ARIS SUMMARY SHEET

District Geologist, Smithers Off Confidential: 89.02.08

ASSESSMENT REPORT 17440 MINING DIVISION: Atlin

PROPERTY: Lakeview
LOCATION: LAT 59 38 00 LONG 133 25 00
UTM 08 6611434 589287
NTS 104N11W
CLAIM(S): B 1-3,Before 5-6,GDC 1-2,GDC 5,Yam 1,Yam 3
OPERATOR(S): Cream Silver Mines
AUTHOR(S): Dandy, L.
REPORT YEAR: 1988, 647 Pages
COMMODITIES
SEARCHED FOR: Gold,Silver
GEOLOGICAL
SUMMARY: The property is underlain by Pennsylvanian and Permian Cache Creek Group metasedimentary rocks, talcose ultramafic intrusives, and a Cretaceous alaskite stock. Locally the older rocks are capped by Tertiary olivine basalt flows and scoria. Mineralization consists of gold-bearing quartz veins and silver and base metal-bearing cherty argillite.

WORK
DONE: Geochemical,Geophysical,Drilling
DIAD 2402.0 m 25 hole(s);NQ
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:5000
EMGR 26.0 km; VLF
Map(s) - 4; Scale(s) - 1:5000,1:2500
GEOL 1500.0 ha
Map(s) - 7; Scale(s) - 1:25 000,1:2500
LINE 23.0 km
MAGG 35.0 km
Map(s) - 8; Scale(s) - 1:5000,1:2500
ROAD 4.0 km
ROCK 2582 sample(s) ;ME
ROTD 355.6 m 24 hole(s)
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:1250
SAMP 7 sample(s) ;BULK;AU,AG
Map(s) - 1; Scale(s) - 1:2500
SOIL 875 sample(s) ;ME
Map(s) - 2; Scale(s) - 1:2500
TREN 1200.0 m 9 trench(es)
MINFILE: 104N 006,104N 009,104N 010,104N 027

C R E A M S I L V E R M I N E S L T D.

GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, TRENCHING, ROTARY AND DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT ON THE LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION
NTS 104N/5E

BY
L. DANDY, B.Sc. F.G.A.C.

APRIL, 1988

CLAIMS WORKED

Claim Name	Units	Record No.	Anniversary Date
GDC 1	10	2176	February 8
GDC 2	18	2177	February 8
GDC 5	6	1975	August 2
YAM 1	20	2342	August 10
YAM 3	20	2344	August 10
B-1	20	1373	July 29
B-2	20	1375	July 29
B-3	15	1391	July 29
BEFORE	20	2505	June 20
B-5	12	2501	June 20
B-6	9	2494	June 20

LOCATION: 59° 38' N, 133° 25' W

OWNER: CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

OPERATOR: CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

CONSULTANT: ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LTD.

PROJECT GEOLOGIST: L. DANDY, B.Sc., MARK MANAGEMENT LTD.

GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, TRENCHING ROTARY AND DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT ON THE LAKEVIEW PROPERTY ATLIN MINING DIVISION NTS 104N/11W

SUMMARY

The Lakeview property consists of a road accessible prospect located approximately 12 kilometres east of the town of Atlin in northwestern British Columbia. A detailed exploration programme consisting of rock and soil geochemical sampling, electomagnetometer, induced polarization and ground magnetometer surveys, followed by trenching, blasting, diamond and rotary drilling was carried out on the property for the purpose of confirming and better delineating anomalous areas identified by previous work. Work on the property immediately to the west of the Lakeview property has successfully demonstrated that gold mineralization is associated with alterations along the flanks of an ultramafic body. A similar geological setting exists on the Lakeview property.

A detailed cut line grid (the Adit Grid) was established in the area of the old Lakeview and White Star Adits. Soil sampling, induced polarization, VLF electromagnetometer, and proton magnetometer surveys were carried out over the grid. Trenching, followed by grab, chip and bulk sampling was carried out over some of the interesting areas defined by the geochemical and geophysical surveys. Diamond drilling was done to determine the width and grade of the various vein systems at depth. Encouraging results were obtained, however, additional work is required to fully assess the potential of this portion of the property.

Diamond drilling on the Ruby Mountain portion of the property was carried out to test soil and induced polarization anomalies and to see if they have any correlation to outcrops of massive sulfide skarn-type mineralization found in the area. Although abundant mineralization was encountered in the drill core it was not of a significant grade and extent to warrant further drilling at this time.

A proton magnetometer survey was run on the Boulder Creek Grid to follow-up airborne geophysical anomalies in that area. A coincident magnetometer "low" and a electromagnetometer conductor was outlined, and diamond drilled. The cause of these coincident anomalies is a pyritiferous, graphitic argillite.

In the Pine Creek valley, on the Yam claims, an eastern extention to the 1986 proton magnetometer survey was carried out. This survey showed that although the magnetometer "low" trend continues farther to the east it is a much weaker anomaly.

Also in the Pine Creek valley, on the Yam 3 claim, a series of rotary holes were drilled. These holes were drilled in conjunction with Queenstake Resources Ltd. who are currently working the placer claims in that area. Queenstake kept the overburden samples and Cream Silver aquired bedrock samples from 24 holes, averaging 3.5 metres (10 feet) per hole.

The 1987 exploration programme outlined several mineralized zones with the potential for economic grades, however, much additional work is needed to fully assess this property. In the Lakeview and Whitestar Adit areas, three gold and silver bearing quartz vein systems were tested. On Ruby Mountain, massive sulfide skarn-type mineralization was found.

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GEOCHEMICAL, GEOPHYSICAL, TRENCHING, ROTARY AND DIAMOND DRILLING REPORT ON THE LAKEVIEW PROPERTY ATLIN MINING DIVISION NTS 104N/11W

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is based on field work done between May 17 and December 6, 1987. Work was supervised by Mark Management Project Geologist Linda Dandy and was carried out by a four-man crew based out of the town of Atlin, B.C.

The work programme was undertaken with the objective of carrying out geochemical and geophysical surveys along grid lines in order to evaluate the mineral potential of the claims and provide a basis for follow-up drilling. Twenty-three line kilometres of grid lines were cut, and 18 line kilometres on four additional grids were flagged. The cut line grid (Adit Grid) underwent detailed surveys with stations at 25 metre intervals on lines spaced 100 metres apart. Soil sampling, induced polarization, proton magnetometer, and electromagnetometer surveys were carried out on the Adit Grid. The flagged line grids (Boulder Creek, Yam, Lakeview, and Black Diamond Grids) were surveyed using either a proton magnetometer or a VLF-electomagnetometer. Trenching, blasting, surface chip and bulk sampling was carried out over selected areas of the property. Diamond drilling was undertaken in the Lakeview Adit area, and on Ruby Mountain, with one hole placed along the Boulder Creek valley. Cream Silver participated in a rotary drilling programme with Queenstake Resources Ltd. who were testing a placer deposit which exists on the Lakeview Property. The bedrock samples were aquired by Cream Silver, and since they came from an area of deep overburden, the results have helped to interpret the geology in that area.

The results of the 1987 exploration programme gave sufficiently encouraging results to warrant additional systematic exploration in order to fully evaluate the potential of this property.

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The nearest supply centre and base of operation in the region is the village of Atlin (Figure 1). Atlin may be reached by car from Jake's Corner on the Alaska Highway (Mile 865), a distance of about 98 kilometres, along gravelled and graded B.C. Highway No. 7. The distance from Jake's Corner to the major northern city of Whitehorse is about 84 kilometres along the Alaska Highway, which is paved over this entire length. Whitehorse is served with several flights a day from other major centres in Canada and Alaska.

The Lakeview Property is located approximately 12 kilometres east of Atlin. The claims are centred at latitude $59^{o}38'$N and

longitude 133°25'W on NTS map sheet 104N/11W. The property is accessible by the all-weather, Atlin-Surprise Lake Road. This road, which parallels Pine Creek, traverses the claim block in an east-west direction. There is a little used road that crosses the property and gives access to the old Lakeview and White Star Adits. This road required minor repair work but allowed access to the centre of the claims. Another road which follows Boulder Creek north from Surprise Lake provides access to the Ruby Mountain portion of the property.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE

The Atlin area is located just east of the Coast Mountains on the Teslin Plateau. The town of Atlin lies on the east shore of Atlin Lake, the largest natural lake in British Columbia, at an elevation of 670 metres (2,200 feet). The topography is moderately rugged on the Cream Silver property. Relief is on the order of 1,200 metres (4,000 feet) with slopes of up to 15° rising from the Pine Creek Valley at an elevation of 760 metres (2,500 feet) to the peaks surrounding Ruby Mountain which reach an elevation of over 2,000 metres (6,500 feet). A portion of the property is in relatively gentle ground in the Pine Creek valley bottom; however, the northern and southern portions of the property are located on Ruby and Spruce Mountains, respectively, where the slopes are moderately rugged. Prominent 50 metre (175 foot) cliffs of cross-bedded glaciofluvial material occur along the Pine Creek valley below the claims. An unknown thickness of till extensively covers the property below about 1200 metres.

The claims are forested with lodgepole pine, black spruce, aspen and scrub birch with growths of alder and willow in the valleys and buckbrush above treeline.

Atlin enjoys a pleasant summer climate with temperatures averaging 20°C and little precipitation. Winter temperatures average minus 15°C in January with moderate snowfall. Total annual precipitation has been measured at 279.4 millimetres of moisture. "Winter" conditions can be expected from October to April.

1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

Cream Silver's property is located in the Atlin Mining Division and consists of 17 Modified Grid claims and twenty-one 2-post claims (totalling 239 units). The Lakeview Property is centred at 59°38' North Latitude and 133°25' West Longitude on NTS Map Sheet 104N/11W (Figure 2). Claim information is listed in Table 1.

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

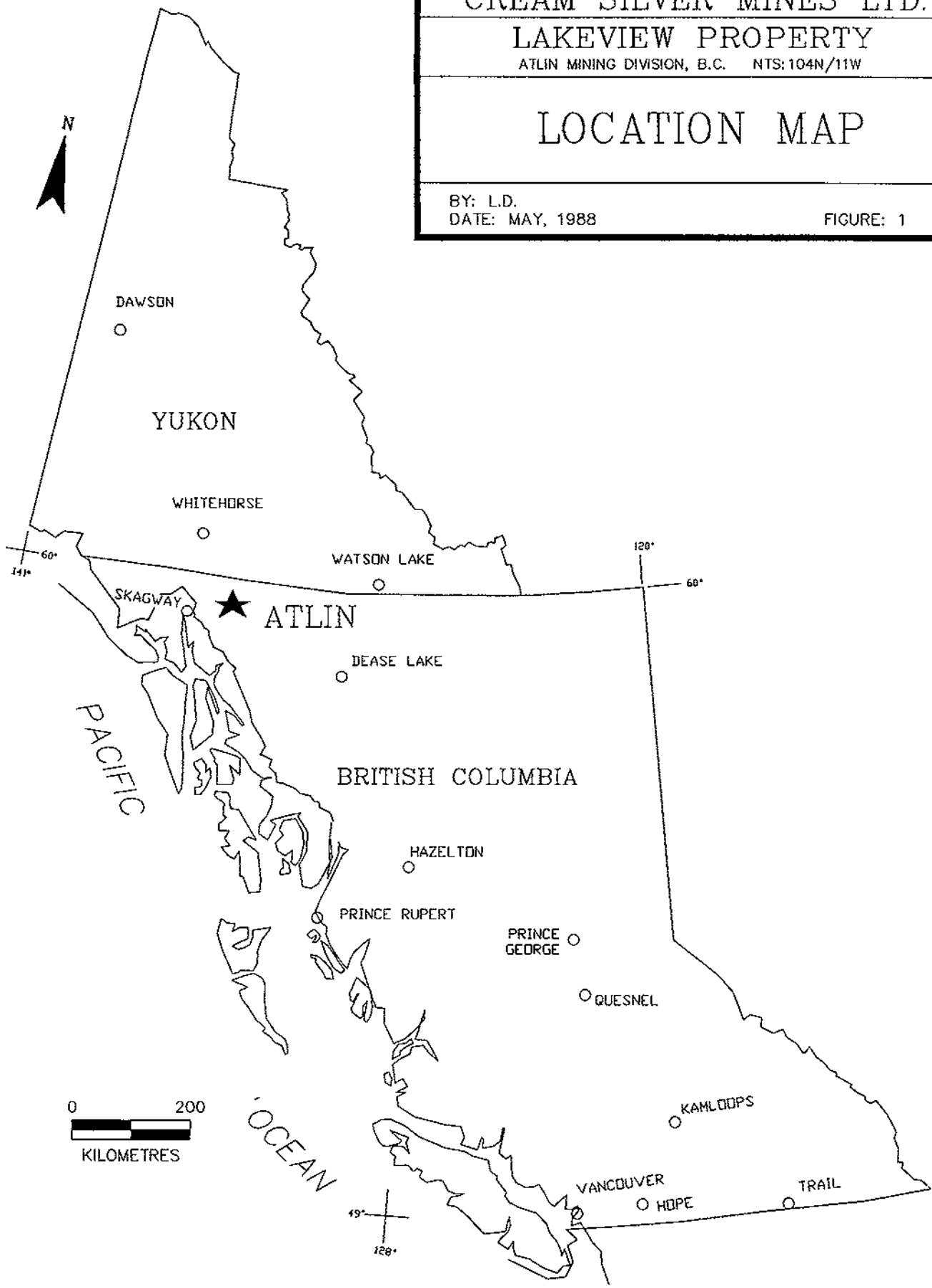
LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

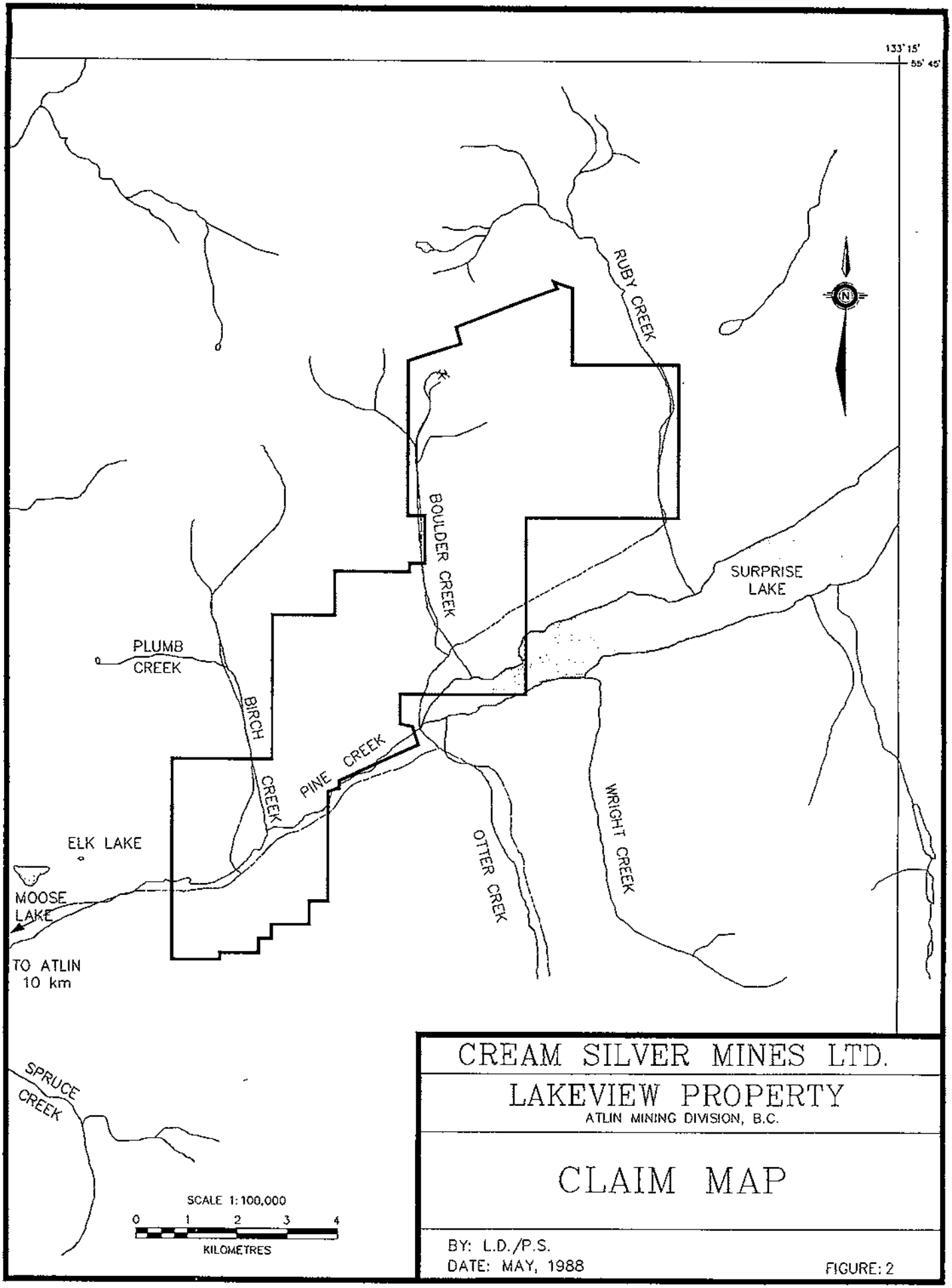
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104N/11W

LOCATION MAP

BY: L.D.
DATE: MAY, 1988

FIGURE: 1





CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C.

CLAIM MAP

BY: L.D./P.S.

DATE: MAY, 1988

FIGURE: 2

TABLE 1
CLAIM STATUS

CLAIM	UNITS/CLAIMS	RECORD NO.	ANNIVERSARY DATE
R-1	18	1374	July 29
B-1	20	1373	July 29
B-2	20	1375	July 29
B-3	15	1391	July 29
BEFORE	20	2502	June 20
B-5	12	2501	June 20
B-6	9	2494	June 20
B-7	4	2504	August 7
B-7 FR.	1	2505	August 7
B-8	1	2506	August 7
GDC 1	10	2176	February 8
GDC 2	18	2177	February 8
GDC 3	4	2341	August 10
GDC 5	6	1975	August 2
YAM 1	20	2342	August 10
YAM 2	20	2343	August 10
YAM 3	20	2344	August 10
MAY 1 TO 21	21 (2-POST)	2590 TO 2610	April 28

1.4 HISTORY

Before 1898 very little was known of the Atlin country beyond the fact that it contained fur, big game, and a number of large lakes, the largest of which was called "Atlin", meaning "Big Water", by the Tlingit-Tagish Indians. According to the most authenticated sources, B.C. Department of Mines Annual Reports for 1900, 1904, 1932 and 1936, gold was first discovered on Pine Creek about July, 1897, by a man named Miller while driving cattle into Dawson and the Klondike Gold fields. The information, together with a rough map, was passed on to Miller's brother, Fritz, in Juneau, who together with Kenny McLaren, a Canadian prospector named Hans Gunderson, and another, were on their way to the Klondike. These men decided to investigate and with the aid of the map were able to locate the creek with little difficulty and staked the first claims about July 8, 1898. Public information concerning the new strike reached Alaskan ports on August 5th, and Victoria, B.C. on August 13th, 1898, and resulted in a rush to the area. The first workings were on Pine Creek and by the end of 1898, more than 3,000 people were camped in the Atlin area. Only eight creeks: Spruce, Pine, Birch, Boulder, Ruby, Otter, Wright and McKee, have been important producers in the Atlin Camp, although gold has been produced along 21 other creeks including Dominion, Eldorado, Bonanza, Feather, Fox, Rose, Slate, Snake, and O'Donnel River.

Uninterrupted placer mining in the Atlin camp has produced an

estimated one million ounces of gold since 1898. Spruce Creek, the richest stream in the camp, has yielded more than 40 per cent of this gold. The pay streak along Spruce Creek is over 5 kilometres long, approximately 2 metres thick, and up to 60 metres wide. Near the southern end of the pay streak, the gravels are reported to have averaged about 80 grams of gold to the cubic metre along a 600 metre section of the creek. Table 2 shows the gold production from the main creeks for the period up to 1946, the last year for which individual creek recoveries were obtained.

Since the late 70's interest and activity in the placer deposits has increased with the increase in the price of gold. Today the area is swarming with activity, and for five months a year the area is alive with small and medium-sized operations re-working or re-examining the area.

Gold-bearing quartz veins were first discovered in the Atlin area in 1899, and by 1905 most of the known showings had been discovered. Although the original showings have been repeatedly worked and re-examined there is no record of regional exploration for lode mineralization since 1905.

In 1981, Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. acquired and re-examined the old Lakeview property. Work done by Yukon Revenue showed low grade gold values over an extensive but delicate quartz stockwork within a carbonatized and silicified andesite adjacent to a serpentinite intrusive.

The discovery by Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd., in 1981, focused interest in the area. This renewed interest, along with the similarity of geology in the vicinity of major placer gold producing streams, prompted Cream Silver Mines Ltd. to stake the B and R claims on Ruby Mountain; when Yukon Revenue allowed their Lakeview Property to lapse, Cream Silver immediately acquired the ground by staking the YAM and GDC claims. The MAY claims were staked in the spring of 1986 by a local prospector as ground came open. Cream Silver later acquired the MAY claims through a syndicate in which Cream Silver is a participating member.

In 1983 and 1984, Standard Gold Mines Ltd. carried out an extensive trenching and diamond drilling programme on their property on upper Dominion Creek, located approximately 10 kilometres south of the Lakeview property. They encountered a number of narrow quartz veins within or adjacent to a carbonatized and silicified, mariposite-rich ultramafic body. These veins, although narrow, contained gold values of up to 3.95 oz/T. Placer Developments Ltd. has since optioned the ground and conducted diamond drill programmes in 1986 and 1987.

In 1984, Dighem Surveys & Processing Inc. of Toronto, Ontario was contracted to fly low-level detailed magnetometer and electromagnetometer surveys over the Atlin Gold Camp. The area covered by these surveys included the ground held by Cream Silver. The results outlined several magnetic anomalies which were further

delineated by a ground magnetometer survey during the summer of 1985. The 1985 ground survey was extended in the summer of 1986, and resulted in a diamond drilling programme conducted along the magnetometer "low" margins to an ultramafic body in the vicinity of the Lakeview Adit.

Since early 1986, Homestake Mineral Development Co. has been re-examining the old Yellow Jacket property on Pine Creek. This property is immediately adjacent to Cream Silver's Yam 3 claim. Due to deep overburden along the Pine Creek valley, where the Yellow Jacket property is located, diamond or rotary drilling is the only feasible way to test this ground. The drilling results released to date have given several significant intersections of gold mineralization with values of greater than 0.5 oz/T over 10 foot widths. The gold mineralization is found exclusively within a carbonatized and silicified ultramafic containing varying amounts of mariposite and pyrite.

The recent drilling programmes conducted by major mining companies in this area have returned economic gold values in quartz veins or silicified areas adjacent to ultramafic rocks, and has led to Cream Silver's continuing interest in the Atlin area.

TABLE 2
(from Holland, 1950)

Gold Recovery from Productive Creeks, Atlin Area, 1898-1946.

Stream Name	Ounces of Gold Produced
Spruce Creek	262,603
Pine Creek	138,144
Boulder Creek	67,811
Ruby Creek	55,272
McKee Creek	46,953
Otter Creek	20,113
Wright Creek	14,729
Birch Creek	12,898
All Others (21 creeks)	15,624
TOTAL PRODUCTION TO 1946	**634,147**

NOTE: B.C. Department of Mines records show that for this same period 705,229 ounces of gold was sold from the Atlin area suggesting that not all the gold production was reported.

1.5 WORK DONE BY CREAM SILVER MINES LTD. IN 1987.

In 1987, field work on the Lakeveiw Property was carried out from May 17 to December 6 by a four-man crew working out of the town of Atlin, B.C. The work programme can be summarized as follows:

1) Access roads to the property were upgraded and an additional four kilometres of new road was put in using a bulldozer.

2) The 23 line kilometre Adit Grid was cut, flagged and chained every 25 metres along lines spaced 100 metres apart. Four additional grids (the Boulder Creek, Yam, Lakeview and Black Diamond Grids) were flagged in with 25 metre stations along lines spaced 100 to 300 metres apart.

3) Geological mapping was carried out over most of the property at a scale of 1:2,500.

4) Several old trenches were re-opened with a bulldozer and seven additional trenches were excavated. All trenches were mapped and sampled.

5) Seven pits were blasted in areas of exposed quartz veining. From each of these pits, one ton bulk samples of rock were taken and sent to Vancouver for a complete analysis.

6) The cut line Adit Grid was soil sampled at 25 metre intervals. A total of 875 soil samples were collected.

7) Magnetometer surveys were carried out over four grids (the Adit, Yam, Boulder Creek and Black Diamond) on the property. A total of 35 line kilometres were surveyed.

8) VLF electromagnetometer surveys were carried out over two grids (the Adit and Lakeview). A total of 26 line kilometres were surveyed.

9) An induced polarization survey was carried out over the cut line Adit Grid using an N spacing of 25 metres. A total of 21 line kilometres were surveyed.

10) 24 rotary drill holes with a total of 242 feet of cuttings were drilled on the YAM 3 claim. The rotary drilling was contracted out by Queenstake Resources Ltd. to test the placer gravels in the area. Cream Silver participated by purchasing the bedrock samples from drill holes located on the property.

11) 25 diamond drill holes totalling 2402 metres (7,879 feet) were put in over areas of interest. 12 holes were drilled in the vicinity of the Lakeview and White Star Adits, 12 holes were drilled on Ruby Mountain and one hole was drilled in the Boulder Creek valley.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Geologic mapping of the Atlin area was undertaken in 1951-55 by J.D. Aitken of the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and compiled as Map 1082A (Figure 3). In 1966-68, J.W.H. Monger, also of the GSC, selectively mapped the Atlin area and published his findings in GSC Paper 74-47.

The Atlin region is located in a eugeosynclinal area composed of three distinct northwest striking tectonic belts; the St. Elias and Insular Belt, Coast and Cascades Belt and Intermontane Belt. The rocks of the area belong to the Atlin Terrane, which represents an independent tectonic entity of the oceanic sequence of the Intermontane Belt in the Canadian Cordillera. The Atlin Terrane consists of upper Paleozoic age radiolarian cherts, pelites, carbonates, volcanics and ultramafics. These rocks are intruded by Mesozoic granite, alaskite and quartz monzonite. The youngest rocks of the Atlin Terrane are composed of Tertiary and Quaternary volcanics. Till deposited by receding Pleistocene glaciers extensively covers the valleys.

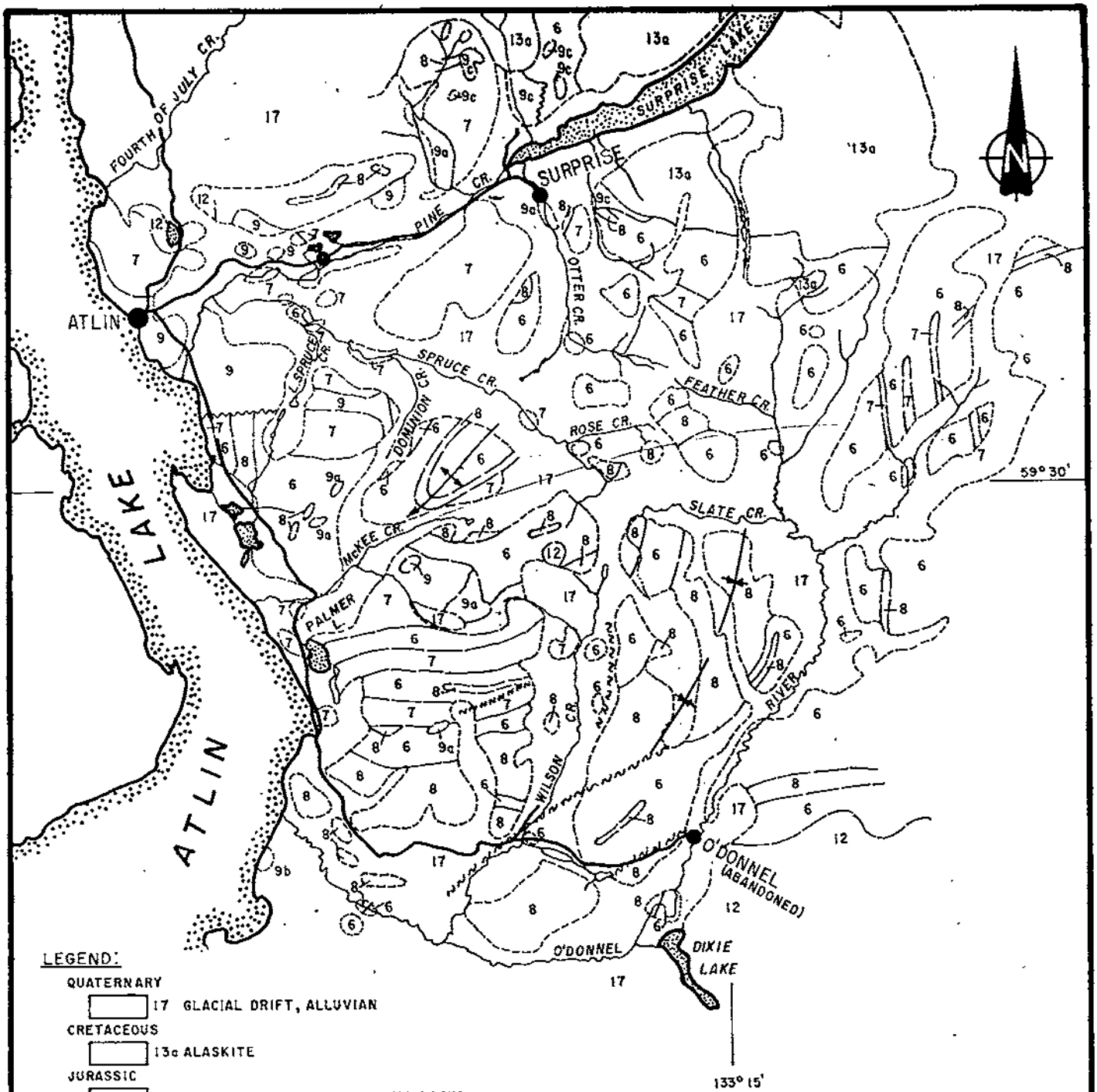
The Atlin Terrane is bounded on the northeast by a northwest striking vertical fault and on the southwest by a northwest striking reverse fault. Structurally, the terrane is characterized by compressional deformation which is similar in style and trend to the southwest bounding faults (Monger, 1975). Minor fold axes generally strike northwest or trend southwest.

2.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Detailed geologic mapping was carried out over most of the Lakeview property in 1987 at a scale of 1:2,500 (see Figures 4 and 5). Outcrop exposure accounts for less than 5 per cent of the surface area over the entire property. Felsenmeer is present in areas of no outcrop, especially at higher elevations, and is assumed to be close to outcrop. Tailings from old placer workings extensively cover the valley bottoms and obscure any outcrops which may have been present in the active stream channels. In addition to the tailings, the valley bottoms are covered by a thick blanket of unconsolidated auriferous gravels and minor glacial till.

The Lakeview Property is underlain by Cache Creek Group volcanics and sediments intruded by Pennsylvanian or Permian ultramafics, a Cretaceous alaskite known as the Surprise Lake Batholith, and Tertiary basalt flows near the peak of Ruby Mountain.

Cache Creek Group volcanics consist mainly of andesite and are typically drab grey-green in colour, siliceous, sometimes weakly carbonatized and generally contain up to 1% primary pyrite or pyrrhotite.



LEGEND:

QUATERNARY

17 GLACIAL DRIFT, ALLUVIAN

CRETACEOUS

13a ALASKITE

JURASSIC

12 UNDIFFERENTIATED GRANITIC ROCKS

PENNSYLVANIAN & PERMIAN
ATLIN INTRUSIONS

9 PERIDOTITE; META-DIORITE & META-GABBRO

9a SERPENTINITE

9b CARBONITIZED SERPENTINITE

9c TALC BEARING (STEATITIZED) ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS.

CACHE CREEK GROUP

6 CHERT, ARGILLITE, CHERT-PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE & CHERT BRECCIA; DERIVED QUARTZITE & SCHIST; MINOR 7 & 8.

7 GREENSTONE & VOLCANIC GREYWACKE; DERIVED AMPHIBOLITE; MINOR 6 & 8.

8 LIMESTONE & LIMESTONE BRECCIA

ANTICLINE

SYNCLINE

FAULT

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION B.C.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

ADAPTED FROM AIKENS

0 4 8 MILES

BY: ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LTD. DATE: JAN./8.
R.A. GONZALEZ /r.w.r. FIGURE 3

Cache Creek Group sediments consist of chert/argillites, limestones and minor quartzites. The limestone is often fetid, light ash grey in colour, and commonly exhibits a saccharoidal texture. The chert is typically dark grey to black and locally interlayered with argillite, which is often graphitic. The quartzite is light coloured, massive and fine-grained. The sediments appear to be confined to narrow bands in the Lakeview and White Star Adit portion of the property. On Ruby Mountain, the sediments appear to be a much wider sequence, with the limey sediments undergoing varying degrees of skarnification.

Ultramafics, part of the Atlin Intrusions, are composed of peridotite and serpentinite. The ultramafics are usually dark green to dull waxy green in colour and locally talcose or carbonatized. Alteration of the ultramafics is extensive, and most of the rocks have been subject to varying intensities of serpentinization (20 to 100%) or carbonatization. The carbonatized ultramafics are characterized by rusty-orange brown weathering and a topographically recessive nature. The ultramafics give "high" magnetometer responses, and their altered margins give distinctive magnetometer "lows". These "lows" have been found to make excellent exploration targets in this area.

The northeastern portion of the claims is partially underlain by a Cretaceous alaskite that is part of the Surprise Lake Batholith. The rock is light coloured, contains less than 10% mafic minerals, and varies in texture from coarse-grained to the more common fine-grained variety. Quartz veining within the intrusive rocks contains varying amounts of wolframite, scheelite, fluorite and tin-bearing minerals.

The peak of Ruby Mountain is the source of a Recent basalt flow. The basalt on Ruby Mountain is red to black coloured and extremely vesicular. The basalt flows down the east slope of Ruby Mountain and forms spectacular columns along Ruby Creek. This basalt covers any older mineralization in the area, including the placer gold deposits on Ruby Creek.

2.3 ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The Atlin area has enjoyed a history of productive placer mining and to a lesser extent, hard rock mining. All gold recovered from the Atlin area is very coarse and many large nuggets have been found in the camp. The fine gold, as well as the nuggets, is often found intergrown with quartz, which in many cases occurs as euhedral crystals. All important placer gold production has been from rich Tertiary gravels buried beneath a thick blanket of barren glacial till.

The discovery of gold and silver bearing quartz veins, by Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. in 1981, focused interest in the area. This renewed interest, along with the similarity of geology in the vicinity of major placer gold producing streams, prompted Cream Silver Mines Ltd. to stake the B and R claims; when Yukon Revenue allowed their

Lakeview Property to lapse, Cream Silver immediately acquired the ground by staking (GDC claims). Since that time, additional lode-gold discoveries, on ground with geology similar to that underlying the Cream Silver holding, has sparked renewed interest in the Atlin area.

Since 1981, numerous mining companies have been re-evaluating several of the old hard-rock showings in the Atlin camp. High grade gold and silver values are derived from quartz veins found within or adjacent to ultramafic bodies. These veins commonly contain pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, mariposite, sericite and free gold. Quartz veins abound in the Atlin Camp, however, although they can locally be extremely high-grade, they tend to be discontinuous and wide spaced making it difficult to outline economic tonnages.

The Lakeview Property is underlain in part by ultramafics which appear to be genetically related to the occurrence of gold. These ultramafics are usually clearly delineated by distinct magnetic highs, the borders of which represent the best potential exploration targets. Results over the area covered by this programme appear to have delineated the extent of the near surface limits of the ultramafic unit. At least three distinct quartz vein systems are located within the andesites, marginal to the ultramafics, and roughly paralleling the contact. Trenching, surface sampling and diamond drilling of these veins indicate sub-economic to economic grades of gold and silver mineralization within the veins.

The area west of the property is presently being drilled by Homestake Mineral Development Co. (through an option with Tri-Pacific Resources and Canova Resources). They have been successful in intersecting gold mineralization associated with magnetic lows adjacent to magnetic highs. Therefore, careful scrutiny should be given to all areas of high magnetic responses especially if a corresponding magnetic low is associated.

Diamond drilling in 1987 has outlined two distinct types of mineralization present on the Lakeview property. In the vicinity of the Lakeview and White Star Adits, three distinct quartz vein systems have been outlined. These are the White Star, Lakeview and West Vein systems, and each consists of one large quartz vein averaging 1 metre in width within a 30 metre wide shear zone which contains numerous narrow quartz veins as well. The quartz veins are mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, argentite and native gold. The wall rock consists primarily of silicified and carbonatized andesite with up to 50% pyrite mineralization near the quartz veins. These vein systems roughly parallel the margins of an ultramafic body which is found approximately 300 metres to the west. It is believed that the ultramafics were a heat source which caused remobilization of mineralizing fluids along shear zones resulting in the mineralized quartz veins found in this area.

On Ruby Mountain, the Cache Creek Group sediments and volcanics have been intruded by an alaskite known as the Surprise Lake Batholith. Where limestone beds are in contact with the batholith,

varying degrees of skarnification are present. Massive pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite have been observed in diamond drill core, and small stringers of pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena are also present. Within the intrusive rocks, near the contact with the volcanics and sediments, wolframite, scheelite, fluorite and unidentified tin minerals are found. The old Black Diamond Mine on the west side of Ruby Mountain was active in the 1950's mining wolframite found in quartz veins within the batholith. With the drop in the tungsten price and the amount of tungsten available elsewhere, this prospect was abandoned.

3. TRENCHING

Trenching was carried out over the Lakeview and White Star Adit portion of the property. Several trenches put in during the late 1970's and early 1980's were re-opened to expose sections of the Lakeview and West Vein systems. Three new trenches were dug with a bulldozer in 1987 to expose the White Star vein system (see Figure 6). All of these trenches were mapped and sampled. Sample results can be found in the Appendix.

Five bulldozer trenches were dug in 1987 over areas of interesting geophysical responses. These areas had coincident resistivity "lows" and chargeability "highs" as well as VLF electromagnetometer conductors. The anomalies were found to correspond to narrow (up to 10 metres wide) bands of argillite. A few samples were taken from these trenches, but no significant mineralization was uncovered.

4. DRILLING

4.1 ROTARY DRILLING

A total of 24 rotary drill holes totalling 242 feet of bedrock samples were put in on the Yam 3 claim. Queenstake Resources Ltd. who is currently placer mining on the Yam 3 claim, conducted a rotary drilling programme in late 1987. Queenstake kept the overburden samples to test for placer gold content, while Cream Silver bought the bedrock samples, which averaged 10 feet (5 two foot samples) per hole. In this area of deep overburden, where no outcrops can be seen, analysis of the rotary samples allows for interpretation of rock types and mineralization in an area where otherwise no information could be easily obtained.

Rotary hole locations have been plotted on Figure 7. For detailed information of the rotary drilling programme see Table 3.

TABLE 3

ROTARY DRILLING ON YAM 3
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987

HOLE	TAG #	DEPTH (FT)	AU (PPB)	COLOUR	DESCRIPTION
NOTE: L means less than					
87-1	109401	48'-50'	20	BLACK	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC, MINOR CHERT WITH QUARTZ
87-4	109404	24'-26'	10	BLACK	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC, MINOR CALCITE & QUARTZ
	109405	26'-28'	10	DARK GREY	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC, MINOR QUARTZ
	109402	28'-30'	10	DARK GREY	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC, MINOR QUARTZ STRINGERS
	109403	30'-32'	10	GREY GREEN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC WITH QUARTZ STOCKWORK
87-6	109407	30'-32'	10	LIGHT GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109408	32'-34'	L10	LIGHT GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109409	34'-36'	10	LIGHT GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109410	36'-38'	10	LIGHT BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC

TABLE 3

ROTARY DRILLING ON YAM 3
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987

HOLE	TAG #	DEPTH (FT)	AU (PPB)	COLOUR	DESCRIPTION
NOTE: L means less than					
87-7	109411	10'-12'	L10	GREY	VERY SLIGHTLY CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109412	12'-14'	L10	BROWN GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109413	14'-16'	L10	GREY BROWN	POWDERY SAMPLE - ULTRAMAFIC
	109414	16'-18'	L10	LIGHT BROWN	TALCOSE ULTRAMAFIC AND ?
	109415	18'-20'	L10	GREY GREEN	POWDERY SAMPLE - ULTRAMAFIC
	109416	20'-22'	40	GREEN ORANGE BROWN	POWDERY SAMPLE - ULTRAMAFIC
	109417	22'-24'	L10	ORANGE BROWN	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109418	24'-26'	L10	ORANGE BROWN	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109419	26'-28'	L10	GREY BROWN GREEN	POWDERY SAMPLE - ULTRAMAFIC
87-8	109420	28'-30'	L10	LIGHT BROWN	CHERT AND UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109421	30'-32'	40	LIGHT BROWN	CHERT AND UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109422	32'-34'	10	LIGHT BROWN	CHERT AND UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109423	34'-36'	310	LIGHT BROWN	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC AND CHERT
87-9	109424	24'-26'	320	GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC WITH SMALL CALCITE AND QUARTZ VEINS
	109425	26'-28'	30	BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109426	28'-30'	L10	BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109427	30'-32'	20	LIGHT BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC WITH MINOR CALCITE VEINS

TABLE 3

ROTARY DRILLING ON YAM 3
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987

HOLE	TAG #	DEPTH (FT)	AU (PPB)	COLOUR	DESCRIPTION
NOTE: L means less than					
87-11	109428	44'-46'	20	GREY	SLIGHTLY TALCOSE AND SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109429	46'-48'	210	ORANGE BROWN	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
87-12	109430	14'-16'	20	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109431	16'-18'	10	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109432	18'-20'	L10	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109433	20'-22'	10	DARK GREY GREEN	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
87-13	109434	22'-24'	20	BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED AND CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109435	24'-26'	10	GREY	POWDERY - ULTRAMAFIC ?
	109436	26'-28'	L10	LIGHT GREY	CLAYEY - GOUGE ?
	109437	28'-30'	L10	LIGHT GREY	CLAYEY - GOUGE ?
	109438	30'-32'	10	GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC WITH MINOR PYRITE
87-14	109439	20'-22'	L10	GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109440	22'-24'	30	GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109441	24'-26'	10	LIGHT GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED AND TALCOSE ULTRAMAFIC
	109442	26'-28'	30	LIGHT GREY	POWDER WITH UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC CHIPS
	109443	28'-30'	50	LIGHT GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109444	30'-32'	10	GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED AND TALCOSE ULTRAMAFIC

TABLE 3

ROTARY DRILLING ON YAM 3
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987

HOLE	TAG #	DEPTH (FT)	AU (PPB)	COLOUR	DESCRIPTION
NOTE: L means less than					
87-15	109445	52'-54'	220	GREY GREEN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109406	54'-56'	10	DARK GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC, MINOR QUARTZ
	109446	56'-58'	10	GREY	UNALTERED MAFIC
87-16	109447	46'-48'	50	DARK GREEN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109448	48'-50'	50	DARK GREEN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109449	50'-52'	30	DARK GREEN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109450	52'-54'	20	GREY	SERPENTINIZED AND UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109451	54'-56'	L10	GREY	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109452	56'-58'	20	GREY	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109453	58'-60'	L10	GREY	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109454	60'-62'	10	GREY GREEN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
87-17	109455	54'-56'	10	GREY BLACK	ARGILLITE AND SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC, MINOR QUARTZ
	109456	56'-58'	40	GREY ORANGE BROWN	SERPENTINIZED AND SLIGHTLY CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109457	58'-60'	L10	GREY	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
87-18	109458	50'-52'	L10	BLACK	ARGILLITE AND MINOR QUARTZ
	109465	52'-54'	10	BLACK	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC?
	109459	54'-56'	L10	GREY GREEN	POWDER - ULTRAMAFIC?
	109460	56'-58'	L10	GREY GREEN	POWDER - ULTRAMAFIC?
	109461	58'-60'	10	GREY GREEN	POWDER - ULTRAMAFIC?
87-20	109462	28'-30'	30	ORANGE	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109463	30'-32'	L10	ORANGE	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109464	32'-34'	L10	ORANGE	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC

TABLE 3

ROTARY DRILLING ON YAM 3
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987

HOLE	TAG #	DEPTH (FT)	AU (PPB)	COLOUR	DESCRIPTION
NOTE: L means less than					
87-21	109466	38'-40'	20	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED AND CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109467	40'-42'	L10	LIGHT BROWN	SERPENTINIZED AND TALCOSE ULTRAMAFIC
	109468	42'-42'	40	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY TALCOSE ULTRAMAFIC
	109469	44'-42'	90	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	NOT SENT	46'-48'	SEE: 87-22		46'-48' (2 SAMPLES)
	109471	48'-50'	80	LIGHT BROWN	POWDERY - UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC?
87-22	109472	44'-46'	40	GREY GREEN BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109473	*46'-48'	10	LIGHT BROWN	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109372	*46'-48'	10	GREY BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109474	48'-50'	20	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY TALCOSE AND SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109475	50'-52'	130	GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109476	50'-54'	140	LIGHT GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109477	54'-56'	20	GREY BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109478	56'-58'	10	GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
		*THIS MAY BE 87-21 46'-48'			
87-23	109479	44'-46'	10	GREY BROWN	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109480	46'-48'	L10	LIGHT GREY	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109481	48'-50'	20	LIGHT BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109482	50'-52'	L10	GREY BROWN	POWDER WITH SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC FRAGMENTS
	109483	52'-54'	10	LIGHT GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC - CLAYEY

TABLE 3

ROTARY DRILLING ON YAM 3
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987

HOLE	TAG #	DEPTH (FT)	AU (PPB)	COLOUR	DESCRIPTION
NOTE: L means less than					
87-24	109484	44'-46'	L10	GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED AND TALCOSE ULTRAMAFIC
	109485	46'-48'	L10	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED FINE-GRAINED ULTRAMAFIC
	109486	48'-50'	10	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC WITH MINOR QUARTZ
	109487	50'-52'	10	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109488	52'-54'	10	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED AND CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
87-25	109489	50'-52'	10	GREY	VERY SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109490	52'-54'	10	GREY BROWN	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109491	54'-56'	10	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED AND TALCOSE ULTRAMAFIC
	109492	56'-58'	20	GREY BROWN	CLAYEY - SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109493	58'-60'	10	GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
87-26	109494	44'-46'	60	DARK GREY	UNALTERED ULTRAMAFIC
	109495	46'-48'	20	GREY BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109496	48'-50'	10	GREY BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109497	50'-52'	10	LIGHT GREY	SERPENTINIZED AND SLIGHTLY TALCOSE ULTRAMAFIC
	109498	52'-54'	10	LIGHT GREY	VERY TALCOSE AND SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
87-27	109499	42'-44'	10	ORANGE GREY	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109500	44'-46'	10	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109351	46'-48'	L10	DARK GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC

TABLE 3

ROTARY DRILLING ON YAM 3
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1987

HOLE	TAG #	DEPTH (FT)	AU (PPB)	COLOUR	DESCRIPTION
NOTE: L means less than					
87-27	109352	48'-50'	L10	DARK BROWN	SLIGHTLY CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109353	50'-52'	80	BROWN GREY	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109354	52'-54'	20	LIGHT BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109355	54'-56'	10	LIGHT BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109356	56'-58'	20	LIGHT BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109357	58'-60'	20	LIGHT BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED AND CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
87-28	109358	48'-50'	40	LIGHT BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED AND CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109359	50'-52'	10	GREY BROWN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109360	52'-54'	40	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109361	54'-56'	10	GREY BROWN	ORANGE CLAY AND SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109362	56'-58'	50	GREY BROWN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
87-34	109363	18'-20'	20	DARK GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109364	20'-22'	L10	DARK GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC WITH MINOR QUARTZ AND CALCITE
	109365	22'-24'	L10	DARK GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC WITH MINOR QUARTZ
	109366	24'-26'	L10	LIGHT GREEN	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109367	26'-28'	L10	LIGHT GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109368	28'-30'	50	GREY GREEN	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109369	30'-32'	L10	GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109370	32'-34'	10	GREEN GREY	SLIGHTLY SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC
	109371	34'-36'	20	GREEN GREY	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFIC

4.2 DIAMOND DRILLING

From August to December 1987, 25 'NQ' size diamond drill holes totalling 2402 metres (7879 feet) were drilled on the Lakeview property. Drilling was carried out by Arctic Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Whitehorse, Y.T. Dip tests were taken at the collar of each hole and at the bottom of most holes as well. Drill core is currently being stored in Atlin, B.C.

For locations of drill holes see Figures 8 and 9. Diamond drill hole data is reported in Table 4, and anomalous results obtained from drill core are presented in Table 5.

TABLE 4

DIAMOND DRILL HOLE DATA

DRILL HOLE	AZIMUTH	DIP(COLLAR)	LENGTH(m)
CEM DDH 87-1	245°	-45°	40.54
87-2	245°	-65°	100.89
87-3	035°	-55°	100.89
87-4	070°	-45°	73.15
87-5	077°	-60°	70.71
87-6	300°	-50°	60.96
87-7	300°	-65°	104.24
87-8	075°	-50°	122.22
87-9	080°	-50°	91.74
87-10	080°	-65°	137.46
87-11	096°	-50°	91.74
87-12	097°	-65°	123.14
87-100	066°	-49°	71.63
87-100B	066°	-49°	104.85
87-101	068°	-50°	85.65
87-102	289°	-50°	117.04
87-103	106°	-44°	54.86
87-104	106°	-60°	104.24
87-105	085°	-49°	110.03
87-106	160°	-50°	106.68
87-107	105°	-45°	88.70
87-108	100°	-45°	128.32
87-109	110°	-45°	89.61
87-110	282°	-60°	61.26
87-111	270°	-45°	121.92

Diamond drill holes 87-1, 87-2, 87-8 through 87-12 were placed along the strike length of the Lakeview vein system in order to determine the width and grade of this vein system at depth. Holes 87-1, 2, 9 and 10 intersected abundant quartz veining, although wide intersections were of barren quartz. Hole 87-8 did not intersect the Lakeview vein system which may be offset by a fault at this location. Holes 87-11 and 87-12 intersected the Lakeview vein system just south

of the Lakeview Adit. See Figures 10, 15 and 16 for cross-sections of the geology encountered in these drill holes.

Hole 87-3 was drilled into the White Star vein system just to the west of the White Star Adit. Two significant quartz vein systems were encountered in this hole, but assay values for gold and silver from these veins were very low (see Figure 11).

Holes 87-4 through 87-7 were drilled to intersect the West Vein system at depth. In 1986, very high grade gold and silver values were intersected in drill core from the main vein. The West Vein system was intersected in all of the holes except 87-6, which may have been drilled nearly parallel to the strike of the vein since a steep slope in that area disallowed drilling perpendicular to the vein. Low grade gold and silver values were obtained from the vein intersections in the other holes (see Figures 12 through 14).

Holes 87-100, 87-100B, and 87-108 were drilled on Ruby Mountain. These holes were expected to intersect an outcropping massive sulfide skarn deposit at depth. Hole 87-100 had to be abandoned due to caving in the hole, so 87-100B was redrilled in the same location as 87-100, using the same dip and azimuth. 87-108 was drilled from the same set-up as the other two holes but the azimuth was changed by 30^{o}. Only hole 87-100B intersected massive sulfides although the other two holes intersected limestone and skarn-type alterations. The massive sulfide intersection was 11.3 metres wide and consisted of 95% pyrrhotite and 5% chalcopyrite. No economic widths and grades of mineralization were encountered (see Figure 17).

Hole 87-101 was drilled on Ruby Mountain 60 metres along strike from holes 87-100 and 87-100B to attempt to intersect the massive sulfide skarn mineralization along strike. Although limestone and skarn-type alteration was encountered, no massive sulfides were seen.

Holes 87-102 and 87-105 were drilled on Ruby Mountain in an attempt to intersect two additional independant bodies of skarn mineralization. Hole 87-102 intersected limestone and skarn-type alteration, with narrow bands (generally less than 1 centimetre wide) of chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena, but no significant intersections of massive sulfides. Hole 87-105 did not intersect any skarn mineralization, but encountered narrow mineralized quartz and greisen veins and narrow bands of massive sulfides as seen in hole 87-102 (see Figure 18).

Holes 87-103, 87-104 and 87-107 were drilled on Ruby Mountain to intersect a sulfide-rich quartz vein at depth. Holes 87-103 and 87-104 were drilled at different angles from the same set-up and both holes intersected several narrow, high-grade quartz veins. These veins were mineralized with pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, scheelite and fluorite. Hole 87-107 was drilled along strike from holes 87-103 and 87-104 but did not intersect the quartz veins found in the first two holes, although areas of intense silicification were encountered (see Figures 19 and 21).

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

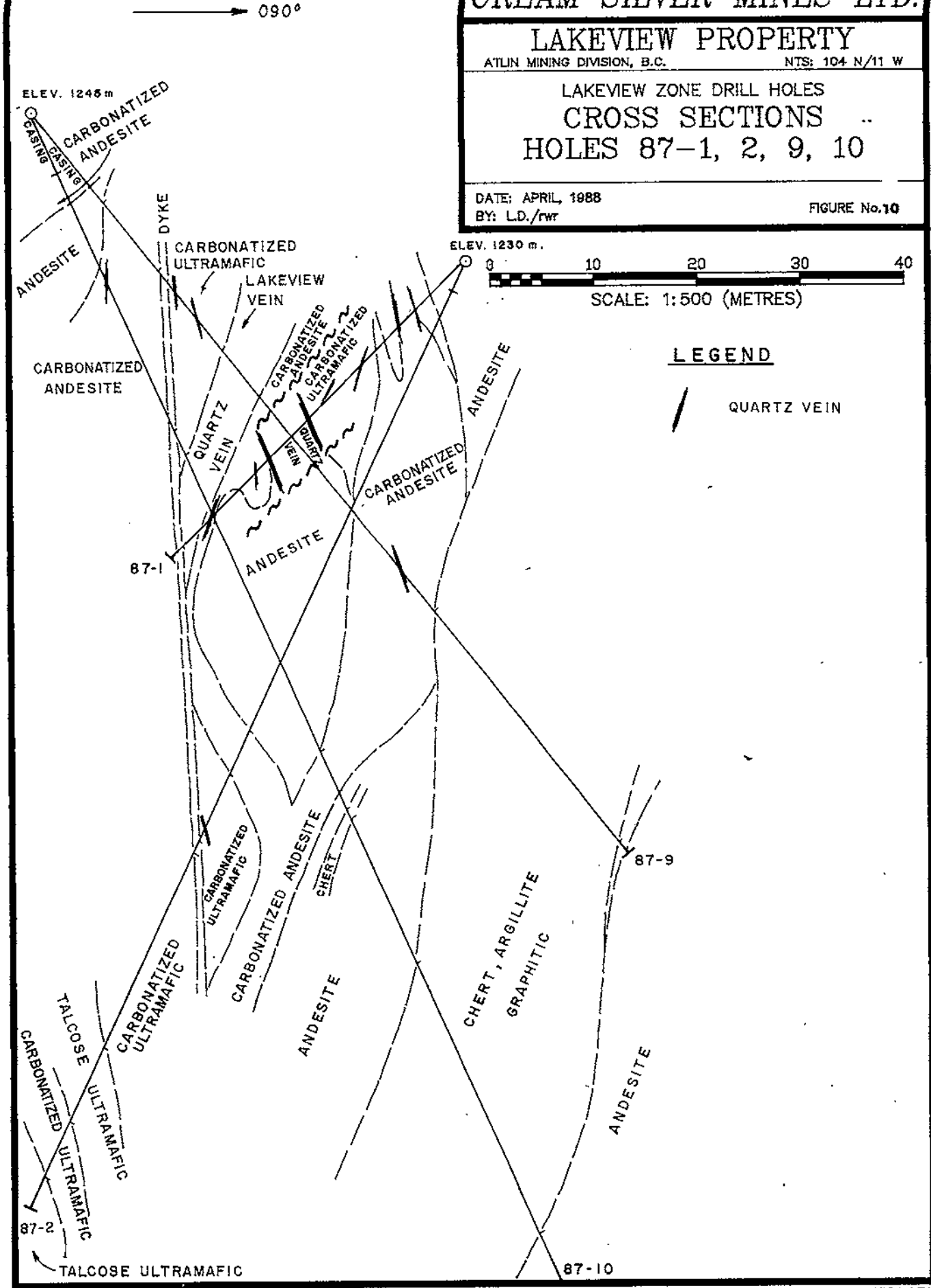
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

LAKEVIEW ZONE DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTIONS
HOLES 87-1, 2, 9, 10

DATE: APRIL, 1988
BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 10



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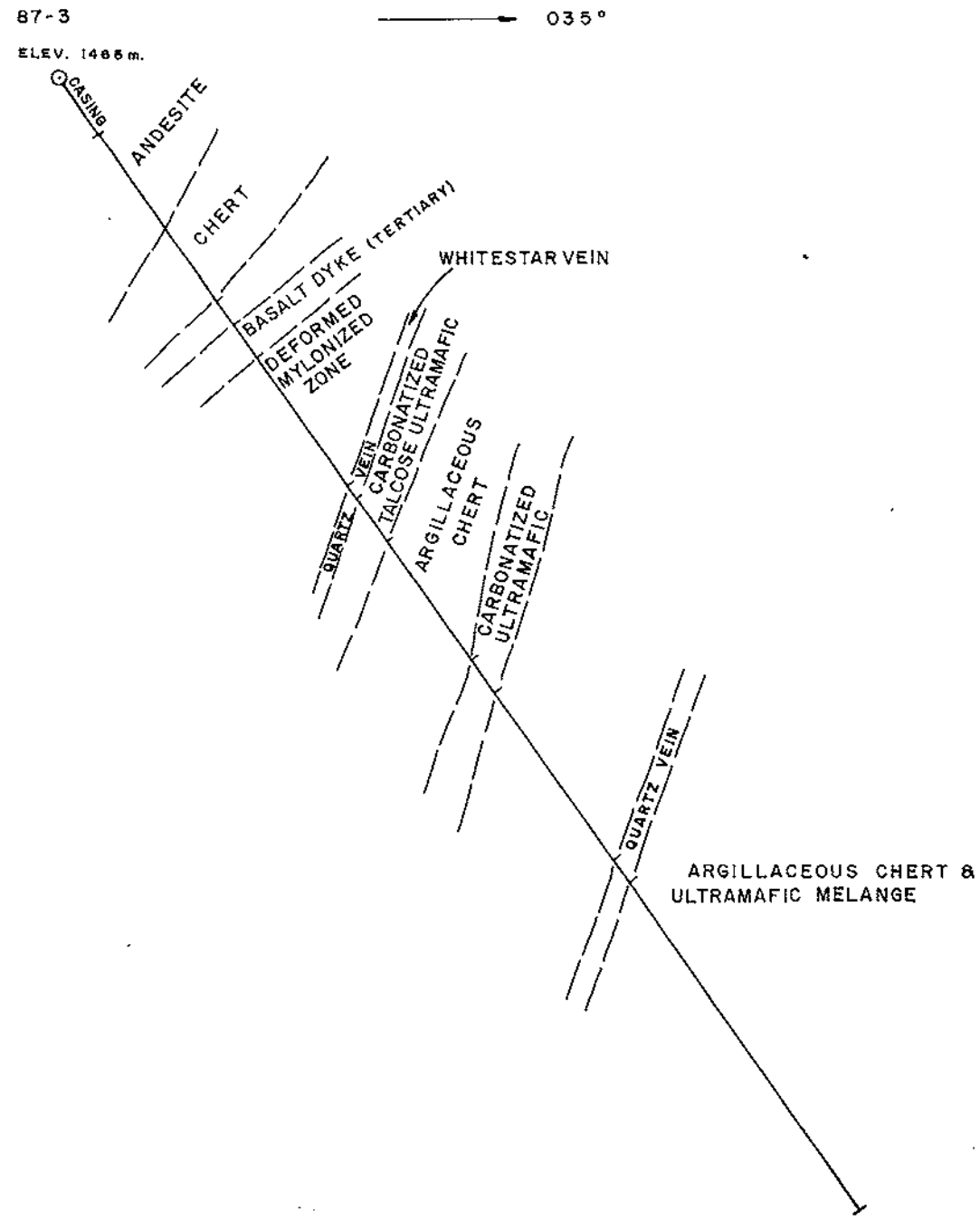

0 10 20 30 40

SCALE: 1:500 (METRES)

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LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

LAKEVIEW ZONE DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTION HOLE 87-3

DATE: APRIL, 1988

BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 11

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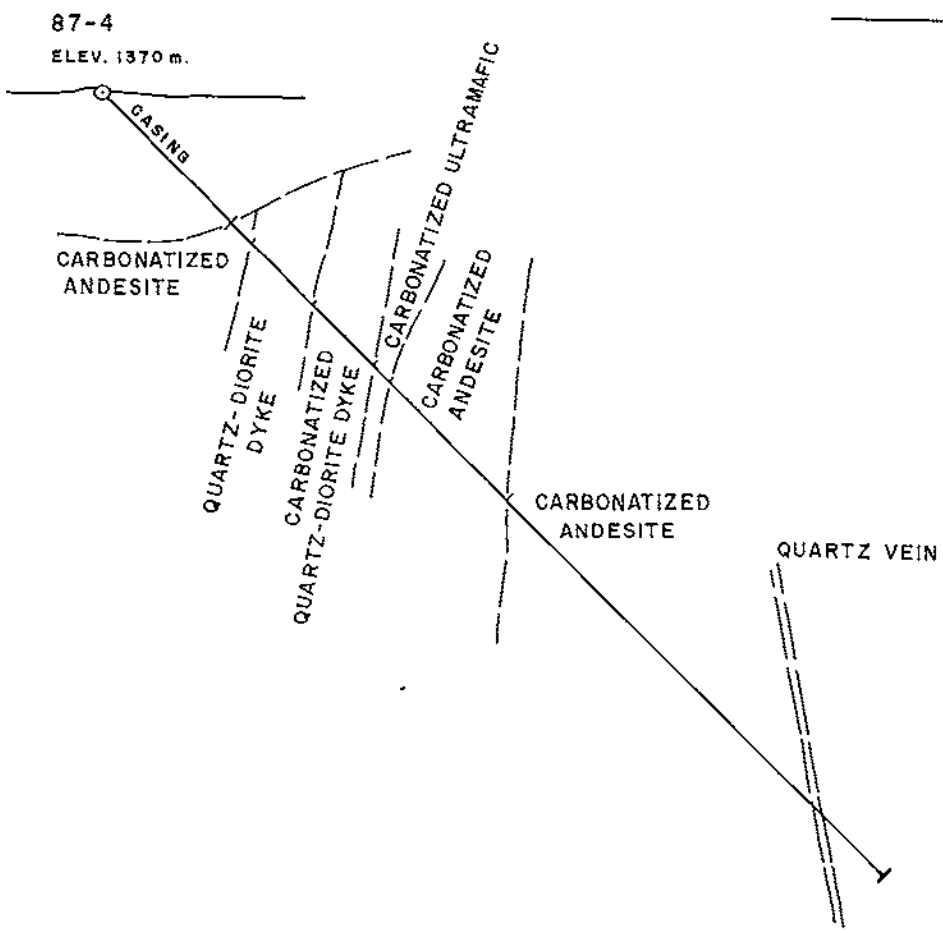

0 10 20 30 40

SCALE: 1:500 (METRES)

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ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

LAKEVIEW ZONE DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTION HOLE 87-4

DATE: APRIL, 1988
BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 12

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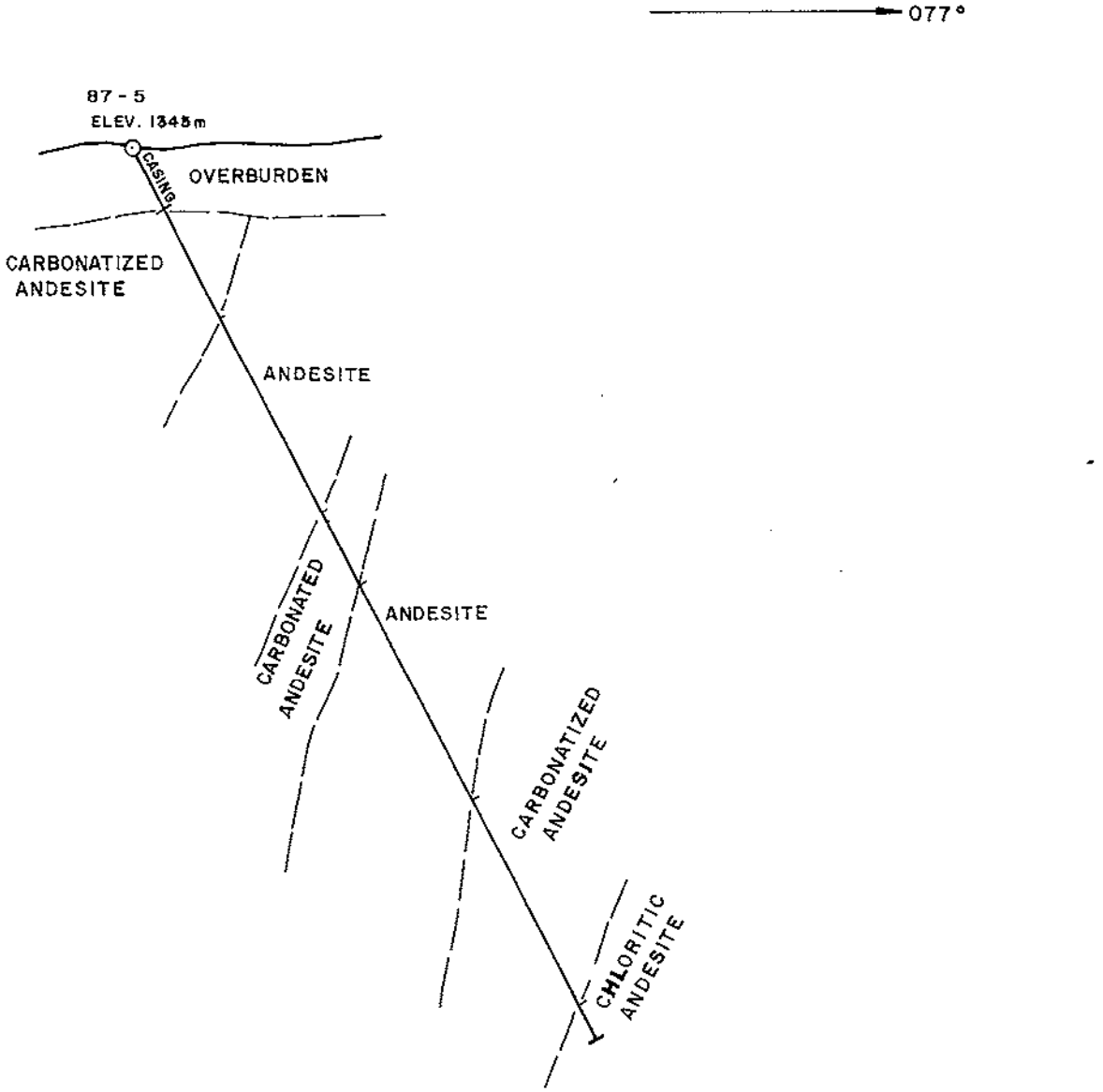

0 10 20 30 40

SCALE: 1:500 (METRES)

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ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

LAKEVIEW ZONE DRILL HOLES

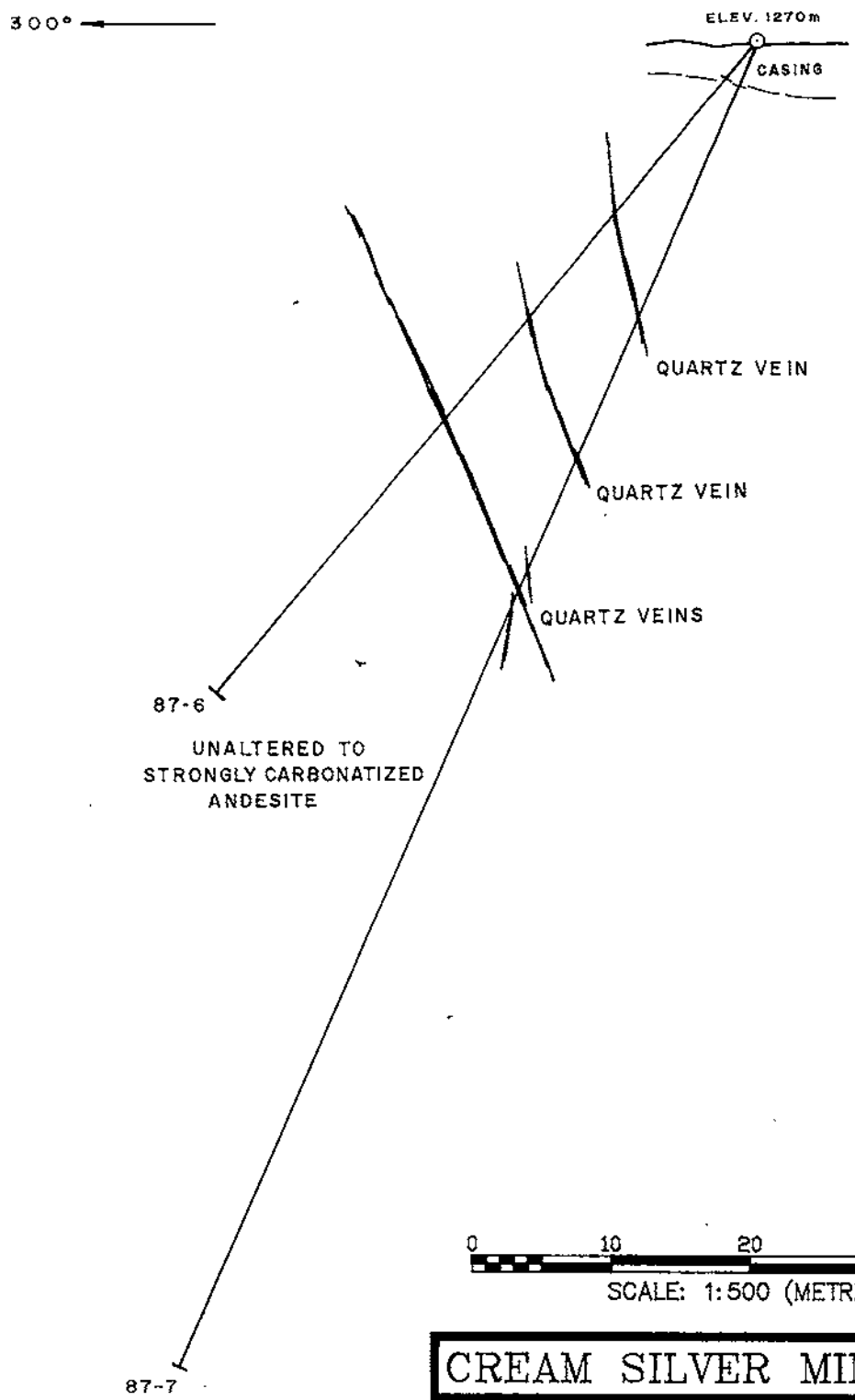
CROSS SECTION HOLE 87-5

DATE: APRIL, 1988

BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 13

Prepared By: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



0 10 20 30 40

SCALE: 1:500 (METRES)

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ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

LAKEVIEW ZONE DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTIONS HOLES 87-6, 7

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FIGURE No. 14.

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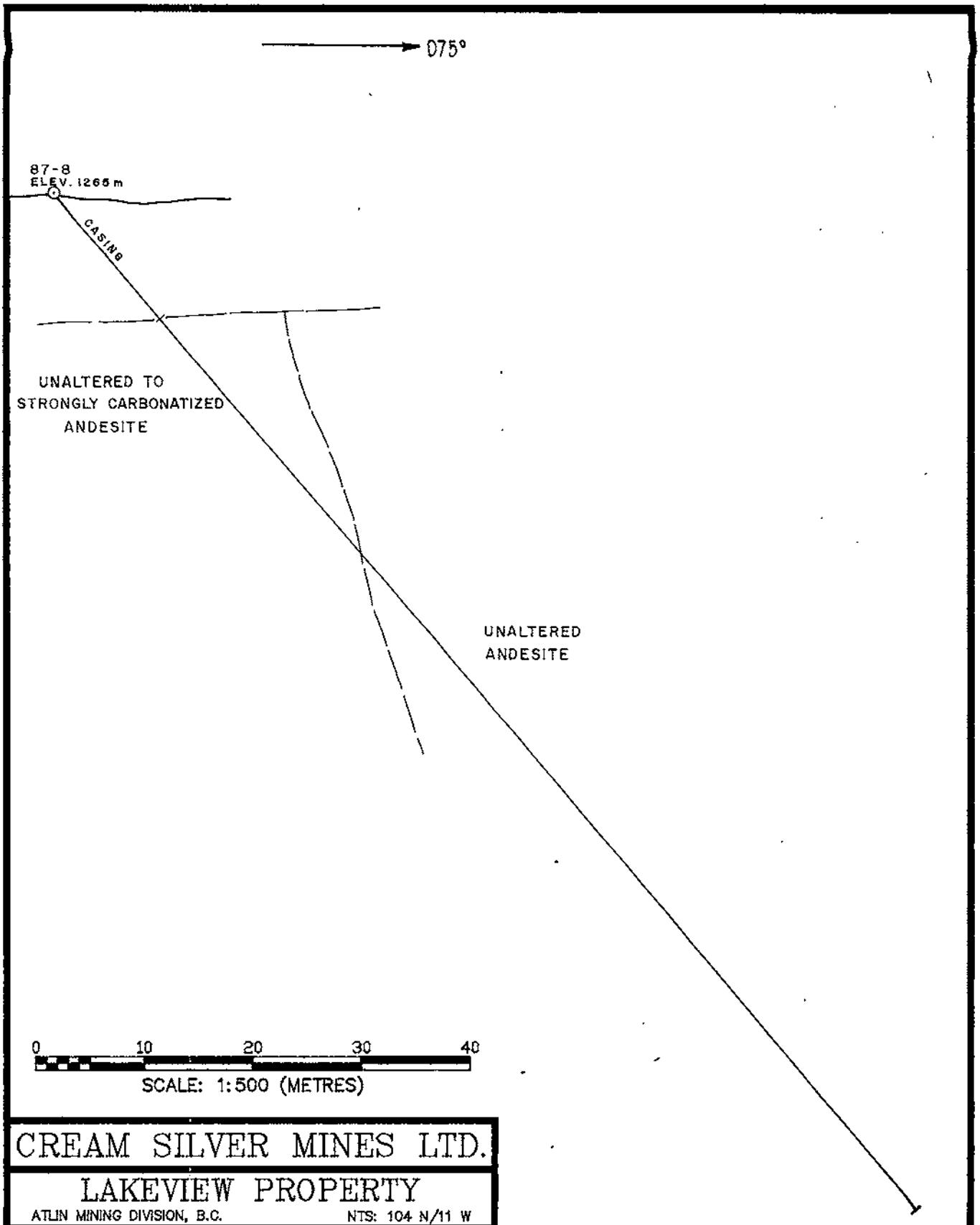

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LAKEVIEW ZONE DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTION
HOLE 87-8

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FIGURE No. 15

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LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

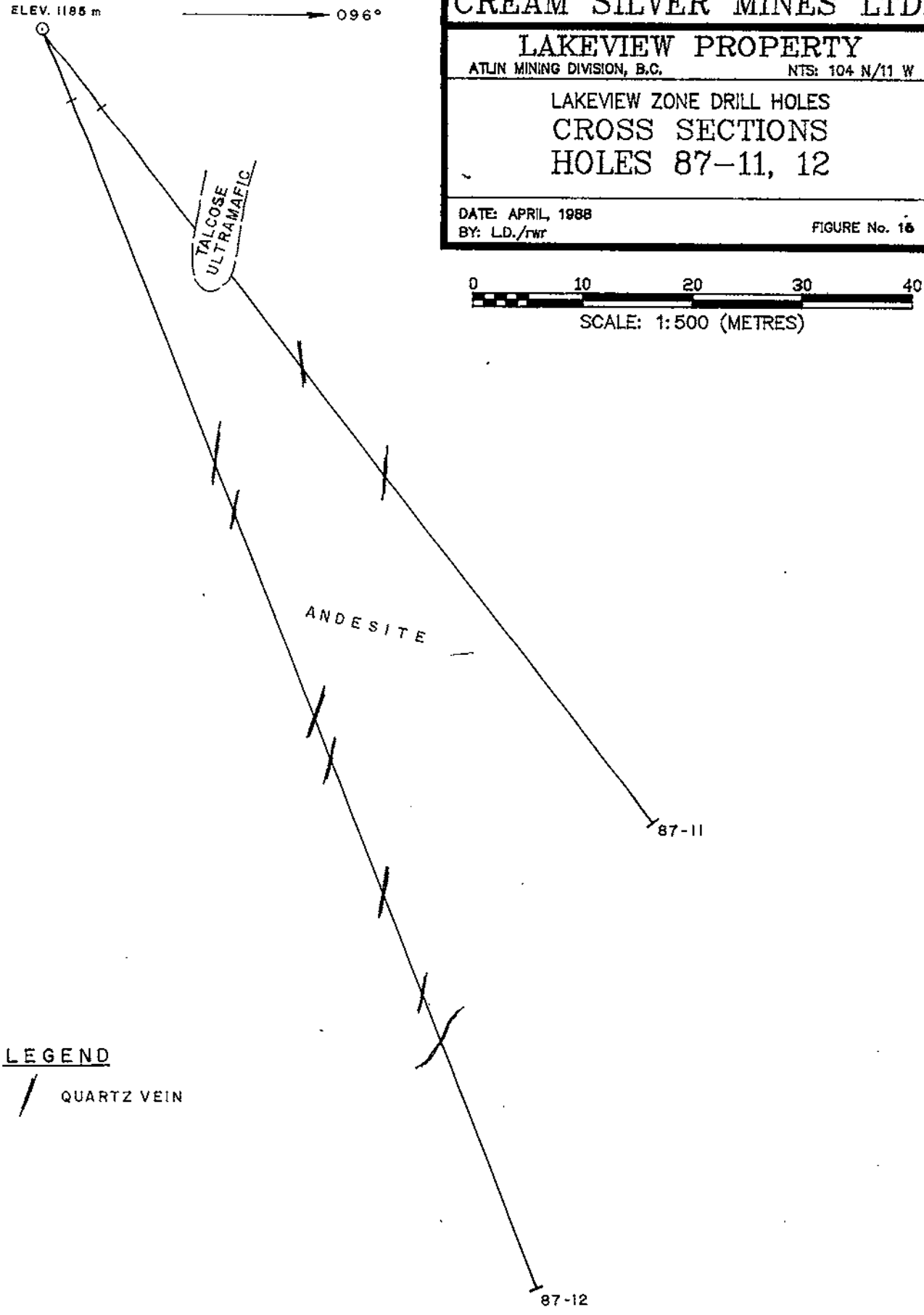
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

LAKEVIEW ZONE DRILL HOLES

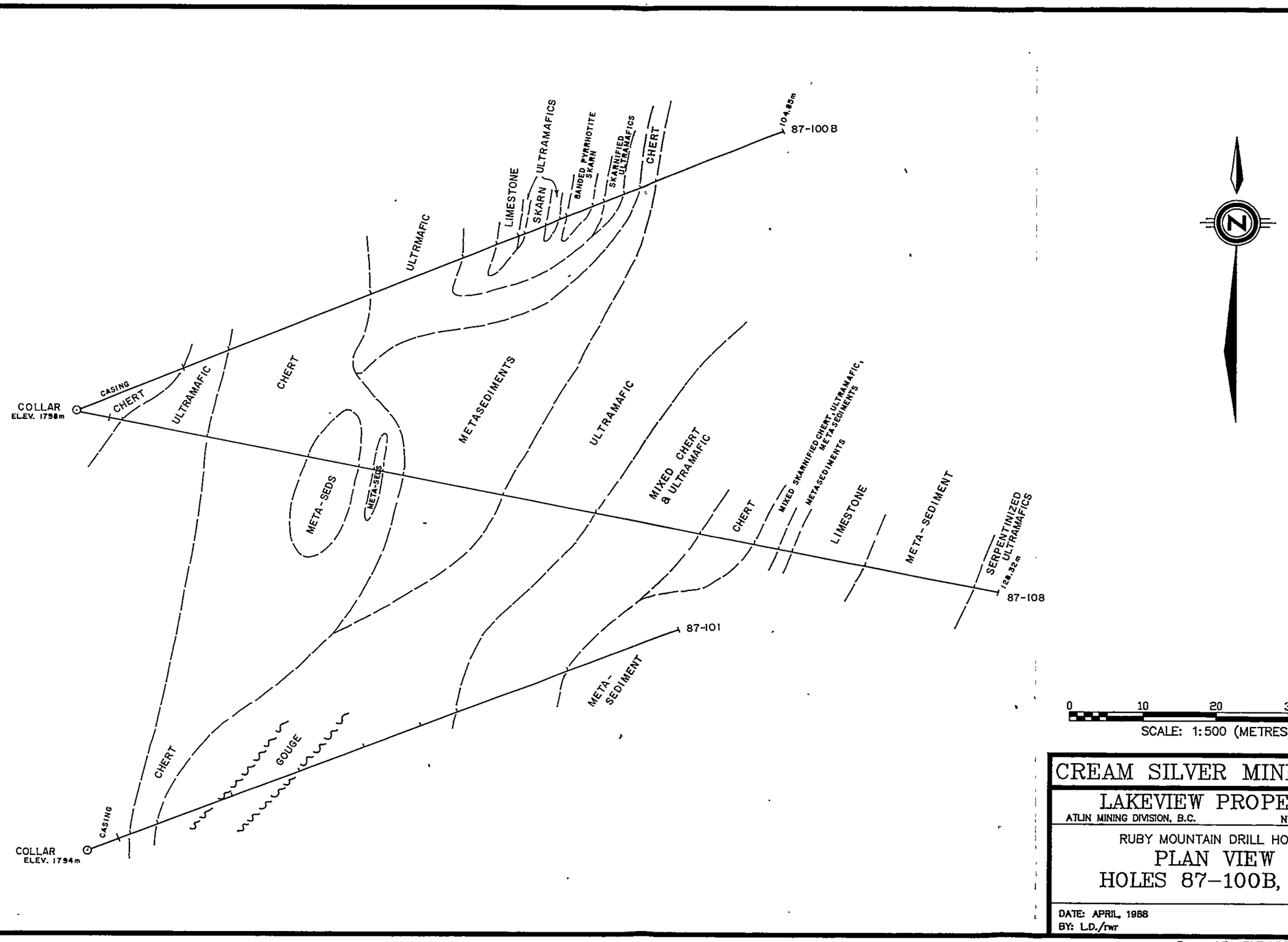
CROSS SECTIONS HOLES 87-11, 12

DATE: APRIL, 1988
BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 16



Prepared By: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

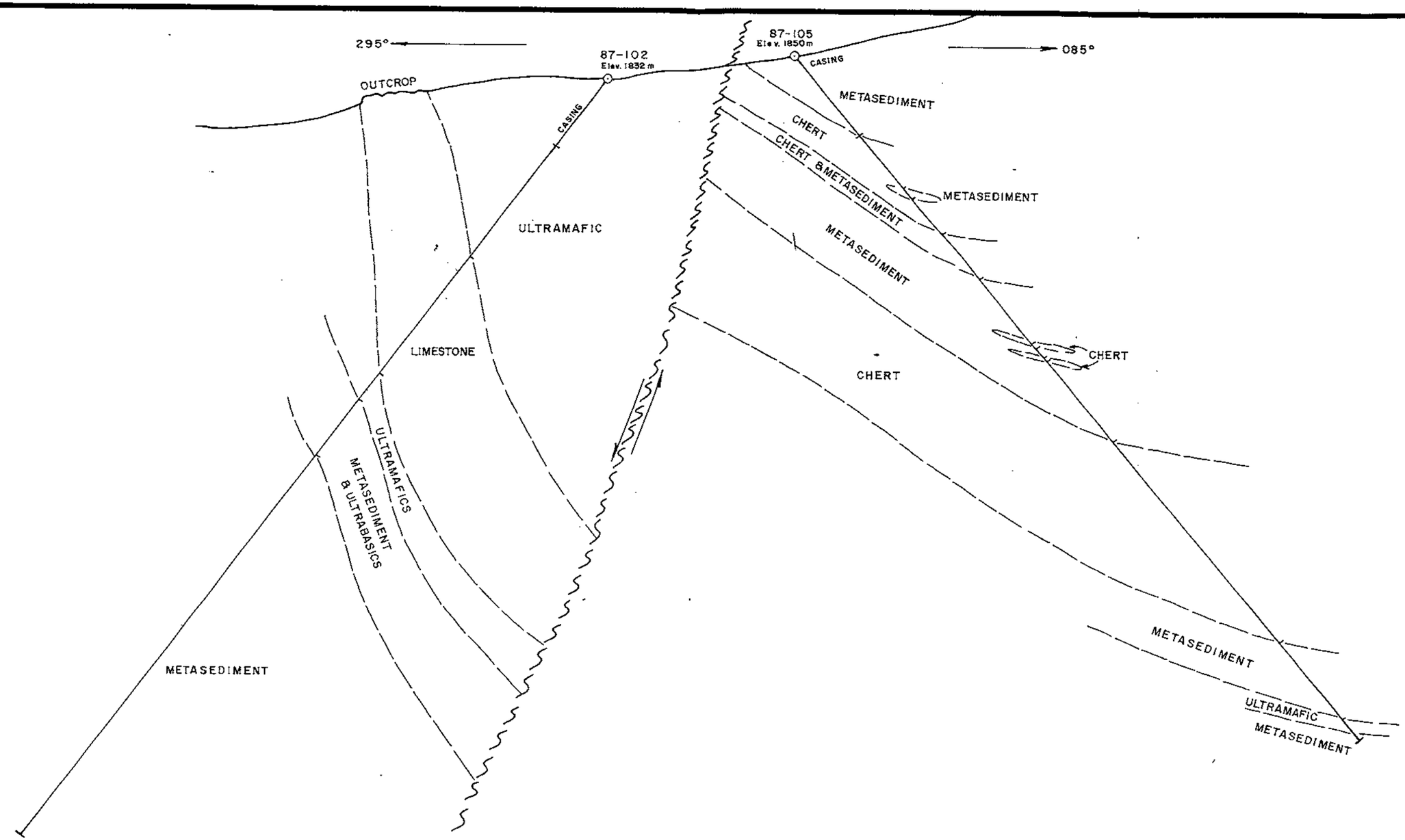
RUBY MOUNTAIN DRILL HOLES

PLAN VIEW
HOLES 87–100B, 108

DATE: APRIL, 1988
BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 17

Prepared By: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



0 10 20 30 40

SCALE: 1:500 (METRES)

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

RUBY MOUNTAIN DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTIONS HOLES 87-102, 105

DATE: APRIL, 1988
BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 18

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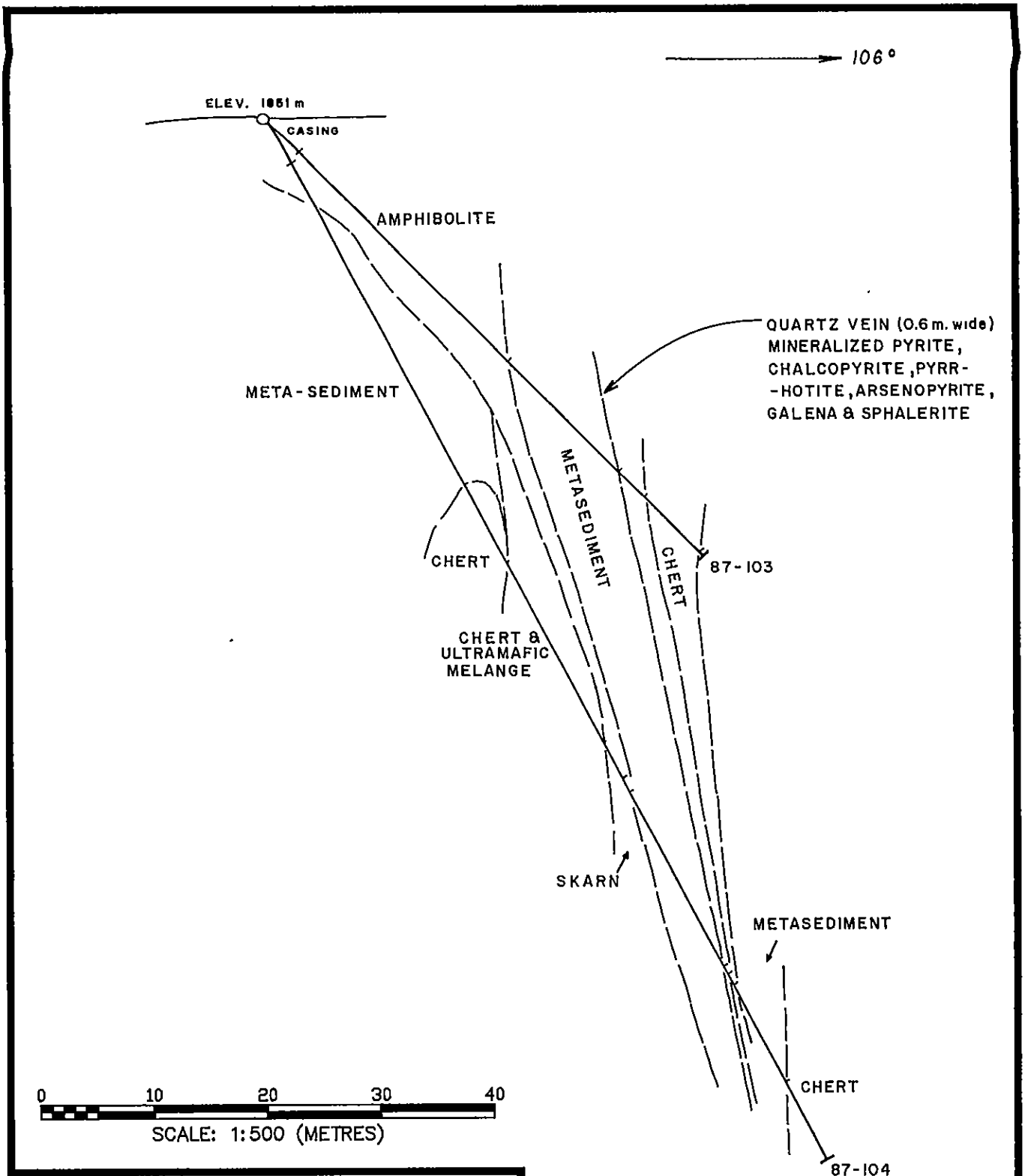

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

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ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

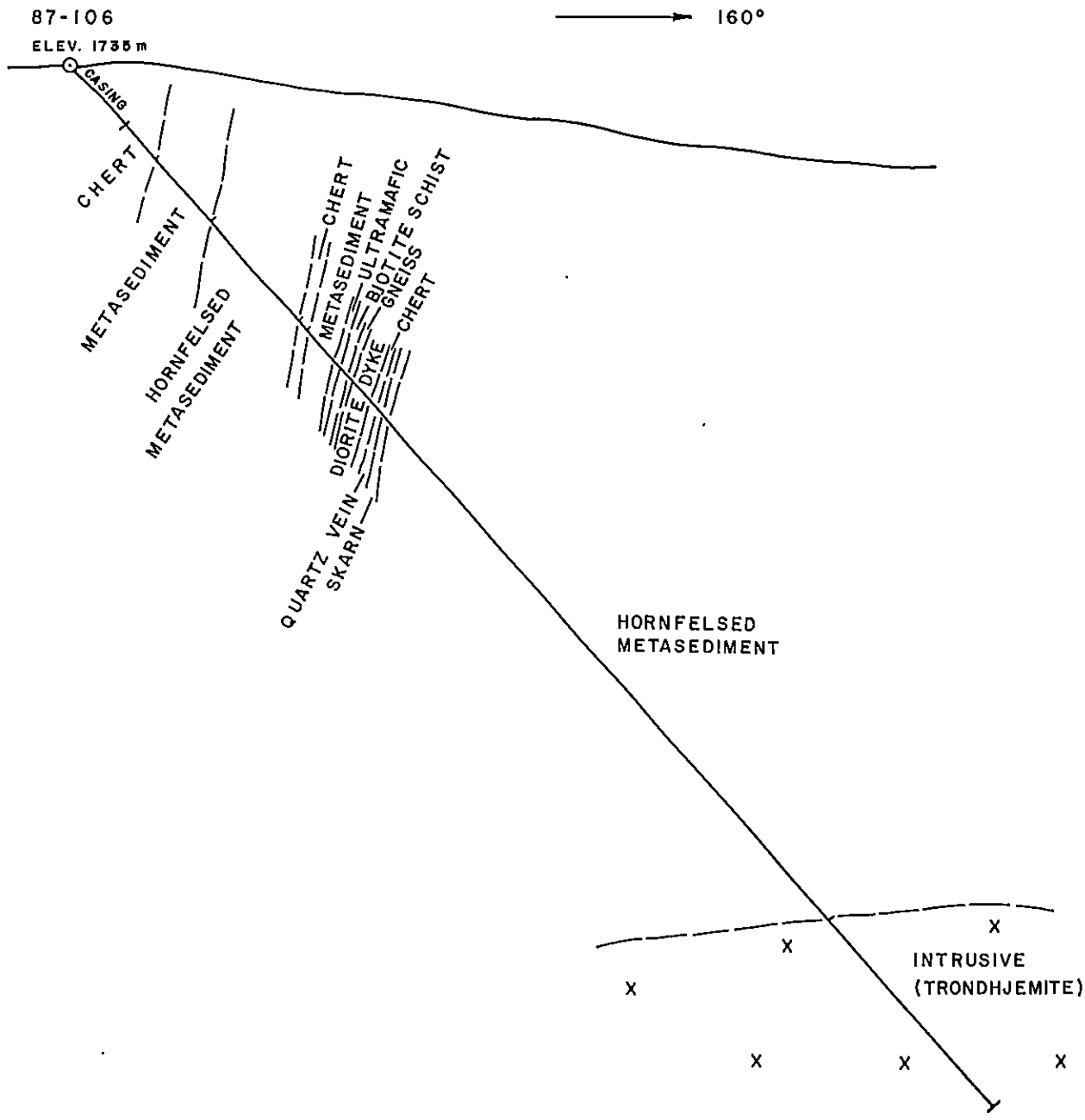
RUBY MOUNTAIN DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTIONS
HOLES 87–103, 104

DATE: APRIL, 1988
BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 14

Prepared By: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



0 10 20 30 40

SCALE: 1:500 (METRES)

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ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

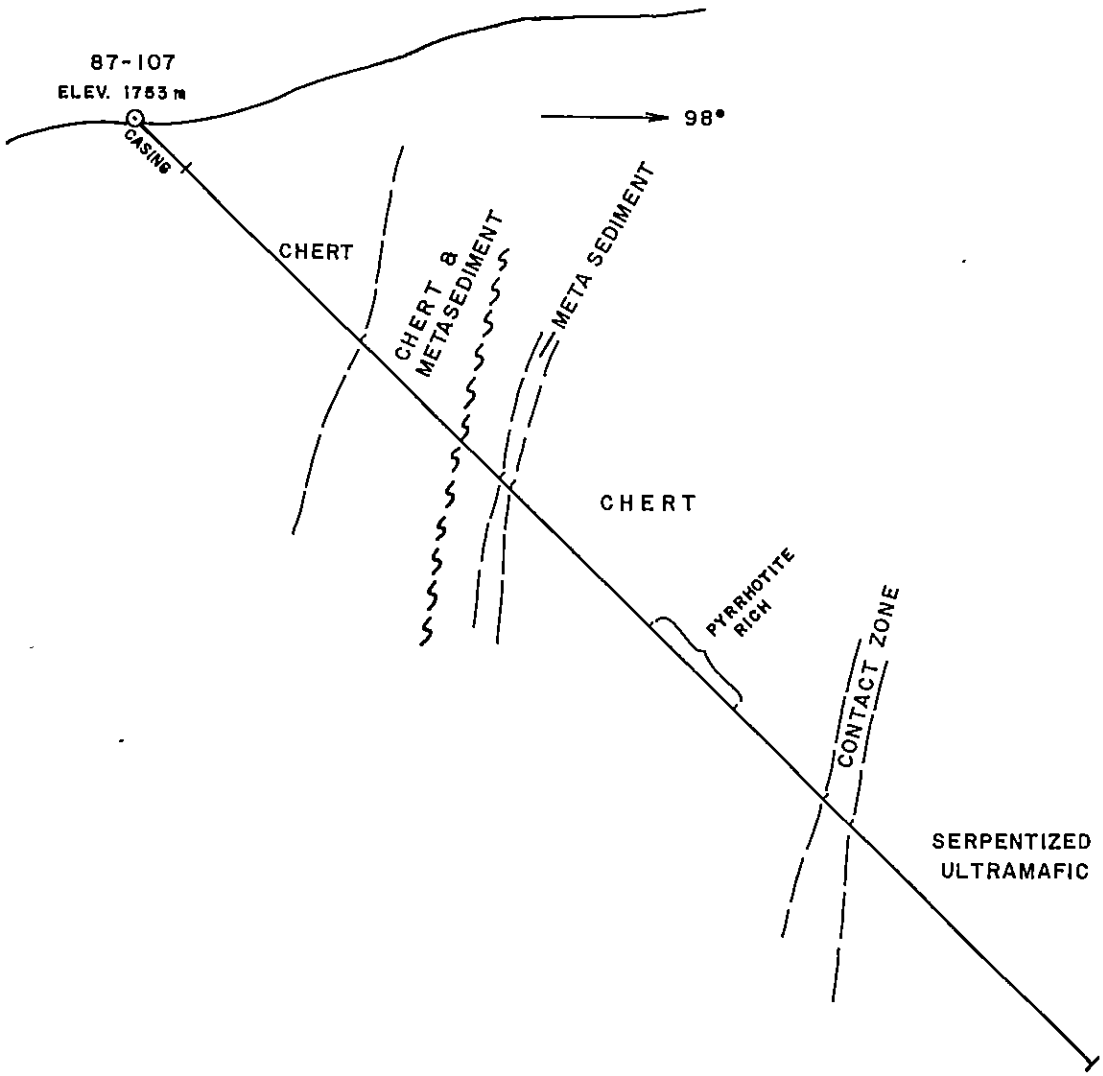
RUBY MOUNTAIN DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTION
HOLE 87-106

DATE: APRIL, 1988
BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 20

Prepared By: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



0 10 20 30 40

SCALE: 1:500 (METRES)

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ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

RUBY MOUNTAIN DRILL HOLES

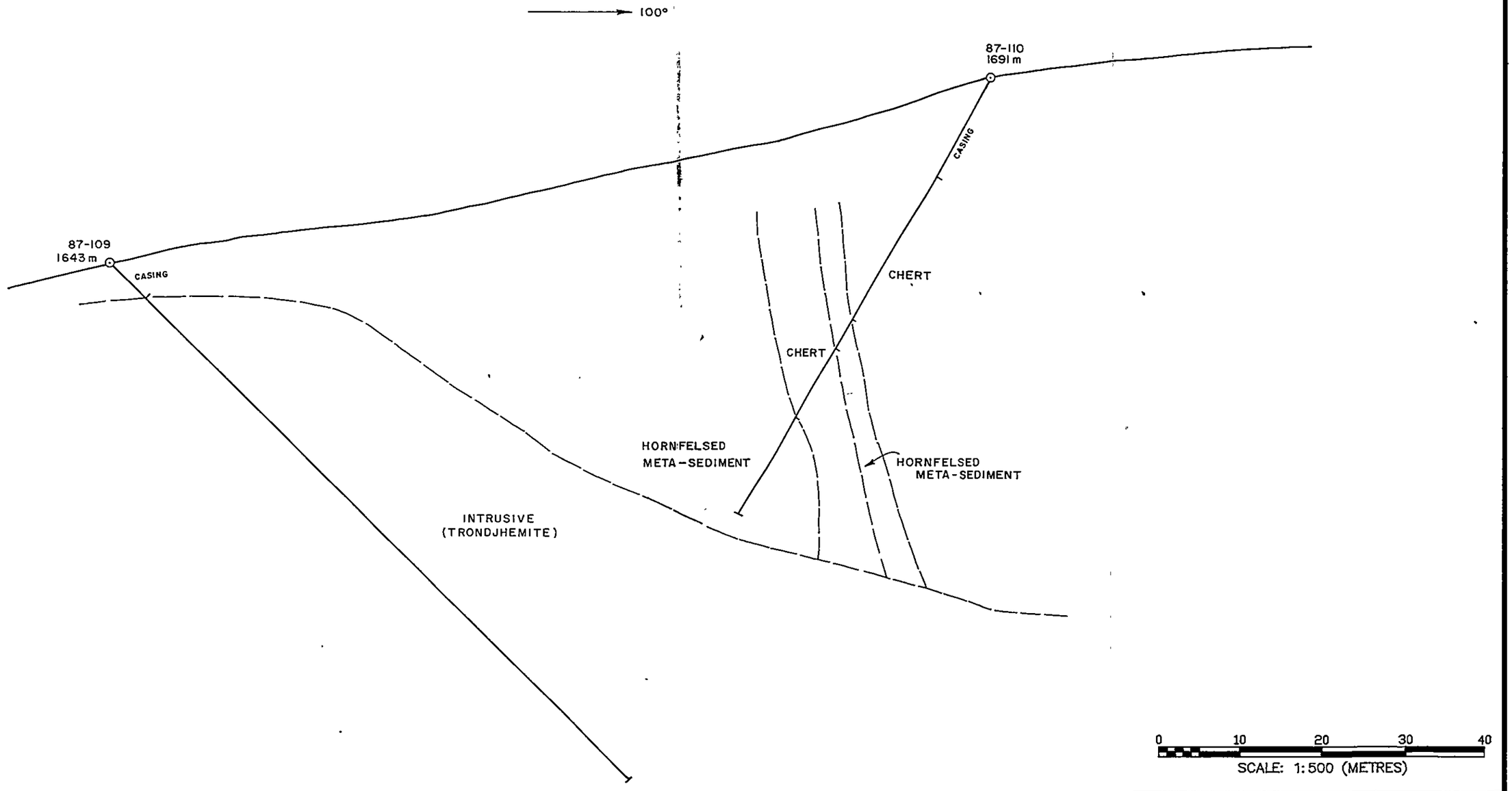
CROSS SECTION HOLE 87-107

DATE: APRIL, 1988

BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 21

Prepared By: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



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LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

RUBY MOUNTAIN DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTIONS

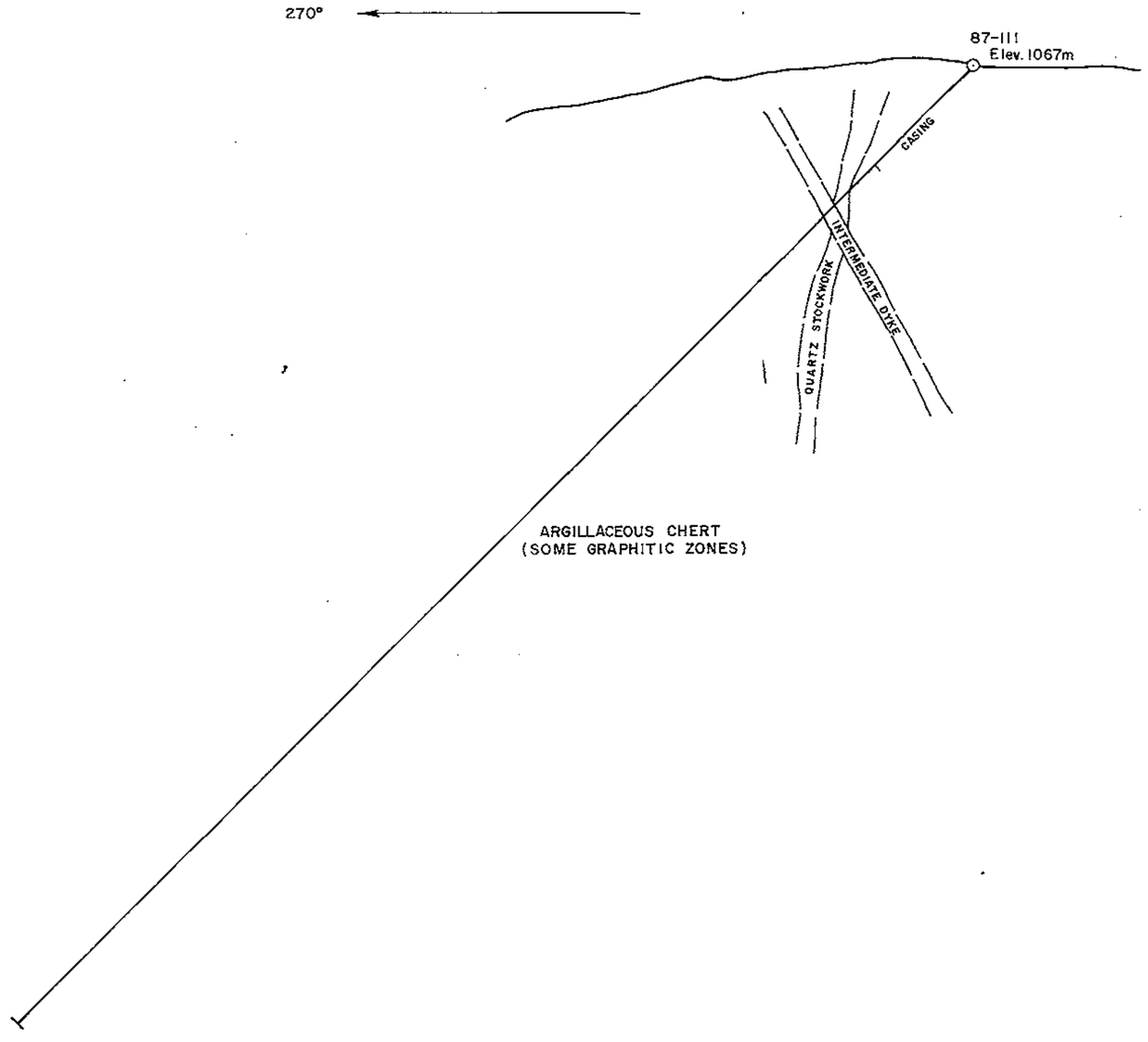
HOLES 87-109, 110

DATE: APRIL, 1988

BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 22

Prepared By: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



0 10 20 30 40

SCALE: 1:500 (METRES)

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11 W

BOULDER CREEK DRILL HOLES

CROSS SECTION
HOLE 87-111

DATE: APRIL, 1988
BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 23

Prepared By: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

Hole 87-106 was drilled on Ruby Mountain to intersect at depth an outcropping narrow massive sulfide band with a parallel narrow quartz vein. Intense skarn-type alterations were encountered and the mineralized quartz vein was intersected, but no massive sulfides were found, except as very narrow veinlets (generally less than 1 centimetre in width) (see Figure 20).

Holes 87-109 and 87-110 were drilled on Ruby Mountain over a strong induced polarization chargeability "high". It was anticipated that the "high" would be related to massive sulfide mineralization, but drilling encountered a contact zone between Cache Creek Group sediments and the alaskite intrusive. The reason for this geologic contact to be a chargeability "high" has not been determined (see Figure 22).

Hole 87-111 was drilled in the Boulder Creek valley over an area of magnetometer "low" values coincident with electromagnetometer conductors, which may have represented a mineralized fault structure roughly paralleling Boulder Creek. Drilling indicated that these coincident anomalies are due to the presence of graphitic argillite and chert bodies in that area (see Figure 23).

Hole 87-112 was attempted to be drilled in the Boulder Creek bottom, but due to thickness and type of overburden encountered, no core samples were obtained and the hole was abandoned.

TABLE 5

DIAMOND DRILL CORE RESULTS

HOLE#	DEPTH (METRES)	WIDTH (METRES)	TAG#	AU (OZ/T)	AG (PPM)	CU (PPM)	PB (PPM)	ZN (PPM)
87-1	7.0-9.5	2.5	40254	0.059	50.0			
	7.0-9.5	2.5	24702	0.068	1.33oz/T		(re-assayed)	
	9.5-11.0	1.5	40255	0.010				
	9.5-11.0	1.5	24703	0.020			(re-assayed)	
	17.4-18.1	0.7	40264	0.013	21.6			
	17.4-18.1	0.7	24712	0.014	0.85oz/T		(re-assayed)	
	27.3-28.2	0.9	40274	0.036	86.0			
	27.3-28.2	0.9	24722	0.042	2.54oz/T		0.70% (re-assayed)	
	28.2-29.3	1.1	40275	0.010				
	28.2-29.3	1.1	24723	0.018			(re-assayed)	
87-3	36.1-37.0	0.9	108806	0.026				
87-4	61.9-62.3	0.4	108886	0.090	100.0 3.27oz/T			
	67.2-68.6	1.4	108892	0.025	15.0 0.52oz/T			

TABLE 5 - continued

DIAMOND DRILL CORE RESULTS

HOLE#	DEPTH (METRES)	WIDTH (METRES)	TAG#	AU (OZ/T)	AG (PPM)	CU (PPM)	PB (PPM)	ZN (PPM)
87-6	35.3-35.9	0.6	108970	0.081	64.0 1.90oz/T			
87-7	40.8-42.0	1.2	109025	0.014				
87-9	34.0-34.4	0.4	109155	0.060	166.0 4.43oz/T		8330	
	34.4-35.2	0.8	109156	0.012				
87-10	36.9-37.3	0.4	109223	0.014				
	43.0-44.2	1.2	109231	0.010				
87-11	38.7-39.4	0.7	109313	0.014				
	39.4-40.9	1.5	109314	0.018				
	51.6-52.1	0.5	109321	0.010				
	56.4-57.3	0.9	109325	0.010				
	78.9-80.3	1.4	109341	0.012				
87-12	41.7-42.2	0.5	59324	0.036	0.95oz/T			
	47.4-47.9	0.5	59329	0.012				
	55.0-56.0	1.0	59335	0.012				
	71.1-72.0	0.9	59347	0.016				
	97.3-97.7	0.4	59362	0.012				
	110.0-111.9	1.9	59370	0.018				
87-100	41.0-41.5	0.5	40399		15.6			
87-101	62.2-63.7	1.5	40421					0.41%
	66.9-67.4	0.5	40426			0.30%		
	68.3-68.8	0.5	40429			0.33%		
	69.1-69.6	0.5	40431		16.0 0.52oz/T	0.31%		
	72.4-73.0	0.6	40435			0.39%		
	73.5-74.2	0.7	40437			0.46%		
	74.2-75.0	0.8	40438			0.47%		
	75.0-75.7	0.7	40439			0.34%		
	75.7-76.2	0.5	40440		16.0 0.61oz/T	0.71%		
	76.8-77.5	0.7	40442	0.028	102.0			3750
	77.5-78.0	0.5	40443	0.020	42.0			
	78.0-79.3	1.3	40444	0.012	19.0			
	79.3-80.5	1.2	40445		18.4			

TABLE 5 - continued

DIAMOND DRILL CORE RESULTS

HOLE#	DEPTH (METRES)	WIDTH (METRES)	TAG#	AU (OZ/T)	AG (PPM)	CU (PPM)	PB (PPM)	ZN (PPM)
87-103	23.5-25.0	1.5	24679			4340		
	44.4-45.0	0.6	24693		200 11.7oz/T	0.58%	2.34%	1.20%
87-104	11.0-12.3	1.3	24738		15.4			
	26.2-27.6	1.4	24750		17.6 0.50%			
	35.6-35.9	0.3	24775		200	10000	10000	10000
	37.2-37.8	0.6	24777		22.0 0.65oz/T			
	38.7-39.1	0.4	24779		146 4.20oz/T		1.33%	0.69%
	53.3-53.7	0.4	24792		40.0 1.17oz/T		0.31%	
	56.4-57.8	1.4	24795		15.0			
	62.4-62.8	0.4	24799		138 4.08oz/T	1.24%		
	99.4-99.7	0.3	24830		17.2			10000
87-105	44.2-45.1	0.9	24864		64.0		5560	4260
	51.3-51.8	0.5	24872		200 9.77oz/T	0.50%	1.54%	
	57.9-59.3	1.4	24878		42.0 1.21oz/T			
	65.7-66.2	0.5	24884		200 23.3oz/T	0.41%	2.56%	
	67.9-68.4	0.5	24886		108			
	82.0-82.6	0.6	24898		52.0 1.43oz/T			
	99.0-100.0	1.0	24912		78 2.19oz/T	0.39%		
87-106	43.8-44.2	0.4	24950		106			
	79.7-81.0	1.3	24980				3150	
	81.9-83.2	1.3	24982		21.6		5030	4130
87-107	59.9-60.5	0.6	108564					5870
87-109	32.3-33.8	1.5	108687		26.4		4000	
98-110	30.2-31.4	1.2	108712		15.6			
	37.8-38.5	0.7	108718				3510	
	40.5-41.0	0.5	108720					4390
	46.2-47.2	1.0	108726				3030	

5. GEOCHEMISTRY

5.1 LITHOGEOCHEMICAL SAMPLES

5.1.1 SAMPLING AND SAMPLE TREATMENT

During the course of mapping and trenching, 54 chip and grab samples were collected from the property. These samples were collected from mineralized or altered outcrops and quartz veins, generally containing up to 5% pyrite. Sample sites are indicated by orange flagging and the samples placed in labelled plastic bags. The samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. In the laboratory, the samples were crushed to minus 100 mesh, the course fraction was then examined for metallics while the fine fraction was analyzed by standard fire assay techniques. The samples were analysed for 32 additional elements by the ICP technique.

A total of 1,850 diamond drill core samples were collected from the 25 holes drilled on the Lakeview Property. Nearly all of the core was sampled, with average sampling width of 1.5 metres, and smaller samples being taken where mineralization or veining was present. The core was logged, split, crushed and riffle split in the field, with samples of approximately 0.50 kilograms being sent to Chemex Labs Ltd. for analysis. In the laboratory, the samples were crushed to minus 100 mesh, fire assayed for gold and silver, and analysed for 32 additional elements by the ICP technique. Several of the samples were assayed for copper, lead, zinc, tin and tungsten as well.

A total of 121 two foot rotary drill samples were collected from the 24 holes drilled on the Yam 3 claim. All of the samples were riffle split in the field to yeild a 2 to 5 kilogram sample to be analysed. The samples were shipped to Placer Dome Inc.'s Vancouver Laboratory. In the laboratory the samples were crushed to minus 100 mesh and the fine fraction was analysed for copper, lead, zinc, nickel, silver, gold, arsenic and antimony using standard atomic absorption techniques.

5.1.2 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Locations of rock samples can be found on the Geology Maps, Figures 4 and 5. A summary of grab and chip samples returning anomalous values can by found in Table 6. Tables 7 and 8 give statistical analysis of diamond drill core samples for 1986 and 1987 Lakeview and 1987 Ruby Mountain drill holes, respectively.

Rock and chip samples were taken from mineralized quartz veins and surrounding wall rocks. Where galena, sphalerite or chalcopyrite was visible in these veins, higher grade gold and silver assays were obtained. Surface chip sampling in this area gives very incomplete results due to lack of outcrop and surface weathering.

TABLE 6

ROCK AND CHIP SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE NUMBER	AU (OZ/T)	AG (OZ/T)	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
108502	0.024		WEST VEIN	QUARTZ WITH GALENA
108503	0.098	1.14	WEST VEIN	QUARTZ WITH GALENA
108505	0.082	0.83	LAKEVIEW VEIN	QUARTZ WITH PYRITE
108507	0.042	1.31	LAKEVIEW VEIN	QUARTZ WITH GALENA
108508	11.665	128.0	WEST VEIN	QUARTZ WITH GALENA, ARGENTITE AND GOLD
108509	2.538 (0.50% PB)	35.00	LAKEVIEW VEIN	QUARTZ WITH GALENA, ARGENTITE AND GOLD
108510	0.774	8.31	LAKEVIEW VEIN	QUARTZ WITH GALENA, ARGENTITE AND SPHALERITE
24751		1.24	RUBY MOUNTAIN	MASSIVE PYRRHOTITE
24752	(0.33% CU)	0.73	RUBY MOUNTAIN	RUSTY LIMESTONE
24753	(0.41% CU, 3.32% PB)	10.20	RUBY MOUNTAIN	QUARTZ WITH GALENA, CHALCOPYRITE, PYRITE, SPHALERITE, PYRRHOTITE
24754	0.324	26.80	LAKEVIEW VEIN	QUARTZ WITH GALENA
24763		0.70	RUBY MOUNTAIN	SULFIDE VEINLET
40221	0.012	0.65	WHITESTAR VEIN	RUSTY QUARTZ
40227	0.010		WHITESTAR VEIN	RUSTY QUARTZ
40241	0.014		QUARTZ VEIN	MINOR SULFIDES
40160	1.554	7.60	BULK SAMPLE	LAKEVIEW #1
40161	0.745	6.70	BULK SAMPLE	WEST VEIN #2
40162	0.228	4.20	BULK SAMPLE	LAKEVIEW #3
40179	0.010		QUARTZ VEIN	MINOR SULFIDES

The "nugget" effect is apparent from the results listed in Table 6. Where mineralization is visible the assay results are usually extremely high-grade, however, the surrounding portions of the quartz veins may be totally barren. In order to fully assess the potential of these veins, surface trenching should be carried out along the entire strike length of the veins. Systematic chip sampling is necessary, and the results should be averaged in order to determine the average grade of the veins at surface.

Diamond drilling in the Lakeview and White Star Adit areas of the property also confirmed the strong presence of the "nugget" effect found in the gold mineralization in this area. Diamond drilling intersections of quartz veins tended to give very low gold and silver values. Table 4 in Section 4.2 Diamond Drilling outlines some of the better values obtained. Statistical analysis was done for the diamond drilling data from 1986 and 1987 drill programmes to statistically separate anomalous from background values. Threshold values are defined as the mean plus two standard deviations (x+2s) and anomalous values as the mean plus three standard deviations (x+3s).

The statistical data is shown in Table 7, and a correlation matrix for the various elements analysed can be found in the Appendix. On the Lakeview portion of the property, the gold values do not correlate highly with any other element, however, silver shows a high correlation with copper, lead and zinc. Anomalous gold and silver values tend to be restricted to quartz veins with visible galena or sphalerite.

TABLE 7

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR DIAMOND DRILL CORE LAKEVIEW AND WHITE STAR ADIT AREAS 1986 AND 1987

ELEMENT	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MEAN (x)	THRESHOLD (x+2s)	ANOMALOUS (x+3s)
AU	3045	0.003ppb	0.077ppb	0.114ppb
AG	3045	1.17ppm	22.31ppm	32.88ppm
AS	3045	30ppm	228ppm	327ppm
CU	3045	29ppm	407ppm	596ppm
CR	3045	140ppm	794ppm	1121ppm
PB	3045	16ppm	428ppm	634ppm
SB	3045	0.4ppm	3.4ppm	4.9ppm
TI	3045	0.51%	3.73%	5.34%
ZN	3045	35ppm	561ppm	824ppm

On Ruby Mountain, diamond drilling was done in order to outline the depth and width of outcropping massive sulfide skarn mineralization at depth. The drill core showed zones of skarn alteration, but only one hole intersected massive sulfides. Several strongly mineralized quartz veins were found at depth but these tended to average less than 30 centimetres in width. Greisen veins, with tin, tungsten and fluorite were also present in the vicinity of the alaskite intrusive. A summary of the mineralized drill sections can be found in Table 4 in section 4.2 Diamond Drilling. The diamond drilling data from Ruby Mountain were treated statistically to separate anomalous from background values. Threshold values are defined as the mean plus two standard deviations (x+2s) and anomalous values as the mean plus three standard deviations (x+3s). The gold results were not studied due to their low values. Statistical data are shown in Table 8, and a correlation matrix for the elements analysed can be found in the Appendix. Silver shows a high positive correlation with cadmium, copper, lead and zinc, and shows a lower positive correlation with arsenic and tungsten.

TABLE 8

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS FOR DIAMOND DRILL CORE SAMPLES
RUBY MOUNTAIN

ELEMENT	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MEAN (x)	THRESHOLD (x+2s)	ANOMALOUS (x+3s)
AG	714	4.19ppm	41.79ppm	60.59ppm
AS	714	63ppm	492ppm	921ppm
BA	714	258ppm	858ppm	1158ppm
CD	714	3.8ppm	28.8ppm	41.3ppm
CU	714	255ppm	1941ppm	2784ppm
MO	714	3ppm	31ppm	45ppm
PB	714	219ppm	2297ppm	3336ppm
W	714	29ppm	333ppm	485ppm
ZN	714	294ppm	2160ppm	3093ppm

5.2 SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY

5.2.1 SAMPLING AND SAMPLE TREATMENT

Soil sampling was carried out over a selected area of the property known as the Adit Grid. This grid crosses the Lakeview, West and White Star Vein systems. The purpose of this sampling programme was to see if any significant geochemical signature was present to outline the subsurface strike length of the vein systems. Samples were collected at 25 metre intervals along one kilometre long east-west cut lines spaced 100 metres apart. Because of recent glaciation and glacial debris, the soil development is generally poor; however, whenever possible, only the 'B' soil horizon was collected. Soil samples were collected using either a shovel or prospector's mattock and placed into Kraft wet-strength paper envelopes.

After air drying for several days the samples were boxed and shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver, B.C. A total of 875 soil samples were collected for analysis. In the laboratory, the samples were oven dried at approximately 50^{o}C and sifted through a minus 35 mesh sieve. The coarse fraction was discarded and the minus 35 fraction was analysed for gold by atomic absorption, and for 32 additional elements by the ICP technique.

5.2.2 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Results for the soil samples were tabulated for each element and are summarized in Appendix A. A number of scattered soil samples contain anomalous values in gold and silver, with an occasional anomalous value in arsenic, copper, lead and zinc. Gold and silver results for the Adit Grid are plotted on Figures 24 and 25.

TABLE 9

STATISTICAL ANALYSES FOR SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS

ELEMENT	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	MEAN (x)	THRESHOLD (x+2s)	ANOMALOUS (x+3s)
AU	863	12 ppb	114 ppb	165 ppb
AG	863	0.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.8 ppm
AS	863	11 ppm	39 ppm	53 ppm
CR	863	227 ppm	453 ppm	566 ppm
CU	863	54 ppm	124 ppm	159 ppm
FE	863	3.69 %	16.17 %	22.41 %
NI	863	185 ppm	479 ppm	626 ppm
PB	863	6 ppm	18 ppm	24 ppm
TI	863	0.13 %	0.25 %	0.31 %
V	863	84 ppm	138 ppm	165 ppm
ZN	863	75 ppm	167 ppm	213 ppm

The geochemical outline for the Lakeview Vein system can be followed for nearly 800 metres with gold values of greater than 100ppb. The West Vein system can be traced for over 200 metres, with similarly high gold values. No anomalous gold values were obtained from the White Star Vein system. Several other zones contained significant gold mineralization in the soils, however, the source of these anomalies is not known at this time.

A correlation matrix for the various elements statistically analysed can be found in the Appendix. A high positive correlation is found between gold and silver values, and a lower positive correlation can be seen between gold and arsenic, copper, iron and lead. Silver correlates positively with arsenic, copper, iron, lead and zinc.

5.3 BULK SAMPLES

5.3.1 SAMPLING AND SAMPLE TREATMENT

A total of seven bulk samples, each weighing approximately one ton, were taken from blast pits in exposed quartz veins on the Lakeview Property. Three samples were taken from the Lakeview Vein system, three from the West Vein system and one from the White Star Vein system. It was hoped that the bulk sampling would give more representative values for gold and silver in the veins and would help reduce the "nugget" effect.

The samples were placed in 45 gallon drums and trucked to Coastech Research Inc.'s laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. for analysis. In the laboratory, each bulk sample was air dried, then sequentially

crushed, coned and quartered, and riffle sampled to provide six representative 2 kilogram samples for fire assay, including metallics fraction, and a 50 kilogram bulk sample for grade estimation by cyanidation and fire assay of the products, and gravity concentration and fire assay of the products. The objective was to obtain the best estimate of the gold and silver grade of each bulk sample.

5.3.2 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Locations for the bulk samples can be seen on Figure 8, and the results have been summarized in Table 10, below. For additional information see the Appendix.

TABLE 10

BULK SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE NAME	MULTIPLE ASSAY (MEAN)		CYANIDATION		GRAVITY	
	g/t Au	g/t Ag*	g/t Au	g/t Ag	g/t Au	g/t Ag
Lakeview Vein #1	10.06	112.2	6.81	143.7	9.02	80.6
Lakeview Vein #2	0.26	20.4	0.40	5.2	0.87	35.7
Lakeview Vein #3	2.15	35.8	2.13	34.1	2.71	37.6
West Vein #1	1.66	24.5	1.79	21.7	3.57	27.3
West Vein #2	3.22	36.2	1.93	30.2	3.56	42.2
West Vein #3	0.90	15.2	0.93	12.7	1.13	17.7
White Star Vein	0.13	4.0	0.24	3.1	0.27	4.48

*Calculated values

The results indicate:

1) an apparent nugget effect on the higher grade samples, due to a prominent metallics fraction,

2) excellent response to cyanidation,

3) a low concentration ratio by gravity processing, without a direct smeltable product produced.

The most significant estimate of the actual grade is by cyanidation due to elimination of the nugget effect by dissolution to a dilute solution and reconciliation of the feed from the solution assay and residue assay.

The data indicates a potential mining reserve, the overall average of the cyanide back calculated grades are 2.03 g Au/tonne (0.059 oz/st) and 35.8 g Ag/tonne (1.04 oz/st) ore approximately $45/tonne combined metal value. Removing the Lakeview #2 and White Star veins indicates 2.72 g Au/tonne and 48.5 g Ag/tonne or $64.50/tonne combined precious metal value.

6. GEOPHYSICS

6.1 PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

6.1.1 INSTRUMENT AND SURVEY TECHNIQUES

Two Model G-816 Proton Magnetometers manufactured by Geometrics were utilized on this programme. The G-816 magnetometer is designed for precise mapping of very small or large amplitude anomalies and is ideal for detailed follow-up of aeromagnetic reconnaissance surveys. Total Field measurements can be read with a resolution of about 1 gamma throughout the instruments measuring range. One G-816 was used for field measurements while the second unit was kept stationary to monitor the earth's total magnetic field including diurnal and day to day variations and the effects of magnetic storms.

All values recorded at 25 metre stations along grid lines were corrected for diurnal and day to day variations.

6.1.2 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The proton magnetometer surveys were carried out on four grids on the property, totalling 37 line kilometres of surveys. The grids were placed largely over areas with geophysical anomalies from the 1984 airborne survey and coincident surface mineralization.

On the Adit, Yam and Boulder Creek Grids, magnetometer "lows" adjacent to high magnetometer responses were the targets. These "lows" represent the altered margins to an ultramafic body. Previous work on this portion of the property has shown the existence of gold and silver bearing quartz vein systems roughly paralleling these margin zones (see Figures 26 through 31).

On the Black Diamond Grid on Ruby Mountain, the target of the survey was pyrrhotite-rich massive sulfide skarn bodies. These sulfides show up as locallized, very high magnetometer responses (see Figures 32 and 33).

The proton magnetometer appears to be an excellent exploration tool in this area.

6.2 VLF-ELECTROMAGNETOMETER SURVEY

6.2.1 INSTRUMENT AND SURVEY TECHNIQUES

The Geonics VLF electromagnetic (EM-16) system is a hand held, highly portable unit designed for single man field operation. It is designed mainly for use in mineral prospecting for massive sulphide ore bodies. It is also useful for the detection of faults or shear zones and to give information about subsurface conductivity for geological mapping.

The EM-16 is simply a sensitive receiver covering the frequency band of a VLF transmitting stations with means of measuring the vertical field components. All VLF transmitting stations operating for communications with submarines have a vertical antenna. Because antenna current is vertical, it creates a concentric horizontal magnetic field which radiates outward. When these magnetic lines of force meet conductive bodies in the ground, a secondary magnetic field, radiating from these bodies, is produced. The EM-16 measures the vertical components of these secondary fields. The frequency employed during the survey was 24.8 kHz (Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.).

6.2.2 PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The VLF electomagnetometer survey was run on two grids on the property, totalling 27 line kilometres of surveys. The Adit and Lakeview Grids were run in an attempt to identify and trace any mineralized shear zones. Several significant conductors were outlined which can be traced for over one kilometre (see Figures 34 through 37).

Bulldozer trenching done to uncover some of the conductors showed them to be graphitic argillite with minor quartz veining and pyrite. No economic assays for gold or silver have been obtained within the argillites.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Results from the 1987 exploration programme on the Lakeview property are promising and indicate a good potential for the discovery of gold/silver vein or skarn-type massive sulfide mineralization. Important findings of the programme are summarized as follows:

1) The property is known to be underlain by Cache Creek Group rocks which have been intruded by ultramafics of the Atlin Intrusions and a Cretaceous alaskite. Three quartz vein systems (the Lakeview, West and White Star) are found within Cache Creek Group rocks marginal to an ultramafic body. Skarn mineralization is found on Ruby Mountain, where limestones abutt against a Cretaceous alaskite batholith.

2) Soil sampling on the Adit Grid in the vicinity of the Lakeview and White Star Adits outlined several zones of anomalous mineralization. The Lakeview vein can be traced by anomalous gold values for about 800 metres, and the West Vein can be traced for 250 metres. Other zones of gold mineralization have been encountered, but no follow-up work has been done to determine their sources. Silver values in soils tend to be quite low grade throughout the survey area. Soil sampling and analysis for gold appears to be an excellent exploration tool in this area.

3) Seven bulk samples weighing approximately one ton each were taken from the Lakeview, West and White Star veins. These samples were analysed for gold and silver in an attempt to determine how the "nugget" effect for mineralization in this area is affecting surface chip and diamond drill core samples. Two of the samples came back with economic grades of gold and silver mineralization, three of the samples contained slightly lower grades of mineralization, and two of the samples contained an insignificant amount of gold and silver. This confirms the theory that the gold and silver within the quartz veins is not consistant throughout the length and width of these veins.

4) Four proton magnetometer surveys were conducted on the property. Three of these surveys (the Adit, Yam and Boulder Creek Grids) were carried out to define the margins of magnetically "high" ultramafic bodies. These margins usually show up as distinctive magnetometer "lows" due to intense alteration of any magnetic minerals. In the Atlin area, it has been found that economically mineralized quartz veins can occur marginal to the magnetometer "low" alteration zones. On the Black Diamond Grid, a magnetometer survey was carried out to determine the subsurface extent of outcropping massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite skarn bodies. These massive sulfides show up as intense magnetometer "high" responses. In exploring for either quartz veins marginal to an ultramafic body, or massive sulfide skarn-type mineralization, the proton magnetometer is an excellent

exploration tool.

5) Two VLF electromagnetometer surveys were conducted on the Lakeview and Adit Grids in an attempt to outline the extent of any mineralized shear zones that may be present. Significant conductors were found and later trenched. These conductors were identified in the trenches as graphitic argillites. No significant mineralization is associated with the argillites. Where outcrop is scarce, the VLF electromagnetometer data outlines the argillite bands, and can be used as an aid in geologically mapping the property.

6) An Induced Polarization survey was carried out on the cut-line Adit Grid. The anomalies outlined by this survey were quite similar to those found using the VLF electromagnetometer. The results of this survey will be submitted in a separate report by P.E. Walcott and Associates of Vancouver, B.C.

7) Diamond Drilling was carried out on both the Lakeview and Ruby Mountain portions of the property. A total of 25 holes were drilled. Approximately half of the holes were drilled on Ruby Mountain in an attempt to outline the sub-surface extent of outcropping massive sulfide bodies, to test the very significant soil anomaly found in previous surveys, and to test some of the induced polarization anomalies outlined in a survey done in 1985. One drill hole intersected 13 metres of massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization, and the other holes intersected only narrow (generally less than 1 centimetre) massive galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite or pyrrhotite veinlets. No significant widths of economic mineralization were encountered.

8) Diamond drilling was conducted to test the Lakeview, West and White Star Vein systems for continuity of grade and width at depth. Low grade gold and silver values were obtained wherever quartz veins were intersected by drilling. The strong "nugget" effect present in the gold mineralization in this area makes economic intersections in diamond drill core very difficult to obtain.

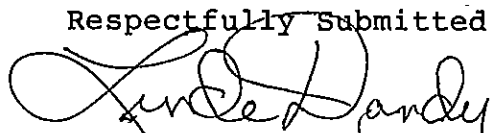
9) Rotary Drilling was conducted in conjunction with Queenstake Resources Ltd. in the Pine Creek valley. With lack of outcrop due to deep overburden, the results obtained from analysing the bedrock rotary drill samples allows for interpretation of the rock types, mineralization and alterations present.

10) The mineralization on the Lakeview property includes gold and silver bearing quartz veins marginal to an ultramafic body in the vicinity of the Lakeview and White Star Adits. On Ruby Mountain, the mineralization is massive sulfide skarn type alteration where limestones come in contact with the Surprise Lake Batholith. Also on Ruby Mountain are tin, tungsten and fluorite bearing quartz veins within the batholith. More

work needs to be done in order to fully access the economic potential of this mineralization.

11) In summary, although significant amounts of mineralization has been found on this property, much additional work is required. Soil sampling appears to be very effective as an exploration tool above the valley bottoms where overburden is deep. Proton magnetometer surveys outline the altered margins of ultramafic bodies, known to contain gold and silver bearing quartz veins, and also, define the subsurface extent of outcropping massive sulfide bodies. Bulk sampling of quartz veins works very well to reduce the "nugget" effect for the gold mineralization, and gives more realistic values for the veins than diamond drill core or surface chip samples do. Rotary drilling is a cost effective way to test areas of deep overburden, and diamond drilling can test the depth and width of targets exposed at surface.

Respectfully Submitted,



L. Dandy, B.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Mark Management Ltd.

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COSTS STATEMENT

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.
LAKEVIEW/RUBY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

15 MAY - 10 DECEMBER 1987

GENERAL COSTS

FOOD AND ACCOMMODATION, 413 MANDAYS @ $26.39		$ 10,897.18
SHIPPING		6,100.21
SUPPLIES		10,360.40
FIELD TELEPHONE SERVICE		1,163,75
FIXED WING - HASTINGS TRAVEL, AGT, 12 OCT.		
VCR-WHS-DAW-RTN	$418.50	
- AIR NORTH, 29 AUG.	343.80	
	---------	762.30
FUEL		2,993.78
RENTALS		
NORCAN 4WD PICKUP, 93 DAYS @ $50	$4,650.00	
NORCAN 4WD SUBURBAN, 142 DAYS @ $50	7,100.00	
STANDARD FIELD EQUIP. 413 MANDAYS @ $6	2,478.00	
HERTZ 4WD 19-21JUNE, 3 DAYS @ $86.06	258.25	
TILDEN CELEBRITY, 12-14 OCT, 3 DAYS @ $65.20	195.61	
TILDEN CHEVY, 19-20 OCT, 1 DAY	52.60	
TAXIS	60.00	
	---------	14,794.46
MAINTENANCE		249.15
CONSULTANT FEES		
ARCHEAN ENGINEERING	$6,350.00	
ADDER EXPLORATION	225.00	
	---------	6,575.00
REPORT PREPARATION		4,784.50

TOTAL GENERAL COSTS		**$58,680.73**

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING COST

SALARIES & WAGES, 2 PERS., 53 MANDAYS @ $121.71	$ 6,450.64
BENEFITS @ 20%	1,290.13
GENERAL COSTS APPORTIONED (53/413 X $58,680.73)	7,530.46

TOTAL GEOLOGICAL MAPPING COST	**$15,271.23**

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY COST

SALARIES & WAGES, 4 PERS., 65 MANDAYS @ $85.43		$ 5,553.21
BENEFITS @ 20%		1,110.64
RENTALS		
GABRIEL EM-16, 13 DAYS @ $27	$ 351.00	

KANGELD PROTON MAG, 29 DAYS @ $27	783.00	
		1,134.00
GENERAL COSTS APPORTIONED (65/413 X $58,680.73)		9,235.47
TOTAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY COST		**$17,033.32**

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY COST

SALARIES AND WAGES, 2 PERS., 17 MANDAYS @ $76.70		$ 1,303.84
BENEFITS @ 20%		260.77
CASUAL LABOUR, 1 PERS., 9 MANDAYS @ $80		720.00
BLASTING: GORDON CLARK & ASSOC., 16-18 OCT.		2,557.47
ASSAYS AND ANALYSES		
PLACER DOME INC. LABORATORY		
121 ROCK FOR 9 ELEMENTS @ 18.75	$ 2,268.75	
COASTECH RESEARCH INC.		
7 BULK SAMPLES FOR AU, AG @ $1,142.86	8,000.00	
CHEMEX LABS LTD.		
875 SOIL FOR AU & 32 EL.ICP @ $16.38	14,333.25	
51 ROCK FOR AU @ $13.29	678.00	
305 ROCK FOR AU, AG & 32 EL.ICP @ $21.75	6.633.75	
391 ROCK FOR AU & 32 EL.ICP @ $20.52	8,022.00	
731 ROCK FOR AG, AU, (SN), & 32 EL.ICP @ $27.58	20,160.25	
423 ROCK FOR AU & SUNDRY ELS. @ $19.18	8,113.73	
546 PULPS FOR 32 EL.ICP @ $6.75	3,696.25	
14 PULPS FOR PT GROUP ELS. @ $80.00	1,120.00	
		73,025.98
GENERAL COSTS APPORTIONED (17/413 X $58,680.73)		2,415.43
TOTAL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY COST		**$80,283.49**

TRENCHING/ROAD BUILDING/DRILL SUPPORT/BULLDOZER COST

SALARIES & WAGES, 3 PERS., 29 MANDAYS @ $122.06		$ 3,539.75
BENEFITS @ 20%		707.95
THOMA SERVICES, 6 JULY - 14 NOV.		
BULLDOZER, 529 HOURS @ 137.50	$72,542.50	
LOADER, 5.5 HOURS @ $50	275.00	
CRANE, 0.5 HOURS @ $90	45.00	
WELDING	280.00	
WATER TRUCK, 13.4 DAYS @ $50	670.00	
		73,812.50
GENERAL COSTS APPORTIONED (29/413 X $58,680.73)		4,120.44
TOTAL TRENCHING/BULLDOZER/DRILL SUPPORT COST		**$82,180.64**

DIAMOND DRILLING COST

SALARIES & WAGES, 5 PERS., 249 MANDAYS @ $103.81	$ 25,849.36
BENEFITS @ 20%	5,169.87
THOMA SERVICES CORE SPLITTING	210.00

ARCTIC DIAMOND DRILLING, 5 AUG.-5 DEC., 7793' @ $32.74	255,116.96
GENERAL COSTS APPORTIONED (249/413 X $58,680.73)	35,378.94
TOTAL DIAMOND DRILLING COST	**$321,725.13**

ROTARY DRILLING COST

MIDNIGHT SUN (QUEENSTAKE) 242' @ $25	$ 6,050.00
TOTAL ROTARY DRILLING COST	**$ 6,050.00**

LINE-CUTTING COST

DENIS JACOB, 1-14 JUNE, 21 LKM @ $333.34	$ 7,000.00
TOTAL LINE-CUTTING COST	**$ 7,000.00**

COST SUMMARY

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING	$ 15,271.23
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	17,033.32
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY	80,283.49
TRENCHING, BULLDOZING, DRILL SUPPORT	82,180.64
DIAMOND DRILLING	321,725.13
ROTARY DRILLING	6,050.00
LINE-CUTTING	7,000.00
TOTAL COSTS	**$529,543.81**

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

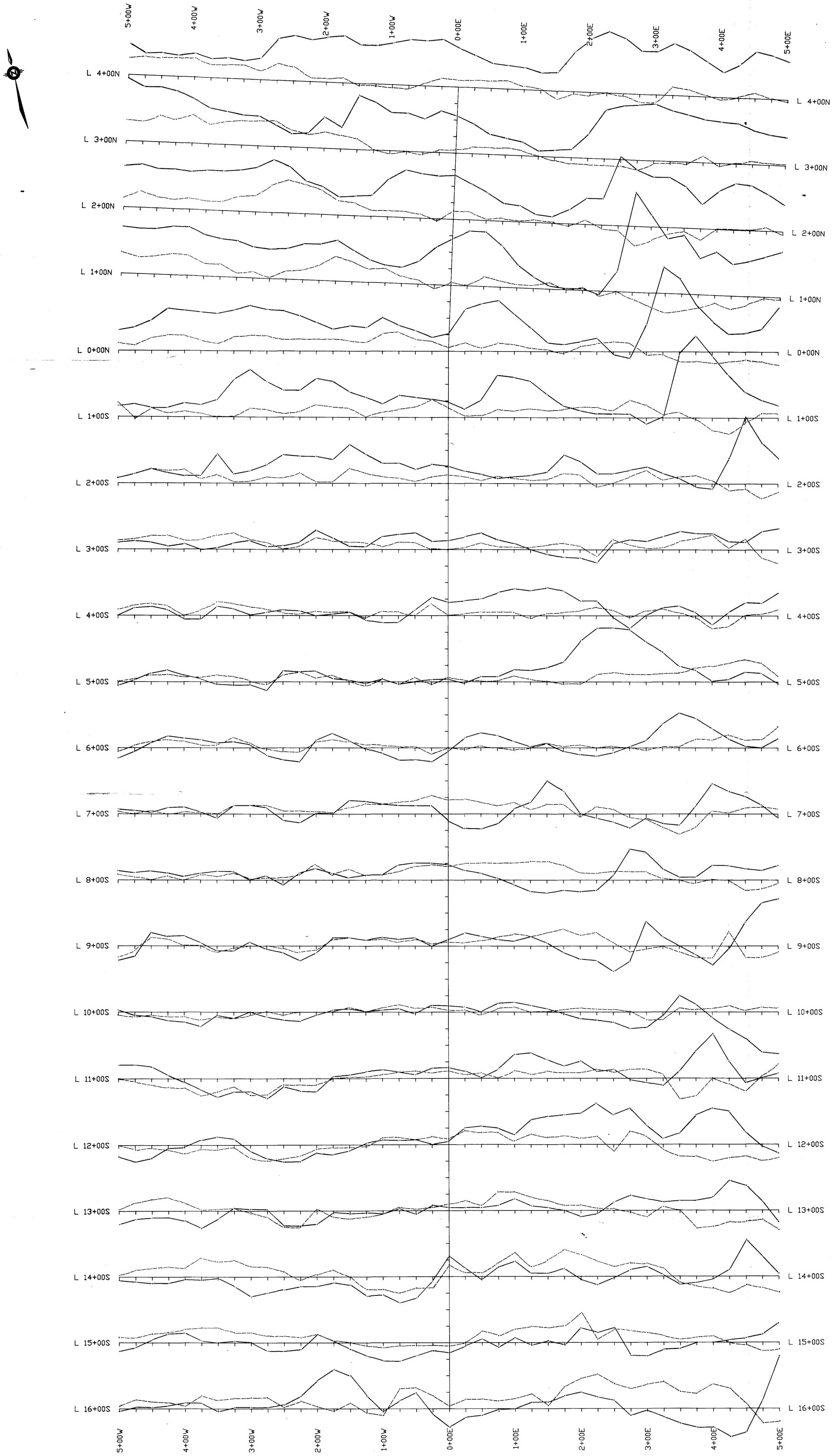
LINDA DANDY, B.Sc.

ACADEMIC

1981	B.Sc. Geology	University of British Columbia
1987	Fellowship	Geological Association of Canada

PRACTICAL

1981 - Present	Geologist with Mark Management Ltd., Hughes-Lang Group, Vancouver, B.C.
1987	Project Geologist - geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching, blasting and bulk sampling, rotary and diamond drilling in northwestern and southwestern B.C.
1986	Project Geologist - 12,000 foot diamond drill programme in northwestern B.C.
1985	Project Geologist - geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys and backhoe trenching programmes in northwestern and southeastern B.C., the Yukon, and northeastern Washington
1984	Project Geologist - mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys backhoe trenching and diamond drilling programmes in northwestern B.C.
1983	Geologist involved in geological mapping (1:50,000, 1:10,000, and 1:1,000), geophysical and geochemical surveys in northern and central B.C. and the Yukon
1982	Geologist involved in geochemical and geophysical surveys in central B.C.
1981	Geologist involved in detailed mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys in central B.C.



1cm = 10%

20%
10%
0%
-10%
-20%

QUADRATURE (%)
INPHASE (%)

STATION NLK (SEATTLE) – 24.8 kHz
READING TAKEN AT 234°
INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM-16

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,440
Part 1 of 2

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104N/11W

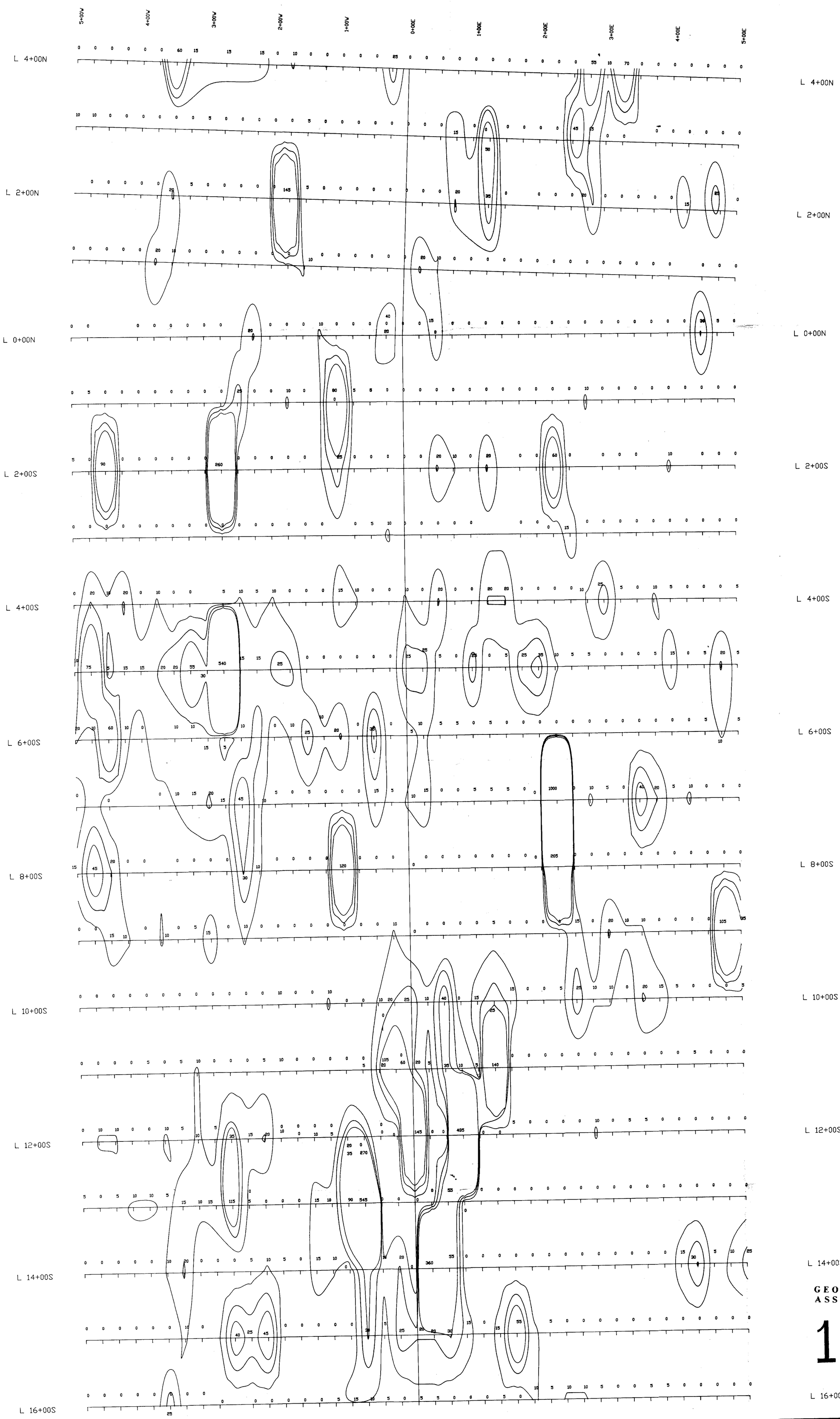
ADIT GRID
VLF EM-16 SURVEY
PROFILES

0 50 100 150 200
SCALE 1: 2500

DATE: APRIL 1988
BY: LD

FIGURE No. 34

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



LEGEND:

10 — Au VALUE IN p.p.b.

0 = VALUES <5 p.p.b. Au

CONTOUR INTERVAL =20,50 & 100 p.p.b. Au

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11

GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
Au RESULTS IN p.p.b.

0 50 100 150 200

SCALE 1: 2500

DATE: FEBRUARY, 1988

BY: LD

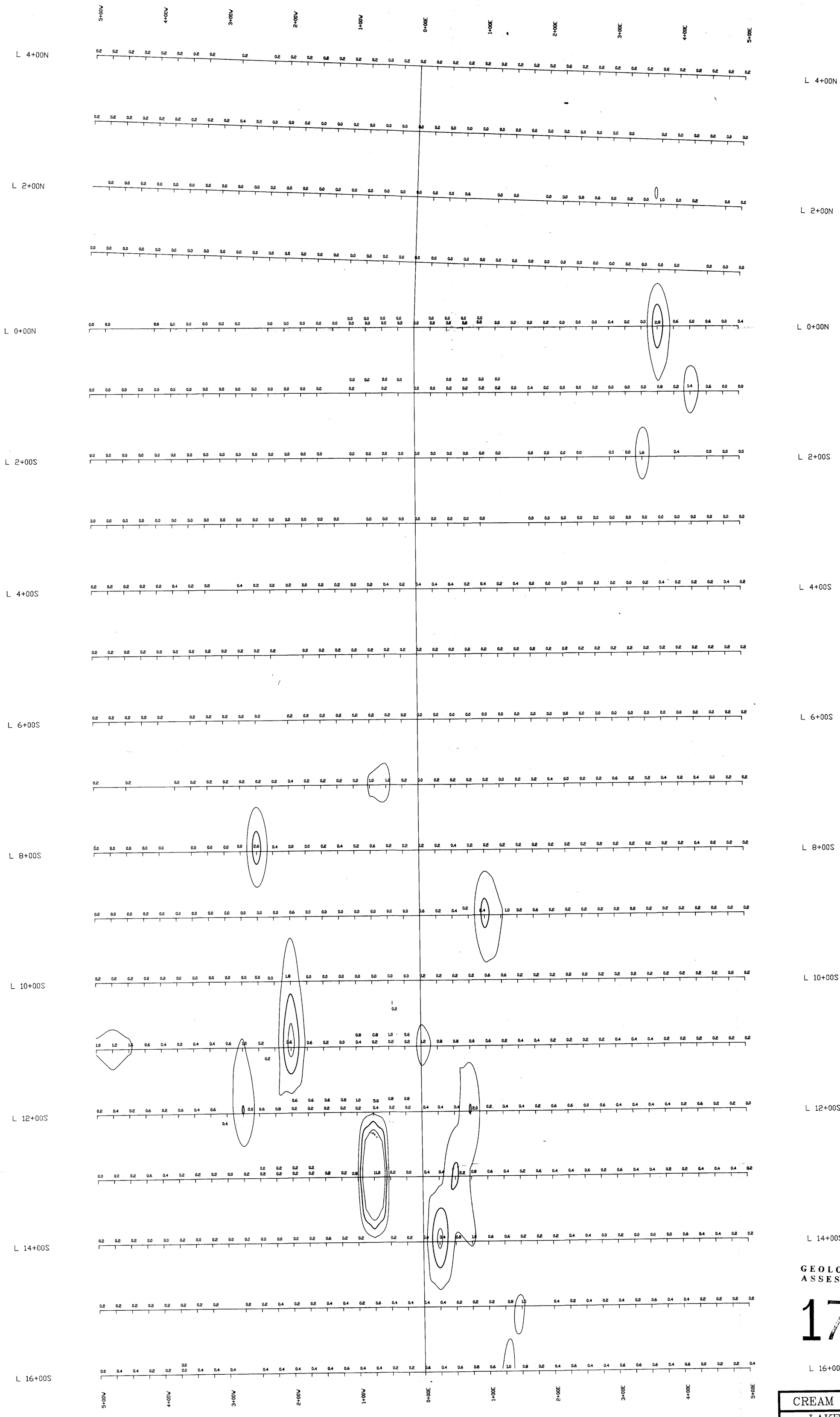
FIGURE No. 24

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,440

Part 1 of 2



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,440

Part 1 of 2

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11

GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY
Ag RESULTS IN p.p.m.

0 50 100 150 200
SCALE 1:2500

DATE: FEBRUARY, 1988
BY: LD

FIGURE No. 25

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

5+00W 4+00W 3+00W 2+00W 1+00W 0+00E 1+00E 2+00E 3+00E 4+00E 5+00E

L 4+00N
L 3+00N
L 2+00N
L 1+00N
L 0+00N
L 1+00S
L 2+00S
L 3+00S
L 4+00S
L 5+00S
L 6+00S
L 7+00S
L 8+00S
L 9+00S
L 10+00S
L 11+00S
L 12+00S
L 13+00S
L 14+00S
L 15+00S
L 16+00S

5+00W 4+00W 3+00W 2+00W 1+00W 0+00E 1+00E 2+00E 3+00E 4+00E 5+00E

PROFILE SCALE
2000
1000
0
-1000
(GAMMAS)

MAGNETOMETER PROFILE

1cm = 1000 GAMMAS

BASE STATION 56000 = 0

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,440

Part 1 of 2

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104N/11W

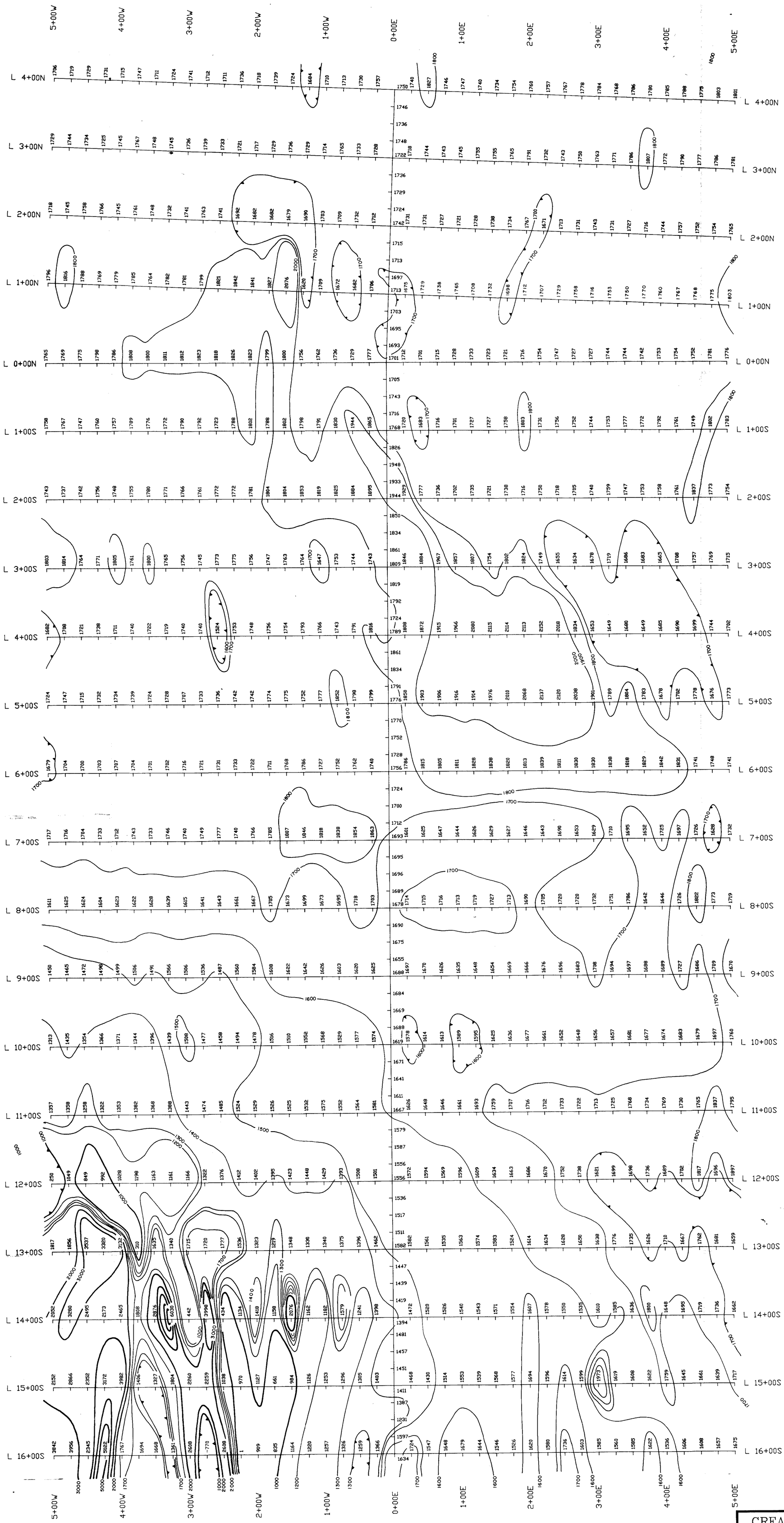
ADIT GRID
PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
PROFILES

0 50 100 150 200
SCALE 1: 2500

DATE: **APRIL 1988**
BY: **LD**

FIGURE No. **26**

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



1259 MAGNETOMETER VALUE IN GAMMAS

BASE READING = 56 000 GAMMAS

CONTOUR INTERVAL = 100 & 1000 GAMMAS

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,440

Part 1 of 2

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

MINING DIVISION NTS: No.

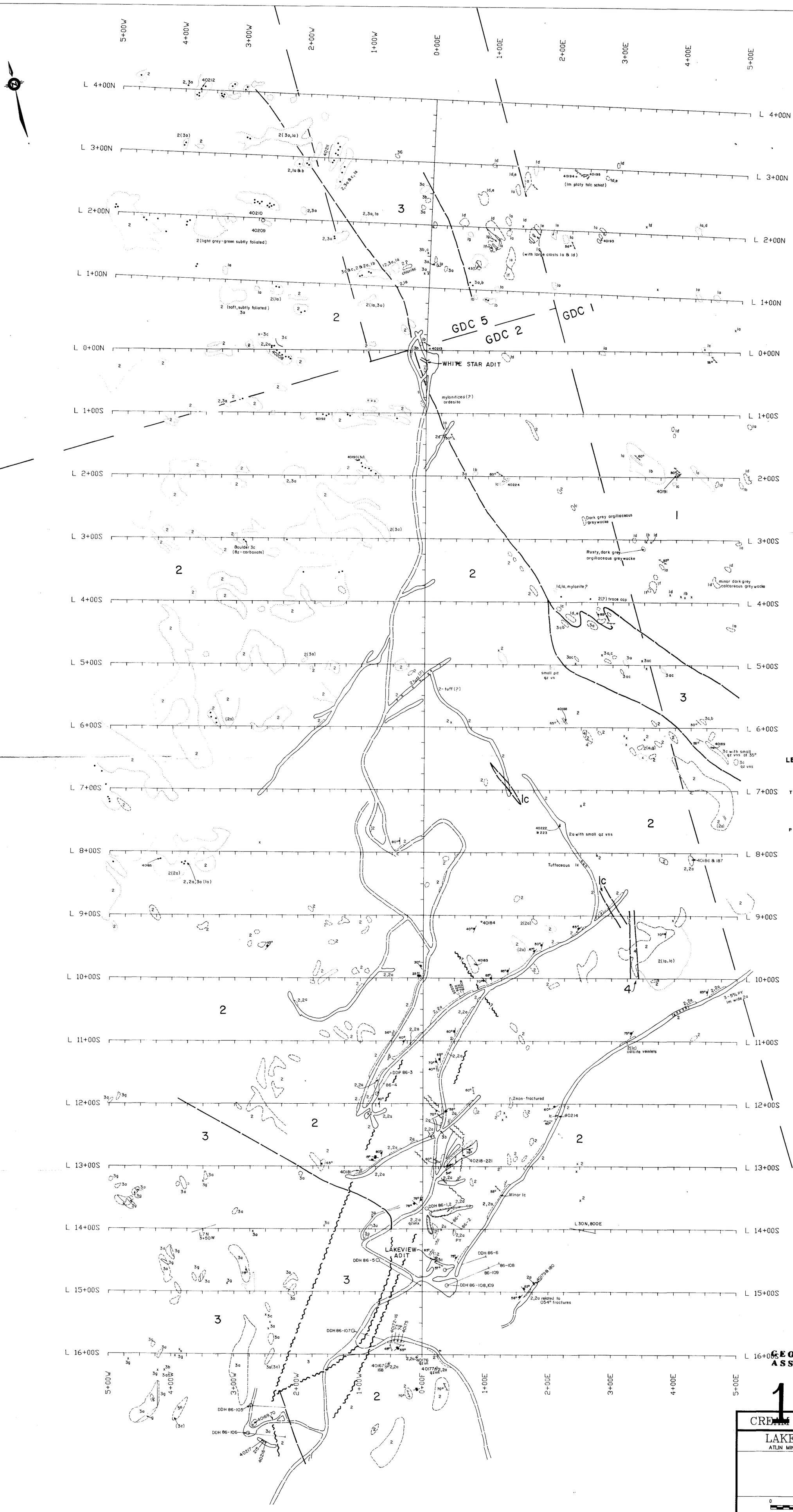
PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
CONTOURS

0 50 100 150 200
SCALE 1:2500

DATE: **APRIL 1988**
BY: **LD**

FIGURE No. **27**

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



LEGEND:

ROCK TYPES

TERTIARY (?)

7 BASALT (?) DYKES: PALE, DULL, EARTHY, GREEN, SOFT, APHANITIC

PERMIAN AND (?) OLDER

CACHE CREEK GROUP

NAKINA FORMATION

4 DIORITE DYKE: BROWNISH GREY, MEDIUM GRAINED, EQUIGRANULAR, PLAGIOCLASE; HORNBLENDE DIORITE

3 ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS

- **3a SERPENTINIZED**
- **3b STEATIZED**
- **3c CARBONATIZED**
- **3g ASSOCIATED GABBRO**

2 ANDESITE: GREY GREEN, HARD, JOINTED, GENERALLY MASSIVE APHANITIC

- **2a CARBONATIZED ANDESITE: ORANGE WEATHERING, LIGHT GREY TO LIGHT BROWN, GENERALLY PYRITIC AND LEUCOXENE-BEARING**

KEDAHDA FORMATION

- **1a CHERT**
- **1b CHERTY ARGILLITE**
- **1c GRAPHITIC ARGILLITE**
- **1d GREEN APHANITIC VOLCANIC**
- **1e GREY TUFF**
- **1f AMPHIBOLITE**
- **1g BROWN SILTSTONE**

SYMBOLS

- ROAD
- TRENCH
- OUTCROP
- ROCK SAMPLE SITE
- FELSENMEER WITH LITHOLOGIES IN ORDER OF ABUNDANCE. BRACKETS INDICATE MINOR QUANTITY
- QUARTZ FLOAT
- QUARTZ VEIN STRIKE AND DIP
- QUARTZ VEIN CLUSTER
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- FAULT
- FRACTURE/JOINT
- FOLIATION

ABBREVIATIONS

qz vn	QUARTZ VEIN
VG	VISIBLE GOLD
w/	WITH
PO	PYRRHOTITE
PY	PYRITE
ccp	CHALCOPYRITE
mal	MALACHITE
cp	COPPER

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,440

CREMM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104N/11W

ADIT GRID GEOLOGY

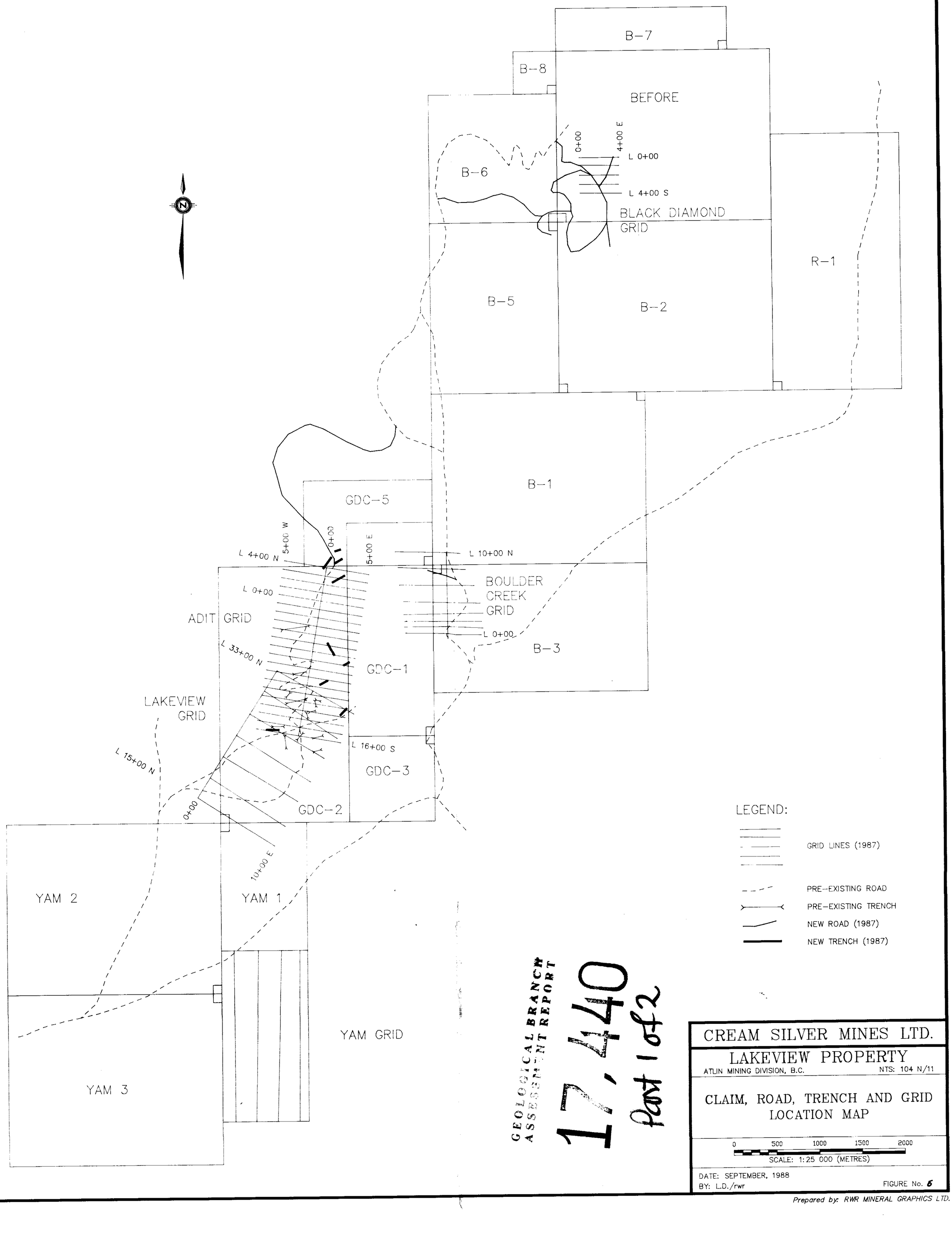
Part 1 of 2

0 50 100 150 200
SCALE 1: 2500

DATE: MAY 1988
BY: L.D.

FIGURE No. 5

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11

CLAIM, ROAD, TRENCH AND GRID LOCATION MAP

0 500 1000 1500 2000

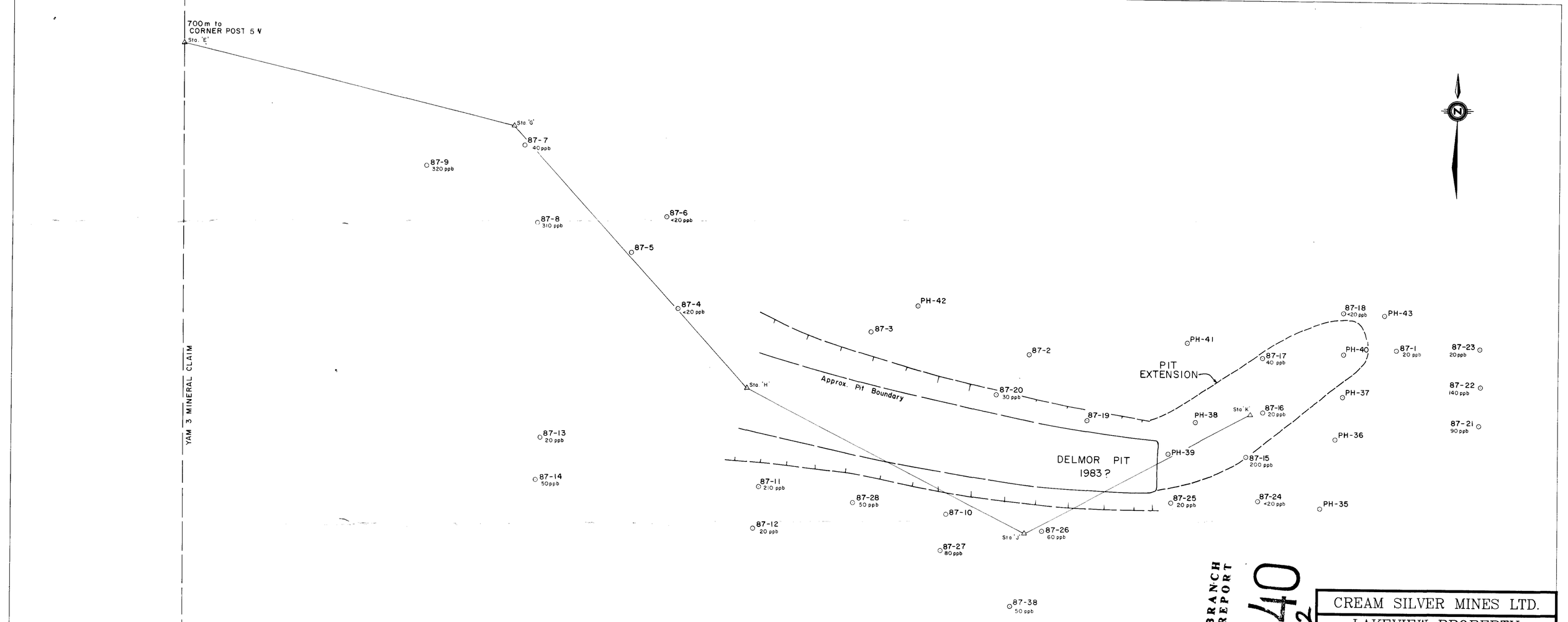
SCALE: 1:25 000 (METRES)

DATE: SEPTEMBER, 1988

BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 6

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.



LEGEND:

87-27 / 50 ppb — **ROTARY DRILL HOLE WITH HIGHEST HIGHEST GOLD VALUE OBTAINED IN EACH HOLE**

Sta 'J' — **SURVEY STATION**

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,440
Part 1 of 2

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11

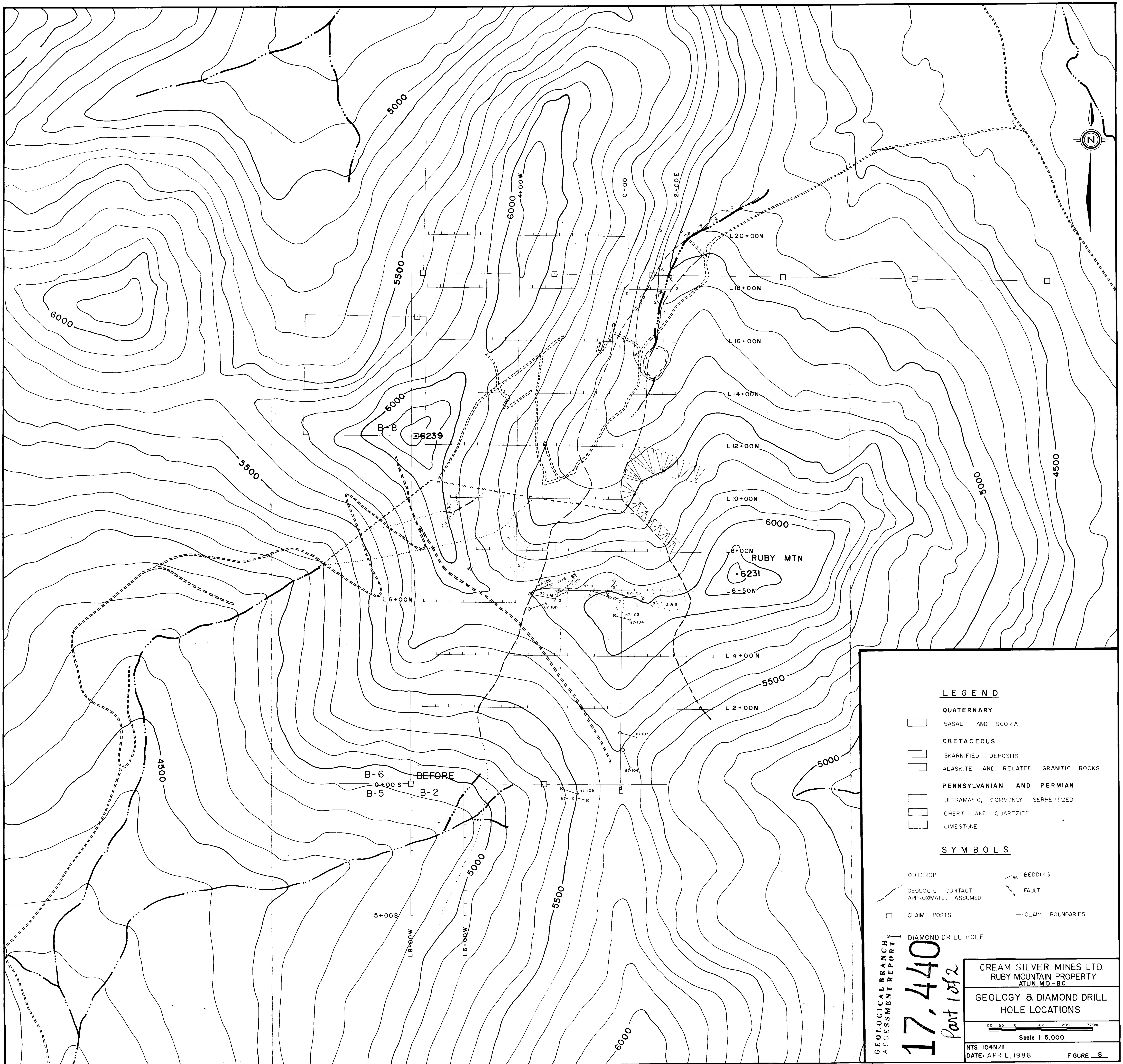
YAM 3 MINERAL CLAIM

ROTARY DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP

0 25 50 75 100
SCALE 1:1250

DATE: MAY, 1988
BY: L.D./rwr FIGURE No. 7

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.


LEGEND
QUATERNARY
BASALT AND SCORIA
CRETACEOUS
SKARNIFIED DEPOSITS
ALASKITE AND RELATED GRANITIC ROCKS
PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN
ULTRAMAFIC, COMMONLY SERPENTIZED
CHERT AND QUARTZITE
LIMESTONE
SYMBOLS
OUTCROP
BEDDING
GEOLOGIC CONTACT APPROXIMATE, ASSUMED
FAULT
CLAIM POSTS
CLAIM BOUNDARIES
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
17,440
Part 1 of 2
CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.
RUBY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
ATLIN M.D.–B.C.
GEOLOGY & DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS
Scale 1:5,000
NTS. 104N/11
DATE: APRIL, 1988
FIGURE 8
RUBY MTN.
6231
6239
B-8
B-6
B-5
B-2
BEFORE
L20+00N
L18+00N
L16+00N
L14+00N
L12+00N
L10+00N
L8+00N
L6+50N
L6+00N
L4+00N
L2+00N
0+00S
5+00S
L8+00W
L6+00W
4+00W
0+00
2+00E
N
87-100
87-101
87-102
87-103
87-104
87-105
87-106
87-107
87-108
87-109
87-110
4500
5000
5500
6000

5+00W 4+00W 3+00W 2+00W 1+00W 0+00E 1+00E 2+00E 3+00E 4+00E 5+00E

L 4+00N

L 2+00N

L 0+00N

L 2+00S

L 4+00S

L 6+00S

L 8+00S

L 10+00S

L 12+00S

L 14+00S

L 16+00S

GDC 5

GDC 2

GDC 1

87-3
WHITE STAR ADIT

BULK SAMPLE WHITE STAR VEIN
MEAN 0.005 oz./t. Au, 0.14 oz/t Ag

BULK SAMPLE WEST VEIN Nº 1
MEAN 0.059 oz/t Au, 0.86 oz/t Ag

87-4

BULK SAMPLE WEST VEIN Nº.2
MEAN 0.114 oz/t Au, 1.28 oz./t Ag

87-5

86-3

86-4

BULK SAMPLE WEST VEIN Nº.3
MEAN 0.032 oz/t Au, 0.54 oz/t Ag

87-7

87-6

87-8

BULK SAMPLE LAKEVIEW VEIN Nº. 1
MEAN 0.355 oz/t Au, 3.96 oz/t Ag

87-2

87-1

87-10

87-9

BULK SAMPLE LAKEVIEW VEIN Nº.2
MEAN 0.009 oz/t Au, 0.72 oz/t Ag

86-1

86-2

BULK SAMPLE LAKEVIEW VEIN Nº.3
MEAN 0.076 oz/t Au, 1.26 oz/t Ag

LAKEVIEW ADIT

86-5

87-12

87-11

86-6

86-108

86-109

86-107

86-105

86-106

LEGEND:

ROCK TYPES

TERTIARY (?)

7 BASALT (?) DYKES: PALE, DULL, EARTHY, GREEN, SOFT, APHANITIC

PERMIAN AND (?) OLDER

CACHE CREEK GROUP

NAKINA FORMATION

4 DIORITE DYKE: BROWNISH GREY, MEDIUM GRAINED, EQUIGRANULAR, PLAGIOCLASE; HORNBLENDE DIORITE

3 ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS

3a SERPENTINIZED

3b STEATIZED

3c CARBONATIZED

3g ASSOCIATED GABBRO

2 ANDESITE: GREY GREEN, HARD, JOINTED, GENERALLY MASSIVE APHANITIC

2a CARBONATIZED ANDESITE: ORANGE WEATHERING, LIGHT GREY TO LIGHT BROWN, GENERALLY PYRITIC AND LEUCOXENE-BEARING

KEDAHDA FORMATION

1a CHERT

1b CHERTY ARGILLITE

1c GRAPHITIC ARGILLITE

1d GREEN APHANITIC VOLCANIC

1e GREY TUFF

1f AMPHIBOLITE

1g BROWN SILTSTONE

SYMBOLS

ROAD

TRENCH

GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

FAULT

DRILL HOLE LOCATION

BULK SAMPLE LOCATION

ADIT

CREAM SILVER MINES LTD.

LAKEVIEW PROPERTY

ATLIN MINING DIVISION, B.C. NTS: 104 N/11

DRILL HOLE AND BULK SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

0 50 100 150 200

SCALE 1: 2500

DATE: MAY, 1988

BY: L.D./rwr

FIGURE No. 9

Prepared by: RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD.

SEE SHEET 3

586,000 E

596,500 E

597,000 E

DIORITE

3A

QUARTZ FLOAT

DIORITE WITH MINOR 3A

COARSE-GRAINED GABBRO

RUBBLE, IN PART TO AGIAL

GABBRO

SEE FIG.5 FOR DETAIL GEOLOGY

3A, MINOR DIORITE

40171

40167 & 40168

PIT

QUARTZ VEIN

40177

40169

40165

40166

PYRITIC

ROAD

DIORITE → GABBRO

GABBRO DYKE

BLOB OF FINE GRAINED NON-MAGNETIC GABBRO

(MINOR GABBRO)

40175

3C

FAULT

PIT

GRC 2

LCP

LCP

YAM 2

YAM 1

SEE SHEET 2

LEGEND:

5	INTRUSIVE – ALASKITE, LIGHT ORANGE VERY LITTLE MAFICS, MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED.
4	ANDESITE – USUALLY MASSIVE, UNDIFFERENTIATED, GREY – GREEN, FINE GRAINED.
4A	ANDESITE – CARBONATIZED.
3	ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS – DARK GREEN, FINE – GRAINED
3A	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFICS – GREEN, WAXY, USUALLY MASSIVE.
3B	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFICS – ORANGE–GREEN WITH IRON CARBONATE, MAY BE SILICIFIED, MAY CONTAIN PYRITE.
3C	STEATIZED ULTRAMAFICS – GREY–GREEN, MASSIVE TALC.
2	CHERT – TO CHERTY ARGILLITE, USUALLY GREY TO BLACK, LOCALLY GRAPHITIC, PYRITIC.
1	LIMESTONE – MASSIVE, GREY, FETID, CRINOIDAL.

SYMBOLS

BEDDING

FAULT OR SHEAR

OUTCROP

CONTACT

GEOLOGY MAP

0 25 50 M

FIG.4-1

CREAM SILVER MINE LTD.

LAKEVIEW

SCALE - 1:2500
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5m
GRID UTM
PROJECT NO - 8726
SHEET 1 of 5
MAY 1987

DELTA AERIAL SURVEYS LTD.

SEE SHEET 4

GDC 2

GDC 1

B-3

BC 5686

SEE FIG.5 FOR DETAIL GEOLOGY

GDC 3

SEE SHEET 1

6612500 N

6611500 N

6610500 N

588500 E

589000 E

588000 E

0 25 50 M

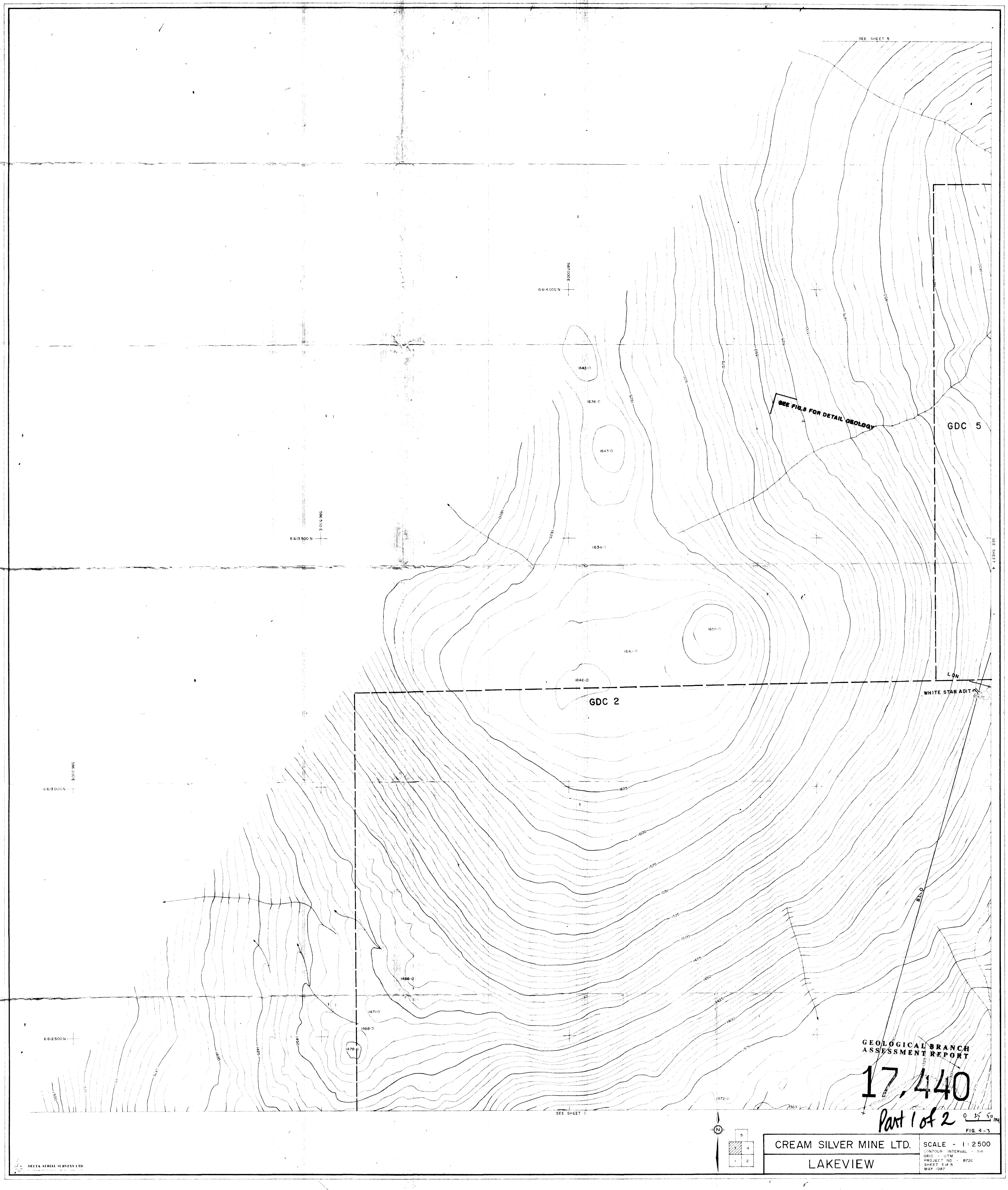
FIG. 4-2

CREAM SILVER MINE LTD.

LAKEVIEW

SCALE - 1:2500
CONTOUR INTERVAL - 5m
GRID - UTM
PROJECT NO. - 8726
SHEET 2 of 5
MAY 1987

DELTA AERIAL SURVEYS LTD



SEE SHEET 5
SEE SHEET 4
SEE SHEET 1
SEE FIG.8 FOR DETAIL GEOLOGY
GDC 5
GDC 2
WHITE STAR ADIT
L.O.N
B.L.O
Excav
587 000 E
6 614 000 N
586 500 E
6 613 500 N
586 000 E
6 613 000 N
6 612 500 N
1643·0
1636·0
1643·0
1634·0
1658·0
1643·0
1646·0
1486·0
1471·0
1468·0
1478·0
1372·0
1363·0
1625
1600
1575
1550
1525
1500
1475
1450
1425
1400
1375
1350
1325
1300
1275
DELTA AERIAL SURVEYS LTD
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
17,440
Part 1 of 2
0 25 50 m
N
5
3
4
1
2
FIG. 4-3
CREAM SILVER MINE LTD.
LAKEVIEW
SCALE - 1 : 2500
CONTOUR INTERVAL - 5 m
GRID - UTM
PROJECT NO. - 8726
SHEET 3 of 5
MAY 1987

6 616 500 N

6 616 000 N

6 615 500 N

6 615 000 N

E 000 588

E 000 688

1270

1275

1276·0

1226·0

1568·0

1573·0

Sand

INTRUSIVE
5

40198

B-5

B-1

Boulder Creek

EXC

LEGEND:

5	INTRUSIVE – ALASKITE, LIGHT ORANGE VERY LITTLE MAFICS. MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED.
4	ANDESITE – USUALLY MASSIVE, UNDIFFERENTIATED, GREY – GREEN, FINE GRAINED.
4A	ANDESITE – CARBONATIZED.
3	ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS – DARK GREEN, FINE – GRAINED
3A	SERPENTINIZED ULTRAMAFICS – GREEN, WAXY, USUALLY MASSIVE.
3B	CARBONATIZED ULTRAMAFICS – ORANGE–GREEN WITH IRON CARBONATE, MAY BE SILICIFIED, MAY CONTAIN PYRITE.
3C	STEATIZED ULTRAMAFICS – GREY–GREEN, MASSIVE TALC.
2	CHERT – TO CHERTY ARGILLITE, USUALLY GREY TO BLACK, LOCALLY GRAPHITIC, PYRITIC.
1	LIMESTONE – MASSIVE, GREY, FETID, CRINOIDAL.

SYMBOLS

- BEDDING
- FAULT OR SHEAR
- OUTCROP
- CONTACT

SEE SHEET 3

SEE SHEET 4

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

17,440

Part 1 of 2

GEOLOGY MAP

0 25 50 M

FIG. 4-5

CREAM SILVER MINE LTD.

LAKEVIEW

SCALE - 1 : 2500

CONTOUR INTERVAL - 5 m

GRID - UTM

PROJECT NO. - 8726

SHEET 5 of 5

MAY 1987

DELTA AERIAL SURVEYS LTD