# GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE BUZ 1-14, HUD 1-6 <br> AND TOOTH 1-180 CLAIMS <br> O'BRIEN PROPERTY <br> Antimony Mountain Area Dawson Mining District NTS $116 \mathrm{~B} / 8$ Lat. $64^{\circ} 18^{\prime} \mathrm{N}$, Long. $138^{\circ} 45^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ 

# Owner: TOTAL ENERGOLD CORPORATION 

\#21-1114 First Avenue
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3
work performed: June 20 to August 23, 1989

By: K. Pelletier and T. Tucker
November, 1989

## SUMMARY

Five mineral occurrences are found on the property, the JC, Rainbow, TK, TT and Toby veins, composed of arsenopyrite-pyrite-quartz-tourmaline-calcite $\pm$ chalcopyrite $\pm$ pyrrhotite. Two pyrrhotite-diopside skarns are also found on the property. The JC and Rainbow veins and calc-silicate skarns are located on the Buz and Hud Claims while the TT and Toby veins are on the Tooth Claims.

The JC vein is $30-50 \mathrm{~cm}$ wide and continuous for 130 m with sporadic values up to 0.412 opt $A u$. Located on a steep mountain slope, the Rainbow vein can be traced for 170 m , is continuous for 85 m and averaged 0.19 opt Au in 19 one metre samples. Float from the $T K$ trench assayed 0.32 opt Au.

The $T T$ vein is approximately $25-35 \mathrm{~cm}$ in width and continuous for 200 m with values of 0.054 and 0.047 opt Au. The Toby vein is exposed in two trenches approximately 15 m apart and has values less than 0.1 opt.

Two skarn showings on North Ridge and Antimony Creek contain up to 2 m of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite. No significant gold values were returned.

A total of 245 rock chip samples and 1012 soil and silt samples were taken on the property including 151 soil samples collected on the Thor grid. The JC, Rainbow and TK showings were strongly reflected in the soil results. Contour soil samples along the slope where the TK trench float occurs showed anomalous Au. Anomalous silt sample results up to 172 ppb Au and 1030 ppm As were found at the headwaters of Antimony Creek below the JC and Rainbow showings.

Lost Creek, Skarn Gulch and Toby Gulch have possibly anomalous gold values that reflect the Toby and TT veins. The upper reaches of Jan Creek and Hawk Creek have anomalous silt geochemical gold values from areas draining the intrusive. The Walker claim antimony vein is the only showing in the vicinity but is too distant from these drainages to be a possible source.

Four drill holes were previously drilled on the Buz and Hud claims by Anaconda in 1980. Vein intersections were not assayed for Au but significant Ag values up to 39.9 ppm over 1 m were reported. Drill core will be resampled for Au assays.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Summary ..... i
1.0 Introduction ..... 1
2.0. Location, Access and Claim Information ..... 1
3.0 History ..... 1
4.0 Regional Geology ..... 3
5.0 Buz and Hud Claims Exploration
5.1 Local Geology, Mineralization and Prospecting ..... 3
5.2 Geochemistry ..... 9
6.0 Tooth Claims Exploration
6.1 Local Geology, Mineralization and Prospecting ..... 12
6.2 Geochemistry ..... 13
7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations ..... 14
8.0 Statement of Costs ..... 16
9.0 References ..... 17
10.0 Statement of Qualifications ..... 18
LIST OF FIGURES

1. Regional Location Map ..... 2
2. Property Location Map ..... 4
3. Geology Map of the O'Brien Property ..... in pocket
4. Thor Grid Map ..... in pocket
5. Geology of the Rainbow Vein ..... 7
6. Geochemistry of the Rainbow Vein ..... 87. Thor Grid Contour Map for Au8. Thor Grid Contour Map for As9. Thor Grid Contour Map for Ag10. Thor Grid Contour Map for Cu11. Thor Grid Contour Map for Pb
7. Thor Grid Contour Map for Zn
8. Regional Geochemistry Map for Au and As
9. Regional Geochemistry Map for $\mathrm{Ag}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Pb}$ and Zn in pocket
in pocket
in pocket in pocket in pocket in pocket in pocket in pocket in pocket
IN APPENDIX
Appendix 1. Assay Results
Appendix 2. Analytical Procedures
Appendix 3. Ledger of Costs

Appendix 3. Ledger of Costs

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Exploration work was carried out by Total Energold Corporation on the Buz, Hud and Tooth claims between June 20 and August 23, 1989. Regional geochemical and geological surveys were conducted over the entire property, and grid geochemistry and hand trenching were done within the Buz and Hud claims.

This report provides a summary of the details, results and costs of the work done during 1989 and recommends an exploration program for 1990.

### 2.0 LOCATION, ACCESS AND CLAIM INFORMATION

The Buz, Hud and Tooth claims, collectively named the O'Brien Property, are located in northwestern Yukon within the Dawson Mining District (Figure l). The center of the property is at approximately latitude 64018'N and longitude $138^{\circ} 13^{\prime} \mathrm{W}$ on claim sheet $116 \mathrm{~B} / 8$. It comprises 198 claims owned by Total Energold Corporation; particulars of the claims are as follows.

Claim Name Record Number Record Date Expiry Date

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| TOOTH | $1-35$ | YB17966-18000 | $16 / 09 / 88$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| TOOTH | $36-61$ | YB23001-23026 | $16 / 09 / 88$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| TOOTH | 63 | YB23028 | $16 / 09 / 88$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| TOOTH | 65 | YB23030 | $16 / 09 / 88$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| TOOTH | 68 | YB23033 | $16 / 09 / 88$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| TOOTH | $70-96$ | YB23035-23061 | $16 / 09 / 88$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| TOOTH | 98 | YB23063 | $16 / 09 / 88$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| TOOTH | 101 | YB23066 | $16 / 09 / 88$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| TOOTH | $103-180$ | YB23068-23145 | $16 / 09 / 88$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| HUD | $1-12$ | YB04001-04012 | $08 / 09 / 87$ | 01 | Jan | 1995 |
| HUD | $13-14$ | YB17940-17941 | $08 / 09 / 87$ | 01 | Jan | 1994 |
| BUZ | $1-6$ | YB04013-04018 | $08 / 09 / 87$ | 01 | Jan | 1995 |

Access to the property is by helicopter, available for charter in Dawson City approximately 65 km to the west. The property is located approximately 15 km east of the Dempster Highway, about 100 km by road from Dawson, where supplies may be ferried from Bensen Creek along the highway. An overgrown cat trail exists to the Walker claims in the southeastern corner of the property.

### 3.0 HISTORY

The Thor 1-192 claims were initially staked in 1979 by Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. following reconnaissance exploration in the area to examine causes for anomalous
 O'BRIEN PROPERTY
scale


## LOCATION MAP

| N.T.S. $/ 16$ B/B | TECH: | M.F. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SCALE: | DATE DEC. 88 |  |
| $1: 555 . O C \mathrm{E}$ | D.TING: | FIGURE $\quad 1$ |

stream sediments identified by the GSC. During the same year grid sampling and a MAX-MIN electromagnetic survey was conducted but the geophysical data was defaulted due to instrument failure. In 1980 the property was mapped in detail, hand trenching was done on vein showings and 4 NQ holes were drilled.

Anaconda Exploration Ltd. allowed the Thor claims to lapse and the property was restaked by Kim Hudson, a prospector and geologist, in 1987. She collected rock samples on the property during that year and the previous field season.

In 1988, Total Energold Corporation staked 180 claims (Tooth Claims) to cover the area surrounding the Antimony Stock. The Buz and Hud claims were optioned by Total Energold in 1989 .

### 4.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The O'Brien Property is underlain by late Proterozoic metasediments of the "Grit" unit and Cambrian-Ordovician calcareous sediments of the Road River Formation (Green, 1972). The metasediments have been folded and thrust faulted during Jurassic time and intruded by the Antimony Mtn. Stock during the mid-Cretaceous. The Antimony Mtn. stock forms part of a linear group of northwest trending alkaline plutons which parallel the northern margin of the Tintina Trench. Many of these intrusions are associated with precious metal mineralization.

The "Grit" unit comprises intercalated shale (SHL), metagreywacke (MGWK), meta-quartzite (MQTZ) and coarsegrained greywackes and quartz pebble conglomerates (GRIT). Relatively thin ( $<5 \mathrm{~m}$ ) units of calc-silicate skarn(SKRN) occur locally within the section. The Road River Formation includes a calcareous greywacke and calcilutite unit (CGWK), locally interbedded with calcarenite (GSSD).

The Antimony Mtn. Stock forms an oblong-shaped intrusive body, approximately 7 x 4 km , which dominates the central part of the property and two related apophyses at the northern extension of the stock. It is composed of mediumgrained, feldspar porphyritic hornblende monzonite and quartz-monzonite in its core, and fine to medium-grained diorite forms the margins of the pluton. Related diorite dykes and sills occur locally.

### 5.0 BUZ AND HUD CLAIMS 1989 EXPLORATION

### 5.1 Local Geology, Mineralization and Prospecting

The Buz and Hud claims are located within the northwestern part of the property (Figure 2), at the western contact of the Antimony Mtn. Stock. Hornfelsed metagreywacke is the

most abundant lithology in the area, and is at least 800 m thick on North Ridge. Both the meta-sediments and the Antimony Stock have undergone extensive alteration.

Adjacent to the contact with the Antimony Mountain Stock sedimentary rocks are intensely silicified, have undergone varying degrees of pyritization and locally have been intensely phyllically altered. Late stage tourmaline occurs within both the intrusion and adjacent metasediments, most commonly in vein structures.

Sediments throughout most of the property are rusty weathering due to the extensive pyrite alteration. Finegrained and disseminated pyrite occurs within the country rock and as fine to medium-grained micro-fracture fill. It forms between $5 \%$ and $30 \%$ of the host rock, and is locally associated with finely disseminated pyrrhotite. Although pyritization is spacially related to the Antimony Mtn. Stock on a regional scale, on North Ridge it occurs up to 2.5 km away from the intrusion, suggesting that the stock is present at depth in the western part of the property.

Phyllic alteration appears locally in country rocks adjacent to the Antimony Mtn. Stock. Within the metasediments, phyllic alteration occurs along both fractures and bedding planes, forming bands ranging from 50 cm to up to 5 m wide. Within these alteration planes sediments are completely replaced by fine-grained sericite and chlorite, and are commonly associated with disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and tourmaline.

Potassic metasomatism is evident in the Antimony Stock near its contact with country rock. Medium-grained diorite is overprinted by fine-grained secondary biotite, feldspars are intensely sericitized and the fine-grained matrix is a characteristic light pink color due to secondary potassic feldspar overprinting plagioclase.

During mapping of the Buz and Hud property 46 rock chip samples and float of mineralized rocks were collected for assay. Results are shown on Figures 13 and 14.

Mineralization occurs within quartz-tourmaline-arsenopyritepyrite veins and quartz-chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite-pyritecalcite veins ranging in thickness from 10 cm to up to 2 m wide. The three showings include the JC Vein at the headwaters of Antimony Creek, the Rainbow Vein located on the top of North Ridge and the TK showing at the base of North Ridge (Figure 3).

The JC vein is located adjacent to the contact of the Antimony Mtn. Stock (Figure 4). It is approximately 30 cm wide and is composed of fine-grained arsenopyrite, pyrite quartz and tourmaline. Previous trenching by Anaconda
(1980) has shown that it is continuous for at least 130 m , and drill hole data shows that it is also continuous at depth for at least 50 m .

A total of 10 rock chip grab samples were collected on the surface and trench exposures of the JC Vein (Figure 4). Assays include values of $0.108,0.134$ and 0.412 opt Au; but most samples returned values of $<0.02$ opt $A u$.

Anaconda drill hole 80-A2 (Figure 4) was drilled in order to intersect the JC Vein at depth. The hole intersected 20 cm of massive arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite with an adjacent 7 $m$ of pyrrhotite-diopside skarn with $20 \%$ disseminated sulfides 70 m below the surface. Assay results from the logs indicate an intersection of 4.9 m at $0.581 \mathrm{opt} \mathrm{Ag}, 2220$ ppm Cu, 706 ppm Pb and 2910 ppm Zn . Au was not assayed in core samples.

The Rainbow Vein is situated in the cliffs of a cirque at the headwaters of Antimony Creek (Figure 3). The vein structure is composed of two separate veins, one at 1800 m and one at 1760 m elevation. Both are spacially related to parallel trending diorite dykes but they also crosscut the dikes (Figure 5).

At 1800 m , the Rainbow Vein structure follows an east-west trending, steep to vertical fault structure within sediments adjacent to the monzonite stock. An offset along the contact suggests the intrusion may also be cut by the fault (Figure 3). The vein can be traced for 170 m ; mineralization is continuous for at least 85 m and the vein pinches out rapidly in both an east and west direction to quartz-tourmaline-calcite. Massive, coarse-grained chalcopyrite and quartz with intergranular tourmaline and pyrite characterize the vein on the east where the structure is approximately 2 m wide. Towards the west along a $105^{\circ}$ strike, the vein thins to 50 cm and contains fine to coarsegrained arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite. The vein structure is typically associated with fault breccia at or near its margins; composed of angular massive quartz fragments in a tourmaline-pyrite matrix.

The upper vein is paralleled by a 20-30 cm wide arsenopyrite-pyrite-tourmaline-quartz vein at 1760 m , which is continuous for at least 65 m . This vein is highly lenticular in structure and could not be traced along strike.

A total of 19 one metre width samples and 9 grab rock chip samples were collected along the length of the Rainbow Vein (Figure 6). From the samples collected along the 1800 m vein, 2 trench samples returned Au values of 0.523 to 0.892 opt and a grab sample assayed 0.958 opt Au. The average Au for the trench samples was 0.19 opt Au. Ag values of up to


5.154 and 8.890 opt over 1.0 m were returned, with an average value of 3.26 opt Ag for the 19 trench samples. Copper values of up to 61720 ppm were found. The lower vein assayed up to 1.028 opt Au and 9.078 opt Ag over 25 cm and averaged 0.27 opt Au and 3.63 opt Ag from 5 grab samples.

The TK showing comprises massive arsenopyrite-pyritechalcopyrite float obtained from trenching along the base of North Ridge, approximately 600 m westward along strike from the JC vein. A grab sample from the $T K$ showing returned a Au assay of 0.32 opt.

Calc-silicate skarn occurs within a limestone unit on the western end of North Ridge and at 1370 m in Antimony Creek. The North Ridge showing occurs within a thin limestone horizon in the core of an overturned syncline. The syncline is located on the footwall of a north-south trending thrust fault. Massive limestone has local calc-silicate alteration with small pods of massive pyrrhotite and pyrite. Au values were between 56 and 156 ppb . In Antimony Creek, a thin skarn horizon (approximately 2 m ) composed of fine-grained massive pyrrhotite, pyrite and calcite is interbedded with metagreywacke. The unit was not traceable along strike on either side of the creek. Rock chip samples returned values of 17 and 35 ppb Au .

### 5.2 Geochemistry

Random stream sediment samples were collected along the length of Antimony Creek. The samples consisted of silt size material which were collected in labelled paper envelopes. Sample depth was approximately 5 to 15 cm . The samples were forwarded to Northern Analytical Laboratories in Whitehorse, Yukon and analyzed for gold by a 15 gram Fire Assay, and silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic by Atomic Absorption (A.A.) technique. The geochemical results and procedures used to obtain those results are included in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively.

In general, the only anomalous assay values were collected at the headwaters of the creek where the JC showing occurs and on Camp Creek which drains the south slope of North Ridge near the Rainbow Vein. Values up to 172 ppb Au and 1030 ppm As were found on Antimony Creek and 192-366 ppb Au and up to 3180 ppm As on Camp Creek.

Contour soil sampling was carried out on the Buz and Hud claims in areas of high mineral potential. Approximately 39 samples were collected and treated in the same manner as the Thor grid samples. Nineteen contour soil samples were collected at 200 m intervals below the $T K$ showing at the base of a recessive unit.. Of these, 12 samples returned anomalous values up to 272 ppb Au. These indicate that the TK vein has a lateral extent within the recessive unit.

Results from all stream and soil samples are shown on Figures 13 and 14.

A $475 \mathrm{~m} \times 125 \mathrm{~m}$ grid was established on the property in order to conduct a geochemical survey over the area of the JC showing at surface and in the trenches along strike (Figure 4). Only the valley floor portion of the grid was soil sampled due to the rugged nature of the upper part of the grid and extensive coarse talus cover. The sampled area ranges from $6+50 \mathrm{E}$ to $11+00 \mathrm{E}$ and 50 m north and 100 m south of the baseline. A total of 151 samples were collected at 25 m intervals.

Soil samples along the grid were taken from the "B" soil horizon and placed in labelled paper envelopes. The samples were analyzed with the same procedure described for soil samples.

The results from the Thor grid soil geochemical survey were processed by the STATS+ computer program. The program is an integrated statistical data processing package. Each of the six elements in the 151 samples were processed in order to determine anomalous, probably anomalous and possibly anomalous cutoffs. The histograms and cumulative frequency diagrams for the Thor grid can be found in appendix $X$. The following chart lists the results of the statistical analysis. All assays are in parts per million (ppm) aside from gold which is reported in parts per billion (ppb).

THOR GRID

|  | GOLD <br> (ppb) | SILVER <br> (ppm) | ARSENIC (ppq) | COPPER <br> (ppq) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ¿EAD } \\ & \text { (ppm) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ZINC } \\ & \text { (ppqu) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BACKGROUND | < 40 | < 1.8 | <1100 | < 175 | < 40 | < 120 |
| POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS | 40-55 | 1.8-2.4 | 1100-1600 | 175-250 | 40-60 | 120-150 |
| PROBABLY ANOMALOUS | 55-70 | 2.4-3.0 | 1600-2000 | 250-350 | 60-80 | 150-190 |
| ANOMALOUS | > 70 | > 3.0 | > 2000 | > 350 | $>80$ | > 190 |

Results from the Thor grid soil geochemistry survey have been plotted at l:1000 scale and the six elements were contoured for delineation of any significant anomalous zones. Figures 7 to 12 are the contoured maps which were generated.

The soil geochemistry results have defined an anomaly which is east-west trending in the area of the known JC Showing. The showing is found between $8+75 \mathrm{E}$ to $10+25 \mathrm{E}$ and along $0+40$ S. Samples of the vein, which have been trenched periodically along strike for 130 m , returned values of up to 0.412 opt Au over 30 cm and 2.304 opt Ag over 50 cm .

Anaconda drill hole 80-A3 (Figure 4) was drilled approximately beneath this soil anomaly and a 1.0 m intersection, 50 m below the JC showing, assayed 0.931 opt Ag, $2590 \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Cu}, .7570 \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Pb}$, and 911 ppm Zn over 0.3 m . Drill hole samples were not assayed for Au.

A local $\mathrm{Au}, \mathrm{Ag}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Pb}, \mathrm{Zn}$ anomaly exists between $9+25 \mathrm{E}$ to $10+00 \mathrm{E}$ and $1+25 \mathrm{~S}$ to $0+50 \mathrm{~S}$. This area, to the south of the JC showing, probably defines additional small scale veins which parallel the JC vein structure and do not outcrop on the surface.

All the elements exhibit local sporadic highs on other parts of the grid, particularly in the west on lines $6+50 \mathrm{E}$ and $6+75 E$. Due to the small size of the known veins it is likely that local highs are indicative of the presence of similar veins. A sample of massive arsenopyritechalcopyrite float was found in the vicinity of $6+75 \mathrm{E}$ and $0+75 \mathrm{~S}$, near the collar for drill hole 80A-3, which assayed 0.134 opt. Au and 3.784 opt. Ag. The float may be from a vein which is responsible for the anomalous results in the west. It should be noted that many of the anomalous samples were taken in the area of two small creeks which cut through the grid. The Rainbow vein is found in the cliffs above the grid and therefore these two creeks would contain anomalous material derived from this vein.

### 6.0 TOOTH CLAIMS 1989 EXPLORATION

### 6.1 Local Geology, Mineralization and Prospecting

Folded and block faulted metasediments of the "Grit" unit and Road River Formation are cut by the Antimony Mtn. Stock, which dominates the central part of the claim block area (Figure 3). Stratigraphic sections range from $<100$ to up to 2500 m in thickness, and in general are composed predominantly of the MGWK unit.

Detailed $1: 10,000$ scale geological mapping of the property has shown that the lower part of the Grit unit is composed of varicoloured shales interbedded with thick, massive layers of coarse-grained grit. This horizon grades upsection into fine-grained metagreywackes and intercalated meta-quartzite horizons, which are locally intercalated with calc-silicate skarns in the upper part of the section. The Grit unit is conformably overlain by calcareous greywackes, calcilutites and calcarenites of the Road River Formation in the northwestern and southwestern parts of the property.

There are two prominent fault directions in the area of the Tooth Claims, an east-west and north-northwest trending set, which cut both the metasediments and the Antimony Mtn. stock (Figure 3). Direction of movement along faults is difficult to acertain due to the monotony of stratigraphic sections and typical absence of marker horizons. Localized shear stress textures along the east-west trending faults suggest a large component of transcurrent motion, but mineralization along many of these structures also suggests that the faults underwent extensional or normal displacement. For the north-northwest trending faults, map patterns and intrusion breccias along the faults suggest a large component of normal displacement.

Two vein structures were discovered along possibly related east-west trending faults which cut the Antimony Mtn. Stock; the TT Vein on Rusty Ridge and the Toby Vein on the Ridge south of Jan Creek (Figure 3). They are composed of arsenopyrite-pyrite-quartz-tourmaline-calcite. The TT Vein is approximately $25-35 \mathrm{~cm}$ in width and continuous for at least 200 m . and the Toby Vein is poorly exposed and its exposure is localized.

The Antimony Mtn. stock is extensively cut by shear zones throughout the area of the Tooth Claims, many of which are associated with calcite veins and rarely with quartztourmaline veins. Exceptions include Toby and TT Veins described above, and calcite-chalcopyrite-azurite-malachite veins exposed on two ridges flanking the western slopes of Antimony Mtn..

Approximately 200
mineralized rocks collected from the Toby Vein returned assayed values of $0.052,0.032,0.041$ and 0.061 opt Au. Samples from The TT Vein returned values of 0.054 and 0.047 opt.

### 6.2 Geochemistry

The Tooth Claims have been intensively sampled. All major drainages have been stream sediment sampled and areas which displayed anomalous results were contour soil sampled.

The results from the regional stream sediment samples were processed by the STATS+ computer program. The program is an integrated statistical data processing package. Each of the six elements in 198 samples were processed in order to determine anomalous, probably anomalous and possibly anomalous cut offs. The following chart lists the results of the statistical analysis.

## REGIONAL STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GOLD } \\ & (p, b) \end{aligned}$ | SILVER <br> (ppm) | ARSENIC (ppa) | COPPER <br> (ppll) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { LEAD } \\ & (\mathrm{pPM}) \end{aligned}$ | IINC <br> (ppqu) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BACKGROLXD | < 30 | <1.3 | < 450 | < 110 | < 55 | < 180 |
| POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS | 80-160 | 1.3-1.7 | 450-650 | 110-140 | 55-75 | 180-240 |
| PROBAESY AMOMALOUS | 160-180 | 1.7-2.1 | 650-900 | 140-190 | 75-105 | 240-280 |
| ANOMALOUS | > 180 | > 2.1 | > 900 | ) 190 | > 105 | ) 280 |

Stream sediment samples were taken at random spacings along the creeks in order to determine anomalous areas on the property. The samples consisted of silt size material which was collected and placed into labelled paper envelopes. The samples were forwarded to Northern Analytical Laboratories in Whitehorse, Yukon and analyzed for gold by a 15 gram Fire Assay, and silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic by Atomic Absorption (A.A.) technique. The geochemical results and procedures used to obtain those results are included in Appendices 1 and 2.

In general, significant results for Au ( $>100 \mathrm{ppb}$ ) were only obtained in areas with known mineralization such as the TT and Toby Veins, with the exception of headwaters of Jan Creek and Hawk Creek. Both of these areas are situated within the Antimony Mtn. Stock.

In Jan Creek Au values of 149, 159, 227 and 174 ppb were obtained from samples collected at the headwaters of the creek which drains Antimony Mountain and the Wizard Ridge. An anomalous value of 188 ppb Au and "possibly anomalous" values of $108,105 \mathrm{ppb}$ Au were obtained from the headwaters
of Hawk Creek which also drains Antimony Mountain. A "possibly anomalous" Au value of 83 ppb Au was also found on Hidden Creek and an anomalous value of 338 ppb on Ẃobyl Creek.

Soil samples were taken along contours at regular spacings and at various locations on the property in order to establish the presence of anomalous areas. Samples were taken from the "B" soil horizon and placed in labelled paper envelopes. Sample depth ranged from $5-20 \mathrm{~cm}$. They were assayed using the same procedure as for stream sediments.

Extensive contour soil sampling was done in areas where stream sediment surveys returned anomalous results of >100 ppb Au. Contour sampling was also done in areas at or near the contact with the Antimony Mtn. Stock, particularly downslope from sediments containing extensive secondary pyrite and pyrrhotite, and adjacent to known mineralized showings in order to delineate possible extensions of veins beneath cover.

Contour soil samples were collected on both sides of Rusty Ridge and on the Ridge north of Antimony Creek. Only one significant value of 1354 ppb was obtained from the ridge north of the creek, and 3 possibly anomalous values of 119 , 138 and 167 ppb Au were collected on Rusty Ridge. The anomalous value was investigated and the country rocks above the sample location were found to contain pods of arsenopyrite and pyrite but mineralization was highly localized within a calcareous horizon within the sediments.

A randomly spaced contour sample line was collected on the slopes around Hawk Creek, located in the southeastern part of the property. Closely spaced samples were collected along the northern slopes along the contact with the Antimony Mtn. Stock and randomly collected throughout the rest of the valley. No significant Au values ( $>50 \mathrm{ppb}$ ) were returned.

At the headwaters of Jan Creek, "anomalous" soil samples values of 186,269 and 285 were obtained from the slope below Wizard Ridge. Only one possibly anomalous value of 101 ppb Au was returned from the contour on the ridge north of the creek. Numerous shears occur in the area but no mineralization occurs at the surface.

### 7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Extensive regional stream, soil and rock chip sampling throughout the O'Brien property has provided a large sample base from which to define statistical anomalous values for the six elements chosen for geochemical analysis including $\mathrm{Au}, \mathrm{Ag}, \mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Cu}, \mathrm{Pb}$ and Zn . Arsenic is correlative with high
gold values throughout the property, and anomalous Cu values characterize the Rainbow Vein and small similar veins adjacent to the western contact of the Antimony Mtn. Stock.

Rock chip sampling of pyrite-pyrrhotite altered rocks and mineralized skarn horizons throughout the property returned assay values which were consistently < 50 ppb Au for skarns and generally less than 50 ppb for metagreywacke and metaquartzite. Further exploration is necessary to determine the potential of mineralized skarns.

The soil geochemical survey has been successful in defining known showings throughout the property. The JC showing and Rainbow Vein have good geochemical expressions on Antimony Creek and Camp Creek, and the TT and Toby Veins in Lost Creek and Toby Gulch. Soil geochemistry indicates that the TK showing likely extends along strike within a recessive unit. Overall, the area was heavily glaciated and, therefore, overburden may be a factor towards why other veins have not been defined by the survey.

Jan and Hawk Creeks have anomalous gold in silt samples draining the intrusive. The Walker showing on the east side of Antimony Mountain is the only known mineral occurrence in the area but this is too distant a source for either Jan or Hawk Creeks. A more likely source is Wizard Ridge on the north side of Antimony Mountain.

It is recommended the shear zones on Wizard Ridge be sampled more extensively to determine whether they provide the source for anomalous stream and soil gold values found at the headwaters of Jan Creek. More intensive geochemical sampling to locate the source of the possibly anomalous values in Hidden, Wobyl and Hawk Creeks is required.

Further exploration on the Buz and Hud property would require further drilling of the known showings. Relogging and resampling of the existing core, available at the DIAND core library in Whitehorse, should be done to verify widths and assay results before drilling is recommended. The JC showing is currently considered the best target for further drilling. Although the vein is relatively narrow, regional mapping in the area of the O'Brien Property has shown that vein structures typically pinch and swell. Drilling of the JC showing along strike could test this potential. The TK showing is also considered a good candidate for further drilling. Geological mapping suggests that Anaconda drill hole 80-Al may not have been deep enough to intersect the vein at depth.

### 8.0 COST STATEMENT

The following is a summary of the costs incurred on the BUZ, HUD, and TOOTH claims during 1989.

## Description

| Labour ( 210 man days) | \$ 33,070 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Telephone | 400 |
| Stationary \& Supplies | 2,300 |
| Maps/Publications(orthophotos) | 12,300 |
| Equipment Rental | 4,000 |
| Drafting | 700 |
| Vehicles | 4,000 |
| Consultants | 2,000 |
| Contractors- Non tech | 1,000 |
| Aircraft Charter ( 205 hr.) | 121,370 |
| Fuel | 6,000 |
| Assays (245 @ \$17.50/sample) | 4,290 |
| Geochemistry (1012 @ \$14.50/sample) | 14,670 |
| Camp Accom \& Board ( 210 man days @ $\$ 50 / \mathrm{md}$ ) | 10,500 |
| Travel | 3,600 |
| TOTAL EXPLORATION | \$220, 200 |

The names and addresses of all persons employed in performing the survey and preparing the report and the time employed are listed below.

| Richard Basnett | 45 Pelly Rd Whitehorse | Jan 89-Sept 89 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Karen Pelletier | Box 4241 | May 04-Sept 89 |
|  | Whitehorse |  |
| Terry Tucker | 42204 th Av | May 17-Sept 89 |
| Jan Tindle | Whitehorse 3341 Lakeside Rd | June 04-Sept 89 |
|  | Whistler, B.C. |  |
| Kevin May | 2790 Fairview | May 16-Sept 89 |
|  | Vancouver, B.C. |  |
| Wil VanRanden | 111 Parklane | July 18-21 89 |
|  | Whitehorse |  |
| Mike Kendall | Bag 2775 | July 18-2189 |
|  | Whitehorse |  |

### 9.0 REFERENCES

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Hall, R., Baldry, K. and Fitzmaurice, T. 1980. Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd. Final Report - 1980 Antimony Mountain Project, Yukon Territory. 35p.

Roots, C., Baldry, K. and Carlson, G.G., 1979. Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd., report - 1979 Yukon Project Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics, THOR 1-192 Claim Group, Antimony Mountain. 44p.

### 10.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, KAREN S. PELLETIER, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland, having obtained a Bachelor of Science degree with specialization in geology. I have also obtained a Master of Science degree from Carleton University from the Faculty of Earth Sciences;
2. I have been active in both mineral exploration and academic geological studies on a full-time and part-time basis for 13 years in the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon;
3. I participated in the work described in this report as an employee of Total Energold Corporation;
4. I have no interest in the claims or securities of Total Energold Corporation, nor do I expect to receive any.
SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon this 30 day of Nov. 1989.


Karen S. Pelletier, M. Sc.

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, TERRY LEE TUCKER, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, having obtained a Bachelor of Science degree, Specialization in Geology - May, 1989;
2. I have been active in mineral exploration in various capacities on a full-time and part-time basis for 2.5 Years in the Yukon Territory, Canada, Australia and Papua New Guinea;
3. I participated in the work described in this report as an employee of Total Energold Corporation;
4. I have no interest in the claims or securities of Total Energold Corporation, nor do $I$ expect to receive any.
SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon this , NC day of Nopember-1989.


Terry Lee Tucker, B.Sc.











## APPENDICES I, II and III

To accompany report by K. Pelletier and T. Tucker November 24, 1989

## APPENDIX 1

ASSAY RESULTS

June 24, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATR

Work Order \# 29004
File \# 29004c
PO\# None
KM89

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppra Cu ppm Pb ppm Zn ppm As

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1351 | 34 | 2.2 | 53 | 166 | 225 | 250 |
| 1352 | 33 | 1.3 | 42 | 80 | 137 | 150 |
| 1353 | 26 | 1.3 | 38 | 41 | 118 | 690 |
| 3151 | 68 | 0.3 | 86 | 96 | 172 | 110 |
| 3152 | 87 | 50 | 1.7 | 113 | 112 | 188 |
| 3153 | 50 | 0.5 | 91 | 42 | 106 | 80 |
| 3154 | 116 | 1.6 | 224 | 69 | 400 | 200 |
| 3155 | 68 | 0.5 | 95 | 46 | $\cdots 182$. | 210 |
| 3156 | 48 | $<0.1$ | 177 | 59 | 249 | 250 |
| 3157 | 82 | 0.4 | 117 | 69 | 193 | 230 |
| 3158 | 63 | 0.2 | 84 | 59 | 149 | 380 |
| 3159 | 63 | $<0.1$ | 77 | 44 | 133 | 290 |
| 3160 | 78 | $<0.1$ | 64 | 64 | 127 | 170 |
| 3161 | 50 | $<0.1$ | 55 | 61 | 112 | 160 |

Au -- 15g fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


July 8, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# $29004 \quad$ Eile \#29004a
Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm Cu ppm $\mathrm{Pb} \quad$ ppm $\mathrm{Zn} \quad$ ppm As

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1312 | 43 | 13.9 | 52 | 177 | 60 | 110 |
| 1313 | 1089 | 2.7 | 22 | 8 | 11 | 1550 |
| 1314 | 37 | 7.3 | 35 | 41 | 44 | 1370 |
| 1315 | 57 | 0.4 | 20 | 74 | 39 | 160 |
| 1316 | 30 | 2.4 | 4 | 3 | 14 | 70 |
| 1321 | 43 | 4.2 | 64 | 89 | 112 | 740 |
| 1322 | 31 | 2.9 | 56 | 11 | 46 | 110 |
| 1323 | 16 | 1.6 | 18 | 81 | 59 | 40 |
| 1324 | .29 | 2.1 | 36 | 16 | 16 | 130 |
| 3273 | 41 | $<0.1$ | 107 | 31 | 42 | 30 |
| 3274 | 25 | $<0.1$ | 29 | 30 | 34 | 810 |
| 3275 | 25 | 0.8 | 20 | 25 | 60 | 170 |
| 3276 | 25 | 6.8 | 149 | 95 | 73 | 240 |
| 3257 | 61 | 2.5 | 32 | 55 | 61 | 110 |



July 10, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114 - 1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3


## ASSAY CERTIEICATR

Nork Order \# 29004
File \# 29004b
PO\#

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm Cu ppm Pb ppm Zn ppm As

| 1317 | $<10$ | 0.7 | 33 | 16 | 45 | 260 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1318 | 22 | 2.9 | 22 | 351 | 505 | 170 |
| 1319 | 83 | 15.1 | 22 | 4782 | 31030 | 1190 |
| 1320 | 24 | 10.4 | 58 | 3883 | 6211 | 520 |
| 1401 | 12 | 1.1 | 9 | 32 | 62 | 120 |
| 1402 | 15 | 0.5 | 13 | 33 | 12 | 70 |
| 1403 | $<10$ | 0.7 | 39 | 6 | 40 | 220 |
| 1404 | 24 | 0.9 | 45 | 30 | 32 | 150 |
| 1405 | 17 | 1.1 | 55 | 12 | .66 | 430 |
| 1406 | 31 | 0.7 | 206 | 23 | 20 | 930 |
| 1407 | $<10$ | 1.2 | 42 | 26 | 70 | 610 |
| 3309 | 12 | 1.8 | 58 | 20 | 33 | 240 |
| 1661 | 18 | 1.0 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 100 |
| 1662 | $<10$ | 1.5 | 158 | 16 | 39 | 270 |
| 1663 | 11 | 1.6 | 319 | 41 | 33 | 650 |
| 1664 | $<10$ | 1.1 | 12 | 21 | 58 | 60 |
| 1665 | $<10$ | 1.0 | 24 | 11 | 59 | 70 |
| 1666 | 14 | 0.7 | 24 | 50 | 71 | 360 |
| 1667 | 24 | 1.5 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 280 |
| 1668 | 35 | 3.3 | 91 | 6 | 26 | 310 |
| 1669 | 10 | 1.2 | 32 | 15 | 30 | 70 |
| 1670 | 18 | 1.5 | 96 | 15 | 27 | 190 |
| 1671 | 14 | 1.4 | 54 | 17 | 25 | 210 |
| 1672 | $<10$ | 1.5 | 60 | 37 | 47 | 230 |

Au -- 15g fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS

July 18, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114 - 1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29004
File \# 29004e
PO\# NONE

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm $\mathbf{C u} \quad$ ppm $\mathrm{Pb} \quad$ ppm Zn . ppm As


Au -- 15g fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS

A.SC.T.

July 18, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATR

Work Order \# 29004
File \# 29004d PO\# NONE


July 19, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATR

Nork Order \# 29019 File \# 29019a PO\# 3667

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm $\mathrm{Pb} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Zn} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Cu} \quad \mathrm{ppm} A s$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1676 | 61 | 2.5 | 43 | 44 | 14 | 130 |
| 1677 | 77 | 1.4 | 25 | 42 | 25 | 150 |
| 1678 | 68 | 1.9 | 209 | 301 | 17 | 90 |
| 1679 | 51 | 1.8 | 65 | 32 | 31 | 130 |
| 1680 | 53 | 2.0 | 36 | 400 | 30 | $<10$ |
| 1681 | 69 | 1.7 | 52 | 63 | 60 | 780 |
| 1682 | 56 | 2.6 | 19 | 42 | 165 | 100 |
| 1683 | 66 | 1.4 | $<1$ | 17 | 83 | 210 |
| 1684 | 55 | 1.5 | 15 | 30 | 75 | $\leqslant 10$ |
| 1685 | 75 | 2.6 | .26 | 20 | 38 | 90 |
| 1686 | 42 | 1.6 | 26 | 25 | 83 | 380 |
| 3333 | 74 | 17.2 | 7093 | 124000 | 201 | 110 |
| 3334 | 54 | 5.5 | 793 | 23900 | 132 | 120 |
| 3335 | 49 | 1.1 | 12 | 18 | 24 | $<10$ |
| 3336 | 53 | 1.1 | 30 | 17 | 22 | 10 |
| 3337 | 63 | 7.0 | 93 | 46 | 84 | 360 |
| 3329 | 52 | 1.9 | 16 | 51 | 65 | 30. |

Au -- 15g fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


July 23, 1989

Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29019 File \# 29019b PO\# 3667

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm Cu ppm $\mathrm{Pb} \quad$ ppm Zn ppm As

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3367 | 100 | 1.1 | 100 | 57 | 127 | 930 |
| 3368 | 37 | 0.4 | 54 | 34 | 176 | 80 |
| 3369 | 42 | 0.9 | 57 | 32 | 156 | 80 |
| 3370 | $I N S$ | 1.0 | 80 | 44 | 157 | 80 |
| 3371 | $<10$ | 0.8 | 49 | 30 | 156 | 50 |
| 3372 | $<10$ | 0.5 | 50 | 33 | 132 | 30 |
| 3373 | $<10$ | 0.7 | 47 | 20 | 140 | 50 |
| 3375 | 113 | 0.9 | 123 | 39 | 120 | 1220 |
| 3376 | 36 | 1.9 | 228 | 154 | 107 | 130 |
| 3377 | 24 | 0.7 | 101 | 50 | 122 | 260 |
| 1368 | 21 | 1.1 | 77 | 127 | 1320 | 2920 |
| 1369 | $<10$ | 0.4 | 35 | 45 | 103 | 330 |
| 1370 | $<10$ | 0.4 | 22 | 42 | 68 | 230 |
| 1371 | $<10$ | 0.3 | 44 | 90 | 116 | 350 |
| 1372 | 30 | 0.9 | 20 | 67 | 118 | 140 |
| 1373 | 89 | 0.7 | 247 | 71 | 120 | 740 |

Au -- 15g fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


July 27, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29025 File \# 29025a PO\# 3671

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm Cu ppm $\mathrm{Pb} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Zn}$ ppm As

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1333 | 121 | 3.2 | 164 | 183 | 122 | 740 |
| 1334 | 87 | 5.0 | 241 | 404 | 123 | 150 |
| 1335 | 161 | 1.6 | 111 | 52 | 39 | 9810 |
| 1336 | 77 | 1.7 | 17 | $<1$ | 61 | 210 |
| 1337 | 224 | 1.3 | 182 | 35 | 46 | 1900 |
| 1338 | 91 | 0.3 | 106 | 15 | 44 | 30 |
| 1339 | 82 | 0.2 | 54 | 38 | 25 | 60 |
| 1340 | 287 | 32.4 | 7578 | 359 | 337 | 7070 |
| 1341 | 5110 | 21.0 | 1107 | 1147 | 1787 | 218500 |
| 1342 | 654 | 402.7 | 8178 | 21760 | 5602 | 2520 |
| 1343 | 85 | 9.0 | 477 | 177 | 176 | 530 |
| 3453 | 52 | 1.6 | 44 | 89 | 169 | 340 |
| 3454 | 203 | 5.0 | 317 | 106 | 61 | 93200 |
| 3350 | 2057 | 1.7 | 92 | $<1$ | 30 | 174000 |
| 3451 | 73 | 0.5 | 349 | 27 | 33 | 490 |

Au -- 15 g fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


July 27, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29009
File \# 29009d
PO\# 3027

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3162 | 108 | 56.0 | 195 | 1407 | 515 | 5240 |
| 3163 | 48 | 2.5 | 111 | 146 | 156 | 210 |
| 3164 | 47 | 1.4 | 73 | 40 | 142 | 2990 |
| 3165 | 63 | 1.8 | 427 | 47 | 95 | 240 |
| 3166 | 166 | 11.2 | 560 | 14280 | 31380 | 146000 |
| 3167 | 681 | 2.9 | 176 | 190 | 6300 | 34700 |
| 3168 | 40 | 0.7 | 32 | 33 | 62 | 720 |
| 3169 | 32 | 0.5 | 40 | 56 | 54 | 440 |
| 3170 | 27 | 1.5 | 26 | 48 | 73 | 170 |
| 1363 | 25 | 0.7 | 53 | 79 | 147 | 80 |
| 1364 | 47 | 0.6 | 54 | 61 | 127 | 50 |
| 1365 | 40 | 0.3 | 45 | 44 | 131 | $<10$ |
| 1366 | 43 | 0.2 | 49 | 50 | 130 | 20 |
| 1367 | 33 | 0.3 | 75 | 28 | 143 | $<10$ |

Au -- 15g fire assay/AAS finish Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


July 27, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29009 File \# 29009c 3027

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3315 | 48 | 0.9 | 168 | 34 | 123 | 610 |
| 3316 | 45 | 0.9 | 288 | 45 | 208 | 880 |
| 3317 | 46 | 0.6 | 276 | 13 | 31 | 830 |
| 3318 | 39 | 0.8 | 295 | 1 | 54 | 860 |
| 3319 | 38 | 1.2 | 229 | 34 | 21 | 780 |
| 3320 | 62 | 1.0 | 229 | 32 | 10 | 660 |
| 3321 | 32 | 0.9 | 235 | 24 | 33 | 680 |
| 3322 | 18 | 1.0 | 223 | 54 | 167 | 640 |
| 3323 | 14 | 1.6 | 106 | 110 | 186 | 160 |
| 3324 | 44 | 1.8 | 111 | 125 | 251 | 90 |
| 3325 | 28 | 1.5 | 111 | 68 | 167 | 140 |
| 3326 | 31 | 1.2 | 94 | 46 | 183 | 60 |
| 3327 | 36 | 0.6 | 79 | 35 | 158 | 130 |
| 3328 | 26 | 1.0 | 82 | 35 | 188 | 90 |

Au -- 15g fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


July 31, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3
ASSAY CERTIEICATR
Work Order \# 29024
File \# 29024a
PO\# 3670
Sample ppb Au ppmAg ppm Cu ppm Pb ppm Zn ppm As

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1697 | 50 | 23.1 | 826 | 74 | 24 | 172000 |
| 1698 | 77 | 1.8 | 112 | $<1$ | $<1$ | 24800 |
| 1699 | 1978 | 4.1 | 320 | 14 | 1 | 97300 |
| 1700 | 267 | 0.3 | 54 | 36 | 4 | 7970 |
| 1751 | 55 | 0.6 | 60 | $<1$ | 2 | 500 |
| 1752 | 5647 | 2.1 | 90 | 23 | $<1$ | 76500 |
| 1753 | 65 | 0.2 | 25 | 5 | $<1$ | 550 |
| 1754 | 311 | 14.2 | 55 | 17 | $<1$ | 3900 |
| 1755 | 1475 | 33.6 | 813 | 112 | 8 | 197000 |
| 1756 | 18940 | 6.2 | 569 | 39 | $<1$ | 54400 |
| 1757 | 2076 | 11.7 | 223 | 114 | $<1$ | 102000 |
| 1758 | 180 | 1.0 | 116 | 5 | 3 | 1480 |
| 1759 | 496 | 1.7 | 32 | 41 | $<1$ | 3780 |
| 1760 | 63520 | 12.0 | 1564 | 94 | 16 | 188000 |
| 1761 | 5033 | 0.9 | 104 | 20 | 3 | 9400 |
| 1762 | 164 | 0.5 | 34 | 2 | 13 | 410 |
| 1763 | 2443 | 74.9 | 24 | 19 | 1 | 17000 |
| 1764 | 2758 | $<0.1$ | 57 | 6 | 17 | 60 |
| 1765 | 0.1 | 54 | 13 | 1 | 2080 |  |
| 1766 | 3860 | 66.8 | 794 | 621 | 58 | 116000 |
| 1767 | 20 | 0.7 | 209 | 29 | 22 | 740 |
| 1768 | 30 | 0.5 | 85 | 23 | 13 | 320 |
| 1374 | 94 | 1 | 1.3 | 270 | 13 | 176 |
| 1375 | 58 | 2.7 | 97 | 161 | 107 | 840 |
| 1376 | 58 | 1.9 | 74 | 20 | 133 | 780 |
| 1377 | 53 | 1.3 | 107 | 21 | 157 | 290 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\mathrm{Au}-\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{g}$ fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


July 31, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29025
File \# 29025c PO\# 3671

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm $2 n$ | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3171 | 50 | 1.8 | 146 | 132 | 68 | 240 |
| 3172 | 117 | 2.9 | 169 | 107 | 85 | 50 |
| 3173 | 520 | 2.0 | 442 | 228 | 93 | 10500 |
| 3174 | 94 | 1.4 | 145 | 123 | 61 | 200 |
| 3175 | 76 | 1.2 | 76 | 165 | 175 | 70 |
| 3176 | 374 | 1.5 | 36 | 39 | 53 | 1310 |
| 3177 | 66 | 1.2 | 49 | 114 | 38 | 30 |
| 3378 | 27 | 1.4 | 74 | 78 | 42 | 450 |
| 3379 | 58 | 1.6 | 86 | 83 | 61 | 880 |
| 3380 | 35 | 3.6 | 122 | 84 | 47 | 830 |
| 3381 | 47 | 2.3 | 105 | 81 | 20 | 690 |
| 3382 | 22 | 1.3 | 113 | 94 | 44 | 550 |
| 3383 | <10 | 1.8 | 15 | 58 | 15 | 140 |
| 3384 | 38 | 2.1 | 68 | 53 | 15 | 290 |
| 3385 | 43 | 1.0 | 76 | 62 | 56 | 280 |
| 3386 | 49 | 1.7 | 49 | 54 | 141 | 40 |
| 3387 | 45 | 1.7 | 151 | 93 | 55 | 110 |
| 3388 | 25 | 1.6 | 130 | 70 | 69 | 60 |
| 3389 | 32 | 0.7 | 91 | 50 | 44 | 150 |
| 3390 | 35 | 0.6 | 96 | 101 | 26 | 190 |
| 3391 | 47 | 0.4 | 89 | 16 | 34 | 30 |
| 3392 | 43 | 1.4 | 96 | 54 | 63 | 80 |
| 3393 3394 | 44 | 0.5 | 64 | 17 | 62 | 110 |
| 3394 | 25 | 1.6 | 62 | 37 | 62 | $\bigcirc 10$ |

Au -- 15 g fire assay/AAS finish Metals - Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


July 31, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1 A 3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATR

Work Order \# 29025
File \# 29025b PO\# 3671

| Sample | Ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3338 | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 333 | 38 | 1.5 | 133 | 62 | 67 | $<10$ |
| 3339 | 44 | 0.3 | 97 | 37 | 4 | $<10$ |
| 3340 | 53 | 1.1 | 478 | 24 | 16 | $<10$ |
| 3341 | 76 | 0.7 | 642 | 42 | 20 | 160 |
| 3342 | 51 | 1.7 | 117 | 63 | 16 | 1110 |
| 3343 | 88 | 1.9 | 2550 | 78 | 81 | 1500 |
| 3344 | 156 | 1.5 | 84 | 62 | 8 | 280 |
| 3345 | 56 | 0.3 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 980 |
| 3346 | 1781 | 2.0 | 12 | 54 | 26 | 24330 |
| 3347 | 1178 | 2.7 | 12 | 24 | 419 | 19030 |
| 3348 | 1388 | 2.4 | 427 | 135 | 34 | 26010 |
| 3349 | 1871 | 2.5 | 11 | 79 | 24 | 23750 |
| 3395 | 16 | 2.3 | 55 | 26 | 84 | 130 |
| 3396 | 85 | 1.2 | 220 | 48 | 93 | 2260 |
| 3397 | 38 | 3.7 | 184 | 35 | 369 | 1080 |
| 3398 | 55 | 1.6 | 116 | 11 | 128 | 580 |
| 3399 | 67 | 2.4 | 161 | 53 | 174 | 880 |
| 3400 | 87 | 2.4 | 153 | 40 | 157 | 920 |

Au -- 15g fire assay/AAS finish
Metals -- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


August 5, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29055
File \#29055b
PO\#3673

| Sample | ppb Aus | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3401 | 148 | 3.0 | 123 | 14 | 79 | 180 |
| 3402 | 192 | $<.1$ | 289 | 25 | 95 | 60 |
| 3403 | 99 | .4 | 103 | 7 | 63 | 13 |
| 3404 | 366 | 2.1 | 581 | 752 | 374 | 3180 |
| 3405 | 127 | 1.3 | 388 | 280 | 161 | 1320 |
| 3406 | 47 | $<.1$ | 152 | 50 | 112 | 530 |
| 3407 | 115 | .8 | 282 | 42 | 84 | 400 |
| 3408 | 84 | .4 | 162 | 40 | 209 | 810 |
| 3409 | 57 | $<.1$ | 152 | 63 | 108 | 570 |
| 3410 | 51 | $<.1$ | 137 | 70 | 99 | 370 |
| 3411 | 31 | .8 | 678 | 78 | 113 | 470 |
| 1378 | 2128 | .3 | 56 | 29 | 41 | 1840 |
| 1379 | 173 | 4.9 | 114 | 1011 | 500 | 6970 |
| 3412 | 44 | 2.2 | 53 | 9 | 94 | 360 |
| 3413 | 35 | 1.0 | 109 | 2 | 53 | 10 |
| 3415 | 48 | $<.1$ | 115 | 26 | 84 | 250 |
| 3416 | 37 | $<.1$ | 122 | 19 | 158 | 380 |
| 3417 | 54 | .4 | 140 | 31 | 49 | 100 |
| 3418 | 49 | $<.1$ | 172 | 66 | 137 | 130 |
| 3419 | 40 | $<.1$ | 181 | 60 | 103 | 150 |
| 3420 | 42 | $<.1$ | 177 | 80 | 139 | 40 |
| 3421 | 18 | $<.1$ | 174 | 31 | 30 | 170 |
| 3422 | 13 | $<.1$ | 244 | 67 | 102 | 290 |

Au. -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals-- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


August 5, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29055 File \# 29055a PO\# 3673

| Sample | oz/t Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1344 | 0.002 | 3.5 | 10020 | 22 | 22 | 130 |
| 1345 | 0.005 | 27.1 | 67230 | 1002 | 307 | 3420 |
| 1346 | 0.009 | 2.9 | 544 | 13 | 26 | 4460 |
| 1347 | 0.021 | 130.7 | 54580 | 71 | 2100 | 17400 |
| 1348 | 0.011 | 37.3 | 231 | 13870 | 1789 | 140180 |
| 1349 | 0.001 | 3.1 | 19 | 47 | 23 | 710 |
| 1350 | 0.002 | 1.3 | 126 | 25 | 59 | 1140 |
| 3455 | 0.003 | 4.2 | 264 | 14 | 16 | 1260 |
| 3456 | 0.958 | 304.5 | 51630 | 3045 | 1500 | 2380 |
| 3457 | 0.002 | 2.1 | 245 | 36 | 4 | 1170 |
| 3458 | 0.029 | 5.6 | 416 | 26 | 16 | 22900 |
| 3459 | 0.002 | 1.6 | 206 | 25 | 30 | 1980 |
| 3001 | 0.002 | 0.4 | 53 | 15 | 28 | 2100 |
| 3002 | 0.003 | 41.9 | 570 | 2202 | 36 | 7500 |
| 3003 | 0.006 | 0.6 | 30 | 10 | 81 | 14900 |
| 1771 | 0.020 | 68.1 | 21430 | 90 | 800 | 20700 |
| 1772 | 0.001 | 2.7 | 255 | 24 | 74 | 2310 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals-- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


August 6, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE



Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals-- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


August 11, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

| Work Order \# 29087 |  |  | File \#29087A |  |  |  | PO\#3675 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample | ppb | Au | ppm | Ag |  | Cu |  | Pb | ppm | Zn | ppm As |
| 1408 | 108 |  | 0.3 |  | 92 |  | 9 |  | 31 |  | 280 |
| 1409 | 117 |  | 0.4 |  | 124 |  | 4 |  | 60 |  | 280 |
| 1410 | 88 |  | 0.8 |  | 61 |  | 13 |  | 36 |  | 160 |
| 1411 | 69 |  | 0.3 |  | 25 |  | 16 |  | 17 |  | 210 |
| 1412 | 73 |  | <0.1 |  | 21 |  | 9 |  | 14 |  | 20 |
| 1413 | 59 |  | <0.1 |  | 26 |  | 24 |  | 16 |  | 60 |
| 1414 | 73 |  | <0.1 |  | 21 |  | 2 |  | 13 |  | 360 |
| 1415 | 61 |  | 0.1 |  | 27 |  | 22 |  | 23 |  | 140 |
| 1416 | 68 |  | 0.9 |  | 27 |  | 13 |  | 13 |  | 110 |
| 1417 | 58 |  | 0.3 |  | 29 |  | <1 |  | 33 |  | 270 |
| 1418 | 100 |  | 0.6 |  | 74 |  | 46 |  | 111 |  | 1830 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals-- Aqua-regia digestion/AAS


August 25, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114 - 1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29087 Eile \# 29087b PO\# 3675
Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm Cu ppm Pb ppm Zn ppm As

| J8 | $<10$ | 2.4 | 81 | 58 | 63 | $<10$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J9 | <10 | 2.3 | 170 | 46 | 71 | 220 |
| J10 | 32 | 2.3 | 59 | 51 | 75 | 110 |
| J12 | 16 | 1.9 | 87 | 60 | 56 | 310 |
| J13 | 103 | 3.4 | 421 | 80 | 150 | 610 |
| J14 | 24 | 2.9 | 104 | 16 | 35 | 100 |
| J15 | 145 | 2.6 | 223 | 71 | 56 | 160 |
| J16 | 23 | 2.4 | 191 | 36 | 98 | 70 |
| J17 | 18 | 2.7 | 194 | 53 | 130 | 260 |
| J18 | 34 | 2.0 | 120 | 37 | 60 | 230 |
| J19 | 10 | 2.0 | 175 | 38 | 55 | 170 |
| J21 | <10 | 2.2 | 117 | 38 | 49 | 100 |
| J22 | 33 | 2.7 | 290 | 50 | 48 | 270 |
| J23 | 702 | 3.4 | 1033 | 72 | 104 | 1680 |
| J24 | 2090 | 12.5 | 1240 | 1276 | 530 | 5040 |
| J25 | 65 | 10.0 | 1100 | 1131 | 479 | 4550 |
| J26 | <10 | 1.2 | 101 | 32 | 73 | 180 |
| J27 | 42 | 1.3 | 36 | 14 | 50 | <10 |
| J28 | 17 | 0.5 | 39 | 17 | 47 | 30 |
| J29 | <10 | 1.5 | 118 | 28 | 44 | 100 |
| J30 | <10 | 1.2 | 154 | 48 | 70 | 110 |
| J32 | 13 | 1.6 | 88 | 45 | 75 | 220 |
| J34 | <10 | 1.2 | 69 | 46 | 78 | 180 |
| J38 | 32 | 2.6 | 138 | 218 | 123 | 1690 |
| J42 | 767 | 3.3 | 146 | 64 | 81 | 1750 |
| J44 | 358 | 3.3 | 117 | 53 | 87 | 390 |
| J45 | 1437 | 2.9 | 135 | 84 | 102 | 480 |
| J46 | 39 | 2.8 | 50 | 26 | 83 | 370 |
| J47 | 13 | 3.5 | 70 | 25 | 79 | 250 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua regia digestion/AAS


August 25, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29086
File \# 29086a
PO\# 3676

Sample ppb Au ppmig ppm $\mathrm{Cu} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Pb} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Zn} \quad \mathrm{ppm} A s$

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3464 | 750 | 2.4 | 87 | 46 | 7 | 5300 |
| 3465 | 5730 | 9.5 | 890 | 79 | 17 | 93200 |
| 3466 | 6860 | 18.8 | 1239 | 30 | 18 | 130100 |
| 3467 | 67000 | 27.9 | 357 | 174 | 14 | 307000 |
| 3468 | 53970 | 16.7 | 376 | 42 | 13 | 189000 |
| 3469 | 1900 | 3.9 | 27 | 51 | 7 | 2500 |
| 3470 | 23700 | 20.1 | 801 | 82 | 40 | 229400 |
| 3471 | 57940 | 28.0 | 483 | 134 | 12 | 247400 |
| 3472 | 4320 | 4.2 | 50 | 79 | 8 | 7500 |
| 3473 | 50950 | 30.0 | 249 | 149 | 15 | 10170 |
| 3474 | 6480 | 2.8 | 138 | 22 | 4 | 8100 |
| 3475 | 101600 | 18.6 | 149 | 55 | 13 | 332500 |
| 3476 | 4590 | 4.9 | 126 | 25 | 9 | 25400 |
| 3477 | 4530 | 9.3 | 325 | 8 | 13 | 42800 |
| 3478 | 16600 | 6.4 | 98 | 97 | 11 | 55800 |
| 3479 | 510 | 3.4 | 45 | 43 | 7 | 44600 |
| 3480 | 6210 | 10.5 | 166 | 100 | 11 | 4100 |

Au -- 1AT Fire Assay/Grav
Metals -- Aqua regia digestion/AAS


August 25, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29103
File \# 29103a PO\# 3683

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm Cu ppm $\mathrm{Pb} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Zn}$ ppm As

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1509 | 679 | 12.2 | 2665 | 347 | 128 | 8420 |
| 1510 | 35200 | 310.9 | 93640 | 2800 | 3671 | 20880 |
| 1511 | 3200 | 107.9 | 41250 | 1274 | 1449 | 3810 |
| 1512 | 1000 | 170.1 | 59380 | 317 | 1876 | 3910 |
| 1513 | 8000 | 234.4 | 61720 | 487 | 1380 | 5180 |
| 1514 | 7330 | 170.4 | 47160 | 530 | 1747 | 5880 |
| 1515 | 30533 | 142.4 | 42750 | 461 | 1460 | 1140 |
| 1516 | 858 | 13.6 | 3386 | 72 | 177 | 104800 |
| 1517 | 393 | 8.1 | 2430 | 62 | 194 | 6620 |
| 1518 | 354 | 5.6 | 1456 | 149 | 75 | 11800 |
| 1519 | 735 | 7.7 | 2134 | 68 | $\cdots .114$. | 18600 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua regia digestion/AAS


August 25, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29103
File \# 29103a
PO\# 3683

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm $\mathrm{Cu} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Pb} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Zn}$ ppm As

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 1509 | 679 | 12.2 | 2665 | 347 | 128 | 8420 |
| 1510 | 35200 | 310.9 | 93640 | 2800 | 3671 | 20880 |
| 1511 | 3200 | 107.9 | 41250 | 1274 | 1449 | 3810 |
| 1512 | 1000 | 170.1 | 59380 | 317 | 1876 | 3910 |
| 1513 | 8000 | 234.4 | 61720 | 487 | 1380 | 5180 |
| 1514 | 7330 | 170.4 | 47160 | 530 | 1747 | 5880 |
| 1515 | 30533 | 142.4 | 42750 | 461 | 1460 | 1140 |
| 1516 | 858 | 13.6 | 3386 | 72 | 177 | 104800 |
| 1517 | 393 | 8.1 | 2430 | 62 | 194 | 6620 |
| 1518 | 354 | 5.6 | 1456 | 149 | 75 | 11800 |
| 1519 | 735 | 7.7 | 2134 | 68 | 114 | 18600 |

Au -- 15g Eire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua regia digestion/AAS

September 5, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29161
File \# 29161c PO\# 3114

Sample $o z / t \mathrm{Au} p p m \mathrm{Ag} \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Cu} \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Pb}$ ppm Zn ppm As ppm Sb

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4552 | 0.010 | 29.2 | 15630 | 33 | 578 | 1150 | 40 |
| 4565 | $<0.004$ | 2.0 | 182 | 3 | 20 | 30 | 10 |
| 4566 | 0.012 | 3.3 | 589 | 8 | 24 | 60 | 10 |
| 4567 | 0.008 | 2.6 | 169 | 11 | 23 | 1240 | 10 |
| 4568 | 0.024 | 3.4 | 602 | 30 | 70 | 1880 | 50 |
| 4569 | 0.004 | 2.7 | 767 | 38 | 92 | $<10$ | 30 |
| 4572 | $<0.004$ | 1.8 | 40 | 7 | 29 | $<10$ | 10 |
| 4573 | 1.76 | 2.1 | 875 | 90 | 4.3 | 60600 | 270 |
| 4574 | 3.188 | 11.7 | 1463 | 303 | 61 | 84300 | 720 |
| 4575 | 0.012 | 20.4 | 2639 | 27 | 211 | 3880 | 210 |
| 4576 | 0.272 | $.11 .7 \ldots$ | 1382 | . .103 | 106 | 75600 | 530 |
| 4577 | 0.040 | 8.6 | 1824 | 25 | 70 | 24200 | 200 |
| 4578 | 0.120 | 3.2 | 468 | 49 | 35 | 53000 | 300 |
| 4579 | 0.014 | 12.8 | 1956 | 37 | 114 | 5370 | 150 |
| 4580 | 0.896 | 8.9 | 1430 | 166 | 49 | 77700 | 800 |
| 4581 | 0.086 | 2.9 | 1309 | 40 | 123 | 38700 | 170 |
| 4585 | 0.008 | 0.9 | 286 | 20 | 43 | 3100 | 30 |
| 4588 | 00.004 | $<0.1$ | 62 | 01 | 24 | 1240 | 10 |
| 4589 | 0.016 | 00.1 | 42 | 14 | 15 | 830 | -10 |
| 4599 | 0.012 | 11.3 | 2069 | 60 | 131 | 5720 | 210 |

Au -- 1/2 AT Eire Assay/Grav
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS
Note -- Sb will be low since assay was not prepared for Sb

November 3, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY_CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29055
File $\# 290550$
EO\# 3673

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppin Cu | ppom Pb | ppot Zn | ppun As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 342.3 | 58 | 0.8 | 1.56 | 55 | 77 | 100 |
| 3178 | 88 | 1.8 | 312 | 1.87 | 102 | 260 |
| 3179 | 68 | $1) .3$ | 175 | 74 | 141) | 1280 |
| 3180 | 72 | <0. 1 | 81 | 16 | 220 | 920 |
| 3181 | 37 | <0. 1 | 112 | 77 | 98 | 690 |
| 3182 | 25 | (1). 1 | 106 | 55 | 101 | 51.9 |
| 3183 | 49 | 1.0 | 323 | 35 | 315 | 860 |
| 31.84 | 72 | 1. 3 | 263 | 32 | 274 | 1.1130 |
| 3185 | 33 | 1.13 | 203 | 44 | 246 | 730 |
| 3186 | 56 | 0.8 | 173 | 53 | 280 | 650 |
| 3187 | 65 | 1.6 | 67 | 297 | 310 | 350) |
| 31.88 | 31 | 0.4 | 90 | 48 | 1.63 | 590 |
| 3374 | 54 | 0.6 | 82 | 34 | 148 | 350 |
| 3424 | 21 | 0.3 | 57 | 42 | 161 | 800 |

Au -- 15 g [ire Assay/AAS
Metals - Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 4, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29161 File \# 29161b PO\# 3114
Sample ppbAu ppm Ag. ppm Cu ppm Pb ppm Zn ppm As

| 4551 | 21 | 0.7 | 23 | $<1$ | 11 | 150 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4553 | 21 | 0.4 | 124 | 8 | 24 | 40 |
| 4554 | 35 | 0.2 | 38 | 17 | 3 | $\bigcirc 10$ |
| 4555 | 11 | <0.1 | 20 | $<1$ | 8 | $<10$ |
| 4556 | 23 | 0.5 | 20 | <1 | 10 | <10 |
| 4557 | 21 | 0.8 | 35 | 9 | 13 | <10 |
| 4558 | 22 | 0.1 | 33 | 2 | 14 | $<10$ |
| 4559 | 25 | 0.1 | 28 | <1 | 11 | <10 |
| 4560 | 37 | 1.5 | 36 | 16 | 12 | $<10$ |
| 4561 | 29 | 0.4 | 30 | 15 | 10 | 810 |
| 4562 | 21 | 0.2 | 26 | 10 | 20 | $\therefore 10$ |
| 4563 | 26 | $\bigcirc 0.1$ | 24 | 12 | 14 | 1010 |
| 4564 | 24 | $\bigcirc 0.1$ | 90 | 1 | 14 | 240 |
| 4570 | 20 | © 0.1 | 50 | 10 | 30 | 10 |
| 4571 | 28 | 0.3 | 50 | 18 | 22 | 30) |
| 4582 | 17 | <0.1 | 74 | 65 | 114 | 8.30 |
| 458.3 | 12 | 0.4 | 145 | 25 | 65 | 4640 |
| 4584 | 32 | $\bigcirc 0.1$ | 277 | 22 | 75 | 2190 |
| 4586 | 34 | 1.4 | 135 | 145 | 182 | 930 |
| 4587 | 34 | 0.2 | 236 | 77 | 150 | 5200) |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 4, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29161
File \# 29161a
PO\# 3114

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4590 | 37 | 0.6 | 38 | 1 | 22 | <10 |
| 4591 | 22 | 0.4 | 102 | <1 | 12 | 30 |
| 4592 | 37 | $<0.1$ | 86 | 19 | 1 | 60 |
| 4593 | 42 | 0.8 | 49 | 38 | 54 | 1690) |
| 4594 | 40 | 1.0 | 42 | 15 | $<1$ | 90 |
| 4535 | 24 | (0). 1 | 94 | 10 | $\leqslant 1$ | -10 |
| 4536 | 24 | 0.6 | 26 | 15 | 3 | -10 |
| 4597 | 28 | 0.1 | 35 | 20 | 13 | <10 |
| 4598 | 21 | 0.6 | 15 | 17 | 12 | ¢10 |
| 4600 | 49 | $\bigcirc 0.1$ | 64 | 31 | 23 | 1600 |
| 4601 | 22 | $<0.1$ | 31 | 30 | 34 | 280 |
| 4602 | 56 | 0.1 | 43 | 20 | 11. | 230. |
| 4603 | 22 | 0.2 | 65 | 1 | 1.3 | $\therefore 10$ |
| 4604 | 17 | 0.7 | 56 | 2 | 30 | $<10$ |
| 4605 | 15 | <0.1 | 49 | 7 | 24 | 80 |
| 4606 | 16 | <0.1 | 66 | 2 | 24 | 90 |
| 4607 | 27 | 1.0 | 60 | $<1$ | 17 | 10 |
| 4608 | 29 | $<0.1$ | 55 | <1 | 12 | 10 |
| 4609 | 37 | 0.5 | 99 | 7 | 12 | 30 |
| 4610 | 45 | 1.0 | 10 | 7 | 18 | <10 |
| 4611 | 23 | 2.6 | 3 | 3 | 42 | <10 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 7, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29129
File \# 29129a PO\# 3688

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm $\mathrm{AE}_{\underline{E}}$ | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3705 | 21 | 2.5 | 64 | 32 | 114 | 460 |
| 3706 | <10 | 2.3 | 68 | 44 | 190 | 4.30 |
| . 3707 | 14 | 1.2 | 42 | 31 | 121 | 240 |
| 3708 | 15 | 2.0 | 49 | 26 | 109 | 240 |
| 3709 | 17 | 2.0 | 54 | 29 | 120 | 170 |
| 3710 | 18 | 0. 3 | 61 | 29 | 142 | 300 |
| 3711 | 16 | 1.3 | 58 | 30 | 140 | 120 |
| 3712 | $<10$ | 1.6 | 56 | 29 | 128 | 80 |
| 3713 | $<10$ | 1.4 | 49 | 32 | 140 | c10 |
| 3714 | 17 | 0.8 | 54 | 28 | 126 | 30 |
| 3715 | $<10$ | 0.4 | 58 | 26 | 137 | 130 |
| 3716 | $\bigcirc 10$ | 0.7 | 55 | - 32 | 154 | 120 |
| 3717 | 32 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 46 | 117 | 40 |
| 3718 | 25 | 0.8 | 40 | 20 | 119 | 20 |
| 3719 | 20 | 1.1 | 42 | 21 | 122 | 40 |
| 3720 | 30 | 1.0 | 36 | 23 | 129 | 410 |
| 3721 | 14 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 18 | 118 | 80 |
| 3722 | 32 | 0.8 | 32 | 16 | 111 | 20 |
| 3723 | 31 | 0.3 | 35 | 53 | 189 | (1) |
| 3724 | 24 | 0.8 | 36 | 86 | 222 | <10 |
| 3725 | <10 | 1.0 | 30 | 26 | 145 | -10 |
| 3726 | 15 | 1. 6 | 40 | 24 | 167 | 120 |
| 3727 | $<10$ | 1.4 | 53 | 14 | 317 | 30) |
| 3728 | 17 | 0.5 | 131 | 14 | 237 | (10) |

Au -- 15 E Fire Assay /AAS
Metals - Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 7, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29129 Eile \# 29129b PO\# 3688

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3729 | 18 | 3.1 | 52 | 112 | 307 | $\bigcirc 10$ |
| 3730 | 11 | 0.9 | 34 | 73 | 324 | <10 |
| 3731 | 20 | 0.1 | 24 | 24 | 124 | 110 |
| 3732 | 17 | 0.4 | 28 | 35 | 130 | $: 10$ |
| 3733 | 17 | 1.5 | 28 | 34 | 155 | <10 |
| 3734 | 25 | 0.7 | 26 | 74 | 170 | <10 |
| 3735 | 19 | 1.8 | 37 | 33 | 204 | $<10$ |
| 37.36 | 24 | 1.1 | 39 | 27 | 188 | $\therefore 10$ |
| 3737 | 19 | 2. 3 | 44 | 37 | 15.3 | 40 |
| 3738 | 24 | 1.2 | 30 | 25 | 140 | $<10$ |

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September 7, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

| Work Order \# 29161 | File \# 29161d | PO\# 3114 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sample | Au +100 | Au -100 | $0 z / t \mathrm{Au}$ |
| 4573 | 1.378 | 0.384 | 0.534 |
| 4574 | 2.306 | 2.546 | 2.589 |

Metallics Gold Assay

September 9, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Work Order \# 29130
Eile \# 29130C PO\# 368\%

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1520 | <10 | 20.8 | 32 | 83 | 22 | $<10$ |
| 1521 | 6592 | 179.1 | 21650 | 227 | 590 | 210 |
| 1522 | 2551 | 38.6 | 4230 | 908 | 600 | 120 |
| 1523 | 674 | 60.5 | 3610 | 1902 | 510 | 220 |
| 1524 | 1590 | 3.3 .3 | 860 | 2159 | 830 | 1600 |
| 1525 | 2009 | 2.4 | 77 | 23 | 27 | 17850 |
| 1780 | 267 | 5.7 | 84 | 43 | 8 | 16880 |
| 1781 | 8740 | 17.5 | 334 | 54 | 7 | 17260 |
| 1782 | 9293 | 14.9 | 149 | 92 | 4 | 78900 |
| 1783 | 2317 | 12.2 | 147 | 58 | 8 | 49200 |
| 1784 | 5257 | 15.1 | 220 | 33 | 15 | 48300 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 9, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29130
File \# 29130a PO\# 3689

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J-108 | 119 | 1.9 | 56 | 33 | 108 | $<10$ |
| $J-109$ | 151 | 1.7 | 74 | 30 | 141 | 230 |
| $J-110$ | 167 | 3.8 | 99 | 41 | 133 | 210 |
| $J-111$ | 139 | 1.5 | 39 | 8 | 98 | 50 |
| $J-112$ | 170 | 0.7 | 45 | 15 | 84 | 540 |
| $J-113$ | 185 | 1.1 | 204 | 38 | 77 | 1220 |
| $J-114$ | 220 | 1.9 | 168 | 38 | 112 | 920 |
| $J-115$ | 334 | 0.6 | 109 | 20 | 81 | $<10$ |
| $J-116$ | 251 | 3.2 | 177 | 22 | 83 | 130 |
| $J-117$ | 523 | 2.3 | 254 | 23 | 103 | 530 |
| $J-118$ | 550 | 3.3 | 561 | 43 | 72 | 640 |
| $J-119$ | 397 | 4.1 | 71 | 29 | 100 | 840 |
| $J-120$ | 434 | 0.5 | 30 | 3 | 135 | 610 |
| $J-121$ | 379 | 2.9 | 120 | 6 | 197 | 760 |
| $J-122$ | 396 | 0.5 | 24 | 10 | 64 | 200 |
| $J-123$ | 416 | 3.0 | 19 | 18 | 45 | 160 |
| $J-124$ | 1516 | 2.4 | 82 | 47 | 124 | 190 |
| $J-125$ | 411 | 0.8 | 17 | 28 | 65 | 10 |
| $J-126$ | 365 | 2.9 | 30 | 60 | 86 | $<10$ |
| $J-127$ | 315 | 3.4 | 13 | 21 | 49 | 60 |
| $J-128$ | 457 | 0.8 | 19 | 24 | 88 | 140 |
| $J-129$ | 417 | 3.1 | 12 | 17 | 49 | $<10$ |
| $J-130$ | 461 | 1.9 | 10 | 14 | 57 | $<10$ |
| $J-131$ | 458 | 2.5 | 29 | 40 | 188 | $<10$ |
| $J-132$ | $<10$ | $<0.1$ | 37 | 14 | 68 | $<10$ |
| $J-133$ | 48 | 20.1 | 16 | 10 | 40 | $<10$ |
| $J-134$ | 23 | 20 | 0.6 | 26 | 16 | 54 |
| $J-135$ | 20 | 0.2 | 29 | 10 | 53 | $<10$ |

Au -- 15g Eire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS

September 9, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114 - 1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIRICATE

Work Order \# 29130
File \# 29130b
PO\# 3689

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| J-136 | 65 | 0.1 | 22 | 4 | 45 | $<10$ |
| $J-137$ | 55 | 1.0 | 31 | 16 | 42 | 20 |
| $J-138$ | 23 | 0.3 | 21 | 12 | 45 | $<10$ |
| $J-139$ | 78 | 0.3 | 46 | 22 | 49 | 120 |
| $J-140$ | 100 | $<0.1$ | 31 | 15 | 100 | 150 |
| $J-141$ | 63 | $<0.1$ | 56 | 39 | 77 | 160 |
| $J-142$ | 21 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 11 | 39 | $<10$ |
| $J-143$ | 38 | $<0.1$ | 21 | 24 | 62 | 120 |
| $J-144$ | 27 | 0.3 | 17 | 10 | 52 | 40 |
| $J-145$ | 138 | 0.3 | 61 | 31 | 66 | 600 |
| $J-146$ | 89 | $<0.1$ | 71 | 35 | 73 | 930 |
| $J-147$ | 69 | 1.0 | 47 | 17 | 52 | 810 |
| $J-148$ | 54 | 0.2 | 20 | 14 | 61 | 30 |
| $J-149$ | 56 | 0.2 | 40 | 30 | 90 | 60 |
| $J-150$ | 31 | 0.5 | 21 | 23 | 55 | $<10$ |
| $J-151$ | 76 | 0.3 | 49 | 42 | 107 | 40 |
| $J-152$ | 52 | 0.2 | 19 | 11 | 46 | $<10$ |
| $J-153$ | 58 | 0.4 | 22 | 20 | 55 | $<10$ |
| $J-154$ | 51 | 0.3 | 20 | 62 | 60 | 100 |
| $J-155$ | 61 | 0.1 | 28 | 32 | 79 | 920 |
| $J-156$ | 35 | 1.3 | 93 | 299 | 185 | 950 |
| $J-157$ | 110 | 50.0 | 145 | 85 | 175 | 600 |
| $J-158$ | 46 | 3.9 | 22 | 5 | 39 | 110 |
| $J-159$ | 78 | 1.0 | 136 | 203 | 252 | 360 |
| $J-160$ | 19 | 0.6 | 14 | 19 | 3.3 | $<10$ |
| $J-161$ | 40 | 1.8 | 23 | 4 | 54 | $<10$ |
| $J-162$ | 40 | 0.2 | 21 | 15 | 62 | $<10$ |
| $J-163$ | 22 | 0.6 | 19 | 9 | 47 | $<10$ |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS

September 9, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29113
File \# 29113b
PO\# 3687

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3651 | 20 | 1.2 | 32 | 10 | 50) | 250 |
| 3652 | 39 | 0.4 | 99 | 75 | 100 | 460 |
| 3653 | 112 | 2.2 | 105 | 95 | 127 | 2080 |
| 3654 | 62 | 1.2 | 60 | 91 | 93 | 440 |
| 3655 | 52 | 1.1 | 125 | 89 | 133 | 1960 |
| 3657 | 42 | 1.7 | 49 | 80 | 86 | 440 |
| 3658 | 18 | 2.9 | 75 | 88 | 117 | 730 |
| 3659 | 11 | 0.8 | 96 | 96 | 109 | 520 |
| 3660 | 24 | 1.7 | 53 | 28 | 68 | 460 |
| 3661 | 15 | 1.0 | 93 | 55 | 86 | 1110 |
| 3662 | <10 | 0.5 | 48 | 22 | 59 | 310 |
| 3663 | <10 | $<0.1$ | 26 | 73 | 56 | 150 |
| 3664 | <10 | 2.2 | 18 | 48 | 37 | 90 |
| 3665 | 18 | 1.5 | 76 | 73 | 89 | 830 |
| 3666 | <10 | 0.1 | 70 | 63 | 78 | 470 |
| 3667 | <10 | 2.3 | 47 | 54 | 65 | 510 |
| 3668 | 18 | 2.7 | $60^{\circ}$ | 51 | 80 | 1060 |
| 3669 | 27 | 0.1 | 45 | 46 | 54 | 510 |
| 3670 | 10 | 0.9 | 55 | 61 | 72 | 880 |
| 3671 | 35 | 0.7 | 54 | 78 | 74 | 1030 |
| 3672 | 101 | 2.2 | 72 | 55 | 65 | 720 |
| 3673 | 31 | 1.2 | 68 | 55 | 60 | 380 |
| 3674 | 13.3 | 1.7 | 138 | 65 | 84 | 1500 |
| 3675 | 105 | 0.4 | 36 | 49 | 63 | 1170 |
| 3676 | 285 | 4.9 | 246 | 197 | 78 | 1520 |
| 3677 | 175 | 4.8 | 168 | 71 | 103 | 820 |

[^1]A.SC.T.

September 9, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114 - 1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAX CERTIEICATE

| Work Or | \# 291 |  | \# 2911 |  | 3687 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| 3678 | 269 | 3.6 | 170 | 53 | 87 | 1190 |
| 3679 | 186 | 4.4 | 103 | 28 | 86 | 420 |
| 3680 | 73 | 1.7 | 200 | 57 | 63 | 660 |
| 3681 | 93 | 2.4 | 145 | 38 | 74 | 1060 |
| 3682 | 24 | 1.2 | 182 | 35 | 76 | 1140 |
| 3683 | 53 | 4.2 | 164 | 19 | 49 | 470 |
| 3684 | 179 | 1.2 | 159 | 28 | 55 | 370 |
| 3685 | 155 | 1.4 | 549 | 75 | 6.3 | 1150 |
| 3686 | 172 | 3.7 | 281 | 49 | 71 | 1140 |
| 3687 | 110 | 0.8 | 338 | 37 | 69 | 300 |
| 3688 | 46 | 0.3 | 215 | 95 | 103 | 1020 |
| 3689 | 42 | 2.8 | 110 | 68 | 95 | 340 |
| 3690 | 47 | 1.2 | 155 | 57 | 7.3 | 620 |
| 3691 | 42 | 0.9 | 95 | 40 | 71 | 480 |
| 3692 | <10 | 2.0 | 121 | 44 | 78 | 790 |
| 3693 | $\bigcirc 10$ | 1.4 | 216 | 41 | 60 | 620 |
| 3694 | 20 | 0.2 | 149 | 58 | 83 | 1340 |
| 3695 | $<10$ | 0.8 | 57 | 18 | 52 | 440 |
| 3696 | 60 | 1.9 | 68 | 26 | 54 | 330 |
| 3697 | 33 | 0.1 | 71 | 32 | 68 | 1050 |
| 3698 | <10 | <0.1 | 52 | 40 | 65 | 140 |
| 3699 | 40 | 0.7 | 40 | 18 | 32 | 10 |
| 3700 | 12 | 0.6 | 80 | 59 | 77 | 730 |
| 3701 | 11 | 0.3 | 42 | 40 | 48 | -10 |
| 3702 | 19 | 1.3 | 190 | 244 | 107 | 1510 |
| 3703 | 64 | 0.5 | 200 | 75 | 86 | 1010 |
| 3704 | 52 | 0.2 | 125 | 70 | 42 | 1110 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS

September 9, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29113
File \# 29113a
PO\# 3687

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm $2 n$ | ppm As |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $J-083$ | 12 | 1.0 | 24 | 34 | 50 | $<10$ |
| $J-084$ | 22 | 1.4 | 81 | 386 | 124 | 460 |
| $J-085$ | 57 | $<0.1$ | 160 | 156 | 352 | 950 |
| $J-086$ | 56 | 2.2 | 156 | 235 | 168 | 1920 |
| $J-087$ | 1354 | 16.2 | 218 | 3664 | 342 | 2780 |
| $J-088$ | 72 | 0.5 | 49 | 80 | 307 | 1430 |
| $J-089$ | 37 | 1.9 | 54 | 22 | 59 | 350 |
| $J-090$ | 78 | 1.4 | 200 | 32 | 53 | 1950 |
| $J-091$ | 10 | 0.7 | 99 | 38 | 80 | 2220 |
| $J-092$ | 23 | 0.4 | 35 | 23 | 86 | 110 |
| $J-093$ | 46 | 1.2 | 87 | 46 | 97 | 580 |
| $J-094$ | 61 | 0.2 | 80 | 47 | 105 | 1400 |
| $J-095$ | 25 | $<0.1$ | 78 | 51 | 161 | 320 |
| $J-096$ | 61 | 1.3 | 71 | 48 | 118 | 2010 |
| $J-097$ | 46 | 0.9 | 62 | 46 | 90 | 2070 |
| $J-098$ | 56 | 1.2 | 54 | 58 | 134 | 1160 |
| $J-099$ | 51 | 0.4 | 36 | 48 | 91 | 730 |
| $J-100$ | 172 | 0.4 | 38 | 90 | 129 | 2240 |
| $J-101$ | 56 | 0.5 | 50 | 37 | 77 | 1290 |
| $J-102$ | 59 | 1.2 | 24 | 36 | 82 | 280 |
| $J-103$ | 54 | 1.5 | 32 | 60 | 83 | 50 |
| $J-104$ | 70 | 1.2 | 65 | 41 | 76 | 230 |
| $J-105$ | 52 | 1.5 | 51 | 23 | 65 | $<10$ |
| $J-106$ | 44 | 0.8 | 133 | 48 | 131 | 90 |
| $J-107$ | 26 | 0.1 | 66 | 35 | 80 | $<10$ |

Au - - 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals - Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 13, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114 - 1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Work Order \# 29104
Eile \# 29104b
PO\# 3681

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3550 | 30 | 2.0 | 165 | 26 | 102 | 240 |
| 3552 | 60 | 3.1 | 149 | 14 | 113 | 480 |
| 3553 | 31 | 1.8 | 99 | 27 | 93 | $<10$ |
| 3554 | 12 | 2.6 | 76 | 16 | 105 | 60 |
| 3555 | 46 | 3.4 | 170 | 32 | 49 | 480 |
| 3556 | 15 | 2.3 | 78 | 23 | 60 | 830 |
| 3557a | 38 | 1.7 | 105 | 20 | 94 | 320 |
| 3557b | 41 | 2.1 | 324 | 35 | 110 | 970 |
| 3558 | 41 | 1.5 | 145 | 21 | 80 | 310 |
| 3559 | 41 | 1.3 | 113 | 22 | 103 | 630 |
| 3560 | 43 | 1.1 | 86 | 22 | 101 | -10 |
| 3561 | 42 | 1.0 | 110 | 23 | 81 | 160 |
| 3562 | 34 | 1.2 | 336 | 27 | 76 | $\bigcirc 10$ |
| 3563 | 38 | 1.3 | 414 | 20 | 111 | 380) |
| 3564 | 28 | 0.4 | 80 | 15 | 53 | 220 |
| 3565 | 35 | 0.7 | 31 | 23 | 55 | 90 |
| 3566a | 37 | 1.0 | 70 | 47 | 113 | 1070 |
| 3566b | 36 | 0.7 | 53 | 22 | 85 | 1.30 |
| 3567 | 32 | 1.2 | 147 | 18 | 116 | 170 |
| 3568 | 35 | 0.2 | 30 | 7 | 25 | -10 |
| 3569 | 16 | 0.8 | 86 | 18 | 61 | 140 |
| 3570 | 24 | 0.6 | 90 | 18 | 106 | 20 |
| 3571 | 29 | 0.9 | 47 | 20 | 62 | 90 |
| 3572 | 26 | 1.0 | 43 | 14 | 88 | 160 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 13, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114 - 1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29104
Eile \# 29104a
PO\# 3681

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm 2 n | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3501 | 43 | 1.1 | 47 | 9 | 80 | 310 |
| 3502 | ins | 1.3 | 131 | 43 | 127 | 550 |
| 3503 | 43 | 1.2 | 101 | 27 | 108 | 20 |
| 3504 | $<10$ | 1.0 | 49 | 6 | 55 | $<10$ |
| 3505 | 16 | 0.9 | 69 | 21 | 69 | 150 |
| 3506 | 16 | 0.6 | 156 | 28 | 106 | 130 |
| 3507 | 23 | 0.5 | 169 | 29 | 107 | 100 |
| 3508 | 28 | 0.6 | 124 | 26 | 138 | 560 |
| 3509 | 37 | 0.4 | 175 | 44 | 13.3 | 1030 |
| 3510 | 15 | 0.3 | 70 | 24 | 34 | 110 |
| 3511. | 10 | 0.4 | 128 | 30 | 104 | 580 |
| 3512 | 12 | 0.3 | 23 | 21 | 89 | 291 |
| 3513 | 19 | 0.1 | 16 | 9 | 65 | $\bigcirc 10$ |
| 3514 | 55 | 0.7 | 169 | 80 | 154 | 1279 |
| 3515 | 72 | 0.6 | 159 | 49 | 189 | 1640 |
| 3516 | 61 | 0.2 | 277 | 36 | 141 | 1930 |
| 3517 | 223 | 1.7 | 255 | 29 | 81 | 25.30 |
| 3518 | 48 | $\leqslant 0.1$ | 183 | 32 | 177 | 5.30 |
| 3520 | 48 | $<0.1$ | 152 | 18 | 46 | 240 |
| 3521 | 38 | <0.1 | 158 | 32 | 166 | 450 |
| 3522 | 95 | 0.8 | 178 | 23 | 84 | 880 |
| 3523 | 51.3 | 9.0 | 373 | 90 | 31 | 9050 |
| 3524 | 19 | 0.7 | 28 | 8 | 41 | 20 |
| 3525 | 80 | 0.6 | 323 | 20 | 87 | 1710 |

[^2]

September 14, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Work Order \# 29104
File \# 29104d
PO\# 3681

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm 2n | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3432 | $<10$ | 0.9 | 22 | 47 | 80 | 240 |
| 3433 | 12 | 1.5 | 99 | 57 | 123 | 100 |
| 3434 | 19 | 1.3 | 39 | 27 | 55 | 430 |
| 3435 | 23 | 0.3. | 174 | 43 | 87 | 530 |
| 3436 | 85 | 1.4 | 186 | 29 | 162 | 500 |
| 3437 | 45 | 1.0 | 196 | 63 | 155 | 1680 |
| 3438 | 24 | 1.1 | 171 | 42 | 113 | 20) |
| 3439 | 22 | 1.2 | 145 | 44 | 158 | 50 |
| 3440 | 20 | 0.8 | 142 | 34 | 114 | $\bigcirc 10$ |
| 3441 | 12 | 3.0 | 451 | 55 | 74 | 7310 |
| 3442 | 18 | 1.2 | 275 | 44 | 103 | 690 |
| 3443 | 25 | 1.1 | 164 | 23 | 109 | 630 |
| 3444 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 621 | 29 | 79 | 1720 |
| 3445 | 12 | 0.6 | 69 | 16 | 97 | 120 |
| 3446 | 1.3 | 0.5 | <1 | <1 | $\bigcirc 1$ | 10 |
| 3447 | 11 | 0.4 | 119 | 41 | 171 | 420 |
| 3448 | 20 | 0.9 | 41 | 35 | 1.3 .3 | 240 |
| 3449 | 15 | 0.8 | 40 | 40 | 130 | 340 |
| 3450 | -10 | 0.8 | 57 | 24 | 88 | 200 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 14, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29104
File \# 29104e
P()\# 3681

| Sample | ppb Au | $\operatorname{ppm} A g$ | ppm Cu | Ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm .4s |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3526 | 10 | 1.2 | 46 | 30 | 105 | 100 |
| 3527 | $<10$ | 1.7 | 13 | 3 | 38 | 10) |
| 3528 | 31 | 1.4 | 101 | 29 | 76 | 800 |
| 3529 | 24 | 2.0 | 381 | 88 | 260 | 1320 |
| 3530 | 64 | 4.1 | 602 | 328 | 261 | 3470 |
| 35.31 | 12 | 1.1 | 36 | 10 | 54 | 20 |
| 3532 | 44 | 5.7 | 269 | 56 | 58 | 2200 |
| 3533 | 29 | 1.9 | 127 | 33 | 53 | 970 |
| 3534 | 21 | 1.4 | 267 | 39 | 167 | 240 |
| 35.35 | 26 | 1.0 | 359 | 70 | 441 | 690 |
| 35.36 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 176 | 20 | 114 | 150 |
| 35.37 | 11 | 0.7 | 187 | 19 | 126 | 470 |
| 3538 | 32 | 3.4 | 118 | 215 | 250 | 2960 |
| 35.39 | 47 | 9.2 | 366 | 127 | 78 | 3650 |
| 3540 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 75 | 23 | 45 | 310 |
| 3541 | 25 | 0.3 | 91 | 12 | 108 | 750 |
| 3542 | 29 | 0.9 | 93 | 16 | 68 | 1530 |
| 3543 | 10 | 0.6 | 66 | 24 | 127 | 540 |
| 3544 | 26 | 1. 3 | 256 | 28 | 26.3 | 820 |
| 3545 | 16 | 0.3 | 69 | 31 | 308 | 460 |
| 3546 | 15 | 0.6 | 66 | 11 | 93 | 140 |
| 3547 | 11 | 0.5 | 172 | 17 | 148 | 1150 |
| 3548 | 23 | 0.4 | 180 | 112 | 158 | 1320 |
| 3549 | 16 | 0.5 | 193 | 3 | 77 | 570 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 14, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21 - 1114 - 1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29104
File \# 29104c
PO\# 3681

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm $2 n$ | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3573 | 14 | 0.2 | 39 | 12 | 80 | <10 |
| 3574 | 26 | 0.5 | 97 | 21 | 148 | 450 |
| 3575 | 41 | 1.0 | 120 | 13 | 105 | 120 |
| 3576 | 28 | $<0.1$ | 100 | 17 | 98 | 110 |
| 3577 | 27 | 0.4 | 214 | 15 | 8.3 | 190 |
| 3578 | 31 | 0.2 | 165 | 24 | 115 | 160 |
| 3579a | 34 | 1.9 | 98 | 29 | 59 | 400 |
| 3579b | 12 | 3.0 | 127 | 18 | 124 | 380 |
| 3580 | 27 | <0. 1 | 66 | 15 | 95 | 160 |
| 3581 | 23 | <0.1 | 88 | 21 | 94 | 250 |
| 3582 | 56 | 3.2 | 93 | 19 | 92 | 750 |
| 3583 | 44 | 3.8 | 86 | 23 | 60 | 160 |
| 3584 | 12 | 0.4 | 47 | 16 | 106 | 80 |
| 3585 | 37 | 2.5 | 125 | 267 | 227 | ¢10 |
| 3586 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 154 | 44 | 106 | 170 |
| 3587 | 30 | $<0.1$ | 179 | 33 | 152 | 340 |
| 3588 | 24 | 0.6 | 41 | 14 | 68 | 10 |
| 3589 | 42 | 0.5 | 47 | 1.3 | 69 | 20 |
| 3590 | 59 | 0.3 | 75 | 11 | 8.3 | 930 |
| 3591 | 21 | 0.1 | 27 | 11 | 57 | 40 |
| 3593 | 42 | 0.5 | 96 | 17 | 35 | 60 |
| 3594 | 24 | 0.3 | 87 | 18 | 99 | 50 |
| 3595 | 17 | -0.1 | 25 | 19 | 53 | 10 |
| 3596a | 12 | 2.3 | 50 | 42 | 120 | 320 |
| 3596b | 24 | 3.2 | 134 | 20 | 130 | 280 |
| 3597 | 42 | 0.8 | 97 | 17 | 86 | 80 |
| 3598 | 25 | 0.1 | 28 | 19 | 81 | 30 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS

September 14, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29104
File \# 29104f PO\# 3681

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm $2 n$ | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3599 | <10 | 2.9 | 47 | 17 | 65 | $<10$ |
| 3600 | 12 | 3.7 | 26 | 15 | 32 | <10 |
| 3601 | <10 | 2.1 | 13 | 12 | 70 | <10 |
| 3602 | 20 | 1.1 | 31 | 2 | 75 | 50 |
| 3603 | 20 | 0.9 | 19 | 14 | 70 | <10 |
| 3604 | 16 | 0.8 | 32 | 21 | 110 | <10 |
| 3605 | 18 | 1.2 | 49 | 17 | 97 | <10 |
| 3606 | 44 | 0.9 | 530 | 59 | 257 | 210 |
| 3607 | 22 | 0.5 | 71 | 12 | 39 | 20 |
| 3608 | 37 | 1.6 | 227 | 81 | 52 | 1040 |
| 3609 | 23 | 1.2 | 146 | 14 | 95 | 220 |
| 3610 | 21 | 0.1 | 105 | 29 | 115 | 160 |
| 3611 | 22 | <0.1 | 102 | 44 | 100 | 100 |
| 3612 | 17 | 0.3 | 40 | 8 | 64 | <10 |
| 3613 | <10 | 0.3 | 34 | 2 | 71 | 10) |
| 3614 | <10 | 0.7 | 21 | 1 | 54 | <10 |
| 3615 | 10 | 0.2 | 45 | 12 | 64 | (10) |
| 3616 | 15 | 0.1 | 115 | 25 | 49 | 70 |
| 3617 | 11 | (0). 1 | 48 | 17 | 84 | -10 |
| 3618 | ins | 0.3 | 109 | 58 | 122 | 100 |
| 3619 | 1.39 | 12.5 | 258 | 255 | 117 | 2520 |
| 3620 | 30 | <0.1 | 84 | 10 | 93 | 80 |
| 3621 | 11 | <0.1 | 34 | 4 | 77 | <10 |
| 3622 | 27 | 0.1 | 128 | 21 | 79 | 60 |

Au -- 15g Eire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 14, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29104
File \# 29104g
PO\# 3681

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | pppo Cu | ppm Pb | ppm 2 r | ppro As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3623 | 33.3 | 20.5 | 123 | 315 | 43 | 2820 |
| 3624 | 77 | 2.0 | 399 | 70 | 105 | 340 |
| 3625 | 22 | 3.8 | 54 | 11 | 92 | 10 |
| 3626 | 40 | 2.3 | 56 | 53 | 191 | 400 |
| 3627 | 36 | 5.5 | 162 | 43 | 64 | 240 |
| 3628 | 41 | 2.2 | 496 | 50 | 84 | 630 |
| 3629 | 48 | 1.8 | 225 | 13 | 115 | 260 |
| 3630 | 63 | 1.7 | 143 | 34 | 74 | 230 |
| 3631 | 110 | 3.1 | 465 | 5.3 | 192 | 310 |
| 3632 | 87 | 0.7 | 130 | 37 | 161 | 270 |
| 3633 | 47 | 0.4 | 122 | 40 | 247 | 30 |
| 3634 | 77 | 2.1 | 104 | 17 | 184 | 80 |
| 3635 | 125 | 2.4 | 74 | 55 | 119 | 421 |
| 3636 | 153 | 0.8 | 156 | '4 | 61 | 710 |
| 3637 | 107 | 2.7 | 440 | 166 | 125 | 830 |
| 3638 | 147 | 5.0 | 430 | 281 | 255 | 710 |
| 3639 | 273 | 7.5 | 508 | 675 | 3119 | 2140 |
| 3640 | 127 | 4.6 | 5.37 | 681 | 240 | 1400 |
| 3641 | 122 | 3.1 | 514 | 519 | 4506 | 1640 |
| 3642 | 127 | 4. 3 | 543 | 846 | 43.32 | 1110) |
| 3643 | 104 | 3.0 | 327 | 77.3 | 4601 | 1.330 |
| 3644 | 43 | 1.5 | 97 | 128 | 184 | 300 |
| 3645 | 29 | 0.4 | 153 | 43 | 79 | 70 |
| 3646 | 31 | 0.4 | 72 | 27 | 98 | 110 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 14, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# $29104 \quad$ File $\# 29104 \mathrm{~h} \quad$ PO\# 3681

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J48 | 35 | 1.3 | 44 | 225 | 231 | <10 |
| J49 | 29 | 1.2 | 23 | 16 | 93 | <10 |
| J50 | 12 | 0.8 | 19 | 34 | 87 | <10 |
| J51 | 16 | 0.8 | 26 | 30 | 86 | <10 |
| J52 | 10 | 1.5 | 51 | 34 | 86 | <10 |
| J5.3 | 13 | 1.6 | 31 | 28 | 39 | <10 |
| J54 | 11 | 1.7 | 35 | 12 | 50 | <10 |
| J55 | 31 | 1.5 | 41 | 25 | 66 | 60 |
| J56 | 31 | 1.1 | 64 | 23 | 81 | 30 |
| J57 | 29 | 1.5 | 35 | 30 | 68 | $<10$ |
| J58 | 20 | 2.0 | 24 | 17 | 60 | $<10$ |
| J59 | 52 | 1.2 | 160 | 44 | 154 | 30 |
| J60 | 29 | 1.0 | 54 | 27 | 55 | <10 |
| J61 | 34 | 1.4 | 61 | 4.3 | 90 | 110 |
| . 562 | 42 | 1.1 | 175 | 204 | 1052 | 80 |
| .J63 | 11 | 0.3 | 91 | 51 | 100 | ©10 |
| . 564 | 17 | $<0.1$ | 78 | 29 | 30 | <10 |
| J65 | 19 | $\leqslant 0.1$ | 52 | 30 | 74 | $\bigcirc 10$ |
| . 566 | 12 | 0.1 | 59 | 38 | 80 | 10 |
| . 567 | <10 | 0.1 | 27 | 16 | 92 | 10 |
| J68 | 18 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 28 | 81 | <10 |
| .J63 | 50 | 0.1 | 173 | 35 | 127 | 50 |
| . 570 | 24 | 0.2 | 50 | 3.3 | 46 | 20 |
| . 71 | 17 | 0.3 | 49 | 25 | 76 | <10 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 15, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29104
File \# 291041
PO\# 3681

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm Cix ppm Pb ppm Zn ppin As

J72
J73
J74
J75
J76
$J 77$
$J 78$
J79
J80
J81
J82
3647
3648
3649
3650)

1380

12
$<10$
10
23
18
13
20
$<10$
22
26
$<10$
57
48
78
97
153
153
1.2
0.5
0.6
0.1
0.1
1.0
0.8
1.3
0.8
0.1
0.7
$2.5 \quad 321$
$2.0 \quad 262$
3.0 276
$5.2 \quad 392$
0.9

138
54
52
37
35
43
57
71
42
57
61
18
321
262
76
38

24
17
12
13
13
21
26
13
82
15
10
138
115
131
169
42
24
17
12
13
13
21
26
13
82
15
10
38
15
31
69
42

100

| 100 | $\boxed{10}$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 79 | 10 |
| 67 | $\ddots 10$ |
| 71 | $\boxed{10}$ |
| 56 | $<10$ |
| 60 | 50 |
| 62 | 620 |
| 53 | 10 |
| 218 | 1040 |
| 66 | 10 |
| 53 | 10 |
| 223 | 1010 |
| 267 | 790 |
| 192 | 1190 |
| 290 | 1760 |
| 468 | 2570 |

Au -- 15g Eire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 15, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114. - 1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29104
File \# 29104j PO\# 3681

Sample ppb Au ppm Ag ppm Cu ppm $\mathrm{Pb} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{Zn} \quad \mathrm{ppm} \mathrm{As}$

| 1501 | 400 | 65.01 .905 | 714 | 248 | 551 | 4400 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1502 | 236 | $42.0 \quad 1.226$ | 699 | 126 | 276 | 3200 |
| 1503 | 15 | 2.9 | 50.3 | 37 | 28 | 260 |
| 1504 | 179000.523 | 176.55 .154 | 733 | 689 | 2369 | 2700 |
| 1505 | 6930 o.wて | 138.5 5 \%.044 | 723 | 175 | 1633 | 4700 |
| 1506 | 58290.120 | 137.54 .015 | 726 | 472 | 1704 | 1460 |
| 1507 | 11960.035 | 26.50 .774 | 69.3 | 208 | 379 | 220 |
| 1508 | 585 | 26.50 .724 | 689 | 378 | 245 | 4400 |
| 3004 | 141000.412 | 78.32 .304 | 692 | 226 | 119 | 3900 |
| 3005 | 1219 | 54.71 .597 | 674 | 605 | 74 | 80 |
| 3006 | 125 | 0.1 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 4500 |
| 3007 | 1137 | 58.4 1.705 | 178 | 5240 | 19 | 4700 |
| 3008 | 926 | 1.7 | 543 | 227 | 25 | 4300 |
| 3009 | 316 | 46.9 1.369 | 688 | 1272 | 434 | 4700 |
| 3010 | 36880.108 | 5.7 | 490 | 113 | 18 | 1280 |
| 3011 | 78 | 0.7 | 467 | 29 | 437 | 4300 |
| 3012 | 335 | 2.9 | 405 | 93 | 33 | 4700 |
| 3013 | 45950.134 | 129.63 .284 | 71.3 | 571 | 335 | 2010 |
| 1526 | 64 | 0.4 | 369 | 34 | 30 | 860 |
| 3460 | 69 | 0.6 | 98 | 28 | 41 | 3800 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 16, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29104 File \# 29104k PO\# 3681

| 昌ample | ppb Au | Ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3461 | 13 | 1.4 | 61 | 18 | 133 | 180 |
| 3462 | 69 | 3.2 | 531 | 6.3 | 8.7 | 41\% |
| 3463 | 1024 | 100.1 | 553 | 3808 | 1342 | 4460 |
| 1773 | 26 | 1.1 | 130 | 63 | 43 | 1890 |
| 1774 | 40 | 1.2 | 35 | 62 | 31 | 790 |
| 1775 | <10 | 0.2 | 26 | a | 17 | 10 |
| 1776 | 11 | 1.3 | 82 | 28 | 17 | 20 |
| 1777 | 20 | 1.2 | 73 | 20 | 18 | 10 |
| 1778 | 2204 | 9.7 | 528 | 64 | 119 | 4390 |
| 1779 | 1450 | 38. 3 | 564 | 245 | 330 | 1160 |
| 4512 | 2609 | 51.5 | 150 | 1991 | 16 | 4280 |
| 1419 | 124 | 0.9 | 112 | 24 | 28 | 1000 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 16, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATB

Work Order \# $29172 \quad$ File \# 29172a

| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppmi Pb | ppili Zn | ppril As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3481 | 34 | 1. 5 | 47 | 18 | 16 | (1) |
| 1527 | 1884 | 35.1 | 684 | 485 | 165 | 4200 |
| 1528 | 5664 | 40.6 | 687 | 633 | 3420 | 3800 |
| 1529 | 867 | 35.8 | 707 | 189 | 3682 | 4200 |
| 1530 | 71 | 3.5 | 670 | 38 | 176 | 4200 |
| 1531 | 650 | 370.3 | 6750 | 10570 | 2860 | 16200 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay; AAC
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


September 21, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21 - 1114 - 1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAX CERTIFICATE

Work Order \# 29172
File \# 29172b
PO\# 3113

| 易ample | ppb Au | ppm Ag' | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3739 | 15 | 0.4 | 194 | 236 | 199 | 990 |
| 3740 | 16 | $<0.1$ | 90 | 31 | 65 | <10 |
| 3741 | 38 | <0.1 | 97 | 18 | 52 | $\because 10$ |
| 37.42 | ins | 11.5 | 415 | 393 | 372 | 3140 |
| J164 | 77 | <0.1 | 71 | 15 | 53 | $\stackrel{10}{ }$ |
| J165 | 21 | <0. 1 | 117 | 14 | 102 | $\times 10$ |
| J166 | 49 | 0.8 | 69 | 53 | 178 | <10 |
| J167 | <10 | $<0.1$ | 212 | 28 | 133 | <10 |
| J168 | 35 | $<0.1$ | 116 | 27 | 187 | 170 |
| J169 | 29 | $<0.1$ | 51 | 17 | 81 | (10) |
| J170 | 23 | <0. 1 | 87 | 36 | 219 | ©10 |
| J171 | 17 | $<0.1$ | 86 | 57 | 203 | (1) |
| J172 | $<10$ | <0.1 | 80 | 47 | 200 | <10 |
| J173 | 14 | 0.1 | 60 | 221 | 317 | 10) |
| J174 | 25 | 0.1 | 72 | 195 | 209 | 810 |
| J175 | 21 | 1.3 | 61 | 345 | 261 | (1) |
| J176 | 23 | 0. 4 | 51 | 163 | 419 | -10 |
| J177 | 11 | $<0.1$ | 67 | 272 | 430 | 10 |
| J178 | 22 | <0. 1 | 72 | 150 | 262 | (1) |
| J179 | 46 | <0. 1 | 85 | 108 | 184 | (10) |
| J180 | 39 | <0.1 | 81 | 191 | 334 | 810 |
| J181 | 25 | 2.9 | 84 | 1367 | 1042 | 20 |
| J182 | 21 | <0.1 | 34 | 32 | 143 | $\because 10$ |
| J183 | 38 | $<0.1$ | 46 | 28 | 198 | 70 |
| .J184 | 37 | $\bigcirc 0.1$ | 36 | 18 | 179 | 20 |
| J185 | 26 | (0). 1 | 45 | 30 | 193 | 40 |
| J186 | 32 | $<0.1$ | 66 | 38 | 311 | 70 |
| J187 | 42 | <0. 1 | 35 | 29 | 208 | 50 |
| J188 | 26 | (0). 1 | 36 | 26 | 158 | <10 |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay;AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS

September 27, 1989
Total Energold Corp
21-1114-1st Ave
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

| Work Or | \# 2920 |  | \# 29209 |  | 3129 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sample | ppb Au | ppm Ag | ppm Cu | ppm Pb | ppm Zn | ppm As |
| J189 | 39 | 0.1 | 37 | 18 | 104 | 50 |
| J190 | 27 | <0.1 | 59 | 20 | 136 | <10 |
| J191 | 28 | 1.7 | 48 | 23 | 142 | -10 |
| $J 192$ | 29 | 1.9 | 51 | 18 | 169 | -10 |
| J133 | 38 | 0.5 | 44 | 12 | 158 | -10 |
| J194 | 60 | 0.6 | 51 | 18 | 126 | $<10$ |
| J195 | 37 | 0.4 | 101 | 64 | 547 | $<10$ |

Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS


November 15, 1989
Total Energold Corp 21-1114-1st Ave Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 1A3

## ASSAY CERTIEICATE

Work Order \# 29024



```
Ar ..-- íGe Eir= Assay.AAS
```




## APPENDIX 2

## ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

## SAMPLE PREPARATION

## Soils

Incoming soils are sorted, counted and logged. The soils are placed in an oven devoted to geochem and dried at 150 E .

When soils are dry, they are sieved through an 80 mesh screen. If 20 g of $-80 \#$ soil is not obtained, the +80 \# is then sieved through a 40 \# sieve and placed in a separate bag. The reject is stored in its origional bag.

Rocks
Incoming rocks are sorted, counted and loged. Eocks are first crushed through a jaw crusher set at $3 / 8{ }^{\prime \prime}$ gap and then crushed through a $1 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ gap.

The srushed sample is split using a Jones Riffle until a 250g sample is obtained. The reject is plabed in its origional bag and stored.

The sample is then dried at 150 F and pulwerieed to wiso it using a ring pulverizer.

## TRACE LEVEL GOLD EIRE ASSAY

15 g of sample is mixed with a suitable flux in a 30 g crucible, inquarted with 2 mg Ag and fused at 1900 F . The contents of the crucible is poured into a mold and allowed to cool. The slag is broken off and discarded. The lead button is then pounded into a cube.

The lead button is placed into a bone ash cupel which has been preheated to 1800 E . When the lead is corupletely molten. the temperature is.dropped to 1750 F . The dampers are opened to allow air inside the furnace. When cupelation is complete. the cupel is taken out and allowed to cool.

The silver-gold prill is picked out of the cupel and dropped into a $16 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ test tube. 2 mls of $1: 1$ Nitric Acid is added and the test tube is heated to dissolve the silver. 3 mls of HCl i.s then added to dissolve the gold. The test tube is made up to 10 mls using a reference, mixed and run on the A.A.

QRE GRADE GOLD EIRE ASSAY

The furnace procedure is inentical to the above method except that 30 g or one Assay Ton of sample is usually wejghed.

The resulting silver-gold prill is picked out of the oupel and hamered flat and dropped into a poocelein cudeible. $1: 0$ Nitric acid is added and the crucible is placed on a 250 F hot. plate until all the silver is dissolved. Bome Como. Nitrio is added to ensure complete dissolution of the silver, The silase Nitrate solution is decanted off and the gold $t=$ washed threm times with D. I. water. The crucible is then replaced an the hot plate to dry.

The gold is annealed using a propane torn and allowed to cool to room temperature. The gold is now weighed on a miora. balance to one microgram. After caloulations, ozt or git gold i.s reported.

## ATQMIC ABSORPTION ANALYSIS

Geochem Digestion [Trace Level Analysis]
0.500 g of sample is weighed into a $16 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ test tube. 2 mls of 1:1 Nitric Acid is added and the test tube is placed in a hot water bath for 20 minutes. 3 ml of HCl is added and the sample is heated for 40 minutes. When digestion is completed. the sample is cooled in a cold water bath. The test tube is then bulked to 10 mls using a reference, stirred and allowed to settle. The sample, is now ready to run on the A.A.

For ICP the sample is digested in one step using 5 mls of 3 parts $\mathrm{HCl}, 1$ Part Nitric Acid and 2 parts water.

## Assay Digestion [Ore Level Analysis]

1.000 g of sample is weighed into a class A 100 m ] volumetri: flask. 5 mls of Nitric Acid is added and the flask is plaved on a 400 F hot plate until the red fumes indirating reaction subside. 20 mls of water* and 10 mls of HCL are added and placed on the hot plate for 5 minutes. The flask is then bulked to the neck with water and brought to a boil. The flask is then oopled. bulked to the mark, shaker and allowed to settle prior to rmming on the A.A.
T. Some elements require special treatment. fur axampe st requires $20 \mathrm{mls} 10 \%$ Tartaric acid.

## APPENDIX 3

## LEDGER OF COSTS

O'Brien Project PERION ENI: Sept $30 / 89$

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6

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| 99 HON 10 | 40410 | BEAVER LLAGER | 15.60 |

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89 Allai $29 \quad 40410$ THE MONTE CARLO LIMITED $-\frac{21.00}{89}$
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| 89 SEP 12 | 40421 | Karen pelletier | 20.75 |
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| 69 APK 13 | 40421 | WHITEHOKSE THNVI | 708.00 |
| 39 Ang 14 | 40421 | FRONTIFR FREIGHILINES LTO | 120.00 |
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| 31 MAY 89 | 40421 | MAY PAYAELES ACORUEO | 31.45 |
| 30 JUN 89 | 40421 | KEVIN MAYY CHO \#1431 | 0.50 |
| 31 Allli 89 | 40421 | K. MAY'S EXPENSE ACOOUNT | 22.05 |
| 30 SEP 89 | 40421 | WHITEFIGRSE OFFICE | 43.50 |
| 89 SEP 08 | 40421 | NOATHERN METRLIC SALES | 37.30 |
| 89 APR 13 | 40421 | WHITEHORSE TRAVEL | 703.00 |
| 89 Allig 30 | 40421 | H.W. SELMER | 333.00 |
| 89 APR 03 | 40421 | RICHARD BGGNETT | 172.50 |
| 89 SEP 21 | 40421 | JAN TINULE | 21.00 |
| 89 AllG 14 | 40421 | KEVIN MAY | 17.00 |
| 93) SEP 14 | 40421 | bruce macionald | $72 \% .10$ |
|  |  | - total accolnt | 2,542.60 |

TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES LTD.
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30 SEP 89 409\% SEPT FLOM 1HFU PKEMILM 2,974.19CH
\#-IOTAL AOCOUNT
48652.79

TOTAL THOR PRO.TECT NET OF F/T
167.40

16\%.40 *
for
work performed on the
TOOTH 1 -180 CLAIMS O'BRIEN PROPERTY
and examinations of the

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BUZ/HUD and JA/CON CLAIM BLOCRS
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in the
ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN AREA
116 B/8
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON
for
TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES LTD. September, 1988

By
MARK FEKETE, B.SC. December 14, 1988.

TOTAL ENERGOLD CORPORATION
ET 89-027

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CABLE OF CON'PENTS ..... i
LIST OF APPENDICES ..... i
LIS' OF EIGURES ..... ii
LIST OF PLATES ..... iii

1. INTRODUC'IION ..... 1
2. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS ..... 1
3. LOCATION AND ACCESS ..... 3
4. CLAIM STATUS ..... 6
5. ГOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE ..... 8
6. HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK ..... 10
7. REGIONAL GEOLOGY ..... 11
8. GEOLOGY ..... 13
8.1 INTRODUCTION ..... 13
8.2 LITHOLOGY AND ALTERATION ..... 13
8.3 MINERALOGY AND ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY ..... 14
૬. SOIL AND SILI GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS ..... 27
9. VLF-EM SURVEY ..... 30
10. RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 32
11. REFERENCES ..... 35
12. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS ..... 36

## LIST OF APPENDICES

## I. ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

II. ANALYTICAL RESULTS
III. PETROGRAPHIC REPORTS
IV. THE VLF-EM METHOD
V. PRICE OUOTATIONS FOR ORTHOPHOTO MAP PREPARATION AND AN AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY.

## LIST OF FIGURES

1. Property Location Map
2. Propercy Boundary Map
3. Kegional Geology Map
4. Rock Sample Locarion Map
5. Rock Sample Locations (CON)
6. Soil Geochemistry (CON) - Anomalous Au, Cd, As plotred
7. Sile Geochemistry (CON)
8. VLF-EM (CON)
9. Recommended Orthophoro Map and Airborne Geophysical Survey Coverage

## LIST OF PLATES

1. The topography of the Antimony Mountain area is characterized by narrow, jagged ridaes and U-shaped valleys due to Alpine-rype glaciarion.
2. Quarzite showing primary laminarion cextures.
3. Mottles of hydrothermal or diagenetic origin in hornfelsed shale.
4. Potassic alteration is displayed in the Antimony Mountain Syenite by secondary biorite and $K$-feldspar overgrowths.
5. Lamprophyre dyke.
6. AJ Showing, NORTH Zone; Arsenopyrite-scorodite-quartz-tourmaline vein.
7. AJ Showina, SOUTH Zone; Massive arsenopyrite vein in place.
8. R9 Showing, BUZ/HUD (THOR); Quartz-courmaline-arsenopyrite vein.
9. R9 Showing, BUZ/HUD (THOR): Quartz-courmaline-calcite vein.
10. Breccia from "Clean Gulch".

Research and field work conducted in the Dawson Mining District of Yukon, as part of the 1988 SKUKUM RECCE. Program, resulted in the staking of the TOOTH $1-180$ Claims and the creation of the O'BRIEN Project. Shortly after the claims were staked a two man exploration crew spent six days on the property. Prospecting and orientation geochemical and geophysical surveys were the basis of this brief, preliminary work program.

This report provides the details, results and conclusions of work compleced on the property in 1988 and recommends a comprehensive, incegrated exploration program for the summer of 1989.

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2. SUMMARY
```

The O'BRIEN Property was staked as the TOOTH 1-180 Claims in early Seprember for Toral Erickson Resources Ltd.

The area of the property is underlain by the Antimony Mountain Stock and associated dykes which intrude into a Precambrian co Cambrian clastic succession locally referred to as the "Grit" Unit. The contact between the intrusive and sedimentary rocks is characterized by silicic, porassic, and pyritic alteration related to thermal merasomarism.

The Antimony Mountain Stock is one of several alkaline intrusive bodies that form a southeast to northwest trending belt on the north margin of the rintina rrench. Alkaline intrusive rocks are associated with economic precious metal deposits throughout the North American Cordillera. The Antimony Mountain area has good potential for the occurrence of similar deposirs; several gold-bearing showings have already been locared.

Shortly after che claims were staked a brief prospecting, geochemical and geophysical program was conducted on the property which included examinations of the BUZ/HUD and JA/CON claim blocks. The purpose of the program was to obrain the basic data required to plan a major exploration program on the property for 1989.

Fory chree rock samples were collected for assay, geochemical or petrogaghic analysis on several prospecting rraverses and the two propercy examinarions. Mineralization observed to date occurs primarily in the form of shear related arsenopyrire-quartz, quartz-courmaline-arsenopyrite and carbonare-courmaline-arsenopyrite veins. Breccias and skarns are also present.

The best showing examined was the AJ Showing on Cody Hawk Resources Lrd.'s propercy. Gold assays were as high as 2.68 opt from some vein samples while previous drilling by Conwest Explorations indicares a zone $3-5 \mathrm{~m}$ wide with grades of $0.5-1.0$ opt Au. Orientation type soil and silt geochemical and VLF-EM surveys were completed adjacent to the showing to determine if it would display particular characteristics related to the above exploration techniques that could be used ro discover other deposits in the area. Tonnages from the known veins and similar veins likely to be found could contain $0.5-1.0$ million cons ac 0.5 opt Au.

Based on the results of the soil and silt surveys it appears that shear related veins in che Antimony Mouncain Area will respond to geochemical surveys. Metals chat show anomalous crends related to the mineralization include gold, arsenic, bismuth and cadmium. Alchouah antimony, copper, lead and zinc do not form trends that profile the veins, they may be useful in regional geochemical reconnaissance.

The results of the VLF-EM survey indicare that the veins are conductive and will respond to high frequency electromagnetic methods.

A chree phase exploration program is recommended on the o'BRIEN Property for the summer of 1989. An airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF-EM survey is the first phase of the recommended program, followed by a second phase of derailed geological, geochemical and ground geophysical surveys and a chird phase of NQ diamerer diamond drilling.

The O'BRIEN Property covers the area around Antimony Mountain in the Dawson Mining District of Yukon and appears on N.T.S Sheet $116 \mathrm{~B} / 8$. The centre of the claims is at Latitude 6418 'North and Longitude 138 13' West. Antimony Mountain lies approximately 8 km east of Kilometre 50 of the Dempster Highway. Dawson City, 65 km to the southwest is the nearest setclement that offers a full range of goods and services. By road it is roughly 100 km to Dawson Cicy.

Access to the property is by helicopter available for charter in Dawson City on a year-round basis. Camp supplies, fuel, drills and work crews can be flown into the property from one of several staging points on the Dempster Highway. Round trip time form one of the staging points to any point on the property would be less than 0.15 helicoprer hours.

There are several routes suitable for road construction if the O'Brien Property reaches a stage where road access is required.


TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES LTD.
O'BRIEN PROPERTY
scale


The O'BRIEN Property consists of 180 contiguous, unsurveyed mineral claims. The claims were located for Total Erickson Resources Ltd. by staking contractor Gordon Clark and. Associates Lrd. on Seprember 10, 1988 and were recorded with the Mining Recorder of the Dawson Mining District on Seprember 16, 1988 under terms outlined in the Yukon Quarcz Mining Act. The particulars of the claims are as follows:

## Claim Name

rOOTH 1-35 incl. YB 17966 - YB 18000
TOOTH 36-180 incl. YB 23001 - YB 23145

## Expiry Date

16 Seprember, 1989
16 September, 1989

Several blocks of claims, located prior to the TOOTH Claims, are adjacent ro the O'BRIEN Property (Figure 2.). The particulars of these claims, according to the records in the Dawson Mining District Office, are ourlined as follows:

| Claim Name | Grant Number |  | iry Date | Ownwership |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WALKER 1-4 incl. | 79291-79294 | 15 | November, 1989 | Frank <br> Burkhard |
| HUD 1-12 incl. | YB 04001-40012 | 8 | September, 1990 | Kim Hudson |
| HUD 13-14 incl. | YB 17940-17941 | 14 | Seprember, 1989 | Kim Hudson |
| BUZ 1-6 incl. | YB 04013-04018 | 8 | September, 1990 | Kim Hudson |
| CON 1-6 incl. | YA 87874-87879 | 21 | March, 1990 | Cody Hawk Resources Inc. |
| JA 1-36 incl. | YA 65342-65377 | 21 | September, 1989 | Cody Hawk Resources Inc. |

There are several blocks of land in the area that were included in the 1984 Indian Land Claim selection. These are all "Site Specific" selections which means chey were chosen to protect an existing building. In this area, it is likely that the buildings are a rrapper's line cabins. These land selections do not present an obstacle to road access.


Antimony Mountain lies within the Olailvie Mountains which are noted for their ruggedness. Alpine type glaciation has left the area with broad U-shaped valleys that begin in cirques full of glacial morraine. Ridges are narrow and jagged (Plare 1.). Talus is present on most slopes and obscurs a large portion of rock outcrop. Elevations on the propercy range from 1200 m to 2040 m for a cotal elevation difference of 840 m .

The entire O'BRIEN Property is above creeline. Valley floors support a variecy of grasses, mosses and lichens and thick patches of dwarf birch and Arctic willow. The relatively unstable side hills are barren of vegetarion except for sporaric growths of rock lichen.

The climate is cypical of northern continental regions, with long, of cen severe wincers and short, but pleasant summers. The Dawson and Mayo districts of Yukon are noted for an extreme temperature range between seasons. Winter cemperatures average -25 to -10 degrees $C$ but "snaps" of -40 degrees $C$ or colder are common. Summer days show average daily highs becween 15 and 20 degrees $C$ and are improved by long hours of daylight. Precipitation in the area is generally low. However, spring runoff lasts all summer and most creeks show continuous flow during the summer months.

Exploration work in area should be restricted to the period berween early June and late Seprember. Beyond this period the logistics of operation become expensive and hazardous.


1. The topography of the Antimony Mountain area is characterized by narrow, jagged ridges and U-sahped valleys due co Alpine-rype glaciarion.

Work was not recorded in the area until the early 1960's. In 1966 the AJ antimony-gold showing was discovered by Art Johns during a regional prospecting program by Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. Conwest staked the AJ $1-40$ Claims and drilled the showing the same year.

The propercy sat idle until 1975 when Acheron Mines Ltd. optioned the propercy and completed blast trenching, orientation geochemical surveying and detailed geological mapping followed by three short diamond drill holes. The option was dropped apparently due to inconclusive results and difficulties with the option agreement.

Riocanex completed six short lines of vertical loop EM with a fixed transmitter set at 3555 and 888 Hz frequencies in 1980.

In 1983 Cody Hawk Resources Ltd. acquired the claims over the AJ showing through a deal which involved a cash payment and transfer of shares to Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. In that year Cody hawk conducred VLF-EM, Vertical Loop EM, and MAG geophysical surveys and collecred bulk samples for mineralogical and metallurgical testing.

The WALKER showing was also discovered in the mid-1960's (Green, 1972). Casca Enterprises walked a CAT into this property and did some bulldozer trenching in 1970.

In 1979 Anaconda Exploration Ltd. staked the THOR 1-192 claims in 1979 following regional reconnaissance work in the area. Between 1979 and 1980, Anaconda completed geochemical sampling, detailed geological mapping and 1000 m of diamond drilling. A MAX-MIN survey was also done but an instrument failure defaulted the data from interpretation.

Kim Hudson, a geologist and prospector sraked the area of the THOR showings in 1987 well after the THOR Claims had lapsed. She has been prospecting and collecting rock samples on the claims for the last two field seasons.

Total Erickson Resources Ltd. staked the TOOTH Claims in 1988 after researching the available literature and a one day field examination of che area in late August.

## I. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Antimony Mountain Stock is one of several alkaline plutons that occur in a general southeast to northwest trend parallel to the north margin of the Tintina Trench. The Plutonic rocks were emplaced chrough folded and thrusted sediments of the Selwyn Basin during the Crecaceous (Green, 1972).

Sediments were deposited in the Selwyn Basin adjacent to the passive margin of the North American Craton between the mid-Proterozoic and che Jurassic in five major time-stratigraphic sequences (Anderson, 1987). Towards the close of the Jurassic, compressional stresses, related to the collision of allochthonous terranes of the Intermontane Belt with the continental margin, caused folding and chrusting of the Selwyn Basin sediments (Tempelman-Kluit, 1979). Up to 300 km of cumulative northeast-directed shortening occurred along chree major chrust faults. These thrust faults divide the Selwyn Basin into four structural sheets (Anderson, 1987)

The O'BRIEN Property is located on the Robert Service Structural Sheet (Figure 3.) which is made up of Precambrian to Cambrian "Grit" Unit (Windermere Formation) sediments and Ordovician to Silurian Road River Formation slates and argillites (Green, 1972).

The TOOTH Claims were staked to cover the contact between the Antimony inrrusions Examples of this sort of association include cripple creek in Colorado, the Sam Goosely Deposit and the Iskut/Sulphurets Camp in B.C., and the Ketza River Deposit in the Pelly Mountains of Yukon. Precious metal bearing showings have been discovered near several of the intrusive bodies in the same plutonic belt as the Antimony Mouncain Stock (Figure 3.).


Decailed geological mapping was not the intent of the brief 1988 program. However a number of hand specimens were collected to provide an basic initial lithological and mineralogical inventory of the property. Six samples were sent to Vancouver Petrograghics for thin section analysis (Appendix III). Another thirty seven samples were collected during prospecting traverses (Figures 4. and 5.) and sent to Min-En. Labratories for geochemical and/or assay analysis (Appendices I and II). A bulk sample was also collected for metallurical testing but has not been sent to a lab yet.

### 8.2 Lithology and Alteration

The O'BRIEN Property is on the Northwest flank of the Tintina trench where an alkaline syenite body, referred to as the Antimony Mountain Scock, intrudes a well bedded clastic "Grit" Unit of Paleozoic shales and quartzices (Green, 1972). The contact between the Antimony Mouncain stock and the surrounding sediments is marked by a metasomatic thermal aureole and alteration in both the sediments and the intrusive.

The "Grit" Unit consists of interlayered bands of shales, quarcz arenites and calc-arenites. These beds have been thermally altered to hornfels. quartzites and skarns with the degree of alteration increasing towards the contact. The contact zone is also marked by pyrite-pyrrotite alteration in the sediments which is expressed on surface by dark brown to red limonitic gossans. The following descriptions of the sedimentary lithologies are based on field observations and petrographic reports.

The shales are typically black, maroon or green and vary from slightly to very fissile. They of ten show fine laminations (Plate 2) and curious mottles of diagenetic or epigeneric hydrothermal origin (Plate 3). Primary rextures are preserved in the hornfelsed equivalents (thin section 88-C, Appendix III). The hornfels are usually black and competent with an imperfect concoidal fracture.

Most of the arenaceous rocks are poorly sorted, dirty, quartz sandstones. Grain sizes range from fine to coarse. Colour varies from buff white co brownish-black. The quarczite equivalents of the quarcz arenices generally show a blocky fracture patcern, especially towards shear zones.

Fresh calc-arenices were not observed on the property but limy beds
are reported to occur (Tempelman-Kluit, 1981). Bands of skarnified equivalents were locared. The skarns have a banded green and brown appearance. In the field it was initially thought that colour banding was caused by alternating layers of diopside and garnet. However the skarn consists mainly of plagioclase and diopside with no garnet (Thin section 88-E, Appendix III).

The sediments appear co be conformable and show a general south to southeast dip. In places they show complex folding and high angle faulting.

The main intrusive is a hornblende-pyroxene-bioite syenite. It often shows porphyritic, sometimes trachytic, textures. Towards the contact, potassic alteration is indicated by secondary $k-f e l d s p a r$ and biotite growths (Plate 4.). Syenite, lamprophyre and intermediate (often sulphide-rich) dykes, probably genetically related to the main syenite, body are common.

The lamprophyre dykes (Plate 5.) consist of phenocrysts of phlogopite/biotite and clinopyroxene in a groundmass dominated by K-feldspar and plaqioclase with minor mafics, carbonates and quartz (Thin section $88-\mathrm{D}$, Appendix III).

High temperature metasomatism is evidenced in a sample of one of the intermediate dykes (Thin section 88-A). Actinolite occurs as rims on biotote phenocrysts. Clinopyroxene occurs in veinlets and replacements of hornblende. Fine-grained $K$-feldspar and biotite dominate the groundmass.

## 8.3 -... Mineralization and Rock Geochemistry

Veins of massive sulphides with quartz-calcite-tourmaline gangue form the most prevalent deposit type within 200 m of the syenite contact. The veins form within zones of sheared quartzite and hornfels. The shear zones are usually near vertical and subparallel a nearby sedimentary-intrusive contact. Typically, they are very rusty and closely fractured. Veins in place were observed at the AJ showing, on the CON Property, and at the GULLY AND R9 showings on the former THOR Property. No veins in place were discovered on any of the prospecting traverses but vein material in float and a few shear zones were observed. Prospecting did result in the location of both skarn and mineralized breccia.

The $A J$ is the best showing known to date. Previous work has delineared chree shear zones. Geochemistry, geophysics and diamond drilling by Conwest Explorations indicates one of the zones is $3-5 \mathrm{~m}$ wide with grades of $0.5-1.0$ opt Au. The SOUTH and NORTH Zones both occur in "Ole Haug Creek" (local name) and are within 75 m of each other (Fiqure 5.). Veins in these zones consist of massive arsenopyrite with minor scorodite, tourmaline and quartz (Plate 6.; Polished Section 88-F, Appendix III). The veins vary from 0.2 to
2.4 m wide and are generally oriented $110 / 85 \mathrm{~S}$ but appear to be discontinuous along strike (Plate 7.). Samples of the veins were assayed for gold by fire and cyanide leach methods. The fire assays consistently returned areater gold values than cyanide leach assays. The best assay was 2.683 opt Au over 2.0 m . The samples were also analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic and antimony and returned anomalous values for all of these elements except zinc. The RIDGE Showing, on the west-facing slope above the creek showings, was not examined.

The second set of previously discovered showings that were examined are the GULLY and R9 which are now located on the BUZ/HUD Property (Figure 4.). The R9 consists of several narrow arsenopyrite-quartzcourmaline veins which outcrop in "Kim's Creek" (local name) a few hundred metres above the old Anaconda camp. The veins occupy rusty shears and rypically show composite textures with well-developed euhedral crystals of quarcz, needles of tourmaline, and blebs of arsenopyrite with minor amounts of other sulphides (Plates 8. and 9.). Generally quartz content is about $50 \%$, tourmaline is $25 \%$ and sulphide is 25\%. The samples were analyzed by 12 -element ICP and wet AA gold techniques. Only one sample, a 0.2 m chip, returned a sianificantly anomalous response; Sample 2013 showed anomalous values for arsenic, bismuth, cadmium, copper, antimony and gold. There are apparently six veins in the GULLY Showing, which is on the south slope above the old Anaconda camp, but only one vein was locared. The vein is only 0.15 m wide and occurs in a shear directly below an old drill pad on the cliff. It consists of massive arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite but returned only a slightly anomalous gold value.

Quartz, tourmaline float was discovered in "Skarn Gulch" a few metres below an outcrop of skarn but neither the skarn or the vein float returned any anomalous values. A quartz breccia with a green stain (Plate 10.) that was discovered in "Clean Gulch" did not recurn any sianificant values. In "Camp Creek" a sample of quartz float with malachite/azurite stain recurned 690 ppb gold and anomalous values for arsenic, copper and bismuth. A shear zone, barren of sulphides, discovered in "Hidden Valley" failed to return any anomalous values.

Rock sample descriptions are included in the following rock sample reports on the following two pages. Complete analytical results appear in Appendix II.



SAMPLE REPORT

| SAMPLE NO. | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | Attitude | $\begin{gathered} \text { WIDTH } \\ \mathrm{M} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ANALYT <br> Pr |  | RESULTS <br> ᄃu |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88-2001 | CON VALEY | Rusty oxide from shear zane. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2002 | HIDDEN VALUEY | Rusty sst bx w, bx Erugs una to $5 \mathrm{~cm} j$ jodrusy |  | float |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{O}_{12}$ Filling spaces hetween fragments |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2003 | 11 | drusy at2 in open spaces in rusty, pritly sst |  | float |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2004 | * | t2 mat'e w/ d\% py in blebs or mivir upen |  | Float |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ace fillina |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005 | 1 | 2 mat'e wi cuaty fractures a minor drusy atz |  | floet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2006 | " | $t_{1}$ wall' j bx'ed wepen space drusy lextures |  | float. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 | 11 | 12 bx werce traye of sil wall reck; minor |  | Fluat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | dissom $a_{1}$ and epy. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2008 | * | shear zone: 2 m vide; Somple from bxéd at | 070/65 | 1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | beertry wectiom of shear. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 | - | Rusty Cleat whenenencices filled w, gt2 or $3 x$ |  | float |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | + ? ? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2010 | 11 | lviasyatz pact's frem creek w, miver as pe |  | Gluat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2011 | 11 | $\mathrm{gt}_{2}$ vain br w, tragnents un to 3 cm . $f$ greer ish |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $f$ loat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2012 | 11 | biack shale w, 1-2010 sx (syngenetic) jiverusty ox. |  | sloat. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | deneilncred surface |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 | KIm's VAUEY | aspy andz gangue in narous shear | $080190^{\circ}$ | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2014 | " | motlled gumpute at in shear joy on fy t aspy/fy | $080190^{\circ}$ | 0.5 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | dibsem as bielo ax $5 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2015 | $\cdots$ | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ! $!$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PROPERTY: TOOTH
N.T.S: $116 \mathrm{e} / \mathrm{s}$.

DATE: SEPTEMBER, 1988
SAMPLE REPORT

| SAMPLE NO. | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | ATtitude | $\begin{gathered} \text { WIDTH } \\ \mathrm{M} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ANALYT <br> ph | ICAL م | RESULTS <br> Cu | S |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88-2016 | Kim's valley. | . |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2017 | 11 | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
|  |  | mineral possible tremodite. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-20i8 | 11 | , 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2020 | BENNY VALLEY | sheared syenite; linht pink colour (hematite | $000 / 90^{\circ}$ | 1 m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | or pussible $k$ sper $-(1$ 'n) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2021 | SKARN GULCH. | skarn alternating gisen (diop) tbrown(garnet) | 12515550 | grab. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | punds; ve hard 4 silieified raries from 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | -1, $\leq \infty$ wide |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2022 |  | Shear lone 1 m wide whin thin cale veini, | 020/90 | 35 m |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | 2xi; hust rech ix quetill |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2023 |  | daek minerel we ran)inh y haloit (actinolite or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | tourmaline) ; $t_{2}$ /o/sone $s x\left(p y+p \phi+c_{p y}\right)$ |  | float |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $88-2024$ | Gisar Guleh | ath breccia jungaten fo ur ho Icm; distinatile |  | float |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2025 | CAMP CREEK | at floot ni malachite/ azarite stain; also. a |  | Hexat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ble red oxite? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 98-2026 | ${ }^{\prime}$ | narrow shear in bufle ; As oride stam | 045/90 | grab. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | no visiblesv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2027 | 11 | rusty suterap in creek jalt. dk red to rints bonds |  | grab |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | pytaspy? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| N.L.S: | 16 B/8 |
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| DATE: JEPTEMBER, 1988 |  |

SAMPLE REPORT

| SAMPLE NO. | LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | ATTITUDE | $\begin{gathered} \text { WIDTH } \\ \mathrm{m} \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ANALYTI | IICAL | RESULTS | IS | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88-2028 | CAMP CREEK | atz fiont |  | Float |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2029 | KIm's Valley | maltiokerein wh bands of tonemolime ( $\left.25^{\circ} 0\right)$ |  | Flunt. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | quert 1 (S00p) $s x\left(2 s^{\circ} 0\right) ; s x \rightarrow$ aspy $>p y>c p x$ |  |  |  | $-1$ | $+$ |  |  |  | $-$ |
| 88-7030 | " | maltiple vein as above; clont fiom crek |  | float |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2031 | HIDDEN YALLEY | from sheor (chie sample. 2008) jate by | $070 / 65 \%$ | grab |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88-2032 | Kim's valle | in galch belon ofrill pad; narraw shear | 840190 | 0.2 m . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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SAMPLE REPORT


2. Quarzite showing primary lamination textures.
3. Mottles of hydrothermal or diagenetic origin in hornfelsed shale.

4. Potassic alteration is displayed in the Antimony Mountain Syenite by secondary biotite and K-feldspar overgrowths.

5. Lamprophyre dyke.

6. AJ Showing, NORTH Zone; Arsenopyrite-scorodite-quartz-tourmaline vein.

7. AJ Showing, SOUTH Zone; Massive arsenopyrite vein in place.

9. R9 Showing, BUZ/HUD (THOR); Quartz-tourmaline-calcite vein.

10. Breccia from "Clean Gulch"

## 9. SILT AND SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Two small orientarion geochemical surveys were completed near the AJ showing on the CON Claims. The samples were analyzed for gold and twelve other elements to determine if geochemisty would be an effective exploration tool on the O'BRIEN Property.

On the east side of "Ole Haug Creek", a small grid was laid out with a base line at 110 degrees, parallel to the general orientation of the shears in the SOUTH Zone (Figure 6.). Samples were collected at 25 m spacings on five lines spaced 25 m apart. Anomalous gold values were obtained in some samples. The analytical results also revealed that arsenic, bismuth, and cadmium are three elements that share a consistent relationship with gold. These elements also show good background-anomalous value contrast. Some samples returned anomalous responses for copper, lead, antimony, and zinc but these are not always consistent with elevared gold values.

Threshold values were arbitrarily chosen for several elements without any staristical calculations. These values and corresponding peak values are summarized as follows:

| Meral | Threshold | Peak | Gold Correlation |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Au ppb | 15 | 2400 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| As ppm | 4049 | 1000 | good |
| Bi ppm | 8 | 24 | good |
| Cd ppm | 8 | 27.7 | good |
|  |  |  |  |
| Cu ppm | 20 | 169 | moderate |
| Pb ppm | 50 | 390 | moderate |
| Sb ppm | 20 | 69 | moderate |
| Zn ppm | 100 | 261 | moderare |

Eleven silt samples were collected at 200 m intervals from "Ole Haug Creek" downstream from the AJ showing (Figure 7.). The silt samples show a much greater metal concentration than soil samples but reflect the same crends and associations becween various metals. There is a definire geochemical gradient in the silt which increases towards the AJ showing.



A small geophysical survey was conducted over the soil grid to determine if the shear zones on the AJ showing would respond to the VLf-EM method. Readings were raken at 25 m intervals on five lines spaced 25 apart. A Phoenix VLF-EM instrument was used for the survey with the Hawaii Remote Transmitter Station ( 23.4 kHz ) as the null. West was arbitrarily designated as the negative dip direction. Hawaii was not the ideal station to use but a signal from a more suitable station (Cutler, Maine for example) could not be obtained.

Dip Angle and Field Strength data was plotted and interprected in profile format (Figure 8.). There was too little data to warrant a "Fraser Filter" interpretation but this type of interpretation was not really necessary, in any case, due to the level nature of the survey area. The Dip Angle and Field Strength profiles suggest a cross-over with an axis slightly displaced and roughly parallel to the crend of the North Zone.

Based on this small orientation survey, it appears that the mineralized shear zones in the Antimony Mountain Area are conductive and will respond to a high frequency electro-magnetic method such as VLF.


## 11. RECOMMENDATIONS

A comprehensive, integrated exploration program is recommended for the O'BRIEN Property in the 1989 field season. The program would consist of decailed and reconnaissance geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys followed by diamond drilling.

The first phase of the program would consist of an airborne geophysical survey which would employ electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF-EM methods. An area of 4100 hectares ( 400 km of line) is suggested for airborne coverage (Figure 9.). An orthophoto base map is required for this survey. An area of 8000 hectares is suggested for orchophoro map coverage (Appendix IV).

The first part of the second phase would utilize regional prospecting and geochemical surveys to better define and add to areas of interest determined in the first phase. This part would be followed by the prepararion of regional geological maps at 1:5000 and 1:10,000 scales, directed towards outlining the sedimentary-intrusive contact, and derailed geological maps, ar 1:500 and 1:1000 scales, of specific areas. 56 km or ground electromagnetic, magnetic, and VLF-EM geophysical work would be completed along with the collecting of 500 rock, and 1000 soil and silt geochemical samples.

Diamond drilling of structures outlined in the first two phases would complete the 1989 exploration program. The fractured nature of the shear zones requires that $N Q$ diameter rods and plenty of mud be used for drilling. Sludge samples may have to be taken if core recovery is poor.

The estimated cost of the program is outlined as follows:

| Wages Permanent | 10,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wages Temporary projecr geologist (3 mo.) | 11,880 |
| mapping geologist (2 mo.) | 5,760 |
| chird year student(2 mo.) | 5,040 |
| core splitter (2 wks.) | 1,000 |
| Fringe Benefits | 7,050 |
| Office Rencal |  |
| Telephone | 500 |
| Starionary and Supplies | 2,000 |
| Maps/Publications (orthophotos) | 8,000 |
| Equipment Rencal | 4,000 |
| Drafting | 2.000 |
| Vehicles | 4,000 |
| Contractors- Non Tech |  |
| Tech Surveying |  |
| Aircraft Charcer | 77,000 |


| Drilling (1500 ft.@\$40/ft.) | 60,000 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Fuel (diesel-50 bbl (185/bbl) | 9,300 |
| (jet-85 bbl @190/bbl) | 16.200 |
| Assays (500 (0) \$20/assay) | 10,000 |
| Geochemistry (1000 © \$15/sample) | 10,000 |
| Geophysics |  |
| AEM/MAG(440 line km @ ${ }^{\text {( }} 108 / \mathrm{km}$ ) | 47,500 |
| (mob./demob.) | 10,000 |
| Ground-MAG/VLF-Omni IV(15d@\$400/d) | 6,000 |
| -EM max-min (15d @ \$500/d) | 7,500 |
| data prep./maps | 3,700 |
| mob. / demob. | 4,000 |
| Geology |  |
| Trenching |  |
| Road Building |  |
| Field Equipment | 8.000 |
| Camp Accom \& Board (420 mandays © $\$ 40 / \mathrm{manday}$ ) | 16,800 |
| Oprion Payments (Cody Hawk Agt) | 20,000 |
| Claim Staking Mtn. (filing fees) | 2,500 |
| Legal | 2,500 |
| JV Overhead |  |
| Torals | 372,230 |
| less TEC Staff Charge | $(13,500)$ |
| Net Cost ro TEC | 358,730 |

The airborne survey should be done in the spring. The mobilization cost could be cut in half if the airborne crew is already in Yukon (Appendix IV).

The second phase should begin in late June and would overlap the drilling phase which would begin in mid-August and end in early Seprember.
LEGEND :

I: 10,000 ORTHOPHOTO MAP COVERAGE

AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICS COVERAGE

TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES LTD. O'BRIEN PROPERTY
RECOMMENDED COVERAGE ORTHOPHOTO BASE MAP \& AIRBORNE

| NTS. | TECH: | DATE: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| II6 B/8 | M. FEKETE | DECEMBER 1988 |
| SCALE: | DRAUGHTING: | FIGURE: |
| $1: 50,000$ | $A S=$ |  |

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Transported cataclasitic, ophiolite and granodiorite in Yukon: Evidence of arc-continent collision; Geol. Surv. of Canada, Paper 79-14.

I, MARK FEKETE, of Whitehorse, Yukom do hearby STATE:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, having obtained a B. Sc. degree in Geology - May, 1986;
2. I have been active in mineral exploration in various capacities on a full-rime and parr-rime basis for cen years in Yukon, British Columbia and Australia;
3. I am familiar with the theory, method and interpretation of VLF-EM;
4. I participated in the work described in this report as an employee of Total Erickson Resources Ltd. under explicit directions from Walter Sellmer, Vice President and Richard Basnetr, yukon Exploration Manager.

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon, this 14th. day of December, 1988


Mark Fekere, B. Sc.

APPENDIX I

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

## Routine Gold-Assay Procedures

 Used by Min-En Labs. Ltd.1. Samples are received, cataloged and dried at $105^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ if. necessary.
2. Whole sample is passed through a primary crusher which reduces sample to - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
3. Whole sample is further passed through a secondary crusher which further reduces the sample to - 10 mesh.
4. The whole sample is riffled through a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch riffle to obtain a subsample of approx 300-400 grams. The remaining reject is bagged and stored.
5. The above $300-400$ gram split is then pulverized to obtain - 100 mesh using an iron plate rotary mill pulverizer.
6. Sample pulp is now rolled and analysed.
7. The sample pulp is assayed for gold using a 1 assay ton fire assay preconcentration and atomic absorption finishing techniques.
8. The remaining sample pulp is retained and stored.

# MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd. <br> Specialists in Mineral Environments <br> Corner 15th Street and Bewicke 705 WEST 15TH STREET NORTH VANCOUVER. B.C. <br> CANADA V7M 1 T2 

## Analytical Precedure Report for Assessment Work

## 31 Element ICP

Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, K, Li, Mg, $M n, \mathrm{Mo}, \mathrm{Na}, \mathrm{Ni}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Pb}, \mathrm{Sb}, \mathrm{Sr}, \mathrm{Th}, \mathrm{U}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{Zn}, \mathrm{Ga}, \mathrm{Sn}, \mathrm{W}$, Cr

Samples are processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 West l5th Street, North Vancouver, employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer or ring mill pulverizer.
1.0 gram of the sample is digested for 4 hours with an aqua regia $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$ mixture.

After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume. The solutions are analysed by computer operated Jarrall Ash 9000 ICAP or Jobin Yvon 70 Type II Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometers. Reports are formatted and printed using a dot-matrix printer.

# MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd. <br> Spectallsts in Mineral Environments <br> Corner 15th Sireet and Bowlicke 705 WEST 15TH STREET NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1 T2 

## GOLD GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS BY MIN-EN IABORATORIES LTD.

Geochemical samples for Gold processed by Min-En Laboratories Ltd., at 705 w . 15 th St., North Vancouver Laboratory employing the following procedures.

After drying the samples at $95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed and pulverized by ceramic plated pulverizer.

A suitable sample welght 5.0 or 10.0 grams are pretreated with $\mathrm{HNO}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{HClO}_{4}$ mixture.

After pretreatments the samples are digested with Hopa Regia solution, and after digestion the samples are taken up with $25 \% \mathrm{HCl}$ to suitable volume.

Further oxidation and treatment of at least $75 \%$ of the original sample solutions are made suitable for extraction of gold with Methyl Iso-Butyl Ketone.

With a set of suitable standard solution gold is analysed by Atomic Absorption instruments. The obtained detection limit is $0.005 \mathrm{ppm}(5 \mathrm{ppb})$.

## APPENDIX II

VANCOUVER OFFICE:
705 WEST 15TH STREET
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA V7M 1 T2

Company: TOTAL ERICKSON FESDUFCES LTD.
Proiect:SKUKZUM FECCE F.D.\#2327
Attention:A.NIKOLAJEVICH

File:8-1509/Fi
Date: SEFT 21/88
Type: ROCK ASSAY

We hemeby gertify the following results for samples submitted.

Sample
Number
JA422
JA42S
1267
803
804

AU G/TONNE OZ/TON
$72.40 \quad 2.112$
$38.20 \quad 1.114$
$7.60 \quad 0.222$
$92.00 \quad 2.683$

TO: Total Erickson Resources,
PROJECT: $O^{\prime}$ Brien
Attn: Marke Fekete
File: 8-1509R

## GOLD RECOVERY BY CYANIDE LEACH

Date: October 9, 1988.
Sample weight one Assay Ton. (30 gram)
Sample size_150 mesh.
Leach solution 100 ml of 0.25 \% NaCN.

Reagents used: 0.5\% CaO.
Time leached two hrs. under constant agitation.

| Sample <br> Number | Cyanide Leach <br> Au gm/tonne | Cyanide Leach <br> Au oz/ton |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| JA 422 | 59.70 | 1.741 |
| JA 423 | 51.00 | 1.487 |
| 1267 | 38.30 | 1.117 |
| 803 | 6.11 | .178 |
| 804 | 47.70 | 1.391 |



VANCOUVER OFFICE:
705 WEST 15TH STREET

## Gertificeteof GEOCAEM

Company: TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES LTD.
Project: SKUKUM FECCE P.O. \#2327
Attention:A.NIKOLAJEVICH

File:8-1509/P1
Date: SEFT 21/88
Type: ROCK GEOCHEM

We nereby certify the following results for samples submitted.

| Sample Number | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{CU} \\ & \mathrm{FFM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { FE } \\ & \text { FFM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{ZN} \\ & \mathrm{PPM} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AG } \\ & \text { PFM } \end{aligned}$ | AS PPM | AU-WET FFB | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SE } \\ & \text { PFM } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| JA422 | 430 | 402 | 18 | 31.9 | 6140 | 56000 | 651 |
| JA423 | 460 | 117 | 16 | 16.2 | 6030 | 63000 | 758 |
| 1267 | 335 | 206 | 9 | 29.1 | 5980 | 30000 | 593 |
| 803 | 200 | 67 | 9 | 2.8 | 5990 | 4100 | 297 |
| 804 | 520 | 184 | 15 | 27.6 | 6170 | 68000 | 1020 |

Certified ty



## 

Company: TOTAL EFICK゙SON FESOUFCES
Froject: OBFIEN
Attention:M. FEKETE

Date: OCT. 14/88
TyPe: ROCE ASSAY

Certified by



COMPANY: TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES
MIN-EN LAES ICP REPORT
(ACT:F31) PAGE 1 OF :
PROJECT NO: D'BRIEN
ATTENTION: M. FEKETE

## APPENDIX III

Petrographics

JAMES VINNELL. Manaker
JOHN G. PAYNE. Ph. D. Geolorist
P.O. BOX 39

8887 NASH STREET FORT LANGLEY. B.C. VOX 1 JO

PHONE (604) 888-1323

Invoice 7705
October 1988

Samples: $88-\mathrm{A}, 88-\mathrm{B}, 88-\mathrm{C}, 88-\mathrm{D}, 88-\mathrm{E}, 88-\mathrm{F}$
Summary:
88-A porphyritic andesite (plagioclase, hornblende, biotite phenocrysts) in groundmass dominated by K-feldspar and plagioclase. Veinlets are of $K$-feldspar-clinopyroxene (diopside) and of actinolite. Adjacent to the former, hornblende phenocrysts are altered to clinopyroxene. The veins, K-feldspar in the groundmass, and clinopyroxene alteration of hornblende phenocrysts suggest contact metasomatism at a high temperature.

88-B metamorphosed, poorly sorted dirty sandstone dominated by detrital quartz with groundmass quartz, plagioclase, and minor calcite/dolomite, secondary muscovite, pyrite, and tourmaline, and cut by a veinlet of calcite-(kaolinite)

88-C contact metamorphosed, finely laminated mudstone with secondary biotite; mottles, probably of hydrothermal origin, up to several mm across consist of cores of sericite and rims of biotite; veinlets consist of varying proportions of opaque, biotite, and quartz.

88-D lamprophyre dike with phenocrysts of phlogopite/biotite and clinopyroxene in a groundmass dominated by K-feldspar and plagioclase, with much less mafic minerals and dolomite/calcite, and a few amygdules or replacement patches of calcite-(quartz).

88-E plagioclase-diopside skarn with secondary poikilitic diopside, replacement patches of diopside, and a large replacement patch dominated by quartz with much less diopside, in part altered to actinolite and calcite, and interstitial fluorite and calcite.

88-F massive sulfide dominated by medium to coarser grained arsenopyrite with interstitial patches of bright blue tourmaline and quartz. Arsenopyrite was fractured moderately and replaced along fractures and grain borders by scorodite. other sulfides which form inclusions in arsenopyrite are minor pyrrhotite, a trace of galena, and a speck of chalcopyrite.


The rock contains phenocrysts of plagioclase, hornblende, and biotite in a groundmass dominated by K-feldspar and plagioclase. It contains a few inclusions up to a few mm across of exotic rocks. It is cut by a few veinlets of K-feldspar-clinopyroxene and of actinolite; adjacent to the former, hornblende phenocrysts are replaced partly by clinopyroxene.

| phenocrysts |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| plagioclase | $17-2 \emptyset \%$ |  |
| hornblende | $8-1 \emptyset$ |  |
| biotite | $8-10$ |  |
| groundmass |  |  |
| plagioclase | $35-4 \emptyset$ |  |
| K-feldspar | $15-2 \emptyset$ |  |
| biotite | $1-2$ |  |
| inclusions |  |  |
| diorite | 2 |  |
| biotite diorite | 1 |  |
| biotite-Ti-oxide-(tourmaline) | 1 |  |
| veinlets |  |  |
| K-feldspar-clinopyroxene | 1 |  |
| actinolite |  |  |
|  |  |  |

plagioclase forms euhedral phenocrysts averaging 0.5-1.5 mm in size, with a few elongate prismatic grains up to 2.5 mm long. They show strong, oscillatory growth zoning, with composition gradually becoming more sodic and then sharply becoming. more calcic before resuming the normal fractionation trend towards a more-sodic rim. Based on overall appearance of the grains, composition is in the range of labradorite. The core of one grain gave a composition of An60 by the Carlsbad-albite twin method; a second grain gave a composition in the range An40. Grains are fresh.

Hornblende forms subhedral, commonly prismatic phenocrysts averaging $0.5-1.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. pleochroism is from light to medium brownish green to locally greenish brown. Several grains are relatively fresh. Alteration commonly is moderate to strong to extremely fine grained biotite.

Biotite forms subhedral to euhedral hexagonal phenocrysts averaging $0.5-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size, with a few up to 1.5 mm across. pleochroism is from light orange brown to deep reddish brown or brown. Several biotite phenocrysts have irregular overgrowths of extremely fine grained, pale green actinolite on their ends.

The gabbroic diorite inclusion contains ragged, relic grains of clinopyroxene surrounded by and replaced by brownish green hornblende. plagioclase forms less abundant interstitial grains and patches of fine to extremely fine grains.

A cluster up to 2 mm across consist of fine grained plagioclase (as in the phenocrysts) intergrown with abundant skeletal to interstitial grains of biotite.

An inclusion up to 4 mm long contains patches dominated by extremely fine grained $T i-o x i d e$, which grade into extremely fine grained aggregates of plagioclase(?)-biotite-Ti-oxide. Biotite also is concentrated in patches and veinlets up to $\varnothing .1 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide. At one end, a biotite patch contains a few subhedral to euhedral grains of tourmaline averaging $\emptyset .05-\emptyset . \emptyset 8 \mathrm{~mm}$ across in cross section. Tourmaline grains are zoned, with cores of bluish green color and rims of light to medium greenish brown color.

The groundmass is dominated by very fine grained, moderately interlocking feldspar grains (plagioclase?) with very abundant, extremely fine grains of $K$-feldspar(?) and with minor to moderately abundant, extremely fine grained flakes of biotite.

Apatite forms subhedral to euhedral, prismatic grains averaging $\emptyset .05-\emptyset .07 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size.

Zircon forms a few equant to prismatic grains averaging Ø. 日3-0.06 mm in size.

The rock is cut by a few veinlets up to 0.15 mm in width of very fine grained K-feldspar (with patches of clinopyroxene. Where these cut hornblende phenocrysts, the latter are altered strongly to completely to ragged aggregates of clinopyroxene. One wispy veinlet up to $\emptyset .1 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide is dominated by very fine grained actinolite. Associated with this veinlet is a patch 0.7 mm wide of very fine grained actinolite with lesser quartz and Ti-oxide.

The presence of actinolite rims on biotite phenocrysts and of clinopyroxene in the veins and replacements of nearby hornblende. grains suggests a high-temperature metasomatism. Evidence for K-metasomatism includes the presence of K-feldspar in the groundmass and veins.

The rock is a slightly metamorphosed, poorly sorted, dirty sandstone containing detrital, fine to very fine grained quartz in an extremely fine grained groundmass dominated by quartz and plagioclase, with much less calcite and secondary muscovite, and with minor opaque (pyrite), tourmaline, chlorite, and Ti-oxide, and trace zircon. It is cut by a calcite-(kaolinite) veinlet.

| detrital grains |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| quartz | $45-50 \%$ |  |  |
| groundmass |  | veinlet |  |
| quartz | $25-30$ | calcite | minor |
| plagioclase | $17-20$ |  |  |
| calcite-dolomite | $1-2$ |  |  |
| muscovite | 0.7 |  |  |
| pyrite | 0.7 |  |  |
| tourmaline | 0.5 |  |  |
| chlorite | 0.3 |  |  |
| Ti-oxide | minor |  |  |
| zircon | trace |  |  |

Quartz forms subrounded to rounded, detrital grains averaging $0.15-0.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. A.few patches up to 1 mm in size consist of aggregates of fine grained quartz. Grains show uniform extinction. These grade down in size to subrounded to subangular, probably detrital grains averaging $0.07-\varnothing .12 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size.

The groundmass is dominated by quartz grains averaging 0.04-ø.ø8 mm in size, and lesser plagioclase grains averaging $0.04-0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. Plagioclase is altered slightly to moderately to sericite and carbonate. Some grains are replaced by ragged porphyroblasts of muscovite from $0.15-\emptyset .5 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size.

Calcite-dolomite forms anhedral patches averaging $0.03-\varnothing 05 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size.

Opaque (pyrite) forms disseminated grains averaging $0.03-0.15 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. A few of the larger grains are associated with calcite.

Tourmaline forms ragged grains averaging $0.03-\varnothing .07 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size, and subhedral to euhedral prismatic grains up to 0.15 mm in length. Pleochroism is mainly from pale or light brownish green to light or medium brownish green. Many larger grains have ragged overgrowths of pale green to colorless tourmaline in optical continuity with the main grain. A few clusters rich in tourmaline and pyrite contain prismatic tourmaline grains up to 0.25 mm long and pyrite grains averaging Ø.1-Ø.15 mm across.

Chlorite forms scattered patches up to 0.2 mm in size of pale green flakes up to 0.15 mm long.

Ti-oxide forms disseminated, anhedral grains averaging 0.05-0.12 mm in size.

Zircon forms disseminated subhedral to euhedral prismatic grains from $0.07-\varnothing .15 \mathrm{~mm}$ in length.

The rock is cut by a slightly braided veinlet up to 0.07 mm wide of very fine grained calcite with several patches of extremely fine grained kaolinite.

The sample is an extremely fine grained mudstone dominated by sericite with less biotite, quartz and chlorite, and much less opaque (pyrite?). Delicate compositional layering is defined by variation in abundance of major and minor phases. The rock contains mottles up to several mm across in which cores are dominated by sericite, and rims contain an enrichment of biotite over its normal content in the layer away from the mottle. Mottles probably are of hydrothermal origin, and may be associated in origin with discontinuous veins of biotite, quartz and opaque in varying proportions.

| sericite | $55-60 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| biotite | $15-17$ |
| quartz | $15-17$ |
| chlorite | $5-7$ |
| opaque | $2-3$ |
| tourmaline | trace |
| veinlets |  |
| biotite-opaque-quartz | 1 |

Sericite, biotite, and chlorite form equant flakes averaging $\emptyset . \emptyset 1-\emptyset . \emptyset 2 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. Quartz and opaque form equant grains of similar size. The following main types of layers are present, with gradations between them:

1) sericite-rich (broad)
2) sericite-biotite-rich (broad)
3) biotite-rich (less than 0.1 mm wide)
4) sericite-quartz-(biotite) (broad)
5) quartz-(sericite) (one layer)
6) chlorite-rich (patches)
7) opaque-biotite-quartz-tourmaline-rich (less than 0.4 mm wide, commonly in sets of several closely spaced layers; commonly slightly coarser grained tan other types of layers)

Textures of biotite flakes suggest that they were formed by contact metamorphism.

Chlorite is concentrated in a few layers up to 1 mm wide, where it forms moderately dense patches intergrown with much less sericite and quartz.

In opaque-rich layers, opaque forms irregular grains and patches up to $\emptyset .1 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. In mica-rich layers nearby, opaque forms a few lenses up to 0.6 mm long and 0.07 mm wide, bordered by concentrations of biotite and of quartz. In opaque-poor layers, opaque forms disseminated grains averaging $0.005-\varnothing .01 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size.

Tourmaline forms subhedral to anhedral prismatic grains up to 0.035 mm long. Pleochroism is from pale to light brownish green, and locally to medium brownish green. Tourmaline is concentrated in the opaque-rich layers, and forms scattered grains elsewhere.

Mottles are concentrated in broad layers dominated by sericite with lesser quartz and biotite. They probably formed by mobilization of iron (in biotite) out of the core of the mottles, and concentration of iron (in biotite) on the borders of the mottles.

Quartz forms a few wispy veinlets up to 0.02 mm wide, in part subparallel to compositional banding.

Discontinuous crosscutting veins up to 0.3 mm in width are dominated by biotite, opaque, and quartz grains averaging ø.02-ø.03 mm in size.

The rock contains phenocrysts of phlogopite-(biotite) and clinopyroxene in a groundmass dominated by plagioclase and K-feldspar with lesser mafic grains, dolomite/calcite and opaque, and minor apatite. It contains a few late patches (amygdules or replacement) of calcite-(quartz).

| phenocrysts |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| phlogopite/biotite | $8-10 \%$ |  |  |
| clinopyroxene | $5-7$ |  |  |
| groundmass |  |  |  |
| K-feldspar | $35-40$ | opaque |  |
| plagioclase | $25-30$ | quartz | 0.3 |
| phlogopite/biotite | $4-5$ | apatite |  |
| dolomite/calcite | $3-4$ |  |  |
| clinopyroxene | $2-3$ |  |  |
| chlorite | $2-3$ |  |  |
| amygdules or replacement patches |  |  |  |
| calcite | 0.5 |  |  |
| quartz | 0.1 |  |  |

Phlogopite and much less biotite form subhedral to euhedral phenocrysts averaging $0.2-0.8 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. Many are color zoned, with broad cores of pale brown phlogopite grading sharply to rims of medium brown biotite. Biotite forms a few flakes up to 0.3 mm long, with uniform medium brown color. (Note: All colors are in the position of maximum absorption).

Clinopyroxene forms anhedral to euhedral prismatic to equant grains averaging $0.3-1 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size, with a few. up to 1.7 mm long. Some grains are fresh, and others are altered moderately to completely to aggregates of chlorite, with or without dolomite. Some of the completely altered grains may be after original hornblende.

Mafic phenocrysts grade downwards in size to groundmass grains of similar compositions averaging $\varnothing .05-\varnothing .1 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. Groundmass phlogopite/biotite is subhedral to euhedral, and groundmass clinopyroxene is anhedral to subhedral.

The groundmass is dominated by anhedral feldspars averaging 0. $07-0.15 \mathrm{~mm}$ in grain size. Grain borders are diffuse. Dusty alteration inhibits distinction of K-feldspar and plagioclase; however, the stained offcut block indicates that $k-f e l d s p a r$ is more abundant. K-feldspar locally is concentrated in halos up to 1 mm wide surrounding mafic phenocrysts. possibly some of the K-feldspar was formed by replacement of original plagioclase.

Dolomite/calcite forms irregular patches averaging $0.05-\varnothing .2 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size, mainly replacing or intergrown with feldspars.

Chlorite forms patches up to 0.15 mm in size of very fine to extremely fine grained, pale green aggregates.

Opaque forms patches up to $\emptyset .2 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size of aggregates of very fine to extremely fine, equant grains, and a few single grains also up to 0.2 mm across.

Quartz forms interstitial grains averaging $\varnothing . \varnothing 3-\emptyset .15 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size.
Apatite forms abundant acicular grains averaging $0.05-0.07 \mathrm{~mm}$ in length, mainly associated with feldspars, and scattered prismatic grains with cross sections up to $\emptyset .03 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size, and lengths up to 0.4 mm .

Calcite/dolomite forms a few late or replacement grains up to 0.7 mm in size, in part associated with finer grained quartz.

The rock is dominated by a very fine grained, mainly finely banded aggregate of plagioclase and lesser diopside. It contains a few coarser grained lenses dominated by poikilitic diopside grains. The rock is replaced by veinlike to irregular patches of diopside. A coarse patch is dominated by quartz with lesser diopside, much less actinolite, and minor fluorite and calcite.
host rock

| plagioclase | $40-45 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| diopside | $30-35$ |
| sphene | $1-2$ |
| coarser patches |  |
| poikilitic diopside | $3-4$ |
| veins and replacements |  |
| 1) diopside | $4-5$ |
| 2) quartz | $10-12$ |
| diopside | $2-3$ |
| actinolite | 1 |
| fluorite | 0.4 |
| calcite | 0.2 |

The host rock is dominated by equant grains of plagioclase and of diopside averaging $0.02-0.03 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size, with local patches of coarser grain size ( $0.05-0.1 \mathrm{~mm}$ ). Fine compositional banding is outlined by variation in plagioclase/diopside ratio, with layers averaging 0.3-1.5 mm in width. Sphene forms grains averaging $0.01-0.02 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size, and is concentrated moderately to strongly in some wispy layers and patches, commonly in plagioclase-rich layers. Grains up to 0.05 mm in size occur in coarser grained patches rich in plagioclase. Calcite forms anhedral, interstitial grains up to 0.2 mm in size in some coarser grained patches of plagioclase-diopside.

A few patches and layers contain abundant clusters of grains and single grains up to $\emptyset .6 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size of diopside. These have ragged outlines and are moderately poikilitic.

Diopside forms veins and irregular patches up to a few mm across composed of aggregates of equant, anhedral grains averaging 0.07-0.2 mm in size. Larger patches contain minor interstitial quartz grains, and patches locally grade into the quartz-rich patch.

A replacement patch up to several mm in size is dominated by medium to fine grained quartz. Diopside forms scattered anhedral to subhedral prismatic grains averaging $\emptyset .5-\emptyset .8 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. It is altered slightly to moderately to pale green actinolite and/or irregular patches of calcite. A few irregular patches up to 1.5 mm in size consist of ragged, fine to medium grained actinolite with minor grains of calcite. Fluorite forms irregular interstitial seams and patches up to $\emptyset .1 \mathrm{~mm}$ wide, mainly between quartz grains. Sphene forms a few trains of elongate grains up to 0.05 mm in grain size. Clinozoisite forms one anhedral grain 0.2 mm across interstitial to quartz. Commonly bordering the quartz-rich patch is a zone of fine to locally medium grained diopside.

The rock is an aggregate of arsenopyrite which was fractured moderately, and replaced along grain borders and some fractures by secondary arsenic minerals dominated by scorodite. Interstitial patches are dominated by tourmaline with lesser quartz.

| arsenopyrite |  | $90-92 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| scorodite | $4-5$ |  |
| tourmaline | $2-3$ |  |
| quartz | 0 | 0.5 |
| pyrrhotite |  | minor |
| galena | trace |  |
| chalcopyrite | $*$ |  |

Arsenopyrite forms equant, anhedral grains averaging 0.7-2 mm in size. They are fractured slightly to locally strongly, and replaced mainly in these zones by extreme fine grained patches of scorodite. A few arsenopyrite grains have very ragged borders against scorodite. Some interstitial cavities up to 0.5 mm across are rimmed by thin overgrowths of scorodite on arsenopyrite grains. Similar seams of scorodite occur on borders of some interstitial patches of tourmaline-quartz.

Tourmaline forms clusters up to 1.5 mm in size of anhedral to euhedral grains averaging $0.1-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size. The largest grain, which is associated with a coarse grain of quartz, is an elongate prismatic grin l.l mm long. pleochroism is from pale to medium and locally deep bluish green to blue. Grains commonly are strongly color zoned. For examples, one grain 0.6 mm long contains two main patches, one pleochroic from light to deep bluish green, and the other from medium green to almost opaque. Several shows a gradational change from pale to deep blue in the maximum absorption direction; this grain is colorless in the other optic direction.

Quartz forms anhedral to subhedral, interstitial grains averaging $0.1-0.3 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size, with a few up to 2 mm across.

Pyrrhotite forms scattered inclusions from $\varnothing . \emptyset 3-\varnothing .1 \mathrm{~mm}$ in size in arsenopyrite.

Galena(?) forms a few proximal patches in arsenopyrite, ranging from $\emptyset .04 \mathrm{~mm}$ long down to $\emptyset .01 \mathrm{~mm}$ across. Associated with one 0.015 mm long is a grain $\emptyset . \emptyset \emptyset 25 \mathrm{~mm}$ across of pyrrhotite and one of chalcopyrite 0.002 mm across.

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

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

Successful use of VLF requires that the strike of the conductor be in the direction of the VLF station so that the lines of magnetic field from the VLF transmitter cut the conductor. The upper half of Figure 6.35 shows the magnețic field vector in relation to the transmitting antenna. The lower half of Figure 6.35 shows that currents will be induced in conductor $C l$ but not in conductor $C 2$ because the lines of magnetic field cut conductor $C 1$ but not conductor C2.

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

Interpretation is quite simple. The conductor is located at the inflection point marking the crossover from positive tilt to negative tilt, and the maximum in field strength. One cannot make reliable estimates of conductor quality, however. A rule of thumb depth estimate can be made from the distance between the positive and negative peaks in the tilt angle profile. The major - disadvantage of the VLF method, however, is that the high frequency results in a multitude of anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographic highs. It is sometimes impossible to get a powerful enough VLF station to be near the strike direction of the expected conductor. On the other hand, the tendency for VLF to respond to poor conductors has aided in mapping faults and rock contacts.

FIGURE 6.34
Locatlons of well-known VLF transmilter statlons

Coverage shown only for well-known stalions
$\vdots$

FIGURE 6.35
The VLF lield

FIGURE 6.36
Tilt of the VLF fleld vector over a conductor


$$
\mid
$$

## APPENDIX V

## PRICE QUOTATIONS for

ORTHOPHOTO MAP PREPARATION
and an
AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY


EAGLE MAPPING

Topographical Mapping<br>(604) 942-5551 Office (604) 942-6472 Residence<br>109-2331 Marpole St.<br>Port Coquitlam, B.C.<br>V3C 2A1

October 7, 1988 Our File P88-105

Total Erickson
Mt. Skukum Gold Mining Corp.
\#21- 1114 First Avenue
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1A3

Attention: Mr. Mark Fekete
Re: Antimany Mountain - Base Mapping

Dear Sir:
With reference to your recent Fax message, we understand that you require a stable base map for your claims area near Antimony Mountain in the Yukon Territories.

We understand that you require a quotation of two options; first being a photo enlargement of the NTS map and subsequent fine line drafting of the l:10,000 scale map on four sheets which would be standard Total Erickson mylars. The second option would be orthophoto mapping at 1:10,000 scale with either 20 metre or 40 metre contour intervals. These maps would be on the same four sheet presentation as option 1 or fitted onto two Total Erickson sheets.

For option one we would photo-mechanically endarge the $1: 50,000$ NTS map sheets at $1: 10,000$ scale. We would then draft fine black ink lines of your claims area on four standard Total Erickson mylars as outlined on figure one which is a 1:50,000 map you have provided to us.

For the 1:10,000 orthophoto mapping, we will utilize 1951 1:70,000 Federal Government aerial photography. This photography will be aero-triangulated and adjusted to the best available control derived from the existing l:50,000 NTS maps.

From the controlled photography we will compile 40 metre contours of some 7500 hectares as outlined in figure two. We feel that the 20 metre contours would be too tight and mask too much of the orthophoto image at the $1: 10,000$ scale. At the same time, we will prepare the $1: 10,000$ orthophoto negatives. The contours will be scribed using the scribing technique and a clear contour overlay will be prepared. The clear contour overlay will be registered to the orthophoto negative and we will provide the following final products to you:

1. One stable base KRC print showing the orthophoto image and contours in white
2. One cronaflex positive of the same as above
3. One clear contour overlay showing the contours in black lines

All maps will be compiled on standard Total Erickson mylars.

## FEE SCHEDULE:

1. For the provision of four $1: 10,000$ scale fine line drafted maps from 1:50,000 enlargements

FIRM LUMP SUM. ..... \$ 1,790.00
2. For the provision of $1: 10,000$ scale orthophoto maps with 40 metre contours of the same area on four sheet presentation as for option one (15,000 hectares)

FIRM LUMP SUM. . . . . $\$ 12,800.00$
3. For the provision of $1: 10,000$ orthophoto maps with 40 metre contours restricted to the area of the claims and one km border ( 7500 hectares) on two Total Erickson sheets

FIRM LUMP SUM...... $\$ 7,685.00$

We appreciate this opportunity of submitting these cost estimates to you and look forward to your comments and/or instructions in the near future.


## September 30, 1988

Mr. Mark Fekete

Total Erickson
Mount Skukum Gold Mining Corporation
Bag 2775
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V5

Dear Mark,
please find attached our proposal for a combined helicopterborne electromagnetic/magnetic/VLF-EM survey over the Dawson area, that you faxed to me. Our price is consistent with our December, 1987 charges for the Mount \$kukum flying. The price for mobilization demobilization is the maximum charge for your: budgetary purposes. When you decide to proceed with the survey, we will inform you whether we have acquired other work in the area, in which case there may be a substantial reduction in the mobilization/demobilization charge.

We also recommend an orthophoto base map for the area due to the extreme ruggedness of the terrain. Ortho-photomosaics are easier to fly from in rugged terrain, and the data presentation is superior to that presented on standard semi-controlled photomosaic base maps.

We have offered the same range of products for the Dawson survey as previously presented in the Mount Skukum area. Should you require additional or alternate products for the Dawson survey, we would be happy to provide them.

We appreciate the opportunity to quote on this survey for Total Erickson and look forward to carrying out another survey on your behalf.

Best regards,
AERODAT LIMITED


Douglas H. Pitcher, vice President

## PROPOSAL

1. Aerodat Limited proposes to undertake for Total erikson a combined helicopter electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF-EM survey in accordance with your request of September 29, 1988.
2. SURVEY LOCATION:

The survey area is located approximately 65 kilometres northeast of Dawson, Yukon. The survey guantity is approximately 535 line kilometres.
3. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS:
(a) Filght lines will be flown at spacings of 100 metres in a north-south line direction over the area outlined in Ap. pendix "A" of this proposal.
(b) The nominal EM sensor height will be 30 metres and will be consistent with safety of aircraft and crew. Magnetometer and VLF sensors will be at 45 metres and 50 metres, respectively. Terrain clearance will be recorded using a radar altimeter.
(c) The survey will be flown visually from photomosaics of the area utilizing a colour video camera system for flight path recovery.
(d) Reflights will be attempted wherever lines or part lines are noted in the field to be beyond the agreed tolerances and unacceptable.
(e) The most suitable VLF station for the specified flight direction will be used. If a station shut-down occurs, the survey will proceed on an alternate station.
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（f）Occasional deficiencies or discontinuities of VLF information due to VLF transmission conditions will not be grounds for rejection of acquired data．

4．INSTRUMENTATION：
（a）The electromagnetic unit will be an Aerodat 3 －frequency system consisting of two vertical coaxial coil pairs operating at approximately 935 and 4600 Hz ，and one horizontal coplanar coil paix operating at 4175 Hz ．The colls are mounted in a Keviar＂bird＂at a separation of approximately 7 metres．The system measures inphase and quadrature responses at each frequency with a 0.1 second time constant．

System noise level is generally less than 1 ppm excluding spherics．EM data will be digitally recorded at 0.1 second scan rate permitting computer filtering of spherics to approximately 1 ppm．
（b）Magnetometer：Cesium optically pumped magnetometer will be operated at 5 samples per second and at a sensitivity of 0.1 gamma or better．
（c）VLF－EM：Herz Totem 2A measuring the total field and the quadrature components with full scale sensitivity of plus／minus $25 \%$.
（d）Digital Recorder：RMS－DGR33 data acquisition system． EM channels will be scanned at 0.1 second rate．The magnetometer and VLF channels will be scanned at 0.2 second rate．In addition，altimeter，camera，manual fiducials and time，will be digitally recorded at ap－ propriate times．
（e）Analog Recorder：RMS GR－33 dot－matrix recorder with resolution of 0.01 inches．
(f) Tracking Camera: An Aerodat video flight path recovery system will be used.
(g) Radar Altimeter: Hoffman HRA 100, or Ring KRA 10.
(h) Magnetic Diurnal Monitor: IFG (GSM-8), recording analog and digital modes located at base of operations.
5. DATA PRESENTATION:

The presentation will be at a scale of $1: 5,000$ or $1: 10,000$ to be specified in black on cronaflex base and/or in colour.

The various products described in the attached list iden. tified as Appendix "B", will include data from EM, High Sensitivity Magnetometer and VLF-EM.
6. TIMING:

The survey will either be flown in late 1988 or March or April, 1989, weather permitting and upon the exact requirements of Total Erikson. Preliminary maps will be prepared within 3.4 weeks of completion of flying. Final maps and reports will be submitted 6 weeks after completion of the fiying.
7. SURVEY QUANTITY

The survey quantity totals approximately 535 line kilometres.

## 8. SURVEY CHARGES

## Basic Costs

(i) Mobilization/demobilization
(ii) Survey charges including helicopter charges and the presentation of data described in Appendix "B" for approximately 535 line kilometres $\$ 108.00 / \mathrm{km}$

Note: 1) Mobilization/demobilization charges specified herein represent the maximum charges and may be substantially reduced if Aerodat acquires other work in the general area.
2) Due to the ruggedness of the terrain, we recommend flying the survey and presenting the data utilizing an orthophoto base map. The estimated cost for an orthophotomosaic base is $\$ 5,000.00$.

Respectfully Submitted
AERODAT LIMITED


Douglas H. Pitcher
Vice President

## APPENDIX "B"

LI\$T OF ERODUCTS

To be provided in conjunction with the Proposal to Total Erikson for a helicopter survey in the Dawson Area, Yukon.

1. Basic Products (Scale 1:5,000)
2. Base Map - Photomosaic or topographic base to be specified by Total Erikson.
3. Flight Lines - Photocombination of flight lines, anomalies and fiducials with the base map.
4. EM \& Report - Photocombination of EM anomalies with Interpretation, with the base map and Report.
5. Magnetics - Photocombination of Total Field Magnetic Contours with the base map.
6. Magnetics - Photocombination of Calculated Vertical Gradient Contours with the base map.
7. Apparent Resistivities - Photocombination of Apparent Resistivity Contours with the base map.
8. VLF-EM - Photocombination of Total Field VLF-EM contours with the base map.
II. Colour Products (Scale 1:5,000 or 1:10,000)
9. Magnetics - Colour of Total Magnetic Field with superimposed contours and EM anomalies.
10. Magnetics - Colour of calculated Vertical Magnetic Gradient with superimposed contours and EM anomalies.
11. Apparent Resistivities - Colour of Apparent Resistivity with superimposed contours and EM anomalles.
12. VLF-EM - Colour of Total Field VLF-EM with superimposed contours and EM anomalies.
13. Electromagnetics Profiles showing all EM parameters, EM anomalles, flight lines and magnetic bar in colour. The magnetic bar will indicate magnetic highs and lows.
III. Miscellaneous
14. The Total Magnetic Field maps will be contoured at 5 gamma intervals or better where permitted by local magnetic gradient.
15. The Report will be presented in four copies.
16. All colour maps will be produced in four copies.
17. The colour products outlined in par. II, if so requested, could be combined with information of other products. For example, flight lines, EM anomalles and contours of Total Magnetic Field could be superimposed on a colour map of the Calculated Vertical Gradient.
18. All Analog Records, Film and Digital Archive Tapes of Field and Gridded data will be provided with the final presentation.

[^0]:    Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
    Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS

[^1]:    Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
    Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS

[^2]:    Au -- 15g Fire Assay/AAS
    Metals -- Aqua Regia Digestion/AAS

