YEIP
94-047
1994

94-047

GOLDMARK MINERALS LTD.
2100, 144 - 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3N4

January 31, 1995

Yukon Mining Incentive Program
Economic Development
Government of Yukon
Box 2703, Whitehorse

Dear Sirs:

Re: Target Evaluation, Quartz Creek Tributaries

Please find enclosed field reports, a summary sheet, Target Evaluation report, map and cross-sections concerning the exploration work done on this watershed by our firm.

Our application had included the cost of Ground Penetrating Radar surveys of all of the drillsites and a number of others. However, a paper published in the spring of 1994 by Mr. Mike Power/D.I.A.N.D. reviewed the results of a number of such surveys, mostly in nearby watersheds. The report recommended that they be performed in late winter on freshly bulldozed trails from which all vegetation and snow had been removed. GPR surveys require other geophysical tests to determine rock and soil properties, are complicated by thawed pockets, boulders and ice and the results are difficult to interpret. For these reasons, the cost of such surveys was considered prohibitive in our particular application; not to mention the environmental consequences of, in our case, stripping on hillsides.

Costs were further reduced by spending a good deal of time considering the least-cost method of "killing" a prospect, rather than simply drilling many holes and analyzing the data after the fact.

While the reports for each of the drill lines describes the results in detail, the following is a summary:

1. Drilling in the upper portions of Calder, Canyon and Mack Fork creeks found that most, if not all, of the per-ice age gravels had been flushed out of those valley bottoms by mud flows.

2. This erosion of any pay-streaks by mud flows can only occur upstream of a cataract and would probably continue upstream, through narrow and broad sections, until a more stable constriction was reached.

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2. This erosion of any pay-streaks by mud flows can only occur upstream of a cataract and would probably continue upstream, through narrow and broad sections, until a more stable constriction was reached.

3. The vegetation bands along several miles of the south hillside of Calder Creek are fault-related. Paleo Calder Creek followed this fault zone for some distance but not over the lower couple of miles, where there was another weak zone more-or-less vertically above the modern stream's path.

4. From our drilling in Calder Creek, extensive testing by "oldtimers", and from our drilling on Chief Gulch at the adjacent head of Eldorado Creek, it would appear that there are no profitable placers in this geological sub-unit.

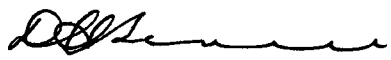
Naturally, we are quite disappointed to have solved several mysteries concerning the geomorphology without finding a profitable mining property. Still, we have learned a great deal and it would seem that, if we can find cleverly hidden ancient streambeds that, for one reason or another, are not productive, we should be able to apply this knowledge to find others which that may well be.

Please advise me if you Record of Employment forms and trucking invoices are required.

Our sincere thanks to Economic Development for your valuable assistance in our quest for new mining targets to replace those that are rapidly being depleted.

Yours very truly,

GOLDMARK MINERALS LTD.



D. Harvey Bickell,
President

Phone/FAX (604) 247-8684

GOLDMARK MINERALS LTD.
QUARTZ CREEK 1994 PROJECT
LINE 94-1,CLAIM P38325 & 51
MAY 31 - AUGUST 12, 1994

THEORY This line was drilled in an attempt to intersect permafrost White Channel gravels thought to be on the south hillside approximately 1,000 feet from present day Calder Creek. As is the case with the major per-ice age deposits along adjacent Quartz Creek, bedrock under the White Channel was anticipated to be approximately 20 feet above the modern creek level; or some 100' below the sloping surface. Earlier attempts further upstream had encountered, below a thick layer of distinctive light grey mud with fine rock chips, thawed gravels which could not be tested because high pressure artesian water flows collapsed the drill holes.

PERSONNEL Goldmark's president, engineer Harvey Bickell operated the Nodwell-mounted Mobile Drill auger while engineer Philip Ng was the season's helper. Geologist Owen Peer, who had been the assistant in 1993, provided advice concerning the geomorphology.

PROCEDURES A 4X4 was required beyond the Little Blanch Creek crossing but the use of a faster vehicle from that point to Dawson made it more practical to work out of Dawson rather than haul accommodations to the site. Gas and arc welders and a good selection of tools on the drill made repairs and hard facing of drill tools possible in the field.

RESULTS As may be seen from the cross-section, the surface feature between Holes #3 and #5 and which continues upstream to earlier drill lines, is fault-related and did not, at this drill line, host paleo Calder Creek. In this portion of the watershed, the White Channel streambed must, therefore, have been vertically above the present streambed and totally incised by subsequent meltwater floods. Holes #14 to #17 and the presence of only one working shaft in the lower 2 miles of the watershed indicate that the Klondike Schist cut by Calder Creek is unusually gold-poor. Note: In mid-August 1994, Goldmark drilled 11 holes on the northeasterly hillside of Chief Gulch, which is the upper end of Eldorado Creek which heads with Calder, and also gold-poor. No trace of any bench deposit was found further indicating that this schist sub-unit is totally void of the very rich placer gold deposits found in all of the streams to the northeast.

May 31, 1994: Peer and Bickell to Calder in 4X4. Cut trees and haul to mud hole to corduroy base for planks. Clear fallen trees off of old stage road. Survey area around Goldmark's first drill line without finding a drill site with less than 120 feet of overburden. Survey claim line on lowermost drill line.

June 5, 1994: Bickell and Peer to Calder Creek. Surveyed Goldmark's creek claims to confirm later staker had overlapped by 1,100'. Located shallowest drill site for Line 94-1. Shoveled oldtimers' ditch in for drill crossing, flagged tree-free route to best creek crossing.

June 7, 1994: Bickell and Ng to Calder Creek and cut trees for foot crossing on P38325. Surveyed from creek to 1,200 foot mark on south bank. Fell trees as necessary to bring drill in.

June 8, 1994: Klondike Transport lowbed moved drill from Dawson to confluence of Calder and Quartz. Road drill to P38325 line, cross creek and drill Hole #1 425' from creek and at +75'; frozen black muck to 15, schist scree (slide rock) to 20 and dry hard quartz mica schist bedrock to total depth (TD) of 22'.

June 9, 1994: (Actually, finished drilling #1 from 17 to 22'). Moved 200 feet upslope and drilled #2; muck to 12', scree to 15, fine white sand with ice and very pale grey mud to 20, scree to 24 and quartz mica schist with a high talc content to TD of 30 feet. Moved upslope to 800 foot mark and started Hole #3; muck to 8', scree to 15, pale grey mud and sand to 17'. Packed this material to the creek and panned it prior to heading home for the night. Traces of fine magnetite and a few crystals of pyrite (less than the amount to auger flight and bit shavings), about 5% angular quartz chips in the coarse sand size range; no trace of gold.

June 10, 1994: Hole #3 cont'd: Grey sandy mud to about 21', broken or slide rock to 28, TD 40 in hard light brown schist but bedrock top between 28 and 33 feet. #4 166 feet upslope with muck to 4', rocks to 9, muck 9-10, scree rocks to 20, light grey sandy mud to 55 and solid schist bedrock to 60 feet.

June 11, 1994: Plot drill data, resurvey upper part of drill line, move to other drill site on Calder Creek.

July 15, 1994: Move back to P38325 line and upslope 100' to Hole #5; muck, rock, ice and muck to 9.5', quartz scree to 15', grey mud but tan in part to 32, tan quartz mica schist bedrock becoming dry at TD of 37 ft.

July 16, 1994: Moved down slope to between #3 and #4 to #6: Muck to 5', scree to 15, grey mud with orange and muddy bands to 27 and firm bedrock to 33'.

July 17, 1994: Plot data and drive drill to Canyon Creek some 5 miles up Quartz Creek valley.

July 28, 1994: Finished Canyon Creek project, drill repairs and moved back to Hole #7, some 240 feet from Calder Creek. 0 to 5' muck, 5-6 spruce stump, 6-10 muck, 10-12 scree, 12-21 hard quartz mica schist bedrock. #8 (450' from creek) muck and ice to 17', rocks to 22.5', stop for the day.

July 29, 1994: Hole #8 cont'd., drilling from 22.5, very hard quartz from 23-25', softer and smooth drilling to 27.5. Pull out of hole and noted some muck on the flights (cavings?). Run back in and drill to 35 in dry greenish grey quartz mica schist with high talc content. Move upslope to midway between #2 and #3 to Hole #9; muck to 11.5', rocks plus light grey mud and small rock chips to 23', light brown rock, very hard, to 27, drilled to 32.5 in very hard tan, quartz mica schist with some cracks filled with muck. Move upslope half way between #4 & #5 to drill # 10. 0-6' muck and rocks, 6-16 = mostly slide rock with layers of muck. Below 16, very hard rocks (quartz) encapsulated in pale grey mud and rock chips from 25 to 40 where drilling became very difficult. Drilled to 47 in very tough going.

July 30, 1994: Reentered hole and drilled to 62 feet; bedrock top at about 55' in brown quartz mica schist. Mover upslope of #5 150 feet and drilled # 11. muck to 4, scree to 19, pale, sandy mud with occasional cobble and paler with depth, more sand and ice 37-40, bedrock at 43. TD in brown quartz mica schist at 47.5 feet.

July 31, 1994: Hole #12, a redrill of #2 about 7' down hill muck to 16. Unable to repair broken bit in the field so replaced Hollis with Westquip bit. Very slow going in schist scree 16-20'. Smooth but slow drilling to TD of 31 except for quartz stringer 25-26 in pale yellow quartz mica schist with a lot of talc. Moved down hill to lowest frozen spot above the creek for Hole #13; muck to 8', scree and muck to 12, drilled to 18 in very hard bedrock (?). Hole filled with surface water. Crossed creek to drill #14 at closest dry spot; dry muck to 5', frozen sand to 9, gravel to 10, muck to 13.5, gravel to 15, muck to 16, boulders to 19, soft, dry talc, schist to TD of 22.5 feet. Got home very late.

August 1, 1994: Rebuilt bit, pick up supplies, etc..

August 2, 1994: Continued northward across the valley bottom: Hole #15; 0-3 fine olive sand, 3-11 muck and spruce wood, 11-15 gravel, 15-17 mud, 17-24.5 local gravel, coarse, subrounded, harder below 22', 24.5-27.5 soft bedrock with high mica content. Small amount

of pyrite and magnetite in the gravels. Hole #16; muck to 7', peat and spruce wood to 17, gravel to 22, soft mica schist bedrock to 23. Hole #17; muck to 5', snow to 10, muck to 19, scree to 20, soft mica schist bedrock to TD of 27 feet.

August 3, 1994: Surveyed last 4 holes, completed panning all gravels; no trace of gold. Plotted drill data.

August 6, 1994: Drove drill to lower Calder Creek, serviced drill and commenced track repairs.

August 9, 1994: Replace 2 broken track ties, drive drill back to 10 feet upslope of Hole #6 and drill Hole #18; muck to 5', brown schist scree to 8, light grey mud and rock chips to 17, laminated with tan streaks to 27, grey mud with very hard rocks 27-30, 40-43 and 46-54, bedrock from 54 to 73 feet. Drive drill back to Redford.

August 11, 1994: Finally located Klondike Transport lowbed truck and hauled drill to Callison yard, undo track on one side to replace bent ties, replace worn sprockets.

August 12, 1994: Finished putting tracks together, noted leaking oil seal in left final drive, rebuilt bits.

GOLDMARK MINERALS LTD.
QUARTZ CREEK 1994 PROJECT
LINE 94 - 2, CLAIM P38334
JUNE 10 - July 2, 1994

THEORY Previous drilling in this area had found a reddish brown mud encapsulating sand-size, angular rock chips and scattered, subrounded cobbles but at too high an elevation to match the 20 feet from base of White Channel to creek level found elsewhere on the Quartz Creek watershed. The 1994 drilling was undertaken in an attempt to intersect any paleo Calder Creek that may have been buried on the hillside above this small tributary.

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURES As on Line 94 - 1.

RESULTS No new bedrock incision was found. Earlier drilling had found what we now know is mudflow material in bedrock low which is approximately 40 feet too high (see summary).

June 11, 1994: Fuel drill, weld and change points on bit. Move upstream 1 mile, cross Calder and tributary, locate old drill holes and commence drilling to intersect a possible bedrock incision northeast thereof. Hole #a1; muck to 5',scree to 7, muck to 8, ice and washed angular sand to 12, bedrock 12-20 being brown-olive quartz mica schist. Move 75 feet westerly.

June 13, 1994: Hole #a2; muck to 10', rock to 11, spruce wood to 12, muck to 15, very hard bedrock to 20 feet. Check elevations with that of the main creek and the fall thereof to be sure that we are not testing bedrock lower than that of the old stream we are looking for. Move uphill 50' to Hole #a3; muck and ice to 12', 12 to 16 hard quartz schist bedrock. Move 50' west to old #13 and drill #a4; muck to 9', bedrock 9-12.

June 14, 1994: Move 50' westerly of old westmost hole (#14) and drill Hole #a5; muck to 5', bedrock 5 to 10; traces of pyrite in bedrock. Move 25 feet further westerly to Hole #a6; muck to 6', bedrock 6 to 10. Move 75 feet further and start Hole #a7; muck to 7', scree and mud to 12.

June 15, 1994: Continue #a7; brown mud encapsulating rock chips and some ice (mud flow) to 17 and very hard bedrock 17 to 26'. Move 50 feet west to #a8; muck to 6', scree to 8, reddish mud flow to 12, ice to 14.5, very hard bedrock to 17. Move half way between last 2 holes to #a9; muck to 6', scree to 12, mud flow to 15, hard schist bedrock 15 to 20.

July 1, 1994: Move uphill 10 feet in elevation from #a9 to Hole #a10; muck to 6, ice to 12.5, dark clay to 13.5, scree boulders to 19, reddish mudflow material to 23, broken rock (scree or bedrock) to 25, schist bedrock to 32.

July 2, 1994: Move drill downstream 1.5 miles.

GOLDMARK MINERALS LTD.
QUARTZ CREEK 1994 PROJECT
LINE 94 - 3, CLAIM P39193
JULY 2 - 14, 1994

THEORY A number of holes were drilled here in 1993 in an attempt to intersect frozen paleo Calder Creek White Channel gravels thought to exist over 1,000 feet south of the present stream as indicated by pronounced vegetation changes along this hillside. Many of these holes did encounter fine White Channel gravel and, near the claim line, its base was the anticipated 20 feet above the modern stream.

Holes further up the tributary found the pre-ice age gravels at progressively higher elevations. Some data pointed to thrust faulting and others to it being a paleo tributary gravel. As we had found only mud flows in smaller paleo stream beds in nearby Canyon and Mack Fork portions of the watershed, the latter case seemed unlikely.

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURES As in the other drill lines.

RESULTS It was confirmed that this White Channel was of the paleo tributary valley and, near the claim line, in its delta. New holes well to the west of the tributary valley found bedrock at much higher elevations. Note that the paleo tributary appears to have had a pronounced step-wise bottom and, at the head of the delta, a second layer of White Channel gravel had been flushed out of the tributary and over top of the base deposit. Also, the material between these two gravels is a fine grey mud rather than, as in the nearby deposits on Quartz Creek, brown gravels.

July 2, 1994: Move drill from Line 94-2 to lowermost tributary on Calder Creek. Commence drilling 1,000 feet from creek at Hole #b1, 50' east (to middle of tributary valley) from lowermost 1993 hole; scree and mud to 2', brown modern gravel to 6, muck to 7, reddish mudflow to 9, dirty coarse gravel to 12, reddish sand to 14.5, schist boulder to 15.5, purple mud (as at White Channel bleached boundary elsewhere) to 28, light grey mud to 30, gravelly olive mud to 36.5, schist bedrock to 52 feet.

July 3, 1994: Move 75 feet west to Hole #b2; scree to 4', brownish mud and scattered angular rocks to 14, light grey mud with angular rocks and rock chips to 23, as above but with bands of black schist scree to 30, rocky grey mud with boulders at 38, 42, 46 and 50, changed to brown below 42. Drilled to 62 and recovered some mud on the bit, drilled to 67 in dry schist, panning indicated bedrock top at 53.

Moved 35 feet further west onto flatter knob on tributary bank to Hole #b3; reddish schist gravel to 12', drilled in shattered quartz mica schist to 62 feet, dry below 50'.

July 8, 1994: Cut trail up tributary to highest 1993 hole and beneath mud cliff on east side. Hole #b4; muck with many ice and scree layers (many bit changes) to 40. Decomposed bedrock from 40, becoming dry at TD of 52. Panned all cuttings from new and old holes which might be gravel and recovered no gold in any sample.

July 9, 1994: Moved west to center of tributary valley to drill #b5; muck to 3', light grey mud to 16, drilled to 28 but hole filled with water from surface, lost samples. Cut trail further up tributary valley.

July 11, 1994: Hole #b6 180 feet up valley from highest 1993 hole; scree to 8', olive silt mudflow to 13.5, browner mud flow material with several boulders to 34, bedrock, becoming hard and dry at 47 feet. Hole #b7 easterly near creek collapsed in wet mud at 11 feet.

July 12, 1994: Cut trail west out of tributary valley then south to opposite uppermost hole in tributary valley to Hole #b8; rounded gravel to 10', brown mud with scattered cobbles and boulders at 25, 35, 39. Bedrock from 39 to 53.5 feet. Move down slope (north) 115 feet to Hole #b9; lost hole at 17 feet. Moved 10 feet and drilled #b10; rusty tan mudflow and scattered rocks to bedrock top at 33', TD at 48 feet.

July 13, 1994: Replace 12 track bolts, move down slope a further 100 feet to Hole #b11; reddish mudflow with rocks to 19', schist bedrock to TD of 31. Moved 30 feet further north to Hole #b12; reddish brown mudflow and scattered rocks to 18', drilled bedrock to 23.5. Cut trail and panned.

July 14, 1994: Hole #b13 100' down slope (north) reddish mudflow with scattered rocks to 23, TD in schist bedrock at 27 feet. Move 50 feet down slope to within 1,000 feet of Calder Creek to Hole #b14: reddish mudflow to 19', bedrock to 26.

GOLDMARK MINERALS LTD.
QUARTZ CREEK 1994 PROJECT
CANYON LINE
JULY 19 - 28, 1994

THEORY Three earlier lines on Canyon Creek and several on nearby Mack Fork had all encountered V-shaped per-ice age incisions approximately 800 feet from the modern streams. In all of these cases, the elevations above the modern streams was well in excess of the 20 feet that it is along the mother stream. Of approximately 100 holes, only 1 encountered a 6" interval of gold-rich gravel and 4 found similar intervals of gold-rich white sand in small washes on the paleo valley sides; all others yielded only reddish brown mud flow material with rare traces of gold. In both tributaries, it appears that quartz-rich, very hard bedrock just upstream of their confluences with Quartz Creek resulted in rapids/waterfalls of some 30 to 40 feet.

The explanation may be that, at the onset of the Pleistocene period, the earth received a shock sufficient to activate numerous volcanos. The resulting gasses eliminated all nearby plant and animal life, commenced the Nebraskian ice age and, at least over the non-glaciated "arctic desert" from Chicken, Alaska to Clear Creek, Yukon, colour-leached all exposed earth permeable to acid rain. In the much-shortened summers, the denuded hillsides unloaded massive colluvium loads to the streams: Soft schist clasts in pre-existing as well as this new gravels were chemically destroyed as brown clays became white koalin in these massive, braided streams, unable to clear themselves of all of these overpowering loads. In this strange environment one might expect that, in the immature upper reaches of the streams, the "V" valleys, would, at the onset of this period, be inundated with colluvium to burry the existing pay gravels and that, subsequently, the stream would wind its way along on a new base of boulders winnowed out of the top of this load. Instead, it seems that, very early on the Pleistocene, the massive freshets caused the cataracts to cut down. This allowed the entire watercourse from that point to the headwaters to be flushed-out in a massive mud flow; gravel, gold and all!

Perhaps, however, in some flatter, broader sections of these watercourses, well upstream of the cataracts which were cut down, the mud flows might have overrun the gravels leaving the pay-streak behind.

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURES As in the other drill lines with the exception that the return trip from Dawson was reduced from 100 to 90 km plus a 5-mile walk.

RESULTS The drill did encounter a broad, flat paleo valley floor but it, too, was flushed clean by the mud flow.

July 17, 1994: Drive drill to Canyon Creek and cut new trail.

July 19, 1994: Test repaired air hoses on drill and drive up Canyon Creek approximately 2 miles. Flag mostly treeless route another 1\4 mile up the valley. Cut drill line, survey from creek.

July 20, 1994: Cut line. Drilled Hole CAN 1 to 8'.

July 21, 1994: Moved 50 feet uphill to CAN 2; thawed, damp muck to 1', thawed grey mudflow to 3, scree to 6, frozen muck to 7, quartz mica schist bedrock to 18 feet. Downhill 100 feet to CAN 3; Schist scree to 14', reddish mudflow with scattered rocks to 24, TD at 33 feet. Drilled CAN 4 50 feet down slope; reddish mudflow material to 20, bedrock to 28'.

July 22, 1994: CAN 5 150 feet uphill of top hole; schist scree to 18', reddish mudflow to 28, carbonaceous schist bedrock 28 - 33. Move 75 feet down slope to CAN 6; tan mud and scree to 15', reddish mudflow to 23, TD in schist bedrock to 28 feet. Reentered CAN 1 and deepened it; reddish mudflow to 20, bedrock to 28.

July 24, 1994: Review drill data with Owen Peer, take a close look at Quartz Creek White Channel cut faces and conclude that the upper half of the 90 foot section which is only slightly colour-leached in the lower part thereof, is also White Channel. Noted that the entire section of the White Channel at the confluence of Quartz and Little Blanch is brown and reddish and the bedrock below is also not colour leached.

July 25, 1994: Cut line a further 150 feet upslope to CAN 7; scree and mud to 5', soft talc quartz mica schist to 18, becoming dry at 23 feet. Move down slope to 25 feet uphill of CAN 1 to CAN 8; Scree and mud to 20', red mudflow with scattered carbonaceous rocks to 32, dry bedrock to 38 feet.

July 28, 1994: Finish track and drill rod repairs and drive drill back to Calder.

DATE	PROJECT	HOLE No.	FEET	DAY No.	REMARKS
May 31	94-1			1 (1.0)	Roads, survey
June 5	"			2 (1.0)	Survey, trail
June 7	"			3 (1.0)	Cut trails
June 8	"	1	17	4 (0.5)	Move, $ Trucking
June 9	"	1,2,3	5,30,17	5	Drill, pan samples
June 10	"	3,4	23,60	6 (0 5)	Survey, move, cut tr
June 11	2	a1	20	7 (0.5	Survey
June 12	Off				
June 13	2	a2,3,4	20,16,12	8	
June 14	2	a5,6,7	10,10,12	9	
June 15	2	a7,8,9	14,17,20	10	
16 - 30	Other				
July 1	2	a10	32	11	End project
July 2	3	b1	52	12 (0.5)	Move
July 3	"	b2,3	67,62	13	
4 - 7	Other				
July 8	3	b4	52	14	
July 9	"	b5	28	15	
10th	Off				Supplies, service
July 11	3	b6,7	47,11	16	
July 12	"	b8,9,10	53.5,17,48	17	
July 13	"	b11,12	19, 23.5	18	
July 14	"	b13,14	27,26	19	End project
July 15	1	5	37	20 (0.5)	
July 16	"	6	33	21 (0.5)	Pan, plot data
July 17	1,4			22 (1.0)	Move, cut trail
18th	Off				Drill repair
July 19	4			23 (1.0)	Move, survey, cut
July 20	"	C1	8	24 (0.5)	Cut trail
July 21	"	C2,3,4	18,33,28	25	
July 22	"	C5,6,1	33,28,20	26	
23rd	Off				
July 24	4			27 (1.0)	Plot, survey Qtz Ck
July 25	"	C7,8	23,38	28	
26th	Off				Repair, service
July 27	1			29 (1.0)	Move
July 28	"	7,8	21,22.5	30	
July 29	"	8,9,10	12,33,47	31	
July 30	"	10,11	15,47.5	32	
July 31	"	12,13,14	31,18,23	33	
1st	Off				
Aug. 2	1	15,16,17	27,23,27	34	
Aug. 3	"			35	Survey, pan, plot
4th - 8th	Off				Other projects
Aug. 9	1	18	73	36	
10th	Off				Wait for truck
Aug. 11	1			37 (1.0)	Drill to Dawson

Total footage 1,529	@ $7.50/ft	$11,940.00
Vehicles, 30 d @ 100k	@ 0.36/km	
+ 6 d @ 90k		1,274.40
Living 37 X 2 men	@ $52.85	3,910.90

Days survey, move	11.5 @ $175+ 2 @140	
and cut line	+ 2.5 @ 75+6@100	3,080.00
Trucking	$321 + 240.77 =	561.77
Report prep.	4 days @ $175	700.00

TOTAL		$21,788.07
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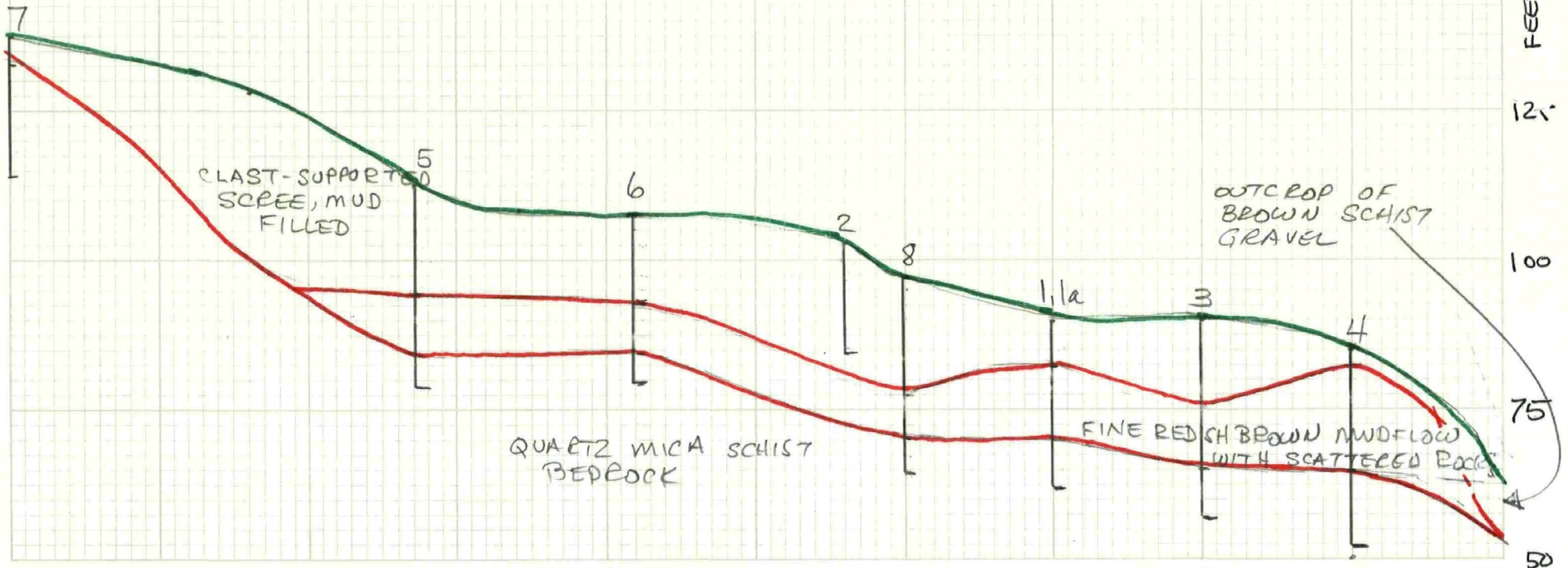
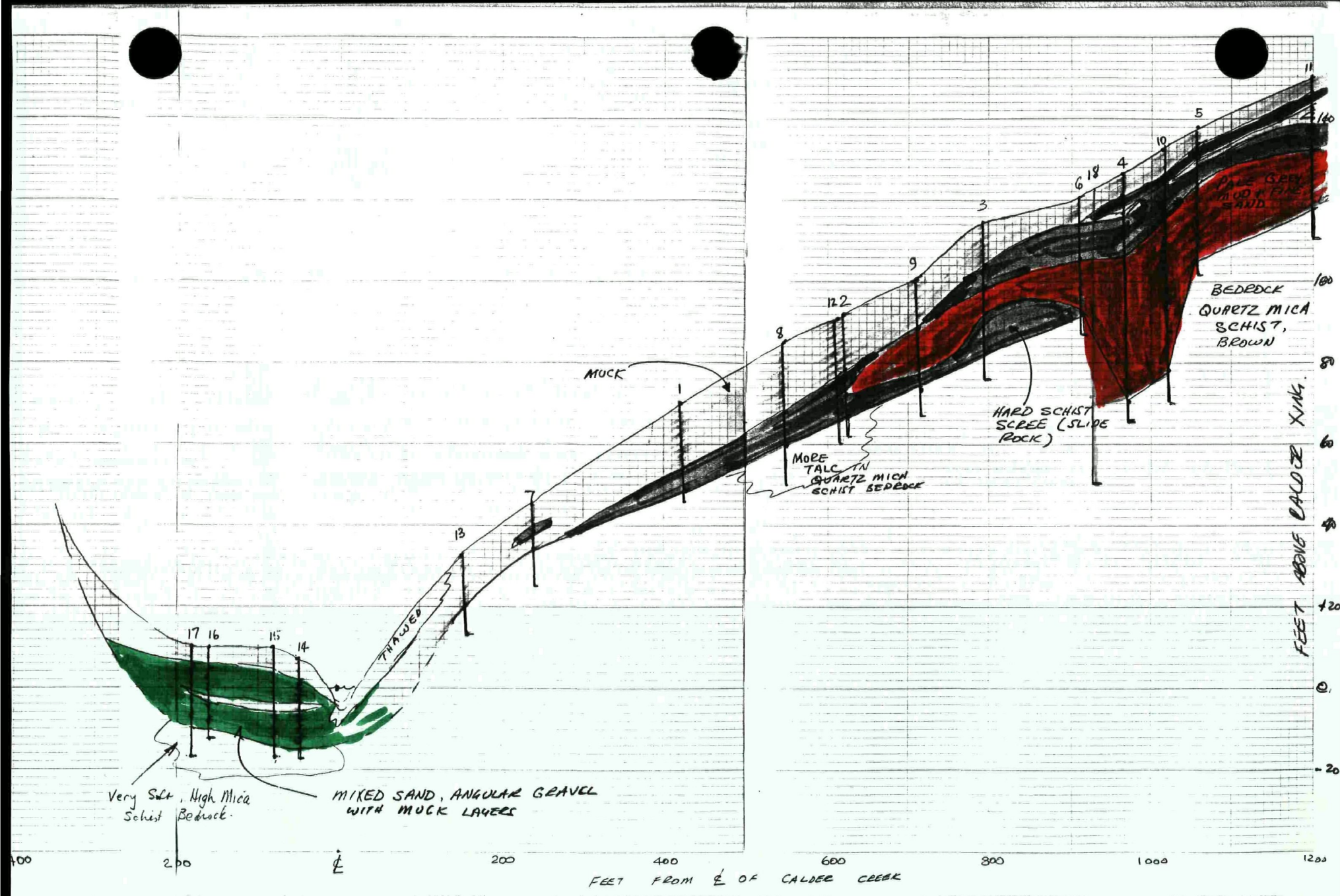
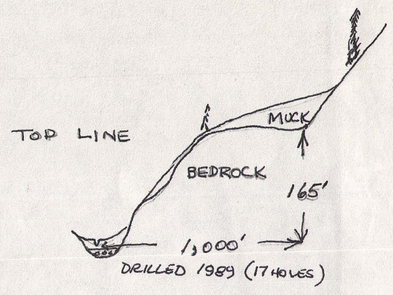
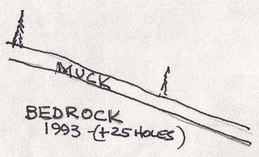
GOLDMARK MINERALS LTD.
CANYON CREEK
CROSS-SECTION OF DRILL LINE, JULY 1994

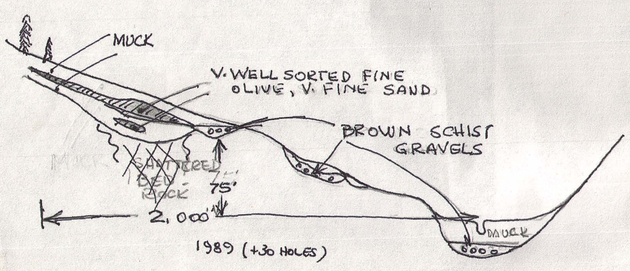


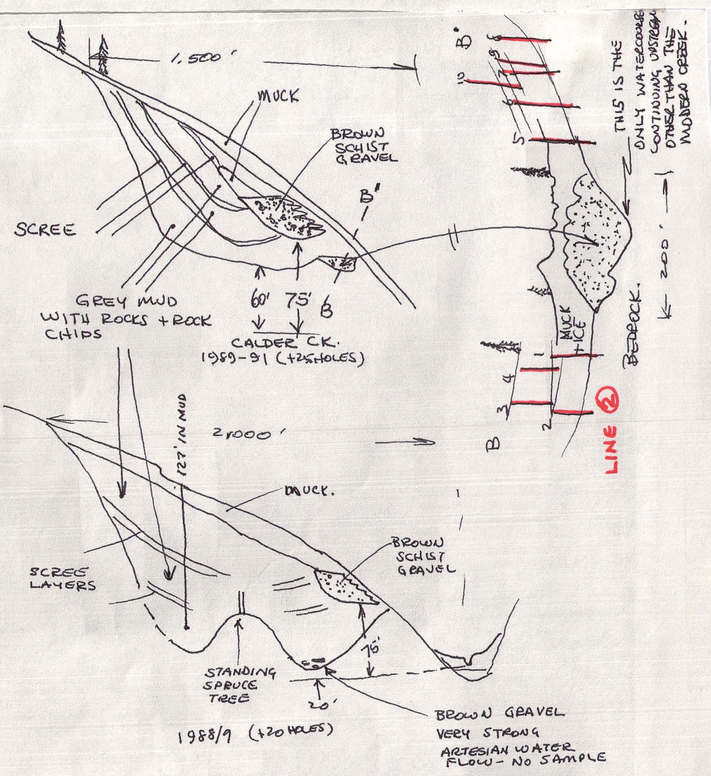


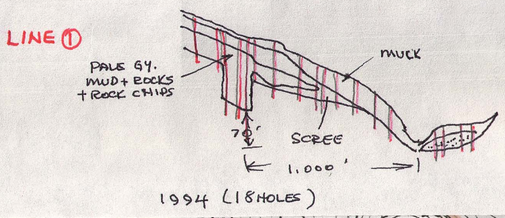
X-SECTION LINE 94-1

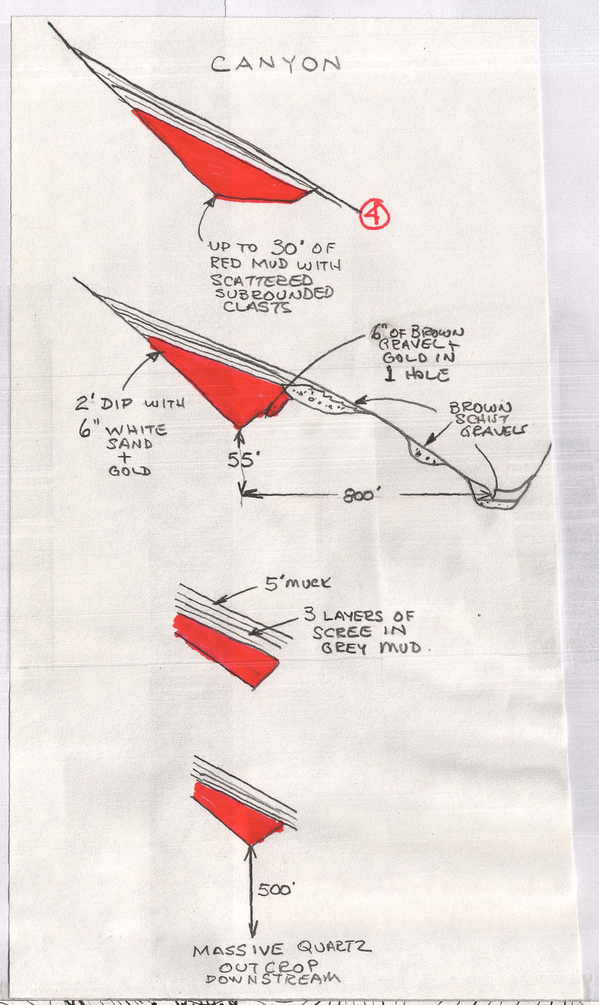


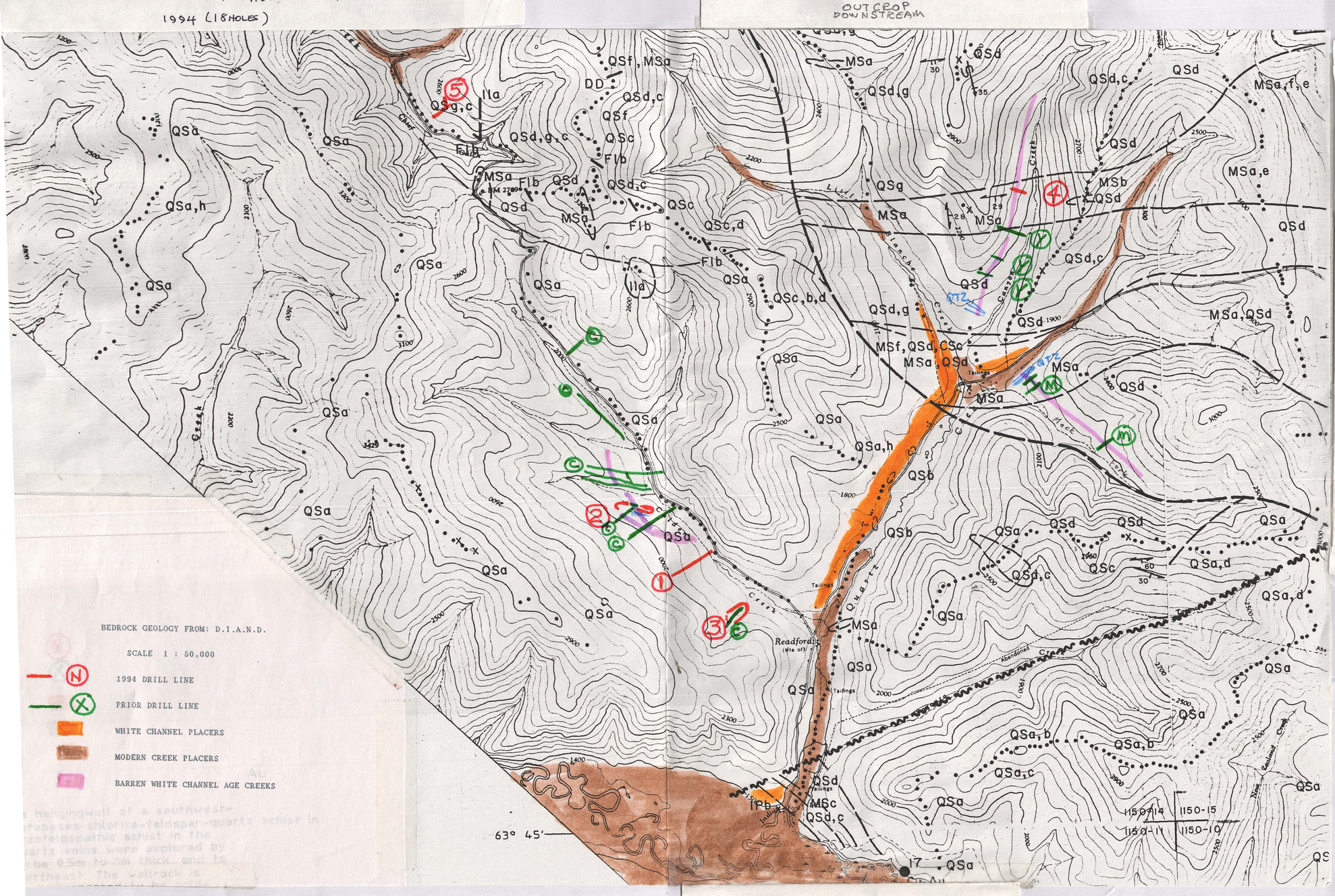


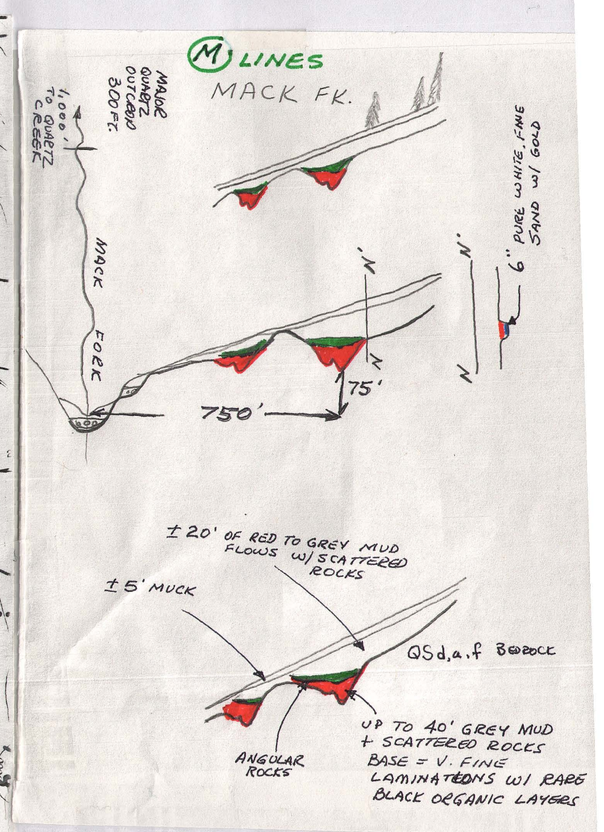












BEDROCK GEOLOGY FROM: D.I.A.N.D.

SCALE 1 : 50,000

1994 DRILL LINE

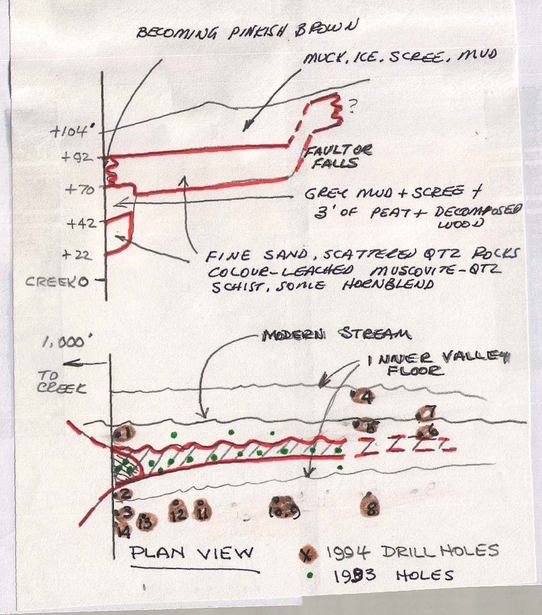
PRIOR DRILL LINE

WHITE CHANNEL PLACERS

MODERN CREEK PLACERS

BARREN WHITE CHANNEL AGE CREEKS

DRILL LINE 93, 94 - 3



115O/14b
N
N 30°38' E
MAGNETIC NORTH
115-0-14d
115-0-14e
115-0-14f
115-0-14c
115-0-14b
115-0-14a
115-0-11 i
115-0-11h
115-0-11g
Note: Entry on certain land is withdrawn from staking in cross-hatched areas to facilitate the settlement of Native Land Claims without prejudice to Existing Surface and Subsurface Rights
NOTE: FOR QUARTZ CLAIMS SEE 115-0-14
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada
Northern Affairs Program
Programme des affaires du Nord
Mineral Rights
Droits miniers
94-047
Canada
18 JAN 85
DAWSON 18 JAN 82
CALDER
CREEK
CLAFFEY PUP
19 PUP
PL9248
3 MILE
PL8834
1 MILE
PL9152
WINGS 5 CO-DISC
WINGS 4 CO-DISC
WINGS 3 DISC
WINGS 2 DISC
WINGS 10
P35086
P38109
P35085
P35084
P35083
P38110
P38111
P35082
WINGS 9
WINGS 12
P38990
P39258
P39259
P38577
ZIP 1
CALL 13
P38337
P38338
P38336
P38335
P38334
P38333
P38332
P38331
P38330
P38329
P38328
P38327
P38326
P38325
P38339
P38340
P38341
P38342
PLACER CLAIM
DN1
P38344
P38345
P38346
P38347
P38348
P38349
P38350
P38351
P38352
P38353
P38354
P39192
P39193
P39194
P39331
P39332
P39333
DN 11
DN 13
DN 15
DN 16
DN 17
SIDE 1
SIDE 2
UP 1
UP 5
PL8138 3 MILE
PL8336 3 MILE
PL8337 3 MILE
PL9093
PL9174
1 MILE 1st Tier
OTHER DRILL HOLES
CROSS-SECTION B-B'
GOLDMARK QUARTZ CREEK PROJECT LANDS (CALDER CR.)
DRILL HOLES
OTHER
PROPOSED
OTHER DRILL HOLES TOO DEEP
CROSS-SECTION A-A'
OTHER DRILL HOLES LARGE BOULDERS
PROPOSED DRILL HOLES
CROSS-SECTION E-E'
CLAIM
CLAIM 2
P38882
CLAIM 1
P38881
P38880
TRAPLINE LOWLANDS
P29538
JAMY WA WA
P31054
GREEN CABIN
HILL END
SAID TO AJOIN
RELIANCE
P22156
PHOENEX
P22155
LUCKY STRIKE
GUN SMOKE
ROCKY GEM
FLYING TIGGER
BARONOF
ROSEANNA
LANG 5
P34530
LANG 4
P34529
LANG 3
P34528
LANG 2
P34527
LANG 1
P34526
BIG BEN
BIG BEN 2
P7825
BIG BEN 3
LOWER QUARTZ
TECK
APRIL FOOL
EARLY SPRING
QUARTZ
P30382
INDIAN RIVER
INDIAN RIVER BASELINE
P38232
PL9017 1 MILE 1st TIER
ANNA 1
ANNA 2
ANNA 3
RIVER
PL8853 1 MILE 2nd tier
2600
2500
2300
2900
2000
3000

94-047

PLACER SHEET 115O-14a

LATITUDE 63°45' to 63°50'
LONGITUDE 139°00' to 139°10'

SCALE 1:10,000

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

NOTICE

THIS MAP IS ISSUED AS A PRELIMINARY GUIDE FOR WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT WILL ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, INACCURACIES OR OMISSIONS WHATSOEVER.

TOPOGRAPHY COMPILED FROM 1:50,000 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES.
CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET.
SURVEY IMFORMATION COMPILED FROM LEGAL SURVEYS, BY DRAFTING SERVICES.

115O-14e	115O-14f	115O-15d
115O-14b	115O-14a	115O-15c
115O-11h	115O-11g	115O-10i

NOTE: FOR QUARTZ CLAIMS SEE 115O-14

GOLDMARK MINERALS LTD.

115O-14a

94-047

PLACER SHEET
115-0-14b

LATITUDE 63° 45' TO 63° 50'
LONGITUDE 139° 10' TO 139° 20'

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
MINING AND LANDS DIVISION

SCALE 1:10,000

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NOTICE

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26 AUG 87. 2 MAY 87. 8 JUNE 87. 19 MAY 87. 16 APR 87. 10 FEB 87. 5 JAN 87. 20 NOV 86. 5 NOV 86. 29 OCT 86. 15 OCT 86. 1 OCT 86. 12 SEPT 86. 23 JULY 86. 10 JUNE 86. 3 JUNE 86. 7 MAY 86. 15 APR 86. 13 JAN 86. 4 DEC 85. 17 OCT 85. 30 SEPT 85. 10 SEPT 85. 27 AUG 85. 15 OCT 84. 11 OCT 84. 29 JUNE 84. 11 APR 84. 10 APR 84. 19 OCT 83. 12 OCT 83. 23 SEPT 83. 30 AUG 83. 8 Aug 83. 12 JULY 83. 19 MAY 83. 11 MAY 83. 24 MAR 83. 14 SEPT 82. 8 JULY 82. 31 MAY 82.

11 AUG 93. 29 JULY 93. 09 JUNE 93. 18 MAY 93. 27 AUG 92. 24 JUNE 92. 13 NOV 91. 11 OCT 91. 21 AUG 91. 06 AUG 91. 11 OCT 90. 7 AUG. 90. 09 JULY 90. 12 JUNE 90. 25 APR 90. 30 MAR 90. 4 OCT 89. 6 SEPT 89. 8 AUG 89. 24 JULY 89. 23 MAY 89. 14 NOV 88. 25 OCT 88. 20 OCT 88. 13 OCT 88. 12 SEPT 88. 10 AUG 88. 3 AUG 88. 26 JULY 88. 11 JULY 88. 7 JULY 88. 1 JUNE 88. 4 MAY 88. 26 APR 88. 15 APR 88. 9 MAR 88. 2 MAR 88. 22 JAN 88. 30 DEC 87. 18 NOV 87. 4 NOV 87.

29 OCT 93. 08 OCT 93. 27 AUG 93.

TOPOGRAPHY COMPILED FROM 1:50,000 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

SURVEY INFORMATION COMPILED FROM LEGAL SURVEYS BY DRAFTING SERVICES 1980.

DAWSON 20 JAN. 82

GOLDMARK