MOUNTAIN HIGHGRADE MINES LTD.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS AND TRENCHING ON THE DICKSON HILL PROPERTY, WHEATON RIVER DISTRICT, SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY

M.A. Power M.Sc. P.Geo.

QUARTZ CLAIMS

DICKSON 1-4	YB55291-YB55294
DICKSON 5-6	YB
DICKSON 7-10	YB57668-YB57671
DICKSON 11-15	YB66294-YB66298
DRAFT 1-5	YB66299-YB66303

YMIP No.: 95-009
Work performed: May 15 - October 26, 1995
Mining District: Whitehorse, Y.T.
NTS: 105 D 3
Location: 60° 12' N 135° 01' W
February 15, 1995

95-009

SUMMARY

A program of total magnetic field and VLF-EM surveys and excavator trenching was conducted on the Dickson Hill Property in the Wheaton River area between May 15 and October 29, 1995. A VLF and magnetometer survey was conducted over a grid centered on the Dickson 1-4 claims. The survey identified a weak conductor running roughly NW. The conductor is associated with a magnetic low. Ten trenches were excavated along the conductor axis. Metavolcanic rocks are cut by a shear zone hosting quartz-calcite-epidote veins with variable concentrations of pyrite and galena. Best assays were 0.194 OPT Au and 1.42 OPT Ag.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS 1

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY 2

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY 2

6.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION 5

7.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS 6

8.0 TRENCHING 6

9.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY 7

10.0 CONCLUSIONS 8

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS 8

References cited 9

APPENDIX A. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS A-1

APPENDIX B. PROJECT LOG B-1

APPENDIX C. STATEMENT OF EXPENSES C-1

APPENDIX D. SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY CERTIFICATES D-1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes a program of geophysical and geological surveys and trenching on the Dickson Hill Property, Wheaton River area, southern Yukon Territory between May 15 and October 29, 1995.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dickson Hill Property is located at 60° 12' N 135° 01' W on Dickson Hill in the Wheaton River area, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The property is approximately 65 km from Whitehorse by air and 95 km by road. The route to the property is as follows:

Section	Distance (km)
Alaska Highway to Carcross Cutoff	20
Carcross Cutoff to Annie Lake Road	17
Annie Lake Road to Wheaton River Bridge	26
Wheaton River Bridge to Partridge Creek Road	11
Partridge Creek Road to Property	21

A four wheel drive vehicle is required on the Partridge Creek Road. During the winter months, the route is ploughed from Whitehorse to the Wheaton River Bridge.

3.0 PROPERTY

The Dickson Hill Property consists of the following Quartz Claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and recorded in the Whitehorse Mining District:

Claims	**Record Number**	**Expiry date**[1]
DICKSON 1-15	YB55291-YB55291	01 NOV 2000
DICKSON 5-10	YB57666-YB57671	13 JUN 1996
DICKSON 11-15	YB66294-YB66298	10 OCT 1996
DRAFT 1-5	YB66299-YB66303	10 OCT 1996

[1]Expiry date of record on February 9, 1996

The claims are owned by the following parties:

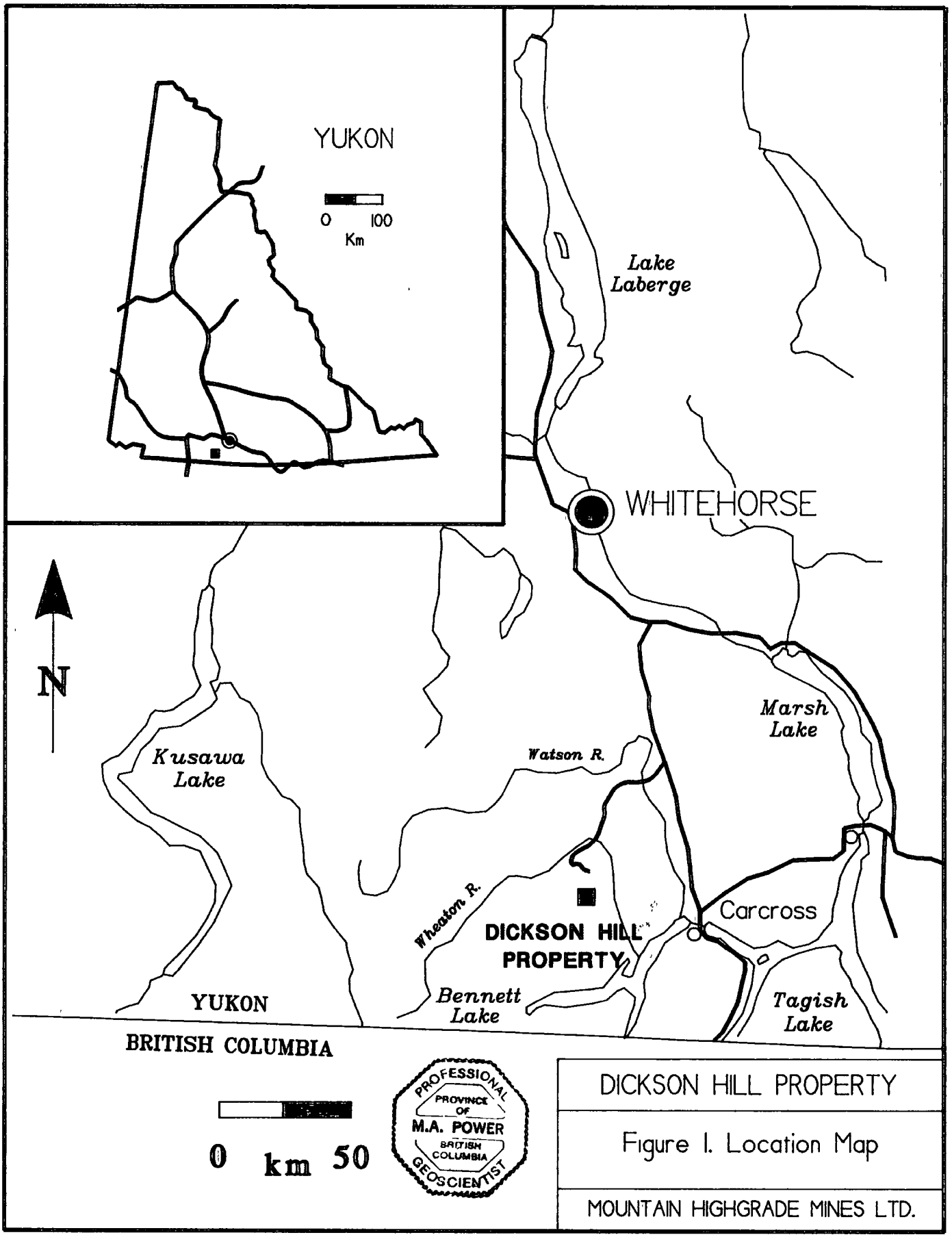
Name / address	Percentage ownership
Gary Lee Box 5703 Whitehorse, Y.T. Y1A 5L5	100%

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Dickson Hill Property is in the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountain Range. In this area, the topography is transitional between the rugged mountains of the Coast Range and the dissected uplands of the Yukon Plateau. The property is centred on a saddle north of Dickson Hill, overlooking the Wheaton River valley to the east. Elevations on the property range from 4300 at Stevens Creek to 5500 feet at the summit of Dickson Hill. The property is drained by a tributary of Stevens Creek to the west and by the Wheaton River to the east. Snowfields on north facing slopes persist until the end of July and permafrost was encountered was encountered at higher elevations. The property is above mostly tree line with scrub willow and alder at lower elevations and grass and moss at higher elevations.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

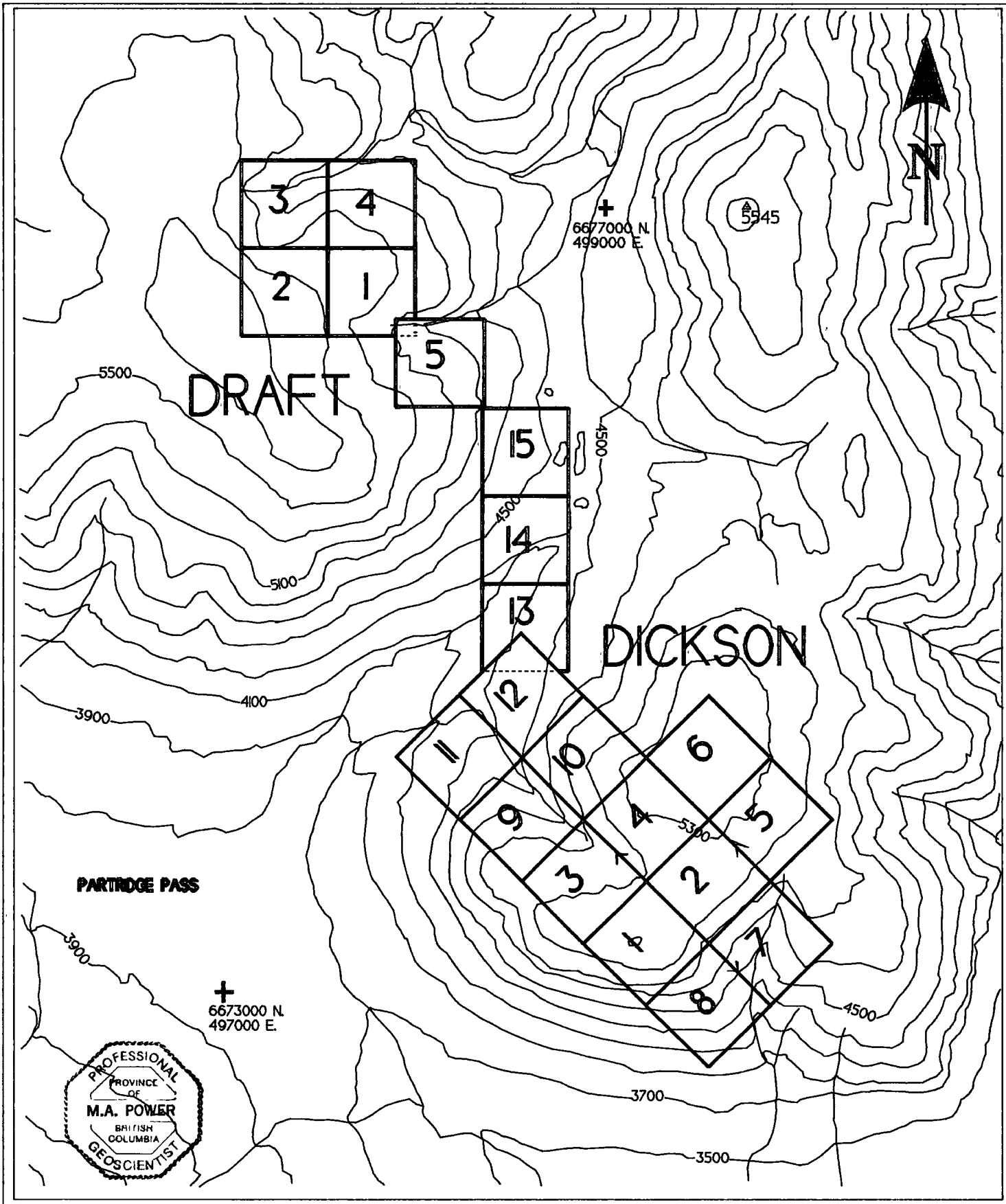
The geology of the Wheaton River district is well documented by Doherty and Hart (1989). The region lies near the boundary between the Nisling Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough. The Nisling Terrane is a belt of metamorphic and intrusive rocks that includes the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Yukon Crystalline Terrane (Wheeler and McFeely 1987). The Whitehorse Trough is a relict fore-arc basin with clastic sediments derived from an uplifted core (LaBerge Group) being deposited over older andesitic volcanic rocks flooring the basin (Lewes River Volcanics). The Tally Ho Shear Zone, west of the property, forms the boundary between the Whitehorse Trough and the Nisling Terrane. Following the mid-Jurassic amalgamation of the Nisling Terrane with the Whitehorse Trough, an overlap succession of clastic rocks was deposited and the region was affected by a later episode of Eocene volcanism. During this latter event, high level alaskite and bimodal calc-alkaline felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks were emplaced throughout the Wheaton River District.



DICKSON HILL PROPERTY

Figure 1. Location Map

MOUNTAIN HIGHGRADE MINES LTD.



0 1000

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 200 FT.

DICKSON HILL PROPERTY	CLAIMS: DICKSON 1-15 CLAIMS: DRAFT 1-5
DICKSON HILL TOPOGRAPHY & CLAIM LOCATION MAP	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 105 D 2/3 — SCALE: 1:26,439
	DRAWN BY: K.C.
MOUNTAIN HIGHGRADE MINES LTD.	DATE: 17 JAN 96 — FIGURE: 2

The structural geology and distribution of showings in the area surrounding the Dickson Hill Property is shown in Figure 3 and the local stratigraphy is listed in Table 1.

The property is near the Llewellyn Fault on the east side of the Tally Ho Shear Zone. Both the Llewellyn Fault and older Tally Ho Shear Zone appear to exert strong control on the location of precious metal occurrences in northern B.C. and the southern Yukon (Hart and Radloff 1991, Mihalynuk and Mountjoy 1991). This is apparent in the distribution of showings north and south of the property. The Tally Ho Shear Zone is a deep crustal structure extending from Lake Bennett 40 km north to the Mt. McIntyre area. Near the Dickson Hill Property, the zone is up to 4 km wide, strikes 145° and dips 40° to 70° southwest. Early ductile deformation resulted in development of a penetrative fabric as the entrained rocks were metamorphosed to greenschist facies. During a later (Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary) stage of brittle deformation, quartz veins developed in extensional fractures. Later Eocene deformation resulted from doming and subsequent crustal collapse in the Bennett Lake Caldera Complex.

The Dickson Hill area hosts a number of significant precious metal occurrences. Hart and Radloff (1991) subdivided these showings into the following four types:

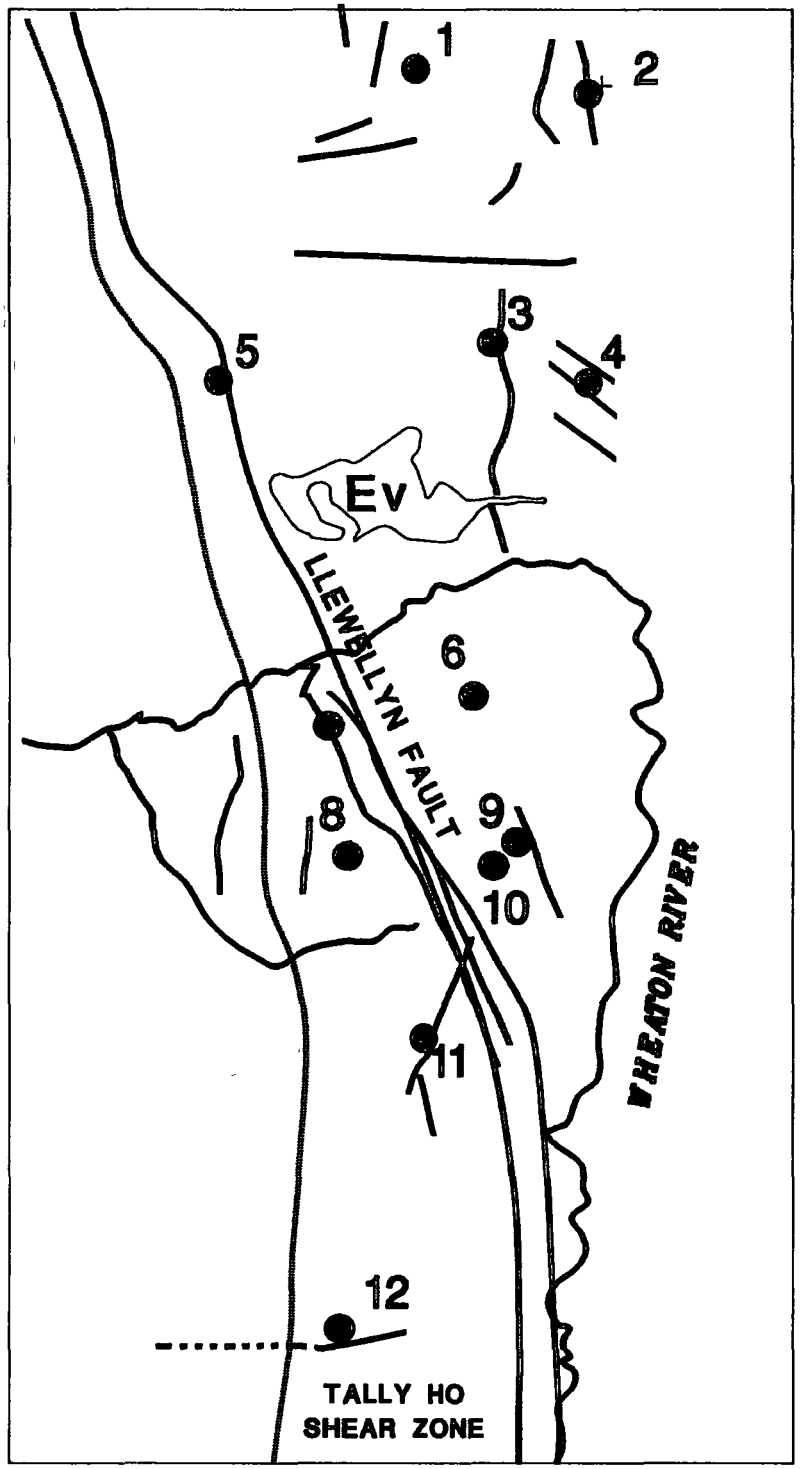
a. Magmatic veins (Mt. Wheaton)

b. Metamorphic veins (Odd Vein)

c. Mesothermal veins (Mt. Stevens, Tally Ho, Legal Tender)

d. High Level Quartz-rich Epithermal (Silver Queen)

The occurrences at Dickson Hill are classified as metamorphic veins. These are composed of white to grey waxy quartz with disseminated chalcopyrite and lesser galena. These veins are concordant with little adjacent wall rock alteration indicating that they are probably the result of metamorphic dehydration accompanying the development of the Tally Ho Shear Zone. The high concentration of copper in the veins is probably derived from the basic Lewes River Volcanics.



N

SHOWINGS

1 Red Ridge (Au.Ag)
2 INCO (Cu.Mo)
3 Union Mines (Ag.Au)
4 Mt. Bush (Coal)
5 Legal Tender (Au.Ag)
6 Mt. Wheaton (Au.Ag)
7 Tally Ho (Au.Ag)
8 Silver Queen (Ag)
9 Acme (Au.Ag)
10 Buffalo Hump (Au.Ag)
11 Odd Vein (Au.Ag)
12 Opulence (Sb.Ba)

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
M.A. POWER

Ev Mt. Skukum Volcanics

Fault

0 2
Km

DICKSON HILL PROPERTY	CLAIMS: DICKSON 1-5 DRAFT 1-5
REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND MINERAL SHOWINGS	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 105 D 3 SCALE: 1:05,000
	DRAWN BY: M.A.P.
MOUNTAIN HIGHGRADE MINES LTD.	DATE: 09FEB96 FIGURE: 3

Table I. Stratigraphy - Dickson Hill area

Age	Formation	Lithology
Early Eocene	Mount Skukum Complex	Felsic dykes, laccoliths or plugs; mostly aphanitic, porphyritic rhyolite
Late Cretaceous	Wheaton River Granodiorite	medium-grained, hornblende diorite, quartz diorite and lesser granodiorite; locally foliated
Late-Cretaceous	Wheaton River Volcanics	aphanitic and porphyritic andesite to dacite flows, heterolithic breccia, agglomerate and associated epiclastic rocks
Jurassic or Cretaceous	Millhaven Conglomerate	Polymictic conglomerate with minor sandstone, greywacke and shale.
Late Triassic	Lewes River Group	Coarse grained, variably altered augite porphyritic basalt and breccia commonly with coeval(?) hornblendite and its metamorphic equivalents.
Paleozoic and older (?)	Nisling Assemblage	Biotie-muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist, quartzite

6.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Mining exploration in the Mt. Wheaton district began in the 1890's with the arrival of prospectors from the Alaska panhandle. Mining near Juneau attracted many prospectors and small miners and provided them an opportunity to earn a grubstake through winter employment in the mines. A number of these individuals began to move north and found the first hardrock and placer occurrences in the southern Yukon. Frank Corwin and Thomas Rickman were the first recorded prospectors in the region; they reportedly staked ground on Carbon Hill, Chieftain Hill and Idaho Mountain before returning to Juneau with high-grade gold samples. Probably because of uncertainties related to mineral tenure, they died without disclosing the location of their claims. Another prospector, Thomas Kerwin, reportedly staked near Idaho Hill in 1893 and returned with high grade gold samples; he too refused to disclose his claim location. During the Klondike Gold Rush, several occurrences were staked and recorded in Dawson but the first big rush to the area occurred in 1906 with the discovery of high grade gold at Tally Ho and Mt. Anderson. Both of these properties became small producers and numerous other showings were staked and explored. Activity in the area declined to a virtual standstill by the 1950's and the area remained dormant until the discovery of a bonanza epithermal gold-silver deposit at Mt. Skukum in the early 1980's. The district was restaked and extensively explored through the late 1980's. With the recision of favourable tax incentives for mineral exploration in 1989 and a decline in the gold price, exploration activity in the area has once again declined.

Exploration at Dickson Hill is documented in the Yukon Minfile (Occurrence 105D 168). The vein was staked by Du Pont in June 1981 following a regional geochemical reconnaissance program. They performed limited geochemical sampling and mapping. Agip Canada Ltd. restaked the property in October 1983 and performed mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys before entering into a joint venture with Shakwak Exploration Company Ltd. They trenched, drilled 4 holes and conducted geochem and VLF surveys. Comaplex restaked the showing in 1990 and performed Maxmin and magnetometer surveys. Exploration to date turned up two mesothermal quartz veins hosting gold with tetrahedrite in Lewes River Group andesites. The southern vein on the Dickson 1-2 claims returned values of 46.3 g/t Au and 19.9 g/t Ag over 1.4 m while the northern vein returned values of 6.2 g/t over 2.5 cm in stringers.

7.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Total magnetic field and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over a grid centred on the Dickson 1-4 claims. The base line trends 130° and lines are turned off at 40 m intervals. Stations were picketed at 20 m intervals with tagged half-length lathe.

The total magnetic field survey was conducted with a synchronized pair of Omni Plus proton precession magnetometers / VLF receivers using a base station at 1000N, 1000E and a base station cycling interval of 20 s. Measurements were taken at 5 m intervals along the survey lines. Figure 4 is a contour map of the total magnetic field readings. Magnetic lows are considered to be significant targets in this area as they may be caused by hydrothermal alteration surrounding quartz veins.

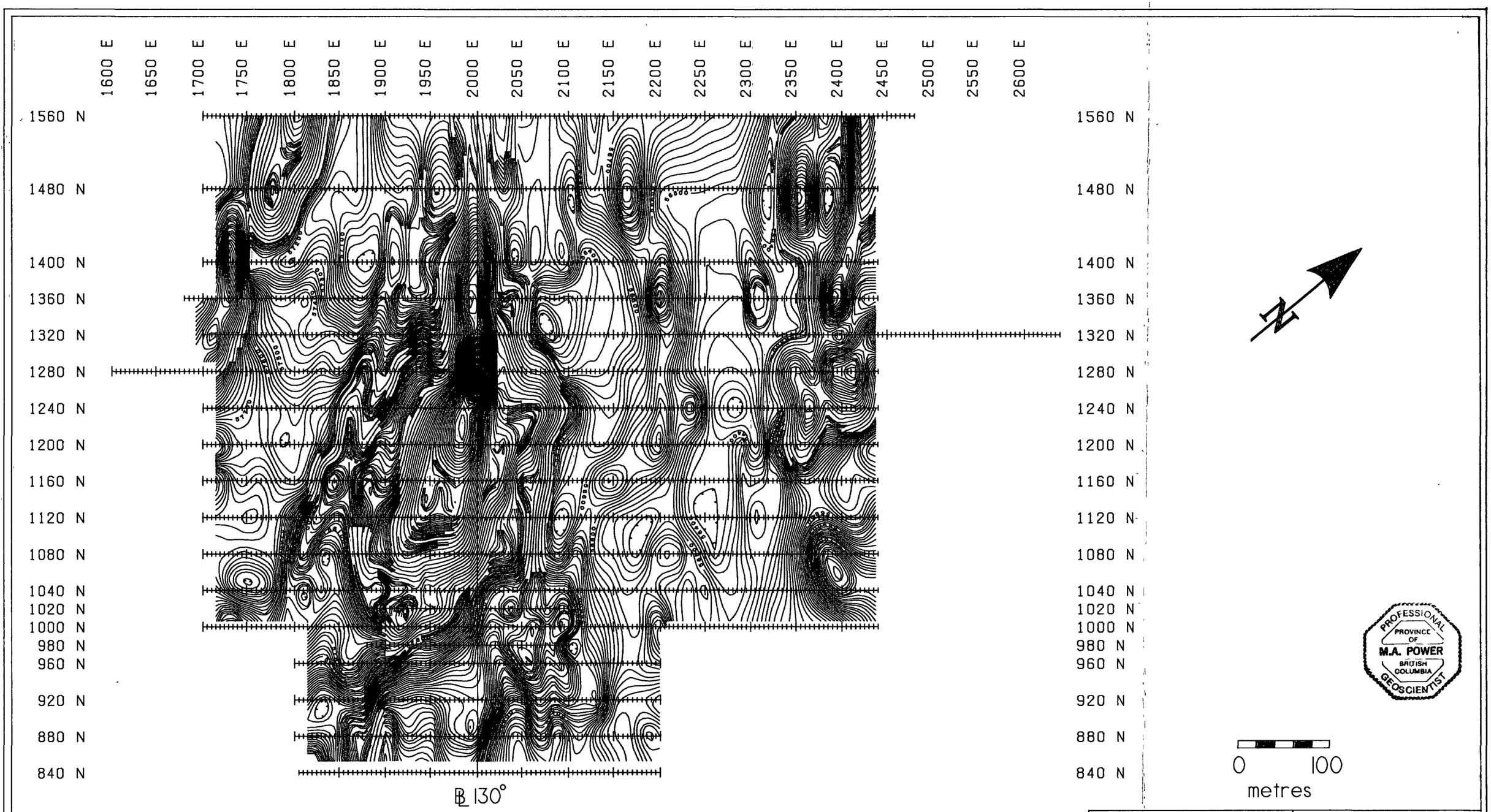
The VLF-EM survey was conducted using the Culter (Station NAA) transmitter. Readings of the in-phase, quadrature and total field strength were taken every 10 m along survey lines. Signal strength was extremely weak with noise spikes in the data. The in-phase readings were Fraser filtered and are plotted in Figure 5. Highs define conductor axes in this plot and all values below zero (false cross-overs) are not contoured.

The geophysical surveys define a broad low running through the saddle on which Dickson 1-4 are located. Magnetite rich horizons south of the base line produce intense magnetic highs; these are immediately adjacent to the conductor axes. In general the geophysical surveys defined the broad trend of the fault zone hosting the quartz veins but are of limited use in directly detecting these structures unless they are of considerable size.

8.0 TRENCHING

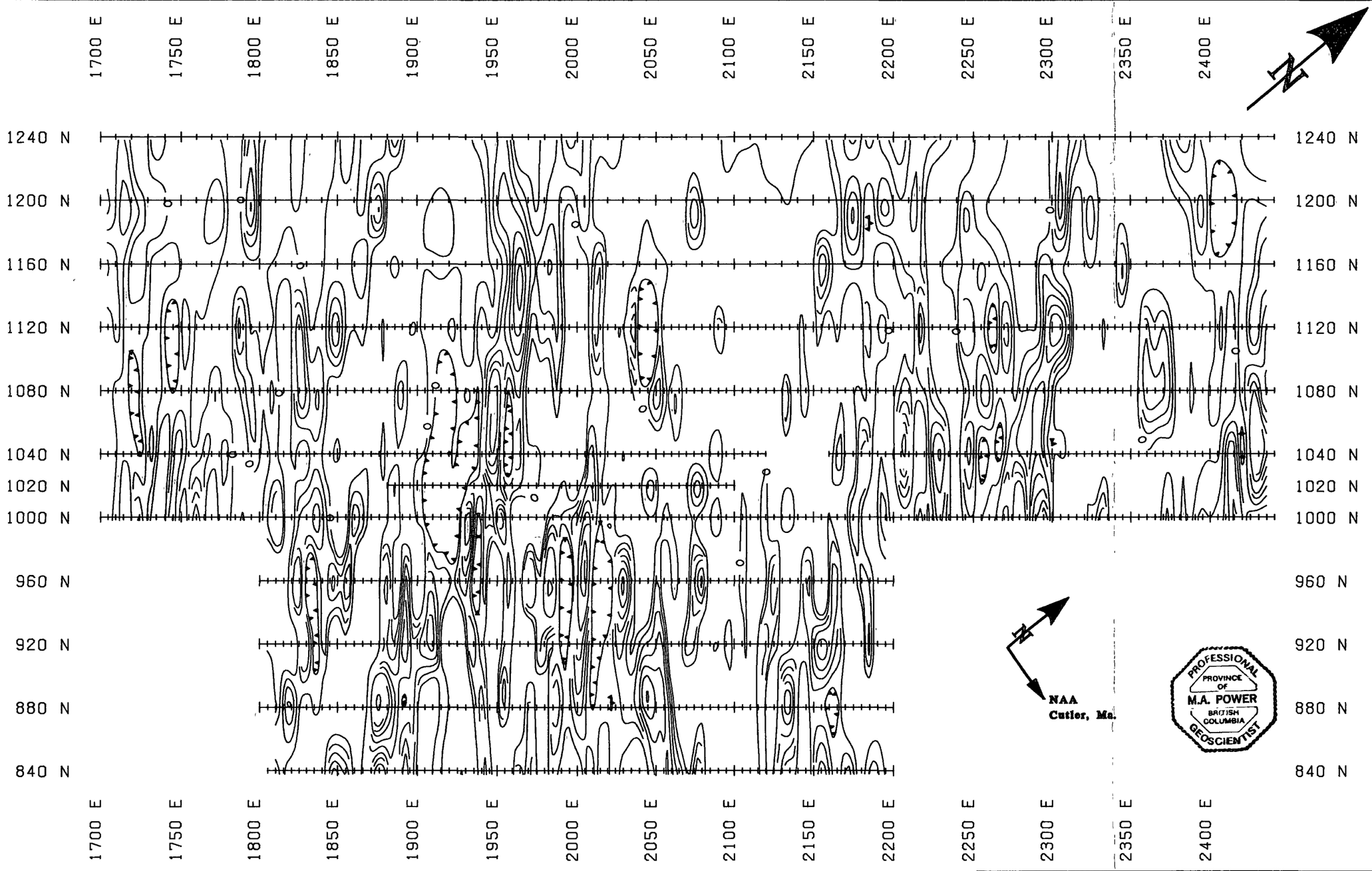
A series of ten trenches were excavated with a John-Deere 450C CAT equipped with a quick detachible back hoe. Trenches were excavated to depths of 1 to 3 m, logged, sampled and, where no significant mineralization was encountered, backfilled. Representative bedrock samples from each interval in the trenches are stacked beside the trench at the location where they were extracted.

Trench locations are shown in Figure 6 and listed in Table II.



CONTOUR INTERVAL: 20 nT

DICKSON HILL PROPERTY	CLAIMS: DICKSON 1-15 CLAIMS: DRAFT 1-5
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 105 D 2/3 — SCALE 1:4000
	OPERATOR: D.M.
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.	DATE: 18 FEB 96 — FIGURE: 4



CONTOUR INTERVAL: 2% H_z

0 100
metres

DICKSON HILL PROPERTY	CLAIMS: DICKSON 1-15 CLAIMS: DRAFT 1-5
VLF-EM SURVEY FRASER FILTERED MAP	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 105 D 2/3 — SCALE: 1:2500
	OPERATOR: D.M.
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.	DATE: 08 FEB 96 — FIGURE: 5

Table II. Trench Locations and Dimensions

Trench	Line	Station	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
94-1	5400N	4855E	12.5	1.5	3
94-2	5375N	4740E	35	2	2
94-3	5310N	4780E	25	2	2.5
94-4	5030N	4830E	25	2	2.5
94-5	5250N	4840E	28	4	2
94-6	5662N	5080E	20	2	2.5
94-7	5573N	5070E	15	2	2.5
94-8	5480N	5055E	20	2	3
94-9	5615N	5045E	10	2	2.5
94-10	4960N	4800E	10	2	2.5

9.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Dickson Hill Property is underlain by metamorphosed Lewes River Group volcanic rocks (Hart and Radloff, 1990). These rocks are mafic to intermediate amphibolite. Amphibole and chorite define a layer-parallel foliation with epidote, quartz and calcite alteration common near veins or faults. Within faults, white-green to brown gossanous gouge hosts massive white to buff quartz-calcite-epidote veins hosting pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite. The high copper concentrations apparent in sulphide minerals may be due to high background copper levels in the Lewes River Group volcanic rocks.

Nineteen rock samples were sent for assay to Acme Analytical Laboritories Ltd. in Vancouver B.C. Samples were fire assayed (1 assay-ton) by Acme Analytical Laboritories Ltd. sample descriptions are listed in Appendix D and locations are plotted in Figure 6. Samples returned low values in gold and silver with the exception of 95DH09752007R.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

The 1995 exploration program accomplished the following:

a. The geophysical program delineated a major shear zone hosting discontinuous quartz veins on Dickson Hill.

b. The trenching program failed to locate any significant new showings along the fault zone.

and the results of this work lead to the following conclusions:

a. Precious metal mineralization in the Dickson Hill fault zone consists of discontinuous quartz-calcite-epidote veins hosting pyrite,chalcopyrite and lesser galena. Much of the fault zone is composed of unmineralized gouge.

b. Geophysical methods tried to date have only located the fault zone and proven less useful in determining the location of veins within the fault zone.

11.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made for further work on the Dickson Hill Property:

a. The Dickson Hill fault should be followed off to the north towards Tally Ho mountain with geophysical and geochemical surveys, prospecting and mapping.

b. Either shallow diamond drilling or a short drift could be driven into the original discovery vein on Dickson 1-2 to determine the grade and continuity of the this occurrence.

Respectfully submitted,
MOUNTAIN HIGHGRADE MINES LTD.

M.A. Power M.Sc. P.Geo.

February 15, 1996

References cited

Doherty, R.A. and C.J.R. Hart (1989) Preliminary geology of Fenwick Creek (105D/3) and Alligator Lake (105D6) map areas. INAC Open File 1988-2, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Hart, C.J. and J.K. Radloff (1991) Geology of WHITEHORSE, ALLIGATOR LAKE, FENWICK CREEK, CARCROSS and part of ROBINSON MAP AREAS (105 D/11, 6, 3, 2, & 7) INAC Open File 1990-4, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

MacLean, T.A. (1914) Lode Mining in Yukon. Ottawa: Mines Branch.

Mihalynuk, M.G. and Mountjoy, K. (1990) Geology of the Tagish Lake Area (Edgar Lake 104 M/8 and Warm Creek 104M/9E) in: Geological Fieldwork 1989, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1989-1, p293-310.

Wheeler, J. O. and P. McFeely (1987) Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1565.

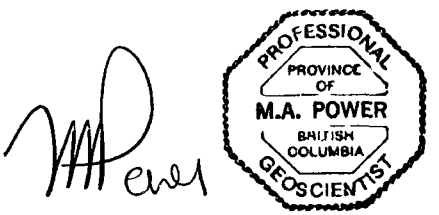
APPENDIX A. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Michael Allan Power of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, certify that:

1. I obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree with First Class Honors in Geology from the University of Alberta in 1986 and a Masters Degree in Geophysics from the University of Alberta in 1988. I am a Professional Geoscientist registered in the Province of British Columbia.

2. I have been employed in mineral exploration and geophysical research since 1984.

3. I supervised the geophysical survey described in this report and have relied upon the trenching field notes and descriptions provided by Gary Lee, P.Eng. to prepare this report.



Michael A. Power M.Sc. P. Geo.

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
February 15, 1995

APPENDIX B. PROJECT LOG

Date (1995)	Activity
May 15	G. Lee and D. Moraal drove to Stevens Creek; unable to make it into property
May 23	G. Lee and D. Moraal drove to Mt. Stevens, walked into property and picketed base line; still too much snow.
May 29	G. Lee & D. Moraal pick up groceries, supplies and drive to camp just above Stevens Creek on the Partridge Creek road.
May 30	Picketing baseline and cross lines.
May 31- June 3	D. Moraal surveys (mag/VLF) while G. Lee pickets lines.
June 4	Demobe crew to Whitehorse.
Sept 22	R. Stack and G. Lee mobe John Deere CAT/excavator (JD) to property with 5 Ton.
Sept 23	Pick up last supplies in Whitehorse (G. Lee)
Sept 24	R. Stack and G. Lee mobe to Buffalo Hump camp and start VLF on Dickson Hill
Sept 25	VLF and trenching L1080N and 1120N. (JD - 6 hrs)
Sept 26	VLF and backfilling trenches. (JD-6.5hrs)
Sept 27	VLF and trenching . (JD-6hrs)
Oct 9	Trenching 95DH-5 (L1020N) (JD-6hrs)
Oct 14-19	Trenching. Returned to Whitehorse on Oct 19 to avoid blizzard. (JD - 30 hrs)
Oct 23-25	Trenching to finish program. (JD 16 hrs)
Oct 26	Demobe 5 Ton to Whitehorse.

Personnel

Gary Lee
Box 5348
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 5L5

Dirk Moraal
General Delivery
Carcross, Y.T.
Y1A 3Z2

Ron Stack

Total Man Days:

G. Lee	26
R. Stack	4
D. Moraal	9

APPENDIX C. STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	
Line cutting & gridding	$2,750.00
Geophysics	4,591.40
Living expenses	2,043.60
Transportation	226.80
TRENCHING & PROSPECTING	
Prospecting: R. Stack	$1,250.00
Living expenses	1,159.20
Assays	332.81
Mobe/demobe	463.36
Trenching	10,268.86
Report	
Professional services	$1,300.00
CADD	1,600.00
Reproduction	126.00
TOTAL	**$26,112.03**

APPENDIX D. SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND ASSAY CERTIFICATES

SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLE	LINE	STN	DESCRIPTION	Au (OPT)	Ag (OPT)
95DH1020-1006Q	1020N	2006E	**VEIN:** White weathering dark brown cxl quartz with some malachite stain.	<0.001	1.30
95DH1000-1997QZ	1000N	1997E	**VEIN:** White massive quartz w/ calcite (10%), massive cxl. 3 cm thick.	0.006	0.08
95DH1280-2024Q	1280N	2024E	**VEIN:** 30 cm wide, 28° 85° E, massive white, cxl in altered metavolc.	<0.001	0.58
95DH1000-1977Q	1000N	1977E	**VEIN:** White & rusty brown, 20 cm thick, calcite (30%) limonite. Selvage is limonite, core of vein is calcite.	0.006	0.08
95DH1640-2090QZ	1640N	2090E	**VEIN:** Drusy quartz in xl 5-10mm with calcite in limonite/goethite gouge.	0.004	0.39
95DH1360-2008QZ	1360N	2008E	**VEIN:** rusty 3 cm quartz vein 110° 20° S with limonite, manganite(?)	0.006	0.18
95DH1000-1970QZ2	1000N	1970E	**VEIN:** 10 cm thick dark green wx grey-brown. Broken gouge w/20%white quartz & calcite.	0.006	0.08
95DH1360-1977	1360N	1977E	**VEIN:** rusty band 135° 60°N w/ occasional quartz pods. Manganite-limonite-hematite.	0.009	0.40
95DH1040-2030VOLQZ	1040N	2030E	**VEIN:** White & light green in part dark green highly altered metavolcanics, some very highly silicified.	<0.001	0.05
95DH1320-2015	1320N	2015E	**METAVOLC:** sheared, rusty with about 1% vfxl pyrite.	<0.001	0.06
95DH1280-2031V	1280N	2031E	**METAVOLC:** light and dark green speckled wx grey. extensive epidote alteration, calcite + limonite selvage. Black vitreous mineral with flat faces, some manganite stain.	<0.001	0.01
95DH1080-2128G	1080N	2128E	**VEIN:** green wx brown, sheared chlorite, mostly gouge.	<0.001	<0.01

95DH1000-1974VOLR	1000N	1974E	**METAVOLC:** white & light green wx red-brown, silicified, light green epidote, quartz & calcite (50%), stretched ampibole (50%), noticeably altered.	<0.001	0.07
95DH0981-1997QZV1	0981N	1997E	**VEIN:** massive white cxl wx white-buff quartz.	<0.001	0.12
95DH0980-1997QZV2	0980N	1997E	**VEIN:** mostly white-brown quartz w/ some very light blue-green chlorite-epidote-sericite.	<0.001	0.10
95DH0975-2007R	0975N	2007E	**VEIN:** green-white wx rust brown 80% quartz, chlorite(10%), pyrite(10%). Pyr cubes to 1mm and in anhedral masses. Banded quartz and chlorite.	0.194	1.42
95DH0987-1992QZ	0987N	1992E	**VEIN:** White wx rust or brown, virtually all quartz w/ 2% hematite & possibly wx pyrite along fractures.	<0.001	0.08
95DH0980-1997QZR	0980N	1997E	**VEIN:** white, dark green wx buff & rusty brown or red cxl quartz (90%) w/ chlorite & feldspar (albite?) in bands or selvage.	<0.001	0.01
95DH1000-1986QZ	1000N	1986E	**VEIN:** white wx brown, quartz (95%), no visible sulphides	0.001	0.04

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Amerok Geosciences Ltd. File # 96-0283 Page 1

Site 6 Comp 11, Whitehorse YT Y1A 5V8 Submitted by: M.A. Power

SAMPLE#	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
95 FB 4930 5000 HGFL	30.50	.014
95 FB 4930 5000 HGFL 2	66.13	.024
95 FB 5040 4982 HGFL	40.93	.105
95 FB 4997 4986 V	141.37	.113
95 FB 4874 5002 CH	148.12	.054
95 FB 6180 5000 FL	81.51	.037
95 FB 4940 4976 VHG	5.40	.022
95 FB 6185 4995 FL	141.54	.013
95 FB 4883 5000 BS	23.12	.020
95 FB 6225 4995 V	78.64	.022
RE 95 FB 6225 4995 V	78.68	.021
95 FB 6175 5000 FLMY	.99	<.001
95 FB 4874 5002 CH	97.13	.041
95 FB 4874 5002 HG	295.53	.049
95 DH 1020 1006 QZ	1.30	<.001
95 DH 1280 2024 QZ	.58	<.001
95 DH 1640 2090 QZ	.39	.004
95 DH 1360 2008 QZ	.18	.006
95 DH 1000 1977 QZ 2	.16	<.001
95 DH 1360 1997	.40	.009
95 DH 1040 2030 VOL QZ	.05	<.001
95 DH 1320 2015	.06	<.001
RE 95 DH 1320 2015	.05	<.001
RRE 95 DH 1320 2015	.11	<.001
95 DH 1965 0940 A	.13	<.001
95 DH 1280 2031 V	.01	<.001
95 DH 1000 1970	.04	<.001
95 DH 1080 2128 G	<.01	<.001
95 DH 1000 1974 VOLR	.07	<.001
95 DH 0981 1997 QZ V1	.12	<.001
95 DH 0980 1997 QZ V2	.10	<.001
95 DH 0975 2007 R	1.42	.194
95 DH 0987 1992 QZ	.08	<.001
95 DH 0980 1997 QZ R	.01	<.001
95 DH 10000 1986 QZ	.04	.001

AG** & AU** BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK
Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: JAN 24 1996 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Feb 5/96 **SIGNED BY.** D. Toye .D.TOYE, C.LEONG, J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Suggest Assay for Cu, Pb, Zn for samples high in Ag

SAMPLE#	Ag** oz/t	Au** oz/t
95 DH 1000 1977 QZ	.08	.006
95 DH 0980 2000 QZ GR	1.37	.010

Sample type: ROCK.

Document Separator

Start	Stop
X	

Levels

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Binder								
Folder								
Staple								
Paper Clip								
Binder Clip								
Plastic Protector		X						
Elastic Bands								
TABS								
OTHER_____								

Special Instructions:

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes a program of geophysical and geological surveys and trenching on the Dickson Hill Property, Wheaton River area, southern Yukon Territory between May 15 and October 29, 1995.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dickson Hill Property is located at 60° 12' N 135° 01' W on Dickson Hill in the Wheaton River area, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The property is approximately 65 km from Whitehorse by air and 95 km by road. The route to the property is as follows:

Section	Distance (km)
Alaska Highway to Carcross Cutoff	20
Carcross Cutoff to Annie Lake Road	17
Annie Lake Road to Wheaton River Bridge	26
Wheaton River Bridge to Partridge Creek Road	11
Partridge Creek Road to Property	21

A four wheel drive vehicle is required on the Partridge Creek Road. During the winter months, the route is ploughed from Whitehorse to the Wheaton River Bridge.

3.0 PROPERTY

The Dickson Hill Property consists of the following Quartz Claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and recorded in the Whitehorse Mining District:

Claims	**Record Number**	**Expiry date**[1]
DICKSON 1-4	YB55291-YB55294	01 NOV 2000
DICKSON 5-10	YB57666-YB57671	13 JUN 1996
DICKSON 11-15	YB66294-YB66298	10 OCT 1996
DRAFT 1-5	YB66299-YB66303	10 OCT 1996

[1]Expiry date of rrecord on February 9, 1996

The claims are owned by the following parties:

Name / address	Percentage ownership
Gary Lee Box 5703 Whitehorse, Y.T. Y1A 5L5	100%

4.0 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Dickson Hill Property is in the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountain Range. In this area, the topography is transitional between the rugged mountains of the Coast Range and the dissected uplands of the Yukon Plateau. The property is centred on a saddle north of Dickson Hill, overlooking the Wheaton River valley to the east. Elevations on the property range from 4300 at Stevens Creek to 5500 feet at the summit of Dickson Hill. The property is drained by a tributary of Stevens Creek to the west and by the Wheaton River to the east. Snowfields on north facing slopes persist until the end of July and permafrost was encountered at higher elevations. The property is above mostly tree line with scrub willow and alder at lower elevations and grass and moss at higher elevations.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the Wheaton River district is well documented by Doherty and Hart (1989). The region lies near the boundary between the Nisling Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough. The Nisling Terrane is a belt of metamorphic and intrusive rocks that includes the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Yukon Crystalline Terrane (Wheeler and McFeely 1987). The Whitehorse Trough is a relict fore-arc basin with clastic sediments derived from an uplifted core (LaBerge Group) being deposited over older andesitic volcanic rocks flooring the basin (Lewes River Volcanics). The Tally Ho Shear Zone, west of the property, forms the boundary between the Whitehorse Trough and the Nisling Terrane. Following the mid-Jurassic amalgamation of the Nisling Terrane with the Whitehorse Trough, an overlap succession of clastic rocks was deposited and the region was affected by a later episode of Eocene volcanism. During this latter event, high level alaskite and bimodal calc-alkaline felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks were emplaced throughout the Wheaton River District.

The structural geology and distribution of showings in the area surrounding the Dickson Hill Property is shown in Figure 3 and the local stratigraphy is listed in Table 1. Regional mapping indicates that the Dickson Hill area is underlain by

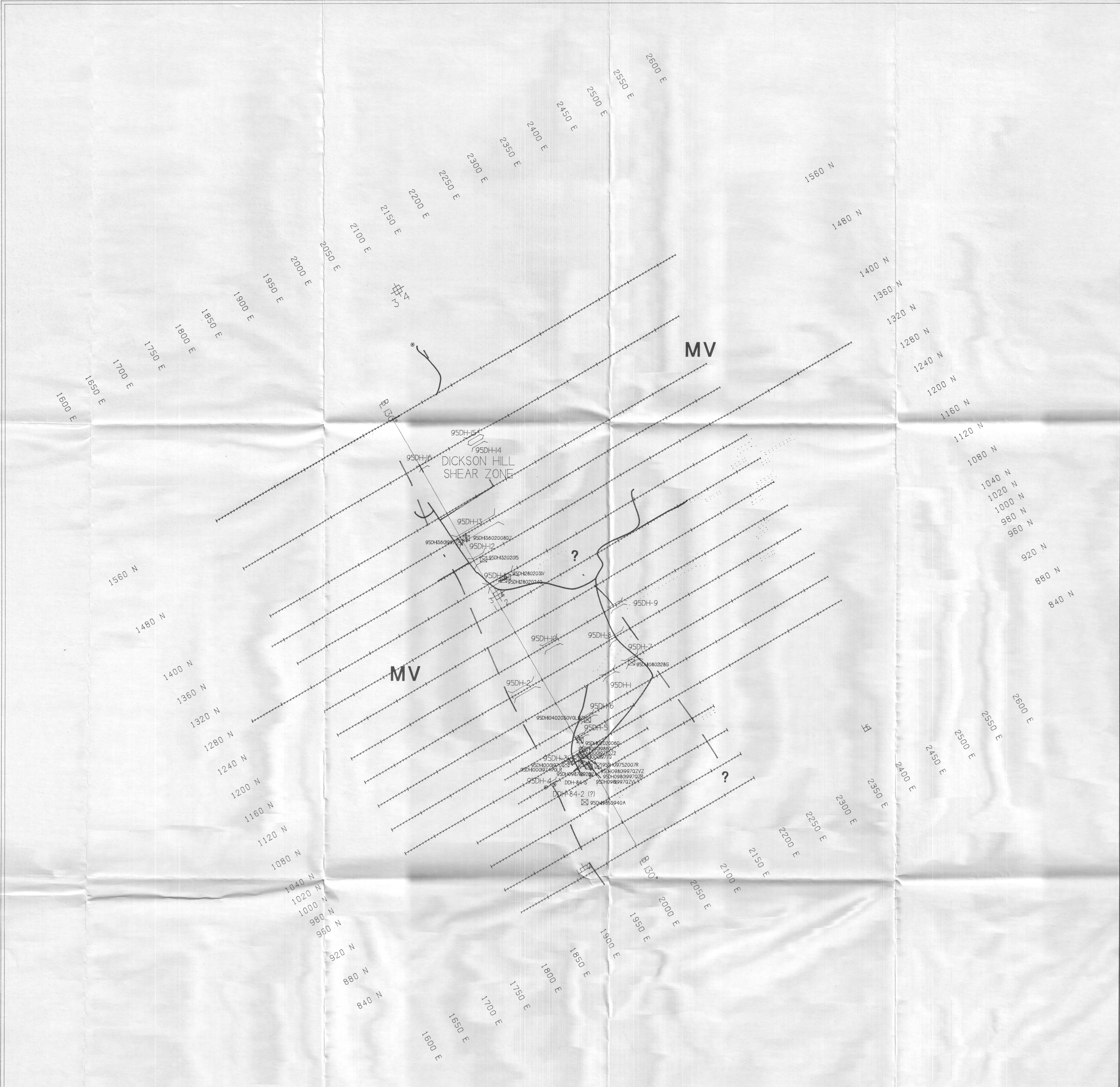
Table II. Trench Locations and Dimensions

Trench	Line	Start	End	Length (m)
95DH-1	1080N	2080E	2097E	17
95DH-2	1120N	1952E	1985E	33
95DH-3	1000N	1965E	2010E	45
95DH-4	0980N	1932E	1943E	11
95DH-5	1020N	1000E	1015E	15
95DH-6	1040N	2020E	2040E	20
95DH-7	1080N	2120E	2140E	20
95DH-8	1120N	2115E	2137E	22
95DH-9	1160N	2140E	2160E	20
95DH-10	1160N	2025E	2048E	23
95DH-11	1280N	2000E	2040E	40
95DH-12	1320N	2000E	2018E	18
95DH-13	1360N	1993E	2060E	67
95DH-14	1465N	2080E	2100E	20
95DH-15	1480N	2080E	2100E	20
95DH-16	1480N	1998E	2010E	12

9.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Dickson Hill Property is underlain by metamorphosed Lewes River Group volcanic rocks (Hart and Radloff, 1990). These rocks are mafic to intermediate amphibolite. Amphibole and chorite define a layer-parallel foliation with epidote, quartz and calcite alteration common near veins or faults. Within faults, white-green to brown gossanous gouge hosts massive white to buff quartz-calcite-epidote veins hosting pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and tetrahedrite. The high copper concentrations apparent in sulphide minerals may be due to high background copper levels in the Lewes River Group volcanic rocks.

Nineteen rock samples were sent for assay to Acme Analytical Laboritories Ltd. in Vancouver B.C. Samples were fire assayed (1 assay-ton) by Acme Analytical Laboritories Ltd. sample descriptions are listed in Appendix D and locations are plotted in Figure 6. Samples returned low values in gold and silver with the exception of 95DH09752007R.



N

LEGEND

- CLAIM POSTS
- SAMPLE LOCATION
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- OLD TRENCH
- 95DH-X 1995 TRENCH
- SHEAR ZONE BOUNDARY
- QUARTZ VEIN

0 100 200 300 400 500

METRES

DICKSON HILL	CLAIMS: DICKSON 1-15 DRAFT 1-5
1995 TRENCH AND GEOLOGY MAP	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE
	NTS: 105 D 2/3 · SCALE: 1:2500
	OPERATOR: G.L. / R.S.
MOUNTAIN HIGHGRADE MINES LTD.	DATE: 01 FEB 96 · FIGURE: 6

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST · PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA · M.A. POWER