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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
GLENER AND BROWN PROSPECTS

ENGINEER MINE AREA, ATLIN, B.C.
MAPSHEETS 104M-8E/8W, 9E/9W

for:

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
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by:

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GEOLOGICAL REPORT
GLENER AND BROWN PROSPECTS
ATLIN MINING DISTRICT
GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

SUMMARY

The Gleaner and Brown prospects are gold-silver showings in the vicinity of the old Engineer Mine, on Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, 30 km southwest of Atlin B.C. The claims, mostly reverted Crown Granted claims, were staked at the turn of the century and have been explored intermittently since then.

The Gleaner property encompasses a number of veins, the more significant of which are the "Mickey", "Gleaner" and "Jersey Lily" veins adjacent to the Engineer Mine, which has been explored by over 20,000 feet of underground workings, and which has produced in excess of 19,600 ounces of gold and 8000 ounces of silver from approximately 18,400 tons of ore.

Veins on the property are epithermal in origin, probably related to Tertiary volcanism and intrusions. The veins are from several centimeters up to 11 meters wide and consist of drusy vuggy silica, often with brecciated wall rock fragments. Native gold accompanies Roscoelite (green vanadium mica) in the vugs and is erratic in distribution but may be extremely high in grade.

The Brown vein, 5 km. south of the Engineer Mine is situated on the bank of Wann River. Considerably less work has been done in this area, but recent grab samples from the various veins on the property assay from 0.015 to 3.27 ounces per ton gold and from 1.49 to 39.6 ounces per ton silver.

Both prospects are considered worthwhile, and a program of exploration is recommended and budgets suggested for the 1986 exploration season.

respectfully submitted

Barry Price, M.Sc., FGAC.
Consulting Geologist
June 20, 1986.

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INTRODUCTION:

The Engineer Mine, which operated from 1913 to 1931, produced over 18,000 ounces of gold from just over 17,000 tons of ore. The spectacular, though erratic free gold mineralization occurs in strong brecciated and vuggy quartz veins typical of epithermal precious metal deposits in Nevada and other parts of the world. A large block of claims assembled by Golden Gate Exploration surrounds the Engineer Mine, and numerous veins and shears present intriguing targets for high grade gold mineralization similar to that in the Engineer workings, or large-tonnage, low to intermediate grade material. A southern block of claims centered on Wann River has polymetallic veins which may or may not be related to the Engineer vein system. The following compilation has been prepared at the request of the directors of Golden Gate Exploration Ltd.

LOCATION AND ACCESS: (Figures 1,2)

The property is situated on the east shore of Taku Arm, on the southern part of Tagish Lake in northern British Columbia. The claims are 31 km southwest of Atlin, B.C., 100 km south of Carcross, Yukon Territory, or 145 km from Whitehorse, Y.T.

Access is by Float aircraft or helicopters based in Whitehorse or Atlin. Equipment and supplies may be barged in from Carcross, on a barge with 10 ton capacity, owned and operated by Keith Lumsden, vendor of the property. Although Tagish Lake can be rough, shelter is afforded by several bays, where storms can be waited out. The barge trip is reported to take 6 hours.

In winter, depending on ice and snow conditions, access may be gained by truck or ski-mobile along the lake. Supplies and services are available in Atlin but Whitehorse is the major supply center for the area. Atlin can be reached by good road, 106 miles from Whitehorse, which is serviced by daily jet flights to and from Vancouver and Edmonton.

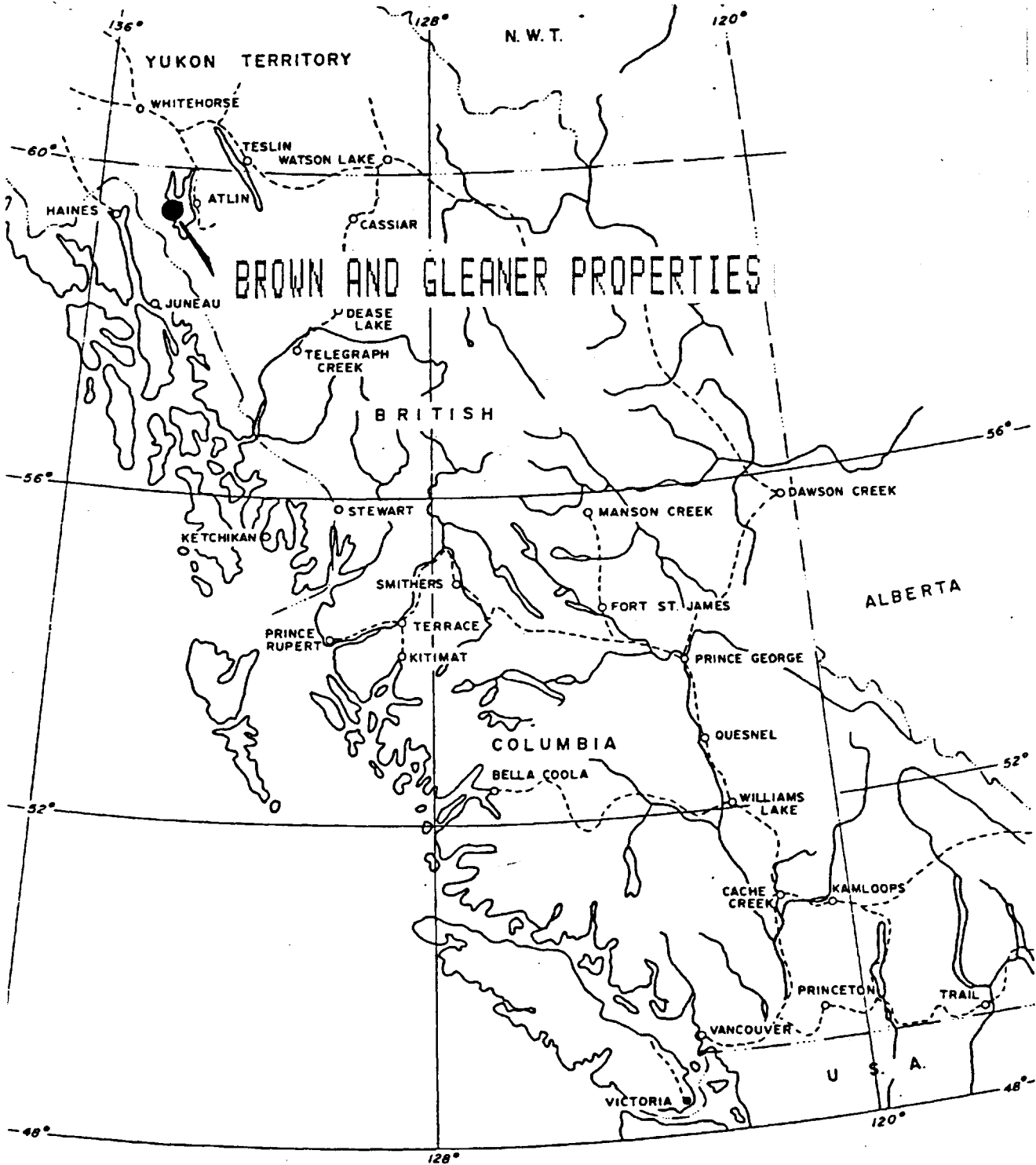
Carcross, connected with Skagway, Alaska, (109 km distant), by the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which is closed at present, and is also reached from Whitehorse or Skagway by road.

Camp buildings at lake level and near the "B Hub" shaft, can possibly be rehabilitated for use by exploration crews. Several roads cross the property and adjacent Engineer property. No dock is present in the small bay where the camp is situated, but aircraft or small boats can generally get near shore during calm weather.

No power is available at present although power was once supplied by a 300 H.P., 5 kwh turbine supplied by a dam on Wann River, on the southern group of claims.

TOPOGRAPHY, VEGETATION AND CLIMATE:

Taku Arm is at 2152 feet above Sea Level. Engineer Mountain rises to 6600 feet A.S.L., but most of the claims lie between Lake level and 5000 feet A.S.L. Climate is cold but reasonably dry; the area has brush and scrub timber on rocky benches cut by a number of creeks. The property is free of snow from mid or late June to October.



SCALE 1cm = 80km

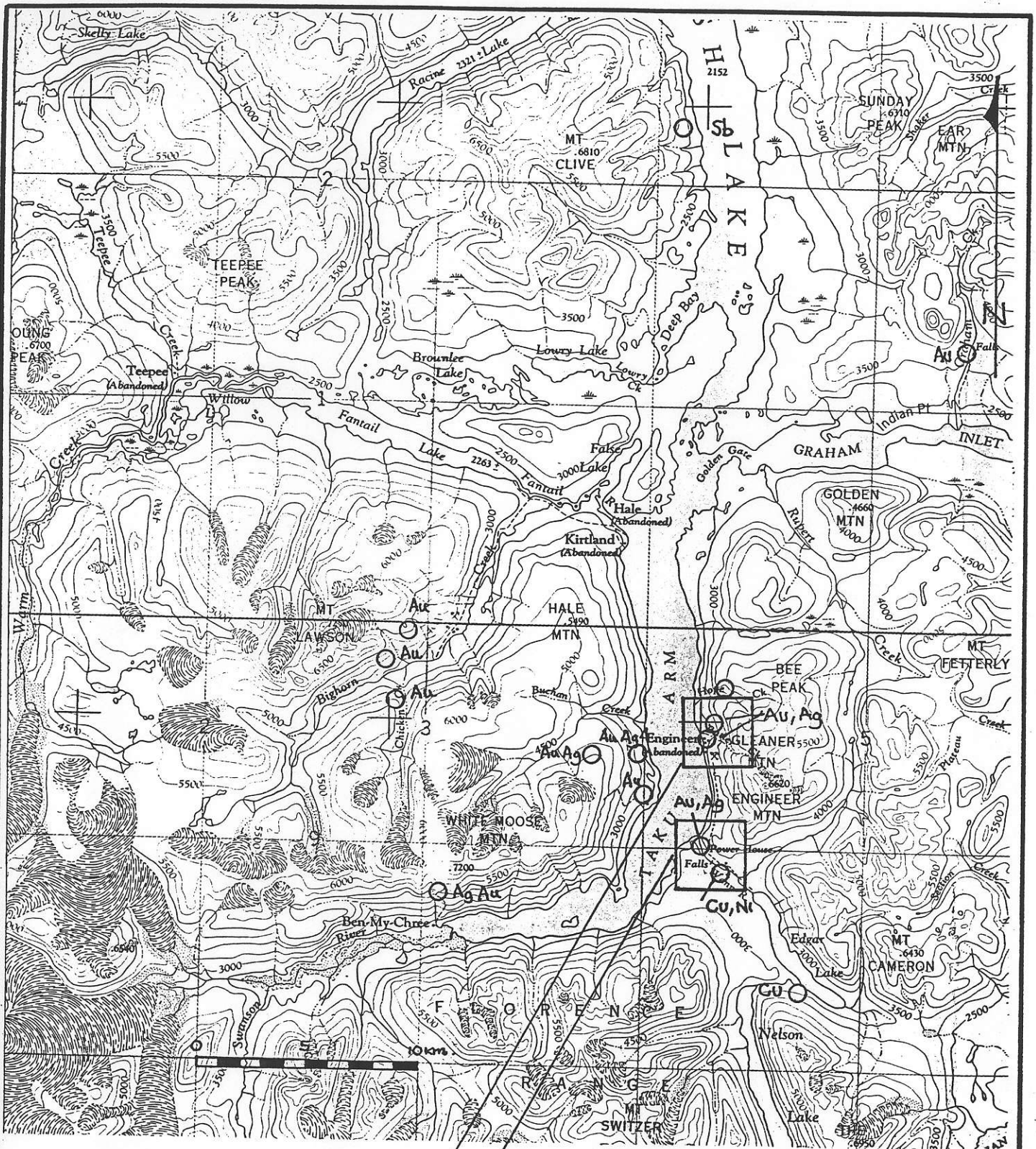
GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. 1

LOCATION MAP
GLEANER and BROWN
PROPERTIES

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Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986



GLENER PROPERTY AREA
 BROWN PROPERTY AREA

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
 FIGURE NO. 2

SCALE 1:250,000

B. PRICE, M. Sc.
 Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986

PROPERTY DEFINITION:

The claims are held by Golden Gate Explorations Ltd., under option from prospector Keith Lumsden, of Carcross, Y.T. A minimum of \$14,900 work must be done on the claims in assessment requirements for 1986. all but 3 claims are in the \$200/yr category. Earliest expiry date is October 25 for the Hy 6,7,8 claims. Several claims must be added to the group by amendment prior to filing of work. Claim data is listed below:

BROWN PROPERTY

CLAIM	REC.NO	UNITS	EXPIRY DATE	GROUP
<u>2-POST CLAIMS</u>				
HY 1	1881	1	APR 6 1987	LUMSDEN
HY 2	1882	1	APR 6 1987	LUMSDEN
HY 3	1883	1	APR 6 1987	LUMSDEN
HY 4	1884	1	APR 6 1987	LUMSDEN
HY 5	1885	1	APR 6 1987	LUMSDEN
HY 6	2553	1	OCT 25,1986	UNGROUPED
HY 7	2554	1	OCT 25,1986	UNGROUPED
HY 8	2555	1	OCT 25,1986	UNGROUPED

MODIFIED GRID CLAIMS:

HYDRO 1	1886	18	APR 6 1987	LUMSDEN
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REVERTED CROWN GRANTED CLAIMS:

MONTE FR	L4667	1761*	*	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
ALAMO	L4669	1761*	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
RODEO	L4670	1762	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
JUANITA	L4654	1763	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
HARLEY #2	L4664	1764*	*	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
BROWNIE #5	L4653	1764*	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
GRANBY	L4668	1765	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
PINTO	L4671	1766*	*	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
WANN FR	L4656	1766*	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
JACK PINE	L4360	1767*	*	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
WANN FR *	L4655	1767*	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
ANYOX	L4657	1768	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
HARLEY	L4662	1769	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN
HARLEY 1	L4663	1770	1	FEB 3, 1987	LUMSDEN

NOTES: TOTAL UNITS 36 *

* reverted crown granted claims that adjoin may be combined if total acreage does not exceed 51.65 acres.

GLEANER PROPERTY

CLAIM REC.NO UNITS EXPIRY DATE GROUP
 =====

2-POST CLAIMS

LUM 6	623	1	APR 19, 1987	LUMSDEN
LUM 7	624	1	APR 19, 1987	LUMSDEN
LUM 8	625	1	APR 19, 1987	LUMSDEN
LUM 9	626	1	APR 19, 1987	LUMSDEN
LUM 10	627	1	APR 19, 1987	LUMSDEN

WIND #1 FR	1076	1	JUN 11, 1987	N.A.
WIND #2 FR	1077	1	JUN 11, 1987	N.A.

MODIFIED GRID CLAIMS

AURUM #1	630	8	APR 19, 1987	LUMSDEN
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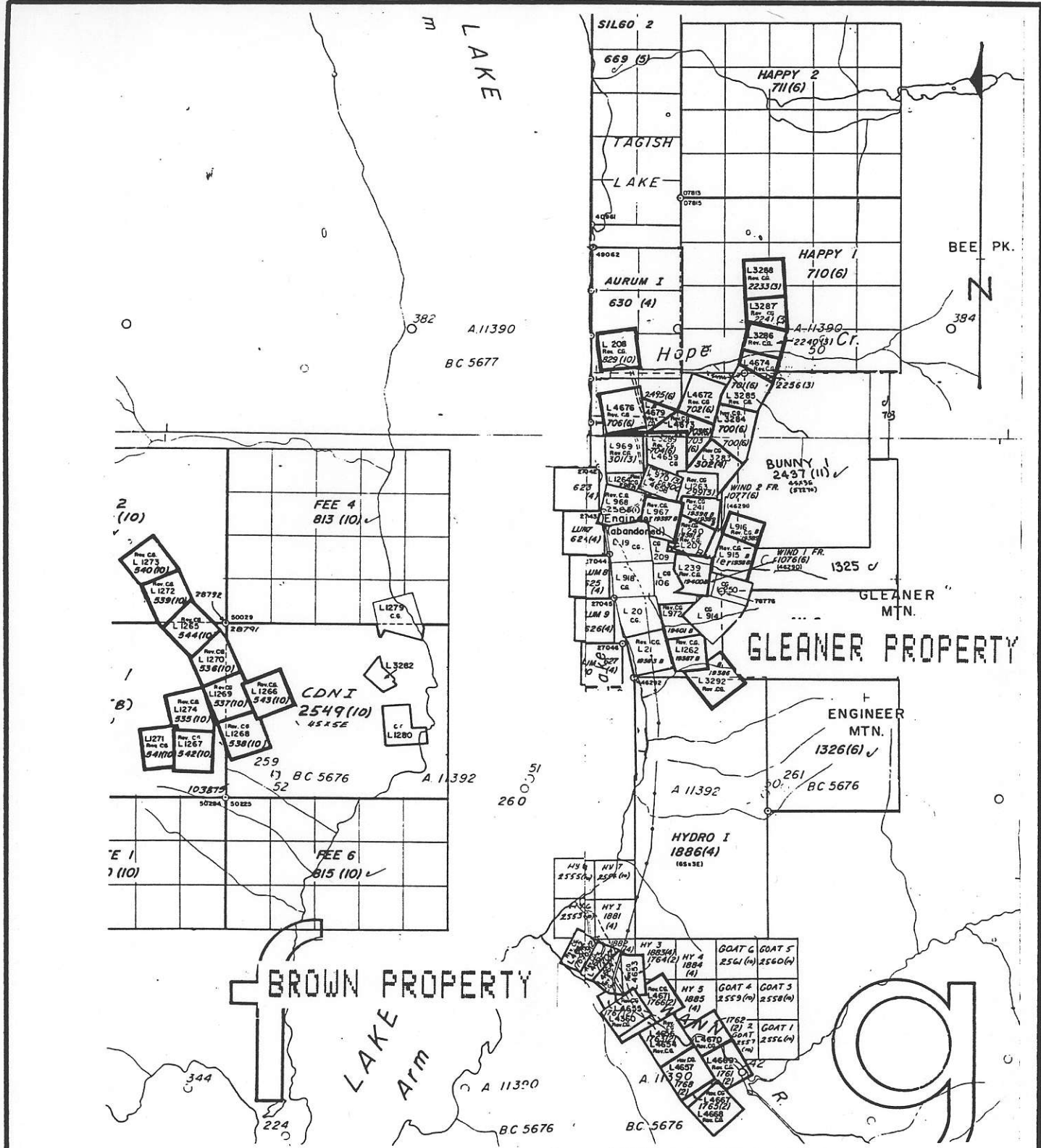
REVERTED CROWN GRANTS

HILL FR.	L1264	298	1*	MAR 29, 1987	LUMSDEN
SMITH FR.	L4658	298	1	MAR 29, 1987	LUMSDEN
GOLDEN HOPE	L1263	299	1	MAR 29, 1987	LUMSDEN
DAISY	L970	300	1	MAR 29, 1987	LUMSDEN
SPECULATION	L969	301	1	MAR 29, 1987	LUMSDEN
SWEEPSTAKE#1	L3283	302	1	APR 4, 1987	LUMSDEN
CHACKAWANNA	L3289	704	1	JUN 21, 1987	LUMSDEN

PHILADELPHIA FR	L207	19381	1	JAN 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
JERSEY LILY	L21	19383	1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
NEST EGG	L3292	19386	1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
BETSAY	L1262	19387	1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
BONANZA	L915	19388	1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
RUBBERNECK	L916	19389	1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
MICKEY	L967	19397	1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
LAKEVIEW	L241	19398	1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
TAKU CHIEF	L240	19399	1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
MYOSOTIS	L239	19400	1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN
NORTHERN					
PARTNERSHIP#5 #5	19401		1	FEB 14, 1987	LUMSDEN

NOTES: TOTAL 32 * CLAIM UNITS

* FRACTIONAL REVERTED CROWN GRANTS ADJOINING CAN BE COMBINED IF TOTAL IS LESS THAN 51.65 ACRES.



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Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. 3

CLAIM MAP

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Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986

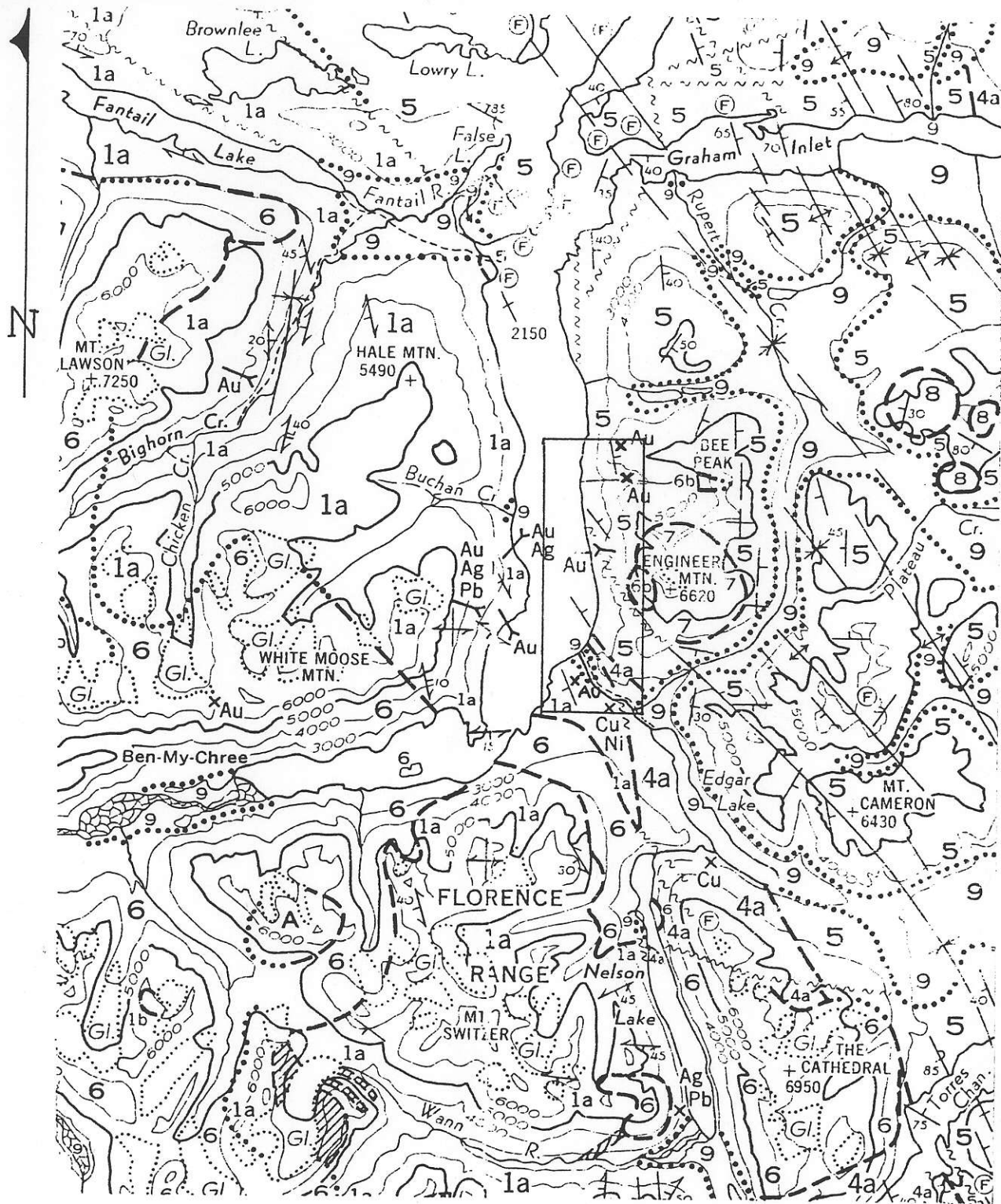
REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The Tagish Lake area was mapped by R.L.Christie of the Geological Survey of Canada, (Map 19-1957), at a scale of 1:250,000. (Figure 4) Taku Arm lies transversely across the eastern contact of the "Coast Range Complex" (Unit 6) - a series of large distinct intrusions of granodioritic and quartz-dioritic composition, and of different ages from Mid-Cretaceous to Tertiary. This complex forms the high, resistant, glacial area which is the backbone of the Coast Range.

Within the intrusive complex, and flanking it to the east, are large areas of metamorphosed rocks of unknown age but believed to be pre-Permian, (Unit 1). These are quartzites, schists, gneisses and limestone. In older publications these rocks were referred to as the "Yukon Group", and some of the rocks may actually be Precambrian, although others could be metamorphosed Mesozoic sediments and volcanics.

To the east of the pre-Permian metamorphics, which underlie the west shore of Tagish Lake across from the Engineer Mine, volcanic rocks of Triassic age (Unit 4a) occur in the Wann River-Edgar Lake area, and Early Jurassic sediments of the Laberge Group (Unit 5) occur under much of the area between Tagish Lake and Atlin Lake, including the vicinity of the Engineer Mine. The rocks include greywackes, siltstones, argillite, slate, conglomerate and minor limestone in open to close folds with northwest-trending axes.

Intruding the sediments of the Laberge Group are stocks and



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Tagish Lake Project
 FIGURE NO. 4
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(from Christie, 1957, Map 19-1957
 Bennett Map Sheet)

B. PRICE, M. Sc.
 Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986

NOTE: Legend on following page

LEGEND FOR FIGURE NO. 4
REGIONAL GEOLOGY - TAGISH LAKE AREA
(Portion of GSC Map 19-1957)

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------------|
| CENOZOIC | QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT | 9 | Surficial deposits; sand, silt, gravel, glacial till | |
| | CRETACEOUS OR LATER | 8 | Trachyte, felsite, feldspathic tuff, breccia | |
| | 7 | Rhyolite, trachyte, andesite flows; breccias, locally containing abundant granite fragments; probably Cretaceous or later | | |
| MESOZOIC | JURASSIC OR LATER
POST LOWER JURASSIC
COAST INTRUSIONS | 6 | Granodiorite, quartz diorite, granite; gabbroic and hybrid rocks of various but uncertain ages; 6a, Mid-Cretaceous; 6b, Late-Cretaceous or Tertiary | |
| | JURASSIC
LOWER JURASSIC AND LATER
LABERGE GROUP | 5 | Greywacke, siltstone, argillite, slate, conglomerate, limestone; 5a, may be Triassic age | |
| | PERMIAN
MIDDLE AND UPPER PERMIAN | 3 | Limestone, chert, andesite, basalt | } PENNSYLVANIAN TO TRIASSIC |
| PRE-PERMIAN(?) | 2 | Porphyritic granodiorite | 4 | |
| PRE-PERMIAN (Mainly) | 1 | Metamorphic rocks of uncertain age; 1a, quartzite, gneiss, schist; limestone; 1b, chlorite schist, feldspar-chlorite gneiss, amphibole gneiss; limestone | 4a, undivided; andesite, basalt, tuff, breccia, volcanic conglomerate; 4b, undivided; greywacke, arkose, slate | |
| PALAEOZOIC | A | Volcanic rocks of uncertain age; dacite, andesite, basalt, flows, breccias, tuffs | | |

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| Beds of limestone of various ages, not necessarily to scale | |
| Geological boundary (approximate, assumed) | |
| Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned) | + / x / \ |
| Schistosity, gneissosity (horizontal, inclined, vertical) | + / \ |
| Lineaments (possibly faults) plotted from air photographs | ~~~~~ |
| Fault (defined) | ~~~~~ |
| Anticline (defined, approximate) | ↑ ↓ |
| Syncline (defined, approximate) | ↓ ↑ |
| Fossil locality | Ⓣ |
| Adit | > |
| Mineral occurrence | x Cu |

dykes of Cretaceous or Eocene age (Unit 6 on map 19-1957) and areas of andesitic to rhyolitic volcanics of Tertiary age (Units 7 and 8). Engineer Mountain is underlain by rhyolites and a stock of leucocratic granite.

HISTORY OF THE ENGINEER MINE:

The history of the Engineer Mine area on Taku Arm began about 1899 when a group of engineers of the White Pass and Yukon Railway discovered free gold in quartz stringers, and staked 13 claims.

The subsequent history of the property is summarized below:

1900 - First adit driven and vein intersected 215 ft in.

1902 - Installation of a Triple-discharge Hendy Stamp Mill.

1903-06 - Considerable equipment installed, but financial difficulties arose, some claims lapsed and project was abandoned

1906 - Claims restaked by Edwin Brown and partners.

1907 - Claims sold to Northern Partnership Syndicate, of Atlin, headed by Captain James Alexander. Extensive surface workings completed in next three years.

1909 - Mining from open cuts commenced,

1910 - 2-Stamp mill in production, 140 tons gave \$8,000 (400 oz. at \$20/oz.) Average of all types of ore about 2 and 1/2 oz./ton.

1911 - Litigation concerning a portion of the property.

1912 - 30 men employed surface prospecting. Stamp mill operating and a small but rich shipment of gold-bearing ore, some pieces of which contained up to 75% by weight of gold.

1913 - 1100 tons of ore milled yielding about 1.1 oz./ton gold.
900 feet of tunnelling, 100 ft. of sinking.

1914-17 - Steady work, inspection of the mine by numerous groups of "Capitalists".

1918 - Sinking of the "Princess Sophia" in Lynn Canal with Captain James Alexander, his wife, a mining engineer, and agents for a prospective purchaser on board.

1919-20 - Very little work done. Litigation on ownership.

1922 - Captain Alexanders heirs, the Smith interests awarded the mine.

1924 - Engineer Gold Mines Ltd. organized. Extensive work with crew of 30-60 men. Main tunnel pushed to underneath the "E" vein.

1925-28 - Steady underground development. Good ore found in the 800 level workings.

1928-31 - Exploration of lower grade targets (Hubs and shears). Small production of high grade ore. Mill officially closed in 1931.

1933 - Selective mining by Reg Brooks, lessee, who later wrote a history of the mine.

1945 - Assets sold at Sheriffs sale to Mining Corporation of Canada.

1940's - High grading by lessees from Atlin.

1950's - Continued intermittent high grading from sub-level stopes in the Engineer and Double Decker veins. Production in 1952 reported to be 202 oz. gold

1952-1967 - No work known.

1967 - Engineer Mine (6 claims) acquired by David Ross Interests,

1975 - Nu Energy Development Corporation Ltd. acquires Engineer Gold mine by merger with Tagish Gold Mines Ltd. (Ross interests). Conducted surface and underground mapping, workings pumped out to 7th Level. Reports by K.L. Daughtry, P.Eng, C.K. Ikona, P.Eng.

1979 - Nu-Lady Gold Mines Ltd. optioned the Engineer Mine. Report by J.B.P. Sawyer, P.Eng.

1980-83 - Geochemical survey, diamond drilling. Reports by L. Sookochoff, P.Eng., J.M. Black, P.Eng, Ian Bain, P.Eng.,

1984 - Report by Shannon Grant, B.Sc., F. Marshall Smith, P.Eng.

1985 - Nu-Lady option lapsed.

- Property now held by Total Ericson Ltd.

ENGINEER MINE

SUMMARY OF PAST PRODUCTION:

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TONS</u>	<u>GOLD RECOVERED</u>		<u>GRADE</u>	<u>PRESENT VALUE*</u>
1900	4 Tons	?g	? oz.	1.11?oz./ton	\$?
1910	140	12,011?	385?	2.75?	173,250?
1912	1100	37,739	1210	1.10?	544,500
1913	310	42,145	1358	4.38	611,100
1914	270	31,103	1000	3.70	450,000
1915	320	27,215	875	2.73	393,748
1916	217	21,990	707	3.26	318,152
1917	34	31,103	1000	29.41	450,000
1918	48	13,872	446	9.29	200,700
1925	1699	58,069	1867	1.10	840,146
1926	9257	240,488	7732	0.84	3,479,394
1927	4187	62,984	2025	0.48	911,256
1928	400	6,003	193	0.48	86,850
1932	30	6,780	218	7.26	98,100
1933	30	3,204	103	3.43	46,356
1934	1	1,804	58	58.00	26,100
1944	50	4,386	141	2.82	63,457
1945	?	871	28	? ??	12,602
1946	100	2,488	80	0.80	35,997
1949	199	871	28	0.14	12,602
<u>1952</u>	<u>25?</u>	<u>6,283</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>? ??</u>	<u>90,903</u>
TOTALS	18,421T	610,909g	19,637oz.	1.06oz/ton	\$8,836,650

* (Gold at \$450 Can./oz.)

SOURCE: B.C.D.M Minfile, Minister of Mines Ann.Repts.

GEOLOGY OF THE ENGINEER MINE AREA:

Because much of the descriptive geology available for the area is concerned with the Engineer Mine, and exploration on adjacent properties must be aimed at finding similar high grade veins or bulk mineable lower grade zones such as the broad shear zones, a detailed summary of the geology of the Engineer property is presented below, compiled mainly from Cairnes (1913) and other reports (see Bibliography). Geology is shown in Figures 5 and 6.

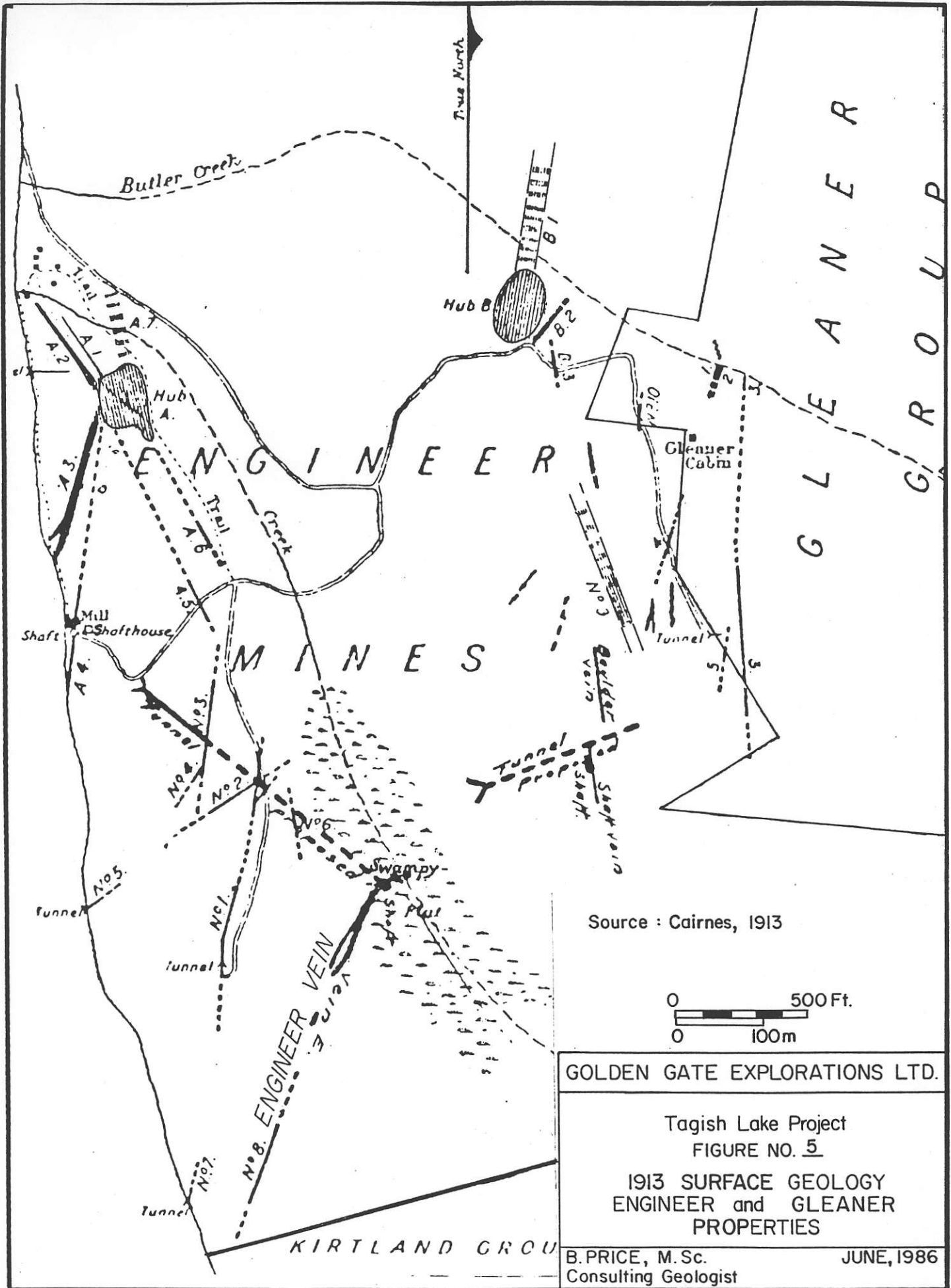
Underlying the area of the Engineer Mine are finely-textured greywackes, shales and slates of the Laberge Group, of Jurassic age. These are brownish to dark green and black and may be partly pyroclastic in origin. The bedded sediments are faulted and folded, but general strike is N 63 degrees West (297), with an average dip of 35 degrees to the northeast. The sediments are cut by 4 types of dykes, of which the most common varieties are andesite porphyry and granite porphyry.

"HUBS":

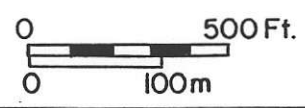
Two pipe-like stockworks of quartz with brecciated and altered sediments are referred to in most reports as "Hubs", from which many veins and shears radiate. These hubs may represent intersections of two or more veins, or veins with shears, such intersections providing channelways for later silica introduction.

SHEAR ZONES:

The two main "shear zones" labeled A and B on the accompanying diagrams, originate from the corresponding "Hubs". Shear zone "A" is 4000 feet long and from 20 to 40 feet wide, and strikes 150



Source : Cairnes, 1913



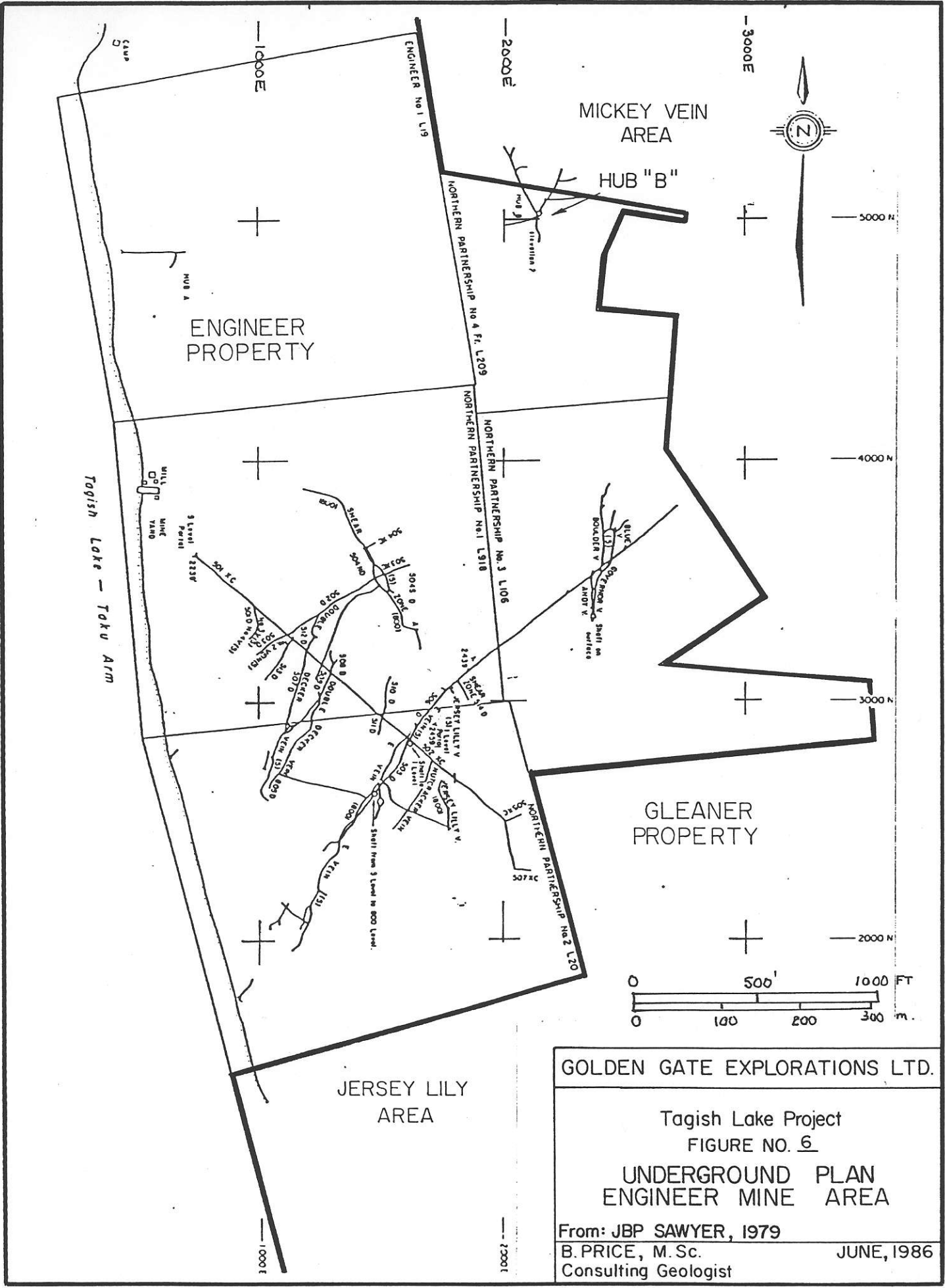
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Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. 5

1913 SURFACE GEOLOGY
ENGINEER and GLEANER
PROPERTIES

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Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986



GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
 FIGURE NO. 6
 UNDERGROUND PLAN
 ENGINEER MINE AREA

From: JBP SAWYER, 1979
 B. PRICE, M. Sc. Consulting Geologist
 JUNE, 1986

degrees (true). On the surface it is marked by a pronounced topographic depression.

Shear zone "B" occurs southeasterly and northwesterly from Hub "B", and is similar in appearance and origin to Shear "A".

Underground the shears are zones of crushed and brecciated slates with local intense silicification. They are tectonic in origin and Grant and Smith (1984) note that they are conformable with bedding and could be "Mylonites". Veinlets and fine disseminations of pyrite occur in the shears, and fine quartz veinlets also occur, and low but appreciable gold content has been noted, (Daughtry, 1975). Values from 0.003 to 0.04 oz./ton gold were obtained by Sookochoff and Smith in 1983, wall rock sampling on level 5 gave values from trace to 0.11 . Black (1980) reports 5 samples over a width of 25 feet averaged 0.014 oz./ton gold and 0.12 oz./ton silver. A grab sample taken by Daughtry from Level 7 assayed 0.035 oz./ton.

→ Mapping of vein systems across the shears indicates that displacement along them is small.

VEINS:

About 25 separate veins are reported; of these, most work was done on the Engineer, Double Decker, No.2, Boulder, Andy, and Blue. Two main veins veins, the Engineer and the Double Decker account for most of the production, listed as 18,421 tons mined from 1913-1952 from which 19,637 oz. gold and over 8,950 oz. silver were recovered. Ore occurred in exceptionally rich shoots as free gold in vugs, with intervening low values; thus

an over-all average grade of about one ounce/ton is a fair estimate.

The veins vary from narrow fracture fillings to compound veins up to 30 feet wide. The most important veins are vuggy and drusy quartz with minor calcite and a characteristic green coloration initially ascribed to "Mariposite", but which is actually "Roscoelite", a vanadium-rich mica and not finely-divided chlorite. The banded drusy quartz is distinctive and is similar to the main veins in the highly productive Aurora camp in Nevada.

Gangue minerals are quartz and calcite; sulphide content is low, and economic minerals are native gold which may be accompanied by one or more tellurides, pyrite, limonite, hematite, and native antimony or "Allemontite", (an intergrown mixture of arsenic and antimony. These metallic minerals are deposited in the vugs. Gold occurs as "fine grains or thin scales which gradually merge into leaves a half an inch across" (Cairnes, 1913). Distribution of the gold is quite erratic.

The veins strike mainly northerly, but vary from 340 degrees to 040 degrees, (at angles of 20 to 40 degrees to the shears). The "E" vein strikes approximately 030 degrees and dips steeply northwesterly, whereas the Double Decker vein strikes 015 to 040 degrees and dips 60 to 80 degrees southeast, providing a tantalizing target at their projected junction at depth.

WORKINGS: Almost 20,000 feet of workings are present (excluding stopes). Above the main mill level, (no.5, elevation 2239 ft.) shoots are reported to be mined out, and some stoping is suspected below this level, although levels 6,7 and 8 are flooded. The workings are illustrated in plan in Figures 5 and 6..

Shoots of unknown vertical extent are known to occur on the Engineer and Double Decker veins, although these are on the 7th and 8th levels, now flooded, (Sawyer, 1979).

HISTORY OF THE GLEANER PROPERTY:

1900 - Three claims located

1901 - Gleaner Mining and Milling Co. formed and surface work begun.

1913 - Cairnes report indicates that Gleaner, Sweepstake, Happy Sullivan and Kirtland prospects had surface workings and shallow underground workings at this time. Exploration probably began shortly after the discovery of the Engineer. 4200 ft wagon road to tunnel constructed.

1933 - Open cutting and exploration continuing by Gleaner Consolidated Mines Ltd. 36-42 H.P Petter semi-diesel power with compressor, blacksmith shop and fair camp.

1933-78 - History unknown.

1978 - Reverted Crown Grants purchased by K.Lumsden

1979 - Sweepstake and Happy Sullivan Claim Groups optioned to Nomad Mines Ltd. (later Nomad Energy and Resources Ltd.)

- Gleaner Property claims optioned to Windarra Minerals Ltd.

1980 - Three diamond drill holes, 801 soils samples on 2.6 km of grid-lines. Report by W.G.Stevenson. Report by C.L.McAtee.

1981- Report by D.R.Morgan, P.Eng.

1982 - Report by D.R.Morgan, P.Eng.

1986 - Property optioned by Golden Gate Explorations Ltd.

GEOLOGY OF THE GLEANER PROPERTY:

The "Gleaner Property" includes the claims in the vicinity of the Engineer Mine, and encompasses all or portions of the original Gleaner and Kirtland properties and portions of the original Engineer and Sweepstake and Happy Sullivan properties.

The Gleaner property was originally staked in 1900 and in 1901 the owners, including Reg Butler of Atlin formed a company called the Gleaner Mining and Milling Company. The Sweepstake and Kirtland properties were staked at approximately the same time.

THE GLEANER VEINS:

A system of five northerly striking veins occurs on the Myosotis, Taku Chief and Lakeview claims; these were explored over the years by a number of open cuts and the Gleaner Tunnel, driven easterly for 210 meters. No. 1 and 2 veins, exposed in the south bank of Butler Creek, are "simple fissure-fillings consisting mainly of quartz" (Cairnes. 1913). They strike N.20 W and are from 20 to 30 feet apart. (Figure 5). No.3 vein, exposed also on the south bank of Butler Creek, 80 to 100 feet above No.2 vein, is a faulted zone with introduced silica about 3-4 feet thick; this may extend 700 feet south to a similar zone which has been traced 400 feet further south, where it is up to 10 feet thick. No. 4 vein, which may be the extension of No.1 or No.2 veins, is 1-2 feet thick, strikes N 20 W and is exposed on the Gleaner Tunnel road. No 5 vein, exposed about 100 feet south of the tunnel is about 2 feet thick and strikes N 15 W (Cairnes, 1913).

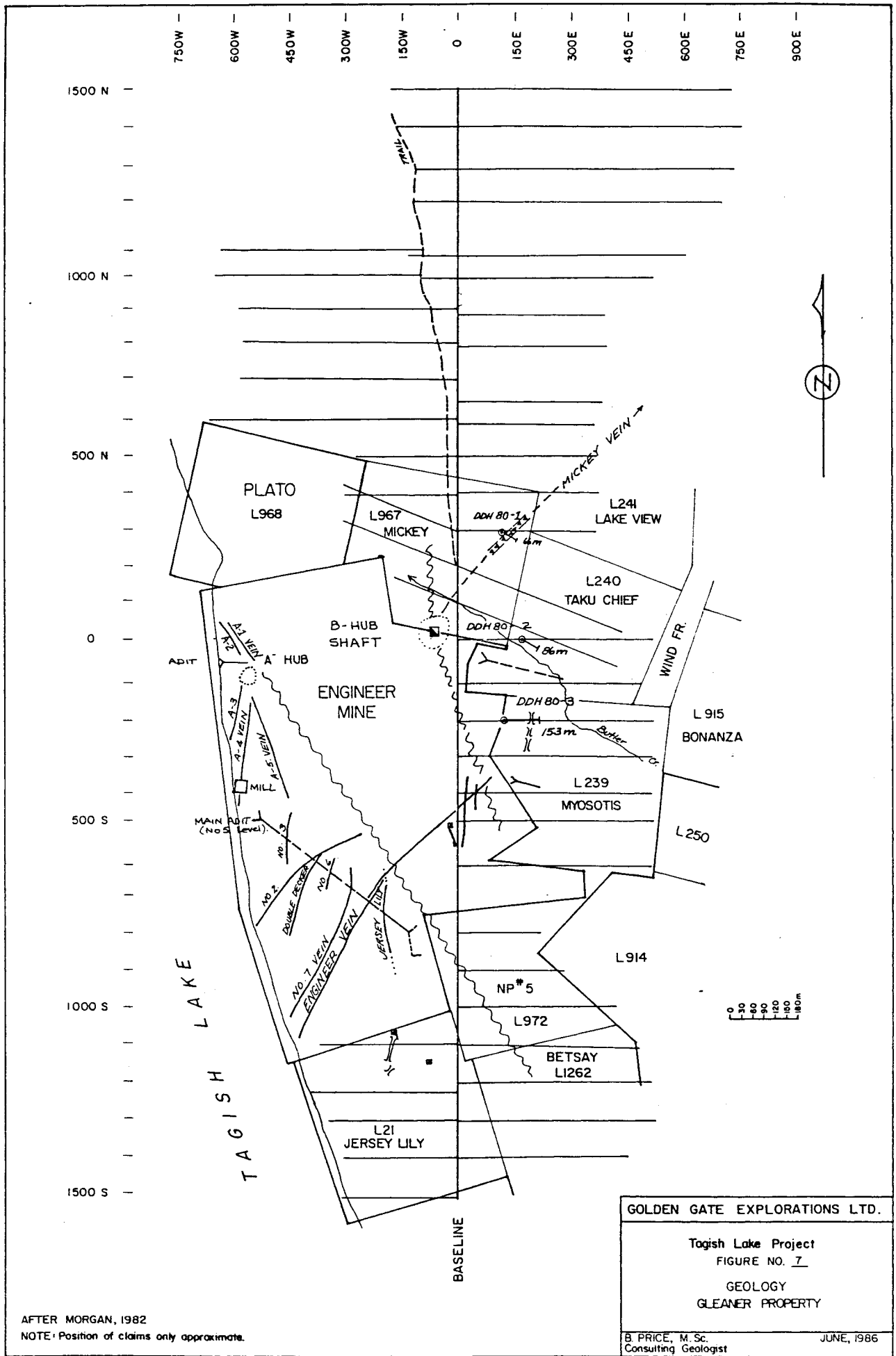
Cairnes describes the mineralization as follows:

"Quartz is practically the only gangue mineral in these veins and with the intercalated layers and fragments of wall-rock, constitutes nearly the entire vein-filling, with the exception of small amounts of native gold, iron pyrite, and iron oxide. Where gold occurs, it is generally finely disseminated through the quartz, but in places, thin leaves and flakes 1/2 inch across have been found. This mineral has so far been obtained chiefly in pockets and shoots which are generally small, but during the latter part of this past summer, a pocket or shoot was discovered on the north side of Butler Creek that contained several sacks of ore, through all of which free gold was plentifully visible to the naked eye."

The Gleaner Tunnel, 7 x 10 feet, is driven N 72 E (Mag) for 750 feet, with three drifts 6 to 12 feet long on the north wall and one drift about 25 feet long on its south wall. Backs are about 100 feet at the face. (BCMM AR 1933, p A75). In the tunnel, 9 veinlets and veins from 5cm. to 61 cm. and two narrow shear zones 25-150 cm, all of which have northerly strikes, are cut.

Another tunnel exists near the south end of the Myosotis claim, but this was locked in 1935 and nothing is known of this working. An 18 meter tunnel is also present on the north bank of Butler Creek. (Morgan 1982); this follows a 15 cm. wide zone of stringers and veinlets.

In 1980, mapping of a set of North/south trenches revealed two veins, one 61 cm wide and a second one 70-100 cm. wide, with brecciated quartz in contact with andesite (similar to the Mickey Vein. Two diamond drill-holes DDH 80-2 (86m) and DDH 80-3 (153m) were drilled to test the Gleaner veins, but results were not encouraging.



AFTER MORGAN, 1982
 NOTE: Position of claims only approximate.

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
Tagish Lake Project	
FIGURE NO. 7	
GEOLOGY	
CLEANER PROPERTY	
B. PRICE, M.Sc. Consulting Geologist	JUNE, 1986

MICKEY VEIN (B-2 Extension):

The "Mickey Vein" considered to be an extension of the B-2 vein is exposed for 400 meters to the northeast of "B-Hub", on the north side of Butler Creek. Drifting from the shaft on "B-hub" appears to follow the Mickey vein for 70 meters (Morgan, 1982). In 1980, three trenches across the vein gave samples with up to 0.166 oz/ton gold. Stripping in 1981 on the vein exposed widths of 7 to 14 meters of mixed breccia and argillite panels, flanked on the footwall by an andesite feldspar porphyry dyke. (Figure 8). Forty seven chip samples, mostly 2 meters wide ranged from 0.001 oz/ton to 1.35 oz./ton and weighted average was 0.06 oz/ton.

Drill-hole DDH 80-1, drilled from a station 275N/120E, 21 meters northwest of the Mickey vein, below the third trench, on a bearing of 120 degrees and inclination of -60 degrees, intersected 38 feet (11.6m) with the following assays: (Figure 9)

MICKEY VEIN - DDH 80-1

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>AU (oz/T)</u>	<u>AG (oz/T)</u>
87 (including)	125	38 ft	0.029	0.253
109.5	114	4.5 ft	0.040	0.21
114	116.5	2.5 ft	0.056	0.08
116.5	120	3.5 ft	na	na
120	122	2.0 ft	0.050	3.18
122	125.5	3.5 ft	0.065	0.13
=====				
		16 ft	0.042	0.51 *

(* - as calculated by Morgan).



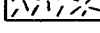
Width (cm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
80	.019	.16
200	.010	.12
200	.009	.20
200	.005	.07
200 8.8 x 0.016	.042	.31
200	.027	.14
200	.042	.29
200	.066	.31
200 8 x 0.0415	.031	.19
150	.008	.10
150	.008	.16
150	.065	.15
150	.024	.17
150	.064	.23
150	.053	.12
200	.006	.09
200 14.5 x 0.0254	.012	.35
200	.068	.34
200	.051	.21
200	.029	.07
200	.016	.04
200 10 x 0.0378	.025	.13

Width (cm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
200	.029	.05
200	.001	.01
200	.021	.01
200	.055	.12
200 10 x 0.0266	.027	.09
200	.013	.17
200	.031	.22
200	.009	.02
200 8 x 0.026	.051	.06
200	.023	.05
200	.064	.19
200	.008	.03
200	.012	.19
200	.015	.01
200 10 x 0.027	.040	.05
200	.004	.01
200	.018	.03
200	.073	.12
200 8 x 0.0265	.011	.01
200	.051	.04
200	.054	.03
200	.049	.05
200	1.350	1.60
200	.008	.02
200 10 x 0.302	.007	.01

DDH 80-1

NOTE: Country rock is argillite.

Wt. Av.: 0.0595 oz/T

-  Quartz argillite breccia
-  Argillite
-  Feldspar Porphyry dyke

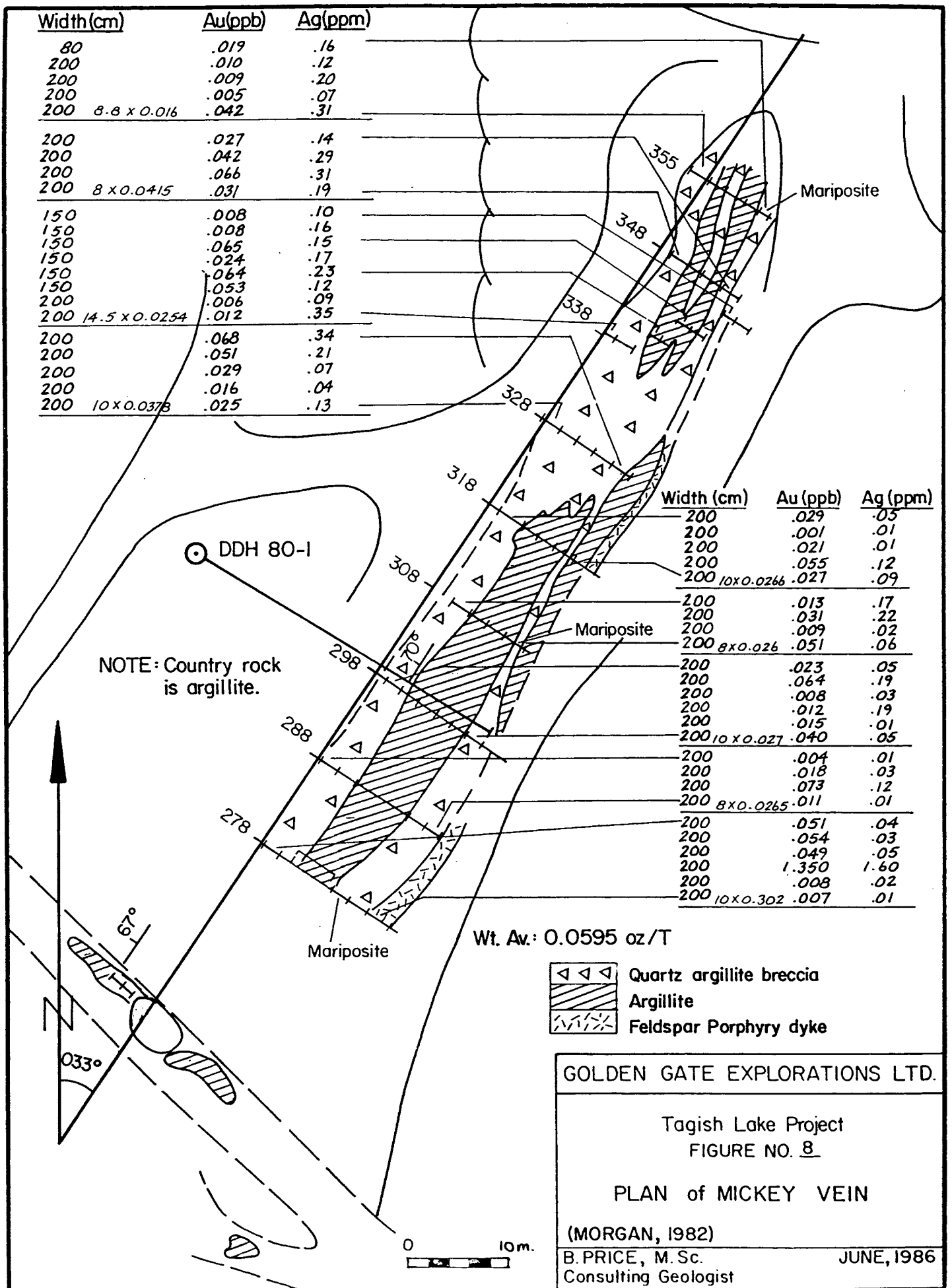
GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

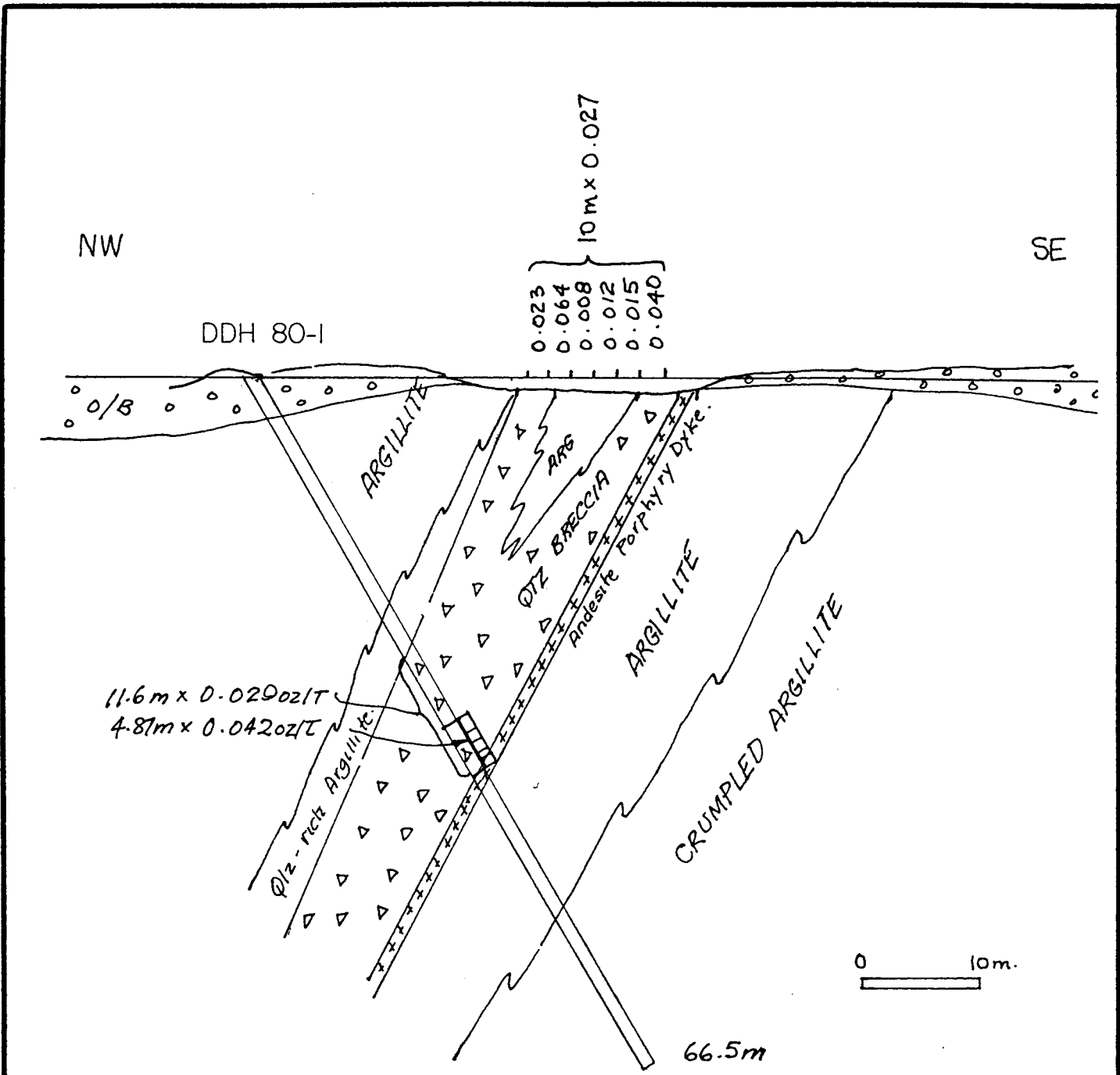
Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. 8

PLAN of MICKEY VEIN

(MORGAN, 1982)

B. PRICE, M. Sc. JUNE, 1986
Consulting Geologist





SCALE 1 : 500

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
 FIGURE NO. 9
 GLEANER PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION — MICKEY VEIN
 DRILL HOLE 80-1

B. PRICE, M. Sc.
 Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986

The summary log of the hole as described by Morgan (1982) enables construction of a drill section, shown on the following page. The vein has well-defined walls and varies from quartz-cemented argillite breccia to pure quartz, often with vuggy and drusy cavities. The characteristic green Roscoelite staining is seen in several areas.

JERSEY LILY VEIN:

The Jersey Lily vein, on Lot 21, south of the Engineer Mine, originally was on the "Kirtland" property which extended southward to Hale Creek. (Figure 5).

Several simple quartz veins and one main breccia vein 2-3 feet thick, the "Jersey Lily Vein" were known in 1913 (Cairnes). Two shafts, 10 and 14 feet deep had been sunk on the vein. In 1981, mapping indicated two trenches which exposed a 61 cm wide vuggy argillite breccia vein striking 12 degrees North and dipping 67 - 86 degrees west. Very little work has been done recently on this vein.

SHEAR_ZONE "A":

A broad shear zone, extending from Hub A southeastward for at least 4500 meters was sampled at three points by Morgan in 1981. Gold values are low, 0.016 oz/ton across 10 meters in the 506 drift of the Engineer Vein. At various times this material, which in the drifts is a hard, competent schist-like rock, has been suggested as a target. The zone appears to continue southeastward on to the Northern Partnership No.5 claim. (Figure 7.)

HUB "B":

Hub "B" occurs on the boundary between Lot 967 (Mickey) and Northern Partnership No.4, (which is not form part of the Golden Gate Property). It consists of a quartz stockwork measuring 120 feet by 80 feet in surface dimensions (Morgan, 1982). The Hub was trenched and diamond drilled to 360 feet in 1924. Underground workings have explored the hub for 332 meters (1089 feet) in various directions. A shaft on the neighbouring property extends to 58 meters depth (190 feet), and from the bottom of the shaft, 68 meters (223 feet) of drift and cross-cuts have explored the Mickey vein. Very small colors of native gold have been seen in the quartz-rich material from the hubs, (Sawyer, 1979), but no economic concentrations of gold have been found, as yet, in this material.

1980-81 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

Geochemical soil surveys were conducted by Windarra Minerals Ltd. in 1980 and 1981. In 1980, a baseline was run 1200 meters north and 1500 meters south of the Hub "B" shaft. East-west lines at 100 meter spacing were sampled with 30 m.spacing. On the 25 km of line, 801 samples were collected and analyzed for lead, zinc and silver.

In 1981, according to Morgan, the base line was extended an additional 900 meters northward and on this section, cross lines every 40 meters were sampled at 20 meter intervals. These maps

are not available to the writer at present, but Morgan reports that with 396 samples run for gold and silver, anomalous areas occur to the east of and along strike from the Mickey Vein. Without topographic data and glacial directions, interpretation of the anomalies is difficult, but according to Morgan, the strongest values lie to the northeast of the trenched area, along strike of the Mickey vein. Silver values, which are not expressed as anomalies above the Mickey vein, are elevated in an area centered on 700 N by 100 W.

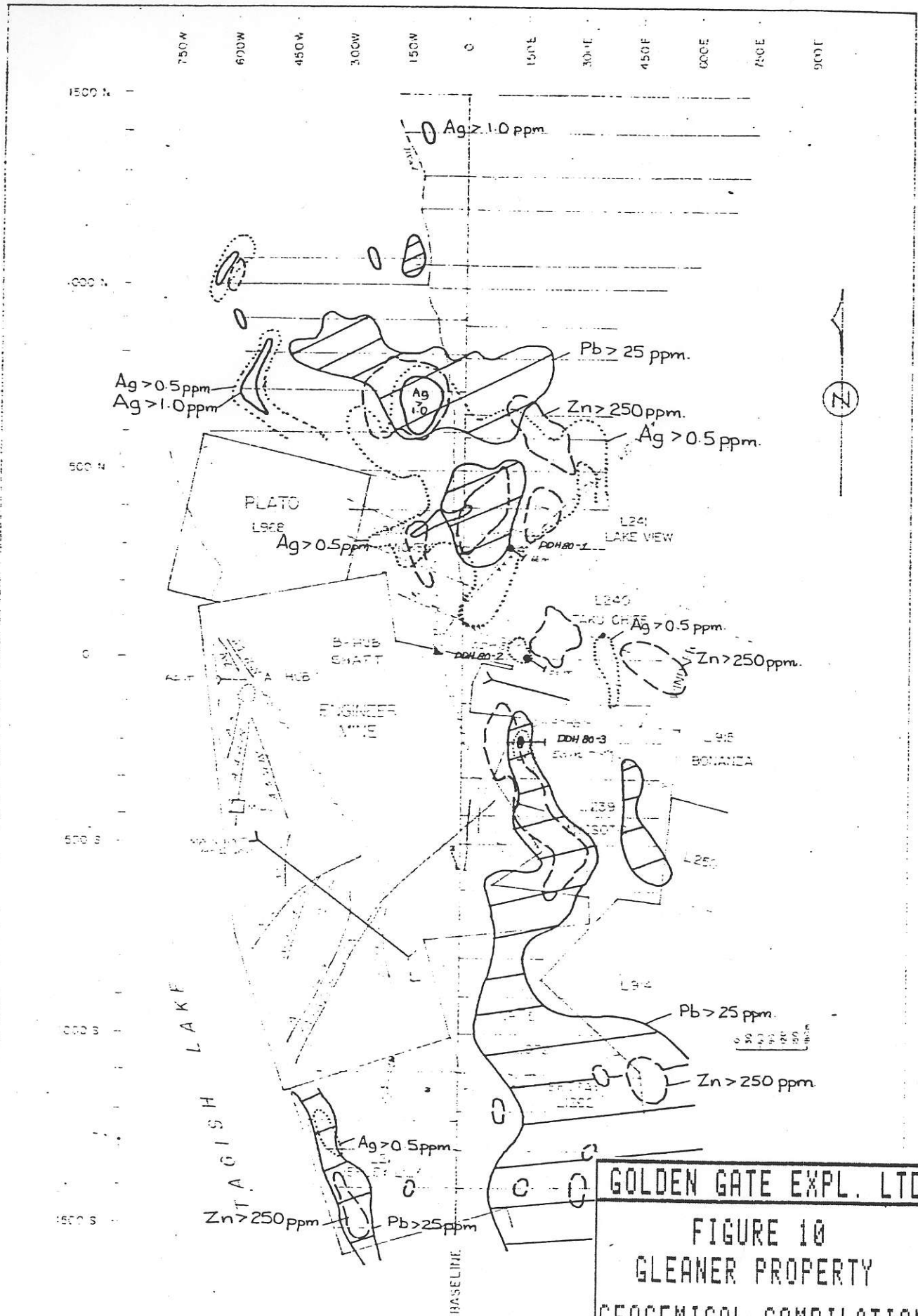
A compilation map of the geochemistry from 1980 is presented on the following page. (Figure 10.).

DISCUSSION OF THE GLEANER PROPERTY:

The "Gleaner" property, incorporating quite a number of showings previously held by other operators on separate properties, has a number of specific targets:

- 1) High grade drusy quartz-breccia veins similar in aspect to the Engineer and Double Decker veins, from which production of about 18,000 tons of ore with average grade over 1 oz./ton gold has been achieved.
- 2). Low to intermediate grade, bulk tonnage material, either as inter-shoot material in veins such as the "Mickey vein", or gold-bearing altered zones such as the A and B Shears, or in siliceous stockworks similar to the A and B "Hubs".

A great deal of information has been consolidated to prepare this summary report, much of it dealing with the Engineer property. Many of the maps mentioned in the reports are not available, for one reason or another. There is no adequate topographic map (i.e. 1:50,000 scale) for much of the property,



GOLDEN GATE EXPL. LTD.
 FIGURE 10
 GLEANER PROPERTY
 GEOCEMICAL COMPILATION
 Barry Price, M.Sc. 1986

AFTER MORGAN, 1962
 NOTE: Position of claims only approximate.

and for this reason, and for the reason of separate ownership of many claims in the past, there has never been a comprehensive geological map, related to topographic features and claim posts or boundaries. Many of the geochemical maps, therefore, are somewhat loosely controlled and therefore difficult to interpret.

Another problem in the past, has been the erratic distribution of gold in the veins. Although for one mill batch in 1918 recovered 24 lb. 8 oz. (Troy) from 160 pounds of ore, overall grade of material milled has been a little over 1 ounce per ton, and overall, even the most productive veins, such as the Engineer, actually have much lower grade for tonnage of vein material mined. The erratic nature of mineralization leads to severe sampling problems, as can be seen from examination of assay plans for the Double Decker vein and Engineer vein (Sawyer, 1979.

This erratic distribution will be characteristic of veins such as the Mickey vein and Gleaner vein, and moil sampling done to date on the Mickey vein, 9 channels, comprising 47 samples, may actually be insufficient to adequately document the true grade of this material. Bulk samples cut with a channel saw and Moil-point "Pluggger" drill would likely be a quicker and more representative method.

The Mickey vein has been traced by trenching for 400 meters north of Hub "B", and a similar vein, probably the strike extension, appears in trenches 950 meters north of the Hub. Where sampled, the Mickey vein averages 9.6 meters wide, and, tested by only one drill hole, is present, at minimum, to a depth of 30

meters (100 ft.) vertically below surface. Along the sampled length of the vein, 61,000 tonnes of material average about 1.5 to 2 grams/tonne gold (67,000 tons @ 0.05 to 0.06 oz./ton).

In typical epithermal gold deposits, such as the Thesis III deposit, currently being drilled by Energex Minerals Ltd., or the "Lawyers" property and "Shas" properties nearby, shoots are outlined by surface trenching and diamond drilling along the length of the vein; often, the drill spacing is as close as 10 meters between holes. While it is not suggested at present to drill systematically at this spacing on the Mickey vein, clearly the vein must be tested by further drilling, along strike and at depth. Epithermal deposits may have great vertical continuity, up to 1000 feet or more, and deeper holes are warranted on the Mickey vein.

Additional veins on the property are noted by Weed (1925) and others. Systematic prospecting, mapping, and sampling will outline those areas worthy of bulk testing or drilling.

Judging from the length of time necessary to locate ore-grade material on epithermal properties, (i.e 8-10 years in the Toodoggone area), persistence will be required, as economic shoots will not necessarily be located in the first season of exploration.

Other controls of mineralization may be present, such as proximity to certain dyke types, buried intrusions, or further, as yet unmapped shear zones. In addition, host rock lithology may be important; thus a good mapping job will be worthwhile.

BROWN PROPERTY (WANN RIVER)

The group of reverted Crown Grants and two-post claims, originally known as the "Brown Group", is centered on Wann River near its mouth at Taku Arm, 5 kilometers south of the Engineer Mine

The property is reported to have been owned by the same owners as the Engineer Mine at one time, and likely was staked by Edwin Brown. The property was traversed by a wagon road extending from the Engineer Mine southward along the shore of the Lake to Wann River mouth, then along the river.

In 1918 the Brownie No's 1,3,4,and 5 were owned by Dunham, Nichol, Kershaw and Gilmore. At that time, an open cut situated about 50 feet above Taku Arm, on the west bank of the River had exposed a quartz vein 4 feet wide sparingly mineralized with galena, sphalerite and tetrahedrite. A narrow zone of high-grade mineralization followed one wall. An adit had been started at the edge of the river and had entered two seams of high grade mineralization (B.C.MM. Ann Rept. 1918, p. K93).

In 1924 a power dam and hydro turbine were built on Wann River to supply power to the 50 ton per day concentrator at the Engineer Mine. The powerhouse is dismantled and in use at Whitehorse.

Ownership and activity on the property are not known from 1918 to 1968, but it is suspected that very little work was done during this period.

1968 WORK PROGRAM:

In 1968, an exploration program was done by R.Cathro, P.Eng. for Idaho Silver Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.). The program consisted of

camp construction and line-cutting by White, Hosford, and Impey Ltd., and ground Electromagnetic and Magnetometer surveys by M. Currie, E. Asp, and J. Brock. The work was done in March, and there was no opportunity to do any geology under winter conditions. The grids used north/south baselines; Grid 1 had a 1200 foot baseline and 4 cross-lines 400 feet apart with 100 ft stations. Grid 2 had a 4000 ft baseline with 11 cross-lines each 2800 feet long spaced 400 feet apart.

Readings were taken with a Jalander vertical field fluxgate magnetometer and a Crone JEM dual frequency Horizontal Loop EM unit. On Grid 1 strong magnetic response occurs in the northeast part of the grid; this does not coincide with a weak electromagnetic response on the west bank of the creek, adjacent to an old adit. On Grid 2, south of Grid 1 and centered on the area of the power dam, an old adit and a pit, a strong north-west trending magnetic effect (1500-2000 gamma peaks) has a number of subdued EM cross-overs corresponding in the vicinity of two old adits. Interpretation of the results by Cathro suggested volcanic rocks as a causative factor for the Magnetic anomalies, and EM crossovers near the old adits were thought to correlate fairly well with the known vein occurrences. Further work, particularly geochemical soil surveys were recommended.

1969 WORK PROGRAM:

In 1969, additional work involving geochemical, EM-16, and Magnetometer surveys were done by A.R. Parker and Associates for Idaho Silver Mines Ltd. The property at that time consisted of 14 reverted Crown Granted mineral claims and 113 2-post claims, the

Yuk, Zuk, Buk, and Auk claims.

In 1969 a new grid was cut using a baseline oriented N 34 W (326 degrees) and crosslines N 56 East (056 degrees), as measured from the map. The baseline originates near the camp on Taku Arm and crosses the power dam at Line 00, and extends from L 24+00 South to Line 64+00 North near camp, a distance of 8,800 feet. Cross lines are 400 feet apart at the north and south ends of the grid and 200 feet apart in the central area of the showings. Stations are 100 feet apart along the lines.

Although detailed geological mapping was not done, the 1969 report describes the geology briefly. The western part of the property was seen to be underlain by quartzites, schists, gneisses and limestones of Paleozoic age. Along the canyon of Wann River, metamorphosed volcanic rocks (called Paleozoic but probably Triassic in the light of recent mapping) are exposed - these are andesitic to basaltic rocks with tuffaceous, brecciated and conglomeratic textures. The rocks are pyritized, strongly jointed, silicified and chloritized along joint planes (Parker, 1969). To the east of the river, Laberge Group sediments are faulted and cut by a number of basic dykes and porphyritic stocks of granodioritic composition. Some of these intrusions are also present in the vicinity of the showings near Wann River.

Five samples taken during the 1969 work program are quartz with varying amounts of galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite; they are assumed to be grab samples and are probably from dump material at the Brown Vein. Assays are given below:

1969 SAMPLES

SAMPLE	DESCRIPTION	AU oz./ton	AG oz/ton	PB %	ZN %	CU %	SB %
0993	Typical Min	1.40	16.1	7.9	4.0	1.7	n.a.
6915	Tetrahedrite - rich	0.13	54.5	2.7	3.0	2.9	1.3
6916	Sphalerite rich	0.79	10.0	7.3	9.1	2.0	0.1
6917	Galena, chalco- pyrite rich	0.90	36.2	15.6	6.4	2.7	0.1
6918	Typical Min.	0.24	9.5	2.7	3.0	0.9	0.2

SOURCE: PARKER, A.R., 1969.

GEOCHEMISTRY:

Geochemical surveys in 1969 consisted of 1575 soil samples from B-horizon soils. No notation is made in the report of soil types or overburden thickness, but the writer infers from position of the grid along the river that overburden may be thick and probably consists of alluvial material, outwash, and till. Samples were analyzed for Antimony, Lead, Zinc, and Copper. General parameters used in the writers interpretation of 1969 results are:

GEOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS:

ELEMENT	BACKGROUND	MODERATELY ANOMALOUS	STRONGLY ANOM.	PEAK ANOM.
ANTIMONY	TR-14 PPM	15-29 PPM	>30 PPM.	40 PPM.
COPPER	1-49 PPM	50-99 PPM	>100 PPM	380 PPM.
LEAD	1-19 PPM	20-99 PPM	>100 PPM	305 PPM.
ZINC	1-99 PPM	100-199 PPM	>200 PPM	340 PPM.

SOURCE: A.R.PARKER, 1969.

Results in general are spotty; no large anomalous areas exist for any element, but in areas of outwash this effect is common. ANTIMONY has the least contrast of the elements analyzed. The area of the Brown Vein on Lines 42+00 and 44+00 North, on the south side of Wann River, is flanked by anomalies several stations in area, but the vein itself is not outlined. (This could be a factor of overburden and station spacing). Large areas of the property have very low background and old adits near the power dam have slightly elevated antimony in soil (up to 12 ppm). A cluster of elevated values in the northeast portion of the grid near the lakeshore remains to be investigated.

COPPER results have very high contrast, but anomalies are small in areal extent (generally one-station anomalies). Many, but not all, of the spot anomalies coincide with those for lead. The strongest correlation is on Lines 4S and 8S, on the north bank of the river. A moderate anomaly exists on Lines 30N to 42N on both sides of the river, perhaps from veins similar to the Brown Vein. Linear, two-station anomalies occur on the north side of the river, corresponding or co-linear with lead.

LEAD anomalies are few; the strongest appear on Lines 4S and 8S on the north bank of the river, and as linear anomalies near the beach on Lines 48N to 64N.

ZINC anomalies are small and moderate (peak value 340 ppm). The strongest anomalies correlate, more or less, with Lead, although independent spot anomalies also occur.

Compilation maps, Figures 12,13, illustrate the position of soil anomalies.

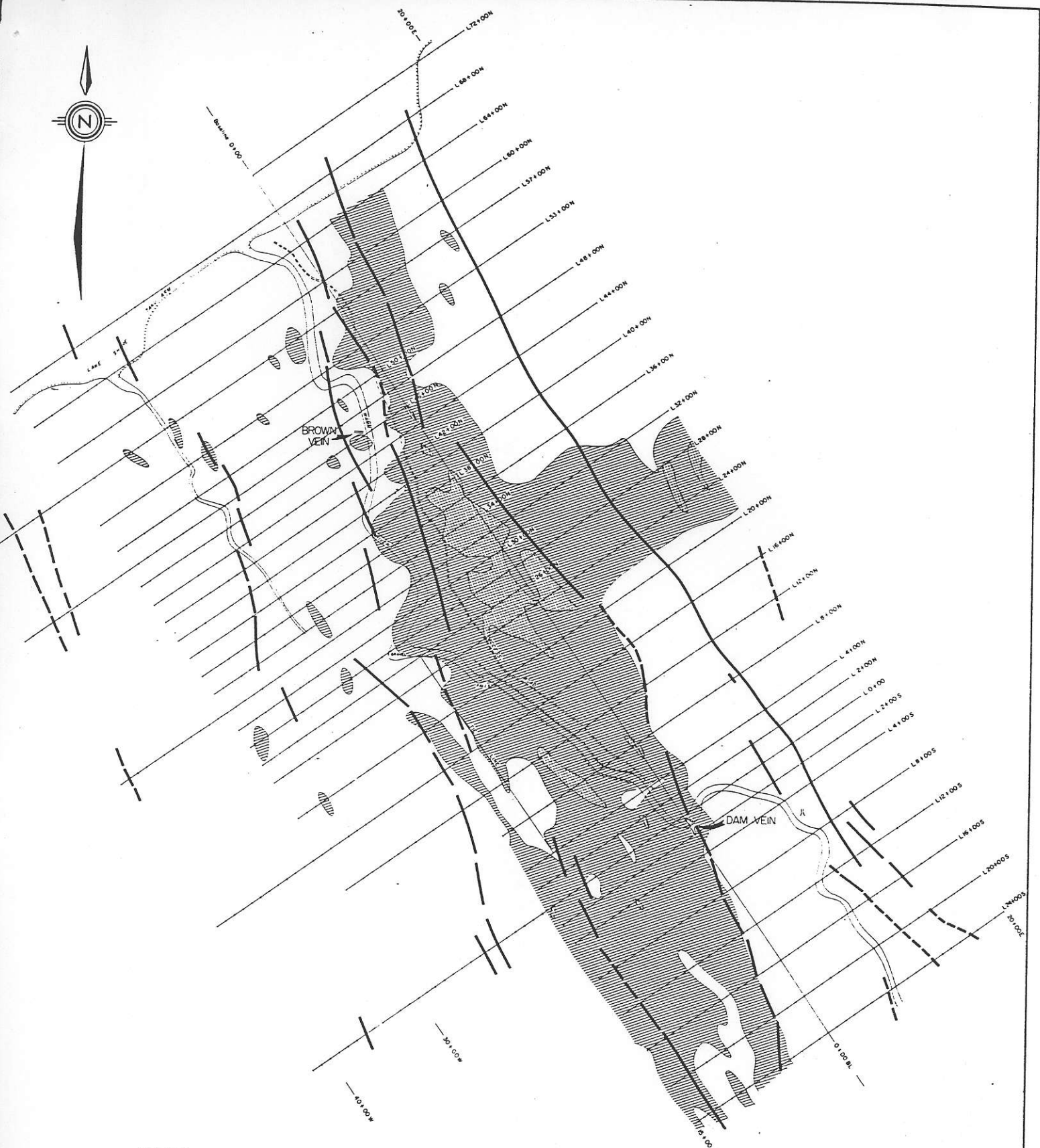
GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS:

The 1969 geophysical surveys included ground magnetometer work and VLF-EM (EM-16) measurements, confirming and extending anomalies from surveys of the previous year.

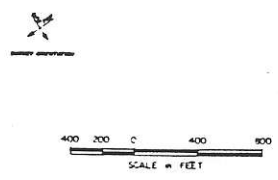
THE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY shows a panel roughly 500 feet wide, trending northwest, and crossing Wann River, with elevated magnetic expression. This probably coincides with a suspected belt of Triassic volcanics indicated by regional mapping, underlying the Laberge group sediments on the north. The volcanics are outlined by the 500 gamma contour, which in a rough manner crosses Wann River at the power dam. Within the 500 gamma contour, a smaller area outlined by the 1500 gamma contour may indicate a series of dykes or small intrusions. The Brown Vein occurs on the southwest flank of this anomaly. (Figure 10).

THE VLF-EM SURVEY was reinterpreted by the writer, and only the stronger anomalies are shown on the accompanying compilation map (Figure 10).

Several strong linear northwest-trending anomalies exist; two of these perfectly outline the magnetic anomalies. Another, perhaps the strongest anomaly, extends the length of the grid on its north side and impinges on a prominent copper/lead soil anomaly. Several conductors occur at or near the Brown Vein, on both sides of the river. Positions of the VLF anomalies should be verified during the 1986 exploration season.



- LEGEND**
- MAGNETIC SURVEY
 - >500 gammas
 - >1500 gammas
 - VLF anomaly



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Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. II




BROWN PROPERTY
GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION
1969 Data

Data from G.B. Pinner, 1969 (Revised by B. Price)
B. PRICE, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

June, 1986



LEGEND

-  Copper anomaly >50ppm
-  Antimony anomaly >15ppm
-  Antimony anomaly >30ppm



GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD	
Tagish Lake Project	
FIGURE no. 12	
GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION	
SOIL SAMPLING	
COPPER - ANTIMONY	
B. PRICE, M.Sc. Consulting Geologist	June, 1986



BROWN VEIN

WANN RIVER

DAM VEIN
VEIN

LEGEND
○ Lead anomaly >20ppm
○ Zinc anomaly >100ppm

400 200 0 200 400 600
SCALE IN FEET

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD
Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO 13
GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION
SOIL SAMPLING
LEAD-ZINC
B PRICE, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist
June, 1986

1985 WORK PROGRAM:

In 1985, the property owner, prospector Keith Lumsden did some stripping with a D6 Caterpillar bulldozer in the vicinity of the Brown vein. The cat-work exposed three veins up to 12 inches wide in a width of 6 feet, with grab samples taken by Geologist R. Stroshein, from Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Ltd. assaying up to 3.27oz./ton gold (Lumsden, personal communication). Other veins were also exposed in trenches about 100 feet south of the Brown Vein. Mineralization from vein material near the old power dam (Sample E-1) in September 1983, presumably as a grab sample, assayed 3.3 % copper, 1.49 oz./ton silver and 0.015 oz./ton gold. Assays from material collected by Mr. Lumsden are shown below:

<u>SAMPLE NO</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AU (oz/T)</u>	<u>AG (oz/T)</u>
E-1	Grab, Near Dam	0.015	1.49
W-1	Grab ? Brown Vein	2.75	35.80
W-2	Grab ? Brown Vein	0.251	9.20
75924	Grab ? Brown Vein	3.270	39.60
75925	Grab ? Brown Vein	0.311	6.27
=====			

SOURCE: Assay sheets Bondar Clegg 10 Aug 1984
 Bondar Clegg 07 Sept 1983.

DISCUSSION OF THE BROWN PROPERTY:

A priority for this property in 1986 is geological mapping, channel sampling, and geochemical and geophysical orientation. Verification and fill-in sampling on the grid is necessary with analysis of the samples (rock and soil) for a number of elements including arsenic, gold, silver, and mercury.

DISCUSSION OF THE BROWN PROPERTY:

Without geological mapping and detailed investigation of the vein occurrences it is difficult to judge the significance of the grab samples taken to date. However, the combined information base of magnetics, VLF-EM, geochemical surveys and sampling done over the years indicates that the Brown property has potential, and should be investigated thoroughly in the forthcoming exploration season. Base maps have been reconstructed from old data, and compilations of geophysical and geochemical data are presented in the accompanying Figures 11 to 13. .

CONCLUSIONS:

From the large amount of data available on the Engineer Mine, which comprises 5 or 6 Crown Granted mineral claims, the Gleaner property is a much larger area, with similar, but less well-tested veins and mineralized shears. Sufficient room exists on the property, (considering the 900 meter strike length of the Mickey Vein alone) to contain a viable epithermal vein type gold/silver deposit. Such deposits, notably erratic in gold grades, can, when explored patiently and with sufficient exploration funding, lead to "Bonanza" type high-gradeable tonnages, as was present originally on the Engineer Mine, or to low to moderate-grade bulk tonnage deposits, such as might have been mined, were the original material still available today to mix with the large volume of run-of-mine material. The Gleaner property is considered a better than average epithermal prospect, and targets for immediate exploration are known.

The Brown property, immediately adjoining the Gleaner property on the south, is less well known; several veins carrying good values of gold and silver, but of unknown vertical or lateral extent, remain to be diligently explored. For some reason, perhaps because previous exploration programs have been completed during winter or early spring, geology of the property is as yet unmapped. This remains the highest priority, and consequently the property, being at a less advanced stage than the Gleaner property, will be a lower priority in scope of program recommended, and in budget suggested for the 1986 season.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

For both properties, an initial compilation of data and preparation of base maps is necessary, part of which will be accomplished in the scope of this report. As no decent topographic map is available for the property, consideration should be given to the preparation of an orthophoto base map. The cost of this would be offset by its utility for years to come in simplifying geological mapping and geochemical interpretations. All previous maps from the property should be obtained and compiled at a suitable scale.

GLEANER PROPERTY:

On the Gleaner property, basic prospecting, geological mapping and sampling is still necessary. Vein locations suggested by earlier writers must be verified or disproven.

After the initial basic program, efforts should concentrate on trenching the Mickey Vein, resampling the trenches by bulk-sampling methods to try and increase the grade of the known vein extent, and further stripping the veins, if possible. Those sections of veins with the better assays will be considered for

drill tests. Considering the erratic nature of the gold in adjacent veins, percussion drilling numerous angle holes may be more economic than drilling diamond core holes. If diamond drilling is done, larger diameter core (NQ or HQ) will give a more reliable estimate of true grade; from past experience on similar deposits elsewhere, the extra cost is worthwhile for increased confidence in the assays.

Assays should be done with large samples, and with two splits from the sample, at least on an initial orientation basis.

BROWN PROPERTY:

On the Brown property, the basic geological-prospecting approach is again recommended. The distribution of soil types and checking of soil profiles should be done. A geochemical grid over the central area should be re-sampled and run for Gold, Silver, and Arsenic, with possibly Mercury, Cadmium and other elements, to be determined by minor element analysis of mineralized material.

Based on the geological and sampling program, later in the season, a cat trenching program would probably be the most logical next step, to trace the extent of known veins and explore for new ones in overburden areas with geochemical expression.

Drilling or other advanced exploration would be dependent on the results from the initial exploration program.

Based on the geological evaluation done to date, preliminary budget suggestions are outlined for both properties, which though separate types of deposits, at least to our present knowledge, can be explored concurrently or in separate programs. The claims may be grouped together for convenience. The maximum amount of work should be filed this year on the properties, to alleviate the numerous filings made necessary by the varying expiry dates.

Suggested exploration budgets for the two properties are presented on the following pages:

Respectfully submitted

Barry J. Price, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist
June 20, 1986.

1986 EXPLORATION BUDGET
GLENER PROPERTY, ATLIN M.D.

PHASE I: (JULY 15 - 30, 1986).

Air Photos, map compilation, prep. base-maps	\$600.00
Consulting Geologist, 18 days @ \$300/day	5,400.00
Prospectors, 2 x 15 days x \$175/day	5,250.00
Field men, 2 x 15 days x \$100/day	3,000.00
Mobilization, 2 days from Vancouver	2,000.00
Transportation, Aircraft/Barge	1,800.00
Camp Equipment and supplies	1,500.00
Camp Rental	\$300.00
Food, Fuel etc. 6 men x 15 days x \$35/day	3,150.00
Equipment Rental (Plugger, Channel Saw)	1,500.00
Radio Rental (Radiotelephone)	75.00
Expendable field supplies (Pickets, Flagging etc.)	500.00
Bulldozer Rental, Fuel, 5 days x \$550/day	2,750.00
Assays: 200 x \$12/ea (Au,Ag)	2,400.00
Geochemical Analyses: 500 x \$11/ea	5,500.00
Geological report: 5 days @ \$300/day, Drafting etc.	2,000.00

=====

SUBTOTAL	37,725.00
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CONTINGENCY	<u>2,275.00</u>
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TOTAL	40,000.00
-------	-----------

Filing Work \$5/UNIT/YR	2,000.00
-------------------------	----------

TOTAL: STAGE I	42,000.00
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STAGE II: PERCUSSION OR DIAMOND DRILLING (August/Sept 1986)
 (Dependent on Stage I results)

Percussion Drilling: 3000 feet @ \$15/ft	45,000.00
Alternative 1500 feet Diamond drilling @ \$30/ft	
Camp Construction	10,000.00
Bulldozer, Drillsite Prep. Trenching	10,000.00
Consulting Geologist	7,500.00
Field man	3,000.00
Food, Fuel etc. 5 men x 20 days x \$35/day	3,500.00
Transportation	5,000.00
Sample assay: 200 x \$12/ea	2,400.00
Freight	500.00
Rentals	\$1,000.00
Report Preparation	3,000.00

=====

SUBTOTAL	90,900.00
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CONTINGENCY	9,100.00
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TOTAL	100,000.00
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FILING WORK	<u>5,000.00</u>
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TOTAL STAGE II	\$105,000.00
----------------	--------------

TOTAL STAGE I AND II	\$147,000.00
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1986 EXPLORATION BUDGET
BROWN PROPERTY, ATLIN M.D.

PHASE I: (JULY 30 - AUG 10, 1986)

Air Photos, map compilation, prep. base-maps	\$400.00
Consulting Geologist, 7 days @ \$300/day	2,100.00
Prospectors, 2 x 7 days x \$175/day	2,450.00
Field men, 2 x 7 days x \$100/day	1,400.00
Demobilization to Whitehorse, Vancouver	2,000.00
Transportation, Aircraft/Barge	750.00
Camp Equipment and supplies	500.00
Camp Rental	200.00
Food, Fuel etc. 6 men x 7 days x \$35/day	1,470.00
Equipment Rental (Plugger, Channel Saw)	500.00
Radio Rental (Radiotelephone)	75.00
Expendable field supplies (Pickets, Flagging etc.)	500.00
Bulldozer Rental, Fuel, 5 days x \$550/day	2,750.00
Assays: 100 x \$12/ea (Au,Ag)	1,200.00
Geochemical Analyses: 300 x \$11/ea	3,300.00
Geological report: 5 days @ \$300/day, Drafting etc.	2,000.00
=====	
SUBTOTAL	21,595.00

CONTINGENCY 3,405.00

TOTAL 25,000.00

Filing Work \$5/UNIT/YR 1,000.00

TOTAL: STAGE I 26,000.00

STAGE II: BULLDOZER TRENCHING, DIAMOND DRILLING (September 1986)
 (Dependent on Stage I results)

Bulldozer, Drillsite Prep. Trenching	10,000.00
1000 feet Diamond drilling @ \$30/ft	30,000.00
Camp Construction	5,000.00
Consulting Geologist	5,000.00
Field man	3,000.00
Food, Fuel etc. 5 men x 20 days x \$35/day	3,500.00
Transportation	3,500.00
Sample assay: 200 x \$12/ea	2,400.00
Freight	500.00
Rentals	\$1,000.00
Report Preparation	2,500.00
=====	

SUBTOTAL 66,400.00

CONTINGENCY 6,000.00

TOTAL 72,400.00

FILING WORK 3,600.00

TOTAL STAGE II \$76,000.00

TOTAL STAGE I AND II \$102,000.00

BUDGET TOTALS

GLENER AND BROWN PROPERTIES, ATLIN M.D.

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

STAGE I

STAGE I - GLENER PROPERTY	\$42,000.00
STAGE I - BROWN PROPERTY	26,000.00
=====	=====
TOTAL 1986 STAGE I BUDGET, BOTH PROPERTIES	\$68,000.00

STAGE II

STAGE II - GLENER PROPERTY	\$105,000.00
STAGE II - BROWN PROPERTY	76,000.00
=====	=====
TOTAL 1986 STAGE II BUDGET, BOTH PROPERTIES	\$181,000.00
=====	=====
TOTAL 1986 BUDGET BOTH PROPERTIES	\$149,000.00

respectfully submitted

Barry J.Price, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist
June 20, 1986.

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CERTIFICATE

I, Barry J. Price, with business address at 3447 W. 7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. do hereby certify that:

1) I am a Consulting Geologist registered with the Geological Association of Canada as a Fellow and I am entitled to use their seal, which has been affixed to this report. I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, the Society of Exploration Geologists, and several other professional organizations.

2) I hold a B.Sc. (Honors) Degree in Geology (1965) and a M.Sc. in Geology (1972), both from the University of British Columbia., Vancouver, B.C.

3) I have practised my profession as a geologist continuously since 1965, having worked in Canada, The United States of America, Mexico, and the Republic of the Phillipines, for a number of large and small companies and consulting firms, including Manex Mining Ltd., J.R. Woodcock and Associates, Archer Cathro and Associates and P.A. Christopher and Associates.

4) I have based this report on available geological data on the property and adjacent properties and mineral deposits, and on my personal knowledge of the property and the area, accumulated since 1984. In September 1984 I briefly inspected the Engineer Mine and adjacent properties.

5) I have no interest in the claims described in the report nor in the securities of Golden Gate Explorations Ltd., and will receive only normal consulting fees for the preparation of this report.

6) I have applied in my own name for 5 reverted crown granted mineral claims in the vicinity of the claims described in the report; such claims will be turned over to Golden Gate Explorations or their agent in trust at cost, as part of my consulting duties to my client.

7) I consent to the use of this report by Golden Gate Explorations Ltd. for whatever purposes they deem necessary.

Barry James Price, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist.
June 20, 1986.

3447 W.7th. Avenue,
Vancouver, B.C.,
V6R 1W2
June 20, 1986

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.,
Ste 402 - 1755 West Broadway,
Vancouver, B.C.,
V6J 4S5

GENTLEMEN:

I, Barry James Price, M.Sc., F.G.A.C. hereby consent to the use of my report on the Gleaner and Brown properties in the vicinity of the Engineer Mine on Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, Atlin Mining Division, dated June 20, 1986 in any Filing Statement, Statement of Material Facts, or Prospectus to be issued by Golden Gate Explorations Ltd.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 20th day of June, 1986

Barry James Price, M.Sc., F.G.A.C.
Consulting Geologist

Width (cm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
80	.019	.16
200	.010	.12
200	.009	.20
200	.005	.07
200 8.8 x 0.016	.042	.31
200	.027	.14
200	.042	.29
200	.066	.31
200 8 x 0.0415	.031	.19
150	.008	.10
150	.008	.16
150	.065	.15
150	.024	.17
150	.064	.23
150	.053	.12
200	.006	.09
200 14.5 x 0.0254	.012	.35
200	.068	.34
200	.051	.21
200	.029	.07
200	.016	.04
200 10 x 0.0378	.025	.13

Width (cm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
200	.029	.05
200	.001	.01
200	.021	.01
200	.055	.12
200 10 x 0.0266	.027	.09
200	.013	.17
200	.031	.22
200	.009	.02
200 8 x 0.026	.051	.06
200	.023	.05
200	.064	.19
200	.008	.03
200	.012	.19
200	.015	.01
200 10 x 0.027	.040	.08
200	.004	.01
200	.018	.03
200	.073	.12
200 8 x 0.0265	.011	.01
200	.051	.04
200	.054	.03
200	.049	.05
200	1.350	1.60
200	.008	.02
200 10 x 0.302	.007	.01

NOTE: Country rock is argillite.

Wt. Au: 0.0595 oz/T

-  Quartz argillite breccia
-  Argillite
-  Feldspar Porphyry dyke

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

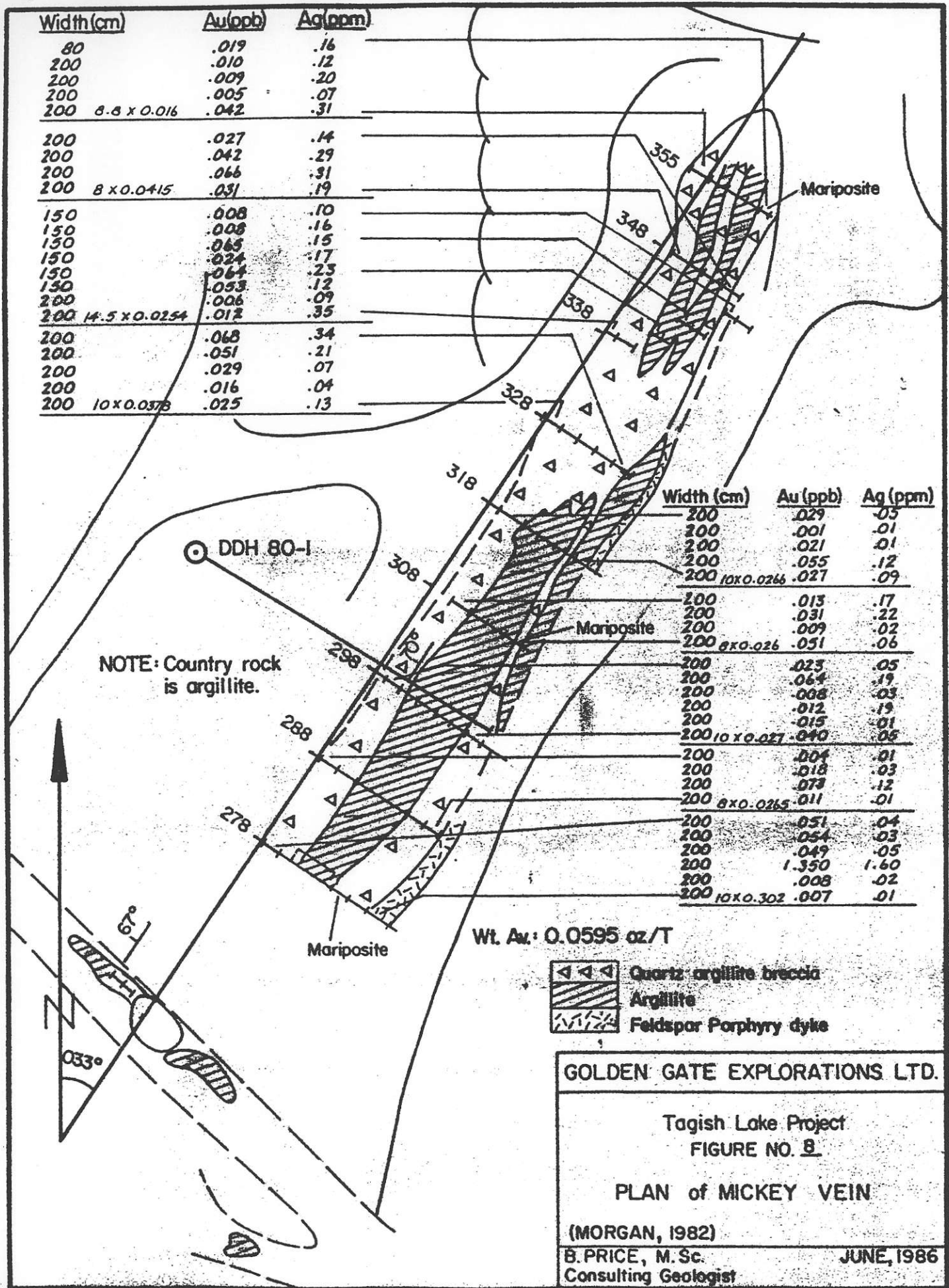
Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. B

PLAN of MICKEY VEIN

(MORGAN, 1982)

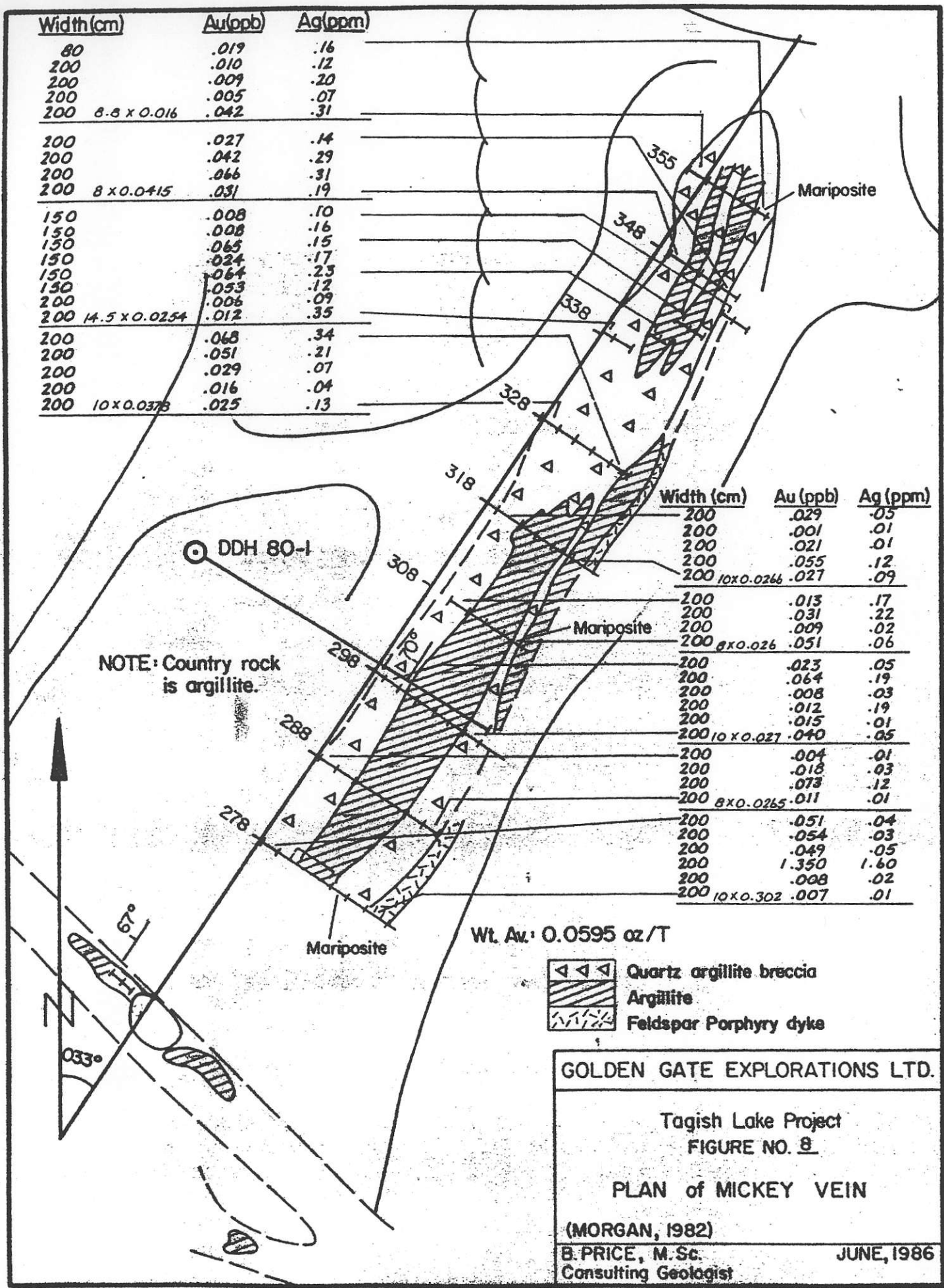
B. PRICE, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986



Width (cm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
80	.019	.16
200	.010	.12
200	.009	.20
200	.005	.07
200 8.8 x 0.016	.042	.31
<hr/>		
200	.027	.14
200	.042	.29
200	.066	.31
200 8 x 0.0415	.031	.19
<hr/>		
150	.008	.10
150	.008	.16
150	.065	.15
150	.024	.17
150	.064	.23
150	.053	.12
200	.006	.09
200 14.5 x 0.0254	.012	.35
<hr/>		
200	.068	.34
200	.051	.21
200	.029	.07
200	.016	.04
200 10 x 0.0378	.025	.13

Width (cm)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)
200	.029	.05
200	.001	.01
200	.021	.01
200	.055	.12
200 10 x 0.0266	.027	.09
<hr/>		
200	.013	.17
200	.031	.22
200	.009	.02
200 8 x 0.026	.051	.06
<hr/>		
200	.023	.05
200	.064	.19
200	.008	.03
200	.012	.19
200	.015	.01
200 10 x 0.027	.040	.05
<hr/>		
200	.004	.01
200	.018	.03
200	.073	.12
200 8 x 0.0265	.011	.01
<hr/>		
200	.051	.04
200	.054	.03
200	.049	.05
200	1.350	1.60
200	.008	.02
200 10 x 0.302	.007	.01



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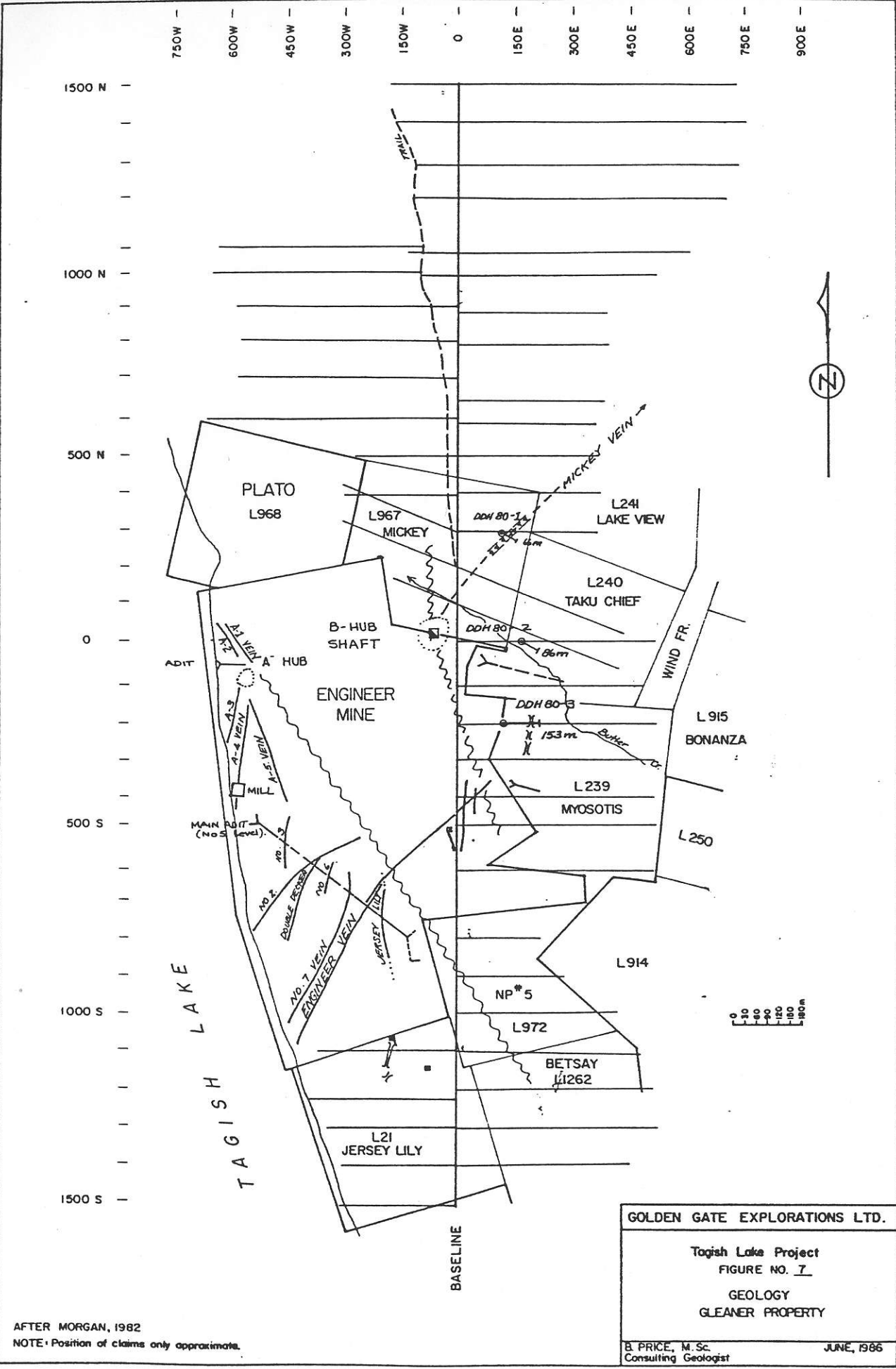
Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. 8

PLAN of MICKEY VEIN

(MORGAN, 1982)

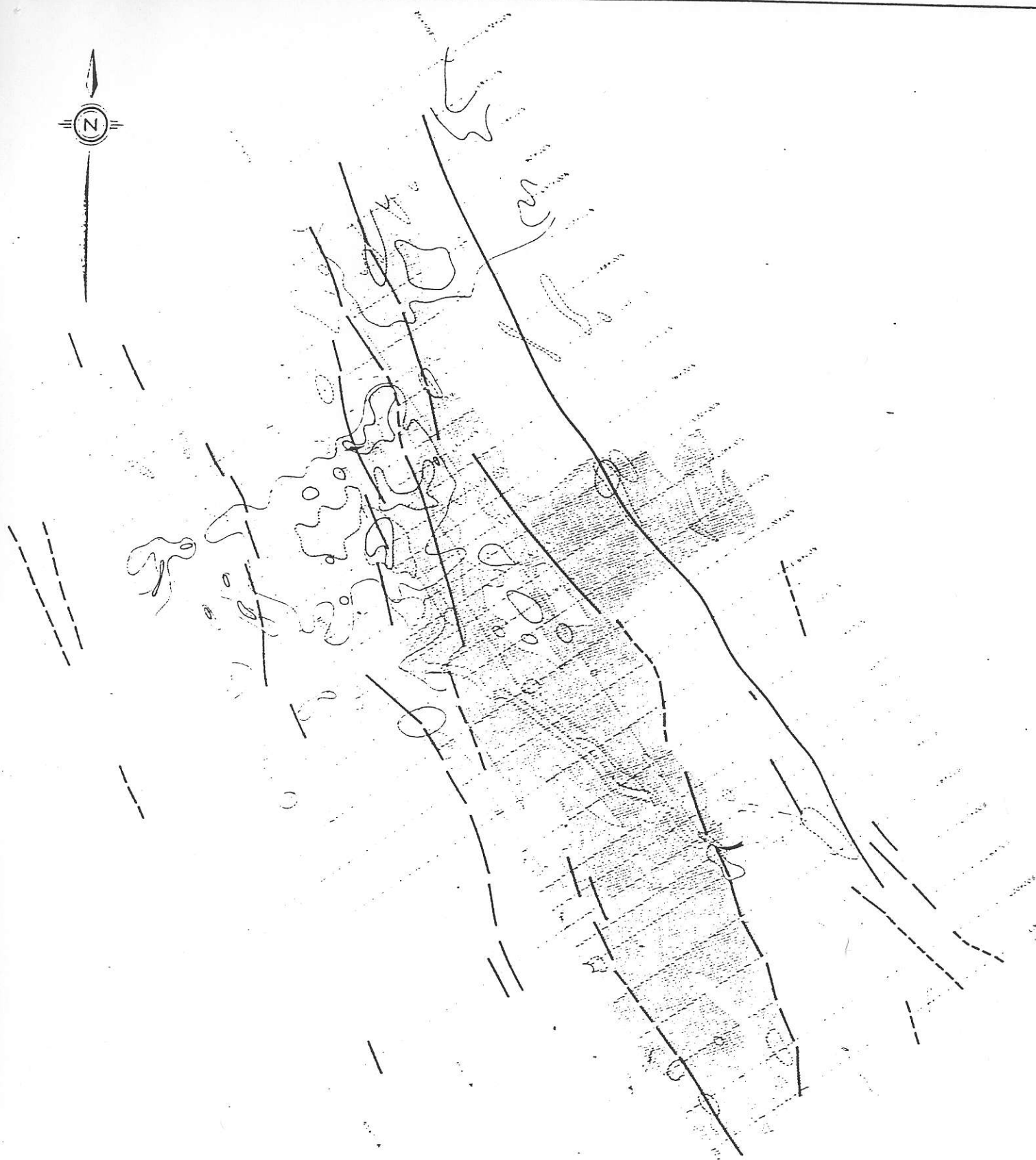
B. PRICE, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist




JUNE, 1986

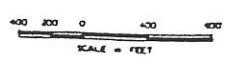


AFTER MORGAN, 1982
 NOTE: Position of claims only approximate.

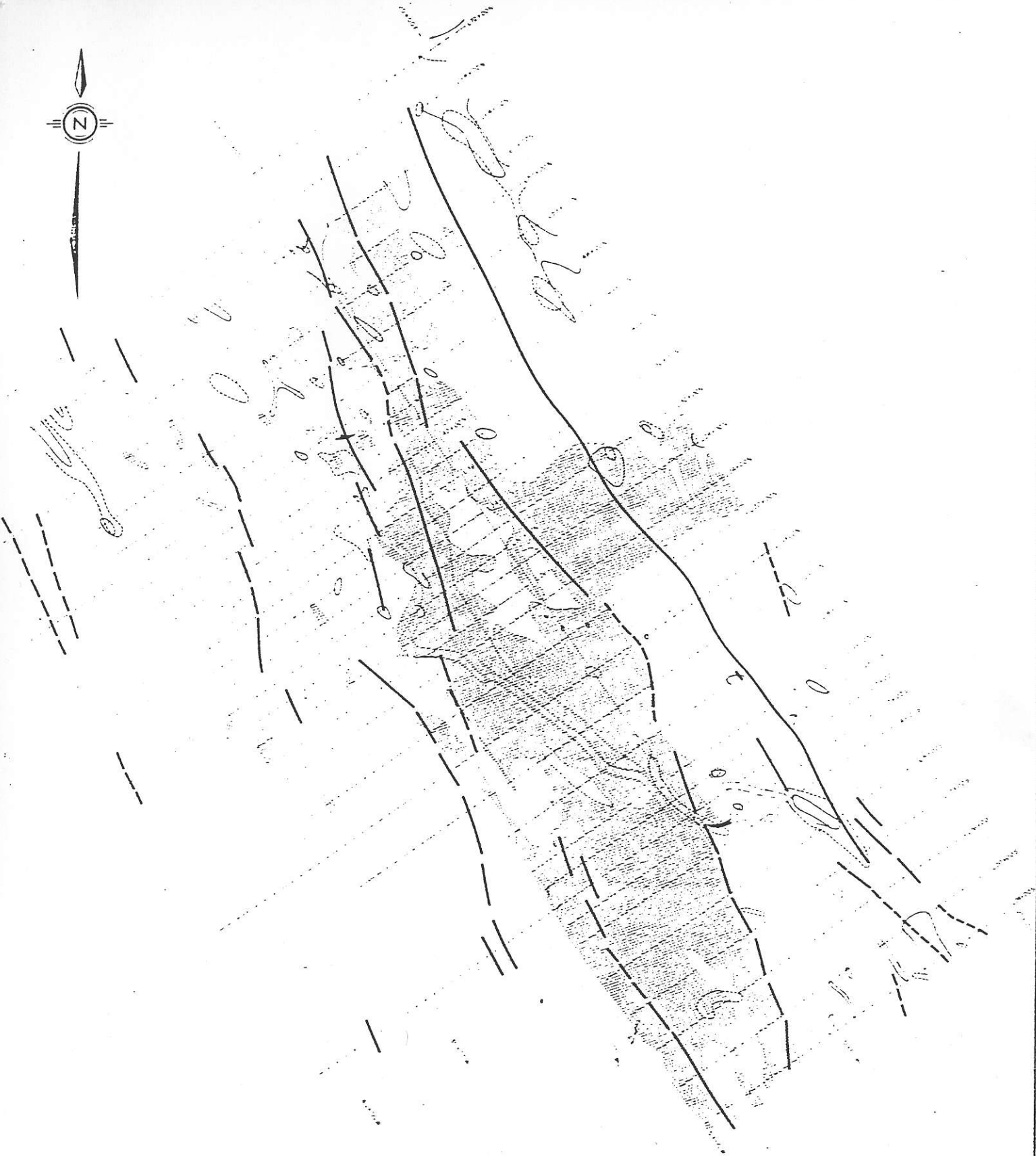
GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.	
Tagish Lake Project FIGURE NO. 7	
GEOLOGY GLEANNER PROPERTY	
B. PRICE, M. Sc. Consulting Geologist	JUNE, 1986





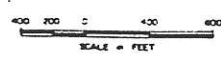
- LEGEND**
-  Copper anomaly >50ppm
 -  Antimony anomaly >5ppm
 -  Antimony anomaly >30ppm



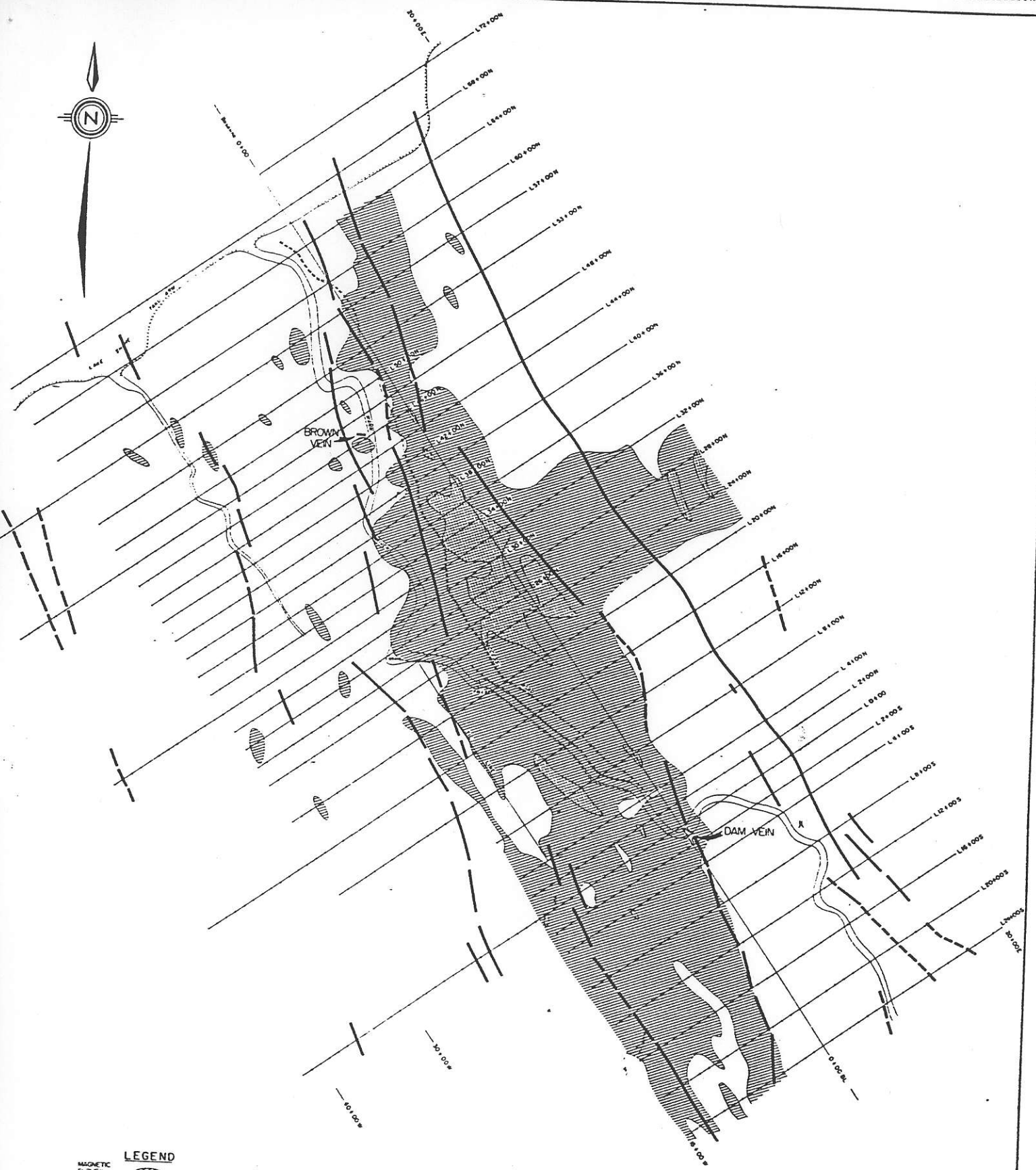
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Tagish Lake Project	
FIGURE NO. _____	
GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION	
SOIL SAMPLING	
COPPER - ANTIMONY	
B. PRICE, M.Sc. Consulting Geologist	June, 1986



- LEGEND**
-  Lead anomaly >20ppm
 -  Zinc anomaly >100ppm



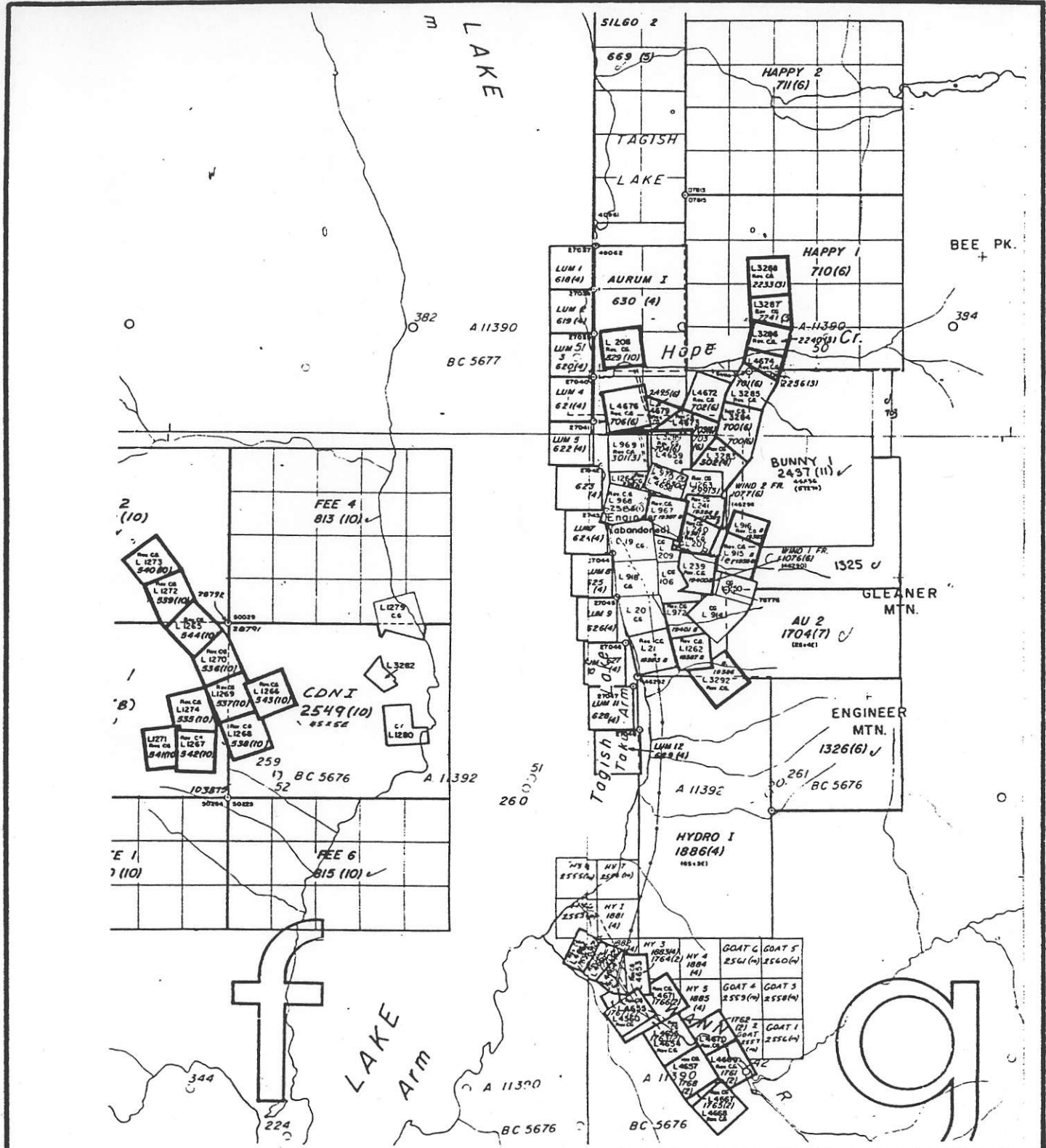
GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD
Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. _____
GEO-CHEMICAL COMPILATION
SOIL SAMPLING
LEAD-ZINC
B. PRICE, M.Sc. Consulting Geologist
June, 1986



LEGEND
MAGNETIC SURVEY
▨ >500 gammas
▩ >1500 gammas
— VLF anomaly

SCALE = FEET
0 200 400 600

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.
Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. II
BROWN PROPERTY
GEOPHYSICAL COMPILATION
1969 Data
Data from A. R. Parker, 1969 (Photoreproduced by Price)
B. PRICE, M.Sc.
Consulting Geologist
June, 1986

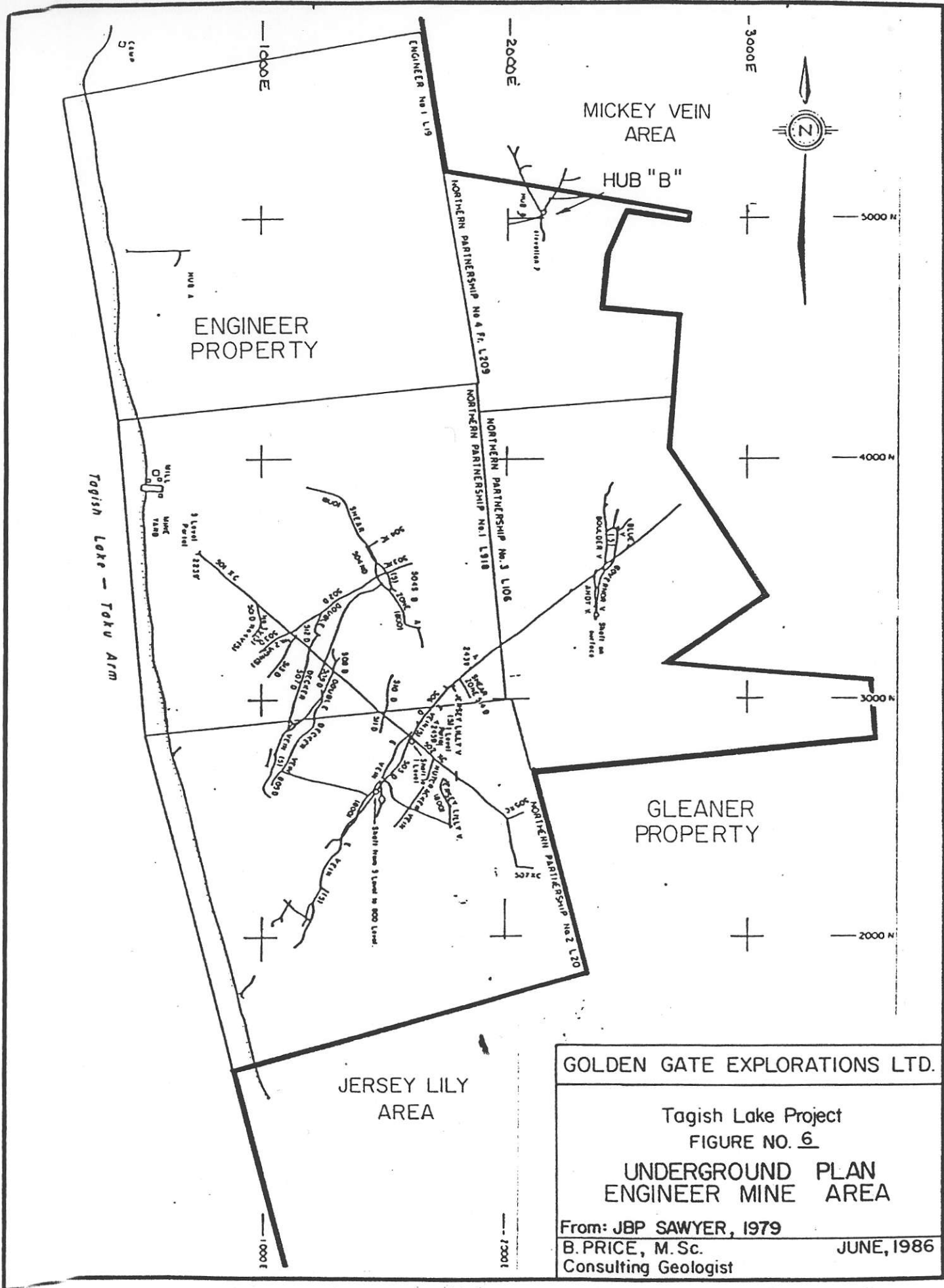


GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. —

B. PRICE, M. Sc.
Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986

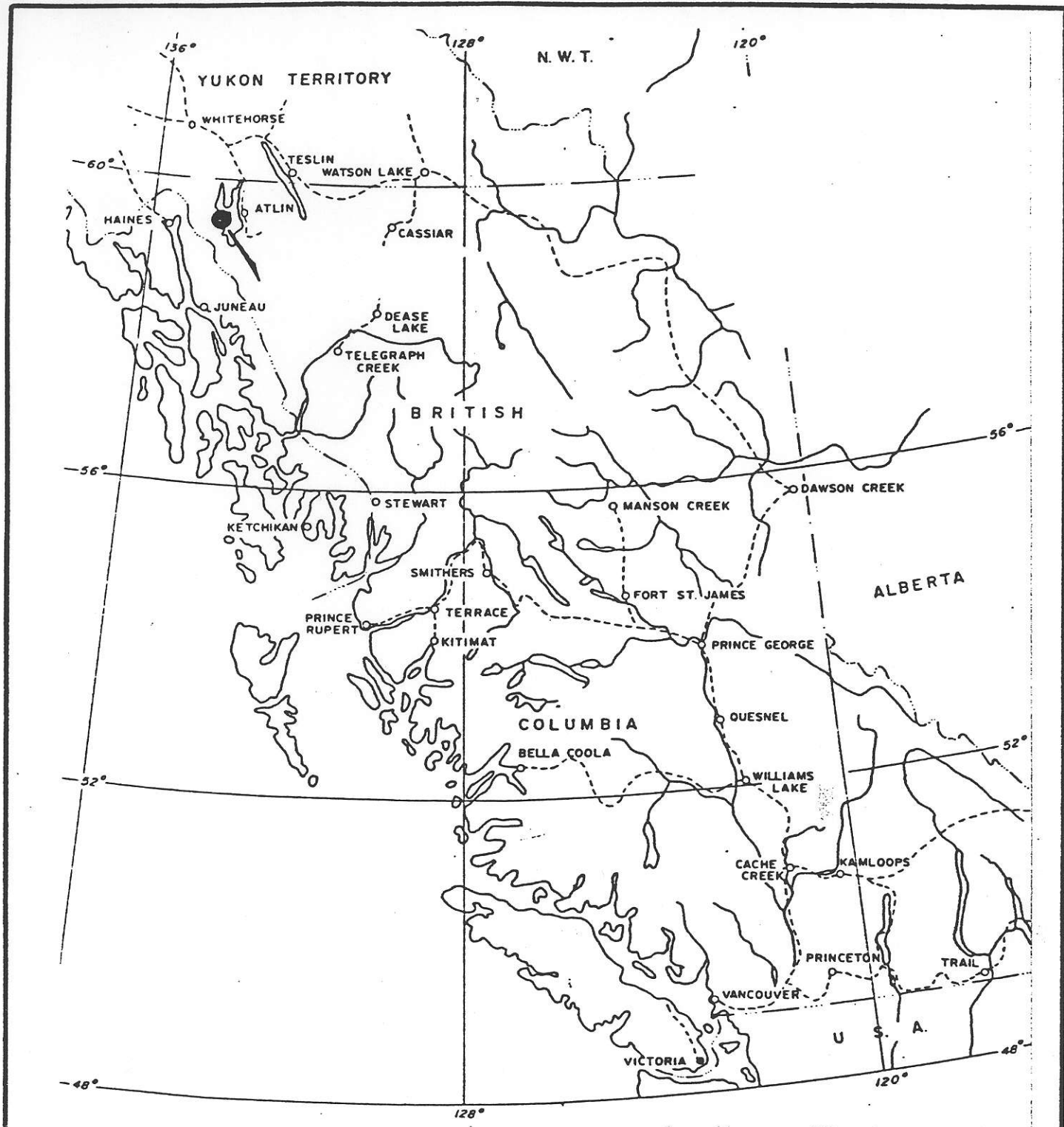


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Tagish Lake Project
 FIGURE NO. 6
 UNDERGROUND PLAN
 ENGINEER MINE AREA

From: JBP SAWYER, 1979
 B. PRICE, M. Sc.
 Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986



SCALE 1cm = 80km

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
 FIGURE NO. 1

LOCATION MAP
 GLEANER and BROWN
 PROPERTIES

B. PRICE, M. Sc.
 Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986



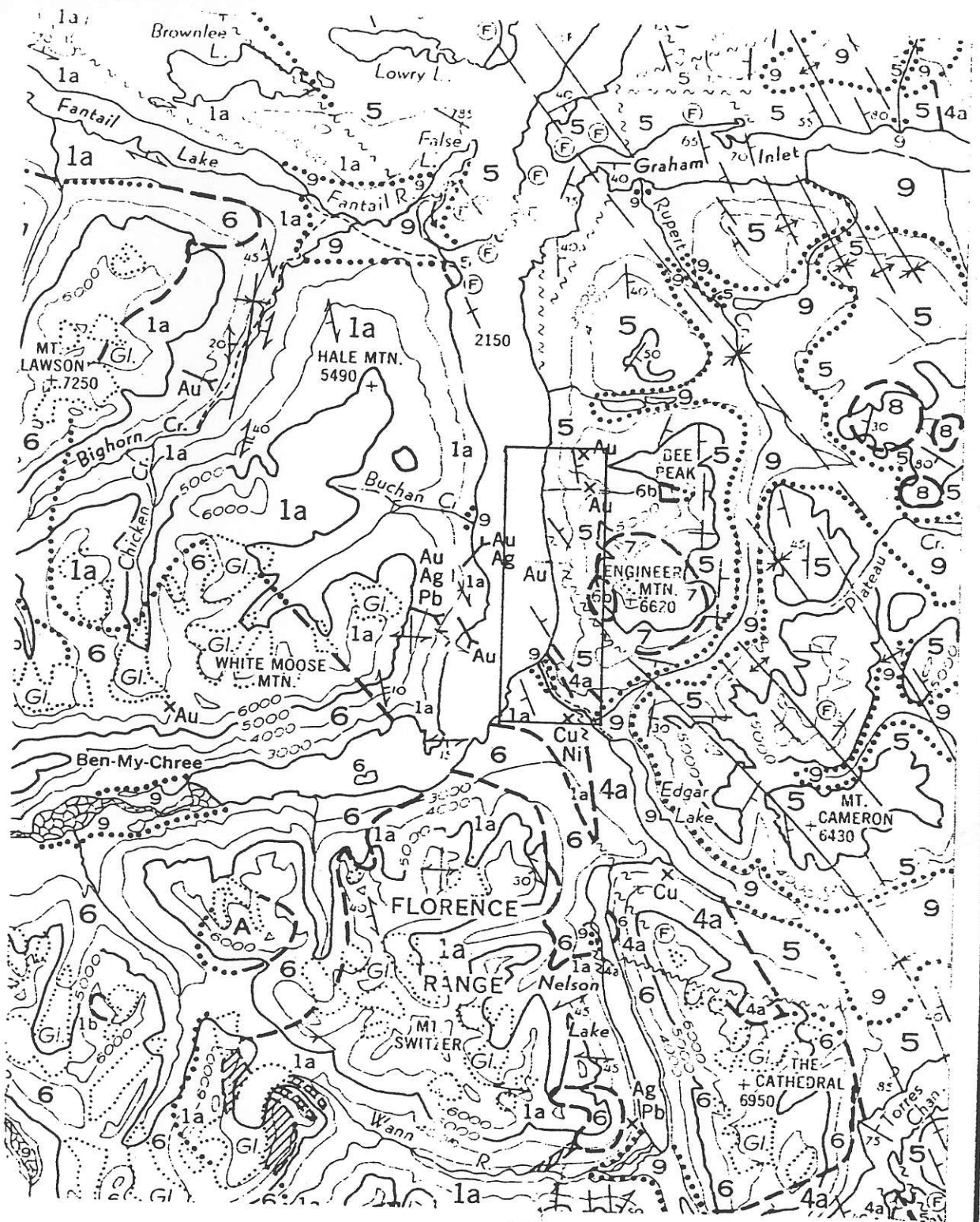
GLEANER PROPERTY AREA
BROWN PROPERTY AREA

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. 2

SCALE 1 : 50,000

B. PRICE, M. Sc. JUNE, 1986
Consulting Geologist



GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
 FIGURE NO. 4
 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

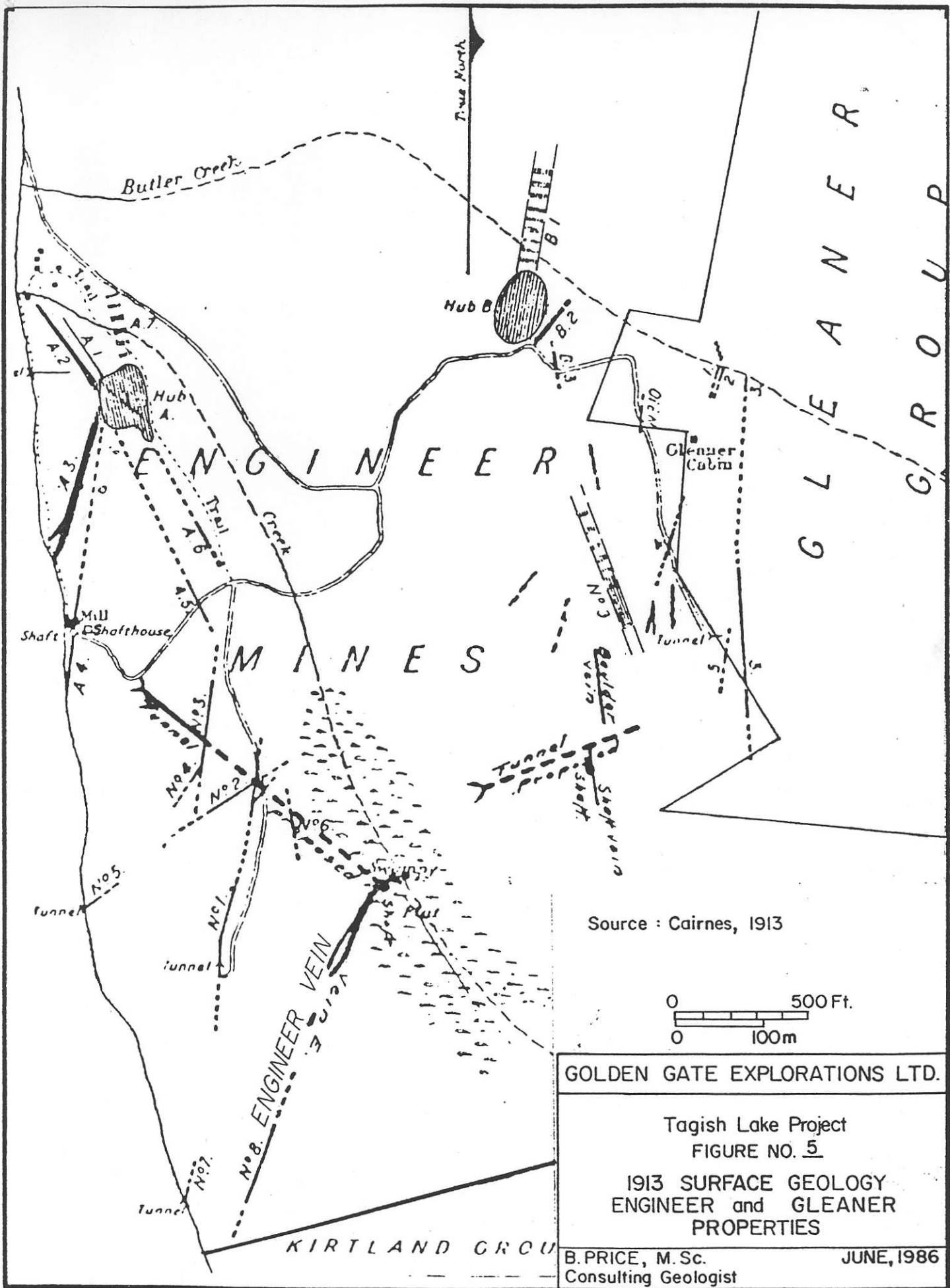
(from Christie, 1957, Map 19-1957
 Bennett Map Sheet)

B. PRICE, M. Sc.
 Consulting Geologist

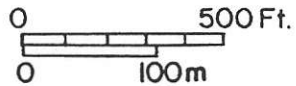
JUNE, 1986



NOTE: Legend on following page



Source : Cairnes, 1913



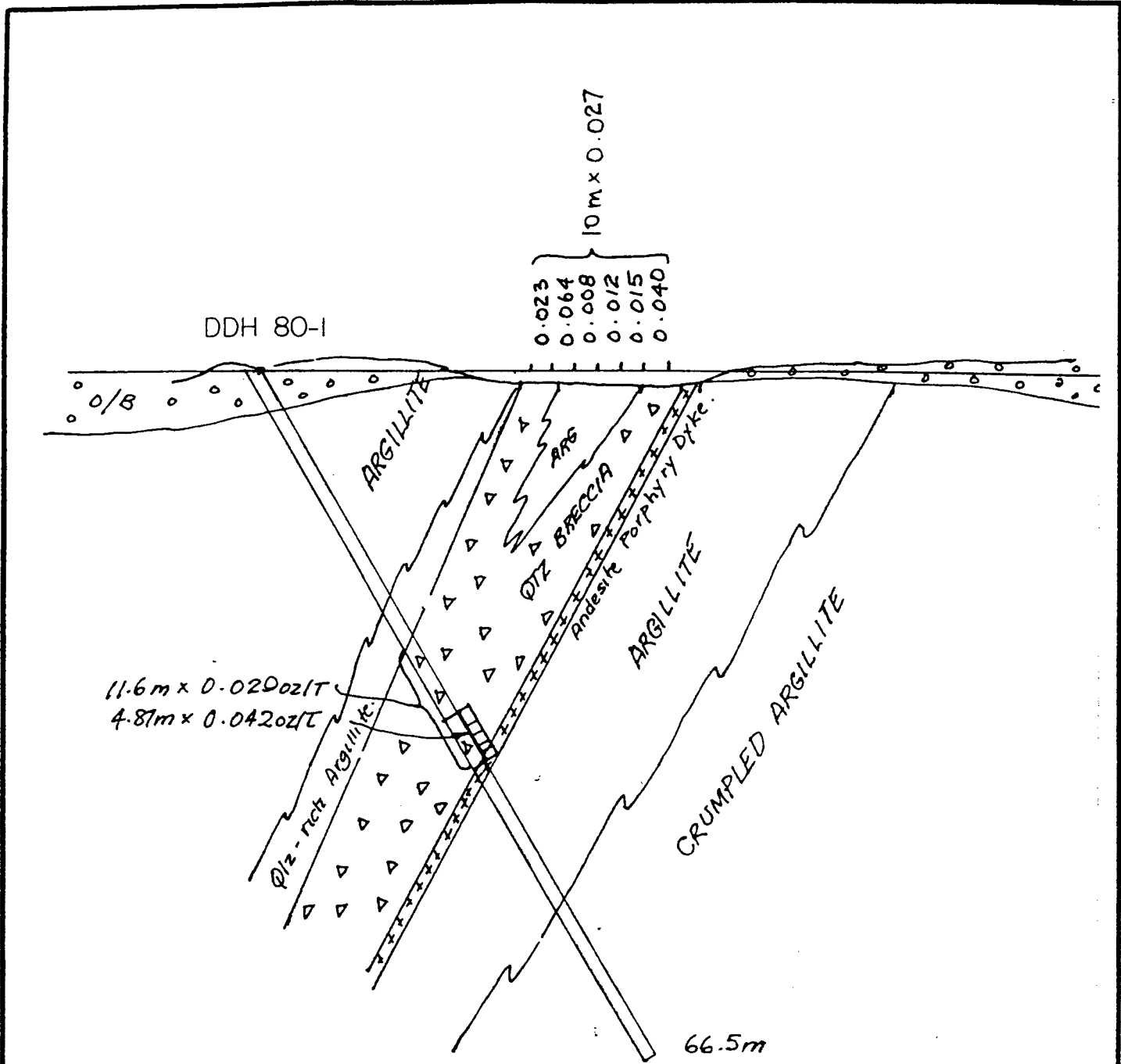
GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
FIGURE NO. 5

1913 SURFACE GEOLOGY
ENGINEER and GLENER
PROPERTIES

B. PRICE, M. Sc.
Consulting Geologist

JUNE, 1986



SCALE 1 : 500

GOLDEN GATE EXPLORATIONS LTD.

Tagish Lake Project
 FIGURE NO. 9
 GLEANER PROPERTY
 DRILL SECTION - MICKEY VEIN
 DRILL HOLE 80-1