REPORT
on the
ENGINEER GOLD MINE

ATLIN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS 104 M/8

Latitude: 59° 29' N
Longitude: 134° 14' W

For:

Manager, Explore B.C. Program
Ministry of Energy , Mines and Petroleum Resources
5th Floor, 1810 Blanshard Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

by:

Jan (Swede) Martensson and Warren Arnholtz
Ampex Mining
Box. 5634, Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5H4
February, 18, 1996

Geology prepared by:
Robert S. Hewton, P.Eng.
September, 29. 1993

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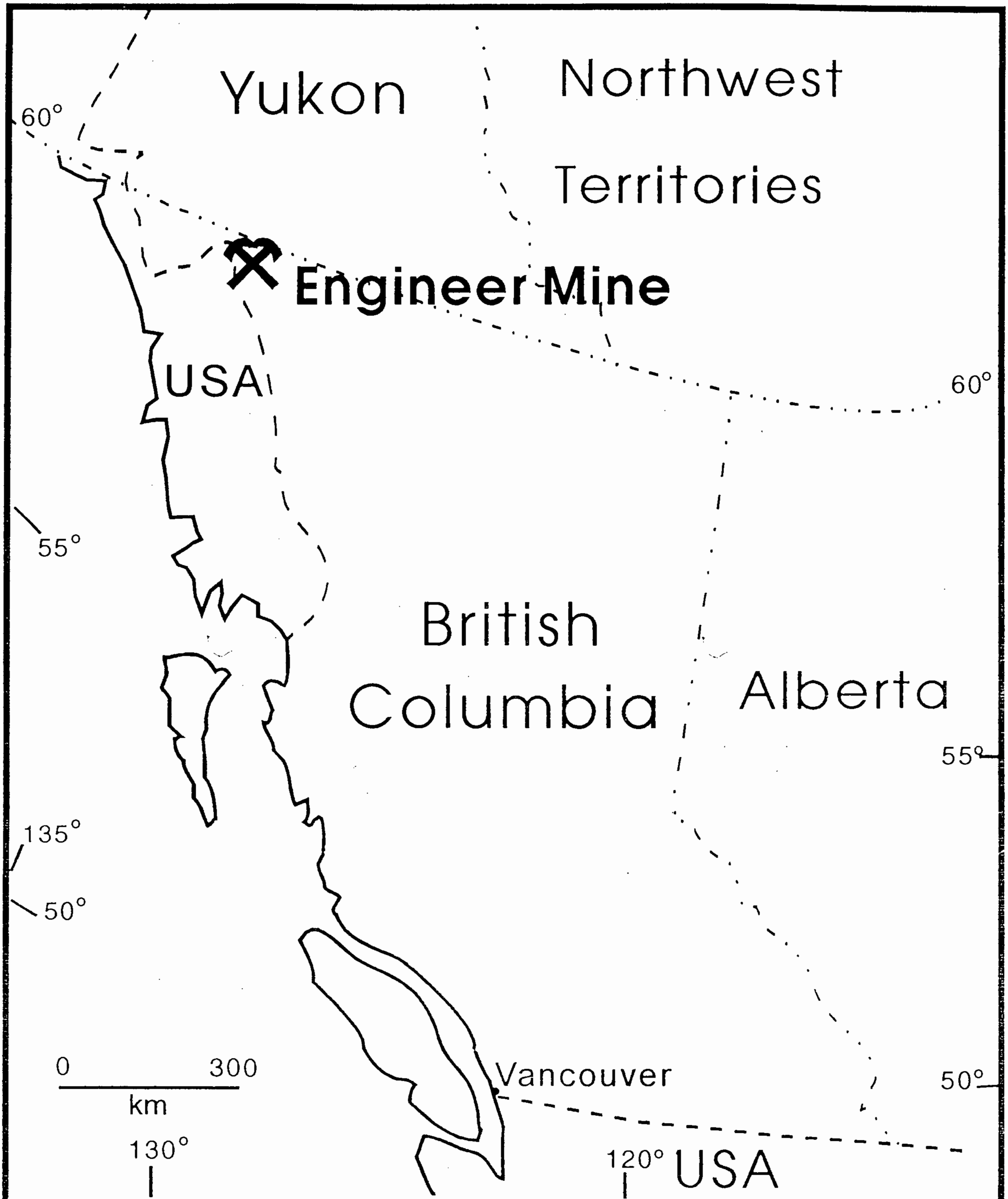
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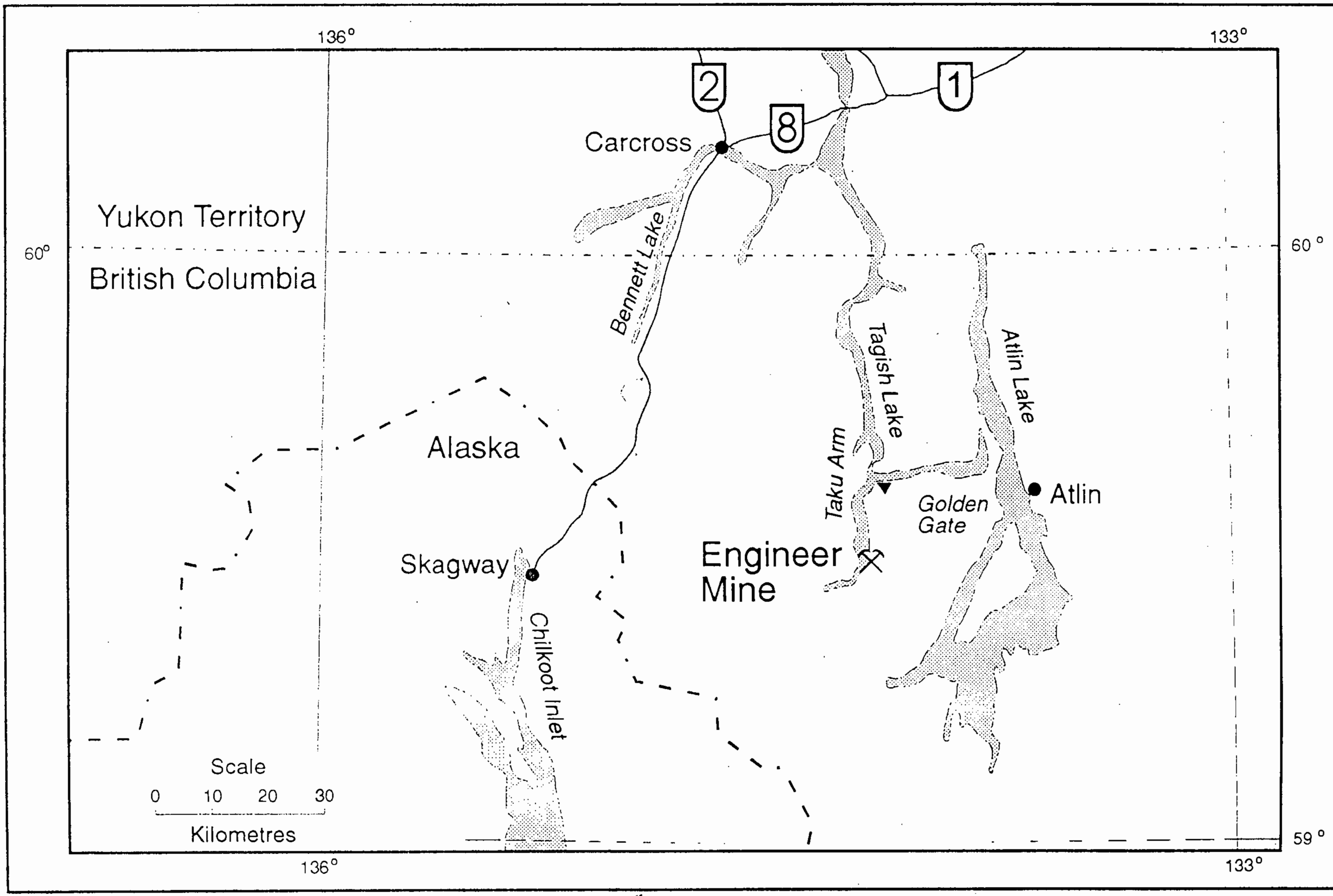

Locality Map

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Introduction

In 1995 Ampex Mining set out to evaluate the Engineer mine for the possibility of reopening the mine as a small scale operation. The Engineer has an extensive history. The main economic mineral, electrum occurs in small high-grade pockets. Though the pockets are small and the veins are narrow, the values rapidly make up for the barren sections. In the course of the initial prospecting, select samples were collected that assayed in excess of 1500 ounces per ton Au. As well spectacular specimens have been collected of visible gold. Historically though the production from the mine has yielded average mine grades in the order of 1 ounce per ton.

In the 70's and 80's several companies worked on the property primarily on the area surrounding the existing underground workings trying to locate new reserves. However these efforts were unsuccessful.

Ampex has approached this property from a different perspective. Our initial survey of the underground revealed that the nature of the mineralization was not conducive to traditional methods of exploration such as diamond drilling or chip sampling. The mineral is just too spotty to expect representative grades in drill core or small chip samples.

The mine presents some very difficult challenges but it has some very appealing attributes. Environmentally the mine is very friendly, because it would be high-grade, low tonnage the impact on the surface will be small. Tests so far indicate that the tailings do not contain any quantity of dangerous elements that would cause acid drainage or heavy metal pollution. Another feature that makes this mine very attractive is the amount of underground development that has already been done. There are several levels and thousands of feet of tunnels already in place that represent millions of dollars in today's cost.

The challenge at the Engineer mine is to be able to find a method of sampling and outlining ore reserves. The objective for Ampex was to utilize existing workings and a small portable mill to bulk sample targets.

We used a 11 meter crew boat and a 10 meters by 20 meters barge to support the exploration. We had in place a complete 10 man camp, and had a seasonal crew of 8-9 people. Except for the large generator at the mill, we had 2 generators at the camp. At start up we did some upgrading of roads, ditches and culverts, as well as all other necessary start up procedures..

Location and Access

The Engineer Mine is location the east side of the south end of Tagish Lake in northwestern British Columbia. The picturesque town of Atlin, B.C. is approximately 32 kilometers to the east northeast and Whitehorse, Yukon is about 140 kilometers north. The latitude is 59° 29' N and longitude is 134° 14' W. The National Topographic System Coordinates are 104M8.

During the historic operation of the mine, access was by stern wheeler from Carcross, Yukon 80 kilometers north northwest during the summer month, or by dog team during winter. Current access is by boat or barge from Carcross or Marsh Lake, Yukon or by float plane from a number of bases in the area.

Geology

Slates and argillites of the lower Jurassic Labarge Group underlie the Engineer Mine. They are thinly bedded and in some sections, such as near the portal, are rhythmically bedded. Underground, the beds are very steeply dipping to the east. Throughout the area are numerous diorite porphyry dikes of varying thickness and varying attitude that cut through the sediments. Engineer Mountain, behind the mine, is a sequence of rhyolitic to basaltic flows and pyroclastics that sit on top of the sediments.

There has not been much recorded on the structure of the property. The quarts veins appear to follow tensional shears on which there has been some displacement of dikes, for a few feet or so. No major structural break has been reported in the mine workings.

Previous writers have referred to different types of mineralization, vein and shear zone. The most important type, economically, is the vein mineralization. Veins are numerous and vary in thickness from small stringers to many feet across. The veins may be at any attitude but a northeasterly strike is most common for the larger veins. The gold mineralization occurs in spectacular high-grade shoots within the veins with relatively low grade values in between. The veins are reported to have a complex history and started as small fissures that were later opened by intense tensional fracturing causing breccias healed by quartz, calcite and albite. A third period of activity occurred with further movement along the veins and introduction of additional fluids that caused alteration and the formation of an uncommon mineral "roscoelite", and introduced the gold and other minerals. The presence of the roscoelite is important in that in the Engineer vein at least, there is a strong correlation between it and the rich gold mineralization. Also present in some vein material is a mixture of native arsenic and antimony known as allemontite. Although the roscoelite/gold association is common and is easy to identify, it should be pointed out that there are numerous occurrences of free gold in the quartz as well, without any other obvious association.

Previous literature refers to a shear zone that is visible both on surface and underground. This has been the target of some exploration, including systematic sampling underground, but assay results have been low. The shear zone appears to be two quarts veins separated by sheared broken sediments across 20 to 30 feet. Although results have been disappointing in the shear, the area of the Engineer mine has numerous stringers of quartz "shot" throughout a sequence of sedimentary rocks. Previous authors refer to the vein formation as deep seated magmatic. The possibility of other gold deposit types should not be overlooked. There has not been a concerted effort to systematically explore the entire land holdings.

Property

The engineer property includes 109 contiguous units consisting of Crown Grants, metric and two post mineral claims. Winslow Gold Corporation is the registered owner of all units and Crown Grants.

Explore BC Grant

In June of 1995 Ampex Mining received notice of approval for a Explore BC Grant of $35775.00. This enabled us to rehabilitate a section of tunnel that had been blocked with debris from 80 year old workings. This has opened up a part of the mine that has a shaft going to the lower levels of the mine. These levels have been developed but never mined, this will allow us to explore these levels in the future and greatly increase the possibility that we will be able to convert this neglected property into a productive mine once again.

The 1995 program although not conclusive has been very encouraging and we intend to pursue further sampling and dewatering the lower levels in 1996. If the results of the 1996 program are favorable we envision a production decision for 1997.

During the course of the 1995 season, Explore B.C. eligible expenses were $142000.00. Complete spread sheets, with all costs in detail are available on request.

This report of expenditures is based on my personal knowledge of operation during the 1995 season at the Engineer Mine. I am the Mine Manager at the Engineer Mine and the co-author of this report.

Jan (Swede) Martensson
February 20, 1996

Engineer Mine Project 1995
Milling Report

In 1994 the mill was set up and operated for a couple of weeks. In this initial run-up a number of problems were encountered in the mill circuit.

The first couple of weeks in 1995 were spent modifying the mill.

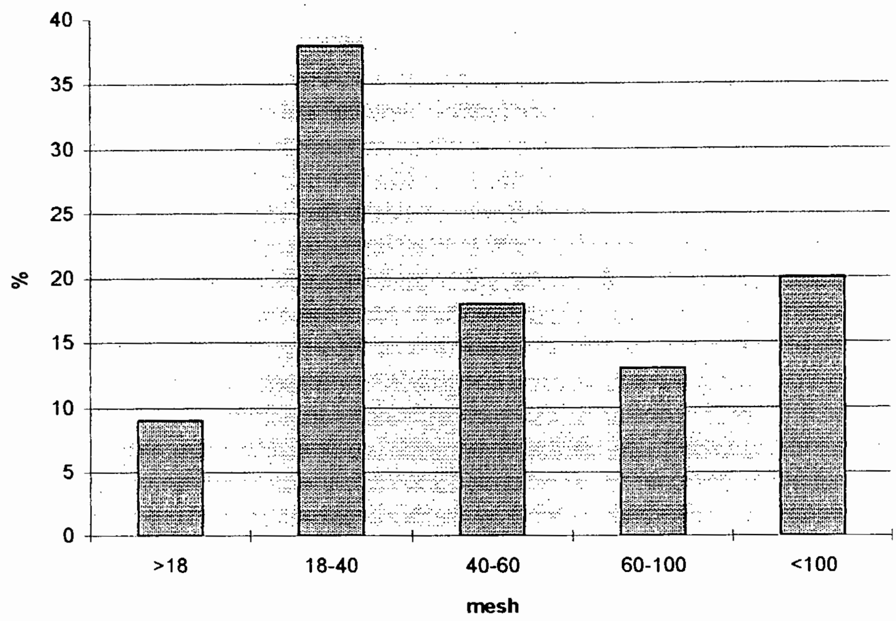
The main problem discovered in the mill circuit was the classifier. In the original circuit a Crabs cyclone classifier was used to send the oversized back to the ball mill for regrind. The unusually course gold in the ore would not pass the cyclone. This meant the gold recirculated in the grinding circuit. This problem was addressed by replacing the cyclone with a vibrating screen deck. As well a different jig was installed ahead of the screen to catch the course gold.

Although the gravity separation mill performed very well as method of bulk sampling, the metallurgy still presents some problems for effective recovery in a production situation. Tailing losses are too high and changes will have to be made to the circuit to reduce them to an acceptable level. The concentrates have proved to be difficult to process on site due too the high content of pyrite. Samples of the concentrates have been tested to establish the most practical solution to these issues.

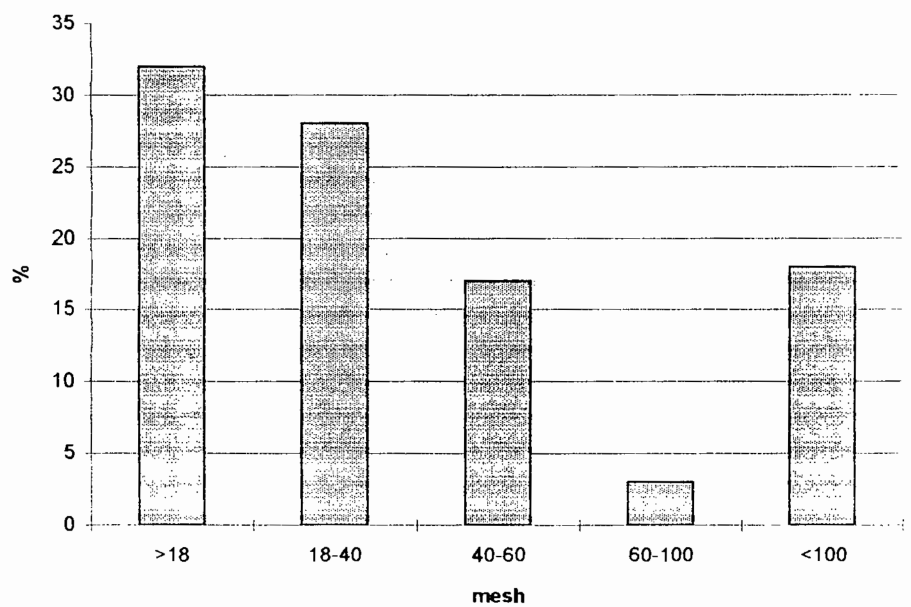
During the course of the milling season we were able to observe the reaction of the milling process to the content of argilite as opposed to quartz. The quartz vein pinches and swells how ever a minimum mining width must be maintained, as the wall rock consists of barren argilite, the mill feed content of quartz varies. When the ore contained a higher percentage of argilite the grinding process slowed down significantly. This underscores the importance of controlling dilution in the mining operation.

During the course of the milling season we were able to experiment with feed rate to the ball mill and observe the effect on the grind. The following charts are the results of two tests.

Grind @ 1.5 tons per hour



Grind @ 3 tons per hour



These two factors will dictate the production rate of the mill. It will be necessary to adjust the feed rate to the grindability of the mill feed depending on the content of argilite.

1995 Milling Results

SAMPLE	LOCATION	TONS	ASSAYS (OZ PER TON AU) HEADS	TAILS
1	505-1	122	0.46	0.15
2	524	35	0.95	0.22
3	530	75	0.327	0.037
4	523	8.5	0.117	0.039
5	DD SURFACE	14	N/A	N/A
6	SHAFT VEIN	40	N/A	N/A
7	510-3	109	N/A	N/A
8	505-6	39	N/A	N/A
9	524	27	0.126	N/A
10	523	6	N/A	N/A
11	530	46	N/A	N/A
12	WASTE CHUTE	19	N/A	N/A
13	ORE CHUTE	20	N/A	N/A
14	505-2	23	N/A	N/A
15	505-2 SOUTH	23	0.756	0.021
16	505-1	70	N/A	N/A
17	505-3	9	0.537	N/A
18	505-4	4	0.072	N/A
19	505-7	4	N/A	N/A
	Total	693.5		

* **N/A** Not assayed- these samples showed no visible gold.

Sample Description

1. **505-1**: This sample was taken from the same location that was sampled in the fall of 1994. At that time the mill was not operating reliably and the material was not assayed. Visually it looked promising and we milled 122 tons from this location. This stope is close to breaking into previous workings and no more can be mined vertically from this chute from the 5 Level. The potential is good if mined from the lower levels.

2. **524:** This sample was also taken from the same location that was sampled in the fall of 1994. At the time the mill was running relatively well and the heads assayed .836 oz. Au. However we lacked confidence in the assay and we ran another 35 tons from this stope. To date this the most promising stope. It is still difficult to project reserves but this stope was not mined by the Engineer Gold Corp. and potentially could be mined to surface (approx. 300 ft.).

3. **530:** This stope also in the Governor area, had modest workings from the Engineer Gold Corp. The vein is very strong and the potential looked good. However the results were lower than we anticipated.

4. **523:** This stope was adjacent to 530 and also looked promising but the results were also disappointing.

5. **Old-timers tunnel:** 14 tons of quartz were milled from a small tunnel that had been driven by the Engineer Gold Corp. on surface of the Double Decker. The quartz had been neatly piled near the tunnel. No gold at all.

6. **Shaft vein surface trench:** 40 tons of muck that was blasted from a trench on the shaft vein. No gold

7. **510-3 stope:** 109 tons were mined and milled from a stope above the crosscut. Some gold in the jig. Also flakes that looked like lead.

8. **505-6:** Material removed from the slough-in beside the prospect shaft. 39 tons were milled, first load seemed to have gold, but next load had less quartz and the gold died off.

9. **524:** The back was taken down between the old 524 stope and our 524 stope. 27 tons were milled, this showed a little gold but not enough to be ore.

10. **523:** 6 tons were milled from muck out of the draw chute. This showed no gold.

11. **530:** 46 tons were milled from this stope. This showed some gold values and one short period gave good looking jig cons, but then it returned to very modest values. A 2 hour run was sampled and assayed but it only ran .043.

12. **Waste chute:** 19 tons were milled from the first of 2 chutes from the 800 level shaft. The first load gave a little gold but then it died off. We speculated that this was the chute used for storing waste from the lower levels.

13. **Shaft ore chute:** This was the 2nd chute from the 8 level shaft, that we speculated would be the ore storage chute. 20 tons were milled with very little values, there was some quartz but mostly waste rock.

14. **505-2:** This was the first chute past the shaft and had muck from the upper levels. 23 tons were milled. Although it initially showed some promising quartz there was very little in gold. This was mostly waste rock and this chute was pulled empty and the muck used to fill the old underhand stope below it.

15. **505-2 south:** This section which is next to the 505-2 and extends about 30 ft south. This was above the underhand stope and had 1 round taken up. No gold showed in the 23 tons milled and most was run for waste.

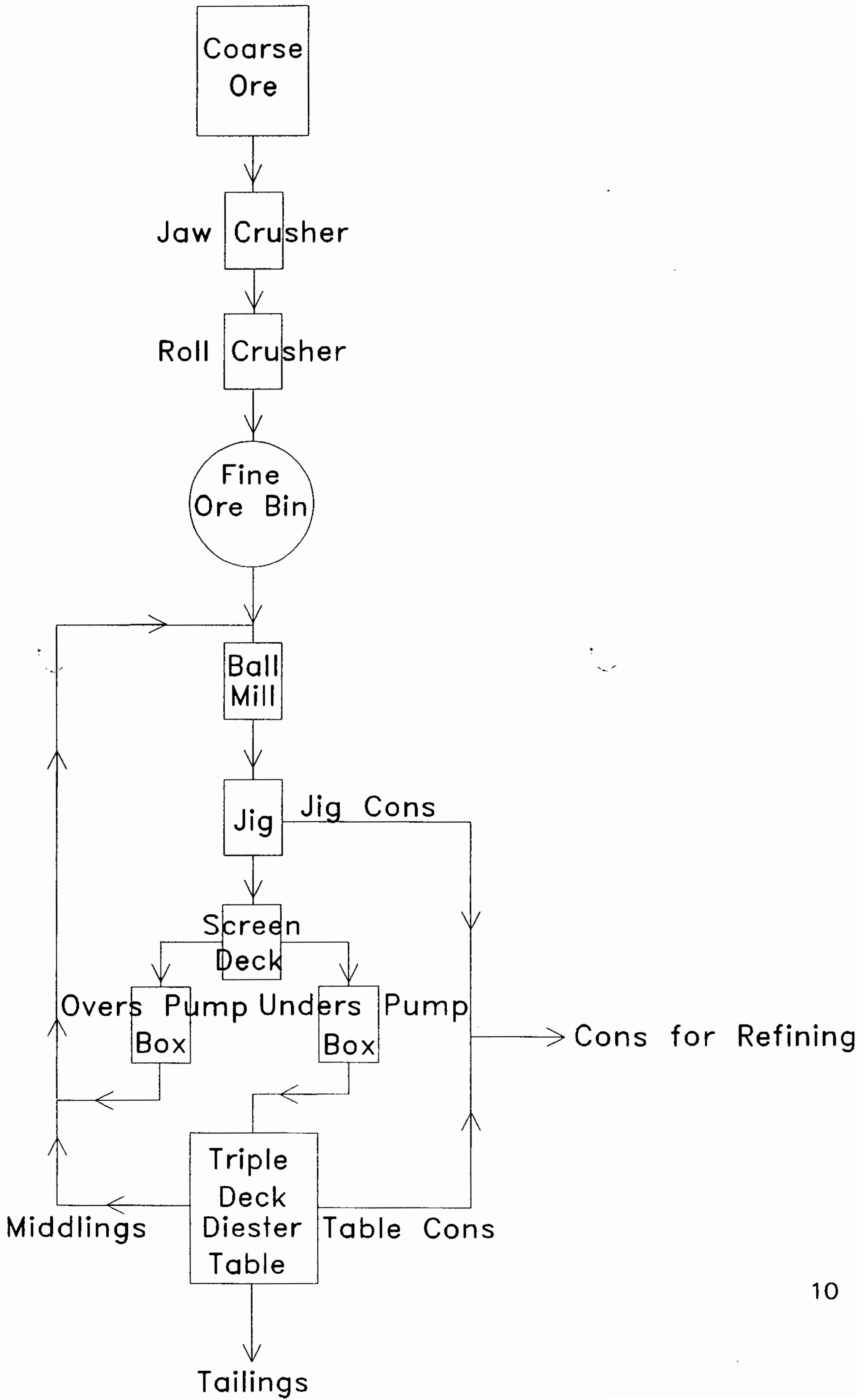
16. **505-1:** An attempt was maid to expand this shoot from the previous work on this area. However this did not prove successful and little gold was observed during the milling of about 70 tons.

17. **505-3:** 9 tons were pulled from this chute, mostly waste with very little gold.

18. **505-4:** 4 tons were pulled from this chute, mostly waste with very little gold.

19. **505-7:** 4 tons were pulled from this chute, mostly waste with very little gold.

Engineer Mine – Mill Circuit



Mining Report

The Following is a summary in chronological order of the 1995 season underground activities, as well as some small amount of surface testing for ore at the Engineer mine. To accommodate the change to track mining , we also had to build a new outside dumping ramp in close proximity to the 5 level portal. All areas mentioned are clearly indicated on the attached underground map.

Scooptram: The JCI 50M scoop was repaired and serviced.

Ice in portal: The 5-level portal was completely iced up at startup. Holes were drilled and blasted and the ice was removed with the small scooptram. There was approximately 20 meters of ice at the portal and an other 15 meters , 1 meter thick, 250 meters in from the portal at the 510 drift.

Ventilation: The fan at the junction of the Main crosscut and the 506 drift was serviced and started to ensure good ventilation at the North-east-section. This takes about 1 day of blowing, then daily as needed.

505-1 Stope: 122 ton was drilled and blasted as a continuation of last years sample, starting 7 meters up from the bottom of the drift. The sample site was approximately 7 meters long, 8 meters high and as usually 1 meter wide. We always try to leave as much muck as possible on the ground to aide the miners with access until the mining is finished. The scoop mucked and hauled the material to the truck while pulling a 1 ton ore car with steel wheels. We would then take 10 ton at the time to the mill.

Scooptram: The hauling capacity was improved to 2.3 ton from 1.5 ton by extending the bucket edges on both the scoop and the ore car.

506 Drift: Several tight areas were blasted and cleared so we could tram through this drift pulling the ore car. This was time consuming since both the vent line and air line had to be removed and re-installed.

North-East-Section loading station: A slash was taken at the 506 and 524 drifts junction. This to get head room for the scoop while loading the ore car.

524 Drift airline: To get more compressed air to the 524-2 raise, steel airline was installed from the 506 drift junction. Some blasting was necessary both for the line and access The waste was hauled out with the scoop.

524-2 Raise: 2 raise rounds were taken starting 10 meters up from the drift. This raise is fully timbered with a man-way and chute lining. The raise is 2.5 meters by 1 meter, and the rounds were 2 meters. Nice high grade was visible after both raise rounds. Approximately 35 ton was blasted and hauled to the mill using the scoop and the ore car.

530-1 Raise: The old-timers had already started this raise. We continued were they left of, 5 meters up, until we broke through 16 meters up, into a sub level that connects to the 523-1 raise. Some very nice looking high grade was visible in the muck after the second raise round. A simple man-way was installed and the existing old man-way in the 523-1 raise was upgraded. The chute lining was repaired and to some extent replaced for future use. This gave us good access to 15 meters of vein without disturbing the drift below any more than necessary. Approximately 75 ton was hauled to the mill.

523-1 Raise: One small raise round was taken immediately above the existing raise at the sub level. The material fell straight into the chute and could be pulled at the drift below. Approximately 9 ton was hauled to the mill.

Whitehorse for assays and Track-mining equipment: We returned to Whitehorse to locate and purchase equipment. (Loki, Charging-station, Ore cars, Muck machine, slusher, rail and ties.) We also assayed concentrates from bulk samples. When we returned to the mine, 2 men stayed behind in Whitehorse to transport to, and load the barge. The barge arrived to the mine site 10 days later.

Access to the Main Shaft: An old-timer waste bulk head was broken just past the 505-6 raise. We used the scoop and the ore car to haul approximately 100 ton out side. A small amount went to the mill to be tested. We also had to timber to ensure safety while mucking. We knew that this project was too big without track and muck machine, but we could still get a good start.

Outside Dumping ramp: An ore car track dumping ramp was built so we could dump directly into the 10 ton truck. This was a fairly big project as the ramp is 17 meters long and 4 meters wide, completely built from timber, planking and cross braises. The ramp also has a switch with an extra 15 meters of track, (to store ore and flat cars) as well as a rail extension with a battery changing setup.

Track: As soon as the track on the ramp was down we proceeded with underground track laying. Initially 500 meters was installed in the main cross-cut and on to the shaft area in the 505 drift. The track was back filled and a ditch board was attached to the ties on the right hand side. We also installed a switch at the 510 drift. Later on, after the path by the shaft was cleared, 100 meters of track was laid down in the 505 drift to access 505-3, 505-4 and 505-7 raises.

523-1 Raise: We took down 12 meters of back in the sub drift previously mentioned. Part of this material went down the chute at the 523-1 raise, part of It went down the open 530-1 raise, but most of it is still in the stope. This exercise was to visually inspect the vein looking for the previously seen ore. We hauled 6 ton from 523-1 chute and 46 ton from 530-1, from 90 ton in total, with the scoop to the track at the cross-cut, from were it was hauled outside by rail.

524-1 and 2 raises: We took down 15 meters of back between 524-1 and 524-2 to see if we could connect those ore shoots. Approximately 27 ton from a total of 150 ton was hauled out to the mill using the same method as above. The rest of the material has to stay until the track reach this area.

510-3 Raise: This is a new raise on a small showing, 250 meters from the portal, that we started while the track was going in. We did 2 raise rounds and 6 sub drift rounds (4 meters above the track). A slusher was used to get the muck to the track, were it was loaded with a 12B muck machine. We then used the Loki and 4 cars to haul approximately 110 ton to the ramp.

Shaft Vein on surface: In 1926 a 30 meter shaft was sunk on a showing just south of the North-east-section. The head frame is still standing and the shaft is in good condition. We exposed about 15 meters of vein on surface directly south of the frame, did some upgrading to the access road and started to drill and blast. We used our portable compressor and a jack-leg drill. The material was excavated with a small back-hoe. We blasted the full length of the vein 1 meter wide and 1 meter deep. Approximately 80 ton was removed but only 40 ton was hauled to the mill.

Access to the Main Shaft: We could now use slide rails and the muck machine to continue removing waste and old timber from this area. We sent 1 more truck load to the mill since it looked like a change in material. Of course we did not know at this time that this was a waste storage area that had broke. We used 2 rail beams and 8 sets of timber to get through 13 meters of drift. We used the waste above 2 pull chutes (506-2 Raise) to fill a 10 meter long under-hand stope, just south of the shaft. Some of the material from 506-2 raise was sent to the mill before we realized that this was also waste. We probably mucked up 250 ton in total from this area.

505-2 Raise South: At this area, which is directly above were the under-hand stope was, we started out by taking 2 raise rounds 15 meters south of 505-2 raise. Then we started breasting down in 2 lifts, going towards the raise, and finishing with 2 more raise rounds right above the center of the under-hand stope. With 7 breasts, we broke approximately 140 ton of muck, but only 25 ton went to the mill, with the remainder still piled by the outside ramp.

505-3 Raise: Since we now had track in this area we could pull chutes to test mill some of the material left in the stopes. From this chute we took 9 ton to the mill.

505-4 Raise: 20 meters south of 505-3, we pulled this chute and took 4 ton to the mill.

505-7 Raise: We pulled 4 ton from this chute and took it to the mill. We had earlier seen one rock with gold on it at the edge of this chute. These 3 chutes originate from the same stope

505-1 Raise: We returned to this area to take one more lift 10 meters above the track. We had seen some nice ore earlier and felt we needed to confirm earlier results. The vein pinched, but we still sent it all to the mill. Approximately 70 ton was hauled to the mill.

505-5 Raise South: We took one long raise round in between 505-5 and 505-6 raises. There is a stope above and we wanted to test what was left just above the drift. We had to muck it up to re-gain access, but nothing was sent to the mill. Approximately 45 ton was removed from this area and dumped as waste.

505-8 Raise: We knew from old reports, that this could be a possible ore shoot. We had no track this far back so we carried all necessary equipment to the site, including a 400 liter water pressure tank. We used approximately 170 meters of air hose to drill of and blast 1 raise round. We found some nice ore in the muck, but could not see any in the vein. All the material is still in the drift.

505-2 Raise South: We started 15 meters past the 505-2 raise going towards 505-3 raise, to breast down 3 meters by 2.5 meters rounds, 17 meters in all. We were only looking for visible ore, to establish, if this large block could have an ore shoot. All this material is still in the drift as this was the end of our season.

Harris
EXPLORATION SERVICES
MINERALOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

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Report for: Warren Arnholtz,
Ampex Mining,
3916 Clinton Rd.,
CAMPBELL RIVER, B.C.
V9H 1J1

Report 95-116

January 12, 1996

INTRODUCTION:

A sample of table concentrate from operations at the Engineer Mine was submitted for mineralogical examination.

The sample was dried, split by riffling, and three separate small portions prepared as polished thin sections (slides 96-005X, 006X and 007X).

DESCRIPTION:

The following description is a synthesis of the observations on the three polished sections, which show no systematic differences.

Estimated mode

Pyrite	20
Pyrrhotite	27
Arsenopyrite	5
Chalcopyrite	1
Galena	trace
Native Au	trace
Fe oxides	7
Silicates	24
Carbonate	16

This sample has a predominant particle size range of 50 - 500 microns, plus occasional coarser gangue grains to 1.0 mm. It consists of a mixture of sulfides, silicates and carbonate, virtually all as liberated grains.

The principal sulfides are pyrite and pyrrhotite. Arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite are accessory constituents.

Fe oxides - of both primary aspect (magnetite) and secondary origin (compact limonite) - are another accessory.

The dominant form of silicate is a minutely fine-grained felsitic or cherty material, more or less dusted with sericite and micron-sized opaques. This could be of volcanic or sedimentary/tuffaceous character. There is also a substantial component of crystalline quartz which, together with prominent sparry carbonate fragments, may be of vein origin.

Native Au is relatively abundant, and 10 or more examples were located in each polished section. About 70% of the occurrences seen were liberated grains, typically ranging from 50 - 300 microns in size. These are equant to irregular in shape - sometimes hackly but, interestingly, seldom of notably flaky morphology.

Au was also seen as composite particles with various other constituents. Three examples were intergrown with pyrrhotite, one with arsenopyrite, one with possible bornite, two with quartz, three with carbonate, two with indeterminate fibrous gangue, and one with limonite. No examples of Au associated with fresh pyrite were seen. The locked Au includes some small-scale intergrowths, down to a few microns.

From the evidence of this study, there seems no reason why a high-grade Au product could not be made using a Knelson concentrator - although the efficiency of separation would be improved if the feed were more closely classified as to particle size.

Tailings losses are presumably in the form of fine Au locked in gangue and, to some extent, sulfides (if the latter are not fully recovered in the gravity steps). Improved recoveries will most likely necessitate finer grinding, and possibly the inclusion of another concentration step such as flotation.

Au of the size and mode of occurrence seen in the present product should be readily extractable by cyanide. A simple bottle-roll test on the table concentrate would prove this point.

PHOTOMICROGRAPHS:

The accompanying set of photos illustrates some of the modes of occurrence of Au seen in the microscopic examination. The scale of the photos is 1 cm = 85 microns, except where otherwise stated. Subject matter is as follows:

Neg. 387-13: Au (circled) as a hackly grain, 180 microns in size, with tiny incorporated or adhering grains of quartz (dark grey).

Neg. 387-14: Au (circled) as an equant grain, 130 microns in size, with adhering/intergrown grains of pyrrhotite (buff colour).

Neg. 387-15: Another example of Au (circled) of hackly form, as a cementing or interstitial phase to small euhedral quartz crystals.

Neg. 387-16: Au (circled) as apparent disseminated specks, 15 - 30 microns in size, in indeterminate, limonate-stained material (possibly scorodite, secondary after arsenopyrite). This example could be the expression of a coarser hackly grain of Au (continuous below the plane of polish).

Neg. 387-17: Liberated Au (circled), as a 250 micron grain, with a peripherally adhering tiny quartz crystal (grey).

Neg. 387-18: Au as acicular clusters in a particle of fibrous gangue (possible tremolite: just distinguishable from the background as a brownish translucent area).

Neg. 387-20: Scale 1 cm = 42 microns. Fine-grained Au (circled) as specks 3 - 40 microns in size, disseminated through a carbonate particle (dark area, just distinguishable from the background).

Neg. 387-21: The coarsest Au seen in the present study, consisting of an irregular, liberated, hackly grain (probably representing and original interstitial pocket in quartz), 300 microns in size (including the portion below the plane of polish, and showing as a contiguous dark area). The Au appears bright pale yellow in colour. For comparison, adjacent grains include pyrite (cream-coloured, to the north east of the Au), pyrrhotite (buff coloured; rectangular grain adjoining the Au on the south); Fe oxide (brownish grey next to the pyrrhotite); and arsenopyrite (whitish elongate grain adjoining the Fe oxide). The transparent cleaved grains similar in colour to the background (e.g. upper left) are carbonate; the transparent uncleaved grains are quartz; and the dark shadowy/speckled grains (e.g. bottom left) are the felsitic wall rock.

This colour key applies to all the photographs.

Neg. 387-22: Scale 1 cm = 42 microns. Higher magnification to show threads or thin films of Au intergrown in a grain of unidentified fibrous gangue (dark).

Neg. 387-23; Au (bright, pale yellow) intergrown, on a scale of 30 - 90 microns, with pyrrhotite (buff-colour; circled). Dull yellow grain at lower right is chalcopyrite.

Neg. 387-24: Scale 1 cm = 42 microns. Two examples of Au of flaky form, each about 130 microns in size, with small adhering/intergrown grains of arsenopyrite (light greyish).

Neg. 387-25: Irregular Au grain (circled), about 70 microns in size, with attached remnant of limonite (brownish, translucent). The adjacent small grain of quartz or carbonate (grey; same colour as background) is probably in fortuitous contact rather than physically intergrown.

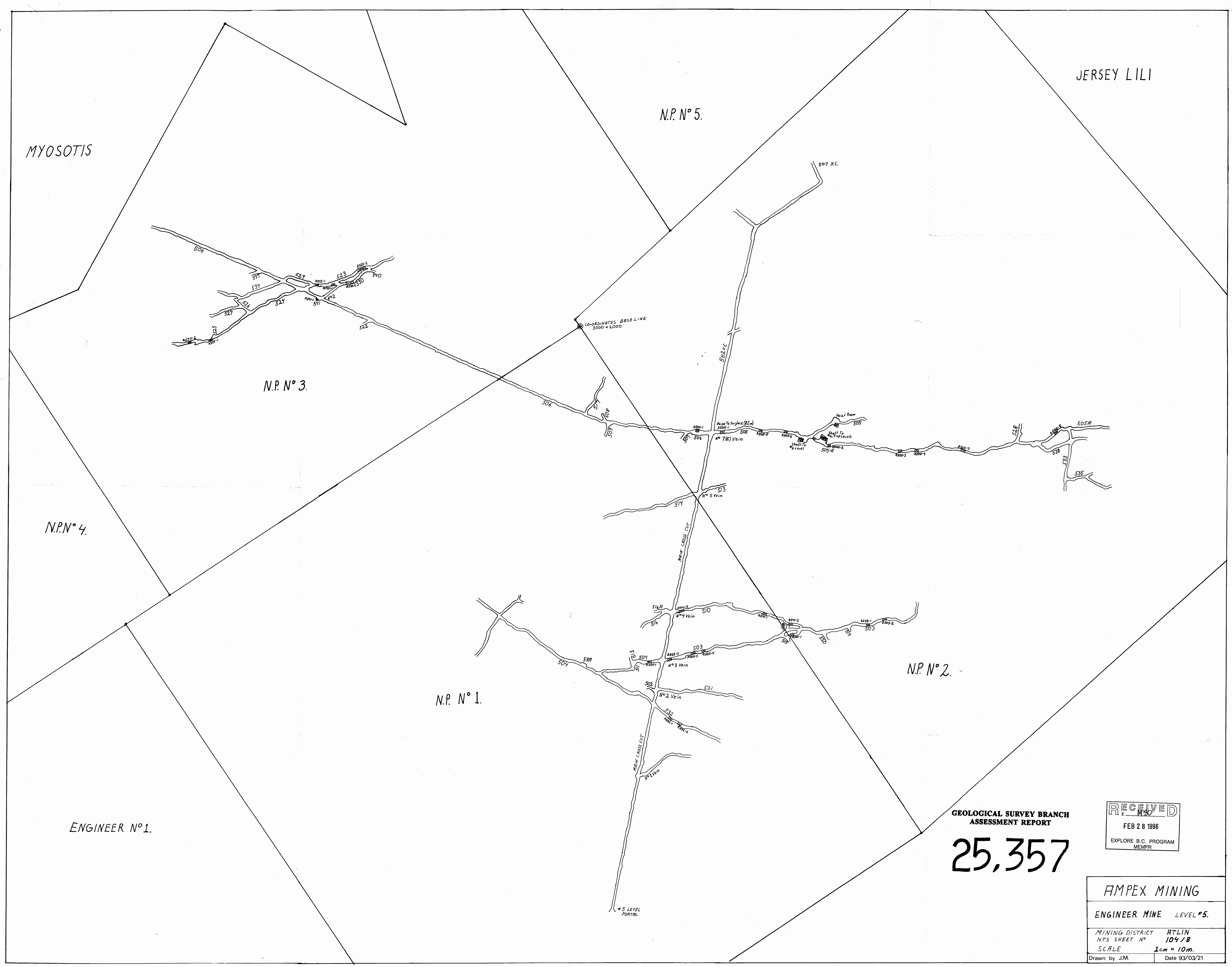
J.F. Harris Ph.D.

Picture above: Shows the new loading ramp to accommodate track mining.

Picture at left: Shows the Engineer camp.

Picture above: Shows our mill setup taken from the course ore bin.

Picture at left: Shows our tug boat and barge. The boat is also used as crew boat.


MYOSOTIS
JERSEY LILI
N.P. N° 5.
N.P. N° 3.
N.P. N° 4.
N.P. N° 1.
N.P. N° 2.
ENGINEER N° 1.
CO-ORDINATES BASE LINE 3000 x 2000
507 XC
502 XC
MAIN CROSS CUT
N° 7 (E) Vein
N° 5 Vein
N° 4 Vein
N° 3 Vein
N° 2 Vein
N° 1 Vein
Hoist Room
505A
#5 LEVEL PORTAL
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
25,357
RECEIVED
FEB 2 8 1996
EXPLORE B.C. PROGRAM
MEMPR
AMPEX MINING
ENGINEER MINE LEVEL #5.
MINING DISTRICT ATLIN
NTS SHEET N° 104/8
SCALE 1cm = 10m.
Drawn by J.M.
Date 93/03/21