PROSPECTUS
Oct. 5, 1984.
120061

PROPERTY REPORT

FOR

HERDIS INTERNATIONAL CANADA INC.

OF

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

ON

CLAIMS XL 1 TO 150

THREE (3) PLACER LEASES

FOUR (4) PLACER CLAIMS
(ALL IN THE)

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

BY

EMANUEL AMENDOLAGINE, P.Eng.

MAY 28, 1984

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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Herdis International Inc. a property examination was conducted during the period of May 25 to 27, 1984 on their claims XL 1 to 150, 3 Placer Leases and 4 Placer Claims in the Dawson Mining District of the Yukon Territory.

The examination was conducted with the assistance of Morley Barker. The report is based on (1) property examination, (2) studies of G.S.C. Memoir 364, Geology of Nash Creek, Larson Creek and Dawson Map Area by L.H. Green dated 1972, (3) studies of G.S.C. Paper 77-78, Reconnaissance Rock Geochemistry of Aishihik Lake, Snag and Stewart River Map Areas in the Yukon Crystalline Terrane by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit and R. Currie, 1978, (4) Dawson, Yukon Territory, Topographic Map, (5) Dept. of Mines, Lode Mining in Yukon by T.A. MacLean, M.E., 1914, and (6) examination of recorded documents at the Dawson City claim office.

The surveys will be conducted mainly over the central group of claims numbered XL 1 to 16 inclusive, XL 69 to 78 inclusive and XL 99 - 124 inclusive.

SUMMARY

Herdis International Canada Inc. holds 150 lode claims, 3 placer leases, and four placer claims in the Dawson Mining District of the Yukon Territory.

The property lies adjacent to the southwest of the Tintina Trench some 8 km northeast of Dawson City, Yukon.

The geology consist of the metamorphose Klondike schist which is reported being silicified in part and has porphyritic and quartz intrusions.

The old reports of the property area mention shafts, tunnels, pits and placer workings.

A cursory examination by helicopter revealed some placer workings. Landing sites were sparse and none of the reported workings were seen.

The property area lies partly on a ridge that forms the north slope of the Klondike River. The Klondike River at this location had been extensively placer-mined during the Klondike days.

The Herdis property should be explored for lode and placer potential.

The gold in the Klondike River had to come from lode deposits.

The proerty should be explored in a minimum of three phases. The exploratioin program should consist of a soil geochemical survey, Proton Magnetometer survey for geology and geological mapping.

This first phase will require some $ 55,000.00.

The second phase should consist of Resistivity -IP and E.M.

surveys with detailed soil geochemical sampling.

The second phase would require some $ 45,000.00

The third phase would be a drilling phase.

The total expenditures for this first and second phase would be some $100,000.00.

PROPERTY

The claims consist of 150 contiguous lode mining claims, 3 placer leases and 4 placer claims as follows:

CLAIMS

XL 1 - 150

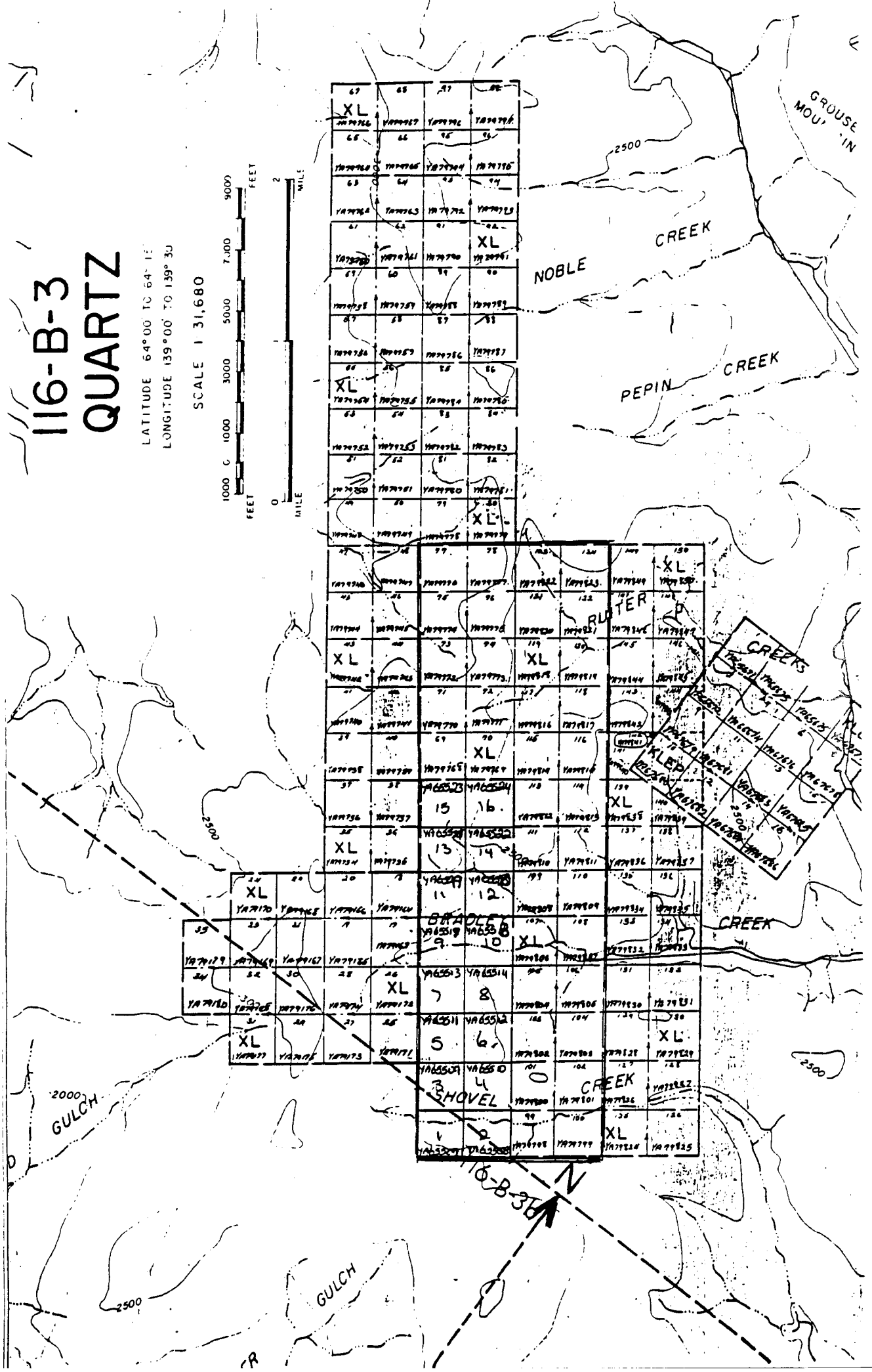
PLACER LEASES

PL 6821 on Shovel Creek
PL 6822 on Bradley Creek
PL 6824 on Ruiter Creek

PLACER CLAIMS

BRAD	P25022	
BRAD 1	P24434	
BRAD 2	P24435	
BRAD 3	P24436	all on Bradley Creek

These are located in the Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory. A copy of the "B" recording forms are enclosed in Appendix I. The property area is shown on the following claim and placer maps.


116-B-3
QUARTZ
LATITUDE 64° 00' TO 64° 15'
LONGITUDE 139° 00' TO 139° 30'
SCALE 1 31,680
FEET
MILE
NOBLE
CREEK
PEPIN
CREEK
GROUSE
MOUNTAIN
RUBY
CREEK
KLEP
CREEK
BRADLEY
CREEK
SHOVEL
CREEK
GULCH
GULCH
116-B-3E
N
2500
2000

116-B-3
PLACER

LATITUDE 64° 00' TO 64° 15'
LONGITUDE 139° 00' TO 139° 30'

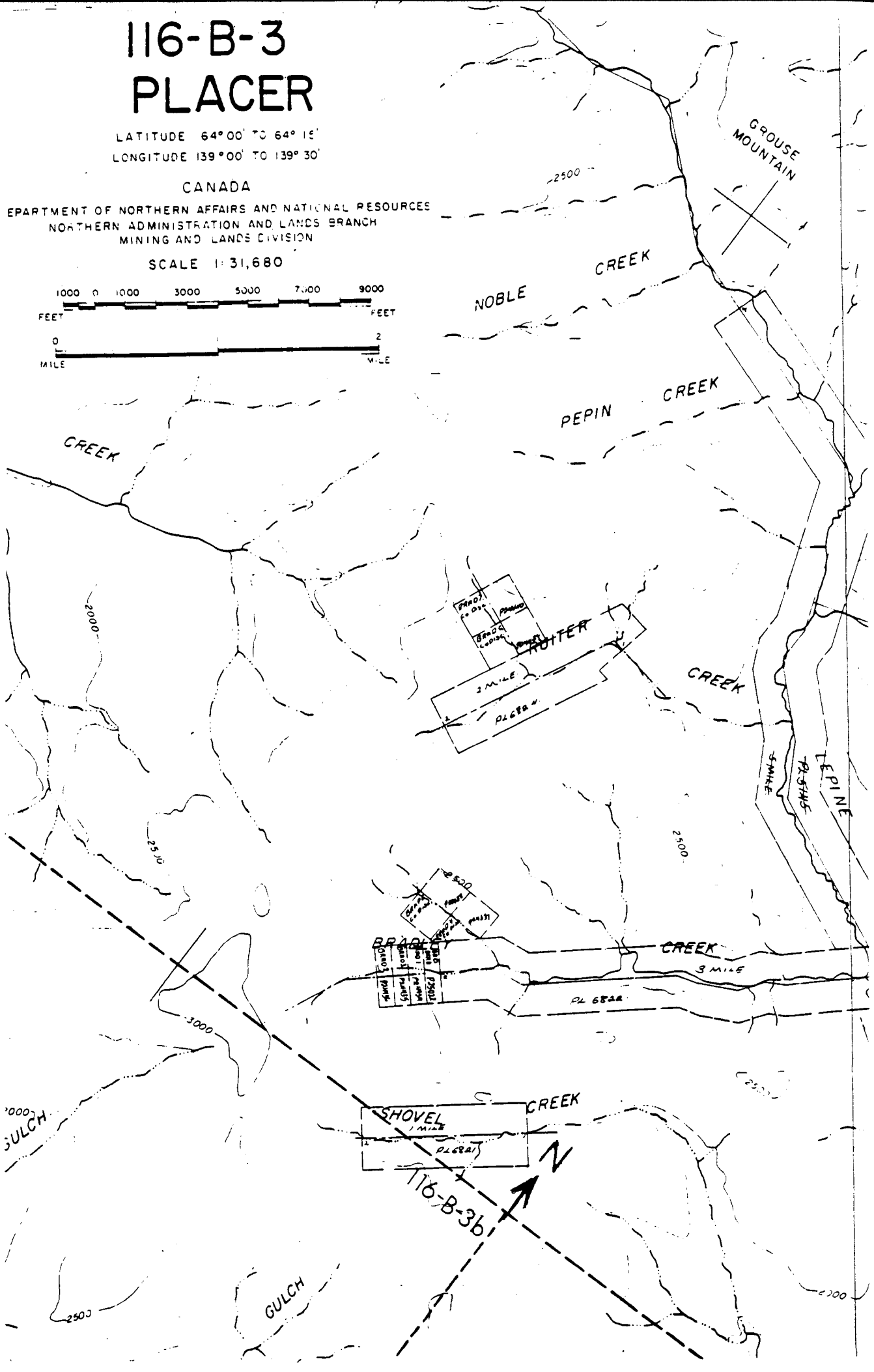
CANADA

EPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
MINING AND LANDS DIVISION

SCALE 1:31,680

1000 0 1000 3000 5000 7000 9000
FEET FEET

0 2
MILE MILE



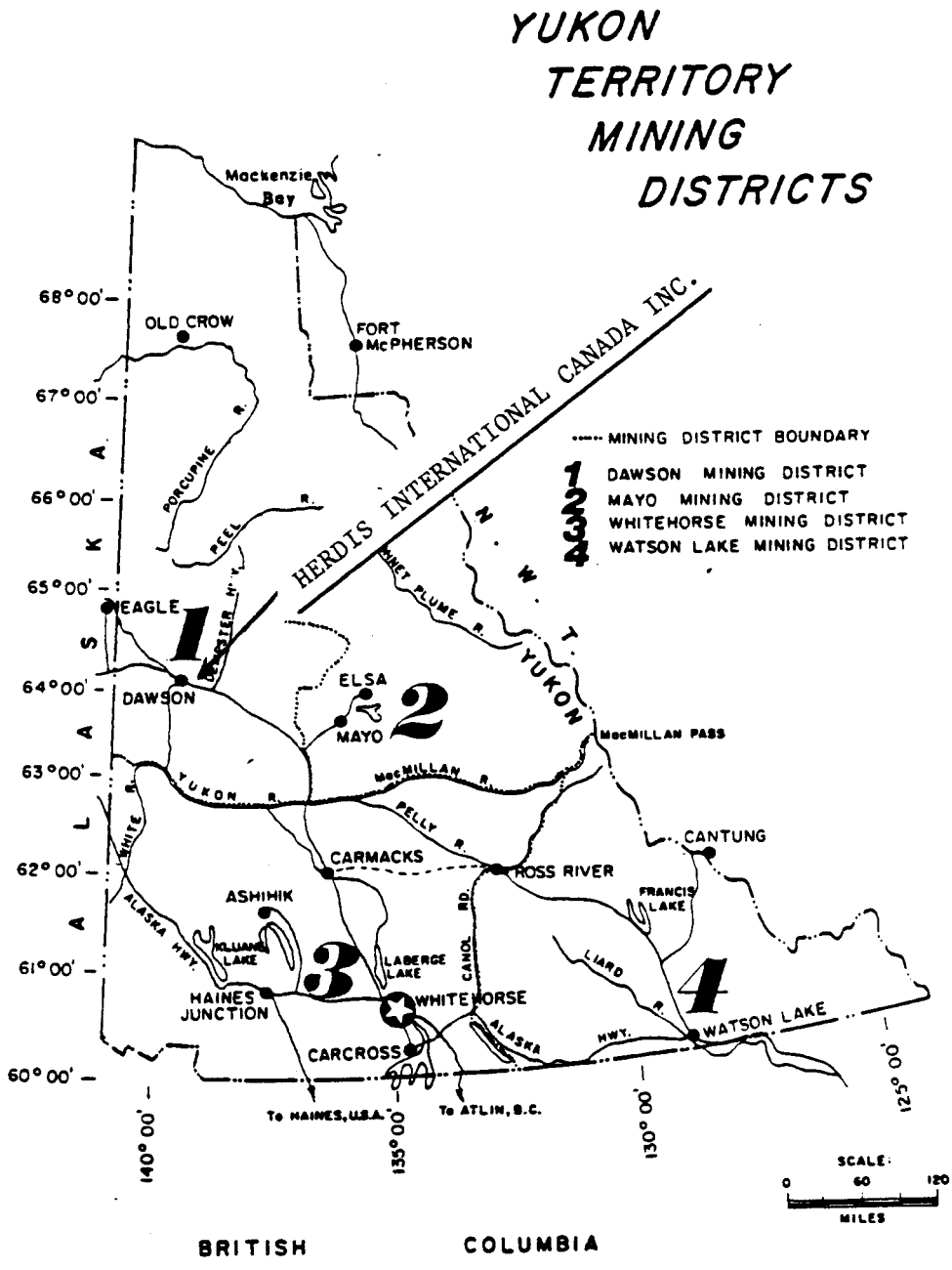
LOCATION

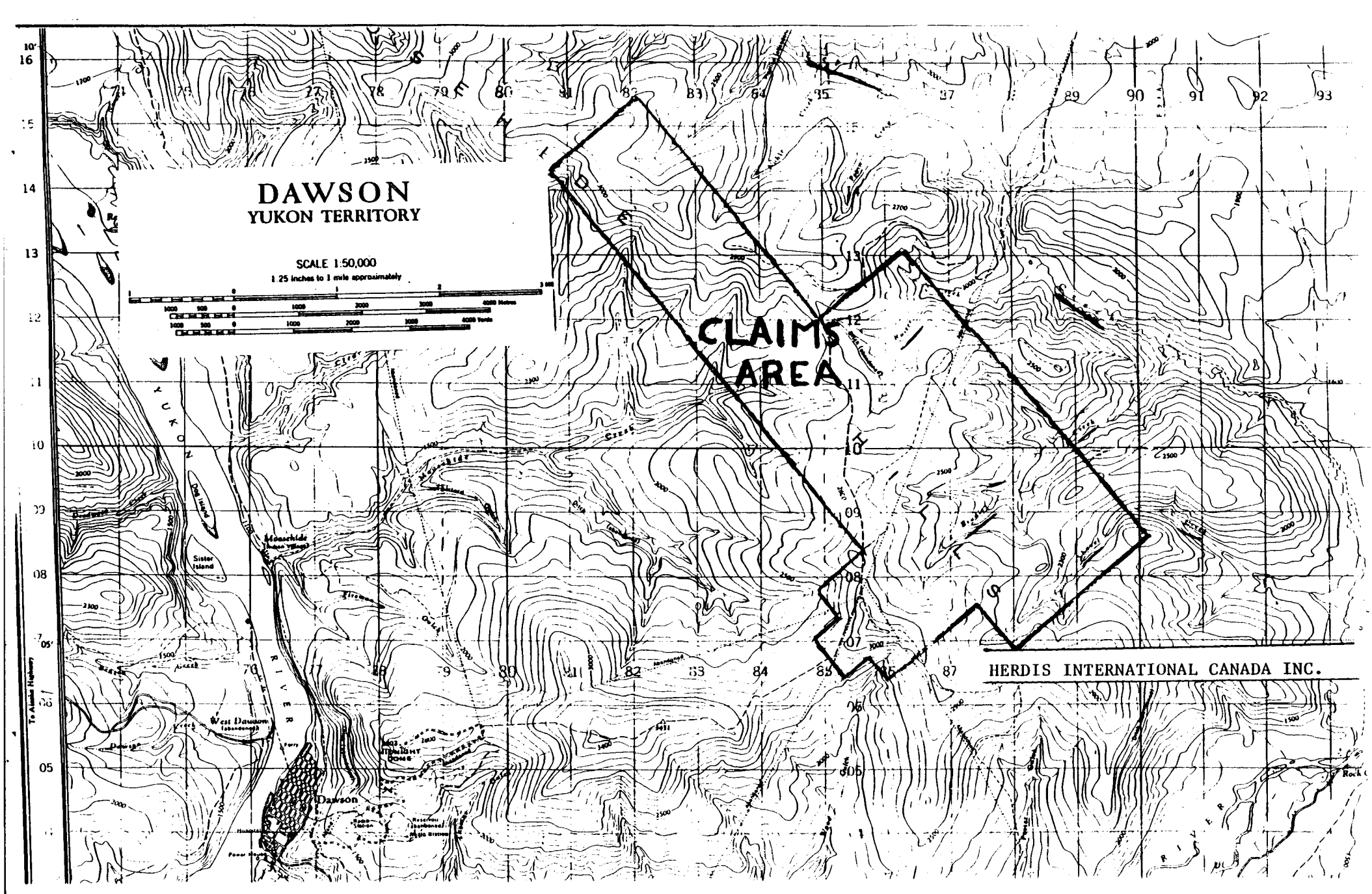
The property is located at 64°07'N Latitude, 139°12'W Longitude, some 500 km northwesterly of Whitehorse, some 8 km northeasterly of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, northeast of the junction of the Klondike River and Lepine Creek, on Moosehide Hills, and in the headwaters of Shovel Creek, Bradley Creek, Ruiter Creek, Noble Creek and Moosehide Creek, in the Dawson Mining District of the Yukon Territory.

ACCESS

The property is accessible some 500 air kms northwesterly of Whitehorse by daily air flights from Whitehorse to Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

From Dawson City access to the property is by an old unused, unserviced road which will have to be repaired so that it can be used. This is shown on the following Yukon Mining District map, and Dawson Topographic Map 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 scale.


YUKON
TERRITORY
MINING
DISTRICTS
Mackenzie Bay
68° 00'
OLD CROW
FORT McPHERSON
67° 00'
PORCUPINE R.
PEEL R.
66° 00'
HERDIS INTERNATIONAL CANADA INC.
MINING DISTRICT BOUNDARY
1 DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
2 MAYO MINING DISTRICT
3 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
4 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
65° 00'
EAGLE
1
DEMPSTER H'Y.
KNEE PLUME R.
YUKON
N. W. T.
64° 00'
DAWSON
ELSA
MAYO
2
MacMILLAN PASS
63° 00'
YUKON R.
MacMILLAN R.
PELLY R.
WHITE R.
CANTUNG
62° 00'
CARMACKS
ROSS RIVER
ASHIHIK
FRANCIS LAKE
ALASKA HWY.
KLUANE LAKE
3
LABERGE LAKE
CANOL RD.
LIARD R.
4
61° 00'
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
ALASKA HWY.
WATSON LAKE
CARCROSS
60° 00'
To HAINES, U.S.A.
To ATLIN, B.C.
140° 00'
135° 00'
130° 00'
125° 00'
SCALE:
0 60 120
MILES
BRITISH COLUMBIA


DAWSON
YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE 1:50,000
1.25 inches to 1 mile approximately
CLAIMS AREA
HERDIS INTERNATIONAL CANADA INC.
Dawson
West Dawson
Sister Island
Moosehide
YUKON RIVER
To Alaska Highway

DAWSON

YUKON TERRITORY

Contour interval 500 Feet
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1927

Copies may be obtained from the Map Distribution Office, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa.

Scale 1:250,000
1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately

5 10 15 20 Miles
5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometres

REFERENCE

Town	□	School	
Village or settlement	○	Church	
Post office	P	Building or cabin	
Streams:			
Intermittent or dry		Intermittent lake	
Irrigation canal or ditch		Marsh or swamp	
Rapids; falls		Sand, gravel or mud	
Stream ice		Wooded areas	
Aerodrome		Seaplane base	
Landing ground		Seaplane anchorage	

HISTORY OF DAWSON AREA

The Klondike and the Yukon were explored and exploited mainly from Juneau, Alaska.

In 1887 Dr. George M. Dawson, R.G. McConnell an William Ogilvie of the G.S.C. led the Canadian government's **YUKON EXPEDITION**

They ascended the Stikine to the Cassiar gold fields and Lower Post surveying, mapping geology, and reporting on the Cassiar placer operations. They then followed the old H.B.C. route over the Chilkoot Pass and up the Yukon River Pass to the Forty Mile placer workings collecting geologic, topographic and resource information.

Dawson predicted the discovery of a major placer gold deposit in the Ft. Reliance area. This was the Dawson City area.

In 1897 the prediction came true. The town of Dawson, at the mouth of the Klondike River and the Yukon, was named after Dr. Dawson. It grew to 25,000 in population. For more detailed information, check Appendix II, Reference **INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS, EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES, YUKON PLACER MINING BY** R.L. Debicki 1982. Also, **A BRIEF HISTORY OF PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON** by Dr. G.W. Gilbert, for Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development dated 1983, Appendix II.

The value of mineral production for the Yukon Territory up until 1982 exceeded over half a billion dollars. These values are derived mainly form placer gold form the Klondike area with some values from smaller gold placer and metals.

Over 11 million ounces of gold came out of the Yukon, with most of it from the Klondike.

From 1897 to 1912 some $ 142,551,000 worth of gold was reported. Most of this was from the Klondike area. None of the other fields exceeded $ 100,000. For details check Appendix II, Guide Book 10, Excursions N.B.C. and Yukon Territory along North Pacific Coast by G.S.C. 1913, and G.S.C. Paper 6-326, Lode MIning Potential of Yukon by L.H. Green Pg. 6, Appendix II.

HISTORY OF PROPERTY AREA

There is some reference to the property area in G.S.C. Memoir 284.

There was a half mile tramway and small cyanide plant on Ruiter Creek. The report mentions only traces of gold from specimens of ore.

The Department of Mines', "Lode Mining, Yukon" by T.A. MacLean No. 222 dated 1914 mentions 4 claims with several workings consisting of tunnels, shafts, pits, trenches and open cuts scattered over the immediate area of the Herdis International property. One shaft was 30 feet deep.

This report mentions quartz lenses, quartz prophyry, silicified schist and rusty and green schists.

There were no gold values reported.

Reference: Appendix II, Dept. of Mines - Lode Mining in Yukon by T.A. MacLean, 1914

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The physiography of the area is the Tintina Trench which strikes NW-SE and divides the southern Ogilvie range to the northeast from the Klondike Plateau to the southwest of the Tintina Trench. The property area lies close to and to the southwest of Tintina Trench.

The Tintina Trench, the major structural feature, separates the sedimentary rocks of Proterozoic to Mesozoic age to the northeast from the metamorphic rocks to the southwest of the trench.

This can be seen on the following Map 1284A, Geology of the Dawson Area, Reference G.S.C. Memoir 364, Geology of Dawson by L.H. Green 1972, Yukon Geology, Indian & Northern Affairs 1980, G.S.C. Paper 79-32 by J.D. Hughes, D.G.F. Long.

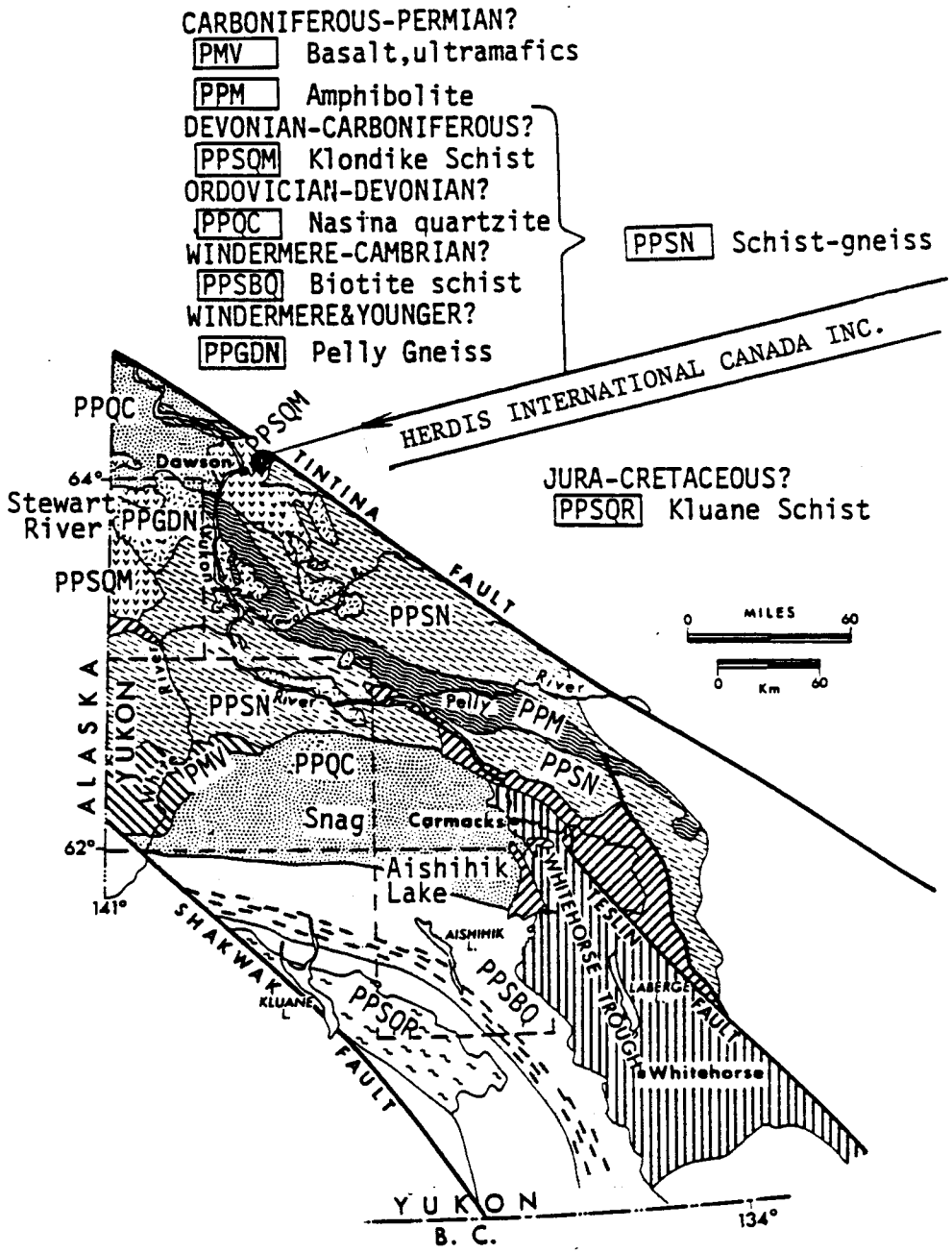
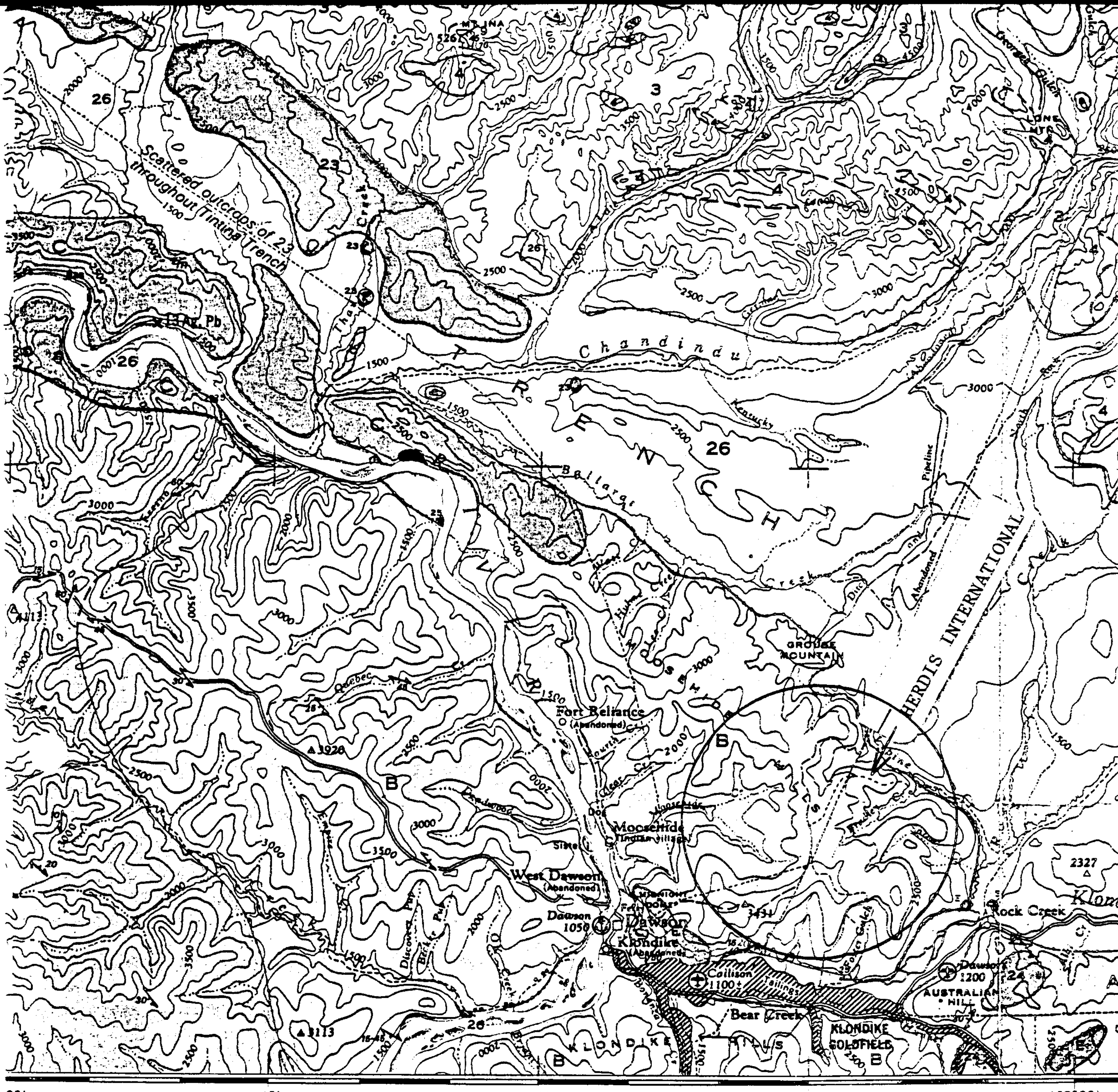


Figure 1. Generalized distribution of metamorphic rocks in the Yukon Crystalline Terrane. For simplicity the younger plutonic and volcanic rocks are omitted. Age assignments are tentative and largely based on lithologic correlation.



MAP 1284A

GEOLOGY

DAWSON

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1:250,000

Miles 4 0 4 8 12 Miles

Kilometres 6 0 6 12 18 Kilometres

flows and sills

PRECAMBRIAN

PROTEROZOIC

2 — *Orange-weathering, platy, grey-green dolomite, dark slate, minor phyllite and quartzite; 2a, pink-, orange- and grey-weathering dolomite, grey and maroon shale, white, green and mauve quartzite, minor conglomerate, mottled green and maroon shale and black limestone; 2b, buff and orange dolomite, dark shale; minor quartzite limestone and conglomerate; 2c, massive cherty and quartzose, grey dolomite; thin-bedded, buff-weathering, grey dolomite; minor black shale and white quartzite; 2d, buff-weathering dolomite-boulder conglomerate; 2e, dark shale and argillite, buff-weathering, grey siltstone; minor buff- to orange-weathering dolomite*

1 — *Mainly dark grey, grey-green, and black, thin-bedded argillite, slate and phyllite; minor grey quartzite, orange-weathering dolomite, and conglomerate; 1a, grey-weathering, thinly laminated, silicated limestone*

METAMORPHIC ROCKS SOUTHWEST OF TINTINA TRENCH

(occurs only on Map 1284A, Dawson)

E — *Reddish brown-weathering, dark green serpentinized ultrabasic rocks*

D — *Fine- to medium-grained, granitic textured, quartz-biotite gneiss; minor quartzite, quartz-mica and biotite-chlorite schist, and quartz-feldspar pegmatite*

C — *Dark weathering greenstone and banded amphibolite gneiss; minor chloritic quartz-mica schist, graphitic quartz-mica schist, quartzite, and limestone*

B — *KLONDIKE "SCHIST": mainly buff weathering, light pale green quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist, and schistose, chloritic quartzite, with all intermediate rock types also present; minor silvery muscovite schist, fine-grained quartz-biotite gneiss, thinly laminated quartz-graphite-sericite schist and quartzite*

A — *NASINA "SERIES": grey and grey-green, micaceous quartzite; dark grey, light grey and silvery quartz-mica schist; minor fine-grained quartz biotite gneiss, graphitic schist and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist; Aa, higher rank metamorphic rocks with biotite and garnet; Ab, coarsely crystalline, whitish limestone*

PRECAMBRIAN AND/OR LATER

4 — *Dark brown- and green- to light grey-weathering dark gr filled vesicles, breccia, tuff, and agglomerate; minor inte limestone; 4a, dark brown to dark green weathering dar calcite-filled vesicles, breccia, tuff, and agglomerate. Int 4b, dark green fine-grained andesite*

PRECAMBRIAN AND/OR CAMBRIAN

3 — *Mainly buff-, brown- and rusty-weathering, gritty quartz conglomerate; black, maroon and green shales, and slat schist, quartz-mica schist and phyllite; minor limestone bedded, dark grey limestone*

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Bedding, tops unknown (dip known)

Bedding, estimated attitudes, may in part be of foliation; horizontal, inclined, vertical (dip: g, gentle; m, mediun

Foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Thrust fault (teeth in direction of dip: defined, approximate, assumed)

Anticline (defined, approximate; arrow indicates plunge)

Syncline (defined, approximate; arrow indicates plunge)

Anticline, syncline (overturned)

Fossil locality

Mineral occurrence

Goldfield

LEGEND

Note: this legend is common to maps 1282A, 1283A and 1284A

NORTHERN PART

nd alluvial deposits

TER (?)

N: 22a, brown-weathering, thin-bedded, brown chert-grain ale, and fine chert-pebble conglomerate

hering diorite and gabbro, altered equivalents; may be older than 20

SOUTHERN PART

QUATERNARY

26 — *Unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits*

TERTIARY

Quartz porphyry

24 — *Dark grey and brown andesite and basalt, commonly porphyritic; minor shale, sandstone, and conglomerate*

23 — *Poorly consolidated, brown, buff, and grey, arkosic and micaceous sandstone, light and dark shale, poorly sorted conglomerate, minor lignite*

CRETACEOUS

21 — 21a, *fine- to coarse-grained, uneven textured, biotite granodiorite and biotite quartz monzonite;* 21b, *mainly hornblende and hornblende/biotite syenite, commonly porphyritic (potassium feldspar phenocrysts), uneven textured, mostly medium grained, locally fine or coarse grained; minor diorite*

20 — *Orange- to brown-weathering diorite and gabbro; altered equivalents;* 20a, *may be older*

19 — *Mottled green and maroon shale and brown-weathering, thin-bedded, brown siltstone, commonly limy*

18 — *KENO HILL QUARTZITE: grey and blue-grey, massive quartzite; minor slate and phyllite, commonly graphitic, argillaceous quartzite,* 18a, *thin-bedded and phyllitic quartzite, graphitic and chloritic slate and phyllite; minor limestone and massive quartzite,* 18b, *as 18 but may be older*

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property area lies to the southwest of the Tintina Trench and is underlain by metamorphic rocks known as Klondike Schist ("B" on geologic maps). The schists consist of a variety of quartz-monzonite-chlorite graphite and sericite schists. There are reported silicification, porphyritic and quartz intrusions. These were not seen during the property examination.

The area is considered medium relief with elevations ranging from some 2200 to 3200 A.S.L.

PROPERTY EXAMINATION

The claim area was visited during the period May 25-27, 1984 with the assistance of Morley Barker..

The property is located on Moosehide Hills some six air miles northeast of Dawson City with the main portion being disected by the headwaters of the northeasterly flowing Shovel Creek, Bradley Creek and Ruiter Creek. These creeks all empty into the Lepine Creek which flows southeasterly.

There is an old unserviced road from Dawson that passes through the property. No attempt was made to use the road because it was reported being in bad shape. The road is indicated on the topo claim and geologic maps.

To expedite the property examination and obtain a general view of the entire property area, an examination was carried out with a Ranger Helicopter.

The aim was to mainly locate the old working reported in the manuals, land at the site and examine the workings. The old workings consisted of placer workings, shafts, trenches and adits.

The air examination consisted of flights along the three creeks to spot the workings. Placer workings were spotted along Ruiter and Bradley Creeks. Visible from the air were two old cabins, a saw mill and two dredging shovels.

There were only two safe landing spots. Both were on Ruiter Creek. The lower elevation landing site, Stop No. 1, was on an old placer stream working. This site was some 3-400 feet south of checked claim posts with markings.

Post No. 2
Claim XL 149, 14 April 1984, by Colette Pinon

Post No. 2
Claim XL 150, 14 April 1984, by Colette Pinon

The enclosed picture shows the post. This was also the site of Placer Lease claim post with markings.

Post No. 1, 2 mile prospecting lease,
2 miles up streeam to top, July 28, 1983 by Morley Barker, Agent for Ashley Explorations Ltd. - This seen on enclosed picture.

The second landing was at the site of CLaim Posts XL No. 123 and 124. This was also on Ruiter Creek. There were no workings at this site. The claim posts at this site are:

Post No. 2, Claim XL 121, 13 April 1984, by D. Franklan
Post No. 2, Claim XL 122, 13 April 1984, by D. Franklan

Post No. 1, Claim XL 123, 1500 feet NW, 1500 feet left, 13 April 1982 by Dave Beattie

Post No.1, Claim XL 124, 1500 feet NW, 1500 feet right by April 13, 1984, by Dave Beattie

The following picture shows the posts.

There is a road up Foster Creek to the north which seems to reach the property. This road should be checked. It may be a good access road.

Seen from the air were two old and large sized shovels, a very long water ditch which is supposed to start at Twelve Mile River, some placer workings, some old log cabins (caved), and an old sawmill.

The only samples taken were some washed placer rocks. These were quartz and shear schistose rocks which are believed to be the country rock of the property area. There is a considerable amount of quartz showing on the placer washings.

DISCUSSION

The rock outcrops are reported very sparse; however, the geology should be mapped.

There should be a geochemical survey carried out to check for areas of anomalous gold-silver. Also, base metals.

The area is susceptible to soil geochemical surveying. A regional geochemical survey was conducted in the area. It did not include the property. The survey is discussed in Geological Survey Paper 77-8, Reconnaissance Rock Geochemistry of Ashihik Lake, Snag and Stewart River Map by D.J. Tempelmam-Kluit an R. Curie, 1978, Appendix IV.

The Dawson City area has been mainly a gold placer type area With the placer mining of the area, it only stands to reason that the gold came from lode deposits. With this assumption, the property should be exlored for lode deposits. The property should also be explored for gold placer and also for base metal type deposits.

Lode mining potential of the Yukon is discussed in G.S.C. Paper 67-36 by L.H. Green, Appendix V.

The following map shows concentrations of minerals.

Claim XL 121 and 122

Claim XL 149 and 150

Klondike River Placer
Below Property Area

Post No. 1 - 2 Mile Placer Lease

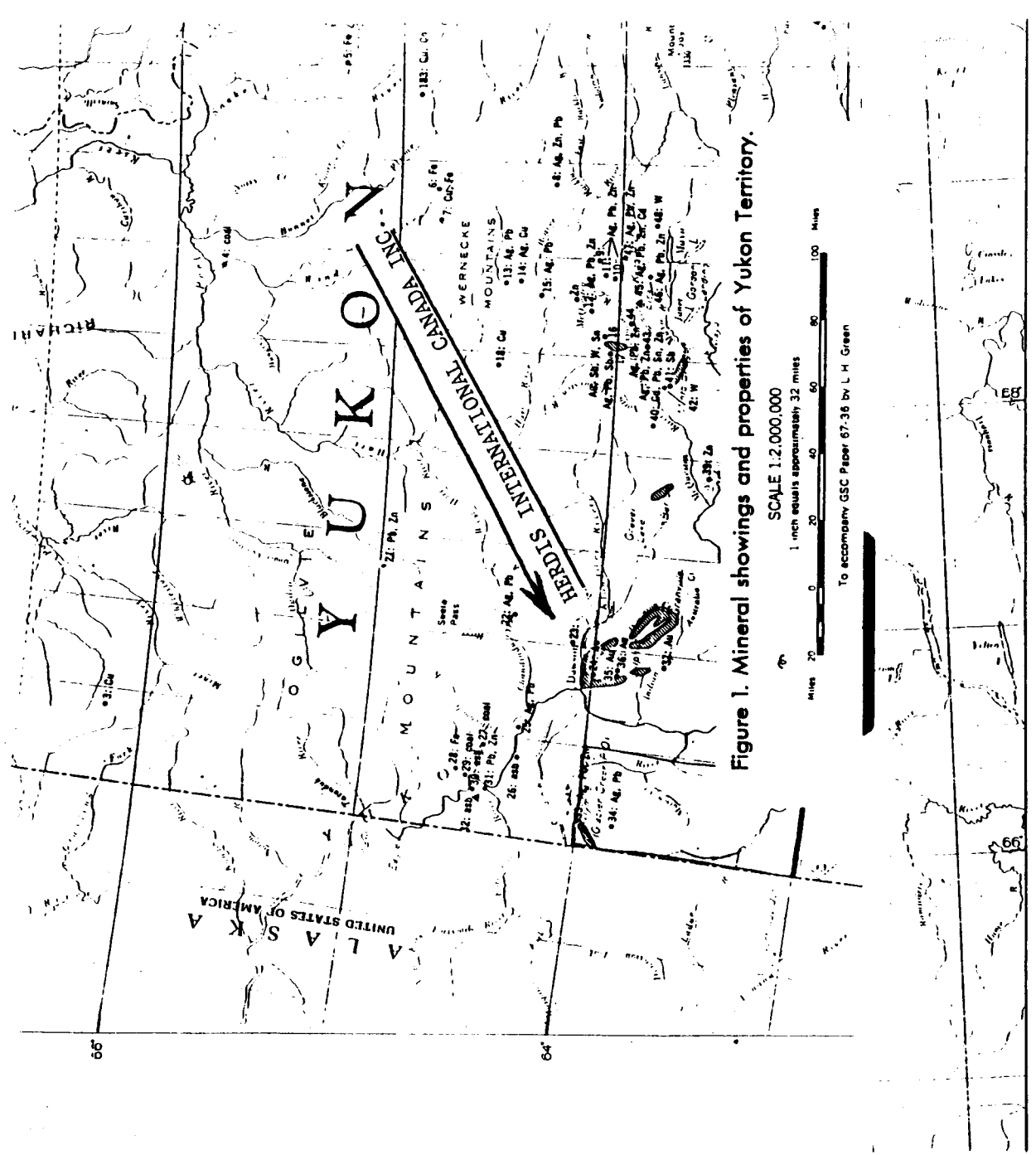


Figure 1. Mineral showings and properties of Yukon Territory.

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152 Cone and Luck 63 P66-31
153 Marlin
154 Fox (Rod Mountain) 24 M203
155 Jubilee Mountain 142 M312
156 Marsh Lake 143 M312
157 Joe Creek
158 Venus and others 48 P67-40
159 Arctic Caribou (Big Thing) 46 P67-40
160 Jean 39 P64-36
161 College Green 142 M312
162 Mount Stevens area 121 M312 (Tally-ho 45 P67-40)
163 Idaho Hill area 135 M312

CONCLUSIONS

The property lies in an area that has produced volumnous ounces of gold from placer deposits.

The area within a 100 mile radius is mineralized with gold-silver-lead-zinc-tungsten-copper-antimony and coal. The property should be explored for lode gold, placer gold and all of the base metals.

It is recommended that the property be explored in a minimum of two phases.

The surveys will be conducted mainly in the central portion of the property on claims:

XL 1 to 16, inclusive.
XL 69 to 78 inclusive.
- and -
XL 99 to 124 inclusive.

The first phase would be to set up control lines, soil geochemical survey, geologic mapping, Proton Magnetometer survey and searching and plotting all old workings and roads.

The second phase depends on favorable results of the first phase and should consist of detailed geochemical and geophysical surveys, possible Resistivity I.P. survey with E.M. type survey to check for alteration zones and structural zones. Auger testing of the placer areas should be included in this phase.

The third phase would depend on favorable results of the 1st and 2nd phase and should consist of drilling and/or mining, depending on the results of the previous surveys.

ESTIMATE OF COSTS

1st Phase

1)	50 line miles flg and chain	$ 3,000.00
2)	1500 soil geochem samples and assays	12,000 00
3)	1500 soil geochem survey	6,000.00
4)	Proton Mag survey	3,000.00
5)	Proton Mag Rental	2,000.00
6)	Geology	4,000.00
7)	2 Helpers	3,000.00
8)	Room and Board	6,000.00
9)	Transportation - air and truck	7,000.00
10)	Reports	9,000.00
		$ 55,000.00

2nd Phase

1)	Resistivity - IP Survey	$ 15,000.00
2)	Detailed Geochem	10,000.00
3)	Room and Board - 2 men	10,000.00
4)	Reports & Engineering	10,000.00
		$ 45,000.00

3rd Phase

Drilling if required.

Respectfully submitted,

MANNY CONSULTANTS LTD.

Emanuel Amendolagine, P.Eng.

28 May 1984

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