1987 EXPLORATION REPORT

on the

HV PROPERTY

Groundhog Creek, Yukon Territory

Latitude 61°37'N Longitude 132°52'W

NTS 105 F-10

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

For
Yukon Minerals Corporation
Perrex Resources Inc.
510 Elliott Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 2A5

By
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December, 1987

SUMMARY

The HV property, in the Pelly Mountains of the Central Yukon, is south of Ross River and 9 km east of the South Canol Road on Groundhog Creek. The property lies within the Seagull Uplift, a domed assemblage of Lower Cambriac to Mississippian clastic, volcanic and carbonate rocks that were deformed during Mesozoic arc-continent collision and by mid-Cretaceous intrusion (G. Abbot, 1986). The claim block is primarily underlain by fault bounded blocks of recessive weathering shale and phyllite, and resistant dolomite. Numerous northerly and northwesterly trending normal faults traverse the area.

The Groundhog Creek district was initially prospected in the 1950s and 1960s. Canol Mines Ltd. acquired over 500 claims around Seagull Creek in 1969. Canol Mines completed extensive trenching and diamond drilling on several galena bearing fault zones that are now covered by the HV claim block. In 1986 Yukon Minerals optioned the HV property from H and P Holdings Ltd. of Whitehorse. In 1987 a program of prospecting, bulldozer and blast trenching and road construction was undertaken by Yukon Minerals Corporation; in August 1987 Perrex Resources Inc. entered into a subsequent agreement with Yukon Minerals whereby they can earn a 30 percent interest in the HV property by providing exploration funding.

Five main Ag-Pb showings and numerous galena-tetrahedrite bearing quartz veins and float trains were investigated. The mineralization occurs within or in close proximity to strong normal faults in Silurno-Devonian dolomite. At the south end of the property the PN and Lucky galena veins are exposed in two large cat trenches. The PN sulphide vein averages .5 m in width and is uncovered over a 33 m length. Silver values average 120 oz/t with 75 percent Pb. The Lucky sulphide vein also average .5 m in width and is uncovered over a 17 m length. Silver values average 92.5 oz/t with 66.7 percent Pb. Both sulphide veins occur in fault zones containing frozen limonitic gouge, quartz-siderite veins and dolomite fragments. The wall rocks are silicified and host many narrow blebs and stringers of galena with less sphalerite.

In the east-central area of the property three showings previously examined by Canol Mines were exposed in large bulldozer and blast trenches. On the No. 3 fault zone a large galena vein, similar to the PN and Lucky, was uncovered over 14 m of length. Silver values average 64.9 oz/t and numerous narrow galena veins occur in the footwall dolomite up to 15 m east of the main sulphide vein. The No. 2 showing consists of galena veins and veinlets in fractured dolomite and quartz veins adjacent to a 2 - 3 m wide orange and grey gouge zone. Chip samples across the mineralized zone average 9.62 oz/t Ag and 11.1 percent Pb over 3.4 m, consistant with results obtained by Canol Mines. At the Groundhog showing patches and veins of galena occur in quartz and quartz-siderite veins in dolomite over a 8 x 20 m area. The best chip sample from this zone assayed 6.89 oz/t Ag and 13 percent Pb over 4.5 m.

Many other galena and tetrahedrite occurrences were trenched and sampled on the property. Most require follow-up as permafrost prevented proper exposure of the mineralization. The highest silver value recorded in 1987 (501.0 oz/t) was taken on a claim line while adding to the HV block in late September. Large sections of the property, especially the new HV claims are underlain by favourable dolomite and have not been adequately explored. The potential for gold bearing massive sulphide mantos occuring in the HV area should not be overlooked in future exploration. A Phase I work program of continued surface exploration and diamond drilling at a proposed budget of $650,000 is recommended to commence in May 1988. Contingent on the results of Phase I, Phase II and Phase III programs are proposed to include surface diamond drilling and underground exploration.

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of an exploration program undertaken on the HV property (403 claims) by Yukon Minerals Corporation from May to November, 1987. The HV property is located 50 km south of Ross River and 9 km east of the South Canol Road on Groundhog Creek in the south-central Yukon Territory. The 1987 work program consisted of prospecting, geological sampling and mapping, extensive surface trenching and blasting, and upgrading and development of access roads.

Yukon Minerals Corporation acquired the HV property in 1986 from H and P Holdings Ltd. A subsequent agreement allows Perrex Resources Inc. to earn a 30 percent interest in the property by providing exploration funding.

Field operations were managed by M. Nielson and B. Buchanan of McCrory Holdings Co. Ltd. under the direction of T. McCrory (president) of Yukon Minerals Corporation. The writer and F. Marshall Smith, P. Eng., provided geological consultation.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The HV property is situated in the St. Cyr Range of the Pelly Mountains 160 km northeast of Whitehorse and 50 km south-southwest of Ross River, Yukon Territory. The property is accessible by road from the South Canol Road which links Ross River to the Alaska Highway at Johnson's Crossing. The camp is located on the Groundhog Creek Road 9 km east of the South Canol Road. The total road distance from Whitehorse to the property is 300 km. Helicopter charter services are available in Ross River to provide access to remote areas of the claim block. Figures 1 and 2 show the property location.

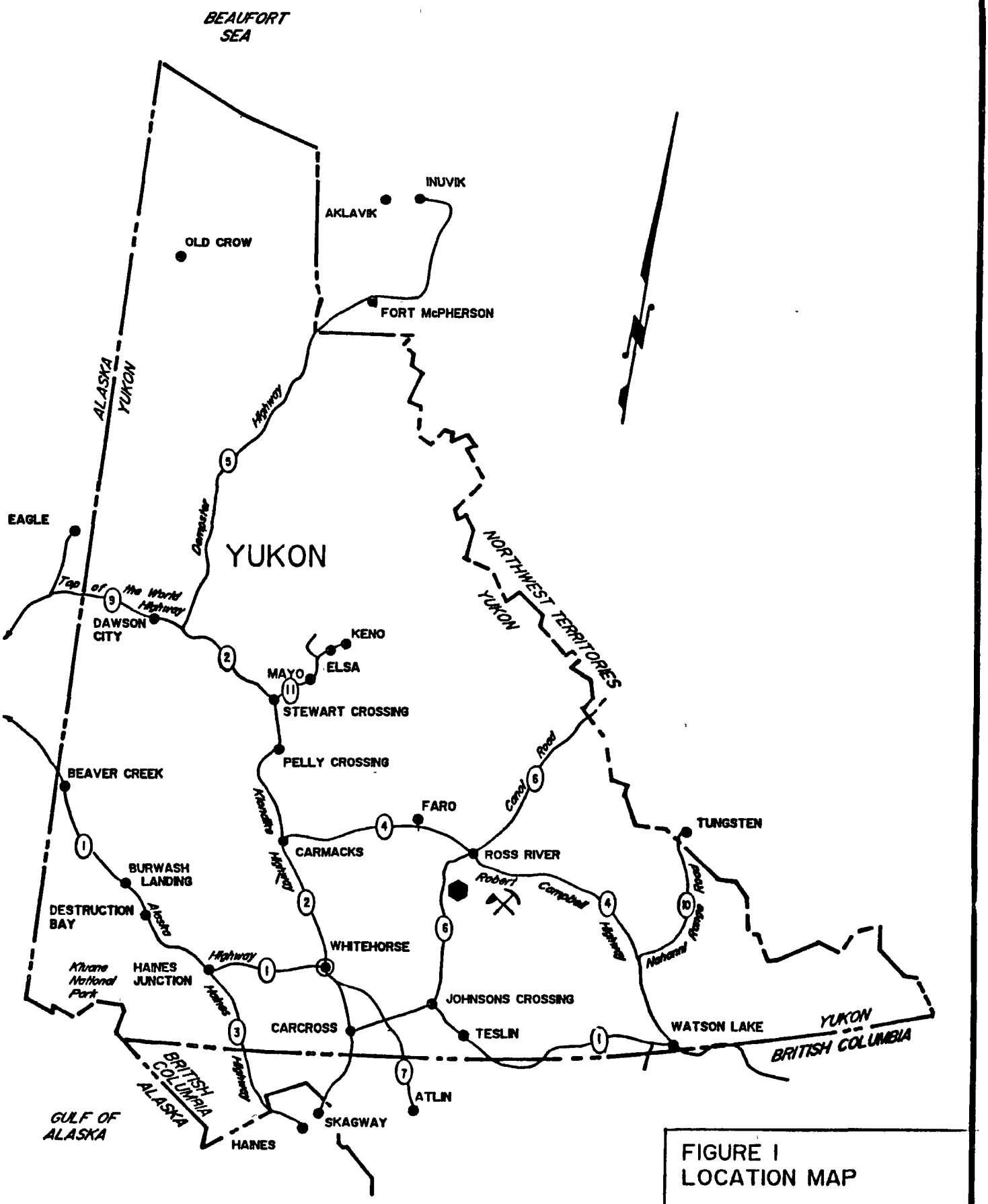
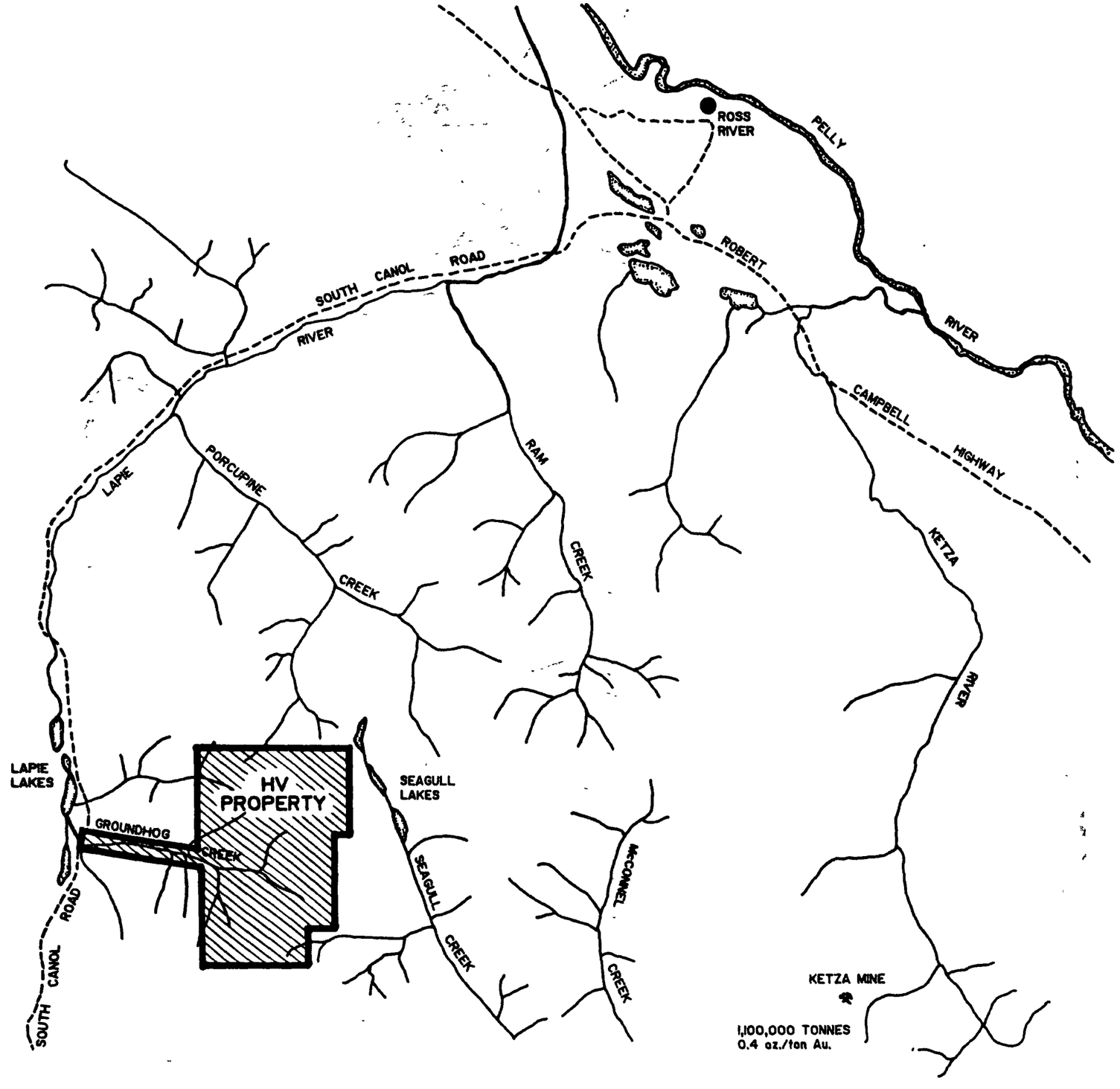


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1"=112.5 MILES APPROX.

⬢ Yukon Minerals Corporation H.V. Property Location.

Ketza River Property
Cyprus



YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY

LOCATION MAP

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 250,000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 2

PROPERTY

1. Claim Description

The HV property consists of 403 mineral claims located on claim sheets 105 F-10 and F-11 as registered with the district mining recorder in Watson Lake. The following claims compose the property:

Table 1
Claim Data

Claim Name	Grant Numbers	Number	Expiry Date
JEFF 1-4	YA45703-YA45706		
HI Grade	YA75137		
HV 1- 13	YA90984-YA90996		
HV 14- 16	YA98612-YA98614		
HV 17- 66	YA99466-YA99515		
HV 67-118	YA99558-YA99609		
HV 119-134	YB00695-YB00710		
HV 135-194	YB01189-YB01248		
HV 197-214	YB01249-YB01266		
HV 215-262	YB01725-YB01772		
HV 263-268	YB01702-YB01707		
HV 270, 272, 274 & 276-278	YB01708-YB01713		
HV 279-348	YB01773-YB01842		
HOG 1-38	YB00338-YB00375		
CARIBOU 1-3	89296-89298		
BEN 15	Y13597		
VER 1- 9	YA90975-YA90983		
VER 10-11	YA98610-YA98611		
VER 12-14	YB01843-YB01845		
Total Claims		403	

Yukon Minerals Corporation is acquiring a 100 percent interest in the JEFF 1-4, HI GRADE, VER 1-11, BEN 15, CARIBOU 1-3 and HV 1-66 claims under terms of an option agreement with H and P Holdings Ltd. The HV 67-348, VER 12-14 and HOG 1-38 claims were staked by Yukon Minerals to cover newly discovered showings. Collectively, the claims are known as the HV property. Perrex Resources Inc. has entered a subsequent agreement with Yukon Minerals entitling Perrex to earn a 30 percent interest in the HV property by providing exploration funds. Figure 3 shows the Claim Plan.

2. Physiography

The Pelly Mountains, south of the Tintina Trench feature long rugged northwesterly trending ridges separated by deep U shaped valleys. Pass Peak at 2162 m (7094') is the highest point in the district while Seagull Creek at 1180 m (3900') is the lowest elevation. From Pass Peak a system of north and west trending ridges averaging 1800 m (6000') in elevation extend through the area of the HV property. The ridge tops are generally rounded but valley walls are often steep with abundant outcrop. Glacial overburden and typical solufluction features cover lower slopes and valley floors. Bedrock exposure is limited (approximately 2 percent) to ridge crests and resistant dolomite outcrops.

Alpine areas feature sturdy grasses and moss while lower areas contain thick buck brush and sparse isolated stands of spruce trees. Permafrost underlies most of the property.

The Groundhog Creek area has a subarctic climate with maximum summer temperatures of 15°C and average winter temperatures of -25°C. Precipitation is moderate and the snow pack averages 1 - 2 meters. On the ridge tops high winds and sleet often hinder exploration work. The field season lasts from early June to late September.

TO ROSS RIVER

SOUTH CANOL ROAD

GROUNDHOG CREEK

SEAGULL LAKES

HOG 1-38
(YB00338-YB00375)

HV 215-262
(YB01725-YB01772)

HV 279-336
(YB01773-YB01830)

HV 119-134
(YB00695-YB00710)

HV 135-176
(YB01189-YB01230)

HV 177-194
(YB1231-YB01248)
HV 197-214
(YB01249-YB01266)

VER 10-11
(YA98610-YA98611)

BEN 15
(Y13597)

CARIBOU 1-3
(89296-89298)

VER 1-9
(YA90975-YA90983)

HV 1-13 (YA90984-YA90996)
HV 14-16 (YA98612-YA98614)
HV 17-66 (YA99466-YA99515)
HV 67-118 (YA99558-YA99609)

HI GRADE
(YA45137)

JEFF 1-4
(YA45708-YA45706)

NOTE : VER 12-14 (YB01843-YB01845)
HV 263-268 (YB01702-YB01707),
HV 270 (YB01708), HV 272 (YB01709)
HV 274 (YB01710),
HV 276-278 (YB01711-YB01713)
ARE NOT SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500
METRES

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY
CLAIM PLAN

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: NOV., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 50,000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 3

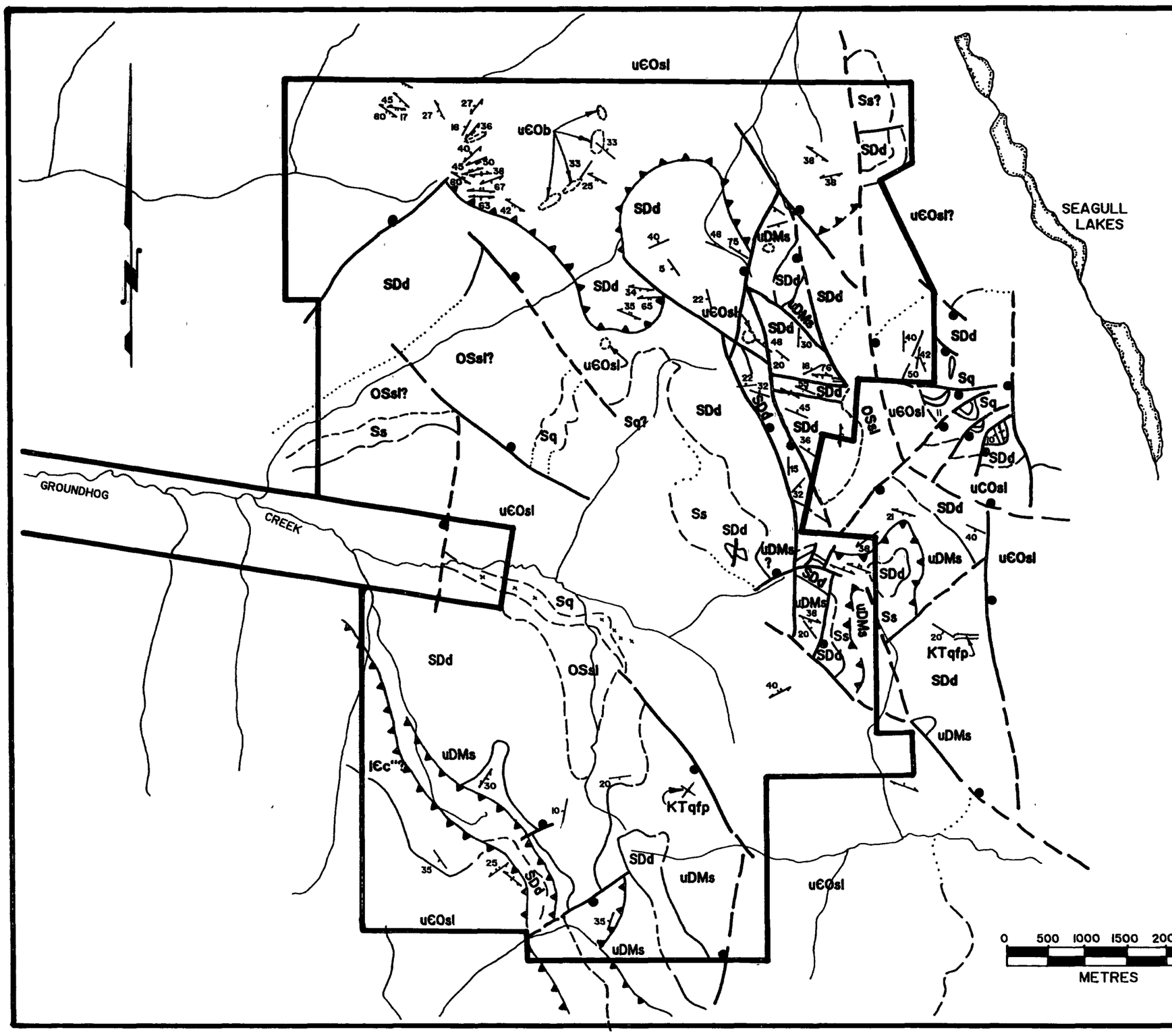
REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Groundhog Creek area is underlain by Lower Cambrian to Mississippian carbonate and clastic rocks of the Cassiar Platform that was deformed during Mesozoic arc-continent collision, and uplifted during intrusion of the Nisutlin Batholith. This area known as the Seagull Uplift has been recently mapped and interpreted by G. Abbott of D.I.A.N.D. (published in Yukon Geology, Vol. 1). Figure 4 shows the regional geology.

The oldest rocks in the area are Early Cambrian calcareous mica schist and marble which are overlain by late Cambrian and Early Ordividian phyllite containing some mafic tuffs and flows. The phyllites are in turn overlain by black graptolitic shale of Ordivician and Silurian age. These older rock units are recessive weathering and occur in valley bottoms and well rounded ridges.

Resistant weathering Silurian-Devonian dolomite, dolomitic siltstone and quartz arenite overlie the shales and phyllites. Buff, red and grey weathering dolomite form prominent cliffs and host most of the known Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization in the district. The dolomite unit is from 300 - 1500 m thick and contains three members: a basal sandy, silty dolomite with lenses of massive grey dolomite; a middle member of dolomitic sandstone and quartzite; and an upper member composed mainly of dark grey dolomite. Overlying the dolomites are Late Devonian and Mississippian black shales, chert and grit.

This sedimentary sequence is cut by numerous normal and thrust faults, formed during uplift of the Cretaceous Nisutlin batholith (Seagull Uplift). The faulting has left a complex assemblage of fault bounded blocks of dolomite, shale and phyllite. Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization generally occurs in quartz-siderite veins or limonitic gangue in normal faults cutting dolomite and at fault contacts between dolomite and black shale.



LEGEND

CRETACEOUS AND (?)EARLY TERTIARY

- KTqfp — Dark green, fine grained biotite-bearing mafic dikes. Minor quartz feldspar porphyry.
- Kg — Homogenous, medium grained, biotite quartz monzonite.

LATE DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN

- Mv — Undifferentiated felsic and mafic volcanics, hornblende syenite and black shale.
- uDMs — Black shale, chert grit, and chert conglomerate.

SILURIAN, EARLY AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN

- SDd — Buff, grey, and red weathering dolomite, with lenses of massive quartz arenite.
- Ss — Grey weathering platey, thinly laminated dolomitic siltstone.
- Sq — Massive grey weathering quartz arenite.

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

- OSsl — Black, graptolitic shale, minor chert.

LATE CAMBRIAN AND EARLY ORDOVICIAN

- uCOsl — Grey-buff weathering thinly laminated calcareous phyllite, tuffaceous phyllite, with some mafic tuffs, and flows.
- uCOb — Resistant dark green mafic flow or sill.

EARLY CAMBRIAN

- lCcsl — Grey weathering calcareous mica schist and marble.

Geological contact: defined, approx., assumed

Bedding: inclined, vertical

Foliation: phase 2, phase 1, inclined, vertical

Steep dipping fault: sense of movement unknown: defined approx.

Normal fault: defined, approx.

Thrust fault: defined, approx.

GEOLOGY FROM J.G. ABBOTT, YUKON GEOLOGY VOL. I

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY
GEOLOGY

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 50,000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 4

EXPLORATION HISTORY

The Lapie, Nisutlin and Ketza River drainages were first explored for placer gold deposits in the early 1900s. In 1907 several Ag-Pb-Zn veins were discovered near the Ketza River on the Iona Silver property. In the Groundhog Creek-Seagull Lakes area documented exploration started in the mid 1950s when the British-Yukon Exploration Co. conducted several seasons of prospecting. Harry and Pete Versluce on behalf of British-Yukon Exploration Ltd. located the Tet claim group in 1956 over galena veins. The claims were restaked several times by Versluce with the BEN and AG claims being vended to Canol Mines Limited. Canol Mines acquired 56 claims on the divide between Groundhog and Seagull Creeks in 1966. By 1969 the Canol Mines property consisted of 521 claims. Numberous Ag-Pb-Zn veins and lenses were located and tested in trenching and diamond drill programs. However, most of the sulphide occurrences proved to be of limited size and grade. The No. 1 vein (Silver Arrow) with reported reserves of 2558 tonnes grading 22.3 oz/t Ag, and 42.5 percent Pb was high graded in the late 1970s by Silver Arrow Syndicate.

In the Ketza River area, 30 km west of Seagull Creek, a small gold bearing orebody was outlined in the mid 1950s. This property is presently being developed by Pacific Trans Ocean and Canamax as the Ketza Mine with reserves of 1.1 million tonnes grading .4 oz/t Au. At Ketza several auriferous oxide and sulphide mantos occur in Lower Cambrian limestones on strong northwesterly trending faults. The ore zones are thought to be proximal to a buried intrusive responsible for uplift and faulting in the area (Ketza Uplift).

On the HV property the Caribou 1-3 claims were staked by Peter and Harry Versluce and optioned to Canol Mines in 1966. Canol Mines added the Ben 1-24 claims of which only the Ben 15 remains in good standing. Four kilometers to the south, the Jeff 1-4 and Hi Grade claims were staked in 1979 by H and P Holdings to cover several galena float trains. Initial samples collected by H. Versluce assayed 135.32 oz/t Ag.

In 1981, Great Western Petroleum Corporation surrounded the Jeff 1-4 and Hi Grade claims with the Lorne 1-55 claims. Great Western conducted reconnaissance level rock, soil and stream sediment sampling over an area presently covered by the HV claim block. They reported silver values of 18.65 oz/t from a galena vein in a strongly faulted zone in dolomite. This showing is currently known as the Jill vein. Elsewhere Great Western found isolated occurrences of narrow fracture fillings and blebs of galena in dolomite with relatively low silver values. Stream sediment and soil samples returned background to weakly anomalous values in Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn. The Lorne 1-55 claims lapsed in 1983.

In May 1986 the HV 1-12 and VER 1-9 claims and in September-October 1986 the HV 13-66 claims were added onto the original block of H and P Holdings. A short blasting program (September 1986) on several galena float trains on the Jeff claims uncovered a 3 m wide zone of broken galena and frozen gouge which assayed 108.6 oz/t Ag. This vein called the PN vein was stripped and exposed over a 33 m length during the 1987 work program.

Presently in the Seagull Lakes District there are over 1700 mineral claims in good standing. Large blocks are being explored by Fairfield Minerals Ltd. (RAM property) and Cominco Ltd.

EXPLORATION PROGRAM

1. Introduction

The 1987 work program was initiated in mid-May when heavy equipment and a 12 x 40 ft trailer were moved onto the property. Camp was established on a tributary of Groundhog Creek in the centre of the claim block. Access road construction to the PN vein, and to the Nos. 2 and 3 showings of Canol Mines began in mid-June and

stripping and blasting of the mineral occurrences started in early July. A crew of 7 to 20 people worked on the property from July to early November. Ampex Mining Corp. contracted the bulldozer and backhoe work, and McCrory Holdings Ltd. contracted the blasting, camp supply and prospecting work.

The priorities of the exploration program were:

- prospect and locate Ag-Pb-Zn showings and float trains;

- evaluate known Ag-Pb-Zn mineralization and new showings by blast and cat trenching;

- develop access roads to the showings; and

- sample and map bulldozer trenches and mineralized fault zones.

Five areas of interest, designated areas A, B, C, D and E were outlined by prospectors (Figure 5). Area A covers the PN, Lucky and Jill galena veins. Area B contains the No. 2 and No. 3 vein zones originally worked by Canol Mines Ltd. Area C covers mineralized fault zones and the old Groundhog showing. Areas D and E contain newly discovered sulphide veins.

2. Property Geology

Geological mapping was completed on a reconnaissance level and correlated with G. Abbott's map of the Seagul Uplift (Yukon Geology, Vol. 1, p 59). The claim block is underlain by Cambrian to Mississippian carbonates, clastics and volcanoclastics chopped into fault bounded blocks by strong normal and thrust faults. A few mafic and porphyritic dykes cut the sediments. Figures 6 and 7 show the property geology at 1:10,000 scale. The following rock types occur on the property:

TO ROSS RIVER

SOUTH CANOL ROAD

GROUNDHOG CREEK

SEAGULL LAKES

AREA "A"

AREA "B"

AREA "C"

AREA "D"

AREA "E"

LEGEND :

MAIN ROAD

4 X 4 OR CAT TRAIL

CAMP ©

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

METRES

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY
PROPERTY PLAN

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S: 105 F/10	TECH: G.D.	DATE: NOV., 1987
SCALE: 1: 50,000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 5.

Calcareous and tuffaceous phyllite (uEOsl): The oldest rocks on the property, of Upper Cambrian to Ordivician age, are recessive weathering phyllite which generally occupies low lying ground except where up-thrusted. Typically, they are grey to buff weathering, thinly laminated and very lusterous. Quartz veins and boudins are common. The phyllite contains minor pyrite and occasionally lenses or veins of massive pyrite-pyrrhotite.

Phyllite outcrops along stream banks in the center of the property and as klippen along ridge crests in the north central part of the claims.

Black graptolitic shale, minor chert (OSsl): Fairly limited in extent, the recessive weathering graptolitic shale of Ordivician to Silurian age occupies valley bottoms and was only found along Groundhog Creek and in deep cat trenches excavated by Canol Mines, south and west of the Silver Arrow vein. The black calcareous shale unconformably overlies phyllite. Mineralization in the shales is very patchy and consists of lenses of pyrite and galena in close proximity to large quartz veins. The only significant showing is on the adjoining RAX-PAX claims, where a large area (20 x 70m) has been stripped of overburden. This exposes several narrow discontinuous lenses of galena occurring in fault or shear zones in the shale.

Dolomite, dolomitic siltstone and quartz arenite (SDd, Ss, Sq): Up to 1500 m thick, this resistant sequence of Silurian and Devonian carbonate and clastic rock underlies much of the property and outcrops extensively on steep valley walls. The carbonate sequence has been divided into three members; a lowermost grey weathering, thinly laminated dolomitic siltstone; a buff to grey weathering, thick bedded dolomite

with massive quartz arenite lenses; and an uppermost red weathering, moderate to thick bedded, locally fossiliferous dolomite (G. Abbott, 1986). Fossils in the red weathering dolomite include Devonian age solitary corals and brachiopads.

Large cliffs of thickly bedded, shallow dipping dolomite are common on the property. The PN and Lucky veins in Area A are exposed on top of a large cliff. These vein fault structures can be traced down the outcrop in narrow linear gullies to the base of the cliff. The carbonates host quartz veins and lenses up to 10 m wide. Some of the larger quartz veins occur in normal faults while many others lie parallel to the regional structural trend N10-30°W.

On the HV property, dolomite hosts all the known Ag-Pb-Zn veins and lenses.

Black shale, chert grit and chert conglomerate (uDMs): The youngest sedimentary rocks on the property are Upper Devonian to Mississippian graphitic black shales, grits and conglomerates which are generally recessive weathering. Black shales lie in fault contact with dolomite beside the Groundhog showing in Area C. Chert grits and conglomerates containing small stretched chert pebbles in a graphitic matrix outcrop on a ridge top 500 m east of the PN vein. The shales and conglomerates occasionally contain quartz veins with minor galena and tetrahedrite.

Mafic and porphyritic dykes: Dark green mafic dykes up to 2 m wide occur in dolomite and phyllite in the southwestern part of the claims. The dykes are fine grained and locally silicify the host rocks. Also, a felsic porphyry dyke, striking 120° and vertically dipping intrudes dark grey dolomite between the PN and Lucky veins.

3. Structure

The Pass Peak and Seagull Thrusts form the southern and northern flanks of a complexly faulted arch, the Seagull Uplift, which underlies the HV property. G. Abbott has interpreted three possible structural levels for fault bounded stata in this area. He writes "The pattern of faulting and uplift documented for the Seagull Uplift resembles that seen in the Ketza Uplift where fault orientations and overall sense of movement indicates local doming centered a short distance west of the Ketza River deposit (Yukon Geology, Vol. 1). A quartz monzonite plug located 5 km east of the HV property may be responsible for local uplift and the complex system of normal faults.

4. Mineralization

Mineral occurrences on the HV property consist of silver bearing galena veins with pyrite, tetrahedrite and lesser sphalerite in quartz-siderite gangue. Mineralization occurs over widths of up to 15 m, however massive sulphide lenses generally average .5 m wide. The massive sulphide lenses pinch and swell along fault zones containing frozen clay gouge, dolomite fragements and limonite. Numerous narrow veins of galena occur in footwall and hanging wall rocks up to 15 m from the vein fault. Silver to lead ratios in the galena veins range from 1:2 to 2:1. Accessory minerals include chalcopyrite, anglesite, cerrusite, scorodite, azurite, malachite and mimetite.

Five main mineralized zones were trenched and sampled during the 1987 work program. Numerous smaller galena and tetrahedrite bearing quartz veins and float trains were also explored. These showings are described by area in the following sections.

5. Description of Area A (Figure 8)

The PN, Lucky and Jill galena veins lie in Area A at the southern end of the HV claim block. A 5.5 km 4x4 road was constructed from the Groundhog Creek Road to access the showings. Also, 4.5 km of picket grid was established for geological mapping. Area A is underlain by Siluro-Devonian dolomite and younger black shale, grit and conglomerate. At least 6 northerly trending faults (Photograph 1) cut the dolomite on the cliff face beneath the main showings. Two of the fault zones separated by 130 m contain the PN and Lucky galena veins. Trenching, stripping and blasting have exposed mineralization over 33 m and 17 m strike lengths in the PN and Lucky veins respectively. The other four fault zones have been prospected and all contain veinlets and blebs of galena in quartz veins.

a) PN Vein

The PN vein (Figure 8A) is exposed in a large cleared area (50 x 20 m) and on a lower bench at the cliff edge (Photograph 2). The PN fault has been traced down the cliff face for a further 100 m where it lies in a narrow, linear talus filled gully with small blebs and veinlets of galena on the gully walls. The massive sulphide vein, striking 175° and dipping steeply east, pinches and swells along the fault zone averaging .5 m wide. Along with the sulphides, the fault zone consists of limonitic quartz-siderite gangue and fragments of limonitic dolomite. The massive sulphide contains 70 - 90 percent galena, 5 - 20 percent tetrahedrite, up to 5 percent pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite and 5 - 20 percent limonitic gangue. Accessory minerals include malachite, azurite and anglesite. Galena varies in habit from coarse cubic to banded fine grained.

The PN vein brecciates on the uphill face of the bench. After several meters the branches pinch out east of the main vein. The vein fault is surrounded by a weak alteration zone up to 3 m wide. Slight silicification and sericitization of wall rocks is common. Narrow galena and sphalerite veinlets also occur.

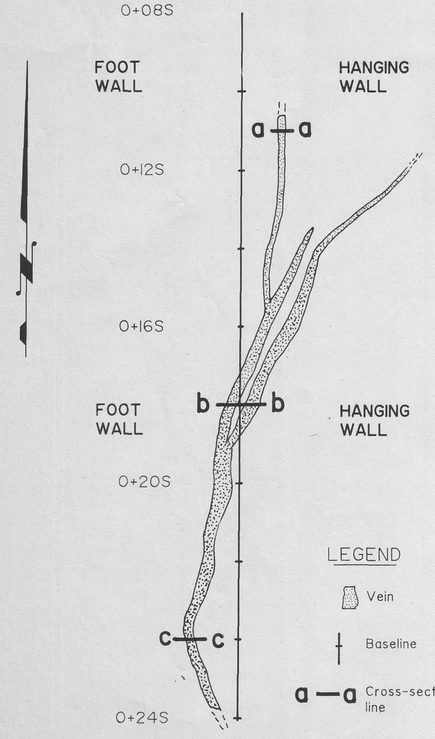
Thirty-four vein and wallrock samples were taken from the PN showing. Silver values reach a maximum of 297.5 oz/t and average 116.5 oz/t, lead content averages 65 percent. Footwall and hanging wall dolomite contains narrow galena veins up to 5 m away from the main vein. Several 1 m chip samples in the wall rocks obtained silver values of greater than 10 oz/t and lead content of +10 percent. Silver to lead ratios average 2:1. Figure 8C shows a detailed petrogenesis of the PN vein.

b) Lucky Vein (Figure 8B)

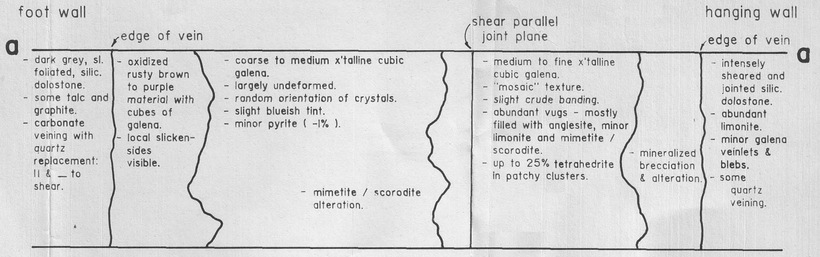
The Lucky sulphide vein occupies a 2-3 m wide fault zone which is exposed in a large trench (60 x 15 m) just above the cliff face. This fault zone can also be traced down the cliff face, for over 100 m, in a debris filled gully. In the trench a massive sulphide vein averaging .5 m in width has been uncovered over a 12 m length. Striking 175° and dipping 70° to the east, the vein consists of coarse cubic to banded fine grained steel galena with up to 20 percent tetrahedrite and minor pyrite. The sulphide vein occurs in frozen limonitic gouge containing coarse dolomite fragments. The wall rocks are dark grey dolomite and the footwall contains many narrow galena stringers.

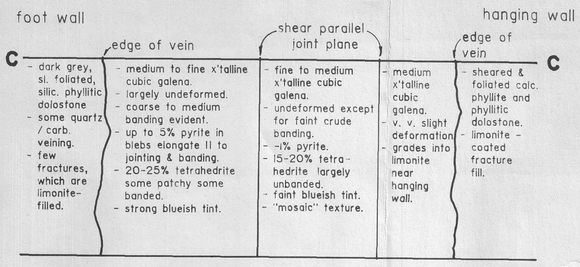
Seven samples of massive galena assayed an average silver value of 92.5 oz/t with 66.7 percent lead. Fine grained steel galena with bands of tetrahedrite carried higher silver values of 129 oz/t. Silver to lead ratios average 1:4:1 for the Lucky vein.

INDEX MAP
ZONE A - PN VEIN

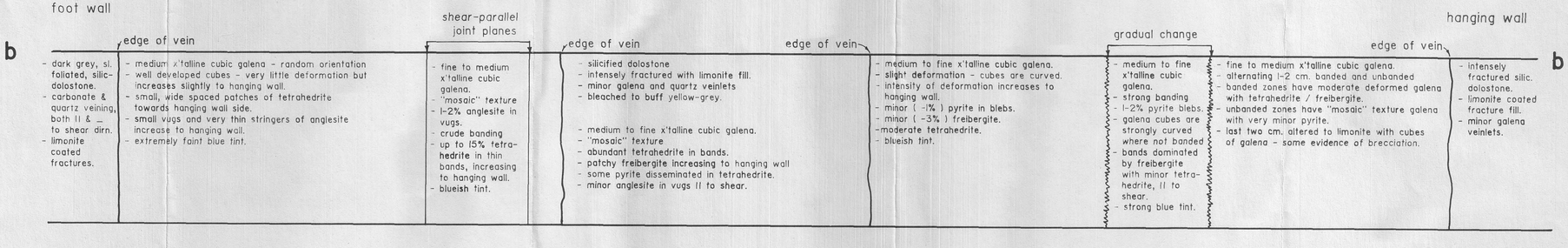


SCALE: 1 : 100





- joints also run oblique to shear direction - most joints coated with malachite / azurite and/or scorodite/ mimetite and/or white carbonite film.



YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.		
HV PROPERTY AREA A Petrogenesis Cross-Sections of PN Vein GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY		
N.T.S.: 105 F/10	TECH.: R.W.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 2	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 8C

c) The Jill vein zone (Figure 8) contains three individual galena showings. The original Lorne vein is a 40 cm wide galena vein, striking 170° and dipping steeply west, which is exposed in an old blast pit at the base of a large dolomite outcrop. A chip sample across the vein assayed 70 oz/t Ag and 55 percent Pb. This vein is only uncovered in the one old pit and was not trenched as it is located on a steep inaccessible slope. One large cat trench was excavated 25 m downslope and west of the old pit. A limonitic gouge zone containing a 2 m wide fragmented quartz vein and a .4 m wide galena breccia vein was uncovered at the south end of the trench, and narrow galena veins occur in dolomite subcrop at the north end of the trench. Four chip samples were collected across the quartz-galena-gouge zone, sample #18795 (.4 m) assayed 45 oz/t Ag and 39.9 percent Pb. Table 2A describes rock samples and values collected in Area A.

TABLE 2A - ROCK SAMPLE VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS - AREA A

Sample No.	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
18752	grab	Trench 87-A8	Massive coarse grained galena vein		85.8	76.9	
18753	float	3/4 down cliff face below PN vein	Coarse cubic galena in quartz vein	<0.002	79.9	57.8	
18771	grab	60 m N PN vein along PN vein fault	Fault breccia, goethite and dolomite fragments		0.56	0.57	
18772	40 cm chip	Jill vein zone, old blast pit	Banded galena, anglesite, limonite and malachite		79.0	55.0	
18795	40 cm chip	Jill vein zone, Trench 87-A11	Quartz-galena-limonite vein, fragments of dolomite		45.0	39.9	0.87
18796	140 cm chip	Jill vein zone, Trench 87-A11	Galena and sphalerite stringers and footwall dolomite		2.22	1.45	2.94
18797	120 cm chip	Jill vein zone, Trench 87-A11	Next to 18796 in gouge zone containing quartz, limonite, sphalerite		0.50	0.24	2.16
18798	150 cm chip	Jill vein zone, Trench 87-A11	Next to 18797, quartz fragments and silicified dolostone		10.50	0.65	0.07
18805	float	Beside Trench 87-A4	Massive banded galena	<0.002	60.4		
18829	5 cm	Trench 87-A5	Veinlet of galena in dolomite just above quartz vein, anglesite, limonite, narrow gouge zone	<0.002	92.2	74.5	0.42

(Cont'd)

TABLE 2A - ROCK SAMPLE VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS - AREA A

Sample No.	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
		PN VEIN					
18741*	grab	Trench 87-A1	Massive galena 22 m along vein from cliff edge		72.9		
18746*	40 cm		Massive cubic galena, tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite		297.5	71.8	
18757*	50 cm		Fine grained massive galena and limonitic gouge		128.0	46.2	
18758*	12 cm		Massive galena		84.6	79.0	
		LUCKY VEIN					
18740*	grab	Trench 87-A2	Massive cubic galena, minor tetrahedrite		50.7		

* = samples collected during trench excavation

6. Description of Area B (Figure 9)

Area B contains the Nos. 2 and 3 vein zones which were first explored by Canol Mines Ltd. from 1967-69. Canol Mines cat trenched both zones and completed 473 m of diamond drilling in the area of the No. 2 showing. They concluded that the zones contained "local, discontinuous concentrations of sulphides in a particularly heavily fractured, but restricted section of rock" (Dolmago-Campbell, 1969).

In 1987 further trenching of the two zones uncovered a weakly mineralized gouge filled fault at the No. 2 and a massive galena vein (14 x .5 m) in a fault zone at the No. 3 showing. A 1.6 km 4x4 road was constructed from the main road at the pass between Groundhog and Seagull Creeks to access the showings on the ridge top. A 1.5 km picket grid and baseline was established for control.

The two zones lie on strong northerly trending normal faults in buff weathering silty dolomite. The moderate to thickly bedded dolomite strikes 135-175° and dips 15-45° east. Small saddle-like depressions exist along the ridge crest where faults cut the dolomite. Fault zones contain limonitic gouge, dolomite fragments, quartz-siderite veins and galena stringers. Wall rocks are silicified and fractured containing quartz veins, and galena-sphalerite stringers.

a) No. 2 Vein Zone (Figure 9A)

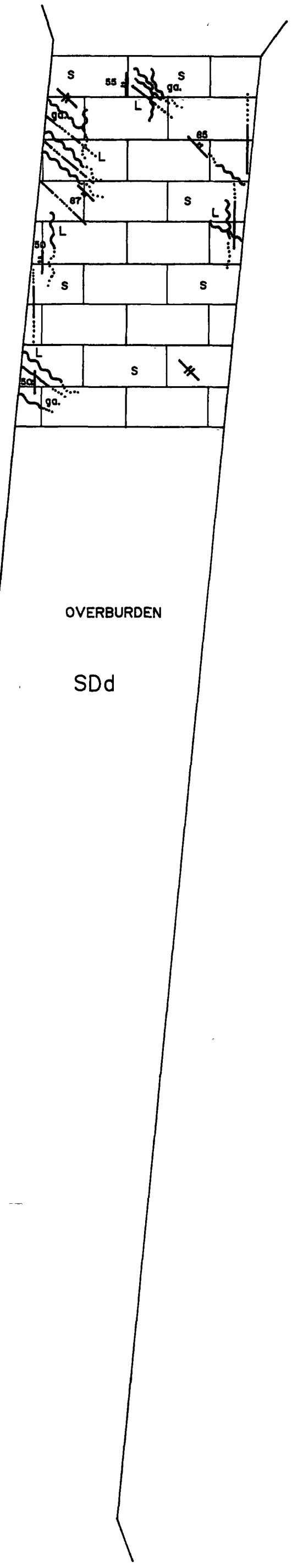
The No. 2 fault zone strikes approximately 130° and dips steeply northeast. It was tested in seven new cat trenches, the largest being Trench 87-B1 (50 x 17 m) on the No. 2 showing. It exposes a 3 m wide orange to black gouge zone in fractured silty dolomite. The gouge consists of small fragments of quartz, dolomite, graphitic material, and minor

galena and anglesite in a clay matrix. In this trench sulphide mineralization occurs primarily as narrow galena veins in footwall dolomite and in a 2 m wide quartz vein which cuts the footwall. The galena is coarse crystalline to banded fine grained in habit. Silver values from grab samples of massive galena averaged 47.5 oz/t and a 3.4 m chip sample across the mineralized quartz vein assayed 9.62 oz/t. Two chip samples taken across orange (5.3 m) and black (4.0 m) gouge material assayed 6.65 oz/t and 11.5 oz/t Ag respectively. These results are comparable to an average silver value of 8.6 oz/t and 14.7 percent Pb reported over a 5.3 m width by Canol Mines Ltd.

Six smaller cat trenches (TR 87-B2 to TR 87-B7) were excavated east of the main fault zone to test mineralized quartz veins and rusty bands in dolomite. No significant galena veins were uncovered. Figures 9C - 9F show these trenches.

b) No. 3 Vein Zone (Figure 9B)

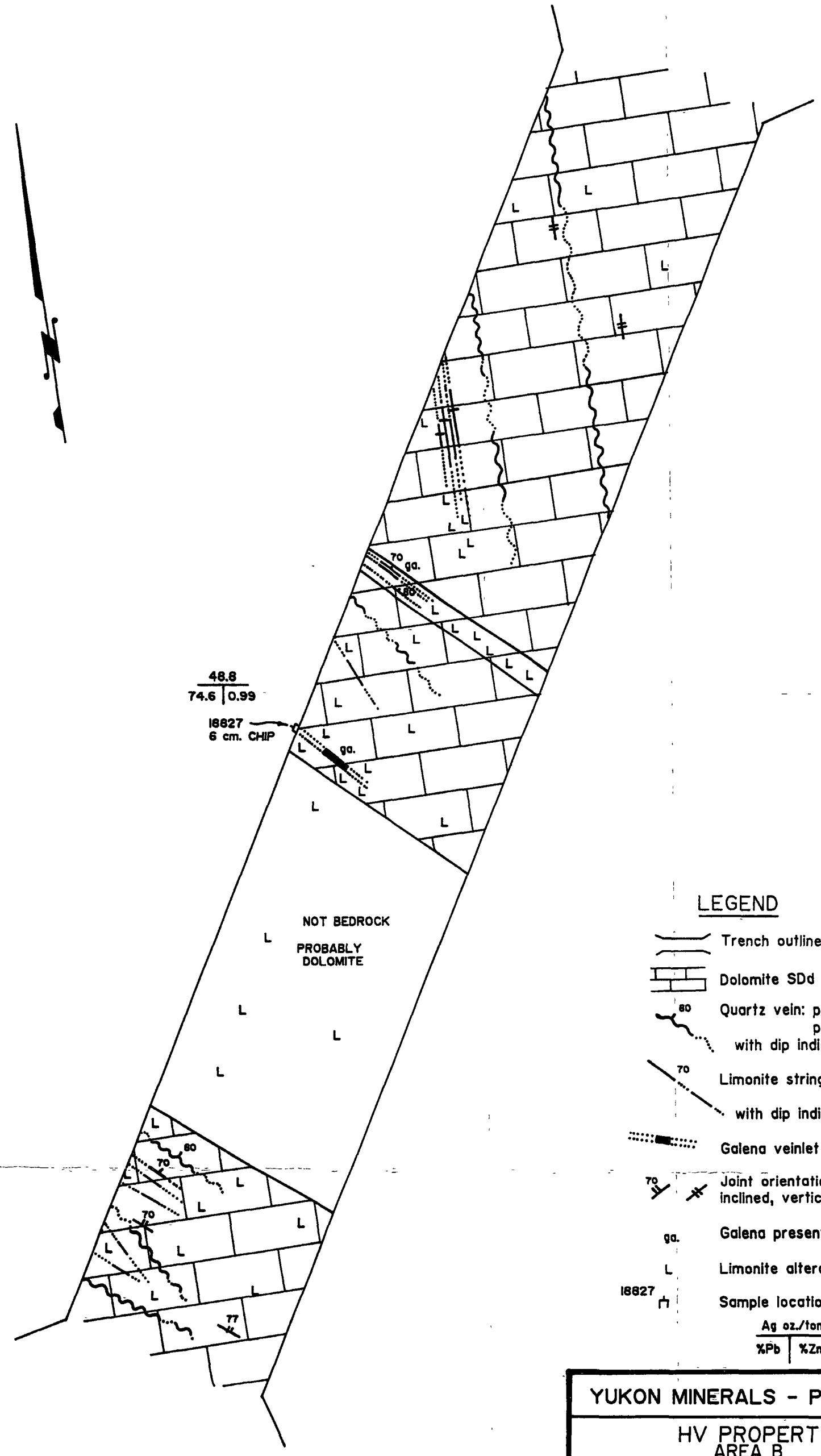
The No. 3 showing was stripped over a large area (20 x 60 m), uncovering a 2 - 3 m wide fault zone over 35 m in length, in silicified and fractured dolomite. The fault contains frozen limonitic gouge, dolomite fragments and a 14 x .5 m massive galena vein, which strikes 170° and dips 65° west. Several parallel discontinuous sulphide veins and gouge zones, .1 - .5 m wide occur in the footwall dolomite up to 15 m east of the main fault zone. The massive sulphide vein consists of banded fine grained steel galena or coarse cubic galena with lesser tetrahedrite, pyrite and anglesite. Silver values average 64.9 oz/t with 75 percent Pb. Silver to lead ratios average 0.9:1. Significant zinc values of up to 14.1 percent were obtained in fractured wall rocks, however, zinc rich samples generally contained low silver values.



LEGEND

- Trench outline
- Dolomite
- 75 — Joint orientation: inclined, vertical.
- Quartz vein
- Limonite stringer
- ga. — Trace galena
- L — Limonite / limonite alteration
- S — Silicification

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.		
HV PROPERTY AREA B TRENCH 87-B2 GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY		
N.T.S.: 105 F/10	TECH.: R.W.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 100	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 9C



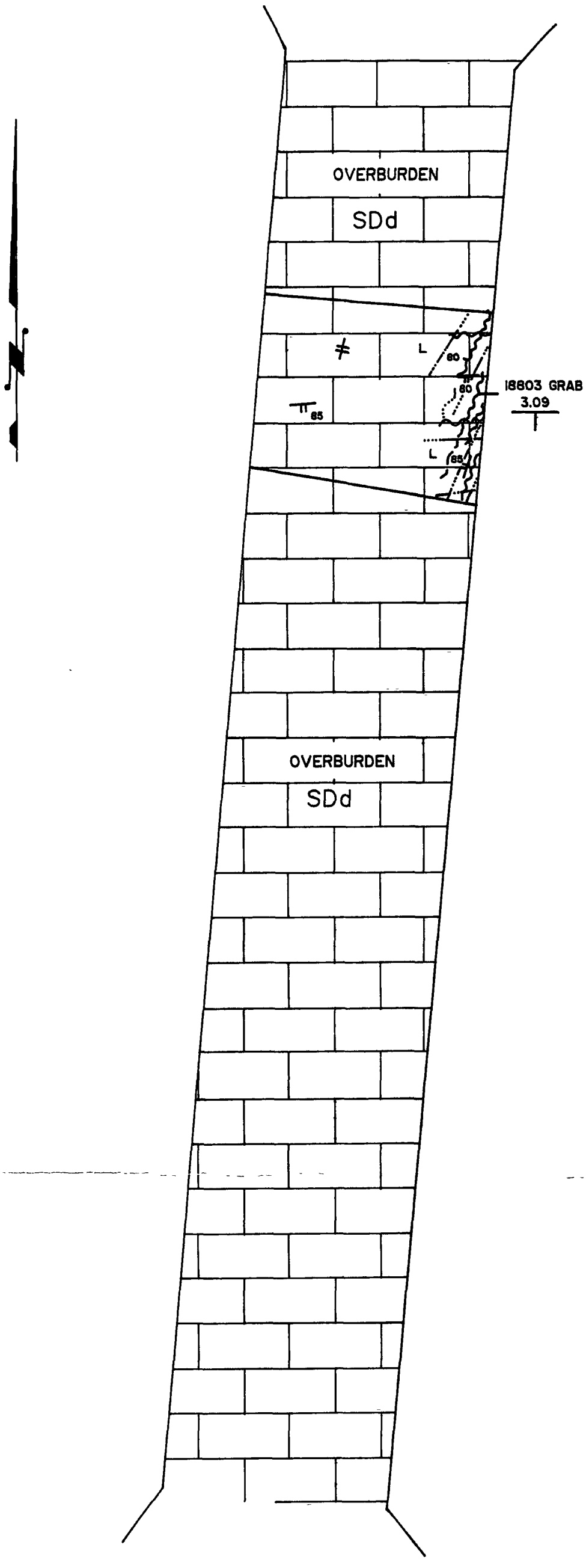
LEGEND

- Trench outline
- Dolomite SDd
- 80 Quartz vein: probable, possible with dip indicator
- 70 Limonite stringer: probable, possible with dip indicator
- Galena veinlet
- 70 Joint orientation: inclined, inclined, vertical.
- ga. Galena present.
- L Limonite alteration
- 18827 Sample location & number
- Ag oz./ton / %Pb | %Zn

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY
AREA B
TRENCH 87-B3
GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S:: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 100	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 9D



LEGEND

- Trench outline
- Dolomite
- 85 / 85 — Joint orientation: inclined, vertical.
- Quartz vein
- Limonite stringer
- L — Limonitic alteration
- Sample location & number

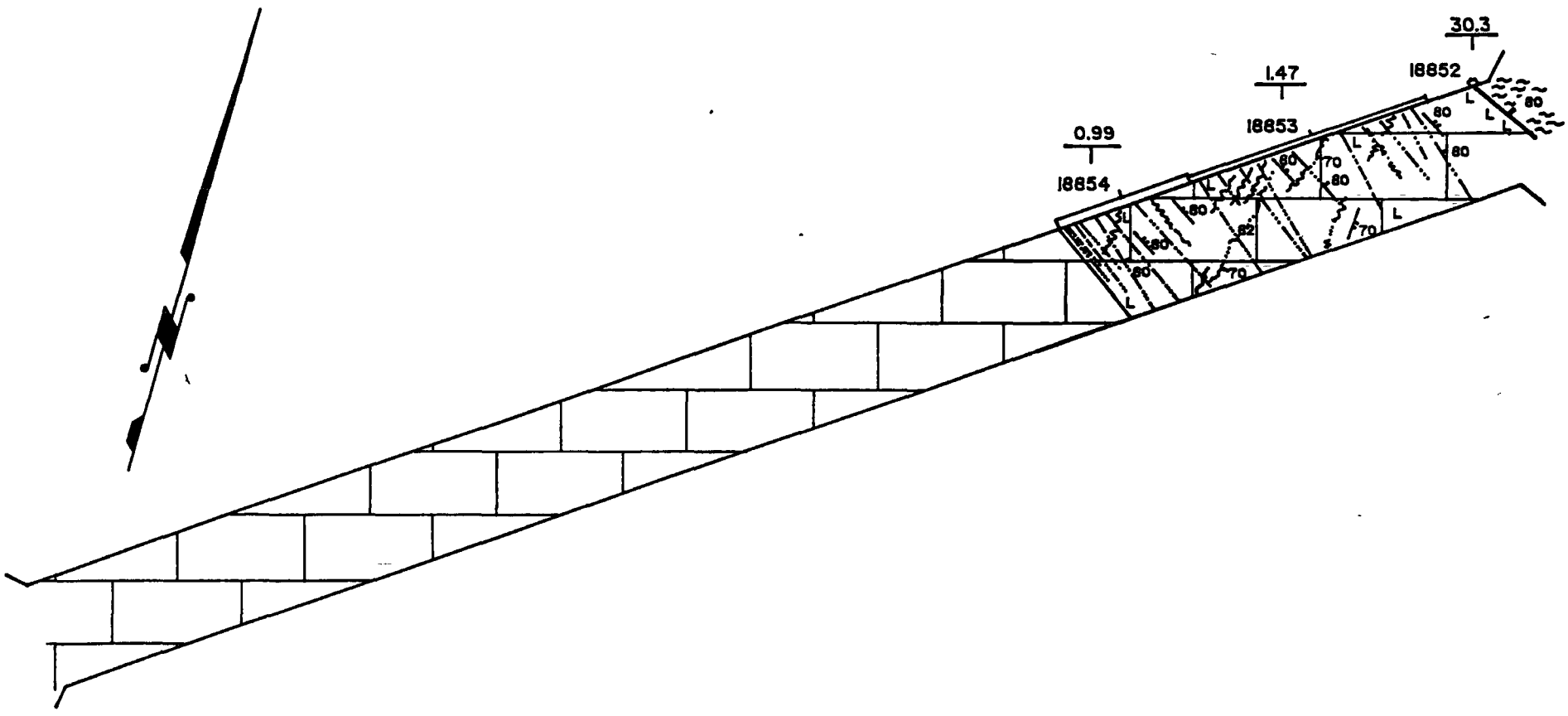
Ag oz./ton

%Pb | %Zn

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY
AREA B
TRENCH 87-B4
GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S.: 105 F/10	TECH.: R.W.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 100	DRAFTING: INTERGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 9E



LEGEND

- Trench outline width exaggerated (1.5x).
- Dolomite
- Black shale & clay
- 80 Quartz veinlet with dip
- 80 Galena veinlet with dip
- 70 Joint orientation
- 80 Galena vein with dip
- Sample location & number
- 18853 Ag oz./ton / %Pb | %Zn
- L Limonitic alteration

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY
AREA B
TRENCH 87-B6, BACKHOE TRENCH
GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

N.T.S.: 105 F/10	TECH.: R.W.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 100	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 9F

Several other mineralized vein and float occurrences are located in Area B. Table 2B summarizes rock samples collected from these sites.

7. Description of Area C (Figure 10)

Area C contains numerous tetrahedrite and galena bearing quartz veins and float trains; the most significant is the Groundhog showing. Canol Mines Ltd. excavated seven trenches on and to the southwest of the Groundhog in 1967-1969. They report exposing a 3 m wide milky white quartz vein over a 15 m length which contained irregular smears and blebs of galena up to 5 percent and granular stibnite up to 3 percent. In 1987 blasting and trenching uncovered a wide zone of mineralized quartz veins at the Groundhog. Also, five other locations were bulldozer trenched, 5 km of 4x4 road was developed to provide access to Areas C and D, and 19.6 km of picket gridline was established along a 2.65 km baseline, part of which covers Area C.

Area C is underlain by dolomite (sDd) and black shale (uDMs) traversed by strong north to northwesterly trending normal faults. Mineralization occurs along the fault zones, usually hosted in quartz and quartz-siderite veins.

a) Groundhog Vein Zone (Figure 10A)

The Groundhog showing was blasted and cleared over 450 m^2, exposing a 6 x 20 m zone of galena bearing quartz and quartz-siderite veins in a sheared dolomite. The white quartz veins average .5 m in width and have sericite rich slickensides along the vein boundaries that strike approximately 150° and dip steeply east. The vein zone lies beside a probable fault contact between the black shale and dolomite.

TABLE 2B - ROCK SAMPLE VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS - AREA B

Sample No.	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
18701	grab	Access road	Massive galena		65.3	84.7	0.12
18706	float	75 m N of No. 3 vein zone	10 cm wide galena vein in dolomite		44.9		
18776	grab	25 m NE of BL 0+00S picket	Quartz-galena vein, minor malachite and azurite	0.005	34.7	50.9	
18790	float	N end of Trench 87-B10	Manganese stained dolomite with minor galena	<0.002	2.78		
18808	grab	30 m N of BL 0+00 picket	Quartz vein, coxcomb texture, tetrahedrite, malachite, azurite	0.016	4.90		
18832	grab	50 m N of BL 0+00 picket	Quartz vein with tetrahedrite and galena	0.010	18.5	3.60	0.30

The mineralization consists of patchy coarse cubic galena lenses and veins (up to .35 m wide) in a quartz gangue. Silver assays range up to 34.3 oz/t from grab samples and the best chip sample assayed 6.89 oz/t Ag and 13 percent Pb over 4.5 m. Silver to lead ratios average 1:2.

b) Other Showings

Five zones of interest were trenched and sampled around the Groundhog. Table 2C summarizes rock sample values and descriptions from these zones which are listed below:

1) TR87-C4, C6 and C7: A 1-3 m wide quartz vein outcrops over a 200 m length. The vein is generally barren but occasionally contains blebs and veinlets of galena and tetrahedrite. A grab sample of massive galena and tetrahedrite assayed 72.6 oz/t Ag.

2) TR87-C17, C18 and C19: A series of narrow galena veins and limonitic gouge zones occur in a fault zone in dolomite which is probably the extension of the No. 2 fault.

3) TR87-C11 to C16 (Jenny Zone): Six bulldozer trenches were excavated on galena float trains 400 m east of the Groundhog. They expose a gossanous fault contact between dolomite and shale, and a system of quartz veins in the dolomite. Several narrow galena veins occur in the dolomite. One sample from the contact assayed trace gold and low silver values while a grab sample of quartz-galena vein assayed 68.8 oz/t Ag.

4) TR87-C9, C10: Two trenches on a galena float train uncovered barren quartz veins in dolomite.

5) TR87-C2, C3: A galena-magnanosiderite float zone covers the fault contact between dolomite and black shale. No mineralization was encountered in a backhoe or a cat trench.

TABLE 2C - ROCK SAMPLE VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS - AREA C

Sample No.	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
18703	float	Beside Trench 87-C2	Dolomite containing galena veinlets		8.87	18.8	0.08
18704	float	Beside Trench 87-C3	Massive galena		44.5	74.2	0.27
18705	grab	Grid 10+65W, 0+15N	Galena vein in dolomite		19.6	82.1	<0.01
18769	float	Grid 13+55W, 0+50N	Quartz vein with cubic galena, malachite		30.3	35.4	
18773	grab	Trench 87-C18	Galena veinlets in dolomite		25.3		
18774	float	Trench 87-C17	Banded cubic galena, malachite and azurite		86.6	81.4	
18807	grab	Trench 87-C19	Narrow quartz vein with some galena	0.016	18.0		
18810	float	Trench 87-C15	Medium grained galena in quartz veins	0.002	34.7		
18812	grab	Grid 9+95W, 0+20S	Quartz veins containing galena, malachite and azurite		16.8		
18813	float	Beside Trench 87-C16	Massive galena and anglesite		76.4		
18815	150 cm	Trench 87-C13	Orange gouge zone at contact between shales and dolomite	0.002	1.48		
18817	grab	Trench 87-C7	Quartz vein, 1 m wide, lenses of galena		72.6		
18818	grab	Trench 87-C1	Quartz vein with galena	0.004	34.3		
18819	float	Grid 12+25W, 2+00N	Fine to medium grained galena with minor pyrite		52.5		

Cont'd

TABLE 2C - ROCK SAMPLE VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS - AREA C

Sample No.	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
18821	float	Grid 12+30W, 2+35N	Cubic galena and anglesite	0.010	55.4	72.99	0.28
18822	float	Grid 12+15W, 2+20N	Quartz vein containing sphalerite and galena	0.002	0.95	1.09	6.53
18828	grab	Trench 87-C11	Quartz-galena vein, tetrahedrite, malachite, azurite		68.8	57.6	0.06
18834	float	Grid 11+35W, 4+05N	Quartz vein with some galena and tetrahedrite	<0.002	115.0	7.94	0.35
18855	grab	Trench 87-C16	5 cm wide galena vein		64.8	80.23	0.10

8. Description of Area D (Figure 11)

Five galena and quartz-siderite float zones were discovered in Area D in 1987. Access is by cat trail which branches off the 4x4 road to Area C. A picket grid was established on the ridge and five backhoe or bulldozer trenches were excavated in late September on the float trains. The area is underlain by Silurno-Devonian dolomite which hosts numerous large quartz veins. A small klippe of Upper Cambrian calcareous phyllite overlies the dolomite in the centre of the grid. A particularily high silver value (290 oz/t) in a float sample prompted the interest in Area D. Table 2D lists values and descriptions of rock samples from Area D.

The preliminary trenches uncovered two narrow zones of sulphide mineralization in bedrock. In Trench 87-D1 a limonite rich shear zone contains veins of sphalerite. Sample 18856 assayed 16 percent Zn over 2 m. In Trench 87-D2 a .05 wide galena vein occurs in a gossanous fracture and assays 87.6 oz/t Ag. Backhoe trenches TR87-D3 to D5 were excavated on a zone of blocky quartz talus and on a large quartz pod in outcrop. The white quartz contained minor amounts of galena and tetrahedrite. No further work was completed on this area due to poor weather conditions and it should be more fully explored next season.

9. Description of Area E (Figure 11A)

Area E is located west of Area A on a large flat ridge top underlain by dolomite. The Area is accessible by a 4 km cat road which connects it to Area A. A 2.7 km picket grid was established to locate seven bulldozer trenches. Three narrow galena-tetrahedrite veins and several float trains were discovered and investigated this season. Table 2E summarizes rock sample data.

A float sample of a quartz vein containing tetrahedrite, galena, malachite and azurite assayed 174 oz/t Ag. This sample is from a quartz float train 600 m in length. Trenches 87-E4 and E5, cutting across the float train, expose a frozen gouge and magnanosiderite zone, .8m wide. Minor galena occurs in the gouge in trench 87-E4. Permafrost prevented deepening of these trenches. Two narrow galena veins were uncovered at the top of a large cirque in trenches 87-E1 and E3. These veins assayed 79.3 and 85.9 oz/t Ag.

10. Other Mineral Occurrences

Several galena and tetrahedrite bearing quartz veins have been located by prospectors outside of Areas A - E on the HV property. These showings have not been examined by the writer. The sample locations are shown on Figures 6 and 7 and the sample data is summarized in Table 2F. The highest silver value obtained in 1987, 501.61 oz/t was from a tetrahedrite bearing quartz vein sampled while running a staking line at the north end of the property in late September, 1987.

Another promising area is east of Area C where 1-2 m wide quartz veins assayed 49.0 and 47.9 oz/t Ag.

TABLE 2D - ROCK SAMPLE VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS - AREA D

Sample No.	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
18780	grab	Grid 24+20W, 10+20S	Quartz vein with malachite and azurite	0.002	7.70		
18782	float	Grid 23+70W 11+90S	Narrow galena band in limonitic material		290.0		
18783	float	Grid 25+50W, 11+80S	Quartz with blebs of galena and limonite	<0.002	6.71		
18784	float	Grid 25+30W, 12+15S	Quartz containing galena veinlets, limonite		20.4		
18785	float	Grid 22+40W, 12+25S	Quartz containing galena and malachite	<0.002	56.9		
18856	200 cm	Trench 87-01	Dolomite, quartz veins and some sphalerite		1.64	1.35	15.99
18857	grab	Trench 87-01	Clay gouge, dolomite fragments	<0.002	0.13	0.02	
18858	500 cm	Trench 87-01	Dolomite, quartz veins, minor sphalerite	<0.002	<0.01		
18859	grab	Grid 24+70W, 11+95S	Quartz vein	<0.002	<0.01		
18860	grab	Trench 87-02	5 cm wide galena vein in limonitic gouge zone		87.6		

TABLE 2E - ROCK SAMPLE VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS - AREA E

Sample No.	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
18777	float	Beside Trench 87-E5	Quartz containing tetrahedrite, galena, malachite and azurite	<0.002	174		
18778	5 cm	Trench 87-E1	Narrow galena vein in dolomite		85.9		
18779	10 cm	Trench 87-E3	Cubic galena in quartz vein	<0.002	79.3		

TABLE 2F - ROCK SAMPLE VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS -

Sample No.	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au (oz/ton)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
18739	float	HV 15 claim	Galena-limonite float		22.7		
18743	grab	HV 42 claim	Quartz vein, 3 m wide, containing galena		15.0		
18747	float	HV 111 claim	3 cm vein of galena		32.8	63.6	
18800	grab	VER 7 claim	Quartz vein, 2 m wide, galena	0.014	49.0		
18801	grab	VER 7 claim	Series of small quartz veins, tetrahedrite, malachite, azurite	0.007	47.9		
18802	grab	HV 276 claim	Quartz vein, 2 m wide, galena, pyrite, minor tetrahedrite	0.002	43.8		
18804	float	HV 106 claim	Quartz with galena and minor pyrite	0.002	13.9		
18824	float		Cubic galena float		36.5		
18836	grab	VER 7 claim	Quartz vein, galena and tetrahedrite	0.002	8.08	11.1	0.03
18872	grab	On claim line 4 km N of Groundhog Creek road	Massive tetrahedrite and some galena from quartz vein		501.61		

11. VLF-EM Survey

The VLF-EM survey utilized a Geonics EM-16 instrument set on the Seattle channel. Dip angle and guadrature readings were taken at 25 m intervals on the picket grid which covers Area C and the upland plateau north of Area C. On the HV property the Seattle frequency is best suited to pick up northwest-southeast trending structures. Figures 12 and 13 (in pocket) show the profile plans and Frazer Filter interpretation of the Seattle channel data. The VLF geophysical method is described in Appendix II.

The VLF-EM anomalies correlate well with fault contacts between poorly conductive dolomite and highly conductive graphitic shale in Area C. At the northern end of the survey three anomalies may trace normal faults in dolomite. These inferred conductors were not investigated due to heavy snow cover during and after completing the survey.

12. Surveying

Thompson and Iles Ltd. of Whitehorse produced preliminary topographical survey plans of Areas A and C. They also produced a surveyed claim plan of the northeastern section of the HV property. This plan covers Areas B and C, and the surrounding claims. The survey plans are presented in Figures 14-16 (in pocket).

DISCUSSION

On the HV property the five main Ag-Pb showings and numerous galena-tetrahedrite bearing quartz veins and float trains occur within or beside strong fault zones in dolomite. The mineralizing fluids were probably introduced into the fault zones during the late stages of intrusion of a Cretaceous batholith. At Ketza River, 30 km to the east, a pattern of mineral zoning has been recognized around a similar intrusive body, which underlies the Ketza Uplift. In the core of the uplift mineral deposits consists of gold-bearing, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite rich mantos, chimneys and secondary ozides, while silver and galena rich veins are located on the flanks of the uplift (G. Abbott, 1986). On the HV property a similar pattern of mineral zoning may be present around the core of the Seagull Uplift. To date, all mineralization on the property consists of silver bearing galena veins, however thc potential for auriferous sulphide mantos should not be overlooked in future exploration work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Yukon Minerals Corporation holds over 400 mineral claims (HV property) in the Groundhog Creek area. Many of these claims are underlain by Silurno-Devonian dolomite which hosts all the known mineralization on the property. Only reconnaissance level prospecting has been undertaken over much of this area. More detailed surface exploration consisting of grid development, prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical surveys and bulldozer trenching is recommended for all sections of the claim block underlain by dolomite.

The PN, Lucky, No. 3, No. 2 and Groundhog showings have all been well exposed in large bulldozer trenches. They lie on fault zones, some of which have been traced for several kilometers. Evidently these faults are excellent hosts for Ag-Pb mineralization and should be trenched and mapped in detail. Also diamond drilling is recommended on the PN,

Lucky, No. 3 and Groundhog showings to further evaluate the sulphide bearing zones. If favourable results are obtained in the initial drill program a second and third phase of diamond drilling and underground exploration is recommended. The following programs are proposed.

PHASE I - Surface Exploration and Diamond Drilling

Prospecting	$ 25,000
Geology	25,000
Geochemical Sampling, Assays	15,000
Trenching and Road Construction	125,000
Diamond Drilling (1500 m)	250,000
Surveying	50,000
Camp and Support Costs	85,000
Supervision and Engineering	25,000
Total Phase I	$ 600,000

CERTIFICATE

I, GRAHAM DAVIDSON, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, HEREBY CERTIFY:

THAT I am a consulting geologist AND THAT I participated in the work program described in this report;

THAT I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario (H.B.Sc., Geology, 1981);

THAT I am registered as a Professional Geologist by the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (#42308);

THAT I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a full and part time basis for nine years, of which seven have been spent in the Yukon, B.C. and the Northwest Territories;

THAT I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the properties or securities of Yukon Minerals Corporation.

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon, this 31 day of December, A.D. 1987.

G. S. Davidson, P.Geol.

REFERENCES

Abbott, J.G, 1986 Epigenetic Mineral Deposits of the Ketza-Seagull District, Yukon; in Yukon Geology, Vol. 1, DIAND, pp 56-66.

Cathro, R.J., 1983 Summary Report on Seagull Creek Property for Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.

Davidson, G.S., 1986 Geological Evaluation Report on the HV Property for Yukon Minerals Corporation.

Dolmage, Campbell & Associates, 1968 Summary Report on the Seagull Lake Properties for Canol Mines Ltd.

Dolmage, Campbell & Associates, 1969 Summary Report on the Seagull Lake Property of Canol Mines Ltd.

Eccles, L.K., 1982 Geochemical Report on the Lorne Claims, for Great Western Petroleum Corporation.

Canol Mines Ltd., 1967 Prospectus and Assorted Annual Reports and News Releases.

APPENDIX I

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

136B INDUSTRIAL RD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2V1 PHONE. (403) 667-6523

Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

Proj. HV

REPORT NO. 47-4331

DATE July 8, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described .. rock ..... samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag	% Pb	% Zn
18701	65.3	84.7	0.12
18702	4.58	7.28	1.27
18703	8.87	17.8	0.08
18704	44.5	74.2	0.27
18704A*	47.1	78.0	0.09
18705	19.6	82.1	L0.01
18706	44.9		
18707	32.8		
18726	60.7		
18727	53.4	80.6	1.61
18728	6.77	15.1	0.76
18729	16.5	1.70	0.10
18730	67.1	71.8	
18731	12.9	2.93	

NOTE*: Two samples were received labelled 18704. One was changed from 18750 on the assay tag. We have relabelled this 18704A.

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136B INDUSTRIAL RD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2V1 PHONE. (403) 667-6523

Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

Proj. HV

REPORT NO. 47-4951

DATE July 13, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag									
18708	59.2									

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136B INDUSTRIAL RD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2V1 PHONE: (403) 667-6523

Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals

Proj. HV

REPORT NO. 47-4961

DATE July 16, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag
18732	2.33
18733	56.7
18734	9.89
18735	62.7

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

Clegg & Company Ltd.
30 Pemberton Ave
North Vancouver, B C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone (604) 985-0681
Telex 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

REPORT [illegible]

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	[illegible] PPT
P2 18736		<0.002

Member
Canadian Testing
Association

KAMLOOPS *RESEARCH & ASSAY* LABORATORY LTD.

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT — KAMLOOPS B C
V2C 5P5
PHONE (604) 372-2784 — TELEX 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Yukon Minerals Corporations

510 Elliott Street

Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2A5

Certificate No. K 8175

Date August 13, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

Sample	Marked	Au	Ag	Pb						
		ozs/ton	ozs/ton	percent						
1	18743	.010	15.0	-						
2	18744	-	84.9	70.0						
3	18745	L.001	30.9	26.4						
4	18746	-	297.5	71.8						
5	18747	-	32.8	63.6						
6	18748	.021	5.54	2.27						
7	18749	L.001	3.56	2.59						
8	18750	.014	.76	.17						
	L means "less than"									

NOTE
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months

Member
Canadian Testing
Association

KAMLOOPS *RESEARCH & ASSAY* LABORATORY LTD.

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V2C 5P5
PHONE (604) 372-2784 — TELEX 048-8320

B.C. LICENSED ASSAYERS
GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSTS
METALLURGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.
510 Elliott Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2A5

Certificate No K 8149
Date July 30, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of assays made by us upon the herein described _____ samples

File No	Marked	Au	Ag	Pb						
		ozs/ton	ozs/ton	percent						
1	18709	.002	L.01	-						
2	18737	L.001	2.77	-						
3	18738	.010	.73	.41						
4	18739	-	22.7	-						
5	18740	-	50.7	-						
6	18741	-	72.9	-						
7	18742	.001	.93	.77						
	L means "less than"									

NOTE
Rejects retained three weeks
Pulps retained three months
unless otherwise arranged

Derek A Blumberg
Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

136B INDUSTRIAL RD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2V1 PHONE: (403) 667-6523

Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals

Proj. HV

REPORT NO. 47-6167

DATE Aug 18, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag	% Pb	% Zn
18758	84.6	79.0	
18759	128.	80.0	
18760	129.	69.5	
18761	9.62	11.1	
18762	6.65	9.90	
18763	11.5	18.7	
18764	57.7	77.5	
18765	2.76	4.01	
18766	61.2	66.3	
18767	8.14	10.4	
18768	2.48	3.65	
18769	30.3	35.4	
18770	3.36	3.79	0.24
18771	0.56	0.57	

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals

REPORT NO. 47-6175

DATE Aug. 20, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton	%								
	Ag	Pb								
18772	49.0	55.0								
18773	25.2									
18774	86.6	81.4								
18775	58.1	55.0								
18776	34.4	50.9								

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

YUKON MINERALS

REPORT NO. 47-6183

DATE

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described ..... samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag	oPT Au
18777	174.	<.002
18778	85.9	<0.002
779	79.3	0.002
780	7.70	
782	290.	
783	6.71	<.002
784	20.4	
785	56.9	<.002
786	40.8	
787	55.5	
788	59.6	
790	2.78	<0.002
791	0.64	<.002
793	2.51	<.002
18789		0.002
18792		.002

REMARKS:

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.

136 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory Y1A 2V1
Phone (403) 667-6523
Telex 036-8-460

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 427-6183

PROJECT: KETZA

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	AU OPT
R2 18777		<0.002
R2 18779		<0.002
R2 18780		0.002
R2 18783		<0.002
R2 18785		<0.002
R2 18789		0.002
R2 18790		<0.002
R2 18791		<0.002
R2 18792		0.002
R2 18793		<0.002
R2 18794		0.002

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

Proj. KETZA

REPORT NO. 47-6736

DATE Sept 2, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag	Au								
18800	49.0	0.014*								
18801	47.5	.007								
18802	43.8	.002								
18803	3.09	<.002								
18804	13.9	.002								
18805	60.4	<.002								
18806	2.20	<.002								
18807	18.0	0.016*								
18808	4.90	0.016*								
18809	61.9	0.012*								
18810	34.7	.002								
18811	39.1	—								
18812	16.8	<.002								

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

ndar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave
North Vancouver, B C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 427-6736 | PROJECT: KEIZA | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT
R2 18800		0.014
R2 18801		0.007
R2 18802		0.002
R2 18803		<0.002
R2 18804		0.002
R2 18805		<0.002
R2 18806		<0.002
R2 18807		0.016
R2 18808		0.016
R2 18809		0.012
R2 18810		0.002
R2 18812		<0.002

Registered Assayer, Province of British Colu

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

REPORT NO. 47-6743

DATE Sept 2, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag
18813	76.4
18814	10.1
18815	1.48
18816	6.50
18817	72.6
18818	34.3
18819	52.5
18985	9.42

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...ompany Ltd.
... Ave
...couver, B.C
...7P 2R5
...(604) 985-0681
...x 04-352667

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 427-6743 | PROJECT: NONE GIVEN | PAGE: 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Pb PCT	Zn PCT
P4 18814		0.016		
P4 18815		0.002		
P4 18816		0.022		
P4 18817		0.014		
P4 18818		0.004		
P4 18985		7.30	1.58	

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

Proj. KETZA

REPORT NO. 47-7308

DATE Sept 4, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag									
18820	68.0									
18821	55.4									
18822	0.95									

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 427-7308 | PROJECT: KETZA | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Pb PCT	Zn PCT
R2 18820			55.06	0.37
R2 18821		0.010	72.99	0.28
R2 18822			1.09	6.53

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

REPORT NO. 47-7329

DATE Sept 14, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag									
18823	5.95									
18824	36.5									
18825	29.9									

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BONDAR-CLEG & COMPANY LTD.

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

Proj. KETZA

REPORT NO. 47-7324

DATE Sept 14, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag	% Pb	% Zn
18826	80.5	61.4	
18827	48.8	74.6	0.99
18828	68.8	57.6	0.06
18829	92.2	74.5	0.42
18830	20.5	42.3	0.10
18831	69.1	60.9	1.24
18832	18.5	3.60	0.30
18833	80.4	57.1	
18834	115.	7.94	0.35
18835	69.7	74.0	0.06
18836	8.08	11.1	0.03

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Telex 036-8-460

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 427-7324

PROJECT: KETZA PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	AU OPT
R2 18828		0.002
R2 18829		<0.002
R2 18830		<0.002
R2 18832		0.010
R2 18834		<0.002
R2 18836		0.002

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

Proj.: KETZA

REPORT NO. 47-7922

DATE Sept 25, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag									
18837	28.1	Grab bag								
18838	1.26	"	520 cm chip							
18839	3.91		320 cm chip							
18840	6.56		320 " "							
18841	4.19	Zone 3	0+20N	200 cm chip						
18842	1.17	"								
18843.	58.4	"								
18844	57.2									
18845	6.71									
18846	17.7									
18847	3.59									
18848	0.84									
18849	43.7									
18850	87.6									
18851	134.	PN - 40 cm chip - 1st step								
18852	30.3	zone 2 trench 6								
18853	1.47	"								
18854	0.99	"								
18855	64.8	Jenny - 1-2" veinlet - top of knoll								
18856	1.64	BT trench 1 2m grab								

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

Proj. KETZA

REPORT NO. 47-7918

DATE Sept 25, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag									
18857	0.13	fault gouge BT trench 1								
18858	L0.01	BT trench 1 chip/grab 5m								
18859	L0.01	BT qtz trench - qtz								
18860	87.6	BT trench 2 - 2cm wide galena veinlet								

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Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.

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Telex 036-8-460

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: 427-7918

PROJECT: KETZA

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	PB PCT
R2 18857		0.02
R2 18858		
R2 18859		

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals

Proj. Yukon Ketza

REPORT NO. 47-6712

DATE Aug 26, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED		oz/ton Ag	% Pb	% Zn
18795		45.0	39.9	0.87
18796		2.22	1.45	2.94
18797		0.50	0.24	2.16
18798		10.5	0.65	0.07
18799		0.67	0.57	0.53
18976		44.8	35.5	16.5
18977	-	123.	62.9	1.82
18978		15.8	11.95	9.05
18979		8.30	9.55	6.32
18980	-	72.4	79.1	1.60
18981		11.2	9.00	9.05
18982		6.94	5.81	10.35
18983		16.5	14.1	0.10
18984	-	68.9	57.9	1.91
18986	-	122.	65.6	1.65
18987		13.1	11.5	3.69
18988	-	120.	67.9	1.83
18989	-	136.	72.9	0.65
18990		23.2	34.0	2.16
18991		2.25	1.55	1.47

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

...less otherwise arranged

136B INDUSTRIAL RD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2V1 PHONE. (403) 667-6523

Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals

REPORT NO. 47-6712 Pg. 2

DATE Aug 26, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag	% Pb	% Zn
18992	102.	71.8	0.37
18993	1.49	1.03	0.65
18994	120.	62.0	1.28
18995	121.	74.0	0.23
18996	113.	7.54	0.23
18997	6.05	4.71	3.71
18998	90.1	75.8	0.37
18999	1.12	75.3	0.59
19000	173.	0.82	1.72

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave
North Vancouver, B C
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone (604) 985-0681
Telex 04-352667

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 427-6167

PROJECT: HV PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT
R2 18770		0.023

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Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals

Proj. HV

REPORT NO. 47-4309

DATE June 24, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag									
37583	345.									
37584	77.0									

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

...ny Ltd.
...ve.
...ver, B.C.
...P 2R5
...(604) 985-0681
...: 04-352667

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 427-4309 | PROJECT: HV | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Pb PCT
R2 37584		0.008	75.82

Registered Assayer, Province of British Colum

BONDAR CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

136B INDUSTRIAL RD, WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 2V1 PHONE. (403) 667-6523

Certificate of Analysis

TO Yukon Minerals Corp.

REPORT NO. 47-2412

DATE May 22, 1987

I hereby certify that the following are the results of analyses made by us upon the herein described rock samples

MARKED	oz/ton Ag									
37577	69.0	Silver fines from rock dump								
37578	54.5									
37579	73.5									

BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

John Rum

APPENDIX II

The VLF Method

The VLF (very low frequency) method uses powerful radio transmitters set up in different parts of the world for military communications (see Figure 6.34). In radio communications terminology, VLF means very low frequency, about 15 to 25 kilocycles/second. Relative to frequencies generally used in geophysical exploration, this is actually very high.

These powerful radio transmitters induce electric currents in conductive bodies thousands of miles away. Induced currents produce secondary magnetic fields which can be detected at surface through deviations of the normal VLF field. The VLF method is relatively inexpensive and can be a useful prospecting tool.

Successful use of VLF requires that the strike to the conductor be in the direction of the VLF station so that the lines of magnetic field from the VLF transmitter cut the conductor. The upper half of Figure 6.35 shows the magnetic field vector in relation to the transmitting antenna. The lower half of Figure 6.35 shows that currents will be induced in conductor C1 but not in conductor C2 because the lines of magnetic field cut conductor C1 but not conductor C2.

Figure 6.36 shows schematically how the secondary field from the conductor is added to the primary field vector so that the resultant field is tilted up on one side of the conductor and down on the other side. A VLF receiver measures the field tilt and hence we have the tilt profile shown in the upper part of Figure 6.36.

Interpretation is quite simple. The conductor is located at the inflection point making the crossover from positive tilt to negative tilt, and the maximum in field strength. One cannot make reliable

estimates of conductor quality, however. A rule of thumb depth estimate can be made from the distance between the positive and negative peaks in the tilt angle profile. The major disadvantage of the VLF method, however, is that the high frequency results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographic highs. It is sometimes impossible to get a powerful enough VLF station to be near the strike direction of the expected conductor. On the other hand, the tendency for VLF to respond to poor conductors has aided in mapping faults and rock contacts.

The VLF-EM survey on the HV property utilized a Geonics EM-16 instrument set on the Seattle channel. Dip angle and field strength readings were taken at 25 meter intervals on the existing grid. Data was originally plotted on profile plan maps and then transformed to a contour type format using the Frazer Filter method.

The Frazer Filter manipulation procedure provides a data presentation which simplifies interpretation. The manipulation transforms crossovers into peaks and greatly reduces background noise.

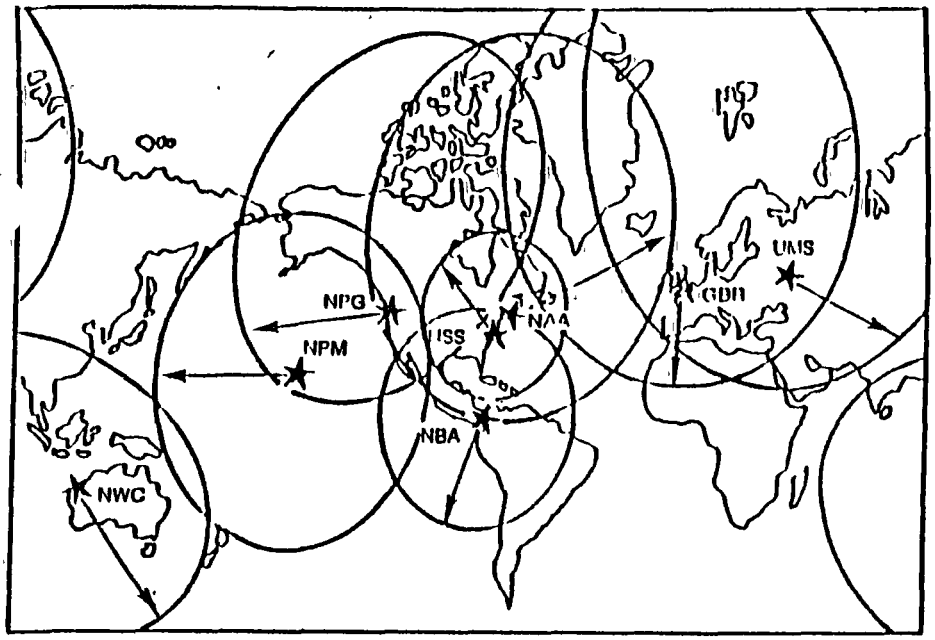


FIGURE 6.34
Locations of well-known VLF transmitter stations

Coverage shown only for well-known stations

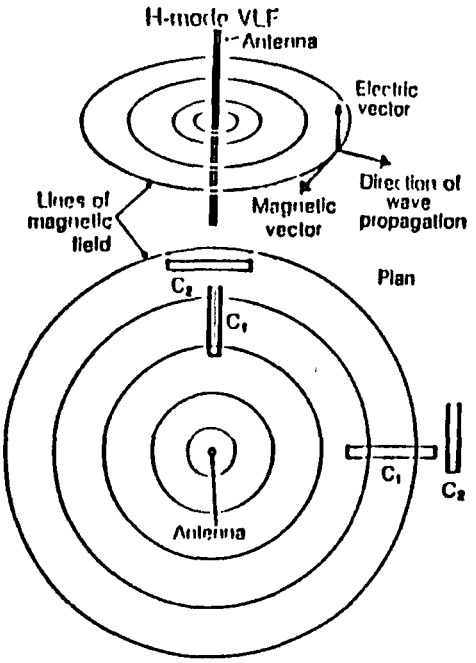
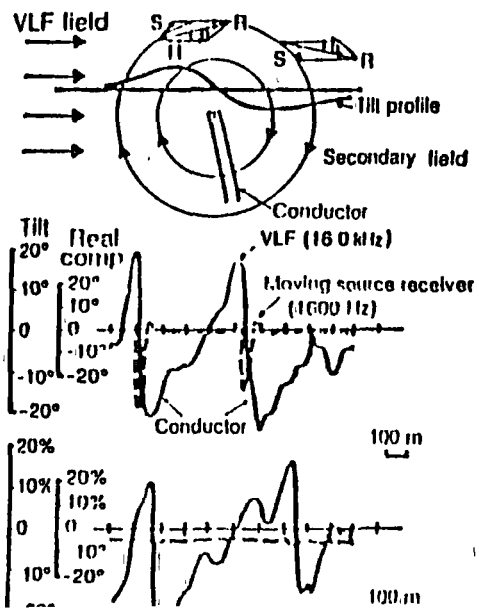
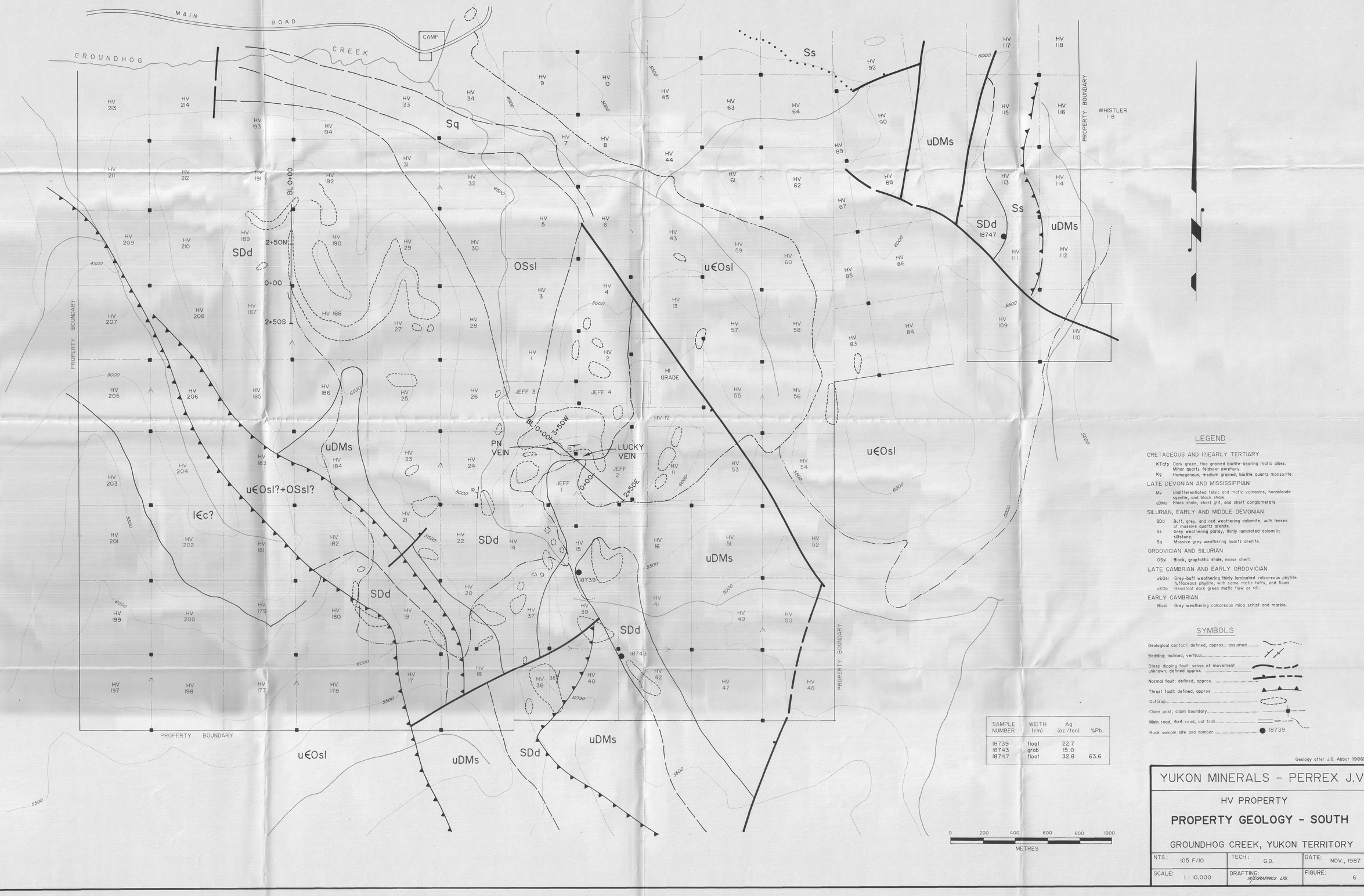


FIGURE 6.35
The VLF field



IGURE 6.36
lit of the VLF field vector over a conductor



SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag (oz./ton)	%Pb.
18739	float	22.7	
18743	grab	15.0	
18747	float	32.8	63.6

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS AND (?)EARLY TERTIARY

- KTqfp — Dark green, fine grained biotite-bearing mafic dikes. Minor quartz feldspar porphyry.
- Kg — Homogenous, medium grained, biotite quartz monzonite.

LATE DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN

- Mv — Undifferentiated felsic and mafic volcanics, hornblende syenite, and black shale.
- uDMs — Black shale, chert grit, and chert conglomerate.

SILURIAN, EARLY AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN

- SDd — Buff, grey, and red weathering dolomite, with lenses of massive quartz arenite.
- Ss — Grey weathering platey, thinly laminated dolomitic siltstone.
- Sq — Massive grey weathering quartz arenite.

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

- OSsl — Black, graptolitic shale, minor chert.

LATE CAMBRIAN AND EARLY ORDOVICIAN

- uЄOsl — Grey-buff weathering thinly laminated calcareous phyllite, tuffaceous phyllite, with some mafic tuffs, and flows.
- uЄOb — Resistant dark green mafic flow or sill.

EARLY CAMBRIAN

- lЄcsl — Grey weathering calcareous mica schist and marble.

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact: defined, approx., assumed
- Bedding: inclined, vertical
- Steep dipping fault: sense of movement unknown: defined approx.
- Normal fault: defined, approx.
- Thrust fault: defined, approx.
- Outcrop
- Claim post, claim boundary
- Main road, 4x4 road, cat trail
- Rock sample site and number — 18739

Geology after J.G. Abbot (1986).

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - SOUTH

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: NOV., 1987	
SCALE: 1 : 10,000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 6	

HV 215-262, 279-336 CLAIMS

18872

uЄOsl

SDd

uDMs

18824

18804

18800

18836

18802

18801

GROUNDHOG VEIN ZONE

SILVER ARROW VEIN

OSsl?

Ss

Sq

OSsl

CARIBOU 1

CARIBOU 2

CARIBOU 3

BEN 15

PAX 1-8 CLAIMS

RAX 1-6 CLAIMS

2 VEIN ZONE

3 VEIN ZONE

PROPERTY BOUNDARY

HOG 1-38 CLAIMS

MAIN ROAD

CAMP

GROUNDHOG CREEK

BL 0+00

BL 12+50S

20+00W

10+00W

BL 0+000

4+00S

SILVER ARROW VEIN

- 1969 reserves of 2558 tonnes grading 695 g/ton Ag and 42.5% Pb. (22.3 oz./ton)
- mined in 1979 by Silver Arrow Syndicate.
- average surface value from 4 samples collected in 1987 was 54.15 oz./ton Ag.

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS AND (?)EARLY TERTIARY

- KTqfp — Dark green, fine grained biotite-bearing mafic dikes. Minor quartz feldspar porphyry.
- Kg — Homogenous, medium grained, biotite quartz monzonite

LATE DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN

- Mv — Undifferentiated felsic and mafic volcanics, hornblende syenite, and black shale.
- uDMs — Black shale, chert grit, and chert conglomerate.

SILURIAN, EARLY AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN

- SDd — Buff, grey, and red weathering dolomite, with lenses of massive quartz arenite.
- Ss — Grey weathering platey, thinly laminated dolomitic siltstone.
- Sq — Massive grey weathering quartz arenite.

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

- OSsl — Black, graptolitic shale, minor chert.

LATE CAMBRIAN AND EARLY ORDOVICIAN

- uЄOsl — Grey-buff weathering thinly laminated calcareous phyllite, tuffaceous phyllite, with some mafic tuffs, and flows.
- uЄOb — Resistant dark green mafic flow or sill.

EARLY CAMBRIAN

- ЄCsl — Grey weathering calcareous mica schist and marble.

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact: defined, approx., assumed
- Bedding: inclined, vertical
- Steep dipping fault: sense of movement unknown: defined approx.
- Normal fault: defined, approx.
- Thrust fault: defined, approx.
- Outcrop
- Claim post, claim boundary
- Main road, 4x4 road, cat trail
- Rock sample site and number — 18800

Geology after J.G. Abbot (1986).

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag (oz./ton)	%Pb	%Zn
18800	grab	49.0		
18801	grab	47.9		
18802	grab	43.8		
18804	float	13.9		
18824	float	36.5		
18836	grab	8.08	11.1	0.03
18879	grab	501.61		

0 200 400 600 800 1000

METRES

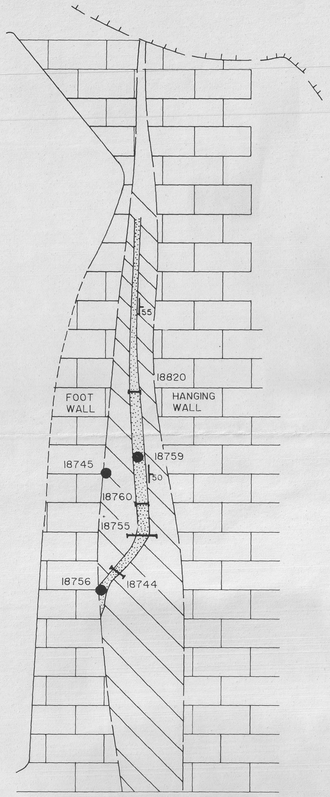
YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY

PROPERTY GEOLOGY - NORTH

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: NOV., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 10,000	DRAFTING: INFOGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 7



SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag (oz./ton)	Pb % Pb
18744	40	87.9	70.0
18745	grab	30.9	26.4
18755	100	98.6	59.1
18756	grab	88.7	
18759	grab	128	80
18760	50	129	69.5
18820	40	68.0	

LEGEND

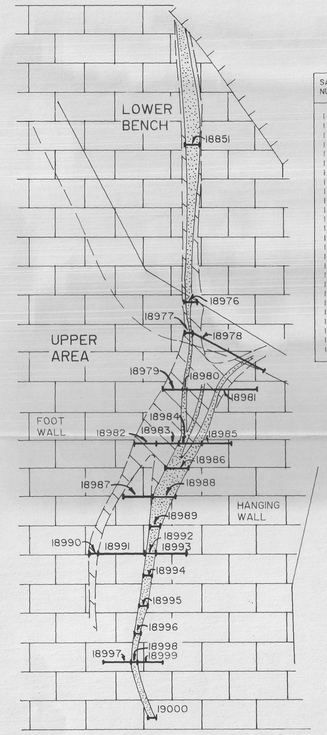
- Galena vein
- Limonitic alteration zone
- Dolomite, grey to red weathering, some galena veinlets.
- 18744 Sample interval and number

0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

DETAILED PLAN

LUCKY VEIN TRENCH 87-A2

SCALE: 1 : 100 FIGURE : 8B



SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag (oz./ton)	% Pb	% Zn	DESCRIPTION
18976	45	44.8	35.5	16.5	Brecciated galena vein
18977	15	123	62.9	1.82	Galena
18978	320	15.8	11.95	9.05	Hanging wall & clay zone
18979	70	8.3	9.55	6.32	Footwall
18980	5	72.4	79.1	1.60	Galena
18981	265	11.2	9.0	9.05	Hanging wall
18982	80	6.94	5.81	10.35	Footwall, rusty oxides
18983	70	16.5	14.1	0.10	Footwall
18984	100	68.9	57.9	1.91	Galena, 10 cm rusty dolomite
18985	100				Hanging wall
18986	70	122	65.6	1.65	Galena
18987	150	13.1	11.5	3.69	Footwall
18988	78	120	67.9	1.83	Galena
18989	40	136	72.9	0.65	Galena
18990	22	23.2	34.0	2.16	Narrow galena vein & oxide
18991	178	2.25	1.55	1.47	Footwall zone.
18992	42	102	71.8	0.37	Galena
18993	108	1.42	1.03	0.65	Hanging wall
18994	31	120	62.0	1.28	Galena
18995	33	121	74.0	0.23	Galena
18996	28	113	75.4	0.23	Galena
18997	100	6.05	4.71	3.71	Footwall
18998	15	90.1	75.8	0.37	Galena
18999	100	1.12	75.3	0.59	Hanging wall
19000	15	173	82.0	1.72	Galena
18851	40	134	72.79	1.39	Galena

LEGEND

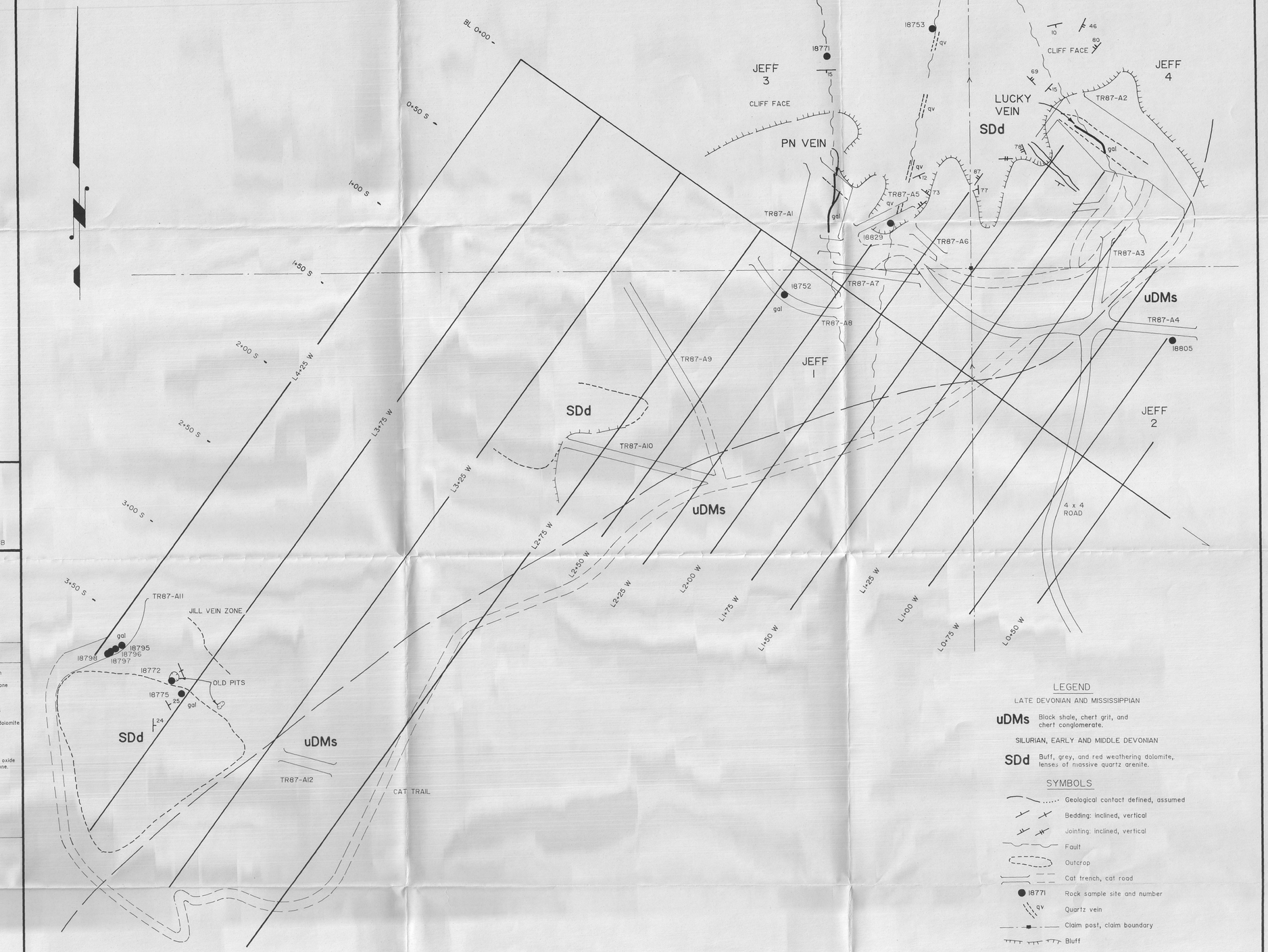
- Galena vein
- Limonitic alteration zone
- Dolomite, grey to red weathering
- 18995 Sample interval number

0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

DETAILED PLAN

PN VEIN TRENCH 87-A1

SCALE: 1 : 100 FIGURE : 8A



TRENCH DIMENSIONS

TRENCH NUMBER	WIDTH (m)	LENGTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	VOLUME (m^3)
TR87-A1	20	50	2.0	2,000
TR87-A2	15	70	2.5	2,625
TR87-A3	5	30	1.0	150
TR87-A4	5	40	1.0	200
TR87-A5	5	28	1.5	210
TR87-A6	5	20	1.0	100
TR87-A7	5	42	1.5	315
TR87-A8	5	50	1.5	375
TR87-A9	5	65	1.0	325
TR87-A10	5	60	1.0	300
TR87-A11	10	52	1.5	780
TR87-A12	5	25	1.0	125

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag (oz./ton)	% Pb	%Zn
18752	grab	85.8	76.9	
18753	float	79.9	57.8	
18771	grab	0.56	0.57	
18772	40	79.0	55.0	
18795	40	45.0	39.9	0.87
18796	140	2.22	1.45	2.94
18797	120	0.50	0.24	2.16
18798	150	10.50	0.65	0.07
18805	float	60.4		
18829	5	92.2	74.5	0.42

0 20 40 60 80 100 METRES

LEGEND

LATE DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN

uDMs Black shale, chert grit, and chert conglomerate.

SILURIAN, EARLY AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN

SDd Buff, grey, and red weathering dolomite, lenses of massive quartz arenite.

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact defined, assumed
- Bedding: inclined, vertical
- Jointing: inclined, vertical
- Fault
- Outcrop
- Cat trench, cat road
- 18771 Rock sample site and number
- qv Quartz vein
- Claim post, claim boundary
- Bluff
- 4 x 4 road
- gal Galena vein

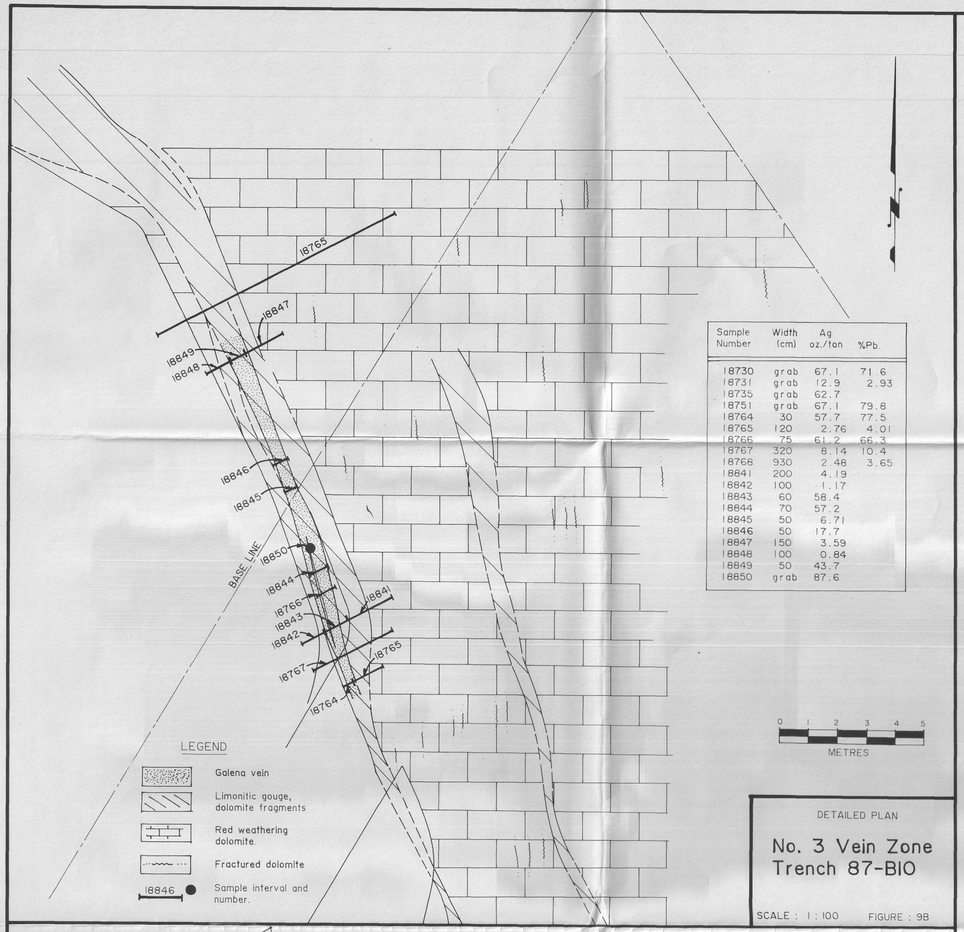
YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY

GRID & TRENCH PLAN - AREA A

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D. / R.W.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 1,000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 8



Sample Number	Width (cm)	Ag oz./ton	%Pb
18730	grab	67.1	71.6
18731	grab	12.9	2.93
18735	grab	62.7	
18751	grab	67.1	79.8
18764	30	57.7	77.5
18765	120	2.76	4.01
18766	75	61.2	66.4
18767	320	8.14	10.4
18768	930	2.48	3.65
18841	200	4.19	
18842	100	1.17	
18843	60	58.4	
18844	70	57.2	
18845	50	6.71	
18846	50	17.7	
18847	150	3.59	
18848	100	0.84	
18849	50	43.7	
18850	grab	87.6	

LEGEND

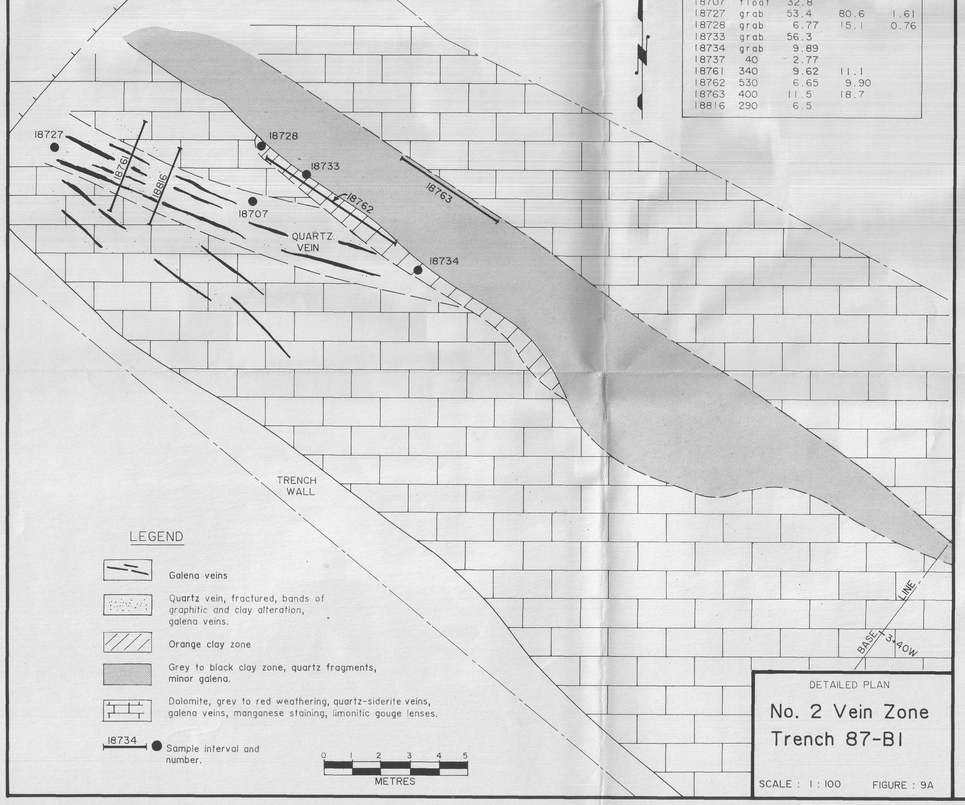
- Galena vein
- Limonitic gouge, dolomite fragments
- Red weathering dolomite.
- Fractured dolomite
- 18846 ● Sample interval and number.

0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

DETAILED PLAN

No. 3 Vein Zone Trench 87-B10

SCALE : 1 : 100 FIGURE : 9B



Sample Number	Width (cm)	Ag oz./ton	%Pb	%Zn
18707	float	32.8		
18727	grab	53.4	80.6	1.61
18728	grab	6.77	15.1	0.76
18733	grab	56.3		
18734	grab	9.89		
18737	40	2.77		
18761	340	9.62	11.1	
18762	530	6.65	9.90	
18763	400	11.5	18.7	
18816	290	6.5		

LEGEND

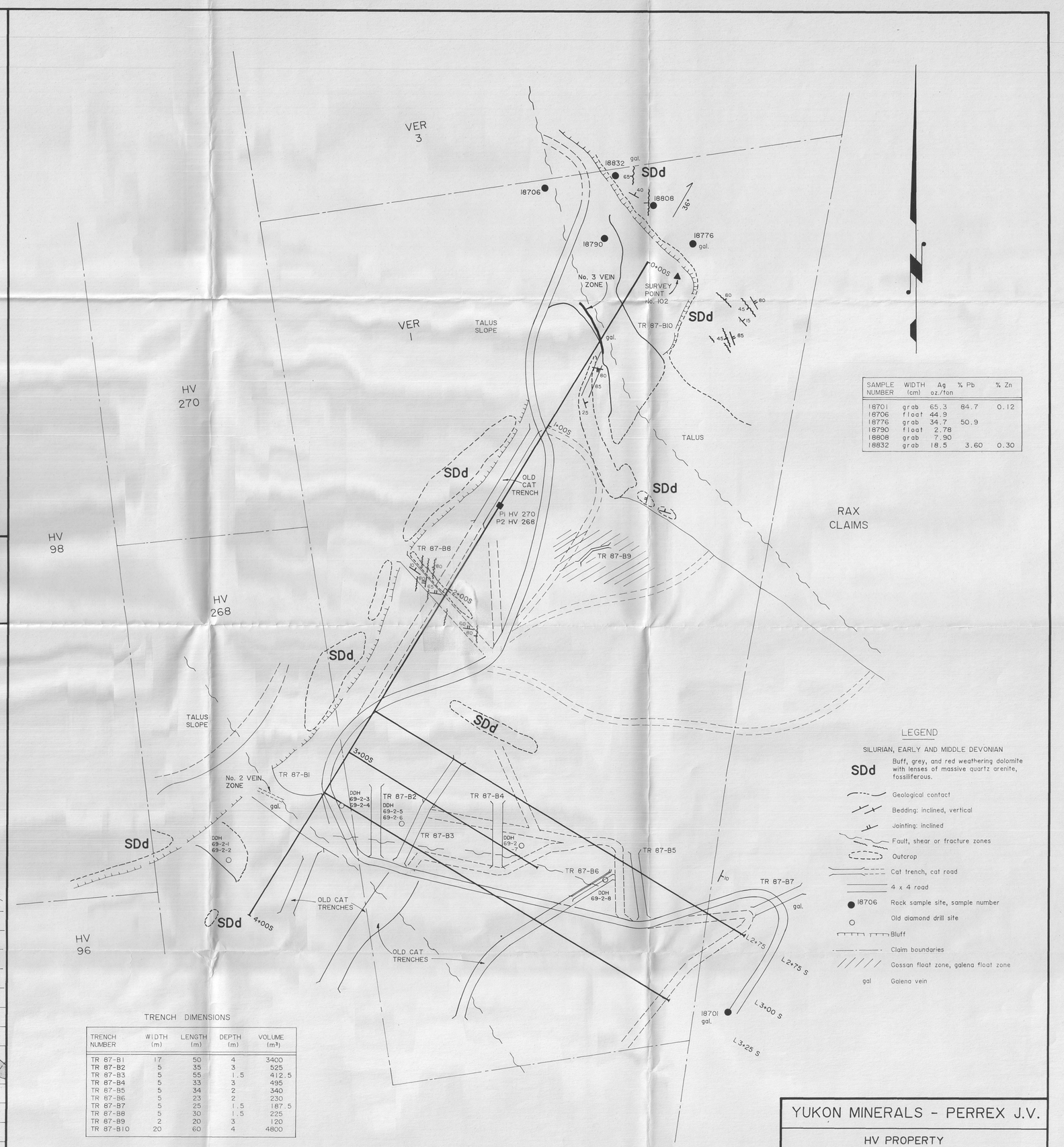
- Galena veins
- Quartz vein, fractured, bands of graphitic and clay alteration, galena veins.
- Orange clay zone
- Grey to black clay zone, quartz fragments, minor galena.
- Dolomite, grey to red weathering, quartz-siderite veins, galena veins, manganese staining, limonitic gouge lenses.
- 18734 ● Sample interval and number.

0 1 2 3 4 5 METRES

DETAILED PLAN

No. 2 Vein Zone Trench 87-B1

SCALE : 1 : 100 FIGURE : 9A



SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag oz./ton	% Pb	% Zn
18701	grab	65.3	84.7	0.12
18706	float	44.9		
18776	grab	34.7	50.9	
18790	float	2.78		
18808	grab	7.90		
18832	grab	18.5	3.60	0.30

TRENCH DIMENSIONS

TRENCH NUMBER	WIDTH (m)	LENGTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	VOLUME (m^3)
TR 87-B1	17	50	4	3400
TR 87-B2	5	35	3	525
TR 87-B3	5	55	1.5	412.5
TR 87-B4	5	33	3	495
TR 87-B5	5	34	2	340
TR 87-B6	5	23	2	230
TR 87-B7	5	25	1.5	187.5
TR 87-B8	5	30	1.5	225
TR 87-B9	2	20	3	120
TR 87-B10	20	60	4	4800

LEGEND

SILURIAN, EARLY AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN

- SDd — Buff, grey, and red weathering dolomite with lenses of massive quartz arenite, fossiliferous.
- Geological contact
- Bedding: inclined, vertical
- Jointing: inclined
- Fault, shear or fracture zones
- Outcrop
- Cat trench, cat road
- 4 x 4 road
- 18706 ● Rock sample site, sample number
- ○ Old diamond drill site
- Bluff
- Claim boundaries
- Gossan float zone, galena float zone
- gal. Galena vein

0 20 40 60 80 100 METRES

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY

GRID & TRENCH PLAN - AREA B

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D. / R.W.	DATE: NOV., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 1,000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 9

HV 105

HV 106

HV 103

HV 104

HV 101

HV 102

TR87-C2

18703

18704

TR87-C3

L16+00 W

L15+50 W

L15+00 W

L14+50 W

L14+00 W

L13+50 W

L13+00 W

L12+50 W

L12+00 W

L11+50 W

L11+00 W

L10+50 W

L10+00 W

32

45

38

uDMs

SDd

OLD CAT TRENCH

18818

TR87-C1

GROUNDHOG ZONE

gal.

OLD CAT TRENCHES

CAT ROAD

TR87-C4

qv

18769

TR87-C5

TR87-C6

TR87-C7

18817

gal. tet.

TR87-C8

TR87-C10

qv

18821

18819

18822

TR87-C9

3+50 N

3+00 N

2+50 N

2+00 N

1+50 N

1+00 N

0+50 N

4 x 4 ROAD

0+50 S

1+00 S

1+50 S

2+00 S

2+50 S

18705 tet.

18773 gal.

18774 gal.

TR87-C17

TR87-C18

TR87-C19 gal

18807

18812

TALUS SLOPE

qv

4+50 N

4+00 N

18815

ORANGE CLAY ZONE

18810

18813

TR87-C16

gal.

18855

TR87-C15

TR87-C14

TR87-C13

TR87-C12

TR87-C11

18828

JENNY ZONE

18834

20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100

METRES

TRENCH DIMENSIONS

TRENCH NUMBER	WIDTH (m)	LENGTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	VOLUME (m^3)
TR87-C1	15	50	3	2250
TR87-C2	5	21	.5	52.5
TR87-C3	2	38	1	152
TR87-C4	5	14	1	70
TR87-C5	5	16	1	80
TR87-C6	5	10	1	50
TR87-C7	5	20	1	100
TR87-C8	5	10	1	50
TR87-C9	5	30	2.0	300
TR87-C10	5	37	1.5	277.5
TR87-C11	5	46	2	460.
TR87-C12	5	27	1.5	202.5
TR87-C13	5	22	1	110
TR87-C14	5	28	1.5	210
TR87-C15	5	39	1.5	292.5
TR87-C16	5	36	1	180
TR87-C17	7	38	1	266
TR87-C18	5	29	1.5	217.5
TR87-C19	5	21	1	105

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag (oz./ton)	% Pb	% Zn
18703	float	8.87	18.8	0.08
18704	float	44.5	74.2	0.27
18705	grab	19.6	82.1	-0.01
18769	float	30.3	35.4	
18773	grab	25.3		
18774	float	86.6	81.4	
18807	grab	18.0		
18810	float	34.7		
18812	float	16.8		
18813	float	76.4		
18815	150	1.48		
18817	grab	72.6		
18818	grab	34.3		
18819	float	52.5		
18821	float	55.4	72.99	0.28
18822	float	0.95	1.09	6.53
18828	grab	68.8	57.6	0.06
18834	float	115.0	7.94	0.35
18855	grab	64.8	80.23	0.10

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag (oz./ton)	% Pb	% Zn
18830	grab	20.5	42.3	0.10
18837	grab	28.1	57.35	-0.02
18838	520	1.26	2.23	0.06
18839	320	3.91	6.63	0.44
18840	320	6.56	10.90	0.09
18873	grab	23.03		
18874	400			
18875	450			
18876	450			
18877	500			
18878	grab			

LEGEND

LATE DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN

uDMs Black shale, chert grit, and chert conglomerate.

SILURIAN, EARLY AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN

SDd Buff, grey, and red weathering dolomite, lenses of massive quartz arenite.

SYMBOLS

- Geological contact defined, assumed
- Bedding: inclined, vertical
- Outcrop
- qv — Quartz vein
- Fault
- Cat trench, cat road
- 4 x 4 road
- Claim post, claim boundary.
- Rock sample site and number.
- Gossan float zone, magnanosiderite, minor galena float.
- gal — Galena vein
- tet. — Tetrahedrite

uDMs

18839

18837

18830

SDd

18877

18876

18838

UPPER BENCH

LOWER BENCH

ZONE OF GALENA BEARING QUARTZ VEINS IN DOLOMITE WITH LIMONITE AND SIDERITE.

18875

18874

18840

GRID LINE 14+50 W

SDd

OLD CAT TRENCH

0 1 2 3 4 5

METRES

LEGEND

- Galena bearing quartz veins, siderite.
- uDMs — Black shale, chert grit and chert conglomerate
- SDd — Buff, grey, and red weathering dolomite, with lenses of massive quartz arenite.
- 18876 — Sample interval and number.

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY

GRID & TRENCH PLAN - AREA C

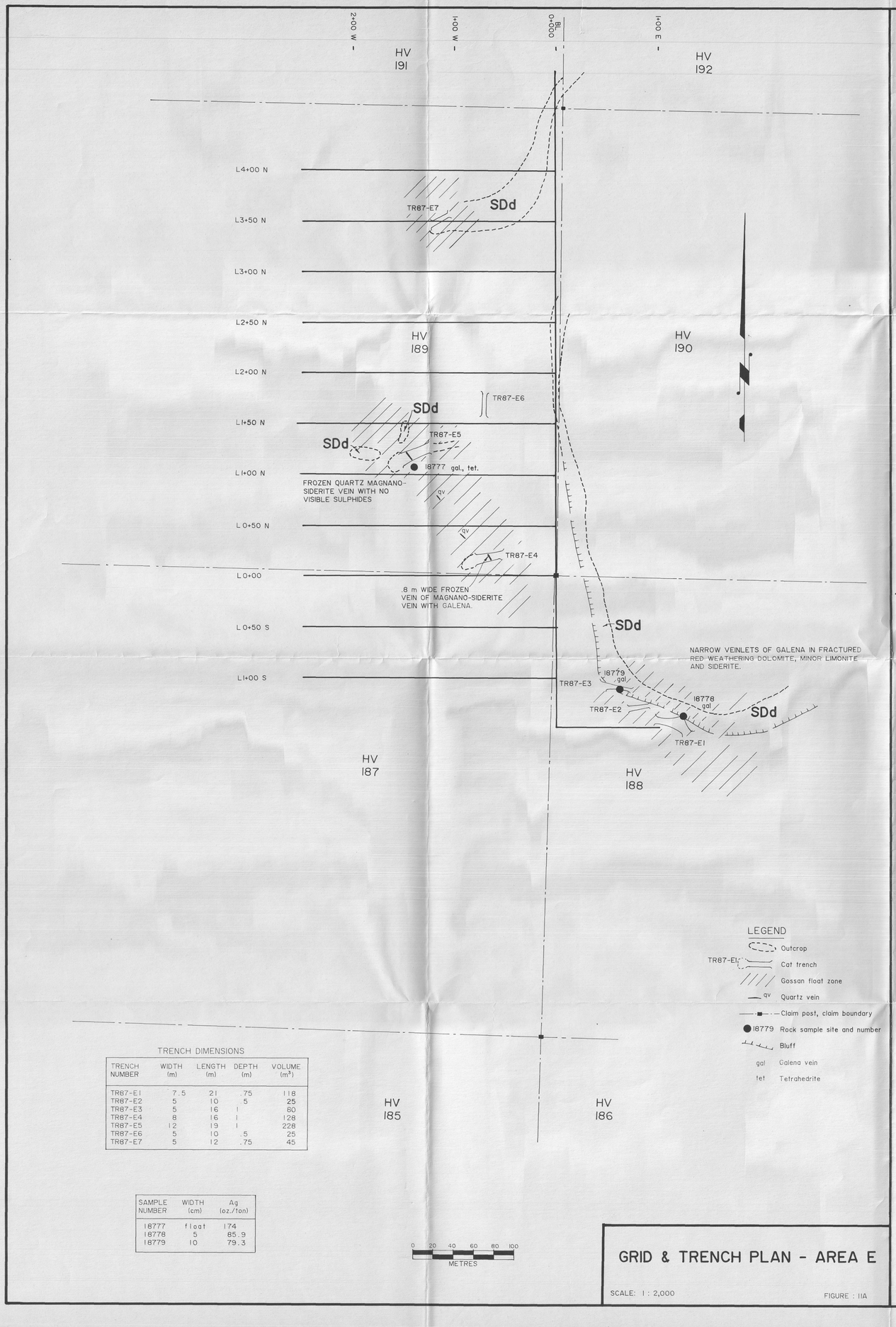
GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D. / R.W.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 1,000	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 10

DETAILED PLAN

GROUNDHOG ZONE TRENCH 87-C1

SCALE: 1 : 100 FIGURE : 10A



TRENCH DIMENSIONS

TRENCH NUMBER	WIDTH (m)	LENGTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	VOLUME (m^3)
TR87-E1	7.5	21	.75	118
TR87-E2	5	10	.5	25
TR87-E3	5	16	1	80
TR87-E4	8	16	1	128
TR87-E5	12	19	1	228
TR87-E6	5	10	.5	25
TR87-E7	5	12	.75	45

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag (oz./ton)
18777	float	174
18778	5	85.9
18779	10	79.3

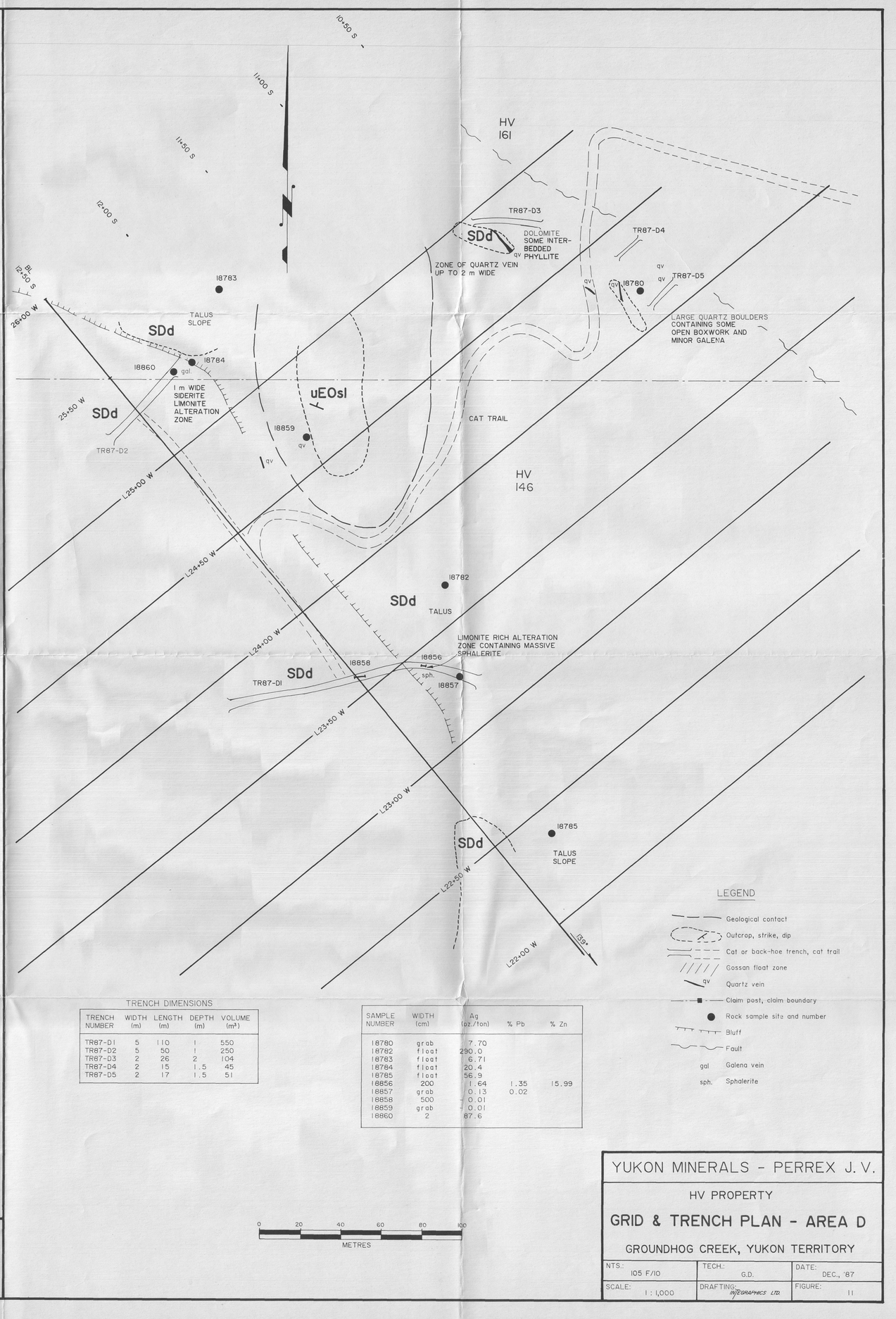
LEGEND

- Outcrop
- TR87-E1 Cat trench
- Gossan float zone
- qv Quartz vein
- Claim post, claim boundary
- 18779 Rock sample site and number
- Bluff
- gal Galena vein
- tet Tetrahedrite

GRID & TRENCH PLAN - AREA E

SCALE: 1 : 2,000

FIGURE : IIA



TRENCH DIMENSIONS

TRENCH NUMBER	WIDTH (m)	LENGTH (m)	DEPTH (m)	VOLUME (m^3)
TR87-D1	5	110	1	550
TR87-D2	5	50	1	250
TR87-D3	2	26	2	104
TR87-D4	2	15	1.5	45
TR87-D5	2	17	1.5	51

SAMPLE NUMBER	WIDTH (cm)	Ag (oz./ton)	% Pb	% Zn
18780	grab	7.70		
18782	float	290.0		
18783	float	6.71		
18784	float	20.4		
18785	float	56.9		
18856	200	1.64	1.35	15.99
18857	grab	0.13	0.02	
18858	500	0.01		
18859	grab	0.01		
18860	2	87.6		

LEGEND

- Geological contact
- Outcrop, strike, dip
- Cat or back-hoe trench, cat trail
- Gossan float zone
- qv Quartz vein
- Claim post, claim boundary
- Rock sample site and number
- Bluff
- Fault
- gal Galena vein
- sph. Sphalerite

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY

GRID & TRENCH PLAN - AREA D

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: DEC., '87
SCALE: 1 : 1,000	DRAFTING: INFOGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 11

L26+00 W | L25+00 W | L24+00 W | L23+00 W | L22+00 W | L21+00 W | L20+00 W | L19+00 W | L18+00 W | L17+00 W | L16+00 W | L15+00 W | L14+50 W | L14+00 W | L13+50 W | L12+50 W | L11+50 W | L10+50 W | L9+50 W | L8+50 W | L7+50 W | L7+00 W

6+50 N
6+00 N
5+50 N
5+00 N
4+50 N
4+00 N
3+50 N
3+00 N
2+50 N
2+00 N
1+50 N
1+00 N
0+50 N
BL 0+000
315°
0+50 S
1+00 S
1+50 S
2+00 S
2+50 S

SEATTLE NULL
(24.8 KHz.)
SURVEY DIRECTION

GROUND-HOG

SURVEY POINT

LEGEND

VLF-EM CONDUCTORS DEFINED, PROBABLE

DIP ANGLE
QUADRATURE
40 20 -20 -40
VERTICAL SCALE

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY - AREA C

VLF-EM SURVEY - PROFILE PLAN

RONKA EM-16 - SEATTLE (24.8 KHz)

GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 2,500	DRAFTING: INFOGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 12

L26+00 W — L25+00 W — L24+00 W — L23+00 W — L22+00 W — L21+00 W — L20+00 W — L19+00 W — L18+00 W — L17+00 W — L16+00 W — L15+00 W — L14+50 W — L14+00 W — L13+50 W — L12+50 W — L11+50 W — L10+50 W — L9+50 W — L8+50 W — L7+50 W — L7+00 W

6+50 N
6+00 N
5+50 N
5+00 N
4+50 N
4+00 N
3+50 N
3+00 N
2+50 N
2+00 N
1+50 N
1+00 N
0+50 N
BL 0+000
315°
0+50 S
1+00 S
1+50 S
2+00 S
2+50 S

GROUND-HOG VEIN ZONE

SURVEY DIRECTION

LEGEND

CONTOURS 25, 50, 75
CONTOUR 100

YUKON MINERALS - PERREX J.V.

HV PROPERTY - AREA C

VLF-EM SURVEY - FRAZER FILTER MAP

RONKA EM-16 - SEATTLE (24.8 KHz)
GROUNDHOG CREEK, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS.: 105 F/10	TECH.: G.D.	DATE: DEC., 1987
SCALE: 1 : 2,500	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS LTD.	FIGURE: 13

PLAN OF SURVEY CONTROL OF
GROUNDHOG CREEK AREA
LATITUDE 61° 38', LONGITUDE 132° 50' (APPROX.)
NTS SHEET 105 F/10
YUKON TERRITORY

SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 3 TO OCTOBER 22, 1987 FOR
YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

SCALE 1 : 10 000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 METRES

LEGEND :

Bearings are astronomic derived from solar observations and are referred to the Central Meridian of U.T.M. Zone 8 (Long. 135°).

U.T.M. Coordinates are derived from the Geodetic Control Station 678561 using latest published values resulting from the 1979 adjustment.

Distances are in metres and decimals thereof and are shown at general ground level.
Note: At Elevation 1900, measured distance x 0.99946 = U.T.M. Distance.

Geodetic Control Station shown thus — No. 678561

1.66m Square Iron Bar topped by a 10cm square by 1.2m high red wooden post placed shown thus — Pt. 1.B. "10-"

Wood stake for Geology Baseline found shown thus. — "BL 0+00, 0+00"

CERTIFIED CORRECT :

P. E. Thomson — December 10, 1987
Canada Lands Surveyor — Date

UTM - ZONE 8			
STATION	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION
No. 498514	6 832 061.61	624 643.06	2081.33
No. 678561	6 838 274.45	621 859.69	2086.39
100	6 834 833.41	616 272.34	1604.54
101	6 836 177.69	616 736.45	1574.92
102	6 835 701.07	615 586.70	1956.22
103	6 836 335.01	614 720.53	1996.67
103-1	6 836 869.83	616 827.33	1849.14
104	6 836 007.24	615 296.18	1898.35
105	6 835 213.35	614 332.73	1568.68
106	6 837 725.96	612 368.84	1750.13
107	6 832 434.26	613 544.00	1621.81
108	6 831 788.00	614 056.58	1879.08
109	6 832 294.06	615 310.75	1877.93
"BL 0+00, 0+00"	6 835 711.26	615 573.66	1955.48
"BL 0+00, 1+505"	6 835 588.17	615 471.76	1953.10
"BL 1"	6 835 076.40	615 242.60	1995.00
"BL 16+50"	6 836 977.07	614 487.37	1926.26
"BL 12505, 2450W"	6 836 897.05	612 995.36	1820.88

THOMSON & ILES
SURVEYORS & ENGINEERS
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

1557.01 F.B. 151 Pg. 9-35 F.B. 155 Pg. 46-61

INTEGRAPHICS LTD.

PLAN OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF

GROUNDHOG CREEK AREA "A"

LATITUDE 60° 36', LONGITUDE 132° 52' (APPROX.)
NTS SHEET 105 F/10
YUKON TERRITORY

SURVEYED OCTOBER 21 TO 22, 1987 FOR
YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

SCALE 1 : 1 000

25 0 25 50 75 100 METRES

LEGEND :

Elevations are Geodetic.

Contour Intervals are 20 metres.

Spot Elevations are shown thus 1737

6 832 100 N
631 900 E
631 100 E
631 300 E
631 500 E
631 700 E
6 831 900 N
6 831 700 N
6 831 500 N

THOMSON & ILES
SURVEYORS & ENGINEERS
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

1557.02 F.B. 155 Pg. 120-142

INTEGRAPHICS LTD.

PLAN OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF
GROUNDHOG CREEK AREA "B"

LATITUDE 60° 38', LONGITUDE 132° 49' W. (APPROX.)
NTS SHEET 105 F/10
YUKON TERRITORY

SURVEYED OCTOBER 21 TO 22, 1987 FOR
YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

SCALE 1 : 1 000

25 0 25 50 75 100 METRES

LEGEND :

Elevations are Geodetic

Contour Intervals are 20 metres.

Spot Elevations are shown thus — 1834.2

1.6m Square Iron Bar topped by a 10cm square by 1.2m high red wooden post placed shown thus — I.B. "104" 1898.35

Wood stake for Geology Baseline found shown thus — BL "0+00, 0+00" 1954.48 at Ground 1955.48 at Top of Stake

Mineral Claim Location Posts found shown thus — L.P.'s

6 836 000 N
625 200 E

6 836 000 N
625 400 E

L.P.'s 1858.8

6 836 000 N
625 600 E

6 836 000 N
625 800 E

6 835 800 N
625 800 E

L.P.'s 1796.0

6 835 800 N
625 200 E

6 835 600 N
625 200 E

6 835 600 N
625 800 E

6 835 400 N
625 200 E

6 835 400 N
625 400 E

6 835 400 N
625 600 E

6 835 400 N
625 800 E

I.B. "104" 1898.35

HV 100

HV 270

HV 98

HV 268

VER 3

VER 1

RAX 2

RAX 4

RAVINE (NOT SURVEYED)

1900.2 1902.4 1898.3 1907.2 1905.8 1902.1 1901.7 1902.6 1862.8 1890.5 1904.8 1894 1900.2 1828.5 1823.2 1828.8 1830.4 1831 1831.9 1834.8 1838.0 1850.0 1886.1 1893.2 1846.6 1886.5 1902.1 1837.3 1902.7 1863.0 1878.5 1880 1900 1920 1940 1923.2 1930.0 1944.9 1934.1 1933.4 1933.8 1940.5 1946.1 1948.3 BL 0+00, 0+00 1954.48 at Ground 1955.48 at Top of Stake 1928.4 1942.1 1954.3 1940 1934.0 1941.7 1928.4 1923.8 1901.1 1902.8 1925.6 1859.6 1941.0 1907.3 1942.9 1949.7 1943.4 1943.7 1950.6 1948.9 1948.2 1944.9 1947.0 TRENCH 1951.8 1954.1 1952.1 1955.0 L.P.'s 1952.72 BL 0+000, 1+505 1952.72 at Ground 1953.10 at Top of Stake 1952 1935.4 1938.5 1933.5 1943.6 1917.7 1934.9 1923.8 1922.7 1902.8 1898.5 1908.8 TRENCH 1910.2 1911 1896.6 1928.5 1927.9 1928.9 1935.5 1904.7

THOMSON & ILES
SURVEYORS & ENGINEERS
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

1557.03 F.B. 155 Pg. 120-142