showing was 34 g/t Ag, 0.34 g/t Au, 1.8% Pb and 1.6% Zn across 1.5 m.

Gold mineralization in the rhyolite plug (East Showing) consists of quartz veins with pyrite, rare galena and sphalerite in disseminations and stringers in the shear zone coincident with the axial region of the fold in the rhyolite stock. Best assays returned 5000 ppb Au from trench chip samples and 280 ppb over 3.3 m in a drill hole. Mineralized rhyolite was also intersected in a drill hole southwest of the Main Showing where a 1.5 m sample assayed 1206 ppb Au.

Gold mineralization appears spatially associated with the axial zone of the anticline and further exploration on the property should be concentrated in this area, extending the region of investigation to the east and west along strike.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes exploration work conducted to date on the Haeckel Hill Property, Whitehorse area, YT. The Haeckel Hill Property covers a small Tertiary intrusion and surrounding Lewes River Group metasedimentary rocks. Since 1974, geological mapping, line cutting, geophysical surveys, trenching, and drill programs have been conducted to investigate both shear-hosted and intrusive-hosted gold mineralization. This report describes the results of work conducted during 2000 and summarizes past exploration work on the property.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

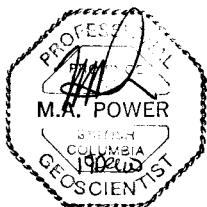
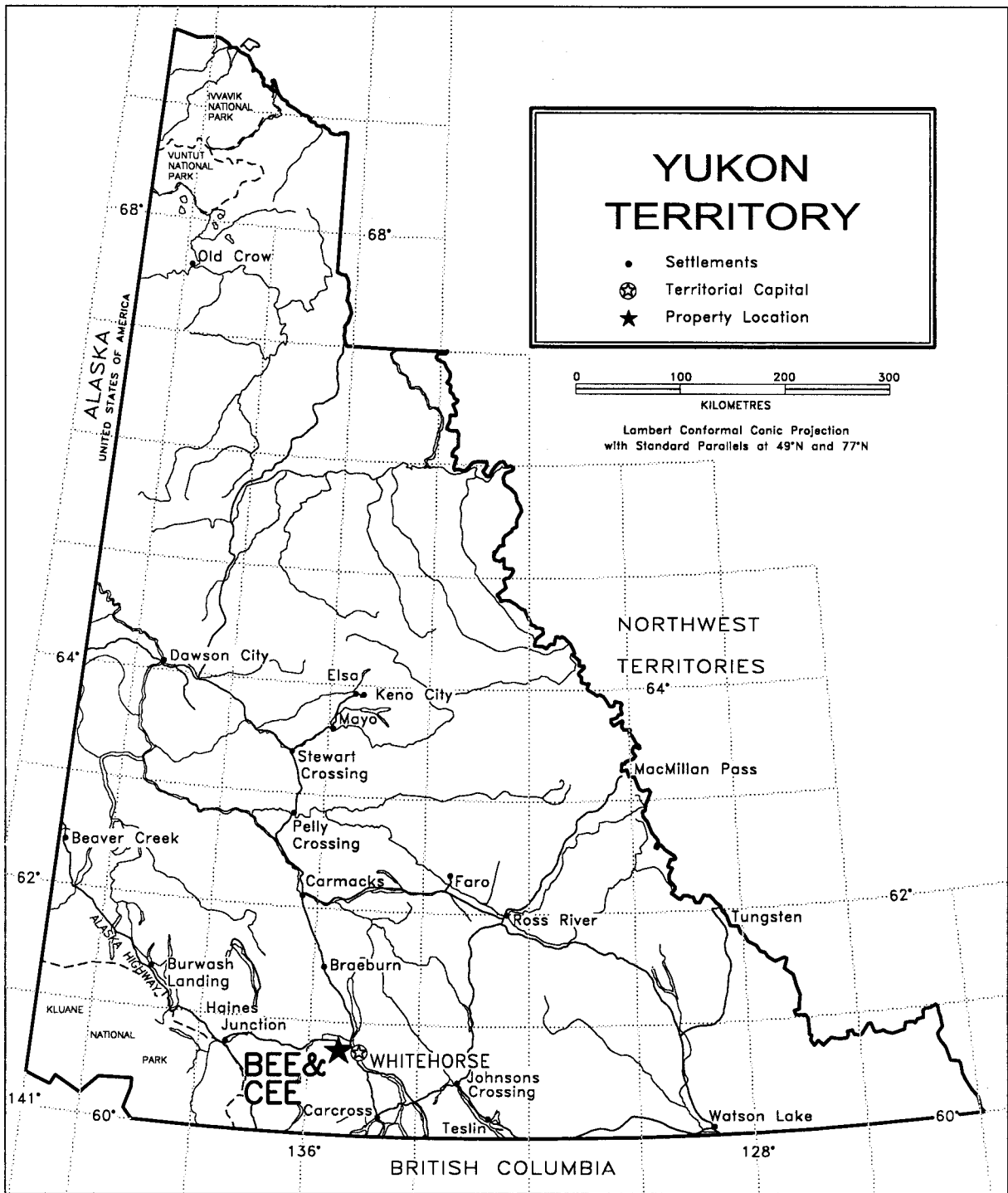
The Haeckel Hill Property is located on the northwest boundary of the city Whitehorse, Yukon, on map sheet 105 D/14, at 60° 47'N 135° 12'W, southwest of the junction between the Alaska and North Klondike Highways (Figure 1). The route to the property is as follows:

Section	Distance (km)	Remarks
Whitehorse to Old Gun Club Road	22.0	All weather paved highway
Alaska Highway to Old Gun Club	1.5	All weather gravel road
Old Gun Club to showings	0.5	CAT trail

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND TENURE

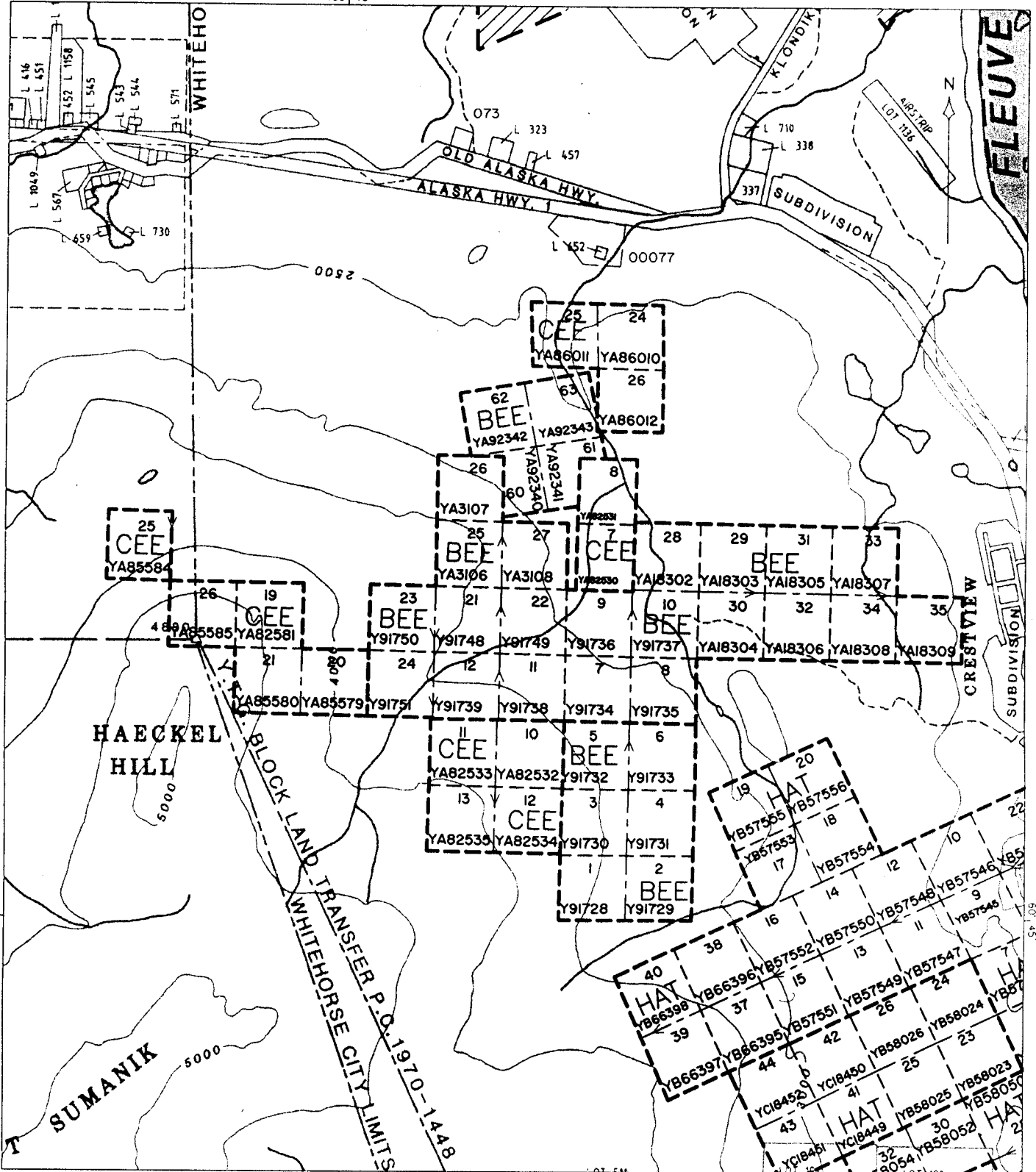
The Haeckel Hill Property consists of 45 un-surveyed Quartz Claims granted under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act in the Whitehorse Mining District. The claims are entirely within the municipal boundaries of the City of Whitehorse and are wholly owned by Silver Sabre Resources Ltd. of Whitehorse, Yukon. Claim locations are plotted in Figure 2 and claim data¹ is summarized below:

¹Claim data as reported by the Whitehorse Mining Recorder on December 13, 2000. The expiry dates account for work performed in 2000.

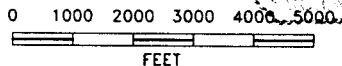
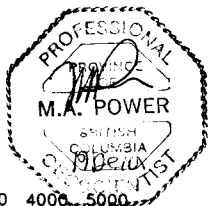


SILVER SABER RESOURCES	BEE & CEE PROPERTY	
PROPERTY LOCATION	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE	
	NTS: 105 D/14	SCALE 1: 6 000 000
Amerok Geosciences Ltd.	DRAWN BY: HDS	
	DATE: 2000.12.18	FIGURE: 1

135° 15'



135° 15'



SILVER SABRE RESOURCES	BEE & CEE PROPERTY	
CLAIM LOCATION	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE	
	NTS: 105 D/14	SCALE 1: 12 500
Amerok Geosciences Ltd.	DRAWN BY: HDS	
	DATE: 2000.12.19	FIGURE: 2

Claim	Record Number	Expiry Date
BEE 1-4	Y91728 - Y91731	December 6, 2006
BEE 5-8	Y91732 - Y91735	December 6, 2005
BEE 9-11	Y91736 - Y91738	December 6, 2006
BEE 12	Y91739	December 6, 2005
BEE 21-22	Y91748 - Y91749	December 6, 2006
BEE 23-24	Y91750 - Y91751	December 6, 2005
BEE 25-26	YA03106 - YA03107	July 29, 2007
BEE 27	YA03108	July 29, 2008
BEE 28	YA18302	September 17,2006
BEE 29 - 35	YA18303 - YA18309	September 17,2005
BEE 60	YA92340	July 2, 2007
BEE 61	YA92341	July 2, 2011
BEE 62	YA92342	July 2, 2007
BEE 63	YA92343	July 2, 2011
CEE 7 - 8	YA82530 - YA82531	July 3, 2011
CEE 10 - 13	YA82532 - YA82535	July 3, 2005
CEE 19	YA82581	July 4, 2009
CEE 20 -21	YA85579 - YA85580	October 9, 2005
CEE 24	YA86010	October 23, 2006
CEE 25	YA85584	October 9, 2005
CEE 25	YA86011	October 23, 2006
CEE 26	YA85585	October 9, 2005
CEE 26	YA86012	October 23, 2006

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Haeckel Hill Property is situated on the low lying rolling hills of the Yukon Plateau. Elevations in the area of the property vary from 2500 to 5100 feet. Tree line is at approximately 4500 feet. Below this level, black spruce with pine in sandy areas predominate. Above tree line, vegetation consists of dwarf birch, willow and alder. The area is subject to a northern continental climatic regime. Temperature averages vary from -12 degrees Celsius in the winter to 15 degrees Celsius in the summer. Precipitation in the area is generally light.

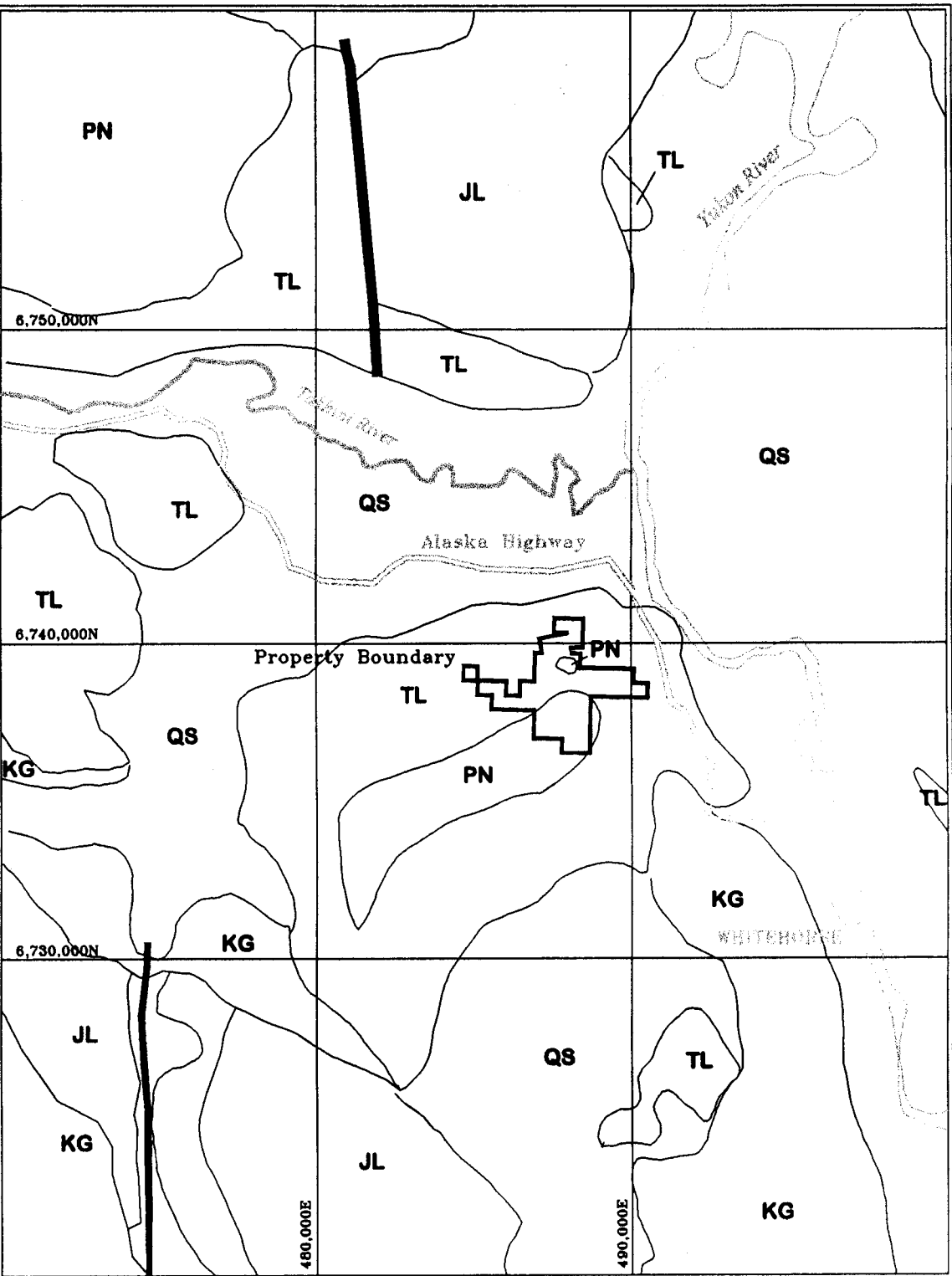
5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The area of the Haeckel Hill Property has been mapped by Wheeler (1961) and Hart (1997). The property is on the southwest flank of the Whitehorse Trough and is underlain by Mesozoic sedimentary rocks intruded by Mesozoic through Tertiary intrusive rocks. Formations in the area of the property are summarized in Table I and the regional geology is portrayed in Figure 3.

Table I. Regional Stratigraphy
(after Wheeler (1960) and Hart (1997))

Formation (Age)	Description
Overburden (Quaternary)	Till and colluvium
Nisling Range Plutonic Suite (Late Paleocene)	Medium to coarse grained hornblende-biotite granite and granodiorite.
Whitehorse Plutonic Suite (Mid-Cretaceous)	Biotite- and biotite-hornblende granodiorite
Laberge Group (Lower to Mid-Jurassic)	Greywacke, arkose, quartzite, conglomerate
Lewes River Group (Upper Triassic)	Greywacke, siltstone, argillite; limestone and limestone breccia; andesite, basalt and pyroclastic rocks.

The Haeckel Hill Property is underlain by Lewes River Group metasedimentary rocks. In the area of the property, these dip generally to the northeast although they are locally folded about northwest trending axes. Large scale northwest trending folds with



QS
 Quaternary Sediments - Till, sand, alluvium, volcanic ash, loess.

PN
 Niising Plutonic Suite (Paleocene) - Granite, sub-volcanic rhyolite, dacite.

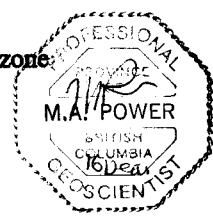
KG
 Coast Intrusions (Cretaceous) - Granodiorite, granite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite

JL
 Laberge Group (Jurassic) - Greywacke, arkose, argillite, conglomerate, quartzite.

TL
 Lewes River Group (Triassic) - greywacke, siltstone, argillite, limestone, andesite, basalt, pyroclastics.

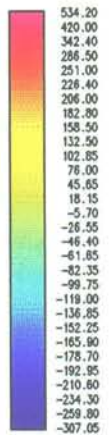
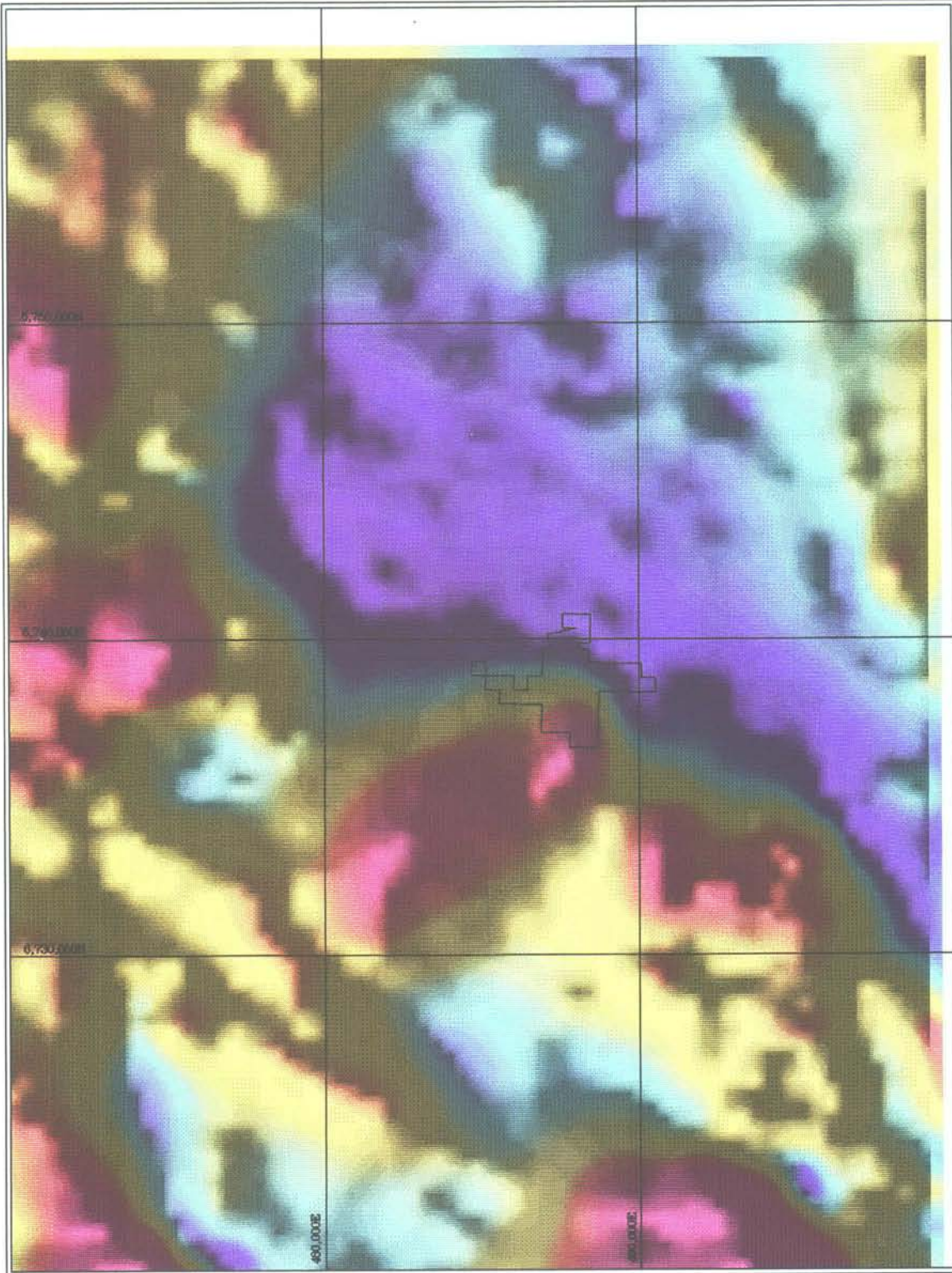
0 5000
 metres
 Scale: 1:200,000

- Fault or shear zone



Geology after Wheeler (1960), Hart (1997)

SILVER SABRE RESOURCES LTD.	HAECKEL HILL PROPERTY	
	NTS: 105 D14	Datum: NAD27
REGIONAL GEOLOGY FIGURE 3.	Mining District: Whitehorse	
	Job: 00-08	Date: 12 Dec 00
	AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.	



Residual Magnetic Field (nT)



Scale: 1:200,000



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TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD
CONTOUR MAP
FIGURE 4.

HAECKEL HILL PROPERTY

NTS: 105 D Datum: NAD27

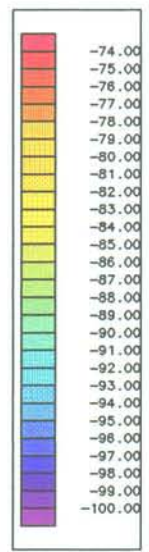
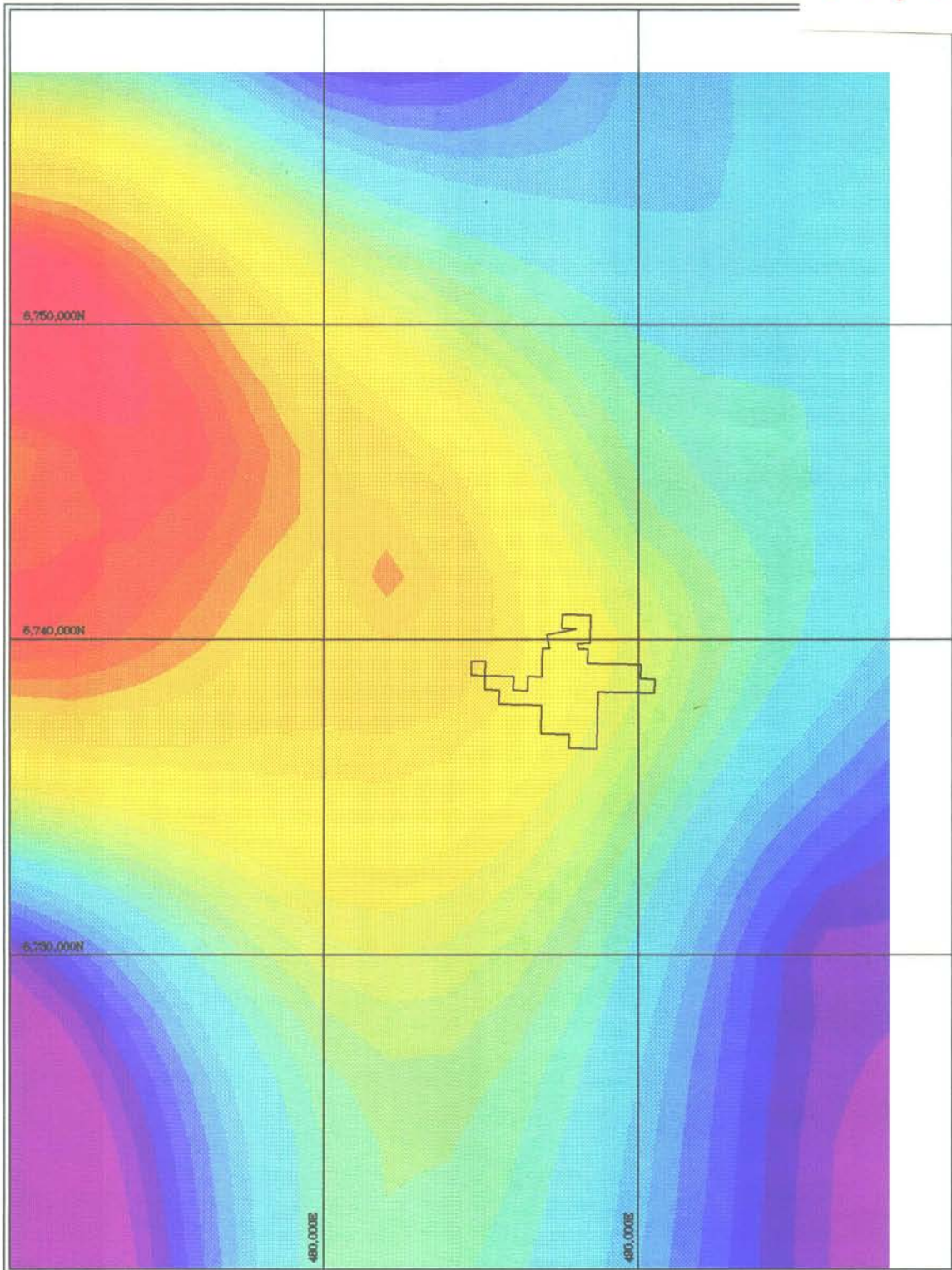
Mining District: Whitehorse

Job: 00-06 Date: 12 Dec 00

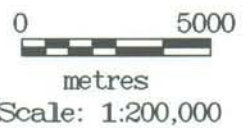


AMEROK
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094201



Bouguer Anomaly (mGal)



SILVER SABRE RESOURCES LTD.

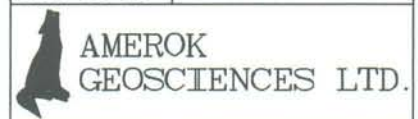
HAECKEL HILL PROPERTY

NTS: 105 D Datum: NAD27

BOUGUER GRAVITY CONTOUR MAP
FIGURE 5.

Mining District: Whitehorse

Job: 00-06 Date: 12 Dec 00



Source: GSC Regional Gravity Data

wavelengths of up to 10 km are mapped north of the property. Intrusive bodies appear to have steeply-dipping discordant contacts with surrounding sedimentary rocks. The Haeckel Hill Pluton intrudes Lewes River Group rocks on and to the south of the Haeckel Hill Property. There is a small satellite stock north of the main pluton which has been a focus of exploration work on the Haeckel Hill Property.

Figure 4. is a plot of the regional GSC aeromagnetic data for the area containing the Haeckel Hill Property, the boundaries of which are outlined in the plot. The magnetic data clearly highlight the Haeckel Hill Pluton which outcrops in the southern portion of the property. The mineralization is found in the axis of a pronounced west-northwest trending low, north of the high associated with the Haeckel Hill Pluton. This low is on the southern boundary of a larger region of lower total magnetic field coincident with the Takhini River valley and an area presumably underlain by Lewes River Group rocks. The trough or low running along the southern boundary of this region and through the Haeckel Hill Property may be in part associated with the Haeckel Hill magnetic high but it maintains a west-northwesterly trend and appears to be a feature of regional significance.

Figure 5. is a plot of the GSC Bouguer gravity anomaly for the Haeckel Hill area. The gravity field is dominated by a strong high centred 20 km west of the property. A subsidiary feature is the north trending ridge south of the Haeckel Hill Property which appears to indicate the axis of a second intrusive centre within the Whitehorse Copper Belt. This ridge is coincident with the axis of the Haeckel Hill Pluton.

6.0 PROPERTY HISTORY

The Whitehorse Trough hosts significant copper-gold skarn deposits in the Whitehorse area, just south of the Haeckel Hill Property. First reports of copper in the area were made by prospectors on their way to the Klondike in 1897. The Copper King claim, staked in 1898 by Jack McIntyre, was the first recorded find in the district and by 1899 the area had been well prospected (Tenney, 1981). Between 1900 and 1921, small high grade shipments were made from the Copper King, Grafton, Valerie and Arctic Chief deposits and the Pueblo Mine went into production, yielding 126,000 tons of copper ore at 3.6% before being shut down after a calamitous rock fall which killed several men. Production resumed under New Imperial Mines Ltd. in 1967 and continued until 1982 when virtually all mines in the Yukon were shut down by a precipitous decline in metal prices. Total production during this period was 10.2 MT at an average grade of approximately 1.5% Cu.

The Haeckel Hill Property (Minfile 105 D 52 / 121) was originally staked by M. Swetz and T. Worbetts in February to June, 1967 and restaked as the Bee Claims by Larry Patnode in 1974. Subsequent expansions brought the number of claims up to 84 by

1985 (Reid, 1985). The initial discovery consisted of galena-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-pyrite skarn and vein mineralization about half way up the north facing slope of Haeckel Hill (Main Showing).

In 1979, Whitehorse Copper optioned the property and conducted line cutting, IP surveys, soil sampling, geological mapping and trenching on the eastern portion of the property close to the Tenney Showing. Results were not promising and the option was dropped. L. Patnode formed Silver Sabre Resources Ltd. to carry out future work on the property, conducting soil sampling and geophysics on the Main Showing in 1982 and following this up by diamond drilling two holes totalling 192 feet (Macdonald 1983).

MacKay (1995) reports significant mineralization in one of the drill holes testing the contact between the quartz vein and tuffaceous clastics. Assays returned 34 g/t Ag, 0.34 g/t Au, 1.8% Pb, and 1.6% Zn over narrow widths.

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. optioned the Haeckel Hill Property in 1985 and performed line cutting, soil sampling, magnetometer and horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) surveys, geological mapping and trenching. The exploration focus shifted from the Main Showing down hill and east approximately 600 m to a Nisling Range Plutonic Suite rhyolite / dacite intrusion (East Showing). Trenching there exposed a 75 m long, east striking, steeply dipping, weak to moderately sheared band of rhyolite in the centre of the plug. Reid (1985) reports quartz veins with associated galena and sphalerite with best assays being 1300 ppb Au over 0.37 m and 150 ppb Au over 3.2 m. Geophysical surveys failed to indicate a strong EM response over the shear zone although the system used (SE-88 Genie) operates at a fairly low frequency and thus may be insensitive to a weak fault conductor.

Noranda dropped its option and returned the property to Silver Sabre Resources in 1986. Silver Sabre conducted a mapping and trenching program and drilled 660 feet. Two holes (RDH 86-1 and RDH86-2) targeted the mineralization exposed in the rhyolite plug shear zone. Both intersected weakly anomalous gold mineralization up to 280 ppb Au over 5 feet. The third hole, RDH86-3, was drilled beneath the Main Showing and intersected 1650 ppb Au over 5 feet (Mackay and Reid, 1986).

Subsequent work included excavator trenching in 1990 (Patnode, 1990) and drilling in 1994 (Patnode, 1995), 1996 (Lee, 1996) and 1997 (Doherty and Clarke, 1998). In 1995, sampling of the 1985 trenches on the rhyolite plug produced gold values of 1000 to 5000 ppb within Tertiary rhyolites. The only significant result from the drilling was an intersection of 1206 ppb Au over 5 feet within rhyolite in hole RDH97-1 100 m southwest of the Main Showing. This hole was significant in that it suggested that the rhyolite intrusive might both be auriferous and laterally extensive.

In 1999, Silver Sabre conducted a program of line cutting, induced polarization surveys and diamond drilling designed to explore the potential for a blind intrusive hosted gold

target between the Main Showing and the exposed rhyolite plug containing the East Showing. IP surveys located a strong chargeability high and resistivity low, centred on the inferred trace of the shear zone. Prospecting during the course of the line cutting also identified a minor galena bearing quartz vein, on strike with the Main Showing and the shear zone in the rhyolite plug. Three vertical 150 foot diamond drill holes tested the IP anomaly from which only one returned any significant values. Hole DDH99-1 returned 95 feet of metasediments averaging 0.0022 OPT Au (66 ppb Au) with 10 foot intervals ranging from 0.001 OPT Au to 0.005 OPT Au. All three hole contained significant amounts of disseminated sulphides, demonstrating that the sources of the chargeability anomalies had been intersected. The results suggested that the gold mineralization is not directly associated with the abundant disseminated pyrite found within the rhyolite plug and within the contact aureole.

The program conducted in 2000 and summarized in this report consisted of systematic prospecting and sampling of the rhyolite plug to attempt to determine the controls on gold mineralization and to examine the under-explored eastern margin of the plug.

7.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The property geology has been described by Reid (1985), MacKay and Reid (1986) MacKay (1995) and Power (1999). Figure 6 (back pocket) summarizes the property geology and includes the work conducted in 2000. During June 2000, Stephan Humphries and Ron Stack mapped and sampled the rhyolite intrusion under the supervision of the author. This program consisted of first re-establishing the old base line and putting in 10 line-km of flagged grid. The lines were spaced 50 m apart and stations flagged in at 25 m intervals. Following this, the rhyolite plug was systematically prospected and mapped, concentrating on areas near the contacts and within the axial zone of the anticline. A total of 45 stations were examined and rock samples were collected at each site. A project log is attached as Appendix B and exploration expenses are summarized in Appendix C.

Rock units mapped on the Haeckel Hill Property are summarized in Table II. The property is predominantly underlain by argillite, limestone, conglomerate and grit assigned to the Upper Triassic Aksala Formation of the Lewes River Group (Units 1 and 2). These include clastic rocks mapped as undifferentiated Aksala Formation or the Mandana Member of the Aksala Formation, and limestones mapped as Hancock Member (Hart, 1997). The metasedimentary rocks are in turn intruded by granite, rhyolite and dacite assigned to the Nisling Range Plutonic Suite. Extensive colluvium, loess and till blankets the property and bedrock exposures are quite scarce.

Unit 1 rocks form a distinct unit within the predominantly clastic sequence. This unit consists of medium grey limestone weathering buff with white crusts, medium to

cryptocrystalline and massive to thin (10 cm) bedded. Contact metamorphism extends to within 100 m of the contact with Unit 4. Near the contact, tremolite knots, iron staining and intense silicification are common together with epidote alteration along and adjacent to fractures. Limestone conglomerate assigned to Unit 1 is found at one location approximately 150 m SW of the Old Gun Club. The conglomerate is dark grey weathering light grey to medium buff and brown and contains irregular subrounded clasts up to 20 cm in diameter in a cryptocrystalline matrix. Locally the rock bears a striking resemblance to agglomerate but it is highly calcareous. Unit 1 rocks are correlated with the Upper Triassic (Norian) Hancock Member of the Aksala Formation.

Table II. Rock units - Haeckel Hill Property
(Regional classification following Hart (1997))

Property Scale Rock Unit (Regional Unit)	Description
Overburden	Tan to light brown till and grey-black colluvium
Unit 3 (Nisling Range Plutonic Suite)	Granite, rhyolite and dacite.
Unit 2 (Lewes River Group -Mandana Member)	Greywacke with lesser conglomerate and argillite
Unit 1 (Lewes River Group -Hancock Member)	Limestone and marble, limestone conglomerate and minor interbedded argillite.

Unit 2 consists of greywackes with lesser conglomerate and argillite. The greywacke is generally dark to medium grey weathering light grey, medium to fine grained with angular to subangular clasts of amphibole, quartz and plagioclase. The matrix is siliceous with locally calcareous beds. Resistant quartz and plagioclase clasts impart a speckled texture and colour to the rock. Bedding varies from 10 cm to massive and locally beds are graded. Jointing is common on planes spaced up to 1 m apart but more generally are around 30 cm. Argillite is common near the contact with Unit 1 in the area of the Main Showing. This rock type is dark grey to black weathering medium to light grey, thin bedded with local thin interbedded siltstone layers. Calcite veining is common near the limestone contact. Rocks of Unit 2 are correlated with the Mandana Member of the Aksala Formation. Hart (1997) states that the Mandana Member interfingers with, and locally overlies, the Hancock Member; on the Haeckel Hill Property, the Mandana Member rocks appear to interfinger with the Hancock Member limestones.

Unit 3 granite, rhyolite and dacite is found in a large intrusion in southern portion of the

claim block and in a small stock north of the main intrusion. The large intrusion, partially mapped in the southern portion of Figure 6, is the northern limit of the Haeckel Hill Pluton. North of this feature is a small stock or plug composed of rhyolite and dacite. Unit 3 rocks are correlated with the Paleocene Nisling Range Plutonic Suite.

Granitic rocks in the Haeckel Hill Pluton are white (felsic) and dark green (mafic) weathering white and brown, anhedral with crystals to 3mm consisting of plagioclase (?albite) (50%), amphibole and biotite (30%) and quartz (10-20%). This rock unit is massive with widely spaced (1 to 2 m) joints. Marble and amphibolite inclusions up to several metres across are common near the contact with Unit 1.

The northern stock consists of subvolcanic rhyolite and dacite in a shallow hypabyssal stock centred at UTM 488250E 6739250N. This stock contains the East Showing which was drilled and trenched during 1985-1999. In the centre of the intrusion, the rhyolite is medium grey to buff weathering light grey and contains plagioclase phenocrysts to 3 mm in an aphanitic ground mass. Near the margins of the plug, the rhyolite is locally vesicular or contains quartz amygdules, is intensely silicified and contains 1 to 10% pyrite. Manganese stain, chlorite alteration and reddish iron stain are also common near the contact with Unit 1. Silicification is intense near the contact and especially proximal to a shear zone in the centre of the plug. Contacts with surrounding argillite and limestone are difficult to pinpoint because of the alteration on the western portion of the contact. Drill hole data and some outcrops on the northwestern margin of the plug indicate that the rhyolite is locally intercalated with the surrounding sediments. Figure 7 is a drill section from the 1999 program and indicates that the rhyolite near the contact intrudes the metasediments along bedding planes. A significant volume of Unit 3 rocks may be present beneath the metasediments as far west as the Main Showing. Drill hole DDH97-3 demonstrates that the rhyolite extends at least 500 m west of the outcrop exposure where it was intersected at a depth of 14 m.

Structure on the property is dominated by a west-plunging anticline whose core contains the Unit 3 rhyolite stock. The fold is poorly exposed in cross-section in the northeast facing slope of Haeckel Hill and contains a shear zone in the axial region which cuts both the intrusion and the surrounding sediments. The shear zone is intermittently exposed in trenches in the western portion of the rhyolite plug. Rhyolite or dacite within the shear zone is intensely fractured (spacing 1 to 4 cm), locally silicified and pyritized. Quartz veins up to 10 cm but averaging 2 to 4 cm are locally common, particularly where the rock is silicified. The shear zone is not easily mappable nor continuous but rather appears to pinch and swell from trench to trench. The shear zone evidently served as a conduit for ascending hydrothermal fluids as intense alteration and economic mineralization are found near and within it.








Structural data provides some insight into the controls on mineralization. Figure 8 shows a stereogram of the poles to bedding for the area of Figure 6. It is readily

S

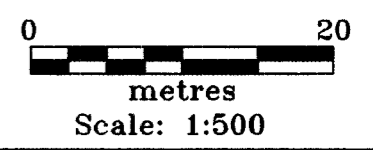
N

REFER TO
COLOUR CD

LEGEND

-  Overburden
-  Quartz carbonate breccia
-  QFP & rhyolite
-  Tuff & Agglomerate
-  Siltstone
-  Limestone
-  Argillite

Stratigraphic units per
Figure 6.



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HAECKEL HILL PROPERTY

CROSS SECTION
LINE 1550E

FIGURE 7.

NTS: 105 D/14 Datum: NAD 27

Mining District: Whitehorse, YT

Job: 99-12 Date: 16 DEC 00

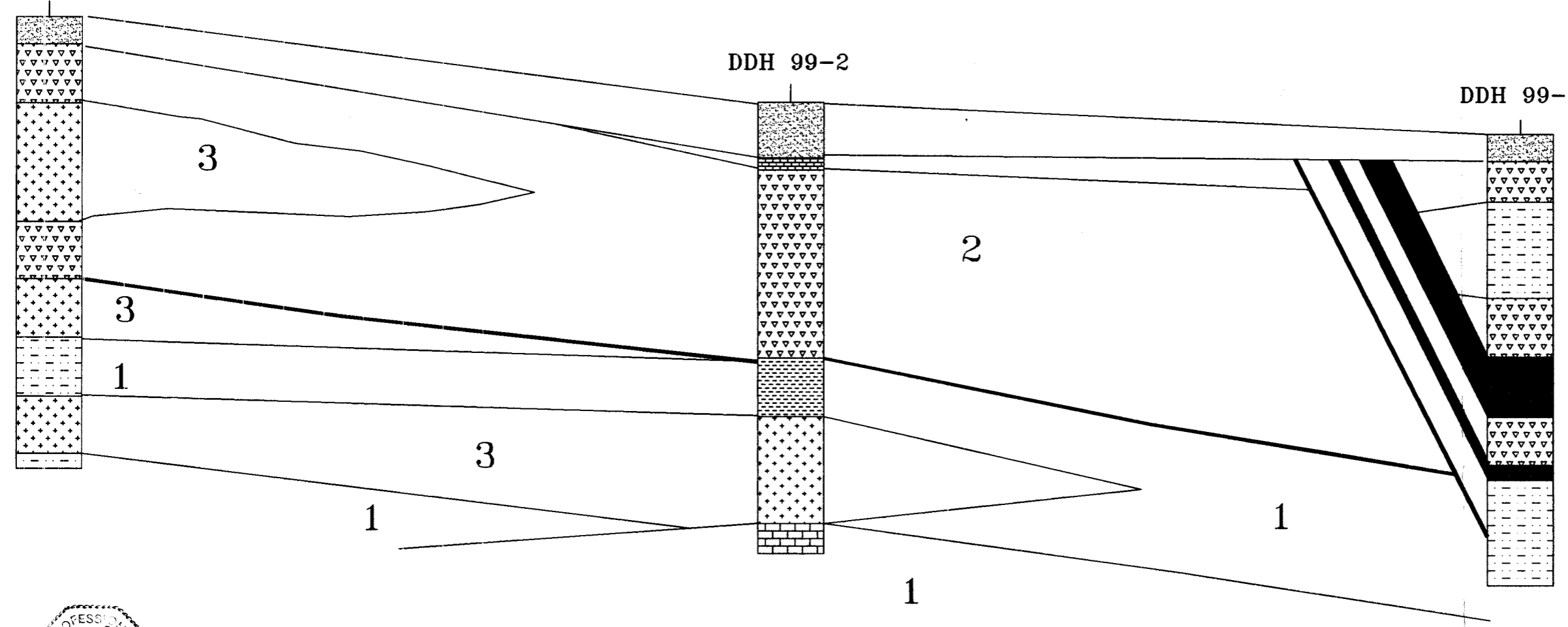


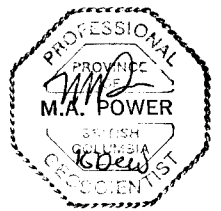
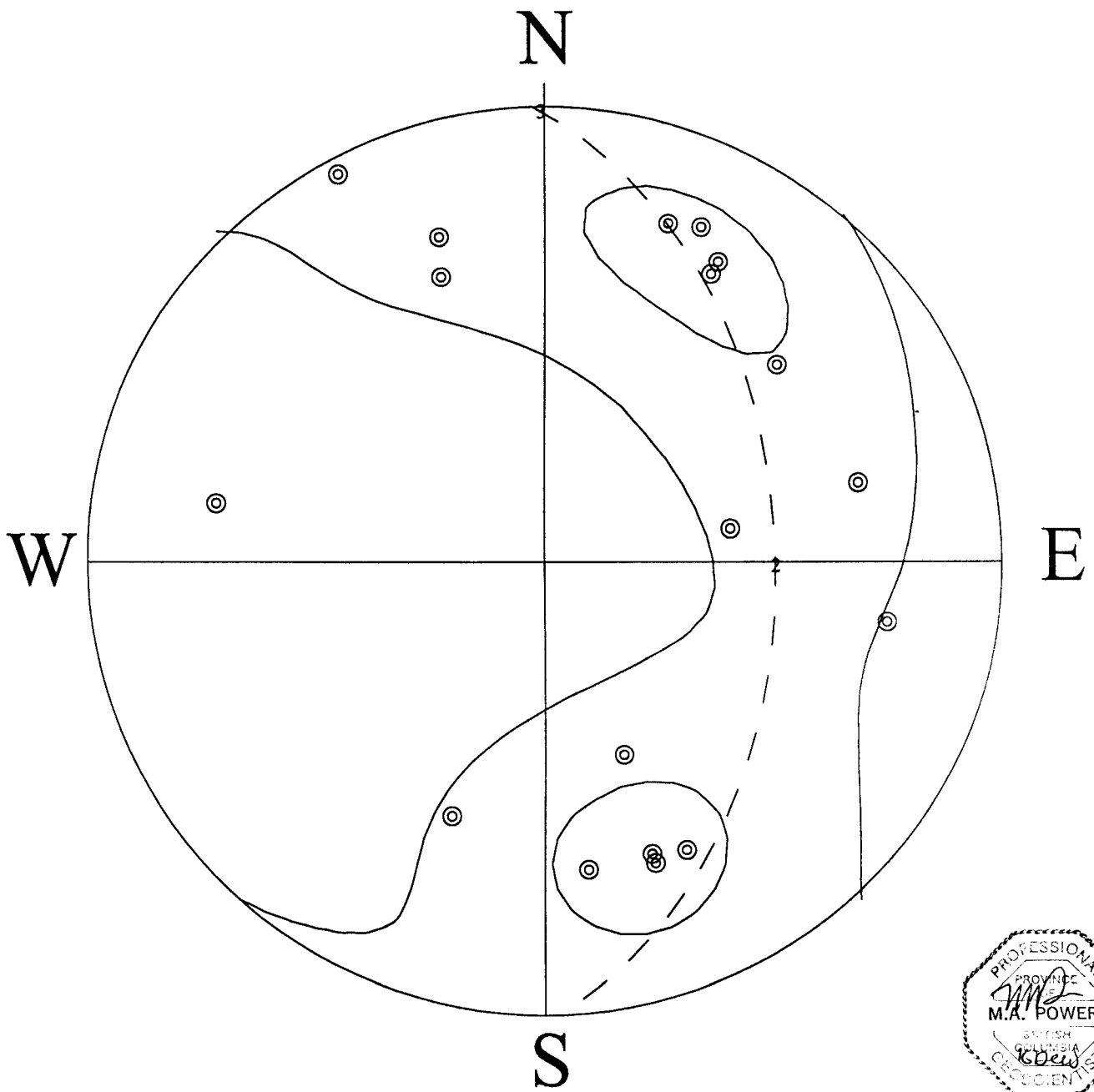
AMEROK
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DDH 99-3

DDH 99-2

DDH 99-1

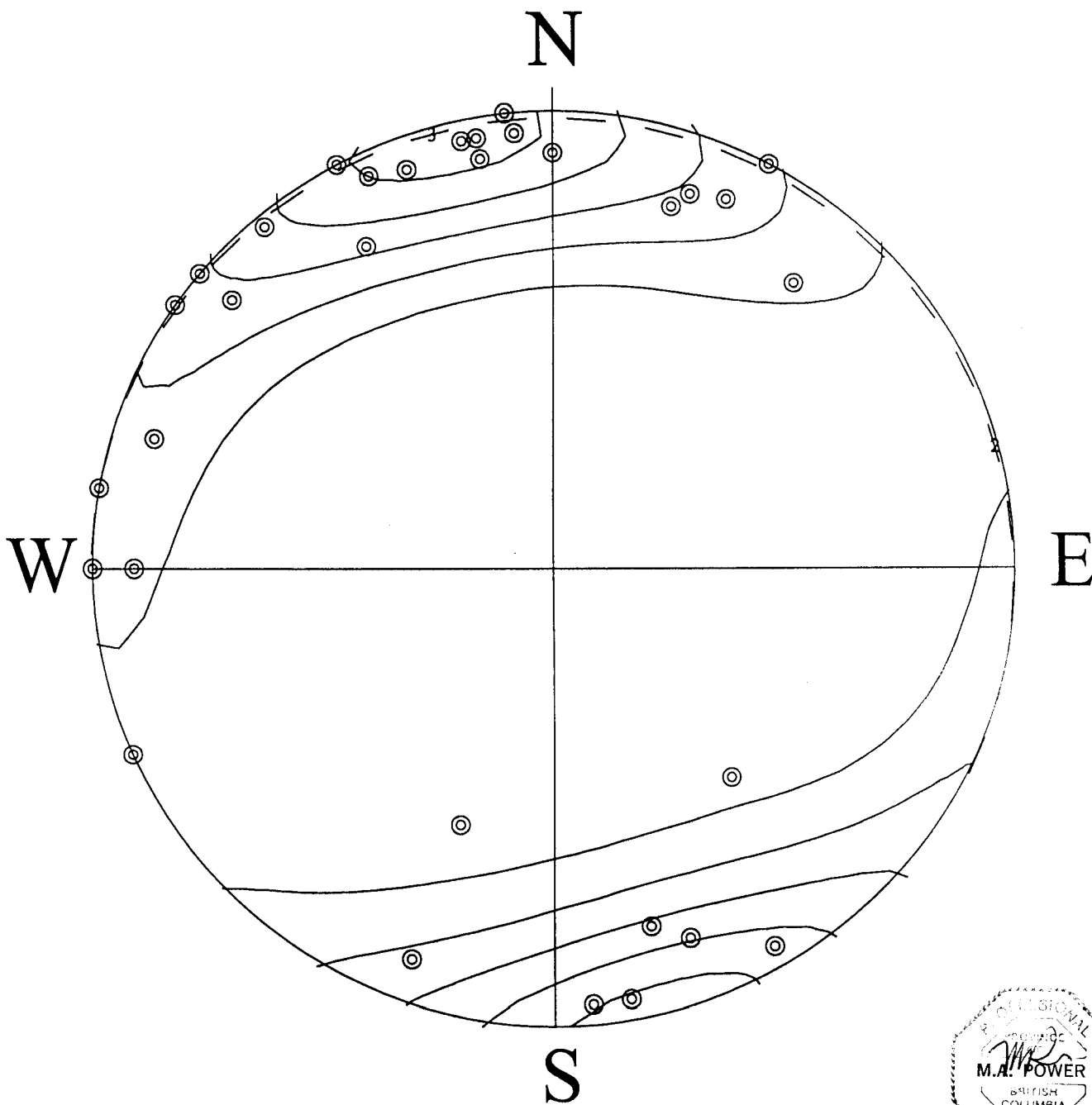




Haeckel Hill Property
 Poles to bedding
 n=18

E1= 268° 42° / 2.6
 E2= 91° 48° / 6.8
 E3= 360° 1° / 8.6

Figure 8. Structural data - bedding



Haeckel Hill Property
 Poles to veins & fractures
 n=33

E1= 192° 88° / 1.7
 E2= 75° 1° / 8.6
 E3= 345° 2° / 22.7

Figure 9. Structural data - veins & fractures

apparent that the rocks are folded about an axis of $268^{\circ} 42^{\circ}$ as indicated by the first Eigenvector to the structural distribution. Poles to fractures and veins, predominantly in the area of the rhyolite stock, are shown in Figure 9. They are clustered about a mean axis of $345^{\circ} 2^{\circ}$, indicating a mean orientation of $75^{\circ} 88^{\circ}$ S. The apparent dispersion of poles may be related to the development of conjugate joints, poorly defined in a small data set. The structural data appear to define a west-plunging fold with fractures dominantly parallel to the fold axis. Mackay and Reid (1985) suggested that mineralized veins generally strike from 90° to 125° while the author observed veining parallel to the mean trend of the shear zone, locally ranging from 75° to 100° .

8.0 MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the property occurs in two settings. The Main Showing consists of sheeted galena-sphalerite-pyrite bearing quartz veins, and has returned assays of 6-20% lead-zinc, 144 gpt Ag and 5480 ppb Au (Schulze, 1995). Best assays reported in the Minfile are 8% Pb, 5% Zn and 171 g/t Ag from a selected specimen and a drill intersection of 34 g/t Ag, 0.34 g/t Au, 1.8% Pb and 1.6% Zn across 1.5 m. This style of mineralization is largely confined to the intersection of a shear zone and Unit 1 limestone approximately 400 m west of the margin of the Unit 3 stock. Individual veins extend for approximately 30 m and are exposed in several blast trenches over a distance of 60 m. In 1999, a 10 cm wide vein with similar mineralization was found 200 m east of the Main Showing along the base line.

The second style of mineralization is low grade gold within and adjacent to the Unit 3 rhyolite stock (East Showing). Exploration by Noranda in the 1980's focussed on the shear zone within the stock. Quartz veins containing pyrite with rare galena and sphalerite returned up to 2180 ppb Au from trench chip samples (Doherty and Clarke, 1997) and the best drill intersection was 280 ppb over 3.3 m in a drill hole beneath an anomalous trench sample (Mackay and Reid, 1986). Drilling during 1997 intersected the rhyolite at depths of 14 to 47 m, 500 m west of the exposed stock and returned 1206 ppb Au from a 1.52 m sample from 30.5 to 32.0 m. The results from this hole suggested that the rhyolite intrusion may contain significant low grade gold mineralization and merited additional investigation.

Mapping and sampling in 1999 focussed on the area between the western boundary of the rhyolite plug and the Main Showing and during 2000, the area of investigation shifted to the rhyolite plug and margins. A total of 35 rock samples were separated from those collected during mapping and sent for analysis to Northern Analytical Laboratories Ltd. Rock samples collected during 2000 were crushed to -10 mesh, riffle split to 200g and pulverized to -100 mesh. A 15 g sample of each was analysed for gold by atomic absorption spectrophotometry and for 30 other elements by induced coupled plasma analysis at International Plasma Laboratories Ltd. Sample descriptions

from the 2000 program are summarized in Appendix E and analyses are reported in Appendix F.

Metasediments within the alteration halo surrounding the rhyolite plug contain abundant pyrite, particularly in limestone beds but samples of these rocks from the 1999 drill program return uniformly low gold assays unless they are entrained in the central shear zone. Mineralized rhyolite which returned gold analyses greater than 50 ppb is sheared, silicified and contains abundant secondary pyrite. Sample 00BC-20 which returned 324 ppb Au was from an interval of quartz pods and veinlets. Sample 00BC-11 (95 ppb Au) contained up to 25% pyrite but lacked intense silicification. Sample 00BC-28 (473 ppb Au) was taken from intensely silicified rhyolite with 10% pyrite and abundant quartz veins. Other samples returning high assays and reported in Appendix E (00BC-32, 33) were taken from the Main Showing. All of the samples from the rhyolite plug which returned anomalous gold assays are located in the shear zone coincident with the axial zone of the property scale fold affecting the metasediments.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of the work conducted on the Haeckel Hill Property to date lead to the following conclusions:

- a. A small Nisling Range Plutonic Suite rhyolite stock occurs in the centre of a large, west plunging anticline. The axial region of the fold is locally sheared and silicified. The sheared axial region of the fold cuts the rhyolite plug, Unit 1 limestone and Unit 2 clastic metasediments. Gold mineralization discovered to date on the property occurs near or within the sheared axial region of the fold.
- b. Steeply dipping quartz veins with pyrite-pyrrhotite-galena-sphalerite massive to disseminated sulphide mineralization occur in Unit 1 limestone. Selected specimens of this material assayed up to 8% Pb, 5% Zn and 171 g/t Ag and the best drill intersection was 34 g/t Ag, 0.34 g/t Au, 1.8% Pb and 1.6% Zn across 1.5 m. This style of mineralization is restricted to Unit 1 limestone, within 50 m of the anticlinal fold axis.
- c. Quartz veins with pyrite, rare galena and sphalerite in disseminations and stringers are found in the shear zone coincident with the axial region of the fold in the rhyolite stock. Intense silicification together with chlorite and sericite alteration are associated with the sulphide minerals. Mineralized specimens of this material have returned assays of up to 2180 ppb Au from trench chip samples and 280 ppb over 3.3 m in a drill hole.
- d. Mineralization, similar in style to that described above was intersected in a drill hole approximately 100 m south of the fold axis. The single intersection consisted of pyrite-altered rhyolite assaying 1206 ppb Au from a 1.52 m sample.
- e. Metasedimentary rocks in the alteration halo surrounding the exposed rhyolite stock contain abundant pyrite but returned assays of only up to 0.005 OPT Au over 10 feet in one drill hole. Mineralization in this hole is associated with a steeply dipping quartz-carbonate breccia near the anticlinal fold axis.
- f. The overall results of exploration conducted to date on the Haeckel Hill Property suggest that the gold mineralization is structurally controlled and occurs in a variety of settings. These include Pb-Zn-Ag veins and skarn mineralization within Unit 1 limestone, quartz-carbonate veins within clastic metasedimentary rocks and stockwork-style veins within the

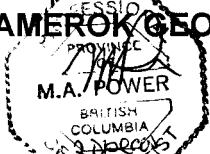
rhyolite plug.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made for further work on the property:

1. Future investigations should focus on the axial zone of the fold cutting the rhyolite plug and structures related to it. All known gold mineralization discovered to date on the property is spatially associated with this structure.
2. The shear zone associated with the fold axis should be traced out by VLF or HLEM surveys.
3. Soil sampling, prospecting and sampling, supplemented by blast trenching where results warrant, should be conducted in an area centred on the fold axis and extending west from the Main Showing and east from the eastern margin of the rhyolite stock.
4. No future work on the rhyolite plug or the Main Showing is warranted. These targets have been repeatedly investigated and have failed to yield a significant economic gold intersection.

Respectfully submitted,
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.



M.A. Power, M.Sc. P. Geo.
Geophysicist

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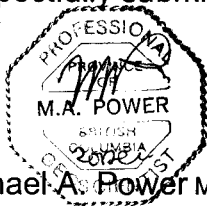
APPENDIX A. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michael Allan Power, M.Sc. P.Geo., P.Geoph., with business and residence in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory do hereby certify that:

1. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (registration number 21131) and a professional geophysicist registered by the Northwest Territories Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists (licensee L942).
2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a B.Sc. (Honours) degree in Geology obtained in 1986 and a M.Sc. in Geophysics obtained in 1988.
3. I have been actively involved in mineral exploration in the Northern Cordillera and the Northwest Territories since 1988.
4. I have no interest, direct or indirect, nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in Silver Sabre Resources Ltd. or any of its properties.
5. The foregoing report is based on publically available data, reports and maps, on geological mapping and geophysical surveys conducted by the author and on mapping performed under the direction of the author.

Dated this 18th day of December 2000 in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Respectfully submitted,



Michael A. Power M.Sc. P. Geo.
Geophysicist

APPENDIX B. PROJECT LOG

SURVEY LOG JOB 00-006 GEOLOGICAL MAPPING & PROSPECTING BEE AND CEE CLAIMS

Period: 12/Jun/00 - 21/June/00

Personnel:

Stefan Humphries	- Geologist
Brad Trost	- Geophysicist
Christine Purves	- Field Assistant
Ron Stack	-Field Assistant

Mon 12 Jun 00	Line Cutting Brad Trost and Christine Purves
Tue 13 Jun 00	Line Cutting Brad Trost and Christine Purves
Wed 14 Jun 00	Geological Mapping Stefan Humphries and Brad Trost
Thur 15 Jun 00	Geological Mapping Stefan Humphries and Brad Trost
Fri 16 Jun 00	Geological Mapping Stefan Humphries and Brad Trost
Mon 19 Jun 00	Geological Mapping Stefan Humphries and Brad Trost
Tue 20 Jun 00	Prospecting and Sampling Stefan Humphries and Ron Stack
Wed 21 Jun 00	Prospecting and Sampling Stefan Humphries and Ron Stack
Thur 22 Jun 00	Sample Sorting and Notes Preparation Stefan Humphries

Personnel:

Stephan Humphries 1123 Cherry Street Nelson, B.C. V1L 6C1	Brad Trost P.O.Box 5808 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5L6	Christine Purves 16 Alsek Road. Whitehorse, YT Y1A 3J8	Ron Stack Box 10086 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 7A1
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APPENDIX C. STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

Geological mapping: Geologist and helper w/truck 8.0 days @ \$590 per diem	\$4,720.00
Assays (net of coupons): 35 samples @ \$14.00	\$440.00
Sample sorting and logging: 1 day @ \$270	\$270.00
Final report	<u>\$2,600.00</u>
<i>Total project expenditures</i>	\$ 8,030.00

I certify that these expenditures are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



M. A. Power P. Geo.
Geophysicist

December 18, 2000

APPENDIX E. ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample	Grid E	Grid N	Description	Significant assays
00BC-1	1625E	1000N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown; aphanitic, <10 pyrite to 2 mm. 70% feldspar / quartz	
00BC-2	1620E	1000N	Rhyolite: light to medium grey weathering reddish brown; aphanitic, 15-20% pyrite to 3 mm.	
00BC-3	1650E	1000N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown; aphanitic, pyrite in veinlets up to 4mm; epidote alteration	
00BC-4	1700E	988N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown; fine crystalline to 1 mm, <10% pyrite to 2 mm.	
00BC-5	1694E	998N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown; crystals to 2 mm with 15% plagioclase phenocrysts, <5% fine crystalline pyrite.	
00BC-6	1702E	1002N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown; aphanitic, 10% pyrite to 4 mm.	
00BC-7	1697E	1008N	Rhyolite: white weathering red, aphanitic with 10% pyrite to 4 mm.	
00BC-8	1696E	1047N	Rhyolite: medium-dark grey weathering reddish brown and green; aphanitic with some hornblende to 1mm. Chlorite and epidote alteration. 5-10% pyrite up to 2 mm.	
00BC-9	1952E	925N	Rhyolite: medium - dark grey weathering reddish brown; fine to medium crystalline with plagioclase up to 3 mm; pyrite up to 1 mm, locally 10% of rock.	35 ppb Au

00BC-10	1972E	918N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown or grey. Plagioclase (35%) up to 3 mm in aphanitic groundmass. 10-15% pyrite up to 1 mm.	
00BC-11	1967E	922N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown grey. Plagioclase (35%) up to 2 mm in aphanitic ground mass. Pyrite (25%) up to 1 mm.	95 ppb Au
00BC-12	1902E	1076N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering dark grey. Plagioclase (30%) up to 5 mm. Limestone breccia. Pyrite up to 10%	
00BC-13	1881E	1102N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering dark grey. Plagioclase (25%) up to 2 mm in aphanitic groundmass. Pyrite (5%) up to 1 mm.	
00BC-14	1859E	1137N	Rhyolite: dark grey weathering same. Plagioclase (30%) in crystals up to 2 mm. Pyrite (5%).	
00BC-15	1833E	991N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (40%) in phenocrysts to 4 mm within aphanitic ground mass. Pyrite (20%) in veins and disseminations up to 2 mm. Some biotite.	
00BC-16	1804E	1000N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (30%) up to 2 mm in aphanitic quartz-plag groundmass. Pyrite (10-15%) up to 2 mm. Rock is highly fractured and iron stained.	
00BC-17	1800E	970N	Rhyolite: medium grey weathering reddish brown. Predominantly aphanitic. Pyrite (10-20%) in crystals up to 3 m.	
00BC-18	1643E	892N	Rhyolite: dark grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (30%) and biotite (5 - 10%) in crystals to 1 mm.	

00BC-19	1695E	829N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering dark grey. Plagioclase (40%) in crystals <1 mm. Pyrite (5%).	
00BC-20	1682E	943N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown, silicified, aphanitic, pyrite (10-15%) up to 3 mm. This sample from sheared rhyolite containing quartz lenses and pods.	324 ppb Au
00BC-21	1682E	943N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown, silicified, aphanitic, pyrite (10-15%) up to 3 mm. This sample from country rock adjacent to sheared rhyolite	21 ppb Au
00BC-22	1658E	895N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering dark grey-red. Plagioclase (45%) up to 1 mm within aphanitic groundmass. Pyrite (10%) up to 2 mm	
00BC-23	1663E	889N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering dark grey- red. Plagioclase (35%) in phenocrysts to 2 mm within aphanitic quartz-plagioclase groundmass. Pyrite (5-10%) and chalcopyrite(?) (<1%) in small crystals.	
00BC-24	1767E	838N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (20%) in crystals to 2 mm. Pyrite (5-10%) crystals.	
00BC-25	1802E	796N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (40%) in crystals to 2 mm. Pyrite (10-15%) in crystals up to 2-3mm. Fractured with quartz and calcite veins. At contact with argillite.	
00BC-26	1622E	842N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (15%) in crystals to 1 mm within aphanitic groundmass. Pyrite (<5%) in crystals to 1 mm.	
00BC-27	1632E	887N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown. Quartz eyes to 4 mm. Pyrite (10%).	

00BC-28	1905E	877N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (40%) in phenocrysts 1-2mm within aphanitic groundmass. Pyrite (10%) in crystals up to 2 mm. Abundant quartz veins.	473 ppb Au
00BC-29	905E	887N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (30%) in crystals up to 1 mm within aphanitic ground mass. Pyrite (10-20%) in crystals up to 3 mm	
00BC-30	1905E	882N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (30%) in crystals up to 1 mm. Pyrite (20%).	41 ppb Au
00BC-31	1900E	895N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown. Plagioclase (30%) in crystals up to 1 mm. Pyrite (20%). Quartz veins, 5-10 cm thick	
00BC-32			Vein showing (Haeckel Hill)	1045 ppb Au
00BC-33			As above	300 ppb Au
00BC-34	1500E	870N	Rhyolite: light grey weathering reddish brown. Some pyrite	
00BC-35	1697E	1047N	Dacite: dark grey weathering brownish grey. 30% plag, 5% hornblende, 5% biotite. Medium to coarse crystals to 5 mm. 10-20 pyrite in crystals 3-4 mm.	

APPENDIX F. ASSAY CERTIFICATES

05/07/2000

Certificate of Analysis

of pages (not including this page): 2

Amerok

WO# 00047

Certified by 
 Justin Lemphers (Senior Assayer)

Date Received: 23/06/00

SAMPLE PREPARATION:

Code	# of Samples	Type	Preparation Description (All wet samples are dried first.)
r	35	rock	Crush to -10 mesh; riffle split 200g; pulverize to -100 mesh

ANALYTICAL METHODS SUMMARY:

Symbol	Units	Element	Method (A:assay) (G:geochem)	Fusion/Digestion	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Au	ppb	Gold	G: FA/AAS	15g FA / aqua regia	5	7000

AAS = atomic absorption spectrophotometry
 FA = fire assay

1000ppb = 1ppm = 1g/mt = 0.0001% = 0.029166oz/ton

05/07/2000

Certificate of Analysis

Page 1

Amerok

WO# 00047

Certified by 

Sample #	Au ppb
r 00BC-1	12
r 00BC-2	10
r 00BC-3	17
r 00BC-4	<5
r 00BC-5	10
r 00BC-6	8
r 00BC-7	6
r 00BC-8	8
r 00BC-9	35
r 00BC-10	13
r 00BC-11	95
r 00BC-12	6
r 00BC-13	6
r 00BC-14	<5
r 00BC-15	22
r 00BC-16	8
r 00BC-17	9
r 00BC-18	12
r 00BC-19	<5
r 00BC-20	324
r 00BC-21	21
r 00BC-22	10
r 00BC-23	13
r 00BC-24	8
r 00BC-25	6
r 00BC-26	8
r 00BC-27	7
r 00BC-28	473
r 00BC-29	25
r 00BC-30	41

05/07/2000

Certificate of Analysis

Page 2

Amerok

WO# 00047

Certified by



Sample #	Au ppb
r 00BC-31	27
r 00BC-32	1045
r 00BC-33	301
r 00BC-34	10
r 00BC-35	6



INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
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Fax (604) 879-7898
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Northern Analytical Laboratories

35 Samples

Out: Jul 12, 2000 In: Jun 30, 2000

Project : None Given
Shipper : Norm Smith
Shipment: PO#: 176729
Analysis: ICP(AqR)30

Comment:

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Em:NAL@hypertech.yk.ca

Table with columns: CODE, AMOUNT, TYPE, PREPARATION DESCRIPTION, PULP, REJECT. Includes an 'Analytical Summary' section with columns: #, Code, Method, Units, Description, Element, Limit Low, Limit High. Lists 35 samples and their corresponding elements and limits.

EN=Envelope # RT=Report Style CC=Copies IN=Invoices Fx=Fax(1=Yes 0=No) Totals: 1=Copy 1=Invoice 0=3 1/2 Disk
DL=Download 3D=3 1/2 Disk EM=E-Mail BT=BBS Type BL=BBS(1=Yes 0=No) ID=C030901

Liability limited to the actual cost of the analysis. Certified Assay David Clark

