

1993 PROSPECTOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

YTG MINERAL INCENTIVES PROGRAM

PROJECT #93-055

CARIBOU LAKE PROSPECTING PROGRAM

105D/9

Lat. 60 35' Long. 134 30'

by: R. S. Berdahl  
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Whitehorse, Yukon  
Y1A 5L5

For Worked Performed between  
May 12 - Oct. 16, 1993

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	
Table of Contents	
Summary	3
1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Access/Location	4
3.0 History	4
4.0 Physiography/Vegetation	5
5.0 Geology	
5.1 Regional Geology	5
5.2 Property Geology	6
6.0 Mineralization/Modelling	7
7.0 Methodology	7
8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations	8
References	10
Appendices	
Appendix A: Location Map	
Appendix B: Geochem Results	
Appendix C: Property Map	

## SUMMARY

Reconnaissance prospecting continued in a 100km square area between the Jan claims, at Caribou Lake, and the ET claims 8km to the northwest. The targets of prospecting have been any expressions of the motherlode mesothermal (archean greenstone) gold lode model. Specifically areas overlying electromagnetic anomalies (thought to represent graphite shears); oblique 'riedel' shears off major northwest structures; and sediment (Leberge Group), volcanics (Lewes River Group) and ultramafic (Cache Creek) contacts were considered. No new mineralized structures were discovered. This is not surprising given the character of the ground. Little outcrop is encountered with glacial till and swampy lakes covering most lowlands. Many faults have discontinuous permafrost, making soil sampling very difficult. A better understanding of the geology and its potential for hosting mineralized motherlode targets off the current claim blocks was gleaned.

## 1.0 Introduction

This report was prepared to compile information gathered during the 1993 field season. Its purpose is to help assess the areas economic and exploration potential as well as to satisfy one of the requirements of the Yukon Mineral Incentive Program under which this project was partially funded (project #93-055).

The project area is in the southern Yukon approximately 30 miles southeast of Whitehorse. Reconnaissance prospecting was performed in order to find mineralized mesothermal gold veins in association with perceived model targets.

A classic motherlode gold type deposit is being sought.

## 2.0 Access/Location

Caribou Lake lies about 4km northeast of Marsh Lake at Lat. 60 31', Long. 134 15' on NTS map sheet 105D/9. The area of interest surrounds the lake and extends over 10km to the northeast. The prospecting area can be reached along a tote road which passes north of Caribou Lake. This tote road leaves the Alaska Highway approximately 30 miles south of Whitehorse near the old Marsh Lake Marina. The entire area is within the jurisdiction of the Whitehorse Mining Recorder.

Access to the area was by vehicle to approximately km 4 of the tote road and then north and south on foot. Alternatively a float plane could land on Caribou Lake. With the location and ready access the use of helicopter or plane is not foreseen.

## 3.0 History

Several adits which predate the Klondike gold rush can be



found along Marsh Lake. Given the difficult conditions of glacial overburden and permafrost the area has not been subject to much conventional prospecting. Interest in base metals prompted Prado Exploration Ltd. to stake claims and run EM, and magnetic surveys over the area in 1968. The rising price of gold in the 1970's and 80's prompted gold exploration along the Marsh Lake trend, most notably at the Rossbank and nearer Squanga Lakes on the Tog et al claims. The 'IS' claims were staked in 1989 by the author to cover structures with carbonitized ultramafic alterations float. More recently claims were staked by myself and G. Rushant to cover newly discovered gold shears (ET and Janet).

#### 4.0 Physiography/Vegetation

The area is characterized by hills rising to about 1700 feet above broad, and in places, swampy lowlands.

Northwesterly flowing glaciers have exposed and rounded the bedrock at higher elevations while dumping debris of unknown depths in the adjacent valleys.

Vegetation is variable with pines concentrating on the drier glacial benches and more typical boreal plants elsewhere. Aspen grows on south facing slopes often surrounding grassy windswept openings. Labrador Tea and moss seem to favour areas harbouring permafrost. Alder, willow, cottonwood are common. Spruce is more or less ubiquitous over the entire area.

#### 5.0 Geology

##### 5.1 Regional Geology

The Caribou Lake project lies within the Intermontane Super

terrane. The oldest rocks (Miss. to Triassic) in the area are those of the Cache Creek group which consist of oceanic mafic volcanics and overlying chert, carbonates and volcanics.

In the mid Jurassic the amalgamated Triassic Lewes River volcanics and Jurassic Leberge sediments which constitute the Whitehorse Trough were abducted over the Cache Creek Terrane. The mid to late Jurassic accretion of the Insular Super Terrane created the Coast 'complex' of metamorphosed volcanics and sediments which is thought to have produced the plutons within the Intermontane from the mid Jurassic to the Cretaceous.

## 5.2 Property Geology

Wheeler (1961) mapped the area as unit A and Aa, volcanic rocks of uncertain age and metamorphosed volcanic rocks respectively. He has also mapped the intrusive east of Caribou as a Cretaceous pegmatitic syenite. Most of contact areas are overburden covered.

Generally Leberge group sediments are thought to juxtapose the 'A' volcanics (diorites and altered diorites) along a strong northeast linement marked by linear magnetic anomalies and a series of EM anomalies. Interspersed in both are limestones, black cherts, banded cherts and shales, black crystalline limestones and serpentinites thought to belong to the Cache Creek group. (see property map CPcc) Outcrop in low lying 'contact areas' is less than 10%.

Along a southeast trending fault south of the "lake showing" on the ET claims meta-ultramafics or possibly mylonites juxtapose

the volcanics and altered volcanics. Soil samples from the critical contact fault cannot be taken because of permafrost.

## 6.0 Mineralogy/Modelling

No new mineralized zones were discovered. Large quartz carbonate/mariposite float boulders (to 1.5m ) were located in a northwest trending pattern adjacent the highway south of the ET claims (R3D0919).

Despite not locating new mineral showings the 'property' has a glove like fit to the mezo-thermal motherlode gold model. Previously three mineralized shears and other anomalies have been found. The property has the models volcanic/sediment contacts, Cache Creek ultramafics, deep structure with 'riedel' shear offsets, the spatially important (if genetically unknown) porphyritic syenites; gold arsenic, antimony associations; listwanitites alteration etc.

## 7.0 Methodology

Select targets such as EM and mag anomalies, east trending 'riedel' shears and contacts were considered. A 1.5 inch soil auger was employed for sampling these targets. Ten days were spent prospecting between May 12 and October 16.

32 rock, soil and stream sediment samples were analyzed. Lab analysis was carried out by NAL of Whitehorse using 30 element ICP (by IPL in Vancouver) and fire assay gold.

Anomalous soil samples include D3D927, D3D910 and D3D911 with 29, 29 and 45 ppb Au respectively. However numbers D3D910 and 11

lack the companion anomalies of As and Sb. Soil D3D97 is anomalous in Ag (4.9), and Cu (188) W (11), Sr (183) and V (240), with As at 48 and Sb at 9.

Rock samples R3D93 and 4 register 1.6% and 1.3% Barium while rock R3D98 contains 1.2% Ti.

More importantly to the mezothermal model is the relative depletion of potassium in these Caribou Lake project samples as compared with those in other areas (see assay sheet-appendix B).

Ground proofing did not discover an obvious source for the EM anomalies west of Caribou Lake. A limestone pod with clasts in the adjacent sheared metavolcanics are interpreted as Cache Creek group rocks. Quartz float over the area has millimetre wide smears of a possibly graphitic schist.

The auger was unsuccessful at penetrating frozen ground. Good results were obtained in thawed fine textured mineral soils.

### 8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The Caribou area has the geology, structure and the associated mineralization for a classic motherlode deposit. Ground conditions make conventional prospecting difficult and expensive.

Methods must be procured that will delineate specific targets that then can be trenched or otherwise sampled.

Precise ground geophysics may be able to help locate exact EM anomalies and give some idea of depth to target.

Botanical sampling may be used to overcome problems of sampling in overburden. The unknown depths of glacial till in many areas would complicate the survey. Funding for such a Yukon

demonstration project may be available through the MDA.

## REFERENCES

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Lake area, 1968.
- Wheeler, J.O.  
Memoir 312: Whitehorse Map Area, Yukon Territory, 105D.  
Geological Survey of Canada, 1961.
- Wheeler, J.O., Brookfield H.J., Gabrielse, H., Monger, J.W.H.,  
Tipper H.W. and Woodworth G.J. 1991  
Geology of the Cordilleran Origin in Canada, Geology of North  
America vol G-2, Geologic Survey of Canada.

**APPENDIX A**  
**LOCATION MAP**

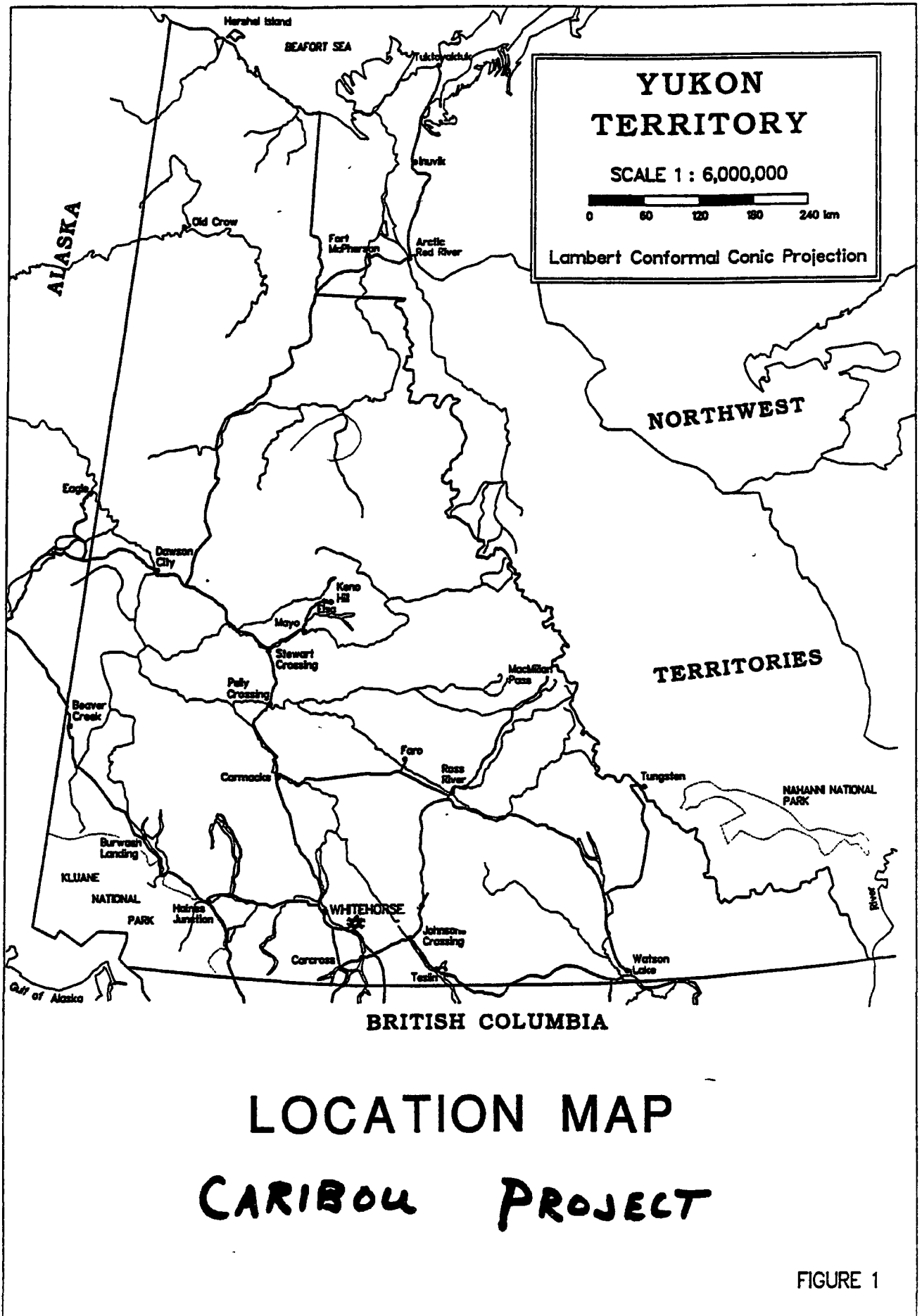


FIGURE 1



**APPENDIX B**  
**GEOCHEM RESULTS**

25-Aug-93date

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Ron Berdahl

*Caribou  
0-9*

WO 00270

Sample	Au ppb
BG-4	12
BG-1	9
2N 10X	364
R3G 81	9
R3G 87	6
R3G 88	16
R3G 89	13
R3G 810	50
R3G 812	6
R3G 817	12
R3D 91	12
R3D 92	12
R3D 93	10
R3D 94	17
R3D 95	16
R3D 98	<5
R3G 7X	58
R3G 710	31
R3G 711	14
R3G 713	5
R3G 714	15
R3G 715	10
R3G 716	11
R3G 719	10
R3G 720	25
S3G 71	<5
S3G 72	10
S3G 73	<5
S3G 74	<5
S3G 75	5
S3G 76	<5
S3G 77	6
S3G 78	<5
D3G 79	7
S3G 712	7
S3G 717	7
S3G 718	8
S3G 721	5
D3G 96	11
D3G 97	19
S3G 82	15
S3G 83	82

Certified by




Caribou  
D-9

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

### iPL 93H2409

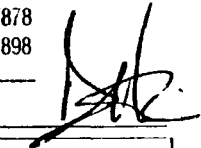
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Project: 00270 52 Pulp

iPL: 93H2409

Out: Aug 25, 1993  
In: Aug 24, 1993

Page 1 of 2

Section 1 of 1  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu



Sample Name	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Hg	Mo	Tl	Bi	Cd	Co	Ni	Ba	W	Cr	V	Mn	La	Sr	Zr	Sc	Ti	Al	Ca	Fe	Mg	K	Na	P	
	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
N - 10X	P 8.4	326	66	94	32	<	<	21	<	<	<	14	59	60	6	121	48	115	<	14	6	1	<	0.92	0.02	17.14	0.07	0.24	0.04	0.03	
C - 1	P <	106	11	21	10	<	<	15	<	<	<	9	15	52	<	56	58	63	8	19	4	2	0.01	1.44	0.14	3.37	1.00	0.14	0.06	0.11	
C - 2	P <	19	47	4	20	<	<	107	<	3	<	23	36	505	14	245	996	651	9	27	8	1	0.01	0.28	0.04	23.32	0.01	0.06	0.02	<	
3G - 1222	P 1.3	18	11	158	21	<	<	13	<	<	<	34	20	73	201	39	393	535	68	18	3	2	0.48	0.62	0.54	10.61	0.33	0.06	0.02	0.19	
3D - 96	P <	10	12	115	<	<	<	6	<	<	<	16	42	175	7	71	61	470	8	26	3	3	0.17	1.31	0.48	2.26	0.83	0.07	0.03	0.04	
3D - 97	P 4.9	188	45	355	48	9	<	78	<	2	<	22	121	66	11	109	240	219	14	183	25	6	0.76	0.55	0.23	13.87	0.32	0.69	0.06	0.14	
3G - 79	P <	178	31	127	<	<	<	23	<	<	<	9	8	190	<	18	23	411	26	4	3	3	0.09	1.75	0.01	7.50	1.02	0.76	0.03	0.03	
3G - 718	P <	17	12	122	<	<	<	7	<	<	<	12	19	95	<	12	16	888	47	8	6	4	0.01	0.72	0.10	2.95	0.24	0.17	0.02	0.02	
3G - 816	P 1.9	92	34	185	18	<	<	12	<	<	0.7	7	32	738	<	21	52	199	16	75	1	2	0.01	1.06	0.17	2.56	0.27	0.07	0.02	0.17	
3D - 91	P <	72	25	115	<	<	<	20	<	<	<	30	57	115	5	195	314	596	13	19	23	20	0.48	1.78	0.85	4.64	2.17	0.13	0.05	0.10	
3D - 92	P <	65	7	75	<	34	<	10	<	<	<	35	85	70	<	32	187	1688	<	88	1	28	<	0.48	5.83	7.16	7.75	0.03	0.02	0.01	
3D - 93	P 1.2	42	89	113	39	5	3	5	<	<	1.0	18	19	1.62	<	117	11	298	2	32	2	3	<	1.41	0.14	1.34	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.01	
3D - 94	P <	34	10	406	47	<	<	6	<	<	6.2	14	14	1.32	<	137	8	75	2	19	1	2	<	0.85	0.11	1.36	0.17	0.12	0.03	0.01	
3D - 95	P <	52	13	53	<	<	3	8	<	2	0.2	9	19	650	<	127	42	245	8	67	3	5	0.11	0.79	4.03	1.66	0.90	0.12	0.03	0.03	
3D - 98	P <	80	21	64	<	13	<	11	<	<	<	51	219	290	<	762	108	781	6	24	23	33	1.22	3.11	1.13	8.65	2.28	0.26	0.02	0.03	
3G - 7X	P 35.0	3.02	3605	15958	17	<	<	123	<	65	36.5	19	26	22	87	109	10	895	3	101	2	<	<	0.12	2.36	10.89	0.02	0.01	0.01	<	
3G - 81	P <	69	13	1262	30	<	<	12	<	<	12.5	19	128	621	7	97	29	7470	2	42	5	3	<	0.23	0.12	4.94	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01	
3G - 87	P <	4	21	5	5	<	<	6	<	<	<	2	3	96	<	69	5	38	19	9	28	<	<	0.21	0.02	1.42	0.01	0.25	0.03	0.01	
3G - 88	P 0.9	83	1335	17	679	<	<	32	<	<	<	6	7	94	<	111	142	34	3	66	7	1	0.03	0.10	<	13.12	<	0.62	0.02	0.12	
3G - 89	P 0.6	59	24	116	230	7	<	13	<	<	<	9	32	136	<	75	50	70	<	14	3	1	<	1.58	0.03	10.50	0.01	0.22	0.03	0.06	
3G - 710	P 0.5	563	9	8	9	<	<	14	<	50	<	82	65	8	53	108	7	73	14	7	2	1	0.02	0.30	0.27	9.40	0.24	0.01	0.02	0.10	
3G - 711	P <	170	33	95	<	<	<	5	<	<	0.3	5	4	31	6	57	11	1053	14	95	4	1	0.05	0.80	4.09	2.03	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.04	
3G - 713	P <	148	18	26	<	<	<	18	<	<	<	15	10	81	6	61	15	1636	9	328	3	3	0.06	2.12	3.49	4.09	0.43	0.10	0.16	0.06	
3G - 714	P 0.4	653	6	17	12	<	<	10	<	<	<	30	13	8	<	53	10	767	<	16	1	<	0.01	0.53	2.17	6.56	0.11	<	0.02	0.02	
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3G - 716	P 0.3	444	12	28	<	<	<	10	<	<	<	29	15	23	7	50	16	1075	5	52	2	1	0.10	0.93	2.96	6.14	0.29	0.01	0.05	0.04	
3G - 719	P 0.6	128	36	58	17	<	<	6	<	<	<	5	14	21	<	124	5	66	7	2	4	1	<	0.18	0.03	1.80	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.01	
3G - 720	P <	29	16	66	<	<	<	11	<	<	<	5	24	303	<	178	69	187	6	7	3	3	0.06	0.87	0.05	2.93	0.17	0.38	0.03	0.01	
3G - 810	P <	46	19	32	372	<	<	12	<	<	<	26	195	111	<	206	24	1741	3	172	3	5	<	0.72	7.54	6.10	3.76	0.10	0.02	0.08	
3G - 812	P <	14	5	16	25	<	<	9	<	<	<	16	26	155	<	63	15	2072	10	94	1	3	<	0.23	7.83	5.30	1.90	0.04	0.02	0.04	
3G - 817	P <	<	8	30	<	7	<	11	<	<	<	93	0.22	13	<	311	9	807	<	1	<	3	<	0.08	0.08	4.41	232	<	0.01	<	
S3G - 71	P <	59	22	134	<	<	<	7	<	<	<	20	51	253	<	58	78	886	20	22	1	6	0.17	1.73	0.74	4.05	1.50	0.66	0.03	0.23	
S3G - 72	P <	40	19	82	<	<	<	8	<	<	<	22	43	261	<	73	96	537	24	19	1	6	0.19	1.87	0.67	3.87	1.51	0.72	0.03	0.19	
S3G - 73	P <	31	17	77	10	<	<	9	<	<	<	20	35	408	11	54	72	4136	19	26	1	5	0.14	1.35	0.93	5.50	1.09	0.46	0.03	0.28	
S3G - 74	P <	70	22	155	<	<	<	10	<	<	<	24	62	268	7	67	89	1113	21	22	1	7	0.21	2.01	0.63	4.79	1.77	0.82	0.03	0.18	
S3G - 75	P <	74	21	156	<	<	<	9	<	<	<	23	58	277	6	66	90	1054	22	22	1	7	0.21	2.03	0.59	4.79	1.74	0.84	0.03	0.16	
S3G - 76	P <	40	14	93	<	<	3	8	<	<	<	20	30	367	5	48	82	2095	18	25	1	6	0.17	1.57	0.85	4.49	1.22	0.67	0.03	0.27	
S3G - 77	P <	138	34	224	<	<	<	12	<	<	<	21	96	231	5	69	46	773	25	16	2	5	0.10	1.48	0.37	4.84	1.68	0.51	0.03	0.10	
S3G - 78	P <	309	45	316	<	<	<	16	<	<	<	23	24	230	8	28	37	947	39	9	2	5	0.10	1.81	0.22	5.56	1.18	0.71	0.03	0.05	

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International Plasma Lab Ltd. 2036 Columbia St. Vancouver BC V5Y 3E1 Ph:604/879-7878 Fax:604/879-7898

Ron Berdahl

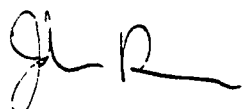
Caribou  
D-9

WO 00300

Sample Au ppb

D3D99	14
D3D910	29
D3D911	45
D3D912	7
D3E121	21
D3E122	11
D3E123	13
D3E124	12
D3E125	11
D3E126	17
D3E127	9
D3E128	10
S3E1210	19
D3E1213	13
D3E1214	8
U3E1215	14
D3E1216	47
D3E1217	11
D3E1218	14
D3E1219	33
S3E1220	9
S3E1221	10
D3E1222? (not clearly legible)	14
D3E1223	13
D3E1224	15
S3E1225	10
D3E1226	22
M3E1227	12
D3E1228	13
D3E1229	51
D3E1230	10
S3E1231-1	29
S3E1231-2	3
D3E1232	16
D3E1233	11
D3E12x3	16
D3E12x4	24
D3E12x5	17
D3E12x6	7
? #15	17
S3N102	11
S3N103	9

Certified by






CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 93I2004

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

Coribon
0-9

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories
Project: 00300 44 Pulp

iPL: 93I2004

Out: Sep 23, 1993
In: Sep 20, 1993

Page 1 of 2

Section 1 of 1
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Handwritten signature

Table with columns: Sample Name, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Hg, Mo, Tl, Bi, Cd, Co, Ni, Ba, W, Cr, V, Mn, La, Sr, Zr, Sc, Ti, Al, Ca, Fe, Mg, K, Na, P. Rows include samples like 3099, 30 910, 30 911, 30 912, 3E 12X 3-6, 3E 121, 3E 122-126, 3E 127-128, 3E 1213-1215, 3E 1216-1217, 3E 1218-1219, 3E 1222, 3E 1223-1227, 3E 1228-1233, R3N 101, R3N 3129, S3E 1210, S3E 1220.

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Method ICP
---No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 % =Estimate % Max=No Estimate
International Plasma Lab Ltd. 2036 Columbia St. Vancouver BC V5Y 3E1 Ph: 604/879-7878 Fax: 604/879-7898

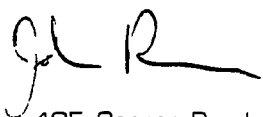
Ron Berdahl

Caribou  
D-9

WO 00396

Sample	Au ppb
- R3W1	10
- R3D915	22
- R3D916	9
- R3D918	6
- R3D919	10
- R3D920	24
- D3D921	14
- R3D922	12
- R3D923	13
- R3D924	11
- R3D925	18
- R3D926	17
- D3D926 - ?	638
- D3D927	29
- D3D928	12
D3D929	21
D3E12X-2	<5

certified by






01-Nov-2004

Assay Certificate

Page

Don Bordon

Caribou  
D-9

10/10/2004

Sample	Assay
R3D917	3
RTH 1	11
RTH 2	25
D3930	40
D3D931	11
D3L932	14
DTH31	12

10/10/2004







**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**  
iPL 93K2909

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

*Caribou D-9*

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: W0#00385 7 Pu1p

iPL: 93K2909

Out: Dec 01, 1993  
In: Nov 29, 1993

Page 1 of 1

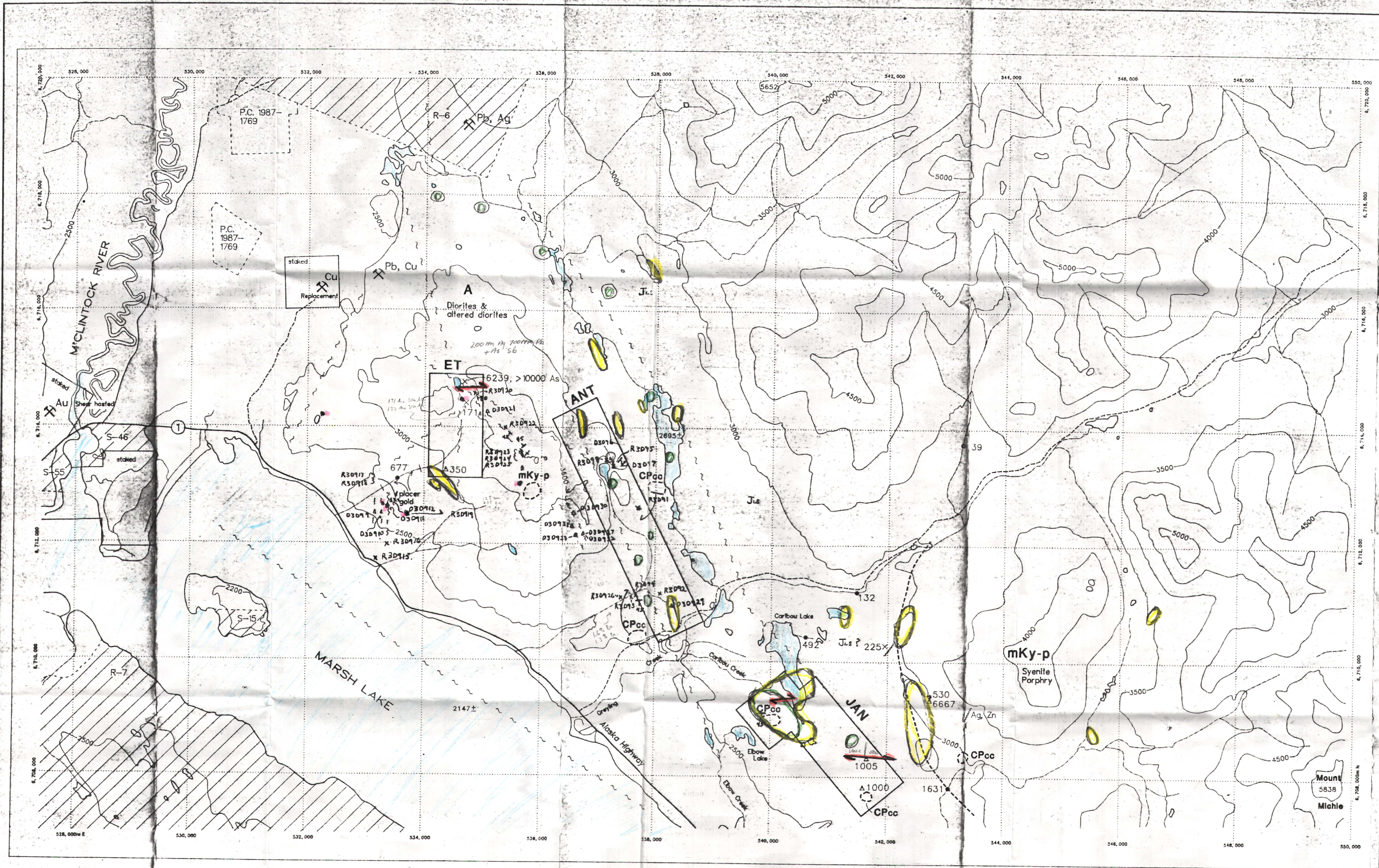
Section 1 of 1  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
D3730 030920 P	<	30	111	35	5	<	<	1	<	<	<	8	31	143	<	39	40	213	12	34	2	3	0.07	0.85	0.65	1.65	0.60	0.04	0.03	0.07
D37931 030931 P	<	41	21	33	<	<	<	2	<	<	<	7	24	146	<	35	35	214	11	43	1	2	0.05	0.91	0.91	1.59	0.54	0.06	0.03	0.07
D37932 030932 P	<	55	46	39	7	<	<	1	<	<	<	9	30	194	<	43	42	667	10	69	1	3	0.05	1.04	1.19	1.85	0.70	0.05	0.03	0.09
DTH31 P	0.8	119	64	79	14	5	<	2	<	<	0.1	22	40	157	<	96	75	1011	7	22	1	7	0.03	1.61	0.40	4.48	1.19	0.10	0.02	0.09
R30917 P	<	145	15	54	<	<	<	4	<	<	<	21	101	31	<	122	26	984	11	13	4	5	0.08	0.51	0.23	1.40	0.50	0.04	0.03	0.03
RTH-1 P	<	129	3	55	<	<	<	3	<	<	<	7	8	495	<	40	28	469	4	45	2	3	<	0.35	5.50	3.38	0.14	0.14	0.03	0.07
RTH-2 P	3.3	265	36	228	11	8	<	10	<	<	8.2	2	9	25	<	124	9	38	3	3	4	1	<	0.23	0.15	0.70	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.03

Min Limit 0.1 1 2 1 5 5 3 1 10 2 0.1 1 1 2 5 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01  
 Max Reported\* 99.9 20000 20000 20000 9999 9999 9999 9999 999 999 99.9 999 999 9999 999 9999 999 9999 9999 9999 999 99 99 1.00 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 5.00 5.00  
 Method ICP  
 ---No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pu1p U=Undefined n=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate  
 International Plasma Lab Ltd. 2036 Columbia St. Vancouver BC V5Y 3E1 Ph:604/879-7878 Fax:604/879-7898

**APPENDIX C**  
**PROPERTY MAP**





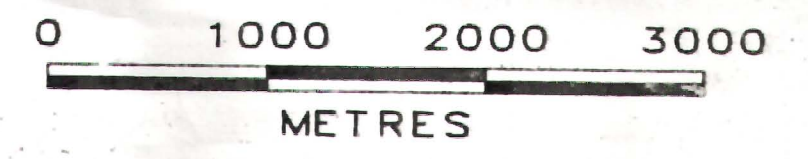
**GEOLOGY LEGEND**

- A** Volcanic and metavolcanic rocks of uncertain age. (diorites and altered diorites)
- mKy-p** Cretaceous porphyritic syenite
- CPcc** Carboniferous and Permian Cache Creek Group. (basalts, limestone, cherts, serpentinites)
- JLS** Jurassic Leberge Group. (sediments)

**SYMBOLS**

- Geological boundary (assumed)
- ~ ~ ~ Fault (assumed)
- ~~~~ Vein
- Oblique graphitic argillic shears with anomalous Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Zn
- EM anomaly
- Magnetic anomaly
- Magnetic low
- x 6239 Anomalous rock sample, Au ppb, (other elements noted)
- Δ 350 Anomalous soil sample, Au ppb
- 132 Anomalous stream sediment sample, Au ppb
- 39 GSC regional geochem, Au ppb
- ⊗ Pb, Cu Documented occurrence, type

Contour interval 500 feet, unless noted.



**CARIBOU PROJECT**

**1993 GRASSROOTS PROSPECTING PROGRAM  
JAN, ET & ANT Claims**

GEOFF RUSHANT/RON BERDAHL, PROSPECTORS

SCALE: 1:35,000	DATE: December, 1993
N.T.S.: 105 D/9	DRAWN: R.S. [initials]
	FIGURE



1993 PROSPECTOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

YTG MINERAL INCENTIVES PROGRAM

PROJECT #93-055

SWAN LAKE PROGRAM

105N/9-10

Lat. 63 35' Long. 132 45'

by: R. S. Berdahl  
Box 5664  
Whitehorse, Yukon  
Y1A 5L5

For Worked Performed between  
Aug. 20 - Aug. 26, 1993

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	
Table of Contents	
Summary	3
1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Access/Location	4
3.0 History	4
4.0 Physiography/Vegetation	5
5.0 Geology	
5.1 Regional Geology	5
5.2 Property Geology	6
6.0 Mineralization	6
7.0 Methodology	6
8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations	7
References	8
Appendices	
Appendix A: Location Map	
Appendix B: Geochem Results	
Appendix C: Property Map	

## SUMMARY

Grassroots prospecting was employed to attempt to find a rumoured copper showing on the upper lake of the West Lake chain.

The West Lakes area is in the Selwyn Basin of the central Yukon.

The area was found to be a glaciated valley with very limited outcrop. No mineralization, copper or otherwise, was found insitu or float.

## 1.0 Introduction

This report was prepared to satisfy one of the requirements of the Yukon Mineral Incentives Program under which this project was partially funded. (project #93-055)

The project area is in the central Yukon approximately 100 air miles north of Faro. Reconnaissance prospecting was employed to attempt to locate an undocumented copper showing on the Lake chain.

No particular deposit type was considered. Copper oxides were reported.

## 2.0 Access/Location

The area is located on NTS mapsheets 105N/9 & 10. The northern most 'West Lake' was accessed. The area is within the Mayo Mining District.

Access was by vehicle to Ross River and then by 206 float plane. Several aborted landings at the Clearwater project 50 miles South were attempted initially. Access by float plane at West Lakes is hampered by the thermokarst topography the Lakes formed over. These shallow "reefs" appear from the air to render the lake too short to utilize. Most reefs are over three foot below surface.

## 3.0 History

There are no reported mineral showings in the immediate area. The Plata silver property is 20 airmiles southeast. The author's D'OR Aztec gold prospect is 20 miles to the southwest.

A local trapper reported 'extensive' malachite and azurite float on the lake shore in the late 70's.

Most recently Kennecott staked several blocks of claims in all directions to cover stream sediment anomalies after a GSC regional geochemical release in 1991 (GSC O.F. 2363).

#### 4.0 Physiography and Vegetation

The West Lakes valley is a northwest trending, wide (2km +) valley filled with varying depths of glacial till. A severe, extensive forest fire in the late 70's or early 80's destroyed a large climax spruce forest. Much deadfall is present. Buckbrush and willow dominates the area.

#### 5.0 Geology

##### 5.1 Regional Geology

The West Lakes area is situated within the Selwyn Basin, part of the Omisica Belt (Wheeler et al 1991). The Selwyn Basin is imperfectly defined but here is that part of the Cordillera miogeosyncline comprised of a 'prism' of sedimentary rock of pre-Cambrian to mid-Jurassic ages.

The eastern margin of the Basin is at the shale-carbonate interface while the western margin is the Teslin fault. Most stratabound SEDEX type base metal deposits in the northern Cordillera are found here. Major rock units are the Hyland Group (grit unit) of gritty quartz sandstones, shales and phyllites. The Hyland Group is overlain by Ordovician to Silurian Road River rocks which consist of graphitic black shales, calcareous and noncalcareous shales, silty limestones and cherts. Devonian-Mississippian Earn group rock also overlies the Hyland rocks. Distinctive 'gun blue' weathering shales and chert pebble



conglomerates mark this horizon.

## 5.2 Property Geology

The area is represented by all three basic Selwyn basin suites. Road River black, non-calcareous shales are found on the northwest trending ridge east of the lake. 80% of stream rocks draining the ridge are these shales. Pleasant Creek float consisted of a wide variety of rock types including maroon and green argillites (Hyland Group) and chert pebble conglomerates. No outcrop was seen along the creek.

To the west of the lake westerly (280 degrees) striking and vertically dipping orange weathering shales intermingle with dark, fine grained quartzite schists. Minor thrust faults tilt some of these same rocks 30 degrees south. It is assumed the rocks all along the west part of the valley are Hyland group. Limonitic filled vugs in quartz veins with the mafic quartzite schist are common.

Light stains of manganese and 'rust' are noted. These stains are not restricted to any particular rock type.

## 6.0 Mineralization

Except for minor pyrites in felsic siliceous float northwest of the upper lake no sulfides were seen. No copper mineralization was found.

## 7.0 Methodology

Basic prospecting ground proofing the area and taking sediment samples was employed. The area did not lend itself to easy

prospecting. Glacial till is of unknown depth and dead fall was treacherous. The author stabbed a stick into his leg (knee) within hours of the planes departure. The stick was removed in Ross River six days later. The incident limited mobility.

No mineralized bedrock was encountered. The limonitic quartz associated with the Grit Unit was common enough not to arouse interest. The one sample taken (R3N101) was dead.

Four samples were taken and analyzed by N.A.L. in Whitehorse using ICP (IPL Vancouver) for 30 elements and fire assay for gold. One rock sample R3NIOX which was taken from 'Candy Creek' on 105N/10 returned elevated gold and silver numbers.

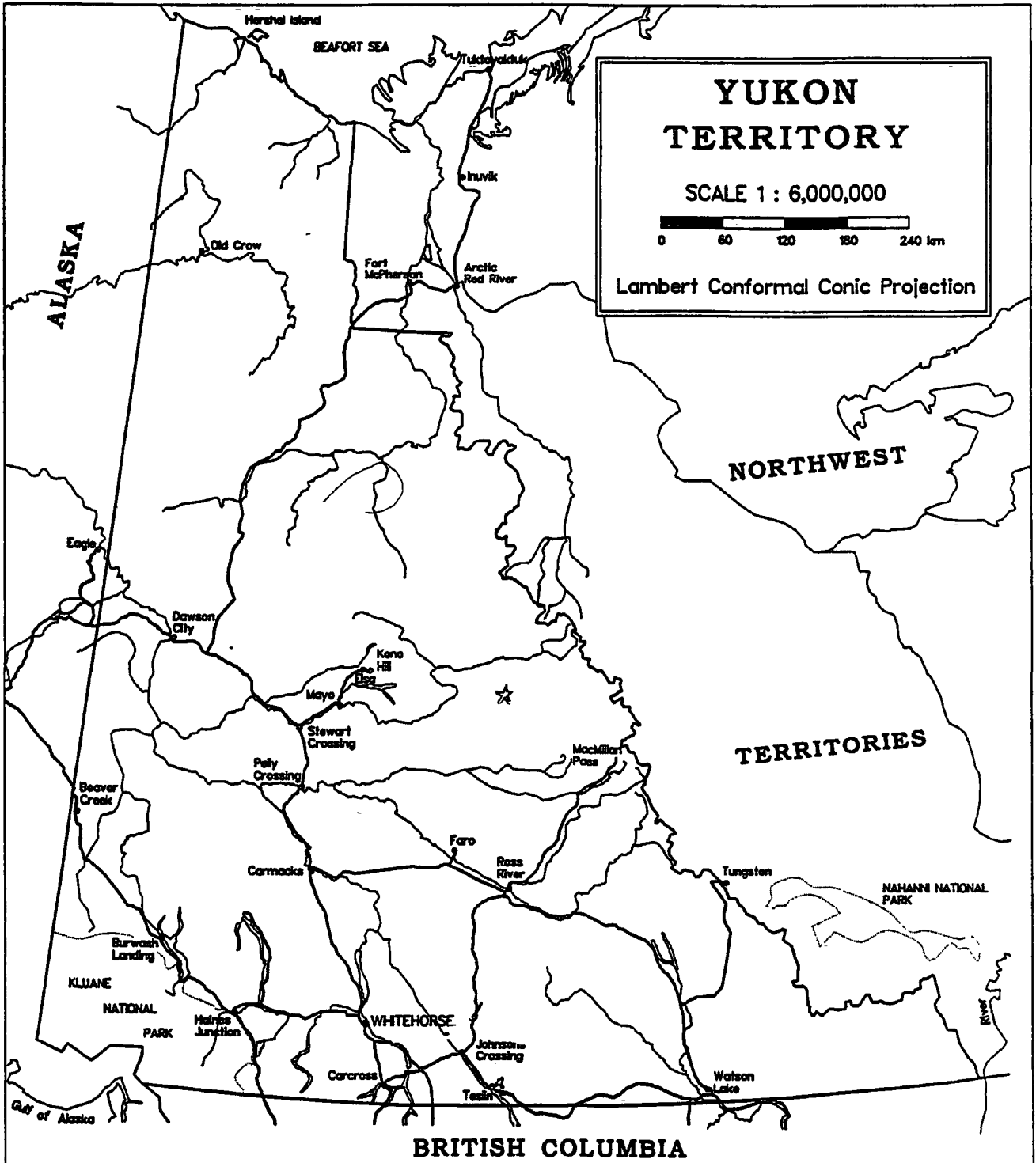
#### 8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The rumoured copper occurrence was not found. Nothing in the area points to a mineralized target of any kind. I recommend sticking to better documented or geologically interesting targets. I also recommend antibiotics and pain killers, if not radios, when in the middle of the Selwyn Basin.

## REFERENCES

- Friske PWB, Hornbrook E.H.W., Lynch J.J., McCurdy M.W., Gross H., Galletta A.C., Durham C.C., 1990.  
Regional Stream Sediment and Water Geochemical Data, East Central Yukon; 105N, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2363.
- Wheller O.J., and McFeely P., 1991.  
Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera and Adjacent parts of the U.S.A.; Geologic Survey of Canada, Map 1712A.

**APPENDIX A**  
**LOCATION MAP**



**LOCATION MAP**  
**SWAN PROJECT**

FIGURE 1

**APPENDIX B**  
**GEOCHEM RESULTS**

*Svon*

Assay Certificate

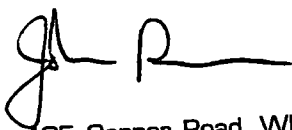
25-Aug-93 date

WO 00270

Ron Berdahl

Sample	Au ppb
	12
BC-1	9
BC-1	364
2N 10X	9
R3G 81	6
R3G 87	16
R3G 88	13
R3G 89	50
R3G 810	6
R3G 812	12
R3G 817	12
R3D 91	12
R3D 92	10
R3D 93	17
R3D 94	16
R3D 95	<5
R3D 98	58
R3G 7X	31
R3G 710	14
R3G 711	5
R3G 713	15
R3G 714	10
R3G 715	11
R3G 716	10
R3G 719	25
R3G 720	<5
S3G 71	10
S3G 72	<5
S3G 73	<5
S3G 74	5
S3G 75	<5
S3G 76	6
S3G 77	<5
S3G 78	7
D3G 79	7
S3G 712	7
S3G 717	8
S3G 718	5
S3G 721	11
D3G 96	19
D3G 97	15
S3G 82	63
S3G 83	

Certified by






INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS
iPL 93H2409

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

Swon

Signature

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories
Project: 00270 52 Pulp

iPL: 93H2409

Out: Aug 25, 1993
In: Aug 24, 1993

Page 1 of 2

Section 1 of 1
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Table with columns for Sample Name, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb, Hg, Mo, Tl, Bi, Cd, Co, Ni, Ba, W, Cr, V, Mn, La, Sr, Zr, Sc, Ti, Al, Ca, Fe, Mg, K, Na, P. Rows include various sample IDs like 2N-10X, BC-1, BC-2, C3G-1222, D3D-96, etc.

Limit 0.1 1 2 1 5 5 3 1 10 2 0.1 1 1 2 5 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01
Reported\* 99.9 20000 20000 20000 9999 9999 9999 9999 999 999 99.9 999 999 9999 999 9999 999 9999 9999 9999 9999 9999 99 1.00 99.99 99.99 99.99 9.99 9.99 5.00 5.00
od ICP
o Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate
national Plasma Lab Ltd. 2036 Columbia St. Vancouver BC V5Y 3E1 Ph:604/879-7878 Fax:604/879-7898



20-Sep-93date

Assay Certificate

Page2

Ron Berdahl

Swon  
N10

WO 00300

Sample

Au ppb

RE3129

15

R3N101

11

Certified by



Ron Berdani

Swan

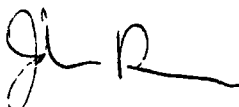
WO 00300

N-10

Sample Au ppb

D3D99	14
D3D910	29
D3D911	45
D3D912	7
D3E121	21
D3E122	11
D3E123	13
D3E124	12
D3E125	11
D3E126	17
D3E127	9
D3E128	10
S3E1210	19
D3E1213	13
D3E1214	9
D3E1215	14
D3E1216	47
D3E1217	11
D3E1218	14
D3E1219	33
S3E1220	9
S3E1221	10
D3E1222 <sup>o</sup> (not clearly legible)	14
D3E1223	13
D3E1224	15
S3E1225	10
D3E1226	22
M3E1227	12
D3E1228	13
D3E1229	51
D3E1230	10
S3E1231-1	29
S3E1231-2	3
D3E1232	16
D3E1233	11
D3E12x3	16
D3E12x4	24
D3E12x5	17
D3E12x6	7
? #15	17
S3N102	14
S3N103	9

Certified by







*Zampese*

*Swon  
N10*

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS  
iPL 93I2004

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

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: 00300 44 Pulp

iPL: 93I2004

Out: Sep 23, 1993  
In: Sep 20, 1993

Page 2 of 2

Section 1 of 1  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
S3E 1221	<	21	32	46	<	<	<	1	<	<	0.1	6	10	100	<	12	29	355	6	130	2	2	0.04	0.57	1.47	1.16	0.41	0.05	0.03	0.07
S3E 1231-1	<	29	5	54	<	<	<	1	<	<	0.1	6	10	69	<	13	30	413	6	156	1	2	0.05	0.74	1.56	1.41	0.51	0.07	0.03	0.08
S3E 1231-2	<	13	<	47	<	<	<	<	<	<	<	5	8	41	<	11	33	150	6	75	1	2	0.06	0.70	0.76	1.29	0.43	0.05	0.03	0.09
SEN 102	<	31	15	111	8	<	<	3	<	<	0.3	13	31	420	<	20	29	1035	6	26	<	3	0.01	0.73	0.24	2.90	0.40	0.07	0.01	0.07
SEN 103	<	28	17	136	26	<	<	7	<	<	0.8	11	37	663	<	14	32	951	5	47	<	2	<	0.71	0.33	2.68	0.31	0.06	0.01	0.08

Min Limit 0.1 1 2 1 5 5 3 1 10 2 0.1 1 1 2 5 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01  
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 Method ICP  
 ---No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate  
 International Plasma Lab Ltd. 2036 Columbia St. Vancouver BC V5Y 3E1 Ph:604/879-7878 Fax:604/879-7898

**APPENDIX C**  
**PROPERTY MAP**



Typical 'West Lakes' topography and ground cover. Glacial history is evident. Outcrop is found on other sides of Lake in back ground. Looking south toward Plateau area Silver on mountains in background. Ridge photo is taken from is probably Road River black shales.



RS BERDAHL  
YMIP #093-055  
SWAN PROJECT  
105N9/10

SCALE:  
1:30,000  
x-sample location R-rock S-stream

t<sub>20</sub> strike / dip

flt - float

↳ - mini thrust

EDITION 1

105 N/9

(329000m. E.)

(30)

45 - depth | sounding

624000m. E.

25

26

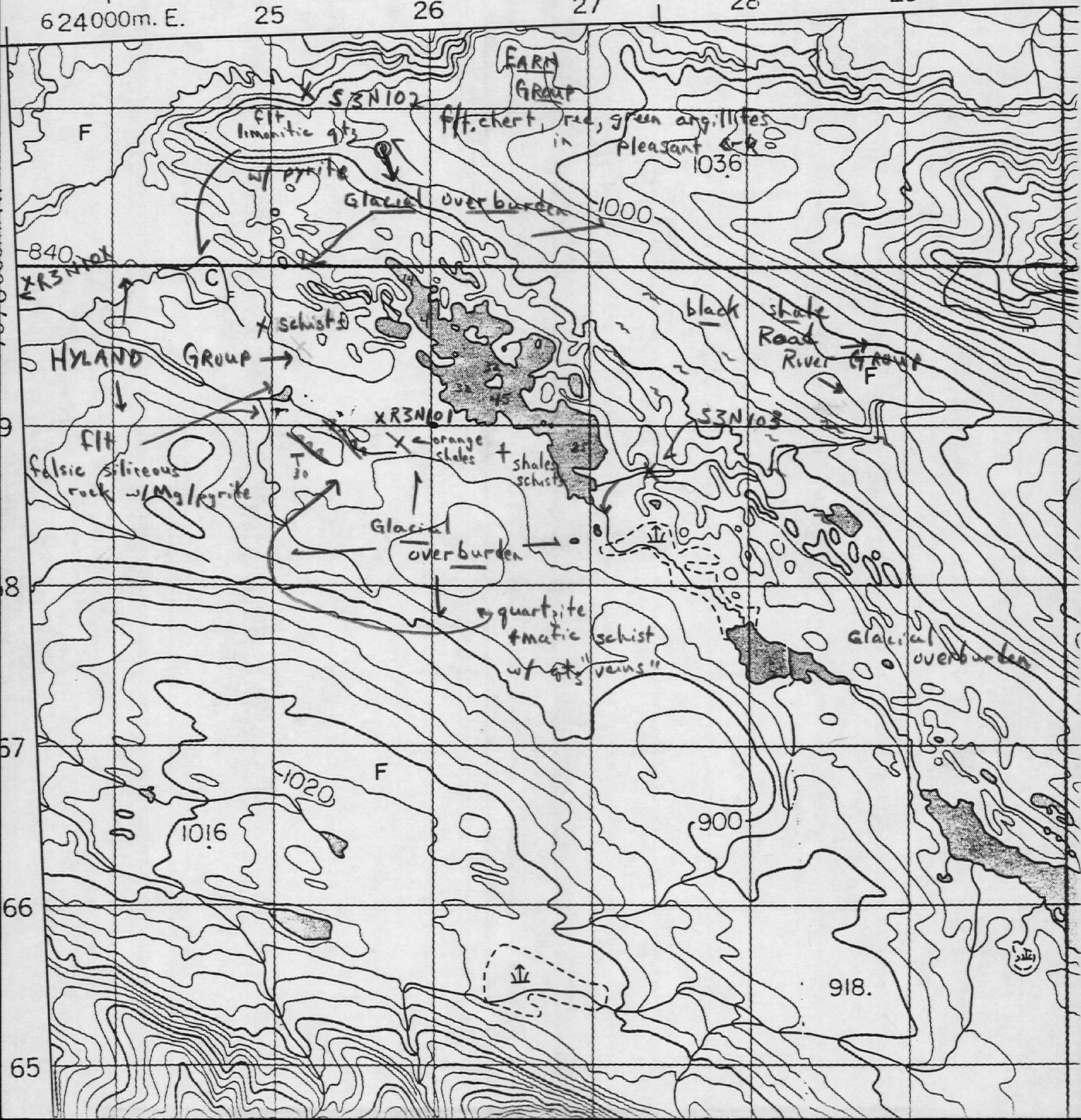
27

28

29

30

photo loc. + direction



1993 PROSPECTOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

YTG MINERAL INCENTIVES PROGRAM

PROJECT #93-055

NORTH LAKE PROSPECTING PROGRAM

105G/7-8

Lat. 61 20' Long. 130 25'

By: R.S. Berdahl  
Box 5664  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

for worked performed between  
Aug. 2 to Aug 12, 1993



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	
Table of Contents	
Summary	3
1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Access/Location	4
3.0 History	4
4.0 Physiography/Vegetation	5
5.0 Geology	
5.1 Regional Geology	5
5.2 Property Geology	6
6.0 Mineralization	7
7.0 Methodology/Geochem Results	8
8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations	8
9.0 References	10
Appendix A: Location Map	
Appendix B: Geochem Results	
Appendix C: Property Map	

## SUMMARY

Reconnaissance exploration was undertaken in a 25 square kilometre area around the largest North Lake in an attempt to find an extension to the nearby PAK VMS showing.

In 1988 pyrrhotite float was found along North Lakes shore. This combined with GSC stream sediment anomalies in the area prompted exploration.

Stream sediment samples returned disappointing results. More "massive sulphide" float was located but it resembles, in geochemistry, a metalliferous skarn located northeast of North Lake. While the skarn lies in the same stratigraphic horizon as the PAK showing metal values especially for Pb and Zn were very low. Cominco staked two proposed exploration targets.

## 1.0 Introduction

This report was prepared to satisfy one of the requirements of the Yukon Mineral Incentives Program under which this project was partially funded (project #93-055). Its main focus is to assess the project areas economic potential.

The project area is located approximately 150 kilometres northwest of Watson Lake (appendix A).

Prospecting consisted of ground proofing, sediment sampling and panning for the purpose of locating volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

## 2.0 Access/Location

The project area is approximately 35 kilometres south of Finlayson Lake. Finlayson Lake is a base for Kluane Airs Beaver which was used to access the lake. Helicopter support is available at Ross River (70 km NW) and possibly at Finlayson.

The area is under the jurisdiction of the Watson Lake Mining Recorder. Its specific location is Lat. 61 20', Long. 130 25'.

## 3.0 History

This area was probably explored for placer gold before and after the Klondike gold rush by prospectors working up the Liard. The area was explored for lead-zinc deposits in the 1960's. The PAK showing was discovered in 1961 by some unnamed prospector working for Conwest. The Fyre Lake deposit was found the previous year by Cassiar Asbestos Corp.

The area has been explored intermittently since the 1960's. Cominco has staked two of the authors exploration targets in this

area. Cominco was active in the area during the mid seventies as well. Evidence of exploration was evident on all sides of North Lake.

#### 4.0 Physiography/Vegetation

The North Lakes occupy high (over 4000') broad (2 km) valleys at the head waters of the Liard River system. Rounded to rugged mountains to over 7,700 feet surround the valleys. The drainages immediately north eventually empty into the Pacific while North Lake waters go to the arctic via the MacKenzie.

The valleys have a mix of glacial and alluvial weathering patterns. They are generally treeless but covered with thick buckbrush. Trees (fir & spruce) cling to the valley walls to approximately 4,500 on south slopes. There are few bears but an abundance of wolverine, wolves, moose and caribou (August).

#### 5.0 Geology

##### 5.1 Regional Geology

The Wolverine Project is within the Ominica Belt (Wheeler et al., 1991). The oldest rocks exposed are the Upper Proterozoic to Triassic cataclastic sediments and volcanics of the Nisutlin subterrane (Klondike Schists) part of the Kootenay pericratonic terrane is stratigraphically or structurally different than the North American Craton but no significant displacement (accretion is evident. Younger oceanic marginal basin volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Devonian-Triassic allochthonous Slide Mountain Terrane are also found in the area thrust over sedimentary rocks of the Cassia Platform.

The Tintina Fault, located approximately 40 km southwest of the project area, is believed to follow the Mesozoic suture which separates ancestral North American from accreted terranes. The Fault has experienced approximately 450 km of dextral slip since the late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary time (Templeman-Kluit, 1979).

## 5.2 Property Geology

The project has been mapped with three main lithologies. Oldest are the 'Klondike Schists' ranging from quartz-feldspathic gneiss to quartz and chlorite schists. Templeman-Kluit (1977) identifies the a group 4 'Klondike Schists' being a more metamorphosed version of types 2 and 3. The schists grade from a mafic biotite schist on the foot wall of the PAK showing to felsic quartz schists west of the lake. Shales, quartzites and orange coloured (but barren) quartz veins are common west of North Lake. More variable but generally darker schists are common to the east. Schists dominate everywhere.

Cambrian (?) ultramafics are found in a belt (unmapped) just east of the PAK showing north to the mapped CpuF body. Ultramafics dominate the 7,721 foot peak east of North Lakes. Similar 'slabs' of ultramafics can be seen across the valley to the south. Ultramafics are variable in stream rocks and in outcrop. An orange rind is common on dark green magnetic rocks. No asbestos or jade specimens were seen. Cretaceous quartz monzonites intrude the first two lithologies. This contact was responsible for a bright orange yellow gossan in the valley east of North Lake. Despite the colour no anomalies resulted.

The most striking feature of the areas geology was the consistent flat lying formations and very mild northerly dip. The Pak Showing is found between two flat lying rocks. Mafic biotite schists below and white "feldspar quartzite" as the hanging wall. The same pattern was seen in the cirque gossan immediately northeast of North Lake. There is a 10 metre plus skarn zone which is bounded by the same mafic schist and 'quartzite'. The skarn consists of garnet and diopside with low metal values.

The target several miles north of North Lake was not evaluated. However on the flight out it was evident the geology was more complex than shown on the Templeman-Kluit map,1 which registers class 4 schists. A gossan probably associated with an intrusive may be responsible. Good base metal, and not precious metal values, are associated with the drainage.

#### 6.0 Mineralization

Mineralization was observed at the PAK VMS showing. The mineralization is exposed in a cliff face. Float consists of rocks (to .3m ) of very rusty weathering massive sulphide with a very dark rusty 'peacock' stain, that contains pyrrhotite and disseminated chalcopyrite or barite. (R3G7X - 3% Cu, 1.6% Zn, .36% Pb, 35 ppm Ag)

The float found along the lake is described as being very rusty containing up to 50% metal. It is non metallic with some quartz veining and no peacock staining. No copper minerals are evident. (R3G710 - 563 ppm Cu, 8 ppm Zn, 9 ppm Pb, .5 ppm Ag, 9.4% Fe) No diopside was detected.

At the skarn zone cirque metallic float originates from a 2 metre wide, horizontal, rusty layer above the biotite schist and below the quartzite. Rock R3G715, a very fine grained magnetic 'skarn' with 20% metal ran 945 ppm Cu, 13 ppm Zn, 8 ppm Pb, .7 Ag and 7% Fe. Geochemically this resembles the #10 float rock. Stratigraphically it is liken to the PAK.

The float found along the lake shore in 1988 definitely had the peacock stain - no assay was ever made.

### 7.0 Methodology/Geochem Results

Recce prospecting was employed to rediscover metallic float, resample GSC anomaly sites, evaluate gossans and consider favourable VMS host lithologies.

Prospecting was carried out over eleven days from Aug 2 - 12. Twenty two rock, soil and stream sediment samples were assayed. Lab analysis was carried out by NAL of Whitehorse using 30 element ICP (by IPL in Vancouver) and fire assay gold.

No samples were anomalous in gold. GSC sites were not replicated though most sites were not resampled due to the brand new competitors claim block thrown over many of them. Geochem results are outline in 6.0 mineralization.

### 8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

Given the VMS model, specifically their tendency to form in clusters, and the PAK VMS occurrence the North Lake area has potential for more showings. One can only be encouraged that a major, who has previously worked in the areas, has staked two exploration targets in the area. It is obvious by the amount of

prospecting that has already occurred in the immediate area of the PAK showing that a more in depth exploration pattern must be used.

With low base metal prices and little hope for quick improvement (barring war) and low metal values in assayed samples I would not recommend further work in this immediate area. Information on the claims staked to the north (Home, Tag, Plate) should eventually be obtained for future use when metal prices improve. Further the pyrrhotite float puzzle remains unsolved.

In the near term Cominco seems to have a narrow interest in VMS targets in this area. if one could locate other anomalous situations that fit the VMS model (eg. low Pb to Cu rations) in the 105G area there appears to be a ready, if finicky market.



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**APPENDIX A**  
**LOCATION MAP**

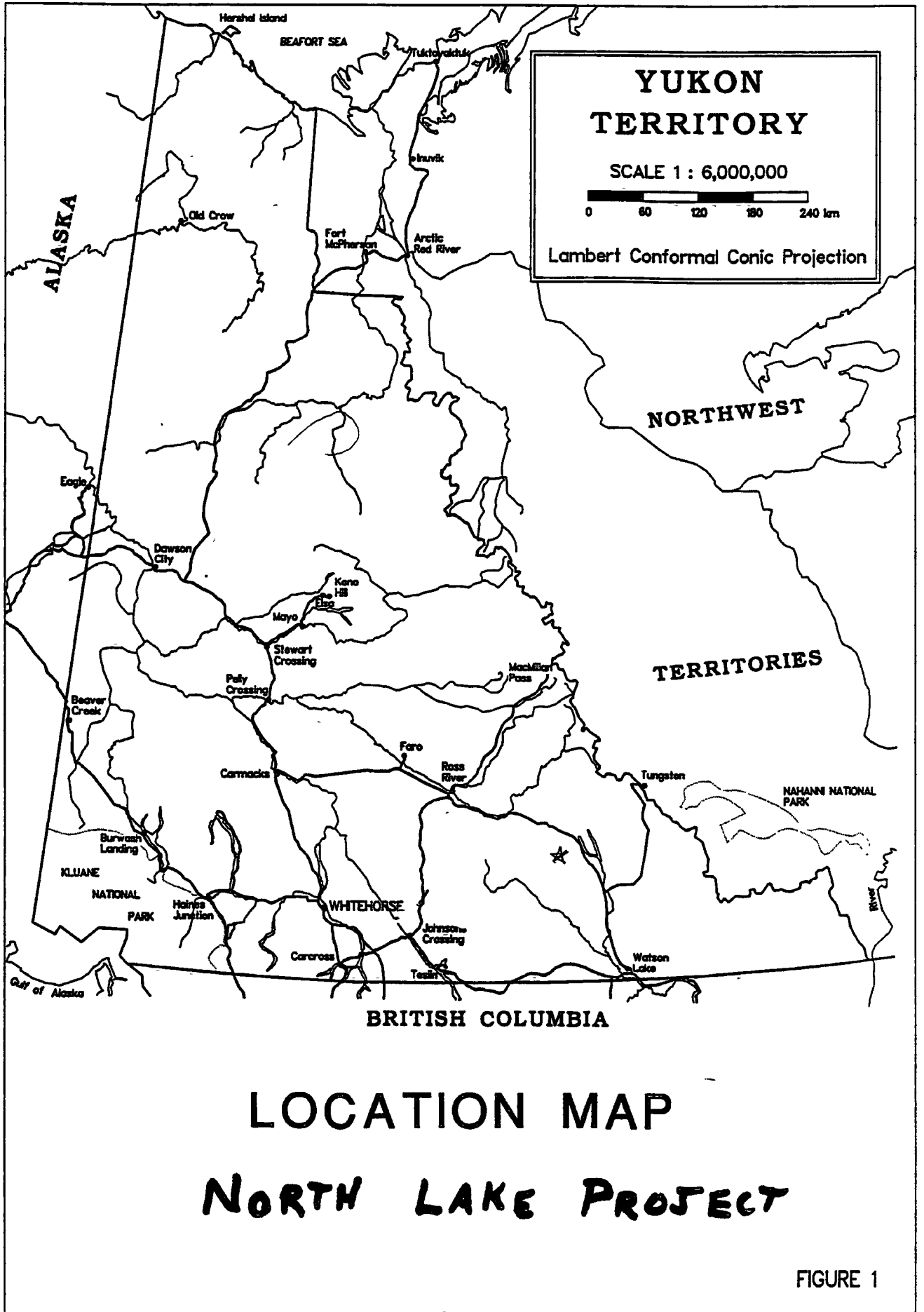


FIGURE 1

**APPENDIX B**  
**GEOCHEM RESULTS**

25-Aug-93date

Assay Certificate

Page 1

Ron Berdahl

North  
G-7

WO 00270

*ms labelled*

Sample	Au ppb
BC-1	12
BC-1	9
2N 10X	364
R3G 81	9
R3G 87	6
R3G 88	16
R3G 89	13
R3G 810	50
R3G 812	6
R3G 817	12
R3D 91	12
R3D 92	12
R3D 93	10
R3D 94	17
R3D 95	16
R3D 98	<5
R3G 7X	58
R3G 710	31
R3G 711	14
R3G 713	5
R3G 714	15
R3G 715	10
R3G 716	11
R3G 719	10
R3G 720	25
S3G 71	<5
S3G 72	10
S3G 73	<5
S3G 74	<5
S3G 75	5
S3G 76	<5
S3G 77	6
S3G 78	<5
D3G 79	7
S3G 712	7
S3G 717	7
S3G 718	8
S3G 721	5
D3G 96	11
D3G 97	19
S3G 82	15
S3G 83	62

Certified by




North  
G-7

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS**  
iPL 93H2409

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Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: 00270 52 Pulp

iPL: 93H2409

Out: Aug 25, 1993  
In: Aug 24, 1993

Page 2 of 2

Section 1 of 1  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

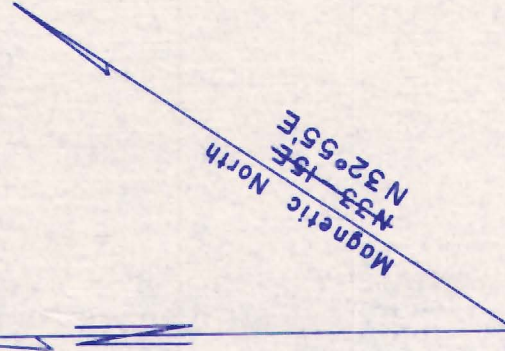
Sample Name	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
S3G - 82	P 1.2	130	97	460	45	<	<	9	<	<	7.6	10	61	610	6	16	31	866	15	97	1	1	0.01	0.84	0.42	2.56	0.27	0.09	0.02	0.15
S3G - 83	P 1.0	102	67	414	47	7	<	11	<	<	5.3	15	68	611	5	22	42	1230	18	80	1	2	0.01	0.82	0.33	3.34	0.36	0.08	0.02	0.16
S3G - 84	P 0.2	63	21	186	6	<	<	5	<	<	0.7	13	47	514	4	52	45	890	13	65	2	3	0.03	1.34	1.35	2.51	0.77	0.08	0.02	0.12
S3G - 85	P 0.7	65	36	192	7	<	<	5	<	<	0.2	11	39	749	4	30	34	503	33	51	2	3	0.02	1.67	0.58	2.24	0.53	0.11	0.03	0.12
S3G - 86	P 1.0	51	183	184	47	<	<	10	<	<	<	4	17	348	4	9	21	108	17	78	<	<	0.01	0.49	0.05	3.64	0.09	0.19	0.03	0.19
S3G - 712	P <	55	22	116	<	<	4	7	<	<	<	17	59	545	4	81	87	571	16	22	<	6	0.15	1.99	0.51	2.91	1.37	0.45	0.03	0.14
S3G - 717	P <	54	16	94	<	<	<	8	<	<	<	31	56	480	4	81	120	625	21	35	1	7	0.22	2.25	1.08	4.71	1.82	0.96	0.03	0.30
S3G - 721	P <	71	43	336	<	<	<	11	<	<	<	24	34	208	8	63	69	1318	41	20	4	7	0.18	2.37	0.65	5.35	1.86	0.63	0.02	0.15
S3G - 811	P 0.3	44	28	616	25	<	3	9	<	<	6.1	13	84	599	6	23	29	874	14	110	1	1	0.02	0.54	0.48	2.63	0.39	0.04	0.02	0.16
S3G - 813	P 0.1	64	62	458	14	<	<	12	<	<	2.3	14	48	1150	5	19	35	1183	13	45	<	1	0.03	0.87	0.31	3.51	0.40	0.04	0.02	0.12
S3G - 814	P 0.2	103	92	945	15	<	<	13	<	<	5.2	14	84	1268	9	21	36	1377	16	49	1	1	0.02	1.13	0.39	4.20	0.39	0.06	0.02	0.15
S3G - 815	P 0.6	533	176	1841	19	<	<	16	<	<	5.4	64	85	400	10	31	26	5941	22	23	4	5	0.01	3.90	0.17	8.45	0.29	0.06	0.02	0.11
S3G - 1221	P <	27	13	101	7	<	<	7	<	<	<	17	30	249	10	38	72	461	13	36	1	4	0.18	1.82	0.56	3.46	0.97	0.32	0.04	0.11



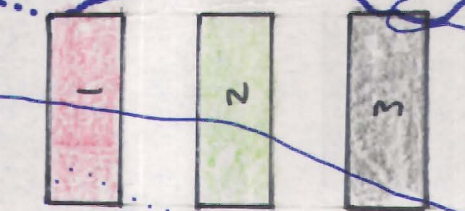
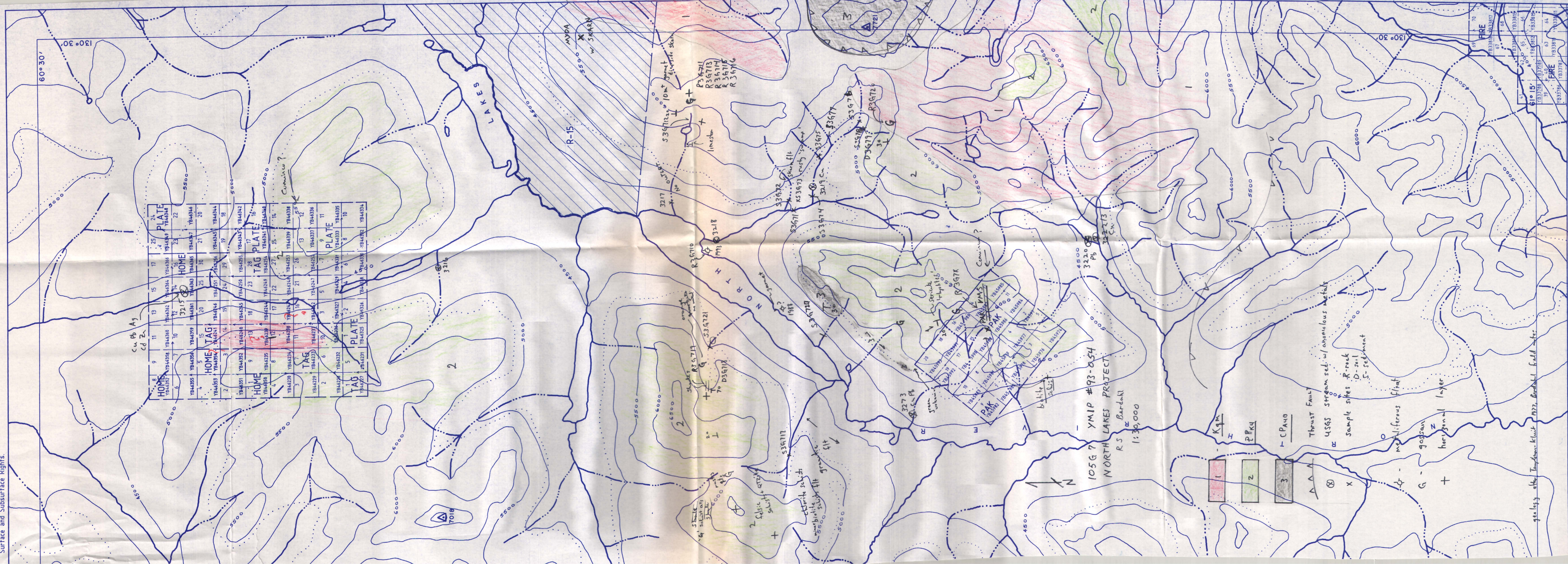
**APPENDIX C**  
**PROPERTY MAP**



105611	105610	105609
105606	105607	105608
105603	105602	105601



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.



Thrust Fault  
 USGS stream sed. w/ anomalous metals  
 Sample sites R-rock  
 D-soil  
 S-sediment  
 mafiferous  
 gneiss  
 horizontal layer

10567 YMIP #93-054  
 NORTH LAKES PROJECT  
 RS Bardahl  
 1:30,000

geology after Thompson-Kluwe 1977, Bardahl field notes



1993 PROSPECTOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

YTG MINERAL INCENTIVES PROGRAM

PROJECT #93-055

WOLVERINE LAKE PROSPECTING PROGRAM

105G/8-9

Lat. 61 25' Long. 130 15'

By: R.S. Berdahl  
Box 5664  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

for worked performed between  
July 24 - July 29, 1993

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	
Table of Contents	
Summary	3
1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 Access/Location	4
3.0 History	4
4.0 Physiography/Vegetation	5
5.0 Geology	
5.1 Regional Geology	5
5.2 Property Geology	6
6.0 Mineralization	6
7.0 Methodology/Geochem Results	7
8.0 Conclusion and Recommendations	8
References	10
Appendix A: Location Map	
Appendix B: Geochem Results	
Appendix C: Property Map	

## SUMMARY

Grassroots exploration was carried out in a roughly sixteen square kilometre area north of Wolverine Lake (105G) based on anomalous GSC stream sediment samples and favourable geology.

Prospecting was aimed at base metals in a lithology favourable to host volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits.

A massive but unmapped shale unit, a Cretaceous intrusion and Devonian Mississippian 'Klondike Schists' returned anomalous but inconclusive values in base and precious metals.

## 1.0 Introduction

This report was prepared to satisfy one of the requirements of the Yukon Mineral Incentives Program under which this project was partially funded (project #93-055). Its main focus is to assess the project areas economic potential.

The project area is located approximately 160 kilometres northwest of Watson Lake (appendix A).

Exploration work consisted of prospecting, geological "mapping" and geochemical sampling for the purpose of locating massive sulphide deposits.

## 2.0 Access/Location

The project area is approximately 25 kilometres southeast of the south end of Finlayson Lake, and about that distance southeast of the Robert Campbell Highway. This is approximately 160 miles northwest of Watson Lake, more specifically at Lat. 61 25' and 130 15'. The area is within the Watson Lake Mining District.

Access was by helicopter (Inco) and float plane based on Finlayson Lake. A winter tote road leaves the Campbell Highway at the Wolverine Creek crossing. It ends at the lake.

## 3.0 History

The area was probably explored for placer gold before and after the Klondike rush by prospectors coming up the Liard. The area was explored for lead-zinc deposits in the 1960's which culminated in the discovery Fyre Lake deposit, North Lake showing (PAK) and adjacent Fattish VMS showing.

The immediate area has been explored intermittently since the

1960's. The author found evidence of a soil line run earlier in the year as well as evidence of sampling the year previously.

#### 4.0 Physiography/Vegetation

The Wolverine Lake area covers a range of rounded hills north of Wolverine Lake to elevations of 1700 metres. Outcrop is scarce in the valley bottom but exposed a fair deal along the northwest trending ridge.

Vegetation consists of heavy buckbrush, spruce, fir, and willow below treeline. Frost polygons are evident on the flat areas of the ridge top.

#### 5.0 Geology

##### 5.1 Regional Geology

The Wolverine Project is within the Ominica Belt (Wheeler et al., 1991). The oldest rocks exposed are the Upper Proterozoic to Triassic cataclastic sediments and volcanics of the Nisutlin subterrane (Klondike Schists) part of the Kootenay pericratonic terrane is stratigraphically or structurally different than the North American Craton but no significant displacement accretion is evident. Younger oceanic marginal basin volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Devonian-Triassic allochthonous Slide Mountain Terrane are also found in the area thrust over sedimentary rocks of the Cassia Platform.

The Tintina Fault, located approximately 40 km southwest of the project area, is believed to follow the Mesozoic suture which separates ancestral North American from accreted terranes. The Fault has experienced approximately 450 km of dextral slip since

the late Cretaceous or Early Tertiary time (Templeman-Kluit, 1979).

## 5.2 Property Geology

Five main lithologies were observed over the project area. These include the possibly Permian 'Klondike Schists', Triassic basalts, Upper Devonian to Mississippian black siliceous shales/slates, chloritic, siliceous phyllites and a Cretaceous intrusion of rhyolite (sericite) feldspar porphyry. Templeman-Kluit (1977) map depicts an Upper Devonian Mississippian chert pebble conglomerate on his 1:250,000 map. Being one of the more exposed lithologies I found it to be a beautiful finely laminated slate formation of 200+ metres and on exposed strike length of three kilometres. The basalt plug was subtle. Basalt float to the southeast was grey to green with traces of pyrites and at times brecciation. White quartz with minor calcite veins cut greenish aphanitic basalts and horizontal light green chloritic schists. The Klondike schists (Kluits PPK4) were widespread felsic schists overlying the slates. Very little of Kluits PPK2-phyllites were observed as they lie in the valley bottom. Much sericitic and limonitic alterations associated with the rhyolite plug. Calcareous rich sandstone dikes to 5 metres strike southeast through the felsic schists. Frost polygons are found on ridge tops.

## 6.0 Mineralization

No obvious base metal showings were discovered. A red weathering mafic rock (R3G817) contained magnetite. Limonite was common in schists and altered rhyolites around the volcanic plug.

Manganese coatings were also evident. A nodule of 'wad' was found on the lake shore. A yellow to rusty precipitate formed on the creek draining south of the rhyolite plug above the shale formation (S3G815). Limonitic quartz appeared associated with the slate-schist contact.

#### 7.0 Methodology/Geochem Results

Recce prospecting was employed to reproduce GSC anomalies, consider sources for magnetic anomalies, investigate favourable VMS host lithologies as well as the Cretaceous volcanics.

Prospecting was carried out over six days from July 24 to July 29. Seventeen rock, soil and stream sediment samples were analyzed. Lab analysis was carried out by NAL of Whitehorse using 30 element ICP (by IPL in Vancouver) and fire assay gold.

No rocks were anomalous in gold. R3G88 a grab float sample of siliceous shale schist from the shale, schist, pluton interface had the highest rock values with .9ppm Ag, .13% Pb (no zinc-17ppm), 679 As and 13% Fe. R3G81, a manganese stained limonitic quartz rock associated with the "shale-schist contact" ran 1262 ppm Zn and 12.5 ppm Cd.

The GSC (O.F. #1648) regional stream sediment anomalies were more or less reproduced but not with a single sample. Anomalous multi element samples were taken corresponding to GSC's #3516 (see S3G82, 3 & 11)



The following were the high anomalies:

<u>GSC 3516 90%+</u>	<u>S3G8-2,3 + 11</u> (Max. values in ppm)
Ag	1.2 (#2)
Cu	130 (#2)
Pb	97 (#2)
Zn	616 (#11)
As 0	47 (#3)
Sb	7 (#3)
Ba	611 (#3)
	63 Au (#3)

<u>CSC 3517 90%+</u>	<u>S3G8-13,14,15</u>
Cu	533 (#15)
Cd	5.4 (#15)
Zn	1854 (#15)
Ba	1268 (#14)
	.6 Ag (#15)
	167 Au (#14)
	176 Pb (#15)

S3G86 sampled a dry ravine draining the rhyolite/shale/schist contact and was anomalous in AG (1.0), Pb (183), As (47). S3G85 which drains the Klondike schist from the north was anomalous in Ag (.7).

### 8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Wolverine project was successful in determining that anomalous metal values exist in creeks draining favourable lithologies.

During field examination it was felt the shale/slate horizon would be the most favourable horizon for mineralization. This however is not conclusively shown in the results. Sediment samples #3 and 15 drain at or above the shale/schist contact and are anomalous. Elsewhere in the Tintina contacts of different phases of the 'Klondike Schists' seem to host the mineralization. This appears to be the case at the Fethish VMS showing four miles to the

southeast.

Granitic and rhyolitic float were found south of the mapped basalt unit. This may represent the presence of a larger pluton than is expressed on surface now. Whether the anomalies are derived from the intrusive or the Klondike schists is unclear. The high As, Sb and Au values suggest intrusive activity.

As suspected, this area has been prospected several times before. Sometime earlier in the 1993 field season a several kilometre long contour soil line (Cominco ?) which runs along the slate/shale rock package. Because of previous activity without any claim staking it is clear no obvious reason exists for anomalies.

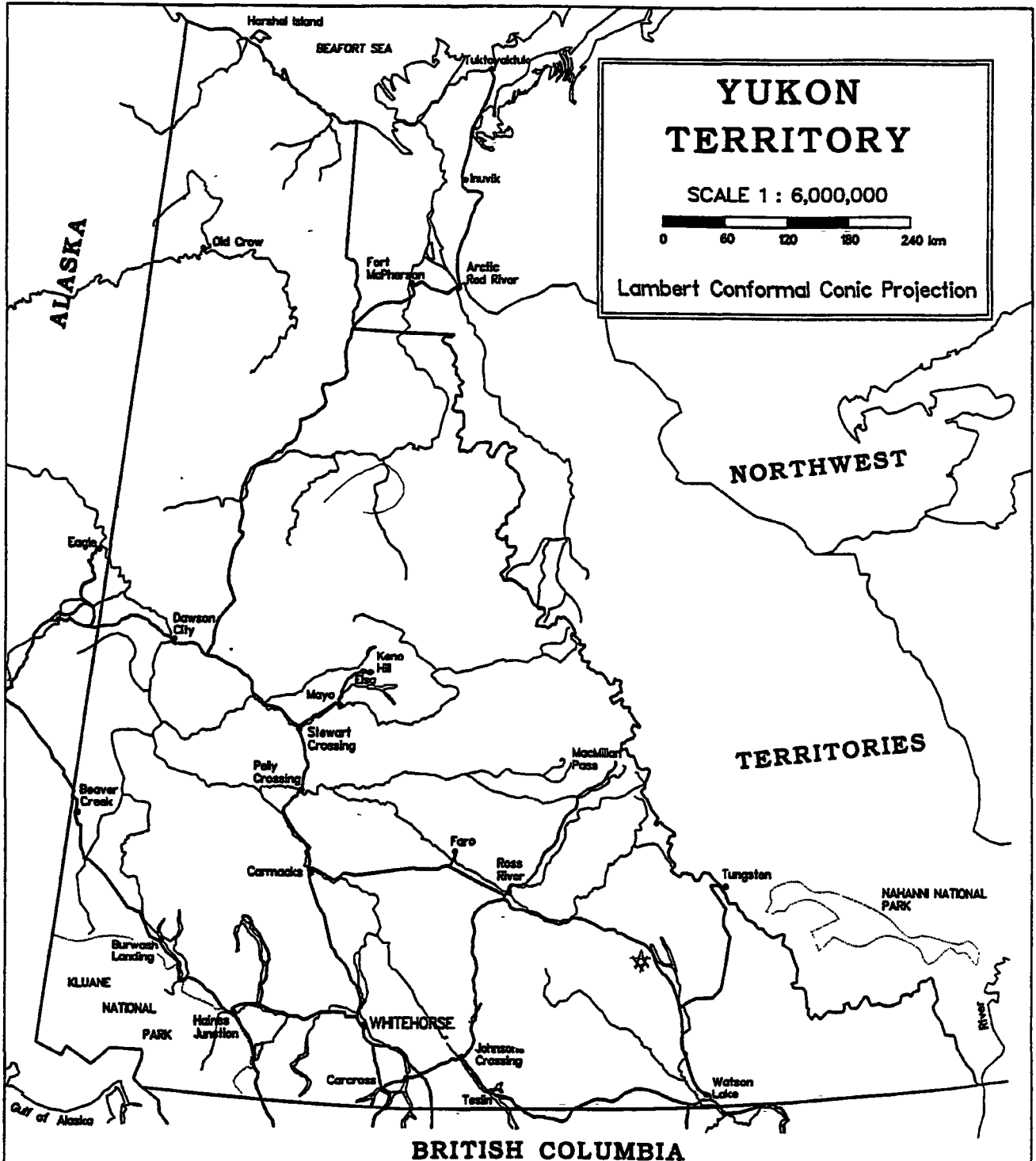
The recommended course of action depends largely on economics. Ideally a large scale soils program with mapping would occur over the area in question. Ground EM and mag programs may help pinpoint areas of interest. The EM may detect graphitic shale horizons and not massive sulphides however. The results of a combined soils, mapping and geophysics program would determine future exploration direction.

As a lone prospector with limited funding and very low base metal prices this would not be my highest priority at present. The geology, anomalies and nearly showing bade well for the areas potential in the long term.

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- Yukon Minfile, 1992;  
Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory; Exploration and  
Geological Services, DIAND, Whitehorse, Y.T.

**APPENDIX A**  
**LOCATION MAP**



**YUKON  
TERRITORY**

SCALE 1 : 6,000,000

0 60 120 180 240 km

Lambert Conformal Conic Projection

**LOCATION MAP**

**WOLVERINE PROJECT**

FIGURE 1

**APPENDIX B**  
**GEOCHEM RESULTS**



25-Aug-93date

Assay Certificate

Page1

Ron Berdahl

*Wolvarine*  
*G-8*

WO 00270

Sample	Au ppb
BC-1	12
BC-1	9
2N 10X	364
R3G 81	9
R3G 87	6
R3G 88	16
R3G 89	13
R3G 810	50
R3G 812	6
R3G 817	12
R3D 91	12
R3D 92	12
R3D 93	10
R3D 94	17
R3D 95	16
R3D 98	<5
R3G 7X	58
R3G 710	31
R3G 711	14
R3G 713	5
R3G 714	15
R3G 715	10
R3G 716	11
R3G 719	10
R3G 720	25
S3G 71	<5
S3G 72	10
S3G 73	<5
S3G 74	<5
S3G 75	5
S3G 76	<5
S3G 77	6
S3G 78	<5
D3G 79	7
S3G 712	7
S3G 717	7
S3G 718	8
S3G 721	5
D3G 96	11
D3G 97	19
S3G 82	15
S3G 83	63

Certified by




Wolverine  
G-8

## CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

### iPL 93H2409

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Phone (604) 879-7878  
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Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: 00270 52 Pulp

iPL: 93H2409

Out: Aug 25, 1993  
In: Aug 24, 1993

Page 1 of 2

Section 1 of 1  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
2N - 10X	P 8.4	326	66	94	32	<	<	21	<	<	<	14	59	60	6	121	48	115	<	14	6	1	<	0.92	0.02	17.14	0.07	0.24	0.04	0.03
BC - 1	P <	106	11	21	10	<	<	15	<	<	<	9	15	52	<	56	58	63	8	19	4	2	0.01	1.44	0.14	3.37	1.00	0.14	0.06	0.11
BC - 2	P <	19	47	4	20	<	<	107	<	<	<	23	36	505	14	245	996	651	9	27	8	1	0.01	0.28	0.04	23.32	0.01	0.06	0.02	<
C3G - 1222	P 1.3	18	11	158	21	<	<	13	<	<	<	34	20	73	201	39	393	535	68	18	3	2	0.48	0.62	0.54	10.61	0.33	0.06	0.02	0.19
D3D - 96	P <	10	12	115	<	<	<	6	<	<	<	16	42	175	7	71	61	470	8	26	3	3	0.17	1.31	0.48	2.26	0.83	0.07	0.03	0.04
D3D - 97	P 4.9	188	45	355	48	9	<	78	<	<	<	22	121	66	11	109	240	219	14	183	25	6	0.76	0.55	0.23	13.87	0.32	0.69	0.06	0.14
D3G - 79	P <	178	31	127	<	<	<	23	<	<	<	9	8	190	<	18	23	411	26	4	3	3	0.09	1.75	0.01	7.50	1.02	0.76	0.03	0.03
D3G - 718	P <	17	12	122	<	<	<	7	<	<	<	12	19	95	<	12	16	888	47	8	6	4	0.01	0.72	0.10	2.95	0.24	0.17	0.02	0.02
D3G - 816	P 1.9	92	34	185	18	<	<	12	<	<	0.7	7	32	738	5	21	52	199	16	75	1	2	0.01	1.06	0.17	2.56	0.27	0.07	0.02	0.17
R3D - 91	P <	72	25	115	<	<	<	20	<	<	<	30	57	115	5	195	314	596	13	19	23	20	0.48	1.78	0.85	4.64	2.17	0.13	0.05	0.10
R3D - 92	P <	65	7	75	<	34	<	10	<	<	<	35	85	70	<	32	187	1688	<	88	1	28	<	0.48	5.83	7.16	7.75	0.03	0.02	0.01
R3D - 93	P 1.2	42	89	113	39	5	3	5	<	<	1.0	18	19	1.6%	<	117	11	298	2	32	2	3	<	1.41	0.14	1.34	0.10	0.13	0.02	0.01
R3D - 94	P <	34	10	406	47	<	<	6	<	<	6.2	14	14	1.3%	<	137	8	75	2	19	1	2	<	0.85	0.11	1.36	0.17	0.12	0.03	0.01
R3D - 95	P <	52	13	53	<	<	3	8	<	<	0.2	9	19	650	5	127	42	245	8	67	3	5	0.11	0.79	4.03	1.66	0.90	0.12	0.03	0.03
R3D - 98	P <	80	21	64	<	13	<	11	<	<	<	51	219	290	<	762	108	781	6	24	23	33	1.2%	3.11	1.13	8.65	2.28	0.26	0.02	0.03
R3G - 7X	P 35.0	3.0%	3605	15958	17	<	<	123	<	65	36.5	19	26	22	87	109	10	895	3	101	2	<	<	0.12	2.36	10.89	0.02	0.01	0.01	<
R3G - 81	P <	69	13	1262	30	<	<	12	<	<	12.5	19	128	621	7	97	29	7470	2	42	5	3	<	0.23	0.12	4.94	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.01
R3G - 87	P <	4	21	5	<	<	<	6	<	<	<	2	3	96	<	69	5	38	19	9	28	<	<	0.21	0.02	1.42	0.01	0.25	0.03	0.01
R3G - 88	P 0.9	83	1335	17	679	<	<	32	<	<	<	6	7	94	<	111	142	34	3	66	7	1	0.03	0.10	<	13.12	<	0.62	0.02	0.12
R3G - 89	P 0.6	59	24	116	230	7	<	13	<	<	<	9	32	136	<	75	50	70	<	14	3	1	<	1.58	0.03	10.50	0.01	0.22	0.03	0.06
R3G - 710	P 0.5	563	9	8	<	<	<	14	<	50	<	82	65	8	53	108	7	73	14	7	2	1	0.02	0.30	0.27	9.40	0.24	0.01	0.02	0.10
R3G - 711	P <	170	33	95	<	<	<	5	<	<	0.3	5	4	31	6	57	11	1053	14	95	4	1	0.05	0.80	4.09	2.03	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.04
R3G - 713	P <	148	18	26	<	<	<	18	<	<	<	15	10	81	6	61	15	1636	9	328	3	3	0.06	2.12	3.48	4.09	0.43	0.10	0.16	0.06
R3G - 714	P 0.4	653	6	17	12	<	<	10	<	<	<	30	13	8	<	53	10	767	<	16	1	<	0.01	0.53	2.17	6.56	0.11	<	0.02	0.02
R3G - 715	P 0.7	945	8	13	<	<	<	10	<	<	<	44	15	3	<	55	17	1318	<	7	1	<	0.02	1.04	2.49	7.54	0.12	<	0.02	0.02
R3G - 716	P 0.3	444	12	28	<	<	<	10	<	<	<	29	15	23	7	50	16	1075	5	52	2	1	0.10	0.93	2.96	6.14	0.29	0.01	0.05	0.04
R3G - 719	P 0.6	128	36	58	17	<	<	6	<	<	<	5	14	21	<	124	5	66	7	2	4	1	<	0.18	0.03	1.80	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.01
R3G - 720	P <	29	16	66	<	<	<	11	<	<	<	5	24	303	<	178	69	187	6	7	3	3	0.06	0.87	0.05	2.93	0.17	0.38	0.03	0.01
R3G - 810	P <	46	19	32	372	<	<	12	<	<	<	26	195	111	<	206	24	1741	3	172	3	5	<	0.72	7.54	6.10	3.76	0.10	0.02	0.08
R3G - 812	P <	14	5	16	25	<	<	9	<	<	<	16	26	155	<	63	15	2072	10	94	1	3	<	0.23	7.83	5.30	1.90	0.04	0.02	0.04
R3G - 817	P <	<	8	30	<	7	<	11	<	<	<	93	0.2%	13	<	311	9	807	<	1	<	3	<	0.08	0.08	4.41	23%	<	0.01	<
S3G - 71	P <	59	22	134	<	<	<	7	<	<	<	20	51	253	<	58	78	886	20	22	1	6	0.17	1.73	0.74	4.05	1.50	0.66	0.03	0.23
S3G - 72	P <	40	19	82	<	<	<	8	<	<	<	22	43	261	<	73	96	537	24	19	1	6	0.19	1.87	0.67	3.87	1.51	0.72	0.03	0.19
S3G - 73	P <	31	17	77	10	<	<	9	<	<	<	20	35	408	11	54	72	4136	19	26	1	5	0.14	1.35	0.93	5.50	1.09	0.46	0.03	0.28
S3G - 74	P <	70	22	155	<	<	<	10	<	<	<	24	62	268	7	67	89	1113	21	22	1	7	0.21	2.01	0.63	4.79	1.77	0.82	0.03	0.18
S3G - 75	P <	74	21	156	<	<	<	9	<	<	<	23	58	277	6	66	90	1054	22	22	1	7	0.21	2.03	0.59	4.79	1.74	0.84	0.03	0.16
S3G - 76	P <	40	14	93	<	3	8	<	<	<	<	20	30	367	5	48	82	2095	18	25	1	6	0.17	1.57	0.85	4.49	1.22	0.67	0.03	0.27
S3G - 77	P <	138	34	224	<	<	<	12	<	<	<	21	96	231	5	69	46	773	25	16	2	5	0.10	1.48	0.37	4.84	1.68	0.51	0.03	0.10
S3G - 78	P <	309	45	316	<	<	<	16	<	<	<	23	24	230	8	28	37	947	39	9	2	5	0.10	1.81	0.22	5.56	1.18	0.71	0.03	0.05

25-Aug-93date

Assay Certificate

Page2

Ron Berdahl

Wolufine  
G-8

WO 00270

Sample Au ppb

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S3G 84	7
S3G 85	13
S3G 86	30
S3G 811	13
S3G 813	10
S3G 814	167
S3G 815	13
S3G 816	17
S3G 1221	7
S3G 1222	11

Certified by





# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

## iPL 93H2409

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

*Wolverine*

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: 00270 52 Pulp

iPL: 93H2409

Out: Aug 25, 1993  
In: Aug 24, 1993

Page 2 of 2

Section 1 of 1  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppm	Mo ppm	Tl ppm	Bi ppm	Cd ppm	Co ppm	Ni ppm	Ba ppm	W ppm	Cr ppm	V ppm	Mn ppm	La ppm	Sr ppm	Zr ppm	Sc ppm	Ti %	Al %	Ca %	Fe %	Mg %	K %	Na %	P %
S3G - 82	1.2	130	97	460	45	<	<	9	<	<	7.6	10	61	610	6	16	31	866	15	97	1	1	0.01	0.84	0.42	2.56	0.27	0.09	0.02	0.15
S3G - 83	1.0	102	67	414	47	7	<	11	<	<	5.3	15	68	611	5	22	42	1230	18	80	1	2	0.01	0.82	0.33	3.34	0.36	0.08	0.02	0.16
S3G - 84	0.2	63	21	186	6	<	<	5	<	<	0.7	13	47	514	<	52	45	890	13	65	2	3	0.03	1.34	1.35	2.51	0.77	0.08	0.02	0.12
S3G - 85	0.7	65	36	192	7	<	<	5	<	<	0.2	11	39	749	<	30	34	503	33	51	2	3	0.02	1.67	0.58	2.24	0.53	0.11	0.03	0.12
S3G - 86	1.0	51	183	184	47	<	<	10	<	<	<	4	17	348	<	9	21	108	17	78	<	<	0.01	0.49	0.05	3.64	0.09	0.19	0.03	0.19
S3G - 712	<	55	22	116	<	<	4	7	<	<	<	17	59	545	<	81	87	571	16	22	<	6	0.15	1.99	0.51	2.91	1.37	0.45	0.03	0.14
S3G - 717	<	54	16	94	<	<	<	8	<	<	<	31	56	480	<	81	120	625	21	35	1	7	0.22	2.25	1.08	4.71	1.82	0.96	0.03	0.30
S3G - 721	<	71	43	336	<	<	<	11	<	<	<	24	34	208	<	63	69	1318	41	20	4	7	0.18	2.37	0.65	5.35	1.86	0.63	0.02	0.15
S3G - 811	0.3	44	28	616	25	<	3	9	<	<	6.1	13	84	599	<	23	29	874	14	110	1	1	0.02	0.54	0.48	2.63	0.39	0.04	0.02	0.16
S3G - 813	0.1	64	62	458	14	<	<	12	<	<	2.3	14	48	1150	<	19	35	1183	13	45	<	1	0.03	0.87	0.31	3.51	0.40	0.04	0.02	0.12
S3G - 814	0.2	103	92	945	15	<	<	13	<	<	5.2	14	84	1268	<	21	36	1377	16	49	1	1	0.02	1.13	0.39	4.20	0.39	0.06	0.02	0.15
S3G - 815	0.6	533	176	1841	19	<	<	16	<	<	5.4	64	85	400	<	31	26	5941	22	23	4	5	0.01	3.90	0.17	8.45	0.29	0.06	0.02	0.11
S3G - 1221	<	27	13	101	7	<	<	7	<	<	<	17	30	249	<	38	72	461	13	36	1	4	0.18	1.82	0.56	3.46	0.97	0.32	0.04	0.11

Min Limit 0.1 1 2 1 5 5 3 1 10 2 0.1 1 1 2 5 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01  
Max Reported\* 99.9 2000 2000 2000 9999 9999 9999 9999 999 999 99.9 999 999 9999 999 9999 999 9999 999 9999 9999 999 99 1.00 99.99 99.99 99.99 9.99 9.99 9.99 5.00 5.00  
Method ICP  
---No Test ins=Insufficient Sample S=Soil R=Rock C=Core L=Silt P=Pulp U=Undefined m=Estimate/1000 %=Estimate % Max=No Estimate  
International Plasma Lab Ltd. 2036 Columbia St. Vancouver BC V5Y 3E1 Ph:604/879-7878 Fax:604/879-7898

**APPENDIX C**  
**PROPERTY MAP**



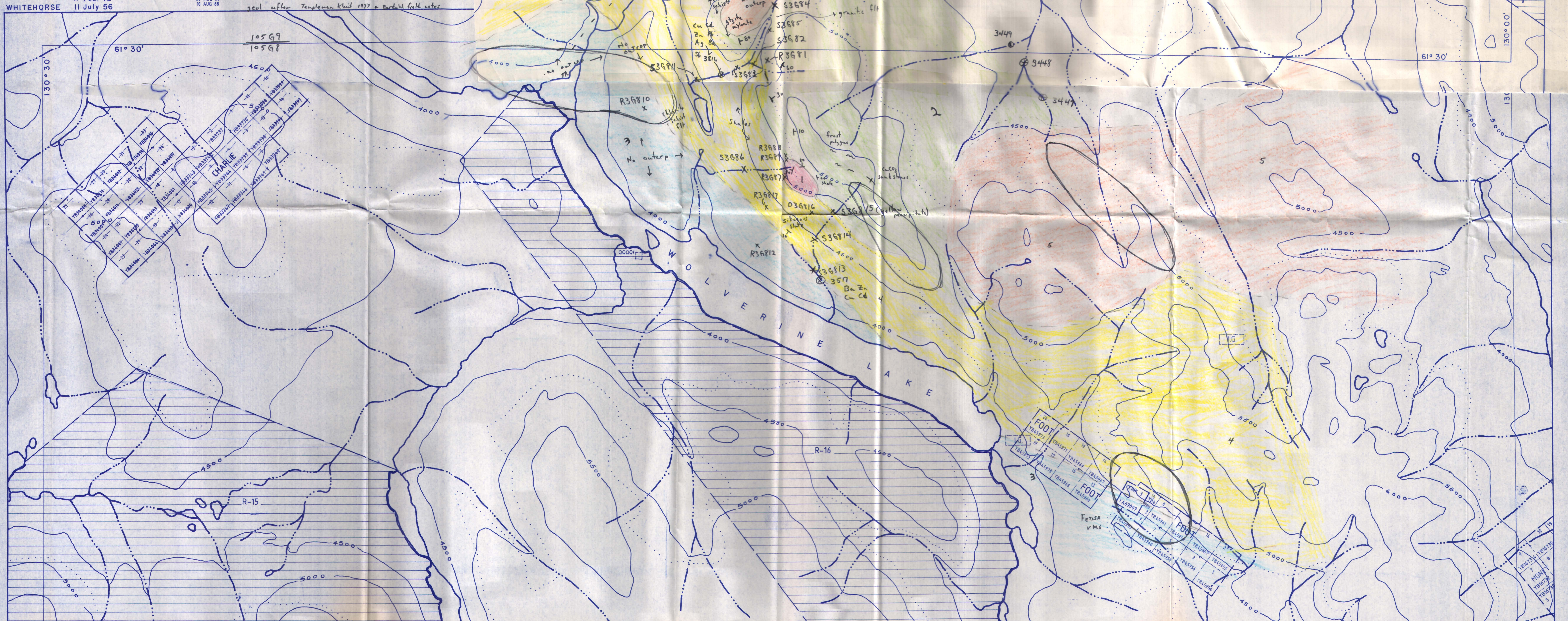
NTS 10568-9  
 WOLVERINE PROJECT  
 YMIP # 93-055  
 RS Bardahl  
 1:30,000

- 1 KT<sub>9fp</sub> porphyritic rhyolite
- 2 PPK<sub>4</sub> 'Klondike schists' blastomylonite
- 3 PPK<sub>2</sub> 'Klondike schist' black phyllite
- 4 uDM black siliceous slate
- 5 CP<sub>AV</sub> basalts and

- ⊙ ASC stream sed location w/ anomalous metals
- Magnetic Anomaly
- x sample 368 R-rock, D-soil, S-sediment
- geol after Templeman Kluit 1977 + Bardahl field notes

03 DEC 93  
 17 SEPT 93  
 18 SEPT 93  
 03 AUGUST 93  
 28 AUG 92  
 23 JULY 92  
 08 JAN 92  
 22 JULY 91  
 12 JULY 91  
 24 JAN 91  
 8 NOV 90  
 29 MAR 90  
 19 SEPT 89  
 7 JULY 89  
 30 AUG 88  
 29 AUG 88  
 10 AUG 88

21 June 88  
 11 Feb. 72  
 11 July 56



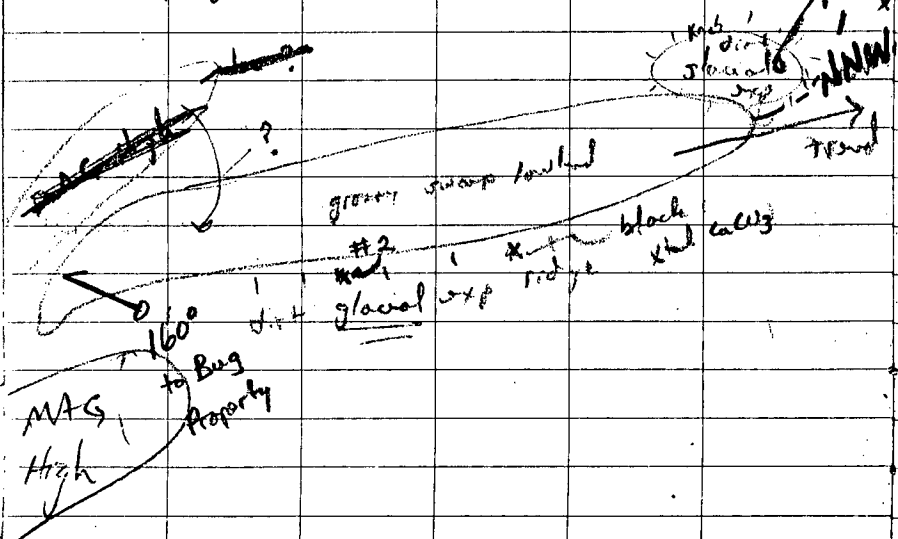




R3091 - near 20° striking 30° dip @ 100  
 rusty shale - with siliceous meta shale  
 Rock is grungy metased with at  
 black xtaline CaCO<sub>3</sub> contact (no  
 CaCO<sub>3</sub> included.) 50m north surface  
 of black xtaline CaCO<sub>3</sub> body.

- NNW trending structure depicted by a cliff  
 series of grassy / willow swamps  
 extending at least S. to May above  
 trail, creek proper doesn't exist  
 above where creek hits NNW trend.

5/8/93 - investigate south map 5m away  
 sketching / picture of creek NNW trend  
 Area of glacial till



R3092 - qtz carb ft w/ matrix < 1% sulfides  
 very fine grain w/ qtz stringers, dense  
 black & 'pale' limonite float

R3093  
 → rusty silicified "qtz carb" black to light gray  
 rx w/ pyrite + limonite  
 - black qtz stringers  
 + white

60° E striking 'trachyte'  
 + qtz veins w/ pyrite color ~~black~~ limonite

R3094  
 1' +  
 qtz veins are white to red

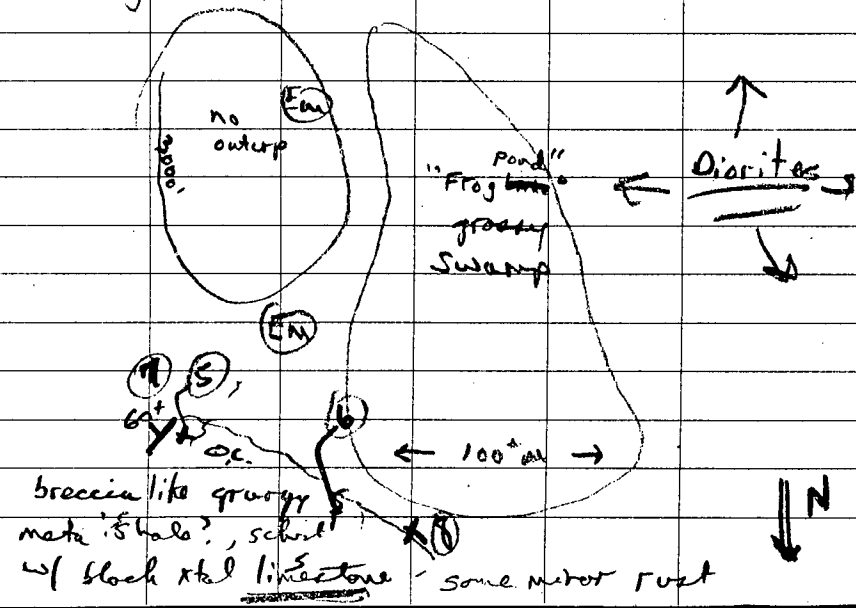
R3093 - limonite + pyrite black in "brecciated"  
 silicified "qtz carb"

R3094 - qtz veins w/ pyrite limonite -

5/19 - investigate mag high @ 5/18 + EM  
 across north to 'frog' pond  
 lupine out, marsh lake, nearby out  
 musquitos out in force.

No outcrop on mag high - glacial echoes  
 30-50+ feet deep (to bottom of drainage)  
 - holes in till, glacial on drainage  
 frozen @ ~6"

EM anomalies north of mag - (see map)  
 in swampy drainage at about same  
 elevations as bottom lake drainage  
 from pond not surface drainage -  
 but a series of 'non connected' swamps  
 to dry willow low areas trending NNW



outcrop strike NE? dips steeply to SE.  
 minor NE dips (faults?) cut o.c.

R3095 - rusty surface brecciated into  
 sediment from outcrop above - w/ black CaCO<sub>3</sub>  
 limestone diorite contact may account for  
 EM anomaly.

D3096 - Soil from NE fault just N of  
 EM(?) - 8" - red dirt w/ broken clasts  
 over 8" tan green silt (glacial?)  
 sample 50/50 mix (450)

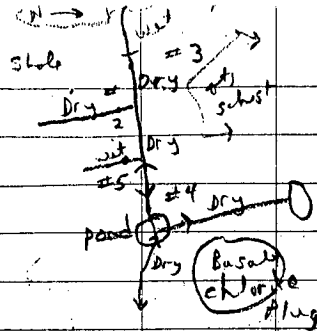
D3097 - Soil from SE dipping shale  
 adj to R3095 above w/ rusty layers  
 to 1cm+

R3098 - limonitic grayish meta sed  
 in apparent south dipping - ~~50~~ 50°  
 rock

7/24 - VMS hunt Wolverine at al  
area; chopper in w/ Inco's  
Jim Morin - walk thru geology  
in Wyo showing + bedded barite  
showing; set Wyo to Zn - show related  
to mafic intrusion - competent rx in  
otherwise very strong tectonic setting  
- sericite halo (narrow) - samples  
taken of all rock types around  
showing. Barite is bedded not  
vein generated - with sericite (narrow  
ryhmic) shales, geochem #'s  
potential for sedex target - need  
shales to run; top line at  
~~some~~ bottom of gossan #1 - not mine, not  
his, Conoco has been in Johnson  
camp for two months,  
Boschik dropped because of #'s (low) -  
interest because of competent brittle  
"lingers" w/ veining around them -  
wall rock carried gold;  
Very interesting for Crater/Gossan area -  
course of creek south of money creek  
NW of water's csk lake, + sericite outcrop  
on valley bottom at <sup>non</sup> valley exit  
from Wyo showing / barite showing drainage

lots of coriander. See map on 15  
 in groups - snow + ridge top  
 @ lake 1/2 mile north of Wadsworth  
 1 very large coriander hill on 'old plateau'  
 - Geol map @ lake, only east ridge wrong  
 - rx are black shales - almost graphitic  
 w/ possible hydrogarnets or same - white  
 ptz veins - shales predominate into first  
 left limit drainage to tree line -  
 orange multi directional sheared quartzite  
 on right limit of above northward left limit  
 creek 1/2 hrs @ 20° 270° etc, apparently  
 strikes NW; hazy - fine in NW?  
 some rock in outcrop (traced 100m) is  
 bleached white w/ qtz blebs, apparently  
 this unit underlies NW strike SE steeply dipping  
 "qtz schist (mylonite?) + probably represents  
 some shale/schist contact features.  
 R3481 - a manganese stained qtz / MnO<sub>2</sub> rx  
 from above units ("at" actual <sup>orange</sup> qtz - schist contact)  
 check to see if this could account for GSC #15;  
 R3482 - stem soil of 1/2 mile creek - marginal  
 no water + braided - little fine  
 S3483 - stem soil of GSC - no water  
 few fine - water starts flowing 300 m  
 or so down from fork -  
 25<sup>th</sup> July - investigate 'CP' plug NNW of camp

locks on ridge no many felsic saturated  
 schists - mylonite - 20% gray to black - strike  
 North + dip E (steep) @ 300 - conform  
 to mapped 'blotchy mylonite + muscovite schist'  
 - Indian cabin just north of speed lake on west of Wadsworth  
 pilot may have problems w/ no lake - water depth questionable.  
 Ridge toward board plug has quartzite bedded on  
 above - also basalt + granite float.  
 The basalt is gray to green, metaliferous (trace)  
 + possibly brecciated, glassed flow  
 must have been SE; granite is felsic  
 w/ large flakes of muscovite, tan color weathers to  
 white - origin? - piece to 1' x 1';  
 white veins run thru basalt plus eastward +  
 one at plug bottom, northerly. white veins are  
 qtz w/ calcite (minor) from 1' to 1" wide they are  
 associated with a grungy manganese  
 greenish 'basalt' aphanite + cut thru +  
 contact horizontal layers of light green  
 chloritic schists. No good example of  
 basalt really seen?; entire knob up  
 the entire; drainage pattern not  
 conducive to good stem soil sampling  
 small ponds take water from multiple  
 sources (with no apparent outlet) + go  
 under ground - many swampy areas w/  
 heavy organic S3484 - stem soil  
 just SW of 'basalt' plug on S3483 / in front



lineament between plug + LAKE  
is dry - flt of interest  
granite (very red) +  
two pieces of  
chert pebbles breccia

S3685 - 2nd left limit trib - all very fine  
much organic - thick

July 26 - investigate gty feldspar intrusion  
south east of camp; Entire  
country covered w/ more brush brush  
- fir + spruce - little outcrop / flt below  
ridge crest; Along base of ridge  
siliceous shales (phyllite?) minor

"gty feldspar porphyry" (north 1km of outcrop)  
much silicified rock. very little flt

S3686 - drainage sample of intrusion  
- no water with overgrown 1" wide  
creek bed (more bottom) rocks consist

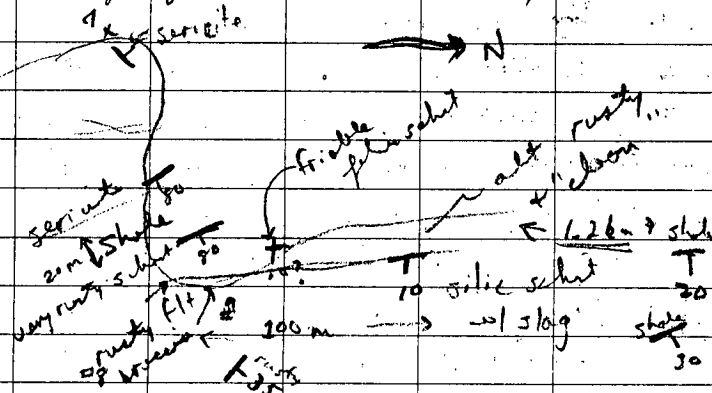
of limonitic gty sericite schist.

Hoping plug is sericite alt ~~of~~ and  
implications a not sericite belt?

Basalt Cu #'s drain other side of intrusion  
(see point map) Grid below Kqfp outcrop  
one line - 1/2" coming up ridge face

reads "1800M 217692" on taxon tape -  
~~should~~ be same as @ wgr showing

line runs ~ 10° - soil curvy  
R3687 - sericite, yellow stained, dip NW 30°  
w/ veinlets + druse metal - felsic rx  
just above below a porphyrite (feldspar) schist  
(more mafic); a heavily silicified fine grained  
schist w/ druse limonite is also in the  
area - unknown relationships - some most  
rx is old feldspar porphyry - the more  
felsic is orange/yellow stained in surface



1 cow more w/ calf @ valley below

R3688 - grab flt limonite breccia from siliceous shist schist

R3689 - hydrothermal alt schist - limonite / pyritic  
rx @ 2 yr old plug (non taxon tape) "Tax 206 + 207"

rusty below zone 10 vert m - S-SE dip 35° NE  
some "peacock" stain - brilliant color on  
high rust fractures

slag like material is assoc with the plug

(Microcrystalline) 400m (1200N) - 21 1611 - (some)  
High manganese at schist shale contact - on schist  
siliceous shale - has limonite also; The mafic  
felsic siliceous rich schist dominates the  
ridge tops; at the foreground, over the mapped  
mag high, the same rock persists, a  
30 meter SW trending fault cuts the ridge  
just east of the calcite rich (see GSC #)  
"creek"; a 310' (concentric) calcite rich  
sandstone is found here (5m wide?)  
and can be traced 200m<sup>±</sup> S.E. (toward  
fossiliferous units); ~~the~~ NW structure is apparent  
elsewhere on the ridge top. Samples of  
'pencil' colors, slag etc taken - no #'s.

Above camp on the NW end of ridge several  
100' of feet of very finely laminated shale  
beds dipping 20-30°, striking N to NW are found  
- minor qtz is interbedded. Alt. shales(?) + shale layers  
persist in mid to lower strata (30' up NW strike) -  
very beautiful sections of shale - no vitals but  
some brachiopods in layers + float.

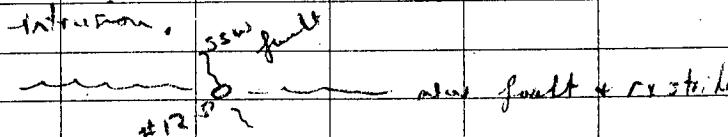
July 27 - investigate mag high west of small  
lake (camp) + northward of Wolverine lake  
outcrop appears to be minimal to none  
existent as does real drainage  
at least on small lake side - hope  
to find shale / chert pebbles or

reason for magnetic anomaly,  
200' 50m from camp - foot length, stratigraphic  
width - 7' hammer head length - other smaller  
shaly looking - not affixed - black to gray; 2 mls encounter?  
- ft - south end of lake - 1/2 way up ridge - gneiss?  
limonite very schist; 2 ft on top 1'  
granite - round; @ 260° to Charlie claims pt  
& 114° to ridge top above Kqfp outcrop (yesterday)  
a limonitic outcrop of siliceous "chert" schist  
weathers to calcareous nature - test content  
of limonite / qtz to see what it has come thru  
(high thermal) - little else one can do  
other than zillion soil lines. → R39910

200m NW is ft shale or siliceous shale  
/ schist - contact on ft suggests shale  
is rock in area; coarse Wolverine  
creek along magnetic strike + thru  
back to camp - again looking out of  
ordinary 99.9% brushy swamp - very  
little rock - even ft - height of ridge  
may represent something geol underneath  
ridge drops abruptly then relatively smooth  
angle north to Wolverine creek; Lily Pond  
channel has new carbon at confluence of river +  
lake left bank; S39811 - stream sand  
probably nearer where govt took sample  
# 3516. - piece of shale.



July 28, upon exam of lake it is  
 improbable that a beaver would land here  
 - quite shallow - lots of gravel thru out,  
 no direct drainage into creek. more  
 comp (w/ buckshot) 1.5 miles to W/Versailles  
 lake w/ flagging arrow pointing that  
 direction - hopefully pilot will eventually  
 clue in. Examine low ridge between  
 lake + "intrusion" and collect sample  
 of stream to attempt to replicate GSC  
 # 3512 (Pa Zn Cu Cd); The afore  
 mentioned shale layer consistently lies  
 below the qtz schist layer (atn top) for  
 a good 3km at roughly 4500' -  
 about the same as fetter was  
 showing mineral southeast; have yet  
 to see chert reliable enough; one lake  
 shore magnetite nodules + very rounded  
 serpentinized rock - along with regular  
 schist granites (from?) etc. R36812  
 deepwater sample of limestone qtz vein in  
 schist at fault - fault has broken schist  
 plane of NW striking dip toward lake, 10°  
 SW; hopeful that hydrothermal activity will  
 have traveled thru or along underlying  
 base rock mineralization??

sample #12 to change down ph ...  
 exposed bedrock on ridge top - just NW (along ridge)  
 of Kqz intrusion. <sup>new fault</sup>  


536813 - stream (dry) @ GSC # 3517  
 - GSC # from near mouth. this would  
 have included drainage of swampy  
 WNW trending 'fault' - this lies over the  
 base of the ~~str~~ exposed shale layer +  
 may this be important; #13 was in shale  
536814 - stream on same creek

200 m above in trickle of water  
 - schist on bottom - sample from root layer  
 below this (grass roots etc)

536815 - stream on same creek  
 hopefully above shale layer to determine  
 if shale responsible for anomalies #15  
~~226~~ creek has yellow silt + rust  
 mud; 536816 - dirt sample on  
 'drainage' thru shale layer - I believe  
 the shale is where it is at

536817 - previous geologist <sup>regions</sup> ~~leaves~~  
 a few rocks on exposed shale ridge  
 #17 red <sup>unweathering</sup> fine in mafic, magnetic rx  
 - could be mag product - see where it is

July 29 - investigate ridge just

east of. new camp - like its  
counter parts to the north & west  
expect very little outcrop. Attempt  
to fly down aircraft for fuel  
to Finlayson Lk; on the  
shale layer I recommend that one  
run - sail lines at the base (or  
probably at the upper shale/schist  
contact - dip often fairly steep in last  
creek - say 50m spacing for entire  
length of 'Geological' Ridge. All  
swamps surrounding ridge have  
rudy bottom - even along Wolverine  
Lake northern edge - maybe biological  
- maybe not.

Aug 2 - JMS extension of North Lake showing;  
- ca. 1988. along the mid length North Lake shore  
found phyllosilicate (glauconite). No doubt  
a great amount of exploration has occurred  
around this immediate area - nonetheless  
the float, if not generally derived, may have  
originated from either the canyon draining  
into the upper east side of North Lake  
or even the small cirque directly NW  
of the N.L. showing which opens into the  
lower end of N Lake. Claim posts are

everywhere - ranging E-W for at least 1/3  
claim length - dip on westerly side of North  
Lake - ~~at~~ these are cut in ~~into~~ <sup>potholes</sup>  
very heavy green fir & conifer (?) over 6000' ft  
plus - it would guess early sixties or  
North Lake was a 760° discovery. Granite flt  
small, rounded, & large (m<sup>3</sup>) boulders are found  
on either side of N. Lake/Pine along the  
bottom (below tree line). biotite schists  
are rarely found @ tree line with  
moderately dipping northerly schist comprising  
ridge tops - in places chloritic schists  
overly slope of 'quartz schist'. Quartzite is  
interminable thru out west side of lake.  
Same (at pass etc) location ~~to~~ range of  
veins, flt exist - but no metals. White  
qtz veins & flt to m<sup>2</sup> in size is  
scattered thru out - not esp - except for ridge  
tops etc is not good, but great soil  
polygons etc expose rx (schist pyroxenite)  
thru out west side. 8 carbon, 2 more

Aug 3 - locate new North Lake showing - day later & a  
dollar short - staked ca. PAK 1-20 July 9, 93  
(no direction) M. BARNES; had asked Morin about  
North Lake (M) JMS being unstaked - felt Kyrle Lake  
was best of three & still marginal at best - North Lake  
needed extension in major way. The most interesting

aspect of showing is its plainness - not at  
all something one would get worked up about -  
consisting of limestone rx in horizontal layers of  
quartzite / biotite schist. The SE facing part  
of the outcrop is much more impressive w/  
lots of it of orange stained rx & talus yet, to  
my knowledge contains 0; One in the  
basin there is a significant increase in  
the amount of biotite schist. The showing lies  
conformably between this schist & quartz. (see  
map - 1979-80 YEG). Lots of blueberry in southerly  
facing slopes above tree line - hot; footwall rocks  
are very black biotite schist & rusty quartzite;  
ore is massive sulfide w/ very dark rusty,  
peacock stain contains pyroxenite and  
disseminated chalcopyrite - bornite - gives peacock  
alt throat in some specimens; other rock  
is limestone w/ brown silvery metal; The chlorite  
schists are very dark green & less abundant  
than biotite & quartzite, a white - almost granite  
(biotite) rx is abundant - but believe it is foliated  
biotite (white) schist - this may become a gneiss  
on the SE take gneiss - also there, is  
dirty limestone - no sulphide found but some  
rx in cliff very rusty; Ex along the  
south facing cirque face range from

quartzite to rhyolite(?) to sericite(?) - heavily  
foliated quartzite strikes NW, the others  
(with interbedded calcO<sub>3</sub> (dirty) dip moderately  
westerly (20°) - 2 bull corings; Below  
near tree line is an outcrop of mafic green  
to light green sugary rx (volcanic?) this is  
just NW (300m) of last claim posts.  
Aug 4 - investigate lake shore for float of  
ore; at 'Serrall beach' (see map) 9" x 4" x 4"  
piece of massive pink garnet w/ rather gty &  
light green mineral; @ same location biotite  
schist (found all along beach in lower reaches)  
w/ rusty peacock stain on in 'Pik' ore. - (to 2' x  
1') & slab 2m x 1m? - gty above;  
Most rock - or good portion is not well  
exposed - this may be due to the surface  
(70% of rx) habit of weathering & not distance  
of transport; beach / hillside covered  
major slope is heavily covered in black  
biotite, willow & seaweed - fair bit of  
rust in many saw very disorganized - a big  
with 'oily patches' - may be - cooling by  
due to organic decay & not mineral?  
will not take sample of 'stain' seal;  
for above reason but will collect  
show near break in slope @ 10br  
date. Near north end of ridge, east of

lake (below mafic body - see geol map) 1/1/66  
effluence of mafic - however rather  
serpentine (?) as in outcrop yesterday,  
on beach itself, at major stream  
draining in from east - no stn sed - will  
take it further up tomorrow. North end  
of lake jungle - rth down same side of  
lake on beach beach trails for second time at  
pykettle ore.

Aug 5 - investigate creek w/ anomalies cu  
draining into lake from east; at elevation  
below major ultramafic outcrop can see  
gossan across lake in only 'measurable'  
creek coming into lake from east,  
gossan on south flank of 'cirque'  
Just opposite pass - had it even realized  
it was (cirque) was there. A second orange  
gossan is just off west of the  
upper end of the lake, like PAK, it  
appears to be associated w/ horizontal  
layers. A dark (biotite schist?) from the  
footwall (above a white (quartzite?? band)  
or whitish quartzite? seem to lie above  
the rusty zone through obscurated by  
a lime vegetation - creek does not  
drain into lake.

53671 - stn sed main creek above first RL trib  
creek 10' x 6'

53672 - 1<sup>st</sup> RL trib - dry - drains main cirque,  
one garnet stone rx, rusty beds w/ ferric oxide,  
one limonite green rx w/ garnet - stn, under mafic  
at confluence of trib - very rusty creek draining  
willow swamp E 53673

Some granitic in main e. trib creek! 53674 - stn  
sed from 2<sup>nd</sup> RL trib - 1/2 in wide - 9" rusty  
country on bottom, runs thru willow (100%  
more (abundant) which, like @ 3 above drains  
rusty swamp; 53675 - same stn further  
up #4 is part of consolidated brecciated  
stn - #5 - stn - 2 in wide - still rusty country  
on bottom - drains main cirque - 7700' peak

53676 - RL of creek of #5 - ~~rusty~~ rusty trickle  
from main cirque - gully wash to water top.  
Other prospect on creek - broken rocks  
rusty permeable on creek bottom under about  
#6; #7 at next RL trib - main creek on  
no actual drainage - compare w/ #1/2/3/4.

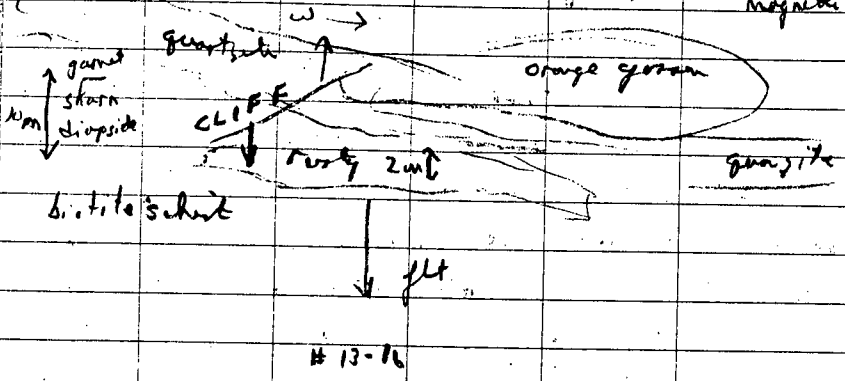
- rx. zone (magnetite - no jade) granite schist,  
53678 - stn sed - left hand trib  
draining red/yellow gossan -

D3679 - sand from good yellow contact  
gossan - rusty biotite schist  
qtz/schist dip 30° N, gran under? +  
schist to sand horizontal.

1) massive stains that are granitic - felsic,  
 Aug 6 - Description of FRS gneiss zone in  
 Gossan area to be @ "granite/biotite/  
 quartzite interface; the actual granite rx  
 is a very felsic 'qtz porphy' w/ limited stau  
 disseminated thru out; a biotite which gneiss  
 is often garnet on a granitic intrusion;  
 The ultra mafic complex which crosses the  
 7700' ft pk to the immediate east has significant  
 amount of Magnetite - enough that the entire  
 rx's are quite magnetic, some 'veins' of a much  
 lighter green rx are not magnetic but found thru out  
 in boudins; The rusty biotite schists have some  
 metal - magnetite? & possibly chalcocite or x-cutting  
 fractures to the texture; Quartz (orange stained)  
 are often associated w/ the biotite in swaths, boudins  
 or 'veins' (discontinuous) metal is 'often' associated w/  
 the interface; On the main creek draining the  
 7700' peak garnet/dioctide skarn, gray smoky qtz  
 and occasional disseminated magnetite qtz  
 assoc w/ (iron) biotite?; schists are  
 the predominant rx; R36720 - metaliferous  
 biotite schists ~~sample~~ purpose of this  
 sample is to determine if the small amount of  
 metal alone is enough to accommodate gossan; R36721  
 R36722 will be compared with soil sample  
 #9 from previous page. Uncertain what the

amount of smoky qtz in w/ white qtz - <sup>sample</sup> R36710  
 Aug - find metab "iron rich" rusty rx in  
 stone (see map) not 'metaliferous' but very rusty  
 w/ large percentages to 50% metal; location suggests  
 outcrop between biotite schists/um if gneiss is  
 predominantly massive - more likely, given proximity  
 to river area it is water moved ???  
 Investigate gossan on north east end of lake - 4 hill corners  
 from distance gossan appears to conform to P&K model  
 w/ dark formation (biotite below color & white band  
 quartzite) above; gossan doesn't have drainage  
 cirque is multi layered mostly horizontal except on southernly  
 facing end dips moderately to the east (20°);  
 A crystalline limestone body outcrops just south of  
 the muddy lake seems to dip N slightly - weathered; clean  
 biotite schists predominate north facing face -  
 red garnet diopside skarn is found thru out  
 cirque - R36711 - non metaliferous skarn rx, large  
 amount of smoky qtz in biotite, diopside <sup>quartzite</sup>  
 blanding into white qtz; Rock around flint (#10)  
 + here are similar - replace the biotite schist  
 w/ qtz lenses (perhaps biotite schist?), lots of  
 diopside + limestone along entire cliff face -  
 limestone at times seems brecciated w/ boudins  
 other dark limestone, qtz, quartzite etc;  
 R36712 - stream bed draining mid cirque -  
 thru biotite, quartzite, non metaliferous skarn, etc

R36713 - <sup>not</sup> liasitic, metal. f. from the  
 southerly facing face - flt - R36714 - <sup>not</sup>  
 very garnet chlorite ultramafic flt 10-20% <sup>and</sup> magnetite



flt originates from 30ft+ garnet chlorite schist  
 - w/ rather stuff from smaller zone (ore) -  
 juxtapose biotite schist.

R36715 - very fine grained, 20% metal, magnetic  
 schist R36716 - same - trying to find  
 another #10 - #10 is non-magnetic,  
 w/ qtz veins - no green diopside?

high - investigate ridge between PAK chert  
 + CAPA - <sup>ultra</sup> mafic outcrop - 2 bull  
 coribon - ultramafics are found  
 across the ridge as dirty to orange  
 yellow weathering boulders in siliceous  
 schists, minor rusty boulders within

S34717 - straddled off mid ridge drainage  
 on atop of gossanous - PAK type rocks

The ultra mafics are not lost to  
 collection, vadeite, nephrite etc - S dip, and  
 30° rocks that probably outcrop to the  
 PAK's however, other mafic outcrops can be  
 seen to the south of bell lake - between

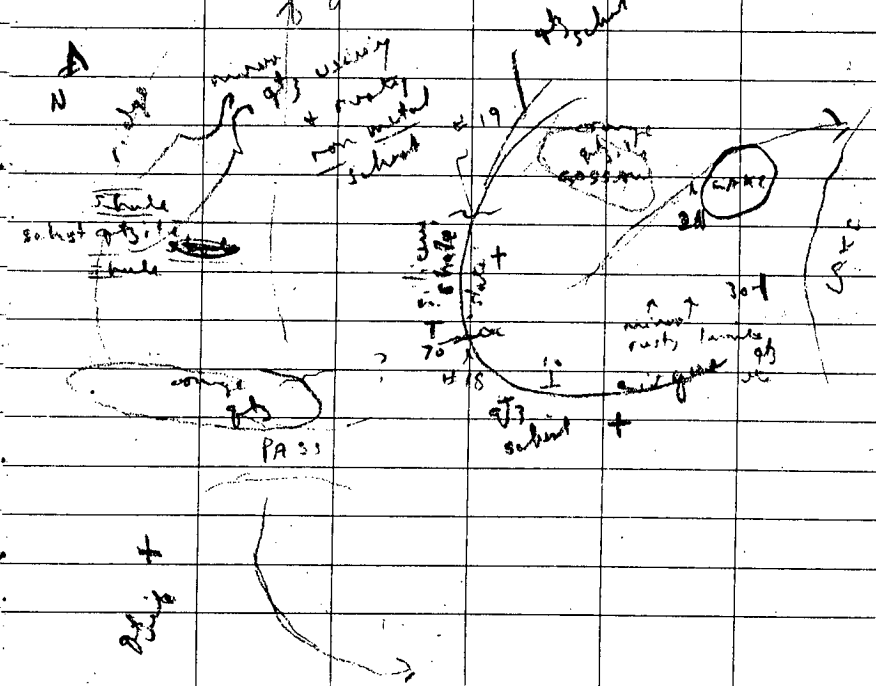
here a dirt Gossan labeled to south - at approx  
 elevation - or in the 7200' pk  
 high - investigate gossan to way up lake  
 west side, as expected of local here  
 bench between lake and topography has  
 granitic boulders mainly vertical  
 up? ridge east of northerly striking dip  
 (20°) consisting of several 'quartz schist'  
 replacement? rock. The consistency of this

rock type and more strikingly the  
 consistency of the horizontal (or dip) layers on  
 on all sides of north lake (10 miles sq)  
 - using all set out on a N-S grid  
 with a - road north side of E-W

striking rocks - layers from gossan north  
 not, about to PAK's showing there to gossan  
 several yesterday, 3' wide to the south  
 shows bedding, commencing, change in  
 between in between, is consistent later  
 on forming, along east facing curve  
 ridge - fault - 16m wide w/ orange  
 yellowish quartz / quartzite

~~#18~~, - qtz w/ limonite veins etc thru  
 quartzite (blackish). - # D36718 - sand w/ iron  
 fault - orange - contact w/ depth - 2m wide  
 rocks on fault dip 90° to road  
 further - low calcareous ridge (see map)  
 black siliceous shale - striking E-W -  
 on 200 m wide outcrop across canyon  
 to the west w/ orange 'quartz' gossan -  
 100' w/ of this shale - has change but  
 siliceous - some porous schist or slate  
 like; on contact w/ quartz schist another  
 orange soil - E-W fault rock gone - again  
 reflected across canyon, R36719 - qtz w/  
 limonite veins, veins, look from  
 #19 to gossan - schist / quartzite -  
 Gossan consists of orange colored quartzite  
 w/ no sulphides - no biotite schist accompanying  
 no magnetite; - beautiful deep lake hidden in  
 valley - S3920 - stem soil - from just  
 above lake - orange lake w/ shells  
 sediment etc - little outcrop behind  
 lake at pass (see map with road  
 dipping N-S striking schist) on  
 south shore of lake some amount of  
 limonitic qtz / rusty rx. Aug 10 Curibare  
 all over some big boulders; see  
 area across canyon as described

yesterday, some trail on map # but  
 up thru pass - beautiful flower beds  
 - several avalanches - rock fls as expected  
 schist; qtz body - orange gossan that  
 in the line w/ (E-W strike) D36718 is  
 in places rusty, but mostly  
 only orange qtz - some qtz thin  
 quartzite like gossan yellow, but no  
 sulphides or even black limonite  
 grains into schist - rusty or described  
 - alt bands of shale (slate) - all  
 siliceous + schist w/ minor qtz accretions  
 as in R#19 yesterday,





1, the 1st of interest - coribore - 2 hard 7 + 13? - con.

Aug 10 - show up on an intense green north  
of PAK (more like just + ultra mafic  
body just south of creek (see map)  
in U.S.igate U.6. for 'jade' potential.  
dry rain; spotty; walk along 'bench'  
for more looking for flt. after comparing  
#10 sample rocks - the flt. is shown w/  
the skora sample + rock sample. I question  
if #10 is skora. first contains qtz veins - the  
disseminated metal resembles one sample of  
North Lake rock (not the massive pyroclastic)  
band - will analyze this 'PAK' rock +  
compare #5 w/ #10 (or well w/ #5  
from skora - eg #15, 16 et al.) - p.  
target flint; ultra mafic are magmatic  
ranging from pretty light green rock (?)  
to black granite; Any w/ black is  
likely to pretty strongly magmatic. Star seed  
downy ridge - along schist w/ good  
amount of U.M. in a variety of colors  
on weathered surface pink to rust  
to orange, S3G720 (used #21 by mistake  
Aug 8) 2 little U. wood. shell contains  
some or chased out of PAK; ultra mafic  
most outcrop all along ridge at least to  
point out crop was found Aug 5 (see map)

but no rocks of same int. - no boulders,  
rudy qtz etc - ; and one plant -  
wild carrot w/ large tap root w/ orange  
probably poison but interesting, small -  
or toxic? (western wood??) should record.  
never had contact.  
Aug 11 - fog rain - low visibility given the  
amount of exploration work (surprisingly recent)  
weather - fog at skora, July 19 clouds  
sand line at work etc I, as suspected,  
cannot see the gossans across from camp -  
- some as PAK - see Aug 5 notes - have not  
been - gone over - w/ weather out of plane due  
6 pm - will repair tent + loge and  
adjust tent prop so as to not be  
during it will be, weather stays low w/  
occasional lift to 2 miles visibility, though  
clouds stay over ridge tops (above 4000')  
difficult, relative to waterway system - + steep narrow  
canyon. - one trough, coribore approx. hole - loge  
make or run along ridge bench for flt - ;  
none does show \*  
Aug 12 - no plane from visibility low -  
- see to end of lake ridge - 5 miles  
- rainy, fog w/ broken. can't see tent  
- pr. opt - need more of material - eg  
regional geologic terraces to  
When ever you fly w/ Warren Lufke - please

at you can expect to be delayed at least  
by one day - I must take this into account  
next time this in this area, which may be  
soon if Coahuila has already looked at (soil line

top) & I have to study - a 100' nicha on  
my part plus on -5; haul out of gear - low hydro

Aug 20 - base near the target in clear water  
105 K/L - fly from R. River; Area, as expected  
has several good bulldozer trenches -

2 drill holes - Hudson by hand work on  
east side of creek - soil line etc. After  
set at an angle (w/ bulldozer) 3 holes

for potential camps as they are quite  
short. P.B. not sure of first hole -  
between two sites - a 100' + high

bluff not seen on air photo (shaded) or  
20m contour of top. - very scary -  
same w/ lake 2 - Last report lake -

also w/ an airstrip - "too shallow" - or is  
a fourth lake - ~ 8 miles from intended  
site; North McMillan windy & too far at  
any rate. Lots of mouse trails etc.

Rather than return here go to West Lake for  
5 days (?) - no schedule) - agenda "see  
shallow" down on north, West Lake, Rain  
stick up & into right leg 2 hrs after about  
leaves

attempt emergency after sleep, only pull 1/2 out  
of leg before breaking - there's a barb on stick  
- slice leg doesn't remove 1" 'shiner'; camp up  
to fresh water -

Aug 21 - vert dip - strike <sup>290°</sup> - dark - fine gr  
quartz schist w/ stringers & pods of qtz -  
pods w/ 25% iron - R3N101; rocks

west of the lake consist of mainly  
vertical dipping orange weathering  
shales interbedded with the fine  
grained dark rocks described above;

@ #1 there is a 'thrust' (nazi) fault -  
rocks on both sides of the structure  
are on above - on the west side they  
are tilted - dipping toward the S at 30°

or so; the qtz seems associated only w/  
the fine grained schist and is  
limonitic nature is common but not  
ubiquitous. At the 'creek' (swamps)

draining into small lake near #1 (away)  
a few rusty conchoidal round rocks - one  
a glacial quartz has trace of pyrite.

Other flt rocks include black crystalline  
rock - hard w/ orange rind; several  
varieties of quartzite & 'porphyritic quartzite'  
w/ qtz 'shale' or phyllosites (some w/

disseminated limonite, rock says SW of  
snow lake (more felt there) w/ pyrite  
& talc & manganese staining & felsic  
siliceous rocks; cows calf manure

Aug 22 - explore country to <sup>west</sup> east & north  
country consists of forest fire covered (100% grass)  
thrombolite topography. Every rock  
present in the Selwyn Brook is no doubt  
represented here as rounded glacially  
derived boulders/gravel. Very difficult  
to find - for anything - 80% buck brush  
10% open brush 10 willow; some grass on  
south slopes; sparse vegetation - one fir tree  
Pleasant Creek Valley largely intact, burn  
around & south of Mirror Lake; fire in  
pass to Luning River - 40% removed unburned  
fire to + post Pleasant creek w/ some riparian  
habitat trace to 16" etc in fact - lots of grass,  
red currant, bear (small) & wolf (large) tracks - +  
lots of moose tracks, Loose mag, pencil, & nutcr.

S3N102 - stream bed from pleasant creek -  
actually the left limit trib (1/2) approx  
1 mile above confluence; variety of rock in  
2m wide, 9" deep stream. one green -  
probably argillite - ammonite size, some red  
weathering shales - cherts etc nothing that

seen closely resembles ~~shales~~ ~~shales~~ ~~shales~~. ~~con~~  
shales / thin shales turning back to Lake & west - rather  
flat glacial rock (no mats!) + swamps - brush brush &  
limited trace. At small lake (near small #1) encounter  
same vertical dip rocks Aug 22 - purpose of  
trip was to locate 'removal' cover; having on  
end of lake - metallic quartzite - the top of  
the bed does not lend itself to reliable outcrop -  
any rock seen on north south or east (+ 1/2 of west)  
side would be glacially derived float from  
whichever shore; southeast end of lake is  
similar - dried creek draining obvious  
several beds. fault on 1500m elevation  
~~south~~ east of lake consists mostly of shale  
- some quartz-veined w/ mica & other mineral -  
but 80% shale - gravel around creek -  
color w/ usual variety. S3N103 - stream bed of  
'cottonwood creek' - several cottonwood to 2' dia  
- end of lake not burned 200m x 50m - open  
lots of grass around, within valley below  
pleasant 80% burnt. All rocks etc altered  
today by smoke - sick smell of slow burning wood  
particles out - basal, see Luning Range - cannot see  
Luning Range. R3N10X - a very small (silver dollar  
size - long) rock from fissure on canyon creek  
on 105N10 - arranged w/ last brush batch of rocks -  
not total any where; Conclude there is no appreciable

amount of copper mineralization in this area,  
even if found its source would be difficult  
to trace given ground conditions, glaciers etc.

Leg has slight infection - difficult to land base.

Aug 24 - Bald eagle 'chick' unable to fly on  
island in middle of lake - apparently nest  
fell out of tree & bird is being raised on  
ground - no consolidated rxs on island (any)  
very yellow tallies on eagles.  $\frac{1}{2}$  way down south  
west side of lake westerly striking west dip  
shade/shist intersects lake - nothing of  
interest south west (very heavy black sand  
& except for two 'strawberry' - swampy w/  
above mentioned rx (consolid @ = 1) little  
cut crop - just north west of glacial features  
persistent; Probe lake for depth -  
physiography - use #10 nylon rope & rock  
(square) - anchor, probe well determine  
safe takeoff area for plane & extent of  
glacial features SE along lake. -  
if bottom (very anoxic lake w/ very 3'-ft long;  
very productive w/ numerous small schools of  
minnows - and 8" grayling seen) can be  
seen depth  $< 10'$ , depths range from  
45' - south of eagle island to 2' - bottom  
rocky off shores but - 'mushy' @ depth  
on north end 14' deep w/ several

'reep' - depth of 3-4' max; 'avg' deep  
sections  $> 25'$  (3 readings of 32')

- deep ocean broken up by 'reep' - as on  
land no pattern for depth - this portable  
except for very south west edge - all  
glacial morphology; <sup>2 more</sup> Aug 25 - wait  
until 7:pm for plane pick up -

then venture NW - WNW between lake &  
ridge (Aug 22). Same; only element  
seen in a rather common manganese (wood)  
stuck on numerous rxs - this stick is  
very light & not confined to any particular  
rx type (ie shale or quartzite) ~~stuck~~ seems  
more random - often flying E-W;  
No plane @ lake - leg swelling <sup>under</sup> knee cap  
minor pain; Aug 26 - plane in - will not  
attempt landing in clear area (50's, 60's  
claim area) - back to R. River, nurse cuts out  
stiver; investigate coal seam just east  
of town while waiting for chopar from  
MacTues - seam to 10' dip 35' southward -  
w/ conglomerate boulders & rusty shale footwall  
- strike 100' N; fossil bones (willow) &  
possibly fish trace w/ some consolidated  
'shale' layer - fossil found on north side  
of cut, chopar @ 53'/hr = 2400 total -  
out of consideration; 2 coal samples collected  
leg stitched - splint removed

Aug 29 - McEntock - investigate N trending  
(NW-NE) structure 'between' claim blocks

D3099 - soil from N-S fault thru divide -  
40' wide - rock in fault (flt to hole)

are minor epidote on 'shears' or fract in rock,  
magnetic ultra basic alt divide (separates)  
like a vein - w/ manganese stain + 'mapi divide'

w/ minor sulfide (Tol) w/ purple fluorite  
veinlet. Soil @ 6" - reddish under 1" ash layer

+ 3" diff w/ glacial / residual rock @ 240 to  
pk of Mt Home + 199° to pt w/ Lonsome, D30910.

approx 150m SE, a second N trending  
structure - like #9 structure terminates  
near ridge line in a persistent NW trending  
fault, 3 large (to 1m) quartz

carb porphyry hand lens (glacial)  
trending NW from the strong N10°E  
structure (major 'pass') - rocks found on

west side of canyon - minor  
metal (pyrite) in one piece of quartz  
also minor porphyry, largest (middle)

piece w/ qtz veins to 3/4" - very 'fluid'  
mass of folia + mapi characters; 3rd

piece near ridge top is very fine grain  
nearly homogeneous orange w/ streaked  
blubs of microporphyry - little structure

D30911 - soil in bottom of canyon at 'pass' actual  
pass (divert) - soil nearly red while top  
over 1/2' w/ minor yellow or brown  
component at depth - very fine salts -

D30912 - 10m NW - soil from B horizon  
w/ standard ash layer note

Sept 15  
Aug 30 - see attachment

Sept 16 - attempt to follow NW-SE ~~line~~ line  
apparent in air photos from trench showing on  
ET claims - The strike of the mineralized shear  
in the trench is NW; it is hoped

more evidence of mineralization is apparent  
on surface - most fault expressions (canyon bottom)  
are perpendicular; directly above 'lake' group  
mapi that are calcareous, a flt nearly is  
mapi x-line rx, non calc + slightly magnetic.

R30920 - rusty, 'large' tal  
pyromorphite from shear

block (fine grained to porphyritic fill  
'pyromorphite?' phenocryst), NW trending?

NE

NE

NE

NE

NE

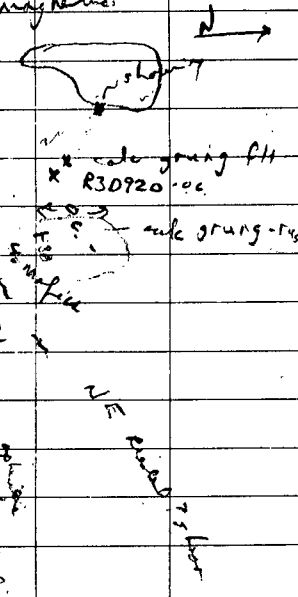
NE

NE

NE

NE

NE





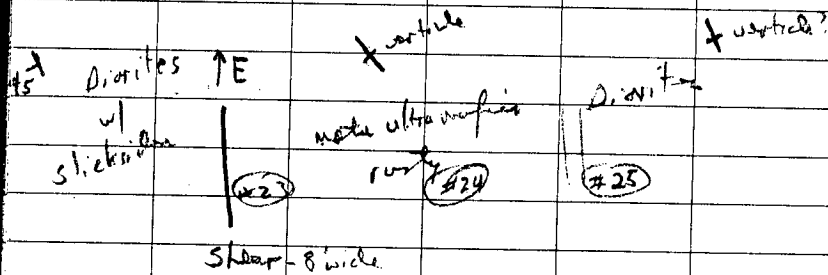
R30922 - 'rusty' meta mafic - sample of rx  
 secondary more w/ NW/SE lineament; 21 label  
 Soil samples in areas are difficult - per front /  
 ground water - appears to 2 1/2' w/o B horizons.

R30921 - soil sample from extension of  
 NE trending to anomaly 'shear' - soil is  
 light brown airy w/ no osh layer - ~~at~~ + ~~at~~ w/  
 glacial ~~soil~~ fragments - may not be remnant?

R30923 - pyritic light 'alt divide' from shear  
 (east (80°) trending) w/ ultramafic on juxtaposed,  
 pyritic rusty rx over - min 4'

R30925 - siliceous / calcic ~~divide~~ w/ minor pyrite  
 rusty on fracture (E11)  $\rightarrow$  optimum gty rx

R30924 - rusty ultramafic from south of shear



swing south along fault (like top breaks up  
 clear SE trend; - wet south southwest of  
 small lake 2 ~~m~~ <sup>gty low</sup> ft - ~~very~~ 1' w/ much gty  
 the second, 1' x 1/2' w/ much ~~iron~~ - no sulfides.  
 - mapped ~~eyes~~ purple plug not any ~~signs~~  
 gty seen.

Sept 17 - continue to investigate south end of  
 NW trend from trench in showing on E.T.  
 - approach from south. @ creek clearing  
 area a lineament of mag + ET anomalies  
 4' of organics + then permafrost -  
 need method (backhoe) to get under - 8' ?  
 on north side of creek black grey chert w/  
 minor quartz veining + minor rust on joints.  
 ft originally from 25° strike, 20' wide, 80° N dipping  
 band 2" - 6" of 'chert' - formation trends  
 toward south on west end. - white gty  
 vein (2") crosscut at low angle, juxtapose  
 'above' is SE striking <sup>(110°)</sup> - vertical dipping of the same  
 bedding is evident near the 'contact'. 1" + ~~band~~ layers of  
 shale separate at the chert bands. Minor rust is  
 found w/ 'hydrothermally' alt gty veins (1/2")

R30926 - gty vein w/ limonite + vuggy areas thru  
 chert. - Stumble into + practically into  
 occupied lower den - @ 'second' creek (swamp)  
 on old 'prebate' etc above line (325°) from trench  
 boat rusty retreat west - long ~~linear~~ <sup>gty</sup> ~~seen~~  
 @ 3' - no lower den, gty - lower follows:  
 black (color + ~~specimen~~). R30928 <sup>8-3</sup> soil in N-W trend  
 trending fault (left to main?) - @ 18" ~~linear~~  
 @ 2 1/2' possible thin osh + mineral soil  
 organics <sup>soil</sup> to 2 1/2', dry clay - small sample - 2 lbs - 1

Rock @ 2 1/2 - 3' attacked by grasse. ?  
D3D928 - next down ~~at~~ #27 - organic to  
1/4" ; light sand .2-4" ; organic/clay to  
24" ; ash near 24" - rock at 2 1/2' w/o  
mineral soil - 2 hole - " ; 3rd organic to rock  
sample - light sand / organic from hole below. j

@ crk, 100 m west sample 3rd - and pre #26  
Black chert (20') under ~~lies~~ layer by black  
crystalline to fine grained limestone ; (white brassy  
flint (shale) ; D3D929 - soil sample from  
EM - mag across back brush meadow -  
- green mineral soil @ 3 1/2 - 4' ; organic to 12" thin  
min soil - pebbles @ 2 1/2' ; other areas in  
meadow present @ 15" - meadow 100 yd wide  
- sample from zone to east side ~ 1/2 way thru.

Oct 15 - ✓ out sample discrepancy  
eg D3D926 + R3D926 + 27  
which were anomalous in the Az Cu etc  
- R3D926 taken @ cliff - no soils there  
here - for location ? - @ ~~cliff~~  
post tagged Y20284  
follow 1<sup>st</sup> <sup>west</sup> trib ~~out~~ of cliffs up -  
very narrow @ first (like original sample site)  
then wide w/ water then narrowing again  
but still wider than nearby stream.  
30-50 m wide when 'level' out - still  
marshy - sample D3D930 - 2' rocky

soil, wet organic to that point  
sample collected between 2 1/2 - 3 1/2' - silty sand.  
- Head wind hit ~~top~~ open area w/  
water - follow down, attempts at sample  
@ narrow area feet ~~glacial~~ round flt  
interfess w/ copper ; - 2000?? lower (1000  
SW of #30 ???) hole at 3' thru organic  
+ rock w/ last foot mineral soil (+ rock)  
sample taken from 2-3' has some organic  
soil → D3D931 ;

Sample flag # 27 found where  
mapped - at narrow of 1<sup>st</sup> trib  
(missed first time up) - marked  
D3D927 on flag - Sample  
D3D932 taken @ same spot  
- one hole sampled again w 2 more  
- to 3 1/2' ft → sample w/ organic, clay +  
mineral soil ;

6/25 - PAF McClinton - investigate 10' E of

cloudbank that have been interpreted  
to be N-S trending granitic shear

Area south & south of of Cornsboro lake

@ claim post #11 + 12 (#2) approx 30 m toward  
post #1 - plogging from previous observation

over outcrop - meta volcanic typical gray  
gray green, S strike SE from road

encounter qtz flt w/ mm" wide "graphitic"  
layers - 30' B carbonates - intermingled w/ qtz  
minor NE (30°) trending structures

bisecting ridge - rx on fringe common

black siliceous rx w/ qtz veins - some red  
in fracture, some limestone & gray

schists (meta soles / vlc) no sulphide on  
my rx left unconformable, limestone pad

striking north east across w/ several  
meta volcanic off north trending fault

along elbow lake 255° to 'elbow' on /k

pad 10' x, 20 m w/ large nodules of CaCO<sub>3</sub>  
in most beds to North along exposure

qtz black schist - strike north - 20 m N

meta soles / vlc (?) strike east - dip 45° south