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1975 EXPLORATION REPORT

WON CLAIM GROUP

BLACK CREEK AREA, DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

N.T.S. 115-I-13

By: John C. Lund, P.Eng.
December 1975

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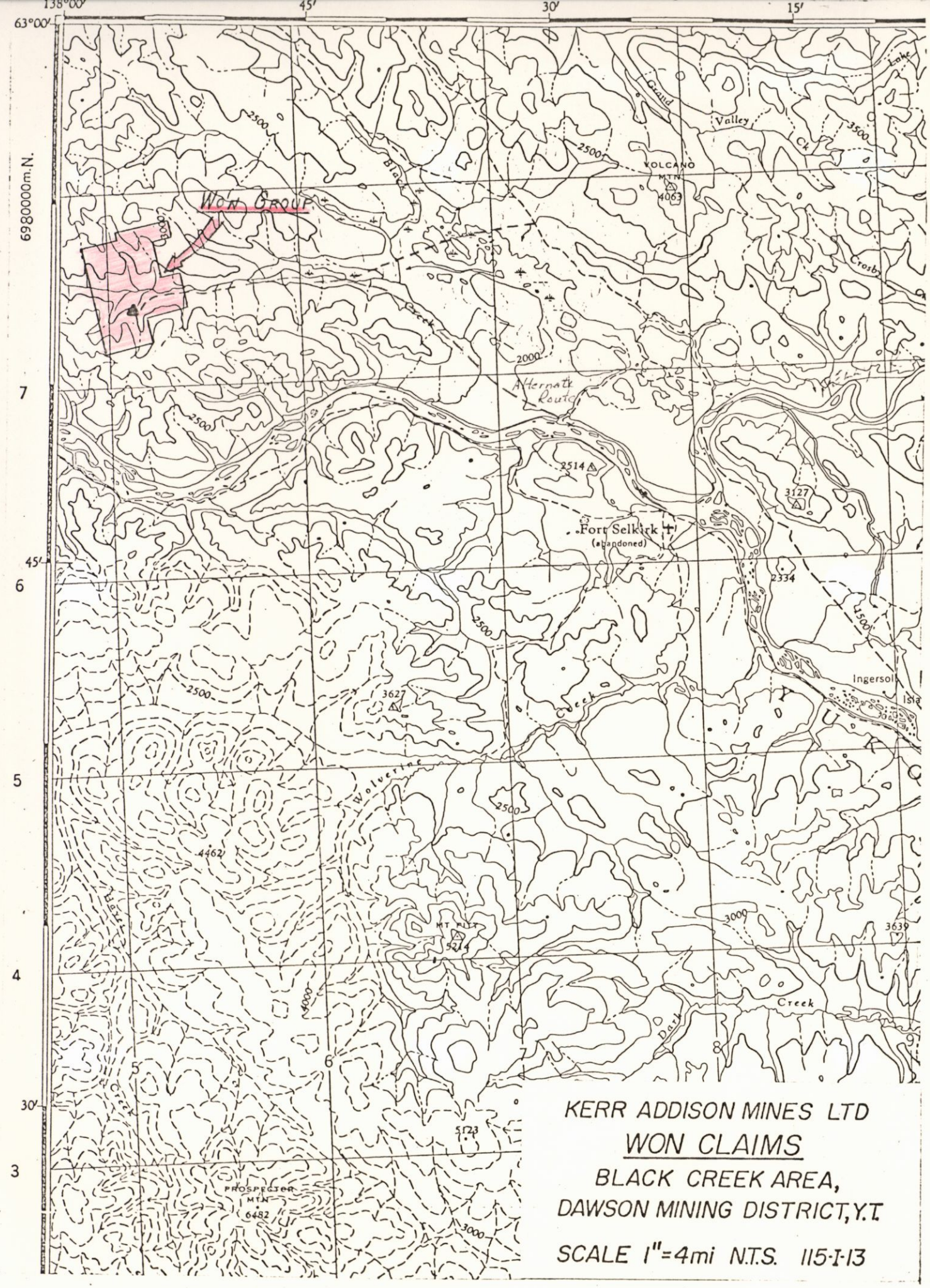


KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

WON CLAIMS

BLACK CREEK AREA,
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

SCALE 1"=4mi N.T.S. 115-I-13

1975 EXPLORATION REPORT

WON CLAIM GROUP, BLACK CREEK, Y.T.

NTS: 115 I-13

INTRODUCTION

During 1975, the following work was completed on the Won claim group.

1. Six diamond drill holes, totalling 1864' were drilled to test a coincident Cu-Mo geochem anomaly. Work was done on the Won #82 and #84 M.C.'s.

2. In mid August, 30 claims were restaked to expand the group to the East, North and West.

3. Eighteen and one half miles of new grid lines were cut.

4. Twenty and one half miles of I.P. work was done.

5. A magnetometer survey was run over the 18.5 miles of cut lines and extended Eastward on uncut lines for a total of 24 line miles of survey.

A summary by Glenn Tetu on results of the diamond drilling is included with this report. Results of the I.P. work are discussed in a separate report by the geophysical consultant and contractor, Mauro Berretta, and will only be discussed briefly here.

ACCESS

The Won claims lie North of the Yukon River, approximately 30 miles North West of Minto. Access is by helicopter only.

The linecutters and I.P. crew were transported by land to the Minto airstrip and then taken by helicopter to the claims. Move-out was accomplished by using a helicopter to transfer men and gear to a gravel bar in the river near Fort Selkirk where they were then picked up by an Otter aircraft and flown to Whitehorse.

CLAIM STATUS

Claims with work recorded to April 30, 1980 are:
Won 79 - 81, 83, 89, 90, 103-106, 109-118

Claims with work recorded to April 30, 1981 are:
Won 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 101, 102, 107

Claims with work recorded to April 30, 1982 are:
Won 108

Claims staked August 20, 1975 are:
Won 1 - 24 inclusive; Won 69 and 70

LINE CUTTING

Grid control is the Initial Post of the Won #9 and #10 mineral claims. This post is taken as L0+00 on Base Line #1. Base Line #1 extends 6000' at 260° and 3000' at 80° from this point. A second base line (Base Line #2) was established 4400' South of and running parallel to Base Line #1. Grid lines were cut at 0, 800W, 1600W, 3200W and 4000W extending 10,500' at 170° and 3000' at 350° from Base Line #1.

Work was done during the period September 18 to October 3, 1975 by Eastern Associates Reg'd. of Whitehorse, Y.T. Lines were straight and well cut. Rate of progress was about 1.2 miles per day, using two men.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A geometrics proton precession magnetometer (model G-816) with digital readout was used with a sensitivity of ± 1 gamma. A total of 24 miles of survey was completed; 18.5 over a cut grid, 5.5 miles on uncut lines. Readings were taken at 200' intervals on lines 800' apart. Rate of progress was 4 miles per day.

Three levels of magnetic intensity are apparent and in part reflect differing lithologies.

Values of 900% and greater occurring at, and South ofBase Line #2 are believed underlain by volcanic or metavolcanic rocks which would include chlorite schist and meta-andesite.

Values of 800% - 900% occur over an area underlain in part by a felsic quartz porphyry. Much of the South Western part of the surveyed area is in this range and may well reflect underlying acidic flows or intrusive rocks.

The range between 700% and 800% forms an East-West trending belt, straddling Black Creek, and includes known monzonite, monzonite porphyry, meta-andesite and chlorite schist rock units. Lithologic information is from drill hole data and one outcrop that is situated at L 0+31S. Part of this area is drift covered and magnetics could be masked by heavy overburden.

The final level of magnetic intensity is <700γ. South of Base Line #2 from L16E to 32E a low occurs, trending Easterly, parallel to a mag high in an area of no outcrop. North of Base Line #1, between 6N and 24N, is a broad low adjacent to a mag high. At L24E + 6N is possible outcrop of oxidized carbonate which would suggest that the mag low may reflect underlying sedimentary carbonate rocks. Alternatively the lows in both instances could be dipolar effects related to the adjacent magnetic high, however, the broad nature of the feature to the North suggests a lithologic cause.

Three discontinuous magnetic highs occur North of Base Line #1, which form an arcuate pattern parallel to that South of Base Line #2. These features may be:
(a) remnants of volcanic rock,
(b) dykes, or
(c) contact type mineralization associated with an unexposed igneous intrusion.
The presence of copper carbonates in rock chips at L24E + 6N suggests metasomatic effects on the sedimentary rock. (See Map #1).

I.P. SURVEY

Approximately 21 line miles of I.P. survey were completed over the Western part of the property. Results indicate an arcuate shape to five of the anomalous zones outlined. This suggests a possible peripheral pyritic zone with the core lying to the East of the area explored. Any further work would require the completion of at least three more lines of I.P. using the same equipment and preferably the same contractor for the work. In addition, two lines should be extended Northward to further outline the I.P. high on lines 0, 8W and 16W.

A complete report on the I.P. work has been submitted by M.G. Berretta the Geophysical Contractor. Rate of progress on I.P. field work was 1.9 miles per day.

CONCLUSIONS

The magnetics have not been as definitive as expected and a clear cut case of intrusive versus volcanic environment based on magnetic susceptibility does not occur. Drill holes #2 and #5 are in intrusive rock, one in the 700γ - 800γ magnetic interval, the other in 800γ - 900γ interval. Also, meta volcanic rocks which include chlorite schists occur in the 700γ - 800γ interval (drill holes #1 and #6). Intrusive, rocks, therefore, cannot be distinguished from the low magnetite meta volcanic rocks hence magnetics will not define potential intrusive target areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further work is required to fully evaluate the potential of the claim group. The following is recommended.

1. Contract for the cutting of lines as follows:

L16W	Extend from	3000N	- 4500N
L 8W	Extend from	3000N	- 4500N
L 0W	Extend from	3000N	- 4500N
L 8E	Cut from	4500N	-10,500S
L16E	Cut from	4500N	-10,500S
L24E	Cut from	4500N	-10,500S
L32E	Cut from	4500N	-10,500S

Total Feet = 62,500

Line Miles = 12 miles approx.

2. Complete I.P. survey over the above lines using same Geophysical Consultant and equipment (See Map #2).

3. Drilling would be directed by results of the above work.

4. Estimated cost of additional work:

(a)	Line cutting	$200/line mile x 12 miles	$ 2,400
(b)	I.P. Survey	$600/line mile x 15 miles	9,000
(c)	Transportation of crew and equipment		5,700
(d)	Supervision		700
	TOTAL		$17,800

John C. Lund

John C. Lund, P.Eng.

JCL:lmp
December 1975

A P P E N D I X

WON CLAIM GROUP, YUKON TERRITORY

DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME

By: Glenn H. Tetu
1975

WON CLAIM GROUP, YUKON TERRITORY

DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAMME

INTRODUCTION

A diamond drill programme was carried out on the Won claim block, Fort Selkirk area, Yukon Territory, from 11 June to 21 July, 1975. A total of six holes were drilled with cumulative footage of 1,864'.

Two drill holes (DDH #1 and #6) encountered mainly metavolcanics (chlorite schist) and the remaining four holes (DDH #2, #3, #4, #5) intersected a granitic intrusive.

Economic mineralization encountered in all holes is largely restricted to quartz veins. The drilling results indicate the possibility of a low grade molybdenite porphyry type deposit on the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Access to the Won claim group is possible by helicopter stationed at Carmacks, approximately 75 miles South, South East of the property.

A barge was utilized to transport the drill equipment and camp, from Minto, down the Yukon River to where a helicopter moved the material into the exploration site.

The move out was accomplished by helicopter from the property to the Yukon River and by Otter from the river to Minto.

PREVIOUS WORK

The Won claim block was staked in October 1973, based on government geologic and aeromagnetic information. Subsequent to this, a low level airborne magnetic-electromagnetic survey was flown over the property by Kerr Addison Mines Limited, in May 1974.

In June 1974, reconnaissance geologic mapping and geochemical exploration revealed a copper molybdenum anomaly in the South-Central part of the claim group. After additional claims (Won 101-118) were staked to protect this target, a detailed follow-up programme was initiated. Results of soil sampling and a magnetometer survey, carried out 4th August to 13th August 1974, delineated three potential drill targets based on anomalous geochemical results.

Groundwater encountered at 195' caused caving in the hole and at 276' the hole was stopped due to the danger of sticking the rods.

DDH #3 Bearing 250° Depth = 80'
Dip = 45°
Location: 47+40S 9+40W

The porphyritic monzonite encountered in this hole exhibited common, local surface and rusty weathering. Two narrow black feldspar porphyry veins were also intersected. Mineralization is similar to that of DDH #2; molybdenite largely restricted to quartz veining.

A diamond bit stuck in the bottom of the hole resulted in termination of the hole.

DDH #4 Bearing 270° Depth = 240'
Dip = 45°
Location: 47+40S 9+40W

The rocks encountered were similar to those of DDH #2, however, kaoline alteration is more prevalent and intense. Local and rare black feldspar porphyry veins are also present.

Mineralization is largely confined to quartz veins and rarely to hairline fractures. The highest ore grade occurs in the last 20' of the hole.

At 214' groundwater was encountered, resulting in large scale caving in the hole. An attempt to drive the casing below the groundwater zone with a pilot reamer resulted in the loss of the hole.

DDH #5 Vertical Depth = 237'
Location: 4+20W 48+80S

The bedrock encountered at 162', consists of a monzonite exhibiting moderate sericitic alteration and local rare kaoline alteration. Quartz veins and K-spar veins are uncommon, consequently the degree of mineralization is very low.

Termination of the hole resulted from caving due to groundwater.

DDH #6 Vertical Depth = 536'
Location: 18+10W 41+10S

The metavolcanics (chlorite schist) in this hole exhibit a moderate to poor foliation with a banded appearance due to alteration along the margin of hairline fractures.

Zones of white argillic and kaoline alteration are common and occur locally.

DRILLING

Arctic Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse used a Longyear 38 to drill BQ size core. To the West of the camp site a creek provided sufficient water for the drilling operation. The nature and depth of overburden required the use of tricone and mud to reach bedrock.

SUMMARY OF DRILL HOLES

DDH #1	Vertical	Depth = 500'
Location		12+80W 35+30S

The majority of the hole encountered a dark green to black chlorite schist with rare carbonate alteration zones. Near the termination of the hole, approximately 20' of rhyo-dacite porphyry was intersected.

Mineralization is largely restricted to quartz-carbonate veins, which constitute 5% of the core; that is chalcopyrite and/or molybdenite disseminate with pyrite and grading 0.5% of the veins. Pyrite stringer disseminate associated with narrow (approximately 5mm wide) bleached alteration veins is very common, constituting about 5% of the chlorite schist. Pyrrhotite is ubiquitous within the schist occurring as disseminated grains and as smeared flakes on fracture surfaces.

DDH #2	Vertical	Depth = 276'
Location:		9+40W 47+40S

The main rock type encountered in this hole is a porphyritic medium-fine grained monzonite. The pale green colour of the rock is due to sericitic alteration of the feldspar. From 153.5' to 189' a dark green porphyritic fine grained granodiorite was intersected.

Kaoline alteration is very common throughout the rock, varying locally in degree and intensity. Rarely increased sericitic alteration is associated with kaoline alteration. Biotite, in books, usually exhibits some degree of alteration to epidote, chlorite, or sericite. K-spar alteration veins occur locally but rarely associated in part with quartz veins.

Approximately 0.5% pyrite-pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite as a fine grained disseminate is common where the degree of kaoline alteration is low. Economic mineralization is almost entirely restricted to quartz veins and as such is not a function of degree or type of alteration. The quartz veins constitute about 2-3% of the drill core and contain mainly molybdenite and pyrite with various accessory minerals, including chalcopyrite, magnetite, epidote, sericite and carbonate.

In the last 50' of the hole the chlorite schist has undergone psuedo-plastic deformation as indicated by the crenulated nature of the foliation.

The main source of mineralization is within quartz veins which constitute about 1-2% of the drill core. A subordinate source is within zones of intense kaoline alteration where the molybdenite occurs as a very fine grained to massive ore along fracture faces. The black, brittle, massive chloritic material associated with this molybdenite is difficult to distinguish from the ore.

The hole was terminated due to the low degree of mineralization.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

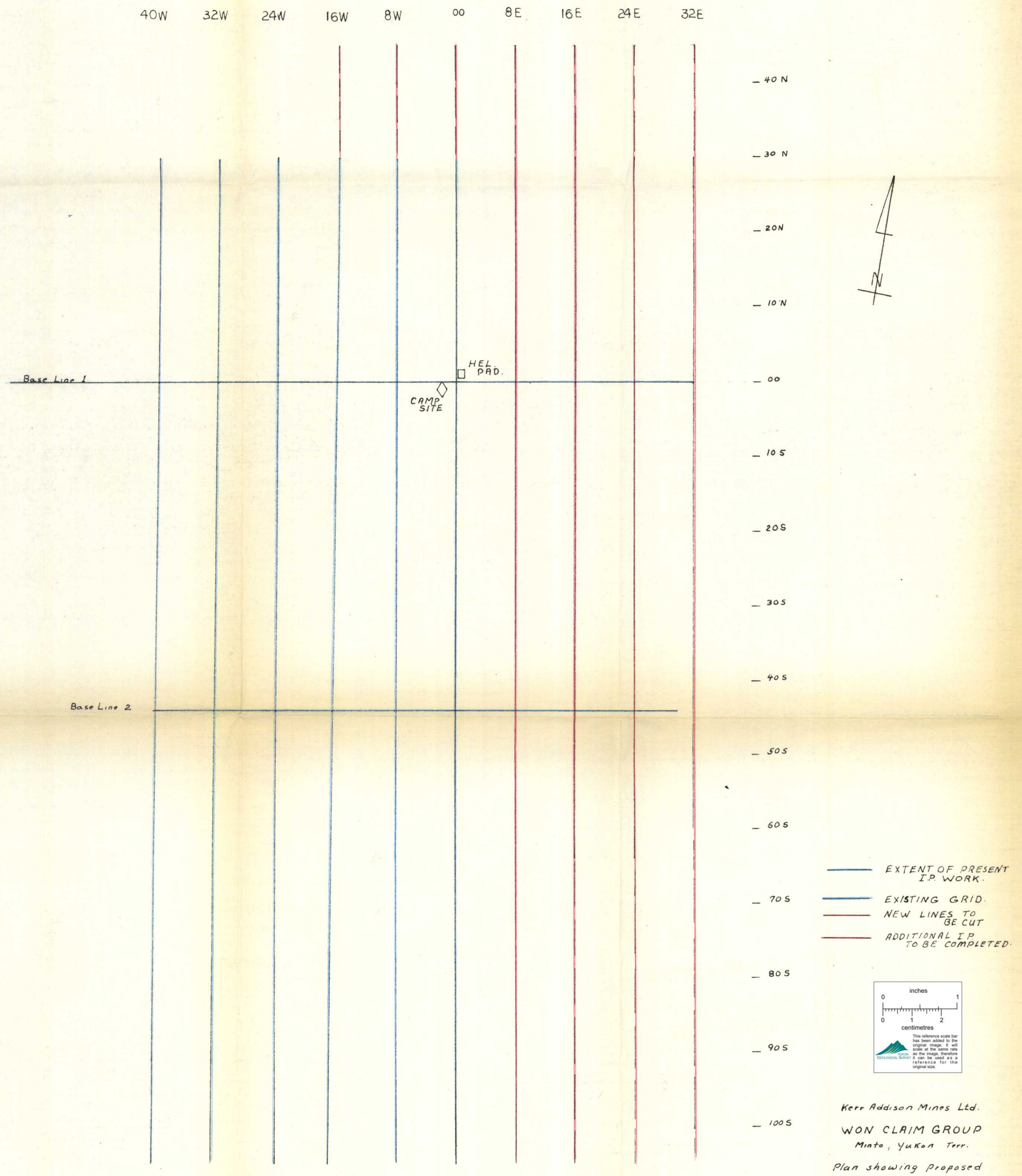
The drill results from the Won claim group are encouraging. The molybdenite mineralization encountered in all drill holes, although subeconomic, is continuous and in one case (DDH #4) improved with depth.

Unfortunately, limited bedrock exposure (approximately 1% of surface area is outcrop), and difficulties involved with diamond drilling (groundwater) have hindered detailed examination of the property.

At the time of writing this report, exploration to the North of the drill sites by ground magnetometer is being undertaken. Should results be favourable, additional drilling in this area is recommended.

Glenn H. Tetu

GT:lmp
25th September 1975



Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

WON CLAIM GROUP

Minto, Yukon Terr.

Plan showing Proposed Extension of work

Scale 1"= 1000' Nov. 1975

Proj Y-4 J.C.L.

40W 32W 24W 16W 8W 0 8E 16E 24E 32E

30N 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2N BL-1 2S 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 BL-2 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 -70 -72 -74 -76 -78 -80 -82 -84 -86 -88 -90 -92 -94 -96 -98 -100 -102 -104

Camp Site

Hel. Pad

Black Cr.

Pond

DDH 1 ⊙ Rc - chl. schist -90°/520'

DDH 6 ⊙ -90°/536'

DDH 2,3,4 Rc porph. Mons. 641 ⊙ -90°/276' -45°/80° -45°/240'

DDH 5 ⊙ Rc Mons.

Rc. Meta andesite

925 xx Tuffs deposits

otc(?) dolomitic (?) Limestone Limonite, Cu stain(?)

T.P. #1 Rc chl. schist

Rc is qtz-porph. (rhyolite)

Rc is qtz-porph (rhyolite)

Rc Meta andesite

DDH 1

Test Pits

Rc otc.

> 1600 ft
1500 – 1600
1400 – 1500
1300 – 1400
1200 – 1300
1100 – 1200
1000 – 1100
900 – 900
800 – 800
700 – 700
600 – 700
< 600

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

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD

WON CLAIMS, Y.T.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Date: Oct. 1975	Project: Y-4
Scale: 1"= 400'	J.C. Lund.