

BIG CREEK RESOURCES LTD.

FACT SHEET
REVENUE-NUCLEUS CU+AU PORPHYRY
SOUTH-CENTRAL YUKON

- The Revenue-Nucleus property is located near the southeast end of a 60 mile long belt of porphyry Cu+Au+Mo deposits (Dawson Range Porphyry Belt) developed along the south side of the regional-scale Big Creek Fault, as shown on Figure 1.
- It is located 270 miles from the seaport at Skagway, Alaska. The first 50 miles is a gravel road extending west from the village of Carmacks while the remainder is paved highway currently being used by Curragh Resources Ltd. to transport 52 ton concentrate loads from its Pb+Zn mine at Faro to Skagway.
- The property consists of three adjoining claim blocks totalling 374 claims (14,000 acres), as illustrated on Figure 2. The central block (Revenue) contains 93 claims owned 100% by Big Creek Resources Ltd. subject to a 5% net smelter return that can be bought out at anytime for \$2,000,000. The other two (Nucleus and Stoddart) are owned 100% by Big Creek without underlying obligations.
- Copper-gold mineralization was first discovered on the Revenue claim group in 1950. Sporadic exploration has been conducted by a number of operators since that time and has included geochemical and geophysical surveys, bulldozer trenching and approximately 61 drill holes. The most comprehensive program was done in 1970 by Kaiser Resources Limited which performed wide-spaced grid rotary and diamond drilling to test porphyry copper potential. For reasons explained below, this work did not locate either of the main targets on the property. Big Creek acquired the claims in 1985 and has explored for gold primarily by soil geochemical surveys and bulldozer trenching.
- The Nucleus and Stoddart claim groups were at various times part of the Revenue group but in recent years have been held by Chevron Minerals Ltd. which explored them for gold. Big Creek purchased the properties from Chevron in spring, 1990. Work at Nucleus included soil geochemical surveys, bulldozer trenching, nine diamond drill holes and 35 shallow percussion drill holes. Stoddart has only been explored by geochemical surveys.
- The copper-gold mineralization is associated with Mid-Cretaceous feldspar porphyry dyke swarms and related breccia complexes which cut earlier Mesozoic intrusions and Paleozoic or older schist and gneiss (see Figure 3).

- The area escaped Pleistocene continental glaciation and a well developed leach cap up to 300 ft thick is present in some areas. Most of the previous operators did not appreciate the depth or intensity of leaching and several holes were terminated in the oxidized rocks. Thickness of the cap is variable and is greatest at higher elevations, probably because it was developed on a peneplane that has recently been eroded away at lower elevations. Topography is subdued and outcrop is rare. The northern part of the property covers a broad valley that is filled with up to 250 ft of glaciofluvial outwash.
- Soil geochemical surveys have outlined moderate to strong copper and gold anomalies over a 20,000 by 5,000 ft area (see Figures 4 and 5).
- Drilling has identified two areas with potential to host large porphyry Cu+Au deposits - the Discovery Zone at Revenue and the Nucleus #2 Zone along the boundary between Nucleus and Revenue. In addition, bulldozer trenching has located five secondary targets and large areas within the central and eastern parts of the geochemical anomalies are untested.
- Both of the main targets are almost totally leached of copper at surface but gold grades within the leached cap closely approximate values in underlying supergene sulphide and hypogene zones.
- The best documented mineralization is in the core of the Nucleus #2 Zone where the leached cap is 200 to 300 ft thick. The average grade in trenches and the top 30 ft of the drill holes is about 0.03% Cu with 0.016 oz/ton Au. Copper values gradually increase with depth, reaching a maximum of about 0.10% at the base of the oxide zone. Only two holes penetrated a significant distance into the underlying supergene sulphide and hypogene zones. One averaged 0.36% Cu and 0.017 oz/ton Au over 240 ft while the other (350 ft away) returned 0.28% Cu and 0.012 oz/ton Au over 103 ft. Trenching outside the core area outlined an area approximately 2400 ft long and 1600 ft wide averaging about 0.010 oz/ton Au (no copper analyses were done on the oxidized material from the outlying trenches). Assuming 45° pit walls and 1:1 waste to ore ratio (which includes the oxidized cap as waste), the Nucleus #2 Zone has potential for about 300 to 350 million tons to a depth of 1300 ft.
- Although numerous drill holes have tested the Discovery Zone, most were relatively short and were not sampled over their entire length. Depth of oxidation is more variable than at Nucleus #2 ranging from a few feet to about 200 ft. The highest assays came from the area of the initial discovery where a chalcopyrite-rich lens exposed in a trench returned up to 15% Cu, 0.7 oz/ton Au and 7.0 oz/ton Ag over 12 ft. Data is not available for a series of shallow holes that tested this exposure. The highest grade drill intersection was 0.69% Cu and 0.062 oz/ton Au over 49 ft from a hole 500 ft east of the discovery trench. This hole was partially oxidized and contained other intervals that were not sampled or were only assayed over short intervals. A hole which tested directly above this interval was strongly oxidized but still averaged 0.29% Cu and 0.011 oz/ton Au from 48 to 142 ft (the bottom of the hole). A third hole, 1000 ft farther to the east, which was also strongly oxidized over its entire length averaged 0.23% Cu, 0.012 opt Au from 110 to 230 ft (bottom of the hole). Assays from bulldozer trenches near these holes typically returned between 0.01 and 0.10% Cu and 0.005 to 0.03 oz/ton Au. This zone is about 1500 ft long and 750 ft wide and is open along strike in both directions.

leach cap

- Typical hypogene mineralization from both zones is relatively sulphide-deficient and consists of disseminated and fracture filling chalcopyrite and pyrite. Chalcocite is the main supergene copper mineral.
- Environmental concerns related to acid-water generation are expected to be minimal as there is a relatively low pyrite content in the system and the waste largely consists of oxidized cap rock. There are no native land claims impeding development of the mineralization or access to the property.
- There is abundant room on the property for mill buildings, waste piles and tailing facilities.
- The closest electrical transmission lines are at Carmacks.
- Big Creek Resources Ltd. trades on the Vancouver Stock Exchange and has issued approximately 4.2 million shares (fully diluted). Its other principal assets are interests in the Cash porphyry Cu+Mo+Au deposit (11 miles west of Revenue-Nucleus) and the Carpenter Ridge Pb+Zn+Ag prospect (central Yukon).
- Management of Big Creek Resources Ltd. has considerable experience in the Yukon and includes directors Al Archer and Bob Cathro, the co-founders of the geological engineering firm of Archer, Cathro & Associates Limited which discovered and explored the Casino and Cash deposits, plus most of the other major prospects in the Dawson Range Porphyry Belt. Financing and securities matters are handled by Chairman of the Board Bruce McDonald and President Jim Stephen.



Nucleus #2 Zone - facing south - summer 1984

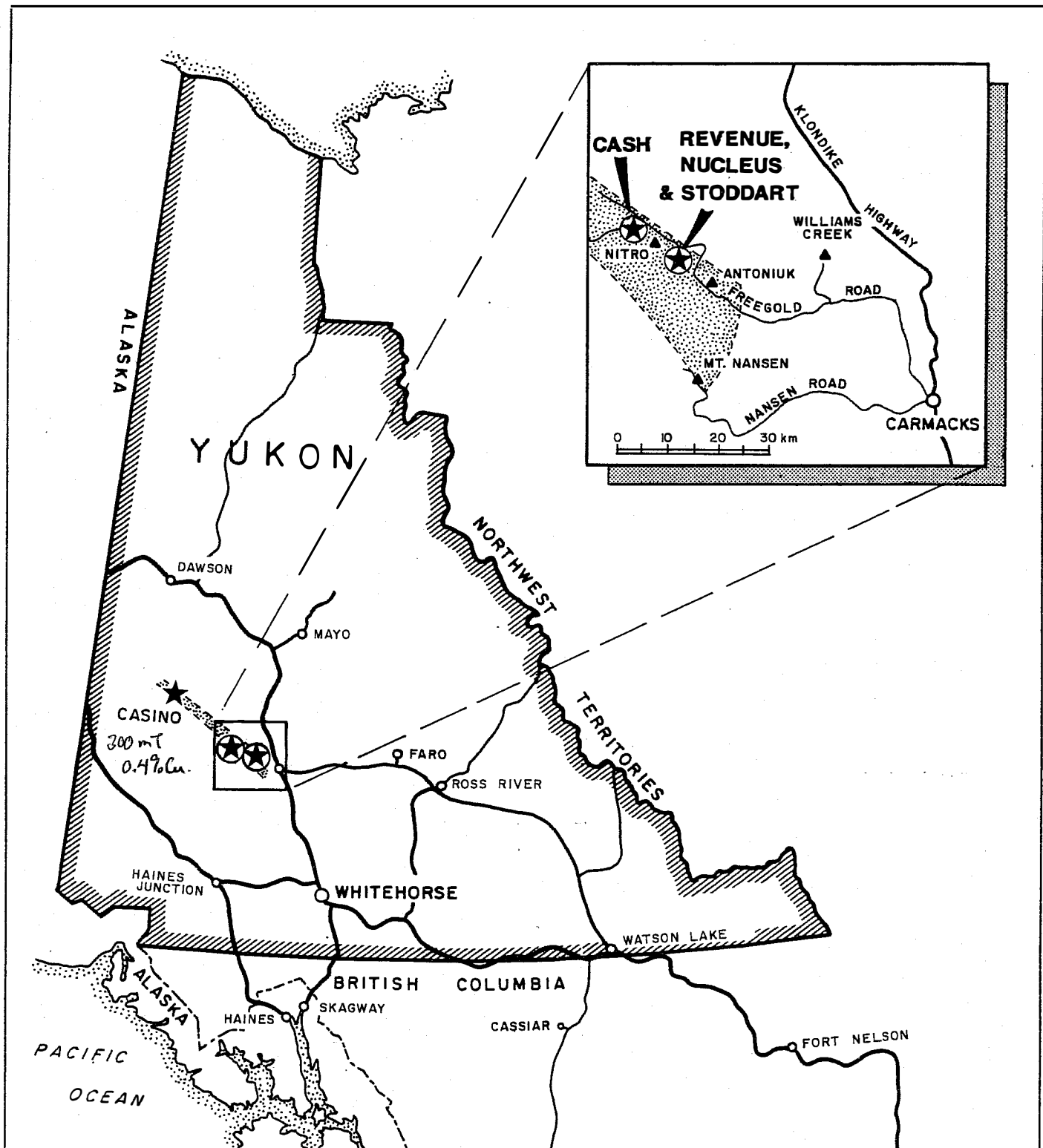


Figure 1

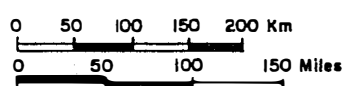
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LOCATION MAP DAWSON RANGE PORPHYRY BELT

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- ★ Major copper + gold + molybdenum porphyry deposit owned by Big Creek Resources Ltd.
- ★ Major copper + gold ± molybdenum porphyry deposit owned by others
- ▲ Other copper or gold mineralization mentioned in text

Porphyry belt



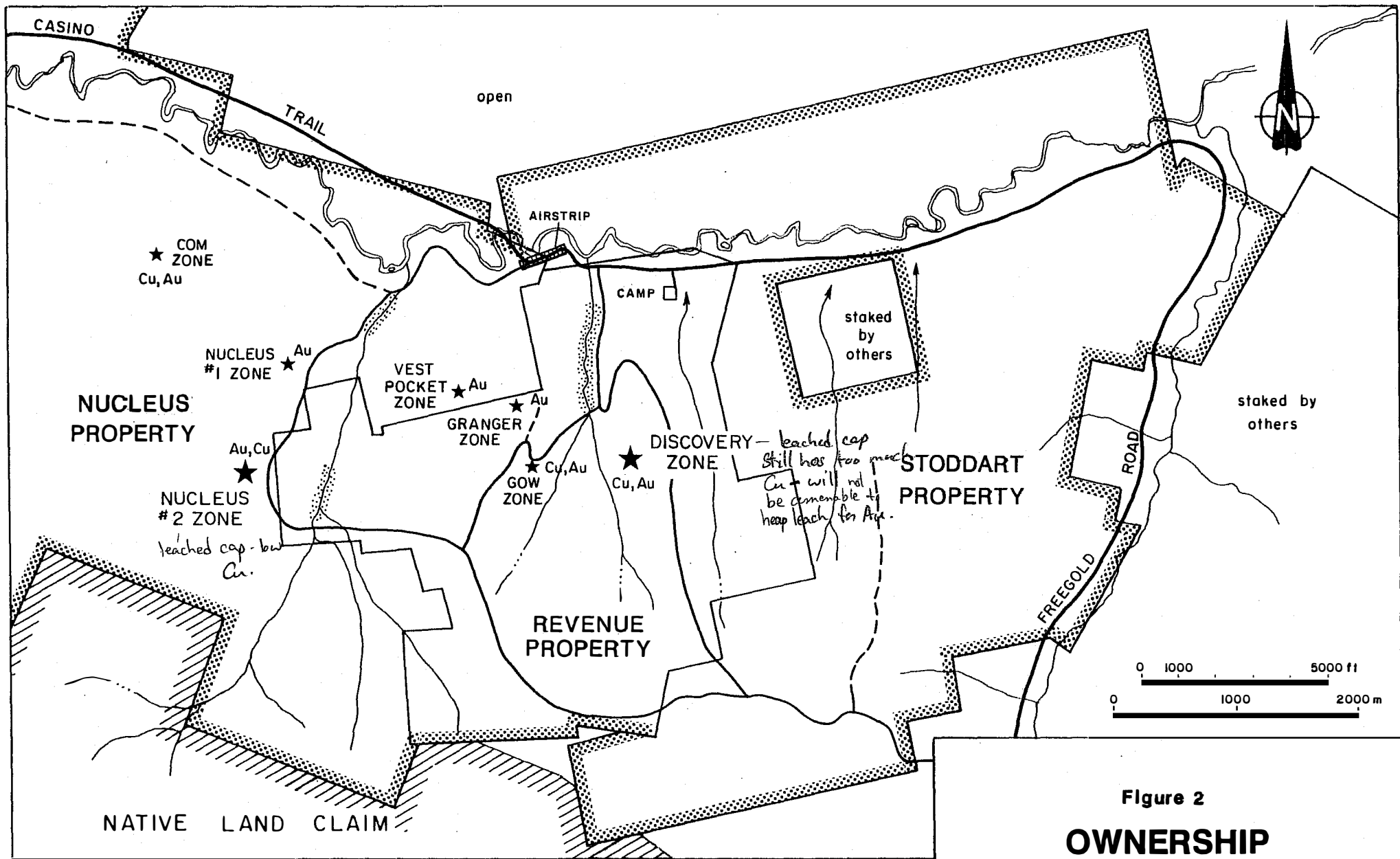
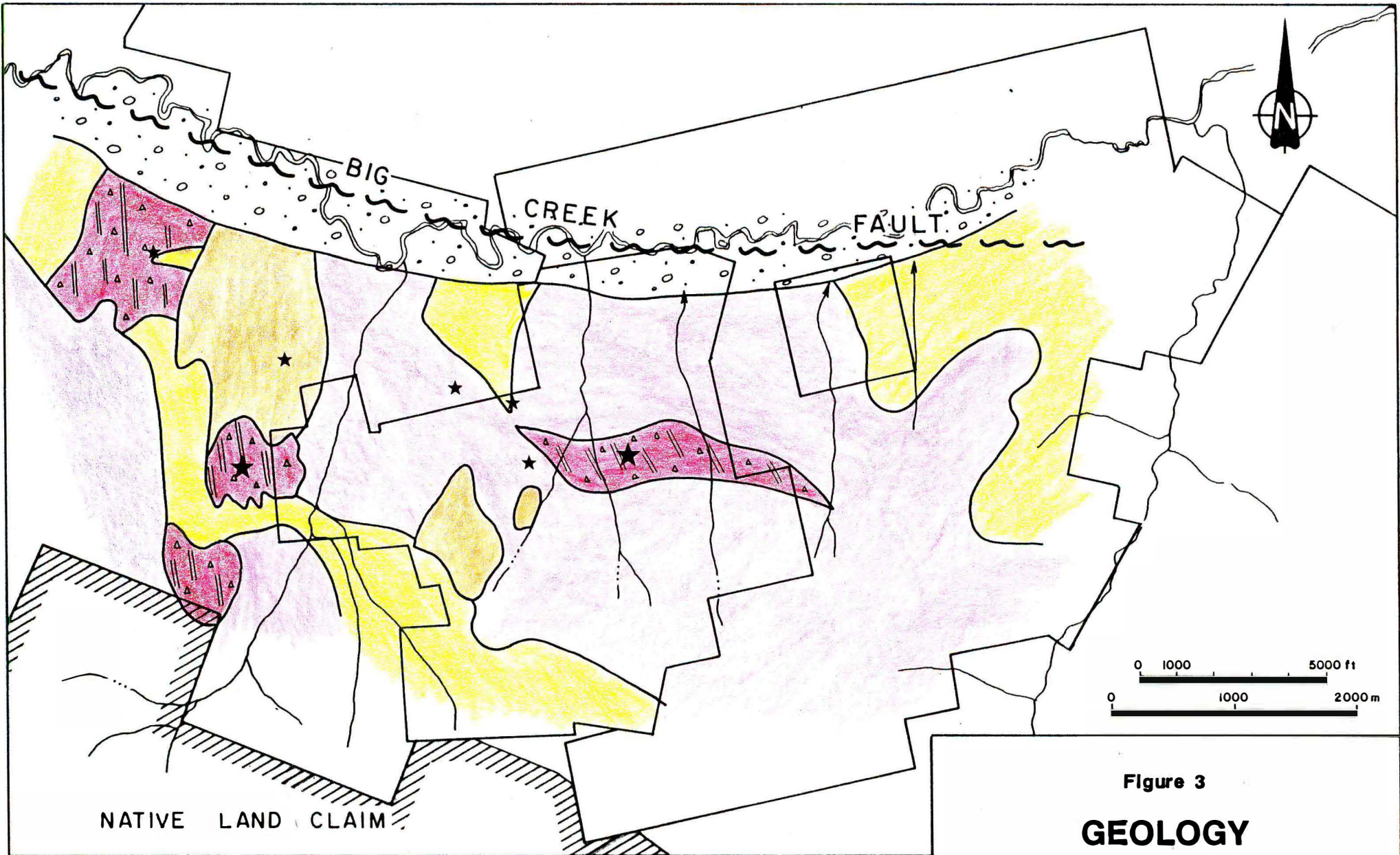


Figure 2




OWNERSHIP




REVENUE, NUCLEUS
& STODDART PROPERTIES

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NATIVE LAND CLAIM

-  Glaciofluvial outwash
- CRETACEOUS
-  Breccia complex and/or feldspar porphyry dyke swarm
-  Aplite

-  Quartz ± biotite hornblende monzonite
- JURASSIC
-  Syenite
- PALEOZOIC
-  Gneiss, schist and amphibolite

 Major high-angle fault

Figure 3

GEOLOGY

REVENUE, NUCLEUS
& STODDART PROPERTIES

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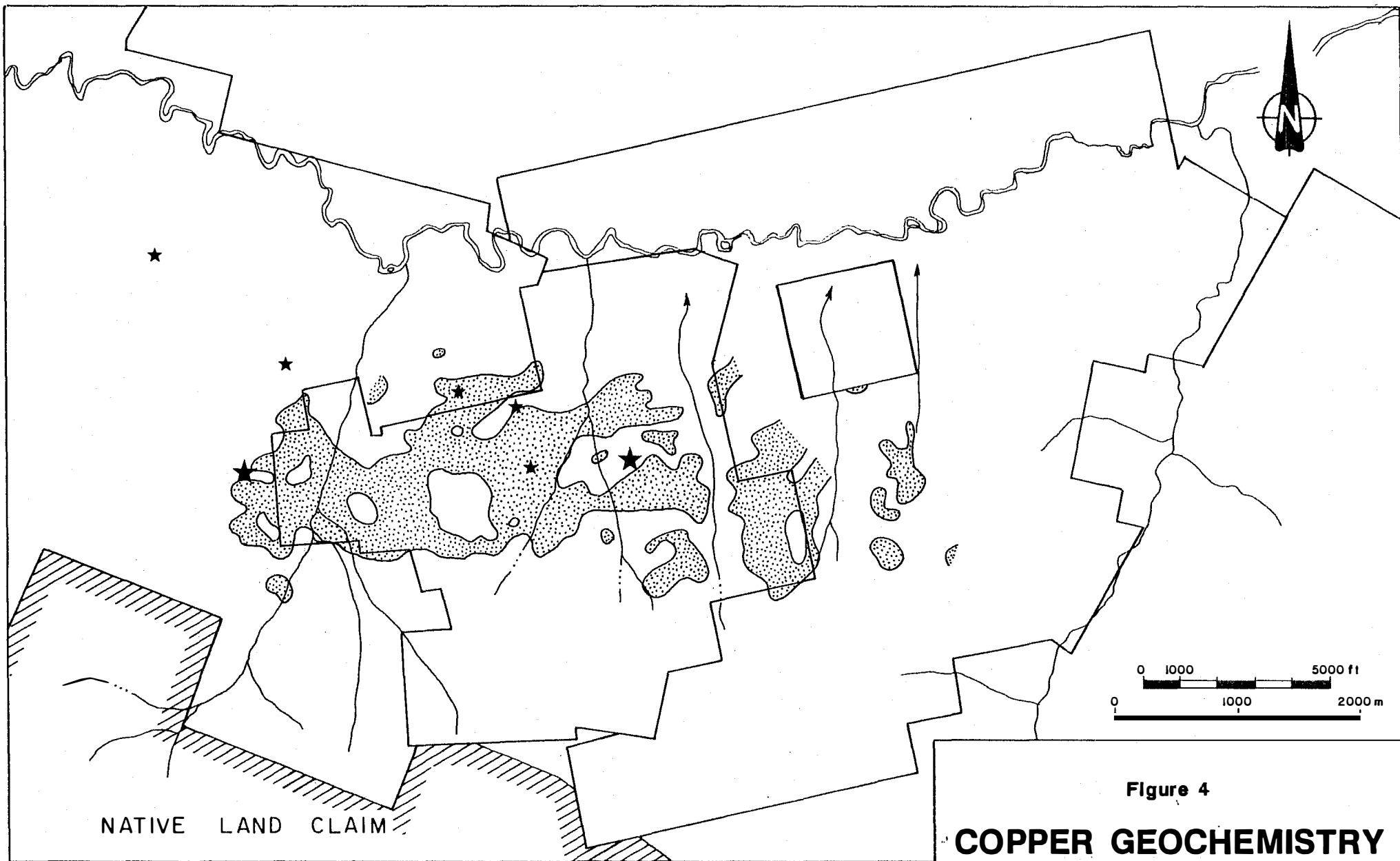



Figure 4

COPPER GEOCHEMISTRY

REVENUE, NUCLEUS
& STODDART PROPERTIES

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 > 200 ppm Cu in soil

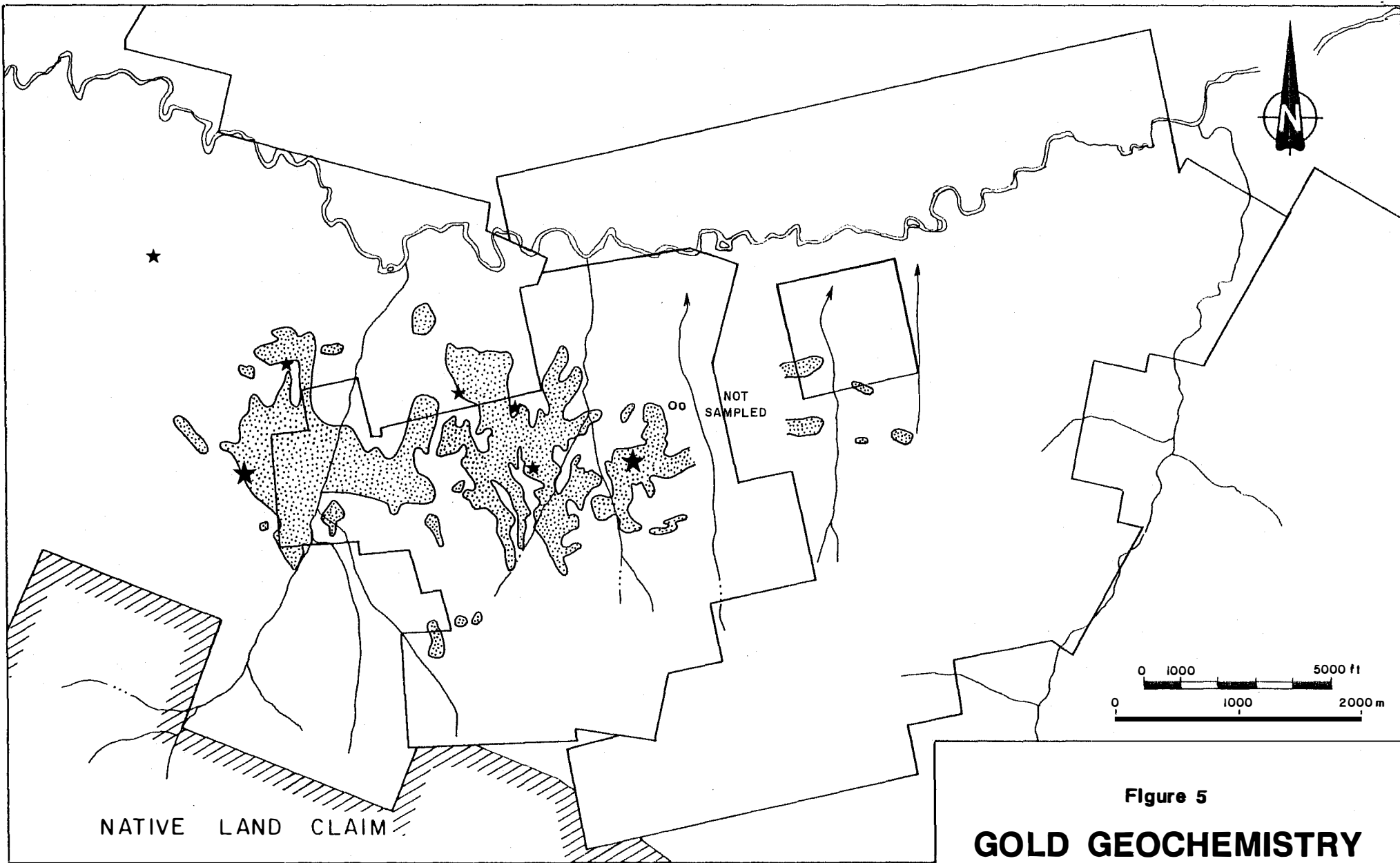



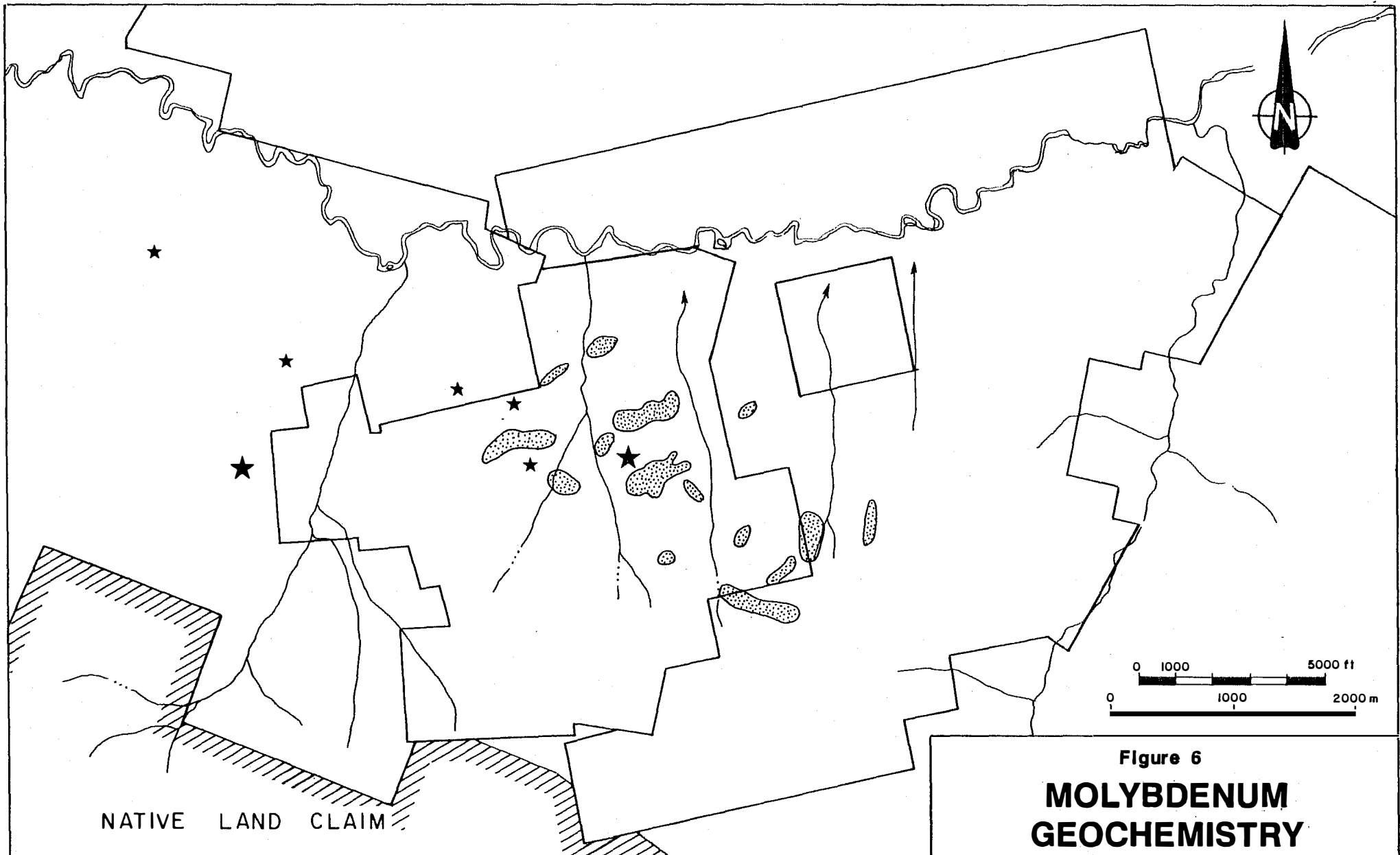
Figure 5


GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY

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& STODDART PROPERTIES

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 > 50 ppb Au in soil




 > 10 ppm Mo in soil

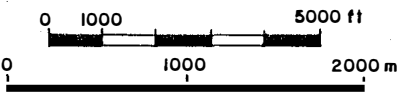


Figure 6

MOLYBDENUM GEOCHEMISTRY

REVENUE, NUCLEUS
& STODDART PROPERTIES

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