

LOG NO:	
ACTION:	OCT 04 1993
FILE NO:	

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

By

Gary C. Lee, P. Eng.
May 1993

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1993

FILMED

BEAVIS Mineral Claims

Atlin Mining Division, B.C.

Grant Nos. 310878, 317232, 317296, 201971

Majority Owner: Brad T. White
Minority Owner: Gary C. Lee

Work done by Gary C. Lee, Bradley T. White

NTS Map 104 N/12 E, Lat. 59° 35 ' N, Long. 133° 43 ' W

Date Submitted *6/93*
GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,050

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	1
General	1
Location and Access	1
Maps: Location	2
Claims	3
History	4
Topography	4
Grid and Field Procedure	5
ECONOMIC GEOLOGY	5
Map: Aitkin's geology	6
PURPOSE	8
RESULTS	8
INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	9
RECOMMENDATIONS	10
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION	11
STATEMENT OF COSTS	12
 In pocket:	
Magnetometer plan and VLF composite	
EM16 VLF survey	
Archer-Cathro Gold Geochemistry and Trenching map	

INTRODUCTION

General

From May 3, 1993 to May 16, 1993, a two-man exploration crew (comprising the writer and Bradley T. White) completed a magnetometer and VLF survey on the BEAVIS claim group. During this time, an old grid was re-picketed, and some new grid-lines were added.

The survey was performed on the central portion of the claim group on three out of the four previously recorded claims - numbers 310878, 201971 and 317232.

The grid consists of 10 lines plus numerous cross-lines, totalling approximately 13 km.

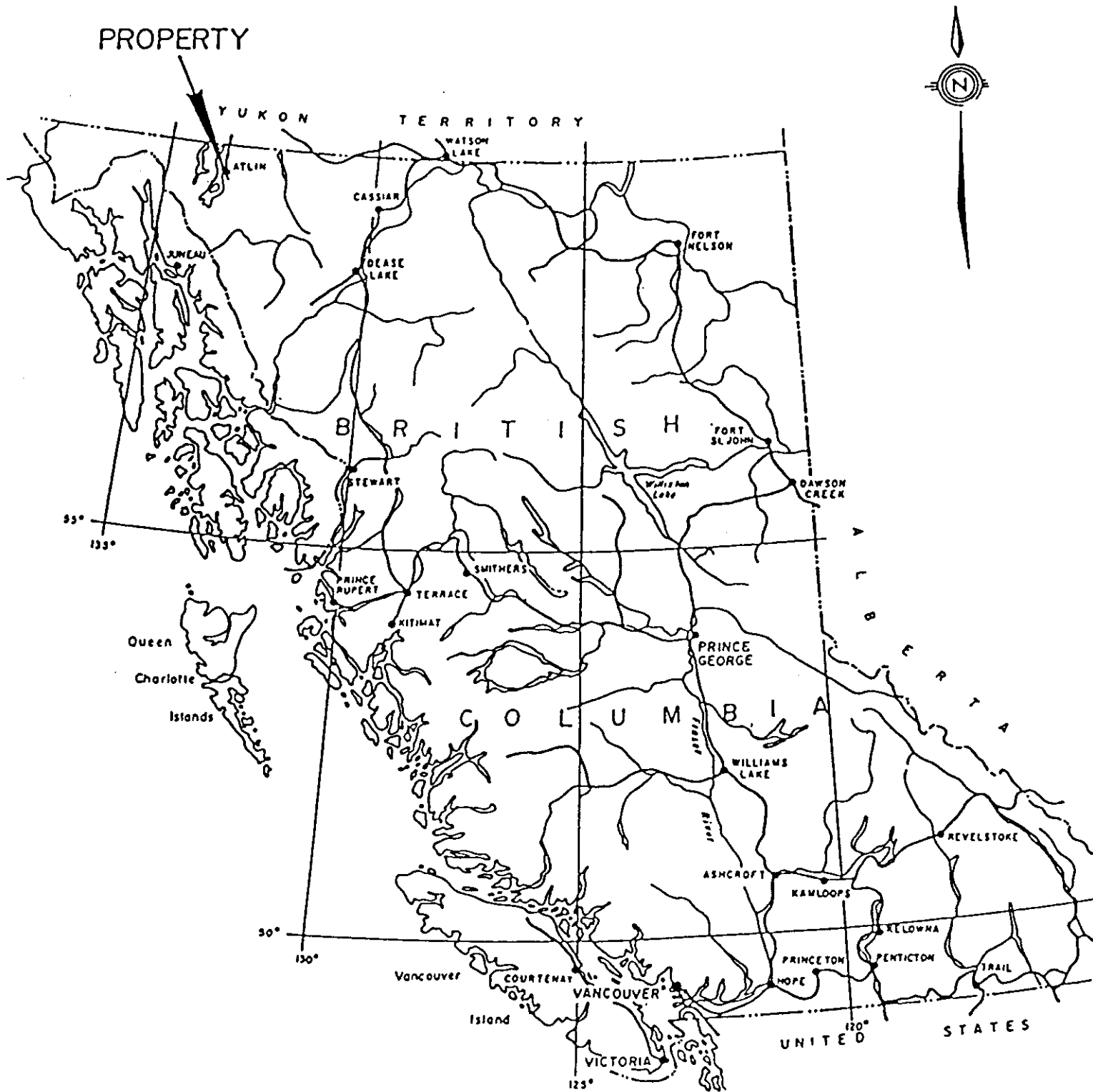
I received a minority interest in the claim group in lieu of payment for performing the work described in this report.

Location and Access

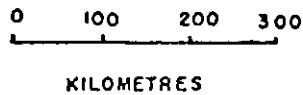
The property is located north of Atlin, in the Province of British Columbia - with the southern boundary commencing within the town limits.

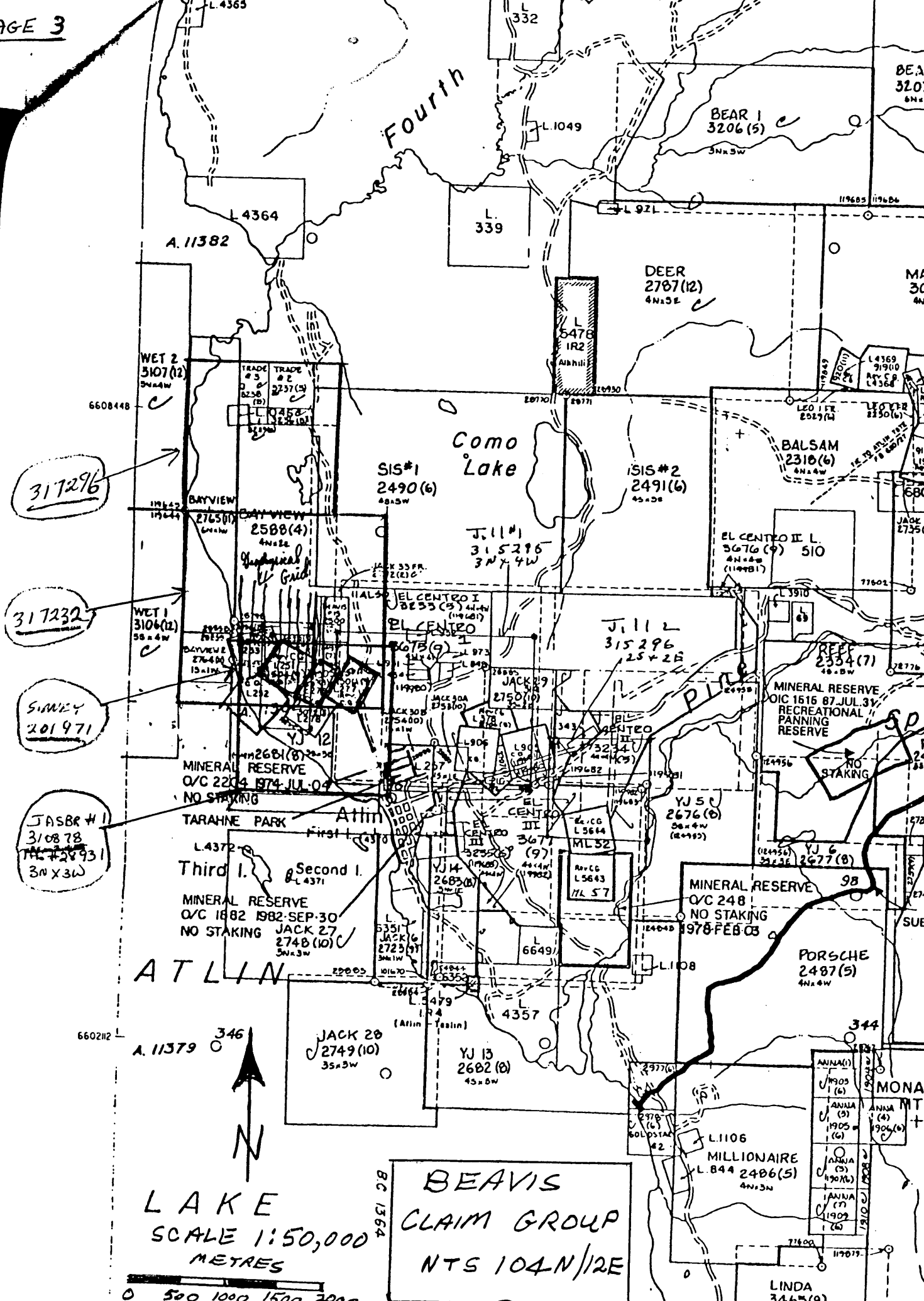
Access to and into the claim group can be achieved either via the old Beavis Mine tote road or the Fourth of July road from the town of Atlin.

The claims are located at latitude 59° 35' N, longitude 133° 43' W on NTS Map 104 N/12 - as delineated on the following two pages.



LOCATION MAP





317296

317232

Survey 201971

JASBR #1
310878
TAC #28931
3N X 3W

Fourth

Como Lake

BEAR 1
3206(5)

DEER
2787(12)

BALSAM
2318(6)

MINERAL RESERVE
OIC 1515 87 JUL 31
RECREATIONAL
PANNING
RESERVE

MINERAL RESERVE
O/C 2204 1974 JUL 04
NO STAKING

MINERAL RESERVE
O/C 1882 1982 SEP 30
NO STAKING JACK 27
274B(10)

MINERAL RESERVE 98
O/C 248
NO STAKING
1978 FEB 03

BEAVIS
CLAIM GROUP
NTS 104N/12E

L A K E
SCALE 1:50,000
METRES
0 500 1000 1500 2000



ANNA(1)	1903	(6)
ANNA	(3)	1905
ANNA	(4)	1906
ANNA	(5)	1907
ANNA	(6)	1908
ANNA	(7)	1909
ANNA	(8)	1910

MONA

LINDA
3465(9)

History

Since the discovery of gold in 1898-99, Atlin has been a producer of placer gold until the present. During this time, a few shafts (eg. Yellow Jacket on Pine Creek and the Beavis near Atlin) have been sunk in bedrock for the purpose of evaluating occurrences of lode gold. Over the past 10 years, there have been numerous junior companies plus a couple of majors (eg. Homestake Minerals on the Yellow Jacket property on Pine Creek) exploring in the area, particularly to the east of Atlin.

The first work reported on the Beavis mine property was underground development performed in 1904. As reported in Archer-Cathro's Beavis Mine Property Study, July 15, 1987, by Mr. M. P. Phillips, the "workings consist of a steeply-inclined shaft, lateral development on two levels (55' and 110' below surface) and a short winze from 55 Level to surface. The shaft is believed to have been sunk to about 150' below surface."

Gold occurrences in the Beavis will be mentioned in the Economic Geology section as outlined during recent (1987) shaft rehabilitation by B.Y.G. Resources Ltd.

Also, a geochemical and surface trenching program was conducted in 1987 - as shown on the Archer-Cathro map contained in the pocket.

Topography

The property ranges from an elevation of 2200' to 3000' and is easily traversed by foot. The claim area is covered by willow, alder and spruce.

Grid and Field Procedure

The old picket lines were re-flagged and chained at 100 m spacing, with 25 m stations; the old stations were re-covered so that all past work could be accurately located in the field.

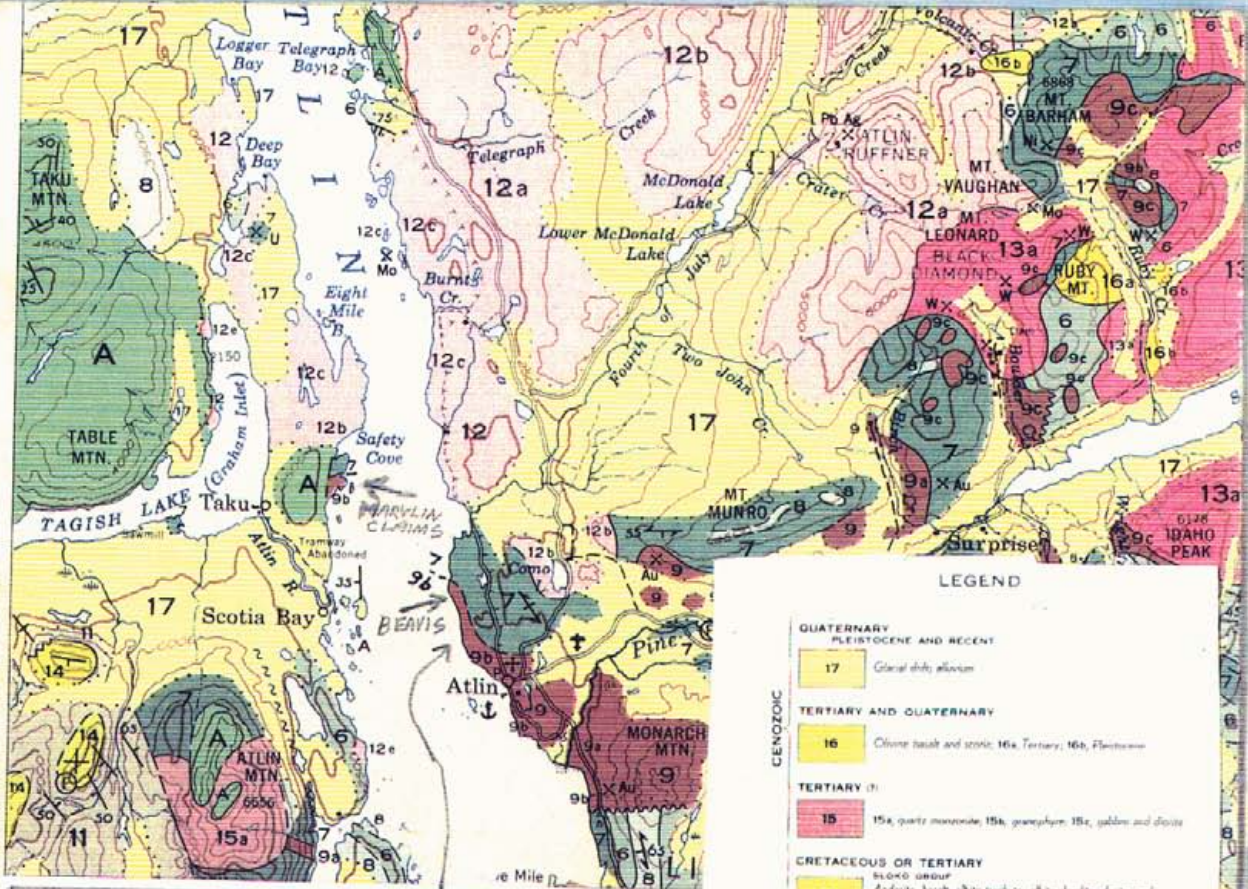
A Geonics EM16 was employed for the VLF survey, with readings taken at 25 m intervals. Both the in-phase and quadrature were read. All stations were read by facing the direction of the transmitting station and thence turning clockwise 90° before taking the readings. Most lines had to be read on Seattle and/or Maine and Maryland since the conductor directions were unknown. With one exception, Seattle and Maine turned out to be the best stations, and the results are computer-plotted on the EM16 map contained in the pocket.

Magnetometer readings were taken at 12.5 m spacings with a Scintrex MF-2 fluxgate magnetometer. This instrument reads the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field. Readings were taken to the nearest 10 gammas in short loops and corrected for diurnal. Each loop was subsequently corrected to adjacent loops throughout the survey.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

As shown on Aitkins Geology Map (see page 6), there are two main geological formations contacting on the property:

- a) Greenstone and volcanic greywacke; derived amphibolite [7];
and
- b) Carbonitized serpentinite [9b].



BEAVIS CLAIM GROUP ^{Pg 6}
 GEOLOGY MAP (104N)
 G.S.C - AITKEN - 1960
 AND
 PHOTO OF HEAD FRAME
 BEAVIS SHAFT



LEGEND

CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT	
	17	Glacial drift alluvium
	TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY	
	16	Clivine basalt and strata; 16a, Tertiary; 16b, Pleistocene
	TERTIARY (?)	
	15	15a, quartz monzonite; 15b, gneissophyre; 15c, gabbro and diorite
	CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY SLOKO GROUP	
	14	Andesite, basalt, albite trachyte, albite rhyolite, dacite, and related porphyritic rocks; conglomerate, sandstone
	CRETACEOUS	
	13	13a, alkalic; 13b, quartz monzonite
JURASSIC (May be in part older and younger) COAST INTRUSIONS		
12	Undifferentiated granitic rocks; 12a, Black Mountain body; 12b, Fourth of July Creek body; 12c, pink granite; 12d, Mount McManis body; 12e, diorite; 12f, alkalic granite	
JURASSIC LARGE GROUP		
11	Volcanic greywacke, chlorite, meltonite, shale, conglomerate; minor concretionary sandy limestone	
TRIASSIC (?)		
10	Greywacke, chert, argillite, conglomerate, tuff, clay, gneissose, argillite limestone, paper	
PALAEZOIC	PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN ATLIN INTRUSIONS	
	9	9a, peridotite; 9b, carbonized serpentinite; 9c, talc-bearing (steatitic) ultramafic rocks
	CACHE CREEK GROUP	
	6, 7, 8	6, Chert, argillite, chert pebble conglomerate and chert breccia; derived quartzite and shale; minor 7 and 8 7, Greenstone and volcanic greywacke, derived amphibolite, minor 6 and 8 8, Limestone and limestone breccia
	PENNSYLVANIAN AND/OR PERMIAN	
	4, 5	4, Andesite, basalt, and related proclastic rocks; conglomerate, sandstone, shale 5, Limestone May be in part or wholly equivalent to 6, 7, 8
	MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR EARLIER SYLVESTER GROUP	
	3	3a, gneissose, chlorite schist, greywacke, quartzite, quartz-biotite schist; 3b, impure crystalline limestone
	PRE-PERMIAN	
	2	Quartz monzonite
PRECAMBRIAN PALAEZOIC	YUKON GROUP	
	1	Hornblende-quartz-feldspar schist and gneiss; quartzite, crystalline limestone. May be in part equivalent to 3
	A	Undifferentiated, mainly volcanic rocks of uncertain, possibly several ages. Andesite, basalt, agglomerate, tuff, breccia, diorite and quartz; diorite porphyry; rhyolite. In part probably Triassic; probably equivalent to 10

Of more general interest to the east on Pine Creek, C. H. Ash and R. L. Arksey have noted, in their paper entitled The Listwanite-Lode Gold Association in British Columbia, "Linears defined by aeromagnetic lows in serpentinite may delineate zones of carbonatization. Magnetite formed during the serpentinization of ultramafic rocks produces a strong magnetic signature. Carbonatization results in the destruction of magnetite, creating zones of reduced magnetic susceptibility. The application of aeromagnetic lows as an exploration tool in delineating zones of carbonatization in ultramafics has been discussed by Gresens et al (1982). This approach has been applied by Homestake Mineral Development Co. in the Atlin camp and has proven successful (D. Marud, personal communication, 1989)."

According to the report by M. P. Phillips in Archer-Cathro's Beavis Mine Property Study (supra), the "geological setting and mineralization at the Yellow Jacket closely resemble those at the Beavis. Two gold-bearing veins are exposed in the underground workings and both are confined to the porphyry dyke. Silicification is most intense at the junction of faults or where there is a change in their strike."

Also, samples "taken from the mine dumps containing the greatest amount of grey quartz (25%) as opposed to white quartz returned the highest assays (0.870 oz/ton gold and 1.87 oz/ton silver). The highest assay returned from samples taken from the underground workings was 0.745 oz/ton gold with 0.47 oz/ton silver across 3.2' from No. 2 vein on the 55 Level crosscut."

In addition, a surface geochemical and trenching program was conducted by B.Y.G. Resources in 1987, the results of which are

shown on the Archer-Cathro map contained in the pocket. Unfortunately, the only record of this program that the claim owner (Mr. White) provided to me was the Archer-Cathro map. Consequently, no geology map is available at the time of writing this report.

However, interesting gold assays can be seen at the following locations:

- a) In the area of line 500E/station 450S - with gold values of 0.473 oz/ton over 0.6 m, 0.389 oz/ton over 0.45 m, 0.656 oz/ton over 2.3 m, and 0.120 oz/ton over 0.55 m.
- b) In the area of line 100E/station 100N - with gold values of 0.144 oz/ton over 0.3 m and 0.511 oz/ton over 1.25 m.
- c) Beavis Shaft, cross-line 300S/station approximately 250E - see shaft report under Economic Geology for gold values.

PURPOSE

- 1) To watch for magnetic lows which may be indicative of good lode prospects, as discussed in the Economic Geology section.
- 2) To accurately locate the VLF conductor axes. These can be employed as future prospecting targets in the hopes they may bear a direct relation to possible gold mineralization.

RESULTS

The VLF results plotted by computer can be seen as profiles on the map contained in the pocket. The location of the VLF conductor axes have been transferred to the Magnetometer Map and the VLF Composite contained in the pocket.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The main conductor axes have been labelled A-1, A-2, B, C, D and E, and can be seen on the mag. and VLF composite map. From the significant gold values displayed on the Archer-Cathro map (line 500E/station 450S; and line 100E/station 100N) it can be seen that conductors A-1 and A-2 are on or closely associated with the mineralization and should receive further prospecting. Of specific interest, it can be seen that conductor A-1 passes through an area of magnetic lows on the southern portion of the survey area; this should be investigated.

At the time of writing this report, not much is known about conductors B, C, D and E. Since glacial till has been observed in the area, gold geochemistry may not work everywhere so these conductors should receive further prospecting.

It is unknown whether the contact between the carbonitized serpentinite and the greenstone and volcanic greywacke (CACHE CREEK GROUP) is steeply dipping or relatively flat-lying. There is some indication (as seen by some magnetic lows [a] on the baseline near 800E and [b] on line 700 at 400N) that the carbonitized serpentinite unit may occur on the north and east part of the survey area.

Nevertheless, geological mapping and prospecting, in conjunction with the geophysics, is warranted in order to answer some of these questions. Also, there are additional prospect shafts and/or winzes to the north and east of the present survey area, which should be investigated by mapping, sampling, and extending the geophysical survey.

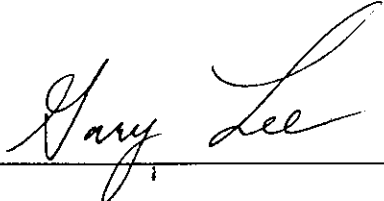
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Conduct a detailed EM survey where there is a junction of conductor axes or a change in their strike since this may indicate increased silicification due to faulting.
2. Extend the grid to the north and east and continue with the geophysics.
3. The complete area should be geologically mapped in detail and prospected further.
4. Both the conductor axes and certain areas with sharp magnetic contrasts (lows) present specific targets and could be tested at any time by either trenching or drilling.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, GARY C. LEE, of the City of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, DO
HEREBY CERTIFY that:

- 1) I am a self-employed Geological Engineer.
- 2) I am a graduate of the University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, with a degree in Applied Science - Geological Engineering (Mineral Exploration option).
- 3) I am a member of the Professional Engineering Associations of **the Yukon, B. C. and Ontario.**
- 4) I supervised and carried out the work described in this report.



Gary C. Lee, P.Eng.

Date: Sept 3/93

BEAVIS MINERAL CLAIMS
Atlin Mining Division, B.C.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

FIELD:

Engineer: 14 days @ 275/day	\$3,850.00
Assistant: 12 days @ 200/day	2,400.00
Mag. and VLF rental	500.00
Supplies	150.00
Room and board	600.00
Truck (4x4): 14 days @ 50/day	700.00
Mob and demob	225.00

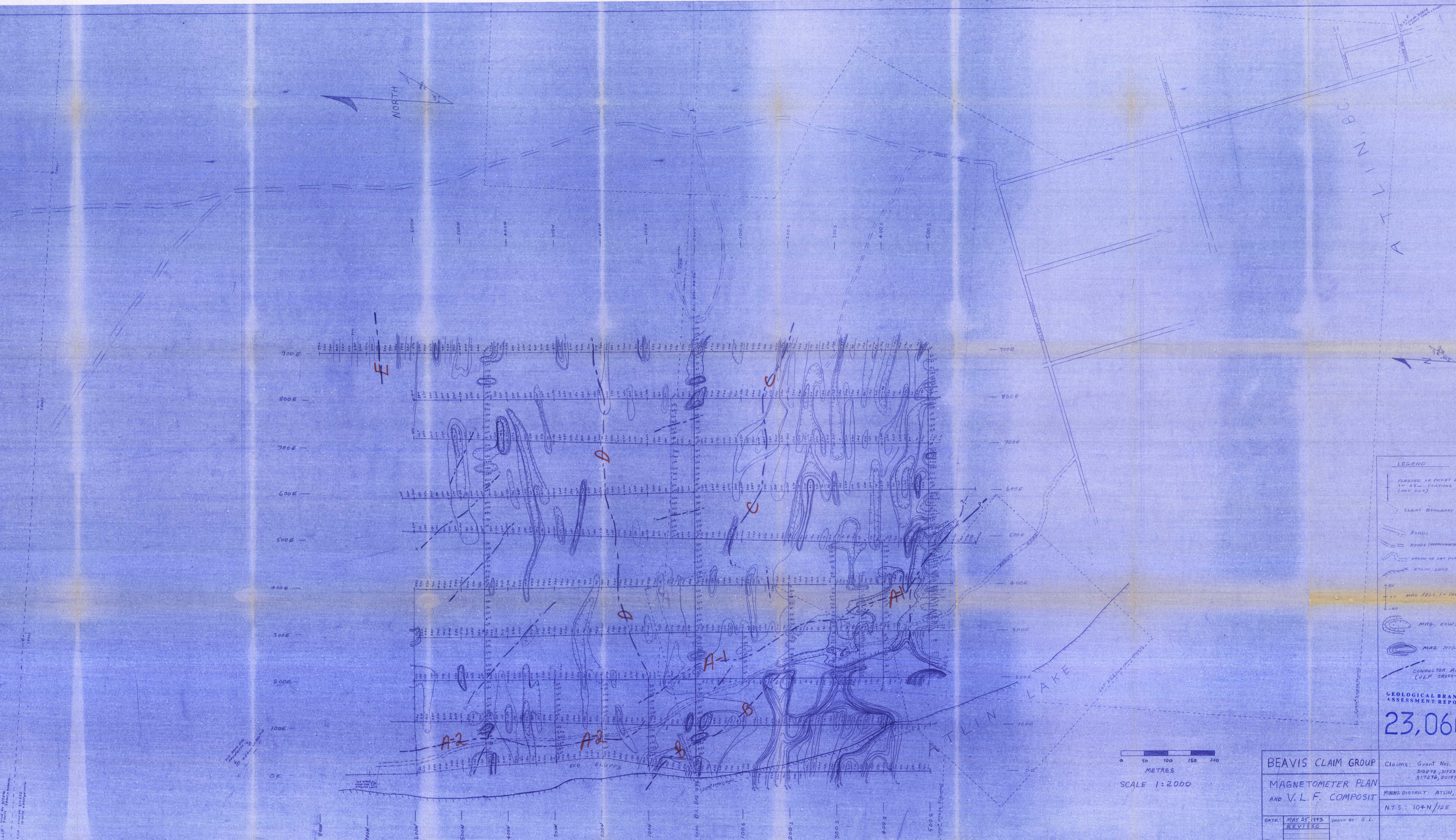
REPORT:

VLF - computer map	107.00
Data reduction, plotting, contouring, and report writing	950.00
Report preparation (compilation and typing)	175.00
Report reproduction (maps, binding, etc.)	200.00

TOTAL

\$9,857.00

=====



LEGEND

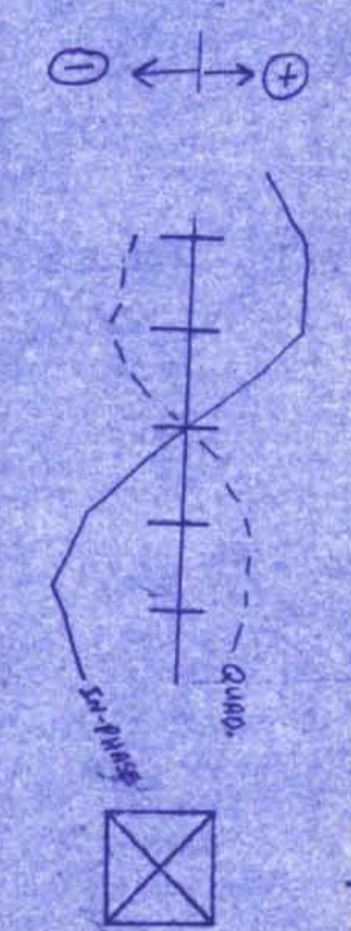
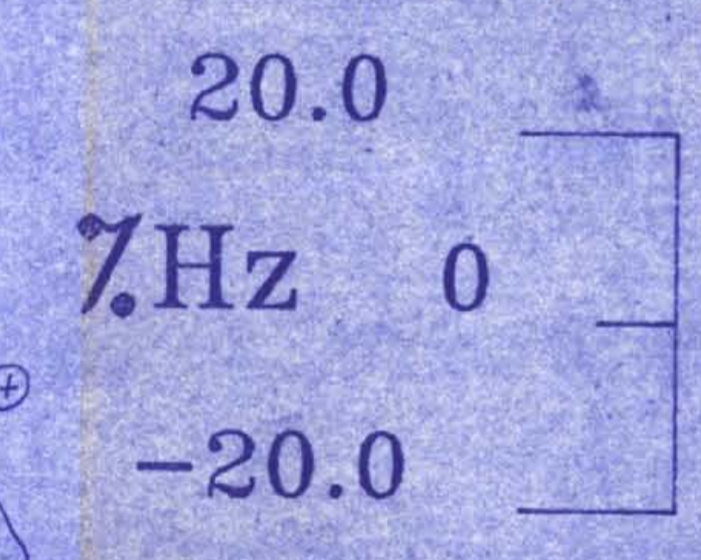
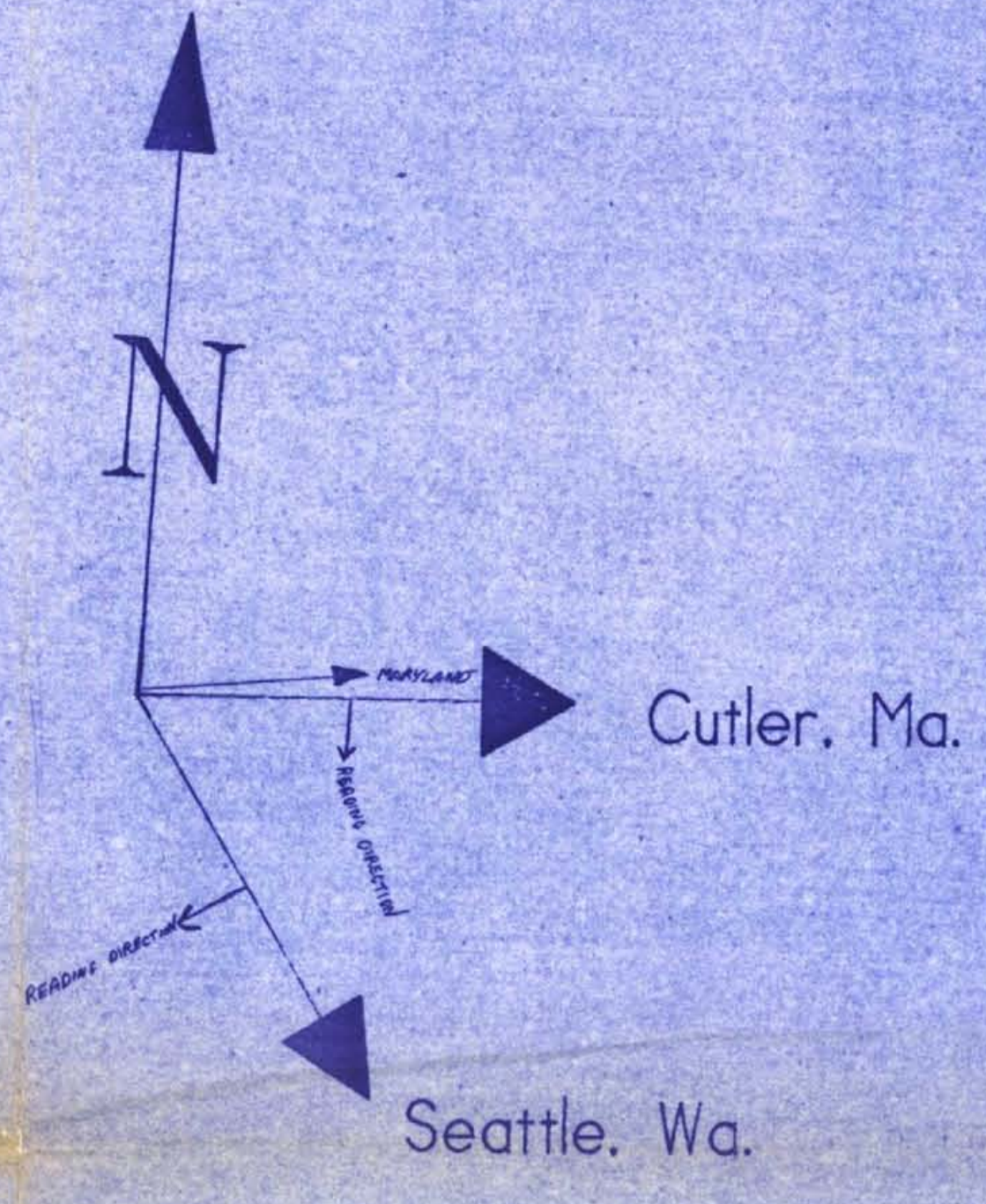
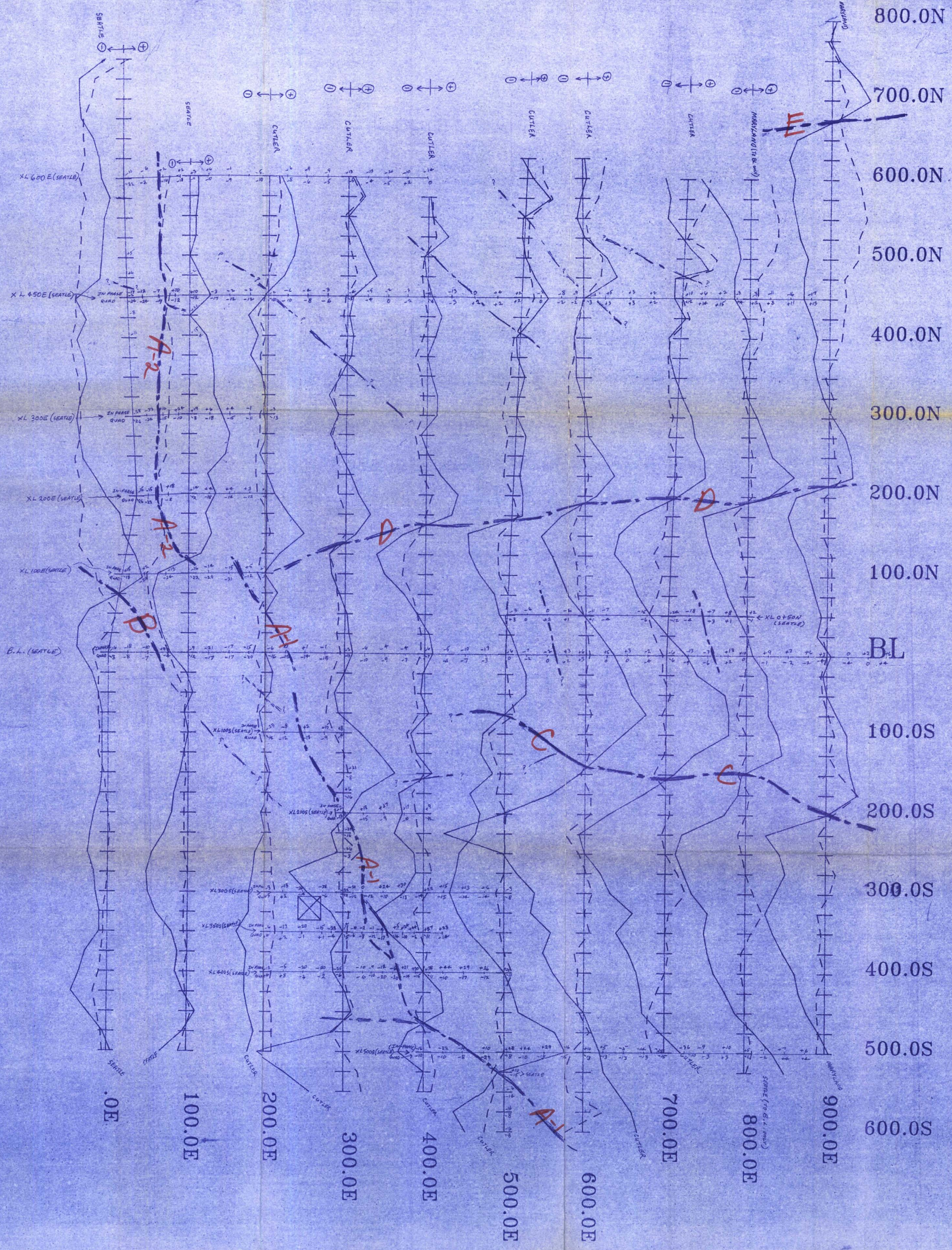
- CLASSIFIED OR PICKET LINES IN 25-M. STATIONS (NOT SHOWN)
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- ROADS
- ROADS (APPROXIMATE ALIGNMENT)
- WAGON OR CART ROAD
- ATLIN LAKE
- MAG. RECS. IN SQUARES
- MAG. LOWS
- MAG. HIGHS
- CONDUCTOR AXIS (VLF CROSS-DIP)

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,060

0 50 100 150 200
METRES
SCALE 1:2000

BEAVIS CLAIM GROUP		Claims: Grant Nos.
MAGNETOMETER PLAN AND V.L.F. COMPOSIT		308928, 312322, 317276, 301972 (SHEETS)
		MINING DISTRICT: ATLIN, B.C.
		N.T.S.: 104N/12E
DATE: MAY 25, 1973	DRAWN BY: B.L.	
REVISED		



PLOTTED
COMPUTER GENERATED
V.L.F. PROFILES ON NORTH-SOUTH LINES

Beavis Shaft

Conductor axis
(AXIS PLOTTED FROM RAW DATA ONLY - NOT UNFILTERED)

HAND PLOTTED CROSS LINES (e.g. CROSS LINE 100) (NUMERICAL VALUES - PROFILES NOT PLOTTED) USED FOR VLF CROSS-DIAGRAMS (CONDUCTOR AXIS) ONLY. CROSS LINES WERE READ BY SEATTLE, WASH.

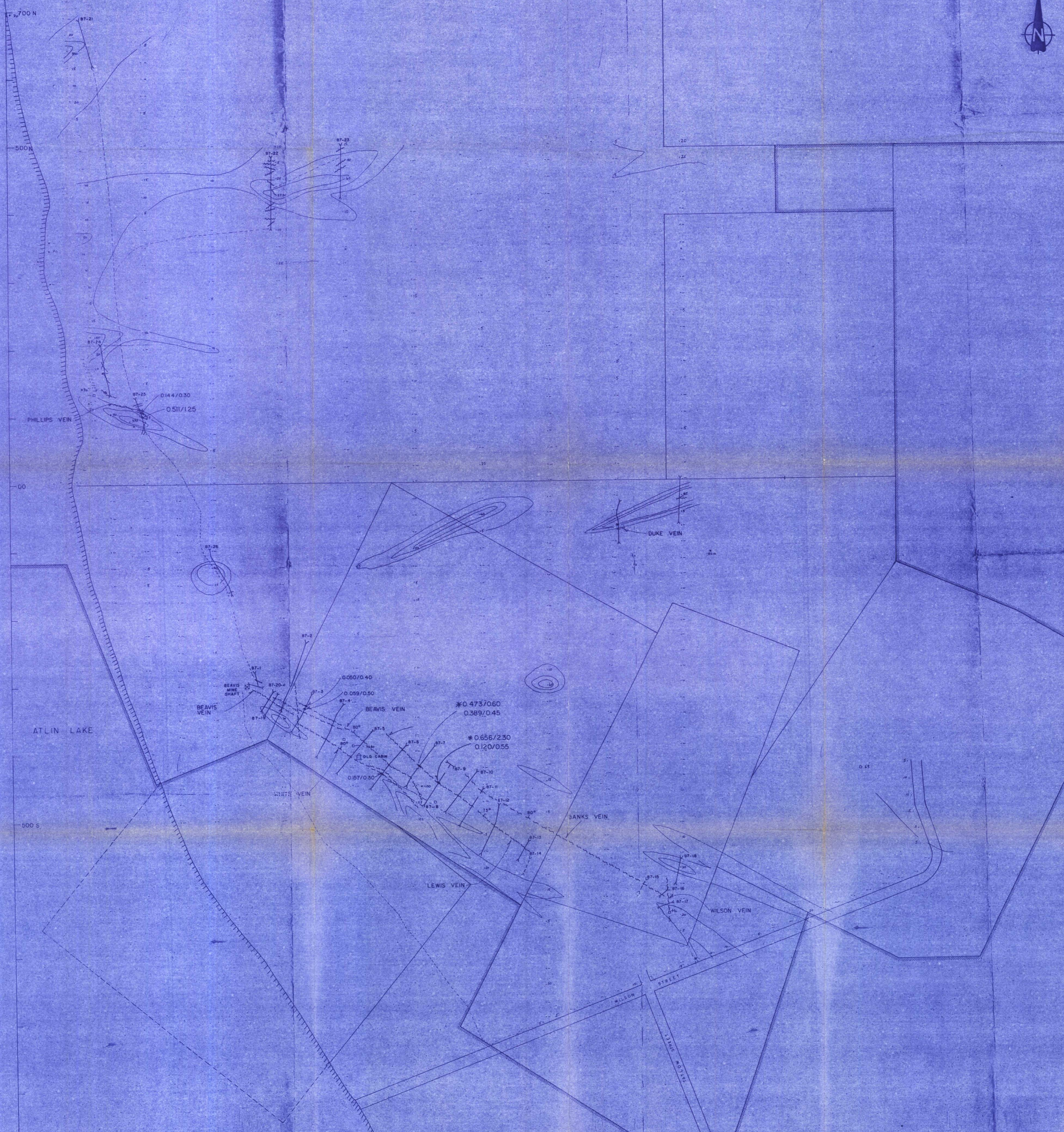
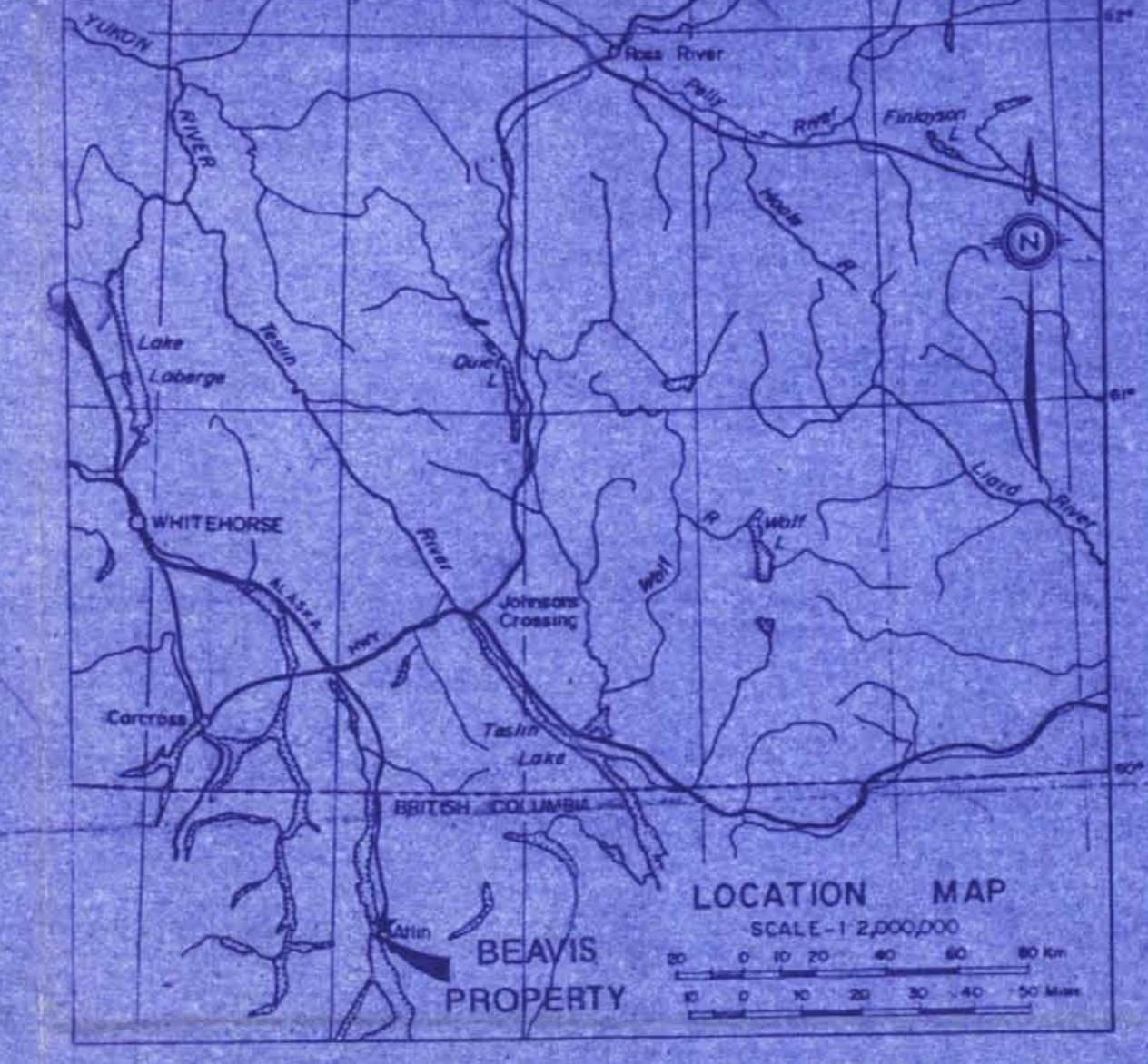


SCALE: 1:2,000

BEAVIS CLAIM GROUP	Claims: 310878, 317232 317296, 201971- (Sidney Fraction)
EM-16 VLF Survey Beavis Grid	Mining District: Atlin, B.C. N.T.S.: 104 N 12E
Gary Lee / Brad White	Date: May 23, 1993

23,060

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT



- Trenches Excavated
- Trenches Stripped
- Four Wheel Drive Road
- Old Hand Pits
- Rock Sample Location With Au Values in ppb
- Soil Sample Location With Au Values in ppb
- ≤ 25 ppb Au
- ≤ 50 ppb Au
- > 50 ppb Au
- Vein faults
- Chip sample location showing assay in oz/ton Au and width in meters, only assays exceeding 0.050 oz/ton are shown
- Denotes samples taken of bedrock surface, may represent regolith concentration

GEOLOGICAL BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT

23,060

ARCHER, CATRHO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
GOLD GEOCHEMISTRY
BEAVIS PROPERTY
NANSEN MINING CORPORATION

