# ORO ALTO VENTURE

# AUGER DRILL PROGRAMS PLACER LEASES ID 00287 and ID 00331 YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM 01-041

MAIDEN CREEK - MICKEY CREEK AREA

FORTYMILE DISTRICT

YUKON

NTS 116-C-7

A WOODSEND

November 2001

#### SUMMARY

This is a report on the work conducted to date by the Oro Alto Venture on their placer leases in the Maiden-Mickey Creek area of the Fortymile District, Yukon (116-C-7) in 2000 and 2001

In both years the exploration programs received funding from the Yukon Department of Economic Development, and this report is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the contribution agreement According to this agreement the contents of this report are to be kept confidential until 31 March 2004

Twenty auger holes totalling 536 ft were drilled in 2000, and another nineteen totalling 552 ft were drilled in 2001

The gravel deposit drilled is so similar in character to the Klondike White Channel deposits that it is referred to as the Fortymile White Channel gravel

Relatively coarse, at times crystalline placer gold has been found in several of the holes drilled

Though the more economically significant values are found on or just above the White Channel gravel - bedrock contact, their apparent association with faulting or thrusting and probable hydrothermal alteration of the basal gravels suggests that they may not be purely detrital in origin

It should be possible to delineate economic placer reserves and shed more light on the origin of the contained gold early in the 2002 season

The regional significance and importance of these discoveries are examined in a separate report submitted in compliance with the Yukon Mining Incentives Program Project # 01-040

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# INTRODUCTION

This report describes the exploration work carried out by the Oro Alto Venture in the Maiden and Mickey Creek area of the Fortymile District (NTS 116-C-7) during 2000 and 2001

In 2001 the Oro Alto Venture received financial assistance from the Yukon Department of Economic Development under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program, project designation number 01-041

# LOCATION AND ACCESS

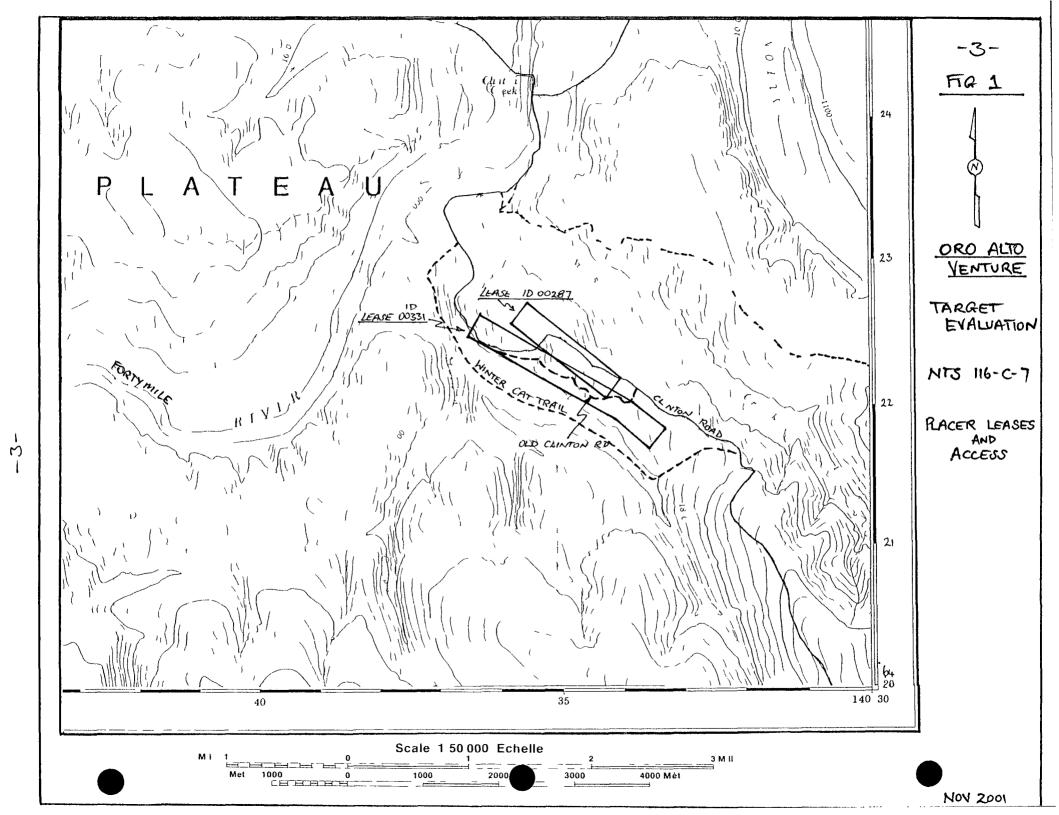
Figure 1 shows the properties concerned and the available access

Maiden and Mickey Creeks are the first two right limit tributaries of the Fortymile River which enter the Fortymile less than five miles from its confluence with the Yukon River

The properties consist of two placer leases ID 00287 and ID 00331 The first lease is a one mile second tier bench staked from the Mickey Creek baseline. The second lease is a two mile first tier bench staked from the Maiden Creek baseline. Because the two baselines are not parallel there is a small gap between these two leases which was covered by a single placer claim in the fall of 2001

The properties have been blessed with remarkably good summer access The Clinton road, an excellent all-weather road open from May to October crosses both leases A predecessor of the Clinton road, probably built for summer access in the early pre-production days of the Clinton asbestos mine, runs through much of the second lease, and a winter cat road probably of the same vintage runs down the lower part of the Left Fork of Maiden Creek

The distance by road from Dawson City to the centre of the properties is 75km (47 miles)



# **HISTORY**

# EARLY HISTORY

Gold was discovered on Franklin Bar on the Fortymile in 1886 (Yeend, 1996) This was the first discovery of coarse gold in the Yukon River drainage Though most of the early workings were upstream in Alaskan territory, the settlements built at the mouth of the Fortymile to support the miners were in Canadian territory. Since it took two days to travel from the mouth of the river to the workings a roadhouse was established just upstream from the mouth of Bruin Creek at the halfway point

As more miners came into the country and the shallow bars were mined out prospectors spread into the surrounding country and discovered gold on Miller, Glacier and Big Gold Creek in 1892 and on Birch Creek in 1893

Most of these creeks were abandoned during the rush to the newly discovered Klondike in 1896

The tributaries of the lower Fortymile seem to have been largely ignored Gold may have been discovered on Marten Creek in these early years, though no written record has been found Constantine (1894) mentions ' Clinton Creek has not turned out of much value,' but there are no references to Mickey or Maiden

So far no 'on the ground' evidence of early work such as cabins, shafts or old tree cuttings have been found on Maiden or Mickey Creek either

#### RECENT HISTORY

development of asbestos deposits The ın the drainage in the 1950s 1960s Clinton Creek and necessitated the construction of roads into the area section of the final Clinton road that crosses the Oro Alto properties was built largely of material taken from three large gravel pits Even though the gravel in these pits bears a striking resemblance to the Klondike White Channel gravel, little has been done by way of serious placer exploration

One small backhoe pit was found near Oro Alto's drill hole 2003, and Teck Corporation is said to have drilled a reverse circulation hole just north of Oro Alto's hole 2001 Indeed the placer lease now covered by ID00287 was originally staked for this purpose

Recognising the similarity between the gravels exposed in the Clinton road borrow pits and the Klondike White Channel gravels, William Claxton had two shafts sunk into the exposed gravels in 1999. In 2000 he commissioned an auger drill program with funding assistance from the Yukon Mining Incentives Program

#### 2000 DRILL PROGRAM

The 2000 drill program was conducted using a Nodwell-mounted 8" auger drill with Angus Woodsend as the drill operator Figure 2 shows the drill hole locations

The first hole, 2001, was drilled to 100 ft and failed to reach bedrock. The gravel, when sluiced, was found to contain a few very fine gold colours, but of greater significance was the fact that it was so similar to the Klondike White Channel gravel that it is now refered to by the operators as White Channel gravel Technically it should be given the prefix 'Fortymile'

The White Channel gravel - bedrock contact is exposed in a cut bank on the Clinton road west of hole 2001, and there is a small trail leading up onto the rim (built by the backhoe mentioned above) Holes 2002 to 2019 were drilled around this rim Drill logs are shown in Table 1

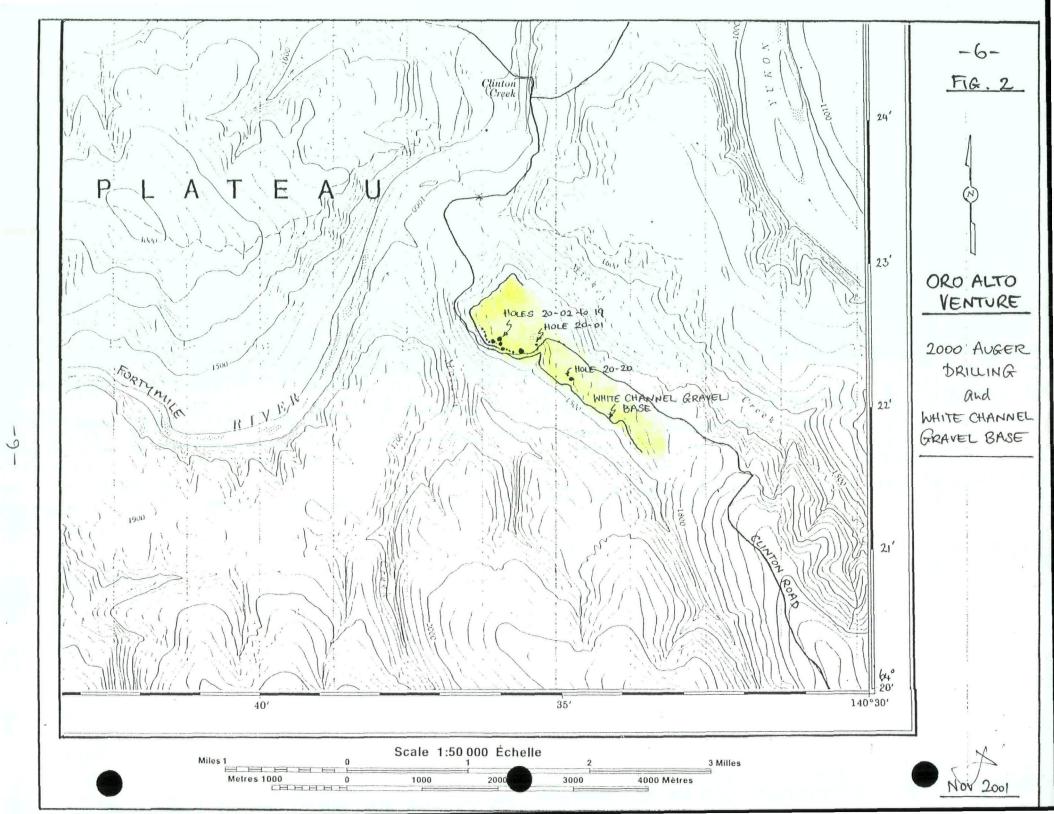


TABLE 1

ORO ALTO VENTURE
2000 AUGER DRILL LOGS

HOLE#	S	DATE	O/B	G	BDK	TOT	COLOURS			Mg	
							4	3	2	1	-
FP20-01	<b>-</b>	27200	_	100	_	100			_	5	Tr
	-	27Aug	-				-	_	_	_	
FP20-02	0	29Aug	_	27	6	33	1	_	_	13	17 4
FP20-03	0	30Aug	5	7	1	13	-		_	2	Tr
FP20-04	0	30Aug	1	11	2	14	-	1	-	12	6 5
FP20-05	0	30Aug	-	17	3	20	-	3	2	6	97
FP20-06	0	31Aug	_	15	1	16	N	-	1	21	43 4
FP20-07	0	3Sept	5	18	2	25	1	_	-	13	11 7
FP20-08	0	4Sept	4	18	3	25	-	2	1	18	13 8
FP20-09	0	5Sept	3	20	4	27	_		-	10	4 2
FP20-10	Õ	5Sept	2	23	3	28	-	-	_	7	3 4
FP20-11	ð	7Sept	4	35	1	40	-	-	-	5	2 8
FP20-12	0	8Sept	4	24	2	30	-	_	-	3	Tr
FP20-13	0	9Sept	5	26	3	32	-	-	_	5	Tr
FP20-14	0	10Sept	3	12	1	16	_	-	1	14	2 3
FP20-15	•	10Sept	1	14	2	17		No	dat	:a	
FP20-16	0	11Sept	1	15	2	18	-	-		16	4 2
FP20-17	0	11Sept	2	13	4	19	_	-	_	8	2 1
FP20-18		11Sept		9	3	12	_	_	2	16	45
FP20-19		13Sept		20	3	23	_	_	_	14	2 0
FP20-20		16Sept	6	19	3	28	1		_	14	9 9
1120 20	•	TODEDE	•	1 )	~	20				T3	, ,

NOTES S = symbol, O = thawed,  $\bullet$  = part frozen,  $\bullet$  = frozen O/B = overburden, sand mud and thawed muck G = gravel, all Fortymile White Channel gravel BDK = bedrock, generally ochre saprolitic or black graphitic schist, some brown micaceous schist TOT = total, all depths in feet Colours, weights estimated visually, #1 less than 0 2mg, #2 0 2 to 1mg, #3 1 to 4mg, #4 greater than 4mg Mg = weight of recovered gold Tr = trace

The volume of an 8" hole can be calculated as follows

 $r = \frac{1}{2} r = \frac{1}{2} r^2 - \left( \frac{1}{1} r^2 - \frac{1}{1} r^2 \right) - 30 / \times h$ 

where h is the width of section Thus, hole FP20-06 with 43 4mg contains 029 raw troy ounces gold per in place cubic yard over a theoretical 4ft section

Seven of these holes carried significant gold values, two of them economicably viable. The gold was confined to the lowest White Channel gravel on the bedrock contact. The larger pieces of gold were jagged and crystalline. The gravels on bedrock in the better holes was sticky and clayey as if altered, and the bedrock itself was frequently a red or other coloured clay reminiscent of saprolite.

The final hole in the 2000 program was drilled in a draw more than 2000 ft to the south east. It also recovered significant values

By the end of the program it was known that there were economically significant gold values to be found in what was by then referred to as a White Channel gravel, and that the White Channel gravel - bedrock contact was flat lying, occurring close to the 1635 ft contour

# GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The lower Fortymile is underlain by greenschist to lower amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks of the Yukon - Tanana Terrane (Mortensen, 1988) Rocks in this terrane are of quartzitic, pelitic, calcic, and mafic metasediments that have been intruded by granitic rocks Locally these intrusives have been dated from 69 8 Ma (Swede Dome pluton) to 59 4 Ma (Cassiar Dome q f p ) (Mortensen, 1988)

The high terrace or White Channel gravels were deposited within this terrane in a fault-bounded sedimentary basin which extended from the middle reaches of the present day Fortymile in Alaska to the present day Yukon valley just east of the study area. On the Maiden-Mickey divide this basin is 35 miles wide and the White Channel gravels themselves are up to 200 ft thick

The absence of chert in the gravels indicates that they were not derived from the limestone country to the north-east, but rather that they were deposited by a precursor to the present Fortymile which ran gently through a flat-lying basin from west to east depositing quartz-rich gravels in a wandering braided stream environment

# 2001 DRILL PROGRAM

#### EQUIPMENT USED

A D6 bulldozer was used to clear access for a Nodwell-mounted 8" auger drill A 920 Cat rubber tired loader was used to haul samples ATVs and 4x4 pickups were used for daily transport A portable long tom and 2" water pump were used to wash the drill samples Concentrates were panned down and significant gold values were weighed on a tortion-wire balance

# PERMITTING

A Class II Placer Land Use Permit was applied for on 3 July 2001 and granted on 3 August 2001

A Schedule III Notice of Water Use Without a Licence was applied for on 10 August 2001 and granted on the same day

#### METHODS USED

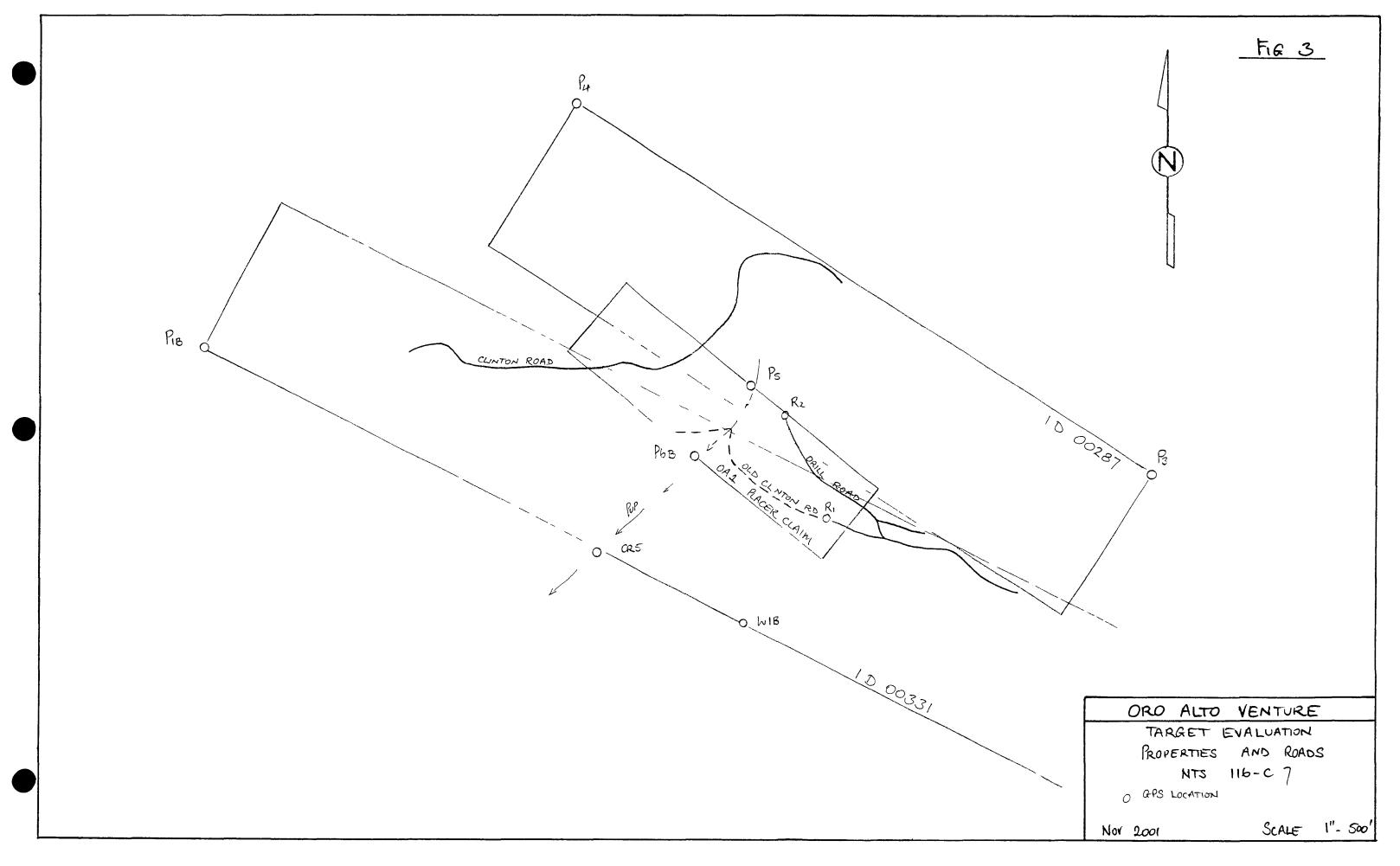
Fig 3 shows the location of the placer leases, the present Clinton Road and the old Clinton Road Fortuitously the old Clinton Road crosses the White Channel - bedrock contact in the vicinity of hole 2020 which had returned significant gold values the previous year

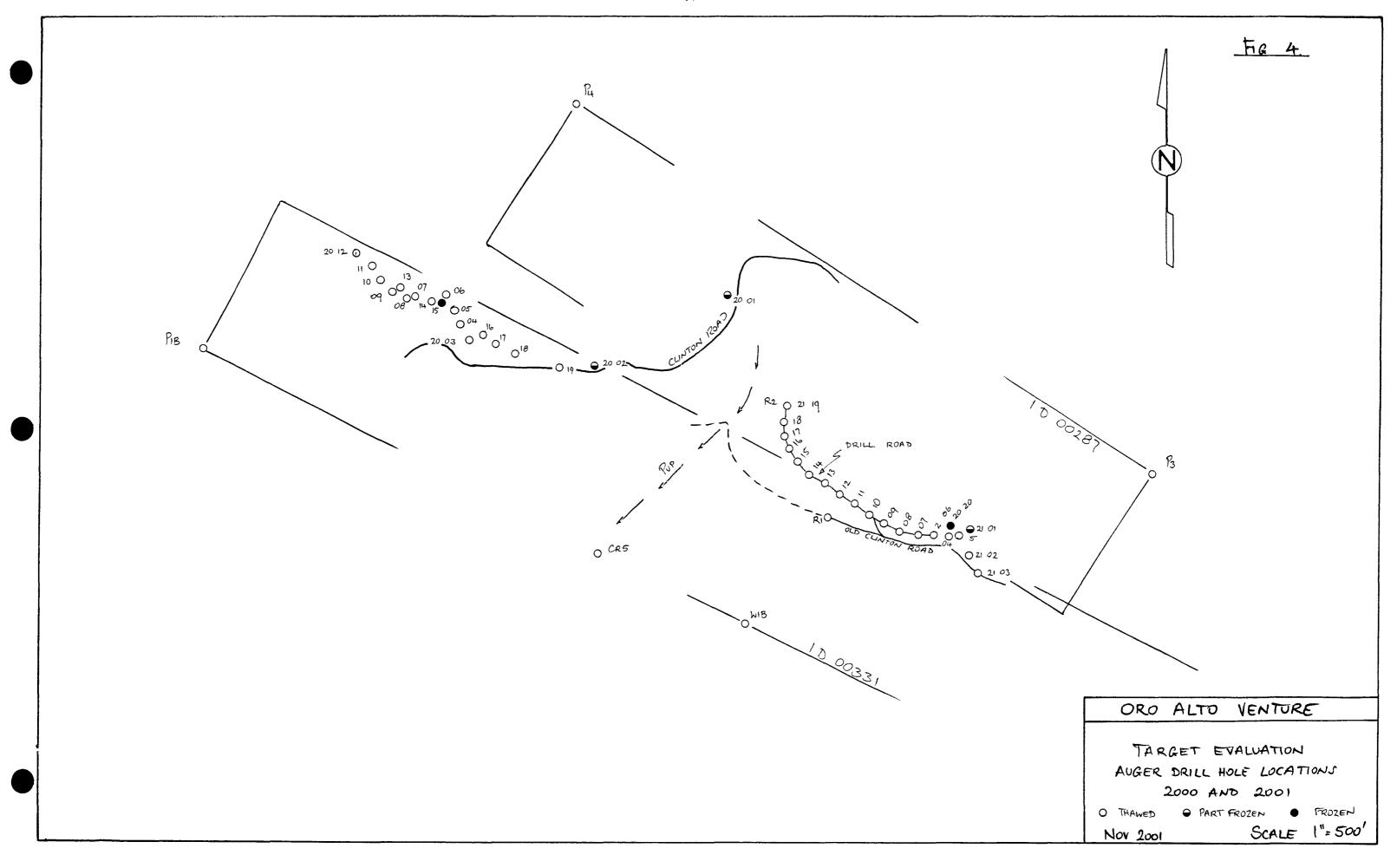
The old road, blocked by windfall and overgrown with willows, was cleared out and rehabilitated, and a drill road was constructed from hole 2020 around the hillside toward the northwest at an elevation of +/- 1660 ft This allowed drill holes to be collared 20 to 25 ft above the White Channel Gravel - bedrock contact

Holes were drilled at 100 ft intervals through the basal gravels and at least 3 ft into bedrock. Hole locations, shown on Fig. 4, were fixed using a Magellan DLX-10 GPS and changes in surface elevations from hole to hole were surveyed with a hand held Abney level. A compass and hip chain were used to check the occasional aberrant GPS coordinates. GPS elevations were found to be untrustworthy.

The material from each hole was bucketed and taken by the loader to a water-filled pot hole on the main Clinton Road where it was sluiced and panned. In some cases the top and bottom halves of a hole were sluiced separately so as to determine whether or not there was any concentration of gold on bedrock

A colour count was made of the recovered gold, and where more than 2 mg was found, the gold was weighed





#### RESULTS

At first glance the results, shown in Table 2, are not as encouraging as those of the previous year 6 holes drilled either side of hole 2020 failed to recover economically significant gold Continuing the line to the northwest gave sporadic values in holes 2107, 2109, 2112 and 2115 Only the last hole 2119 returned a near-economic value

However, closer examination of the results reveals some very interesting patterns

Because the basal White Channel gravel tends to be cobbly the transition of the drill from quartz cobbles to relatively soft altered or weathered bedrock is readily apparent. By recording the depth of this contact and carefully surveying changes in surface elevations it was possible to identify changes in bedrock elevations with an accuracy of +/- 1 ft

Fig. 5 shows the drill line in plan and section (Note the exaggerated vertical scale )  $\,$ 

There is an apparent correlation between most of the better drill holes and small faults throwing the bedrock up or down two to three feet. Hole 2112 recovered mixed gravels and altered volcanics from the bedrock interface, and hole 2115 encountered gravels mixed with graphitic schist in the bottom of the hole concurrent with a 3ft change of bedrock elevation

Hole 2119 was the most significant. The gold recovered was coarse, hackly and rust coated. Figure 6 shows the drill at this location, the very end of the drill road. Extension of the road beyond this point was not possible because the surface material, a mix of muck and colluvium, was water saturated and unstable. Figure 7 shows this slope from the pup 300 ft west of 2119. The slope and the pup are thought to be defined by a high-angle fault or thrust, another incident of the correlation between faulting and placer gold values.

Re-examination of all the drill results to date, paying closer attention to altered clayey basal gravels and proximity to draws and gullies, gives the pattern shown in Table 3 In general, the holes drilled in 2000 were more clayey and harder to wash than the holes drilled in 2001 The most clayey 2001 holes were 2112 and 2119 the two holes with the most significant gold

Fig 8 shows the better holes related to gullies or draws which are thought to follow faults or thrusts

TABLE 2

ORO ALTO VENTURE
2001 AUGER DRILL LOGS

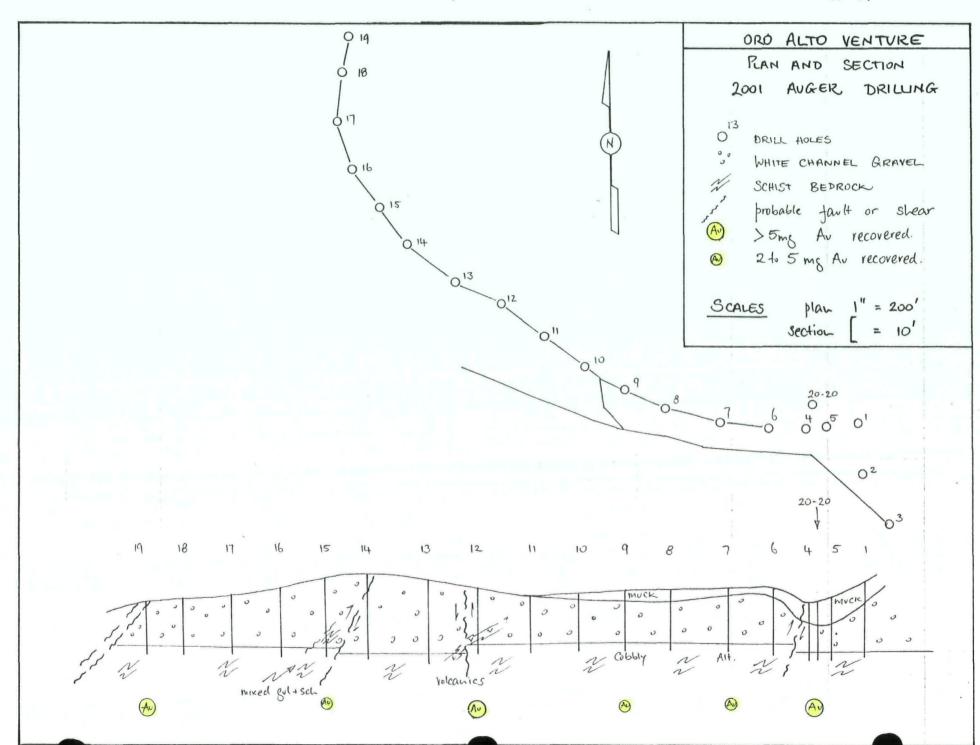
HOLE#	S	DATE	O/B	G	BDK	TOT		C	OLO	ours	3	Mg
								4	3	2	1	_
					_							
OA21-01	9	27Aug	8	23	3	34		-	_	-	12	Tr
OA21-02	0	28Aug	_	24	3	27	T		-	-	1	Tr
2221 22	_				_		В	-		-	8	Tr
OA21-03	0	28Aug	-	24	3	27	T	-	_	-	6	Tr
							В	_	-	~	5	Tr
OA21-04	0	30Aug	8	11	_	19		_	-	-	1	Tr
OA21-04B	0	30Aug	10	10	3	23		-	_	-	12	Tr
OA21-05	0	30Aug	12	10	3	25		-	_	-	12	Tr
OA21-06	0	31Aug	3	22	3	28		-	-	-	6	$\mathtt{Tr}$
OA21-07	0	31Aug	5	19	4	28		-	-	4	6	4 8
OA21-08	0	1Sept	5	19	3	27		-	-	-	9	Tr
OA21-09	0	1Sept	5	20	3	28		-	-	1	11	2 4
OA21-10	0	1Sept	0	24	3	27		-	-	_	8	Tr
OA21-11	0	2Sept	0	22	3	25		-	_	_	12	Tr
OA21-12	0	2Sept	0	24	3	27			1		9	5 1
OA21-13	0	3Sept	0	32	3	35			-	-	20	Tr
OA21-14	0	3Sept	0	34	6	40	T	-	_	_	15	Tr
							В	-	_	-	12	Tr
OA21-15	0	4Sept	0	31	6	37	T	-	-	1	9	2 2
		_					В	-	-	2	7	2 4
OA21-16	0	4Sept	0	22	8	30	T	-	_	-	1	Tr
							В	-		-	7	Tr
OA21-17	0	5Sept	0	17	8	25		-	-	-	8	Tr
OA21-18	0	5Sept	0	16	4	20		_	-	_	9	Tr
OA21-19	0	5Sept	0	16	4	20		-		2	13	9 4

NOTES S = symbol, O = thawed,  $\Theta$  = part frozen O/B = overburden, sand mud and thawed muck G = gravel, all Fortymile White Channel Gravel BDK = bedrock, generally black graphitic schist, some brown micaceous schist, purple volcaniv in 21-12 TOT = total, all depths in feet T = top half of hole, B = bottom half of hole Colours, weights estimated visually, #1 less than 0 2mg, #2 0 2 to 1mg, #3 1 to 4mg, #4 greater than 4mg Mg = weight of recovered gold Tr = trace

The volume of an 8" hole can be calculated as follows

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1$$

where h is the width of section Thus, hole OA21-19 with 9 4mg contains 006 raw troy ounces gold per in place cubic yard over a theoretical 4ft section



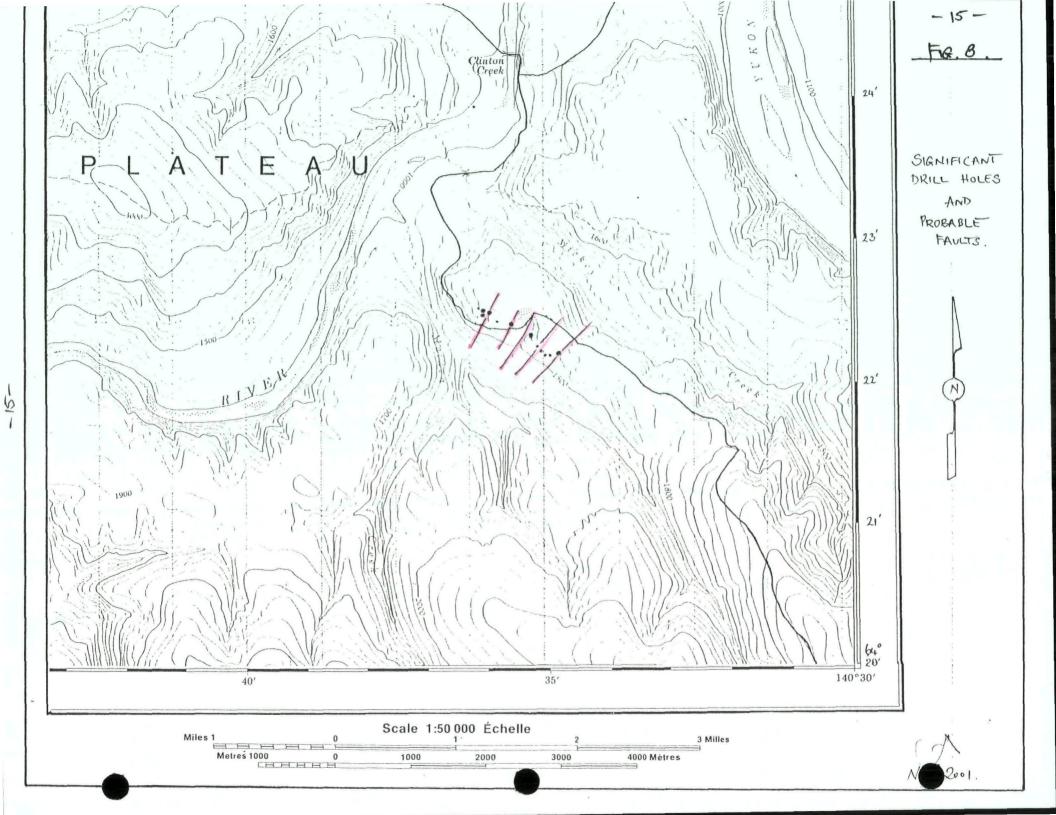




Figure 6, Photo of drill at site 2119

Figure 7, Photo of slope west of 2119





Figure 9, Photo of
Fortymile White
Channel Gravel.



TABLE 3

CORRELATION BETWEEN SIGNIFICANT GOLD, ALTERATION,
FAULTS AND GULLIES

HOLE#	SIG Au	Alt G	G	HOLE#	SIG Au	Alt G	F	G
2002	Х	х	Х	2101				
2003				2102				
2004	Х		X	2103				
2005	X	X	Х	2104				X
2006	Х	X	Х	2105				Х
2007	X	X		2106				
2008	Х	X		2107	Х	X		
2009	X	X		2108				
2010				2109				
2011				2110				
2012				2111				
2013				2112	X	X	X	
2014				2113				
2015		x	Х	2114				
2016	Х	Х		2115	X	Х	X	
2017				2116				
2018	X			2117				
2019		X		2118				
2020	X		X	2119	X	Х	X	X

Notes Sig Au = significant gold, (more than 4 mg)

Alt G = altered (clayey) basal gravel

F = fault indicated by bedrock elevation change

G = proximity to gully or gulch

Hole 2001 not included because it failed to reach bedrock

Surveying in 2000 was not accurate enough to detect small changes in bedrock elevation, hence no 'F' in 2000

# **DISCUSSION OF RESULTS**

# FORTYMILE WHITE CHANNEL GRAVEL

Though the high level terraces in this part of the Fortymile drainage have been mapped and referred to as pre-Reid glacial outwash or interglacial outwash terraces, the material sluiced from the drill holes and the gravels exposed in the drill access road cuts are very similar if not identical to the Klondike White Channel gravels

Fig 9 is a photograph of the basal gravels exposed on the old Clinton road after rehabilitation There has been no time to examine this gravel in detail, but in of general ıt ıs composed poorly sorted, stratified pebbly quartz-rich gravel with a predominately sandy matrix Quartz clasts make up more than 80% of the defined and poorly ımbrıcatıon indicates deposition in a west to east flowing drainage Basal sections are more cobbly, particularly near draws and qullies Some large well rounded quartz boulders have been found in the bottom of the draws

#### AGE CONSIDERATIONS

The Klondike White Channel gravels are generally thought to be the product of sustained accumulation starting more than 5 Ma ago in the Miocene and ending in the Pliocene more than 1 2 Ma ago (Lowey, 1998, Froese & Hein, 1996) The gravels were deposited by wandering braided rivers running in broad valleys and basins during a warmer wetter climate regime. Termination of the White Channel deposition was brought about by a combination of climate cooling with the onset of Reid glaciation (Lowey, 1988), and drainage reversals with associated downcutting related to occupation of the Tintina Trench by early Reid glaciers (Duk-Rodkin, 1996, Templeton-Kluit, 1980)

It would seem reasonable to allocate much the same age to the Fortymile White Channel gravel given that it is so very similar in appearance. A paleo-Fortymile running through a fault-bounded sedimentary basin from west to east deposited the gravels under the same climatic conditions. Termination of Fortymile White Channel sedimentation appears to have been caused by the abrupt and severe downcutting of the Fortymile to its present level, likely caused by the drainage reversal and downcutting of the adjacent Yukon River

The Fortymile White Channel gravel deposits should extend into Alaskan territory on the terraces south of the Fortymile River perhaps as far upstream as Steele Creek, but so far they appear not to have been recognised as such

There are other high-level terrace gravels in the upper Fortymile in Alaska Yeend (1996) describes them as being largely derived from local rock types, schist and quartzite being the dominant clasts, granitic and white quartz also common A tephra bed above a gold-rich high terrace gravel in Lost Chicken Creek has been dated at 1 7 to 2 6 Ma

It seems then that the Alaskan Fortymile high terrace gravels are the temporal equivalents to the Klondike gravels which are older than a tephra bed dated at 1 2 Ma (Froese and Hein, 1996)

#### GOLD IN THE FORTYMILE WHITE CHANNEL GRAVEL

Drilling to date by the Oro Alto Venture has produced some very interesting results

Significant coarse gold (coarse by drilling standards) has been found Most of the coarse gold particles are hackly and crystaline, and all the significant values have been found on or near the bedrock contact

Every hole drilled has carried some gold, but background levels are uneconomic at current gold prices, being confined to very fine colours apparently distributed throughout the gravel section with only a slight concentration on bedrock

There appears to be a correlation between clayey (altered) basal gravels and significant gold values, and a correlation between faulting gullies and gold

Prospecting further afield in the Maiden, Mickey and Bruin drainages has led to more observations on this theme, observations which are dealt with in a separate report submitted in compliance with Yukon Mining Incentives Program Project # 01-040

# RECOMMENDATIONS

It appears that elevated placer gold values in the basal Fortymile White Channel gravels may not be purely detrital in origin but may instead be related to faulting and hydrothermal alteration which in turn is related to the drainage development

The most likely target on which to test this concept is the small draw or pup just west of the last hole 2119 (See Fig 4)

Nodwell access to this pup can be gained by clearing the old Clinton road by hand allowing a drill line to be run across the pup on the 1000 ft line of lease ID 00331

With only a little surface disturbance access can also be gained to the same pup futher down near GPS waypoint CR5, where another drill line should be completed

Given encouraging drill results the pup should be bulk sampled because drilling generally underestimates values when coarse gold is present

Bulk sampling will also result in opening up a section of the deposit Careful mapping and sampling should help to clarify questions of origin

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-23APPENDIX 1
GPS COORDINATES

all as deg/min/sec

H = auger drill holes

	N		W	El
H2001	64 22		140 35 21	1693/1736
H2002	64 22		140 35 40	1676/1653
H2003	64 22		140 34 46	
H2004	64 22		140 36 59	1668
H2005	64 22		140 36 02	1704
H2006	64 22		140 36 05	1605
H2007	64 22		140 36 07	1763
H2008	64 22		140 36 08	1780
H2009	64 22		140 36 10	1793
H2010	64 22		140 36 12	1781
H2011	64 22		140 36 13	1795
H2012	64 22		140 36 15	1796
H2014	64 22		140 36 05	1761
h2015	64 22	27	140 36 04	1651
H2018	64 22	24	140 35 51	1638
H2019	64 22	23	140 35 42	1674
H2020	64 22	13	140 34 50	1662
H2102	64 22	11	140 34 47	1669
H2103	64 22	11	140 34 36	1655
H2104	64 22	13	140 34 50	1676
H2105	64 22		140 34 49	1675
H2106	64 22		140 34 53	1647
H2107	64 22		140 34 55	1657
H2108	64 22		140 34 57	1662
H2109	64 22		140 34 59	1646
H2110	64 22		140 35 01	1649
H2111	64 22		140 35 03	1665
H2112	64 22		140 35 05	1663
H2113	64 22		140 35 08	1665
H2114	64 22		140 35 10	1656
H2115	64 22		140 35 16	
H2116	64 22	17	140 35 14	1648
H2117	64 22	19	140 35 14	1651
H2118	64 22		140 35 24	1001
H2119	64 22		140 35 13	1675
	V	20	1.0 00 10	10.0
P = claim	/lease	nosts		
P1B	64 22		140 36 32	
P2A	64 21		140 33 32	
P3		17	140 34 23	1897
P 4	64 22		140 34 23	1753
P5	64 22		140 35 42	1618
P6B	64 22		140 35 17	1544
FUD	07 22	10	140 33 23	エヘニュ
R = road				
R1	64 22	14	140 35 07	1610
R2	64 22		140 35 07	1675
R5	64 22		140 35 13	10/3
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This report was submitted in compliance with the Yukon Mining Incentives Program Project # 01-041

It describes placer gold exploration drilling on Placer Leases ID 00287 and ID 00331

Those who worked on this project were

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The report was prepared by Angus Woodsend in November 2001

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