

N.T.S. 105F/8  
Latitude 61° 29' N  
Longitude 132° 17' W

008765

**SUMMARY REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**WHITE CREEK, PROPERTY**  
**(SUSAN, ST. PETER, JESSICA, SONNY AND**  
**REGAN CLAIM BLOCKS)**  
**WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT**  
**YUKON TERRITORY**

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**April 30, 1989**

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## SUMMARY

The White Creek Property consists of 42 contiguous mineral claims which are wholly owned by Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd. These are situated at the southern end of the Ketz River District of the south-central Yukon. A producing gold mine known as the Ketz River Mine lies roughly 8 km due north of the property. Road access to the property could be attainable through a system of roads which is already in place.

The property contains approximately 35 mineralized showings. Over 25 of these represent manto-style mineralization which have geological similarities to the Ketz River Mine. In addition all the manto-type mineralized occurrences occur within a lower Cambrian Limestone, which is the same host as the Ketz River Mine.

Based upon a magnetometer survey, soil sampling and geological mapping four of the larger mineralized showings (Main, Gray, Young and Ridley) appear to be connected. These represent a strike-length of roughly 1.3 km, with an average width of 2 to 3 m. Within the central portion of this large mineralized zone there is evidence for economic grades in gold (up to 0.296 oz/ton) and silver (up to 7.9 oz/ton).

Other mineralized zones such as the Jessica and Sonny showings also have some potential. Associated with both these zones are sizable magnetometer and soil geochemistry anomalies.

In view of the existing infrastructure, plus the network of roads that exist at the Ketz River Mine placing a orebody in production in the White Creek area could be achieved relatively cheaply. Further work is recommended on the property and this should involve an exploration program consisting of a first phase of roughly \$340,000 and a second phase of \$660,000 for a total of one million dollars. The bulk of this should be expended on diamond drilling and construction of a road.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of R.D. Somerville, President of Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd. a summary report suitable for inclusion within a prospectus was to be completed for the White Creek Property.

The author is familiar with the White Creek area having spent portions of the last three field seasons personally supervising projects in this area. As for the property in question in between July 25 and August 14, 1987, plus May 17-18, and September 26, 1986 the author was on site supervising the work. Consequently most of the mineralized showings were personally mapped and sampled by the author. In addition the last two reports on the property were compiled and written by the author (Hall, B.V., 1986; 1988). These represent the most recent and complete works on the property in question. Since completion of the 1988 report only a limited amount of road building has been carried out on the property.

## 2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property is situated roughly in the centre of the Pelly Mountains, of the southern Yukon. Whitehorse is located approximately 150 kilometres to the southwest (Figure 1), with the town of Ross River (population 400) lying 50 kilometres to the north. The property is also situated within the Watson Lake Mining District.

Access to Ross River is afforded by the Robert Campbell and Canal Highways, plus scheduled flights from Whitehorse. At present a relatively good gravel road comes within 7 kilometres of the property. This road is maintained year round as the access road to the Ketz River Mine, owned by Canamax Resources. A four wheel drive road from this mine does reach the southern boundary of the Oxo claims, a distance of roughly 3 kilometres from the northern boundary of the property. From this point a crude road was started in 1988 which travels to the central portion of the St. Peter claims. With more work this road could provide a convenient means of access to the property. However at present the property is best accessed by helicopter, with the nearest base located at Ross River.

**GOLDEN PAVILION RESOURCES LTD.**

**WHITE CREEK PROPERTY**

**WATSON LAKE M.D.**

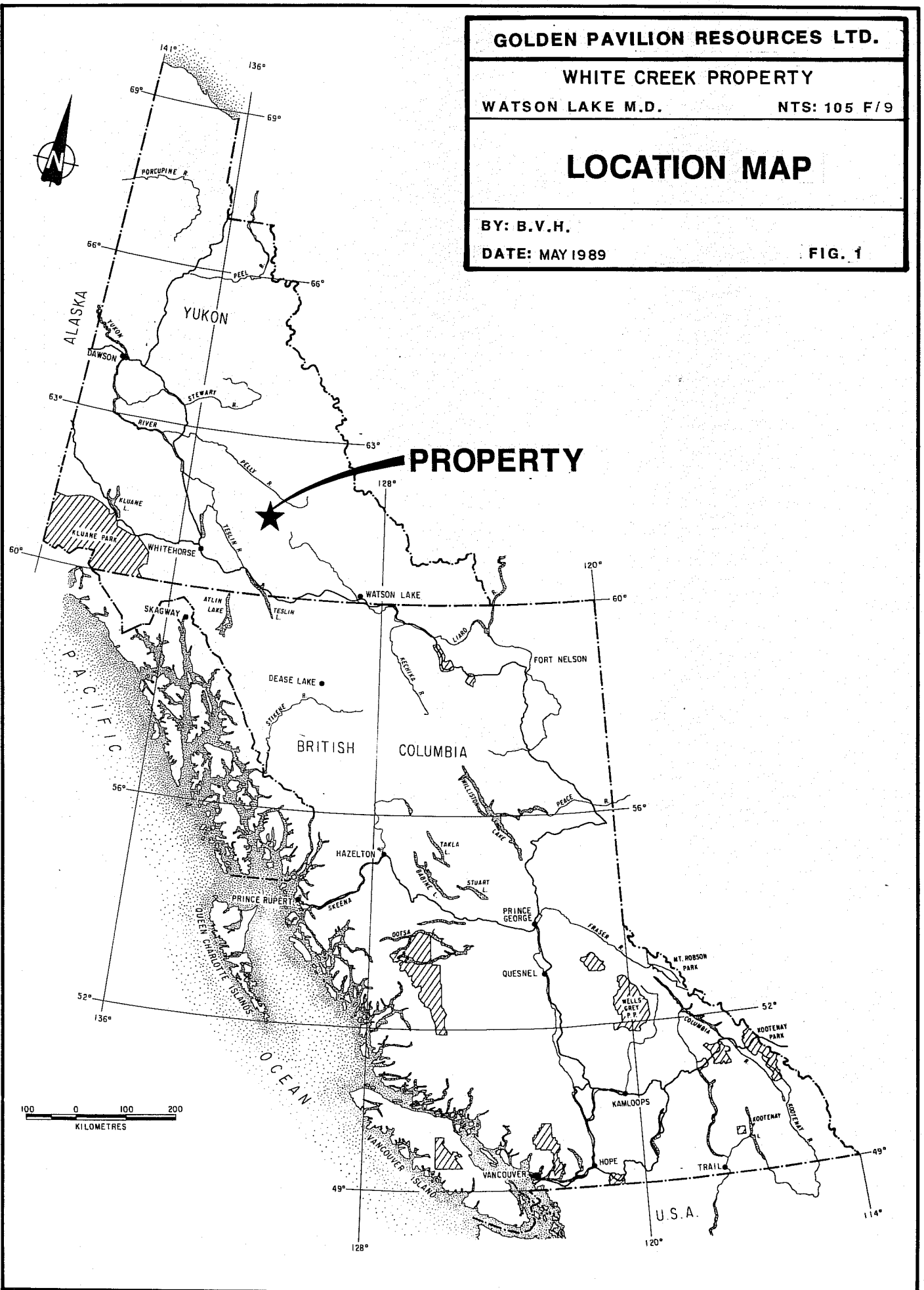
**NTS: 105 F/9**

# LOCATION MAP

**BY: B.V.H.**

**DATE: MAY 1989**

**FIG. 1**



### 3. PHYSIOGRAPHY

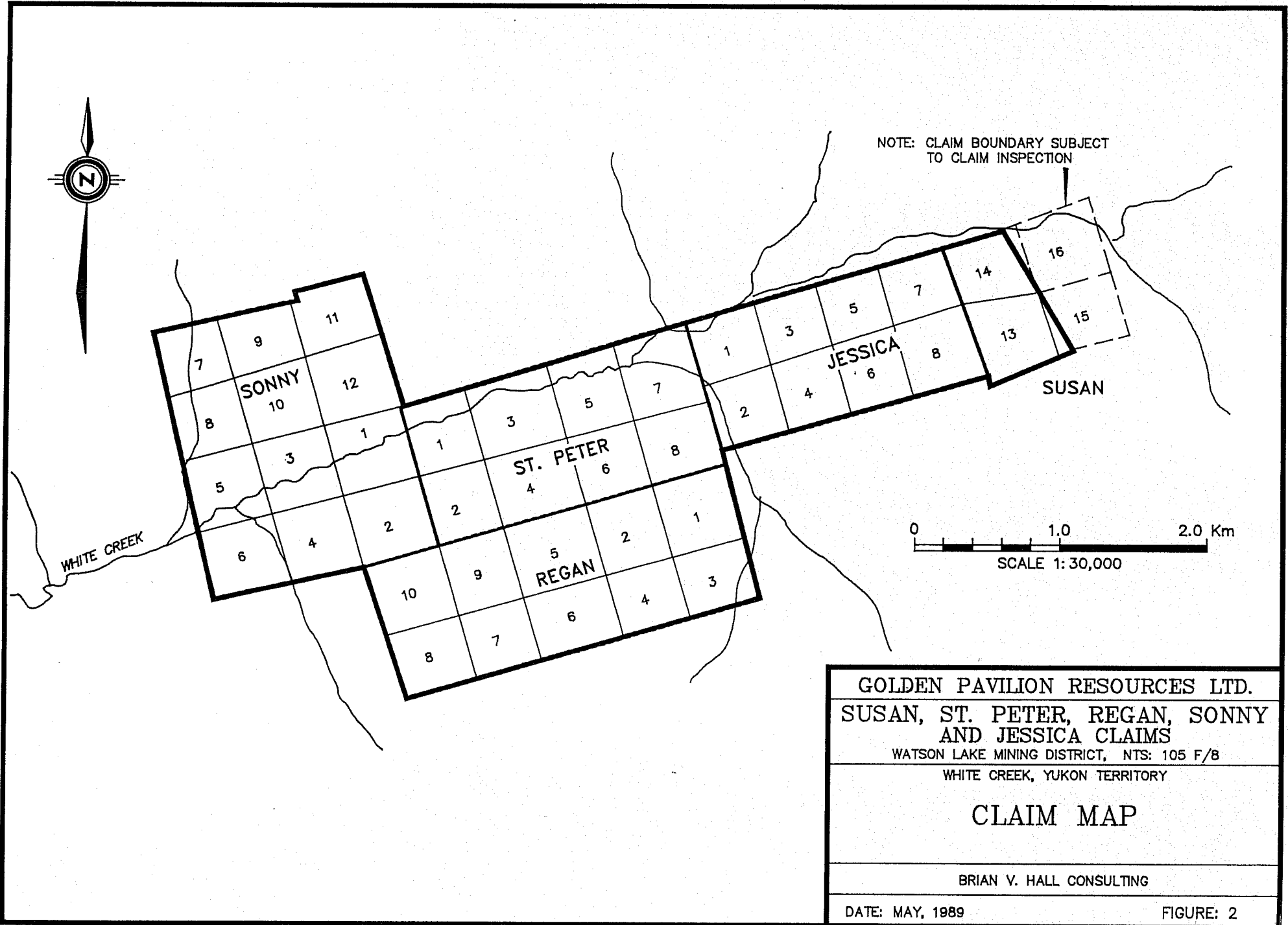
The dominant topographic feature is White Creek which flows southwesterly through the northern half of the property. The valley in which White Creek flows is relatively broad and flat, and appears to be infilled by a considerable amount of overburden. The mountains on either side of White Creek rise up steeply from an elevation of 1,200 metres (3,900 feet) to over 2,000 metres (6,500 feet).

Alpine to subalpine conditions dominate the upper elevations of the claim block, whereas wooded conditions occur in the valley of White Creek. The annual snowfall is generally less than 2 metres although local accumulations of up to 3 metres are present. In general the area represented by the Jessica, Susan, St. Peter and Sonny claim blocks is clear of snow from the beginning of July through to the latter part of September. Temperatures range from minus 40°C in winter to above 20°C in summer.

### 4. CLAIM INFORMATION

The property currently consists of 42 contiguous lode claims which occupy an area of roughly 800 hectares. The claims which comprise the holdings of Golden Pavilion are the St. Peter 1-8, Susan 13-16, Jessica 1-8, Sonny 1-12 and Regan 1-10 claims (Figure 2). Title to these claims are presently held by Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd. and Stanley Case of 2511 - 171 Street, Edmonton, Alberta who is a director of Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.

Title has been granted for all the claims in question, consequently there appears to be no obvious problems associated with the ownership of these claims. Also shown on Figure 3 is the outline of the claims held by Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd. in relation to the regional geology and the claim boundaries of the other land holders in the district.



**TABLE 1**  
**Claim Information**

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Staking Date</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Present Owner</u>
Susan 13	YA 99772	Jan 18, 1987	Apr 1, 1992	Stanley Case
Susan 14	YA 99773	Jan 18, 1987	Apr 1, 1992	Stanley Case
Susan 15	YA 99774	Jan 18, 1987	Apr 1, 1992	Stanley Case
Susan 16	YA 99775	Jan 18, 1987	Apr 1, 1992	Stanley Case
St. Peter 1	YA 99516	Oct 2, 1986	Apr 1, 1992	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
St. Peter 2	YA 99517	Oct 2, 1986	Apr 1, 1992	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
St. Peter 3	YA 99518	Oct 2, 1986	Apr 1, 1992	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
St. Peter 4	YA 99519	Oct 2, 1986	Apr 1, 1992	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
St. Peter 5	YA 99520	Oct 2, 1986	Apr 1, 1992	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
St. Peter 6	YA 99521	Oct 2, 1986	Apr 1, 1992	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
St. Peter 7	YA 99522	Oct 2, 1986	Apr 1, 1992	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
St. Peter 8	YA 99523	Oct 2, 1986	Apr 1, 1992	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Jessica 1	YB 01159	Jul 28, 1987	Apr 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Jessica 2	YB 01160	Jul 28, 1987	Apr 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Jessica 3	YB 01161	Jul 28, 1987	Apr 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Jessica 4	YB 01162	Jul 28, 1987	Apr 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Jessica 5	YB 01163	Jul 28, 1987	Apr 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Jessica 6	YB 01164	Jul 28, 1987	Apr 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Jessica 7	YB 01165	Jul 28, 1987	Apr 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Jessica 8	YB 01166	Jul 28, 1987	Apr 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 1	YB 01167	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 2	YB 01168	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 3	YB 01169	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 4	YB 01170	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 5	YB 01171	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 6	YB 01172	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 7	YB 01173	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 8	YB 01174	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 9	YB 01175	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 10	YB 01176	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 11	YB 01177	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Sonny 12	YB 01178	Aug 5, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 1	YB 01179	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 2	YB 01180	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 3	YB 01181	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 4	YB 01182	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 5	YB 01183	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 6	YB 01184	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 7	YB 01185	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 8	YB 01186	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 9	YB 01187	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
Regan 10	YB 01188	Aug 8, 1987	April 1, 1993	Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.

## 5. PROPERTY HISTORY

The first recorded work in the area of White Creek was performed by Archer, Cathro and Associates in 1967. This work was on the behalf of Northwest Explorers (1967) Ltd. and consisted of reconnaissance soil sampling plus some geological mapping. Although considered to be sophisticated at the time, the relatively wide sampling density (one sample every 120 m), plus the analysis of only elements (Ag and Pb) is considered to be somewhat crude by today's standards. However as a result of this program several zones of anomalous soil geochemistry were outlined, the best of which occurred on claims then known as the Chalco 4 and 5 (Archer, A.R., 1967; 1968). Although there was no mention of any outcropping mineralization, some tetrahedrite float assaying 490 oz/ton Ag was reported in the vicinity of the Chalco claims. Also completed in 1968 was airphoto coverage for the entire property (Archer, A.R., 1968).

Portions of the valley hosting White Creek were again staked in the late 1970's, this time as the Sonny Claims. However there is no record of any work having been recorded, although there is evidence of a number of hand trenches (Hall, B.V. 1988).

Activity on the gold prospects in the Ketzia River District resumed in 1984 with a joint venture agreement between Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd., Conwest Explorations and Canamax Resources Inc. on the Peel claims. After completion of an airborne EM and magnetometer survey, soil sampling, geological mapping, an extensive drill program, plus underground exploration work a production decision was made in 1986. At this time the reserves stood at 506,900 tons of oxide material at a grade of 0.446 oz/ton gold, with an additional 595,000 tons of sulphide material at a grade of 0.219 oz/ton gold (Canamax Resources Inc., Annual Report, 1987).

Exploration work in the White Creek area resumed in 1985 following the staking of the Pizza Claims for Cruiser Minerals Ltd. (Hall, B.V., 1986). A preliminary examination of one of the larger gossans, known as the "Main Showing" was undertaken and 16 rock samples were submitted for analysis. Although the values were only of background levels for gold, anomalous concentrations were noted for

iron, copper, arsenic, lead and antimony. Certain similarities were also noted in the style of mineralization between this showing and the gold-bearing manto-type mineralization at the Ketz River Mine (Hall, B.V., 1986). These similarities provided enough encouragement for a more comprehensive exploration effort.

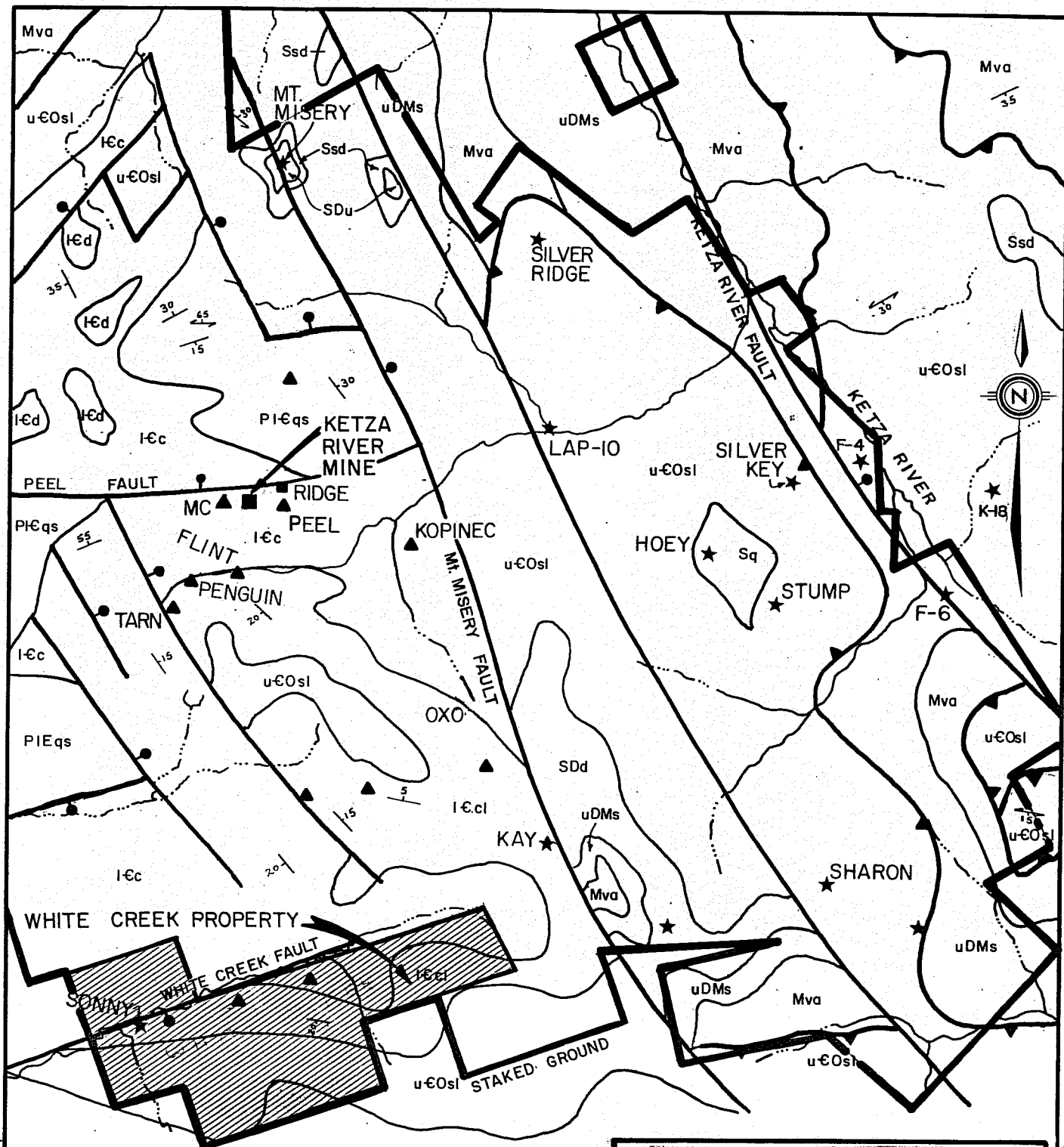
During the 1987 field season approximately 65 kilometres of grid was established over ground considered to be in the proper stratigraphic position for hosting manto-type mineralization. Over this grid geological mapping and prospecting was carried out at a scale of 1:2,500 in addition to a proton magnetometer survey, and a soil sampling program. In all 1,209 soil samples, 9 silt samples, and 215 rock samples were submitted for analysis. Two 9 metre long trenches were also blasted and exposed to bedrock, plus three drill pads were constructed. Exclusive of staking approximately \$90,000 has been expended on the property on the behalf of Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.

## 6. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

### 6.1 Stratigraphy and Structure

Regionally the district is situated in an uplifted block of miogeosynclinal clastics, volcanic and carbonate rocks known as the Ketz-Seagull Arch (Abott, J.G., 1986). Beginning in the Hadrynian the stratigraphy represents a somewhat discontinuous succession of Paleozoic carbonates, phyllites and quartzites which are overlain by an allochthonous sequence of upper Devonian to Mississippian volcanics and sediments. Deformation during a Mesozoic arc-continent collision has resulted in the emplacement of the allochthonous rocks, plus the development of most of the major structures (Templeman-Kluit, D., 1977; 1979).

Immediately to the south and west of the area represented by Figure 3 is a northwest trending series of Mississippian syenite and cretaceous quartz monzonites (Templeman-Kluit, D.J., 1977). Roughly in the centre of the Ketz River District the presence of a buried intrusive is suggested by some hornfelsing. In addition the outline of the uplifted Ketz-Seagull Arch is also northwesterly, or in other words the same as the outlying intrusives (Abott, J.G., 1986).



- |          |  |                           |   |                |
|----------|--|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| MISS.    |  | Mva MAFIC VOLCANICS       |   | FOLIATION      |
| DEV.     |  | uDMs GRAPHITIC SHALES     |   | BEDDING        |
|          |  | SDd DOLOMITE              |   | NORMAL FAULT   |
| SIL.     |  | Ssd DOLOMITIC SILTSTONE   |   | THRUST FAULT   |
|          |  | Sq ORTHOQUARTZITE         | ▲ | SULPHIDE MANTO |
| ORD.     |  | u-€0sl PHYLLITE           | ■ | OXIDE MANTO    |
|          |  | I-€d DOLOMITE             | ★ | Ag-Pb VEIN     |
| CAMB     |  | I-€c CALCAREOUS ARGILLITE |   |                |
|          |  | I-€cl LIMESTONE           |   |                |
| PRE-CAMB |  | PI-€qs SHALE, SANDSTONE   |   |                |

After TEMPLEMAN-KLUIT  
D.J. 1977

<b>GOLDEN PAVILION RES. LTD.</b>	
<b>KETA RIVER AREA</b>	
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.	
<b>DISTRICT GEOLOGY</b>	
0 2 4 Km	
BY: B.V.H.	DATE: MAY 1989
FIGURE: 3	

Faulting has played an important role in the structural evolution of the Ketz River area with the earliest faults representing a series of northwesterly directed thrust sheets. Subsequently the area has been affected by a series of northwesterly trending normal faults and a set of north to northeasterly trending high-angle faults. Looking at the sense of offset for the east to northeasterly trending faults it is evident that the central portion of the district otherwise known as the Ketz-Seagull Arch has the overall structure of a host.

## 6.2 Mineralization

Shown on Figure 3 are a number of the more important mineral occurrences in the district. At present over 50 are known, and these can be divided into four main categories 1) sulphide mantos, 2) oxide mantos, 3) sulphide veins and 4) stockwork zones.

The most important of which are the sulphide and oxide mantos such as the Peel, Ridge, Break, Penguin, Flint and Tarn zones. Of these the Break and Ridge Zones are currently being exploited at the Ketz River Mine. In general terms the manto deposits can best be described as stratabound pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite-pyrite bodies which have the general morphology of a tube. Although irregular the dimensions of these tubes range up to 450 m long, by 150 m wide and are up to 45 m thick. Reserves for the Ridge and Peel zones in 1986 prior to a production decision stood at 506,900 tons of oxide material at a grade of 0.446 oz/ton gold with an additional 595,000 tons of sulphide material at a grade of 0.219 oz/ton gold (Canamax Resources Inc., Annual Report 1987). Stratigraphically most of the mantos occur near the top of the lower Cambrian carbonates. Structurally four of the largest mantos line up parallel to the easterly trend of the Peel Fault. Collectively the mineralogy of the mantos changes outward from the centre of district from being composed dominantly of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and pyrite; to pyrite and siderite with minor amounts of pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite; to barren siderite and ankerite. Galena and sphalerite are also present in some of the outlying mantos (Abott, J.G., 1986).

At present the oxide mantos are the most important gold-bearing deposits. These are similar in many respects to the sulphide bearing mantos except the sulphide

minerals have been oxidized to goethite and limonite. Associated with this oxidation is a general increase in the gold grades, plus a decrease in environmental and milling problems.

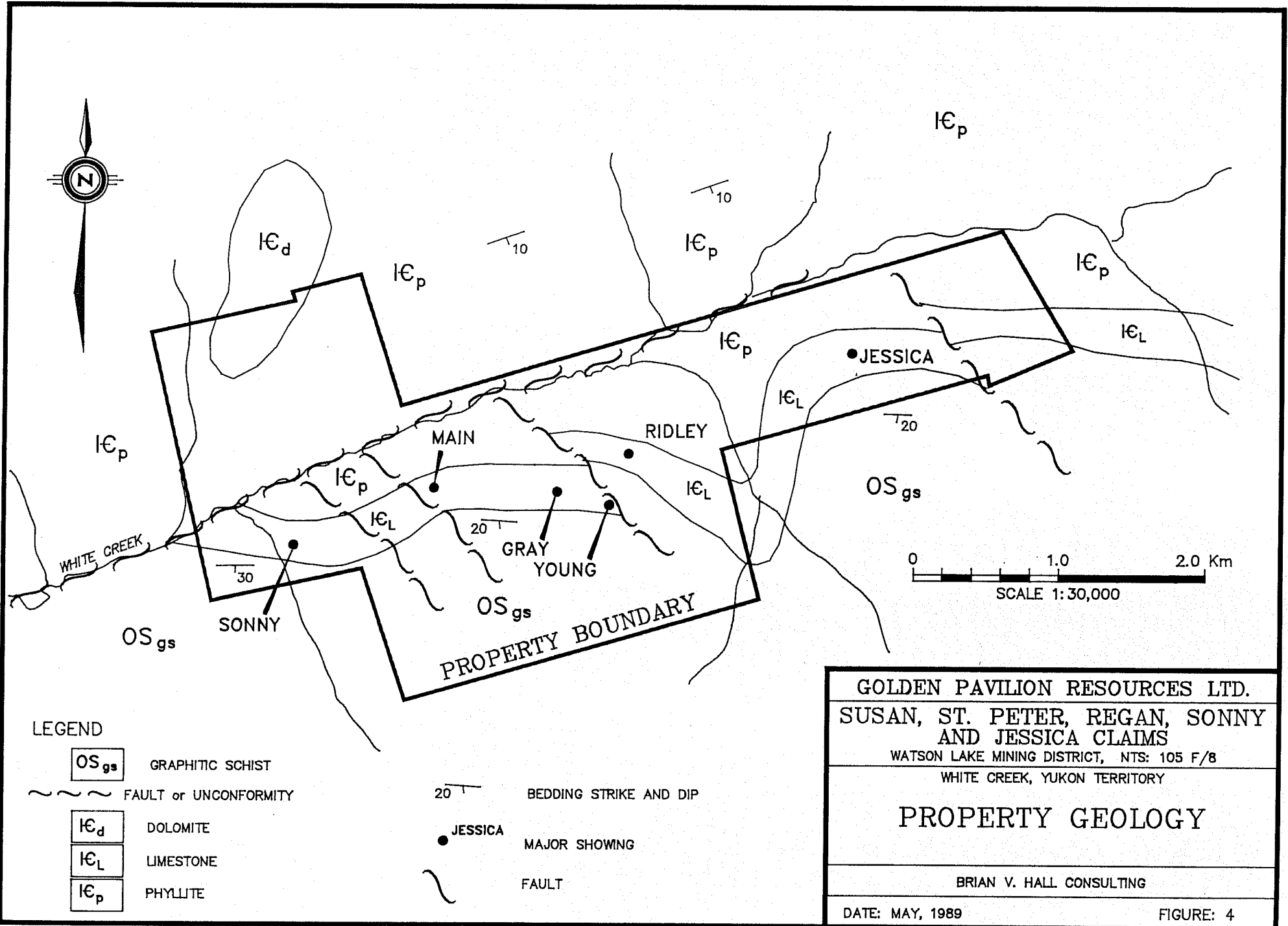
The sulphide veins can be further subdivided into two distinct mineralogies, the first of which are pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite bearing veins which are similar to the sulphide mantos. The second main type of sulphide vein are composed dominantly of galena, siderite and quartz. These occur predominantly in the eastern portion of the Ketz River District in rocks other than the lower Cambrian carbonates. Few of these veins exceed 1.0 metres in width with the largest being the A-1 vein or Old Stump Mine. This contains reserves of 50,000 tons of 17 oz/ton silver and 12% lead with the possibility of an additional 124,000 tons of a similar grade (Morin, J.A. and Downing, D.A., 1984).

## 7. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

### 7.1 Stratigraphy

In general terms the stratigraphic relations for the property are relatively simple, consisting of three main units. Over the entire property these strike roughly east-west having a shallow dip to south. The oldest is a package of lower Cambrian calcareous phyllites. These are conformably overlain by a sequence of reef-forming lower Cambrian limestones, which underlie a relatively thick unit of Ordovician to Silurian graphitic shales. Separating the lower Cambrian strata from the Ordovician to Silurian shales is what appears to be a major unconformity (Figure 4).

Characteristically the lower Cambrian phyllites ( $1C_p$ ) are fine-grained, thinly bedded, recessive and characterized by a distinctive pale green-gray colour. Typically this rock type contains thin laminations of calcareous material, however non-calcareous beds are also present. Individual bands of either calcareous or non-calcareous phyllites can be over 75 m thick, although most are less than 10 m. Another distinctive feature of this rock type is the development of at least two intersecting foliations giving the rock a "wavy-banded" appearance (Hall, B.V.,



LEGEND

- $OS_{gs}$  GRAPHITIC SCHIST
- ~ ~ ~ FAULT or UNCONFORMITY
- $I\epsilon_d$  DOLOMITE
- $I\epsilon_L$  LIMESTONE
- $I\epsilon_p$  PHYLLITE

- 20 BEDDING STRIKE AND DIP
- JESSICA MAJOR SHOWING
- FAULT

GOLDEN PAVILION RESOURCES LTD.  
 SUSAN, ST. PETER, REGAN, SONNY  
 AND JESSICA CLAIMS  
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, NTS: 105 F/8  
 WHITE CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

**PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING

DATE: MAY, 1989 FIGURE: 4

1988). The environment of deposition is thought to be a low-energy, subtidal, restricted-marine, such as what one finds behind a series of barrier-reefs (Read, B.C., 1980).

With increasing stratigraphic position are a series of reef-forming massive limestones (LCL) are present. These form a series of steep cliffs which dominate the skyline of the White Creek. In outcrop this rock type is pale to medium gray and thick-bedded to massive. Throughout most of the property this unit is generally 20-50 m thick. However at the western end of the Jessica Claims three separate reefs are present which attain a combined thickness of roughly 200 m. Based upon a facies interpretation of the massive limestones (LCL) are considered to represent a series of patch reefs which grew in a shallow water environment (Read, B.C., 1980). Some topographic relief is evident at the top of this limestone sequence suggesting the presence of an unconformity.

Overlying the lower Cambrian strata is a relatively thick sequence of graphitic shales (OSGs). In outcrop this unit is a recessive, thin-bedded, medium to dark gray non-calcareous shale. In appearance this rock type closely resembles the Road River Formation which occurs in the upper portion of the Kechika Group. If so then a major unconformity exists between the lower Cambrian strata and this unit.

The youngest rock type on the property are a series of mafic dykes. These are generally 1 to 3 m wide, relatively rare and cross-cut all other rock types including the mineralization (Hall, B.V., 1988).

## 7.2 Structure

In general the structure of the property can be reconciled in terms of a shallow dipping homoclinal sequence which has been truncated by a series of northwesterly striking normal faults. However on the outcrop scale the structure appears to be quite complicated as at least two penetrative fabrics are readily distinguishable.

Four northwesterly striking faults are thought to be present on the property. Two of these faults are interpreted on the basis of geological mapping, whereas two others have been interpreted on the basis of the magnetometer survey. Based upon

changes in thickness for some of the major units a vertical sense of displacement appears to be in order (Hall, B.V., 1988). Another fault which is thought to be present occurs along White Creek (Templeman-Kluit, D.J., 1977).

### 7.3 Mineralization

During the course of one season's field work over 35 mineralized showings were sampled. Of these most represented new discoveries. In addition 25 of these represented manto-style mineralization containing variable amounts of siderite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and galena. The remainder consisted of quartz veins containing minor amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite. All of the manto-type mineralization occurs in carbonates which are lower Cambrian in age. In addition the style of mineralization is similar in mineralogy, structure and stratigraphic settings to the Ketz River Mine located 8 km to the north.

Six mineralized zones are noted on Figures 4 and 5. These represent some of the more significant showings on the property and of particular interest is the area represented by the Main, Gray, Young and Ridley Showings. Based upon the magnetometer survey, geological mapping and soil sampling these appear to be connected representing one large zone which has a strike length of roughly 1.3 km.

Located roughly in the centre of this area is the Gray Showing. To date this showing has produced the best gold values on the property. Roughly in the centre of this mineralized zones are two 9 m long trenches which are roughly 15 m apart. In both trenches between 6 and 8 m of mineralization was encountered, consisting mostly of goethite and limonite. Sulphide minerals, where present consisted of variable amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and galena. One grab sample of float (Sample 87-BR-6570) found in the area prior to trenching contained 1,495 ppb Au. During the trenching a channel sample (87-CR-544) was taken across a 25 cm wide boulder which contained 1,020 ppb Au, 14,386 ppm Pb and 61.9 ppm Ag. In addition a number of samples from these trenches contained values between 100 and 1,000 ppb Au, plus a sample of float (88-CR-551) taken from the vicinity of these trenches contained 0.296 oz/ton Au.

Approximately 150 m to the southeast of the Gray Showing lies the Young Showing. Although somewhat difficult to discern due to the amount of oxide minerals this zone is estimated to be about 8 m thick. In general the mineralization consisted of massive galena, pyrrhotite and pyrite. Four samples were collected from this area (87-CR-307 to 310) and these ranged from 14,898 to 16,813 ppm Pb and 112.4 to 270.4 ppm Ag (3.3 to 7.9 oz/ton).

The two mineralized showings (Ridley and Main) which define the outside margins of this 1.3 km long mineralized zone consist for the most part of siderite with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite and pyrite. Rock samples submitted for analysis although anomalous in gold, lead, silver and arsenic are not considered to be economically significant. Although somewhat irregular the mineralization is at least 5 m thick in the case of the Ridley Showing and 13.9 m for the Main Showing.

At the Sonny Showing, located near the western extremity of the property a number of hand dug trenches covering an area of roughly 100 by 150 m are present. For the most part the mineralization consists of massive siderite, although minor amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite are also present. Five rock samples were submitted for analysis (87-BR-673 to 677), none of which contained any values which were economically significant.

The Jessica Showing, located in the eastern portion of the property consists of a chimney-like zone which is at least 14 m wide. The mineralization consists of massive and veined siderite which contains minor amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. A total of 12 rock samples (87-BR-427A to L) were collected from this showing. Although the values are distinctly elevated they are not considered to be economically significant.

As for the massive quartz veins which represent the second main mode of mineralization on the property, several produced values of interest. In particular approximately 100 m north of the Ridley showing a 1.0 m wide vein was found to carry 18,055 ppm Cu, 78.4 ppm Ag and 150 ppm Au (sample 87-BR-599B). A second 30 cm wide quartz vein located to the west of the Jessica Showing contained 14,479 ppm Cu and 36.8 ppm Ag (sample 87-BR-446).

## 8. MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Characteristically the manto-type mineralization in the Ketz River Area contains a high proportion of pyrrhotite. Since this is commonly magnetic it was decided to conduct a magnetometer survey over the entire grid. This proved to be very useful in outlining a number of anomalous areas, most of which appear to be related to mineralization.

The largest magnetic feature stretches from the Ridley Showing through to the Main Showing, a distance of roughly 1.3 km. This feature for the most part coincides with the distribution of the lower Cambrian limestones (IGL) and also includes the Gray and Young Showings. Also associated with this feature is both the largest and most pronounced soil geochemistry anomaly on the property.

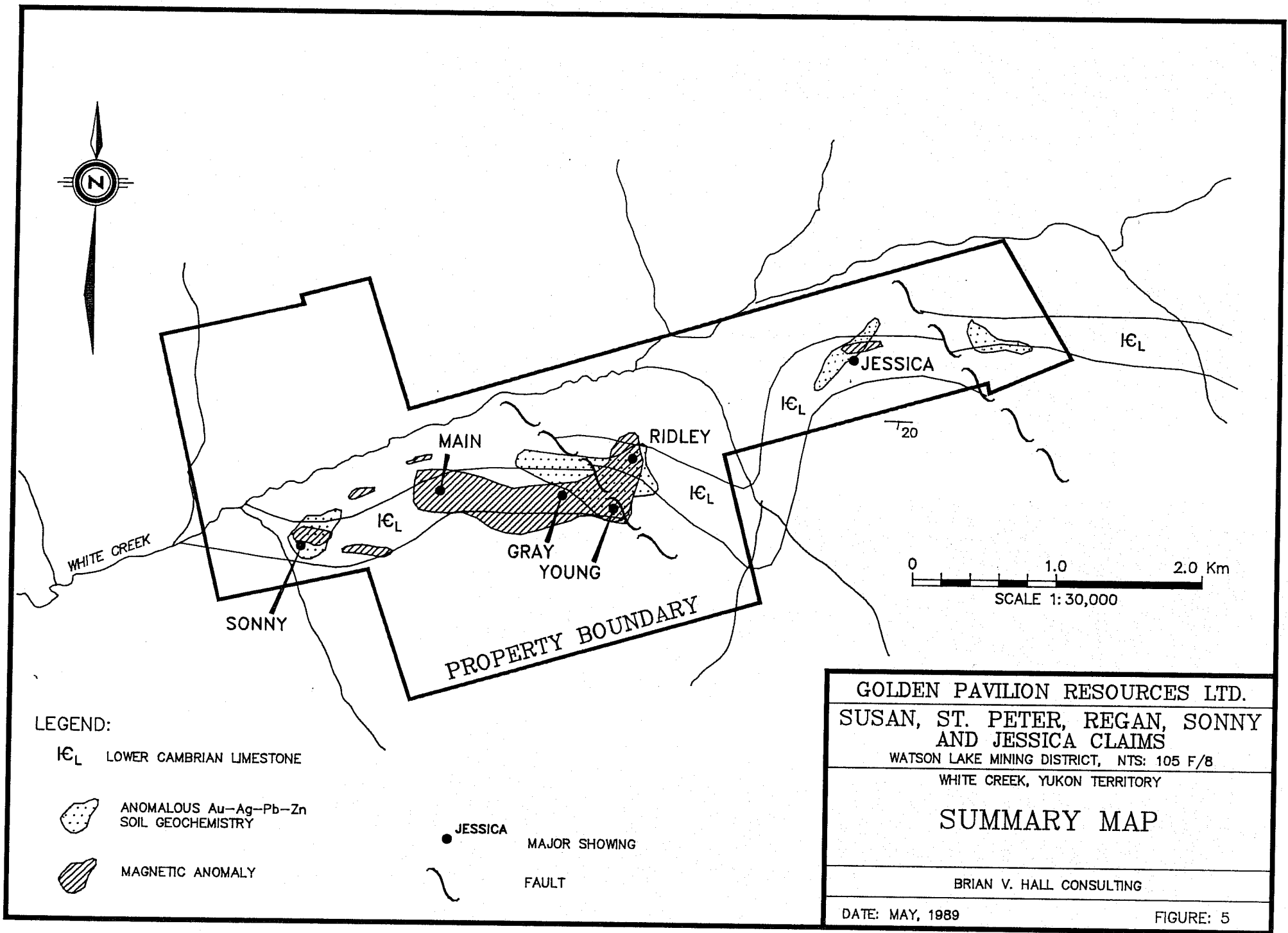
Magnetic anomalies are also associated with the Sonny and Jessica Showings, plus several other locations on the property. Also associated with the Sonny and Jessica Showings are anomalous soil sample values.

Aside from the mafic dykes the geological mapping has revealed nothing other than the mineralization which could be responsible for these magnetic anomalies. In addition an interpretation of the magnetic anomalies indicate they represent a series of south to southwesterly dipping stratabound zones (Hall, B.V., 1988).

## 9. SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

A total of 1,209 soil samples were collected, topography permitting over the entire grid. These were routinely taken at 50 m intervals, however in areas of known or suspected mineralization this was reduced to 25 m. All were subsequently analyzed for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Cd, As, W, Bi, Sb and Fe.

This survey proved successful in outlining a number of anomalous areas which appear to be directly related to mineralization (Figure 5). The largest of these occurs between the Main and Ridley zones, representing an area of roughly 750 by 250 m. Within this concentrations of anomalous samples for Cu, Au, Pb, Zn, Fe,




LEGEND:

IC<sub>L</sub> LOWER CAMBRIAN LIMESTONE

 ANOMALOUS Au-Ag-Pb-Zn SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

 MAGNETIC ANOMALY

 JESSICA MAJOR SHOWING

 FAULT

GOLDEN PAVILION RESOURCES LTD.	
SUSAN, ST. PETER, REGAN, SONNY AND JESSICA CLAIMS	
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, NTS: 105 F/8	
WHITE CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY	
SUMMARY MAP	
BRIAN V. HALL CONSULTING	
DATE: MAY, 1989	FIGURE: 5

Cd, Ag, As, W and Sb are present. These appear to be spatially related to the major showings such as the Main, Ridley, Young and Gray. In addition they coincide with some of the more pronounced magnetic highs as defined by the magnetometer survey.

At the western end of the property associated with the Sonny Showing is a second concentration of anomalous soil values. Associated with the mineralization of this showing are anomalous Ag, Zn, Pb, As, Fe and to a lesser degree Au values. These occupy an area of roughly 700 by 300 m, although the values were not found to be anomalous in the more swampy portions of this area.

A third concentration of anomalous soil values occurs in the general vicinity of the Jessica Showing. Here anomalous Ag, Cd, Cu, Zn, Sb and to a lesser degree Pb values occur over an area of roughly 450 by 150 m with the highest values occurring uphill of the Jessica Showing.

At the western extremity of the property is a fourth concentration of anomalous soil values. Here anomalous Au, As, Sb, Ag and Pb values occur in an area roughly 200 m long by 100 m wide which is largely covered by overburden (Hall, B.V., 1988).

## 10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The White Creek Property of Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd. contains a number of manto-type mineral occurrences. This being the same type of deposit as at the Ketz River Mine located 8 km to the north. Within the lower Cambrian strata on the property over 35 mineralized showings have been located. Most of which are of limited size, however several such as the Ridley, Jessica, Main, Gray, Young and Sonny appear to be quite large.

Based upon geological mapping, soil geochemistry and a magnetometer survey the largest mineralized zone appears to be in excess of 1.3 km long and has a width which averages about 8 metres. This zone consists in part of the Ridley, Main, Gray and Young Showings. Within this 1.3 km strike length the area between and immediately surrounding the Gray and Young Showing should receive more work. It

is within this area that soil geochemistry is most anomalous as are the magnetometer survey results. In addition rock chip samples from the Gray and Young Showings produced the highest assay results of the whole property (0.296 oz/ton Au, 7.9 oz/ton Ag, and 1.5% Pb). Assuming a 300 m strike length of highly prospective ground is present between the Gray and Young Showings then there is room for a 0.5 to 1.0 million ton orebody.

Two other mineralized areas (Sonny and Jessica) are present which have the potential for containing economically significant mineralization. Although to date no economic assays have been produced from either of these showings, although both are relatively large and have pronounced soil and magnetometer anomalies associated with them.

Further work is recommended on the property. This should entail detailed soil sampling, magnetometer, and electromagnetic surveys in the area of the Jessica and Sonny showings. As for the area of the Gray and Young showings an extensive drill program should be undertaken. Due to the inherent variability of the grade and morphology of manto-type deposits in general an initial drill spacing of 50 m should be attempted. To test this area to a depth of 100 m at this drill spacing assuming a 30° dip to the mineralization then approximately 4,300 m of drilling would be required. An additional 600 m should be set aside for targets outside this area such as the Sonny and Jessica Showings. The road from the Oxo claims to the area of the Young and Gray Showings should also be completed.

The total cost for this program would be roughly \$1,000,000. However this should be spaced out over at least two success orientated phases. The first would consist of the additional ground work in the area of the Jessica and Sonny Showings, plus approximately 500 metres of diamond drilling on the Gray and Young Showings. The cost for this phase would be roughly \$147,125.

A second phase program consisting for the most part on diamond drilling would be contingent on the results of the first phase program. If the results warrant, an additional \$844,345 could be spent on drilling before snow conditions cause a suspension of field activities.

April 30, 1989

## REFERENCES

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- Hall, B.V., 1986 - Preliminary Geological Report on the Pizza 1-20, 27-30, 45-48 and 53-56 Claims, Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon; Cruiser Minerals Ltd., Company Report.
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- Read, B.C., 1980 - Lower Cambrian Acheocyathid Build-ups, Pelly Mountains, Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 78-18, 54 p.
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APPENDIX A

COST OF PROPOSED WORK

Phase 1

Diamond drilling 500 metres at \$100/metre	\$ 50,000
Drill pad preparation 5 pads at \$2,000/pad	10,000
Excavator 200 hours at \$150/hr	20,000
Linecutting 20 kilometres at \$200/km	4,000
Magnetometer survey 10 man days at \$250/day	2,500
Soil sampling 500 samples at \$10/sample	5,000
Geological mapping 14 days at \$375/day	5,250
Assays and analyses 1,000 samples at \$15/sample	5,000
Mobilization and demobilization	10,000
Truck rental	9,000
Report preparation	13,000
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Sub-total	133,750
10% Contingency	<u>13,375</u>
<b>Total Phase 1</b>	<b>\$ 147,125</b>

**Phase 2**

Diamond drilling 5,000 metres at \$100/metre	\$ 500,000
Drill pad preparation	60,000
Excavator	30,000
Geologist 80 days at \$400/day	32,000
Assistant 80 days at \$200/day	16,000
Assays and analyses 2,000 samples at \$15/sample	30,000
Truck rental	15,000
Report preparation	15,000
Equipment rental	5,000
Food and accommodation	<u>64,587</u>
Sub-total	767,587
10% Contingency	<u>76,758</u>
<b>Total Phase 2</b>	<b>\$ 844,345</b>

APPENDIX B

CERTIFICATE

I, Brian V. Hall of R.R.-1, Bowen Island, British Columbia, V0N, 1G0, do certify that:

- 1) I am a consulting geologist.
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1975) and the University of Waterloo (M.Sc., 1978) in geology.
- 3) I have practiced by profession for fourteen years since my graduation from the University of British Columbia.
- 4) I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and a fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.
- 5) I have not received any interest directly or indirectly, nor do I intend to receive any interest, direct or indirect in the property discussed in this report or Golden Pavilion Resources Ltd.
- 6) I also consent to the use of this report in the filing of a prospectus or statement of material facts for either the Vancouver Stock Exchange or the Superintendent of Brokers for British Columbia.

DATED this 28th day of April, 1989 at Bowen Island, British Columbia.

Brian V. Hall.  
Brian V. Hall, M.Sc.