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ENCLOSURE (BACK POCKET) | MAP 106-D-9

| DIARY

| ASSAY REPORT (TO FOLLOW)

PHOTO NEGATIVES

GUIDE (TO FOLLOW)

*This report is true to the best
of my knowledge*

Johnny Camp

Oct. 21, 1991

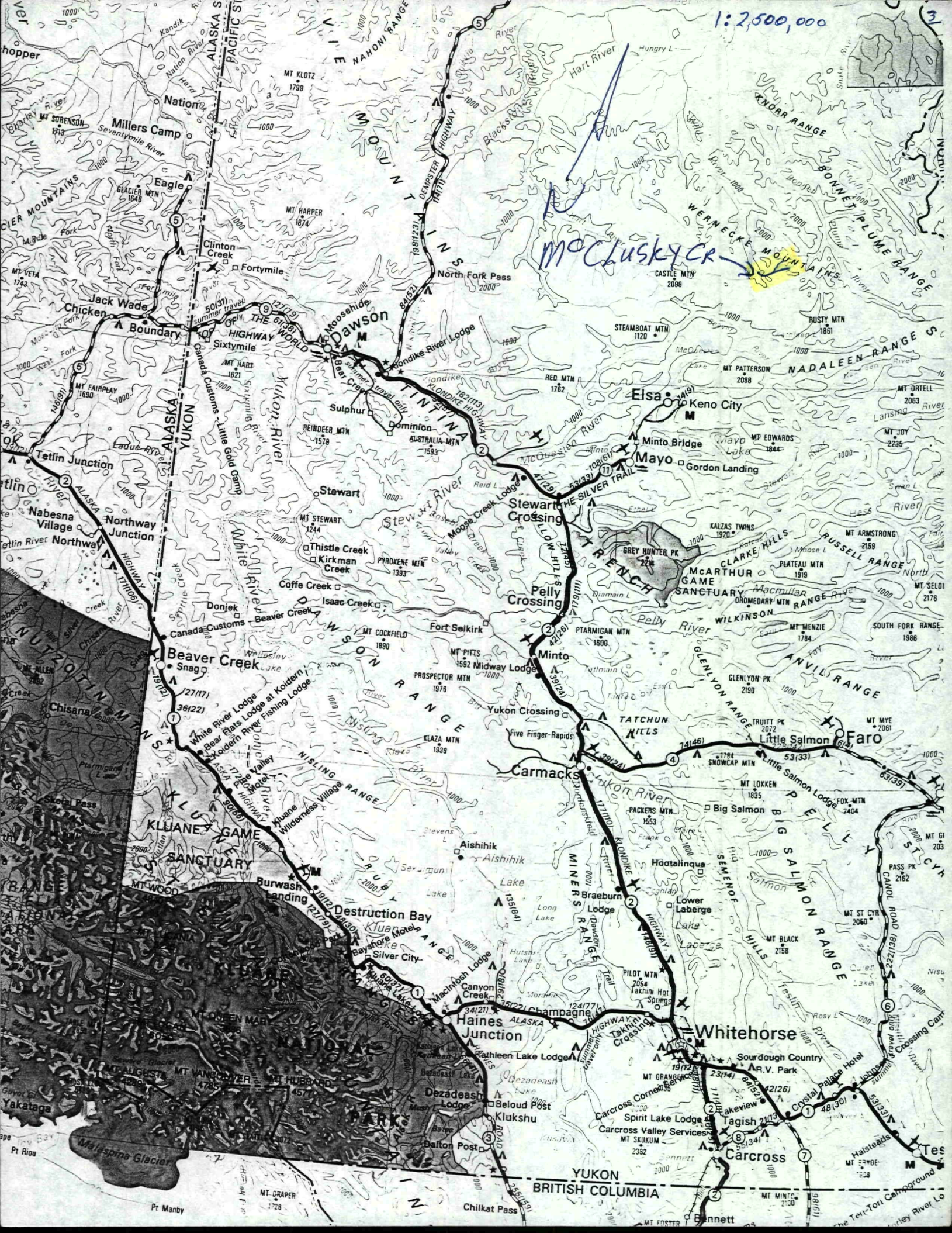
ABSTRACT

Between Sept. 9, 1991 and Oct. 9, 1991, I with the general assistance of Sylvain Montreul prospected for gold/silver showings on McClusky Cr.. The area is known to possess copper bearing potential. But there is no readily known information about other minerals, even though, within 50 miles to the North, South, East, there is gold/silver occurances recorded.

INTRODUCTION

McClusky Creek flows into the Wind River from the general East. It is on the opposite side of the ridge from Gillispe Creek which flows to the Bonnet Plume River. Gillispe Cr., Bear River to the North, and the unnamed creek system immediately to the South of McClusky Cr. are known to contain gold/silver values. McClusky Cr. lies approximately at 64-30 N, 134-15 W and about 70 miles North/West of Elsa. The area can be accessed by driving to the Hansen Lakes which are N/W of Elsa about 40 miles. From the Hansen Lakes winter tote trails exist. In summer there are existing pack/outfitter trails which traverse by various routes to McClusky Lake/Cr.. The final option can be to fly by helicopter or plane to the area. A wheel plane (Super Cub) can land on the outwash plain at the mouth of Nash Cr. and portage/float your equipment about 1/2 mile to the mouth of McClusky Cr. or a float plane can land on McClusky Lk.

1:2,500,000



McClusky Cr

Millers Camp
Eagle
Boundary
Jack Wade
Chicken
Tetlin Junction
Nabesna Village
Northway Junction

Dawson
Moosehide
Bear Creek
Sulphur
Dominion
Australia Mtn
Stewart
Thistle Creek
Kirkman Creek
Coffe Creek
Isaac Creek
Beaver Creek

Eisa
Keno City
Minto Bridge
Mayo
Gordon Landing

Beaver Creek
Snag
White River Lodge
Bear Flats Lodge
Kolderyn Lodge
Klonek
Wahley
Whane
Wilderness Village Range

Fort Selkirk
Minto
Yukon Crossing
Five Finger Rapids
Carmacks
Aishihik
Aishihik
Lake
Long Lake

Carmacks
Little Salmon
Big Salmon
Hootaling Lodge
Lower Laberge
Pilot Mtn
Laknini Hot
Sourdough Country
AR.V. Park
Crystal Palace Hotel
Tagish
Carcross
Halsteads
Tes

Klonek
Wahley
Whane
Wilderness Village Range

Destruction Bay
Klonek
Baysboro
Silver City
Macintosh Lodge
Canyon Creek
Haines Junction
Kathleen Lake Lodge
Dezadeash Lodge
Beloud Post
Klukshu
Dalton Post
Chilkat Pass

Whitehorse
Sourdough Country
AR.V. Park
Crystal Palace Hotel
Tagish
Carcross
Halsteads
Tes

Chisana
Malespina Glacier
Pt Manby

Haines Junction
Kathleen Lake Lodge
Dezadeash Lodge
Beloud Post
Klukshu
Dalton Post
Chilkat Pass

Whitehorse
Sourdough Country
AR.V. Park
Crystal Palace Hotel
Tagish
Carcross
Halsteads
Tes

A helicopter can land at most locations about the valley floor of McClusky. The creek is approximately 12 miles long with two major tributaries. Its vallies appear to have been exposed to mountain glacial actions. The vally mouth is at an elevation of about 3000' and at McClusky/Gillispe Pass the valley floor is about 4500'.

TOOLS USED AND THE METHOD OF PROSPECTING

hammer, rope/climbing gear, shovel/pick, canoe/hipwaders/sample vest/baggies, au/ag/nacl tests, field test kit, rock/mineral example kits, specimen reference books, pen, pèncèl, notebook, screen/goldpan, binoculars, camera

Sylvain's job was to tend to the camps' welfare, cooking, procuring the samples from me to go to camp and transporting them to camp for further analizing and finally to be ready assistance should I require it. With Sylvain taking charge of all other nuisances I was able to tend to the prospecting unencumbered. My method was quite elementary in that I scaled to the top of the scree slope which was generally about the 5000' level. At that elevation I was generally above the altered or large block scree which laid on top of the glacial side morines, and within easy reach of the valley faces. I would take a few steps, look around (possibly with the binoculars), pulverize fanciful specimens, move up/down the slope (wherever caught my interst). Sometimes I made about a ¼ mile in a day due to slope or face scouring or superficial trenching. I did not spend an overly amount of time trenching as I was generally on slopes of between 45 -70(+) degrees. There was always the constant threat of in

15

injury should diligence be laxed for another less hopeful endeavour. I generally found what I was looking at was spread linearly down the scree slopes. In the mornings I would examine the specimens that Sylvain took to camp the day before. Hopefully after scrutinizing, discussing/ noting the samples the sun or the day had warmed the upper slopes as weather during the night made them hazardous to squirrel around on. As I am not a proficient quartz prospector I also took sequences of photographs for future reference as the phrase coinage is undoubtedly true. Initially I had installed a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile square system but found it to be quite a bore. Due to the fact some areas were bareen and others' were laden with curiosities. Also I believe the idea was to superfacially prospect the creek system, not to go overboard trying to account where each veinlet was located. Also at 5000' - 6000' which $\frac{1}{4}$ mile was I in without a marked transit line to define it. The $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. defination was used however for a relatively uniform (400) paces) representation of the creek's length h where pan concentrate gathering was concerned. On each $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. I dug down about a foot into the flood plain or creek and then screened and panned three full pans worth. I then grouped them into creek sections for ease of future cataloging and analysis.

RESULTS

I either traversed across or used the binoculars on and/or photographed most of McClusky Cr. and its tributaries lying under the snow level (6000'). I found that there are 5 main areas of copper associated mineralization. The first is occurrence #71 of Minifile 106 D. The area is the

South-west third of the mound located on the pass of McClusky/Gillispe. The samples showed strong copper mineralization, chloopyrite, hemitite bornite. The quartz whether intruding or not was quite contaminated by the hemitite values. The second area is the Southern wall immediately South-west of occurrence #71. The wall/scree showed high values of hemitite/illiminite on the shale quartz/calcite. The third area is the occurrence #46 which is located on the East lmt. ridge of #2 LT. LMT. Cr. at the confluence of McClusky. I believe that this area's mineralization values far exceed that of area #1. I pulverized chunks of copper/quartz in excess of 12" diameter. Respectable showings of bornite, malikite stain, hemitite, chloopyrite were also found on the slope. The fourth area in effect is the other 2/3's of #46. I found in both places which are about 1/4 mi. apart massive copper associated mineralization indicators such as bornite/malikite/ chloopyrite, hemite, copper/quartz. The area is located about a 1/4 mi. up #2 LT. LMT. Cr. on the West walland its first outwash. The fifth area is the mouth of #3 LT. LMT. CR.. I was looking for a correlation between areas 4 and 5 but, #5 lies parrallel and beaneath the creek and talus, Whereas area #4 cuts perpenticular to #3 Cr. and is also I believe at a lower elevation. For #5 the copper/quartz are marbled in veins about 2" wide and surrounded by shale. The malikite and illimite doesnot basically start until close to the upper glacial creek till. At the mouth I also found one sample of alteredhemite/ shale with micromalikite crystals within it. I have had Grant Lowey of Yukon College verify as to their existance. They donnot have economic value only extrinsic. If they can be cultured to a larger size then there is gem potential for jewelry.

There is a 15' quartz vein crossing the North Fork Valley at about the 4500' level trending East-West and under the talus with little indication of it on the valley walls. Although, frost action has forced boulders to the surface along its path. The vein contains values of chalcopyrite which are being assayed.

On the RT. LMT. about midpoint of McClusky Lk. I found dolomite conglomerate and where dolomite has gone into solution and then precipitated into a porous type rock. They are also being assayed for values in solution.

The top-end of #2 LT. LMT. CR. on the RT. LMT. has a smoky quartz lookalike. This area is interesting as the wall is limestone with shale with quartz. In some quartz I found fine veins of chalcopyrite(?). The veins were too fine to distinguish by field tests between a pyrite or silver so an assay is in order for the area.

The major host rock for the valley system appears to be shale with greenish dolomite in the upper reaches. The shale is generally black, hematite, limestone and other impurities altered the shale to a cascade of colours. The North Fork has more of a variety of rocks schist, serpentine, dolomite, with predominant pale shale.

I found what I believed to be shale with galena in it. Ironically, I lost the piece, did not mark its found location, couldn't re-find it, nor where it may have come from. I have considered it to be an erratic of intentional or unintentional origin.

There were other minor curiosities that I mentioned in my diary and if I was interested enough a sample either made Whitehorse for assay or my collection in Dawson City. The assayable specimens' locations are marked on the 1: 10000 map 106 D 9 which should be in the back folder pocket for reference.

This section will be complete upon the submission of the assayers' report and the compilation of the photograph negatives.

CONCLUSION

I was looking for gold and silver in a copper area. I didnot find the traditional indicators in quality or quantity of gold/silver. But, that is not to say that precious metals may not be in solution. I also prospected for general values of mineralization. Other than for the obvious copper associations I found no other recognizeable visible metals. There is lapidary potential in quartz but, I don't think that is economical. The malikite crystals are something of value if found enmass as they are a rarity in North America.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Unless Yukon needs multicoloured shale for its highways I would suggest this valley to be uneconomical for further prospecting. Unless the assay report shows something spectacular in the line of precious metals may I suggest that this report and diary be submitted for immediate public viewing. I have seen better values of copper ore in the past although this areas' copper is impressive. I believe outside influences like market and wildlife may make it uneconomical to mine.

I would recommend serious consideration before funding and exercising another prospecting venture into this valley. Although on what I found I would not need too much more encouragement to follow-up the copper veinage with more elaborate prospecting at occurrence #46.

COSTS & RECEIPTS

INROUTE PLANE		✓ \$ 933.15	PD
OUTROUTE HELICOPTER		✓ 923.20	
CANOE RENTAL-\$30.00/dy x 30 dys		900.00	PD \$100.00
RADIO RENTAL-\$10.00/dy x 30 dys		300.00	PD
TRANSPORTATION-false alarm to Dawson- 536 km.		72.76	PD
-Whse. supply run return to Dawson-1072 km	}	✓ 300.00	PD
-Mayo return to Dawson-470 km			
WAGES-Sylvain Montreul-\$100.00/dy x 30 dys.		✓ 3000.00	
LIVING ALLOWANCE-2 people @about \$106.00 x 30 dys.		✓ 3180.00	
ASSAYS PT 32 ICP	446.72 -	555.50?	555.50 446.72
HARDWARE		493.47	
MISCELLANEOUS		<u>224.94</u>	
TOTAL		\$9609.11	
safety glasses repair (EYE TO EYE OPTICS)	2 x \$80.00 x .07		
photos (Woolco) 10.99 x 8	2 87.92		
flashlight (Hogans)	61.99 x .07		
Recombination of binoculars (Hogans) 2 x \$40.00	2 80.00 x .07		
camera (Radio Shack) (HOGANS)	49.95 x .07		
photocopy report/receipts diary NO RECEIPTS	5.15		
TOTAL	\$998.05	<u>\$784.05</u>	
VENTURE TOTAL	APPROX.	<u>\$9973.16</u>	10548.66

ABSTRACT

November 22, 1991

Work Order # 13494

John Cramp

Invoice for Analytical Services

Sample preparation	23 x \$ 4.25 = \$ 97.75
Pt + 32 package	23 x \$ 21.00 = \$ 483.00

Subtotal	\$ 580.75
GST @ 7% (REG #R121285662)	\$ 40.65
Total due on receipt of invoice	\$ 621.40
2% interest charge on accounts over 30 days	

*\$ 141.65 coupons
Pd \$ 479.75 cheque
I still owe 50 cents*





GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



Northern Analytical Labs. Ltd. File # 91-5532
105 Copper Road, Whitehorse YT 1A 2Z7

SAMPLE#	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	V	Au**	Pt**	Pd**
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppb	ppb	ppb
13494 #1	8	8998	161	360	2.8	24	22	786	3.64	44	5	ND	2	12	1.7	2	5	4	.61	.020	3	97	.85	16	.01	4	.78	.02	.06	1	781	9	19
13494 #2	1	349	6	17	4	27	23	7993	17.85	29	5	ND	1	6	.2	2	4	2	.30	.007	2	20	10.87	8	.01	2	.18	.03	.03	1	29	1	8
RE 13494 #6	4	1750	10	11	6	16	14	3487	6.16	23	5	ND	1	8	.2	3	2	2	2.00	.012	14	59	5.67	10	.01	2	.11	.03	.05	1	10	1	5
13494 #3	1	22830	2	46	4.3	364	265	9611	27.86	1306	90	ND	15	4	.2	2	5	1	.11	.019	2	16	3.92	11	.01	2	.06	.02	.03	1	1398	1	1
13494 #4	1	99999	2	41	7.2	536	473	583	34.39	792	5	ND	1	4	3.8	4	2	1	.52	.086	2	22	.38	7	.01	2	.03	.01	.01	1	397	2	3
13494 #4A	2	4513	14	41	3.4	49	33	2446	6.19	52	5	ND	9	10	.2	3	3	13	2.21	.034	59	36	1.59	71	.01	3	.81	.01	.23	1	17	2	5
13494 #5	2	8656	2	2	1.9	289	453	2547	9.62	995	5	ND	1	25	.2	2	3	10	4.21	.055	2	22	1.68	8	.01	2	.13	.04	.04	1	66	6	7
13494 #6	4	1735	6	9	6	17	18	3193	5.66	28	5	ND	1	7	.2	4	2	2	1.90	.009	13	54	5.07	10	.01	2	.10	.03	.05	1	12	3	7
13494 #7	1	909	5	19	.9	20	12	1393	4.90	42	5	ND	2	22	.5	2	2	33	8.50	.024	7	18	3.85	18	.01	2	.85	.01	.12	1	6	1	6
13494 #7A	2	36	15	65	.3	30	13	1210	2.90	11	5	ND	8	11	.9	5	2	16	3.45	.041	19	35	3.28	51	.01	7	1.75	.01	.26	1	1	1	3
13494 #7B	2	103	21	105	.3	32	16	1487	3.92	28	5	ND	8	9	.2	4	2	18	2.44	.038	23	33	2.34	52	.01	4	1.39	.01	.27	1	6	1	3
13494 #8	1	529	6	38	.3	18	17	1204	4.40	17	5	ND	2	27	.9	2	2	73	14.38	.043	6	19	1.98	37	.01	4	.35	.01	.09	1	6	7	11
13494 #9	1	474	2	52	.3	44	29	774	16.46	4	5	ND	15	2	.2	2	20	19	.36	.001	7	45	2.27	18	.01	2	6.21	.01	.05	1	20	1	11
13494 #10	6	3810	4	15	3.0	18	16	352	2.72	24	5	ND	6	2	.2	2	5	3	.17	.009	8	76	.47	12	.01	2	.81	.02	.11	1	21	1	1
13494 #11	8	177	2	7	.1	8	12	1692	3.91	16	5	ND	2	4	.2	2	2	3	.10	.013	5	99	.24	42	.01	2	.72	.02	.08	1	2	6	5
13494 #12	6	1738	40	57	1.5	26	132	753	2.16	203	5	ND	5	9	.4	3	7	4	.53	.012	9	86	.89	9	.01	2	.87	.01	.08	1	34	3	8
13494 #13	1	423	12	23	.1	32	32	13181	36.32	25	5	ND	1	9	.2	2	2	1	.40	.006	2	41	1.75	14	.01	2	.12	.02	.03	1	3	1	1
13494 #14	2	58	6	24	.1	21	13	1270	5.08	12	5	ND	16	3	.2	2	2	18	.08	.023	77	34	.50	49	.02	2	.95	.01	.18	1	3136	1	2
13494 #15	2	60	5	20	.1	20	15	1289	5.39	11	5	ND	18	3	.2	2	2	28	.06	.026	94	29	.43	56	.02	3	.92	.01	.20	1	9	8	9
13494 #16	2	47	4	22	.2	21	12	1027	4.40	12	5	ND	16	3	.2	2	3	17	.06	.020	68	32	.49	49	.01	2	1.02	.01	.20	1	4	4	2
13494 #17	1	278	5	28	.2	23	28	1653	6.80	16	5	ND	15	3	.2	3	13	48	.05	.022	65	32	.37	84	.03	3	.93	.01	.21	4	8	3	6
13494 #18	2	97	5	22	.2	19	17	1185	5.26	14	5	ND	18	4	.2	2	33	27	.06	.024	64	39	.45	73	.02	3	1.00	.01	.21	1	4	1	1
13494 #19	2	120	12	42	.4	36	21	2237	7.38	40	5	ND	18	8	.2	5	4	11	.06	.033	182	32	.41	102	.01	5	.87	.01	.22	1	6	4	5
13494 #20	1	96	8	37	.3	30	19	2076	6.16	27	5	ND	20	7	.2	3	4	11	.25	.040	204	28	.51	70	.01	2	.80	.01	.17	1	3	1	2
STANDARD C/FA-10R	18	59	36	131	6.8	69	31	1017	3.88	41	18	7	36	50	18.9	15	21	56	.47	.088	36	56	.90	179	.09	31	1.84	.08	.14	11	469	478	465

ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE SR CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP AU** PT** & PD** BY FIRE ASSAY & ANALYSIS BY ICP/GRAPHITE FURNACE. Samples beginning 'RE' are duplicate samples.

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 7 1991 DATE REPORT MAILED: Nov 22/91 SIGNED BY: C. Leong, D. TOYE, C. LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

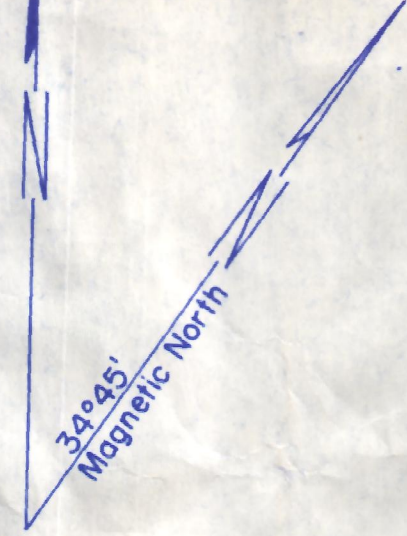
SHEET 106-D-9

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.

$1" = 31680'$

SCALE: 1/4 MILE TO 1 INCH



106 D-15	106 D-16	106 C-13
106 D-10	106 D-9	106 C-12
106 D-7	106 D-8	106 C-5

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.

11 JULY 71
11 JANUARY 1974
30 OCTOBER 1967



"Rite in the Rain"®



ALL-WEATHER

LEVEL

Notebook No. 311

91-027

Book # 1

SOHN CRAMP, PROSPECTOR

SYLVAIN MONTREAL, HELPER

M^cCLUSKEY CREEK 1060.7

SOHN CRAMP
160 LBS.
5'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
BROWN HAIR
BLUE/GREY EYES

4 | 5280
3 | 16320
440

OBJECT: TO DETERMINE IF GOLD/
SILVER SHOWINGS EXIST
FROM "50-45" ACROSS McCLUSKY VALLEY
MINIFTE \nearrow

METHOD: ANALYZE VALLEY IN $\frac{1}{4}$ MILE
UNITS BY: TAKING SILT SAMPLES
FROM CREEK (PANNING TO FINES),
GATHERING HOST (MINERALIZED)
ROCKS FROM VALLEY WALLS AS
SAFELY AS POSSIBLE (DAILY ASSAY)

TOOLS: HAMMER, ROPE/GEAR, SHOVEL/PICK,
CANOE, BAGGYS, HIPWADERS, SNOW SHOES,
ASSAY: AU/AG TEST, FIELD KIT, ROCK/MINERAL
KITS, SAMPLE BOOKS, SCREEN & PAN

YOU
FORGOT DUMMY!

RAIN GEAR

UV LAMP TAKES C'S NOT AA BATTERIES

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

LEG COVERLETS

PLANE DROPPED OFF SEPT 9, 1991
16:30: COMENCED PACEING OFF
CREEK FROM MOUTH. PUT FLAG
EVERY 400 P. TO LOCATE FOR CROSS SAMPLING.
FOUND ROCK WITH A $\frac{1}{4}$ IN. SEAM OF WHAT
I BELIEVE TO BE GALENA (WITHOUT FURTHER
ANALYSE) AT MOUTH OF McCLUSKY MOST
ROCK APPEARS TO BE SOUTH OF LAKE.

Sept. 10, 1991

PRESSING DOWN RAIN, TEMP. 5°-10°
SYLVAIN SHOWED UP ABOUT NOON
FROM HART. WHILE WAITING I SORTED
GEAR/SUPPLIES: STAY AT LAKE, PUT AT
NORTH FORK, TAKE TO PASS.

FLAGGED TO NORTH FORK. SYLVAIN HIT MY
CANOE/SUPPLIES/GEAR AND SET CAMP

Sept. 11, 1991

RAINING/HAZ, TEMP 0°-5°
WORKED AROUND CAMP, WANDERED
AROUND LOOKING FOR SAMPLES AND
DRIED CLOTHES BETWEEN SHOWERS
VISIBILITY LOW/NIL
FOUND OLD SHAFT NO EVIDENCE OF
TAILINGS

Sept. 12, 1991 2

Cloudy / Foggy / NIGHT FREEZING RAIN
TEMP $0^{\circ} - 5^{\circ}C$

SYLVAIN DID CAMP CHORES.
FOUND OLD WORKING (TRENCH)
WANDERED AROUND LOOKING FOR
SAMPLES WHILE STUDYING VALLEY WALLS.

Sept. 13, 1991

Foggy / cloudy / SUN TEMP $0^{\circ} - 10^{\circ}C$

FLAG TO PASS. Seen the biggest dam
Bull moose yet no camera, no high
power magnum, no road to pack to, just
a 12 G.A.

Sept. 14, 1991 3

Cloudy / SUN TEMP $0^{\circ} - 5^{\circ}C$

SET CAMP ON PASS. START THE
HEAVY DUTY ROCK/MINERAL SAMPLING & CLIMBING
SYLVAIN STAYING AT FORKS CAMP TO
WORK ON SAMPLE GRID, AND THEN
COME TO PASS TO FINNISH SETTING CAMP
3 carbon and a mess of rock plasmium
THE HEIGHT OF THE PASS WILL BE 0 MI

ALL CREEKS WILL BE NUMBERED FROM
0° RESPECTFULLY LEFT LIMIT CREEKS
TO THE GENERAL SOUTH WITH RIGHT
HAND CREEKS TO THE NORTH. THE
QUARTER MILE FLAGS WILL ALSO BE NUMBERED
FROM THE PASS HEIGHT, AND ALSO
FOLLOW SAMPLES WILL ALSO BE FOLLOWING
THE LIMIT SYSTEM.

FOR EACH $\frac{1}{4}$ MI A GRID WORK OF $\frac{1}{4}$ MI² SQ
WILL BE USED FOR ~~PRELIMINARY~~ THE INITIAL
SAMPLE GATHERING WHEREVER FEASIBLE.
THE SAMPLES ARE TO BE CHECKED DAILY
AND LOGGED. THE MOST MINERALIZED ONE
OR TWO / MI. WILL BE SENT FOR ASSAY.
CREEK SAMPLES WILL ALSO BE GATHERED
FOR POSSIBLE ASSAY.

Sept 15, 1991 4

Cloudy / Camp

TEMP 5° - 10° C

CHECK YESTERDAY'S SAMPLES.

GO FOR SOME MORE.

SYLVAIN MOVED CAMP TO # 32.

TOOK PHOTOS OF PASS AREA

Sept 16, 1991 5

SUNNY/WINDY/CLOUDED OVER TEMP 5°-10°c

CHECK YESTERDAY'S SAMPLES

GO FOR MORE

TAKE MORE PHOTOS

SORT SAMPLES TO GO TO FORKS

SYLVAIN TO MOVE CAMP AND

TAKE SAMPLES TO FORKS

WINDY SHIT HURRICAN FORCE IS

CLOSER TO A DESCRIPTION. SOUTH WIND

THE WIND BROKE A FIBREGLASS TENT

ROD SO HAVE TO MOVE ^{TENT} AGAIN

DOWN TO FLAG #5 AND WIND BREAK

Sept 17, 1991 6

NUISANCE RAIN/SUNNY/CLOUDY TEMP 13°-17°c

CHECK SPECIMENS

WANDER OUT FOR ANOTHER BATCH

SYLVAIN REPAIRED TENT ROD AND

WENT TO LAKE FOR MORE SUPPLIES

Sept 18, 1991 7

PESSER RAIN ALL DAY & NIGHT TEMP 5°-5°c

CHECK YESTERDAY'S SAMPLES

START PANNING

TAKE MORE PICTURES AND SAMPLES

Sept 19, 1991 8

CLOUDY / bit of sun TEMP 5° - 5°C

WANDER UP #1 RT. LMT. CREEK (NORTH
Fork)

CHECK YESTERDAY'S SAMPLES

SYLVAIN TO WORK AROUND CAMP

Sept 20, 1991 9

CLOUDY / sunny / Mist TEMP 3° - 10°C

PAN TO FORKS OF #2 LT LMT CREEK
OF McCLUSKY

GATHER MORE SPECIMENS & PHOTOS

CHECK YESTERDAY'S SAMPLES

SYLVAIN TO DO CAMP CHORES THEN

~~CARRY SAMPLES~~ WORK ON NORTH FORK FLGS

Sept 21, 1991 10

FOGGY / sunny / cloudy / snow TEMP 0° - 5°C

TRAVERSE RT. LMT. #2 LT LMT CR

POSSIBLY PAN

SYLVAIN TO FLAG #2 LT LMT CR.

CHECK YESTERDAY'S OFFERINGS

Sept 22, 1991 11

Sun / Snow / Cloudy Temp -5° - 5°C

TRAVERSE TO WIND RIVER ON
LT. LMT. McCLUSKY.

CHECK YESTERDAY'S SAMPLES

SORT SAMPLES TO GO TO LAKE

SYLVANIA TO TAKE SAMPLES TO LAKE,
BRING BACK SUPPLIES AND TODAY'S
SAMPLES

Sept 23, 1991 12

RAINING / cloudy / SPOT SUN Temp 5° - 10°C

CHECK YESTERDAY'S SAMPLES

PAN & GO FOR MORE SAMPLES

SYLVANIA CAMP CHORES ETC.

Sept 24, 1991

SUNNY 13 Temp 0° - 5°C

CHECK YESTERDAY'S GATHERINGS

COLLECT SOME MORE SPECIMENS

PAN

SYLVANIA TO PACK SPECIMENS AFTER
CAMP CHORES

Sept 25, 1991

Sunny 14

Temp 0°-5°C

CHECK SAMPLES GO FOR MORE
SYLVAN CAMP CHORES AND
PACK SAMPLES
SORT SAMPLES TO GO TO LAKE

Sept 26, 1991 15

Cloudy / RAINING / WINDY Temp 0°-7°

CHECK SAMPLES & GO FOR MORE
SYLVAN TO TAKE SAMPLES TO LAKE
& BRING BACK SUPPLIES

Sept 27, 1991 16

Cloudy / RAINING / ^{LITTLE} SUN Temp 7°-10°C

CHECK OFFERINGS & GO FOR MORE
SYLVAN TO DO CAMP CHORES &
BRING BACK SAMPLES

Sept 28, 1991

Cloudy / ^{RAEN} SNOWING 17

Temp 0°-5°C

CHECK SAMPLES
SORT FOR LAKE
NO MORE STOP / GO / STOP / PICK-UP
SYLVAN CAMP CHORES GO TO LAKE

Sept 29, 1991 18

Sunny / cloudy / snow Temp $-5^{\circ} - 5^{\circ}$

CHECK YESTERDAYS SAMPLES

RETRAVERSE YESTERDAYS ROUTE

SYLVAIN TO GET MOBILE CAMP

READY TO GO TO TOP END OF

NORTH FORK

Sept 30, 1991 19

Cloudy / SNOWING

TEMP $-5^{\circ} - 5^{\circ}$

CHECK YESTERDAYS SAMPLES

START MEANDERING UP NORTH FORK

BEGIN PANNING ON $\frac{1}{4}$ MI INTERVALS

SYLVAIN TO SET MOBILE CAMP

AT TOP SUNCTION THEN TAKE

SAMPLES TO MAIN CAMP

Oct 1, 1991 20

Cloudy / SNOWING

TEMP $0^{\circ} - 5^{\circ}$

PAN AND ZIG-ZAG TRAVERSE VALLEY

CHECK SAMPLES

SYLVAIN TO MOVE CAMP TO #3 LT.

LMT. TREE AND TAKE SAMPLES TO

FORKS

OCT 2, 1991 21

CLOUDY / SNOWING / ^{LITTLE} SUN TEMP -5° - 5° C

CHECK YESTERDAYS SAMPLES

PAN AND ZIG-ZAG TRAVERSE VALLEY

SYLVAN TO MOVE CAMP TO

FORKES AND TAKE SAMPLES

ALSO

OCT 3, 1991 22

SUN / CLOUD / SNOW TEMP -7° - 5° C

FINISH NORTH FORK CR.

CHECK SAMPLES

SORT SAMPLES TO GO TO LAKE

SYLVAN CAMP AND CHORES AT LAKE

OCT 4, 1991 ²³ RAIN / SUN / CLOUD 3° - 7° C

TRAVERSE ABOUT # 3 LT LINT CR
OF M^cChusky AGAIN.

SYLVAN TO GET FORKES CAMP
READY TO DEMOBILIZE

OCT 5, 1991 ²⁴ SUN / WIND Temp 0° - 3° C

PAN ON LOWER M^cChusky

SYLVAN TO MOVE FORKES CAMP
TO M^cChusky LAKE

Oct 6, 1991 25

WIND/CLOUD/SUN/SNOW Temp -5° - 3°
FINAL SORTING OF SAMPLES
FOR ASSAYING

PAN SAMPLING ON LOWER McCLUSKY CR
SORT GEAR THAT GOES OR STAYS
SYLVAN TO TAKE SAMPLES
AND GEAR TO HART LAKE
TO CATCH PLANE ON OCT. 11;

Oct 7, 1991 26

Cloudy / SNOW/SUN Temp -5° - 0° C
PAN SAMPLING ON LOWER McCLUSKY CR
CHECK YESTERDAYS GATHERINGS

OCT 8, 1991

cloudy / snow 27 Temp -5° - 0° C
PAN SAMPLING ON LOWER McCLUSKY CR
CHECK YESTERDAYS GATHERINGS

OCT 9, 1991 28

Snow / Cloudy Temp -10° - -5° C
PREPARE SAMPLES & SORT THEM
FOR ASSAY
PAN SAMPLING FOR DURATION OF

EIGHT HR DAY.

BREAK CAMP

BEGIN TREK TO HART LAKE

ONE LAST LOOK AROUND GLENDA
AREA

came from. Lots of Fun

Approx. 60 lbs of assays
will see Whitehouse. The
remaining 40 lbs I intend
to use for promotion and
study.

20 miles down the Kait River.

Anyway I got to Kait Lk just as Trans North flew in. Apparently Airkon figured they couldn't get into onto the water or the airstrip so they asked the copter ~~at~~ finishing at Halfway Lks. to pick me up.

That they did and ferried to within 100 yds of my frontdoor too. My Thanks to Glen

Not numbering and marking those numbers on the map has come back to haunt me when it comes to the assayable and my specimens. I had them separated into general lots (Bags) but I didn't properly label them. I spent half the day remembering where each

go to Hart Lk. Now to
get the hell out of here
with what daylight I got
left.

Here's to hoping I don't get
turned around in the dark
and snowing.

Intermittent snow all the
way to Hart Lk. Got there
at 3:00 PM on the 11th.

Remind me next time to get
to a capter frog where I'm
prospecting. The next morning
I swear I took 5 mins. to
walk 30' to the washroom.

Sylvain I figure judging by
his tracks hit Hart Lk.
possibly late on the 10th or
early on the 11th. Deposited
the packs and carried on to
finish trapline work about

has gone down the creek.
I assume a boat because any
point streaks I've found are
in the running water. The
eratic was near the creek
also.

Snowing to beat all hell
About 4" of snow and windy
cold. Busting up and the
samples showed nothing new.
The best examples Sylvain
should have to Kayak
so on. A few examples of rockstone
will going with me for ~~mine~~ my
~~own~~ for assaying and collection
Sorting examples/samples is
always hard as the rock
Diplase is usually harder
and sturdier than my
backbone/legs.

I figure I got about 15 lbs
of panning and samples to

minimum of rock busting.
Got a stone shard in the
eye. Now that Sylvain ain't
around I can be masocistic
and get away with it Ouch!!

It has been freezing real
good the last day or so. It
being cloudy and all plus snowing.
Panned in the running waterways
from #37-44. The gravel
bars are covered with about
1-2" of snow so reconnaissance
is only viable in the two
running waterways.

I combed the area where I found
the erratic (gabara). No further
luck. I almost think that if
the panning assays don't show
nothing that I was dumb
enough to find someone
else's cast off. I noticed that
earlier a blueish green boat

ground and then freezes at night or when the sun ain't on it (the ground). The frost is into the ground now I can only pan (dig) where there is still water.

Panned from Flag #22-29 and gathered ~~and~~ specimens

Did the final sorting of samples at the lake for Sylvain to take to Kart Lk. What a hard decision on a few of them. But 99.9/10's of the originals will be good going. Over a hundred lbs. I suspect. It is a good thing we got the canoe instead of about a 3 day trip Sylvain would be looking at a possible 4 or 5 days by backpacking.

Panned from Flag #29-37 and did a

RPR

RPL

TO BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED

(RPL)

- 1 PR PRESCRIPTION SAFETY GLASSES.

(FELL OUT OF LOOP WHILE INTERVIEWING WITH
BINOCULARS) [MY OWN]

(RPL)

- 1 PR SPORT SHIELD FOR GLASSES.

(PRETTY SCRATCHED UP FROM STAKE
SHARDS IN POCKETS) [BORROWED]

(RPL)

- 1 KORPION FLASHLITE (LOST OFF

HOLDER NOT NOTICED UNTIL DARK) [BORROWED]

RPR

- 2 PR OF BINOCULARS (KNOCKED OUT
OF COMBINATION) [BORROWED]

(RPL)

- 1 8'x10' Tarp (MORE HOLES IN IT) [BORROWED]

(RPL)

- 1 Realistic Free Focus 35mm camera
(something screwed) [BORROWED]

with malikite staining on the outside that I found at the mouth of the canyon contains emerald coloured micro crystals which I believe need investigation.

The crystals or blooms if you will according to my field book are malikite crystals, apparently rare. (Hot Dama) Maybe they can be artificially cultured from a $\frac{1}{64}$ " into something.

I'll give them as much loving care as possible so as to take them out as specimens

Things sure have been freezing up good. Any standing water is starting to get iced over. With the snowing and sun mixture the snow melts seeps into the

the stain on the last pages.
It's only altered hematite.

On the reentrance of #3 L.H. Mt
CR I went up the creek bed
this time. I found to my
surprise a 2" average vein of
quartz/copper/shale down low
at the mouth of the canyon.
The vein trends North/South
with the surrounding shale bedding
showing about 30° incline to
the north. Higher in the valley
all traces are obliterated
by glacial till or scree. The
valley doesn't progress far
enough to (I think) connect
with the exceptional showings
on #2 L.H. Mt CR. Unless of course
those showings maybe of the
same system as the vein on #3.
I didn't encounter malakite
staining in mass until almost
to the forks of #3. One piece

snow has produced nothing but real sore legs and the knowledge the job is done bestways to my satisfaction. The slopes are still the same of Black Crap intermixed with shist, serpentine, quartz (minimal) and Dolomite. There have been a few samples head for the main camp but not nearly as much as before.

~~If by chance~~

If by chance the 35mm film does turn out it'll be of the top end of North Fork creek and a herd of about caribou.

Today is the same stunt as yesterday only on the lower North Fork. The results remain the same. Sorry about

The quartz vein is also about a $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from the top junction. The vein ^{creek} is only visible due to scouring of the bedrock. It does not seem to reappear on the valley walls.

Started to take some photos with the 35mm camera and noticed that the shutter wouldn't operate so therefore no more pictures unless I find a corner store nearby that sells 110 film.

Am doing a heavy duty leg trip. I am panning on the quarter mi. and zigzagging across the valley on the eighth of a mile. Checking the lower scree slopes and what I can see under the

the minimum of photos will
be taken and samples ~~to~~
also

The predominant rock appears
to be black/grey shale with
shist ranking second most
abundant. Dolomitic rock and
quartz lag behind.

There is a canyon that begins
about the valley bend where
the two close together enter
from the north west. The walls
are shale and about 50' high
for about a $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. At the
top end outside of the canyon
is a vein of quartz about
10'-15' wide trending East/West.
It is worn and massive and
experience has taught me I
need a lot bigger hammer to
burst big quartz. But I still shall
escone a few assay chunks.

fungus and my envy
because if I'd been hunting
moose instead of valuable
minerals I would have had
it along with the other
hunters long ago.

I didn't find the galena
strip so I'm going to retrace
the slope.

The rerouting didn't show
nothing spectacular just a
few more samples of what
I already gathered yesterday.
On some of the cross rock
faces I noticed that the decline
was about 45° to the north.

On the other side of the valley
the dip was obliterated due to
the mass erosion.

Snow on the North Fork cr.
is between 4000' ± - 4500' so

traverse upcreek on the R.T. Lmt.

On R.T. Lmt. I EXPERIENCED:

at mid point of the lake there is dolomitic (?) cemented conglomerate which will need assaying to say what's in it. Toward # 3 RT Lmt

CR is quartz with altered hematite cubes. At # 2 RT Lmt

CR I found a quartz chunk with massive hematite and what I believe to be skarn an assay will also be needed. The

R.T. Lmt. is predominantly black shale upcreek of the lake is oodles of quartz veinlets generally ranging about $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick to 2". There is

multiple common bedding/zoning as some specimens may have black shale, greenish dolomite, quartz, hornblende or schist within a 6" chunk. The green of the rock in photos is only

jigsaw puzzles like in the
neighbourhood of about 200 pics.

#29 photos are the preliminaries
to go to the lake. Now to
decide which are assayable
or collectable. (#2 LT LMT CK)

#30 SAME #3 - #5 LT LMT CK

#31 SAME MOUNT of N. Fork & ABOVE
Lake ~~area~~

Spent rest of the day wandering
the dry-wash beds for more
samples.

Only from Wind River to Forks
RT LMT of the McClusky valley
to do. Go up North Fork.
Pan down North Fork and lower
McClusky Cr.

Start at Wind River and

some real live mineralization
like what occurred up the
valley a piece.

Photos, photos, photos! Well
let us see ifen I can remember.

*24 sequence is of *3 LT Lmt CR.

*25 sequence is pretty well the
best photo place in *4 LT Lmt CR

*26 sequence is of *5 LT Lmt CR

*27 sequence is Top end LT Lmt of *5

*28 sequence is Top end RT Lmt of *5

I went and did it again I've
polished off something like
7⁸ rolls of 110 (24) and I didn't
number the first or the last.

My country knowledge will
be needed to decipher the photos
unless someone likes doing

nothing spectacular got a few samples and photos. The mound and then #2 cr. must have me spoilt. But other than a few hot spots (some hotter than others) most of the valley(s) are quiet quite dead only to be covered with dolomite or shale (greenish) or shale (black (iron) or gray (tan oxidation))

Traversed in about #5 LT hmt, did a bit of panning, got a few samples, took a few pictures, and then got the hell out of there cause it was pissen down rain (torrential downpour like)

Meandered along between #4 & 5 LT hmt CR. NEED I SAY THE USUAL. But it surely was fun sliding all over the frozen shale. Now to experience

now will turn everything
into a real slope house.

Passed from Flag #14 down to #72

Did a walk about on #3
LT hmt CR looked it over
real good and still must
be blind. As I didn't find
the connections to #2 CR.
Maybe it needs another
look.

Traversed between #3 & #4

LT hmt CR. of M'Cluskey.

What a waste of time.

Only a few mediocras

hot spots of calcite/oxidation

Real hard decision sometimes

whether or not a specimen is

worth taking off the slope to

pulverize in camp

Did a walk about on #4 LT hmt CR

Interestingly there is a calcite/oxidation line at the mouth of #1 RT but TRCB and is almost a straight line North-South crossing #2 and #3 and ^{by} exiting the valley wall. This is embedded in dense black shale. For some unknown reason the calcite that I have encountered has been basically barren other than for the copper associated goodies. I expected to see at least thread veins in calcite/quartz of other minerals like zinc, silver, gold, tin^{to}. Unless of course these are in solutions or sulfides.

Things have been freezing pretty good. The ground beside the creek is froze about $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep up on the slopes it is 1" deep. A little bit of snow (15°C)

area across from #2 RT LMT
TRB. I found vast amounts
of mineralization. At one
boulder my \$ money palm
started itchen. The only other
place in the whole prospect
was above McCusky Lake.
(Gold in the ground or area
will set my palm to itchen.
the same goes for about to
spend money with the other
palm.)

pictures I am a tad behind
#19, 20 sequence is backside of
between #2 & #1 LT LMT CR.

#21 sequence is top end of
#2 LT LMT CR.

#22 sequence is the mineralization
closest to #45 occurrence

#23 photo is a caribou (I couldn't
help myself!) NEXT one THE
ROYAL MOOSE !!

a 3' vein of quartz. All samples I checked on the scree slope showed it to be barren. The ground has been frozen for about a week (few days). The frost is in about an inch which makes the upper slopes exceptionally hazardous as loose shale slides on each other with no give to the slope. I had to come down to the larger rock piles just on the glacial till. Sylvain and me had (we) a bet as to whether or not I am going for another ride. (not if I can help it. back slides are no fun on the buices)

On #2 LT LmT or across the valley from #1 RT LmT TRIB. I found one boulder with the best chalcopinite colour calidescop and some cubes that I have ever seen. On an outcrop

was the 4-5 year old that's
also around. The old bulls
seem to always get these cows.
This time I didn't have a
camera or binoculars and I
was a safe? 600 yds away.

On the top end of #2 LT Lmt. cr.
RT Lmt there appears to be
a strong band of limestone
laced with a possible calcite/
Diapside almost like a smoky
quartz but doesn't make it.
I have found what I believe
to be well defined ^{threads} veins of
chalcopyrite? The underlay
of the RT Lmt appears to be
a dense black shale. The
smoky quartz look alike also
has a greenish lense.

Between #3 and #2 LT Lmt cr of
McClusky it appears pretty
much dead. East of #3 is about

an oily pattern on outside
edges. I got a sample for
analyzing. #5 L.T. L.M.T. Cr. has
rose coloured quartz and shale
(SASS PEB)
and I am going to have to
traverse & pan it. The general
L.T. L.M.T. slope is black shale
with spots of dolomite (greenish)
and lesser spots of mineralization.

Above the lake there appears
to be a (?) hornblende granite
with some specimens exhibiting
picturist definitions of fine
marbling (next term). There is the
now common malinite/bornite stains
and pyrite present and usual.
The rainbow coloured shale
after reading my books appears
to be just iron shale.

Saw the Royal moose at it
the other male after some brush
beating exited. I figure the other

theoretically the helper is not allowed to pick up a rock and show it to me or even ^{point} out its location to me.

Paraded to #6 on #2 LT. LMT. Cr. and also gathered ore from RT. LMT. ^{between} corners & #1 RT LMT ^{TRIB} ^{GR} some chunks were 6" dia and plus 5 lbs in weight lots of malikite and bornite stains and then got snowed out for the day.

Traversed from North Forks and return to Wind River on the LT. LMT. of McCusky. I didn't find any clue to the galena. The mineralization above the lake is meager. ~~The~~ #6 LT. LMT. Cr. has what I believe to be oil shale (pitch black brittle and a rainbow of colours in

"17, 18 photos are of * 3 LT km TCR
and # 2

Panned from Flag # 9 down to
forks of # 2 LT km TCR Flag # 13
Looked around for curiosities

The $\frac{1}{4}$ mile grid system seems
to have fallen apart as it
is a real nuisance trying to
figure out which quarter you're
in at about 5000' also some
or a lot of $\frac{1}{4}$'s are barren. I
still have to scour them for
mineralization but I am achieving
the end result by wandering
or traversing over the areas.
The $\frac{1}{4}$ mi is still used for
uniform panning distances,
marking progress and keeping
Sylvain busy. It really is
too bad that Dave Downing
said that the helper is not
to do any prospecting. Because

due to the possible glacial movement. That is why I have stayed above the moraine level for my sampling.

#13 photo sequence is L.T. to
R.T. Lmt of North Fork (#1)
R.T. Lmt cr. of McCusky Cr.

The first real sample for assay of North Fork has malikite spots, bornite, pyrite and micro copper. I finally rearranged my 30x hand microscope (BUSTED IT TO GET FOCUS) and was able to see what I deduce is copper after hearing so much about it. If it be as it is then it is not the vein copper as noted in the Minifile but much more massive like half a hill's worth and more.

#14, 15, 16, photos is of #9 LT Lmt cr.

The h.t. hmt. slope of North Fork is predominantly gray or green shale. The first creek on the h.t. hmt as you go up has massive basaltic quartz. If I got time I'll check further up for minerals above glacial dam. But otherwise I think I'll just pan the main creek instead of risking company damage for nothing.

I theorize that the glacier started in the head waters of ^{Gillette Cr.} ~~Corn Cr.~~

($134^{\circ} 08' N - 64^{\circ} 36' W$) Started down

McClusky gouging out the valley and then receded down ^{Gillette Cr.} ~~Corn Cr.~~

The side moraines out of the McClusky Cr. headwaters suggest that its glacier was still active much later. I would suggest that panning in the lower McClusky may give erroneous conclusions

#17 photo sequence is showing from
right lmt wall/valley through
to 17. lmt of glacial lake wall.

The Audubon Guide to how
to waste your family fortunes
says that in my specimens the
rust and pyrite is indeed
of the ~~pyrite~~ ^{oxide/sulfide} family. family
mainly hematite, ilmenite,
chalcopirite, pyrite. If I
will I shall still refer to
these beauties as Rust or Pyrite
Thank-You-Muchly

Took a wonder up North Fork 17. lmt
at about the usual 5000' level.
I found ~~of~~ superb sample
for assay but it was basically
unsubstantiated due to the fact
the surrounding slope mineralization
is half of some of the other
samples I busted and left
in the upper part of Mt. Crosby.

Started at the glacial lake
and traversed the LT. Lmt to
scree slope above glacial
till down to #2 LT. Lmt creek
(#46 minefile area). The mineralization
seems to be the same but much
more massive, 2"-4" wide on the
average with chunks in excess
of 12" in diameter. There might
be a possible link between
#46 & #45 as I noticed a whitish
blaze on the valley wall
(furthest one). Due to flood
waters the camp (mobile) was
moved right down to the Forks.
So as soon as waters ~~seem~~ recede
I can traverse up #2 LT. Lmt. cr.
There is a factory hole in
the hip waders at boot tops.
My boots are higher (river)
waters are higher still

"11 photo sequence is up #2 LT. Lmt.
creek

anyway a few samples
of the skag rock will
leave the valley. After the
forks I went down to the
lake and further trying to find
more specimens of galena
cause looking on valley walls
1 1/2 miles long for a 1/4" seam
isn't even a needle in a haystack.
The galena specimen I found
at between end of ridge and
M^cCluskey Lake and out in the
middle of the glacial flood
plain. I wish I had marked
its location (what a bummer)
It is my closest tie to
occurrence #50 and I muffed
it as usual. I guess carry
on with the blanket coverage

Started panning at #2 flag and
panned down to moderate fines
3 pans at each flag. Ceased
panning at #9.

place. I followed an elevation of between 5000' - 5500' as far as the glacial lake. The whole wall is shale and hazardous to traverse. That being the case any specimens that I have ^(TYPE) trusted a hundred times stayed on the 60° slope. There were again quartz with massive amounts of rust buildup. The glacial lake water also tastes of rust. An interesting additoe is that any rock in contact with the lake water is stained black.

Follow

Followed the RT hmi valley wall from Flag #2 down to Forks at about the 5000' level found nothing to write home about. I checked my reference books about the rust on metallic blue/black, and black stains and now I got more probabilities than notions.

#5 sequence is 360° around ~~photo~~
flag #2 of interest is the
illiminite stain on #1 creek LT LMT
LT LMT through mound to
RT LMT wall is almost
line trending magnetic NW
on the glacial acted walls
I have also noticed the characteristic
black staining of maganise or
magnesium whichever

#6 photo couple is of the
mineralized specimens of ~~the~~ from the
LT LMT and mainly the mound

#7 ~~748~~ SEQUENCE is of the mound
LT LMT showing mineralized areas

#9 down the valley

#10 back of LT LMT glacial lake

Went up #1 LT LMT creek shale;
dolomite, quartz, heavy rust were common

The oxidation is more prevalent on the South West face of the Mound where massive chalcopyrite was found. The oxidation is polluting all rock and minerals in the area. Several specimens of quartz/pyrite, the pyrite is altered before the quartz. Where quartz is secondary into the rock host rock the quartz is quite contaminated.

The skag rock for the I.T. L.M.T. is a ~~calc~~ cascade colour of shale tan with brown ribbons/strips/bands

white black

grey black

white brown

grey ~~white~~ white

any sequence with those colours mixed were found. I don't know if they hold any significance but they surely would make a nice feature wall!

~~the photo sequence is West wall of Mound~~

- # 1. photo sequence is of the LT LMT of the RT LMT of the Mound in to center of the pass
- # 2 is of ~~a~~ the West ^{end} face of the RT LMT. and a pan NORTH to the headwaters of Corn Cr. and then East down Corn Cr. ending pan on East of pass height.
- # 3 shows panning of RT. LMT.
- # 4. shows up McCusky creek headwaters and South East side of Mound on LT. LMT.

McCusky Cr. headwaters is dry (under ground) so no creek samples.

Heavy glacial action has left the slopes unstable. Didn't notice any mineralization to spark me wandering up to far. The dolomite in the area has an oxidation around stones and faces.

RESULTS



CONCLUSION

I DID NOT FIND WHAT I
WAS LOOKING FOR

RECOMMENDATIONS

I WOULD NOT PAY TO RETURN
NOR WASTE MY TIME UNLESS
THE ASSAYS SHOW SOMETHING
SPECTACULAR.

Johnny Cramp

SOHN CRAMP

0 PRIMARY SAMPLE
X THREE TO FOLDS
* ASSAY
□ PHOTO

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