Geological and Diamond Drill Report

Power Project

Osoyoos and Greenwood Mining Divisions, B.C.

NTS Location 82E/6W

49°23'N latitude / 119°21'W longitude

Mineral Claims

Blocks: Fox 1-3, Fox 4, Power 1 and 2

Claims: Lynx 1-4, Moon 1-4

Owners:

Yukon Minerals Corporation, Allendale Resources Corporation

Florence E. Bechtel, Alta Explorations Inc.

Operator:

Yukon Minerals Corporation
522 - 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6

Consultant / Author:

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Date Submitted:

November, 1989

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1. SUMMARY

1. The Power Project consists of 14 mineral claims (120 units), located in the Greenwood and Osoyoos Mining Divisions, 18 km east of the community of Okanagan Falls, B.C. Access is provided along a well maintained logging road, a distance of approximately 25 kilometres from Highway No. 97 at Okanagan Falls.

2. The claims are located over copper/gold/silver mineralization in a Tertiary syenite stock. Mineralization was first discovered on the property in the early 1960's, and the area has since undergone intermittent exploration by several operators directed towards the definition of a porphyry copper type deposit(s). Portions of the property have undergone routine soil geochemical, ground magnetometer, induced polarization and resistivity and limited diamond drill exploration. Prior to the 1989 programme, there was no evidence the property was ever geologically mapped on a normal grid scale.

3. The 1989 Power Project consisted of clearing existing roads of overgrowth, rehabilitating a portion of the grid, geological mapping at 1:2500 scale, a spot check soil geochemistry survey, a test geophysical survey (I.P. and resistivity, VLF-EM and MaxMin-EM) along three test lines, petrographic examination of rock and ore specimens, and 247.49 metres of NQ diamond drilling in 4 holes.

. The principle rock type on the property is a fresh, coarse grained biotite syenite, with accompanying lithologically similar intrusive phases. Geological mapping in the grid area indicates this syenite stock is fresh, massive and unaltered with minimal structural features. Geological interpretation of previous operators' work indicated that an arcuate basin centered at L4N 400W may be the center of a younger structural and/or intrusive activity. This possibility was substantiated by a broad magnetic low, ringed by soil geochemical and I.P. anomalies, and remains to be adequately tested by diamond drilling.

. The most effective geophysical exploration tools were determined to be ground magnetics and the I.P. and resistivity surveys. Ground magnetics reveals magnetic lows over most of the low laying ground and drift filled gullies, suggesting a recessive, different rock type or intrusive phase. I.P. and resistivity were effective in defining contacts of intrusive phases, and locating sulfide mineralization (principally pyrite) as chargeability highs flanking marked resistivity contrasts indicating an intrusive phase change.

. Significant porphyry type copper mineralization was not discovered on the property during the 1989 Power Project. The lack of large zones of hydrothermal alteration, brecciation, fracturing and disseminated epigenetic copper sulfide mineralization does not support the concept of the immediate area hosting a porphyry copper

deposit. The presence of well mineralized (with respect to copper) aplite xenoliths, however, indicates a geological environment favourable to porphyry copper mineralization, and future work should be directed towards locating the source of this material.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

While the results of the 1989 Power Project detract from the potential of the immediate grid area hosting economic proportions of porphyry copper-gold-silver mineralization, the existence of copper mineralized xenolith material indicates an environment favourable for porphyry copper mineralization, and future exploration efforts should be directed towards establishing the source of this material. The following two-phase programme is recommended.

PHASE I

1. Petrographic examination of selected rock and mineralized samples to establish parentage and genesis.
2. Systematic prospecting and sampling of southern and northern portions of the claims area. The syenite stock contact should be established and investigated, in hopes of locating a significant alteration envelope and the possible source of the well mineralized xenoliths.

Costs of the above program are estimated to be $15,000.00

PHASE II

1. Establish a grid over the more favourable target areas, trench accessible showings, conduct a routine soil geochemical survey and map the geology on grid scale.

2. Conduct an I.P. and resistivity survey for definition of alteration and mineralized zones.

The scope and costs of this phase are contingent upon results of Phase I.

III. INTRODUCTION

1. Geographic and Physiographic Position

The Power Project consists of 14 mineral claims centered at 49° 23'N, 119° 21'W (NTS 82E/6W). The claims are located 18 kilometres east of Okanagan Falls, B.C., and are readily accessible by a well maintained gravel logging road to Allendale Lake, a distance of 24 km, and 1.5 kilometres west along a 4x4 dirt road. The western and northern portion of the claims area straddle the northward continuation of the logging road, and are easily accessed.

The claims area is in the Okanagan Highland physiographic subdivision of B.C., along the divide between the Okanagan and Kettle River valleys. Relief is moderate, characterized by glacially carved rolling landscape with occasional rocky knolls and cliff faces. Elevations range from 1500 metres a.s.l. to 1850 metres a.s.l. Overburden and glacial outwash is typically most pronounced in depressions and at lower elevations, where broad swampy areas effectively conceal bedrock.

The area is timbered with mature pine, and commercial logging in the area remains active.

2. Property Definition

i) Claims

The Power Project area consists of fourteen mineral claims, eight of which are located by the two post method, and six located by the Modified Grid System (MGS) of staking. Claims and pertinent details are listed below:

Name	Type	Rec. No.	No. of Units	Mining Div.	Anniv.
Lynx 1	2-post	15423	1	Osoyoos	06-10-90
Lynx 2	2-post	15424	1	Osoyoos	06-10-90
Lynx 3	2-post	1422	1	Osoyoos	07-16-90
Lynx 4	2-post	1423	1	Osoyoos	07-16-90
Moon 1	2-post	1400	1	Osoyoos	06-10-90
Moon 2	2-post	1401	1	Osoyoos	06-10-90
Moon 3	2-post	1402	1	Osoyoos	06-10-90
Moon 4	2-post	1403	1	Osoyoos	06-10-90
Fox 1	M.G.S.	3103	20	Greenwood	06-21-90
Fox 2	M.G.S.	3104	20	Greenwood	06-21-90
Fox 3	M.G.S.	3105	20	Greenwood	06-21-90
Fox 4	M.G.S.	3106	20	Greenwood	06-22-90
Power 1*	M.G.S.	3013	16	Osoyoos	09-01-90
Power 2*	M.G.S.	3014	16	Osoyoos	09-01-90

* denotes assessment applied for by Mike Nielsen on August 28th, 1989. The reader is advised to verify this anniversary date at the Gold Commissioners Office, Osoyoos Mining Division.

The Power 1 - 2 and Fox 4 claims are recorded in the name of Yukon Minerals Corporation. The Fox 1-3 claims are recorded in the

name of Allendale Resources Corporation. The Moon 1-4 claims are recorded in the name of Alta Explorations Incorporated. The Lynx 1-4 claims are recorded in the name of Florence E. Bechtel.

ii) Work History

Copper mineralization was first discovered in the area and subsequently staked by R.W. McLean and K.G. Ewers in 1966, on a hilltop 1.25 km west of Allendale Lake. The occurrence of porphyry style copper mineralization and the potential for a large volume, low grade deposit was recognized almost immediately. The claims area has since been the subject of sporadic exploration efforts by several mining companies.

The initial Lynx-Late claims were optioned to General Resources Ltd., who reportedly spent $25,000 on trenching and access road construction. Gunnex Limited optioned the property in 1968, installed a compass and chain grid, and completed a detail geochemical and magnetometer survey over the mineralized area.

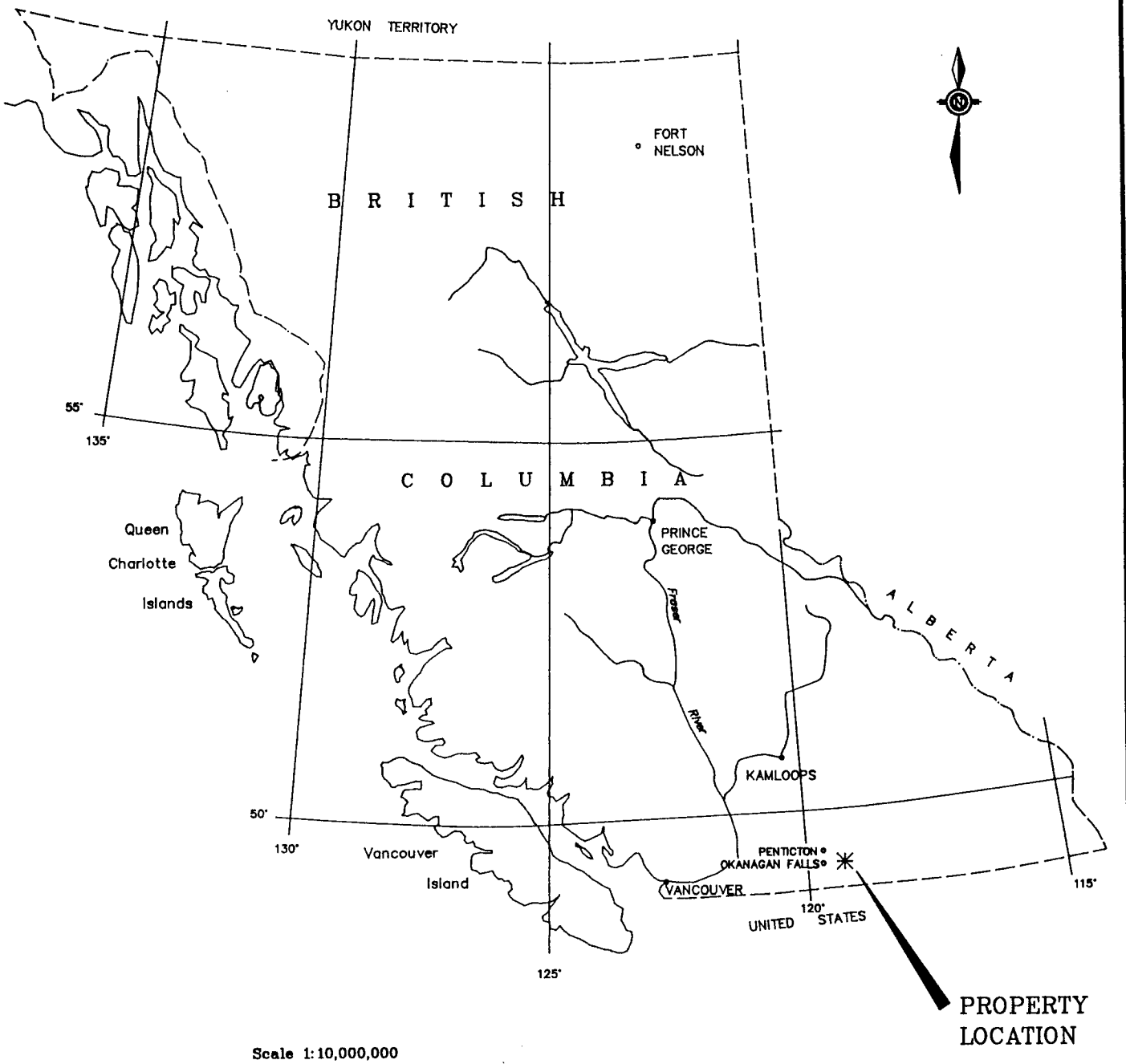
Selco Exploration Company Limited optioned the property in 1971, and drilled 2 diamond drill holes on targets defined by a limited induced polarization survey. Results were poor and the option was allowed to lapse.

Allendale Resources acquired interest in the property in 1982, and completed a 5 hole diamond drill programme. Kerr, Dawson and Associates logged the drill core in the Fall of 1982, and recommended additional exploration.

In 1983, Kerr, Dawson and Associates, on behalf of Allendale Resources, established a reconnaissance grid over the area. A 5 km baseline and 44 km of grid lines were cut and flagged at 500 metre intervals with stations marked every 50 metres. A comprehensive program of soil geochemical, magnetometer and induced polarization surveys was completed. Five anomalous areas were defined, and diamond drilling was recommended.

Noranda Exploration Company acquired an option to the property, and in 1986 conducted a reconnaissance soil geochemical survey on the Nora claims, immediately south of the Moon claims. Results were poor and the option was allowed to lapse.

Yukon Minerals Corporation acquired an option on all claims in the area in the Spring of 1989 and completed a limited geological mapping, geophysical and diamond drill programme during the period August 1st - November 5th, 1989. Results of this programme are the subject of this report.



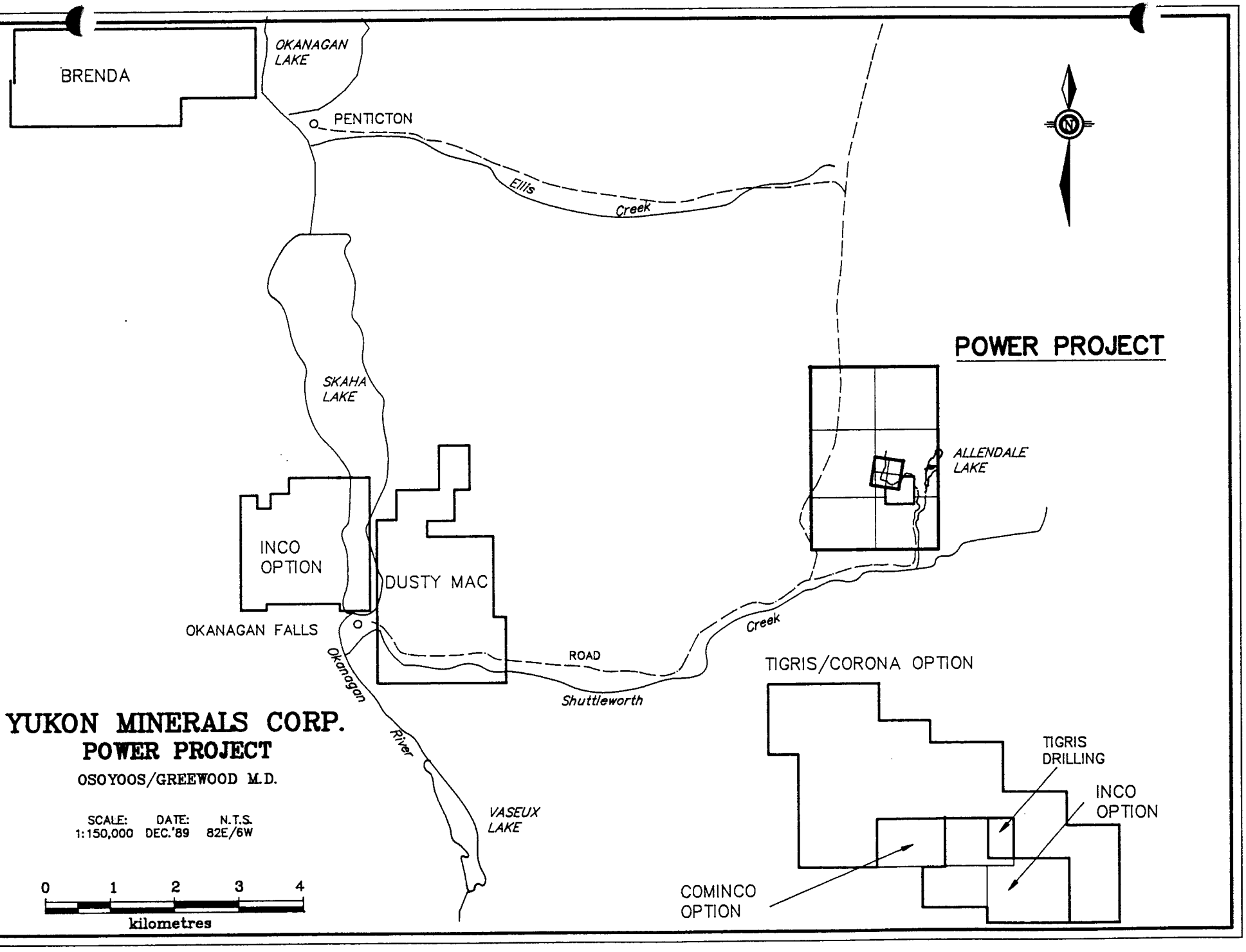
YUKON MINERALS CORP.

POWER PROJECT

OSOYOOS/GREENWOOD M.D.

LOCATION MAP

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.
AS NOTED	DEC.'89	82E/6W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PENTICTON
Ellis Creek
SKAHA LAKE
INCO OPTION
DUSTY MAC
OKANAGAN FALLS
Okanagan River
ROAD
Shuttleworth Creek
ALLENDALE LAKE
VASEUX LAKE
POWER PROJECT
TIGRIS/CORONA OPTION
TIGRIS DRILLING
INCO OPTION
COMINCO OPTION
YUKON MINERALS CORP.
POWER PROJECT
OSOYOOS/GREEWOOD M.D.
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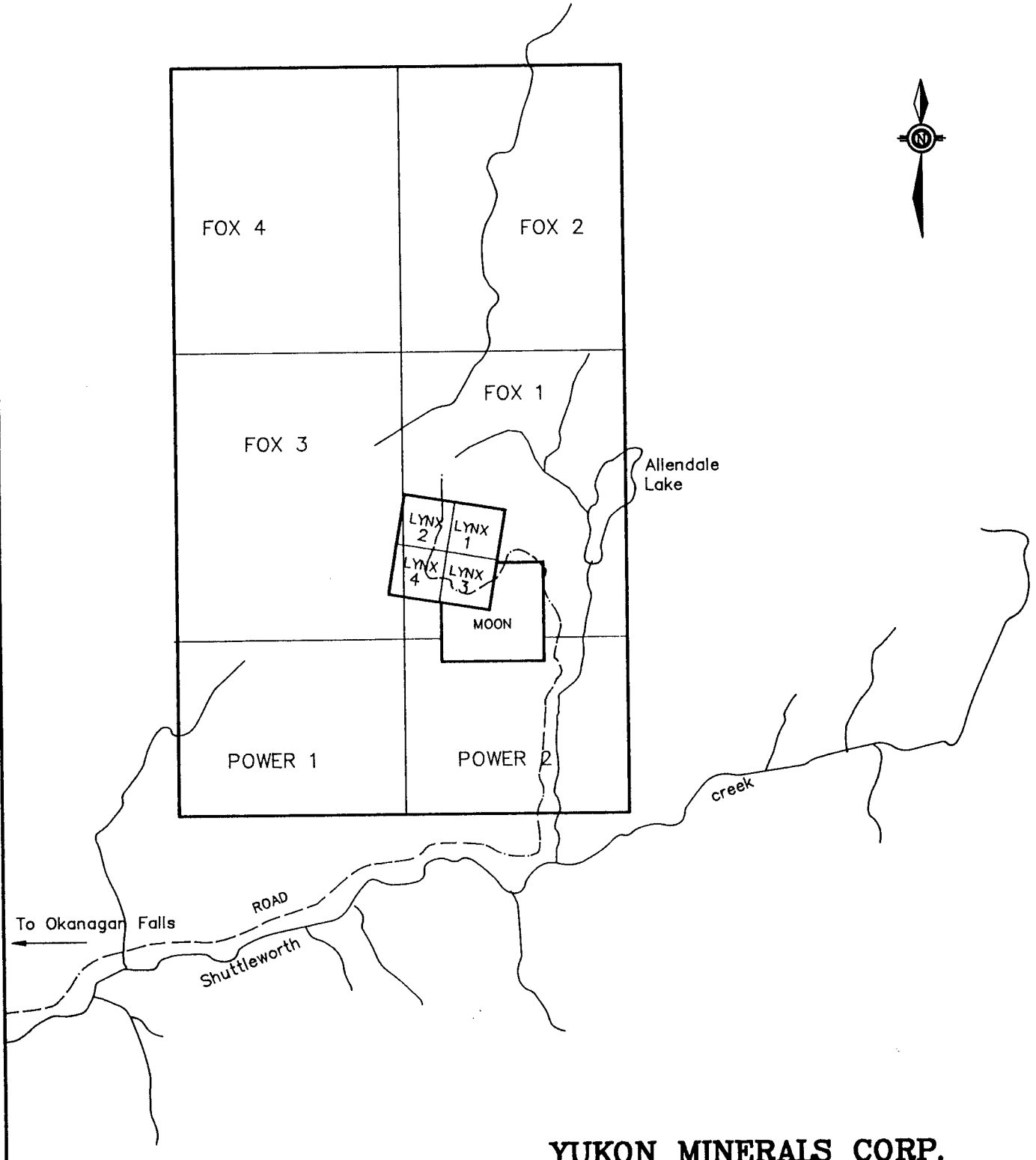
N.T.S. 82E/6W
0 1 2 3 4
kilometres



YUKON MINERALS CORP.

POWER PROJECT

OSOYOOS/GREEWOOD M.D.

CLAIM MAP

SCALE:	DATE:	N.T.S.
1:50,000	DEC.'89	82E/6W

3. Summary of Work

The author first inspected the claims area on May 8th, 1989, for a duration of one day. The 1989 surface exploration programme took place during the period August 1st to August 30th, 1989. The field crew consisted of the author, Mr. Rob Klettl - contract geologist and Mr. Mike Nielsen - operations manager, Yukon Minerals Corporation.

Geotronics Surveys Ltd. conducted their test geophysical surveys on the claims area during the period August 24th-25th, 1989, 1989. The geophysical field crew consisted of 3 men. The diamond drill program was carried out during the period October 28th to November 3rd, 1989, contracted by Beaupre Diamond Drilling Ltd. of Princeton, B.C.

i) Road Clearing

A 966 front end loader was contracted for one day to clear overgrowth off the existing road network.

ii) Grid Establishment

The old baseline was refurbished (cut, chained and re-flagged) for a distance of 1.3 km, and 14 grid lines between L4N and L16N were re-flagged and chained east and west of the baseline for a total distance of 16.15 grid km.

iii) Geological Survey

The above grid was geologically mapped at 1:2500 scale. A total of 17 rock chip samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

iv) Geochemical Survey

Soil samples from selected grid lines were collected and analyzed in an attempt to validate former soil geochemical anomalies as defined by past surveys. A total of 23 soil samples from 3 grid lines were collected and analyzed.

v) Geophysical Survey

A 2 day geophysical test program was conducted by Geotronics Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. in an attempt to define the best method for locating subsurface sulphide mineralization. I.P. and resistivity, VLF-EM and MaxMin EM geophysical techniques were tested along 3 lines. The I.P and resistivity survey tested a total of 1,140 grid metres. VLF-EM and MaxMin EM techniques were tested along 210 grid metres.

The geophysical staff of Geotronics Surveys Ltd. compiled all geophysical data and have submitted their interpretation under a separate report. A summary of these results is included with this report.

vi) Diamond Drilling

A skid-mounted Longyear Super 38 diamond drill drilled four NQ sized holes on 2 geophysical and geological targets, totalling 247.49 metres. A total of 35 core samples were split and submitted for geochemical analysis for Cu, Au and Ag. Drill logs, complete with assays are presented in Appendix II

vii) Petrographic Analysis

Petrographic examination of 2 polished thin sections and 1 thin section by Paul Ramaekers, FGAC, of Calgary, AB. was completed. Results are presented in Appendix I.

4. Claims on which work was performed

Claim Blocks	**- Fox 1 and 3**	**Two Post Claims**	- Lynx 1-4
	- Power 1 and 2		- Moon 1-4

IV. TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

1. Purpose

The 1989 Power Project exploration programme was designed to evaluate the claims area in terms of the potential for hosting a

large volume, low grade copper-gold-silver porphyry type deposit(s). The programme scope was to establish a control grid, map the geology, test geochemical signatures obtained by previous operators, determine the most effective means of geophysical exploration, and diamond drill test the better targets.

Petrographic analyses of selected samples was used to verify whether porphyry type intrusive and copper mineralization occurred in the area. A limited soil geochemistry survey of selected areas was designed to validate large copper soil anomalies, as delineated by previous operators using similar techniques.

Geological mapping was geared towards the definition of large scale alteration envelopes typical of most porphyry deposits, ground truthing geochemical soil anomalies, mapping the location of known mineral occurrences, and tracing conspicuous overburden filled broad gullies.

Geophysical test surveys were designed to establish which procedure (I.P. and resistivity, VLF-EM and MaxMin-EM) provides the best and most reliable response over observable mineralization and geology, and determine which procedure(s) could provide the most reliable means of locating porphyry type copper deposits.

The better defined target areas (based on coincidental observable mineralization, soil geochemical anomalies, and geophysical anomalies) were diamond drill tested in an attempt to determine causative sources for the anomalous response(s).

2. Results and Interpretation

i) Regional Geology

The general geology of the area was compiled by H.W. Little in 1958 and 1959 at 1 inch = 4 miles on the Kettle River G.S.C. map sheet No.15-1961. This work has since been updated and compiled by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit in 1989, in G.S.C. Open File 1969, Penticton Map Area.

The claims are centered around a small (8 km^2) syenite stock, one of several Eocene Coryell intrusions in the district believed to be coeval with Tertiary epithermal mineralization in the district. This particular stock occupies a unique structural position, in that it intrudes an apparent point of structural weakness at the junction of the Eocene Okanagan Gneiss, the granitic Cretaceous and/or Jurassic Okanagan Batholith and a presently poorly dated Eocene(?) hornblende granodiorite batholith.

Open File 1969 indicates all the above described rock units occur within the Power Project claim area, with the Okanagan gneiss and northern Eocene(?) granodiorite batholith towards the west, and the Okanagan Gneiss occupying the eastern edge of the claims area. Only the Coryell Syenite and its differentiates were found to occur in the grid area, with the exception of xenolithic material probably derived from the Okanagan Batholith and Gneiss.

ii) Local Geology

The grid was mapped at 1:2500 scale, and data is presented in Figure No. 3. The predominant rock type occurring within the grid area is a coarse grained biotite syenite, characterized by a spongy framework of chunky, smoky grey orthoclase feldspar phenocrysts, 1 to 3 cm in diameter, with finer grained, intersertal biotite. Magnetite content is generally quite high, ranging from 1 to 5 %.

Hydrothermal alteration typical of most porphyry deposits is generally negligible within the mapped grid area. Weak propylitic alteration can be observed in isolated fracture zones in the form of 1 to 2mm thick smears of epidote along fracture faces and minor calcite veining. Locally strong zones of secondary biotite development commonly occur adjacent to quartz feldspar pegmatite dykes and blows. Veins of pink albite occur as joint infills, are confined, and generally average 1 cm in thickness. Argillic alteration (hydrothermal clay alteration of feldspars) is very weak at best, and usually most pronounced near faults and shears.

Geological mapping and drill core examination indicates four distinct phases of Coryell syenite occurs in the grid area.

1. Coarse grained, dark grey biotite +/- hornblende rich syenite, distinguished by chunky, smoky grey coarse phenocrysts of orthoclase. The rock is generally massive, homogenous, weakly fractured and fresh. Magnetite content is quite high, ranging from 3 - 5%. Occasional pyrite grains occur as disseminations and as

fracture fill.

2. Fine - medium grained, biotite rich dark grey/black syenite. It has been suggested this phase represents an early crystal segregation of the magma during emplacement of the stock (Kerr, 1983). Sharp and gradational contacts with (1) have been observed. Weak-moderate fracturing is observed with weak chlorite and clay development. This rock generally contains appreciable disseminated pyrite (up to 3%), with traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite. Sulphide content is observed to increase in areas of increased fracture density and is spatially related to biotite. Magnetite content is generally lower than (1), and is most pronounced towards the centre of the intrusive phase.

3. Light grey, fine-medium grained syenite or monzonite. The mafic content is appreciably lower than the main syenite phase, and is predominantly biotite. The rock is fresh, massive, dense, and shows little sign of secondary alteration. Contacts are variable, but it is believed this rock type represents a separate and later intrusive event.

4. Dark grey, fine grained fresh biotite feldspar (Minette) dykes. Categorized as a lamprophyre dyke, this unit contains 40% fine grained feldspar, up to 10% magnetite, and up to 50% fine grained biotite. This unit probably represents a finer grained counterpart of (1).

Two other significant rock types in the grid area include:

i) Small pods, dykes(?) and sills(?) and xenoliths of fine grained buff/white /light grey granodiorite, granite or aplite. Variable in composition, this is the only rock type evident in the area with primary quartz occurring as grains and masses in the rocks. Alteration is variable, ranging from weak to strongly silicified, serecitized, with K-feldspar and clay alteration noted. Locally well mineralized, pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and tetrahedrite exist as clots and disseminations. These rocks are typically well oxidized along surface, with good development of malachite and azurite stain. The majority of occurrences of this particular rock type are xenolithic in nature. This rock exhibits alteration and mineralization typical of porphyry copper deposits, unfortunately large volumes of it have not been located to date. This rock type probably represents digested fragments of the earlier Okanagan gneiss and Okanagan Batholith, which form the main walls of the Coryell stock.

ii) Quartz Feldspar pegmatite dykes and blows occur throughout the grid area, mainly in the form of irregular veins and blows, occupying joint planes and zones of weakness. The pegmatite is quartz rich, and coarse albite constitutes the feldspar component. The larger pegmatite dykes are well zoned, and usually have a strong biotite alteration zone along contacts. Biotite, hornblende, magnetite and traces of fluorite and chalcopyrite are

also noted to occur in this dyke material.

Field mapping indicates that the distribution of rock types other than the coarse grained biotite syenite (1) is restricted, in a presently poorly explained fashion. Previous work (Figure 4) on the property has suggested that a swamp filled arcuate land feature south of L9N could possibly represent the centre of a major structural, intrusive, and/or extrusive event. Geophysical and geochemical evidence can be interpreted to outline a major fault centre, a later felsic intrusion, a breccia pipe or a volcanic caldera. Diamond drill hole 89-4, drilled eastward from L5N 0+60E, did not encounter alteration or brecciation one would expect proximal to such a tectonic feature.

iii) Structure

The results of a statistical study of fractures and lineaments undertaken in 1971 (Church, 1971) indicate the main fractures within the Coryell stock in the claims area have a mean attitude of 035 degrees dipping 80 degrees southeast. Strong subsidiary fractures strike about 065 degrees dipping 55 degrees northwest and two weaker sets were noted striking roughly 010 degrees dipping 55 degrees northwest and 135 degrees vertical.

The knob and kettle topography of the area generally reflects the main fracture direction (035 degrees). While indicative of the overall glacial direction, major geological features such as faults and intrusive contacts also trend in this direction.

The Road Show occurs in a recessive gulley trending along this trend, and probably represents mineralization along the contact of two intrusive phases, one of which is more resistant to erosion. Magnetic lows generally occur along these gulley features, indicative of a different and/or altered intrusive phase. The frequency and distribution of these long recessive gulleys probably represents other intrusive contacts or recessive dykes, and the possibility of other Road Show "type" occurrences along these gulleys is considered very good.

iv) Mineralization

Mineralization within the grid area of the Power Project occurs in three distinct modes, described below:

1. The most widespread mode of mineralization within the grid area consists mainly of sulphide replacements in xenoliths. This mineralization can be quite spectacular, and consists of disseminations and clots of pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite and tetrahedrite in rounded digested aplite, ranging in size from 10 cm to 1 metre.

Alteration can be intense, usually taking the form of silicification and potassic alteration. These rocks are typically well oxidized, with good development of malachite and azurite stain. A well mineralized grab sample (81259) of this material obtained from L13+30N 0+10E returned 3.56% Cu, 100 ppb Au and 2.24

ounce/ton Ag.

The xenoliths tend to occur in clusters, and a 33 foot (10.06 metre) channel sample obtained by previous operators reportedly averaged 0.75% Cu and 0.6 ounce/ton Ag. This sample was probably obtained from a blast trench located at L13+30N 0+40E. Similar clusters of xenoliths were noted to occur near L6+50N 04+00E, L9+00N 0+50E, L10+00N 5+50W and L12+00N 10+50W.

2. The second form of epigenetic sulphide mineralization occurs as shear zone / contact metasomatic accumulations of sulphide, confined to narrow zones apparently bordering distinct phases of the intrusion complex (ie. The Road Show).

Strongly oxidized pyritic intrusive float was exposed during logging operations on the property during the winter of 1988 near L8+60N 2+00E. The Road Show was partially exposed by a front end loader utilized at the onset of the programme to clear overgrown roads. A sulphide rich, fine grained syenite hosts 5-15% veined and clotted pyrite, .1-1% disseminated chalcopyrite and traces of tetrahedrite near a contact with fresh, coarse grained biotite syenite. A 2.65 metre continuous channel sample (66201) across the exposed portion of the showing returned 0.44% Cu, <0.002 ounce Au/ton and 0.07 ounce Ag/ton.

Petrographic examination of Road Show mineralization indicates a complete lack of quartz (primary or secondary), moderate argillization of feldspar (especially plagioclase), and that most biotite is secondary in origin.

The Road Show appears to occupy a narrow northeast trending draw, approximately 17 metres wide, and traceable along surface for over 200 metres. The above sample was derived from the east wall, and vuggy, bleached fine grained monzonitic material containing traces of disseminated bornite were located along the west wall, approximately 35 metres towards the west. A grab sample of this material (66203) assayed 0.90% Cu.

Mineralized samples from the Spoon, Tessa and Antler zones can also be loosely categorized under this deposit type. The Spoon Show is a thin shear hosted accumulation of chalcopyrite, bornite and tetrahedrite located at L14N 0+95W. The occurrence appears to be one of a series of widely spaced shears (3-5 metres) in fresh coarse grained biotite syenite striking 82° dipping 26° north. A selected grab sample returned 13.77% Cu, 0.128 ounce Au/ton, and 5.25 ounce Ag/ton. Mineralization here is spotty and limited.

The Tessa showing is a zone of intense secondary biotite development marginal to a fine grained, pyritic syenite(?) exposed along a road cut 30 metres south of L10N 5+75W. A grab sample of this material (80954) returned 0.06% Cu, <0.002 ounce Au/ton and 0.03 ounce Ag/ton.

The Antler Zone is similar to the Tessa Zone, with the absence of pronounced secondary biotite. Situated alongside the road 20 metres north of L10N(B) 4+80W, a grab sample (80953) of this material returned 0.06% Cu, <0.002 ounce Au/ton and 0.05 ounce Ag/ton.

3. The third type of mineralization in the claims area is

disseminated pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite in fine to medium grained biotite syenite (2). Observed only in diamond drill hole 89-4, up to 3% disseminated and lesser fracture controlled pyrite, 0.5 - 1.0% chalcopyrite and traces of molybdenite occur more or less evenly distributed throughout this intrusive phase. Sulphide mineralization appears to be mainly magmatic in origin, and not concentrated by hydrothermal/porphyry deposit "type" processes. While mineralization can occur across considerable widths, overall copper grades are well below any economic threshold.

Geochemistry

A total of 23 soil samples were obtained from 3 grid lines during the 1989 Power Project. The purpose of this exercise was to reproduce comparable geochemical copper and silver values within geochemical anomalies defined by previous operators (Allendale Resources - 1983). If results proved comparable, the existing geochemical database could be utilized with a degree of confidence.

Soils were obtained across 3 copper soil anomalies (> 150ppm) along L4N 0+00 to 4+00E, L5N 0+00 to 4+00E and L10N 4+00W to 00W. The B soil horizon was sampled with the aid of a maddock at a depth of 25 cm and samples were placed in standard open ended kraft envelopes for shipping and handling. Samples were sent to Bondar-Clegg & Company of 130 Pemberton Avenue, North Vancouver and analyzed by atomic absorption techniques.

Overall, results were lower, but 3 samples did run in excess

of 150 ppm Cu, establishing a satisfactory degree of confidence in the available data.

vi) Geophysics and Diamond Drilling

In an attempt to locate significant deposits of low grade copper sulphide mineralization, past operators resorted to I.P. and magnetometer surveys of the claims area.

I.P. and resistivity surveys were carried out in 1971 and 1983 by Siegel Associates Ltd. and Phoenix Geophysics Ltd., respectively, utilizing the time domain method. Moderate I.P. highs of 10 - 13 milliseconds were defined out of a background of 3 to 4 milliseconds. These highs correlated with the edges of resistivity highs, indicating the possibility of sulphide mineralization being related to intrusives as reflected by resistivity highs.

A magnetic survey by Kerr Dawson and Associates in 1983, utilizing a proton precession magnetometer measuring total field, was carried out over most of the initial grid. The intensity of the magnetic field was determined to vary from 52,330 gammas to 69,930 gammas, indicating a range of 17,600 gammas. A northerly trend is evident, suggesting geological structures persist in this direction.

Magnetic highs correlate well with ridge tops and topographic highs, reflecting unaltered, magnetite rich coarse grained syenite. Linear magnetic lows occur along the western portion of the grid,

trending in a northerly direction, and probably reflect large fault structures. A broad magnetic low overlays the swamp in the south central grid area, supporting the theory of this area being the site of large scale alteration, cross-faulting, and/or a different rock type.

A 2 day geophysical test program was conducted by Geotronics Surveys Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. in an attempt to define the best method for locating subsurface sulphide mineralization and subsequent drill testing. I.P. and resistivity, VLF-EM and MaxMin EM geophysical techniques were tested along 3 lines. The I.P and resistivity survey tested a total of 1,140 grid metres (Test Line No.1, L5N 0+00 to 3+75W, and L10N(B) 0+60E to 4+20W). VLF-EM and MaxMin EM techniques were tested along 210 grid metres (Test Line No.1).

Geophysical results and survey methods are described in a separate report by David G. Mark, of Geotronics Surveys Ltd. The following observations and conclusions were, for the most part, obtained from Mark's 1989 report.

A limited diamond drill program was designed to test the Road Show and geophysical anomalies outlined by the 1989 geophysics. Beaupre Diamond Drilling of Princeton, B.C. drilled 4 NQ diamond drill holes along two sections during the period October 28th - November 3rd, 1989. Core samples were split and submitted to Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd. for geochemical analysis of Cu, Ag and Au.

VLF-EM and MaxMin EM profiles across the road show (Test Line

No.1) registered a flat response, indicating low conductivity over the showing. I.P. and resistivity across this same line showed a strong I.P. high dipping west, correlating with a resistivity contact due to a resistivity high to the east and low to the west.

Based on these results, drill hole 89-1 was collared west of the Road Show and drilled at -60° towards the northeast in an attempt to intersect the west dipping chargeability high. No alteration or significant sulphide mineralization was intersected.

Drill hole 89-2 was collared along section on the northeast side of the Road Show, and drilled at -45° towards the southwest to cover for an east dipping mineralized structure. Significant sheared, skarn type sulphide mineralization was intersected between 12.19 and 16.30 metres, with a 1.22 metre section assaying 0.68% Cu, 3.8 ppm Ag and <5ppb Au.

The head was tilted and drill hole 89-3 was drilled vertically from the same set-up. Three pyritic zones were intersected, with the widest and best mineralized intersected across 2.65 metres and assaying 0.19% Cu, 0.9 ppm Ag and <5ppb Au. The lower, smaller zones returned 0.61% Cu, 0.3 ppm Ag and <5 ppb Au across 0.80 metres and 0.24% Cu, 1.5 ppm Ag and <5 ppb Au across a core length of 0.42 metres.

The Road Show can be described as a north-east dipping (50°) sulfidic contact metasomatic (skarn) accumulation occurring along the contact of two lithologically similar syenite phases of the Coryell stock. Striking roughly 50° east, and probably of significant lateral and vertical extent, overall grade and width

falls quite short of economic requirements.

The I.P and resistivity survey effectively outlines this zone as a flat laying moderate chargeability (24-27 milliseconds) cross-cutting a marked resistivity boundary denoting an intrusive contact.

On L5N, the IP chargeability showed low amplitude highs of 10 to 20 milliseconds against a background of 10 to 11 milliseconds. A correlation with resistivity highs suggests sulphide association with intrusive phases. Diamond drill hole 89-4 was collared on L5N 0+60E and drilled at -45° eastward. Collared near a soil geochemical anomaly bordering the southern swamp area, this hole was drilled to test the I.P results and provide a glimpse of bedrock in this postulated plug/vent area.

Drill hole 89-4 intersected a sulphide rich, medium grained to porphyritic biotite rich syenite phase between 50.93 metres and 76.15 metres. Up to 3% disseminated pyrite (generally 1-2%) occurs within this plug(?), most pronounced near the contacts and gradually decreasing towards the centre. Traces of chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur randomly, generally along fractures and in clots with biotite. Alteration is weak, mainly expressed as selective chloritization and clay alteration of feldspar and along shears.

Overall copper content was quite low, with no interval assaying greater than 0.039% Cu. Gold and silver values were generally below detection limits. The pyrite content easily explains the chargeability high, which again occurs proximal to a

marked resistivity change indicating separate intrusive phases.

I.P. was also run along L10N(B) between 0+60E - 4+20W during the 1989 programme. A marked resistivity contrast occurs at 0+90W and 0+60W, probably representing a resistant (relative) vertical intrusive plug. Chargeability highs up to 27 milliseconds flank this plug which has a background averaging 11 milliseconds. A broad resistivity low occurs towards the west between 2+40W and 3+30W, and has been interpreted to possibly represent a broad alteration envelope associated with an epithermal vein structure. There is no surface geological evidence to support this, however surface trenching in the area is recommended. Line 10N(B) was not drilled in 1989 due primarily to expenditure of the budget.

vii) Conclusions

The 1989 Power Project field program effectively substantiated previous operators data and results with respect to copper mineralization in the grid area. Geophysical surveys, in particular I.P. and resistivity, and geological mapping indicates the area is underlain by a multi-phased intrusion, and that known mineralization to date occurs as chargeability highs flanking different intrusive phases described by a marked resistivity contrast.

Soil geochemistry anomalies, as defined by previous operators, are accepted as legitimate, and are of significant size and areal distribution.

Diamond drilling is probably the most effective method of testing geophysical anomalies, owing principally to depth of overburden.

While geochemical and geophysical signatures can be compared to porphyry deposit models, geological mapping and diamond drilling did not reveal zones of widespread brecciation, fracturing, alteration and disseminated mineralization, crucial elements of almost all porphyry copper deposits. If a porphyry copper deposit occurs within the Power Project claims area, it is not in the immediate grid area.

The well mineralized aplitic xenoliths contained in the fresh Coryell syenite are indicative of a favourable geological environment for porphyry copper deposits. Future work should concentrate on the source of these xenoliths, and the margins of the central syenite stock would be the logical place to investigate.

Road Show type mineralization is probably metasomatic (skarn) in nature, and not of the porphyry type. Typically much smaller in size, these deposits usually occur along the flanks of porphyry systems and with noted exceptions are rarely economic.

3) References

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Cartwright, P.A., 1983, Report on the induced polarization and resistivity survey on the Allendale Lake Property. Assesment Report 12290.

Church, N., 1971, Lynx, Late. Geology, Exploration and Mining in British Columbia, 1971.

Gill, G., 1986, Geochemical survey on the Allendale Lake Property. Assessment report 15,466.

Gruenwald, W., 1984, Geological, geochemistry, and geophysical report on the Allendale Lake Property. Unpub. Rpt for Allendale Resource Corp.

Kerr, J.R., 1982, Report on the Lynx, Cam and Fox claims. Unpub. Rpt. for Allendale Resources Ltd.

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Reed, L.E., 1971, Induced polarization survey, Allendale Lake area, Assessment report 3481.

Rose, K.C., 1968, Geochemical and geophysical report on the Lynx and Late claims. Assessment Report 1741.

Templeman-Kluit, D.J., 1989, Geological Map with mineral occurrences, fossil localities, radiometric ages and gravity field for Penticton Map Area (NTS 82E), Southern British Columbia; G.S.C. Open File 1969.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian P. Fowler, do hereby certify that:

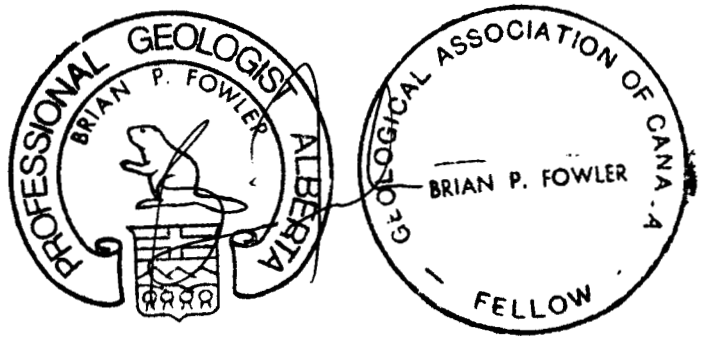
1. I am a practising Mining Geologist and my address is 105 - Shannon Crescent S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2Y 2T7.

2. I am a 1981 graduate in Geology from the University of Alberta, and have engaged in practising my profession on a full time basis for 9 years.

3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists, and Geophysicists of Alberta and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. This report is based on my personal participation in and supervision of the 1989 Power Project, and various public and private reports made available to the author by Yukon Minerals Corporation.

5. I have no interest direct or indirect in the properties of Yukon Minerals Corporation or in any companies with contiguous property to the Power Project claim area.



Brian P. Fowler, P.Geol., FGAC

COST STATEMENT

Phase I:

Geological mapping, geological prospecting, grid + linework, geochemical and sampling program:

Chief Geologist	19.5	days @ $300.00/day	$ 5,850.00
Geologist	22	days @ $150.00/day	3,300.00
Consultant	2.5	days @ $300.00/day	750.00
Prospectors	66	mandays @ $200.00/day	13,200.00
Linecutters+gridworkers	31.5	mandays @ $200.00/day	6,300.00
Expediting			225.00
Assays and thin sections			888.90
Mob - demob			1,858.35
Room & board			2,841.15
Truck rental			2,416.67
Fuel and oil			626.21
Equipment rental (ATV, chainsaws, radios)			1,000.00
Access, CAT 966 loader			778.00
Communications			334.96
Field and geological supplies			2,194.71
General Supplies			584.57
Freight			369.18
TOTAL THIS PHASE			$43,617.70

Geophysical Program:

Contractor incl report			$4,072.00
Mob - demob			462.60
Chief Geologist	3	days @ $300.00/day	900.00
TOTAL THIS PHASE			$5,434.60

Cost Statement con't

Diamond Drill Program:

Drill contractor	812 feet @ $18.00\foot	$14,616.00
Chief geologist	16 days @ $300.00/day	4,800.00
Core splitting + handling + storage	13.5 mandays @ $200.00/day	2,700.00
Site location, access timber cutt.+reclamation	19.5 mandays @ $200.00/day	3,900.00
Mob - demob		2,193.60
Room & board		1,478.72
Truck rental		1,350.00
Fuel and oil		214.70
Equipment rental (ATV, chainsaws, radioes)		700.00
Core boxes and lids		313.00
Assays		452.25
Field supplies		163.70
Freight		252.00
Expediting		$ 1,350.00
TOTAL DRILLING PROGRAM		$34,483.97

TOTAL 1989 EXPLORATION PROGRAM $83,536.27

The above Cost Statement is, to the best of my knowledge, correct as presented:

Michael Nielsen
General Manager
Yukon Minerals Corporation

APPENDIX I

PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS

PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION SAMPLE NO: 1
Project: Yukon Minerals Corporaton, Allendale Project Description by: Paul Ramaekers

PETROGRAPHIC NAME: Syenite, close to monzonite compositional boundary

DESCRIPTION: Coarse grained nepheline(?) syenite to monzonite originally. Intense potassium alteration resulting in replacement of most albite by orthoclase accompanied by the introduction of minor freibergite. Later fracturing was associated with the introduction of major bornite.

LITHOLOGIC UNIT: Coryell Stock of Early Tertiary Age MAX. GRAIN SIZE (MM) in sample: 15

HYDROTHERMAL ALT: 1) Fracturing accompanied by intense alteration:
a) Potassic alteration consisting of orthoclase replacement of albite along fronts marked by patch to rod perthite
b) Apatite
c) Freibergite forming in altered feldspars and apatite

2) More fracturing and some faulting accompanied by:
a) lamellar biotite forming in and adjacent to fractures, and associated with
b) bornite

3) Late hydrothermal alteration or weathering alteration:
a) sericitization of feldspar

4) Last recognizable phase of fracturing with:
a) malachite in fractures
b) minor calcite in fractures

WEATHERING: Sericitic alteration of feldspars especially the albite
Malachite and calcite alteration may be part of weathering along glaciation induced fractures:

PRIMARY MINERALS	PERCENT	SIZE mm	COMMENTS
QUARTZ	0.0		
ALBITE	20	5	Largely altered to sericite; some replaced by K-spar along block perthitic fronts; some as inclusions in nepheline. Finely twinned. The few determinations of Ab-An content that were possible indicate a composition close to the albite-oligoclase boundary.
MICROCLINE	5	5	Sericitized, twins very regular, not spindly; possibly albite with pericline twin
NEPHELINE?	5	4	Intergrown with and around albite; uniaxial negative, part of this may be apatite oriented so as to show low relief.
BIOTITE	0.5	0.2	Books with moderate pleochroism in browns
MAGNETITE + ILM			None seen, sample not magnetic, although some samples are magnetic.
SECONDARY MINERALS			
ALBITE?	5	1	Untwinned, about as clear as the other feldspar, biaxial positive, moderate 2V
ORTHOCLASE	35	15	Most is in part perthitic and replacing albite.
BIOTITE	3	1	Strongly pleochroic in brown and green-browns; as thin fissure fillings in fractures with bornite
ILLITE fine grain	5	0.01	Present only as sericite; confined largely to altered albite
MALACHITE	5	-	Cryptocrystalline; no pleochroism
APATITE	15	3	Hexagonal equidimensional grains, R.I. > 1.54; relief moderate
HEMATITE	tr	0.003	Small flakes in feldspars, possibly primary
CALCITE	tr	-	Not seen, but the sample effervesces strongly in dilute HCl in a few fractures

BORNITE	7	BLEBS	In blebs up to 10 mm in fractures associated with biotite
FREIBERGITE	0.01	0.1	In anhedral grains disseminated in orthoclase, late albite?, apatite, and some in fractures
PORE SPACE	0		

DISCUSSION

The thin section shows that the rock originally was a typical albite-microcline syenite, perhaps slightly quartz deficient, if the identification of nepheline is correct. The plagioclase shows an index of about An 10-13, on the only determination possible. This indicates that the composition is close to that of a monzonite.

The rock was extensively altered, during two fracturing phases. The oldest alteration consists of healed fractures accompanied by largescale potassium alteration of the albite to orthoclase. Fractures in the newly formed orthoclase are sealed by younger orthoclase. Apatite was introduced at this time or slightly later.

Small specks of freibergite can be found in the orthoclase and apatite, away from the later brittle fracturing; thus, it was probably introduced with the orthoclase and the apatite.

Later brittle fracturing is extensive. Along the fractures is evidence of further potassium alteration in the form of lamellar biotite. This can be distinguished by its from the primary biotite by its location along the fractures and its lamellar shape, unlike that of the early biotite found only as very small books.

Also along these late fractures is bornite in blebs and stringers. It is homogenous, showing no sign of intergrowths with other sulphides (in this section).

Sericitization of the feldspar may be due in part to late hydrothermal alteration and perhaps also to weathering alteration.

Extensive later fracturing may be due to glaciation or the processes that led to the unroofing of the stock. Very fine grained malachite and calcite are present along these, suggesting that this occurred near the surface and probably as part of the weathering.

The simple mineralogy of the copper minerals indicates that the supergene zone of enrichment is no longer present; it was probably removed by glacial erosion.

The alteration pattern shown in this slide is typical of porphory copper deposits.

PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION SAMPLE NO: A-1739-2
Project: Yukon Minerals Corporation, Power Project Northing: 8+60 Easting: 1+90 Elevation:

PETROGRAPHIC NAME: Altered Syenite

DESCRIPTION: Grey, possibly porphyritic syenite; euhedral sanidine and a few oligoclase crystals are present in a strongly altered fine-grained groundmass composed of feldspars, illite, calcite and probably chlorites and epidote group minerals.
Patches of matrix with similar optical orientation suggest that the altered material may have been of similar size to the euhedral large sanidine.

LITHOLOGIC UNIT: Coryell Stock MAX. CRYSTAL SIZE (MM) in sample: 2

HYDROTHERMAL ALT: (1) Biotite may be an alteration product, but the slide is too altered to establish this.
(2) Calcite is present as fine grained material replacing randomly oriented sheet-like crystals, possibly apatite or perhaps sphene. It is also present as irregular patches in the matrix and as remnants or replacements within the sanidine, possibly as a replacement of plagioclase perthitic inclusions.
Illite is present as fine grained material after biotite and within the matrix without a readily identifyable precursor.

FRACTURING: None seen.

PRIMARY MINERALS	PERCENT	SIZE mm	COMMENTS
OLIGOCLASE coarse	0.5	1-2	A few of the large crystals show some polysynthetic twins. These are optically positive and are plagiclase, in the albite to oligoclase composition range.
SANIDINE fine	15+?	0.5-2	Fine grained bladed material, possibly sanidine or oligoclase.
SANIDINE coarse	7	0.5-2	Euhedral, clear, carlsbad twins, voids and calcite inclusions after perthite.
BIOTITE	0.2	0.125	Thin sheafs, green, and pleochroic. Possibly secondary.
MAGNETITE + ILM	1.5	0.1	Euhedral, at times with minor limonitic alteration.
ZIRCON+XENO+MONA	tr	0.05	
RUTILE + Ti Oxides	tr		After magnetite
SECONDARY MINERALS			
Fine grained mat.	70	to .03	Groundmass of inclusion filled material of greenish high-relief particles (some of which may be epidote and zoisite), low relief length-fast bladed material (possibly plagioclase) and low relief very low birefringent length-fast material (chlorites?). Blocks of material of 0.5-2 mm with irregular edges have the same elongation, suggesting that they may be alteration after a coarser grained precursor.
ILLITE	2	0.03	Sheeted length-slow with first order birefringence
HEMATITE	tr		Stain on weathered surface
LIMONITE	tr		After magnetite
CALCITE	2.0	0.05-1	After equigranular and lath (0.05x2) shaped precursors (apatite ?); as irregular masses in the matrix, and in K-spar.
PYRITE			
CHALCOPYRITE			
APATITE			Precursor to some calcite possibly.
PORE SPACE	1.0	0.01	Largely in K-spar and calcite

PETROGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION SAMPLE NO: A-1939-1
Project: Yukon Minerals Corporation, Power Project Northing: 8+60 Easting: 1+95 Elevation:

PETROGRAPHIC NAME: Mineralized Syenite

DESCRIPTION: Grey, finely crystalline, weakly porphyritic syenite composed largely of orthoclase and oligoclase.

LITHOLOGIC UNIT: Coryell Stock MAX. CRYSTAL SIZE (MM) in sample: 2

HYDROTHERMAL ALT: (1) Tetrahedrite introduced, possibly along now altered veins.
(2) Apatite, biotite, chlorite? pyrite and chalcopyrite along a different set of fractures.
(3) Argillic alteration of feldspar, especially plagioclase.

FRACTURING: (1) Possibly an early set along which the tetrahedrite was introduced.
(2) Fracturing containing pyrite and chlorite? as fillings and associated with masses of biotite, apatite, pyrite and chalcopyrite.

PRIMARY MINERALS	PERCENT	SIZE	COMMENTS
OLIGOCLASE	15	0.2	
ORTHOCLASE coarse	2	2	
ORTHOCLASE fine	70	0.15	
BIOTITE	tr?	0.1-1	Most biotite is secondary
MUSCOVITE	tr	0.1	
APATITE	tr	0.003	Thin acicular crystals in bundles
MAGNETITE + ILM			
ZIRCON+XENO+MONA	tr	0.02	
RUTILE + Ti Oxides			

SECONDARY MINERALS			
ILLITE fine grain	1	.003-.1	Feldspar alteration.
LIMONITE	tr		Stain around weathered surfaces
BIOTITE	0.5	0.1-1	Associated with pyrite in thin laminae forming between feldspars.
PYRITE	8	.05-1	Largely in equidimensional masses connected by thin (0.01 mm) veinlets. Possibly zoned with a poorly reflective opaque mineral. Concentric zonation may be due to poor section.
CHALCOPYRITE	0.2	.05-.5	Disseminated, generally with pyrite.
TETRAHEDRITE	0.2	.05-.5	Disseminated masses cut by pyrite vein.
APATITE	2	0.15	Equidimensional grains with high relief and low birefringence between feldspars;
CHLORITE?	0.1	0.05	Green, non pleochroic material in thin fracture fillings, at times with pyrite, apatite and biotite; probably an alteration product after biotite.
PORE SPACE	-		Much apparent porosity due to slide preparation.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SAMPLES A-1739-1 and A-1739-2

Samples 1 and 2 were found close together at the surface; the mineralized sample 1 was the only one in place. The composition of the oligoclase suggests that they were not part of the same intrusive body. The plagioclase of sample 2 is more albitic than that of sample 1 in so far as the limited amount of plagioclase permits accurate determinations. Sample 2 has sanidine K-spar and was formed in a higher temperature environment than the orthoclase rich mineralized sample 1.

Much of the intense alteration of sample 2 may be due to near surface weathering. This obscures most of the earlier alteration history. The sample has patches of matrix material that show similar optical orientation are of the same size as the relatively unaltered larger crystals. This may indicate that originally the rock was an equigranular syenite rather than the porhpyry that it seems to be at first glance.

Sample 1 shows a definite grain-size contrast between a few large (2 mm) orthoclase grains and a matrix of finely crystalline feldspars. Thus, while it is not obviously porphyritic, there are definitely two generations of minerals present. In this respect it is similar to the mineralized sample examined previously.

Sample 1 may have undergone some potassic alteration involving alteration of the plagioclase to orthoclase in addition to the biotite alteration that is obvious; however, evidence for this is not definite.

The mineralized sample 1 thus shows several of the characteristics of porphyry copper mineralization: potassic alteration, multiple fracturing, and multiple introduction of sulphides, involving tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite.

Paul Ramacher Ph.D.

Sept 26 '89

APPENDIX II

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY POWER PROJECT **D.D.H.** 89-1

AREA	Allendale Lake, BC	SECTION	Test line No.1	DATE Started	October 28, 1989
CLAIM	LYNX 2	AZIMUTH (T)	128 degr.	DATE Completed	October 29, 1989
GRID CO-ORDS Line		INCLINATION	-60 degr.	CONTRACTOR	Beaupre Diamond Drilling Ltd.
GRID CO-ORDS Station		DEPTH Hole	44.50 m	LOGGED BY	B.P.Fowler
SURVEY CO-ORDS Northing		DEPTH Casing	4.27 m	CORE SIZE	NQ
SURVEY CO-ORDS Easting		DEPTH Overburden	4.27 m	CORE RECOVERY	100%
ELEVATION		VERT. COMP.		CORE STORED AT	T. McCrory Residence, Salmon Arm, BC
STICK UP		HORIZ. COMP.			

COMMENTS Drilled to test I.P. anomaly - Test line no.1 and possible east dip off Road Show. No mineralization intersected.

SURVEY DATA								GEOLOGY							SIGNIFICANT ASSAY AVERAGES				
DEPTH	INCL.	AZ (T)	TYPE	DEPTH	INCL.	AZ (T)	TYPE	FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	INT.	T.W.	H.W.	HMP	Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Au ppb	Recov %

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-1 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH(metres) FROM	DEPTH(metres) TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	RUN TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
0.00	4.27	CASING -(14')- No recovery.											
4.27	40.00	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE. Creamy white, light grey in color, with zoned orthoclase crystals ranging in size from 0.5-2.0 cm. Interstitial biotite clots and plates - black in color, composing about 10% of interval. Biotite contains magnetite component and is observed to be altering to chlorite. Core is moderately fractured with locally strong shear fabric @ 20 degr. to core axis. Numerous hairline fractures, (locally) - some with biotite +- hematite stain +- chlorite. INTERMITTENT FELDSPAR +- QUARTZ PEGMATITE BLOWS. Coarse grained pink K-spar with diffused bleached contacts over 1-3 cm. Commonly contain clotted magnetite, +- epidote +- hornblende. Blows average 5 cm wide and occur approximately 4 per metre core, tends to favour 30 degr. to core axis. 5 cm fault breccia @ 25.30 m @ 60 degr. to core axis and 1 cm wide @ 39.47 m @ 55 degr. to core axis. Core is moderately magnetic throughout. Core tends to break along +- epidote rich, clay rich +- hematite +- calcite fractures, generally between 30-50 degr. to core axis. Fractures may have contained pyrite at one time. Overall hydrothermal alteration is very weak. Propylitic in nature, +- calcite, +- epidote, +- carbonate along fractures. Very minor chalcopyrite mineralization - clots observed in fractures at 15.50 m and 24.86 m.											

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-1 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
40.00	40.40	SYENITE, AS PREVIOUS Blocky, broken core with 2% ff fine uehedral pyrite.											
40.40	44.50	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE. Medium grey, homogenous, as previous. Intersertal biotite (15%) with magnetite - magnetic throughout. No pegmatite material present. I.P. anomaly probably due mainly to increased magnetite content in pegmatites and clay filled fractures. Nothing resembling Road Zone mineralization seen in core END OF HOLE: 44.50 m (146.00')											

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY POWER PROJECT **D.D.H.** 89-2

AREA	Allendale Lake, BC	SECTION	Test line No.1	DATE Started	October 29, 1989
CLAIM	LYNX 2	AZIMUTH (T)	308 degr.	DATE Completed	October 30, 1989
GRID CO-ORDS Line		INCLINATION	-45 degr.	CONTRACTOR	Beaupre Diamond Drilling Ltd.
GRID CO-ORDS Station		DEPTH Hole	25.60 m	LOGGED BY	B.P.Fowler
SURVEY CO-ORDS Northing		DEPTH Casing	4.27 m	CORE SIZE	NQ
SURVEY CO-ORDS Easting		DEPTH Overburden	3.67 m	CORE RECOVERY	100%
ELEVATION		VERT. COMP.		CORE STORED AT	T. McCrory Residence, Salmon Arm, BC
STICK UP		HORIZ. COMP.			

COMMENTS Drilled to test I.P. anomaly - Test line no.1 and possible east dip off Road Zone.

SURVEY DATA

DEPTH	INCL.	AZ (T)	TYPE	DEPTH	INCL.	AZ (T)	TYPE

GEOLOGY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	INT.	T.W.	H.W.	HMP

SIGNIFICANT ASSAY AVERAGES

Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Au ppb	Recov %

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DDH 89-2 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DEPTH(metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
0.00	4.27	CASING - 0.60 m SYENITE - Broken core. Overburden 0-3.67 m.											
4.27	12.19	BIOTITE SYENITE Coarse grained, with zoned orthoclase phenocrysts ranging in size from 0.25-1.0 cm. Intersertal biotite (10%) occurs along phenocryst boundaries and lesser along fractures. 5-8% disseminated magnetite - occuring with biotite. Moderately fractured with pronounced stretched fabric parallel to core axis. Blocky core, breaks along chloritic fractures. Slightly bleached interval. 5 cm fault breccia @ 65 degr. to core axis @ 6.10 m. 11 cm quartz - K-spar pegmatite @ 8.39 m. Upper contact sharp @ 70 degr. to core axis and lower contact @ 40 degr. to core axis. No associated alteration. Sharp, broken lower contact.											
12.19	16.30	MINERALIZED ZONE											
		12.19-13.41 m Fine grained, medium grey, blocky sulfide shear zone. Remnants of stretched feldspar phenocrysts floating in a fine groundmass of feldspar and biotite (10%) and chlorite. Pyrite occurs disseminated as irregular clots up to 1 cm and as fracture filling - hairline. Pyrite about 10% and chalcopyrite about 4% occurs in a similar fashion, increasing towards base. Overall shearfabric is @ 50 degr. to core axis.	80501 12.19-13.41	0.65	3.80	<5					1.22		100.0
		13.41-14.51 m Bleached, white coarse grained syenite as above, but with less biotite - 5-8%. Gives leached appearance. Zones of secondary, fracture controlled biotite. Weak chlorite alteration. Minor, <<1% fracture filled pyrite.	80502 13.41-14.51	0.007	<.1	<5					1.10		100.0

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-2 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
		Conspicuous absence of magnetite, - altered to biotite and pyrite. Sharp broken lower contact. Well fractured, generally @ 40 degr. to core axis.											
		14.51-15.70 Same as between 12.19-13.41 m, but better mineralized. Shear zone between 14.51-15.03 m with 15% pyrite and 2% chalcopyrite. Unit becomes very biotite rich towards base - 40%, indicative of intense alteration. Locally vuggy, suggesting cavity in-filling by sulfides.	80503 14.51-15.70	0.20	0.60	<5					1.19		100.0
		15.70-16.30 Bleached, highly fractured syenite as between 13.41-14.51 m. 8% clotted /ff pyrite, 3% fine ff tetrahedrite, and 1% chalcopyrite. 5-8% secondary biotite.	80504 15.70-16.30	0.15	0.90	<5					0.60		100.0
16.30	20.15	BLEACHED, WHITE COARSE GRAINED SYENITE. 10% biotite, 2% secondary biotite, 2% magnetite. Good coring. Becomes more fresh looking towards base. 6.0 cm fault breccia @ base @ 70 degr. to core axis. Minor disseminated chalcopyrite, especially @ 19.40 m.											
20.15	25.60	COARSE GRAINED SYENITE. Relatively fresh syenite - equivalent to above. 10-15% biotite, minor secondary ff biotite, 3% hornblende. Weak chlorite alteration. 2-5 cm quarts-feldspar pegmatite blows @ 22.56 and 22.76 m. Good competent core End of hole 25.60 m (83.99')											

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY POWER PROJECT **D.D.H.** 89-3 Page 1 of 4

AREA: Allendale Lake, BC
SECTION: Test line No.1
DATE: Started October 30, 1989; Completed October 30, 1989
CLAIM: LYNX 2
AZIMUTH (T): 000 degr.
INCLINATION: -90 degr.
CONTRACTOR: Beaupre Diamond Drilling Ltd.
GRID CO-ORDS: Line; Station
DEPTH: Hole 39.01 m; Casing 1.22 m; Overburden 1.22 m
LOGGED BY: B.P.Fowler
SURVEY CO-ORDS: Northing; Easting
CORE SIZE: NQ
CORE RECOVERY: 100%
ELEVATION:
VERT. COMP.:
CORE STORED AT: T. McCrory Residence, Salmon Arm, BC
STICK UP:
HORIZ. COMP.:
COMMENTS: Drilled to test depth extent of Road Zone.

SURVEY DATA

DEPTH	INCL.	AZ (T)	TYPE	DEPTH	INCL.	AZ (T)	TYPE

GEOLOGY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	INT.	T.W.	H.W.	HMP

SIGNIFICANT ASSAY AVERAGES

Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Au ppb	Recov %

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-3 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	RUN TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
0.00	1.22	CASING - OVERBURDEN											
1.22	8.05	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE Light grey, smoky in color. Anhedral, stretched phenocrysts of feldspar 0.5-3.0 cm in size. Intersertal biotite altering to chlorite (10-15%). Sheared fabric @ 30 degr. to core axis at top of interval, decreasing with depth. Modestly fractured - hairline. Breaks along clay/epidote rich fractures @ 55 degr. to core axis. Minor (5 cm) diffused feldspar/quartz pegmatite blows. Weakly magnetic throughout (5-8% magnetite). Pronounced slickensides.											
8.05	8.33	FAULT/SHEAR BRECCIA Dark grey fine groundmass (40%) with stretched phenocrysts of feldspar. Sharp, broken upper and lower contacts @ 50 and @ 65 degr. to core axis respectively.											
8.33	15.92	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE As between 1.22-8.05 m, but increasing propylitic vein/epidote alteration. Moderately fractured with minor secondary biotite. Slickensides - to core axis on well developed fracture faces @ 40 degr. to core axis.											
15.92	18.57	MINERALIZED ZONE Feldspar porphyry dyke (?) with inclusions of recrystallized syenite. May be sheared syenite as above, but some phenocrysts are not recrystallized. Chilled, dark grey, sulfide rich margins with strong shear fabric @ 60 degr. to core axis. Interval may be fault/shear zone of syenite, but phenocrysts do not appear to be preferentially oriented.	80505 15.92-18.57	0.19	0.90	<5					2.65		100.0

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-3 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
		Sharp upper and transitional lower contacts @ 60 degr. and 40 degr. to core axis respectively. Overall, 20% pyrite occurs as disseminated, clots up to 1 cm, and fracture filling. Minor (1%) fine disseminated chalcopyrite. Fractures contain fine, dark grey submetallic coatings up to 3 mm thick - soft. Matrix supported porphyry with feldspar phenocrysts, rounded, zoned in places, ranging from 0.1-1.0 cm. Up to 30% very fine biotite (secondary) and 3% fine masses of epidote in porphyry groundmass.										
18.57	20.90	TRANSITIONAL ZONE - POSSIBLE PORPHYRY ? White, creamy, recrystallized syenite. Can still make out coarse feldspar crystal boundaries in places. 5-10% secondary ff and blotchy biotite. Well fractured core, generally @ 35-45 degr. to core axis. Local vugs - solution cavities lined with fine biotite and feldspar. Minor (3%) disseminated pyrite. Chlorite +- grey submetallic clay (2 mm) on some better developed fracture faces.	80506 18.57-20.90	0.12	<.1	<5					2.33		100.0
20.90	26.63	RECRYSTALLIZED SYENITE/POTASSIC ALTERATION ZONE Homogenous, white, sugary feldspar (fine grained) with "welts" of fine grained secondary biotite - 20-25%. Biotite rims ghost feldspar crystals. Weakly magnetic - 3% fine magnetite. Weak epidote coating on fractures - no K-spar veining. Good coring. Moderately fractured, with minor calcite ff. Broken, transitional lower contact.									-		
26.63	27.43	PYRITE/MAGNETITE ZONE Broken, blocky pyritic recrystallized syenite. 8-10% disseminated, ff, wispy fine pyrite in rock unit as above. 10-15% fine blotches of magnetite. Sharp, broken lower contact.	80507 26.63-27.43	0.061	0.30	<5					0.80		100.0

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-3 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
27.43	28.11	COARSE GRAINED SYENITE Less altered/recrystallized than above intervals. (feldspar crystal boundaries visible), but with 15% secondary biotite clots and ff. Minor solution cavities.											
28.11	28.53	PYRITE/MAGNETITE ZONE As between 26.36-27.43 m. Sharp upper contact @ 35 degr. to core axis. Well fractured, with submetallic, grey clay coating. Transitional lower contact @ 20 degr. to core axis.	80508 28.11-28.53	0.24	1.50	<5					0.42		100.0
28.53	33.87	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE Weakly altered syenite as previous. 15% biotite clots and minimum secondary biotite ff. - conspicuous lack of magnetite - other phase of syenite intrusion ? Good coring, weakly fractured.											
33.87	34.64	RECRYSTALLIZED SYENITE White, smoky feldspar rich interval. Crystal outline diffused. <3% biotite - mafics destroyed and leached out. Sharp broken upper contact @ 62 degr. to core axis and transitional lower contact.											
34.64	39.01	COARSE GRAINED SYENITE As between 28.53-33.87 m, but with 5-10% fine magnetite with biotite clots. Fresh interval. Minor recrystallized/pegmatic interval between 36.27-36.35 m and 36.67-37.30 m. Weakly fractured with trace of epidote and biotite ff. End Of Hole: 39.01 m (127.99')											

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY POWER PROJECT **D.D.H.** 89-4 Page 1 of 8

AREA	Allendale Lake, BC	SECTION	Line 5N	DATE Started	October 31, 1989
CLAIM	MOON 4	AZIMUTH (T)	090 degr.	DATE Completed	November 03, 1989
GRID CO-ORDS Line		INCLINATION	-45 degr.	CONTRACTOR	Beaupre Diamond Drilling Ltd.
GRID CO-ORDS Station		DEPTH Hole	138.38 m	LOGGED BY	B.P.Fowler
SURVEY CO-ORDS Northing		DEPTH Casing	7.92 m	CORE SIZE	NQ
SURVEY CO-ORDS Easting		DEPTH Overburden	7.92 m	CORE RECOVERY	100%
ELEVATION		VERT. COMP.		CORE STORED AT	T. McCrory Residence, Salmon Arm, BC
STICK UP		HORIZ. COMP.			

COMMENTS Drilled to test coincidental geochemical and I.P. anomaly - Line 5+00N east.

SURVEY DATA

DEPTH	INCL.	AZ (T)	TYPE	DEPTH	INCL.	AZ (T)	TYPE

GEOLOGY

FROM	TO	LITHOLOGY	INT.	T.W.	H.W.	HMP

SIGNIFICANT ASSAY AVERAGES

Ag oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %	Au ppb	Recov %

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-4 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
0.00	7.92	CASING - OVERBURDEN - No recovery											
7.92	27.15	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE Smoky grey, with 10% clotted biotite and magnetite, intersertal to subhedral, zoned feldspar crystals ranging from 0.5-3.0 cm in size. Relatively fresh, good coring unit. Very minor carbonate alteration in places. Weakly fractured, and core tends to break along chloritic clay filled partings, - 0.1-2.0 mm thick. Strongly magnetic throughout.											
27.15	28.15	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE Weak potassic alteration: 12% secondary patchy biotite and 3% primary clots. Bleached in places, less magnetic than above unit. Sharp, sheared biotite rich lower contact.											
28.15	28.98	PYRITE ZONE Pyrite gneiss - light grey and black compositional banding. Up to 25% fine disseminated pyrite in upper 0.5 m of interval. Fine recrystallized feldspar, major white colored component, and 5-8% secondary biotite with <1% magnetite mafic component. Sharp upper contact @ 17 degr. to core axis and transitional lower contact into 10 cm of fresh coarse grained biotite syenite. 2 mm vein pyrite @ 50 degr. to core axis in lower interval. Interval may represent gneissic xenolith with hanging-wall alteration zone, but foot-wall relatively fresh.	80509 28.15-28.98	0.071	0.80	<5					0.83	0.00	100.0
28.98	32.73	LAMPROPHYRE DYKE - MINETTE Fine grained, fresh, competent interval. Dark, grey in color, with 35% fine grained feldspar, 15% magnetite, and 50% fine biotite. Homogenous interval, with porphyritic texture in places. Probably syenitic in composition. No fabric.											

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-4 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH(metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
		Sharp upper and lower contacts @ 25 degr. and 30 degr. to core axis respectively. Cut by minor white feldspar veins, epidote filled hairline fractures, and feldspar/quartz pegmatite (2 cm) blows. Contains minor syenite (recrystallized) inclusions.											
32.73	34.84	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE											
		As between 7.92-27.15 m, but slightly recrystallized and bleached in appearance. Minor diffused pink patches of feldspar. Feldspar crystal boundaries descernible only by intersertal biotite (10%). Sharp lower contact @ 35 degr. to core axis. Uppermost lower unit sheared parallel to contact.											
34.84	36.58	LAMPROPHYRE DYKE - MINETTE											
		As between 28.98-32.73 m Weak gneissic fabric. Sharp, broken lower contact with minor ff pyrite in bottom 3 cm.											
36.58	37.10	POTASSIC ALTERATION ZONE											
		Syenite as before, but intense secondary biotite development - up to 35%, with feldspar exhibiting good argillic (clay) alteration. Immidiate foot-wall of dyke											
37.10	39.82	COARSE GRAINED SYENITE	80510 37.10-38.70	0.013	0.30	<5					1.60		100.0
		Moderately recrystallized, with occasional 10 cm wide feldspar/quartz pegmatite blows. Blocky core, with grey clay +- fine disseminated pyrite ff. Well fractured, with patches of intense secondary biotite development. Fractures @ 30-50 degr. to core axis. Overall pyrite <1%. 5% fine clotted magnetite.	80511 38.70-39.82	0.011	0.30	<5					1.12		100.0

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-4 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
39.82	41.48	QUARTS/FELDSPAR PEGMATITE/POTASSIC ZONE	80512 39.82-40.84	0.013	0.30	<5					1.02		100.0
		Intensely recrystallized syenite with altered/bleached felsic dykes (aphanitic) or recrystallized feldspar pegmatite. Intense argillic/clay alteration of feldspar - selective, with good secondary biotite development.	80513 40.84-41.48	0.007	<.1	<5					0.64		100.0
		Blocky core, well fractured, with epidote rich stringers and <1% pyrite ff. Transitional lower contact. <1% magnetite.											
41.48	42.98	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE	80514 41.48-42.98	0.027	1.00	<5					1.50		100.0
		As previous, relatively fresh, with patchy bleaching and secondary biotite. <1% pyrite ff. Magnetic throughout.											
42.98	50.93	RECRYSTALLIZED FELDSPAR/SYENITE PORPHYTY ?	80515 42.98-44.80	0.005	<.1	<5					1.82		100.0
		White, light grey homogenous interval. Feldspar phenocrysts ghosts (3-10 mm) in a fine sugary white matrix - no quartz visible. Contains up to 8% clotted (up to 2 cm) and disseminated magnetite. 5% wispy secondary biotite.	80516 44.80-46.93	0.011	<.1	<5					2.13		100.0
		Well fractured, with 1% fine euhedral pyrite ff throughout. Chloritic partings/ff with occasional (<1%) clotted chalcopyrite ff - observed in 3 places in interval.	80517 46.93-49.37	0.013	<.1	<5					2.44		100.0
		Developing sheared fabric from 49.37 m towards base @ 25 degr. to core axis. Sharp lower contact @ 45 degr. to core axis.	80518 49.37-50.93	0.005	<.1	<5					1.56		100.0
50.93	62.87	POTASSIC/ARGILLIC ALTERATION/SULFIDE ZONE - SYENITE PORPHYRY ? -	80519 50.93-53.03	0.024	<.1	<5					2.10		100.0
		Black and white, medium grained to porphyritic syenite. Up to 40% fine patchy clotted intersertal biotite. Selective argillization of feldspar phenocrysts and groundmass.	80520 53.03-56.08	0.039	0.20	<5					3.05		100.0
		Disseminated/clotted pyrite throughout, intimately associated with biotite. Probably 3% pyrite throughout. Lesser chalcopyrite, erratically distributed as clots and fracture fillings. Chalcopyrite about 0.5-1.0%.	80521 56.08-58.98	0.023	<.1	<5					2.70		100.0
		Weakly magnetic throughout - 3-5% clotted magnetite.	80522 58.98-60.80	0.009	<.1	<5					1.82		100.0

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-4 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH(metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
		Good coring interval, weakly fractured, with weak chlorite alteration and calcite ff. Molybdenum clot observed with chalcopyrite @ 55.60 m.	80523 58.98-60.80	0.009	<.1	<5					2.07		100.0
62.87	71.04	COARSE GRAINED/PORPHYRITIC BIOTITE SYENITE	80524 62.87-65.23	0.005	<.1	<5					2.36		100.0
		As above, with much less clay alteration and noticeable lack of sulfides. Very transitional upper contact. Appearant increase in magnetite content. Trace clotted/ff pyrite <1% and chalcopyrite <<1%.	80525 65.23-68.27	0.006	<.1	<5					3.04		100.0
71.04	76.15	POTASSIC/ARGILLIC/SULFIDIC SYENITE PORPHYRY	80526 68.27-71.04	0.004	<.1	<5					2.77		100.0
		As between 50.93-62.87 m. About 1-2% clotted, disseminated pyrite, with trace of chalcopyrite. Not as rich as upper interval.	80527 71.04-72.24	0.028	0.10	<5					1.20		100.0
		Contains thin, pyritic breccia @ 77.29 m (5 cm) 60 degr. to core axis. Contains quarts/feldspar pegmatite between 74.25-74.61 m. Sheared, sharp upper contact @ 27 degr. to core axis and sharp lower contact @ 60 degr. to core axis.	80528 72.24-74.37	0.004	0.10	<5					2.13		100.0
		Syenite porphyry with transitional lower contact with coarse grained biotite syenite.	80529 74.37-76.15	0.010	<.1	<5					1.78		100.0
76.15	78.54	QUARTZ/FELDSPAR PEGMATITE	80530 76.15-78.54	0.003	<.1	<5					2.39		100.0
		0.6 m pegmatite core with recrystallized syenite hanging-wall and 0.2 m porphyritic foot-wall. Wallrock exhibits good clay alteration and secondary biotite, about 10%. Large - up to 1.5 cm - magnetite with hematite stained, rimmed rosettes in pegmatite. 2% pyrite ff in wallrock. Biotite fabric @ 25 degr. to core axis. Sharp contacts @ 60 degr. to core axis.											
78.54	80.36	PYRITIC SYENITE PORPHYRY	80531 78.54-80.36	0.015	0.30	<5					1.82		100.0
		As between 71.04-76.15 m. 8 cm clay fault gauge at upper contact @ 45 degr. to core axis.											

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-4 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	RUN TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
		5% disseminated pyrite throughout.											
		30 % fine biotite matrix with 3-5% magnetite.											
		Sharp lower contact near perpendicular to core axis.											
		Moderate argillic (clay) alteration of feldspars and along fractures.											
80.36	81.46	RECRYSTALLIZED SYENITE (PORPHYRY ?)	80532 80.36-81.46	<0.001	<.1	<5					1.10		100.0
		Felsic looking, porphyritic unit with 1-3 mm smoky grey phenocrysts in a											
		white sugary (fine grained) groundmass.											
		5% wispy biotite and trace of magnetite clots.											
		No visible sulfides. Good competent coring.											
		Transitional upper and lower contacts.											
81.46	86.49	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE											
		Smoky grey, very coarse grained syenite (feldspar crystals up to											
		3 cm wide) with 10% intersertal biotite with magnetite.											
		Feldspar crystal boundaries diffused - recrystallized.											
		Weak clay/chlorite partings on fracture planes.											
		Zoning evident in feldspars.											
		Fine grained biotite/feldspar (50% / 50%).											
		Xenolith @ 85.70 m - 20 cm wide.											
86.49	89.89	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE +- PYRITE	80533 86.49-89.89	0.007	0.30	<5					3.40		100.0
		As above, but more fractured with disseminated and ff fine euhedral											
		pyrite.											
		Fracturing @ 60 degr. to core axis. Chloritic in places.											
89.89	95.93	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE											
		As between 81.46-86.49 m.											

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DDH 89-4 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DEPTH(metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
95.93	98.13	MEDIUM GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE											
		30% fine secondary biotite with fine recrystallized feldspar groundmass - may be a series of xenoliths.											
		Weak chlorite alteration of biotite.											
		No preferred fabric. 20 cm based quartz/feldspar pegmatite.											
		Magnetic throughout.											
98.13	122.84	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE											
		As between 81.46-86.49 m and 89.89-95.93 m.											
		Quartz/feldspar pegmatite with fine biotite syenite hanging-wall between 100.20-100.69 m.											
		Fresh interval, good solid coring. Weak chlorite alteration.											
		Contains 20-50 cm of fine grained biotite syenite sections - possibly xenoliths or dykes.											
		No visible sulfides.											
		Minor epidote/chlorite stringers in norrow bleached zones - 122.13 m.											
122.84	123.57	BIOTITE SYENITE PORPHYRY											
		Same as mineralized host rock at top of hole.											
		Feldspars range in size from 1-20 mm, with 30% fine biotite matrix.											
		Good chlorite alteration of biotite. Also, selective carbonatization in felted masses.											
		Sharp upper contact @ 15 degr. to core axis.											
		Well fractured, with chloritic manganese ? stain.											
		General fracturing @ 70 degr. to core axis.											
123.57	123.91	QUARTZ/FELDSPAR PEGMATITE											
		3% clotted hornblende											

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

DIAMOND DRILL LOG

DDH 98-4 PROPERTY POWER PROJECT

DEPTH (metres) FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE No. INTERVAL	Cu %	Ag ppm	Au ppb			RUN FROM	TO	RUN (m)	RECOV (m)	RECOV (%)
123.91	126.00	RECRYSTALLIZED SYENITE/PYRITE ZONE	80534 123.91-126.00	0.032	0.90	<5					2.09		100.0
		Overall, beige colored, highly fractured coarse grained syenite ?											
		Most mafics destroyed in more bleached zones.											
		Crosscut by quartz veins - up to 1 cm @ 55 degr. to core axis.											
		Gives shattered appearance, with numerous grey hairline fractures.											
		3% 05-1.0 mm clotted ff pyrite.											
		Gradational lower contact.											
		Contains sections (40 cm) of bleached, coarse grained biotite syenite.											
126.00	133.00	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE											
		As between 98.13-123.84 m.											
		Low angle (5-8 degr. to core axis) transitional lower contact.											
		3% magnetite with 15% biotite.											
133.00	133.85	RECRYSTALLIZED SYENITE PORPHYRY	80535 133.00-133.85	0.054	1.80	<5					0.85		100.0
		Light grey/white - Smoky feldspar phenocrysts (1-3 mm) in fine sugary											
		white feldspar groundmass.											
		As between 80.36-81.46 m.											
		Mafics (biotite <3%), magnetite clots with chlorite about 3%.											
		Trace of chalcopyrite clots <<1%.											
		Weakly fractured, bleached zone.											
133.85	138.38	COARSE GRAINED BIOTITE SYENITE											
		As between 98.13-123.84 m and 126.00-133.00 m.											
		End Of Hole 138.38 m (454.01')											

APPENDIX III

ASSAY CERTIFICATES

To: YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION,
522, 625 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6

ATTN: Mike Nielsen
cc: B. Fowler - Calgary

File No. 32432
Date May 30, 1989
Samples Rock
PROJECT: "O.K."

Certificate of Assay
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE NO.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER	% Cu	OZ./TON PLATINUM	OZ./TON PALLADIUM
"Assay Analysis"					
ROAD SHOW GRAB 81257	-	-	1.54	<0.001	<0.001
ROAD SHOW (SOUTH) GRAB 81258	-	-	.09	<0.001	<0.001
XENOLITH GRAB 81259	-	2.24	3.56	<0.001	<0.001
XENOLITH GRAB 81260	-	-	1.57	<0.001	<0.001
XENOLITH GRAB 81261	-	-	.18	<0.001	<0.001
GRAB 81262	-	-	.19	<0.001	<0.001
SPLIT SHOW GRAB 81263	.062	4.56	10.75	<0.001	0.015

I Hereby Certify that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples....

Rejects retained one month.
Pulps retained one month
unless specific arrangements
are made in advance.

Gary Swaberg
Assayer

To: YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION,
522, 625 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6

ATTN: Mike Nielsen
cc: B. Fowler - Calgary

File No. 32432
Date May 30, 1989
Samples Rock
PROJECT: "O.K."

Certificate of Assay
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

Geochemical Analysis

SAMPLE NO.	PPB GOLD	PPM SILVER
81257	95	8.3
81258	15	3.0
81259	100	+30.0
81260	NIL	22.2
81261	NIL	1.5
81262	10	2.8
81263	+1000	+30.0

I Hereby Certify that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples....

Rejects retained one month.
Pulps retained one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.

Assayer

To: YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION,
522, 625 Howe Street,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6

ATTN: Mike Nielsen

cc: B. Fowler - Calgary

File No. 32456
Date May 30, 1989
Samples Rock

Certificate of Assay
LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

SAMPLE NO.	OZ./TON GOLD	OZ./TON SILVER	% Cu	OZ./TON PLATINUM	OZ./TON PALLADIUM
"Assay Analysis"					
1 ROCK	.128	5.25	13.77	.048	.015

I Hereby Certify that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples....

Rejects retained one month.
Pulps retained one month
unless specific arrangements
are made in advance.

Assayer

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Pulp

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 18 1989 DATE REPORT MAILED: May 25/89 SIGNED BY. C. Leong ..D.TOYE. C.LEONG. J.WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

LORING LABORATORIES LTD. PROJECT 32432 File # 89-1126

SAMPLE#	Mo PPM	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	Ni PPM	Co PPM	Mn PPM	Fe %	As PPM	U PPM	Au PPM	Th PPM	Sr PPM	Cd PPM	Sb PPM	Bi PPM	V PPM	Ca %	P %	La PPM	Cr PPM	Mg %	Ba PPM	Ti %	B PPM	Al %	Na %	K %	W PPM
81257	4	14751✓	43	220	6.9	61	27	155	6.50	4	5	ND	2	82	1	2	2	58	.62	.205	38	107	.33	15	.09	2	1.26	.04	.50	1
81258	19	836	30	26	3.2	8	9	37	14.82	94	32	ND	31	102	1	8	2	47	.12	.040	100	53	.10	162	.13	2	.76	.03	.24	1
81259	3	34770✓	197	47	73.0✓	52	14	143	2.81	2	5	ND	30	121	1	2	2	31	1.33	.424	154	51	.36	78	.08	2	.64	.06	.29	1
81260	2	15414✓	43	46	22.5	38	11	163	2.29	2	5	ND	18	151	1	2	2	55	.76	.301	102	71	.49	324	.15	3	.67	.07	.53	1
81261	4	1808	22	38	1.2	54	38	130	5.41	2	5	ND	16	105	1	2	2	36	1.12	.350	84	82	.29	22	.10	3	.44	.07	.24	1
81262	6	1963	26	66	1.2	44	59	167	7.10	5	5	ND	23	164	1	2	13	49	1.42	.477	135	81	.24	24	.09	9	.73	.07	.27	1
81263	3	94516✓	67	17	146.1✓	19	4	269	1.81	15	62	8	214	917	1	6	69	24	14.21	5.038	1651	25	.11	71	.04	2	.97	.32	.54	1

✓ - ASSAY REQUIRED FOR CORRECT RESULT -

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RESEARCH & ASSAY
LABORATORY LTD.

B.C. CERTIFIED ASSAYERS

912 - 1 LAVAL CRESCENT, KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 5P5 PHONE (604) 372-2784 FAX 372-1112

CTA

** GEOCHEM REPORT **

To: Yukon Minerals Ltd.
522-625 Howe St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 2T6

Attn: Mike Neilsen

Number: G 2224

Date: Nov 10, 1989

Proj.:

No.	Description	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu percent	Cu %
1	80501	<5	3.8	>.40	0.65
2	80502	<5	<.1	.007	
3	80503	<5	.6	.20	
4	80504	<5	.9	.15	
5	80505	<5	.9	.19	
6	80506	<5	<.1	.012	
7	80507	<5	.3	.061	
8	80508	<5	1.5	.24	
9	80509	<5	.8	.071	
10	80510	<5	.3	.013	
11	80511	<5	.3	.011	
12	80512	<5	.3	.013	
13	80513	<5	<.1	.007	
14	80514	<5	1.0	.027	
15	80515	<5	<.1	.005	
16	80516	<5	<.1	.011	
17	80517	<5	<.1	.013	
18	80518	<5	<.1	.005	
19	80519	<5	<.1	.024	
20	80520	<5	.2	.039	
21	80521	<5	<.1	.023	
22	80522	<5	<.1	.009	
23	80523	<5	<.1	.013	
24	80524	30	<.1	.005	
25	80525	<5	<.1	.006	
26	80526	<5	<.1	.004	
27	80527	<5	.1	.028	
28	80528	<5	.1	.004	
29	80529	<5	<.1	.010	
30	80530	<5	<.1	.003	
31	80531	<5	.3	.015	
32	80532	<5	<.1	<.001	
33	80533	<5	.3	.007	
34	80534	<5	.9	.032	
35	80535	<5	1.8	.054	

DIAMOND DRILL CORE

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Pemberton Ave.
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Geochemical Lab Report

A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

REPORT: V89-06091.0 DATE PRINTED: 5-OCT-89
PROJECT: POWER PAGE 1D

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ni PPM	Cr PPM	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM	
S1 LION 6+00N					0.2	52	} Soil Samples
S1 LION 5+50N					0.2	164	
S1 LION 5+00N					0.4	201	
S1 LION 4+50N					0.1	69	
S1 LION 4+00N					0.3	55	
R2 66208							
R2 80955				19	2.5	121	→ Road Show - West Wall Grab
R2 80956		168	200	Pegmatite wall rock - biotite alteration zone @ L 14 N 4+00 W			
R2 80957		194	56	Massive diorite (?) Float L 14 N 4+00W			

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06019.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: M. NIELSON
DATE PRINTED: 3-OCT-89

ORDER	ELEMENT		NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Pt	Platinum	6	10 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	
2	Pd	Palladium	6	1 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	
3	Au	Gold - Fire Assay	6	1 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	
4	Cu	Copper	24	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
5	Ni	Nickel	6	2 PPM	HNO3-HCl HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
6	Cr	Chromium	6	2 PPM		X-Ray Fluorescence
7	Ag	Silver	18	0.1 PPM	HNO3-HCl HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
S SOILS	18	1 -80	18	DRY, SIEVE -80	18
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	6	2 -150	6	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	5

REMARKS: Assay of high Cu to follow on V89-06019.6

REPORT COPIES TO: YUKON MINERALS CORP.

INVOICE TO: YUKON MINERALS CORP.

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06019.0

DATE PRINTED: 3-OCT-89

PROJECT: POWER PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Pt PPB	Pd PPB	Au PPB	Cu PPM	Ni PPM	Cr PPM	Ag PPM
S1 L5N B/L					49			0.2
S1 L5N 0+50E					205			0.7
S1 L5N 1+00E					24			0.1
S1 L5N 1+50E					4			0.1
S1 L5N 2+00E					24			0.2
S1 L5N 2+50E					56			0.1
S1 L5N 3+00E					108			0.3
S1 L5N 3+50E					132			0.5
S1 L5N 4+00E					9			0.2
S1 L4N B/L					30			0.1
S1 L4N 0+50E					30			0.2
S1 L4N 1+00E					6			0.1
S1 L4N 1+50E					17			0.6
S1 L4N 2+00E					57			0.7
S1 L4N 2+50E					13			0.5
S1 L4N 3+00E					14			0.3
S1 L4N 3+50E					7			0.3
S1 L4N 4+00E					8			0.2
R2 66202		<15	2	85	>20000	53	57	
R2 66203		<15	45	5	9010	9	65	
R2 66204		15	20	68	12500	146	57	
R2 66205		15	30	22	4270	176	57	
R2 66206		<15	30	99	11630	150	87	
R2 66207		<15	30	24	6250	299	<2	

Soil Samples

Road Show Grab Samples
M. Nielsen

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06091.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: M. NIELSON
DATE PRINTED: 8-OCT-89

ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Ag	Silver	2	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
2	As	Arsenic	2	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
3	Ba	Barium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
4	Be	Beryllium	2	0.5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
5	Bi	Bismuth	2	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
6	Cd	Cadmium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
7	Ce	Cerium	2	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
8	Co	Cobalt	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
9	Cr	Chromium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
10	Cu	Copper	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
11	Ga	Gallium	2	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
12	La	Lanthanum	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
13	Li	Lithium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
14	Mo	Molybdenum	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
15	Nb	Niobium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
16	Ni	Nickel	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
17	Pb	Lead	2	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
18	Rb	Rubidium	2	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
19	Sb	Antimony	2	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
20	Sc	Scandium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
21	Sn	Tin	2	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
22	Sr	Strontium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
23	Ta	Tantalum	2	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
24	Te	Tellurium	2	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
25	V	Vanadium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
26	W	Tungsten	2	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
27	Y	Yttrium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
28	Zn	Zinc	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
29	Zr	Zirconium	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
30	Pt	Platinum	2	10 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	
31	Pd	Palladium	2	1 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	
32	Au	Gold - Fire Assay	2	1 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	
33	Cu	Copper	2	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
34	Ni	Nickel	2	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
35	Cr	Chromium	2	2 PPM		X-Ray Fluorescence
36	Au	Gold - Fire Assay	1	5 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	Fire Assay AA
37	Ag	Silver	6	0.1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06091.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: M. NIELSON
DATE PRINTED: 8-OCT-89

ORDER	ELEMENT		NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
38	Cu	Copper	6	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
S SOILS	5	1 -80	5	DRY, SIEVE -80	5
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	4	2 -150	4	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	4
				BATCH SURCHARGE	2

REPORT COPIES TO: YUKON MINERALS CORP.

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Geochemical Lab Report

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DATE PRINTED: 8-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06091.0 | PROJECT: POWER | PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
S1 L10N 6+00W											
S1 L10N 5+50W											
S1 L10N 5+00W											
S1 L10N 4+50W											
S1 L10N 4+00W											
R2 66208 – Porphyry float road show.											
R2 80955		<0.2	17	159	<0.5	<2	<1	49	4	53	19
R2 80956		<0.2	49	>2000	<0.5	<2	<1	242	44	84	154
R2 80957											

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REPORT: V89-06091.0 | PROJECT: POWER | PAGE 1B

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
S1 L10N 6+00W											
S1 L10N 5+50W											
S1 L10N 5+00W											
S1 L10N 4+50W											
S1 L10N 4+00W											
R2 66208		22	5	1	<1	4	3	97	<5	2	<20
R2 80955											
R2 80956		97	51	4	<1	164	<2	1501	<5	5	<20
R2 80957											

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Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 8-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06091.0

PROJECT: POWER

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM	Pt PPB	Pd PPB	Au PPB
S1 L10N 6+00W											
S1 L10N 5+50W											
S1 L10N 5+00W											
S1 L10N 4+50W											
S1 L10N 4+00W											
R2 66208		<10	<10	19	<10	8	50	11			
R2 80955											
R2 80956		16	15	123	<10	13	97	2	<15	6	<5
R2 80957									20	5	<5

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Geochemical Lab Report

DATE PRINTED: 8-OCT-89

REPORT: V89-06091.0 | PROJECT: POWER | PAGE 1D

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ni PPM	Cr PPM	Au PPB	Ag PPM	Cu PPM
S1 L10N 6+00W					0.2	52
S1 L10N 5+50W					0.2	164
S1 L10N 5+00W					0.4	281
S1 L10N 4+50W					0.1	69
S1 L10N 4+00W					0.3	55
R2 66208						
R2 80955				19	2.5	121
R2 80956		160	200			
R2 80957		194	56			

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: V89-06019.4 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: M. NIELSON
DATE PRINTED: 15-SEP-89

ORDER	ELEMENT		NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au	Gold	4	0.002 OPT		Fire Assay
2	Ag	Silver	5	0.02 OPT		Fire Assay
3	Cu	Copper	4	0.01 PCT		Atomic Absorption
4	Pb	Lead	1	0.01 PCT		Atomic Absorption
5	Zn	Zinc	1	0.01 PCT		Atomic Absorption

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	5	2 -150	5	ASSAY PREP	5

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Certificate of Analysis

DATE PRINTED: 15-SEP-89

REPORT: V89-06019.4 | PROJECT: POWER | PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT	Cu PCT	Pb PCT	Zn PCT	
~~R2 37525~~			~~57.08~~		~~74.56~~	~~1.70~~	
R2 80951		<0.002	2.29	3.72			→ XENOLITH ZONE - L 13+30N, 04+35E
R2 80952		<0.002	0.10	0.72			→ ROAD SHOW GRAB
R2 80953		<0.002	0.05	0.06			→ ANTLER ZONE GRAB
R2 80954		<0.002	0.03	0.06			→ TESSA ZONE GRAB

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06170.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: M. NIELSON
DATE PRINTED: 25-SEP-89

ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au	Gold - Fire Assay	2	5 PPB	FIRE-ASSAY	Fire Assay AA
2	Ag	Silver	1	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
3	As	Arsenic	1	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
4	Ba	Barium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
5	Be	Beryllium	1	0.5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
6	Bi	Bismuth	1	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
7	Cd	Cadmium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
8	Ce	Cerium	1	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
9	Co	Cobalt	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
10	Cr	Chromium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
11	Cu	Copper	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
12	Ga	Gallium	1	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
13	La	Lanthanum	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
14	Li	Lithium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
15	Mo	Molybdenum	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
16	Nb	Niobium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
17	Ni	Nickel	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
18	Pb	Lead	1	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
19	Rb	Rubidium	1	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
20	Sb	Antimony	1	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
21	Sc	Scandium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
22	Sn	Tin	1	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
23	Sr	Strontium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
24	Ta	Tantalum	1	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
25	Te	Tellurium	1	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
26	V	Vanadium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
27	W	Tungsten	1	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
28	Y	Yttrium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
29	Zn	Zinc	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
30	Zr	Zirconium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
31	Ag	Silver	1	0.1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption
32	Cu	Copper	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption

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A DIVISION OF INCHCAPE INSPECTION & TESTING SERVICES

Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06170.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: M. NIELSON
DATE PRINTED: 25-SEP-89

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	2	2 -150	2	CRUSH,PULVERIZE -150	2
				BATCH SURCHARGE	1

REMARKS: ASSAY OF HIGH AG, PB TO FOLLOW ON
V89-06170.6

REPORT COPIES TO: YUKON MINERALS CORP.

INVOICE TO: YUKON MINERALS CORP.

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-06170.0

~~DATE PRINTED: 25-SEP-89~~
PROJECT: POWER PAGE 1A

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au PPB	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM
R2 66209		606										
R2 66210		780	5.1	75	5	<0.5	<2	<1	<5	96	80	781

Mineralized float - Fox 1 claim - submitted by Bill Preston
location unknown

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Geochemical Lab Report

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DATE PRINTED: 25-SEP-89

PROJECT: POWER

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ga PPM	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM
R2 66209												
R2 66210		<2	<1	2	17	<1	223	<2	114	<5	<1	<20

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REPORT: V89-06170.0

DATE PRINTED: 25-SEP-89
PROJECT: POWER

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Sr PPM	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM	Ag PPM	Cu PPM
R2 66209										>50.0	>20000
R2 66210		17	41	<10	36	<10	2	43	8		

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: V89-06170.6 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: M. NIELSON
DATE PRINTED: 29-SEP-89

ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Ag	Silver	1	0.02 OPT	HF-HNO3-HClO4-HCl	Atomic Absorption
2	Cu	Copper	1	0.01 PCT		Atomic Absorption

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	1	2 -150	1	AS RECEIVED, NO SP	1

REPORT COPIES TO: YUKON MINERALS CORP.

INVOICE TO: YUKON MINERALS CORP.

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: V89-06170.6

~~DATE PRINTED: 29-SEP-89~~
PROJECT: POWER PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag OPT	Cu PCT	
R2 66209		3.65	3.97	→ Float - Fox 1 claim. Submitted by Bill Preston

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Certificate of Analysis

REPORT: V89-05279.4 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: UNKNOWN
DATE PRINTED: 17-AUG-89

ORDER	ELEMENT		NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Au	Gold	1	0.003 OPT		Fire Assay
2	Ag	Silver	1	0.02 OPT		Fire Assay
3	Cu	Copper	1	0.01 PCT		Atomic Absorption

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	1	2 -150	1	ASSAY PREP	1

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. MIKE NIELSEN

INVOICE TO: MR. MIKE NIELSEN

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Certificate of Analysis

DATE PRINTED: 17-AUG-89

REPORT: V89-05279.4

PROJECT: POWER PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au OPT	Ag OPT	Cu PCT	
R2 66201		<0.002	0.07	0.44	→ ROAD SHOW 2.65m channel sample

[illegible]

Registered Assayer, Province of British Columbia

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-05279.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: UNKNOWN
DATE PRINTED: 22-AUG-89

ORDER		ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD
1	Ag	Silver	1	0.2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
2	As	Arsenic	1	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
3	Ba	Barium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
4	Be	Beryllium	1	0.5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
5	Bi	Bismuth	1	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
6	Cd	Cadmium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
7	Ce	Cerium	1	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
8	Co	Cobalt	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
9	Cr	Chromium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
10	Cu	Copper	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
11	Ga	Gallium	1	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
12	La	Lanthanum	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
13	Li	Lithium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
14	Mo	Molybdenum	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
15	Nb	Niobium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
16	Ni	Nickel	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
17	Pb	Lead	1	2 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
18	Rb	Rubidium	1	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
19	Sb	Antimony	1	5 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
20	Sc	Scandium	1	1 PPM	HNO3 HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
21	Sn	Tin	1	20 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
22	Sr	Strontium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
23	Ta	Tantalum	1	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
24	Te	Tellurium	1	10 PPM	HNO3 HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
25	V	Vanadium	1	1 PPM	HNO3 HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
26	W	Tungsten	1	10 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
27	Y	Yttrium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
28	Zn	Zinc	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma
29	Zr	Zirconium	1	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Ind. Coupled Plasma

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89 05279.0 (COMPLETE)

REFERENCE INFO:

CLIENT: YUKON MINERALS CORP.
PROJECT: POWER

SUBMITTED BY: UNKNOWN
DATE PRINTED: 22-AUG-89

SAMPLE TYPES	NUMBER	SIZE FRACTIONS	NUMBER	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS	NUMBER
R ROCK OR BED ROCK	1	2 -150	1	ASSAY PREP	1
				BATCH SURCHARGE	1

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. MIKE NEILSEN

INVOICE TO: MR. MIKE NEILSEN

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REPORT: V89 05272.0

DATE PRINTED: 22-AUG-89

PROJECT: POWER

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag PPM	As PPM	Ba PPM	Be PPM	Bi PPM	Cd PPM	Ce PPM	Co PPM	Cr PPM	Cu PPM	Ga PPM
R2 66201		1.6	<5	34	<0.5	<2	<1	58	69	63	3985	<2

→ ROAD SHOW – 2.65 m channel sample

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Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-05279.0

DATE PRINTED: 22-AUG-89

PROJECT: POWER

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	La PPM	Li PPM	Mo PPM	Nb PPM	Ni PPM	Pb PPM	Rb PPM	Sb PPM	Sc PPM	Sn PPM	Sr PPM
R2 66201		29	12	13	<1	165	<2	42	26	1	<20	78

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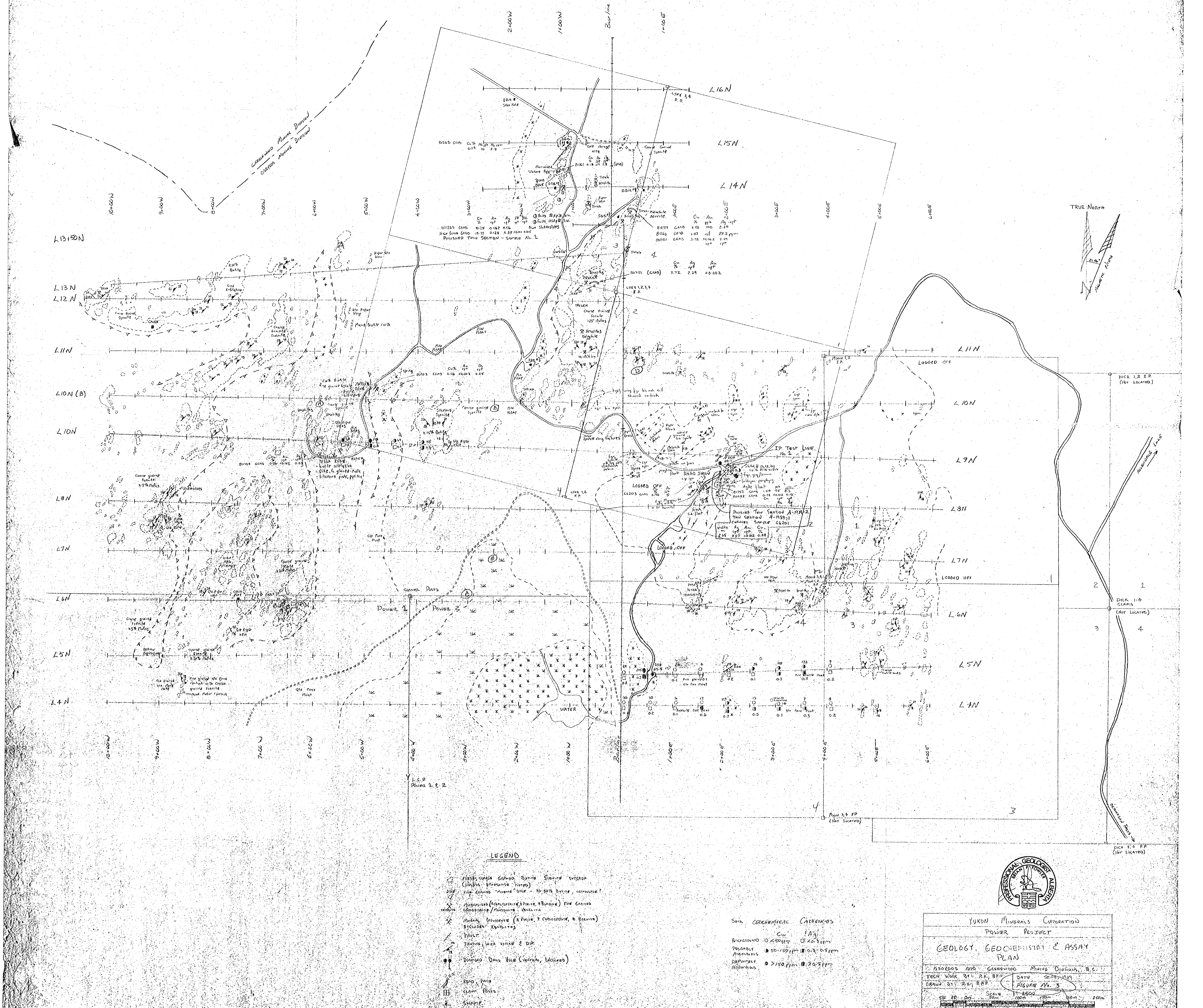
Geochemical Lab Report

REPORT: V89-05279.0

DATE PRINTED: 22-AUG-89

PROJECT: POWER PAGE 1C

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ta PPM	Te PPM	V PPM	W PPM	Y PPM	Zn PPM	Zr PPM
R2 66701		24	<10	37	<10	7	38	2



GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,132 PART 2 OF 2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

20,132

PART 2 OF 2

Fig 4

L-16 N

L-13N

L-11N

L-10N

L-10N(B)

L-8N

L-7N

L-6N

L-4N

L-3N

10+00W

10+00E

6000

5500

Old cat road

DDH #1

DDH #2

DDH #3

DDH #4

DDH #5

LX-01

LX-05

LX-09

LYNX 1,2,3,4 I.P.

CAM 1,2 F.P.

MOON 3,4 I.P.

MOON 1,2 F.P.

ROAD SHOW

DICK 1-4 CLAIMS

AR-01 AR-02 AR-03 AR-04 AR-05 AR-06 AR-07 AR-08 AR-09 AR-10 AR-11 AR-12 AR-13 AR-14 AR-15 AR-16 AR-17 AR-18 AR-19 AR-20 AR-21 AR-22 AR-23 AR-24 AR-25 AR-26 AR-27 AR-31 AR-32

A B C

2

TRUE

21°44' EASTERLY DECLINATION

LEGEND

- 5000 Topographic Contour in Feet (ASL)
- Creek
- Lake
- Swamp
- Road
- Claim Boundary
- Grid Line with Sample Station
- DDH Diamond Drill Hole
- AR 17 X Rock Sample Location
- Zone of Erratic Magnetic Response
- Zone of General Magnetic Low
- Soil Anomaly - Copper > 150 ppm
- Soil Anomaly - Silver > 7 ppm
- I.P. Anomalies
- Definite
- Probable
- Possible

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA BRIAN POWER

YUKON MINERALS CORPORATION

COMPILATION OF GEOCHEMICAL MAGNETIC & INDUCED POLARIZATION DATA

POWER PROJECT

CASSIAR & GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION

Technical Work By KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES, 1983

FIGURE No. 4

50 25 0 25 50 100 150 200

SCALE 1:2500

Original By KERR, DAWSON & ASSOCIATES
Geological Assessment Report 12,290