EXPLORATION REPORT

on the

GOLDEN PARTRIDGE PROPERTY
(Emily and Julia claims)
Atlin Mining District
NTS 104 M-14
Lat. 60 00'N Long. 135 20'W

For: DORON EXPLORATIONS INC.
P.O. Box 10108 IBM Tower
1560-701 W. Georgia St.
Vancouver, B.C. X7Y 1C6

By

G.S. DAVIDSON, P.Geol.

November, 1988

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INTRODUCTION

The Golden Partridge property covers part of the Bennett Lake cauldron subsidence complex. In September,1987 an exploration crew spent three days on the property. This report describes the results of the exploration program.

The property is held by Doron Explorations Inc. in the Atlin Mining District of northwestern British Columbia. The writer was on the property from July 15-21, 1988. B. Lueck (Geologist) supervised the 1987 exploration work.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

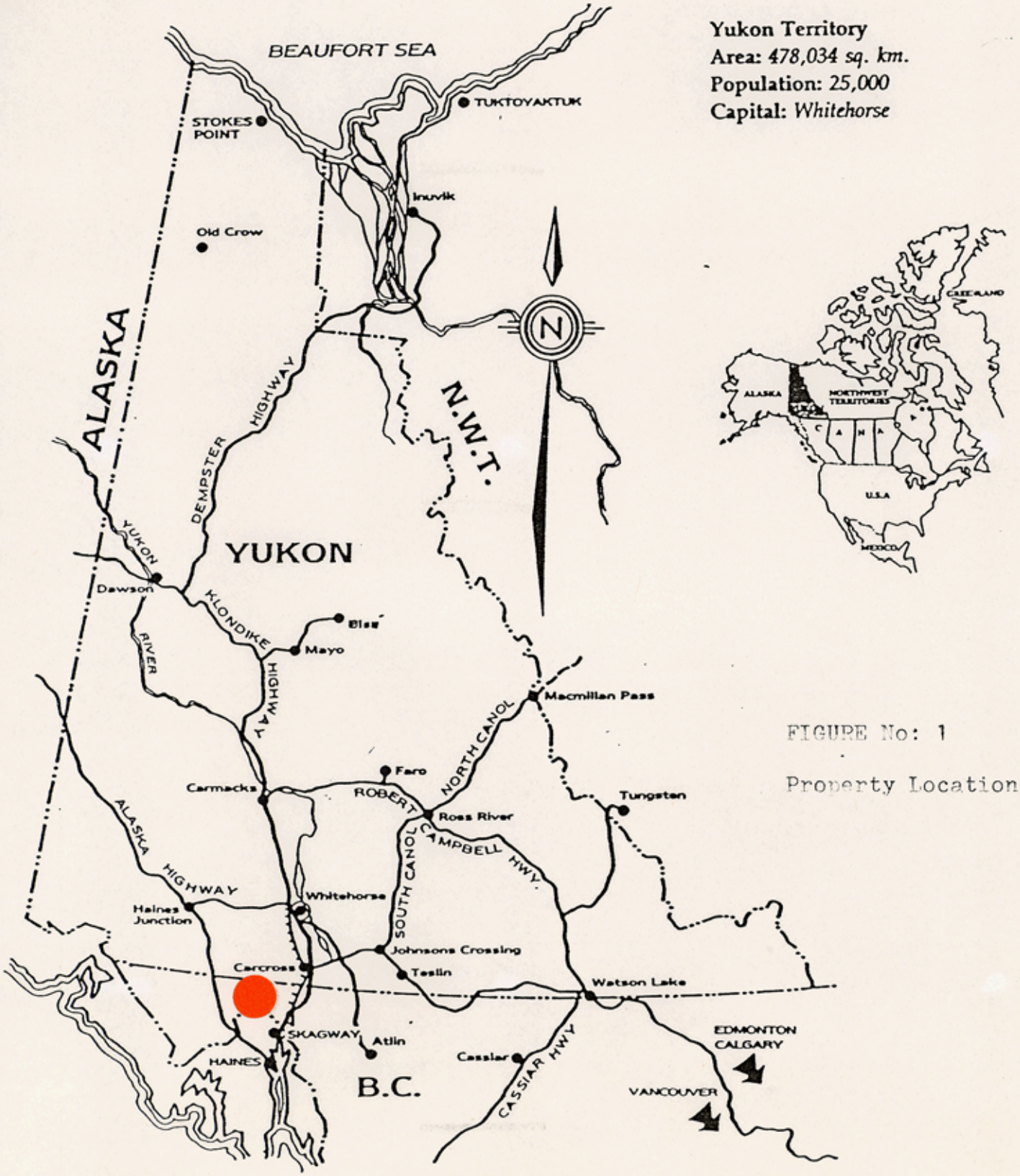
The property is located near the B.C./Yukon border approximately 80 km south of Whitehorse, Yukon. The claims are situated west of Partridge Lake in the precipitous Coast Mountains on NTS Map Sheet 104 M-14. Approximate geographical co-ordinates are 60 00' N Lat., 135 20' W Long.. Figures 1 and 2 show the property location.

Access to the property is by helicopter from the Wheaton Valley or Whitehorse. The closest all-weather road connects the Mt. Skukum Gold Mine to the Klondike Highway. This road lies 20 km north of the property.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, VEGETATION

The Golden Partridge property is situated in the Partridge Range of the Coast Mountain Ranges of the northwestern cordillera. The claims lie between 1050 and 2300 meters, covering a steep northwest trending ridge. The north face of the ridge features high cirques and several icefields. In many places the topography is extreme, necessitating the use of helicopters for access. Outcrop is extensive on steep slopes and ridge crests while valley floors are filled with glacial moraines.

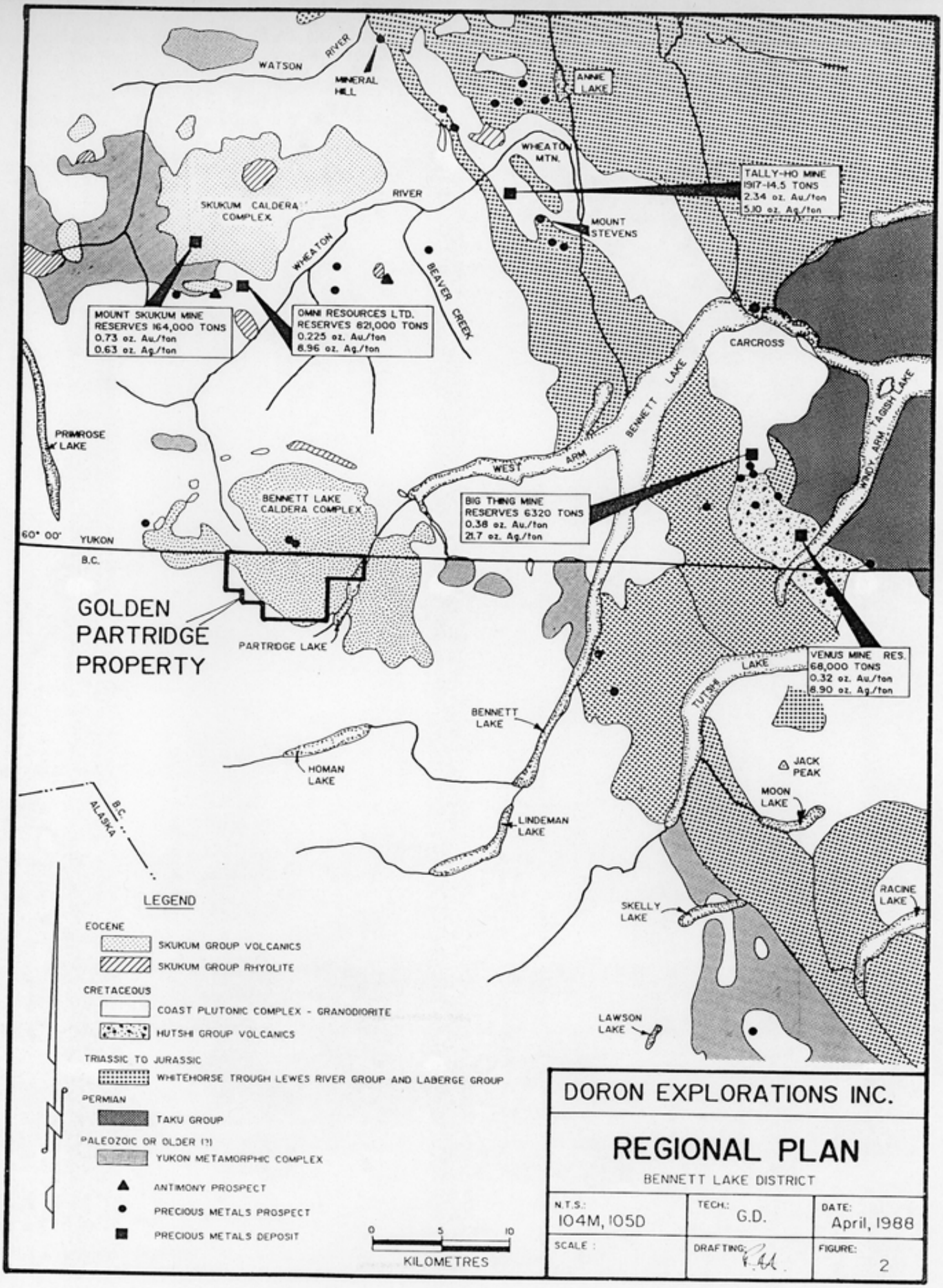
Alpine areas in northwestern British Columbia have a northern interior climate modified by the Pacific Ocean. The property is snow covered from early September until late June. Summer temperatures average 10 C and annual precipitation averages 70 cm.



Yukon Territory
Area: *478,034 sq. km.*
Population: *25,000*
Capital: *Whitehorse*

FIGURE No: 1

Property Location



DORON EXPLORATIONS INC.

REGIONAL PLAN

BENNETT LAKE DISTRICT

N.T.S.:	TECH.:	DATE:
104M, 105D	G.D.	April, 1988
SCALE :	DRAFTING:	FIGURE:
		2

Vegetation is restricted to alpine grasses and moss at the high elevations encountered on the property. Partridge Lake at 690 m is surrounded by spruce and jackpine forest.

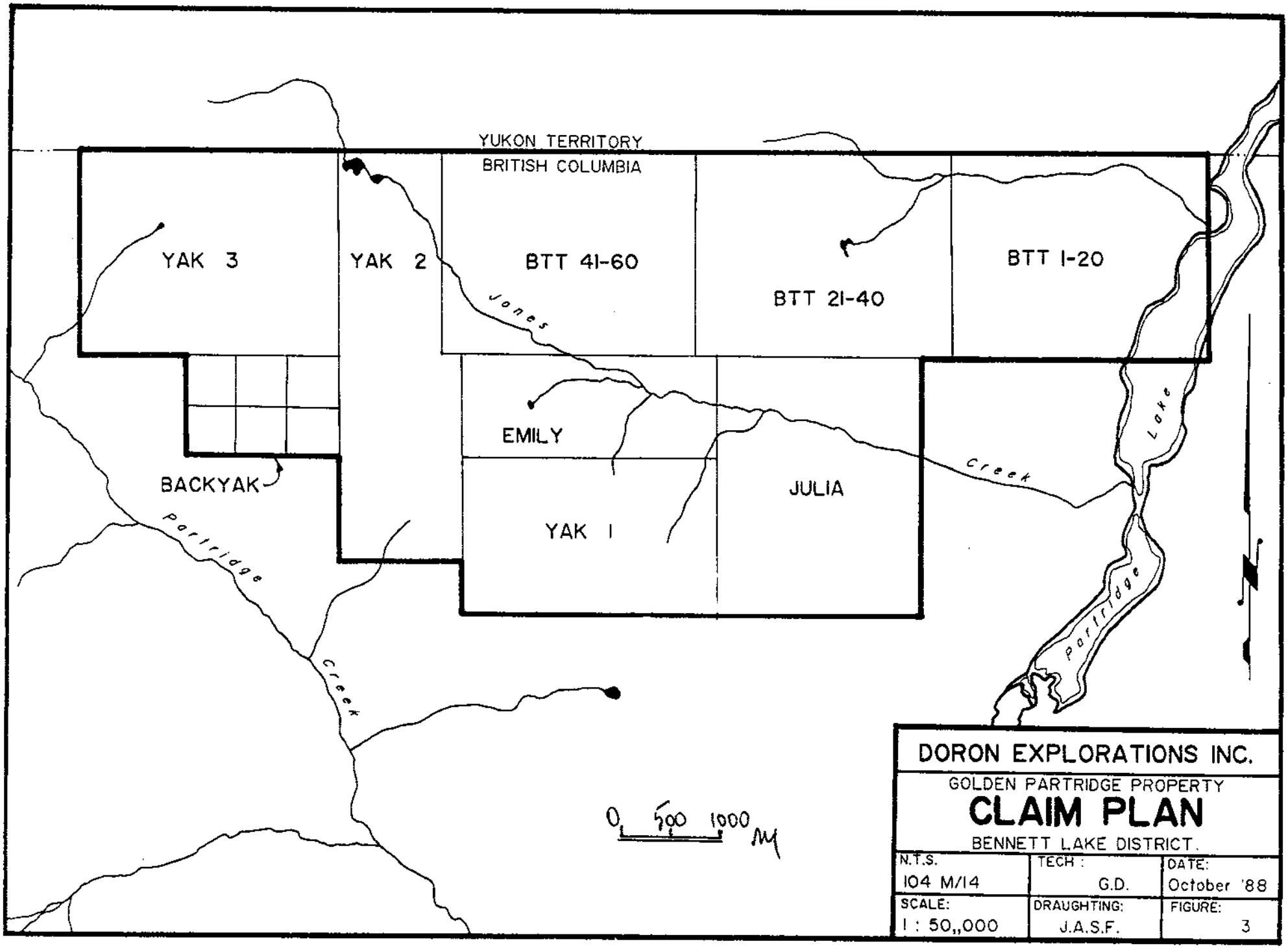
PROPERTY

The Golden Partridge property consists of 14 claims registered with the district office in Atlin, B.C., as listed in Table 1. Figure 3 shows the claim plan.

TABLE 1
PROPERTY DATA

Claim Name	No. of Units	Record Number	Expiry Date(*requested)
BTT 1-20	20	2794	March 17, 1990
BTT 21-40	20	2795	March 17, 1990
BTT 41-60	20	2796	March 17, 1990
JULIA	20	2642	July 7, 1989*
EMILY	10	2643	JULY 7, 1989*
YAK 1	15	2727	Sept. 22, 1991*
YAK 2	16	2728	Sept. 22, 1991*
YAK 3	20	2951	July 10, 1990
BACKYAK 1-6	6	3411-3416	August 26, 1989

The claims are held by Doron Explorations Inc. under terms of agreements with T. Peever and B. Lueck.



DORON EXPLORATIONS INC.

GOLDEN PARTRIDGE PROPERTY

CLAIM PLAN

BENNETT LAKE DISTRICT.

N.T.S.	TECH :	DATE:
104 M/14	G.D.	October '88
SCALE:	DRAUGHTING:	FIGURE:
1 : 50,,000	J.A.S.F.	3

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology is taken from the Preliminary Evaluation Report on the Golden Partridge Property by J.E. Wallis.

"

The regional geology of the district has been well documented by M.B. Lambert (1974) in Geological Survey of Canada, Bulletin No. 227.

The Bennett Lake (Golden Partridge) complex is the more southerly of two outcrop areas of the Mt. Skukum Group of rocks. The complex consists of two nested calderas, an eroded structural dome and a thick succession of pyroclastic and epiclastic rocks related to eruption, subsidence and filling of the cauldrons. The complex is completely surrounded by granitic rocks containing pendants of the Yukon Group. Geologically, the caldera is located near the eastern contact of the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Whitehorse Trough and volcanic arc (see Figure 4 - Regional Geology).

Souther (1970) offered the following hypothesis for the origin of the early Tertiary volcanism within the Canadian Cordilleran which suggests a relationship between extensional tectonics and high level volcanism. He suggests that eastward subduction of the Farralon Plate gave rise to a volcano-plutonic arc which was maintained by partial melting due to subduction. "Rapid uplift accompanied by east-west regional extension and block faulting in early Tertiary time may reflect a decrease in the rate of subduction, allowing rebound of the gravitationally unstable root zone. This resulted in melting of large quantities of rock with subsequent intrusion and diapirism resulting in the emplacement of plutons at high structural levels."

Intrusion of high level plutonic rocks beneath the caldera in early Tertiary time was accompanied by regional extension and high level block faulting. Magmatic fractionation resulted in a zoned and volatile saturated magma chamber.

FIGURE No: 4

Property Geology

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

17 — Colluvium and undifferentiated surficial deposits; 17a, alluvium, sand, silt, gravel

16 — Glacial deposits: moraine, sand, gravel

TERTIARY

EOCENE

15 — Rhyolite, dacite, andesite, basalt and tuff dykes, sills and minor lavas; ages equivalent to 5 to 14 or younger

14 — Rhyolite ring dyke and related intrusions

SKUKUM GROUP (5–13)

13 — BOUDETTE CREEK FORMATION: ignimbrite; minor tuff; 13a, granitic boulder conglomerate

10 — JONES CREEK FORMATION: 10a, basalt with minor volcanic breccias; 10b, rhyolite lavas and related dykes; 10c, tuff, ignimbrite, sandstone

9 — LEMIEUX CREEK FORMATION: granitic boulder conglomerate; minor sandstone, tuff and ignimbrite (locally interfingers with 8); 9a, tuff breccia and andesite breccia (age relative to 6, 7, and 8 uncertain); 9b, granitic-volcanic boulder conglomerate; 9c, granitic breccia

8 — MACAULEY CREEK FORMATION: 8, Undifferentiated
8b, Member B: ignimbrite, densely welded; minor tuff, volcanic breccia and lavas
8a, Member A: ignimbrite, partly welded

7 — GAULT FORMATION: granitic boulder conglomerate, sandstone; minor siltstone, shale, tuff and volcanic breccia

6 — CLEFT MOUNTAIN FORMATION: 6, Undifferentiated
6e, Member E: lithic and feldspathic wacke, tuff
6d, Member D: ignimbrite
6c, Member C: andesite lavas
6b, Member B: felsophyric dacite lavas
6a, Member A: ignimbrite

5 — PARTRIDGE LAKE FORMATION: 5, Undifferentiated tuff; minor lavas, volcanic breccia and granitic breccia; may contain part of 8a near MacAuley Creek valley
5d, Granitic boulder conglomerate and breccia; age uncertain
5c, Member C: ignimbrite, non- to partly welded; lapilli tuff, tuff breccia
5b, Member B: ignimbrite, partly welded; minor dacite and andesite lavas
5a, Member A: ignimbrite, non-welded

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS AND TERTIARY

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

PALEOCENE (?) OR EARLIER

4 — Leucocratic granite; 4a, possible ring fracture intrusion (age uncertain relative to 5)

UPPER CRETACEOUS OR LOWER TERTIARY

3 — 3a, hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite; 3b, pink quartz monzonite; 3c, fine grained biotite quartz monzonite

2 — 2a, hornblende and biotite-hornblende granodiorite; 2b, biotite and hornblende-biotite granodiorite

PALEOZOIC

YUKON GROUP

1 — Quartzite, mica-quartz schist, mica (or hornblende) quartz-feldspar gneiss, altered gneissic quartz diorite; minor marble

12 — CROZIER TUFFS AND LAVAS: tuff, ignimbrite; 12a, rhyolite lavas; 12b, siltstone, grit; 12c, volcanic breccia; probably equivalent to 10

11 — CROZIER BRECCIAS: volcanic and granitic fragment breccias and conglomerates with minor sandstone and tuff; 11a, siltstone; considered to be equivalent to 9 but may in part be equivalent to 7

A — Ignimbrite; minor tuff; considered to be related to 13

B — Ba, tuff; Bb, ignimbrite; considered to be related to 10 or 13

C — Ca, tuff; Cb, andesite; Cc, rhyolite; considered to be related to 10

D — Da, tuff, ignimbrite, volcanic breccia, dacite and rhyolite lavas; minor siltstone, granitic boulder-bearing sandstone; Db, ignimbrite; probably related to 10

E — Ea, volcanic breccia; Eb, andesite

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Schistosity, gneissosity

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed; solid circle on downthrow side)

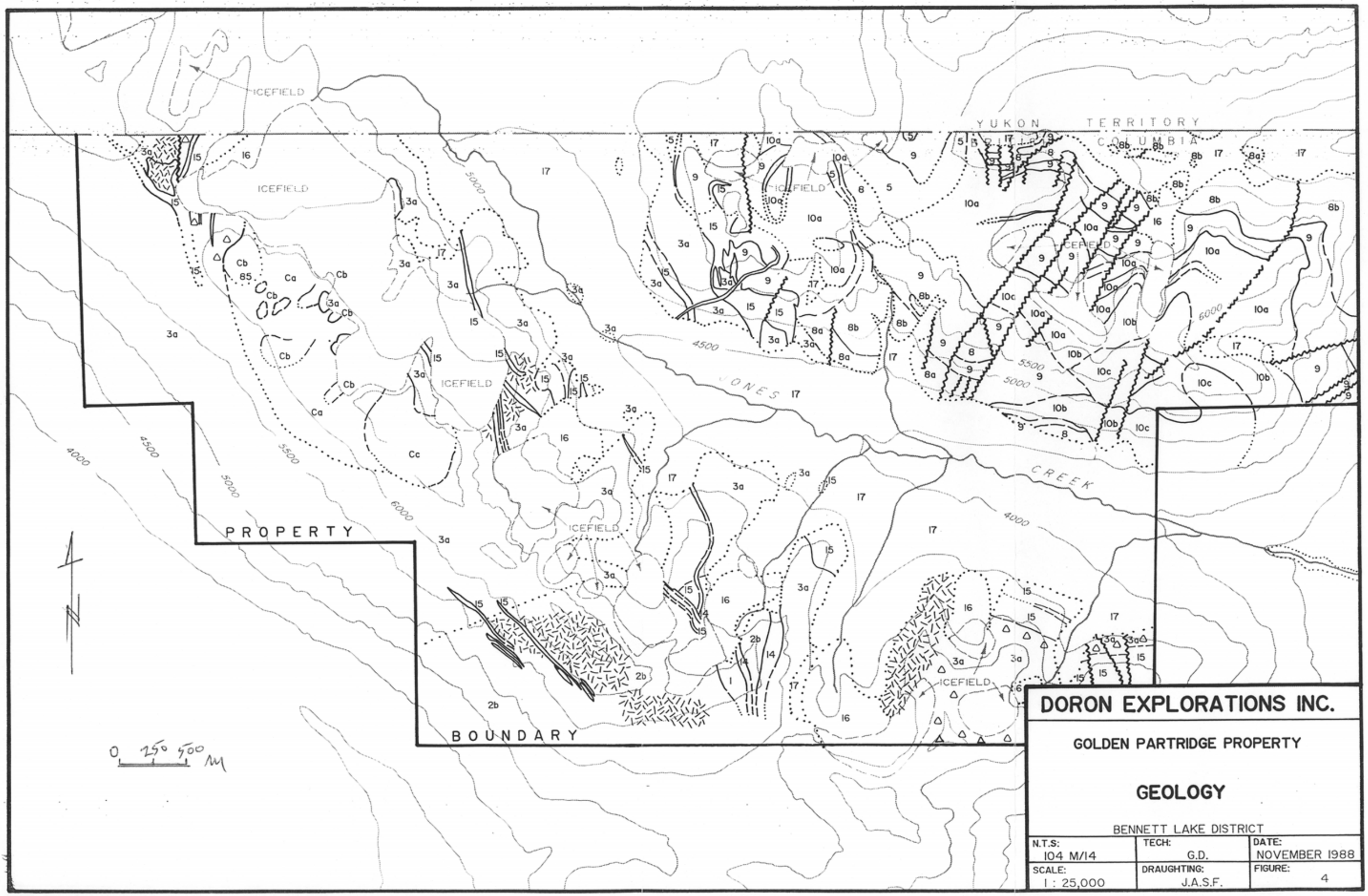
Locality where age has been determined (age in millions of years) — Ⓐ50

Fossil locality — Ⓕ

Mineral occurrence (fluorite) — ×fl

Shattered granitic rocks

Brecciated granitic rocks



DORON EXPLORATIONS INC.

GOLDEN PARTRIDGE PROPERTY

GEOLOGY

BENNETT LAKE DISTRICT

N.T.S.	TECH:	DATE:
104 M/14	G.D.	NOVEMBER 1988
SCALE:	DRAUGHTING:	FIGURE:
1 : 25,000	J.A.S.F.	4

Initial eruptive events caused radial fracturing, brecciation and shattering of the overlying granitic and metamorphic rocks, followed by the eruption of gas charged magma along the ring fracture system. Volcaniclastics of the Partridge Lake Formation are the result of this eruptive event.

Subsidence along the ring fracture system followed, and a central, largely intact plug was downdropped along the outer ring fractures. Minor block faulting and extrusion of magma within the caldera accompanied this event.

Fractionation of the magma chamber again resulted in explosive volcanism which formed the MacAuley Creek Formation. Caldera collapse then occurred for a second time along arcuate fracture systems within the caldera. Avalanching, active volcanism and brecciation accompanied this event. Volcanism continued for some time after caldera collapse. High level andesite and rhyolite dykes and intrusive bodies crosscut volcanic flows and tuffs at all levels. Dyke swarms are emplaced along ring fractures and fault zones at the southwest edge of the caldera.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

The Bennett Lake district was first explored by prospectors travelling along the major lakes and rivers in the early 1890's. The Klondike Gold Rush brought a great influx of people to the area in 1898. Gold and silver bearing quartz veins were discovered around Bennett and Tagish Lakes, and in the Wheaton River area. High grade mining operations at the Engineer mine beside Taku Arm, Tagish Lake, and at the Venus and Big Thing mines on Montana Mountain produced gold and silver periodically during the early 1900's.

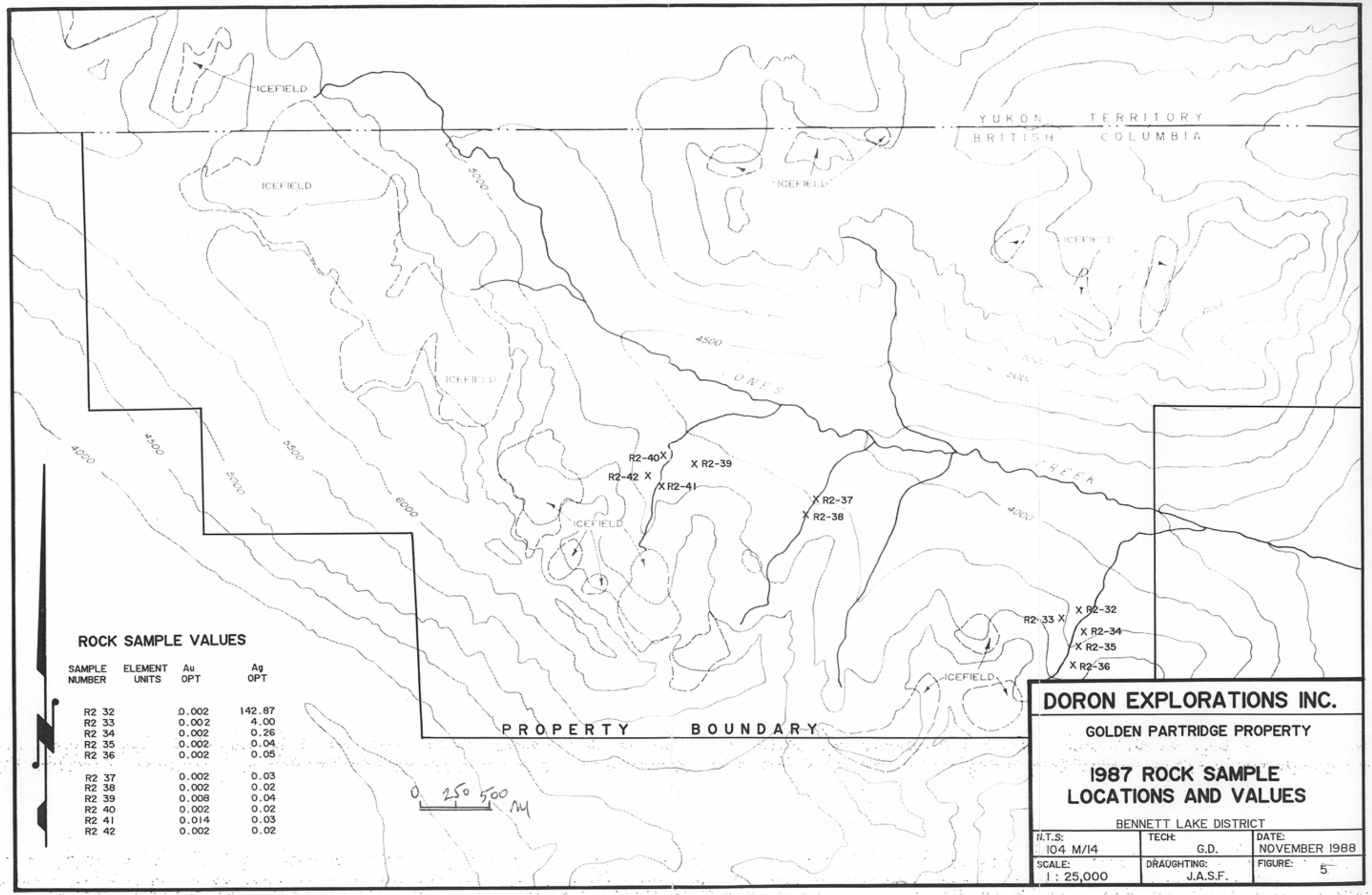
In the Partridge Lake area documented exploration began in 1979 when E & B Exploration Ltd. ran a regional exploration program for uranium. In 1981, Kennco Explorations Ltd. carried out reconnaissance geochemistry traverses throughout the area.

In 1986-1987 Doron Explorations Inc. acquired 176 claim units, collectively called the Golden Partridge property. The property was first explored by Doron personnel in 1986 in a reconnaissance geological and geochemical program designed to examine mineralized alteration zones within the Bennett Lake complex. A 106 samples were collected for detailed evaluation by Xray Fluorescence Spectrometry, Neutron Activation Analysis, and Atomic Absorption and Inductively Coupled Plasma Analysis.

The results of the study were: that mineralization is epithermal in origin; gold values above 20 ppb are anomalous; future geochemical samples should be analyzed for Au, Ag and Pb; all geochemical samples must be ground to -250 mesh (J.E. Wallis, 1987).

1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

In the 1987 field season a brief prospecting program was undertaken in September from a fly-camp located on Jones Creek. Eleven rock samples were collected on traverses across the Emily and Julia claims. Sample locations are shown in Figure 5 and sample data is presented in Table 2.



ROCK SAMPLE VALUES

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT
R2 32		0.002	142.87
R2 33		0.002	4.00
R2 34		0.002	0.26
R2 35		0.002	0.04
R2 36		0.002	0.05
R2 37		0.002	0.03
R2 38		0.002	0.02
R2 39		0.008	0.04
R2 40		0.002	0.02
R2 41		0.014	0.03
R2 42		0.002	0.02

DORON EXPLORATIONS INC.

GOLDEN PARTRIDGE PROPERTY

1987 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND VALUES

BENNETT LAKE DISTRICT

N.T.S:	TECH:	DATE:
104 M/14	G.D.	NOVEMBER 1988
SCALE:	DRAUGHTING:	FIGURE:
1 : 25,000	J.A.S.F.	5

TABLE 2
ROCK SAMPLE VALUES AND DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Sample Type	Location	Description	Au OPT	Ag OPT
R2-32	float	Julia claim	Quartz vein, galena	0.002	142.87
R2-33	float	Julia claim	Quartz-carb. vein, galena	0.002	4.00
R2-34	grab	Julia claim	Altered grano-diorite, minor galena	0.002	0.26
R2-35	grab	Julia claim	same as above	0.002	0.04
R2-36	grab	Julia claim	same as above	0.002	0.05
R2-37	grab	Emily claim	Alt. rhyolite, pyrite	0.002	0.03
R2-38	grab	Emily claim	same as above	0.002	0.02
R2-39	grab	Emily claim	Alt. grano-diorite breccia, chlorite, minor pyrite	0.008	0.04
R2-40	grab	Emily claim	same as above	0.002	0.02
R2-41	grab	Emily claim	same as above	0.014	0.03
R2-42	grab	Emily claim	same as above	0.002	0.02

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On the Julia and Emily claims galena bearing quartz and quartz-carbonate vein material found in talus fans contain high silver values (4.0-142.87 OPT). However gold values are at trace levels.

Altered granodiorite and granodiorite breccia samples produced background results in gold and silver with the exception of sample # R2-41 which assayed 0.014 OPT gold.

Altered rhyolite samples containing minor pyrite produced background values.

The results of the brief sampling program indicate that galena bearing quartz and quartz-carbonate veins are present on the property. These veins have not been located in outcrop and future exploration work should include detailed prospecting of higher ridges and cirques. If mineralized veins are discovered, the showings should be fully exposed by blast trenching.

In July, 1988 a Doron prospecting crew located three mineralized quartz veins between 1-2m wide and upto 300m long on ridges in the Emily and Julia claims. This work program is described in the Exploration Report on the 1988 field season, which will be submitted in a future assessment report.

CERTIFICATE

I, GRAHAM DAVIDSON, of the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. That I am a consulting geologist and that I reviewed data provided by Doron Explorations in the preparation of this report and that I worked on the property from July 15-21, 1988.

2. That I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario (H.B.Sc., Geology, 1981).

3. That I am registered as a Professional Geologist by the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (#42038).

4. That I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a full time basis for seven years in the Yukon, Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon this 29 day of November, 1988.

G.S. DAVIDSON, P.Geol.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Personnel:	B. Lueck (geologist)	$ 750
	B. Harris (prospector)	600
Transportation: Frontier Helicopters		1250
Sample analysis: 11 samples		154
Supplies and equipment:		450
	TOTAL COSTS	$ 3204

REFERENCES

CHRISTIE, R.L. (1957): Map 19-1957, Bennett Area Geology Map, G.S.C.

LAMBERT, M.B. (1973): G.S.C. Bulletin 227, Geology of the Bennett Lake Cauldren Subsidence Complex

WALLIS, J.E. (1987): Preliminary Evaluation Report on the Golden Partridge Property

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667

BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 427-7914 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: DORON EXPLORATION INC.
PROJECT: NONE GIVEN

SUBMITTED BY: BRIAN LUECK
DATE PRINTED: 23-OCT-87

ORDER	ELEMENT		NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au	Gold - FIRE ASSAY	22	0.001 OPT		
2	Ag	Silver	22	0.01 OPT		
3	Pt	Platinum	7	0.002 OPT		
4	Pd	Palladium	7	0.002 OPT		
5	Cu	Copper	7	0.01 PCT		
6	Ni	Nickel	7	0.01 PCT		

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	22	2 -150	22	ASSAY PREP	22

NOTES: # indicates ERRATIC RESULTS

REPORT COPIES TO: DORON EXPLORATION INC.

INVOICE TO: DORON EXPLORATION INC.

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: 427-7914

PROJECT: NONE GIVEN PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT	Pt OPT	Pd OPT	Cu PCT	Ni PCT
R2 9		<0.002	0.06	<0.002	<0.002	0.01	0.02
R2 10		<0.002	0.06	<0.002	<0.002	0.16	<0.01
R2 11		<0.002	0.07	<0.002	<0.002	0.17	<0.01
R2 12		0.002	0.07	<0.002	<0.002	0.06	<0.01
R2 13		<0.002	0.40	<0.002	<0.002	3.60	0.01
R2 14		<0.002	0.04	<0.002	<0.002	0.02	0.15
R2 28		<0.002	3.23				
R2 29		0.008	0.27				
R2 30		<0.002	<0.02				
R2 31		— 7.869†	3.60				
R2 32		0.002	142.87				
R2 33		0.002	4.00				
R2 34		<0.002	0.26				
R2 35		<0.002	0.04				
R2 36		<0.002	0.05				
R2 37		<0.002	0.03				
R2 38		<0.002	<0.02				
R2 39		0.008	0.04				
R2 40		<0.002	<0.02				
R2 41		0.014	0.03				
R2 42		<0.002	<0.02				
R2 43		<0.002	0.07	<0.002	<0.002	3.78	0.01

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