

DUBLIN GULCH - OLIVE

SITE #89

(MINFILE #106D 025b)

1. LOCATION AND ACCESS

Coordinates 64-01-57 N, 135-47-44 W. Located on the side of a ridge along Dublin Gulch Road, approximately 400 m due northeast of Olive Gulch. Elevation approximately 4100 feet asl. Access to Olive is via the South McQuesten Highway (from Highway 11, Silver Trail) to Haggart Creek Road, and follow Dublin Gulch Road for approximately 3.5 km.

2. SITE PHYSIOGRAPHY

The site is located along the southwest side of a relatively-dry ridge straddling Olive Gulch, 400 m due southwest, and Bawn Bay Gulch, 600 m due northeast. Both gulches join Dublin Gulch to the northwest. The presence of permafrost soils could not be ascertained; however, the presence of smaller trees and the high elevation suggests the possibility of discontinuous permafrost (Photo 89-1).

3. GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION (from original minfile)

The Dublin Gulch area is underlain by deformed Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian clastic rocks of the Hyland Group that have been intruded by Cretaceous age Tombstone suite stocks, dykes and sills. Alteration and gold and tungsten mineralization is directly associated with the intrusions. The north edge of the Potatoe Hills stock, contains quartz-arsenopyrite veins over a length of 3.2 km. Most veins strike northeast and range in width from a few cm to 2 m and occasionally wider. Arsenopyrite-rich veins usually occur in the centre of this area and ranges in width from 10-25 cm. Minor amounts of pyrite occur with the arsenopyrite. A vein on the Victoria claims assayed 8.6 g/t gold and 13 g/t silver over a width of 0.6 m for the 23 m length of the drift. Similar assays were obtained from other veins. Rio Plata conducted a turam survey and bulldozing program that reportedly outlined a narrow, silver-rich vein and more arsenopyrite veins. The presence of silver veins in the area is further suggested by the presence of siderite containing sphalerite, galena, and jamesonite in the placer gravels. The 1986 drilling tested 4 of 14 veins outlined by Queenstake. Best results were obtained from the Catto Vein where one hole returned 44.6 g/t gold over 0.4 m, while a second, 91 m to the west, assayed 60.3 g/t gold also over 0.4 m. A hole in the No. 23 vein intersected 74.7 g/t gold over 0.5 m. In 1988, additional drilling on the Catto vein returned up to 11.2 g/t gold across a true thickness of 2.7 m, while work elsewhere on the property located a few veins on the floor of Dublin Gulch. A chip sample from one of these assayed 41.1 g/t gold over 1 m. Trenching on the Smoky 64, R&D 16 and Bob 3 claims in 1989 exposed three new vein systems localized along ENE-trending faults which dip steeply south. Channel samples from the trenches returned values up to 8.61 g/t gold. Hole 91-12 intersected 3 m of granodiorite and clay

with 1 cm pyrite-arsenopyrite veins, which graded 17.1 g/t gold. Hole 92-36 on the RD2 claim intersected a quartz-arsenopyrite vein cutting sericite-altered granodiorite, which assayed 13.6 g/t gold. Trenching and drilling of the Dublin Gulch deposit by Amax Gold and Ivanhoe in 1991, outlined a resource of 90 million tonnes grading between 0.93 and 13.6 g/t gold. First Dynasty drilled 12 reverse circulation drill holes and one diamond drill hole (2,909.6 m) within the main Eagle Zone to further define the ore zone's grade and extent. Seven of the 12 reverse circulation drill holes returned above-average ore grades and widths, while the remaining 5 were instrumental in defining the boundary of the deposit. The diamond drill hole returned anomalous assays from the top 145 m, grading 0.24 g/t gold with only three samples grading better than (1.02, 1.29 and 1.59) g/t gold. These results showed that mineralization continues along trend but becomes sub-economic to the northeast. At the end of 1996, mineable reserves (proven & probable) in the Eagle Zone were 50.4 mT grading 0.93 g/t gold. Several gold-bearing arsenopyrite veins are reported in the vicinity of Olive in the early 60's, with widths to 4 feet reported, in addition to scheelite prospects. The vein material at the site is reported to consist of stringers and decomposed granite with auriferous "green paystreak, twenty inches wide".

4. SITE HISTORY (from original minfile)

Placer gold was discovered on Haggart Creek in 1895 and on Dublin Gulch in 1898. The first lode staking was Dublin Lode, North Star et. al. (2404) in October, 1901, on which a 14 m adit was driven by 1904. By 1912, development work had been done on five separate properties, including Olive. A 21 m adit was driven on the Olive claim (8025) recorded in June, 1908; the last metre of this was on a vein. T. McKay and A.H. Martin tied on Bob, Mucking Futch et. al. Cl (55056) to the Olive claim in November, 1937, and prospected with pits and shallow shafts. In 1938, the claims were sold to Treadwell Yukon L, which performed more trenching. The property was transferred to Keno Mg CL in 1946. Restaked as Avoca, et al. Cl (59052) in October/48 by J.B. O'Neill and J.J. Colt, who explored with hand and bulldozer trenching in 1949-54, sold an interest in 1958 to E.H. Barker, who trenched in 1958-61 and sold the property to Peso Silver ML in 1962. Peso performed trenching in 1962. Restaked as part of the Pea, etc. cl (Y59052) in August/73 by Adonis ML in conjunction with nearby placer work; Shal cl (Y95002) in July/74 by J.M. McNulty; Dog cl (Y97149) in Nov/74 by H. Fomme; Pup cl (YA15128) in May/77 by R. Grant; and Smoky, Bob, DG etc. cl (YA17729) in April/78 by Queenstake Res L & Canada Tungsten Mg Corp L, which conducted extensive mapping, and geochemical and geophysical surveys in 1978 and 1979, backhoe trenching in 1980 and geochem sampling and mapping in 1981. In 1986, Canada Tungsten transferred some of the Smoky and Bob claims to G. Dickson and the remainder to Queenstake, which performed bulldozer trenching and 705m of diamond drilling later that year. The property was optioned to Can Pro Dev L which performed additional diamond drilling later that year and trenched in 1989. Dickson's claims were transferred to Queenstake in April and May, 1991. H-6000 holdings optioned the property in 1991, and joint ventured it to Amax Gold Inc., which explored with mapping,

geochemistry, geophysics and 16 diamond drill holes totaling 2500 m. In 1992, Amax explored with rotary percussion drilling which included 1117.7 m on the R.D. 2 and 16, Bob 1, Smoky 64-65 and 74-76 claims and 2 holes on the Smoky 51-52 claims. The property was returned to Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. (a successor company of H-6000 Holdings) which conducted reverse-circulation drilling and backhoe trenching on the Smokey 3,4 and 96 Fr. Claims in 1993.

In Aug/94 First Dynasty Mines Ltd. acquired Ivanhoe Goldfields Ltd. In Oct/94 Queenstake Resources Ltd. transferred its interest in the Mar, R & D, DG, Jeff, Bob and Smoky claims to First Dynasty. In 1995, First Dynasty and in 1996 its wholly owned subsidiary, New Millenium Ltd. carried out a major drilling program to outline a core resource/reserve on Eagle Zone (minfile occurrence # 106D 025). The companies also carried out diamond drilling on Potato Hills (minfile occurrence #106D 026) to test for mineralization under the proposed heap leach pad area.

5. MINE DEVELOPMENT

5.1. Mine Openings and Excavations

Adits/Shafts/Portals

Possible adit site in dugout along side of northwest facing slope of Olive Gulch, approximately 50 m along an old access road from Dublin Gulch Road. The area was covered with large boulders concealing any visible adit opening (Photo 89-2).

Open Pits

No apparent pits at this site.

Trenches

Bulldozer trenching running for a short distance southeast off Dublin Gulch Road along slope, approximately 30 m up-slope from the suspected adit site. (Photos 89-1 and 89-3)

Dimensions: (L x W x H): ~ 70 m x 3 m x 1 m

Condition: loose packed overburden; some natural re-colonization evident (see Photos 89-1,2 and 3); appears to be stable

Accessibility: along Dublin Gulch Road

5.2. Waste Rock Disposal Areas

No apparent waste rock, aside from overburden and large boulders. A sample collected from the auriferous "green paystreak" did not have any visual signs of sulphide minerals.

5.3. Tailings Impoundments

Tailings Dams

No apparent dams

Tailing Ponds

No apparent tailings ponds

5.4. Minesite Water Treatment

No apparent treatment facilities.

6. MINE SITE INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1. Buildings

No apparent buildings.

6.2. Fuel Storage

No apparent fuel storage facilities

6.3. Rail and Tressel

No apparent activity

6.4. Milling and Processing Infrastructure

No processing facilities apparent

6.5. Electrical Equipment

No apparent electrical equipment

7. SOLID WASTE DUMPS

No apparent waste dumps.

8. POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

8.1. Out of Service Transformers

None apparent at site

8.2. Metals and Hydrocarbons in Soil

No evidence of staining, spills, or odours.

8.3. Liquid Hazardous Materials

None apparent at site.

8.4. Solid Hazardous Materials

None apparent at site.

9. WATER QUALITY

No samples were taken due to dry topography of area and distance from any observable watercourse.

10. RECLAMATION

Natural revegetation is beginning to occur both in the trench area and near the suspected adit site (see Photos 89-1, 2 & 3). No evidence of any reclamation measures at this site.

11. OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND DATA

Much of the available information for this area is focused on the exploration activities of New Millennium Mining Ltd. within the Dublin Gulch area.

12. REFERENCES AND PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

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Yukon Exploration and Geology, 1979-80, p.238-240. (used in production of minfile)



Photo 89-1 : Olive. Further along trench line from access road (looking S. E.).

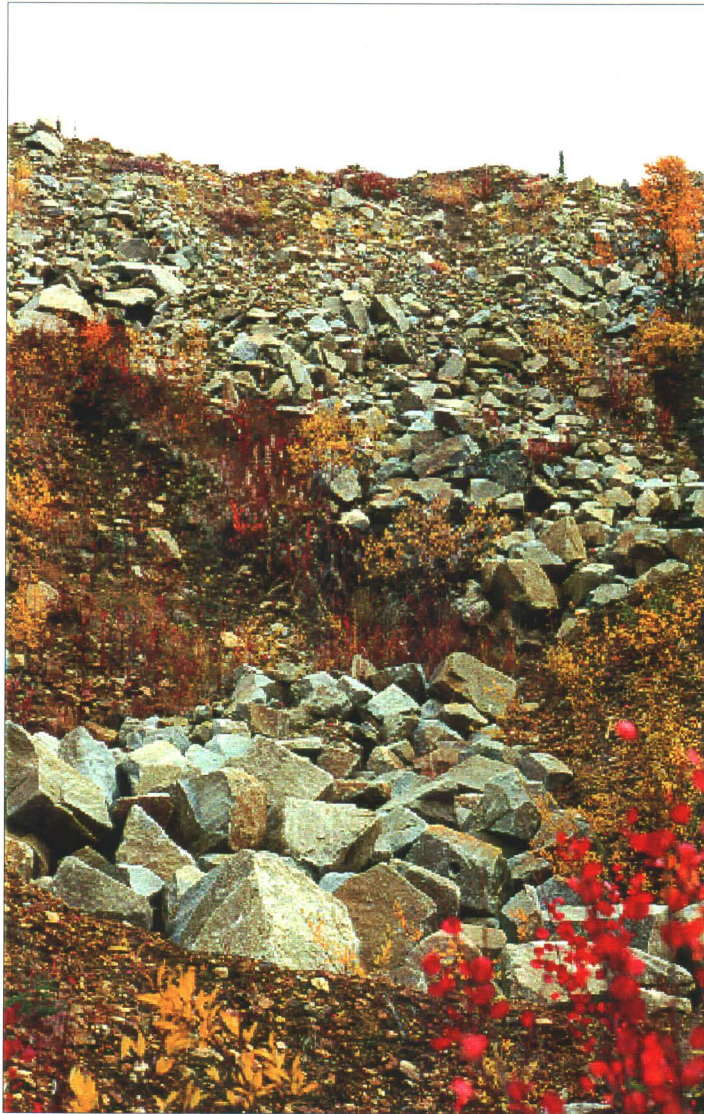


Photo 89-2 : Olive. Possible adit site looking N. E.



Photo 89-3 : Trench line from access road looking S. E.