

**YEIP**  
**95-017**  
**1995**

Report  
On  
Groundhog Creek  
Prospecting Trip

By  
Bernie Kreft

For  
Y.M.I.P.

25th August 1995

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WHITEHORSE, YUKON Y1A 4G6

95-017

Location - The Groundhog target area is located on mapsheet 105-F-10 between the headwaters of Upper Sheep Creek and Groundhog Creek.

Access - Access is via the Alaska Highway to Johnsons Crossing then up the South Canal Road to either the Upper Sheep Creek or Groundhog Creek side roads. During the course of prospecting it was found that the Upper Sheep Creek Road is washed out and that the best access is along the Groundhog Creek Road. Numerous bulldozer trails occur in the area prospected, but most are impassable due to talus slides or minor washouts.

History - This region has been explored since the mid 1950's for vein type Ag/Pb deposits. Numerous showings were discovered, one of which produced nearly 1100 tons of ore which was shipped directly to the Trail smelter during 1979 and 1980. During 1988 and 1989 Yukon Minerals Corporation conducted a widespread program of prospecting and bulldozer trenching in the area. They located numerous showings, but little detailed work was done on most of them.

Geology - Geology consists of Middle to Upper Cambrian phyllite overlain by Silurian to Devonian dolomite.

Current Work - Seven days were spent prospecting in the area. This work resulted in the discovery of 13 Ag/Pb veins, 2 Ag/Pb float occurrences and 4 areas/zones with Au potential. The initial proposal called for 12 days to be split between this area and the Ketz River area, but all of the ground to be prospected in the Ketz area was staked this spring so no work was done there.

Results - Thirteen silver bearing galena veins were located. The Rob # 1 vein was hand trenched and sampled in 4 places over a 150 metre strike length [open at both ends]. A 65 metre long portion of this vein averages 17.5 cm wide and contains approximately 18 tons per vertical foot of massive silver bearing galena from which preliminary assays average 91 oz/ton Ag and 78% Pb. The Rob # 4 vein is poorly exposed on a ridge crest 300 metres to the west of the Rob # 1 vein. It is a 12 cm wide massive galena vein with occasional copper staining. Hand trenching was unsuccessful in exposing strike extensions due to large bedrock slabs hindering attempts to reach bedrock. The Rob # 6 vein [located 5 metres to the west of Rob # 4 vein] consists of limonite with up to 30% galena. A trench 0.7 metres deep dug on this vein was unsuccessful in finding fresh, un-oxidized material. The Rob # 8 vein was located 20 metres west of the Rob # 1 vein. Hand trenching exposed a 6 cm wide limonite zone with approximately 60% galena. The Rob # 9 vein varies in width from 2.5 cm to 3.5 cm. Prospecting along the strike of this vein did not uncover further galena mineralization. The Rob # 14 vein was hand trenched in 3 spots along a 20 metre length. It is a maximum of 5 cm wide and consists of around 25% sulphides [mainly galena]. The Rob # 21 vein is a 6 cm wide quartz galena vein with abundant malachite

and azurite. Hand trenching exposed this vein along a 5 metre strike length, and prospecting located float along a further 75 metre strike length. The Rob # 22 vein was initially located as a 7 cm wide limonite zone one metre to the west of Rob # 21. Hand trenching exposed massive galena at a depth of 0.6 metres. Rob # 23 was found 2 metres west of Rob # 21. It consists of a 3 cm wide quartz galena vein similar in composition to Rob # 21, except for less copper stain. A 2 mm wide galena stringer along with a 6 cm wide limonite zone with trace galena were found 5 metres and 10 metres respectively to the west of Rob # 23. Trenching of the limonite zone was unsuccessful in finding more than a trace of galena. Neither showing was sampled as both are economically insignificant. The Rob # 24 and Rob # 25 veins were hand mined in the past and are probably the PN and Lucky veins located by Yukon Minerals Corp. in 1989.

Rob # 20 occurs as locally derived float of finely bedded grey dolomite with abundant malachite and azurite. Sulphides total up to 25%, and consist of galena and an unidentified fine-grained grey/black mineral. The biggest piece found was 7 cm. wide. Hand trenching was unsuccessful in exposing this material in place. Rob # 28 is a float sample of an azurite stained quartz galena vein.

Rob # 11 and Rob # 12 are samples of an unidentified brown and red stained highly altered and brecciated rock. This material occurs over a 20 by 40 metre area. Rob # 15 and Rob # 16 are samples of a brecciated dolomite healed with quartz and iron-stained. This material occurs as a N.E. trending zone around 1 metre wide. Samples Rob # 17-19 are of a 4.4 metre wide N.E. trending zone which was traced in float and outcrop for 100 metres before it was covered by overburden. Rob # 26 and Rob # 27 are samples of locally derived pyritic hornfels float.

#### Rock Sample Descriptions

Rob # 1 > 4 cm wide limonite coated fine-grained galena vein

Rob # 2 > 15 cm wide massive fine-grained galena vein with malachite and azurite 10 metres up hill along same structure as Rob # 1

Rob # 3 > 20 cm wide massive fine-grained galena vein 75 metres up hill along same structure as Rob # 1

Rob # 4 > 12 cm vein of massive coarse-grained galena with trace azurite

Rob # 5 > 12 cm wide massive fine-grained galena vein

Rob # 6 > 6 cm wide coarse grained galena vein

Rob # 7 > 6 cm wide limonite zone with around 40 % galena [probable extension of Rob # 1 vein]

Rob # 8 > 6 cm wide limonitic zone with around 50% galena 20 metres west of and at same elevation as Rob # 3

Rob # 9 > 2.5 cm wide massive coarse-grained galena vein

Rob # 10 > 3.5 cm wide massive coarse-grained galena vein. Same structure as Rob # 9 except 3 metres along strike

Rob # 11 > grab of brecciated quartz carbonate?

Rob # 12 > highly altered and brecciated rock similar to Rob #11

Rob # 13 > selected sample of galena with copper stain from the Rob # 14 vein

Rob # 14 > 5 cm wide galena, sphalerite vein with malachite and azurite

Rob # 15 > 0.6 m sample of brecciated dolomite healed with quartz and iron stained

Rob # 16 > 0.4 m sample of brecciated dolomite healed with quartz containing numerous crystal lined vugs

Rob # 17 > 0.6 m sample of brown/red gouge footwall of Rob # 18

Rob # 18 > 3.2 m chip of highly brecciated and altered grey-white quartz rich rock

Rob # 19 > 0.6 m chip sample of dark green/brown gouge hanging wall of Rob # 18

Rob # 20 > float/talus sample of 7 cm wide vein with abundant azurite, galena and an unknown black fine-grained mineral are present

Rob # 21 > 6 cm wide quartz galena vein with abundant malachite and azurite

Rob # 22 > 7 cm wide galena vein 1 metre west of Rob # 21

Rob # 23 > 3 cm wide quartz galena vein with trace malachite and azurite 1 metre west of Rob # 22

Rob # 24 > 15 cm wide massive galena vein

Rob # 25 > 15 cm wide massive galena vein

Rob # 26 > grab sample of locally derived float of rusty quartz veined hornfels mineralized with pyrite and pyrrhotite to 6%

Rob # 27 > grab sample of locally derived float of rusty quartz veined hornfels mineralized with trace pyrite



Rob # 28 > float sample of 12 cm wide quartz galena vein with malachite and azurite, sulphides to 10%

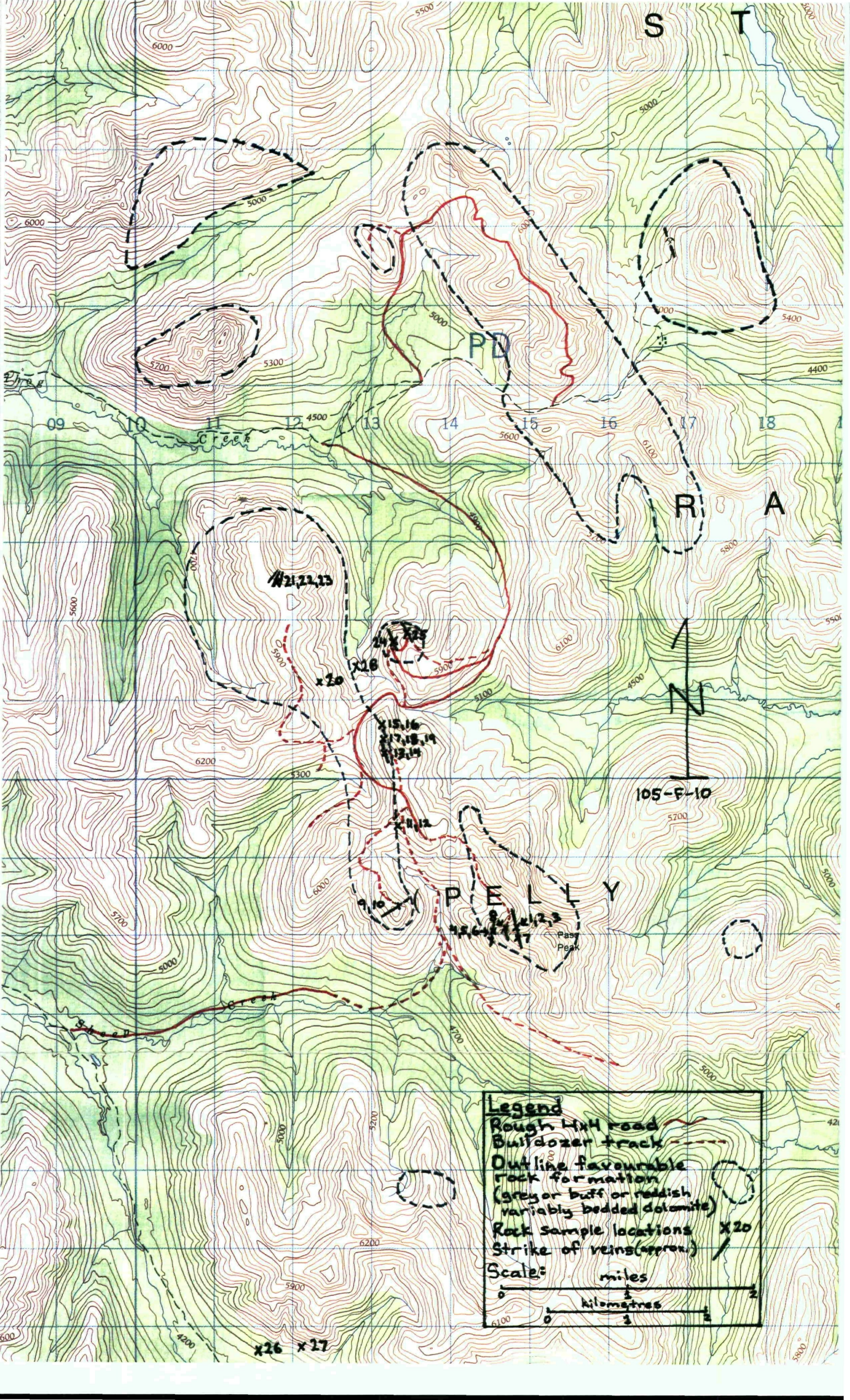
Conclusions - Silver values are the highest in samples with copper staining, possibly indicating the presence of either polybasite or silver bearing tetrahedrite. Veins are best exposed near the top of slopes, and are restricted to the dolomite unit. Limonite zones were found to abruptly turn into massive galena veins at a depth of from 0.3 to 0.7 metres. One to two mm wide galena stringers have been noted to change into 15-20 cm wide massive galena veins in a space of 2 metres. Grades encountered are sufficient for a hand mining operation.

Reccomendations - Talus fine sampling throughout the areas underlain by the favourable dolomite unit, to help locate new veins. Upgrading of the existing bulldozer tracks to improve vehicle access. Further trenching and sampling of the Rob # 1,14,20 and 21-23 occurrences to help define mineable reserves.

Costs

Truck 640 km x \$0.38/km	= \$243.20
Wages 7 days x \$100/day	= \$700.00
Living allowance 7 days x 2 x \$52/day	= \$728.00
Assaying 16 rocks	= <u>\$432.28</u>
Total	= \$2103.48





**Legend**

- Rough 4x4 road
- Bulldozer track
- Outline favourable rock formation (grey or buff or reddish variably bedded dolomite)
- Rock sample locations
- Strike of veins (approx.)

**Scale:**

miles

0 1 2

kilometres

0 1 2



30/08/95

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO#15306

Sample #	Au oz/t	Ag oz/t	Pb %
Rob 1	0.003	26.4	17.6
Rob 2	0.001	96.2	77.1
Rob 3	0.002	77.8	79.1
Rob 4	0.001	71.9	81.8
Rob 5	0.001	56.5	80.8
Rob 6	0.002	23.3	30.7
Rob 7	0.004	15.6	34.4
Rob 8	0.001	65.4	75.7
Rob 9	0.003	42.9	65.6
Rob 10	0.001	65.6	76.3
Rob 13	0.004	138.3	57.0
Rob 14	0.010	142.1	44.1
Rob 20	0.002	41.0	47.1
Rob 21	0.001	<b>528.5</b>	28.4
Rob 22	0.001	131.5	77.9
Rob 23	0.005	130.5	57.4
Rob 24	0.002	164.9	67.9
Rob 25	0.004	52.8	66.6
Rob 28	0.001	17.8	46.6

Note: Bold type indicates Ag analysed by fire assay. All other Ag analyses were done by AAS.

Certified by




24/08/95

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO#15305

Sample #	Au ppb
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Rob 11	113
Rob 12	9
Rob 15	1187
Rob 16	2165
Rob 17	58
Rob 18	15
Rob 19	520
Rob 26	19
Rob 27	18

Certified by



**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**  
**iPL 95H2201**

2036 Columbia Street  
Vancouver, B C  
Canada V5Y 3E1  
Phone (604) 879-7878  
Fax (604) 879-7898

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: 15306 19 Pulp

iPL: 95H2201

Out: Aug 24, 1995  
In: Aug 22, 1995

Page 1 of 1  
[063217:40:34:59082495]

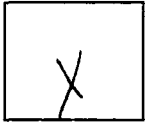
Section 1 of 1  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Ti ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
ROB 1	0.1m	7026	2.6%	7.1%	1593	3062	5	<	<	68	0.6m	4	6	3	<	82	4	1173	5	12	2	<	<	0.06	0.95	2.85	0.53	0.03	0.01	0.03
ROB 2	0.1m	14480	9450	4583	3197	1.2%	3	1	<	274	0.1m	1	8	<	7	7	<	33	<	7	3	<	<	0.01	0.09	2.30	0.05	0.01	0.01	<
ROB 3	87.7	9822	7857	5510	2114	1.0%	<	1	<	194	0.3m	1	3	<	6	11	<	120	<	6	6	<	<	0.01	0.27	1.14	0.16	<	0.01	<
ROB 4	76.7	2564	6744	2313	157	4212	<	1	<	58	66.4	1	1	<	<	2	<	23	<	3	6	<	<	<	0.01	0.42	0.01	<	0.01	<
ROB 5	89.0	940	8356	9663	37	2073	<	1	<	67	88.6	1	1	<	19	8	<	31	<	3	3	<	<	0.01	0.04	0.36	0.02	<	0.01	<
ROB 6	0.2m	4083	2.5%	21%	278	968	<	<	<	5	0.1%	6	14	8	<	17	2	895	<	16	2	<	<	0.02	2.84	2.03	1.73	0.01	0.01	<
ROB 7	0.1m	6719	2.5%	9.2%	1406	1172	<	6	<	9	0.7m	6	20	<	<	35	5	296	2	11	5	<	<	0.04	0.07	9.74	0.06	0.01	0.01	<
ROB 8	99.2	449	19426	2.7%	83	2305	<	<	<	11	0.2m	1	6	<	118	5	<	125	<	13	1	<	<	0.01	0.57	0.64	0.34	<	0.01	<
ROB 9	0.1m	3544	2.0%	2.6%	693	2143	<	1	<	143	0.1m	2	7	<	116	13	<	36	<	11	1	<	<	0.02	0.07	2.61	0.04	0.01	0.01	<
ROB 10	89.8	434	16346	2.1%	142	2385	<	1	<	11	0.2m	1	5	<	66	4	<	81	<	10	1	<	<	0.01	0.46	0.98	0.27	0.01	0.01	<
ROB 13	0.1m	5921	2.0%	4705	2247	9685	6	1	<	<	0.1m	2	6	<	<	6	5	34	<	7	2	<	<	0.02	0.13	7.81	0.06	<	0.01	<
ROB 14	0.1m	9634	2.1%	6097	3165	1.3%	3	2	<	<	0.3m	3	5	<	7	10	7	13	<	6	2	<	<	0.01	0.05	11.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	<
ROB 20	0.1m	3.5%	14213	4.5%	37	2.0%	<	<	<	<	0.8m	1	4	28	<	10	2	41	<	137	<	<	<	0.01	0.35	0.26	0.05	0.01	0.01	<
ROB 21	0.1m	6.3%	17826	12691	1316	1.8%	24	1	<	<	0.6m	1	3	2	55	53	2	93	<	37	<	<	<	0.01	1.23	0.96	0.69	<	0.01	<
ROB 22	79.9	1743	6959	747	78	5185	<	1	<	<	75.6	<	1	<	<	4	<	3	<	3	<	<	<	<	0.01	0.47	<	<	0.01	<
ROB 23	0.1m	17424	2.1%	3624	2002	1.6%	<	3	<	<	0.3m	2	4	<	<	25	3	27	<	27	1	<	<	0.01	0.14	5.66	0.06	0.01	0.02	<
ROB 24	99.3	18537	6969	5024	381	1.8%	<	1	<	<	0.3m	1	2	<	14	6	<	4	<	8	<	<	<	0.01	0.01	2.04	<	0.01	0.01	<
ROB 25	84.9	4327	5267	4.0%	1863	2776	<	2	<	<	0.3m	2	4	<	<	10	3	24	<	5	1	<	<	0.01	0.02	5.88	0.01	<	0.01	<
ROB 28	0.1m	13123	2.5%	3545	383	1.2%	3	3	<	8	0.1m	1	7	3	5	173	2	58	<	15	2	<	<	0.02	0.97	0.41	0.55	0.01	0.01	<

# Document Separator

Start

Stop



Levels

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Binder								
Folder								
Staple	X							
Paper Clip								
Binder Clip								
Plastic Protector								
Elastic Bands								
TABS								
OTHER _____								

Special Instructions:

Report  
On  
Rain Claims  
Prospecting Trip

By  
Bernie Kreft

For  
Y.M.I.P.

31st May 1995

95-017

Location - The area prospected is located in the Logan Mountains, 182 kilometres north of Watson Lake, on NTS 105-H-9. Access is by helicopter, although the Nahanni Range Road [Highway 10] passes 12 kilometres west of the showings.

Previous Work - First staked in July 1964 by Norquest J.V., which conducted mapping and magnetic surveys in 1965. Restaked in May 1980 by Majestic Mining Corp. In 1988 Vista Res., Vancliff Res. and Conquest Ex. drilled 389 m in 4 holes. Mapping and magnetic surveys were conducted over the main showing after drilling. Two prominent mag. anomalies were located, one over the known skarn zone and the other in an overburden covered area.

Most previous work was towards the copper potential of the skarn, although gold mineralization occurs in skarn [up to 920 ppb], in banded quartz veins [up to 0.66 oz/ton], in felsic dykes [up to 1840 ppb], in silicified pyrite rich breccia [up to 1860 ppb] and in quartz-calcite veined and altered sediments [up to 1780 ppb]. Other elements include: 0.28% Bi, 0.11% W and 0.29% As.

The G.S.C. found the drainage in which the showings are located to be anomalous in Au, As, Pb, Sn, Sb and W. A separate drainage approx. 3 km. distant is also anomalous in the same elements. These silt anomalies and the known showing are associated with a major N.W. trending fault.

Current Work - Five days were spent prospecting in the area. Unfortunately we were dropped in the wrong valley, so most of our work was spent prospecting the drainages to the south of the known showing, while part of one day was spent in the proper valley. A total of 6 silt samples and 25 rock samples were taken; see attached map for locations and assay sheet for results.

The main zone is exposed in the creek bed for approximately 250 metres; around 50 metres true thickness. It consists of approximately 10 metres of skarn followed by 12 metres of sulphide breccia and 28 metres of veined and altered sediments. Mineralized dykes are reported to occur, but were not seen, probably due to the hurried nature of the examination.

The highest gold analysis was from a 0.9m chip sample of sulphide deficient chalcedonic breccia [2256 ppb Au/ 0.07 oz/ton Au]. The highest gold value in sulphide rich breccia was 179 ppb Au, although up to 1860 ppb Au was reported by previous workers in similar rock. Skarn contained up to 719 ppb Au [0.023 oz/ton Au] and averaged 310 ppb Au. A highly altered and mineralized zone which was found cutting skarn returned the value of 891 ppb Au over 0.4m. An interesting value of 1404 ppb Au was returned from a hard to identify sample, which is either a highly altered quartz porphyry dyke or possibly a breccia zone. This material was found as float, is fairly abundant and has a source likely in the vicinity of rock sample #6. Samples 8, 9 and 10 are from an area 1.5 km. from the main zone and may be part of a second gold bearing zone.



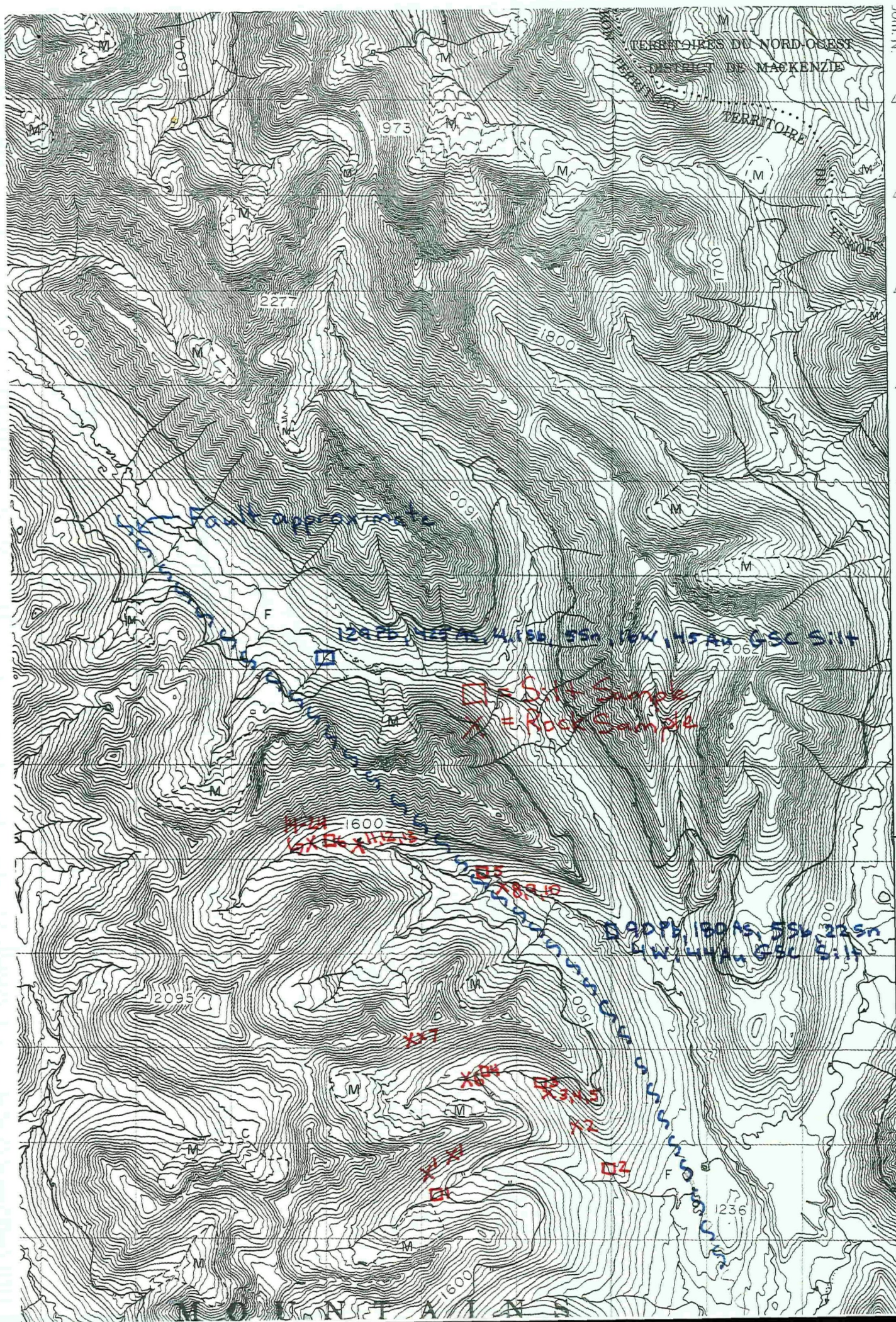
- Rock #1 - Talus sample of weakly clay altered QFP dyke and quartz veined arkose [not assayed]
- Rock #2 - Float sample of pyritic milky white quartz vein
- Rock #3 - Highly altered quartz porphyry dyke? with 3% pyrite [float sample]
- Rock #4 - Same rock as #3, except brecciated with pyritic clasts [float sample]
- Rock #5 - Same as rock #3, except fine grained [float sample]
- Rock #6 - Similar to rock #3 with quartz vein and 15% pyrite [float sample]
- Rock #7 - Similar to rock #3, except limonitic with vuggy quartz vein and trace pyrite [in place near ridge top]
- Rock #8 - Weakly brecciated sedimentary rock healed with chalcedonic quartz, trace pyrite [0.75m]
- Rock #9 - Quartz veined sedimentary rock trace pyrite [0.75m]
- Rock #10 - Quartz veined sedimentary rock, 1% pyrite, talcose alteration [grab sample]
- Rock #11 - Highly altered and quartz veined sedimentary? rock with trace pyrite [grab across 8m]
- Rock #12 - Grey clay rich shear zone in sedimentary rock [10cm]
- Rock #13 - Altered and brecciated rock filled with chalcedonic quartz and 5% pyrite [2.0m]
- Rock #14 - Same as 13 with trace pyrite [0.9m]
- Rock #15 - Highly altered rock with 10% pyrite occurring as large cubes [0.4m]
- Rock #16 - Massive sulphide skarn with trace chalcopryite and bornite [grab sample]
- Rock #17 - Same as Rock #16
- Rock #18 - Vuggy quartz vein with 10% Po,Py,Aspy [grab sample]
- Rock #19 - Rubbly limonitic skarn with minor malachite stain
- Rock #20 - Clay altered siltstone breccia cemented with pyrite [grab sample]
- Rock #21 - Felsic dyke core sample [1.0m]
- Rock #22 - Brecciated sandstone cemented with vuggy quartz and mineralized with trace pyrite drill core [0.75m]
- Rock #23 - Garnet diopside skarn with trace pyrite drill core sample
- Rock #24 - Silstone breccia healed with quartz and pyrite [grab]

Conclusions And Reccomendations - Anomalous gold values occur in numerous rock types over a large area in the main zone. G.S.C. silt sampling coupled with rock and float samples collected by the writer indicates gold mineralization is not restricted to the main zone. The Au,Bi,As,W association, along with the type of mineralization observed to date, is similar to that which occurs on the Wayne property 105-M. Therefore it is the writers belief that the mineralization is the surface expression of a buried Fort Knox/porphyry gold system.

Further work should consist of detailed chip sampling of the main zone, prospecting to define the extent of mineralization at rock sample numbers 8,9 and 10, as well as prospecting to find the source of Rock #3 and the G.S.C. silt anomaly approximately 2 kilometres to the north of the main zone.

Costs - Helicopter 4.2 hours	= \$3168.00
Wages 5 days prospecting 1 day mob. and de-mob.	= \$600.00
Food 6 days x 2 people x \$52/day	= \$624.00
Truck 896 kilometres x \$0.38/km.	= <u>\$340.48</u>
	= \$4732.48
Advance	- <u>\$2500.00</u>
Total	= \$2232.48





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01/06/95

Assay Certificate

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Page 1

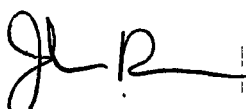
Hemlo Gold / Bernie Kreft

WO#27934

Sample #	Au ppb
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SILT #1	7
SILT #2	9
SILT #3	6
SILT #4	9
SILT #5	11
SILT #6	7
ROCK #2	64
ROCK #3	1404
ROCK #4	139
ROCK #5	79
ROCK #6	26
ROCK #7	9
ROCK #8	797
ROCK #9	516
ROCK #10	109
ROCK #11	13
ROCK #12	63
ROCK #13	12
ROCK #14	2256
ROCK #15	891
ROCK #16	398
ROCK #17	17
ROCK #18	481
ROCK #19	719
ROCK #20	69
ROCK #21	17
ROCK #22	16
ROCK #23	234
ROCK #24	179

Certified by



**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**  
**iPL 95F0204**

95-017

2036 Columbia Street  
Vancouver, B C  
Canada V5Y 3E1  
Phone (604) 879-7878  
Fax (604) 879-7898

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: 27934 29 Pulp

iPL: 95F0204

Out: Jun 06, 1995  
In: Jun 02, 1995

Page 1 of 1  
[033111:53:59:59060695]

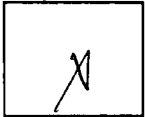
Section 1 of 1  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Hg	Mo	Tl	Bi	Cd	Co	Ni	Ba	W	Cr	V	Mn	La	Sr	Zr	Sc	Ti	Al	Ca	Fe	Mg	K	Na	P
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Silt 1	<	19	21	67	10	<	<	1	<	<	<	13	30	32	<	66	12	438	21	13	8	1	<	1.81	0.15	3.52	0.76	0.13	0.02	0.04
Silt 2	<	14	19	57	14	<	<	1	<	<	<	9	20	36	<	67	9	641	14	81	3	1	<	0.79	0.14	2.34	0.30	0.11	0.02	0.05
Silt 3	<	20	25	88	26	<	<	1	<	<	0.4	12	33	38	<	76	11	596	21	24	7	1	<	1.25	0.30	3.43	0.49	0.14	0.02	0.04
Silt 4	<	23	23	79	28	<	<	1	<	<	0.2	13	30	45	<	76	11	551	23	27	6	2	<	1.19	0.27	3.45	0.45	0.17	0.02	0.04
Silt 5	<	67	29	120	84	6	<	<	<	<	0.3	16	38	51	<	90	19	775	24	48	8	2	0.01	1.66	0.56	4.42	0.60	0.21	0.04	0.05
Silt 6	<	44	22	113	100	<	<	2	<	<	0.5	13	35	45	<	78	13	684	20	86	8	2	0.01	1.37	1.25	3.89	0.55	0.17	0.03	0.05
Rock 2	<	7	3	5	<	19	<	1	<	<	<	2	7	10	<	244	2	42	<	1	1	<	<	0.21	0.01	1.43	0.01	0.02	0.01	<
Rock 3	6.2	35	13	23	1657	60	<	2	<	<	0.1	4	8	14	<	158	2	42	5	3	1	<	<	0.13	0.04	1.79	0.02	0.08	0.01	<
Rock 4	1.6	9	6	11	24	33	<	1	<	<	<	2	5	13	<	116	3	451	2	13	2	1	<	0.13	0.24	2.47	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.06
Rock 5	<	14	<	5	11	18	<	2	<	<	<	3	7	16	<	158	2	35	5	15	1	<	<	0.15	0.02	1.10	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.01
Rock 6	<	3	<	2	<	10	<	1	<	<	<	1	4	8	<	171	<	27	3	1	1	<	<	0.13	<	0.70	0.01	0.05	0.01	<
Rock 7	<	12	8	10	88	5	<	2	<	<	<	2	5	19	<	193	2	47	7	16	3	<	<	0.19	<	0.95	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.02
Rock 8	54.3	6	198	10	102	48	<	1	<	<	<	1	6	32	10	116	5	58	15	8	3	1	<	0.42	0.03	1.37	0.03	0.28	0.02	0.01
Rock 9	1.4	5	3	13	161	17	<	3	<	<	<	1	5	17	<	207	3	58	12	26	1	<	<	0.18	0.01	0.98	0.01	0.12	0.01	<
Rock 10	0.9	23	4	17	113	9	<	<	<	<	0.3	7	22	19	<	141	5	30	6	18	3	<	<	0.22	0.04	3.67	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.01
Rock 11	<	25	8	13	11	14	<	2	<	<	<	2	5	10	<	155	4	67	4	12	2	<	<	0.30	0.18	1.50	0.04	0.07	0.01	<
Rock 12	1.4	102	15	6	17	33	<	1	<	<	<	1	4	16	<	114	4	35	6	13	1	<	<	0.31	0.07	0.63	0.03	0.15	0.01	<
Rock 13	0.1	149	12	24	30	16	<	3	<	<	0.3	3	10	16	<	127	9	78	5	14	3	1	<	0.45	0.14	4.06	0.06	0.20	0.01	<
Rock 14	2.2	24	12	7	706	84	<	16	<	<	<	2	5	19	71	120	3	53	5	4	2	<	<	0.18	0.01	4.11	0.01	0.12	0.01	0.01
Rock 15	4.9	3198	305	188	1088	134	<	1	<	<	6.5	77	26	20	99	71	32	433	<	3	12	<	<	0.20	0.14	24%	0.10	0.10	0.02	0.03
Rock 16	0.8	2447	<	24	28	<	<	1	<	<	1.5	61	15	11	40	25	18	541	2	12	7	<	0.01	0.80	0.52	17%	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
Rock 17	2.8	9114	<	116	13	<	<	1	<	<	4.1	63	18	13	13	16	20	1051	3	7	7	<	0.01	0.43	3.29	17%	0.13	0.07	0.04	0.02
Rock 18	0.7	1518	35	7	102	30	<	3	<	<	0.2	0.1%	14	<	42	123	11	51	<	1	3	<	0.01	0.10	0.02	12%	0.02	0.04	0.02	<
Rock 19	1.4	641	2	25	1236	<	<	3	<	<	1.7	13	10	20	103	45	33	308	<	4	15	<	0.05	0.51	0.48	18%	0.08	0.30	0.06	0.03
Rock 20	1.0	116	256	148	101	40	<	1	<	<	1.5	5	13	4	<	95	16	348	3	7	4	2	<	0.37	0.29	4.90	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04
Rock 21	<	22	10	6	850	6	<	3	<	<	<	9	6	21	<	128	2	130	12	51	3	1	<	0.35	0.90	0.88	0.28	0.22	0.02	0.02
Rock 22	<	92	31	28	82	15	<	1	<	<	0.2	4	11	10	<	168	5	138	5	23	2	1	<	0.22	0.43	2.64	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.01
Rock 23	1.1	3676	3	63	322	<	5	1	<	<	4.3	41	22	15	29	55	28	991	<	6	10	<	0.02	0.54	2.98	19%	0.21	0.05	0.02	0.03
Rock 24	2.6	47	10	7	49	73	<	1	<	<	<	2	6	5	<	123	12	92	<	2	3	1	<	0.31	0.06	1.49	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01

# Document Separator

Start

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Levels

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

Special Instructions:

Report  
On  
Cody\Ruby  
Prospecting Trip

By  
Bernie Kreft

For  
Y.M.I.P.

95-017

1051 2-

Location - The Cody property area is located on the North slope of Mt. Mye, approximately 17 kilometres east of the Faro lead-zinc mine. The approximate coordinates of the area are 62 22' north and 133 05' west.

Location - The Cody target area is located on the north slope of Mt. Mye, approximately 17 kilometres east of the Faro lead-zinc mine. The approximate coordinates of the area are 62 22' north and 133 05' west.

Access - Access to the area is by helicopter from Ross River, approximately 48 kilometres distant. Further access, if necessary, may be achieved by ATV from the haul road to the Faro minesite. This scenario should be investigated as it would drastically reduce transportation costs to and from the property.

History - The first documented work in the immediate area was during the rush into the Faro region during the mid 1960's. At that time Anvil Mining personnel delineated a large lead, zinc, copper soil anomaly over the area prospected. This anomaly was never followed up as it was underlain by intrusive rocks and could not represent a Faro type ore deposit. During 1986 B. Lueck/Doron Ex. discovered high grade Ag/Au/Pb vein type mineralization [Cody/Ruby vein area]. Much of their work was devoted to exploring these veins, but none were found which were over 1 metre wide and carried over 10 oz/ton Ag. By 1990 Doron Exploration had folded and the area has been dormant since.

Geology - The area prospected is underlain by granitic orthogneiss. Biotite schist and grossular-diopside calc-silicate occur along the fringes and, in places, cap the gneiss.

Current Work - Five days were spent prospecting in the area. The initial proposal called for detailed sampling of the Arsenopyrite Zone. This work was severely hindered by the fact that nearly the entire zone is either grass or talus covered. Therefore only three days were spent prospecting the zone, the last two days were spent prospecting the main Cody/Ruby vein area [the location of the high grade Ag, Au veins] and a previously undocumented series of showings which will be called the Pat Zone.

## Results

Arsenopyrite Zone - This zone strikes N.N.W., is approximately 150 metres wide and at least 800 metres long [open at both ends]. It consists of granitic rocks which exhibit variable degrees of sericite alteration. Most of the zone is bleached and weakly stained yellow. Quartz vein density was hard to calculate due to poor outcrop, but it appears to average three to six percent. It is entirely possible that areas with a higher vein density occur under the covered areas. Mineralization consists of trace galena and arsenopyrite in the quartz veins [generally less than 1cm.] as well as trace arsenopyrite in the country rock. Quartz rich zones with up to 5% sulphides, as well as talus with up to 20%



sulphides have also been found. Rock samples S-1 to S-7 and S-14, as well as talus fine samples T-1 to T-8 were collected from this zone. While prospecting the ridge crest in the vicinity of this zone, a new vein occurrence was located, and sampled as S-8.

Cody/Ruby vein area - This area consists of four manganese stained quartz vein zones up to 1.5m true width, cutting sericite altered, bleached and yellow stained granitic rocks. These veins are exposed on a steep east facing slope. Mineralization is erratically distributed in the Mn stained zones and consists of up to 5% galena, arsenopyrite, pyrite and sphalerite. The bleached and altered granite contains numerous small quartz veins and stringers which are mineralized with trace arsenopyrite and galena. Quartz vein density in the bleached granite is around 4%. Rock samples S-9 to S-13 and S-15 are from the Cody/Ruby Zone.

Pat Zone - The main part of this zone consists of a 13 metre wide N.E. trending bleached, sericite-altered yellow-stained zone in granite. It is cut by three main quartz veins as well as numerous smaller ones generally less than 1cm. wide. The quartz veins comprise a total of 9% quartz vein material in the zone. Mineralization in the main quartz veins consists of arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite and sphalerite in amounts ranging from 2% to 80%. Mineralization in the smaller quartz veins consists of trace disseminated galena and arsenopyrite. Galena and arsenopyrite were occasionally noted in the wallrock of the main veins. Three other veins were located within 100 metres to the east of the main altered zone. These veins are similar to the main veins except they have smaller alteration halos. Rock samples S-16 to S-29 are from the Pat Zone.

#### Rock Sample Descriptions

S-1 > 1.0 metre chip sample of quartz veined limonitic and sericitic granite, up to 1% galena and arseno. occurs as disseminations and in quartz veins [Arseno.Zone]

S-2 > Sample of 0.2 metre wide quartz galena arseno. vein talus Arseno.Zone]

S-3 > 0.5 metre chip sample across partially leached Quartz galena arseno. sphal. vein cutting granite. [Arseno.Zone]

S-4 > 0.6 metre chip sample of wallrock on both sides of S-3 rock is crumbly and altered [Arseno.Zone]

S-5 > 0.3 metre wide talus sample similar to S-2 [Arseno.Zone]

S-6 > 1.0 metre chip sample of sericitic and quartz veined granite with trace arseno. and galena [Arseno.Zone]

S-7 > 1.0 metre chip sample of rusty altered granite with quartz veining and trace galena arseno. and chalco. [Arseno.Zone]

- S-8 > 2.0 metre chip sample across sericitic yellow stained quartz veined granite mineralized with up to 1% galena and arseno.
- S-9 > 2.5 metre chip across bleached and sericitic zone in granite with minor quartz veins min. with trace sulphides [Cody/Ruby]
- S-10 > Selected sample of quartz manganese arseno. vein [Cody/Ruby]
- S-11 > 18 metre chip across bleached and sericitically altered granite which is cut with minor quartz veins mineralized with trace arseno. and galena [Cody/Ruby]
- S-12 > 2.5 metre chip across rock similar to S-11 [Cody/Ruby]
- S-13 > 1.0 metre chip across Mn. stained quartz vein zone in granite mineralized with galena arseno. and sphal. sample is adjacent to S-12 [Cody/Ruby]
- S-14 > grab of talus similar to S-2 and S-5 [Arseno.Zone]
- S-15 > Selected sample of Mn. stained quartz galena arseno. vein [Cody/Ruby]
- S-16 > 0.3 metre chip across quartz vein mineralized with galena and arsenopyrite to 10% start of main altered zone [Pat Zone]
- S-17 > 6.0 metre chip across sericitically altered and quartz veined granite mineralized with trace sulphides limonite and manganese staining main altered zone [Pat Zone]
- S-18 > 0.15 metre chip across quartz vein mineralized with galena, sphalerite and arseno. up to 3% middle of main altered zone [Pat Zone]
- S-19 > 6.0 metre chip across rock similar to S-17 end of main altered zone [Pat Zone]
- S-20 > Sample of 8-25 cm. wide quartz vein mineralized with galena, sphal. and arseno. up to 60% sulphides near end of, but still part of main altered zone [Pat Zone]
- S-21 > 7 cm. wide quartz sphal., galena, arseno. vein approximately 100 metres east of main altered zone [Pat Zone]
- S-22 > 2.0 metre chip across country rock of S-21 [Pat Zone]
- S-23 > 0.1 metre chip across massive sphalerite, galena vein approx. 70 metres east of main altered zone [Pat Zone]
- S-24 > 4.0 metre chip across country rock of S-23 [Pat Zone]
- S-25 > 12 cm. wide massive galena vein located 30 metres east of

main altered zone [Pat Zone]

S-26 > 5 cm. wide sample of massive galena from the S-25 vein 1.5 metres along strike [Pat Zone]

S-27 > 12 cm. wide sample of massive galena from the S-25 vein 9.0 metres along strike [Pat Zone]

S-28 > representative sample of massive galena from the S-20 vein [Pat Zone]

S-29 > 0.7 metre chip across south end of S-20 vein where it changes from narrow and massive to wider and disseminated [Pat Zone]

T-1 > Talus fine sample from near south edge of Arsenopyrite Zone talus in this area consists of fresh un-altered granite

T-2 > Talus fine sample 20 m. from T-1, talus is bleached granite

T-3 > Talus fine sample 20 m. from T-2, talus in this area is a mixture of fresh and bleached granite

T-4 > Talus fine sample 20 m. from T-3, talus is bleached granite

T-5 > Talus fine sample 20 m. from T-4, talus is bleached granite

T-6 > Talus fine sample 20 m. from T-5, talus is bleached granite

T-7 > Talus fine sample 20 m. from T-6, talus is fresh granite with quartz veins

T-8 > Talus fine sample 20 m. from T-7, talus is a mixture of fresh and bleached granite, sample taken near north edge of arsenopyrite zone

Conclusions - The Arsenopyrite Zone contains occasional high silver values [up to 74.8 oz/ton Ag over 1.0 metre]. Sampling of altered granite with quartz stringers totalling 4%, yielded much lower grades [12.6 ppm Ag across 1.0 metre]. This alteration zone is large and poorly exposed. The potential to find a high grade silver deposit exists in this zone. There is also potential to find an area with sufficient close-spaced high-grade veins which coupled with anomalous values in wallrock will comprise a bulk-tonnage deposit.

The Cody/Ruby vein area consists of manganese stained quartz sulphide veins, which cut altered granite nearly identical to the altered granite from the arsenopyrite zone. The quartz sulphide veins are low grade [17 oz/ton Ag in a select sample]. The altered granite contained up to 10.4 ppm Ag across 18 metres. Exposure in this area is good.

The Pat Zone contains sections of altered granite similar to that found in the other zones, however the granite in this area

averages only 4.1 ppm Ag. Six small sulphide/quartz sulphide veins with low silver to lead ratios were found. The weighted average of samples S-16 to S-20, which is a 13 metre width of altered granite cut by 3 quartz sulphide veins, is 9.8 ppm Ag.

Silver appears to correlate the closest with antimony and to a lesser extent with lead.

Reccomendations - Further work on the Arsenopyrite Zone is warranted. This work should be geared towards following up the high-grade silver value in sample S-11, as well as further testing of the bulk tonnage potential. Mechanical trenching will be needed as attempts to hand trench were unsuccessful in reaching bedrock. Further work on the Cody/Ruby vein area is not warranted, as exposure is good and little was found by the writer or previous workers. Further work on the newly discovered Pat Zone should be put on hold pending new results from the Arseno. Zone as both are similar targets, but the Arseno. Zone is larger and higher grade.

<u>Costs</u> - Helicopter	= \$1251.67
Food \$52/day x 5 days x 2 people	= \$520.00
Wages 5 days x \$100/day	= <u>\$500.00</u>
Total	= \$2271.67

27/07/95

Assay Certificate

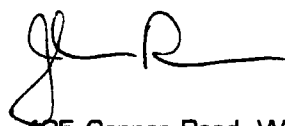
Page 1

Bernie Kreft / Hemlo Gold

WO#27993

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
T 1	<5	0.5	31	450	914	<10	<2
T 2	8	7.6	20	1890	135	259	6
T 3	<5	0.3	15	264	339	92	<2
T 4	12	1.7	18	722	277	3340	13
T 5	7	4.1	13	1307	220	501	3
T 6	<5	1.7	13	889	111	325	6
T 7	<5	3.6	29	1136	397	636	6
T 8	<5	1.7	28	632	628	210	<2
S 1	10	13.3	50	5030	535	233	30
S 2	103	35.6	70	8820	2050	>10000	81
S 3	16	48.1	53	>10000	1742	475	44
S 4	5	4.4	25	2680	279	48	5
S 5	180	35.8	37	9620	546	>10000	127
S 6	35	12.6	30	2570	58	2720	29
S 7	63	>50.0	400	8000	696	4040	933
S 8	<5	48.6	52	2580	33	69	8
S 9	39	29.6	13	173	90	141	30
S 10	668	>50.0	193	3290	>10000	8990	416
S 11	43	10.4	14	601	45	336	14
S 12	11	7.3	6	97	50	124	12
S 13	301	>50.0	83	4000	3550	5770	205
S 14	380	>50.0	135	>10000	419	>10000	720
S 15	187	>50.0	29	>10000	7320	4580	352
S 16	886	19.9	179	5030	4820	>10000	71
S 17	9	4.8	22	1864	1317	335	5
S 18	8	18.9	232	4630	1903	189	3
S 19	<5	4.9	37	1303	630	15	<2
S 20	13	>50.0	1069	>10000	>10000	203	227
S 21	<5	5.6	507	2970	>10000	49	6
S 22	6	4.7	58	3160	2110	25	6
S 23	20	27.8	854	>10000	>10000	335	20
S 24	<5	1.9	51	1739	2320	16	4
S 25	13	>50.0	398	>10000	>10000	161	631
S 26	12	>50.0	2460	>10000	>10000	417	682

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Assay Certificate

Page 2

Bernie Kreft / Hemlo Gold

WO#27993

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
S 27	5	>50.0	1077	>10000	>10000	151	471
S 28	31	>50.0	747	>10000	>10000	149	1014
S 29	<5	24.3	391	>10000	>10000	32	15

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Assay Certificate

Page 1

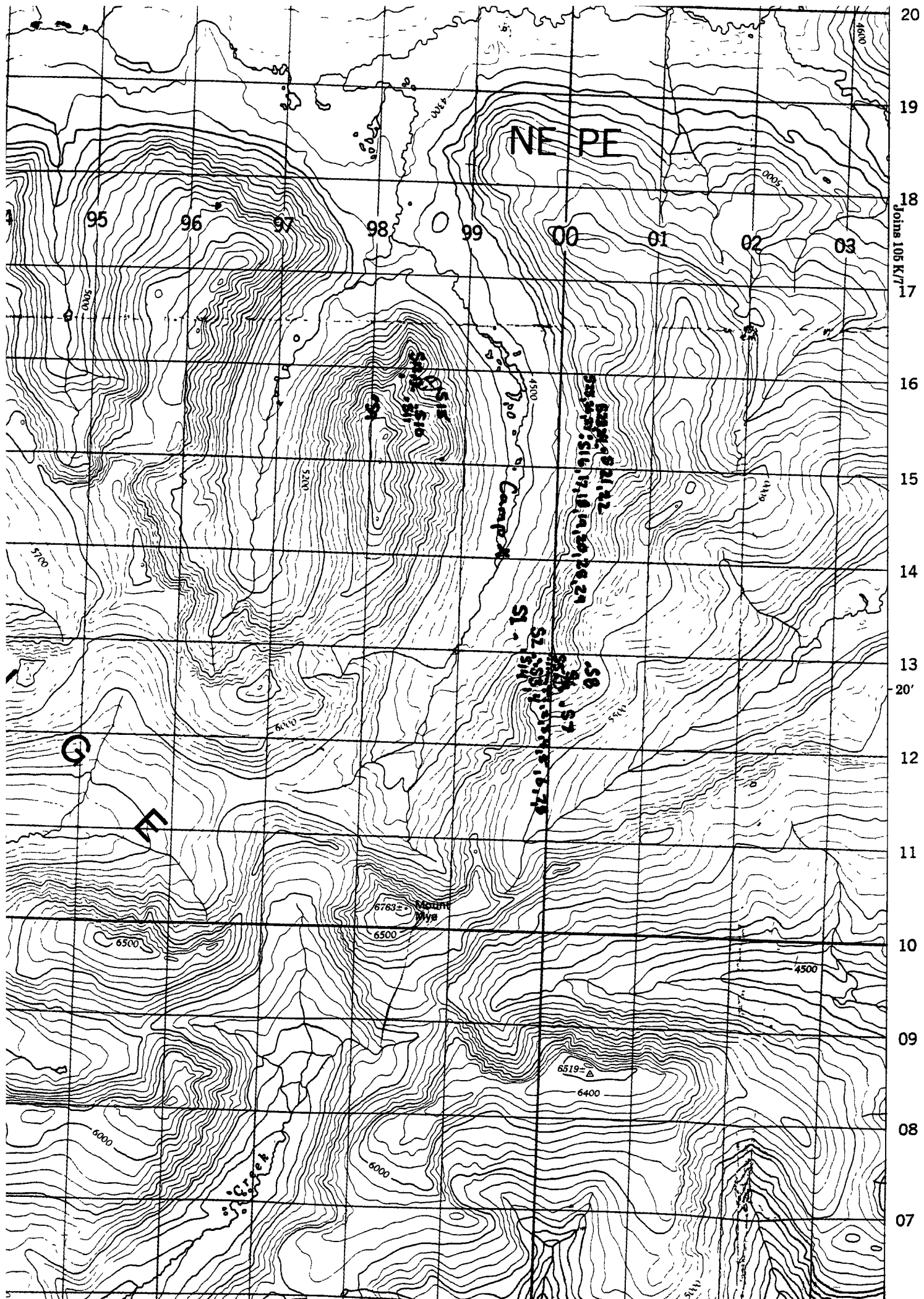
Bernie Kreft / Hemlo Gold

WO# 27993a

Sample #	Ag oz/ton
S 7	74.85
S 10	17.21
S 13	11.14
S 14	19.57
S 15	8.11
S 20	9.01
S 25	18.37
S 26	25.34
S 27	17.09
S 28	28.75

Certified by







Report  
On  
Stewart River  
Prospecting Trip

By  
Bernie Kreft

For  
Y.M.I.P.

25th August 1995

95-017

Location - The Stewart River target area is located on NTS mapsheet 115-0-2.

Access - Access to the area was by boat, down the Stewart River. Our boat launch was located at McQuesten airstrip, which is approximately 8 kilometres this side of the Clear Creek bridge.

History - Gold on the Stewart River was discovered in 1884. By 1885 over 100 men were mining gravel bars, with several individuals reportedly recovering as much as 8.5 ounces of gold per day, by hand. Two dredges operated on the Stewart River during the period 1908-1912. They were unsuccessful due to their inability to capture the fine bar gold, but they did note that the gold was coarser in the bed of the river. Currently there are two operations using heavy equipment mining on cut-off meanders, as well as numerous individuals which recover fine gold from the bars every spring and fall.

Geology - The Stewart River is bordered by rock benches of varying heights, covered by gravel deposits of varying thicknesses. After consulting with industry personnel it was decided that the low rock benches, with thin [less than 3.0 metres] gravel coverings, would be the easiest to explore and exploit, and likely have the best potential for economic gold concentrations. It was also thought that tributary streams which are gold bearing would have enriched the Stewart River at their confluence.

Current Work - Six days were spent prospecting the area. Three sites were located according to the above criteria. These sites were opposite the mouth of Maisy May Creek, opposite and 1.4 km. downstream from the mouth of Scroggie Creek and opposite the mouth of Barker Creek.

At the Maisy May site an 8 metre high rock bench was prospected. Four holes were dug on this bench. The first three encountered a jumbled mass of bedrock slabs with no gravel. The fourth hole hit a 50/50 mixture of bedrock slabs and gravel. One half of a cubic yard of this material was excavated and wet screened to less than 3/16 of an inch, yielding 1/12 of a cubic yard of screened material. This material was panned and yielded 37 fine flakes of gold.

At the Scroggie Creek site a 7 metre high rock bench was prospected. Two holes were dug, one of which hit gravel. The profile here consisted of 1.0 metre of soil and sand overlying 1.0 metre of gravel on decomposed bedrock. One half of a cubic yard of gravel was excavated and wet screened to less than 3/16 of an inch, yielding 1/5 of a cubic yard of screened material. This material was panned and yielded 45 fine flakes of gold.

At the Barker Creek site an 11 metre high rock bench was prospected. Three holes were dug, one of which hit gravel. The profile here consisted of 0.3 metres of soil and overburden overlying 1.1 metres of gravel with numerous bedrock fragments. One half a cubic yard of gravel was excavated and wet screened to less than 3/16 of an inch, yielding 1/9 of a cubic yard of

screened material. This material was panned and yielded 13 flakes of gold.

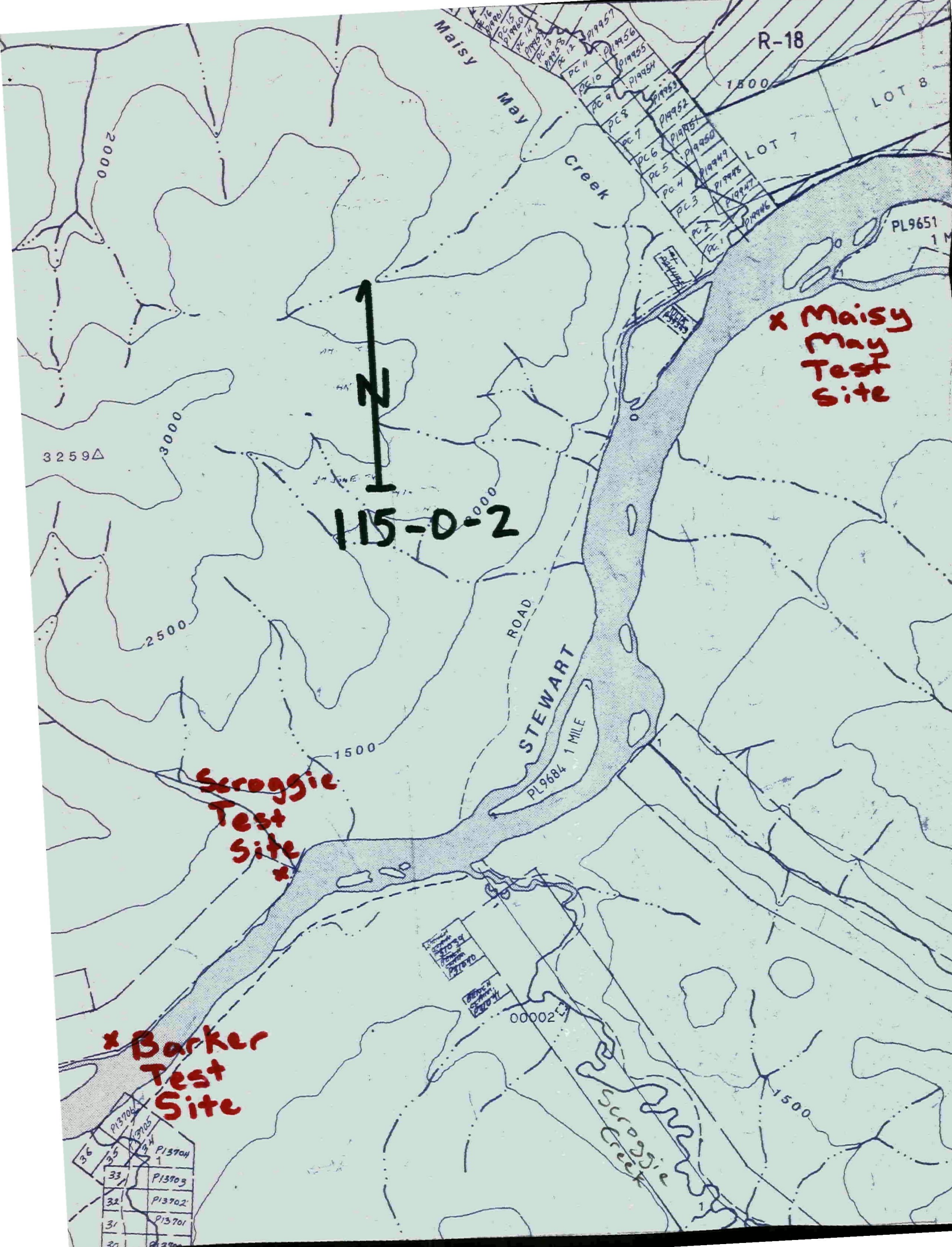
Results - Using an average of 30,000 fine colours per ounce of gold the following values have been calculated:

Maisy May Site - 2.5 ounces per 1,000 cubic yards  
Scroggie Creek Site - 3 ounces per 1,000 cubic yards  
Barker Creek Site - 0.9 ounces per 1,000 cubic yards

Conclusions - Gold definately occurs on benches along the Stewart River. No economic quantities of gold were encountered. No coarse gold was encountered. The gold encountered would be very difficult to catch with all but the most specialized sluicing equipment. The benches along the most prospective portion of the Stewart comprise a huge gravel reserve, possibly as large as 1,000,000,000 cubic yards. A large program would be needed to adequately prospect an area this large.

Reccomendations - Detailed air photo studies to try and pinpoint areas to explore. Sampling of areas outlined by the air photo study. Construction of a lightweight and specialized concentrator/screener to more rapidly process the gravel samples.

<u>Costs</u> - Boat Rental	= \$535.00
Helpers wages	= \$500.00
Food 5 days x 2 people x \$52/day	= \$520.00
Truck 750 kilometres x \$0.38/km	= <u>\$285.00</u>
Total	= \$1840.00



Report  
On  
Groundhog Creek  
Follow-Up Prospecting Trip

By  
Bernie Kreft

For  
Y.M.I.P.

11th September 1995

95-017

Current Work - Three days were spent hand trenching and sampling the previously discovered Rob # 1,14,21,22,23 Ag,Pb,Cu veins. As well 4 new Ag,Pb,Cu veins were discovered and sampled.

Results - Resampling of the Rob # 1 vein returned an average of 55.2 oz/ton Ag and 63.7 % Pb from 5 samples taken over a 41 metre length and an average width of 15 cm. Resampling of the Rob # 14 vein returned an average of 181.8 oz/ton Ag and 48.4 % Pb from 4 samples taken over a 4 metre length with an average width of 5cm. Resampling of the Rob # 21 vein returned 380.3 oz/ton Ag and 23.4 % Pb from an area of the vein which averages 5 cm wide and 1.5 metres long. Resampling of the Rob # 22 vein yielded 126.9 oz/ton Ag and 79.7 % Pb. Resampling of the Rob # 23 vein returned an average of 146.3 oz/ton Ag and 17.3 % Pb over a strike length of 3 metres and a width of 6 cm. A 20 cm chip sample of wallrock between the Rob # 21 and Rob # 22 veins returned 20.59 oz/ton Ag and 5.17 % Pb. Three new veins [samples Rob # 49-51] were discovered on a hill to the north of the Groundhog Creek Road none of these veins returned high enough values to warrant following up. A 2 cm wide galena vein [Rob # 47] was found 15 metres to the south of the Rob # 14 vein and returned a value of 101.5 oz/ton Ag and 28.3 % Pb.

Conclusions - The Rob # 1 vein is well developed over at least a 41 metre length. Massive galena from the vein has a silver to lead ratio of approximately 0.87 to 1.00. Along the footwall of the massive galena vein is a 5 to 15 cm wide zone which is copper stained and contains up to 30% galena. The highest silver values from this vein were from the initial samples [Rob # 2,3] which were copper stained. The Rob # 14 vein has a silver to lead ratio of 3.75 to 1.00 [181 oz/ton Ag with 48% Pb]. The vein increased in grade but decreased in thickness to the south. This vein is open at both ends and to depth. The Rob # 21 vein has a silver to lead ratio of 17.5 to 1.00 [450 oz/ton Ag with 26% Pb]. This vein appears to pinch out on the top of the ridge, but it can be traced down the slope for 5 metres in outcrop and at least 60 metres in talus. Trenching on the Rob # 22 vein showed it to be a small lens formed where a 2 cm wide stringer widened out. The Rob # 23 vein is similar to the Rob # 21 vein except for lower silver values. It can be traced in outcrop and talus for approximately 15 metres. The Rob # 21-23 veins occur in a 2 metre wide shear zone. This shear is mineralized with tiny stringers and blebs of galena throughout its width. The Rob # 47 vein was found 17 metres to the south of the Rob # 14 vein, of which it may be a continuation, as they have similar silver to lead ratios.

Reccomendations - Road construction to improve access to the Rob # 1,14 and 21-23 veins. Bulldozer trenching to better expose, and to explore for strike extensions of the above veins. Talus fine sampling to help locate new veins.

## Rock Sample Descriptions

Rob # 30 - 4 cm chip sample of Galena from Rob # 14 vein

Rob # 31 - 6 cm chip sample of galena from Rob # 14 vein, 1.3 metres to the south of Rob # 30

Rob # 32 - 6 cm chip sample across Rob # 14 vein, 1.3 metres to the south of Rob # 31

Rob # 33 - 3 cm chip across Rob # 14 vein, 1.3 metres south of Rob # 32

Rob # 34 - 2.2 metre chip sample across zone which was previously sampled as Rob # 15 and Rob # 16 [sheared and brecciated dolomite occasionally healed with quartz]

Rob # 35 - 0.8 metre chip sample across zone similar to Rob # 34, 45 metres to the southwest

Rob # 36 - highly altered and brecciated white quartz rich rock

Rob # 37 - 10 cm chip across a galena vein with limonite Rob # 1 vein

Rob # 38 - 15 cm chip across galena vein with azurite and malachite. 10.5 metres downhill along same structure as Rob # 37

Rob # 39 - 18 cm chip across galena vein with malachite and azurite. 5 metres downhill and along same structure as Rob # 38

Rob # 40 - 15 cm chip across galena vein with limonite. 22.5 metres downhill from Rob # 39

Rob # 41 - 15 cm chip sample of galena 3 metres downhill from Rob # 40

Rob # 42 - Resample of Rob # 22 massive galena

Rob # 43 - 1.5 metre chip sample along Rob # 21 vein which varies from 3 to 6 cm in width

Rob # 44 - 20 cm chip sample of wallrock from Rob # 21 vein

Rob # 45 - 6 cm wide chip sample 2.4 metres along strike from Rob # 23

Rob # 46 - 6 cm chip sample 0.45 metres from Rob # 45

Rob # 47 - 2cm wide galena limonite vein 15 metres to the south of Rob # 14 vein

Rob # 48 - Sample of float from the Rob # 20 occurrence

Rob # 49 - Select of best mineralization from a quartz tetrahedrite galena vein

Rob # 50 - select of best mineralization from a quartz tetrahedrite galena vein 45 metres north of Rob # 49

Rob # 51 - grab sample of best mineralization from a 20 cm wide galena bearing zone in dolomite



08/09/95

## Assay Certificate

Page 1

Bernie Kreft

WO#15377

Sample #	Ag oz/ton	Pb %
ROB 30	119.00	48.40
ROB 31	116.40	44.30
ROB 32	191.30	61.30
ROB 33	300.70	39.70
ROB 37	48.76	65.30
ROB 38	72.91	69.80
ROB 39	67.78	73.70
ROB 40	37.27	48.30
ROB 41	49.26	61.40
ROB 42	126.90	79.70
ROB 43	380.30	23.40
ROB 44	20.59	5.17
ROB 45	148.20	18.00
ROB 46	144.40	16.70
ROB 47	101.50	28.30
ROB 48	42.08	48.20
ROB 49	13.79	4.74
ROB 50	4.03	2.40
ROB 51	6.41	10.90

Certified by



Regent Ventures

13/09/95

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Hemlo Gold Mines

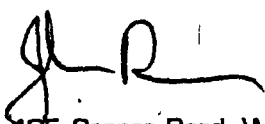
WO#15376

re: Bernie Kreft

Sample #	Au ppb
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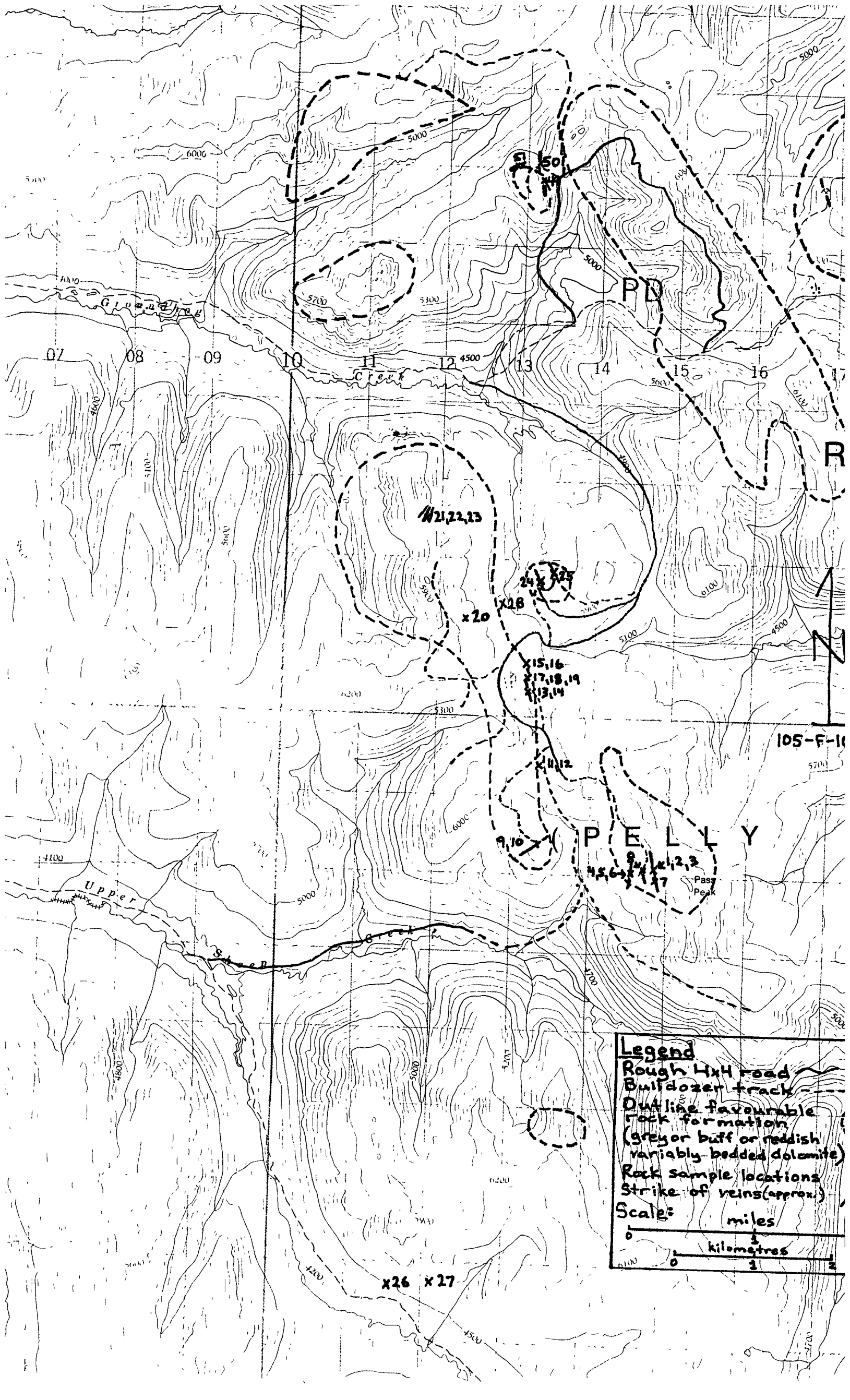
ROB 34	2375
ROB 35	328
ROB 36	59

Certified by



105 Copper Road, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 2Z7 Ph: (403) 668-4968 Fax: (403) 668-4890





**Legend**

- Rough 4x4 road
- Bulldozer track
- Outline favourable rock formation (grey or buff or reddish variably bedded dolomite)
- Rock sample locations
- Strike of veins (approx.)

Scale:

miles

0 1 2

kilometres

0 1 2

Report  
On  
Rancheria Area  
Prospecting Trip

By  
Bernie Kreft

For  
Y.M.I.P.

1st October 1995

95-017

Location - The Rancheria target areas are located on mapsheet 105-B-1.

Access - Access to the Luck/Pete and Dk showings [minfile occurrence #'s 3 and 59 respectively] is along a rough bulldozer road which runs north from the Alaska Highway in the vicinity of Veronica Lake.

History - The showings prospected are located in the Rancheria silver district, which has been explored since the construction of the Alaska Highway. All three showings have been trenched, with the Luck also receiving some drilling.

Geology - The geology consists of Cambrian limestone and phyllite near the margin of the Cassiar Batholith. Most of the important veins in this silver district strike N.E.

Current Work - Five days were spent prospecting in the area. The first three days were spent prospecting the Luck and Pete showings while the last two were spent prospecting the Dk series of showings.

Results - Prospecting on, and in the vicinity of, the Luck showing did not encounter any massive galena veins or lenses. Prospecting on, and in the vicinity of, the Pete showing located a 0.4 metre wide N.E. striking shear zone in phyllite. In the shear is a 2 to 6 cm wide quartz vein mineralized with rare galena lenses, as well as a 3 to 5 cm wide vein mineralized with arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite. Three metres N.W. of the shear is a 1.5 metre wide N.E. striking zone cut by numerous chalcedonic quartz veins which contain trace pyrite. Similar quartz veins are scattered throughout the area.

Prospecting of the Dk series of showings did not encounter any massive galena veins or lenses. Forty-seven bulldozer trenches and 17 blast pits were inspected. Numerous quartz-siderite veins were encountered, but the majority were barren and the rest contained only a trace of disseminated galena. A five cubic centimetre chunk of galena float was found adjacent to a blast pit, but it could not be found in place.

#### Rock Sample Descriptions

Pete # 1 - 1.5 metre chip sample of sheared phyllite cut by chalcedonic quartz veins [Pete showing]

Pete # 2 - 0.9 metre chip sample of pyritic phyllite [Pete showing]

Pete # 3 - Grab sample of 5 cm. wide quartz sulphide vein [Pete showing]

Pete # 4 - Select sample of 4 cm. wide quartz galena vein [Pete showing]

Conclusions and Recommendations - No further work is recommended for the Luck showing. No further work is recommended for the Dk series of showings. The Pete showing contains the best galena occurrence found on the trip, but it is un-economic and no further work is recommended. There is potential for gold mineralization associated with the chalcedonic quartz veining. Further work in the area of the Pete showing should consist of geochemical soil survey for gold.

19/10/95

## Assay Certificate

Page 1

Hemlo Gold Mines

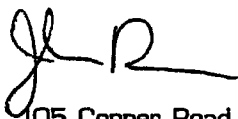
WO#15431

re: Bernie Kreft

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm
PETE 1	459	0.7	33	85	528	55	<2
PETE 2	42	0.6	29	48	275	10	<2
PETE 3	* 0.057	>50.0	2710	>10000	>10000	>10000	896
PETE 4	136	>50.0	633	>10000	10100	5010	711

Note: \* Fire assay / Gravimetric analysis. Result in oz/ton. High Ag prevented satisfactory analysis by geochem method.

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