

ASSESSMENT REPORT

106D-02-1

CLARK

PREPARED BY

DIAND TECHNICAL SERVICES

MARCH, 1994

106D-02-1

CLARK

LOCATION

Latitude: 64° 07'31"N

Longitude: 134° 57'12"W

The exploration site is located approximately 75km northeast of the village of Mayo. The site is on the north side of the Davidson Range on the Yukon Plateau and south of Clark Lakes. This site is only accessible by aircraft. The site is approximately 1350m above sea level.

Site maps showing the location of the site are attached as Appendix A to this report.

WORK HISTORY

A summary of the work history according to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minfile record 106D 011 is presented below.

September, 1967 - Staked as Clark claims by L. Elliott on a weak silt anomaly.

April, 1968 - Elliott added the Priority claims and explored by prospecting, soil sampling, road construction, and bulldozing.

July, 1970 - The property was optioned to Bullion Mountain Mining Ltd. which completed dozer trenching and drilled 164m from 11 holes using a Winkie drill. Bullion Mountain added the Clark claims.

1971 - Geochemical and geophysical surveys, dozer trenching, and 528m from 9 holes were drilled. Judy, Randy, George, Spec, and Nat claims were added.

1972 - Dozer trenching, and 4889m of drilling from 41 holes were drilled. Quest claims were added. Extensive fringe staking including the A claims were added by Eagle River Mining Ltd. and Consolidated Standard Mining Ltd., Lobo claims by Avino Mining and Resources Ltd., B and Main claims by Yukon Gold Placers Ltd., the Yal and NWS claims by Galveston Mining Ltd., LAN, etc. claims by Celburn Developments Ltd., Lake claims by Komo Exploration Ltd., and Pacific claims by British Pacific Exploration Ltd.

1973-1974 - Scurry Oil Ltd. financed an IP survey, 7 underground holes (333m) and 455m of crosscutting and drifting 100m below the surface in a joint venture with Bullion Mountain Mining Ltd.

1976 - Bullion Mountain Mining Ltd. changed its name Northern Bullion (Keno) Ltd.

1978 - Northern Bullion (Keno) Ltd. changed its name to Jubilee Exploration Ltd.

1984-1985 - The property was partially restaked as ESS claims by Van Bibber Developments Ltd. while the remaining Clark claims were transferred to W. Ramage in 1985.

1987 - The property was optioned by NDU Resources Ltd. which explored with geochemical sampling and 6 holes (448m).

1988 - Exploration consisted of 3 holes (256m).

February, 1989 - A 50% interest in the Clark and ESS claims was transferred to Van Bibber Placer Development Corporation and the other 50% to Score-Town Holding Ltd.

CLAIMS STATUS

Status of mineral claims including claim names and numbers, claim expiry dates, and current owners in the vicinity of the Clark site have been noted as of 1992/03/31 as follows;

<u>CLAIM NAME/NUMBERS</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
Clark 13-16, 27-28, 30, 32, 36-37	January 1, 1993	Van Bibber Placer Development Co./ Scott Town Holding Ltd.
ESS 1-8	January 18, 1993	Van Bibber Placer Development Co./ Scott Town Holding Ltd.

The major commodities identified at this site are silver, lead, and zinc. The minor commodity identified at this site is copper.

The showing occurs in a 45 to 170m wide bed of brecciated limestone in a sequence of schist, quartzite, and phyllite of the late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian Hyland Group.

CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS

The Clark exploration site is accessible only by helicopter on a north facing slope of Mount Cameron of the Davidson Range on the Yukon Plateau.

Site photographs showing current site conditions are attached as Appendix B to this report.

The site is quite high, on a talus slope, and is covered with black spruce to 6m, willows, short grasses and other alpine vegetation.

The exploration site is at the contact of a talus slope and a moraine deposit in a narrow valley. The surface material on the moraine deposit is granular with silt and the talus rock is weathered and oxidized.

The only surface water in the area is from local snowmelt.

Physical development included some trenching, drilling, and development of an adit.

Remains from this activity includes;

- overgrown trails,
- small waste piles from trenching and road construction,
- waste rock pile below the entrance to the adit,
- 1-2.4x3.6m wood tent frame, 5-3.6x3.6m wood tent frames,
- 153 boxes of rock core,
- 15-204 litre barrels (4.5 barrels are full of diesel),
- 17 pieces of 50mm diameter and 3.0m long pipe, and
- miscellaneous junk including deep freeze, chair, hose, cans, wood waste, etc.

The predominant feature at this site is the adit mid-point on the slope, with the waste rock dumped below the entrance. Above the adit is the remains of the tent camp and core. The trails between the adit and camp as well as the trenched areas are overgrown with vegetation.

The fuel is located in barrels near the tent frames.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The most impact at this site has been caused by the development of the adit and the resulting waste rock dump. The adit is open and could be accessed by the public and should be considered a safety hazard. However it should be noted that the adit is in a very remote location and very difficult to reach. For this reason closing the adit to prevent access to unauthorized people is considered a **LOW** priority because this site is so remote.

The core located at the camp site is getting scattered, is weathered and does not appear to be of much value. A qualified geologist would need to be retained to determine the residual value of the core.

The trails and trenching once completed in the area is overgrown with vegetation and does not require any further remediation.

Over four barrels of diesel are still located around the tent frames. This fuel should be removed from the site to eliminate the potential for small hydrocarbon spills in the area.

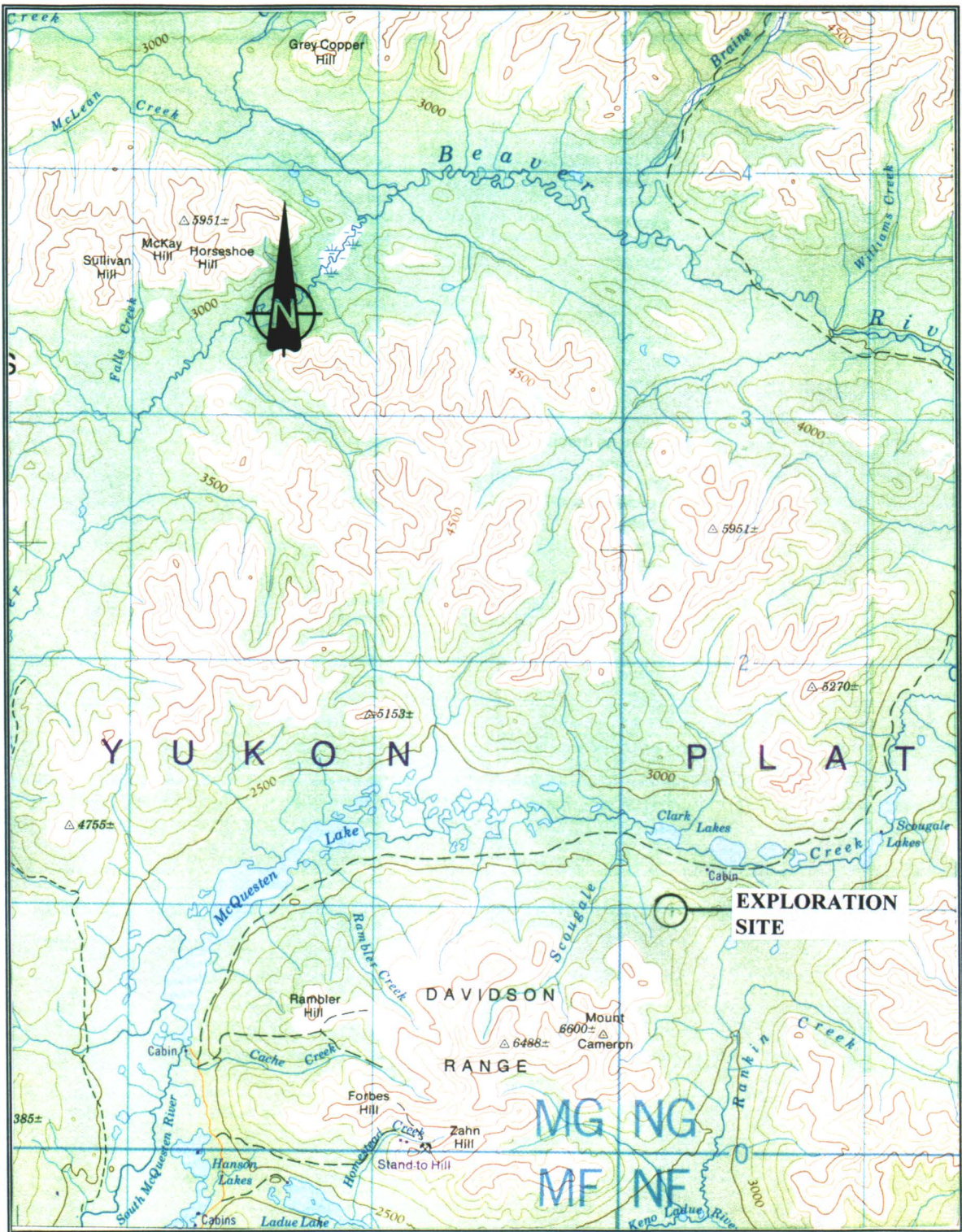
SUMMARY

The most significant environmental damage at this site was from the development of the adit and the resulting rock waste dump. The impact on the environment from this activity is considered **LOW** at this site as there does not appear to be any ongoing damage to the environment. Revegetating the roads, drill sites, and trenching sites has occurred naturally and is not needed.

The waste that has been left around the site does not appear toxic in any way and is also considered to be having a **LOW** impact on the area. The only potential damage could be from a small fuel spill and it is recommended that the remaining barrels of diesel be removed.

APPENDIX A

SITE LOCATION MAPS



SITE NAME: **CLARK**

SITE NUMBER: **106D-02-1**

MAP NUMBER: **106D**

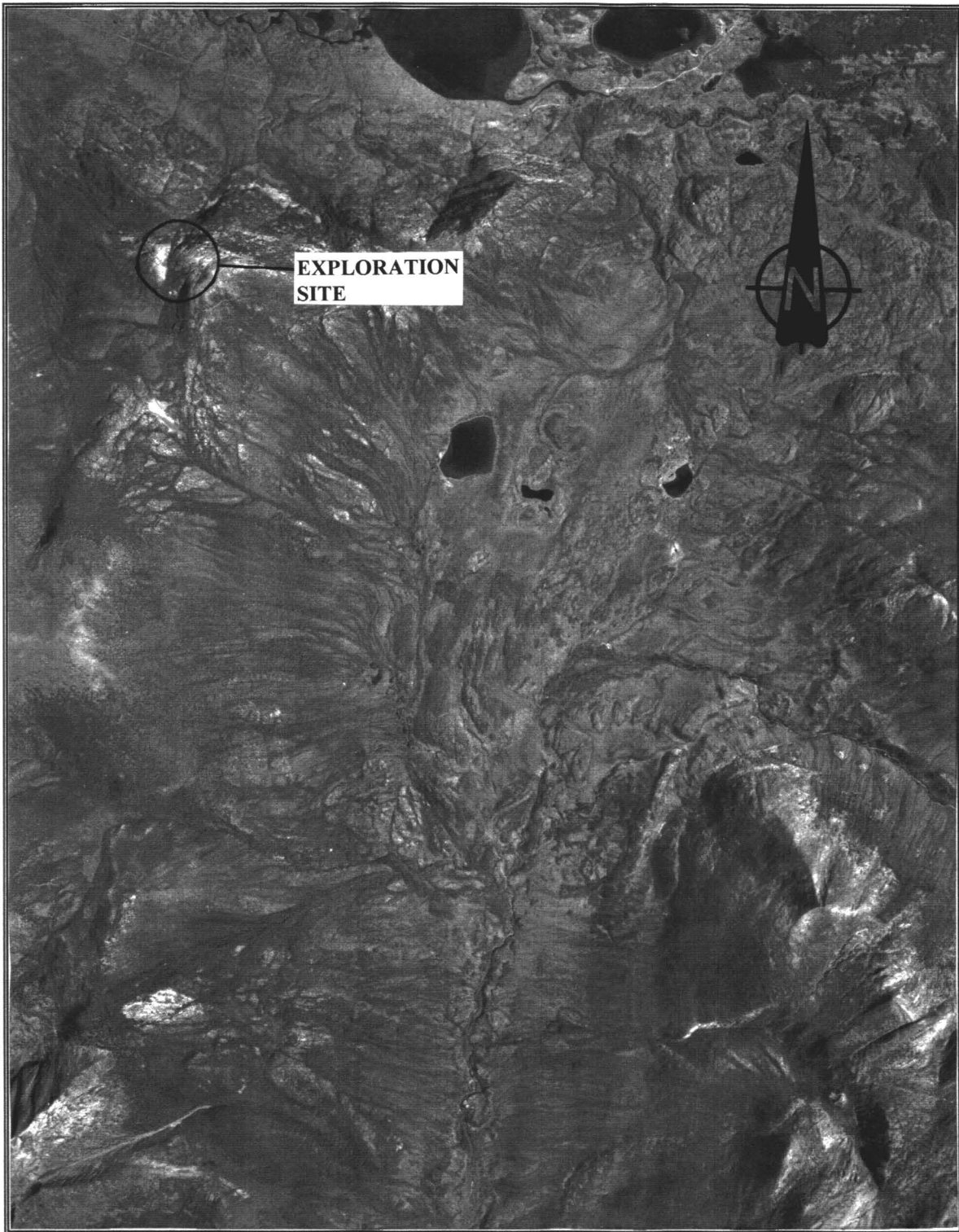
MAP NAME: **NASH CREEK**

MAP SCALE: **1:250000**

SITE LOCATION:

LATITUDE: **64° 07'31"**

LONGITUDE: **134° 57'12"**



SITE NAME: **CLARK**

SITE NUMBER: **106D-02-1**

AIRPHOTO NUMBER: **A20623-75** YEAR: **1968**

MAP SCALE: **1:56000**

SITE LOCATION: LATITUDE: **64° 07'31"**

LONGITUDE: **134° 57'12"**

APPENDIX B

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



OVERVIEW OF SITE



TENT CAMP



ADIT AND ROCK WASTE DUMP



TENT FRAME, FUEL BARRELS, AND ROCK CORE BOXES



TENT FRAMES



ADIT