ASSESSMENT REPORT

ON THE 1991 HEAVY METAL CONCENTRATE

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING AND

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ BOULDER TRACING PROGRAM

ON THE POKER PROPERTY

Liard Mining Division, British Columbia
NTS 104F/16 & 104G/13

Latitude: 57° 58'N
Longitude: 131° 57'W

Prepared For

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1.0 SUMMARY

A program of heavy metal concentrate sampling and auriferous sulphide quartz boulder tracing took place between August 21-29, 1991 on the Poker property, located near Telegraph Creek, in northwestern British Columbia.

The object of the program was to continue the search for the source of auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders, found in 1988 by Cominco Ltd. geologists. Work by Cominco Ltd. geologists in 1989, and then by Dryden Resource Corporation, who optioned the property in 1990 traced the auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders from a boulder field to a shallow cirque area almost 2 kilometres up ice. At that particular point, the mineralized boulder train stops. Two other types of mineralized boulders were identified in the boulder field, but only the first (Type I) contained significant amounts of gold. The highest geochemical analysis from Type I float samples collected during 1990 was 121,000 ppb Au, 92.4 ppm Ag, 8,320 ppm Cu, 9,369 ppm Pb and 40,430 ppm Zn. During 1990, Dryden Resource Corporation also carried out an extensive program of geochemical sampling, detailed geological mapping and a geophysical program. The latter program included a UTEM, VLF-EM and a magnetometer survey. A diamond drill program comprising three holes (totalling 378.7 m) was also completed.

The 1990 work failed to locate the bedrock source of the auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders. Furthermore, the soil geochemistry carried out in the shallow cirque area (where the Type I sulphide boulder train stops) showed no anomalous gold values. The UTEM, VLF-EM and the magnetometer survey delineated various anomalies. Several of the conductors were drill tested, as well as geological contact zones adjacent to a monzodiorite plug, but no significant mineralization was intersected.

The 1991 program was a limited program by comparison to that of 1990. Three men spent eight days doing heavy metal concentrate sampling and boulder tracing within a selected survey area, approximately 160 m x 140 m in size. This area is in the Upper Grid, at the north end of the shallow cirque. Weak UTEM and VLF-EM conductors and a subtle magnetic "low" all trend northwest over the selected area.

The sampling consisted of the collection of an 8-9 kg (talus fine and Neoglacial gravel debris) sample, systematically at 20 m intervals along 20 m spaced lines. This sample was then panned down to a heavy metal concentrate (HMC). The panned slimes were sieved down to -80 mesh, then later dry sieved to -200 mesh. A total of 59 samples were collected, to produce 59 HMC, -80 mesh and -200 mesh samples.

The HMC sampling produced 24 samples giving gold values >1,000 ppb Au, ranging up to 45,100 ppb Au. These anomalous samples are aligned along a crude northwest trend adjacent and parallel to weak UTEM and VLF-EM conductors and the magnetic "low". This northwest trend of gold HMC-UTEM-VLF-EM-Mag anomalies is located at the north end of the shallow cirque where the auriferous sulphide-quartz boulder train terminates (i.e., it's up-ice limit). Eleven such boulders are present in this small cirque area, including the largest auriferous sulphide-quartz boulder found to date, an estimated 1 tonne semi-angular vein like block, measuring 72 cm x 72 cm x 66 cm. The highest gold assay from six grab samples taken from this block returned 4.249 Au oz/ton with four assays averaging 1.63 Au oz/ton. This boulder is located at the extreme western end of the cirque suggesting a local source or one further up-ice, perhaps within 240 metres distance, but lying beneath an estimated 10 m of Recent terminal-lateral moraine and talus debris.

Three quartz veinlets and a 10 cm wide quartz vein were found at either end of the selected survey area (in the shallow cirque) and all striking at 308° to 310° azimuth, conforming to the trend of the HMC and geophysical anomalies.

It is recommended that further investigations be carried out in three target areas within or adjacent to the 1991 selected survey area. This should include further HMC sampling, boulder tracing and trenching, detailed geological mapping, and clarification of the Neoglacial-Recent surficial environment.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Location and Access

The property is located in northwestern British Columbia on NTS map sheets 104G/13 (Tahltan Lake) and 104F/16 (Chutine Peak) within the Liard Mining Division (Figure 1). The property is centred upon latitude 57° 58'N and 131° 57'W. Most of the claims cover the headwaters of Limpoke Creek which is a tributary of the Barrington River (Figure 2).

Access is via helicopter from the Barrington River camp of Integrated Resources which is situated 15 km to the east. Telegraph Creek lies 45 km to the east, and is the closest source for limited supplies of groceries and other supplies. The Barrington River camp is accessible by road and has an airstrip.

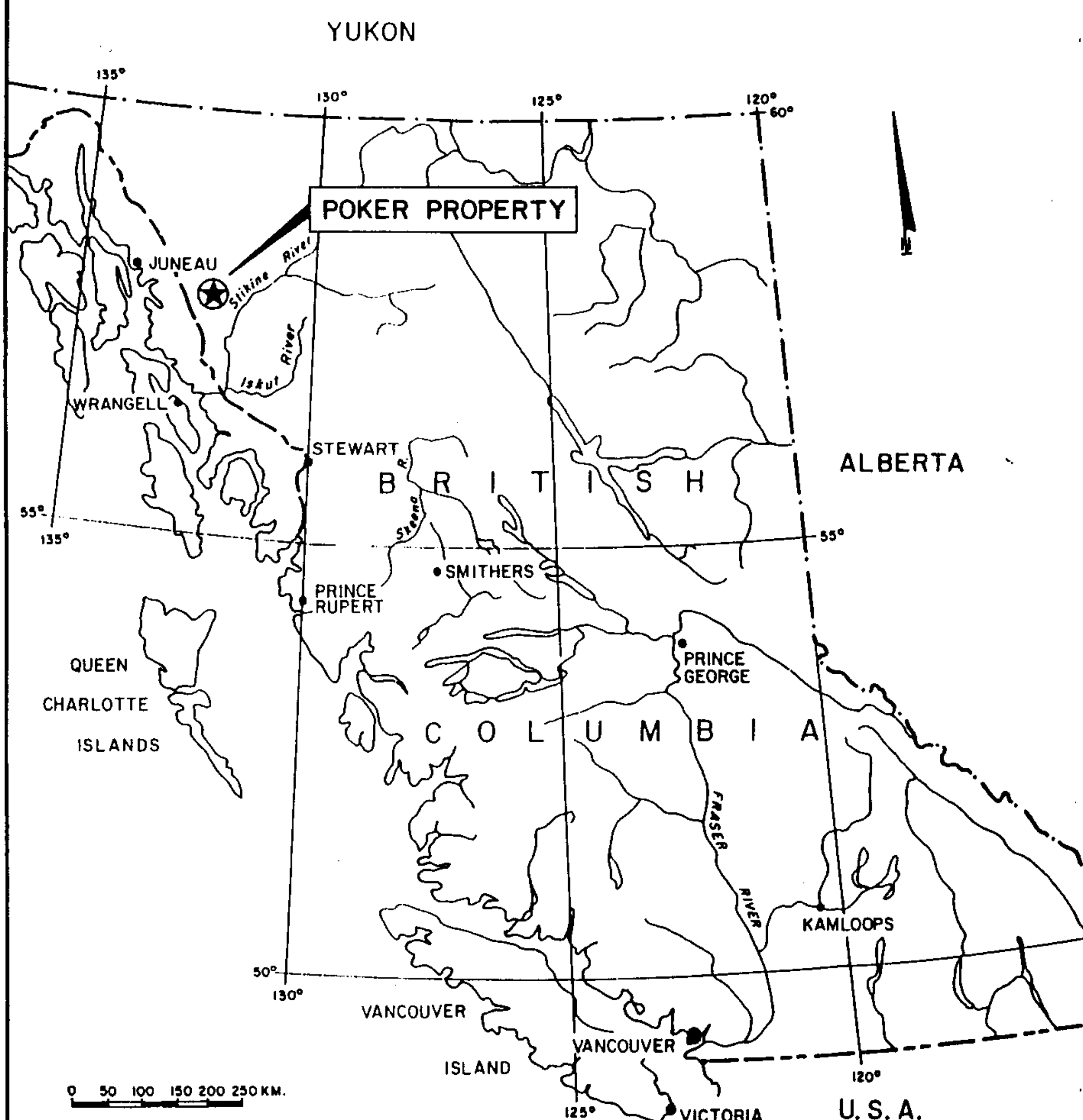
Tall stands of conifer are abundant east of the Integrated Resources camp on the Barrington River. This river and the Chutine River and tributaries offer hydroelectric potential.

2.2 Physiography and Climate

The claims are covered by rugged mountains which rise to 7,500 feet (Mt. Kitchener). A small southeastern portion of the property drains into Wimpson Creek, a tributary of the Chutine River. The bulk of the claims are drained by Limpoke Creek, a tributary of the Barrington River. Three hanging valleys at the head of Limpoke Creek are still covered by glaciers. Alpine glaciers comprise approximately 60% of the property.

The lower slopes are covered with alder and conifer growth, but most of the steep slopes support only alpine scrub trees and grasses. The higher slopes are bare outcrop, having been recently covered by glaciers that have ablated to the upper reaches of the valleys.

The climate is characterized by unpredictable periods of fine and wet weather during the summer months, and cold snowy winters. Snow begins to accumulate on the higher ground in September and may remain until July.

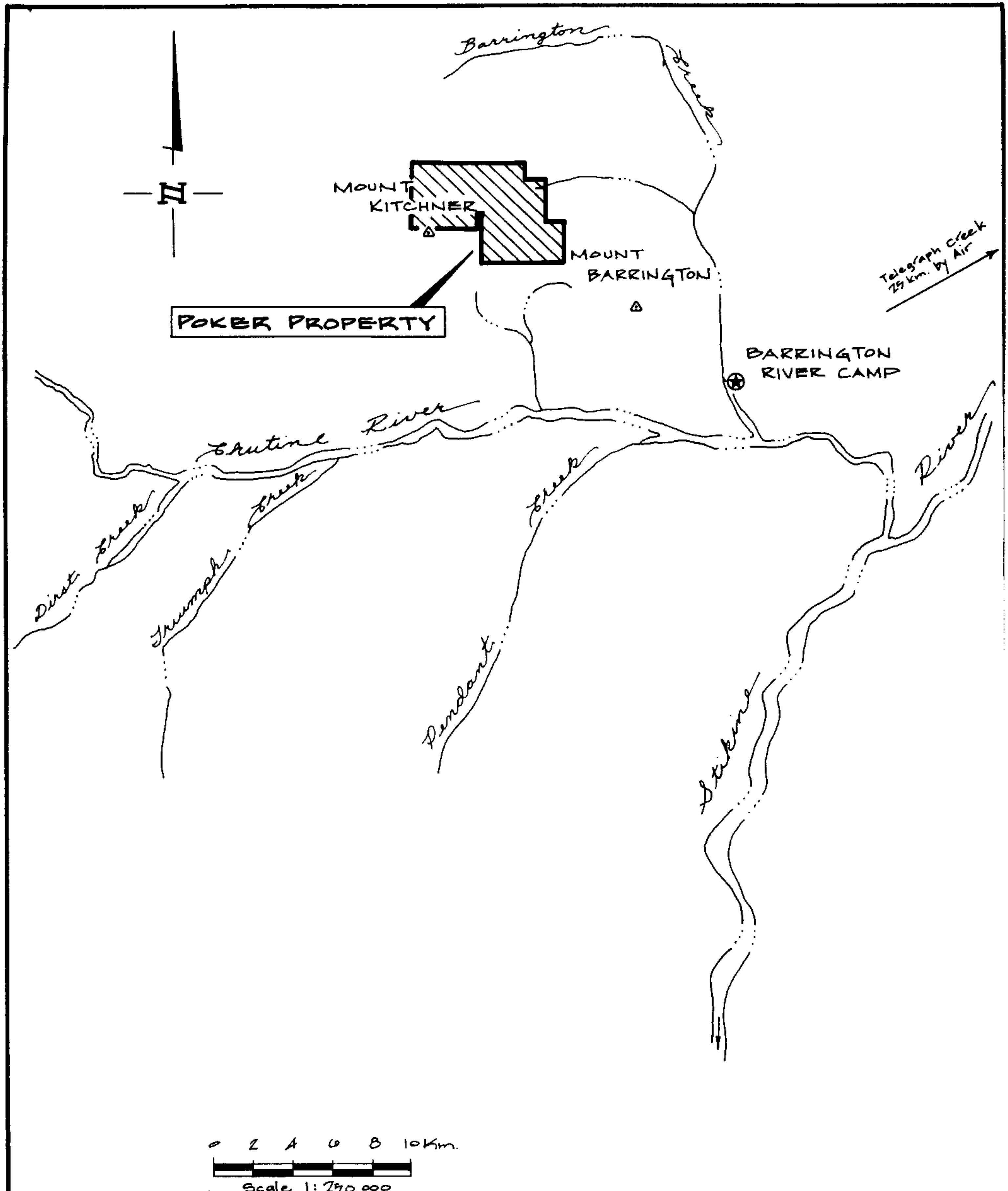


PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

POKER PROPERTY

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

Fig. 1



LOCATION MAP

Figure 2

2.3 Property Status and Ownership

The property comprises 7 claims (106 units) located within the Liard Mining Division (Figure 3). The important claim data are tabulated below:

Claim Name	Record No.	No. of Units	Date Recorded	Expiry Year
Poker 1	223330	15	August 30, 1988	2000
Poker 2	223331	10	August 30, 1988	2000
Poker 3	5376	20	October 1, 1988	2000
Poker 4	5377	15	October 1, 1988	2000
Poker 5	224133	6	July 24, 1989	2000
Poker 6	224134	20	July 24, 1989	1995
Poker 7	224135	20	July 24, 1989	2000

Work carried out during 1991 is being applied only to the Poker 6 claim. The new expiry date for this claim should be the appropriate anniversary date in the year 2000. A completed statement of work form is attached as Appendix IX.

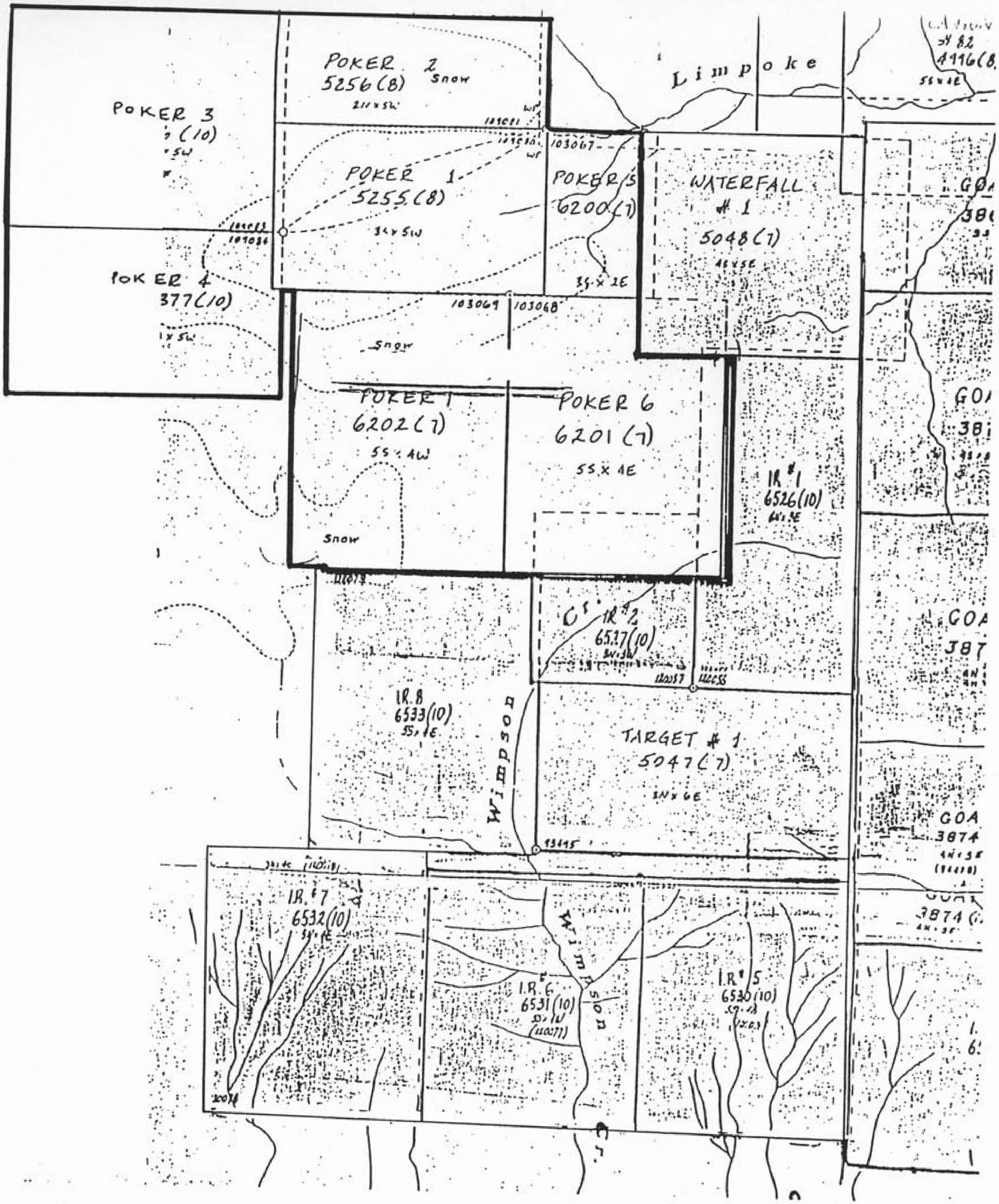
All of the above claims are 100% owned by Cominco Ltd. and have been optioned to Dryden Resource Corporation.

2.4 History of Exploration

The Poker claims were originally staked by Cominco geologists during 1988 to cover a possible source area for a number of mineralized boulders found in Limpoke Creek.

Cominco Ltd. spent 29 man days exploring the claims in 1989 (Westcott, 1989). The work consisted of mapping, rock, soil, silt sampling and prospecting.

Three types of mineralized boulders were recognized and designated Types I to III. Cominco geologists described them as:



104 G/13 W (M)
104 F/16E

0 — 2 Km.
Scale 1:50,000

DRYDEN RESOURCE CORP.

CLAIM MAP

FIG 3.

I) Quartz-sulphide boulders which averaged 24,244 ppb gold. The highest value was 7.363 oz/ton gold.

II) Massive sulphide boulders which averaged 469 ppb gold, 29.2 ppm silver, 3,030 ppm copper, 1,690 ppm lead, 2,710 ppm zinc and 3,760 ppm arsenic.

III) Quartz-carbonate boulders which averaged 125,050 ppm zinc.

Cominco geologists believed that the gold bearing mineralized boulders came from beneath the Limpoke glacier, perhaps adjacent to a monzodiorite plug, located on the south side of the glacier.

During 1990, Dryden Resource Corporation (Aspinall et al., 1990) carried out a program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and a three hole diamond drill program (total meterage 378.7 metres).

The objective of the 1990 program was to determine the source of the auriferous sulphide quartz boulders and massive sulphide boulders (Types I and II).

Two possible source areas were investigated; the first was in a shallow cirque area south of the Limpoke glacier on Poker 1 mineral claim. This locality is located immediately east of the monzodiorite plug. The second area was to test under the glacier itself (i.e., Cominco's recommendations), on the Poker 2 mineral claim. In the latter case, probing under the ice was done using a UTEM (University of Toronto Electromagnetic Unit).

The Poker claims were found mainly to be underlain by clastic sediments of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group and associated intrusive plugs and dykes. No alteration haloes of significance were found in the area. Limited quartz veinlets were found. The geological mapping and soil sampling did not succeed in locating anomalies. However, the UTEM, VLF-EM and Magnetometer surveys indicated several conductors and magnetic anomalies. A strong UTEM conductor proved later, by drilling, to be caused by a graphitic argillite lense.

Other geophysical conductors as well as geological contacts were drill tested, but no mineralized zones were intersected.

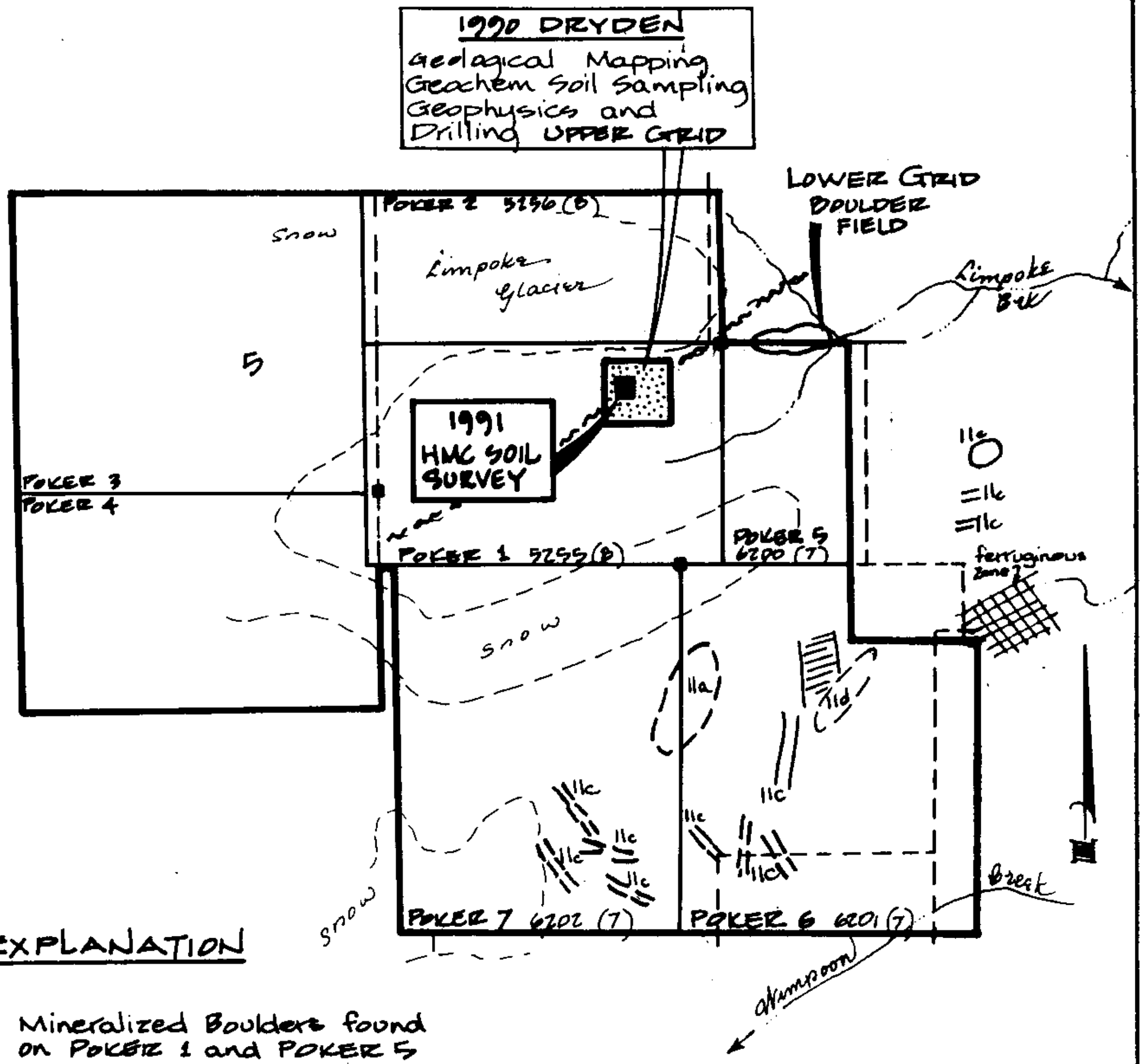
The 1990 program failed to locate a source for the auriferous sulphide-quartz and massive sulphide boulders. However, a considerable amount of geological, geochemical and geophysical data was obtained, paving the way for later follow-up mineral exploration.

All of the 1990 data was reviewed by consultants and others over the late summer and winter months of 1990. Initially, Messrs. S.J. Visser of Delta and Rolf Krawinkle (geophysicists) interpreted the geophysical data, which assisted in planning the late 1990 drilling program on the Poker property. Since this drilling program failed to locate a mineralized source, a third geophysicist, Dr. Jens Hansen of Ottawa later reviewed all the data, and noted a subtle weak magnetic low (between lines 13+80E and 15+20E), on the Upper Grid and at the north end of the shallow cirque. This magnetic low is coincident with UTEM and VLF-EM conductors of weak intensities. As all known gold boulders (Type I) appeared to be located down-ice from these features, follow-up exploration strategy was planned for this area.

2.5 Objectives of the 1991 Work Program

The objective of the 1991 limited program (eight field days) was to continue the search for the source of auriferous sulphide-quartz (Type I) boulders. The massive sulphide boulders (Type II) and the zinc-rich quartz-carbonate boulders (Type III) carry negligible gold and are less commonly distributed.

To this end, it was decided to evaluate the north end of the shallow cirque mentioned above. Specifically, the area finally selected was between lines 13+80E and 15+60E (1990 Upper Grid) and in the vicinity of the three 1990 drill holes (Figure 4, Maps 1, 2 and 3). The program emphasized heavy metal concentrate sampling of soils/talus fines at 20 metre intervals along existing grid lines. The heavy metal sample residue was to be sieved to -80 mesh and -200 mesh. All three types of samples were to be analyzed.



EXPLANATION

NOTE: Mineralized Boulders found on POKER 1 and POKER 5

TYPE I: Quartz with 25% sulphides including pyrite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite. 19 selected grab (float) samples above >1000 Au returned.

ELEMENT	Gold (ppb)	Silver (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Average Geochem Analysis	30,077	8.2	657	55	5,184
Highest Geochem Analyses (Au Samples)	121,000	92.4	8320	8369	40,430

TYPE II: Banded massive sulphides including pyrrhotite chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. 15 samples averaged

ELEMENT	Gold (ppb)	Silver (ppm)	Copper (ppm)	Lead (ppm)	Zinc (ppm)
Average Geochem Analysis	490	53.2	8,308	563	11,761

TYPE III: Type III boulders (quartz carbonate vein with high sphalerite content) were not abundant and consequently not investigated in detail. The highest zinc value was recorded from PSR-017, on the Upper Grid at 40,430 ppm zinc, which is described as massive pyrrhotite selvage on a quartz boulder

0 1.0 2.0 Km

JURASSIC CRETACEOUS

11a · Diorite, QFP qtz-eye porph monzonite dykes

11c · Megacrystic syenite

11d · Lamprophyre

UPPER TRIASSIC STUHINI GROUP

5 · Stuhini Group volcanics and sediments

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INDEX to 1990-91 WORK AREAS

Date: Nov. 1990	NTS:
Project: 185	Proj. Geo: C. Aspinall/[illegible]
Scale: 1:50,000	
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING Inc.	Map No. 4

A second objective was to study the glacial geology. This was done initially by Dr. Rutter (Glaciologist at the University of Alberta) using aerial photographs. On site, glacial gravels were to be studied and Type I boulders traced.

3.0 GEOLOGY

3.1 Regional Geology

The property lies on the western margin of the Intermontane Belt within the Stikinia terrane near its contact with the Coast Plutonic Complex. Permian and older sediments are unconformably overlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini group island arc volcanics and sediments (Figure 5). These supracrustal rocks are intruded by Lower Cretaceous and younger syenite, quartz diorite and granodiorite plutons.

Large scale northeast trending folds are the main regional structural features. The regional metamorphic grade is generally sub-greenschist.

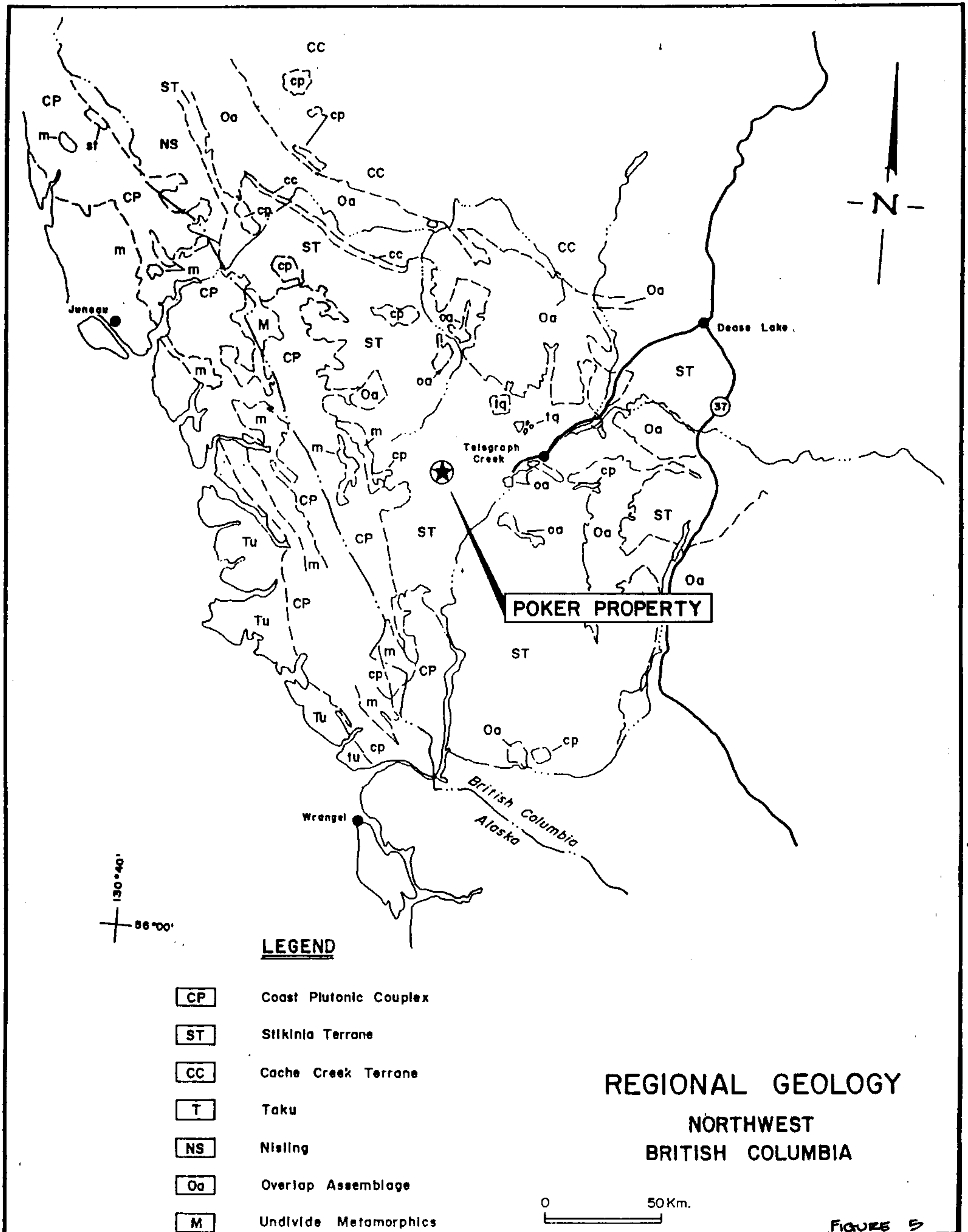
3.2 Property Geology

3.2.1 Rock Types

The Poker claims are underlain by Upper Triassic Stuhini Group sediments and volcanics (Figure 4). Greywacke, siltstone, argillite and chert with minor limestone and sedimentary breccias are the main sedimentary components. The volcanics comprise mainly porphyritic andesite flows and tuffs.

The main intrusives are probably post Upper Triassic monzodiorite to syenitic plugs and dykes. There are some lamprophyre, felsite and porphyry dykes.

The 1990 detailed mapping (Map 1) of the Upper Grid showed it to be underlain mainly by clastic sediments of the Upper Triassic Stuhini Group. Four main members/units were recognized:



REGIONAL GEOLOGY

NORTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

FIGURE 5

1) Generally massive, grey green, fine grained wackes and siltstones (5a, b).

2) Interbedded light cherts and dark argillites (5c, d).

3) A sedimentary breccia unit (5e).

4) Siliceous hornfels-purple hornfels (5h).

Intrusive rocks within this grid area include:

1) Stuhini Group mafic augite porphyry. It occurs mainly on the west part of the grid, spatially associated with the monzodiorite intrusive body and hornfels. The texture of this unit is porphyritic subvolcanic, but in the area of the grid it occurs as flows and coarse pyroclastics (1).

2) Intermediate to mafic dykes and plugs; Post Upper Triassic in age, mainly on the west part of the grid (not differentiated).

3) Monzodiorite plug, occupying the extreme west part of the grid. This plug is a light grey, medium grained, equigranular feldspar-hornblende granitoid with irregular contacts and numerous dyke-like off shoots. One or two percent evenly disseminated, medium grained pyrite is apparent throughout. No hydrothermal alteration was noted within or outside the intrusive, however, narrow quartz veinlets occur locally near the margins (11).

4) A plagioclase porphyritic dyke(?) occurs near the south end of line 14+60E. Most exposures of this unit are intensely carbonatized and weakly to strongly pyritic. Locally, alteration has obliterated original textures so that contacts are not clear. Rock sample 90PSR-029 was taken from this dyke where alteration and pyritization is especially intense (not differentiated).

5) Hematitic andesitic dykes (not differentiated).

6) Biotitic lamprophyres, brownish weathering drab green, fine to medium grained, with widths from 0.10 m to 2.0 m. Although exposure is limited, the two main lamprophyres seem to have parallel trends of approximately 170°. The westernmost dyke is intensely carbonatized and was emplaced along a west-dipping fault.

3.2.2 Alteration

The only alteration encountered is limited graphitization? of an argillite lense, which is believed to have caused an anomalous UTEM response. This anomaly and graphite lense is located on grid lines 15+40E and 16+00E immediately south of the base line.

In outcrop, disseminated pyrrhotite mineralization is quite common, especially in the unit 5e around line 15+00E (Map 1), and in some of the hornfels (5h). Laminated pyrite in concentrations of 5% occurs locally within the argillite unit (5d). Weathered surfaces have been oxidized giving them a reddish brown coloration. Alteration of outcrops is generally limited to within the shallow cirque area (Map 1).

Iron carbonatization of the "persistent fault" is locally exhibited east of lines 17+00E (Map 1), and outside of the map area below the Limpoke hanging glacier. Iron carbonatization is intense but locally present on the Poker 6 claim (Figure 5) and present on the south facing valley wall to the Limpoke glacier.

3.2.3 Structure

The 1990 mapping of the Upper Grid showed numerous shears and faults cutting stratigraphy; many of these structures are orange weathering, due to the presence of iron carbonate. Pyrite mineralization is common within and around these structures as disseminations. In places, mariposite is associated (90PSR-008, 90PSR-032) with these structures. The orientations of these structures vary from 170° to 360°. There is a main structure (Map 1) cutting through the southeast part of the grid which has an orientation of 065°/60°NW and extends off the grid in both directions. A number of structures with similar trends occur near the Limpoke hanging glacier between lines 15+00E and 16+00E. North-trending quartz carbonate altered fault zones occur just west of line 14+40E between 7+60N and 6+80N. Also in this same area are at least two minor north trending fracture zones and narrow quartz veinlets (2-5 cm wide) with minor malachite, chalcopyrite and galena.

A cluster of steeply dipping faults were mapped in the extreme western part of the grid. These structures exhibit variable strikes and are marked mainly by recessive zones and weak carbonatization of country rock. There is also a 070°/45°S structure that is strongly carbonated and mineralized with fine grained pyrite. An increase in quartz veining (2-5 cm wide) was noted in the area where these faults intersect.

Strikes and dips of bedding were obtained primarily from the argillite-chert member and a laminated siltstone of the wacke-siltstone member, showing southerly dips on the north part of the grid, and northerly dips on the south part of the grid. Bedding strikes northeast to east. A 060° trending fault cutting through the southeast part of the grid may be roughly coincident with a synclinal fold axis. The true thickness of the argillite-chert member is probably no greater than 100 m.

3.2.4 Mineralization

In 1989, Cominco geologists located a train of auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders (Type I) which led them to an area now covered by the Upper Grid between a steep sided lateral moraine, and the south edge of the Limpoke glacier. The 1990-91 programs in the Upper Grid area discovered additional large auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders. Eleven auriferous sulfide-quartz boulders have now been found in the Upper Grid area (shallow cirque) and are plotted on Maps 1-3.

The mineralized boulders at the headwaters of Limpoke Creek and below the glacier, can be sub-divided into three populations (Westcott, 1989). It is emphasized that the auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders (Type I), predominate over Type II and Type III, above the glacier and in the area of the shallow cirque and Upper Grid. Definitions of these type boulders are revised as follows:

Type I
Quartz with 5-25% sulphides. Generally gold bearing. Sulphides include pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. Commonly, pyrrhotite is the most abundant sulphide, followed by pyrite and sphalerite. These boulders are also referred to as auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders.

Type II
Massive, crudely banded sulphides comprised of pyrrhotite (10-90%), pyrite (5-50%), chalcopyrite (2-10%), sphalerite (2-5%) and galena (1-2%). Non-sulphide components include quartz, potassium feldspar and siltstone.

Type III
Quartz-carbonate boulders with up to 50% sulphides, including sphalerite (30-40%), pyrite (5-8%), pyrrhotite (0-5%), chalcopyrite (0-5%) and arsenopyrite (0-2%). The gangue is coarse grained quartz (50-90%) and crystalline calcite (10-50%).

During the 1990 field season, a second grid called the Lower Grid was established at the headwaters of Limpoke Creek below the glacier (Figure 4). It was surveyed with 20 m slope corrected stations. This grid covered the boulder field on Limpoke Creek up to a canyon area below the glacier (Figure 6), and illustrates the location of the three types of boulders within the field.

Within this boulder field, roughly equal proportions of Type I and II boulders were found to increase in frequency towards the canyon. The boulders were fairly evenly distributed on either side of Limpoke Creek. Type I boulders tended to be subangular and cobble sized, whereas Type II tended to be boulder sized and subrounded, probably reflecting the different physical properties of the rocks and not different transportation histories.

On the south side of the headwaters of Limpoke Creek and its glacier, there is a collapsed lateral moraine which can be traced above the canyon to a point above the hanging glacier. This collapsed moraine is a portion of the steep sided lateral moraine located between lines 14+60E and 17+00E on the Upper Grid (Map 1). This lateral moraine is believed by the

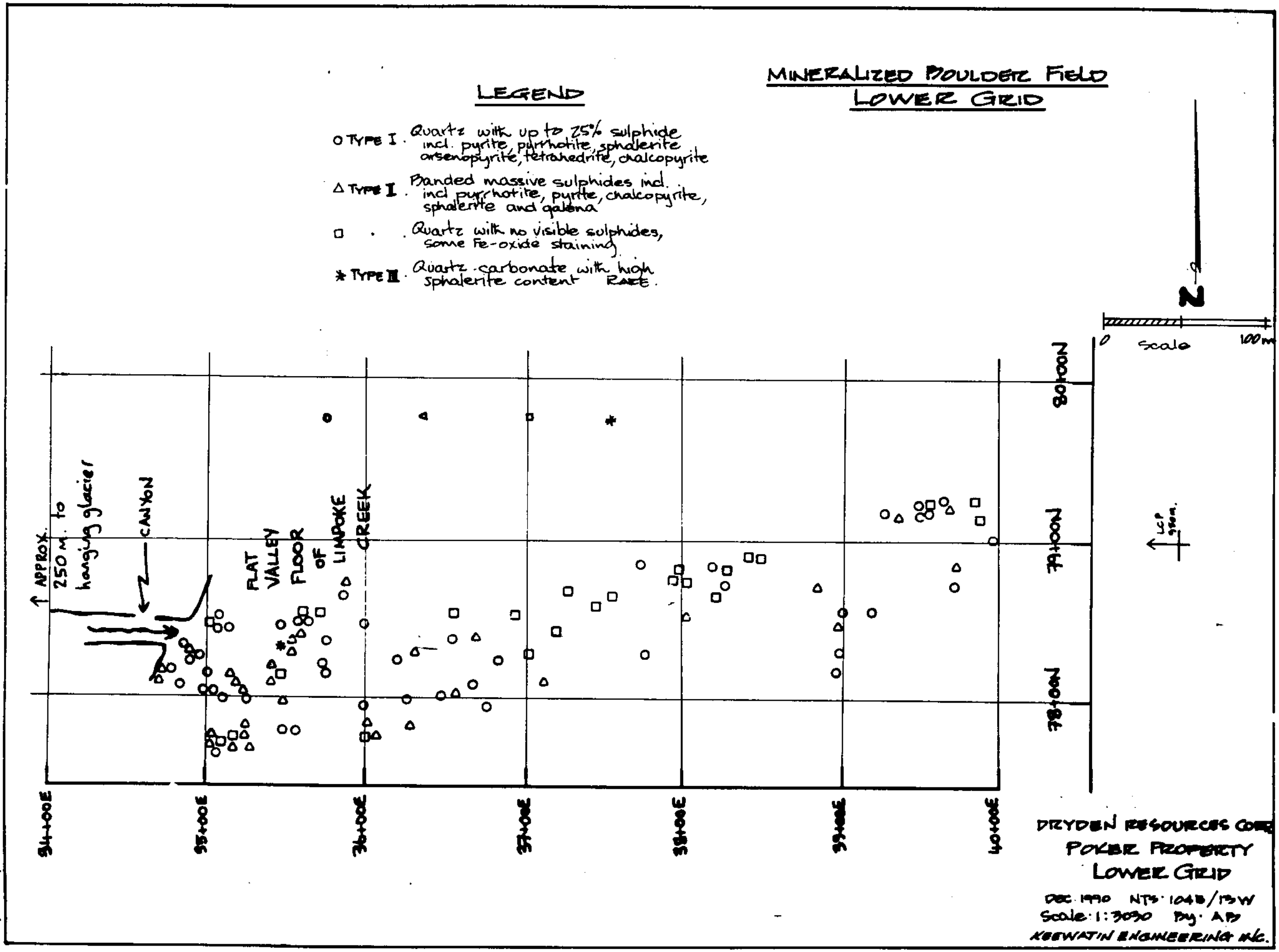

MINERALIZED BOULDER FIELD
LOWER GRID
LEGEND
o TYPE I . Quartz with up to 25% sulphide incl. pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite
△ TYPE II . Banded massive sulphides incl. incl pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena
□ . . Quartz with no visible sulphides, some Fe-oxide staining
* TYPE III . Quartz carbonate with high sphalerite content RARE.
N
0 Scale 100m
80+00N
79+00N
78+00N
APPROX. 250 M. to hanging glacier
CANYON
FLAT VALLEY FLOOR OF LIMPOKE CREEK
34+00E
35+00E
36+00E
37+00E
38+00E
39+00E
40+00E
DRYDEN RESOURCES CORP.
POKER PROPERTY
LOWER GRID
DEC. 1990 NTS: 104B/13W
Scale 1:3030 By: AB
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

Fig. 6

writer to have been the feeder of most Type I boulders from the Upper Grid area into the Lower Grid (boulder field). Its history is reconstructed below and is depicted in Figure 7.

After the Limpoke glacier receded at the end of the Neoglacial period, this moraine collapsed from a point east of the Upper Grid (Map 1) sending morainal debris and auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders into Limpoke Creek canyon below the glacier. These boulders were reconcentrated by Limpoke Creek into the present boulder field.

Studies made on the Type I auriferous boulders during the 1990 program suggest that their original source is from quartz veins up to 70 cm wide. Type II boulders probably came from quartz vein contact walls. Type III are less common, and their source is much more a mystery.

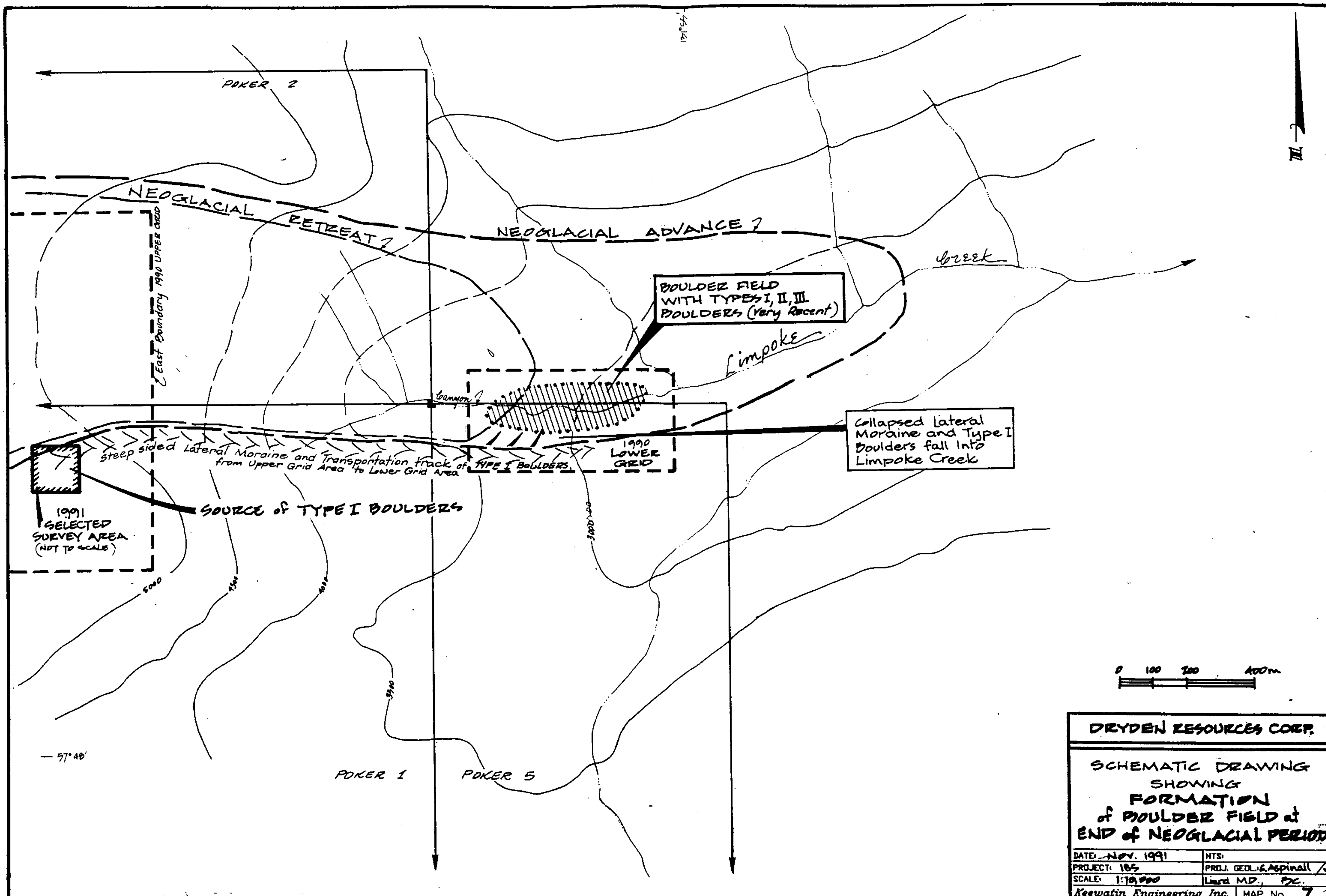
4.0 EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Reconnaissance and Research

The reconnaissance program was carried out by Cominco Ltd. geologists during 1988 and 1989 and is described by Westcott (1989); previous follow-up work is described by Aspinall et al. (1990) and Aspinall (1991). This work is also briefly described in section 2.4 of this report.

The B.C. Regional Geochemical Program of 1988 indicated anomalous gold, copper and silver silt sample results within the Limpoke drainages. This creek drains the Limpoke glacier and all of the Poker claims. A report prepared for Integrated Resources Ltd. by Lehtenin (1989), describes a geological and geochemical survey done on an adjacent property (the Goat property).

The writer felt that further geochemical follow-up soil/till sampling within the Upper Grid should emphasize heavy metal concentrate sampling, and that all samples should be analyzed for gold. Gold colours are not always visible to the naked eye in panned concentrates despite their presence.


POKER 2
131°55'
NEOGLACIAL RETREAT ?
NEOGLACIAL ADVANCE ?
East Boundary 1990 UPPER GRID
Creek
BOULDER FIELD WITH TYPES I, II, III BOULDERS (Very Recent)
Limpoke
Canyon ?
Collapsed lateral Moraine and Type I Boulders fall Into Limpoke Creek
1990 LOWER GRID
steep sided Lateral Moraine and Transportation track of TYPE I BOULDERS from Upper Grid Area to Lower Grid Area
SOURCE of TYPE I BOULDERS
1991 SELECTED SURVEY AREA (NOT TO SCALE)
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
57°48'
POKER 1
POKER 5
0 100 200 400m
DRYDEN RESOURCES CORP.
SCHEMATIC DRAWING SHOWING FORMATION of BOULDER FIELD at END of NEOGLACIAL PERIOD
DATE: Nov. 1991
NTS:
PROJECT: 185
PROJ. GEOL: G. Aspinall
SCALE: 1:10,000
Liard M.D., B.C.
Keewatin Engineering Inc.
MAP No. 7

4.2 Grid Establishment

During the 1991 work program, a section of the 1990 Upper Grid was utilized as a sample location reference. The 1990 Upper Grid is 1,000 x 700 metres in size with 20 metre intervals between lines. Stations are marked at 20 metre intervals. This grid was established by compass and chain methods, and slope corrected.

The section used for the HMC sampling (Maps 2 and 3) was from lines 14+20E to 15+60E and from stations 8+60N to 10+20N (160 m x 140 m area). HMC sampling west of line 14+00E was not practical due to the presence of thick debris piles of Recent terminal and lateral moraines, talus and older gravels.

4.3 Prospecting - Boulder Tracing

4.3.1 Program

The prospecting program covered the eastern section of the Upper Grid (Maps 2 and 3) and consisted of auriferous sulphide-quartz boulder (Type I) tracing. The prospecting routine was to return to the known (1990) gold bearing boulders and very slowly work upslope looking for similar boulders within the talus. Work was concentrated upslope from the Type I boulders at locality 14+26E, 10+00N (90-PRS-021, 90-PSR-022).

During 1991, 14 rock samples were collected and analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, Sb, As and Mo. These comprised nine float samples and five outcrop grab samples. The analytical techniques are described in Appendix VIII and the results are included in Appendix V.

Shovels and pry-bars were essential for prying between talus boulders and pitting during this prospecting program.

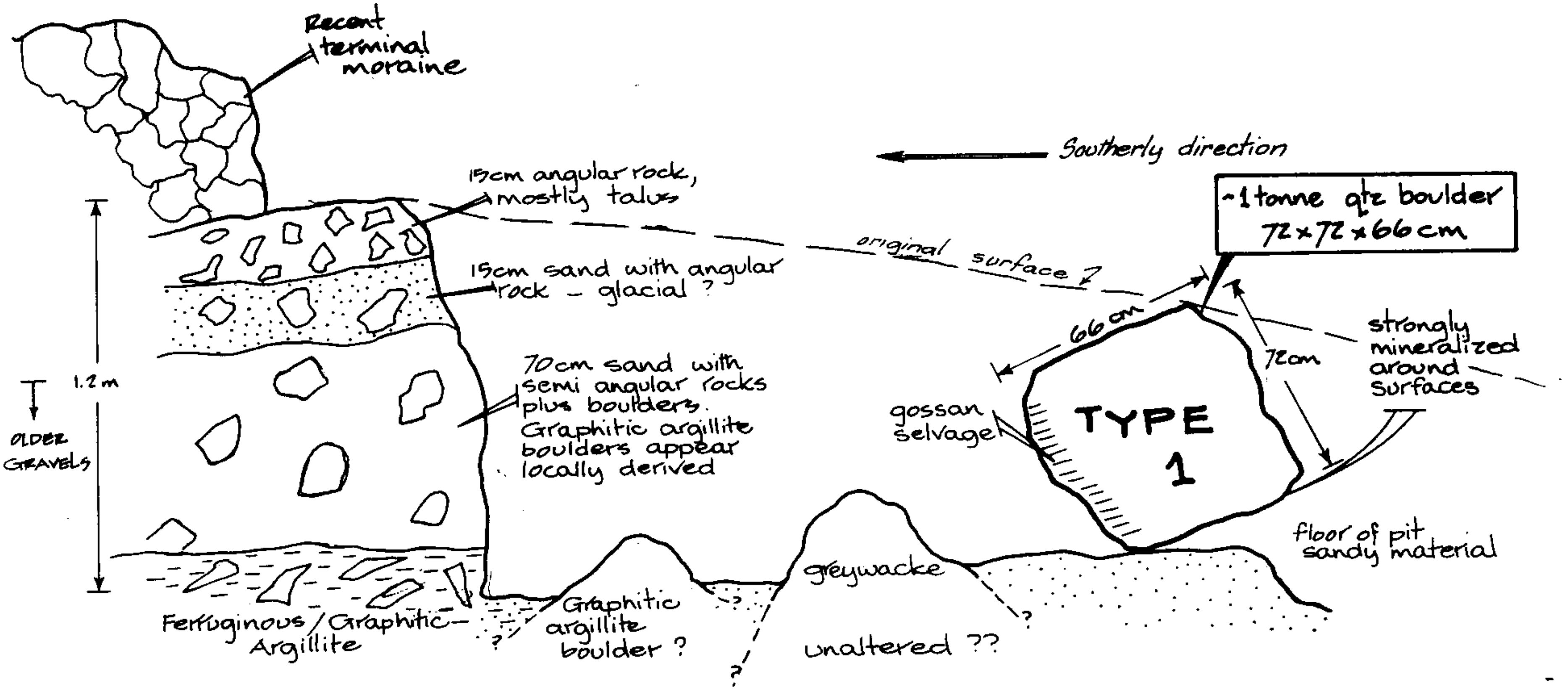
4.3.2 Results

The results of the prospecting program were encouraging. The largest Type I boulder found to date was discovered at 14+02E, 9+87N (Figure 8, Maps 2-3). The size of this boulder is 72 cm x 72 cm x 66 cm and therefore approximates a one tonne boulder by weight. It was found almost totally buried and pitting was necessary to reveal its size. It is semi-angular in shape as if it had been plucked from its original source, an assumed 66 cm wide quartz vein. It consists of massive very hard tightly fragmented milky quartz and, where chloritized, was found to be strongly mineralized with pyrrhotite-pyrite-chalcopyrite. One vein face revealed a silicified wall rock selvage of greywacke. Another face revealed a gossanous selvage. Six grab samples were collected from this boulder and returned the following values:

Sample No.	Au oz/t	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
F25105A	4.249	85,000	22.7	1,457	4	19,949
F25105B		170	1.2	37	4	191
F25105C		220	1.0	117	13	200
F25105D	0.045	1,400	1.1	79	2	66
F25105E	0.925	29,100	2.4	381	7	10,391
F25105F	1.307	44,700	11.6	281	6	825

At 16+30E, 8+30N, a 1.20 long, 10 cm wide quartz vein was found in outcrop after tracing fresh quartz fragments 15 metres upslope, over so called Recent gravels. This vein is hosted by a greywacke and strikes 308° azimuth with a dip of 75° south. It apparently is associated with a 30 cm wide shear zone striking in the same direction. This vein is composed of massive quartz and hosts pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-magnetite within a tightly welded fracture system. One grab sample from this vein analyzed:

Sample No.	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
F25108	267	29.1	452	937	1,158



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM of 1 TONNE BOULDER

PIT LOCATED 14+02E / 9+87N

NOTE: Not to Scale

DRYDEN RESOURCES INC	
1 tonne BOULDER F.25105 (samples A-F) WITH GRAVEL SECTION	
Date: Nov. 1991	NTS:
Project: 18	Proj. Geo: C.Aspinall/...
Scale: None	Liard MD, BC.
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING Inc	Map No. 8

Although this particular sample did not return a significant gold value, it did return high silver and zinc values typical of many Type I boulders. Three 3 cm thick quartz veinlets were found at locality 14+25E, 10+15N, associated with an augite dyke. These veinlets are orientated at 310° azimuth, dipping 65° south. Although they exhibited sulphides, three grab samples (R25101, R25102 and R25103) returned gold values less than 3 ppb.

A boulder sampled in 1990 (90-PSR-026) analyzed 550 ppb Au and 220 ppb Au was resampled (F25107) and assayed 0.056 oz/t Au. A boulder located at 15+50E, 8+00N assayed 1.572 oz/t Au.

There are essentially two varieties of Type I boulders. These are:

- very hard, rounded, massive milky quartz variety, and
- angular, sucrosic medium grained quartz variety.

The very hard, rounded, massive milky variety are prevalent within the boulder field below the Limpoke Glacier. Their physical hardness allowed these boulders to withstand the grinding action of the glacier and the relatively long distance travelled. Within the Upper Grid, the one tonne boulder is an example of this variety. Its larger size and semi-angular shape attest to its proximity to a bedrock source.

The angular, sucrosic medium grained quartz variety has only been observed within the Upper Grid. They are not as hard as the former, and their angular shape suggests these to be relatively close to source. They may have also travelled on top of glacial ice rather than within it.

4.4 Glacial Geology

In order to trace mineralized glacial boulders within and outside of the Poker property, an understanding of the Recent, Neoglacial and Wisconsin glacial events within the Limpoke valley is helpful. To this end, a glaciological study was done of the Limpoke Creek area. This study is attached as Appendix VI.

The advance of ice during the Neoglacial period, as pointed out by Dr. Rutter, formed the steep sided lateral moraine (between lines 14+60E and 17+00E) north of the present base line, and the shallow cirque area. In the opinion of the writer, the erosion and glacial transportation of Type I boulders (Figure 7, Maps 1, 2 and 3), peaked during Neoglacial times. The writer links the Type I boulders presently located in the upper Limpoke valley to the steep lateral moraine mentioned above. Therefore, the Type I boulders were distributed after the Wisconsin glaciation.

To date, no Type I boulders have been found up-ice from line 14+00E. The writer believes Recent ice movements have built up the 10 m thick terminal and lateral moraine debris west of Line 14+00E covering a possible source (Map 1). The auriferous sulphide-quartz boulders possibly originated from three source areas. These are referred to as:

1) Target Area #1 - Between lines 11+80E and 14+00E, under an estimated 10 m thick Recent terminal and lateral moraine debris.

2) Target Area #2 - Between lines 14+00E and 16+00E, under talus and/or Recent and Neoglacial debris.

3) Target Area #3 - South of where lines 11+80E to 14+00E terminate on the higher ridges southwest of the map area.

These three target areas are shown on Map #1.

4.5 Geochemistry

4.5.1 Program

The objective of the geochemical program was to systematically test for gold in the heavy metal concentrates of soil/talus fines samples collected from the selected survey area. Hopefully, these HMC samples would provide an anomalous gold geochemical trend, which then could be evaluated by trenching.

The method of collecting the soil samples was to dig some 15-30 cm through the upper talus and older gravel horizons, and to then collect the finest material available. The equivalent of four litres of sample were collected in a graduated bucket. Approximately 8-9 kg of material was collected at each station on a 20 m x 20 m grid. This sample was then panned down to a heavy metal concentrate. The residue was then wet sieved to -80 mesh, and that fraction was then bagged. The oversize was discarded. The HMC and the -80 mesh sample were then sent to Min-En Laboratories Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis. The samples were then dried, weighed and fire assayed for gold. The -80 mesh fraction was subsequently sieved down to -200 mesh. Both these fractures were then fire assayed for gold and ICP analyses were made for Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Mo. The analytical techniques are described in Appendix VIII. The total number of samples sent to the laboratory are tabulated below:

HMC samples	59
-80 mesh samples	59
-200 mesh samples	59 (made up in laboratory)
Total Samples	177
Total Rocks	14 (see Prospecting section above)

The selected survey area was within the Upper grid from lines 14+20E to 15+60E and from stations 8+60N to 10+20N (Maps 1 and 2). The entire Upper Grid had already been soil sampled during the 1990 program (Aspinall, 1990) but the -80 mesh soils had not produced any gold anomalies.

4.5.2 Results

Most of the selected area is blanketed by a thin cover (estimated 1-5 m thick) of older gravels, talus piles of coarse rock and fines. Some of the area has exposed outcrop (Maps 1 and 2).

A pit profile section (14+02E, 9+87N, Figure 8) shows an uppermost 15 cm thick unit of angular rock debris, mostly loose talus fragments. This unit overlies a 15 cm thick unit of semi-compacted sand and angular rock, considered to be glacial debris. This horizon overlays a 70 cm thick basal horizon of semi-compacted sand and semi-angular to rounded boulders and fragments. Some of these fragments are graphitic argillites and appear to be locally derived. Rare fragments of monzodiorite are present. This horizon rests on ferruginous graphitic argillites and sandy gravel of undetermined thickness (bottom of the pit is at 1.20 m depth). These semi-compact gravels are termed older gravels (Neoglacial?). They are located below loose glacial terminal and lateral rock piles, termed as Recent. Talus rock is associated with these glacial rock piles. Upon the older gravels, or on outcrop, fine talus, pockets of soil, or decayed black argillite material is in places, associated with a red brown soil.

Three panned concentrate samples showed visible gold colours. These are:

Sample No.	Location	Au ppb
91TP185PHMC 25007	14+60E, 10+00N	45,100
91TP185PHMC 25016	14+80E, 10+00N	24,250
91QQ185PHMC 25051	14+40E, 10+11N	13,700

A total of 26 HMC samples returned gold values over 1,000 ppb. These are listed as follows:

Sample No.	Au-Fire ppb	Depth	Remarks
91TP185PHMC25004	1,600	30 cm	below talus slope
91TP185PHMC25006	3,525	surface	collected 7 m south of moraine
91TP185PHMC25007	45,100	surface	colours in HMC
91TP185PHMC25008	5,035	surface	outcrop surface material
91TP185PHMC25015	1,450	surface	surface sample
91TP185PHMC25016	24,250	40 cm	gold colours in HMC
91TP185PHMC25020	2,690	surface	talus fines, glacial debris
91TP185PHMC25028	35,200	30 cm	talus fines, glacial debris
91TP185PHMC25032	8,940	20 cm	sample taken in talus
91TP185PHMC25035	27,300	30 cm	sandy slope

Sample No.	Au-Fire ppb	Depth	Remarks
91TP185PHMC25036	6,400	45 cm	black layer, decomposed shale
91TP185PHMC25037	12,100	30 cm	moss covered talus, organics
91TP185PHMC25039	1,220	25 cm	gossan outcrop at station
91TP185PHMC25040	9,060	surface	surface sample (talus)
91TP185PHMC25043	5,220	35 cm	mossy slope
91TP185PHMC25044	1,120	10 cm	mossy slope
91TP185PHMC25046	4,180	surface	surface sample (talus)
91TP185PHMC25048	41,400	45 cm	near outcrop
91TP185PHMC25049	1,420	surface	sample on outcrop
91TP185PHMC25050	4,120	5-10 cm	sandy slope
91TP185PHMC25072	10,800	20 cm	talus fines
91QQ185PHMC25051	13,700	surface	sample taken below boulder, gold colours in HMC
91QQ185PHMC25052	5,440	4 cm	black, very coarse sand
91QQ185PHMC25053	10,600	4 cm	dark brown/grey with some organics

Samples collected below or at 30 cm depth were mainly of older gravel material (total = 8) and those above (total = 16), were mainly from talus with some older gravel material.

4.5.3 Interpretation

An interpretation of the gold HMC values cannot be done without incorporating the geological (surficial and bedrock) and geophysical data from the selected area. Geological mapping, magnetometer, UTEM and VLF-EM surveys were carried out in the selected area during 1990 (Maps 1, 2 and 3).

Scattered outcrops approximately cover 20% of the area and mainly consist of Upper Triassic Stuhini Group green to grey greywackes, black rusty argillites and sedimentary breccias. The so called "older" glacial gravels (Neoglacial?), are generally (50%) overlain by talus in the western and the southern portion of the area. This debris has an estimated combined thickness of 5 metres. "Recent" sandy gravels, lie to the east and comprise the remaining 30% of the area. These may have a thickness of up to 2 metres.

The HMC gold-in-soil/talus fines results are classified as follows:

Weakly anomalous	1,000 - 5,000	ppb Au
Moderately anomalous	5,000 - 10,000	ppb Au
Highly anomalous	>10,000	ppb Au

The highly anomalous HMC gold results show a strong trend extending from the northwest to the southeast of the selected area (Maps 1, 2 and 3). This trend is open in both directions, and falls immediately north of weak UTEM and VLF-EM conductors. A weak magnetic low is also present in this area. The anomaly trend direction also corresponds with measurements made on three quartz veinlets (locality 14+30E, 10+10N) and a 10 cm wide quartz vein (locality 16+30E, 8+35N).

These anomalous HMC samples are mainly derived from Neoglacial fine material and are likely detrital in origin. A less likely possibility is that the gold is authigenic.

All of the Type I boulders are situated down slope and down ice (north and east) of the trend which exhibits gold HMC-UTEM-VLF-EM-Mag anomalies.

The statistically derived geochemical parameters for the -80 mesh and -200 mesh gold-in-soil values are tabulated below:

Mesh Size	Std. Dev.	Anomalous	Mean Value	Max Value
-80 mesh	8.131 ppb Au	18.00 ppb Au	9.305	29
-200 mesh	24.479 ppb Au	50.00 ppb Au	19.712	140

The samples with observed gold colours also returned anomalous -200 mesh results (Map 3). These anomalous results display a crude trend following the anomalous gold HMC values in addition to the UTEM-VLF-EM-Mag anomalies.

The -80 mesh gold results are considered too low to be meaningful (Map 3).

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The eight day program was successful in defining a very strong gold-in-HMC anomaly, supported crudely by -200 mesh results, which is still open at both ends. Further prospecting lead to the discovery of the largest gold bearing boulder on the property found this far (average 6 grab samples 1.63 oz/t Au). A newly discovered 10 cm wide quartz vein at the eastern end of the anomaly is orientated parallel to the anomalous trend and exhibits elevated Ag/Pb/Zn values.

Three target areas have been identified which warrant further work (Map 1).

The discovery of the one tonne Type I boulder near line 14+00E suggests the source is still up-ice. Therefore, the Recent terminal moraine, lateral moraine and talus debris covering the area between lines 14+00E and 11+80E is now considered the Target #1 area.

The 1991 gold HMC trends offer a good trenching target. Trenching and further prospecting of this area should discover other in situ veining. However, this is now considered as Target area #2 by the writer.

Target area #3 are the ridges above the 1990 map area (Map 1). This area was never investigated by Dryden Resource Corporation due to the extreme steepness of the terrain.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Further follow-up work should emphasize trenching within the Upper Grid area. The objective would be to test across the gold HMC trends outlined in 1991.

Trenching in selected areas east of line 14+00E (Map 1) should be straight forward, but problems will arise in trying to trench the thick talus and terminal lateral moraine debris west of line 14+00E to line 10+60E. Trenching in that area is not recommended. Instead, a line of HMC sampling for gold, following the base of the talus and debris (where it meets outcrop) is recommended. This line should be between line 14+00E and 10+60E. Sampling intervals should be at a maximum of 20 metres. Silts from springs and seeps should also be tested where found along this HMC sample line.

HMC sampling should also be continued within the 1991 selected survey area eastward to line 17+00E (Map 2).

The ridges to the southwest of the map area (Map 1), should be prospected for quartz vein material. If veins are found, the area should be sampled and mapped in detail.

Boulder tracing should also be continued in Target areas 1 and 2. Further classification of the Neoglacial-Recent gravel types is required, in addition to detailed geological mapping within Target area #2.

Respectfully submitted,

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.

N. Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng.

OF
BRITISH

7.0 PROPOSED BUDGET

Pre-Field				
Project Supervisor	1 days @ $425/day	$ 425.00		
Project Geologist	3 days @ $425/day	1,275.00		
Maps, typing, miscellaneous		300.00		**$ 2,000.00**
Field Program				
Personnel				
Project Supervisor	2 days @ $425/day	$ 850.00		
Project Geologist	10 days @ $425/day	4,250.00		
Prospector	10 days @ $275/day	2,750.00		
Prospector (with blasting license)	10 days @ $350/day	3,500.00		
Field Assistants	2 x 10 days @ $200/day	4,000.00	$15,350.00	
Camp Costs				
Food and accommodation	50 man days @ $ 60/day	$3,000.00		
Equipment Rental	50 man days @ $ 30/day	1,500.00		
Freight, expediting		2,000.00		
Fuel		1,500.00		
Vehicle		1,000.00		
Communications		500.00		
Expediting		400.00		
Blasting powder and safety equipment		2,000.00	11,900.00	
Transportation				
Helicopter	5 hrs @ $820/hour	$4,100.00		
Fixed Wing		2,000.00		
Airlines		2,000.00	8,100.00	
Analytical				
HMC Soils	100 samples @ $15.00 ea.	$1,500.00		
Silts/Soils	110 samples @ $11.50 ea.	1,265.00		
Rocks	40 samples @ $15.00	600.00	3,365.00	$38,715.00
Post-Field				
Project Geologist	5 days @ $325/day	$1,625.00		
Drafting	30 hrs @ $ 30/hour	900.00		
Word Processing	10 hrs @ $ 30/hour	300.00		
Maps, photocopying		400.00		**$ 3,225.00**
Contingency				1,060.00
Administration				5,000.00
TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET:				**$50,000.00**

8.0 REFERENCES

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Visser, S.J. (1990). UTEM, Magnetometer and VLF-EM on the Poker 185 Project.

Terrane Map of the Canadian Cordillera (Open File 1894).

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APPENDIX I

Statement of Qualifications

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, N. CLIVE ASPINALL, of 117 - 1230 Haro Street, in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with the firm of Keewatin Engineering Inc. with offices at #800 - 900 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, V6C 1E5.

2. I am a graduate of McGill University with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1964 and a Master of Science degree from Cambourne School of Mines in 1987, in Mining Geology and I have practised my profession for 26 years.

3. I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4. I am the author of the report entitled "Assessment Report on the 1991 Heavy Metal Concentrate Sampling and Auriferous Boulder Tracing on the Poker Property, Liard Mining Division, B.C." dated November 27, 1991.

5. I spent eight days on the property, from August 21-29, 1991, carrying out the survey described in this report.

6. I do not own, or expect to receive any interest (direct, indirect or contingent) in the property described herein, nor in the securities of Dryden Resource Corporation, in respect of services rendered in the preparation of this report.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia this 27th day of November, 1991.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF N. C. A... BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER

Respectfully submitted,

N. Clive Aspinall, M.Sc., P.Eng.

APPENDIX II

Summary of Field Personnel

SUMMARY OF FIELD PERSONNEL

Name	Position	Sampler Code	Days Worked
Clive Aspinall	Project Geologist	CA	8
Andrej Monid	Field Assistant	QQ	8
Timothy Paquette	Field Assistant	TP	8

APPENDIX III

Statement of Expenditures

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Pre-Field (maps, permitting, equipment, outside consulting)		**$ 2,425.00**
Field Program		
Supervision	$2,975.00	
Field Staff	7,292.50	
Camp Support		
Camp Costs	1,500.00	
Equipment Rental	750.00	
Communications, expediting, freight	386.82	
Transportation		
Helicopter	2,347.42	
Truck, Accommodation	1,078.46	
Analyses		
Rocks, HMC, Soils	2,249.10	
Aerial Photographs	1,864.72	**$20,444.02**
Post-Field		**$ 862.50**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES:		**$23,731.52**

APPENDIX IV

Rock/Soil Sample Descriptions

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING

SOIL SAMPLES

PROJECT: Poker 185
AREA (Grid): Poker #1, Upper Grid
COLLECTORS: Andrej Monid & Tim Paquette

RESULTS PLOTTED BY: Clive Aspinall
NTS: 104F16/G13
DATE: Aug. 22, 1991

*800 mesh soil
*200 mesh soil
HMC
All samples collected equiv. volume of 4 litres; decantered & wet seived; 80 mesh fraction; panned HMC

91 TP 185P Soils & H.M.C.

SAM. #	LINE	STATION	NOTES	TOPO.	VEG.	HS	HD
25000	14+20E	10+00N	Near 90 PSR021, 22, 90 PCS022	N	SW	20	Poor
25001	14+20E	10+11N	Near edge of moraine	N	SW	40	Poor
25002	14+20E	9+80N	10 cm red/brn over blk layer; sampled black	N	SW	10	Poor
25003	14+20E	9+60N	Many gossan blders near station.	N	SW		Poor
25004	14+20E	9+00N	Below talus slope	N	SW	30	Poor
25005	14+20E	8+80N	Base of cliff	N	SW	Surf.	Poor
25006	14+60E	10+20N	Collected 7 m S of moraine	N	SW		Poor
25007	14+60E	10+00N	Colours in HMC ****	N	SW		Poor
25008	14+60E	9+80N	Sample collected o/c surf.	N	SW		Poor
25009	14+60E	9+60N	Edge of o/c; organics	N	SW		Poor
25010	14+60E	9+40N	Surface sample	N	SW		Talus
25011	14+60E	9+20N	Talus edge	N	SW		Poor
25012	14+60E	8+80N	Talus ridge	N	SW	80	Poor
25013	14+60E	8+60N	Talus ridge	N	SW		Poor
25014	14+60E	8+40N	Talus ridge	N	SW		Poor
25015	14+80E	10+20N	Surface sample	N	SW	Surf	Poor
25016	14+80E	10+00N	Colours in HMC ****	N	SW	40	Poor
25017	14+80E	9+80N	Talus & glacial	N	SW		Poor
25018	14+80E	9+60N	Surface sample	N	SW		Poor
25019	14+80E	9+40N	Talus and glacial	N	SW		Poor
25020	14+80E	9+20N	Talus and glacial	N	SW		Poor
25021	14+80E	9+00N	Some organics present	N	SW		Poor
25022	14+80E	8+80N	Talus and glacial	N	SW		Poor
25023	14+80E	8+60N	Talus and glacial	N	SW		Poor
25024	14+80E	8+20N	Surface sample	N	SW		Poor
25025	15+00E	10+20N	Surface sample	N	SW	10	Poor
25026	15+00E	10+00N	Dark red brown	N	SW		Poor
25027	15+00E	9+80N	Talus and glacial	N	SW		Poor
25028	15+00E	9+60N	Talus and glacial	N	SW		Poor
25029	15+00E	9+40N	Surface sample	N	SW		Poor
25030	15+00E	9+20N	Talus and glacial, org.	N	SW		Poor
25031	15+00E	9+00N	Organics present	N	SW	20	Poor
25032	15+00E	8+80N	Sample taken in talus	N	SW	20	Poor
25033	15+20E	8+80N		N	SW		Poor
25034	15+20E	9+00N	Sand slide	N	SW	45	Poor
25035	15+20E	9+40N	Sandy slope	N	SW	30	Poor
25036	15+20E	9+60N	Black layer; decomp. shale	N	SW	45	Poor
25037	15+20E	9+80N	Moss covered talus, org.	N	SW	30	Poor
25038	15+20E	10+00N	Shallow overburden on o/c	N	SW	40	Poor
25039	15+20E	10+20N	Gossan o/c at station	N	SW	25	Poor
25040	15+40E	10+20N	Surface sample	N	SW	S	Poor
25041	15+40E	10+00N	Sample taken from o/c surf.	N	SW	S	Poor

25042	15+40E	9+80N	Sample taken from mossy slope.	N	SW	5	Poor
25043	15+40E	9+60N	" " "	N	SW	35	Poor
25044	15+40E	9+40N	" " "	N	SW	10	Poor
25045	15+40E	9+20N	Sample taken from talus slope.	N	SW	15	Poor
25046	15+40E	9+00N	Surface sample	N	SW	5	Poor
25047	15+40E	8+60N	Deep talus	N	SW	35	Poor
25048	15+60E	10+00N	Near o/c	N	SW	45	Poor
25049	15+60E	9+80N	Sample on o/c	N	SW		Poor
25050	15+60E	9+60N	Sandy slope	N	SW		Poor
25051	14+40E	10+20N	Sample taken below bld; colours seen in pan***	N	SW		Poor
25052	14+40E	10+00N	Black very coarse sand	N	SW	4	Poor
25053	14+40E	9+80N	Dark brn/grey with some org.	N	SW	4	Poor
25054	14+40E	9+60N	Brown silt clay	N	SW	10-15	Poor

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

TOPOGRAPHY

VB - Valley Bottom; E, W, etc. - Direction of Slope; LG - Level Ground; HT - Hill Top

VEGETATION

HW - Heavily Wooded; S - Swampy; SW - Sparsely Wooded

SOIL DATA

HS - Horizon Sampled, depth in cm; HD - Horizon Development

(TF - Talus Fines)

KEEWATIN ENGINEERING
ROCK SAMPLES - Surface

PROJECT: 185 (Poker) RESULTS PLOTTED BY: Clive Aspinall
AREA (Grid): Poker #1, Upper Grid DATE: Aug. 22, 1991
COLLECTORS: clive Aspinall

	LOCATION NOTES 91-CA-185P	SAMPLE TYPE	ROCK TYPE	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
R25101	14+25 E/10+15N	Grab	Augite	dyke; 3-5 cm qtz vein, pockets of gossan + fracture filled pyrite; strike 310°/65 N
R25102	14+25 E/10+15N	Grab	Augite	dyke; same vein, 0.5 m along strike
R25103	14+25 E/10+15N	Grab	Gossan	augite dyke, chloritized 3 cm wide; adj. to 2nd qtz-carb veinlet; strike 310°/65N
F25104	14+40E/10+20N 8 m SW of above station	Float	Chert	Cherty boulder, angular, with pockets of pyrite.
F25105A	14+02E/9+87N	Float	Qtz	blder 72 X 72 X 66 cm; massive sulphides* plus chlorite.
F25105B	14+02E/9+87N	Float	Qtz	Qtz, with trace sulphides *
F25105C	14+02E/9+87N	Float	Qtz	with grey wacke selvage some sulphides*
F25105D	14+02E/9+87N	Float	Qtz	gossan selvage, some sulphides*
F25105E	14+02E/9+87N		Qtz	Chloritized; massive sulphides*
F25105F	14+02E/9+87N		Qtz	Gossan; sulphides*

Same bldr - approx. 1 tonne in weight

*Sulphides = Pyrrhotite - Pyrite - trace chalcopyrite.
This is probably a Type #1 boulder (Ref. Poker Reports 1990).

F25106	15=50E/8+00N	Float	Qtz	Blder 30 cm X 10 cm; pyrite + magnetite along // fractures
F25107	16+40E/8+15N	Float	Qtz	Same blder as 90 PSR-026. This sample is mineralized; pyrrhotite + pyrite
R25108	16+30E/8+30N	Grab	Qtz	10 cm X 1.20 m; pyrite + pyrrhotite + magn

APPENDIX V

<u>Rock/Soil Sample Results</u>

MIN-EN LABORATORIES
(DIVISION OF ASSAYERS CORP.)
SPECIALISTS IN MINERAL ENVIRONMENTS
CHEMISTS • ASSAYERS • ANALYSTS • GEOCHEMISTS

VANCOUVER OFFICE:
705 WEST 15TH STREET
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SMITHERS LAB.:
3176 TATLOW ROAD
SMITHERS, B.C. CANADA V0J 2N0
TELEPHONE (604) 847-3004
FAX (604) 847-3005

Assay Certificate 1V-1018-RA1

Company: **KEEWATIN ENGRG.** Date: SEP-11-91
Project: 185P Copy 1. KEEWATIN ENGRG., VANCOUVER, B.C.
Attn: R.NICHOLS/D.DUPRE/C.ASPINALL 2. KEEWATIN ENGRG., ATLIN, B.C.

We hereby certify the following Assay of ROCK samples submitted SEP-07-91 by C.ASPINALL.

Sample Number	AU g/tonne	AU oz/ton
91CA185P F25105A	145.67	4.249
91CA185P F25105D	1.54	.045
91CA185P F25105E	31.70	.925
91CA185P F25105F	44.80	1.307
91CA185P F25106	53.90	1.572
91CA185P F25107	1.93	.056

*AU - 1 ASSAY TON.

Certified by ____________________
MIN-EN LABORATORIES

COMP: KEEWATIN ENGRG.
PROJ: 185P
ATTN: R.NICHOLS/D.DUPRE/C.ASPINALL

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 1V-1018-RJ1
DATE: 91/09/11
* ROCK * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	MO PPM
91CA185P R25101	1	1.6	380	54	62	42	10	2
91CA185P R25102	2	2.7	86	29	24	20	6	1
91CA185P F25103 R	1	2.8	263	3	59	1	1	1
91CA185P F25104	2	2.1	367	5	45	1	1	9
91CA185P F25105A	85000	22.7	1457	4	19949	1	1	1
91CA185P F25105B	170	1.2	37	4	191	6	1	4
91CA185P F25105C	220	1.0	117	13	200	3	1	8
91CA185P F25105D	1400	1.1	79	2	66	9	1	3
91CA185P F25105E	29100	2.4	381	7	10391	1	1	3
91CA185P F25105F	44700	11.6	281	6	825	1	1	1
91CA185P F25106	55600	8.7	269	6	1302	47	1	1
91CA185P F25107	1900	158.3	2596	12527	8508	1	17	9
91CA185P F25108	267	29.1	452	937	1158	1	1	10
91QQ185P R25056	32	1.3	378	106	129	308	27	1

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SMITHERS LAB.:
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SMITHERS, B.C. CANADA V0J 2N0
TELEPHONE (604) 847-3004
FAX (604) 847-3005

RECEIVED
SEP 18 1991

Geochemical Analysis Certificate 1V-1019-HG1

Company: KEEWATIN ENGRG.
Project: 185P
Attn: R.NICHOLS/C.ASPINALL

Date: SEP-11-91
Copy 1. KEEWATIN ENGRG., VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. KEEWATIN ENGRG., ATLIN, B.C.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 30 HEAVY MINERAL samples submitted SEP-07-91 by C.ASPINALL.

Sample Number	AU-FIRE PPB	TOTAL WT-GM
91TP185P HMC25000	15	1.96
91TP185P HMC25001	242	.31
91TP185P HMC25002	38	.79
91TP185P HMC25003	26	.87
91TP185P HMC25004	1600	.58
91TP185P HMC25005	286	.89
91TP185P HMC25006	3525	.77
91TP185P HMC25007	45100	1.23
91TP185P HMC25008	5035	.90
91TP185P HMC25009	61	.74
91TP185P HMC25010	688	2.07
91TP185P HMC25011	15	2.05
91TP185P HMC25012	10	1.44
91TP185P HMC25013	567	.90
91TP185P HMC25014	30	1.00
91TP185P HMC25015	1450	1.18
91TP185P HMC25016	24250	1.07
91TP185P HMC25017	60	.75
91TP185P HMC25018	29	.52
91TP185P HMC25019	619	1.55
91TP185P HMC25020	2690	.78
91TP185P HMC25021	24	1.27
91TP185P HMC25022	10	1.53
91TP185P HMC25023	396	.91
91TP185P HMC25024	43	.35
91TP185P HMC25025	862	.40
91TP185P HMC25026	33	.45
91TP185P HMC25027	5	3.06
91TP185P HMC25028	35200	.52
91TP185P HMC25029	428	4.14

Certified by ____________________
MIN-EN LABORATORIES

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SMITHERS LAB.:
3176 TATLOW ROAD
SMITHERS, B.C. CANADA V0J 2N0
TELEPHONE (604) 847-3004
FAX (604) 847-3005

Geochemical Analysis Certificate 1V-1019-HG2

Company: **KEEWATIN ENGRG.**
Project: 185P
Attn: R.NICHOLS/C.ASPINALL

Date: SEP-11-91
Copy 1. KEEWATIN ENGRG., VANCOUVER, B.C.
2. KEEWATIN ENGRG., ATLIN, B.C.

We hereby certify the following Geochemical Analysis of 29 HEAVY MINERAL samples submitted SEP-07-91 by C.ASPINALL.

Sample Number	AU-FIRE PPB	TOTAL WT-GM
91TP185P HMC25030	873	1.65
91TP185P HMC25031	31	.96
91TP185P HMC25032	8940	1.04
91TP185P HMC25033	11	1.34
91TP185P HMC25034	370	.73
91TP185P HMC25035	27300	1.32
91TP185P HMC25036	6400	.52
91TP185P HMC25037	12100	.92
91TP185P HMC25038	30	1.00
91TP185P HMC25039	1220	.48
91TP185P HMC25040	9060	.53
91TP185P HMC25041	870	.69
91TP185P HMC25042	11	2.65
91TP185P HMC25043	5220	.46
91TP185P HMC25044	1120	2.11
91TP185P HMC25045	29	.52
91TP185P HMC25046	4180	2.96
91TP185P HMC25047	233	.90
91TP185P HMC25048	41400	.21
91TP185P HMC25049	1420	.39
91TP185P HMC25050	4120	.44
91TP185P HMC25070	346	3.47
91TP185P HMC25071	506	.83
91TP185P HMC25072	10800	.27
91QQ185P HMC25051	13700	2.16
91QQ185P HMC25052	5440	.91
91QQ185P HMC25053	10600	.83
91QQ185P HMC25054	133	1.92
91QQ185P HMC25055	42	.72

Certified by ______________________

MIN-EN LABORATORIES

COMP: KEEWATIN ENGRG.
PROJ: 185P
ATTN: R.NICHOLS/DAVE DUPRE

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 1V-1019-SJ3+4
DATE: 91/09/14
* -200 MESH SOIL * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	MO PPM
91TP185P S25000	2	1.0	173	27	132	60	1	3
91TP185P S25001	1	1.7	126	9	119	30	1	1
91TP185P S25002	5	3.7	208	29	449	47	2	8
91TP185P S25003	43	1.0	145	26	162	54	2	9
91TP185P S25004	4	.4	308	45	297	105	1	24
91TP185P S25005	21	.1	366	55	418	158	1	32
91TP185P S25006	44	1.0	227	31	340	88	1	21
91TP185P S25007	140	.7	149	35	169	72	2	6
91TP185P S25008	22	1.0	281	30	293	134	3	7
91TP185P S25009	10	2.0	298	36	818	52	8	25
91TP185P S25010	25	.6	298	32	183	67	2	6
91TP185P S25011	4	.9	245	34	227	67	4	8
91TP185P S25012	2	1.1	182	29	159	39	2	3
91TP185P S25013	4	.7	147	31	242	49	5	7
91TP185P S25014	5	.2	267	38	256	154	4	18
91TP185P S25015	46	1.3	221	39	371	60	4	12
91TP185P S25016	54	.5	213	34	223	66	2	7
91TP185P S25017	16	1.8	252	37	213	110	3	6
91TP185P S25018	22	.6	400	65	420	199	1	24
91TP185P S25019	24	.6	257	31	205	91	2	10
91TP185P S25020	10	.8	249	33	158	65	7	8
91TP185P S25021	14	.9	208	30	164	49	3	6
91TP185P S25022	10	.4	322	41	249	47	5	4
91TP185P S25023	15	1.1	248	31	204	59	5	5
91TP185P S25024	22	.4	316	37	375	112	3	19
91TP185P S25025	4	1.4	344	44	419	89	3	27
91TP185P S25026	3	.7	189	32	314	28	1	11
91TP185P S25027	2	3.4	171	31	159	102	3	8
91TP185P S25028	5	1.1	255	35	193	80	4	11
91TP185P S25029	7	1.0	243	34	197	67	4	18
91TP185P S25030	4	.6	255	23	177	49	1	3
91TP185P S25031	1	1.0	231	19	143	23	1	1
91TP185P S25032	13	.9	272	21	209	39	1	1
91TP185P S25033	5	.4	216	23	178	47	1	4
91TP185P S25034	52	.1	275	26	192	67	1	3
91TP185P S25035	16	.4	186	30	181	36	1	7
91TP185P S25036	1	1.1	213	39	196	26	1	17
91TP185P S25037	8	1.0	138	17	211	54	1	10
91TP185P S25038	4	.1	249	28	240	47	2	11
91TP185P S25039	6	.1	293	30	229	53	1	16
91TP185P S25040	57	.1	389	40	308	86	1	13
91TP185P S25041	10	.4	240	26	386	88	1	6
91TP185P S25042	2	.6	115	26	158	23	1	7
91TP185P S25043	53	.2	327	31	201	73	2	5
91TP185P S25044	12	.6	194	27	163	35	2	5
91TP185P S25045	58	.4	288	31	218	76	1	5
91TP185P S25046	2	1.2	256	19	168	21	1	2
91TP185P S25047	8	.5	304	35	268	65	1	9
91TP185P S25048	7	.8	257	21	130	27	1	1
91TP185P S25049	19	.4	235	26	197	67	1	3
91TP185P S25050	2	.3	251	26	189	67	1	4
91TP185P S25070	6	1.1	204	22	163	26	1	3
91TP185P S25071	43	.1	308	33	255	99	2	11
91TP185P S25072	2	.1	268	23	149	51	1	1
91QQ185P S25051	61	1.6	158	15	201	19	1	6
91QQ185P S25052	39	.1	244	66	244	45	1	16
91QQ185P S25053	5	.4	186	46	378	42	2	20
91QQ185P S25054	64	1.3	144	26	154	35	1	3
91QQ185P S25055	17	.5	337	32	384	335	1	12

COMP: KEEWATIN ENGRG.
PROJ: 185P
ATTN: R.NICHOLS/DAVE DUPRE

MIN-EN LABS — ICP REPORT

705 WEST 15TH ST., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. V7M 1T2
(604)980-5814 OR (604)988-4524

FILE NO: 1V-1019-SJ1+2
DATE: 91/09/14
* -80+200 MESH SOIL * (ACT:F31)

SAMPLE NUMBER	AU-FIRE PPB	AG PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AS PPM	SB PPM	MO PPM
91TP185P S25000	5	1.1	152	28	126	54	1	3
91TP185P S25001	1	2.5	96	10	102	19	1	1
91TP185P S25002	8	2.8	159	24	333	40	2	6
91TP185P S25003	24	1.0	145	29	167	57	3	9
91TP185P S25004	17	.8	309	42	313	97	1	22
91TP185P S25005	10	.1	348	44	418	142	1	32
91TP185P S25006	14	.8	248	33	419	94	2	28
91TP185P S25007	23	.7	155	29	179	83	3	7
91TP185P S25008	16	1.0	235	33	258	102	3	5
91TP185P S25009	3	1.9	274	35	769	49	7	24
91TP185P S25010	19	.8	236	26	152	49	1	5
91TP185P S25011	3	1.0	218	29	214	56	1	8
91TP185P S25012	2	1.1	163	24	137	33	1	4
91TP185P S25013	5	.6	146	31	236	48	2	7
91TP185P S25014	6	.2	226	37	245	138	3	18
91TP185P S25015	17	1.3	200	33	367	45	2	11
91TP185P S25016	23	.5	194	31	214	64	1	6
91TP185P S25017	12	1.3	228	33	180	96	2	5
91TP185P S25018	20	.4	493	76	528	215	2	39
91TP185P S25019	16	.6	241	29	202	78	2	8
91TP185P S25020	18	.6	267	32	166	61	3	7
91TP185P S25021	6	.8	201	30	165	44	1	6
91TP185P S25022	2	.6	285	42	239	39	3	4
91TP185P S25023	24	1.0	227	30	200	52	3	5
91TP185P S25024	6	.6	288	32	360	97	2	17
91TP185P S25025	4	1.4	244	34	331	57	3	20
91TP185P S25026	3	1.0	137	27	261	28	1	8
91TP185P S25027	26	2.4	142	25	142	92	1	7
91TP185P S25028	9	.8	224	32	183	74	2	11
91TP185P S25029	2	.9	196	33	161	48	2	16
91TP185P S25030	2	.6	223	25	165	42	1	3
91TP185P S25031	1	.8	166	24	117	21	1	1
91TP185P S25032	7	.7	191	22	161	29	1	2
91TP185P S25033	3	.3	211	33	182	35	1	5
91TP185P S25034	29	.1	214	22	155	49	1	3
91TP185P S25035	18	.3	163	26	163	36	1	8
91TP185P S25036	4	.8	180	23	172	23	1	16
91TP185P S25037	2	.9	117	23	180	44	1	9
91TP185P S25038	13	.1	246	28	248	52	4	11
91TP185P S25039	3	.1	279	26	225	49	3	12
91TP185P S25040	19	.2	351	38	288	77	3	12
91TP185P S25041	2	.4	196	31	349	70	1	5
91TP185P S25042	2	.4	113	39	158	24	1	7
91TP185P S25043	10	.1	261	23	170	65	2	3
91TP185P S25044	2	.4	175	20	154	30	1	5
91TP185P S25045	20	.1	240	25	190	63	1	4
91TP185P S25046	1	1.0	187	16	136	19	1	2
91TP185P S25047	6	.2	244	27	236	58	1	10
91TP185P S25048	1	.6	182	16	104	16	1	1
91TP185P S25049	5	.3	198	21	169	54	1	3
91TP185P S25050	2	.5	187	22	148	45	1	3
91TP185P S25070	4	1.0	208	20	168	26	1	3
91TP185P S25071	19	.1	244	25	225	83	2	12
91TP185P S25072	17	.2	213	19	130	46	1	1
91QQ185P S25051	1	1.4	133	16	189	17	1	5
91QQ185P S25052	1	.2	178	38	182	32	2	9
91QQ185P S25053	6	.2	156	40	317	31	1	19
91QQ185P S25054	3	1.0	114	29	131	17	1	1
91QQ185P S25055	2	.5	210	29	274	187	1	11

APPENDIX VI

Glacial Geology of the Limpoke Glacier Area, B.C. (Poker 1 & 2)
by N.W. Rutter, Ph.D., P.Geol.

File Poker Technical

Glacial Geology of the Limpoke Glacier Area, B.C.

(Poker 1 & 2)

After considerable thought, and discussion with colleagues, I'm afraid that I cannot come up with anything extraordinary concerning the glacial history of the Limpoke Glacier area. However, with background information on the glaciation of the area, information provided by Keewatin Engineering, and airphoto interpretation, the following can be concluded.

Glaciation

Neoglacial

The Neoglacial advance took place in the last few hundred years and was limited to the "higher" reaches of the main valley and cirque areas. Net recession has taken place ever since. Neoglacial moraines are prominent in the Limpoke area and can be traced easily. The side valley limits are marked by steep sided lateral moraines whereas the down valley limits are indicated by end moraines or the break between vegetated and essentially non-vegetated terrain. The "so called" small cirque on the south wall of Limpoke valley supported ice during the Neoglacial but never, or contributed very little ice to the main glacier. This is evidenced by the lateral moraine of the Limpoke glacier that has not been breached by "cirque" ice. The ore-bearing boulders, both rounded and angular are found within the limits of the Neoglacial moraine. Further, the nature of glacier flow (that is little mixing of ice in a "normal" flow situation) would suggest that the boulder field, (containing ore boulders), are where they would be expected if they were derived from the Limpoke glacier, specifically from the south side. Whether or not, or what percentage of ore boulders from the small cirque area contributed to the boulder field via the Limpoke glacier is difficult to say.

Older Glaciation

The area of Limpoke glacier was much more extensively glaciated prior to the Neoglacial. The number of glaciations is difficult to say, but we are sure that the late Wisconsin glaciation that took place about 18,000 yrs. ago was a major event. From an exploration point of view, the question is was the glaciation confined to valleys and therefore, easy to determine flow directions, or was the area covered by ice and flow directions varied as ice volume and conditions changed? Evidence suggests that much of this area has been covered by ice, but during the early and late phases, ice was confined to valleys, and flow controlled by the topography. Therefore, in the Limpoke valley, ice was extensive, suggesting that the "small cirque" developed after this major event. As the cirque is poorly developed, there would be sufficient time for this to happen.

Conclusions

From the discussions above and from the information supplied by Keewatin Engineering the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. The source of the ore boulders are confined to the Limpoke valley, with the outside chance of boulders being carried in from other areas during an extensive glacial advance.

2. The location of the boulder field with ore boulders is consistent with the principles of glacier flow suggesting that the source is located in the southside of the valley both on the floor as well as the valley side (as suggested by Keewatin Engineering).

3. The presence of angular ore boulders suggest that the source is nearby. However, the rounded ore boulders suggest abrasion by glacier ice over considerable distances and/or rounding by fluvial action, perhaps over short distances but at high energy levels during various time periods. In other words, the boulders could have been eroded locally from the valley side and/or the floor during an earlier, more extensive glaciation, and been rounded since then, or been brought in from outside the valley (the latter is unlikely). After this, the small cirque developed exposing and eroding out angular ore boulders, some of which were incorporated into Neoglacial ice of the main valley. In addition, the floor of the valley may have been a source of angular material.

4. Although the source of the ore deposit is probably in the vicinity as suggested, the complicating factor of at least two glaciations, under the confining pressure of Limpoke valley, could have eroded out much of the source.

N.W. Rutter
Ph.D., P. Geol.

APPENDIX VII

Statistical Evaluation Data, -80 mesh, -200 mesh

– 80 Mesh

18:44:25 POK80 11/21/9?

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable =	AU	Unit =	PPB	N =	59
Mean =	9.305	Min =	1.000	1st Quartile =	2.000
Std. Dev. =	8.131	Max =	29.000	Median =	6.000
CV % =	87.382	Skewness =	0.728	3rd Quartile =	17.000

==

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 1.647
0.00	0.83	0.176	
10.17	10.83	1.824	******
27.12	37.50	3.471	****************
10.17	47.50	5.118	******
8.47	55.83	6.765	*****
3.39	59.17	8.412	**
5.08	64.17	10.059	***
0.00	64.17	11.706	
3.39	67.50	13.353	**
1.69	69.17	15.000	*
3.39	72.50	16.647	**
8.47	80.83	18.294	*****
5.08	85.83	19.941	***
3.39	89.17	21.588	**
3.39	92.50	23.235	**
3.39	95.83	24.882	**
1.69	97.50	26.529	*
0.00	97.50	28.176	
1.69	99.17	29.824	*

0 1 2 3

##

- 80 mesh

18:46:45 POK80 11/21/9

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = AG Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	0.747	Min =	0.100	1st Quartile =	0.300
Std. Dev. =	0.584	Max =	2.800	Median =	0.600
CV % =	78.143	Skewness =	1.540	3rd Quartile =	1.000

==

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 0.159)
0.00	0.83	0.021	
11.86	12.50	0.179	*******
15.25	27.50	0.338	*********
6.78	34.17	0.497	****
16.95	50.83	0.656	**********
15.25	65.83	0.815	*********
3.39	69.17	0.974	**
16.95	85.83	1.132	**********
0.00	85.83	1.291	
6.78	92.50	1.450	****
0.00	92.50	1.609	
0.00	92.50	1.768	
1.69	94.17	1.926	*
0.00	94.17	2.085	
0.00	94.17	2.244	
1.69	95.83	2.403	*
1.69	97.50	2.562	*
0.00	97.50	2.721	
1.69	99.17	2.879	*

0 1 2 3

##

18:47:45 POK80 11/21/9:

##
SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = CU Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	211.136	Min =	96.000	1st Quartile =	163.000
Std. Dev. =	66.295	Max =	493.000	Median =	204.500
CV % =	31.399	Skewness =	1.387	3rd Quartile =	243.250

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 23.353)
0.00	0.83	84.324	
1.69	2.50	107.676	*
5.08	7.50	131.029	***
10.17	17.50	154.382	******
11.86	29.17	177.735	*******
20.34	49.17	201.088	************
13.56	62.50	224.441	********
18.64	80.83	247.794	***********
5.08	85.83	271.147	***
6.78	92.50	294.500	****
1.69	94.17	317.853	*
0.00	94.17	341.206	
3.39	97.50	364.559	**
0.00	97.50	387.912	
0.00	97.50	411.265	
0.00	97.50	434.618	
0.00	97.50	457.971	
0.00	97.50	481.324	
1.69	99.17	504.676	*
			0 1 2 3

##

18:54:48 POK80 11/21/9

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = PB Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	29.136	Min =	10.000	1st Quartile =	23.250
Std. Dev. =	9.323	Max =	76.000	Median =	29.000
CV % =	31.998	Skewness =	2.040	3rd Quartile =	33.000

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 3.882
0.00	0.83	8.059	
1.69	2.50	11.941	*
0.00	2.50	15.824	
6.78	9.17	19.706	****
15.25	24.17	23.588	*********
20.34	44.17	27.471	************
22.03	65.83	31.353	*************
18.64	84.17	35.235	***********
6.78	90.83	39.118	****
5.08	95.83	43.000	***
1.69	97.50	46.882	*
0.00	97.50	50.765	
0.00	97.50	54.647	
0.00	97.50	58.529	
0.00	97.50	62.412	
0.00	97.50	66.294	
0.00	97.50	70.176	
0.00	97.50	74.059	
1.69	99.17	77.941	*

0 1 2 3

##

18:55:48 POK80 11/21/91

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = ZN Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	224.627	Min =	102.000	1st Quartile =	158.750
Std. Dev. =	112.710	Max =	769.000	Median =	182.000
CV % =	50.176	Skewness =	2.426	3rd Quartile =	255.500

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 39.235)
0.00	0.83	82.382	
5.08	5.83	121.618	***
18.64	24.17	160.853	***********
33.90	57.50	200.088	********************
13.56	70.83	239.324	********
8.47	79.17	278.559	*****
5.08	84.17	317.794	***
5.08	89.17	357.029	***
3.39	92.50	396.265	**
3.39	95.83	435.500	**
0.00	95.83	474.735	
0.00	95.83	513.971	
1.69	97.50	553.206	*
0.00	97.50	592.441	
0.00	97.50	631.676	
0.00	97.50	670.912	
0.00	97.50	710.147	
0.00	97.50	749.382	
1.69	99.17	788.618	*

0 1 2 3

##

18:56:44 POK80 11/21/9

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUE

Variable =	AS	Unit =	PPM	N =	59
Mean =	59.169	Min =	16.000	1st Quartile =	32.250
Std. Dev. =	38.736	Max =	215.000	Median =	49.000
CV % =	65.466	Skewness =	1.938	3rd Quartile =	73.000

(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 11.706

%	cum %	cls int	
0.00	0.83	10.147	
10.17	10.83	21.853	******
15.25	25.83	33.559	*********
15.25	40.83	45.265	*********
20.34	60.83	56.971	************
11.86	72.50	68.676	*******
6.78	79.17	80.382	****
5.08	84.17	92.088	***
8.47	92.50	103.794	*****
0.00	92.50	115.500	
0.00	92.50	127.206	
1.69	94.17	138.912	*
1.69	95.83	150.618	*
0.00	95.83	162.324	
0.00	95.83	174.029	
0.00	95.83	185.735	
1.69	97.50	197.441	*
0.00	97.50	209.147	
1.69	99.17	220.853	*

0 1 2 3

##

18:57:20 POK80 11/21/9

##
SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable =	SB	Unit =	PPM	N =	59
Mean =	1.712	Min =	1.000	1st Quartile =	1.000
Std. Dev. =	1.084	Max =	7.000	Median =	1.000
CV % =	63.299	Skewness =	2.294	3rd Quartile =	2.000

(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 0.353

%	cum %	cls int	
0.00	0.83	0.824	
57.63	57.50	1.176	**********************************
0.00	57.50	1.529	
0.00	57.50	1.882	
22.03	79.17	2.235	*************
0.00	79.17	2.588	
0.00	79.17	2.941	
16.95	95.83	3.294	**********
0.00	95.83	3.647	
0.00	95.83	4.000	
1.69	97.50	4.353	*
0.00	97.50	4.706	
0.00	97.50	5.059	
0.00	97.50	5.412	
0.00	97.50	5.765	
0.00	97.50	6.118	
0.00	97.50	6.471	
0.00	97.50	6.824	
1.69	99.17	7.176	*

0 1 2 3

##

18:58:03 POK80 11/21/91

##
SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = MO Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	9.068	Min =	1.000	1st Quartile =	3.250
Std. Dev. =	7.896	Max =	39.000	Median =	7.000
CV % =	87.073	Skewness =	1.733	3rd Quartile =	11.000

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 2.235)
0.00	0.83	-0.118	
11.86	12.50	2.118	*******
16.95	29.17	4.353	**********
18.64	47.50	6.588	***********
15.25	62.50	8.824	*********
13.56	75.83	11.059	********
5.08	80.83	13.294	***
0.00	80.83	15.529	
5.08	85.83	17.765	***
3.39	89.17	20.000	**
3.39	92.50	22.235	**
1.69	94.17	24.471	*
0.00	94.17	26.706	
1.69	95.83	28.941	*
0.00	95.83	31.176	
1.69	97.50	33.412	*
0.00	97.50	35.647	
0.00	97.50	37.882	
1.69	99.17	40.118	*

0 1 2 3

##

a

- 200 Mesh

19:30:44 POK200 11/21/91

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = AU Unit = PPB N = 59

Mean =	19.712	Min =	1.000	1st Quartile =	4.000
Std. Dev. =	24.479	Max =	140.000	Median =	10.000
CV % =	124.183	Skewness =	2.424	3rd Quartile =	23.500

==

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 8.176)
0.00	0.83	-3.088	
37.29	37.50	5.088	**********************
20.34	57.50	13.265	************
11.86	69.17	21.441	*******
8.47	77.50	29.618	*****
0.00	77.50	37.794	
6.78	84.17	45.971	****
6.78	90.83	54.147	****
5.08	95.83	62.324	***
1.69	97.50	70.500	*
0.00	97.50	78.676	
0.00	97.50	86.853	
0.00	97.50	95.029	
0.00	97.50	103.206	
0.00	97.50	111.382	
0.00	97.50	119.559	
0.00	97.50	127.735	
0.00	97.50	135.912	
1.69	99.17	144.088	*

0 1 2 3

##

19:31:35 POK200 11/21/9

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable =	AG	Unit =	PPM	N =	59
Mean =	0.822	Min =	0.100	1st Quartile =	0.400
Std. Dev. =	0.691	Max =	3.700	Median =	0.650
CV % =	84.041	Skewness =	2.134	3rd Quartile =	1.075

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 0.212)
0.00	0.83	-0.006	
16.95	17.50	0.206	**********
16.95	34.17	0.418	**********
15.25	49.17	0.629	*********
8.47	57.50	0.841	*****
16.95	74.17	1.053	**********
10.17	84.17	1.265	******
5.08	89.17	1.476	***
1.69	90.83	1.688	*
3.39	94.17	1.900	**
1.69	95.83	2.112	*
0.00	95.83	2.324	
0.00	95.83	2.535	
0.00	95.83	2.747	
0.00	95.83	2.959	
0.00	95.83	3.171	
0.00	95.83	3.382	
1.69	97.50	3.594	*
1.69	99.17	3.806	*

0 1 2 3

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = CU Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	243.068	Min =	115.000	1st Quartile =	190.250
Std. Dev. =	65.121	Max =	400.000	Median =	246.500
CV % =	26.791	Skewness =	0.168	3rd Quartile =	286.250

==

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 16.765
0.00	0.83	106.618	
1.69	2.50	123.382	*
3.39	5.83	140.147	**
6.78	12.50	156.912	****
5.08	17.50	173.676	***
6.78	24.17	190.441	****
3.39	27.50	207.206	**
10.17	37.50	223.971	******
6.78	44.17	240.735	****
22.03	65.83	257.500	*************
5.08	70.83	274.265	***
5.08	75.83	291.029	***
6.78	82.50	307.794	****
6.78	89.17	324.559	****
3.39	92.50	341.324	**
1.69	94.17	358.088	*
1.69	95.83	374.853	*
1.69	97.50	391.618	*
1.69	99.17	408.382	*

0 1 2 3

##

19:33:15 POK200 11/21/9

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable =	PB	Unit =	PPM	N =	59
Mean =	31.661	Min =	9.000	1st Quartile =	26.000
Std. Dev. =	10.160	Max =	66.000	Median =	31.000
CV % =	32.090	Skewness =	1.153	3rd Quartile =	35.000

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 3.353
0.00	0.83	7.324	
1.69	2.50	10.676	*
0.00	2.50	14.029	
3.39	5.83	17.382	**
3.39	9.17	20.735	**
10.17	19.17	24.088	******
15.25	34.17	27.441	*********
11.86	45.83	30.794	*******
25.42	70.83	34.147	***************
10.17	80.83	37.500	******
6.78	87.50	40.853	****
3.39	90.83	44.206	**
3.39	94.17	47.559	**
0.00	94.17	50.912	
0.00	94.17	54.265	
1.69	95.83	57.618	*
0.00	95.83	60.971	
0.00	95.83	64.324	
3.39	99.17	67.676	**
			0 1 2 3

##

19:33:51 POK200 11/21/91

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = ZN Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	244.034	Min =	119.000	1st Quartile =	165.000
Std. Dev. =	114.273	Max =	818.000	Median =	204.500
CV % =	46.827	Skewness =	2.457	3rd Quartile =	286.750

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 41.118)
0.00	0.83	98.441	
5.08	5.83	139.559	***
25.42	30.83	180.676	***************
27.12	57.50	221.794	****************
15.25	72.50	262.912	*********
5.08	77.50	304.029	***
5.08	82.50	345.147	***
8.47	90.83	386.265	*****
5.08	95.83	427.382	***
1.69	97.50	468.500	*
0.00	97.50	509.618	
0.00	97.50	550.735	
0.00	97.50	591.853	
0.00	97.50	632.971	
0.00	97.50	674.088	
0.00	97.50	715.206	
0.00	97.50	756.324	
0.00	97.50	797.441	
1.69	99.17	838.559	*

0 1 2 3

##

19:35:24 POK200 11/21/9

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = AS Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	69.847	Min =	19.000	1st Quartile =	39.750
Std. Dev. =	49.979	Max =	335.000	Median =	59.500
CV % =	71.554	Skewness =	2.963	3rd Quartile =	84.500

(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 18.588)

%	cum %	cls int	
0.00	0.83	9.706	
13.56	14.17	28.294	********
13.56	27.50	46.882	********
28.81	55.83	65.471	*****************
18.64	74.17	84.059	***********
11.86	85.83	102.647	*******
5.08	90.83	121.235	***
1.69	92.50	139.824	*
3.39	95.83	158.412	**
0.00	95.83	177.000	
0.00	95.83	195.588	
1.69	97.50	214.176	*
0.00	97.50	232.765	
0.00	97.50	251.353	
0.00	97.50	269.941	
0.00	97.50	288.529	
0.00	97.50	307.118	
0.00	97.50	325.706	
1.69	99.17	344.294	*

0 1 2 3

##

19:36:25 POK200 11/21/91

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = SB Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	2.085	Min =	1.000	1st Quartile =	1.000
Std. Dev. =	1.579	Max =	8.000	Median =	1.000
CV % =	75.732	Skewness =	1.753	3rd Quartile =	3.000

==

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 0.412)
0.00	0.83	0.794	
52.54	52.50	1.206	*******************************
0.00	52.50	1.618	
20.34	72.50	2.029	************
0.00	72.50	2.441	
0.00	72.50	2.853	
10.17	82.50	3.265	******
0.00	82.50	3.676	
8.47	90.83	4.088	*****
0.00	90.83	4.500	
0.00	90.83	4.912	
5.08	95.83	5.324	***
0.00	95.83	5.735	
0.00	95.83	6.147	
0.00	95.83	6.559	
0.00	95.83	6.971	
1.69	97.50	7.382	*
0.00	97.50	7.794	
1.69	99.17	8.206	*

0 1 2 3

##

19:37:17 POK200 11/21/9:

##

SUMMARY STATISTICS and HISTOGRAM ARITHMETIC VALUES

Variable = MO Unit = PPM N = 59

Mean =	9.475	Min =	1.000	1st Quartile =	4.000
Std. Dev. =	7.340	Max =	32.000	Median =	7.000
CV % =	77.470	Skewness =	1.134	3rd Quartile =	12.000

%	cum %	cls int	(# of bins = 18 - bin size = 1.824)
0.00	0.83	0.088	
8.47	9.17	1.912	*****
13.56	22.50	3.735	********
11.86	34.17	5.559	*******
18.64	52.50	7.382	***********
10.17	62.50	9.206	******
10.17	72.50	11.029	******
3.39	75.83	12.853	**
1.69	77.50	14.676	*
3.39	80.83	16.500	**
5.08	85.83	18.324	***
3.39	89.17	20.147	**
1.69	90.83	21.971	*
0.00	90.83	23.794	
5.08	95.83	25.618	***
1.69	97.50	27.441	*
0.00	97.50	29.265	
0.00	97.50	31.088	
1.69	99.17	32.912	*

0 1 2 3

##

APPENDIX VIII

Analytical Techniques

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES USED BY MIN-EN LABORATORIES

ICP Analysis for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Sb, Mo

After drying the samples at 95°C, soil and stream sediment samples are screened by 80 mesh sieve to obtain the minus 80 mesh fraction for analysis. The rock samples are crushed by a jaw crusher and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer.

0.50 gram of the sample is digested for two hours with an aqua regia mixture. After cooling samples are diluted to standard volume.

The solutions are analyzed by computer operated Jarrall Ash 9000 ICAP or Jobin Yvon 70 Type II Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometers.

Au Fire Geochem

A suitable sample weight; 15.00 or 30.00 grams is fire assay pre-concentrated. The precious metal beads are taken into solution with aqua regia and made to volume.

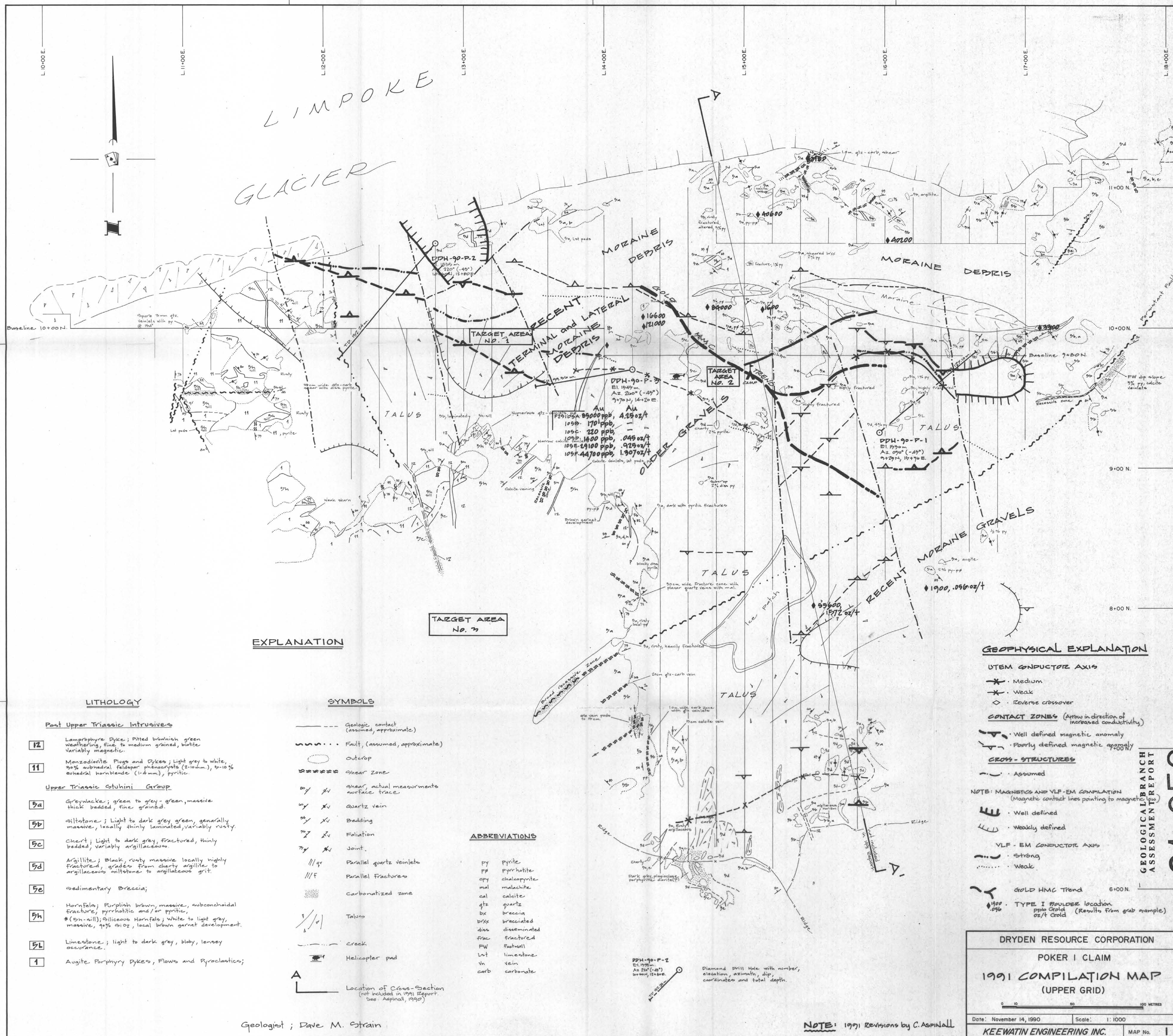
For Au only, samples are aspirated on an atomic absorption spectrometer with a suitable set of standard solutions. If samples are for Au plus Pt or Pd, the sample solution is analyzed in an inductively coupled plasma spectrometer with reference to a suitable standard set.

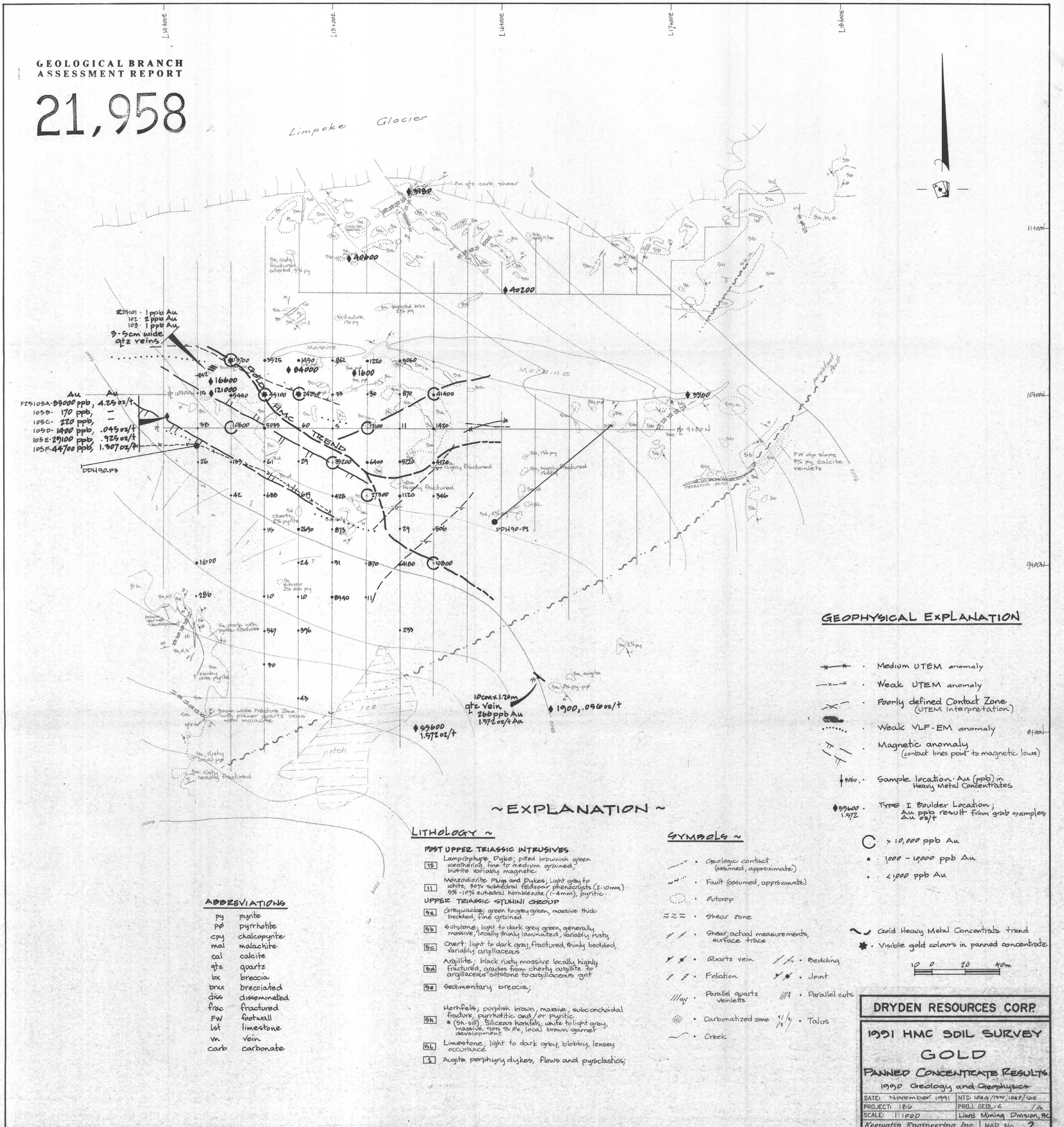
Gold Assay Procedure

Samples are dried @ 95°C and when dry are crushed on a jaw crusher. The -¼ inch output of the jaw crusher is put through a secondary roll crusher to reduce it to -1/8 inch. The whole sample is then riffled on a Jones Riffle down to a statistically representative 300 - 400 gram sub-sample (in accordance with Gy's statistical rules). This sub-sample is then pulverized in a ring pulverizer to 95% minus 120 mesh, rolled and bagged for analysis. The remaining reject from the Jones Riffle is bagged and stored.

Samples are fire assayed using one assay ton sample weight. The samples are fluxed, a silver inquart added and mixed. The assays are fused in batches of 24 assays along with a natural standard and a blank. This batch of 26 assays is carried through the whole procedure as a set. After cupellation the precious metal beads are transferred into new glassware, dissolved, diluted to volume and mixed.

These aqua regia solutions are analyzed on an atomic absorption spectrometer using a suitable standard set. The natural standard fused along with this set must be within 3 standard deviations of its known or the whole set is re-assayed. Likewise the blank must be less than 0.015 g/tonne.


LIMPOKE GLACIER
MORAINE DEBRIS
RECENT TERMINAL and LATERAL MORAINE DEBRIS
OLDER GRAVELS
RECENT MORAINE GRAVELS
TALUS
GOLD HMC TREND
TARGET AREA No. 1
TARGET AREA No. 2
TARGET AREA No. 3
DDH-90-P-1
DDH-90-P-2
DDH-90-P-3
Baseline 10+00 N.
Baseline 9+80 N.
L.10+00 E.
L.11+00 E.
L.12+00 E.
L.13+00 E.
L.14+00 E.
L.15+00 E.
L.16+00 E.
L.17+00 E.
L.18+00 E.
11+00 N.
10+00 N.
9+00 N.
8+00 N.
7+00 N.
6+00 N.
Au Au
P91105A 89000 ppb, 4.25 oz/t
105B 170 ppb,
105C 220 ppb,
105D 1400 ppb, .045 oz/t
105E 29100 ppb, .925 oz/t
105F 44700 ppb, 1.307 oz/t
1900, .056 oz/t
55600, 1.772 oz/t
EXPLANATION
LITHOLOGY
Post Upper Triassic Intrusives
12 Lamprophyre Dyke; Pitted brownish green weathering, fine to medium grained, biotite variably magnetic.
11 Monzodiorite Plugs and Dykes; Light grey to white, 30% subhedral feldspar phenocrysts (2-10mm.), 5-10% euhedral hornblende (1-4mm.), pyritic.
Upper Triassic Stuhini Group
5a Greywacke; green to grey-green, massive thick bedded, fine grained.
5b Siltstone; Light to dark grey green, genarally massive, locally thinly laminated, variably rusty.
5c Chert; Light to dark grey, fractured, thinly bedded, variably argillaceous.
5d Argillite; Black, rusty massive locally highly fractured, grades from cherty argillite to argillaceous siltstone to argillaceous grit.
5e Sedimentary Breccia;
5h Hornfels; Purplish brown, massive, subconchoidal fracture, pyrrhotitic and/or pyritic, *(5h-sill); Siliceous Hornfels; White to light grey, massive, 90% SiO2, local brown garnet development.
5L Limestone; light to dark grey, bloby, lensey occurance.
1 Augite Porphyry Dykes, Flows and Pyroclastics;
SYMBOLS
Geologic contact (assumed, approximate)
Fault, (assumed, approximate)
Outcrop
Shear Zone
Shear, actual measurments surface trace
Quartz Vein
Bedding
Foliation
Joint.
Parallel quartz veinlets
Parallel Fractures
Carbonatized zone
Talus
Creek
Helicopter pad
Location of Cross-Section (not included in 1991 Report. See: Aspinall, 1990)
ABBREVIATIONS
py pyrite
pø pyrrhotite
cpy chalcopyrite
mal malachite
cal calcite
qtz quartz
bx breccia
brxx brecciated
diss disseminated
frac fractured
FW Footwall
Lst limestone
Vn vein
carb carbonate
Diamond Drill Hole with number, elevation, azimuth, dip, coordinates and total depth.
Geologist; Dave M. Strain
NOTE: 1991 Revisions by C. Aspinall
GEOPHYSICAL EXPLANATION
UTEM CONDUCTOR AXIS
Medium
Weak
Reverse crossover
CONTACT ZONES (Arrow in direction of increased conductivity)
Well defined magnetic anomaly
Poorly defined magnetic anomaly
CROSS-STRUCTURES
Assumed
NOTE: MAGNETICS AND VLF-EM COMPILATION (Magnetic contact lines pointing to magnetic low)
Well defined
Weakly defined
VLF-EM CONDUCTOR AXIS
Strong
Weak
GOLD HMC Trend
1900 .056 TYPE I BOULDER location ppb Gold oz/t Gold (Results from grab sample)
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT
21,958
DRYDEN RESOURCE CORPORATION
POKER I CLAIM
1991 COMPILATION MAP
(UPPER GRID)
0 10 50 100 METRES
Date: November 14, 1990
Scale: 1:1000
KEEWATIN ENGINEERING INC.
MAP No. 1


GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
21,958
Limpoke Glacier
Moraine
GOLD HMC TREND
3-5cm wide qtz veins
R29101 · 1ppb Au
102 · 2ppb Au
103 · 1ppb Au
Au Au
F29105A-85000 ppb, 4.25 oz/t
105B- 170 ppb, –
105C- 220 ppb, –
105D- 1400 ppb, .045 oz/t
105E-29100 ppb, .925 oz/t
105F-44700 ppb, 1.307 oz/t
DDH90-P3
DDH90-P1
10cm x 1.20m qtz vein 266ppb Au 1.572oz/t Au
1900, .056oz/t
55600 1.572 oz/t
Ice
patch
~EXPLANATION~
LITHOLOGY ~
POST UPPER TRIASSIC INTRUSIVES
12 Lamprophyre Dyke; pitted brownish green weathering, fine to medium grained, biotite variably magnetic
11 Monzodiorite Plugs and Dykes; Light grey to white, 30% subhedral feldspar phenocrysts (2-10mm) 5%-10% euhedral hornblende (1-4mm), pyritic.
UPPER TRIASSIC STUHINI GROUP
5a Greywacke; green to grey green, massive thick bedded, fine grained
5b Siltstone; light to dark grey green, generally massive, locally thinly laminated, variably rusty.
5c Chert; light to dark grey, fractured, thinly bedded, variably argillaceous
5d Argillite; black rusty massive locally highly fractured, grades from cherty argillite to argillaceous siltstone to argillaceous grit
5e Sedimentary breccia;
5h Hornfels; purplish brown, massive, subconchoidal fracture, pyrrhotitic and/or pyritic
* (5h-sill); Siliceous hornfels; white to light grey, massive, 90% SiO2, local brown garnet development
5L Limestone; light to dark grey, blobby, lensey occurance
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SYMBOLS ~
Geologic contact (assumed, approximate)
Fault (assumed, approximate)
Outcrop
Shear zone
Shear; actual measurements, surface trace
Quartz vein
Bedding
Foliation
Joint
Parallel quartz veinletts
Parallel cuts
Carbonatized zone
Talus
Creek
ABBREVIATIONS
py pyrite
pø pyrrhotite
cpy chalcopyrite
mal malachite
cal calcite
qtz quartz
bx breccia
brxx brecciated
diss disseminated
frac fractured
FW footwall
lst limestone
vn vein
carb carbonate
GEOPHYSICAL EXPLANATION
Medium UTEM anomaly
Weak UTEM anomaly
Poorly defined Contact Zone (UTEM Interpretation)
Weak VLF-EM anomaly
Magnetic anomaly (contact lines point to magnetic lows)
9060 Sample location · Au (ppb) in Heavy Metal Concentrates
55600 1.572 TYPE I Boulder Location; Au ppb result from grab samples Au oz/t
> 10,000 ppb Au
1,000 - 10,000 ppb Au
< 1,000 ppb Au
Gold Heavy Metal Concentrate trend
Visible gold colours in panned concentrate
10 0 20 40m
DRYDEN RESOURCES CORP.
1991 HMC SOIL SURVEY
GOLD
PANNED CONCENTRATE RESULTS
1990 Geology and Geophysics
DATE: November 1991
NTS: 104G/13W, 104F/16E
PROJECT: 186
PROJ. GEOL.: G /Jh
SCALE: 1:1000
Liard Mining Division, BC
Keewatin Engineering Inc.
MAP No. 2

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

21,958