005221

CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD.

FIELD REPORT ON

GEOLOGY, V.L.F. AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

BAR CLAIM GROUP

105 C/8 & 9

WATSON LAKE MINING DIVISION

Latitude 60°30'N Longitude 132°14'W

Dated: July 7, 1983

Work Done By: J.C. Stephen Explorations Ltd.

For: CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD.

From: June 7 - 15, 1983
June 20 - July 2, 1983

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REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL, VLF AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS ON THE BAR CLAIM GROUP

INTRODUCTION

The BAR 1 - 20 claim group was staked in 1976 to cover barite, pyrite showings in an area noted for development of extensive rusty sinter deposits. See Figure 1

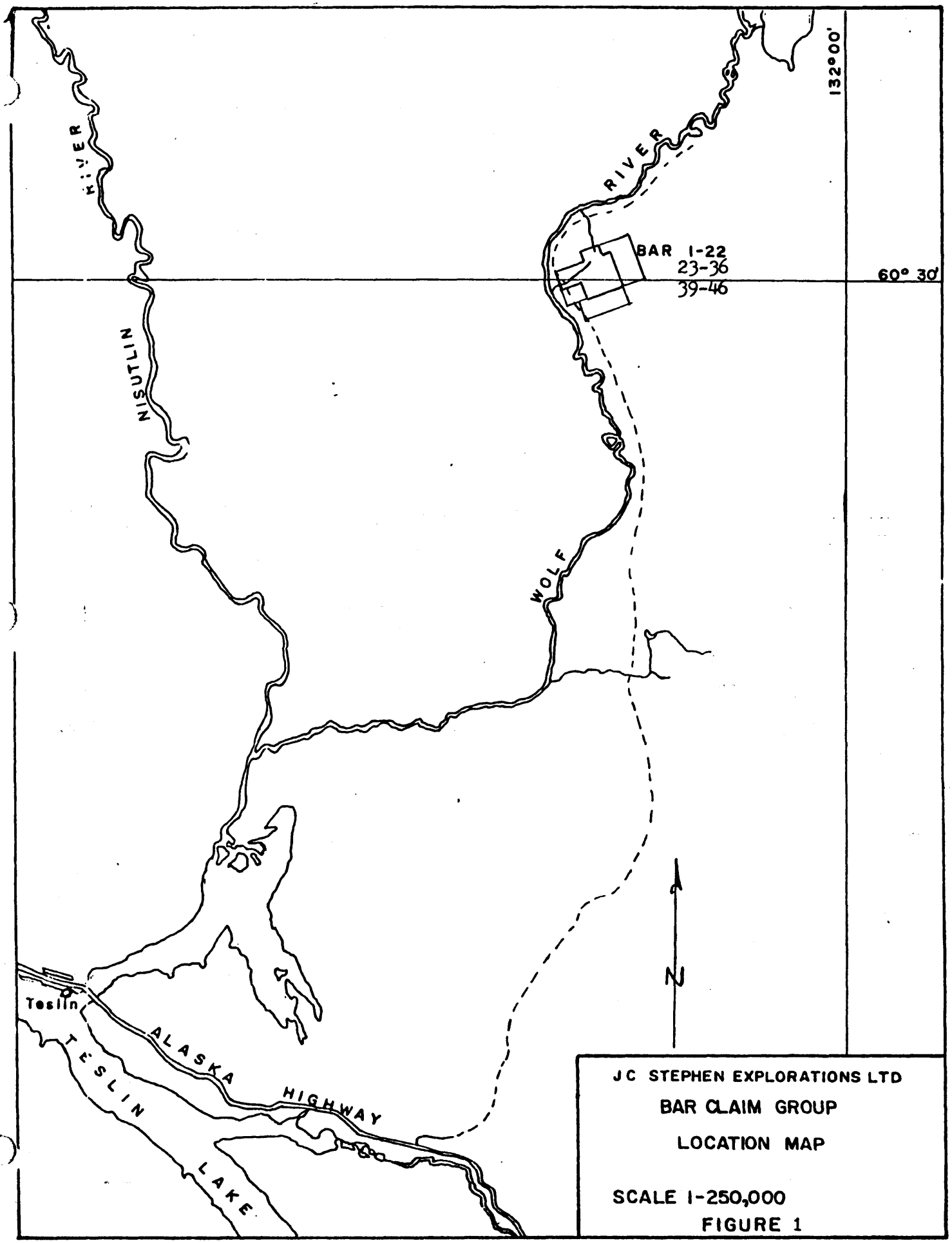
Geological mapping, geochemical surveys, magnetometer and I P surveys were conducted in 1976 on behalf of D.C. Syndicate. Shallow trenching was done on the barite showings in 1978 and four diamond drill holes were drilled in 1980.

The property was returned to the prospecting group in 1981 and was optioned to Chevron Minerals during the 1981 and 1982 seasons. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling were conducted during this period. The claims were returned to the prospecting group in March, 1983.

CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD. was formed early in 1983 and the BAR 1 - 36; 39 - 46 were vended to the company by the prospecting group.

A program of mapping and geophysical surveys was conducted during June and into July, 1983. To facilitate these surveys, the Chevron Minerals' grid was extended to allow for extension of the known I P anomaly and to investigate a new silver geochmical anomaly located by Chevron.

This report contains copies of the maps supplied to the prospecting group by Chevron Minerals but these were not accompanied by a technical report. A description of the work done on behalf of CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD. follows.


132°00'
RIVER
RIVER
BAR 1-22
23-36
39-46
60° 30'
NISUTLIN
WOLF
N
Teslin
ALASKA
HIGHWAY
TESLIN
LAKE
JC STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD
BAR CLAIM GROUP
LOCATION MAP
SCALE 1-250,000
FIGURE 1

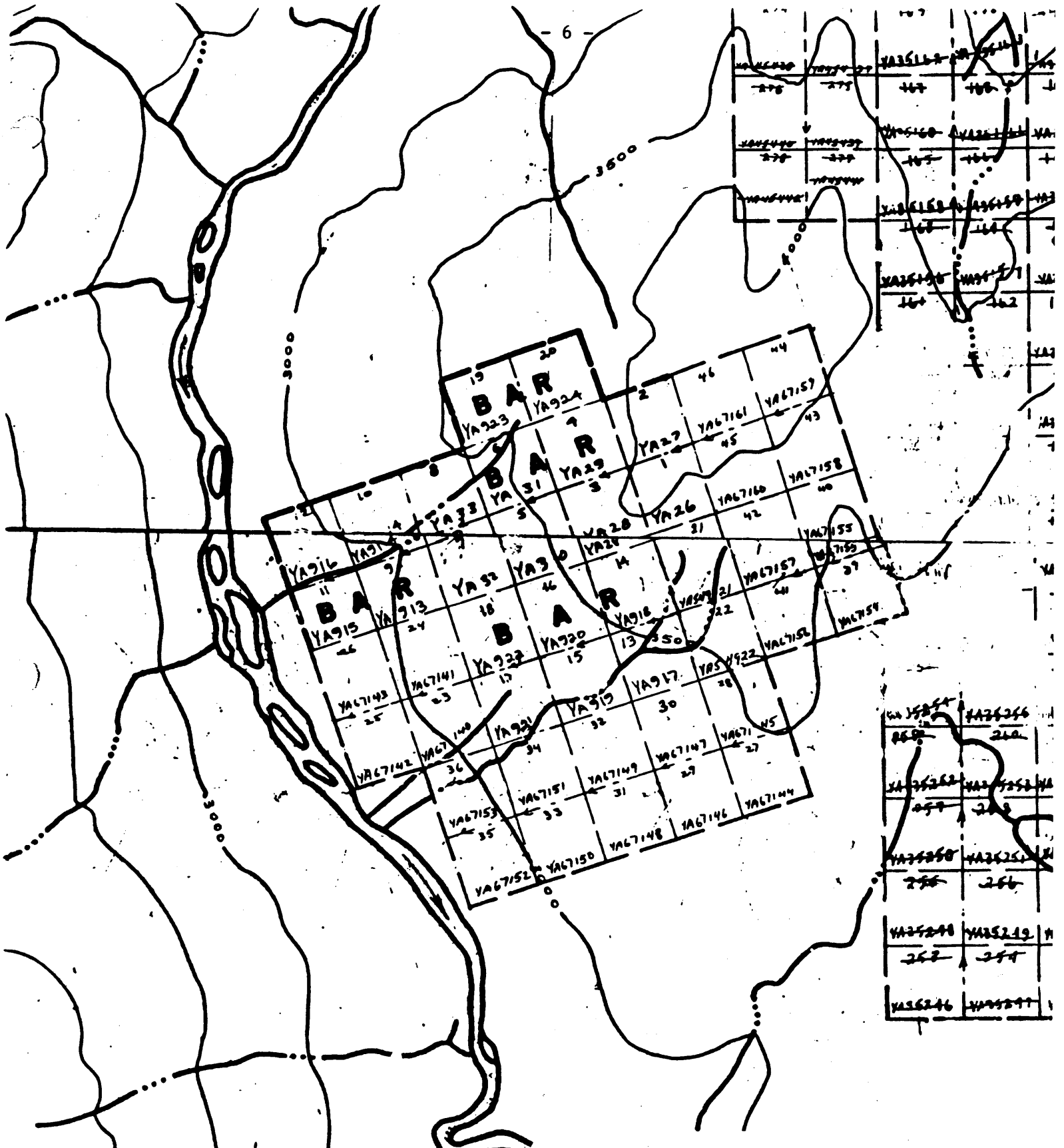
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The BAR claim group is located on rounded hills on the east side of the Wolf River approximately 43 kilometers north east of Teslin. Elevations range from approximately 880 metres at the Wolf River to about 1,220 metres in the north portion of the claim group. A few small swampy areas feed local small creeks. These substantially dry up during the latter part of the summer and water supply is therefore limited. The region was burned years ago and most of the claim group is covered by second growth with abundant alders and buckbrush. Remnant areas of unburned timber contain some trees of about 25 - 30 cm diameter.

Access to the claims has been by helicopter from Teslin. A tractor trail exists from Hayes Creek (20 km south of Teslin) through the lower part of the property near Wolf River. Length of this trail is approximately 60 kilometres.

CLAIM REGISTER

CLAIM NAMES	RECORD NUMBERS	RECORDING DATE	EXPIRY DATE	REGISTERED OWNER
BAR 1-8	YA 26 - 33	June 24/76	June 24/87	CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD.
BAR 9-20	YA 913-924	Sept. 3/76	Sept. 3/85	
BAR 21-22	YA 54921-922	June 10/80	June 10/85	
BAR 23-36	YA 67140-153	Sept. 1/81	Sept. 1/86	
BAR 39-46	YA 67154-161	Sept. 1/81	Sept. 1/86	



CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD.

CLAIM MAP

BAR CLAIM GROUP

SCALE 1: 31,680

FIGURE 2

GEOLOGY

Geological traverses were completed by Heagy and Awmack to re-examine the geology of the BAR claim group previously mapped by Barrie, 1976, Cairne 1981, and Shaw, 1982. Mapping was extended to the north and east beyond the claims. See Map I.

LEGEND

10 Dykes

9 Intermediate Volcanic Breccias and Tuffs

8 Greenstone

7 Quartz - barite - pyrite

6 Cherty Quartzite

5 Clastic Sedimentary Rocks

a) Lithic Conglomerate
b) Lithic to Arkosic Sandstone
c) Siltstone, Greywacke
d) Shale, argillite, cherty argillite, phyllite

4 Chert

a) Light to dark grey chert
b) Red weathering chert and chert breccia

3 Dolomite

2 Limestone

1 Black argillite and thin-bedded chert

Lithology

Unit 1: Thin bedded black Argillite and Chert

This unit was seen only as a few small outcrops on the wooded slope near 1 N. + 1600 E. It is distinguished by its stratigraphic position, lying apparently conformably, beneath the limestone of Unit 2. Chert and hornfelsed shale and siltstone on the hill at the eastern edge of the map area may also belong to this unit but their stratigraphic position is unknown and they have, therefore, been placed in Unit 5.

Unit 2: Grey fine-crystalline limestone

Massive to weakly bedded grey limestone with white to grey chert grains, nodules and interbeds. Chert beds are thicker and more numerous towards the top of the unit. One or more intervals of orange to buff weathering dolomitic limestone also occur in the upper part of this unit. Silicified fragments of crinoid stems and solitary rugose corals were observed as sparse thin beds within several widely spaced outcrops of the limestone (locations shown on map).

Unit 3: Dolomite

Red-brown to buff weathering light grey to brown finely-crystalline dolomite. This unit appears to be a relatively thin bed (or beds) of limited lateral extent and variable lithology. It is generally sandy or silty and often contains abundant grey-green chert nodules and thin chert interbeds. Near 7 N. + BL it is very hematitic and appears to be an adjacent facies of the grey-green cherty quartzite (Unite 6).

At 11 N. + 100 W. it appears to be a conformable bed a few metres thick lying between phyllitic siltstone and sheared light grey chert of Unit 5. Elsewhere its stratigraphic relationships are not clear. It may possibly be related to Unit 8, a dolomitic greenstone which locally contains irregular nodules and blocks of sandy dolomite.

Unit 4: Chert and Chert Conglomerate

a) Light weathering massive beds of dark grey to white chert. Beds vary from 2 to over 5 metres in thickness. Occasionally contains areas of intraformational conglomerate. Where sheared, the chert is very light coloured and finely brecciated.

b) Similar to (a) but typically red-weathering due to Fe and Mn oxides on fractures and in the matrix of brecciated and sheared chert and chert conglomerate.

Unit 5: Clastic Sediments

A highly heterogenous package of poorly sorted clastic sediments. Facies change rapidly vertically and laterally and cannot be correlated except over short distances

a) Lithic conglomerate. Clast size varies from granules to clasts over 10 cm. Clast composition variable, white grey and black chert always most abundant clasts; black argillite, shale, siltstone, quartzite and felsic to intermediate volcanics are present in variable proportions.

b) Dark grey lithic sandstone. Grains of white and black chert, quartz, feldspar, micas and lithic fragments in a silty matrix.

c) Light grey-green to dark grey siltstone, sandy siltstone and greywacke. Poor to well developed parting.

d) Light grey to black, thin bedded shale, argillite, cherty argillite and phyllites.

Unit 6: Cherty Quartzite

Grey to grey-green, tan to light grey-weathering, medium to very fine-grained cherty "quartzite". Typically forms flaggy subcrops. Locally contains traces of fine pyrite. Fresh and weathered appearance locally suggestive of a fine rhyolitic tuff but generally appears to be a silicified quartz arenite.

Unit 7: Quartz-barite-pyrite

White to light grey quartz-barite-pyrite rock varying from cherty to sucrose to massive crystalline in texture. Proportions of each mineral vary from massive barite or pyrite to increasingly quartz-rich sulphides are generally leached by surface weathering but significant intersections of massive pyrite were obtained by the 1980 drill program.

Although the mineralization occurs as a complex of veins with no indications of bedding or other sedimentary features, the geometry of the main showing is grossly stratiform. Thus the mineralization may have been an exhalative deposit which has been disrupted and locally remobilized by subsequent faulting. Minor occurences of barite $\pm$ sulphide-bearing material were noted elsewhere on the property (see map) and are associated with zones of shearing, bleaching and silicification which are probably fault related. A detailed description of the most significant of these occurences is attached.

Unit 8: Greenstone

Brown-weathering, brown to green dolomitic greenstone. Fragmental appearance due to shearing, irregular inclusions of sandy dolomite and chlorite and calcite amygdules and veining. Relationship to other units not clear but may be related to the dolomite of Unit 3.

Unit 9: Intermediate volcanic breccias and tuffs

This unit outcrops only as a prominent hill in the north east corner of the map area. The fresh, unsheared appearance of these rocks and the linear scarp-bounded contacts with adjacent limestones indicate that it is a fault-bounded block unrelated to the other rock units in the map area.

Unit 10: Dykes

Small dykes of variable composition and age. Include diabase, hornblende porphyry, andesite, lamprophyre and fine-grained leucocratic granite. Some are highly sheared while others are quite fresh in appearance.

Structure

The interpretation of the structural geology of the BAR property is hindered by the lack of a well exposed stratigraphic section and the general absence of clearly defined bedding attitudes. Evidence of the lack of good geologic control is seen by the strongly contrasting geological interpretations made by Cairne, 1981 and Shaw, 1982.

The limestone, Unit 2, is the only rock type which appears to be uniform over the lateral extent exposed in the map area. The clastic sediments of Unit 5 are highly heterogenous even on an outcrop scale. This complexity seems to be due to a combination of rapid fluctuating vertical and lateral facies changes within an unstable depositional basin, and tectonic interleaving of various lithologies.

A penetrative cataclastic fabric is seen developed to different degrees in most rock types at various locations. It is thought to be related to major faulting and tectonism. In the few outcrops where bedding was observed, the attitude of the tectonic fabric appeared to be parallel to subparallel to bedding. However, this may in part be due to rotation of the bedding since this bedding and tectonic attitude was not always concordant with the contacts of beds of contrasting lithology. "En echelon" slips were also observed, especially within the limestone unit where chert interbeds and nodules were frequently truncated and offset. The slips appeared to be at approximately 30^{o} to the tectonic fabric.

The faults shown on the geologic map are located on the basis of truncated strata, juxtaposed lithologies, zones of shearing

and brecciation, topography, air photo lineaments and, where available, data from the I P and EM-16 geophysical surveys. In the southern half of the map area, the limited outcrop restricts the extrapolation of the few indicated faults. The easterly-trending fault shown near BL + 1 N is inferred from a strong crossover on the EM-16 profile along the baseline. No surface indication of its easterly extension is available. The fault shown near 5 N. + 700 E. (?) is indicated by a zone of shearing, bleaching and mineralization (see attached note) but its extension is not known.

The most significant fault related to mineralization is the easterly-trending fault which crosses the baseline near 11 N. It appears to dip moderately to the south with the fault traces running down the valleys to the south east and south west. It forms the northern boundary on the main zone of barite-pyrite mineralization. Drill holes 80 B-1 and 80 B-3 intersected zones of fractured rock beneath the quartz-barite-pyrite unit which would correspond to this fault. The arkosic sandstones, argillite, siltstone etc. intersected beneath the fractured zone would be facies of Unit 5.

The exact relationship of the fault and the mineralization is ambiguous. It is possible that the fault caused local remobilization of a stratiform exhalative quartz-barite-pyrite horizon which was tectonically favourable. Alternatively the fault may have acted as a conduit for mineralizing fluids which replaced the quartzitic rocks of Unit 6. In either case, the ultimate source of the mineralizing fluid is unknown.

The mineralization intersected by drill hole 80 B-4 appears to be slightly offset by a north-trending fault.

GEOLOGY OF THE
LEAD, SILVER ANOMALY AREA

Outcrops and boulders of blocky float (assumed to be frost-heaved and near to source) were mapped in this area at a scale of 1:500 on June 14-15, 1983 by H. Awmack. A tape and compass grid was run, with lines 50 metres apart and stations every 10 metres, at an azimuth of 027° (to tie in with Chevron's grid).

Five rock types were distinguished, all assumed to be very nearly in place. They are:

1. Unaltered chert pebble conglomerate - Variably coloured chert pebbles and rare volcanic porphyry, sandstone and shale clasts, generally 1 cm in diameter but up to 20 cm, in a brown shaly, sheared matrix. Rare and shaly sandstone

Spec. HA83-15

2. "Hematite-altered" chert pebble conglomerate - Clasts as before, but matrix is replaced by a dark brown, silicious, platy material (hematite ? manganese stain ? biotite ?). The conglomerate is commonly rebrecciated and the chert pebbles may have the dark brown material along microfractures. Manganese stain is common along fractures.

Spec. HA83-14

3. "Bleached" chert pebble conglomerate - Clasts as for unit 1, but matrix is replaced by pale yellow green qtz-sericite (possibly by clay minerals locally). Barite veinlets and qtz boxworks (presumably from sulphides) are rare. Hematite occurs only on fractures, not in matrix, and manganese stain is absent.

Spec. HA83-12,13

4. "Fine-grained silicified rock" - Includes both silicified (and sericitic) quartzite and what appears to be silicified rhyolite, both a pale yellow green. Locally

pyritic (in silicified rhyolite, especially near 8 + 00 E. 5 + 00 N.) and rarely bearing galena and sphalerite.

5. Siltstone - Dark grey with rare chert pebbles, well-cleaved, fairly soft and lacking carbonates.

Rock types 1, 2, 3 and 4 as used here correspond to rock type 5a (lithic conglomerate) of the 1:5000 mapping, and rock type 5 here corresponds to rock type 5c of the 1:5000 mapping.

The contact between units 1 and 2 is very gradational and arbitrary. The hematitic alteration is strongest at its north margin and decreases southward. The contact between the hematitic alteration of Unit 2 and the bleaching of Unit 3 is very pronounced. The silicified rocks of Unit 4 occur throughout the conglomerates of Unit 3. Those near 5 N 8E appear to trend 090° (probably a dyke). The siltstone/conglomerate contact is not well defined, but appears to trend 120°.

Galena ± sphalerite ± pyrite ± magnetite mineralization occurs in Unit 3 and 4 at 4 + 17 N 6 + 47 E (Sample 80652), 4 + 58 N 7 + 05 E (Sample 80653) and 5 + 13 N 8 + 02 E (Sample 80653), all in float which appears near to its source.

The trends of the unaltered/hematitic alteration contact, the hematic/bleached alteration contact, the sulphide mineralization (as defined by the alignment of the three samples) and the train of pyritic fine-grained silicified boulders near 5 N 8 E are all near 090° (almost at right angles to the regional stratigraphy).

Alteration may be fault-related (since it cross-cuts regional stratigraphy and since rebrecciation is common in the hematic

zone - especially near its contact with the bleached zone) or may be stratigraphic (the relatively unaltered siltstones are very near to strongly altered bleached conglomerate). If stratigraphic, it could represent the altered stockwork under the exhalative (?) barite-pyrite body.

Two proposed trenches, trending due north, each about 10 metres long, were flagged out at 5 + 07 N 8 + 04 E and at 4 + 61 N 6 + 93 E to test areas of potential mineralization.

Bleached chert pebble conglomerate boulders are common from 4 N 5 + 50 E to 3 N 5 + 00 E (after which glacial debris masks local boulders) and associated mineralization may account for the isolated Ag soil anomalies in this direction.

Four specimens of altered rubble were submitted to Chemex for rock geochemical determinations. These specimens showed some pyrite and minor patchy galena mineralization. Results indicate >1% lead and zinc and about 1.2 oz. silver per ton in the best sample. No significant gold is present. Thalluim values are somewhat anomalous but are very much lower than on the barite showing or near the sinters.

Six soil samples from organic rich swampy overburden were collected from lines ON and IN south of the silver anomaly. Values obtained are relatively low.

Copies of Certificates of Analysis are provided as Appendix I.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Background

A magnetometer survey had been conducted for D.C. Syndicate in 1978. this survey seemed to indicate slightly higher magnetic values in the vicinity of the large IP anomaly. It was thought advisable to recheck that survey and extend it over the enlarged grid.

1983 Survey Procedure

An MP-2 proton precession magnetometer rented from Santrex was used for survey. A base station was selected at the campsite to monitor magnetic fluctuations and this was read at the beginning and end of each period of survey. Base line stations from 0 + 00 to 13 + 00 N on the Chevron grid were read and repeated to provide check stations for survey loops along the picket lines. The whole series of check readings were in very close agreement.

Readings were taken at 50 metre intervals along picket lines east of the base line from 0 + 00 to 13 + 00 N. Results are plotted in Map III with this report.

Results

Except for a few isolated readings, values obtained lay between 200 and 300 gammas. Isolated highs ranging up to 392 gammas occur but are thought to be caused by very local occurrences of magnetite in fractures in areas of hematitic fractured chert and dolomite.

Magnetic "high" areas ranging from 250 to 300 gamas do not show strong trends and do not agree particularly well in shape with

the relative highs of the 1978 survey. Direct correlation is difficult because of the different scales and orientations of the respective maps.

Conclusions

The relative magnetic highs in the IP area are not sufficiently strong or well defined to provide positive aid in exploration of this target area. No magnetite or pyrrhotite mineralization of significance, nor presence of basic rock types is indicated.

EM-16 VLF SURVEY

Purpose

A VLF survey was conducted in an effort at outlining areas of varied rock types and as an investigation of the high IP anomaly area. It was hoped strong crossover patterns might indicate sulphide mineralization or possibly fault traces.

Method

A Geonics EM-16 unit was used equiped with crystals to read Seattle and Maine. The Seattle station was not operating during the period of the survey and the Maine station used for this survey sut down at irregular intervals during the 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. period each day and at times broadcast irregular signal patterns. Readings were taken at 25 metre station spacing on lines 100 metres apart. In some areas nulls were very broad and noisy and although this is attributed to thick highly resistive rock formations, the irregular nature of the broadcast signal may have been partly responsible.

Plotted instrument readings were treated by the "Fraser Filter" method and contoured as shown on Map IV.

Results

On lines 15 + 00 N to 12 + 00 N narrow, somewhat linear EM-16 anomalies are contoured. These anomalies trend about 15^{o} to 30^{o} east of north approximately parallel to the base line and vary in width (using the 20 unit contour) from 25 to 100 metres. From outcrop and rubble information it is evident most, and possibly all, of these anomalies are due to thin bedded black shales of rock Unit 5d.

Between lines 12 + 00 N and 11 + 00 N the EM-16 anomalies appear to weaken fairly abruptly. This is the approximate location of a south east trending fault indicated by Shaw, 1982. Some topographic features such as the steep north edge of the grey chert outcrops support this possibility. EM-16 profiles were run at 00 E, 1 + 50 E, 3 + 00 E and 4 + 50 E as shown in Figure 3 to test the supposed fault location. The results are complicated by a strong crossover on line 00 E which may be caused by sulphides indicated by hole 80 B-1. The other strong crossover on line 4 + 50 E at 12 + 00 N may be due to shales. The fault location was not positively identified by this test.

South of the supposed fault zone the EM-16 zone is broad, south trending and fairly flat. It encloses local highs at 11 + 00 N 1 + 75 E; 10 + 00 N 3 + 60 E and 7 + 00 N 3 + 00 E. The first of these is in close proximity to sulphides encountered in drill holes 80 B-1 and 80 B-4. It lies on the general trend of the anomalies attributed to black shale to the north, but no black shale was cut in these drill holes.

The partial anomaly at 10 + 00 N 1 + 50 W is apparently due to siltstone and shale west of the barite zone.

The EM-16 anomaly from 11 + 00 N to 5 + 00 N conforms generally to the location of the main 1976 IP anomaly. A sub-parallel anomaly lies at 4 + 50 E from 8 + 00 N to 3 + 00 N with a local high at 5 + 00 N. This would be south east of the IP survey area done in 1976. The EM-16 trend continues through lines 4 + 00 N to 1 + 00 N curving somewhat to the south west. This trend is in contrast to the apparent south east trend of the thick chert and limestone formations on the ridge in this area. No geological explanation is known for this anomalous trend.

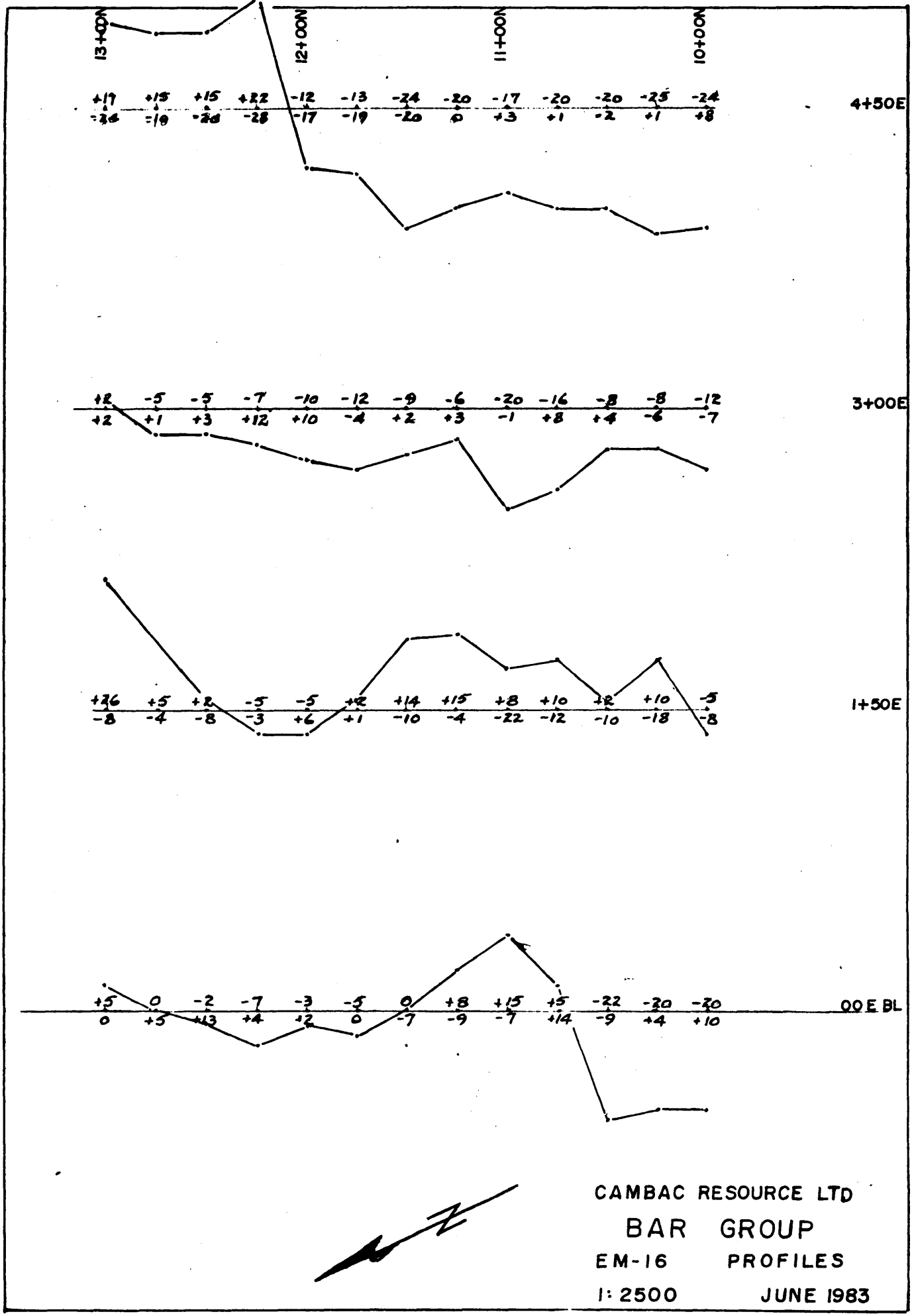
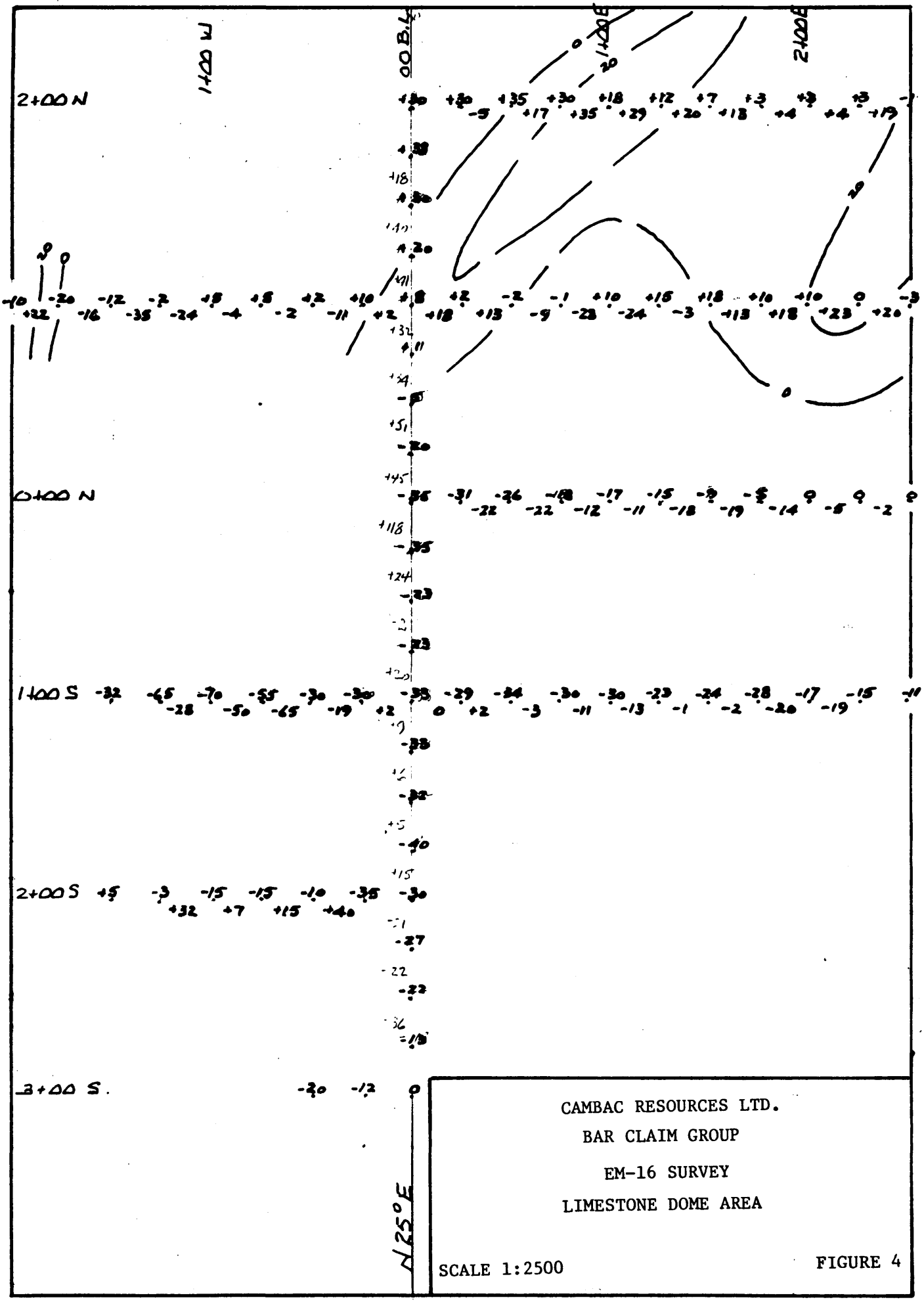

13+00N
12+00N
11+00N
10+00N
+17 +15 +15 +22 -12 -13 -24 -20 -17 -20 -20 -25 -24
-24 -19 -26 -28 -17 -19 -20 0 +3 +1 -2 +1 +8
4+50E
+8 -5 -5 -7 -10 -12 -9 -6 -20 -16 -8 -8 -12
+2 +1 +3 +12 +10 -4 +2 +3 -1 +8 +4 -6 -7
3+00E
+26 +5 +2 -5 -5 +2 +14 +15 +8 +10 +2 +10 -5
-8 -4 -8 -3 +6 +1 -10 -4 -22 -12 -10 -18 -8
1+50E
+5 0 -2 -7 -3 -5 0 +8 +15 +5 -22 -20 -20
0 +5 +13 +4 +2 0 -7 -9 -7 +14 -9 +4 +10
00E BL
CAMBAC RESOURCE LTD
BAR GROUP
EM-16 PROFILES
1:2500 JUNE 1983

FIGURE 3

Within the grid east of 5 + 00 E from 6 + 00 N to 0 + 00 N EM-16 readings suggest south trends which may be indicative of folding. No anomaly was obtained over the silver lead geochemical anomaly on lines 4 + 00 N and 5 + 00 N. The trends shown by the survey probably reflect geological formations below the chert pebble conglomerate outcropping at about 8 + 00 E from 3 + 30 N to 5 + 00 N.

The EM-16 survey was continued over part of the limestone dome along the base line between 0 + 00 and 3 + 00 S. See Figure 4. Since the limestone here contains relatively abundant chert similar to the upper part of the limestone formation on the cliff to the north, it was expected that response would be weak. Readings are, however, very strong with large negative values. Whether this response is due to water channels feeding the springs which produce the sinters or to relatively shallow anomalous rock such as thin bedded shale is not known. No shale outcrops are known in the vicinity.



CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD.

BAR CLAIM GROUP

EM-16 SURVEY

LIMESTONE DOME AREA

SCALE 1:2500

FIGURE 4

I.P. SURVEY

An I.P. survey using a Huntec time domain instrument and pole-dipole array was conducted by Glen White Geophysics. A formal report is expected in the near future.

Map V shows first separation chargeability readings in plan form. The small chargeability high at 0 + 50 E, 10 N approximately coincides with the local I.P. high drilled in 1976 which returned sections of massive pyrite mineralization. No outcrop or other evidence is available to explain the other survey high areas. The main body of this I.P. anomaly is different in shape but generally conforms to the 1976 I.P. high with a major extension to the south east.

The silver lead anomaly at 5 N, & E is not indicated by chargeability readings.

Map VI shows first separation resistivity readings in plan form. The resistivity highs at 4 + 50 E from ON to 3 N as well as the high on lines 4 N and 5 N from OE to 4 E are attributed to thick limestone and chert formations outcropping in this area. The more local highs at 0 + 50 E from 6 N to 9 N are not directly related to geology due to general lack of outcrop. On line 7 N chert and dolomite occur on the base line. On line 9 N large outcrops of rusty weathering quartzites occur. The high at OE, 12 N is in an area of sheared chert pebble conglomerate and massive chert though no change in rock formations is evident on surface to account for the rapid change in resistivity.

A distinct resistivity high at 5 + 50 E to 7 E on lines 4 N, 5 N and 6 N corresponds reasonably well with silicified altered rocks with an associated lead silver anomaly.

The I.P. chargeability highs correspond in a very general way with the resistivity highs but there are many deveations in detail.

PULSE EM SURVEY

Glen White Geophysics conducted a pulse EM survey from two transmitting coils placed to the east and to the west of the main I.P. anomaly. Small scale computer printouts of EM profiles have been made available which indicate a number of EM conductors within the I.P. area. Interpretation of these results will be provided in White's formal report.

GENERAL

Paul Sawyer, P. Eng. visited the BAR group in company with J.C. Stephen on June 20. His report is in preparation.

Arrangements have been made with McCrory Holdings Ltd. to carry out trenching on the new silver anomaly area. This is expected to be done about mid July.

A financial report accompanies this report covering invoices received to date. It will be some time before all invoices have been obtained.

Respectfully Submitted,

J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

J.C. Stephen

JCS:saw

CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD.

FINANCIAL REPORT — June 30, 1983

Item	Year to Date
ADVANCES-EXPENSES	$ 500.00
FOOD	559.11
ASSESSMENT & CLAIM RECORDING	45.50
GEOCHEMISTRY	663.29
SALARIES & BENEFITS	4,528.01
WORKERS' COMPENSATION	187.45
TOOLS AND SUPPLIES	409.23
BLUEPRINTING, DRAFTING AND SUPPLIES	226.01
EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND REPAIR	73.30
AIRCRAFT RENTAL	3,136.25
TRUCK RENTAL	421.00
VEHICLE OPERATING COSTS	22.00
PUBLIC RELATIONS, SYMPOSIUMS, ETC.	107.50
TRAVEL EXPENSE	732.22
GEOTECHNICAL & CONSULTING	4,000.00
TELEPHONE, POSTAGE	26.41
J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD. SERVICES	2,571.85
J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD. OVERHEAD	706.56
LEGAL AND COLLECTION	150.00
INCORPORATION EXPENSE	635.54
TOTAL	$19,701.23
CAPITAL	58,650.00
BALANCE PER BANK	38,948.77

APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : STEPHEN, J.C. EXPLORATION LIMITED

1458 RUPERT STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7J 1E9

CERT. # : A83120C1-C01-A
INVOICE # : I83120C1
DATE : 27-JUN-83
P.O. # : NONE
CAMBAR RESOURCES LTD

Sample description	Prep code	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	AU-AA ppb	Tl ppm	
80651 B	205	12	38	0.1	--	--	--
80652 B	205	>10000	>10000	46.0	<10	7.0	--
80653 B	205	370	955	1.0	<10	5.2	--
80654 B	205	2600	2500	9.2	<10	7.2	--

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

Certified by Hans Bichler

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1

TELEPHONE: (604) 984-0221
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO : STEPHEN, J.C. EXPLORATION LIMITED

1458 RUPERT STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7J 1E9

CERT. # : A8312000-C01-A
INVOICE # : I8312000
DATE : 28-JUN-83
P.O. # : NONE
CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD

Sample description	Prep code	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ba ppm		
BAR1 1+00N 6+00E	201	59	660	2.5	1080	--	--
BAR2 1+00N 6+50E	201	9	198	0.1	1140	--	--
BAR3 1+00N 7+00E	201	10	93	0.1	1000	--	--
BAR4 0+00N 7+50E	201	10	71	0.1	920	--	--
BAR5 0+00N 7+00E	201	11	110	0.1	840	--	--
BAR6 0+00N 6+50E	201	9	83	0.1	820	--	--

Certified by ...Hart Bichler...

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• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO : STEPHEN, J.C. EXPLORATION LIMITED

1458 RUPERT STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
V7J 1E9

CERT. # : A8312170-001-A
INVOICE # : I8312170
DATE : 6-JUL-83
P.O. # : NONE
CAMBAR RES.

Sample description	Prep code	Pb %	Zn %				
80652 B	214	2.22	1.49	--	--	--	--

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

6,711,500 N

6,711,000 N

6,710,000 N

6,709,000 N

6,708,000 N

6,707,500 N

6,707,000 N

6,706,500 N

N25°E

Sitstone

Zone of bleached alteration & silicification

Zone of hematite alteration — claw as stripped over.

Unaltered Chert Pebble conglomerate.

Outline of Ag/Pb anomaly

no outcrop

no outcrop

WOLF RIVER

LEGEND

- 10 Dykes
- 9 Intermediate Volcanic Breccias and Tuffs
- 8 Greenstone
- 7 Quartz ± barite ± pyrite
- 6 Cherty Quartzite
- 5 Clastic Sedimentary Rocks
  - a) Lithic Conglomerate
  - b) Lithic to Arkosic Sandstone
  - c) Siltstone, Greywacke
  - d) Shale, argillite, cherty argillite, phyllite
- 4 Chert
  - a) Light to dark grey chert
  - b) Red weathering chert and chert breccia
- 3 Dolomite
- 2 Limestone
- 1 Black argillite and thin-bedded chert

— Outline of Silver/Lead anomaly (Chevron 1982)

— Zone of bleached alteration & silicification

— Zone of hematitic alteration

CAMBAC RESOURCES LTD

BAR GROUP

SCALE 1:5000	CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METRE	MAP REFERENCE NTS 105C 8 & 9	
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 1971	FED ROLL No. A22437		
DATUM 1:250 000 NTS	SHEET 1 OF 1		

GEOLOGY

PACIFIC SURVEY CORPORATION — 81-267

inches 0 1 2 — centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

This reference scale bar has been added to the original material and is accurate only at the same ratio as the image, therefore it may not be accurate for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

MAP I

M-515 T-1