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Investigations of 2000 RGS survey Northern Yukon, Eagle Plains Ecoregion

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Preface

Geological fieldwork and lithogeochemical analysis were undertaken in 2001 by the Department of Economic Development to provide further geological interpretation of the regional stream sediment sampling (RGS) program that was conducted over the Eagle Plain ecoregion in 2000. The original data are available in a compilation of Yukon RGS data that was completed in 2003:

> Héon, D. (compiler), 2003. Yukon Regional Geochemical Database 2003 - Stream sediment analyses. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The information is being released as originally prepared and may not conform to current Yukon Geological Survey publication standards. Please note that the report does not include information from any studies that may have been carried out in the area since the report was written.

Investigation of 2000 RGS Survey
Northern Yukon, Eagle Plains Ecoregion
August 2001

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FIGURES:

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Summary

A total of 17 days of fieldwork were spent in Northern Yukon between July 15 and August 2, 2001. Fifteen days were spent investigating results from the stream sediment geochemical survey commissioned to the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in the summer of 2000. This survey had been designed to complete the geochemical coverage over the Eagle Plains ecoregion, cover the transition zone between neighboring ecoregions and fill a gap in RGS coverage between pre-existing surveys. An additional two days were spent on the NOR claims, north of the Porcupine River, this work is described in a separate report.

The 2001 fieldwork was designed to investigate the most significant RGS anomalies, prospect for mineral occurrences, sample the stratigraphy to determine background metal content, document the geological environment and collect information with the objective of adding to the understanding of the mineral potential of the area.

The work was divided into two phases. The first phase consisted of fly camps and road accessible work. Two to three days were spent on each of five Zn-Ni anomalies. Each of the anomalies visited was characterized by high zinc and nickel values, by the development of ferricrete in the active creek (or at least rusty creek beds), and by the same Devonian to Carboniferous stratigraphy (Canol, Ogilvie, Hart River and Ettrain Fms). The Road River formation is also locally present. The exception is Camp 3 where the older Ogilvie and Canol Formations are absent and the Carboniferous Kekiktuk Formation underlies the Hart River and Ettrain Formations. Ferricrete is formed as iron is dissolved from sulphide-rich rocks and transported in a reduced state by groundwater and precipitates as iron hydroxides as it reaches oxidizing surface conditions. Other metals in solution are scavenged by iron through sorption reactions, ferricrete formation then acting as a concentrating mechanism for metals (Kwong, pers.com.). No mineral occurrences were found. It is unclear whether economic concentrations of metals are the source of the anomaly.

The second phase consisted of helicopter-hopping targeting two different geological environments. The first target consisted of weak geochemical anomalies within the Eagle Plains ecoregion, characterized by paucity of outcrop and landing areas. It is thought that the weak anomalies, hosted by Cretaceous sandstones, are of a detrital nature. No mineralization was found. The second area was located in the North Ogilvie Mountains east of the Dempster Highway, and was characterized by a broad belt of multi-element anomalies. The dark clastic rocks have high metal content; although no mineral occurrences were found, the geochemical signature of these rocks is favourable for shale-hosted exhalative deposits.

A gossan, located east of Eagle Plains Hotel and spotted from the air during the 2000 fieldwork, was also investigated. It yielded anomalous values in several metals, most notably silver and chrome.

In conclusion, the mineral potential of the Eagle Plain ecoregion remains low. The southeastern "boot" of the ecoregion remains untested. The stratigraphy in this area consists of Carboniferous Hart River and Ettrain Fm, which has been tested elsewhere during this study. The area which rims the Eagle Plains ecoregion and is within the North Ogilvie Mountains ecoregion is characterized by anomalous zinc and nickel values at the

Ogilvie/Canol contact, in the Road River Formation, and in structures cutting through the Ogilvie Fm. One of these contacts could potentially host mineralization such as at the shale-hosted nickel-zinc-PGE Nick occurrence. The Carboniferous Hart River/ Ettrain Formations are also present in the drainage basin of every anomaly. The mineral potential of this part of the stratigraphy remains unclear. Elsewhere in Northern Yukon, the Ogilvie Formation hosts zinc occurrences. None were found within the present investigation.

Location

The 2000 RGS survey is located in northern Yukon, in an area broadly covering the Eagle Plain ecoregion (fig 1). The outline of the 2000 RGS survey, as well as the coverage of the previous surveys, is shown in fig. 2. It describes an L-shaped area that mainly covers the western end of the Eagle Plains ecoregion and the northernmost part of the Ogilvie Mountains ecoregion. It roughly lies between 65.5° and 67° Latitude and, 136° and 138.5° Longitude and covers part of map sheets 116 G, H, I, J and O.

The area under study is part of Beringia, an area in northern Yukon that has never been glaciated. Permafrost is present throughout the area.

Purpose and scope of work

The 2000 geochemical survey was conducted to provide information about the geological environment and mineral potential with the goal of informing future land-use planning initiatives, such as conservation initiatives for the Eagle plains ecoregion. The Fishing Branch protected area was established without the benefit of regional geochemical data. Completion of geochemical coverage for the Eagle Plain ecoregion was done with the objective of characterizing the geochemical signature of the ecoregion to provide some information towards evaluating it's mineral potential.

Fieldwork was conducted in 2001. The objectives were: to attempt to find the cause for the silt anomalies, to test the existing geological mapping for it's accuracy, to sample the stratigraphy for background metal content, to prospect for mineral occurrences, to take additional silt samples to constrain the source of the anomalies. This work was limited by the time that was available to do the work. Two to three days in each area was not sufficient for detailed prospection. The area is still considered under-explored.

Previous work

Geological mapping by the GSC was conducted at 1:250 000 scale as part of Operation Porcupine. This was a large-scale helicopter supported mapping project that took place in Northern Yukon throughout the 70's and early 80's. All our work is based on the maps produced at that time as well as on the accompanying report (Norris, 1997). The maps were compiled in Gordey and Makepeace (2000)'s digital compilation of Yukon geology, which we used as our digital geological base. The mapping was found to be generally accurate at a 1: 250 000 scale.

Previous RGS surveys had been conducted in part of the ecoregion, driven for the need for information for the purpose of protected area planning. The study area at the time was partially covered by a survey conducted in 1976; the remainder of the study area was covered by a survey in 1995. The pre-existing (1976) RGS survey had only been analyzed for a partial suite of elements at the time. The samples, still stored at the GSC, were re-analyzed for a more complete suite of elements at the same time as the samples of the 1995 survey.

Fieldwork had been done in 1995 and 1996 towards a mineral assessment and a mineral potential map was produced in the spring of 1997. Please refer to the 1997 report "Mineral Potential of the Eagle Plains Study Area" (Héon, 1997) for the description, results and conclusions of this work.

In 1999, a regional mineral assessment was done for part of northern Yukon, which included the area under consideration in this report (Héon, 2000). It was apparent during this assessment that the lack of regional geochemical data combined with the lack of exploration history in the area, limited the evaluation of the mineral potential.

In 2000, a short field program was undertaken to follow-up on results obtained from the 1996 field season (Héon, 2001).

Geology

Most of the units found in the study area are described in Héon, 1997, with the exception of the rocks of the carbonate platform rocks of the Ogilvie Arch and Yukon Stable Block (platform) and the basinal rocks of the Blackstone Trough. These include, from oldest to youngest: dolostone of the Bouvette Fm (CDb), black shales of the Road River Gp), locally the limey shales and limestones of the Michelle Formation (DG1) as well as the cliff-forming limestones and dolostones of the Ogilvie Fm (DG2).

The Eagle Plain ecoregion is mostly underlain by the Cretaceous Eagle Plain Formation, a fine to medium-grained sandstone; as well a by the older (underlying) upper Devonian to Carboniferous carbonate/clastic sequence overlying rocks of the Richardson Trough and the Ogilvie platform. This includes the Devonian Canol and Imperial Formations as well as the Carboniferous to Permian sequence represented by the Hart River, Ettrain and Jungle Creek Formations.

The geology map (1:500 000) for the area is found in Appendix 1; a page sized version is at Figure 3. Figure 4 reproduces the detailed geological legend from the Gordey and Makepeace (2000) digital compilation.

Geochemistry

The database covering the whole Eagle Plains ecoregion consists of three different GSC surveys. The outline of each survey is shown in fig.2. These surveys are still unpublished and include:

- The re-analysis in 1995 by the GSC of a small survey conducted in 1976 as a uranium and base metals reconnaissance program (file called "reanal76").
- A GSC survey of the original Eagle Plains study area as defined in 1995 (file called "newdata" or "infill_95"). This survey covered much of the southern Richardson Mountains.
- The new 2000 RGS survey that this report addresses.

The detection limits between the different surveys varied greatly. The merging of this data proved to be extraordinarily difficult due to variations in formatting in the different databases. Formatting errors as tables were merged created artificial gaps in the data. At the time of writing, the merging of this data has still not been successful. For this reason, only the results of the 2000 survey are displayed.

The statistics were ran on the 2000 survey, on the attempted (faulty) merged surveys as a whole, and were compared to the statistics for the whole of the Northern Yukon mineral assessment area. Results are portrayed in table 1, and show that the median value for each element remains generally quite consistent, no matter the scale of the database.

Certain gaps in geochemical coverage affect our ability to estimate mineral potential. Such a gap occurs at the southeastern end of the new RGS coverage (underlain by the Hart River and Ettrain Formations). Anomalies occur at the northwestern edge of the area covered by the 2000 survey, future surveys to the west and north of the survey would assist in determining the regional significance of these anomalies.

2000 survey

The results of the 2000 RGS survey are printed out in a separate document. The original data sent by the GSC displayed results for Ag in ppb's. In order to blend the new survey with previous ones, the values were converted back to ppm's.

The results were treated statistically and an anomaly map of each significant element is found in Appendix 2. The median and maximum values for each element are outlined in Table 1. A compilation of the significant anomalies is portrayed in Appendix 3. This map shows the broad moderate anomalies within the Eagle Plains ecoregion, the clusters of Ni-Zn (Cd- Co) anomalies rimming the Eagle Plains ecoregion, as well as the broad band of multi-element anomalies associated with the Road River Fm and the carbonate platform.

2001 fieldwork and results

A sample location map at 1: 500 000 scale is found in Appendix 4. Prospecting was done in the drainage basin of selected silt anomalies. Representative rocks samples were assayed in order to estimate the background metal content of each formation. Sample descriptions are in Table 3; assay results for rocks, silts and soils are respectively in Tables 4, 5 and 6; summary statistics of metal values in rocks are in Table 8. Figures 5 through 9 show more detailed sample location map for the more detailed work as well as for the area covered by second phase of helicopter-reconnaissance 2.

The 2001 fieldwork was designed to test three main group of RGS anomalies:

- Group 1: strong Zn, Ni, Co, +/- Cd and V bordering the west and southern edge Eagle Plains ecoregion and at times draining into it.
- Group 2: widespread and moderate anomalies in the Cretaceous sediments, Eagle Plains ecoregion;

- Group 3: widespread Zn, Ni, Mo, +/- As, Cd, Sb and U, south of the Eagle Plains ecoregion, in the North Ogilvie Mountains ecoregion.

In addition, a gossan located in 2000 was sampled.

Group 1

Strong Zn-Ni (Co-Cd) anomalies are always associated with modern ferricrete and very rusty creek beds. Ferricrete is used here not in the strict sense of an iron-rich soil horizon, but in the more local usage of the term describing iron oxides precipitating in modern streams, eventually cementing gravels lining the creek beds. Selected anomalies were tested by 3-day fly camps and roadwork. No visible mineralization was found.

Iron springs or seeps seem to be associated with the contact between the Devonian Ogilvie Fm (Do, carbonate) and Devonian Canol Fm (Dc, siliceous shale and chert). Creek beds become red when draining this contact. Carboniferous Hart River and Ettrain Fms carbonates are also present, but don't appear to be related to the RGS anomalies. Fine-grained precipitates were sampled where possible. Silt samples seemed to contain a fraction of this precipitate. Ferricrete formation probably acts as a concentrating mechanism, trapping Zn, Ni, (Co, Cd) and enriching the stream sediments in these metals. The Canol Fm is probably the source for the anomalies and shows high metal background. The Road River Fm is locally present, is also metal-rich, and may also enrich the groundwater in metals. The presence and intensity of anomalies may be dependent on how well and where the Canol Fm outcrops with respect to the streambed. It is postulated that the contact between the Ogilvie and Canol Fms may possibly be enriched in metals, as in the case of the Nick occurrence. This contact is always recessive. No mineralization has been found.

Dempster
Figure 5; Samples 01DH- 1 to 4, 110 to 117; 01KS-1, 55-57
Target: GSC stream sediment sample no.116G1133, located one kilometer west of the Dempster Highway, assayed 5.4 ppm Cd, 23.8 ppm Co, 6.6 ppm Mo, 311/270 ppm Ni and 1067 ppm Zn.

The creek drains an anticline with the Devonian Ogilvie Fm at the base, overlain by the Devonian Canol Fm, in turn overlain by the Carboniferous Hart River Fm. The creek bottom is red as it drains the Ogilvie Fm, downstream from its contact with the Canol. Nevertheless the 2001 sampling did not duplicate the result from the GSC survey. Moderate responses were found, silts assayed up to 12 ppb Au, 1206 ppm Ba, 409 ppm Zn and 11 ppm Mo.

Camp 1
Figure 6; Samples 01DH-38 to -69, 01KS-11 to 21

Target: GSC stream sediment sample no. 116G1031, located 25 km west of the Dempster Highway, at the southwestern margin of the Eagle Plain ecoregion, assayed 9.72 ppm Cd, 87 ppm Co, 684/800 ppm Ni and 2990 ppm Zn.

The creek drains the same stratigraphy as at the Dempster occurrence. A very pronounced ferricrete is forming where the creek crosses the lower contact of the Canol Fm (Dc) and the creek remains red for kilometers. Other creeks draining this contact are also red. The presence of baritic nodules in Dc (01DH-34b) is a favourable indicator for Nick-type mineralization.

Anomalous Cd, Mo, and up to 1022 ppm Ni and up to 6919 ppm Zn were found in silts and are related to this contact. Weak As-Mo anomalies were found in rock samples of Canol, as well as phosphatic (13% P) nodules. The same sample contains 4842 ppm Ba and 4.8 ppm Cd.

A train of yellowish soil (fault trace?) in the Ogilvie Fm assayed 3067 ppm Zn and 1358 ppm Ni. The contact between the Road River and Ogilvie Fm was also investigated, no significant results were found.

Some modifications to the previous mapping were made. It is thought the Canol, near camp, is thicker that what was mapped. The Permian Jungle Creek Fm was not observed on the hills northwest of camp and therefore was eliminated from the map.

Camp 2
Figure 7; Samples 01DH- 38 to 69, 01KS-11 to 21
Target: stream sediment sample no. 116G1108, located 40 km west of the Dempster Highway, also at the southwestern margin of the Eagle Plain ecoregion, assayed 42.4 ppm Co, 242 ppm Ni, 1.7 ppm Sb, 4.3/6.8 ppm U and 1495 ppm Zn.

The same stratigraphy was exposed at this camp as at the previous two locations in addition to older rocks: the CDb Fm. This area is also characterized by the occurrence of both the Road River and Canol Fms in the same drainage.

Some moderate to strongly anomalous silt samples, with the same metal signature as the GSC sample were found draining Road River shales but also in what may be the projection of the Do/ Dc contact. No Dc was previously mapped, but a small area of float of Dc chert and siliceous shales was observed and sampled (01DH-42). Silts draining Road River stratigraphy in the next drainage to the west, as well as samples of Road River graptolitic shales, are also anomalous. Black shales of the Road River are high in Ba, Cd, Cu, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, V and Zn.

Modifications to the geology map are shown in fig. 7. Again, the creek beds were very red, and remained so for several kilometers. Some highly anomalous red soil has been brought up in large frost-heaved soil mounds or "boils". The soil contains 50 ppm As, 1.9 ppm Cd, 57 ppm Mo, 225 ppm Ni, 2039 ppm V and 2310 ppm Zn.

Some structurally controlled limonitic breccias were also found in rocks of the Ogilvie Fm, as well as in the CDb. Limonitic breccia in float graded: 8737 ppm Zn, 1561 ppm Ni.

Camp 3
Figure 8; Samples 01 DH- 70-89, 01KS-22 to 30

Target: stream sediment samples no.116O1018 and -1019, located at the northwestern margin of the Eagle Plain ecoregion, assayed respectively 3.42ppm Cd, 136 ppm Co, *215.2 ppm Ni and 1195 ppm Zn, and 4.97 Cd, 200 ppm Co, 237.7 ppm Ni, 1386 ppm Zn.*

Located at the northwestern edge of the Eagle Plains ecoregion, in the North Ogilvie Mountains ecoregion, the anomalous creeks drain different stratigraphy than at the southern anomalies. Here the older Ogilvie and Canol Formations are absent and the Carboniferous Kekiktuk Formation underlies the Hart River and Ettrain and Jungle Creek Formations. Anomalous silts returned values of 166 ppm Co, 255 ppm Ni in a strongly oxidized stream. The anomalous creek is very red right from it's origin, in a saddle draining Kekiktuk, Ettrain and Hart River Fms. Sediments from a tributary of the stream that drains only Ettrain and Jungle Creek Fms were not anomalous. Iron-rich clasts are present in the Carboniferous Kekiktuk Fm conglomerate and may be the source of the iron and therefore the cause of the anomalies. Fractures in this rock type are often strongly iron-stained. Although rock samples were not anomalous, it is thought that the oxidized iron in the Kekiktuk Fm is liberated by erosion and precipitates as iron hydroxide in the creek or wet soil in the saddles. The Permian Jungle Creek doesn't seem to be related to the anomaly. Again, no mineralization was found. None of the rock samples were anomalous.

Group 2

Helicopter hopping Eagle Plains ecoregion
Appendix 4; Samples 01HR-1 to HR-18
Target: broad weak anomalies

Broad weak anomalies for Au, Cu, Pb, U, and W are located in creeks draining the Cretaceous Eagle Plain Formation. Samples were collected where helicopter landing was possible in the drainage basin of the anomalous silt samples. This examination was very cursory. The rock type was very homogeneous: a fine to medium grained dirty sandstone. Topography is subdued and bedding is very shallow; where large outcrops were only found, only one horizon was exposed. The anomalies are interpreted to be of a detrital nature, resulting from Cretaceous sedimentary processes. Also, the metal response seemed to be higher in areas of outcrop than in the areas with absolutely no exposure. No traverses were made except very short ones, no mineral occurrences were found. None of the rock samples were anomalous.

Gossan
Appendix 4; Samples 01HR-19 series

A gossanous outcrop east of the Dempster was spotted from the air last year and was investigated this summer. A landslide exposes black shales of the Carboniferous Ford Lake Shale Fm. Pink-ochre alteration in shales with secondary gypsum lenses and bands, to locally yellow and green alteration is in steep contacts with the black "unaltered" carbonaceous shales. A "crust" or coating of fine-grained green mineral was observed to crosscut foliation, possibly the site of a spring deposit. The ochre alteration was similar to the one observed in 2000 at 96HR-14 and 00DH-40 (Héon, 2001).

The geochemistry is very anomalous. Note **44.9 ppm Ag** and high Cr values. Similar alteration was documented last year at 96HR-14 and 00DH-40 (see 2000 report), with a similar metal signature, even though hosted by a different formation (Hart River Fm, Chance sandstone member). This appears to be structurally controlled alteration, the source of the hydrothermal (?) activity is not clear. XRD work identified sulphate phases present and thus partially documented this potentially significant alteration ((PetraScience Consultants Inc., 2001).

XRD analyses

01 HR 19c*	quartz, syngenite ($K_2Ca(SO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$), gypsum
01 HR 19f**	calcite, thaumasite ($Ca_3Si(CO_3)(SO_4)(OH)_6 \cdot 12H_2O$) or jouravskite ($Ca_3Mn(CO_3)(SO_4)(OH)_6 \cdot 12H_2O$), gypsum yellow coating forms after contact with HCl (secondary mineral?), sample fizzes

.

Assay results 01HR-19

Ag	As	Au**	Cd	Cr	Cu	Fe	La	Mo	Ni	P	V	Zn
5.7	51	16	11.7	747	62	0.75	30	245	168	0.454	859	438
0.7	4	2	1.5	17	4	0.08	2	3	11	0.017	31	35
4	24	7	14.7	224	37	1.9	55	16	109	1.76	225	356
7.4	55	-2	32.4	462	52	0.97	32	87	137	0.261	1031	224
4.3	43	3	12.2	153	26	0.82	15	23	80	0.142	413	175
44.9	-2	6	3.6	682	97	2.06	74	149	262	0.854	2112	1467

Group 3

Helicopter- hopping North Ogilvie Mountains.
Appendix 4; figure 9; Samples 01HR-20 to 212

This area is characterized by a broad band of multi-element (Mo, Sb, Ni, U, V, and Zn) RGS anomalies. The anomalies appear to be stratigraphic. It was postulated that the black clastics, the shales of the Road River, and possibly those of the Canol Formation, contain high metal background, which were the cause of the RGS anomalies. Sampling of the bedrock confirmed high metal background (see Table 8). The contact between the Canol and Ogilvie Formation was also investigated.

Canol (Dc)
Samples 01HR-31, 45, 46 and 106 show that the Canol is elevated in Ba, Co, Cu, Mo, V. Samples 01HR-204 contain elevated Cd (Zn) in a fault breccia at top of the Ogilvie Fm just below the contact with the Canol: 7378 ppm Zn, 945 ppm Ni. Outcrop of the Canol there was not accessible due to the steepness of the cliff.

Road River (CDr)
The Road River Fm is mapped in the area, but it is very recessive and outcrops poorly. Samples 01HR-205 to 209 show that Road River rocks are elevated in Cd, V (Ni, Zn), Co, Fe and Ni. The area around samples 01HR-24/104 was characterized by a strong sulphur smell, possible springs? Limey shales there contained elevated Cd, V, Mo, Ba, (Ni, Zn). A yellow precipitate (native sulphur?) was observed. Sample 01HR-101 also contained elevated Co, Fe, and Ni.

Ogilvie/ Canol contact
Again, the Ogilvie/ Canol contact was investigated as a possible source of the anomalies. Here also, the Ogilvie/ Canol contact causes rusty creek beds and

anomalous RGS results. The Jug MINFILE occurrence (116H 051) occurs at such a contact. Dynasty Explorations Limited located several ferricretes and gossanous seeps in 1974 at the contact between limestones (Do) and shales and cherts (Dc). Values up to 260 ppm Cu, 900 ppm Pb and 2900 ppm Zn were obtained from limestone and shales coated with the iron-rich seep sediment/precipitate. No sulphide mineralization was found (Deane and Carne, 1975). Creeks on both side of ridge were red. The breccia listed above at sample 01HR-204 is located near this same contact.

Sample 01HR-212b, mapped as part of the Hart River formation, returned high values of Cd, Ni and V.

In general, dark clastic rocks of the Road River and Canol Formations are documented to contain higher metal background than other formations.

Additional results

Two samples of Road River shales were sampled on the Dempster Highway, south of the area of study. One of them, 01DH-119, is taken near abundant nodules and was sampled in a road cut, south of the study area on the highway. 01DH- 119 is highly anomalous: 8.1 ppm Ag, 56 ppm As, 71 ppm Cd, 105 ppm Cr, 320 ppm Ni and 2500 ppm Zn. PGEs analyses of this sample and of other black shales returned negative results, values were at or below detection limit.

Ferricrete Formation and Discussion

All of the sites visited were characterized by rusty creek beds and by rusty and/or milky water. Very fine-grained rusty and white sediment coated the gravel or organic creek bed. In places this sediment was deposited at high water over the creek bank and had not been remobilized. This material was sampled and is described as a "precipitate" and assay and XRD results are listed in the tables below. Its source is probably from a spring, where groundwater reaches the surface and mixes with surface water. In one instance (Camp 1) a few puddles were observed where the oxide material was deposited and consolidated through evaporation. The material consisted of layers of orange and red material, with the red material shiny and brittle, suggesting a colloidal nature. Water at the location of the 2000 silt samples is not acidic; pH is around 6; the acidity of the water was not tested in our investigation.

Assay results show consistent metal signature with the anomalous silt samples, high values in Ag, Co, Cr, Mo, Ni, V and Zn. This is also similar to the alteration signature sampled in 01HR-19.

The rusty creek beds are described as ferricrete. The term ferricrete is used here, not in the strict sense of an indurated "soil" crust enriched in iron, but in the local usage of describing precipitation of iron oxides on gravel in stream bed, eventually resulting in an indurated conglomeratic rock (or crust in the creek bed) with iron oxide matrix. When oxidation, either in-situ or distal as in the case of an iron-rich spring, surfaces on a side hill, as opposed to in a creek, it creates a rusty train of altered rock called gossan. Gossans have been widely used as prospecting targets and may mark sulphide deposits. There are numerous examples of gossan discovery leading to significant economic mining projects. On the other hand, such oxidation features may be caused by hydrological processes that concentrate metals, even though the original source of the metals is not high enough to be considered economic. Ferricretes therefore may act as pathfinder to mineralization, but they are not a proof of mineralization. They indicate a source for iron and chemical conditions favourable for dissolution of metals by groundwater, transport, precipitation of iron in oxidizing conditions and the enrichment of other metals through sorption mechanisms. John Kwong, in a personal communication, explains:

> "From your description of the ferricrete formation, it is obviously a product of mixing and neutralization followed by consolidation through freezing. Cryogenic precipitation as described by Vogt (1991, Permafrost Periglacial Processes 1:283-293) may have also played a role. As you are well aware, iron has two oxidation states [Fe+2 (ferrous) and Fe+3 (ferric)]. Ferric species dominate in an oxidizing environment and ferrous species in a reducing environment. Aqueous transport of ferric iron is limited to highly acid conditions because ferric hydroxide (or, more accurately, iron oxyhydroxide) can start to precipitate out at pH values of greater than about 3. However, significant amount of dissolved iron can be transported in the reduced form (Fe2+) in a reducing environment (e.g., groundwater regime) even at near-neutral pH. Due to percolation of partially oxygenated water which leads to incomplete sulfide oxidation, it is not uncommon to find acidic seepage from black shales enriched in iron and other metals. Upon emergence to a surface drainage system, the contained ferrous ion can readily be oxidized to ferric ion. Mixing with water in equilibrium with carbonate rocks (from either upstream or downstream) raises the local pH, further enhancing the rate of oxyhydroxide precipitation. Neutralization products like gypsum may also form if the seepage from a black shale formation is originally acidic. Freezing would enhance the coagulation/cementation of the precipitates. With aging, iron oxyhydroxide which is largely amorphous converts to goethite and presumably eventually to hematite.
>
> The ability of iron oxides/hydroxides to scavenge metals from solution through sorption reactions is well known...I think that a major problem with using ferricrete geochemistry to infer the source of metals lies in the fact that one can never be sure how far and for how long have the associated metals been transported together with dissolved iron in the groundwater regime. From that perspective, normal stream sediments, which are not chemical reaction products, are more useful as an indicator of mineralization than ferricrete formation."

Ferricrete formation acts then as a concentrating mechanism for metals, and it is interpreted that the anomalous silt samples contain some fraction of the precipitate material, but in dilute quantities. More detailed studies could be done on the silt samples to determine which sized fraction is the most rich in metals and possibly determine if some of the metals are bound by rock forming minerals as opposed to colloids or sulphates. The only phases detected by XRD analyses (see results below) of the precipitates are goethite, gypsum and monetite, both calcium sulphates.

It is significant that, in the case of the Dempster anomaly and those of Camp 1 and 2, as well as at the Jug Minfile occurrence (116H 051), the precipitation of iron oxyhydroxides in the creeks seems related either to the presence of the Canol Formation or to its contact with the underling Ogilvie Formation. Other creeks in the area were also observed to be oxidized from that contact on, with the oxidized streambed persisting downstream. The source of the metals could come from the Canol shales. Sampling of the stratigraphy did document locally elevated Ba, Cd, Co, Ni and V values. It is postulated that the contact between the Canol and the Ogilvie could potentially host nickel-sulphide mineralization like at the Nick occurrence (MINFILE), and like at the occurrences found on the east flank of the Richardsons (Héon, 1997). In these two cases, the mineralization is hosted at the contact between the Road River and the Canol

Formation. The stratigraphy here is in a more platformal setting, with the Ogilvie Formation underlying the Canol instead of the Road River Formation. No such occurrences have been found through this study, but the contact between the Canol and the Ogilvie Formations was never found in outcrop due to its recessive nature. It should be kept in mind that such mineralization may occur at that contact. The presence of baritic nodules in Dc (Camp 1) is a favourable indicator for this type of mineralization.

However, *from* background values, shales of the Road River Formation are more anomalous than those of the Canol Formation. Values are higher and include more elements such as As, Ba, Cd, Co, Mo, Ni, V, and Zn. The Road River Formation outcrops at Camp 2 and is anomalous both in it's metal content in rocks and in stream sediments. In Camp 1, the Road River Formation outcrops on the other side of the drainage sampled by the GSC. The creek therefore does not erode rocks of the Road River Formation. Whether or not water from the creek that was investigated mixed with ground water carrying dissolved metals from the Road River Formation is unclear.

In Camp 3, it is assumed that the iron is dissolved from the Kekiktuk Formation and re-precipitated as soon as it reaches surface waters. This assumption is untested and the source of the anomalous results at this location are not well understood. The creek beds are oxidized right at their headwaters.

In summary, ferricrete is formed as iron is dissolved from sulphide-rich rocks and transported in a reduced state by groundwater and precipitates as iron hydroxides as it reaches oxidizing surface conditions. Other metals in solution are scavenged by iron through sorption reactions. The highly anomalous nature of the stream sediments point to an iron-rich source: in the case the Road River and Canol shales and possible the Kekiktuk conglomerate.

No mineral occurrences were found. It is therefore unclear whether the anomalies indicate potential for economic concentrations of metals. Complete assay results are in table 8.

Precipitate- XRD results

	Minerals
01 DH 10c	*amorphous, trace goethite*
01 DH 11b	amorphous, trace gypsum, possible trace monetite ($CaHPO_4$)
01 DH 33a	amorphous, possible trace monetite ($CaHPO_4$)
01 DH 74b	amorphous, trace goethite and gypsum
01 DH 76	amorphous

Precipitate- Assays

	Au ppb	Ag	As	B	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mo	Ni	Pb	Sb	V	W	Zn
01DH-10c	< 2.00	< .3	**61**	< 3	0.3	< 1	**212**	< 1	**29.65**	**12**	2	< 3	< 3	**4429**	< 2	18
01DH-11b	< 2.00	2.8	11	< 3	1.6	< 1	28	< 1	8.11	3	**23**	< 3	< 3	**347**	4	**184**
01DH-33a	< 2.00	< .3	14	< 3	0.8	< 1	65	< 1	1.79	**16**	15	< 3	< 3	**570**	< 2	60
01DH-74b	**11.4**	2.8	9	14	6.7	**47**	5	6	**42.42**	< 1	**126**	4	**11**	4	**30**	**2318**
01DH-76	5.3	**55**	< 2	4	**11.4**	**25**	12	**50**	**23.75**	2	**88**	**11**	6	3	11	**898**
RE 01DH-10c	< 2.00	< .3	**71**	< 3	0.7	< 1	**218**	< 1	**30.5**	13	5	< 3	< 3	**4504**	2	37

Mineral potential

The additional geochemical survey confirms that the mineral potential of the Eagle Plain ecoregion remains low. The exception is in the "boot" which includes older formations than most of the rest of the ecoregion. The inclusion of this area within the ecoregion should be questioned and tested. The area rimming the ecoregion, which is part of the North Ogilvie Mountains ecoregion is still ranked higher for mineral potential, and is characterized by anomalous zinc and nickel values at the Ogilvie/Canol contact, which may have potential for Nick-type mineralization. The Carboniferous Hart River/ Ettrain Fms are also present in the drainage basin of every anomaly. The mineral potential of this part of the stratigraphy remains unclear. Elsewhere in Northern Yukon, the Ogilvie Formation hosts zinc occurrences. None were found within the present investigation. High silver values were obtained in two locations, a spring-like mechanism is proposed.

Results from this study complement the Mineral Potential Map of Northern Yukon (Héon, 2000). Tracts bordering the ecoregion may be of higher potential than previously thought (this should be confirmed by a panel). The tracts including Ogilvie Fm (Do or Dg2) were relatively high to start with, so the ranking of that tract should remain the same. The Canol Fm (Dc), where in contact with Do, was not included in the same tract as Do. Since it seems the contact is regionally anomalous, the tract should be re-drawn to include both formations. This would create small modifications to the present map. The Hart River and Ettrain Fms may have geological potential for phosphate or bentonite.

The new RGS survey confirms the potential of tract 45 (which was partially covered by a previous RGS survey) and raises that of tracts 46, 43 and mainly 44. The Carboniferous Hart River (and Ettrain Fm, both included in the previous tracts) also host some anomalies (not quite understood) at the northwestern end of the ecoregion and their ranking could probably be raised. This would affect tract 26.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the mineral potential of EP ecoregion remains low, even with the added geochemical information. Anomalies within the Cretaceous cover are moderate and are interpreted to be detrital in nature. In the context of the mineral potential map of Northern Yukon, the mineral potential of tracts covering the Cretaceous sediments (most of the blue ones) is estimated to remain low (this should be confirmed by a panel, for consistency of method).

No major discoveries were made, but better documentation of anomalous stratigraphy and of background values for each formation was achieved. Hydrological processes seem responsible for the strong Zn-Ni anomalies. The precipitation of iron oxides/hydroxides favours scavenging of metals. It is unclear whether this process is related to economic concentration of metals.

Unusual "gossans" throughout the area are punctual anomalies that are not very well understood. Their anomalous silver content and geochemistry warrants further study.

Potential modifications to the Mineral Potential map of Northern Yukon are suggested as follows: the Canol Fm should be grouped with Ogilvie Fm (as opposed to be in a separate tract) and be ranked the same as the Ogilvie (higher than in previous assessment). The new RGS survey confirms the potential of tract 45 (which was partially covered by a previous RGS survey) and could increase the ranking of tracts 46, 43 and mainly 44. Carboniferous Hart River (and Ettrain Fm, both included in the previous tracts) also hosts some anomalies (not quite understood) at the northwestern end of the ecoregion and their ranking could probably be raised. This would affect tract 26.

Acknowledgments

Underhill Geomatics and Ivan Royan are thanked for their hospitality and their permission to share helicopter use. Kurt Cyr, Steve Coté and Brian Parsons from Trans North Helicopters provided excellent helicopter service. Amber Church provided valuable assistance for digital cartography work. Gord Nevin and Gary Stronghill provided patient and helpful assistance with a problematic database. John Kwong is thanked for his help in understanding the geochemistry of ferricretes.

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Figures

Figure 1
Location Map

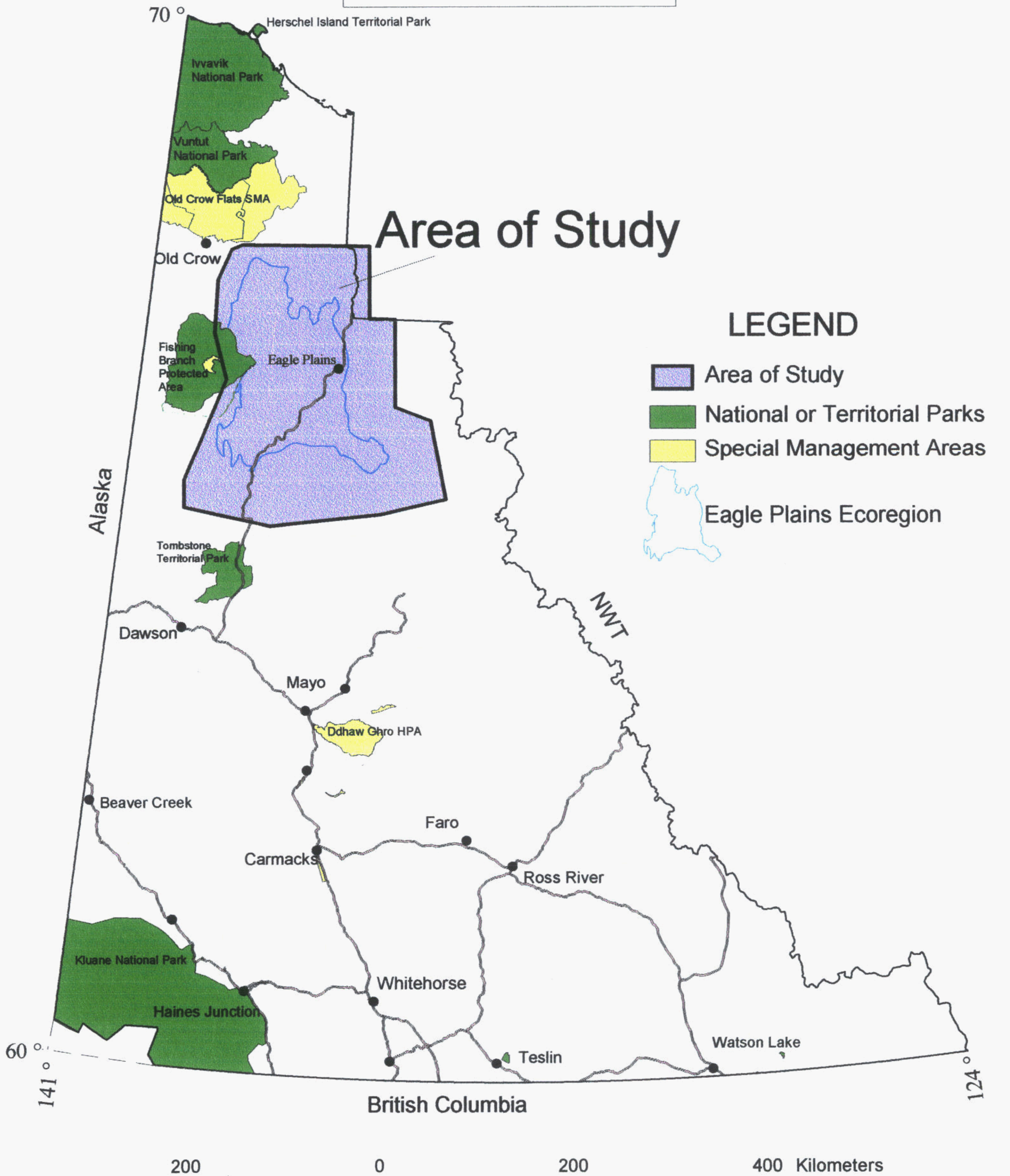


Figure 2
RGS surveys- coverages

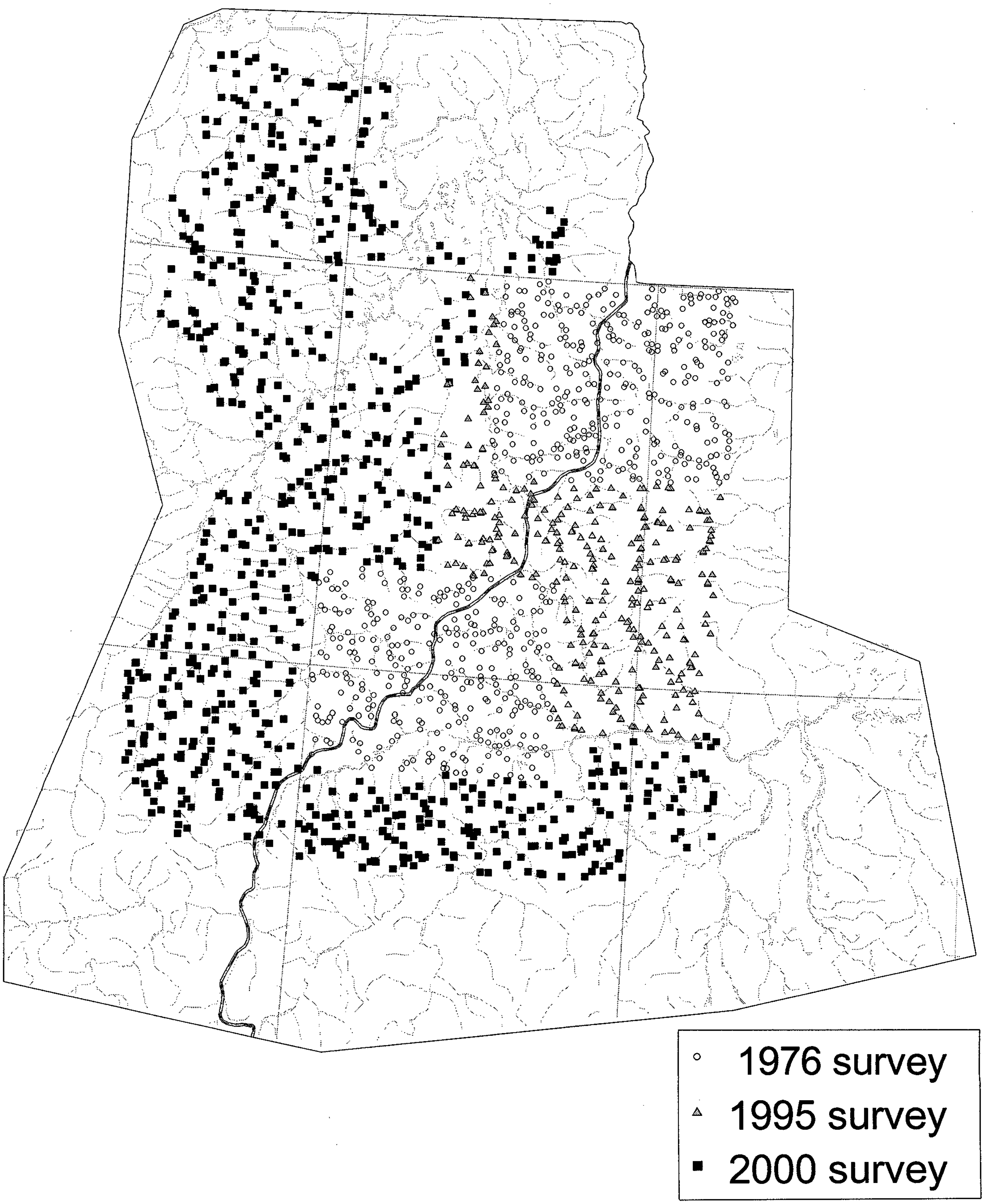
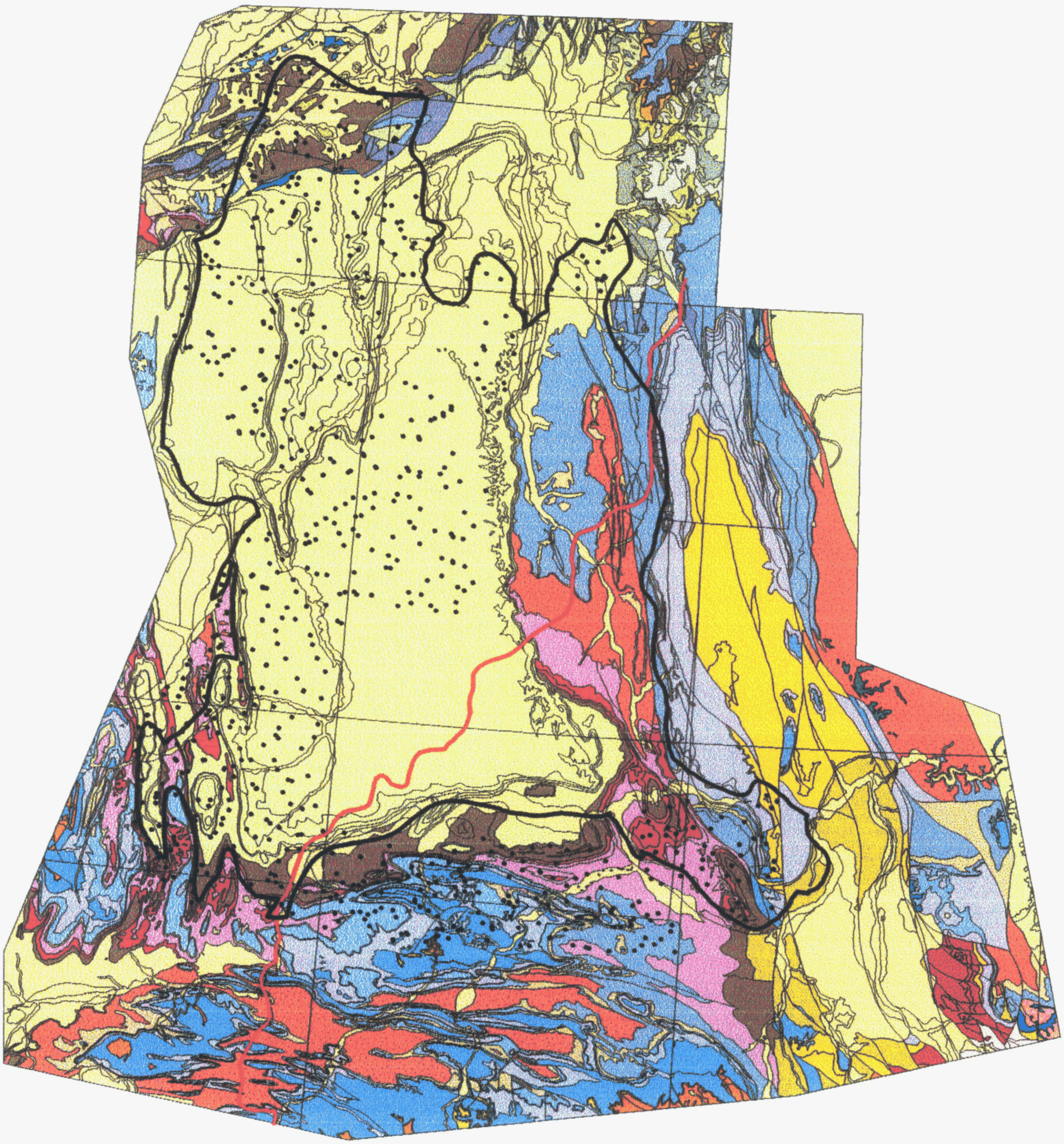


Figure 3
Geology and 2000 RGS Sample Location



See Fig. 4 for legend

Figure 4

Detailed Geological Legend - page 1

QUATERNARY

Q

Q: QUATERNARY

unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluviatile silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits

UPPER CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

KTB1

KTB: BONNET PLUME

1. medium to coarse grained sandstone with minor thin lenses and layers of fine pebble conglomerate separated by layers of grey fissile shale; *lignite; fluviatile and lacustrine (Bonnet* Plume (upper))

LOWER CRETACEOUS AND (MOSTLY) UPPER CRETACEOUS

KM1
KM2
KM3
KM4

KM: MONSTER

diverse assemblage of fine to coarse clastics, marine and non-marine *(1) to (7) deposited in* foredeep of Cordilleran orogen (equivalent to "Trevor southwesterly derived clastic wedge" tectonic assem. of Wheeler and McFeely (1991))

1. interbedded sandstone and shale; sandstone is generally fine grained, locally pebbly and occurs in thin to medium beds; ripple cross lamination and load casts common; carbonaceous debris common; marine (Trevor)
2. medium to dark grey shale and mudstone; rare bentonite; very fine to medium grained sandstone with hummocky cross-stratification, horizontal lamination and thin interbeds of mudstone; bioturbation; marine to locally fluvial at top (Eagle Plain)
3. *sandstone and shale; marine*
4. dominantly resistant massive pebble to cobble, and locally boulder conglomerate with lesser sandstone and shale; alluvial (Bonnet Plume (lower member))

LOWER CRETACEOUS

KS1
KS2
KS2?
KS3

KS: SHARP MOUNTAIN

fine and coarse clastic assemblage, mostly marine (1) to (7) deposited in foredeep of Cordilleran orogen (equivalent to "Blairmore foredeep clastic wedge" tectonic assem. of Wheeler and McFeely (1991))

1. *basal interbedded* siltstone *and* silty shale with concretionary horizons overlain by interbedded glauconitic fine grained sandstone, siltstone and shale; marine (Martin House)
2. thin bedded dark grey to brown or black shale and interbeds of siltstone; concretions and clay (bentonite?) beds; locally basal beds are silty or sandy to conglomeratic; marine (Arctic Red)
3. massive sandstone and pebble conglomerate; rare ripple cross-lamination in sandstone; shale-dominant units *with thin beds of siltstone and very fine grained sandstone; local* mud-supported conglomerate; marine sediment gravity flow deposits (Sharp Mountain Conglomerate)

IKM1
IKM2
IKM3
IKM4
IKM5
IKM6

IKM: MOUNT GOODENOUGH

shale, siltstone, and sandstone (1) to (6) comprising alternating fine and coarse clastic units equivalent to upper part of "Parsons continental margin clastics" tectonic assem. of Wheeler and McFeely (1991))

1. dominated by fine grained quartz arenite with hummocky cross-stratification, swaley bedding, plane lamination, ripple lamination and bioturbation; members and interbeds of shale; *marine inner shelf to upper shoreface (Martin Creek; may include McGuire)*
2. shale with thin beds of siltstone and very fine grained argillaceous bioturbated sandstone; ironstone concretions in lower beds; marine (McGuire)
3. shale, siltstone, sandstone and coal; marine and non-marine
4. basal interbedded sandstone, siltstone, shale and locally conglomerate, with bioturbation, lamination and cross-stratification; upper beds are *bioturbated dark grey shale, interbedded with* thin siltstone and silty sandstone; marine (Mount Goodenough)
5. dark grey to black argillite, siltstone and sandstone; turbiditic (Biederman Argillite)
6. interbedded units of sandstone and shale; hummocky cross stratification and plane lamination; marine (Rat River)

JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS

JKH1
JKH2
JKH3
JKH4
JKH5

JKH: HUSKY

shale and siltstone (1) and (3) and laterally equivalent coarser grained siltstone and sandstone (2) and (4) and undivided clastic strata (5) deposited on a marine shelf (equivalent to lower part of "Parsons continental margin clastics" tectonic assem. of Wheeler and McFeely (1991))

1. dark grey siltstone and shale (Kingak (upper), may include Porcupine River and Husky and Bug Creek Gp.)
2. siltstone and light grey fine to very fine grained sandstone; marine and nonmarine (Porcupine River)
3. dark grey shale, siltstone and ironstone; marine (Husky)
4. light grey glauconitic conglomeratic sandstone, shale and siltstone; marine (North Branch)
5. *shale, siltstone, sandstone; minor conglomerate; limonitic nodules; marine and* nonmarine (undivided Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous clastics)

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND - page 2

JURASSIC

JB2

JB: BUG CREEK

2. succession of alternating coarse and fine clastic formations; rock types include soft, fissile shale, siltstone, fine to medium grained sandstone with thin argillaceous interbeds and sandstone with low-angle cross-bedding and bioturbation; *marine (Bug Creek Gp.: includes* Aklavik, Richardson Mountains, Murray Ridge, Almstrom Creek, Manuel Creek and Richardson Mountains)

TRIASSIC

TrS

TrS: SHUBLIK

commonly bioturbated calcareous shale, siltstone and sandstone; silty bioclastic limestone; local hummocky cross stratification (Shublik)

LOWER AND MIDDLE PERMIAN

PJC1

PJC2

PJC3

PJC: JUNGLE CREEK

clastic assemblage with some carbonate (1) but including undifferentiated *clastics and carbonates* of mostly(?) equivalent age (2) and a separately mappable partly equivalent carbonate (3) and conglomerate (4)

1. consists upward of chert pebble conglomerate, sandstone and shale overlain by mixed calcareous or cherty mudstone, silty limestone and prominent resistant lentils of sandstone *in* turn overlain by yellow orange weathering, fine grained, grey sandstone (Jungle Creek, Longstick)

2. undivided Lower and Middle Permian strata including shale, siltstone, and limestone *(Sadlerochit (in part), Echooka)*

3. rusty to light grey weathering, grey to white, crystalline skeletal limestone; partially silicified and dolomitized (upper part); interbedded black chert (middle part); calcitic sandstone, chert-pebble conglomerate, and sandy limestone (basal part) *(Tahkandit)*

UPPER DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN

uDPF1

uDPF2

uDPF3

uDPF: FORD LAKE

generally fine to coarse grained clastic succession equivalent to Canol, Imperial and(?) Tuttle assemblages (1) or including these and younger formations undivided (2) and (3)

1. dark grey to black, silty pyritic shale and siltstone with subordinate sandstone, conglomerate and silty limestone (Ford Lake Shale)

2. shale, siltstone, limestone, sandstone, conglomerate, chert undivided (Canol, Ford Lake, Hart River, and Ettrain undivided)

3. shale, siltstone, limestone, sandstone, conglomerate, chert undivided (Ford Lake, Hart River, *Ettrain, and* Jungle Creek undivided)

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS

CE

CE: *ETTRAIN*

cherty, echinoderm-bryozoan and ooid lime grainstone and mixed-skeletal lime packstone; glauconitic sandy carbonate; local quartz-chert siltstone and sandstone; marine (Ettrain)

LOWER AND UPPER CARBONIFEROUS

CH1

CH2

CH: HART RIVER

dominantly carbonate assemblage (1) *with equivalent local clastics* (2) *(Hart River)*

1. thinly laminated, cherty spiculite and spicule lime packstone with subordinate sandstone, siltstone and calcareous shale; local lime grainstone; local members of lenticular to shoe-string sandstone grading into chert rich conglomerate *(Hart River)*

2. brown weathering sandstone, conglomerate and skeletal limestone; equivalent to upper part of Hart River (Hart River)

CARBONIFEROUS

ICK

ICK: KEKIKTUK

pebble-to-boulder conglomerate with subordinate conglomeratic sandstone and minor shale; clasts dominantly chert, but include white vein quartz, grit, sandstone, siltstone and scattered *granitic clasts* (Kekiktuk)

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS

ICT

ICT: TUTTLE

chert granule to pebble conglomerate and conglomeratic sandstone with subordinate siltstone and shale; minor coal; includes unnamed partly *correlative light grey medium grained sandstone* and dark grey shale; pro-deltaic, deltaic and fluvial (Tuttle)

UPPER DEVONIAN

uDI

uDI: IMPERIAL

rusty-weathering dark grey shale and siltstone generally in lower part of succession *overlain by* dark grey fine grained lithic sandstone and siltstone; siltstone and sandstone commonly as sharp-based graded beds (Imperial)

uDC

uDC: CANOL

dark grey to black non-calcareous, soft to very hard shale with scattered, orange-weathering, carbonate nodules and minor chert(*Canol and minor Hare Indian)*

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND - page 3

LOWER AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN

DG1 **DG2** **DG3**

DG: GOSSAGE

assemblage consists of limestone and dolostone (1) and partly equivalent black limestone (2) and shale (3)

1. black, calcareous shale; black richly fossiliferous limestone; orange brown weathering dolomite (Michelle)
2. dark grey and black, fine grained limestone; recessive light grey, thick bedded argillaceous limestone,limestone, black, argillaceous; shale, calcareous; marine (Ogilvie)
3. limestone and dolostone, light grey and dark brownish grey, fine to medium grained, mostly alternating dark and light coloured medium to thick beds (Gossage)

UPPER SILURIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

SDD

SDD: DELORME

buff to orange weathering, well bedded, buff, light grey, brownish grey and dark grey, very fine grained dolomite; platy to flaggy, wavy banded blue-grey silty limestone with rare thin beds of buff weathering dolomite (Delorme)

UPPER CAMBRIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

CDB1

CDB: BOUVETTE

lower Paleozoic undivided carbonate (1) with locally named tongues(?) (2) and (3)

1. grey-and buff-weathering dolomite and limestone, medium to thick bedded; white to light grey weathering, massive dolomite; minor platy black argillaceous limestone, limestone conglomerate, and black shale; massive bluish-grey weathering dolostone (Bouvette, unit CDb)

CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN

CDR **CDR1** **CDR2** **CDR3** **CDR4** **CDR5**

CDR: ROAD RIVER - RICHARDSON

black graptolitic shale, limestone and minor chert with mappable subdivisions (1) through (5) in Richardson Mtns.; correlations with Selwyn Mtns. include: lower (2) with COR, upper (2) with OSR1, (4) with OSR2 and (5) with lower DME2 (Road River)

1. calcareous black shale and limestone (CDR0 of Norris)
2. lower: pale yellow to grey weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, shaly limestone with minor shale interbeds; minor chert and intraclast conglomerate; upper: black chert, graptolitic shale, silicified limestone and minor intraclast conglomerate (CDR1 of Norris)
3. sharpstone breccia, heterogeneous, commonly with limestone and chert clasts; turbiditic (CDR2 of Norris)
4. interstratified, yellowish to orange weathering argillite and yellowish to grey weathering shaly limestone and dolomite; minor black, calcareous shale, intraclast conglomerate and breccia (CDR3 of Norris)
5. graptolitic, black shale and shaly limestone; minor limestone, intraclast conglomerates and breccia (CDR4 of Norris)

UPPER ORDIVICIAN AND SILURIAN

OSK1

OSK: KINDLE

dolomite succession includes mostly two laterally equivalent and lithologically similar formations (1) and (2), a partially equivalent local clastic-carbonate assemblage (3) and locally undivided carbonate of similar age (4)

1. thick bedded, dark grey to black and minor light grey weathering dolomite; locally massive, vuggy and reefoid; minor chert (Mt. Kindle)

UPPER CAMBRIAN

uCT

uCT: TAIGA

striped yellow and orange weathering fine crystalline, light grey limestone; light grey weathering, thick bedded and massive dolostone;minor brown and green shale (Taiga)

LOWER MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

lmCS1

lmCS: SLATS CREEK

1. rusty brown weathering, turbiditic, quartz sandstone with minor shale and siltstone; pale red weathering siltstone, sandstone, quartzite pebble and cobble conglomerate and limestone; maroon with green argillite with minor quartzite and limestone (Slats Creek)

LOWER CAMBRIAN

lCI1

lCI: ILTYD

limestone assemblage (1) (2), (3); also includes carbonate strata of uncertain Proterozoic to Cambrian age (4)

1. fine crystalline, dark grey limestone; light grey, medium crystalline biohermal dolomite (Iltyd)

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND - page 4

UPPER PROTEROZOIC

uPR2

uPR3?

uPR4?

uPR: RAPITAN

basal rift conglomerates (1) overlain by glacial diamictite (2) in turn succeeded by fine *to coarse* siliclastic rocks (3) and equivalent dolostone (4)

2. brown, orange brown, and green weathering massive diamictite with rounded to subrounded *pebbles and cobbles of carbonate*, sandstone, (?)greenstone, chert, mudstone, igneous and metamorphic rocks; highly ferruginous dark red siltstone; iron formation (Rapitan Gp., Shezal)
3. thin bedded, brown weathering siltstone interbedded with sandstone, granule to pebble conglomerate, and light grey weathering dolostone (Rapitan Gp., Twitya , Knorr Range (P1) succession)
4. massive to thick bedded, light grey weathering dolostone commonly containing vugs, stromatolites,oncolites, oolites and micritic intraclasts; commonly fetid; minor siltstone, *sandstone and grit (Rapitan Gp., Profeit , Knorr Range* (P2,P3) succession)

uPL

uPL: LITTLE DAL

thin-bedded, light grey to buff and orange weathering fine-grained dolomite; rare shale and argillite; upper part dominated by orange weathering stromatolitic dolomite and massive vuggy and craggy dolomite and includes gypsum(Little Dal Gp.)

MIDDLE TO UPPER PROTEROZOIC

muPK

muPK: KATHERINE

mature, very fine grained, thin to very thick bedded, brown, greenish grey and white orthoquartzitic sandstone with recessive intervals of dark grey to black shale; rare *stromatolitic dolomite* (Katherine and Tigonkweine)

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC

mPTZ

mPTZ: TSEZOTENE

grey, greenish grey or brown shale with interbeds of very fine grained, thin to medium bedded, immature,grey and greenish grey sandstone or quartzite and orange weathering dolomite; hosts many gabbroic dykes and sills (Tsezotene)

LOWER PROTEROZOIC

lPG

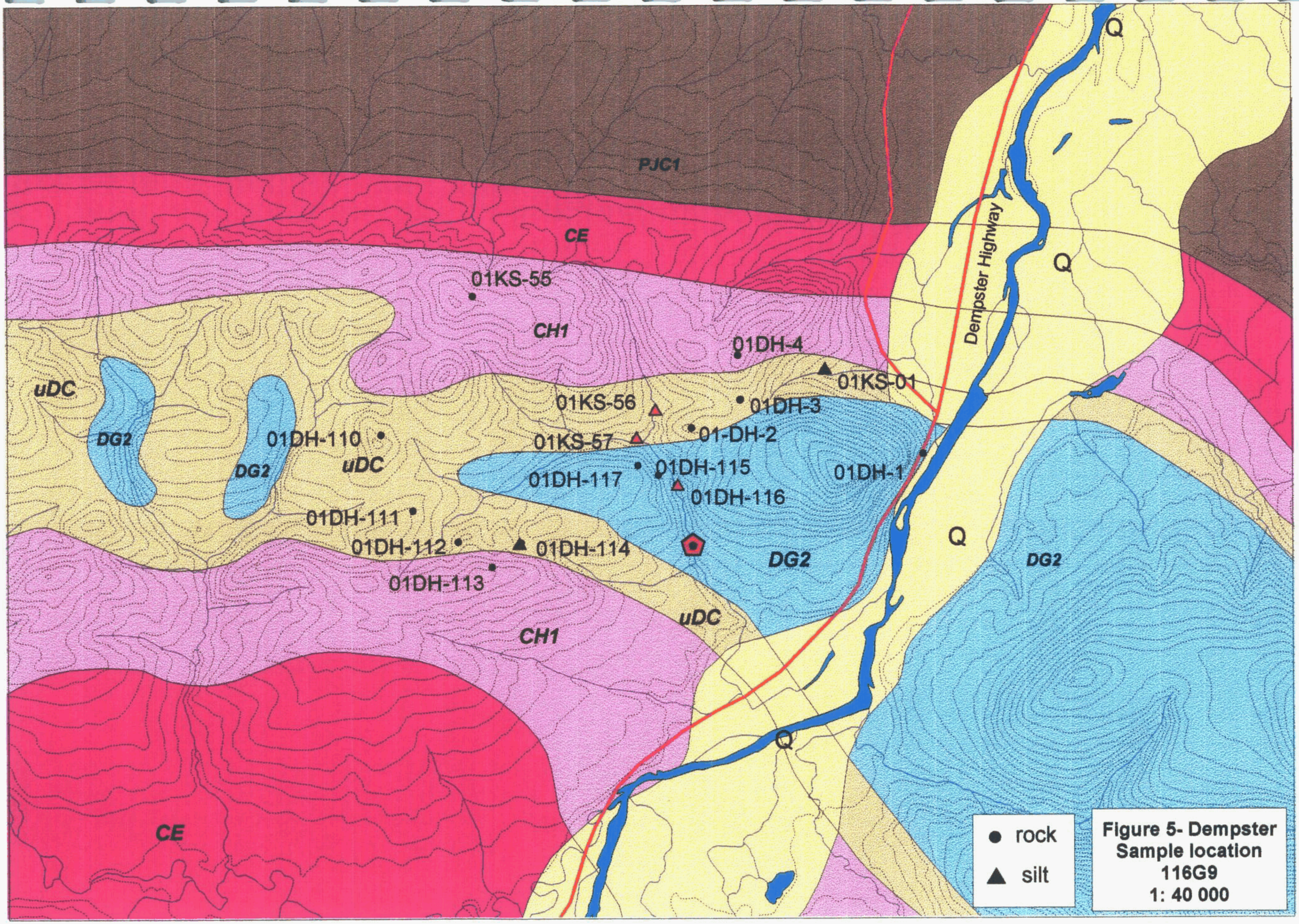
lPG: GILLESPIE LAKE

dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic, locally with chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with lesser black siltstone *and shale, laminated mudstone, and* quartzose sandstone; local dolomite boulder conglomerate (Gillespie Lake Gp.)

lPQ

lPQ: QUARTET

black weathering shale, finely laminated dark grey weathering siltstone, and thin to thickly interbedded planar to cross laminated light grey weathering siltstone and fine grained sandstone; minor interbeds of orange weathering dolostone in upper part (Quartet Gp.)



GSC RGS sample 116G1133: 5.4 ppm Cd, 23.8 ppm Co, 6.6 ppm Mo, 311/270 ppm Ni and 1067 ppm Zn.

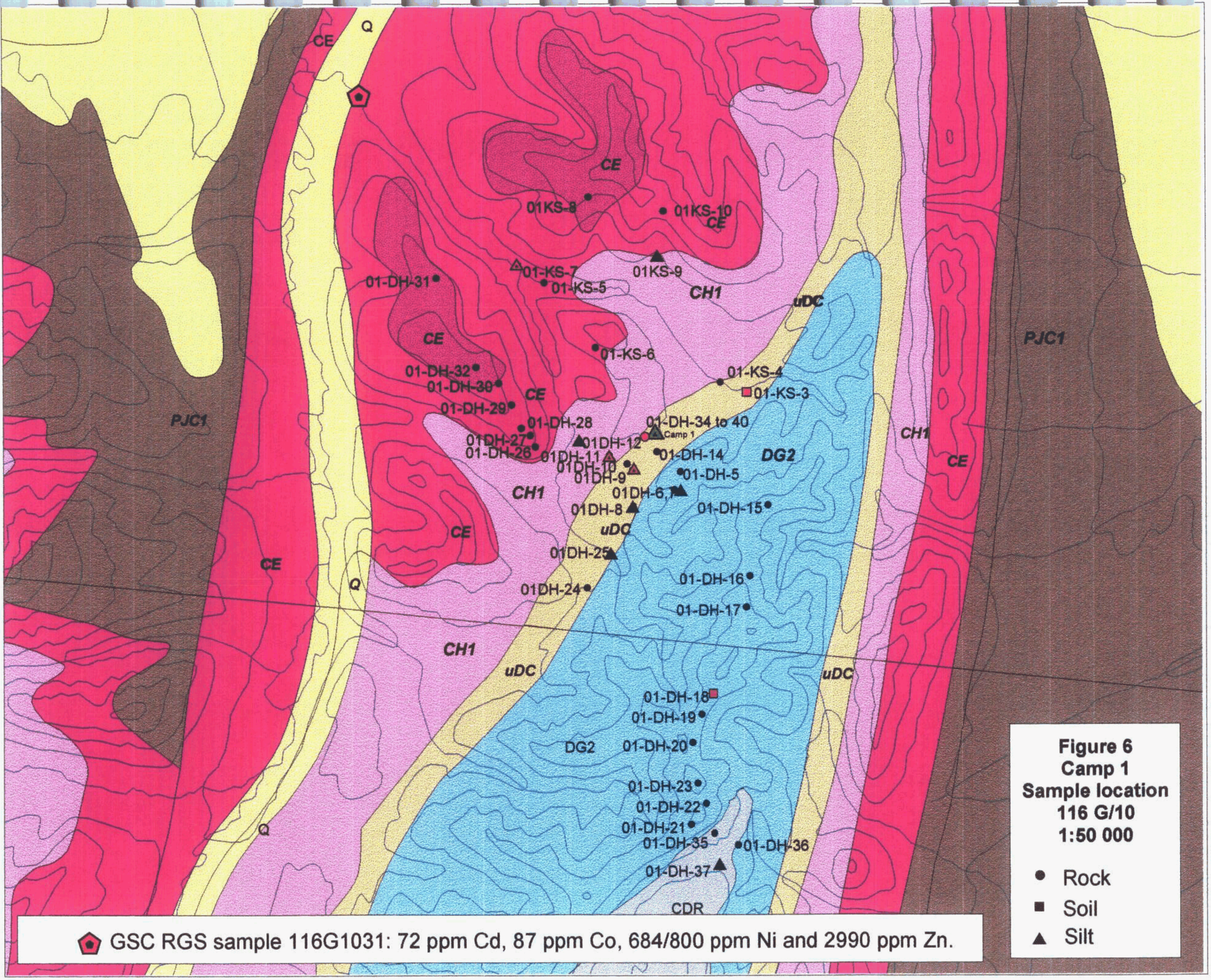
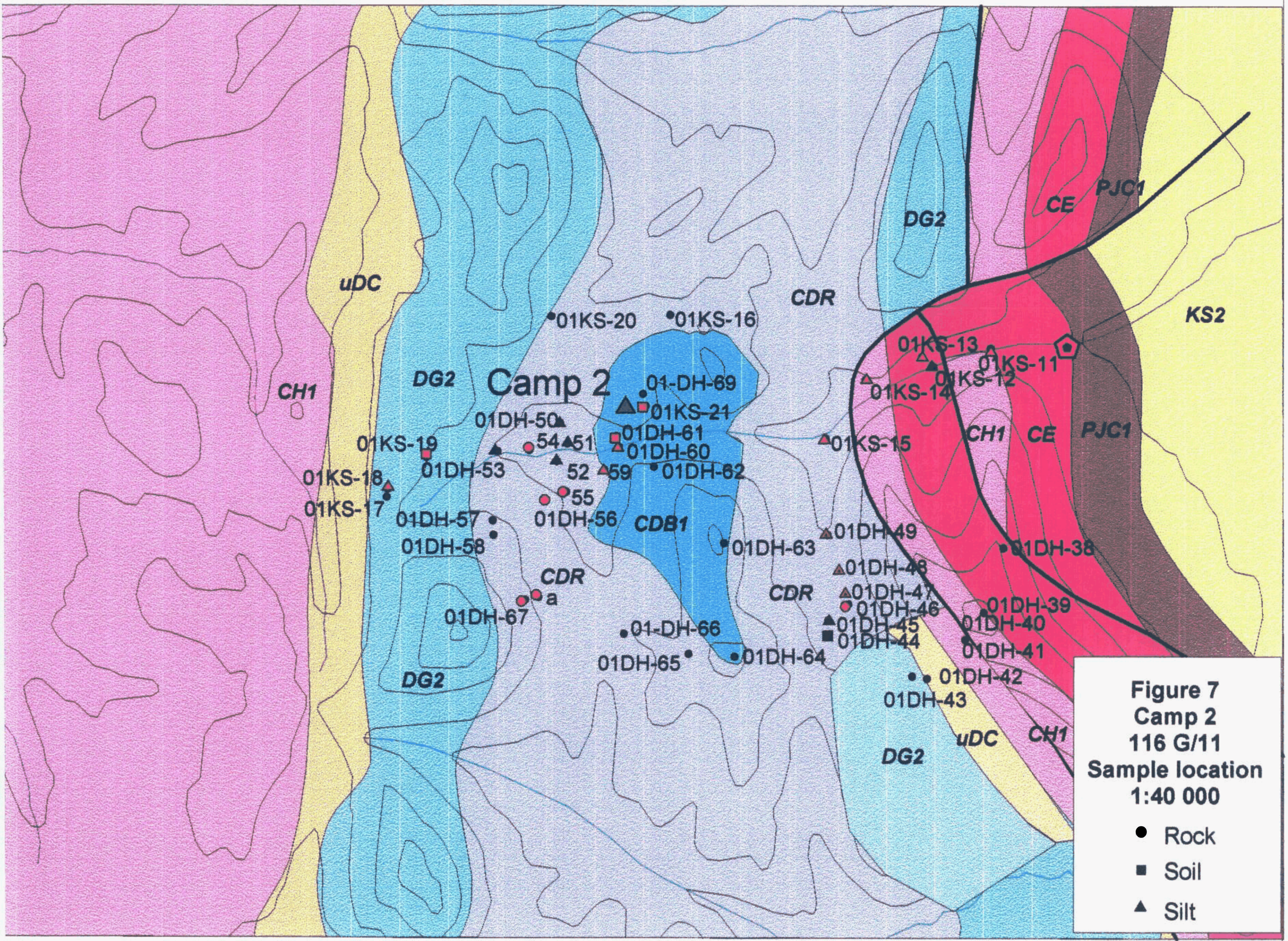
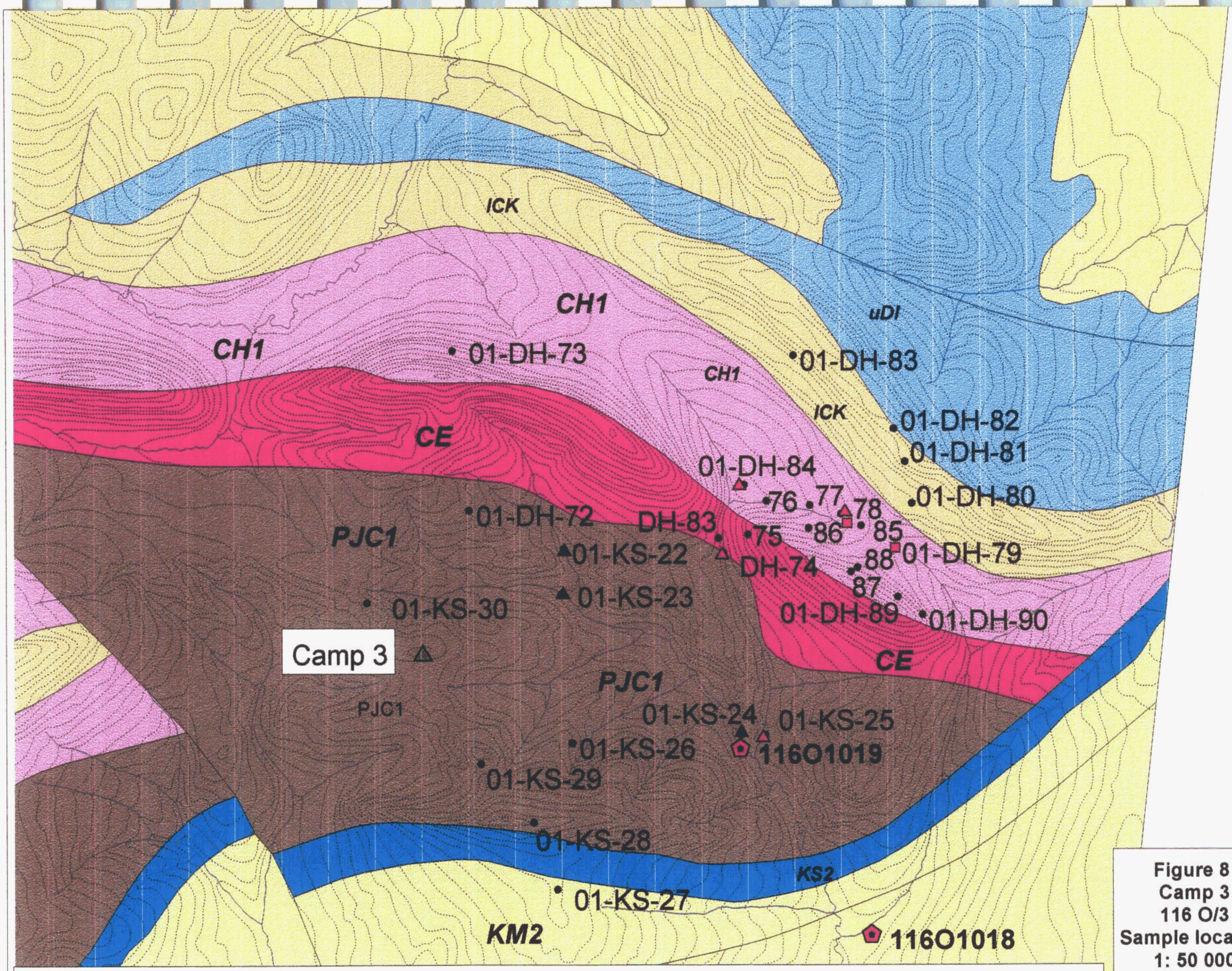


Figure 6
Camp 1
Sample location
116 G/10
1:50 000



GSC RGS sample 116G1108: 42.4 ppm Co, 242 ppm Ni, 1.7 ppm Sb, 4.3/6.8 ppm U and 1495 ppm Zn.



GSC Rgs samples: 116O1018 : 3.42ppm Cd, 136 ppm Co, 215.2 ppm Ni , 1195 ppm Zn,
116O1019: and 4.97 Cd, 200 ppm Co, 237.7 ppm Ni, 1386 ppm Zn.

Figure 8
Camp 3
116 O/3
Sample location
1: 50 000

● Rock
■ Soil
▲ Silt

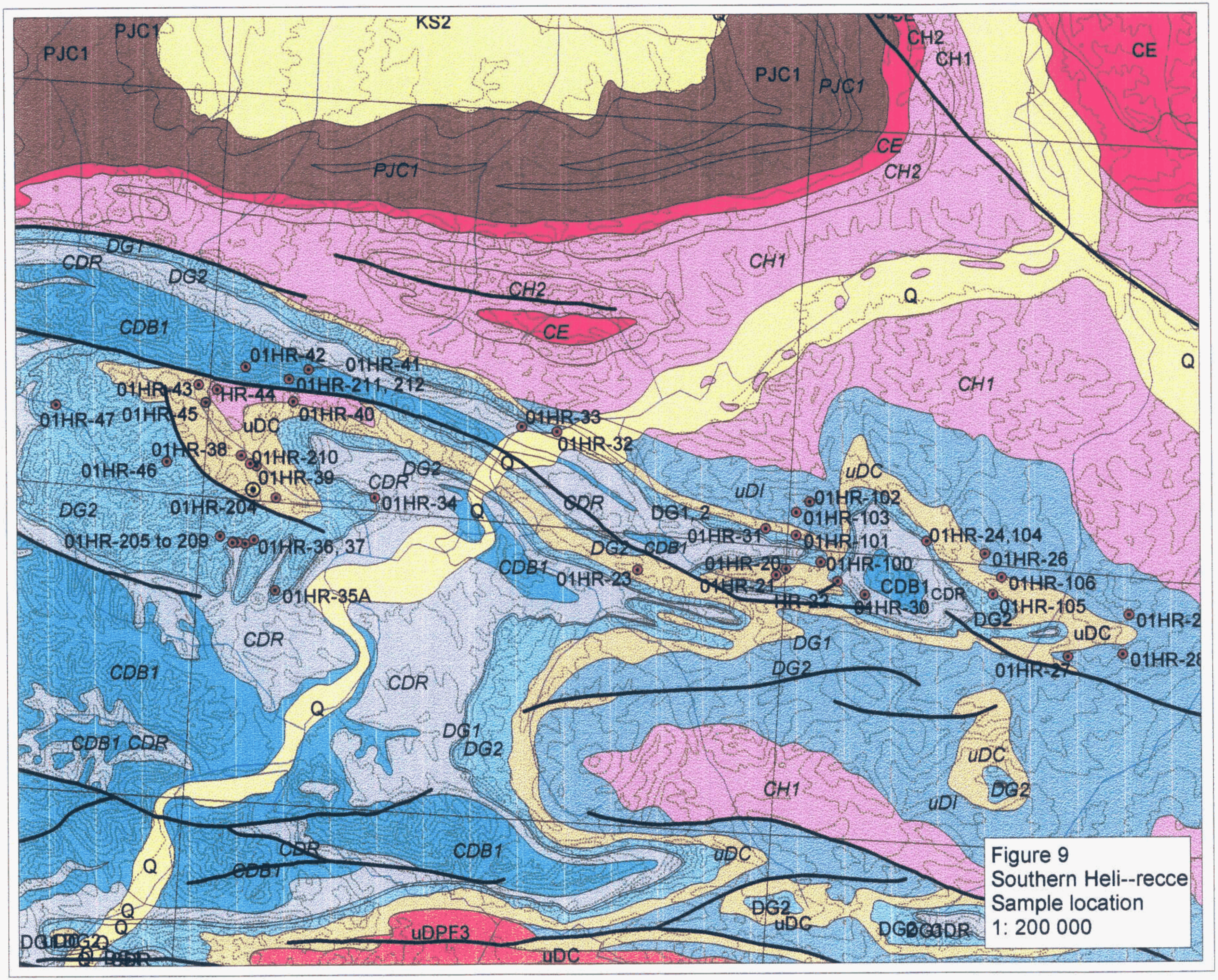


Figure 9
Southern Heli--recce
Sample location
1: 200 000

Tables

		Ag ppm	As	As ina	Au ppb	B	Ba	Ba ina	Bi	Br ina	Cd	Ce	Co	Co ina	Cr
EP 2000	**MEDIAN**	0.1285	7.1	10	2	3	376.35	900	0.14	2.6	0.35	60	9.1	11	21
	MAX	1.153	49.9	55	18	14	1622	18100	0.59	42	9.72	120	232.2	200	51
EP Merged	**MEDIAN**	0.1	0.0259	8.75	1		240	915		1.9	0.0059	0	7	9	0.0259
	MAX	1.4	50	77	30		99999	90000		48	9.72	230	232	200	51
North YT	**MEDIAN**	0.1		10	1.01			800			0.4		8	10	
	MAX	5		885	736			95 000			11		420	339	

		Cr ina	Cs	Cu	F	Fe	Fe ina	Hg	Mn	Mo	Mo ina	Ni	Ni ina	P	Pb
EP 2000	**MEDIAN**	94	3.8	17.76	265	2.04	2.9	73	296.5	1.12	-1	27.4	34	0.066	10.755
	MAX	210	12	216.21	1020	19.11	22.5	339	26822	50.65	59	683.7	800	0.312	28.52
EP Merged	**MEDIAN**	82	0	17	50.9	1.95	2.5	2.59	210	1	0.51		25		7
	MAX	280	17	216	6000	32.25	37.3	339	57000	63	59		800		72
North YT	**MEDIAN**	78		22			2.6	60	330	2	2	20	20		9
	MAX	890		2850			25.5	1550	75 000	65	1240	500	680		870

		S	Sb	Sb ina	Sn	U	U ina	V	W	W ina	Zn	pH	F w	U	SO4
EP 2000	**MEDIAN**	0.05	0.47	1	-1	0.7	3.4	43	-0.2	1	94.6	6.30	-50	0.07	4406
	MAX	0.81	15.6	21.8	3	9.8	18	269	2.5	3	2990.1	8.60	908	8.50	979400
EP Merged	**MEDIAN**		0.019	1	-9999	2.1	3.1	1.9	2	0.59	90	6.4	0	0	
	MAX		15.6	23.8	3	17.9	18	269	5	7	3240	8.6	9600	18.6	
North YT	**MEDIAN**			1.2		3	3.3	32	2		108				
	MAX			37.4		273	224	241	25		7600				

Table 1- RGS/ Comparative statistics

Eagle Plains 2000 RGS Survey.Preliminary file provided by the GSC in June of 2000. The final product has not yet been delivered.

	Ag	Al	As	As INA	Au	B	Ba	Ba INA	Bi	Br	Ca	Cd	Ce	Co	Co INA
MEDIAN	0.128	1.02	7.1	10	2	3	376.3	900	0.14	2.6	0.28	0.35	60	9.1	11
MAX	1.153	3.39	49.9	55	18	14	1622	18100	0.59	42	28.07	9.72	120	232.2	200
0.9	0.294	1.33	13.37	16	4	6	626.8	1480	0.2	7.9	8.765	1.287	72	18.5	20
0.95	0.411	1.4135	16.2	20	5	8	710.85	2100	0.23	11	17.164	2.344	76	25.835	27
0.98	0.616	1.4994	22	25.92	6	10	892.102	3200	0.26	14	19.4188	3.4158	81.96	40.774	40
	Cr	**Cr INA**	**Cs**	**Cu**	**Eu**	**F**	**Fe**	**Fe INA**	**Ga**	**Hf**	**Hg**	**K**	**La**	**La**	**LOI**
MEDIAN	21	93.5	3.8	17.75	1	260	2.04	2.9	3.2	7	73	0.09	7.5	30	10.1
MAX	51	210	12	216.21	4	1020	19.11	22.5	6	26	339	0.19	24.5	59	84.3
0.9	27.4	120	5	26.889	2	390	3.377	4.4	4.27	10	129	0.12	13.17	37	20.64
0.95	28.97	130	5.8	31.367	2	454	4.231	5.14	4.5	12	150.35	0.13	14.9	39	27.28
0.98	31.288	149.6	6.4	40.55	3	600	5.7716	6.6	4.8	15	174.94	0.14	17.876	42	37.652
	Lu	**Mg**	**Mn**	**Mo**	**Mo INA**	**Na**	**Na INA**	**Ni**	**Ni INA**	**P**	**Pb**	**Rb**	**S**	**Sb**	**Sb INA**
MEDIAN	0.3	0.33	296	1.12	-1	0.006	0.56	27.4	34	0.066	10.75	68	0.05	0.47	1
MAX	1	8.93	26822	50.65	59	0.031	1.2	683.7	800	0.312	28.52	180	0.81	15.6	21.8
0.9	0.6	1.303	997.7	3.007	3	0.01	0.87	46.31	56	0.104	15.114	84	0.12	0.89	1.6
0.95	0.6	5.6135	1423.1	5.2575	6	0.012	1	73.985	81.2	0.123	17.2045	89	0.17	1.35	2
0.98	0.7	7.6222	2192.58	12.576	14	0.015	1	123.43	149.6	0.15	19.3414	96.92	0.3	2.6022	3.596
	Sc	**Sc**	**Se**	**Sm**	**Sn**	**Sr**	**Ta**	**Tb**	**Te**	**Th**	**Th INA**	**Ti**	**Tl**	**U**	**U INA**
MEDIAN	2.3	10	0.8	4.8	-1	26.3	0.9	0.7	0.04	2.7	7.7	0.003	0.09	0.7	3.4
MAX	4.8	16	17.7	9.1	3	1399.9	2.6	3	0.19	6.9	17	0.024	2.28	9.8	18
0.9	3	12	2.2	5.7	1	106.71	1.1	0.9	0.07	3.8	10	0.008	0.16	1.6	4.8
0.95	3.2	13	3.035	5.9	1	197.525	1.1	1	0.09	4.1	10	0.01	0.24	2.6	6.3
0.98	3.4	13	4.288	6.396	1	415.562	1.2	1.196	0.11	4.894	11	0.013	0.6188	3.988	7.596
	V	**W**	**W INA**	**Wt**	**Yb**	**Zn**	**Conductivity**	**F(w)**	**pH**	**SO4**	**U(w)**				
MEDIAN	43	-0.2	1	31.51	2	94.6	50	-50	6.3	4404	0.07				
MAX	269	2.5	3	54.39	5	2990.1	1900	908	8.6	979400	8.5				
0.9	57	-0.2	2	41.288	3	183.12	392	128.6	8	114512	0.36				
0.95	74	0.2	2	44.504	3	334.76	536	221.6	8.2	184892	0.664				
0.98	131.94	0.4	2	49.359	4	552.54	714.4	307	8.3	279004	1.488				

Table 2. Eagle Plains 2000 RGS - Statistics

Sample	#	Location	UTM E	UTM N	Fm	Type	Description
O1DH-	2	Dempster	628622	7274608	DC	rx; talus	lt to dk grey, loc yellow weathering siliceous shales. Non calcareous.
O1DH-	3	Dempster	629071	7274838	DC	rx; talus	in saddle, grey weathering siliceous shale
O1DH-	6	camp 1 116-G-10	602404	7279845	DG2	rx; otcp	beige-orange-weath limestone w rusty patches and fractures, below fractured lmstn
O1DH-	7	camp 1 116-G-10				silt	sample in & along 30m of creek; little material
O1DH-	8	camp 1 116-G-10	602040	7279810		silt	coral, pelletoid, laminated lst float ?
O1DH-	9	camp 1 116-G-10	602040	7280020	pptate	rx; float	ferricrete rind on carbonate float in creek. Sample of rind only
O1DH-	10A	camp 1 116-G-10	601930	7280090	DC	rx; otcp	grey blue, silic platy shale w yellow Fe coating. Rep
O1DH-	10B	camp 1 116-G-10			DC	rx; otcp	thin, platy shales w rusty pptate parallel & discordant to main fabric
O1DH-	10C	camp 1 116-G-10				silt	? Powdery silt of top of gravel w glassy red xtals
O1DH-	11A	camp 1 116-G-10				silt	regular silt w st orange top layer, rest dark brown
O1DH-	11B	camp 1 116-G-10				silt	orange & white light powder/clay deposited on top of gravel
O1DH-	12	camp 1 116-G-10				silt	western creek not rusty nor milky
O1DH-	14	camp 1 116-G-10			DC	rx; float	canol shale; rusty on frac. Some frags fault bx
O1DH-	18	camp 1 116-G-10			DG2	soil	yellow soil grey lst, loc sandy & finely laminated
O1DH-	19	camp 1 116-G-10			DG2	rx; float	lst bx; grey, very light vuggy & porous. Limy matrix w wx out clasts & beige secondary min loc lining vugs
O1DH-	22	camp 1 116-G-10			DG2	rx	grey fine gr lst w cc veinlets
O1DH-	23	camp 1 116-G-10			DG2	rx; float	grey blocky lst w orange staining & rusty Fe-ox fx coating & replacing fossils
O1DH-	24	camp 1 116-G-10			DC	rx; talus	bleached & rusty wx silic shales & minor chert, loc fx
O1DH-	25	camp 1 116-G-10				silt	in abandoned channel
O1DH-	26A	camp 1 116-G-10			CH1?	rx; talus	beige wx finely laminated lst w loc algal mats, xbedding, & cherty phases. Some coarse cc in float
O1DH-	26B	camp 1 116-G-10			CH1?	rx; talus	dark brown limey siltst/shale w tr - 1% diss py cubes
O1DH-	26C	camp 1 116-G-10			CH1?	rx; talus	thinly laminated resist/recessive (dif spicules). Some lam dark/light mm-cm thick; limey + - chert
O1DH-	26	camp 1 116-G-10			CH1?	rx; talus	mix of all facies
O1DH-	29	camp 1 116-G-10			CE?	rx	grey lst, loc fossils w bands of tabular silty lst/limey siltst & platy/shaley lst. Rep sample of platey shaley lst
O1DH-	30	camp 1 116-G-10			CE	rx	grey blocky & tabular lst, grey to brown grey on fresh. Xtalline, bioclastic; ooids & xbeds in blocky float
O1DH-	32	camp 1 116-G-10			CE	rx; otcp	grey, xtalline lst
O1DH-	33A	camp 1 116-G-10				silt	ferri creek; dry white powder deposited on top of gravel
O1DH-	33B	camp 1 116-G-10				?	poorly cemented ferricrete in creek bed. 25m upstream from A
O1DH-	34A	camp 1 116-G-10	602221	7280492	DC	rx; talus	silic shale, grey blue wx w loc yellow staining. 1.5m talus chip in area w nodules
O1DH-	34B	camp 1 116-G-10	602221	7280492	DC	rx; talus	granular nodules
O1DH-	34C	camp 1 116-G-10	602221	7280492	DC	rx; talus	more silic/cherty. 2m talus chip
O1DH-	35A	camp 2 116-G-11	603290	7276560	CDR/DG2	rx	rusty horizon contact
O1DH-	35B	camp 2 116-G-11	603290	7276560	CDR/DG2	soil	soil washout from contact
O1DH-	35C	camp 2 116-G-11	603290	7276560	CDR	rx	black shale
O1DH-	36	camp 2 116-G-11	603480	7276600	CDR/DG2	rx	buff wx platey limey ?
O1DH-	37	camp 2 116-G-11	603480	7276600	CDR/DG2	silt	

Table 3. Eagle Plains 2001- Sample Description 1/6

O1DH-	38A	camp 2 116-G-11			PJC?	rx; float	buff to rusty wx limey matrix, fine to v coarse gr chert pebble conglom to sandst
O1DH-	38B	camp 2 116-G-11			PJC?	rx; float	oxidized & calcite injected calc clastic. Some limonite in lugs, tr py. Same fossils.
O1DH-	39	camp 2 116-G-11			CE?	rx; float	chert/lst
O1DH-	40	camp 2 116-G-11			CE?	rx; otcp	fx lst w irreg interbeds & pods pinkish chert. Fossiliferous. Bedding 317steep
O1DH-	41	camp 2 116-G-11			CH?	rx; float	brown silty lst/limey siltst
O1DH-	42B	camp 2 116-G-11			DC?	rx; float	grey to black silic to carbonaceous shales to chert
O1DH-	42C	camp 2 116-G-11			DC?	rx; float	grey to black silic to carbonaceous shales to chert
O1DH-	44A	camp 2 116-G-11			CDR?	soil	area of bright green moss; humus sample below moss & above rx
O1DH-	44B	camp 2 116-G-11			CDR?	float	black chert cut by thin qtz?/carb? Veinlets
O1DH-	45	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	silt in moss; not a defined creek. Below DH44
O1DH-	46A	camp 2 116-G-11				rx	organics cemented by ferricrete
O1DH-	46B	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	side creek, not rusty (may be marked 40B)
O1DH-	47	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	small, poorly defined drainage from E
O1DH-	48	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	main creek, normal
O1DH-	49	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	side creek from W. silt stratified orange & brown.
O1DH-	50	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	
O1DH-	51	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	
O1DH-	52	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	
O1DH-	53	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	no water in creek
O1DH-	54A	camp 2 116-G-11			DG2?	rx; float	well consolidated limonite bx/ferricrete boulder in creek; angular frags lst? Cemented by earthy & glassy limonite, loc colloidal
O1DH-	54B	camp 2 116-G-11			DG2?	rx; float	composite of smaller, less consolidated boulders
	54C	camp 2 116-G-11			DG2?	rx; float	rusty lst bx? Boulders in creek
O1DH-	55	camp 2 116-G-11			CDR	rx; talus	dark grey shale chips in gopher holes
O1DH-	56	camp 2 116-G-11			CDR	rx; talus	dark grey graptolitic shales
O1DH-	58	camp 2 116-G-11			DG2	rx; float	vuggy, porous lst w orange powder/colloform in vugs
O1DH-	59	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	on top of moss
O1DH-	60	camp 2 116-G-11				silt	
O1DH-	61	camp 2 116-G-11				soil	heaved solipans in swamp, w rusty layer
O1DH-	63	camp 2 116-G-11			CDB?	rx; float	carbonate cemented bx, some vugs
O1DH-	65	camp 2 116-G-11			CDR	rx; otcp	interbedded beige lst & graptolitic black shale 195W40
O1DH-	66	camp 2 116-G-11			CDR	rx; float	black shale chips w lst in frost boil
O1DH-	67A	camp 2 116-G-11			CDR	rx; otcp	black, fractured, graptolitic shales
O1DH-	67B	camp 2 116-G-11			CDR	rx; otcp	black, fractured, graptolitic shales
O1DH-	67C	camp 2 116-G-11			CDR	rx; otcp	black, fractured, graptolitic shales; rusty & yellow altered
O1DH-	69	camp 2 116-G-11			CDB	rx; talus	grey dolost
O1DH-	74A	camp 3 116-O-3				?	very rusty & white coated creek bottom. Ppt kept for other id
O1DH-	74B	camp 3 116-O-3				silt	as 74A, sent for analysis
O1DH-	75A	camp 3 116-O-3			CE	rx; float	coarsely xllne calcite cemented bx
O1DH-	75B	camp 3 116-O-3			CE	rx; float	rusty wx packst
O1DH-	76	camp 3 116-O-3				?	orange ppt / powder deposited on top of veg along rusty creek. Sample kept for id

Table 3. Eagle Plains 2001- Sample Description 2/6

O1DH-	77A	camp 3	116-O-3			ICK?	rx; rubble	sluffy slope of buff to rusty wx blocks fine to coarse gr chert pebble congl, matrix is non-calc & loc rusty;
O1DH-	77B	camp 3	116-O-3			ICK?	rx; rubble	& rusty grey shale chips.
O1DH-	78A	camp 3	116-O-3				silt	weakly rusty creek
O1DH-	78B	camp 3	116-O-3				ferricrete	rustier, small channel to N; ferricreted veg
O1DH-	79	camp 3	116-O-3			ICK? CH	rx; talus	dark grey shale, siltst to sandst & rusty wx out concentric rinds
O1DH-	80A	camp 3	116-O-3			ICK	rx; otcp	fg to v coarse gr congl. Pebbles & cobbles of chert, vein qtz, sandst. Sample of wx out iron clayst or cast lined w yellow, ochre & red fg soft min. bedding 120SW36
O1DH-	80B	camp 3	116-O-3			ICK	rx; otcp	large sample for rep/assay. Matrix loc rusty
O1DH-	81	camp 3	116-O-3			ICK	rx; float	pink red & yellow alt on fx & slicks in fx chert peb congl
O1DH-	82	camp 3	116-O-3			ICK	rx; float	cgl layer in cgl/sandst w very orange matrix
O1DH-	83	camp 3	116-O-3			CH/CE	rx; talus	grey packst, xtllne repl of bioclastics?
O1DH-	84	camp 3	116-O-3				silt	rusty silt in rusty creek
O1DH-	85	camp 3	116-O-3			CH/CE	rx; talus	orange wx grey lst, massive fg to laminated f to cgr to congl, & cherty bands
O1DH-	88	camp 3	116-O-3				rx; float	rusty wx calcite cemented angular bx
O1DH-	89	camp 3	116-O-3				rx; talus	grey brown wx non-calc siltst, loc hard w red ox on fx. Between otcps calc f to vcgr seds w conglom & chert beds
O1DH-	110	Dempster				Dc	talus	
O1DH-	111	Dempster				Dc	talus	
O1DH-	112	Dempster				Dc	talus	
O1DH-	113	Dempster				CH	o/c	
O1DH-	114	Dempster					silt in Dc	below CH/Dc contact
O1DH-	115	Dempster				DG2	near o/c	
O1DH-	116	Dempster					silt	
O1DH-	117	Dempster				DG2	near o/c	
O1DH-	118	road				CDR?	o/c	
O1DH-	**119**	road				CDR?	o/c	
01KS-	1	Dempster		629380	7275060	Dc	stream sed	N draining creek; black shale fragments
01KS-	2	NA						NOT USED
01KS-	3	camp 1	116-G-10	603190	7281120	Dc	soil	rusty & yellow & white & black gouge in lenticular "blow" 30 cm wide x 1m long, with black shale beds warped around. See Sta 3
01KS-	4	camp 1	116-G-10	602940	7281120		stream sed	downstream of 01KS-03. Weakly rusty shale and black limestone.
01KS-	5	camp 1	116-G-10	600950	7281850		stream sed	2 km downstream of 03.
01KS-	6	camp 1	116-G-10	601530	7281340	PJC1/CH	rx; talus	grey, buff to orange wx, grey & brown weakly laminated arg lst w/ local chert replacement.
01KS-	7	camp 1	116-G-10	600580	7282000		stream sed	NW creek, 1m wide, rusty precip on shale & lst cobbles. Water orange coloured.
01KS-	8	camp 1	116-G-10	601130	7282930	PJC1/CH	rx; float	bench near top of ridge. Thin orange wx rind, grey, massive, very cherty, weakly fossiliferous (fx) lst, with 5% dissem and blebs py.
01KS-	9	camp 1	116-G-10	602170	7282330		stream sed	S small creek

01KS-	10	camp 1 116-G-10	602200	7282620	CH/CE	rx; otcp	bluff outcrop in talus. Yellow wx, white & yellow, coarsely crystalline, massive calcite, seems heavier than normal. Barite? Recrystallized lst bx?
01KS-	11	camp 2 116-G-11	588320	7289400		stream sed	large E creek
01KS-	12	camp 2 116-G-11	587980	7289240		stream sed	N flowing side creek ~50m upstream of sample 13 fork
01KS-	13	camp 2 116-G-11	587900	7289290		stream sed	main creek ~80m upstream of sample 12 fork
01KS-	14	camp 2 116-G-11	587570	7289100		stream sed	upstream ~100m from main creek fork
01KS-	15	camp 2 116-G-11	587370	7288700		stream sed	E flowing rusty creek
01KS-	16	camp 2 116-G-11	586300	7289340	CDR/CDB	rx; float	solipans of argillic lst frags: brown, buff, white to blue white wx; dark grey, strongly calc with calcrete precip. Grades into shaley graptolitic talus to west
01KS-	17	camp 2 116-G-11	584700	7287970	DG2	rx; otcp	bluff outcrop at head of ferricrete creek. Light grey wx, dark grey fine gr lst, thick bedded 170W36, mod frac set 14E56. Algal mounds. Weak FeO staining.
01KS-	18	camp 2 116-G-11	584700	7288020		soil	gossan soil in Ogilvie.
01KS-	19	camp 2 116-G-11	584910	7288250		soil	ferricrete/gossan soil in Ogilivie talus.
01KS-	20	camp 2 116-G-11	585560	7289230	CDR/CDB	rx; talus	light grey to pinkish brown, locally laminated silty lst/calc siltstone.
01KS-	21	camp 2 116-G-11	586200	7288800	CDB	rx; float	ferricrete frags from gopher hole at camp.
01KS-	22	camp 3 116-O-3	582060	7443180		stream sed	SE flowing creek below camp
01KS-	23	camp 3 116-O-3	582020	7442850		stream sed	S branch. Moderate rusty precip
01KS-	24	camp 3 116-O-3	583720	7441800		stream sed	small swamp
01KS-	25	camp 3 116-O-3	583790	7441800		stream sed	above fork of KS 24, rusty creek.
01KS-	26	camp 3 116-O-3	582190	7441650	PJC1	rx; rubble	grey to orange brown grey wx, pinkish brown grey sandst. Fine gr, massive, shatters to sharp frags. Rust on a few fracture surfaces.
01KS-	27	camp 3 116-O-3	582340	7440430	KS2/KM2	rx; float	boulder field in alpine swamp. Grey wx, dirty brown coarse gr sandst. Massive, poorly bedded, non calc.
01KS-	28	camp 3 116-O-3	582020	7440980	PJC1	rx; otcp	pebble congl with rusty matrix. Bedding 72S42
01KS-	29	camp 3 116-O-3	581670	7441320	PJC1	rx; otcp	grey, brown & orange wx, dirty brown grey silty sandst. Fine to med gr, massive, poorly bedded 104S42
01KS-	30	camp 3 116-O-3	580540	7442560	PJC1	rx; otcp	brown to orange wx, cark grey calc silty sandst. Thinly bedded 104S24
01KS-	55	Dempster	627030	7275330	CE/CH1	rx; rubble	light to med grey wx, dark grey argillic very fine gr lst. Mapped as Ettrain
01KS-	56	Dempster	628360	7274700		stream sed	very black shale frags (Canol) & high organic content
01KS-	57	Dempster	628230	7274500		stream sed	black shales & rusty carbonate frags. Very high organic content
01KS-	58	Dempster	628340	7274600	DC	rx; rubble	yellow & blue white wx, black non-calc shale
01HR-	1	heli recce 1	621360	7374890	KM2	rx; rubble	poorly bedded brown sandst
01HR-	2	heli recce 1	620100	7373720	KM2	rx; rubble	poorly bedded brown sandst
01HR-	3	heli recce 1	619450	737220	KM2	rx; rubble	poorly bedded brown sandst
01HR-	4	heli recce 1	610940	7364470	KM2	rx; rubble	poorly bedded brown sandst
01HR-	5	heli recce 1	615960	7342360	KM2	rx; rubble	poorly bedded brown sandst
01HR-	6	heli recce 1	610600	7339390	KM2	rx; rubble	poorly bedded brown sandst
01HR-	7	heli recce 1	610850	7340700	KM2	rx; rubble	poorly bedded brown sandst
01HR-	8	heli recce 1	606190	7338100	CH1	rx	laminated siltst, platy lst interbedded w chert

01HR-	9	heli recce 1	606690	7337770	CH1	rx; rubble	top ridge. Lst with sandy lenses & thin mudst interbeds
01HR-	10A	heli recce 1	584500	7341000		stream sed	brown, sandy
01HR-	10B	heli recce 1	584500	7341000	DG	rx	rust wx, fetid crinoidal lst boulders in rusty creek
01HR-	10C	heli recce 1	584500	7341000		stream sed	weak rust on top, fine sand
01HR-	11	heli recce 1	609940	7312290	KM2	rx; rubble	laminated fgr brown sandst
01HR-	12	heli recce 1	614150	7312750	KM2	rx; rubble	sandstone
01HR-	13	heli recce 1	624410	7300040	KM2	float	sandstone
01HR-	14	heli recce 1	525000	7298590	KM2	float	sandstone
01HR-	15	heli recce 1	372120	7306330	KM2	float	sandstone
01HR-	16	heli recce 1	372160	7308650	KM2	float	sandstone
01HR-	17	heli recce 1	371000	7310360	KM2	float	sandstone
01HR-	18	heli recce 1	370210	7312260	KM2	float	sandstone
01HR-	19	heli recce 1	427650	7347520	KM2		cliff otcp of intense gossan between black shales
01HR-	19A	heli recce 1	427650	7347520	CF	o/c	*black carbonaceous shale*
01HR-	19B	heli recce 1	427650	7347520	CF	o/c	*yellow, orange-pink and green alt shales*
01HR-	19C	heli recce 1	427650	7347520	CF	o/c	*discordant greenish crust and coating*
01HR-	19D	heli recce 1	427650	7347520	CF	o/c	c.g. crystalline calcite vein
01HR-	19E	heli recce 1	427650	7347520	CF	o/c	*unaltered shale*
01HR-	19F	heli recce 1	427650	7347520	CF	o/c	*pink shale w clay seams and pods*
01HR-	19G	heli recce 1	427650	7347520	CF	o/c	*crumbly/crushed powdery pink shales*
01HR-	19H	heli recce 1	427650	7347520	CF	o/c	*platy pink-orange shales w white coating*
01HR-	20	heli recce 2	430750	7275270	DC	rx; otcp	light grey wx, black, non-calc shale. Bedding 290N80
01HR-	21	heli recce 2	430380	7275020	CDR	rx; otcp	light grey wx, black, non-calc shale.
01HR-	22	heli recce 2	432780	7274850	CDR	rx; otcp	
01HR-	23	heli recce 2	424900	7275030	CDB	rx	
01HR-	24A	heli recce 2	436240	7676540	CDR	rx	area of strong sulphur smells & sulphur rich cold springs. platy lst
01HR-	24B	heli recce 2	436240	7676540	CDR	rx	shales
01HR-	24C	heli recce 2	436240	7676540	CDR	rx	rusty wx shales
01HR-	25	heli recce 2				?	?
01HR-	26A	heli recce 2	438550	7276140	DC	rx; rubble	fines
01HR-	26B	heli recce 2	438550	7276140	DC	rx; rubble	Canol mudstone frags
01HR-	27	heli recce 2	441940	7272200	uDl	rx	
01HR-	28	heli recce 2	444080	7272370	DC	rx	
01HR-	29	heli recce 2	444260	7273930	DC	rx	
01HR-	30	heli recce 2	433870	7274360	DG2	rx	
01HR-	31	heli recce 2	429900	7276830	DC	rx	grey & rusty chips
01HR-	32	heli recce 2	421540	7280360	DG1/2	rx	Michelle or Ogilvie Fm? by the Hart River
01HR-	33A	heli recce 2	420160	7280500	CDR	rx	cliff otcps on river; black shale (sample) at contact w DG2
01HR-	33B	heli recce 2	420160	7280500	DG2	rx; otcp	dark grey, thick bedded fgr DG2
01HR-	33C	heli recce 2	420160	7280500	DG2/CE	rx; otcp	dark grey, thick bedded bioclastic lst w shell fossils
01HR-	34	heli recce 2	414500	7277520	CDR?	rx; otcp	Calc shale, finely bedded 130S18, & interbedded with light grey wx, dark grey, blocky, very fine gr lst

01HR-	35A	heli recce 2	410700	7273740	CDR	rx; talus	black, thinly laminated shale
01HR-	35B	heli recce 2	410700	7273740	DG2	rx; talus	lst talus overlying shale
01HR-	36	heli recce 2	409470	7275530		rx; talus	black shale with blue white coating
01HR-	37A	heli recce 2	408480	7275790		soil	shale
01HR-	37B	heli recce 2	408480	7275790		rx; float	carbonate
01HR-	38	heli recce 2	409200	7279000		soil	kill zone
01HR-	39A	heli recce 2	409800	7278610	DC	soil	
01HR-	39B	heli recce 2	409800	7278610	DC	rx; talus	Canol cherty shale
01HR-	40	heli recce 2	411150	7281180	DC	rx; rubble	Canol shale in burn
01HR-	41	heli recce 2	411720	7282470	CDb?	rx; otcp	dolost
01HR-	42	heli recce 2	409250	7282490	CDb?	rx; otcp	dolost
01HR-	43	heli recce 2	407440	7281720	DC	rx	up from where creek is rusty
01HR-	44	heli recce 2	408160	7281550	DC	rx	rusty & black shale
01HR-	45	heli recce 2	407740	7281040	DC	rx	
01HR-	46	heli recce 2	406300	7278660	DC	rx	
01HR-	47	heli recce 2	401840	7280750	DG2	rx; float	
01HR-	100	heli recce 2	432100	7275590	CDR	rx	brown shale/rusty siltst
01HR-	101	heli recce 2	431110	7276600	CDR?	rx; otcp	grey siltst
01HR-	102	heli recce 2	431580	7277940	DC	rx	wacke; loc rusty
01HR-	103	heli recce 2	431080	7277510	DC	rx; otcp	black knobby shale
01HR-	104	heli recce 2	436240	7676540	CDR		area of strong sulphur smells & sulphur rich cold springs.
01HR-	105	heli recce 2	438920	7274550	DG2	rx; talus	lst & chert
01HR-	106	heli recce 2	439240	7275230	DC	rx; talus	shale & rusty siltst
01HR-	204	heli recce 2	410610	7277380	DC & DG2	rx	
01HR-	204A	heli recce 2	410610	7277380	DG2		
01HR-	204B	heli recce 2	410610	7277380	DG2		*fault breccia at Do/Dc contact*
01HR-	204C	heli recce 2	410610	7277380	DG2		*fault breccia at Do/Dc contact*
01HR-	204D	heli recce 2	410610	7277380	DG2		DG2
01HR-	204E	heli recce 2	410610	7277380	DG2		DG2
01HR-	204F	heli recce 2	410610	7277380	Dc	talus chips	DC talus
01HR-	204G	heli recce 2	410610	7277380		soil	soil at base of cliff
01HR-	205	heli recce 2	409810	7275700	CDR? DG?		black carb. Lst, platy
01HR-	206	heli recce 2	409160	7275570	CDR? DG?	rx	buff wx black platy shaly lst
01HR-	207	heli recce 2	?	?	CDR? DG?	?	?
01HR-	208	heli recce 2	?	?	CDR? DG?	rx; otcp	lst
01HR-	209	heli recce 2	408980	7275560	CDR? DG?	rx; otcp	black carb. Lst, platy
01HR-	210A	heli recce 2	409560	7278690	DG2	rx	med bedded, weak rust coating
01HR-	210B	heli recce 2			DC	rx	v rusty wx silic shales/chert
01HR-	210C	heli recce 2			DC	rx; talus	grey silic shale
01HR-	211	heli recce 2	410960	7282070	CDB?	rx; float	vuggy, cc veins; between DC & CH1
01HR-	212A	heli recce 2	?	?	CH1?	rx	rusty calcite bx
01HR-	212B	heli recce 2	?	?	CH1?		black platy shale & lst

Sample No.	Location	Fm	Ag	Al	As	Au**	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
			ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
01DH-2	Dempster	DC	0.3	0.4	4	14	9	2290	-3	0.04	0.4	1	18	24	0.42	-1	0.18	1	0.03	26	11	0.02	14	0.042	10	-3	40	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	167	-2	26
01DH-3	Dempster	DC	0.4	0.58	12	6	13	2463	-3	0.26	3.5	4	28	35	0.76	-1	0.22	3	0.04	44	6	0.03	34	0.168	11	-3	69	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	118	3	135
01DH-6	Camp 1	DG2	0.4	0.03	2	-2	-3	76	-3	39.71	0.2	1	-1	3	0.05	-1	0.01	-1	0.04	29	-1	0.01	2	0.004	-3	-3	257	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	1	-2	7
01DH-10a	Camp 1	DC	-0.3	0.62	25	5	24	317	-3	0.05	1.2	-1	12	14	1.85	1	0.47	4	0.07	6	20	0.04	21	0.019	25	-3	63	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	92	-2	11
01DH-10b	Camp 1	DC	-0.3	2.44	61	5	9	55	-3	0.04	0.6	6	28	62	5.55	-1	0.21	-1	0.03	52	22	0.04	70	0.16	19	-3	70	-2	-0.01	-5	8	138	-2	317
01DH-13	Camp 1	CHR?	-0.3	0.12	4	-2	4	305	-3	20.87	0.3	1	12	5	0.44	-1	0.04	2	0.4	19	1	0.01	10	0.027	8	-3	920	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	13	-2	23
01DH-14	Camp 1	DC	-0.3	0.19	23	5	6	770	-3	0.06	0.6	1	25	15	1.49	-1	0.24	1	0.01	28	38	0.03	15	0.021	14	-3	45	-2	-0.01	-5	12	52	5	7
01DH-19	Camp 1	DG2	-0.3	0.13	4	-2	-3	56	-3	34.7	0.9	3	-1	7	0.15	-1	0.03	1	1.58	114	2	0.01	46	0.009	5	3	171	-2	-0.01	-5	10	9	2	40
01DH-22	Camp 1	DG2	-0.3	0.04	3	3	3	318	4	20.28	-0.2	1	3	2	0.15	-1	0.01	2	9.44	133	1	0.02	3	0.013	-3	-3	166	-2	-0.01	-5	8	-1	2	6
01DH-23	Camp 1	DG2	-0.3	0.22	7	4	-3	156	-3	18.41	0.2	7	3	19	0.64	-1	0.1	3	9.51	226	3	0.02	15	0.046	6	-3	123	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	17	-2	14
01DH-24	Camp 1	DC	-0.3	0.37	50	5	3	148	-3	0.12	-0.2	-1	34	34	7.23	-1	0.66	1	0.06	23	62	0.19	8	0.066	14	-3	152	-2	-0.01	5	-8	123	3	15
01DH-26a	Camp 1	CH1?	-0.3	0.11	2	5	4	123	-3	18.15	0.2	2	11	5	0.46	-1	0.04	1	0.27	22	3	0.02	11	0.03	5	-3	726	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	13	-2	26
01DH-26b	Camp 1	CH1?	0.4	0.33	7	2	18	320	-3	2.74	0.7	3	17	10	1.29	1	0.13	1	0.11	39	9	0.02	25	0.026	10	-3	176	2	-0.01	-5	-8	15	2	65
01DH-26c	Camp 1	CH1?	-0.3	0.09	4	-2	5	130	-3	24.83	0.3	2	11	3	0.36	-1	0.03	2	0.24	23	3	0.01	11	0.022	-3	-3	898	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	11	-2	21
01DH-29	Camp 1	CE?	0.3	0.36	4	6	15	67	-3	16.11	0.2	2	18	6	0.94	-1	0.13	6	1.57	33	1	0.03	15	0.046	6	-3	495	2	-0.01	-5	9	13	-2	39
01DH-32	Camp 1	CE	-0.3	0.02	2	-2	-3	29	3	39.94	0.2	1	2	1	0.14	-1	-0.01	1	0.04	38	1	0.01	3	0.01	4	-3	648	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	1	-2	10
RE 01DH-32	Camp 1	CE	-0.3	0.01	3	3	-3	27	-3	39.1	0.4	1	1	1	0.13	-1	-0.01	2	0.03	38	-1	0.01	3	0.01	4	-3	634	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	1	-2	11
01DH-33b	Camp 1	ferricrete	-0.3	0.95	2	3	-3	159	-3	33.07	3.3	3	4	3	1.99	-1	0.02	1	0.7	83	3	0.01	38	0.019	3	-3	418	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	10	-2	247
01DH-34a	Camp 1	Dc at camp	0.7	1.07	9	-2	24	1996	-3	1.72	0.9	2	55	47	1.01	-1	0.37	7	0.09	25	20	0.04	40	0.828	10	-3	183	2	-0.01	-5	9	285	3	71
01DH-34b	Camp 1	" , nodules	0.4	1.11	5	-2	136	4842	-3	30.61	4.8	3	26	19	0.39	-1	0.08	36	-0.01	25	3	0.49	20	13.629	9	3	1707	4	-0.01	-5	36	112	2	49
01DH-34c	Camp 1	Dc at camp	0.7	0.54	7	5	13	1977	-3	0.89	0.3	1	56	40	0.96	1	0.17	5	0.03	24	5	0.05	21	0.636	7	-3	162	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	90	6	20
01DH-35a	Camp 1	CDR/DG2	-0.3	0.93	15	6	18	148	-3	14.81	0.7	5	17	12	3.9	-1	0.48	87	0.42	322	10	0.04	38	0.071	29	-3	958	23	-0.01	-5	-8	35	-2	230
01DH-35b	Camp 1	CDR/DG2	-0.3	0.88	8	3	15	584	-3	19.19	0.5	10	16	8	3.47	-1	0.45	29	0.94	504	-1	0.02	24	0.144	18	-3	730	5	-0.01	-5	-8	33	2	125
01DH-35c	Camp 1	CDR	-0.3	0.95	7	2	21	381	-3	14.06	0.8	7	20	15	2.58	-1	0.47	27	0.45	263	1	0.03	51	0.066	16	-3	831	6	-0.01	-5	-8	54	-2	233
01DH-36	Camp 1	CDR/DG2	-0.3	0.96	9	4	12	545	-3	16.7	0.8	13	16	11	3.96	-1	0.49	35	0.49	626	-1	0.02	24	0.172	16	-3	671	6	0.01	5	8	43	2	152
01DH-38b	Camp 2	PJC?	-0.3	0.08	6	4	-3	198	-3	27.62	0.5	1	4	-1	2.56	-1	0.03	3	3.49	110	-1	0.01	4	0.018	4	-3	261	2	-0.01	-5	-8	-1	-2	13
01DH-39-40	Camp 2	CE?	-0.3	0.03	3	2	-3	26	-3	36.63	0.6	2	1	4	0.11	-1	0.01	4	0.03	28	1	0.01	2	0.009	4	-3	548	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	2	-2	22
01DH-41	Camp 2	CH?	-0.3	0.3	6	-2	8	707	-3	8.14	0.3	3	22	8	0.99	-1	0.12	3	0.72	21	2	0.02	16	0.029	6	-3	242	2	-0.01	-5	-8	20	-2	53
01DH-42b	Camp 2	RR? chert	-0.3	0.3	16	3	10	535	-3	0.3	0.5	1	23	35	1.83	-1	0.43	1	0.03	17	35	0.01	16	0.016	13	-3	26	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	179	2	13
01DH-42c	Camp 2	DC?	-0.3	0.04	5	-2	-3	529	3	38.62	8.1	5	3	4	0.17	-1	0.02	1	0.03	98	2	0.01	20	0.003	3	-3	301	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	11	2	72
01DH-44b	Camp 2	RR?	-0.3	0.08	4	3	-3	626	-3	8.91	0.2	2	25	7	0.37	-1	0.03	6	4.95	133	3	0.01	12	0.044	-3	-3	40	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	9	7	5
01DH-46a	Camp 2	organics cemented by ferricrete	-0.3	1.38	-2	3	-3	491	-3	1.31	5.6	6	17	4	35.98	-1	0.03	1	0.19	164	19	0.01	192	0.106	-3	-3	77	-2	-0.01	-5	26	34	-2	920
01DH-54a	Camp 2	limon. fault breccia- float- in ck Do?	-0.3	1.62	9	3	-3	131	-3	0.2	10.5	42	19	314	26.88	-1	0.08	-1	0.04	625	45	-0.01	535	0.09	6	-3	7	-2	-0.01	-5	11	392	-2	1903
01DH-54b	Camp 2	limon. fault breccia- float- in ck Do?	-0.3	1.39	3	9	-3	210	3	0.5	27.8	310	38	296	47.05	1	0.04	3	0.12	2288	100	-0.01	1561	0.172	-3	-3	7	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	222	-2	8737
01DH-55	Camp 2	RR- black shales	0.4	0.79	32	5	18	1268	-3	0.24	22.6	9	64	83	1.74	-1	0.36	23	0.09	131	39	0.01	82	0.127	35	32	47	5	-0.01	-5	10	1064	-2	873
01DH-56	Camp 2	RR-graptolitic black shales	-0.3	0.55	16	-2	10	595	-3	0.05	9.5	7	23	36	1.3	-1	0.22	12	0.04	84	42	0.01	62	0.048	21	19	16	4	-0.01	-5	-8	471	-2	516
01DH-58	Camp 2	Do- vuggy limstn w orange coating in vugs	-0.3	0.13	6	-2	-3	33	4	37.35	4.1	3	6	16	0.24	-1	0.03	2	-0.01	72	2	-0.01	51	0.012	6	-3	47	-2	-0.01	-5	10	16	-2	189
01DH-63	Camp 2	CDB?	-0.3	0.01	3	2	-3	311	-3	19.49	-0.2	1	2	2	0.02	-1	-0.01	1	10.12	241	-1	0.01	1	0.004	7	-3	47	-2	-0.01	-5	8	-1	-2	5
01DH-65	Camp 2	CDR	-0.3	0.2	9	3	6	228	-3	1.64	4.6	3	24	26	0.53	-1	0.11	4	0.13	33	31	-0.01	78	0.042	8	7	64	-2	-0.01	-5	8	264	3	293
01DH-66	Camp 2	CDR	-0.3	0.14	5	-2	3	100	-3	18.27	1.4	2	8	10	0.27	-1	0.05	7	0.07	46	11	0.01	17	0.015	5	4	1467	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	90	-2	49
01DH-67a	Camp 2	CDR- graptolitic black shales	0.6	0.41	13	3	10	374	-3	0.71	5	9	19	35	1.47	-1	0.23	7	0.23	126	50	0.01	112	0.069	14	11	82	4	-0.01	-5	15	334	-2	492
01DH-67b	Camp 2	CDR-graptolitic black shales	1.1	0.87	35	3	12	110	-3	5.36	6.5	11	28	34	4.17	-1	0.44	23	0.62	356	33	0.01	160	0.124	29	8	181	8	-0.01	-5	-8	103	-2	944
01DH-67c	Camp 2	CDR-graptolitic black shales	0.4	0.87	54	4	11	67	-3	5.67	2.9	10	17	19	5.1	-1	0.48	22	0.49	296	13	0.01	91	0.153	29	3	151	8	-0.01	-5	-8	58	-2	386
01DH-69	Camp 2	CDb Dolostone	-0.3	0.1	4	-2	5	34	-3	17.82	-0.2	1	6	3	0.14	-1	0.05	3	9.57	170	1	0.01	3	0.039	5	-3	28	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	-1	-2	7
01DH-75a	Camp 3	CE	-0.3	0.03	5	4	-3	34	-3	37.45	0.2	1	9	2	0.34	1	0.01	1	0.04	25	1	-0.01	3	0.009	5	-3	1393	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	3	-2	11
01DH-75b	Camp 3	CE	-0.3	0.02	7	-2	9	18	-3	35.4	0.5	1	11	1	0.48	1	-0.01	2	0.23	33	-1	0.02	2	0.011	3	-3	1061	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	2	-2	20
01DH-77a	Camp 3	ICK?	-0.3	0.17	14	8	3	309	-3	0.15	-0.2	1	28	10	0.76	-1	0.04	2	0.03	45	5	-0.01	15	0.02	13	-3	58	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	8	8	12
01DH-77b	Camp 3	ICK?	-0.3	1.3	7	-2	6	512	-3	0.1	0.7	11	35	39	4.45	-1	0.24	3	0.21	94	2	0.01	53	0.047	20	-3	31	3	-0.01	-5	-8	54	-2	233
01DH-78b	Camp 3	iron-cemented vegetation	-0.3	0.46	-2	-2	5	93	-3	0.06	-0.2	-1	10	13	28.06	-1	0.09	1	0.07	38	-1	0.01	8	0.02	10	-3	7	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	22	-2	46
01DH-79	Camp 3	ICK? CH, shale chips	-0.3	0.64	-2	3	3	142	-3	0.08	1.9	13	20	27	7.36	-1	0.13	1	0.14	221	2	0.01	55	0.033	15	-3	9	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	71	-2	214
01DH-80a	Camp 3	ICK	-0.3	0.22	4	4	3	138	-3	0.18	-0.2	7	31	7	2.93	1	0.04	1	0.01	112	4	0.01	34	0.127	12	-3	27	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	16	10	105
01DH-80b	Camp 3	ICK	-0.3	0.3	7	5	-3	70	-3	0.04	0.3	4	28	14	3.03	1	0.05	1	0.02	153	3	-0.01	36	0.064	11	-3	17	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	13	3	81
01DH-81	Camp 3	ICK	-0.3	0.21	10	3	-3	97	-3	0.02	-0.2	-1	36	14	1.55	-1	0.05	1	0.01	32	4	-0.01	10	0.013	6	-3	8	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	38	5	10
01DH-82	Camp 3	ICK	-0.3	1.16	6	-2	-3	39	-3	0.01	-0.2	-1	37	28	3.95	1	0.04	1	0.09	39	4	-0.01	19	0.017	12	-3	8	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	38	3	33
01DH-83	Camp 3	CH/CE	-0.3	0.06	5	4	10	9	-3	35.33	0.4	1	21	2	0.25	-1	0.01	3	0.16	32	1	0.02	4	0.022	5	-3	1340	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	6	-2	16
01DH-84	Camp 3	CE? Actually DH-85?	-0.3	0.07	7	-2	8	15	-3	31.15	0.3	1	21	2	0.53	-1	0.02	4	0.22	20	1	0.02	5	0.088	8	-3	568	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	9	2	21
RE 01DH-84	Camp 3	CE? Actually DH-85?	0.3	0.06	6	-2	5	15	-3	31.15	-0.2	2	21	3	0.53	-1	0.02	4	0.22	21	1	0.02	6	0.09	6	-3	567	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	9	-2	21

Sample No.	Location	Fm	Ag	Al	As	Au**	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
			ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
01DH-88	Camp 3	CH?	0.3	0.15	19	-2	5	46	-3	26.71	0.3	1	29	2	0.65	-1	0.04	8	0.1	16	1	0.01	6	0.145	4	-3	1041	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	12	-2	28
01DH-89	Camp 3	CH?	-0.3	0.53	-2	-2	7	84	-3	0.49	-0.2	2	53	7	1.45	-1	0.13	1	0.32	32	2	0.01	20	0.015	12	-3	26	2	0.01	-5	-8	33	3	47
01DH-110	Dempster	Dc	2.1	0.47	9	-2	10	1920	-3	0.09	0.5	1	46	60	0.62	-1	0.14	5	0.02	28	4	0.01	24	0.327	12	-3	70	2	-0.01	-5	-8	91	5	10
01DH-111	Dempster	Dc	0.3	0.37	11	-2	8	965	-3	0.01	0.2	3	12	18	0.88	-1	0.17	2	0.02	33	9	0.02	22	0.019	6	-3	61	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	48	-2	62
01DH-112	Dempster	Dc	1.6	0.44	13	-2	8	1110	-3	0.05	0.8	1	45	59	1.23	1	0.18	3	0.02	24	4	0.05	14	0.285	12	-3	78	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	93	4	25
01DH-113	Dempster	CH	0.7	0.13	4	-2	4	1859	-3	19.77	0.8	2	43	9	0.21	-1	0.04	5	4.38	71	3	0.03	17	0.109	6	-3	1087	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	80	2	49
01DH-115	Dempster	DG2	0.5	0.02	-2	-2	-3	52	-3	27.98	-0.2	1	4	3	0.1	-1	0.01	1	0.04	21	1	0.01	5	0.002	-3	-3	375	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	3	-2	5
01DH-117	Dempster	DG2	0.3	0.04	3	-2	-3	122	-3	38.91	-0.2	1	5	2	0.06	1	0.01	1	0.02	20	1	0.01	2	0.002	3	-3	283	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	3	-2	4
01DH-118	road	CDR?	0.6	0.5	7	-2	7	225	-3	2.06	0.4	6	16	21	1.33	-1	0.22	2	0.37	33	1	0.02	24	0.047	9	-3	69	4	-0.01	-5	-8	17	3	140
01DH-119	road	CDR? black shales with large nodules	8.1	0.4	56	-2	20	93	-3	13.26	68.7	4	105	71	1.61	-1	0.14	3	0.35	38	169	0.02	315	0.082	11	30	474	3	-0.01	-5	22	564	-2	2401
RE 01DH-119	road	CDR? black shales with large nodules	8.2	0.41	56	-2	23	98	-3	13.55	71.1	4	105	74	1.66	-1	0.14	3	0.36	39	175	0.02	323	0.084	14	31	483	3	-0.01	-5	21	579	-2	2466
Day 1 heli-recce																																		
01HR-1		KM2	-0.3	0.76	5	-2	3	226	-3	0.28	0.3	17	31	22	1.98	-1	0.18	5	0.31	533	3	0.01	53	0.131	8	-3	23	3	-0.01	-5	-8	50	5	138
01HR-2		KM2	-0.3	0.74	13	-2	3	392	-3	0.25	0.3	13	34	24	2.03	-1	0.18	5	0.27	496	4	0.01	48	0.172	10	-3	26	3	-0.01	-5	-8	56	2	121
01HR-3		KM2	0.3	0.68	8	-2	4	200	3	0.28	0.2	10	37	21	1.33	1	0.16	6	0.3	275	2	0.01	45	0.159	9	-3	27	2	-0.01	-5	-8	52	5	93
01HR-4		KM2	-0.3	0.73	9	3	3	182	-3	0.12	0.3	13	28	24	2.22	-1	0.14	4	0.28	649	2	0.01	40	0.091	11	-3	13	3	-0.01	-5	-8	35	2	103
01HR-5		KM2	-0.3	0.67	14	-2	4	213	-3	0.14	-0.2	11	34	21	2.67	1	0.16	4	0.24	1111	4	0.01	50	0.121	6	-3	15	2	-0.01	-5	-8	58	5	93
01HR-6		KM2	-0.3	0.68	19	6	-3	270	-3	0.09	-0.2	6	28	20	1.88	-1	0.14	4	0.2	175	3	0.01	26	0.101	9	-3	20	2	-0.01	-5	-8	47	2	62
01HR-7		KM2	-0.3	0.62	11	-2	-3	124	-3	0.09	-0.2	6	34	20	1.48	-1	0.14	3	0.21	135	2	0.01	32	0.09	7	3	18	2	-0.01	-5	-8	52	4	64
01HR-8		CH1	0.5	0.15	2	5	-3	51	-3	15.96	2	1	33	7	0.34	-1	0.04	7	0.82	32	3	0.01	11	0.168	5	-3	343	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	19	2	51
01HR-9		CH1	-0.3	0.03	-2	-2	-3	30	-3	26.94	0.8	1	18	2	0.1	-1	0.01	5	0.23	19	1	0.01	4	0.05	3	-3	648	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	5	-2	23
01HR-10b		in DG2	-0.3	0.01	-2	5	-3	28	-3	38.88	-0.2	1	3	2	0.03	-1	-0.01	1	0.01	20	1	0.01	4	0.004	4	3	181	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	4	-2	9
01HR-11		KM2	-0.3	0.27	10	3	-3	32	-3	0.31	0.2	4	20	7	0.97	-1	0.07	3	0.05	107	2	-0.01	15	0.043	10	-3	11	3	-0.01	-5	-8	16	5	27
01HR-12		KM2	0.3	0.57	10	-2	-3	87	-3	0.21	-0.2	13	28	12	1.28	-1	0.11	4	0.17	95	2	0.01	38	0.066	4	-3	13	2	-0.01	-5	-8	37	2	63
01HR-13		KM2	-0.3	0.7	6	5	3	162	-3	0.16	-0.2	7	42	21	2.05	-1	0.18	5	0.28	480	3	0.01	33	0.126	8	-3	17	3	-0.01	-5	-8	66	5	72
01HR-14		KM2	-0.3	0.71	12	3	4	580	-3	0.09	-0.2	10	35	27	3.63	1	0.17	3	0.18	848	5	0.01	48	0.119	9	3	15	2	-0.01	-5	-8	60	3	124
01HR-15		KM2	-0.3	0.66	10	-2	-3	165	-3	0.12	-0.2	10	37	22	1.51	-1	0.17	4	0.21	224	3	0.01	47	0.101	10	-3	16	2	-0.01	-5	-8	55	5	90
01HR-16		KM2	-0.3	0.81	6	-2	-3	173	-3	0.12	0.2	10	34	22	1.85	-1	0.14	5	0.23	237	2	-0.01	40	0.112	8	-3	15	2	-0.01	-5	-8	58	2	73
01HR-17		KM2	-0.3	0.82	9	4	4	226	-3	0.16	-0.2	12	40	26	2.35	1	0.17	5	0.29	676	2	0.01	55	0.142	11	-3	18	2	-0.01	-5	-8	59	5	116
01HR-18		KM2	-0.3	0.76	45	2	3	225	-3	0.13	-0.2	5	31	20	1.52	-1	0.19	6	0.28	108	3	0.02	22	0.119	12	3	28	2	-0.01	-5	-8	58	-2	60
01HR-19a	gos. CF	black carbonaceous shale	5.4	1.41	30	2	38	172	-3	17.3	13.1	4	224	36	1.43	1	0.28	26	0.16	57	39	0.05	119	0.543	7	3	282	3	-0.01	-5	-8	220	-2	386
01HR-19b	gos. CF	yellow, orange-pink and green alt shales	1.3	1.77	16	-2	37	140	4	18.95	15.5	3	257	26	0.67	-1	0.16	26	0.14	43	41	0.09	73	0.386	7	-3	307	3	0.05	-5	-8	325	-2	268
01HR-19c	gos. CF	discordant greenish crust and coating	5.7	2.18	51	16	231	76	-3	18.52	11.7	4	747	62	0.75	-1	0.43	30	0.19	47	245	0.06	168	0.454	10	7	409	3	0.05	-5	-8	859	-2	438
01HR-19d	gos. CF	c.g. crystalline calcite vein	0.7	0.11	4	2	-3	50	3	41.57	1.5	1	17	4	0.08	-1	0.02	2	-0.01	75	3	0.01	11	0.017	3	-3	343	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	31	-2	35
01HR-19e	gos. CF	unaltered shale	4	1.72	24	7	41	221	4	15.73	14.7	6	224	37	1.9	-1	0.36	55	0.25	83	16	0.03	109	1.76	11	3	320	4	0.01	-5	-8	225	-2	356
01HR-19f	gos. CF	pink shale w clay seams and pods	7.4	3.1	55	-2	105	141	-3	17.32	32.4	3	462	52	0.97	-1	0.57	32	0.15	56	87	0.06	137	0.261	10	4	377	4	0.04	-5	10	1031	-2	224
01HR-19g	gos. CF	crumbly/crushed powdery pink shales	4.3	2.18	43	3	44	214	3	21.68	12.2	2	153	26	0.82	-1	0.2	15	0.1	60	23	0.06	80	0.142	3	9	264	3	0.04	-5	-8	413	-2	175
01HR-19h	gos. CF	platy pink-orange shales w white coating	44.9	5.06	-2	6	63	456	-3	11.27	3.6	4	682	97	2.06	-1	0.17	74	0.13	47	149	0.09	262	0.854	5	-3	731	6	0.15	5	13	2112	-2	1467
day 2 heli-recce																																		
01HR-20		DC	-0.3	1.87	6	-2	-3	168	3	0.06	-0.2	10	69	24	3.75	-1	0.16	3	0.54	104	2	0.03	47	0.057	12	-3	18	3	-0.01	-5	-8	48	2	99
01HR-21		DC	-0.3	2.1	17	4	-3	286	-3	0.02	-0.2	13	41	45	4.47	-1	0.25	2	0.53	211	2	0.02	63	0.06	30	-3	13	3	-0.01	-5	-8	45	3	150
01HR-22		CDR	-0.3	2.31	9	5	-3	202	-3	0.01	-0.2	4	57	35	3.99	-1	0.2	3	0.62	99	4	0.03	38	0.057	15	-3	13	3	-0.01	-5	-8	45	2	87
01HR-23		CDB	0.3	0.05	5	-2	-3	132	-3	38.73	-0.2	1	5	2	0.1	-1	0.02	2	0.3	26	-1	0.01	3	0.006	4	-3	166	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	2	-2	4
01HR-24		CDR	-0.3	0.36	21	3	15	305	-3	12.2	5.4	4	67	38	0.68	-1	0.11	30	0.28	53	52	0.01	102	0.139	8	5	1163	2	-0.01	-5	-8	1164	-2	267
01HR-25		?	0.3	0.09	6	-2	-3	322	-3	30.72	1.9	1	50	8	0.19	-1	0.02	17	0.13	33	9	0.01	29	0.031	-3	3	860	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	305	2	73
01HR-26a		DC	-0.3	2.18	4	-2	-3	455	-3	0.19	-0.2	13	55	28	6.11	-1	0.18	3	0.59	556	2	0.02	65	0.084	15	-3	13	3	-0.01	-5	-8	55	3	167
01HR-26b		DC	-0.3	2.46	2	3	4	1705	-3	0.12	-0.2	11	70	20	4.28	-1	0.16	3	0.79	170	1	0.02	67	0.079	9	-3	20	4	-0.01	-5	-8	55	3	132
01HR-27		uDl	-0.3	0.35	10	5	-3	74	-3	0.04	-0.2	1	83	5	1.34	-1	0.01	3	0.05	29	4	0.01	10	0.064	7	-3	29	2	-0.01	-5	-8	20	2	20
01HR-28		DC	-0.3	0.41	5	7	7	1158	-3	0.01	-0.2	1	33	5	0.33	-1	0.15	1	0.02	13	7	0.01	12	0.003	9	-3	17	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	46	-2	13
01HR-29		DC	-0.3	0.57	22	6	8	884	3	0.03	-0.2	1	20	12	0.88	-1	0.24	1	0.04	22	12	0.05	10	0.018	12	-3	68	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	38	-2	31
01HR-30		DG2	0.3	0.02	4	-2	-3	258	-3	37.59	0.7	1	10	2	0.05	-1	0.01	9	0.09	20	3	0.01	11	0.054	-3	3	712	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	73	-2	46
RE 01HR-30		DG2	0.3	0.02	3	-2	3	259	3	38.91	0.8	1	10	4	0.05	-1	0.01	10	0.09	21	3	0.01	13	0.055	3	-3	730	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	74	-2	47
01HR-31		DC	0.5	0.37	51	7	5	1366	-3	0.06	0.3	12	72	31	2.29	-1	0.12	1	0.02	417	67	0.02	37	0.034	9	7	55	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	170	3	119
01HR-32		DG2	-0.3	0.02	4	2	-3	2843	-3	38.17	0.4	2	9	2	0.05	-1	0.01	4	0.07	39	1	0.01	4	0.014	5	-3	650	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	60	-2	19
01HR-33a		CDR	-0.3	0.56	6	5	9	129	-3	17.18	1.3	4	32	18	0.95	-1	0.22	18	1.2	106	6	0.02	34	0.06	4	3	1481	5	-0.01	-5	-8	75	3	174

Sample No.	Location	Fm	Ag	Al	As	Au**	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
			ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
01HR-33b		DG1?	-0.3	0.14	4	-2	3	55	-3	30.88	0.2	1	15	7	0.38	-1	0.05	16	0.61	80	1	0.02	12	0.036	5	-3	2451	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	31	-2	30
01HR-33c		DG1?	-0.3	0.06	3	4	-3	22	-3	37.26	-0.2	1	5	2	0.12	-1	0.02	5	0.27	153	-1	0.02	3	0.047	-3	-3	1022	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	3	-2	12
01HR-33d		DG1?	-0.3	0.6	5	-2	12	107	-3	17.1	0.5	4	23	10	2.21	-1	0.21	17	0.92	218	1	0.03	31	0.067	13	-3	1933	5	-0.01	-5	-8	34	2	126
01HR-34		CDR?	-0.3	0.06	6	-2	-3	564	-3	27.64	2	1	30	11	0.15	-1	0.02	8	0.15	29	10	0.01	27	0.04	5	4	942	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	267	3	119
01HR-35a		CDR	-0.3	0.27	5	6	8	148	3	31.1	0.7	3	14	8	0.49	-1	0.09	8	0.55	120	4	0.02	25	0.066	6	3	1143	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	90	2	80
01HR-35b		DG2	-0.3	0.03	2	-2	-3	46	3	21.15	0.2	1	9	2	0.03	-1	-0.01	1	6.6	28	-1	0.01	5	0.029	-3	-3	867	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	22	-2	7
01HR-36		CDR? black shale	0.7	0.22	11	4	6	733	-3	23.3	6.2	3	47	23	0.42	-1	0.08	20	0.6	54	17	0.02	37	0.06	9	4	2700	2	-0.01	-5	-8	374	-2	231
01HR-37b		DG?	-0.3	0.04	4	8	-3	144	4	33.58	0.6	1	5	4	0.06	-1	0.01	6	0.1	74	1	0.01	11	0.044	-3	-3	1753	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	34	-2	23
01HR-39b		DC	0.4	0.23	6	2	5	357	-3	0.1	0.2	1	55	6	0.33	-1	0.11	-1	0.03	22	28	0.01	19	0.004	7	3	20	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	170	2	13
01HR-40		DC	-0.3	0.32	5	13	3	742	3	0.17	-0.2	1	32	8	0.53	-1	0.17	1	0.03	16	7	0.02	5	0.004	11	-3	36	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	49	-2	7
01HR-41		CDb?	-0.3	0.04	2	3	-3	31	3	19.68	-0.2	1	5	1	0.05	-1	0.01	1	9.48	46	1	0.02	2	0.004	3	-3	51	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	-1	-2	2
01HR-42		CDb?	-0.3	0.03	-2	10	-3	8	-3	20.04	-0.2	1	4	1	0.03	-1	0.01	-1	10.08	67	-1	0.02	1	0.004	4	-3	71	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	-1	-2	3
01HR-43		DC	0.5	0.35	-2	3	6	997	-3	0.06	-0.2	-1	19	8	0.21	-1	0.16	1	0.06	10	6	0.01	8	0.007	8	4	19	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	110	-2	5
01HR-44		DC	-0.3	0.72	29	-2	10	774	3	0.02	-0.2	-1	14	27	3.94	-1	0.32	2	0.05	4	10	0.02	13	0.049	20	-3	17	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	60	-2	59
01HR-45		DC	-0.3	0.39	-2	5	7	1140	-3	0.01	-0.2	1	20	7	0.31	-1	0.17	1	0.03	12	9	0.01	10	0.002	10	3	21	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	127	-2	5
01HR-46		DC	-0.3	0.22	7	-2	-3	280	-3	0.02	-0.2	-1	16	43	0.53	-1	0.09	1	0.02	18	39	-0.01	17	0.015	13	4	41	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	192	-2	5
01HR-47		DG2	0.3	0.06	6	-2	-3	189	-3	36.08	1.6	2	16	7	0.14	-1	0.02	14	0.27	19	9	0.01	33	0.025	5	4	909	-2	-0.01	-5	12	169	3	142
01HR-100		CDR	-0.3	1.9	14	-2	-3	194	-3	0.09	-0.2	8	68	38	4.87	-1	0.16	1	0.61	157	4	0.02	54	0.059	20	-3	11	2	-0.01	-5	-8	49	3	143
01HR-101a		CDR?	-0.3	1.96	-2	-2	-3	212	-3	0.1	0.7	23	72	19	3.98	-1	0.13	3	0.78	938	2	0.02	94	0.051	6	-3	9	3	-0.01	-5	-8	47	-2	220
01HR-101b		CDR?	-0.3	2.02	3	-2	-3	314	-3	0.68	1.9	6	29	14	25.17	-1	0.04	3	3.6	6513	2	0.01	56	0.149	6	-3	44	4	-0.01	-5	-8	53	2	89
01HR-101c		CDR?	-0.3	2.3	8	-2	-3	275	4	0.04	0.7	22	46	58	4.48	1	0.23	1	0.85	356	2	0.02	89	0.055	19	-3	11	3	-0.01	-5	-8	50	-2	247
01HR-102		DC	-0.3	0.34	4	-2	-3	673	-3	1.46	-0.2	5	87	8	2.15	-1	0.07	1	0.57	226	4	0.01	21	0.025	7	-3	46	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	18	2	43
01HR-103		DC	0.4	1.23	11	-2	-3	213	-3	0.01	0.2	4	35	38	2.57	1	0.26	2	0.36	40	2	0.02	31	0.032	27	3	17	3	-0.01	-5	-8	49	2	86
01HR-104a		CDR	-0.3	0.18	14	-2	8	308	-3	22.45	4.6	3	39	19	0.39	-1	0.06	25	0.1	52	28	0.01	68	0.056	6	5	1832	2	-0.01	-5	-8	719	-2	231
01HR-104b		CDR	-0.3	0.22	16	6	8	249	-3	17.75	4.7	3	46	25	0.53	-1	0.07	26	0.21	49	39	0.02	95	0.078	10	6	1369	2	-0.01	-5	-8	834	-2	244
01HR-104c		CDR	-0.3	0.18	15	2	8	1334	-3	20.68	4	3	36	19	0.59	-1	0.06	20	0.19	52	33	0.01	71	0.074	4	5	1583	2	-0.01	-5	-8	690	-2	246
01HR-105		DG2	-0.3	0.06	2	-2	-3	261	-3	18.59	1	1	65	7	0.26	-1	0.01	12	0.18	31	11	0.01	20	0.011	4	3	735	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	183	3	44
01HR-106		DC	-0.3	2.81	10	6	-3	295	-3	0.13	-0.2	13	48	53	8.6	-1	0.23	2	0.74	1122	4	0.02	77	0.09	25	-3	15	4	-0.01	-5	-8	67	4	192
RE 01HR-106		DC	-0.3	2.79	11	3	-3	288	3	0.12	0.2	13	50	51	8.55	1	0.23	1	0.74	1114	3	0.02	77	0.088	21	-3	14	3	-0.01	-5	-8	67	3	192
01HR-204a	116H	DG2	-0.3	0.06	4	-2	-3	246	-3	37.44	-0.2	1	2	3	0.18	-1	0.02	1	0.2	53	-1	0.01	4	0.007	7	3	498	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	4	-2	6
01HR-204b		fault breccia at Do/Dc contact	-0.3	6.17	-2	2	-3	99	-3	19.06	3.4	60	14	8	2.8	-1	0.02	15	-0.01	295	5	-0.01	768	0.128	3	-3	599	-2	-0.01	-5	13	56	-2	1984
01HR-204c		fault breccia at Do/Dc contact	-0.3	2.82	14	2	-3	70	-3	12.67	1.9	147	8	15	14.58	-1	0.04	13	0.01	1465	21	0.01	945	0.079	6	-3	329	-2	-0.01	-5	13	74	-2	7378
01HR-204d		DG2	0.4	0.34	20	-2	12	473	-3	21.44	6.1	3	46	48	0.88	-1	0.12	19	0.3	58	52	0.02	159	0.046	14	9	769	2	-0.01	-5	-8	600	-2	371
01HR-204e		DG2	-0.3	0.16	7	5	-3	408	-3	0.26	0.9	1	97	29	0.74	-1	0.06	1	0.02	33	31	0.01	32	0.011	5	3	19	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	123	3	41
01HR-204f		DC talus	0.3	0.5	13	-2	8	406	-3	3.78	1.3	7	69	39	1.29	-1	0.22	1	0.15	100	46	0.01	101	0.033	9	3	104	-2	-0.01	-5	8	135	-2	349
01HR-204g		soil at base of cliff	-0.3	1.55	25	4	9	504	-3	1.44	1.6	11	56	66	1.97	-1	0.28	2	0.12	84	78	0.01	206	0.116	9	4	180	2	-0.01	-5	16	207	-2	441
01HR-205		CDR? DG?	0.4	0.34	12	-2	13	592	-3	27.11	4.6	4	38	21	0.93	-1	0.14	18	0.64	127	23	0.03	66	0.045	8	4	2214	3	-0.01	-5	-8	271	-2	369
01HR-206		CDR? DG?	-0.3	0.3	7	5	7	934	-3	28.46	4.6	3	36	20	0.59	-1	0.1	21	0.17	114	11	0.02	58	0.078	4	3	2444	2	-0.01	-5	-8	291	-2	207
01HR-207		CDR? DG?	0.7	0.33	22	3	9	727	-3	24.66	6.2	3	47	24	0.81	-1	0.12	24	0.13	73	14	0.02	81	0.09	11	5	2424	2	-0.01	-5	-8	430	-2	291
01HR-209		CDR? DG?	0.3	0.2	7	-2	5	604	-3	27.62	3.5	2	30	13	0.42	-1	0.07	18	0.4	86	11	0.02	41	0.058	6	4	2617	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	282	4	160
01HR-210a		DG2	-0.3	0.01	3	4	-3	251	-3	34.64	-0.2	1	7	2	0.07	-1	-0.01	1	0.64	31	1	0.01	7	0.007	-3	-3	446	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	6	-2	16
01HR-210b		DC	0.3	0.14	6	-2	3	244	-3	0.17	2.8	2	134	31	1.01	-1	0.06	-1	0.03	53	28	0.01	51	0.023	8	-3	29	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	76	5	69
01HR-210c		DC	-0.3	0.06	-2	4	-3	265	-3	0.09	-0.2	1	100	8	0.44	-1	0.03	-1	0.01	36	19	0.01	13	0.002	-3	-3	7	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	32	4	6
01HR-211		CDB?	-0.3	0.08	2	-2	-3	20	-3	20.25	-0.2	1	6	3	0.2	-1	0.04	5	9.15	100	1	0.02	3	0.018	4	-3	81	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	6	-2	-1
01HR-212a		CH1?	-0.3	0.04	9	-2	-3	400	-3	31.78	1.5	3	9	16	0.2	-1	0.01	11	0.56	55	15	0.01	42	0.033	-3	7	777	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	100	3	112
01HR-212b		CH1?	0.3	0.19	13	2	4	296	-3	32.77	6.5	1	42	30	0.3	-1	0.08	35	0.34	28	20	0.02	91	0.055	-3	6	918	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	720	-2	391
01KS-1	Dempster		0.5	0.97	26	5	21	549	-3	1.26	1.5	3	43	37	3.75	-1	0.26	5	0.13	146	14	0.06	50	0.353	9	-3	169	-2	-0.01	-5	8	190	4	206
01KS-4	camp 1	silt?	-0.3	0.65	18	9	7	972	-3	16.83	1.8	19	13	36	2.28	-1	0.14	3	0.25	620	14	0.03	82	0.037	-3	-3	243	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	57	4	164
01KS-5	camp 1		0.3	0.46	13	3	13	732	-3	15.87	1.6	7	18	16	1.65	-1	0.1	3	0.17	238	6	0.02	49	0.076	5	-3	265	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	41	3	176
01KS-6	camp 1	CH	-0.3	0.13	3	-2	7	236	-3	9.91	0.4	1	23	4	0.39	-1	0.04	1	0.36	39	4	0.01	16	0.037	-3	-3	475	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	9	3	30
01KS-8	camp 1	CH	-0.3	0.54	6	4	5	58	-3	22.28	0.4	2	12	3	3.87	-1	0.07	9	2.51	159	-1	0.02	20	0.105	5	-3	738	-2	-0.01	-5	10	10	-2	44
01KS-10	camp 1	CH/CE	-0.3	0.01	2	5	-3	12	-3	38.03	-0.2	-1	4	1	0.39	-1	-0.01	-1	0.01	48	1	-0.01	1	0.002	-3	-3	1786	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	1	-2	3
01KS-16	camp 2	CDR/CDB	-0.3	0.08	4	-2	-3	44	-3	33.67	0.4	1	3	3	0.19	-1	0.04	6	0.15	142	5	0.01	11	0.014	-3	-3	351	-2	-0.01	-5	9	41	-2	33
01KS-17	camp 2	DG2	-0.3	0.03	3	6	-3	46	-3	37.2	0.2	1	3	2	0.09	-1	0.01	1	-0.01	36	1	0.01	6	0.002	-3	-3	246	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	6	-2	20
01KS-20	camp 2	CDR/CDB	0.4	0.02	3	6	-3	35	-3	20.62	-0.2	1	3	-1	0.03	-1	-0.01	1	9.73	52	1	0.02	1	0.004	-3	-3	133	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	-1	-2	2
01KS-21	camp 2	limon. fault breccia- talus- Do?	-0.3	0.31	2813	12	-3	111	-3	0.55	-0.2	63	15	51	47.14	-1	0.09	7	0.37	723	156	0.01	307	0.116	35	107	9	4	-0.01	-5	17	66	5	118

Sample No.	Location	Fm	Ag	Al	As	Au**	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
			ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
01KS-26	camp 3	PJC1	-0.3	0.13	15	5	3	34	-3	0.05	-0.2	1	22	6	1.02	-1	0.06	1	0.03	33	3	0.01	10	0.013	-3	-3	4	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	23	2	41
01KS-27	camp 3	KS2/KM2	-0.3	0.54	11	10	4	88	-3	0.14	-0.2	7	23	12	1.12	-1	0.1	3	0.18	104	4	0.01	27	0.086	7	-3	13	3	-0.01	-5	-8	30	-2	36
RE 01KS-27	camp 3	KS2/KM2	-0.3	0.53	12	4	-3	86	3	0.14	-0.2	7	25	12	1.1	-1	0.1	3	0.18	103	3	0.01	26	0.085	7	-3	13	3	-0.01	-5	-8	31	-2	36
01KS-28	camp 3	PJC1	0.3	0.15	8	2	-3	132	-3	0.03	-0.2	-1	30	8	1.29	-1	0.05	1	0.02	43	5	0.01	15	0.014	-3	-3	7	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	15	9	4
01KS-29	camp 3	PJC1	-0.3	0.3	11	3	4	60	-3	0.13	-0.2	2	23	8	1.54	1	0.09	1	0.05	38	3	0.01	17	0.018	4	-3	9	2	-0.01	-5	-8	24	2	51
01KS-30	camp 3	PJC1	-0.3	0.62	19	**14**	-3	50	-3	10.9	0.3	3	34	8	1.85	-1	0.08	5	0.15	72	2	0.01	19	0.017	8	-3	227	3	-0.01	-5	-8	54	3	67
01KS-55	Dempster	CE/CH1	-0.3	0.09	4	7	-3	**1914**	-3	20.73	0.3	2	22	5	0.16	-1	0.01	3	6.63	105	2	0.03	7	0.034	-3	-3	943	-2	-0.01	-5	8	49	-2	18
01KS-58	Dempster	Dc	0.3	0.39	4	**14**	7	**1425**	-3	0.31	-0.2	1	11	39	0.37	-1	0.15	1	0.11	9	12	0.02	18	0.044	5	4	55	-2	-0.01	-5	8	214	-2	17
max			44.9	6.17	2813	16	231	4842	4	41.57	71.1	310	747	314	47.14	1	0.66	87	10.12	6513	245	0.49	1561	13.629	35	107	2700	23	0.15	5	36	2112	10	8737
median			-0.3	0.35	7	3	3	214	-3	11.085	0.4	3	25	14	0.955	-1	0.095	3	0.185	55.5	4	0.01	24.5	0.0475	7	-3	164	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	51	-2	62.5

ELEMENT	Au**	Pt**	Pd**
SAMPLES	ppb	ppb	ppb
01DH-65	< 2	< 2	< 2
01DH-67a	< 2	< 2	< 2
01DH-67b	4	3	2
01HR-24	2	< 2	< 2
01HR-101b	< 2	< 2	< 2
01HR-104b	< 2	4	2
01HR-207	< 2	2	< 2
01HR-209	3	< 2	2
RE 01HR-209	< 2	< 2	< 2

Acme file # A102764		Ag	Al	As	Au**	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	K	Hg	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
SAMPLES	location	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SS-01DH-7	Camp 1	-0.3	0.74	8	-2	4	159	-3	16.52	0.8	8	16	21	1.72	0.08	-1	7	0.75	240	3	0.01	38	0.088	4	-3	316	-2	0.01	-5	-8	25	2	71
SS-01DH-8	Camp 1	0.3	0.47	5	-2	4	138	-3	17.95	0.3	6	7	11	1.1	0.05	1	6	3.22	255	3	0.02	22	0.063	4	-3	161	2	0.01	-5	-8	21	2	49
SS-01DH-9	Camp 1	-0.3	0.61	2	2	-3	231	-3	1.77	5.3	82	6	4	36.76	0.04	2	5	0.45	880	44	0.01	592	0.022	-3	-3	43	-2	-0.01	-5	22	38	-2	5758
SS-01DH-11a	Camp 1	-0.3	4.25	16	-2	7	382	-3	2.21	7.7	21	22	35	12.12	0.11	1	6	0.8	158	11	0.01	519	0.105	4	-3	61	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	129	-2	2947
SS-01DH-12	Camp 1	-0.3	0.53	6	3	-3	184	-3	11.4	0.5	5	7	10	1.28	0.04	-1	4	5.5	165	3	0.01	25	0.047	4	-3	78	-2	0.01	-5	-8	23	2	112
SS-01DH-25	Camp 1	0.3	0.14	5	-2	-3	34	-3	18.28	-0.2	3	1	4	0.32	0.02	-1	2	8.25	92	3	0.01	9	0.019	3	-3	104	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	1	2	20
SS-01DH-37	Camp 1	-0.3	0.58	7	-2	8	420	3	13.1	0.9	9	9	14	3.54	0.27	-1	25	1.35	357	2	0.02	39	0.138	12	-3	596	6	-0.01	-5	-8	36	-2	208
SS-01DH-40b	Camp 2	0.6	0.86	12	-2	3	778	-3	5.52	4.5	8	23	28	1.69	0.08	1	16	2.96	316	6	0.01	60	0.161	11	3	52	3	0.01	-5	-8	189	-2	366
SS-01DH-45	Camp 2	0.5	0.78	10	8	4	481	3	5.63	3.2	7	24	26	1.39	0.07	1	15	3.2	245	6	0.01	54	0.148	7	4	51	4	0.02	-5	-8	159	-2	269
SS-01DH-47	Camp 2	3.1	0.59	9	4	7	1313	-3	1.4	1.9	4	47	34	1.16	0.06	-1	7	0.16	84	5	0.01	53	0.245	10	3	169	-2	-0.01	-5	9	60	3	151
SS-01DH-48	Camp 2	0.8	1.08	6	5	6	549	-3	2.08	5.5	41	31	21	3.67	0.09	1	11	0.68	686	5	0.01	147	0.24	10	-3	101	2	-0.01	-5	9	96	-2	630
SS-01DH-49	Camp 2	0.9	0.69	11	-2	-3	720	-3	4.55	12.1	104	34	22	11.76	0.07	1	8	1.94	1602	7	0.01	478	0.166	7	-3	121	-2	0.01	-5	11	79	-2	2520
SS-01DH-50	Camp 2	-0.3	1.43	7	-2	-3	357	-3	2.19	1.6	15	25	24	2.46	0.1	-1	15	0.97	380	2	0.01	53	0.128	10	-3	36	2	0.01	-5	-8	65	-2	213
SS-01DH-51	Camp 2	-0.3	1.14	13	-2	4	635	-3	4	3.1	12	22	21	3	0.17	1	18	1.88	384	5	0.01	63	0.12	7	-3	55	4	-0.01	-5	-8	63	-2	399
SS-01DH-52	Camp 2	-0.3	1.31	15	-2	3	974	3	1.37	1.7	12	22	19	3.15	0.21	-1	24	0.38	324	5	0.01	51	0.161	15	-3	54	6	-0.01	-5	-8	74	-2	292
SS-01DH-53	Camp 2	-0.3	0.57	5	3	-3	116	-3	15	1.2	9	9	21	1.08	0.05	-1	5	7.05	248	3	0.02	62	0.05	7	-3	75	-2	0.01	-5	-8	21	4	161
SS-01DH-59	Camp 2	0.5	1	6	-2	6	589	-3	3.55	7.3	9	27	29	1.84	0.14	-1	18	1.23	214	2	0.01	93	0.164	14	4	103	4	-0.01	-5	-8	232	-2	1137
SS-01DH-60	Camp 2	0.6	1.01	10	-2	7	641	-3	3.31	9	11	27	33	1.96	0.13	1	17	1.03	251	3	0.01	111	0.152	9	4	105	4	-0.01	-5	-8	230	-2	1329
RE SS-01DH-6	Camp 2	0.5	1.02	8	-2	6	658	-3	3.35	9.2	11	29	34	2	0.13	-1	17	1.03	257	3	0.01	115	0.156	18	4	108	4	-0.01	-5	-8	238	-2	1368
SS-01DH-74a	Camp 3	-0.3	1.26	-2	6	-3	138	-3	0.93	2.2	75	16	19	15.46	0.07	1	10	0.21	449	1	0.01	139	0.044	12	-3	67	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	34	-2	917
SS-01DH-78	Camp 3	-0.3	1.62	3	2	-3	93	-3	0.34	0.9	37	16	30	7.36	0.09	1	8	0.18	425	1	0.01	55	0.045	18	3	18	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	38	-2	387
SS-01DH-84	Camp 3	-0.3	1.16	4	-2	-3	143	-3	0.4	-0.2	25	16	12	21.65	0.07	2	8	0.2	210	-1	0.04	85	0.039	7	-3	41	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	29	-2	693
SS-01DH-114	Dempster	0.4	0.78	9	7	-3	885	-3	0.35	0.8	4	22	19	1.94	0.07	1	9	0.27	92	4	0.02	21	0.089	12	-3	46	2	0.01	-5	-8	59	2	90
SS-01DH-116	Dempster	0.5	1.09	6	9	3	843	3	1	2.9	7	25	26	4.54	0.08	-1	7	0.2	131	5	0.01	93	0.091	9	-3	63	2	0.01	-5	8	87	-2	409
SS-01HR-10a	HR1	-0.3	0.39	5	6	-3	96	-3	13.85	0.4	8	8	9	1.35	0.04	1	4	7.29	261	2	0.01	27	0.046	6	-3	57	2	-0.01	-5	-8	12	2	113
SS-01HR-10b	HR1	0.3	0.56	4	-2	-3	153	-3	11.01	0.9	44	7	10	4.04	0.05	-1	5	5.77	536	2	0.02	100	0.058	12	-3	61	2	-0.01	-5	-8	18	-2	461
SS-01HR-10c	HR1	0.4	0.29	6	-2	-3	46	-3	15.32	0.2	5	6	8	0.81	0.03	-1	4	7.84	243	1	0.01	12	0.037	9	-3	51	-2	0.01	-5	-8	5	2	51
SS-01KS-7	Camp 1	-0.3	5.2	-2	6	-3	306	-3	4.22	18.1	153	19	10	17.33	0.04	-1	4	1.16	1755	15	0.01	1022	0.083	-3	-3	101	-2	-0.01	-5	18	132	-2	6919
SS-01KS-9	Camp 1	0.5	0.69	8	-2	7	107	-3	2.61	1.5	8	32	22	1.72	0.07	-1	9	0.28	176	4	0.01	63	0.121	10	-3	106	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	34	-2	205
SS-01KS-11	Camp 2	-0.3	0.98	11	5	5	540	4	2.88	3.8	86	22	18	7.04	0.09	1	8	0.72	1957	3	0.01	304	0.106	17	-3	110	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	105	-2	1532
SS-01KS-12	Camp 2	0.3	0.8	13	-2	6	151	-3	2.08	1	7	25	14	1.91	0.12	-1	9	0.38	125	1	0.01	31	0.077	13	-3	53	2	-0.01	-5	-8	36	3	131
SS-01KS-13	Camp 2	0.6	1	11	-2	5	416	-3	3.94	3.2	31	25	21	4.21	0.11	-1	10	0.87	567	3	0.02	127	0.122	13	-3	101	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	87	-2	858
SS-01KS-14	Camp 2	0.3	0.76	13	10	4	573	-3	4.65	2	9	17	19	1.96	0.08	1	10	2.29	489	5	0.01	41	0.138	14	3	63	2	-0.01	-5	-8	108	-2	248
SS-01KS-15	Camp 2	-0.3	0.92	10	6	-3	866	-3	2.96	2.8	41	23	20	9.39	0.09	1	10	1.24	382	11	0.01	393	0.093	11	3	78	-2	0.01	-5	12	153	-2	1492
SS-01KS-18	Camp 2	-0.3	8.27	-2	9	5	236	-3	1.06	13	136	29	285	5.46	0.04	-1	9	0.21	895	12	0.01	1050	0.046	-3	-3	20	2	0.03	-5	8	109	-2	1778
SS-01KS-19	Camp 2	-0.3	7.46	45	8	6	346	3	2.6	42	156	79	423	8.73	0.08	-1	8	0.12	1388	23	0.01	1683	0.187	11	-3	123	4	0.01	-5	35	272	-2	3288
SS-01KS-22	Camp 3	-0.3	0.8	4	4	6	128	-3	0.77	0.3	5	21	9	1.33	0.05	-1	8	0.27	82	-1	0.01	21	0.039	10	-3	138	2	0.01	-5	-8	32	2	66
RE SS-01KS-2	Camp 3	-0.3	0.8	4	-2	6	139	-3	0.77	0.4	5	21	10	1.43	0.05	-1	8	0.27	84	-1	0.01	21	0.04	10	-3	136	2	0.01	-5	-8	34	-2	69
SS-01KS-23	Camp 3	-0.3	1.03	14	3	9	110	-3	0.92	0.4	9	29	12	2.54	0.07	1	7	0.3	538	-1	0.01	31	0.045	12	-3	114	3	-0.01	-5	-8	52	3	105
SS-01KS-24	Camp 3	-0.3	1.07	11	4	8	205	-3	1.2	0.4	7	28	14	2.46	0.08	-1	9	0.34	546	1	0.01	27	0.053	11	-3	75	3	0.01	-5	-8	45	2	107
SS-01KS-25	Camp 3	-0.3	1.28	9	-2	10	158	-3	1.14	6.3	166	21	19	10.87	0.07	-1	9	0.31	2048	-1	0.03	255	0.042	12	-3	109	2	-0.01	-5	-8	34	-2	1393
SS-01KS-56	Dempster	1.1	0.76	13	8	9	1206	-3	0.33	0.7	3	18	31	2.42	0.1	1	6	0.13	82	2	0.01	28	0.052	13	-3	69	2	-0.01	-5	-8	56	-2	56
SS-01KS-57	Dempster	0.6	1.11	11	12	6	608	-3	0.48	3.2	3	29	34	6.79	0.06	-1	7	0.18	80	11	0.01	92	0.102	11	-3	48	2	0.01	-5	-8	129	-2	250
max		3.1	8.27	45	12	10	1313	4	18.28	42	166	79	423	36.76	0.27	2	25	8.25	2048	44	0.04	1683	0.245	18	4	596	6	0.03	-5	35	272	4	6919
median		-0.3	0.92	8	2	4	346	-3	2.61	1.9	9	22	20	2.46	0.07	-1	8	0.75	261	3	0.01	62	0.089	10	-3	75	2	-0.01	-5	-8	59	-2	292
median from 2000RGS		0.12		7.1	2	3	376	0.14		0.35	9.1		17.76	2.04					296.5	1.12		27.4	0.066	10.75	0.047					0.7	43		94.6
** Fire Assay																															median for Zn = 3X regional median		

	Ag	Al	As	Au	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mo
	ppm	%	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
S-01DH-18	-0.3	**3.05**	**50**	**14**	-3	553	-3	3.18	**8.9**	**141**	75	**227**	**7.03**	-1	0.1	25	1.28	**20**
S-01DH-44a	0.6	0.71	15	4	3	762	-3	3.71	**2.5**	8	35	34	1.64	-1	0.07	16	0.83	19
S-01DH-61	-0.3	0.07	**50**	8	-3	774	-3	17.06	**1.9**	1	4	2	**15.13**	-1	0.02	1	0.15	**57**
S-01KS-3	-0.3	**9.3**	-2	4	7	208	-3	0.84	**6.6**	-1	44	78	5.27	-1	0.04	4	0.01	35
S-01HR-37	-0.3	0.54	13	3	5	412	-3	14.7	**3.7**	9	27	31	1.49	-1	0.08	19	1.07	14
S-01HR-38	0.3	0.17	2	**17**	-3	71	-3	0.08	-0.2	-1	12	12	**33.32**	-1	0.62	1	0.04	**56**
RE S-01HR-38	0.3	0.14	-2	5	-3	67	-3	0.07	-0.2	-1	8	13	**33.61**	-1	0.62	1	0.03	**62**
S-01HR-39a	**1.6**	0.62	**95**	**51**	8	132	-3	1.75	**5**	6	32	**136**	5.18	-1	0.35	3	0.58	**427**

	Mn	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
S-01DH-18	1170	-0.01	**1358**	0.215	13	3	44	6	-0.01	-5	-8	243	-2	**3067**
S-01DH-44a	424	0.01	**119**	0.222	14	7	35	-2	0.01	-5	**13**	219	3	125
S-01DH-61	1571	0.01	**225**	0.065	-3	-3	189	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	**2039**	-2	**2310**
S-01KS-3	10	0.01	**199**	0.094	-3	-3	68	2	-0.01	-5	**69**	487	6	119
S-01HR-37	168	0.01	**130**	0.146	8	5	**633**	3	0.01	-5	-8	262	-2	435
S-01HR-38	9	0.3	13	0.076	13	**17**	137	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	767	3	107
RE S-01HR-38	6	0.3	14	0.077	7	**17**	132	-2	-0.01	-5	-8	775	3	106
S-01HR-39a	192	0.04	**207**	0.147	**40**	**29**	193	3	-0.01	**14**	**24**	608	-2	311

ELEMENT	Au	Au**	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo
SAMPLES	ppm	ppb	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
SI	< 2.00	< 2	< .3	0.01	< 2	< 3	2	< 3	0.09	0.2	< 1	3	< 1	0.06	1	0.01	< 1	< .01	6	< 1
01DH-10c	< 2.00	< 2	< .3	4.51	**61**	< 3	11	< 3	0.02	0.3	< 1	**212**	< 1	**29.65**	< 1	0.01	1	< .01	< 2	**12**
01DH-11b	< 2.00	2	2.8	14.62	11	< 3	19	< 3	3.47	1.6	< 1	28	< 1	8.11	< 1	0.01	< 1	0.06	5	3
01DH-33a	< 2.00	< 2	< .3	18.78	14	< 3	7	< 3	0.09	0.8	< 1	65	< 1	1.79	< 1	< .01	< 1	0.01	5	**16**
01DH-74b	**11.4**	< 2	2.8	0.33	9	14	88	< 3	0.33	6.7	**47**	5	6	**42.42**	**12**	0.02	6	0.07	222	< 1
01DH-76	5.3	< 2	**55**	7.34	< 2	4	47	< 3	0.36	**11.4**	**25**	12	**50**	**23.75**	2	0.01	**50**	0.04	48	2
RE 01DH-10c	< 2.00	2	< .3	4.71	**71**	< 3	12	< 3	0.03	0.7	< 1	**218**	< 1	**30.5**	< 1	0.01	2	< .01	< 2	13

ELEMENT	Na	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sr	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn
SAMPLES	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
SI	0.4	1	< .001	< 3	< 3	2	< 2	< .01	< 5	< 8	< 1	< 2	1
01DH-10c	< .01	2	0.514	< 3	< 3	1	5	< .01	< 5	22	**4429**	< 2	18
01DH-11b	0.01	**23**	0.083	< 3	< 3	37	< 2	< .01	< 5	37	**347**	4	**184**
01DH-33a	< .01	15	0.461	< 3	< 3	2	2	< .01	< 5	19	**570**	< 2	60
01DH-74b	0.02	**126**	0.015	4	**11**	49	< 2	< .01	< 5	21	4	30	**2318**
01DH-76	0.01	**88**	0.005	**11**	6	89	< 2	< .01	< 5	< 8	3	11	**898**
RE 01DH-10c	< .01	5	0.522	< 3	< 3	3	5	< .01	< 5	29	**4504**	2	37

Table 7. Precipitate assays

Fm		As	Au**	Ba	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe	Mo	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	U	V	Zn
		ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Ferricrete	max	2	3	491	5.6	6	17	13	35.98	19	192	0.106	10	-3	26	34	920
	median	-2	3	159	3.3	3	10	4	28.06	3	38	0.02	3	-3	-8	22	247
CDB	max	5	10	311	-0.2	1	6	3	0.2	1	3	0.039	7	-3	8	6	7
	median	2.5	0	32.5	-0.2	1	5	2	0.075	0	2.5	0.005	4	-3	-8	-1	3.5
CDR	max	54	6	1334	22.6	23	72	83	25.17	52	160	0.172	35	32	15	1164	944
	median	9	3	308	1.9	4	29	19	0.95	11	54	0.06	9	3	-8	90	220
CE	max	7	7	1914	0.6	2	22	6	0.94	2	15	0.09	8	-3	9	49	39
	median	4	2	27	0.3	1	11	2	0.34	1	3	0.011	4	-3	-8	3	20
CH	max	19	5	1859	6.5	3	53	30	3.87	20	91	0.168	12	7	10	720	391
	median	4	-2	127	0.4	1.5	19.5	5	0.39	2.5	13.5	0.0315	5	-3	-8	13	37
DC	max	61	14	4842	8.1	13	134	62	8.6	67	101	13.629	30	7	36	285	349
	median	8	3	756	0.2	1.5	34.5	27.5	1.01	8	21	0.038	10.5	-3	-8	83	46
DG	max	20	8	2843	6.1	7	97	48	2.21	52	159	0.067	14	9	12	600	371
	median	4	-2	156	0.2	1	7	3	0.12	1	11	0.014	3	-3	-8	22	20
KM2	max	45	10	580	0.3	17	42	27	3.63	5	55	0.172	12	3	-8	66	138
	median	10	2	182	-0.2	10	34	21	1.85	3	40	0.112	9	-3	-8	52	73
ICK	max	14	8	512	1.9	13	37	39	7.36	5	55	0.127	20	-3	-8	71	233
	median	7	3	138	-0.2	4	31	14	3.03	4	34	0.033	12	-3	-8	38	81
PJC1	max	19	14	198	0.5	3	34	8	2.56	5	19	0.018	8	-3	-8	54	67
	median	11	4	60	-0.2	1	23	8	1.54	3	15	0.017	4	-3	-8	23	41

Table 8. Metal content by formation 1/1

EAGLE PLAINS 2001 REPORT STRUCTURE.

Text: mra (I) /Daniele/Eagle/EP2001/EP2001 report files/EP2001report

Figure 1: mra (L)/arcview/pas/North_yukon/to_go_on_cd/ rgs_Eagle_Plains_location_map.apr

Figure 2: mra (L)/arcview/pas/North_yukon/to_go_on_cd/rgs_coverage.apr

Figure 3: mra (L)/arcview/pas/North_yukon/to_go_on_cd/ rgs_sample_locations_and_geology.apr

Figure 4: mra (L)/arcview/pas/North_yukon/ep_page_size_legend.apr

Figure 5: mra (L)/amber_digitizing_and_conversions/eagle_plains_arcview/detailed_camp_location/ 116g9.apr

Figure 6: mra (L)/amber_digitizing_and_conversions/eagle_plains_arcview/ detailed_camp_location/116g10.apr

Figure 7: mra (L)/amber_digitizing_and_conversions/eagle_plains_arcview/ detailed_camp_location/116g11.apr

Figure 8: mra (L)/amber_digitizing_and_conversions/eagle_plains_arcview/ detailed_camp_location/116o3.apr

Figure 9: mra (L)/amber_digitizing_and_conversions/eagle_plains_arcview/ detailed_camp_location/helirecce.apr

Table 1: mra (I) /Daniele/Eagle/EP2001/EP2001 report files/ EP2000RGS_printout/stat_comparison

Table 2: mra (I) /Daniele/Eagle/EP2001/EP2001 report files/ EP2000RGS_printout/ ep2000_stats

Table 3: mra (I) /Daniele/Eagle/EP2001/EP2001 report files/ 2001EP_sample description

Table 4: mra (I) /Daniele/Eagle/EP2001/EP2001 report files/ EP2001_rocks/rocks assays

Table 5: mra (I) /Daniele/Eagle/EP2001/EP2001 report files/ ep2001_silts

Table 6: mra (I) /Daniele/Eagle/EP2001/EP2001 report files/soils

Table 7: mra (I) /Daniele/Eagle/EP2001/EP2001 report files/ EP2001_pttate

Table 8: mra (I) /Daniele/Eagle/EP2001/EP2001 report files/ EP2001_rocks/stats by Fm_results

Appendix 1: mra (L)/arcview/pas/North_yukon/to_go_on_cd/ rgs_Eagle_Plains_geology_with_topo.apr

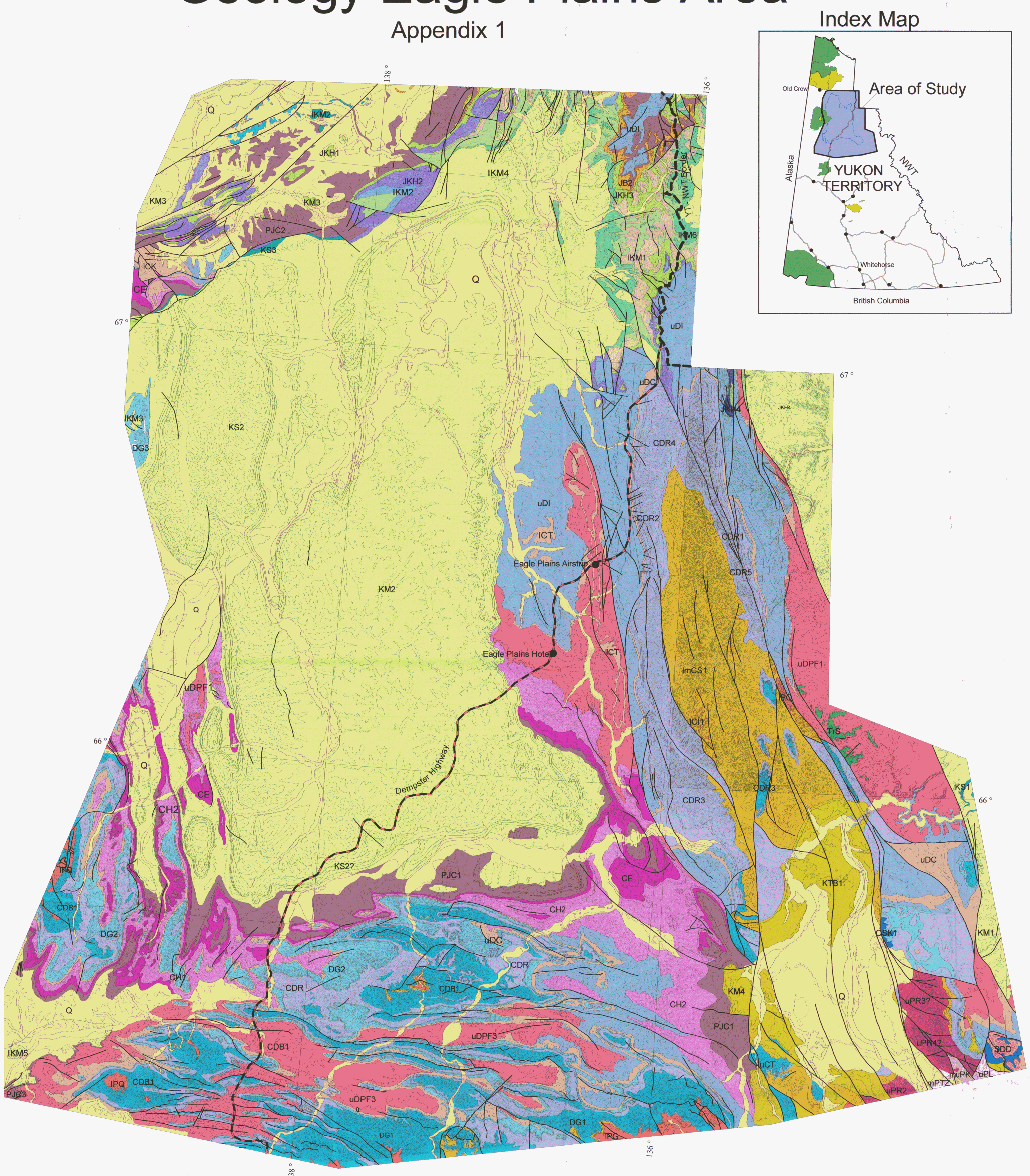
Appendix 2: mra (L)/arcview/pas/North_yukon/to_go_on_cd/ rgs_Eagle_Plains_geochem/geochem view.apr

Appendix 3: mra (L)/arcview/pas/North_yukon/to_go_on_cd/ rgs_significant_anomalies.apr

Appendix 4: mra (L)/amber_digitizing_and_conversions/eagle_plains_arcview/ EP_sample_location_500K.apr

Geology Eagle Plains Area

Appendix 1



Scale 1:500,000

50 0 50 100 Kilometers

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

QUATERNARY

Q — Q: QUATERNARY
unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluviatile silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits

UPPER CRETACEOUS TO TERTIARY

KTB1 — KTB: BONNET PLUME
1. medium to coarse grained sandstone with minor thin lenses and layers of fine pebble conglomerate separated by layers of grey fissile shale; lignite; fluviatile and lacustrine (Bonnet Plume (upper))

LOWER CRETACEOUS AND (MOSTLY) UPPER CRETACEOUS

KM1, KM2, KM3, KM4 — KM: MONSTER
diverse assemblage of fine to coarse clastics, marine and non-marine (1) to (7) deposited in foredeep of Cordilleran orogen (equivalent to "Trevor southwesterly derived clastic wedge" tectonic assem. of Wheeler and McFeely (1991))
1. interbedded sandstone and shale; sandstone is generally fine grained, locally pebbly and occurs in thin to medium beds; ripple cross lamination and load casts common; carbonaceous debris common; marine (Trevor)
2. medium to dark grey shale and mudstone; rare bentonite; very fine to medium grained sandstone with hummocky cross-stratification, horizontal lamination and thin interbeds of mudstone; bioturbation; marine to locally fluvial at top (Eagle Plain)
3. sandstone and shale; marine
4. dominantly resistant massive pebble to cobble, and locally boulder conglomerate with lesser sandstone and shale; alluvial (Bonnet Plume (lower member))

LOWER CRETACEOUS

KS1, KS2, KS2?, KS3 — KS: SHARP MOUNTAIN
fine and coarse clastic assemblage, mostly marine (1) to (7) deposited in foredeep of Cordilleran orogen (equivalent to "Blairmore foredeep clastic wedge" tectonic assem. of Wheeler and McFeely (1991))
1. basal interbedded siltstone and silty shale with concretionary horizons overlain by interbedded glauconitic fine grained sandstone, siltstone and shale; marine (Martin House)
2. thin bedded dark grey to brown or black shale and interbeds of siltstone; concretions and clay (bentonite?) beds; locally basal beds are silty or sandy to conglomeratic; marine (Arctic Red)
3. massive sandstone and pebble conglomerate; rare ripple cross-lamination in sandstone; shale-dominant units with thin beds of siltstone and very fine grained sandstone; local mud-supported conglomerate; marine sediment gravity flow deposits (Sharp Mountain Conglomerate)

IKM1, IKM2, IKM3, IKM4, IKM5, IKM6 — IKM: MOUNT GOODENOUGH
shale, siltstone, and sandstone (1) to (6) comprising alternating fine and coarse clastic units equivalent to upper part of "Parsons continental margin clastics" tectonic assem. of Wheeler and McFeely (1991))
1. dominated by fine grained quartz arenite with hummocky cross-stratification, swaley bedding, plane lamination, ripple lamination and bioturbation; members and interbeds of shale; marine inner shelf to upper shoreface (Martin Creek; may include McGuire)
2. shale with thin beds of siltstone and very fine grained argillaceous bioturbated sandstone; ironstone concretions in lower beds; marine (McGuire)
3. shale, siltstone, sandstone and coal; marine and non-marine
4. basal interbedded sandstone, siltstone, shale and locally conglomerate, with bioturbation, lamination and cross-stratification; upper beds are bioturbated dark grey shale, interbedded with thin siltstone and silty sandstone; marine (Mount Goodenough)
5. dark grey to black argillite, siltstone and sandstone; turbiditic (Biederman Argillite)
6. interbedded units of sandstone and shale; hummocky cross stratification and plane lamination; marine (Rat River)

JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS

JKH1, JKH2, JKH3, JKH4, JKH5 — JKH: HUSKY
shale and siltstone (1) and (3) and laterally equivalent coarser grained siltstone and sandstone (2) and (4) and undivided clastic strata (5) deposited on a marine shelf (equivalent to lower part of "Parsons continental margin clastics" tectonic assem. of Wheeler and McFeely (1991))
1. dark grey siltstone and shale (Kingak (upper), may include Porcupine River and Husky and Bug Creek Gp.)
2. siltstone and light grey fine to very fine grained sandstone; marine and nonmarine (Porcupine River)
3. dark grey shale, siltstone and ironstone; marine (Husky)
4. light grey glauconitic conglomeratic sandstone, shale and siltstone; marine (North Branch)
5. shale, siltstone, sandstone; minor conglomerate; limonitic nodules; marine and nonmarine (undivided Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous clastics)

JURASSIC

JB2 — JB: BUG CREEK
2. succession of alternating coarse and fine clastic formations; rock types include soft, fissile shale, siltstone, fine to medium grained sandstone with thin argillaceous interbeds and sandstone with low-angle cross-bedding and bioturbation; marine (Bug Creek Gp.: includes Aklavik, Richardson Mountains, Murray Ridge, Almstrom Creek, Manuel Creek and Richardson Mountains)

TRIASSIC

TrS — TrS: SHUBLIK
commonly bioturbated calcareous shale, siltstone and sandstone; silty bioclastic limestone; local hummocky cross stratification (Shublik)

LOWER AND MIDDLE PERMIAN

PJC1, PJC2, PJC3 — PJC: JUNGLE CREEK
clastic assemblage with some carbonate (1) but including undifferentiated clastics and carbonates of mostly(?) equivalent age (2) and a separately mappable partly equivalent carbonate (3) and conglomerate (4)
1. consists upward of chert pebble conglomerate, sandstone and shale overlain by mixed calcareous or cherty mudstone, silty limestone and prominent resistant lentils of sandstone in turn overlain by yellow orange weathering, fine grained, grey sandstone (Jungle Creek, Longstick)
2. undivided Lower and Middle Permian strata including shale, siltstone, and limestone (Sadlerochit (in part), Echooka)
3. rusty to light grey weathering, grey to white, crystalline skeletal limestone; partially silicified and dolomitized (upper part); interbedded black chert (middle part); calcitic sandstone, chert-pebble conglomerate, and sandy limestone (basal part) (Tahkandit)

UPPER DEVONIAN TO PERMIAN

uDPF1, uDPF2, uDPF3 — uDPF: FORD LAKE
generally fine to coarse grained clastic succession equivalent to Canol, Imperial and(?) Tuttle assemblages (1) or including these and younger formations undivided (2) and (3)
1. dark grey to black, silty pyritic shale and siltstone with subordinate sandstone, conglomerate and silty limestone (Ford Lake Shale)
2. shale, siltstone, limestone, sandstone, conglomerate, chert undivided (Canol, Ford Lake, Hart River, and Ettrain undivided)
3. shale, siltstone, limestone, sandstone, conglomerate, chert undivided (Ford Lake, Hart River, Ettrain, and Jungle Creek undivided)

UPPER CARBONIFEROUS

CE — CE: ETTRAIN
cherty, echinoderm-bryozoan and ooid lime grainstone and mixed-skeletal lime packstone; glauconitic sandy carbonate; local quartz-chert siltstone and sandstone; marine (Ettrain)

LOWER AND UPPER CARBONIFEROUS

CH1, CH2 — CH: HART RIVER
dominantly carbonate assemblage (1) with equivalent local clastics (2) (Hart River)
1. thinly laminated, cherty spiculite and spicule lime packstone with subordinate sandstone, siltstone and calcareous shale; local lime grainstone; local members of lenticular to shoe-string sandstone grading into chert rich conglomerate (Hart River)
2. brown weathering sandstone, conglomerate and skeletal limestone; equivalent to upper part of Hart River (Hart River)

CARBONIFEROUS

ICK — ICK: KEKIKTUK
pebble-to-boulder conglomerate with subordinate conglomeratic sandstone and minor shale; clasts dominantly chert, but include white vein quartz, grit, sandstone, siltstone and scattered granitic clasts (Kekiktuk)

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS

ICT — ICT: TUTTLE
chert granule to pebble conglomerate and conglomeratic sandstone with subordinate siltstone and shale; minor coal; includes unnamed partly correlative light grey medium grained sandstone and dark grey shale; pro-deltaic, deltaic and fluvial (Tuttle)

UPPER DEVONIAN

uDI — uDI: IMPERIAL
rusty-weathering dark grey shale and siltstone generally in lower part of succession overlain by dark grey fine grained lithic sandstone and siltstone; siltstone and sandstone commonly as sharp-based graded beds (Imperial)

uDC — uDC: CANOL
dark grey to black non-calcareous, soft to very hard shale with scattered, orange-weathering, carbonate nodules and minor chert(Canol and minor Hare Indian)

LOWER AND MIDDLE DEVONIAN

DG1, DG2, DG3 — DG: GOSSAGE
assemblage consists of limestone and dolostone (1) and partly equivalent black limestone (2) and shale (3)
1. black, calcareous shale; black richly fossiliferous limestone; orange brown weathering dolomite (Michelle)
2. dark grey and black, fine grained limestone; recessive light grey, thick bedded argillaceous limestone,limestone, black, argillaceous; shale, calcareous; marine (Ogilvie)
3. limestone and dolostone, light grey and dark brownish grey, fine to medium grained, mostly alternating dark and light coloured medium to thick beds (Gossage)

UPPER SILURIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

SDD — SDD: DELORME
buff to orange weathering, well bedded, buff, light grey, brownish grey and dark grey, very fine grained dolomite; platy to flaggy, wavy banded blue-grey silty limestone with rare thin beds of buff weathering dolomite (Delorme)

UPPER CAMBRIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

CDB1 — CDB: BOUVETTE
lower Paleozoic undivided carbonate (1) with locally named tongues(?) (2) and (3)
1. grey-and buff-weathering dolomite and limestone, medium to thick bedded; white to light grey weathering, massive dolomite; minor platy black argillaceous limestone, limestone conglomerate, and black shale; massive bluish-grey weathering dolostone (Bouvette, unit CDb)

CAMBRIAN TO DEVONIAN

CDR, CDR1, CDR2, CDR3, CDR4, CDR5 — CDR: ROAD RIVER - RICHARDSON
black graptolitic shale, limestone and minor chert with mappable subdivisions (1) through (5) in Richardson Mtns.; correlations with Selwyn Mtns. include: lower (2) with COR, upper (2) with OSR1, (4) with OSR2 and (5) with lower DME2 (Road River)
1. calcareous black shale and limestone (CDR0 of Norris)
2. lower: pale yellow to grey weathering, thin- to medium-bedded, shaly limestone with minor shale interbeds; minor chert and intraclast conglomerate; upper: black chert, graptolitic shale, silicified limestone and minor intraclast conglomerate (CDR1 of Norris)
3. sharpstone breccia, heterogeneous, commonly with limestone and chert clasts; turbiditic (CDR2 of Norris)
4. interstratified, yellowish to orange weathering argillite and yellowish to grey weathering shaly limestone and dolomite; minor black, calcareous shale, intraclast conglomerate and breccia (CDR3 of Norris)
5. graptolitic, black shale and shaly limestone; minor limestone, intraclast conglomerates and breccia (CDR4 of Norris)

UPPER ORDIVICIAN AND SILURIAN

OSK1 — OSK: KINDLE
dolomite succession includes mostly two laterally equivalent and lithologically similar formations (1) and (2), a partially equivalent local clastic-carbonate assemblage (3) and locally undivided carbonate of similar age (4)
1. thick bedded, dark grey to black and minor light grey weathering dolomite; locally massive, vuggy and reefoid; minor chert (Mt. Kindle)

UPPER CAMBRIAN

uCT — uCT: TAIGA
striped yellow and orange weathering fine crystalline, light grey limestone; light grey weathering, thick bedded and massive dolostone;minor brown and green shale (Taiga)

LOWER MIDDLE CAMBRIAN

lmCS1 — lmCS: SLATS CREEK
1. rusty brown weathering, turbiditic, quartz sandstone with minor shale and siltstone; pale red weathering siltstone, sandstone, quartzite pebble and cobble conglomerate and limestone; maroon with green argillite with minor quartzite and limestone (Slats Creek)

LOWER CAMBRIAN

ICI1 — ICI: ILTYD
limestone assemblage (1) (2), (3); also includes carbonate strata of uncertain Proterozoic to Cambrian age (4)
1. fine crystalline, dark grey limestone; light grey, medium crystalline biohermal dolomite (Iltyd)

UPPER PROTEROZOIC

uPR2, uPR3?, uPR4? — uPR: RAPITAN
basal rift conglomerates (1) overlain by glacial diamictite (2) in turn succeeded by fine to coarse siliclastic rocks (3) and equivalent dolostone (4)
2. brown, orange brown, and green weathering massive diamictite with rounded to subrounded pebbles and cobbles of carbonate, sandstone, (?)greenstone, chert, mudstone, igneous and metamorphic rocks; highly ferruginous dark red siltstone; iron formation (Rapitan Gp., Shezal)
3. thin bedded, brown weathering siltstone interbedded with sandstone, granule to pebble conglomerate, and light grey weathering dolostone (Rapitan Gp., Twitya , Knorr Range (P1) succession)
4. massive to thick bedded, light grey weathering dolostone commonly containing vugs, stromatolites,oncolites, oolites and micritic intraclasts; commonly fetid; minor siltstone, sandstone and grit (Rapitan Gp., Profeit , Knorr Range (P2,P3) succession)

uPL — uPL: LITTLE DAL
thin-bedded, light grey to buff and orange weathering fine-grained dolomite; rare shale and argillite; upper part dominated by orange weathering stromatolitic dolomite and massive vuggy and craggy dolomite and includes gypsum(Little Dal Gp.)

MIDDLE TO UPPER PROTEROZOIC

muPK — muPK: KATHERINE
mature, very fine grained, thin to very thick bedded, brown, greenish grey and white orthoquartzitic sandstone with recessive intervals of dark grey to black shale; rare stromatolitic dolomite (Katherine and Tigonkweine)

MIDDLE PROTEROZOIC

mPTZ — mPTZ: TSEZOTENE
grey, greenish grey or brown shale with interbeds of very fine grained, thin to medium bedded, immature,grey and greenish grey sandstone or quartzite and orange weathering dolomite; hosts many gabbroic dykes and sills (Tsezotene)

LOWER PROTEROZOIC

IPG — IPG: GILLESPIE LAKE
dolostone and silty dolostone, locally stromatolitic, locally with chert nodules and sparry karst infillings, interbedded with lesser black siltstone and shale, laminated mudstone, and quartzose sandstone; local dolomite boulder conglomerate (Gillespie Lake Gp.)

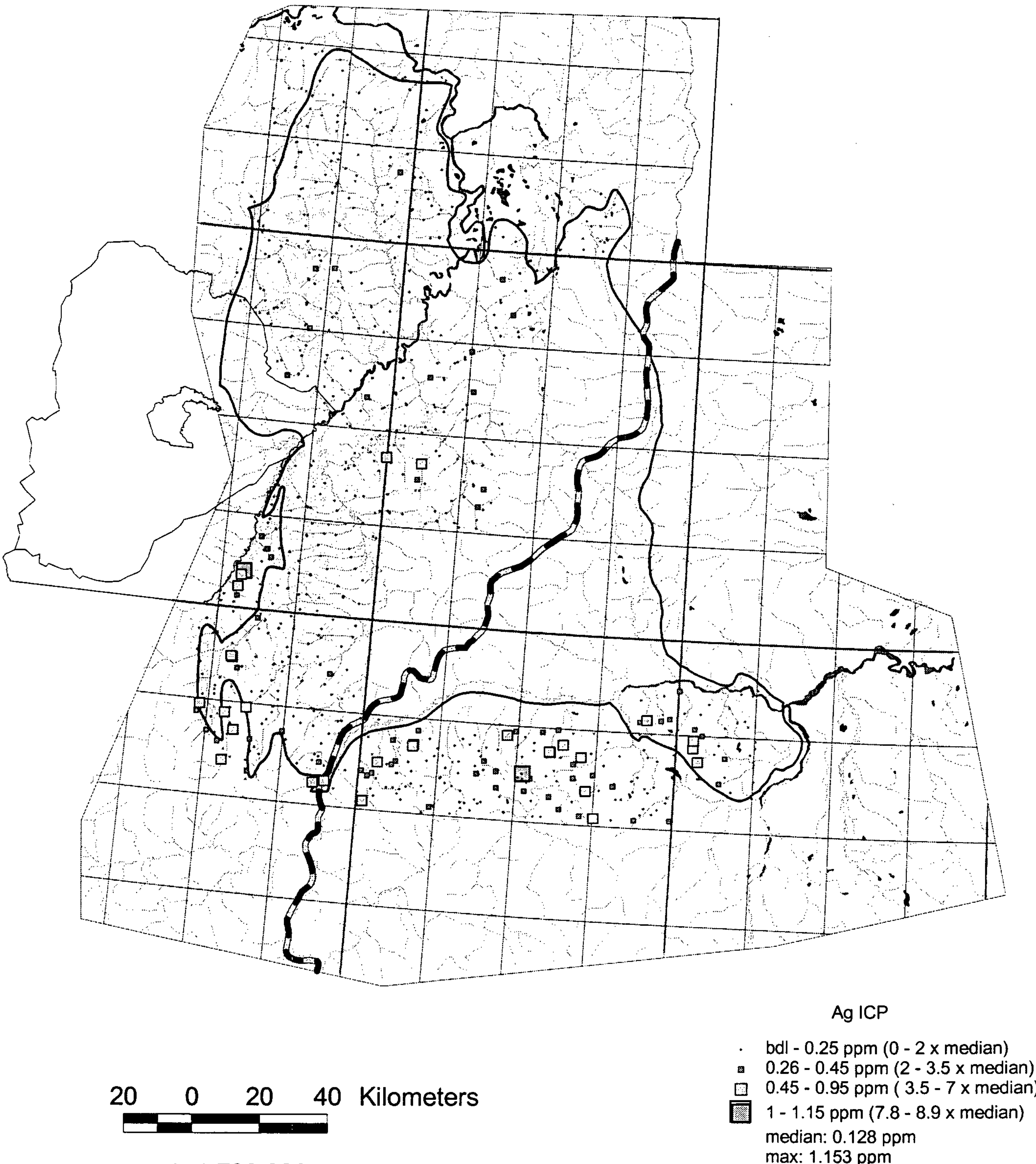
IPQ — IPQ: QUARTET
black weathering shale, finely laminated dark grey weathering siltstone, and thin to thickly interbedded planar to cross laminated light grey weathering siltstone and fine grained sandstone; minor interbeds of orange weathering dolostone in upper part (Quartet Gp.)

Arcview GIS 3.2 - Albers Custom Projection - July 25, 2001 - Amber Church - YTG Economic Development

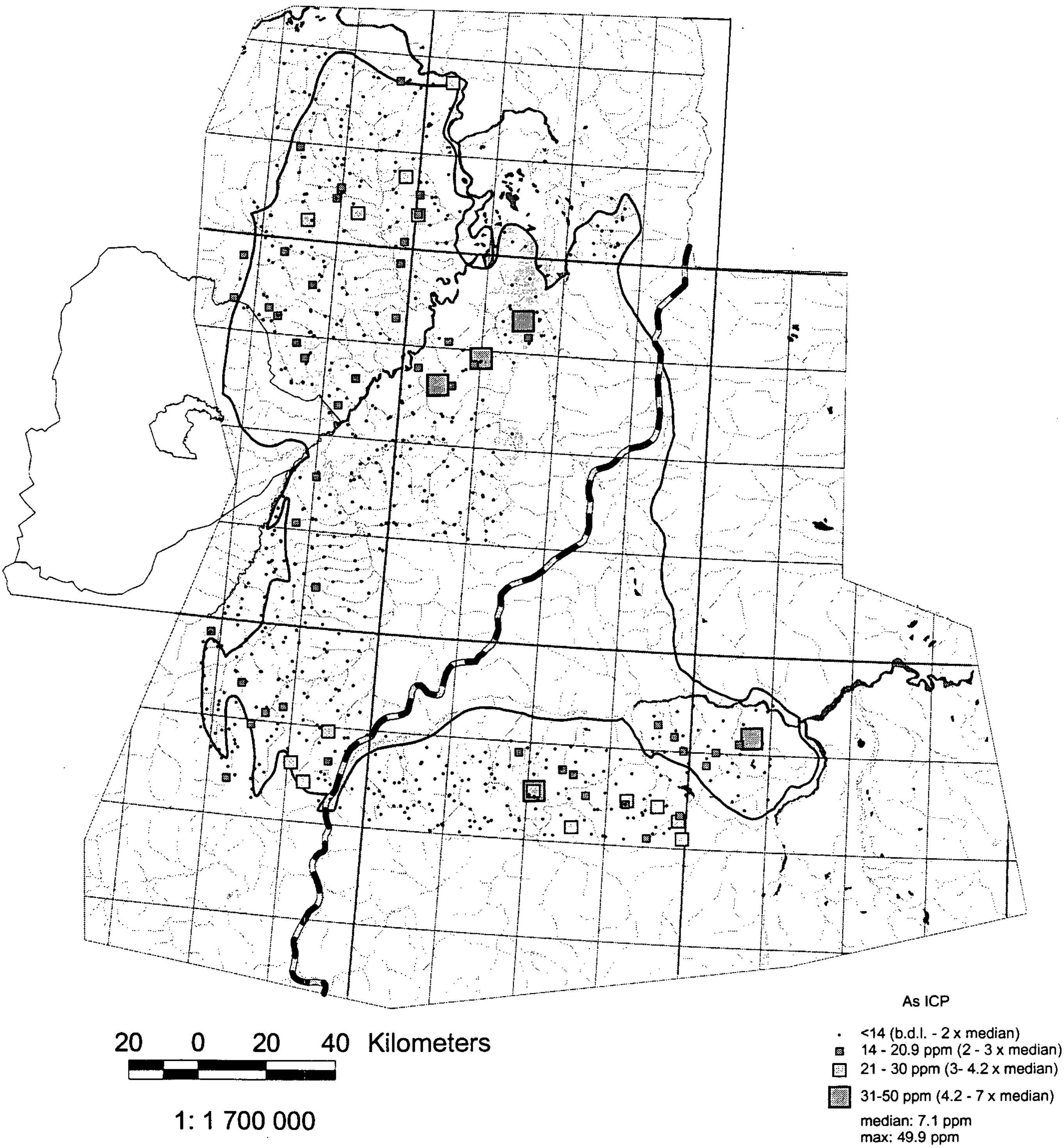
Appendix 2

Geochemistry

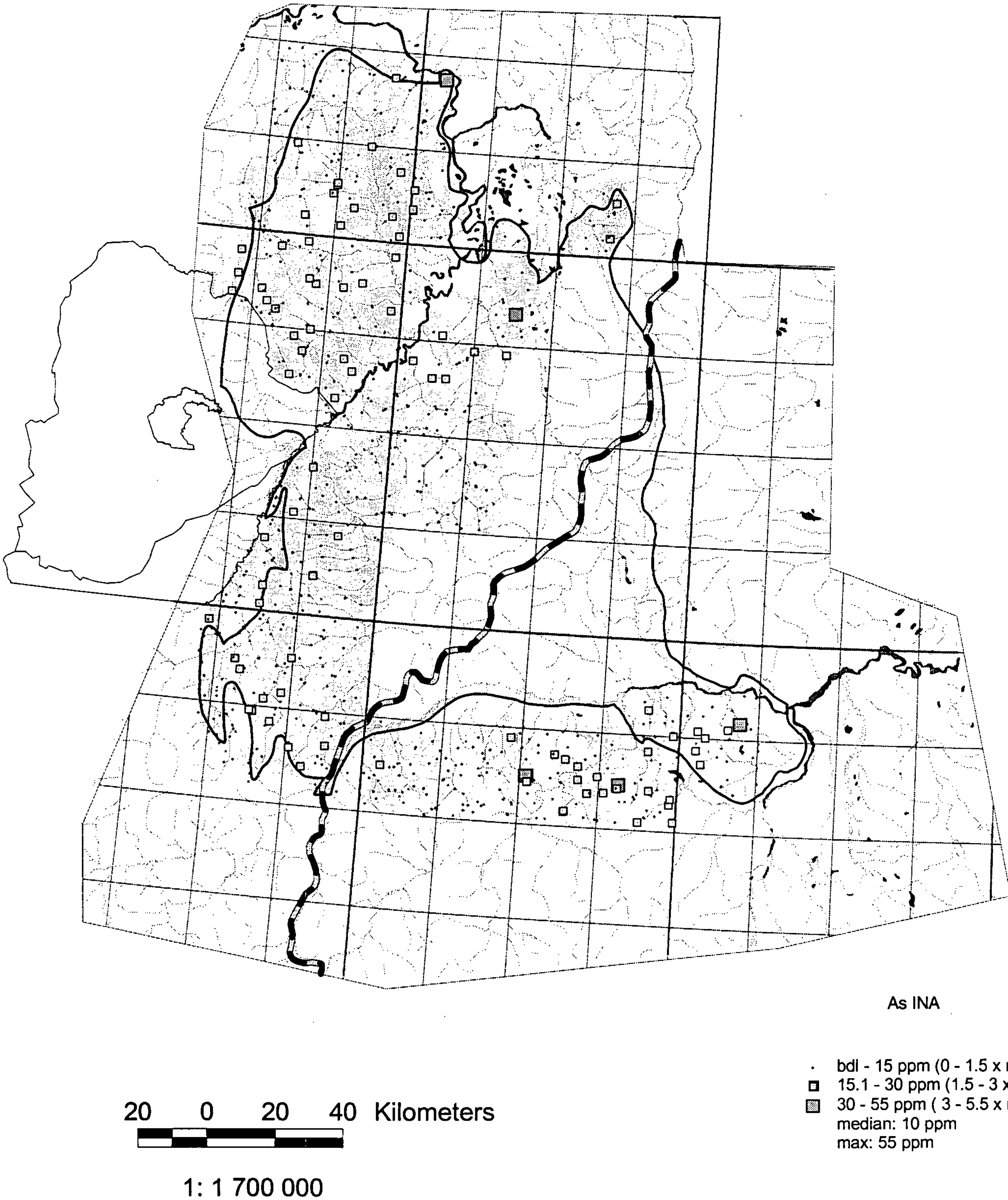
Ag-Silver
(ICP)



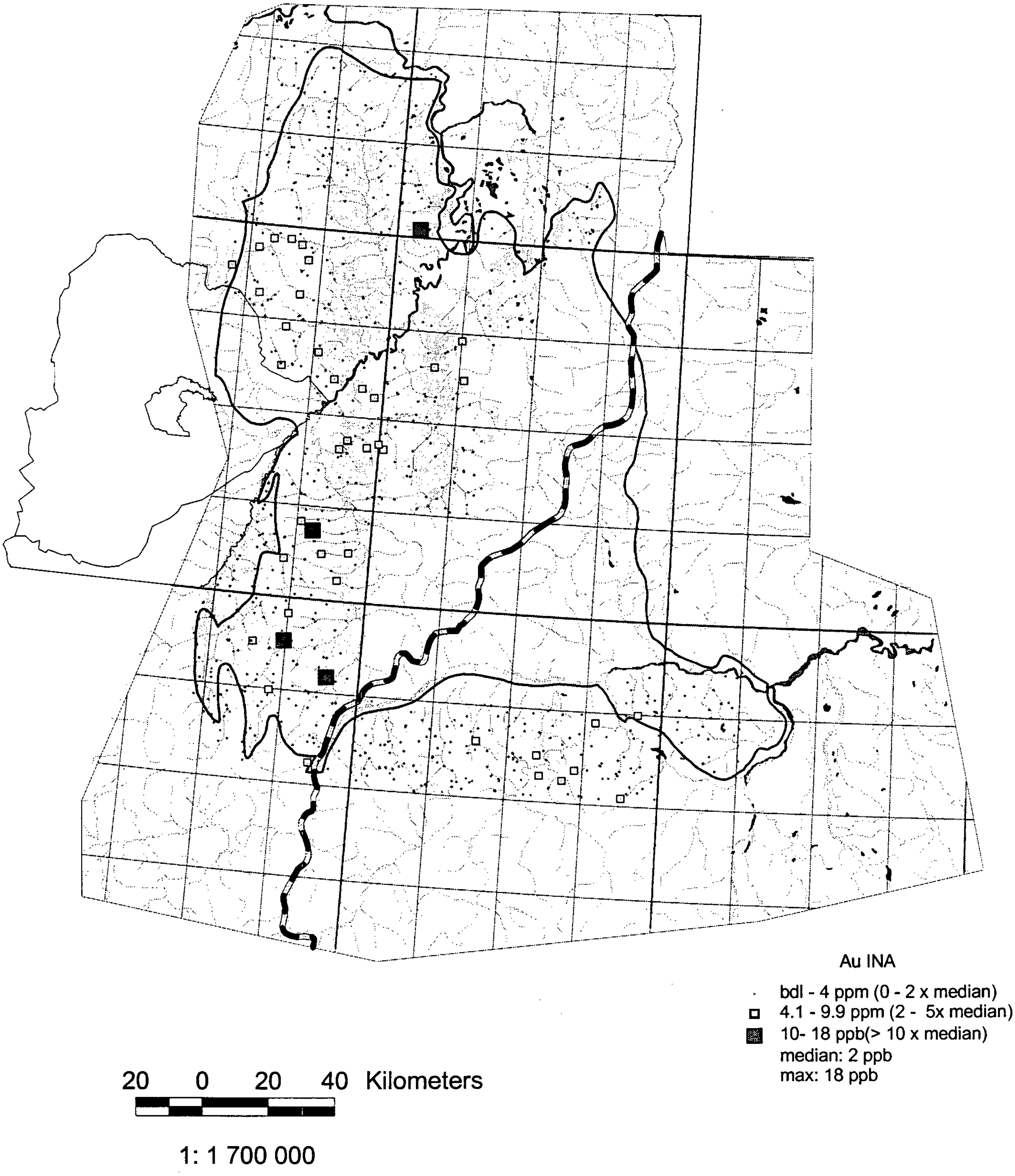
As-Arsenic
(ICP)



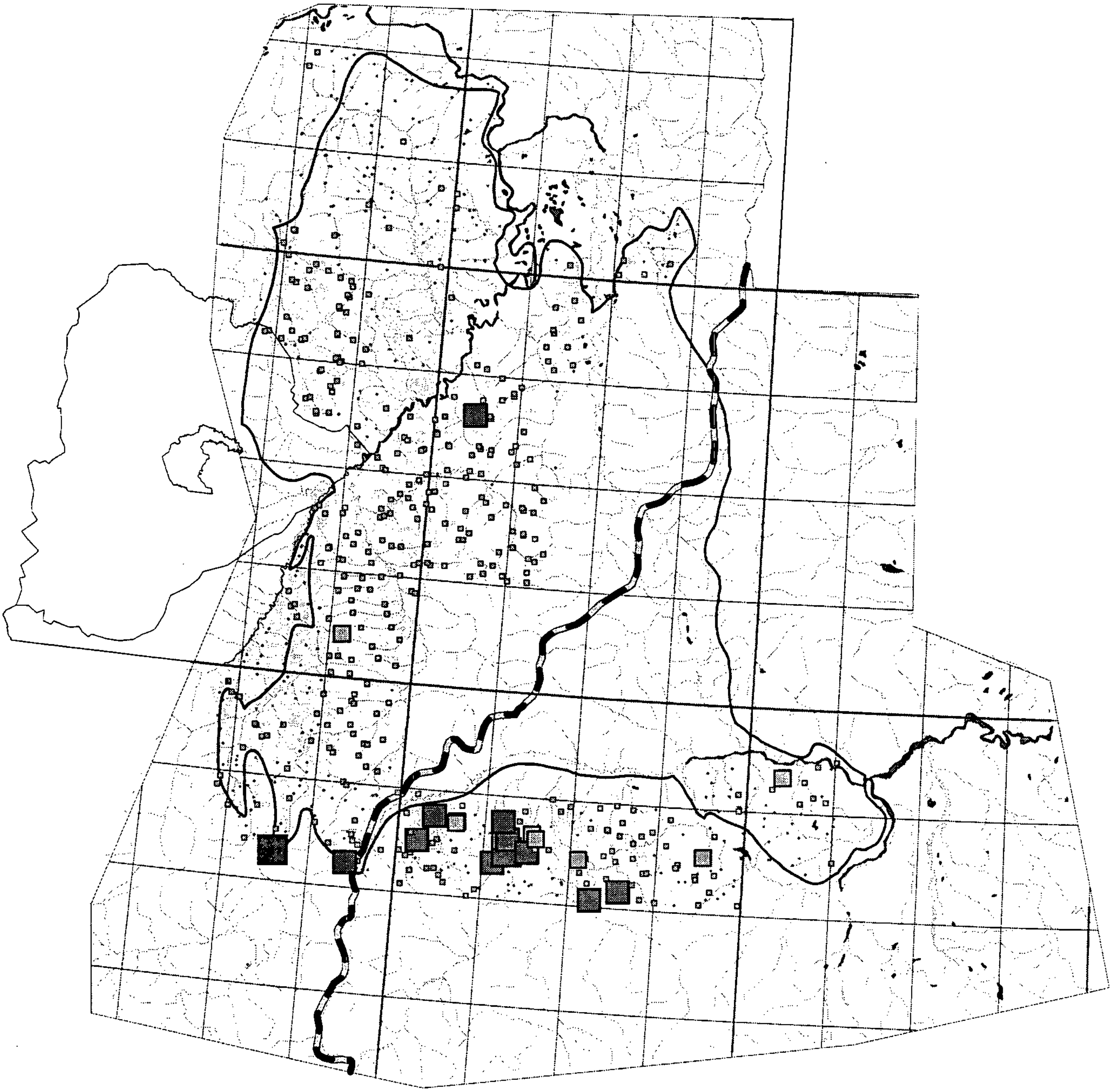
As-Arsenic
(INA)



Au - Gold


Au INA
bdl - 4 ppm (0 - 2 x median)
4.1 - 9.9 ppm (2 - 5x median)
10- 18 ppb(> 10 x median)
median: 2 ppb
max: 18 ppb
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
1: 1 700 000

Ba-Barium ICP



20 0 20 40 Kilometers

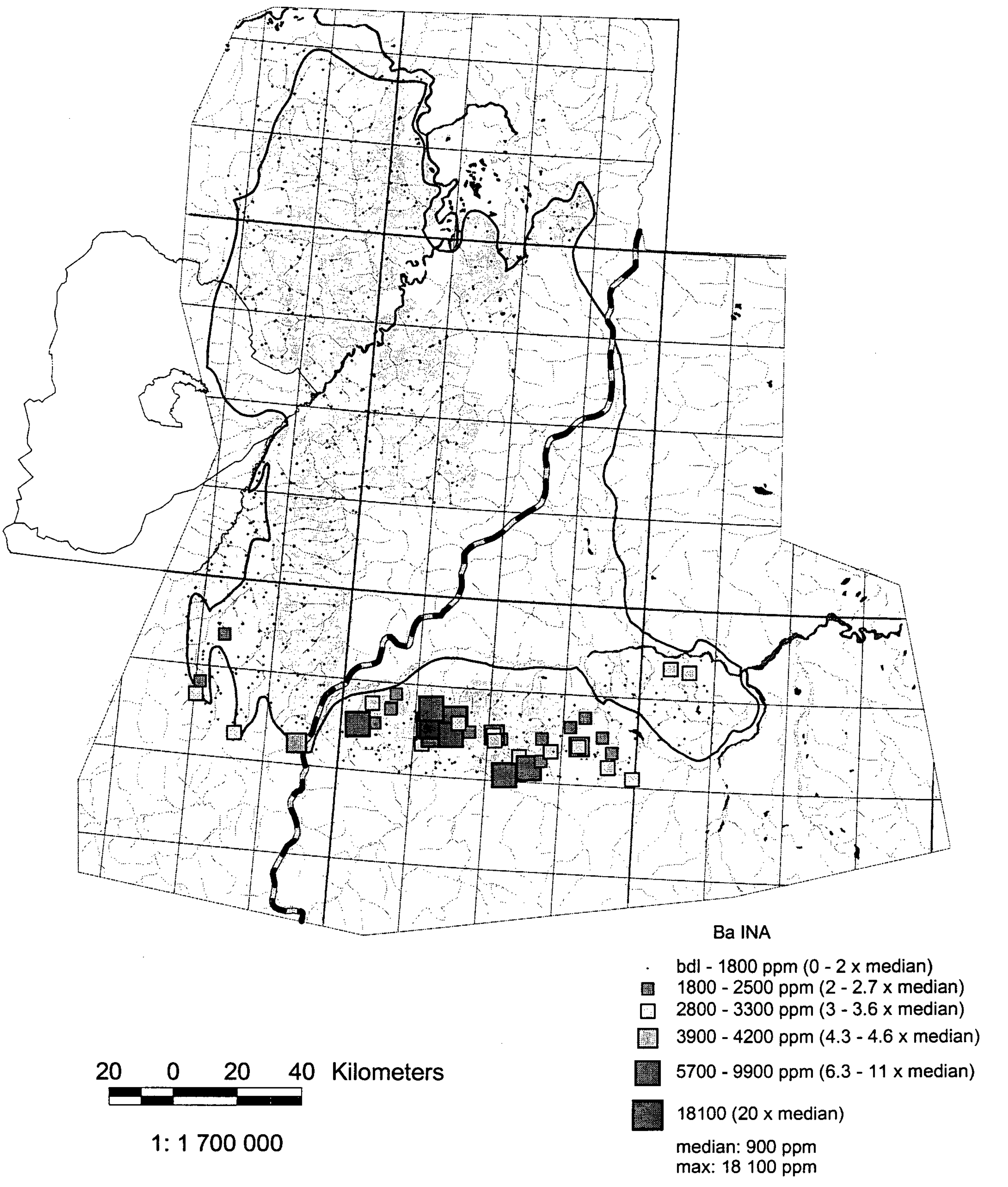
1: 1 700 000

Ba ICP

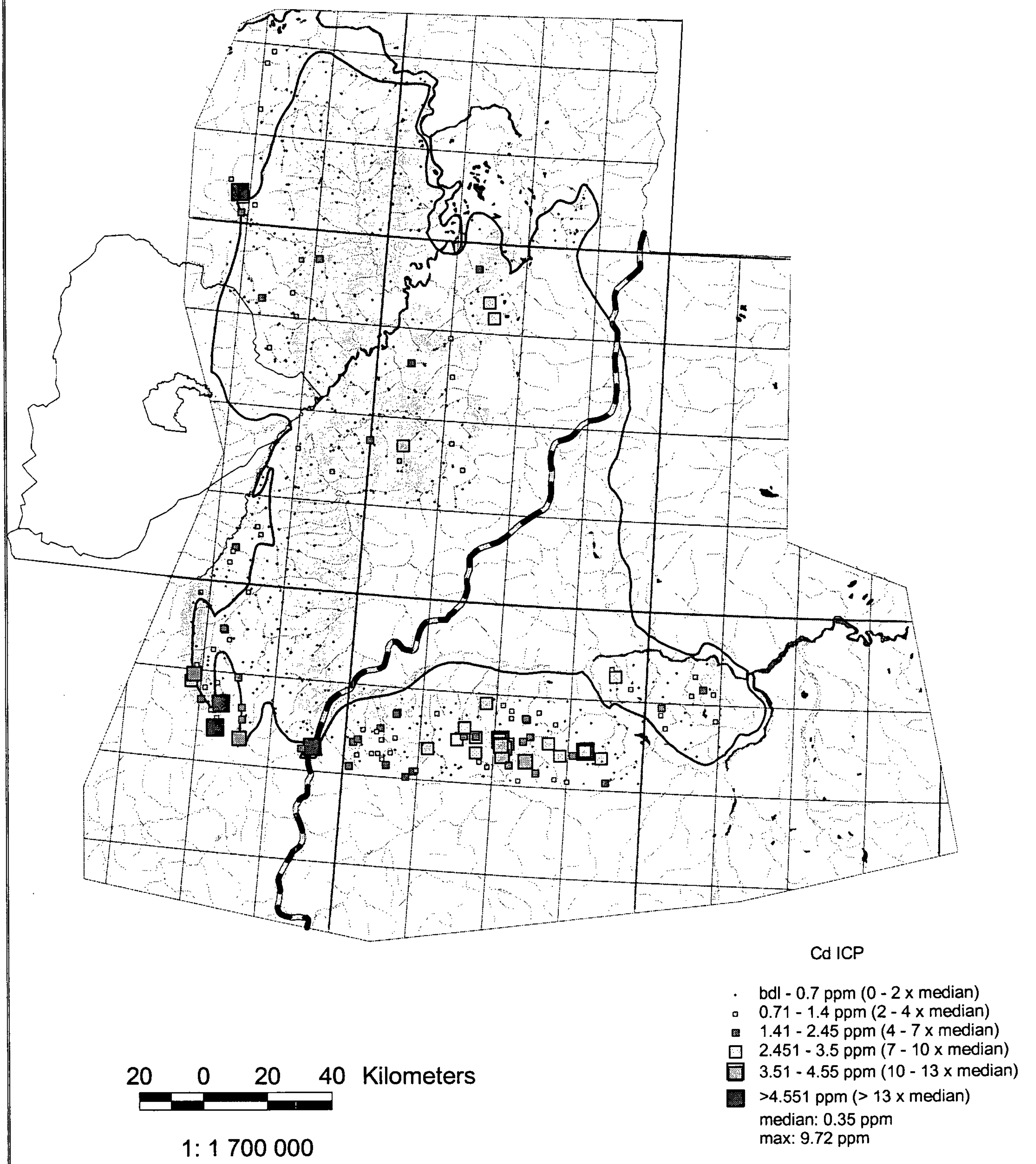
- b.d.l. - 376.35 ppm
- 377 - 800 ppm (1 - 2.1 x median)
- 800 - 965 ppm (2.1 - 2.56 x median)
- 1055 - 1279 ppm (2.8 - 3.4 x median)
- 1586 - 1622 ppm (4.2 - 4.3 x median)

median: 376.35
max: 1622 ppm

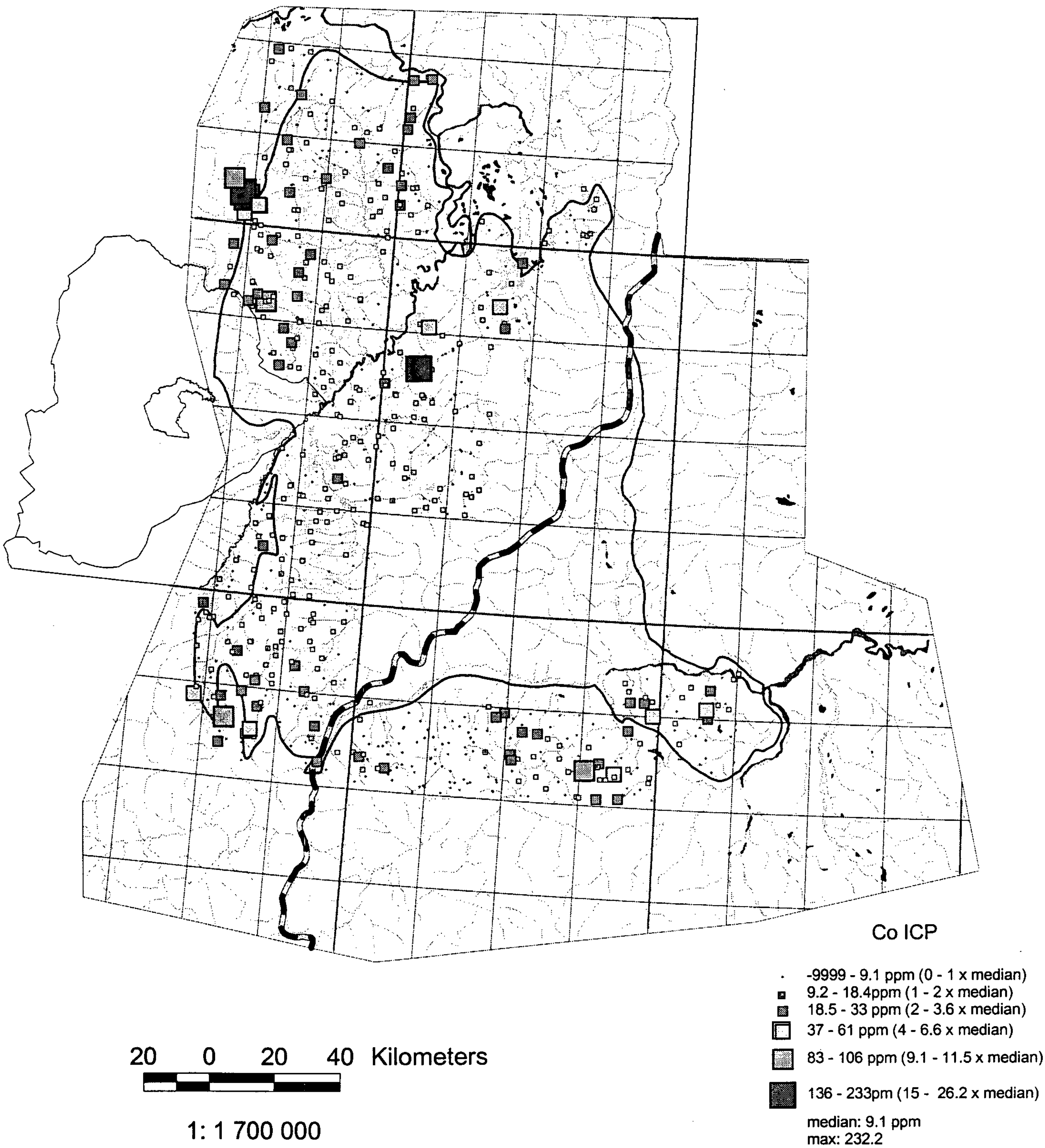
Ba-Barium INA



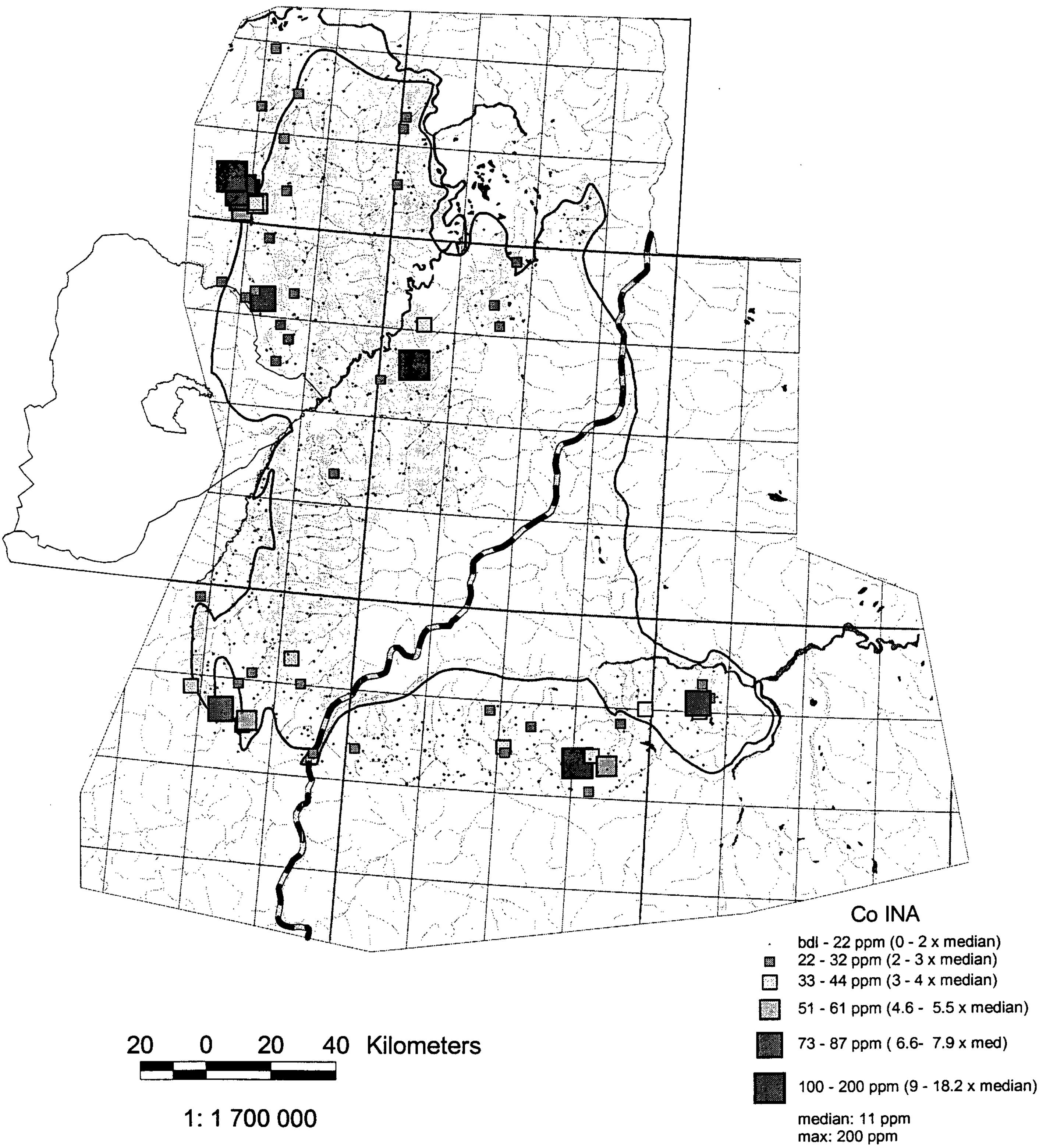
Cd-Cadmium
(ICP)



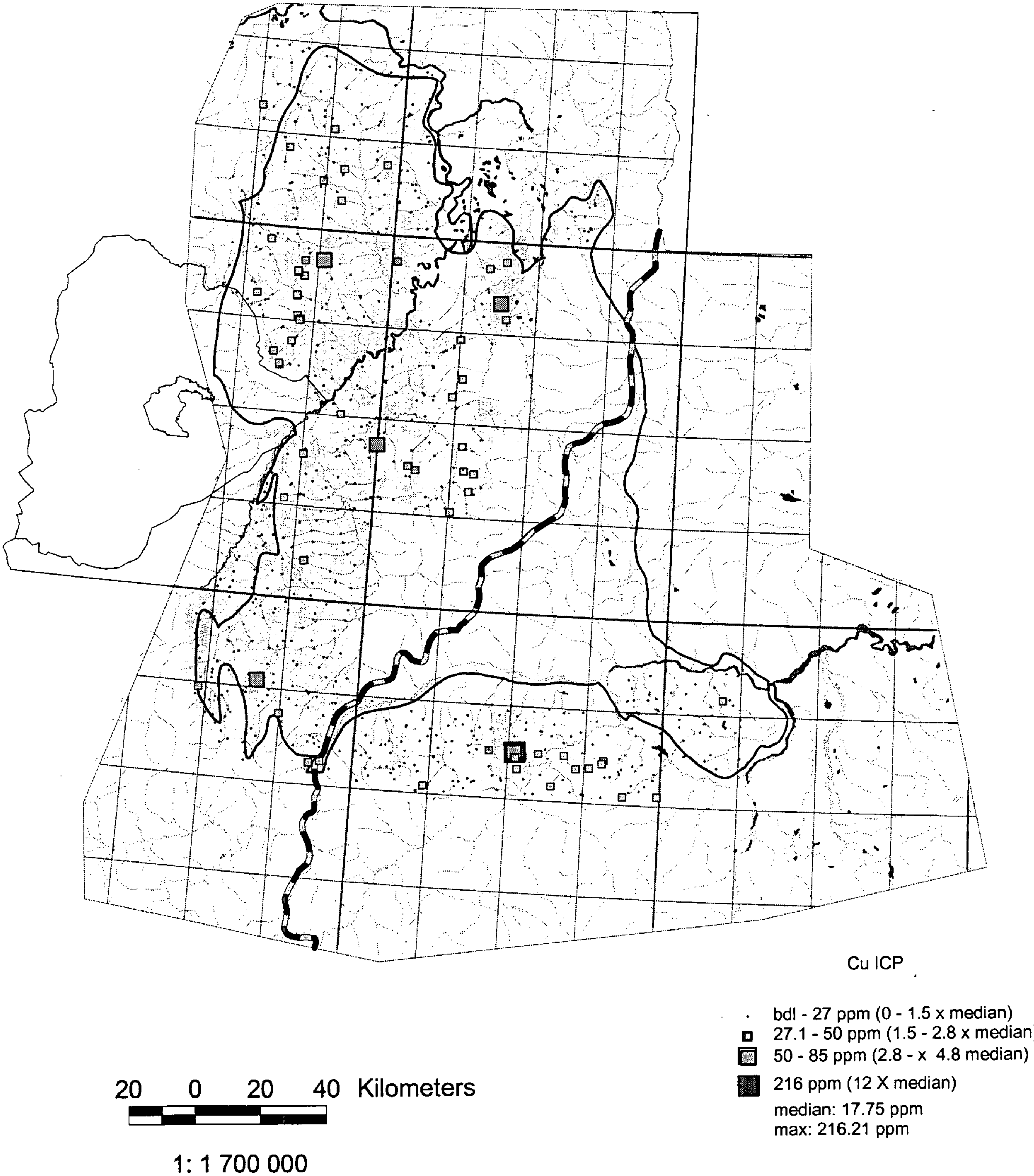
Co - Cobalt ICP



Co - Cobalt INA

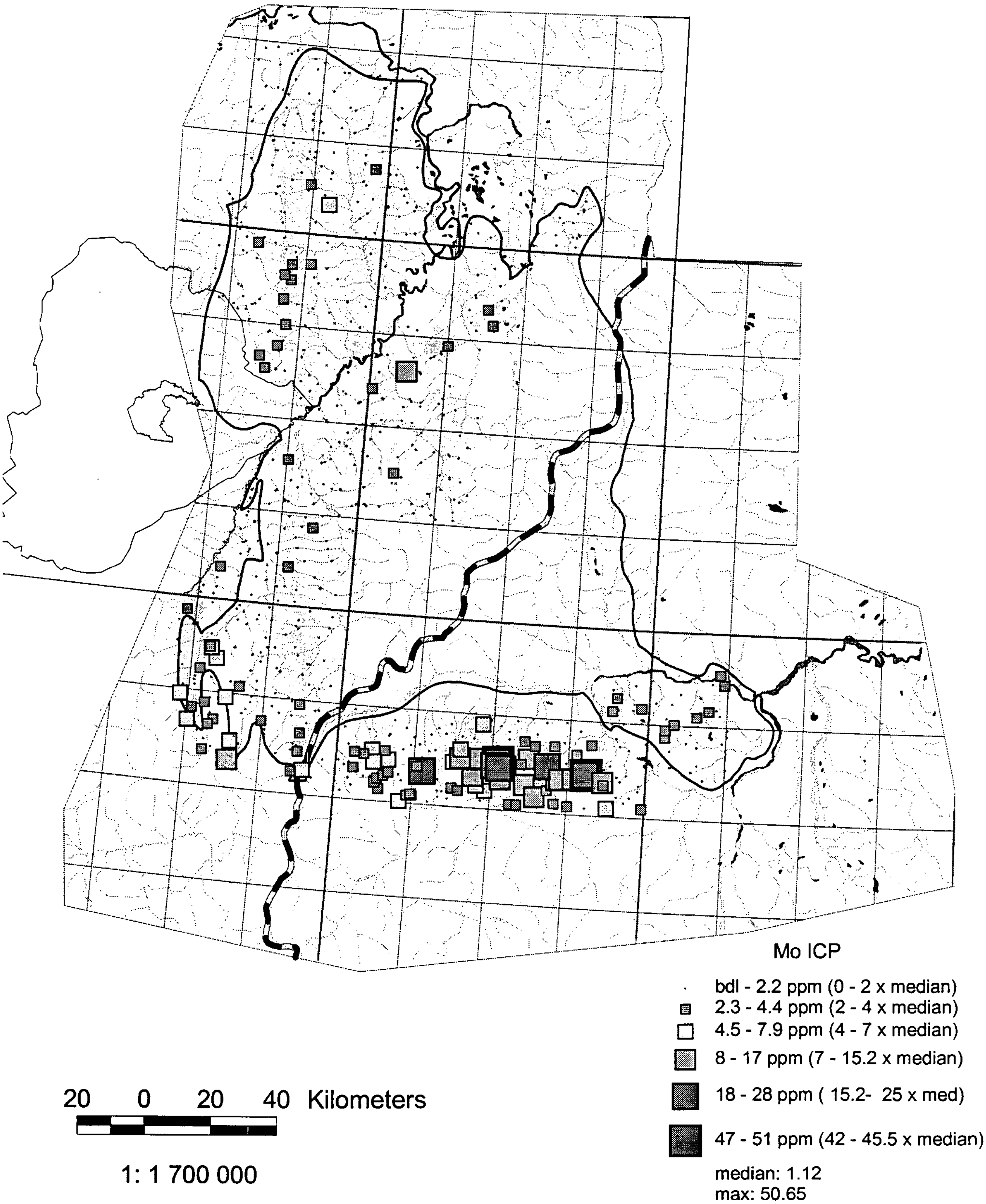


Cu- Copper

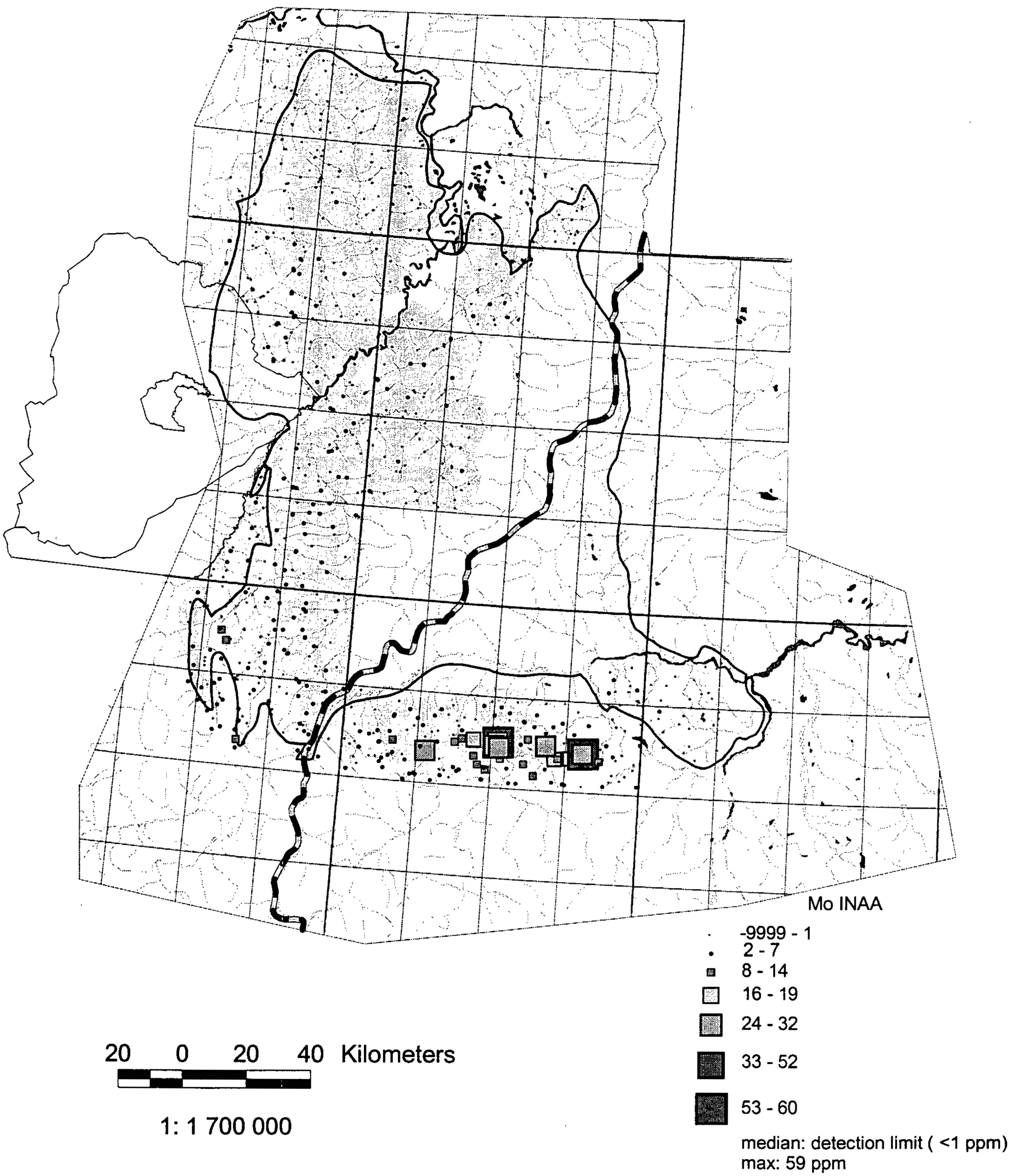


Cu ICP
bdl - 27 ppm (0 - 1.5 x median)
27.1 - 50 ppm (1.5 - 2.8 x median)
50 - 85 ppm (2.8 - x 4.8 median)
216 ppm (12 X median)
median: 17.75 ppm
max: 216.21 ppm
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
1: 1 700 000

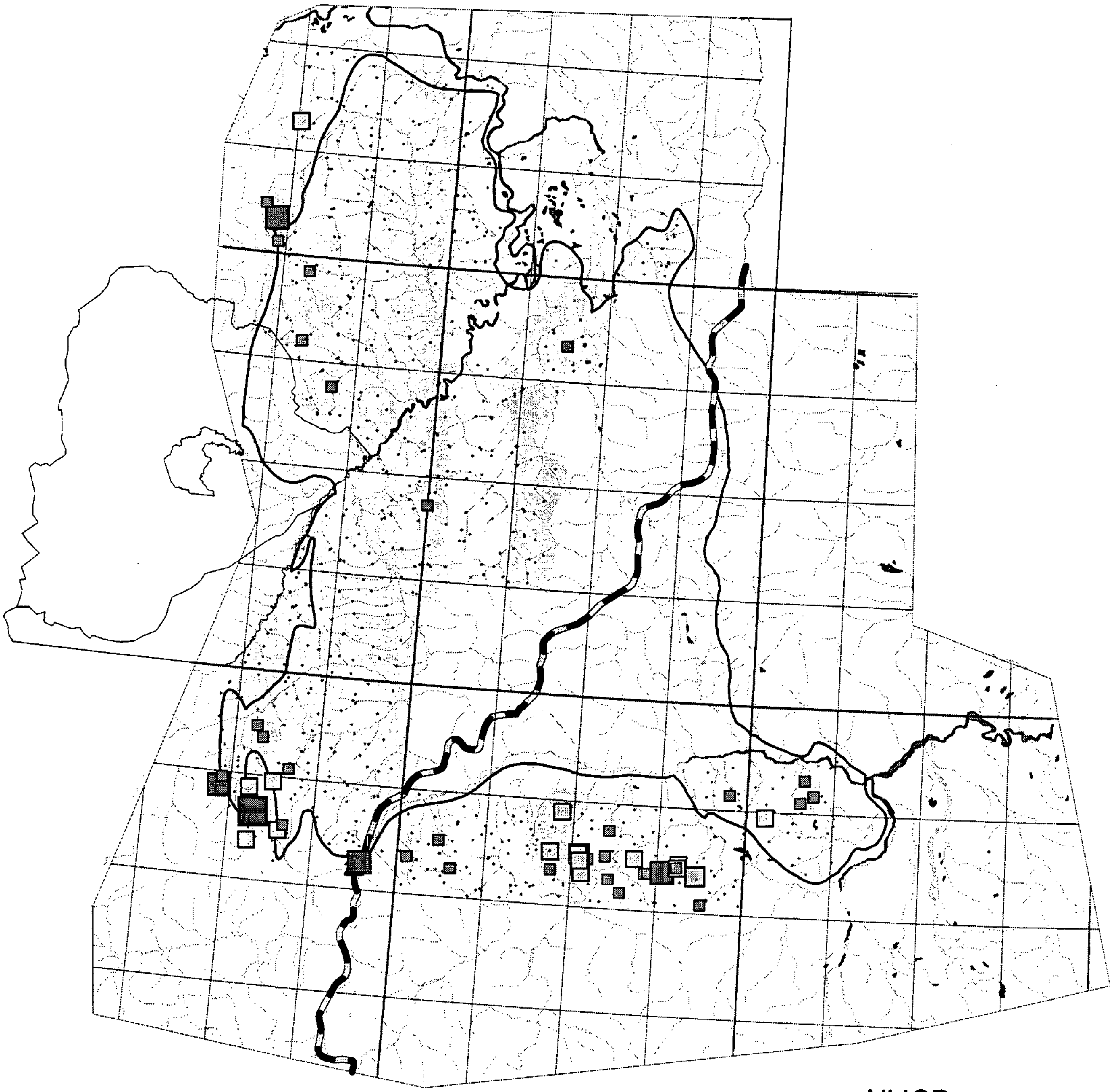
Mo-Molybdenum
ICP



Mo-Molybdenum INAA



Ni-Nickel ICP



Ni ICP

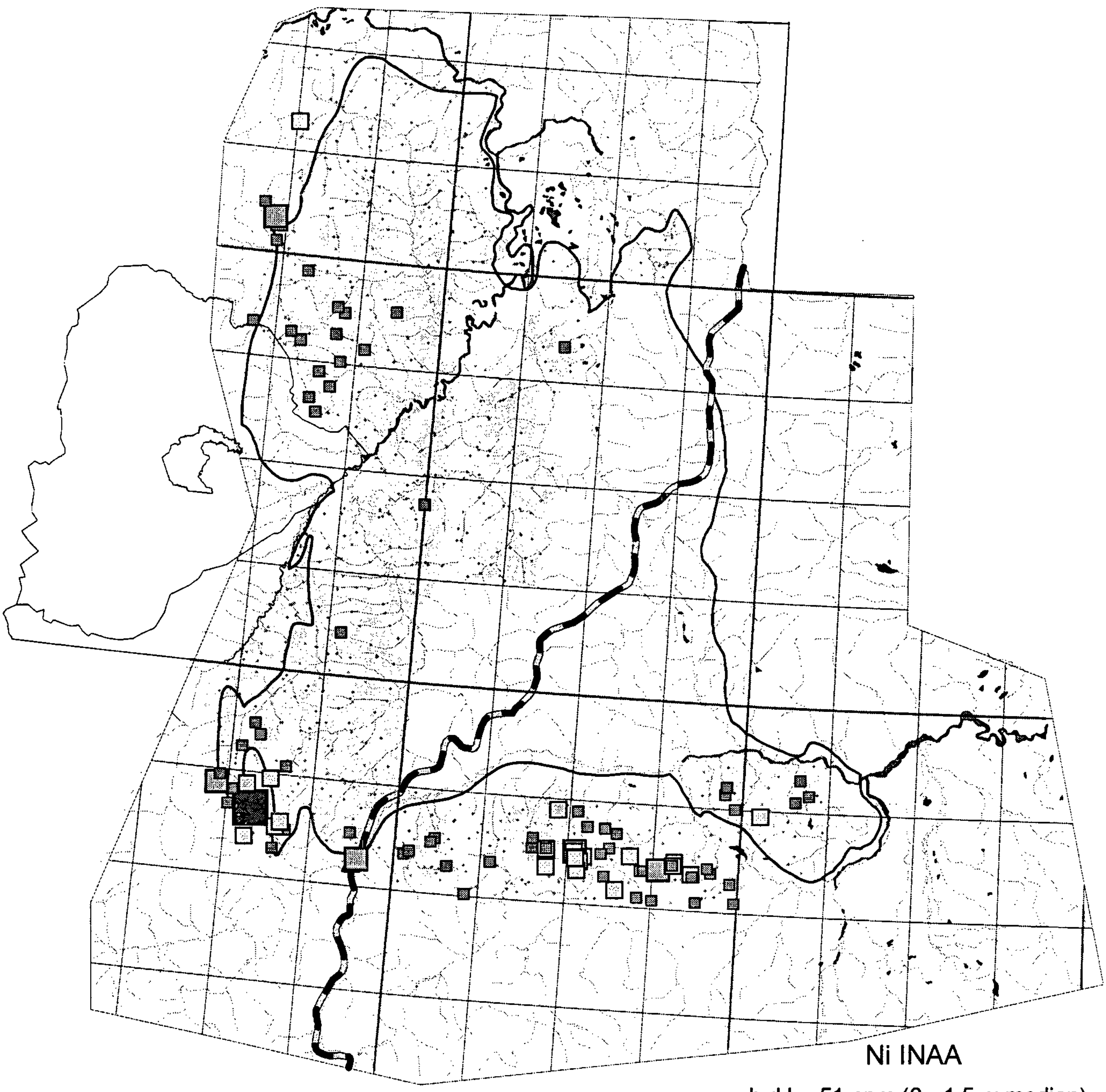
- bdl - 54.8 ppm (0 - 2 x median)
- 54.9 - 100.7 ppm (2 - 3.6 x median)
- 100.8 - 153.7 ppm (3.6 - 5.6 x median)
- 184.8 - 215 ppm (6.7 - 7.8 x median)
- 216 - 310.8 ppm (7.8 - 11.3 x median)
- 684 ppm (11.3 - 25 x median)

median: 27.4 ppm
max: 683.7

20 0 20 40 Kilometers

1: 1 700 000

Ni-Nickel
INAA



20 0 20 40 Kilometers

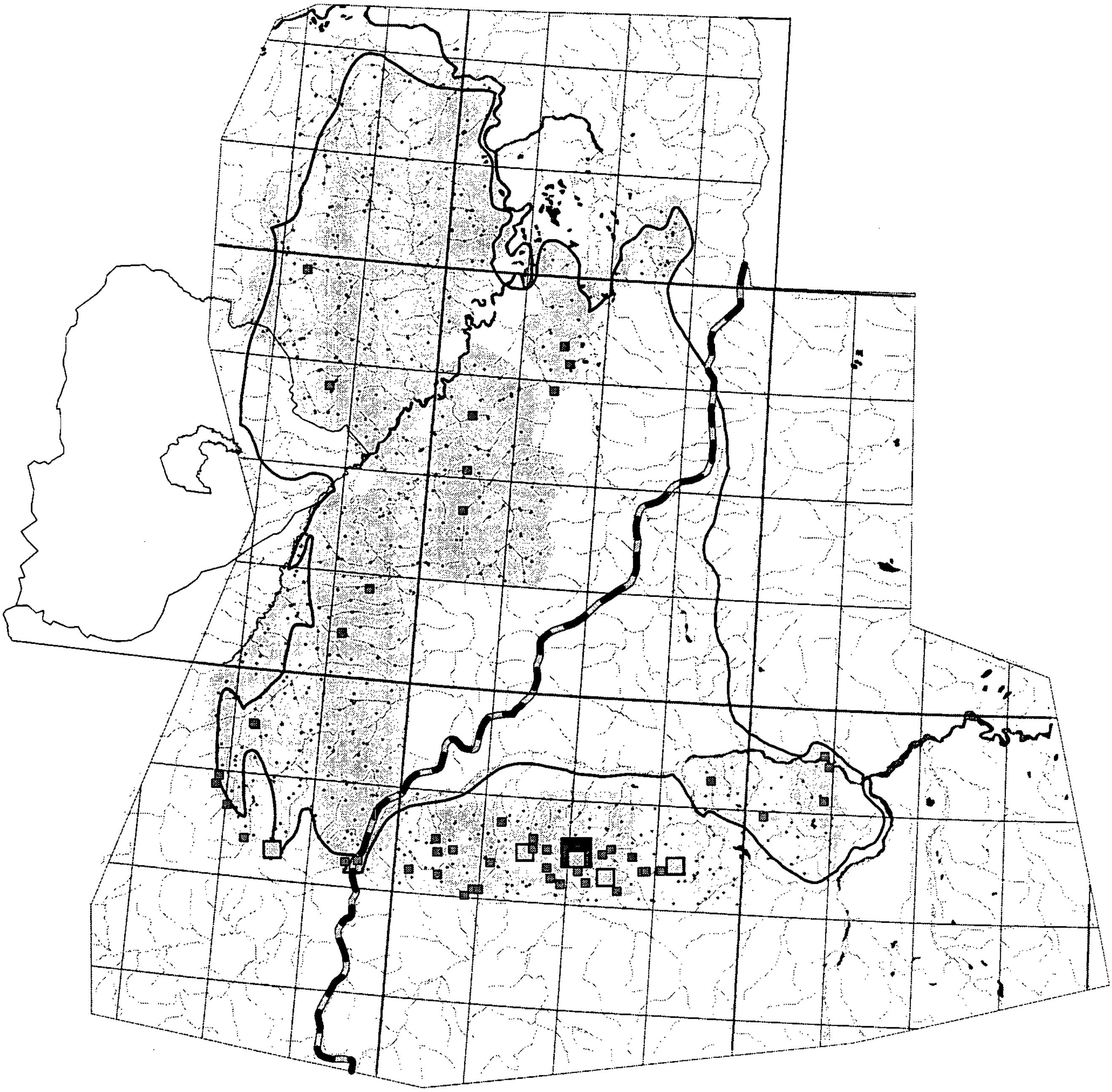
1: 1 700 000

Ni INAA

- b.d.l. - 51 ppm (0 - 1.5 x median)
- 51 - 99 ppm (1.5 - 2.9 x median)
- 100 - 190 ppm (2.9 - 5.6 x median)
- 200 - 290 ppm (5.8 - 8.5 x edian)
- 370 - 450 ppm (10.9 - 13.2 x median)
- 680 - 800 (20 - 23.5 x median)

median: 34 ppm
max: 800 ppm

Sb-Antimony
(ICP)



Sb ICP

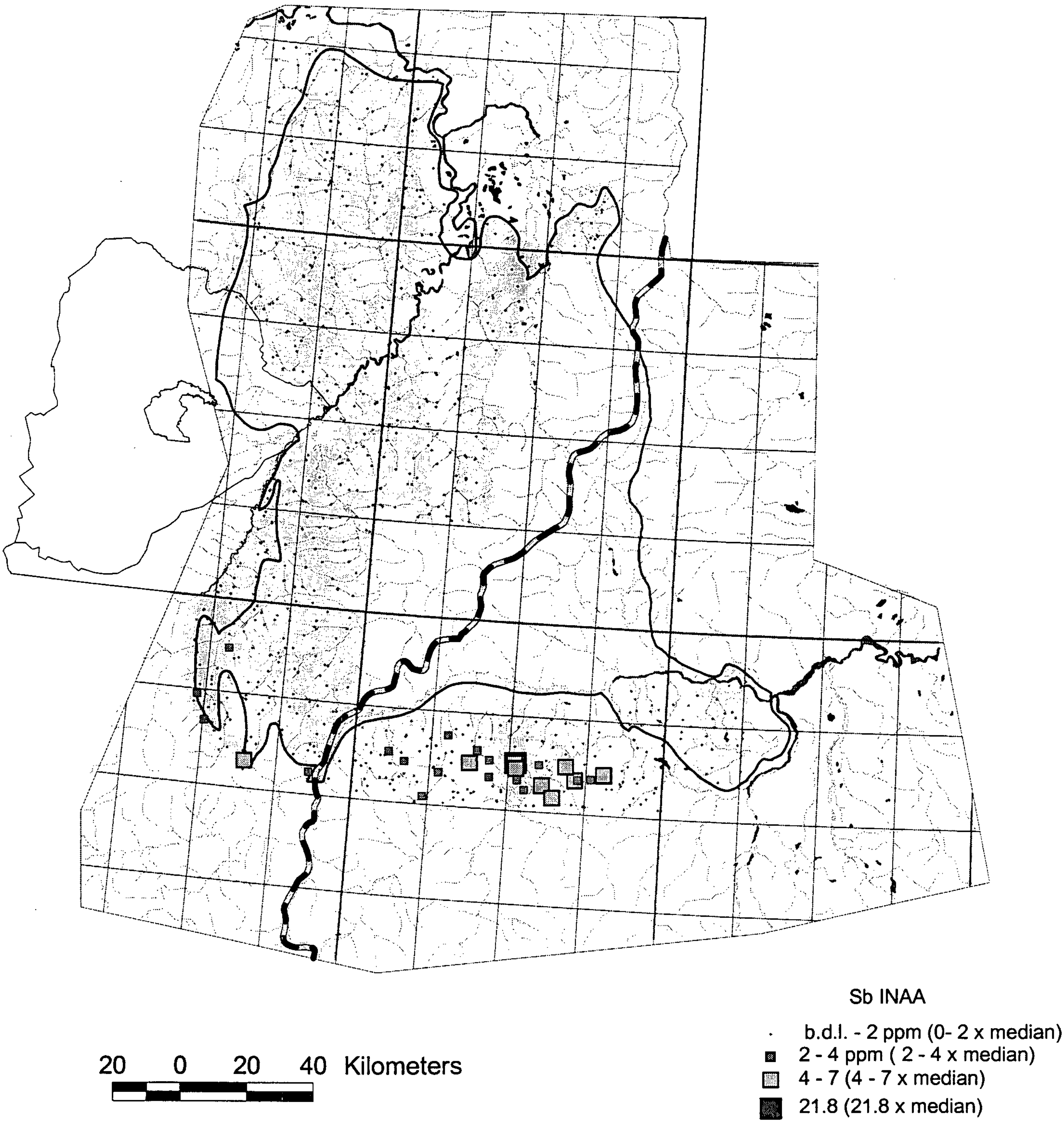
- bdl - 0.94 ppm (0 - 2 x median)
- 0.95 - 3 ppm (5 - 6 x median)
- 3-6 ppm (6 - 8 x median)
- 15.6 ppm (33 x median)

median: 0.47
max: 15.6

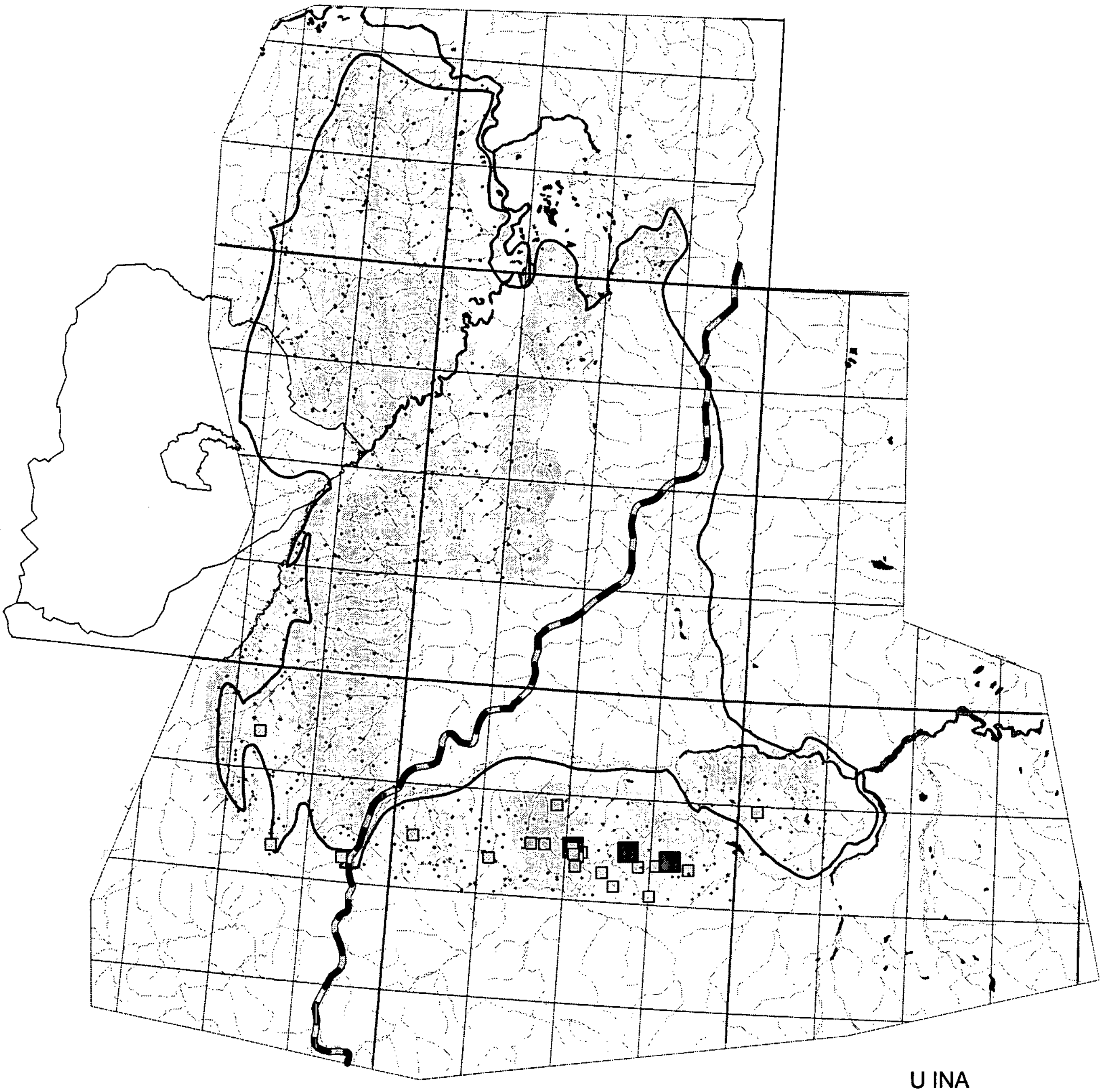
20 0 20 40 Kilometers

1: 1 700 000

Sb-Antimony
(INAA)



U-Uranium
(INA)



U INA

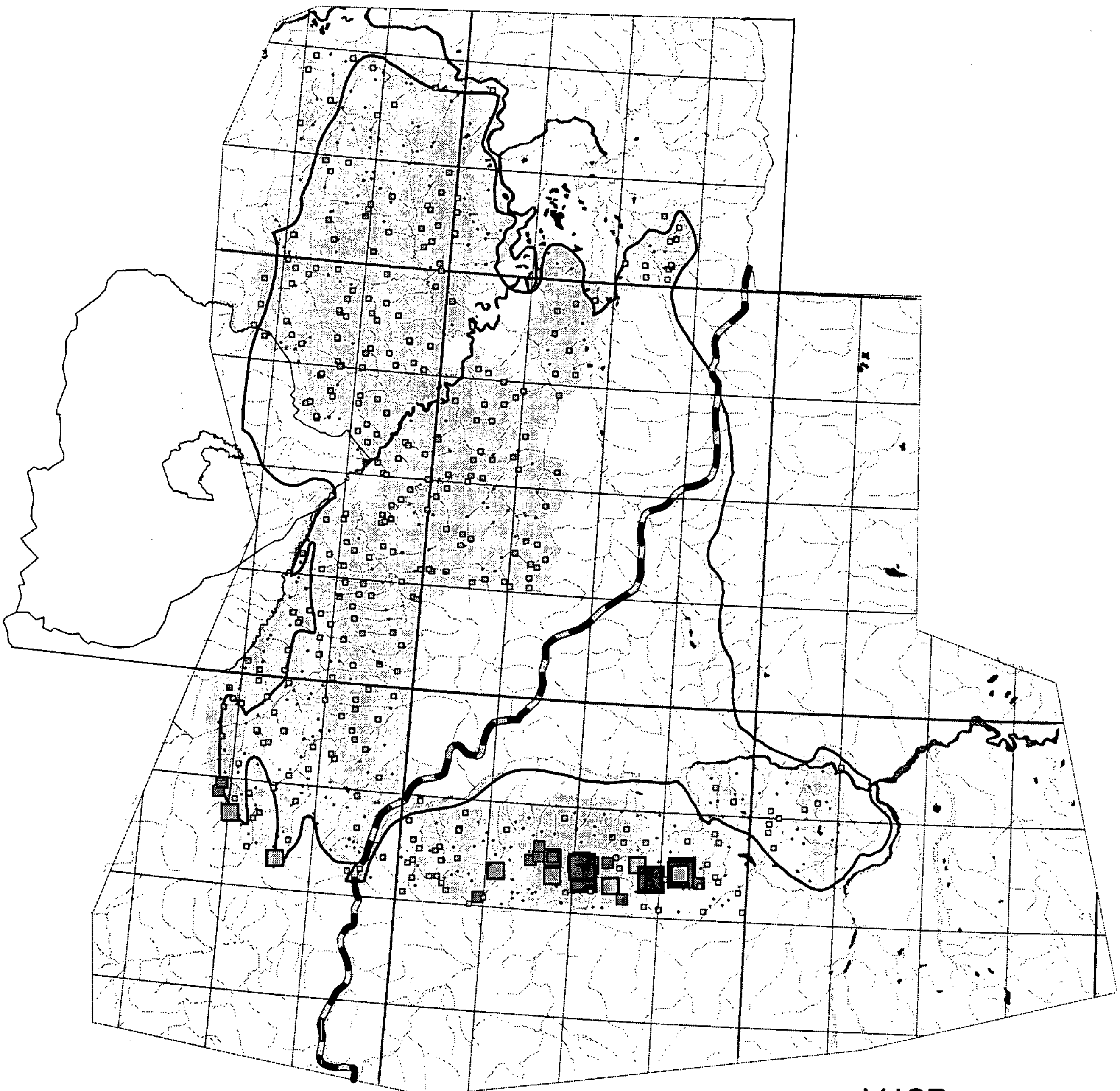
- bdl - 6.7 ppm (b.d.l. - 2 x median)
- 6.81 - 11.9 ppm (2 - 3.5 x median)
- 14 - 18 ppm (4 - 5.3 x median)

median: 3.4 ppm
max: 18 ppm

20 0 20 40 Kilometers

1: 1 700 000

V-Vanadium
(ICP)



20 0 20 40 Kilometers

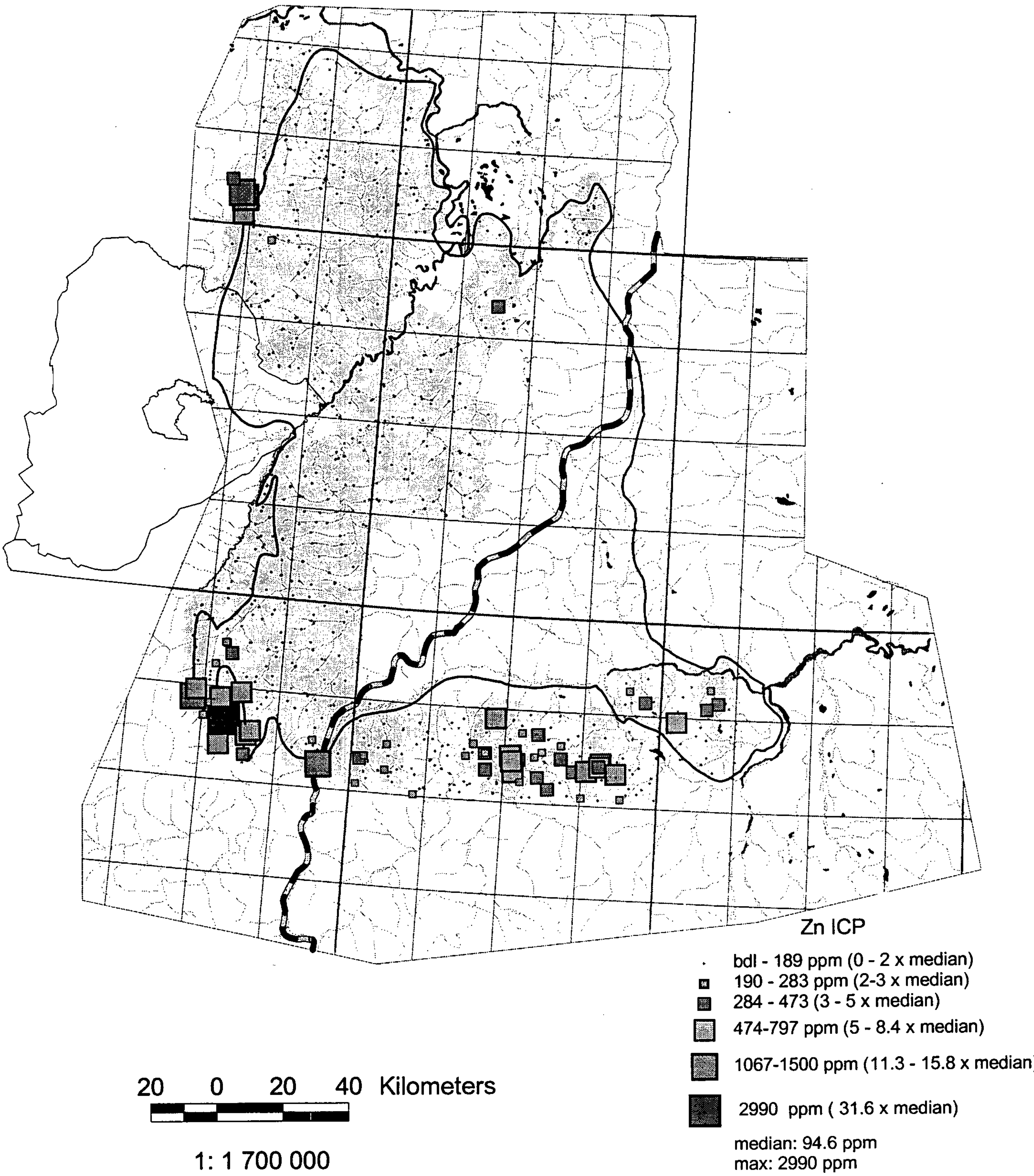
1: 1 700 000

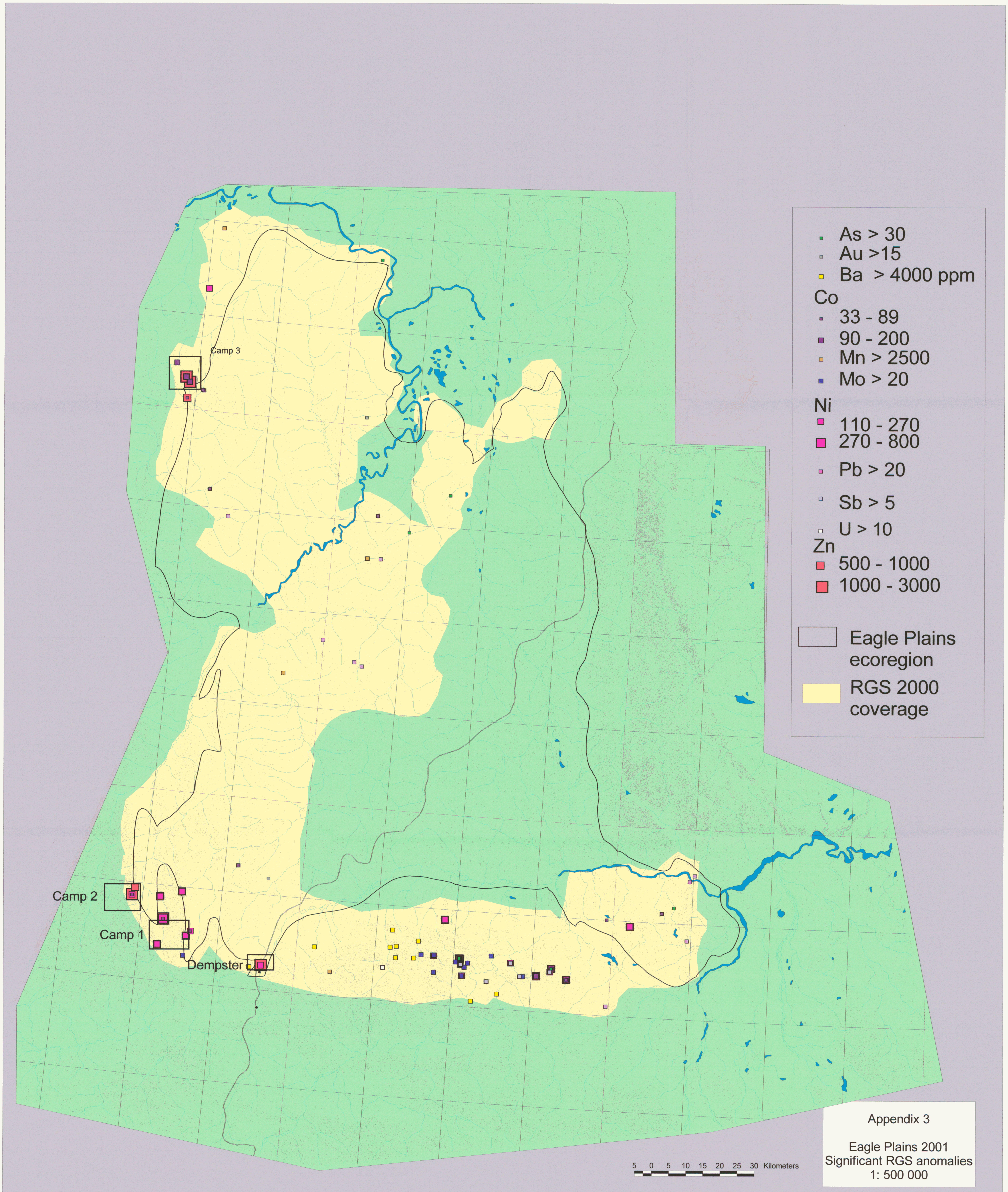
V ICP

- bdl - 51.6 ppm (0 - 1 x median)
- 51.61 - 60.2 ppm (1 - 2 x median)
- 60.21 - 77.4 ppm (2 - 3 x median)
- 77.41 - 103.2 ppm (3 - 5 x median)
- 103.21 - 137.6 ppm (5 - 6.2 x median)

median: 43 ppm
max: 269 ppm

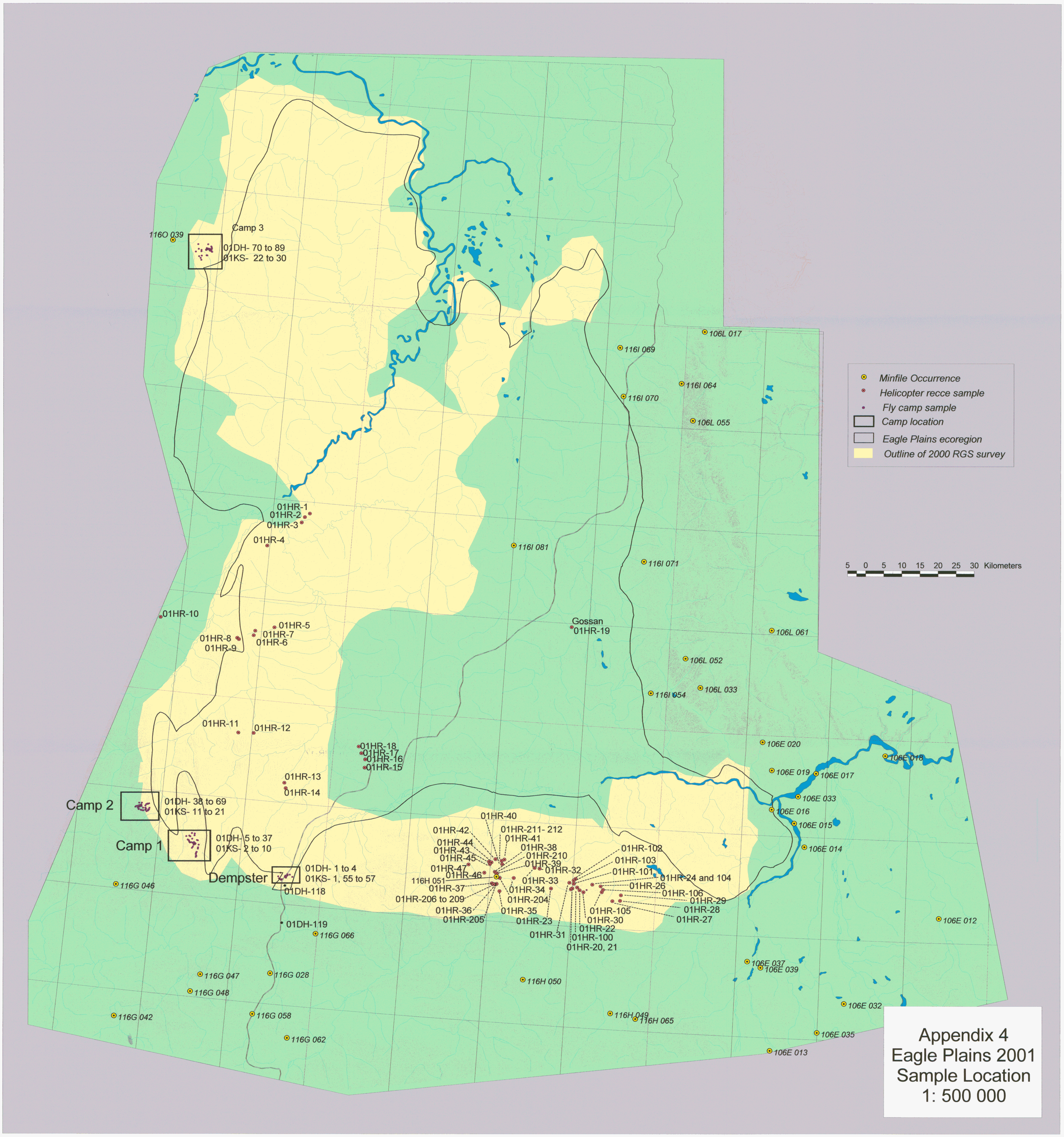
Zn-Zinc
(ICP)


Zn ICP
bdl - 189 ppm (0 - 2 x median)
190 - 283 ppm (2-3 x median)
284 - 473 (3 - 5 x median)
474-797 ppm (5 - 8.4 x median)
1067-1500 ppm (11.3 - 15.8 x median)
2990 ppm (31.6 x median)
median: 94.6 ppm
max: 2990 ppm
20 0 20 40 Kilometers
1: 1 700 000



Appendix 3

Eagle Plains 2001
Significant RGS anomalies
1: 500 000


Camp 3
116O 039
01DH- 70 to 89
01KS- 22 to 30
106L 017
116I 069
116I 064
116I 070
106L 055
Minfile Occurrence
Helicopter recce sample
Fly camp sample
Camp location
Eagle Plains ecoregion
Outline of 2000 RGS survey
01HR-1
01HR-2
01HR-3
01HR-4
116I 081
116I 071
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometers
01HR-10
01HR-5
01HR-7
01HR-6
01HR-8
01HR-9
Gossan
01HR-19
106L 061
106L 052
106L 033
116I 054
01HR-11
01HR-12
106E 020
01HR-18
01HR-17
01HR-16
01HR-15
106E 018
106E 019
106E 017
01HR-13
01HR-14
106E 033
Camp 2
01DH- 38 to 69
01KS- 11 to 21
106E 016
01HR-40
106E 015
Camp 1
01DH- 5 to 37
01KS- 2 to 10
01HR-42
01HR-211- 212
01HR-41
01HR-44
01HR-43
01HR-38
01HR-210
01HR-45
01HR-39
01HR-102
106E 014
01HR-103
01HR-47
01HR-46
01HR-32
01HR-101
Dempster
01DH- 1 to 4
01KS- 1, 55 to 57
01DH-118
116H 051
01HR-37
01HR-33
01HR-34
01HR-24 and 104
01HR-26
01HR-106
01HR-29
01HR-28
01HR-27
116G 046
01HR-206 to 209
01HR-204
01HR-36
01HR-35
01HR-205
01HR-23
01HR-105
01HR-30
01HR-22
01HR-31
01HR-100
01HR-20, 21
01DH-119
116G 066
106E 012
106E 037
106E 039
116G 047
116G 028
116H 050
116G 048
106E 032
116G 042
116G 058
116H 049
116H 065
106E 035
116G 062
106E 013
Appendix 4
Eagle Plains 2001
Sample Location
1: 500 000