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1999

JEFFREY BOYCE

99-069

**FINAL SUBMISSION - PROSPECTOR'S GRANT #99-069
YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM**

**OTTER LAKE PROJECT - NTS 105J - 130° 30' / 62° 30'
26AUG. to 4OCT. 1999**

Author: Jeffrey D. Boyce

**YUKON ENERGY, MINES
& RESOURCES LIBRARY
PO Box 204
Whitehorse Yukon Y1A 2C6**

FINAL SUBMISSION - PROSPECTOR'S GRANT #99-069

Summary:

On 27 Aug 1999, Heiko Mueller and I arrived at Otter Lake via truck (Whitehorse to Finlayson Lake) and Kluane Air's Beaver float plane (Finlayson to Otter Lake).

A camp was set up and on the first day we commenced general prospecting. This continued for the duration of the project and we tried to cover the most "likely". We accessed as much of the target area as possible by foot based from a set camp, taking rock and sediment samples.

Some interesting anomalies turned up, a few notable Au or Zn anomalies, etc.. I am most interested in S037J which had a notable combination of anomalous Cu, Zn, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, and V numbers. Unfortunately this sample is located at the edge of the prospected area, on the drainage of an unexplored stream basin.

Introduction:

There are no current or historical claims on the area prospected. It is located in the Selwyn Basin, to the east of centre of the Finlayson Lake mapsheet (NTS 105J). Located on claim maps 105J8/9, 130° 30' lat./ 62° 30' long.

Access to camp is as stated above. Access to the target area is definitely by foot, with dense bush on the flats and lower slopes, and a rise of over 1500 feet most days.

The target area is quite mountainous. The camp is fortuitously situated lake-side in a grass meadow, the lowlands are very swampy (with many beaver ponds) and a lot of buck brush. Some surprisingly large stands of timber are nearby, and the area is thickly forested up to tree-line above 4500ft.

Work Program:

There is not much exploration history in the target area. Some abandoned claims were staked in the general area (see map for the "Dyak" claims) and we found some evidence of old prospecting activity (blue and orange flagging in two instances).

Heiko and I mostly worked in the same area each day but tried to cover different ground. This meant prospecting the same slope but at 600 ft elevation difference, or opposite sides of stream valleys. Sometimes it made more sense to simply cover completely separate areas and this can be seen on the map as numerous single traverse lines branch in different directions.

We tried to be quite detailed in our prospecting, at first trying to get a feel for the structures and rock types in the area. We took numerous rock samples and tried to always silt sample creeks. Many rock "examples" were taken back to camp to be further examined on the next frozen rain day. Silt samples were purposely overlarge so that some could be panned to examine the fines back at camp.

Towards the final week of our project we shifted away from prospecting rock and concentrated more on stream sediment sampling. Partly this was due to the weather (the arrival of some snow) but mostly it was an attempt to cover as much ground as possible.

Rationale:

We were looking at the target area trying to find such minerals as Gold, lead, zinc, silver, barite, vanadium, etc

The deposit models we were looking for included gold mineralization similar to "Carlin" or "Fort Knox" (stock work deposit) styles and other intrusive related gold mineralization. There was also a good possibility of finding several types of skarn deposits; Gold (similar to McQuestin property), Tungsten, etc

Looking for bulk tonnage gold deposits around possible "Tombstone suite"-style intrusions. Some would argue that this target area is too south for Tombstone intrusions but I think there is potential for this style.

There is an increased viability of large low-grade gold deposits due to the technological advances of heap-leach extraction (due to greater recovery and lower costs) This means areas, which were passed over by prospectors looking for high-grade veins, may now have significant potential.

Also, "hidden" mineralization of a Carlin deposit, fine-sheeted veinlets of a Fort Knox style deposit, or skarn mineralization found at the McQuestin property, may have been misunderstood or overlooked as little as 5 years ago

Geology:

On map sheet 105J, one can look to the large number of stocks around Itsi mountain in the north-east, stocks around Traffic mountain to the south, and the small (Tungsten rich) stock just 14 miles to the north of the target area), as evidence of significant intrusions in this area.

By my reading of the regional aeromag data, it suggests an intrusion may be not far below the surface of the target area; having supplied heat and pressure enough to push mineralized fluids through the area, but not enough to have visibly altered the rock.

These stocks are part of unit 11 (Map). Granitic rocks, commonly biotite granodiorite. The contacts with the country rock are normally sharp, crosscutting, and dip steeply outward.

The host rocks are Proterozoic rocks, unconformably overlain by a thick assemblage of Ordovician and Silurian rocks (unit 3 on Map:), consisting chiefly of chert and shale. In this unit shales are interbedded with cherts, though proportions vary. The upper part is dominantly cherty. Other sediments were noted, such as thin-bedded platy limestone.

The significant number of vein Au finds (many of them recent) in the southern area of 105O and northern 105J suggests gold mineralization is prevalent in the eastern Selwyn Basin; hopefully trending south-eastward to the target area [Minfile: 105O 004, 007, 009, 032, 033, 039, 041, 044, 048, 049, 054, 055 / 105J 007)].

Property Geology:

Basically as described above. We found the target area to be mostly Shales interbedded with Cherts. Often there were beds of intensely black shales. We found one or two rocks with very deformed fossils (some kind of sea creature in a single tube - a trained person is identifying them presently).

There is a much greater amount of faulting than we expected and a chaotic mix of bedding angles. This, combined with the very obvious circular shape of the target area (see map 105J), seems to still suggest some sub-surface intrusive has had an influence over the area. Everywhere we went, we came upon very fine sheeted quartz veins

Unfortunately, we did not find direct evidence of large alteration zones, etc to prove this theory.

We did find a lot of mineralization on the property, but it is questionable if this is more than the usual level of mineralization associated with black shales. Some anomalous values of Cu, Zn, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, V, and Au were found (see below).

Geochemistry:

Silt geochemistry was conducted on 11 samples. The collection method was using a shovel and sieve (very large mesh - not gauged but would screen out marble sized pebbles) and collecting samples in double labeled silt sample bags. Large samples were collected, especially if it was difficult to get fines, and in some cases the excess was panned at camp for heavies. Samples were labeled with "S" for silt, a three digit I.D. number and the initial of the sampler "H" or "J". With two exceptions (S020J & S035J) the samples were very good quality.

Analysis was conducted at Acme Analytical Labs of Vancouver using their Group 1D package (please see attached results sheet for explanation). I compared with the regional stream sediment data (GSC - open file 2173) to determine my levels for anomalous values. Yellow signifies the over 95%tile and Blue signifies the over 90%tile.

Copper seems to have been anomalous in many drainages, as was Ni, Cu, Co, and V.

Gold also had a few anomalous numbers of 17, 24, and 28 ppb. If there is any association it seems to be between higher Au numbers and V, Co, and Cu.

The most interesting sample was S037J with anomalous Cu, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As together. I am not, at this time, sure of the meaning of such a geochem. signature but it might bear further exploration.

Rock geochemistry was conducted in the standard manner. A sample was taken and bagged in a double numbered sample bag. The samples were all large and good quality and, if possible, a representative rock sample (usually a piece broken off the same rock) was numbered and taken back to Whitehorse for further examination when the assays came in. Samples were labeled with "R" for rock, a three digit I.D. #, and the initial of the sampler.

In the target area there seems to be a reasonably high level of Copper mineralization and Heiko found a very nice copper stained rock.

At the far "southern" end of mountain F, the rock became progressively more iron rich. Heavy and very obviously mineralized, these gave us numbers like sample R012J with 13.74% Fe.

Vanadium seems to have some anomalous values in the area including two samples of 436 ppm and 584 ppm.

We had one sample (R023J) come back with an anomalous Zinc number of 3859 ppm. However, as the region is very Zinc rich and the rock samples nearby did not have similar numbers, it is not too significant.

There were a few anomalous Au numbers. Of note was sample R008J with 71 ppb. In this sample, and others, there may be an association between high Au numbers and Cr, V, Cu.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

In conclusion I would say that the project covered a good amount of ground in detail and found scattered mineralization, but no deposit or even showing worth staking and did not find any direct evidence of a subsurface intrusion.

As far as the project goes, I would recommend any follow up take a different form of prospecting. The fixed camp with day trips was important at the time of year we were prospecting (wet, raining, snowing, sleet, sub-zero temp.) but limited the range of prospecting.

I would go back in the middle of summer (warmer & drier) and use a light mobile day camp to cover a much wider area. I would go out for two weeks at a time to make this easier (and to get assay results to act upon). Flying out by helicopter to the furthest point of the target area and prospecting back would be useful, and allow visits to anomalous areas not reached this trip.

I would recommend follow up of the stream sediment anomalies in the further valley (S037J).



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Finis Terre Exploration Ltd. PROJECT OTTER LAKE File # 9903962

302 Hope St., Whitehorse YT Y1A 5L6 Submitted by: Jeffrey Boyce

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
S001H	6	110	24	207	1.0	48	16	1061	3.32	20	<8	<2	<2	81	.8	<3	<3	152	.53	.159	8	31	.37	873	<.01	3	1.61	.01	.13	3	28
S006J	7	136	23	237	.5	52	18	769	3.46	10	<8	<2	2	85	1.4	<3	<3	84	.51	.243	18	26	.81	828	.01	6	2.01	.01	.29	<2	9
S007H	6	133	16	687	<.3	106	23	2418	3.91	18	<8	<2	<2	50	6.5	<3	<3	93	.21	.104	6	18	.22	652	<.01	<3	.86	.01	.09	<2	12
S011J	12	149	30	257	.9	52	25	1254	4.21	17	<8	<2	3	127	1.0	3	4	100	.36	.269	17	29	.69	1178	.01	7	1.99	.01	.29	<2	17
S017J	12	64	10	100	2.8	24	21	4007	3.39	16	<8	<2	<2	42	1.2	<3	<3	111	.24	.196	6	19	.17	630	<.01	4	1.03	.01	.07	<2	24
S022J	15	109	20	578	.4	102	15	1110	3.56	25	<8	<2	<2	65	4.3	6	<3	196	.48	.144	11	25	.36	1249	.01	6	1.16	.01	.16	<2	7
S034J	2	56	9	190	2.1	29	5	489	1.38	8	<8	<2	<2	33	1.0	<3	<3	86	.19	.071	4	12	.13	350	.01	4	.84	.02	.07	3	10
S036J	6	100	14	537	1.0	177	14	2083	1.88	12	<8	<2	<2	62	6.5	4	<3	139	.47	.184	8	24	.23	864	<.01	5	.97	.01	.10	<2	12
RE S036J	6	96	12	525	1.0	172	14	2018	1.86	13	<8	<2	<2	60	6.2	3	<3	137	.45	.179	8	26	.23	861	<.01	5	.93	.01	.10	<2	9
S037J	9	342	27	1006	<.3	445	54	11608	6.01	64	<8	<2	<2	76	22.5	<3	<3	113	.26	.192	11	28	.23	687	<.01	<3	1.44	.01	.16	<2	10
S038J	11	96	12	399	.8	98	12	1281	2.78	18	<8	<2	<2	89	4.7	4	<3	158	.57	.213	9	24	.40	1132	.01	6	.98	.01	.15	<2	5
S039J	6	70	9	378	.4	53	10	634	2.53	12	<8	<2	2	83	3.3	3	<3	103	.56	.222	13	21	.38	719	.01	5	1.14	.01	.15	<2	4
STANDARD C3/AU-S	24	62	38	172	5.3	35	12	774	3.17	56	18	3	19	28	23.4	17	27	75	.55	.087	17	155	.59	141	.08	20	1.83	.04	.16	18	53
STANDARD G-2	2	4	<3	45	<.3	8	5	547	2.00	<2	<8	<2	4	69	<.2	<3	<3	39	.62	.097	7	75	.59	220	.13	<3	.95	.07	.49	3	<1

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
 - SAMPLE TYPE: SILT AU* GROUP 3A - 10.00 GM SAMPLE, AQUA-REGIA, MIBK EXTRACT, ANALYSIS BY GF/AA.
 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 15 1999

DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 21/99

SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS



GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Finis Terre Exploration Ltd. PROJECT OTTER LAKE File # 9903961

302 Hope St., Whitehorse YT Y1A 5L6 Submitted by: Jeffrey Boyce

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Au* ppb
R001H	25	305	36	81	<.3	6	<1	98	9.44	94	<8	<2	2	6	.2	7	3	436	.01	.075	1	134	.01	1418	<.01	<3	.46	.01	.09	2	7
R002J	5	110	13	143	<.3	41	9	397	4.58	15	8	<2	<2	13	1.8	4	<3	38	.02	.011	2	30	.04	235	<.01	<3	.46	.01	.07	3	6
R003J	1	19	<3	12	<.3	4	1	61	.56	2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.2	<3	<3	7	.01	.001	1	17	<.01	74	<.01	<3	.08	.01	.02	5	2
R004J	6	6	<3	9	<.3	6	1	149	1.10	<2	<8	<2	<2	3	<.2	<3	<3	6	<.01	.007	<1	28	.01	67	<.01	<3	.09	<.01	.03	5	1
R005J	1	220	4	184	<.3	43	8	243	3.64	17	<8	<2	<2	29	.5	<3	<3	137	.01	.089	1	37	.01	137	<.01	5	.61	<.01	.11	<2	6
R006H	9	19	16	78	.7	7	1	73	1.33	5	<8	<2	<2	3	<.2	5	<3	5	.02	.006	<1	39	.01	121	<.01	<3	.09	<.01	.04	6	15
R007J	8	184	7	207	.4	73	6	163	5.42	7	<8	<2	<2	85	1.2	3	<3	51	.05	.177	3	20	.03	269	<.01	<3	.44	<.01	.06	4	9
R008J	9	252	16	65	3.1	9	<1	27	8.13	27	<8	<2	<2	6	.4	7	<3	255	.01	.057	1	167	.01	229	<.01	<3	.42	<.01	.08	2	71
R009J	16	98	43	22	1.3	5	<1	35	5.27	103	19	<2	2	165	<.2	13	<3	584	.01	.418	4	104	.01	279	<.01	3	.39	.01	.24	4	14
R010J	11	19	<3	14	<.3	6	<1	62	1.12	2	<8	<2	<2	11	<.2	<3	<3	7	<.01	.018	1	44	.01	217	<.01	<3	.11	.01	.04	7	16
R012J	12	258	3	244	<.3	128	6	1120	13.74	42	<8	<2	<2	26	.9	5	<3	169	.01	.249	1	44	.02	1377	<.01	<3	.49	<.01	.08	4	12
R013J	3	80	<3	183	<.3	47	3	89	7.60	2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.2	<3	<3	32	<.01	.019	1	27	.01	78	<.01	<3	.25	<.01	.11	3	30
RE R013J	4	81	<3	185	<.3	48	4	92	7.70	2	<8	<2	<2	4	<.2	<3	<3	33	.01	.020	1	29	.02	78	<.01	<3	.25	<.01	.10	3	18
R014J	3	76	3	101	<.3	27	10	766	2.71	<2	<8	<2	<2	18	<.2	<3	<3	20	.02	.040	2	16	.08	193	<.01	<3	.25	<.01	.07	5	7
R023J	6	73	<3	3859	<.3	13	3	608	1.94	<2	<8	<2	<2	6	34.7	<3	<3	8	.01	.002	1	37	.03	158	<.01	<3	.15	<.01	.05	4	1
R024J	1	143	<3	108	<.3	29	1	948	7.89	11	<8	<2	<2	5	.8	<3	<3	37	.01	.121	1	25	.04	262	<.01	<3	.38	<.01	.11	4	14
R025J	5	12	13	64	<.3	20	11	867	2.98	<2	<8	<2	2	15	<.2	<3	<3	12	.01	.007	4	28	.16	1883	<.01	5	.45	.01	.14	4	2
R026J	<1	38	26	57	<.3	33	13	161	1.85	<2	11	<2	4	17	<.2	<3	<3	13	.05	.018	13	21	.48	3278	<.01	5	1.27	.01	.28	<2	4
R027J	7	21	12	13	<.3	5	<1	78	1.70	7	<8	<2	<2	48	<.2	<3	<3	22	.01	.016	1	29	.02	380	<.01	4	.17	.01	.18	5	1
STANDARD C3/AU-R	27	66	36	178	5.9	38	12	798	3.56	52	26	3	21	32	25.0	20	29	87	.61	.095	19	177	.62	160	.09	19	2.01	.04	.18	15	547
STANDARD G-2	2	3	3	42	<.3	7	4	534	2.05	<2	18	<2	5	74	<.2	4	<3	41	.68	.095	8	76	.59	223	.13	<3	.95	.07	.46	2	1

GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.
 UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U & B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
 ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB
 - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK AU* GROUP 3A - 10.00 GM SAMPLE, AQUA-REGIA, MIBK EXTRACT, ANALYSIS BY GF/AA.
 Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 15 1999

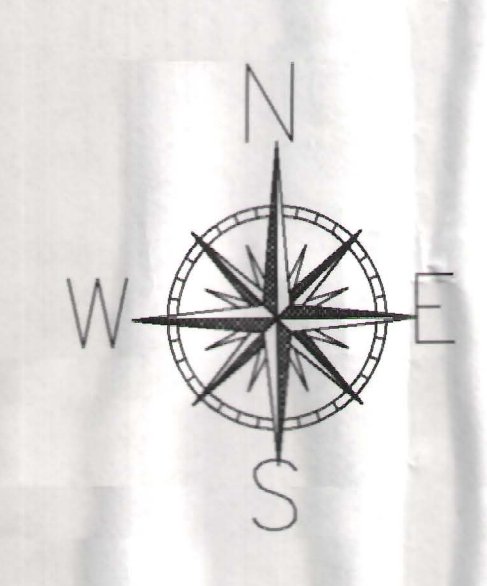
DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 21/99

SIGNED BY: *C. Leong* D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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Key map: Otter Lake Project
Grant # 99-069
26 Aug → 4 Oct 1999

SHEET 105 J-9
QUARTZ & PLACER
LATITUDE 62°30' to 62°45'
LONGITUDE 130°00' to 130°30'
SCALE 1:31,680
ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT



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.

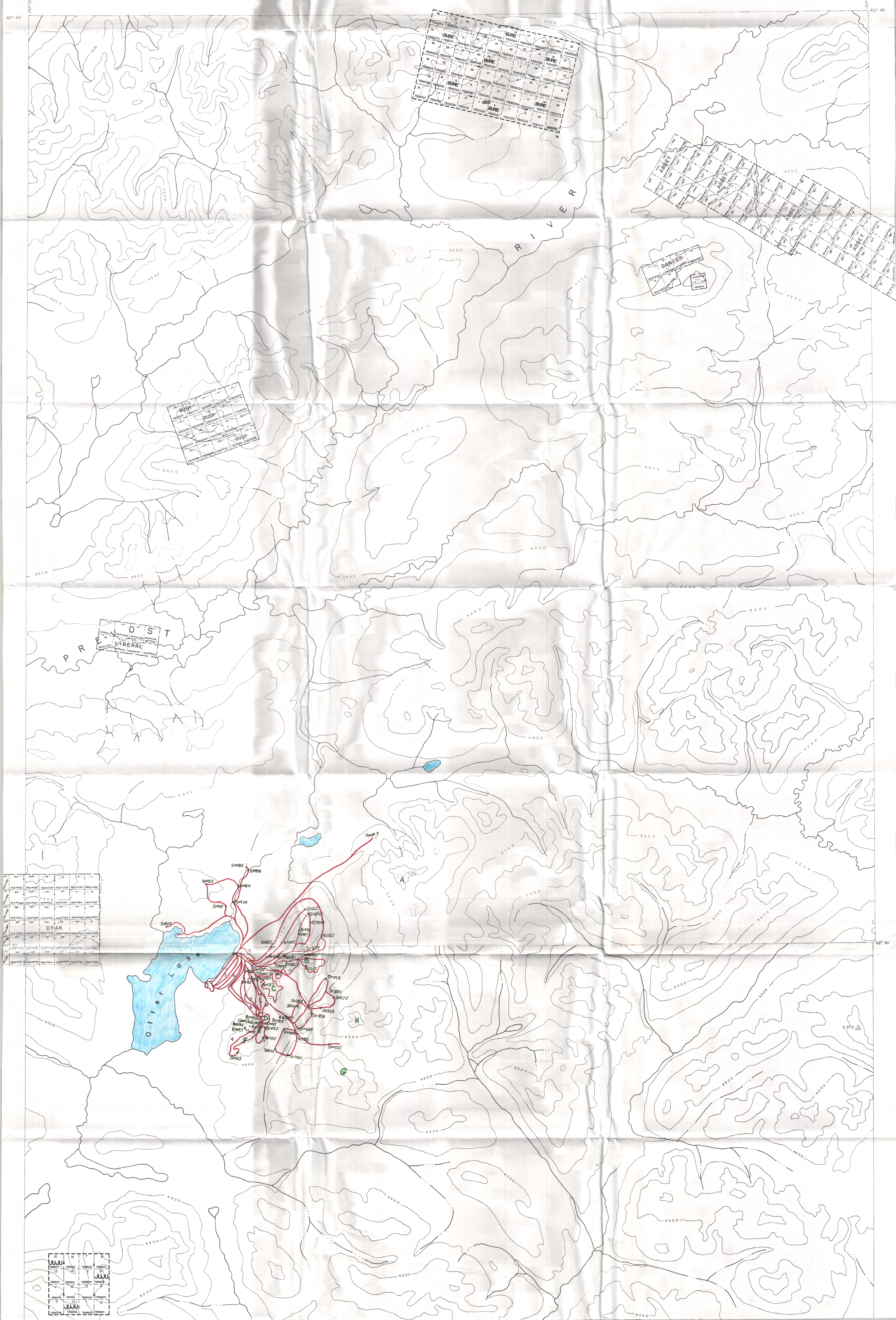
105 J-15	105 J-16	105 I-13
105 J-10	105 J-9	105 I-12
105 J-7	105 J-8	105 I-5

Mineral Rights / Droits miniers

- Sample sites & prospecting routes.
 - ▲ Camp site
- SEE ADJACENT MAP SHEET(S) EDGES FOR ADJOINING MINERAL CLAIMS NOT SHOWN ON THIS MAP

Canada
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

WATSON LAKE 17 NOVEMBER 1999



105 J-15	105 J-16	105 I-13
105 J-10	105 J-9	105 I-12
105 J-7	105 J-8	105 I-5

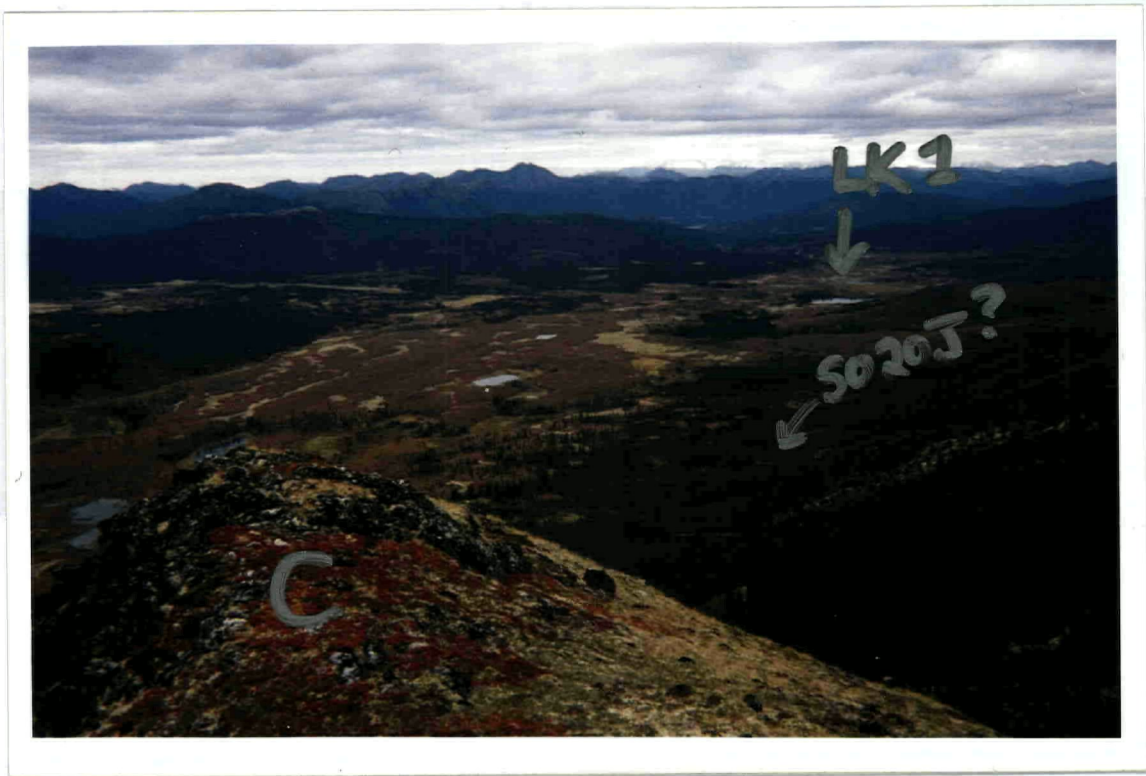
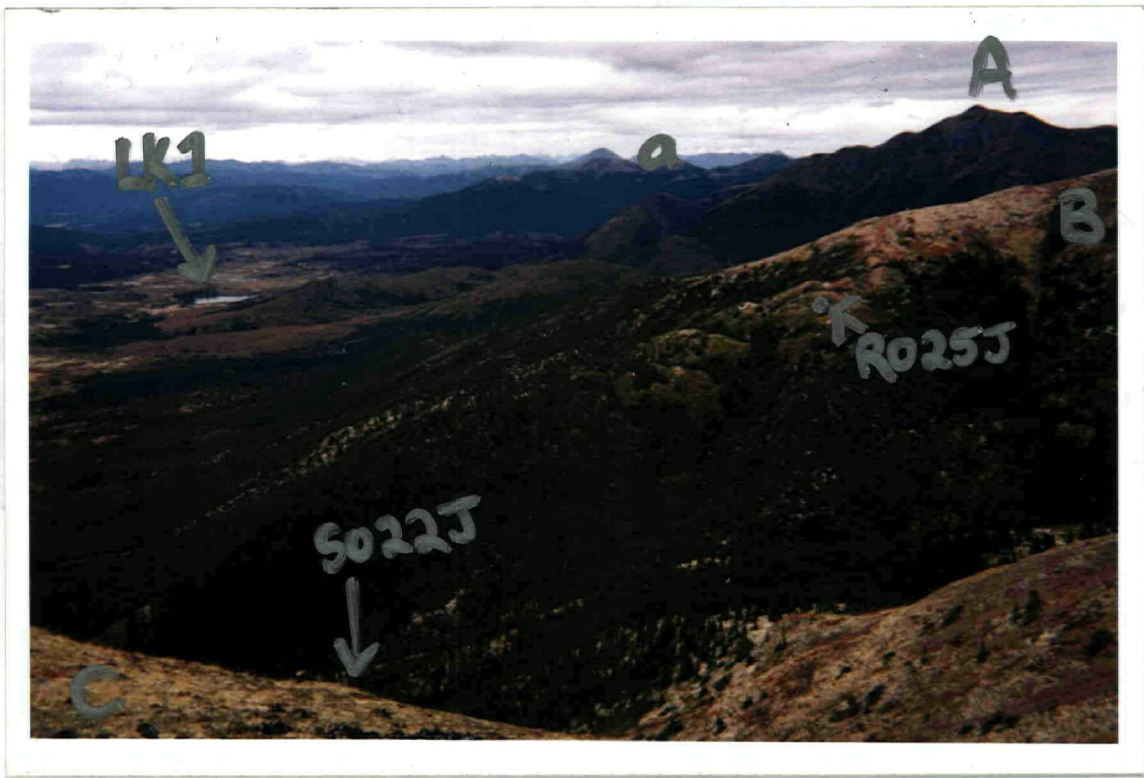
Photos

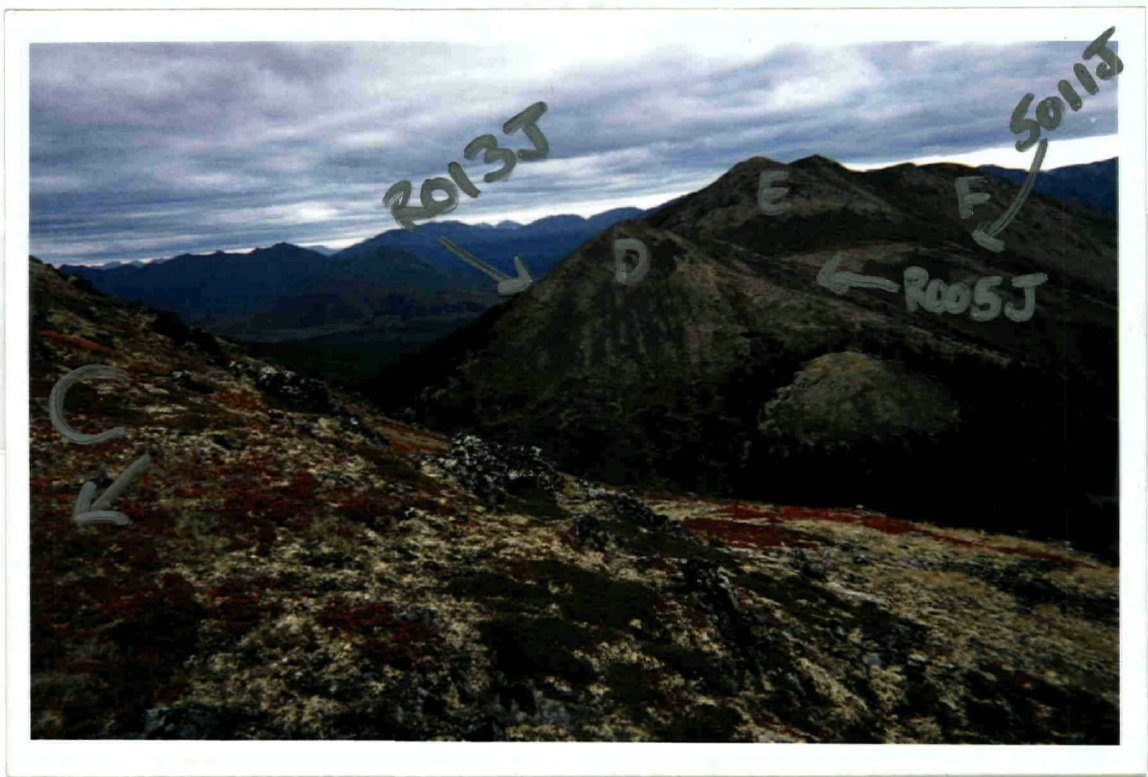
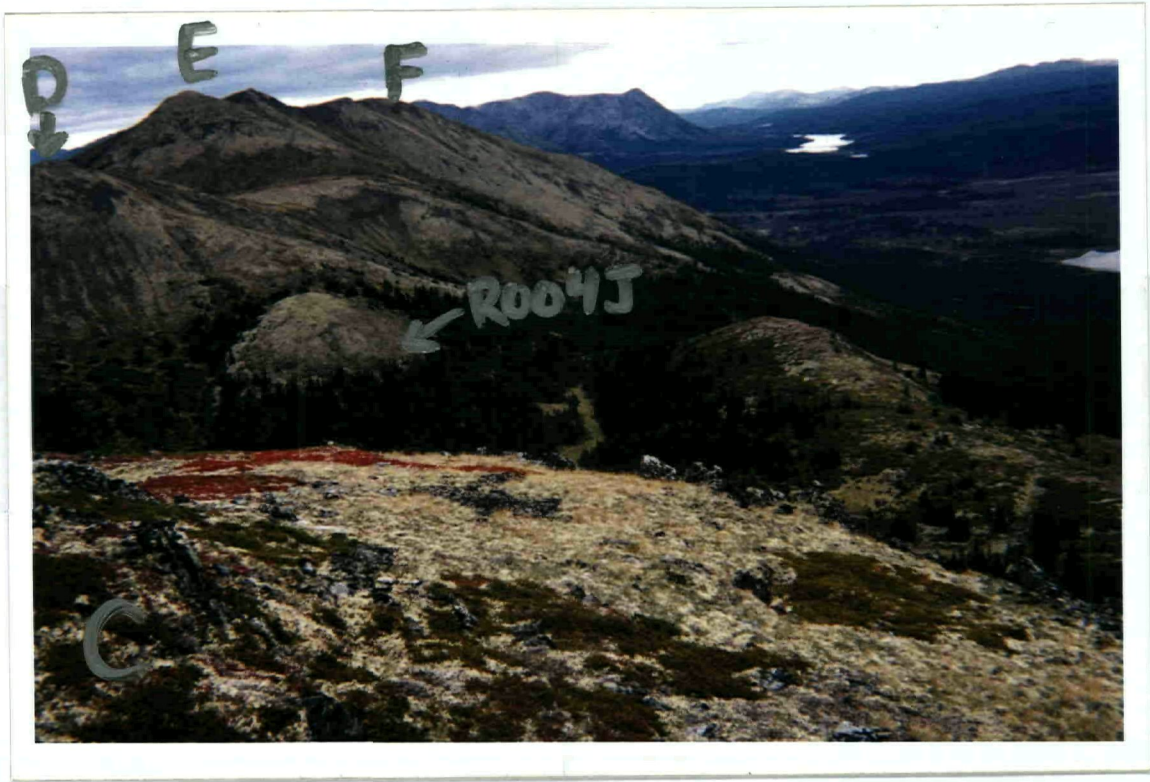
1999 Otter Lake Project

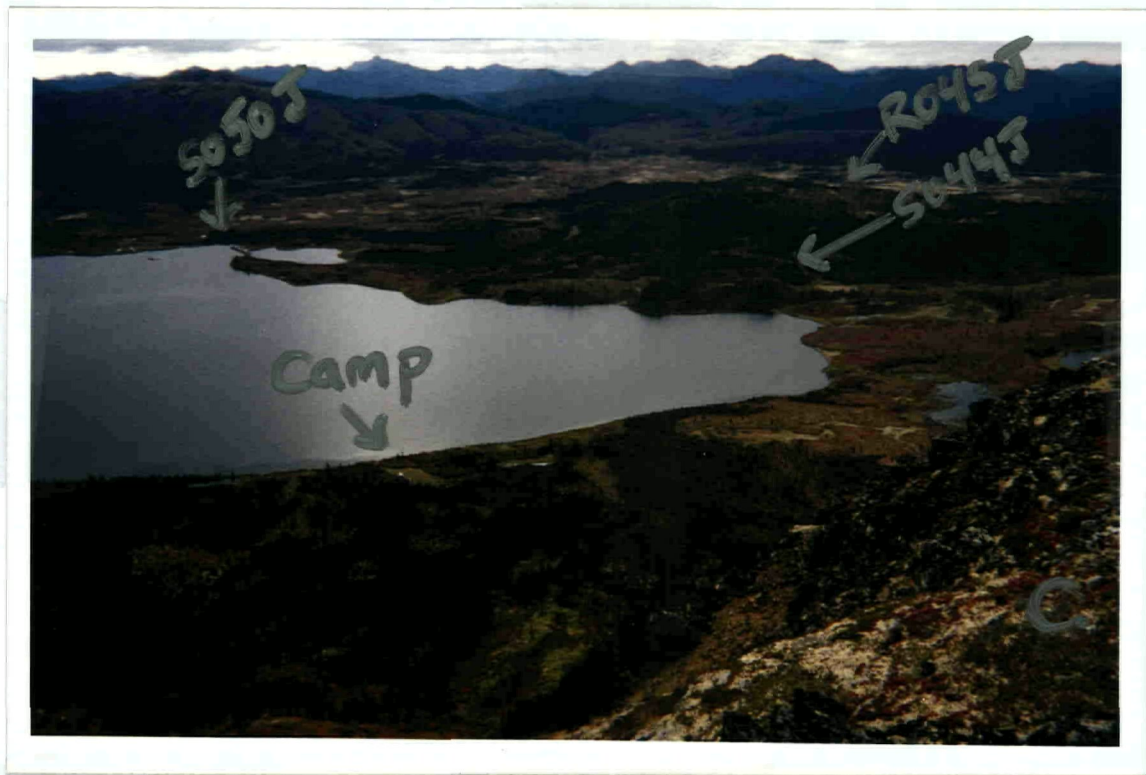
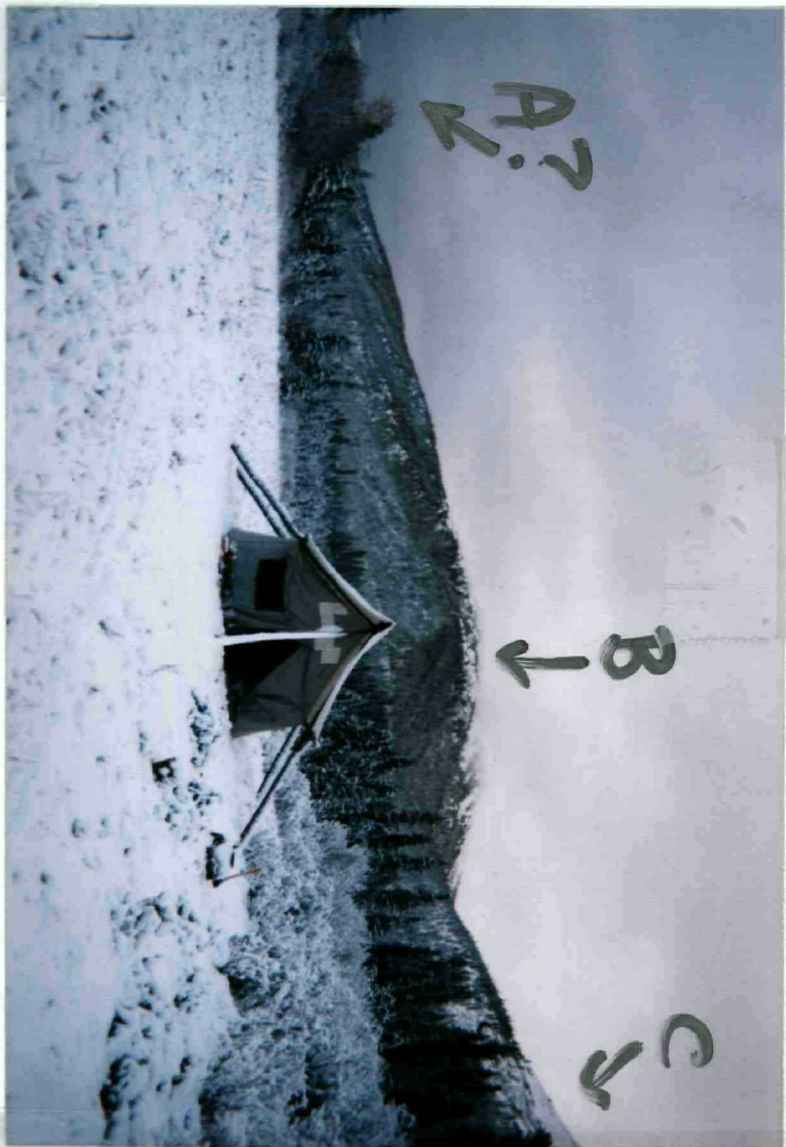
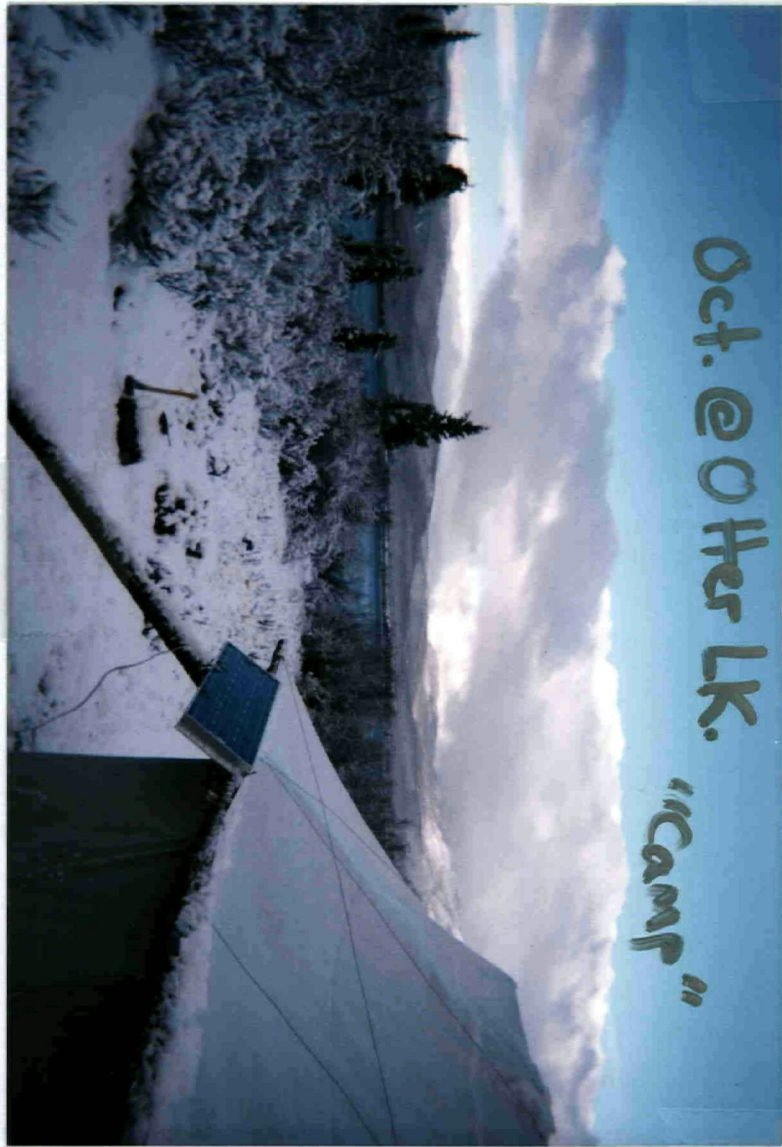
99-069

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Otter Lake Project

3000

190#

Aug 1999 → Sept 1999

110

Jeffrey Boyce & Heiko Mueller
Access by truck Whitehorse
to Finlayson Lake

Fly from Finlayson to Otter Lake @
Tuba Beaver (from Inconnu Lodge)

(Warren fare)

5# / mile @ approx ~~100~~ 110? miles return.

2 trips

110

26 Aug 99

False start b/c wipers.

took too long buying food/meat

99-069

31 Aug 99

Tues

1 Sept 99

Wed

2/Sept/99: Thurs?

Stream sample on hill leading to Ravine

SD01J

Prospecting flatland & lower slopes below mt 2
rock slide ripped down - i.e. ravine

altered sed rock

↙ @ anticline?

lots of faulting visible
- in slide zone



twin ravines side by side

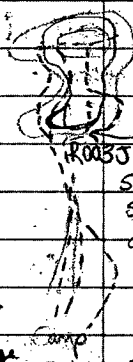
facing uphill I prospected the Right ravine, Herko the left

Same altered sed rock

cherty / no calc/limestone fizz found @ HGL

Sample R002J from gauge area @ fine quartz
veins approx 1/2 way up ravine.

3/4 way up main Ravine - Herko found silvery metallic
mineral near Quartz veins. Now finding thin Quartz veins
I found same mineral very small - in metamorph
Shale near fine Quartz veins everywhere



cliff

R003J

@ base in Talus

lots of v. dark black shale

Shale shot through @ quartz veins &

some visible sulphides

arseno-pyrite?

banded chert

Some white

lots pale blue-green

Sometimes

yellow/orange tinge

Camp

O. Lake

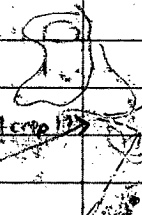
3 Sept 99

Fri

Stream sample S001H next creek to SW. of

S007J creek drains mt picture above

@ start of foothill



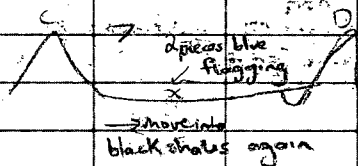
lots of chert outcrop

no shale

prospecting up ridge found 'intrusive rock' but

prob. glacial flint

found chert layers forced apart & solution (very silicious)
 that in very quickly. Suggests ~~very~~ violent process. Prob. too
 fast for mineralization



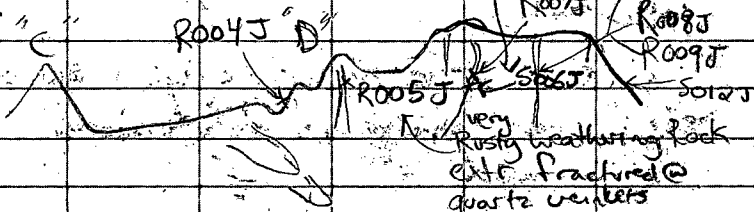
lots of interesting intrusive rock (granite/orthogneiss, etc)
 Unfortunately all float boulders when dug up

4 Sept '99

Sat.

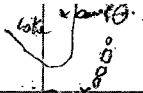
R010J

S011J



R004J - Qtz - veinlets, "swarm" crosscutting thin veins
 in silicious shale rock

S006J - Stream sample in steep wet creek
 not very fine



S02J @ end of range to the west side
Thick bands of very heavy mineralized rock
Prob iron rich. yellow/brown/black/white oxidation
Some mineral present filling in cracks (looks like
Sphalerite I have seen) brown/semi-metallic

HaiKo found rock @ copper stain green

found some mineralized rock on way out
Worsens into R007J & R008J @ halfway &
a bit higher

Followed new road up through
6. Sept '99 ravine - some shale @ thin mineralized
sections - checked out bump but
unsuccessful

RO13J taken on hill side facing N of
"D" about half way up out of valley
Cemented shale fractured violently filled @ mineralization
various colours - brown / gray / metallic / manganese
/ iron rusty red / etc.

Heiku is 2/3 of the way up doing a traverse
west

→ This whole side "back side" consistently
split through to quartz veinlets @ all angles
obviously pulsed through @ different types
sometimes very thick & a ~~massive~~ colorful
oxidation in host rock.

→ ops @ "back side" becomes black spots then granitic
"South" side is typical cherty units

RO14J a couple of grabs together from area of
rusty rock @ quartz veinlets

7 Sep 99

New route - on saddle between C & D went down to "East" side & followed small valley up to D

going around E to "backside" ("East") & will contour back in a "South" direction to where day 5 left off

Still on N. side of E move from black shales & cherts to a more metamorphosed rock type. Qtz veinlets appear again as to rusty stains & rock is cemented together @ both hard glossy black substance (seems relatively impervious to weathering) & rusty oxidized material. Lots of Grey/Black stains

RO15J

Note did not finish "backside"

~~RO~~ RO24J - another sample now to be analysed after looking @ mineral ID Books.

8 Sept '99

5016J in steep ravine NW of
Mountain "C"
1/2 way from foothill to lake shore
slow moving creek

9 { 5017J from "mt C" next ravine
drainage
slow moving 2/3 way from foothill to lake

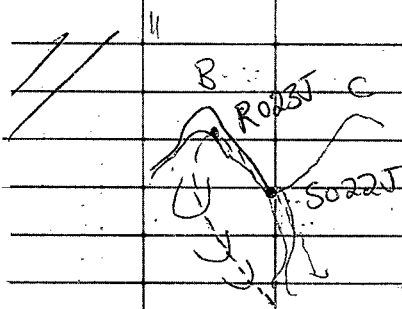
{ 5018J 2nd creek

* ~~not taken yet~~

10 5019J - from valley between "C" & "B"
fast moving small creek

5020J

5021J

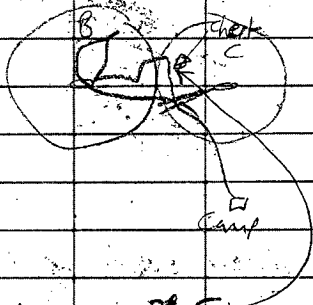
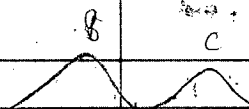


12 SO22J - in creek draining "south" towards
Saddle between B & C

13 RO23J - assorted fractured rusty rocks
@ quartz veinlets

~~RO24J~~ other page

14/ Sept 99



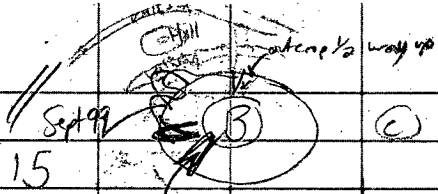
Snow Saw. Snow.

Camp

• Came up ridge after crossing new area off C
up both sides of ridge approx 200m apart
classic black shales @ some chert

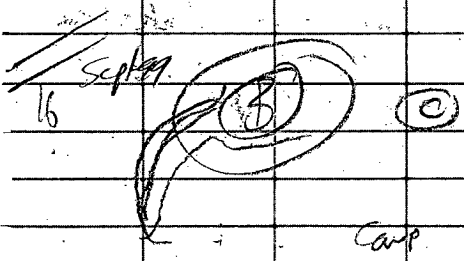
R025J - Found 1/2 way up ridge
very strong looking - lots of purples
blues & blacks & unusually bumpy textures
some rusty oxidization & siliceous streaks

R026J traversing around mt to Back side
@ 2/3 elevation - lots of Qtz veins
See hand sample

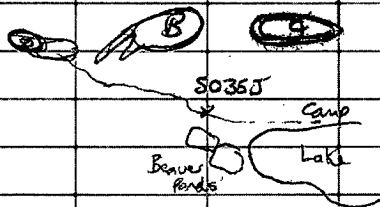


mineralization - pyrite - disseminated finely

Ro 270 from Golley or See hard sample.



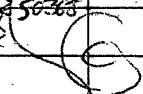
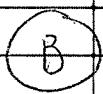
21 // Sept '99



// 22

50370

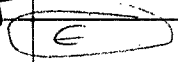
50365



23

5038J

5039J



Camp

21