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GOVERNMENT AGENT
(Cassiar, B.C.)

GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE HOT LAKE 86 GROUP

CASSIAR DISTRICT

LIARD MINING DIVISION

OWNER:	ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORPORATION
OPERATOR:	ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORPORATION
CLAIMS:	DK6 SPRINGTIME
WORK DONE:	JULY 15 1989 TO AUGUST 4 1989
LOCATION:	NTS 104 P/5E LONGITUDE: 129° 35' WEST LATITUDE: 59° 15' NORTH
REPORT BY:	PATRICIA A. CARMICHAEL, B.SC.
DATE:	NOVEMBER 4 1989

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,280

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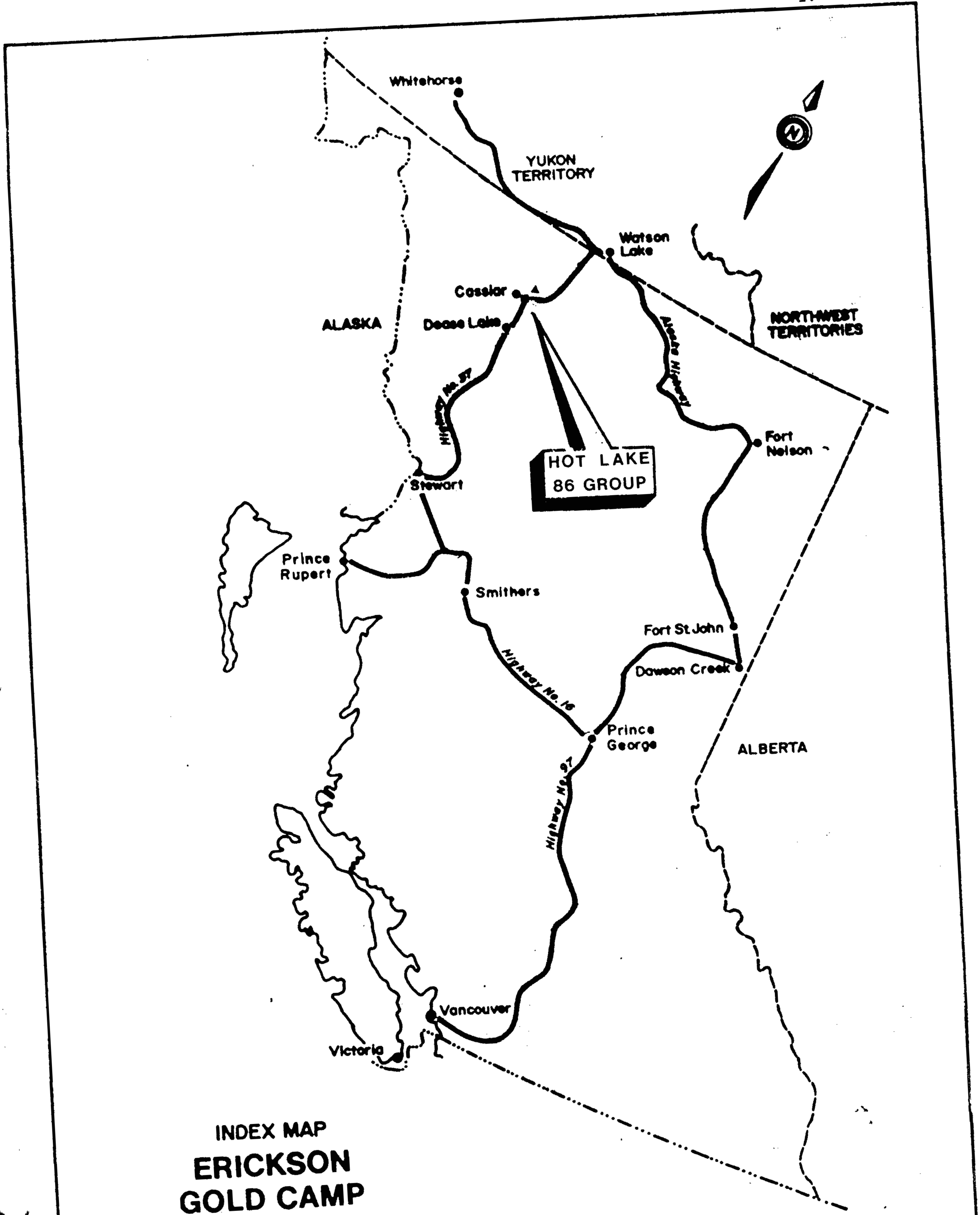
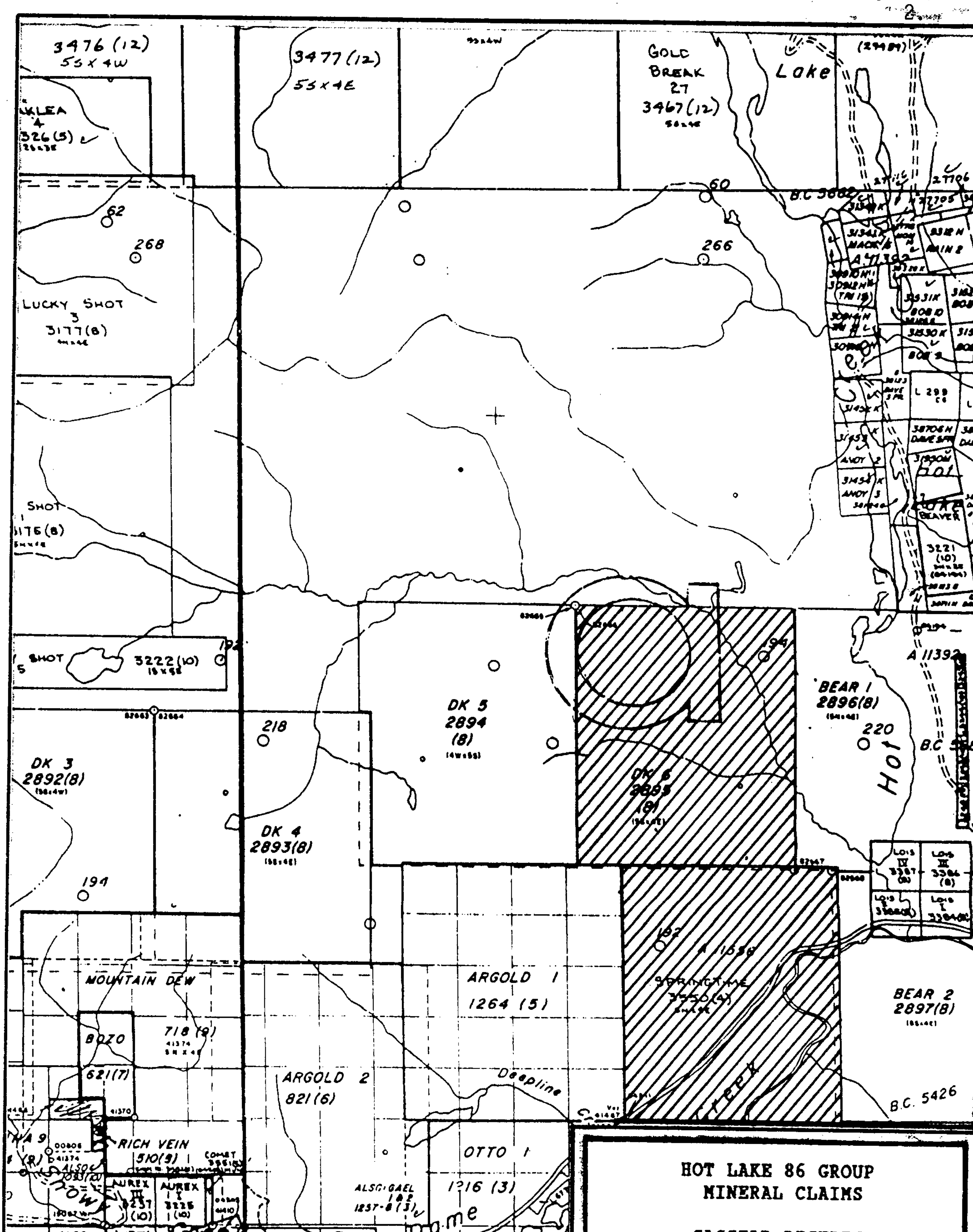
FIGURES

LIST OF MAPS (located in back pocket)



INDEX MAP
ERICKSON GOLD CAMP

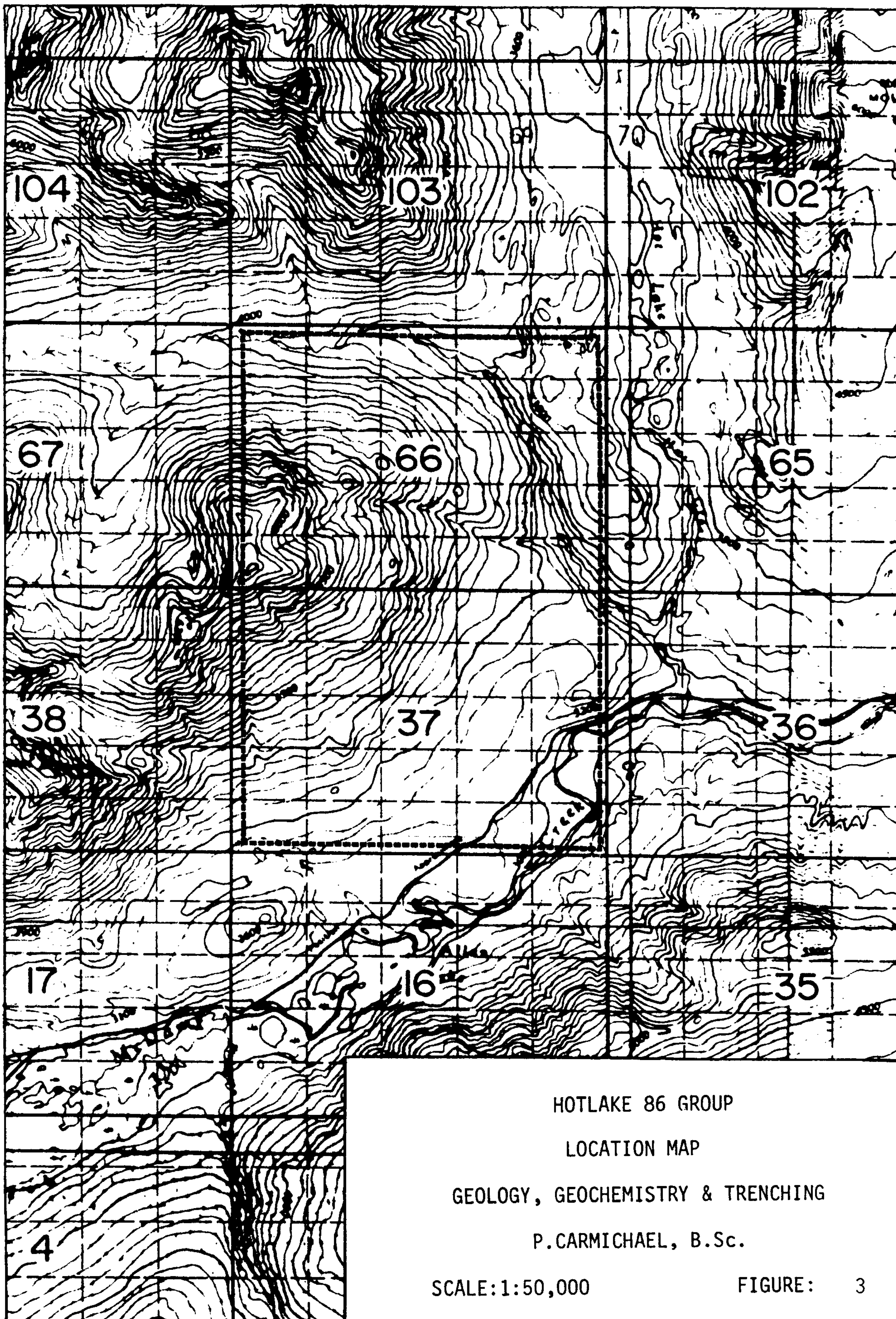
FIGURE 1



HOT LAKE 86 GROUP
MINERAL CLAIMS

CASSIAR DISTRICT
LIARD MINING DIVISION

NTS: 104 P/5E
SCALE 1:50,000
FIGURE 2



HOTLAKE 86 GROUP

LOCATION MAP

GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY & TRENCHING

P.CARMICHAEL, B.Sc.

SCALE:1:50,000 FIGURE: 3

INTRODUCTION

During the period between July 15, 1989 and August 4, 1989 1/5000 scale mapping and bulldozer trenching was conducted by three geologists on the Hot Lake 86 Group (Dekalb 6 and Springtime claims). Approximately 4.0 square kilometres were mapped. The purpose of this work was to evaluate the potential for gold-bearing quartz veins and to test for platinum-bearing metals in the ultramafic rocks.

On the DK6 claim, a north trending swarm of pyrite-bearing quartz veins, which occurs adjacent to a serpentinite body, was defined. A number of trenches have exposed the veining around the creek which traverses the claim, however, assays to date have shown no significant gold values. Geochemical results do not indicate elevated levels of platinum-group metals.

CLAIM RECORD

NAME	UNITS	RECORD NO.	EXPIRY DATE
Dekalb 6	20	2895	08/08/1991
Springtime	20	3550	24/04/1991

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property lies 12 kilometres east of the Cassiar townsite, southwest of Hot Lake at an elevation of 1335 metres. Access to the DK6 claim is by a four wheel drive vehicle road which extends 5 kilometres north of the Cassiar-Stewart Highway 37 (Figure 1). Highway 37 crosses the Springtime claim, which is located directly south of the DK6 claim. Several dirt roads extend from Highway 37 and provide easy access to this claim.

HISTORY

Placer gold was discovered in McDame Creek in 1874 and this discovery led to a gold rush which lasted for several years. Mineral claims were not staked for lode gold deposits until 1934. Since that date numerous gold-bearing quartz veins have been discovered.

In 1980 the Dekalb Mining Company staked the Dekalb 1 to 6 claims because of their potential for gold mineralization. Prospecting, geological mapping, trenching, geophysical and geochemical surveys, were conducted during the 1980 and 1981 field seasons. The Discovery vein was exposed in 1981 as a result of regional geochemistry, linecutting and trenching.

These claims were optioned in 1982 to Erickson Gold Mining Corporation, now owned by Total Energold Corporation. The 1982 field season concentrated on detailed geochemistry along streams and rivers, linecutting, detailed geology, geophysics, prospecting, and limited trenching. In 1987 Erickson Gold Mining Corporation conducted further trenching of the quartz veins.

Numerous trenches, overgrown roads, placer excavations and cutlines give evidence of previous exploration on the Springtime claim. In 1980 the Kent Energy Corporation acquired the ground which was covered by the Duff claims. No significant work was done on the claim and no work was recorded prior to when Erickson Gold Mining Corporation staked the Springtime claim in 1986.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The property is situated within the Sylvester allochthon which consists of a nested assemblage of Paleozoic to Triassic rocks which overlies North American continental miogeoclinal rocks (Harms et al, 1988). The claims are situated on the northeast limb of the McDame synclinorium and are underlain by Upper Devonian metasediments to Lower Mississippian metavolcanics of the Sylvester group. Ultrabasic rocks are present in the area and occur within the Blue Dome Fault, which is a moderate to steeply dipping northwest trending fault which transects the Sylvester allochthon. Serpentinite bodies and lenses occur as elongate slivers along the fault (Nelson et al, 1989)

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

LITHOLOGY

The DK6 claim is underlain by metavolcanics and metasediments (interbedded argillite, chert, ribbon chert, and phyllite). These rocks are juxtaposed against a steeply dipping, north trending, elongate lens of serpentinite associated with the Blue Dome Fault. An intrusive augite porphyry plug occurs east of the serpentinite within the metavolcanic-metasediment sequence. Several 15 to 60 centimetre linear units of banded, pale-coloured, metasomatized ultramafic rock cut through the serpentinite in the vicinity of the volcanics.

Serpentinite is the most common rock type found on the claim and is black, massive, medium grained, fractured, and varies from weakly to strongly magnetic. The serpentinites occur as elongate north trending lenses. The metavolcanics have been metamorphosed to greenschist metamorphic grade and are dark green to white, fine-grained and contain numerous quartz, quartz-carbonate and jasper stringers.

The volcanics contain 0.5 to 2 centimetre diameter dark green breccia fragments within bands at field station (DB890716-2). Phyllite is dark grey to black, strongly foliated with slight 10 centimetre thick bands (possibly bedding) at an orientation of 127°/56° (PC890717-1). The cherts are dark grey and contain thin beds of soft, light grey, aphanitic tuff, and are interbedded with black cherty argillite. The intrusive augite porphyry is dark green, medium to coarse-grained with a salt and pepper texture.

Augite phenocrysts are visible as 1-2 millimetre, black specks. Along the porphyry-serpentinite contact the augite porphyry has been altered by intense carbonate replacement to a very light green colour. Listwanite (metasomatized ultramafic rock) is found on the eastern margin of the porphyry plug. This listwanite (Unit 7C) is characterized by a quartz-carbonate-mariposite mineralogy. In outcrop this rock weathers a distinctive rusty pitted texture.

Most of the Springtime claim is covered with glacial till which ranges up to 15 metres thick. Some outcrop is located along the Highway 37 road-cut. The claim is underlain predominantly by phyllite with some interbedded chert and argillite. The phyllite and chert units correlate to those exposed on the DK6 claim. The argillite is black and contains numerous quartz stringers. A small trench at field station DB890717-8 exposed listwanite, however, the exposure maybe a very large boulder in heavy overburden.

MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

Numerous quartz veins occur within the metasediments and metavolcanics in a north trending, discontinuous alteration zone along the eastern contact of the serpentinite and along the eastern margin of the augite porphry. These veins are made up of milky white, coarse-grained quartz, with calcite and clear quartz. Vein breccia containing angular fragments of argillite are present in veins on the DK6 claim.

Quartz veins contain minor pyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, malachite and mariposite. Pyrite occurs as fine to medium-grains, and arsenopyrite occurs as very fine disseminated grains. Arsenopyrite and mariposite occur only where veins are in close proximity to the listwanite on the DK6 claim. Tetrahedrite and malachite are restricted to the veins which are located close to the creek.

Pyrite is also present (up to 1%) as very fine to fine grains throughout the cherts and as medium to coarse grains within the altered metavolcanics.

Small amounts of chrysotile occur locally on the DK6 claim within the serpentinite. The mineral occurs as pale green coloured, 1 to 2 centimetre fibres, and appear to be localized where serpentinite is in contact with the listwanite. Shiny black grains of chromite were also found within the serpentinite.

Alteration of the volcanics consists of weak to intense pervasive carbonate replacement. The augite porphyry has also been found locally to be intensely carbonate altered. Carbonate minerals are also present as fracture fillings within quartz veins and as coatings on fractures in the serpentinite. Talc occurs with carbonate as white pods locally in the listwanites.

Chlorite, epidote and other associated greenschist metamorphic grade minerals are found in the volcanics and augite porphyry on the DK6 claim.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Ten rock geochemistry samples and 3 assay samples were collected from the DK6 and Springtime claims to accompany geological mapping. Rock samples were shipped to Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. and analyzed using 14 element ICP (inductively coupled plasma)-atomic emission spectroscopy and total sulfur techniques. These samples were processed using multi-acid dissolution ($HF-HClO_4-HNO_3-HCl$). Assay samples were processed at the Erickson Gold Mine assay lab and analyzed for Au and Ag using the fire assay-atomic absorption technique. Analytical procedures are outlined in Appendix B.

PHYSICAL WORK

TRENCHING

A 966 track loader was used to trench 70 meters along the south bank of the headwaters of the creek on the DK6 claim. The purpose of this trenching was to expose the north-northwest trending vein swarm south of the existing trenches. It was not possible to reach bedrock due to thick overburden and the steepness of the terrain. No further trenching to the north of the existing veins was attempted due to the steepness of the terrain.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Several washouts along the upper 200 meters of the road were cleared, using a D6 cat bulldozer, to allow access for trenching.

CONCLUSIONS

No significant gold or platinum values were found over the extent of the known zone of veining and alteration. Thick overburden, steep terrain, and the lack of significant results precludes further surface exploration. Diamond drilling does not appear warranted.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

1.0 PHYSICAL WORK (August 1-3, 1989)

Road Repair	
D6 cat bulldozer: 8 hrs @ $60/hr	$480
Mobilization / demobilization	$160
Trenching	
966 track loader: 11 hrs @ $100/hr	$1,100
Mobilization/demobilization	$160
Fuel: 90 gallons @ $2.30/gallon	$207
TOTAL COST	$2,107

2.0 GEOLOGICAL WORK (July 14-18,24,25, August 1-3, 1989)

Wages: 16 man days @ $175/man/day	$2,800
Food and Accomodation: 16 days @ $50/man/day	$800
Truck rental,fuel and maintenance: 7 days @ $50/day	$350
Equipment and supplies:	$200
Rock geochemical multi-element analysis:	
9 samples @ $31/sample	$279
Assays for Au and Ag: 3 @ $17/sample	$51
Report preparation: 1 man days @ $175/day	$175
TOTAL COST	$4,655
TOTAL COST FOR BOTH PHASES	$6,762

REFERENCES

Harms, T.A., Nelson, J.L., and Bradford, J.A. (1988): Geological Transect Across the Sylvester Allochthon North of the Blue River, Northern British Columbia (104P/12), B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1987, Paper 1988-1, pages 245-248.

Nelson, J.L., and Bradford, J.A. (1989): Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Cassiar and McDame Map Areas, British Columbia (104P/3,5), B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geological Fieldwork, 1988, Paper 1989-1, pages 323-337.

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Patricia A. Carmichael, do hereby certify that:

I am a geologist for Total Energold with offices at 1500-700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a degree of B.Sc., Geology.

I have practiced my profession since completion of my degree in April 1988.

This report is based on field work conducted on the Hot Lake 86 Group claims during the 1989 field season under the supervision of Matt Ball, M.Sc.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the property.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Carmichael

Patricia A. Carmichael
B.Sc. (Geology)

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Mathew Ball, of Box 403, Cassiar, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

I hold a M.Sc. degree in Mineral Exploration obtained at Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario and am a member of the Canadian Institstute of Mining and Metallurgy. I have practised my profession for nine (9) years.

I have direct knowledge of the claim group examined and the work conducted in 1989 was under my direct supervision.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the property.

Respectfully submitted,

M. Ball

Mathew Ball, M.Sc.
Project Geologist

APPENDIX A

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

TERTIARY AND (?) EARLIER

Conglomerate

11	Kechika. Sandpile. Atan loosely cemented

AGE UNKNOWN INTRUSIVES

Dykes

10a	Diabase - Diorite
10b	Mafic Dykes (dark gray to black. aphanitic texture
10c	Aplite
10d	Lamprophyre

Veins

qv	Quartz Vein With or without sulphides (tetrahedrite, sphalerite. chalcopyrite. arsenopyrite. galena). graphite and locally visible gold. Greater than or equal to 0.3 metres wide.
qcv	Quartz - Carbonate vein. Greater than 0.3 metres.
qstr	Quartz stringer. Width less than 0.3 metres.
qstz	Quartz stringer zone. A zone or interval composed of quartz stringers in a host rock. The zone is bounded by quartz stringers or quartz stringer and quartz vein.

UPPER CRETACEOUS

8	Cassiar Stock quartz monzonite porpyhry

AGE UNKNOWN

Listwanite (altered mafic to ultramafic rocks. may contain veinlets of quartz. dolomite, brucite and talc. Highly variable in composition and texture).

7a	Serpentinite, chlorite. carbonate. with minor talc.
7b	Talc. carbonate.
7c	Quartz, mariposite. carbonate.
7d	Mafic to ultramafic intrusives - peridotite. amphibolite. norite.
6	Diorite. stock or plug, locally fine-grained feldspar porphyry. Med.-coarse grained.

MISSISSIPIAN TO (?) PERMIAN

SYLVESTER GROUP

5Ea	Augite - Pyroxene porphyritic Basalt Flow and Flow Breccia
5Eb	Dacite - Dacite Lithic Tuff. Tuff or fragmentals

Interbedded Sediments - 5D

5Da	Greywacke
5Db	Siltstone
5Dc	Sandstone
5Dd	Argillite
5De	Limestone (continuous pods)
5Df	Chert. ribbon chert interbedded chert and argillite

Interbedded Volcanics - 5C

5Ca	Massive aphanitic meta-basalt to meta-andesite or fine to med. grained meta-diorite intrusives No significant identifiable volcanic structures. Locally phenocrysts of feldspar or pyroxene.
5Cb	Meta-basalt to andesite tuff with identifiable volcanogenic structures. i.e. pillow volcanics. pillow and flow breccia. tuffs. May be medium grained with phenocrysts of feldspar or pyroxene.
5Cc	Rhyolite. Flows? Sills? and/or dykes?
5Cd	Argillite unit below Listwanite.
5Ce	Cherty tuff. tuffaceous chert.
5Cf	Chert unit below Listwanite.
5Cg	Tuff. tuffaceous argillite.
5Ci	Intrusive. Coarse to med. grained meta-diorite to gabbro.
5S	Undifferentiated metasediments: Chert. tuff chert. includes some argillite. in northeast well layered chert - phyllite. ribboned chert and argillite.
5A	Argillite, siltstone, chert. quartzite limestone pebble conglomerate. tuff. Includes numerous diabase and andesite sills.

DEVONIAN-MISSISSIPPIAN

Earn Group

4B	Argillite, siltstone, greywacke, limestone, exhalites.

MIDDLE AND UPPER DEVONIAN

McDame Group

4A	Dolomite (black) and limestone (grey) numerous veinlets and vugs of dolomite, occasional laminations and nodules of chert.

SILURIAN AND (?) DEVONIAN

SANDPILE GROUP

3A	Dolomite and dolomitic sandstone, dark grey to light grey, commonly laminated.

CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

KECHIKA GROUP

2c	Argillite, shale, slate, black to grey-black, mostly argillite with a pervasive mild slaty cleavage, some selections of shale and slate, cherty and calcareous sections throughout, laminated to bedded, pyrite occurs as fine disseminations up to 1% and as fine streaks.
2b	Phyllite, black, friable, carbonaceous, with minor pyrite.
2a	Argillaceous limestone, grey-black, massive, with argillite and shale fragments.

CAMBRIAN

ATAN GROUP

1f	Limestone, blue-grey to dark-grey, laminated to well-bedded to massive, with flaggy patches and minor fragmental or breccia sections.
1e	Recrystallized limestone (marble), buff, white, massive and as stringers and patches in 5De, large reimbursed crystals.
1d	Dolomite, yellow, buff, brown, rose, crystalline, massive with some friable sections, minor pyritohedrons in the crystalline portions.
1c	Quartzite, maroon, green, brown, and tan, well bedded with cross bedded sections, pyrite and lesser pyrrhotite as disseminations and stringers.

CAMBRIAN

ATAN GROUP (cont..)

1b	Hornfelsic quartzite, maroon, green, buff and brown, pure quartzite beds are crystalline, less pure beds are schistose and contain andalusite patches, chlorite clots occur in the chlorite-rich green beds, more abundant pyrite and pyrrhotite.
1a	Shale and slate, black, grey and buff, laminated, pyritic and carbonaceous, with some calcerous interbeds.

ALTERATION SYMBOLS

G	Graphite
K	Clay (kaolinite, montmorillonite ?)
M	Mariposite - Fuchsite
Si	Silicification
D	Carbonate, dolomite, siderite
CB	Crackle Breccia
py volc	Pyritic Volcanics
Ch	Chlorite
Ep	Epidote
C	Calcite
Sk	Skarn, garnet diopside and garnet-actinolite minor sheelite mineralization.
Se	Sericite

ALTERATION INTENSITY

w-D	weak dolomite alteration
m-D	moderate dolomite alteration
i-D	intense dolomite alteration
	mod.to intense pervasive graphite alteration or intense graphitic crackle texture/fractured volcanic.

APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ERICKSON
GOLD

MINE FIRE ASSAY METHOD FOR AU AND AG

The samples are crushed, puliverized and split to ½ assay ton (14.583 gram) subsamples. One subsample is assayed for regional samples and two subsamples are assayed for diamond drill core by the following procedures.

The subsample is placed in a crucible along with 1 scoop of standard flux, ½ tsp of flour, 1 inquartz, and 1 tsp of borax cover.

It is then heated for 45 minutes at 1060°C to fuse, poured off and left to cool before the glass is hammered off the button (bead).

The cupels are heated for 10 minutes in the furnace at 970°C until white before the lead bead is put in the cupels for 30 minutes.

After cupelation the beads are hammered flat and weighed in milligrams. If over 2.79 mg, inquartz is added in the appropriate amounts and recupelled.

The bead is placed in diluted (16%) nitric acid for 30 minutes. The acid is then removed and the bead is rinsed two times with de-ionized water before annealling to remove tarnish and weighing in milligrams.

All assays are then given in ounces per ton.

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.

Sample Preparation Procedures:

General Organization

Upon arrival the samples are assigned a unique lot number. They are then sorted and catalogued in alphanumeric order. This order is kept throughout the preparation, analytical and reporting process. Any discrepancies between the submittal form and the samples received are noted at this time.

Rock Crushing

The entire dried sample is put through a primary jaw crusher. This reduces the sample to 1/4" or finer. All of this material is then transferred to a cone crusher which reduces the sample to 10 mesh. The entire crushed sample is passed through a Jones riffle splitter repeatedly until a representative split of about 250 grams is obtained.

Pulverizing

A ring and puck grinder is used to reduce the sample to 150 mesh. Because this equipment breaks the sample down by impact rather than by shearing, there is less of a contamination problem than with a plate pulverizer and it is also easier to get a finer grind. These grinding heads are a hardened steel alloy with a high chrome content. Because this grinding head may cause some contamination (about .01% Cr and .05%Fe), we also have a ceramic grinding head which can be used in place of the chrome steel head to eliminate this source of contamination.

Contamination Prevention

Each crushing unit is cleaned out between samples using brushes and compressed air. In addition, a gravel with a low metal content is crushed using both the jaw and cone crushers to clean out these units between different lots. If high samples are indicated then gravel is run through the equipment between samples. Similarily, the grinding heads are cleaned between samples by brushing and blowing with compressed air. A cleaning sand (ie low metal content) is pulverized in each grinding head between different lots or between any high samples which are indicated. This eliminates the possibility of cross contamination between lots. However, there is still a possibility of a contamination train if high grade samples are not indicated and are submitted in the same batch as trace level samples.

BONDAR-CLEGG

[illegible] Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Av[illegible]
[illegible] Vancouver, BC
V7P [illegible]
[illegible] Telex 04 [illegible]

Procedure for Geochemical Gold Analysis:

A prepared sample of 10 to 30 grams is mixed with a flux which is composed mainly of lead oxide. The proportions of the flux components are adjusted depending on the nature of the sample. Silver is added to help collect the gold. The samples are fused at 1950 F until a clear melt is obtained. The lead button which also contains the precious metals is then separated from the slag. Heating in the cupellation furnace separates the lead from the noble metals. The precious metal beads that remain are transferred to test tubes and dissolved with aqua-regia. The solution is analyzed using Atomic Absorption or a Plasma Emission Spectrograph by comparing the readings of these solutions with readings of standard solutions.

Contamination Prevention

The test tubes and cupels are used only once so that there is no possibility of cross contamination. The fusion crucibles are cleared before re-use by discarding any which had high samples in them. During the analysis a blank solution is run between each sample to ensure that there is no carry-over.

BONDAR-CLEGG

[illegible] Clegg & Company Ltd.
[illegible] Pemberton Ave
North Vancouver, B.C.
[illegible]
[illegible]

Determination of Elements by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy

Lefort Aqua-regia Digestion

The samples of 0.5 grams in weight are digested in test tubes with concentrated nitric and hydrochloric acids. These tubes are heated in hot water baths for two and one-half hours. The sample is then diluted and mixed. This solution is analyzed on the Plasma Emission Spectrograph by using the appropriate emission line for each element. The emissions are compared to standard solutions to determine the amount of each element that is present.

Multi-acid Digestion

A sample weight of 0.5 grams is transferred to a teflon test tube. It is then treated with a mixture of hydrofluoric, nitric and perchloric acids. The sample and acid mixture is heated in an aluminum block until the volume is reduced and there are strong perchloric fumes. The residue is dissolved with hydrochloric acid and the solution is then diluted to 20 ml. with demineralized water and mixed. These solutions are analyzed on the Plasma Emission Spectrograph using the appropriate emission line for each element. The emissions are compared to standard solutions to determine the amount of each element that is present. These are run within one hour of digestion in order to minimize precipitation problems.

Contamination Prevention

The test tubes are used for DC Plasma analysis only and are discarded after use. A solution of de-ionized water or dilute acid is run between samples to prevent contamination during analysis.

APPENDIX C

ASSAY RESULTS

DAY SAMPLED ______ | ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP. | DAY ASSAYED ______

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

DAILY ASSAY REPORT

SAMPLE NO.	LOCATION (CLAIM / STATION)	CARS	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	TAKEN BY
E20052	SPRINGTIME DB89717-4	GRAB	Tr	0.02	D. BALL
E20053	SPRINGTIME DB89717-5	GRAB	Tr	0.02	
E20054	SPRINGTIME DB89717-6	GRAB	0.020	0.10	
3963	DK6 TRENCH DK86-1	0.6 m	Tr	0.02	C. SEBERT
3964	DK6 TRENCH DK86-1	3.0 m	Tr	0.02	
3965	DK6 TRENCH DK86-1	3.0 m	Tr	0.02	

APPENDIX D

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

GEOCHEMISTRY RESULTS

SAMPLE NUMBER	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Ca PCT	Cr PPM	Cu PPM	Fe PCT	K PCT	Mg PCT	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Sb PPM	Te PPM	Zn PPM	Pt PPB	Pd PPB	TOTAL S PCT
26601	5					1529	16				1242					<15	5	
26602	<5	<0.2	472	31	>10	543	84	3.93	0.07	4.64	701	63	207	68	32			
26603	<5	<0.2	250	1957	3.01	106	51	2.28	0.93	2.5	69	39	104	25	67			1.47
26604	6					196	3				14					<15	<2	
26605	28	<0.2	>2000	29	0.15	311	5	3.23	<0.05	>10	1972	176	548	156	32			
26606	119	2.2	865	260	0.07	1448	29	2.82	0.11	0.39	605	47	90	<10	37			2.32
32160	7					3194	13				1936					15	5	
32161	<5					2422	16				1985					<15	5	
32162	<5	0.6	611	86	>10	299	179	4.07	<0.05	5.10	386	89	225	79	28			<0.02
32163	<5	<0.2	465	25	>10	146	115	6.45	<0.05	3.43	92	51	174	48	64			0.03

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

BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V89-04348.0

DATE PRINTED: 21-AUG-89
PROJECT: DK6060B

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Ca PCT	Cr PPM	Cu PPM	Fe PCT	K PCT	Mg PCT	Ni PPM
R2 26601												
R2 26602		<5	<0.2	472	31	>10.00	543	84	3.93	0.07	4.64	701
R2 26603		<5	<0.2	250	1957	3.01	106	51	2.28	0.93	2.58	69
R2 26604												
R2 26605		28	<0.2	>2000	29	0.15	311	5	3.23	<0.05	>10.00	1972
R2 32160												
R2 32161												
R2 32162		<5	0.6	611	86	>10.00	299	179	4.07	<0.05	5.10	386
R2 32163		<5	<0.2	465	25	>10.00	146	115	6.45	<0.05	3.43	92

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
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BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

DATE PRINTED: 21-AUG-89

REPORT: V89-04348.0

PROJECT: DK60608

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Pb PPM	Sb PPM	Te PPM	Zn PPM	Pt PPB	Pd PPB	Au PPB	Cu PPM	Ni PPM	Cr PPM
R2 26601						<15	5	5	16	1242	1529
R2 26602		63	207	68	32						
R2 26603		39	104	25	67						
R2 26604						<15	<2	6	3	14	196
R2 26605		176	548	156	32						
R2 32160						15	5	7	13	1936	3194
R2 32161						<15	5	<5	16	1985	2422
R2 32162		89	225	79	28						
R2 32163		51	174	48	64						

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

BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate of Analysis

DATE PRINTED: 4-AUG-89

REPORT: V89-04348.4

PROJECT: DK60608

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	S tot PCT
R2 26603		1.47
R2 32162		<0.02
R2 32163		0.03

Registered Assayer, Province of British Col

APPENDIX E

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

PC890715-1: Serpentinite/Chert

-thin, interbedded, medium grey chert within serpentinite.

-minor graphite along fractures with minor chlorite

PC890715-2: Metasomatized Ultramafic

-light green-grey, fine grained, with light green sugary crystals (<0. 5mm) on surface of the rock, containing tremolite and carbonate minerals. The rock exhibits a banded texture where it is in contact with serpentinite, and the unit is slightly magnetic.

PC890715-3: Serpentinite

-black, hard, fractured, magnetic, limonitic weathering on surface, and local specks (1mm) of black shiny chromite. The rock exhibits a knobby texture upon weathering because of the resistive nature of the chromite.

PC890715-4: Serpentinite

-black, similar to previous description but with 1 cm bands of metasomatized ultramafic. These bands are light green and contain tremolite and carbonate. Porphyroblasts (up to 2mm) of light green, subhedral tremolite throughout. Metasomatized rock is more resistant to weathering.

PC890715-5: Metamophosed Intrusive

-dark green, medium to coarse grained, salt/pepper texture, small black specks of augite. White quartz veinlets less than 2mm thick. Abundant epidote. No visible plagioclase. Serpentinite is very light green colored with black specks where it lies in contact with the intrusive. Intense carbonate alteration and weak tremolite? alteration occur near serpentinite.

PC890715-6: Serpentinite

-black, shiny, slickensided surface. Aphanitic, rusty weathered surface, slightly magnetic.

DB890715-1: Serpentinite

-shiny dark green with white carbonate and blue stain on fracture surfaces. Jade and chrysotile are present in small quantities near contact with metasomatized ultramafic. A pale brown mineral is present locally. Rock geochem number E26602

DB890715-2: Metasomatized Ultramafic

-pods of green carbonate from a few centimetres to half a meter across with soft, shiny, platy chlorite, mariposite and pods of white, talc-carbonate alterated rock as well as pods of black crystalline pyroxene which weathers grey and purple. Rock geochem number E26602.

DB890715-3: Volcanic

-massive, dark green, fine grained, banded with epidote and chlorite alteration. Carbonate is concentrated along fractures.

DB890715-4: Volcanic

-intense carbonate altered, medium-grained rock with minor chlorite, quartz/carbonate stringers and tiny, black, soft grains.

PC890716-2: Serpentinite/Volcanic

-contact between 7a and 5Ca. The serpentinite is hard and black with concoidal fractures, while the volcanic is medium green, with moderate chlorite alteration, flow textures with minor burgundy colored jasper veinlets. The volcanics get softer as they get closer to the contact.

PC890716-3: Interbedded Quartzite and Phyllite

-the quartzite is black and aphanitic with random (<5mm) quartz stringers. The phyllite is dark grey, highly foliated and rusty along partings. Bedding orientations at 117/84(?) and fractures at 1 to 10cm spacing with orientations at 209/70 and 189/70.

DB890716-1: Quartz Vein

-milky white, coarse grained, with carbonate and mariposite grains and clear grey quartz. The vein contains. Some fine disseminated pyrite. Vein breccia is present with 2 to 3cm angular clasts of argillite.

DB890716-2: Volcanic

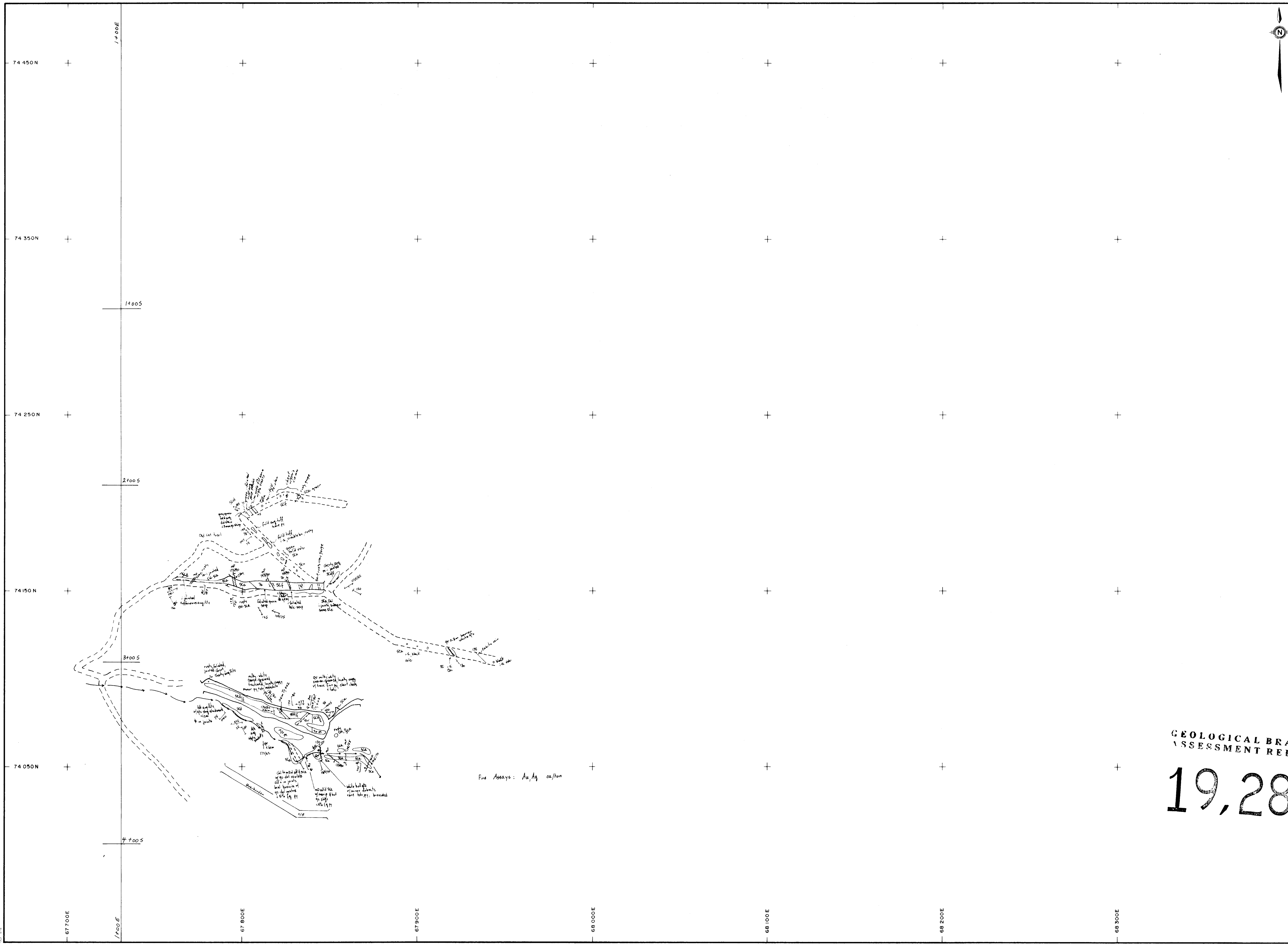
-moderate to dark green with moderate to intense chlorite and epidote alteration. Banded with 0.5 to 2cm dark green breccia fragments within the bands. Slightly fractured with minor carbonate in fractures. Similar to DB890715-3.

PC890716-3: Serpentinite

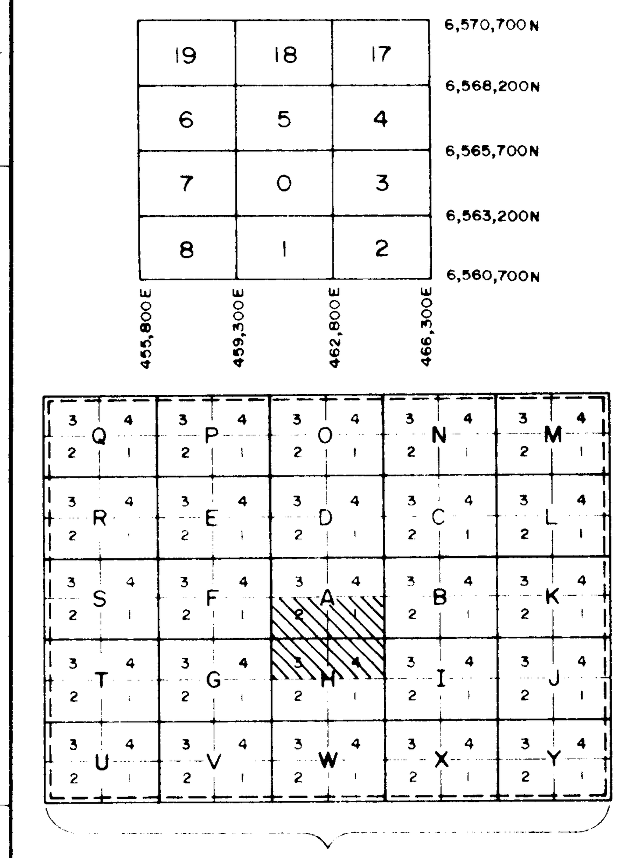
-black, medium grained, slightly carbonate altered with 3mm wide clear, coarse grained quartz stringers. Some weathered clasts, possibly amygdules.

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
SYMBOLS
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement)
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole
(entering section, leaving section)
(on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
0 50 100 200 300 m.
SCALE 1:5000
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,280
ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.
GEOLOGY
Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°17' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5
To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 1
Date: AUGUST 1989 Map No.: 37
EAGLE MAPPING SERVICES LTD. Job No 87-85

EAGLE MAPPING SERVICES LTD Job No. 87-85



AREA INDEX



ENLARGEMENT OF AREA 66

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float

Geological boundary (defined, inferred)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)

Fault (defined, interpreted)

Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement)

Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)

U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)

Syncline (defined, approximate)

Anticline (defined, approximate)

Anticline and syncline (overturned)

Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Zone of alteration

Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15 Assay Au, Ag ounce/ton

Trench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or tailings

Shaft, raise, winze

Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)

Contours 2500

Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)

Marsh

Lake

Road

10 0 10 30 50m

SCALE 1:1000

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,280

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOLOGY

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.

Latitude: APPROX. 59° 18' Longitude: APPROX 129° 35'

Mining Division: LIARD NTS: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.

Alpha No. Drawing No.: 2

Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 66 A/H

DK 5, DK 6 L.C.P.
DK 5 CLAIM
DK 6 CLAIM
BEAR I CLAIM
AREA OF 1989 WORK
TRENCH
89-1
depth 1m
width 3m
length 70m
REPAIRED
ROAD
length-200m
EXISTING
ROAD
4000
4500
5000
5500
6000
6500
3500
SHEET INDEX
69 68 67 66 65
40 39 38 37 36
19 18 17 16 35
6 5 4 15 34
7 0 3 14 33
CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
SYMBOLS
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement)
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15 Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
0 50 100 200 300 METRES
SCALE: 1: 5000
ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,280
HOT LAKE 86 GROUP
TRENCHING & ROAD WORK
Project Name: ERICKSON
Project No.: 1003
Latitude: Approx. 59° 20'
Longitude: Approx. 129° 34'
Mining Division: LIARD
N.T.S.: 104 P/4E
To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.
Alpha No.:
Drawing No.: 3
Date: AUGUST 4, 1989
Map No.: 66

DK6
SPRINGTIME
CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
SYMBOLS
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement)
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
0 50 100 200 300 m.
SCALE: 1:5000
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,280
ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
ASSAY
GEOCHEMICAL
FIELD STATION, HAND SPECIMEN.
Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°17' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5
To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 4
Date: AUGUST 1989 Map No.: 37
EAGLE MAPPING SERVICES LTD. Job No. 87-89


66 300E
66 800E
67 300E
67 800E
68 300E
68 800E
69 300E
75 700N
75 200N
74 700N
74 200N
73 700N
DK 5
DK 6
1555
1679
1918
1982
1993
1446
1296
1491
1234
1190
1184
1157
1192
1176
1185
1201
1181
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,280
6 578 200 N
6 575 700 N
6 573 200 N
6 570 700 N
6 568 200 N
6 565 700 N
6 563 200 N
6 560 700 N
6 558 200 N
6 555 700 N
6 553 200 N
452 300 E
455 800 E
459 300 E
462 800 E
466 300 E
469 800 E
473 300 E
CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
SYMBOLS
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement)
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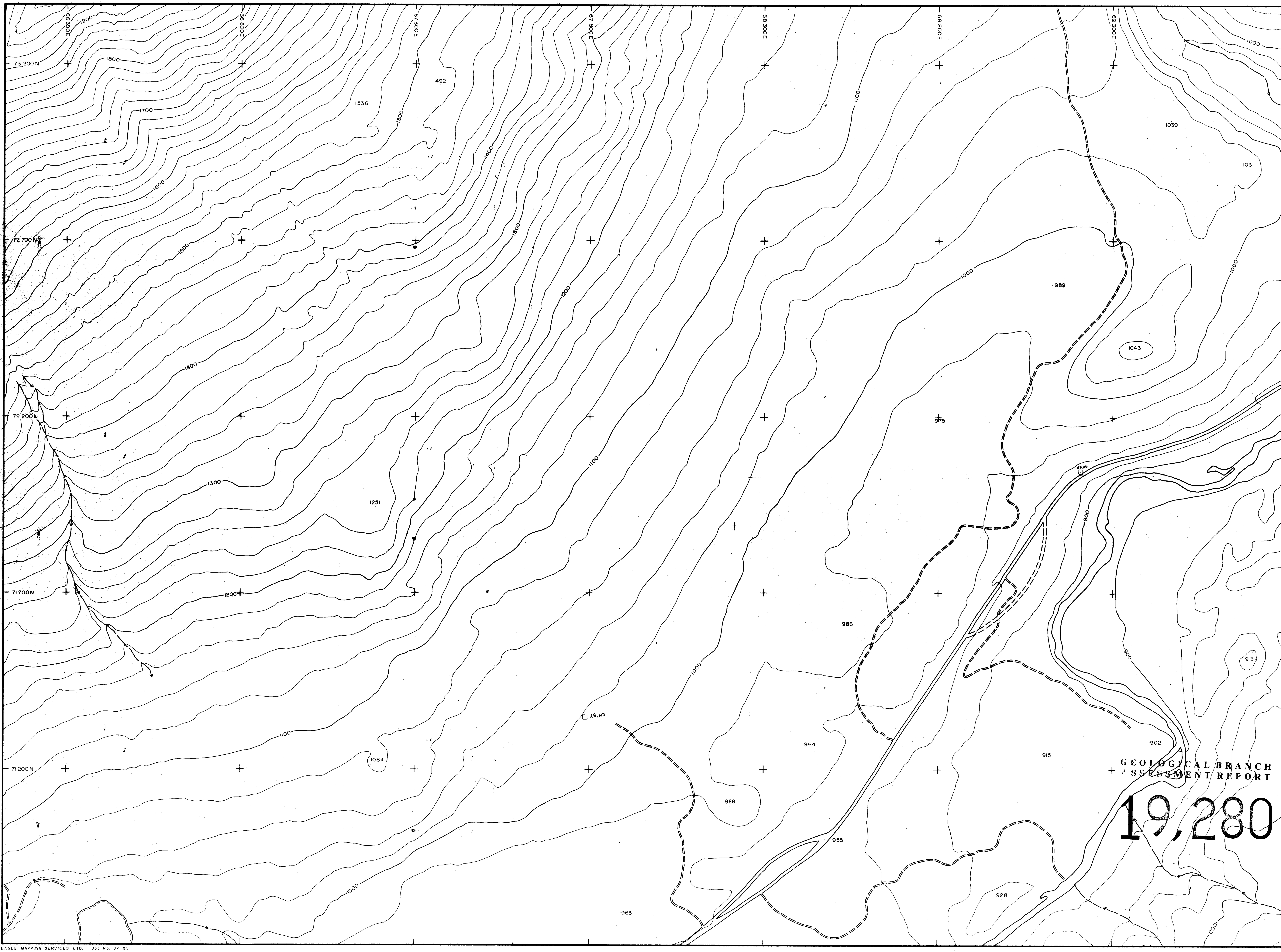
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section/plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
0 50 100 200 300 m.
SCALE: 1:5000
ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
ASSAY
GEOCHEMICAL
FIELD STATION, HAND SPECIMEN
THIN SECTION (SOLID)
Project Name: HC LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°18' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5
To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.SC.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 4
Date: AUGUST 1989 Map No.: 66
EAGLE MAPPING SERVICES LTD. Job No. 87-85



107	106	105	104	103	102	6 578 200 N
70	69	68	67	66	65	6 575 700 N
41	40	39	38	37	36	6 573 200 N
20	19	18	17	16	35	6 570 700 N
21	6	5	4	15	34	6 568 200 N
22	7	0	3	14	33	6 565 700 N
23	8	1	2	13	32	6 563 200 N
24	9	10	11	12	31	6 560 700 N
25	26	27	28	29	30	6 558 200 N
50	51	52	53	54	55	6 555 700 N
						6 553 200 N

452 300E, 455 800E, 459 300E, 462 800E, 466 300E, 469 800E, 473 300E

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) 80°
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement) U D
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) V V V 80°
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole
(entering section, leaving section)
(on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

SCALE: 1:5000

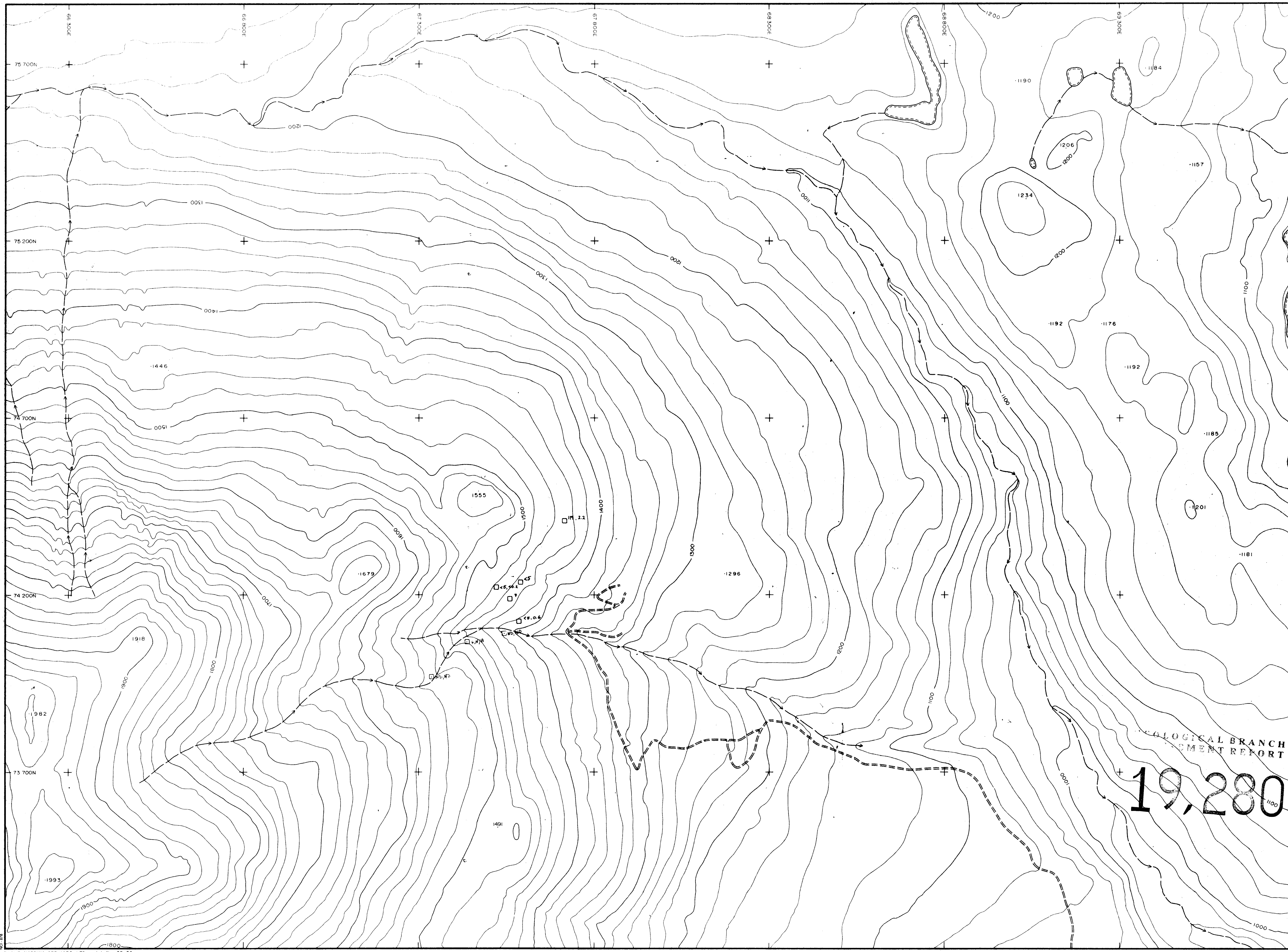
ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, Au, Ag; ppb, ppm

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°17' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 5
Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 37



107	106	105	104	103	102	6 578 200 N
70	69	68	67	66	65	6 575 700 N
41	40	39	38	37	36	6 573 200 N
20	19	18	17	16	35	6 570 700 N
21	6	5	4	15	34	6 568 200 N
22	7	0	3	14	33	6 565 700 N
23	8	1	2	13	32	6 563 200 N
24	9	10	11	12	31	6 560 700 N
25	26	27	28	29	30	6 558 200 N
50	51	52	53	54	55	6 555 700 N
						6 553 200 N

452 300E, 455 800E, 459 300E, 462 800E, 466 300E, 469 800E, 473 300E

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float

Geological boundary (defined, inferred)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) 90°

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)

Fault (defined, interpreted)

Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement) U D

Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)

U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)

Syncline (defined, approximate)

Anticline (defined, approximate)

Anticline and syncline (overturned)

Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) 80°

Zone of alteration

Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton

Trench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or tailings

Shaft, raise, winze

Diamond drill hole
(entering section, leaving section)
(on section / plan)

Contours 1500

Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)

Marsh

Lake

Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

SCALE: 1:5000

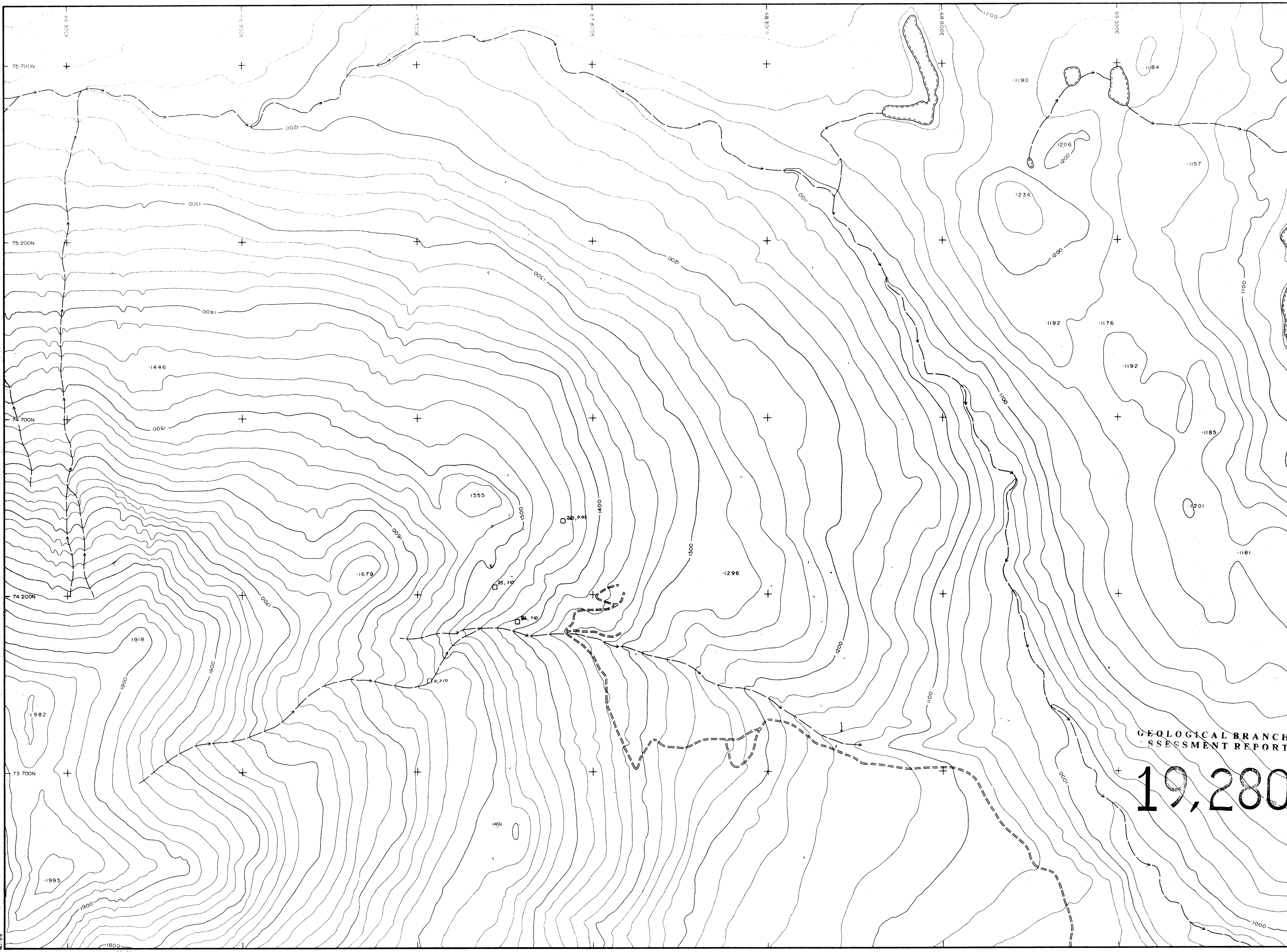
ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, Au,Ag ppb,ppm

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°18' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 5
Date: August 1989 Map No.: 66



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,280

107	106	105	104	103	102	6 578 200 N
70	69	68	67	66	65	6 575 700 N
41	40	39	38	37	36	6 573 200 N
20	19	18	17	16	35	6 570 700 N
21	6	5	4	15	34	6 568 200 N
22	7	0	3	14	33	6 565 700 N
23	8	1	2	13	32	6 563 200 N
24	9	10	11	12	31	6 560 700 N
25	26	27	28	29	30	6 558 200 N
50	51	52	53	54	55	6 555 700 N
						6 553 200 N

452 300 E, 455 800 E, 459 300 E, 462 800 E, 466 300 E, 469 800 E, 473 300 E

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

- Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
- Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) 90°
- Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
- Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
- Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
- Fault (defined, interpreted)
- Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement) U D
- Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
- U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
- Syncline (defined, approximate)
- Anticline (defined, approximate)
- Anticline and syncline (overturned)
- Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
- Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) 80°
- Zone of alteration
- Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15 Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
- Trench
- Adit or tunnel
- Rock dump or tailings
- Shaft, raise, winze
- Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)
- Contours 2500
- Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
- Marsh
- Lake
- Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

SCALE: 1:5000

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, Ba, Ca, ppm, pct

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003

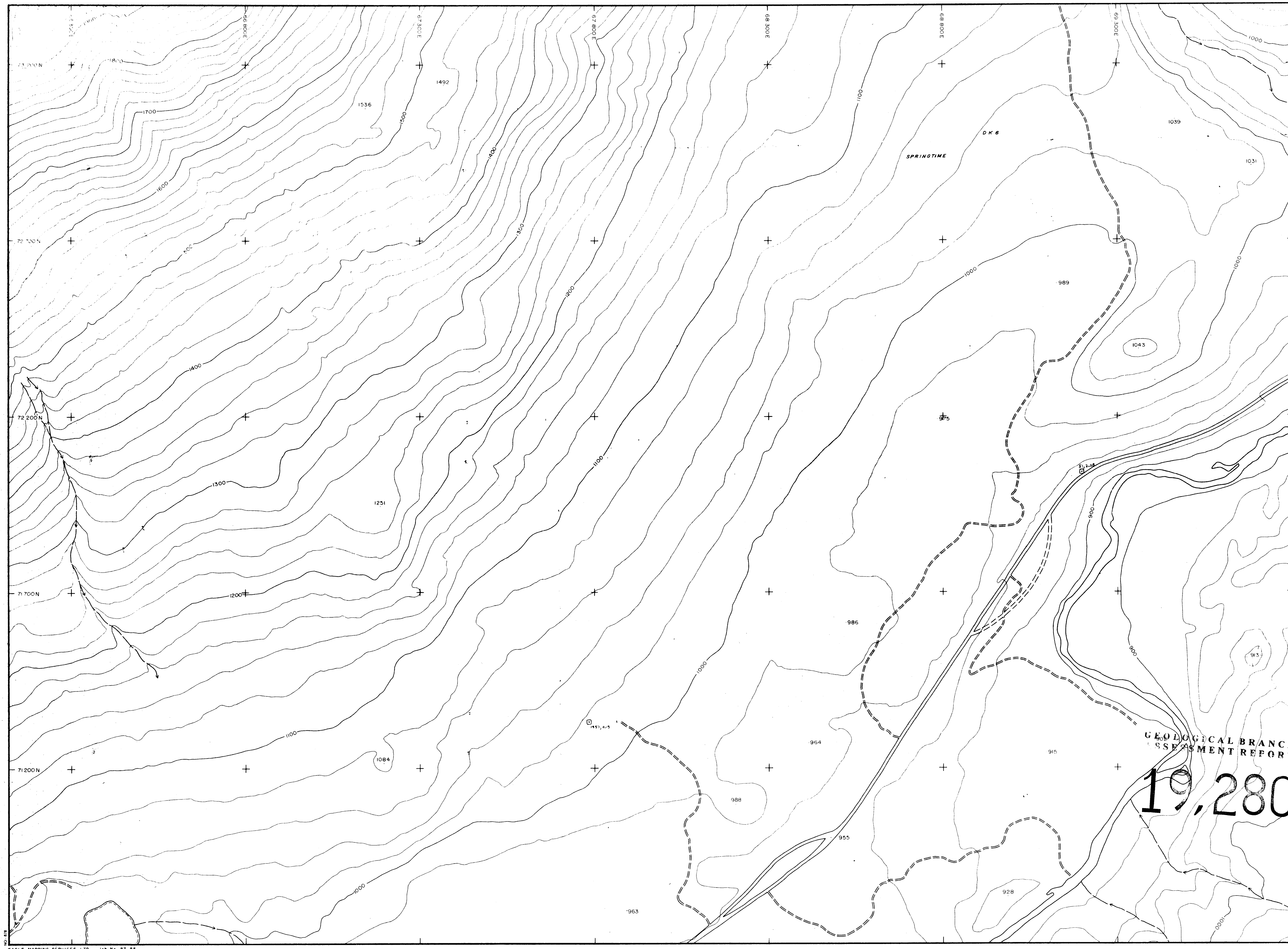
Latitude: 59°18' Longitude: 129°35'

Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.

Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 6

Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 66



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

19,280

107	106	105	104	103	102	6 578 200 N
70	69	68	67	66	65	6 575 700 N
41	40	39	38	37	36	6 573 200 N
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23	8	1	2	13	32	6 563 200 N
24	9	10	11	12	31	6 560 700 N
25	26	27	28	29	30	6 558 200 N
50	51	52	53	54	55	6 555 700 N
						6 553 200 N

452 300E, 455 800E, 459 300E, 462 800E, 466 300E, 469 800E, 473 300E

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

- Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
- Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
- Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) 90°
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- U/G joint (horiz, inclined, vert., dip unknown)
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- Anticline (defined, approximate)
- Anticline and syncline (overturned)
- Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
- Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) 80°
- Zone of alteration
- Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15 Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
- Trench
- Adit or tunnel
- Rock dump or tailings
- Shaft, raise, winze
- Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)
- Contours 2500
- Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
- Marsh
- Lake
- Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

SCALE: 1:5000

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, Ba, Ca, ppm, pct

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003

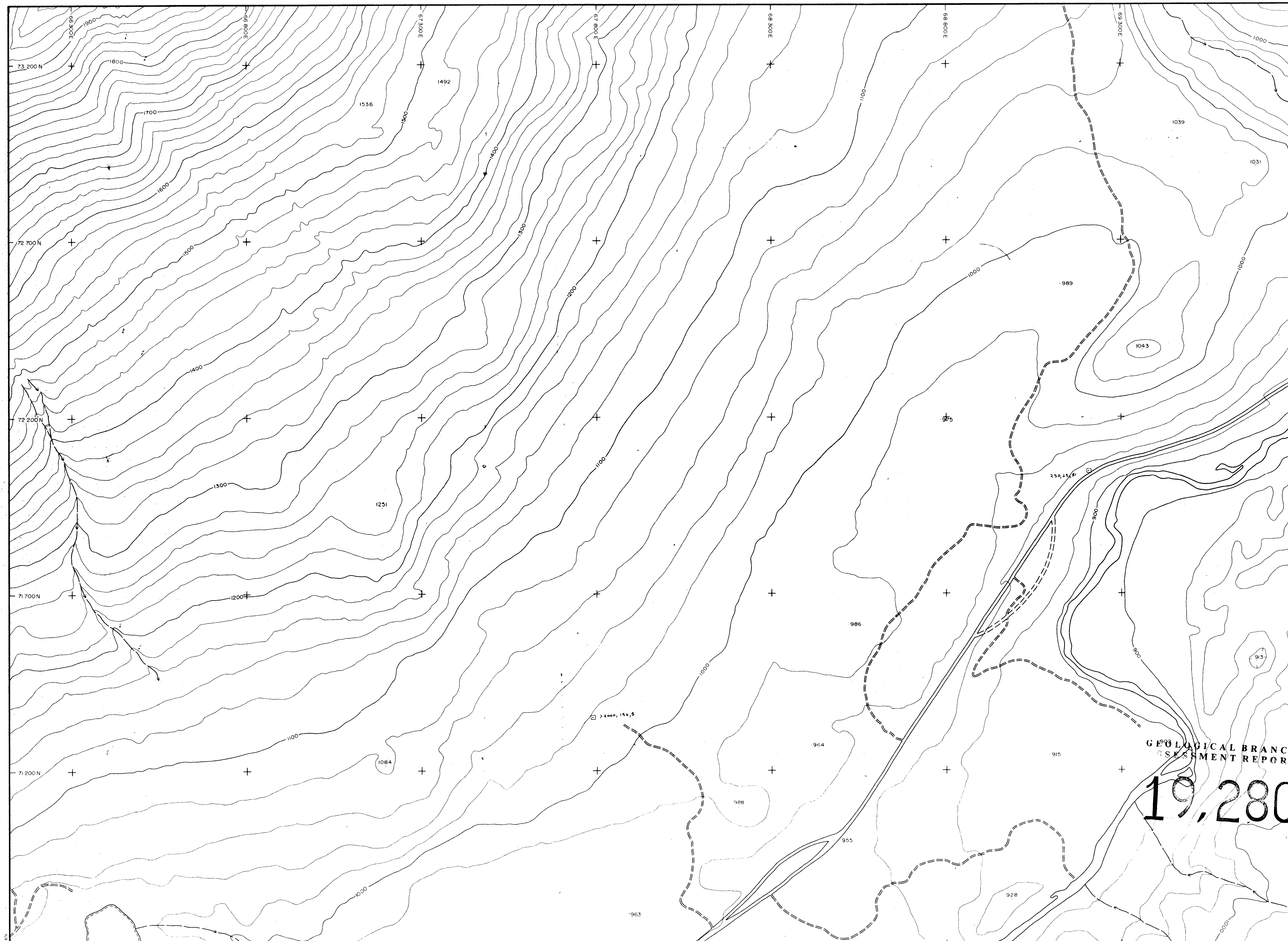
Latitude: 59°17' Longitude: 129°35'

Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.

Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 6

Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 37



107	106	105	104	103	102	6 578 200 N
70	69	68	67	66	65	6 575 700 N
41	40	39	38	37	36	6 573 200 N
20	19	18	17	16	35	6 570 700 N
21	6	5	4	15	34	6 568 200 N
22	7	0	3	14	33	6 565 700 N
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24	9	10	11	12	31	6 560 700 N
25	26	27	28	29	30	6 558 200 N
50	51	52	53	54	55	6 555 700 N
						6 553 200 N

452 300 E, 455 800 E, 459 300 E, 462 800 E, 466 300 E, 469 800 E, 473 300 E

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float

Geological boundary (defined, inferred)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) 90°

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)

Fault (defined, interpreted)

Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement) U D

Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)

U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)

Syncline (defined, approximate)

Anticline (defined, approximate)

Anticline and syncline (overturned)

Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) 80°

Zone of alteration

Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton

Trench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or tailings

Shaft, raise, winze

Diamond drill hole
(entering section, leaving section)
(on section / plan)

Contours 2500

Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)

Marsh

Lake

Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

SCALE: 1:5000

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, As, Te, Cu ppm

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003

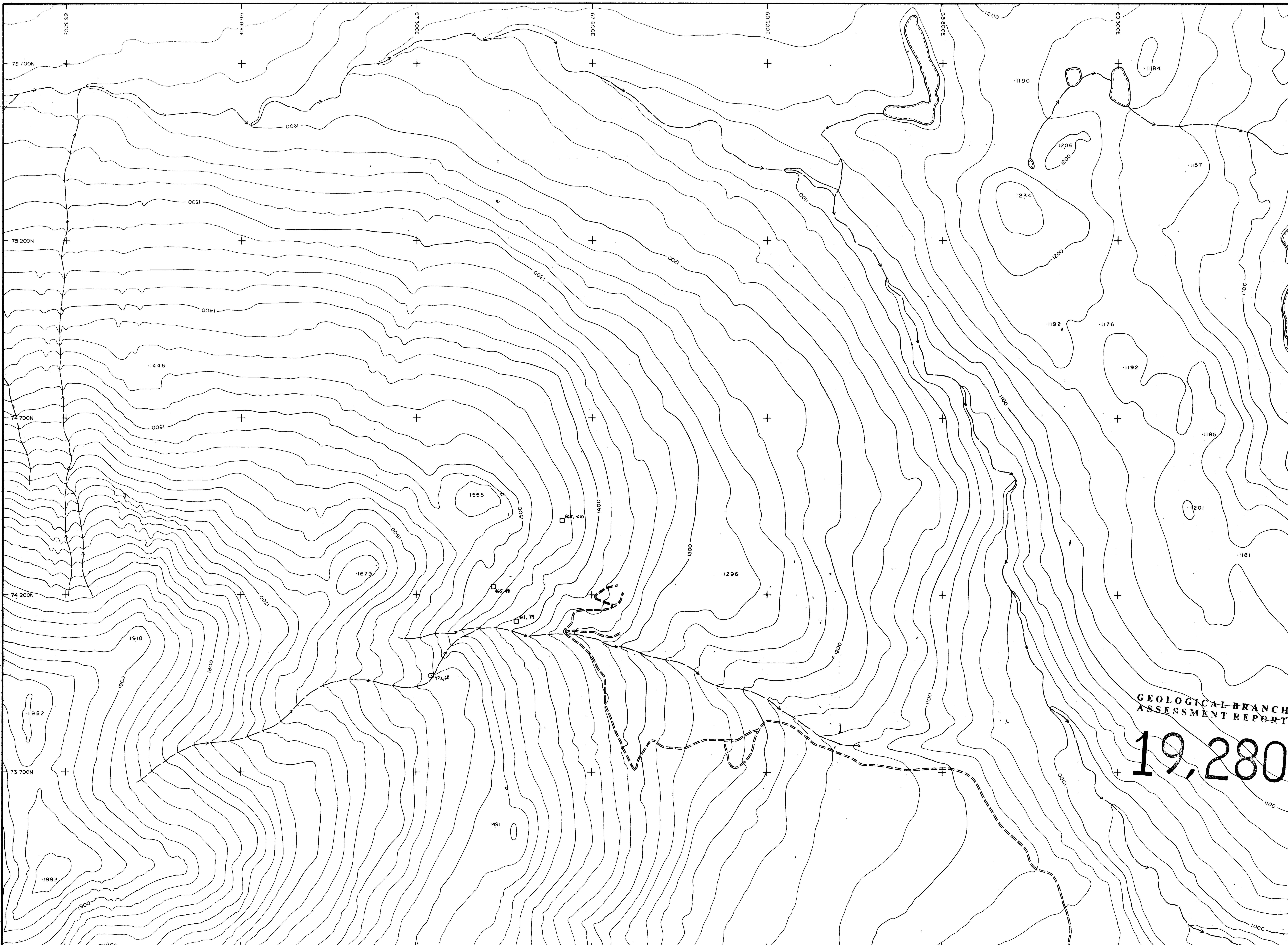
Latitude: 59°17' Longitude: 129°35'

Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.

Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 7

Date: AUGUST 1989 Map No.: 37



107	106	105	104	103	102	6 578 200 N
70	69	68	67	66	65	6 575 700 N
41	40	39	38	37	36	6 573 200 N
20	19	18	17	16	35	6 570 700 N
21	6	5	4	15	34	6 568 200 N
22	7	0	3	14	33	6 565 700 N
23	8	1	2	13	32	6 563 200 N
24	9	10	11	12	31	6 560 700 N
25	26	27	28	29	30	6 558 200 N
50	51	52	53	54	55	6 555 700 N
						6 553 200 N

452 300 E, 455 800 E, 459 300 E, 462 800 E, 466 300 E, 469 800 E, 473 300 E

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) 80°
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement) U D
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) 80°
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole
(entering section, leaving section)
(on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

SCALE: 1:5000

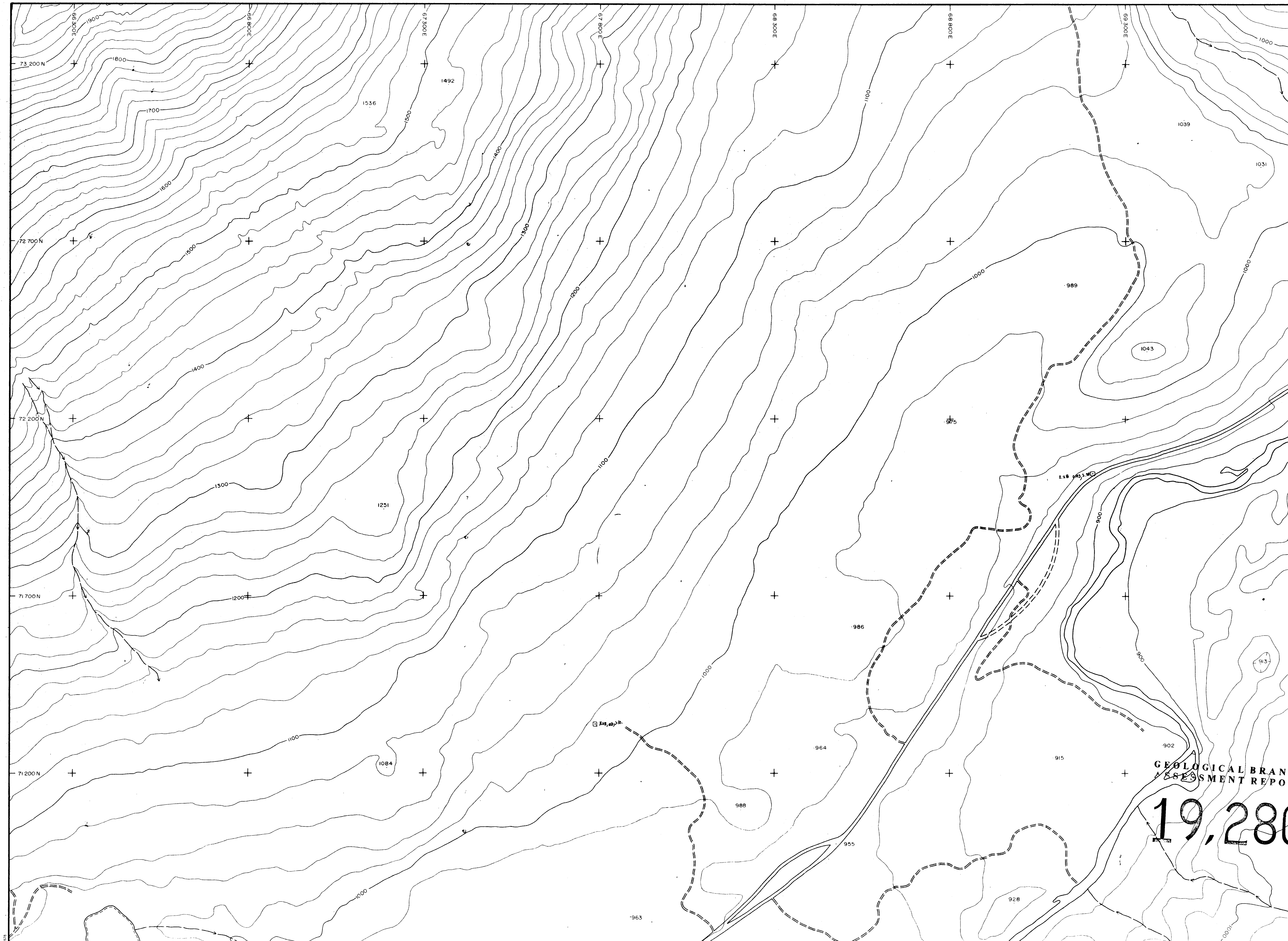
ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, As, Te, ppm

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°18' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.SC.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 8
Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 66



107	106	105	104	103	102	6 578 200 N
70	69	68	67	66	65	6 575 700 N
41	40	39	38	37	36	6 573 200 N
20	19	18	17	16	35	6 570 700 N
21	6	5	4	15	34	6 568 200 N
22	7	0	3	14	33	6 566 700 N
23	8	1	2	13	32	6 563 200 N
24	9	10	11	12	31	6 560 700 N
25	26	27	28	29	30	6 558 200 N
50	51	52	53	54	55	6 555 700 N
						6 553 200 N

452 300 E, 455 800 E, 459 300 E, 462 800 E, 466 300 E, 469 800 E, 473 300 E

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) 80°
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement) U D
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) 80°
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

SCALE: 1:5000

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS Fe, K, Mg, pct

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003

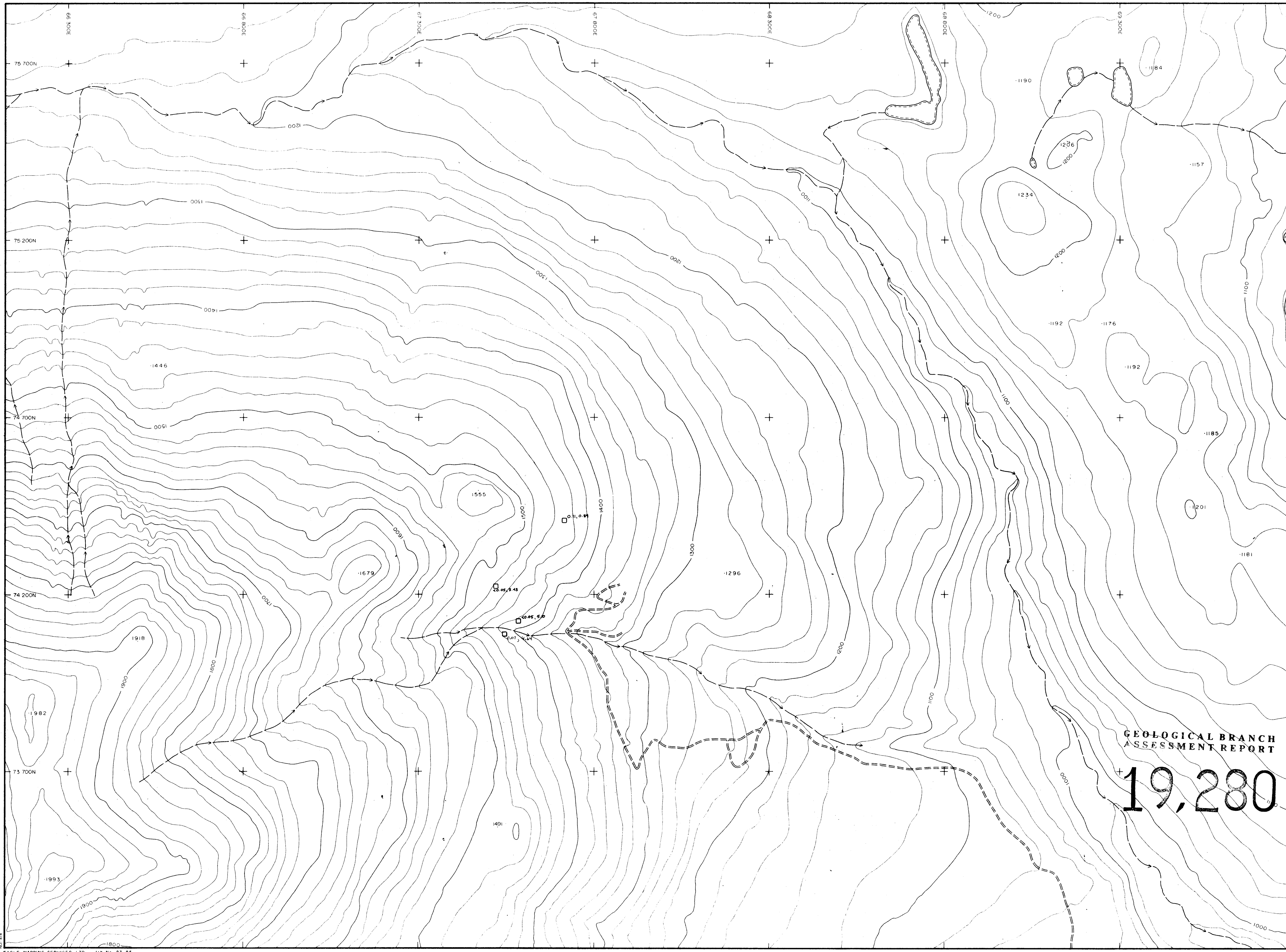
Latitude: 59°17' Longitude: 129°35'

Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.

Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 9

Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 37



107	106	105	104	103	102	6 578 200 N
70	69	68	67	66	65	6 575 700 N
41	40	39	38	37	36	6 573 200 N
20	19	18	17	16	35	6 570 700 N
21	6	5	4	15	34	6 568 200 N
22	7	0	3	14	33	6 565 700 N
23	8	1	2	13	32	6 563 200 N
24	9	10	11	12	31	6 560 700 N
25	26	27	28	29	30	6 558 200 N
50	51	52	53	54	55	6 555 700 N
						6 553 200 N

452 300E, 455 800E, 459 300E, 462 800E, 466 300E, 469 800E, 473 300E

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) 90°
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement) U D
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) 80°
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15 Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

SCALE: 1:5000

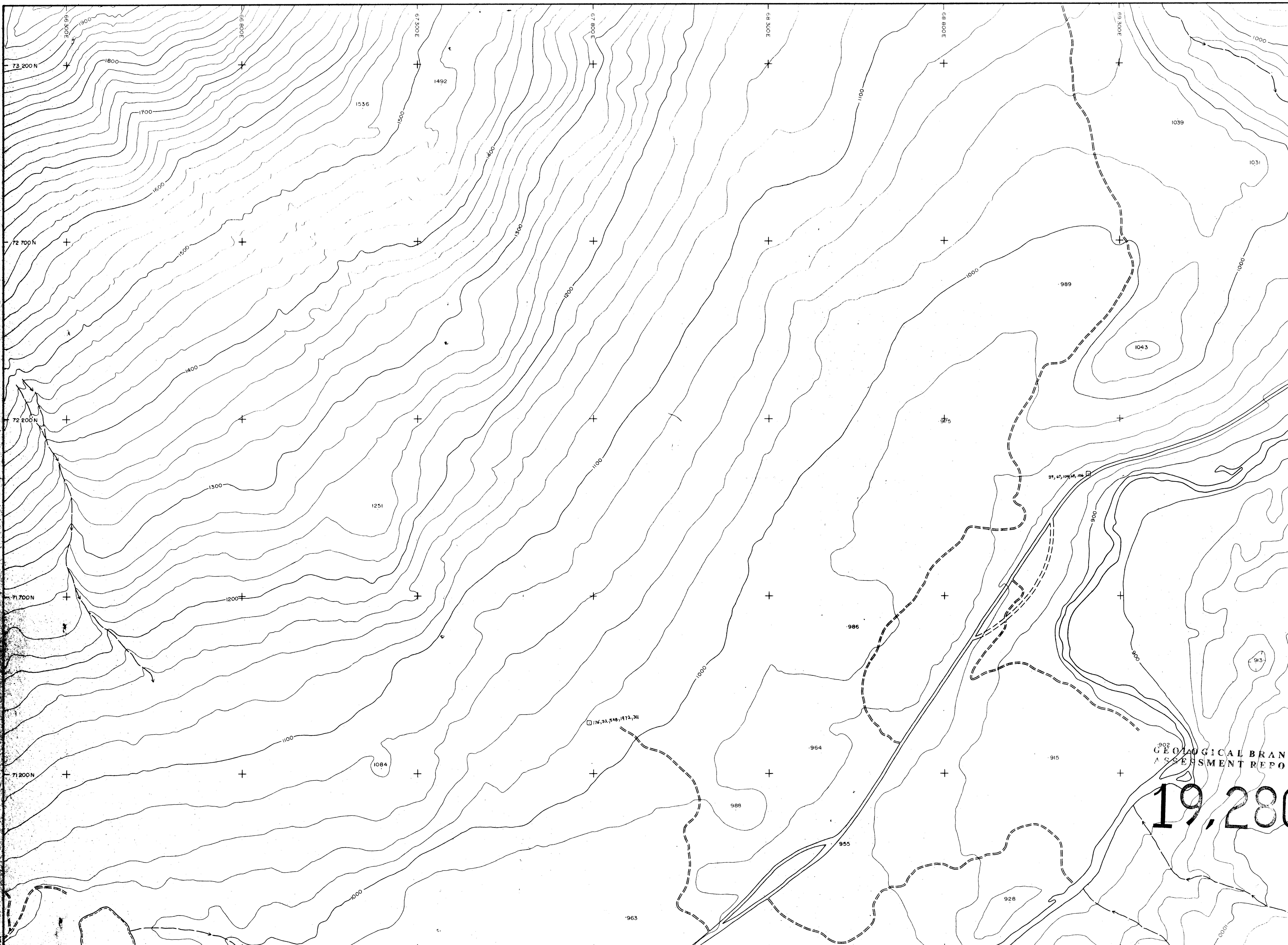
ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, K, Mg, pct

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°18' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.SC.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 10
Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 66



107	106	105	104	103	102
70	69	68	67	66	65
41	40	39	38	37	36
20	19	18	17	16	35
21	6	5	4	15	34
22	7	0	3	14	33
23	8	1	2	13	32
24	9	10	11	12	31
25	26	27	28	29	30
50	51	52	53	54	55

6 578 200 N, 6 575 700 N, 6 573 200 N, 6 570 700 N, 6 568 200 N, 6 565 700 N, 6 563 200 N, 6 560 700 N, 6 558 200 N, 6 555 700 N, 6 553 200 N

452 300 E, 455 800 E, 459 300 E, 462 800 E, 466 300 E, 469 800 E, 473 300 E

CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float

Geological boundary (defined, inferred)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown) 90°

Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)

Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)

Fault (defined, interpreted)

Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement) U D

Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)

U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)

Syncline (defined, approximate)

Anticline (defined, approximate)

Anticline and syncline (overturned)

Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)

Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown) 80°

Zone of alteration

Rock sample, X 0.324, 0.15
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton

Trench

Adit or tunnel

Rock dump or tailings

Shaft, raise, winze

Diamond drill hole
(entering section, leaving section)
(on section / plan)

Contours 2500

Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)

Marsh

Lake

Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

SCALE: 1:5000

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, Pb, Zn, Sb, Ni, Cr, ppm

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003

Latitude: 59°17' Longitude: 129°35'

Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.

Alpha No. ______ Drawing No. 11

Date: SEPT 1989 Map No. ______

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS; Pb, Zn, Sb; ppm

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003

Latitude: 59°18' Longitude: 129°35'

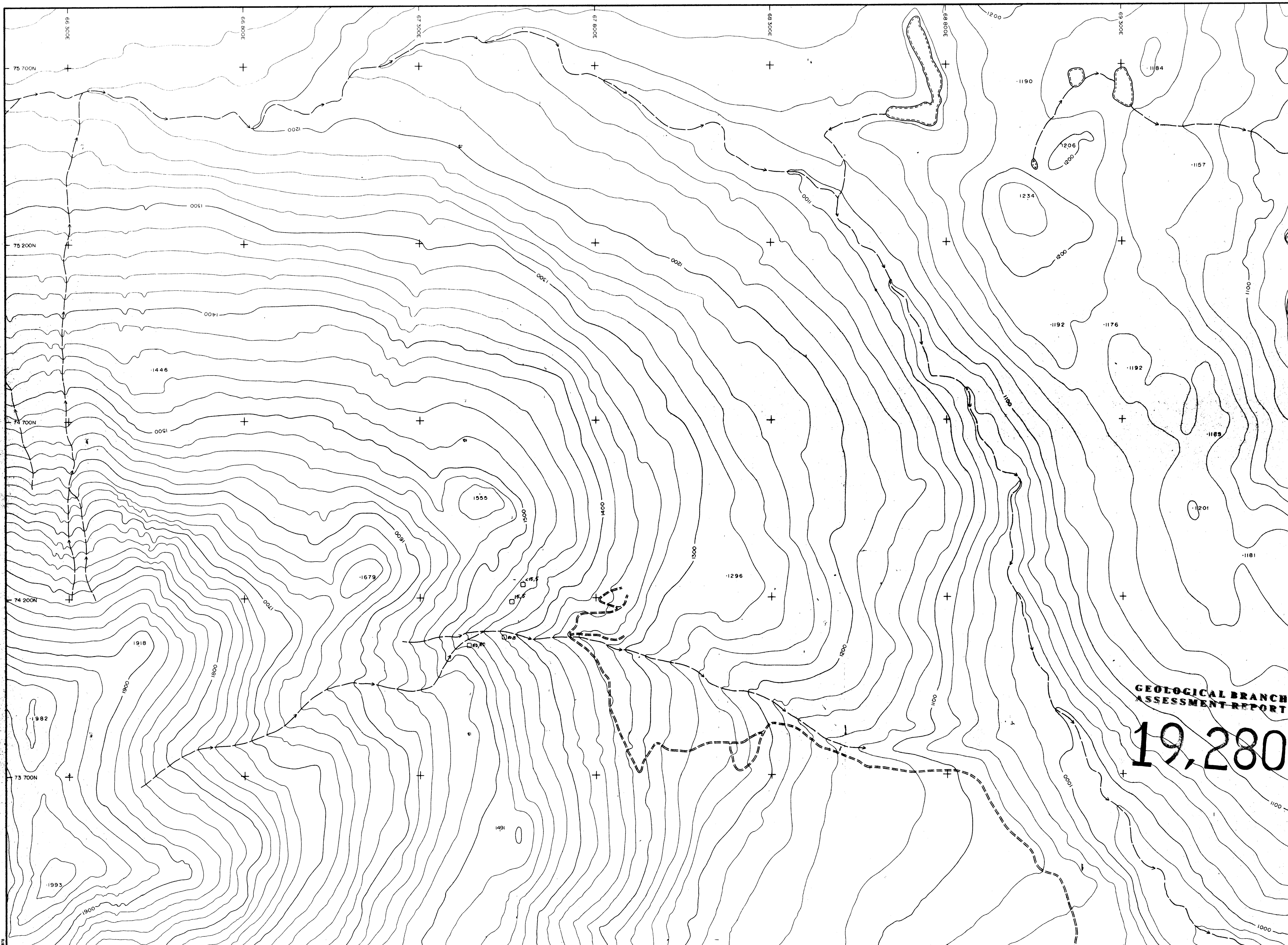
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.SC.

Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 12

Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 66


CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
SYMBOLS
Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement)
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.524, 0.18
Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road
0 50 100 200 300 m.
SCALE: 1:5000
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
19,280
ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.
GEOCHEMISTRY
ROCK ANALYSIS, Ni, Cr; ppm
Project Name: HOT LAKE 88 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°18' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5
To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.SC.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 13
Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 66
EAGLE MAPPING SERVICES LTD. Job No. 87-85



CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement)
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Zone of alteration
Rock sample X 0.324, 0.18 Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road

0 50 100 200 300 m.

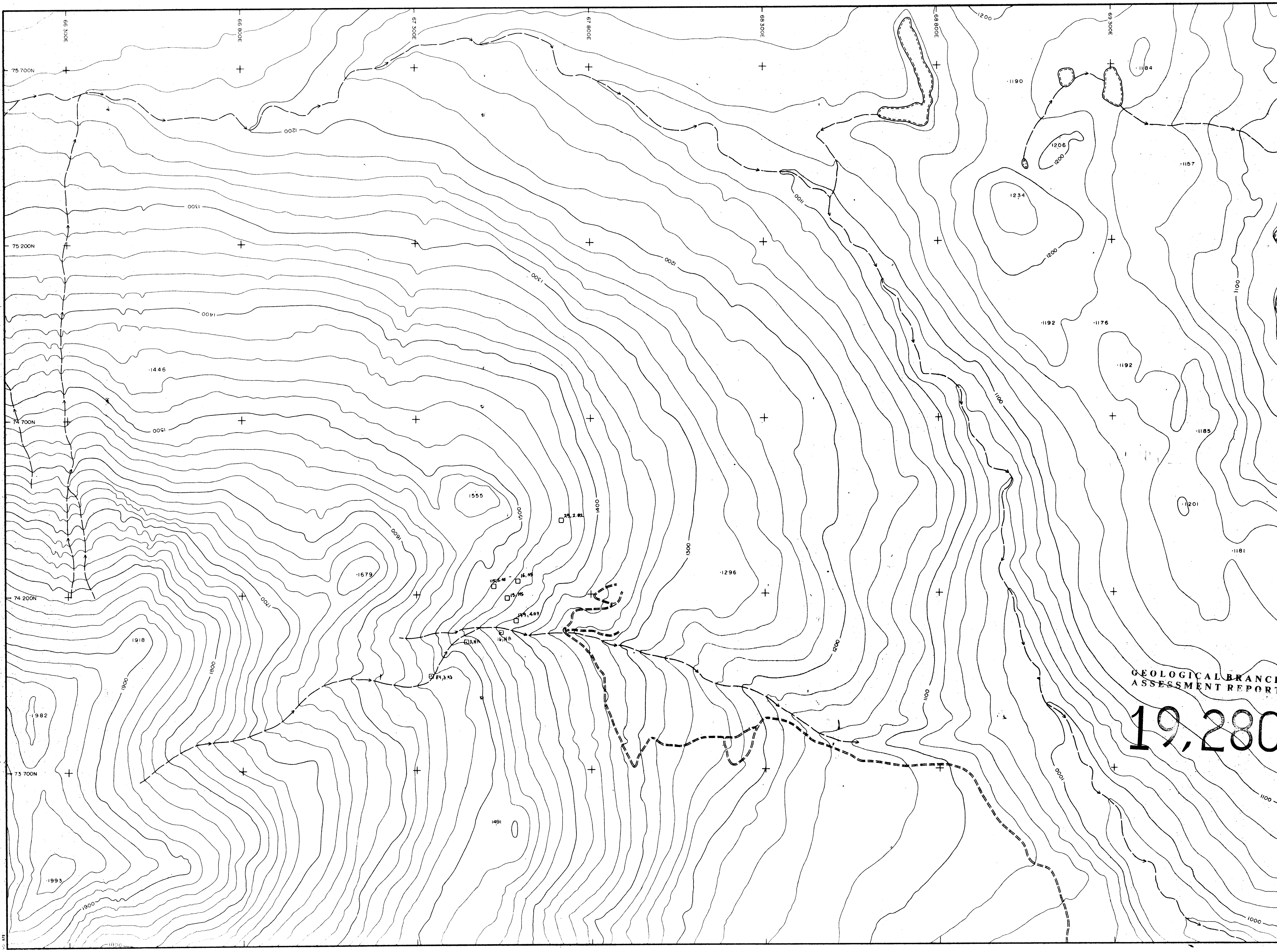
SCALE: 1:5000

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, Pt, Pd ppb

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°18' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5
To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.SC.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 14
Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 66



CLAIM LINE AND POST LOCATED BY COMPASS, CHAIN AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

SYMBOLS

Rock outcrop, area of outcrop, float
Geological boundary (defined, inferred)
Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned, dip unknown)
Schistosity, gneissosity, cleavage, foliation (horizontal, inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Lineation, axis of minor folds (horizontal, inclined, vertical)
Drag-fold (arrow indicates plunge)
Fault (defined, interpreted)
Fault (inclined, vertical, relative movement)
Surface joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
U/G joint (horiz., inclined, vert., dip unknown)
Syncline (defined, approximate)
Anticline (defined, approximate)
Anticline and syncline (overturned)
Intensity (weak, moderate, strong)
Vein (inclined, vertical, dip unknown)
Zone of alteration
Rock sample, X 0.884, 0.18 Assay: Au, Ag ounce/ton
Trench
Adit or tunnel
Rock dump or tailings
Shaft, raise, winze
Diamond drill hole (entering section, leaving section) (on section / plan)
Contours 2500
Stream or creek (perennial, intermittent)
Marsh
Lake
Road

0 50 100 200 300 M.

SCALE: 1:5000

ERICKSON GOLD MINING CORP.

GEOCHEMISTRY

ROCK ANALYSIS, Cu, Fe, ppm, pct

Project Name: HOT LAKE 86 Project No.: 1003
Latitude: 59°18' Longitude: 129°35'
Mining Division: LIARD N.T.S.: 104 P/5

To accompany a report by: P. CARMICHAEL B.Sc.
Alpha No.: Drawing No.: 15
Date: SEPT 1989 Map No.: 66