GEOLOGICAL, TRENCHING AND ROTARY DRILLING REPORT, 1986

on the

BEE CLAIMS

Whitehorse Mining District

N.T.S. 105 D/14

Latitude $60^{o}47'$

Longitude $135^{o}15'$

Authors: Steve Mackay
Wayne Reid

Owner: Silver Sabre Resources Ltd.

Date: November, 1986

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

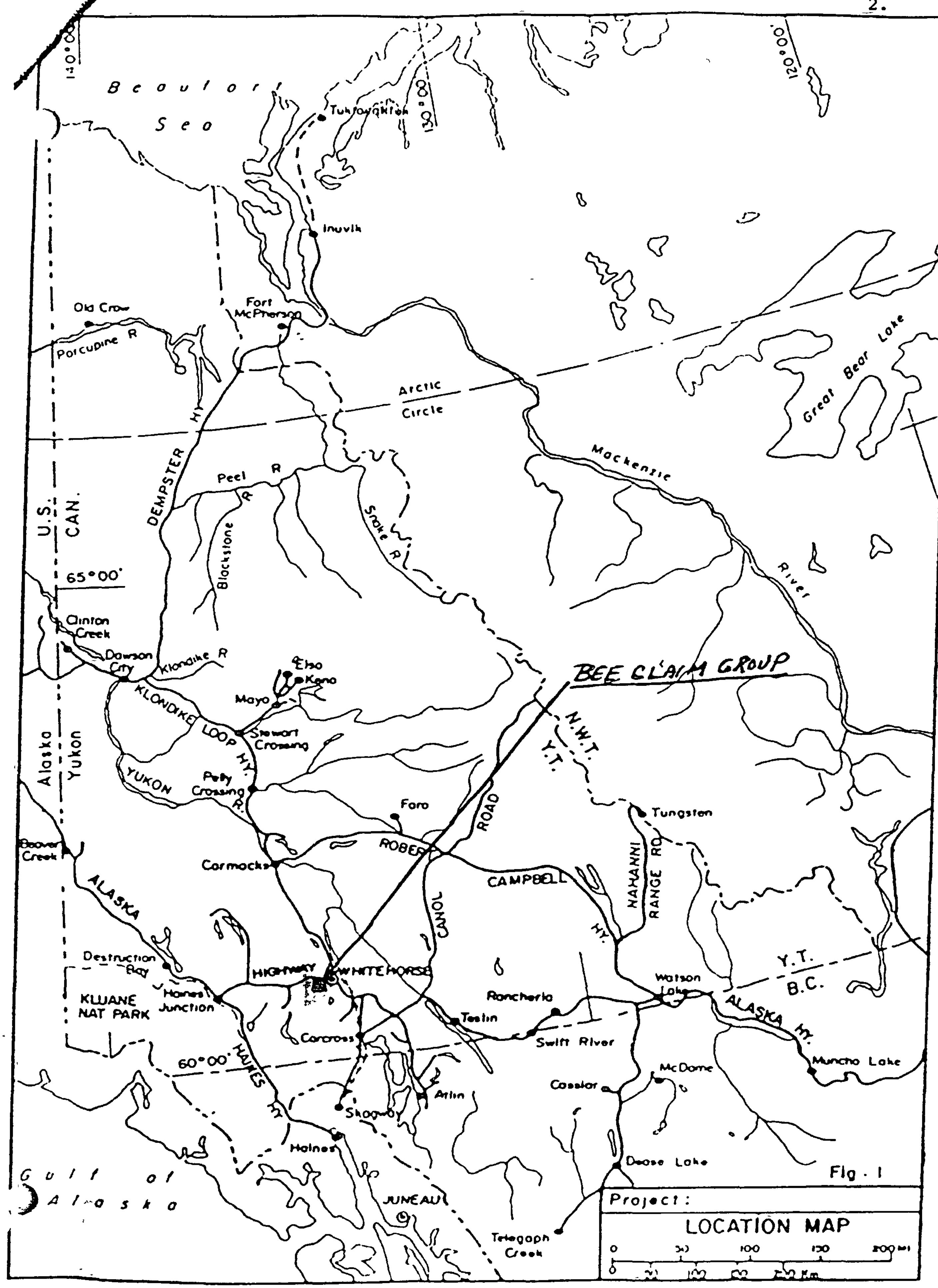
1-1: INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

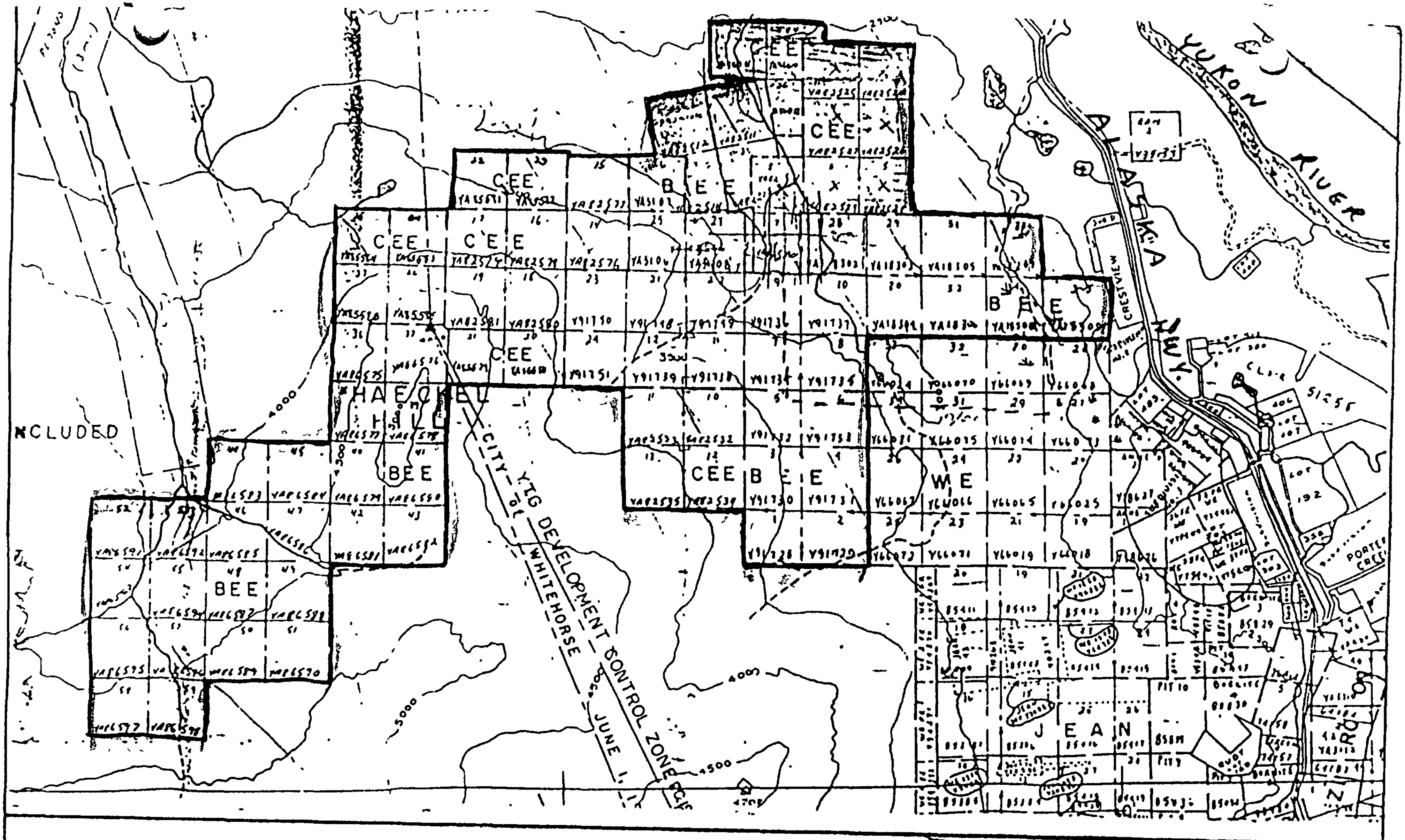
The following report describes exploration activities conducted by Silver Sabre Resources on its wholly owned BEE claims during the 1986 field season. Drilling below the mineralized shear zone on the baseline between 1600E and 1700E confirmed the presence of anomalous gold values at depth. Drilling of the previously known quartz sulphide vein between L1100E and 1200E stopped short of the vein itself but intersected a mineralized stringer with 1,650 ppb Au over 5 feet occurring at depth, 10 metres to the south of the known vein. Trenching in the area confirmed the continuity of the mineralized vein and its structure giving it a strike length of 60 metres and an average width of 40 cm.

1-2: LOCATION AND ACCESS

The BEE and CEE claims are comprised of a block of 84 Yukon quartz mining claims located on mapsheet 105 D/14 at latitude 60°47′N and longitude 135°12′W. The claims are situated within the Whitehorse city limits, 1.2 kilometres west of Crestview and 1.5 kilometres south of the Alaska Highway.

The property is accessible by an all-weather road which departs the Alaska Highway and leads to the abandoned Haeckel ski hill and Whitehorse Gun Club. From here, four wheel drive cat roads provide good access to several parts of the property. The property is also accessible from Crestview using a four wheel drive road (see Figures 1 and 2).


140°00'
130°00'
120°00'
Beaufort Sea
Tuktoyaktuk
Inuvik
Old Crow
Fort McPherson
Porcupine R
Arctic Circle
Great Bear Lake
Mackenzie River
DEMPSTER HY.
Peel R
Blackstone R
Snake R
U.S. CAN.
65°00'
Clinton Creek
Dawson City
Klondike R
Elsa
Keno
Mayo
KLONDIKE LOOP HY.
Stewart Crossing
BEE CLAIM GROUP
N.W.T.
Y.T.
Alaska Yukon
YUKON R.
Pelly Crossing
Faro
Tungsten
ROAD
ROBERT CAMPBELL HY.
NAHANNI RANGE RD.
CANOL
Beaver Creek
Carmacks
ALASKA HIGHWAY
Destruction Bay
KLUANE NAT PARK
Haines Junction
WHITEHORSE
Rancheria
Watson Lake
Y.T.
B.C.
ALASKA HY.
Teslin
Swift River
Carcross
60°00'
HAINES HY.
Atlin
Cassiar
McDame
Muncho Lake
Skagway
Haines
Dease Lake
Gulf of Alaska
JUNEAU
Telegraph Creek
Fig. 1
Project:
LOCATION MAP
0 50 100 150 200 MI
Km



CLAIM SKETCH
BEE & CEE GROUPS
105 D/14

Fig 2

3.

1-3: HISTORY OF THE CLAIMS

The BEE claims were initially staked in December, 1974 with additional staking of BEE and CEE claims up to July, 1985. Table 1 summarizes the status of the 84 units prior to this latest work.

1-4: PREVIOUS WORK

Exploration work on the property between 1974 and 1979 appears to have been limited to prospecting and blast trenching. In 1979, Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd. optioned the property and carried out linecutting, I.P., soil sampling, geological mapping and trenching. This work was done on the eastern part of the claims in an effort to locate copper mineralization. Results were not encouraging and the option was dropped.

Silver Sabre Resources carried out limited geophysical surveys and soil sampling on the main showing in 1982 resulting in two diamond drill holes.

In 1983, Silver Sabre cut a new grid between the main showing and the Whitehorse Copper grid. C.E.M., magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were carried out on this grid and some cat trenching was done in the same year.

Between August, 1984 and June, 1985 a limited amount of regional geological mapping and geochemical sampling was undertaken by Noranda Exploration. A report was submitted in December 1985; results were encouraging. During this period, Silver Sabre Resources carried out a trenching program using a D-7 caterpillar tractor (Reid, 1985).

In August 1985, Noranda Exploration optioned the BEE claims. The work program consisted of a cut and flagged grid (Grid No. 3), soil sampling, magnetometer survey and HLEM survey and a limited amount of geological

TABLE 1

CLAIM STATUS

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NO.	DUE DATE	OWNER		
BEE 1-12	Y91728-739	Dec. 6, 1987	Silver	Sabre	Resources
BEE 21-24	Y91748-751	Dec. 6, 1987	"	"	"
BEE 25-27	YA3106-108	July 29, 1988	"	"	"
BEE 28-35	YA18302-309	Sept. 27, 1988	"	"	"
BEE 36-59	YA86575-598	April 26, 1987	"	"	"
BEE 60-63	YA92340-343	July 2, 1987	"	"	"
CEE 1-6	YA82524-529	July 3, 1987	"	"	"
CEE 7	YA82530	July 3, 1987	"	"	"
CEE 8	YA82531	July 3, 1987	"	"	"
CEE 10-13	YA82532-535	July 3, 1987	"	"	"
CEE 14-19	YA82576-581	July 4, 1987	"	"	"
CEE 20-27	YA85579-586	Oct. 9, 1987	"	"	"
CEE 24(N)-26(N)	YA86010-012	Oct. 23, 1987	"	"	"

mapping. Between October and December, a cat trenching program was carried out in order to follow up initial results. Following this, Noranda dropped its option on the property.

1-5: 1986 WORK PROGRAM

The 1986 work program conducted by Silver Sabre Resources consisted of 660 feet of rotary drilling in 3 holes, cat trenching using a D-7 and detailed geological mapping of the 1985 Noranda grid. The work was carried out during late September and October. The program was aimed at further evaluation and delineation of existing showings as well as defining new areas with good potential to host mineralization.

CHAPTER TWO: GEOLOGY, MINERALIZATION AND GEOCHEMISTRY

2-1: REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The BEE and CEE claims occur at the north end of the Whitehorse Copper Belt within the Whitehorse Trough. The Trough represents a 650 kilometre long Mesozoic sedimentary basin. Regional mapping by Bultman (1979) and Christie (1957) indicate the Trough is a northwest trending synclinorium. Upper Triassic Lewes River Group volcanics, volcaniclastics, limestone and argillite form the base of the trough. These are overlain by the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group coarse to fine-grained clastics and the Upper Jurassic Lower Cretaceous clastic and coal sequences of the Tantalus Formation. Deformation of these sequences generally consists of broad, gentle, anticlinal and synclinal folds.

The Mesozoic clastic sequences are intruded by the Cretaceous Coast Intrusions consisting of granite, granodiorite, diorite and monzonite. One such granitic intrusion forms the southern part of Haeckel Hill and the BEE claims. The northern part of the BEE claims consists totally of Lewes River Group greywacke, siltstone, arkose, argillite, limestone, chert as well as volcanic tuffs and clastics. In the central part of the claims, a highly siliceous rhyolite plug of probable Tertiary age is exposed. Numerous felsic to intermediate dykes exposed on the property are likely related to these intrusive events.

2-2: PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological mapping at a 1:2500 scale was concentrated on the existing Noranda grid. Two reconnaissance traverses were also done.

Rocks in the immediate area of the grid are part of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group. These rocks are intruded by a late Cretaceous biotite granite to the south of the grid. In the central portion of the grid, the sediments are intruded by an oblong shaped rhyolite plug trending northwest. The plug forms concordant sills in some areas while being discordant in others and is associated with several dykes of felsic to intermediate composition.

The Lewes River Group is composed predominantly of greywacke, arkose, siltstone, argillite, limestone as well as minor chert and tuffaceous sequences. South of the baseline these sediments generally strike NW/SE and dip 30° to 50° SW. North of the baseline the sediments generally strike NE/SW and dip 30° to 40° NW. The orientation of these beds indicate an open anticline with the fold axis trending at approximately 110°. The rhyolite plug appears to be intruded into the central part of the anticline and has caused some local deformation doming and silicification of the surrounding sediments. The degree of silicification is difficult to distinguish as many of the local rocks in the area are naturally siliceous and have likely been previously thermally altered by the large biotite granite intrusion to the south and the northeast.

The gold bearing shear zone occurring along the baseline and trending at 090° occurs sub-parallel to the fold axis and cuts the rhyolite plug and the northern limb of the anticline east of L1600E.

The following is a table of formations for the area:

Tertiary

Unit 4: Rhyolite, grey to brown grey, weathers white, aphanitic to feldspar hornblende porphyritic, fractured and often gossaned. Up to 15% pyrite and pyrrhotite. Highly siliceous with zones of network quartz veining.

Tertiary and/or Late Cretaceous

Unit 3: Biotite granite, leucocratic to biotite rich with lesser porphyry, fine to medium grained.

Upper Triassic - Lewes River Group

Unit 2: Greywacke brown, fine to medium grained; arkose; fine grained white siltstone and black to white chert sequences. Variable amounts of volcanic and tuffaceous material.

Unit 1: Black argillite and argillaceous sequences of limestone, greywacke and debris flow breccias made up of various clasts.

2-3: MINERALIZATION

Two types of mineralization were observed on the property. The first consists of intensely silicified rhyolite with 10% pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor arsenopyrite. These zones are generally associated with areas of parallel and stringer network quartz veins and often contain minor galena and sphalerite. The best occurrence of this is in the shear zone exposed on the baseline in TR-85-3 and TR-85-5.

The second type of mineralization consists of quartz veins with up to 80% sulphides consisting of patches and disseminations of pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite as well as minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. The best example of this is the 60 metre long vein between L1100E and L1200E. Other examples are L1000E, 925N and the north side of the top of Haeckel Hill. These veins appear to develop in shear and fracture zones along an east-west linear trend close to the trend of the axial plane of the anticline. Intense silicification and quartz veining along fractures are often observed in the exposures surrounding these veins.

Both vein types have anomalously high gold values, however higher silver values are obtained from the more galena-sulphide rich veins. Mineralized veins generally strike at 90° to 125° while barren quartz veins occur at various angles.

2-4: GEOCHEMISTRY

Several soil anomalies from the 1985 Noranda geochemical program were examined. A 420 ppm Pb and 0.6 ppm Ag anomaly at L1200E, 1200N occurs on the ski slope. No source could be found, however the anomaly may be a result of an overburden covered mineralized vein sluffing down from above. This is also the likely cause of the 100 ppm and 160 ppm As anomalies at L1000E, 1050N respectively. The 50 ppb Au anomaly at L1600E, 625N occurs in a swampy area with a well developed organic horizon. No outcrops were seen in the area and the source is likely placer. The 410 ppb Au anomaly at L2000E, 675N likely has a placer source as well since the sample was taken in a glacial till bank and there is no multi-element anomaly association.

CHAPTER THREE: 1986 WORK PROGRAMS

3-1: TRENCHING PROGRAM

A D-7E caterpillar bulldozer with a ripper, contracted from Tony Fekete of Whitehorse, was used to trench four areas on the property. TR-86-2 and TR-86-3 succeeded in reaching bedrock while TR-86-1 and TR-86-4 were terminated as a result of deep overburden.

TR-86-3 is located at 9+75N, 11+20E. The trench succeeded in exposing the previously drilled vein structure for a strike length of 10 metres. The vein is composed of quartz with up to 80% galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and a minor amount of chalcopyrite. It has a true width of 40 cm, trends at 102° and is steeply dipping with the hangwall to the north. See Figure 3.

TR-86-2 exposed only a minor amount of bedrock. The trench occurs to the west of TR-86-3 at 9+75N, 1100E. The vein was not encountered, however insufficient bedrock exposure in the trench prevented a reliable evaluation with respect to the continuity of the vein in this area. A major parallel jointing pattern at 100° was observed though. See Figure 3.

3-2: ROTARY DRILLING PROGRAM

On September 24, 1986 a Shramm rotary drill rig, contracted from Midnight Sun Drilling of Whitehorse, was mobilized to the property. A total of 660 feet in three holes from three separate set-ups were drilled in an effort to intersect mineralization associated with a major east-west shear zone occurring on the property. Rotary holes were drilled without water

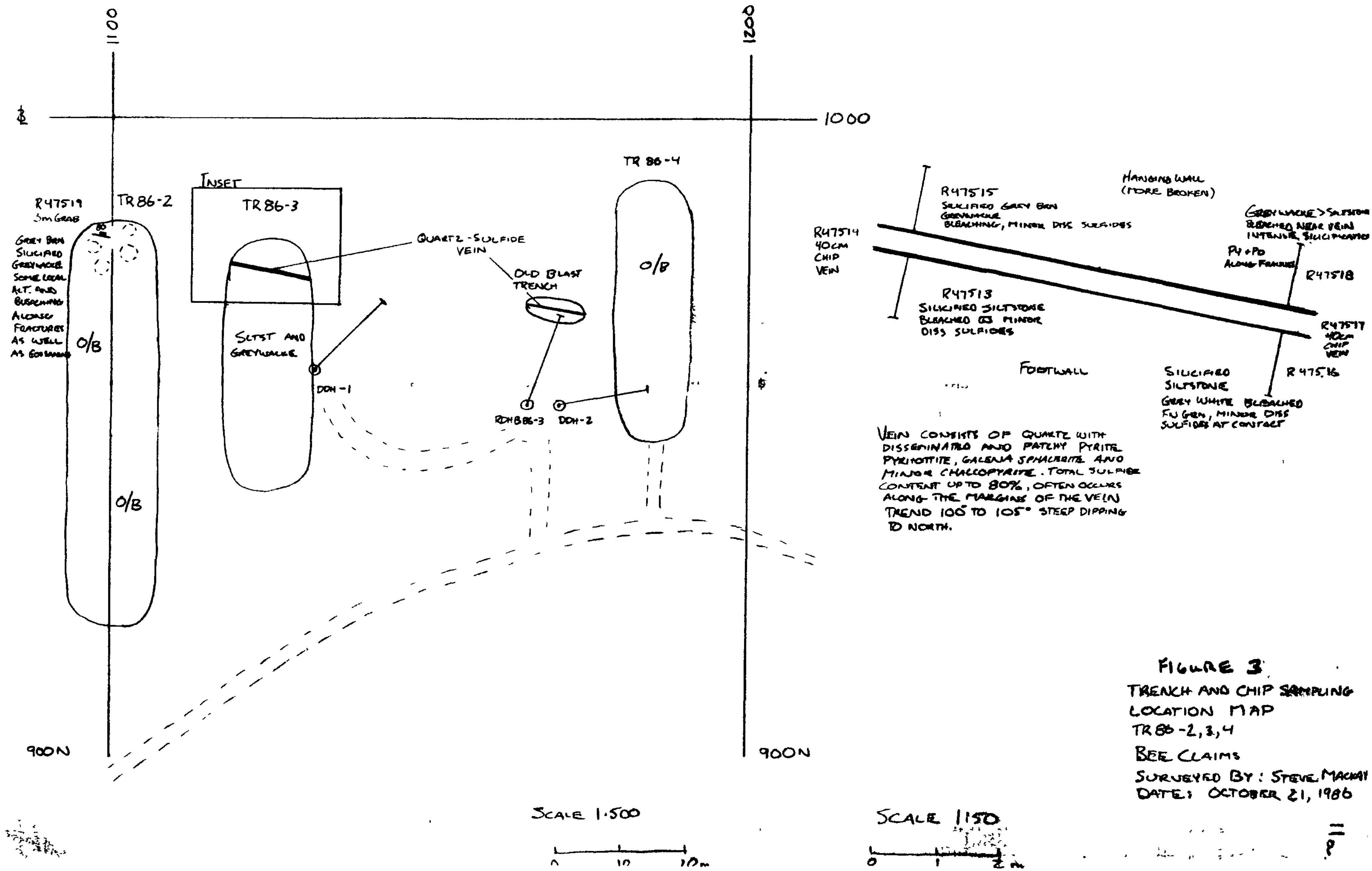


FIGURE 3
TRENCH AND CHIP SAMPLING LOCATION MAP
TR 86-2,3,4
BEE CLAIMS
SURVEYED BY: STEVE MACKAY
DATE: OCTOBER 21, 1986

except RDH-B-86-1 and 2 which made a significant amount of water below the ground water table. The following is a summary of the three holes; detailed logs and results are in Appendix 2.

RDH-B-86-1 was collared at 1025N, 1650E and drilled due south at -60°. The hole was drilled in order to test the downward extent of a 1,300 ppb Au/0.37 m encountered in TR-84-1.

<u>Summary Log</u>:

0-95:	Black, grey white, highly silicified cherty siltstone with local greywacke. 10% pyrite and pyrrhotite. Minor quartz vein material.
95-105:	Black calcareous argillite.
105-110:	Grey silicified rhyolite dyke?
110-170:	Black argillite and argillaceous limestone, 10% disseminated pyrite cut by calcite veins with minor pyrite.
170-210:	Mainly white crystalline limestone and calcite vein material.
210-225:	Argillaceous limestone, recrystallized.
225-250:	Grey silicified rhyolite.
250:	End of hole.

Gold values of up to 280 ppb Au over 5 feet were encountered in a highly silicified cherty siltstone sediment with 10% pyrite and pyrrhotite. A 50 foot argillaceous limestone sequence from 120 feet to 170 feet contains anomalous gold values of up to 50 ppb. These values are associated with quartz calcite pyrite stringers or possibly with some form of replacement associated with the 10% pyrite and slight recrystallization observed with the sequence.

RDH-B-86-2 was collared at 1008N, 1705E and was drilled at 011° Az/-60°S. It was drilled to further test the shear zone within the rhyolite plug/sill below a 20 ppb Au/0.9 m anomaly in TR-85-5.

Summary Log:

0-145: Grey, highly silicified rhyolite with 10% pyrite. Silicified and gossaned fractures.

145-175: Black argillaceous limestone and calcareous argillite. 10% pyrite, minor silicification.

175-225: Silicified, grey white rhyolite with minor feldspar hornblende porphyry.

225-260: Black argillaceous limestone with some gossaned quartz vein fragments.

260-265: Silicified rhyolite.

265: End of hole.

The highest gold value obtained was 70 ppb/5 feet within a silicified rhyolite section. The anomaly is likely attributable to weakly mineralized quartz vein stringers within the rhyolite. Other anomalies in the section are likely related to the same cause.

RDH-B-86-3 was collared at 9+55N, 11+65E, 5 metres west of DDH-83-2. It was drilled at 020° Az/-70°N. The purpose was to test the quartz sulphide mineralized fracture zone previously missed in DDH-83-2.

Summary Log:

0-20: White crystalline tuffaceous siltstone.

20-150: Brown arkose and greywacke, 10% pyrite disseminated. Cut by many quartz vein stringers with pyrite, pyrrhotite and locally minor galena.

150: End of hole.

Hole three encountered the highest gold intersection, 1650 ppb Au from 50-55 feet. Within this section occurs pyrrhotite bearing quartz vein material. This is likely stringer mineralization associated with the main mineralized fracture zone 50 feet to the north. This zone was not

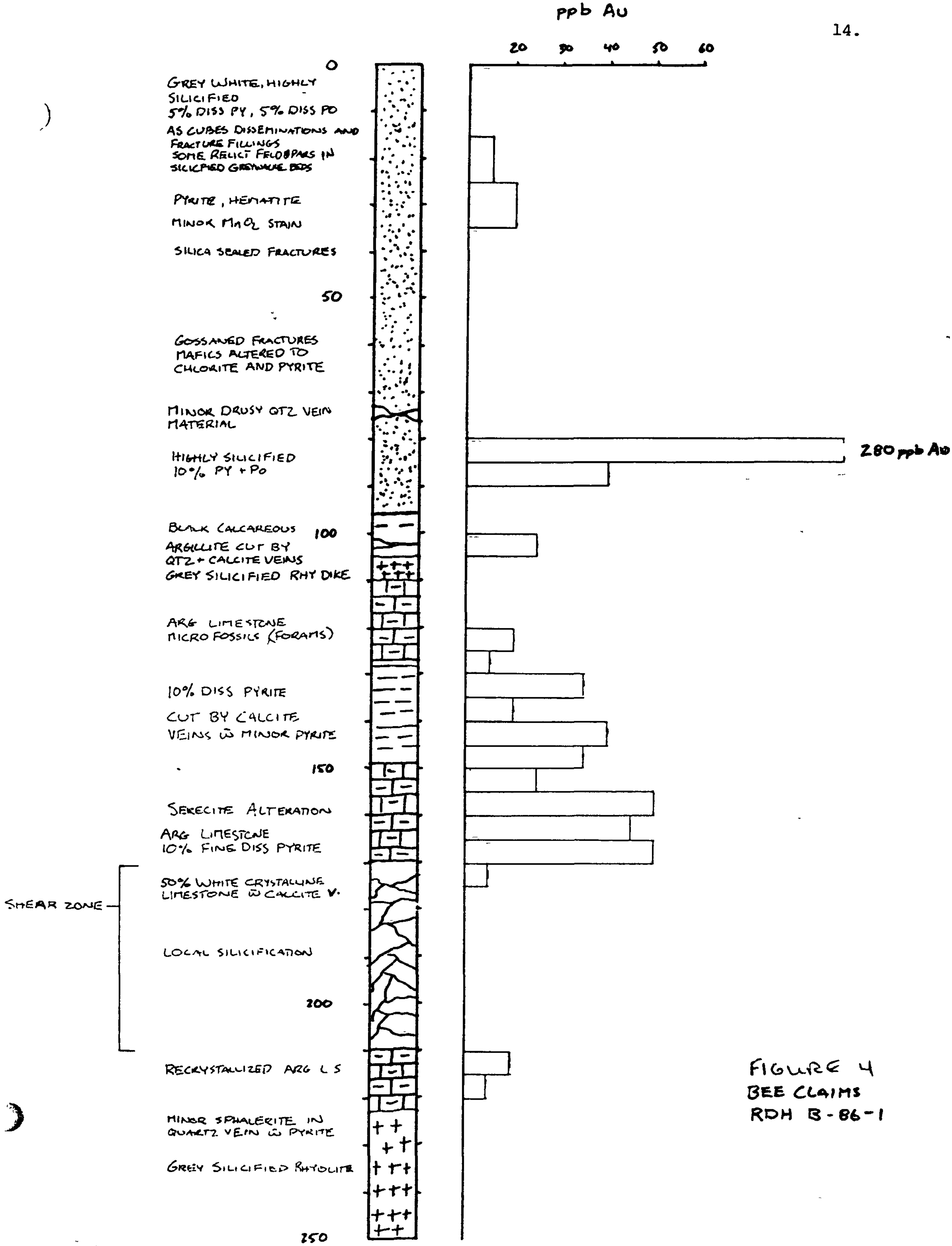


FIGURE 4
BEE CLAIMS
RDH B-86-1

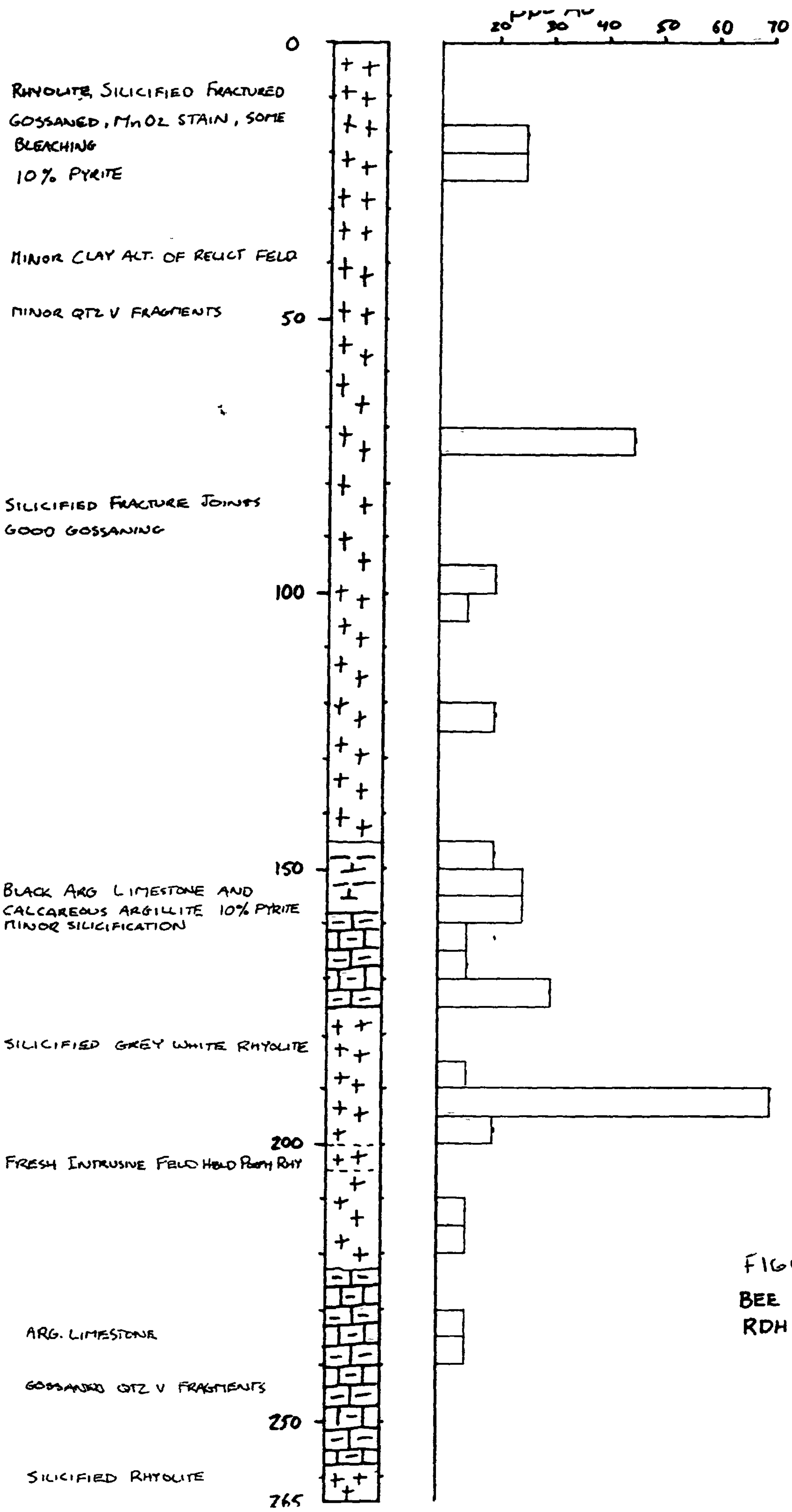


FIGURE 5
BEE CLAIMS
RDH B-86-2

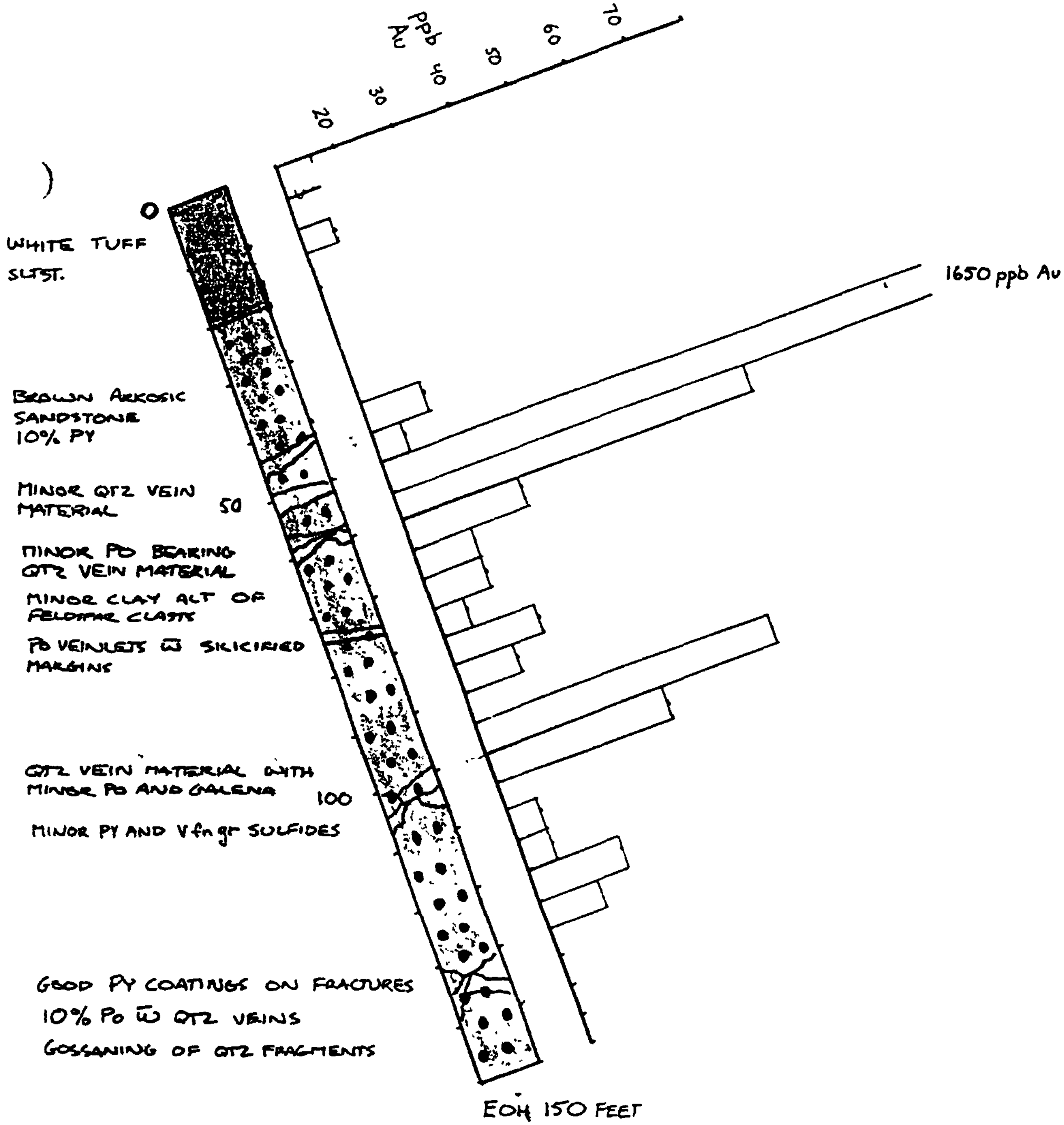


FIGURE 6
BEE CLAIMS
RDH B-86-3

encountered as the hole stopped short of it.

3-3: LANDSAT STUDY

A brief examination of Thematic Mapper imagery for the BEE claims area indicates a correlation between several electromagnetic linear and circular features and geologic features observed on the ground. The most significant of these is an east-west trending linear occurring at the same orientation and position as the shear zone exposed in the trenches east of L1600E. The landsat linear has a length of several kilometres.

The other significant landsat feature observed is an irregular, oblong shaped, circular image which occurs where the rhyolite plug crops out on the property. This is a possible indication of doming resulting from the force of emplacement of the rhyolite.

The images observed above are best seen on bands 4, 5, 6 of the thematic mapper using the sequence: DCP ID 321, DCP FI, DCP FC.

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Drilling below TR-85-3 and TR-85-5 confirmed the presence of anomalous gold values up to 280 ppb Au/5 feet occurring at depth. Sample intervals with anomalous gold values should be resampled as should the bracketing intervals. Two samples should be taken and averaged with the existing value such that a more accurate value is obtained for the interval. Should a substantial increase in gold values be obtained, then further work in the order of diamond drilling is warranted. Otherwise no further work is recommended in the immediate area.

Potential for mineralization exists to the east and west of the grid along strike of the existing shear zone. The limestone to the east has the potential to host skarn deposits and manto type replacement deposits along the trend of the shear. Detailed prospecting and reconnaissance grid soils should be conducted. A cat trench perpendicular to the assumed strike should also be considered as glacial tills in the area will likely screen out any subsurface geochemical signatures. A reevaluation of the existing I.P. data should be considered for this area as well and some reconnaissance EM and mag lines perpendicular to the strike of the existing shear.

Further work in the form of contour soil lines and detailed prospecting to the west of the grid around Haeckel Hill should be conducted. Any anomalies found should be trenched.

Prospecting of the perimeter of the oblong shaped feature and the linear feature observed in the landsat imagery should also be considered.

Respectfully submitted,

Steve Mackay
Geologist

Wayne Reid
Geologist

REFERENCES

Bultman, R., 1979. Geology and Tectonic History of the Whitehorse Trough. Unpublished Ph.D. Theses, Yale University.

Morrison, G.W. Open File EGS-1979-6.

Reid, W., 1985. Geology, Prospecting and Geochemistry Report on the BEE and CEE claims. Noranda internal company report.

Walcott, P.E., May, 1981. A Report on Induced Polarization Surveys for Whitehorse Copper Mines.

Wheeler, J.O., 1959. Whitehorse Map Area, Yukon 105D. G.S.C. Memoir 312.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Steve Mackay of the city of Edmonton, Alberta, do hereby certify that:

1. I was employed as a geologist by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (NPL) for the past three field season (1984, 1985, 1986) prior to the start of work on this project.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

3. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member in training of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.

4. I supervised and performed part of the work described in this report.

5. I have no direct or indirect interest in Silver Sabre Resources Ltd. nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the securities of this company.

Steve Mackay

Steve Mackay
Geologist

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Wayne Reid, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, do hereby certify that:

1. I have been employed as a Geologist by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) since 1976.

2. I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.

3. I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a member of the Yukon Professional Geoscientists and the Prospectors and Developers Association.

4. I helped plan and supervise part of the work described in this report.

5. I have been associated, through Noranda, with this project since 1984, however I have no direct or indirect interest in Silver Sabre Resources Ltd. nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the securites of this company.

N. Wayne Reid

N. Wayne Reid
Senior Project Geologist
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

APPENDIX 1

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

AND

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

PROJECT: BEE CLAIMS N.T.S. 105 D/14

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION & DESCRIPTION	ppm Cu	ppm Pb	ppm Zn	ppm Ag	ppb Au	ppm As
47513		88	372	900	3.4	5	34
47514	See diagram of vein TR-86-3 and RDH-B-86-3	780	1060	>40000	144.0	170	12
47515	Chip samples	96	314	398	1.6	5	60
47516		72	340	110	1.2	5	28
47517		650	>40000	12000	106.0	2180	128
47518		170	600	318	2.0	5	142
47519	3 m Grab - TR-86-2	34	580	650	1.6	5	26
47520	Quartz vein with pod of Po, Gn, Sph. Top of ski hill, north side.	144	9400	17800	8.6	960	720
47521	Quartz vein, minor sulphides dissem and along fractures. Ski hill below claim posts.	44	66	106	.4	5	14
47522	Hornfels zone, rusty gossaned greywacke or possibly fine gr. intrusive. In creek south of L1400.	14	62	132	.4	5	50
47523	Fine gr. black grey siliceous siltstone with minor alt'n on fractures, locally calcareous	8	4	14	.2	5	26
47524	Fine gr. hornfels of siliceous calcareous sediment from trench behind Roberts place.	368	10	38	.4	5	6
47525	Random grab samples of calcareous siltstone, some of which are highly silicified with 10% pyrite and gossaned. From traverse at top of hill.	20	20	52	.2	5	34
81951	Fractured and bleached cherty tuffaceous rock Minor dissem. sulphides.	52	28	54	.6	5	94
81952	Cherty tuffaceous siltstone - silicified green black with sulphide filled fractures (Py, Po, minor Gn and Sph?).	60	194	94	1.0	40	60
81953	Gossanous vuggy quartz vein with 5% sulphides	28	126	108	1.2	10	42
81954	Quartz vein, vuggy, py cubes weathered out, 10% sulphides, Gn, Py, Sph, Po.	28	186	64	3.0	100	22
81956	Gossaned quartz vein with 40% sulphides, Gn, Sph, Py, Po and hematite	188	1000	36600	28.0	240	52
95393	Massive sulphide vein, mainly Po with galena and sphalerite. From old blast trench at upper drill sites.	320	>40000	36400	206.0	140	182

APPENDIX 2

DRILL LOGS AND GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

PROPERTY: BEE Claims | STARTED: Sept. 25/86 | FIELD CO-ORDINATES | N.T.S. 105 O/14
HOLE NO.: RDH-B-86-1 | FINISHED: Sept. 25/86 | L 1025N | PROJECT NO.
BEARING: 180 | LENGTH: 250 feet | 1650E | LOGGED BY: Steve Mackay
DIP-COLLAR: -60 deg S | CORE SIZE: Rotary | SHEET 1 of 3

FEET		Reco-		Sample	ASSAYS					
From	To	very %	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS	No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au
15	25		Gray to white highly silicified rock composed of 0.5 mm quartz grains. 5% Py, 5% Po as anhedral to subhedral cubes and disseminations, commonly as fracture fillings. Minor gossaning of pyrite on fracture faces, minor calcite and chlorite.	91601	19	38	156	.2	70	.5
25	35		Same - Highly silicified cryptocrystalline quartz. Euhedral pyrite with hematite coatings. Minor MnO2 stain.	91602	15	30	84	.2	53	20
35	45		Fractures (1 mm displaying micro brecciation of silicified rock as well as being silica sealed themselves. Pyrite as fracture coatings.	91603	18	31	92	.2	46	10
45	50		Fragments larger, silicified feldspars? Some fragments display white brown alt'n rims. Greater association of pyrite with chlorite. More gray coloured rock associated with higher conc. of sulphides.	91604	22	28	84	.2	60	10
50	55		Same - Dark grey silicified fragments 20%.	91605	30	37	104	.2	46	10
55	60		Grey brown clay - fragments 1 cm. One fragment has true feldspar relict 5 mm long, white in fine grained siliceous matrix cut by gossaned fracture. 40% of other fragments display feldspar phenos. 1% of fragments display relict mafics often altered to chlorite and Py. Highy siliceous rock.	91606	23	38	81	.2	32	10
60	65		Highly silicified rock. 20% of fragments display relict feldspar porphyry. 10% Py and Po.	91607	14	26	135	.2	46	5
65	70		Same as above.	91608	12	28	70	.2	55	5
70	75		Same - Minor drusy quartz vein material; in general highly silicified rock.	91609	13	35	640	.5	60	5
75	80		Same - 10% sulphides Py) Po: minor gossaned fractures and quartz vein material.	91610	9	50	69	.4	25	5
80	85		Same - cryptocrystalline silicic material.	91611	12	36	61	.6	31	230
85	90		Same - Quartz sealed fractures. 5% of fragments display silicified feldspar phenos.	91612	23	52	99	.6	52	40
90	95		Same - Many quartz sealed fractures and micro stringers as well as micro brecciation. 10% Py	91613	51	37	67	.2	33	5
95	100		90% of fragments black calcified argillite cut by qtz veins and calcite. 5% pyrite mainly as fracture coatings and minor disseminations. Some qtz fracture coatings display slicks. Replacement of arg. material with cryptocrystalline silica and calcite.	91614	28	13	110	.2	82	15

FEET From	FEET To	Recovery %	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS	Sample No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au
100	105		Same - Minor quartz vein material with pyrite calcite filled fractures.	91615	50	31	205	.2	66	25
105	110		Grey silicified material. 10% Py, some good fracture fillings. 10% white crypto crystalline material with finely diss. Py, minor calcite.	91616	90	170	249	.6	210	10
110	115		Grey argillaceous limestone with 5% diss. Py.	91617	39	26	109	.2	35	10
115	120		Same - Displays slicks and micro fossils-forams	91618	51	17	157	.2	56	5
120	125		Same with 5% Py.	91619	49	34	176	.4	24	20
125	130		50% limey argillite. 10% grey silica cryptocrystalline rock with 20% finely diss. Py.	91620	42	14	114	.4	25	15
130	135		Argillaceous limestone.	91621	57	18	162	.6	54	35
135	140		Argillaceous limestone.	91622	37	14	112	.2	35	20
140	145		Argillaceous limestone cut by minor calcite veins with pyrite.	91623	49	18	158	.4	26	40
145	150		Argillaceous limestone.	91624	46	71	188	.3	32	35
150	155		Same with some fragments showing faint laminations, calcite veins and 10% pyrite.	91625	43	20	152	.3	35	30
155	160		Same - Some fragments display minor sericite? alt'n.	91626	69	35	139	.6	30	50
160	165		Argillaceous limestone.	91627	52	24	165	.4	37	45
165	170		Same	91628	56	25	156	.6	41	50
170	175		50% white crystalline limestone (minor Py). 50% black grey limestone with 5-10% Py.	91629	29	10	96	.2	24	15
175	180		70% grey white crystalline limestone. 30% black limestone often cut by 1 mm calcite vein.	91630	16	2	36	.2	11	5
180	185		60% grey black limestone, minor pyrite: 40% crystalline calcite vein or pods.	91631	7	2	9	.2	3	5
185	190		Same as above with minor pyrite.	91632	6	2	9	.2	3	5
190	195		Same - Local areas of minor silicification with accicular quartz crystal development.	91633	7	2	9	.2	2	5
195	200		Grey crystalline limestone with white calcite veins, pods or fillings.	91634	9	2	15	.2	5	5
200	205		20% silicified fragments with 15-20% fine diss. pyrite. Some Py veinlets and gossaned fragments. Host rock is argillaceous limestone.	91635	11	2	18	.2	5	5
205	210		Argillaceous limestone with calcite fragments.	91636	10	2	56	.2	5	5

FEET From	To	Recovery %	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS	Sample No.	ASSAYS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au
210	215		Argillaceous limestone, darker with more pyrite up to 10%. Minor calcite fragments.	91637	30	10	.89	.2	45	20
215	220		Same - argillaceous limestone, recrystallized.	91638	24	12	86	.2	6	15
220	225		50% silicified fragments with diss. pyrite. Some Py and quartz veining, alt'n of pyrite to hematite, minor sphalerite? in quartz vein. 50% grey limestone.	91639	45	38	1740	.6	35	10
225	230		Same as above; good gossan on 25% of fragments.	91640	52	150	160	.3	25	10
230	235		Silicified section, gossaning, quartz sealed fractures with micro alteration. Only minor calcite.	91641	63	46	130	.4	27	10
235	240		Same - minor chlorite alt'n and silicification of fractures. 30% gossaned fractures, minor calcite.	91642	51	20	130	.2	28	10
240	245		Same as above.	91643	69	53	181	.6	41	10
245	250		Same as above.	91644	40	28	144	.3	25	5

PROPERTY: BEE Claims | STARTED: Sept. 26/86 | FIELD CO-ORDINATES | N.T.S. 105 D/14
HOLE NO.: RDH-B-86-2 | FINISHED: Sept. 26/86 | Lat. 1008N | PROJECT NO.
BEARING: 011 deg | LENGTH: 255 feet | Dep. 1705E | LOGGED BY: Steve Mackay
DIP-COLLAR: -60 deg S | CORE SIZE: Rotary | | SHEET 1 of 2

FEET From	FEET To	Recovery %	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS	Sample No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au
15.	20		Cryptocrystalline silicified rock, minor py, 50% of fragments gossaned, minor MnO2 stain remnant of rhyolite.	91501	29	77	183	.3	400	25
20.	25		All fragments display some gossaning, only minor py seen, MnO2 stained and some bleaching of fragments.	91502	15	56	130	.4	280	25
25	30		Same as above.	91503	5	40	58	.2	80	5
30	35		First indication of silicified relict feldspar.	91504	5	40	172	.4	120	10
35	40		Same - alteration is intense silicification with only minor clay alt. of feldspars.	91505	5	24	55	.2	36	5
40,	45		10% Py	91506	7	38	56	.2	70	5
45,	50		Minor Py and AsPy? in qtz vein fragments.	91507	8	48	63	.2	21	5
50	55		Same as above.	91508	9	63	78	.2	26	5
55	60		Some relict feldspars.	91509	21	76	139	.2	70	5
60	65		Same as above.	91510	13	68	93	.2	47	10
65.	70		No sample - loss of circulation.							
70	75		Sheared silicified, gossaned rhyolite, micro breccia-tion. Minor calcite.	91511	26	65	175	.2	280	45
75	80		Some silicified remnants displaying accicular horn-blende laths.	91512	16	47	117	.2	180	5
80	85		Re-silicification along fracture joints. 10% hornblende bearing fragments. Minor Py. 70% of fragments display good gossaning.	91513	17	51	125	.2	280	10
85	90		Same with 5% Py.	91514	13	44	60	.2	70	5
90.	95		50% silicified white fragments with chlorite and pyrite alt of fragments, Py on fractures, no gossan. 50% gos-saned qtz eye rhyolite.	91515	11	44	45	.2	83	5
95	100		75% gossaned qtz eye rhyolite fragments, 2-5% Py.	91516	20	74	80	.2	82	20
100	110		Same as above - intense silicification and minor clay alteration.	91517	18	42	62	.2	110	15
				91518	14	32	43	.2	110	5
110.	120		Same as above.	91519	15	40	53	.2	110	5
				91520	16	45	48	.2	120	10
120	130		60% grey white silicified fragments with 10% Po dissem. and minor chlorite alt'n of relict hblo laths, some display shearing. 40% gossaned with MnO2 stain as well as clay silica alteration.	91521	17	34	45	.2	180	20
				91522	12	36	45	.2	90	5

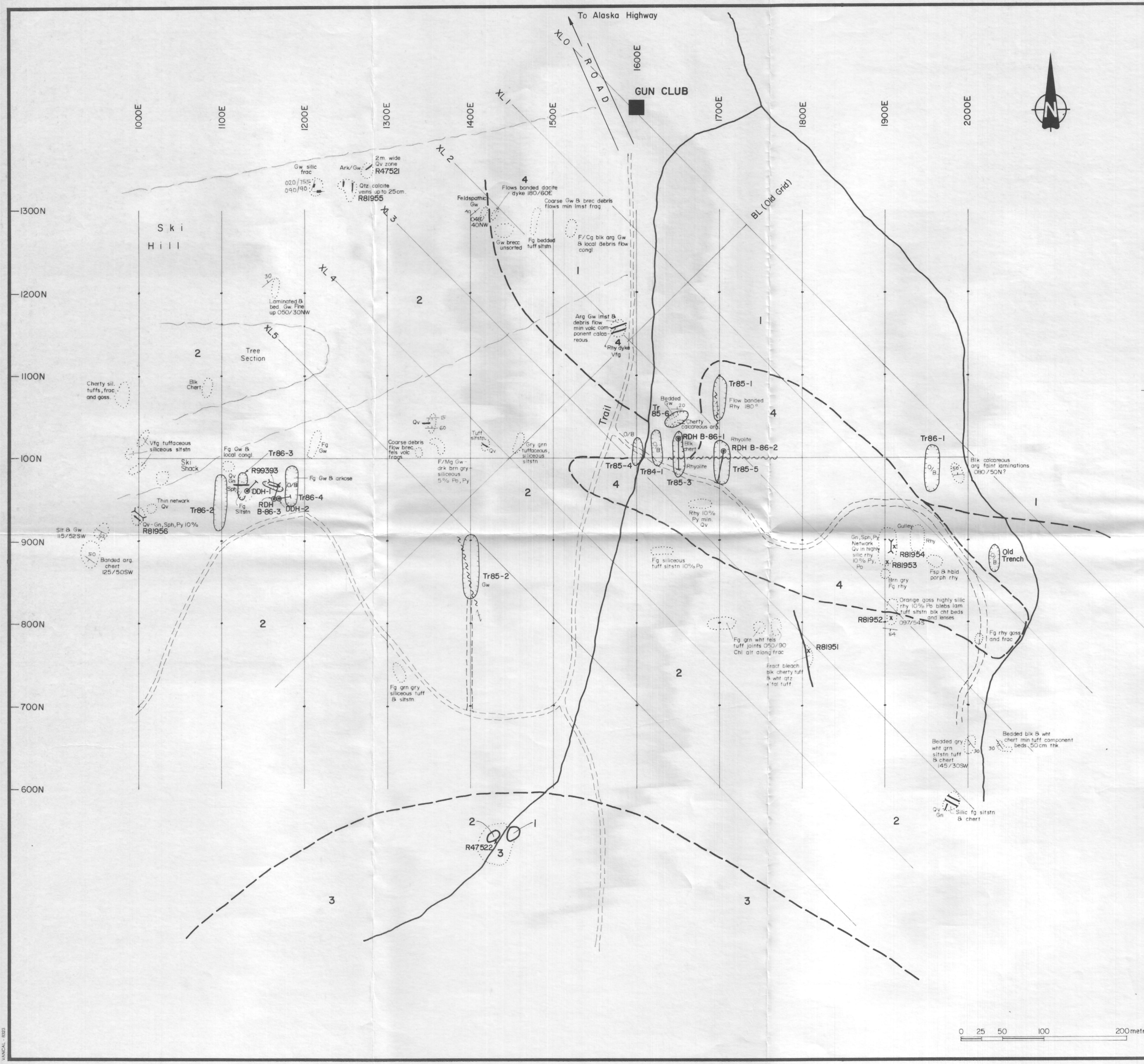
FEET					ASSAYS					
From	To	Recovery %	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS	Sample No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au
130	140		Same as above except 50-50 ratio. Py coatings on white grey silicified rocks, Py coatings on gossaned rocks oxidized.	91523	9	33	34	.2	70	5
				91524	15	28	38	.2	280	10
140	150		50% of fragments same as above. 50% black argillaceous limestone with 10% Py, minor silicification and crypto-crystalline calcite.	91525	34	34	96	.2	130	10
				91526	28	45	107	.2	180	20
150	150		70% black arg. limestone, 30% grey white often gossaned silica rich fragments.	91527	38	42	116	.2	120	25
				91528	97	110	329	.7	130	25
160	170		Same as above except 50-50 ratio.	91529	31	58	130	.4	90	15
				91530	22	50	168	.2	110	15
170	190		80% silicified grey white rhyolite with micro hold laths, often altering to Po and minor chlorite as well as local Py. 20% black arg. as well as limey arg.	91531	19	46	99	.2	130	30
				91532	14	27	44	.2	100	5
180	190		AsPy or Py with white grey silicified rhyolite. Local gossaning. 2 fragments of limey arg.	91533	17	30	44	.2	120	5
				91534	16	28	36	.2	130	15
190	200		Same as above.	91535	20	26	56	.2	90	70
				91536	22	51	77	.2	400	20
200	210		60% fresh intrusive rhyolite. 50% white vitreous feldspar laths, 20% qtz, 20% biotite, 10% hornblende and local pyrite. Some fragments show chlorite alteration.	91537	27	29	84	.2	130	10
				91538	28	30	70	.2	100	10
			40% silicified version of above, with 10% Py and Po. Some relict feldspars observed.							
210	220		10% fresh as above. 90% silicified reddish brown and white fragments.	91539	38	33	60	.2	42	15
				91540	66	30	69	.2	110	15
220	230		15% silicified rhyolite. 85% argillaceous limestone, light grey to black locally recrystallized.	91541	31	28	79	.2	42	5
				91542	50	30	92	.2	33	10
230	240		60% arg. limestone. 30% silicified and gossaned fragments, 10% silicified arg. limestone, 10% Py.	91543	59	24	78	.2	70	15
				91544	49	25	66	.2	70	15
240	250		Same as above except cut by 10% qtz vein fragments, often gossaned.	91545	31	16	47	.2	32	10
				91546	18	29	65	.2	68	10
250	260		5% as above. 95% grey white silicified rhyolite with 10% Py, local chlorite.	91547	4	68	69	.2	65	5
				91548	11	24	39	.2	90	10
260	265		Same as above except 50-50 ratio. Limestone is grey white locally black recrystallized, 10% Py. Rhyolite fragments have calcite along fractures.	91549	13	16	41	.2	13	10

PROPERTY: BEE Claims STARTED: Sept. 27/86 FIELD CO-ORDINATES N.T.S. 105 D/14
HOLE NO.: RDH-5-86-3 FINISHED: Sept. 27/86 PROJECT NO.
BEARING: LENGTH: 150 feet LOGGED BY: Steve Mackay
DIP-COLLAR: -70 deg CORE SIZE: Rotary SHEET 1 of 1

FEET From	FEET To	Recovery %	DESCRIPTION OF UNITS	Sample No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	As	Au
10	20		80% quartz siltstone tuff made up of angular qtz fragments, shards and some subhedral crystals, (1 mm in a v.f.gr. siliceous matrix. 20% dark brown-grey v.f.gr. siliceous arkosic fragment.	94951	42	14	71	.3	41	15
				94952	42	26	75	.2	21	5
20	30		80% dark brown arkosic clastic rock (30% feldspar) 20% white qtz tuffaceous siltstone	94953	36	14	67	.2	21	5
				94954	44	16	63	.2	23	5
30	40		20% white qtz tuff siltstone (minor chlorite alt'n), 40% brown siliceous microcrystalline material with minor dissem. Po. 10% grey siliceous material, 10% Py.	94955	19	19	32	.2	4	10
				94956	38	22	77	.2	27	5
40	50		Brown siliceous rock with 10% dissem. Py + Po, minor narrow qtz vein material.	94957	44	36	59	.2	25	20
				94958	55	45	69	.3	67	15
50	60		Same as above with minor Po bearing qtz vein material.	94959	40	72	121	.4	200	1650
				94960	39	49	68	.2	79	70
60	70		Brown fine gr. arkosic siltstone, 10% dissem. Po, minor clay alt'n of feldspar fragments.	94961	35	19	53	.2	27	30
				94962	34	63	92	.3	22	20
70	80		Same - cut by Po veinlets with silicified margins.	94963	40	42	51	.4	13	20
				94964	42	43	76	.3	21	15
80	90		Same - 10% Py + Po	94965	171	60	121	1	3	25
				94966	102	58	85	.6	4	20
90	95		Same	94967	26	22	48	.2	43	5
95	100		Same - with 20% white siltstone fragments and 20% white qtz vein material with 5% Po, minor galena.	94968	36	1620	920	3.4	4	60
100	105		Same arkose - minor Py as well as some indeterminable sulphides.	94969	70	290	1000	.8	100	40
105	110		Same - with minor Po bearing qtz veinlets.	94970	25	110	162	.4	21	10
110	115		Arkose, same as above, Po 5%.	94971	24	54	79	.2	16	15
115	120		Same	94972	36	53	69	.3	11	15
120	125		Same	94973	26	42	67	.4	11	25
125	130		Same	94974	25	36	57	.2	26	20
130	135		Same - with good Py coatings on fracture surfaces.	94975	20	11	61	.2	62	5
135	140		Same - 10% Po with qtz veins cutting dark brown arkosic sediments.	94976	20	11	46	.2	57	10
140	145		Same - Some gossaning of qtz fragments.	94977	21	15	32	.2	80	5
145	150		Same	94978	19	12	48	.2		5

Silver Sabre Resources Ltd. - Bee & Cee Claims Expenses 1986

	Prospecting	Trenching	Rotary Drill	Geological	Sampling	Assaying	Gen Admin Contingencies	Gross Total
Supervisory @ $300/day	1500	#1 600	2100	1200	1350	[redacted]	150	1500 Prov Total 5400 Supervisory 6900
		16300						
Geological Services @ 200/day		400		1200				1600
Rotary Drill Contract			9483.50				Drilling #3 0-05721	9483.50
Cat Rental		750						750
Helicopter				231.20				231.20
Truck Rental		150	350	200	250	[redacted]	50	1000
Drafting							114	114
Report Typing & Binding					75+18		93	207 93
Assays/Lab						600.75	Assays	600.75
Operating & Maintenance		27.35	63.80	36.50	45.60	[redacted]	9.10	#2 182.35
Total	1500	1927.35	11997.30	2867.70	1645.60	600.75	416.10	20,954.80
	18000	$2,000	$13,000	$3,000	$2,000	$1,000	2,000	



LEGEND

TERTIARY

4	Rhyolite, grey to brown grey weathers white aphanitic to feldspar hornblende porphyritic, fractured and often gossaned. Up to 15% pyrite and pyrhotite. Highly siliceous with zones of network quartz veining.

TERTIARY and/or CRETACEOUS

3	Biotite, granite, leucocratic to biotite rich with lesser porphyry, fine to medium grained.

UPPER TRIASSIC – Lewes River Group

2	Greywacke brown, fine to medium grained; Arkose; fine grained white siltstone and black to white chert sequences. Variable amounts of volcanic and tuffaceous material.
1	Black argillite and argillaceous sequences of limestone greywacke and debris flow breccias made up of various clasts.

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop
- Geological contact (defined, assumed)
- Shear zone
- Bedding (vert., incl.)
- Foliation (vert., incl.)
- Joints or fractures
- Quartz vein
- Hand / blast trench
- Cat trench

O/B	Overburden
Gn	Galena
Po	Pyrrhotite
Py	Pyrite
Sph	Sphalerite

Fig.: 7

REVISED	BEE Claims
	Property Geology & Compilation
PROJ. No.	SURVEY BY: SJM — DATE: OCT 86
N.T.S. 105 D 14	DRAWN BY: AI — SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No.	**SILVER SABRE RESOURCES LTD.**
	OFFICE: Whitehorse


LEGEND
TERTIARY
4 Rhyolite, grey to brown grey weathers white aphanitic to feldspar hornblende porphyritic, fractured and often gossaned. Up to 15% pyrite and pyrhotite. Highly siliceous with zones of network quartz veining.
TERTIARY and/or CRETACEOUS
3 Biotite, granite, leucocratic to biotite rich with lesser porphyry, fine to medium grained.
UPPER TRIASSIC - Lewes River Group
2 Greywacke brown, fine to medium grained; Arkose; fine grained white siltstone and black to white chert sequences. Variable amounts of volcanic and tuffaceous material.
1 Black argillite and argillaceous sequences of limestone greywacke and debris flow breccias made up of various clasts.
SYMBOLS
Outcrop
Geological contact
Bedding (incl., vert.)
Foliation (incl., vert.)
Joints or fractures
Quartz vein (Qv)
Sample location & no.
Landsat imagery features
0 200 400 600 800metres
Alaska
Highway
Forestview
Cousins
Airfield
Outcrop Trench
Gun Club
Approx location Whitehorse Cu Baseline
Crestview
Pumphouse
Trailer
Park
To Whitehorse
Fire Guard
Underground
Reservoir
Haeckel
Hill
Whitehorse City Limits
MOUNT SUMANIK
2461
2359
2251
2700
4880
4000
5000
3600
3000
4702
2371
2500
3500
135°15'
135°10'
Gry siliceous siltstone
Rusty calcareous sltstn 10-15% Py local good pourosity
Interbedded lmst and sltstn
Fg gry calcareous sltstn calc & alt halos on frag
Sltstn highly cont beds
S99907
S99906
S99905
S99904
S99903
S99902
S99901
S93479
S93480
S99809
S99807
H99810
S99808
S99806
S99805
S99804
S99801
H99803
S99802
S81949
S93478
S93477
S93476
R47523
R47524
R47525
1000N - BL
600N
1300N
Fig.: 8
REVISED
BEE Claims
Regional Geology
PROJ. No.
N.T.S. 105 D 14
DWG. No.
SURVEY BY: SJM
DRAWN BY: AI
DATE: OCT 86
SCALE: 1:10,000
SILVER SABRE RESOURCES LTD.
OFFICE: Whitehorse