REPORT OF 2002 FIELD ACTIVITIES
FUNDED UNDER YMIP GRANT #02-048

PREPARED FOR:
TANANA EXPLORATION INC.
C/O 214 ALSEK ROAD
WHITEHORSE, YUKON
Y1A 5A8

BY:
STEVE TRAYNOR, B.Sc.
January 2003

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

This report prepared for Tanana Exploration Inc., summarizes prospective exploration funded under Grant # 02-048 of the Yukon Mineral Incentives Program (YMIP) and carried out during the 2002 exploration field season (see Appendix A).

The writer assisted with some of the field work detailed in this report and has reviewed research materials, field notes and samples supplied by Mr.Carrell, the prospector whom the company grubstaked.

DORSEY PROJECT AREA

PROJECT SUMMARY

On August 1, 2002 Tanana Exploration Inc. signed a letter of agreement granting Strategic Metals an option to earn a 70% interest in the companies M.C. and Skarn claims, subject to certain payments and work commitments.

During the early August 2002, Strategic personnel carried out geological mapping and prospecting of the area. A report of these activities is attached as Appendix C.

DEZADEASH PROJECT AREA

PROJECT SUMMARY

This project area was added by amendment to the original proposal by correspondence dated 'July 7, 2002'. A total of 19 ½ man days of prospecting, sample collection, processing and analysis was carried out on three separate targets within the project area during the 2002 field season.

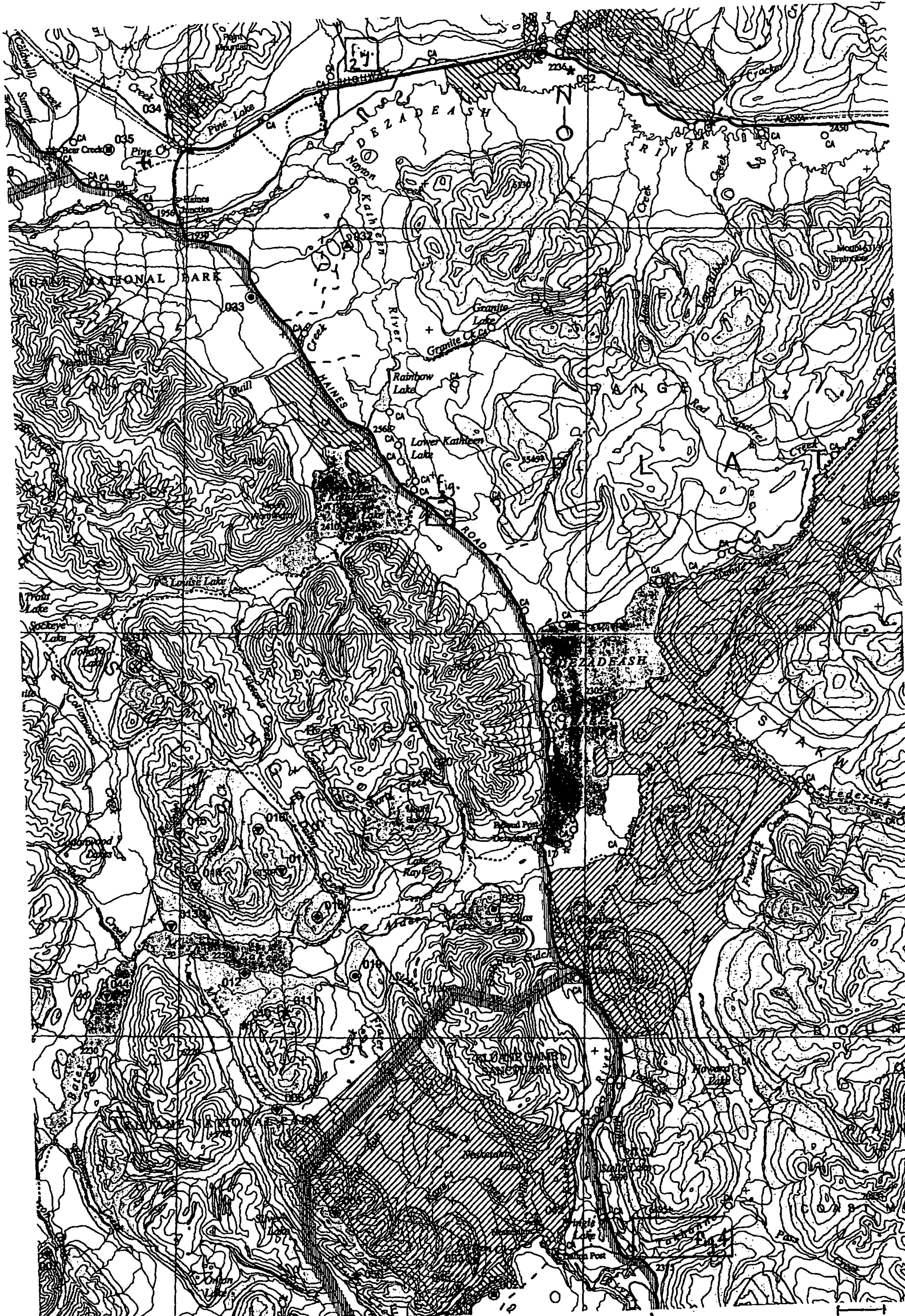
AREA LOCATION AND ACCESS

The project area encompassed parts of 115 A 02/11/14 in the Kluane area, east of the Kluane park, as shown on Figure 1. Access to the area was via the Alaska Highway from Whitehorse, which allowed easy access to all three areas: The Marshall Creek area was accessed directly from the Alaska Highway just east of Haines Junction along wood cutting roads in the area, the Kathleen Lake area lies south of Haines Junction via the Haines Road and is immediately adjacent to the east side of the road and the Takhanne River area also lies adjacent to the Haines Road further south from Haines Juction and to the east along the Takhanne River valley.

PREVIOUS WORK AND EXPLORATION

Discussion between Mr. Ross Morgan and the prospector Wade Carrell, together with historic references indicating the presence of chrome diopside (Kindle, 1953) and illmenite to the west within the boundaries of Kluane Park hinted that the area may have some diamond potential.

Early in the spring Mr. Morgan approached Mr. Carrell with the assertion that previous prospecting and sampling completed by Morgan near the head waters of Marshall Creek had produced a variety of KIM's (Kimberlite Indicator Minerals). Prospecting, sampling and test magnetometer surveying were completed to test Mr. Morgan's assertions. Subsequent research by the author indicated that outflow



137°30'

Dezadesh Project Area (Figure 1)

following the last glaciation in the area utilized the present Kathleen River and Marshall Creek drainage courses to drain melt waters north through the area, indicating a possibly complex sequence of fluvial transport that may have introduced material into the area from much further to the south.

REGIONAL AND GENERAL GEOLOGY

The area is underlain by Late Proterozoic to Paleozoic schist, quartzite and orthogneiss of the Nisling Assemblage which is overlain by more recent Mesozoic (?) biotite hornfels and schist. Cenezoic, possibly early Tertiary granodiorite and quartz monzonite stocks have intruded the above units, particularily further to the south towards the Takhanne River.

Much of the area is extensively covered by morainal till and plain deposits and occassionally by glacial fluvial deposits in areas of old flow channels.

DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF WORK

Marshall Creek (115A 14)

Investigation of the Marshall Creek area (Figure 2) focused on a recessive feature previously located by Mr. Morgan. Auger sampling and prospecting were carried out in the area around a swamp filled depression where Morgan claimed to have recovered chrome diopside grains. Samples were collected using an auger that had been fitted with an extension and a pan sample was also collected from a minor drainage channel on the southwest side of the feature.

All samples were first split to provide an archive sample and the remaining split was screened to various size fractions and inspected visually and microscopically for KIM's.

Orientation and prospecting traverses were also completed during the course of sampling and a test line of magnetometer surveying was run parallel to the edge of the feature.

Kathleen Lakes (115A 11)

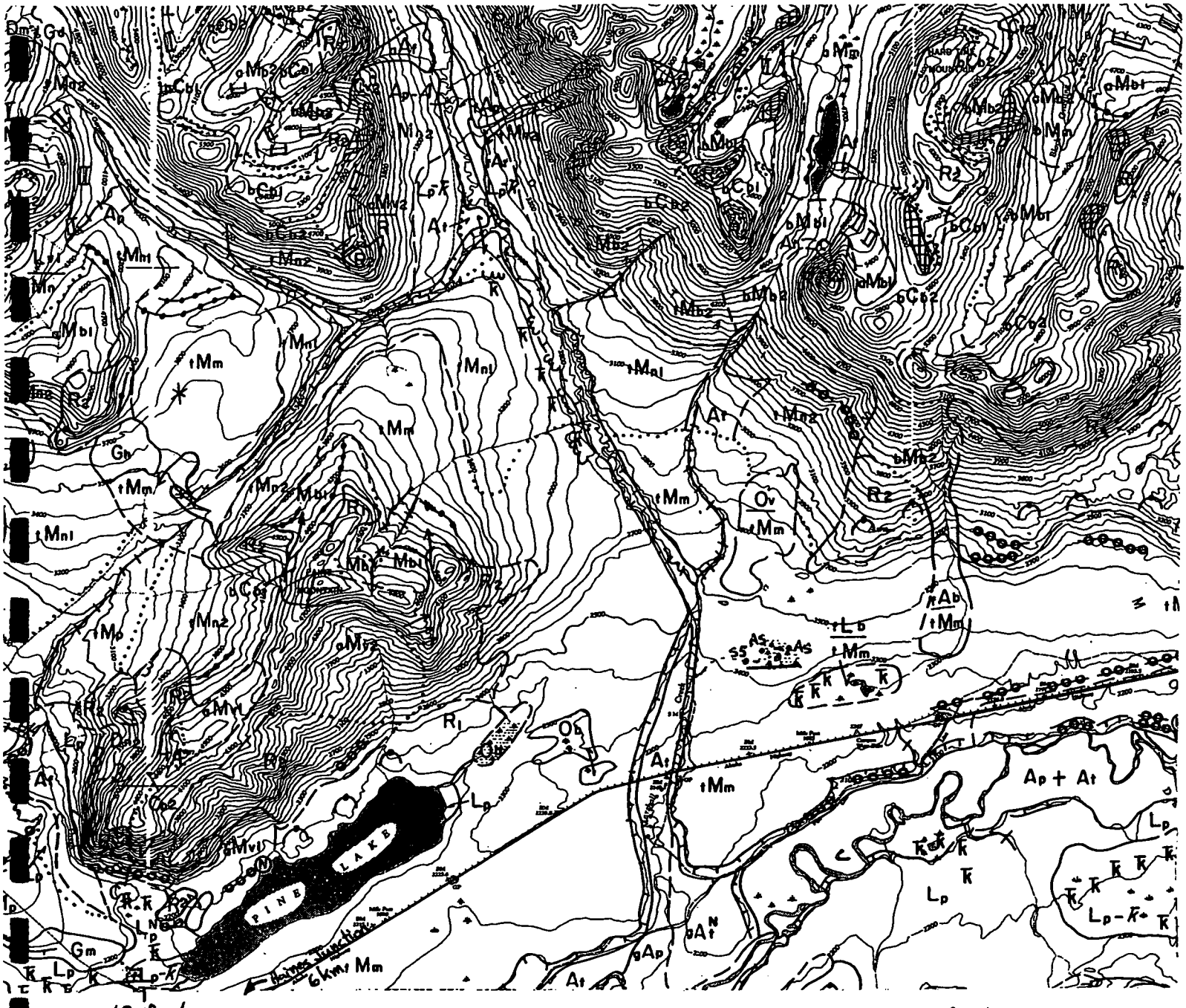
Following up on the theory that any potential KIM's may have been transported into the Marshall Creek area from the south, sampling was undertaken to the east of Kathleen Lakes (Figure 3) in an area of glacial fluvial deposits. Specifically an esker indicated on the Surfical Geology map for Pine Lake (GSC Map 16-1981) was located and samples were collected from two areas along the feature.

The samples were classified in the field to remove the +4 fraction, which was visually inspected before being discarded. The samples were later split and one of the splits was further classified and inspected visually and microscopically for potential KIM's.

Takhanne River (115A 02)

The upper Takhanne River saw high volumes of glacial fluvial flow during the last deglaciation as evidenced by numerous eskers that occupy its broad, flat north-south trending upper valley. Following the establishment of current drainage patterns it is obvious that the river has extensively sampled these deposits and it was decided to investigate the stream sediments in this area (Figure 4).

Initial reconnaissance indicated an abundance of multicolored garnets and phlogopite micas. Further prospecting and sampling was carried out further upstream to ensure that the samples were not from the Kluksu River, which occupies a wide valley paralleling the Haines Road that the Takhanne drains into.



Marshall Creek Location Map (figure 2)

Scale 1:100,000

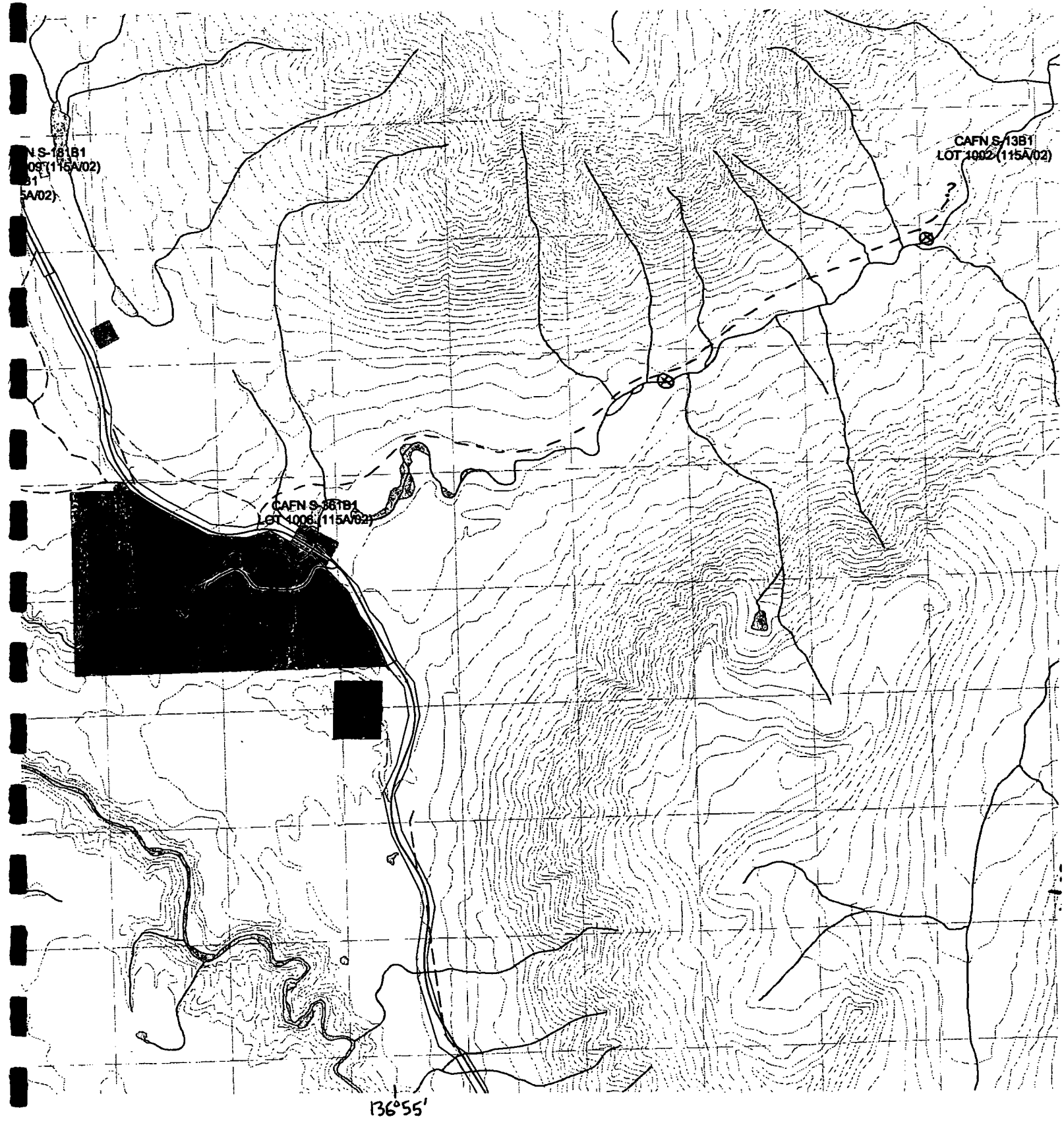
N

Legend

Esker

Sample location

Kathleen Lakes Location Map (Figure 3)



Legend

⊗ Sample location

--- ATV trail

0 km 1

Takhanne River Location Map (Figure 4)

Sampling was carried out approximately 4 miles upstream from the bridge. The samples was split, classified and panned, before being investigated by microscope and picked for KIM's. The resultant sample of about 125 mineral grains was sent to Saskatchewan Research Council for further microscopy.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

As described all samples collected were split and one split was archived, while the other was classified into –4 to +12, -12 to +18 and –18 size fractions and analysed visually and microscopically for any potential KIM or other interesting lithologies.

It should be noted at this point that the intial assertions made by Mr. Morgan could not be substantiated and in fact a report later produced by Morgan indicated that previous sampling completed in 2001 did not yield any KIM's. It is the authors feeling that the feature investigated in the Marshall Creek area is in fact a thermokarst depression. This is supported by the lack of a magnetic signature associated with the feature and the complete lack of any potential KIM's in samples collected from the area.

One other curiosity that should be pointed out is that the recently released 'diamond rumour' map for the Yukon reports that alluvial diamond(s) were recovered at the turn of the last century from an area on Dixie Creek which is near the headwaters of Marshall Creek.

Sampling of the other two areas, Kathleen Lakes and Takhanne River also failed to produce any positive results for KIM's, although microscopy by an SRC mineralogist was required to finally determine that none of the garnets recovered from the Takhanne River samples had kimberlite affinities. The SRC report is attached as Appendix B.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Unsubstantiated rumors and a total lack of indicator minerals do not make for a very active diamond play, therefore with obvious reason no further work will be undertaken in these areas.

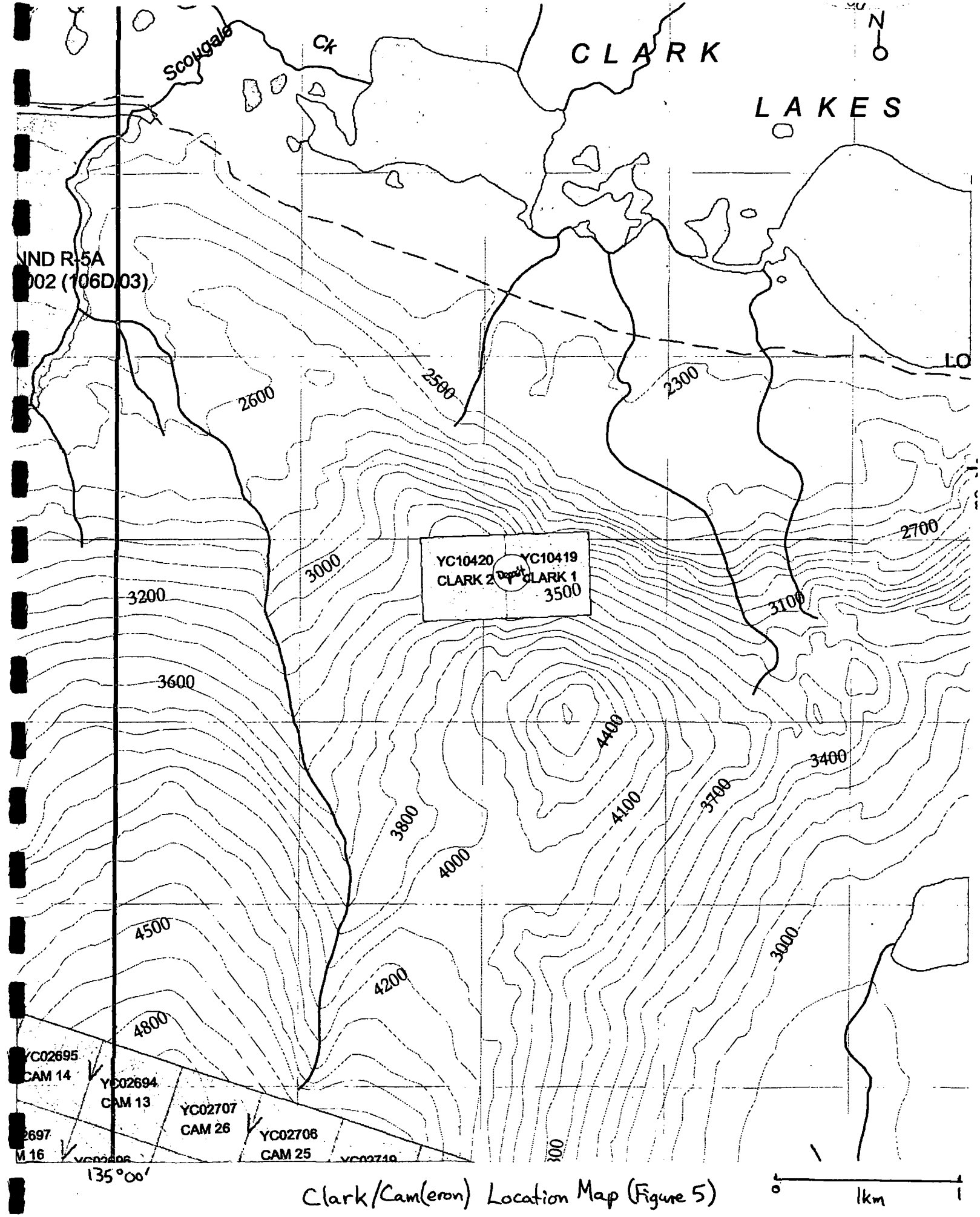
CLARK LAKE AREA

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Clark deposit containing 325,000 tonnes averaging 5.6% Pb, 4.6% Zn and 7.4 oz/ton Ag was acquired by staking on June 28, 2002. A total of 2 man days was spent carrying out preliminary reconnaissance in conjunction with the staking.

The newly acquired claims (Figure 5) lie adjacent to the Cameron deposit which the company had previously staked and briefly optioned to Noranda Inc. The two deposits and intervening ground had been held continuously for nearly 40 years and has not seen any active exploration in over 10 years, except for limited drilling by Noranda in 2001.

Both deposits occur in proximity and in part appear related to dominate north-south structures in the area which host the mineralization. Exploration of the combined land package, focusing on these structures and aimed at expanding known resources in the area will be initiated when market conditions again become favourable to base metal exploration.



Clark/Cam(eron) Location Map (Figure 5)

FINLAYSON AREA

PROJECT SUMMARY

Prospecting activities in this area where proposed as an amendment to the original application (correspondence dated July 7, 2002) to investigate the potential for formation of alluvial emerald deposits in the vicinity of Regal Ridge emerald deposit and to check for the potential of other undiscovered occurrences in the area. A total of 11 ½ man days were spent collecting, processing and inspecting samples.

AREA LOCATION AND ACCESS

The location of the Regal Ridge deposit is now well known, lying in the North Lakes area of the Finlayson district (refer to Figure 6) as shown on NTS 105G 07. The district lies in the south central Yukon, mostly south and east of Ross River. Ross River is accessible via the Alaska and Robert Campbell highways from Whitehorse, a trip requiring approximately 4 ½ hours travel, one way, in good conditions.

Tran North has a permanent base in Ross River and access to the area was accomplished by contract helicopter from a staging area at the east end of the Finlayson Lake airstrip.

PREVIOUS WORK AND EXPLORATION HISTORY

During the mid 1990's the Finlayson district was extensively explored in the search for VMS mineralization following earlier discoveries in the belt. In 1998, emerald mineralization was discovered in float during regional mapping by Expatriate Resources. Subsequent exploration identified a schist hosted emerald deposit of unknown size and grade that is currently being developed under option by True North Gems.

REGIONAL AND GENERAL GEOLOGY

Occurring within a regionally extensive belt of Mississippian to Devonian aged volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Yukon Tanana Terrane, emeralds from the Regal Ridge deposit occur within quartz tourmaline veins where they cut mica-rich layers of the Fire Lake mafic metavolcanic unit. The veins either contain the emeralds or carry emeralds in associated alteration envelopes, which are often enveloped by masses of fine tourmaline crystals.

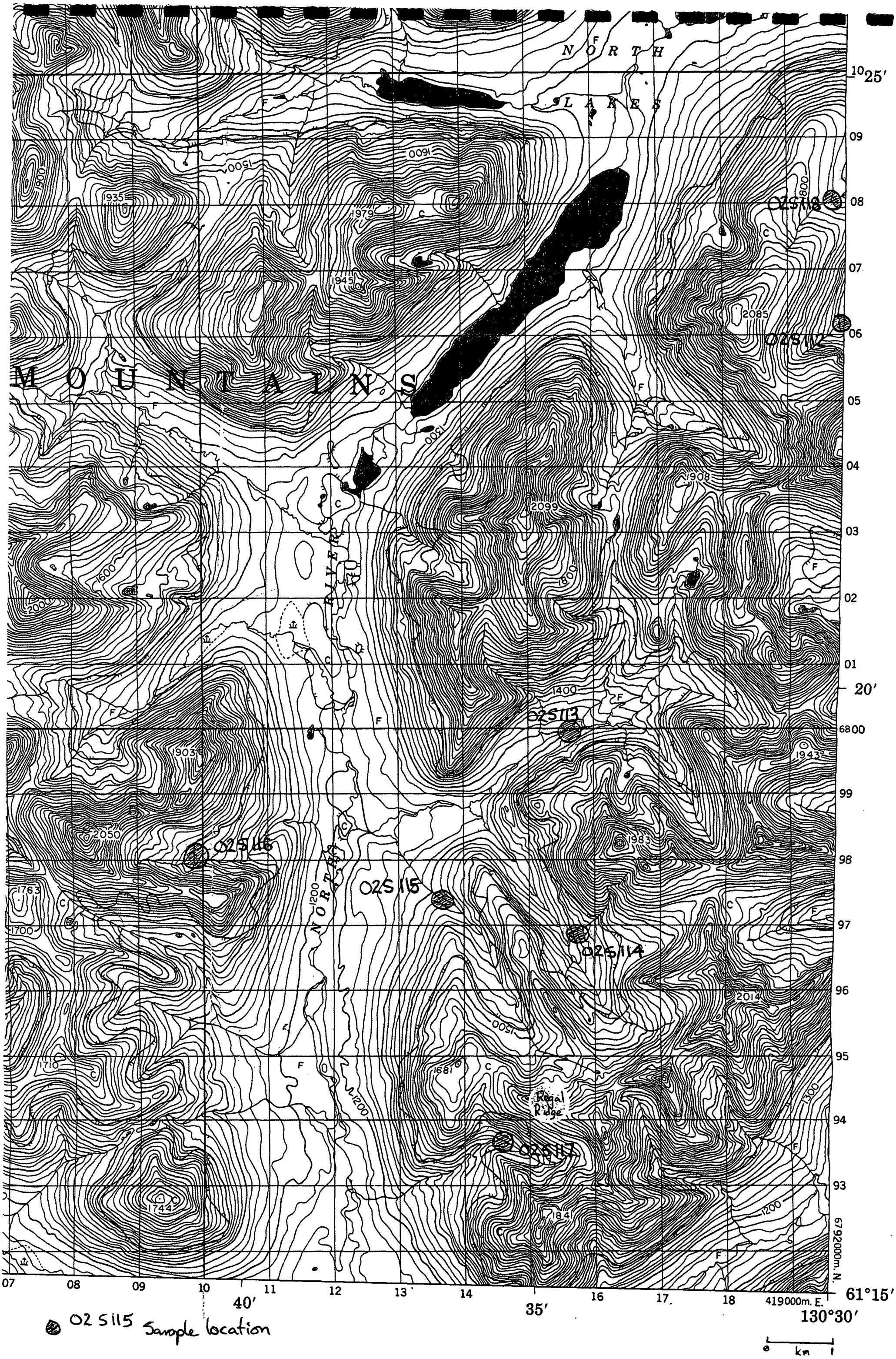
DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF WORK

In the last year interest in gemstones and particularily in emeralds has increased exponentially and in an effort to capitalize on this interest, a helicopter supported reconnaissance bulk sampling program was carried out in the area surrounding the Regal Ridge deposit on July 16, 2002.

A total of seven bulk samples were collected from prospective drainages in the area and were subsequently processed and inspected for signs of emerald, quartz vein material and tourmaline crystals.

The 25-30 kg samples were collected in ten gallon plastic pails from within an area of approximately 20-50 square meters a each of the sample sites recorded on Figure 6. A conical sieve was used to prescreen the material and everything greater than +4 mesh was discarded following a visual examination in the field at the time the samples were collected.

The –4 mesh material was further classified back in town into three size fractions of –4 to +12, -12 to +18 and –18 mesh size. These in turn were visually inspected for any indication of emerald, quartz vein



Finlayson Sample Location Map (Figure 6)

material or tourmaline crystals. After inspection, a split of the –18 mesh material was further concentrated by panning to produce a heavy mineral concentrate which is currently archived.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Processing and inspection of the sampled material revealed lithologies consistent with the geology mapped in the area, but failed to yield any emerald, quartz vein material or tourmaline crystals.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Unlike in Columbia where extensive emerald placer deposits have developed, it appears as though no such potential exists in the Regal Ridge area. The reason for this is likely two-fold; firstly, there has been insufficient time since the most recent glaciation for the development of widespread placers in the area; and secondly, it is possible that tectonic movements during the late stages of formation of the emeralds may have introduced enough strain into the crystals to make them susceptible to fracturing; causing them to breakdown quickly once they are in the surfical environment and subject to continuous cycles of freezing and thawing.

REFERENCES

DIAND, 2001: Yukon Minfile, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Whitehorse, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

Kindle, E.D., 1953: Dezadeash Map Area, Yukon Territory. Geological Survery of Canada Memoir 268.

Rampton, V.N. and Paradis, S., 1979: Surficial Geology and Geomorphology- Pine Lake, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada Map 16-1981.

Walton, L., 1996: Exploration Criteria for Gemstone Deposits and their Application to Yukon Geology, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1996-2(G).

APPENDIX A

SYNOPTIC LOG / FIELD NOTES

Synoptic Log – YMIP Grant #02-048

Dorsey Project Area

August 4, 2002 -Orientation, prospecting and conduct examination of MC and Skarn claims (08/04).
-WSC, Dr. Lee Groat and Strategic Minerals personnel.

Dezadeash Project Area

May 4-6, 2002 -Auger till sampling and prospecting in Marshall Creek area (05/04).
-Processing and analysis of samples (05/05).
-Additional prospecting and magnetometer surveying (05/06).
-WSC (May 4-6) and SDT (May 4 and 5). **5 man days**

July 8-10, 2002 -Esker sampling in Kathleen River area (07/08).
-Processing and analysis of samples (07/09 and 07/10).
-WSC (July 8-10) and SDT (July 8 and 9). **5 man days**

Aug. 15-18, 2002 -Silt sampling of Takhanne River (08/15 and 16).
-Processing and analysis of samples (08/17).
-Analysis of samples (08/18).
-WSC (08/15-18) and SDT (08/15 –17). **7 man days**

Oct. 15-17, 2002 -Analysis of Takhanne River samples (10/15-16).
-Analysis, sample preparation and shipping (½ 10/17).
-WSC (10/15-16) and SDT (10/17). **2 ½ man days**

Clark Lake Area

June 27-29, 2002 -Mobilization to Mayo (06/27).
-Staking of Clark deposit and area reconnaissance (06/28).
-Demob to Whitehorse (06/29).
-SDT and WSC. **2 man days**

Finlayson Lake Area

July 15-17, 2002 -Mobilization to Ross River, orientation and preparation (07/15).
-Reconnaissance and bulk sample collection (07/16).
-Demob to Whitehorse (07/17).
-SDT and WSC. **2 man days**

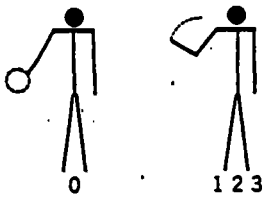
July 21-23, 2002 -Sample processing and visual analysis (07/21-22).
-Analysis of samples (07/23).
-WSC (July 21-23) and SDT (July 21-22). **3 man days**

Aug. 3, 2002 -Sample processing (½ 08/13).
-SDT and WSC. **1 man day**

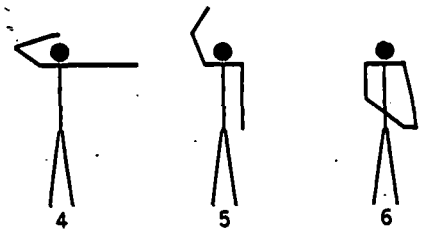
Aug. 27-30, 2002 -Sample processing (08/27).
-Analysis of samples (08/28-30).
-WSC (08/27-08/30) and SDT (08/27 and ½ 08/29). **5 ½ man days**

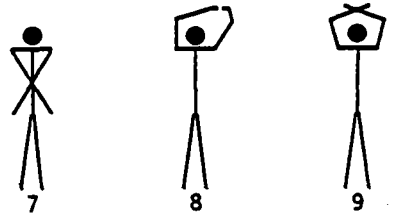
Total = 33 man days

FIELD SIGNALS FOR NUMBERS



(Number of motions)





NOTE:

Either Side of Body Can Be Used For Any Number

Add to 02-048

No. .....

Date ..... Page .....

Base

	Time	gammas
Base 1	8:45	+1075
Base 2	-	+1010
Base 3		+1000

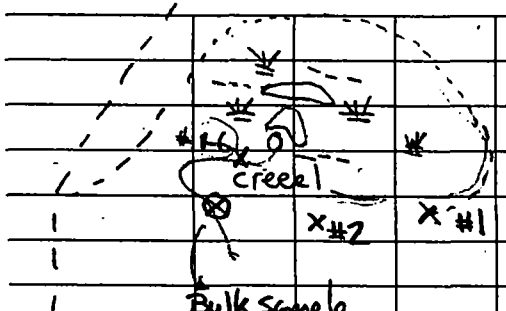
* SW flank of feature, active drainage (Creek 1)

Hole is 7ft S of ~~#~~ orange ~~#~~ yellow flagging

6 samples Creek 1
1-2
2-3
3-4
4-5
5-6 Ross
+6 ft

→ Feature appears to show a 100 gamma drop out. Tape Pond was thawing and we could not run mag over pond

No. .....
Date ..... Page .....



CREEK 1 - Sample analysis

+4 fraction

T 31% Subrounded, grey to black hornfelsed shale or argilite

L 15% Subangular to subrounded greenish black kimberlite?

LFT 8% Subangular, buff yellow to grey carbonate (dolomite/shaly/limestone)

L? 10% Subrounded greyish arkosic grit (sandstone)

+4 fraction (cont'd)

L 8% Angular (1lg/2sm) pieces of local (?) schist (qtz rmica)

T 7% Round quartz and feldspar rich fragments

T? 6% Subrounded felsic igneous rock

T 5% rounded to subrounded greenish basalt (?)

No. .....

Date ..... Page .....

No. .....

Date June 28/02 Page .....

~~Campaign~~

Clark deposit Staking &

Reclmation 28°E

Post 1	Post 1
Clark 2	Clark 1
1506'S	1500'S
1506'R	1500'L
June 28	June 28
2002	2002
W. Carrell	W. Carrell
Post 2	Post 2
Clark 2	Clark 1
June 28	June 28
2002	2002
W. Carrell	W. Carrell

APPENDIX B

KIM PROCESSING REPORT

Geoanalytical Laboratories

Saskatchewan Research Council
125-15 Innovation Blvd.
Saskatoon, SK.
S7N 2X8
Email: geochemlab@src.sk.ca

Contact: Al Holsten
Bernard Gartner

Phone: 306-933-5426
Fax : 306-933-5656

Geoanalytical Services Laboratory was established in 1972 and provides a wide spectrum of services to the mining industry. We offer standard analytical and mineral processing packages as outlined in our fee schedule. In addition, we also provide cost estimates for customized packages. This customization gives clients flexibility in their exploration programs without any additional costs. We operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for your convenience.

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This copy of results, constitutes the **final official report**. SRC's Geoanalytical Laboratories liability will be limited only to the final official report. It is the client's responsibility to ensure that all interpretation of analysis is done, using data from this report.

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Reviewed by: Penny Nadi-Scott

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Saskatchewan Research Council
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Saskatoon, SK Canada S7N 2X8
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TO: **SRC CLIENTS**

FROM: **AL HOLSTEN**
MANAGER, GEOANALYTICAL
PH: (306) 933-5426
FAX: (306) 933-5656

RE: Picking of kimberlite indicator mineral grains

Identifying and classifying kimberlite indicator minerals (KIM) can be very subjective at times. Color and morphology are the main determining factors used to identify KIM. Subtle differences in elemental composition can make identification much less certain. We choose mineral grains that have a high probability of being KIM. We also choose lower probability mineral grains that may be of significance. We respectively label these minerals as "definite" (def) or "possible" (pos). To ensure that you get a completely accurate picture of the mineralogy we recommend that you analyze as many grains as possible from both the high and low probability groups. The accuracy of your interpretation will be directly proportional to the number of analyses performed. SRC does not accept any responsibility concerning interpretation. This is the sole responsibility of the client.

Please note the % picked column on the Indicator Mineral Grain Description Sheets. The concentrates from each sample are observed under a binocular microscope for 2.5 hours and the percentage of the concentrate observed is recorded. The overall cost of processing a sample includes 2.5 hours of observing. The remainder of the concentrate may be observed but at extra cost.

Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Services
125-15 Innovation Blvd., Saskatoon, SK., S7N 2X8
Phone:306-933-5426 Fax:306-933-5656

M904 TANANA EXPLORATION TRAYNOR NOVEMBER 14 2002 (1) [KIM PROCESSING]
1 SAMPLE WEIGHT IN GRAM OT02.229
2
3
4
5 DEFINITE PYROPE GARNET GRAIN COUNT (PYR)
6 DEFINITE CLINOPYROXENE GRAIN COUNT (CPX)
7 DEFINITE PICROILMENITE GRAIN COUNT (ILM)
8 DEFINITE CHROMITE GRAIN COUNT (CHR)
9

	SWT	PYR	CPX	ILM	CHR
VIAL	0.06	0	0	0	0

Indicator Mineral Grain Description **Group OT02.229**

Lower 1 Fraction ☐ Preliminary Results ☑ Finalized Data

REP- Repicked Sample B-Blank def-Definite pos-Possible

No.	Sample Name	pyr		cpx		ecl	olv	Picked	Others
		def	pos	def	pos	pos	pos	%	picked by
1	vial	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	pms
	Comments:								
2									
	Comments:								
3									
	Comments:								
4									
	Comments:								
5									
	Comments:								
6									
	Comments:								
7									
	Comments:								
8									
	Comments:								
9									
	Comments:								
10									
	Comments:								
11									
	Comments:								
12									
	Comments:								

Indicator Mineral Grain Description **Group: OT02.229**

Lower 2 Fraction ☐ Preliminary Results ☑ Finalized Data

REP- Repicked Sample def-Definite pos-Possible

No.	Sample Name	ilm		chr		% Picked	Others
		def	pos	def	pos		picked by
1	vial	0	0	0	0	100	pms
	Comments:						
2							
	Comments:						
3							
	Comments:						
4							
	Comments:						
5							
	Comments:						
6							
	Comments:						
7							
	Comments:						
8							
	Comments:						
9							
	Comments:						
10							
	Comments:						
11							
	Comments:						
12							
	Comments:						

APPENDIX C

ASSESSMENT REPORT
describing
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND PROSPECTING
on the
M.C. BERYL PROPERTY

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
1016 - 510 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
Telephone: 604-688-2568 Fax: 604-688-2578

ASSESSMENT REPORT

describing

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND PROSPECTING

on the

M.C. BERYL PROPERTY
M.C. 1-2 - YB93288-YB93289
Skarn 1-2 - YB93292-YB93293

NTS 105B/4
Latitude 60°12' N; Longitude 131°37'W

in the
Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

prepared by

Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited

for Strategic Metals Ltd.

by

W.A. Wengzynowski, P. Eng.
December 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

The M.C. and Skarn claims are owned 66 2/3% by Tanana Exploration Inc. and 33 1/3% by Ivan Elash (collectively "TEI") and were optioned by Strategic Metals Ltd. in mid-summer 2002. Each of the properties consists of two claims covering gem prospects within and adjacent to a Cretaceous batholith in south-central Yukon Territory.

This report briefly describes previous work done in the vicinity of the claims and exploration performed by Strategic during the 2002 field season. The program was carried out between August 4 and 11 by a four person crew from a tent camp on the M.C. claims. All work was supervised by the author whose Statement of Qualifications is contained in Appendix I.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The M.C. and Skarn claims each consist of two contiguous claims located in the Watson Lake Mining District on NTS mapsheet 105B/4 (Figure 1). A point approximately midway between the claim blocks is situated at latitude 60°12' north and longitude 131°37' west. The claims are registered in the name of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited which holds them in trust for Strategic Metals Ltd. Claim data are listed below while claim locations are shown on Figure 2.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date*
M.C. 1-2	YB93288-YB93289	July 19, 2008
Skarn 1-2	YB93292-YB93293	July 19, 2008

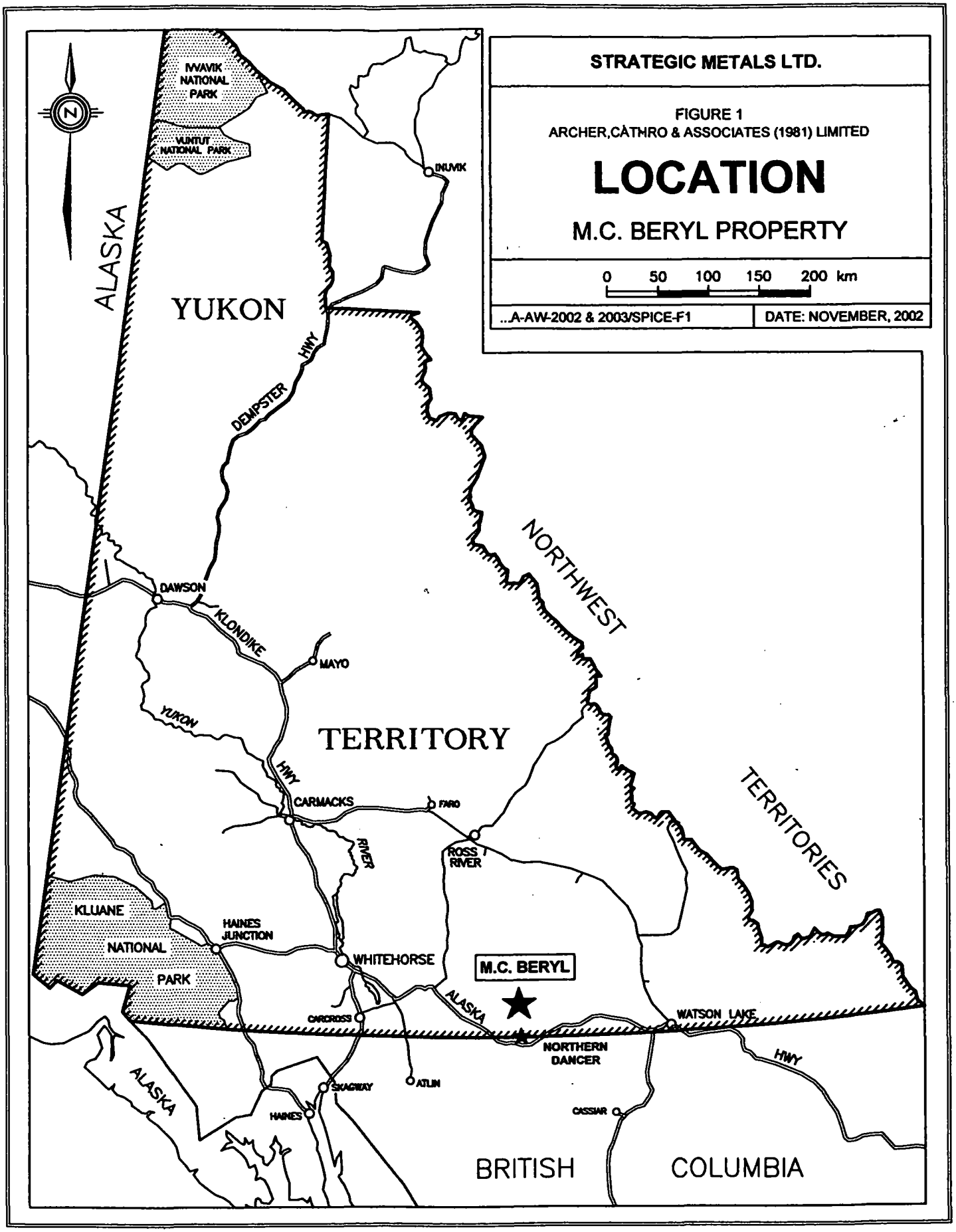
* Expiry dates include 2002 work, which has been filed for assessment but not yet accepted.

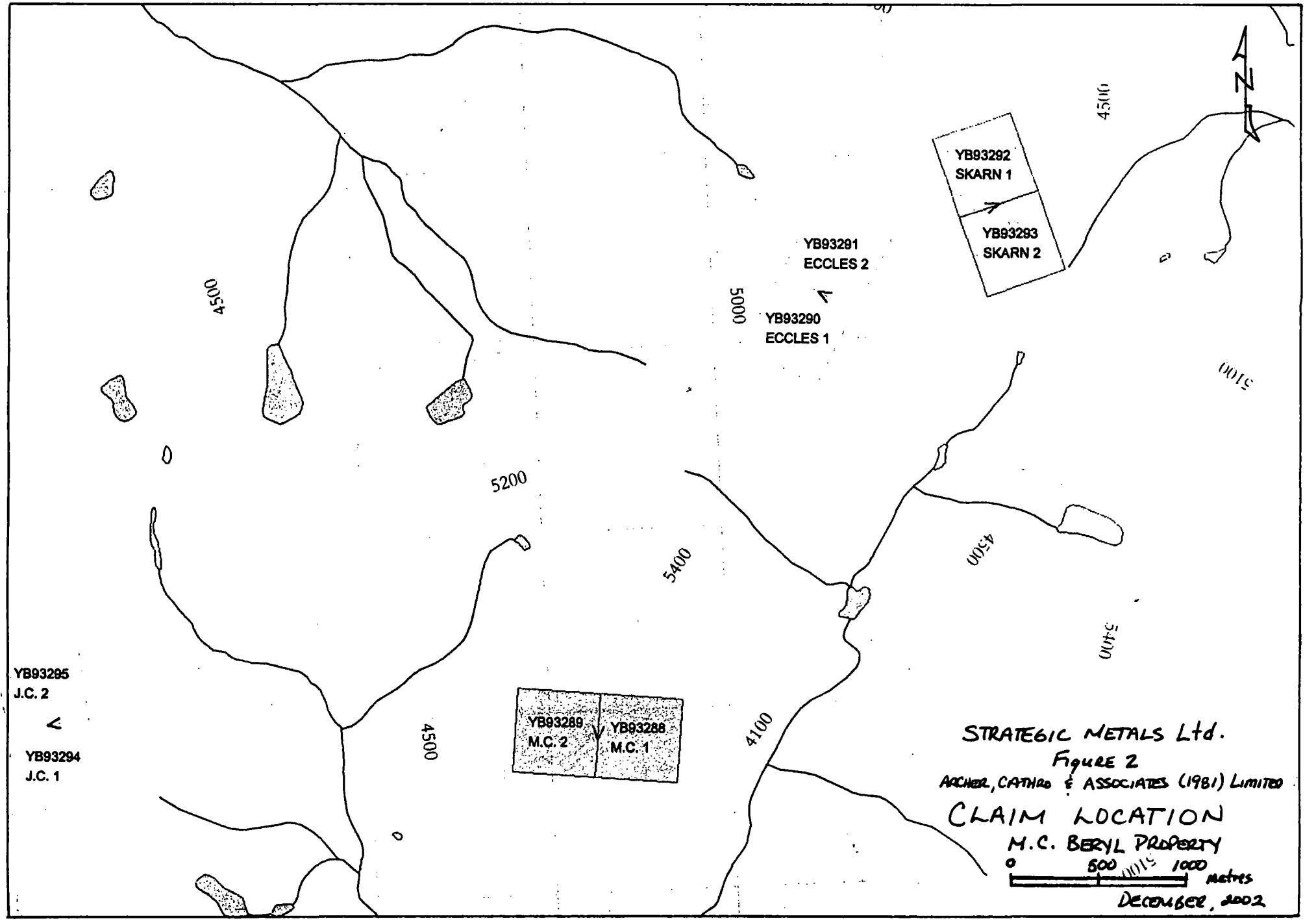
The closest road access to M.C. Beryl is Strategic's Northern Dancer property located 22 km to the south. Northern Dancer lies 13 km by gravel road north of Km 1203 on the Alaska Highway. Field gear and crew were ferried to and from Northern Dancer and M.C. Beryl by Bell 206B helicopters, operating from Trans North Helicopter bases in Whitehorse and Ross River.

PREVIOUS WORK

A number of occurrences have been documented in the vicinity of the M.C. and Skarn claims, most of which were identified during a regional tin exploration campaign carried out by Dupont of Canada in the late 1970's. Most of the occurrences are skarns, greisen zones and veins developed near the boundary of the Cretaceous Seagull Batholith. TEI's Skarn claims were staked over one such occurrence. They were prospected for gem garnet in 2002.

The M.C. claims cover a previously discovered beryl occurrence approximately 2.5 km southwest of the Skarn claims. In 2001 TEI excavated one hand trench across a saddle on a ridge top containing beryl float and partially exposed an irregular beryl rich pod within altered


STRATEGIC METALS LTD.
FIGURE 1
ARCHER,CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
LOCATION
M.C. BERYL PROPERTY
0 50 100 150 200 km
...A-AW-2002 & 2003/SPICE-F1
DATE: NOVEMBER, 2002
N
IVVAVIK NATIONAL PARK
VUNTUT NATIONAL PARK
INUVIK
ALASKA
YUKON
DEMPSTER HWY
NORTHWEST
TERRITORIES
DAWSON
KLONDIKE
MAYO
YUKON
TERRITORY
HWY
CARMACKS
FARO
ROSS RIVER
RIVER
KLUANE
NATIONAL
PARK
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
M.C. BERYL
ALASKA
CARCROSS
WATSON LAKE
NORTHERN DANCER
HWY
ALASKA
SKAGWAY
ATLIN
HAINES
CASSIAR
BRITISH
COLUMBIA


YB93292
SKARN 1
YB93293
SKARN 2
YB93291
ECCLES 2
YB93290
ECCLES 1
YB93295
J.C. 2
YB93294
J.C. 1
YB93289
M.C. 2
YB93288
M.C. 1
4500
5000
5200
5400
4100
4500
4500
5100
5100
5100
N
13
96
STRATEGIC METALS Ltd.
Figure 2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED
CLAIM LOCATION
M.C. BERYL PROPERTY
0 500 1000 metres
DECEMBER, 2002

two-mica granite. Several kilos of material were sieved onsite to determine the nature of the beryl. No gem quality beryl crystals were identified.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

Both the M.C. and Skarn claim blocks are situated in the Cassiar Mountains along ridge crests east of the Morley River and north of Dorsey Lake. Local elevations range from 1740 m at ridge tops to 1033 m in creek valleys.

Vegetation at lower elevations consists of thick stands of black spruce, fir and balsam with an understorey of willow. Buckbrush dominates above 1044 m giving way to alpine grass, moss and lichen above 1550 m.

GEOLOGY

The most recent regional scale mapping in the Dorsey Lake area was carried out in 1999 by Charlie Roots (Geological Survey of Canada), Martin de Keijzer (University of New Brunswick) and JoAnne Nelson (British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources) as part of a reinterpretative mapping program (Roots, et al, 2000).

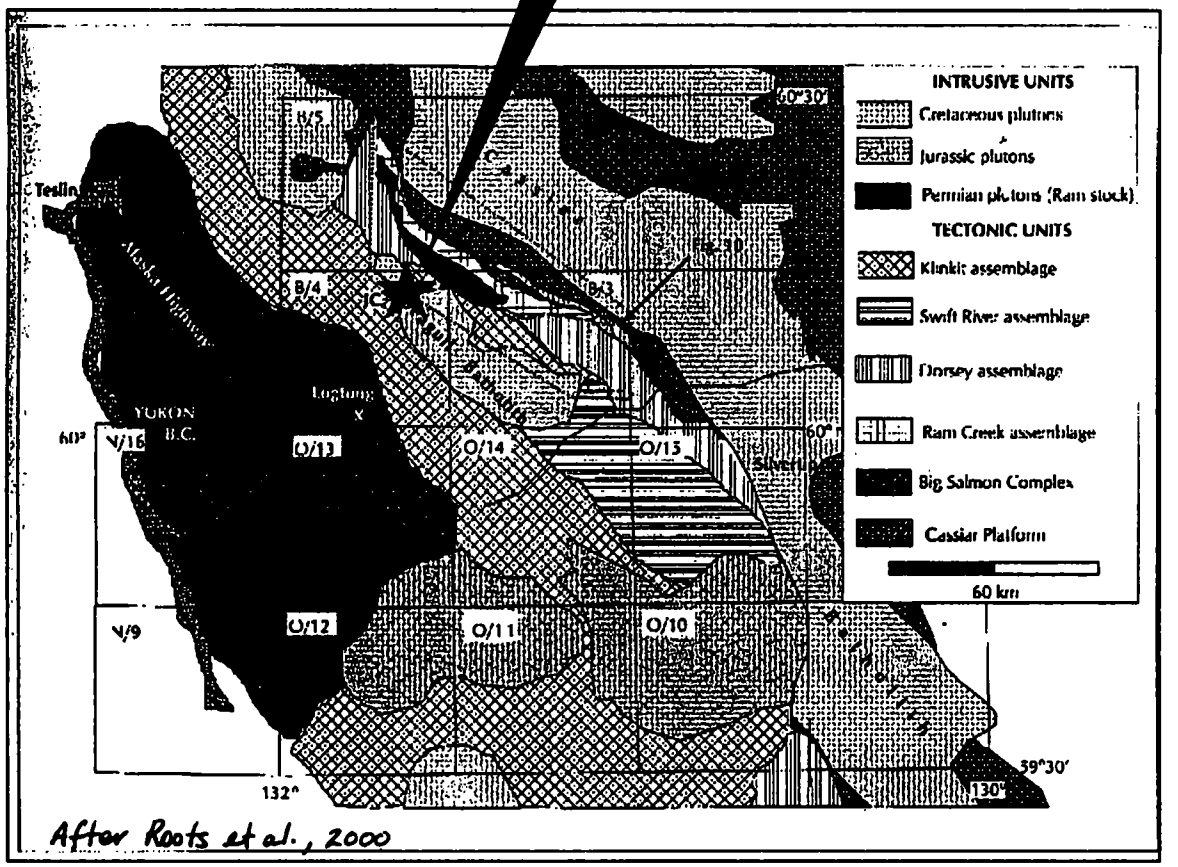
As illustrated on Figure 3, the claims lie southwest of the Tintina Fault and are underlain by rocks of the Dorsey Terrane which have been intruded by Cretaceous plutons.

Rocks in the vicinity of the claims are limited to the Klinkit Assemblage of the Dorsey Terrane and Cretaceous granodiorite of the Seagull Batholith (Figure 4). Klinkit Assemblage consists of mafic metavolcanic rocks, white marble or limestone and dark epiclastic rocks. Metavolcanic rocks are mottled green and maroon with pale, centimetre size patches. Marble and limestone are white to grey on fresh surfaces and buff weathering. Skarnification of this unit is irregular and resulted in the development of scattered lenses of massive magnetite and garnet on the Skarn claims.

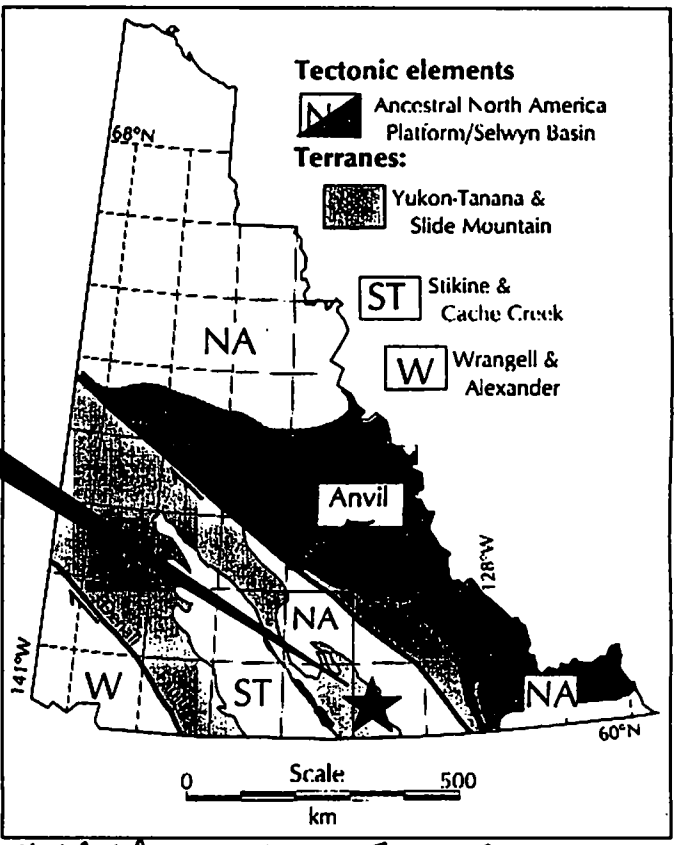
Metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Klinkit Assemblage are strongly foliated, however local orientations are somewhat erratic. Outcrop scale folding is common and is usually highlighted by deformed metamorphic blue-white to clear quartz sweats.

Normal faults, both mesoscopic and macroscopic, have been recognized throughout the area and are believed to have normal displacements up to 100 m (Roots, et al, 2000). Prominent fault and fracture orientations in the granite and Klinkit Assemblage strike northerly or easterly and dip sub-vertically. Evidence of such structures is observed at the beryl occurrence on the M.C. claim block where a hand trench excavated across a saddle exposed strongly epidote altered and weakly sheared granite. This trench is described in detail in the next section.

M.C. BERYL



After Roots et al., 2000



Modified from Wheeler and Freely, 1987

STRATEGIC METALS LTD.

FIGURE 3

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

REGIONAL SETTING AND GEOLOGY
M.C. BERYL PROPERTY

December, 2002

TERTIARY DYKE (?)

TERTIARY DYKE (?)

AREA OF QUARTZ VEIN FLOAT AND FLOAT TRAINS

BASE

STRATEGIC METALS Ltd.

FIGURE 4

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

LOCAL GEOLOGY AND BERYL LOCATIONS M.C. BERYL PROPERTY

- BERYL LOCATIONS.
- GRANITE.
- METASEDS/SKARN.
- Limestone

1:25,000

2002 PROGRAM

The main purposes of the 2002 program were to determine the nature of the beryl occurrence on the M.C. claim block and to assess its gemstone and industrial potential. This was accomplished by hand trenching and saturation prospecting in the immediate vicinity of the beryl showing. Follow up prospecting was also done on the Skarn claims where glassy garnet fragments were discovered by TEI in 2001. Reconnaissance prospecting and mapping were also done around both occurrences. Figure 5 shows the traverse routes and areas covered by Strategic in 2002.

M.C. Claim Block

Hand trenching by TEI in 2001 exposed a 20 m section of strongly clay and epidote altered granite containing a partially exposed lens of aggregate intergrown beryl crystals. Strategic extended the hand trench to the south and effectively excavated the periphery of the beryl lens which was approximately 80 by 50 by 40 cm in size. An additional smaller lens was also exposed 5 m to the south. Trench maps and notes are contained in Appendix II.

The beryl mineralization appears to be associated with multiple acute fault structures (acute to dominant east trending structure) that also contain clear quartz flooding and veining. Most of the beryl extracted consists of clear, milky white or pale blue crystal aggregates. Some crystals are up to 7 cm long and 3 cm in diameter, however very few could be segregated without severe damage.

Two additional hand trenches were excavated, one on either side of the main trench in the saddle. The westerly trench encountered beryl float in the upper part of the talus profile but this is believed to be float dispersed downhill from the saddle showing. No mineralization was found in the easterly trench. Prospecting further along strike to the west discovered a small amount of beryl float which is also believed to have been derived from the saddle showing.

Quartz vein float and float trains were mapped up to 200 m south of the saddle trench. Some of the vein material is up to 25 cm wide and contains 2 to 15 cm diameter vugs and cavities hosting perfectly terminated clear and white quartz crystals and rarer green and purple crystalline fluorite. The float orientation of the trains again implies easterly trending veins.

A new beryl locale was identified approximately 1.7 km northeast of the saddle showing. It consists of several pale blue beryl crystals within a narrow (2 cm) quartz vein cutting metasediments. The crystals are up to 2.5 cm long and 1.5 cm in diameter.

Skarn Claim Block

The Skarn claims are predominantly underlain by a grey limestone which has been intruded by granite of the Seagull Batholith resulting in the development of skarns near the contact. Skarn material consists of garnet-diopside ± epidote and massive garnetite. Massive magnetite lenses

Canada

ÉDITION 3

105 B/4

STRATEGIC METALS Ltd.

FIGURE 5

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

TRAVERSE COVERAGE AND LOCAL GEOLOGICAL CONTACTS

M.C. BERYL PROPERTY

— TRAVERSE

— GRANITE

— METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS

1:50,000.

are also present and were the focus of an earlier, unsuccessful diamond drill program for tin (Yukon Minfile, 2002). Prospecting was focussed toward the discovery of gem garnets within or near the limestone.

Most of the garnet crystals observed are <0.5 cm diameter and occur as aggregates and intergrowths within and along the selvages of the massive garnetite bands. Other occurrences are associated with secondary calcite pods which tend to host better developed, larger individual crystals. Garnet colour is primarily dark brown to yellow-brown and forest to epidote green. Very few specimens exhibit glassy transparent quality, however this is difficult to fully assess without extracting individual crystals from aggregate masses.

Dark green glassy vesuvianite crystals occur in 3 to 5 mm thick bands within an 8 m section of the limestone approximately 100 m west of the garnet bearing area. These crystals are tabular with a square cross section and are sometimes terminated by an irregular pyramid. Maximum size observed was 6 mm long by 2 mm in diameter.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Both the M.C. and Skarn claim blocks cover interesting occurrences, however the lack of gem quality material and limited areal extent of beryl and garnet float is not encouraging.

Beryl mineralization on the M.C. claims is hosted within granite which restricts emerald potential because there may be no nearby chrome or vanadium source to provide the green colouration. Emerald formation is more likely to occur on the periphery of the granite where beryllium rich fluids can interact with the metasedimentary and metavolcanic wallrocks and scavenge sufficient chromium or vanadium. Prospecting these areas in the vicinity of the M.C. claims located only minor amounts of beryl and where it was discovered, the colour was pale blue indicating colouration by low levels of iron or titanium.

No gem quality garnet was discovered at the Skarn claims and although the vesuvianite appears glassy and semi-transparent, the crystals are quite small and generally intergrown, making segregation of individual crystals very difficult.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

B. Wengzynowski

W.A. Wengzynowski, P. Eng.

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2000 Wolf Lake project: Revision mapping of Dorsey Terrane assemblages in the upper Swift River area, southern Yukon and northern B.C. *In:* Yukon Exploration and Geology 1999, D.S. Emond and L.H. Weston (eds.), Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, pp. 115-125.

Wheeler, J.O. and McFeely, P.
1987 Revised tectonic assemblage map of the Canadian Cordillera and adjacent parts of the United States of America, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1565.

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2002 DeKlerk, R. (compiler) - A database of mineral occurrences. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

APPENDIX I

AUTHOR'S STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, William A. Wengzynowski, geological engineer, with business addresses in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory and Vancouver, British Columbia and residential address in North Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1993 with a B.A.Sc in Geological Engineering, Option l, mineral and fuel exploration.
2. I became a Professional Engineer on December 12, 1998 registered in the Province of British Columbia.
3. From 1983 to present, I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory and am presently a partner of Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.
4. I have personally participated in and supervised the fieldwork reported herein.

B. Wengzynowski

W.A. Wengzynowski, P. Eng.

APPENDIX II

TRENCH MAPS AND NOTES

Sampler WENG	Location, Target (words)		Sample Nos
Date Aug 5/02	photo no.		Cert. Nos

TRAVERSE FROM CAMP TO BERYL LOCATION.

WA1: 354001E, 6676231mN - STRONG FRACTURED GRANITE ↗ 014°/76W

WA2: 354090E, 6676138mN - ~15 PIECES VARIABLE SIZE WHITE QUARTZ VN MATERIAL IN 3M WIDE FLOAT TRAIN. FLOAT TRAIN ~050° CUTTING DOWN SLOPE. TRACED OUT FOR ~60M. MINOR VUGS WITH WELL DEVELOPED BUT SMALL QTZ XSLS.

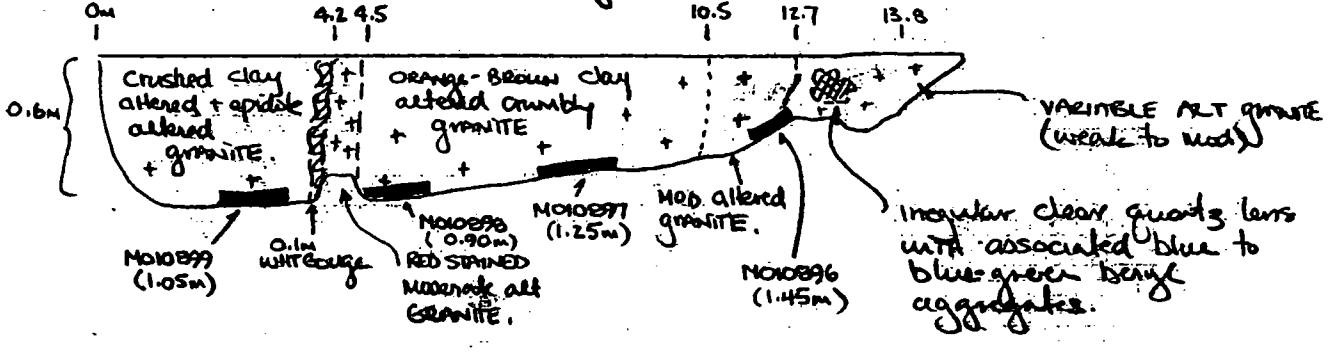
WA3: 354145E, 6676026N - MINOR QV WITH UREMIC CRYSTALS

WA4: 354185E, 6675894N - QUARTZ VEIN FLOAT (WHITE) UP TO 40 CM WIDE WITH UP TO 7 cm VUGS CONTAINING CLEAR & WHITE QUARTZ CRYSTALS (≤ 1cm long, 4mm DIAM) FLOAT TRAIN IS ~30M WIDE AND CONTAINS HIGHLY QUARTZOSE GRANITE WITH MODERATE QUARTZ STRINGERS + VALETS
ABUNDANT EPIDOTE ALTERATION IN GDR ALONG NORTH SIDE OF CHUTE.
LARGEST CONCENTRATION OF QUARTZ MATERIAL IS CONTAINED ALONG NORTH SIDE OF THE CHUTE BUT APPEARS TO THIN OUT TOWARD TOP OF RIDGE.

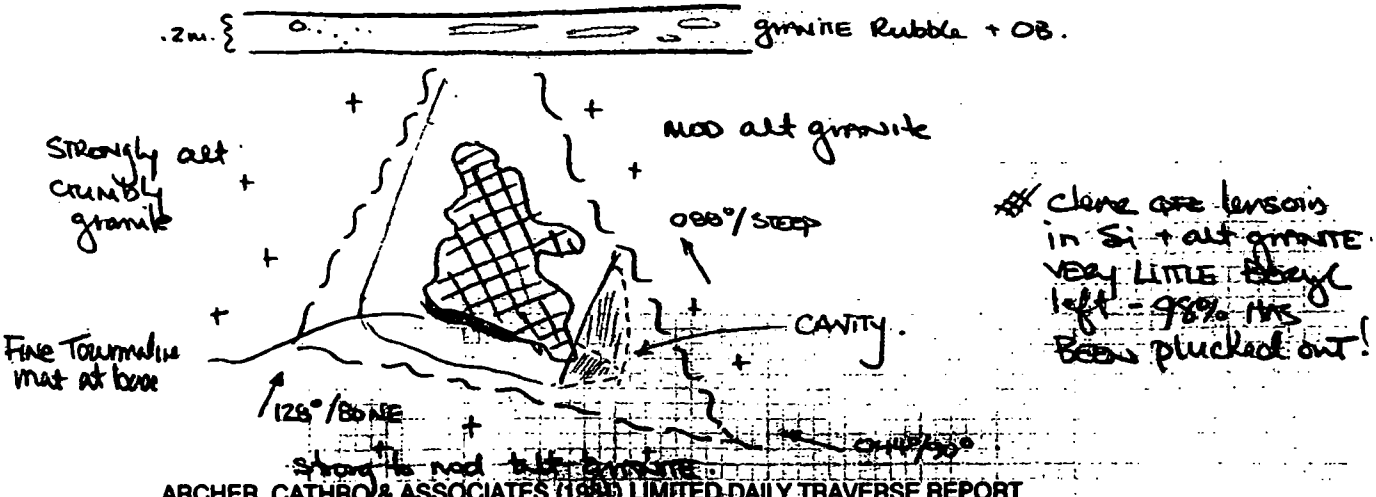
WA5: 354531E, 6675784N - 1 PIECE ROUNDED Si GRANITE WITH MEDIUM BLUE COLOURED BERYL ON ONE EDGE. 10x12x10 CM. - SMALL CRYSTALS (< 5 MM)(ACROSS)

WA6: 354570E, 6675752N - LOWER LIMIT OF BERYL CHUTE PROSPECT ON EAST SIDE OF RIDGE.

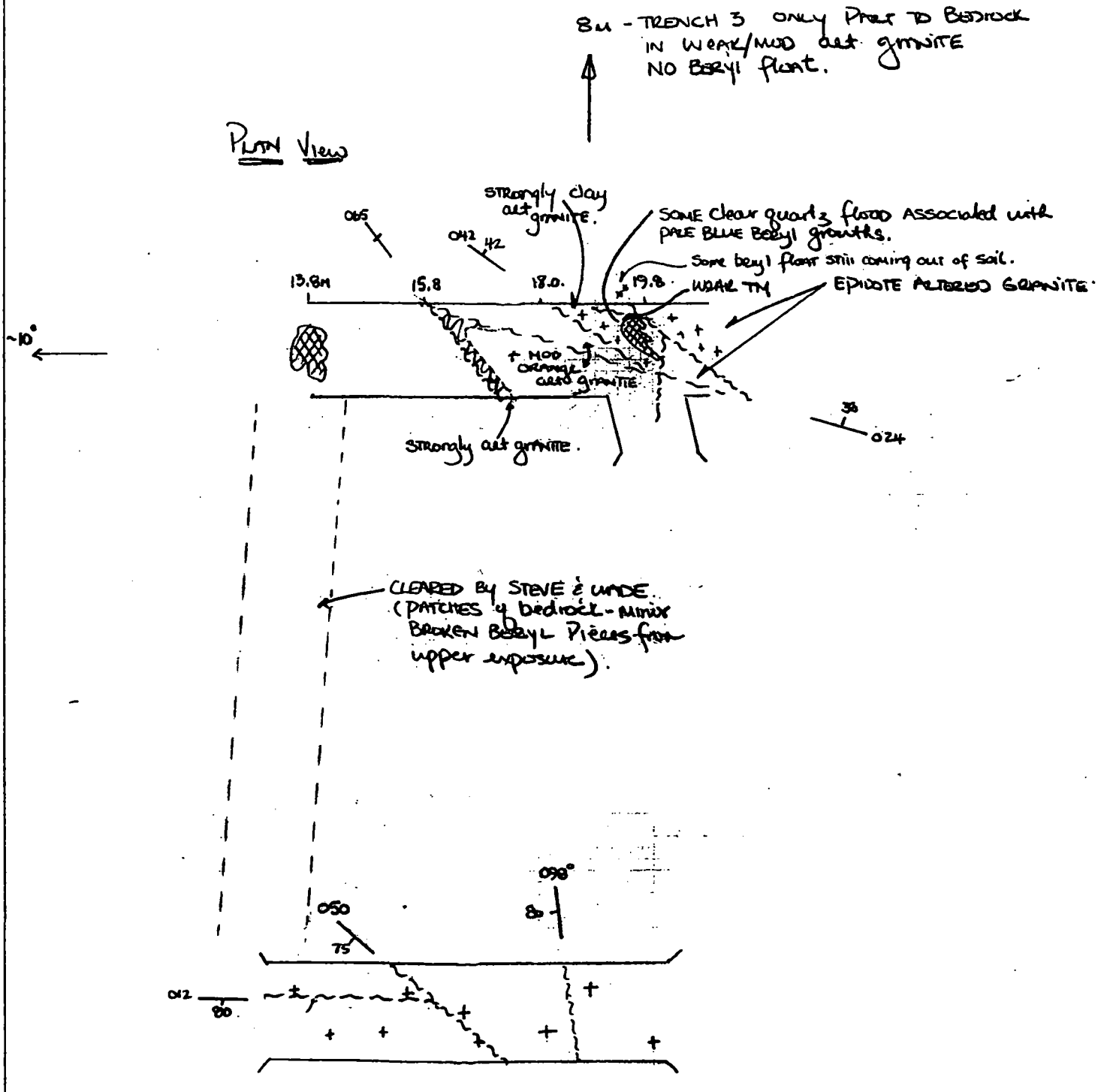
BERYL TRENCH PROFILE



DETAILED BERYL ZONE



Sampler WENG	Location, Target (words)	Sample Nos
Date Aug 7/02	photo no. BERYL SHOWING TRENCHES PLAN 0	Cert. Nos



HANDPIT WITH Several large float blocks (BLUE BERYL) only IN TOP part of soil profile.

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED DAILY TRAVERSE REPORT

DON'T FORGET C... OURS, DRAINAGE, NORTH ARROW, LAT/LONG, SAMPLE SITES, WORKINGS,) ...S, GOSSANS, OBSERVED GEOLOGY: DEFINED —— INFERRED - - - - AS. ED.....
SPECIMEN SITE A, B, ...; DO NOT WRITE ON OTHER SIDE OR USE COLOURS
SILT X SOIL ● ROCK ■ PAN △ WATER ○
MINERAL

Project NC BERYL	NTS	Scale	Page of	Traverse
Sampler WENG	Location, Target (words)		Sample Nos	
Date Aug 6/02	photo no.		Cert. Nos	

WA7 : 354446E, 6676314N RIDGE ABOVE CAMP - GRANITE FRACTURES 098°.

WA8: 353803E, 6675901N EXTN (POSSIBLY) OF BERYL ZONE IN SADDLE.
EPIDOTE ALTERED GRANITE AND ABUNDANT WHT QV
NO BERYL OBSERVED.

WA9: 353997E, 6675794N 1 PIECE WHT VN QTZ WITH 1 SHATTERED BLUE (PALE) BERYL XSTL ~ 1.5 cm Long. 1 MORE PIECE 20m ABOVE IN FLOAT TRAIN.

WA10: 354178E, 6675762N BLUE BERYL IN SOME WHT QV
GOOD VUGS DEVELOPED AND SOME WELL DEVELOPED QTZ XSTLS.
ALSO SEEING MODERATE FLOURITE (PALE green).

WA11: 354202E, 6675553N NARROW WHITE QV WITH MOD WELL DEVELOPED MM RANGE XSTLS. Close to SOUTHERN LIMIT of QV FLOAT.

WA12: 354304E, 6676637N 15cm wide WHITE QV FLOAT. 3 cm diameter pod of purple flourite in green apatite.

WA13: 354367E, 6675723N 20 cm wide WHT QV FLOAT w 5 cm diameter pale green apatite pod. ALSO good syntaxial Qtz xstls around edge.

WA14: 354383E, 6675756N WHT QV ~20 cm WIDE WITH Abundant pale green apatite pods.

WA15: → INTERMEDIATE pt. for CONTOUR. 354519E, 6676073N.

WA16: 354848E, 6676868N Minor MANGANESE VEINING IN GRANITE.

WA17: 354828E, 6676916N MANGANESE vein zone / fracture zone in granite WITH Minor Limonite. Local TREND 098°.

WA18: 354695E, 6677025N 10M NW → large blocks grey Tertiary dyke. PRY.
granite CONTACT WITH THINLY BANDED purple-green-grey Metasediments.
Some rusty zones along similar Mn zones. trend.
orientation of beds 320/32° SW.
Fractures + thin Qtz stringers 098°.

WA19: 355217E, 6677321N Metaseds ± SKARN.

WA20: 355261E, 6677262N " " 140°/30 SW.

WA21: 355346E, 6677194N NARROW Felsic Aplite dyke ~2m wide 016°/STEEP.

WA22: 355394E, 6677192N Metased / granite CONTACT.

WA23: 355277E, 6677165N NARROW QV with small vugs and well developed xstls ± VN Cutting Metaseds.

WA24: 355238E, 6677182N PALE BLUE Beryl XSTLS IN THIN WHT QV cutting metaseds ~~CHECK~~ SAMPLE TAKEN.

WA25: 355108E, 6677226N GREY PRY DYKE - TERTIARY. ~220° TREND.

WA26: 354390E, 6677104N Metased / GRANITE CONTACT

MINERALS DOLOMITE SILT X SOIL ● ROCK ■ PAN △ WATER O
DON'T FORGET CL... JURS, DRAINAGE, NORTH ARROW, LAT/LONG, SAMPLE SITES, WORKINGS, TR... S, GOSSANS, OBSERVED GEOLOGY: DEFINED —— INFERRED - - - - ASS.
SPECIMEN SITE A, B, ...; DO NOT WRITE ON OTHER SIDE OR USE COLOURS
SILTSTONE
(1:100/40 N)

Sampler WENG	Location, Target (words) Prospect West of MC	Sample Nos
Date Aug 9/02	photo no.	Cert. Nos

WA27: 353373E, 6676390N LARGE Angular Peridotite Boulder? >1m x 1m x 1m.
Mod to strongly magnetic
Appears to be epidote? altered skarn fragments in some sections.
Top of slab has a narrow band of dark green diopside skarn.

WA28 : LAKE.

WA29 : Massive steel grey magnetite & variations of magnetic actinolite skarn with 5-30% med to fine grained red-brown sphalerite. Charter specimens Taken.
351702E, 6676529N

WA30: 351888E, 6676327N
White quartz VN cutting skarn. Very massive/tight with no vugs or crystals. OBZ/BSS.

NOTE: Weak to moderate QV veining in metasediments but orientations are 90° to flank at MC.
MAX WIDTH 25cm - Average 7 to 10cm.
NO QV SEEN IN GRANITE.

DON'T FORGET C... OURS, DRAINAGE, NORTH ARROW, LAT/LONG, SAMPLE SITES, WORKINGS, ... S, GOSSANS, OBSERVED GEOLOGY: DEFINED —— INFERRED---- AS... D...
SPECIMEN SITE A, B, ...; DO NOT WRITE ON OTHER SIDE OR USE COLOURS
SILT X SOIL ● ROCK ■ PAN △ WATER O
DOLOMITE
MINERALS

Project NC 8824	NTS 105 B 4	Scale —	Page 01	Traverse
Sampler WENS	Location, Target (words)		Sample Nos	
Date Aug 10/02	photo no. SKARN claims traverse		Cert. Nos	

WΔ31: 356071E, 6678458N
50 m long float train containing wht vn qtz with well developed crystals (1½ cm range).

Δ32: 356212E, 6678636N
Quartz vein float (up to 25 cm) with well developed qtz crystals
Trace cpy in some pieces
Manganese stained vn material in same train.

Δ33: 356299E, 6678882N
White grained fine felsic dyke 052°/65 SE ~ 50 m wide.

Δ34: Pale & dark green tourmaline developed in local limestone horizon and within selected clinopiroxene ± magnetite garnet skarn horizons.
Most crystals are < 3 mm length but color is quite good.
Limestone is ~ 7 m thick and zone of tourmaline bearing material was traced for ~ 25 m west from magnetite adit.

(Y/100/40 N
MINERALS DOLOMITE SILT X SOIL ● ROCK ■ PAN △ WATER O
SPECIMEN SITE A, B, ...; DO NOT WRITE ON OTHER SIDE OR USE COLOURS
DON'T FORGET CL... JURS, DRAINAGE, NORTH ARROW, LAT/LONG, SAMPLE SITES, WORKINGS, TR... J, GOSSANS, OBSERVED GEOLOGY: DEFINED —— INFERRED ---- ASS

Project MC Beryl	NTS	Scale	Page of	Traverse
Sampler Sarah	Location, Target (words)		Sample Nos	
Date Aug 5, 2002	photo no.		Cert. Nos	

SΔ1 - 354018 E, 6676280 N
- 3½ cm white quartz vein, in core well developed clear quartz crystals, mm range, 1 piece found
- 2½ cm white quartz vein, abundant short, stubby crystals, mm range, 1 piece
- NOTE: 20m S/E. Minor crystalization

SΔ2 - 354095E, 6676079N
- many clear quartz vein crystals within granite
- most crystals mm range, few cm range ← all narrow

POST LOCATIONS: MC Post Ones - 354210E, 6676111 N
MC Post Twos - 354044E, 6675750

DON'T FORGET CO... URS, DRAINAGE, NORTH ARROW, LAT/LONG, SAMPLE SITES, WORKINGS, TR... , GOSSANS, OBSERVED GEOLOGY: DEFINED —— INFERRED - - - - ASSL
SPECIMEN SITE A, B, ...; DO NOT WRITE ON OTHER SIDE OR USE COLOURS
SILT X SOIL ● ROCK ■ PAN △ WATER O
DOLOMITE
MINERALS
(100/40 N)

Project MC Beryl	NTS	Scale	Page of	Traverse
Sampler Jill	Location, Target (words)		Sample Nos	
Date Aug. 5, 2002	photo no.		Cert. Nos	

JΔ1 - 25m upslope from SΔ1, 3 cm wide quartz vein, moderately vuggy, white to clear quartz crystals developed, up to 1 cm long, one piece found
- granite with long, narrow quartz veins (one piece found)
- along slope 20m at 177°, syntaxial crystal growth in core, moderately vuggy (one piece found)

JΔ2 - 35m upslope from SΔ2, craggy piece of quartz, bumpy with white quartz crystals, 1cm - 1.5 cm long juts
- many granite rocks with quartz and quartz veins in area, minorly moderately vuggy
- many pieces of pure quartz, craggy, moderately vuggy
- many pieces of quartz with white quartz veins (2 cm thick)
- many rocks with many large, clear/white crystals, ≥1 cm, diameter 2.5m
- travelling upslope, many rocks with white quartz veins, few crystals
- further upslope, quartz veins in rocks become less frequent, and stop at 20m downslope from 354180mE, 6676073mN ± 7m.

JΔ3 - 30m downslope from WΔ10
- piece of quartz with light green fluorite in vug, 1 cm diameter, 0.7 cm long
- piece of quartz with light and dark green fluorite spread over a 5cm x 5cm area, with crystals 0.4cm x 0.5 cm
- huge piece of quartz with both green fluorite and blue beryl crystals, 0.5 cm x 0.3 cm, diameter of 0.3 cm

JΔ4 - 0353160mE ± 7m
6676448mN
- minor quartz veins in metasedimentary outcrop

Sampler Patrick Sack	Location, Target (words) Beryl prospecting	Sample Nos PS-01 →
Date Aug. 5 - , 2000	photo no.	Cert. Nos

PS-01 354161 m E 6675891 m N ± 4 m
→ 1 m x .7 m quartz vein with vugs & crystals, crystals up to 1.5 mm x 4 mm
→ downhill from beryl trench quartz boulder train

PS-02 353666 m E, 6675464 m N ± 5 m
→ Sub angular to sub round, 12 cm long quartz vein with 2, 2 mm light blue beryl pods.
→ only qtz found 25 m up & down slope.

PS-03 354172 m E, 6675854 m N ± 6 m
→ Angular, 15 cm long quartz clast with 5 cm x 5 cm light blue beryl pod

Beryl trench - m-010896 (N side of Beryl pod)
- 145 cm length
- ≈ 55 cm depth

- m-010897 - 125 cm length
≈ 100 cm depth

- m-010898 (S edge of Epidote/Iron contact)
- 90 cm length
≈ 65 cm depth

- m-010899 (epidote end)
- 105 cm length
≈ 60 cm depth

PS-04 356409 m E, 6678431 m N ± 10 m
→ 5 X 3 cm brown garnet in calcite pod
→ located at bottom of limestone outcrop 50 m West of saddle on Skarn claims

PS-05 356485 m E, 6678336 m N ± 6 m
→ 1 X 1 cm dark green garnet in calcite pod
→ located 50 m East & 10 m below saddle on skarn claims.

PS-06 → 10 m upslope from PS-05, float continues upslope to outcrop
→ several garnet crystals up to 1.5 x 2.0 cm in size, found in calcite pod

PS-07 353324 m E, 6676417 m N ± 4 m
→ peridotite float?
→ there was about 15 pieces within 30 m up & down slope ± 50 m in width.

PS-08 352966 m E 6676628 m N ± 9 m
→ peridotite float?

PS-09 352498 m E, 6676902 m N ± 5 m
→ peridotite float?

PS-10 351558 m E, 6677728 m N ± 28 m
→ Silica rich schist with 1.5 m wide zone of quartz veins
→ located in outcrop ≈ 100 m from lake.

PS-11 356367 m E, 6678501 m N ± 11 m
→ d. green tourmaline crystals on an exposed face in outcrop
→ zone about 12 cm wide
→ max crystals .5 mm x 1.0 mm

PS-12 355248 m E, 6677074 m N ± 6 m
→ Beryl in quartz vein no crystals distinguishable but has good colour
→ found at bottom of solifluction lobe

PS-13 355248 m E 6677129 m N ± 6 m
→ No sample taken
→ minor light blue beryl in cross cutting quartz vein in meta-sed rock
→ 3 pieces found within 10 m radius

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SPECIMEN SITE A, B, ...; DO NOT WRITE ON OTHER SIDE OR USE COLOURS
SILT X SOIL ● ROCK ■ PAN △ WATER O