Summary for Toronto Conference Nov/86 Y #9

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SAID THE and BOTWAT CLAIMS (Y-10)

This property lies 10 km north of the Mount Skukum gold mine in southwest Yukon. It consists of 35 SAID and 56 THE Claims. (AGIP Option "B" - 1984) and 84 BOTWAT claims (Rockridge Option - 1986).

Drilling in 1986 totalled 905 meters of BQ core from 9 holes on SAID and THE claims. Targets were occurrences of quartz veins with associated precious metals along a major fault within the Eocene Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex. Quartz vein material along this feature shows textures indicative of emplacement at high levels of an epithermal system.

At Southwest Zone four holes intersected strong southerly dipping shears. Minor quartz veining here does not differ markedly from that found on surface. The gold content of the sheared volcanics is generally less than 5 ppb. The best quartz vein sample returned 30 ppb Au.

The subcrops at Northeast Zone include quartz rich material characterized by banded chalcedony, open space textures, fluorite molds and fine grained amethyst. The gold content of surface samples ranged up to 6450 ppb. Five holes drilled here show a complex fault structure the south flank of which hosts the quartz veins. Vein textures are similar to those found on surface. The highest gold value obtained was 360 ppb.

At the nearby Mt. Skukum Mine ore zones are found within major fault structures. These zones include massive quartz and calcite veins, and silicified breccias which would have been developed well below the paleo surface. Such features can be expected within the SAID-THE structures below the levels explored to date.

The operators of the Skukum Mine (Erickson Gold Mining Corp.) have expressed an interest in participating in further exploration on SAID THE.

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incl: ① General Geology & 1986 Drilling 1:25,000
② Drill Sect. E & F. 1:1000 (reduced)

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LATER CLAIMS (Y-09)

Property consists of 35 claims (AGIP Option "A").

The claims are underlain by felsic volcanic rocks which were developed in Eocene time on a basement of precambrian metasediments and Cretaceous intrusives. A similar setting is host to the Erickson gold deposit of Mt. Skukum 18 kilometers to the south.

Surface exploration in 1985 outlined areas of alteration coincident with gold and silver anomalies in soils and rocks.

During the period June 9 to 26, 1986 a total of 933 meters of BQ core were drilled on the property.

At Rhyolite Zone four holes intersected pervasively sericitized and pyritized rhyolite lapilli tuff. Sample results from this material ranged up to 850 ppb Au and 8.1 ppm Ag with the higher values related to poorly developed silicification and quartz vein stockworks.

At Creek Zone four holes were drilled below surface anomalies. Sections of moderate silicification within rhyolite tuffs show only scattered low level anomalies in Ag and Ag. Quartz veining and breccia zones in the underlying metasediments are barren. These features are probably related to Cretaceous intrusive events.

No significant mineralization was encountered in two holes drilled to test the north end of Skarn Zone.

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cd. ① Diamond & Geology Map. 1:5000

② DDH X-S / Geol & Assays 1:1000

Summary for Toronto Conference Nov/86 Y#11

GLENLIVET CLAIMS

AGIP OPTION "B"

NTS: 105 D/3W

YUKON TERRITORY

The GLENLIVET Claims were optioned from AGIP Canada Ltd. because the location has similar lithologies, structure and alteration to those present at the Mt. Skukum Gold deposit, 20 km to the northwest.

The property is primarily hosted by very explosive felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the northern part of the Tertiary Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex. These overlie a Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion of the Coast Plutonic Complex and Paleozoic Yukon Group metamorphic rocks.

Four zones of interest had been delineated during previous work,(The After Eight, Scarlet, Reunion and O'Hara Zones). Only the After Eight and Scarlet Zones were investigated further in 1986. Limited hand trenching was conducted on the After Eight Zone and talus sampling with concurrent mapping and prospecting was carried out on the Scarlet Zone.

The After Eight Zone consists of a northerly trending fault in rhyolite tuffs with associated strong argillic alteration, pyrite, kaolinite, jarosite as well as quartz stringers with minor galena, fluorite, calcite and malachite. Ag values of 63.0 ppm, 15.0 ppm and 5.2ppm were obtained from selected samples of the galena bearing sections. AGIP had obtained similar Ag values and Au values of 70 ppb in rock as well as 220 ppb in soil.

The above mineralization extends for 150 to 200 m but the host fault, with local associated alteration, can be traced for almost one km. Regionally, the fault trends towards the RIDGE Au Ag occurrence, (also examined in 1986), 4 km to the south. The RIDGE contains values up to 1192 oz/t Ag and 1.42 oz/t Au

No MAPS accompanying this report. Maps not finished.

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Glenlivet Summary

within tetrahedrite rich lenses hosted by a mineralized, altered fault zone in rhyolite tuffs that closely resembles the After Eight Zone. Similarities include:

1) association with and style of quartz veining and silicification
2) presence of galena, pyrite, fluorite, malachite and jarosite.
3) rhyolite tuff host
4) association with, in each case, a northerly trending fault,(these two faults being colinear).
5) discontinuous nature.

Although the hand trenching on the After Eight Zone was a failure due to thick talus cover, it is highly probable that similar mineralization to that exposed on the RIDGE exists on the GLENLIVET. However the host fault is much less extensive on the GLENLIVET and mineralization on the RIDGE is very discontinuous and restricted to such narrow zones.

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The Scarlet Zone is a prominent red and orange gossan coating a pyritized, clay and sericite altered, fractured and locally silicified and brecciated spherulitic rhyolite unit. The gossan constitutes a weak As-Sb-Hg anomaly with two minor Au anomalies in the northern section which range up to 2350 ppb Au in talus and 60 ppb Au in rock. The Scarlet Zone has been investigated in some detail and no source for the Au has as yet been found. Quartz breccias occur in the central to western Scarlet Zone but do not appear to be associated with the talus anomalies or to carry Au themselves,(one sample ran 60 ppb Au). The talus may be concentrating Au values and may not reflect a similar mangitude of values in rock. However, cliff-type outcrops occur in the anomalous areas that may host other quartz breccia zones. An extremely detailed prospecting/mapping program in these areas may be of some value.

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EARL CLAIMS
AGIP OPTION "B"
NTS 105 D/3,4
YUKON TERRITORY

The EARL Claims were optioned from AGIP Canada Ltd. in 1984 because of their proximity to the Mt. Skukum Gold Deposit, 2 km to the northeast.

The EARL property is underlain by Yukon Group metamorphic rocks which are cut by a Cretaceous hornblende granodiorite intrusion, these lying along the western edge of the Eocene Skukum Volcanic Complex. Rhyolite, diorite, dacite porphyry and andesite dykes cut the above units.

In 1985, three zones of interest were delineated based on the presence of quartz veining and anomalous precious metal values; (TWIST, RUMBA, SKARN ZONES). The zones were investigated in more detail in 1986 and the 1:10,000 scale mapping of the property, which commenced in 1985, was continued. A detailed grid was established over the TWIST ZONE to facilitate mapping and rock and soil geochemistry and four hand trenches were excavated. The SKARN ZONE is of no further interest due to its limited extent and low Au values, (45-190 ppb Au).

The TWIST ZONE consists of at least three northwest trending quartz veins with resilicified and brecciated hanging wall margins and adjacent quartz stringer stockwork zones hosted by phyllite, andesite dykes and minor quartzite.

The VEIN 1 zone carries values up to 3650 ppb Au, 33.0 ppm Ag and the VEIN 3 Zone contains 4800 ppb Au, 36.0 ppm Ag, the higher values generally being associated with weak concentrations of sulfides, (pyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite). Vein 1 appears to be 1-2 m wide and at least 100 m long and Vein 3, 20cm to 1 m wide and a minimum of 60 m long. Either vein zone may extend an additional 500 m to the northwest along an obvious air photo lineation. Quartz vein and

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Enclosures = ① EARL 1:10,000
② Geochem Ag, As, Sb, Au 1:10,000
③ Skarn Zone Detail Sketch 1:1000
④ Twist Zone Geology 1:2000
⑤ " " Rock Geochem 1:2000
⑥ " " Soil Geochem 1:2000 - Au/As
⑦ Twist Zone Soil Geochem 1:2000 - Sb, As
⑧ Rumba Zone Geology 1:10
⑨ " " Rock Geochem 1:10

Earl Summary

breccia float with pyrite and tetrahedrite and/or malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite and galena were found in the vicinity of the lineation and carry values up to 1700 ppb Au, 62.0 ppm Ag. Vein 3 may extend an additional 200 m to the southeast where quartz talus with galena, pyrite, malachite and azurite ran 4750 ppb Au, 64.0 ppm Ag. Therefore, at least one vein in the TWIST ZONE may have an extent of at least 800 m.

VEIN 2, which may be a quartz sweat, is 1 m wide with a 1 m wide resilicified and brecciated hanging wall margin, the latter carrying values of 1300 ppb Au, 36.0 ppm Ag.

The soil/talus survey conducted over the TWIST ZONE highlighted the Vein Zones and showed a close relationship between Au, Ag, AS and Sb anomalies.

The RUMBA ZONE is characterized by one main west trending shear-hosted quartz vein and several smaller, less continuous veins. The host is a granitized block or slice of greenstone within a hornblende grandiorite intrusion. Pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and trace galena are occasionally present. The main vein is anomalous in Au and Ag throughout its 110 m length but a sulfide rich section, (4.5cm x 45cm), ran 0.456 oz/t Au, 8.80 oz/t Ag.

The RUMBA ZONE exhibits similarities to mineralization on the Charleston Crown Grant, (Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.), located within the hornblende granodiorite intrusion at the southeast corner of the EARL. Au and Ag mineralization on the Charleston ranges up to 12.65 oz/t Au, 149.0 oz/t Ag and is confined to a northwest trending shear-hosted quartz vein with pyrite, some galena and occasional malachite.

Earl Summary

Shear zones in the RUMBA may also be related to an east-west fault in the granodiorite which hosts the OMNI Au-Ag occurrence 6.5 km to the east.

Hand trenching on the talus covered TWIST ZONE was ineffective and it would be cost prohibitive to bring in a cat due to the steep topography. Therefore a limited diamond drill program, (1000 - 1500'), is proposed for the 1987 season which would be cost effective due to the close proximity of the EARL to road access, (within 2 km). Several holes should be drilled on the TWIST ZONE and at least one on the RUMBA to determine if a quartz stockwork exists. The RUMBA is, at present, low priority due to the narrow vein width. Concurrent with the drill program an attempt should be made to trace the TWIST ZONE along the cliffs to the northwest and southeast towards the Charleston.