

GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICAL

REPORT

ALPINE 1-38 CLAIMS

GRANT # YCO1902-YCO1938

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

NTS # 115 P / 15

LAT : 63° 48 N

LONG : 136° 57 W

AUTHOR OF REPORT : SHAWN RYAN

WORK PERFORMED SEPTEMBER 2001

DATE OF REPORT JANUARY 2002

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SUMMARY

The Alpine 1-38 grant # YC01902-YC01938 and Callum 1-8 claims grant # YC01939-YC01942 and YCO -YCO19 , registered to Shawn Ryan will be renewed for five years. A grid was laid out over 43.8 kilometers. A Magnetic and VLF Survey was run over the entire grid. A few soil sample were taken over anomalous magnetic areas #1, #3 and #4. The geophysical survey revealed five distant magnetic areas and the soil sample help to interpret the magnetic anomalies.

INTRODUCTION

The Alpine claims were staked to cover a gold potential during the summer of 1998. Since then I have found what appear to be a base metal potential. My work this years was directed at giving a bigger picture of the whole area which would hopefully help in defining target areas. I feel the magnetic survey did give us a good picture. The VLF survey was not as conclusive but did correlate with various magnetic anomalies across the grid.

LOCATION

The Alpine claims block is located on the border of the Dawson, Mayo Mining district. It is 35 miles north west of Mayo at the headwaters of the Forty Mile creek.

ACCESS

Access is via helicopter from Mayo or Dawson. This early fall a helicopter came in from Mayo and met us at the Dredge on Clear Creek. We took two trips to get in, one sling load and one passenger load. We also left the same way.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The property geology according to the Sprague Creek geological map by Don Murphy shows the Alpine claims are located in the Tombstone strain zone of the Hyland Group. This group is located in the upper Proterozoic lower Cambrian rock unit. The Cominco assessment report # 091008 also points out to numerous intrusion of sills and dikes of two different age Some of the Mcquesten suite and some of the Tombstone suite. I have also found a old massive showing running 20% zinc with some Pb and copper. This showing is located on the creek edge at line L 9+750 N, station 5050 E. I also found what looked to be the same type of rock of massive zinc in quartz along the creek edge at around line L 10+900 N. I suspected it came from the high grade southern creek showing , magnetic anomaly Area # 3.

WORK PERFORMED / METHODS

GRID WORK

I started by re-establishing Cominco old grid. Once located we re cut a the base line and extend it to the south for one kilometer. The total base line cut was 2.7 kilometers. The next part of the project was to re-establish Cominco old grid lines. We chain the base line and found Cominco old lines. Lines where established every 100 meters and we flagged the lines every 25 meters with orange flagging tape and wrote line and station number with permanent black maker. I wanted to follow Cominco old grid because the plan was to compare there I.P.data to the Magnetic and VLF survey. I ran the grid from line 9000 N to 11700 N and station 3750 E to 5400 E. There was a total of 2.7 kilometers of base line cut on BL 5000 E, plus 4.6 kilometers of flagged tie line. There was a total of 40.6 kilometers of flagged grid line put in.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

MAGNETIC SURVEY

I ran a magnetometer survey using two Scintrex Proton magnetometers. One was used as a base station which was located in the same spot close to camp. The base station ran taking reading every 30 seconds. The daily survey is corrected every night for a regional daily magnetic drift. I dump all the data on a laptop computer every night and the data was transfer to floppy disk for backup. I ran a magnetic contour program on the computer every night to see if any magnetic anomalies showed up. All magnetic anomalies where noted and where to be followed up with soil sampling program once the line cutting and flagged grid was complete.

The magnetic survey took a reading every 25 meters at the flagged station. There was 1732 magnetic reading taken across the whole grid.

VLF SURVEY

The VLF survey was run using a Scintrex VLF system. The survey was going good for three days until a hard rain storm soak the instrument. I had problem with the instrument at that point on. The rain damage my quadrature and led to a slower survey. The survey used Seattle Washington (25.2KhZ) as a transmission station. I took 1732 VLF reading across the entire grid area.

SOIL SAMPLING PROGRAM

I ran a soil sampling program on four general areas across various parts of the grid starting from the north end of the grid and moved my way to the south part of the grid. I called the Anomalies A to D. All soil sample where from a depth of 12-18 inch. Sample where placed in kraft bags and air dried in camp.

Anomaly A is located at the northern end of the grid on line 11-600 N in between station 4450 E to 4700 E and the next line over line 11-500 N in between station 4450 E to 4900 E. The next Anomaly B is located on line 10-700 N in between station 4100 E to 4300 E. Anomaly C is located on line 10-300 N in between station 4650 E to 4800 E and on line 10-200 N in between station 4250 E to 4475 E. Anomaly D covered eight lines starting at line 9-700 N to line 9-000 N in between station 4700 E to 5100 E.

INTERPRETATION

MAGNETIC SURVEY

The magnetic survey worked great in breaking up the region into at least three to potentially four different geologic units.

Area number one located in the northern part of the grid. It covers the entire grid area between lines 10+400 N and L 11+600 N. Base on noting various rock type found during the survey I noted a number of granite units found in the magnetic anomaly area. I could only assumed that the whole anomaly (magnetic high) is underlain by a granite unit.

Magnetic area number two would be the magnetic low area located just south of the granite area. This magnetic low is underlain by a silver-gray, brown and black sericite-chlorite schist and quartzite's. There also a quartz breccia found in a old trench along the Forty Mile creek at 10+360 N.

The third rock unit is a mag high area found running in a north-east directions mainly in-between lines L 10+100 N and L 10+200 N. This magnetic high anomaly expands to take in the Massive Sulfide Showing found in Forty Mile Creek.

The forth area is the second magnetic low area found in the south-west corner of the grid. I feel this area is related to a mineralized pelitic metasediments and magnetic low intrusions. The area has a large soil anomaly in As, Sn, Zn, Cu, and Pb.

The final area is located in the south-east corner. Its a magnetic high area. I noted granite on the ridge top. I feel the magnetic anomaly is again related to a granite system.

VLF SURVEY

The VLF survey has been plotted and overlain on the magnetic survey data (figure 1). I plotted 18 crossover areas across the whole grid area. All the VLF crossovers appear at magnetic contact areas. These crossover are most likely do to the change in geologic units. The crossovers located on the magnetic high anomalies could be related to sulphides. I was hoping to see a good crossover around the massive sulfide showing area but the showing is relatively flat lying so good VLF station coupling was a problem.

SOIL SAMPLING

The soil sampling was conducted on various geophysical anomalies the result where mixed and did show two different type of anomalies in there geochem signature.

Anomaly A located in the northern part of the grid on lines 11+600 N station 4450 E to 4700 E and line 11+500 N, station 4450 E to 4900 E. This area was covered with soil sampling because it showed up as a magnetic anomalous area and Cominco had found a I.P. anomaly going in a east-west direction. The results from the soil sample showed a minor gold anomaly of maximum value of 33 ppb Au. The ICP values showed no other anomalies except one tungsten value of 5 ppm W.

Anomaly B located on line 10-700 N in between station 4100 E to 4300 E. This anomaly showed a slight arsenic anomaly. The results on this line with other element such as zinc show a gradual rise compared to Anomaly A but much lower than Anomaly C.

Anomaly C located on lines 10-200 N and 10-300 N shows a increase in arsenic, zinc, copper and zinc.

Anomaly D located on lines 9-700 N to 9-000 N. This part of the grid showed very elevated value in arsenic, zinc, copper and arsenic. The anomalous values gets higher as one move to the extreme south end of the grid.

I feel the geochem anomalies found prove that there two different type of geochem signature. The first Anomaly A has a potential to be related to Tombstone type intrusion. I base that assumption on the lack of base metal anomalies and the direction it traveling. The next anomaly pattern of base metal could potential be related to the perilluminous intrusion type system of the Mcquesten suite. Cominco has map this unit at the ridge top and related the high arsenic value to the tin mineralization system.

RECOMMENDATION

The next phase of exploration for the property would be to track down where the massive sulfide boulder came from found at the end of 2001 field season. It was found around L 10+500 N along the creek which is 4975 E. I feel this massive sulfide float has potentially come from the Magnetic Anomaly Area # 3. I would recommend follow up with prospecting the creek area around L10-200N to the Creek Massive Sulfide Showing at L 9+500N.

All VLF Crossovers, especially the Crossovers with Magnetic High anomalies associated with it should be soil sample and prospected.

I feel the geophysical work has given us a good overall picture of the various rock units. This I feel was the biggest question to resolved, because of the various geochem signatures found in a small area. We can now focus on different deposit modeling in different geological units. The Magnetic Anomaly Area #1 should be given the highest priority for gold potential and Area # 3 has a base metal potential and Area # 4 has the tin, arsenic, and zinc mineralization potential.

PROJECT COST

GRID WORK

2.7 kilometers of line cutting at \$450.00 KL	\$1,215.00
4.6 kilometers of flagged tie lines \$300.00 KL	\$1,380.00
40.6 kilometers of flagged lines at \$300.00 KL	\$12,180.00

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

43.3 kilometers of Magnetic survey at \$250.00 KL	\$10,825.00
43.3 kilometers of VLF survey at \$250.00 KL	\$10,825.00

SOIL SAMPLING

3 man days of soil sampling \$225.00 per day	\$675.00
1 day of prospecting at \$250.00	\$250.00

ASSAYING COST

98 soil sample at \$10.00 ICP	\$980.00
56 soil sample at \$8.00 gold fire assay	\$448.00
3 rock samples at \$13.00 ICP	\$39.00

TRAVEL COST

Helicopter cost 1.8 hour	\$1775.00
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REPORT COST

report writing cost	\$500.00
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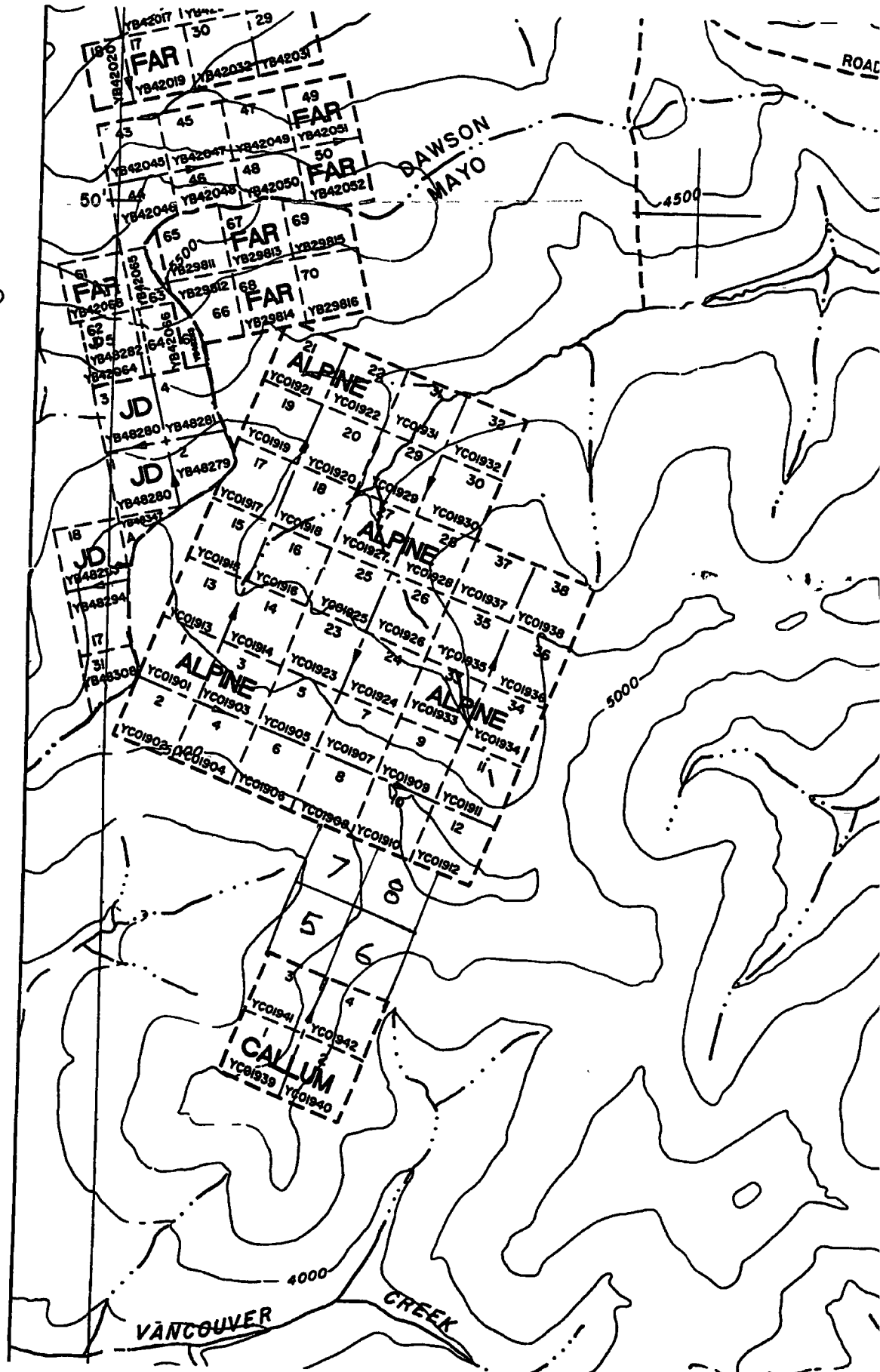
TOTAL	\$41,092.00
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ALPINE claims

1-38

NTS #
115 P/15

↑
NORTH



NTS #
115 P/15

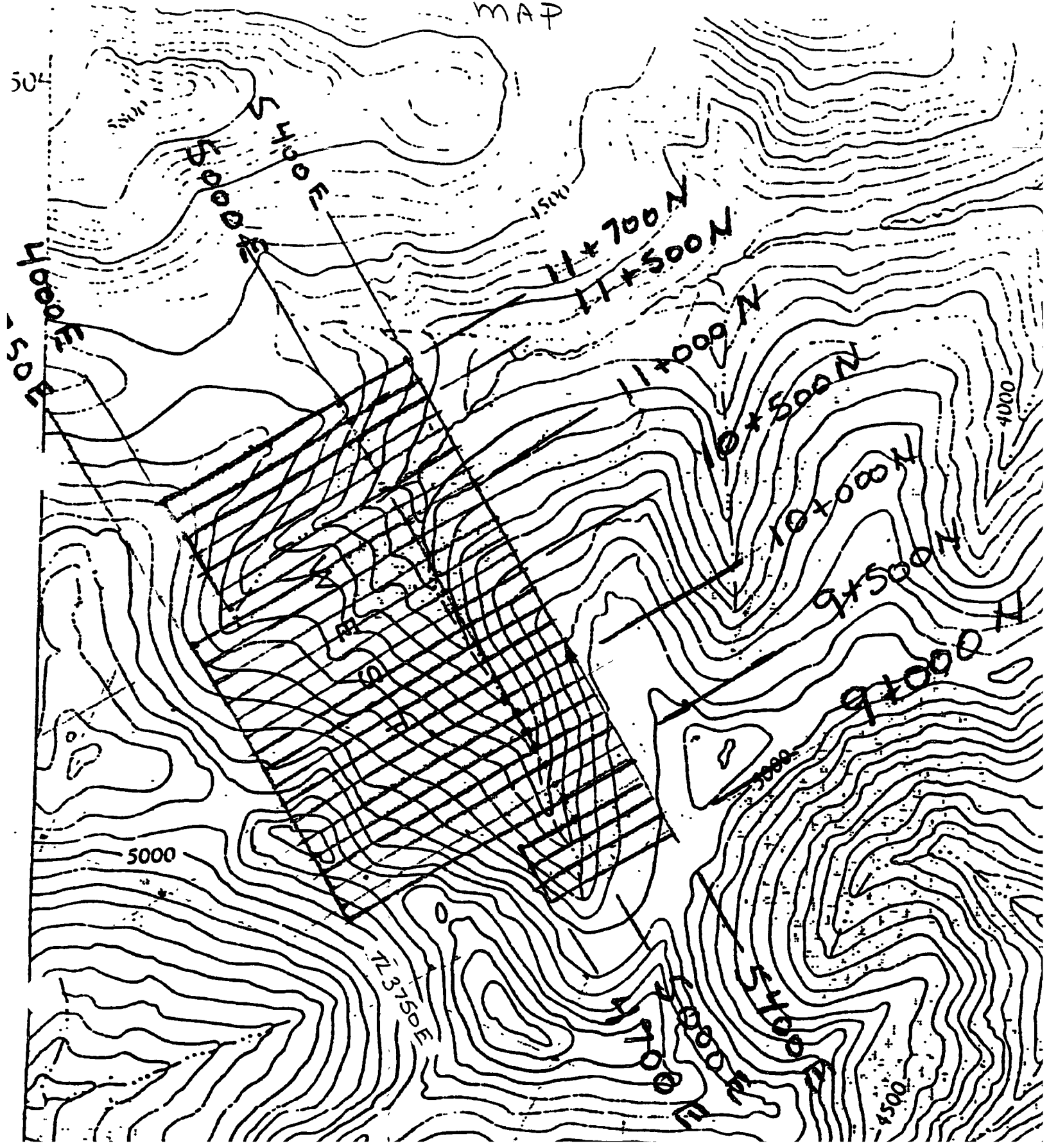
ALPINE Claims

2001 GRID

LOCATION

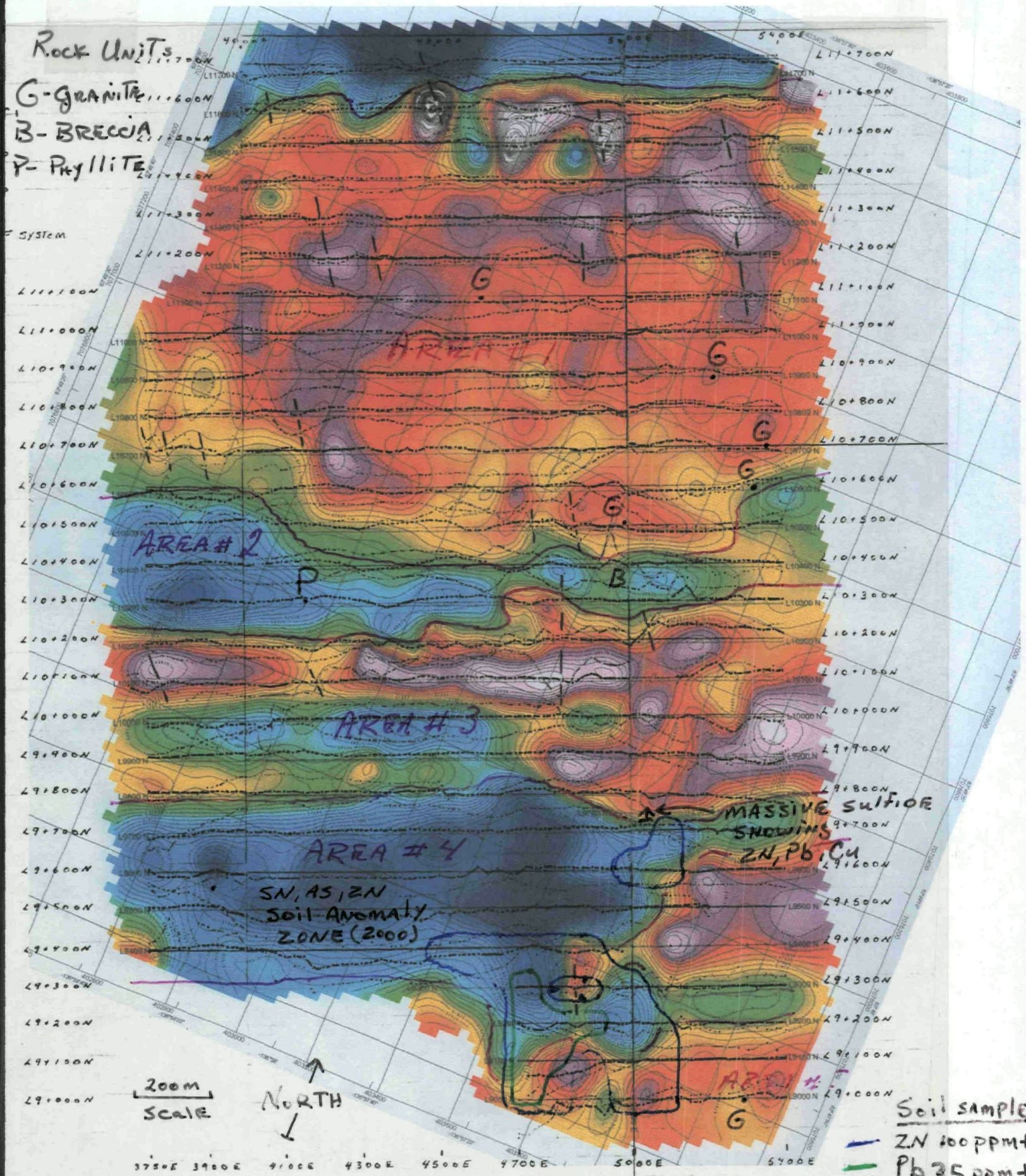
MAP

500m
SCALE



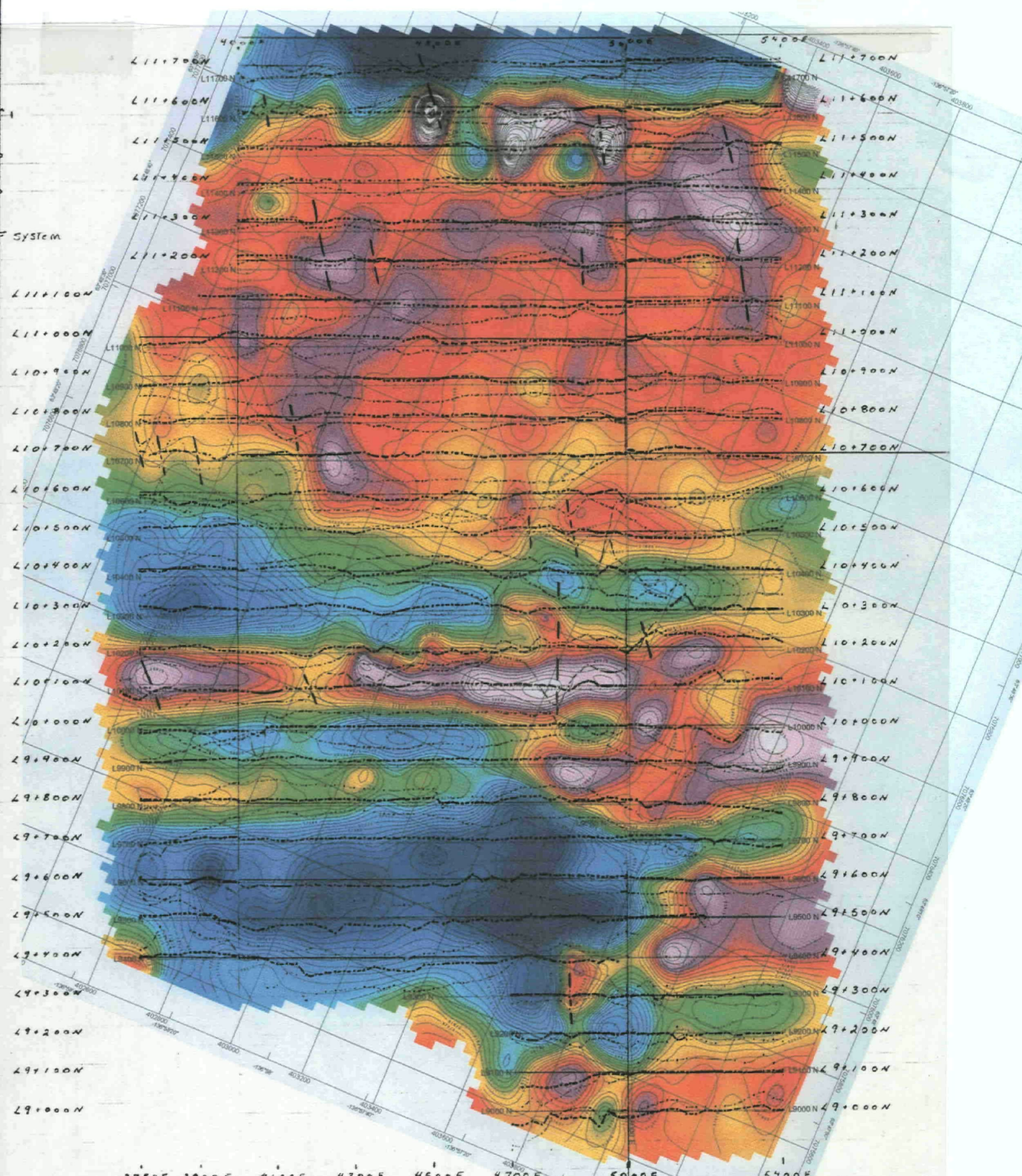
ALPINE CLAIMS

FIGURE # 1



VLF Data overlaid on Magnetic Data

Soil sample
— Zn 100 ppm+
— Pb 35 ppm+
ALPINE
VLF S.
252
By SHAWN
DATE SEP 2



ALPINE C
 VIF S
 252
 By SHAWN
 DATE SEPT 2



Date SEPTEMBER / 2001 Project ALPINE Claims
 Job No. By. SHAWN RYAN Soil Sample
SOUTH END

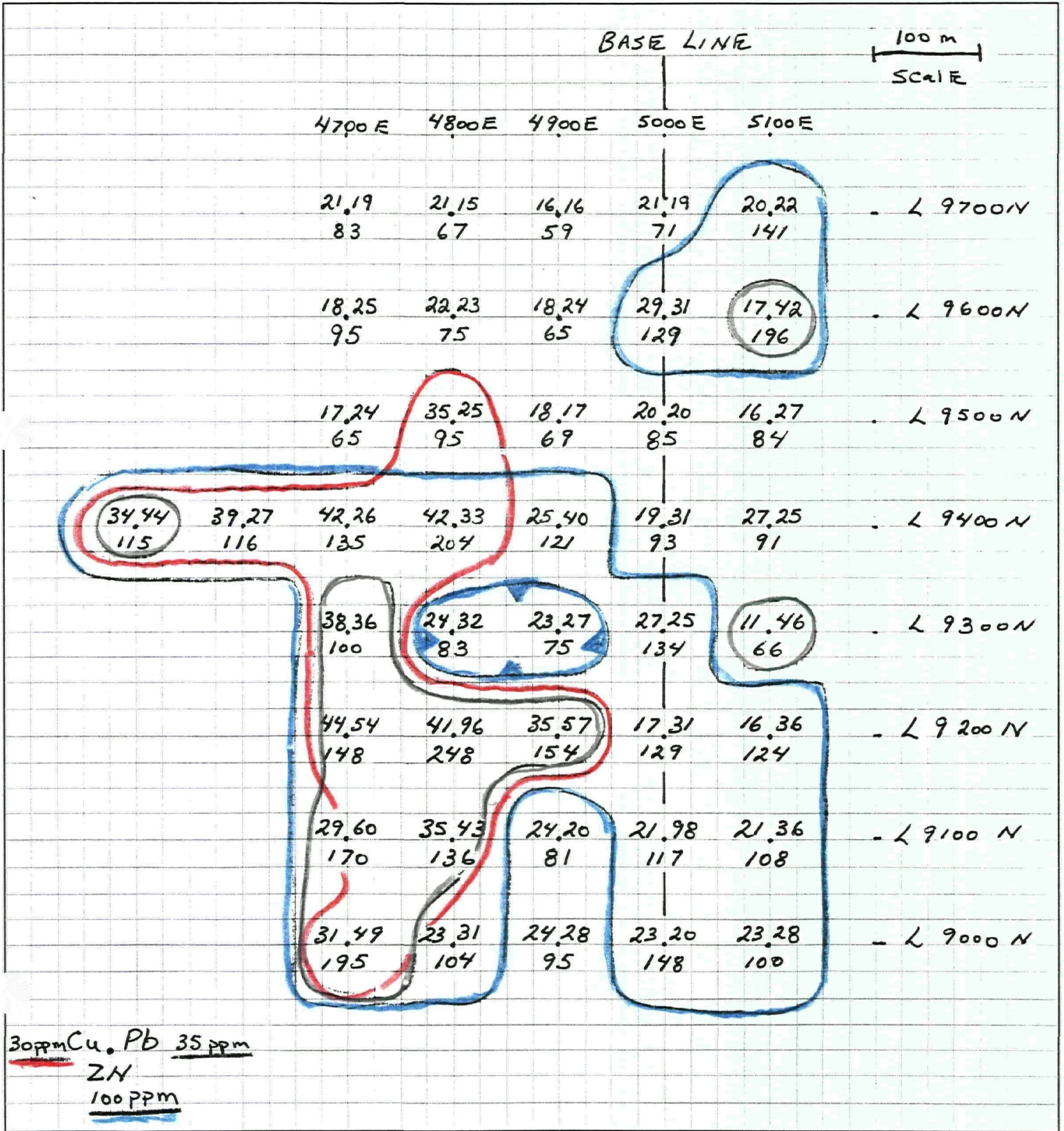
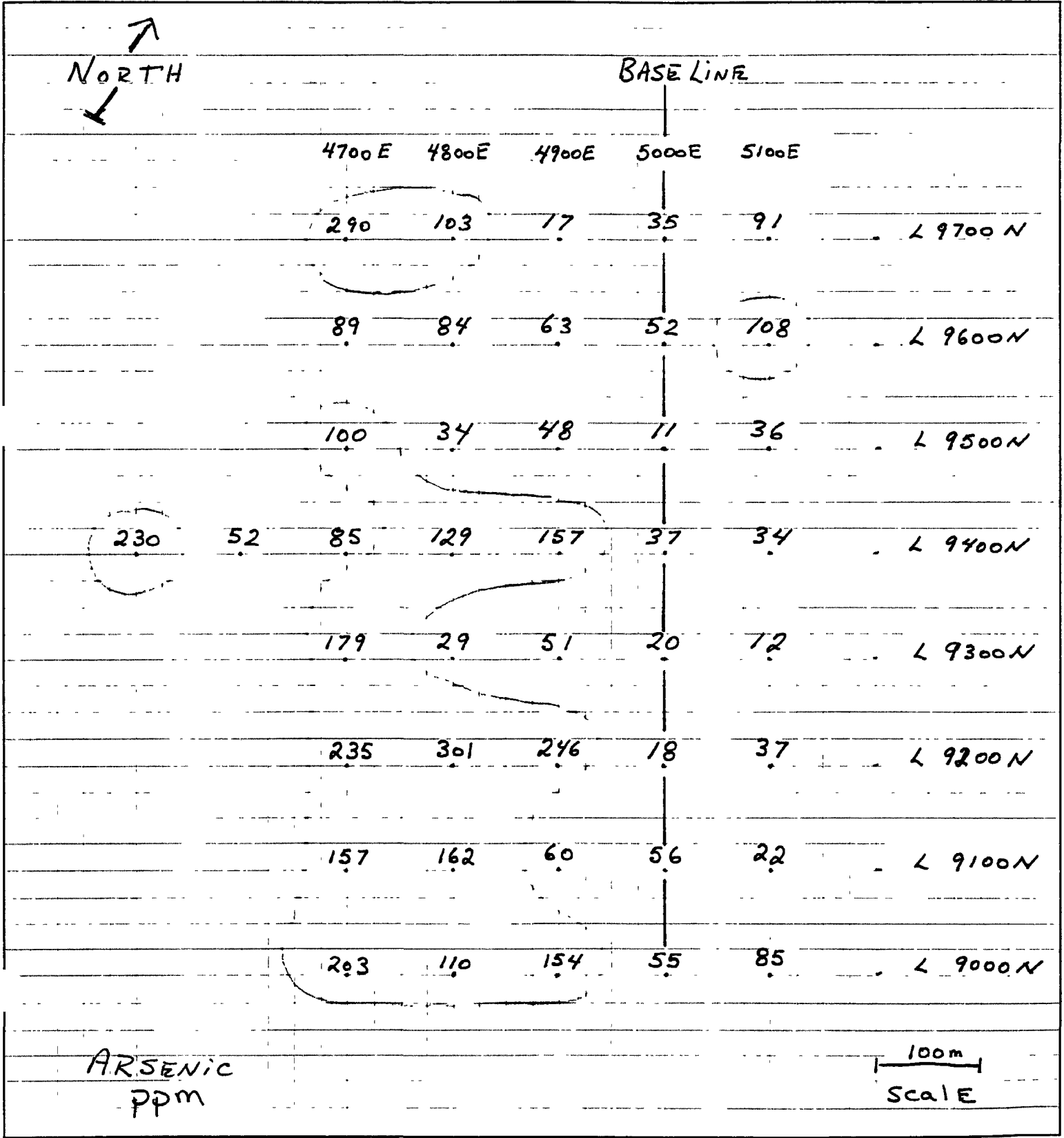


FIGURE #1

ARSENIC Soil Anomaly

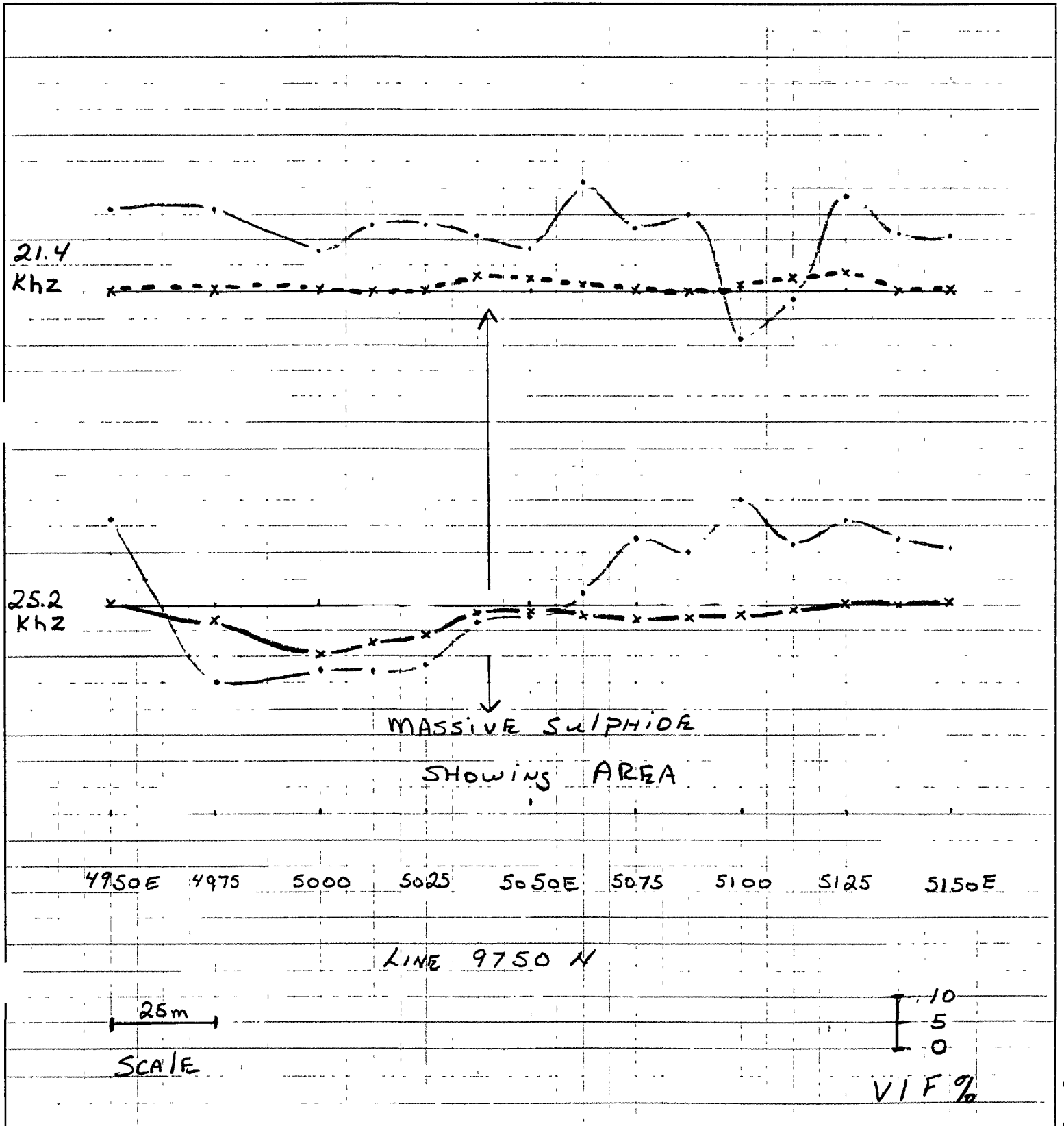
Date _____ Project ALPINE claims
 Job No. By SHAWN RYAN Soil SAMPLE
 SEPTEMBER 2001

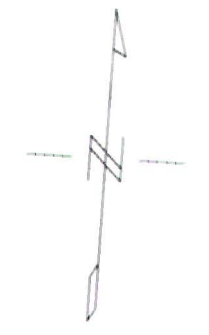




Date SEPTEMBER 2001 Project ALPINE CLAIMS

Job No. _____ FORTY MILE CREEK
MASSIVE SULPHIDE SHOWINGS





LEGEND

TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS

CONTOUR INTERVALS (nT)

0.1	0.5	2.5
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REFERENCE FIELD : 60,000 nT

INSTRUMENT : ?

GRIDDING ALGORITHM : GEOSOFT BIGRID

GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m

GRID HANNING FILTER : 1 PASS(ES)

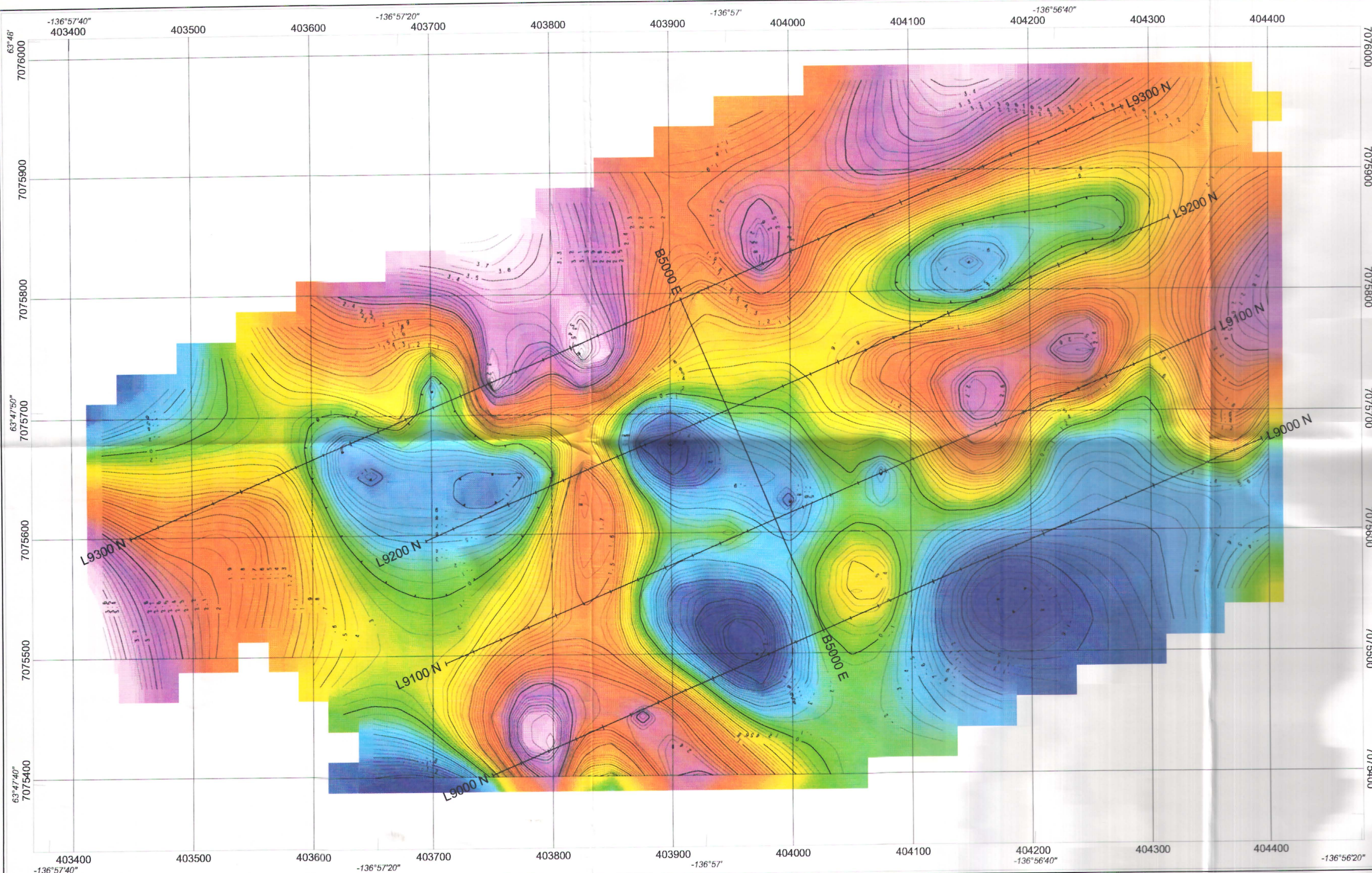
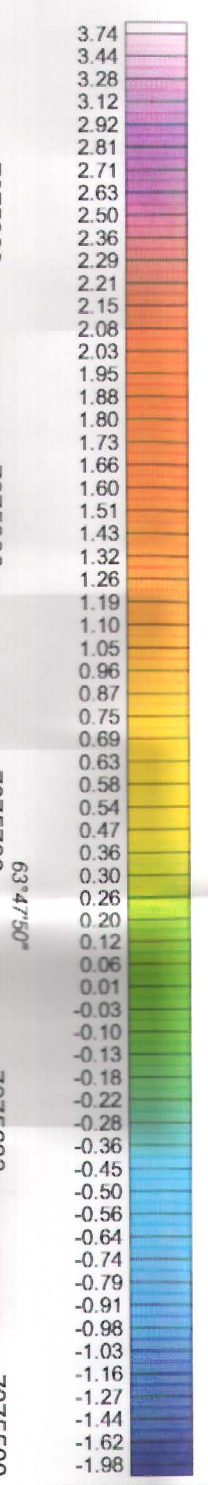
DATA FILE : ALPINE.GDB

OPERATORS : SR

STATION SEPARATION : 25.0 m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 3.275 km

Scale 1:2500



SHAWN RYAN
ALPINE PROJECT
CONTOURED MAGNETIC VERTICAL GRADIENT

MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON
 NTS : 115 P/15
 DATE SURVEYED : AUGUST, 2001
 CLAIM(S) : ALPINE CLAIMS
 MAP NAME (DATE / DRAWN BY) : GRADFILT.MAP (02-01-11/JR)

AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

NORTH
 NTs # 115 P/15
 100m 100m
 SCALE

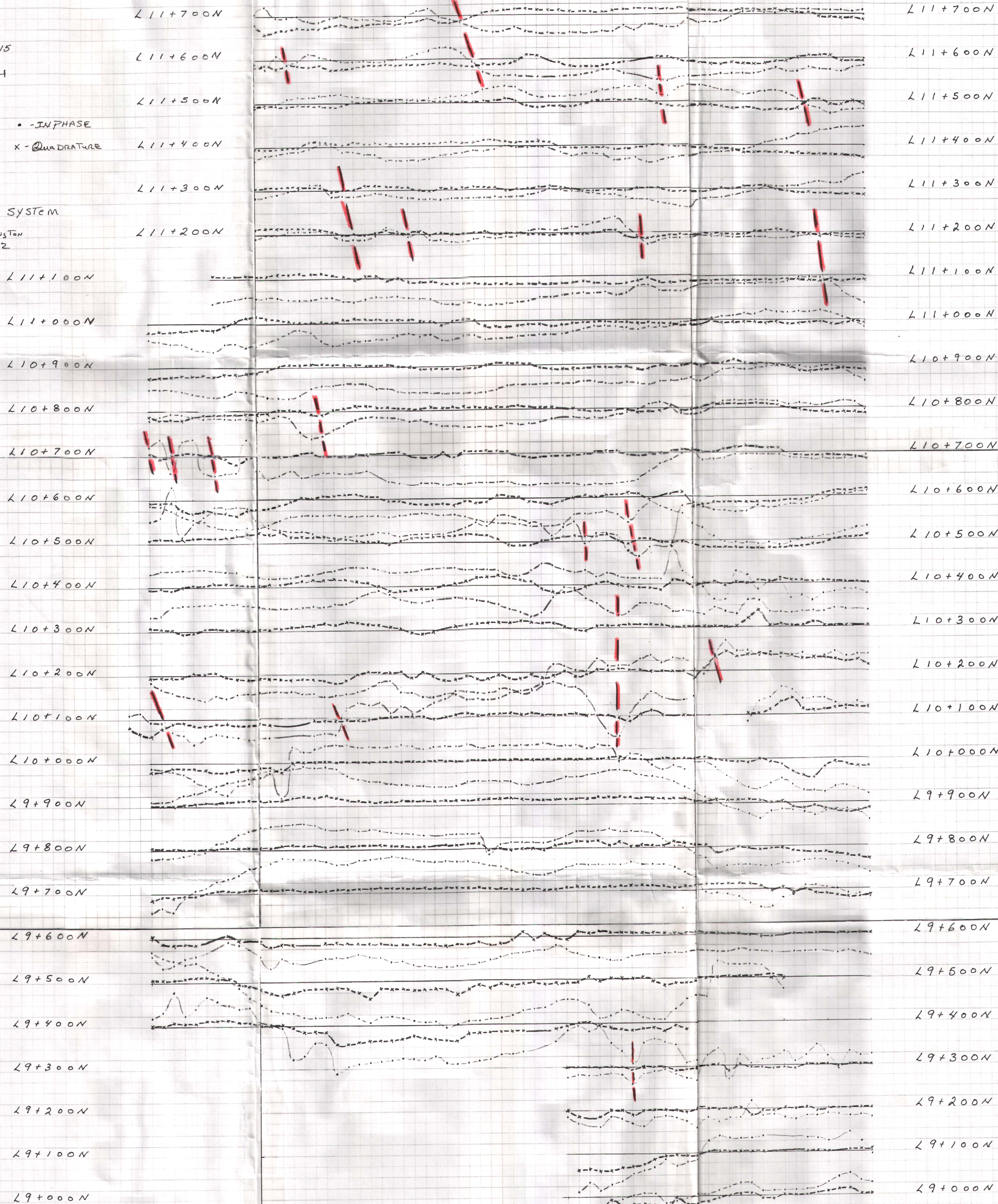
DIP ANGLE
 +20 • -INPHASE
 0 X -QUADRATURE
 -20

VLF %

SCINTREX VIF SYSTEM

SEATTLE WASHINGTON
 25.2 KHz

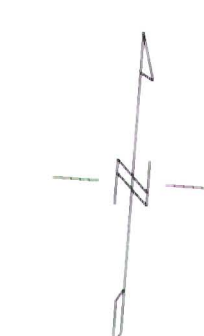
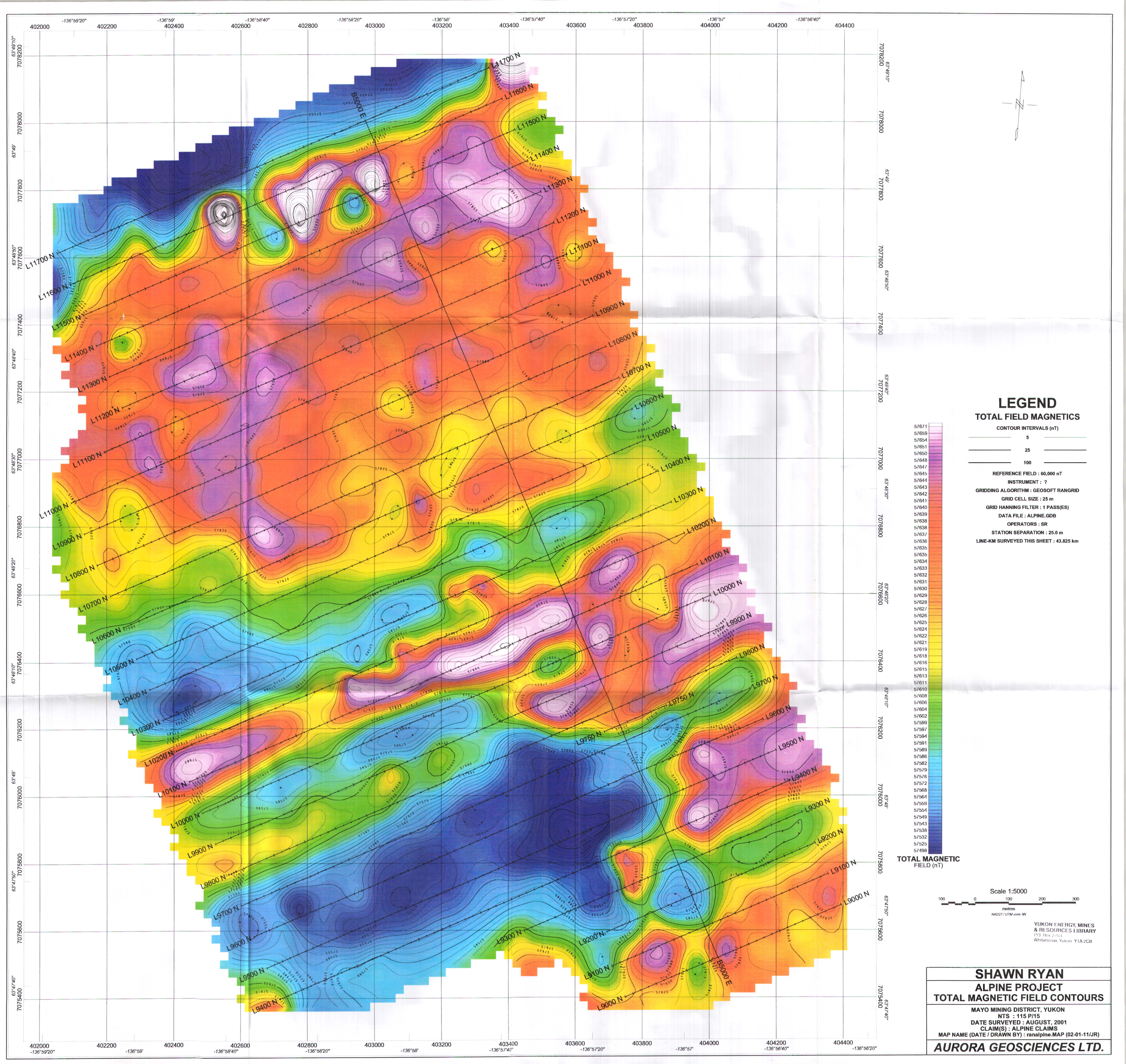
POTENTIAL
 CONDUCTORS
 OR
 GEOLOGY CONTACTS



3750E 3900E 4100E 4300E 4500E 4700E 5000E 5400E

YUKON ENERGY, MINES & RESOURCES LIBRARY
 P.O. Box 2763
 Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

ALPINE CLAIMS
 VIF SURVEY
 25.2 KHz
 By SHAWN RYAN
 DATE: SEPT. 2001

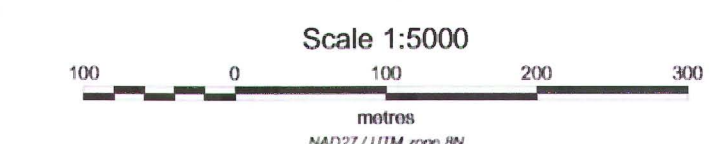
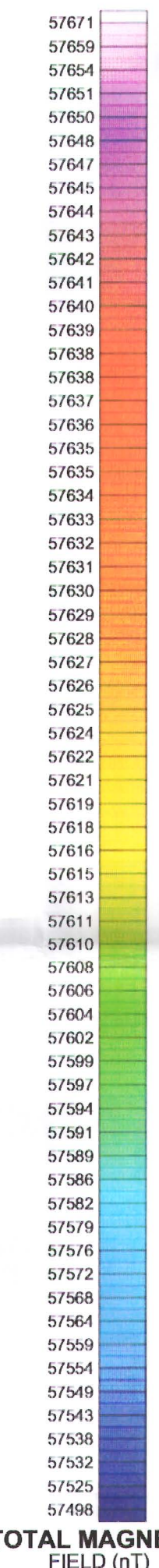


LEGEND
TOTAL FIELD MAGNETICS

CONTOUR INTERVALS (nT)

5
25
100

REFERENCE FIELD : 60,000 nT
 INSTRUMENT : ?
 GRIDDING ALGORITHM : GEOSOFT RANGRID
 GRID CELL SIZE : 25 m
 GRID HANNING FILTER : 1 PASS(ES)
 DATA FILE : ALPINE.GDB
 OPERATORS : SR
 STATION SEPARATION : 25.0 m
 LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS SHEET : 43.825 km



Scale 1:5000
 100 0 200 300
 metres
 NAD27 / UTM zone 11N

SHAWN RYAN
ALPINE PROJECT
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD CONTOURS
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON
 NTS : 115 P/15
 DATE SURVEYED : AUGUST, 2001
 CLAIM(S) : ALPINE CLAIMS
 MAP NAME (DATE / DRAWN BY) : rana/pine.MAP (02-01-11JR)
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.

YUKON ENERGY, MINES
 & RESOURCES LIBRARY
 110 Dux Street
 Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

ALPINE TARGET

A) PROJECT LOCATION

- 1) Alpine 1-38 claims
- 2) Mayo Mining Division, located on NTS # 115 P / 15 at Latitude 63' 47' 30 N, Longitude 136' 57 W.
- 3) Claim location map with proposed grid work is include in apendix of this proposal.
- 4) Claim map include in apendix. The alpine claims 1-38, YCO1901-YCO1938.

B) ACCESS

The way to access the Alpine claims is via helicopter from Mayo, which is located 35 miles to the south-east.

C) 1) MINERALS

The main mineral sought after is Gold and Base metal such as Zn, Pb and Cu.

2) DEPOSIT TYPE / GEOLOGY

I have spent numerous hours reviewing data of different deposit models and have come up with two ideas. The ideas are based on known data from the property that has been compiled from past assessment reports and from new research from the scientific community.

Model deposit number one comes from a research paper called "Intrusion-Related Gold Deposits Associated with Tungsten-Tin Provinces", by J. Thompson et al. In this paper the author discusses the Kori Kollo area of Bolivia. The Kori Kollo deposit comprises a steeply-dipping, sheeted array of gold-bearing pyrite veinlets (1.5% of the rock) bordered by quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration. The veinlets, 0.1-15 cm thick, consist of early pyrite with trace arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite and late minor amounts (<1%) of jamesonite, galena, stannite, bournonite, bismuthinite, stibnite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and realgar. Approximately 60% of the gold is associated with the late polymetallic sulphides in veins, with the remainder occurring with pyrite in veins and disseminated in the wallrock porphyry. The gold/silver ratio is approximately six and gold occurs with elevated arsenic, antimony, copper, zinc, lead, tin, tungsten and bismuth contents. Unlike other deposits described in this paper, copper occurs with gold at Kori Kollo; however copper concentrations in the deposit average <100 ppm.

The Kori Kollo model gives some weight to the geochemical signature I'm finding on the property. I also found another paper called "Characteristic of Mineralization Associated with Intrusions of Mid-Cretaceous Tombstone-Tungsten Magmatic Belt, Yukon" by Baker et al. On page 15, the topic of "Au Mineralization Hosted by Metasedimentary Rocks", discusses metasedimentary style of mineralization. It states that quartz veins occur locally but most mineralization is replacement style. Disseminated and vein-related gold mineralization hosted by non-carbonate rocks occurs in several areas including Brewery Creek, Ida and locally at Clear Creek. Zones of this style are characterized by sheeted to stockwork quartz veins and quartz-rich breccias with variably disseminated mineralization. Each style of mineralization is found both within and outside contact aureoles, and although usually distal to main-stage intrusions some zones are proximal to dikes. In both styles of mineralization, arsenopyrite and pyrite are the principal sulphides with lesser galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and jamesonite accompanied by muscovite, chlorite, quartz, carbonate and rutile.

Again this is the same geochemical signature and actual geology. On the Alpine claim there is a pyritic breccia zone along the Forty Mile creek drainage with anomalous Zn, Ag and As in soil over the area.

The second potential model deposit that should not be overlooked is base-metal. I have found a 1 meter wide massive sulphide vein of Zn, Pb and Cu in a shear zone. This vein is located along the Forty Mile creek. It strikes north-west and dips 10 degrees to the north. The vein appears to be heading towards a large I.P. anomaly outlined in 1982 by Cominco geophysical department. This massive sulphide showing could be part of a larger remobilized system.

Taken both these model potential into account make the Alpine claim block a interesting target.

The local geology describe by Don Murphy in Bulletin 6 of " Geology of McQuesten River Region, Northern McQuesten and Mayo Map Area, Yukon Territory. Don description is the area lies in the Tombstone Stain Zone, the Yusezyu Formation (unit PyT) comprise prominently foliated and lineated quartzofeldspathic and micaceous psammite and muscovite-chlorite(-biotite) phyllite. Don also has noted that the Alpine claims area has carbonate rocks and are more common in the structurally, and possibly stratigraphically, deeper southern part of the map area than elsewhere. This carbonate rich belt within the Yusezyu Formation extends from the Clear Creek map area in the west across Sprague Creek and into Seattle Creek map, where it occurs just above the Robert Service Thrust.

A Cominco Assement report on the Sterling claims describe the geology as a silvery-grey, brown and black sericite-chlorite schists and quartzites. These metasediments are part of the Yukon Group schists of Proterozoic age. Schistosity and bedding, which appear to be roughly coincident, dip gently to the north.

Intruding this unit are granitic plugs, of creataceous age. This unweathered intrusive is tan to grey in colour, fine to medium grained and occasionally contains phenocrysts of biotite and hornblende in a fine grained groudmass of quartz and felspar. Locally, this unit contains up to 5% pyrite ans lesser amounts of arsenopyrite.

Near vertical quartz veins cut the schist and tourmalinization is common along parts of the creek.

E) REASON

My main reason for applying for a target evaluation is because the Alpine Claims have as one geologist express lots of smoke. The Alpine Claims have received a fare amount of work in the past mostly for tin style minerelyzation. I have compiled data from assement reports, GCS reports, scientific reports and recent new geology maps.

The first piece of data used to target the Alpine area was Don Murphy new regional mapping. Don assayed various rock units on his 1994 regional mapping of the Spraque Creek Map. Don found two anomalous rock sample that where anomalous in Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Bi. This led me to take notice of this new gold area. I was then very encouraged to find Jeff Bond,(YTG geologist) regional silt sampling program of the Clear creek and Spraque creek map sheets. Jeff found the highest gold assay (520ppb)on both maps sheets sitting on Forty Mile creek. The location was 2.5 kilometers downstream from Don Murphy anomalous rock sample.

Now this got my attention and I proceeded to evaluated all data I could get my hands on. I found in the Mayo Mining Recorder office a assement report from Cominco. Cominco did alot work in the late 70 and early 80. All work was directed towards tin deposits. Cominco did geology work and a I.P. survey. Cominco located several Tombstone intrusion dikes running along the ridge top over looking the Forty Mile creek. Cominco geophysical crew also found three I.P. anomaly along Forty Mile creek . One of these, Anomalies B which strike in a east-north-east pattern actully comes running towards Forty Mile creek 250 meters up stream from Jeff Bond silt geochem Au anomaly. I proceeded to prospected the area during the summer of 99 on a YTG grassroot prospecting program.

I relocated part of Cominco old grid and took a few soil sample over the I.P. anomalies. The results where mix. Gold value where low over Anomaly B and Anomaly A had marginal anomalies gold value with assay running from 5 to 26 ppb Au. This does indicate that gold is coming from Anomaly A but not as high as expected. What did return anomalous from Anomaly A was Zn. Value ranging over 100 ppm to a high of 242 ppm Zn. This type of anomaly was unexpecte but does make some sense with a one meter massive sulphide vein sitting 250 meters up stream from these anomalous Zn soil sample. The massive sulphide vein is striking north-west and dipping 10 degrees to the north. The direction it's dipping is interesting because it's heading right under Anomaly A. Could this vein be part of a remobilization system coming from Anomaly A?

Another interesting soil came from the ridge top over looking Forty mile creek. The soil ran 42ppb Au, 23ppm Ag, 107ppm Cu, 1382ppm Pb, 1192ppm Zn, 2836ppm As, 24ppm Cd and 31ppm Bi. This is very high geochem anomaly that should be follow up. The anomalous soil is situated 1 kilometer south-west of the massive sulphide showing. Again are they some how link together I'm unsure but the geochem signature does seem to lead this way. The geochem from the massive sulphide showing give a signature of 13ppb Au, 16.5ppm Ag, 6080 ppm Cu, 372ppm Pb, 22% Zn, 86ppm As, 19ppm Sb, 4ppm Hg, 3000ppm Cd, 331ppm Co.

Cominco exploration objective was to use I.P. to define possible sources of geochemical Sn anomalies. The cassiterite mineralization is believed to be associated with pyritized quartz plugs and dykes, which should respond to the I.P. method. They found three anomalies. Cominco geologist uncovered a rusty brecciated quartz-tourmaline on the side of Forty Mile creek. This is located on Anomaly A. The breccia was tested for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag and Sn. The only anomalous value found was .11% Pb, .05% Zn, .20 o/z Ag and max Sn of .07% . A small test area but the rusty quartz breccia could represent a part of a larger breccia system.

There just so happen to be a new showing found within the last two years called the Bear Paw breccia zone. It's located 8 kilometers to the north-west of Anomaly A. The Bear Paw Breccia zone is found in Upper Proterozoic Hyland Gp., of the Tombstone strain-zone. It's alteration is pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz and tourmaline. I will note that the first sampling of the Bear Paw breccia was mix. Some rock sample had gold values some did not(pers.comm.Greg Hart). This point out the need to take more samples from the same area, and not to get to discourage on the first few sample if they dont return anomalous values. Such as Cominco sampling of the breccia zone on Anomaly A.

The next piece of evidence found to increase the potential for gold target on the Alpine claim came from Stephens et al. report on Structural evolution and control on gold mineralization at Clear Creek, Yukon.

Stephens explain that application of basic fault percolation analysis suggest the most favourable sites for pooling, and thus gold mineralization, are BF b fracture zones, east to east-southeast-striking (115*) connected to BF a fault conduits. Anomaly B of Cominco I.P. survey is heading in 80-85* direction. I wonder if this anomaly is link to a possible structure zone link between two large granite system. If you look at Bostock regional Geology map number 48-25A of the McQuesten, you will see a large granite dike running north-west parralle to the Forty Mile creek.

The granite stops abruptly at around the eastern end of Anomaly B. You can also see a large granite dike that continues offset to the west-north-west. I wonder could this be fault related and is the I.P. anomaly just coincidental that it lines up perfect with Stephens theory of BF b zone connecting two BF a zone. I think this new data of Stephen give Anomaly B some more credibility as a gold target.

E) PROPOSED WORK

The proposed work is to cover all the anomalous area with one grid. The idea is that I have a couple of possible deposit model and that I cant link anything together. I feel that one grid covering all anomalies with geophysical work would help in interpretation and possibly led to a option deal.

I'm proposing to cut 5.4 kilometers of base line and tie line. I would then add 41.2 kilometers of flag lines. I will perform a magnetic survey on 46.6 kilometers of lines. I will also perform 41.2 kilometers of VLF-EM survey. The grid would cover and expand Cominco old grid. So that we can use geophysical data from a magnetic and VLF-EM survey to help in interpretation of Cominco I.P anomaly.

As for environmental concern the proposed work should be low impact. All cut lines will be less than 5 feet. Any large trees in our way of cut line will not be cut and we will go around them. All garbage will be flow out at the end of the job. No trenching is proposed on this project.

F) TECHNICAL REPORT

The technical report will include a description of the methods of survey and equipment used; dates of survey; number of stations established; kilometers of line surveyed; copies of geophysical readings or profiles; pertinent calculations; an interpretation of data collected which would include references to the available geology; and conclusions and recommendations shall be submitted.

G) ESTIMATE WORKING DAYS

The proposed number of working days for this project will be about 20-30 working days for two men.

claim map

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.

SEE ADJACENT MAP SHEET(S) EDGES FOR ADJOINING MINERAL CLAIMS NOT SHOWN ON THIS MAP

TOPOGRAPHY COMPILED FROM 1:50,000 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES
CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET

115-P-15
QUARTZ

LATITUDE 63°45' TO 64°05'
LONGITUDE 136°30' TO 137°00'

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

SCALE 1:31,680

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 11000
FEET

0 1 2
MILE

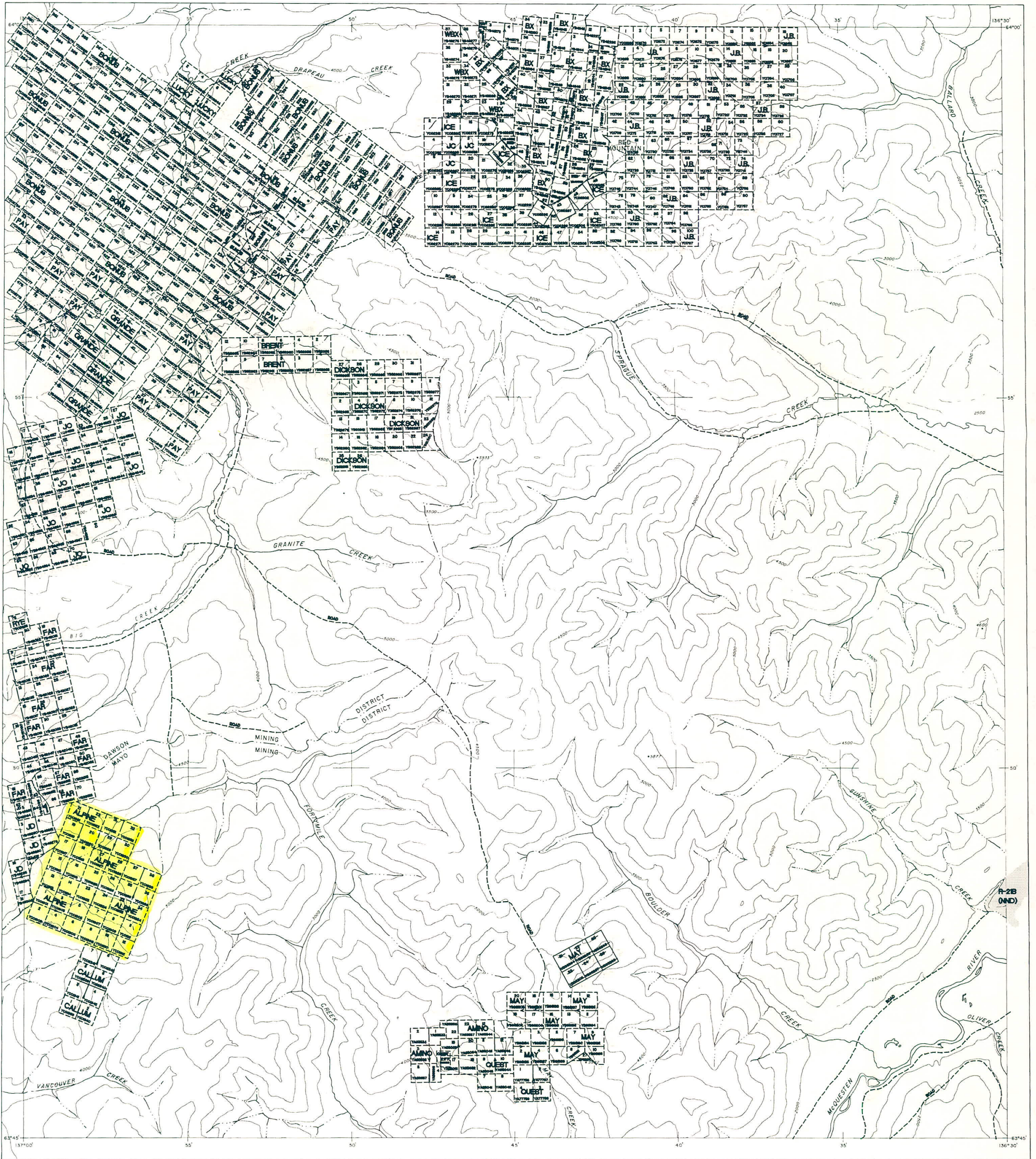
ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES



116-A-3	116-A-2	116-A-1
115-P-14	115-P-15	115-P-16
115-P-11	115-P-10	115-P-9

DAWSON/MAYO MINING DISTRICT

NOV 30, 2000



Geology Map

PYT - Tombstone STRAIN ZONE

KMg - Granodiorite STOCK.

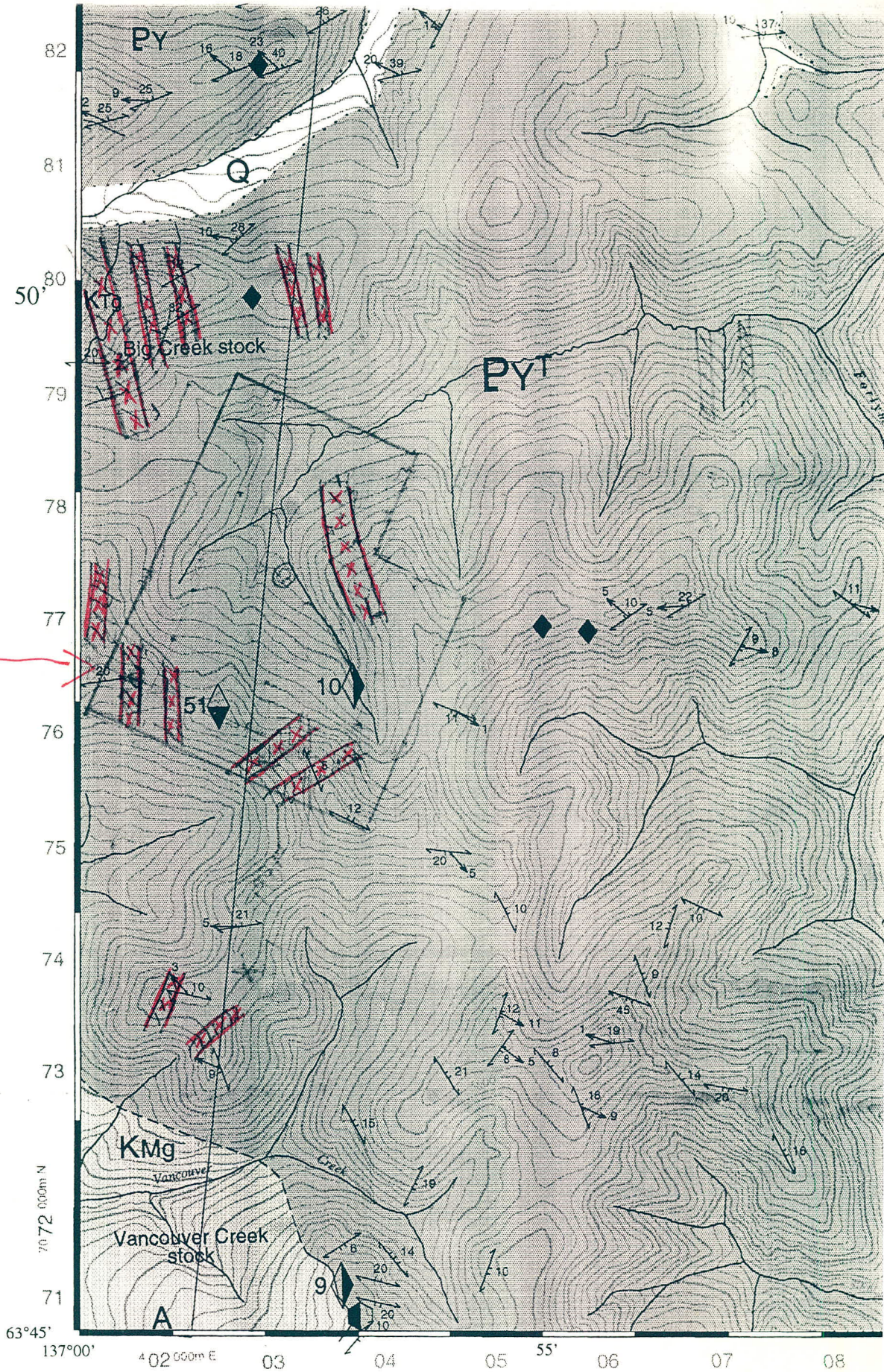
X/X - Rosstock GRANITE DIKES

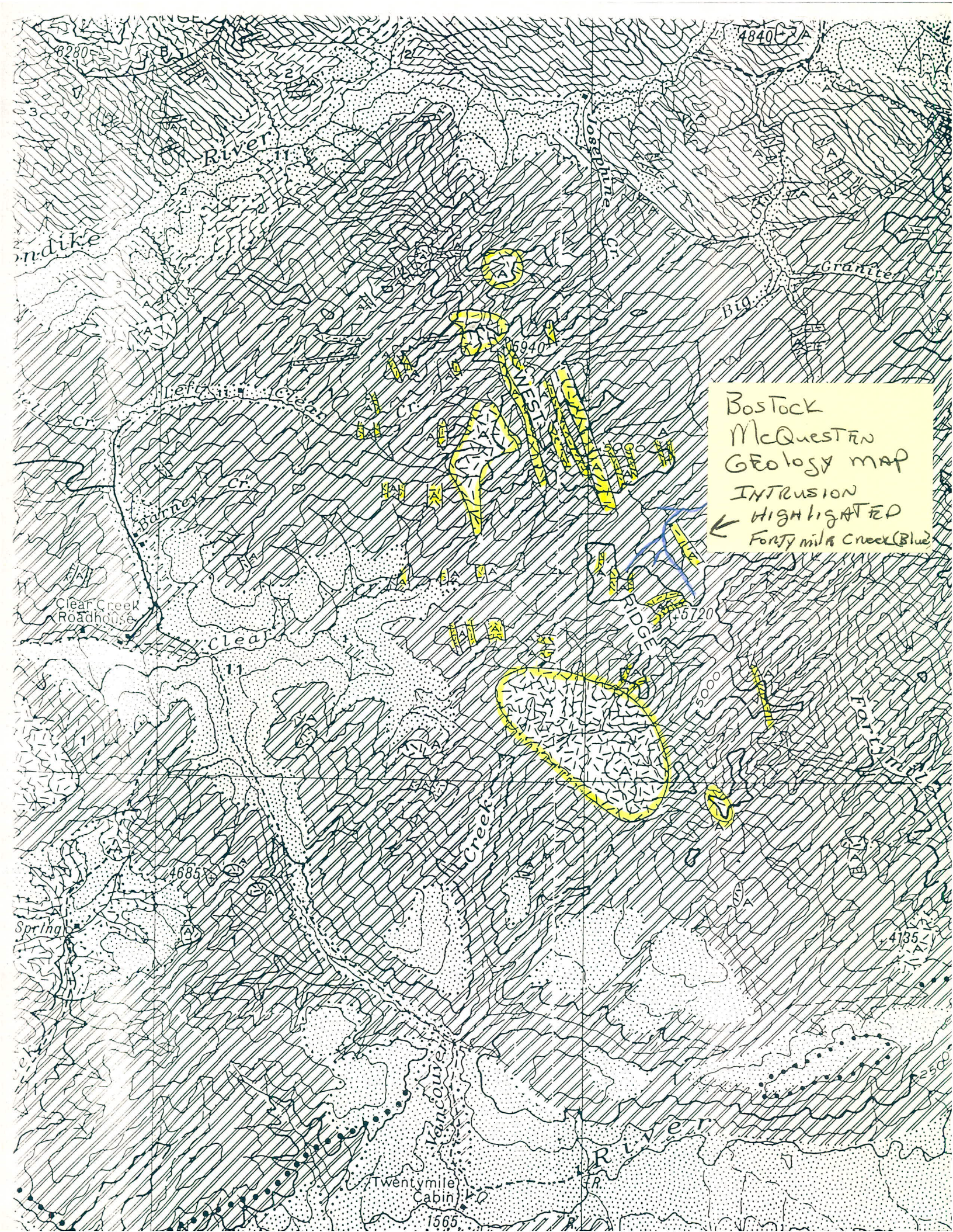
ALPINE CLAIM Block

GEOSCIENCE MAP
1996-2

SPRAQUE CREEK
AREA

NTS 115 P/15





Bostock
McQuesten
GEOLOGY map
INTRUSION
HIGHLIGHTED
← Forty mile Creek (Blue)

6280
ndike

4840-3A

Clear Creek
Roadhouse

Spring

Twentymile
Cabin

4135

250

1565

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION
NTS: 115P

WESTERN DISTRICT
28 November 1980

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

ON THE

NEL GROUP

INTRODUCTION

A five man Cominco geophysical crew completed an 18.9 km induced polarization survey on the Nel Group from Aug. 11-29.

The exploration objective was to use I.P. to define possible sources of geochemical Sn anomalies. The cassiterite mineralization is believed to be associated with pyritized quartz plugs and dykes, which should respond to the IP method.

This report describes the procedure and results of the I.P. survey completed on the Nel Group.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Nel Group is located approximately 35 kms northeast of McQuesten, Yukon, and is within 12 km of a road. The closest point of this road to the property can be reached by turning east off the Klondike highway 30 kms up the road from McQuesten (heading towards Dawson City). This turnoff by Barlow Lake runs through a department of highways gravel pit. Approximately 20 kms from the highway the winding single lane dirt road reaches Clear Creek, where the left fork of the road heading up the stream must be taken. After another 5 kms and numerous creek crossings one reaches the beginning of a long uphill ascent, just past Nel's Placer Claim. A large clearing at the bottom of this hill is the closest point of the road to the Nel Group. A helicopter from Mayo or Dawson City is then required for the last 12 kms.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Induced Polarization (I.P.)

A Huntec Mark III receiver was used in conjunction with a Phoenix IPT1 2.5 kw transmitter and generator. Resistivity and chargeability readings were taken for 4 separations (ie. n=1,2,3 and 4) which are presented in

pseudo-section form on plates 187-80-5 through 187-80-22. The anomalies on these plates have been classified as follows:

Chargeability -

40-60 msec. on n=1,2	moderate	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
>60 msec. on n=1,2	strong	▬▬▬▬▬▬▬▬
>40 msec. on n=3,4		— — — — —

Resistivity -

<500 Ω meters at n=1,2

— — — — —

The lines were surveyed 100 metres apart at a station interval of 50 meters. Chargeability and resistivity values for n=1 are presented in plan form on plates 187-80-3 and 187-80-4. Anomalies indicated in pseudo-section are also included in the chargeability plan to incorporate anomalies at depth with what is plotted for n=1.

Mention should also be made to the problem of transmitting good, steady currents, especially in the areas above tree line where abundant talus and scree occurred. Tin foil electrodes and plenty of salt water were used for current stakes, in trying to improve on currents which were sometimes below 0.1 amps.

Description of Results

Three anomalies stand out which have high chargeabilities coincident with low resistivity. They have been labelled A, B, & C on plates 187-80-3 and 4.

Anomaly A rises quickly from background to a plateau having considerable width, extending almost the full length of the last few southern lines. High chargeabilities of about 2 to 3 times background are maintained in conjunction with low resistivities. Chargeabilities vary within this anomaly to give four distinctive peaks more or less symmetrically bisected by the creek. The resistivity low, on the other hand, is limited to the area on the east side of the creek. This zone remains open to the south.

Anomaly B, to the north, is very narrow and strikes sub-parallel to line 11,500N. The chargeabilities form a very sharp, strong high at the baseline, where the resistivities also take a sharp dip with respect to their surroundings. Significantly higher resistivities to the north of this anomaly point to the possibility of a change in lithology. This zone remains open to the east and west.

Anomaly C, centered on line 11,300N, station 4800E, is associated with disseminated pyrite found nearby. The chargeability high is not quite as large as the previous 2 anomalies discussed, but it is still greater than double the background values. The resistivity over this small, sharp anomaly is also very low.

Two eastern extensions were surveyed on lines 11,100N and 11,200N, where a previous McPhar I.P. survey had spotted metal factor anomalies. The present survey encountered an area of lower resistivity (which could account for a metal factor anomaly), but no coincident chargeability high.

CONCLUSIONS

The I.P. survey has discovered 3 anomalous zones having chargeabilities considerably higher than background. They are associated with low resistivity. Anomaly A to the south has a wide, plateau-like chargeability high. Anomaly B to the north is a long, narrow zone which is close to and possibly associated with anomaly C centered on line 11,300N, station 4800E.

Respectfully submitted by: Ingo Jackisch
Ingo Jackisch
Geophysicist

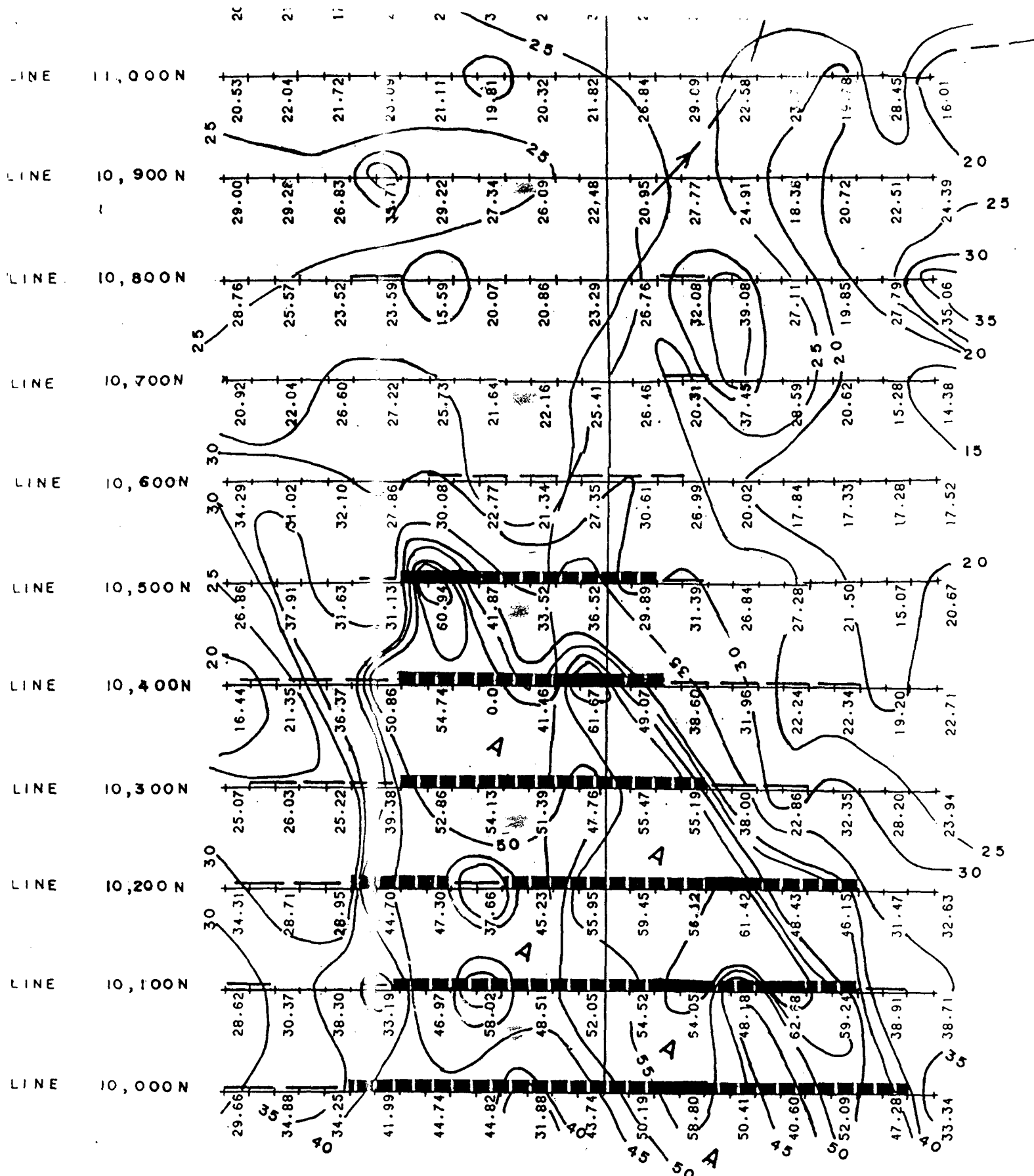
Alan Scott
Alan Scott
Geophysicist

Approved for release by: _____
G. Harden
Manager,
Western District

IJ/ARS/skg

Distribution

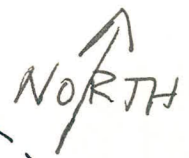
Mining Recorder (2)
Western District (1)
Geophysics File (1)



COMINCO GRID
 ANOMALY A
 ALPINE CLAIM

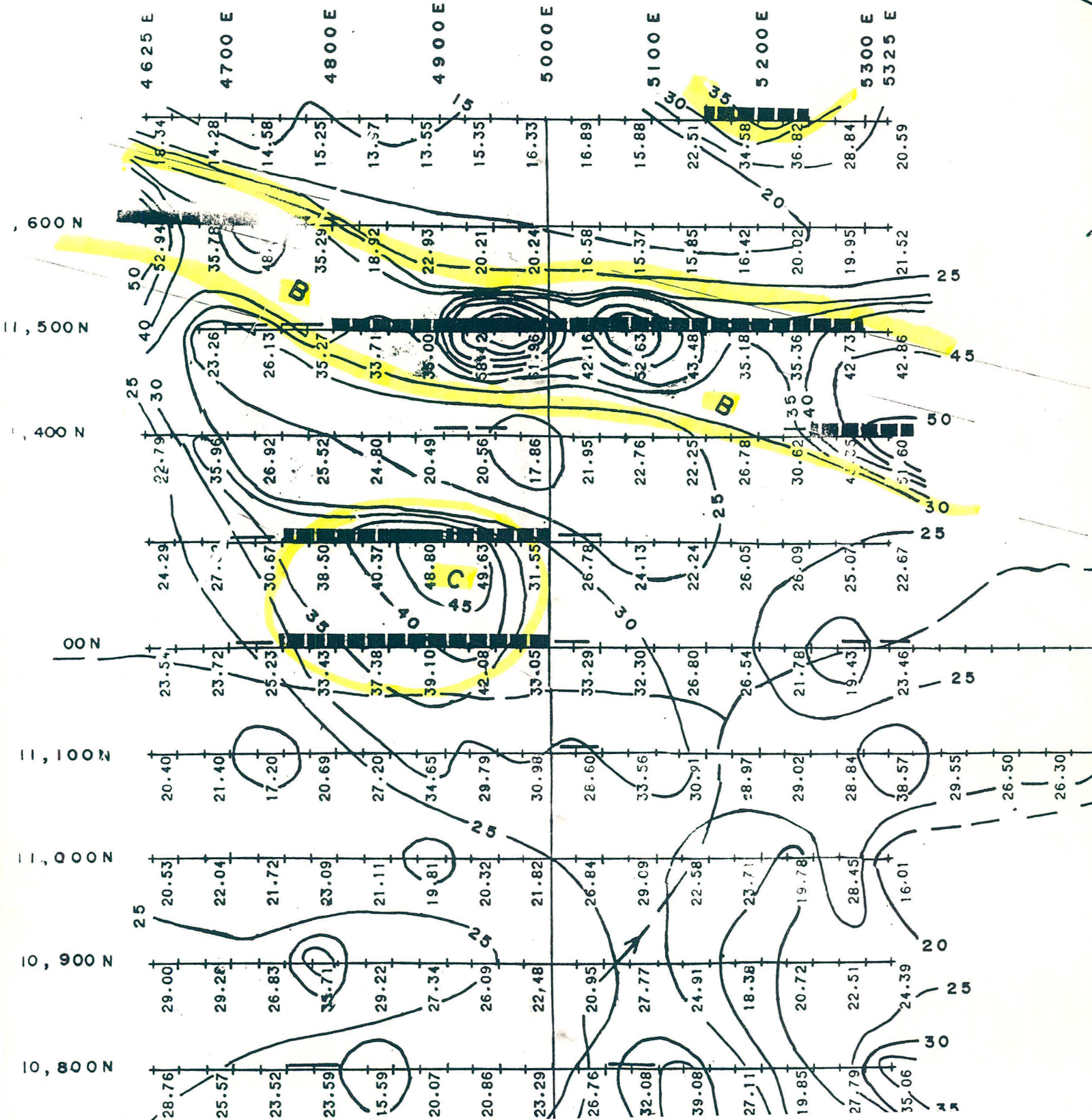
COMINCO GRID

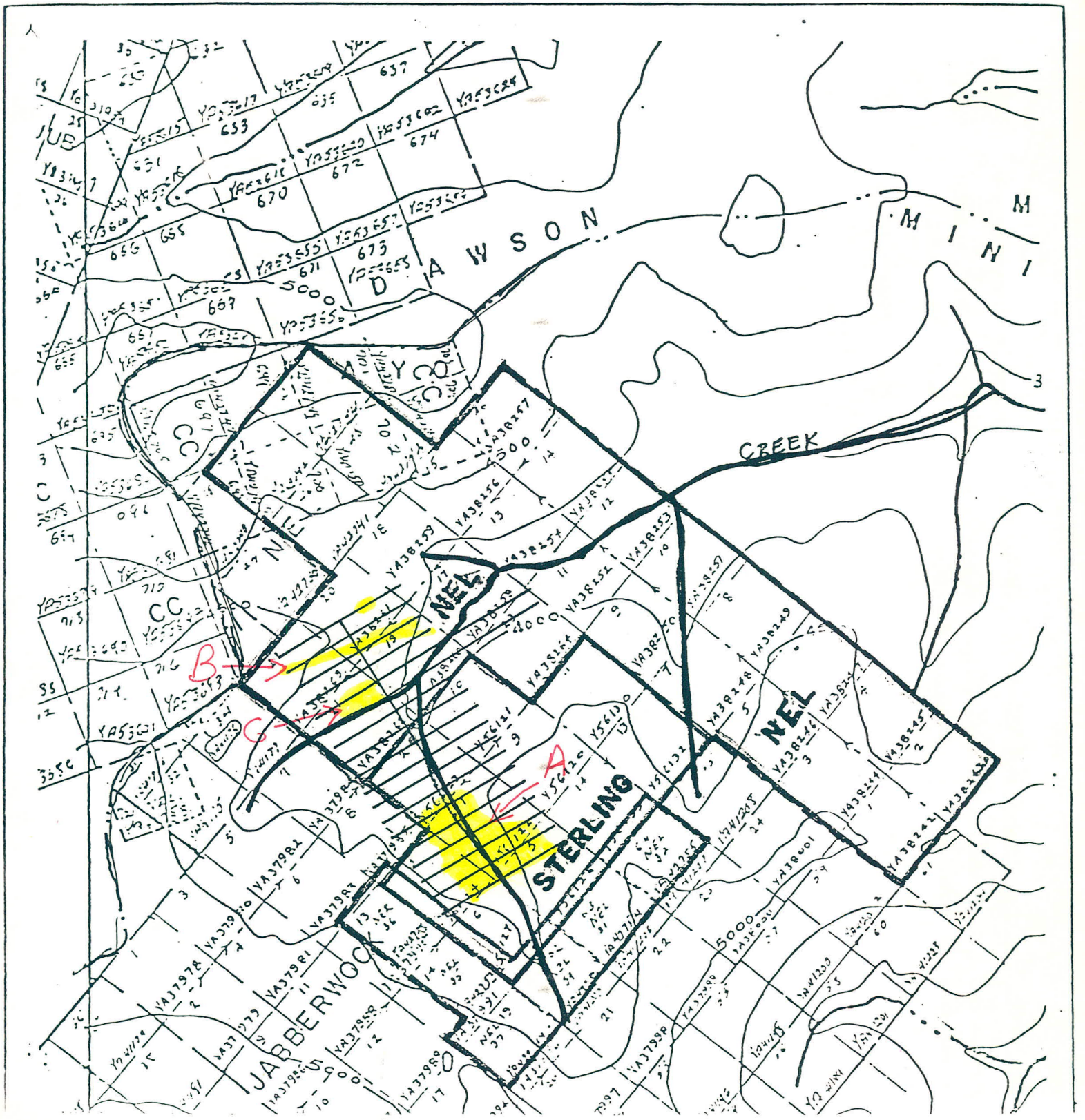
J.P. SURVEY



ANOMALY B/C

CHARGEABILITY ANOMALIES





I.P. ANOMALY

NTs # 115 P/15

COMINCO GRID LOCATION



Produced and printed by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS, 1961, from air photographs taken in 1949 and 1953.

● Rock Sample Location
 SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 99H0822

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

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

Client : Northern Analytical Laboratories
 Project: PO#05742

13 Samples
 13=Pulp

[082216:47:34:99090399]

Out: Sep 03, 1999 Page 1 of 1
 In : Aug 31, 1999 Section 1 of 1

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	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ALPAA99 S12	0.6	39	24	242	172	<	<	1	<	<	3.3	13	35	108	<	18	31	1129	24	17	1	2	0.02	1.17	0.25	2.64	0.63	0.05	0.02	0.05
ALPAA99 S15	0.2	17	16	54	84	<	<	2	<	<	<	14	14	129	<	21	39	1121	14	16	<	1	0.02	1.39	0.21	2.56	0.36	0.03	0.02	0.06
ALPS99 SS02	0.2	24	43	183	59	<	<	1	<	<	<	10	26	87	<	16	26	810	22	30	1	1	0.01	1.07	0.48	2.38	0.34	0.03	0.02	0.07
ALPSR99 S03	0.9	43	41	102	122	<	<	1	<	<	<	10	26	61	<	12	14	292	26	8	1	1	<	0.85	0.03	3.86	0.24	0.05	0.02	0.05
99S05	0.7	185	13	57	28	<	<	2	<	43	<	11	26	109	5	23	43	244	15	55	1	3	0.05	2.07	0.18	5.24	0.37	0.14	0.08	0.07
99S06	0.8	314	24	113	16	<	<	2	<	201	<	20	43	134	<	27	46	676	15	22	2	3	0.05	2.10	0.20	5.33	0.46	0.11	0.03	0.07
99S07	0.9	493	17	97	<	<	<	2	<	97	<	10	26	179	<	26	47	414	15	30	2	3	0.05	2.65	0.20	8.07	0.35	0.05	0.06	0.07
99S08	1.5	478	24	163	<	<	<	1	<	74	<	12	37	176	<	29	45	696	17	55	2	4	0.05	2.75	0.28	8.57	0.35	0.07	0.09	0.06
99S10	23.0	107	1382	1192	2836	<	<	1	<	31	24.3	14	32	89	<	12	22	1030	16	40	1	2	0.01	0.71	0.11	4.78	0.22	0.07	0.02	0.06
MCF 99-SS01	0.3	22	21	65	20	<	<	3	<	<	<	9	15	205	<	17	45	376	17	27	1	4	0.04	1.09	0.89	2.59	0.41	0.14	0.03	0.25
MCSR 99 SS01	0.3	31	11	83	17	<	<	2	<	<	<	11	17	396	<	22	51	681	21	78	1	5	0.05	1.71	0.89	2.68	0.64	0.11	0.04	0.10
MCSR 99 SS03	0.6	58	11	59	15	<	<	3	<	<	<	7	17	627	<	26	46	305	31	42	1	4	0.04	1.77	0.66	2.41	0.45	0.07	0.03	0.07
SCSR 99 SS06	0.2	19	6	67	<	<	<	2	<	<	<	14	24	335	<	39	65	705	15	58	1	4	0.08	1.39	0.81	3.01	0.88	0.21	0.03	0.14

ALPSR99510 - RIDGE TOP SOIL ANOMALY - LOCATION ON ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION MAP.

ALPAA99512 - Soil From Comwco Grid L-10+400N ST-5000E

ALPAA99515 - Soil From " " L-10+400N ST-4850E

Min Limit 0.1 1 2 1 5 5 3 1 10 2 0.1 1 1 2 5 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
 Max Reported* 99.9 20000 20000 20000 9999 999 9999 999 999 9999 99.9 9999 9999 9999 999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 1.00 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 5.00 5.00
 Method ICP
 —No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % NS=No Sample P=Pulp

24/08/99

Certificate of Analysis

Page 2

Shawn Ryan

WO#05730

Certified by _____

Sample #	Au ppb
s ALPS99SS06	11
s ALPSR99S02	<5
s ALPSR99S03	16 -
s ALPSR99S04	18
s ALPSR99S05	66 -
s ALPSR99S06	222 -
s ALPSR99S07	182 -
s ALPSR99S08	267 -
s ALPSR99S09	8
s ALPSR99S10	42 -
s ALPF99S01	<5
s ALPF99S02	5
s ALPF99S03	11
m ALPF99S04	10
m ALPF99S05	15
m ALPCASS	24
r ALPSR99R02	12
r ALPSR99R16	123
r ALPSR99R31	931
r ALPSR99R32	14
r ALPSR99R33	<5
r ALPSR99R36	33
r ALPSR99R37	13
r ALPSR99R38	<5

24/08/99

Certificate of Analysis

Page 1

Shawn Ryan

WO#05730

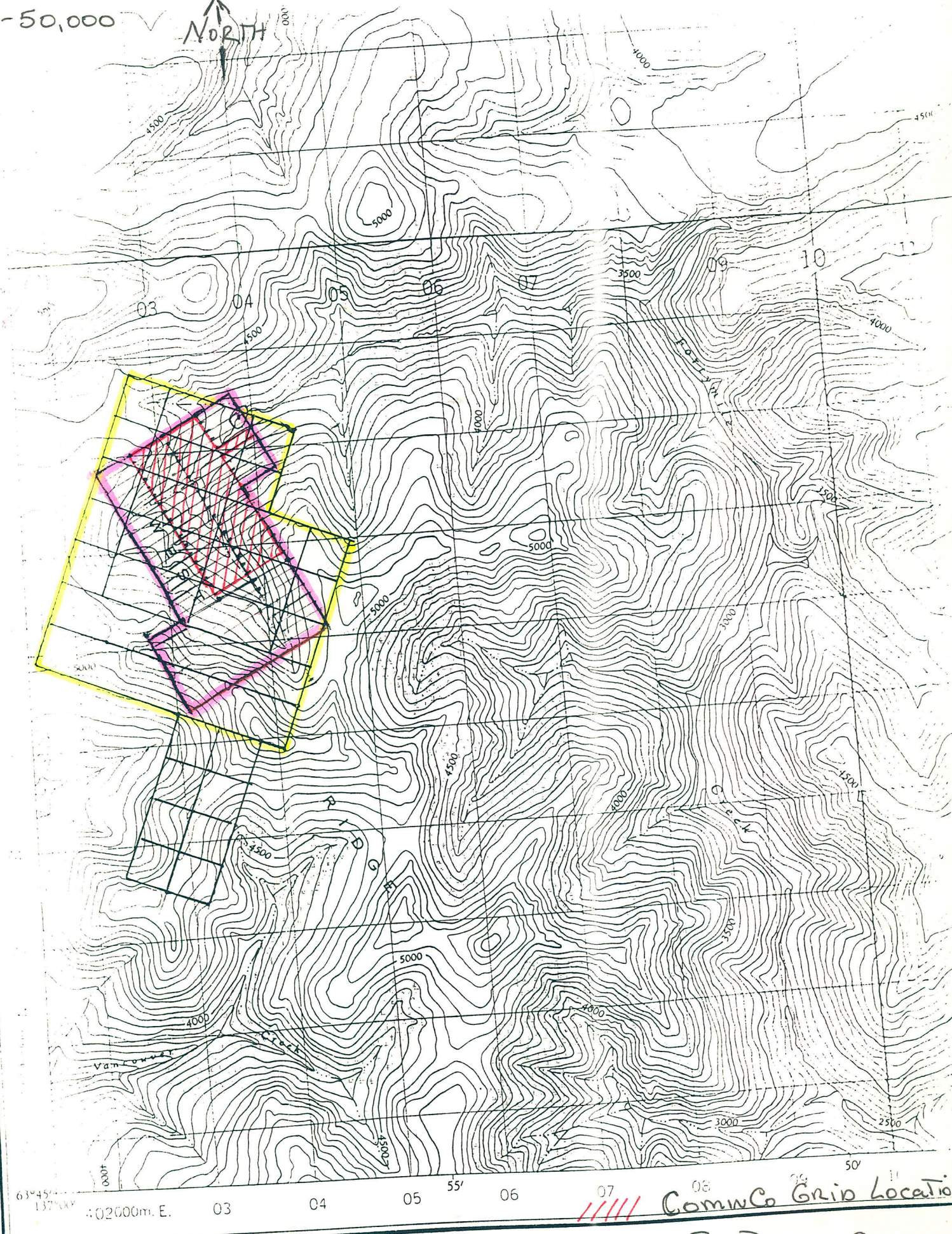
Certified by _____

	Sample #	Au ppb
m	MCF99SS01	365 -
s	MCF99SS02	12
m	MCF99SS03	8
s	MCF99SS04	<5
s	MCF99SS05	<5
m	MCSR99SS01	14 -
s	MCSR99SS02	11
s	MCSR99SS03	13 -
s	MCSR99SS04	<5
m	MCSR99SS05	9
① s	SCSR99SS06	378 -
② s	SCR99FSS01	<5
③ s	SCR99SS02	77 -
④ s	SCR99SS03	5
s	MCSR99S13	<5
s	ALPBB99S01	<5
s	ALPBB99S06	<5
s	ALPBB99S07	5
s	ALPCC99S07	<5
s	ALPCC99S08	<5
s	ALPAA99S11	11
s	ALPAA99S12	18 -
s	ALPAA99S13	5
s	ALPAA99S14	<5
s	ALPAA99S15	26 -
s	ALPS99SS01	5
s	ALPS99SS02	7 -
m	ALPS99SS03	6
s	ALPS99SS04	6
s	ALPS99SS05	8

GET THIS sample
RE RUN

1-50,000



NORTH



63°45' 137°00'

02000m. E.

03 04 05 55' 06 07 08 ComCo Grid Location

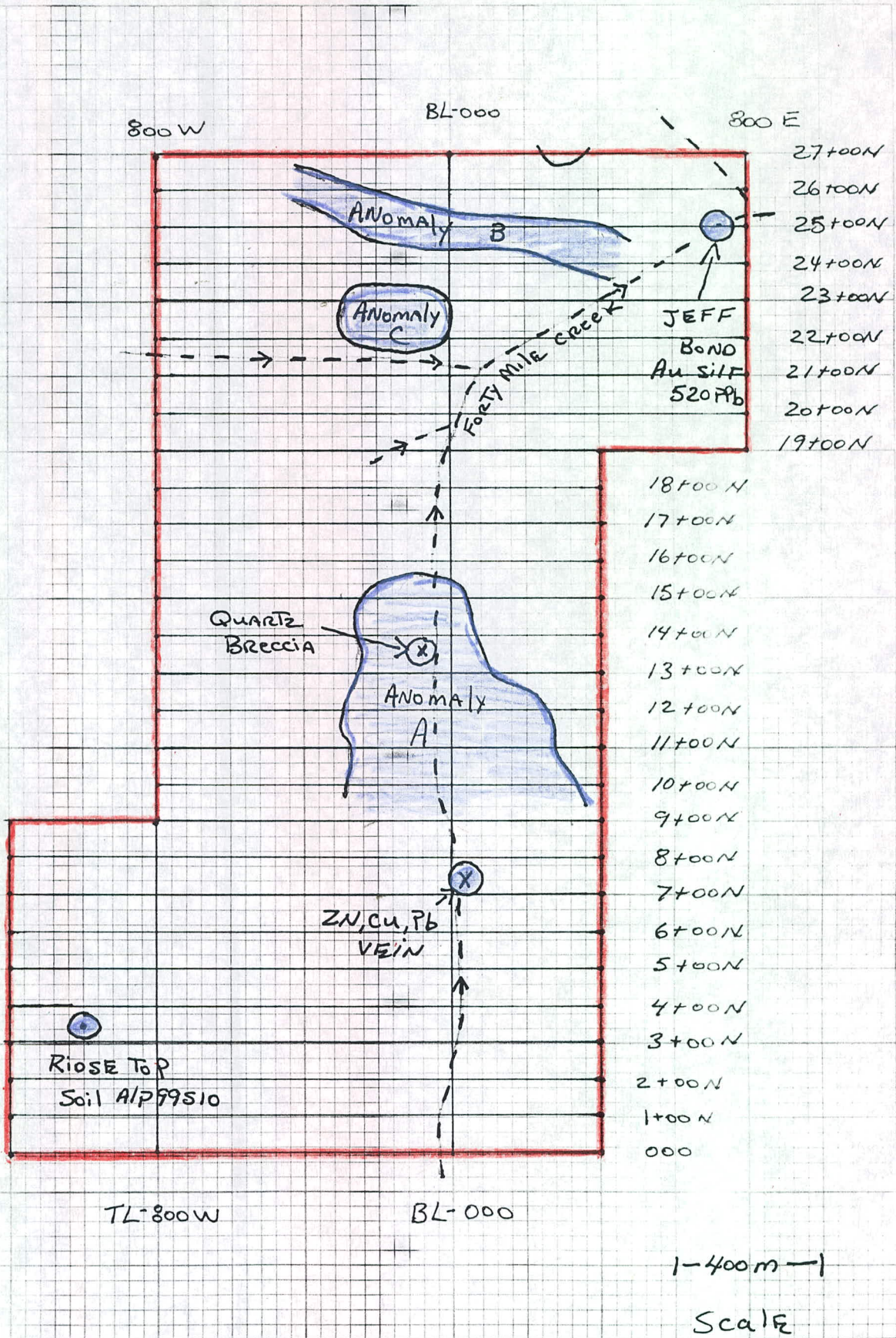
 PROPOSED GRID
 ALPINE CLAIMS

NTS # 115 P/15

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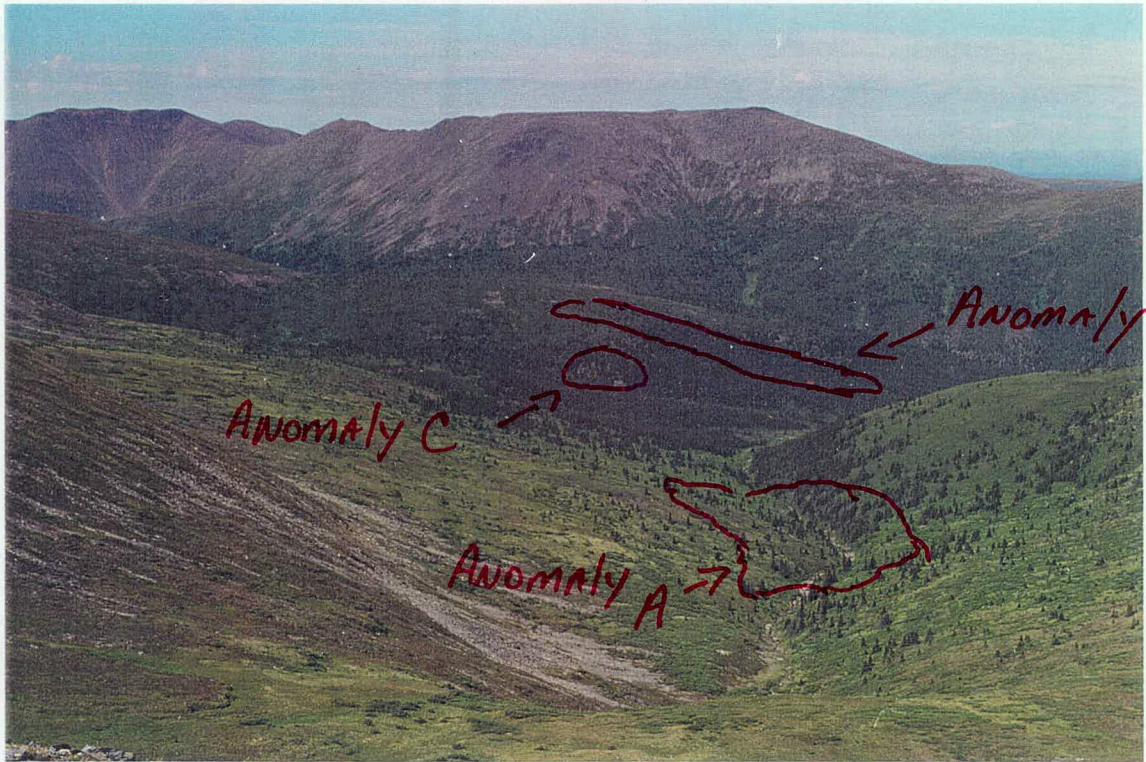
PROPOSED GRID

↑
NORTH
↓



ALPINE Claims
1-38

I.P. Anomaly
A, B, C.



Looking N-NW Toward Big Creek Stock.
Forty mile creek



MASSIVE SULPHIDE
VEIN