CONCEPTUAL STUDY REPORT
TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL NATURAL RESOURCE INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS CORRIDORS
YUKON, 2002-2003

Yukon Government

VOLUME 1: REPORT

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Government of Yukon
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ACCESS CONSULTING GROUP

CONCEPTUAL STUDY REPORT TO IDENTIFY POTENTIAL NATURAL RESOURCE INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS CORRIDORS Yukon, 2002-2003

VOLUME I: REPORT

Prepared for:
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The *Conceptual Study to Identify Potential Natural Resource Access Corridors* is a desktop-level study to identify potential access corridors into areas of the Yukon with known resource potential that are not accessed by the existing transportation network. The study identified thirty-two routes that were deemed to be the best possible access corridors (from a conceptual engineering perspective) into areas of high resource potential.

All known areas of Yukon resource potential in minerals, forestry, oil and gas, and electrical energy were documented and compiled, along with existing coal and oil and gas dispositions, existing mineral deposits and occurrences, and areas where timber has been harvested. Existing infrastructure including highways and secondary roads, trails, airstrips, railways, and currently identified proposed infrastructure such as pipeline routes, were compiled on a set of planning maps at a 1:250,000 scale. Existing sensitive areas such as National and Territorial Parks, First Nation Final Agreement Chapter 10 Special Management Areas, First Nation Settlement Lands, Interim Protected Lands, and heritage routes that could conflict with a particular corridor route were also plotted on the planning map set. Existing transportation studies were reviewed to ensure that previously considered corridors were incorporated into the identification process that was undertaken for this study.

Detailed engineering, environmental and socio-economic studies were beyond the scope of this study. It is recognized that the results of these further corridor specific studies, which would normally be conducted as part of any further assessment or detailed consideration of the routes, might dictate corridor location alterations.

The study identified thirty-two potential new resource access corridors, which are described in the report, and presented in Volume II, the Resource Corridor Atlas, at a 1:250,000 scale on fifty-one individual maps. A 1:1,000,000 scale map of the Yukon accompanies the Atlas depicting all of the potential access corridors. A Master Resource Potential Map was also produced as an integral component of the corridor identification process, a copy of which has been provided in the digital component of the project.

Complete digital files of the study report, the compiled source-data files, the interim planning products, and the final mapping products were also prepared and catalogued to facilitate any further assessment, interpretation, verification, or updating.

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1. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Because this study relied heavily upon the compilation and presentation of existing data that originated in various government agencies, a team approach between consultant and client was critical to its success. Effective project management by the Steering Committee was successful in fostering this cooperative approach to the project.

All of the source data, as described in *Section 5 Data Acquisition and Synthesis*, and detailed in Appendix 1, was supplied by the appropriate government agencies in a timely manner. The team undertook an iterative and collaborative approach to the project, to ensure that expertise from specialists within the Government of Yukon and the Yukon Development Corporation was brought to the study along the way. The study team also received benefit from review, discussions and ongoing input from members of the Steering Committee throughout the project and particularly during regular meetings of the Committee. Members included:

- **Lori Walton**, (**Project Manager**); Senior Mineral Development Advisor, Government of Yukon, Department of Energy Mines and Resources
- **Dave Laxton**, Application Support Specialist, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development;
- **Dave Downing**, Project Manager, Client Services, Government of Yukon, Department of Infrastructure;
- **Peter Percival, P.Eng.**, Functional Planning Engineer, Government of Yukon, Department of Infrastructure;
- **Jim Bell**, representing Yukon Development Corporation;

Roger Hulstein, **Jo-Anne vanRanden** and **Carl Burgess**, all of YTG, and **Jesse Devost** of DIAND also participated in the provision of information critical to the undertaking of this study, and their constructive participation was very much appreciated.

2. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF STUDY

The Yukon Government's Department of Energy, Mines and Resources commissioned this study, entitled *Conceptual Study Report to Identify Potential Natural Resource Infrastructure Access Corridors*, in collaboration with the Department of Infrastructure, Yukon Development Corporation, and Geomatics Yukon. The Yukon Regional Mineral Development Program, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources provided funding for the study.

The objective of the study was to identify, on a conceptual level, areas where there is potential for the development of natural resources, which would require infrastructure access corridors for intermediate and long-term economic viability. The Government of Yukon is intent on providing support to strategic level planning by identifying potential resource access corridors, to support investment decisions by natural resource developers, and to help avoid public and private land use conflicts.

This study is not a planning exercise. It is not an attempt to *propose* access routes; rather, it is a study aimed at *identifying the most probable locations* where access corridors may need to be developed, based on potential resource developments that may occur at different locations and different times in the future throughout the Yukon.

The study was limited to a reconnaissance-level, desktop compilation of the resource potential of a given area (to the best of our ability using today's resource potential information), and the large-scale engineering considerations that would influence the routing, should a road be constructed through one of the identified corridors.

It is recognized that detailed engineering studies, which must be conducted prior to final selection or construction for any given corridor, may modify final routing. Detailed engineering considerations would include such factors as: soil conditions, amount of potential rock cuts, water crossing suitability for bridge construction, permafrost conditions, terrain stability/suitability, granular source identification, vertical and horizontal alignment, mass haul considerations, potential maintenance issues such as anticipated snow drifting concerns, etc.

Resource potential for each sector was determined from a desktop assessment of published data that was provided by the specialist Departments who served on the Project Steering Committee.

Major projects such as new road, rail and pipeline developments into undeveloped areas of the Yukon would undergo formal assessment under the *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act* during the planning and approvals required for each route.

Environmental considerations that would need to be identified, assessed and mitigated, as necessary, may include the potential impacts on water quality, river navigability concerns, migratory birds, fish and wildlife, critical wildlife habitat, vegetation, soil erosion/terrain stability, and cumulative environmental impacts. Also, public sentiment

may well preclude the possibility of developing permanent ground transportation into certain areas valued for their pristine nature.

Other factors that may be considered during future detailed planning include the potential temporal constraints that may be applied to any of these corridors. That is, decisions may be made with respect to the length of time that these corridors might persist on the landscape, which could vary from region to region and from project to project.

3. REPORT FORMAT

The report is arranged in two volumes. Volume I, Conceptual Study Report to Identify Potential Natural Resource Infrastructure Access Corridors, provides the background, sets the context for the study and presents the report's findings. Sections 1 through 4 introduce the project and the contributions of various parties. Section 5 presents the methodology for the study, Section 6 presents snapshots of existing infrastructure network, while Section 7 presents a brief discussion about the input data used for resource corridor mapping. Section 8 presents a list of all corridors identified through the study, along with the rationale for their selection.

Volume II is the Resource Access Corridor Atlas, consisting of a set of 1:250,000 scale maps and a 1:1,000,000 scale map outlining resource potential and corridors.

4. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

A) Data Acquisition and Synthesis

This study was entirely a desktop-level project using resource potential information, transportation studies and map-based information provided by various Government sources. There was no attempt made to verify or refute the accuracy of any of the input data; rather, this study relied entirely on data provided from various specialist government departments.

From the standpoint of data reliability, it is noted that the data has been developed by independently operating specialist government agencies, which used different methods, and employed differing levels of effort according to the methods and knowledge base for each specific resource sector being documented. When viewed on its own, this fact may lead the careful observer to note with caution the compilation of such data. For example, in some cases the data is empirical (such as actual locations of drilled oil and gas wells), and in others, the data was the result of a combination of empirical data (geological mapping) and scientific interpretive modelling (such as relative mineral potential assessments). However, it is felt that the compilation of this data does make a logically compelling and scientifically valid case for the identification of potential resource development in various regions in the Yukon. The data was used as a composite reference that can confidently be used to guide the identification of the probability of a corridor being required at some point in the future.

A master resource potential planning map was developed at the 1:1,000,000 scale, whereupon all of the resource potential data was digitally amalgamated to produce a Yukon resource potential map (independently, this map is a useful product to highlight Yukon's resource potential at a glance). This map is provided in Volume II and as a digital file in the electronic copy provided with the final report.

Three main internal assessment maps were developed as interim products:

- Master Resource Potential Map;
- Master Infrastructure and Topographic maps; and
- Engineering Planning Map Set.

These three interim products were used as the basis for the application of the engineering criteria, as described in Section 5 (c), *Identification of Corridors.* Example computer screen shots of each of these three products are provided as Plates 1 through 3. Please also refer to Figure 1, *Resource Corridor Conceptual Identification Methodology* on page 15, for a simplified flow chart of the corridor identification process including the use of these interim products.

Corridors were identified by reviewing these, as well as published reports including transportation planning studies previously conducted by YTG. Please see Appendix 1, *Data Collection and Synthesis, Reference Database*, for a complete listing of information and documents that were compiled and used for this project.

Digital information compiled and utilized for the identification of resource potential and topographic constraints for the engineering assessment of potential corridors included the following:

- Mining data i.e. base and precious metal deposits, Minfile, placer deposits, coal reserves, industrial mineral reserves;
- Oil and Gas resource assessments data;
- Forestry data i.e. forest productivity and in-situ merchantability;
- Electrical Energy i.e. proven and potential hydroelectric resources and sites;
- Existing Infrastructure and/or Infrastructure corridors/reserves i.e. highways, roads, 4WD trails, electrical power transmission lines, pipeline right of ways, railways, airstrips, winter roads, existing and historic trails, hydroelectric sites, and telecommunication sites;
- Yukon geoprocess data, soil mapping data;
- Land use data;
- Infrastructure Planning Exercises; and
- Transportation Planning Studies.

Additional Information compiled and used in corridor identification process:

- Special Consideration Areas i.e. Federal Parks;
- Territorial Parks, Game Sanctuaries;
- Yukon Protected Areas Strategy areas of interest;
- Habitat Protection Areas;
- Settlement Lands;
- Interim Protected Lands;
- Special Management Areas; and
- Heritage Trails, Heritage Sites, and Heritage Routes.

Cut sheet for Table 1

Table 1 Digital Data Sources and Acknowledgements

B) Base Map Preparation

The selection of map presentations for the final product was based upon the ability to graphically represent a large amount of information, without biasing the visual presentation either in favour of or against certain attributes.

Different presentations were produced for different purposes, at different stages of the project:

- Planning maps, at 1:250,000 scale, with topography from 30 meter Digital Elevation Model, and terrain barriers indicated (i.e. slope analysis depicting greater than 20% slopes);
- Master Planning maps at 1:1,000,000 scale with a depiction of the compilation of all known resource potential (i.e. for all resource sectors);
- Master Planning maps at 1:1,000,000 scale depicting topography (90 metre Digital Elevation Model data) indicating existing roads, trails, electrical transmission lines, pipelines and identified pipeline corridors, transportation studies, and depicting topographic constraints such as terrain, rivers and lakes; and
- Final set of fifty-one 1:250,000 and one 1:1,000,000 scale maps showing Potential Resource Infrastructure Access Corridors.

Table 2 Yukon National Topographic System ("NTS") Map Sheets

NTS Number	NTS NAME	NTS Number	NTS NAME
95C	La Biche River	106E	Wind River
95D	Coal River	106F	Snake River
95E	Flat River	106K	Martin House
105A	Watson Lake	106L	Trail River
105B	Wolf Lake	115A	Dezadeash
105C	Teslin	115B/C	Mount Saint Elias
105D	Whitehorse	115F/115G	Kluane Lake
105E	Lake LeBarge	115H	Aishihik Lake
105F	Quiet Lake	115I	Carmacks
105G	Finlayson Lake	115J/115K	Snag
105H	Frances Lake	115N/115O	Stewart River
105I	Nahanni	115P	McQuesten
105J	Sheldon Lake	116A	Larsen Creek
105K	Tay River	116B/116C	Dawson
105L	Glenlyon	116F/116G	Ogilvie River
105M	Mayo	116H	Hart River
105N	Lansing Range	116I	Eagle River
105O	Niddery Lake	116J/116K	Porcupine River
105P	Sekwi Mountain	116N/116O	Old Crow
106B	Bonnet Plume Lake	116P	Bell River
106C	Nadaleen River	117B	Davidson Mountains
106D	Nash Creek	117C	Demarcation Point

Three proposed depictions of the base maps, based upon selection of various data sets, were considered and proposed to the Steering Committee. In the end, monochromatic hill-shaded relief with water body and wetland feature classes was chosen for the 1:250,000 base maps. The hill-shaded base was derived from the YTG 30m digital elevation model ("DEM") using ArcView Spatial Analyst. Firstly, the appropriate 1:50k tiles (16 in most cases) were merged together as a mosaic to create the 1:250k tile. This tile was then passed through the Spatial Analyst hill-shade algorithm to produce the base map. The water body and wetland coverage was incorporated from the National Topographic Database (NTDB) 1:50,000 scale dataset. A total of 51 base maps were produced at 1:250,000.

For the overview map, scaled at 1:1,000,000, the base was a hypsometrically tinted, shaded relief product. Again, a DEM was used as the raw data, however this time at a 90m resolution. It was felt by the members of the Steering Committee and also by the Study Team that the shaded relief options conveyed the best topological image without the extraneous visual distortion or distraction that a finer resolution (i.e. 30 m) would create.

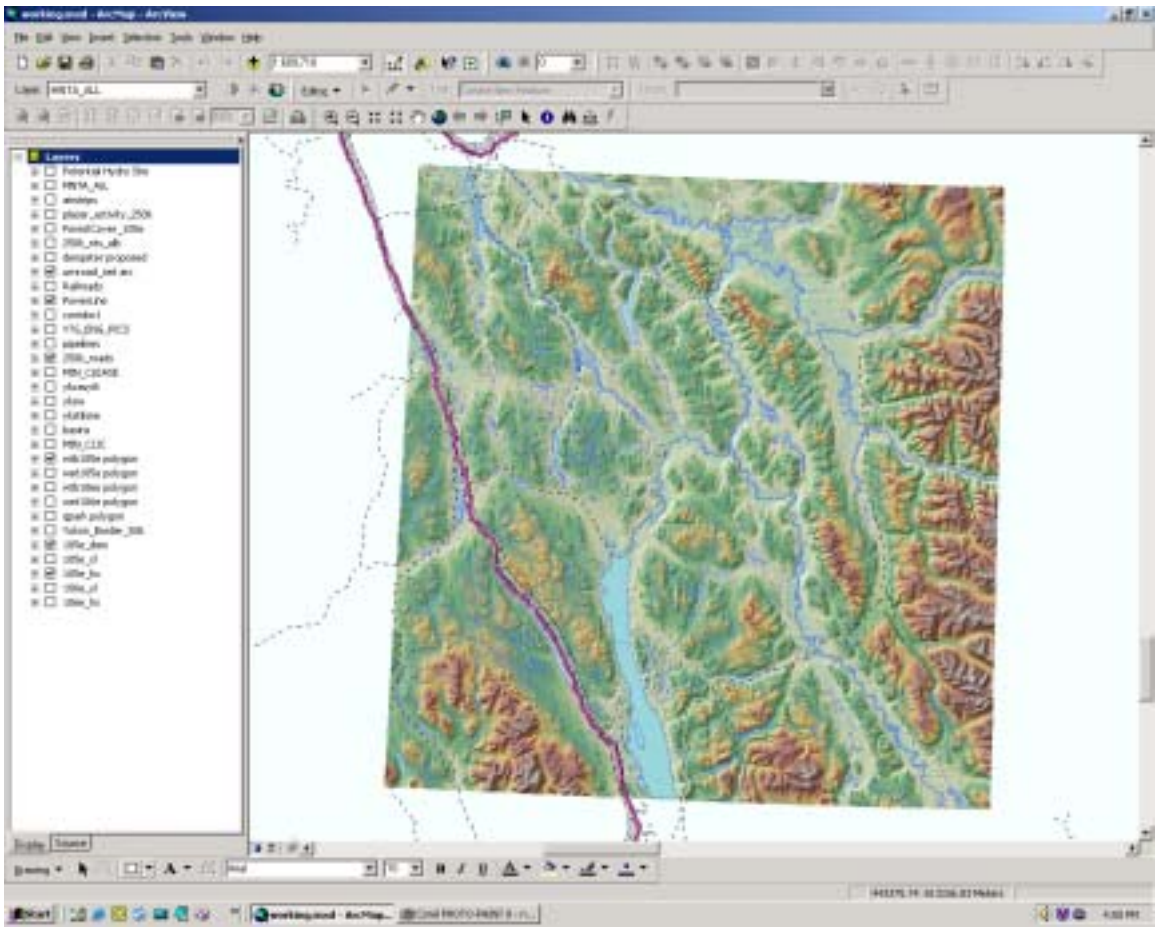


Plate 1 Example Interim Product - Screen Shot of 105E, Existing Infrastructure

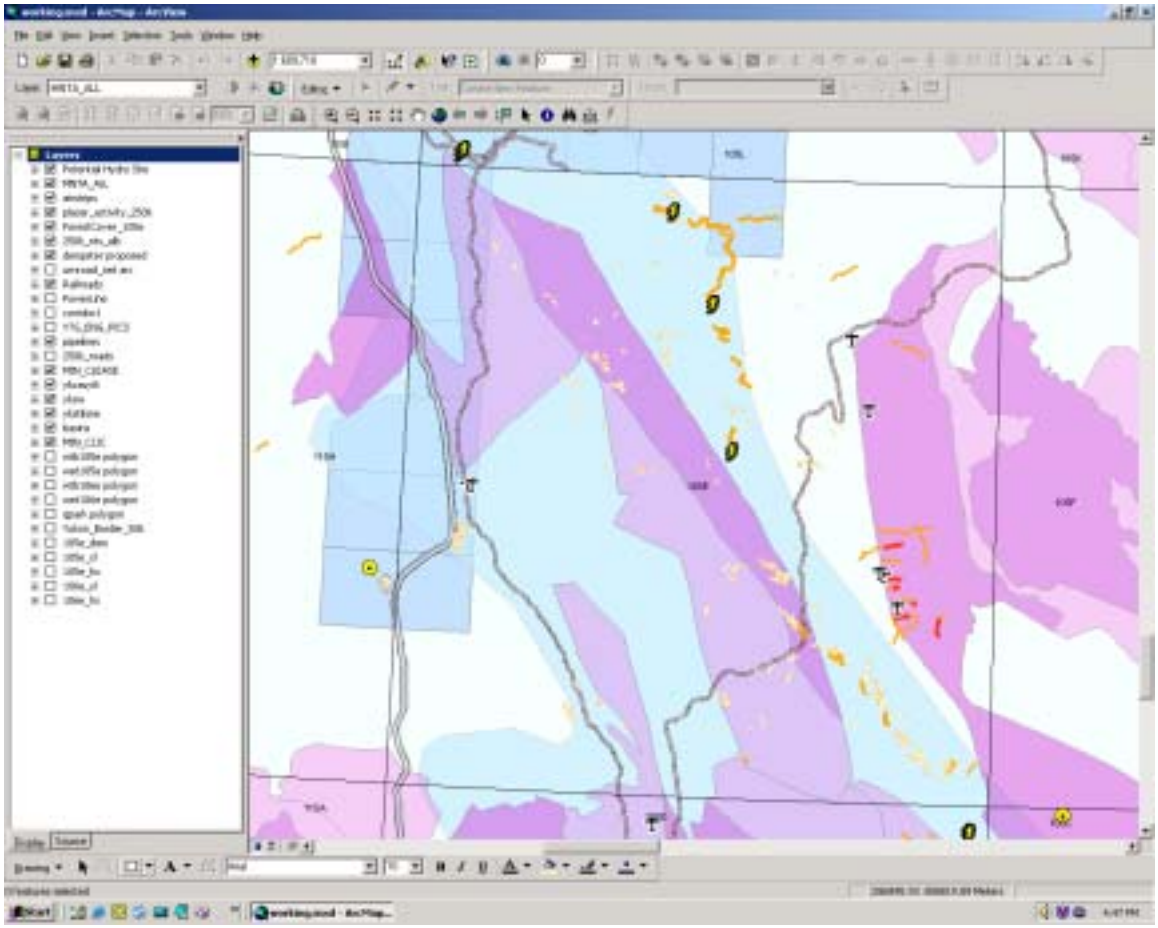


Plate 2 Example Interim Product - Screen Shot of 105E, Master Resource Potential

C) Identification of Corridors

The identification of potential corridors was based upon a long-term probabilistic assessment of the development of particular regions in the Yukon, lead by natural resource development stimulus. The corridors are presented on the maps as one kilometre in width (at a scale of 1:250,000), to indicate to the reader/viewer that the routes have not been subject to detailed civil or geotechnical engineering design; rather, they have undergone only a conceptual level of engineering assessment. Final routing of any future infrastructure, after more detailed site-specific engineering analysis, would most likely fit within this one kilometre corridor. As stated elsewhere in this report, final routing will also be dependant on the identification of other environmental and socio-economic considerations.

Every effort has been made to base cautious assumptions on the highest level of authoritative information available at the time of writing. The identified corridors represent an idealistic utilization of the Yukon's landmass, providing the best possible access on a 50-kilometre radius density to connect with the existing infrastructure network. Spur access to the identified corridors would connect specific projects.

The mapped products can therefore be considered as an engineering assessment of a theoretical network of corridors, which would constitute the optimal arrangement of corridors for the Yukon, assuming full realization of the identified resource potential. This particular arrangement can be viewed as the potential network, if the corridors were to be developed contemporaneously. In reality however, the development of individual corridors will take place in concert with the resource development of a given area, which may ultimately dictate a differently configured network. Actual resource development may occur at a nearly random distribution over the entire Yukon, which would influence, and perhaps drive, the development of connected or adjacent corridors.

As this study was at the conceptual level, normal detailed considerations for environmental and socio-economic impact mitigation, and detailed engineering feasibility assessments have not been applied to these corridors. As such, modifications to route alignment may well arise during preliminary engineering feasibility and environmental studies, on a route-specific basis.

This study also incorporated input from previously identified potential resource access corridors, in the form of annotated 1:250,000 scale topographic maps that were provided to the study team by the Government of Yukon, Department of Infrastructure. These routes were initially digitized and incorporated into the network of identified potential resource access corridors and were then reviewed with respect to their "fit" into the overall, large scale resource access corridor model. Modifications were then made, with some routes being incorporated for their entire length, some having portions of the route accepted and some being withdrawn altogether.

It is useful at this point to explain the basic criteria that guided the study team when identifying potential resource access corridors. Figure 1 provides a conceptual model of the corridor identification process that was utilized for this study.

1. **Maximize Resource Potential**: The paramount consideration for this study was to identify potential access to the areas that represent the strongest likelihood of resource development, preferably for more than one resource sector per corridor. Routes were also identified based on the scarcity of surface transportation routes into certain areas, in recognition of resource potential that is not currently serviced by existing transportation corridors.

   One basic criterion for the density of the corridor network was that individual resource development projects would have no further than 50 kilometres of spur access to reach the existing and/or potential network. The following subsidiary considerations also guided identification of potential resource access corridors.

2. **Minimize Construction Cost:** Consideration was given to minimizing the overall cost of the construction of the potential routes. (Please see Plate 3, Engineering Planning Map Screen Shot 1 km Width Resource Corridor Routing, Indicating Terrain Slope and Water Bodies.) Major cost factors in surface transportation construction that were considered during this conceptual level study included:

    i. Overall length – reduce the overall length of the corridor to the minimum necessary to access the resource;

    ii. River crossings – reduce to minimum necessary, identify crossing at narrowest possible point;

    iii. Reduce rock cuts;

    iv. Avoid permafrost where feasible and identify routes on the south or west facing landscapes to afford maximum sun exposure and reduce the risk of encountering permafrost;

    v. Target areas more likely to contain gravel borrow sources for construction and maintenance;

    vi. Reduce stream crossings (avoid requirement for excessive fish habitat impact mitigation measures, civil and environmental engineering costs, and costly construction techniques); and

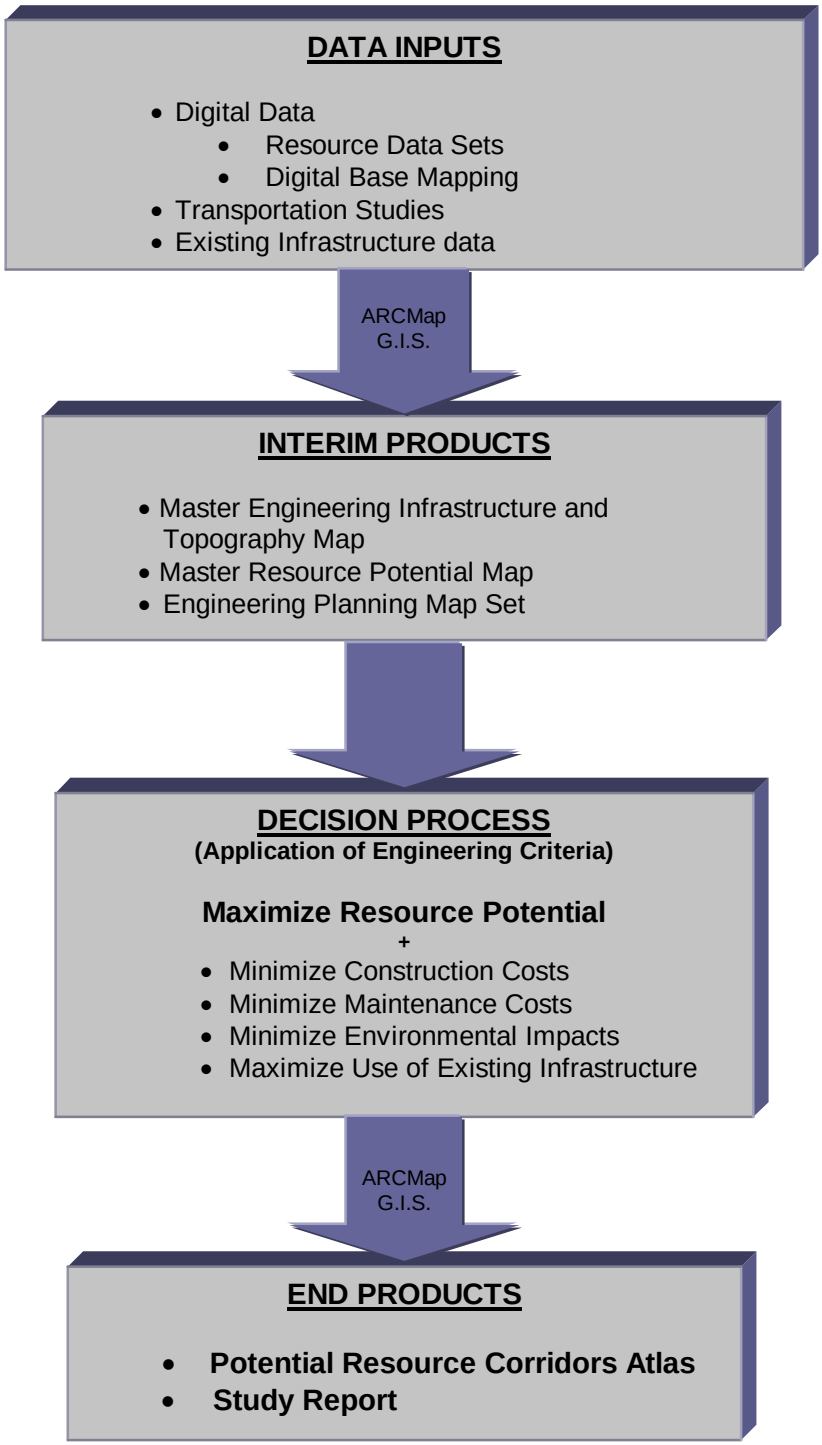
    vii. Vertical alignment variations (reduction of mass haul requirement for cut and fill construction).

3. **Minimize Potential Maintenance Cost**: Where possible avoid areas where excessive drifting snow is likely, minimize river and creek crossings (bridges, culverts, multiplates), and avoid known wildlife migration routes where feasible. The selection of south and west facing exposures will also minimize snow accumulation.

4. **Maximize Utilization of Existing Infrastructure Network**: Where feasible, closed loop routes were chosen to connect with existing surface transportation infrastructure at each end and to provide access through areas where identified resource potential is considered high. No new routes were identified as "one-project" routes.

5. **Minimize Environmental Impact**: Reduce stream crossings to the least possible to minimize disruption of fish habitat, avoid permafrost zones to reduce thermal impact/permafrost degradation, avoid areas of known wildlife migration routes to reduce vehicle mortality, hunting pressure and habitat disruption.

Figure 1 Resource Corridor Conceptual Identification Methodology



The methodology for the identification of ground-based transportation corridors involves applying normal conceptual-level civil engineering considerations, with respect to constructability and cost, to the regions where resource potential is determined to be high, and to areas that are not currently serviced by surface access. All existing map-based and text-based information was compiled and used to prepare a planning set of maps for review and engineering assessment of the potential access corridors. These internal planning maps formed the basis for the identification of potential resource infrastructure access corridors. Plate 3 depicts a screen shot of a portion of one of the corridors, which indicates the route design considerations at the scale that they were developed. The grey shaded areas indicate ground slopes of less than 10%, yellow shading indicates slopes between 10% and 20%, red is greater than 20%. Waterways, including standing surface water areas (wetlands), are also shown on the route planning maps, in order to be able to avoid these areas of higher relative construction costs and technical challenges.

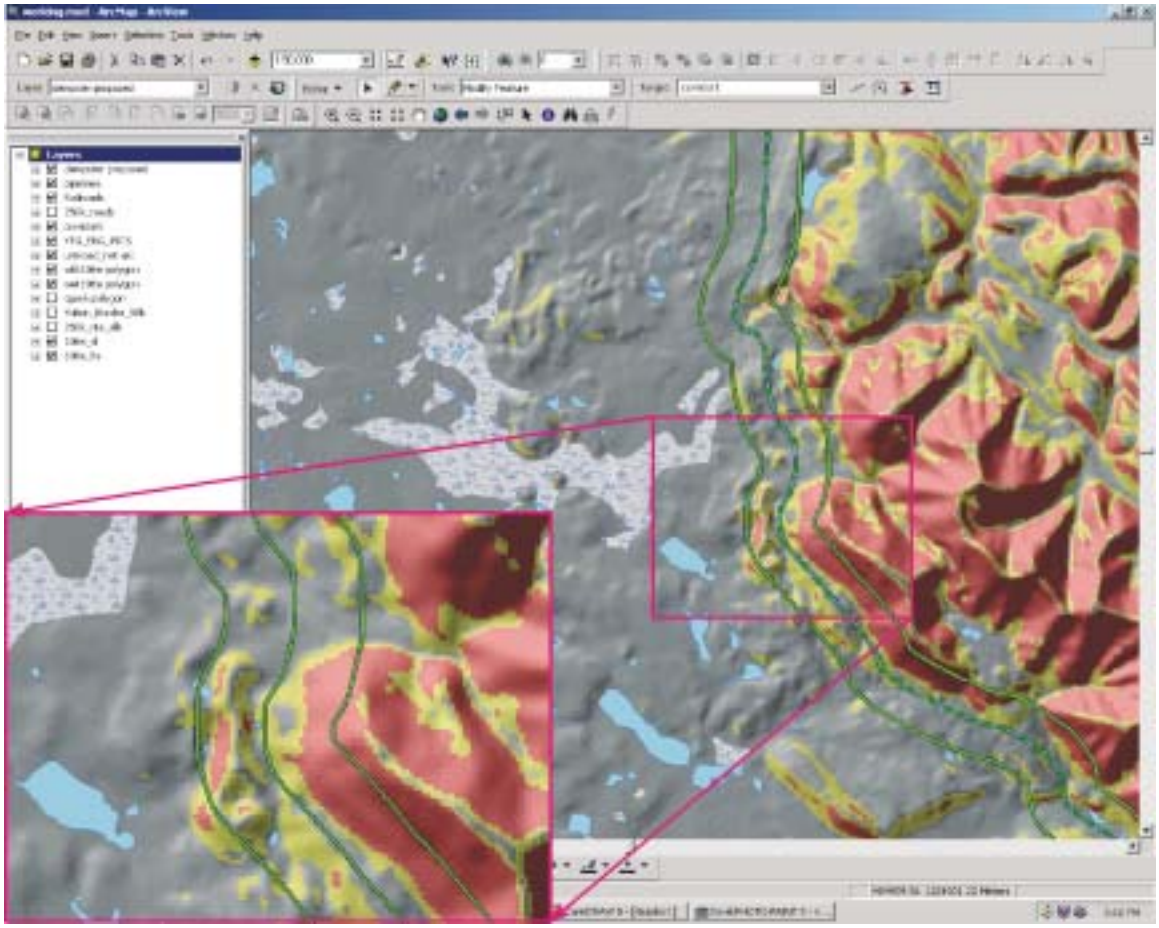


Plate 3 Example Interim Product - Engineering Planning Map Screen Shot 1 km Width Resource Corridor Routing, Indicating Terrain Slope and Water Bodies

Section 5 (b), *Base Map Preparation,* outlines the various mapping products that were developed and utilized during the corridor identification process. Once the preliminary route selections were identified on the 1:250,000 scale planning maps, information was digitized and thereby transferred to the final product 1:250,000 and 1:1,000,000 scale maps.

A GIS analysis was conducted within corridors, which included the following:

- Digital Terrain Modeling for terrain, slope and aspect;
- Visualization analysis;
- Thematic Mapping based on Remote sensing (LandSAT Data);
- Significant physical barrier analysis on data gathered from soil maps, and geoprocess data; and
- Image Analysis.

Previous transportation studies were reviewed to develop an understanding of the opportunities and constraints facing infrastructure corridor development in the Yukon and major recommendations from these studies were incorporated into the selection criteria.

5. CURRENT YUKON INFRASTRUCTURE

This section provides a brief summary of the existing Yukon land based Infrastructure system to set the context for the assessment of potential additional resource access corridors.

A) Existing Highways, Roads and Trails

The following table presents information about the extent of highways and roads that are maintained by the Department of Infrastructure, Transportation Division, Highway Maintenance (from more detailed data supplied by Department of Infrastructure).

Table 3 Highways and Roads Maintained by Department of Infrastructure

Trunk Highways - paved	2,136.44 km
Trunk Highways - gravel surface	1,487.22 km
Other Roads - paved	20.25 km
Other Roads - gravel	1,037.35 km
Total Maintained Road Length	**4,681.26 km**

All of the above roads and highways are depicted on the 1:250,000 and 1:1,000,000 scale maps in *Volume II, Potential Resource Infrastructure Atlas*, and have been used as connectors to anchor all potential new access corridors/routes.

New land based routes will be developed from this existing network, which provides access to year round ice-free Pacific Ocean ports at Skagway and Haines, Alaska, to

interior Alaska to the northwest, to NWT to the north and to the continental highways network to the south. Only one of the corridors identified in this study provides new access to a destination not previously accessed; one route is identified as connecting the Dempster Highway to the North Yukon coast at King Point, to account for the potential requirement to access a Northern port facility.

There is also a large network of pioneering-calibre trails and winter roads throughout the Yukon, all of which have been depicted on the maps in Volume II. These trails vary considerably in condition and their ability to be upgraded to all-season roads, from trail to trail and within the length of the trails themselves. Some are situated along corridors that could become developed to service resource development projects and some of them are destined to become abandoned. Many of the trails in existence are merely traces of winter trails and would not be suitable for year-round development access. The primary design constraint for these winter trails was typically lack of relief, which in many cases equates to low-lying, wet ground. Where it was felt that portions of existing trails might become useful in the future development of permanent access, they were incorporated into the potential resource access corridors.

B) Airstrips

There are approximately 244 airstrips and aerodromes in the Yukon, varying from full jet service such as Whitehorse Airport, to un-maintained gravel bush strips of unknown condition. Please refer to Appendix 2, Yukon Airstrips and Airports, for a table providing certain information about these airstrips. All of these strips are depicted on the 1:250,000 scale maps in Volume II. They were used as an indication of at least some interest in certain areas when identifying potential resource access corridors; however, they were not used to direct or influence the identification of potential resource access corridors.

While industrial development in the north regularly depends on air service, both for exploration and development scale activities, as well as personnel transport and emergency medical service, whether or not there is already an airstrip in the area generally does not play a significant role in targeting areas for exploration. In most cases, Yukon's airstrips have been constructed adjacent to areas of previous resource interest and new strips would be constructed on an as-needed basis to service individual projects.

No attempt has been made to either verify the existence and/or condition of these strips or to ascertain the initial rationale for their construction.

C) Industrial Waterways

Waterways have historically been significant in Yukon, principally prior to the development of a ground transportation system. During the Klondike Gold Rush, White Pass and Yukon Route and other companies used over two hundred wood-fired, steam-powered, sternwheelers to supply a critical transportation link between ocean shipping, rail transport, and interior horse-drawn ground transportation. This system was used for

decades after the peak of the Klondike Gold Rush to supply goods to communities, until it was eventually replaced by road transportation.

The United Keno Hill Mines at Elsa also utilized river transportation for many years to transport supplies and machinery to the mine, and to ship ore concentrates to Whitehorse for trans shipment by rail to Skagway. Ice roads along rivers in the winter season have also been important factors in transportation to and from resource developments. The relatively minor use made of river transportation today, is by placer mines on tributary streams along the Yukon River, who depend on barging for the economical transportation of bulk fuel and heavy machinery.

It is however, recognized that the potential for future development of an industrial waterway system in the Yukon is severely limited by two important factors:

1. Yukon's lakes and rivers are frozen for about seven months a year, and
2. The rivers, in particular, are generally shallow, with numerous navigational hazards throughout their length.

Keeping in mind the foregoing significant limitations, the only candidates for the development of even minor commercial/industrial transportation would be the Yukon River system (including the Southern Lakes) and the lower portions of the Stewart, Pelly and Teslin rivers.

Because of the limitations stated above, the majority of new heavy industrial development in the Yukon will rely upon ground-based transportation. Therefore, consideration of waterway transportation has not influenced the selection of ground-based resource access corridors.

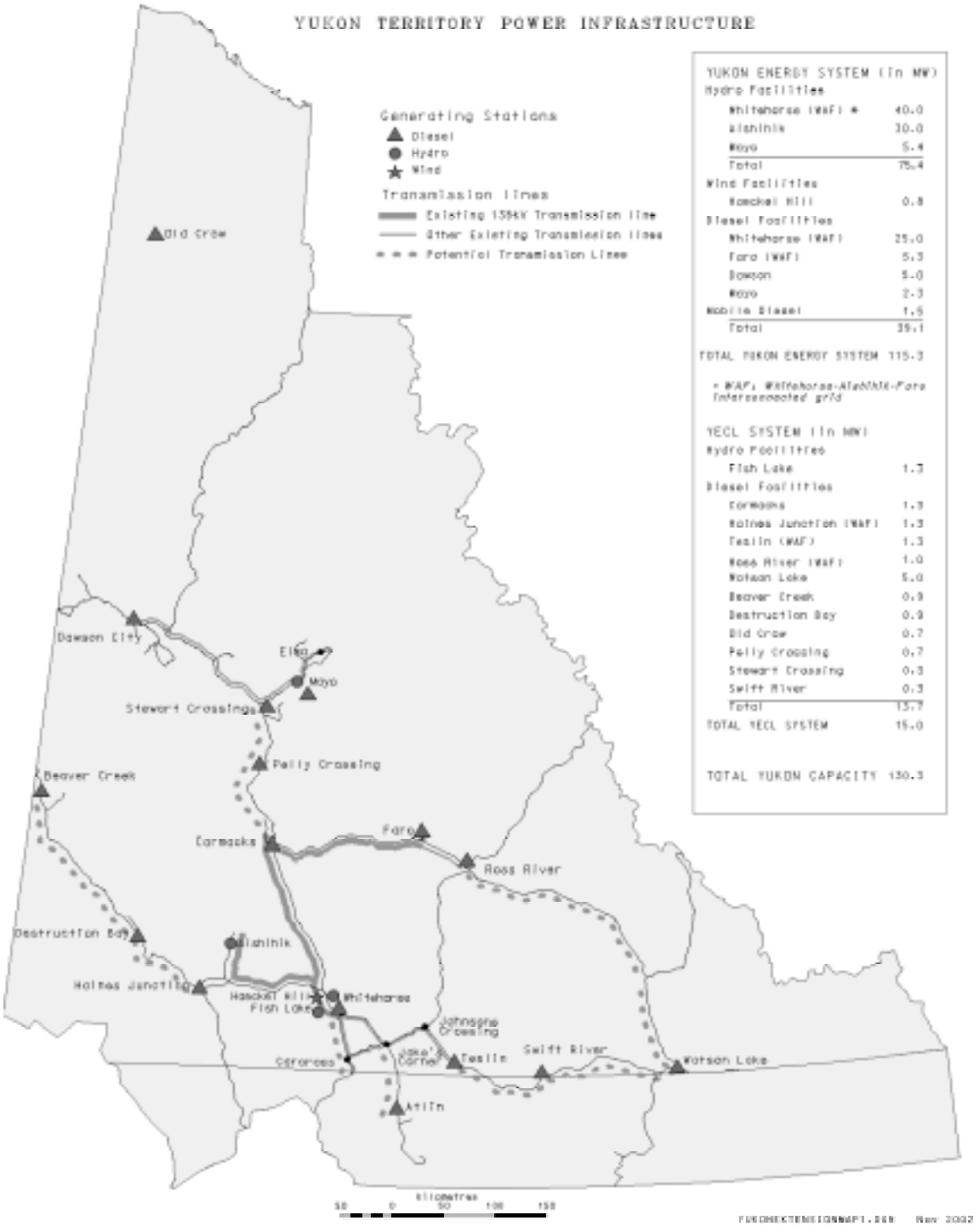
Similarly, the potential for intermodal links as integral components of these corridors has not been developed for this project. Potential industrial development projects that may incorporate river-based intermodal transportation systems may evolve to support certain phases of project development, according to individual project-specific economics.

D) Electrical Transmission Lines

The Yukon's electric power generation, transmission and distribution systems are relatively minor (approximately 130 MW total capacity[1]) and are not connected to the North American power grid. The potential for new sources of electrical power generation, including hydroelectric, wind, coal and natural gas, is considered to be good. The determining factor for the development of these new sources of production and new routes for distribution will be either local Yukon industrial expansion, with its attendant population increase, or an export market in Alaska, Northern B.C., Western N.W.T., or the N.American grid. The following is reproduced with permission of Yukon Energy Corporation, from its 2000 Annual Report, which provides summary information about the amount and location of power generation and distribution systems in the Yukon.

[1] Yukon Energy Corporation, 2000 Annual Report

Plate 4 Electric Power Facilities in the Yukon (used with permission of YEC)



E) Pipelines

The Yukon currently has one existing gas pipeline, the 20" Kotaneelee gas pipeline, in the extreme Southeast corner of the Yukon. It extends approximately 21 km from Devon Energy's Kotaneelee Gas Field, to the Yukon border, thence approximately 157 kilometres to connect to the main North American gas pipeline system.

In the late 1970s and into the early 1980's Foothills Pipelines Ltd. conducted an exhaustive environmental and engineering study on a proposed route for a large diameter pipeline to convey Alaskan gas to the south. This route is known as the Alaska Highway route, which has been through national environmental permitting and is protected by a surveyed legal Right of Way. Foothills has also conducted similar work for a possible small diameter Dempster lateral line from the Eagle Plains field to the Alaska Highway line, connecting near Whitehorse.

Both of these potential routes have been indicated on the maps. In order to provide for potential new production from any of the other oil and gas basins in the Yukon, corridors have been identified through them at appropriate route locations, from an engineering perspective alone. As these are relatively large areas with limited exploration to date, it is difficult to predict the location where any new pipeline would be developed and these corridors may be subject to considerable revision.

F) Railways

A narrow gauge rail from Skagway, Alaska, connects Whitehorse to year round ice-free port facilities. The system has not been used commercially within Yukon in over 15 years and now serves only as a tourist railway from Skagway to Canada Customs at Fraser, BC and occasionally to Carcross, YT.

During the Second World War, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers surveyed a potential rail route through Yukon to Alaska, primarily through the Tintina Trench in central Yukon. A shortage of steel during the Second World War precluded its development; the Alaska Highway was constructed as an alternate transportation route[2]. This potential corridor is identified on the Volume II maps (resource corridor number 19). Recently a Canadian firm, (Canadian Arctic Railways Ltd.), has begun discussing the potential for rail connection from the continental rail system through Yukon to interior Alaska.

Recent U.S. political support for the construction of this route has resulted in the passage by the U.S. Congress of the Rails to Resources Act (2001), and discussions between Canada and the U.S. have begun with respect to possibly conducting a joint International Commission to study the feasibility of the rail connection. Potential rail routes have not yet been identified by the Commission.

[2] D. Broadbent, Canadian Arctic Railways, Telephone Communication: Ottawa, ON – Whitehorse, YT, 2002.

6. INPUT DATA USED FOR RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAPPING

The brief snapshots of the various resource sectors presented below are not intended to provide an analysis of Yukon's resource potential; rather, they simply indicate the sources and types of information that were used in this study. The preparation of the Master Resource Potential Map that was created with these input data is described in Section 5 (a) *Data Acquisition and Synthesis*. A copy of this Master Resource Potential Map at 1:1,000,000 scale is provided in Volume II.

A) Mineral and Coal Potential

Industry and government experts generally agree that the Yukon has excellent potential for new mineral discoveries and has significant, known existing documented mineral inventories.

The resource access corridor concept that underpins this study involves identifying routes into mineral camps or belts, rather than into individual mining properties. Corridor routing was based on the identification of generalized access through regions of highest identified mineral potential, rather than routes to known deposits or occurrences.

While mines can and do become the reason for the creation of expanded multi-purpose road networks, the existing network can also provide a limiting factor for new mining exploration. It is therefore reasonable to foresee the following two scenarios: one, that an increase in mineral exploration could lead to the expansion of the existing road network and two, that an increase in road access could lead to increased mineral development.

Coal potential is indicated on the Master Resource Map (based on licences and leases that are currently held in NTS map sheets 95D, 105D, 105E 105L, 106E, 115H, and 115I). One identified resource corridor, the Wind River Trail Resource Corridor, passes through significant known coal deposits shown in map sheet 106E (including the Illtyd deposit at Wind River).

The regional mineral potential for the Yukon covers a larger amount of Yukon landmass in comparison with the identified resource potential of other sectors (see Master Resource Potential Map, Volume II). Because mineral potential has therefore played such an important role in the identification of resource access corridors for this study, it is worthwhile explaining in more detail the methods and sources of mineral potential data that was used in this study.

YTG Mineral Resources Branch conducted regional mineral potential assessments from 1999 to 2001. The project consisted of four phases: 1) North Yukon; 2) Cassiar and eastern Yukon – Tanana terranes; 3) Selwyn Basin; 4) Southwest Yukon and Stikine. Each phase involved a compilation of all pertinent geological, geochemical, and geophysical data, subdivision of the area into geological tracts of similar geology and

approximately equal size, and an assessment workshop. During the assessment workshops, mineral experts from industry examined all the data for one tract at a time, decided which deposit models are pertinent to the tract, and made evaluations of potential for discoveries of each deposit model type in the tract. These estimates were processed utilizing the Monte Carlo Simulator multivariate analysis technique to develop a reproducible relative ranking of mineral potential on a tract-by-tract basis.

This same methodology is used by Government geological surveys in other jurisdictions (including the United States Geological Survey and the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines) and is considered to be the best currently available method for the relative regional-scale assessment of mineral potential.

The regional mineral potential map represents the best estimate at the time of the assessment. It is a "snapshot in time" and reflects the geological knowledge of the Yukon today. As geoscientific knowledge advances these mineral potential maps will need to be updated to reflect these changes. A more useful guide to mineral potential is relative ranking by individual deposit models and these maps are included in Appendix 3. Displaying regional mineral potential by deposit model avoids the pitfalls of comparing relative ranking across the four phases of the Yukon-wide mineral assessment.

The complete list of reference material for this study is presented in Appendix 1, Reference Database and shown on Master Resource Potential Map, Volume II. In particular however, the following source data proved most useful when assessing the potential for future mineral development of various regions in the Yukon:

- Yukon Minfile Database;
- DIAND publications: Yukon Exploration and Geology volumes, 1983 – 2002;
- Various geological reports on mineral districts;
- Various geological and environmental property reports; and
- Yukon Electrical Power and Mineral Resources Maps, Gartner Lee Limited, 2002.

As stated previously, for data inputs used for other resource sectors, no attempt was made to refute, verify or refine the accuracy of these data during the conduct of this study.

B) Oil and Gas Potential

Yukon contains eight distinct sedimentary basins with potential to host oil and gas deposits. Yukon's oil and gas potential is largely untested in comparison to other Canadian and world jurisdictions. For example, a total of approximately seventy-one wells have been drilled in the Territory, compared with the huge number of wells that are drilled in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin each year. Therefore, the basis for

indicating oil and gas potential is based primarily upon geological assessment, with minor historic seismic exploration, and information gained from the 71 wells indicated above. The Yukon Oil and Gas Management Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources has prepared maps of the known oil and gas basins, based on geological assessments of the Yukon. Yukon petroleum resource assessments have been conducted by the Geological Survey of Canada and the National Energy Board, with the support of the Oil and Gas Management Branch for: the Bonnet Plume Basin, Eagle Plain, Kandik, Liard Plateau, North Coast, Old Crow, Peel Plateau and Whitehorse Trough. In addition, known oil and gas deposition areas have been identified in Eagle Plains, Peel and Liard Plateau basins and this information was used.

The approach taken during this study was simply to identify a resource access corridor through each identified oil and gas basin, as the potential for discovery and production of oil and or gas was considered good-to-excellent for these areas. Because these are relatively large and under-explored areas, future exploration activity will refine the location of required land (road/pipeline) access.

C) Forestry Potential

The forest harvest potential of the Yukon has been only lightly utilized. While there are some smaller areas of identified merchantable timber on map sheets 115P, 115I 105L, 115H, 105K, 105F, 115A, 105D, 105C, and 105B, the majority of identified merchantable timber resides on map sheets 105A, 95C, and 95D (Watson Lake area and Southeast Yukon).

The term 'merchantable' is applied to forests where there is an identified harvestable density of trees that is greater that 100 $m^3/yr/km^2$. The productive forestland base is generally dispersed throughout the study area. Presently, there are no specifically identified areas of concentrated industrial activity in the southeast.

According to government forestry experts, the expectation is that after a Regional Forest Management Plan and Supply Analysis is completed for the southeast, the Yukon forested land base would support 1 cubic metre of annual harvest for every operable forested hectare in the broad planning scope. The present Annual Allowable Cut for the southeast Forest Management Units (Y03, Y02, Y01) as determined by a Preliminary Timber Supply Analysis is cumulatively 275,000 m^3/yr. Alterations are expected following Regional Forest Management Planning and subsequent Timber Supply Analyses are completed[3].

Merchantable timber, as identified by DIAND Forestry, was plotted onto the Master Resource Potential Maps, Volume II, and corridors were influenced by the potential requirement to access the identified areas of greatest potential for harvesting. In the southeast, the corridors have been identified with a view to maximizing the identified

[3] C. Burgess, Personal Communication, Whitehorse, YT, 2002

forest potential, while accessing the Liard Plateau (including the Kotaneelee Gas Field).

Professional foresters use the term "total chance planning" to describe the identification of industrial opportunities at broad levels, when assessing resource capacity and identifying potential forest resource development. The BC Ministry of Forests uses this definition of Total Chance Planning: *Early planning over an entire development area for the best overall realization of all objectives identified by broader planning*[4]. While this study was not a planning exercise, this definition may accurately reflect the coarse level of detail and analysis that went into the study.

D) Electrical Energy

The identified potential hydroelectric sites that were used in this study were provided by Yukon Development Corporation. In large measure, these sites represent locations where there is identified potential for hydroelectric development based only on engineering criteria[5]. The map does not rank the sites or indicate the feasibility of any particular site.

The Yukon has considerable potential for the development of renewable energy including small hydro that is defined by the Yukon Government's Green Power Initiative as less than 20 megawatts. There is on-going work to assess Yukon small hydro potential as well as other renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, and ground water heat sources. Information on potential electrical generation sites only included small to large hydro sites.

E) Special Consideration Areas

The identification of potential corridors took into account the existence of special consideration areas such as:

- Federal and Territorial Parks;
- Game Sanctuaries;
- Yukon Protected Areas Strategy Protected Areas ("YPAS");
- Habitat Protection Areas;
- Special Management Areas; and
- Heritage Trails, Heritage Sites, Heritage Routes, and Heritage Rivers.

Some of the areas listed above may be subject to conditions of use and a simple map notation with no restrictions of use may represent others.

[4] *BC Ministry of Forests, Glossary of Terms, 2002.*
[5] J. Bell, Personal Communication, Whitehorse, YT, 2002.

The Yukon is evolving with respect to its overall land use and land tenure, notably including the settling of the Yukon Indian Land Claim with its attendant land allocations such as Special Management Areas and park allocations, YPAS, and future decisions of Land Use Planning Commissions. The development of an efficient road network to access areas of resource potential will be influenced by these initiatives. Importantly however, in many cases, potential resource access corridors have been identified during First Nation final negotiations, and Settlement Lands have been identified to incorporate potential corridors, to preserve the opportunity for their future development. In some Final Agreements, negotiated agreements have been made to provide for potential Yukon Government upgrading of existing trails through Settlement Land.
The Yukon Land Status Map (Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, September 18, 2002) was reviewed for the current status of any known land use constraints that would preclude access corridor development. The most current version of this map can be viewed at www.yukonmining.com. Currently identified Protected Areas, National and Territorial Parks, YPAS Areas of Interest, and Habitat Protection Areas are not impacted by corridor locations.

Areas such as Federal Parks that are currently known to be withdrawn from surface/land access development are noted on the maps, and corridor identification has been influenced accordingly. However, evolving land protection initiatives, such as the YPAS, have yet to formally establish all of the areas that are being considered for prohibition of development. There is currently one identified area of YPAS interest, that being the Eagle Plain Area of Interest. This area excludes a pre-existing corridor parallel to the Dempster Highway, previously identified as a possible route for a gas pipeline

Note re: Tourism and Recreation:

Although the current economic input and the future potential of the tourism industry is widely recognized as one of the significant economic strengths of the Yukon, tourism-related criteria were beyond the scope of this study and therefore were not applied to the identification of resource access corridors.

7. RESOURCE INFRASTRUCTURE ACCESS CORRIDORS

The primary product of this study is the associated map set of *Volume II, Resource Access Corridor Atlas*, containing a total of 51 base maps that were produced at 1:250,000, and one at 1:1,000,000. These maps present the results of the study described in this report: thirty-two newly identified potential resource infrastructure access corridors.

Table 4 Potential Natural Resource Infrastructure Access Corridors

Resource Corridor Number	Name	NTS Map Sheet
1 & 1a	Southeast Yukon Resource Corridor	95D, C and B
2	Coal River Resource Corridor	95D, E and 105H
3	NWT Border Resource Corridor	105I, P and O
4	Howard's Pass Resource Corridor	105I, J and G
5	Frances Lake Connector Resource Corridor	105H
6 & 6a	Tintina Trench Resource Corridor	105A, B and G
7	St. Cyr Range Connector Resource Corridor	105F
8	Livingstone Trail Resource Corridor	105D, E and F
9	Coast Mountain Resource Corridor	105D and 115A
10	Alaska Highway Pipeline Resource Corridor	105A, B, C, D; 115A, B/C and F/G
11	West Yukon Resource Corridor	115J, K, N and O
12 & 12a	Faro Resource Corridor	105D, E and K
13 & 13a	Nisling Range Resource Corridor	115H, F/G and J/K
14	White River Resource Corridor	115J/K
15	Casino Trail Resource Corridor	115I and 115J/K
16	Anvil Range Resource Corridor	105K, L and 115I
17	Stewart River Resource Corridor	105L and 105M
18	South Macmillan River Resource Corridor	105J and K
19 & 19a	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Resource Corridor	105A, H, G, F, K, L; 115I, J/K and N/O
20	Hess Mountain Resource Corridor	105O, N, 106C and D
21	Goldfields Resource Corridor	115I and N/O
22	Nadaleen Range Resource Corridor	105O, 106C and D
23	Tintina Gold Belt Connector Resource Corridor	115P
24 & 24a	Northwest Yukon Resource Corridor	116B/C and F/G
25	Kandik Resource Corridor	116I, J/K and F/G
26	Ogilvie-Wernecke Mountains Resource Corridor	116B/C, A, H and 106E
27	Wind River Trail Resource Corridor	105M, 106D, E, L and 116I
28	Bonnet Plume Range Resource Corridor	106C and F
29	Wernecke Mountains Resource Corridor	116H and 106E
30	Old Crow Resource Corridor	116I, J/K, N/O and P
31	Dempster Lateral Resource Corridor	116P, I, H, F/G, B/C; 115N/O, P, I, H; 105E and D
32	North Yukon Coast Resource Corridor	116P and 117B

Resource Access Corridors: Corridor Summary

The following brief descriptions of the identified regional scale corridors are supplied only for reference to *Volume II, Resource Access Corridor Atlas.* Detailed procedures for identifying each corridor were conducted in accordance with the methods and criteria set out in Section 4C *Identification of Corridors*, and have not been repeated in the following limited text. Examination of each corridor should be carried out in conjunction with a review of the pertinent map sheets in the Atlas, where the corridor numbering as set out below is indicated on each map in the Atlas.

1 **1a** **Southeast Yukon Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 95D, C and B

This corridor has been identified as the best route through the highest identified forestry potential in the Yukon, and to access the Liard Plateau oil and gas potential. There is also high mineral potential including coal, in the northern portion of map sheet 95D. The route commences from the Alaska Highway near Watson Lake, through map sheets 95D, 95C and into 95B. The identified route specifically avoids the immediate area around Coal River Springs Territorial Park. At the eastern edge of map sheet 95D, a connector south (1A) has also been identified to join with the existing Smith River Road in Northern BC. The most difficult engineering and construction obstacles for this route include crossing the north to south trending drainage, including Toobally Lakes midway along the route, and the very rugged mountainous terrain in the southeast extremity.

2 **Coal River Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 95D, E and 105H

The Coal River Resource Corridor connects the Alaska Highway to the Nahanni Range Road, following the main and west valleys of the Coal River watershed. Resource potential includes high forestry values (significant identified merchantable timber), some identified placer resource and high mineral potential. A number of Minfile deposit occurrences, as well as the coal leases at the northern portion of map sheet 95D, would also be accessible by a potential spur road from this corridor. There is one significant stream crossing of the West Coal River on this route.

3 **NWT Border Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 105I, P and O

Connecting the Nahanni Range Road, along the NWT border, to the North Canol, would provide access to highly prospective mineral potential, including some significant deposits such as the Cantung tungsten mine, the Howard's Pass lead zinc deposit and the Mactung tungsten deposit. The height of land that forms the border between the two territories is seen from a geological perspective as very favourable for the discovery of new, significant deposits. To take advantage of valleys and lower mountain passes, a portion of this route is just inside the NWT. Sections of this corridor traverse rugged mountain terrain. Winter snow and permafrost along this higher elevation route would be problematic.

4 Howard's Pass Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105I, J and G

Although the objective of this study, as stated earlier in this report, was not to identify routes to single-project resources, this route has justification beyond the access to the Howard's Pass deposit. The entire route has been given the highest rated lead and zinc mineral potential. Large tonnage and bulk commodities such as the Howard's Pass deposit, require shortest possible trucking routes to shipping facilities, in order to be competitive in world metals markets. This route connects the Robert Campbell Highway at Finlayson Lake to Howard's Pass, at the mid point of corridor number 3. The connector route would be expected to spur additional exploration in the vicinity, with a high possibility of discovery. One major crossing of the Pelly River at the west end of Pelly Lakes, and permafrost issues, present engineering and construction challenges.

5 Frances Lake Connector Resource Corridor
Map sheet 105H

This small connector-class corridor connecting the Campbell Highway to the Nahanni Range Road passes over the north end of Frances Lake, near high-identified mineral potential including a Minfile deposit and some identified placer potential, and would provide access to the identified hydroelectric storage/control potential on the upper Frances Lake system. Numerous Minfile occurrences are located in the vicinity of this route. Expect deep permafrost and low wet terrain between both ends of the France Lake East and West arms. Major river crossings for this route would include the Finlayson, Yusezyu, and Thompson Rivers.

6 6a Tintina Trench Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105A, B and G

Commencing at the Alaska Highway southeast of Rancheria, this corridor follows through the Cassiar Mountains along the headwaters of the Liard River and into the Tintina Trench. High forestry, placer, and hard rock mineral potential justify the identification of a corridor that also would make sense purely from the perspective of a transportation corridor that would connect the Finlayson district emerging mineral camp to the Alaska Highway, for more direct access to shipping facilities at Skagway. Large-scale engineering constraints are relatively minimal, as the grade and ground conditions are considered favourable to road construction. One fair sized crossing of the Liard River presents Engineering and Construction challenges. Corridor 6A connects to existing access road connecting the Kudz Ze Kayah Deposit to the Robert Campbell Highway.

7 **St Cyr Range Connector Resource Corridor**
Map sheet 105F

This short connector-class corridor simply connects the extremities of two existing roads (the Canamax Mine Access Road, and the Groundhog Creek Access Road), through an identified high mineral potential belt. The route follows valleys through fairly rugged mountain terrain, but there are no major stream crossings.

8 **Livingstone Trail Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 105D, E and F

Approximately half of the length of this corridor currently exists as a winter trail commencing at Lake Laberge, to the old town site of Livingstone at the headwaters of the Big Salmon River. Historic and current placer mining activities are accessed by this trail. The beginning of the trail follows an identified potential rail corridor (depicted on the map sheets). The concept for this corridor is to connect the existing winter trail through the Big Salmon Range, to the South Canol Road in the vicinity of Caribou Mountain. One major impediment is the need for a lengthy bridge crossing of the Teslin River.

9 **Coast Mountain Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 105D and 115A

A connector corridor for the extremities of the existing Annie Lake Road and the Scout Lake Road, this corridor traverses high mineral and identified hydroelectric potential. The chief engineering constraints include rugged mountain terrain in the southern segment and a crossing at the narrow point of Kusawa Lake.

10 **Alaska Highway Pipeline Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 105A, B, C, D, 115A, B/C and F/G

This corridor was identified in the late 1970's as a potential gas pipeline route from Alaska to southern Canada. Considerable engineering, economic and environmental studies have been undertaken to fix the location of this route. Originally proposed by Foothills Pipeline Ltd. in the late 1970's and suspended in 1982, the route may be utilized in the future for its intended purpose. Foothills' holds a legal Right of Way over the entire route.

11 **West Yukon Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 115J/K and 115 N/O

Roughly paralleling the 141st Meridian that forms the border between Yukon and Alaska, the West Yukon Resource Corridor would provide access to both hard rock mineral potential, active placer resources and potential, and limited forestry potential. The North end of this route connects with the Top of The World Highway West of Dawson City, and the South end connects with the Alaska Highway near the Alaska border North of Beaver Creek. The route traverses through moderate mountainous terrain with deeply incised drainages. Corridor number 19, the US Army Corps of Engineers Resource Corridor, intersects this corridor at roughly the midpoint, giving rise the potential for development of an

Intermodal transportation system. Engineering constraints are expected to be relatively minimal on this route except for some stretches of deep permafrost. There is only one relatively minor crossing of the Ladue River on this route.

12 12a Faro Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105D, E, F and K

This corridor and an alternate one, (12A) were originally investigated in the 1960's as potential methods to move lead and zinc concentrates by railway from the Faro mine to Whitehorse, where the narrow gauge rail connection to Skagway is terminated. Although the rail was never built (trucking to Whitehorse for transhipping to rail was deemed more economically feasible), they are identified here only because a relatively rigorous level of engineering study went into its original selection and therefore its use at some point in the future is possible. Corridor number 12 would require a major bridge crossing of the Teslin River, and corridor number 12a would require a major bridge crossing of the Yukon River east of Carmacks.

13 13a Nisling Range Resource Corridor
Map sheets 115H, 115F/G and 115J/K

The Nisling Range of the Yukon Plateau has been identified as containing high mineral potential for most of its extent. This corridor would traverse through the majority of the Nisling Range, from the north end of the existing Aishihik Road, to the White River Resource Corridor. The existing Mt. Nansen Road via a short connection, 13A, could provide a tie from this corridor to the existing Highway # 2 at Carmacks. Engineering and construction challenges for this route include a number of creek and river crossings (as this southeast trending route is oriented roughly perpendicular to the southwest trending stream drainage in the Nisling Range), permafrost, and some low-lying, wet ground at the northern extremity.

14 White River Resource Corridor
Map sheet 115J/K

Commencing from the terminus of an existing road (providing access to Snag from the Alaska Highway), the White River Resource Corridor crosses the Dawson Range to connect with an existing tote trail along the left bank of the Yukon River. It terminates at this trail at the Yukon River north of Mt. Cockfield. The route passes through high mineral potential and some identified merchantable timber, as well as a minor placer resource. The most significant engineering and construction challenge that would be presented by construction of this potential corridor would be the crossing of the White River, a multi-channel braided river lying within a broad permafrost rich valley.

15 Casino Trail Resource Corridor
Map sheets 115I and 115J/K

The southern portion of this trail currently exists as a seasonal road (the Casino Trail from the west end of the Free Gold Road to the Big Creek/ Hayes River Pass near Prospector Mountain). This corridor extends the constructed road to the headwaters of Britannia Creek, near the terminus of the White River

Resource Access Corridor (Resource Corridor number 14). The corridor passes along the Dawson Range across the headwaters of Big Creek, a demonstrated high mineral potential belt that has significant active placer mining operations in this unglaciated region of the Yukon. Engineering and construction considerations are expected to be favourable for development. Routing down the Hayes River Valley will likely involve significant side-hill rock cuts. One crossing of the Sewlyn River is also required.

16

Anvil Range Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105K, L and 115I

This corridor extends from the existing road from Faro through the Anvil Range and continues parallel to the Pelly River through the Selwyn Basin Lead-Zinc Silver District. Known mineral occurrences and infrastructure at Faro make this a high potential route. The most significant engineering constraint is the crossing of the Pelly River at roughly the midpoint of map sheet 105L. This crossing however, is in a location that has been identified through Land Claims negotiations as a Special Access Right. The Stewart River Resource Corridor (Resource Corridor number 17), heads north at the vicinity of this crossing. The route would join the Klondike Highway just south of Pelly Crossing.

17

Stewart River Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105L and 105M

This corridor heads north along the Macmillan River valley, through the Clarke Hills, passing east to avoid the Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area, crossing the Stewart River north of Big Kalzas Lake and connecting with the existing road along the north shore of Mayo Lake. High mineral potential represents the most important reason to identify this corridor. A seasonal network of ground transportation routes currently accesses placer mining activity at the north end of the corridor. The Stewart River and Macmillan River crossings present the largest engineering challenges and expense of this corridor.

18

South Macmillan River Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105J and K

This relatively short corridor connects the North Canol Road from a point just south of Dragon Lake, northwesterly along the South Macmillan River valley into the interior Yukon Plateau and thence southerly to Faro. There are two potential hydroelectric sites and there is high mineral potential throughout the route. The general area is otherwise very poorly served with transportation corridors. Much permafrost in the Macmillan River Valley can be expected to pose construction challenges.

19 19a

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105A, H, G, F, K, L, 115I, J/K and N/O

This corridor follows the route surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942 for a potential railway link to Alaska. Running for the most part through the Tintina Trench, the route was chosen to provide a 1% grade overall along the entire length of the route, which is considered optimal for rail. 19A is an alternate

alignment that passes next to the coal deposits near Carmacks. Next to the Alaska Highway and Dempster Lateral Pipeline Corridors, this corridor has the highest level of engineering review of those included in this study. Recent U.S. interest in the rail link to Alaska may make this corridor potentially viable.

Hess Mountain Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105O, N, 106C and D

Commencing at the North Canol Road south of Mac Pass, the Hess Mountain Resource Corridor traverses large districts that have been identified as likely to produce bulk and/or refined commodities[6]. High-identified mineral potential throughout the corridor presents the most compelling rationale for identification of a corridor in this location. Engineering and construction challenges include permafrost and rugged mountainous terrain. The northern terminus connects with the Wind River Trail, approximately 60 kilometres north of the southern terminus of that trail.

Goldfields Resource Corridor
Map sheets 115I, N/O

This route follows the old Dawson Overland Trail, in its post-1912 location. Some portions of the trail have been upgraded over the years as mining roads. The entire route traverses unglaciated terrain, favourable for new placer occurrences as well as favourable hard rock mineral potential. Permafrost throughout the length of the corridor presents the most significant engineering and construction challenge, plus crossing of Stewart River.

Nadaleen Range Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105O, 106C and D

This corridor may be considered an alternate routing of the Hess Mountain Resource Corridor (Resource Corridor number 20), representing a further east route through the Hess Mountains along the upper Hess River through identified high mineral potential adjacent to the NWT border. This particular configuration is entirely dependant upon the Hess Mountain Resource Corridor, as both ends of corridor 22 terminate on corridor 26. This route accesses several Minfile occurrences, including one deposit class occurrence. Chief engineering and construction challenges include permafrost and rugged mountainous terrain.

Tintina Gold Belt Connector Resource Corridor
Map sheet 115P

Connecting the North Klondike Highway through a very high mineral potential region to the existing McQuesten River Road, this short connector provides access to several identified mineral deposits. This corridor would take advantage of many existing placer mining access roads.

[6] Yukon Mineral Resources And Electrical Infrastructure, Gartner Lee Limited, 2002

24 24a Northwest Yukon Resource Corridor
Map sheets 116B/C and 116F/G

Traversing north and south parallel to the Alaska border through some of the less accessible high mineral and oil and gas potential regions in the Yukon, this route provides access to the west of Tombstone Park, to the Fishing Branch Resource Corridor (Resource Corridor number 25). A short connector (2AA) has been identified to the Dempster Highway approximately 150 kilometres north of the southern terminus at Dawson. This connector route would only be developed if the Fishing Branch Resource Corridor has not been developed first. The northern portion of the corridor accesses the Monster Oil and Gas Basin, and the southern portion of the Kandik Basin and the Wernecke Breccia mineral belt. The southern portion of the corridor accesses high mineral potential west of Tombstone Park. Engineering and construction problems would be related to extensive permafrost areas at the northern end of the route.

25 Kandik Resource Corridor
Map sheets 116I, J/K and 116F/G

The Government of Yukon, Department of Infrastructure, identified this route as an alternate access route to the Southern portion of the Kandik Oil & Gas Basin and the Rusty Springs mineral deposit, to avoid the Fishing Branch Protected Area (including the Fishing Branch Wilderness Preserve and Habitat Protection Area). The entire route has been flown and documented for preliminary engineering assessment. The western extremity of the corridor splits into two routes, one heads north to the Rusty Springs deposit, and one heads west into Alaska. The western portion of the route also connects with the Northwest Yukon Resource Corridor (Resource Corridor number 24), described above. Engineering and construction challenges include extensive permafrost, and significant crossings of the Miner and Whitestone Rivers.

26 Ogilvie-Wernecke Mountains Resource Corridor
Map sheets 116B/C, 116A, H and 106E

This corridor forms a component of the northeast interior Yukon resource corridor network, connecting with the Wind River Trail (corridor number 27), approximately 175 kilometres from that corridors' southern terminus near Keno City. The Southwestern end of the corridor leaves the Dempster Highway at approximately kilometre 75. This entire region is rated as medium to high mineral potential, and includes numerous Minfile occurrences. Much rugged mountain terrain, extensive permafrost and crossings of the Hart and Little Wind River systems are the major construction challenges.

27 Wind River Trail Resource Corridor
Map sheets 105M, 106D, E, 116H and 116I

The Wind River Trail exists as a winter trail, of varying surface quality throughout its length. The winter trail was originally constructed to access oil and gas exploration in the Peel River watershed in the 1950's. This corridor has been identified as following this trail for most of its length. The southern terminus of

this corridor is located near Keno City on the Silver Trail Highway, and the northern end connects with the Dempster Highway. The Bonnet Plume coalfields, including several known coal deposits (including the Illtyd deposit) and the Bonnet Plume Sedimentary Oil and Gas Basin, are accessed by this corridor. The northern portion of the corridor accesses the western portion of Peel Plateau Oil and Gas Basin. The chief engineering and construction challenges include large permafrost areas of low lying wet terrain at the northern end and major crossings of the Little Wind and Peel Rivers.

28 **Bonnet Plume Range Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 106B, C, E and F

The Bonnet Plume Resource Corridor traverses through high-identified mineral potential, to connect with the Wind River Trail Resource Corridor (Resource Corridor number 27) at approximately its midpoint. This corridor passes within approximately 50 kilometres of the Crest Iron Deposit, reported to be one of the largest undeveloped iron deposits in the world. Following fairly broad and straight river valleys for most of its length, engineering and construction challenges will involve extensive permafrost but are expected to be manageable. However, the routing requires major crossing of the Bonnet, Plume and Wind Rivers.

29 **Wernecke Mountains Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 106E, L, K and 116I

The Wernecke Mountains Resource Corridor is provided as an alternate access from the Wind River Resource Corridor to the Dempster Highway. This route would provide access along the eastern edge of the Bonnet Plume oil and gas basin and along the western edge and dips into the Peel Plateau basin. Extensive permafrost and one major crossing of the Peel River are construction considerations.

30 **Old Crow Resource Corridor**
Map sheets 116I, J/K, N/O and P

The southern portion of this corridor currently exists as a winter trail, which has been used in the past as winter-only access to the community of Old Crow. The corridor departs from the winter trail at a point that is approximately 80 kilometres from Old Crow, and veers west to connect with North Yukon Coast Resource Corridor (number 32) at its' southern end. Consideration of the likelihood of development of a permanent route into Old Crow is beyond the purview of this study. Resources accessed along the route include primarily oil and gas in the Eagle Plains and with reasonable extension the Old Crow basins, but there is also high mineral potential. Major construction concerns are the extensive permafrost and two crossings of the Porcupine River.

31 Dempster Lateral Resource Corridor
Map sheets 116P, 116I, H, F/G, B/C, 115N/O, P, I H, 105E and 105D

Originally identified in the late 1970's in conjunction with the Alaska Highway Natural Gas Transportation project by Foothills Pipelines Ltd., the Dempster Lateral line was identified as a potential route for the shipment of Mackenzie Delta gas, down beside the Dempster to the North Klondike Highway, to Whitehorse. The Tombstone Territorial Park encompasses the Tombstone Resource Corridor, which was incorporated into the park planning process to provide for possible future development of infrastructure, including the potential construction of the Dempster Lateral Pipeline. Alternatively, oil and gas resources from the Eagle Plains Basin could be piped through the Dempster Lateral line north to the Mackenzie Valley pipeline.

32 North Yukon Coast Resource Corridor
Map sheets 116P and 117B

There is currently no surface transportation or infrastructure corridor to the Yukon's north coast. A route to the North Yukon coast, to King point, has been identified, beginning at the Dempster Highway at the NWT border. This corridor passes through, Eagle Plains and North Coast and would provide access to the Beaufort Sea Oil and Gas Basins, and also passes through the northern Richardson Mountains, which contain high mineral potential. Construction challenges include: rugged mountain terrain through the Richardson Mountains, permafrost throughout the route particularly on the northern coastal plain and the Eagle and Bell River Valleys along it's southern section, and bridge crossings of the Blow and Running Rivers.

8. REPORT CERTIFICATION

Access utilized a core corporate team, augmented by independent specialists, with specialization in data acquisition, digital file management, and transportation engineering. As listed below:

Rob McIntyre, R.E.T. (*Registered Engineering Technologist*), Access Consulting Group, Project Team Leader; **R. Keith Byram**, P. Eng., President, Pelly Construction Ltd.; Senior Technical Review, Transportation Engineering Specialist; **Jason Adams**, B.Sc., GIS Specialist and Staff Geologist, Access Consulting Group, Manager, Data Acquisition and Synthesis; **Will vanRanden,** AutoCAD Technician, Data Acquisition; **Doug Brownlee**, P.Geo. President, Blackfox Consultants, Data Acquisition and Synthesis Specialist; **Dan Cornett**, P.Bio., Access Consulting Group, Senior Review; **Travis Ritchie,** P.Bio., Access Consulting Group, assistance with report review and editing; **Kim Delaney**, Access Consulting Group, Administrative Assistant/Researcher.

This report has been prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices, using input data that has been provided by others.

Robert L. McIntyre, R.E.T.	R. Keith Byram, P.Eng.
President, Access Consulting Group	President, Pelly Construction Ltd.

Yukon
Community Services
Community Development Branch

Conceptual Study Report to Identify Potential Natural Resource infrastructure Access Corridors Yukon, 2002 - 2003

APPENDIX 1

REFERENCE DATABASE

Conceptual Study Report to Identify Potential Natural Resource Infrastructure Access Corridors Yukon, 2002-2003

Data Collection and Synthesis – Reference Database

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
General	Yukon Geoprocess Data, Soil Mapping Data	Soil Component Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Data	Information about soil in different areas (Soil Landscapes).	Tells the material type, the type of vegetative cover, about root penetration, drainage, etc.	
		Soil Landscape Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Data	Information about Soil Landscape areas.	Gives land areas, water areas, total areas, etc.	
		Burn, C. Permafrost. -from Source Data/Geology/Publications	Has Yukon permafrost information.	There is a map of permafrost distribution in the Yukon.	
	Land use data	Gazing_1 and Grazing_2 Spreadsheets: Table 1 – Location, Size and Status of Grazing Applications. 2001. -from Databases/YTG_Agriculture	List applicants name and number plus size of land and status of application.		
		Grazing_3 Spreadsheet: Table 2 – Location, Size, Dates and Status of Grazing Leases. 2001. -from Databases/YTG_Agriculture	List of lease holders' name and number plus area of land and status of lease.		
		Grazing_4 and Grazing _5 Spreadsheets: Location and Status of Interests that were Grazing Leases. 2001. -from Databases/YTG_Agriculture	Lists applicants name and number plus comments.		
		97congrav Database: Yukon Granular Resources Database. 2001. Yukon Geotechnical Services. -from Databases/YTG_CNTS_Data/Gravel	This database encompasses the entire gravel folder as everything else has been input into the database or refers to the database.		
		2001. Gravel AutoCAD map -from Databases/YTG_CNTS_Data/Gravel	A map of gravel pits that seems to outline Yukon highways		
		Land Reserve Inventory Data. 2001. -from Databases/YTG_CNTS_Data/Land Holdings	Aishihik Road to Williams Creek Road – highway data sorted by highway and km.		All three land reserve reports in this folder contain the same information.
		Land Reserve Inventory Data. 2001. Spreadsheet. -from Databases/YTG_CNTS_Data/Land Holdings	Data on gravel reserves for Yukon highways in alphabetical order.		
		2001. YTG Campgrounds folder -from Databases/YTG Campgrounds	Included in this folder are 54 Yukon Campground maps.		
		2000. Land Status Map. Yukon Chamber of Mines. -from Databases/Yukon Data	Map of the land status of the Yukon Territory with a legend.		
		Outfitters word doc, notepad, and excel -from Databases/Outfitters	All three documents in the Outfitters folder contain the same information – outfitters' company names, addresses, phone numbers, and fax numbers.		
		Yukon Land Resource and Inventory Atlas	1970's Land Resource and Information Atlas		
		Registered Trapping Concessions and Holders along the Alaska Highway Corridor. -from Databases/Trapping	A list of trapping concessions and their holders along the Alaska Highway from #120 to 453.		
		Blackfox Spreadsheet -from Databases/YTG Lots	A list of lot leases and licences along with holders, uses, locations, etc.		

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Databases/YTG Lots	Most notepad entries have name listings along with latitudes and longitudes of the lots.		
		Agriculture Text Notepad -from Databases/YTG_Agriculture	List applicants name and number plus size of land and status of application. Names alphabetical from A to Z.		
		Agriculture Spreadsheet -from Databases/YTG_Agriculture	List applicants name and number plus size of land and status of application. Names alphabetical from A to Z.		
		Agriculture_01 to Agriculture_18 Word Documents -from Databases/YTG_Agriculture	List applicants name and number plus size of land and status of application. Names alphabetical from A(Agriculture_18) to Z(Agriculture_01).		
		Grazing Text Notepad -from Databases/YTG_Agriculture	List applicants name and number plus size of land and status of application.		
		Grazing Excel Spreadsheet -from Databases/YTG_Agriculture	List applicants name and number plus size of land and status of application.	Includes three spreadsheets: 1. Grazing Applications Status 2. Status of Grazing Leases 3. Modified Grazing Leases	
	Infrastructure Planning Exercises	2001. Yukon Pipeline AutoCAD map -from Infrastructure	A Yukon map with proposed Alaska highway pipeline route outlined.		
		2001. Yukon Proposed Hydro Sites AutoCAD map -from Infrastructure	A map of the Yukon showing known potential.		
		YTG_Aerodromes Database -from Source Data/Infrastructure/Data	Information on Yukon Aerodromes.	Maintenance, size, condition data are given for runways.	
		Yukon Airstrips Database - from Source Data/Infrastructure/Data	Yukon Airstrip information table.	Names, latitude, longitude, and size.	
	Transportation Planning Studies	Schmitz, R. F. ed. Report of the office of Rep. Jeannette James on a Railroad / Transportation-Utility Corridor to Connect Alaska with the rest of North America. Juneau, Alaska: Office of Representative Jeannette James, 2001. -Contains seven separate reports regarding transportation in Alaska and northern Canada. Reports dated from 1942 to 2000.	Report 1: Cooper, H. B. H. and Trueblood, T. B. Market Development Potential for Commodity Cargo Transport between Alaska, Canada and the Northern Tier. Alaska-Canada Rail Link Conference, 2000. 49p.	Describes the potential benefits of increased rail lines between Alaska and Canada, over to Russia, and down through Central and South America. Maps of existing and proposed rail lines are provided along with freight traffic levels, and available resources.	
			Report 2: State of Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities. Alaska Railroad Extension: Route Selection Project, July 1979. 18p (includes appendix).	Route perceived by a study of the Alaska rail extension to the Canadian border.	
			Report 3: Report on Survey: Trans-Canadian Alaska Railway Location, 1942, War Department, US Engineer Office.	This is same as above (Goerz 1942).	
			Report 4: Alaska Railroad Extension Environmental Assessment, Alaska DOT-OF, July 1983. 124p.	Goes over project history as well as environmental concerns such as vegetation, wildlife, water quality, noise, etc.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
			Report 5: Yukon Railway Study, Canadian Pacific Consulting, Sept. 1975. 22p.	This is the final revision of the Yukon Railway Study. See (Canadian Pacific Consulting 1975) above.	
			Report 6: Yukon Railway Feasibility Final Reconnaissance Report, Canadian National Railway. June, 1969. Includes Book 1 – Text and Book 2 – Maps of five books.	Book 1 – Text: Six railway routes were determined and summarized. Four from CN's transcontinental railway to Watson Lake, one from Fort Nelson to Watson Lake, and one from Watson Lake to Dawson.	Maps of all routes are included as Book 2.
			Report 7: Canadian Northwest Transportation Study, 1968. 30p.	Describes different rail corridors in northern BC and Yukon which may be required to meet the challenge of increased resource exploitation.	Written in both French and English
		2001. Yukon Railways AutoCAD map -from Infrastructure	Has a map of the current and potential railway routes for the Yukon.	Existing routes are white and potential routes are purple.	
		Stilwell, D. Fishing Branch Proposed Study Area – Preliminary Investigation of Existing and Potential Alternate Access Routes. Transportation Engineering, 1999.	Discusses options of maintaining existing roads or constructing access roads to Blackfly and on to Rusty Springs without crossing the Fishing Branch Study Area.	29 pages of photocopied photographs and an area map.	
		Benedek, C. Transportation Corridor Study Route Selection – Preliminary Report. Whitehorse: Government of Yukon Transportation Planning and Programming, 1998. 27p.	Identifies access corridors where access to potentially developed sites can be provided.	Only designates corridors where ground access routes are feasible. Lists existing transportation infrastructure as well as development and development potential.	
		Northern Alberta Development Council. Northwestern Canadian Integrated Road Network Conceptual – Long-Term Vision Main Report. 1998. 8p.	Goes over existing access roads as well as the need for upgrading existing roads and constructing new roads.	Transportation requirements are development driven. Briefly covers GDP and economics.	Includes Yukon road maps.
		Wright, A. A. and Byram, K. NL Baroid Access Road – Mac Pass, Yukon. 1980. 8p.	Analysis of route from Mac Pass to the Canol Road from a construction point of view.	Details the length of route and its surroundings. Notes where bridges are needed, where road should be directed, etc.	Fourteen pages of area photographs follow the written report.
		Thompson, K. W. and Weinberg, E. Report of the Inquiry into the White Pass and Yukon Route Railway and Other Surface Transportation Services into and out of the Yukon. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Transport Commission. 1979. 228p.	History of the White Pass and Yukon Railway. Includes past problems and future projections.	-Outlines the shut down of the railway. -Future projections with potential needs and a proposal for aid.	
		Envirocon Ltd. Environmental Overview – Howard's Pass Access Road for Canex Placer Limited. Vancouver, BC. 1976. 94p.	Describes the requirement for an access road to Howard's Pass and provides location and construction information.	Biological survey information on ecology, fish and wildlife in the vicinity of the proposed access road.	Many photographs are included in the report.
		Canadian Pacific Consulting Services Ltd. and Canalog Logistics Limited. Yukon Railway Study. Montreal, Que. December 1975. 134p.	"A study of railway extension alternatives in the Yukon Territory based on traffic requirements to the year 2004"	-Traffic forecasts -Rail construction costs -Cost distributions for different rail alternatives	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Goerz, P. P. Report on Survey – Trans-Canadian Alaska Railway Location. Seattle, Washington: War Department – United States Engineer Office. 1942. 59p and Appendices A-C & H-I.	Survey of potential rail route from Prince George, BC to Fairbanks, AK via the Rocky Mountain Trench.	-Yukon route sections for Watson Lake, Frances River, Frances Lake, Pelly River, Little Salmon Lake, Carmacks, Five Finger – Selkirk, Yukon River, and White River; -Also some notes on route revisions, vegetation, drainage, and climate in the Yukon.	
		Proposed Railway Extension Alternatives. Map. -from Infrastructure/Publications	White Pass extension in vicinity of 61N 136E.		
	Topographic	YTG RRGIS (Renewable Resources GIS)	30 m DEM (Digital Elevation Model for the Yukon)		Copyrighted
	Aerial Photography	YTG Infomatics	LandSAT 7 Satellite Imagery	90m resolution	Incomplete
Existing Infrastructure	Existing Infrastructure	2001. Alaska Highway AutoCAD map -from Databases/Yukon Data	Maps the Yukon section of the Alaska Highway.	Map is broken into sections.	
		2001. Alaska Highway AutoCAD map -from Databases/Yukon Data	Maps the Alaska Highway around the BC-Yukon border.	Map is broken into sections.	
		2001. Yukon Airstrips AutoCAD map -from Infrastructure	A Yukon map with airstrip locations indicated.		
		2001. Yukon Cutline AutoCAD map -from Infrastructure	A Yukon map with cutline locations indicated.		
		2001. Yukon roads AutoCAD map -from Infrastructure	A Yukon map with all existing roads mapped out.		
		2001. Yukon towns and cities AutoCAD map -from Infrastructure	A Yukon map with all towns and cities indicated.		
		2001. Yukon transmission lines AutoCAD map -from Infrastructure	A map of Yukon transmission lines		
		Geomatics Canada, Department of Natural Resources. Designated Airspace Handbook. Issue No. 157-A. Published under the authority of the Minister of Transport. October 2000. 116p. -from Infrastructure/Publications	Give Airspace designations for Airspace classes A to F. Standard Pressure Regions, Mountainous Regions, etc listed.		
		YTG_Aerodromes Database -from Source Data/Infrastructure/Data	Information on Yukon Aerodromes.	Maintenance, size, condition data are given for runways.	Available in Infrastructure/Data as well.
		Yukon Airstrips Database - from Source Data/Infrastructure/Data	Yukon Airstrip information table.	Names, latitude, longitude, and size.	Available in Infrastructure/Data as well.
		Yukon Department of Economic Development. Alaska Highway Pipeline Route – Southern Yukon. -from Infrastructure/Publications	Map with route traces and legend of First Nation R-Blocks and Interim Protection Areas.		
		DIAND Forestry			
		YTG Infomatics	Updated Road Network (URN)		1999 GPS Survey
Resource Sector Specific Information	Mining	Beatty, T.W., 2002: New geological and paleontological data from the Harper Ranch Group, Kamloops, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A14, 9p. -from Geology/Publications/A14	Study of geology and deposition patterns in the Kamloops, BC area.	Maps, figures, and photographs are included.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Bond, J.D. and Plouffe, A., 2002. Finlayson Lake Targeted Geoscience Initiative (southeastern Yukon), Part 2: Quaternary geology and till geochemistry. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D. S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 209-228 plus 10 fold-out maps. -from Geology/Publications/18-bond	Geology and till geochemistry in the Finlayson Lake area.	Includes maps, tables, figures, and photographs.	
		Brideau, M-A., Thorkelson, D.J., Godwin, L. and Laughton, J.R., 2002. Paleoproterozoic deformation of the Racklan Orogeny, Slats Creek (106D/16) and Fairchild Lake (106C/13) map areas, Wernecke Mountains, Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 65-72. -from Geology/Publications/07-brideau	Study on paleoproterozoic deformation in the Wernecke region of the Yukon.		
		Brookes, M.L., Baker, T. and Hunt, J., 2002. Alteration zonation, veining and mineralization associated with the Wernecke Breccias at Slab Creek, Yukon Territory, Canada. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2002, D.S Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 249-258. -from Geology/Publications/21-brookes	A study of the role of breccia bodies in alteration zoning, veining, and mineralization in the Slab Creek area.	Pictures, maps, figures, and tables are included.	
		Brown, V.S., Baker, T. and Stephens, J.R., 2002. Ray Gulch tungsten skarn, Dublin Gulch, central Yukon: Gold- tungsten relationships in intrusion-related ore systems and implications for gold exploration. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 259-268. -from Geology/Publications/22-brown	A study of the Tungsten and Gold relationship in scarns at Ray Gulch, Dublin Gulch in the central Yukon.	Photographs, maps, and tables are included.	
		Burke, M., 2002. Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview, 2001. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis, (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 2-25. -from Geology/Publications/02-burke-lebarge	This covers current mining, exploration, and development projects in the Yukon as well as drilling statistics.		
		Carlson, G.G., 2002. Geology, mineralization and sampling results from the Kalzas tungsten property, central Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 269-278. -from Geology/Publications/23-carlson	Study of the extent of the tungsten deposit in the Kalzas tungsten property in central Yukon.	Maps, tables, and photographs are included.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Clapham, M.E., Smith, P.L. and Tipper, H.W., 2002. Lower to Middle Jurassic stratigraphy, ammonoid fauna and sedimentary history of the Laberge Group in the Fish Lake syncline, northern Whitehorse Trough, Yukon, Canada. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 73-85. -from Geology/Publications/08-clapham	Whitehorse Trough and Laberge Group sedimentology and biozonation data.		
		Dumula, M.R. and Mortensen, J.K., 2002. Composition of placer and lode gold as an exploration tool in the Stewart River map area, western Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 87-102. -from Geology/Publications/09-dumula	Information from a study on placer gold composition in the Stewart River area. Data on gold from different area creeks is given.		
		Emond, D.S., Weston, L.H. and Lewis, L.L. (eds). 2002. Yukon Explorations and Geology 2001. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 278p. -from Geology/Publications/01-front-of-yeg	This first document is the forward and table of contents for the rest of the documents coming from Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001.		
		Gladwin, K., Colpron, M., Johnston, S.T. and Black, R., 2002. Geology at the contact between Yukon-Tanana and Cassiar terranes, southeast of Little Salmon Lake (105 L/1), south central Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 103-109. -from Geology/Publications/10-gladwin	Discusses the geology of the area southeast of Little Salmon Lake in south central Yukon.		
		Harris, M.J., Symons, D.T.A. and Hart, C.J.R., 2002. No remagnetization in plutonic rocks of the Whitehorse Trough, southern Yukon: An extensive paleomagnetic conglomerate test. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 111-124. -from Geology/Publications/11-harris	Rock samples from the Jurassic Laberge Group in the southern Yukon were demagnetized to determine their compositions.		
		Hrudey, M.G., Struik, L.C., Diakow, L.J., Mahony, J.B., Woodsworth, G.J., Sparks, H.A., Kaiser, E.A., and Gleeson, T.P., 2002: Plutonic rocks of the eastern Bella Coola map area, southwestern British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A09, 10p. -from Geology/Publications/A09	A study of the plutonic rock composition in the Bella Coola map area.	Maps, figures, and photographs are included.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Hunt, J.A., Laughton, J.R., Brideau, M-A., Thorkelson, D.J., Brookes, M.L. and Baker, T., 2002. New mapping around the Slab iron oxide-copper-gold occurrence, Wernecke Mountains (parts of NTS 106C/13, 106D/16, 106E/1 and 106F/4), Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 125-138. -from Geology/Publications/12-hunt	Data on bedrock composition in the Fairchild Lake Group.	Includes area maps and photographs.	
		Hynes, G.F., Dixon, J.M., and Lane, L.S., 2002: Structural geology of the northern Liard Range, Franklin Mountains, Northwest Territories; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A5, 9p. -from Geology/Publications/A05	A study of the structural geology in the northern Liard Range. Discusses rock types, faults, and fold formation.	Maps, figures, and photographs are included.	
		Israel, S.A. and Kennedy, L.A., 2002: Reconnaissance of structural geology of the Atnarko Complex, southern Tweedsmuir Park, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A12, 8p. -from Geology/Publications/A12	A study of the geological deformations in the Atnarko Complex.	Maps, figures, and photographs are included.	
		Jackson, L.E., Jr., Froese, D.G., Telka, A.M., Westgate, C.A., Preece, S., Storer, J.E., and Huscroft, C.A., 2002: Late Cenozoic geology, Ancient Pacific Margin NATMAP Project report 5: paleoecology and proxy climatic change records, South Klondike placer region, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A2, 16p. -from Geology/Publications/A02	A look at preserved / fossilized organic remains to examine the geological history of the west-central Yukon.	Maps, tables, and photographs are included.	
		James, T.S., Hutchinson, I., and Clague, J.J., 2002: Improved relative sea-level histories for Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, from isolation-basin coring; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A16, 7p. -from Geology/Publications/A16	Carbon dating is used to determine fluxes in sea level around Victoria and Vancouver.	Maps and figures are included.	
		Kelman, M.C., Russel, J.K., and Hickson, C.J., 2002: Glaciovolcanism at Ember Ridge, Mount Cayley volcanic field, southwestern British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A15, 7p. -from Geology/Publications/A15	A study of volcanic emissions in the Mount Cayley volcanic field.	Tables, photographs, and maps are included.	
		Laughton, J.R., Thorkelson, D.J., Brideau, M-A. and Hunt, J.A., 2002. Paleoproterozoic volcanism and plutonism in the Wernecke Mountains, Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 139-145. -from Geology/Publications/13-laughton	This study refers to the Paleoproterozoic volcanics in the Wernecke mountains in central Yukon. It states the predominant rock compositions in the area.	Maps, figures, and photographs are given.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		LeBarge, W., 2002. Yukon Placer Mining Overview, 2001. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 27-28. -from Geology/Publications/02-burke-lebarge	A summary of placer mining in 2001. A graph of gold production from 1972-2001 is provided.		
		Lowe, C. and Anderson, R.G., 2002: Preliminary interpretation of new aeromagnetic data for the Atlin map area, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A17, 11p. -from Geology/Publications/A17	An air survey of the Atlin map area.	Maps, tables, and graphs are included.	
		Lowe, C. and Mihalynuk, M.G., 2002: Overview of the Atlin Integrated Geoscience Project northwestern British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A6, 7p. -from Geology/Publications/A06	A study of the mineral potential in the Atlin area.	Maps, and photographs are included.	
		Lowey, G.W., 2002. White Channel Gravel alteration revisited. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 147-162. -from Geology/Publications/14-lowey	Discusses the white gravel and yellow gravel that comprise the important gold-bearing unit in the Klondike's unglaciated goldfields and its alteration.	Maps, figures, photographs, and tables are given.	
		MacNaughton, R.B., 2002: Sedimentology of Triassic siliciclastic strata, Mount Martin and Mount Merrill map areas, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A4, 10p. -from Geology/Publications/A04	Study of the geology of the strata in the Mount Martin and Mount Merrill map areas.	Photographs, maps, and figures are included.	
		Mahoney, J.B., Struik, L-C., Diakow, L.J., Hrudey, M.G., and Woodsworth, G.J., 2002: Structural geology of eastern Bella Coola map area, southwest British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A10, 9p. -from Geology/Publications/A10	A study of the deformation occurrences in the Bella Coola map area.	Photographs, figures, and maps are included.	
		McCausland, P.J.A., Symons, D.T.A., Hart, C.J.R. and Blackburn, W.H., 2002. Paleomagnetism and geobarometry of the Granite Mountain batholith, Yukon: Minimal geotectonic motion of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane relative to North America. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 163-177. -from Geology/Publications/15-mccausland			

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Mortensen, J.K. and Gabites, J.E., 2002. Lead isotopic constraints on the metallogeny of southern Wolf Lake, southeastern Teslin and northern Jennings River map areas, Yukon and British Columbia: Preliminary results. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 179-188. -from Geology/Publications/16-mortensen	Preliminaries for a study on the magnetism of lead in the southern Yukon / northern BC study area.		
		Murphy, D.C., Colpron, M., Roots, C.F., Gordey, S.P. and Abbott, J.G., 2002. Finlayson Lake Targeted Geoscience Initiative (southeastern Yukon), Part 1: Bedrock Geology. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 189-207. -from Geology/Publications/17-murphy	Discusses the bedrock geology of the Finlayson Lake area.	Maps, tables, and figures are given.	
		Piercey, S.J., Paradis, S., Peter, J.M., and Tucker, T.L., 2002: Geochemistry of basalt from the Wolverine volcanic-hosted massive-sulphide deposit, Finlayson Lake district, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A3, 11p. -from Geology/Publications/A03	Studies the basaltic rock composition the Finlayson Lake District.	Tables, maps, figures, and graphs are included.	
		Roots, C.F., Harms, T.A., Simard, R-L., Orchard, M.J., and Heaman, L., 2002: Constraints on the age of the Klinkit assemblage east of Teslin Lake, northern British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A7, 11p. -from Geology/Publications/A07	A geological study on the age and composition of the Klinkit assemblage.	Some tables and figures.	
		Ryan, J.J. and Gordey, S.P., 2002: Bedrock geology of Yukon-Tanana terrane in southern Stewart River map area, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A1, 11p. -from Geology/Publications/A01			
		Shellnutt, J.G., Canil, D. and Johnston, S.T., 2002. Preliminary results of a petrological study of ultramafic rocks of the Northern Cordillera. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2001, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 229-237. -from Geology/Publications/19-shellnutt	Petrological data for the Cache Creek Terrane and the Slide Mountain Terrane.	Includes maps, figures, and photographs.	
		Struik, L.C., Mahony, J.B., Hrudy, M.G., Diakow, L.J., Woodsworth, G.J., Haggart, J.W., Poulton, T.P., Sparks, H.A., and Kaiser, E.A., 2002: Lower cretaceous stratigraphy and tectonics of eastern Bella Coola map area, southwest British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A11, 10p. -from Geology/Publications/A11	Study of the developmental pattern in the eastern Bella Coola map area.	Maps and photographs are included.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Tribe, S., 2002: Geomorphic evidence for Tertiary drainage networks in the southern Coast Mountains, British Columbia; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2002-A13, 8p. -from Geology/Publications/A13	A study of the age of landforms and drainage networks in the southern Coast Mountains of BC.	Maps and photographs are included.	
		West, K.D. and Donaldson, J.A. 2002. Resedimentation of the late Holocene White River tephra, Yukon Territory and Alaska. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2002, D.S. Emond, L.H. Weston and L.L. Lewis (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 239-247. -from Geology/Publications/20-west	A study of the impact of the volcanic eruptions that lead to the resedimentation of the White River tephra.	Maps, figures, and photographs are provided.	
		Allen, T.L. and Weston, L.H. 2001. Preliminary Map of Division Mountain area (NTS 105E/5 W½ and 115H/8 E½), central Yukon (1:50 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2001-3. -from Geology/Publications/OF2001-03	Map from 135o45'E to 136o15'E and 61o15'N to 61o30N with detailed legend.	Includes text regarding the Whitehorse Trough, LaBerge Group, Tantaulus Formation, Carmacks Group, etc.	
		Bond, J.D., 2001. Quaternary geology and till geochemistry of the Anvil district (parts of 50K/2, 3, 5, 6, and 7), central Yukon Territory. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Bulletin 11, 39p.	A summary of the surficial geology in the Anvil district with the intent of providing an in depth database for use in future exploration ventures.	Includes figures, maps, and photographs.	
		Colpron, M. and Yukon-Tanana Working Group, 2001. Ancient Pacific Margin – An update on stratigraphic comparison of potential volcanogenic massive sulphide-hosting successions of Yukon-Tanana Terrane, northern British Columbia and Yukon. In: Yukon Exploration and Geology 2000, D.S. Emond and L.H. Weston (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 97-110. -from Geology/Publications/YTTcorrelations2001	Distributions of rock materials in the Yukon-Tanana area with geological history.		Same in Geology/Publications/Colpron-group.
		Hart, C.J.R., Burke, M., and Stronghill, G., 2001. Yukon Platinum Occurrences and Potential. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yukon Division, Open File 2001-2, 1:1,000,000 map and report, 12p. -from Geology/Publications/OF2001-02 and OF2001-02text	Maps Yukon platinum occurrences with specific reference to nickel, chromium, and cobalt reserves. Report discusses platinum occurrences in the Yukon by location.		
		Jackson, Jr., L.E., Shimamura, K., and Huscroft, C.A., 2001: Late Cenozoic geology, Ancient Pacific Margin Natmap Project, report 3: a re-evaluation of glacial limits in the Stewart River basin of Stewart River map area, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2001-A03, 12p. -from Geology/Publications/2001-A03	Studies the glacial limits in the Stewart River map area.	Maps, photographs, and graphs are given.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Lipovsky, P., Bond, J., and LeBarge, W., 2001. Mayo Placer Activity Map (1:250 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2001-31. -from Geology/Publications/mayo_42x26	Outlines placer mines in the Mayo Area.	Map from 134o00'E to 138o00'E and 63o00'N to 64o15N with legend and descriptive paragraph.	
		Lipovsky, P., LeBarge, W., Bond, J., and Lowey, G., 2001. Yukon Placer Activity Map (1:1 000 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2001-30. -from Geology/Publications/yukon_42x52	A map of the Yukon outlining placer mine activity.		
		Lipovsky, P., Lowey, G., and LeBarge, W., 2001. Dawson Area Placer Activity Map (1:250 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2001-32. -from Geology/Publications/dawson_30x36	Outlines placer mines in the Dawson Area.	Map from 138o00'E to 141o00'E and 63o00'N to 64o30N with legend and descriptive paragraph.	
		Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Economic Development, Government of the Yukon. Yukon Mineral Property Update. 2001. 78p. -from Source Data/Geology/Publications	Yukon Mining Information.	Contacts, top mining projects, mining stages, etc.	
		Murphy, D.C., Colpron, M., Gordey, S.P., Roots, C.F., Abbott, G., and Lipovsky, P.S., 2001: Preliminary Bedrock Geological Map of Northern Finlayson Lake Area (NTS 105G) Yukon Territory (1:100 000 scale). Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Open File 2001-33, Yukon Geology Program, Geological Survey of Canada. -from Geology/Publications/Finlayson_map	A map of the Finlayson area in southeastern Yukon.		
		Ryan, J.J. and Gordey, S.P., 2001: New geological mapping in Yukon-Tanana terrane near Thistle Creek, Stewart River map area, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Current Research 2001-A2, 18p. -from Geology/Publications/2001-A02	Study of geological composition of the Yukon-Tanana terrane.	Includes maps and photographs.	
		YTG. Yukon Mineral Deposits. 2001. 16p. -from Source Data/Geology/Publications	Tabulates the mineral deposits of Yukon and groups by commodity.		
		2001. Yukon Minfile AutoCAD map -from Geology	A map of the Yukon with mine dots.		
		2001. Placer AutoCAD maps -from Geology/placer/Drawings	Drawings of many placer mine areas throughout the Yukon are contained in this folder.		
		Bond, J., 2000. Surficial geology and till geochemistry of Weasel Lake (105G/13), central Yukon (1:50 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2000-9. -from Geology/Publications/OF2000-09	Map from 131o30'E to 132o00'E and 61o45'N to 62o00N with legend and descriptive paragraph.	10 separate maps with the area's distributions of zinc, copper, gold, lead, chromium, silver, nickel, antimony, mercury, and arsenic.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Murphy, D.C., 2000. Preliminary geological map of part of Klatsa River area (105H/3), southeastern Yukon (1:50 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2000-15. -from Geology/Publications/OF2000-15	Map from 129o00'E to 129o30'E and 61o00'N to 61o15N with detailed legend.		
		Murphy, D.C., 2000. Preliminary geological map of part of Money Creek area (105H/5), southeastern Yukon (1:50 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2000-17. -from Geology/Publications/OF2000-17	Map from 129o30'E to 130o00'E and 60o30'N to 61o15N with detailed legend.		
		Murphy, D.C., 2000. Preliminary geological map of part of Tuchitua River North area (105H/4), southeastern Yukon (1:50 000 scale). Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2000-16. -from Geology/Publications/OF2000-16	Map from 129o30'E to 130o00'E and 61o00'N to 61o15N with detailed legend.		
		Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J. Yukon Bedrock Geology. Yukon Digital Geology, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); GSC Open File 3826 and EGSD, Yukon, INAC, Open File 1999-1(D). 1999. -from Geology/Publications/YDG_ref	Geological Architecture of the Yukon, maps with map legend definitions, terrane information, etc.		
		Lowe, C., Miles, W., Kung, R., and Makepeace, A.J. Aeromagnetic Data Over the Yukon Territory. Yukon Digital Geology, S.P. Gordey and A.J. Makepeace (comp.); GSC Open File D3826 and EGDS, Yukon, INAC, Open File 1999-1(D). 1999. -from Geology/Publications/YDG_ref	Describes the Earth's magnetic field and maps the Yukon's magnetic field.		
		Yukon Digital Geology. Geological Survey of Canada, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. 1999. 382p. -from Source Data/Geology/Publications	Bedrock geology, paleontology, minerals, lat-long grid, etc.	All accomplished through hyper-links.	
		Dusel-Bacon, C., Bressler, J.R., Takaoka, H., Mortensen, J.K., Oliver, D, H., Leventhal, J.S., Newberry, R.J., and Bundtzen, T.K., 1998, Stratiform zinc-lead mineralization in Nasina assemblage rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Upland in east-central Alaska, U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File Report 98-340, 26p. -from Geology/Publications/USGS_OF_98-340	Discusses geological composition of the Yukon-Tanana Upland.	Includes maps and many rock photographs.	
		LeBarge, W.P. "Placer Deposits of the Yukon: Overview and Potential for New Discoveries." Yukon Quaternary Geology Volume 1, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Northern Affairs Program, Yukon Region, (1996): 1-12. -from Source Data/Geology/Publications	Describes Yukon's 10 placer mining areas, placer deposits in glaciated / unglaciated areas, and placer exploration tools and targets.	A map of Yukon's 10 placer mining areas is provided.	
		Hunt, J. A. Yukon Coal Inventory - 1994. Whitehorse, YT: Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. 1994. 169p.	Outlines occurrences of coal in the Yukon Territory.	-details the locations of coal deposits in the Yukon -a reference list to coal in the Yukon is provided	Yukon Coal Inventory Map (1:2,000,000) in pocket at back

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Yukon Mining Infrastructure. Yukon Mineral Advisory Committee. 1981. 22p.	Summary of Main Mining Operations in the Yukon in 1990 with regards to transportation and infrastructure requirements.	Transportation maps, expenditure tables, hydro data tables, etc.	
		Coal Database -from Source Data/Geology/Data	Lists Coal Deposits – giving location, name, coal type, etc.		
		Yukon Coal Resources. -from Source Data/Geology/Publications	Focuses on local energy (coal) resources.	Examines everything from coal properties, to power sales, to economic, regulatory, and environmental issues.	Also in Infrastructure/Publications
		Hart, C. The Geological Framework of the Yukon Territory. -from Source Data/Geology/Publications	History of Yukon geology. Describes glaciations, faults, etc.		
		Fuller, T. and Jackson, L. Quaternary Geology Summary. -from Source Data/Geology/Publications	Describes past glacial occurrences in the Yukon Territory.	Two maps with geological info are provided.	
		DtYkSsco Database -from Geology/Geochemistry	Water and sediment analysis from streams around the Yukon.		
		Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Reconnaissance Data. -from Geology/Geochemistry	Describes NGR Sampling Procedures and analytical methods for both soil and water.		
		RGS_Lookup_160600 Database -from Geology/Geochemistry	Lists elements with their detection limits, measurement units, analytical methods, etc.		
		RGS_Master_050600 Database -from Geology/Geochemistry	Gives data on elements and data on site and sample characteristics.		
		RGS_Master_080600b Database -from Geology/Geochemistry	Has site locations and data regarding the different sites.		RGS_Master_160600 is the same as this database.
		AGTA_ALL Database -from Geology/Geology CD	Data on silver – where it was found, rock type, etc.		
		Coal Database -from Geology/Geology CD	Coal deposit types, locations, etc in the Yukon.		
		MinDep Database -from Geology/Geology CD	Yukon mineral deposits, their compositions, owners, reserves, status, etc.		
		Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Yukon Geoprocess File (An inventory of geological processes and terrain hazards) User Guide. -from Geology/GP_Data/General	Terrain Hazards, permafrost information, faults information, volcanism, bedrock geology, etc.		Most files in Geology/GP_data/General are from this document.
		Yukon_GP Database -from Geology/GP_Data	An excel spreadsheet with geological information.	Map ID, classes, sub-classes, risk levels, etc.	
		Crkpro97 Spreadsheet -from Geology/placer/Data	Placer mining information from Yukon placer mines.	Data is manipulated into tables and pie charts on different sheets of the excel workbook.	
		Goldprod97 Spreadsheet -from Geology/placer/Data	Placer leases, stakes, gold prices, etc.	Data is manipulated into tables and graphs on different sheets of the excel workbook.	
		Sediment1 Spreadsheet -from Geology/placer/Data	Placer mine locations, tributaries, owners, streambed composition, etc.		

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		Bedrock Geology Legend: Column A. Yukon Digital Geology. -from Geology/Publications/YDG_ref	Colour-coded legend of bedrock for use with coloured maps.	Colour-coded Yukon map included.	
		Bedrock Geology Legend: Column B. Yukon Digital Geology. -from Geology/Publications/YDG_ref	Colour-coded legend of bedrock for use with coloured maps.	Colour-coded Yukon map included.	
		Bedrock Geology Legend: Column C. Yukon Digital Geology. -from Geology/Publications/YDG_ref	Colour-coded legend of bedrock for use with coloured maps.	Colour-coded Yukon map included.	
		Bedrock Geology Legend: Column D. Yukon Digital Geology. -from Geology/Publications/YDG_ref	Colour-coded legend of bedrock for use with coloured maps.	Colour-coded Yukon map included.	
		Bedrock Geology Legend: Column E. Yukon Digital Geology. -from Geology/Publications/YDG_ref	Colour-coded legend of bedrock for use with coloured maps.	Colour-coded Yukon map included.	
		Bedrock Geology Legend: Column F. Yukon Digital Geology. -from Geology/Publications/YDG_ref	Colour-coded legend of bedrock for use with coloured maps.	Colour-coded Yukon map included.	
		Point Features and Bedrock Geology Miscellaneous. Yukon Digital Geology. -from Geology/Publications/YDG_ref	Miscellaneous legend for the colour-coded Yukon map.		
		Natural Resources Canada. Yukon-Tanana Terrane. -from Geology/Publications/Finlayson_legend	A cross-sectional map of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane with a detailed legend of Intrusive rocks and the geological time period they originated in.		
		GTOP 030 Documentation -from Geology/Publications/GTOPO 030 documentation	Information on a global digital elevation model.		
		Yukon Geology Database -from Geology/Yukon/Database	Includes information about folds, glacial lakes, etc.	This database encompasses all of the excel documents in the folder.	
		Assessment Report Databases (open in paradox) -from Databases/Assessment Reports	Include report authors, companies, areas, mining districts, claims, etc information.	All assessment reports are similar and don't need separate citations. Many are the same.	
		MinDep Database -from Databases/Geology	Has mine claims, locations, commodities, owners, etc throughout the Yukon.		
		Mining Land Use Folder -from Databases/Mining Land Use Permits	Applicants, mine types, status, issue dates, expiry dates, etc on mine land use permits.		All files in this folder are very similar and contain the same types of information about mining land use permits.
		DIAND ESGD	Minfile Database		
		DIAND Infomatics	Mineral Claims Database		
	Oil and Gas	Map with Yukon Oil & Gas basins and First Nation Settlement Lands Highlighted. 2002. 1p.	Shows Oil and Gas Basins in the Yukon and First Nation Settlement Lands in the Yukon.	Handwriting indicates the Wind River Trail – All Season Highway from Elsa to Bonnett Plume.	
		Montgomery, W. Summary of First Nations Conference: First Nations Rights and Interests and Northern Pipeline Development. 2001. -from Source Data/Land Status/ First Nation	Summaries of attended talks at the 2001 conference.	Includes First Nation position, pipeline impact, issues and incentives, collaboration opportunities, etc.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Sellars, T. 2001. Oil and Gas Wells, Yukon Territory. Oil and Gas Resources Branch, Government of Yukon. -from Databases/Yukon Data	Maps the Yukon's oil and gas wells with close-up in the Eagle Plain area and the Liard Plateau area.		
		2001. Yukon Oil Gas Basins AutoCAD map -from Databases/Oil Gas	An AutoCAD map outlining major oil and gas basins in the Yukon Territory.		
		2001. Yukon Oil Gas Dispositions AutoCAD Map -from Databases/Oil Gas	Outlines a few areas of oil and gas dispositions in the Yukon.		
		2001. Yukon Oil Gas Seismic Lines AutoCAD map -from Databases/Oil Gas	A little reference to seismic line locations in the Yukon with reference to Oil and Gas.		
		2001. Yukon Oil Gas Well Sites AutoCAD map -from Databases/Oil Gas	Oil and gas well sites mapped over the Yukon Territory.		
		2001. SHP folder in Geology -from Geology/SHP	This information is all extracted from GSC Yukon Geology CD.		
		2001. Surficial_Lin AutoCAD map -from Geology/surficial	Surficial Geology Map. Yukon.		
		2001. Surficial_poly AutoCAD map -from Geology/surficial	Surficial Geology Map. Yukon.		
		2001. Yukon Surficial Geology AutoCAD map -from Geology	A map of surficial geology for the entire Yukon		More like this in Source Data/Geology
		2001. Yukon Coal Showings AutoCAD map -from Geology	A map of the Yukon divided into sections and showing coal deposits.		
		2001. Yukon Deposits AutoCAD map -from Geology	A sectioned map of the Yukon showing deposits.		
		2001. Folds AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Geology	A map of the Yukon showing the locations of folds.		
		2001. Fossils AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Geology	A map of the Yukon showing the locations of fossils.		
		Hannigan, P.K., 2000. Petroleum Resource Assessment of Bonnet Plume Basin, Yukon Territory, Canada. Oil and Gas Resources Branch, Government of Yukon, 68p. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	This study investigates the hydrocarbon potential in the Bonnet Plume area of the Yukon Territory.	Maps and figures are included.	
		Oil and Gas Dispositions, Yukon Territory. 2000. Oil and Gas Resources Branch, Government of Yukon. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	A map of the Yukon with a few Oil and Gas Dispositions identified.		Disposition map and disposition pdf are the same.
		Sellars, T., 2000. Liard Licences Map (1:500 000 scale). Oil and Gas Resources Branch, Government of Yukon. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	Map of the Liard area in southeastern Yukon with a legend referencing oil and gas disposition, transportation routes, etc.		
		Hannigan, P.K., Osadetz, K.G., Dixon, J., and Bird, T., 1999. Petroleum Resource Assessment of the Kandik Basin, Yukon Territory, Canada. Department of Economic Development, Government of Yukon, 80p. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	This study investigates the hydrocarbon potential in the Kandik Basin area of the Yukon Territory.	Maps and figures are included.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		National Energy Board for Energy Resources Branch, 1999. Petroleum Resource Assessment of the Peel Plateau, Yukon Territory, Canada. Department of Economic Development, Government of Yukon, 73p. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	This study investigates the hydrocarbon potential in the Peel Plateau area of the Yukon Territory.	Maps and figures are included.	
		Permit Issued (1999) Eagle Plain, Yukon. Map (1:500 000 scale). Department of Economic Development, Government of Yukon. -from Databases/ Oil & Gas/Publications	A map of the Eagle Plain area with legend referencing R-Blocks, access routes, new permits, and oil and gas disposition areas.		
		1999. Yukon Oil & Gas – Stratigraphic Correlation Chart – Version 3. Oil and Gas Resources Branch, Government of Yukon. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	Chart lists geological eras and the oil and gas information relating to them.		
		National Energy Board for Energy Resources Branch. 1997. Petroleum Resource Assessment of the Whitehorse Trough, Yukon Territory, Canada. Department of Economic Development, Government of Yukon, 66p. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	This study investigates the hydrocarbon potential in the Whitehorse Trough area of the Yukon Territory.	Maps and figures are included.	
		National Energy Board for Energy Resources Branch., 1994. Petroleum Resource Assessment of the Eagle Plain Basin, Yukon Territory, Canada. Department of Economic Development, Government of Yukon, 80p. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	This study investigates the hydrocarbon potential in the Eagle Plain area of the Yukon Territory.	Maps and figures are included.	
		National Energy Board for Energy Resources Branch, 1994. Petroleum Assessment of the Liard Plateau, Yukon Territory, Canada. Department of Economic Development, Government of Yukon, 68p. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	This study investigates the hydrocarbon potential in the Liard Plateau area of the Yukon Territory.	Maps and figures are included.	
		Oil and Gas in the Yukon. 16p. -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	Focuses on local energy resource development.	Examines everything from pipelines to the Oil and Gas Act to economic, regulatory, and environmental issues.	
		Oil and Gas Potential, Yukon Territory map (1:5 000 000 scale). Oil and Gas Resources Branch, Government of Yukon -from Databases/Oil & Gas/Publications	A map of the entire territory with the legend referencing areas of oil and gas disposition, oil and gas basins, parks/protected areas, etc.		2 of the same file in this publications folder.
			Information on Yukon wells.	Location, ownership, status, product, name, etc listed.	
		YTG Oil & Gas	Exploration/Production Wells		
		YTG Oil & Gas	Oil & Gas Basins		
		YTG Oil & Gas	Existing Seismic Lines		
		YTG Oil & Gas	Land Dispositions (oil & gas)		
	Forestry	Wood Resources in the Yukon. 13p. -from Infrastructure/Publications	Focuses on wood availability for heating purposes in the Yukon.	Examines everything from wood boiler systems to wood burning tips to economic, regulatory, and environmental issues.	
		2001. Forest_Cover AutoCAD map -from Forestry	Southern Yukon Map		

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		2001. Forest_Recon AutoCAD map -from Forestry	Entire Yukon Map.		
		2001. DIAND Forestry Watersheds AutoCAD map -from Databases/Watersheds	A watershed map for the southern Yukon.	Includes a model and two layouts.	
		DIAND Forestry	Selected 50K sheets from Yukon detailing forest cover		
	Electrical	Gartner Lee Limited. Research Services for Yukon Mineral Industry Power Demands. Whitehorse, 1997.	Goes over Mining and Exploration trends, Metal Price trends, and goes on to describe electrical load forecasting, risk assessment, etc.	Figures with metal price trends, exploration expenditures, energy production, etc.	Maps in a back folder: Yukon Mineral Districts, Yukon Mines Since 1960, and Proposed Hydroelectric Sites.
		H. A. Simons Ltd. Coal Fired Power Generation in Yukon. Whitehorse: 1995. 75p and Appendices 1-10.	Investigates feasibility of both a 1MW and a 20MW coal power plant.	-Price comparisons -Appendices list information such as coal classification, water analyses, land acquisition costs, etc.	Includes coal plant diagrams, project Gantt chart in section 6.
		Hydro Database -from Infrastructure/Data	Provides information on identified potential hydro sites which have had some level of assessment	Rivers, basins, capacity, flow, and head data are provided.	
		Yukon Hydro Resources. 14p. -from Infrastructure/Publications	Focuses on local hydroelectricity resources.	Examines everything from hydro plant components to economic, regulatory, and environmental issues.	
		Wind resources in the Yukon. 13p. -from Infrastructure/Publications	Focuses on local wind resources.	Examines everything from history and market to economic, regulatory, and environmental issues.	
		YUKON_Hydrometric_Sites Database -from Databases/Hydrometric	ID numbers, locations, latitudes, longitudes, operation dates, etc of hydrometric sites in the Yukon.		
Special Consideration Areas	EcoZones, Ecoprovinces, Ecoregions, and Ecodistricts	Freemark, K., Moore, H., Forsyth, D., Sinclair, A., White, D., Barrett, T., Pressey, R. Identifying Minimum Sets of Conservation Sites for Representing Biodiversity in Canada: A Complementary Approach. Technical Report No. Unknown, Canadian Wildlife Service, Headquarters, Environment Canada, Ottawa, 1999. -from Source Data/Environment/Publications	Continues with biodiversity studies of the hexagonal regions.	Indicates areas of concern with respect to biodiversity and where conservation is most needed. Contains statistical data and data manipulation regarding species distribution, richness, etc in Canada.	
		Marshall, I.B. and Schut, P.H. A National Ecological Framework for Canada. Ecosystems Science Directorate, Environment Canada, and Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 1999. 8p. -from Source Data/Environment/Publications -also found on this pdf are ecozone maps p26-32, ecozone acronym definitions all from the Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada website.	Describes the classification methods for ecological mapping in Canada. In the rest of the pdf descriptions of data collection acronyms for the ecoregions are given along with ecoregion maps.	Southern Yukon ecoregions on page 28 and northern Yukon ecoregions on page 29.	
		Desrochers, B., 1997. Fisheries Information Summary System – Data Compilation and Mapping Procedures – Draft 3, British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Fisheries and Oceans Canada. -from Databases/FISS	Has information on procedures used to map fish habitats, etc.	A section of the Habitat and Enhancement Branch website.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		Ecological Stratification Working Group. 1995. A National Ecological Framework for Canada. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Research Branch, Centre for Land and Biological Resources Research and Environment Canada, State of the Environment Directorate, Ecozone Analysis Branch, Ottawa/Hull. Report and national map at 1:7 500 000 scale. -from Source Data/Environment/Publications (in zip file)	Describes the formation of the ecological framework of Canada.	Tables and figures are included as well as an appendix defining the different ecoregion/ecozone descriptive terms.	
		Mapping System Working Group. A Soil Mapping System for Canada: Revised. Research Branch, Agriculture Canada, 1981. 104p. -from Source Data/Environment/Publications	Procedures used for soil mapping are outlined.	Soil classifications in tables 9 and 10.	
		Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Index for CanSIS, NSDB, and Ecostrat. -from Source Data/Environment/Publications	100 pages with papers and data on the division of ecoregions in Canada.	Contains more definitions of the acronyms used in the Eco_District databases.	
		Canada Watersheds (Sub-Sub Drainage Basins). 4p. - from Source Data/Environment/Publications	Two maps showing drainage basins. One map of Canada with a legend and one map of Yukon without a legend.		
		Eco-rpt2 -from Source Data/Environment/Publications (in zip file)	Lists ecozone and regions in each ecozone providing a descriptive paragraph about each.		
		Game Management Zones and Subzones, Yukon Territory. Yukon Renewable Resources. -from Geology/Publications/hunt zone	A 1:4 000 000 scale map of the Yukon with a legend.		
		Moore, H., Forsyth, D., Sinclair, A., Barrett, T., Pressey, R., Freemark, K., White, D. An Equal Area Hexagonal Sampling Framework for Canada. -from Source Data/Environment/Publications	Canada is divided into an equal areas hexagonal grid in order to map the ranges of both common and endangered species.	Maps showing the hexagonal divisions, Canadian ecoregions, species distribution. Table of species designation (i.e. common, threatened, endangered, etc).	
		North American Land Cover Characteristics Database. -from Source Data/Environment/Source	Contains derived data legends describing land cover, vegetation, etc.		The .leg documents in the folder are repeats of the legends contained in this document.
		Palko, S., St-Laurent, L., Huffman, T., and Unrau, E. The Canada Vegetation and Land Cover – A Rastor and Vector Data Set for GIS Applications – Uses in Agriculture. Natural Resources Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. - from Source Data/Environment/Publications	Canada's vegetative cover is studied and mapped.	Maps have colour legends to distinguish between the different forms of vegetative cover.	
		Soil Landscapes of Canada – version 2.2. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. 240p. pdf adapted from website. -from Source Data/Environment/Publications	Soil Landscape data and pages of unneeded information from the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Website.	Pages 163-167 depict soil landscapes in Yukon. Pages 178-240 repeat ecozone, ecoprovince, ecoregion, ecodistrict information.	
		2001. YHSI original Database -from Databases/Heritage	Contains a list of historic sites, when they were constructed, common names, condition, etc.		

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		2001. YHSI Database -from Database/Heritage	Contains a list of historic sites and their names, locations, etc.		
		2001. CCADDRAFT Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Data	Lists tables of ecodistricts, ecoregions, and ecozones in Canada as well as Canadian Special Consideration Areas.	Gives code numbers and acronyms for the areas. Some legislation is also provided with respect to Special Consideration Areas.	
		2001. EcoRegion Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Data	Lists districts and their ecoregions.	Gives land area, water area, animal information, precipitation information, etc.	Quite repetitive with identical rows appearing many times throughout.
		2001. Hexmap Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Data	Gives Entities, Hexnums and information about these.	Some information given includes the number of animal species, the number of rare plants, the land diversity, etc.	
		2001. Soil Component Database -from Source Data/Environment/Data	Lists area specific soil information including vegetation, root development, drainage, etc.		
		2001. Soil Landscape Database -from Source Data/Environment/Data	Water area, land area, etc information.		
		2001. DJB_DEA Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Elevations (min & max) and area (land & water) information for numbered districts.		
		2001. DJB_DGDS Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Growing season start, finish, and length are given for ecodistricts. Also degree days are listed.		
		2001. DJB_PEWD Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Potential evapotranspiration and water deficit for ecodistricts for one year. Two separate methods are used with separate results.		
		2001. DJB_Prec Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Monthly and Yearly precipitation measurements (rain & snow).		
		2001. DJB_SunHrs Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Number of direct Sun Hours for the ecodistricts. Results given by month in minimums, maximums, means.		
		2001. DJB_SunRad Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Amount of direct sun radiation in Mega joules/m2/day.	Minimums, maximums, means given for each month for a year.	
		2001. DJB_Surface Database -from: Source Data/ Environment/Eco_District	Tells landforms, surface, texture, soil, geology, permafrost, etc information on numbered ecodistricts.		
		2001. DJB_Temp Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives one year of monthly and annual temperatures.	Minimums, maximums, and means given.	
		2001. DJB_VapPres Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives one year of monthly and annual vapour pressure readings.	Minimums, maximums, and means given.	
		2001. DJB_Wind Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives one year of monthly and annual wind measurements.	Minimums, maximums, and means given.	
		2001. dt_egdd Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District			
		2001. dt_elevation Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives elevations of numbered ecodistricts.	Minimums, maximums, means, and elevation differences given.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		2001. dt_gdd Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Growing season start, finish, and length are given for ecodistricts. Also degree days are listed.		
		2001. dt_landcover Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District			
		2001. dt_landform Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Has district landforms and their cover percentage within the districts.	Landforms are abbreviated (i.e. M=mountain, P=plain, etc)	
		2001. dt_lat Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Land area, water area, and total area for districts numbered 1 through 1031.		Missing a handful of districts throughout (i.e. #172, #240, etc). dt_latpr Database is the same but also has the provinces of the ecodistricts listed.
		2001. dt_material Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Has cover materials and their percentage of the total cover within the districts.	Materials are abbreviated (i.e. IC=ice and snow, OR=organic soil, RO=rock, etc)	
		2001. dt_permafrost Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives ecodistrict with the types and percentages of permafrost (i.e. continuous vs. discontinuous).		
		2001. dt_pewdp Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Potential evapotranspiration and water deficit for ecodistricts for one year. Two separate methods are used with separate results.		
		2001. dt_precip Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Monthly and Yearly precipitation measurements (rain & snow).		
		2001. dt_sfgeology Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	For ecodistricts 1 through 1031 the surface geology is given.	Percentages of total are also provided for separate sections of the same ecodistrict.	
		2001. dt_soil Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District			
		2001. dt_srad Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Amount of direct sun radiation in Mega joules/m^2/day.	Minimums, maximums, means given for each month for a year.	
		2001. dt_sunh Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Number of direct Sun Hours for the ecodistricts. Results given by month in minimums, maximums, means.		
		2001. dt_surface Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives surface types (i.e. I=inclined, R=ridged, etc) and the percent composition of the ecodistricts.		
		2001. dt_temp Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives one year of monthly and annual temperatures.	Minimums, maximums, and means given.	
		2001. dt_texture Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives surface textures (i.e. CL=clay loam, SD=sand, O=organic, etc) and the percent compositions of the ecodistricts.		
		2001. dt_vapp Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives one year of monthly and annual vapour pressure readings.	Minimums, maximums, and means given.	
		2001. dt_wind Database -from: Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives one year of monthly and annual wind measurements.	Minimums, maximums, and means given.	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		2001. pr_elevation Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives ecoprovince elevation data.	Minimums, maximums, means and elevation difference is given for each.	
		2001. pr_landcover Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District			
		2001. pr_landform Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Has district landforms and their cover percentage within the districts.	Landforms are abbreviated (i.e. M=mountain, P=plain, etc)	
		2001. pr_lat Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Land area, water area, and total area are given for each listed ecoprovince.		
		2001. pr_latpr Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Land area, water area, and total area are given for each ecoprovince along with the Canadian province they're located in.		
		2001. pr_material Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Has cover materials and their percentage of the total cover within the districts.	Materials are abbreviated (i.e. IC=ice and snow, OR=organic soil, RO=rock, etc)	
		2001. pr_permafrost Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives ecoprovince with the types and percentages of permafrost (i.e. continuous vs. discontinuous).		
		2001. pr_prec Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Monthly and annual precipitation measurements for one year are given for each ecoprovince.		
		2001. pr_sfgeology Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Surface geology is given for the ecoprovinces.	Percentages of total are also provided for separate sections of the same ecoprovince.	
		2001. pr_surface Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives surface types (i.e. I=inclined, R=ridged, etc) and the percent composition of the ecoprovinces.		
		2001. pr_temp Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_Districts	Gives one year of monthly and annual temperatures for each ecoprovince.	Minimums, maximums, and means given.	
		2001. pr_texture Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives surface textures (i.e. CL=clay loam, SD=sand, O=organic, etc) and the percent compositions of the ecoprovinces.		
		2001. zn_elevation Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives ecozone elevation data. There are 15 listed ecozones.	Minimums, maximums, means, and elevation difference are given for each.	
		2001. zn_landcover Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District			
		2001. zn_landform Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Has landforms and their cover percentage within the ecozones.	Landforms are abbreviated (i.e. M=mountain, P=plain, etc)	
		2001. zn_lat Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Land area, water area, and total area are given for each listed ecozone.		
		2001. zn_latpr Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Land area, water area, and total area are given for each ecozone along with the Canadian province they're located in.		
		2001. zn_material Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Has cover materials and their percentage of the total cover within the ecozones.	Materials are abbreviated (i.e. IC=ice and snow, OR=organic soil, RO=rock, etc)	

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		2001. zn_permafrost Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives ecozone with the types and percentages of permafrost (i.e. continuous vs. discontinuous).		
		2001. zn_prec Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Monthly and annual precipitation measurements for one year are given for each ecozone.		
		2001. zn_sfgeology Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Surface geology is given for the ecozones.	Percentages of total are also provided for separate sections of the same ecozone.	
		2001. zn_soil Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District			
		2001. zn_surface Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives surface types (i.e. I=inclined, R=ridged, etc) and the percent composition of the ecozones.		
		2001. zn_temp Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Gives one year of monthly and annual temperatures for each ecozone.	Minimums, maximums, and means given.	
		2001. zprd Database -from Source Data/Environment/Eco_District	Lists numbered ecozones, ecoprovinces, ecoregions, and ecodistricts against each other.	Shows which ecoprovinces are in each ecozone, which ecoregions are in each ecoprovince, and which ecodistricts are in each ecoregion.	
		2001. Ecodistricts AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	A Yukon map with the ecodistricts mapped out.		
		2001. Ecoregions AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	A Canada map with the ecoregions mapped out.		There are 2 maps like this.
		2001. Ecoregions AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	A Yukon map with the ecoregions mapped out.		There are 2 maps like this.
		2001. Soil Landscapes AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	A Yukon Map with the soil landscapes mapped out.		There are 3 maps like this.
		2001. Physiographic Regions AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	A Yukon Map with the physiographic regions mapped out.		
		2001. Hexgrid AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	The hexmap of Canada.		
		2001. Land Cover Polygons AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	A few land cover polygons for the Yukon.		
		2001. Watershed AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	A Yukon map with watersheds mapped out.		
		2001. Ecological Sites AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	Indicates Yukon ecological sites.		
		2001. Game Management AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	A Yukon map with game management areas outlined.		There are 2 maps like this.
		2001. Canada Rivers AutoCAD map -from Source Data/Environment	A map of Canada with the rivers mapped out.		
		5k parcels2 Database -from Databases/Lots_Parcels	Gives lot numbers, plans, descriptions, area, etc.		
		YTG RRGIS (Renewable Resources GIS)	Yukon Parks		
			Special Management Areas		
	Glaciation	2001. Yukon glacial AutoCAD map -from Geology	A map of the Yukon showing glaciations.		

Information Category		Reference – Report / Map	Primary Information	Secondary Information	Comments
		2001. Yukon Glacial Lakes AutoCAD map -from Geology	Yukon glacial lakes mapped.		
	Earthquakes	Pacific Geoscience Centre. Preliminary Earthquake List – Last Five Years in the Yukon. 2001. Natural Resources Canada. -from Source Data/Geology/Publications	Lists earthquakes from April 1996 to April 2001, their location, magnitude, where they were felt, etc.	There are a few maps showing earthquake locations included.	Earthquakes.txt and YE.dbf from Source Data/Geology/Data are the same and so is YTQuakes from Geology/Geology CD.
		2001. Yukon Earthquakes AutoCAD -from Geology	Maps earthquake occurrences in the Yukon for a period of five years.		
	First Nations Land Claims	2001. Umbrella Final Agreement between the Government of Canada, The Council for Yukon Indians and the Government of the Yukon. -from Source Data/Land Status/FirstNation	Land Claims settlement information.		
		Comprehensive Claims Policy and Status of Claims. 2001. 21p. -from Source Data/Land Status/FirstNation	Gives information on Native land claims for northern Canada.	The only Yukon-specific information is about the Umbrella final agreement.	
		First Nation Traditional Territories -from Source Data/ Land Status/FirstNation	Map of Yukon First Nations Settlement Areas based on 1988 maps signed by Yukon First Nations.		
		CIG Land Claims Data	IP Areas for all Yukon First Nations		
		Legal Surveys Land Claim data	IP Areas for all Yukon First Nations		

Yukon
Community Services
Community Development Branch

Conceptual Study Report to Identify Potential Natural Resource infrastructure Access Corridors Yukon, 2002 - 2003

APPENDIX 2

YUKON AIRSTRIPS AND AIRPORTS

NAME	Number	Longitude			Latitude			RUNWAY
		Degree	Minute	Second	Degree	Minute	Second	
Aishihik	1	137	30	0	61	36	0	6000 X 150
Alanex	2	138	36	0	63	7	0	Approx 1500
Annov	3	129	34	0	62	34	0	1000
Anvil	4	133	24	0	62	22	0	3000
Atlas #1	5	132	7	0	62	54	0	1500
Atlas #2	6	132	13	60	62	56	0	1500
Ballarat Creek	7	138	58	0	62	54	0	Approx 1300
Bear Creek Flats	8	140	30	0	61	59	0	1200 X 30
Bear River	9	134	16	0	64	49	0	15000 X 75
Bear River II	10	134	40	0	64	55	0	2000
Beaver Creek	11	140	52	3	62	24	37	3740 X 100
Beaver River	12	125	4	0	60	12	0	5000 X 200
Beloud Post	13	137	3	0	60	22	0	1000
Bell River	14	137	40	60	67	24	0	4000
Big Salmon	15	134	25	60	61	38	0	1000
Black Hills Creek	16	138	46	60	63	28	0	Approx 1300
Blackie	17	137	4	0	65	57	0	3500 X 150
Blackstone	18	137	18	0	65	50	0	3000
Blow River	19	137	25	0	68	47	0	2700
Bonnet Plume	20	133	19	0	64	55	0	1500
Braeburn	21	135	46	35	61	29	4	Approx 2100
Burnt Hill	22	138	30	0	66	42	0	Not Usable
Burwash	23	139	2	26	61	22	16	6000 X 150
Callison	24	139	21	0	64	2	0	Approx 1200
Canyon	25	137	1	60	60	51	0	1700 X 40
Canyon City	26	140	49	60	61	50	0	1500
Carcross	27	134	42	0	60	11	0	2800 X 135
Carmacks	28	136	10	60	62	7	0	52000 X 100
Casino	29	138	46	60	62	45	0	4000 X 75
Cath	30	138	34	60	66	8	0	4000
Chance #1	31	137	36	0	66	10	0	Not Specified
Chapman Lake	32	138	16	0	64	54	0	3000 X 150
Claymore	33	140	58	0	63	3	0	2000
Clear Creek	34	137	19	0	63	46	0	1000
Clear Creek B?	35	137	27	0	63	47	0	No Data
Clear Creek C?	36	137	25	0	63	47	0	No Data
Clinton Creek	37	140	43	60	64	28	0	5200 X 150
Coffee Creek	38	139	13	0	62	43	0	Not Specified
Cogasa #1	39	140	45	0	64	1	0	1000
Contact Creek	40	127	43	60	60	0	0	Not Specified
Cousins Strip	41	135	10	36	60	49	29	3000 X 100
Dawson City	42	139	7	40	64	2	35	4000 X 150
Dempster Mile 150	43	138	4	60	65	42	0	4000
Dempster Mile 203	44	137	16	0	66	7	0	Not Specified
Detour Lake	45	134	42	0	62	41	0	4000
Dominion Creek	46	138	42	0	63	44	0	3000 X 100
Ellen	47	137	58	0	66	31	0	Not Specified
Elsa	48	135	37	60	63	52	0	1200
Faro	49	133	22	33	62	12	27	4000 X 100
Finlayson Lake	50	130	45	0	61	42	0	2100 X 50
Firth Flat	51	140	54	0	68	41	0	7600
Fishing Branch Ri	52	138	36	0	66	12	0	3000
Fort Selkirk	53	137	24	0	62	46	0	3100
Fourth of July Cr	54	138	3	0	61	8	0	1500
G.E.	55	134	37	60	64	47	0	1000
Gemini Creek	56	140	46	60	63	29	0	1300
Globe 5 Molar	57	138	42	0	67	2	0	3200

NAME	Number	Longitude			Latitude			RUNWAY
Grissey Creek	58	134	19	0	61	19	0	1000
Haines Junction	59	137	32	44	60	47	21	5000 X 100
Halfway Camp	60	138	28	0	65	22	0	1800
Hart Lake	61	135	7	60	64	37	0	3000
Hart River	62	136	51	0	64	40	0	3000
Hasselburg Lake	63	129	46	60	60	55	0	Not Specified
Henderson Creek	64	139	10	0	63	25	0	2000
Hoole River	65	131	36	0	61	33	0	Not Specified
Hungry Creek	66	135	28	60	65	35	0	1500
Hyland River	67	128	16	0	61	31	0	5000 X 200
Keno	68	134	19	0	63	54	0	Not Specified
Ketza	69	132	16	0	61	50	0	3000 X 75
Klemke Constructi	70	138	13	0	65	27	0	3000 X 50
Komakuk Beach	71	140	10	0	69	36	0	3500 X 100
Lammers Field	72	139	54	0	63	33	0	1800
Liard River	73	126	22	0	59	31	0	6000 X 150
Little Salmon	74	134	52	60	62	11	0	1800
Livingstone Creek	75	134	22	0	61	22	0	2000
Logan	76	130	19	60	60	31	0	Private Strip
Maisy May	77	138	55	0	63	18	0	Not Specified
Mallard	78	140	13	60	65	49	0	Not Specified
Matson Creek	79	140	36	0	63	29	0	2000
Mayo	80	135	52	0	63	37	0	4850 X 100
McEvoy Lake	81	130	13	60	61	48	0	Not Specified
McGundy	82	134	4	0	62	10	0	3000
McMillan Pass	83	130	12	7	63	10	52	1500
McQuesten	84	137	34	0	63	36	0	5000
Mink Creek	85	131	18	0	62	43	0	1950
Minto	86	136	52	0	62	36	0	5000 X 200
Molar	87	139	40	0	67	5	0	3000
Molar B?	88	138	34	60	67	0	0	3400
Molar C?	89	138	40	0	67	4	0	3500
Moosehorn	90	140	52	60	63	7	0	1500
Mount Nansen	91	137	4	0	62	1	0	3000
Mule Creek	92	136	34	60	59	47	0	4000 X 150
Nisling River	93	139	27	0	62	22	0	900 X 30
Needlerock Creek	94	136	0	0	62	47	0	800 - 1000
North Hope	95	138	22	0	68	33	0	3055
Old Crow	96	139	50	22	67	34	10	4000 X 80
Ogilvie	97	138	7	0	65	40	0	2500 X 50
Ostashek Ranch	98	139	4	0	61	25	0	1200 X 40 Pri
Parkin	99	137	25	60	66	15	0	5000
Pine Lake	100	130	56	1	60	6	11	6000
Platta	101	132	10	0	63	31	0	Not Specified
Polarus	102	139	0	0	62	42	0	1500
Porcupine	103	137	58	0	66	4	0	Not Specified
Procupine B?	104	140	7	60	66	19	0	No Data
Porcupine River	105	139	45	0	65	28	0	Abandoned
Proctor	106	135	43	0	63	52	0	1500
Quartz Creek	107	139	7	0	63	47	0	1500 X 40
Rackla	108	133	16	0	64	13	0	Not Specified
Rancheria	109	130	36	0	60	5	0	Not Specified
Revenue Creek	110	137	12	0	62	21	0	1500
Rogue River	111	131	25	60	63	27	0	3000
Ross River	112	132	25	23	61	58	14	5500 X 100
Scroggie Creek	113	138	34	60	63	1	0	3000 X 130
Sestak Creek	114	139	51	0	63	29	0	Not Specified
Sheep Mountain	115	140	42	0	65	8	0	Not Specified

NAME	Number	Longitude			Latitude			RUNWAY
Sheldon Lake	116	131	16	0	62	37	0	2000 X 100
Shingle Point N.W	117	137	13	60	68	56	0	3800 X 100
Silver City	118	138	24	27	61	1	44	2000 X 100
Silver Key	119	132	9	0	61	32	0	4000
Silver Standard	120	137	10	0	62	36	0	2500
Sixty Mile	121	140	42	0	64	0	0	1500
Snag	122	140	24	0	62	22	0	6000 X 200
Snake River	123	133	19	60	65	21	0	2400
Squanga Lake	124	133	27	0	60	29	0	6000 X 150
Stewart Crossing	125	136	43	0	63	22	0	1500
Stewart Lake	126	128	40	0	60	38	0	Not Specified
Stokes Point	127	138	45	0	69	20	0	1800
Tatonduk River	128	139	52	0	64	56	0	2000
Telford Creek	129	139	0	0	63	9	0	1300
Teslin	130	132	44	34	60	10	22	5500 X 200
Thistle Creek	131	139	16	60	63	4	0	2000
Tintina	132	131	13	60	61	4	0	1500
Trail River	133	134	45	0	66	31	0	5000
Tuchitua	134	129	12	0	60	56	0	Not Specified
Tuttle	135	136	48	0	66	24	0	2000
Watson Lake	136	128	49	19	60	7	4	5500 X 150
Western Minerals	137	138	25	0	66	32	0	3600
Whitehorse	138	135	4	7	60	42	41	7200 X 150, 4
Whitestone	139	138	18	0	66	6	0	Not Specified
Wiley Strip	140	136	34	60	66	29	0	2800
Wind River	141	134	27	0	64	34	0	Not Specified
Olgilvie	142	138	28	0	65	21	0	Unknown
Liard Constructio	143	138	22	0	65	5	0	Unknown
Dempster Mile 102	144	138	19	60	65	7	0	Unknown
Eagle Plains	145	137	13	60	66	7	0	2500 X 60
Ft. Selkirk	146	137	22	60	62	41	0	2000 X 75
Pelly Crossing	147	136	32	7	62	50	14	3000 X 100
NTS_Airfield_operational	148	135	45	46	61	29	16	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	149	134	22	48	61	22	22	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	150	133	27	46	60	29	17	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	151	132	44	32	60	10	32	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	152	139	2	8	61	22	34	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	153	137	33	0	60	47	17	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	154	135	3	58	60	42	26	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	155	134	41	48	60	10	26	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_status_unknown	156	140	9	33	66	19	4	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	157	140	10	45	69	35	43	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	158	140	11	18	69	36	5	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	159	140	48	29	69	37	2	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_abandoned	160	136	50	25	64	40	9	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	161	134	29	50	61	44	46	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	162	132	30	43	61	55	55	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_abandoned	163	132	25	49	61	58	25	Unknown
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NTS_Airfield_status_unknown	171	133	32	9	66	17	53	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_status_unknown	172	133	11	56	66	22	42	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_status_unknown	173	133	9	24	66	44	47	Unknown

NAME	Number	Longitude			Latitude			RUNWAY
NTS_Airfield_status_unknown	174	132	49	48	66	46	60	Unknown
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NTS_Airfield_operational	187	137	33	53	63	36	14	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	188	136	11	2	62	6	27	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_abandoned	189	136	18	12	62	6	28	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_operational	190	135	52	26	63	36	58	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_abandoned	191	138	21	11	65	5	23	Unknown
NTS_Airfield_abandoned	192	138	34	30	65	22	42	Unknown
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NTS_Airfield_operational	194	137	44	10	65	48	53	Unknown
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Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	218	130	33	43	61	34	9	Unknown
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Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	221	133	4	47	60	48	40	Unknown
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Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	223	130	38	38	62	46	33	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	224	131	22	60	62	38	13	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	225	133	8	34	62	11	10	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	226	132	38	2	62	33	34	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	227	132	25	34	62	52	12	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	228	135	19	17	62	50	30	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	229	136	17	56	62	16	6	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	230	137	2	7	62	23	0	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	231	137	28	3	62	24	10	Unknown

NAME	Number	Longitude			Latitude			RUNWAY
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	232	139	22	57	63	20	36	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	233	138	34	11	63	56	22	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	234	137	17	15	63	31	37	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	235	136	42	26	63	24	22	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	236	135	18	17	63	52	25	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	237	135	16	29	63	47	32	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	238	135	34	23	64	1	35	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	239	130	13	16	63	0	55	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	240	134	20	48	64	51	51	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	241	135	27	0	65	22	18	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	242	138	12	48	65	18	18	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	243	139	45	48	65	21	54	Unknown
Yukon_Tote_Trail_Map_Airstrips	244	139	39	37	65	25	32	Unknown

Yukon
Community Services
Community Development Branch

Conceptual Study Report to Identify Potential Natural Resource infrastructure Access Corridors Yukon, 2002 - 2003

APPENDIX 3

RELATIVE MINERAL POTENTIAL RANKING BY DEPOSIT MODELS

Contact:

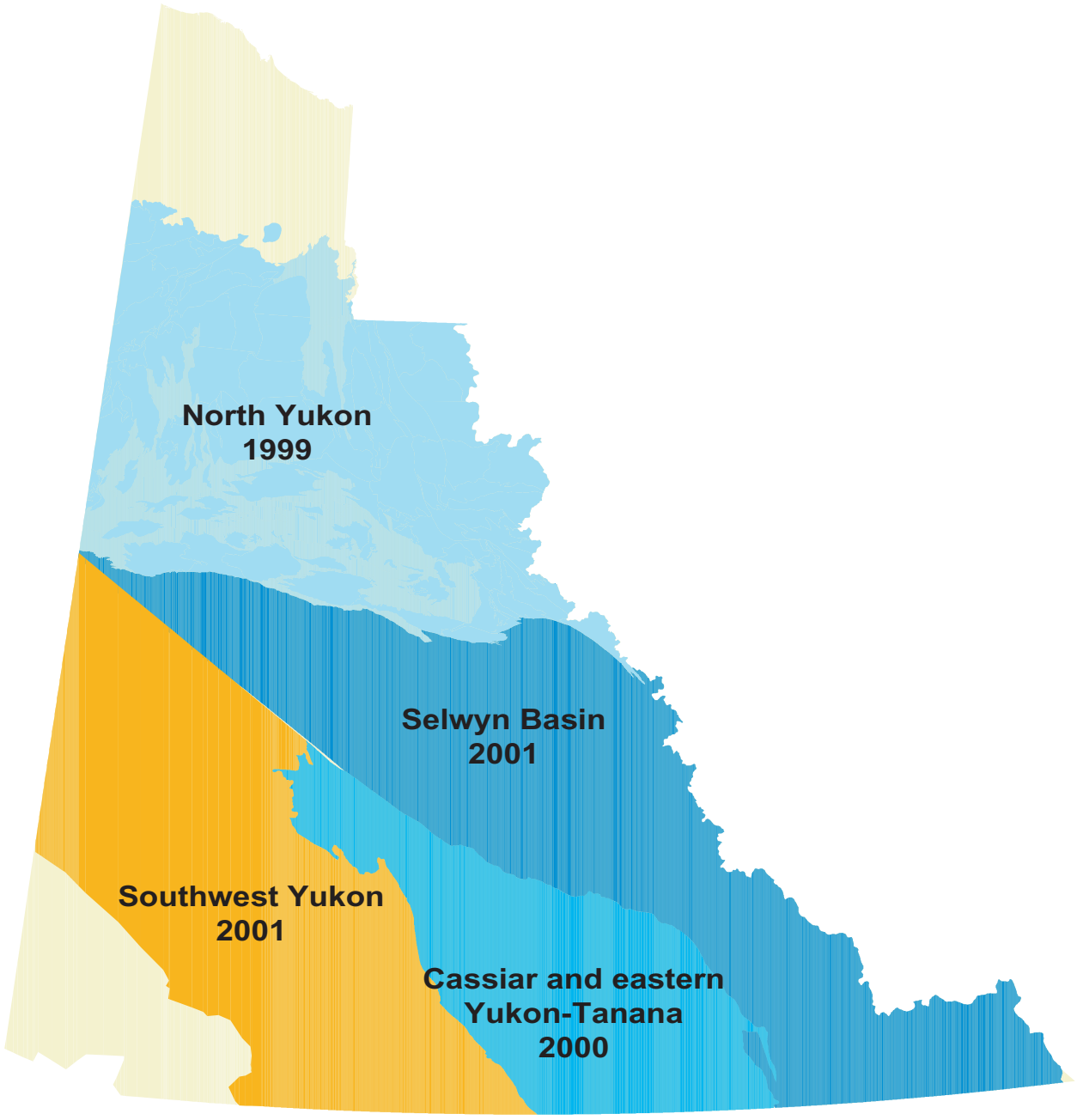
GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

ENERGY, MINES & RESOURCES

YUKON GEOLOGY
2099 Second Avenue
Fax: 393-6232
K-10

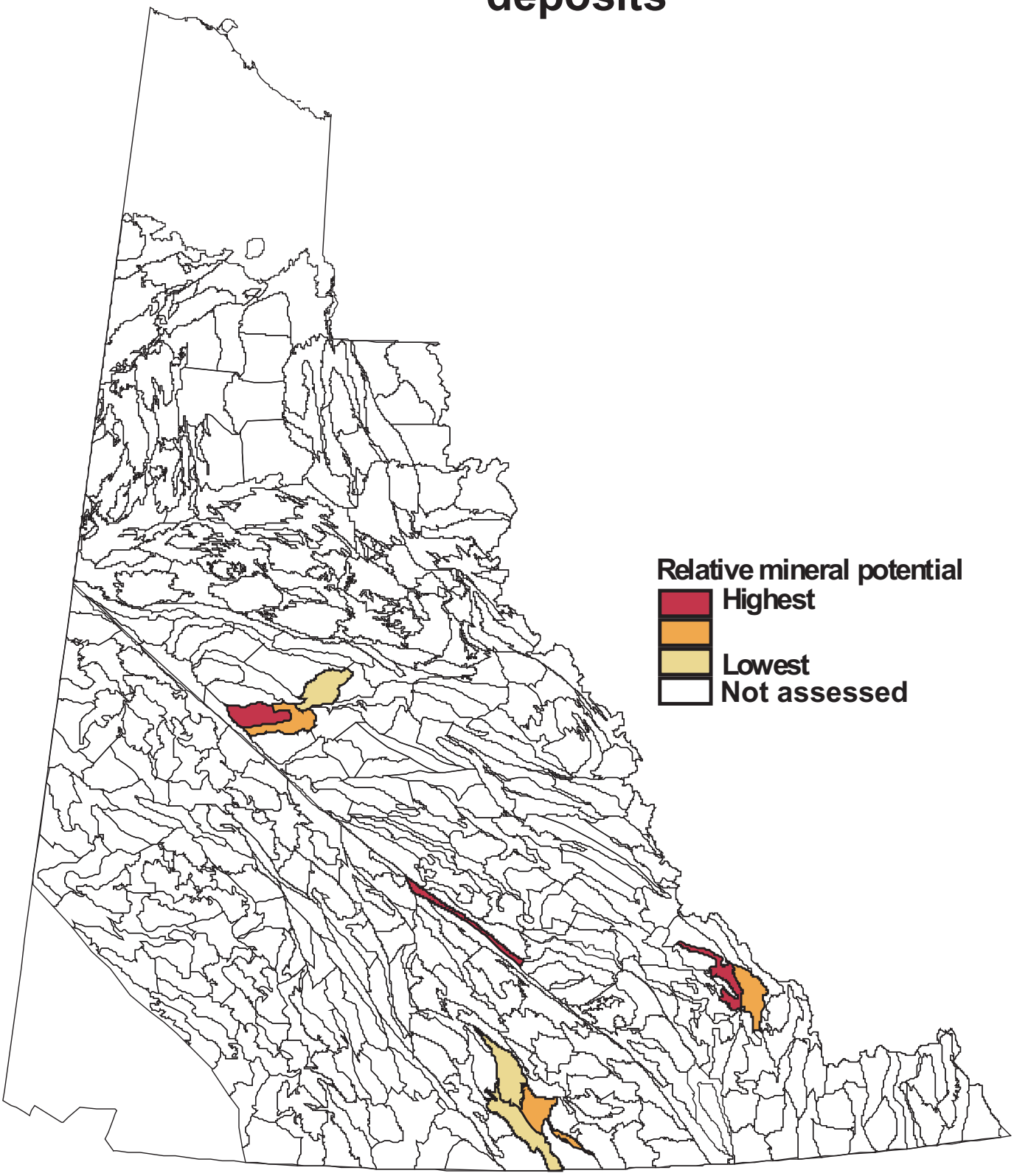
GENERAL INQUIRIES 667-8508

For further information.

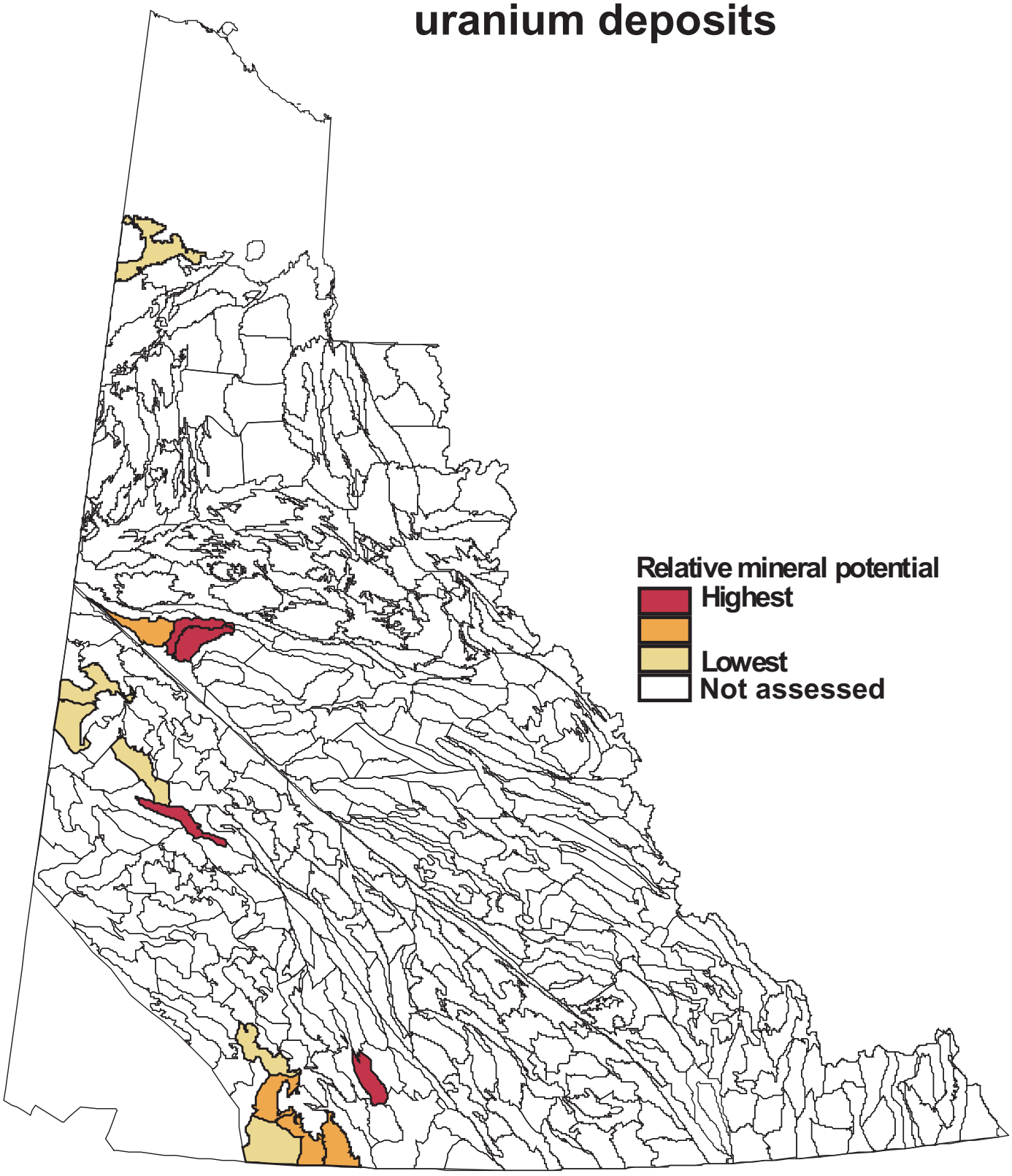


Yukon Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Regional Mineral Assessment Phases
November, 2002

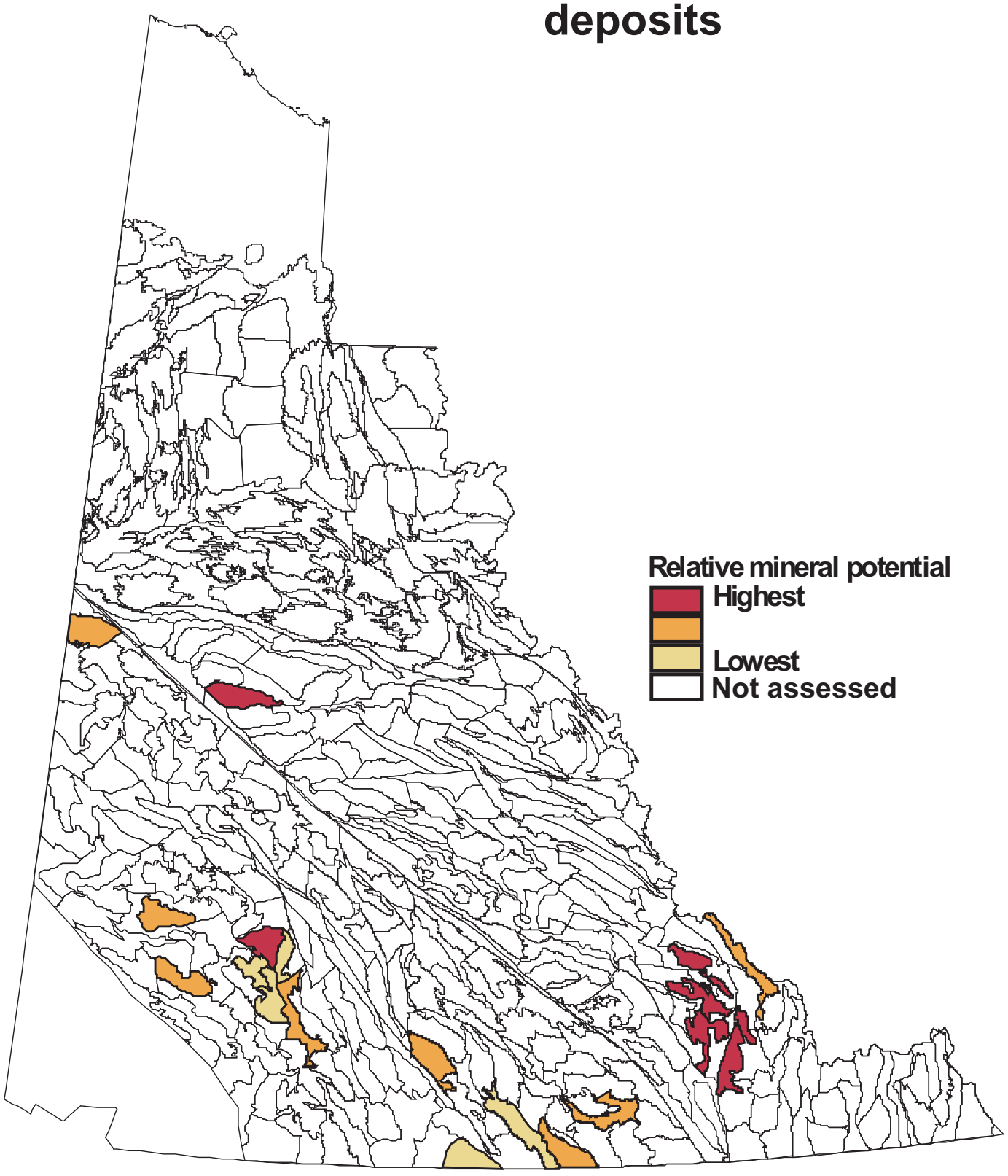
Relative potential for Sn skarn deposits



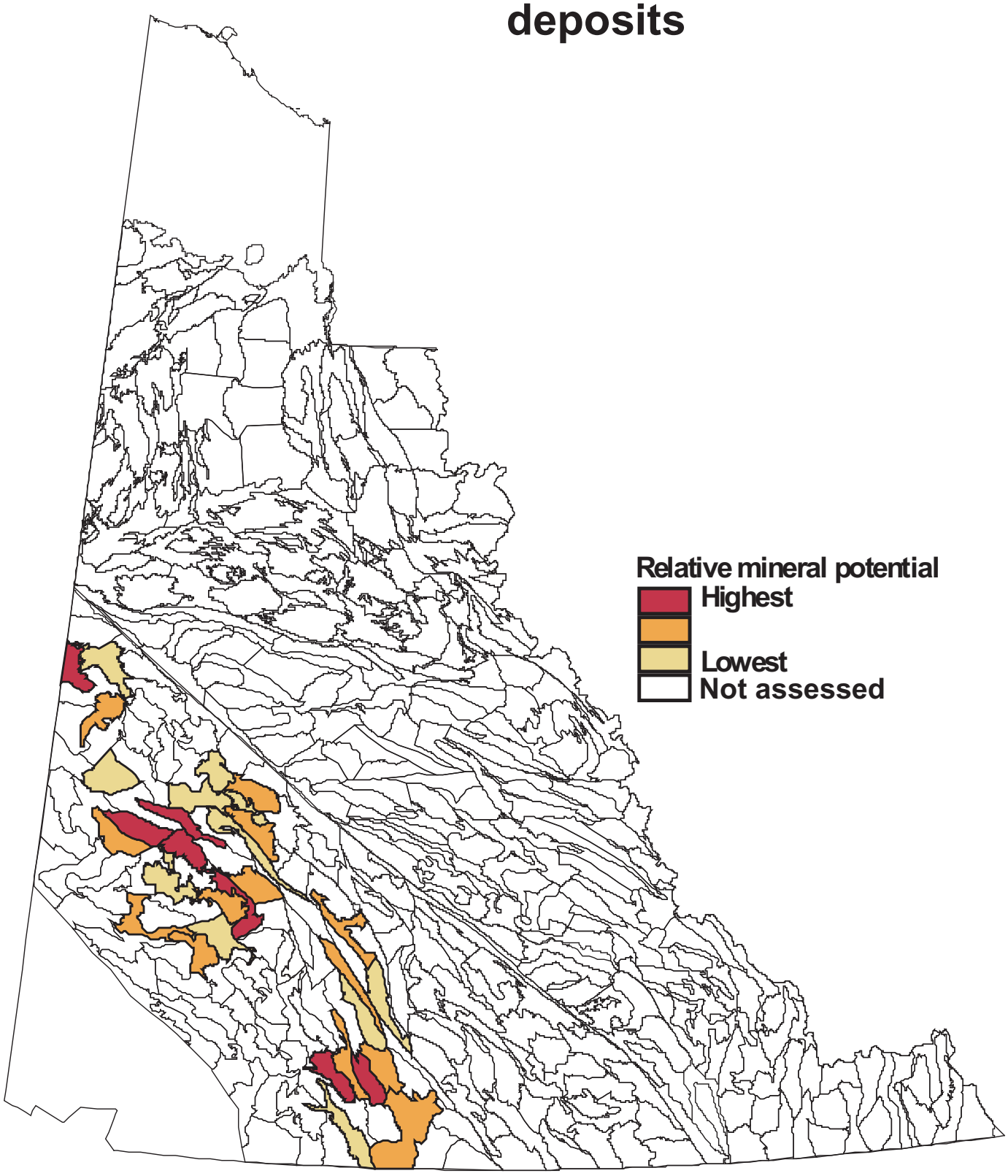
Relative potential for porphyry uranium deposits



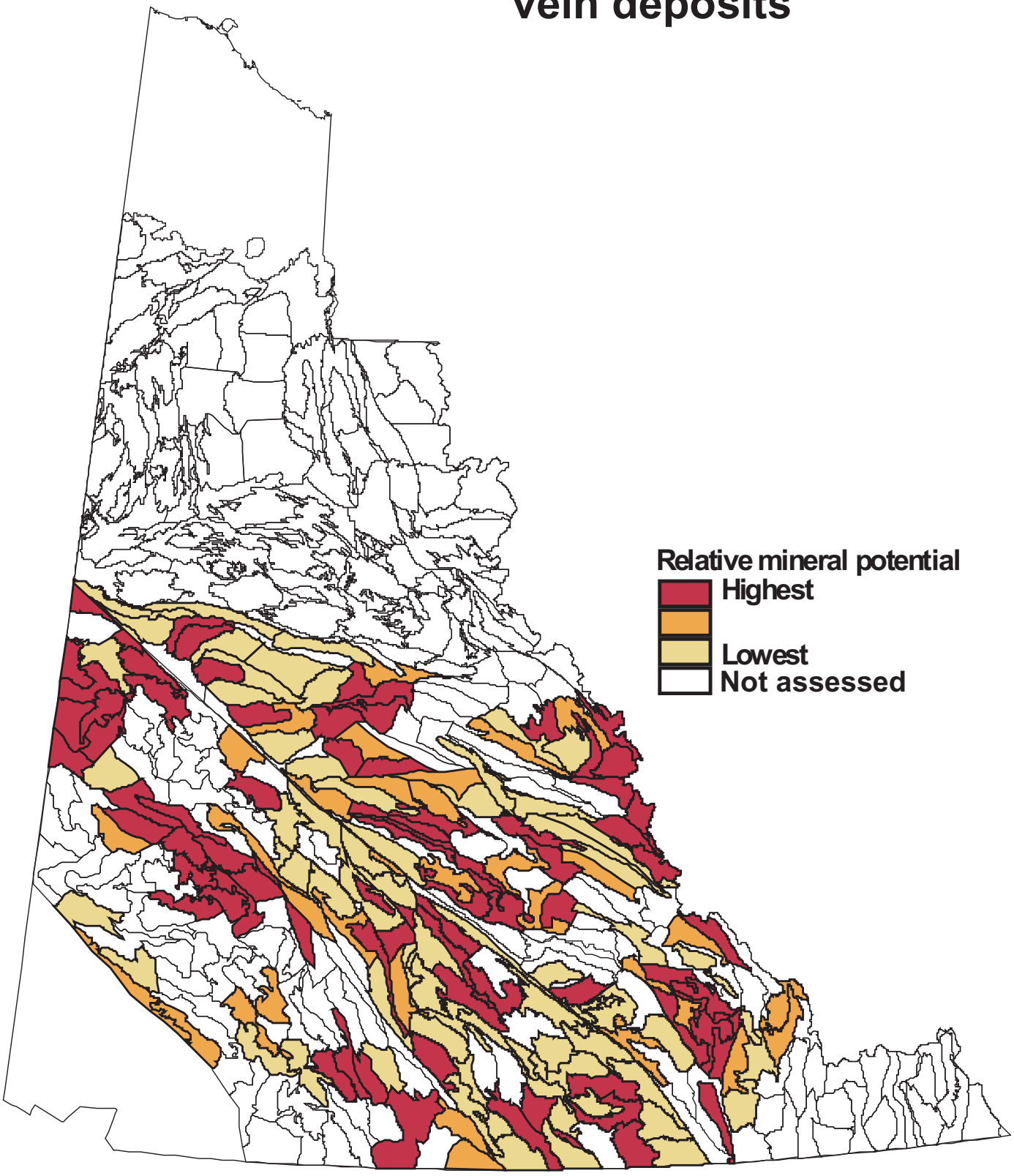
Relative potential for porphyry Mo deposits



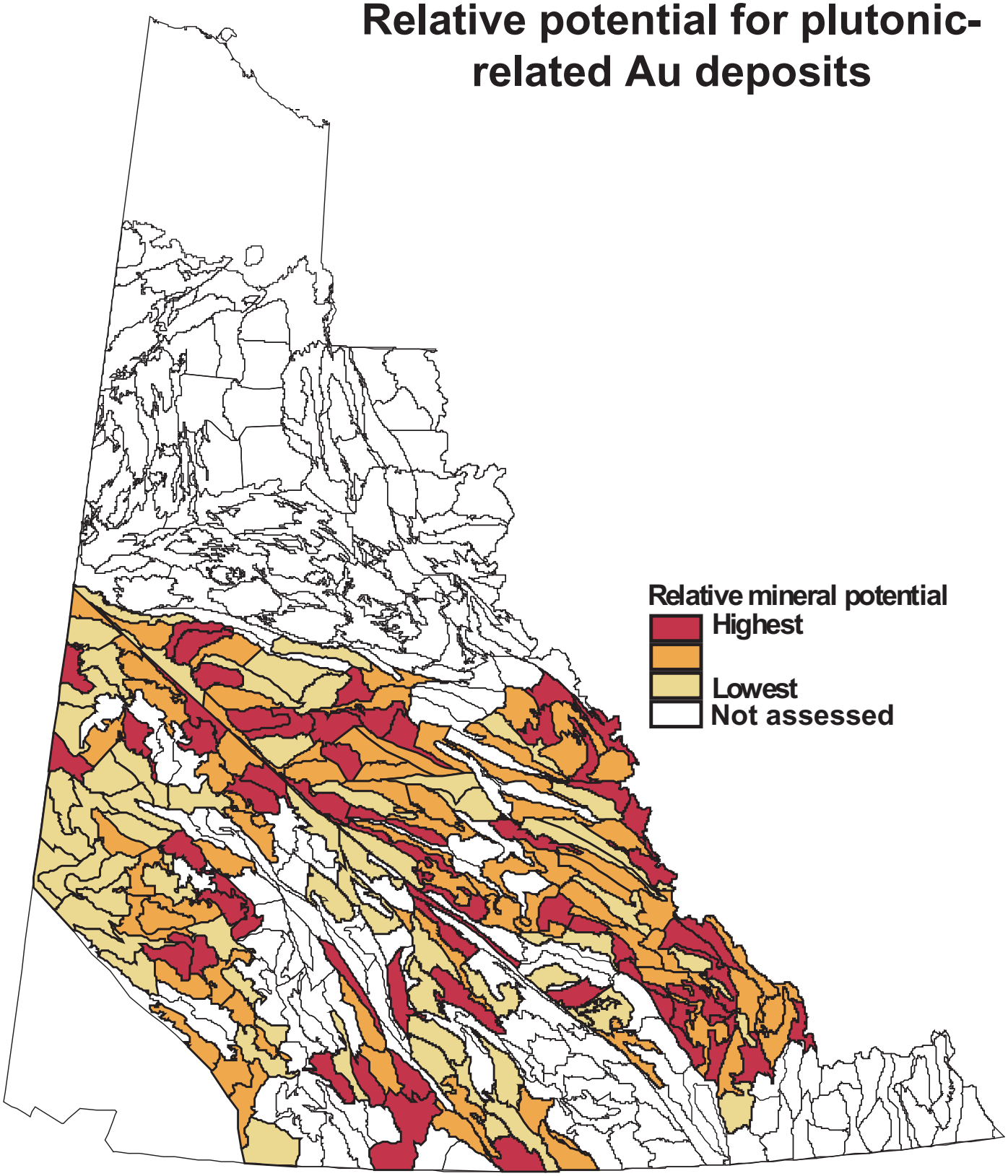
Relative potential for porphyry Cu deposits



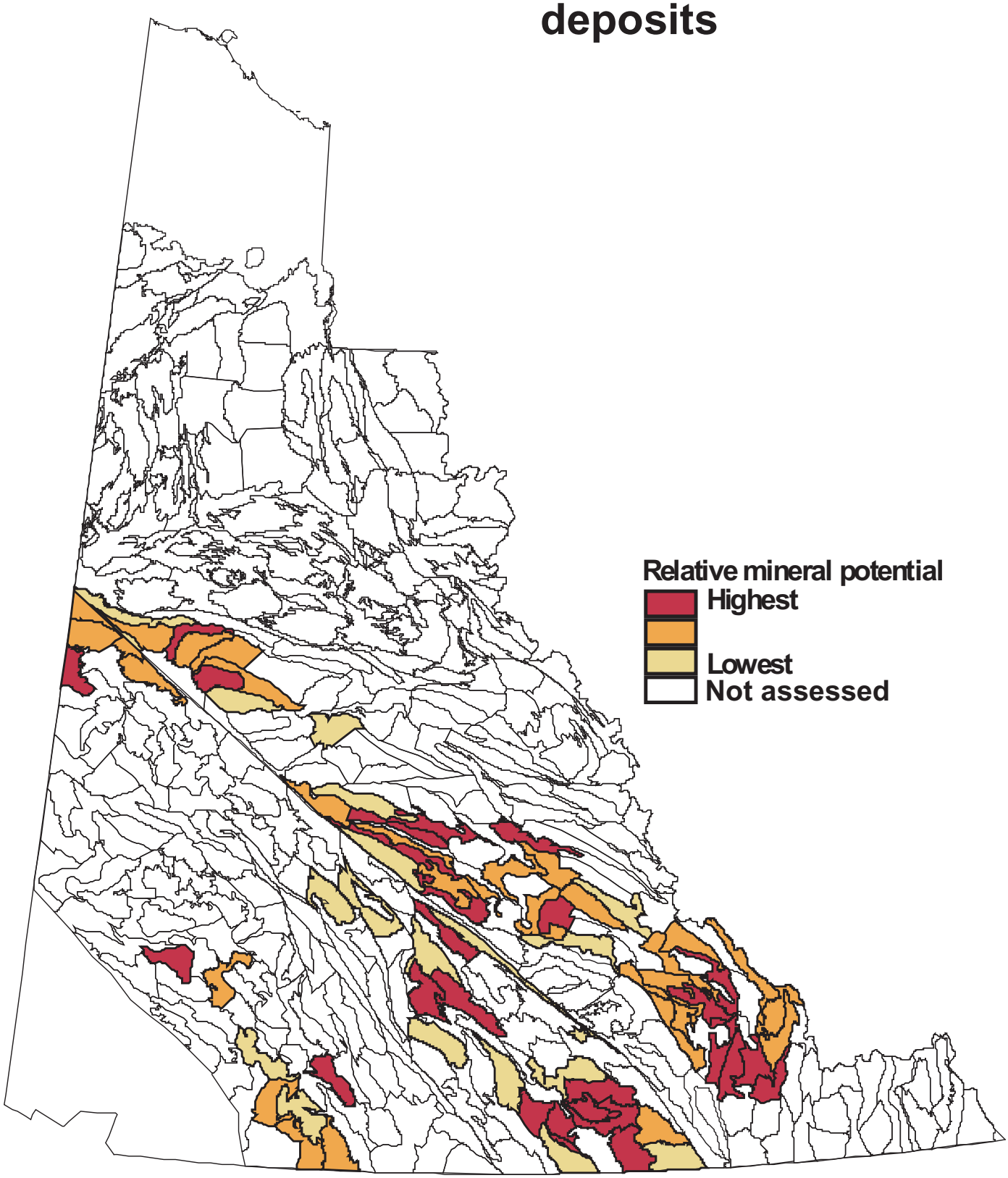
Relative potential for polymetallic vein deposits



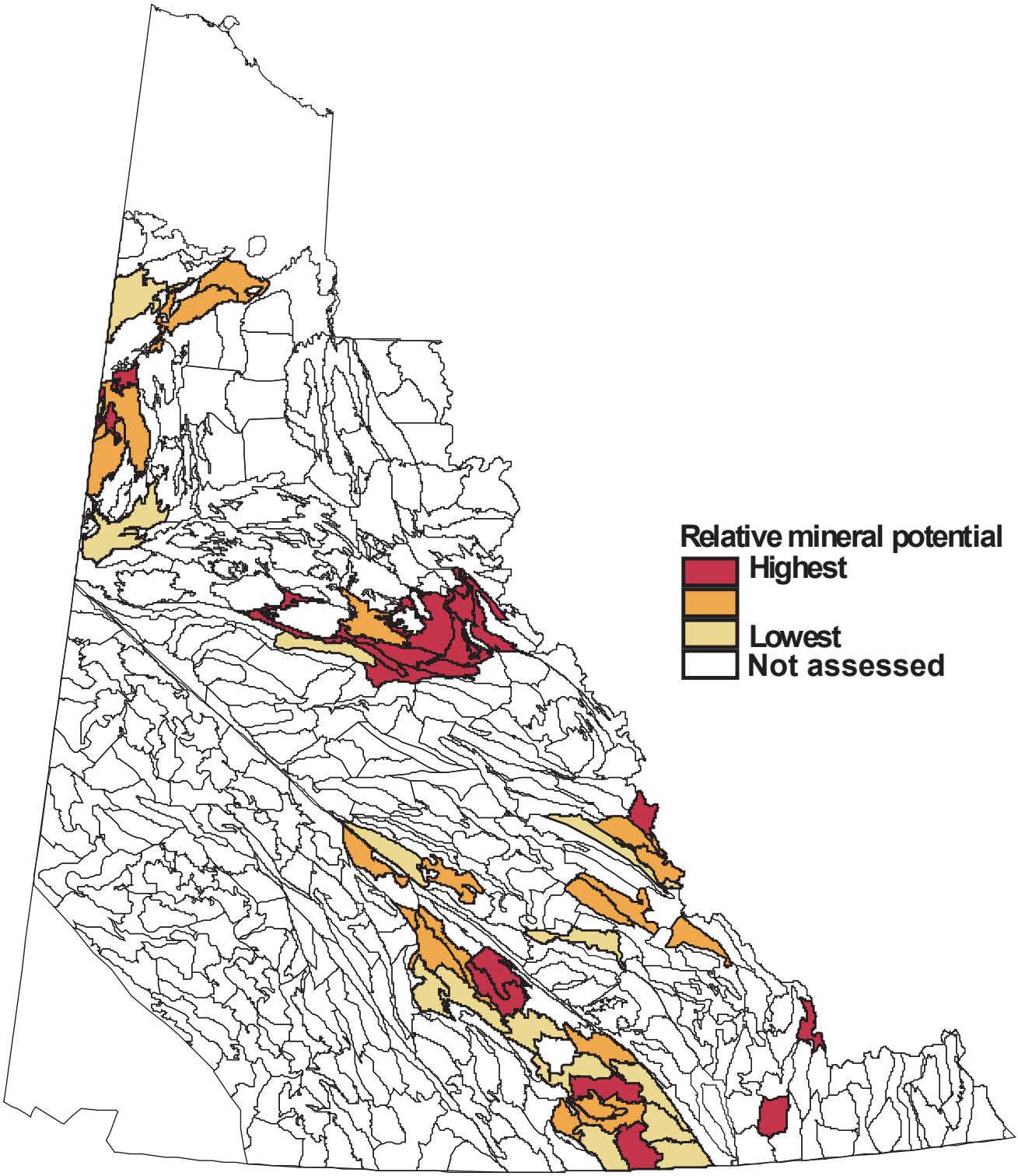
Relative potential for plutonic-related Au deposits



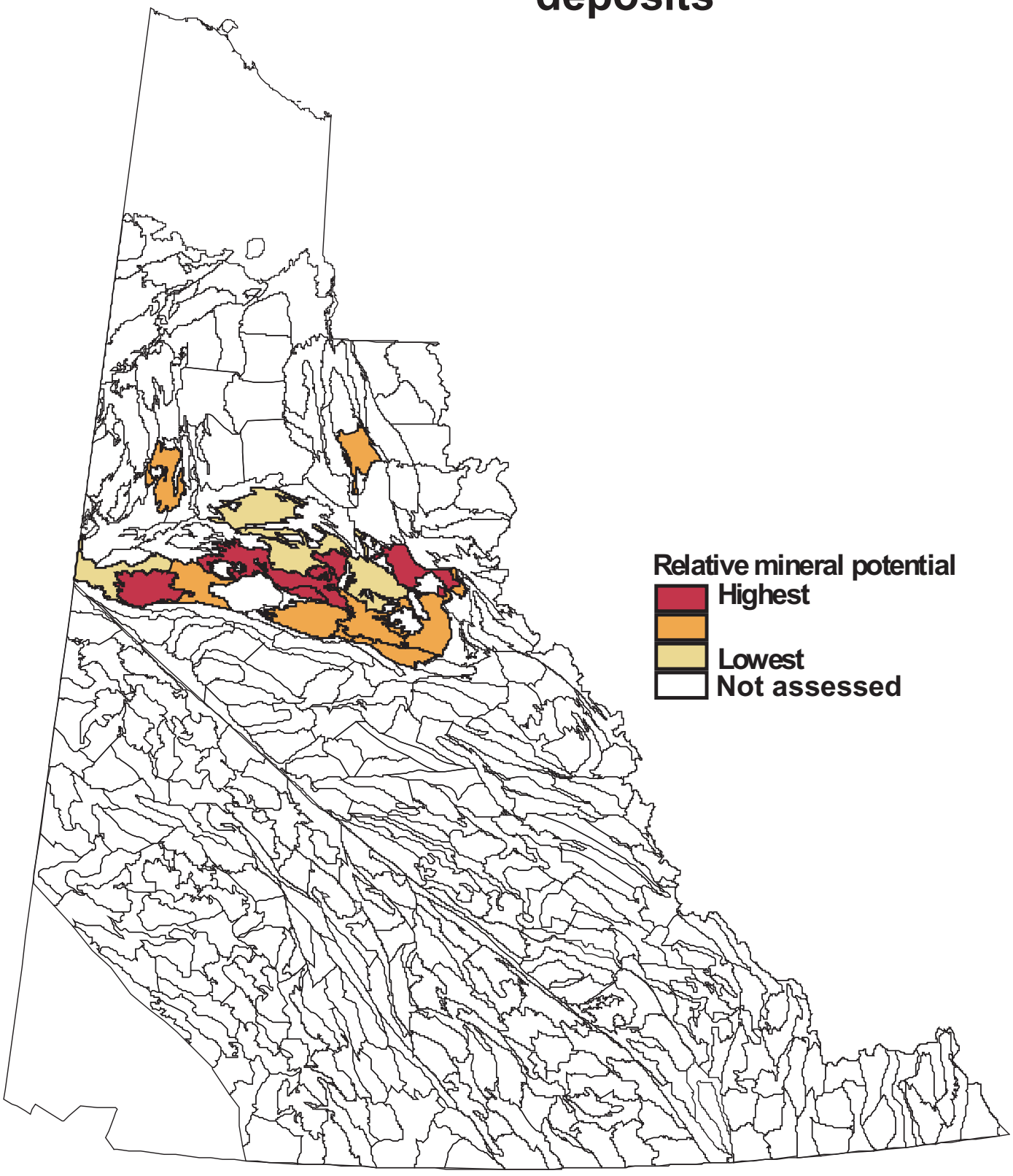
Relative potential for Pb-Zn skarn deposits



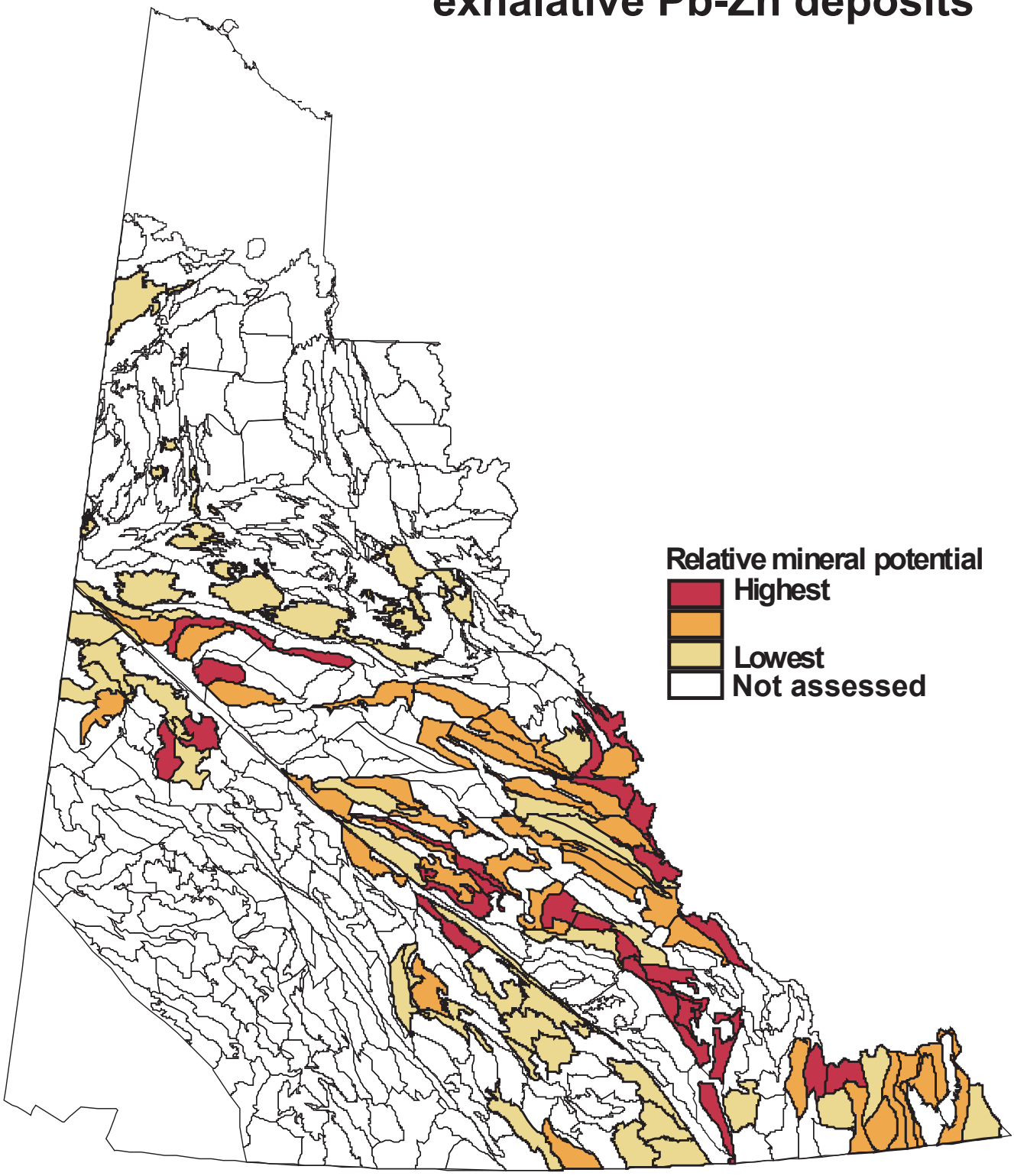
Relative potential for polymetallic manto deposits



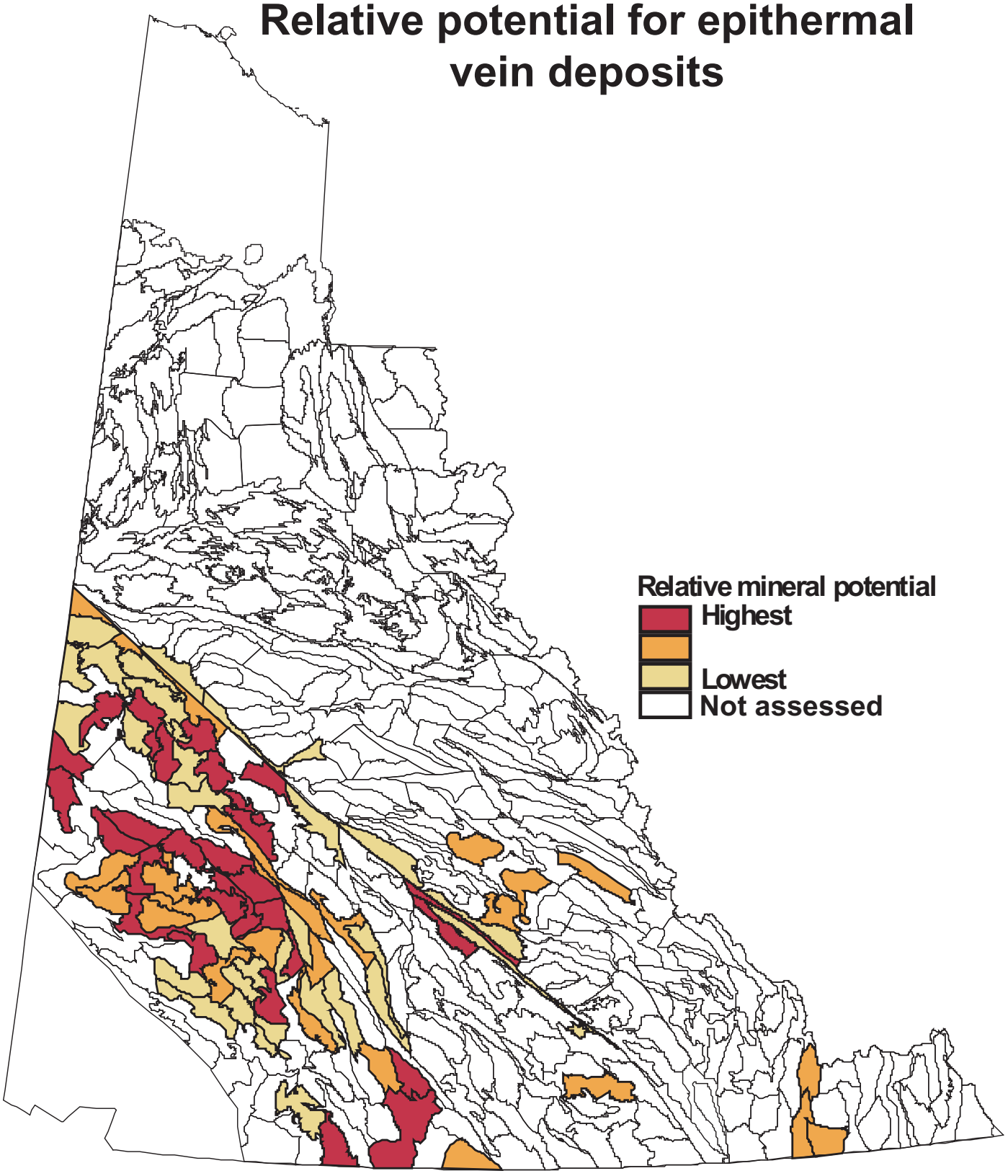
Relative potential for Fe-formation deposits



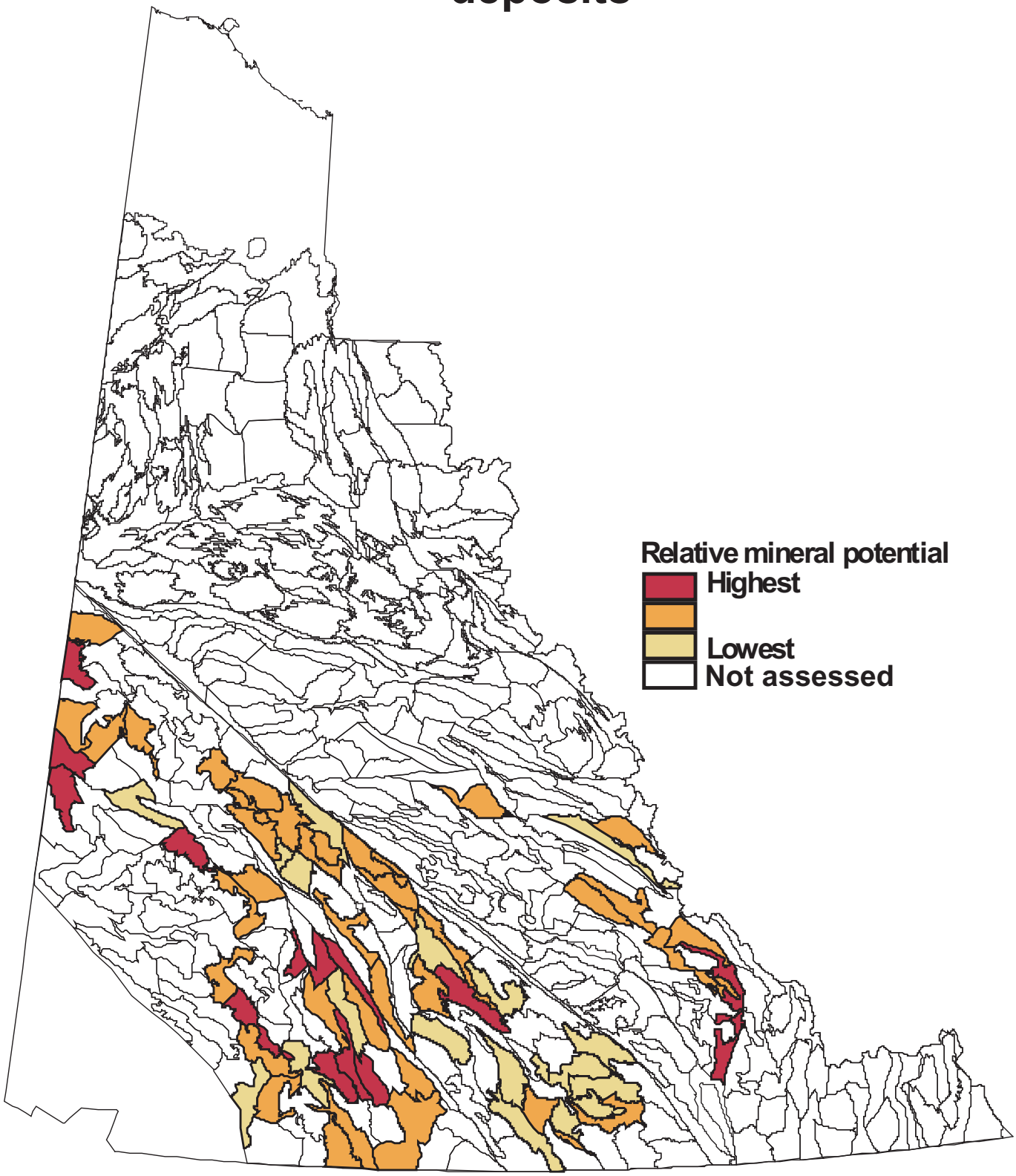
Relative potential for sedimentary exhalative Pb-Zn deposits



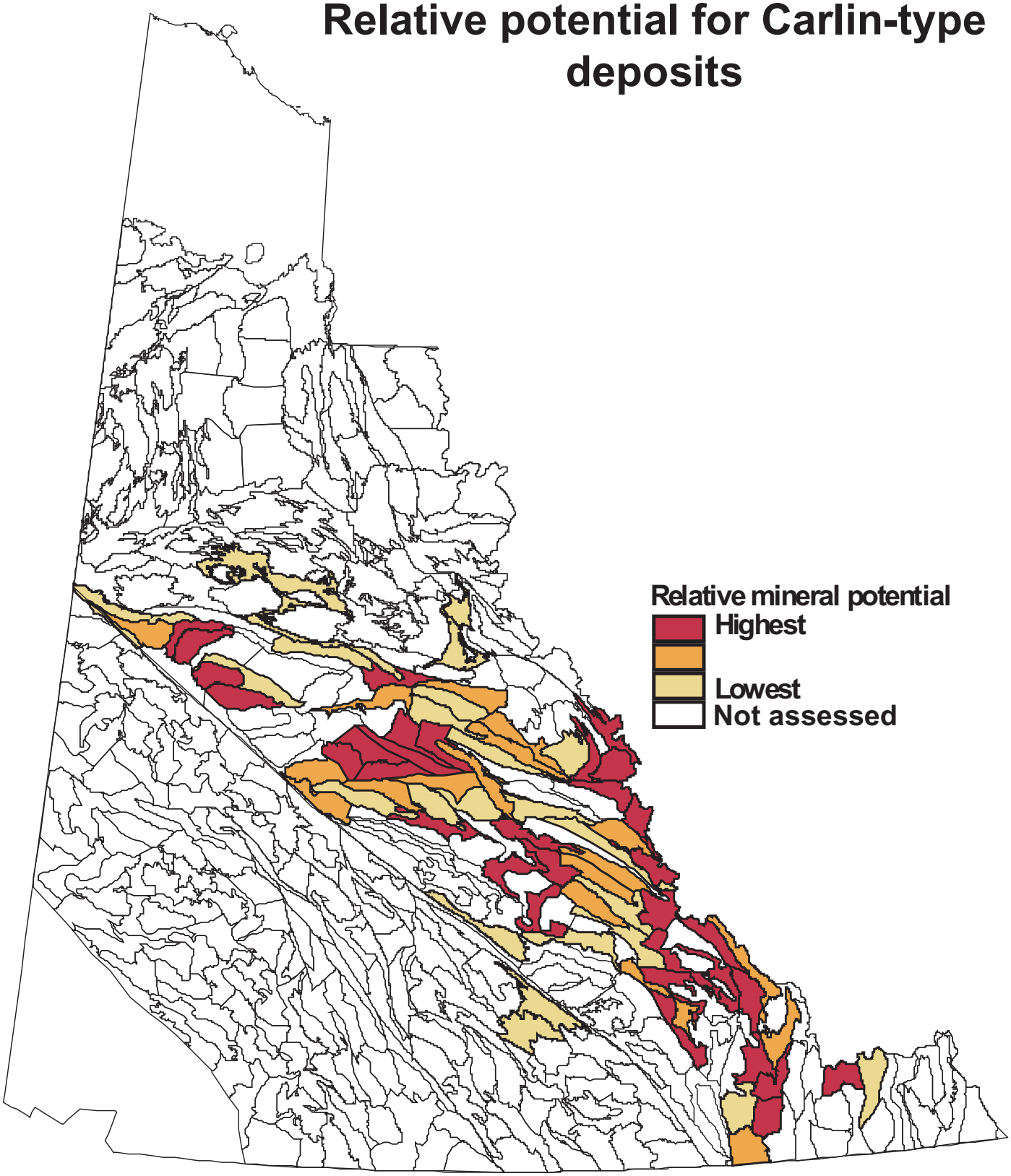
Relative potential for epithermal vein deposits



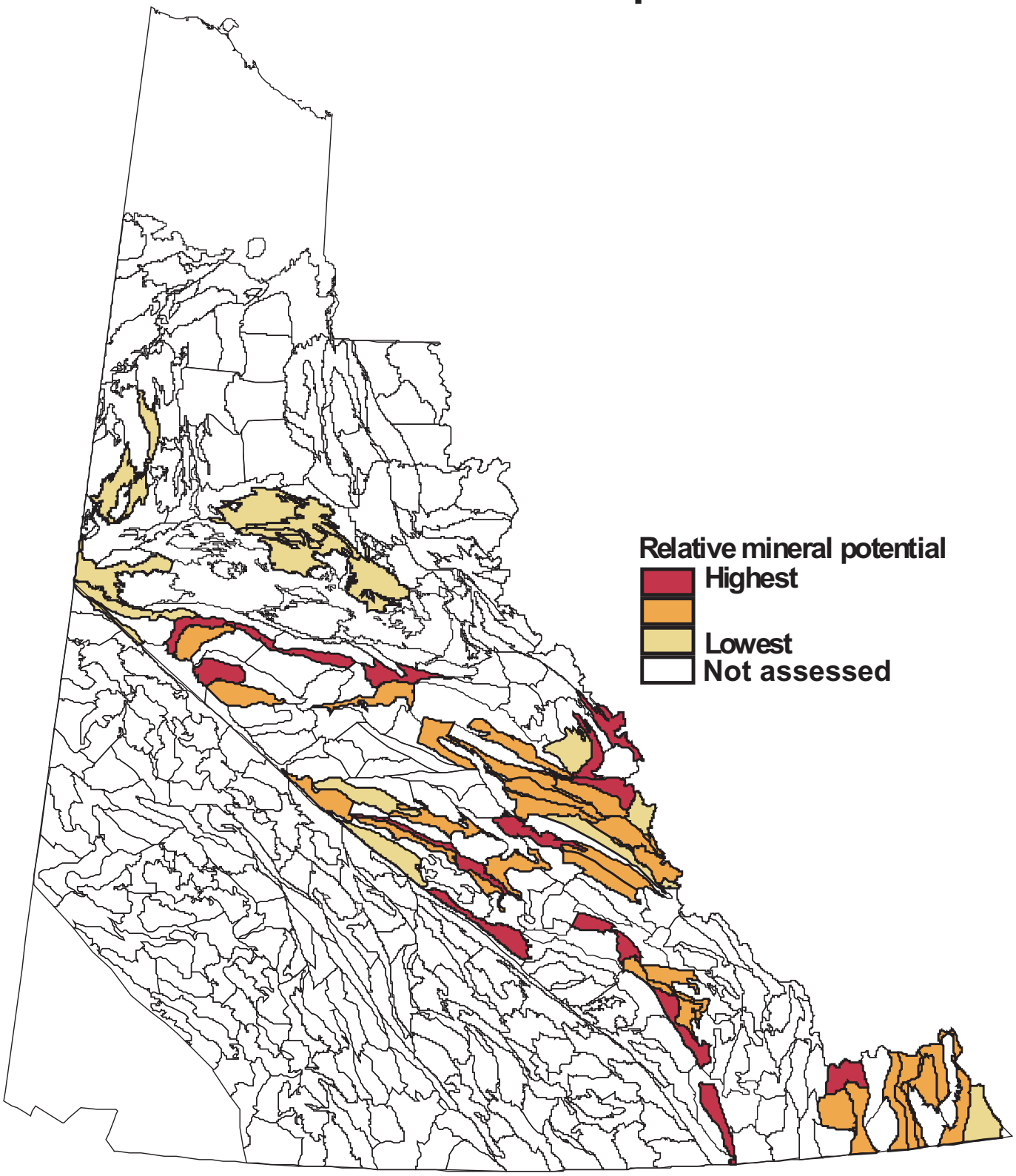
Relative potential for Cu skarn deposits



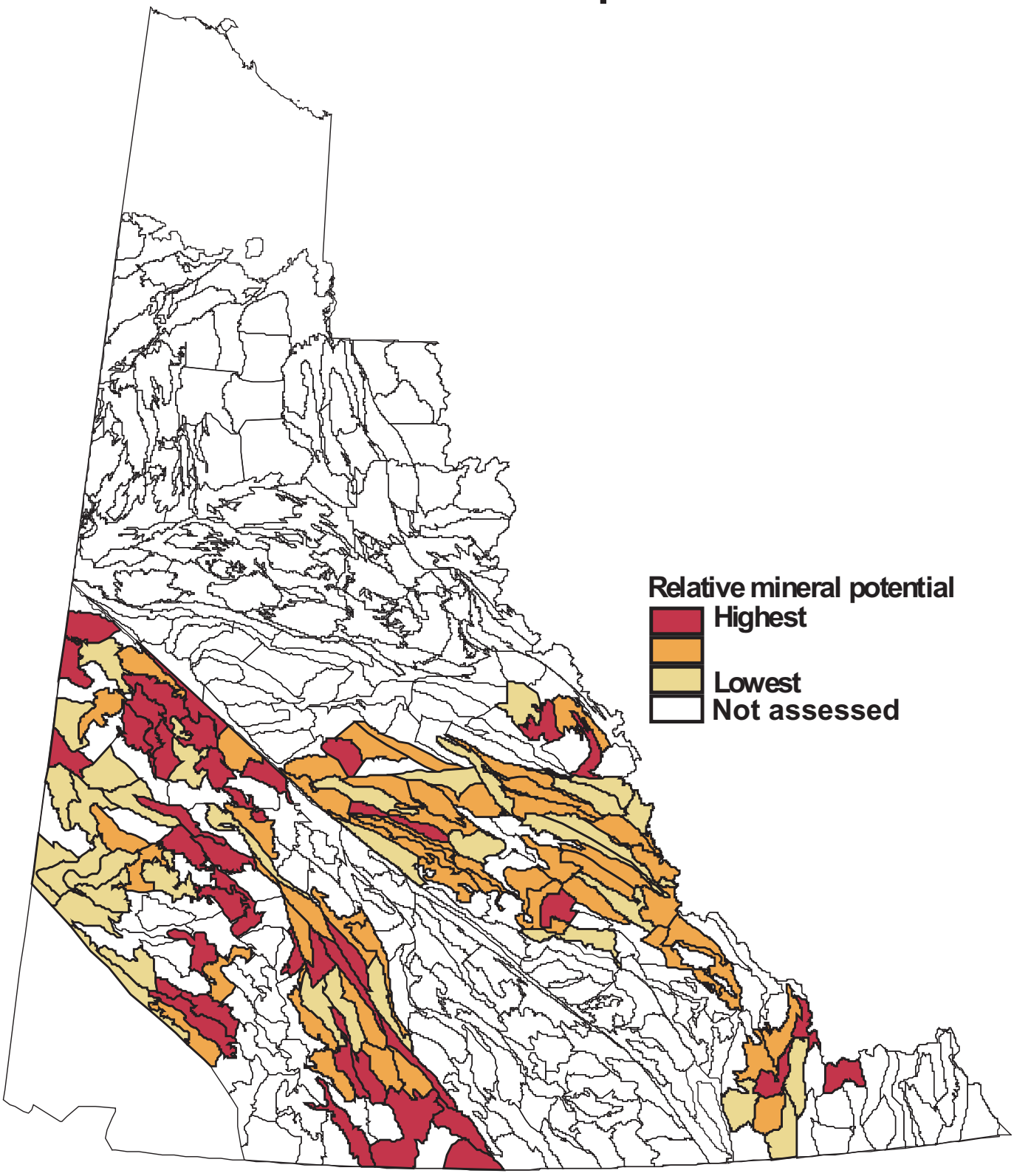
Relative potential for Carlin-type deposits



Relative potential for stratiform barite deposits



Relative potential for Au-quartz vein deposits



Relative potential for volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits