

**GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE
EVE, WHITE AND WHYTE CLAIMS**

VOLUME I

Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T.
NTS 105F/8,9
(61⁰29' to 61⁰37'N, 132⁰19' to 132⁰27'W)

for

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by

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February 1990

EXPLORATION INCENTIVES PROGRAM: Designation number EIP89005
CLAIMS: EVE 1-138, WHITE 1-123 AND WHYTE 1-24.
LOCATION: 45 Km(28 Mi) south of Ross River.
DATE: September 8 to October 22, 1989.

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SUMMARY

Mountain Province Mining Inc's Ketz River property comprises the EVE 1 - 150, PS 1 - 12, WHITE 1 - 123 and WHYTE 1 - 24 mineral claims. The claims, totalling 309, are situated in one contiguous block centered 45 kilometres south of Ross River, in the Ketz River area, Watson Lake Mining District (105F/8,9), Yukon Territory. The property is accessible by four-wheel drive vehicle.

The ground is situated in an area underlain by a succession of Precambrian to Mississippian age rocks ranging from fine clastics and carbonates to volcanics. Mafic dykes of unknown age as well as Mississippian syenite and carbonatite intrude the sedimentary and volcanic sequences. Northwesterly and northeasterly trending normal faults displace lithologies a few tens of metres.

During 1989 an access road, 12.9 km long, was constructed to the southern part of the claims. Induced polarization test work and a magnetometer survey were conducted over parts of the property. Trenching was undertaken at the East, Lake and West zones. In addition, fill-in soil samples were collected over IP lines.

Results of this work located potentially economic gold values in sulphides at the East zone (0.356 oz/t Au across 2.10m) as well as significant gold-bearing oxides at the West zone (0.173 oz/t Au across 1.0m). Furthermore, silver-lead mineralization in veins was located at the Lake zone.

The East and West zones are significant, untested new discoveries in the Ketz River area. Their location in an arched and faulted portion of the Lower Cambrian is a highly permissive environment for concentrating gold. It is the same setting as that which contains the bulk of the chimney and manto gold deposits at Canamax Resources Inc's adjacent mine. Therefore, it is strongly believed that there is a high probability for finding similar deposits on Mountain Province's ground.

At the North zone a strong silver-lead-zinc soil anomaly is associated with Devono-Mississippian shales and volcanics. IP tests conducted in 1989 were successful in defining the shale-volcanic contact. It is believed that there is excellent potential for locating a polymetallic massive sulphide deposit at the North zone.

Niobium and rare earth showings associated with syenite and carbonatite are situated on the southern part of the property. Further work in this area is warranted in light of the increasing demands for these commodities.

A comprehensive exploration program, focusing primarily on gold showings in the Lower Cambrian and consisting of further ground geophysics, geological mapping, trenching, stripping and diamond drilling, is recommended to further evaluate the claims. The estimated cost of the proposed program is \$1,050,000.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A two phase, success contingent exploration program is recommended to further evaluate the claims. For 1990 the first stage of work should be undertaken with the objective of defining the surface extent of mineralization at the West and East zones. A further phase of detailed drill evaluation can be initiated in late 1990.

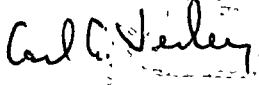
Recommended Program:**Phase I:**

1. Geological mapping:
Continued at 1:5,000 and 1:500, with refinements to stratigraphy.
3. Geophysics:
Magnetic surveys of gridded areas.
4. Trenching
Bulldozer stripping of selected, mineralized exposures.
5. Drilling :
Initial testing of mineralized zones exposed by stripping.

Phase II:

1. Drilling:
Expanded program of exploratory drilling.

Respectfully submitted,
Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.


Carl G. Verley, F.G.A.C.

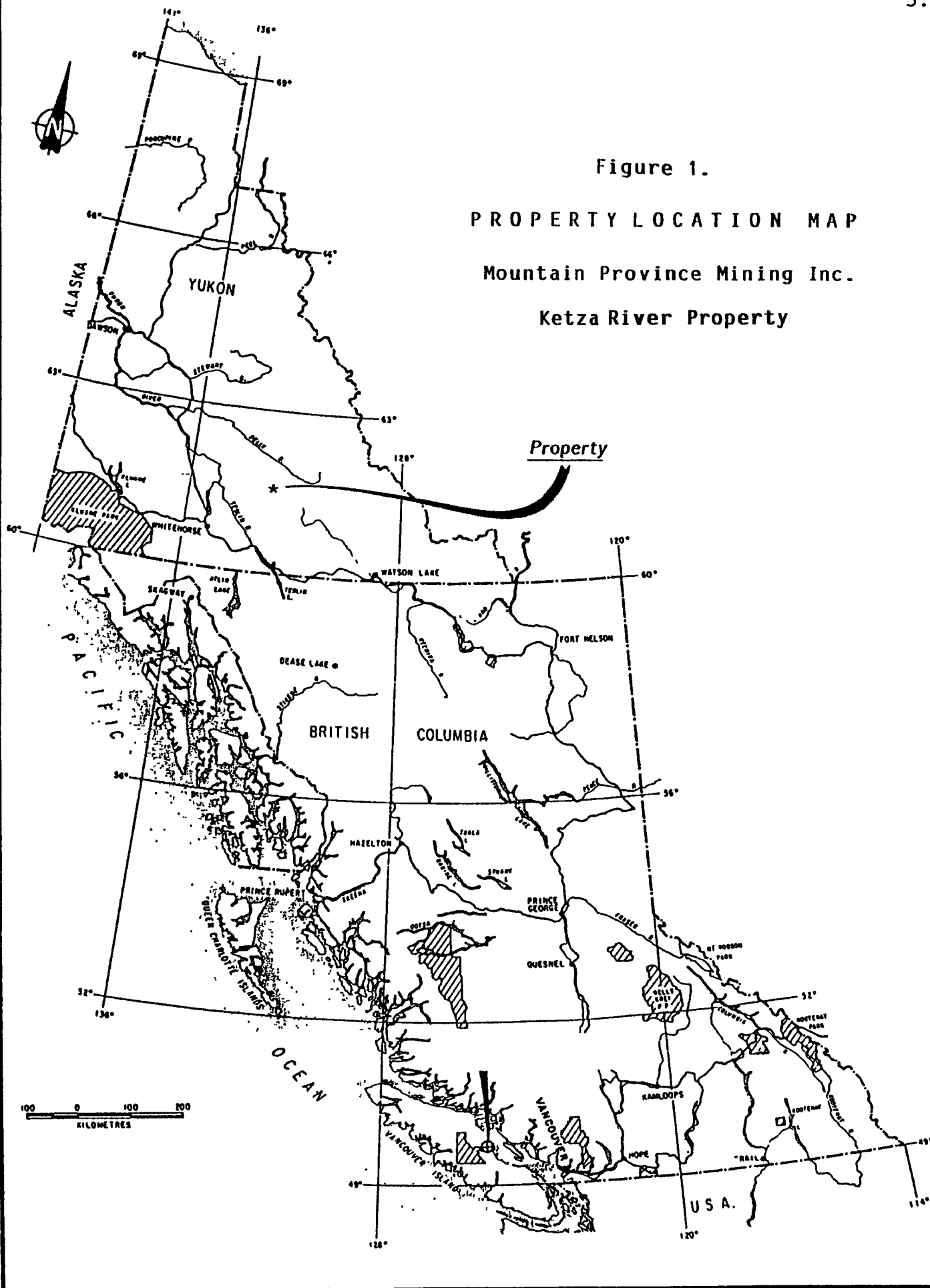
Vancouver, B.C.
February, 1990.

Figure 1.

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

Mountain Province Mining Inc.

Ketza River Property



INTRODUCTION

This report compiles results of exploration work conducted during the period September 8 to October 22, 1989 on the Eve 1-150 and White 1-123 mineral claims. The property is owned by Mountain Province Mining Inc. The object of the work was to evaluate soil geochemical anomalies using geophysical techniques and trenching.

LOCATION

The claim group is located in the Ketzka River area of the Pelly Mountains. The property is centered 45 kilometres south of Ross River in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon. It is bounded by latitude $61^{\circ}29'N$ to $61^{\circ}37'N$ and longitude $132^{\circ}19'W$ to $132^{\circ}27'W$, covering part of map-sheets 105F/8 and 9. Physiographically the ground ranges from rugged alpine terrain on north facing slopes to relatively flat alpine plateaus and brush covered to forested valley bottoms. Elevations range from just under 1200 metres to just over 2100 metres above sea level.

ACCESS

The property is accessible by a road which was constructed during the 1989 program. The road branches off of the

Ketza River Gold mine road just west of Canamax's exploration camp. It provides access to the southern part of the property (WHITE claims) passing by the East, Lake and West zones. The northern part of the property (EVE claims) is best accessed by helicopter from Ross River.

HISTORY

Previous exploration work in the Ketza River area was initiated in the late 1940's by prospectors working for Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting. In the mid-1950's, considerable exploration work was conducted by Conwest Exploration Co. Limited culminating in the discovery of gold mineralization in lenses of massive pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite known as the Woodcock showing. At the same time, Conwest, other exploration companies, syndicates and prospectors, working independently, located silver-lead veins in the area. This work resulted in the definition of reserves at the Stump Mine of 40,000 tons grading 10.3 oz/ton Ag, 8.4% Pb and probable and possible reserves totalling 11,800 tons grading 15.9 oz/ton Ag, 12.1% Pb at the Ketzakey prospect. Since the mid-1970's, exploration was sporadic in the area. A consolidation of most silver prospects was achieved by Iona Industries Ltd. who subsequently optioned their ground to Canamax Resources Inc. in 1985. The Woodcock gold prospect and surrounding ground, through a wholly owned subsidiary of Conwest: Ketza River Mines Ltd., was

optioned to Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd. After drilling several test holes in the Woodcock showing Pacific Trans-Ocean joint ventured development of the property with Canamax Resources Inc. in 1984. Canamax, as operators of the project, commissioned a mill on the property and poured the first gold bar in mid-1988. In 1989, Canamax acquired Pacific Trans-Ocean's interest in the Ketzá Gold deposit.

Mountain Province's ground in the Ketzá was acquired in late 1986 and early 1987 to cover some areas previously known to be strongly anomalous in base metals and to cover Lower Cambrian strata that are favourable hosts for gold mineralization. During the 1987 field season initial reconnaissance mapping of the property was undertaken along with prospecting and geochemical sampling. This work was successful in locating several gold occurrences in the Lower Cambrian that are new discoveries in the Ketzá River District. In 1988 a grid was established and soil sampled on the White claims. This work too, was successful, resulting in the definition of a large gold anomaly at the West zone as well as anomalies associated with gold and silver-lead-gold mineralization at the East and Lake zones respectively.

CURRENT PROGRAM

Work during the 1989 field season consisted of construction of an access road to the claims, induced polarization test work, magnetometer surveys, fill-in soil sampling and trenching. In addition, 12 claims (EVE 139 - 150)

were acquired by staking to cover the "Chzerpnough" lead-zinc occurrence, previously held by Cyprus-Anvil Mining Corporation.

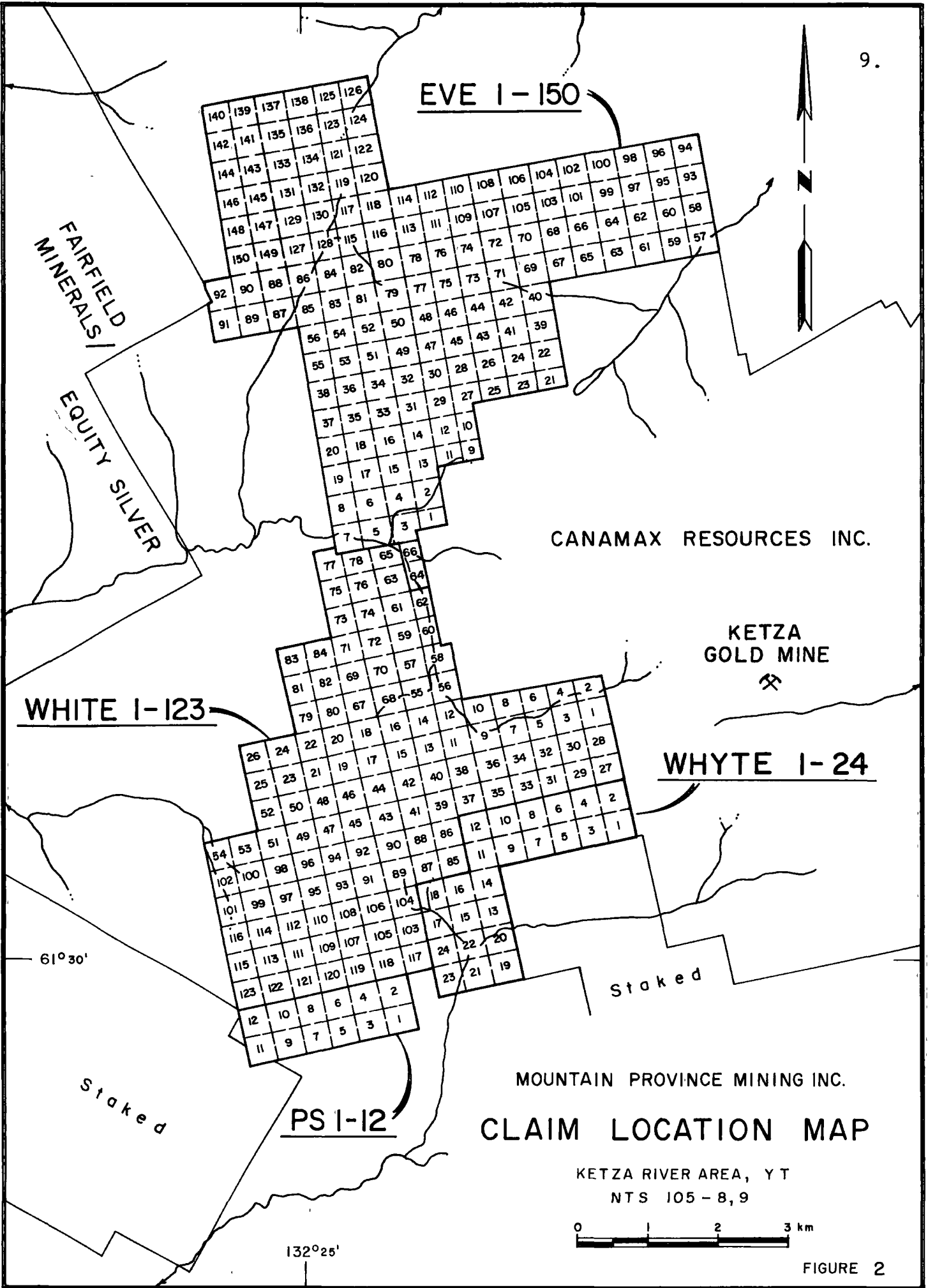
Construction of the 4X4 passable, access road and trenching was undertaken by Grant Stewart Construction Ltd. of Watson Lake, Yukon. The road, 12.9 kilometres in length, was put in with a Caterpillar D8H in 7 days. A total of fourteen trenches were dug using a Caterpillar 215B excavator. Results of this work are described under "Mineralization".

PROPERTY

Mineral claim holdings of Mountain Province Mining Inc. described in this report consist of 309 contiguous, full sized claims as tabulated below and illustrated on Figure 1. The claims are located in the Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T. (NTS 105F/8,9).

Table 1. MINERAL CLAIMS

<u>Claims</u>		<u>Grant Numbers</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
EVE	1 - 9	YA99622-YA99630	December 22/1992
EVE	10	YA99631	December 22/1990
EVE	11 - 20	YA99632-YA99641	December 22/1992
EVE	21 - 28	YA99642-YA99649	December 22/1990
EVE	29 - 31	YA99650-YA99652	December 22/1992
EVE	32	YA99653	December 22/1991
EVE	33	YA99654	December 22/1992
EVE	34	YA99655	December 22/1991
EVE	35	YA99656	December 22/1992
EVE	36 - 38	YA99657-YA99659	December 22/1991
EVE	39 - 43	YA99660-YA99664	December 22/1990
EVE	44	YA99665	December 22/1991
EVE	45	YA99666	December 22/1992
EVE	46	YA99667	December 22/1991
EVE	47	YA99668	December 22/1992
EVE	48 - 62	YA99669-YA99683	December 22/1991
EVE	63	YA99684	December 22/1992
EVE	64	YA99685	December 22/1991
EVE	65	YA99686	December 22/1992
EVE	66	YA99687	December 22/1991
EVE	67 - 72	YA99688-YA99693	December 22/1992
EVE	73 - 76	YA99694-YA99697	December 22/1991
EVE	77	YA99698	December 22/1992
EVE	78 - 80	YA99699-YA99701	December 22/1990
EVE	81 - 84	YA99702-YA99705	December 22/1991
EVE	85 - 92	YA99706-YA99713	December 22/1990
EVE	93 - 105	YA99714-YA99726	December 22/1991
EVE	106 - 138	YA99727-YA99759	December 22/1990
EVE	139 - 150	YB16689-YB16700	October 31/1990
PS	1 - 12	YB00978-YB00989	August 19/1990
WHITE	1 - 60	YA99896-YA99955	March 26/1995
WHITE	61 - 66	YA99956-YA99961	March 26/1994
WHITE	67 - 74	YA99962-YA99969	March 26/1995
WHITE	75 - 78	YA99970-YA99973	March 26/1994
WHITE	79 - 104	YA99973-YA99999	March 26/1995
WHITE	105 - 123	YB00001-YB00019	March 26/1995
WHYTE	1 - 18	YB11518-YB11535	January 4/1994
WHYTE	19 - 24	YB10202-YB10207	December 3/1993



CLAIM LOCATION MAP

KETZA RIVER AREA, YT
NTS 105-8,9



FIGURE 2

GEOLOGY

Regional:

Mountain Province Mining Inc.'s claims are situated in the Cassiar terrane, a displaced segment of continental margin (Wheeler, et al., 1988) that consists of a sequence of sediments ranging in age from Precambrian(?) to Upper Triassic. The depositional setting of the succession is that of a typical continental margin prism; where environments range from relatively shallow water, carbonate platforms to deeper water clastic facies. In the Ketz River district, deposition of carbonates was interrupted at the end of the Lower Cambrian. Karstic erosion leading to the development of cavern systems in the carbonates ensued. Fine clastics and carbonates resumed deposition from Upper Cambrian through to Devonian times and preserved, as a paleokarst, the structures developed in the Lower Cambrian carbonates. Rare syenitic intrusives of Mississippian age intrude the sequence in the vicinity of the Ketz River area. All these formations were deformed by an arc-continent collision event in Mesozoic times (Templeman-Kluit, 1979). Several large sheets of metamorphosed sediments, volcanics and associated pyroclastics of Paleozoic age were thrust over the underlying succession in the late Early Cretaceous. Right lateral strike-slip movement, in Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary time, of at least 450 km along the Tintina Fault (Gabrielse, 1985) displaced the Cassiar terrane northward to its present position.

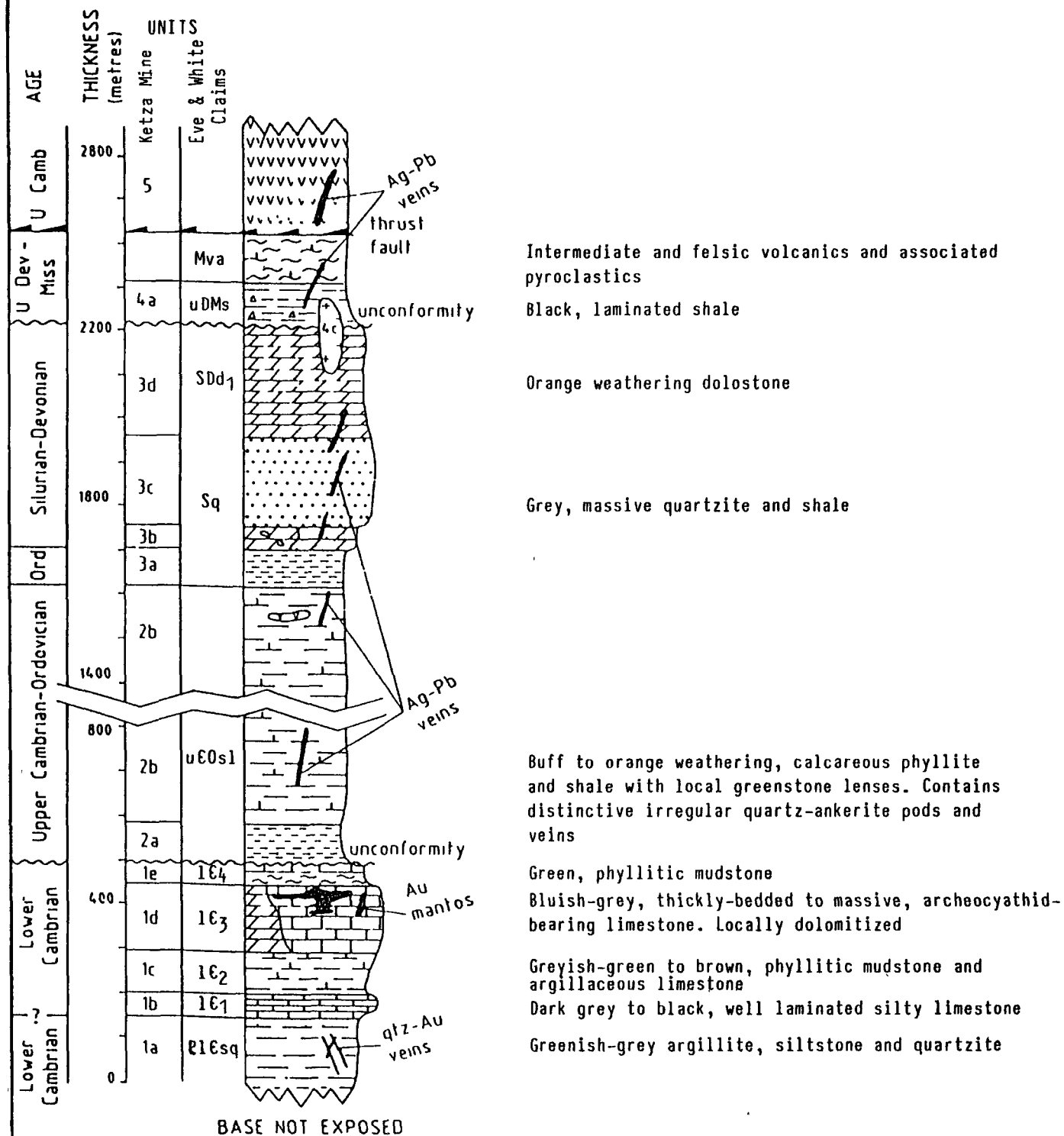
Small domal uplifts with associated block and thrust faults document a structural style developed during past deformations in the Ketzá River area.

Property:

Property geology is illustrated on Plate 1. Preliminary geological mapping of the property was conducted during the 1987 field season (Verley, 1988). The stratigraphy (Figure 3) consists of a sequence of grits, carbonates and interbedded fine clastics and volcanics ranging in age from Precambrian (?) to Mississippian. The basal unit consists of argillite and sandstone and is possibly as old as Precambrian in age. However, it is conformable with Lower Cambrian carbonates. The Lower Cambrian carbonate sequence hosts gold mineralization on Mountain Province's property, as well as being the main host for gold deposits on Canamax's adjacent ground. The carbonates have been subdivided into several units (Read, 1980), totalling approximately 350 metres in thickness. The lowermost unit (1C₁), approximately 50 metres thick, consists of a dark grey to black, well laminated silty limestone. This unit hosts gold mineralization at the East zone. It is correlative to unit 1b on Canamax's ground. Overlying the basal unit is approximately 100 metres of phyllitic mudstone and argillaceous limestone (1C₂ = Canamax's 1c). Up to 150 metres of thick-bedded to massive, archeocyathid-bearing limestone (1C₃) overlies 1C₂. This unit

GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN

EVE & WHITE CLAIMS - NTS 105F/8, 9



(Modified after Cathro, 1988)

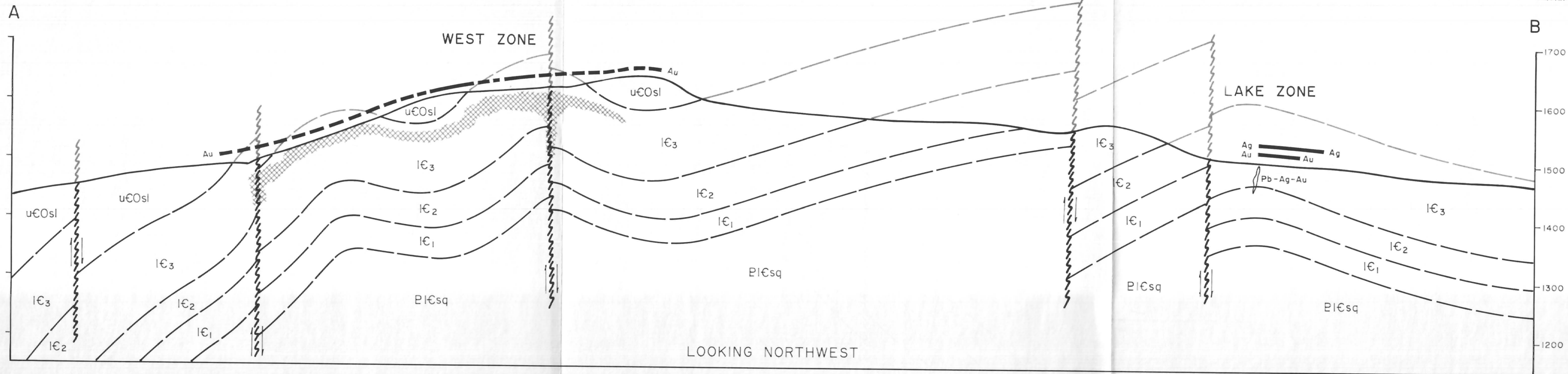
Figure 3.

hosts gold and silver-lead mineralization at the West and Lake zones, respectively and correlates with Canamax's unit 1d. The uppermost unit (1E₄) consists of up to 50 metres of a predominantly pale greenish, phyllitic mudstone that correlates with Canamax's unit 1e. An estimated 1200 metres of Upper Cambrian to Ordovician calcareous phyllite and shale unconformably overlie the Lower Cambrian. A succession, in the order of 500 metres in thickness, of Siluro-Devonian dolostone, quartzite and minor shale conformably overlies the Upper Cambrian-Ordovician strata. Upper Devonian to Mississippian shales and volcanics, in excess of 200 metres in thickness, unconformably overlie the Siluro-Devonian sediments.

Igneous rocks intrude the sediments in several areas on the claims. In the southwestern part of the White claims Mississippian syenite intrudes Siluro-Devonian carbonates and Mississippian volcanics. A variety of mafic dyke rocks and lamprophyres occur in different areas of the property and intrude sediments as young as Devono-Mississippian.

Arching of the Proterozoic to mid-Paleozoic succession to produce a crude dome with Precambrian - Lower Cambrian strata in the core is a dominant feature on the White claims (Figure 4). Northwesterly and northeasterly trending faults have ruptured the domal structure. These faults are near vertical, primarily having dip-slip displacement of a few tens of metres, but rarely exceeding one hundred metres. However, some faults have a

ELEVATION
IN METRES
(A.S.L.)



LEGEND

UPPER CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN

uCOsl THIN-BEDDED AND INTERBEDDED SLATE AND LIMESTONE

LOWER CAMBRIAN

lE3 THICK-BEDDED, FOSSILIFEROUS LIMESTONE

lE2 MASSIVE TO LAMINATED MUDSTONE OR PHYLLITE

lE1 BLACK LAMINATED LIMESTONE

PlEsq INTERBEDDED QUARTZITE AND PHYLLITE

SYMBOLS

INFERRED LITHOLOGIC CONTACT

FAULT

ANOMALOUS Au OR Ag SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY AS NOTED, AT SECTION LINE, PROJECTED TO SECTION LINE.

INFERRED Fe-Mn-Mg CARBONATIZED ZONE ASSOCIATED WITH GOLD MINERALIZATION.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
WEST AND LAKE ZONES
STRUCTURAL CROSS - SECTION

SCALE 1:5,000



NOTE:

REFER TO PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION OF SECTION LINE.

definite strike-slip component. During part of their history the faults have been in an extensional stress regime. This is documented by large quartz veins, silicified zones and dykes that locally occupy or parallel these structures. The Ketz River gold mine occurs at the intersection of such faults indicating that these structures acted as important foci for the concentration of gold-bearing hydrothermal solutions.

MINERALIZATION

The Eve and White claims of Mountain Province Mining Inc. host several commodities and several styles of mineralization.

GOLD and SILVER

Precious metals are by far the more important commodity on the claims. Gold and silver occurrences on the White claims are similar to chimney and manto type deposits (Beatty et al., 1988). Such deposits have been important precious and base metal producers in the Cordilleran region of the United States at Gilman (Lovering et al., 1978) and Leadville (Tweto, 1968), Colorado as well as Park City (Barnes, et al., 1968) and the Tintic mining district (Morris et al., 1978), Utah. Production from these deposits (Table 2) demonstrates their very substantial contribution in terms of metal quantity to mineral wealth.

Table 2. Production records, selected U.S. manto-chimney deposits.

	Eagle County (Gilman area, Co.)	Lake County (Leadville, Co.)	Park City Dist. (Utah)	Tintic Dist. (Utah)
Au	393,491 oz.	2,985,776 oz.	972,109 oz.	2,688,070 oz.
Ag	66,070,544 oz.	240,055,514 oz.	237,564,201 oz.	269,452,797 oz.
Zn	857,862 tons	785,380 tons	657,903 tons	206,973 tons
Pb	148,444 tons	1,088,204 tons	1,270,418 tons	1,133,024 tons
Cu	104,801 tons	53,109 tons	54,935 tons	124,631 tons
Tons Mined:	12 million	30 million	14.6 million	18.4 million

Analogues of chimney and manto deposits in the Canadian Cordillera include the Midway deposit (1.306 million tons grading 13.18 oz/ton Ag, 9.6% Zn, 7.0% Pb) of Regional Resources Ltd in northern B.C. (Bradford et al., 1988) the Tintina Silver deposit (100,000 tons grading 20 oz/ton Ag, 6% Pb and 10% Zn) of Tintina Mines Ltd. in the Yukon and the Mosquito Creek gold mining camp (1.3 million ounces Au past production, Robert et al., 1989) in central B.C. But more striking is the comparison that can be made between the occurrences on the White claims and the deposits that are now being mined at the Ketz River gold mine.

Gold mineralization in both situations is hosted by Lower Cambrian strata. The gold showings on each property are clustered about a domal structure - part of the Ketz-Seagull Arch (Abbott, 1986). A series of faults, that presumably served as channelways to guide ascending mineralizing solutions to depositional sites in the limestone during late Mesozoic or Early Tertiary times, are associated with the gold zones at the Ketz deposits as well as on the White claims. A paleokarst developed in the Lower Cambrian may have provided open space to trap ascending mineralizing solutions. Mineralogy is identical on each property: sulphides consist primarily of pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite with lesser chalcopyrite and pyrite in mantos. Alteration around sulphide bodies is an assemblage of iron-manganese carbonates (ferroan dolomite-ankerite-siderite-manganosiderite) that form massive zones, envelopes and irregular veins in the Lower Cambrian limestone.

The size and shape of ore bodies on Canamax's ground is variable. According to Cathro (1989): "The largest and most continuous of the sulphide bodies are conformable, nearly flat-lying blankets or "mantos". The deposits occur near the top of the massive Lower Cambrian limestone [unit lC₃], from 0 to 100 metres beneath the green mudstone [unit lC₄]. The thickness of the mantos varies greatly from less than 10 cm to greater than 30 m. Vertical stacking of parallel lenses is common. . .Mantos are extremely irregular in detail despite their strong overall stratigraphic control. Massive sulphides pinch and swell and interfinger with barren limestone or weakly sulphide-veined limestone. . .Auriferous iron oxide deposits (RIDGE, BREAK, and PEEL OXIDE zones) can have the same general shape as [and are contiguous with] sulphide bodies although they show a greater affinity for structurally disrupted sites. . .In some places, unoxidized sulphides are above the oxides suggesting that groundwater flow patterns the position of oxide mineralization."

Currently, Canamax's mining and milling operations focus on processing the more readily beneficiated oxide ore. Milling rate is believed to be in the order of 400 tons per day, yielding around 4000 ounces of gold a month. Furthermore, studies (Chryssoulis et al, 1989) indicate that processing of the sulphide mineralization is economically viable. Canamax is presently in the process of obtaining permits to mill the sulphides. Exploitation of the sulphide reserves will significantly increase the mine's life and economic spin-offs from the

project.

On Mountain Province's WHITE claims gold is found in sulphide and oxide accumulations and in chalcopyrite-bearing quartz veins in the Lower Cambrian. These occurrences, described below, although currently not as well defined as Canamax's deposits have very strong similarities to them in terms of stratigraphic position, structural control and mineralogy.

East Zone

Gold occurs in the basal member (1C_1) of the Lower Cambrian at the East Zone. Irregular veins of iron and manganese-rich carbonates containing pyrite and arsenopyrite cut thin-bedded black limestone. The limestone forms several small exposures in this area. Attitude of bedding in the limestone varies from exposure to exposure suggesting that the sequence has been folded. Alternatively, the variation in bedding may be the result of rotation of blocks about a dissolution-collapse structure related to the paleokarst, with the veins filling fractures on the periphery. Grab samples of sulphide mineralization collected during the 1987 season have assayed up to 1.220 oz/ton gold. In 1989 an area was stripped off at the East zone and sampled. Continuous chip samples across the base of the exposure (T-1, Figure 6) assay up to 0.356 oz/ton gold across 2.10 metres. These results demonstrate that potentially economic gold mineralization occurs on the White claims.

TABLE 3 TRENCH DATA

Sample No.	Width	Description	Assay & Analytical Data			
			Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	As %	Cu %
EAST ZONE:						
		Trench T-1				
0080	2.10 m	Pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite(?) as disseminations and irregular stringers in LCI.	0.356	0.01	0.07	0.01
VKR401	2.00 m	Grey, laminated, hornfelsed(?) limestone	30 [*]	0.1 [*]	24 [*]	3 [*]
0081	1.30 m	as 0080.	0.262	0.01	0.30	0.01
VKR402	1.60 m	as VKR401, with minor sulphides and limonite	6880 [*]	0.5 [*]	870 [*]	40 [*]
0082	Grab	From float boulder mineralization as in 080	0.367	0.02	2.28	0.02
0083	2.20 m	as 0080.	0.033	0.02	0.04	0.01
LAKE ZONE:						
		Trench T-4				
0084	0.07 m	Massive galena, pyrite and arsenopyrite-bearing vein in dolomitized LC3(?).	0.013	36.64	0.99	0.40
		Trench T-3				
TS-2	-	Soil: reddish brown material	116 [*]	78.6 [*]	3236 [*]	970 [*]
WEST ZONE:						
		Trench T-10: 2300E, 2685N-2725N				
0064	0.03 m	Yellow to brown limonitic zone in LC3.	0.001	0.04	0.05	0.23
0065	2.60 m	Limonite.	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01
0066	2.40 m	Limonite.	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.01
0067	2.40 m	Limonite.	0.001	0.02	0.03	0.01
0068	2.90 m	Limonite.	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.01
		Trench T-11: 2250E, 2784N-2814N				
0069	2.20 m	Limonite with pyrite and chalcopyrite in LC3.	0.001	0.49	0.08	1.22
0070	2.30 m	Limonite with pyrite and chalcopyrite in LC3.	0.001	0.05	0.04	0.11
0071	5.10 m	Pyrite and chalcopyrite with quartz and hematite in LC3.	0.001	0.03	0.02	0.08
		Trench T-12: 2200E, 2696N-2769N				
0072	1.60 m	Limonite.	0.007	0.15	3.19	0.22
0085	1.80 m	Limonite.	0.041	0.54	14.46	0.02
0086	1.18 m	Limonite.	0.100	1.28	3.51	0.04
0087	2.30 m	Limonite.	0.001	0.01	0.27	0.02
0088	1.22 m	Limonite.	0.003	0.21	1.04	0.10
0073	1.00 m	Limonite.	0.173	0.97	6.94	0.05
0089	1.70 m	Limonite.	0.023	0.22	3.64	0.11
0090	1.17 m	Limonite.	0.133	0.76	4.44	0.02
0091	1.22 m	Limonite.	0.008	0.05	2.36	0.02
0074	6.40 m	Limonite and coarse carbonate with pyrite and arsenopyrite.	0.001	0.01	0.20	0.03
		Trench T-13: 2150E, 2850N-2882N				
0075	2.10 m	Limonite with trace of sulphides(pyrite?).	0.009	0.02	4.49	0.03
0076	4.00 m	Limonite with trace of sulphides(pyrite?).	0.001	0.01	0.22	0.01
		Trench T-14: 2100E, 2868N-2911N				
0077	3.00 m	Limonitic carbonate with pyrite and arsenopyrite(?).	0.001	0.01	0.18	0.05
0078	8.00 m	Coarse secondary carbonate with limonite and pyrite.	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.03
		Trench T-8: 2300E, 2452N-2486N				
0079	1.00 m	Pyrite + chalcopyrite in altered carbonate.	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.03
		Trench T-9:				
TS-1	-	Soil: Yellowish clayey material.	34 [*]	1.0 [*]	214 [*]	106 [*]

* Au in ppb; Ag, As, Cu in ppm.

Lake Zone

The Lake Zone appears to occur at the base of the upper member (1E₃) of the Lower Cambrian in an area that has been dolomitized. A strong Pb, Ag, As and Au soil geochemical anomaly occurs over a 400 by 200 metre area. Trenching located a narrow (7 cm wide) steeply dipping, northeasterly striking massive sulphide vein. A grab sample of vein material assayed 36.64 oz/ton silver, 0.013 oz/ton gold, 57.97% lead, 0.99% arsenic and 0.40% copper.

West Zone

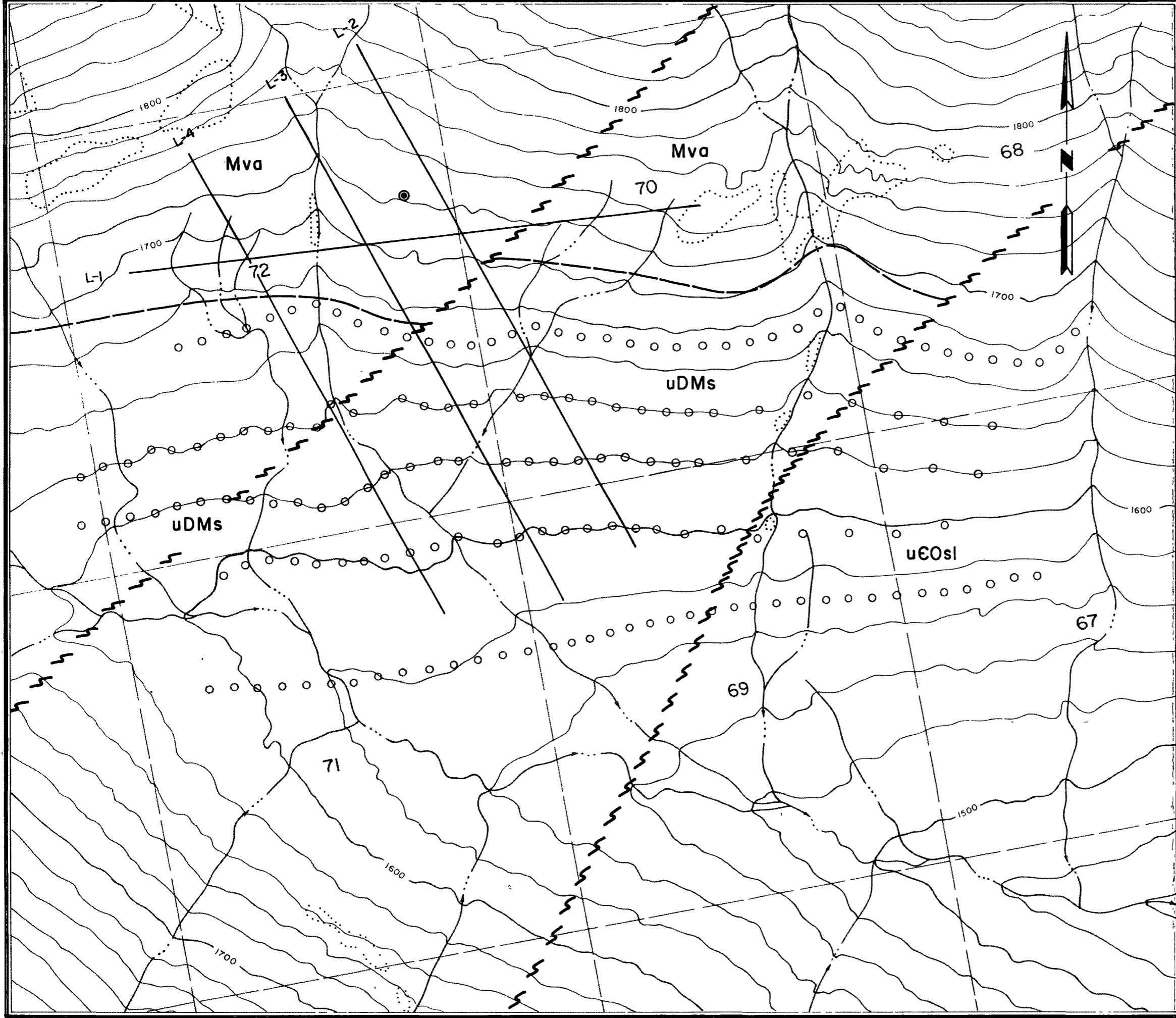
The West Zone is situated in the upper member of the Lower Cambrian (1E₃). Trenching indicates that mineralization is situated at and immediately below the contact with the green mudstone unit (1E₄). A large Au, As, Pb and Cu soil anomaly - extending over an area 1000 by 400 metres - is associated with the West zone. Mineralization found in 1987 consisted of cobbles and boulders of limonitic material found in a creek bank slide. A grab sample of the limonite analysed 2010 ppb gold, 35 ppm silver, 18368 ppm arsenic and 1764 ppm lead. The limonite varies from red to dark brown rock with local malachite and scorodite staining. In 1989 a total of 8 trenches (T-8 to T-14, Figures 7 to 12) were put in the West zone. Of these, trench T-12 contained sections of limonitic material assaying up to 0.17 oz/ton gold. Other trenches intersected limonite as well as sulphide-bearing secondary iron-carbonate, samples of which assayed high in copper

(up to 1.22%) and arsenic (up to 4.49%). Sulphides consist of arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite commonly in a matrix of medium to coarse-grained iron-carbonate.

Current work, while successful in locating significant gold mineralization at the West zone, has not adequately tested the extent nor the tenor of this material. The 1989 work demonstrates that the West zone is situated in the same stratigraphic setting as gold deposits on Canamax's property. A layer of permafrost appears to have preserved sulphides at the surface in some areas. Moreover, the structural setting - numerous faults disrupting gently westerly dipping strata - is ideal for groundwater flow to oxidize auriferous sulphide mantos below the permafrost lenses. This suggests that the potential for locating significant accumulations of auriferous oxide mineralization at the West zone is excellent.

SILVER, LEAD and ZINC

At the North zone on the Eve claims (Figure 5) a strong soil geochemical anomaly (Pb up to 2881 ppm, Zn to 8674 ppm, Ag to 54.9 ppm, Au to 240 ppb and As to 432 ppm) suggests the presence of polymetallic mineralization near or at the contact between Devonian-Mississippian shales and Mississippian volcanics. A ferricrete zone is associated with the soil anomaly. Cyprus-Anvil had previously held this ground in the 1970's (EROS claims) and drilled one hole on the property. Their drilling failed to



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

- MISSISSIPPIAN**
- Mva VOLCANICS
- UPPER DEVONIAN - MISSISSIPPIAN**
- uDMs SHALE
- UPPER CAMBRIAN - ORDOVICIAN**
- uCOsl LIMESTONE - SLATE

SYMBOLS

- OUTCROP DISTRIBUTION
- INFERRED LITHOLOGIC CONTACT
- FAULT, DEFINED, INFERRED
- CYPRUS - ANVIL DRILL HOLE

NOTE : SCREENED SAMPLE SITES ARE LOCATIONS OF 1987 SAMPLING.
REFER TO PLATE I FOR LOCATION.
L-1 TO L-4: 1989 GEOPHYSICAL TEST LINES.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

**GEOLOGY
NORTH ZONE**

EVE 67-72 CLAIMS

SCALE 1 : 4,000



FIGURE 5

intersect any mineralization and therefore did not explain the anomalous soil geochemistry. Discussions with Dr. Lee Pigage, who was involved with the project, indicate that the anomalous material was transported to its present position as a result of a landslide, therefore the mineralized source for the anomaly must lie upslope. It is believed that mineralization responsible for the anomaly may be similar to that found at Cominco's MM property situated 22 kilometres to the southwest. Layers of Pb-Zn-Ag massive sulphide mineralization hosted by Mississippian volcanics at the MM have similarities to Kuroko deposits (Mortensen et al, 1982). In 1989 IP test lines put across the area of anomalous soil geochemistry were successful in locating the shale-volcanic contact. The strong influence of the low resistivity shales masked any response from sulphides.

NIOBIUM and RARE EARTHS

Uranium, niobium, zircon and rare earth elements are associated with Mississippian syenite and carbonatite in the southwestern part of the property (Plate 1). This occurrence was previously held as the GUANO-GUAYES claim group by the Ukon joint venture in the 1970's. The occurrence, although described as a skarn (Chronic et al, 1981), has similarities with Cominco's Alley prospect (Mader, 1987) as well as to Formosa Resources Ketchika prospect (Pell et al, 1989) - both rare earth discoveries associated with Paleozoic rocks near the extensions

of the Tintina Fault in northern B.C. Grab samples collected along the syenite contact during the 1987 field season analyzed up to 1266 ppm Nb, 6375 ppm Zr, 469 ppm La, 446 ppm Y and 443 ppm Ce. Further sampling to define zones of Nb and rare earth mineralization should be conducted in this area.

GEOCHEMISTRY

During the 1989 field program a total of 284 soil samples were collected along previously established grid lines at the Lake and West zones. A small grid, established over the North zone primarily for control of geophysics, was also sampled. The object of this work was to provide detailed geochemical correlation with geophysics and trenching.

Sampling interval was at 25 metres (on a fill-in basis at the Lake and West zones). Sample sites were picketed, with sample numbers inscribed on aluminum tags stapled to pickets.

All samples were placed in numbered bags and delivered to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, B.C. These samples were dried and sieved to -80 mesh. A 0.5 gram portion of each sieved sample was digested in 3 ML of a 3:1:2 solution of HCl, HNO₃ and H₂O at 95°C for one hour, then diluted with water to a 10 ML solution. Gold analysis was by atomic absorption from a 10 gram sample. Inductively coupled argon plasma (ICP) technique was used to analyze 0.5 grams samples for Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Al, Na, K, and W.

A summary and interpretation of the geochemical data, in terms of range, background and anomalous categories is tabulated below (Table 4). Categories for Lower Cambrian strata

Table 4. Interpretation of Geochemical Data

Lithology: Lower Cambrian carbonates (East, Lake and West Zones)

	Gold (ppb)	Arsenic (ppm)	Silver (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Background	1-6	1-184	0.1-1.6	2-96	1-153	1-194
Possibly anomalous	7-10	185-320	1.7-2.7	97-192	154-329	195-289
Anomalous	11-44	321-1389	2.8-9.8	193-1104	330-1599	290-639
Strongly anomalous	45+	1390+	9.9+	1105+	1600+	640+

Lithology: Devono-Mississippian shales and volcanics (North Zone)

Background	1-4	-	0.1-3.3	1-324	-	1-2999
Possibly anomalous	5-6	-	3.4-3.7	325-409	-	3000-3829
Anomalous	7-32	-	3.8-8.9	410-944	-	3830-8549
Strongly anomalous	32+	-	9.0+	945+	-	8550+

are those determined from the 1988 sampling program (2131 samples - Verley et al, 1989). For the Devono-Mississippian shales and volcanics 1987 and 1989 data were combined and analysed using the 'Proplot' computer program (Stanley, 1987) to determine population parameters for gold, silver, lead and zinc data. The data were treated using a two population model. Modelling of statistical parameters (Figure 13) and probability plots (Figures 14 and 15) of the data are found in Appendix 'B'. An interpretation of the data in terms of anomalous categories is Tabulated below (Table 3). A discussion of the results follows.

Soils over Lower Cambrian strata:

Fill-in sampling at the West zone (119 samples - Plates 15 to 17) and Lake zone (39 samples) confirmed the multi-element anomalies outlined by the 1988 sampling. Values in the fill-in soils at the West zone range up to: 139 ppb Au, 6687 ppm As, 2918 ppm Cu, 1051 ppm Pb, 7.4 ppm Ag and 657 ppm Zn; at the

Lake zone up to: 15 ppb Au, 290 ppm As, 203 ppm Cu, 1421 ppm Pb, 8.6 ppm Ag and 120 ppm Zn. Northeast of the Lake zone soils along line 3450E, 4400N to 5100N have anomalous gold (to 61 ppb), copper (to 493 ppm) and lead (to 209 ppm) values in an area that was found to be slightly anomalous in lead and gold by the 1988 sampling.

Soils over Devono-Mississippian formations:

At the North zone four lines were sampled (98 samples - Figures 16 and 17) in the area of the Ag-Pb-Zn anomaly outlined by work in 1987. The area sampled is underlain by Devono-Mississippian shales which are overlain by Mississippian volcanics. Values in soils along the sampled lines range up to 240 ppb Au, 54.9 ppm Ag, 2881 ppm Pb and 8674 ppm Zn. High gold, silver and lead values which are believed to be proximal to bed rock mineralization occur in an area that is interpreted as being underlain by volcanics, just above the contact with the shale. A strong zinc anomaly is situated down slope from this area, but is interpreted as being a hydromorphic anomaly, developed at the break in slope.

GEOPHYSICS

Induced polarization (IP) test work and magnetometer surveys were conducted over part of the Main grid and the North zone during the 1989 program. The object of this work was to test the effectiveness of these techniques in locating areas that may be underlain by auriferous sulphides. According to Canamax geologists the existence of pyrrhotite, a mineral with variable magnetic susceptibility, in the sulphide mantos has enabled the effective use of magnetometers for locating buried mineralization. IP was chosen because of the broad range of response it gives to sulphide mineralization as well as to lithology. Oxide mineralization would not respond to either of these geophysical techniques except in instances where it contained a sufficient relict sulphide component. However, the close proximity of sulphides to oxides is particularly germane to discovering oxides. Details of instrumentation and techniques used as well as complete interpretation of results are found in the report by Messrs Cartwright and St. Pierre of Pacific Geophysical Limited in Appendix C. Composite profiles illustrating geophysics, geochemistry and geology are found in Plates 3 to 14, Vol. II)

Magnetometer Survey:

Results of the magnetometer survey (Plate 18, Vol. II) outline a series of 60 to 80 gamma highs that form a northwester-

ly trending magnetic lineament at the West zone, extending from 1600E, 3050N to 2400E, 2750N. A major fault coincides with the magnetic highs. Several highs branch out from this structure at 2100E, 2775N; 2500E, 2550N to 2650N; and 2600E, 2425N. A strong magnetic response (up to 280 gammas) across lines 2600E and 2700E, 1625N occurs in an area that is inferred to be underlain by the upper part of the Lower Cambrian. Trenches across some of the magnetic highs contain limestone with disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite. Therefore, it is probable that sulphide mantos are associated with the magnetic highs. The Lake zone does not appear to have a magnetic signature.

Induced Polarization Survey:

Induced polarization survey results (Figures 18 to 34, Vol. I and Plates 19 to 22, Vol. II) are not as clear as the magnetics. Graphitic shales and a variable carbonaceous component in the limestones in the survey area at the West and Lake zones produce low resistivities that mask a response from sulphides. Since sulphide mantos are commonly developed at the top of the Lower Cambrian immediately below the graphitic basal unit of the Upper Cambrian they are easily lost to IP interpretation as a result of the low resistivity noise developed by the Upper Cambrian strata. However, high chargeabilities coincident with relatively high resistivities in areas underlain by the Lower Cambrian limestone may be indicative of sulphide bodies in the

limestone. At the West zone chargeability-resistivity highs coincident with magnetic highs occur at 2000E, 2900N; 2100E, 2850N; 2300E, 2800N. In addition, chargeability-resistivity highs occur at 2300E, 2475N and 2400E, 2450N. These sites are believed to be underlain by sulphide mantos. Anomalous geochemistry is associated with these zones (eg 2000E, 2900N: 151 ppb Au, 1875 ppm As; 2100E, 2900N: 116 ppb Au, 2683 ppm As, 2239 ppm Cu, 11.4 ppm Ag) suggesting that they reflect auriferous sulphide mantos.

At the Lake zone a chargeability-resistivity high across lines 2900E and 3000E from 3875N to 3775N suggests sulphides may underlie this area.

The results of IP tests at the North zone were effective in mapping the contact between Devonian-Mississippian shales and overlying Mississippian volcanics. But again because of the graphitic component in the shales, it was not possible to discriminate between the response that might be caused by sulphides and that caused by shales.

CONCLUSIONS

Mountain Province Mining Inc. is the owner of 309 contiguous mineral claims. The property is situated in an easily accessible area of the Watson Lake Mining District (105F/8, 9).

The 1989 work program provided road access to the southern part of the property. Potentially economic gold mineralization (values up to 0.356 oz/t Au) was located at the East zone. Significant gold values (0.173 oz/t Au) were found in oxides at the West zone. As well, silver-lead mineralization was discovered in a vein at the Lake zone. However, of the targets developed to date on the property the West zone is believed to have the greatest potential for hosting significant quantities of gold mineralization because of: i) the large associated gold-arsenic-copper soil anomaly; ii) coincident magnetic highs; iii) stratigraphic setting - top of lE₃; iv) favourable structural setting for oxidation of sulphide zones - numerous faults disrupting gently to moderately, westerly dipping strata. The North zone (EVE claims) appears to have potential for hosting either polymetallic massive sulphides (Kuroko deposit) or structurally controlled mineralization. Niobium and rare earth showings on the southern part of the property require further evaluation.

It is strongly recommended that an aggressive program be initiated to continue the exploration and development of the claims.

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APPENDIX A

ESTIMATED COST OF RECOMMENDED PROGRAM

**Estimated Cost of Recommended Exploration Program
Eve and White Claims, Ketzka River Area, Yukon**

PHASE I:**Salaries:**

Project manager, 50 days @ \$375/day	\$18,750.00	
Geologist 80 days @ \$275/d.22,000.00	
Field assistants, 80 days, 2 @ \$200/d.	32,000.00	
Cook 80 days @ \$150/day.	12,000.00	\$84,750.00

Assay and Analytical Costs:**Geochem:****Rocks - 300 samples:**

Au + 30 elem. ICP @ \$13.75/sample	4,125.00	
Assay: 500 samples @ \$20.00/s10,000.00	14,125.00

Diamond Drilling:

5000ft NQWL @ \$30/ft.	150,000.00	
Mob/demob.6,000.00	
Moves.5,000.00	
Core boxes & mud.16,000.00	
Bulldozer rental(D-8)20,000.00	197,000.00

Geophysics:

Magnetometers, rental 30 days @ \$200/d.	6,000.00	6,000.00
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Field Expense:

Equipment.	20,000.00	
Food.14,000.00	
Freight.4,500.00	
Fuel.10,000.00	
Lodging.800.00	
Travel.	8,000.00	
Truck, 55 days @ \$100/day	8,000.00	.65,300.00

Helicopter support:

Bell 206, 20 hours @ \$625/hr.13,500.00	
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Surveyors

10 days @ \$1,000/day.10,000.00	
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Trenching

Caterpillar D8 140 hours @ \$145/hr.	20,300.00	
Caterpillar 215 70 hrs @ \$90/hr6,300.00	
Mob/demob	5,400.00	.32,000.00

Subtotal	\$422,675.00	
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Contingency27,325.00	
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Total Estimated Cost Phase I.	<u>\$450,000.00</u>	
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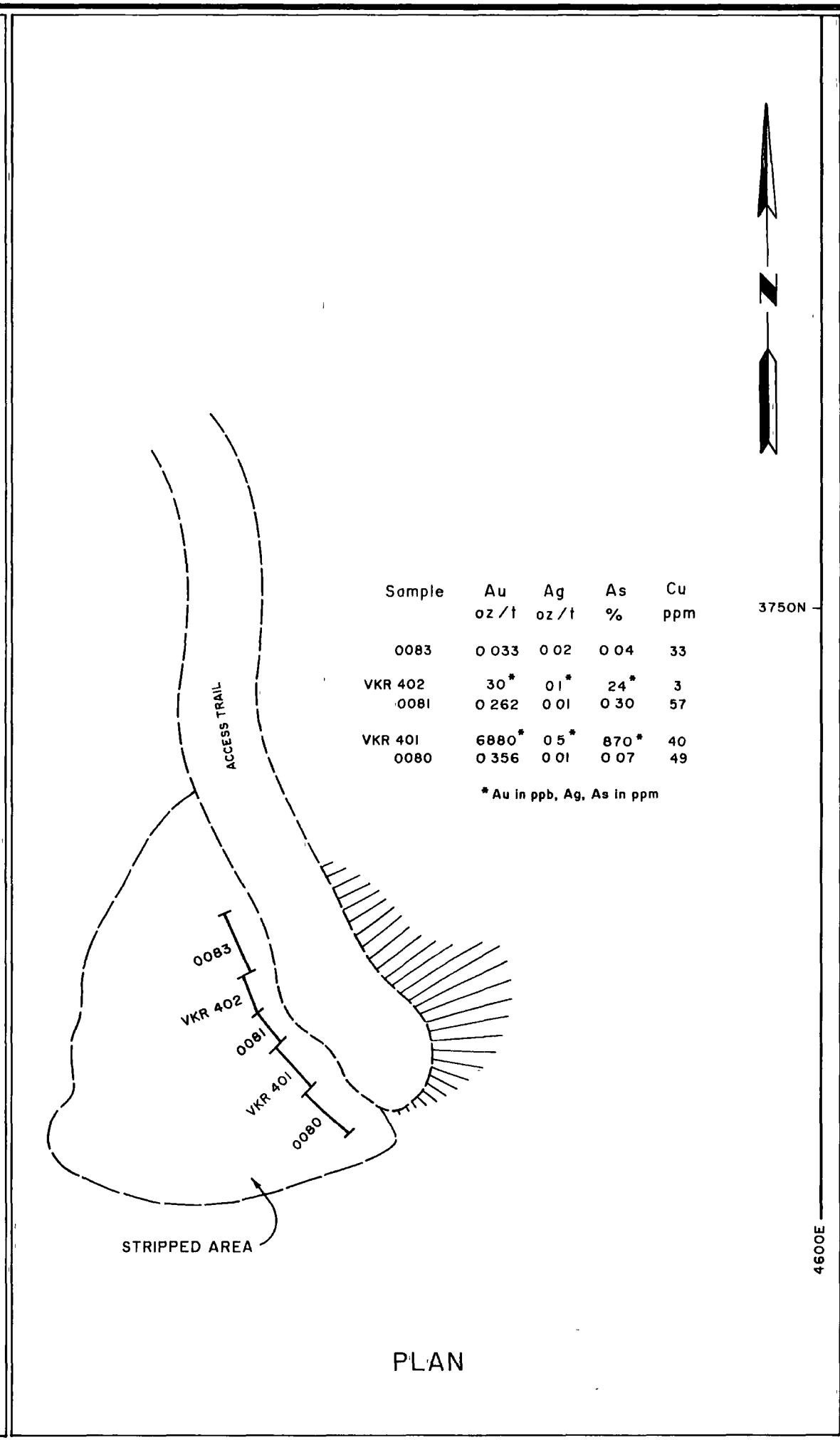
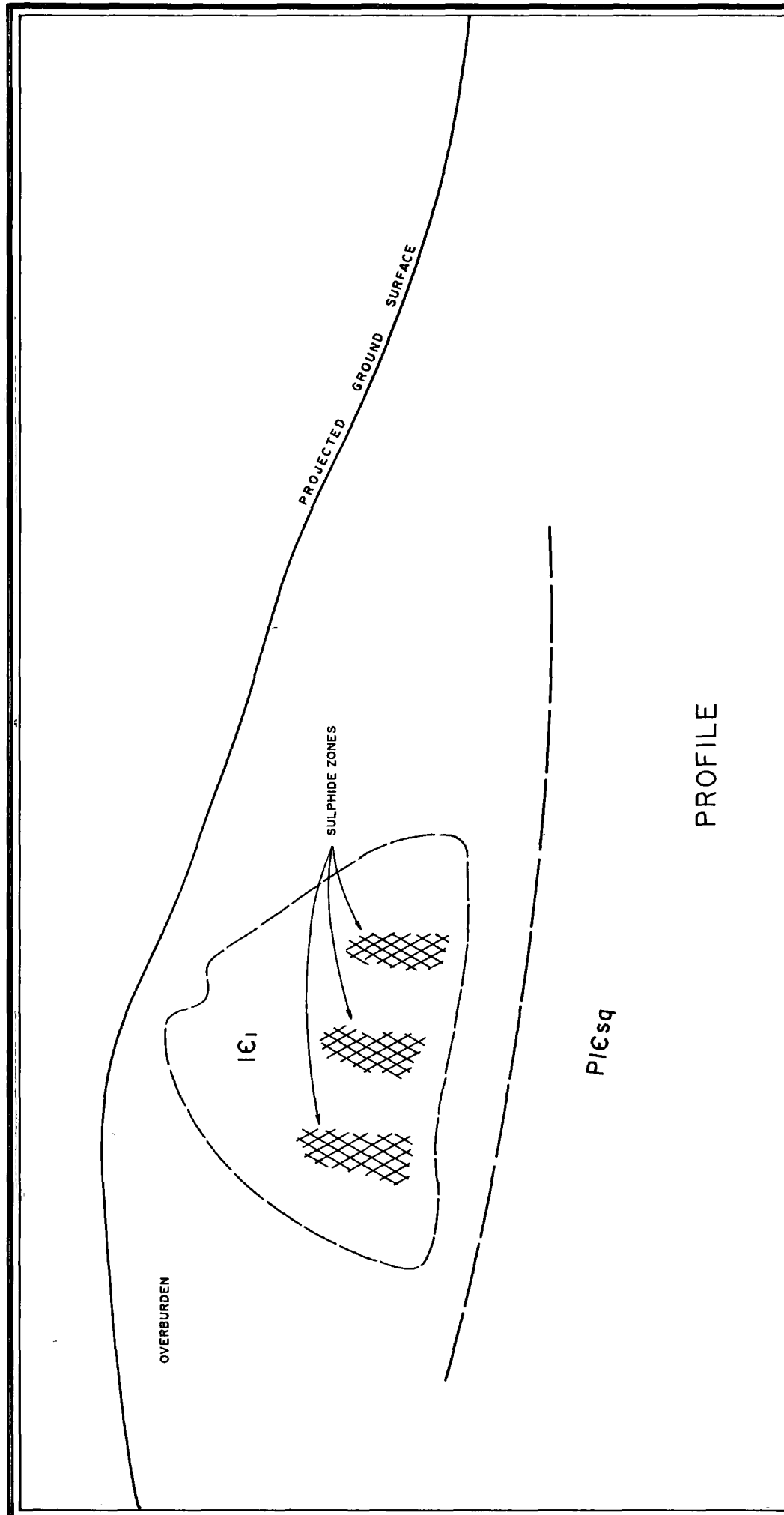
PHASE II:

10,000 feet of diamond drilling for detailed evaluation of mineralization located in Phase I.

Total Estimated all in cost of Phase II \$600,000.00

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF PHASE I and II. \$1,050,000.00

APPENDIX B
ASSAY AN ANALYTICAL DATA



Sample	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	As %	Cu ppm
0083	0.033	0.02	0.04	33
VKR 402	30*	0.1*	24*	3
0081	0.262	0.01	0.30	57
VKR 401	6880*	0.5*	870*	40
0080	0.356	0.01	0.07	49

* Au in ppb, Ag, As in ppm



3750N

4600E

EXPLANATION

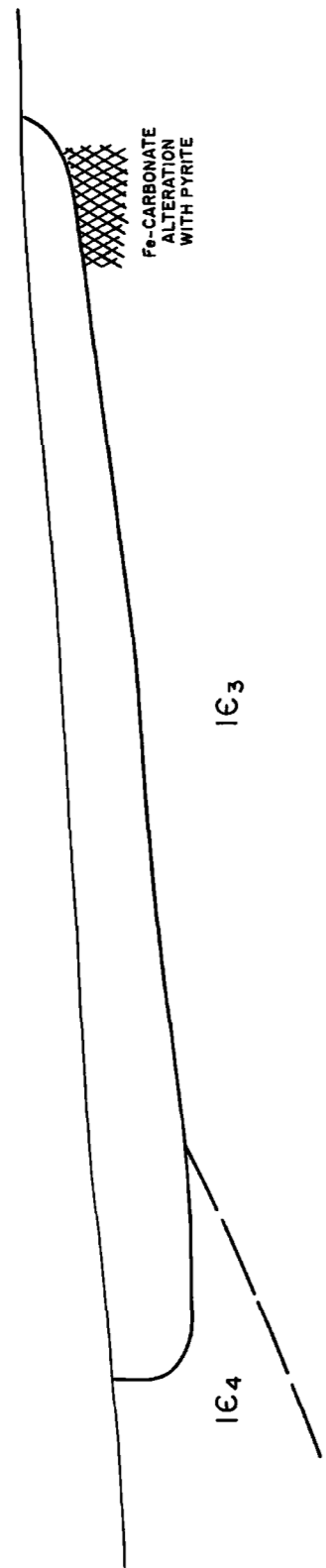
- TRENCH
- SAMPLE INTERVAL AND NUMBER

NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND

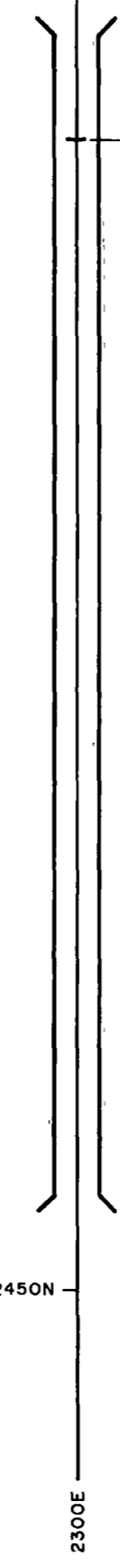
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
PLAN AND PROFILE
TRENCH T-1
EAST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS
SCALE 1:200



FIGURE 6



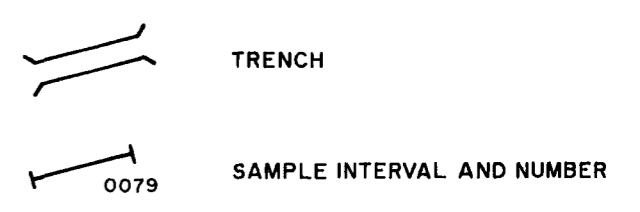
PROFILE



Sample	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	As %	Cu %
0079	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.03



EXPLANATION



NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND

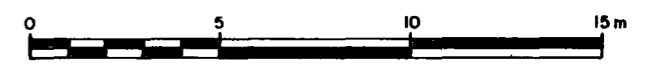
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PLAN AND PROFILE

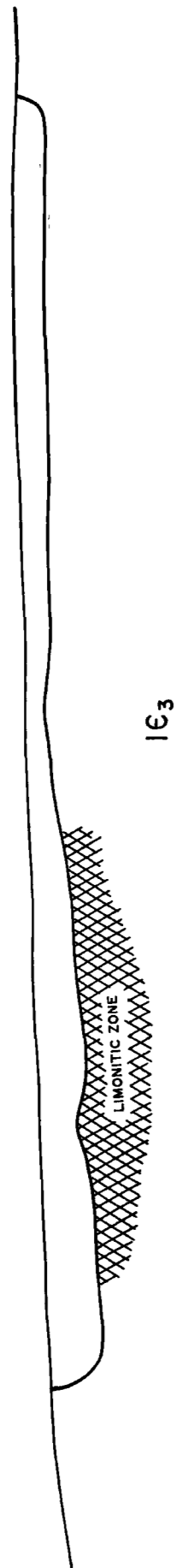
TRENCH T - 8

WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

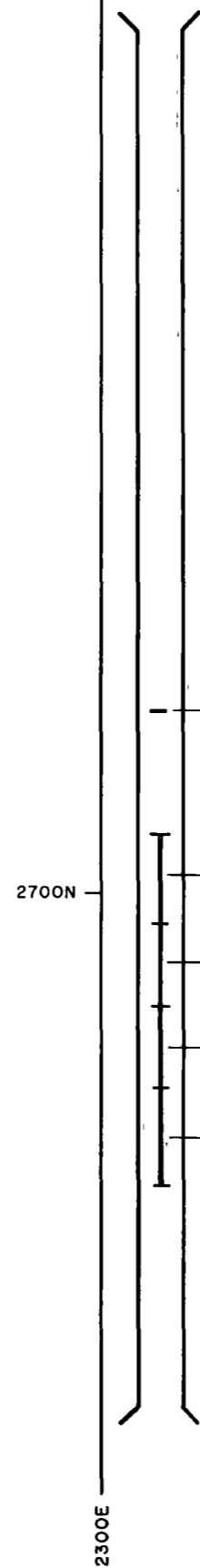
SCALE 1:200



PLAN



PROFILE



PLAN

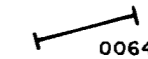
Sample	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	As %	Cu %
0064	0.001	0.04	0.05	0.23
0065	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.01
0066	0.001	0.01	0.02	0.01
0067	0.001	0.02	0.03	0.01
0068	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.01



EXPLANATION



TRENCH



SAMPLE INTERVAL AND NUMBER

NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

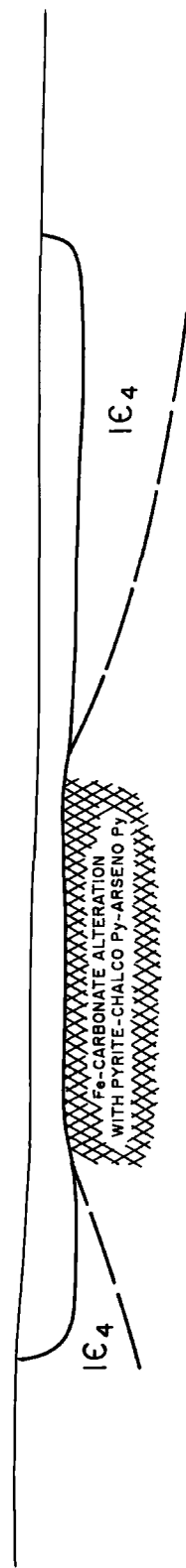
PLAN AND PROFILE
TRENCH T-10

WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

SCALE 1:200

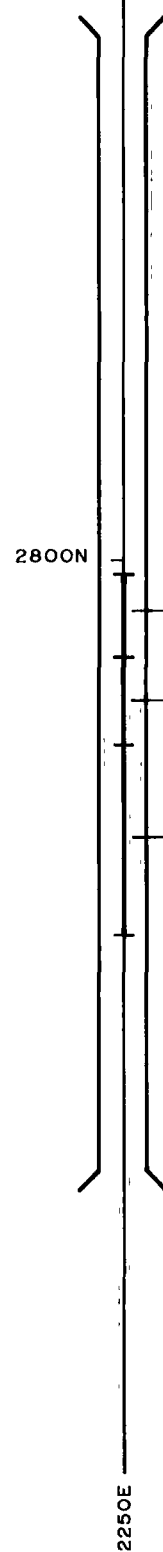


FIGURE 8



IC3

PROFILE



Sample	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	As %	Cu %
0069	0.001	0.49	0.08	1.22
0070	0.001	0.05	0.04	0.11
0071	0.001	0.03	0.02	0.08

PLAN



EXPLANATION



TRENCH



SAMPLE INTERVAL AND NUMBER

NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND

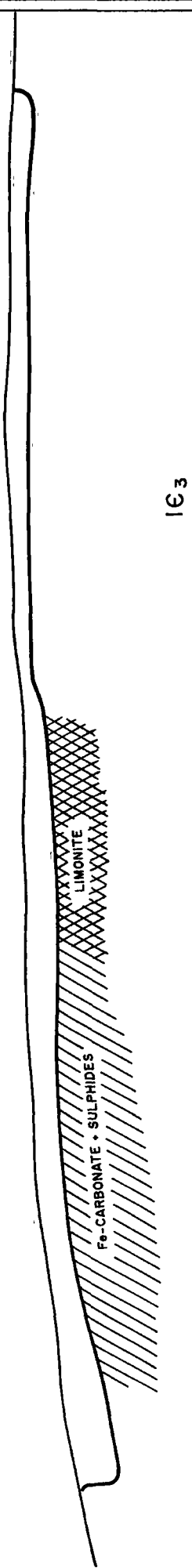
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

PLAN AND PROFILE
TRENCH T-II

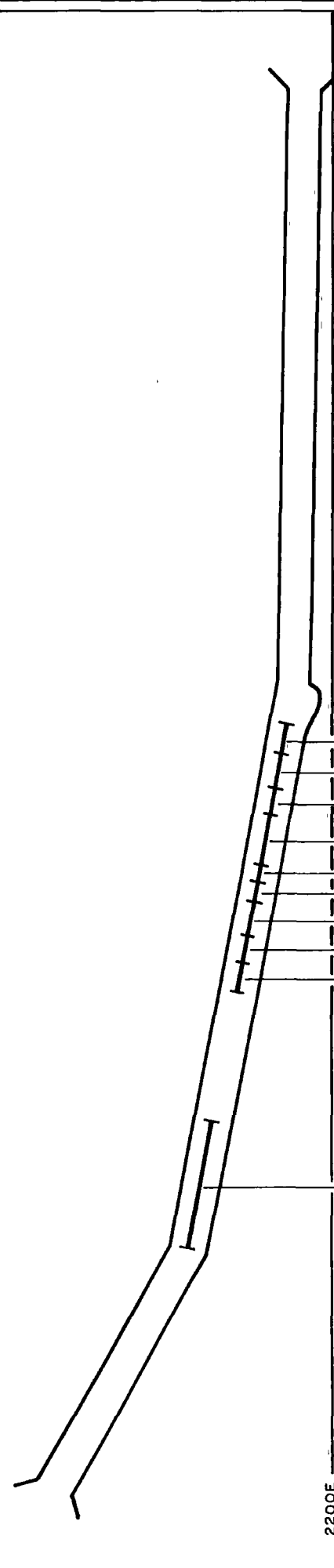
WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

SCALE 1:200





PROFILE



PLAN

Sample	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	As %	Cu %
0072	0.007	0.15	3.19	0.22
0085	0.041	0.54	14.46	0.02
0086	0.100	1.28	3.51	0.04
0087	0.001	0.01	0.27	0.02
0088	0.003	0.21	1.04	0.10
0073	0.173	0.97	6.94	0.05
0089	0.023	0.22	3.64	0.11
0090	0.133	0.76	4.44	0.02
0091	0.008	0.05	2.36	0.02

0074	0.001	0.01	0.20	0.03
------	-------	------	------	------

EXPLANATION

- TRENCH
- SAMPLE INTERVAL AND NUMBER

NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND GEOLOGY LEGEND.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

PLAN AND PROFILE

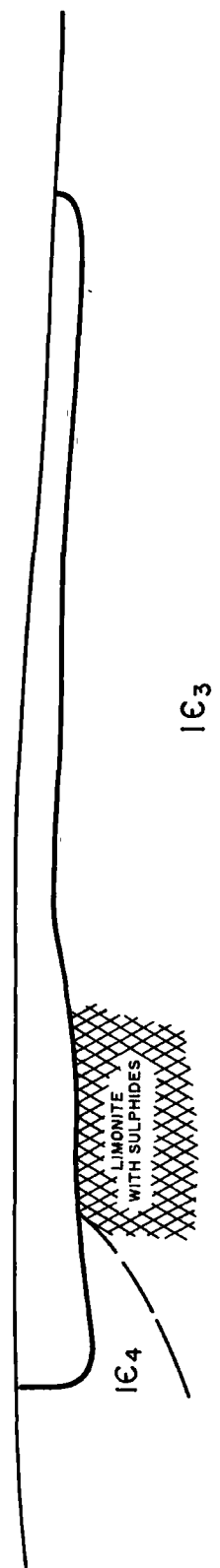
TRENCH T-12

WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

SCALE 1:200



FIGURE 10



PROFILE



Sample	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	As %	Cu %
0076	0.001	0.01	0.22	0.01
0075	0.009	0.02	4.49	0.03

PLAN



EXPLANATION



TRENCH



SAMPLE INTERVAL AND NUMBER

NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

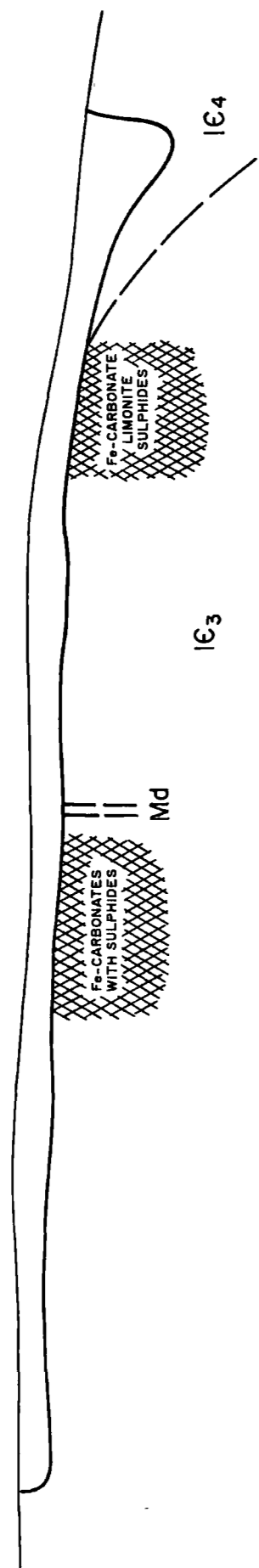
PLAN AND PROFILE

TRENCH T-13

WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

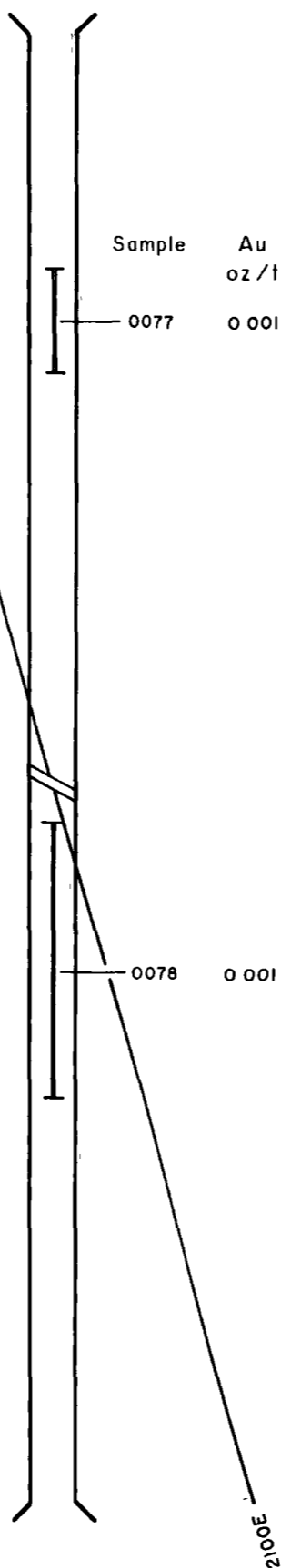
SCALE 1:200





PROFILE

2900N


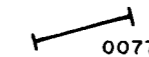


Sample	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	As %	Cu %
0077	0.001	0.01	0.18	0.05

0078	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.03
------	-------	------	------	------

PLAN

EXPLANATION

-  TRENCH
-  0077 SAMPLE INTERVAL AND NUMBER

NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

PLAN AND PROFILE

TRENCH T-14

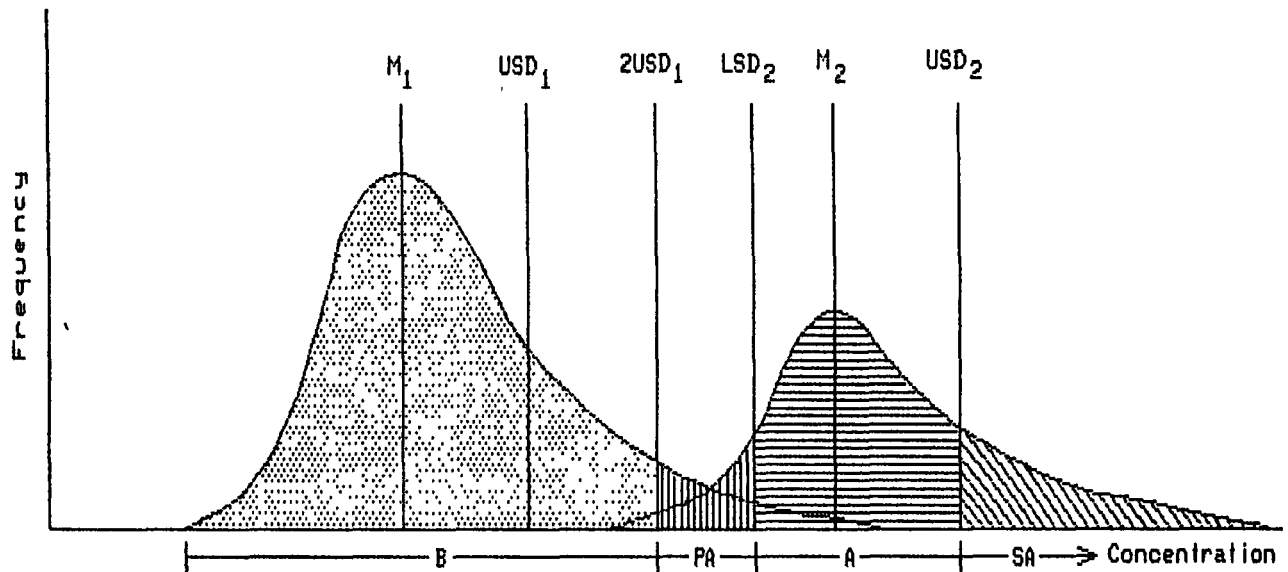
WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

SCALE 1:200



TWO POPULATION LOGNORMAL MODEL

STATISTICAL PARAMETERS



- M_1 Mean for Population 1
- M_2 Mean for Population 2
- USD_1 One upper standard deviation for Population 1
- $2USD_1$ Two upper standard deviations for Population 1
- LSD_2 One lower standard deviation for Population 2
- USD_2 One upper standard deviation for Population 2

- B Background
- PA Possibly Anomalous
- A Anomalous
- SA Strongly Anomalous

Background	\emptyset	to	$2USD_1$
Possibly Anomalous	$2USD_1$	to	LSD_2
Anomalous	LSD_2	to	USD_2
Strongly Anomalous	USD_2+		

Figure 13.

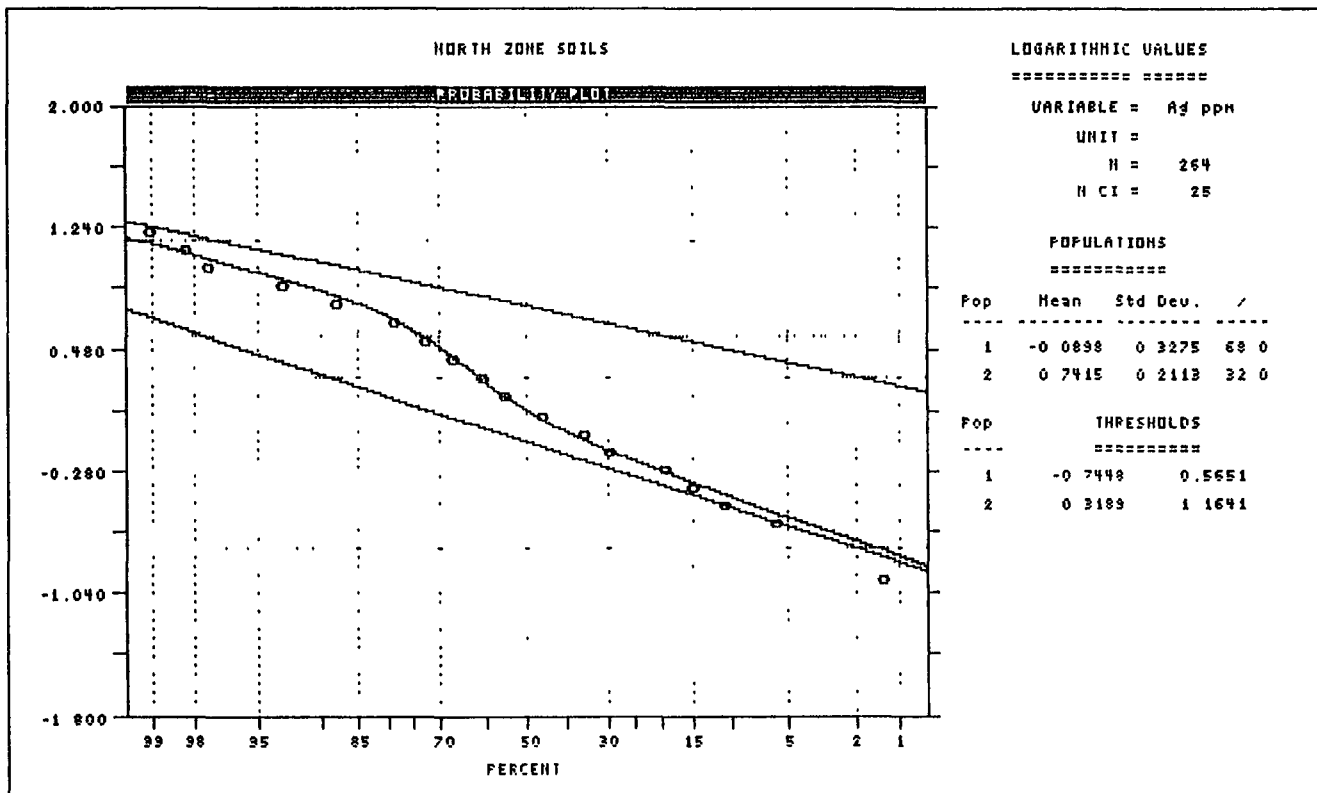
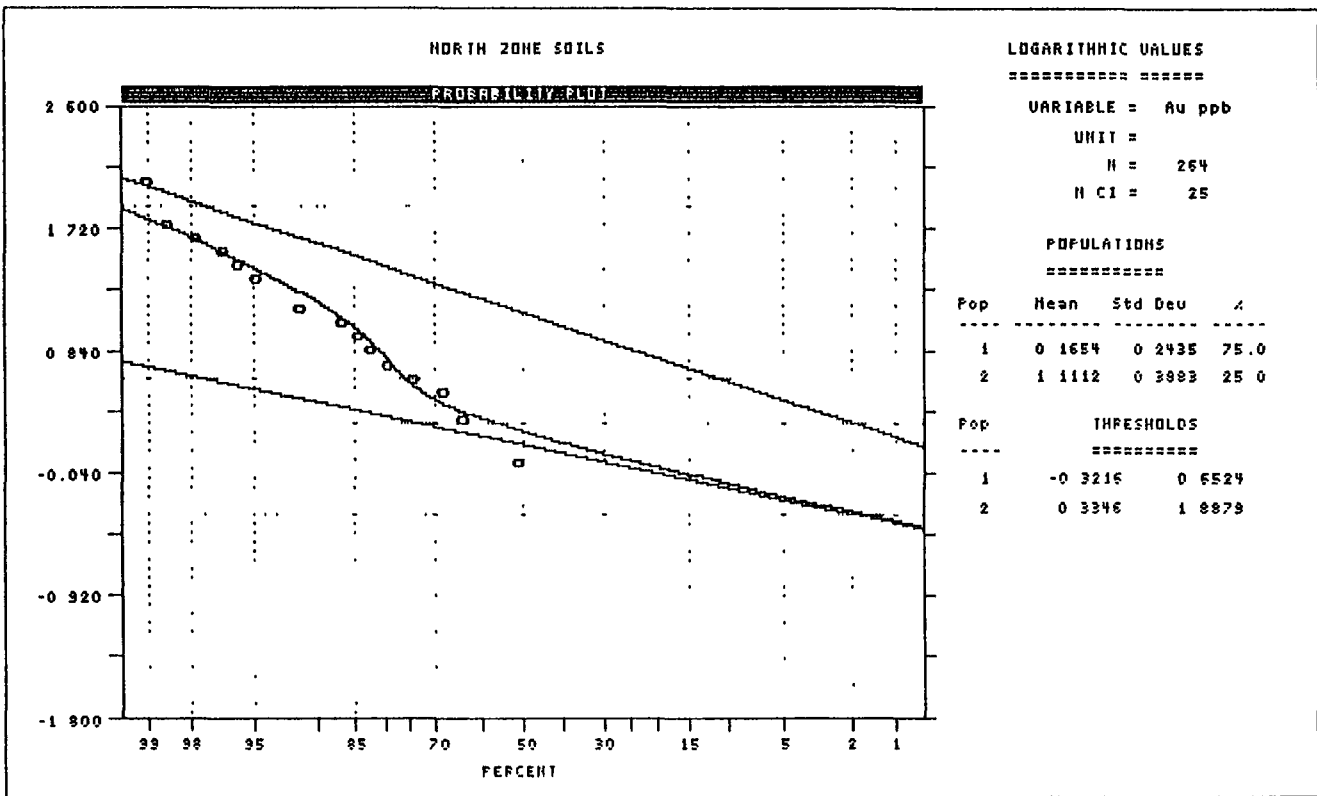


Figure 14. Probability Plots of Au and Ag: North Zone -
Eve claims. 1989 and 1987 results combined.

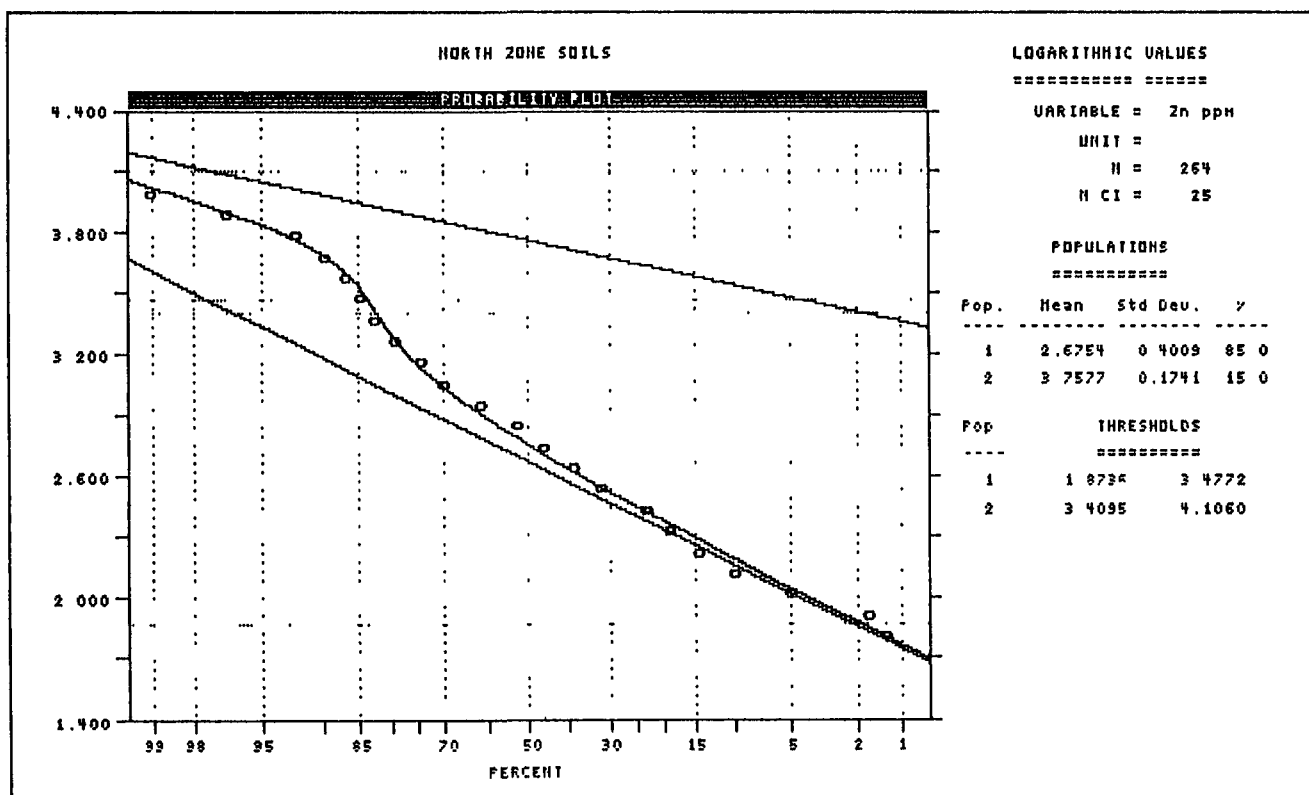
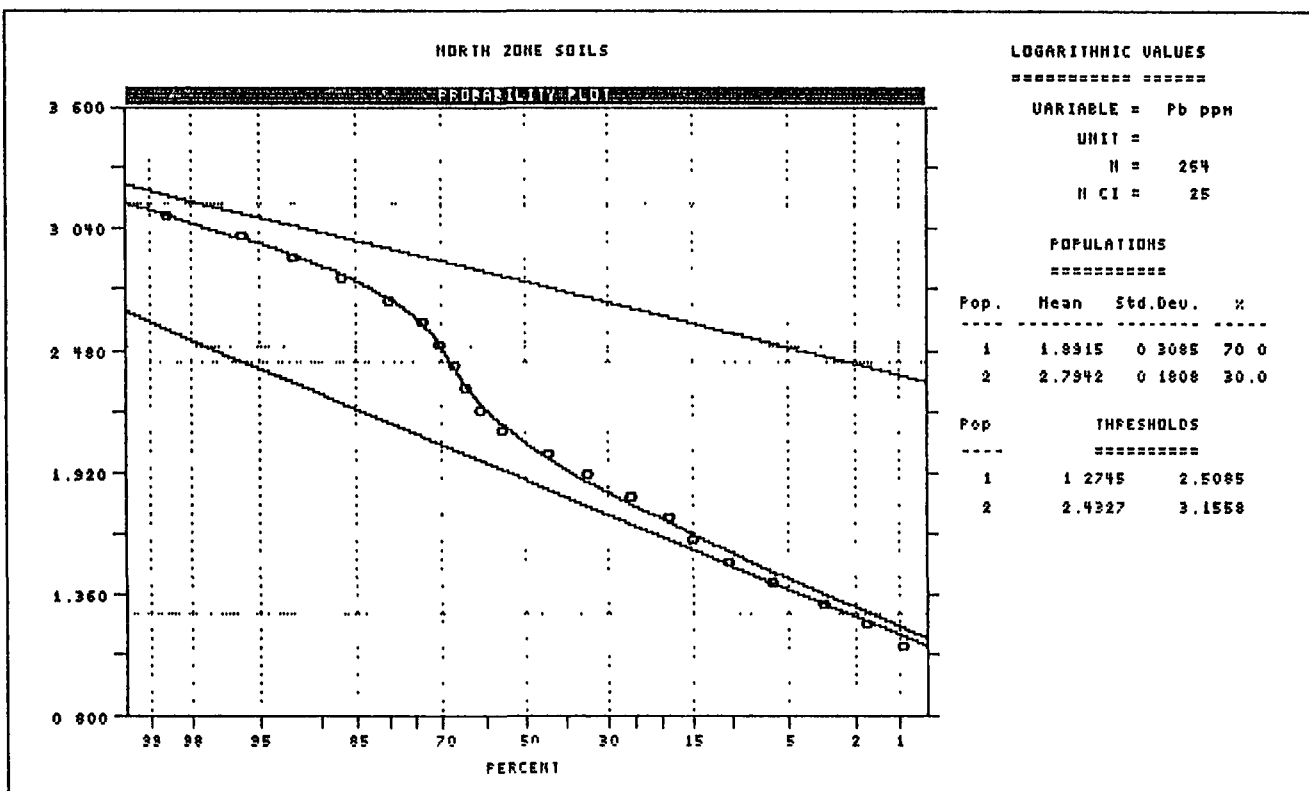
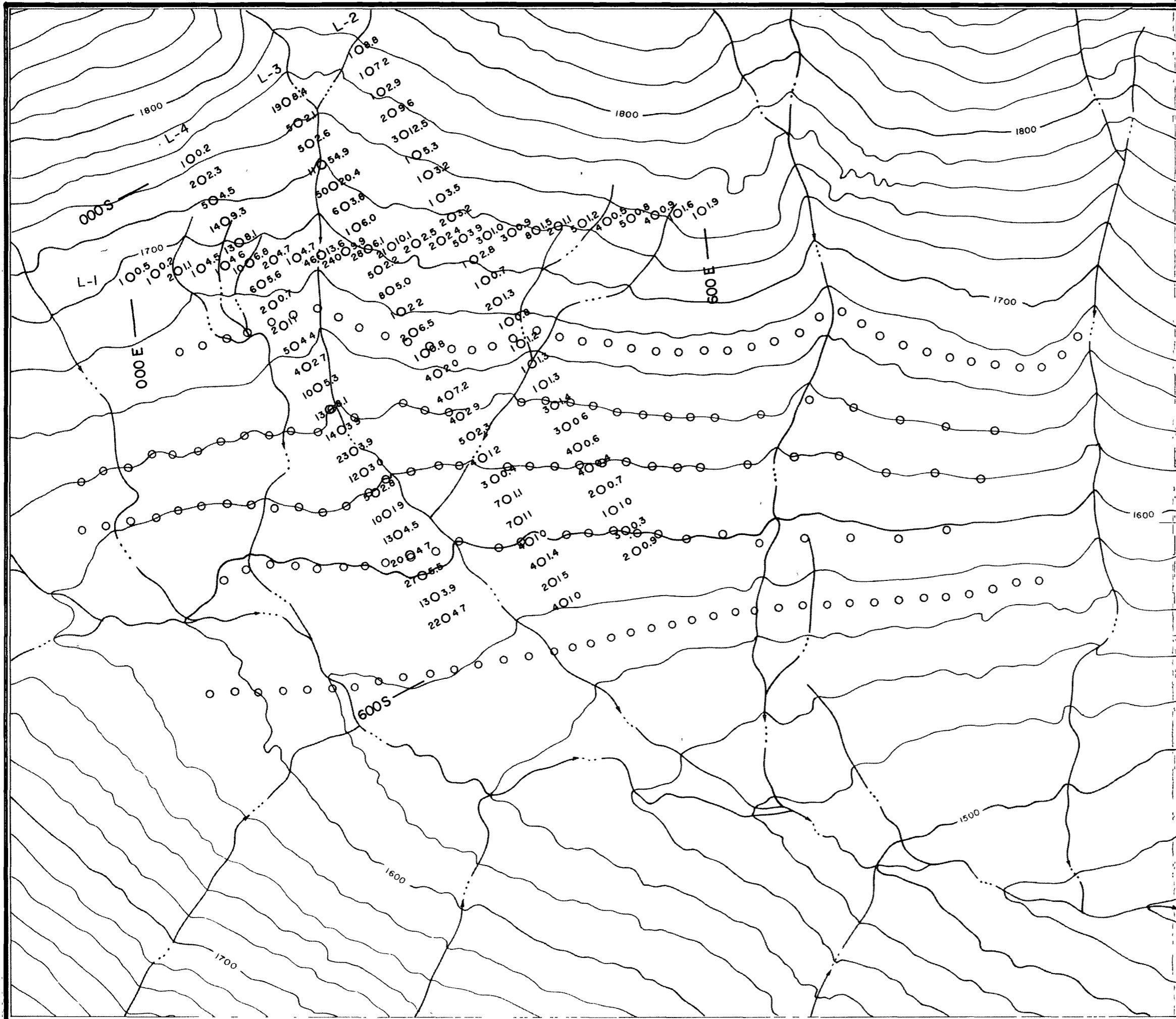


Figure 15. Probability Plots of Au and Ag: North Zone -
Eve claims. 1989 and 1987 results combined.



EXPLANATION

Au O Ag SOIL SAMPLE SITE WITH GOLD IN ppb, SILVER IN ppm.
 SAMPLE INTERVAL 25 METRES

	GOLD (ppb)	SILVER (ppm)
BACKGROUND	0 - 4	0 - 3.3
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS	5 - 6	3.4 - 3.7
ANOMALOUS	7 - 32	3.8 - 8.9
STRONGLY ANOMALOUS	33+	9.0+

NOTE:
 SCREENED SAMPLE SITES ARE LOCATIONS OF 1987 SAMPLING.

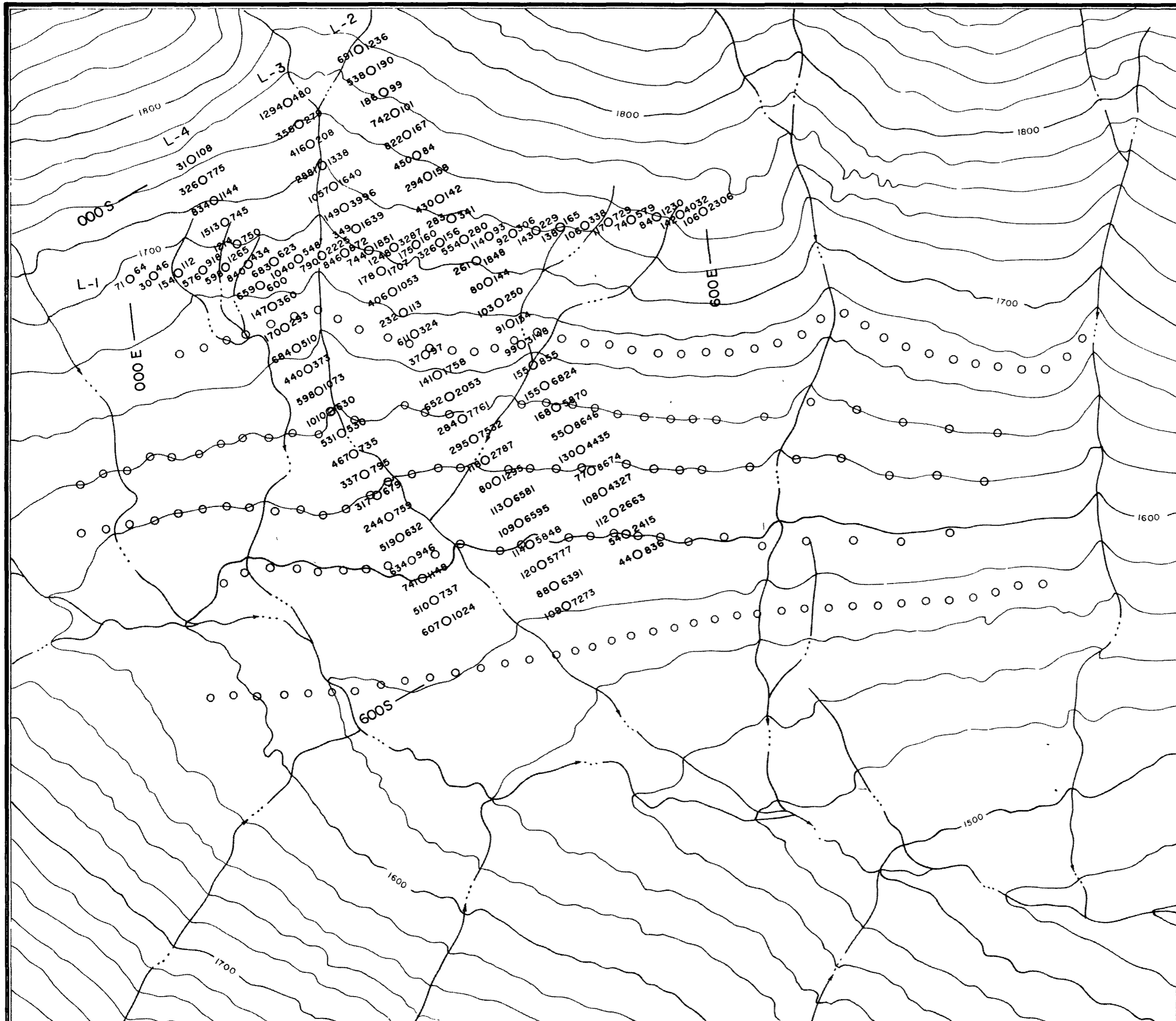
**MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
 GEOCHEMISTRY
 GOLD AND SILVER**

EVE 67-72 CLAIMS

SCALE 1 : 4,000



FIGURE 16



EXPLANATION

Pb O Zn SOIL SAMPLE SITE WITH LEAD AND ZINC IN ppm.
 SAMPLE INTERVAL 25 METRES

	LEAD (ppm)	ZINC (ppm)
BACKGROUND	0 - 324	0 - 2999
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS	325 - 409	3000 - 3829
ANOMALOUS	410 - 944	3830 - 8549
STRONGLY ANOMALOUS	945+	8549+

NOTE:
 SCREENED SAMPLE SITES ARE LOCATIONS OF 1987 SAMPLING.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
**GEOCHEMISTRY
 LEAD AND ZINC**

EVE 67-72 CLAIMS
 SCALE 1:4,000



APPENDIX C
GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL LTD.

REPORT ON THE

INDUCED POLARIZATION AND RESISTIVITY SURVEY,
AND THE MAGNETIC SURVEY

ON THE

KETZA PROJECT
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON

FOR

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

N.T.S. 105F/9

BY

MARTIN ST. PIERRE, B.Sc.
Geophysicist

AND

PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, P.Geoph.
Geophysicist

DATED: DECEMBER 22, 1989

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7.	Certificate : Martin St. Pierre, B.Sc.	19
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PART B ILLUSTRATIONS		
	Magnetic Contour Map/Induced Polarization Interpretation File : MKETZAL.Ext	
	Magnetic Data Map File : MKETDAT.Ext	
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		Main Grid West/Lake Zones
		n=1 Dwg. No. IPP-3024M1
		n=2 Dwg. No. IPP-3024M2
		North Grid
		n=1 Dwg. No. IPP-2035M1
		n=2 Dwg. No. IPP-2035M2
	Resistivity Contoured Plan Maps :	Main Grid West/Lake Zones
		n=1 Dwg. No. IPP-3024R1
		n=2 Dwg. No. IPP-3024R2
		North Grid
		n=1 Dwg. No. IPP-2035R1
		n=2 Dwg. No. IPP-2035R2
	Induced Polarization and Resistivity Pseudosections : 13 Pseudosections	

1. INTRODUCTION

An Induced Polarization (IP) and resistivity survey has been completed on the White and Eve Claims, Watson Lake M.D., Yukon at the request of Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd., project manager for Mountain Province Mining Inc.

The property is located approximately 10 km west of the Canamax Ketzá Mine. Access to the property is mainly by helicopter from Ross River, although a very rough road exists from the Ketzá Mine.

Geologically, the area is dominated by a thick carbonate unit with frequent horizons of graphite rich shales and limestones.

The IP and resistivity survey was carried out on lines 100 meters apart on the Lake and West Zones of the Main Grid and on the North Grid. The magnetometer survey was carried out on lines 50 meters and 100 meters apart on the Main Grid.

The objective of the present geophysical program was to detect gold bearing metallic sulfides of the type found at the Canamax Mine.

For the IP and resistivity survey, an EDA Model IP-6 induced polarization and resistivity receiver unit was used set

to "Mode 3", a software selectable sampling interval comprised of 10 logarithmically spaced windows following a delay time of 80 msec. The plotted IP effect is the cumulative average of the areas encompassed by each of the 10 windows. These are recorded as chargeabilities in the time domain (msec.). The receiver was used in conjunction with a Phoenix Model IPT-1 IP and resistivity transmitter producing a square wave using a 2 second on-2 second off cycle of alternating polarity. Dipole-dipole array was utilized to make all of the measurements using an interelectrode distance of 25 meters. An attempt was made to record 5 separations in every case, although due to the very low voltages caused by the abundance of very conductive graphite in the area, this was not always successful.

The magnetometer survey used three EDA Model Omni IV proton procession magnetometers with two units being used as field units and one as a base station to correct for diurnal variations.

The IP and resistivity field work took place during the period September 18, 1989 to September 29, 1989 under the direction of Martin St. Pierre, B.Sc., whose certificate of qualification is included in this report.

A total of 9.18 kilometers of line were surveyed using the

IP and resistivity technique. A total of 37.8 kilometers of line was surveyed with the magnetometers, at a sampling interval of 12.5 meters. Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd. personnel recorded the magnetic measurements.

2. PRESENTATION OF DATA

The IP and resistivity results are displayed in pseudosection format in the following order:

<u>Line</u>	<u>Electrode Interval</u>	<u>Survey Interval</u>
<u>Main Grid</u>		
West Zone 2000E	25 m	2100N-3100N (1000 m)
2100E	25 m	2100N-3100N (1000 m)
2200E	25 m	2100N-3100N (1000 m)
2300E	25 m	2100N-2975N (875 m)
2400E	25 m	2100N-2950N (850 m)
Lake Zone 2900E	25 m	3600N-4000N (400 m)
3000E	25 m	3500N-4000N (500 m)
3100E	25 m	3500N-4000N (500 m)
3450E	25 m	4400N-5100N (700 m)
<u>North Grid</u>		
1	25 m	0-600E (600 m)
2	25 m	0-600S (600 m)
3	25 m	0-600S (600 m)
4	25 m	0-550S (550 m)

The IP and resistivity data has also been presented as contoured plan maps in the following manner:

Main Grid

<u>Scale</u>	<u>Dwg. No.</u>	<u>Contour Interval</u>	<u>Separation</u> ⁿ	<u>Value Plotted</u>
1:5000	IPP-3024M1	Logarithmic (10,20,30,50,75,100 msec)	n=1	Obs. chargeability
1:5000	IPP-3024M2	" "	n=2	" "
1:5000	IPP-3024R1	" ("	n=1	Resistivity
1:5000	IPP-3024R2	" "	n=2	"

North Grid

1:4000	IPP-2035M1	Logarithmic (10,20,30,50,75,100 msec)	n=1	Obs. chargeability
1:4000	IPP-2035M2	" "	n=2	" "
1:4000	IPP-2035R1	" ("	n=1	Resistivity
1:4000	IPP-2035R2	" "	n=2	"

The magnetometer survey data is presented on two plan maps. These consist of a 1:5000 scale plan map of the posted values (corrected for diurnal variations) labelled "MKETDAT.EXT" as well as a 1:5000 scale contoured plan map of the same data set, labelled "MKETZAL.EXT".

The individual IP anomalies have been indicated by bars, in the manner shown on the legend, on the plan maps of the n=1 and n=2 observed chargeabilities, as well as on the plan map of the contoured magnetic data (labelled "MKETZAL.EXT"). This anomaly illustration technique is also used on the pseudosections included with this report. These bars represent the surface projection of the anomalous zones as interpreted from the location of the transmitter and receiver electrodes when the anomalous values were measured. The outlines of anomalous IP zones indicated on the contoured magnetic map of the Main Grid (MKETZAL.EXT) and n=1 observed chargeabilities map of the North Grid (IPP-2035M1) result from the line-to-line correlation of individual anomalies.

Since the induced polarization process is essentially an averaging process, as are all of the potential methods, it is frequently difficult to exactly pinpoint the source of an anomaly. Certainly, no anomaly can be located with more accuracy than the electrode interval length; i.e. when using a

25 meter electrode interval, the position of a narrow sulphide body can only be determined to lie between two stations 25 meters apart. In order to definitely locate, and fully evaluate a narrow, shallow source, it is necessary to use shorter electrode intervals. In order to locate sources at some depth, larger electrode intervals must be used, with a corresponding increase in the uncertainties of location. Therefore, while the center of the indicated anomaly corresponds fairly well with the source, the length of the indicated anomaly along the line should not be taken to represent the exact edges of the anomalous materials.

3. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The interpretation of the results has been complicated by the presence of graphite, of varying concentrations, within the rocks. On almost every line surveyed there is strong evidence of massive concentrations of graphite. These areas are characterized by very low resistivity (< 50 Ohm-m) and very high or unreadable chargeabilities. Because the graphite affects the chargeability in the same way as metallic sulfides the resistivities may be the only key to distinguishing between them. The magnetometer data is also useful in distinguishing between graphite and metallic sulfides because of the possible presence of pyrrhotite, a magnetic metallic sulfide.

The individual induced polarization anomalies have been grouped into trends which are described individually in the following section, together with the magnetometer data.

Main Grid - West Zone

Six induced polarization trends have been defined in the west zone and are presented in File: MKETZAL.EXT.

Trend W-1

This anomalous trend extends from Line 2000E to Line 2300E. The chargeability amplitude increases from east to west and the resistivities decrease from east to west. The depth to the top of the source is within one dipole width (25 meters) of the surface. The nature of the source could be either graphite and/or sulfides. The very low resistivities, seen only on Line 2000E at Station 2275N, are characteristic of graphite whereas on the same line, at Station 2212.5N resistivities are higher, perhaps indicating a different type of source, such as metallic sulfides. A magnetic low on Line 2000E at Station 2275N supports the presence of graphite. This trend is unbounded to the west.

Trend W-2

This anomalous trend extends from Line 2000E to Line 2400E.

The chargeability amplitude is strongly variable with a maximum on Line 2100E, Station 2287.5N. The resistivities decrease from east to west. The depth to the top of the source is within 25 meters of the surface. The moderate to high resistivities related to this trend are a favorable argument for a metallic sulfide source. This trend is unbounded to the east and west.

Trend W-3

This anomalous trend extends from Line 2000E to Line 2400E. The chargeabilities increase from east to west while the resistivities decrease from east to west. The depth to the top of the source is within 25 meters of the surface. The very low resistivities on Lines 2000E, 2100E and 2200E suggest a graphitic source. On Line 2400E the resistivities have increased dramatically.

Trend W-4

This anomalous trend extends from Line 2200E to 2400E. The chargeabilities are of moderate amplitude. The resistivities are moderate to high in magnitude. Depth to the top of the source is within 25 meters of the surface. The resistivity values indicate a metallic sulfide source may be present. Trend W-4 remains unbounded to the east.

Trend W-5

This anomalous trend extends from Line 2000E to Line 2400E. The amplitude of the IP effect is variable and reaches a maximum on Line 2100E, Station 2812.5E. The resistivity amplitudes vary from moderate to high. Depth to the top of the source is within 25 meters of the surface, and on Lines 2100E and 2000E the anomaly seems to be underlain by a very low resistivity zone, probably caused by graphite associated with Trend W-6. On Lines 2100E and 2300E, Trend W-5 is closely associated with high amplitude magnetic readings. These highs form a discontinuous trend extending from Line 1250E, Station 3012.5N to Line 2500E, Station 2650N. The source of the induced polarization anomaly may be metallic sulfides. The source of the magnetic high could be the metallic sulfide pyrrhotite, although thin mafic dikes, which are often magnetic, have been observed in the immediate area of these highs. This Trend is unbounded to the east and west.

Trend W-6

This anomalous trend extends from Line 2200E to Line 2400E. The amplitudes of the chargeability values are high while the resistivities are low in magnitude. The depth to the top of the source is within 25 meters of the surface on Line 2200E, Station 2987.5N, but on Lines 2300E and 2400E the anomaly is overlain by more resistive material. The main source is probably graphitic

material. This Trend remains unbounded to the east.

An area of strong magnetic activity is located between Lines 2400E and 2800E and Stations 1300N and 1850N. The sources of these variable magnetic responses are unknown, but the amplitude of the observed values is probably too great to have been caused solely by a pyrrhotitic source.

Main Grid - Lake Zone

Three induced polarization trends have been defined on the Lake Zone Grid, and are illustrated on the plan map labelled "MKETZAL.EXT".

Trend L-1

This anomalous trend extends from Line 2900E to Line 3000E. The chargeability amplitude is high and the resistivity amplitude is low. The depth to the top of the source is within 25 meters of the surface. The source is probably a graphite rich zone. The Trend is unbounded to the east and west.

Trend L-2

This anomalous zone extends from Line 2900E to Line 3100E. The chargeability amplitudes are moderate while the magnitudes of the resistivity values are moderate to high. Depth to the

top of the source appears to be within 25 meters sub-surface, although on Line 3100E it seems to have gained some depth compared to Lines 2900E and 3000E. The source of the anomaly is interpreted to be metallic sulfides. The Trend is unbounded to the east and west.

Trend L-3

This anomalous trend extends from Line 3100E to 3000E, although on Line 3000E only the southern edge has been defined. The chargeability is of moderate amplitude. The resistivity measurements are of moderate to low amplitude. Depth to the source of the anomaly is probably in the range of 20 meters to 25 meters. The source of the anomaly could be either graphite or sulfide here because of the moderate to low resistivities. The Trend is unbounded to the east and west.

Line 3450E is isolated; therefore, no trends can be defined in this area. The chargeability amplitude is moderate to high along most of the line. At Station 4650N there is a chargeability peak which appears to be located at a depth greater than 25 meters. The chargeability peak at Station 4775N has low associated resistivities which are thought to indicate a graphitic zone. The high chargeabilities measured in the vicinity of Station 4550N have high associated resistivities, which may indicate a metallic sulfide source. The other areas

of anomalous IP effect are coincident with moderate to low resistivities and could be related to either graphite or metallic sulfides.

North Grid

Two induced polarization trends have been interpreted to be present in here and are illustrated on Dwg. No. IPP-2035M1.

Trend N-1

This anomalous trend extends from Line L-4 to Line L-2. Chargeability amplitudes are high while resistivity amplitudes are low. In almost all areas of this trend, depth to the top of the source appears to be within 25 meters of the surface, except in the case of L-3, where the depth of burial is somewhat greater. The source of the trend is probably a graphite rich region. This trend is open to the east, west and south.

Trend N-2

This anomalous trend extends from Line L-2 to Line L-3. Both the chargeability and the resistivity amplitudes are moderate in magnitude. The depth to the top of the source is felt to be in the order of 25 meters. The source may be metallic sulfides within volcanic rocks. On Line L-3, only the southern edge of the Trend is detected. This Trend is unbounded

to the east and west.

No magnetic data has been recorded on the North Grid.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The magnetometer data has defined a trend in the West Zone which may be caused by the presence of magnetic pyrrhotite mineralization and/or mafic dykes.

It is recommended that a magnetometer survey be carried out to cover as much of the property as possible. If the recommended drilling proves encouraging, then further induced polarization and resistivity surveying would be warranted.

The IP and resistivity survey data has clearly defined areas of very polarizable material of low resistivity which are probably caused by graphite rich material. Other IP anomalies which are accompanied by higher apparent resistivity values have been selected as drill targets. The targeted anomalies are interpreted as being caused by metallic sulfides, although the possibility certainly exists that graphite is again the source.

Recommendations are made below for drill testing of some of the anomalous trends defined in this report. Dip and azimuth of drill holes are left to the discretion of the geologist due

to the inherent difficulties of dip determination when using induced polarization and resistivity data.

Geological and geophysical data should be taken into consideration when determining final target priority for drill testing.

Main Grid - West Zone

On Trend W-1, a drill hole, collared in such a way so as to intersect a point 35 meters below Station 2237.5N on Line 2100E is recommended.

On Trend W-2, a drill hole located so as to pass through a point 25 meters below Station 2287.5N on Line 2300E is recommended.

On Trend W-4, a drill hole collared so as to intersect a point 35 meters below Station 2700.0N on Line 2300E is recommended.

It is our understanding that bulldozer trenching has already been carried out in the vicinity of Trend W-5, and pyrrhotite, together with uninteresting gold values, was encountered. In spite of this, we feel drill testing the source of Trend W-5 at

depth should still be considered.

A drill hole positioned so as to intersect a point 25 meters below Station 2812.5N on Line 2300E is suggested due to coincidental IP and magnetic anomalies.

Also on Trend W-5, it is suggested that another drill hole be collared on Line 2100E at Station 2925N and drilled at -45° to the south, so as to intersect a combination of geochemical, magnetic and IP anomalies. This drill hole should be extended to approximately 175 meters downhole, if possible.

Main Grid - Lake Zone

On Trend L-2 a drill hole collared so as to intersect a point 25 meters below Station 3765N on Line 2900E is recommended.

Also on Trend L-2, a drill hole located in such a way so as to intersect a point 25 meters below Station 3875N, on Line 2900E is recommended to test the source of this target.

In the case of Line 3450N, no drilling is recommended at the present time. Additional IP and resistivity coverage would be required to establish the strike direction and shape of any

anomalous IP trends present before drill testing is considered.

North Grid

The main anomalous trend outlined by the IP data recorded on this Grid area is most likely caused by graphite, and no further work is recommended at this time. Additional IP and resistivity coverage is required to more fully define the source of Trend N-2, which is only outlined on one line.

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL LTD.

Martin St. Pierre
MARTIN ST. PIERRE, B.Sc.
Geophysicist

Paul A. Cartwright
PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, P.Geoph.
Geophysicist

DATED: December 22, 1989

5. **PESONNEL**

Field Crew:

M. St. Pierre, 8621 Tulsey Crescent, East, Surrey, B.C.

Draftsman:

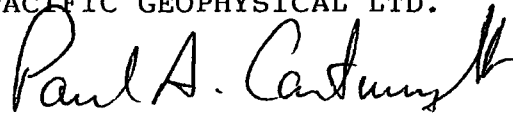
M. St. Pierre, 8621 Tulsey Crescent, East, Surrey, B.C.

Consultants:

M. St. Pierre, 8621 Tulsey Crescent East, Surrey, B.C.

P. A. Cartwright, 4238 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL LTD.



PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, P.Geoph.
Geophysicist

DATED: December 22, 1989

6. STATEMENT OF COST

IP/Resistivity and Magnetic Surveys

Crew: M. St. Pierre

Period: September 18, 1989 to September 29, 1989

9½ IP Operating Days @ \$925.00	\$ 8,787.50
2 Traveling Days @ \$500.00	1,000.00
½ Standby Day @ \$500.00	250.00

Magnetometer Rental and Insurance 3,916.80

Expenses (air fare, air freight,
meals, etc.) 2,097.33

Interpretation of data, Report
Preparation and Data Plotting 2,750.00

TOTAL \$18,801.63

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL LTD.

Paul A. Cartwright
PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, P.Geoph.
Geophysicist

DATED: December 22, 1989

7. CERTIFICATE

I, Martin St. Pierre, of the City of Surrey, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a geophysicist residing at 8621 Tulsy Crescent East, Surrey, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec with a B.Sc. Degree (1984).
3. I have been practicing my profession for five years.
4. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Mountain Province Mining Inc. or any affiliates.
5. Permission is granted to use in whole or in part for assessment and qualification requirements but not for advertising purposes.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 22nd day of December 1989.

Martin St. Pierre

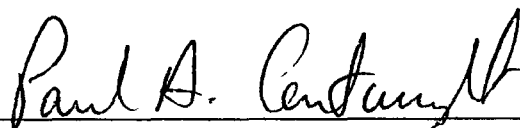
MARTIN ST. PIERRE

7. CERTIFICATE

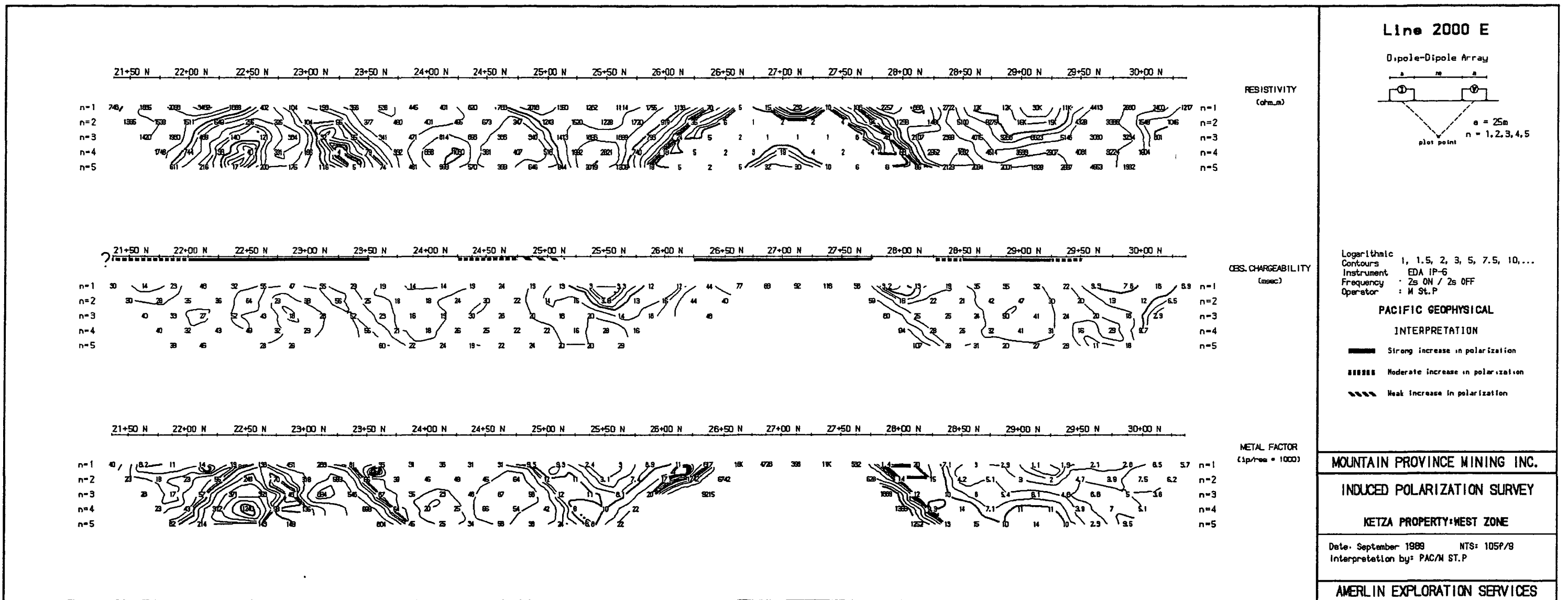
I, Paul A. Cartwright, of the City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify:

1. I am a geophysicist residing at 4234 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, with a B.Sc. Degree (1970).
3. I am a member of the Society of Exploration Geophysicists, the European Association of Exploration Geophysicists and the Canadian Society of Exploration Geophysicists.
4. I have been practicing my profession for 19 years.
5. I am a Professional Geophysicist licensed in the Province of Alberta.
6. I have no direct or indirect interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, directly or indirectly, in the property or securities of Mountain Province Mining Inc. or any affiliates.
7. Permission is granted to use in whole or in part for assessment and qualification requirements but not for advertising purposes.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 22nd day of December 1989.



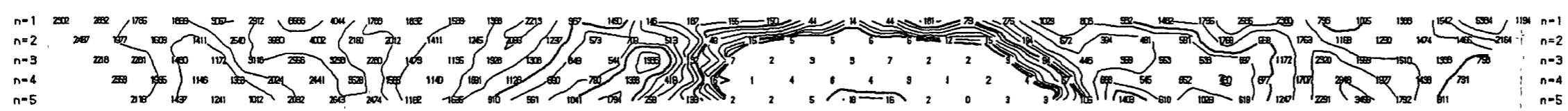
PAUL A. CARTWRIGHT, P.Geoph



RESOFT (1a) Software for the Earth Sciences, Toronto, Canada

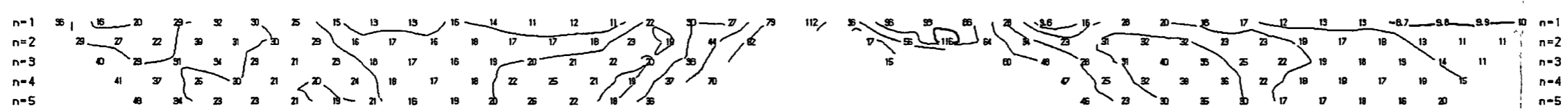
Figure 18.

21+50 N 22+00 N 22+50 N 23+00 N 23+50 N 24+00 N 24+50 N 25+00 N 25+50 N 26+00 N 26+50 N 27+00 N 27+50 N 28+00 N 28+50 N 29+00 N 29+50 N 30+00 N 30+50 N



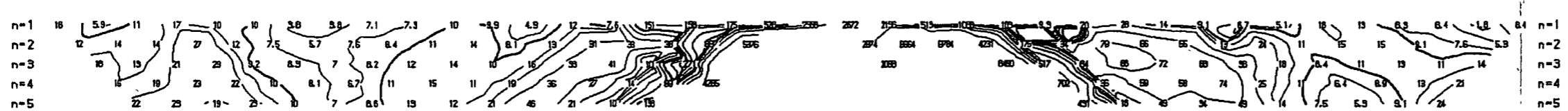
RESISTIVITY
(ohm.m)

21+50 N 22+00 N 22+50 N 23+00 N 23+50 N 24+00 N 24+50 N 25+00 N 25+50 N 26+00 N 26+50 N 27+00 N 27+50 N 28+00 N 28+50 N 29+00 N 29+50 N 30+00 N 30+50 N



OBS. CHARGEABILITY
(msec)

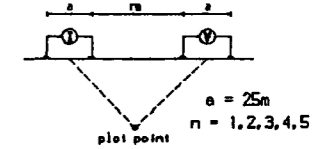
21+50 N 22+00 N 22+50 N 23+00 N 23+50 N 24+00 N 24+50 N 25+00 N 25+50 N 26+00 N 26+50 N 27+00 N 27+50 N 28+00 N 28+50 N 29+00 N 29+50 N 30+00 N 30+50 N



METAL FACTOR
(sp/res = 1000)

Line 2100 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



Logarithmic
Contours : 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...
Instrument : EDA IP-6
Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
Operator : M St.P

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

INTERPRETATION

- Strong increase in polarization
- ▒ Moderate increase in polarization
- ▓ Weak increase in polarization

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

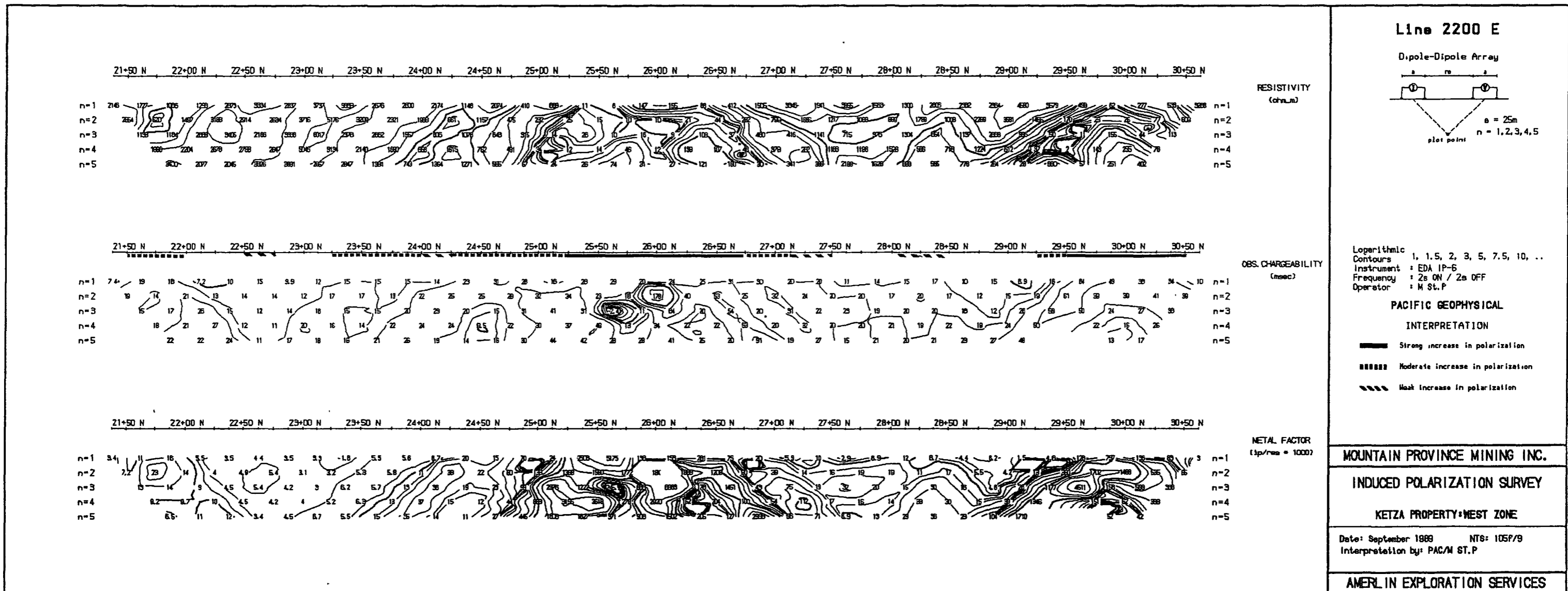
KETZA PROPERTY-WEST ZONE

Date: September 1988 NTS: 105P/9
Interpretation by: PAC/M ST.P

AMERL IN EXPLORATION SERVICES

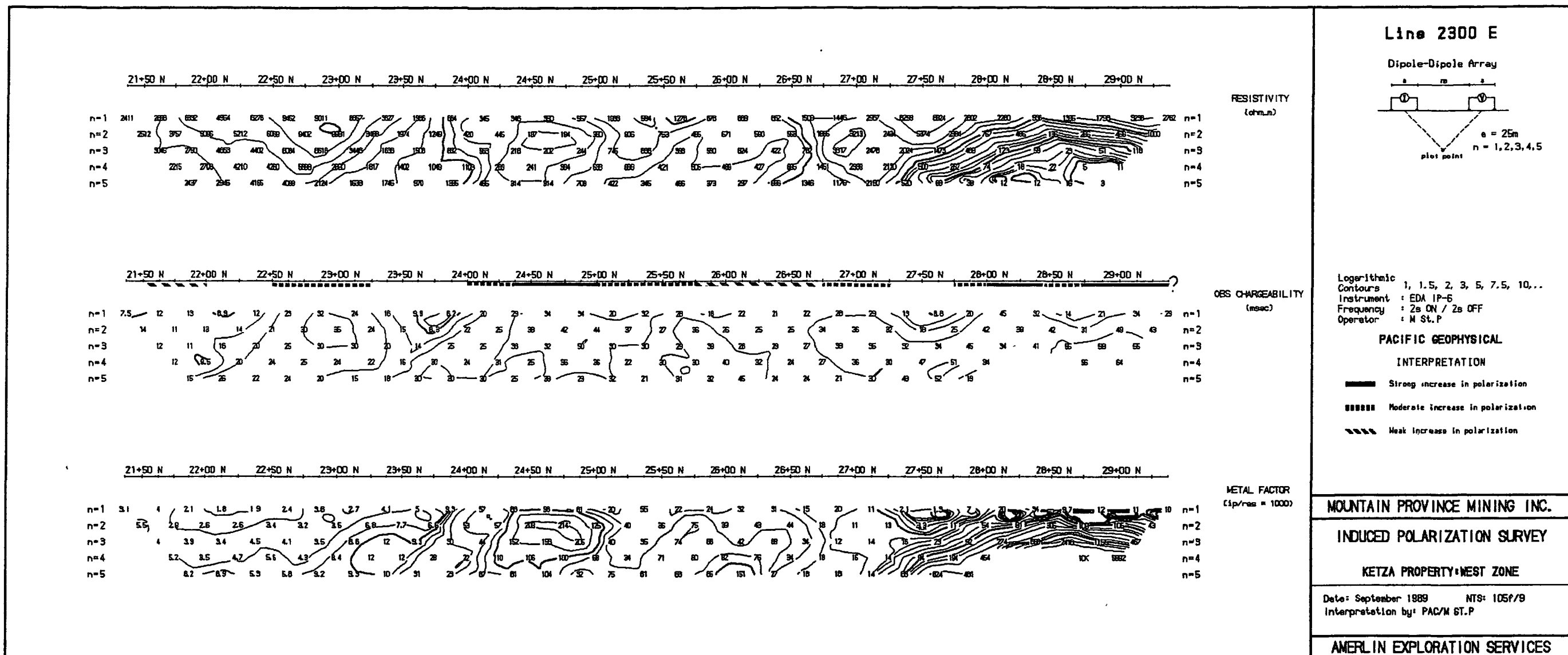
GEUSOFT (U) Software for the Earth Sciences, Toronto, Canada

Figure 19.



RESPT (1a) Software for the Earth Sciences, Toronto, Canada

Figure 20.



RESURFI (TM) Software for the Earth Sciences, Toronto, Canada

Figure 21.

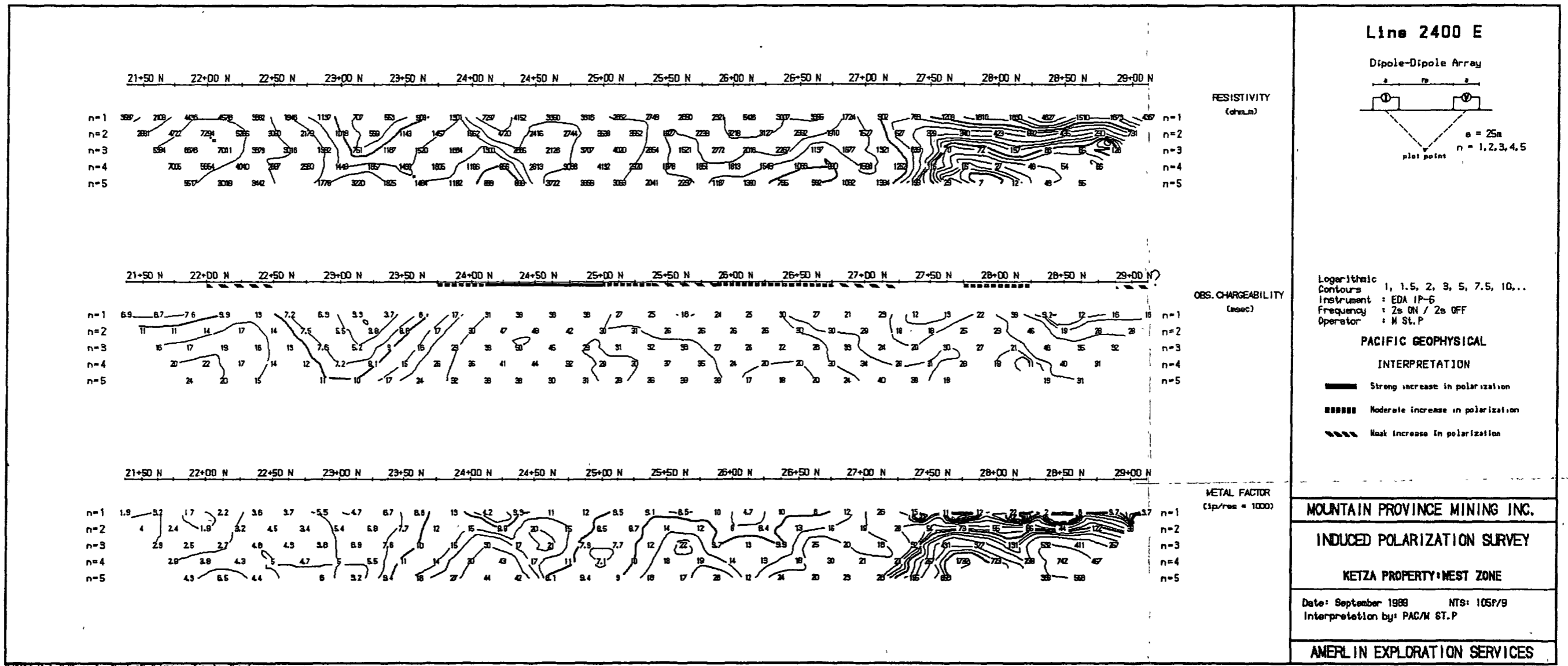


Figure 22.

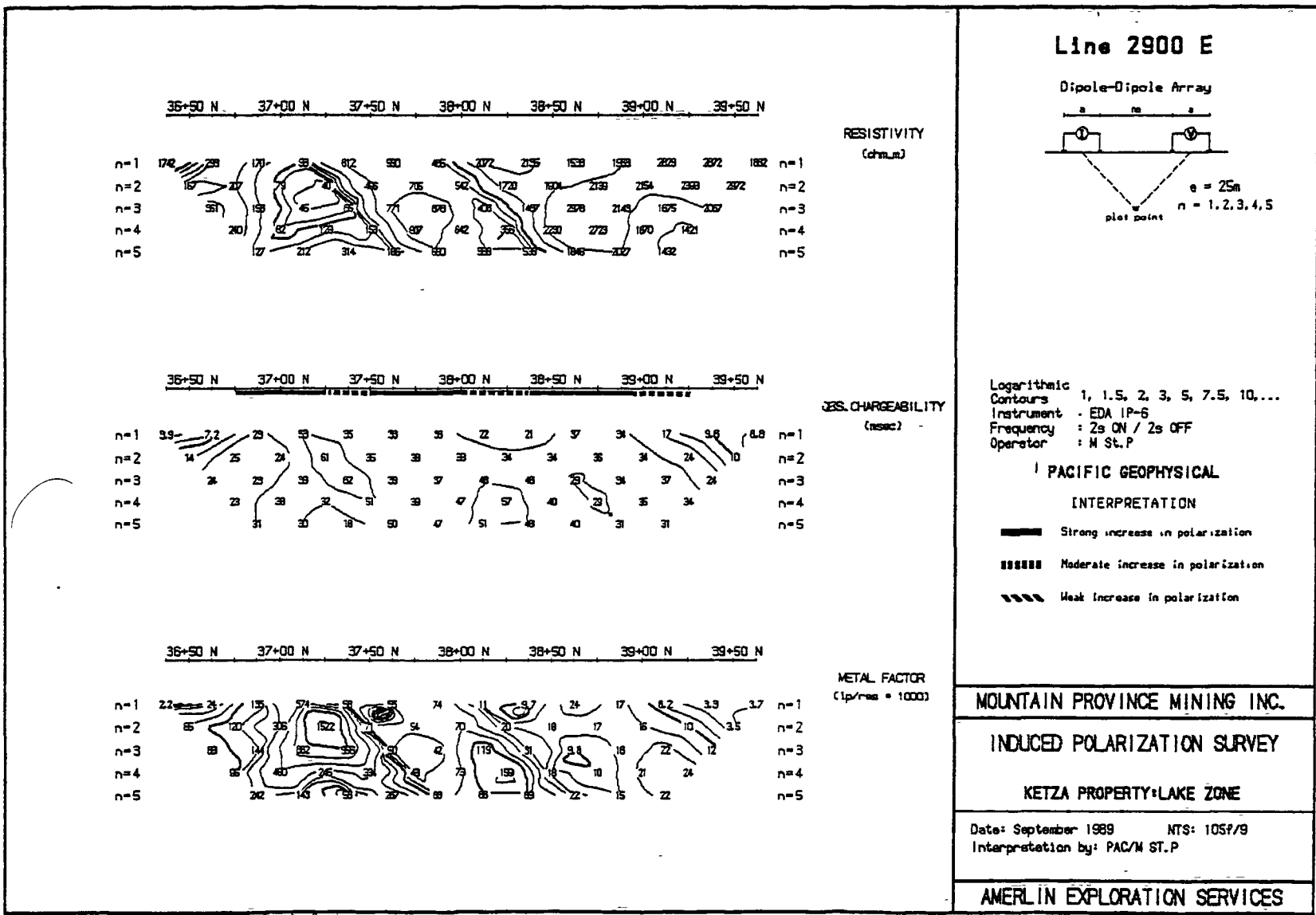
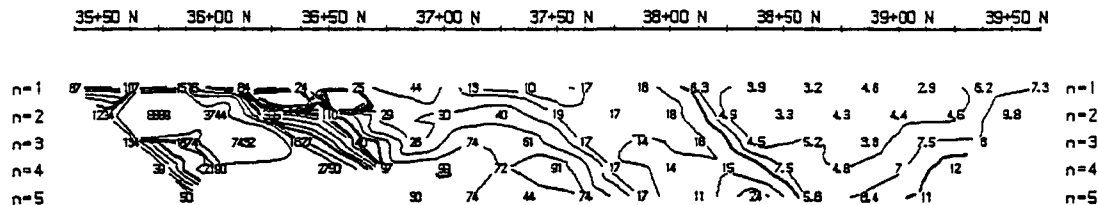
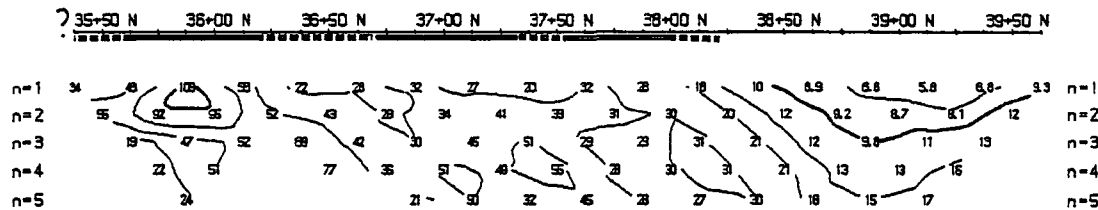
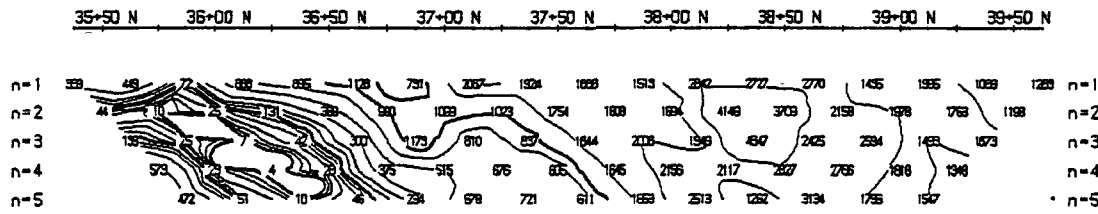
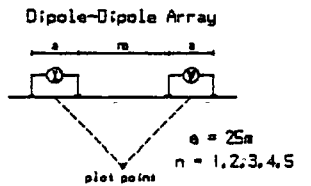


Figure 23.



Line 3000 E



Logarithmic Contours : 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...
Instrument : EDA IP-6
Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
Operator : M St. P

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

- ▬▬▬▬▬ Strong increase in polarization
- ▬▬▬▬▬ Moderate increase in polarization
- ▬▬▬▬▬ Weak increase in polarization

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

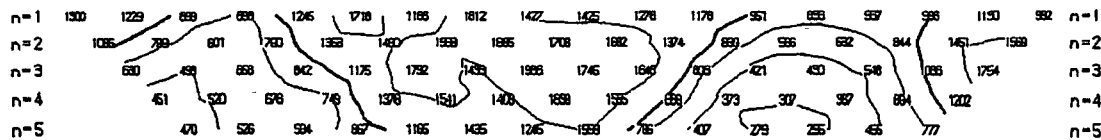
KETZA PROPERTY-LAKE ZONE

Date: September 1989 NTS: 105P/9
Interpretation by: PAC/M ST.P

AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES

Figure 24.

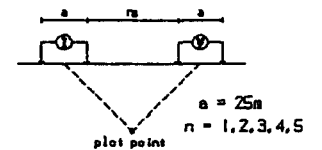
35+50 N 36+00 N 36+50 N 37+00 N 37+50 N 38+00 N 38+50 N 39+00 N 39+50 N



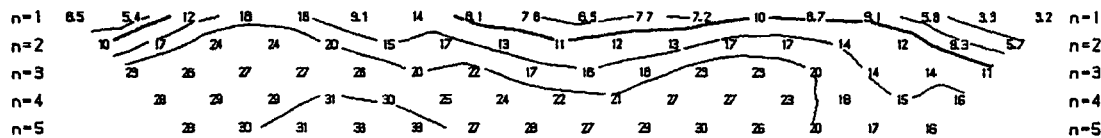
RESISTIVITY
(ohm.m)

Line 3100 E

Dipole-Dipole Array



35+50 N 36+00 N 36+50 N 37+00 N 37+50 N 38+00 N 38+50 N 39+00 N 39+50 N



OBS. CHARGEABILITY
(msec)

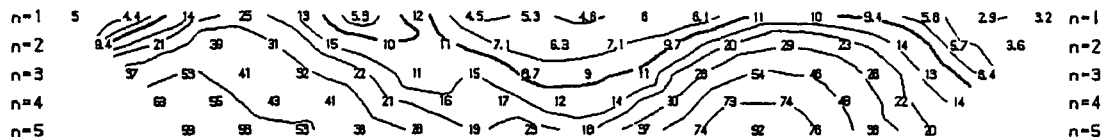
Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...
Instrument : EDA IP-6
Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
Operator : M St.P

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

INTERPRETATION

- ▬ Strong increase in polarization
- ▬▬▬ Moderate increase in polarization
- ▬▬▬ Weak increase in polarization

35+50 N 36+00 N 36+50 N 37+00 N 37+50 N 38+00 N 38+50 N 39+00 N 39+50 N



METAL FACTOR
(sp/1000)

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

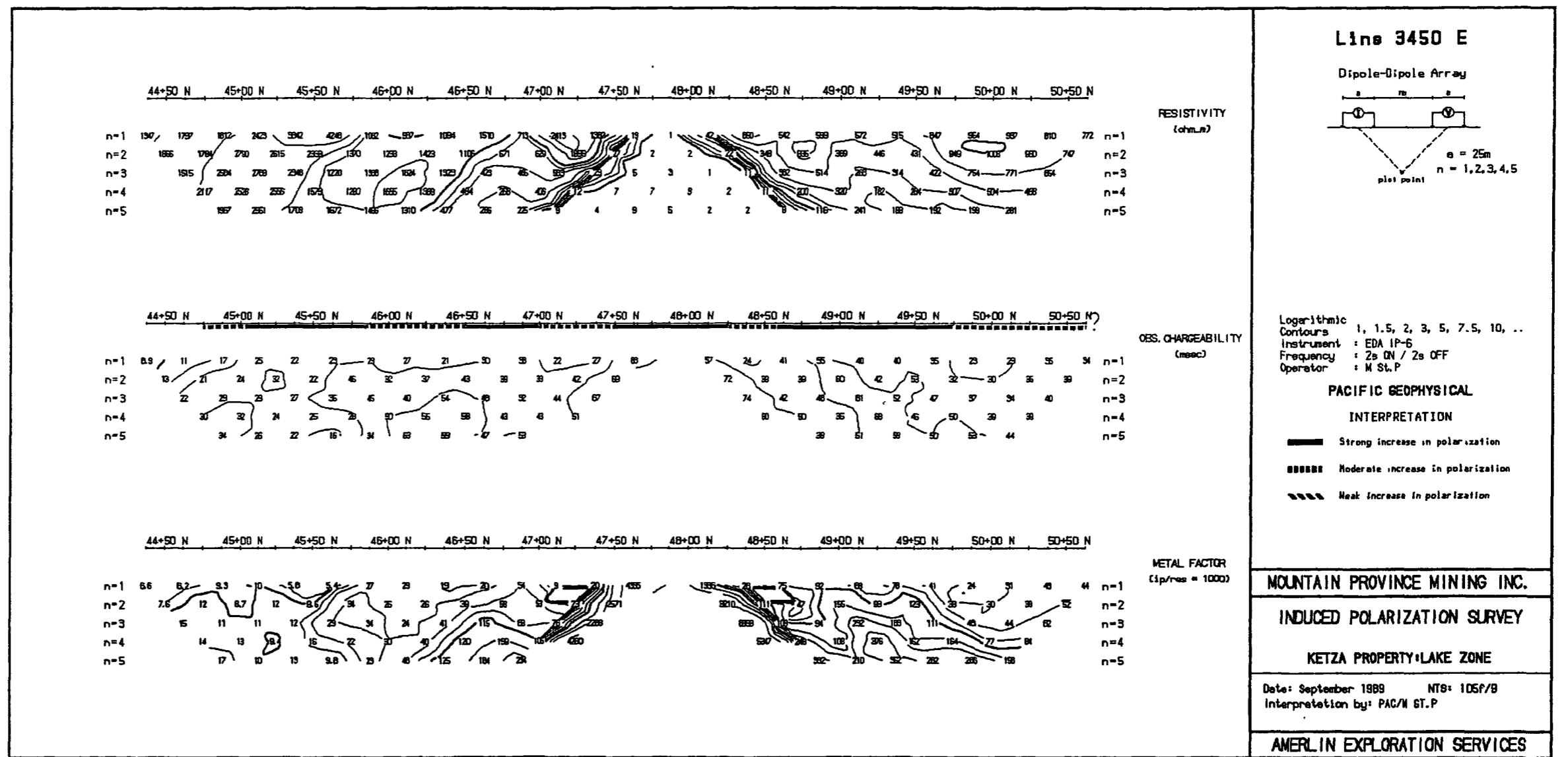
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

KETZA PROPERTY-LAKE ZONE

Date: September 1989 NTS: 105P/9
Interpretation by: PAC/M ST.P

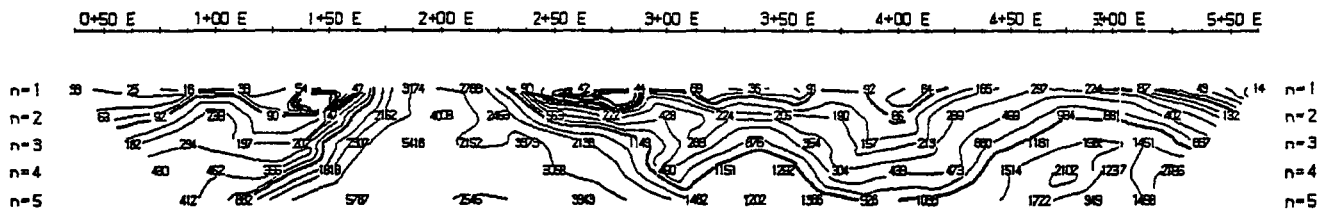
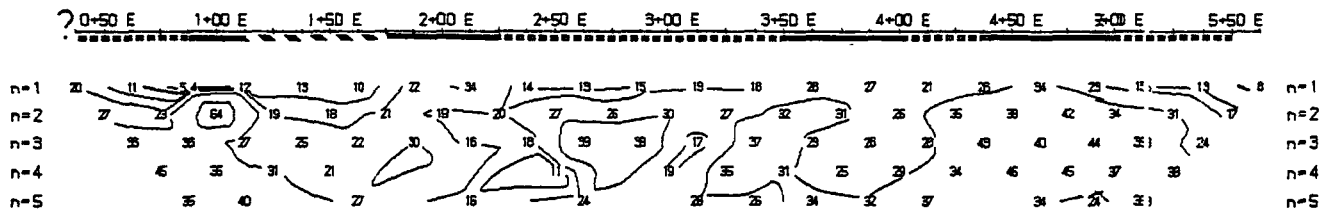
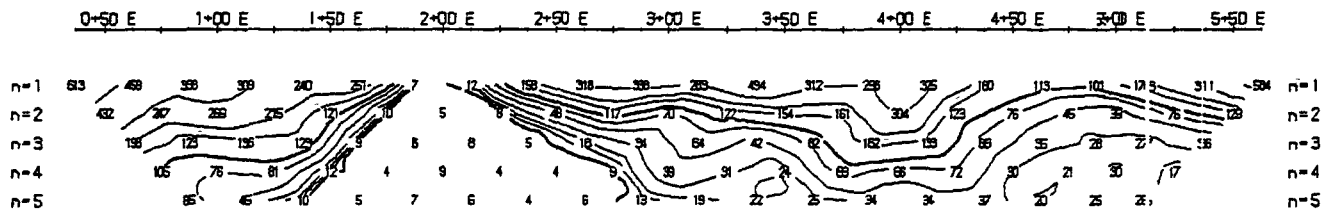
AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES

Figure 25.

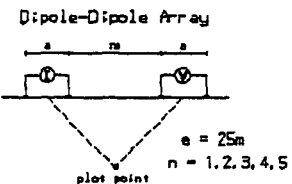


RESIST (16) Software for the Earth Sciences, Toronto, Canada

Figure 26.



Line 1



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...
Instrument : EDA IP-5
Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
Operator : M St. P

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

- ===== Strong increase in polarization
- ##### Moderate increase in polarization
- /////// Weak increase in polarization

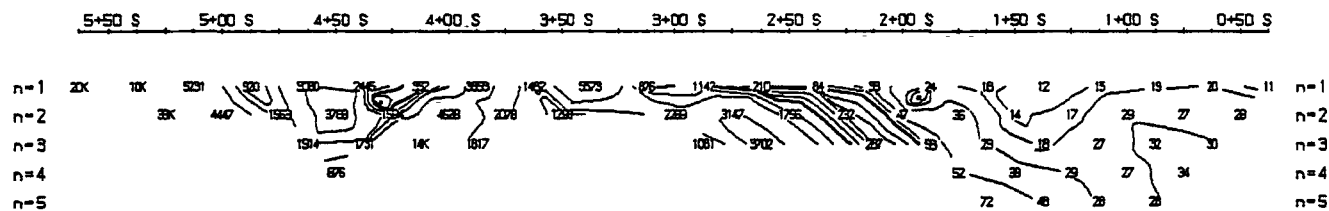
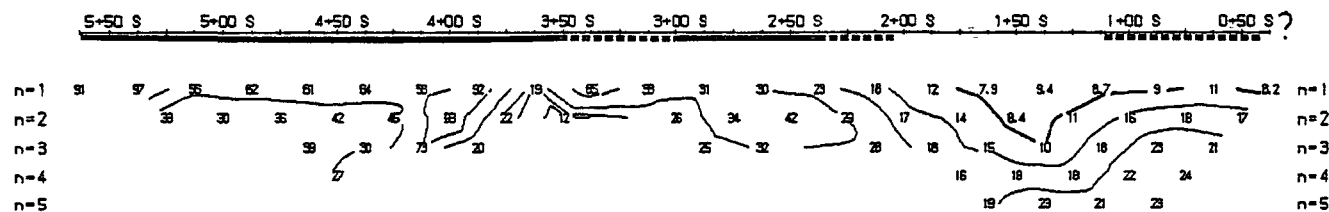
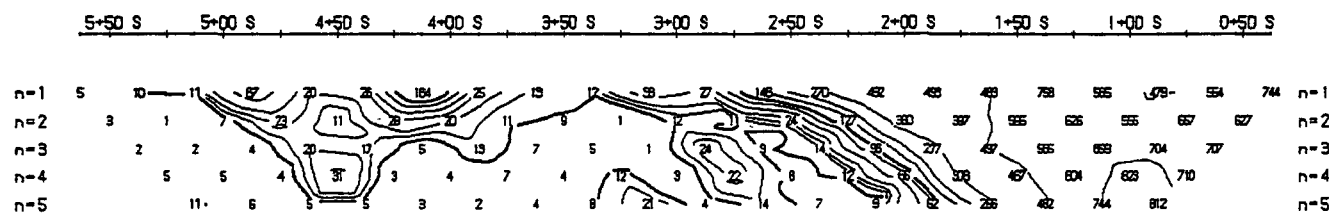
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
KETZA PROPERTY-NORTH ZONE GRID

Date: September 1989 NTS: 105P/9
Interpretation by: PAC/M ST.P

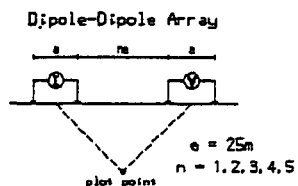
AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES

Figure 27.

200P1 (1a) Software for the Earth Sciences, Toronto, Canada



Line 2



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...
 Instrument : EDA IP-6
 Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
 Operator : N St.P

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

- ▬ Strong increase in polarization
- ▬▬▬ Moderate increase in polarization
- ▬▬▬ Weak increase in polarization

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

KETZA PROPERTY-NORTH ZONE GRID

Date: September 1989 NTS: 105F/9
 Interpretation by: PAC/M ST.P

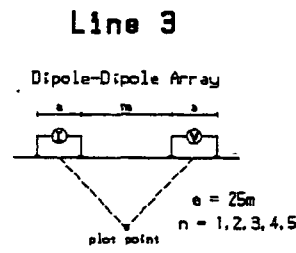
AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES

Figure 28.

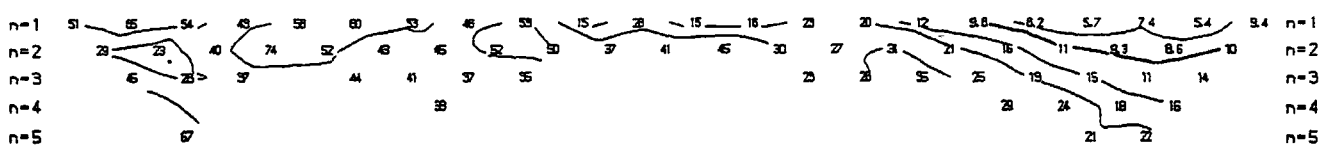
5+50 S 5+00 S 4+50 S 4+00 S 3+50 S 3+00 S 2+50 S 2+00 S 1+50 S 1+00 S 0+50 S



RESISTIVITY
(ohm.m)



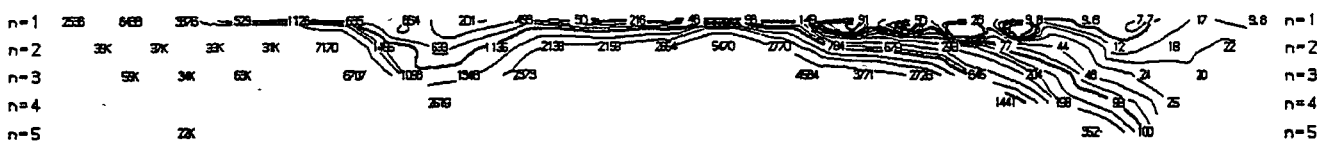
5+50 S 5+00 S 4+50 S 4+00 S 3+50 S 3+00 S 2+50 S 2+00 S 1+50 S 1+00 S 0+50 S



OBS. CHARGEABILITY
(msec)

Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...
Instrument : EDA IP-6
Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
Operator : M ST.P

5+50 S 5+00 S 4+50 S 4+00 S 3+50 S 3+00 S 2+50 S 2+00 S 1+50 S 1+00 S 0+50 S



METAL FACTOR
(Ip/ρoc = 1000)

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL
INTERPRETATION

- ██████ Strong increase in polarization
- ▨▨▨▨ Moderate increase in polarization
- ▧▧▧▧ Weak increase in polarization

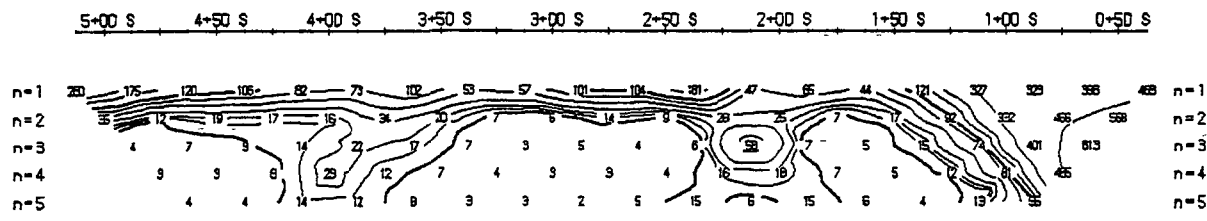
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
KETZA PROPERTY-NORTH ZONE GRID

Date: September 1988 NTS: 105P/9
Interpretation by: PAC/M ST.P

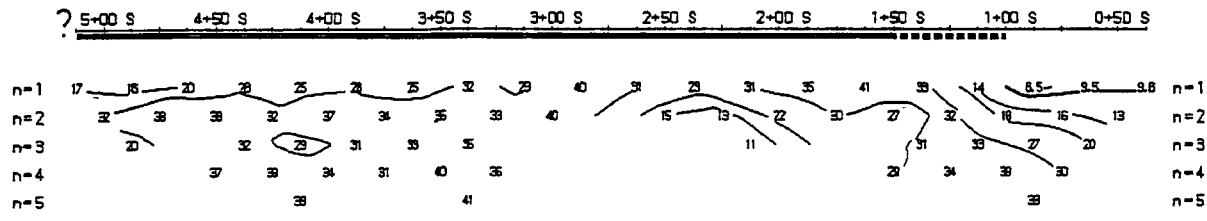
AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES

2003/1 (14) Software for the Earth Sciences, Toronto, Canada

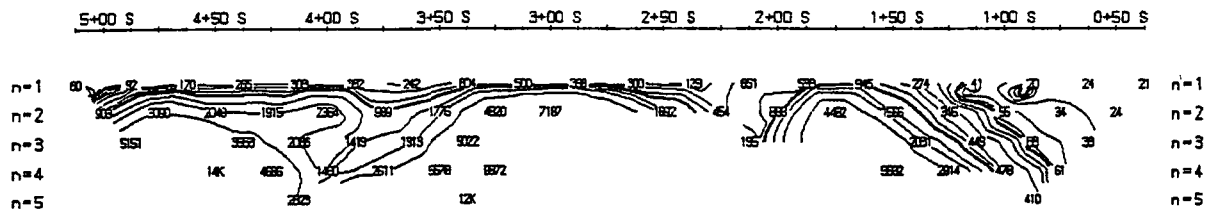
Figure 29.



RESISTIVITY
(ohm.m)

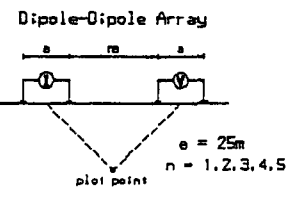


OES CHARGEABILITY
(msec)



METAL FACTOR
(ip/res = 1000)

Line 4



Logarithmic Contours 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 5, 7.5, 10, ...
Instrument : EDA IP-6
Frequency : 2s ON / 2s OFF
Operator : M St.P

PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

INTERPRETATION

- ===== Strong increase in polarization
- ||||||| Moderate increase in polarization
- ~~~~~ Weak increase in polarization

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

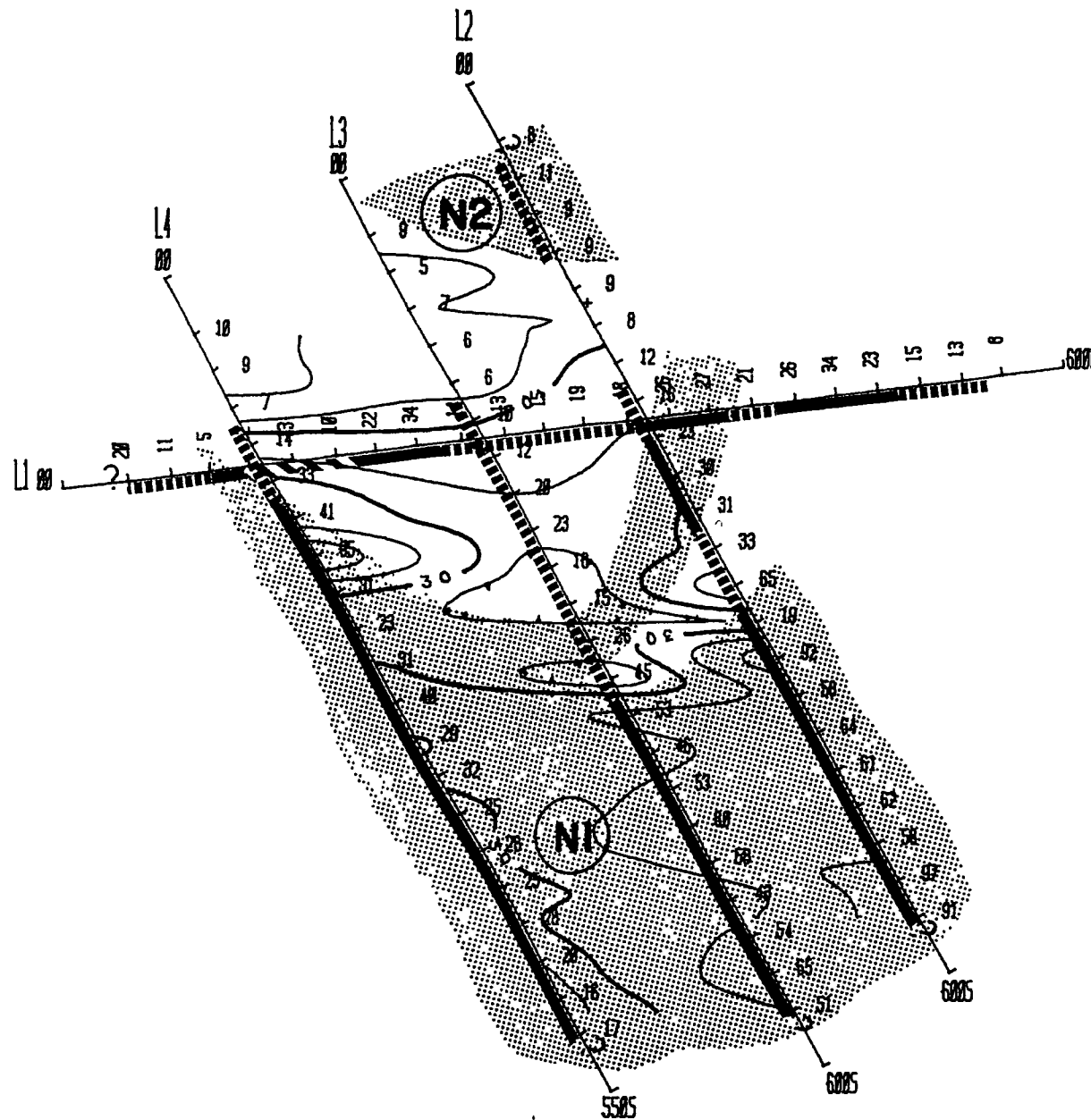
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

KETZA PROPERTY-NORTH ZONE GRID




Date: September 1989 NTS: 105P/9
Interpretation by: PAC/M ST.P

AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES

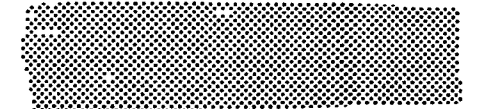
Figure 30.



Surveyed By PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

Instrument : IP6
 IP Anomaly Class. :
 Strong 
 Moderate 
 Weak 
 Contour Int: 7.5,10,15,20msec.eto (D-D,x=25m,n=1)

Near Surface Outline Of Anomalous IP Zone:



MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

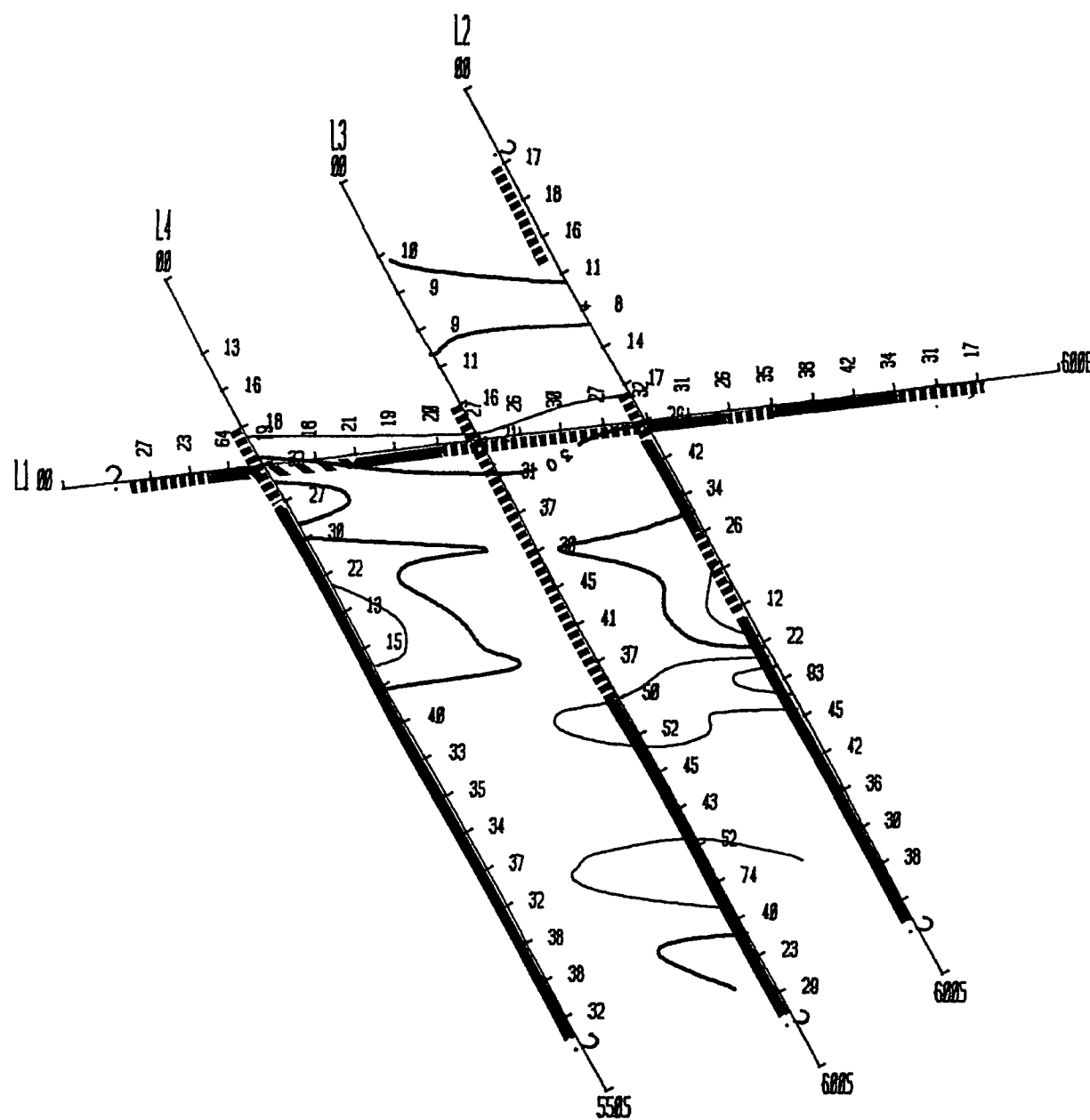
(FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)

KETZA PROJECT, EVE CLAIMS, WATSON LK. M.D. YUKON

NORTH ZONE - Figure 31

SCALE = 1 : 4000 DATE : SEPT/OCT 89
 SURVEY BY : M.ST.P. NTS : 105F/9
 FILE: MIP1KTN Dwg.No. IPP-2035M1
 Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.

To Accompany Report by:
 M.St.Pierre and P.A.Cartwright



Surveyed By PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

Instrument : IP6
 IP Anomaly Class. :
 Strong ██████████
 Moderate ▤▤▤▤▤▤▤▤▤▤
 Weak ▩▩▩▩▩▩▩▩▩▩
 Contour Int: 7.5,10,15,20mV.v.eto (D=0,x=25m,n=2)



To Accompany Report by:
 M.St.Pierre and P.A.Cartwright

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY

(FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)

KETZA PROJECT; EVE CLAIMS, WATSON LK. M.D. YUKON

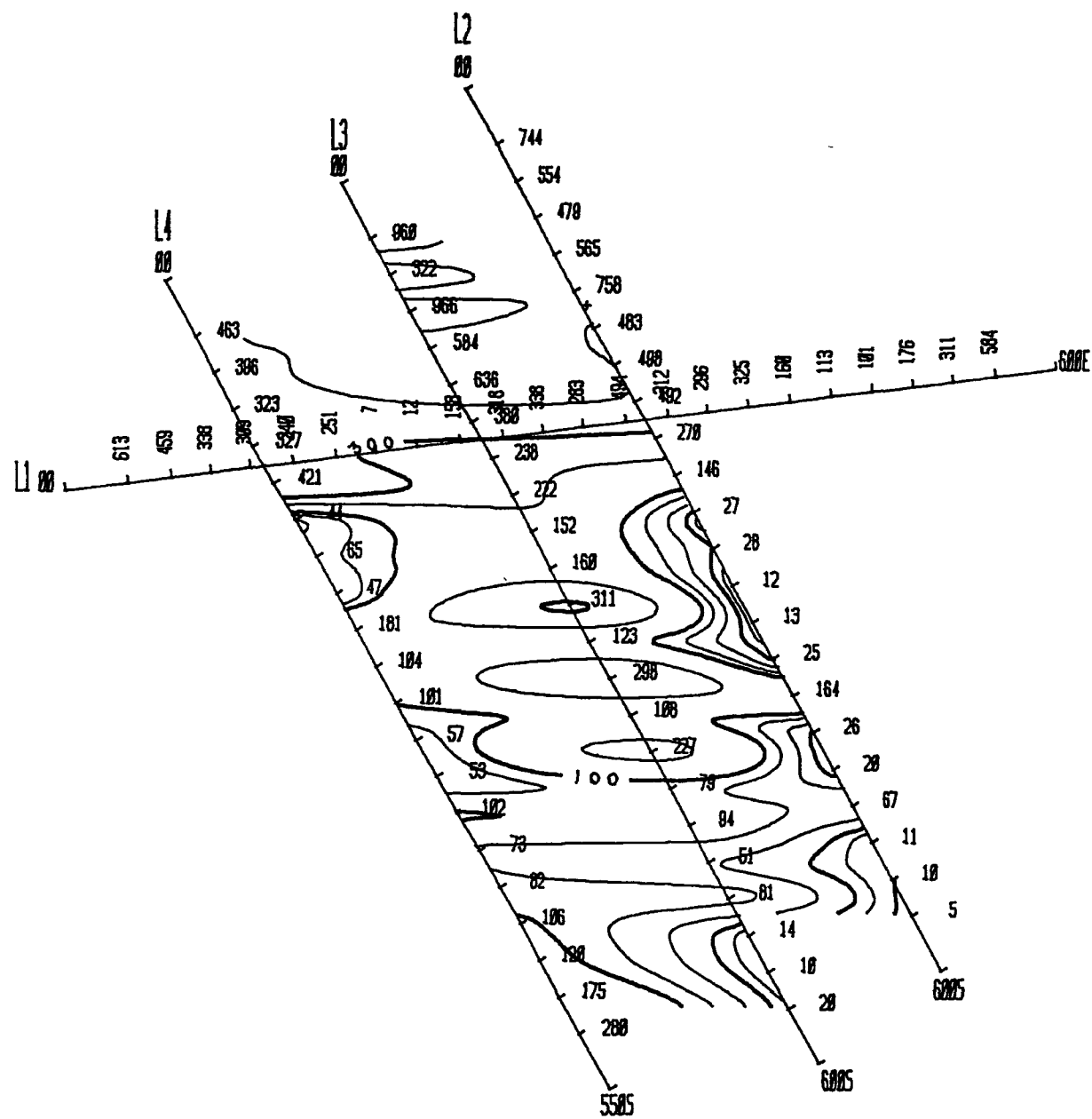
NORTH ZONE - Figure 32

SCALE = 1: 4000 DATE : SEPT/OCT 89

SURVEY BY : M.ST.P. NTS : 105F/9

FILE: MIP2KTN Dwg.No. IPP-2035M2

Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.



Surveyed By PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

Instrument : JP6

Contour Int: 7.5, 10, 15, 20 Ohm-m. etc (D-D, x=25m, n=1)

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

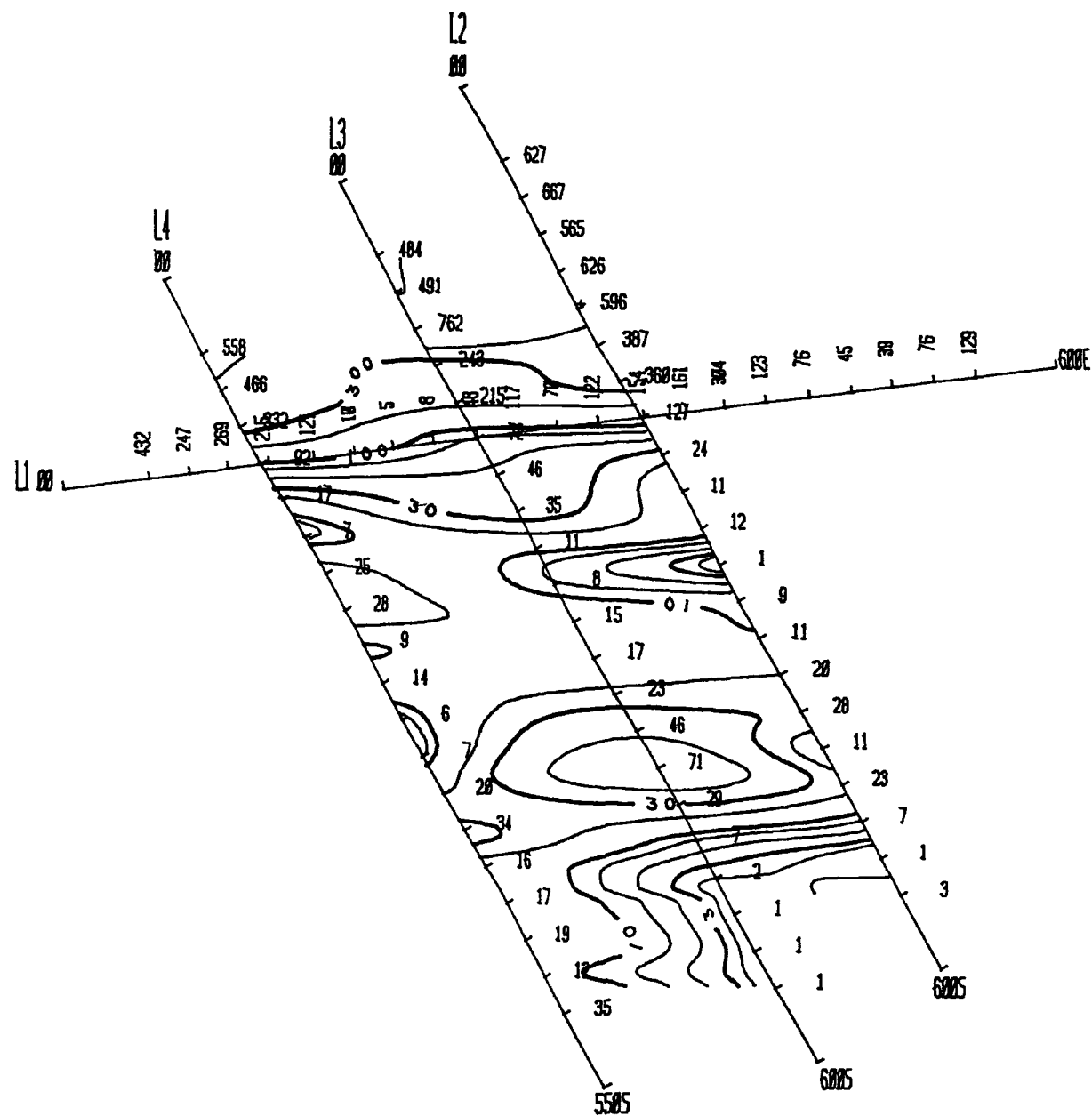
RESISTIVITY SURVEY

(FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)

**KETZA PROJECT: EVE CLAIMS, WATSON LK. M.D. YUKON
NORTH ZONE - Figure 33**

SCALE = 1: 4000 DATE : SEPT/OCT 89
 SURVEY BY : M.ST.P. NTS : 105F/9
 FILE: MR01KTN Dwg.No. JPP-2035R1
 Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.

To Accompany Report by:
M.St.Pierre and P.A. Cartwright



Surveyed By PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

Instrument : IP6
 Contour Int: 7.5,10,15,20ohm-m.eto (D-D,x=25m,n=2)



To Accompany Report by:
 M.St.Pierre and P.A.Cantwright

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

RESISTIVITY SURVEY

(FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)

KETZA PROJECT: EVE CLAIMS, WATSON LK. M.D. YUKON

NORTH ZONE - Figure 34

SCALE = 1: 4000 DATE : SEPT/OCT 89

SURVEY BY : M.ST.P. NTS : 105F/9

FILE: MR02KTN Dwg.No. IPP-2035R2

Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.

APPENDIX D
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 35: Ketzá Gold Mine Complex of
Canamax Resources Inc. - Looking Southwest

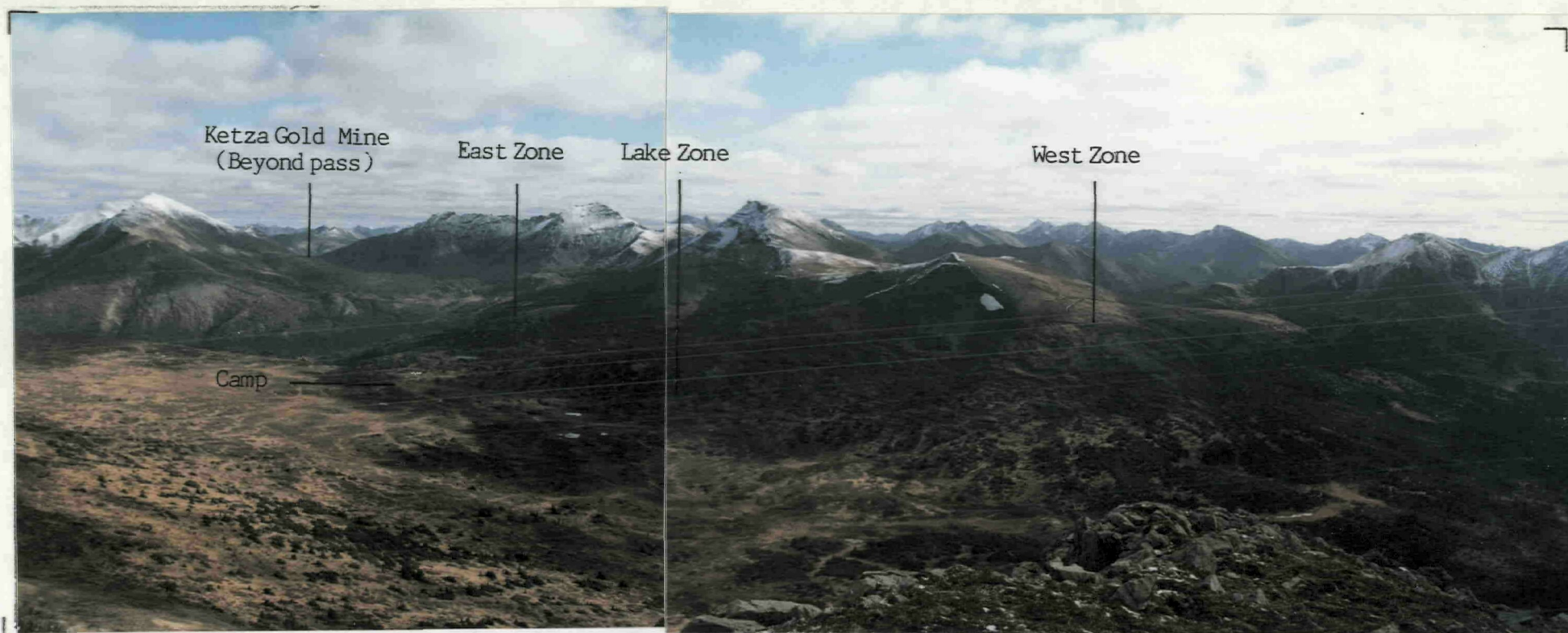


Figure 36: White Claims - Looking East



Figure 37: East Zone - White Claims
Looking Southwest



Figure 38: West Zone - White Claims
Looking Northeast

○ Au > 10 ppb

APPENDIX E

PERSONNEL

APPENDIX E - PERSONNEL

Carl G Verley 8191 Osler Street Vancouver B C	Project Supervisor
Stephen P Williams 1191 W 40th Avenue Vancouver B C	Geologist
Martin St Pierre 8621 Tulsy Cresent East Surrey, B C	Geophysicist
Gregory Sinitsin 13325 - 76th Avenue Surrey B C	Geophysical Technician
Jim Scarf C/O Grant Stewart Construction Ltd Watson Lake Yukon	Bulldozer Operator
Tony Zaduluk C/O Grant Stewart Construction Ltd Watson Lake Yukon	Excavator Operator
Norman Winther C/O General Delivery Ross River Yukon	Field Assistant
Lonnie Hanson C/O General Delivery Ross River Yukon	Field Assistant
Doug Campbell C/O General Delivery Ross River Yukon	Cook

APPENDIX F
WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD

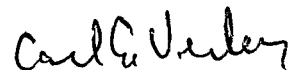
812 525 Seymour Street Vancouver B C V6B 3H7 (604) 689 1868 Bus

WRITER'S CERTIFICATE

I, Carl G Verley of Vancouver British Columbia
hereby certify that

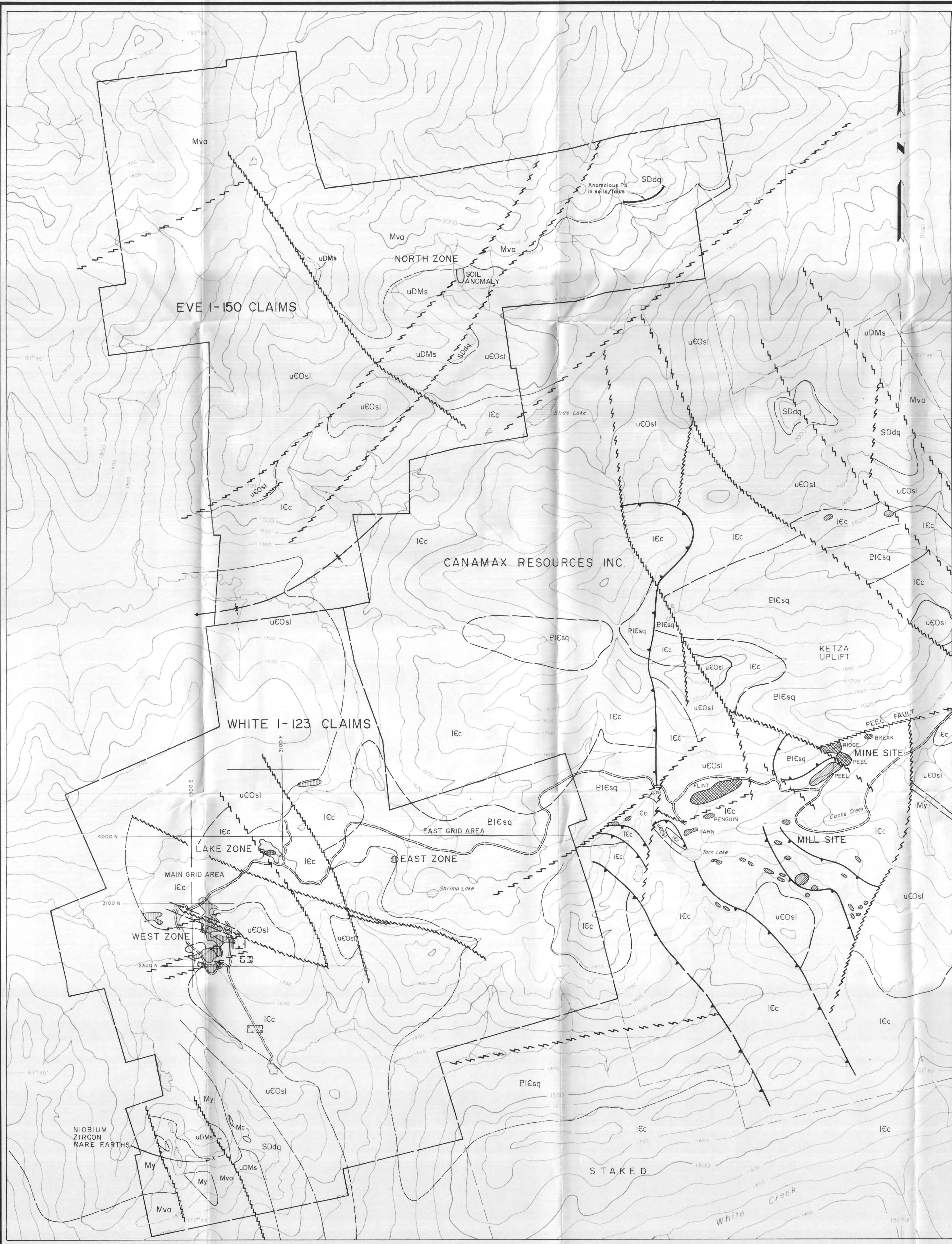
- 1 I am a geologist residing at 8191 Osler Street,
Vancouver B C
- 2 I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia
B Sc in 1974 and have practised my profession since
that time
- 3 I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada
4. I am the author of this report which is based on the
work program described herein conducted on the EVE
WHITE and WHYTE claims during the period September 8 to
October 22 1989

Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd



Carl G Verley F G A C

February 2, 1990
Vancouver B C



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

- MISSISSIPPIAN**
- Mc Carbonatite
 - My Syenite
 - Mva Volcanics
- UPPER DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN**
- uDMs Shale
- SILURIAN-DEVONIAN**
- SDdq Carbonates
- UPPER CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN**
- uEOsl Limestone, slate
- LOWER CAMBRIAN**
- ICc Carbonates
- PRECAMBRIAN (?) - LOWER CAMBRIAN**
- PICSq Quartzite and phyllite

SYMBOLS

- SOIL ANOMALIES-WHITE CLAIMS
- Gold (>10 ppb)
- Silver (>2.7 ppm)
- Canamax's sulphide and oxide chimneys and mantos respectively.
- Magnetic high
- Lithologic contact
- Fault: defined, inferred
- Thrust fault: defined, inferred
- Teeth on upper plate.
- Syncline axis
- Claim boundary
- Road

NOTES:

Geology outside of claim blocks adapted from M.S. Cathro, 1988.

Topography from Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources: 1:50,000 scale map (105F/79) and 1:250,000 scale map (105F).

Contour interval: 100 metres.

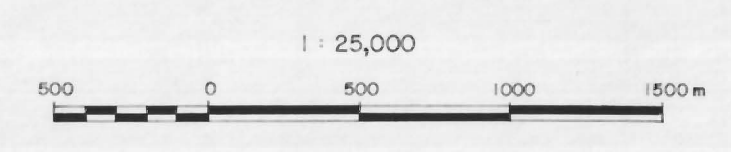
Property boundaries are approximate.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

COMPILATION MAP

EVE & WHITE CLAIM GROUPS

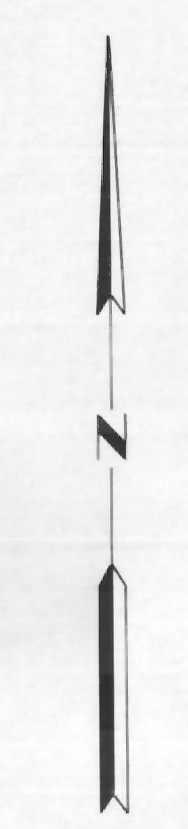
KETZAL RIVER AREA 105F-8,9
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON



Scale in metres

BY

AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
812-525 SEYMOUR STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 3H7



LEGEND

LITHOLOGIES

- MISSISSIPPIAN
- Md Dyke rocks
 - Mc Carbonate, metabasite breccia
 - My Syenite
 - Mva Volcanics, pyroclastics
- UPPER DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN
- uDMs Slate
- SILURIAN-DEVONIAN
- SDd Carbonates
- SILURIAN
- Sq Quartzite
- UPPER CAMBRIAN-ORDOVICIAN
- uE0s1 Limestone, slate
- LOWER CAMBRIAN
- IE4 Green phyllitic mudstone
 - IE3 Limestone, fossiliferous (IE-dolomitized, IEu-undivided)
 - IE2 Calcareous mudstone
 - IE1 Black laminated limestone
- PRECAMBRIAN(?) - LOWER CAMBRIAN
- IEsq Quartzite and phyllite

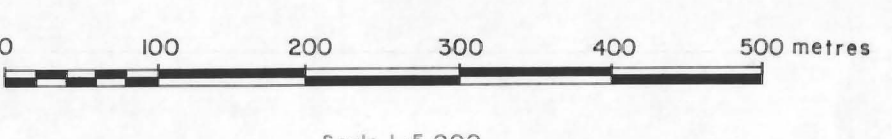
SYMBOLS

- Outcrop distribution
- Bedding
- Foliation
- Fractures/joints
- Fold axis cleavage
- Fold axis lineation
- Axis of overturned fold
- Lithologic contact, definite, inferred
- Vein, quartz unless otherwise noted
- Fault, definite, inferred
- Syncline axis
- Limonitic-sideritic occurrence
- Structural cross-section Refer to figure 4
- 1989 geophysical test lines
- Access road
- Trench
- Magnetic highs

ANOMALOUS 1988 SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

- Gold (>10 ppb)
- Silver (>2.7 ppm)
- Arsenic (>320 ppm)
- Lead (>192 ppm)
- Copper (>329 ppm)
- Zinc (>289 ppm)

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
 COMPILATION MAP
 MAIN GRID - WHITE CLAIMS
 CLOUTIER CREEK MAP SHEET, NTS 105F/9
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON



Scale 1:5,000
 AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
 812-525 SEYMOUR STREET
 VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 3H7



**GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
ON THE
EVE, WHITE AND WHITE CLAIMS**

VOLUME II

Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T.
NTS 105F/8,9
(61°29' to 61°37'N, 132°19' to 132°27'W)

for

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
304 - 850 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2J1
(604)682-4787

by

CARL G. VERDEY, B.Sc., Geologist
Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.
812 - 525 Seymour Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 3H7
(604)689-1868

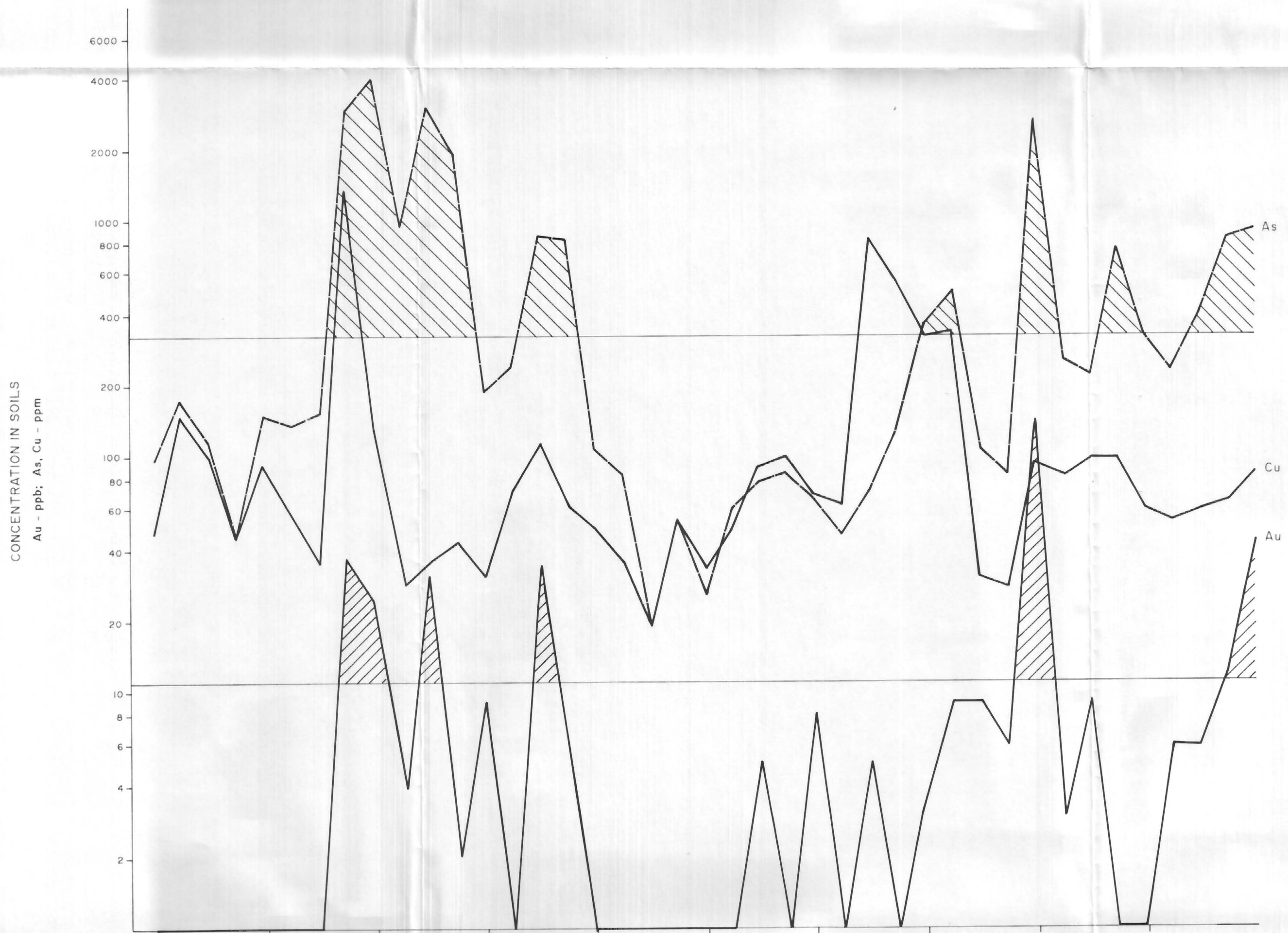
February 1990

EXPLORATION INCENTIVES PROGRAM: Designation number EIP89005
CLAIMS: EVE 1-138, WHITE 1-123 AND WHITE 1-24.
LOCATION: 45 Km (28 Mi) south of Ross River.
DATE: September 8 to October 22, 1989.

TABLE OF CONTENTS - VOLUME II

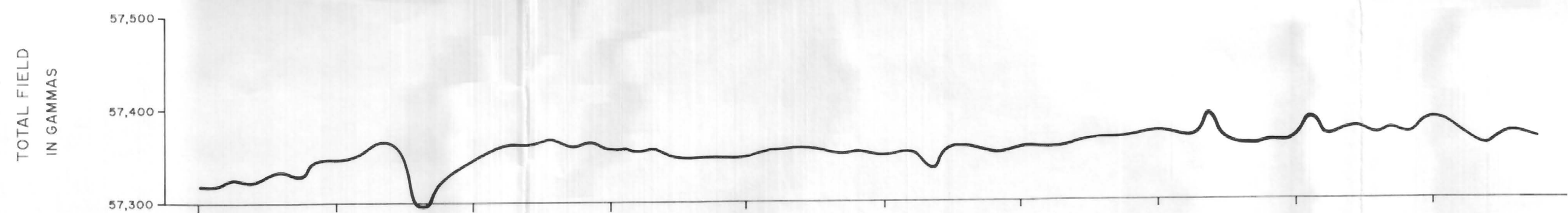
Plates

3	Composite Section, West Zone, Line 2000E. . .in pockets
4	Composite Section, West Zone, Line 2100E. "
5	Composite Section, West Zone, Line 2200E. "
6	Composite Section, West Zone, Line 2300E. "
7	Composite Section, West Zone, Line 2400E. "
8	Composite Section, Lake Zone, Line 2900E. "
9	Composite Section, Lake Zone, Line 3000E. "
10	Composite Section, Lake Zone, Line 3100E. "
11	Composite Section, Lake Zone, Line 3450E. "
12	Composite Section, North Zone, Line L2. "
13	Composite Section, North Zone, Line L3. "
14	Composite Section, North Zone, Line L4. "
15	Soil Geochemistry: Main Grid, White Claims, Au & As . "
16	Soil Geochemistry: Main Grid, White Claims, Ag & Pb . "
17	Soil Geochemistry: Main Grid, White Claims, Cu & Zn . "
18	Magnetic Contour Map and Induced Polarization "
	Interpretation, Main Grid "
19	Plan of Chargeability at n=1, Main Grid "
20	Plan of Chargeability at n=2, Main Grid "
21	Plan of Resistivity at n=1, Main Grid "
22	Plan of Resistivity at n=2, Main Grid "

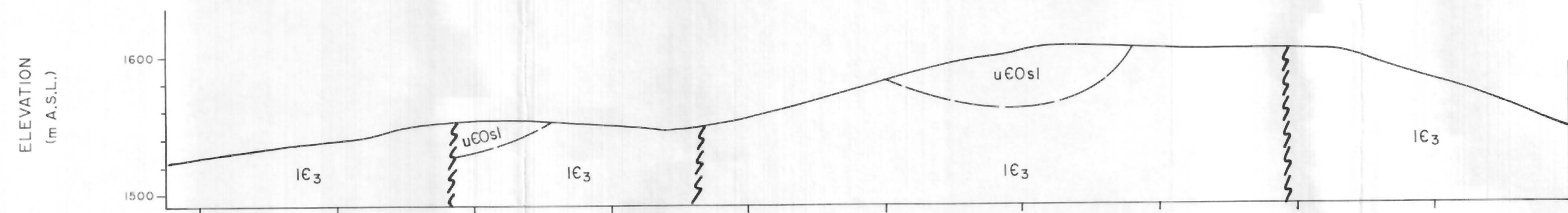


NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND.

GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE

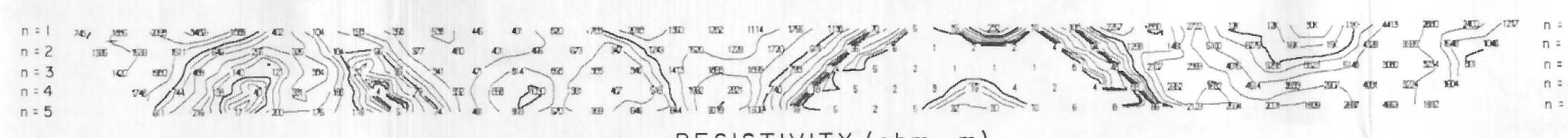


MAGNETIC PROFILE

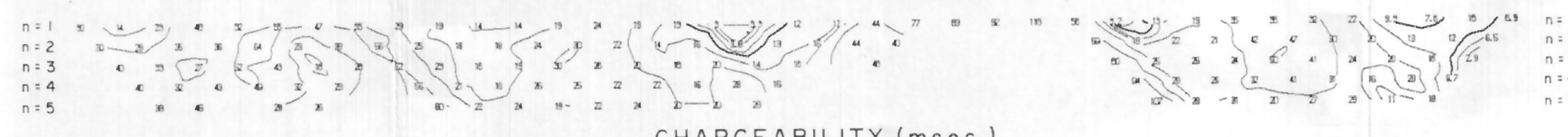


GEOLOGY

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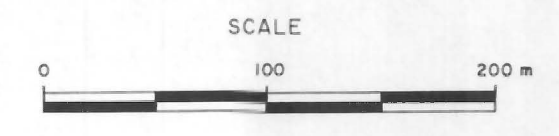


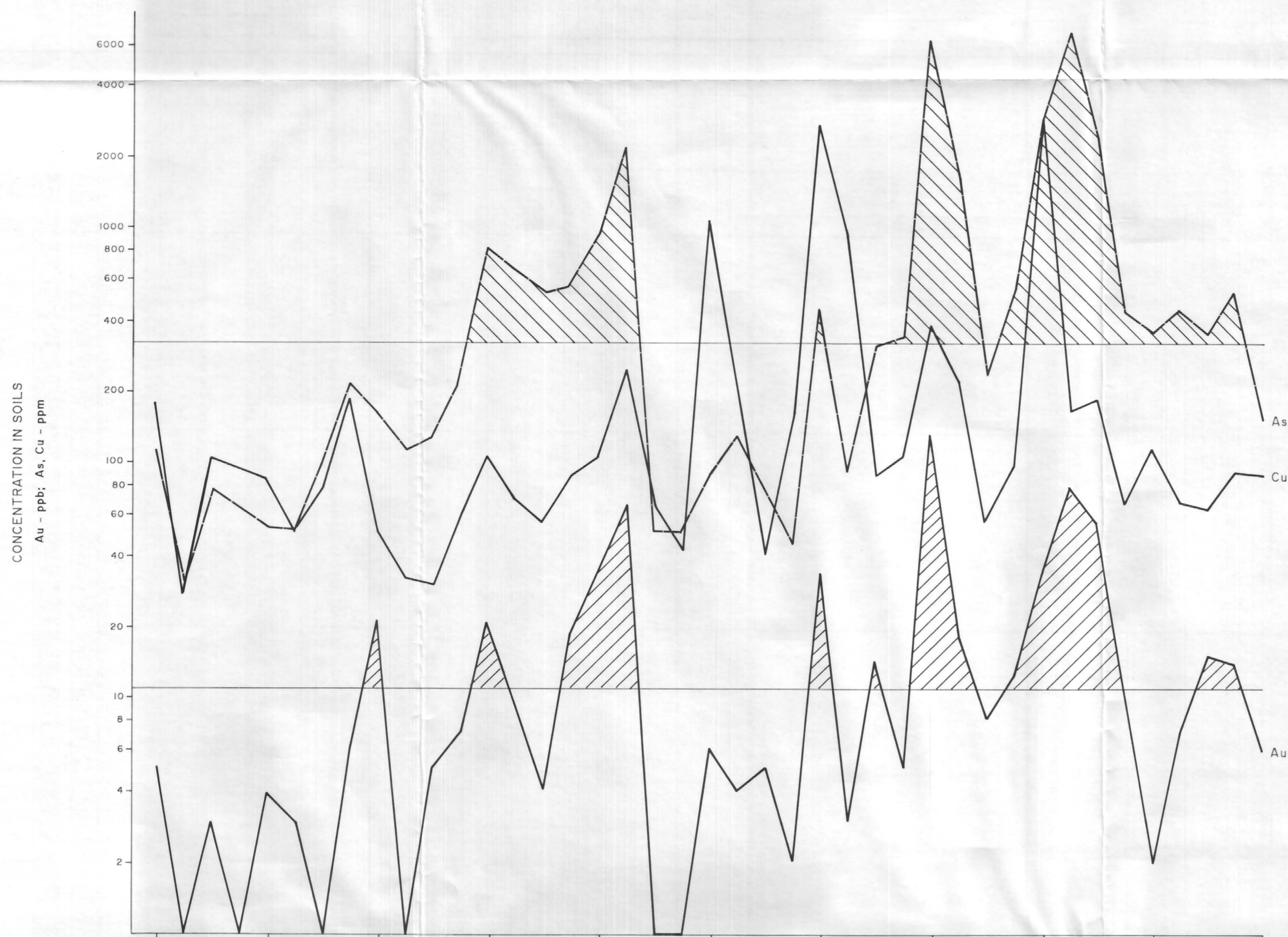
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LOOKING WEST

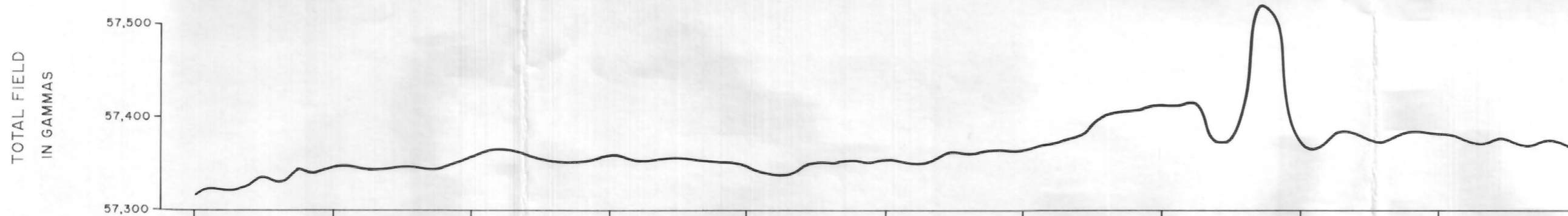
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
COMPOSITE SECTION
LINE 2000E
WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS



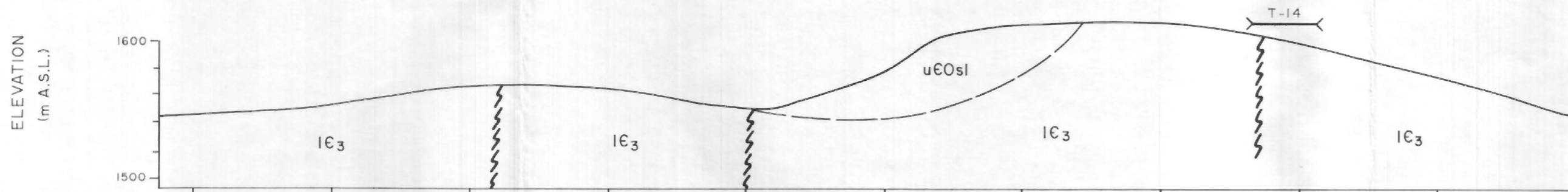


NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND.

GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE

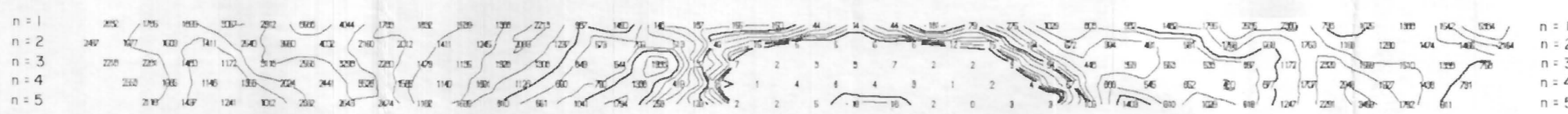


MAGNETIC PROFILE

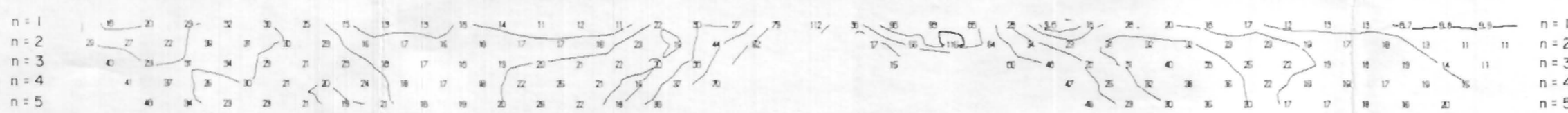


GEOLOGY

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21+50 N 22+00 N 22+50 N 23+00 N 23+50 N 24+00 N 24+50 N 25+00 N 25+50 N 26+00 N 26+50 N 27+00 N 27+50 N 28+00 N 28+50 N 29+00 N 29+50 N 30+00 N 30+50



LOOKING WEST

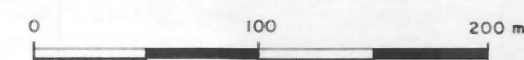
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

COMPOSITE SECTION

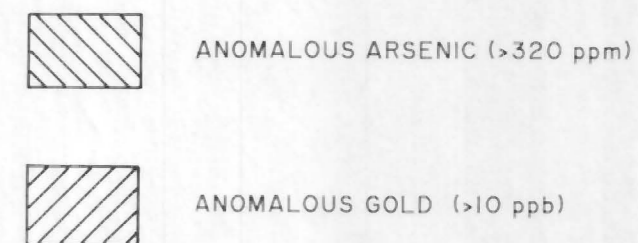
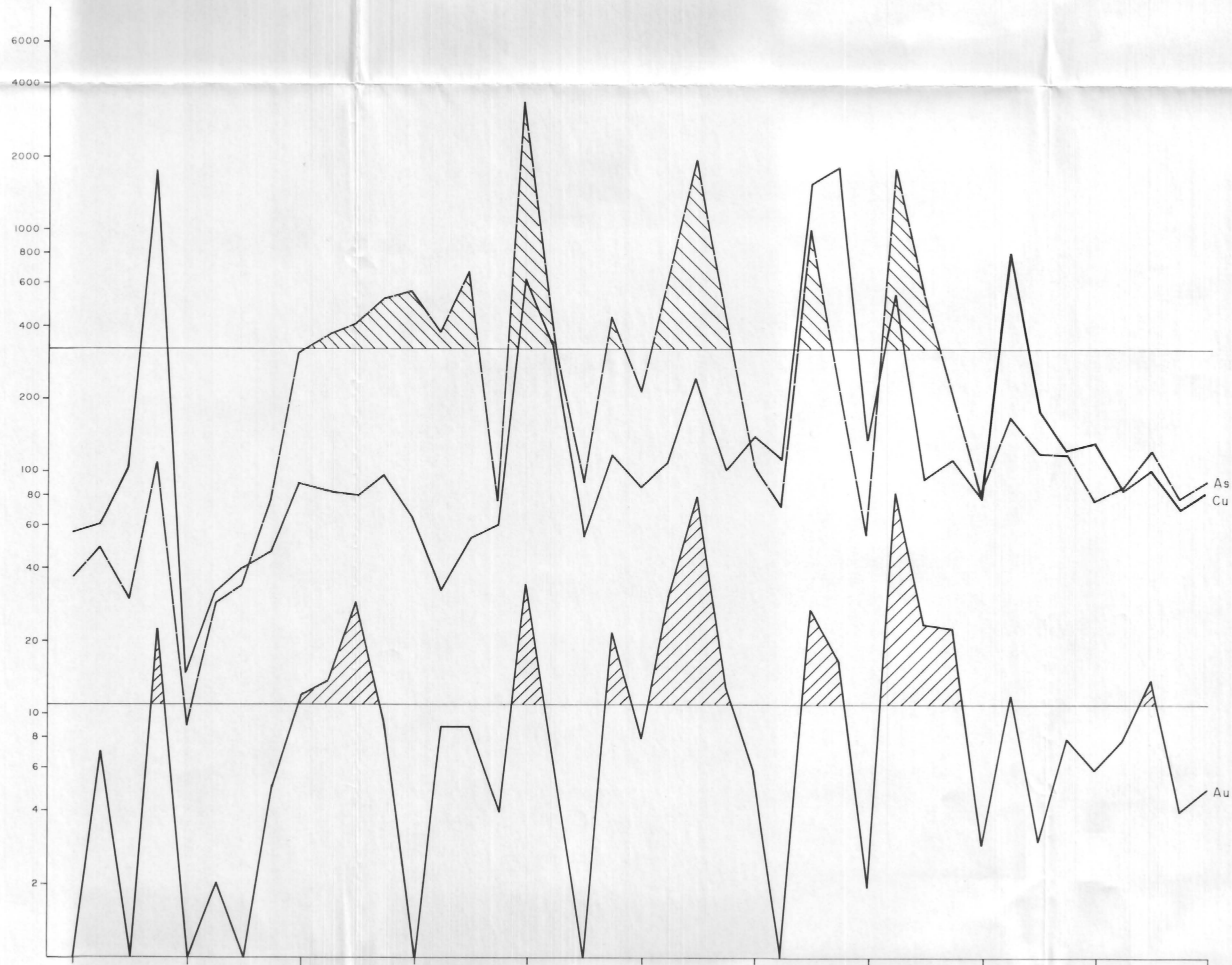
LINE 2100E

WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

SCALE

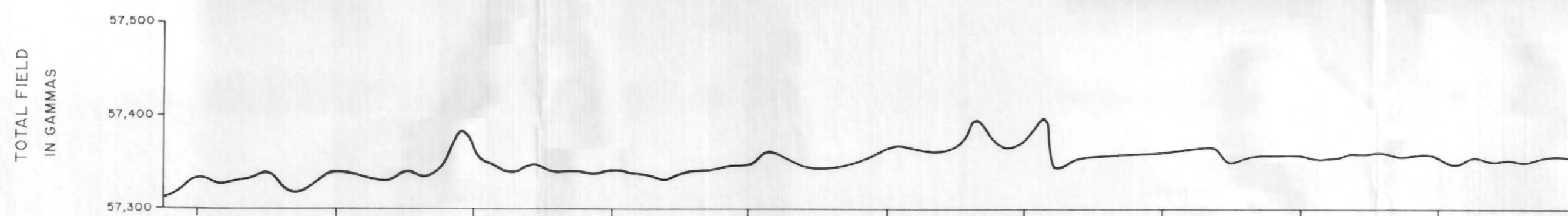


CONCENTRATION IN SOILS
Au - ppb; As, Cu - ppm

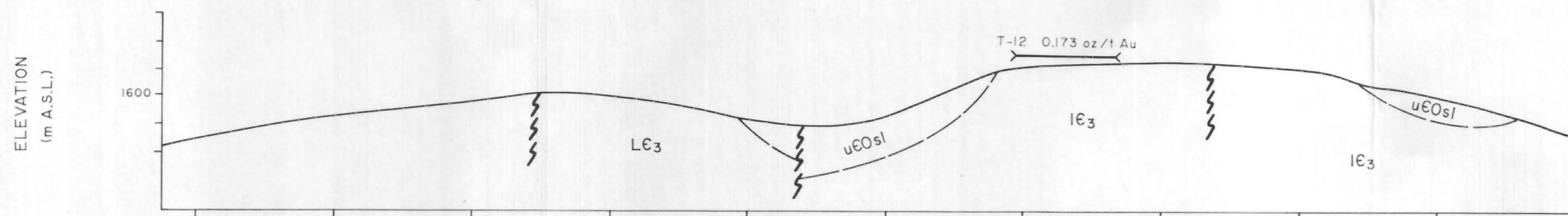


NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND.

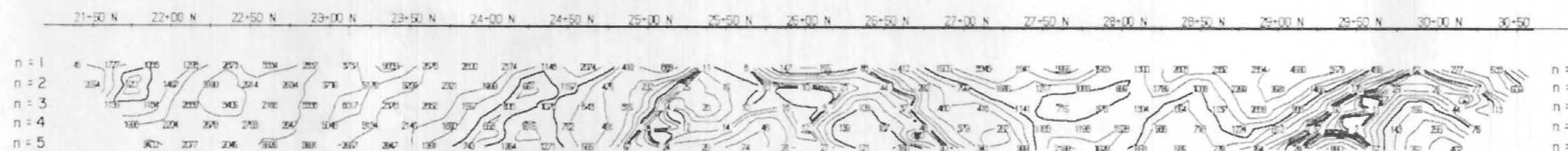
GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE



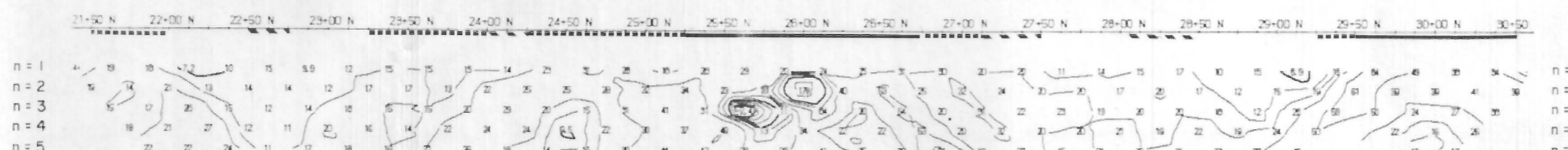
MAGNETIC PROFILE



GEOLOGY



RESISTIVITY (ohm-m)



CHARGEABILITY (msec.)

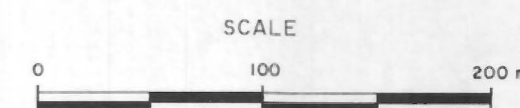
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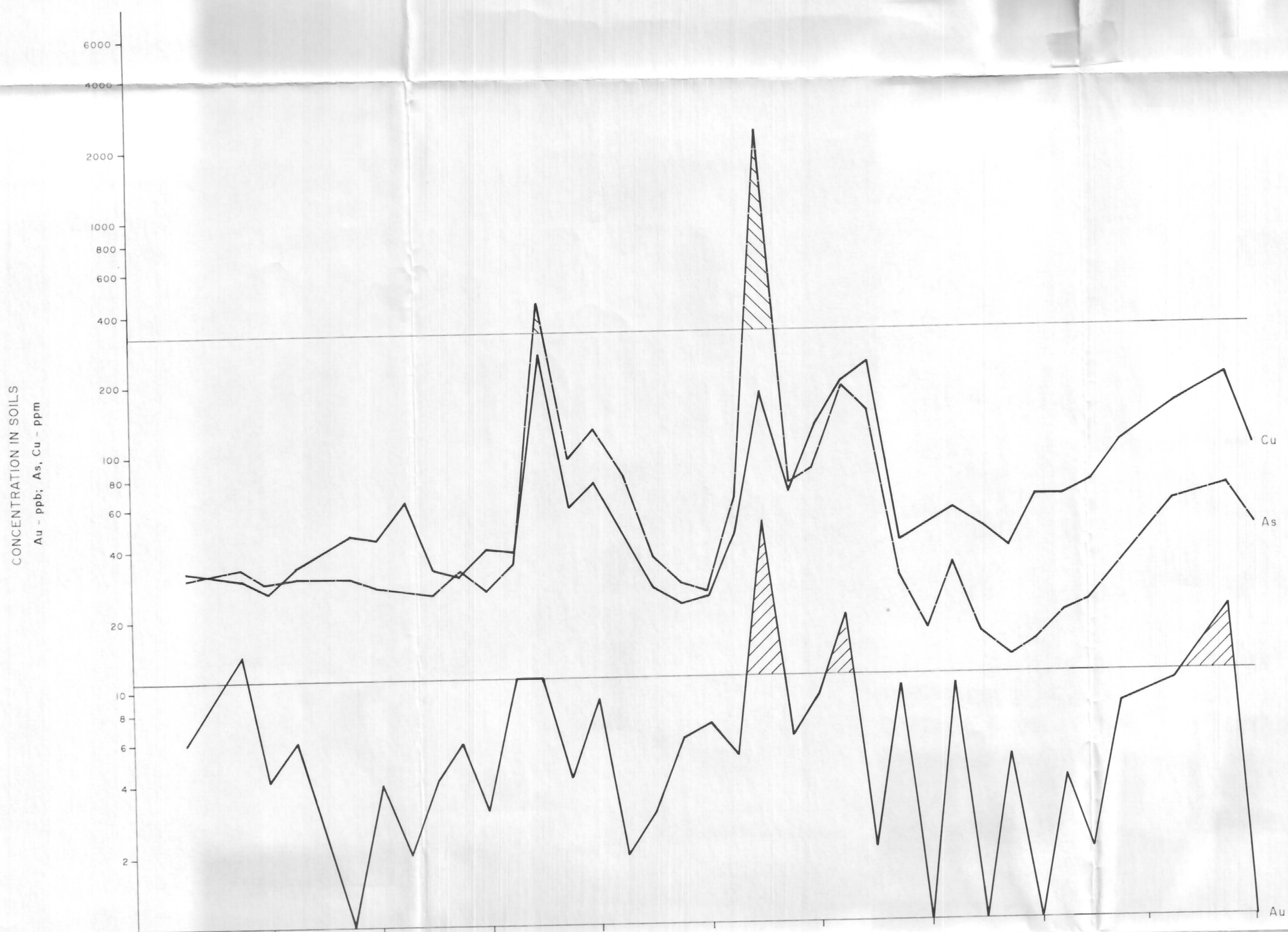
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

COMPOSITE SECTION

LINE 2200E

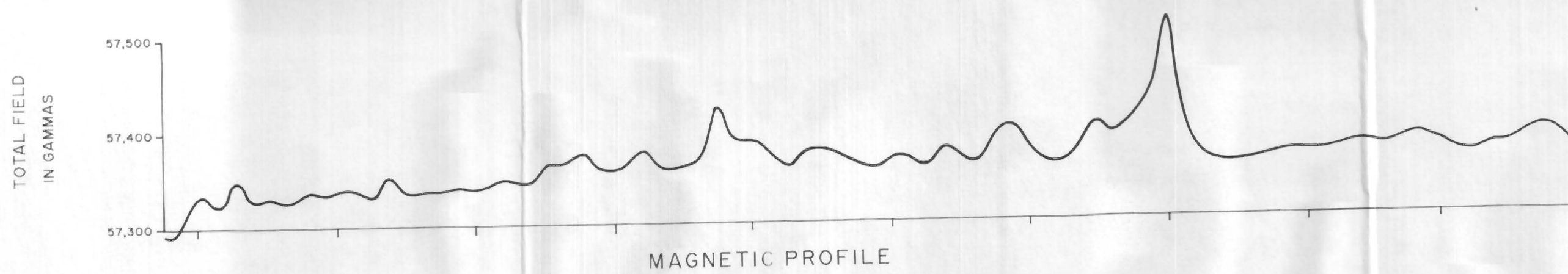
WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS



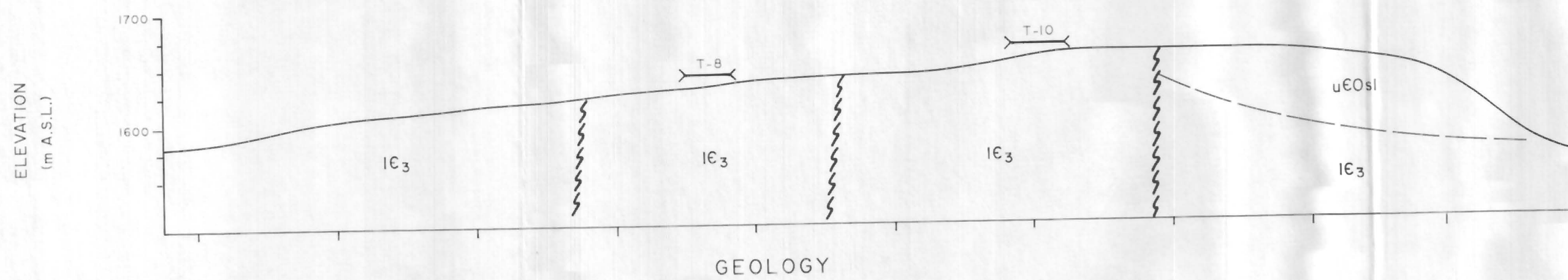


NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND.

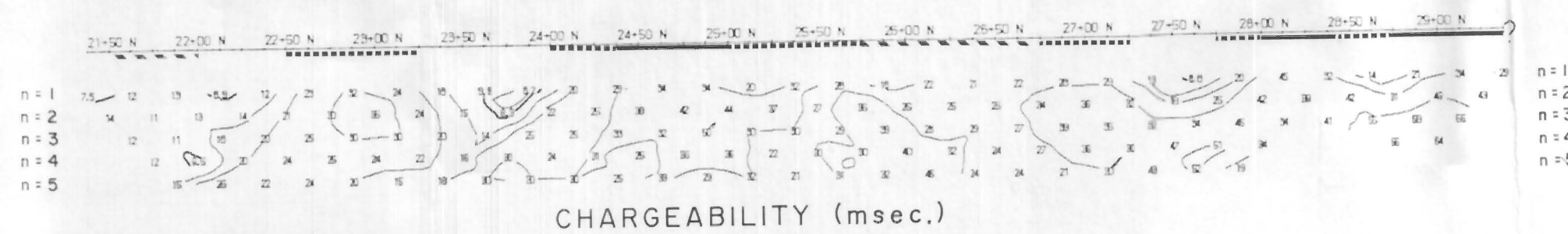
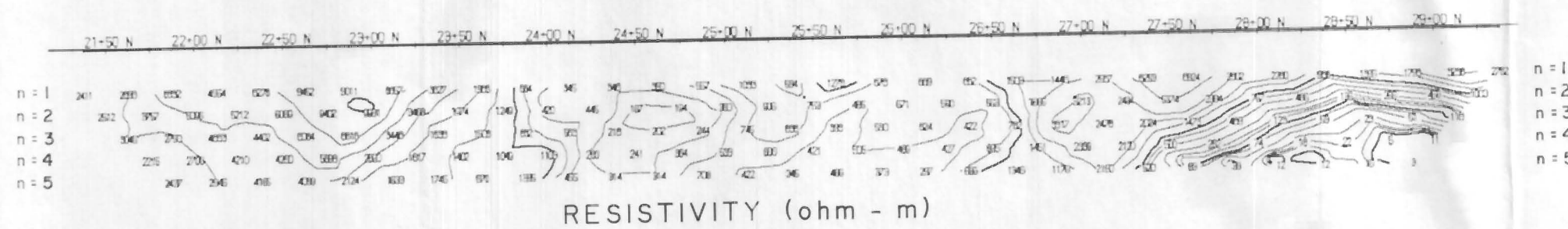
GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE



MAGNETIC PROFILE



GEOLOGY

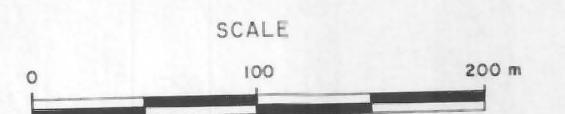


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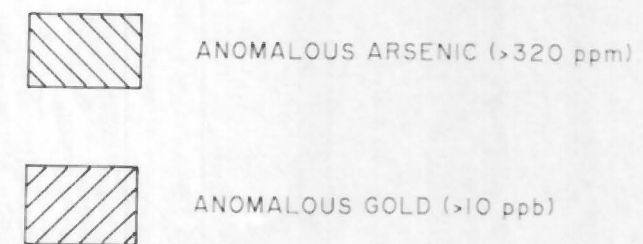
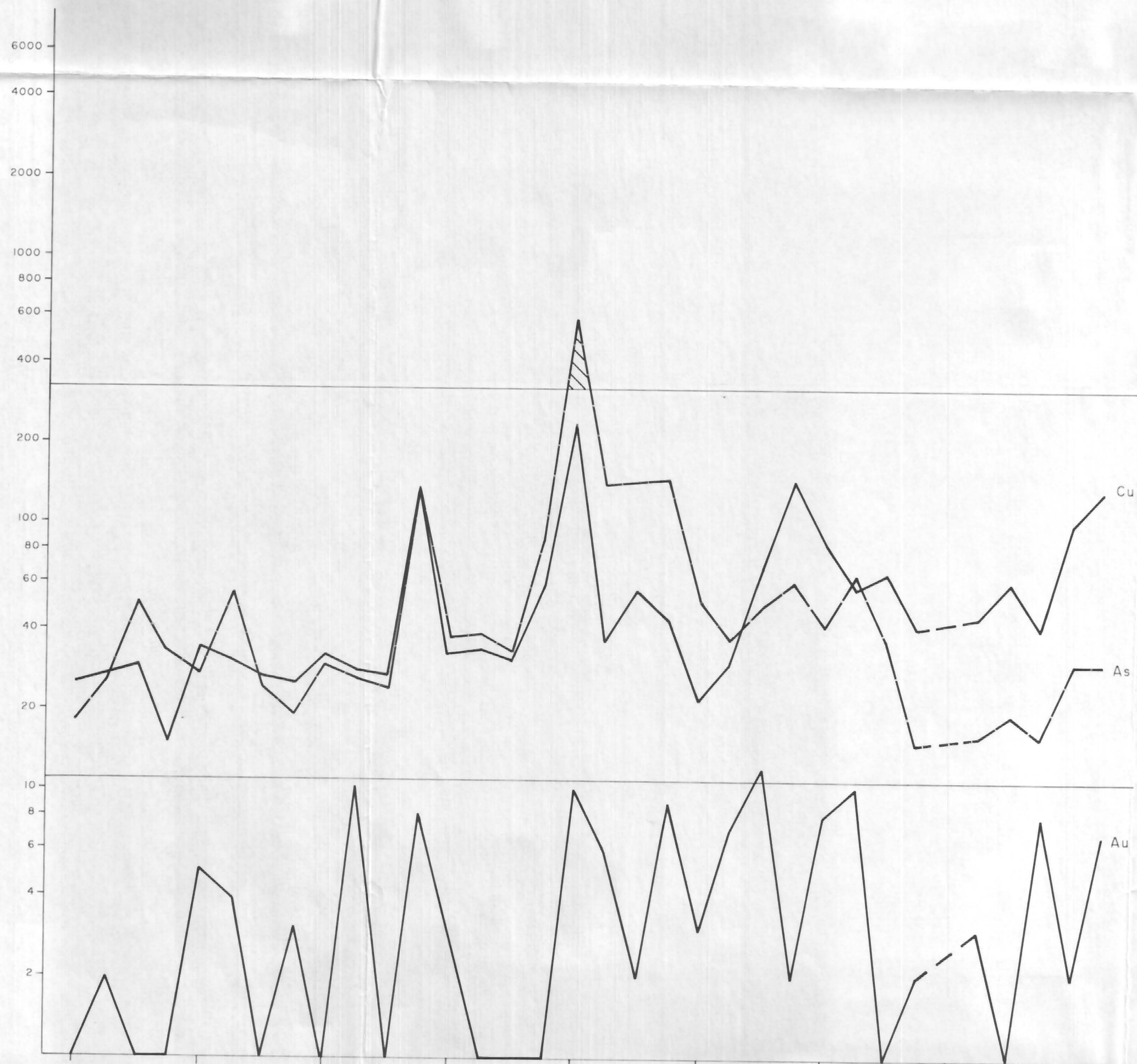
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

COMPOSITE SECTION
LINE 2300E

WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

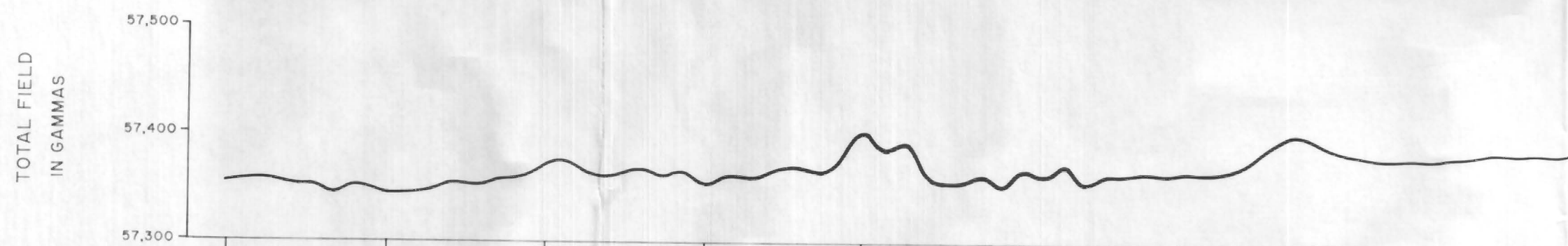


CONCENTRATION IN SOILS
Au - ppb; As, Cu - ppm

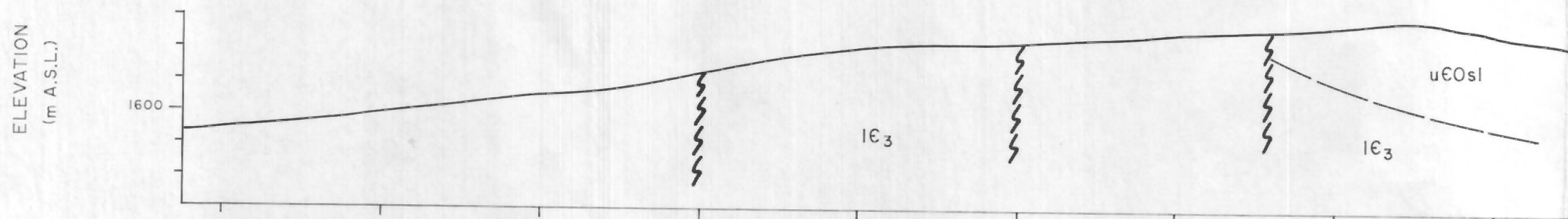


NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND.

GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE

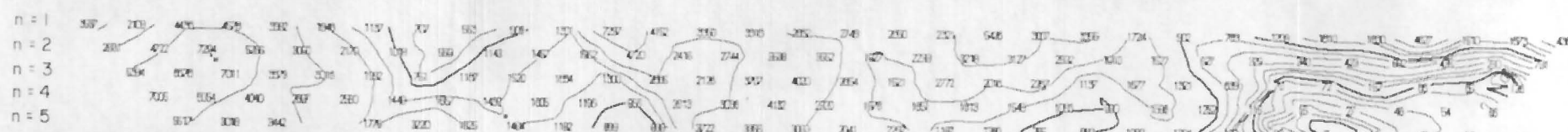


MAGNETIC PROFILE



GEOLOGY

21+50 N 22+00 N 22+50 N 23+00 N 23+50 N 24+00 N 24+50 N 25+00 N 25+50 N 26+00 N 26+50 N 27+00 N 27+50 N 28+00 N 28+50 N 29+00 N



RESISTIVITY (ohm - m)

21+50 N 22+00 N 22+50 N 23+00 N 23+50 N 24+00 N 24+50 N 25+00 N 25+50 N 26+00 N 26+50 N 27+00 N 27+50 N 28+00 N 28+50 N 29+00 N



CHARGEABILITY (msec.)

LOOKING WEST

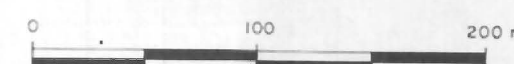
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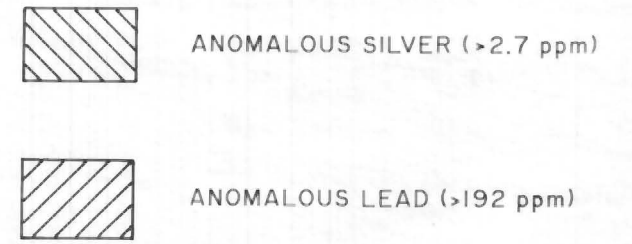
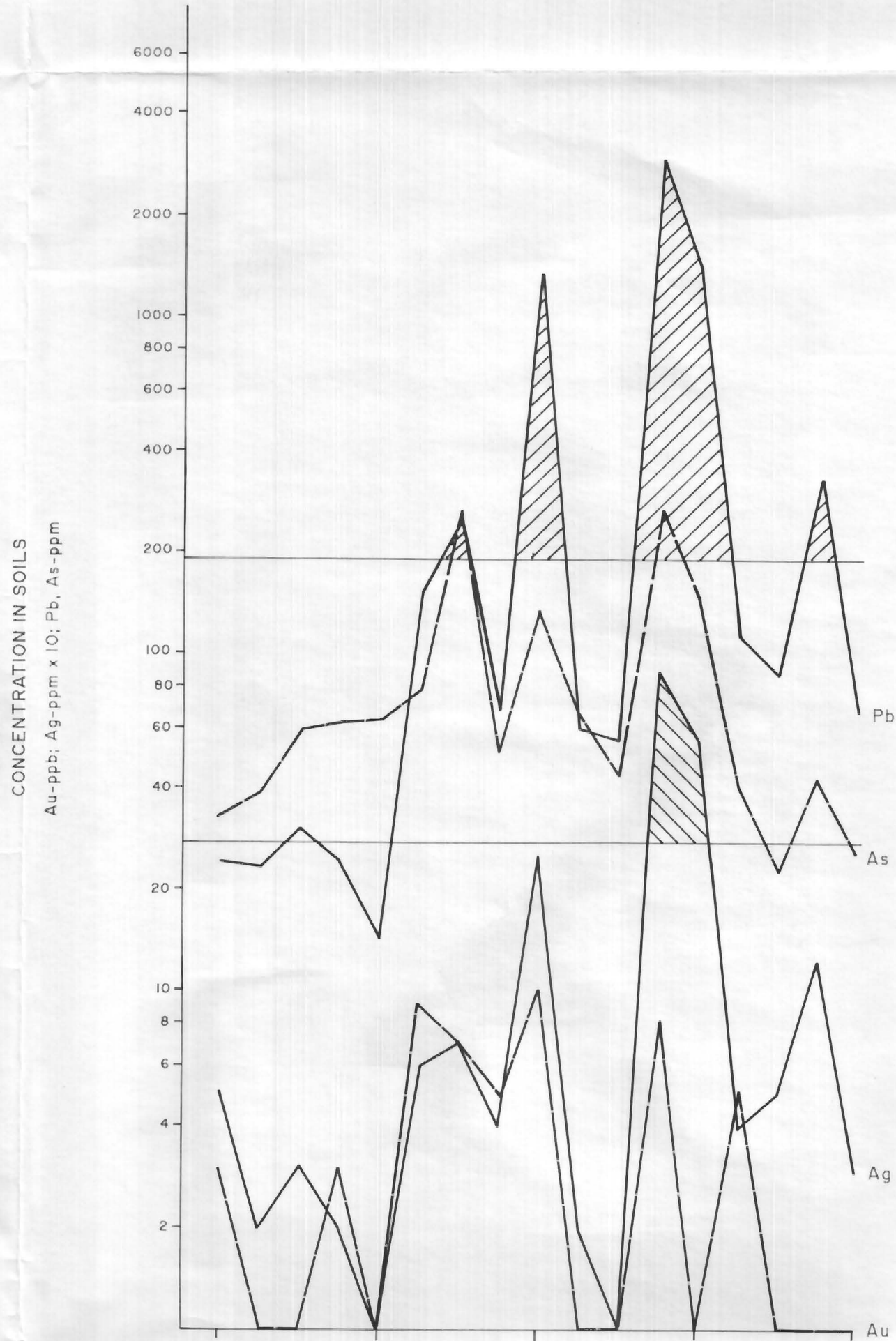
COMPOSITE SECTION

LINE 2400E

WEST ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

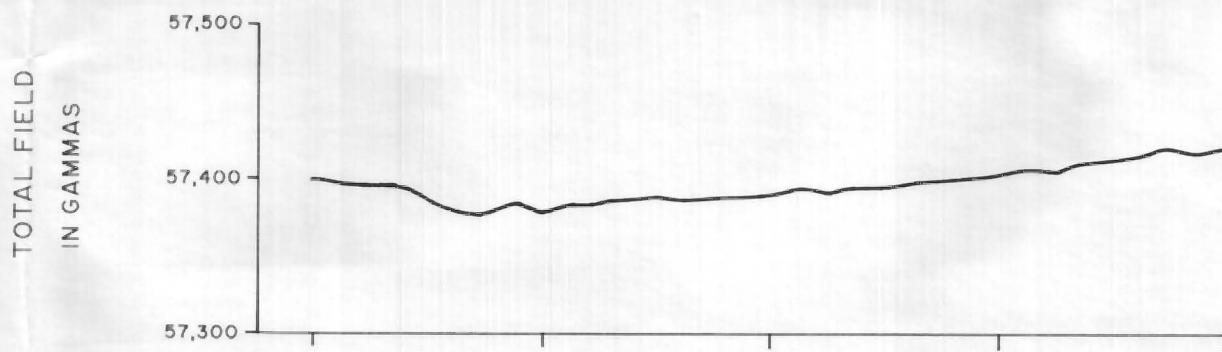
SCALE



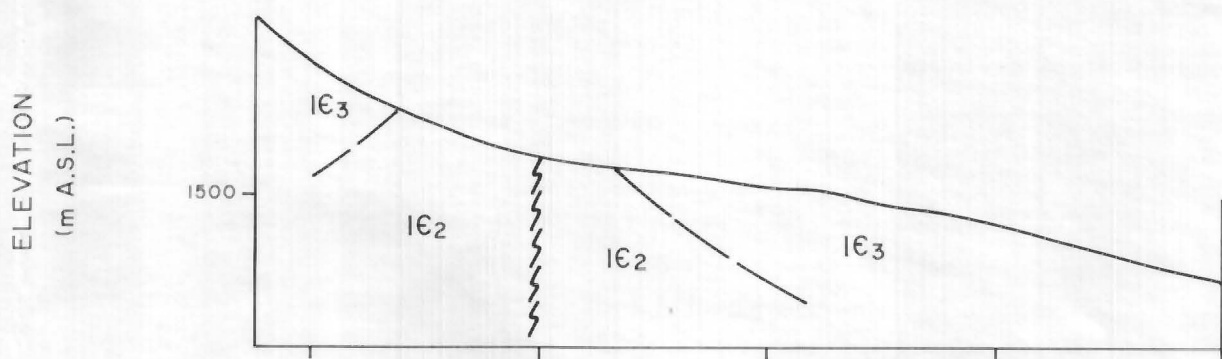


NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND.

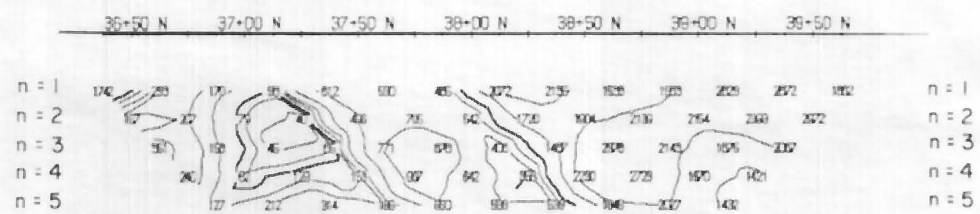
GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE



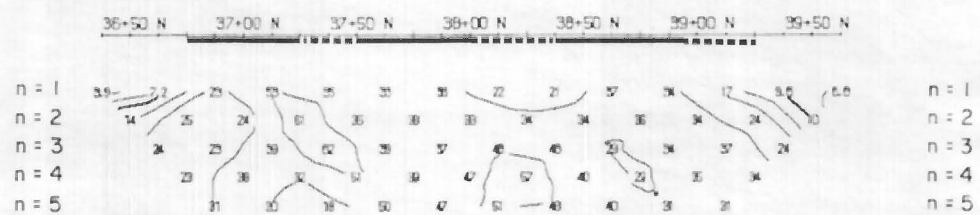
MAGNETIC PROFILE



GEOLOGY



RESISTIVITY (ohm - m)



CHARGEABILITY (msec.)

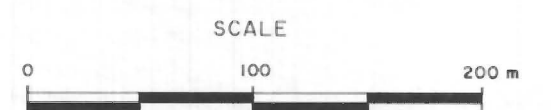
LOOKING WEST

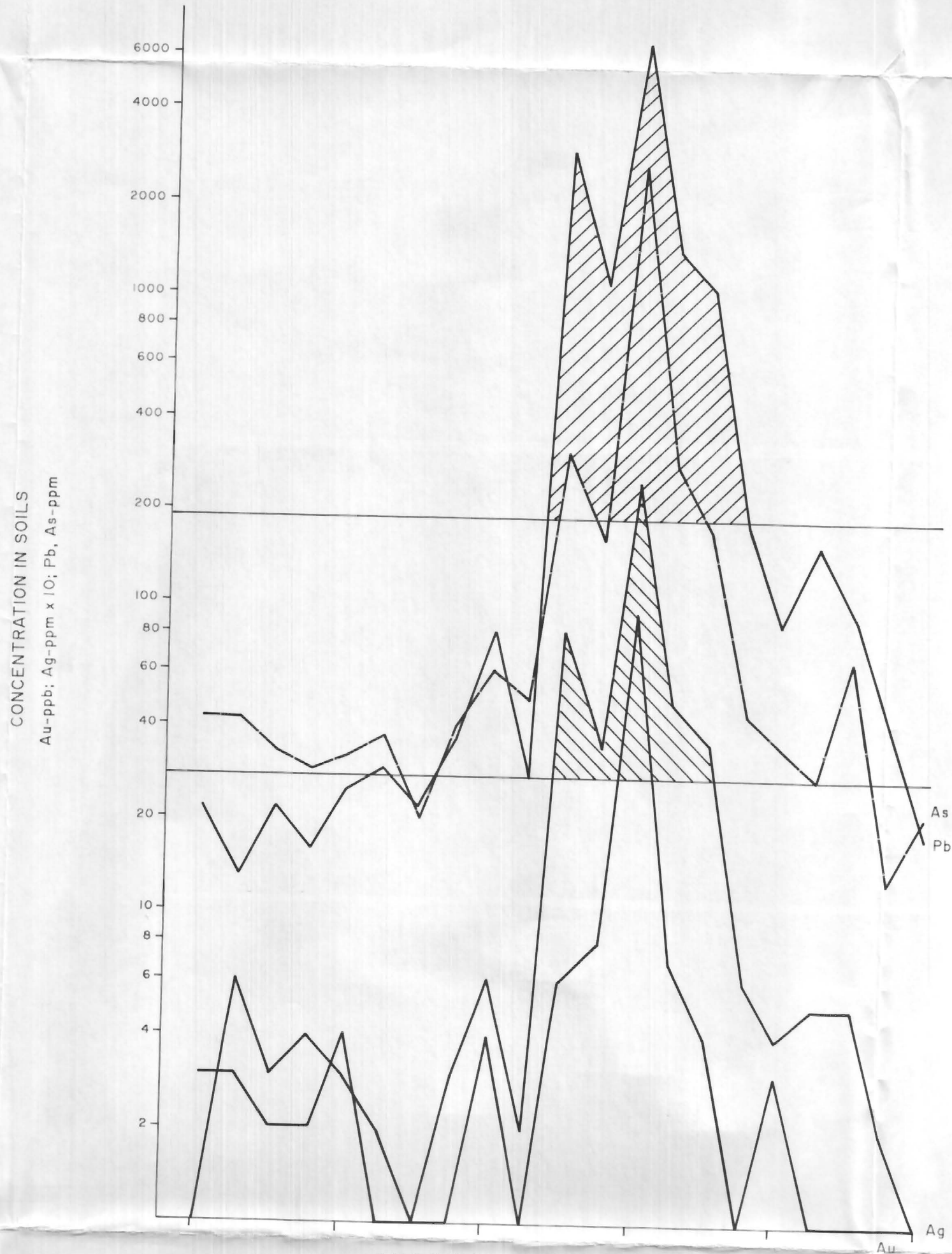
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

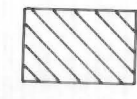
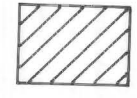
COMPOSITE SECTION

LINE 2900E

LAKE ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS

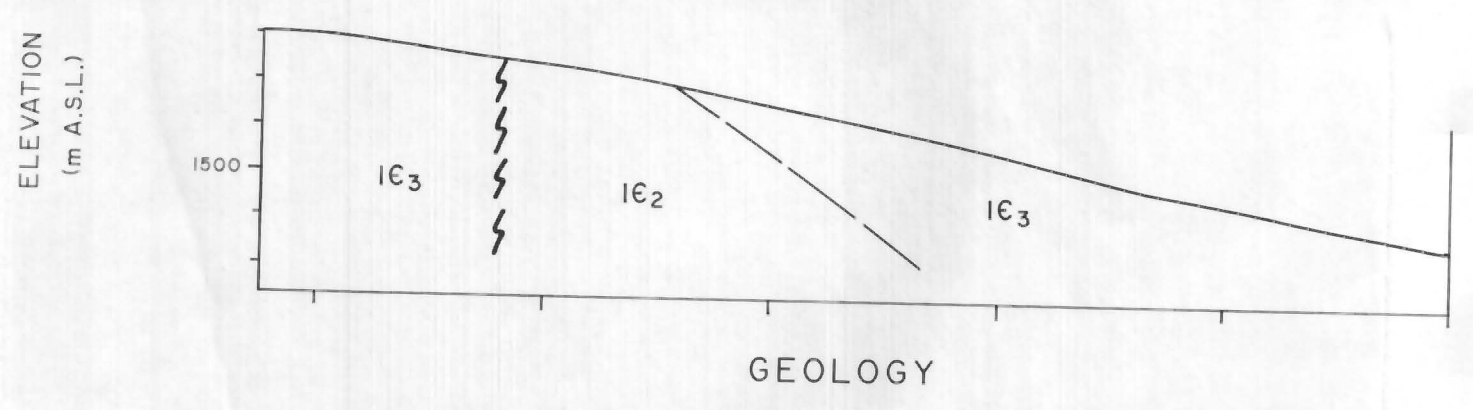
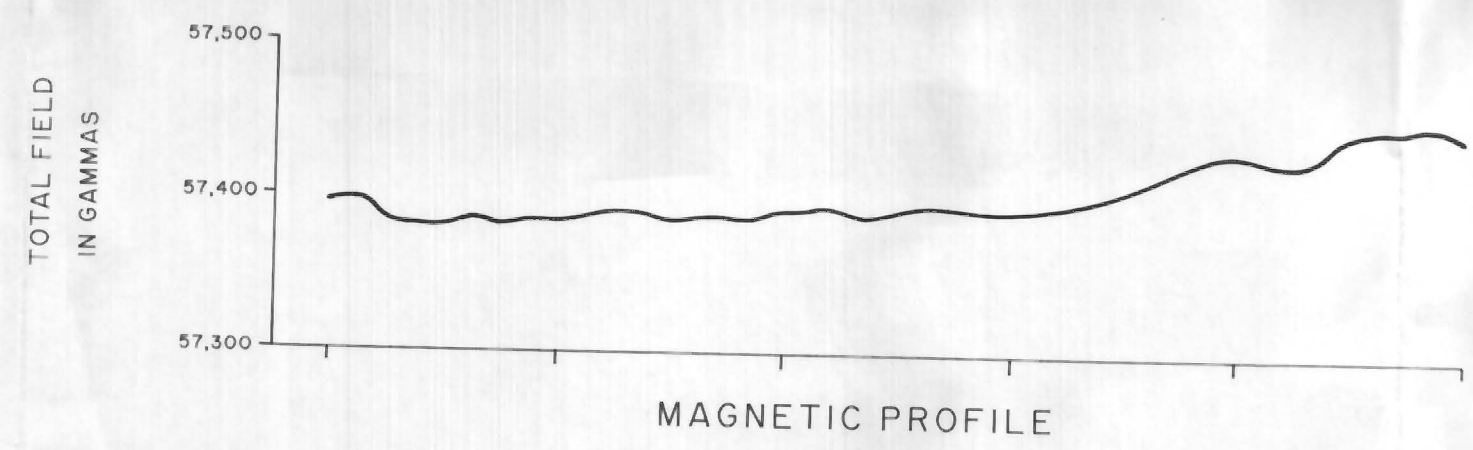




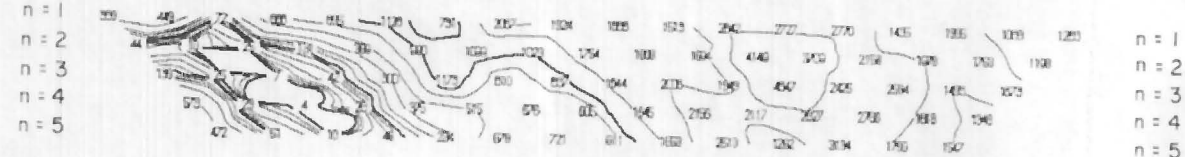
 ANOMALOUS SILVER (>2.7 ppm)
 ANOMALOUS LEAD (>192 ppm)

NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND.

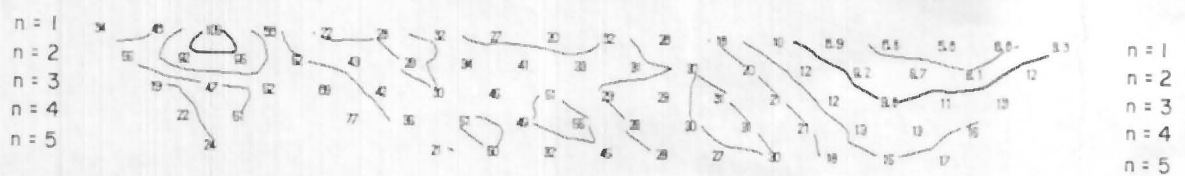
GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE



35+50 N 36+00 N 36+50 N 37+00 N 37+50 N 38+00 N 38+50 N 39+00 N 39+50 N

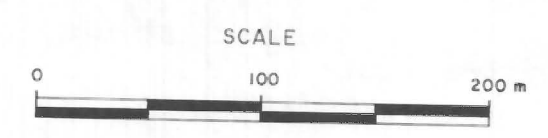


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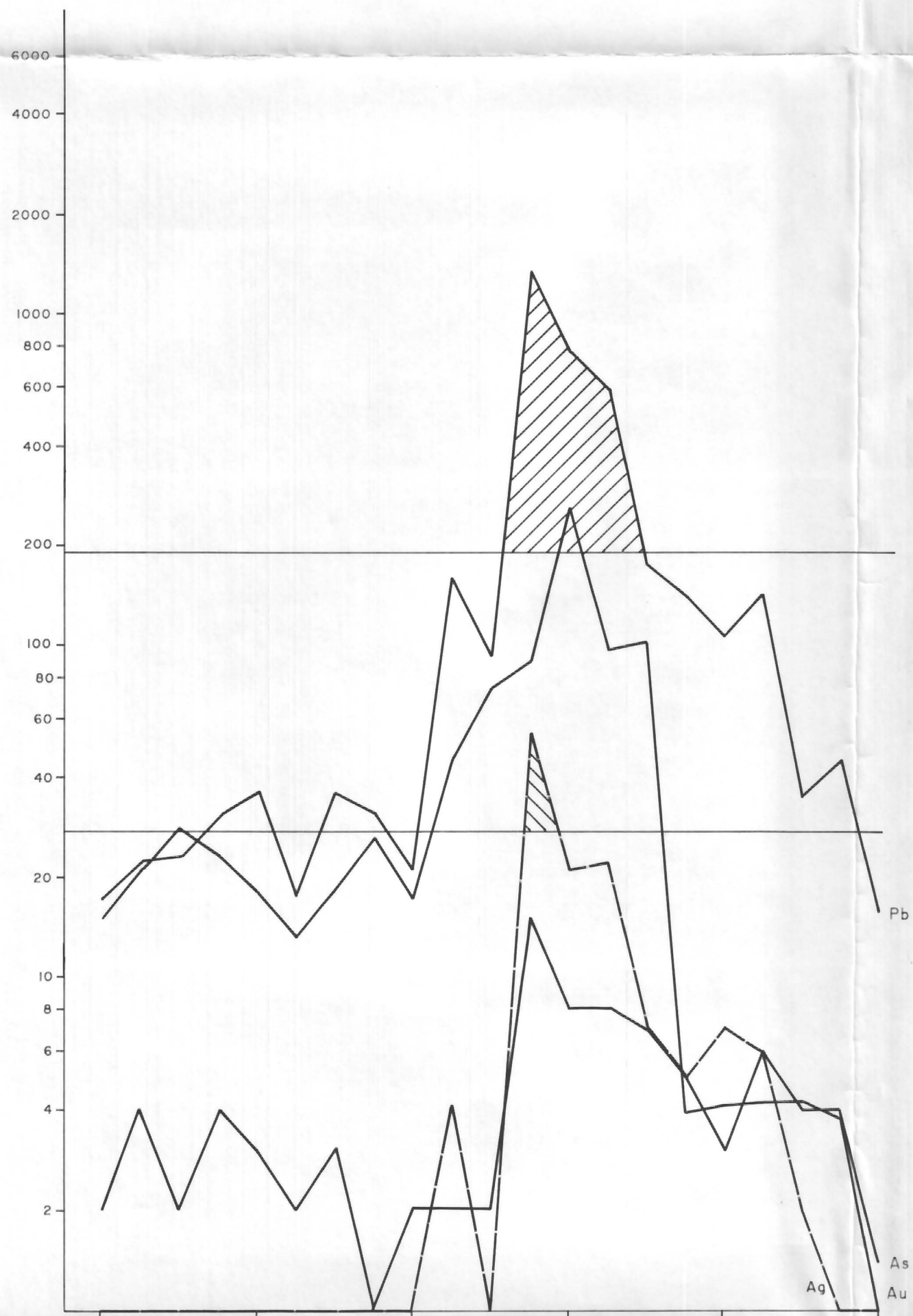


LOOKING WEST

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
COMPOSITE SECTION
LINE 3000E
LAKE ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS



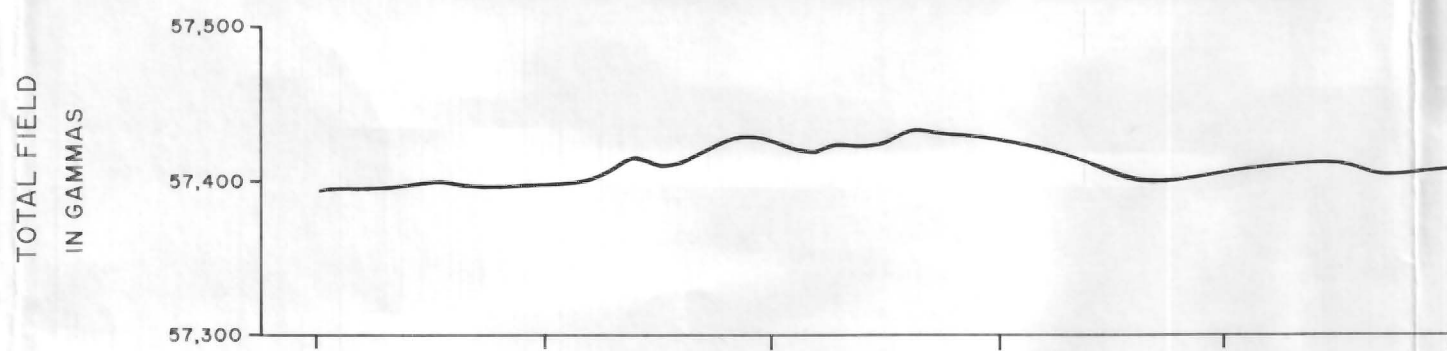
CONCENTRATION IN SOILS
 Au-ppb; Ag-ppm x 10; Pb, As-ppm



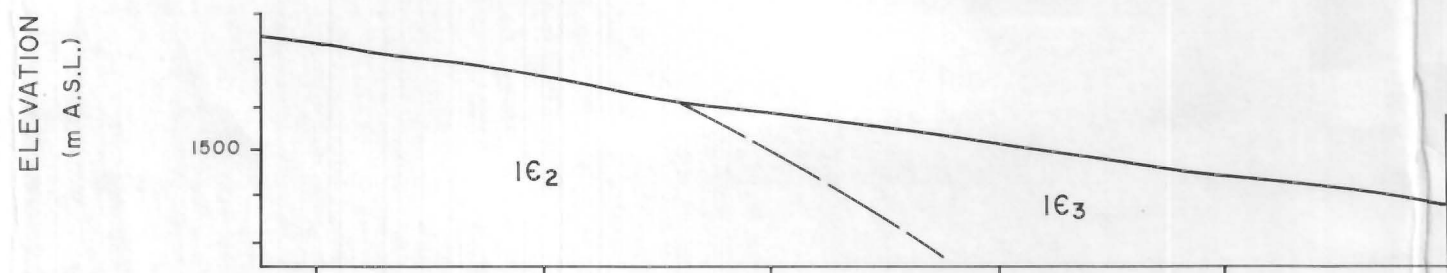
ANOMALOUS SILVER (>2.7 ppm)
 ANOMALOUS LEAD (>192 ppm)

NOTE:
 SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
 GEOLOGY LEGEND.

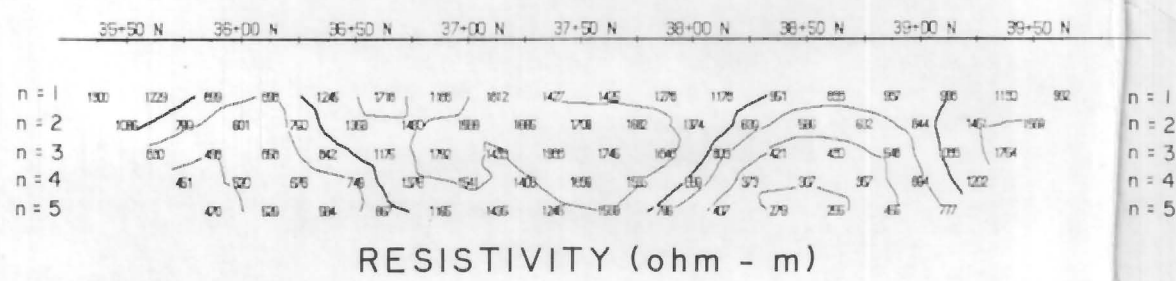
GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE



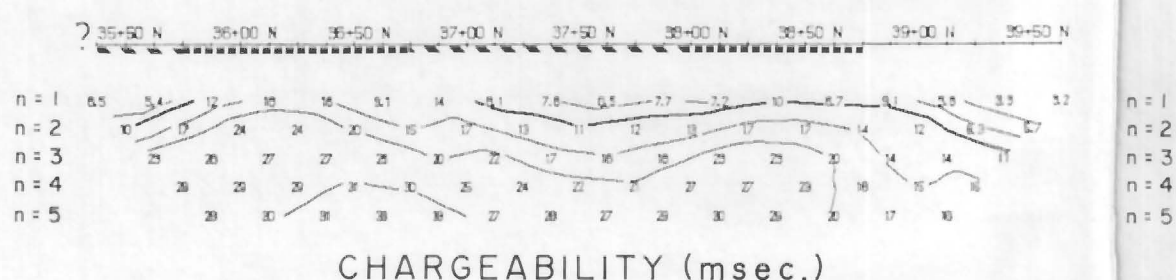
MAGNETIC PROFILE



GEOLOGY



RESISTIVITY (ohm - m)



CHARGEABILITY (msec.)

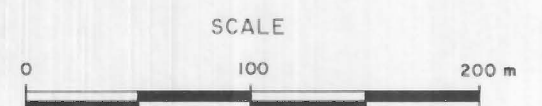
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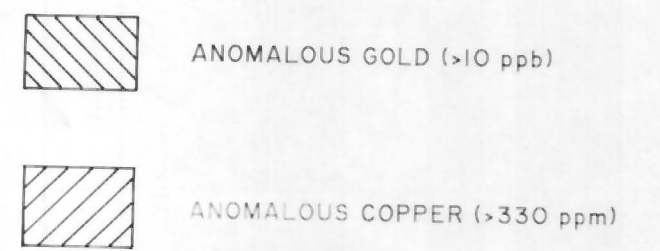
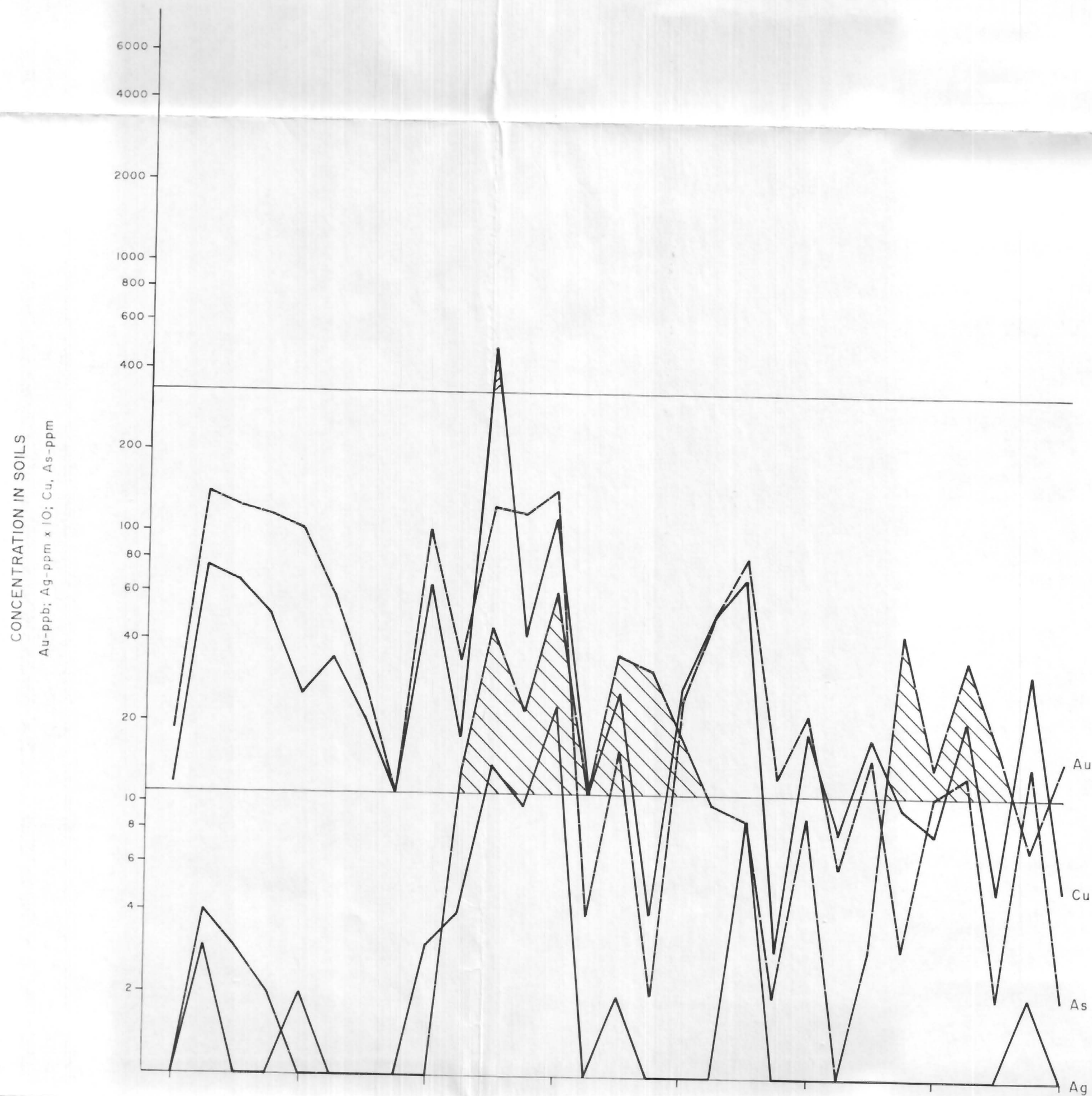
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

COMPOSITE SECTION

LINE 3100E

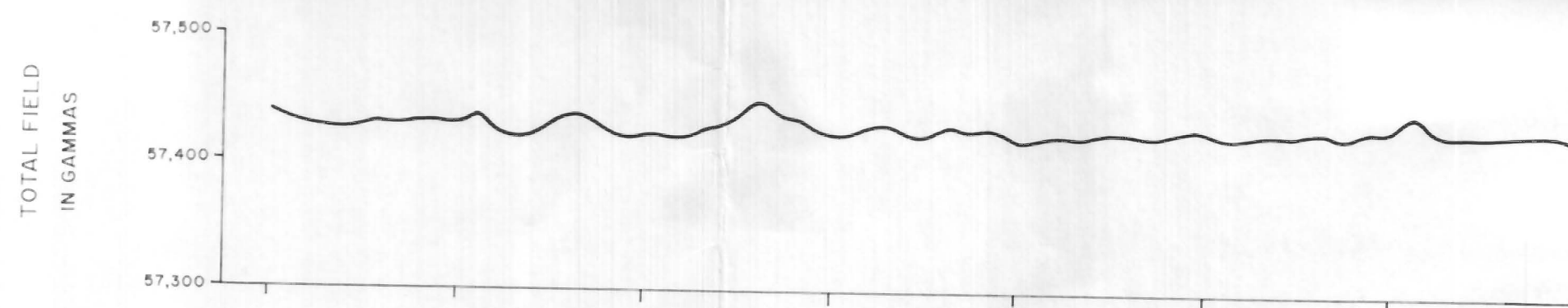
LAKE ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS



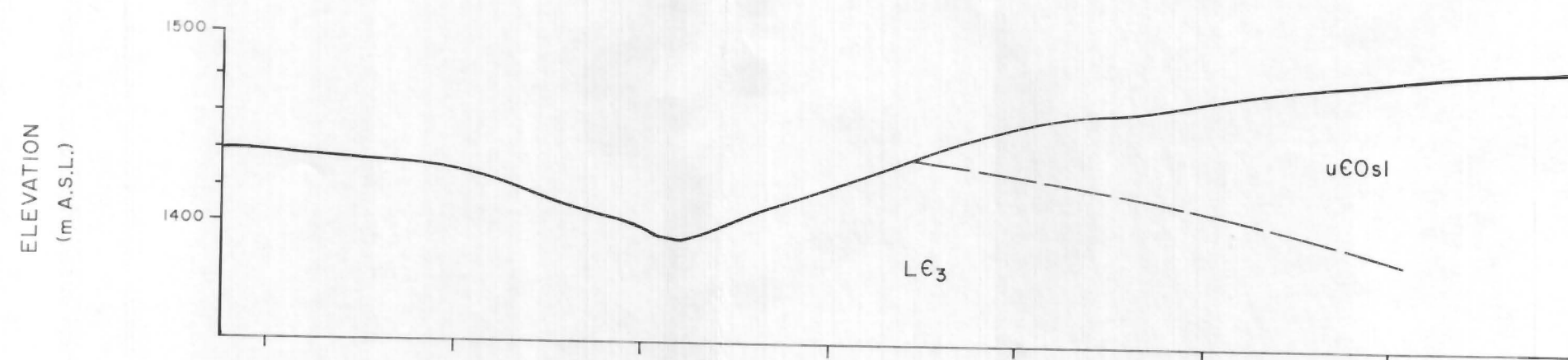


NOTE:
SEE PLATE 2 FOR LOCATION AND
GEOLOGY LEGEND.

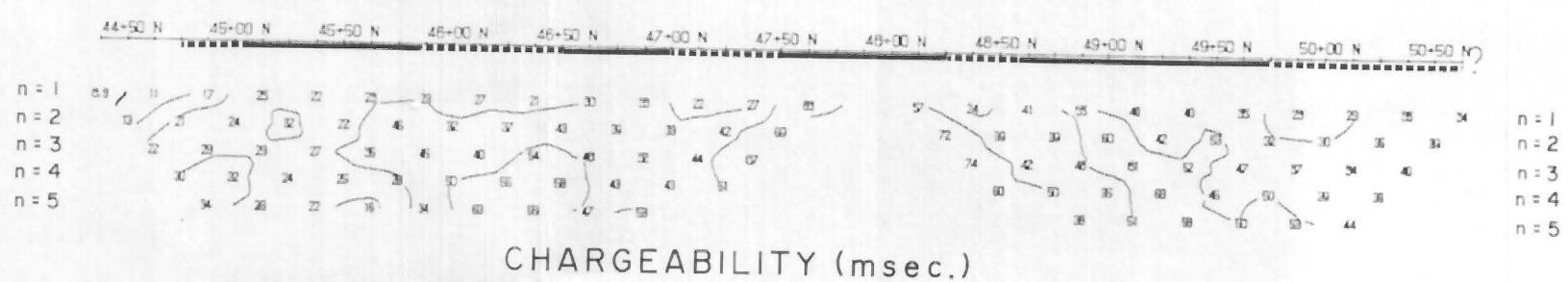
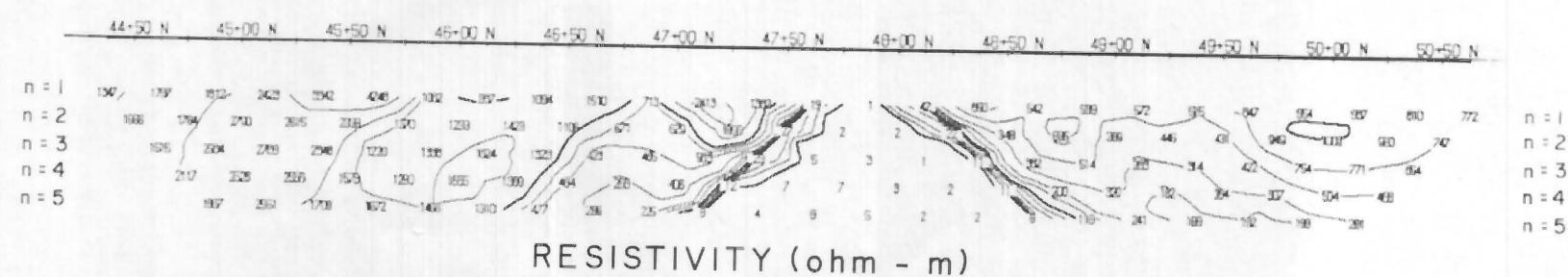
GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE



MAGNETIC PROFILE



GEOLOGY



LOOKING WEST

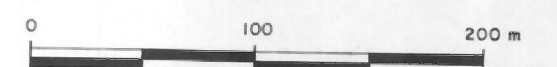
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

COMPOSITE SECTION

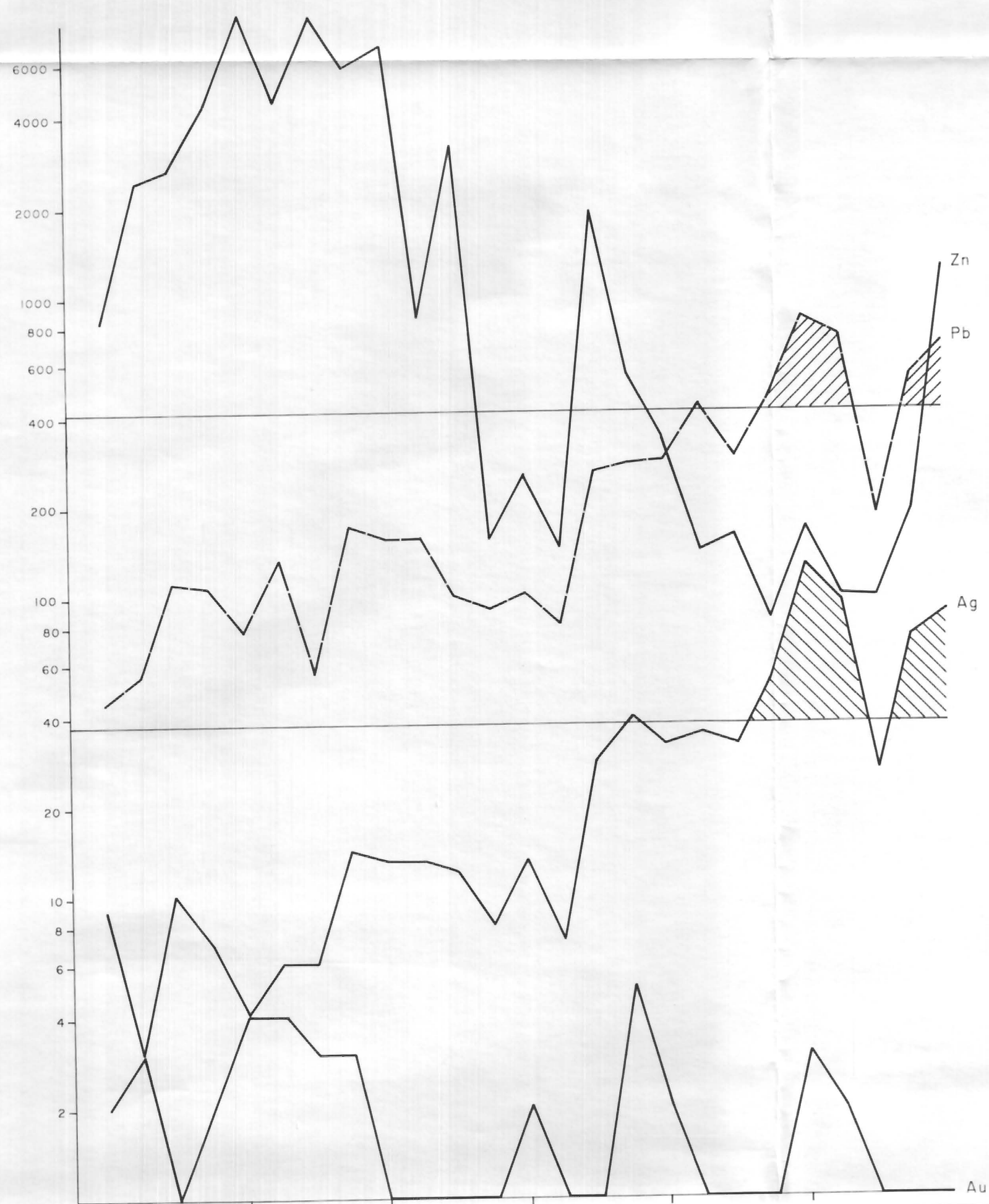
LINE 3450E



MAIN GRID — WHITE CLAIMS

SCALE



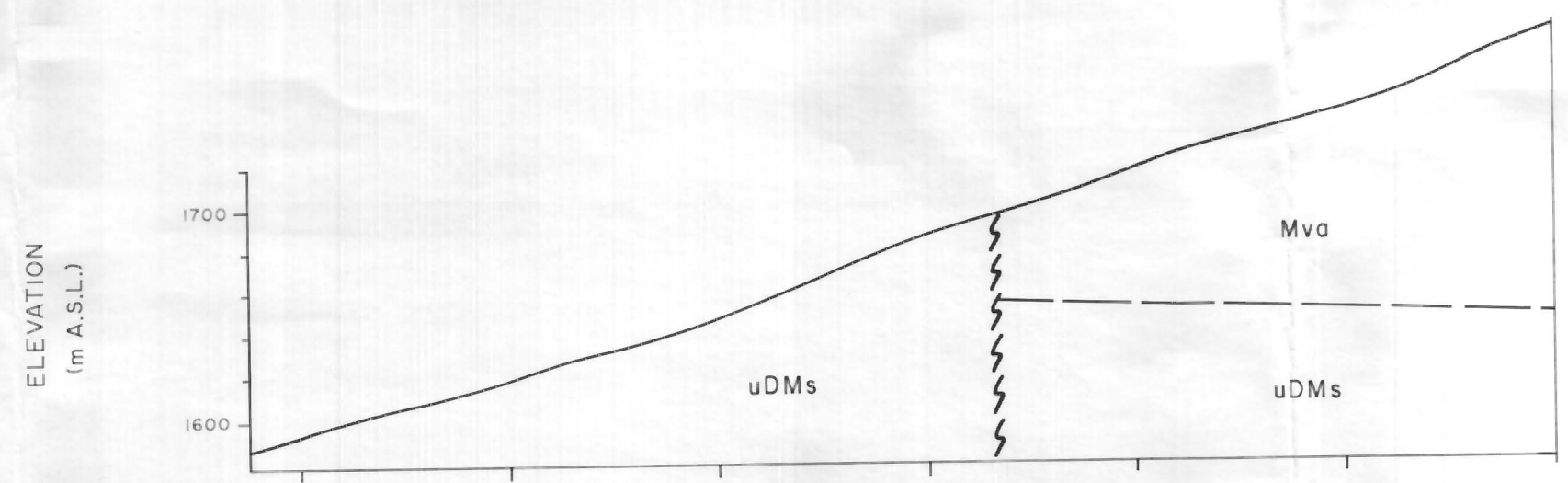
CONCENTRATION IN SOILS
 Au-ppb; Ag-ppm x 10; Pb, Zn-ppm



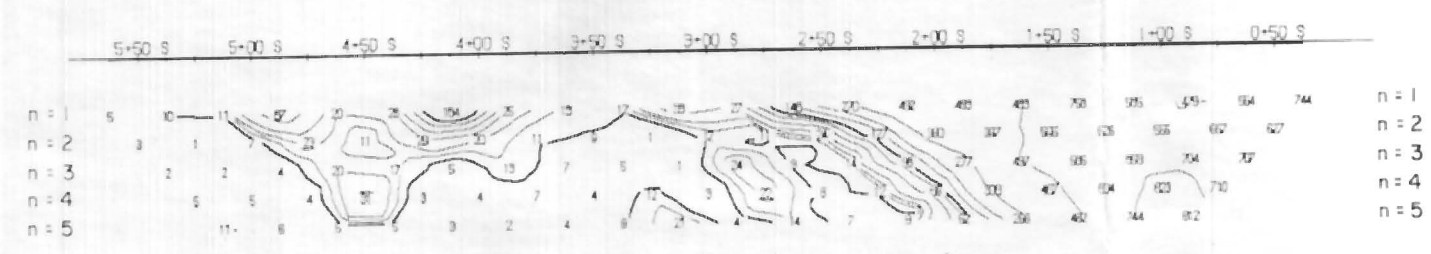
 ANOMALOUS SILVER (>3.7 ppm)
 ANOMALOUS LEAD (>409 ppm)

NOTE:
 SEE FIGURE 5 FOR LOCATION AND
 GEOLOGY LEGEND.

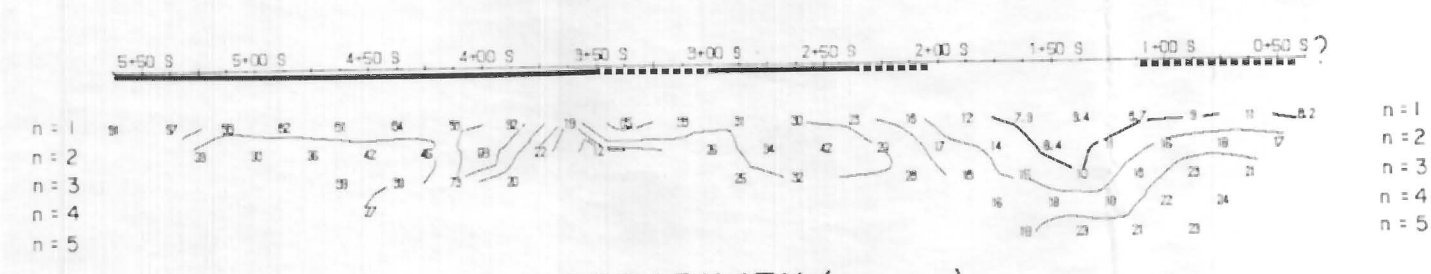
GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE



GEOLOGY



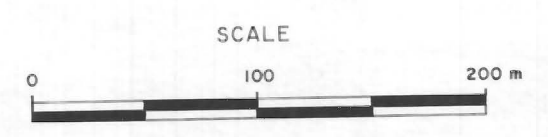
RESISTIVITY (ohm - m)



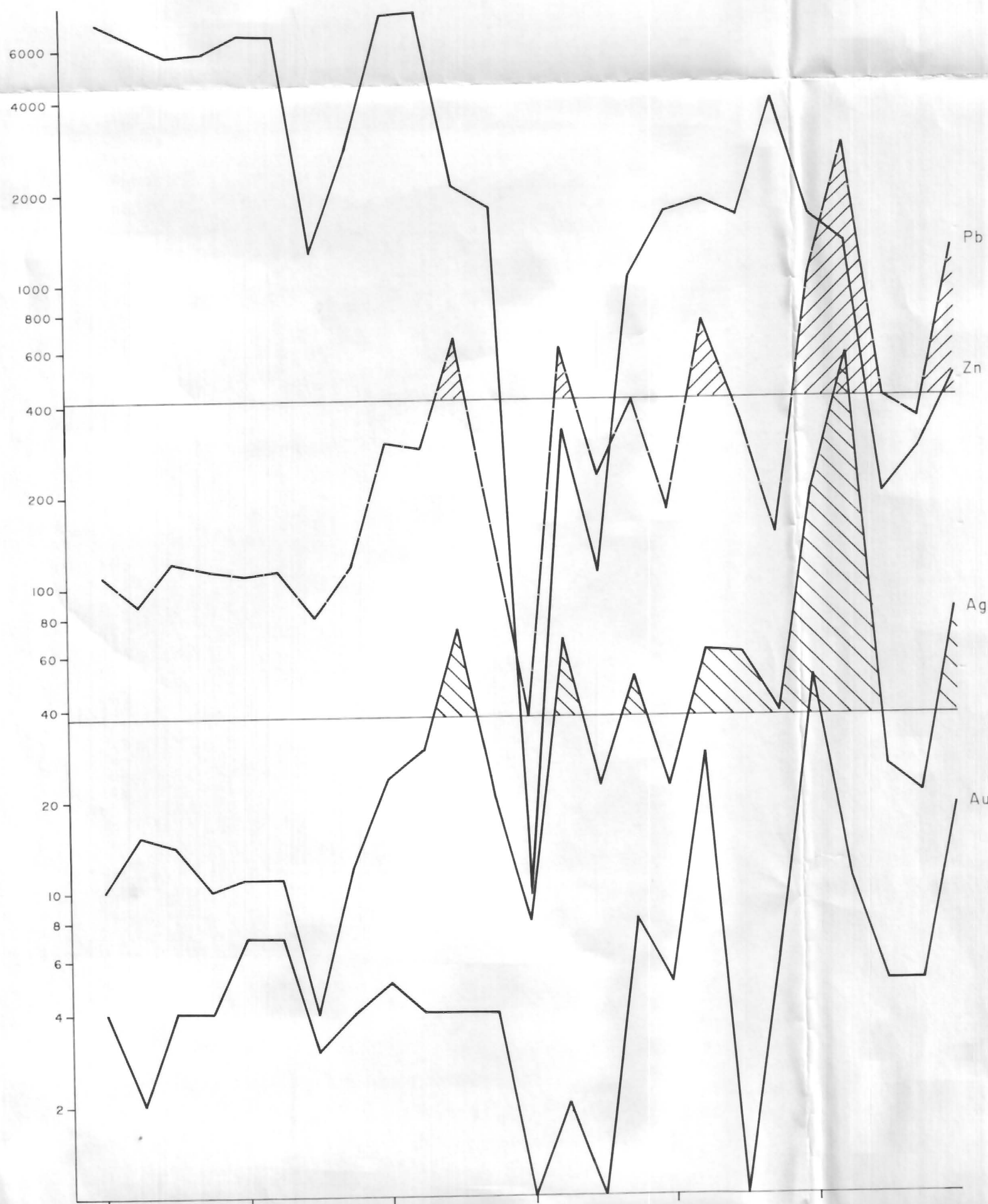
CHARGEABILITY (msec.)

LOOKING WEST

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
COMPOSITE SECTION
 LINE L2
 NORTH ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS



CONCENTRATION IN SOILS
 Au-ppb; Ag-ppm x 10; Pb, Zn-ppm

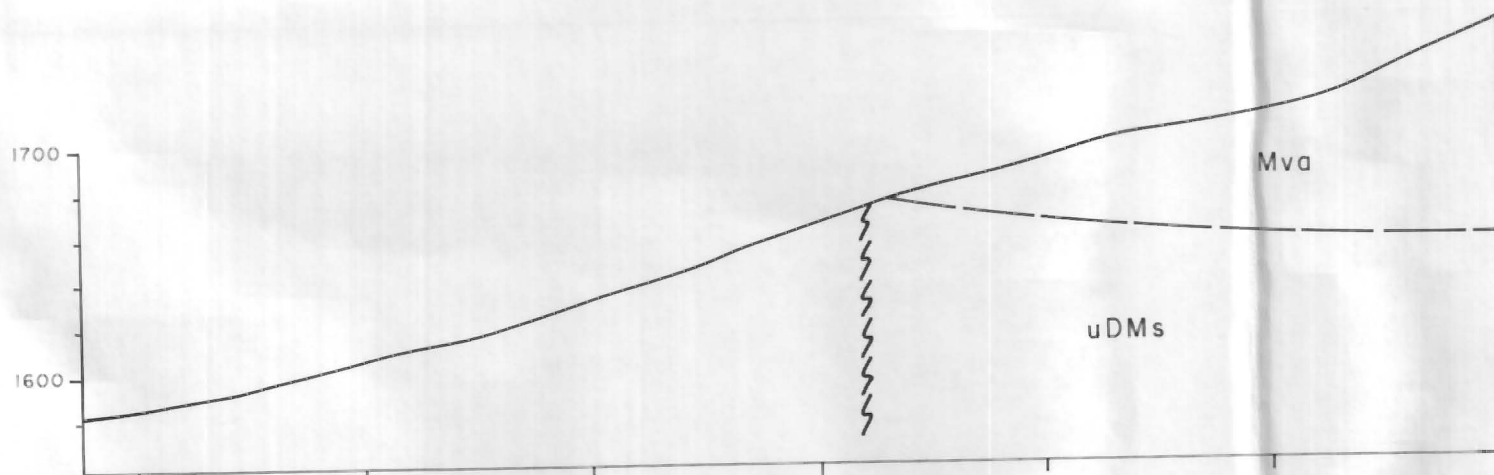


ANOMALOUS SILVER (>3.7 ppm)
 ANOMALOUS LEAD (>409 ppm)

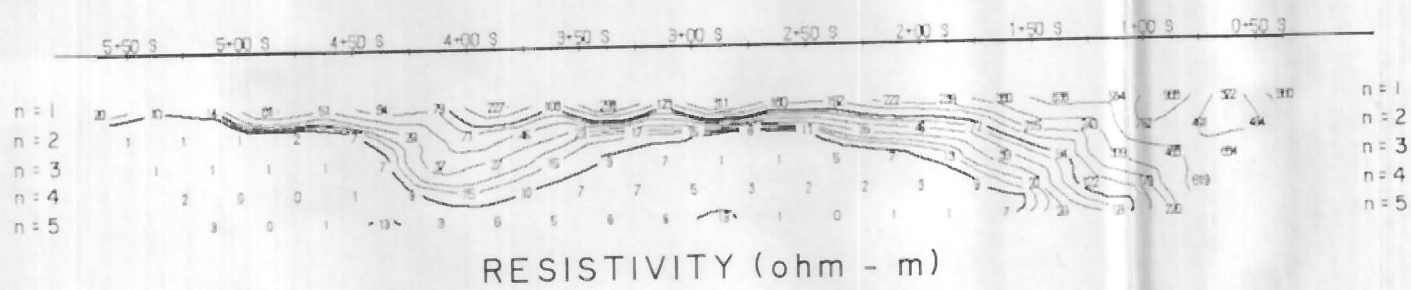
NOTE:
 SEE FIGURE 5 FOR LOCATION AND GEOLOGY LEGEND.

GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE

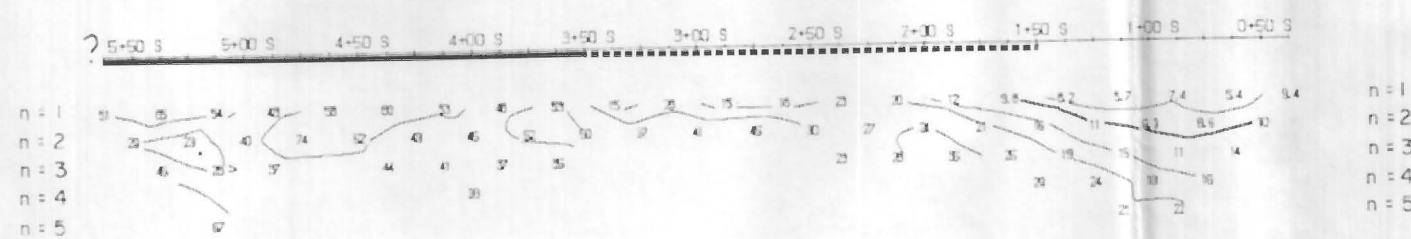
ELEVATION
 (m A.S.L.)



GEOLOGY



RESISTIVITY (ohm - m)



CHARGEABILITY (msec.)

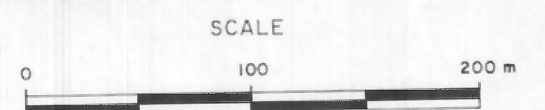
LOOKING WEST

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

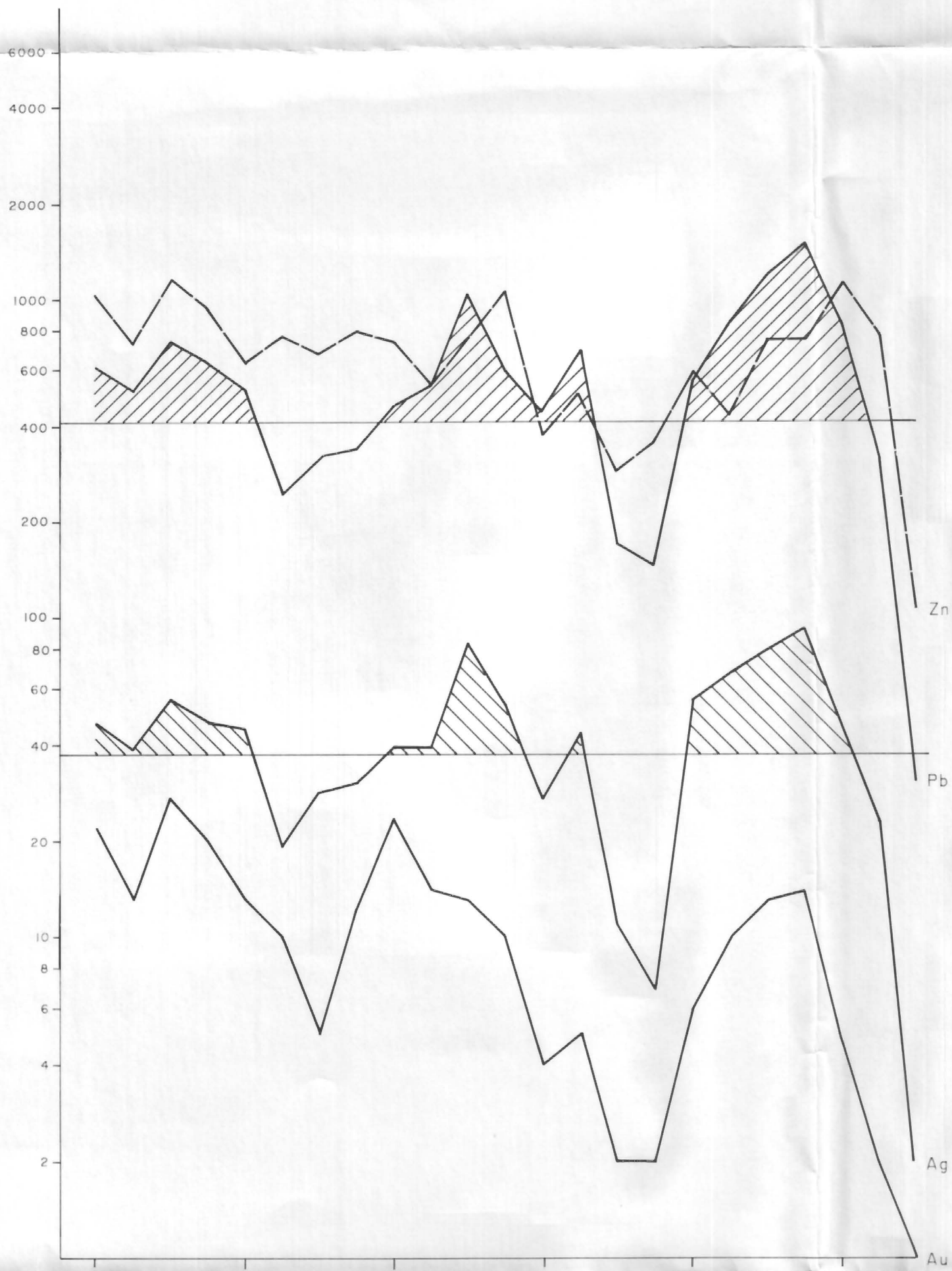
COMPOSITE SECTION

LINE L3

NORTH ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS



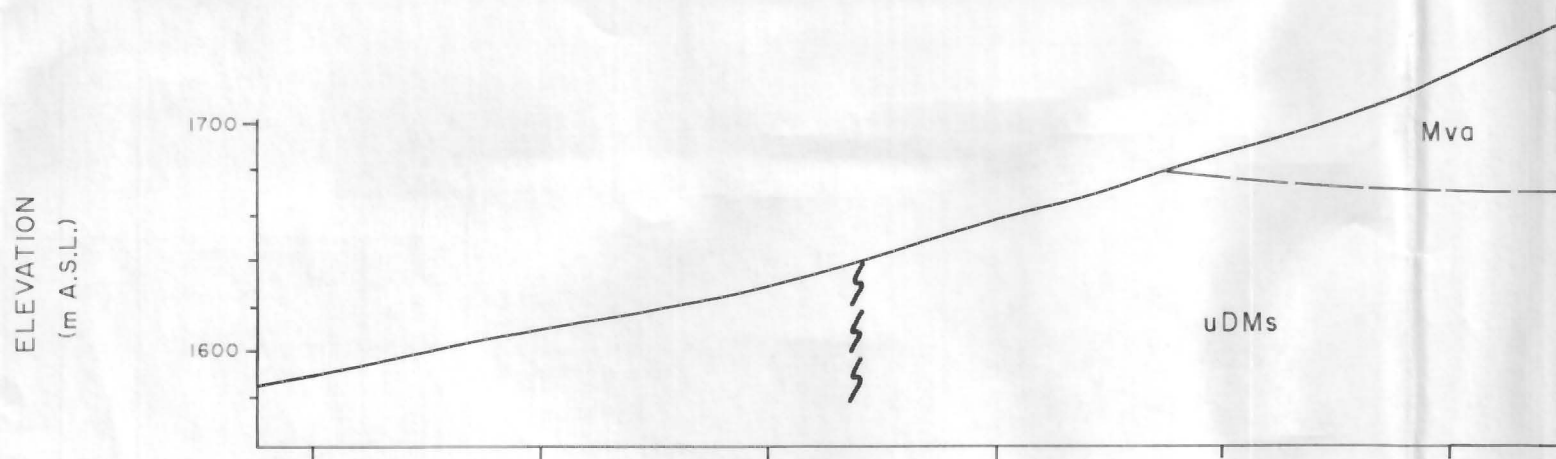
CONCENTRATION IN SOILS
 Au-ppb; Ag-ppm x 10; Pb, Zn-ppm



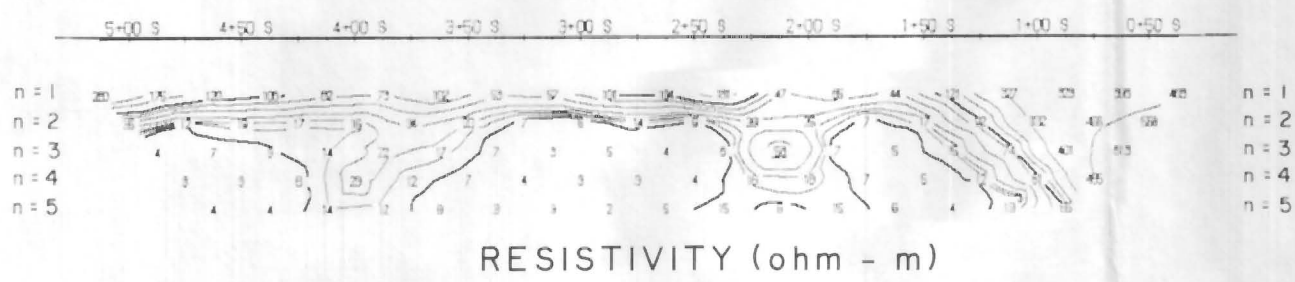
ANOMALOUS SILVER (>3.7 ppm)
 ANOMALOUS LEAD (>409 ppm)

NOTE:
 SEE FIGURE 5 FOR LOCATION AND
 GEOLOGY LEGEND.

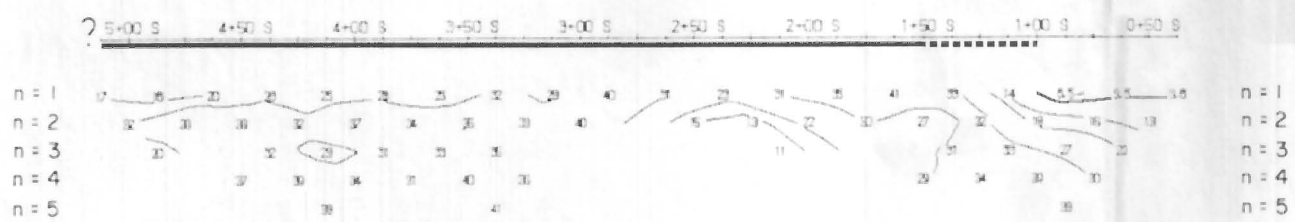
GEOCHEMICAL PROFILE



GEOLOGY



RESISTIVITY (ohm - m)



CHARGEABILITY (msec.)

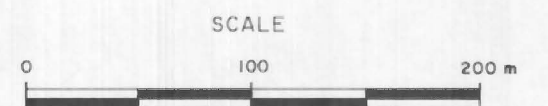
LOOKING WEST

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

COMPOSITE SECTION

LINE L4

NORTH ZONE - WHITE CLAIMS





EXPLANATION

Au & As SOIL SAMPLE SITE WITH GOLD IN ppb, ARSENIC IN ppm.

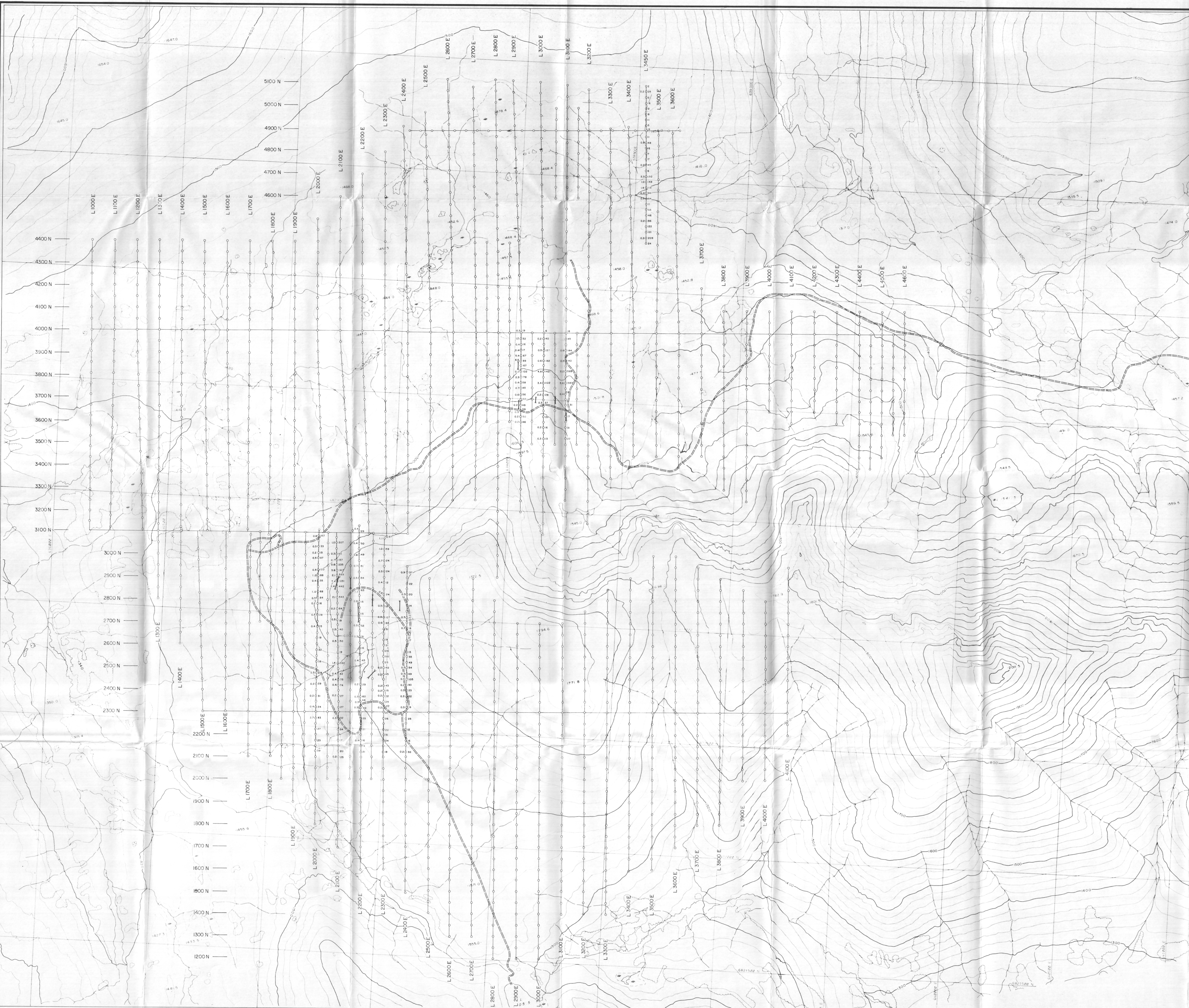
	GOLD (ppb)	ARSENIC (ppm)
BACKGROUND	1 - 6	1 - 184
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS	7 - 10	185 - 320
ANOMALOUS	11 - 44	321 - 1389
STRONGLY ANOMALOUS	45+	1390+

NOTE:
 NS NO SAMPLES.
 REFER TO PLATE 10 FOR LOCATION OF GRID WITH RESPECT TO GEOLOGY.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
GOLD AND ARSENIC
 WHITE CLAIMS
 CLOUTIER CREEK MAP SHEET, NTS 105F/9
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON



Scale 1:5,000
 AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
 612-525 SEYMOUR STREET
 VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 3H7



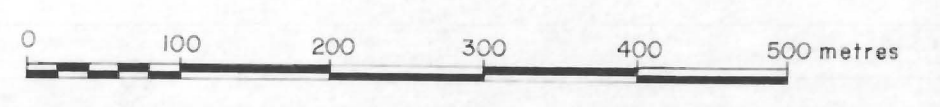
EXPLANATION

Ag Pb SOIL SAMPLE SITE WITH SILVER IN ppm, LEAD IN ppm.

	SILVER (ppm)	LEAD (ppm)
BACKGROUND	0.1-6	2-36
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS	1.7-2.7	97-192
ANOMALOUS	2.8-9.8	193-104
STRONGLY ANOMALOUS	9.9+	105+

NOTE:
 SILVER VALUES LESS THAN 0.2ppm NOT PLOTTED.
 NS NO SAMPLE.
 REFER TO PLATE 10 FOR LOCATION OF GRID WITH RESPECT TO GEOLOGY.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
SILVER AND LEAD
 WHITE CLAIMS
 CLOUTIER CREEK MAP SHEET, NTS 105F/9
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON



Scale 1:5,000
 AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
 612-525 SEYMOUR STREET
 VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 3H7



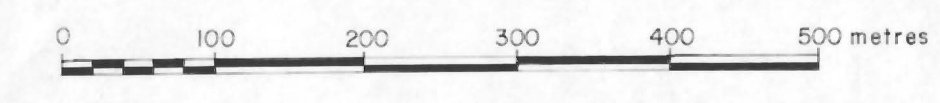
EXPLANATION

SOIL SAMPLE SITE WITH COPPER IN ppm,
ZINC IN ppm.

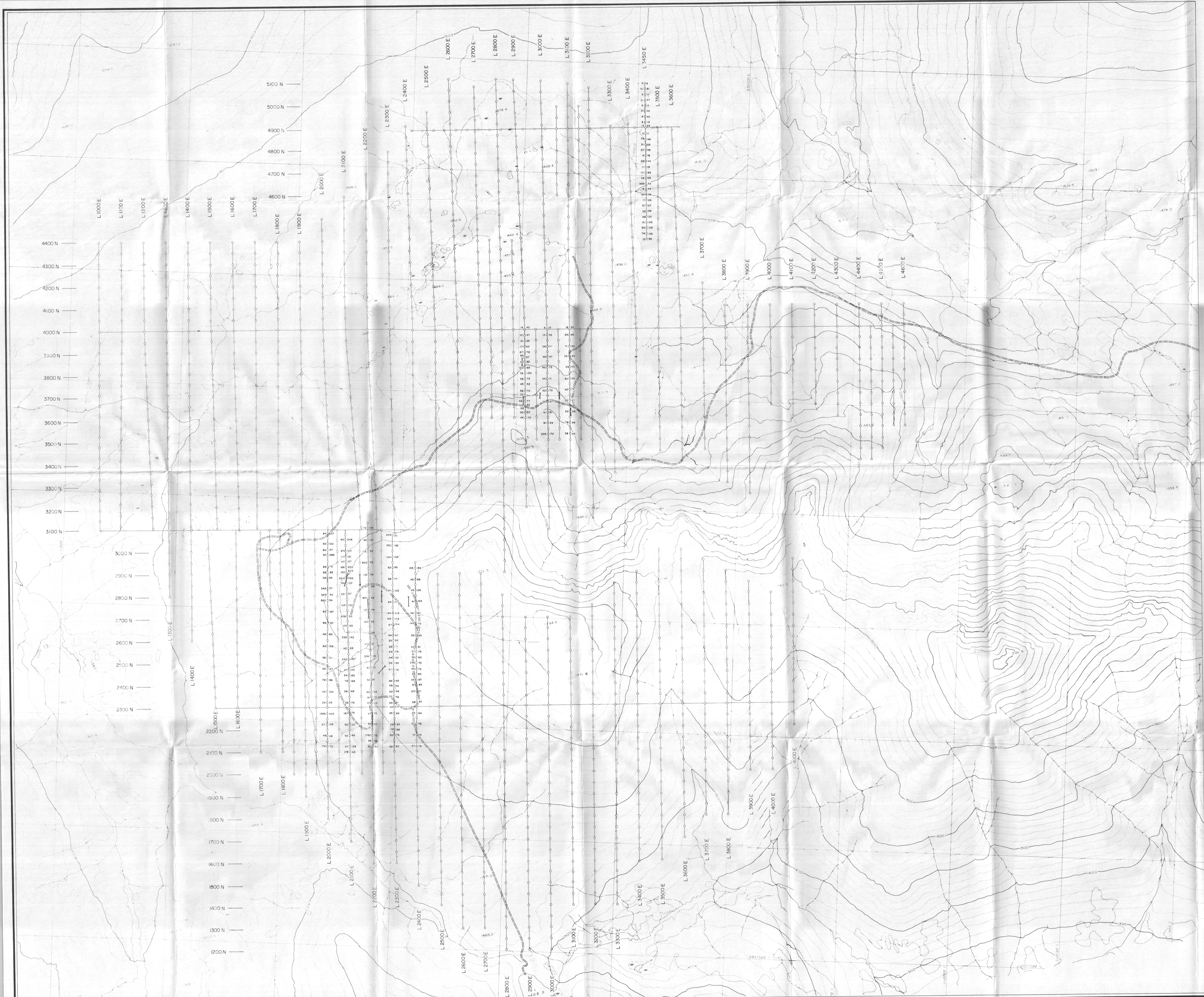
	COPPER (ppm)	ZINC (ppm)
BACKGROUND	1-53	0-194
POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS	54-329	195-289
ANOMALOUS	330-1599	290-639
STRONGLY ANOMALOUS	1600+	640+

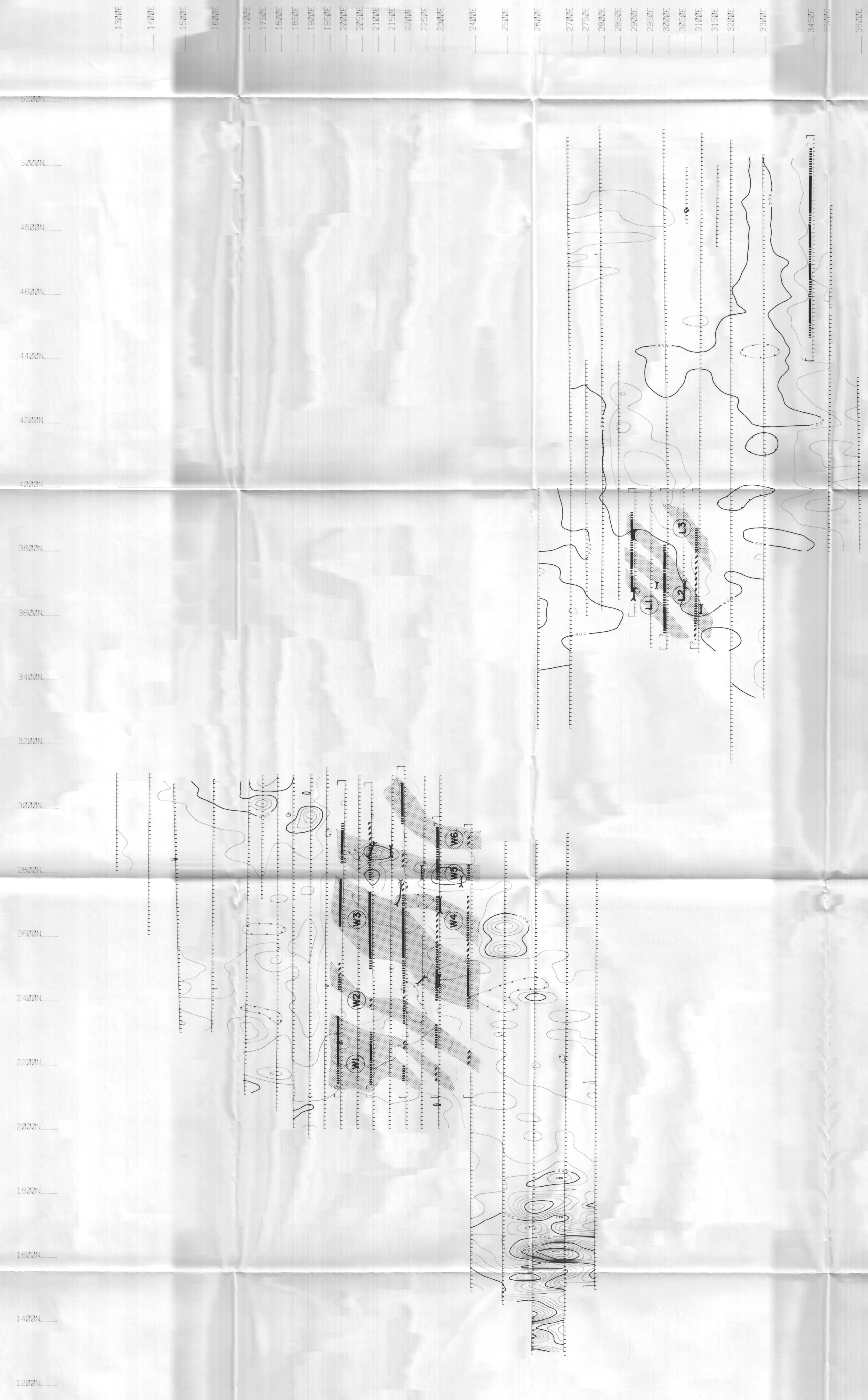
NOTE:
NS - NO SAMPLE
REFER TO PLATE 10 FOR LOCATION OF GRID
WITH RESPECT TO GEOLOGY.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
COPPER AND ZINC
WHITE CLAIMS
CLOUTIER CREEK MAP SHEET, NTS 105F/9
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON



Scale 1 : 5,000
AMERLIN EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.
612 - 525 SEYMOUR STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6B 3H7





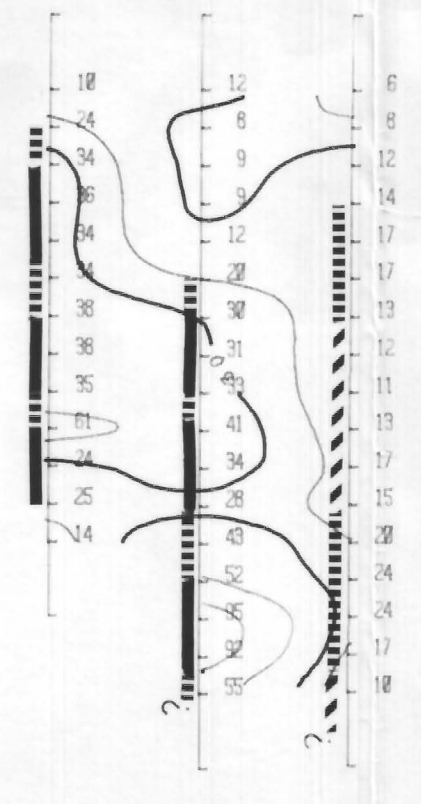
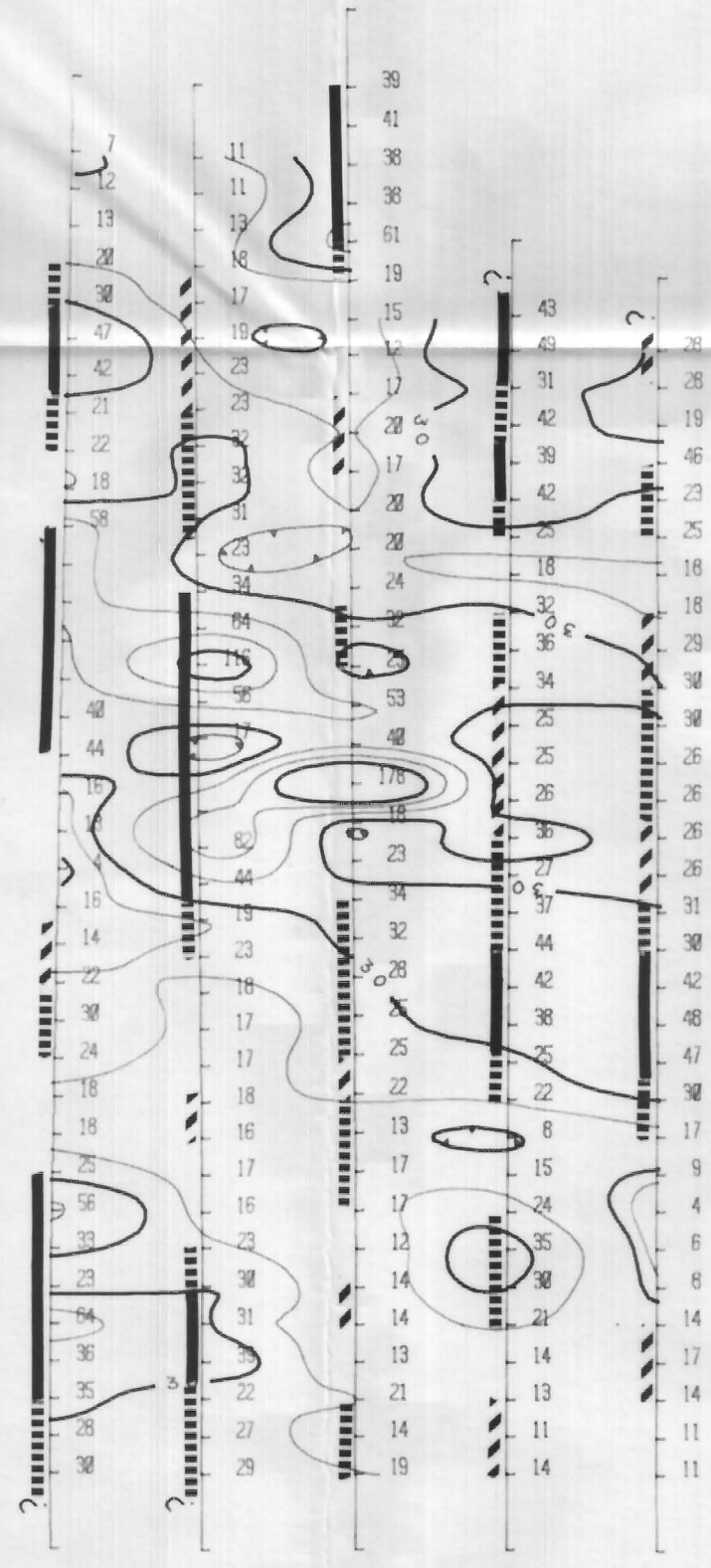
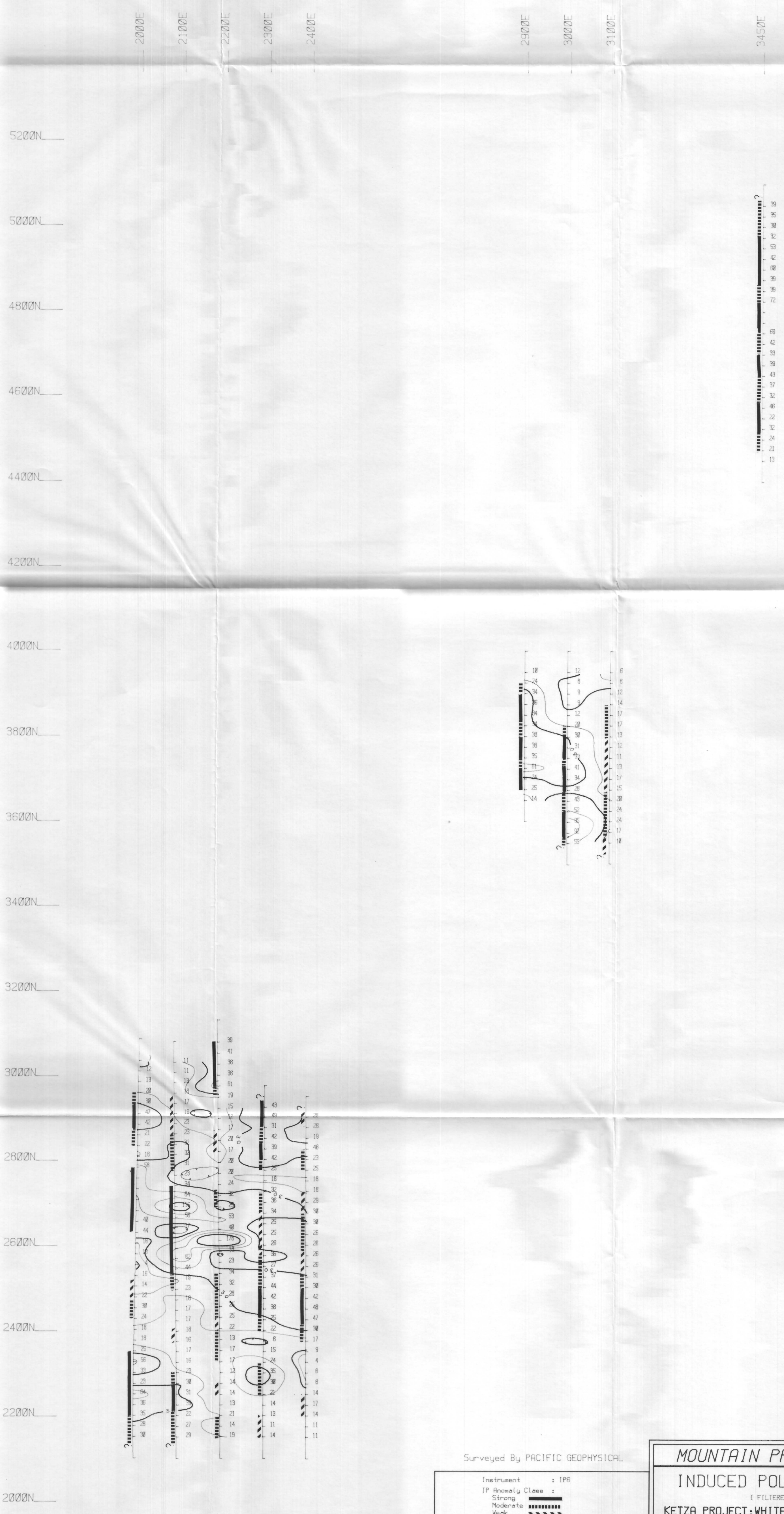
[] Extent of I.P. Survey Coverage
 Trench
 Outline of Anomalous I.P. Zone:

To Accompany Report By
 M. St. Pierre and P.A. Cartwright

Plotted By PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL
 Instruments : EDR DM14, EDA 1P-6
 Field : TOTR
 Datum : 57,000 nt
 Contour Interval : 20.0 nt
 I.P. Anomaly Class :
 Strong
 Moderate
 Weak



MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
 INDUCED POLARIZATION INTERPRETATION
 MAGNETIC CONTOURS
 KETZA PROJECT : WHITE CLAIMS, WATSON LK. M.D. YUKON
 BASELINE AZIMUTH : 90 Deg.
 SCALE = 1 : 5000 DATE : OCT 1989
 SURVEY BY : SW/GS NTS : 105F/9
 FILE : Mketzal.ext
 Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.



To Accompany Report by:
M.St.Pierre and P.R.Carterwright

Surveyed By PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

Instrument : IP6
 IP Anomaly Class :
 Strong ————
 Moderate - - - -
 Weak
 Array : Dipole-Dipole, x=25m, n=2
 Contour Interval: 7.5, 10, 20 etc. msec



PLATE 20

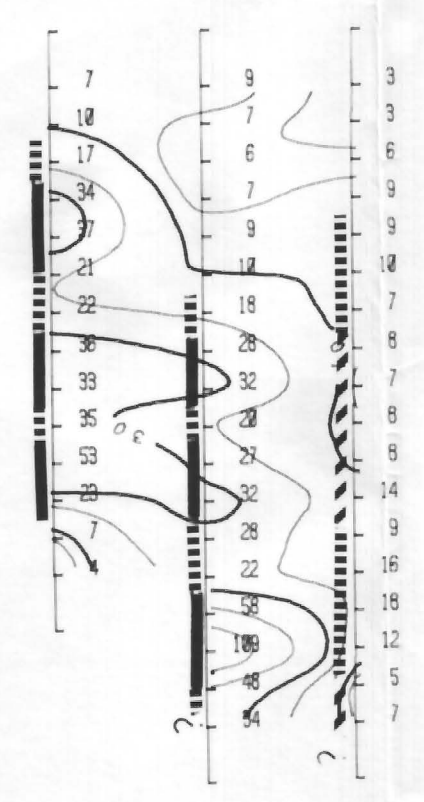
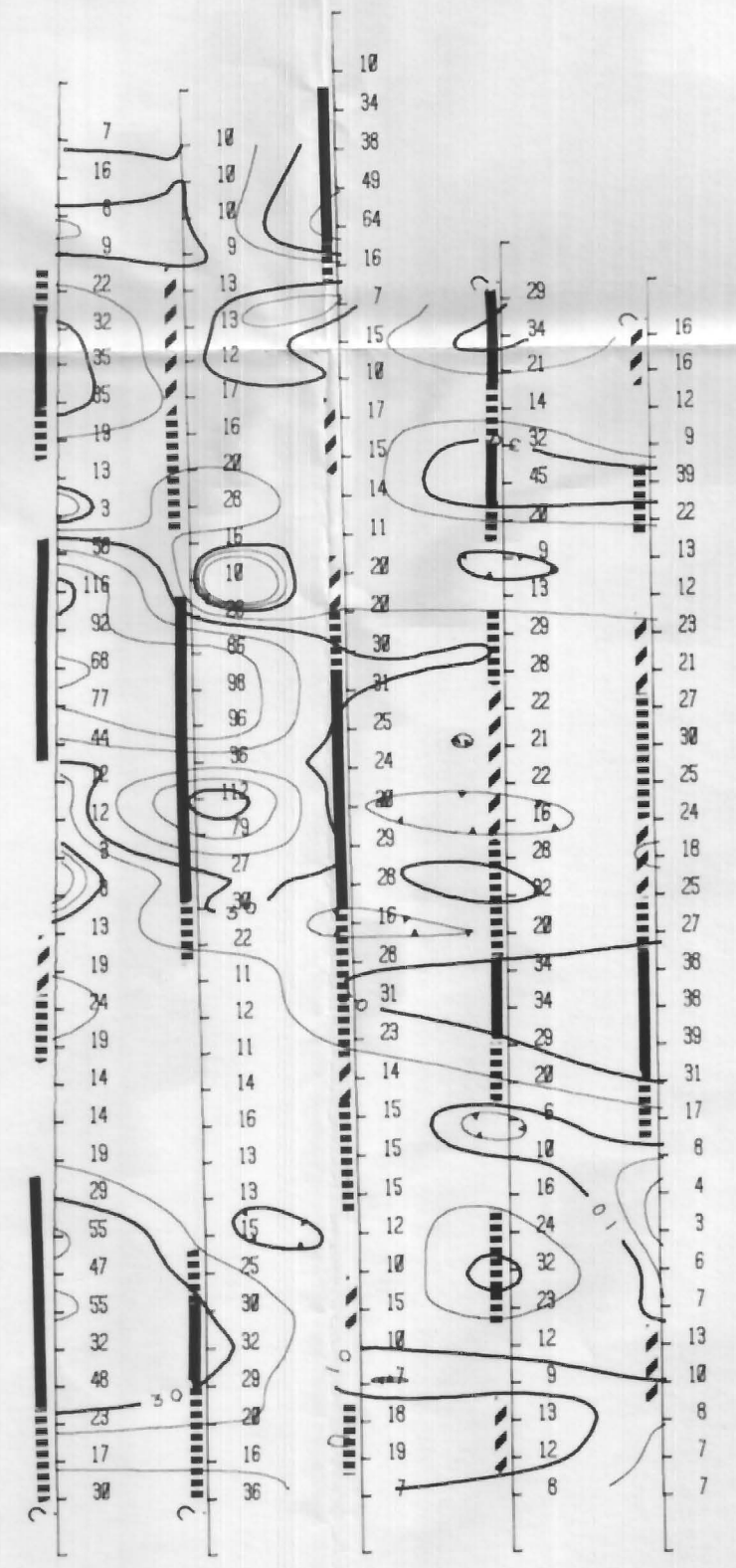
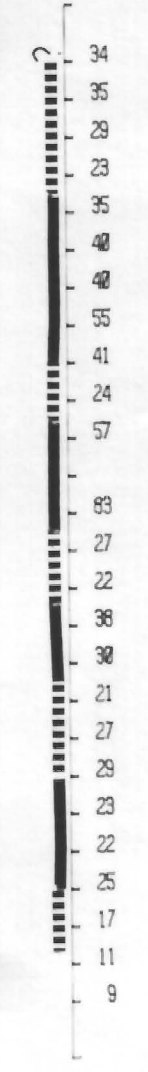
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
 (FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)
 KETZA PROJECT: WHITE CLAIMS, WATSON LK. M.D. YUKON
 BASELINE AZIMUTH : 90 Deg.
 SCALE = 1: 5000 DATE : SEPT/OCT 89
 SURVEY BY : M.ST.P. NTS : 105F/9
 FILE: MIP2KT Dwg.No. IPP-3024M2
 Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.

5200N
5000N
4800N
4600N
4400N
4200N
4000N
3800N
3600N
3400N
3200N
3000N
2800N
2600N
2400N
2200N
2000N

2000E
2100E
2200E
2300E
2400E

2900E
3000E
3100E

3450E



To Accompany Report by:
M.St.Pierre and P.R.Carluwright

Surveyed By PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL
Instrument : IP6
IP Anomaly Class :
Strong
Moderate
Weak
Array : Dipole-Dipole, x=25m, z=1
Contour Interval: 7.5, 10, 20 etc. msec

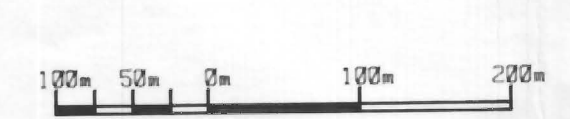


PLATE 19

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
 (FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)
 KETZA PROJECT: WHITE CLAIMS, WATSON LK. M.D. YUKON
 BASELINE AZIMUTH : 90 Deg.

SCALE = 1: 5000 DATE : SEPT/OCT 89
 SURVEY BY : M.ST.P. NTS : 105F/9
 FILE: MIP1KT Dwg.No. IPP-3024M1
 Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.

5200N
5000N
4800N
4600N
4400N
4200N
4000N
3800N
3600N
3400N
3200N
3000N
2800N
2600N
2400N
2200N
2000N

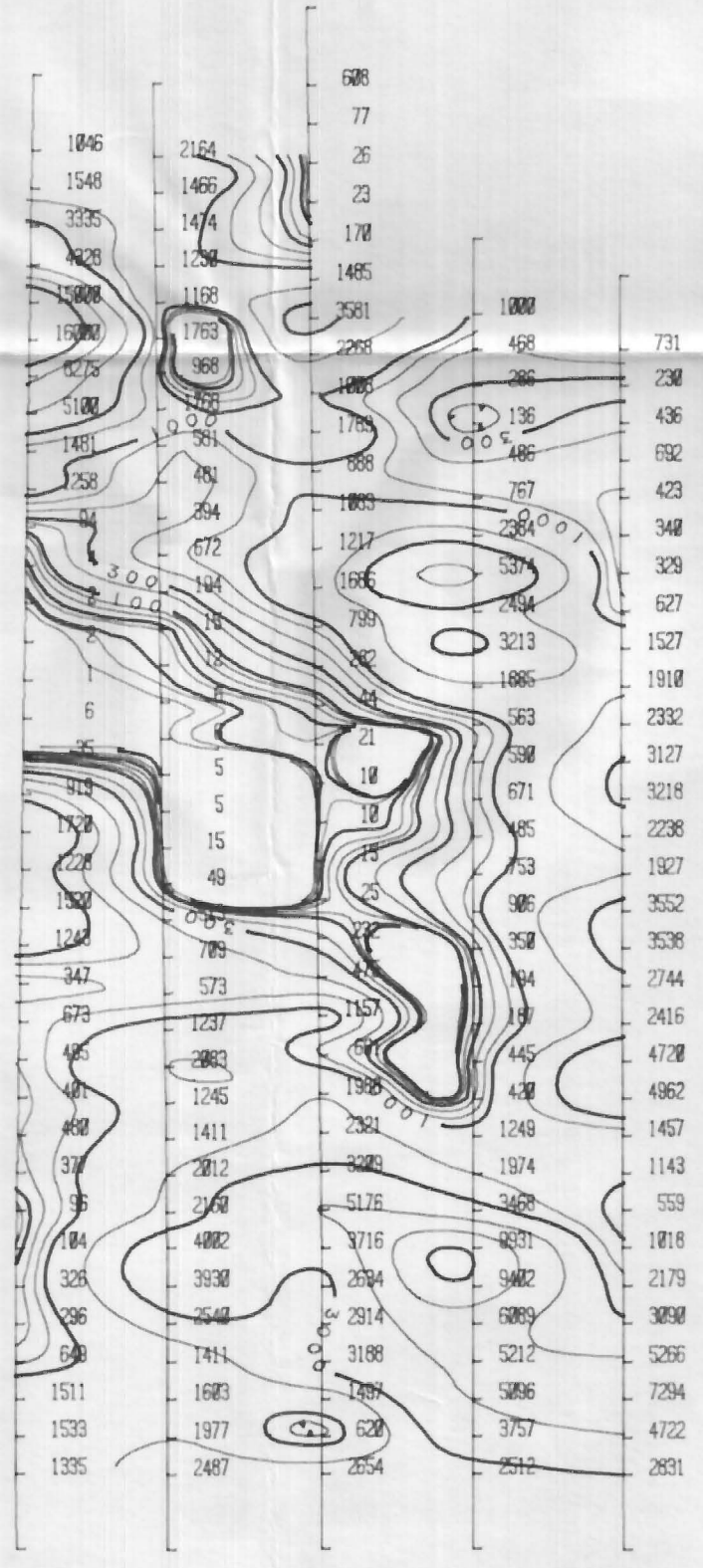
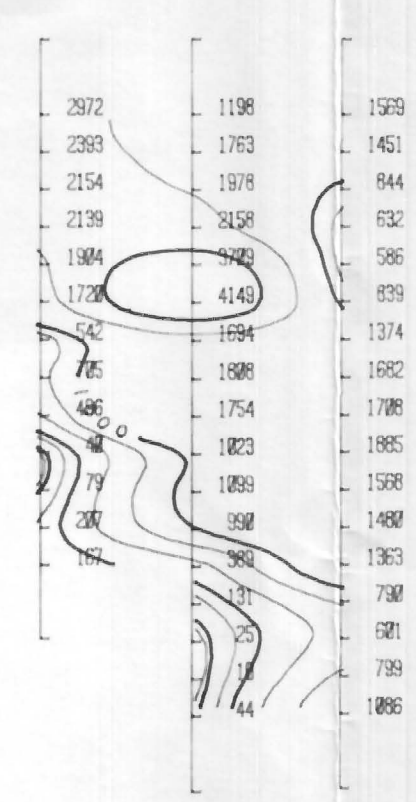
2000E
2100E
2200E
2300E
2400E

2900E
3000E
3100E

3450E



747
330
1063
945
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446
399
835
348
22
2
27
1858
628
671
1106
1423
1233
1370
2336
2615
2730
1784
1666



To Accompany Report by:
M.St.Pierre and P.R.Carter/ght

Surveyed By PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

Instrument : IP6

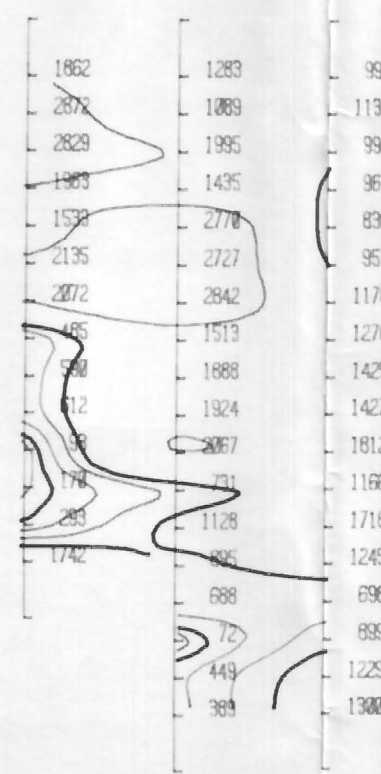
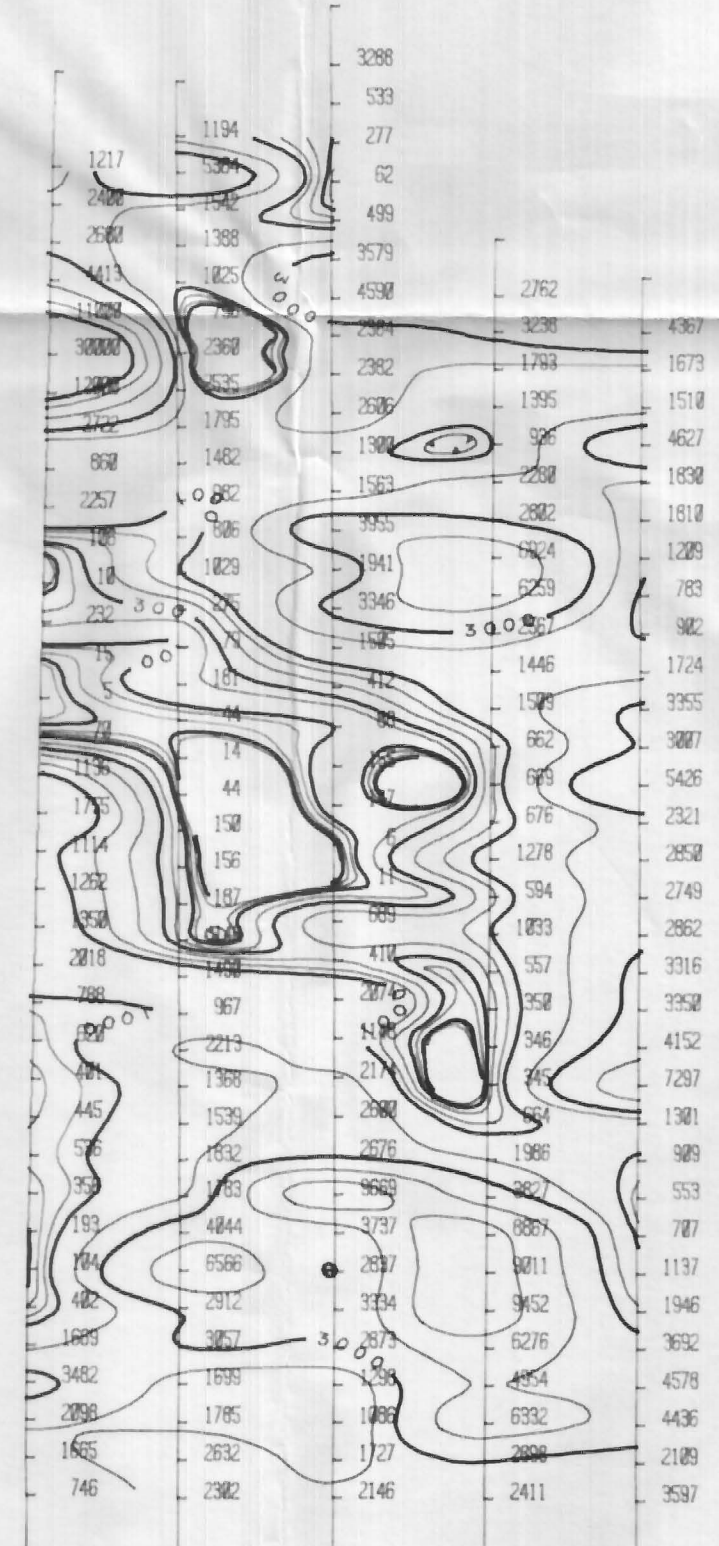
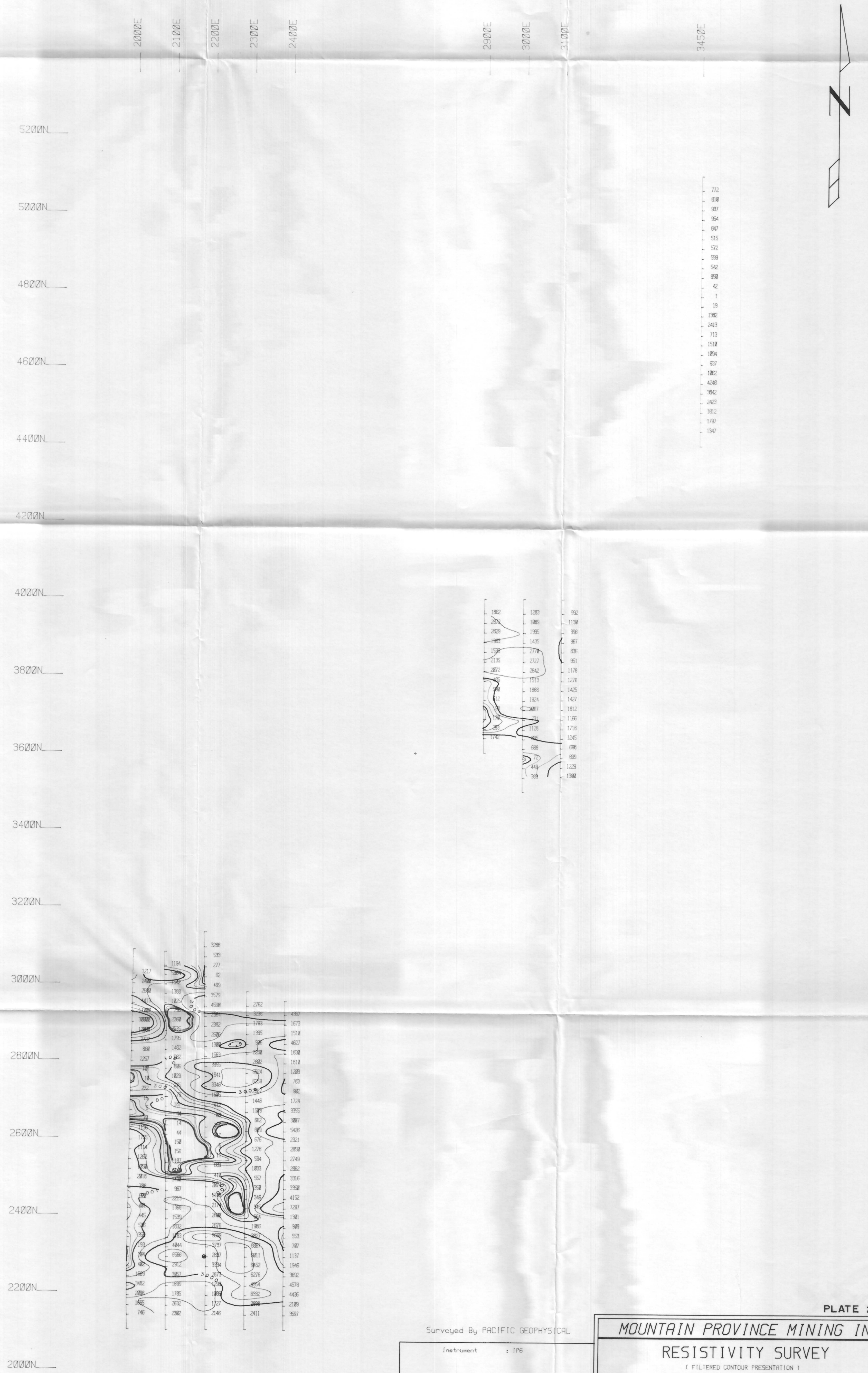
Array :Dipole-Dipole,x=25m,n=2
Contour Interval:7.5,10,20 etc. Ohm-m



PLATE 22

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.
RESISTIVITY SURVEY
 (FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)
 KETZA PROJECT: WHITE CLAIMS, WATSON LK. M.D. YUKON
 BASELINE AZIMUTH : 90 Deg.

SCALE = 1: 5000 DATE : SEPT/OCT 89
 SURVEY BY : M.ST.P. NTS : 105F/9
 FILE: MRO2KT Dwg.No. IPP-3024R2
 Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.



To Accompany Report by:
M.St.Pierre and P.R.Carrivright

Surveyed By PACIFIC GEOPHYSICAL

Instrument : IP6

Array : Dipole-Dipole, x=25m, n=1

Contour Interval: 7.5, 10, 20 etc. 0hm-m

PLATE 21

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE MINING INC.

RESISTIVITY SURVEY

(FILTERED CONTOUR PRESENTATION)

KETZA PROJECT: WHITE CLAIMS, WATSON LK. M.D. YUKON

BASELINE AZIMUTH : 90 Deg.

SCALE = 1: 5000 DATE : SEPT/OCT 89

SURVEY BY : M.ST.P. NTS : 105F/9

FILE: MRO1KT Dwg.No. IPP-3024R1

Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.