YEIP
97-019
1997

YMIP 97-019
GRASSROOTS PROSPECTING

SUMMARY REPORT

105.G.06 UPPER HOOLE RIVER
105.G.11 HOOLE RIVER AIRSTRIP
105.F.08 KETZA-MCNEIL DIVIDE

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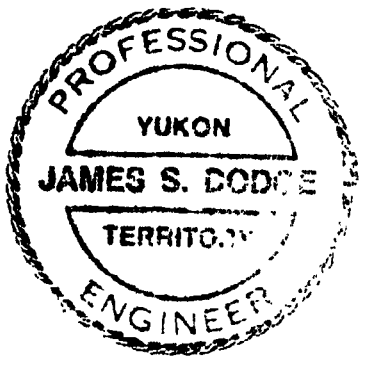
Prepared by:

James S. Dodge, P.Eng.

June-October, 1997



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SUMMARY

Prospecting by James S. Dodge under YMIP 97-019 was successful in:

1) an authentic, by definition, grassroots discovery of a swarm of quartz-arsenopyrite veins carrying alluringly high concentrations of Au,Ag,Pb,Zn,Bi in quartz-muscovite schist.

   The 16 MAUI claims were staked in Map Sheet 105.G.06 in September, and in October the property was optioned for exploration by a junior company on the Vancouver Stock Exchange.

2) re-evaluation of field evidence, plus Open File assessment reports and staking of 4 JUMBO claims covering a silver/lead/zinc deposit in 105.F.08 that is vehicle accessible near the headwaters of the Ketza River.

   A work programme is recommended for a re-oriented VLF-EM survey in the area of vein outcrops of high grade (77% Pb, 2250 g/t Ag) mineralization with an in-place gross value of US$800/t.

   Given the development of adequate reserves of high grade mineralization, the economic potential would be enhanced by the site's accessibility, and by the ameanability of the 'ore' to hand picking and to simple one-stage, non-polluting, gravity beneficiation using a jig concentrator on a flatbed trailer.

3) changing the prior designation of geologic terrane considered most favorable for the discovery of a unique stratiform zinc deposit in weakly calcareous metaquartzite - c.f. the boulder found along the lower Hoole River valley in 1995 by J. S. Dodge.

   Alternate prospecting areas are proposed for 1998.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Access

Prospecting was conducted during June-September, 1997 in three principal areas, namely:

(a) Kluit's 1977 PE formation near Hoole River NE of Tintina Trench in vicinity of Argus claim block, 105.G.06.

(b) Kluit's PE formation east of Tintina Trench on a canoe-shaped mountain (where MAUI 1-16 claims were staked) 105.G.06.

(c) Drainage divide between Ketza and McNeil rivers (where JUMBO 1-4 claims were staked) 105.F.08.

Access to Areas (a) and (b) was by Trans North helicopter from Ross River. Access to area (c) was by 4x4 pickup on a 10 km trail branching off the Ketza-Canamax mine road at a point 30 km south of the Campbell Highway.

1.2 Terrain

Area (a) prospecting extended from the east bank of the Hoole River at 3250 feet for basecamp and up to 4300 feet altitude on timbered slopes prospecting for any/all bedrock outcrops. Unfortunately, no bedrock outcrops were found on the timbered west-facing slopes covered by thick glacial moraine.

Area (b) prospecting began from a basecamp above timberline at 5100 feet altitude where the first grassroots discovery of quartz-arsenopyrite was made. A different basecamp for the second visit to the area was made at the 4850-foot level on a low ridge on the east side of a canyon. Outcrops were fully exposed on canyon walls. Upslope from the canyon solifluction lobes created doubling of overburden up to 4 meters thick - very little evidence of glacial dispersion.

(more)

1.2 Terrain (Cont'd.)

Area (c) prospecting plans for a 3-day back-packing sally to the east - all above timberline- from the 8 km point on the Ketza access trail was aborted because of three adult grizzly bears and worsening weather. Attention was then re-directed to old bulldozer cuts at the end of a 2 km hike - as the rains had made it probable that chains would have geen required on the steepest pitches. Bedrock, except where ex-posed in bulldozer trenches, was covered with 1 to 2 meters of glacial moraine.

1.3 Claim Holdings

Area (a) was a curvilinear parcel outside, but hugging, the western boundary of the group of Argus claims.

Area (b) was approximately 3 km west of the nearest claims - the Stick group of Cominco's

Area (c) was approximately 600 meters east of the LANCER REF claims held by Dodgex Ltd.

1.4 Personnel

Prospecting was carried out solo by James S. Dodge, P.Eng. in two 21-day and 2 8-9 day stints with non-prospecting periods of travel days and sample preparation and awaiting assay results in Whitehorse.

2.0 PROSPECTING AREAS

2.1 Both Areas (a) and (b) were chosen as primary targets in the search for the bedrock source of the stratiform zinc in metaquartzite boulder found by Dodge 2 seasons earlier on the bank of the Hoole River downstream.

The guide to establishment of base camps and then prospecting traverses was the terrane on which the trend of mapped (and projected) garnet-biotite-muscovite-quartzite or PE of Kluit on his 1977 Finlayson map sheet. This at the time seemed to offer the closest quartzitic sediment near the Hoole River from which the "Dodge" boulder was plucked and transported by glaciers.

Some 6 days looking for bedrock outcrops (or even near-source float) in area (a) proved futile and a helicopter lift was made to an above-timberline area (b) where overburden was shallow and cliff outcrops extensive.

Likewise, as to the Area (a2) walking out 4 days from near the Hoole River to the Campbell Highway via the Mink Creek drainage proved again to offer very few outcrops near- and sub-timberline - trully a hostile enviorons for the grassroots prospector.

2.2 Area (c) at the headwaters of the Ketza and McNeil Rivers was chosen as an alternate prospecting area when various factors precluded backpacking into a zinc anomalously high area near the headwaters of the north-flowing tributary of the Hoole River.

Noting the outcrops of high grade galena (argentiferous?) in old (1988 fuel drum) bulldozer and backhoe stripping/pits - a several day detailed exam of geology appeared warranted. Upon returning to Whitehorse it was determined that the cancelled Pescod claims had covered the showings. An open file assessment report pointed to untested exploration targets. Fortunately, I had staked the four JUMBO claims covering the core area of obvious mineralization.

3.0 AREAL GEOLOGY

3.1 Areas (a) and (b) geology is characterized by pervasive shallowly (10^{o}-15^{o}) dipping foliation in rocks most likely derived from medium- to coarse-grained protoliths. So far, the only evidence of mylonitization having occurred are the discontinuous lenses of microfracturing in quartzite - much like hydrofacturing brought about by an underlying igneous plug.

The basal units include micaceous feldspathic (arkosic ?) weakly calcareous quartzite overlain by quartz-muscovite-+/- garnet schist within which there is a single interbedded garnet-amphibolite metavolcanic unit. The schists become increasingly calcareous up-section and ankeritic lenses are present.

The above sequence may in part be Kluit's PlE in the sinuous outcrop pattern extending easterly from the Hoole River near the Hoole River airstrip. The description by Mortensen of the basal Paleozoic metaplutonic rocks may well include the above-outlined stratigraphic sequence seen on the MAUI claims. An intrusive apophysis of porphyritic quartz monzonite, most likely mid-Cretaceous, is exposed on the MAUI claims. A concealed plug or stock intrusive is believed responsible for the pervasive silicification and pyritization of thin-bedded metaquartzite in the Canyon area.

3.2 Area (c) geology in the vicinity of JUMBO claims mineralization comprises a series of upper Cambrian to Ordovician calcareous phyllites and chlorite-sericite-quartz phyllites containing lenses of greenstone.

Northwest striking normal faults lace the general area and are reported to be the structural controls for the introduction of vein type Ag,Pb,Zn mineralization (Key, F-4, etc.) several kilometers north of JUMBO. However, although there appears to be 2 or 3 prominent northwest striking faults on the JUMBO, the exposures in Trench "6" area, reveals that a well-mineralized steeply dipping vein strikes north/south! This could represent a tensional fault zone developed between two fairly closely spaced northwesterly faults.

Thus, an evaluation of geochemical soil sample anomalies as well as a properly oriented VLF-EM grid should determine if there is a possibility of other parallel N/S mineralized fissures.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Hoole River-Campbell Highway via Mink Creek

The cross-country prospecting route (see Map) traversed during the period 11-18 August allowed examinations of the chlorite quartz phyllites at coord.: 695278 . The more recessive, apparently gently south-dipping - PF on Kluit's 1977 Finlayson map sheet, displayed sub-crop glacially distributed schist and siliceous (quartzite) float especially where foliage was sparse at scattered sites.

It was noted later that Mortensen's arc-shaped "lower" quartzite terrane (crossing the Pelly River east of Hoole River) appears to extend southeasterly to the Mink Creek tote trail which I eventually dropped down to and followed to the Robert Campbell highway.

No outcrops of quartzite were noted along the Mink Creek trail right-of-way. A steep east-facing hill on the tote trail at approximately Coord. 735345 may represent the concealed resistant quartzite of Mortensen. At the time of my traverse I was unaware of the Mortensen's mapping; so, did not make an extra effort to traverse northward along the hillside.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS (Cont'd.)

4.2 MAUI Claims

Geology and assays on the MAUI claims point to the presence of a vein-swarm type of well mineralized quartz-arsenopyrite over an area 400 meters x 400 meters on quartz-muscovite schist overlying hydrothermally silicified/ pyritized metasediments. Alteration of the metasediments evidently by magma-driven solutions rising from a largely concealed intrusive; a small apophysis of porphyritic quartz monzonite occurs nearby.

Quartz-arsenopyrite (+ sphalerite, bismuthinite) mineralization appears to postdate alteration of the metasediments and probably is separate Tertiary magma-driven system having scavenged Au,Ag,Pb,Zn,Bi from the differentiating intrusive.

Had I seen the stream silt geochem published results from the drainage through the alteration canyon - before going into the area - I might have assumed that all mineralization was in the canyon, and after a cursory reconnaissance might have moved on - as others probably have.

As it was on the basis of Kluit's PE mapping, base camp was made on top of the mountain some 600 meters southeast of the canyon. On the second day I began turning up 95%-concealed boulders of massive milky quartz with impressive concentrations of arsenopyrite, with only centimeters of soil cover.

Assays were obviously encouraging with up to 5.8 g/t Au. A return was made to do some initial hand trenching so as to get a better feel for the relationship between canyon alteration in metasediments (lo Au) and vein mineralization in overlying schists. A proposed genetic model follows.

Of significance in an appraisal of the property was the ore-grade assaying of a rock chip sample that had originally been run for geochem Au plus 30-ICP and had reported out Ag as 0.2m ppm. The assay for silver was 718 g/mt! Thus, ICP returns for silver must be reviewed carefully.

Brett Resources Inc. optioned the MAUI claims following sampling and a reconnaissance of the geology over which I guided Terry Tucker of Brett.

CONCLUSIONS
(cont'd)

4.3 JUMBO

The JUMBO 1-4 claims cover outcrops of high grade silver-bearing galena in bulldozer trenches at the end of the Ketza River 4x4 trail 6 km south of the former Canamax gold mine. Coordinates: 528215.

A detailed assessment report (92478) in 1988 for Rio Plata Resources described results from geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, and VLF-EM surveys - all of which interpreted the sulfide mineralization as being fissure filling controlled dominantly by east-west faulting.

Unfortunately, when the VLF-EM survey was conducted, the geological setting of the poorly exposed high grade vein was believed to be in an east-west fault zone, rather than north-south (as subsequent excavations revealed. Thus, the grid lay-out for geophysics was 90° out of effectiveness in delineating all north-south striking mineralized fissures. Accordingly, at that time the possible extensions of the prominent high grade vein were not property investigated.

Evidently some backhoe excavating was conducted on the property subsequent to the above 1988 report. There are now five shallow trenches from 100 to 170 meters NNE of the main vein exposed in bulldozer cuts - at three of the trenches high grade galena float has been set off near the mouth of each trench. This evidence further supports the probability that a concealed northerly extension of the north-south fissure is present and ought to be pinpointed by a properly oriented VLF-EM survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 MAUI CLAIMS

The MAUI 1-16 quartz claims were optioned on 03 October, 1997 to Brett Resources Inc. of Vancouver. The claims were staked by James S. Dodge under YMIP 97-019 and then transferred to DODGEX LTD. a private Yukon holding company of which Mr. Dodge is president and majority shareholder.

Reportedly, Brett is undertaking preliminary work at this time.

5.2 JUMBO CLAIMS

A work program for the JUMBO 1-4 quartz claims, staked by J.S.Dodge, after several days of field reconnaissance and a review of the data provided on geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys on the former Pescod claims of Rio Plata Resources Ltd. in 1987-88, OF 92478, is recommended as follows:

1) Stake tie-on claims

2) conduct a VLF-EM survey - with the preferred E-W orientation - to be undertaken over 4 critical areas of high Ag,Pb,Zn soil geochem anomalies and outcrop exposures. The Rio Plata survey was acknowledged to have been dis-oriented after excavating revealed the true trend of the veins.

3) evaluate the economics of surface and underground mining using lo-tech beneficiating processes, including hand picking of high grade galena, and a small, portable, jig concentrator operation. Adequate stream water is available on the claims.

   Present 4x4 vehicle accessibility to the area of most promising mineralization is a prominent factor in evaluation of the property.

(more)

RECOMMENDATIONS
(Continued)

5.3 STRATIFORM ZINC-METAQUARTZITE PROSPECTING

A. Northeast of Tintina Trench

Place emphasis on "lower unit" mataquartzite areas as per Mortensen's map in GEOLOGY v. 13, p 806-810. 1985.

This, in place of focusing on the PE formation of Dirk Templeman-Kluit which (as Dodge has noted at "Cabin Creek" tributary of the Hoole River (YMIP 1995-96) does have garnet-biotite-quartz schist - and might possibly be part of Mortensen's lower unit.

B. Southwest of Tintina Trench

1. The current staking and exploration activity in the Paleozoic terrane (Atna drilling on WOLF) may restrict areas suitable for grassroots prospecting in the vicinity of Zn silt anomalies near possible metaquartzite in carbonaceous formations.

   A decision on prospecting in this area would be made in May, 1998 based on staking maps. This area does drain into the Hoole River and, thus, conceivably could be the source of the Zn boulder found by Dodge on the MIDAS #1 claim.

2. Another prospective PE metaquartzite is situated in 105.G.02 in the Liard drainage NNW of the well-known Tintina Pb/Zn deposit. Northwesterly trending glaciation could have transported these metaquartzites over a low devide and into the upper Hoole River drainage.

   An intriguing possibility arises that the Tintina vein mineralization was the result of magma-driven hydrothermal metal scavenging from a concealed Pb/Zn deposit in the metaquartzite - the magma being the Cretaceous (?) intrusive close by the Tintina deposit.

6.0

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, James S. Dodge, of 14 MacDonald Road, Whitehorse, Yukon submit the following information which establishes some of the qualifications bearing on the necessary level of competence required to carry out the field work and preparation of this summary report on the YMIP 97-019 project.

Education

Missouri School of Mines, BS Mining Engineering, 1941
Princeton University, Field Geology, 1940
Stanford University, MS Economic Geology, 1951
Albert Ludwigs Universitaet(Germany), Economic Geology, 1952

Experience

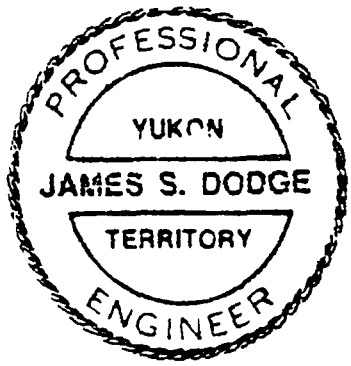
Active in mineral industry since 1941 (including U.S. Army Engineers) in North and South America, Asia and Africa as prospector, company geologist, mining engineer, mine operator, and consultant in ferrous, non-ferrous, and industrial minerals. Among the many organizations that I have been associated as an employee and consultant:

Anaconda, ESSO, Mitsui, USAEC, Ventures, DIAND, SCAP-Japan, Atlas, Glidden, Spartan/Nuspar, Hirst-chicagof, Floyd Odlum, Yukon Barite and numerous small mining ventures.

Experience in vein gold mines in Colorado and Alaska, in SEDEX/VMS deposits in Yukon and British Columbia and Japan, and in nephrite and chromite deposits in ophiolite terrane are specifically applicable to evaluation of grassroots prospecting under YMIP 97-019

Professional Affiliations

Registered Professional Engineer (No. 311) by Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
Senior Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists
Senior Member of Society of Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration



James S. Dodge, P.Eng.

Whitehorse, Yukon
15 September, 1997
FAX: 403.667.2202

Mr. Terry Tucker
Oliver Gold Corporation
Vancouver, B.C.
FAX: 604.684.9877

PROSPECTOR'S SUMMARY
MAUI CLAIMS

Grassroots discovery of poly-metallic quartz veins containing Au,Ag,Pb,Zn,Bi,As was made by prospector Jim Dodge, P.Eng. Yukon, in the upper Hoole River valley during the 1997 field season. The 16 MAUI claims were staked covering several sites of arsenopyrite mineralization.

Host rocks for hypogene mineralization are a succession of basal thin-bedded meta-sediments overlain conformably (apparently) by muscovite-biotite-quartz schist with thin carbonate units, and garnetiferous amphibolite. The meta-sediments are pervasively silicified and pyritized presumably hydrothermally altered by a nearby porphyritic quartz monzonite intrusive. Areal extent of hypogene mineralization suggests that the intrusive may underlie much of the claim block.

Helicopter scheduled exodus from the property at end of claim staking did not allow time to examine the extent and contacts of the quartz monzonite, as to the presence of skarn or post-intrusive mineralization.

Hand trenching for 20 meters and to a 1-meter depth on Vein #2 has confirmed a bedrock quartz vein (5800 ppb Au) striking 050 Az with a width of 0.4 meter and probably steeply dipping. Veins #1,#3,#4, although only partially exposed, appear to be parallel.

The grassroots discovery of each vein was by careful examination of surface rock chips no larger than 10 cm^2. It follows that overburden (1- to 3-meters thick) may conceal extensions of known veins and other mineralized areas, inasmuch as well mineralized (3200 ppb Au), near-source float - up to 45 cm across - has been found at several sites (A,B,C). Furthermore, Au/Ag+sulfides bedrock and float mineralization occur over a 280-meter vertical range of altitudes.

Sufficient sulfide content of the veins offers targets for effective EM geophysical reconnaissance. The association of higher gold/silver values with Arsenic and Bismuth indicates the latter as prospective soil geochem pathfinder elements. Supporting assay certificates are attached. Report by Van. Petrographics pending.

The above outlined geological and mineralization setting, reduced to its essence, is that this property represents a virgin target with an acceptable risk for early stage exploration.

Best regards,

Jim

James S. Dodge

SUGGESTED GENETIC MODEL
MAUI CLAIMS 105.G.06

STAGE I Devono-Mississippian

Deposition and metamorphism of progenitors of quartz-mica schist, garnet amphibolite, and thinly bedded meta-arkose (or acidic volcaniclastic meta-porphyry ?). Entire metamorphic package tilted by late Paleozoic into gently east dipping homocline.

STAGE II Mid to Late Cretaceous

Intrusion of low level, largely concealed, quartz monzonite (?) plug. Small high level porphyritic quartz monzonite apophysis outcropping in easterly ravine exhibits weak granitization and cataclasis of metasediment wall rock with only restricted lateral silicification/pyritization.

Local sites in the Canyon area of healed hydrofracturing breccia serve as a reflection of the mode of fracturing of metasediments broadly overlying the buried intrusive. While the pervasive magma-driven hydrothermal silicification/pyritization of the metasediments was occurring, the schist blanket acted as an effective barrier to rising hypogene flooding.

STAGE III Early to mid Tertiary

Tintina transform fault generated widespread multiple sets of extensional fractures/faults throughout the metamorphic package on nearby MAUI claims.

STAGE IV Early to mid Tertiary

Resurgent late stage products of magma differentiation from buried intrusive releases auriferous, magma-driven siliceous, sulfide-bearing epithermal solutions which rise through the network of Tintina spawned fissure zones. An ultramafic dike cuts silicified metasediments 180 meters vertically below base of schist unit.

(more)

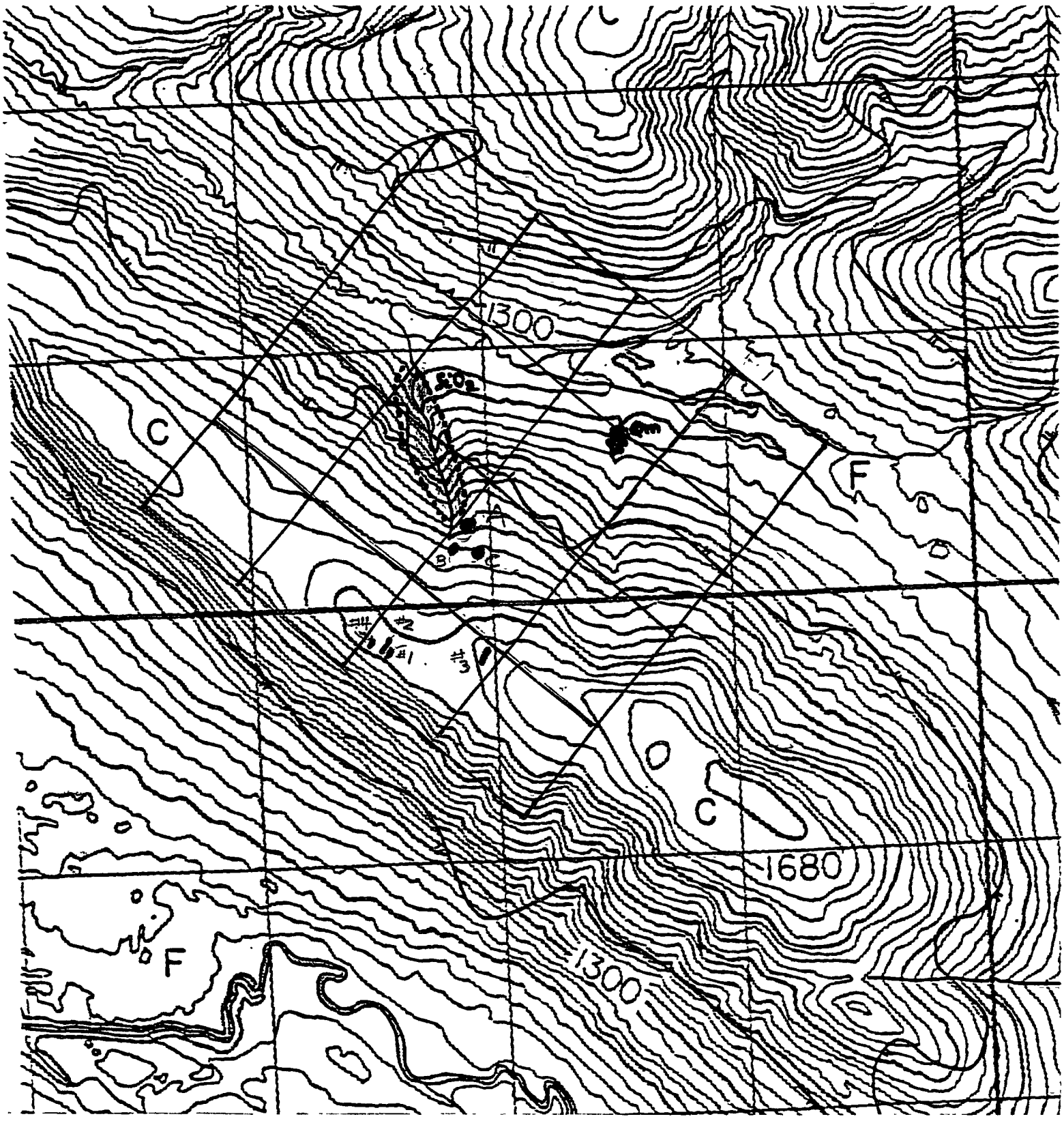
Precipitation of quartz, gold, and sulfides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, bismuthinite) was caused by interactive lithologies as well as lowering T/P and the mixing with meteoric waters. Consequent vertical metal zoning commenced most notably at the base of the schist horizon exposed at the head of the Canyon area. Here, copper enrichment gives way to Pb,Zn,Ag in quartz veins outcropping in schist up to 60-85 meters higher in the hydrothermal system.

Quartz veins at the highest topographic level carry ubiquitous arsenopyrite and varying concentrations of gold. It is postulated that gold precipitated, albeit nonuniformly, over a vertical interval of 80 meters and within a broad area (400 meters X 400 meters). This is identified on the surface now by abundant massive white vein quartz float and highlighted by arsenopyrite-bearing masses hosting Au,Ag,Pb,Zn and Bi in alluringly high concentrations.

Conclusion: Detailed soil geochemical program will likely establish targets for advanced exploration.

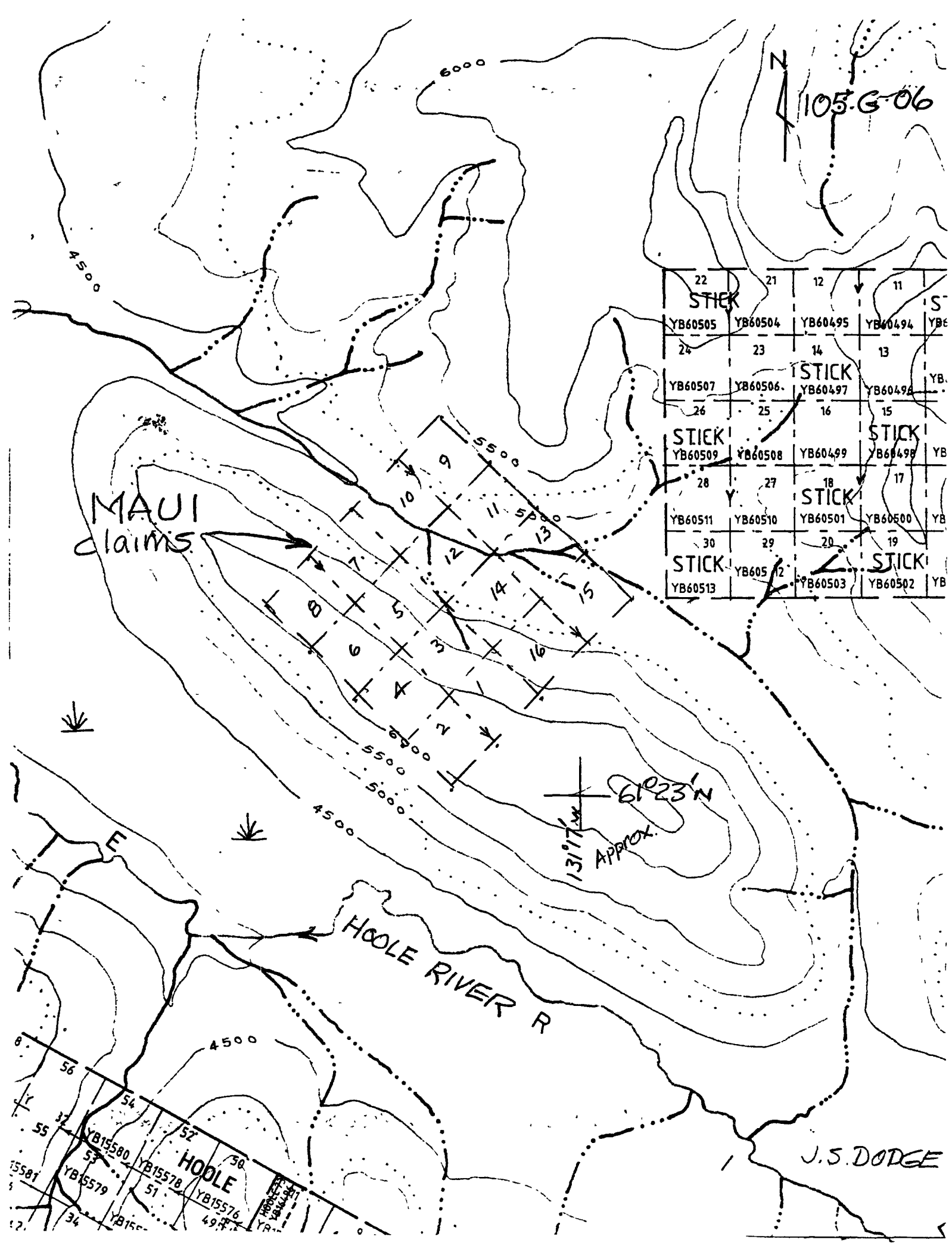
James A. Dodge

James S. Dodge, P.Eng.
26 September, 1997
Whitehorse, Yukon



Refer to staking map for claim numbering of 16 MAUI claims as outlined above. Sites #1,#2,#3,#4 refer to mineralized exposures on Claim No. 4. Hand trenching was done on "vein" #2 NE of amphibolite zone.

"A" on Claim No. 3 refers to boulders near base of schists at head of deep canyon. Pervasive silicification/pyritization characterizes exposures, of thin bedded meta-sediments throughout the "SiO_2" area. "B" and "C" are float sample sites. Qm is site of porphyritic quartz monzonite bedrock in ravine on Claims Nos. 13/14.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MAUI
claims
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16
61°23'N
131°17'W
Approx.
E
HOOLE RIVER R
HOOLE
J.S. DODGE
STICK
YB60505
YB60504
YB60495
YB60494
YB60507
YB60506
YB60497
YB60509
YB60508
YB60499
YB60498
YB60511
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YB60513
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YB60502
YB15580
YB15578
YB15579
YB15576
YB15581

Laboratories ltd.

09/07/97 Assay Certificate Page 1

James Dodge WO# 07833

MAUI Certified by

Sample #	Au ppb	
2344	3259	A
2345	298	#1
2346	182	#1
2347	154	#3
2348	<5	#3
2349	1616	#2
2350	5871	#2

105 Copper Road, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 2Z7 Ph: (403) 668-4968 Fax: (403) 668-4890

INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 97G0..6

MAUI

2036 Columbia Street
Vancouver, B C
Canada V5Y 3E1
Phone (604) 879-7878
Fax (604) 879-7898

Client : Northern Analytical Laboratories
Project: W.O. 7833

7 Samples
7=Pulp

[061611:28:27:79072397]

Out: Jul 23, 1997
In : Jul 17, 1997

Sample Name		Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
2344	P	78.9	38	6102	1212	1518	5	<	1	<	<	13.8	5	6	6	<	125	5	329	<	12	<	<	<	0.06	0.16	3.18	0.03	<	0.01	<
2345	P	1.4	70	65	6.3%	10%	<	<	<	<	128	1.4m	39	5	<	<	84	2	78	<	45	4	<	<	0.12	1.67	8.64	0.01	0.05	0.07	<
2346	P	1.5	15	19	14160	6.7%	6	<	1	<	44	0.4m	17	5	<	<	109	<	53	<	68	1	<	<	0.16	0.98	5.78	0.02	0.06	0.03	<
2347	P	0.8	2	19	202	9.5%	<	<	3	<	103	4.4	53	22	<	<	113	<	30	11	16	1	<	<	0.08	0.06	6.17	0.02	0.05	0.01	<
2348	P	0.2	11	9	66	361	<	<	1	<	<	1.1	14	14	25	<	123	2	489	13	3	<	1	<	0.16	0.01	1.50	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01
2349	P	0.2m	10	4580	12083	12%	8	<	3	<	2303	0.4m	6	5	<	467	108	2	81	2	61	4	<	<	0.21	2.06	7.70	0.01	0.10	0.08	<
2350	P	56.3	16	438	9608	17%	6	<	3	<	2506	0.3m	6	3	<	<	93	2	40	<	64	4	<	<	0.14	2.08	10%	<	0.06	0.08	<
Min Limit		0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*		99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	999	9999	999	999	9999	99.9	9999	9999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method		ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

—=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % P=Pulp

Analytical Laboratories ltd.

14/08/97 Assay Certificate Page 1

James Dodge WO# 07875

MAUI Certified by

Sample #	Au ppb	
21551	2155	A
21552	3049	A
21553	441	A
21554	5743	#2
21555	83	C
21556	197	B
21557	2164	A
21558	50	SiO_2 canyon
21559	706	#4
21560	56	SiO_2
21561	7	SiO_2
21562	5	SiO_2
21563	68	SiO_2
21564	<5	SiO_2
21565	6	SiO_2
21566	155	SiO_2

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INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

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Canada V5Y 3E1
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Fax (604) 879-7898

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 97H0.59

MAUI

Client : Northern Analytical Laboratories
Project: W.O. 7875

16 Samples
16=Pulp

[078912:53:45:79082197]

Out: Aug 21, 1997
In : Aug 18, 1997

Sample	Name		Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
21551	✓	P	1.1	609	7	12	15%	<	<	4	<	320	<	61	5	<	<	38	6	109	<	15	4	<	<	0.07	0.07	27%	0.11	<	<	<
21552	✓	P	1.6	790	19	17	18%	<	<	3	<	500	<	51	13	<	<	56	5	115	<	20	3	<	<	0.07	0.06	26%	0.10	<	<	<
21553	✓	P	1.0	667	<	7	14%	<	<	2	<	311	<	78	5	<	<	46	4	53	<	6	4	<	<	0.06	0.05	26%	0.06	<	<	<
21554		P	42.0	55	341	16437	14%	11	<	3	<	2226	0.5m	7	5	<	13	106	3	46	<	80	6	<	<	0.43	4.72	9.44	0.03	0.22	0.17	<
21555		P	82.6	15	3533	2657	2.4%	6	<	1	<	692	0.2m	3	6	57	45	172	3	92	<	134	1	<	<	0.29	0.33	2.44	0.09	0.09	0.02	<
21556		P	47.0	5	368	180	5.1%	10	<	2	<	124	4.1	7	8	<	<	128	<	41	3	26	1	<	<	0.12	0.07	4.15	0.01	0.08	0.02	<
21557	✓	P	2.3	222	54	29	7.4%	<	<	2	<	547	<	44	11	<	<	99	2	36	<	7	2	<	<	0.23	0.02	13%	0.05	<	0.01	<
21558		P	0.3	5	12	15	6.7%	12	<	1	<	15	<	29	10	<	<	141	3	47	12	17	1	<	<	0.29	0.40	4.68	0.03	0.16	0.02	<
21559		P	0.2m	23	14066	2.8%	19%	17	<	3	<	2867	0.9m	5	4	<	<	147	<	70	2	34	2	<	<	0.09	0.87	12%	<	0.03	0.03	<
21560		P	57.5	95	2.1%	2016	900	5	<	11	<	102	31.9	1	3	<	<	131	<	29	4	12	1	<	<	0.10	0.02	4.51	<	0.11	0.02	0.01
21561		P	4.4	12	282	123	577	5	<	2	<	10	3.8	1	2	13	<	119	<	29	5	4	1	<	<	0.29	0.21	1.13	0.01	0.25	0.03	0.07
21562		P	1.1	11	213	46	336	6	<	6	<	<	1.3	1	2	55	<	172	<	29	4	14	3	<	<	0.81	0.02	2.24	<	0.43	0.04	<
21563		P	0.1m	61	2.2%	299	176	6	<	2	<	360	5.4	<	2	20	<	176	<	23	<	9	1	<	<	0.04	0.02	0.89	<	0.03	0.02	<
21564		P	1.6	10	506	34	110	<	<	3	<	<	0.6	1	3	72	<	114	<	28	14	11	1	<	<	0.28	0.11	1.45	<	0.31	0.02	0.09
21565		P	9.3	16	285	69	67	5	<	2	<	12	1.0	1	3	19	<	151	<	76	6	6	1	<	<	0.30	0.18	1.31	0.01	0.28	0.03	0.07
21566		P	63.1	731	5817	2.5%	266	<	<	3	<	62	0.3m	1	2	<	<	109	<	77	3	2	1	<	<	0.11	0.01	6.61	<	0.08	0.01	<
Min Limit			0.1	1	2	1	5	5	3	1	10	2	0.1	1	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Max Reported*			99.9	20000	20000	20000	9999	999	9999	999	999	9999	99.9	9999	9999	9999	999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	9999	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	5.00	5.00
Method			ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP	ICP

—=No Test Ins=Insufficient Sample Del=Delay Max=No Estimate Rec=ReCheck m=x1000 %=Estimate % P=Pulp

Northern Analytical Laboratories ltd.

Terry's Supplemental assays on ICP Ag = 0.2 m - Vein #4

24/09/97 Assay Certificate Page 1

James Dodge WO# 07923

Certified by

Sample #	Au ppb	Ag g/mt	Pb %	
21567	67	419.0	16.700	JUMBO cb
21568	62	41.6	1.050	
21569	257	68.7	2.650	
21570	82	11.6	0.032	
21571	63	2225.0	73.300	
21572	63	2258.0	77.900	
21573	14	391.0	4.740	
21559 ✓		718.0		← Vein #4 - MAUI See WO. 7875 ICP/IPL

Note: Sample 21559 was originally analysed in WO#07875.

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PHONE (604) 888-1323 • FAX (604) 888-3642
email: vanpetro@vancouver.net

Report for: James Dodge,
14 MacDonald Rd.,
WHITEHORSE,
Yukon, Y1A 4L2

Job 970637

September 19, 1997

SAMPLES:

A selection of pieces of mineralized quartz was submitted for petrographic examination, with special reference to the possible presence of tellurides.

Three polished thin sections (arbitrarily numbered 1, 2 and 3) were prepared of sulfide-rich material.

DESCRIPTION:

Estimated mode

Quartz	73
K-feldspar	trace
Sericite	0.3
Chlorite	0.2
Scheelite(?)	trace
Arsenopyrite	25
Pyrite	trace
Sphalerite	1
Bismuthinite	0.2

The three sections are all of closely similar character, consisting of a matrix of strongly strained and microgranulated/recrystallized quartz, with more or less abundant arsenopyrite as irregular/elongate clumps, composed of anhedral, partially coalecent grains, 0.05 - 3.0 mm in size.

The principal accessory sulfide is amber-coloured sphalerite, as occasional clumpy segregations up to 2 or 3 mm in size - typically peripherally moulded on to the arsenopyrite, or independent of it.

A minor sulfide constituent is a soft, grey mineral, somewhat resembling galena, but showing distinct anisotropism. This occurs as rare segregations, up to 0.5 mm in size, on the contacts of arsenopyrite, and also as tiny inclusions, 30 - 100 microns in size, within arsenopyrite. Rarely, it is seen independently as flecks in the quartz matrix.

SEM analysis of several grains of this mineral showed only the peaks

FROM : PHONE NO. : SEP. 19 1997 08:06PM P1

of Bi, and probably also of S (which is overlapped by the Bi spectrum), indicating its probable identity as bismuthinite. No Te is present.

No obvious explanation for the geochemically anomalous levels of Pb and Ag could be found. It may be that there are sporadic traces of galena, and/or that the bismuthinite component is sometimes actually some variety of complex Bi-Pb-Ag sulfosalt.

No Au could be found in any of the three slides.

Minor gangue constituents are sporadic sparse flecks of sericite intergrown with the quartz, and a minutely felted to cryptocrystalline greenish mineral thought to be chlorite. The latter mainly occurs as small pockets peripheral to the arsenopyrite clumps, or fills hairline fractures within them.

Scattered small grains of a colourless, birefringent mineral of high R.I. are thought to be scheelite.

The off-cut of one of the sectioned pieces includes traces of K-feldspar (note positive yellow cobaltinitrite stain) as apparent fracture fillings. No mineralogical explanation could be found for the relatively high Ca levels in the assays. Possibly the assayed material included some accessory calcite (not present in the thin sections).

J.F. Harris Ph.D.

(604) 929-5867

FROM : PHONE NO. : SEP. 19 1997 08:07PM P2

PHOTO 1 Hoole River camp 12-18 June, 1997 looking west across Tintina Trench to Pelly Mountains. Typical outcrop-poor terrane foreground.

PHOTO 2 Hoole River 3km NW of Hoole airstrip. High meltwater conceals cobbles/boulders which might have given useful signature re presence of targeted metaquartzite source.

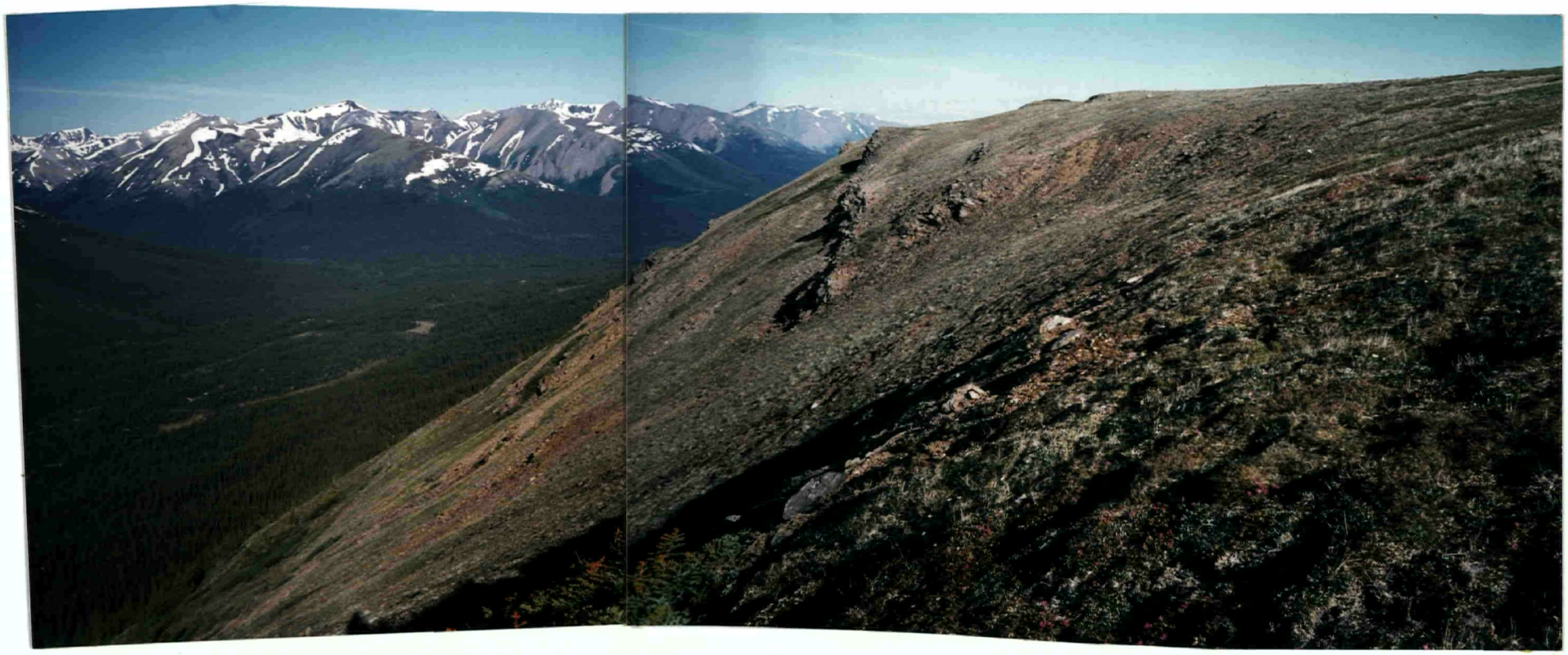

PHOTO 3 MAUI #4 claim looking northwest down Hoole River valley of Tintina Trench. Quartz-mica schist with 10/10E foliation forming weakly silicified, resistant outcrops near top of cliff. Two dark humps on right skyline are garnet-amphibolite outcrops a series of which extend for over 300 metres in a northwesterly trend.

PHOTO 4 Canyon on MAUI #5 claim exposes metasediments laterally 400 metres north/south and 200 metres from valley floor at 1280m altitude to top of the snowbank and tiny orange basecamp /fly tent at 1480m. Deep green brush above snowbank covers mica-schist overlying metasediments. Pervasive silicification/pyritization (buff coloring) characterizes altered metasediments. COMINCO's STICK claims are on mountain across valley (sunny patch).

PHOTO 5 Thin to medium bedded metaquartzite at 500 metres northwest of MAUI #8 claim - looking north.

PHOTO 6 MAUI #4 claim with quartz-arsenopyrite discovery pit on Vein #1 looking northwest to Pelly Mountains across Tintina Trench.

PHOTO 7 Grassroots non-glaciated chunks of quartz-arsenopyrite from Vein #1.

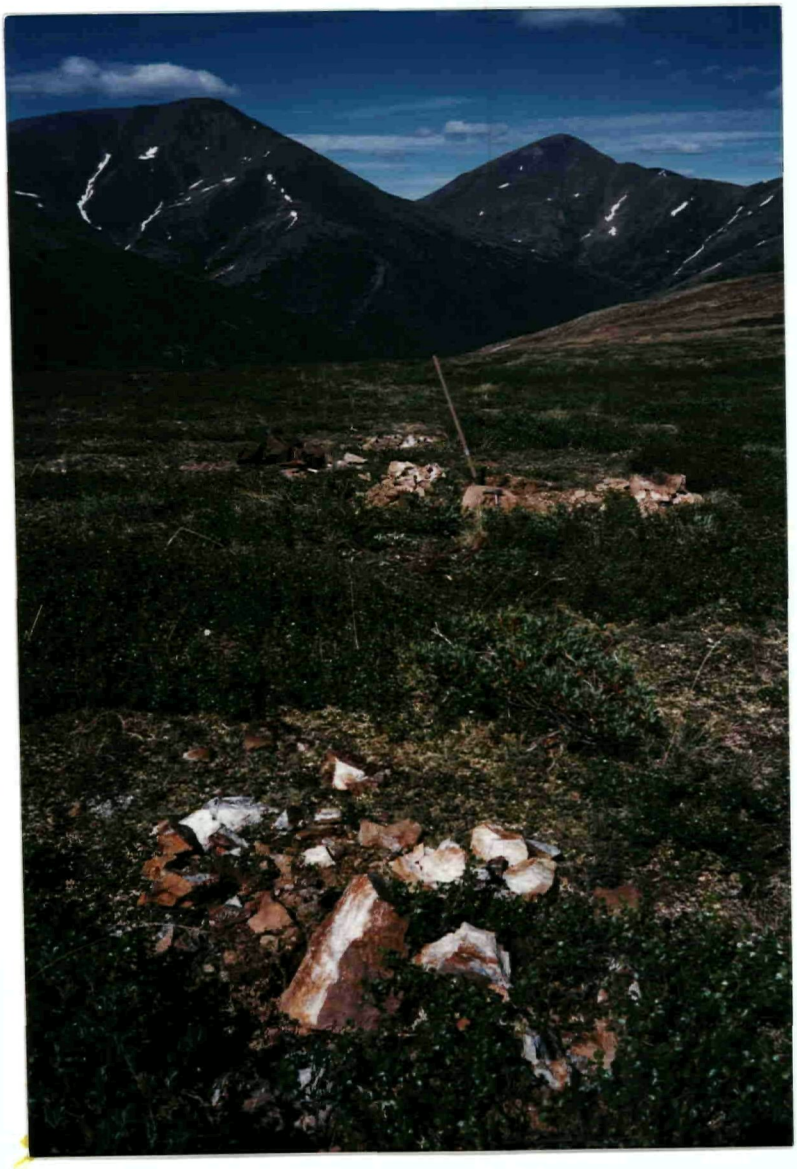

PHOTO 8 Initial grass-roots excavations on Vein #2. COMINCO"s STICK claims on moun-tains to northeast.

PHOTO 9 MAUI #4 claim trenching on-strike of Vein #2. Two quartz-arsenopyrite boulders in foreground.

PHOTO 10 MAUI #4 claim trenching to almost wholly bedrock in sub-trench. No glacial rounding of large pieces. Solifluction has created two "A" horizons in soil profile.

PHOTO 11 MAUI #4 claim. Vein #2 trenching on-strike (050) with large 50cm chunks exposed at virtual bedrock. Windrow pieces were hand picked during trenching.

PHOTO 12 MAUI #4 claim. Initial discovery on Vein #4 of quartz-arsenopyrite; looking 050.

PHOTO 13 MAUI #3 claim (Area "A"). Large float boulders of pyrite-arsenopyrite chalcopyrite in quartz vein near base of quartz-mica schist. Tent pitched on top of underlying altered metasediments.

PHOTO 14 MAUI #3 claim base camp with binocular microscope with daily sample collectibles.

PHOTO 15 Posts No.2 MAUI #15/16 claims.

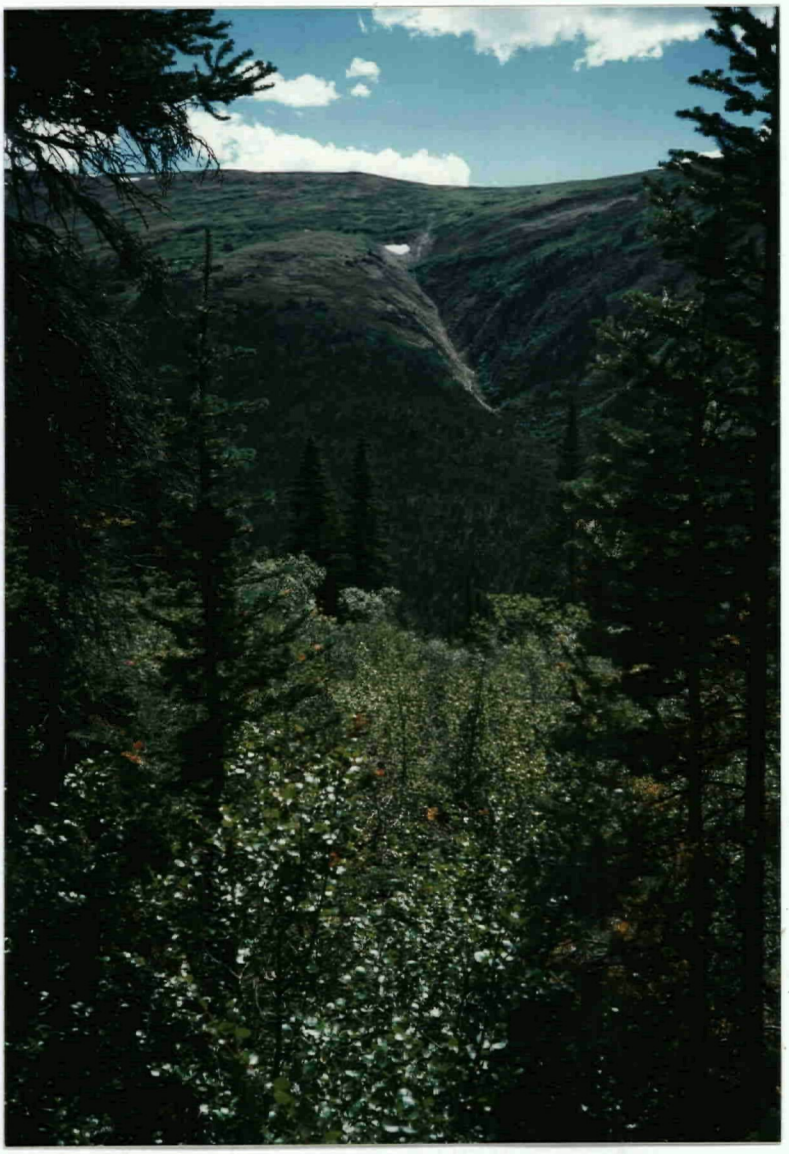

PHOTO 16 View from Posts No. 1, MAUI #9/10 claims looking south toward Canyon (Area "A") on claims #5/12.

PHOTO 17 Panorama view easterly from 6000-foot peak 3 km east of headwater of Ketza River. McNeil River in valley flowing south (to the right of photo) to McNeil Lake. Proposed 3-day packing route to east would have been above timberline behind the series of peaks center-distant mountains. Mooskill, 3 grizzlies, and deteriorating weather pattern contributed to aborting plans of reconnaissance of possible meta-quartzite terrane at head of Starr Creek.

PHOTO 18 JUMBO #1 claim looking north on strike of "Trench 6" vein with bags at sample sites. Vein dips 60E. Lower right (below shovel) is calcite-chip gouge identical to that of footwal of JUMBO vein.

PHOTO 19 Jumbo vein hi-grade silver in galena in-place. Blue calcite-chip gouge at footwall of 1.5metre wide vein striking north.

PHOTO 20 Composite photo looking north on-strike of the earlier-designated "Trench 6" vein with Jumbo silver-lead galena lower right with pick. Center (shovel) exposes footwall calcite-chip blue gouge of Jumbo vein. Similar blue gouge occurs 25 metres to north on-strike on hanging wall of banded lower grade "Trench 6" vein. Is there an up-dip pinch out of the Jumbo vein?

PHOTO 21 Posts No. 2 of JUMBO #3/4 claims propped against glacial erratic. REE-rich Mississippian syenite volcaniclastics and Devonian black shale on background mountain. LANCER rare-earth deposit on ridge behind skyline of mountain.

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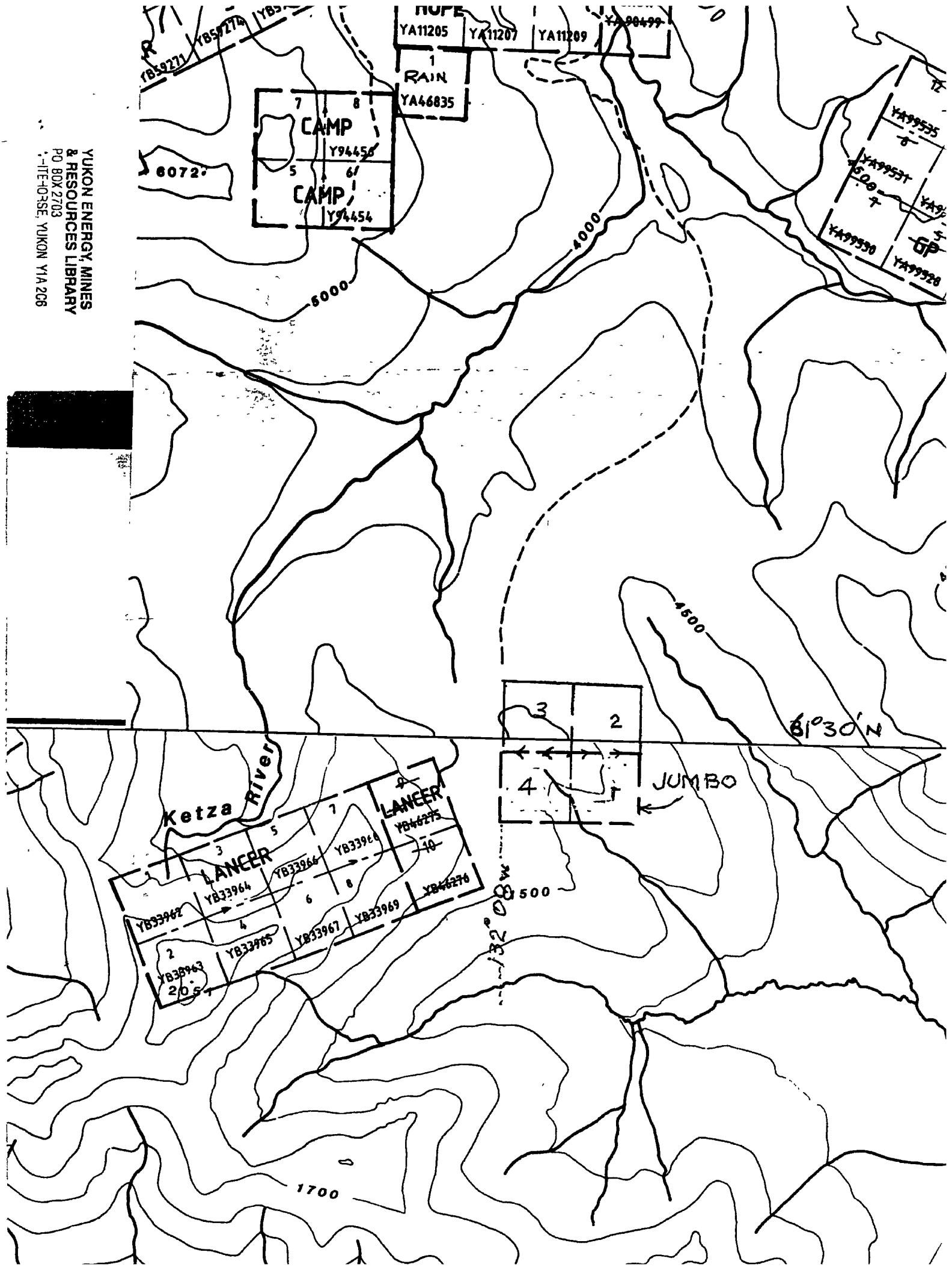

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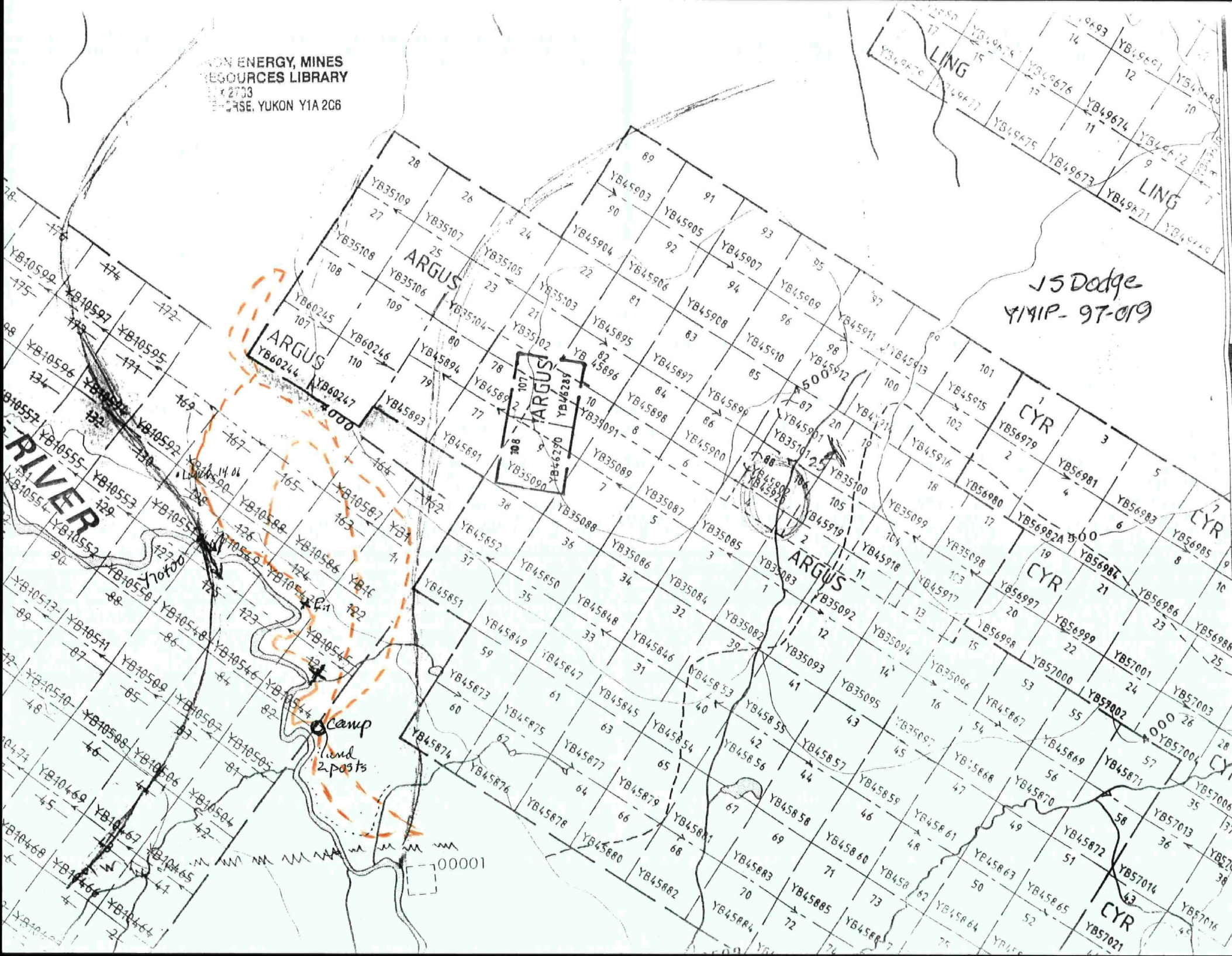

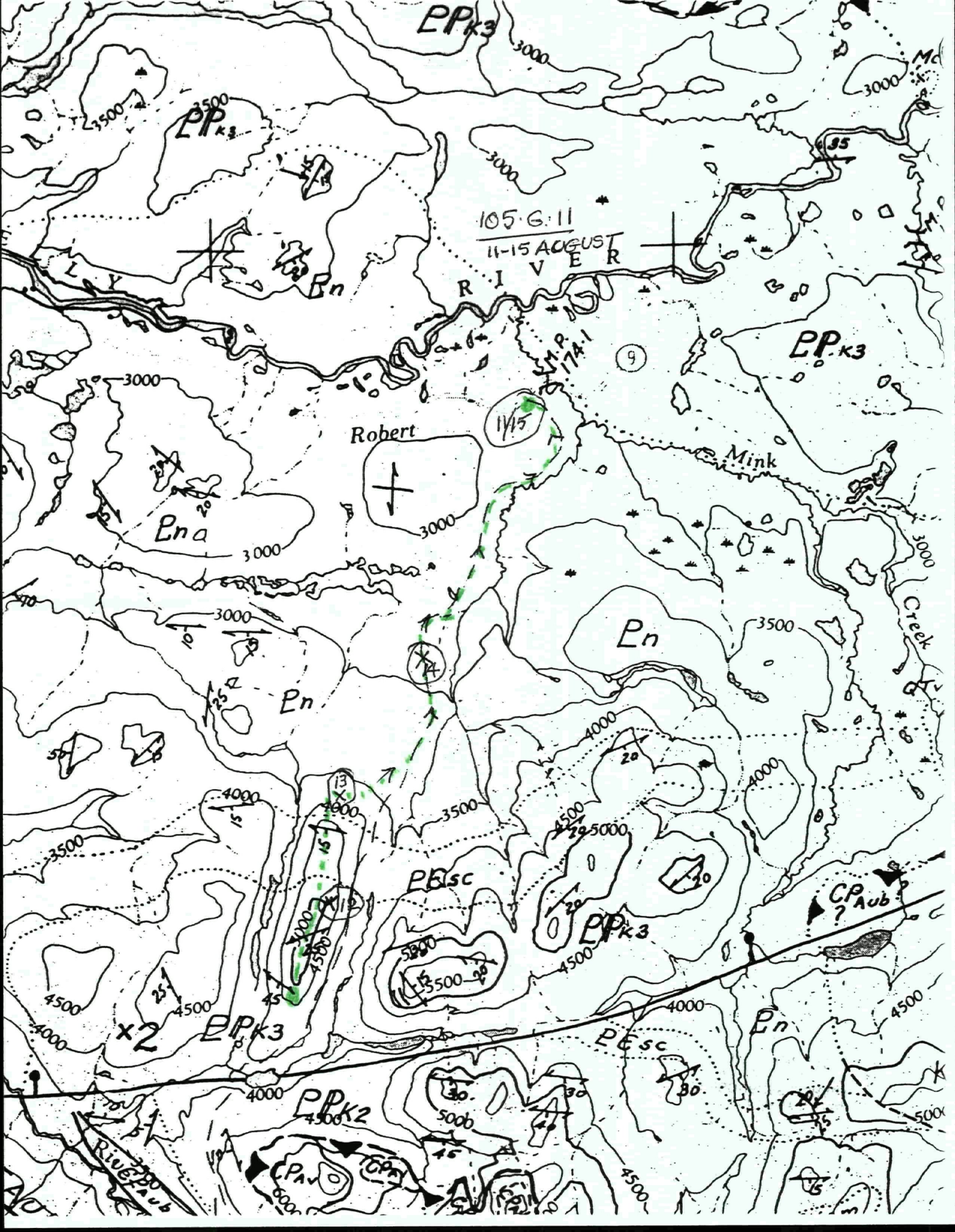
105·G·11
11-15 AUGUST
RIVER
Robert
Mink
Creek
11/15
M.P. 174.1
9
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CPAub
CPAv
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4500
5000

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Notebook No. 311

97-019

J.S. DODGE

BOOK #2

17 JUL - 06/07 AUG.

20.5 Field Days

17 July Thurs.

Drove Whitehorse to Ross River
40590 → 40850 260 miles

Flew with Trans North Helicopters
C-GTNS John Whitham & mechanic
to 61°23'N, 131°7'W @ 4800' in
rain to campsite. Made camp in
rain 10:30 pm.

18 July Fri

Reconnoitered head of principal gully where musc, bio schist outcrops heavily limonitic. Some qtz-pyrite and garnet-amphibolite float. The bedrock appears to overlie the buff outcrops which dominate walls of the gully.

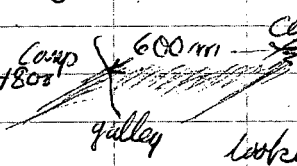
The finely laminated qtz+, muscovite schist (foliation N20E 20°E) have been pervasively silicified. Vuggy texture, weakly pyritic, 5-7mm

white quartz stringers crosscutting foliation. In places the foliation has been obliterated by close-spaced fractures healed by silica & all fractures are coated with limonite. / all these observations @ 4700' up to camp-to @ 4800'.

(1) 19 Jul Sat. Windy - sunny max 15° except sev. lt showers

Prospected NW roughly on 4800' contour. Surprised to find (except for immediate vicinity of big gulley where musc/bio schists outcrop) silicified finely laminated (bedded) quartzite - generally more qtz stockwork aspect than just below camp. Several sites - including cliff outcrops at farthest ridge still visible from camp - much white milky qtz stringers & even pervasive qtz flooding with only ≤ 5% creamy ~~bleaches~~ patches of hydrothermal clay?

Still (at cliff site), the inherent foliation can be discerned in blocky panels some 50-60 cm thick - N15E 15E. Thus, it appears that this silicification affects a quartzite unit at least 600m



along the ± 4800 contour. This raises the implication that the arseno/pyrite/qtz veins in overlying muscovite-qtz schist were emplaced during period of the pervasive silicification of the thin-bedded quartzite. If so, perhaps some answers will be found in lower gulley exposures.

More pyrite-arsenopyrite-qtz float showing up in swale 75 m S from camp - along with dominantly musc/qtz schist and orange-weathering limestone float - apparently just above contact with the qtz stockwork in the qtzite. Sulfide float similar to that of 1st sample of last batch which ran +3grams/ton Au.

Although throughout the qtzite exposures (and float) so far there is pervasive limonite - occassionally (+) hematitic fracture coatings — no fresh sulfide concentrations have been found except for the odd unweathered pyrite stringer and isolated grains (xls) in intensely close spaced fractured host.

All thoughts return to the 1988 geochem As/Au anomaly @ mouth of gulley. 400ppm 7ppb. Might there be a tertiary intrusive near valley floor?

So far there does not appear to be a disconformity at contact of qtzite & overlying schist.

Were Au/As bearing fluids rising throughout the qtzite unit & being precipitated with milky qtz in the N50E // veins in the overlying schist at some most-favored altitude above formational contact? Might this model explain what #2 vein is better grade than #3 vein (~30m higher)?

How does one go about recon. sampling of the qtzite for Au/As - such large area. — few

more days prospecting may offer some solutions to choose from. Obviously, the possibility of bulk tonnage Au .02-.05 g/T looms and keeps one prospecting enthusiastically.

20 July - Sunday dozen contrails a.m. (no doubt much 1st class Eggs Benedictine being served to Mikimoto necklaced fair ones). 10 caribou Caribou on skyline munching their moss w. delight too.

A.m. up main gulley to 4880 checking float which (as expected) was 70-80% qtz-musc schist; 10-15% limy schist; ≤5% garnet amphibolite and white qtz. A few (3-4) small (6 cm) qtz-pyrite pieces. Near camp 45 cm "leopard" qtz and thin, discontinuous biotite laminations — invaded by white qtz stringers 1-2 cm wide partly ll to foliation, partly crosscutting foliation very little pyrite. Leopard schist is silicified.

Thus, the enigma so far in trying to find sufficient fluid/beds containing sulfides to account for high 400 ppm As at mouth of gulley by 1988 GSC geochem. The clue must lie down the gulley.

P.M. Traversed E @ 15° inclino - more or less along contact between laminated quartzite and overlying qtz-musc-bio schist. At roughly 300 m and down it numbers to 4650' turned up porphyritic (mega microcline) qtz, bio, monzonite - 5 large pieces (up to 35 cm) - some well rounded some quite angular. Also 2 chunks of fine grained skarn - diopsidic greenish + some lite green, translucent splotchy mineral. No pyrite to speak of. Limonite in bands representing original lamination partings & pre-skarn fract.

These were collected on caribou trail in dense spruce forest - 20 m extent - still unsure if these are glacially transported. However, if from somewhere nearby, it could provide heat engine for silicification fluids movement.

Caribou on snowbanks trying to get relief from bugs.

(1) 21 Jul Monday Clear - late puffy clouds
Camp = 4800

Prospected down the main gulley from a point at ' down to 4190' collecting gold-looking quartz (often grey) w. copious pyrite grains, stringers, masses. Sulfides in qtz occur in veins generally N20E 80W Can now see that there are plentiful sulfides bedrock walls to ~~canyon~~ gulley to give the 400ppm As of 28/7 Au geochem @ mouth of gulley (or was sample taken from creek of main valley ?).

One 2m wide lamprophyre dike N75W 60S @ 4185' - end of traverse because already have too many samples to carry up the 600' tonight.

Original laminations & thin bedded sericitic quartzite virtually obliterated by pervasive silicification - can still see 'ghost-lamination N20E 15°E in the meter-sized blocks.

Am reminded that Vein #2 of last field trip is outcropping @ 5000' altitude - or 800' vert above sulfide veins down in gulley (as far as went today).
However, in gulley so far, arsenopyrite ~~not in same~~ much less concentrated than Vein #2. Nevertheless, the assay ≥3 g/T of the vein specimen taken ~~above~~ 50m west of snowbank in gulley (4300') did not have much visible arsenopyrite - so?

(1) 22 July Tues, Drizzle began 3 am
Rain & heavy fog all day - visibility
reduced to 30 m (lasting hours).

(1) 23 July Wed Continued foul weather
Surprised to see it lasting for so
long. Rain stopped & clouds began
to lift around 4:30 pm —
Had 2 hours of binocular microscope
exam of some of samples from last 4
days - more pyrite than had estimated
with handlens. Rain returned 7:30 —
and on into night

(1) 24 July Thurs Heavy rain until to
2 am, then dense dense fog with ~~breeze~~
coming in from west (for a change). @ 8 am
breakfast - expected to see Sherlock Holmes
any hour. Noon - clouds/fog lift &
down gulley —

24 Cont'd

E bank

@ 4365E Mercury stalliue qtz-grey, banded veinlet 15cm N40W 80°NE Shiny metallic sulfide as stringers & grains; pyrite (most oxidized cavities as band 1-2 cm wide on hanging wall. Wall rock alteration - chalcedony w yellow fluorescents 2-3m in hanging wall. Bright hematite silicification 2-3m footwall. Photo.

@ 4345 E Bank

25 cm wide chalcedony vein of shattered, silicified mixed pyrite and lesser arseno? S 70E 70°N

Bold, silicified FE oxide tops (15m wide) up slope (including area of above 4365 vein) prominently weathering masses for 30m up from running water of gully (at least 10 gal/minute).

Virtually no evident relict of lamination. Some bold snow white quartz masses & a few stringers

Another prominent set of fractures
N 45 E 70 NW between the
2 vein sites.

@ 4310' on West side of gulley approx
35-40' above creek in gulley.

Buff cliff mat. is silicified qtzite—
elevation all but a ghost. Pyrite with
sericite — couple specks of arsenic?

Maze of fracture sets, closely spaced
N/S vert; N/S 60W; E/W vert; E/W 60N;
N/S 10'W N 20E vert. Fe Ox on all fracs.
30

(1) 25 July Fri Sunny, warm
correct alt on 24 July by 50' higher as barometric low passed in afternoon
@ 4250

Hanging wall of 20m wide sericitized pyritized zone N20E 75 NW
Specks of arsenic(?) Second most well developed fracture set is N70W 80N

Took samples

This is the 2nd prominent cliffy outcrop on W side of gulley.

@ 4180

Hi-grade float + Arsenic(?) veinlets 40 cm long - edge of creek - had been sampled on 21 July - flagged

3m downstream - bedrock showing E side gulley - Py, arseno(?) sericite vein but not sufficiently exposed to get attitude. Up slope 75m long gossany boulder Believe sampled on 21st

This 'vein' is close to bedrx N50W 35 SW

@ 4130 70cm boulder, Qtz vein/ref has arseno(?)

@ 4105 another 75cm boulder — minor arseno(?)

@ 4020 e main NNW flowing creek
Unsilicified qtz, mused, feldspar
on N side of creek

NOTE:
[So, 4180 (lowest Gully vein) to 5000 (Ridge vein) = 820' vertical range of arseno(?) mineralization]

(1) 26 July - Sat, sunny, warm

2 Cow caribou + 2 calves spent night on main snow bank @ camp. - left bloody patches on snow (from flies torment).

@ 4890 - location for claim posts (flagged) N 40 W line

@ 4780 - location for claim posts (triple flagging - @ last of snow-banks in tiny col - silicification minor blue-grey qtz invasion.)

@ 4635 - location for claim posts (triple flagging).

@ 5030'

S20°E 50E

Lt grey weathering outcrop platy, limestone w siliceous layering 1-25 cm thick which weathers as dk grey sandpapery relief

Finally found med. bedded quartzite

N 10 E 20 E @ 5020 near ridge line.

Top of ridge - 5120' where quartzite has been eroded farther SE along ridge. — oops! Grizzly running off about 300 m to N.

Must prospect tales slope - immediately to E of ridge - i.e. down dip of quartzite seen on cliffs just west of spine of mtn.

Trace of HCl reaction.

NOTE: Throughout all exposures (on W side of ridge) no porphyroblasts in the quartzites. All quartzites have muscovite (no biotite) in bedding partings.

Enough FeOx stains to have Zn ppm run on some samples of qtzite.

(1) 27 July Sunday

Sunny - very warm 20°+

56160 - #2 Vein

Grubbseeing 2m wide - toughest part is getting 20cm of rooted turf cleared off for shovelling. 7m in 4½ hours.

Noted that several "hi-grade" samples dug up & piled during June - now show green (malachite?) coatings on ~~sooty~~ shiny black sulfides. So maybe we have more/less tennantite - Cu_3FeAs_3 The ICP results should be on hand upon returning - ought to resolve issue.

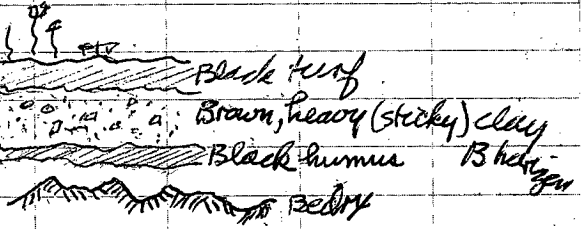
Then again - the green could be an arsenic oxide? Partially uncovered large sulfide boulder 75± m from camp just above musc, bio, qtz schist contact with qtz-sericite gulley nxs.

No Mr. Grizzly in sight - yet

(1)

28 July Mon. Partly cloudy - barometer fell 100' during night.

Finally dug deep enough to expose bedrock - ≥" below 2nd black humus horizon S

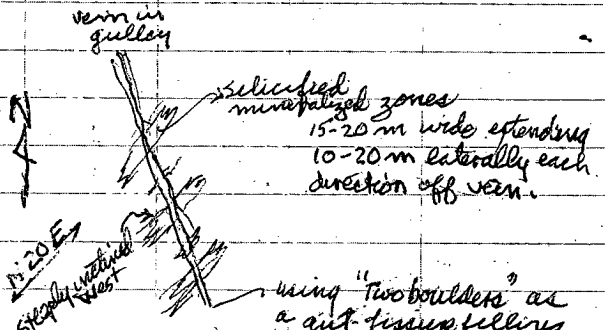


Vein now appears to be ≥ 1 meter wide, still trending N50E - inclination still uncertain. Photo

---

75 m S of camp in willows (water from a spring seeping out of schist - 20 cm vert above contact with fine bedded qtzite) 2 large

boulders unearthed - photo. Both very high grade blackshiny mineral (arseno and tennantite?), pyrite, chalcopyrite. Boulders are about 3 meters apart on-line of slope - and 70-80 cm across. Two other small (20cm) boulders nearby (laterally). Makes one consider the possibility that these represent vein material from - why not? - a main vein in gut of gulley - mineralization I had sampled both walls of gulley was emplaced by hydrothermal solutions ascending the fault (fissure filling vein) ran onde the gulley. This model presents an interesting series of drill targets



(1)

29 Jul : Tues. Clear, very warm

Plans to check-out quartzite talus for NW end of this mountain were delayed as result of finding a surprisingly demonstrable train of ever-increasing size sulfide qtz float @ 4920' - starting with 2cm piece leading upslope (total 15m) to largest chunks 30cm across. Typical stringers, masses of arseno(?) in blue-gray quartz.

Lunch at spring - @ 4920' 50m to the WNW - any significance, i.e spring from a mineralized fissure zone?

Also, 25m North on E slope of the couloir - chunks of sulfide (arseno?) float which slopewise could be part of downslope same train. Sample "X"

Bull caribou came within 8m before charging off wildly.

It would appear that few outcrops in gulley have altered(?) - Dominantly pyrite - OK if gold in w. pyrite

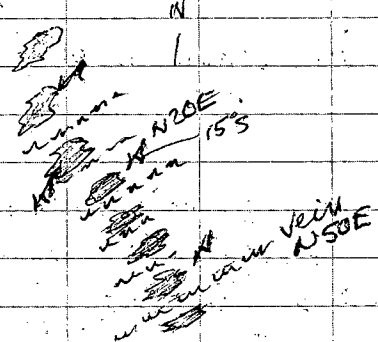
(1) 30 July Wed Heavy shower, partly cloudy warm 15°

Made second traverse of NNW end of mountain looking for sph. in quartzites. Saw nothing different (or better) than initial exam on grassy-day. Conclude that this qtzite horizon not favorable - however, the dark grey weathering very blocky tables mass at base of SW cliffs needs to be checked to see if it represents a lower qtzite unit.

While traversing SE along ridge top - began to notice something new in the series of amphibolite outcrops - the many hummocks of erosion resistant garnet amphib are all with N20E foliation, but the staggered nature of hummocks - in apparently a general overall trend of N45W presents a need for mapping - is there a genetic/structural implication between the amphibolite and the veins - ie. fissures offsetting amphib + epithermal fissure fillings?

N40W

For example?



Grubbing/shovel extended #2 vein trench another 2 meters uncovering 1 meter-long boulder w sulfides.

Moon Rivder Pop. caribou came dancing by 30m distant

(1) 31 Jul. Thur. Rain beginning 5 am - reduced to showers by noon.

13 Cambon crowding in to check me out - for "13th" time.

went up to the ridge 5150' to start mapping geee + brandon the amphibolite outcrops. Had gone 630' and plotted 6 humpy outcrops and was halfway to next outcrop when - Voila! - noted deeper Fe/ in soil and upon whacking an Fe/ gt3 boulder - nearly concealed in soil - typical overprinting stringers, splotches, grains - boulder - and 3 more like it averaged 40cm across. Many sulfide bearing gt3 chips, small chunks. Anyway - my thoughts yesterday (re fissures between amphibolite outcrops) turned out to be valid - say, a 'small' Cuban to enjoy vicariously tonight?! This would be #4 vein.

Now, the question is: Is sulfide precipitated along a through-going fissure in or near

amphibolite caused by more favorable open-space development in the more brittle amphibolite contrasted with "tight" zones in overlying musc-bio-qtz schist. Thus:- #2 Vein appears (in higrade outcrop float) some 30-40 meters laterally from nearest on-strike (ie on-fissure) amphibolite outcrop. Could this point to the possibility of a sulfide ore shoot the thickness of the amphibolite layer (sill, meta-basalt etc.) and extending down-foliation i.e. - 10°-15° 110°A_3 (S 70 E). Thus the surface exposure of sulfide-rich zone might peter out along the N50E fissure strike; but might extend S 50 W the 30-40 meters to base (footwall) of the amphibolite.

Question: how thick is amphibolite?

Is the musc-bio-qtz-garnet on top of amphibolite a facies change - ~~up~~ up and down-section?

(1) 01 Aug. Friday

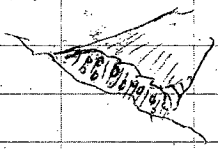
Very windy, chilly 10°

Finished field sketch of outcrops of amphibolites & relationship of mineralized veins on MAUI 1 claim. Scale 1"=100'. Uncovered much more well mineralized float on vein #4 - samples for assay. Need to plot some X-sections to get idea of possible thickness of amphibolite(s?)

Ran tapeline line along north boundary of MAUI 1 and found it crossed the amphibolite area about 100 m north of the vein #4 vein. However, more claims should be staked tied on to the north of MAUI 1 & 2.

Noted @ about 4900-4950 - vicinity of the 2 springs - large concentration of coarse chunks and even one boulder 1.5m across - of typical garnet amphibolite - bedrock couldn't be

faraway. Can't recall now the geomorphic-logic term describing the above-timberline development of these almost rock glacier shaped fans of non-rounded bedrock float — anyhoo, these fans in vicinity of the 2 Springs are 90% from type of amphibolite.



I can visualize real problems associated with auger sampling in this terrain — not only from stoney dramiction, but from the common occurrence of 2 (or more?) stacked soil profiles, i.e. several periods of humus development, etc.

Oh yes, under the microscope it became clear that samples (so far) from #4 vein have appreciable ≥15% pyrite of the total sulfides (mainly arsenopyrite).

(1) 02 Aug Sat.

Posts #2 MAUI @ 4940
1, 2, 5, 6

From ↑ S 33E $ 520' to typical "glacier" of garnet amphibolite float @ 4890'

05 / Staked Maui 5, 6, 7, 8 claims as / Tie-on NW extension of MAUI 1-4.

Commenced line = north boundary of MAUI 1. At 1009' the line passes 40' NW of campsite.

Sorted and packed all samples to date after further microscopic exams.

Helicopter on mtn East — back & forth around / after noon.

(1)

03 August Sunday

Traversed approx N60W to saddle of main ridge - @ 5000' alt then down through dense brush and scary cliffs of fine grained, finely laminated (but blocky weathering) quartzite which, in many places, was bright red with Fe ox along partings and fractures. Only pyrite was seen as the sulfide present.

The quartzite often displayed boudinaus up to 2 cm across. Infrequent white quartz interbeds up to 20cm thick - occassionally crosscutting quartzite laminations

Boulder talus @ 4350' altitude extends for 100-200 meters. Excellent overview of the various quartzite cliff exposures. However, owing to the dominant N20E 10-15 SE bedding - the 500 feet of true thickness (down to the talus pile) is not the total thickness of quartzite -

and one would have to ~~do~~ return and go down the spine of the mountain to the N45W - at least until timber and soil covers the outcrops. - ole Grizzly territory! Given time before pick up Wed evening, I hope to have one last look for zinc in quartzite & the 3-4C enigma.

Brought down grubhoe & shovel from the excavation on Vein #2.

Noted at the amphibolite hump just south of Vein #4 showing - that lineation of amphib is N20E (corrected 15 SE), but there is a well displayed fracture set N50E 70° NW - thus roughly parallel to the trends of Veins #1, #2, #3 and presumably #4 nearby. This is first indication of possible dip of the vein(s).

Wolves in Hoole Valley.

(1)

04 Aug. Monday
HOT 23°+ clear, calm.

Staked MAUI 9, 10, 11, 12 in thick, tall buckbrush, crossing the main creek, on a line 300° NE of the original MAUI 1-4 & NHOIN. - the campsite is @ 1000', so 2000 was traversed down through stunted spruce to edge of the main creek for Posts #1 of MAUI 13/14.

Several samples of pyritized, silicified, laminated quartzite from float in main creek - about 50 m downstream from confluence of the fissure mineralized gully & brook.

(1) 05 Aug Tuesday
clear, hot, calm

Voila!
While staking south from Posts #1 of MAUI 13/14 (near valley floor & main creek) @ 830' came upon steep-walled ravine 60' deep, same volume of water as in "Camp" gulley – N/S Prominent fracture N30W 70°N Porphyritic quartz monzonite – with feldspar mega-porphyroblasts – up to 10 cm!

Alignment – vaguely – of the mega-feldspar is S80W with a 45° inclination to ~~S~~ S80W. This is what appears to be an average –

QM appears to outcrop below 75' and above 200' the claim line @ 4250' weak pro-pylitization.

A few younger QM without porphyroblasts, lighter color (less biotite) med to coarse grained – prominent muscovite.

@ 4400' Posts #1 for MAUI 15/16
No more QM float - last was seen
@ the 1000' chain from MAUI 15/14
or 170' E of the ravine. Mostly dense
stunted spruce cover, however.

Remember? on 20 July I was puzzled
about porphyroblastic (+skarn) "float" -
300 m from camp @ 4650' alt. Now
the bedrock of similar QM adds credence
to all as the thermal source for the
hydrothermal sulfides elsewhere on
claims.

4620' #2 Posts MAUI 15/16 14:45

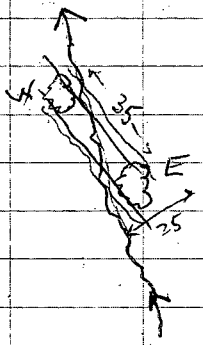
(1) 06 Aug. Wed. Cool am. +5°
Warm most of day w
Cirrus developing & baro. falling.

Returned down to sample sites in main gulley see 24 July area.

The "first west side" outcrop is clearly an extension of the vein + qtz on the east side - just above the rock glacier snout in bed of gulley.

About 30 m farther up the gulley - bedrock clearly seen — N25W 75W while gulley trends N15W. Noteworthy is presence of large (2-3 m wide) mass of white quartz in gulley bottom and rising to east as host for the vein. Interesting to note that a prominent steep "fault?" zone comes down the west bank - roughly at right angle strike (N65E) - as if the intersection of this structure and the main gulley "prepared the ground" for sulfide thermal solutions. The E bank and upper (first) W bank are part of a

Single silicified/pyritized zone –
25 m wide, 35 m long



At least 15 m of vertical extent exposed.

The steep dip of the principal fracture (fault) zone to the northeast could have been the key factor in focusing hydrothermal solutions exiting from vicinity of the Qtm to the northeast.

If samples are even .5 g – we could be looking at a bulk mineable situation. Seems that everything hinges on whether Au accompanies the pervasive pyrite there – inasmuch as not too much arsenopyrite visible.

Trans North Helicopter (Cory) arrived @ 8 pm to take me to Ross River. Camped on site near Ross. Drove to

Whitehorse – 07 Aug.

40850 →

~~3160~~

~~50~~

41145 odometer MILES

1300 m

3.28 | 4250' (Qm)

328

970

985

1400

3.28 | 4620 15/16 #2

328

1340

1312

35

25

175

70

875

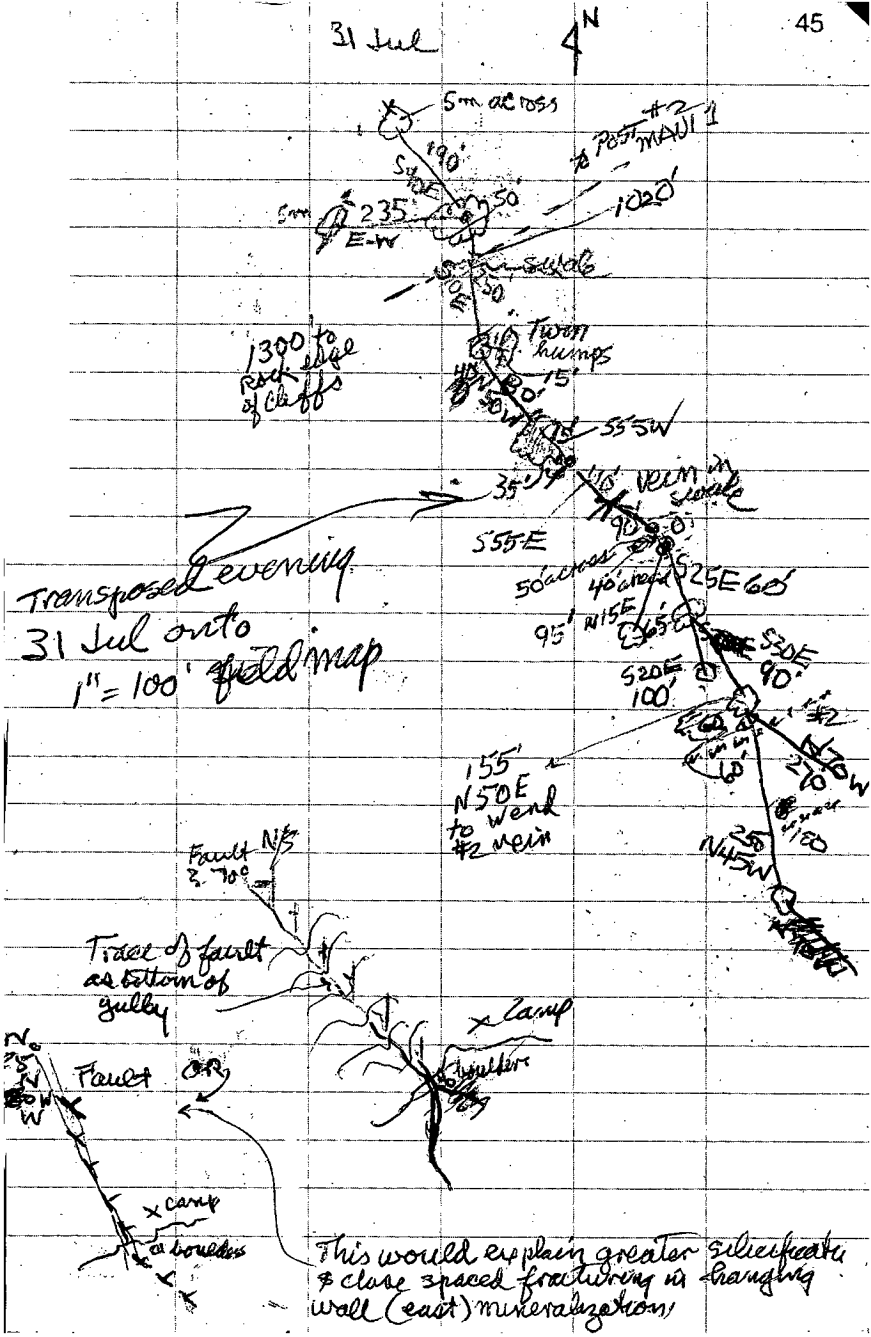
15

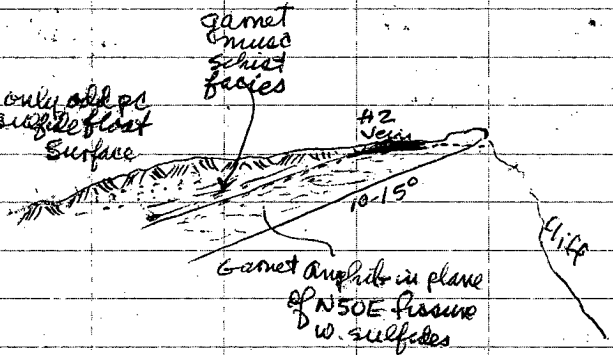
4375

875

13,125 m^3

Yes — this steeply E dipping fractures in base of gulley and of Qm in ravine!!

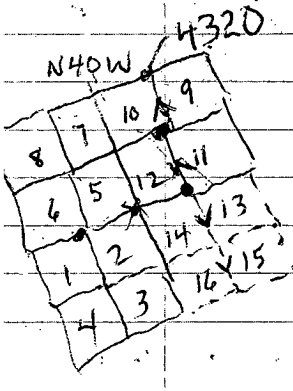

31 Jul
N
5m across
#2
POST MANU 1
190'
S40E
235
E-W
50
1020'
5m
S50E
50
1300 to edge of cliffs
Twin humps
15'
80'
55'SW
35'
N15E
S55E
Transposed evening 31 Jul onto 1" = 100' field map
50' across
40' across
S25E 60'
95'
N15E
S65E
S20E
90'
S20E
100'
#2
N70W
270
155'
N50E
to west
#2 vein
25
N45W
Fault N15E
Trace of fault at bottom of gully
x camp
Fault
N
S
W
x camp
boulders
This would explain greater silicification & close spaced fracturing in hanging wall (east) mineralization



What occurs when these fissure zones intersect the S20E fissure zone of main gulley!!

10m thick × 1m × 500m long = 5000 = 15000

Such an intersection - by computation/projection - would be around the 4900-4950' elevation - thus, a mineralized intersect (900' vertical) (750') sulfides potential.



M 5 11 am
M 6 11 05 am } 5 aug
M 7 12 30
M 8 12 35

#1 13 10 30
#1 14 10 35
#1 11 12 40
#1 12 12 45 } 4 aug 4090'

M5 14 00
16 14 05 } #1 aug 5

#1
9 14 35
10 14 40

328 × 16 = 5248

328 × 15 = 4920 − 131 = 4989

328 × 40 = 13120

4800 Base Camp

1460

3.28 | 4800 → 328 → 1520 → 1312 → 2080

Looking E

4825 boulder

4345

4250

bedrock 4080
sulfide
gulley

N45W trend

N20E foliation
10-15E

~10cm qtz // to garnet amphibolite foliation

N50E vein?

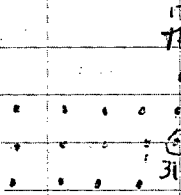
Garnet bio musc schist

17 July { Lv Whse - Thur am . 40,590 miles } 360
{ Arr Ross River . 40850 }

{ Lv. Ross River 40850 } 265
07 aug { Ar Whitehorse 41115 } 525 miles

are ~~lots~~ Amphibolites meta-sills?
submarine meta-flows?

- Can expect vert zoning of sulfides?
Exhalites — tourmaline - anhydrite?
Is arsenopyrite argentiferous?
Check on location of 1988 geochem sample.
Binoc buff zone specimens
Examine layer contacts in the biotite amphibs
any garnets?



↗ come out Wed pm 06 Aug ↗

28
2.5
140
56

~~875~~ 875
.6 | 525 42
48 1750
45 3500
42 37.50
30

YMIP
97-019

"Rite in the Rain®"

ALL-WEATHER

LEVEL

Notebook No. 311

J.S. DODGE
Book #1
12 June - 04 July 22

Thur 12 June 97

Drove Whse → Ross River
Rain showers.

TNA helicopter up Hoole R. 13:37'
Corey - Pilot
Mat - Mechanic

Set up camp 2 km WNW of Hoole airstrip - high water - virtually no gravel banks exposed.

Fri. 13 June
[altimeter is in feet]
Brook - 3450' 10 am

Landslide - 3730 noon
Glacial moraine cover.
50 cm felsx white qtz banded - clots of qtz 5-8 mm w. sericite.
No "R" bedrock on traverse.

max 20°

Sat. 14 June — 2 showers

Colluvial rock fall - 3 m above high water level of Hoole. Masses up to 1 meter dimensions. Exactly as shown SE end of "R" on Hoole map.

Dark grey-green weathering, massive, chlorite schist, minor $CaCO_3$; amphibolitic

@X (← 50 m downstream from above) One 30cm pc. bio, musc, gt3, garnet schist float - 20cm below sod. Typical garnet schist. Minor $CaFe_2$. Garnets altered - rusty.

Lunch - 3640' No outcrops up steep hillside

Fine dendritic slopes @ 3550'-3600'

@ 3380 - spring - float

Grey to white meta Quartzite bands 2-3 cm - w. chl. partings. Tops & bottom of gt3 packet is Bio, musc, garnet schist. Odd garnet in qtzite packet. Scales of pyrite scattered. Burgundy colour garnets - spessartine?

Heavy shower 4 pm

This is what many to be sought after most rare!!

Sat 14 - Cont'd. 5 cm thick
1 pc 25 cm wide discus-shaped float beside river muscovite-qtz garnet schist. Site is within plotted RE_{sc} from Kluit's OF 486 - fragile nature of rock could mean it had not been transported any significant distance - 1 km?

Heavy shower 7 pm

Sun 15 June
1 cm ice in pail.
Cirrus clouds rapidly increasing

Returned to river track boulders 1 km downstream from camp. Found only one 20 cm boulder of stratified mafic gtzite - weakly $CaCO_3$
No garnets.
Re-checked yesterday's gtzite "packet" and found most layers loose weakly $CaCO_3$ - thus marble.

Jet @ 3:00 pm SW toward Whitbase
Jet @ 5:33 pm " " "
Couldn't locate bearing NE of camp up to 3600'.

Mon. 16 June cloudy +8°

Y 70408/04 #1 to SSE
Y 70398/99 #2 from NNW } who, when?

@ 3590 – wiggly contours – ~~poplar~~ ~~balsam~~ no outcrops. Should have seen the "R" of Hoole surficial map. I suggest that much of "R" designated areas are covered by thin colluvium – so shouldn't depend too much in selecting areas for prospecting based on the total area shown as "R".

Orange-headed, large duck on a whitewater holiday down 10 km/hr current of Hoole R.

17 June Tues

Steady drizzle 4am - 9am, then frequent showers.

Finally steady rain through night.

10°C

18 June Wed Cloudy - rain stopped 7am High 15°C

Checked float along 1st bench above Hoole tracking up-stream. Several 20cm pcs. musc/qtz/feldspar schist - no gasnets.

Reached Hoole airstrip approx 1.5 km south of camp.

No specimens of the #2 Pb/Zn boulder on Finlayson CF456 geol.

19 June Thur — Rain in a.m. cloudy p.m. Rain while setting up camp on O-turned canoe mtn.

Lifted out by TNA (Cory) to 5000' alt. @ 151° 16 / 61° 24'

Heathery, snow-melt soggy hillside — rain all night.

20 June Fri — Rain tapering off @ 9 am. Dense fog (ie cloud) — visibility down to 50 m. Fog lifted 10:30 — sun + gusty showers.

2 Caribou
1 Fox white tail tip

musc, qtz schist 20° ENE
Garnets common

Up slope @ SE 100m qtz, musc schist with fractures 1 cm filling w. sphalerite and pyrite — although encouraging, this is not the strata form target, but might be sulfides remobilized post-metamorphic.

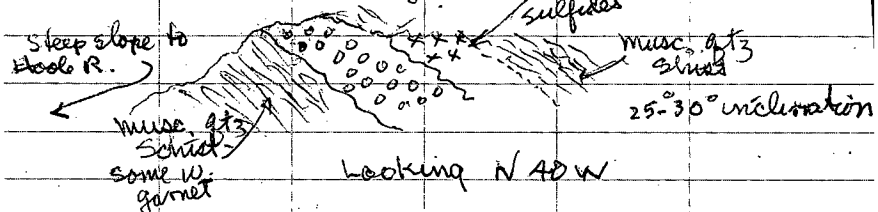
Sat. 15°C

21 June Longest day

Jan 10-2 3
Cloudy, Sunny, Cloudy showers

Unexpectedly encouraging prospecting. Stratiform?, bright steely black sulfides + brassy pyrite(?) in siliceous (gray to white quartz) matrix. Sulfides as masses, trails, specs – often around 1 cm qtz boudinages. Chunks of this mineralization in place – up to 30cm dia. from flat terrane. Seen intermittently over 50m strike length – appears ≥ 1 m thick.

Mineralization appears spatially related to distinct garnet (almandine–orangite) – amphibolite – up to 3m thick & conformable with foliation of area. Being resistant, forms little mounds (2m high)



Unclear now, but amphibolite appears to thicken NW-ly – possibly up to 20 m, but sulfides may wedge out NW.

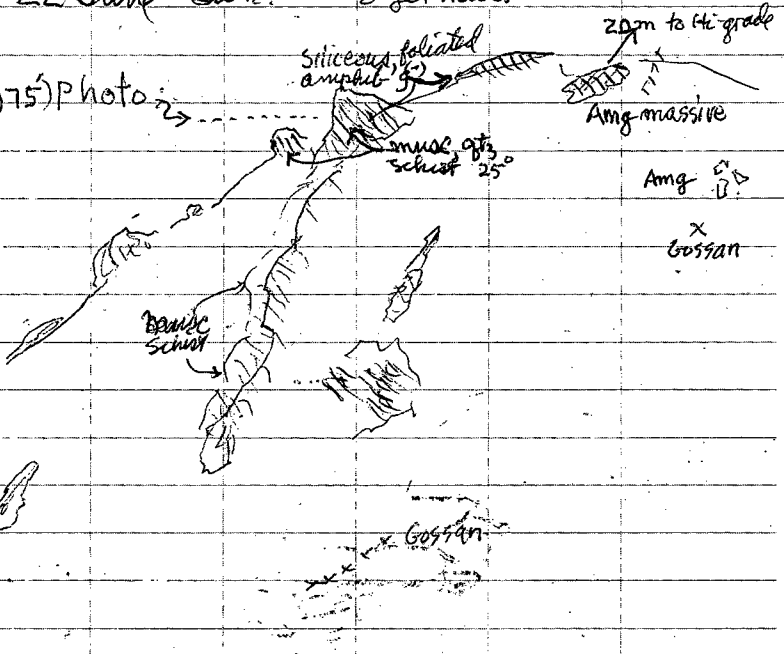
Appears to be typical seafloor vent sulfides in (chlorine) siliceous discharge deposits — however, characteristically low total sulfur anoxial. That character jibes with Harris's petro. description of the Hoole Zn boulder gneiss.

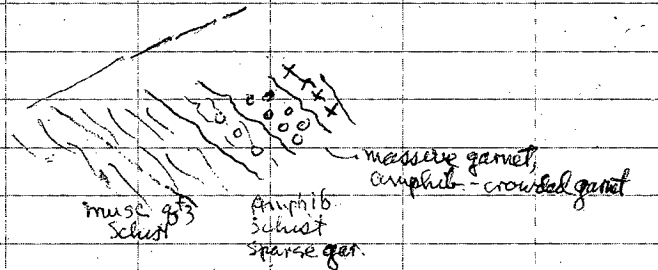
Deposit likely metamorphosed to amphibolite (lower) stage. No evidence of crosscutting qtz or sulfide stringers — thus mineralization pre- or syn?- metamorphic.

Prospected up-slope from camp 75m elev. noted steepening of schist foliation — to 40° w. isoclinal folding — abruptly schists become dominantly calcareous — could this be the contact PAK4 shown on OF 458 ?

Smoke-red sunset in Ross R. area

22 June Sun. 8 jet trails 20°C afternoon





Amphibolite grades SSE into laminated biotite schist — which incorporates $CaCO_3$ (1-2 cm thick) beds as facies change.

Photo - to NW @ 4900
- Grizzl dozer cut ~~Garnet~~ garnet (-)
musc qtz schist - apparently N 20 S

4890 - stunted spruce - 50 m W of draw
noon 2 lg pcs (boulders) laminated qtzite musc partings 2-5 cm w boudinaged feldspar? up to 1 cm displaces qtzite layering. weakly carbonate. Very close to target lithology

23 June Monday N wind; 90% clear
10° a.m. – then

to E down to 3830
Highly siliceous + musc. + felk massive schist
blocky weathering.

then 75 m to west → 30 m upslope from cluster of 10 spruce –
green only at tops – 4/830
Hi grade sulfides in qtz (float)
Similar to "camp" belt.

Very heavy thunderstorm activity
Camp drenched by 1 pm – continued
until 11 pm.

24 June - Tues Dense fog @ 6 am which didn't start breaking up until 9:30.

Prospected NNE slope - much FeOx stained white qtz. One large piece 30 cm carried ✓ py, galena, sphal - one small cave suggests (qtz xls on walls) epithermal origin. This @ 4600'

Carried on across steep gully down to top of prominent tan weathering slope - 4400' - 4500'. Thin bedded quartzite w. pyrite crystals sparsely distributed. Limonite on fractures. Qtzite ∥ bedding dips 20° E Photo looking NNE.

25 June Wed. Partly cloudy 8°C → 15°C Barometer falling!

Prospected down E slope to top of coarse 40cm bouldery bedrock slide area. Limonite frac coatings attracted interest in seeing if this 1000' W of yesterdays buff-colored quartzite area was an extension. Yes, it is.

Blocky weathering qtzite with bedding (foliation) 28° to E. Prominent fracture set parallels the valley N50W with a second set NNW. The 50W set ~~most of~~ with dip 60° NE could very likely be part of the through going NE dipping fault. ~~of the~~. Pyrite could have been diagenetic and was supergene oxidized owing to the pervasive fracturing. No commercial potential — (but need geochem.)

Return to area of 10-tree cluster to look for down dip extent of the amphibolite — no sign of it in float.

worked my way back W traverse and up 200' — finally began tracking garnet-amphibolite float and flagged it with highest mass on a rough 15° dip projection from the initial discovery of amphibolite on top of cliffs SW flank of overturned canoe mountain. Will return tomorrow to see if can follow it SEerly — and, of course, see if any sulfide siliceous zone overlies the amphibolite.

Barometer fallen on second 100' interval since this morning.

26 June Thur

Partly cloudy
Barometer fell the 4th 100-foot rise in altitude.

Strong winds & rain showers all afternoon

Prospected down-dip - above amphibolite and by the French "systematic" located 3 new sulfide-bearing clusters of boulders each up to 35 cm across. Same very striking with sulfides (?) masses and layers making up 30-50% of rock - qtz matrix.

The 3 equidistant sites 5 m apart form a line roughly NE (N50E) or approx dip of underlying amphibolite. Will shovel a bit to see if these sites are part of a continuous sub-crop.

Afternoon scouted farther east and found one piece of exceptionally hi-grade - and numerous white quartz float with scattered sulfides but most of which have apparently been oxidized - since FeOx heavily distributed & many cavities (where sulfides were present ?).

curiously, haven't been able to track the amphibolite down "dip" beyond about 350m from outcrops along crest. Will try to determine if its extension has been faulted — a linear 3-meter high topo feature trending N40W — 100m east of camp might represent such a fault.

27 June Fri Very strong NW wind
Barometer back up to
Camp @ 5000'

Prospected around ± top of SE
one-half of mtn. Jumped family
of 10 Caribou resting near snowbanks
in a broad col where approx
250m thick succession of mafic
schists crop out on ridge (headwall) —
biotite and some hornblende schists —
quite unlike massive hornblende
amphibolite of Day 2. Overlain by
muscovite qtz schists — all inclined
20°-25° NNE The mining recorders'
map is way out topographically —
the crest of this mtn. can't be over
5500' and the cone shaped hill
"extension" is only about 5300' —
see my photo showing the 6000' peaks

After lunch took shovel to the string of 3 closely spaced qtz-sulfide (tetrahedrite? tennantite? showings. As boulders were dug up & out it became apparent that there is a vein, not a stratabound bed immediately overlying the amphibolite. So far the width is ~~max~~ ≥ 1 meter. A quick check NW to crest of slope where amphibolite outcrops — sure enough there is the qtz vein (on trend) going on down toward the Hoole. Of great surprise was the fact that the qtz vein is snow white (w black lichen) on weathered surface — but rusty FeOx upon breaking off chunks — never would have bothered to whack it — except it is right on strike w the 3 ~~#~~ hi-grade pits.

Now, will have to check the "original" hi-grade showing — it may be a parallel vein!

This vein interpretation makes ~~the~~ source of the hi-grade scattered float vicinity and above the 10-tree point.

This raises an interesting point - where is the heat source of the hydrothermal sulfide vein(s)? It just occurred to me that the gossan across the valley to NE @ about 5500' - staked as STICK claims, has a serpentinite green cap - so there may ~~be heat~~ have been heat re intrusion of the dunite/harzburgite.

More exciting news tomorrow.

28 June Sat A really wet windy one. Nearly rolled tent over.

Pretty much camp bound. From 11 am - 4 pm managed wet suit to try and float trace the so called #1 vein (discovery on 21st.). Sure enough, down 30m the steep SW slope began finding sulfide bearing white quartz of same style, i.e. banded and

splotches. Noticed the qtz musc schist float were much more densely limonitic in the vicinity. Still no definition of vein thickness - as sulfide float could be widely dispersed. There may be some possibility that the #1 vein dips steeply to NW, but that is only a guess - on the assumption that veins #1 and #2 are parallel.

Brought back another pail of snow for cooking. Tent all askew - can't zip door shut until realign supports after stops raining - black sky up - French tonight. Ground squirrels leaving field day growing holes in tent - they, too, are prospecting for the Big One.

29 June Sun. Cold, blowing, 3 heavy drenching "showers".

Made 2 trips to the N-facing talus slopes for the possible projection of either/or veins #1/#2 - roughly 700 foot from the strong of 3 hi-grade outcrops on #1 vein.

Much heavily FeOxidized chunks - with pyrite (?) crystal voids, in pcs. that came from qtz vein ~~border~~ wall contact with qtz biotite schist. White qtz (only) with FeOx on fractures — no evidence of previous sulfides. The volume of vein float, and its occurrence on-line from the 3-pit site, strongly points to this talus area as extension of one or both of the veins. But, alas, not the same conc. of sulfides. However, took several samples of heavily oxidized stringery "vein" material.

On way back took whack at piece of white qtz sticking up about 3 cm - and found by digging that it was nearly a meter wide vein, FeOx frac, but no sulfides. Does reinforce tenant that veins do extend for considerable distance @ uniform strike. BUT, with typical epithermal ore shoots.

Cloudy - cold wind until 25
30 June Mon. noon then p.c.
5 very curious Caribou followed me.

Surprise again! While collecting large ~~talus~~ sub-moss colluvium chunks of rock to make a cairn for discovery posts on (4) claims to be staked, I noticed a peculiar breccia appearance through the muddy covering of one piece 35cm across. Upon breaking it was surprised to see 95% sulfide mineralization throughout. This led to dozens of mineralized rocks - and an impressive number of thin bedded quartzite with sulfides permeating along fractures cutting across bedding (foliation) Evidently the relative brittle quartzite allowed this - in contrast I believe to the 'tight' qtz-musc schist hosting #1 & #2 veins.
The above breccia healed by ultrafine black mineral (PY?) and the ubiquitous metallic sulfides.

This vein #3 appears to be parallel with #1 and #2, but about 100m to the SE of #1. The vein can be readily traced for 30m - although I suspect it goes much farther. One bedrock face exposes sulfides for ≥2m. Brought back 10 kg samples.

Just as the site for a mill must be drilled - the rocks for a claim cairn need to be carefully examined.

01 July Tues

Clear + mild - Perfect
Shaved 3-wks beard.

Staked four claims back-to-back as MAUI 1-4 ats claims

N 40 W 1 & 2 from discovery
S 40 E 3 & 4 Cairn of #1s

Went 600' beyond site for #2 posts of MAUI 1 & 2 to find timberline scrub spruce in copse.

Erected stone cairn at discovery area (vein #3 of yesterday) and put Post, #1 data sheets in glass Jar in cairn. Took photos.

Five curious caribou keeping eyes on my activities. 2 ravens but didn't stay in area, so I presume no bear kill nearby.

02 July. Warm - clear until 3 pm, smoke from WWA

Prospected, in detail, extensions of all 3 known veins and in all cases found float. For example, the #1 vein can now be assured of over 45 m to the southwest. The #2 vein at least 10 m, and the #3 vein no less than 25 m.

Test geochem sampling methods showed that some difficulty would be encountered - particularly in the frost heaved tufted humps. Nevertheless, the subcrop does not seem to be covered (in 75% of places) with more than 0.5 m of colluvium.

This exam was to have a plan for follow-up first-stage work (along with hand trenching - in case the assay returns are significantly high.

03 July Cloudy - warm - smoke
Enormous series of thunder-storms hit from 2-5 pm. Tore off rain fly, then blew out 2 nylon panels + demolished tent. Ground squirrels on sidelines cheering!

Sorted, labeled, and packed all 25 rock samples — 40-45 kg + several large chunks 10 kg.

Trans North Helicopter (John Whitham) picked me up + returned to Ross River.

On reflection - the steely-black dominant mineral appears to have black streak (but mostly as fine grains (so difficult to observe) thus doesn't seem to be sphalerite. Have seen bit of galena and pyrite (#1 vein only so far). Say, just dawned on me — the sulfide is arsenopyrite !! so arsenic and gold possible anomalies.

04 July — Partly cloudy - warm

Drove from Ross River to Whitehorse 260 mi via Drury Creek (breakfast) & Braeburn (cookies).

~~LOPINE~~
MAUI

N40E

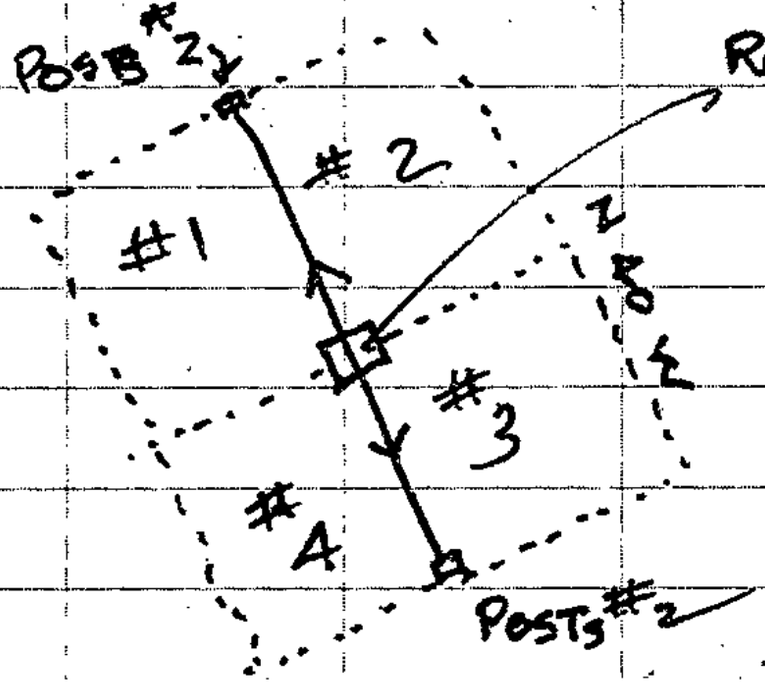
750' ← Camp

175' ←

#2 Vein

#1 Vein

MAUI CLAIMS
01 JULY 97



Rock Cairn w 4 claim notices for POSTS #1

15:30
15:35
15:40
15:45

"Rite in the Rain®"

ALL-WEATHER

LEVEL

Notebook No. 311

1997-019
J.S. DODGE
31 AUG 18
30 AUG - 10 SEPT

11 August Monday Drizzle

Leave Whitehorse am 41145 mi
Arr - Ross River → Mink Creek 41,445 mi

12 August - Tues.
Trans North Helicopter - Ross River to MAUI cls. area and return to Ross River. Re-staked MAUI 1-4.

Dropped off @ 4500+ feet on south end of long ridge between two lake-filled valleys - black weathering weakly calcareous phyllite.

Made fly camp (sans tent or sleeping bag) under spruce - in rain - @ 4000 altitude.

[See campsites "X" on claim map Enlarged - in Summary Report

13 August Wed. Drizzle - SE wind

Pretty well soaked trying to find an outcrop of Kleist's Plese on his Fordyce map sheet. Some 5-7 bare spots (10-15 m across) in the meter-high buckbrush @ timberline and center of N/S ridge - no verifyable bedrock, although the topography would lead one to suspect a shallow dip to the south. Many chips and gravel-sized melange of quartzite, mica-qtz-schist, chert - non-indurated.

Again - wet under a spruce, but soon had dry-out fire going until it burned out around 9 pm. Camped on north end of long ridge - just below timberline.

14 Aug Thur - foggy, drizzle until noon - then partly sunny.

Scouted N slope but failed to find definite outcrops - brush covers apparently glacial moraine. However, criss-crossed the slope down NE until reached Muik Creek tote trail - Made camp on gravel bar where some muskeg water available. No outcrops along the tote trail.

Obvious that a Wadwell-type track vehicle had come out on tote trail sometime in past four weeks.

Clearing skies - temps dropping.

15 Aug. Fri $-2^{\circ}C$ @ 4am when left here
Carried on northward on tote road and stopped briefly to examine 10m high exposure of phyllite - some 10 m below tote road @ bend in Meiks Creek. Sulfate floresence well developed.

Reached Campbell highway mid-afternoon & got dried out in sun.

No Aug Sat. Partly cloudy - 0°C in a.m

Drove from Mink Creek west to the Hoole River bridge turn-out and spent afternoon checking over the 1997 deposits of "new-arrivals" of boulders, cobbles, etc. on Hoole River outwash @ its junction with Kelly River.

As before, kept screening all the "new arrivals" for another zinc stratiform metasiltstone boulder - e.g. - like the one on MIDAS #1 cl. 7 km upstream. Nothing very exciting - except for a few

17 Aug Partly cloudy +6° by noon.

Drove up Hoole to Ite trail 4×4 for 8 km to old Newmont and Eldorado camp. Hiked on down to Hoole River to make an examination of "new" boulders on W bank of Hoole – at low water level. Only one boulder of interest was pulled from water's edge – Typical quartz vein with much massive pyrite, vuggy – apparently from the epithermal vein found in 1996 on east bank of Hoole – above the serpentinite boulder pile and downstream from Caben Creek.

Don't see any further need to maintain the MIDAS claims, as have not found any Cu or Au float from any site which could be bedrock source on the claims.

Drove down to Campbell Hwy in late afternoon – camped there.

18 Aug -

Drove via Ross River (to "close" my trek-plan with pilot @ Trans-North Helicopters who was concerned about my safety - after having left me on mountain to walk out. Then on to Whitehorse @ odometer 41,746 mi

97019

Sat 30 Aug

L.V. Whitehorse via 4x4
Odometer 41808 miles

Arr Base of Mtn - Katza River
42,100 miles
41 808
292

Sun 01 Sept. Sunny 12°C
Air base camp site 42,104 miles
Loc.: 336531 m.G. Reference alt.=4850'

Examined UCO phyllites - many white quartz 'sweats' - in numerous dozer & backhoe trenches exposing deeply weathered vein 2-3m wide (75S) crosscutting phyllites (60E). Vein carries galena in heavily oxidized $CaCO_3$ + gossanite matrix - some 100 kg masses of galena. Footwall is distinctive - qtz stringers, $CaCO_3$, Pyrite, and barite - 10-20cm wide zone.

Trenches at ~~~~ MGR at 4800-4900 alt.

Search should be made for possible DDH sites.

Galena, massive, steely - very much feel carries hi Ag.

02 Sept. Monday Sunny 13°C

Returned (4 km) to "Galena" vein to further unravel geo setting and look for DDH setups. Found field campsite at lower creek (enough water now flowing for drill program. Barrel of (chopper fuel) dated 1987 - could give clue in looking for probable assessment report on property in Whse recorder's office on return. Found several large (8-10 kg) rounded cobbles of galena down W. slope in dozer cuts - on strike with vein exposure in top trenches.

Campsite (with Native hexapod) on flat near creek is evidently right on the fault NNW only mapped by Dirk - very distinct Fe-rich spring issuing from a 50m long bog. Could be the

intersection of the vein-fissure zone and the NNW fault. On access 4x4 trail down to campsite - noted dark grey fault gouge and limonitic crushed phyllite - most likely the NNW fault - zone ~1 m wide

Ross River hunting party left for town.
Spotted 3 grizzlies on mtn NNE across valley

03 Sep Tues S: wind; sunny +10

Climbed 6100' mtn 2 km ESE of base camp in order to view part of proposed 2-3 day trek into headwaters of Star Creek re metaquartzite. Noted that McNeil River valley 1 km wide, thick buckbrush & swamps from meanders of river. would definitely be a challenge + (see photos) would have to maintain 5800-6100 traverse altitude to shorten total distance of route. With uncertain weather now - may best plan to get helicopter next summer to land 2 or 3 sites enroute to returning to MAUI Claims. All of above in context of having to return along same route to base camp.

Geology of climbing route -
Camp underlain by calcareous phyllite (uCO)
Base of mtn. - small outcrop at head of
N-draining gully - of black shale (DM) -
overlain by 100 m thick buff-weathering calcareous chert
(M_c) then crossing NNW trending depression
(fault?) and on to steep slope of mtn in
chlorite schist w some $CaCO_3$ members, plus
graywacke (black phyllite chips), plus "greenstone",
i.e. chlorite rich mafics (basalt?) - this unit
probably upper C/Ordovician - foliation 25° SW
Some white quartz "sweats" and ankerite along
10 m-wide fissure E-W on top ridge of mtn.

04 Sep. Wed. Sunny a.m. then clouds + heavy downpour 3^{30}-4^{30} pm

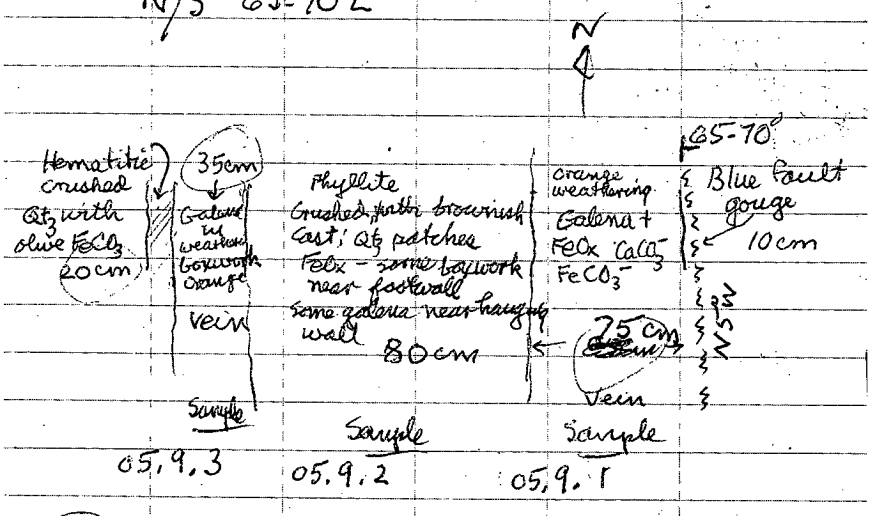
Took shovel the 2 km to galena vein exposed in dozer cuts.

Search through out area of trenching for DDH set-up

05 Sept. Thur. 12°C Grey a.m. Sunny by noon

5940-alt.-vein (photo)

N/S 65-70 E



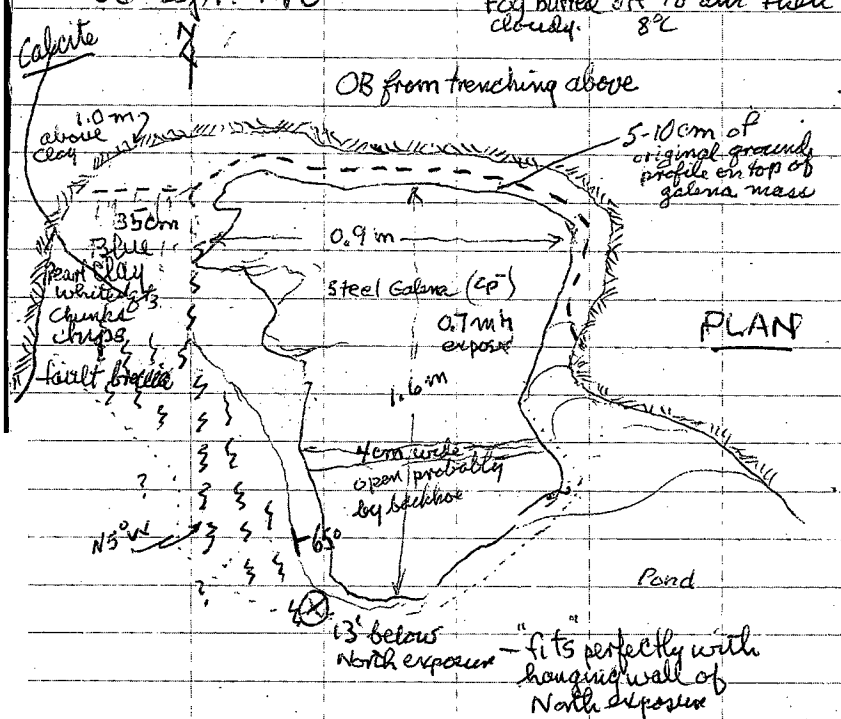
N50W 60N
Hanging wall Phyllite

PLAN

12m south to benched vein exposure.

06 Sept. Fri

Very heavy rain 4-7 am
Fog burned off 10 am then cloudy. 8°C



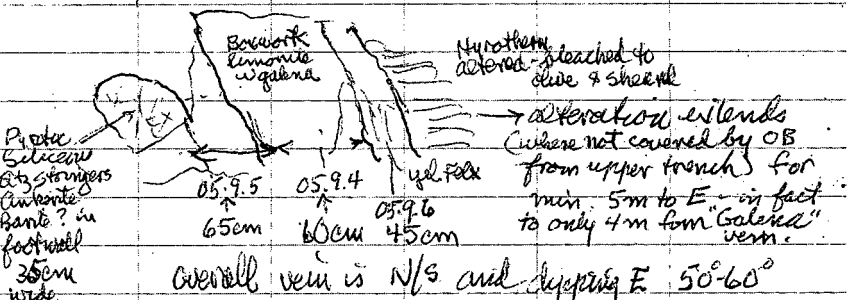
Boulder in trench pond – that is not a boulder, but bedrock, i.e. bedgalena vein N/S. Still not fully exposed (photos) owing to OB onto hillside.

Note – this is roughly 3.0 m below "South Face" cut and 3.5 m below "North flat" (samples 1-3 yesterday)

06 Cont'd

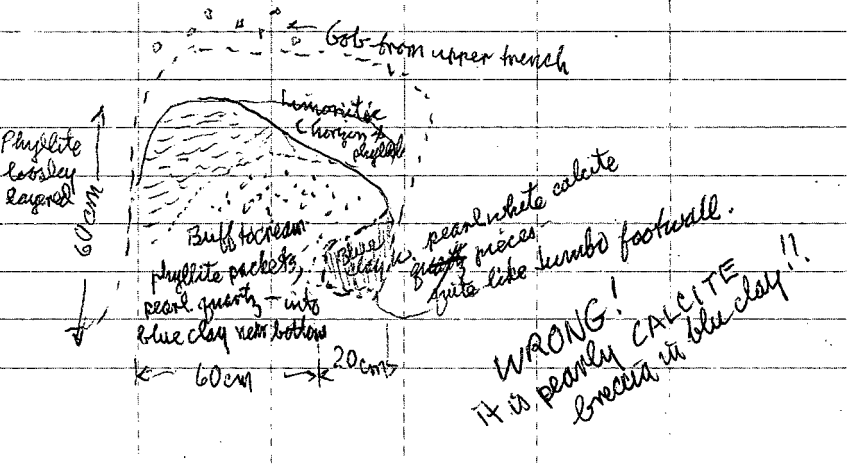
South

½-Section on bench
Looking North



07 ~~Sept.~~ ~~Sat.~~ Very heavy frost.

DOG-HOLE 2m above altitude Jumbo outcrop



07 Sept. Contd
Much hand tool excavating. Still no sign of any DDHs.

Might top of Jumbo outcrop, as now excavated, be actual top of galena deposition in that 355° fissure?

Why no supergene boxwork oxidation — at all — at Jumbo? yet, 15' higher (altitude) and on so-called Main or trenched vein 15-20' to west, much boxwork & fresh galena in remnants is only in 10-20cm wide ~~strat~~ patches.

Perhaps the blue gouge at Jumbo has acted as impervious barrier to oxy ground water.

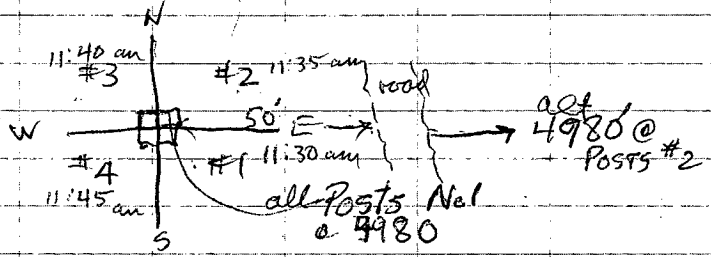
08 Sept. Sunday Partly cloudy 10°C

Found old claim posts

#1 YA 90288 } (to the North)
#1 YA 90287 }

#1 YA 90289 } (to the South)
#1 YA 90290 }

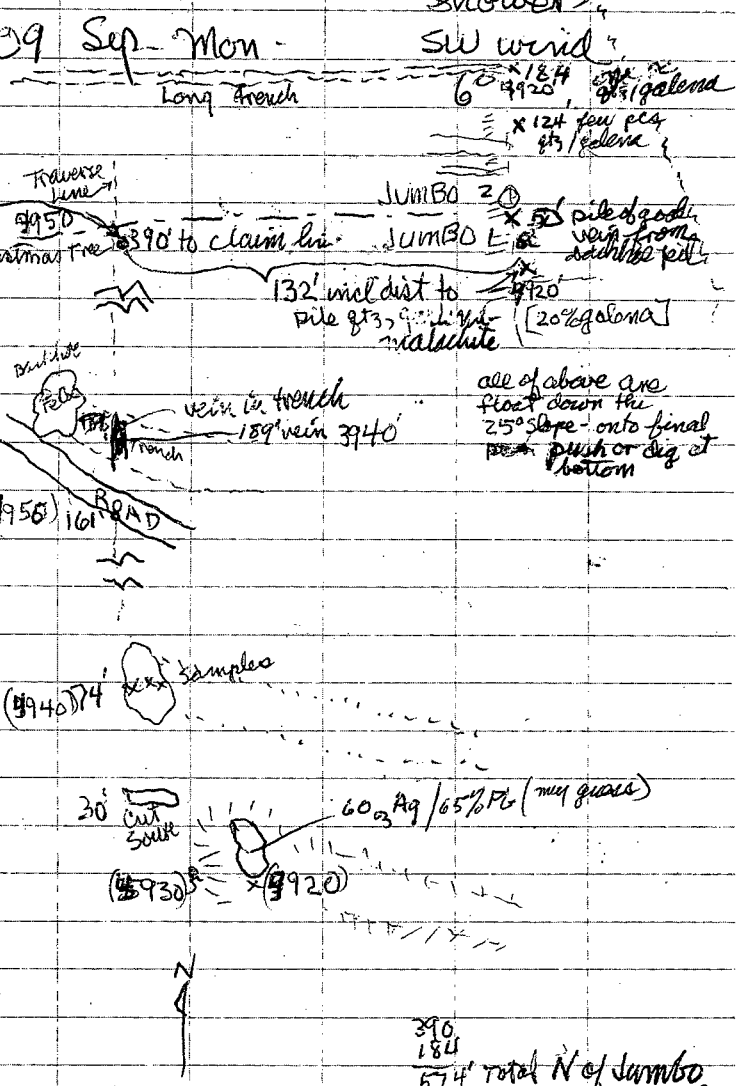
Staked 4 JUMBO claims



09 Sep Mon

showers

SW wind



10 Sept. Tues.

@ 970/80 Trench N30E
Galena in E-W vein 20-25 cm wide
(took sample).

@ Second fissure zone (-970) brecciated - weakly galenatized (new vein). @ 110 az.

1081
+ 245 pace (hip chain caput)
+ 184 (see 09 traverse)
1510 - So, this vein exposure lies just inside JUMBO 2 claim

11 Sep

21.5
20.5
6.0
48.0

10 + 2 report

SHEET 105G-11

LATITUDE 61° 30' To 61° 45'
LONGITUDE 131° 00' To 131° 30'

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
LANDS DIVISION

SCALE: ½ MILE To 1 INCH

FT. 1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500 FT.

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NOTICE

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WHITEHORSE
17 June 80
19 Sept. 74
14 Nov. 72
17 May 56

12 JUNE 91
26 SEPT. 90
1 MAR. 90
2 OCT. 89
19 SEPT. 89
29 AUG. 89
9 MAR. 89
23 FEB. 89
30 AUG 88
18 AUG. 88
14 JULY 88
26 JAN. 88
[illegible] 87
[illegible] 87
[illegible] 86
[illegible] 86

29 JULY 96
1 JUN 96
11 MAR 96
30 OCT 95
16 OCT 95
11 SEPT 95
16 FEB 95
16 AUG 94
16 SEPT 93
09 JULY 92

Magnetic North
N 24° 30' E
N 33° 15' E

Note: Entry on certain lands is withdrawn from staking in cross-hatched areas to facilitate the settlement of Native Land Claims without prejudice to Existing Surface and Sub-surface Rights

105G13 105G14 105G15
105G12 105G11 105G10
105G5 105G6 105G7

DODGE YMIP '97-019
Base
= Campsites
105G-11
GEOLOGY OF 486 '77

CONTINUED

105 G-11

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Northern Affairs Program / Programme des affaires du Nord

Mineral Rights — Droits miniers

Canada

WATSON LAKE 24 JUNE 86

03 DEC 93
03 AUGUST 93
21 JULY 93
21 OCT 92
28 AUG 92
29 JULY 92 L
23 JULY 92
09 JULY 92
26 MAY 92
08 JAN 92
18 APR 91
26 SEPT. 90
23 AUG. 90
18 JULY 90
20 APR. 90
31 JAN. 90
19 SEPT. 89
29 AUG. 89
7 AUG. 89
24 JULY 89
7 JULY 89
14 MAY 89
23 JAN. 89
21 SEPT 88
30 AUG 88
29 AUG 88
25 AUG 88
24 JUNE 88
20 MAY 88
4 MAR. 88
26 JAN. 88
18 DEC. 87
[illegible] 87
[illegible] 87

10 JULY 96
07 DEC 95
01 DEC 95
13 SEPT 95
16 FEB 95
20 JAN 95
09 NOV 94
16 AUG 94
18 FEB 94

105G-12
QUARTZ & PLACER

LATITUDE 61° 30' TO 61° 45'
LONGITUDE 131° 30' TO 132° 00'

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

SCALE 1:30,000

1000 0 1000 2000 METRES

1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500 FEET

N — MAGNETIC NORTH 33° 56' E

NOTE:

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TOPOGRAPHY COMPILED FROM 1:50,000 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES. CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET. SURVEY INFORMATION COMPILED FROM LEGAL SURVEYS, BY DRAFTING SERVICES.

Note: Entry on certain lands is withdrawn from staking in cross-hatched areas to facilitate the settlement of Native Land Claims without prejudice to Existing Surface and Subsurface Rights.

105F-16	105G-13	105G-14
105F-9	105G-12	105G-11
105F-8	105G-5	105G-6

132° 00' 55' 50' 45' 40' 35' 131° 30'
61° 45' 40' 35' 61° 30'

ELDORADO · KNEE · MIDAS · STAR · SPITZ · HOODLE · BOD · ZOO · MAX · RAN · BOU · JIG · REEL · LNG · ARGUS · CYR

R-1 · R-3 · R-4

ROBERT CAMPBELL HIGHWAY

PELLY RIVER

P E L L Y M O U N T A I N S

ST CYR RANGE

Horton Creek · Creek · Starr Creek · Creek

GEOLOGY OF 486 '97
DODGE YMIP '97 - 019
●=Base Campsites

PEsc

105G-12

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Northern Affairs Program / Programme des affaires du Nord

Mineral Rights — Droits miniers

Canada

WATSON LAKE 24 JUNE 86

03 DEC 92
03 AUGUST 93
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29 JULY 91
23 JULY 92
09 JULY 92
26 MAY 92
08 JAN 92
16 APR 91
26 SEPT. 90
23 AUG. 90
18 JULY 90
20 APR. 90
31 JAN. 90
19 SEPT. 89
29 AUG. 89
7 AUG. 89
24 JULY 89
7 JULY 89
14 MAY 89
23 JAN. 89
21 SEPT 88
30 AUG 88
29 AUG 88
10 AUG 88
24 JUNE 88
20 MAY 88
4 MAR. 88
26 JAN. 88
18 DEC. 87
[illegible] 87

JB JULY 96
07 DEC 95
01 DEC 95
13 SEPT 95
16 FEB 95
20 JAN 95
09 NOV 94
16 AUG 94
18 FEB 94

105G-12

QUARTZ & PLACER

LATITUDE 61° 30' TO 61° 45'
LONGITUDE 131° 30' TO 132° 00

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

SCALE 1:30,000

METRES 1000 0 1000 2000 METRES
FEET 1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500 FEET

N — MAGNETIC NORTH N 25° 5.0' E

NOTE:

THIS MAP IS ISSUED AS A PRELIMINARY GUIDE FOR WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT WILL ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, INACCURACIES OR OMISSIONS WHATSOEVER.

TOPOGRAPHY COMPILED FROM 1:50,000 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES.
CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET.
SURVEY INFORMATION COMPILED FROM LEGAL SURVEYS, BY DRAFTING SERVICES.

Note: Entry on certain lands is withdrawn from staking in cross-hatched areas to facilitate the settlement of Native Land Claims without prejudice to Existing Surface and Subsurface Rights.

105F-16	105G-13	105G-14
105F-9	105G-12	105G-11
105F-8	105G-5	105G-6

132° 00' 55' 50' 45' 40' 35' 131° 30'
61° 45' 40' 35' 30'

Horton Creek
Star Creek
Hoole River
ROBERT CAMPBELL HIGHWAY
PELLY RIVER
P E L L Y M O U N T A I N S
ST CYR RANGE
R-1
R-3
R-4
KNEE
ELDORADO
MIDAS
ZOO
BOU
BOD
MAX
RAN
JIG
LING
REEL
STAR
SPITZ
HOOLE
ARGUS
CYR
3000
3500
4000
4500
5000
5500
6000
6500

105G-12

"Rite in the Rain®"

ALL-WEATHER

LEVEL

Notebook No. 311

97-019

J.S. DODGE

BOOK #2

17 JUL - 06/07 AUG.

20.5 Field Days

17 July Thurs.

Drove Whitehorse to Ross River
40590 → 40850 260 miles

Flew with Trans North Helicopters
C-GTNS John Whitham & mechanic
to 61°23'N, 131°7'W @ 4800' in
rain to campsite. Made camp in
rain 10:30 pm.

18 July Fri

Reconnoitered head of principal gully where musc, bio schist outcrops heavily limonitic. Some qtz-pyrite and garnet-amphibolite float. The bedrock appears to overlie the buff outcrops which dominate walls of the gully.

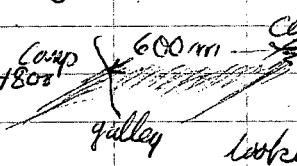
The finely laminated qtz+, muscovite schist (foliation N20E 20°E) have been pervasively silicified. Vuggy texture, weakly pyritic, 5-7mm

white quartz stringers crosscutting foliation. In places the foliation has been obliterated by close-spaced fractures healed by silica & all fractures are coated with limonite. / all these observations @ 4700' up to camp-to @ 4800'.

(1) 19 Jul Sat. Windy - sunny max 15° except sev. lt showers

Prospected NW roughly on 4800' contour. Surprised to find (except for immediate vicinity of big gulley where musc/bio schists outcrop) silicified finely laminated (bedded) quartzite - generally more qtz stockwork aspect than just below camp. Several sites - including cliff outcrops at farthest ridge still visible from camp - much white milky qtz stringers & even pervasive qtz flooding with only ≤ 5% creamy ~~bleaches~~ patches of hydrothermal clay?

Still (at cliff site), the inherent foliation can be discerned in blocky panels some 50-60 cm thick - N15E 15E. Thus, it appears that this silicification affects a quartzite unit at least 600m



along the ± 4800 contour. This raises the implication that the arseno/pyrite/qtz veins in overlying muscovite-qtz schist were emplaced during period of the pervasive silicification of the thin-bedded quartzite. If so, perhaps some answers will be found in lower gulley exposures.

More pyrite-arsenopyrite-qtz float showing up in swale 75 m S from camp - along with dominantly musc/qtz schist and orange-weathering limestone float - apparently just above contact with the qtz stockwork in the qtzite. Sulfide float similar to that of 1st sample of last batch which ran +3grams/ton Au.

Although throughout the qtzite exposures (and float) so far there is pervasive limonite - occassionally (+) hematitic fracture coatings — no fresh sulfide concentrations have been found except for the odd unweathered pyrite stringer and isolated grains (xls) in intensely close spaced fractured host.

All thoughts return to the 1988 geochem As/Au anomaly @ mouth of gulley. 400ppm 7ppb. Might there be a tertiary intrusive near valley floor?

So far there does not appear to be a disconformity at contact of qtzite & overlying schist.

Were Au/As bearing fluids rising throughout the qtzite unit & being precipitated with milky qtz in the N50E // veins in the overlying schist at some most-favored altitude above formational contact? Might this model explain what #2 vein is better grade than #3 vein (~30m higher)?

How does one go about recon. sampling of the qtzite for Au/As - such large area. — few

more days prospecting may offer some solutions to choose from. Obviously, the possibility of bulk tonnage Au .02-.05 g/T looms and keeps one prospecting enthusiastically.

20 July - Sunday dozen contrails a.m. (no doubt much 1st class Eggs Benedictine being served to Mikimoto necklaced fair ones). 10 caribou Caribou on skyline munching their moss w. delight too.

A.m. up main gulley to 4880 checking float which (as expected) was 70-80% qtz-musc schist; 10-15% limy schist; ≤5% garnet amphibolite and white qtz. A few (3-4) small (6 cm) qtz-pyrite pieces. Near camp 45 cm "leopard" qtz and thin, discontinuous biotite laminations — invaded by white qtz stringers 1-2 cm wide partly ll to foliation, partly crosscutting foliation very little pyrite. Leopard schist is silicified.

Thus, the enigma so far in trying to find sufficient fluid/beds containing sulfides to account for high 400 ppm As at mouth of gulley by 1988 GSC geochem. The clue must lie down the gulley.

P.M. Traversed E @ 15° inclino - more or less along contact between laminated quartzite and overlying qtz-musc-bio schist. At roughly 300 m and down it numbers to 4650' turned up porphyritic (mega microcline) qtz, bio, monzonite - 5 large pieces (up to 35 cm) - some well rounded some quite angular. Also 2 chunks of fine grained skarn - diopsidic greenish + some lite green, translucent splotchy mineral. No pyrite to speak of. Limonite in bands representing original lamination partings & pre-skarn fract.

These were collected on caribou trail in dense spruce forest - 20 m extent - still unsure if these are glacially transported. However, if from somewhere nearby, it could provide heat engine for silicification fluids movement.

Caribou on snowbanks trying to get relief from bugs.

(1) 21 Jul Monday Clear - late puffy clouds
Camp = 4800

Prospected down the main gulley from a point at ' down to 4190' collecting gold-looking quartz (often grey) w. copious pyrite grains, stringers, masses. Sulfides in qtz occur in veins generally N20E 80W Can now see that there are plentiful sulfides bedrock walls to ~~canyon~~ gulley to give the 400ppm As of 28/7 Au geochem @ mouth of gulley (or was sample taken from creek of main valley ?).

One 2m wide lamprophyre dike N75W 60S @ 4185' - end of traverse because already have too many samples to carry up the 600' tonight.

Original laminations & thin bedded sericitic quartzite virtually obliterated by pervasive silicification - can still see 'ghost-lamination N20E 15°E in the meter-sized blocks.

Am reminded that Vein #2 of last field trip is outcropping @ 5000' altitude - or 800' vert above sulfide veins down in gulley (as far as went today).
However, in gulley so far, arsenopyrite ~~not in same~~ much less concentrated than Vein #2. Nevertheless, the assay ≥3 g/T of the vein specimen taken ~~above~~ 50m west of snowbank in gulley (4300') did not have much visible arsenopyrite - so?

(1) 22 July Tues, Drizzle began 3 am
Rain & heavy fog all day - visibility
reduced to 30 m (lasting hours).

(1) 23 July Wed Continued foul weather
Surprised to see it lasting for so
long. Rain stopped & clouds began
to lift around 4:30 pm —
Had 2 hours of binocular microscope
exam of some of samples from last 4
days - more pyrite than had estimated
with handlens. Rain returned 7:30 —
and on into night

(1) 24 July Thurs Heavy rain until to
2 am, then dense dense fog with ~~breeze~~
coming in from west (for a change). @ 8 am
breakfast - expected to see Sherlock Holmes
any hour. Noon - clouds/fog lift &
down gulley —

24 Cont'd

E bank

@ 4365E Mercury stalliue qtz-grey, banded veinlet 15cm N40W 80°NE Shiny metallic sulfide as stringers & grains; pyrite (most oxidized cavities as band 1-2 cm wide on hanging wall. Wall rock alteration - chalcedony w yellow fluorescents 2-3m in hanging wall. Bright hematite silicification 2-3m footwall. Photo.

@ 4345 E Bank

25 cm wide chalcedony vein of shattered, silicified mixed pyrite and lesser arseno? S 70E 70°N

Bold, silicified FE oxide tops (15m wide) up slope (including area of above 4365 vein) prominently weathering masses for 30m up from running water of gully (at least 10 gal/minute).

Virtually no evident relict of lamination. Some bold snow white quartz masses & a few stringers

Another prominent set of fractures
N 45 E 70 NW between the
2 vein sites.

@ 4310' on West side of gulley approx
35-40' above creek in gulley.

Buff cliff mat. is silicified qtzite—
elevation all but a ghost. Pyrite with
sericite — couple specks of arsenic?

Maze of fracture sets, closely spaced
N/S vert; N/S 60W; E/W vert; E/W 60N;
N/S 10'W N 20E vert. Fe Ox on all fracs.
30

(1) 25 July Fri Sunny, warm
correct alt on 24 July by 50' higher as barometric low passed in afternoon
@ 4250

Hanging wall of 20m wide sericitized pyritized zone N20E 75 NW
Specks of arsenic(?) Second most well developed fracture set is N70W 80N

Took samples

This is the 2nd prominent cliffy outcrop on W side of gulley.

@ 4180

Hi-grade float + Arsenic(?) veinlets 40 cm long - edge of creek - had been sampled on 21 July - flagged

3m downstream - bedrock showing E side gulley - Py, arseno(?) sericite vein but not sufficiently exposed to get attitude. Up slope 75m long gossany boulder Believe sampled on 21st

This 'vein' is close to bedrx N50W 35 SW

@ 4130 70cm boulder, Qtz vein/ref has arseno(?)

@ 4105 another 75cm boulder — minor arseno(?)

@ 4020 e main NNW flowing creek
Unsilicified qtz, mused, feldspar
on N side of creek

NOTE:
[So, 4180 (lowest Gully vein) to 5000 (Ridge vein) = 820' vertical range of arseno(?) mineralization]

(1) 26 July - Sat, sunny, warm

2 Cow caribou + 2 calves spent night on main snow bank @ camp. - left bloody patches on snow (from flies torment).

@ 4890 - location for claim posts (flagged) N 40 W line

@ 4780 - location for claim posts (triple flagging - @ last of snow-banks in tiny col - silicification minor blue-grey qtz invasion.)

@ 4635 - location for claim posts (triple flagging).

@ 5030'

S20°E 50E

Lt grey weathering outcrop platy, limestone w siliceous layering 1-25 cm thick which weathers as dk grey sandpapery relief

Finally found med. bedded quartzite

N 10 E 20 E @ 5020 near ridge line.

Top of ridge - 5120' where quartzite has been eroded farther SE along ridge. — oops! Grizzly running off about 300 m to N.

Must prospect tales slope - immediately to E of ridge - i.e. down dip of quartzite seen on cliffs just west of spine of mtn.

Trace of HCl reaction.

NOTE: Throughout all exposures (on W side of ridge) no porphyroblasts in the quartzites. All quartzites have muscovite (no biotite) in bedding partings.

Enough FeOx stains to have Zn ppm run on some samples of qtzite.

(1) 27 July Sunday

Sunny - very warm 20°+

56160 - #2 Vein

Grubbseeing 2m wide - toughest part is getting 20cm of rooted turf cleared off for shovelling. 7m in 4½ hours.

Noted that several "hi-grade" samples dug up & piled during June - now show green (malachite?) coatings on ~~sooty~~ shiny black sulfides. So maybe we have more/less tennantite - Cu_3FeAs_3 The ICP results should be on hand upon returning - ought to resolve issue.

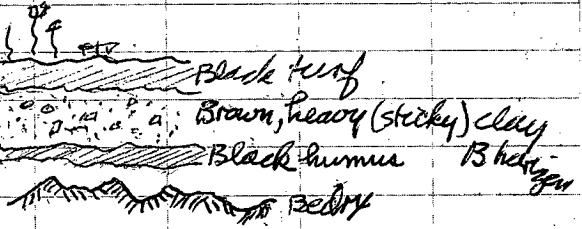
Then again - the green could be an arsenic oxide? Partially uncovered large sulfide boulder 75± m from camp just above musc, bio, qtz schist contact with qtz-sericite gulley nxs.

No Mr. Grizzly in sight - yet

(1)

28 July Mon. Partly cloudy - barometer fell 100' during night.

Finally dug deep enough to expose bedrock - ≥" below 2nd black humus horizon S

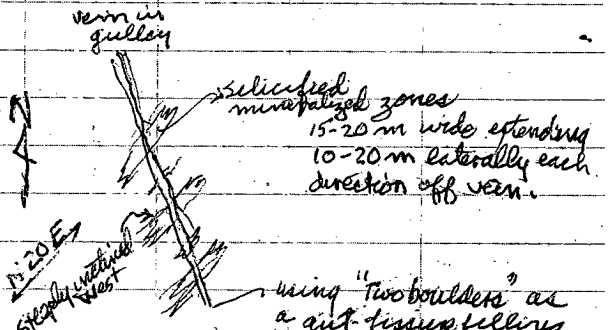


Vein now appears to be ≥ 1 meter wide, still trending N50E - inclination still uncertain. Photo

---

75 m S of camp in willows (water from a spring seeping out of schist - 20 cm vert above contact with fine bedded qtzite) 2 large

boulders unearthed - photo. Both very high grade blackshiny mineral (arseno and tennantite?), pyrite, chalcopyrite. Boulders are about 3 meters apart on-line of slope - and 70-80 cm across. Two other small (20cm) boulders nearby (laterally). Makes one consider the possibility that these represent vein material from - why not? - a main vein in gut of gulley - mineralization I had sampled both walls of gulley was emplaced by hydrothermal solutions ascending the fault (fissure filling vein) ran onde the gulley. This model presents an interesting series of drill targets



(1)

29 Jul : Tues. Clear, very warm

Plans to check-out quartzite talus for NW end of this mountain were delayed as result of finding a surprisingly demonstrable train of ever-increasing size sulfide qtz float @ 4920' - starting with 2cm piece leading upslope (total 15m) to largest chunks 30cm across. Typical stringers, masses of arseno(?) in blue-gray quartz.

Lunch at spring - @ 4920' 50m to the WNW - any significance, i.e spring from a mineralized fissure zone?

Also, 25m North on E slope of the couloir - chunks of sulfide (arseno?) float which slopewise could be part of downslope same train. Sample "X"

Bull caribou came within 8m before charging off wildly.

It would appear that few outcrops in gulley have altered(?) - Dominantly pyrite - OK if gold in w. pyrite

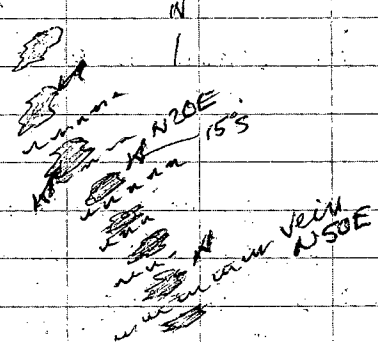
(1) 30 July Wed Heavy shower, partly cloudy warm 15°

Made second traverse of NNW end of mountain looking for sph. in quartzites. Saw nothing different (or better) than initial exam on grassy-day. Conclude that this qtzite horizon not favorable - however, the dark grey weathering very blocky tables mass at base of SW cliffs needs to be checked to see if it represents a lower qtzite unit.

While traversing SE along ridge top - began to notice something new in the series of amphibolite outcrops - the many hummocks of erosion resistant garnet amphib are all with N20E foliation, but the staggered nature of hummocks - in apparently a general overall trend of N45W presents a need for mapping - is there a genetic/structural implication between the amphibolite and the veins - ie. fissures offsetting amphib + epithermal fissure fillings?

N40W

For example?



Grubbing/shovel extended #2 vein trench another 2 meters uncovering 1 meter-long boulder w sulfides.

Moon Rivder Pop. caribou came dancing by 30m distant

(1) 31 Jul. Thur. Rain beginning 5 am - reduced to showers by noon.

13 Cambon crowding in to check me out - for "13th" time.

went up to the ridge 5150' to start mapping geee + brandon the amphibolite outcrops. Had gone 630' and plotted 6 humpy outcrops and was halfway to next outcrop when - Voila! - noted deeper Fe/ in soil and upon whacking an Fe/ gt3 boulder - nearly concealed in soil - typical overprinting stringers, splotches, grains - boulder - and 3 more like it averaged 40cm across. Many sulfide bearing gt3 chips, small chunks. Anyway - my thoughts yesterday (re fissures between amphibolite outcrops) turned out to be valid - say, a 'small' Cuban to enjoy vicariously tonight?! This would be #4 vein.

Now, the question is: Is sulfide precipitated along a through-going fissure in or near

amphibolite caused by more favorable open-space development in the more brittle amphibolite contrasted with "tight" zones in overlying musc-bio-qtz schist. Thus:- #2 Vein appears (in higrade outcrop float) some 30-40 meters laterally from nearest on-strike (ie on-fissure) amphibolite outcrop. Could this point to the possibility of a sulfide ore shoot the thickness of the amphibolite layer (sill, meta-basalt etc.) and extending down-foliation i.e. - 10°-15° 110°A_3 (S 70 E). Thus the surface exposure of sulfide-rich zone might peter out along the N50E fissure strike; but might extend S 50 W the 30-40 meters to base (footwall) of the amphibolite.

Question: how thick is amphibolite?

Is the musc-bio-qtz-garnet on top of amphibolite a facies change - ~~up~~ up and down-section?

(1) 01 Aug. Friday

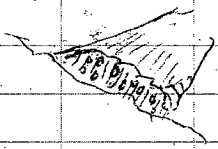
Very windy, chilly 10°

Finished field sketch of outcrops of amphibolites & relationship of mineralized veins on MAUI 1 claim. Scale 1"=100'. Uncovered much more well mineralized float on vein #4 - samples for assay. Need to plot some X-sections to get idea of possible thickness of amphibolite(s?)

Ran tapeline line along north boundary of MAUI 1 and found it crossed the amphibolite area about 100 m north of the vein #4 vein. However, more claims should be staked tied on to the north of MAUI 1 & 2.

Noted @ about 4900-4950 - vicinity of the 2 springs - large concentration of coarse chunks and even one boulder 1.5m across - of typical garnet amphibolite - bedrock couldn't be

faraway. Can't recall now the geomorphic-logic term describing the above-timberline development of these almost rock glacier shaped fans of non-rounded bedrock float — anyhoo, these fans in vicinity of the 2 Springs are 90% from type of amphibolite.



I can visualize real problems associated with auger sampling in this terrain — not only from stoney dramiction, but from the common occurrence of 2 (or more?) stacked soil profiles, i.e. several periods of humus development, etc.

Oh yes, under the microscope it became clear that samples (so far) from #4 vein have appreciable ≥15% pyrite of the total sulfides (mainly arsenopyrite).

(1) 02 Aug Sat.

Posts #2 MAUI @ 4940
1, 2, 5, 6

From ↑ S 33E $ 520' to typical "glacier" of garnet amphibolite float @ 4890'

05 / Staked Maui 5, 6, 7, 8 claims as / Tie-on NW extension of MAUI 1-4.

Commenced line = north boundary of MAUI 1. At 1009' the line passes 40' NW of campsite.

Sorted and packed all samples to date after further microscopic exams.

Helicopter on mtn East — back & forth around / after noon.

(1)

03 August Sunday

Traversed approx N60W to saddle of main ridge - @ 5000' alt then down through dense brush and scary cliffs of fine grained, finely laminated (but blocky weathering) quartzite which, in many places, was bright red with Fe ox along partings and fractures. Only pyrite was seen as the sulfide present.

The quartzite often displayed boudinaus up to 2 cm across. Infrequent white quartz interbeds up to 20cm thick - occassionally crosscutting quartzite laminations

Boulder talus @ 4350' altitude extends for 100-200 meters. Excellent overview of the various quartzite cliff exposures. However, owing to the dominant N20E 10-15 SE bedding - the 500 feet of true thickness (down to the talus pile) is not the total thickness of quartzite -

and one would have to ~~do~~ return and go down the spine of the mountain to the N45W - at least until timber and soil covers the outcrops. - ole Grizzly territory! Given time before pick up Wed evening, I hope to have one last look for zinc in quartzite & the 3-4C enigma.

Brought down grubhoe & shovel from the excavation on Vein #2.

Noted at the amphibolite hump just south of Vein #4 showing - that lineation of amphib is N20E (corrected 15 SE), but there is a well displayed fracture set N50E 70° NW - thus roughly parallel to the trends of Veins #1, #2, #3 and presumably #4 nearby. This is first indication of possible dip of the vein(s).

Wolves in Hoole Valley.

(1)

04 Aug. Monday
HOT 23°+ clear, calm.

Staked MAUI 9, 10, 11, 12 in thick, tall buckbrush, crossing the main creek, on a line 300° NE of the original MAUI 1-4 & NHOIN. - the campsite is @ 1000', so 2000 was traversed down through stunted spruce to edge of the main creek for Posts #1 of MAUI 13/14.

Several samples of pyritized, silicified, laminated quartzite from float in main creek - about 50 m downstream from confluence of the fissure mineralized gully & brook.

(1) 05 Aug Tuesday
clear, hot, calm

Voila!
While staking south from Posts #1 of MAUI 13/14 (near valley floor & main creek) @ 830' came upon steep-walled ravine 60' deep, same volume of water as in "Camp" gulley – N/S Prominent fracture N30W 70°N Porphyritic quartz monzonite – with feldspar mega-porphyroblasts – up to 10 cm!

Alignment – vaguely – of the mega-feldspar is S80W with a 45° inclination to ~~S~~ S80W. This is what appears to be an average –

QM appears to outcrop below 75' and above 200' the claim line @ 4250' weak pro-pylitization.

A few younger QM without porphyroblasts, lighter color (less biotite) med to coarse grained – prominent muscovite.

@ 4400' Posts #1 for MAUI 15/16
No more QM float - last was seen
@ the 1000' chain from MAUI 15/14
or 170' E of the ravine. Mostly dense
stunted spruce cover, however.

Remember? on 20 July I was puzzled
about porphyroblastic (+skarn) "float" -
300 m from camp @ 4650' alt. Now
the bedrock of similar QM adds credence
to all as the thermal source for the
hydrothermal sulfides elsewhere on
claims.

4620' #2 Posts MAUI 15/16 14:45

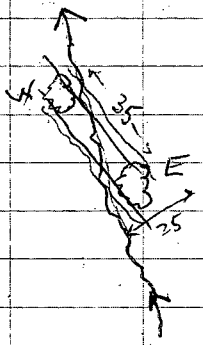
(1) 06 Aug. Wed. Cool am. +5°
Warm most of day w
Cirrus developing & baro. falling.

Returned down to sample sites in main gulley see 24 July area.

The "first west side" outcrop is clearly an extension of the vein + qtz on the east side - just above the rock glacier snout in bed of gulley.

About 30 m farther up the gulley - bedrock clearly seen — N25W 75W while gulley trends N15W. Noteworthy is presence of large (2-3 m wide) mass of white quartz in gulley bottom and rising to east as host for the vein. Interesting to note that a prominent steep "fault?" zone comes down the west bank - roughly at right angle strike (N65E) - as if the intersection of this structure and the main gulley "prepared the ground" for sulfide thermal solutions. The E bank and upper (first) W bank are part of a

Single silicified/pyritized zone –
25 m wide, 35 m long



At least 15 m of vertical extent exposed.

The steep dip of the principal fracture (fault) zone to the northeast could have been the key factor in focusing hydrothermal solutions exiting from vicinity of the Qtm to the northeast.

If samples are even .5 g – we could be looking at a bulk mineable situation. Seems that everything hinges on whether Au accompanies the pervasive pyrite there – inasmuch as not too much arsenopyrite visible.

Trans North Helicopter (Cory) arrived @ 8 pm to take me to Ross River. Camped on site near Ross. Drove to

Whitehorse – 07 Aug.

40850 →

~~3160~~

~~50~~

41145 odometer MILES

1300 m

3.28 | 4250' (Qm)

328

970

985

1400

3.28 | 4620 15/16 #2

328

1340

1312

35

25

175

70

875

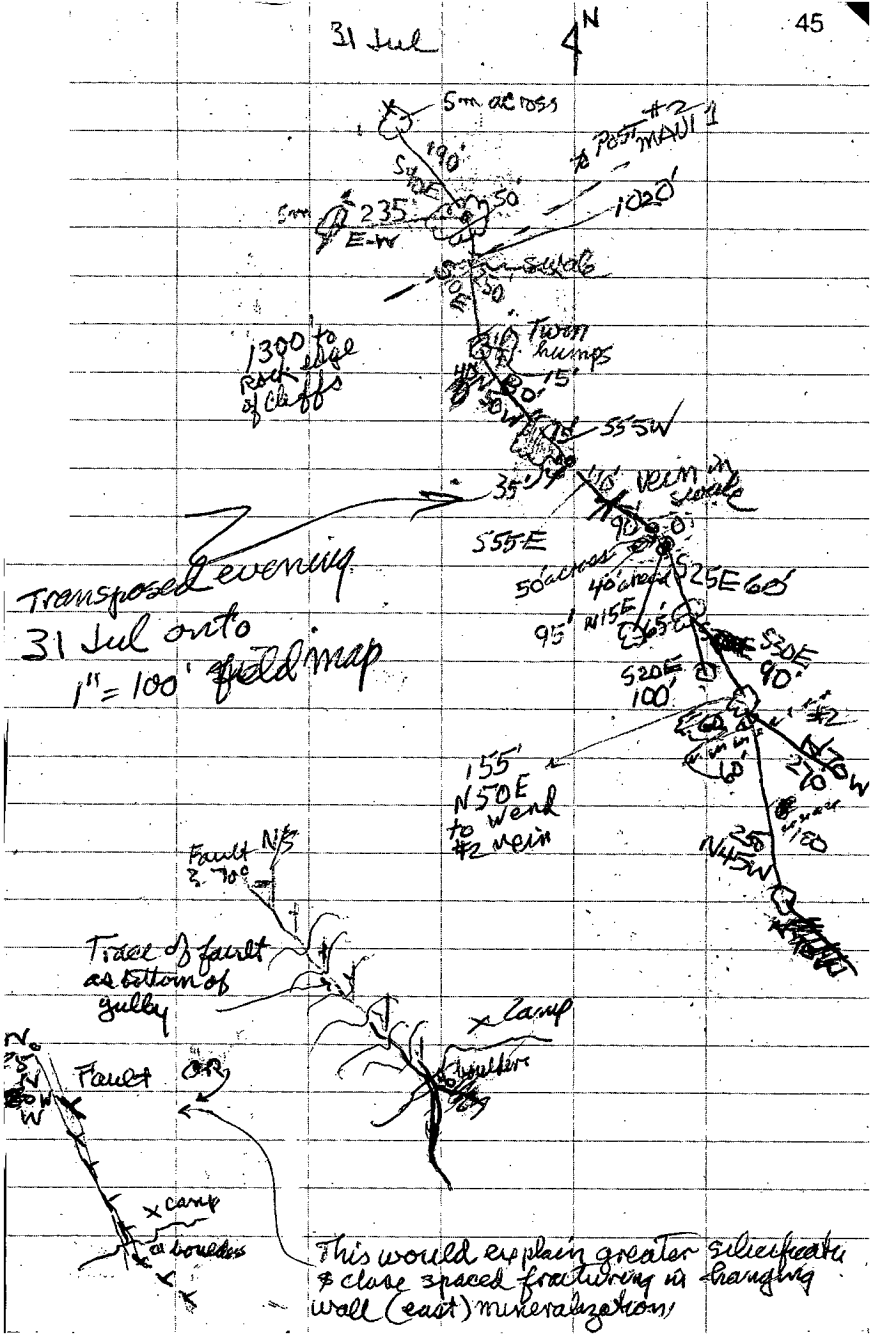
15

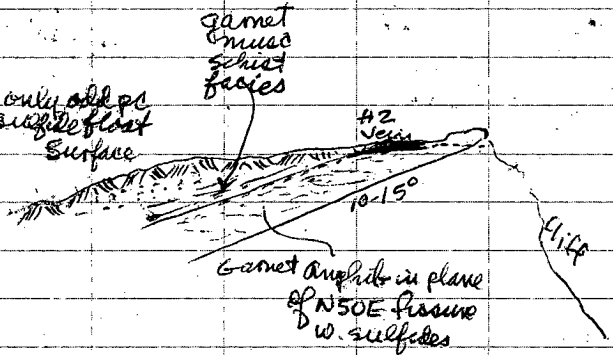
4375

875

13,125 m^3

Yes — this steeply E dipping fractures in base of gulley and of Qm in ravine!!

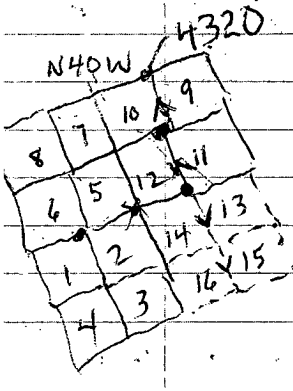

31 Jul
N
5m across
#2
POST MANU 1
190'
S40E
235
E-W
50
1020'
5m
S50E
50
1300 to edge of cliffs
Twin humps
15'
80'
55'SW
35'
N15E
S55E
Transposed evening 31 Jul onto 1" = 100' field map
50' across
40' across
S25E 60'
95'
N15E
S65E
S20E
90'
S20E
100'
#2
N70W
270
155'
N50E
to west
#2 vein
25
N45W
Fault N15E
Trace of fault at bottom of gully
x camp
Fault
N
S
W
x camp
boulders
This would explain greater silicification & close spaced fracturing in hanging wall (east) mineralization



What occurs when these fissure zones intersect the S20E fissure zone of main gulley!!

10m thick × 1m × 500m long = 5000 = 15000

Such an intersection - by computation/projection - would be around the 4900-4950' elevation - thus, a mineralized intersect (900' vertical) (750') sulfides potential.



M 5 11 am
M 6 11 05 am } 5 aug
M 7 12 30
M 8 12 35

#1 13 10 30
#1 14 10 35
#1 11 12 40
#1 12 12 45 } 4 aug 4090'

M5 14 00
16 14 05 } #1 aug 5

#1
9 14 35
10 14 40

328 × 16 = 5248

328 × 15 = 4920 − 131 = 4989

328 × 40 = 13120

4800 Base Camp

1460

3.28 | 4800 → 328 → 1520 → 1312 → 2080

Looking E

4825 boulder

4345

4250

bedrock 4080
sulfide
gulley

N45W trend

N20E foliation
10-15E

~10cm qtz // to garnet amphibolite foliation

N50E vein?

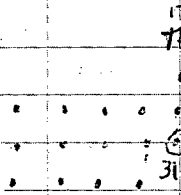
Garnet bio musc schist

17 July { Lv Whse - Thur am . 40,590 miles } 360
{ Arr Ross River . 40850 }

{ Lv. Ross River 40850 } 265
07 aug { Ar Whitehorse 41115 } 525 miles

are ~~lots~~ Amphibolites meta-sills?
submarine meta-flows?

- Can expect vert zoning of sulfides?
Exhalites — tourmaline - anhydrite?
Is arsenopyrite argentiferous?
Check on location of 1988 geochem sample.
Binoc buff zone specimens
Examine layer contacts in the biotite amphibs
any garnets?



↗ come out Wed pm 06 Aug ↗

28
2.5
140
56

~~875~~ 875
.6 | 525 42
48 1750
45 3500
42 37.50
30

YMIP
97-019

"Rite in the Rain®"

ALL-WEATHER

LEVEL

Notebook No. 311

J.S. DODGE
Book #1
12 June - 04 July 22

Thur 12 June 97

Drove Whse → Ross River
Rain showers.

TNA helicopter up Hoole R. 13:37'
Corey - Pilot
Mat - Mechanic

Set up camp 2 km WNW of Hoole airstrip - high water - virtually no gravel banks exposed.

Fri. 13 June
[altimeter is in feet]
Brook - 3450' 10 am

Landslide - 3730 noon
Glacial moraine cover.
50 cm felsx white qtz banded - clots of qtz 5-8 mm w. sericite.
No "R" bedrock on traverse.

max 20°

Sat. 14 June — 2 showers

Colluvial rock fall - 3 m above high water level of Hoole. Masses up to 1 meter dimensions. Exactly as shown SE end of "R" on Hoole map.

Dark grey-green weathering, massive, chlorite schist, minor $CaCO_3$; amphibolitic

@X (← 50 m downstream from above) One 30cm pc. bio, musc, gt3, garnet schist float - 20cm below sod. Typical garnet schist. Minor $CaFe_2$. Garnets altered - rusty.

Lunch - 3640' No outcrops up steep hillside

Fine dendritic slopes @ 3550'-3600'

@ 3380 - spring - float

Grey to white meta Quartzite bands 2-3 cm - w. chl. partings. Tops & bottom of gt3 packet is Bio, musc, garnet schist. Odd garnet in qtzite packet. Scales of pyrite scattered. Burgundy colour garnets - spessartine?

Heavy shower 4 pm

This is what many to be sought after most rare!!

Sat 14 - Cont'd. 5 cm thick
1 pc 25 cm wide discus-shaped float beside river muscovite-qtz garnet schist. Site is within plotted RE_{sc} from Kluit's OF 486 - fragile nature of rock could mean it had not been transported any significant distance - 1 km?

Heavy shower 7 pm

Sun 15 June
1 cm ice in pail.
Cirrus clouds rapidly increasing

Returned to river track boulders 1 km downstream from camp. Found only one 20 cm boulder of stratified mafic gtzite - weakly $CaCO_3$
No garnets.
Re-checked yesterday's gtzite "packet" and found most layers loose weakly $CaCO_3$ - thus marble.

Jet @ 3:00 pm SW toward Whitbase
Jet @ 5:33 pm " " "
Couldn't locate bearing NE of camp up to 3600'.

Mon. 16 June cloudy +8°

Y 70408/04 #1 to SSE
Y 70398/99 #2 from NNW } who, when?

@ 3590 – wiggly contours – ~~poplar~~ ~~balsam~~ no outcrops. Should have seen the "R" of Hoole surficial map. I suggest that much of "R" designated areas are covered by thin colluvium – so shouldn't depend too much in selecting areas for prospecting based on the total area shown as "R".

Orange-headed, large duck on a whitewater holiday down 10 km/hr current of Hoole R.

17 June Tues

Steady drizzle 4am - 9am, then frequent showers.

Finally steady rain through night.

10°C

18 June Wed Cloudy - rain stopped 7am High 15°C

Checked float along 1st bench above Hoole tracking up-stream. Several 20cm pcs. musc/qtz/feldspar schist - no gasnets.

Reached Hoole airstrip approx 1.5 km south of camp.

No specimens of the #2 Pb/Zn boulder on Finlayson CF456 geol.

19 June Thur — Rain in a.m. cloudy p.m. Rain while setting up camp on O-turned canoe mtn.

Lifted out by TNA (Cory) to 5000' alt. @ 151° 16 / 61° 24'

Heathery, snow-melt soggy hillside — rain all night.

20 June Fri — Rain tapering off @ 9 am. Dense fog (ie cloud) — visibility down to 50 m. Fog lifted 10:30 — sun + gusty showers.

2 Caribou
1 Fox white tail tip

musc, qtz schist 20° ENE
Garnets common

Up slope @ SE 100m qtz, musc schist with fractures 1 cm filling w. sphalerite and pyrite — although encouraging, this is not the strata form target, but might be sulfides remobilized post-metamorphic.

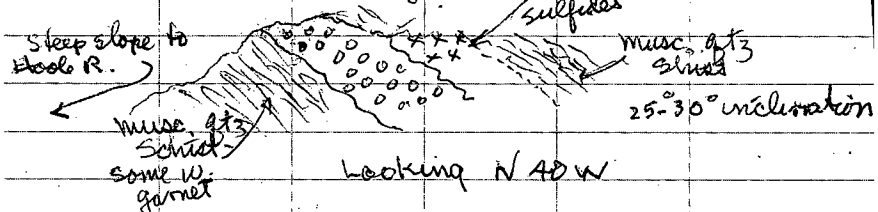
Sat. 15°C

21 June Longest day

Jan 10-2 3
Cloudy, Sunny, Cloudy showers

Unexpectedly encouraging prospecting. Stratiform?, bright steely black sulfides + brassy pyrite(?) in siliceous (gray to white quartz) matrix. Sulfides as masses, trails, specs – often around 1 cm qtz boudinages. Chunks of this mineralization in place – up to 30cm dia. from flat terrane. Seen intermittently over 50m strike length – appears ≥ 1 m thick.

Mineralization appears spatially related to distinct garnet (almandine–orangite) – amphibolite – up to 3m thick & conformable with foliation of area. Being resistant, forms little mounds (2m high)



Unclear now, but amphibolite appears to thicken NW-ly – possibly up to 20 m, but sulfides may wedge out NW.

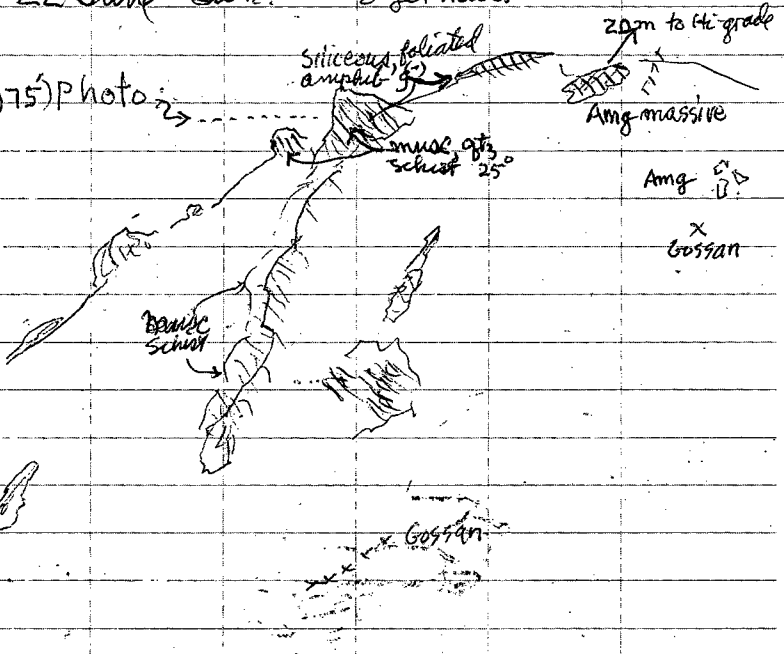
Appears to be typical seafloor vent sulfides in (chlorine) siliceous discharge deposits — however, characteristically low total sulfur anoxial. That character jibes with Harris's petro. description of the Hoole Zn boulder gneiss.

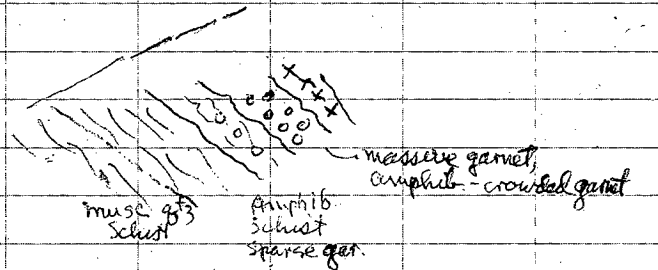
Deposit likely metamorphosed to amphibolite (lower) stage. No evidence of crosscutting qtz or sulfide stringers — thus mineralization pre- or syn?- metamorphic.

Prospected up-slope from camp 75m elev. noted steepening of schist foliation — to 40° w. isoclinal folding — abruptly schists become dominantly calcareous — could this be the contact PAK4 shown on OF 458 ?

Smoke-red sunset in Ross R. area

22 June Sun. 8 jet trails 20°C afternoon





Amphibolite grades SSE into laminated biotite schist — which incorporates $CaCO_3$ (1-2 cm thick) beds as facies change.

Photo - to NW @ 4900
- Grizzl dozer cut ~~Garnet~~ garnet (-)
musc qtz schist - apparently N 20 S

4890 - stunted spruce - 50 m W of draw
noon 2 lg pcs (boulders) laminated qtzite musc partings 2-5 cm w boudinaged feldspar? up to 1 cm displaces qtzite layering. weakly carbonate. Very close to target lithology

23 June Monday N wind; 90% clear
10° a.m. – then

to E down to 3830
Highly siliceous + musc. + felk massive schist
blocky weathering.

then 75 m to west → 30 m upslope from cluster of 10 spruce –
green only at tops – 4/830
Hi grade sulfides in qtz (float)
Similar to "camp" belt.

Very heavy thunderstorm activity
Camp drenched by 1 pm – continued
until 11 pm.

24 June - Tues Dense fog @ 6 am which didn't start breaking up until 9:30.

Prospected NNE slope - much FeOx stained white qtz. One large piece 30 cm carried ✓ py, galena, sphal - one small cave suggests (qtz xls on walls) epithermal origin. This @ 4600'

Carried on across steep gully down to top of prominent tan weathering slope - 4400' - 4500'. Thin bedded quartzite w. pyrite crystals sparsely distributed. Limonite on fractures. Qtzite ∥ bedding dips 20° E Photo looking NNE.

25 June Wed. Partly cloudy 8°C → 15°C Barometer falling!

Prospected down E slope to top of coarse 40cm bouldery bedrock slide area. Limonite frac coatings attracted interest in seeing if this 1000' W of yesterdays buff-colored quartzite area was an extension. Yes, it is.

Blocky weathering qtzite with bedding (foliation) 28° to E. Prominent fracture set parallels the valley N50W with a second set NNW. The 50W set ~~most of~~ with dip 60° NE could very likely be part of the through going NE dipping fault. ~~of the~~. Pyrite could have been diagenetic and was supergene oxidized owing to the pervasive fracturing. No commercial potential — (but need geochem.)

Return to area of 10-tree cluster to look for down dip extent of the amphibolite — no sign of it in float.

worked my way back W traverse and up 200' — finally began tracking garnet-amphibolite float and flagged it with highest mass on a rough 15° dip projection from the initial discovery of amphibolite on top of cliffs SW flank of overturned canoe mountain. Will return tomorrow to see if can follow it SEerly — and, of course, see if any sulfide siliceous zone overlies the amphibolite.

Barometer fallen on second 100' interval since this morning.

26 June Thur

Partly cloudy
Barometer fell the 4th 100-foot rise in altitude.

Strong winds & rain showers all afternoon

Prospected down-dip - above amphibolite and by the French "systematic" located 3 new sulfide-bearing clusters of boulders each up to 35 cm across. Same very striking with sulfides (?) masses and layers making up 30-50% of rock - qtz matrix.

The 3 equidistant sites 5 m apart form a line roughly NE (N50E) or approx dip of underlying amphibolite. Will shovel a bit to see if these sites are part of a continuous sub-crop.

Afternoon scouted farther east and found one piece of exceptionally hi-grade - and numerous white quartz float with scattered sulfides but most of which have apparently been oxidized - since FeOx heavily distributed & many cavities (where sulfides were present ?).

curiously, haven't been able to track the amphibolite down "dip" beyond about 350m from outcrops along crest. Will try to determine if its extension has been faulted — a linear 3-meter high topo feature trending N40W — 100m east of camp might represent such a fault.

27 June Fri Very strong NW wind
Barometer back up to
Camp @ 5000'

Prospected around ± top of SE
one-half of mtn. Jumped family
of 10 Caribou resting near snowbanks
in a broad col where approx
250m thick succession of mafic
schists crop out on ridge (headwall) —
biotite and some hornblende schists —
quite unlike massive hornblende
amphibolite of Day 2. Overlain by
muscovite qtz schists — all inclined
20°-25° NNE The mining recorders'
map is way out topographically —
the crest of this mtn. can't be over
5500' and the cone shaped hill
"extension" is only about 5300' —
see my photo showing the 6000' peaks

After lunch took shovel to the string of 3 closely spaced qtz-sulfide (tetrahedrite? tennantite? showings. As boulders were dug up & out it became apparent that there is a vein, not a stratabound bed immediately overlying the amphibolite. So far the width is ~~max~~ ≥ 1 meter. A quick check NW to crest of slope where amphibolite outcrops — sure enough there is the qtz vein (on trend) going on down toward the Hoole. Of great surprise was the fact that the qtz vein is snow white (w black lichen) on weathered surface — but rusty FeOx upon breaking off chunks — never would have bothered to whack it — except it is right on strike w the 3 ~~#~~ hi-grade pits.

Now, will have to check the "original" hi-grade showing — it may be a parallel vein!

This vein interpretation makes ~~the~~ source of the hi-grade scattered float vicinity and above the 10-tree point.

This raises an interesting point - where is the heat source of the hydrothermal sulfide vein(s)? It just occurred to me that the gossan across the valley to NE @ about 5500' - staked as STICK claims, has a serpentinite green cap - so there may ~~be heat~~ have been heat re intrusion of the dunite/harzburgite.

More exciting news tomorrow.

28 June Sat A really wet windy one. Nearly rolled tent over.

Pretty much camp bound. From 11 am - 4 pm managed wet suit to try and float trace the so called #1 vein (discovery on 21st.). Sure enough, down 30m the steep SW slope began finding sulfide bearing white quartz of same style, i.e. banded and

splotches. Noticed the qtz musc schist float were much more densely limonitic in the vicinity. Still no definition of vein thickness - as sulfide float could be widely dispersed. There may be some possibility that the #1 vein dips steeply to NW, but that is only a guess - on the assumption that veins #1 and #2 are parallel.

Brought back another pail of snow for cooking. Tent all askew - can't zip door shut until realign supports after stops raining - black sky up - French tonight. Ground squirrels leaving field day growing holes in tent - they, too, are prospecting for the Big One.

29 June Sun. Cold, blowing, 3 heavy drenching "showers".

Made 2 trips to the N-facing talus slopes for the possible projection of either/or veins #1/#2 - roughly 700 foot from the strong of 3 hi-grade outcrops on #1 vein.

Much heavily FeOxidized chunks - with pyrite (?) crystal voids, in pcs. that came from qtz vein ~~border~~ wall contact with qtz biotite schist. White qtz (only) with FeOx on fractures — no evidence of previous sulfides. The volume of vein float, and its occurrence on-line from the 3-pit site, strongly points to this talus area as extension of one or both of the veins. But, alas, not the same conc. of sulfides. However, took several samples of heavily oxidized stringery "vein" material.

On way back took whack at piece of white qtz sticking up about 3 cm - and found by digging that it was nearly a meter wide vein, FeOx frac, but no sulfides. Does reinforce tenant that veins do extend for considerable distance @ uniform strike. BUT, with typical epithermal ore shoots.

Cloudy - cold wind until 25
30 June Mon. noon then p.c.
5 very curious Caribou followed me.

Surprise again! While collecting large ~~talus~~ sub-moss colluvium chunks of rock to make a cairn for discovery posts on (4) claims to be staked, I noticed a peculiar breccia appearance through the muddy covering of one piece 35cm across. Upon breaking it was surprised to see 95% sulfide mineralization throughout. This led to dozens of mineralized rocks - and an impressive number of thin bedded quartzite with sulfides permeating along fractures cutting across bedding (foliation) Evidently the relative brittle quartzite allowed this - in contrast I believe to the 'tight' qtz-musc schist hosting #1 & #2 veins.
The above breccia healed by ultrafine black mineral (PY?) and the ubiquitous metallic sulfides.

This vein #3 appears to be parallel with #1 and #2, but about 100m to the SE of #1. The vein can be readily traced for 30m - although I suspect it goes much farther. One bedrock face exposes sulfides for ≥2m. Brought back 10 kg samples.

Just as the site for a mill must be drilled - the rocks for a claim cairn need to be carefully examined.

01 July Tues

Clear + mild - Perfect
Shaved 3-wks beard.

Staked four claims back-to-back as MAUI 1-4 ats claims

N 40 W 1 & 2 from discovery
S 40 E 3 & 4 Cairn of #1s

Went 600' beyond site for #2 posts of MAUI 1 & 2 to find timberline scrub spruce in copse.

Erected stone cairn at discovery area (vein #3 of yesterday) and put Post, #1 data sheets in glass Jar in cairn. Took photos.

Five curious caribou keeping eyes on my activities. 2 ravens but didn't stay in area, so I presume no bear kill nearby.

02 July. Warm - clear until 3 pm, smoke from WWA

Prospected, in detail, extensions of all 3 known veins and in all cases found float. For example, the #1 vein can now be assured of over 45 m to the southwest. The #2 vein at least 10 m, and the #3 vein no less than 25 m.

Test geochem sampling methods showed that some difficulty would be encountered - particularly in the frost heaved tufted humps. Nevertheless, the subcrop does not seem to be covered (in 75% of places) with more than 0.5 m of colluvium.

This exam was to have a plan for follow-up first-stage work (along with hand trenching - in case the assay returns are significantly high.

03 July Cloudy - warm - smoke
Enormous series of thunder-storms hit from 2-5 pm. Tore off rain fly, then blew out 2 nylon panels + demolished tent. Ground squirrels on sidelines cheering!

Sorted, labeled, and packed all 25 rock samples — 40-45 kg + several large chunks 10 kg.

Trans North Helicopter (John Whitham) picked me up + returned to Ross River.

On reflection - the steely-black dominant mineral appears to have black streak (but mostly as fine grains (so difficult to observe) thus doesn't seem to be sphalerite. Have seen bit of galena and pyrite (#1 vein only so far). Say, just dawned on me — the sulfide is arsenopyrite !! so arsenic and gold possible anomalies.

04 July — Partly cloudy - warm

Drove from Ross River to Whitehorse 260 mi via Drury Creek (breakfast) & Braeburn (cookies).

~~LOPINE~~
MAUI

N40E

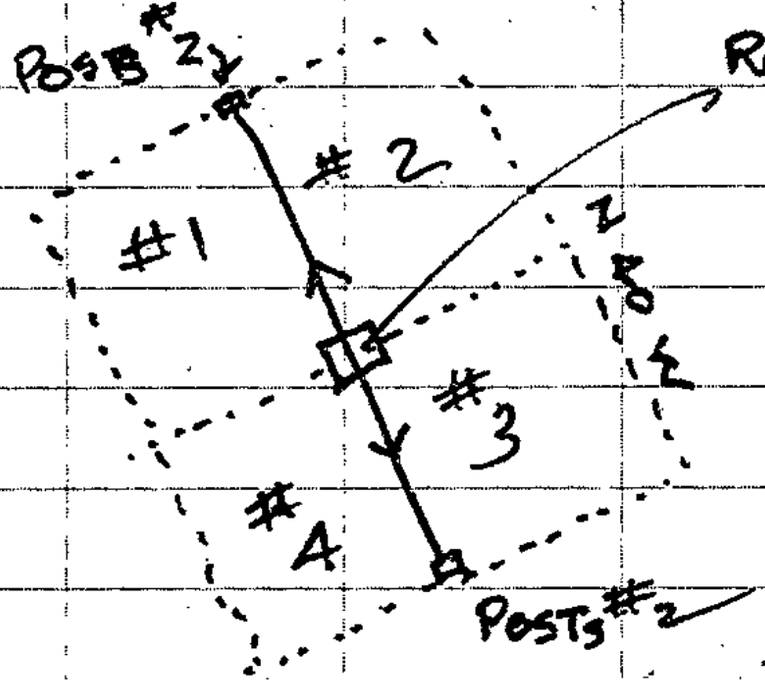
750' ← Camp

175' ←

#2 Vein

#1 Vein

MAUI CLAIMS
01 JULY 97



Rock Cairn w 4 claim notices for POSTS #1

15:30
15:35
15:40
15:45

"Rite in the Rain®"

ALL-WEATHER

LEVEL

Notebook No. 311

1997-019
J.S. DODGE
31 AUG 18
30 AUG - 10 SEPT

11 August Monday Drizzle

Leave Whitehorse am 41145 mi
Arr - Ross River → Mink Creek 41,445 mi

12 August - Tues.
Trans North Helicopter - Ross River to MAUI cls. area and return to Ross River. Re-staked MAUI 1-4.

Dropped off @ 4500+ feet on south end of long ridge between two lake-filled valleys - black weathering weakly calcareous phyllite.

Made fly camp (sans tent or sleeping bag) under spruce - in rain - @ 4000 altitude.

[See campsites "X" on claim map Enlarged - in Summary Report

13 August Wed. Drizzle - SE wind

Pretty well soaked trying to find an outcrop of Kleist's Plese on his Fordyce map sheet. Some 5-7 bare spots (10-15 m across) in the meter-high buckbrush @ timberline and center of N/S ridge - no verifyable bedrock, although the topography would lead one to suspect a shallow dip to the south. Many chips and gravel-sized melange of quartzite, mica-qtz-schist, chert - non-indurated.

Again - wet under a spruce, but soon had dry-out fire going until it burned out around 9 pm. Camped on north end of long ridge - just below timberline.

14 Aug Thur - foggy, drizzle until noon - then partly sunny.

Scouted N slope but failed to find definite outcrops - brush covers apparently glacial moraine. However, criss-crossed the slope down NE until reached Muik Creek tote trail - Made camp on gravel bar where some muskeg water available. No outcrops along the tote trail.

Obvious that a Wadwell-type track vehicle had come out on tote trail sometime in past four weeks.

Clearing skies - temps dropping.

15 Aug. Fri $-2^{\circ}C$ @ 4am when left here
Carried on northward on tote road and stopped briefly to examine 10m high exposure of phyllite - some 10 m below tote road @ bend in Meiks Creek. Sulfate floresence well developed.

Reached Campbell highway mid-afternoon & got dried out in sun.

No Aug Sat. Partly cloudy - 0°C in a.m

Drove from Mink Creek west to the Hoole River bridge turn-out and spent afternoon checking over the 1997 deposits of "new-arrivals" of boulders, cobbles, etc. on Hoole River outwash @ its junction with Kelly River.

As before, kept screening all the "new arrivals" for another zinc stratiform metasiltstone boulder - e.g. - like the one on MIDAS #1 cl. 7 km upstream. Nothing very exciting - except for a few

17 Aug Partly cloudy +6° by noon.

Drove up Hoole to Ite trail 4×4 for 8 km to old Newmont and Eldorado camp. Hiked on down to Hoole River to make an examination of "new" boulders on W bank of Hoole – at low water level. Only one boulder of interest was pulled from water's edge – Typical quartz vein with much massive pyrite, vuggy – apparently from the epithermal vein found in 1996 on east bank of Hoole – above the serpentinite boulder pile and downstream from Caben Creek.

Don't see any further need to maintain the MIDAS claims, as have not found any Cu or Au float from any site which could be bedrock source on the claims.

Drove down to Campbell Hwy in late afternoon – camped there.

18 Aug -

Drove via Ross River (to "close" my trek-plan with pilot @ Trans-North Helicopters who was concerned about my safety - after having left me on mountain to walk out. Then on to Whitehorse @ odometer 41,746 mi

97019

Sat 30 Aug

L.V. Whitehorse via 4x4
Odometer 41808 miles

Arr Base of Mtn - Katza River
42,100 miles
41 808
292

Sun 01 Sept. Sunny 12°C
Air base camp site 42,104 miles
Loc.: 336531 m.G. Reference alt.=4850'

Examined UCO phyllites - many white quartz 'sweats' - in numerous dozer & backhoe trenches exposing deeply weathered vein 2-3m wide (75S) crosscutting phyllites (60E). Vein carries galena in heavily oxidized $CaCO_3$ + gossanite matrix - some 100 kg masses of galena. Footwall is distinctive - qtz stringers, $CaCO_3$, Pyrite, and barite - 10-20cm wide zone.

Trenches at ~~~~ MGR at 4800-4900 alt.

Search should be made for possible DDH sites.

Galena, massive, steely - very much feel carries hi Ag.

02 Sept. Monday Sunny 13°C

Returned (4 km) to "Galena" vein to further unravel geo setting and look for DDH setups. Found field campsite at lower creek (enough water now flowing for drill program. Barrel of (chopper fuel) dated 1987 - could give clue in looking for probable assessment report on property in Whse recorder's office on return. Found several large (8-10 kg) rounded cobbles of galena down W. slope in dozer cuts - on strike with vein exposure in top trenches.

Campsite (with Native hexapod) on flat near creek is evidently right on the fault NNW only mapped by Dirk - very distinct Fe-rich spring issuing from a 50m long bog. Could be the

intersection of the vein-fissure zone and the NNW fault. On access 4x4 trail down to campsite - noted dark grey fault gouge and limonitic crushed phyllite - most likely the NNW fault - zone ~1 m wide

Ross River hunting party left for town.
Spotted 3 grizzlies on mtn NNE across valley

03 Sep Tues S: wind; sunny +10

Climbed 6100' mtn 2 km ESE of base camp in order to view part of proposed 2-3 day trek into headwaters of Star Creek re metaquartzite. Noted that McNeil River valley 1 km wide, thick buckbrush & swamps from meanders of river. would definitely be a challenge + (see photos) would have to maintain 5800-6100 traverse altitude to shorten total distance of route. With uncertain weather now - may best plan to get helicopter next summer to land 2 or 3 sites enroute to returning to MAUI Claims. All of above in context of having to return along same route to base camp.

Geology of climbing route -
Camp underlain by calcareous phyllite (uCO)
Base of mtn. - small outcrop at head of
N-draining gully - of black shale (DM) -
overlain by 100 m thick buff-weathering calcareous chert
(M_c) then crossing NNW trending depression
(fault?) and on to steep slope of mtn in
chlorite schist w some $CaCO_3$ members, plus
graywacke (black phyllite chips), plus "greenstone",
i.e. chlorite rich mafics (basalt?) - this unit
probably upper C/Ordovician - foliation 25° SW
Some white quartz "sweats" and ankerite along
10 m-wide fissure E-W on top ridge of mtn.

04 Sep. Wed. Sunny a.m. then clouds + heavy downpour 3^{30}-4^{30} pm

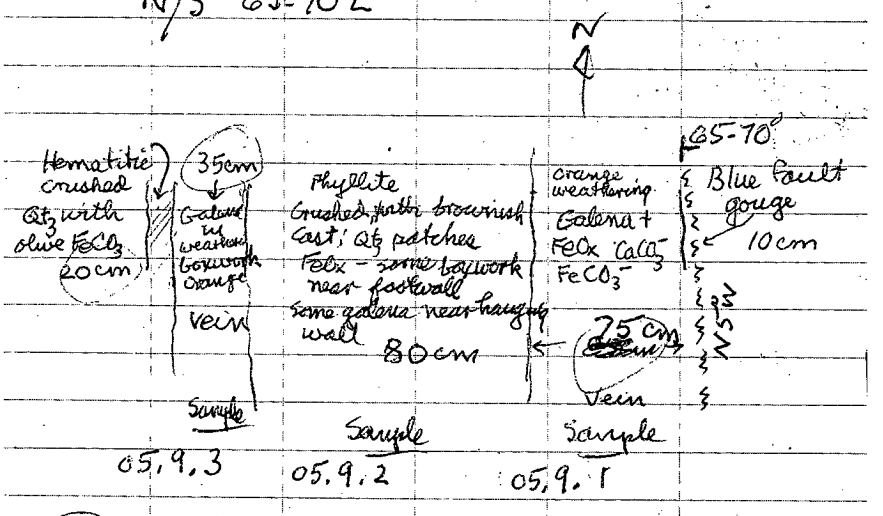
Took shovel the 2 km to galena vein exposed in dozer cuts.

Search through out area of trenching for DDH set-up

05 Sept. Thur. 12°C Grey a.m. Sunny by noon

5940-alt.-vein (photo)

N/S 65-70 E



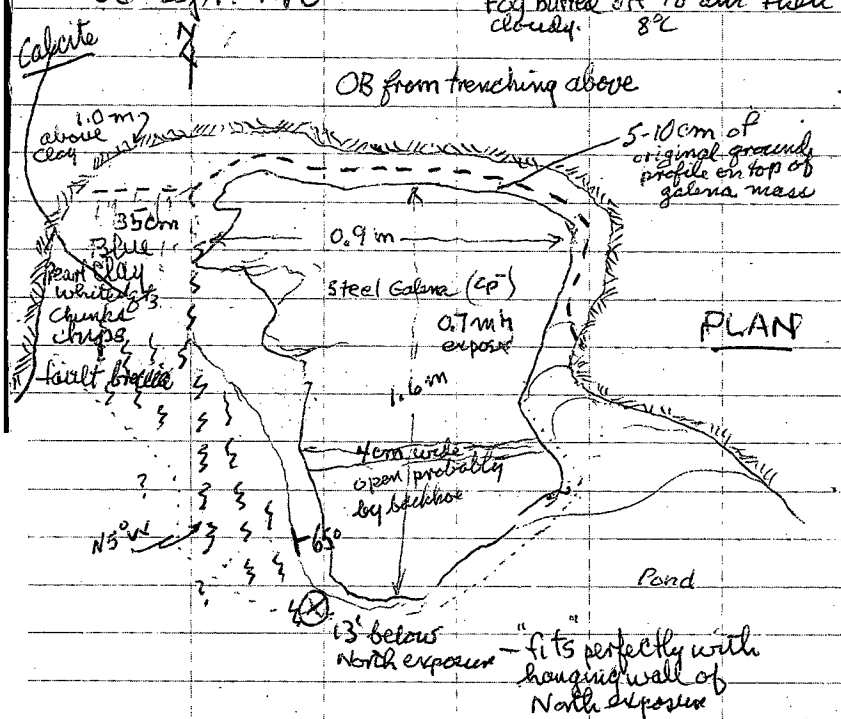
N50W 60N
Hanging wall Phyllite

PLAN

12m south to benched vein exposure.

06 Sept. Fri

Very heavy rain 4-7 am
Fog burned off 10 am then cloudy. 8°C



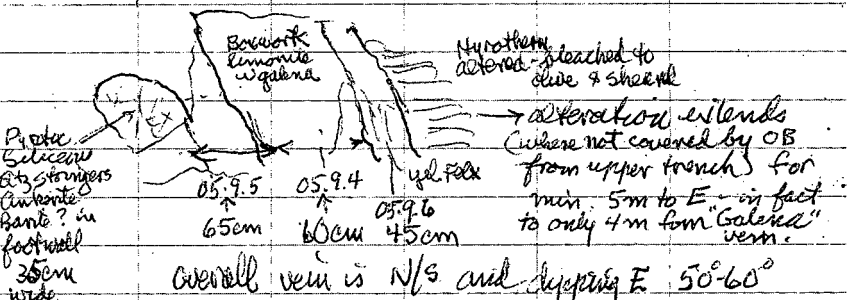
Boulder in trench pond – that is not a boulder, but bedrock, i.e. bedgalena vein N/S. Still not fully exposed (photos) owing to OB onto hillside.

Note – this is roughly 3.0 m below "South Face" cut and 3.5 m below "North flat" (samples 1-3 yesterday)

06 Cont'd

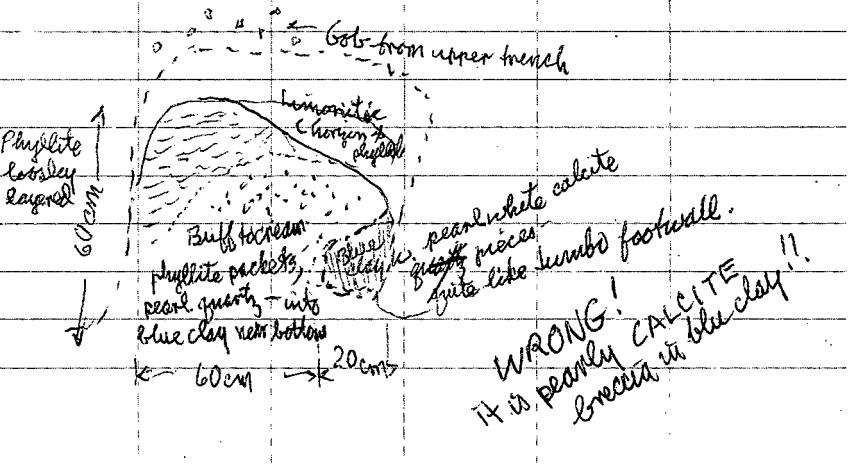
South

½-Section on bench
Looking North



07 ~~Sept.~~ ~~Sat.~~ Very heavy frost.

DOG-HOLE 2m above altitude Jumbo outcrop



07 Sept. Contd
Much hand tool excavating. Still no sign of any DDHs.

Might top of Jumbo outcrop, as now excavated, be actual top of galena deposition in that 355° fissure?

Why no supergene boxwork oxidation — at all — at Jumbo? yet, 15' higher (altitude) and on so-called Main or trenched vein 15-20' to west, much boxwork & fresh galena in remnants is only in 10-20cm wide ~~strat~~ patches.

Perhaps the blue gouge at Jumbo has acted as impervious barrier to oxy ground water.

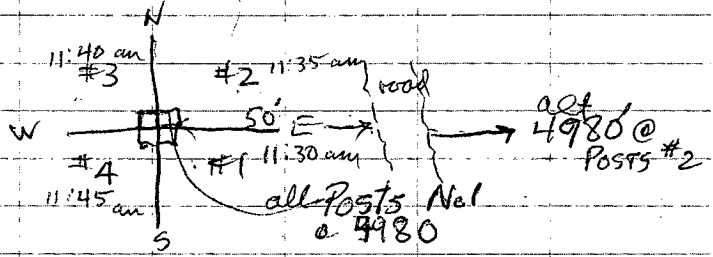
08 Sept. Sunday Partly cloudy 10°C

Found old claim posts

#1 YA 90288 } (to the North)
#1 YA 90287 }

#1 YA 90289 } (to the South)
#1 YA 90290 }

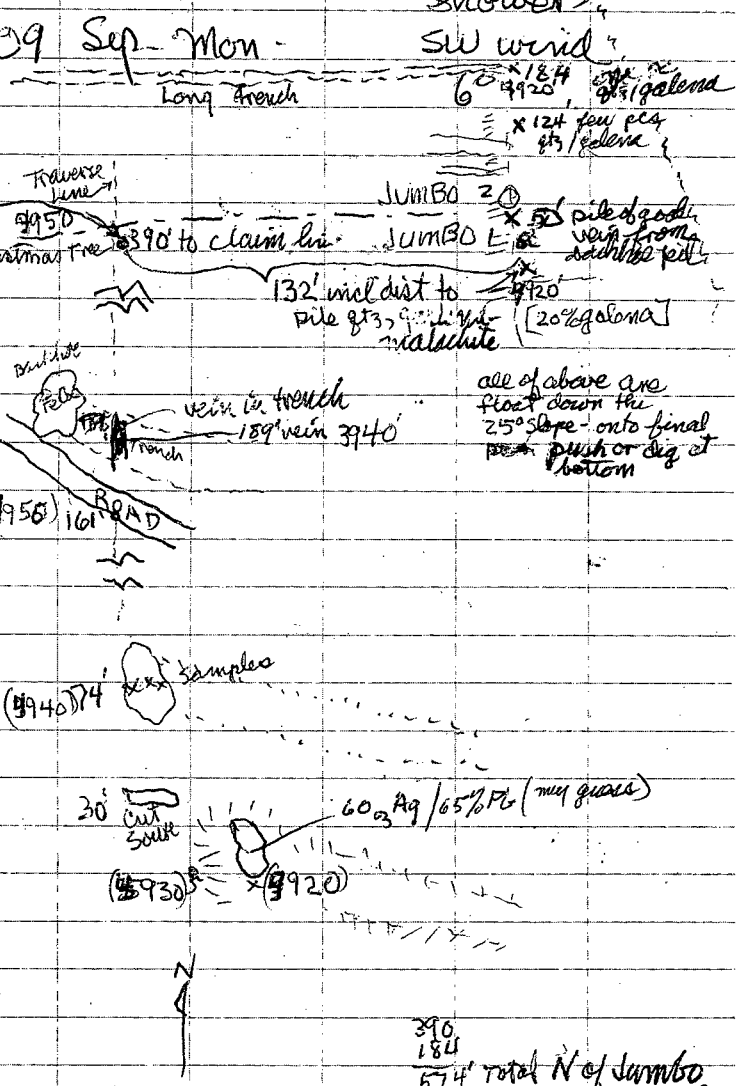
Staked 4 JUMBO claims



09 Sep Mon

showers

SW wind



10 Sept. Tues.

@ 970/80 Trench N30E
Galena in E-W vein 20-25 cm wide
(took sample).

@ Second fissure zone (-970) brecciated - weakly galenatized (new vein). @ 110 az.

1081
+ 245 pace (hip chain caput)
+ 184 (see 09 traverse)
1510 - So, this vein exposure lies just inside JUMBO 2 claim

11 Sep

21.5
20.5
6.0
48.0

10 + 2 report

SHEET 105G-11

LATITUDE 61° 30' To 61° 45'
LONGITUDE 131° 00' To 131° 30'

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION AND LANDS BRANCH
LANDS DIVISION

SCALE: ½ MILE To 1 INCH

FT. 1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500 FT.

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
OF
NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

NOTICE

THIS MAP IS ISSUED AS A PRELIMINARY GUIDE FOR WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT WILL ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, INACCURACIES OR OMISSIONS WHATSOEVER.

WHITEHORSE
17 June 80
19 Sept. 74
14 Nov. 72
17 May 56

12 JUNE 91
26 SEPT. 90
1 MAR. 90
2 OCT. 89
19 SEPT. 89
29 AUG. 89
9 MAR. 89
23 FEB. 89
30 AUG 88
18 AUG. 88
14 JULY 88
26 JAN. 88
[illegible] 87
[illegible] 87
[illegible] 86
[illegible] 86

29 JULY 96
1 JUN 96
11 MAR 96
30 OCT 95
16 OCT 95
11 SEPT 95
16 FEB 95
16 AUG 94
16 SEPT 93
09 JULY 92

Magnetic North
N 24° 30' E
N 33° 15' E

Note: Entry on certain lands is withdrawn from staking in cross-hatched areas to facilitate the settlement of Native Land Claims without prejudice to Existing Surface and Sub-surface Rights

105G13 105G14 105G15
105G12 105G11 105G10
105G5 105G6 105G7

DODGE YMIP '97-019
Base
= Campsites
105G-11
GEOLOGY OF 486 '77

CONTINUED

105 G-11

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Northern Affairs Program / Programme des affaires du Nord

Mineral Rights — Droits miniers

Canada

WATSON LAKE 24 JUNE 86

03 DEC 93
03 AUGUST 93
21 JULY 93
21 OCT 92
28 AUG 92
29 JULY 92 L
23 JULY 92
09 JULY 92
26 MAY 92
08 JAN 92
18 APR 91
26 SEPT. 90
23 AUG. 90
18 JULY 90
20 APR. 90
31 JAN. 90
19 SEPT. 89
29 AUG. 89
7 AUG. 89
24 JULY 89
7 JULY 89
14 MAY 89
23 JAN. 89
21 SEPT 88
30 AUG 88
29 AUG 88
25 AUG 88
24 JUNE 88
20 MAY 88
4 MAR. 88
26 JAN. 88
18 DEC. 87
[illegible] 87
[illegible] 87

10 JULY 96
07 DEC 95
01 DEC 95
13 SEPT 95
16 FEB 95
20 JAN 95
09 NOV 94
16 AUG 94
18 FEB 94

105G-12
QUARTZ & PLACER

LATITUDE 61° 30' TO 61° 45'
LONGITUDE 131° 30' TO 132° 00'

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

SCALE 1:30,000

1000 0 1000 2000 METRES

1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500 FEET

N — MAGNETIC NORTH 33° 56' E

NOTE:

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TOPOGRAPHY COMPILED FROM 1:50,000 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES. CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET. SURVEY INFORMATION COMPILED FROM LEGAL SURVEYS, BY DRAFTING SERVICES.

Note: Entry on certain lands is withdrawn from staking in cross-hatched areas to facilitate the settlement of Native Land Claims without prejudice to Existing Surface and Subsurface Rights.

105F-16	105G-13	105G-14
105F-9	105G-12	105G-11
105F-8	105G-5	105G-6

132° 00' 55' 50' 45' 40' 35' 131° 30'
61° 45' 40' 35' 61° 30'

ELDORADO · KNEE · MIDAS · STAR · SPITZ · HOODLE · BOD · ZOO · MAX · RAN · BOU · JIG · REEL · LNG · ARGUS · CYR

R-1 · R-3 · R-4

ROBERT CAMPBELL HIGHWAY

PELLY RIVER

P E L L Y M O U N T A I N S

ST CYR RANGE

Horton Creek · Creek · Starr Creek · Creek

GEOLOGY OF 486 '97
DODGE YMIP '97 - 019
●=Base Campsites

PEsc

105G-12

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Northern Affairs Program / Programme des affaires du Nord

Mineral Rights — Droits miniers

Canada

WATSON LAKE 24 JUNE 86

03 DEC 92
03 AUGUST 93
21 JULY 93
21 OCT 91
28 AUG 91
29 JULY 91
23 JULY 92
09 JULY 92
26 MAY 92
08 JAN 92
16 APR 91
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23 AUG. 90
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19 SEPT. 89
29 AUG. 89
7 AUG. 89
24 JULY 89
7 JULY 89
14 MAY 89
23 JAN. 89
21 SEPT 88
30 AUG 88
29 AUG 88
10 AUG 88
24 JUNE 88
20 MAY 88
4 MAR. 88
26 JAN. 88
18 DEC. 87
[illegible] 87

JB JULY 96
07 DEC 95
01 DEC 95
13 SEPT 95
16 FEB 95
20 JAN 95
09 NOV 94
16 AUG 94
18 FEB 94

105G-12

QUARTZ & PLACER

LATITUDE 61° 30' TO 61° 45'
LONGITUDE 131° 30' TO 132° 00

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

SCALE 1:30,000

METRES 1000 0 1000 2000 METRES
FEET 1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500 FEET

N — MAGNETIC NORTH N 25° 5.0' E

NOTE:

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CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET.
SURVEY INFORMATION COMPILED FROM LEGAL SURVEYS, BY DRAFTING SERVICES.

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105F-16	105G-13	105G-14
105F-9	105G-12	105G-11
105F-8	105G-5	105G-6

132° 00' 55' 50' 45' 40' 35' 131° 30'
61° 45' 40' 35' 30'

Horton Creek
Star Creek
Hoole River
ROBERT CAMPBELL HIGHWAY
PELLY RIVER
P E L L Y M O U N T A I N S
ST CYR RANGE
R-1
R-3
R-4
KNEE
ELDORADO
MIDAS
ZOO
BOU
BOD
MAX
RAN
JIG
LING
REEL
STAR
SPITZ
HOOLE
ARGUS
CYR
3000
3500
4000
4500
5000
5500
6000
6500

105G-12