

**AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.**  
**GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND GEOPHYSICAL  
SURVEY PROGRAM ON THE  
DICKSON HILL PROPERTY, WHEATON AREA,  
SOUTHERN YUKON TERRITORY**

Carmen C. Lee, B.Sc.

**QUARTZ CLAIMS**

DRAFT 12-39  
SLED TIGER 1  
SLED TIGER 2

YB96264-YB96291  
YB57451  
YB57452

YMIP No.: 96-065

Work Performed: July 16 - November 11, 1996

Mining District: Whitehorse

NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7

Location: 60°15' N 135°02' W

Date: February 28, 1997

## **SUMMARY**

A program of geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys were performed on the Draft Claims in the Wheaton River area between July 16 and November 11, 1996. Two new showings of mineralized quartz were discovered and identified as Carmen's Drift and No Man's Land. Total magnetic field and VLF-EM surveys delineated north-south trending structures at Carmen's Drift. Best assays from this showing are 0.213 OPT Au and 100 PPM Ag. Other favorable assay results from sediment silt stream sampling are from the northwestern most drainage, on the western slopes of Mount Wheaton.

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## 1.0 Introduction

This report describes the results of geological mapping, geophysical surveying, and prospecting performed on the Dickson Hill Property, Wheaton River area, southern Yukon Territory between July 16 and November 11, 1996.

## 2.0 Location and access

The Dickson Hill Property is located at 60°12'08"N 135°00'38"W south of Whitehorse, YT in the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory (figure 1). The property is approximately 90km south of Whitehorse by road. The route is as follows:

<u>Section</u>	<u>Distance</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Alaska Highway to Carcross cutoff	20km	All weather paved
Carcross cutoff to Annie Lake Road	17km	All weather paved
Annie Lake Road to Partridge Creek Road	37km	Gravel road
Partridge Creek Road to Property	16km	4x4 road

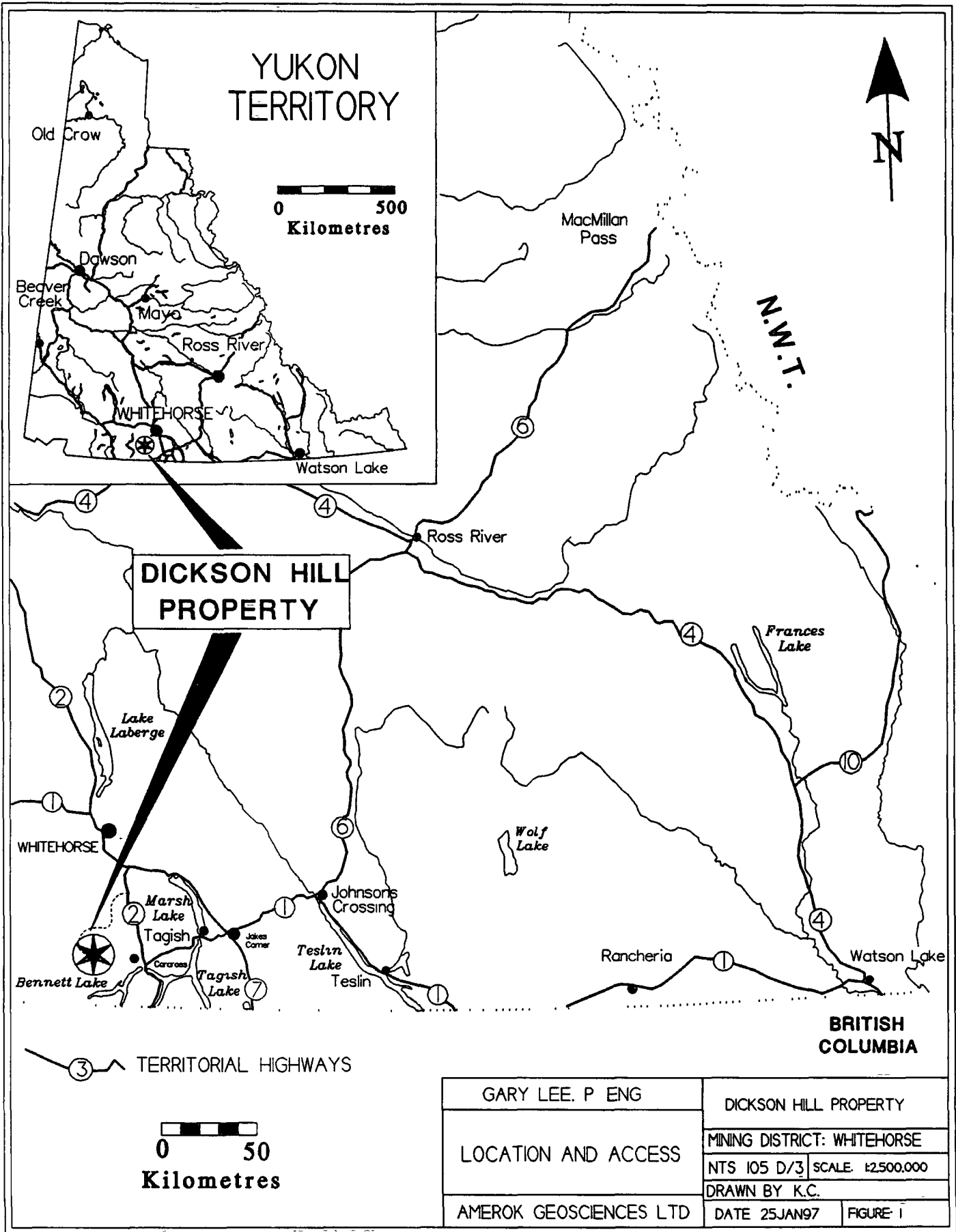
## 3.0 Property

The Dickson Hill Property consists of the following Draft Claims (see figure 2) staked under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and recorded with the Whitehorse Mining District:

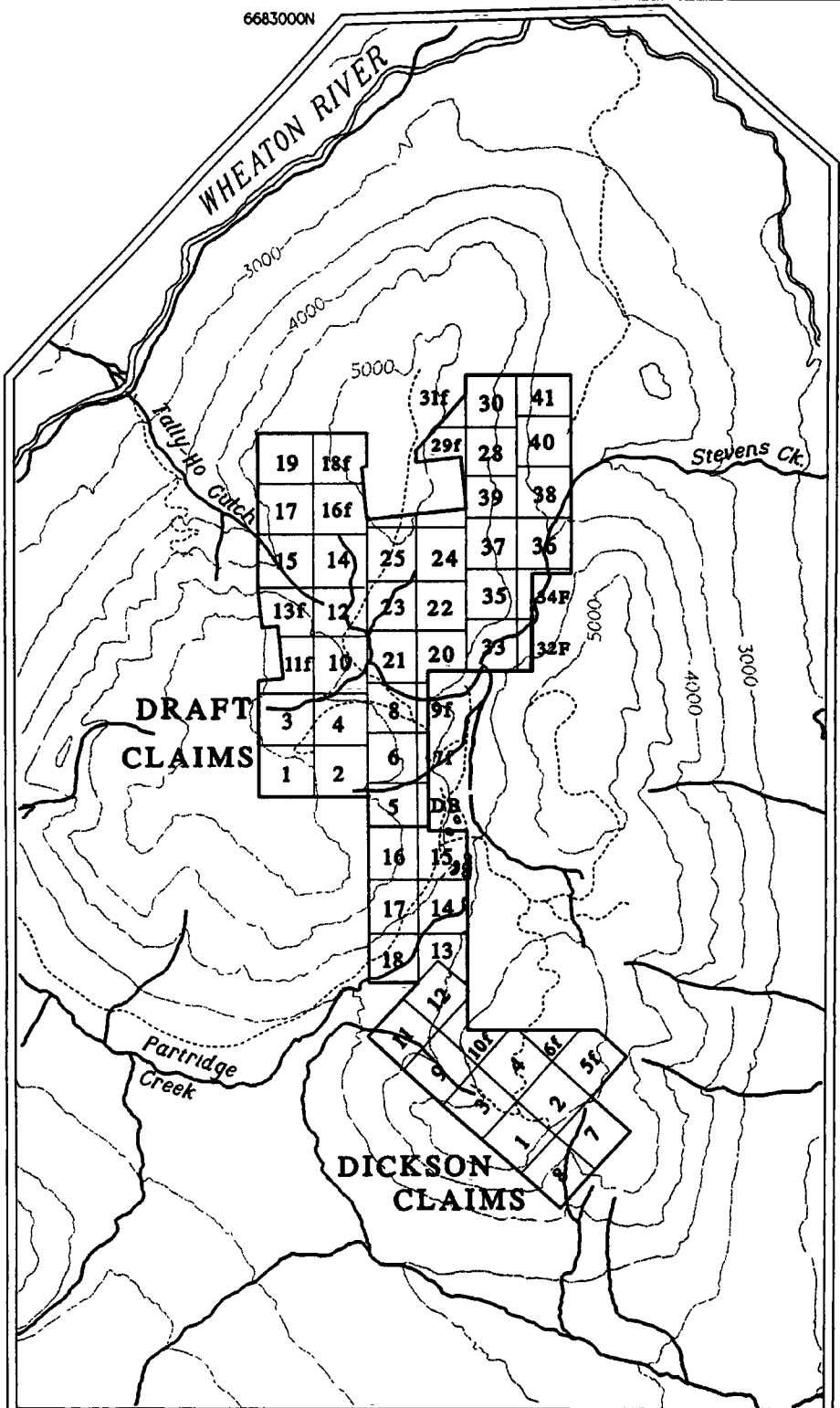
<u>Claims</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
DRAFT 12-39	YB96264-YB96291	September 4, 1997
SLED TIGER1	YB57451	
SLED TIGER2	YB57452	

The Draft Claims are owned by the following parties:

<u>Name/address</u>	<u>Percentage ownership</u>
Mike Power Site 6 Comp.11 Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5V8	50%
Gary Lee Box 5348	50%



6683000N



495000E

502000E

667000N



ELEVATIONS IN FEET

GARY LEE. PENG	CLAIMS DICKSON. DRAFT DB	
TALLY-HO PROPERTY LOCATION MAP	MINING DISTRICT WHITEHORSE	
	NTS: 105D3	SCALE 1:60 000
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD	DRAWN BY	
	DATE 27 JAN 97	FIGURE 2

Whitehorse, YT  
Y1A 5L5

#### **4.0 Physiography**

Dickson Hill Property covers rolling hills to steeper slopes onto Mount Wheaton, Mount Stevens, and Tally-Ho Mountain. The property is centred on Mount Wheaton and lies within the Boundary Ranges of the rugged Coast Mountain Range. Topography varies from dissected uplands to steeper slopes of the Teslin Plateau as a result of rivers and glaciation, respectively. Mount Wheaton drains into Stevens Creek to the east, the Wheaton River, and via many smaller creeks on the southern part of the property. Elevations range from 4300 feet at Stevens Creek to 5800 feet at the summit of Mount Wheaton. Vegetation is diverse varying from short arctic birch or buck brush, grass, and moss at higher elevations to alder, scrub conifers, and willow lower down.

#### **5.0 Regional geology**

The geology of the Wheaton River district is well documented by Doherty and Hart (1989). The region lies near the boundary between the Nisling Terrane and the Whitehorse Trough. The Nisling Terrane is a belt of metamorphic and intrusive rocks that includes the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Yukon Crystalline Terrane (Wheeler and McFeely, 1987). The Whitehorse Trough is a relict fore-arc basin with clastic sediments derived from an uplifted core (LaBerge Group) being deposited over older andesitic volcanic rocks flooring the basin (Lewes River Volcanics). The Tally-Ho Shear Zone, west of the property, forms the boundary between the Whitehorse Trough and the Nisling Terrane. Following the mid-Jurassic amalgamation of the Nisling Terrane with the Whitehorse Trough, an overlap succession of clastic rocks was deposited and the region was affected by a later episode of Eocene volcanism. During this latter event, high level alaskite and bimodal calc-alkaline felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks were emplaced throughout the Wheaton River District.

The property is near the Llewellyn Fault on the east side of the Tally-Ho Shear Zone. Both the Llewellyn Fault and the older Tally-Ho Shear Zone appear to have exerted strong control on the location of precious metal occurrences in northern British Columbia and southern Yukon Territory (Hart and Radloff 1991, Mihalynuk and Mountjoy 1991). This is apparent in the distribution of showings north and south of the property. The Tally-Ho Shear Zone is a deep crustal extending from Lake Bennett 40 kilometres north of the Mount McIntyre area. Early ductile deformation resulted in the development of a penetrative fabric as the entrained rocks were metamorphosed to the greenschist facies. During a later (Late Cretaceous - Early Tertiary) stage of

brittle deformation, quartz veins were developed within extensional fractures. Late Eocene deformation resulted in doming and subsequent crustal collapse of the Bennett Lake Caldera.

A number of significant precious mineral occurrences are present within the Wheaton River District and are subdivided into the following four types by Hart and Radloff (1991): a. Magmatic veins (Mount Wheaton); b. Metamorphic veins (Odd Vein); c. Mesothermal veins (Mount Stevens, Tally-Ho, Legal Tender), and d. High level quartz-rich epithermal veins (Silver Queen). The veins at Mount Wheaton are a stockwork of magmatic quartz veins within silicified Wheaton River Volcanics adjacent to the contact with a late Cretaceous intrusion. Approximately equal concentrations of gold and silver are found within thin white quartz veins with minor amounts of galena and chalcopyrite.

Formations underlying the Dickson Hill Property consists of the following units:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Formation</u>	<u>Lithology</u>
Eocene	Mount Skukum Complex	Felsic dykes, laccoliths or plugs, aphanitic & porphyritic rhyolite
Late Cretaceous	Folle Mountain Stock	Quartz-rich granite
	Wheaton River Granodiorite	Locally foliated, medium grained hornblende diorite & quartz diorite
	Perkins Peak Plug	Alaskite, granite
Cretaceous	Wheaton River Volcanics	Andesite to dacite flows
	Intercalated Epiclastic Rocks	Greywacke, sandy tuff, limestone
Mid-Cretaceous	Whitehorse Plutonic Suite	Leucocratic phase of hornblende granodiorite, tonalite, diorite
Jurassic or Cretaceous	Millhaven Conglomerate	Polymictic conglomerate with minor sandstone,



		shale, greywacke
Triassic	Ultramafic Rocks	pyroxenite, dunite
	Tally Ho Leucogabbro	gabbroic hornblende orthogneiss
Late Triassic	Lewes River Group	Augite porphyritic basalt, amphibolite
Paleozoic & older (?)	Nisling Assemblage	Biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar schist, quartzite

## 6.0 Property History

Mining exploration in the Mount Wheaton district began in the 1890's with the arrival of prospectors from the Alaska panhandle. Mining near Juneau attracted many prospectors and small miners and provided them an opportunity to earn a grubstake through winter employment in the mines. A number of these individuals began to move north and found the first hard rock and placer occurrences in the southern Yukon. Frank Corwin and Thomas Rickman were the first recorded prospectors in the region; they reportedly staked ground on Cariboo Hill, Chieftain Hill, and Idaho Mountain before returning to Juneau with high-grade gold samples. The location of the claims were not revealed before their death as a result of uncertainties related to mineral tenure. Another prospector, Thomas Kerwin, reportedly staked near Idaho Hill in 1893 and returned with high grade gold samples; he too refused to disclose his claim location. During the Klondike Gold Rush, several occurrences were staked and recorded in Dawson but the first big rush to the area occurred in 1906 with the discovery of high grade gold at Tally-Ho Mountain and at Mount Anderson. Both of these properties became small producers and numerous other showings were staked and explored. Activity in the area declined to a standstill by the 1950's and the area remained dormant until the discovery of a bonanza epithermal gold-silver deposit at Mount Skukum in the early 1980's. With the decline in gold price, during the late 1980's, exploration activity in the area had declined once again.

The Draft Claims (12-39) covering Mount Wheaton were staked by Amerok Geosciences Ltd, in 1996. It is not known that if the old adit and the smaller hand trenches found on the Dickson Hill Property have been previously documented. Presently, the property includes the Silver Queen showing. The

history of this showing is documented in Minfile105D 180. Exploration to date comprise of geological mapping, prospecting, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveying.

## **7.0 Property geology**

The Dickson Hill Property for the most part is underlain by locally metamorphosed, Late Cretaceous Wheaton Valley granodiorites. This unit compositionally varies from quartz diorite to hornblende diorite. Cretaceous Wheaton River volcanics and intercalated Epiclastic rocks to the north east, while Triassic ultramafic rocks, Lewes River Group amphibolite and porphyritic basalt occurs to the south.

Numerous mafic and andesite dikes intrude the granodiorites throughout the property. The dykes are very fine grained, dark greenish-grey, containing larger quartz and possibly felsic grains, and often has locally intensive epidote mineralization. Also intruding the granodiorite is the Late Cretaceous Perkins Peak plug of alaskite. Eocene rhyolite porphyry ring dykes also intrude the granodiorite and are associated with Mount Skukum volcanism. Locally, isolated outcrops of chlorite schist intrude through the granodiorite.

Outcrops on the property range from cliffy sections to talus, and for the most part is covered with grass and moss. Visibility was reduced late September due to the snow cover. Figure 4 illustrating the property geology is based on previous work done in the Open File Report 1990-4 combined with the mapping completed in the summer and fall of 1996.

## **8.0 Mineralization**

Float rock samples were collected from the three showings (Carmen's Drift, No Man's Land, and Silver Queen) as well as along the drainages with the silt sediment samples. Rock samples collected were limited to float quartz with visible mineralization. Quartz veins are exposed through previous hand trenches at No man's Land and at the old adit at Carmen's Drift. Thirty element assay and fire assays for gold were performed by Northern Analytical Laboratories of Whitehorse. The results for all of the showings and other locations are listed in the back in Appendix C.

There is abundant quartz in the talus in the vicinity of No Man's Land however locating visible mineralization is tedious. Mineralization found within the quartz contains disseminated pyrite, galena, and chalcopyrite. Visible mineralization is often associated with rusty, vuggy, massive, white quartz.

Mineralized quartz is often associated with bright red weathering. Assays from float samples contain 0.057 oz/ton Au, 100ppm Ag, and 14607ppm Pb.

At the old adit (Carmen's Drift) samples were taken from the waste rock pile left from previous trenching. There, abundant mineralization is seen within massive white quartz samples. Mineralization includes massive galena, minor pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite. Assays resulted in 0.213 oz/ton Au, 100ppm Ag, and 24000ppm Pb. Other hand trenches to the north and northwest also exposes quartz veins with similar mineralization as mentioned above.

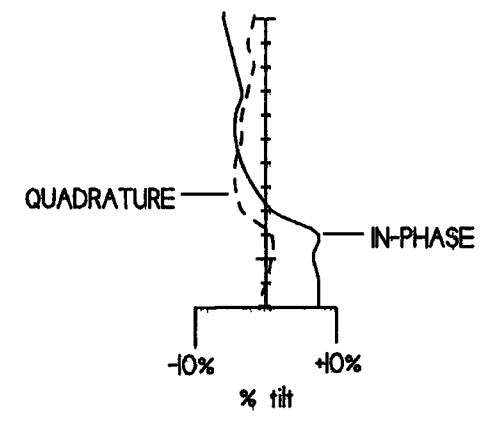
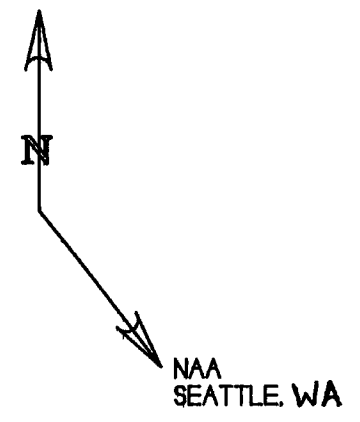
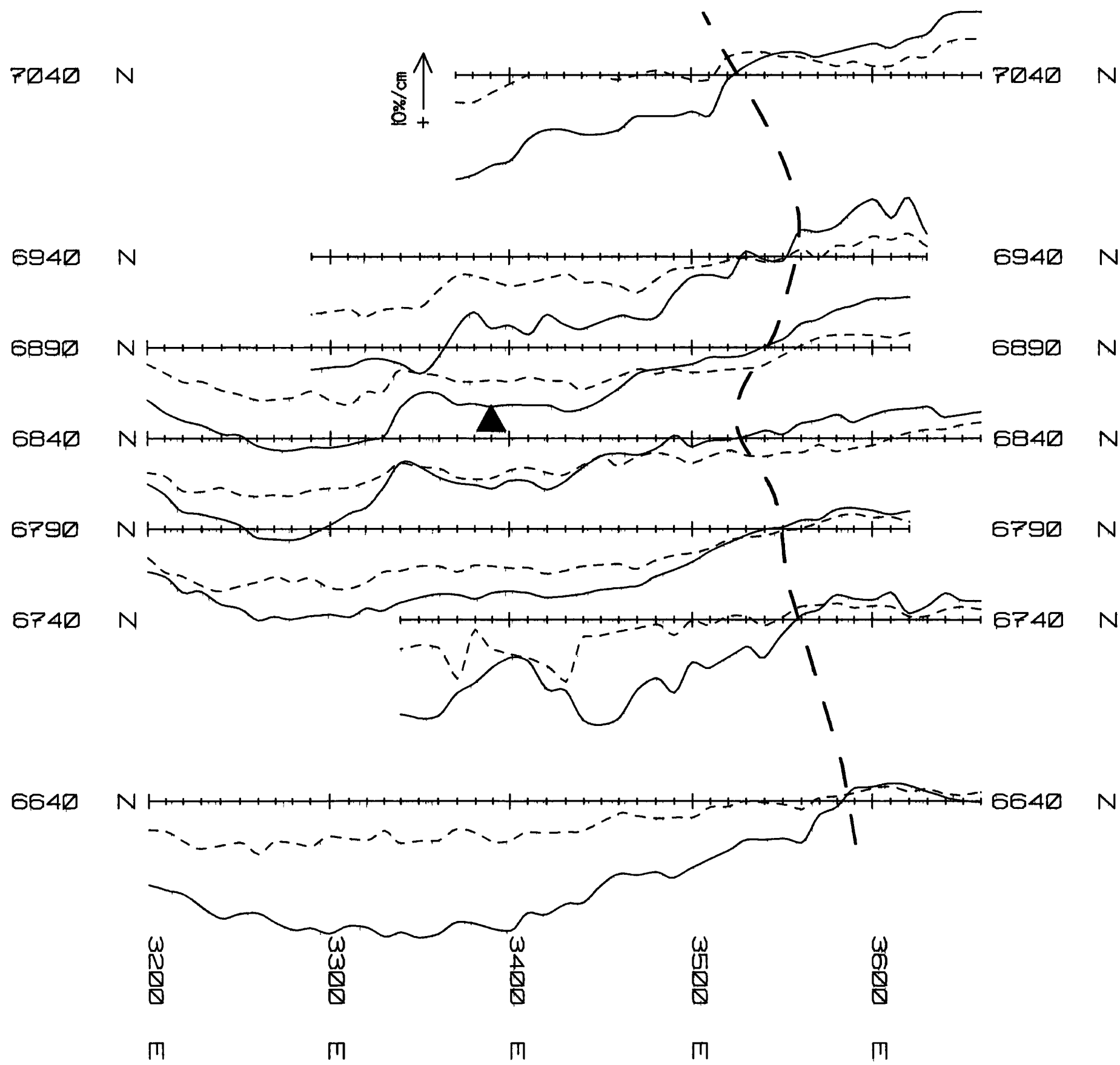
Rhyolitic grab samples containing abundant malachite staining and minor euhedral galena were assayed from the Silver Queen showing. The area around the showing has been heavily trenched therefore samples were taken from the waste rock pile. Mineralization appears to be concentrated within a faulted, brecciated zone. Rocks hosting the mineralization are heavily weathered, oxidized, and buff colored.

Float samples taken from the drainage up to Tally-Ho Mountain, contained minor amounts of malachite and pyrite. Other float samples taken from the north western most drainage up the west side of Mount Wheaton, contained minor amounts of pyrite and galena.

## **9.0 Geophysical surveys**

Total magnetic field and VLF-EM surveys were conducted over a drift centred over Carmen's Drift (figure 4). The grid baseline trends N-S and the origin is at 6840N, 3500E. Lines were picketed at 10 metre intervals. All stations were picketed with 18" wooden pickets and scribed with metal tags.

The VLF-EM survey was conducted with a synchronized pair of Omni IV proton precession magnetometers using a base station cycling interval of 15 seconds as well as a Geonics EM-16 VLF receiver over the survey lines. The Seattle, WA. (Station NAA) transmitter was used on the E-W trending survey lines to locate N-S trending principle structures. Readings of the in-phase and quadrature tilt-angle were taken at 10 metre intervals along the survey lines. The data is shown in stacked profile format in figure 10A. In-phase profiles are shown with solid lines and quadrature profiles with dashed lines while the location of the conductor axis is indicated by a thick dashed line. The conductor interpreted is most likely a quartz vein since other quartz veins are known to be present in the vicinity of the area. This is further substantiated by a quartz vein outcropping within the old adit at Carmen's Drift as well as a within few other hand trenches to the north and west of the old adit.



- - - - - CONDUCTOR AXIS  
 ▲ SHOWING



DICKSON HILL PROPERTY		CLAIMS:DRAFT	
VLF-EM SURVEY		MINING DISTRICT:WHITEHORSE	
Stacked Profile Map		NTS: 105 D/3.6	SCALE: 1:2500
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.		DATE: 18FEB97	FIGURE:10A

Two lines were surveyed with the Geonics EM-16 VLF receiver on the Sled Tiger claims. These claims are located to the northwest of the Draft Claims and due west of Mineral Hill. The Seattle, WA (Station NAA) transmitter was used on the NE-SW trending survey lines. Readings of the in-phase and quadrature tilt angle were taken at 10 metre intervals along the survey lines. The data is shown in stacked profile format in figure 10D. One conductor axis interpreted is located on line 500N, station 140W extending to line 580N, station 120W. This northwest trending structure is most likely associated with the Tally-Ho shear zone and/or the intrusion of Eocene rhyolite and andesite dykes.

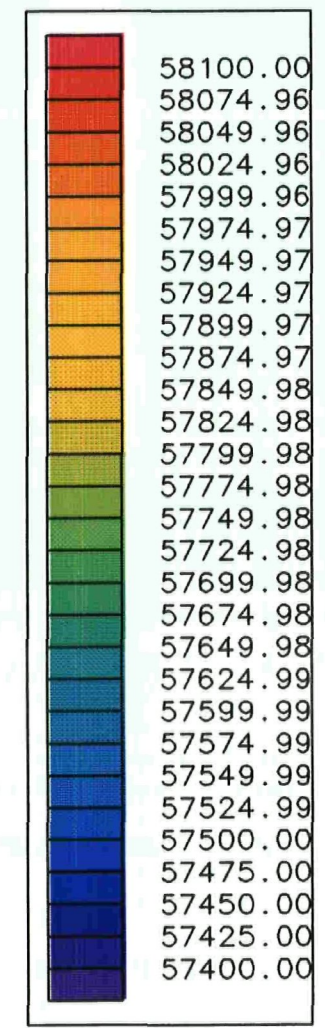
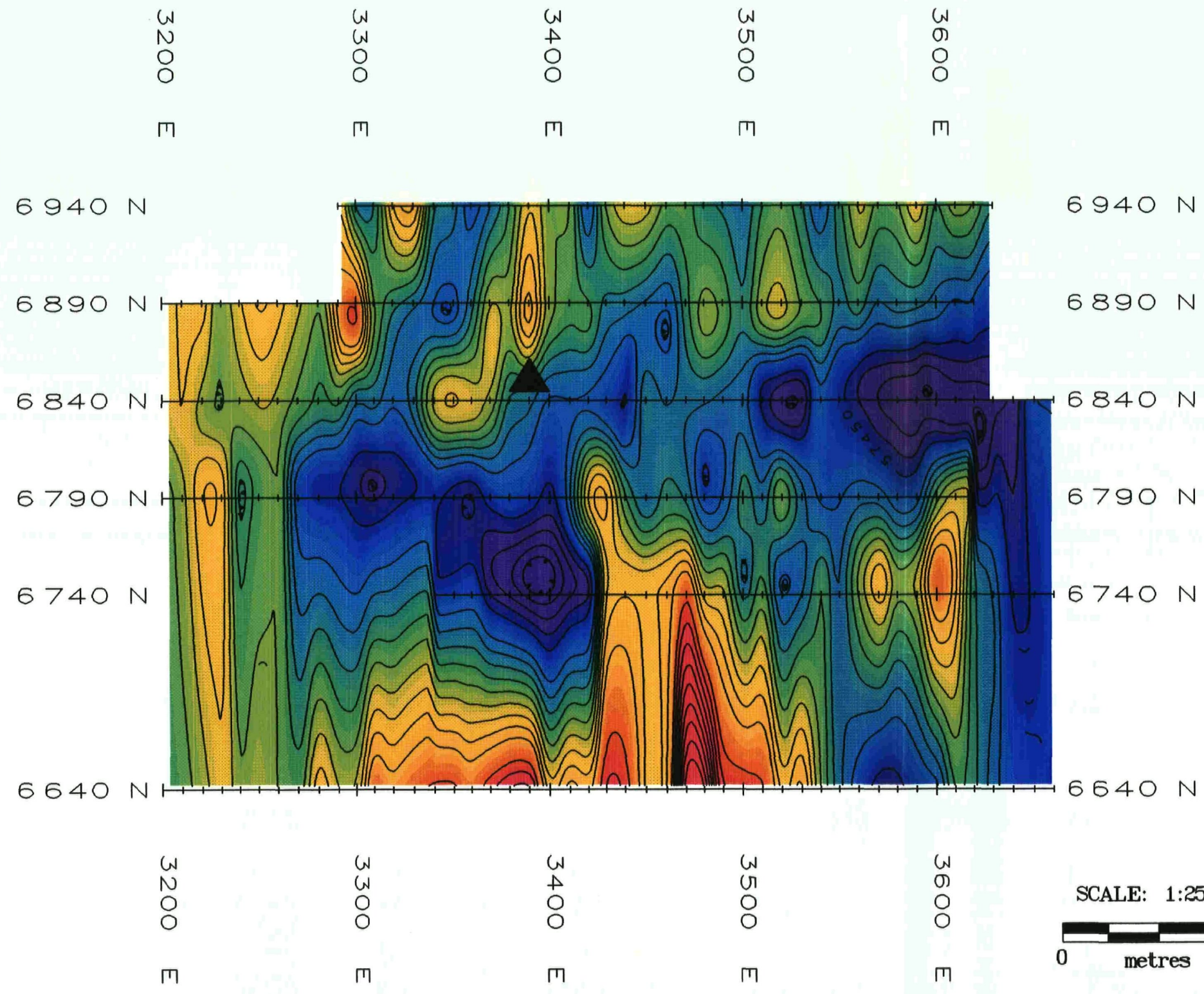
The total magnetic field survey was conducted with a synchronized pair of Omni IV proton precession magnetometers using a base station cycling interval of 15 seconds. Measurements were taken at 10 metre intervals along the survey lines. Figure 10B is a colour contour map of the total magnetic field readings and also the location of Carmen's drift. Through previous total magnetic field surveys performed in the area, it is interpreted that magnetic lows may be a result of hydrothermal alteration surrounding quartz veins or the quartz veins themselves. Old trenches exposing quartz veins were are thought to possibly trend N-S similar to the regional structural trends in the area. Quartz veins trending E-W are also thought to possibly exist, however they were not tested in this year's survey. Magnetic lows in the plot occur near the showing and possibly trend N-S. The interpretation from the VLF-EM data indicates that the conductor axis follows magnetic lows to the east of the showing. Another possible N-S trending feature lies 70 metres to the west of the showing. Magnetic lows at the showing do not seem to be associated with the conductor axis. In this case, there may be E-W structures associated with the showing.

A Fraser filter VLF in-phase contour plot was also used to delineate possible trends (see Figure 10C). Throughout the surveyed area, there appears to be numerous N-S trending lows. These lows are associated with magnetic lows and is coincident with the conductor axis. The showing itself lies within a low that appears to continue to the north.

Due to wintry weather conditions, geophysical grids put in at Silver Queen and No Man's Land were not surveyed. The location of the grids as well as the conductor axis is depicted with the property geology in Figure 4.

## **10.0 Geochemical surveys**

Sediment silt stream sampling was performed on the property over the major creeks as well as most of the minor tributaries. Part of the samples were collected from abandoned tributaries, therefore were more soily. In the major drainage, silt samples were difficult to retrieve due to the gravelly nature of the creek beds. Sampling intervals were hipchained, flagged, and collected every



CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5,50,500 nT

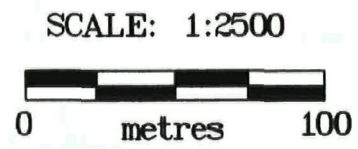
DICKSON HILL PROPERTY

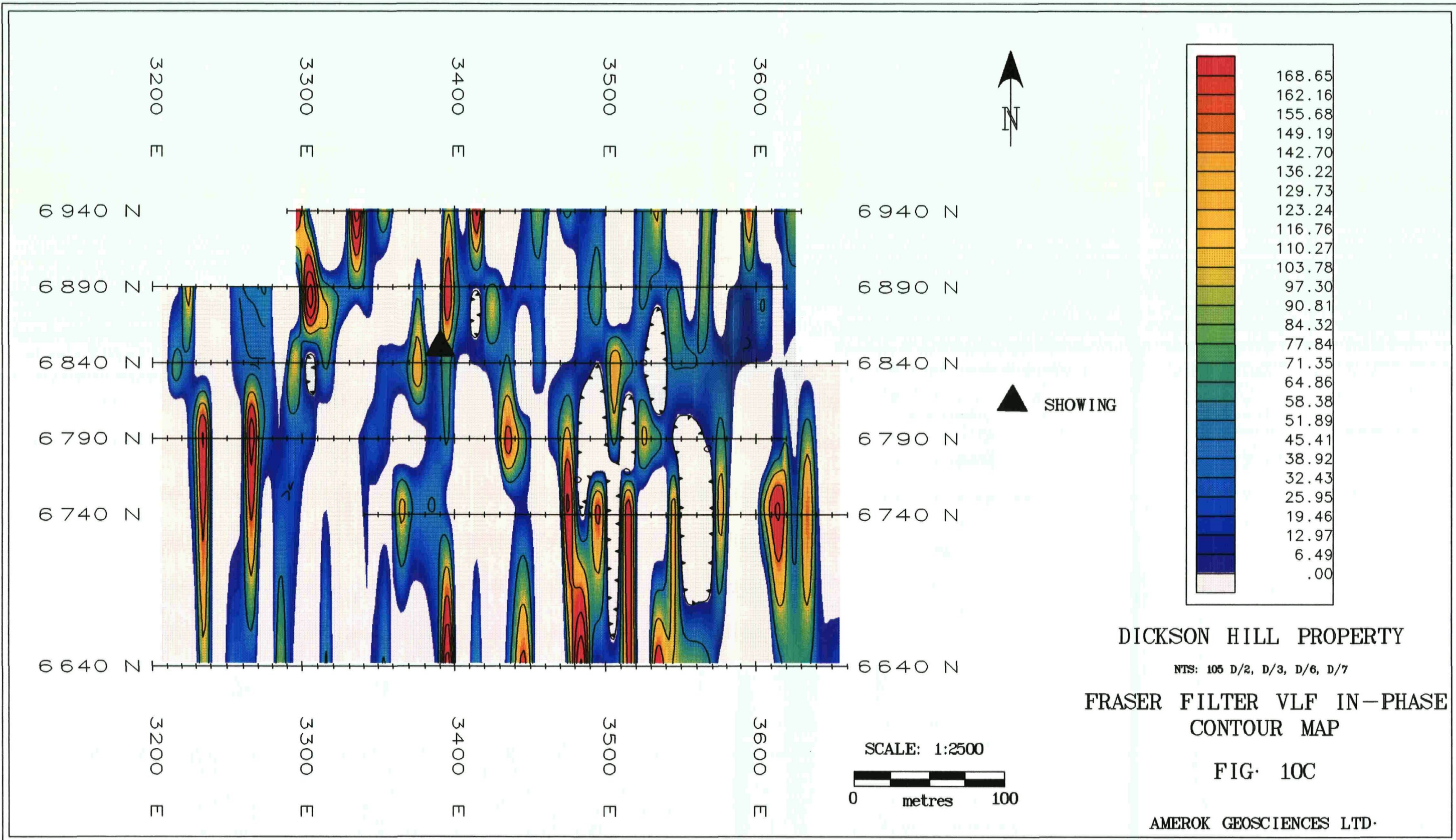
NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7

TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD SURVEY  
CONTOUR MAP

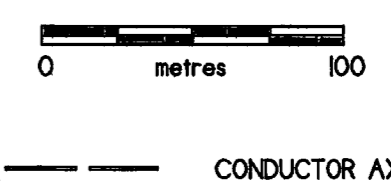
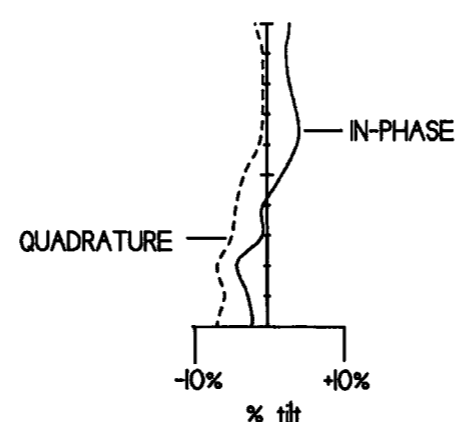
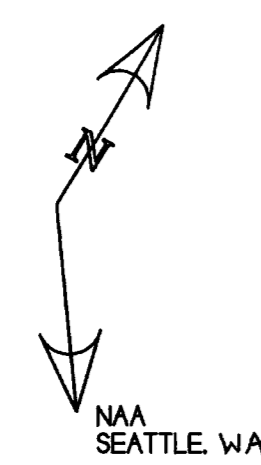
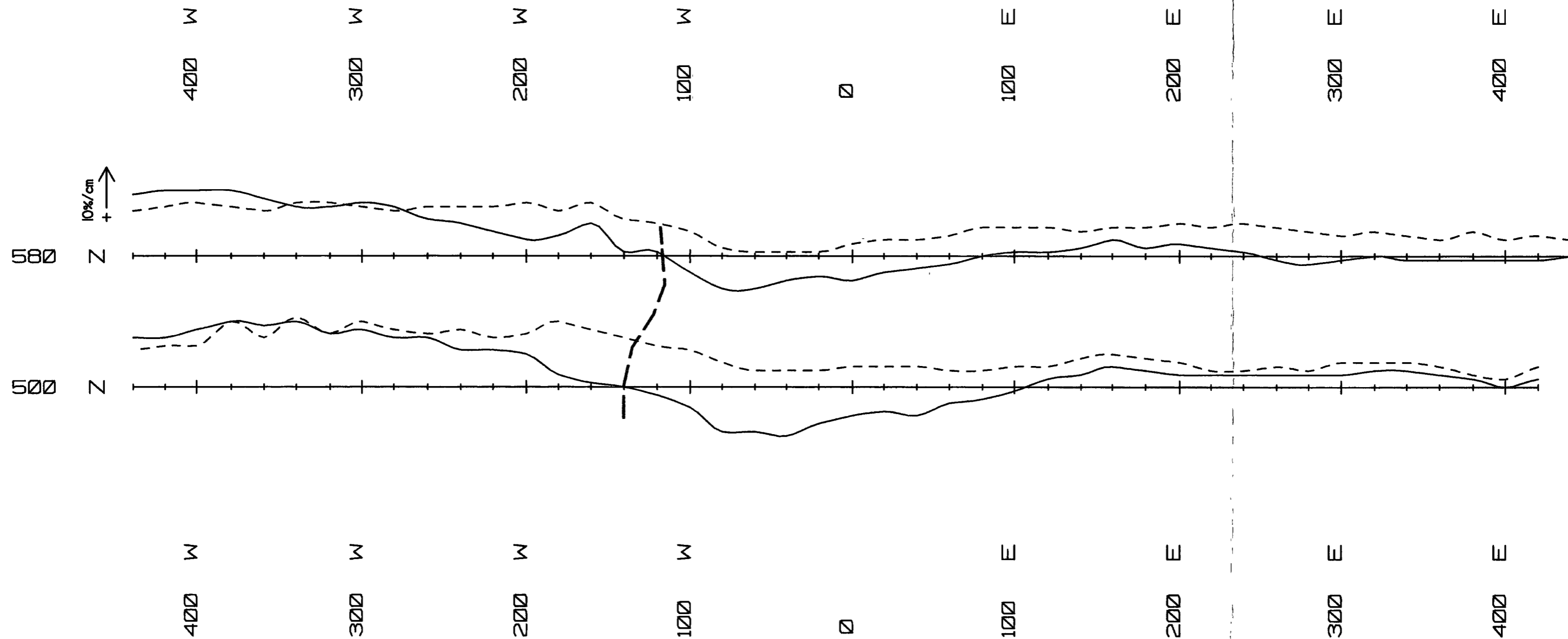
FIG. 10B

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.





DICKSON HILL PROPERTY  
 NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7  
 FRASER FILTER VLF IN-PHASE  
 CONTOUR MAP  
 FIG. 10C  
 AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.



LEGAL TENDER PROPERTY	CLAIMS: SLED TIGER	
VLF-EM SURVEY Stacked Profile Map	MINING DISTRICT: WHITEHORSE	
	NTS: 105 D/6	SCALE: 1:2500
AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.	OPERATOR: G. LEE	
	DATE: 17FEB97	FIGURE: 100



100 metres located with a GPS. Samples on average were a half a pound and were assayed for gold plus 30 elements by Northern Analytical Laboratories Ltd. (see Appendix D) Figure 5 illustrates the location of the silt and rock samples analyzed.

The assay results are depicted on four maps indicating the amount, with symbols, of silver, arsenic, and lead present in ppm as well as gold in ppb. Figure 6 represents gold values within silt and rock samples (rock samples are denoted with a R). Anomalously high gold values within rock samples occur at all of the showings; Carmen's drift, Silver Queen, and No Man's Land at 0.213 oz/ton Au, 534ppb, and 0.057 oz/ton respectively. Other high values occur within the vicinity of the creek junctions. Anomalous silver values also occur at all three showings as well as up stream on the north western most drainage (see figure 7). High lead values are associated with the anomalous gold and silver values at the showings as well as upstream the northwestern arm. Values are estimated at 2.6% at Silver Queen and 2.4% at Carmen's Drift (see figure 8). Anomalous arsenic values occur downstream from Carmen's Drift and at the Silver Queen showing (see figure 9).

Location of the rock samples are also illustrated with the property geology in Figure 4. High gold, silver, and lead values at near and at Carmen's drift lie within the Late Cretaceous Wheaton granodiorite and are associated with quartz veins that are known to exist in the area. The Silver Queen showing is hosted within Triassic Lewes River Group sedimentary rocks and Cretaceous granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The area around the showing has been previously extensively trenched and little outcrop can be seen. The anomalous high values may be associated with local occurrences of a rhyolitic unit. However assay results from grab samples did not yield values as high as the samples collected in the late 1980's.

## **11.0 Conclusions**

The results of the 1996 exploration program accomplished the following:

- a. Locating two new showings of mineralized quartz veins at Carmen's Drift and No Man's Land. Carmen's Drift produced assay results of 0.213 oz/ton Au and 2.4% Pb. No Man's Land yielded 0.057 OPT Au.
- b. Other samples resulting in high Au values were located upstream on the north western most drainage as well as at the main creek junction.
- c. Geophysical grids were put in at three showings and Carmen's Drift was surveyed delineating one conductor axis.

- d. Prospecting of the showings and the drainages on the property was successfully completed.**

**and the results of this work lead to the following conclusion:**

- a. Gold mineralization is most likely associated with massive galena.**
- b. Total magnetic field and VLF-EM surveys are useful in delineating structures that are possibly associated with quartz veins**
- c. Successful location of additional high grade gold occurrences will require careful surface prospecting and/or trenching on existing quartz veins.**

## **12.0 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are made for further work on the Dickson Hill Property:

- a. Trenching around the two new showings at Carmen's Drift and No Man's Land should be conducted to locate the orientation and presence of the quartz veins.
- b. The existing geophysical grid at Carmen's Drift should be extended and surveyed to the north to attempt to delineate the vein seen at the showing as well as to locate other possible veins in the area.
- c. Geophysical surveys such as VLF-EM and total magnetic field should be conducted over the existing grids at Silver Queen and No Man's Land.
- d. Further mapping, prospecting, and geochemical sampling should be conducted around the new showings as well as along the north western most drainage and around the creek junctions to attempt to locate the source of the high gold, silver, and lead values.

Respectfully submitted,  
**AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.**

Carmen C. Lee, B.Sc.

## **References Cited**

- Davidson, G.S. (1986) Rotary Percussion Drilling. Whitehorse Mining Recorder: Assessment Report 091822.
- Doherty, R.A. and C.J.R. Hart (1989) Preliminary geology of Fenwick Creek (105 D/3) and Alligator Lake (105 D/6) map areas. INAC Open File 1988-2, Indian and northern Affairs Canada.
- Hart, C.J. and J.K. Radloff (1991) Geology of Whitehorse, Alligator Lake, Fenwick Creek, Carcross and part of Robinson map areas (105 D/2, 3, 6, 7) INAC Open File 1990-4, Indian and northern Affairs Canada.
- Mihalynuk, M.G. and K. Mountjoy (1990) Geology of the Tagish Lake Area (Edgar Lake 104 M/8 and Warm Creek 104 M/9E) in: Geological Fieldwork 1989, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Paper 1989-1, p. 293-310.
- Wallis, J.E. (1986) Summary Evaluation Report on the Tally-Ho Mountain Property. Whitehorse Mining Recorder: Assessment Report 062218.
- Wheeler, J.O. and p. McFeely (1987) Tectonic Assemblage Map of the Canadian Cordillera, Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1565.

**APPENDIX A. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS**

I, Carmen C. Lee of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, certify that:

1. I obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology from the University of Calgary in 1996.
2. I have been employed in mineral exploration and geophysical research since 1996.
3. I performed or supervised the geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys described in this report.

Carmen C. Lee, B.Sc.

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory  
February 28, 1997

## APPENDIX B. PROJECT LOG

<u>Date (1996)</u>	<u>Activity</u>
July 16	Mapping/sampling Dickson Hill showing (M. Power/R. Kamnitzer)
Aug 22	Assemble maps, airphotos, CADD digitizing of topography (C.Lee)
Aug 23	Assemble and check camp and field gear; pick up supplies (C.Lee)
Aug 25	Drive to Wheaton, set up camp, locate base lines (C. Lee/R. Kamnitzer/G. Lee)
Aug 26-Sept 2	Putting in control grid, stake new claims (C. Lee/R. Kamnitzer)
Sept 3	Prospecting, gridding, VLF demo, back to town for supplies (C. Lee/R. Kamnitzer/G. Lee)
Sept 4-5	Getting supplies for the next stage of the project
Sept 7	Reconnaissance of other showings around the area (M. Power/C. Lee)
Sept 8	Putting in replacement posts, prospecting (G. Lee/C. Lee)
Sept 9	Getting timber for the Buffalo Hump adit (G. Lee/C. Lee/R. Kamnitzer)
Sept 11-18	Prospecting, mapping, sediment silt sampling (C. Lee/R. Kamnitzer)
Sept 19	In town for supplies (C. Lee/R. Kamnitzer)
Sept 20	Prospecting, mapping, sediment silt sampling (C. Lee/R. Kamnitzer)
Sept 21	Back to town; 4 wheel drive not working on rental truck.

Nov 5 Mobe to Mount Stevens camp; unable to get all the gear in, very poor trail conditions (G. Lee/ P. Chidgzey/T. Plunkett)

Nov 6 Move rest of gear into camp, put trails into two grids (G. Lee/ P. Chidgzey/T. Plunkett)

Nov 7 Gridding at Carmen's Drift (G. Lee/ P. Chidgzey/T. Plunkett)

Nov 8-9 Grid and survey at Carmen's Drift (G. Lee/ P. Chidgzey/T. Plunkett)

Nov 10 Instrument breakdown; fixing gear , working on BH Drift (G. Lee/P. Chidgzey/T. Plunkett)

Nov 11 Demobe to Whitehorse

Feb 5-7,10-14, 1997 CADD digitizing and drafting (C. Lee)

Feb 17-21,24-27 Report Preparation (C. Lee)

Personnel

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Y1A-5L5

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Y1A-5L5

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Y1A-1W2

Ruth Kamnitzer  
74 Harrington Cres.  
Willowdale, ON  
M2M-2Y5

Tom Plunkett, Jr.  
Mile 213, Klondike Hwy.  
Whitehorse, YT  
Y1A-4N1

Total Man Days:

M. Power	2 days	C. Lee	45 days
G. Lee	10 days	R. Kamnitzer	23 days
P. Chidgzey	6 days	T. Plunkett, Jr.	6 days

**APPENDIX C. SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS**

<b>SAMPLE NO.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>AU (OPT)</b>	<b>AG (PPM)</b>
*96-DR-G-3390E-6845N (Carmen's Drift)	rusty, vuggy quartz with massive galena, minor pyrite and bornite, chalcopyrite, minor fractures	0.213	100
*96-SQ (Silver Queen)	heavily oxidized, vuggy, malachite stained, heavy ?rhyolite	534 ppb	100
**96DR-3500E (No Man's Land)	rusty, vuggy quartz with minor amounts of galena and chalcopyrite	0.057	63.3
96SQ-U-7373E-6900N	weakly oxidized quartz with malachite staining	109 ppb	63.1
96SQ-U-7543E-7158N	slightly oxidized quartz with malachite staining	183 ppb	33.0
96SQ-U-7460E-7044N	vuggy quartz with minor amounts of pyrite and malachite, slightly oxidized	8 ppb	2.9
96DR-U-7920E-8474N	heavily oxidized vuggy quartz with galena	0.069	100
96DR-U-7866E-8243N	rusty, vuggy quartz with galena and pyrite	224 ppb	61.6
96DR-U-8028E-7708N	slightly oxidized quartz with minor fractures, some vugs, and galena	712 ppb	31.0
96DR-U-7817E-7851N	slightly to heavily oxidized quartz with large (1mm-0.5cm ) cubic and rhombohedral oxidized crystals (probably pyrite); oxidation is bright red	62 ppb	9.3
96DR-U-8075E-7492N	slightly vuggy quartz with oxidized cubic crystals (possibly pyrite)	25 ppb	3.0
96DR-U-8165E-7435N	heavily iron-oxidized quartz with some pyrite and chalcopyrite ?stringers; quartz is medium grey	17 ppb	0.6
96SQ-U-7380E-6853N	quartz minor amounts of oxidized crystals (probably pyrite)	<5 ppb	0.2
96SQ-U-7395E-7002N	overall barren quartz with one fracture infilled with pyrite and malachite; minor fractures and very slightly oxidized; sample heavy	20 ppb	1.7
*96DR-U-8324E-8035N (No Man's Land)	heavily iron-oxidized quartz, with minor fractures; slightly vuggy; blebs of galena throughout	848 ppb	100



96DR-U-7826E-7916N	heavily oxidized, yellowish-orange to brown quartz; slightly vuggy with oxidized cubic crystals (?pyrite)	37 ppb	2.4
96DR-U-8153E-7877N	smokey quartz with reddish-brown oxidation; vuggy with some vugs containing oxidized cubic crystals (?pyrite)	6 ppb	1.6
96DR-U-7792E-8257N	yellowish-brown oxidized quartz; vuggy; with some vugs infilled with pyrite	65 ppb	1.7
96DR-U-7962E-8182N	yellowish-brown oxidized quartz; vuggy, some vugs infilled with oxidized ?pyrite	6 ppb	<
96DR-U-8007E-7757N	yellowish-brown oxidized quartz; some vugs infilled with oxidized crystals 0.4-0.8cm in diameter	0.030	2.6
96SQ-U-7720E-7167N	quartz with abundant malachite staining, oxidized, minor fractures	52 ppb	8.9
96DR-G-3500E-6440N	vuggy, oxidized quartz with minor malachite staining, oxidized minerals within vugs	10 ppb	0.2
96DR-U-8115E-7895N	quartz and granite; reddish-brown oxidation; vuggy, some vugs infilled with cubic oxidized minerals; disseminated pyrite throughout	15 ppb	1.2
96DR-U-7942E-7780N	yellowish-brown oxidized greyish quartz; minor fractures; oxidized cubic minerals within vugs	447 ppb	21.0
96DR-U-8102E-7725N	slightly oxidized yellowish-brown quartz; slightly vuggy, some vugs infilled with oxidized minerals (?pyrite, chalcopyrite)	11 ppb	0.9
96SQ-U-7776E-7272N	coarse grained, light pink rhyolite with mafic minerals; oxidized; malachite stained; few oxidized minerals	38 ppb	5.6

\* sample taken from showing

\*\* sample taken from showing but not indicated on maps

**APPENDIX D. ASSAY CERTIFICATES**

20/12/96

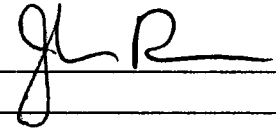
Assay Certificate

Page 1

Amerok Geosciences Ltd.

WO# 07185

Certified by



Sample #	Au ppb	Au oz/ton
96DR-3500E	2295	0.057
96-DH	22	
96DR-3390E-6845N	>7000	0.213
96-SQ	534 *	
96SQ-U-7373E-6900N	109	
96SQ-U-7543E-7158N	183	
96SQ-U-7460E-7044N	8	
96DR-U-7920E-8474N	2235	0.069
96DR-U-7866E-8243N	224	
96DR-U-8028E-7708N	712	
96DR-26-FLT	102	
96DR-U-7817E-7851N	62	
96DR-U-8075E-7492N	25	
96DR-U-8165E-7435N	17	
96SQ-U-7380E-6853N	<5	
96SQ-U-7395E-7002N	20	
96DR-U-8324E-8035N	848	
96DR-U-7826E-7916N	37	
96DR-U-8153E-7877N	6	
96DR-U-7792E-8257N	65	
96DR-U-7962E-8182N	6	
96DR-U-8007E-7757N	1204	0.030
96SQ-U-7720E-7167N	52	
96DR-G-3500E-6440N	10	
96DR-U-8115E-7895N	15	
96DR-U-7942E-7780N	447	
96DR-U-8102E-7725N	11	
96SQ-U-7776E-7272N	38	

Note: \* Due to very high Ag in 96-SQ, gravimetric finish was necessary. Precision is reduced.



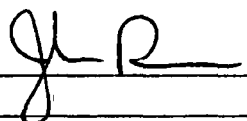
20/12/96

Assay Certificate

Page 2

Amerok Geosciences Ltd.

WO# 07185

Certified by 

Sample #	Au ppb	Au oz/ton
96DR-U-8385E-8176N	62	
96DR-U-7942E-7780N	5	
96DR-U-8531E-7321N	45	
96DR-U-8453E-7278N	200	
96DR-U-8351E-7294N	32	
96DR-U-8286E-7296N	74	
96DR-U-8173E-7345N	13	
96DR-U-8241E-7286N	37	
96DR-U-8079E-7496N	44	
96DR-U-8010E-7596N	253	
96DR-U-8809E-7218N	18	
96DR-U-8669E-7264N	17	
96DR-U-8749E-7267N	25	
96DR-U-8646E-7214N	70	
96DR-U-8127E-7860N	9	
96DR-U-8035E-7720N	8	
96DR-U-8155E-7858N	13 #	
96DR-U-8153E-7877N	12	
96DR-U-8162E-7821N	20 #	
96DR-U-8098E-7885N	13 #	
96DR-U-8115E-7895N	8	
96SQ-U-7358E-7040N	9	
96SQ-U-7380E-6853N	<5	
96SQ-U-7354E-6817N	23	
96SQ-U-7383E-7027N	16	
96SQ-U-7393E-6900N	8	
96SQ-U-7325E-7306N	<5	
96SQ-U-7431E-7144N	8	
96SQ-U-7352E-7722N	21	
96SQ-U-7823E-7258N	21	



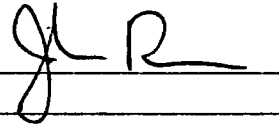
20/12/96

Assay Certificate

Page 3

Amerok Geosciences Ltd.

WO# 07185

Certified by 

Sample #	Au ppb	Au oz/ton
96SQ-U-7770E-7201N	12	
96SQ-U-7919E-7379N	207 #	
96SQ-U-8018E-7465N	183	
96SQ-U-8075E-7492N	<5	
96SQ-U-7720E-7167N	85	
96SQ-U-7663E-7136N	31	
96SQ-U-7543E-7158N	7	
96SQ-U-7424E-7109N	13	
96SQ-U-7468E-7116N	6	
96SQ-U-7394E-7002N	15	
96DR-U-8480E-8300N	19 #	
96DR-U-8538E-8393N	<5	
96DR-U-8175E-7845N	233	
96DR-U-8450E-8292N	12	
96DR-U-8254E-7892N	61	
96DR-U-41	<5	
96DR-U-8081E-7716N	12	
96DR-U-7930E-8194N	9	
96DR-U-7901E-7767N	7	
96DR-U-7982E-7753N	14 #	
96DR-U-7792E-8287N	10 #	
96DR-U-7909E-8035N	24	
96DR-U-7958E-8411N	6	
96DR-U-7871E-7899N	6	
96DR-U-7817E-8521N	10 #	
96DR-U-7920E-8474N	8	
96DR-U-8035E-7720N	7 #	
96DR-U-7800E-8320N	8 #	
96DR-U-8585E-8510N	<5	

Note: # Insufficient -80 mesh material in these samples. -40 mesh fraction was used.







INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS  
iPL 96L1304

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

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: W0-7185 87 Pulp

iPL: 96L1304

Out: Dec 24, 1996  
In: Dec 19, 1996

Page 1 of 3  
[130415:31:57:69122496]

Section 2 of 2  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

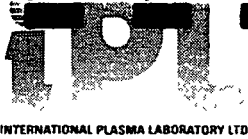
Sample Name	P %
96DR-U-8385E-8176N	0.23
96DR-U-7942E-7780N	0.16
96DR-U-8531E-7321N	0.13
96DR-U-8453E-7278N	0.14
96DR-U-8351E-7294N	0.14
96DR-U-8286E-7296N	0.14
96DR-U-8173E-7345N	0.13
96DR-U-8241E-7286N	0.15
96DR-U-8079E-7496N	0.13
96DR-U-8010E-7596N	0.16
96DR-U-8809E-7218N	0.15
96DR-U-8669E-7264N	0.14
96DR-U-8749E-7267N	0.15
96DR-U-8646E-7214N	0.14
96DR-U-8127E-7860N	0.17
96DR-U-8035E-7720N	0.14
96DR-U-8155E-7858N	0.18
96DR-U-8153E-7877N	0.19
96DR-U-8162E-7821N	0.18
96DR-U-8098E-7885N	0.22
96DR-U-8115E-7895N	0.17
96SQ-U-7358E-7040N	0.10
96SQ-U-7380E-6853N	0.11
96SQ-U-7354E-6817N	0.10
96SQ-U-7383E-7027N	0.11
96SQ-U-7393E-6900N	0.11
96SQ-U-7325E-7306N	0.29
96SQ-U-7431E-7144N	0.14
96SQ-U-7352E-7722N	0.14
96SQ-U-7823E-7258N	0.10
96SQ-U-7770E-7201N	0.10
96SQ-U-7919E-7379N	0.11
96SQ-U-8018E-7465N	0.11
96SQ-U-8075E-7492N	0.13
96SQ-U-7720E-7167N	0.10
96SQ-U-7663E-7136N	0.10
96SQ-U-7543E-7158N	0.10
96SQ-U-7424E-7109N	0.10
96SQ-U-7468E-7116N	0.08

Min Limit 0.01  
Max Reported\* 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 LABORATORY LTD

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

iPL 96L1304

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Vancouver, B C  
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Fax (604) 879-7898

Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: W0-7185 87 Pulp

iPL: 96L1304

Out: Dec 24, 1996  
In: Dec 19, 1996

Page 2 of 3  
(130415:31:58:69122496)

Section 2 of 2  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name	P	Z
96SQ-U-7394E-7002N	0.10	
96DR-U-8480E-8300N	0.23	
96DR-U-8538E-8393N	0.08	
96DR-U-8175E-7845N	0.21	
96DR-U-8450E-8292N	0.22	
96DR-U-8254E-7892N	0.23	
96DR-U-41	0.24	
96DR-U-8081E-7716N	0.16	
96DR-U-7930E-8194N	0.18	
96DR-U-7901E-7767N	0.17	
96DR-U-7982E-7753N	0.16	
96DR-U-7792E-8287N	0.17	
96DR-U-7909E-8035N	0.20	
96DR-U-7958E-8411N	0.15	
96DR-U-7871E-7899N	0.19	
96DR-U-7817E-8521N	0.14	
96DR-U-7920E-8474N	0.13	
96DR-U-8035E-7720N	0.16	
96DR-U-7800E-8320N	0.16	
96DR-U-8585E-8510N	0.13	
96DR-3500E	<	
96DH	0.01	
96DR-3390E-6845N	<	
96SQ	0.04	
96SQ-U-7373E-6900N	0.01	
96SQ-U-7543E-7158N	<	
96DR-U-7460E-7044N	0.01	
96DR-U-7920E-8474N	<	
96DR-U-7866E-8243N	<	
96DR-U-8028E-7708N	<	
96DR-26-FLT	0.08	
96DR-U-7817E-7851N	<	
96DR-U-8075E-7492N	<	
96DR-U-8165E-7435N	0.06	
96SQ-U-7380E-6853N	<	
96SQ-U-7395E-7002N	<	
96DR-U-8324E-8035N	<	
96DR-U-7826E-7916N	<	
96DR-U-8153E-7877N	<	

Min Limit 0.01  
Max Reported\* 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



INTERNATIONAL PLASMA LABORATORY LTD

# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS iPL 96L1304

2100 Columbia Street  
Vancouver, BC  
Canada V5Y 3E1  
Phone (604) 879-7878  
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Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: WO-7185 87 Pulp

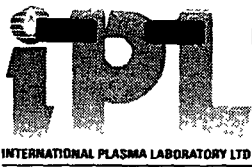
iPL: 96L1304

Out: Dec 24, 1996  
In: Dec 19, 1996

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[130415:31:58:69122496]

Section 1 of 2  
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	B 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 %
96DR-U-7792E-8257N	1.7	8	6	4	<	<	<	1	<	<	<	2	4	9	<	183	2	59	<	1	<	<	<	0.04	0.01	0.50	0.01	0.01	0.02
96DR-U-7962E-8182N	<	6	22	10	<	5	<	3	<	<	0.2	2	4	10	<	189	3	119	2	2	1	<	<	0.13	0.03	0.56	0.08	0.02	0.02
96DR-U-8007E-7757N	2.6	5	92	9	<	<	<	14	<	<	0.2	9	4	9	<	152	3	38	<	3	1	<	<	0.03	<	1.78	<	<	0.02
96SQ-U-7720E-7167N	8.9	5372	15	22	<	55	<	0	<	<	0.4	1	7	2	<	228	2	36	<	1	<	<	<	0.01	<	0.61	<	<	0.02
96DR-G-3500E-6440N	0.2	09	7	4	<	5	<	1	<	<	0.2	1	4	0	<	232	2	135	<	1	<	<	<	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
96DR-U-8115E-7895N	1.2	22	9	15	<	5	<	5	<	<	0.4	7	4	40	<	146	11	267	3	11	1	1	<	0.25	0.47	0.91	0.12	0.07	0.02
96DR-U-7942E-7780N	21.0	8	179	3	<	5	<	2	<	<	0.3	2	5	9	<	162	3	27	<	1	1	<	<	0.02	0.01	0.36	<	0.01	0.02
1125N	0.9	9	62	4	<	7	<	3	<	<	0.1	5	5	30	<	124	3	10	2	3	.	.	<	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
96SQ-U-7116E-7272N	5.6	3213	5	21	<	6	<	2	<	<	0.2	3	9	124	<	108	15	190	10	9	4	1	<	0.36	0.03	1.03	0.25	0.14	0.03



iPL 96L1304

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Client: Northern Analytical Laboratories  
Project: WD-7185 87 Pulp

iPL: 96L1304

Out: Dec 24, 1996  
In: Dec 19, 1996

Page 3 of 3  
[130415:31:58:69122496]

Section 2 of 2  
Certified BC Assayer: David Chiu

Sample Name P  
Z

96DR-U-7792E-8257N	0.02	<
96DR-U-7962E-8182N		<
96DR-U-7912E-8182N		<
96SQ-U-7720E-7167N	0.02	<
96DR-G-3500E-6440N		<
96DR-U-8115E-7895N	0.01	<
96DR-U-7942E-7780N		<
96DR-U-8102E-7725N		<
96SQ-U-7776E-7272N	0.01	<

497000E

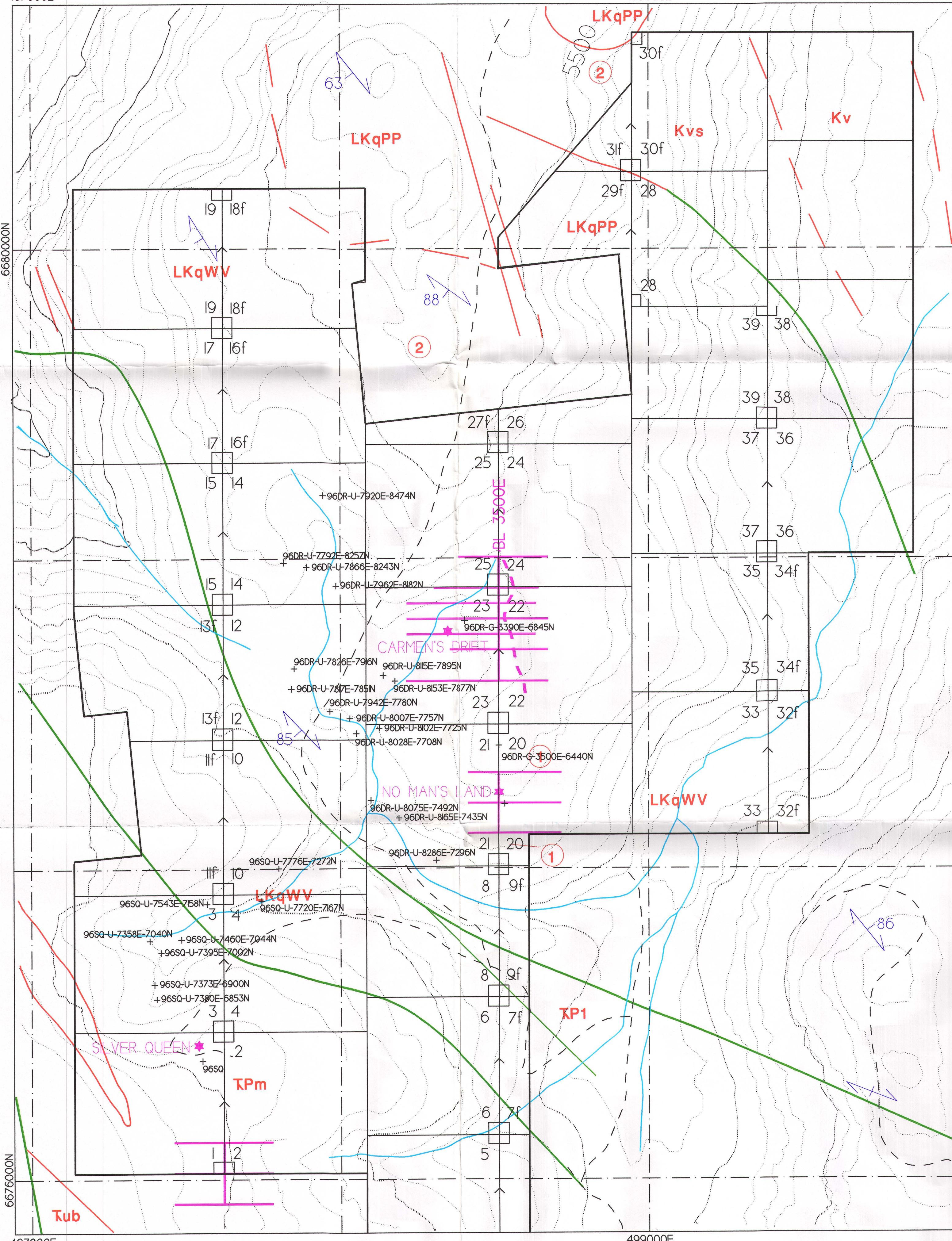
499000E

668000N

6676000N

497000E

499000E



LEGEND

	Geological contact (defined, assumed)
	Fault (defined, assumed)
	Creeks
	Contours
	Roads
	UTM grid
	Claim boundary
	Geophysical grid
	Conductor axis
	Showings
	Foliations
	Rock sample

CRETACEOUS		Carmacks (?) Group	
Late Cretaceous		Wheaton River Volcanics	
	LKqWV		KV
Wheaton Valley Granodiorite (hornblende diorite, quartz diorite, locally metamorphosed granite & chlorite schist)		andesite to dacite flows	
	LKqPP		KVS
Perkins Peak plug (alaskite, granite)		Intercalated Epiclastic Rocks (greywacke, tuff, metasediments-limestone)	
POST-CRETACEOUS			
	1		2
mafic dike		andesite dike	
TRIASSIC			
Lewes River Group		Lewes River Group	
	Tub		TP1
Ultramafic rocks (pyroxenite, dunite)		(augite, porphyritic basalt)	
	TPm		TPm
		(amphibolite)	

SCALE: 1: 7500



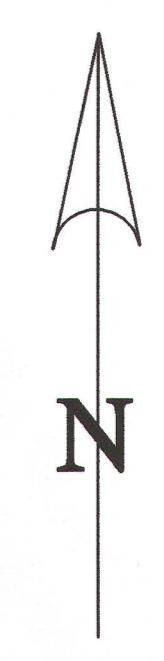
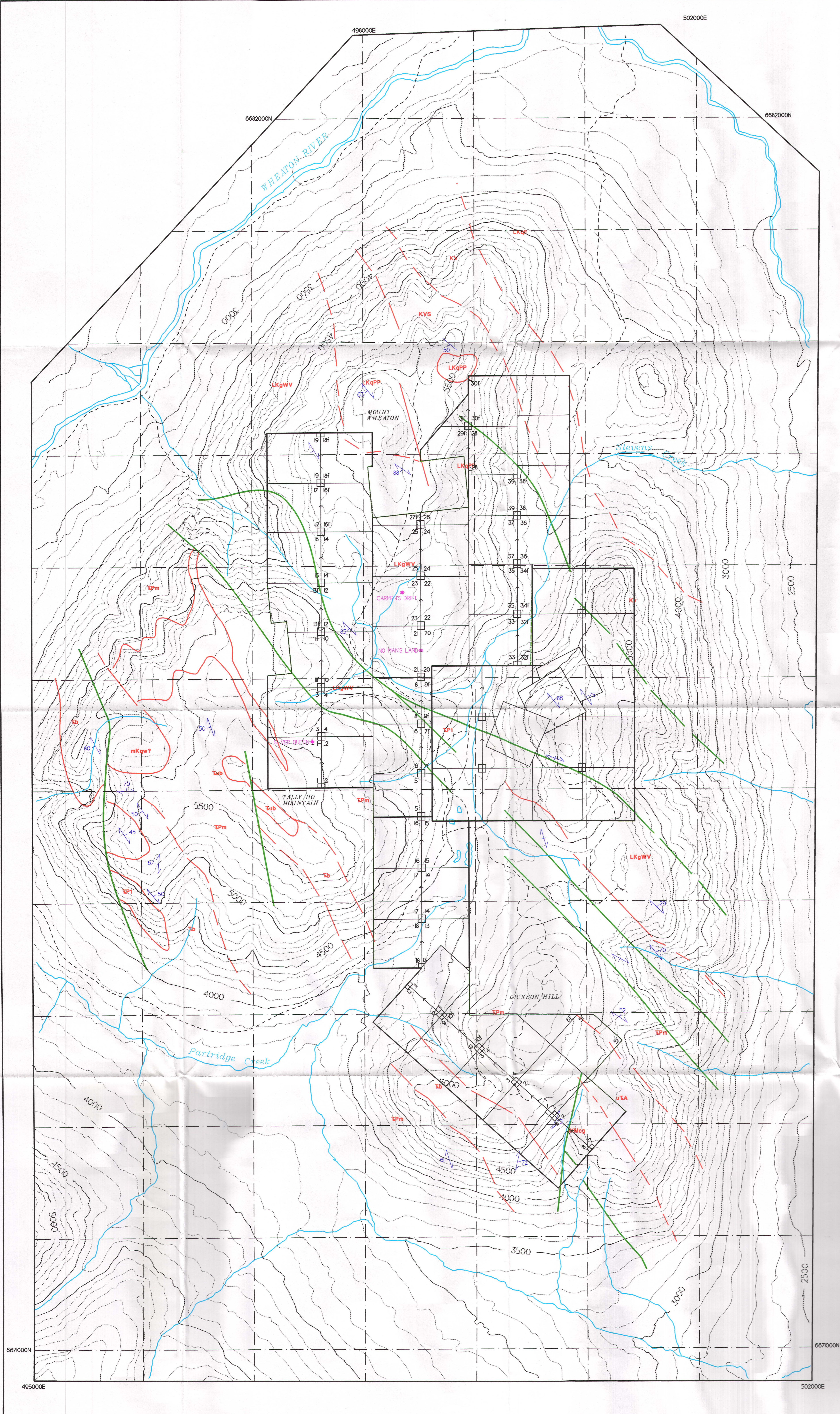
DICKSON HILL PROPERTY

NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7

PROPERTY GEOLOGY and GEOPHYSICS

FIGURE 4

AMEROK GEOSCIENCES LTD.



**LEGEND**

	Geological contact (defined, assumed)
	Fault (defined, assumed)
	Rivers, creeks
	Contours
	Roads
	UTM grid
	Claim boundary
	Showings
	Foliations

<b>CRETACEOUS</b>	
Late Cretaceous	
	Folle Mountain Stock (quartz-rich granite)
	Wheaton Valley Granodiorite (quartz diorite)
	Perkins Peak Plug (alaskite, granite)
Middle Cretaceous	
	Whitehorse Plutonic Suite (Leucocratic phase)
JURASSIC or CRETACEOUS	
	Millhaven Conglomerate (conglomerate)
TRIASSIC	
	Ultramafic rocks (pyroxenite, dunite)
	Tally Ho leucogabbro (orthogneiss)
Lewes River Group	
	(augite porphyritic basalt)
	(amphibolite)

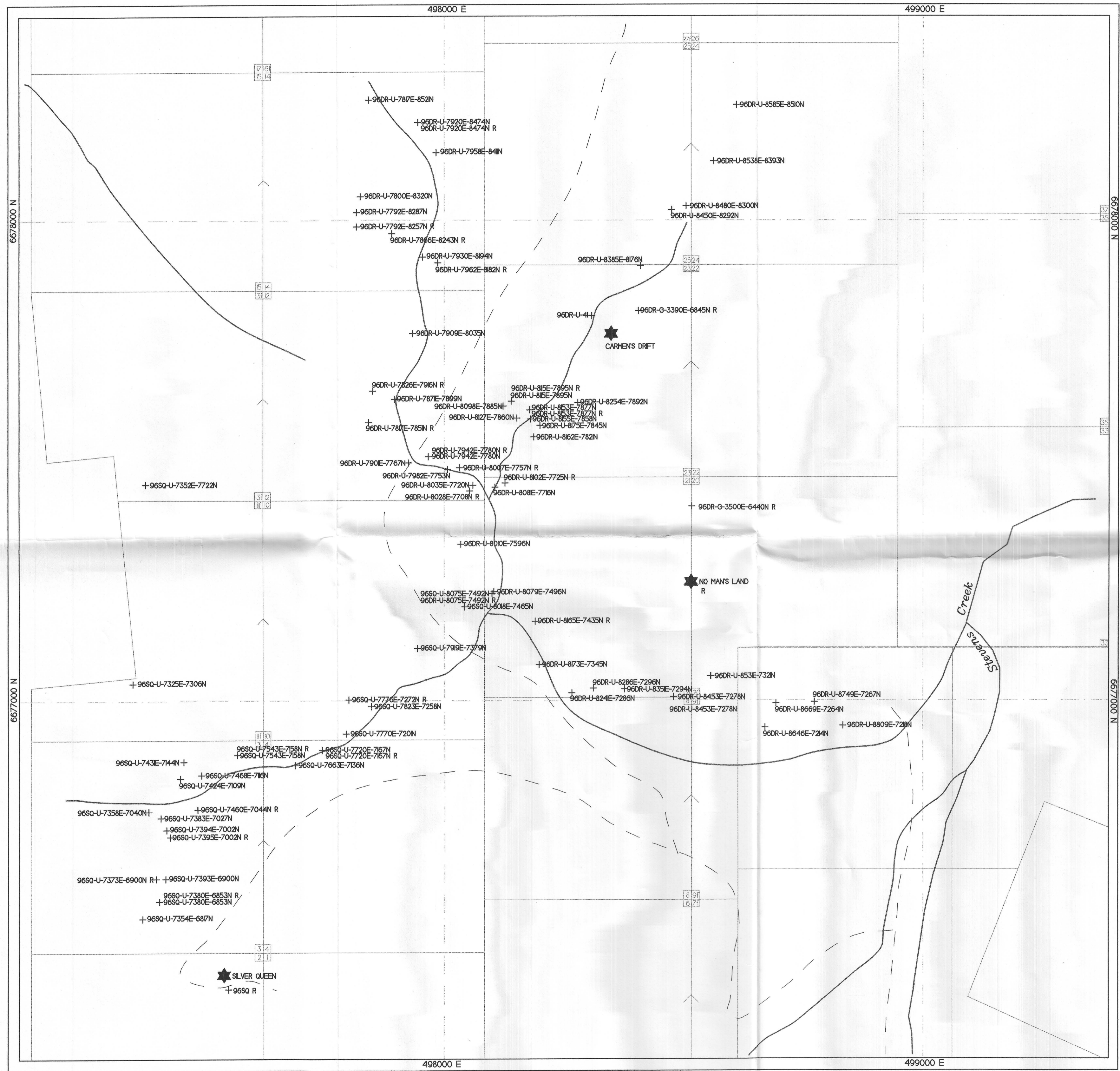
  

	Carmacks (?) Group
	Wheaton River Volcanics (andesite to dacite flows)
	Intercalated Epiclastic Rocks (greywacke, sandy tuff, limestone)

SCALE: 1:5 000  
  
 0 metres 500

DICKSON HILL PROPERTY  
 NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7  
 REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP

FIGURE 3



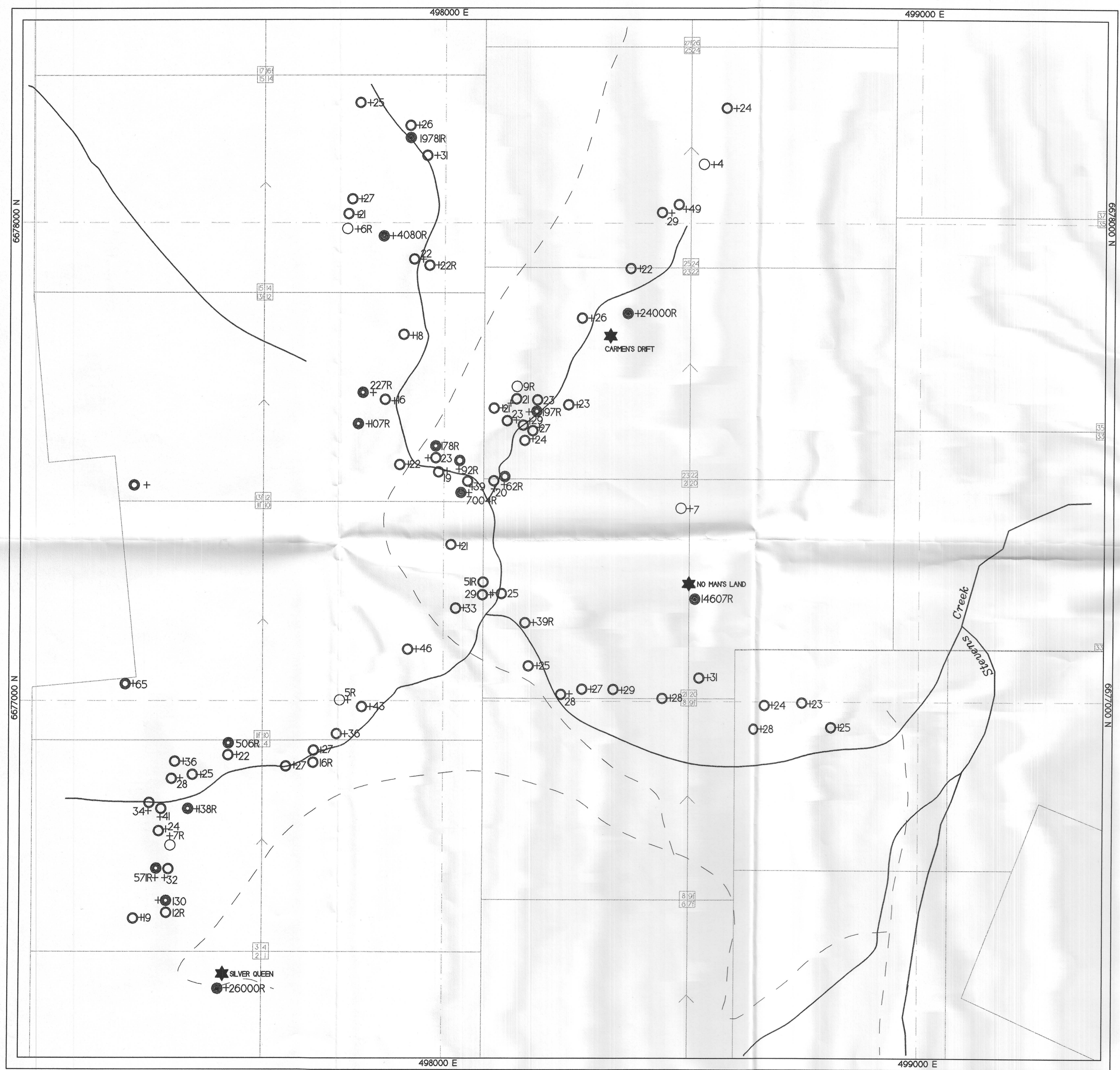
**LEGEND**

- ★ SHOWING
- CREEKS
- - - UTM
- CLAIM BOUNDARY
- - - ROADS
- R ROCK SAMPLE
- + SAMPLE LOCATION

SCALE: 1:5000

DICKSON HILL PROPERTY  
NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7  
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY  
MAP OF SAMPLE LOCATIONS

FIGURE 5



LEGEND	
★	SHOWING
—	CREEKS
---	UTM
- - -	CLAIM BOUNDARY
- · - ·	ROADS
⊘	> 10 000 ppm
⊙	1001 - 10 000 ppm
⊚	101 - 1000 ppm
⊛	51 - 100 ppm
⊜	11 - 50 ppm
⊝	1 - 10 ppm
R	ROCK SAMPLE
+	SAMPLE LOCATION

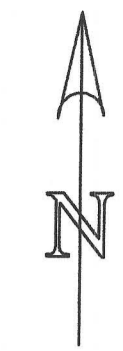
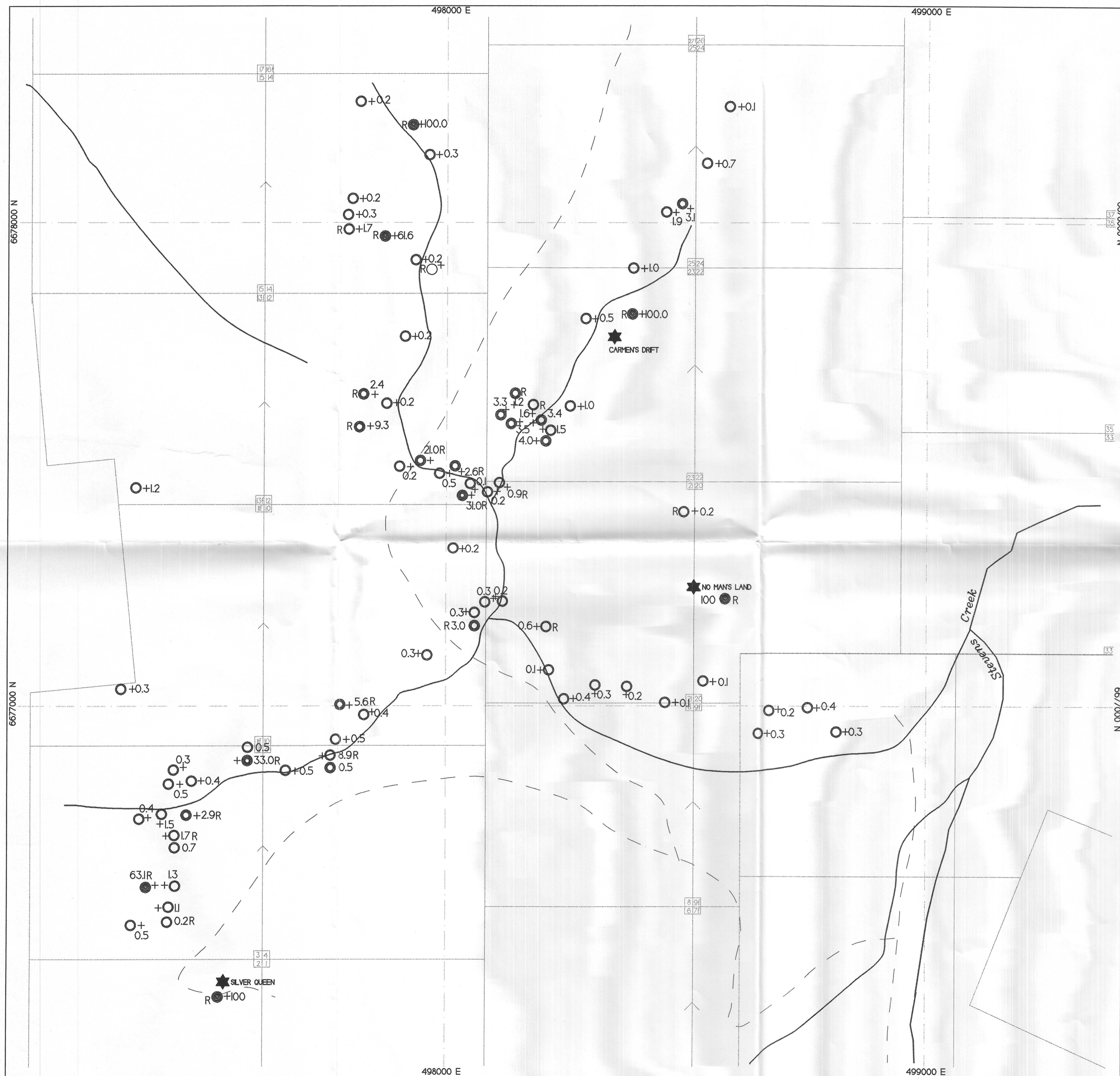
SCALE: 1:5000



DICKSON HILL PROPERTY  
 NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7

## GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY RESULTS LEAD

FIGURE 8



LEGEND	
★	SHOWING
—	CREEKS
- - -	UTM
—	CLAIM BOUNDARY
- - -	ROADS
⊙	> 50 ppm
⊘	11 - 50 ppm
⊚	2 - 10 ppm
○	0.1 - 1 ppm
○	< 0.1 ppm
R	ROCK SAMPLE
+	SAMPLE LOCATION

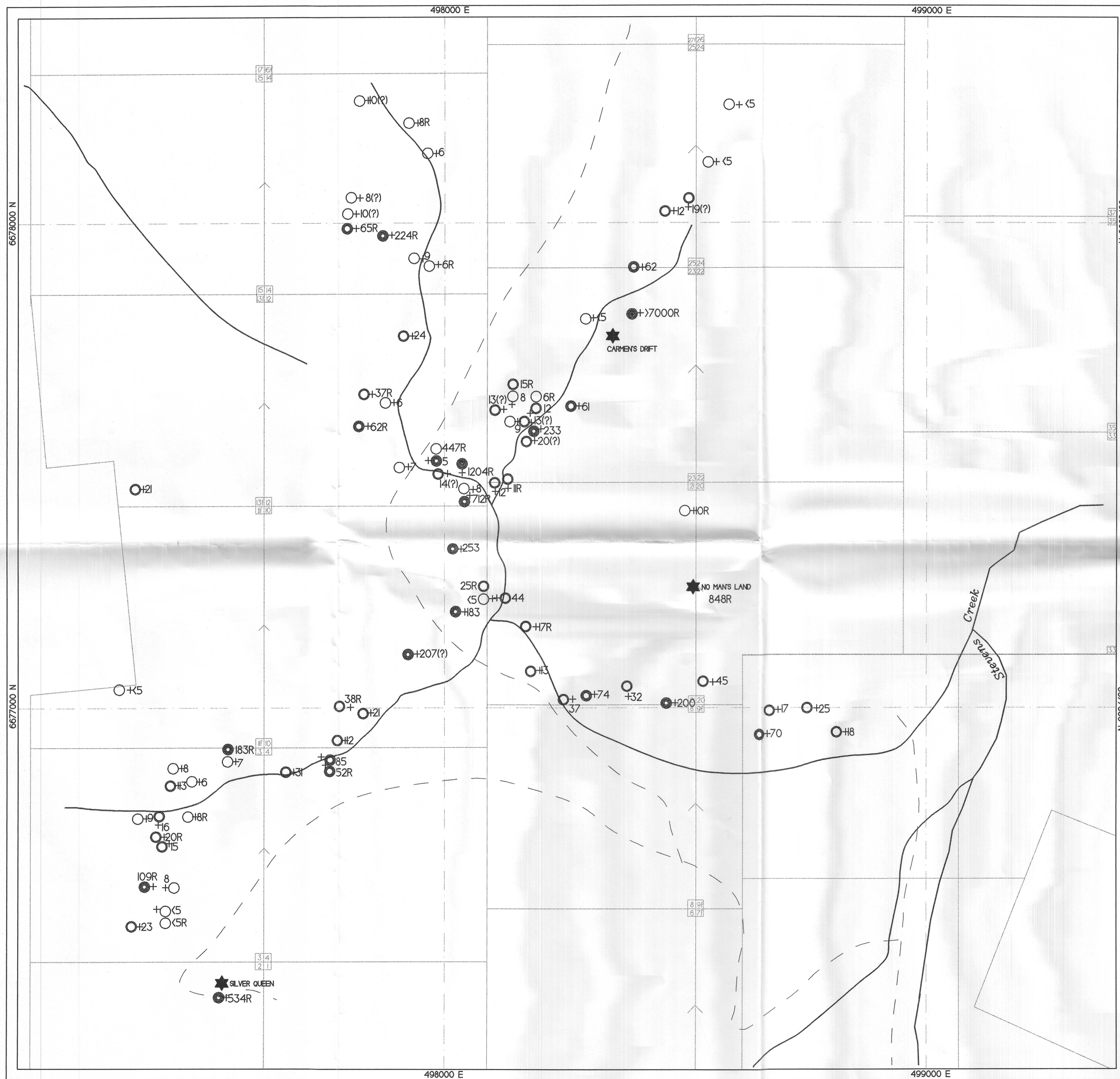
SCALE: 1:5000



DICKSON HILL PROPERTY  
 NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7  
 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY RESULTS  
 SILVER

FIGURE 7





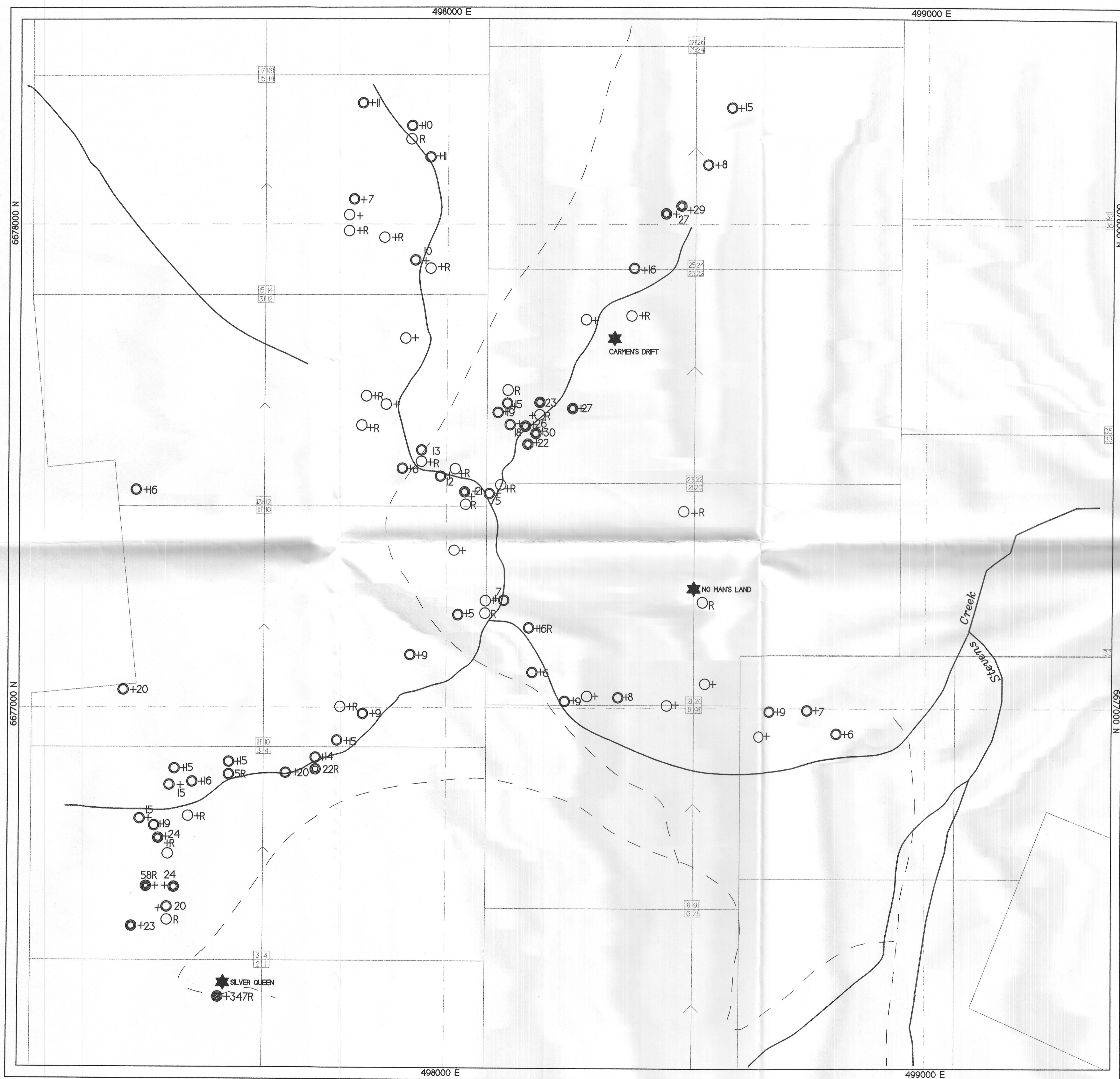
**LEGEND**

★	SHOWING
—	CREEKS
—	UTM
—	CLAIM BOUNDARY
—	ROADS
⊗	> 5000 ppb
⊗	1001 - 5000 ppb
⊗	101 - 1000 ppb
⊗	51 - 100 ppb
○	11 - 50 ppb
○	0 - 10 ppb
R	ROCK SAMPLE
+	SAMPLE LOCATION

SCALE: 1:5000  
 0 metres 200

DICKSON HILL PROPERTY  
 NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7  
 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY RESULTS  
 GOLD

FIGURE 6



LEGEND	
★	SHOWING
—	CREEKS
- - -	UTM
· · · · ·	CLAIM BOUNDARY
- - -	ROADS
⊙	> 101 ppm
⊘	51 - 100 ppm
⊚	21 - 50 ppm
○	1 - 20 ppm
○	< 1.0 ppm
R	ROCK SAMPLE
+	SAMPLE LOCATION

SCALE: 1:5000



DICKSON HILL PROPERTY  
 NTS: 105 D/2, D/3, D/6, D/7  
 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY RESULTS  
 ARSENIC  
 FIGURE 9