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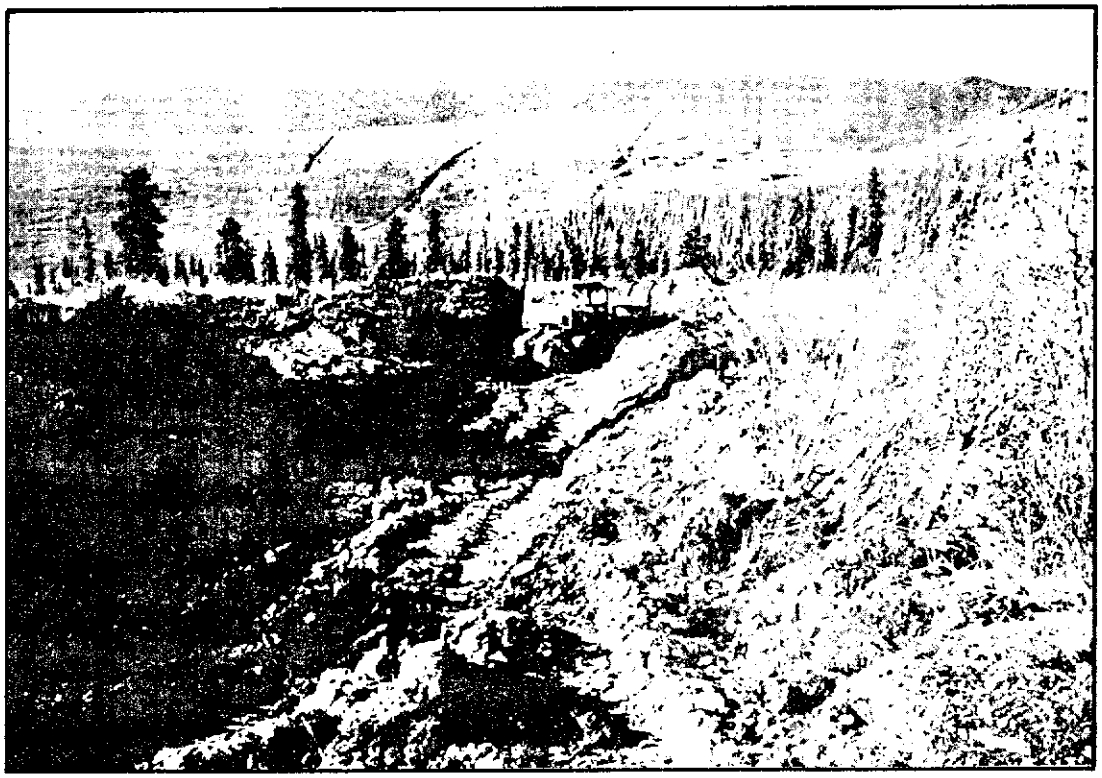
YUKON EXPLORATION 1985-1986



Canada

The Dawson Range in west-central Yukon has been one of the most active areas in the Territory during the recent gold-silver exploration boom. This view looking west across the Mount Nansen Camp shows trenching on the Brown-McDade Vein with the mill which last operated in 1976 in the background.

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Exploration and Geological Services
Division, Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

YUKON EXPLORATION 1985-1986

Exploration and Geological Services Division
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PROGRAMME DES AFFAIRES DU NORD, YUKON
AFFAIRES INDIENNES ET DU NORD, CANADA

INTRODUCTION

En 1985, les activités minières se déroulant au Yukon ont été caractérisées par la production, à une échelle modeste, d'argent, de plomb et de zinc provenant de filons fortement minéralisés, et par la production d'or et d'argent en provenance d'exploitations de gîtes alluviaux (placers) dans les ruisseaux. En 1985, au Yukon, la production de métaux a été la suivante : argent, 46,7 millions g; plomb, 1,6 million kg; zinc, 55 000 kg et or brut alluvial (d'après les relevés des redevances), 3,05 millions g.

ACTIVITÉS MINIERES ET TRAVAUX DE PRÉPARATION

En 1985, 303 personnes ont été employées dans six exploitations minières en roche dure. A la mines Elsa (105 M 14), pour 10 projets miniers et d'exploration, la United Keno Hill a employé 184 personnes et produit 67 685 tonnes métriques de minerai. Dans les usines de traitement du minerai, 40,3 tonnes métriques d'argent, 960 tonnes métriques de plomb et 63 tonnes métriques de zinc ont été extraites. Les activités d'exploration et d'exploitation minières comprenaient l'exploitation des mines souterraines Husky, Ruby et Elsa, et les mines à ciel ouvert 1 - 15, Hector et Calumet. Une certaine quantité de minerai a aussi été extraite à la pelle mécanique du fond des mines à ciel ouvert Miller et Bermingham au sud-ouest. Les galeries d'exploration à flanc de coteau ont aussi fait l'objet d'activités aux emplacements suivants : Silver King, Bellekeno et Lucky Queen.

La compagnie Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd., a exploité le minerai de forte teneur du site Shamrock (105 M 14) sur une concession obtenue de la United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. Environ 313,3 tonnes métriques de galène contenant 8 914 g/t d'argent ont été extraites des piliers sommitaux à la surface de l'ancien site minier.

La société Springmount Operating Company a extrait 68 tonnes métriques de minerai à forte teneur en argent, en plomb et en zinc, dans la mine de la colline Keno (105 M 14).

Dans la région de Rogue et de la rivière Hess, la Dawson Eldorado Gold Exploration Ltd. a exploité à ciel ouvert les claims PLATA et INCA (105 N 9, 105 O 12). La compagnie a expédié trois chargements de minerai totalisant 907 tonnes métriques; le minerai avait une teneur moyenne de 3950 g/t d'argent et 60 % de plomb. Les travaux d'exploration en surface comprenaient des sondages, des dynamitages et des excavations de tranchées; dans le sous-sol, un travers-banc et un forage dans la galerie à flan de coteau ont été complétés à Plata #2 .

La Canamax Resources Inc. a prélevé des échantillons en vrac dans la zone de Peel sur la propriété KETZA (105 F 9) dans une galerie à 407 m, creusée au-desus de la zone de Ridge jusque dans la zone de Peel.

A Faro (105 K 6), la mine de la Cyprus Anvil n'a pas été exploitée en 1985 et, en fait, toute activité y a été suspendue durant l'été et l'automne. Des négociations ont eu lieu entre la compagnie Dome, les gouvernements fédéral et territorial, la Curragh Resources et d'autres groupes concernés, afin que la compagnie Curragh soit vendue, et que la mine soit rouverte. La vente a été conclue en novembre 1985, et l'on prévoit que du concentré sera produit au printemps de 1986.

ACTIVITÉS D'EXPLORATION

On estime que de 10 à 12 millions de dollars ont été consacrés à l'exploration minière au Yukon en 1985 - à peu près autant que durant les deux années précédentes. Toutefois, si l'on inclut les projets périphériques qui ont été réalisés à proximité de la frontière du Yukon, tels que les projets Cantung, Midway et Windy Craggy, on estime que de 20 à 25 millions de dollars auraient été consacrés aux travaux d'exploration et de préparation (à peu près autant qu'en 1984).

Le nombre total de claims à jour sur les terrains quartzeux est tombé à 44 334, alors qu'il était de 47 475 l'année dernière, et que 5 097 nouveaux claims de ce type avaient été jalonnés en 1985. Cette année, les régions le plus activement explorées ont été la région de Rancheria (105 B S.-E.), la vallée de la rivière Wheaton (105 D S.-O.), la région de la rivière Ketza (105 F), et la région du mont Nansen et du mont Freegold (115 I). Dans tous ces lieux, l'exploration portait sur les métaux précieux.

Au Yukon, plusieurs campements ont connu de l'expansion en 1985, et leurs activités d'exploration se sont déroulées de façon très visible. Un petit gîte riche en métaux précieux avait été découvert quelques années auparavant. En 1985, il fait maintenant l'objet de travaux de préparation du sous-sol et de sérieux travaux de forage en vue de l'estimation des réserves, tandis que dans l'ensemble de la région périphérique, une nouvelle compagnie d'exploration minière fonctionne intensément et se lance dans la prospection. En particulier, dans la région de Skukum - de la rivière Wheaton - du mont Montana, au sud-ouest de Whitehorse, les veines de quartz aurifère de l'époque éocène font l'objet d'une évaluation. Au mont Skukum, l'existence d'un gîte est maintenant prouvée et l'on prévoit que la production commencera à l'hiver.

Le chaînon Dawson abrite une minéralisation filonienne similaire du crétacé, probablement associée aux roches volcaniques du mont Nansen. La compagnie Chevron a parrainé l'exploration souterraine du réseau filonien épithermal de Brown-McDade sur le site du mont Nansen, ainsi que les complexes de brèches porphyriques du mont Freegold, de Casino et du ruisseau Revenue. Ces gisements pourraient constituer des gîtes aurifères exploitables par lixiviation en tas.

Dans l'ensemble, des séquences mixtes carbonatées-clastiques du sud-est du Yukon, des filons et des mantos contenant des sulfures massifs ont été explorés. Dans la partie contiguë tout au nord de la C.-B., le sous-sol du gîte Midway a de nouveau fait l'objet d'une évaluation portant sur sa riche minéralisation en argent, en zinc et en plomb. Un peu plus au nord sur le territoire adjacent du Yukon, le filon CMC a fait l'objet d'importants travaux d'évaluation en surface et de sondages réalisés par la compagnie Silver Hart. La Canamax, qui a effectué des forages au diamant, a réévalué positivement le tonnage du corps minéralisé par substitution en argent, en zinc et en plomb, sur le site du mont Hundere au nord du lac Watson; plus au nord-ouest, le gîte aurifère de la rivière Ketza a fait l'objet de travaux d'exploration souterraine, et la compagnie Canamax a accru de façon notable le chiffre des réserves de ce gîte.

Le versant sud du sillon de Tintina, à l'ouest de la rivière Ross à l'emplacement du ruisseau Grew, abrite probablement une coulée de cendres de l'ère tertiaire localement silicifiée, argilisée et minéralisée en or. Cette année, la compagnie Hudson Bay Exploration and Development a fait beaucoup de recherches sur le gîte aurifère possible appelé "no see um".

L'information ci-dessous a été strictement compilée d'après des formulaires non confidentiels intitulés Summary of Exploration and Development Work 1985 (Résumé des travaux d'exploration et de préparation effectués en 1985), formulaire rempli par des compagnies réalisant des travaux d'exploration et de préparation au Yukon. Les détails sont présentés sous forme de liste, dans la séquence établie selon le SNRC, à l'intérieur des groupes de produits suivants : or, argent (plomb, zinc); plomb, zinc (argent); tungstène, molybdène et barytine.

PLACERS

D'après les registres des redevances, la production d'or brut de 1985 a dépassé la production totale d'or brut obtenue en 1984. Des redevances ont été payées sur 3 048 082 g.

En 1985, le nombre d'exploitations de placers a été de 190, comparativement à 195 en 1984. Le nombre de personnes directement employées sur les propriétés a été de 700, comparativement à 734 la saison précédente.

Durant l'hiver de 1984-1985, trois propriétés souterraines ont été exploitées dans des placers : la société Klondyke Underground Mining Ltd. a extrait 18 000 v3 de graviers productifs sur la propriété du ruisseau Miller, autrefois exploitée par la Whitehorse Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd. et la Chumar Placers. En novembre 1984 et en février 1985, le nombre moyen d'employés était de huit.

La compagnie White Channel Underground Mining Ltd. a extrait 39 000 v3 de minerai de la propriété Jackson Hill. En moyenne, 8 personnes ont été employées de novembre 1984 à février 1985. La propriété avait été exploitée par la Jackson Hill Ventures Ltd. au cours de la saison précédente.

La compagnie King Solomon Mines Ltd. a exploité la zone productrice de White Channel, sur les collines King Solomon. Environ 13 000 v3 de minerai ont été extraites par 4 personnes entre les mois de janvier et de mars 1985.

Des trois exploitations souterraines, seules les propriétés Miller Creek et Jackson Hill restent actives (avec les mêmes exploitants depuis novembre 1985). Les travaux d'exploitation sur le site King Solomon ont cessé.

Le nombre de claims et de concessions à jour où sont effectués des dragages de placers s'élève à 14 739, comparativement à 15 524 pour toute l'année 1984.

APERCU DES ACTIVITÉS D'EXPLORATION ET D'EXPLOITATION MINIÈRES DANS LE TERRITOIRE DU YUKON EN 1986

PERSONNEL, DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES RESSOURCES MINÉRALES
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ACTIVITÉS DE PROSPECTION ET DE MISE EN VALEUR

ROCHE DURE

Durant l'année, l'exploitation minière en roche dure a augmenté : la mine du mont Skukum a été ouverte, celle de Faro a été rouverte, la mine de la United Keno Hill est restée active, et trois petites mines de minerai argentifère et plombifère à haute teneur ont été exploitées. Deux de ces dernières ont été exploitées par la compagnie Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd., y compris une dans la région de la rivière Hess (propriété PLATA-INCA) et une à la colline Keno (propriété CARIBOU). Une autre a été exploitée par la Springmount Operating Company à la colline Keno (propriété IRONCLAD, claim de Thunderbird). Trois propriétés ont fait l'objet de travaux importants de préparation du sous-sol : la propriété de la rivière Ketza, "BOOM" (KON), dans la région de la rivière Ross, les propriétés de la Silver Hart, "MIDNIGHT" (CMC) et LOGJAM (BARB), dans la région de Rancheria. Dans deux propriétés du chaînon Dawson, ANTONIUK et BROWN-McDADE, des travaux importants de préparation en surface ont eu lieu.

Mine de zinc, de plomb et d'argent de FARO

Le 4 novembre 1985, la compagnie Curragh Resources a acquis la mine de zinc, de plomb et d'argent de la Cyprus Anvil, propriété de la Dome Petroleum. Il s'agissait d'une vente complexe, à laquelle participaient les gouvernements fédéral et territorial (3 millions de dollars aux termes de l'entente de développement économique conclue entre le Canada et le Yukon, et la garantie d'un prêt bancaire de 15 millions de dollars), la Banque Toronto-Dominion, la City Bank de New York), la Mitsui Bank du Japon, la Curragh, la Dome Petroleum, la Trans Canada Pipeline et deux cabinets d'avocats. On estime que le capital total nécessaire pour redémarrer la mine était de 30 millions de dollars, dont 10 millions pour la préparation des fronts de taille dans la mine à ciel ouvert, 10 millions qui couvriront la remise en marche de l'installation et les rénovations de l'équipement minier, et de 5 millions à 10 millions pour la structuration, l'organisation et les recherches logistiques concernant le projet.

En janvier 1986, les travaux d'enlèvement des morts-terrains ont repris, et 169 personnes ont été employées. La compagnie a recommencé le traitement du minerai en juin après une absence de quatre ans et a commencé à traiter approximativement 5 500 tonnes métriques (6 000 tonnes anglaises) par jour. Actuellement, le rythme de traitement est presque le double de ce chiffre. La compagnie a traité au total 1 943 436 tonnes métriques, dont elle a extrait 65 884 721 kg de zinc, 38 175 444 kg de plomb et 34 659 000 g (1 077 895 oz) d'argent. En moyenne, 433 personnes ont été employées de juin à octobre.

La compagnie Yukon-Alaska Transport s'est engagée, aux termes d'un contrat, à transporter le minerai par camion jusqu'à Skagway par la route du Klondike, ce qui représente un voyage aller-retour de 1 126 km et prend huit heures dans un sens comme dans l'autre. Les camions sont équipés de moteurs Caterpillar et portent quatre conteneurs de concentré en acier inoxydable, de modèle Boliden (en forme de moule à gâteau), pouvant contenir chacun 11,4 tonnes métriques de concentré, et placés sur des remorques de 2,6 m de large par 25,9 m de long. La compagnie prévoit consacrer environ 1 million de dollars US au revêtement des routes et aux modifications des ponts du côté de l'Alaska. Le gouvernement du Yukon entretient et améliore la portion de la route située du côté du Yukon. A Skagway, les camions déchargent le concentré dans un terminal capable de recevoir 109 000 tonnes métriques de concentré et jusqu'à 40 000 tonnes métriques de concentré par réservoir. La compagnie Curragh prévoit des ventes de 500 000 tonnes métriques de concentré de plomb et de zinc pour l'année. Dix pour cent de ce concentré sont destinés à l'Australie, 45 % sont répartis entre le Japon et la Corée, et les 45 % restants sont distribués à plusieurs fonderies européennes.

Mine d'or du mont SKUKUM

Le compagnie Mount Skukum Gold Mining Corp. Ltd. a commencé à construire le complexe minier de Mount Skukum Gold Mine, au coût de 10 millions de dollars, en août 1985. Le gouvernement du Yukon a fourni 2 millions pour améliorer la route d'accès (la route du lac Annie et son prolongement). La compagnie a commencé à traiter le minerai d'or en février 1986. Le minerai est transporté en aval de la colline, à une distance d'environ 10 km, jusqu'à l'installation de traitement, qui emploie les procédés classiques de concassage, de broyage et de cyanuration, avec un taux de récupération de 94 %, et produit des lingots d'or et d'argent (60 % d'or, 40 % d'argent), qui sont expédiés pour subir un affinage supplémentaire. La première barre d'or et d'argent a été coulée le 7 mars. La compagnie produit 270 tonnes métriques (300 tonnes anglaises) par jour, et approximativement 1 710 000 g (55 000 oz) par année. La production totale a été de 77 724 tonnes métriques (85 599 tonnes anglaises), dont 915 620 g (29 438 oz) d'or ont été extraits. En moyenne, 92 personnes ont été employées dans la mine.

Le corps minéralisé du mont Skukum, appelé zone du Cirque (Cirque Zone), a une longueur d'environ 219 m, une largeur de 0,9 à 9,7 m (3,5 m en moyenne), et une profondeur de 110 m, et il est presque vertical. On estime actuellement que les réserves de la zone du Cirque contiennent 149 000 tonnes métriques de minerai, dont dont la teneur est de 25 g/t d'or et 21 g/t d'argent. En tout, on a consacré 1,2 million de dollars à l'exploration des zones proches de Brandy et Lake et de plusieurs autres zones.

Mines d'argent, de plomb et de zinc de la UNITED KENO HILL

La compagnie United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. a poursuivi ses opérations sur les collines Galena et Keno. A la fin de 1985, les réserves de minerai s'élevaient à 166 077 tonnes métriques, et leur teneur était de 853 g/t d'argent et de 3,2 % de plomb. La compagnie a traité au total 73 719 tonnes métriques, dont elle a extrait 53 700 487 g (1 726 515 oz) d'argent, 1 360 297 kg (2 998 891 lbs) de plomb et 185 412 kg (408 756 lbs) de zinc. Le minerai provenait de quatre mines souterraines et de trois mines à ciel ouvert (voir le tableau 1). En moyenne, 181 personnes ont été employées dans la mine.

En 1985, la United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. a subi des pertes d'exploitation s'élevant à 2,5 millions de dollars et a consacré 4,7 millions de dollars à l'exploration financée par le CEE. En 1986, les coûts unitaires avaient diminué, étant passés de 131 $ la tonne métrique de minerai traité (144 $ la tonne anglaise) à 114 $ la tonne métrique (126 $ la tonne anglaise).

En 1986, la compagnie a fait état d'un profit d'exploitation de 1,1 million de dollars et a aussi consacré 5 millions de dollars à l'exploration financée par le CEE, qui comprenait trois nouvelles galeries d'exploration à flanc de coteau.

Propriété minière argentifère et plombifère PLATA-INCA
La compagnie Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. a extrait 200 tonnes métriques de minerai d'argent et de plomb d'une teneur moyenne de 6 000 g/t d'argent (175 oz/) sur la propriété PLATA-INCA dans les monts Hess. Dix personnes ont été employées dans cette mine. La compagnie a transporté ses activités de production à la colline Keno à la mi-septembre, en raison d'une interruption des filons et des lentilles allongées de minerai.

Propriété minière argentifère-plombifère CARIBOU
Depuis le 15 septembre, la compagnie Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. a extrait approximativement 91 tonnes métriques de minerai d'argent et de plomb dont la teneur est d'approximativement 13 700 g/t d'argent, sur la propriété CARIBOU à la colline Keno. Cinq personnes sont employées, et la date prévue de fermeture pour la saison est le 30 novembre.

Propriété argentifère-plombifère IRONCLAD
La compagnie Springmount Operating a creusé une galerie d'exploration à flanc de coteau sur le claim Thunderbird qui contient le filon IRONCLAD à la colline Keno. Les travaux ont été réalisés par deux employés, en septembre et en octobre.

Gîte aurifère de la rivière KETZA (BOOM)
Le gîte aurifère de la rivière Ketza, proche de la rivière Ross, est la propriété de la Canamax Resources Inc., de la Pacific Trans Ocean Resources Ltd. et de la Katza River Mines Ltd. Durant l'année, on a réalisé d'importants travaux de préparation, en particulier la construction de deux galeries à flanc de coteau et de plusieurs remontages, et des forages au diamant à la fois en surface et dans le sous-sol (voir le tableau 1). En moyenne, 26 personnes ont été employées, et le programme aura coûté environ 7 millions de dollars à la fin de 1986. Les compagnies travaillent à une étude de rentabilité et prendront une décision au sujet de la production au début de 1987. On estime qu'il faudra encore engager des dépenses en capital de 13 millions de dollars pour compléter la construction de l'usine de traitement et la mettre au point. Le gouvernement du Yukon a consacré plus de 250 000 $ à l'amélioration de la route d'accès à voie unique et à surface de gravier, de 49 km de long, qui sera terminée en 1987.

Les zones de Ridge et de Peel sont les deux plus importantes des nombreuses cheminées et des mantos aurifères contenus dans des calcaires du cambrien inférieur. Les réserves totales de minerai oxydé sont de 391 000 tonnes métriques et ont une teneur de 17,5 g/t d'or; 118 000 tonnes métriques proviennent de la zone de Ridge et 273 000 proviennent de la zone de Peel. La zone de Peel contient 177 000 tonnes métriques supplémentaires de minerai sulfuré difficile à traiter par des procédés métallurgiques, présentant une teneur de 16,5 g/t d'or. Dans les réserves de minerai oxydé, les taux de récupération sont de 94 % à 96 %, si l'on emploie le procédé classique d'extraction par le cyanure avec carbone en pulpe, le minerai étant broyé de façon relativement grossière, tandis qu'avec les réserves de minerai sulfuré, les taux d'extraction étaient de 63 % à 78 % lorsqu'on employait le procédé d'aération préalable et des concentrations élevées de réactif.

Propriété argentifère, plombifère et zincifère MIDNIGHT de la Silver Hart

De janvier à avril 1986, la compagnie Silver Hart Mines Ltd. a creusé une galerie à flanc de coteau et plusieurs remontages sur la propriété minière argentifère, plombifère et zincifère MIDNIGHT (claims CMC) dans la région de Rancheria. En moyenne 10 personnes ont été employées. Une nouvelle découverte, la zone KL, a été exposée sur une longueur de 244 m; sa largeur varie entre 1,8 m dans sa partie nord et 13,7 m dans sa partie sud, où elle est encore ouverte dans toute sa longueur. Dans la principale zone de faille, qui contient les zones TM, SM et KL, des tranchées ont été creusées de façon intermittente sur une longueur de 1 160 m, et cette zone est ouverte aux deux extrémités. La compagnie a estimé que le tonnage était suffisant pour alimenter une usine de traitement d'une capacité de 163 tonnes métriques (180 tonnes anglaises) par jour pendant trois ans.

Propriété argentifère LOGJAM

La compagnie AMP Exploration and Mining Co. Ltd. a réalisé un programme de préparation par forage au diamant dans le sous-sol et de préparation latérale d'une galerie à flanc de coteau dans la propriété argentifère LOGJAM, dans la région de Rancheria, en septembre et en octobre. Neuf personnes ont été employées en moyenne.

CHARBON

Mine de charbon du lac WHISKEY

La compagnie Nadahini Mining Corp. a ouvert une petite mine de charbon à ciel ouvert près de la rivière Ross sur la propriété du lac WHISKEY, afin d'alimenter l'usine de traitement de la mine Faro de la Curragh Resources. La compagnie a extrait 17 000 tonnes métriques (19 000 tonnes anglaises) de charbon entre les mois de mai et d'août, en utilisant en moyenne quatre employés.

Le charbon est contenu dans des grès et argiles lités du paléocène dans le sillon de Tintina, et il s'agit d'un charbon bitumineux non cokéfiable, riche en carbone et pauvre en cendres.

Propriété de la WHITEHORSE COAL

La Whitehorse Coal Corp. Ltd. a retiré un échantillon en vrac de 1 800 tonnes de sa zone productive, à 30 km au sud-ouest de Whitehorse. Un forage a été effectué sur la propriété, et la compagnie a indiqué que les réserves prouvées s'élevaient à 60 000 tonnes métriques. Elle espère établir un marché houiller à Whitehorse.

ACTIVITÉS D'EXPLORATION

On a estimé qu'en 1986, les dépenses engagées pour l'exploration minérale dans le territoire du Yukon seront de l'ordre de 30 à 35 millions de dollars. D'importantes sommes ont été consacrées à l'exploration et à la préparation intensive des propriétés; des sommes beaucoup moindres ont été dépensées pour l'exploration de base.

Dans toutes ces activités d'exploration, l'or a été le déclencheur principal. Le succès de la mine d'or du mont SKUKUM et l'augmentation constante du chiffre estimé des réserves à la rivière Ketza ont soulevé de l'optimisme à l'échelle du Yukon tout entier en ce qui concerne la présence de métaux précieux.

Le chaînon Dawson (115 I. J) a été le site d'un grand nombre d'activités liées à la recherche de minerai aurifère, et surtout le site d'importants travaux d'excavation de tranchées et de forage au diamant au mont Freegold, dans la région du ruisseau Revenue, au mont Nansen, à Casino et au mont Cockfield. Les cibles d'exploration sont toutes des minéralisations aurifères de type épithermal à mésothermal associées au volcanisme et aux intrusions felsiques proches de la surface, qui sont survenus au crétacé moyen au mont Nansen, et au crétacé supérieur à Carmacks. Dans cette région, on trouve toute une gamme de styles, depuis la présence d'or disséminé dans des brèches porphyriques (CASINO, ANTONIUK) jusqu'à des lentilles de sulfures aurifères massifs dans des rhyolites (REVENUE) et des filons discontinus quartzo-sulfurés à épontes minéralisées et altérées de façon variable (BROWN-McDADE, LAFORMA). Il est possible que la surface oxydée ou les parties proches de la surface de certains de ces gîtes puissent se prêter à la lixiviation en tas et à l'extraction à ciel ouvert. Dans plusieurs de ces gîtes, des essais sur des échantillons en vrac (BROWN-McDADE, ANTONIUK) ont été effectués cette année.

Dans la partie sud-ouest de la ville de Whitehorse (105 D), des travaux considérables de forage et d'excavation de tranchées ont été réalisés. Ce secteur est un district contenant des métaux précieux et comportant des zones telles que celles de la rivière Wheaton, du mont Montana et du lac Bennett. Des minéralisations en métaux précieux dans le district en question sont associées aux trois grands complexes volcaniques correspondants suivants :

1) le complexe volcanique éocène du mont Skukum et les intrusions rhyolitiques associées,
2) le complexe andésitique de la caldeira, probablement du crétacé supérieur au mont Montana,
3) le complexe de la caldeira du lac Bennett, de l'époque éocène.

Les cibles étaient toutes de type épithermal et comprenaient une gamme de brèches filoniennes quartzo-sulfurées (SKUKUM CREEK, VESUVIUS HILL) et de filons discontinus quartzique et sulfurés (TALLY-HO, MOUNT ANDERSON, BECKER-COCHRAN).

Dans la région de Rancheria, ont eu lieu un grand nombre d'activités d'exploration des filons, mantos et brèches associés à des intrusions riches en métaux précieux et en métaux communs. Le sondage du gîte possible LOGAN a permis de découvrir un réseau important de sotckwerks minéralisés en zinc et en argent, associés à une intrusion de porphyre felsique. La Silver Hart a fait l'acquisition notable de plus de 1 000 claims le long d'un axe nord-ouest à partir de son gîte filonien argentifère et plombifère (propriété MIDNIGHT).

Dans le sud-est des monts Pelly, la société Canamax a poursuivi des travaux de préparation du sous-sol dans les mantos et les zones verticales de substitution occupées par des sulfures aurifères massifs à la rivière Ketza (BOOM, KON), et les autres compagnies ont entrepris des travaux courants sur des propriétés des régions avoisinantes. Au nord-ouest, dans le sillon de Tintina,le gisement épithermal GREW CREEK (CANYON) a été exploré par des méthodes géochimiques et géophysiques. Dans la région du Klondike, le groupe Hugues-Lang a continué à effectuer des sondages dans les cibles aurifères, dans lesquelles la United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. a aussi effectué le creusement de tranchées.

Le platine a continué à susciter un certain intérêt; le détail le plus notable a été l'exploration du gîte cuprifère et nickélifère WELLGREEN dans la région des chaînons Kluane.

Le gouvernment du Yukon a parrainé un programme d'aide aux prospecteurs (ce qui représentent une dépense de 107 280 $) et un programme de stimulation de l'exploration minérale au Yukon (ce qui représentent une dépense de 962 350 $, pour encourager l'exploration minérale).

PLACERS

D'après les relevés des redevances, en 1986, la production d'or a été de 3 222 230 g (103 697 oz brutes). Les chiffres de production sont basés sur une redevance de 37,5 cents par once brute déclarée sur tout l'or exporté du territoire. Ainsi, les chiffres de production doivent être considérés comme des valeurs minimales, étant donné que l'or du Yukon n'est pas exporté en totalité. La production de l'année en cours dépassera probablement celle de toutes les autres années pour lesquelles on dispose de relevés depuis 1950.

On estime que le nombre d'exploitations minières de placers est le même que celui indiqué en 1985, soit 190. Les chiffres de production plus élevés de l'année en cours reflètent soit l'emploi de techniques minières plus avancées, soit la vente différée de l'or extrait les années précédentes.

Les faits les plus remarquables de la saison 1986 sont, en particulier, les suivants :

1. La compagnie White Channel Underground Mining Ltd. a extrait 23 000 m3 (30 000 v3) de gravier provenant de sa mine Jackson Hill située le long de la rivière Klondike, à l'est de l'embouchure du ruisseau Bonanza. L'exploitation a eu lieu dans le sous-sol de novembre 1985 à février 1986. En moyenne, six personnes ont été employées. La production enregistrée a été de 93 000 g (3 000 oz) d'or.

2. La compagnie Klondyke Underground Mining Ltd. a été active de novembre 1985 à mars 1986, le long du ruisseau Miller, dans la région de la rivière Sixtymile. Avec en moyenne 11 employés, la compagnie a extrait 31 000 m3 (40 000 v3) de gravier du sous-sol et récupéré 16 000 g (520 oz) d'or.

3. Dans la région de la rivière Indian, les activités minières ont été intenses, avec 9 ou 10 exploitations minières de tailles moyenne à grande.

4. La Teck Corporation a fini d'exploiter sa propriété du ruisseau Sulphur, transféré ses opérations au ruisseau Gold Run et commencé les travaux d'enlèvement du mort-terrain, en préparation de la saison d'exploitation minière de 1987.

5. La Queenstake Resources a continué à utiliser la drague dans le ruisseau Clear et à produire du minerai à la fois dans les ruisseaux Maisy May et Black Hills. La compagnie a fonctionné de mai à octobre inclusivement, avec huit employés. Au total, le volume extrait par dragage s'élevait à 273 000 m3 (357 000 v3), y compris 174 000 m3 (227 000 v3) de minerai lavé au sluice, et 99 000 m3 (130 000 v3) de gravier stérile. A la colline Preido, dans le

bassin hydrographique du ruisseau Hunker, un programme d'échantillonnage en vrac a aussi été entrepris.

6. Le Miben Mining, dans la moitié sud de Dago Hill, a déplacé environ 60 770 m3 (79 440 v3 de gravier en place, selon M. Stutter) de gravier productif de White Channel des 5,5 m (18 pi) inférieurs, au-dessus du soubassement. M. Church a traité 55 000 m3 (75 000 v3 des bancs de graviers) dans la moitié nord de Dago Hill.

YUKON EXPLORATION 1985-86

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Canada manages mineral resources in Yukon and Northwest Territories through the Northern Affairs Program of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Within the Program three mineral resource directorates exist based in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Ottawa-Hull and Whitehorse, Yukon. This volume is prepared by the Exploration and Geological Services Division of the Mineral Resources Directorate, Yukon.

Yukon Exploration 1985-86 discusses the geology of Yukon mineral deposits and mineral districts under active investigation. The reports are summaries of exploration work done in Yukon mainly during 1985 and 1986 by mineral exploration companies. Some previously undocumented work is also included. This volume follows earlier annual Mineral Industry Reports for Yukon published by the Geological Survey of Canada and by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Yukon Exploration and Geology reports also published by the latter.

Summaries of exploration work in this volume are based on reports submitted to the department for assessment credit by exploration companies. Some of these are amplified by replies to questionnaires sent to exploration companies by the Geology Division, and/or by responses to enquiries of the staff. Each summary has been edited and approved for publication by the company that filed the work. The emphasis in the summaries is on the nature and the results of work done. References to published descriptions of the geology are included.

The geological, geochemical and geophysical reports accepted for credit as assessment work by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development may be of interest to exploration geologists. An index to mining assessment reports, including those that are confidential and those available for inspection, is published by the department. Assessment reports are released for public inspection six months after the claims (on which the work was carried out) have lapsed.

EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION

SERVICES

The Geology Division sells topographic, geological, aeronautical, and land use maps, as well as Geological Survey of Canada publications, covering Yukon and adjacent parts of B.C., and the N.W.T. A library of G.S.C., B.C. Dept. of Mines, U.S. federal and Alaska state government geological publications, and geological texts and journals is available for consultation. Open file reports of the Geological Survey of Canada that concern Yukon are available for viewing. Partial air photo coverage of the Yukon from latitude 60^{o} to 65^{o}N is available for consultation in the office. For those wishing more informtion, or to order air photos, a complete set of air photo microfiche as well as the most recent catalogue of Yukon from the National Air Photo Library is available for viewing at Energy, Mines and Resources, Surveys and Mapping, Room 208, 204 Range Road (the building next door).

The H.S. Bostock Core Library, across the street from the Geology Division, contains drill core from Yukon mining properties. Some core is available for inspection and some is confidential (an up-to-date listing is included in this report). The core library contains working quarters equipped with diamond saws, a core splitter, rock staining facilities and fume hood. A petrographic microscope with capability for transmitted and reflected light, and a binocular microscope are also situated in the Core Library. The Geology Division has the following technical equipment: McPhar Spectra 44 (four channel) gamma ray spectrometer, ultraviolet lamps and two GR- 0 A scintillometers. The equipment and instruments are available for use by industry personnel in the Core Library by arrangement with core librarian.

The Mineral Rights Division of Northern Affairs, located in the Federal Building, 4th Ave and Main St., Whitehorse have a complete set of assessment reports for Yukon and Northwest Territories on microfiche available for viewing (and copying).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report stems from the Geology and Drafting groups of the Northern Affairs Program in Whitehorse. It is an ongoing annual event which essentially starts as soon as the last one is ended. Much of the information is gathered from the mining and mineral exploration industry and their cooperation and assistance are gratefully acknowledged.

Drafting Services Section provided the N.T.S. maps as well as the figures in this report. Their standard is excellent work and is much appreciated.

1985 YUKON MINING AND EXPLORATION OVERVIEW

STAFF, MINERAL RESOURCE DIRECTORATE,
NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM, YUKON
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

INTRODUCTION

Continued modest production of silver, lead and zinc from high grade veins and gold-silver from creek placer mines characterized Yukon mining in 1985. Yukon metal production in 1985 was silver: 46.7 million grams, lead: 1.6 million kg, zinc: 55 thousand kg and raw placer gold (according to royalty records): 3.05 million grams.

MINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Six hardrock mining operations, employed 303 people during 1985. United Keno Hill's 10 mining and exploration operations at Elsa (105 M 14) employed 184 people producing 67,685 tonnes of ore. Milling operations turned out 40.3 tonnes silver, 960 tonnes lead and 63 tonnes zinc. Mining and exploration operations included mining from the Husky, Ruby and Elsa underground mines and the Hector and Calumet 1-15 open pits. Some ore was also backhoed from the bottom of Miller and Bermingham SW pits. Exploration adits at the Silver King, Bellekeno and Lucky Queen were also operated.

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd., on a lease from United Keno Hill Mines Ltd., high graded the Shamrock (105 M 14). Approximately 313.3 tonnes of galena grading 8914 g/t silver was mined from crown pillars on surface over old workings.

Springmount Operating Company mined 68 tonnes high grade silver, lead, zinc ore from the Mt. Keno mine (105 M 14).

In the Rogue and Hess River area, Dawson Eldorado Gold Exploration Ltd. carried out open pit mining on the PLATA and INCA claims (105 N 9, 105 O 12). The company made three ore shipments totaling 907 tonnes with an average grade of 3950 g/t Ag and 65% Pb. Surface exploration work included drilling, blasting and trenching; underground, a crosscut and drilling were completed from the Plata #2 adit.

Canamax Resources Inc. bulk sampled the Peel zone of the KETZA property (105 F 9) from a 407 m adit driven above the Ridge zone into the Peel.

The Cyprus Anvil mine at Faro (105 K 6) did not operate during 1985 and actually was mothballed during the summer and fall. Negotiations took place between Dome, the federal and territorial governments, Curragh Resources and other relevant groups in order to effect a sale to Curragh and reopening of the mine. The sale was made in November 1985 and production of concentrate is expected in spring 1986.

EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

An estimated $10-12 million was spent on exploration in Yukon during 1985 - about the same level as the previous two years. However, including peripheral projects near the Yukon border such as Cantung, Midway and Windy Craggy, an estimated $20-$25 million was spent on exploration and development (about the same level as 1984).

The total quartz claims in good standing, 44,334 is down from 47,475 last

1985 YUKON MINING AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

OPERATOR	MINES	PEOPLE (#)	PRODUCTION (tonnes)	MILLED Ag(gm)	MILLED Pb(kg)	MILLED Zn(kg)	SURFACE DRILLING Diamond (m)	SURFACE DRILLING Percussion (m)	UNDERGROUND DRILLING	UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT Horizontal	UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT Vertical
ERICKSON	Mt. Skukum	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1052.5	542.9
SPRINGMOUNT	Mt. Keno	3	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UKHM	Calumet 1-15 (pits) Husky (Ugd) Bermingham (pit) Hector (pit) Sime (pit) Elsa (Ugd) Silver King (pit) Miller (pit) Black Cap (pit) Ruby (Ugd) Silver King (expl. adit) Bellekeno (expl. adit) Lucky Queen (expl. adit)	184	67,685	*40,287,861 40,587,884 (milled & direct shipping)	*959,687	*63,362	0	8343.9	0	2280	117
DAWSON ELDORADO	Plata & Inca	18	907	3,584,275	589,680	0	394.6	0	362.5	757.1	0
ARCHER CATHRO	Shamrock	7	313	2,792,756	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CANAMAX	Ketza	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	0
TOTAL		303	68,973	46,664,892	1,549,367	63,362	9,048.5	8343.9	362.5	4496.6	659.9

*UKHM figures are "property figures" based on mill recovery.

year with 5,097 new quartz claims staked during 1985. The most active areas this year were in the Rancheria area (105 B SE), Wheaton River Valley (105 D SW), the Ketza River area (105 F), and the Mt. Nansen/Mt. Freegold area (115 I). Exploration in all of these locations was for precious metals.

Yukon saw the growth of several camps in 1985 and their exploration scenarios unfolded in a predictable way. Typically, a small high grade precious metal deposit was discovered a few years ago and now in 1985, it is undergoing underground development and serious reserve drilling while in the general surrounding area, a flurry of junior mineral exploration company activity and prospecting is taking place. To wit, auriferous quartz veins of Eocene age are being evaluated in the Skukum-Wheaton River-Montana Mountain area southwest of Whitehorse. Certainly, at Mount Skukum a deposit has been proven and production is expected this winter.

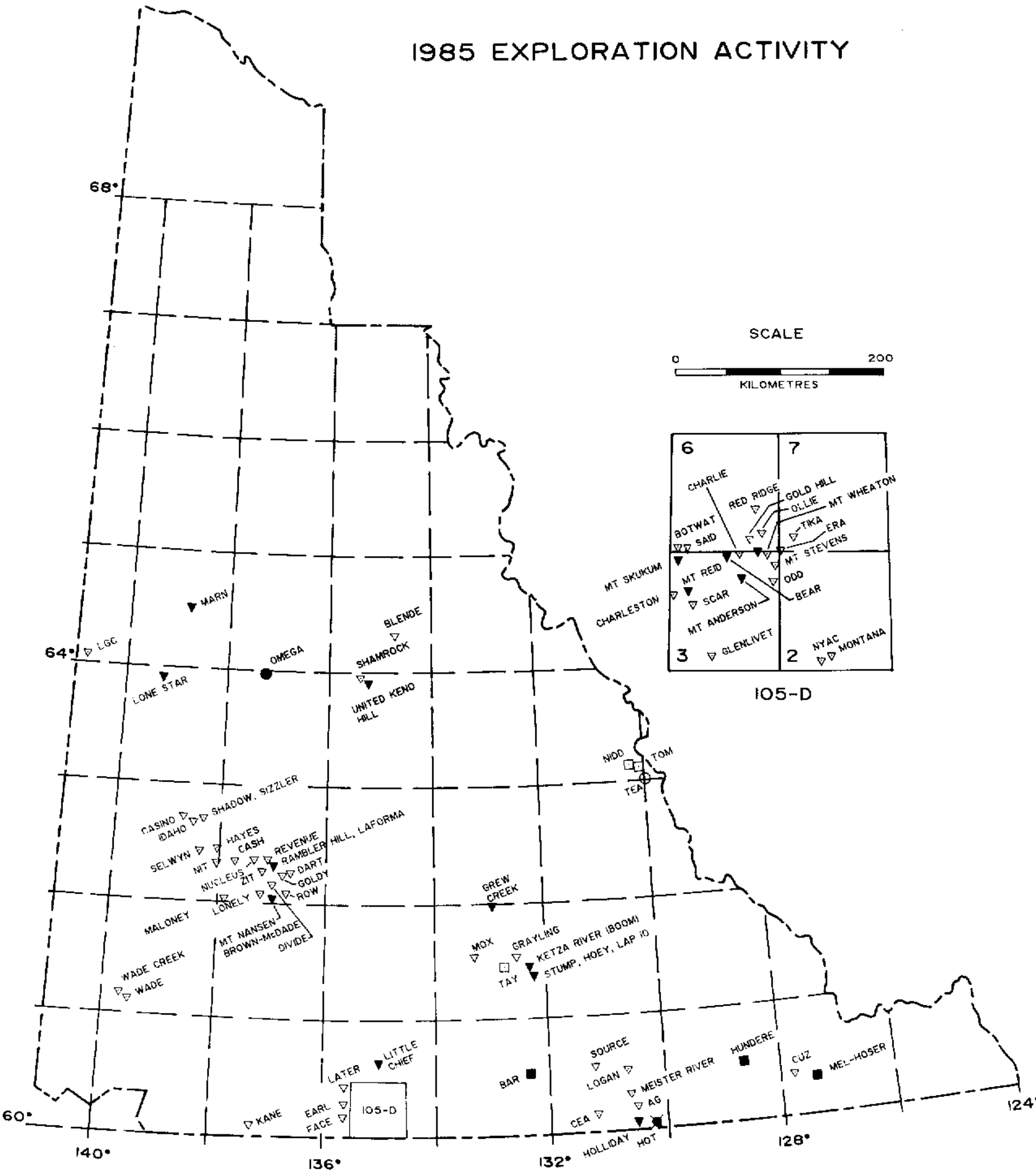
The Dawson Range is host to similar vein mineralization of Cretaceous age, probably associated with the Mount Nansen volcanics. Chevron has sponsored underground exploration of the Brown-McDade epithermal vein system at Mt. Nansen and also the porphyry breccia complexes at Freegold Mountain, Casino and Revenue Creek. These deposits may have potential as heap leachable gold prospects.

Massive sulphide veins and mantos have been explored for throughout the mixed carbonate-clastic sequences in SE Yukon. In contiguous northernmost BC, the Midway deposit received further underground evaluation of its rich silver-zinc-lead mineralization. A bit to the north in adjacent Yukon, the CMC vein was the object of much surface and drill evaluation by Silver Hart. The Mt. Hundere Ag-Zn-Pb replacement body north of Watson Lake had its tonnage increased through diamond drilling by Canamax and further to the northwest, the Ketza River gold deposit was the object of underground exploration and its reserve figure was significantly added to by Canamax.

The south side of Tintina Trench, west of Ross River at Grew Creek is host to a Tertiary(?) ash flow that is locally silicified, argillized and mineralized with gold. The 'no see um' gold prospect was the object of much work by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development this year.

The information below was compiled strictly from non-confidential Summary of Exploration and Development Work 1985 forms completed by companies doing exploration and development work in Yukon. Entries are listed in NTS sequence within the commodity groupings: Gold, Silver (Lead, Zinc); Lead, Zinc (Silver); Tungsten, Molybdenum; and Barite.

1985 EXPLORATION ACTIVITY



▽GOLD +/or SILVER ◻LEAD-ZINC ○BARITE ⌑ TUNGSTEN ■solid symbol indicates drilling

1985 EXPLORATION ACTIVITY IN YUKON

The information below was compiled strictly from non-confidential 'Summary of Exploration & Development Work 1985' forms completed by companies doing exploration and development work in Yukon. Entries are listed in NTS sequence within the commodity groupings: Gold, Silver (Lead, Zinc); Lead, Zinc (Silver); Tungsten, Molybdenum; and Barite.

Explanation of Abbreviations

WLK	Watson Lake	D	drilling	Pr	prospecting
WH	Whitehorse	G	geology	Bl	blasting
DAW	Dawson	GC	geochemistry	Str	stripping
MAYO	Mayo	GP	geophysics	recon	reconnaissance
		TR	trenching	cls	claims
		DD	diamond drilling	rot/perc	rotary/percussion
		MAG	magnetic	str lnth	strike length
				RdBldg	road building

GOLD, SILVER (LEAD, ZINC)

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
CUZ	Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.	95 D 5	WLK	G (CUZ 11-14, 1:1000), GC (CUZ 11-14, grid soil, rock chip), GP (VLF, IP)	Interbedded quartzite and phyllite of the Grit Unit host quartz veinlets and fracture zones which carry disseminated pyrite and low gold values. Stratigraphy was defined - Grit Unit. Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd.'s soil results were confirmed. Lithogeochemistry indicates surface enrichment of gold in soils.
AG (JACK)	Claymore Resources Ltd. (OP), J. Trace (O)	105 B 1	WLK	G (recon Au), GC (100 m soil grid, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu), TR (DANE, AG cls, value $8000.00)	Veins and vein systems - massive galena with some chalcopyrite. Assays 2400 to 5828 g/t Ag over up to 45.72 cm. Trenching based on geochemistry yeilded 4 parallel gold veins. Significant quantities of strontianite (crystals up to 0.91 m) found in float on northeast portion of claim block.
MEISTER RIVER (MR)	Regional Resources Ltd.	105 B 1,8	WLK	TR	
HOLLIDAY (TONI)	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (W), B. Poulin (O)	105 B 2	WLK	D (perc, 121.9 m)	Galena-tetrahedrite-sphalerite vein in Cassiar Batholith
CEA	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	105 B 3	WLK	G (CEA 8,10,17-20,33,37-40,57-60,62-65, 1:2500), GC (same claims as above, soil), GP (CEA 38-40, VLF-EM, Mag), TR (CEA 18-20,37-40,57,59, blast trenching)	The claims are underlain by Mississippian and older carbonates, quartzites and more commonly phyllites and schist. The units are quite discontinuous and commonly have sub-horizontal fault contacts (thrusts) typical of the Yukon Cataclastic Zone.
LOGAN	Regional Resources	105 B 7,8, 9	WLK	G, GC	

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
SOURCE, IRVINE (GRA, VEL, SHA)	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd. (W), Archer, Cathro & Assoc (1981) Ltd.	105 B 11	WLK	Pr, G (recon), GC (soil, rock), Bl, TR (hand, 21 trenches)	Galena-tetrahedrite vein in Lower Cambrian limestone and phyllite
MONTANA (MON, TB, Crown Grants)	G. MacDonald & Assoc. (W), R. Watson (O), Anooraq Resources Corp. (O,F), McCrory Holdings (O)	105 D 2	WH	G (recon), GC (rock), GP (VLF, EM), TR (blasting, stripping, bulldozer, backhoe, hand)	Quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite-galena-sphalerite vein
NYAC	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.	105 D 2	WH	G (recon), GC (rock, soil, silt)	
MT. STEVENS, MT. WHEATON (Crown Grants, BUFFALO, NOT, WHEATON)	Tally Ho Exploration Ltd. (O), Euro Petroleum & Permian Resources (F)	105 D 2,3	WH	G (recon), GC (rock, soil), TR (bulldozer, 9 trenches)	
ODD (MAX)	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd. (W), AGIP Canada Ltd. (O)	105 D 2,3	WH	G, GC (rock, soil), GP (VLF & EM surveys)	
MT. REID (WH, ERN, OMNI, TREE)	Omni Resources Inc.	105 D 3	WH	G (4 claims, 1:500), GC (11 claims, 100 X 50 m centre soil grid, 597 samples), GP (2 claims, 1470 m dipole-dipole apparent resistivity survey), TR (4 claims, cat, 1200 m^3; hand - explo- 100 m^3), DD (WH 5,7, OMMI 2,7,8 Fr., ERN 10; 23 NQ holes, 2022 m), D (percussion, 4 holes, 560 m)	Gold-silver-base metal-bearing veins associated with andesite rhyolite dykes are controlled by shear zones in granodiorite. Two significant gold-silver mineralized zones totalling 123,900 tonnes grading 5.45 Au and 429.2 g/t Ag. Two other mineralized zones returned encouraging drill results. Three geochemically or geologically anomalous areas warrent follow-up.
MT. ANDERSON (TAM, MAT)	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. (W), Sanfred Resources (O)	105 D 3	WH	G (TAM, MAT, 1: 5000, 1:10,000), GC (TAM, soil, grid lines 100 m apart, 25 m intervals; TAM, MAT, silt, rock, talus fines), GP (IP, MAG & VLF surveys), TR (3 cat trenches, 4 m wide, max. 50 m long, max. 10 m deep), DD (7 BQ holes, 528.67 m, TAM 2-3,6-8)	Cretaceous Coast Range intrusions are locally intruded by a high level rhyolite plug. The Whirlwind occurrence consists of a vuggy quartz vein accompanied by subparallel dykes. Disseminated pyrite, galena, and minor sphalerite is distributed in the vein. Thesis at U. of Alberta by D. Bull, Alteration & vein mineralogy.
TALLY HO (TH, TALLY HO, Crown Grants)	Tally Ho Exploration Ltd.	105 D 3	WH	GC (rock, soil), D (rotary, planned for Nov.)	

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
MT. SKUKUM	Mt. Skukum Gold Mines Ltd. (W,O), Erickson Gold Mines Ltd (W, O), Agip Canada Ltd. (O)	105 D 3	WH	G (Ugnd, 1:200, 1:500), GC (minor rock and soil), DD (Ugnd, 6 AQ 141.42 m, in the mine)	A subvertical quartz-carbonate (30% Qz., 70% Carb.) veins in intermediate to basic, flat-lying Tertiary volcanics adjacent to subvertical rhyolite dykes. Bruce MacDonald, MSc. Thesis, U.B.C. on mineralization at the mine.
SCAR	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. (NPL)	105 D 3W	WH	G (SCAR, 1: 10,000, 1:5000), Pr, GC (silt, pan conc, talus fines, rock)	High level Tertiary rhyolite plug intrudes Cretaceous Coast plutonic Complex. Plug thought favourable for Au-Ag-Sb vein deposits similar to that of Mt. Skukum.
ERA	Barker Creek Placer Exploration Corp.	105 D 3	WH	G (recon), GC (ERA 1-20, soil, 50 m grid, 32.4 line-km), GP (ERA 1-20, 32.4 km Mag survey at 25 m intervals)	The ERA claims include the contact of two Late Cretaceous granodiorite bodies with Cretaceous volcanic rocks of the Hutshi Group. Several zones anomalous in gold and silver have been identified by geochemical and geophysical surveys and have been targeted for further exploration including trenching and detailed geological mapping.
GLENLIVET	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	105 D 3	WH	G (all claims, 1:10,000), GC (all (all claims by irregular traverse, Au, As, Ag, Sb, Ag, rock sampling.	Strong alteration zones in Mt. Skukum volcanic rocks host sparse, weakly anomalous values in gold and silver. Four alteration zones were delineated and sampled.
CHARLESTON (Charleston Crown Grant, HO)	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd. (W,O), D. Watson (O)	105 D 3,4	WH	GC (rock)	
CHARLIE	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.	105 D 3,6	WH	G (recon), GC (rock, soil)	Skukum Group rhyolite and andesite dykes intrude Cretaceous granodiorite
BEAR (BEAR, CUB)	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd. (W,O), AGIP Canada Ltd. (O)	105 D 3,6	WH	G (BEAR 13,15, 16,18,33 cls.), GC (rock, soil), GP (IP & Resist surveys), D (perc) planned for Nov/85	Extensive alteration zone in Skukum Group volcanic rock.
EARL	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	105 D 4	WH	G (EARL 1-32, 1:10,000), GC (most claims by irregular traverse, Au, As, Sb, Hg, Ag, rock sampling)	Several trains of gold-silver anomalous quartz float are underlain by basement metamorphic rocks. Quartz float trains were delineated and sampled.
FACE	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	105 D 4,5	WH	G (1:5000), Pr, GC (rock, silt, pan conc, talus fines, soil)	Precambrian Yukon Group metasedimentary rocks are intruded by a high level Tertiary rhyolite porphyry plug in the south part of the FACE claims.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
LATER	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	105 D 5	WH	G (LATER 13-18, 21,23,25, 1:5000, local 1:500), GC (LATER 13-18,21, 23,25, soil, Au, As, Sb, Ag, Hg, 17 km grid, intensive float and outcrop chip sampling), GP (LATER 13-18,21, 23,25, VLF-EM), TR (minor at 4 sites)	Anomalous gold and silver are present in silicified metasedimentary rocks (as float) and in sericitized and locally silicified Mt. Skukum rhyolite pyroclastic rocks. Several strongly amonalous zones were delineated
BOTWAT	Rockridge Mining Corp.	105 D 6W	WH	GC (30 cls., 102 soil widely spaced, 20 rock)	Mainly Mt. Skukum volcanic complex (assemblage of felsic epiclastic and flow rocks intruded and/or overlain by spherulitic and brecciated felsic flow rocks and intrusions. Property mostly covers Coast Plutonic Complex. Two soil samples have anomalous gold contents (38 & 194 ppb) and one rock sample contains minor gold (0.857 g/t Au)
RED RIDGE (FOUR-F)	Barker Creek Placer Exploration Corp.	105 D 6	WH	G (recon), GC (29 soil samples, 57 rock samples)	Principal rock units on the property are quartzite, greywackes and conglomerates of the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group, andesitic, basaltic and volcaniclastic rocks belonging to either the Lewes River or Hutshi Groups. These units are intruded and locally hornfelsed by granitic and rhyolitic intrusions of Mid Cretaceous and Early Tertiary age, andesite and rhyolite dykes. Andesite dykes are of unknown age, probably Cretaceous or Tertiary, whereas rhyolite dykes seem related to one of the last stages of Skukum Group volcanic activity. Mapping has located rhyolite dykes. Soil sampling has yeilded values as high as 200 ppb Au, 4600 ppm Zn, 3000 ppm Pb, 820 ppm Cu, 900 ppb Hg, 47 ppm Ag and 300 ppb As. Rock geochemistry has yielded values as high as 320 ppb Au, greater than 50 ppm Ag, 200 ppm Cu and 400 ppm As.
OLLIE (NEW)	Barker Creek Placer Exploration Corp.	105 D 6	WH	G (NEW 16-39), GC (NEW 16-39, rock, analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)	The NEW claims cover an area where a Late Cretaceous quartz monzonite body and an Eocene rhyolite body intrude Jurassic and Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Targets for further exploration have been identified. Gold/silver values have been obtained in rhyolite on Folle Mountain. A further program of mapping and sampling is scheduled for the 1986 field season.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
GOLD HILL (CR, SR, NEIL, HILL DAIL, etc.)	Tally Ho Exploration Co. Ltd. (O), Euro Petroleum & Permian Res. (F)	105 D 6	WH	G (most cls. recon), GC (rock, soil), GP (VLF, EM surveys), TR (12 bulldozer trenches)	
SAID (SAID, THE)	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd	105 D 6,3	WH	G (SAID 11-16,20-22, THE 7,9,10, 7 Fr., 17-19, 1:10,000, locally 1:1000), GC (soil, Au, Ag, As, Sb, Hg), GP (VLF-EM), TR (minor pionmaar)	Short, coherent trains of "high-level" quartz float occur over a 3 km strike length, hosted by Mt. Skukum volcanic rocks). Quartz trains proved to be sporadically anomalous in gold, non-anomalous in silver, arsenic, antimony.
TIKA (RYE)	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. (NPL)	105 D 7W	WH	G (1:10,000), Pr, GC (helicopter stream sampling, silt, pan conc, rock, soil, talus fines)	Triassic Lewes River metamorphosed volcanic and sedimentary units are unconformably overlain by Jurassic Laberge Group sedimentry rocks. Cretaceous Hutshi volcanics and derived sediments form the majority of outcrop and is truncated in the south by Cretacous Coast Intrusion granodiorite.
LITTLE CHIEF (WHITEHORSE COPPER)	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.	105 D 10, 11,14	WH	DD (MAC 7, 1 hole, 140.82 m, May/85; 2 holes planned in Nov/85 for 243.84 m), D (3 rot holes planned in Nov/85 for 228.60 m)	Copper-bearing skarns in Lewes River sedimentary rocks on contact of Cretaceous quartz diorite. Diamond drill hole on MAC 7 intersected 0.76 m of 0.42% Cu. Remainder of work planned for Nov/85.
STUMP, HOEY, LAP 10 (OK, A, B, C, D, CAMP, GEM, AL, BUD, SADDLE, DUB, HOPE, PETE, RAIN)	Canamax Res. Inc.	105 F 9	WLK	G (1:5000), GC (OK, A, CAMP, AL & GEM cls, 1000 soil on 30 m spaced lines), GP (OK, A, CAMP, IP survey), TR (OK cl, backhoe & cat), DD (8 NQ holes - 781.5 m: OK cl - 4 holes, (442.0 m); A 5 cl - 2 holes (182.5 m); GEM 4 cl - 2 holes (157.0 m)	Ag-Pb veins hosted in U. Cambrian to Devonian rocks Several GC & GP anomalies in areas of promising geology were tested with diamond drilling. No economic mineralization encountered.
KETZA RIVER (BOOM) (KON, OXO, KOPINEC)	Ketza River Mines Ltd.(O), Canamax Res. Inc. (F), Pacific Trans-Ocean Res. Ltd. (F)	105 F 9	WLK	G (KON, 1:2000, 1:500), GP (airborne EM-MAG, Aerodat Ltd., minor grid resistivity survey), DD (59 NQ holes, 6156.96 m NQ), Underground (adit, Peel and Ridge Zones, 396.24 m)	Pipes and mantos of auriferous massive sulphides and iron oxides hosted in Cambrian limestone. Delineation of new oxide and sulphide reserves.
GRAYLING (RAM)	Regional Resources Ltd.	105 F 9,10	WLK	G, GC	
MOX	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.	105 F 11	WH	G (MOX 4,6,23,25, 27, 1:2500), TR (MOX 25, hand, 25 m^3)	Sphalerite and galena in calc-silicate rock along contacts of Cretaceous acid intrusions.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
GREW CREEK (CANYON, GRAND)	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd. (OP), A. Carlos (O)	105 K 2,3 105 F 15	WH	G (all cls - 1:12,500, mineralized area - 1:200, 1:500, 1:1000), GC (soil, rock), GP (extension Grew Ck grid & GRAND cls - Mag & VLF-EM), TR (CANYON cls, 17 cat trenches, 500 m^3), D (rot/perc - 1660 m), DD (CANYON 1-36)	Banded chalcedony veining and stockwork in silicified and clay-altered Tertiary felsic tuffs. DD to continue until end of Oct/85.
UNITED KENO HILL	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.	105 M 13, 14	MAYO	GP (completion of report - analysis DIGHEM III survey 1984), TR & Str (Hector-Calumet No. 3 & 4 Veins, Coral-Wigwam Vein, Bear and Bermingham SWII, D-9 cat & backhoe), D (PREMIER-, DIXIE-, HECTOR-CALUMET-, LUCKY QUEEN-, BLACK CAP- & SILVER KING-Grids, rot/perc 5 cm, 183 holes, 8344 m), Ugd (explor. adits, Silver King - 516.6 m, Bellekeno - 462.4 m, Lucky Queen - 1143.3 m)	Hydrothermal fault controlled vein system in metasedimentary rocks. Ph. D. Thesis, G. Lynch (underway), U. of Alberta - Mineral Zoning in the Keno Hill Camp
SHAMROCK	Archer Cathro & Assoc (1981) Ltd. (F), United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (O)	105 M 14	MAYO	Mining	Complex series of fractures typical of transvers fault systems in the Keno Hill area hosts silver-lead mineralization comprizing argentiferous galena. Approximately 313.3 tonnes of galena grading about 8914 g/t Ag was mined from crown pillars on surface over old workings. The ore was shipped by truck to the Cominco smelter at Trail, B.C.
TOM	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.	105 O 1	WLK	TR (TOM 170, cat, 1300.5 m^3)	Stratiform zinc-lead-barite in argillite, part of submarine fan complex within Lower Earn Group (U. Devonian). Bedrock in two trenches not reached. Soils gave values up to 62 ppm Pb, 86 ppm Zn, 1.3 ppm Ag and 2600 ppm Ba.
BRAINE (BLENDE 16-88)	Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.	106 D 7	MAYO	G (1:10,000), GC (rock)	Narrow (2-5 cm wide), E-W trending structures cutting Helikian dolomite are filled with dolomite and minor Pb-Zn and occur on strike and east of No. 5 Zone on BLENDE 1-15 cls held by Archer Cathro & Assoc Ltd. No economic mineralization was found.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
KANE (TUF)	Everest Res. Ltd. (O,F), Northern Horizon Res. Corp. (O)	115 A 3	WH	G 1984/85 (TUF 1-32), GC (TUF 1-4, 50 m grid), GP (VLF-EM, 80.46 km), Str. (TUF 1-4), TR, Landsat imagery	Showing consists of a number of small en echelon silver-lead-zinc bearing quartz lenses within an altered Tertiary quartz porphyry dyke that cuts Cretaceous granodiorite. The lenses are arrayed in two or three parallel zones.
WADE	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	115 G 5	WH	G (1:10,000), GC (soil, rock, silt, pan concentrate, bulk soil, and talus fines)	The property is underlain by Upper Triassic Nikolai Greenstone and Permian-Triassic pyroxene gabbro. Oligocene Amphitheatre Formation semi-consolidated gravels and conglomerates unconformably overlie the greenstone unit.
WADE CK (WADE)	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. (NPL)	115 G 5	WH	G (1:5000), Pr, GC (rock, silt, pan conc, talus fines)	Station Creek volcanic rocks, Triassic greenstones and Nikolai greenstones are overlain by the Amphitheatre Fm. of Oligocene-Miocene age.
MT. NANSEN, BROWN-MCDADE	Archer Cathro & Assoc (1981) Ltd., Chevron Canada Res. Ltd. (F), B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. (O)	115 I 3	WH	GC (6500 soil samples, Au, 30 element ICP), GP (1/4 of property EM-16, 30 line-km), TR (45 trenches with Insley H1000 & Cat 225 Excav, 8 linear km), D (17 rot/perc holes, 1284 m), DD (Brown-McDade, 6 holes, 638 m; Webber, 6 holes, 312 m)	Siliceous, sulphide-bearing epithermal veins. Brown-McDade trenching and drilling produced values up to 5.76 g/t Au over 24.0 m from one trench & 8.47 g/t Au over 32.0 m in another trench.
DIVIDE (VIC, VG)	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (Option), G. Dickson (O)	115 I 3	WH	G (cursory mapping of old trenches), GC (VIC 7,9,11, 13,23-30, soil - 14 line-km on 25 m x 100-200 m, rock, Au, As, Sb, Ag)	High grade gold-bearing bull quartz float is present in trenches overlying a syenitic granite (probably Jurassic). Float distribution was studied in detail to throw light on possible suboutcropping sources. Soil sampling proved to be of limited value.
ROW	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	115 I 3	WH	GC (ROW 5-10, 17-22, soil), TR (ROW 18-20, 3 blast hole pits in overburden)	The claims are underlain by metamorphic rocks of the Yukon Group. These have been intruded by Mesozoic to Tertiary rocks. Mt. Nansen Group volcanic strata overlie these older rocks but were not mapped on the property. Eocene Carmacks Group volcanics are the youngest rocks exposed.
GOLDY	Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd.	115 I 3,6	WH	G (1:10,000, 1:20,000), Pr, GC (GOLDY C,E,G, 2,4,6,7,8,13), TR TR (GOLDY 9,11, 16). Recon Hg GC from 57.9 km to 72.4 km on Freegold road. Bkgd less than 5 & 10 ppm. High value 1750 ppm Hg.	Sheared syenite, granodiorite intruded by porphyries and cut by quartz, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite veins. Au, Ag, As anomalous zone in shear for over 3.2 km - marked by mineralized float and old prospect workings.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
LONELY, SHADOW, SIZZLER (ONLY, SHADOW, SIZZLER)	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	115 I 3, 115 J 16	WH	G (recon., 1: 50,000, prospecting of pre-selected small target areas, 80 field person days), GC (recon., 275 samples - mostly rock, Au, Ag, As, Sb)	Result was staking of SHADOW (115 I 5, 115 J 8), SIZZLER (115 J 16) and ONLY (115 I 3) claims.
MALONEY (ALO)	Archer Cathro & Assoc (1981) Ltd. (W), Chevron Canada Res. Ltd.	115 I 4	WH	G, GC	
CASH (CASH, BEAR, FOX)	Nordac Mining Corp.	115 I 5	WH	GC (CASH 10-13, FOX 23, soil, anal. for Cu, As)	A halo of anomalous Pb, Zn, Ag & Au values in soil surrounds a large porphyry Cu-Mo deposit defined by 1975-77 drilling. An elongate, SW-trending zone of anomalous Au-As values occurs along strike of the deposit.
RAMBLER HILL, LAFORMA (DONALDA, MAYFLOWER)	Nordac Mining Corp. (O), Permian Res. Ltd. (O)	115 I 6	WH	G (minor 1:2400), GC (450 soil samples), TR (4950 lin. m, bulldozer), D (8 holes rot/perc, 610 m), Approx. 1050 channel sampling in trenches at 4.6 m interv, plus 200 drill samples	Weathered oxide zone of brecciated porphyry complex being explored as heap leach target. Completed detailed bedrock sampling within an area 1500 m by 400 m that was outlined by by previous geochemical surveys. Assays up to 2.54 g/t Au across 73.2 m in trenches & 1.44 g/t Au from drilling. Reserve calc. underway. M.Sc. Thesis, B. McInnes (underway), McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.
REVENUE (REVENUE COPPER, ADDITION, etc)	Nordac Mining Corp. (F), Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. (O)	115 I 6	WH	GC (about 25 cls, approx 1800 grid soil, 300 rock samples from trenches, assayed for Au and 30 element ICP), TR (1300 lin. m, excavator (Cat 235)	Gold is associated with a breccia of intrusive or volcanic origin at the head of the placer paystreak in Revenue Creek. Outlined anomaly (greater than 100 ppb Au) underlain by extensive vegetation/overburden layer of unknown thickness - anomalous area is about 2500 m by 1000 m and has Cu (greater than 200 ppm), As and erratic W anomalies. Best values obtained in trenching were 1.71 g/t Au across 30 m, 2.06 g/t Au across 40 m and 1.03 g/t Au across 40 m.
ZIT (EYM, ACK)	Archer Cathro & Assoc (1981) Ltd. (W), Chevron Canada Res. Ltd.	115 I 6	WH	G, GC	
DART	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	115 I 6	WH	G, GC, TR (4, hand and blasting methods, 0.5 m deep, max. 4.5 m long, 2.0 m wide)	The property is underlain by Paleozoic Pelly Gneiss cut by narrow shear zones and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes. B. McInnes, MSc. Thesis, McMaster University.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
NUCLEUS (ERL, MEC)	Archer Cathro & Assoc (1981) Ltd. (W), Chevron Canada Res. Ltd.	115 I 6	WH	G, GC	
HAYES (SAM,SWEDE)	Hayes Resources Inc.	115 J 9, 115 I 12	WH	TR (D-7 cat trenching, 1397.92 m sampled)	Quartz porphyry intrusive in Yukon Group. Epithermal veins carry gold, silver and base metal values. Carbonate and calc-silicate rocks discovered in 1985. Trenching in vicinity of Sonora Creek suggests source of tetradymite nuggets is near head of creek.
KOE	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd	115 J 9	WH	GC (KOE 16,18,20, 23-34,37-44, soil, rock chip, Au, Ag, As, Sb), GP (VLF-EM), TR (4 small pionjaar)	Variably brecciated chalcedonic quartz veins occur in felsenmeer and talus. Sources appear to be in Casino felsic volcanic rocks and basement gneisses. Gold-silver anomalous float is present at, and downhill from the strands of a northwesterly striking major fault. The more anomalous segments of the fault have been delineated.
NIT (ITN)	Archer Cathro & Assoc (1981) Ltd. (W), Chevron Canada Res. Ltd.	115 J 9	WH	G, GC	
SELWYN (ELW)	Archer Cathro & Assoc (1981) Ltd. (W), Chevron Canada Res. Ltd.	115 J 9	WH	G, GC	
IDAHO CREEK (DAH)	Archer Cathro & Assoc (1981) Ltd. (W), Chevron Canada Res. Ltd.	115 J 10	WH	G, GC	
CASINO (CAT, MOOSE, JOE)	Nordac Mining Corp. (F), Permian Res. Ltd. (F), Casino Silver Mines Ltd. (O)	115 J 10, 15	WH	GC (40 cls, soil, 100 x 50 m spac), TR (16 cls, 6088 lin. m, D7 cat tractor)	The Casino subvolcanic porphyry complex consists of a 70 my old felsic breccia pipe and coeval porphyritic intrusions which occur within the mid Cretaceous Klotassin granodiorite batholith. Classical hydrothermal 'porphyry' alteration is zoned around the intrusion. A northwest-trending zone at least 80 m wide and over 300 m long occurring within the Casino complex is enhanced in gold content. Low grade gold mineralization (0.34 to 0.51 g/t) is widely spaced within the Casino Complex. One zone which is over 80 m wide and over 300 m in extent contains in excess of 0.75 g/t Au. A number of widespread soil geochem anomalies ranging up to 4400 ppb Au occur peripheral to the porphyry complex.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
LONE STAR	Dawson Eldorado Gold Explorations Ltd.	115 O 14	DAW	TR (area between Gay Gulch and Oro Grande Gulch, 1066 m on geochem anomalies, 9.1 kg samples every 1.5 m), D (reverse circulation, 182.9 m in six holes, 50.29 m - one hole in trench)	Trench exposed 38.1 m (vert) of silicified quartz-muscovite schist. Assays over 1.5 m intervals: 0 m depth - 6.51 g/t Au 22.8 m depth - 10.28 g/t Au 36.6 m depth - 5.83 g/t Au
MARN	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	116 B 7	DAW	GP (controlled source audio Tellurics (C.S.A.M.T.), MARN 51-52), DD (MARN 51-52, 2 NQ holes, 867.2 m)	The claims cover the contact between a Cretaceous monzonite pluton and three east-dipping sedimentary units: 1) the Ordovician-Silurian Road River Formation, 2) the Permian Tahkandit limestone, and 3) a "Jurassic Schist" unit. Skarn mineralization developed at the monzonite-limestone contact is the main target.
LGC	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	116 C 2	DAW	G (1:10,000, 1:5000 scales), Pr, GC (rock, silt, soil, pan conc, talus fines)	Nasina Quartzite and Klondike Schist is overlain by the Mt. Nansen Group volcanic rocks. Quaternary Selkirk alkaline and olivine basalt occur in the area.

LEAD, ZINC, SILVER

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
MEL-HOSER	Sulpetro Minerals Ltd. (O, F), Sovereign Metals Corp. (O), B.P. Minerals Inc. (F)	95 D 6	WLK	DD (JERI 1,3-4 and SIN 1, 10 BQ holes totalling 1009.8 m), airstrip construction	Significant zinc mineralization and accompanying alteration occur over a strike length of 550 m and a stratigraphic interval of over 100 m The holes intersected wide spread, but generally low grade zinc mineralization. The best intersections were as follows: Hole 1 - 13.11% Zn over 3.37 m; Hole 2 - 7.96% Zn over 4.58 m; and Hole 4-14.60% Zn over 2.15 m. Lead, barite and silver values were very low to nil.
HUNDERE (CIMA, MICA, HUN)	Canamax Res. Inc.	105 A 10	WLK	G (MICA 5-8, 1:1000), GC (1700 soil samples, 25 m centres on 50 m spaced lines, analyzed for Pb, Zn, Cu & Ag), GP (20 line-km Mag & dipole-dipole IP; 190 line-km helicopter borne EM Mag over 65 % of the property), DD (MICA 5-8, 37 NQ holes, 17,940 m)	Actinolite-diopside-sulphide skarns are developed along several phyllite-limestone contacts in a thick Cambrian phyllitic sequence. Mineralization is generally gently dipping and is cut by scattered intermediate to felsic dykes. Diamond drilling in 1985 has indicated geological reserves of 1.76 million tonnes grading 14.5% Zn, 8.5% Pb and 61.7 g/t Ag in three overlapping, flat lying to gently dipping skarn zones.
BAR	Comox Res. Ltd.	105 C 8,9	WLK	DD (BAR 3,14,15, 21, 5 BQ holes, 607.78 m)	

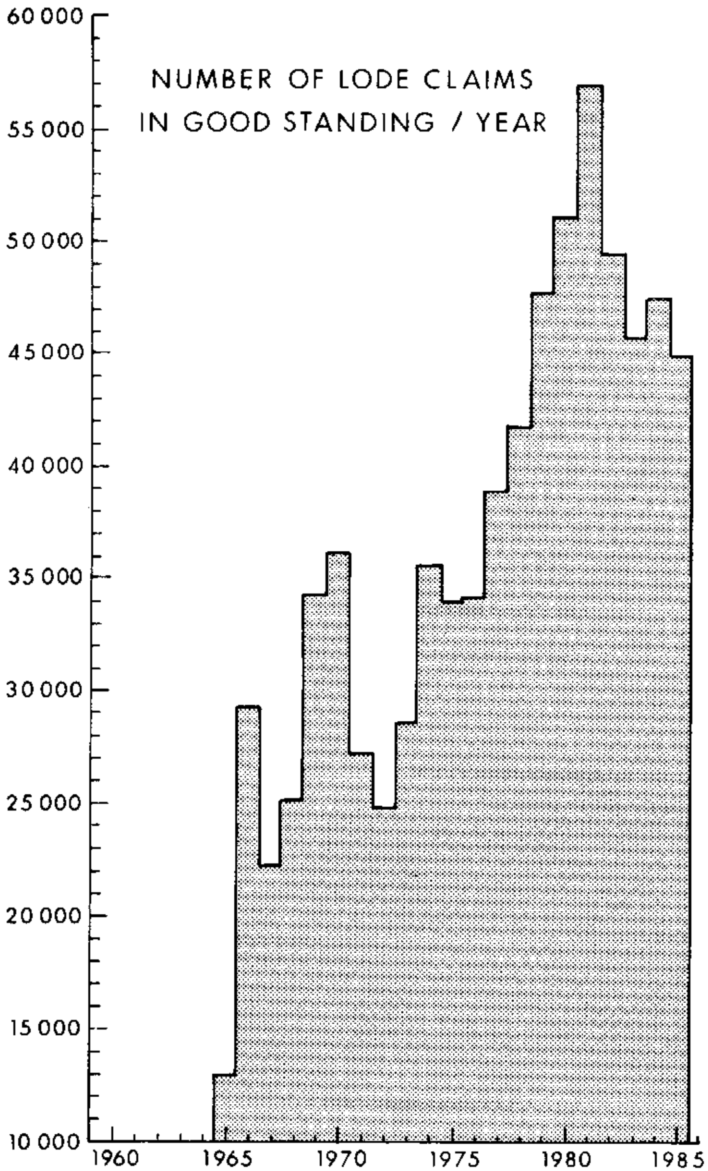
Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
TAY	Cominco Ltd.	105 F 10	WLK	G, GC, GP (airborne)	
NIDD	Cominco Ltd.	105 O 1	MAYO	RdBldg (NIDD 203, 184,183,174, improved access to Boundary Ck camp)	Low grade Pb, Zn, Ag mineralization in Lower Earn Group stratigraphy.

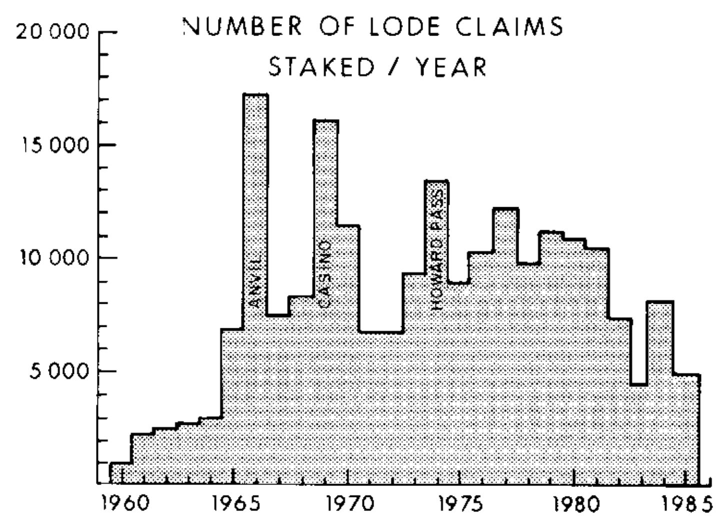
TUNGSTEN, MOLYDENUM

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
HOT	Canamax Res. Inc.	105 B 1	WLK	G (HOT 1-12,17-28,33-42, 1:2000), GC (HOT 1-12,17-28,33-42, fill-in soil), GP (all cls, airb Mag, VLF-EM surv 1:10,000), RdBldg (HOT 5,7,9,19-24, 26-40,52, D-8 bulldozer)	Porphyry W-Mo: fracture-controlled scheelite-moybdenite occur in hornfelsed Lower Cambrian sedimentary rocks. A quartz-feldspar porphyry plug and dykes were located. Stockwork tungsten-molybdenum mineralization and intensely fractured pyrrhotitic calc-silicate rock are coincident with geochemical and airborne magnetic anomalies.

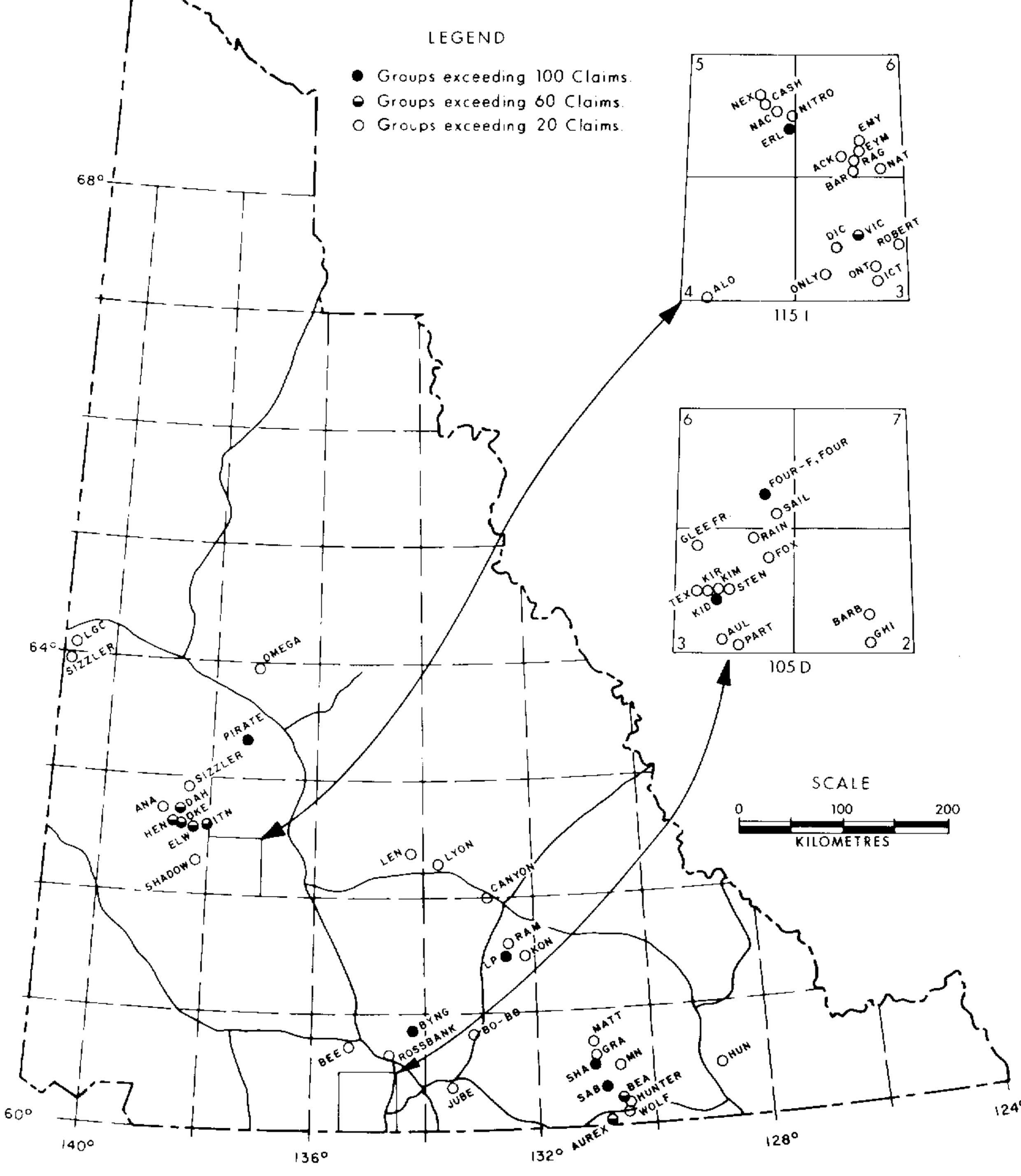
BARITE

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
TEA	Yukon Barite Co. Ltd.	105 O 1	MAYO	Str (TEA 79,80, 82, bulldozer, 6 days, North & South main ore units), GC (detailed sampling)	Stratiform barite. Determined that the South unit thickens to over 40 m westerly toward axis of a depositional trough.
OMEGA	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	115 P 14	DAW	GC (OMEGA 33-55, soils, limited), GP (OMEGA 8,10, 23,25, gravity), TR (OMEGA 10, 25, D-8 cat - ripper, 2000 m^3), DD (7 NQ holes, 333 m including 6 holes on OMEGA 10 - 295 m and 1 hole on OMEGA 50 - 38 m)	The claims cover an area of generally east-striking, north-dipping Paleozoic sedimentary rock thought to be equivalent to the Black Clastic Formation although originally mapped as Road River Formation. Strata include limestone, black to grey green shales and coarser grained sandstone to greywacke.


NUMBER OF LODE CLAIMS
IN GOOD STANDING / YEAR
60 000
55 000
50 000
45 000
40 000
35 000
30 000
25 000
20 000
15 000
10 000
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985


NUMBER OF LODE CLAIMS
STAKED / YEAR
20 000
15 000
10 000
5 000
ANVIL
CASINO
HOWARD PASS
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985

1985 CLAIMS STAKED



QUARTZ CLAIMS STAKED - GROUPS GREATER THAN 20

NTS	CLAIM NAME	NUMBER OF CLAIMS	COMPANY	MINING DISTRICT
105 A 10, 07	HUN	52	Canamax Resources Inc.	Watson Lake
105 B 02	AUREX	84	H. Hibbing	Watson Lake
105 B 02	WOLF	56	T. McCrory 40%, B. Preston 40%, M. Nielsen 20%	Watson Lake
105 B 02	HUNTER	22	D. Schellenberg	Watson Lake
105 B 02, 07	BEA	98	Silver Hart Mines Ltd.	Watson Lake
105 B 07	SAB	42	W. Hyde 60%, T. McCrory 20%, B. Preston 20%	Watson Lake
105 B 07	SAB	214	Silver Hart Mines Ltd.	Watson Lake
105 B 10	MN	48	Tally Ho Exploration Ltd.	Watson Lake
105 B 11	GRA	49	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd., W. Preston	Watson Lake
105 B 11	SHA	147	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.	Watson Lake
105 B 14	MATT	40	M. Holloway	Watson Lake
105 C 05	JUBE	23	E. Johnson	Whitehorse
105 C 14	BO-BO	48	B. Poulin	Whitehorse
105 D 02	GHI	32	G.L. Harris	Whitehorse
105 D 02	BARB	34	L. Barrett	Whitehorse
105 D 03	PART	27	L.O. Allen, R.J. Bilquist	Whitehorse
105 D 03	FOX	32	R.S. Rogers	Whitehorse
105 D 03	AUL	24	R.J. Bilquist	Whitehorse
105 D 03	KIM	52	Omni Resources Ltd.	Whitehorse
105 D 03	TEX	22	Omni Resources Ltd.	Whitehorse
105 D 03	STEN	45	Berglynn Resources Inc.	Whitehorse
105 D 03	KIR, KIR, Fr.	33	M. Woods, T. Mrozinski, M. Barker	Whitehorse
105 D 03	KID	200	Skukum Resources	Whitehorse
105 D 03	RAIN	43	S. Ridgway, A. Jobin	Whitehorse
105 D 03	GLEE Fr.	58	R.W. Gray	Whitehorse
105 D 06	FOUR-F, FOUR	107	S. Fleurant, J. Jobin, Y. Gervais, L. Brault	Whitehorse
105 D 06	SAIL	25	D. Baird	Whitehorse
105 D 06	HAVI	36	M. Langlois, A. John	Whitehorse
105 D 10	ROSSBANK	30	R. Holway	Whitehorse
105 D 14	BEE	24	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Whitehorse
105 D 16	BYNG	102	D. Nadrofsky, J. McLean J. Moreau	Whitehorse
105 F 07, 10	LP	115	Cominco Ltd.	Watson Lake
105 F 09	KON, KON Fr.	35	T.E. Koepke	Watson Lake
105 F 10	RAM	28	Regional Resources Ltd.	Watson Lake
105 K 02	CANYON	36	R. Voisine	Whitehorse
105 K 05	LYON	52	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Whitehorse
105 L 09, 08	LEN	45	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 03	ICT	36	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse

115 I 03	ONT	51	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 03	VIC	86	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 03	DIC, DIC Fr.	51	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 03	ONLY	30	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 03	ROBERT	54	G. Dickson	Whitehorse
115 I 04, 115 H 13	ALO	50	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 05	CASH	35	Nordac Mining Corporation	Whitehorse
115 I 05	NEX	32	Nordac Mining Corporation	Whitehorse
115 I 05	NAC	56	Nordac Mining Corporation	Whitehorse
115 I 05, 06	NITRO	26	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 05, 06	ERL	256	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 06	RAG	26	R.A. Granger	Watson Lake
115 I 06	NAT, NAT Fr.	33	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 06	EYM	46	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 06	EMY	35	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 06	ACK	39	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 I 06	BAR	30	G.L. Harris	Whitehorse
115 I 12, J 09	ITN	65	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 J 08	SHADOW	24	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 J 09	ELW	90	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 J 09, 10	DAH, DAH Fr.	66	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 J 09	OKE	76	Nordac Mining Corporation	Whitehorse
115 J 09, 10	HEN	88	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.	Whitehorse
115 J 10	ANA	56	Nordac Mining Corporation	Whitehorse
115 J 16	SIZZLER	28	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.	Dawson
115 N 15	AIME	32	A. Brunet, M. Grimard	Dawson
115 P 06	PIRATE	144	N. DeBock, D. Penner	Dawson
115 P 14	OMEGA	24	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.	Dawson
116 C 02	LOG	25	M. Webster	Dawson

1985 CLAIM STATUS FOR WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases	Raw Gold Declared For Placer Royalty Export Tax (oz.)	(gms)	Coal Leases In Good Standing
JANUARY	12,603	182	0	12,785	62	9	3	74	0.00	0	0
FEBRUARY	11,902	182	0	12,084	59	5	3	67	0.00	0	0
MARCH	11,734	182	0	11,916	59	5	3	67	0.00	0	0
APRIL	11,833	182	0	12,015	54	5	3	62	0.00	0	0
MAY	11,874	182	0	12,056	53	4	3	60	0.00	0	0
JUNE	11,866	182	0	12,048	53	3	3	59	0.00	0	0
JULY	11,850	182	0	12,032	52	4	3	59	0.00	0	0
AUGUST	11,917	182	0	12,099	54	3	3	60	0.00	0	0
SEPTEMBER	12,081	182	0	12,263	54	2	3	59	0.00	0	0
OCTOBER	12,089	182	0	12,271	54	5	3	62	0.00	0	0
NOVEMBER	11,920	182	0	12,102	53	5	3	61	0.00	0	0
DECEMBER	11,784	182	0	11,966	55	5	2	62	0.00	0	0
TOTAL									0.00	0	

1985 CLAIM STATUS FOR WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases	Raw Gold Declared For Placer Royalty Export Tax (oz.)	(gms)	Coal Leases In Good Standing
JANUARY	14,910	262	0	15,172	2,733	111	0	2,844	313.97	9,765	19
FEBRUARY	14,786	262	0	15,048	2,727	109	0	2,836	69.76	2,170	19
MARCH	14,811	262	0	15,073	2,713	112	0	2,825	89.74	2,791	19
APRIL	14,862	262	0	15,124	2,733	115	0	2,848	1,784.21	55,494	19
MAY	15,025	262	0	15,287	2,709	93	0	2,802	146.71	4,563	19
JUNE	15,933	262	0	16,195	2,663	89	0	2,752	1,774.31	55,186	19
JULY	16,337	262	0	16,599	2,653	92	0	2,745	3,919.99	121,923	23
AUGUST	16,774	262	0	17,036	2,681	83	0	2,764	5,794.47	180,225	23
SEPTEMBER	16,980	262	0	17,242	2,635	81	0	2,716	4,776.16	148,553	23
OCTOBER	17,082	262	0	17,344	2,619	83	0	2,702	6,919.72	215,224	23
NOVEMBER	17,101	262	0	17,363	2,622	87	0	2,709	2,317.47	72,080	23
DECEMBER	17,023	262	0	17,285	2,618	85	0	2,703	504.37	15,687	23
TOTAL									28,410.88	883,664	

1985 CLAIM STATUS FOR MAYO MINING DISTRICT

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases	Raw Gold Declared For Placer Royalty Export Tax (oz.)	(gms)	Coal Leases In Good Standing
JANUARY	9,505	889	525	10,919	1,868	38	1	1,907	0.00	0	0
FEBRUARY	9,505	889	525	10,919	1,869	35	1	1,905	0.00	0	0
MARCH	9,505	889	525	10,919	1,872	34	1	1,907	0.00	0	0
APRIL	8,812	889	525	10,226	1,943	29	1	1,973	0.00	0	0
MAY	8,812	902	525	10,239	1,834	29	1	1,864	0.00	0	0
JUNE	8,758	902	525	10,185	1,843	30	1	1,874	0.00	0	0
JULY	8,691	902	525	10,118	1,851	28	1	1,880	593.02	18,445	0
AUGUST	8,724	902	525	10,151	1,849	24	1	1,874	348.10	10,827	0
SEPTEMBER	8,575	902	525	10,002	1,830	26	1	1,857	308.57	9,597	0
OCTOBER	8,414	902	525	9,841	1,802	26	1	1,829	372.40	11,583	0
NOVEMBER	8,414	902	525	9,841	1,746	27	0	1,773	0.00	0	0
DECEMBER	8,342	902	525	9,769	1,746	24	0	1,770	0.00	0	0
TOTAL									1,622.09	50,452	

1985 CLAIM STATUS FOR DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases	Raw Gold Declared For Placer Royalty Export Tax (oz.)	(gms)	Coal Leases In Good Standing
JANUARY	7,856	96	0	7,952	10,326	143	4	10,473	178.00	5,536	0
FEBRUARY	7,814	96	0	7,910	10,227	139	4	10,370	7.50	233	0
MARCH	7,673	96	0	7,769	10,365	133	4	10,502	45.60	1,418	0
APRIL	7,507	96	0	7,603	10,370	139	4	10,513	373.26	11,609	0
MAY	7,507	96	0	7,603	10,374	138	4	10,516	2,158.68	67,141	0
JUNE	7,440	96	0	7,536	10,526	135	4	10,665	5,703.63	177,400	0
JULY	7,462	96	0	7,558	10,416	137	4	10,557	18,454.43	573,968	0
AUGUST	7,457	96	0	7,553	10,404	142	4	10,550	14,812.17	460,703	0
SEPTEMBER	7,460	96	0	7,556	10,291	139	4	10,434	15,633.37	486,245	0
OCTOBER	7,296	96	0	7,392	10,261	143	4	10,408	9,043.85	281,291	0
NOVEMBER	7,268	96	0	7,364	10,187	141	4	10,332	1,491.46	46,389	0
DECEMBER	7,185	96	0	7,281	10,074	126	4	10,204	64.70	2,012	0
TOTAL									67,966.65	2,113,967	

1985 CLAIM STATUS FOR YUKON

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases	Raw Gold Declared For Placer Royalty Export Tax (oz.)	(gms)	Coal Leases In Good Standing
JANUARY	44,874	1,429	525	46,828	14,989	301	8	15,298	492	15,302	19
FEBRUARY	44,007	1,429	525	45,961	14,882	288	8	15,178	77	2,403	19
MARCH	43,723	1,429	525	45,677	15,009	284	8	15,301	135	4,209	19
APRIL	43,014	1,429	525	44,968	15,100	288	8	15,396	2,157	67,104	19
MAY	43,218	1,442	525	45,185	14,970	264	8	15,242	2,305	71,705	19
JUNE	43,997	1,442	525	45,964	15,085	257	8	15,350	7,478	232,586	19
JULY	44,340	1,442	525	46,307	14,972	261	8	15,241	22,967	714,356	23
AUGUST	44,872	1,442	525	46,839	14,988	252	8	15,248	20,955	651,755	23
SEPTEMBER	45,096	1,442	525	47,063	14,810	248	8	15,066	20,718	644,395	23
OCTOBER	44,881	1,442	525	46,848	14,736	257	8	15,001	16,336	508,098	23
NOVEMBER	44,703	1,442	525	46,670	14,608	260	7	14,875	3,809	118,469	23
DECEMBER	44,334	1,442	525	46,301	14,493	240	6	14,739	569	17,705	23
TOTAL									97,999.62	3,048,082	

PLACER

According to royalty records, raw gold production for 1985 exceeded the total raw gold production for 1984. Royalties were paid on 3,048,082 grams.

Placer operations in 1985 totalled 190, down 5 from 195 operations in 1984. The number of persons employed directly on properties totalled 700, down from 734 for the previous season.

Three underground placer properties were worked during the 84/85 winter: Klondike Underground Mining Ltd. mined 18,000 cubic yards of pay gravels on the Miller Creek property, previously mined by Whitehorse Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd. and Chumar Placers. Employees averaged 8 between Nov. '84 - Feb. '85.

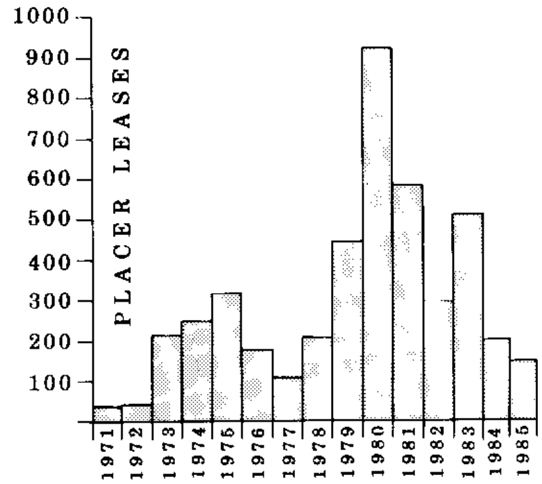
White Channel Underground Mining Ltd. mined 39,000 cubic yards from the Jackson Hill property. An average of eight persons were employed from Nov. '84 to Feb. '85. The property had been operated by Jackson Hill Ventures Ltd. the previous season.

King Solomon Mines Ltd. operated in the White Channel side pay of King Solomon Hill. Approximately 13,000 cubic yards of material were mined by 4 persons between the months of Jan. - March '85.

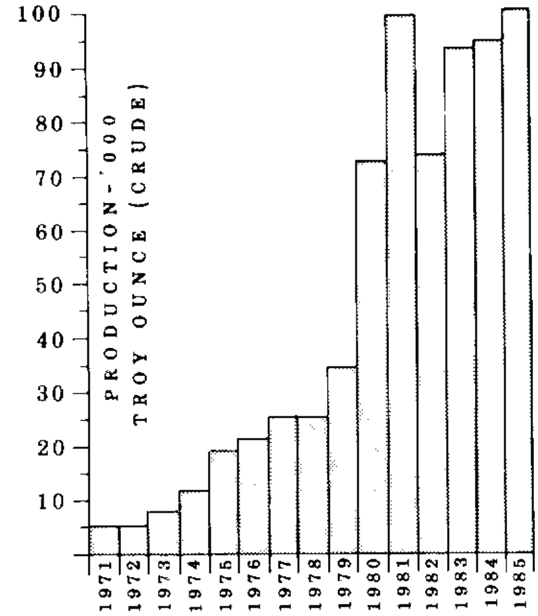
Of the three underground operations, only the Miller Creek and Jackson Hill properties remain in production (by same operators since Nov. '85). Work at the King Solomon location has been discontinued.

Total placer dredging claims and leases in good standing total 14,739 compared with 15,524 for the entire 1984 year.

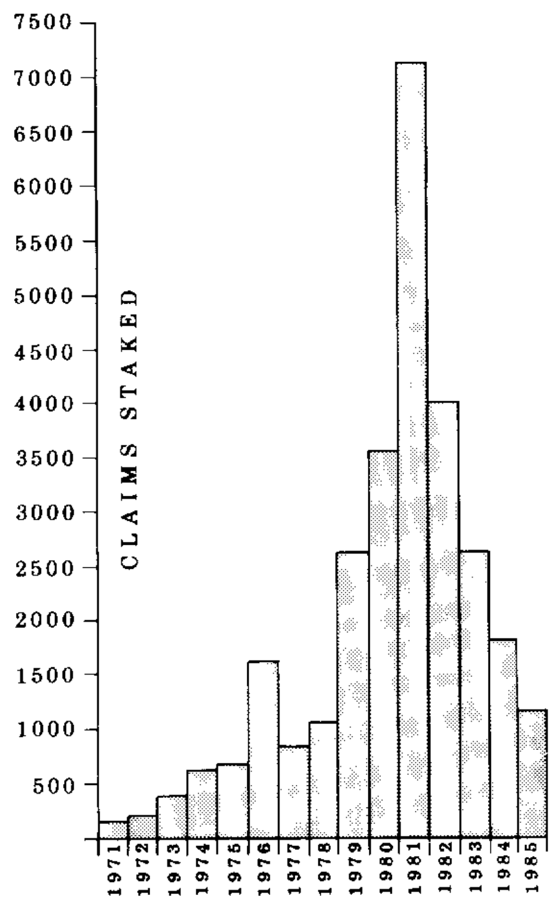
PLACER LEASES STAKED
1971-1985



YUKON PLACER GOLD
PRODUCTION 1971-1985



PLACER CLAIMS STAKED
1971-1985



1985 FIELD SEASON ACTIVITIES OF EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION, YUKON

Exploration and Geological Services Division Yukon consists of a staff of 5 geologists, an office manager, a geological technician, and a secretary. During the 1985 field season, numerous projects were undertaken by permanent staff members and also individuals on a contract basis, commonly associated with universities.

Chief Geologist Jim Morin visited most of the project areas and continued his ongoing investigations into precious metal mineralization including the KANE near Dalton Post, the Keno Hill District, the Sekulmun Lake area and the Klondike area.

Minerals Geologist Grant Abbott examined several precious metal deposits in southern Yukon (see Appendix A).

Placer Geologist Steve Morison continued his study of sedimentology of the Plio-Pleistocene White Channel gravels in the Klondike (see Appendix B).

Staff Geologist Diane Emond examined tin-, tungsten-bearing veins, breccias and skarns in the Mayo-McQuesten River area (see Appendix C).

Former Staff Geologist Kate Grapes continued her project on the stratiform lead-zinc-silver massive sulphide deposit at Clear lake, northwest of Faro. She is studying the ore textures as part of a M.Sc. thesis at Carleton University.

During the 1985 field season, Staff Geologist Dave Downing started a mapping project at Sekulmun Lake, southwestern Yukon. There, late Cretaceous to Eocene volcanic and sub-volcanic rocks are associated with precious metal vein mineralization (see Appendix D).

Contract geologist Ruth Debicki finished the 1:50,000 scale bedrock geological mapping program in the Klondike area. In 1984, she concentrated on the southeast parts near Sulphur and Dominion Creeks and this information was released as an open file map in spring 1985. During late 1985 field season, she mapped in gaps preparatory to a final map and report.

Several university theses were partially supported by the Division.

Monica Pride continued her study of the Eocene volcanic rocks in the Mount Skukum area southwest of Whitehorse (Ph.D. thesis, University of Manitoba). Part of her work resulted in a preliminary 1:25,000 scale bedrock geological map released in spring 1985.

Bruce McDonald studied the bonanza gold sulphide-poor vein system at Mount Skukum (M.Sc. thesis, University of British Columbia) in 1984 and 1985. This major deposit is similar to other classic epithermal veins and a detailed study of it will assist and encourage exploration for similar deposits in western Yukon.

From 1983 to 1985, Mike Dufresne studied massive argillic alteration in bedrock and White Channel gravel in the Klondike area (M.Sc. thesis, University of Alberta). Source, age and nature of the altering fluids and relationship to lode and placer gold mineralization is the objective. Certainly, the results are of potential significance to mining and exploration in the Klondike area and a recent abstract is attached(Appendix E).

Rhys Hughes started a study of the stratigraphy and sedimentology of placer gravels at Miller Creek and the Sixty Mile River (M.Sc. thesis, University of Alberta) in 1984. His work has obvious implications for placer mining and exploration in the area. During the 1985 field season, he sampled gravel sections and examined stratigraphy of placer gravels in the Dawson Range on a contract basis for the Division.

Vicki Hansen conducted two seasons of fieldwork studying the geology and structure of rocks in the Teslin Suture east of Whitehorse (Ph.D. thesis University of California, Los Angeles). Her study has implications regarding exploration for gold-quartz veins and asbestos in southern Yukon.

Calvin Pride (Professor, University of Ottawa) conducted a preliminary examination in 1984 of volcanic and sub-volcanic rocks west of Sekulmun Lake that are associated with gold and molybdenum mineralization.

Ulrich Glasmacher sampled and mapped geology in the vicinity of precious metal veins and placer gravels in the Sixty Mile River area as part of his graduate studies at University of Aachen, West Germany in 1984 and 1985. He also sampled and mapped rocks west of Sekulmunm Lake as a follow-up to Pride's work and complementary to Downing's.

Tom Skulski investigated the mid-Cenozoic volcanic rocks in the Kluane Range west of Burwash Landing (Ph.D. thesis, McGill University). As part of this study initiated in 1985, he is also geologically mapping and sampling areas and sites of hydrothermal alteration and mineralization.

Doug Rucker sampled veins in the Wheaton River area in 1985 as a basis for a M.Sc. thesis at University of Alberta. These veins bear antimony or precious metal mineralization and their relationship to veins at Mount Skukum and Montana Mountain will be of interest to mineral explorers in the area.

Dave Gaboury spent summer 1985 mapping diapir breccia bodies in the Wernecke Mountains. His fieldwork is the basis for a M.Sc. thesis at University of Manitoba and is a follow-up to earlier work done by Peter Laznicka in the late 1970's. These breccias are late Proterozoic in age and are also similar morphologically and metallogenetically to those being mined at Olympic Dam, Australia for their copper, uranium and gold contents.

Jesse Duke studied drill core and geology of the Grew Creek gold deposit west of Ross River in summer 1985 as the basis for a M.Sc. thesis at University of British Columbia. This epithermal bulk gold deposit is within the Tintina Trench and physicochemical information about it is critical to understanding why it is there.

An Economic Development Agreement between Canada and Yukon was signed in May, 1985. The Agreement includes a Minerals Sub-Agreement which involves geological mapping ($1.1 million), regional geochemical stream sediment surveys ($2.2 million) and placer mining technology ($0.6 million) programs. Operational management of the programs is by E.G.S.D., G.S.C. and Mining Engineering Division of Northern Affairs Program, Yukon respectively. Work will be done over a five year period, 1985-1989, with some carry over into 1990. Funding is on a 90:10 basis between D.I.A.N.D. and Government of Yukon respectively.

The geological mapping program was responsible for three projects in 1985. They included 1:50,000 scale geological mapping of the Rancheria area (105 B 1, 2) by Grant and Jennifer Lowey. The silver-zinc-lead deposit at Midway in contiguous northern B.C. and several interesting showings in adjacent Yukon have sparked much interest in the area. Greg Lynch conducted a study of the physicochemistry of mineralization in the Keno Hill district as an EDA project and a Ph.D. thesis topic at University of Alberta. His preliminary field work has resulted in a picture of district wide metal and mineral zonation. Larry Meinert (Professor, Washington State University) sampled skarn mineralization and host rocks in the Whitehorse Copper Belt with a view to determining controls on their precious metal content.

Multi-element stream sediment geochemical surveys were carried out over Teslin (105 C), Whitehorse(105 D), Carmacks (115 I) and Aishihik Lake (115 H) map areas. Results will be forthcoming in early summer 1986.

APPENDIX A

Field Activities, 1985
by
Grant Abbott

Comparison and contrast of the tectonic setting of silver-bearing veins and mantos in central and eastern Yukon was the focus of field activities for this year. Other investigations included a field trip to Alaska and checks of earlier mapping at MacMillan Pass. Some preliminary results from the main areas examined are listed below.

1. Ketza-Seagull District

In the Pelly Mountains, gold- and silver-bearing veins and mantos are located at the headwaters of the Ketza River and between Groundhog and Seagull Creeks. Many have been considered related to nearby Mississippian volcanics. About four weeks of preliminary 1:50,000 scale mapping has revealed that most and probably all of the occurrences are Cretaceous or younger. Only the MM zinc- lead- silver- deposit and the BNOB, JOE, and CZHERNOUGH occurrences (and possibly, a few other) are likely to be volcanogenic and older. The young deposits tend to be either galena- and sphalerite-rich or arsenopyrite-rich, with a quartz and/or siderite gangue. All well-exposed veins are along strong, well-defined faults with a variety of orientations. The faults cut Mesozoic metamorphic fabrics. Mantos are localized at the contact between Lower Cambrian limestone and overlying shale.

Near Ketza River, deposits are zoned. Gold-bearing massive sulphides and oxides in the PEEL, RIDGE and other zones (CANAMAX) are located along an east-trending fault at the center of a local(?) domal uplift. On the eastern flanks of the uplift, silver- and galena-rich veins are localized in north-trending faults. A small hornfels near the center of the dome suggests that it is underlain by an intrusion.

In the Seagull area, no domal uplift or zoning of deposits are evident. The concentration of occurrences along Seagull Creek has been explained before by the "Seagull Fault" which was thought to be a reactivated Mississippian structure that juxtaposes Mississippian volcanics east of Seagull Creek against a variety of Lower and Middle Paleozoic strata on the west. Closer examination suggests that this juxtaposition results from the complex interplay of one or more thrust sheets and a number of relatively small faults which are wide-spread, and not localized along Seagull Creek. These small faults control the location of veins. No preference for type of host rock is evident, and no mantos have yet been recognized. Most occurrences are silver-rich, but the GRAYLING occurrence (REGIONAL RES.) contains significant gold.

All deposits are in the Ketza Arch, a broad window which exposes strata that belong to the lowest of three large thrust sheets that dominate the structural framework of this part of the Pelly Mountains. The origin of the Arch and its relationship to the mineral occurrences is still unclear. Mid-Cretaceous mafic dykes are spacially associated with many occurrences, and these deposits are probably older than the Early Tertiary deposits in the Rancheria District.

Companies active in the area included CANAMAX at Ketza River, and REGIONAL RESOURCES and COMINCO near Seagull Creek.

2. Plata

The Plata veins occur over a 5X2 km area located 160 km north of Ross River. They resemble those in the Pelly Mountains and are small lenses localized along strong, steeply dipping faults which cut regional metamorphic fabrics in Proterozoic and/or Lower Cambrian limestone, quartzite, and shale, and Devonian shale and chert. The Plata #'s 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 and Inca 3's 7, 10 and 12 are mainly galena and sphalerite in a quartz and siderite gangue. The Plata #4 vein mainly comprises pyrite and arsenophyrite in a quartz-rich gangue. It is gold-rich whereas the others contain silver. The deposits show little preference for a particular host, although the #2 vein may widen and become galena-rich along the contact between Late Proterozoic limestone and overlying (unconformable) Devonian shale. Elsewhere, this contact shows no tendency to localize sulphides. A recently completed adit intersected the #2 vein about 100 m below surface, where it consists mainly of siderite and sphalerite. Whether this change from galena on surface, to sphalerite at depth reflects systematic, widespread zoning or a local perturbation is not yet clear. A gently southwest dipping quartz feldspar porphyry dyke as wide as 3 meters trends northwest across the western part of the area of veining and has been traced far to the west into areas with no veins. It is against the #6 vein, but is far from other veins. The dyke is undated, but is probably Middle Cretaceous because no intrusive rocks of any other age are known from this area. About 2 km west of the veins, Devonian black shale hosts a barren bedded barite deposit about 10 m thick and 1/2 km long.

DAWSON-ELDORADO mined only from the INCA #10 vein this year and is reported to be moderately successful.

3. Quartz Lake Area

The MACMILLAN sediment-hosted massive sulphide deposit, near Quartz Lake, east of Watson Lake, has been considered by some geologists to be syngenetic and by others to be epigenetic. I think that the discovery outcrop shows good evidence for replacement. The mineralogy of the deposit is somewhat different from that of the mantos of the Rancheria district and Ketza Arch, but the origin is probably similar. A strata-bound band of massive pyrite about 1.5 meters wide is in sharp contact with enclosing Proterozoic limestone. Above it, a limestone bed about 20 cm thick changes laterally over 3 m from barren limestone to limestone(?) containing irregular, unfoliated accretions of pyrite, galena, and sphalerite, to massive pyrite. Nearby phyllite is intensely altered.

A 5 X 5 km area to the east and south of Quartz Lake contains intermittent evidence of hydrothermal alteration. On the CUZ property (KIDD CREEK MINES), silicified zones in the "Grit Unit" contain anomalous amounts of gold. On the PORKER property, a manganiferous gossan about 100 m long is associated with a widespread arsenic geochemical anomaly. Between the PORKER gossan and the MACMILLAN deposit, are a few small quartz veins containing galena and sulphosalts, and along Pyrite Creek, extensive pyritic, silicified zones.

There are no known intrusions or evidence of thermal metamorphism near any of these occurrences. A Cretaceous or Tertiary thermal aureole located 10 km east of the MACMILLAN deposit is separated from the area by weakly metamorphosed Cambro-Ordovician phyllite. Exposures are poor and structural controls are not known.

4. Rancheria District

Most of the properties under active exploration were briefly visited. Activity included drilling by SILVER HART on the CMC property, UNITED KENO on the LUCKY and SWITCHBACK veins, BUTLER MOUNTAIN MINERALS on the YP property, REG resources on the JCS(?) property, PACMAN on the WOLF claims; and trenching and other physical work by GETTY on the MEISTER and LOGAN properties, SHAKWAK at Gravel Creek, and CLAYMORE Resources on the KODIAK PROPERTY.

SHAKWAK'S GRAVEL CREEK and PACMAN'S WOLF occurrences are new discoveries; the others are old occurrences from which little new geological information other than grades and intersections has emerged. On the Gravel Creek property, several fault-controlled zones of manganiferous oxides are associated with altered felspar porphyry dykes. Trenching has revealed that the gossans derive from quartz, siderite, galena, and sphalerite veins as wide as 75 cm. Lower Cambrian limestone, where it intersects the faults, contains narrow bands of disseminated galena and sphalerite. Quartz veins as wide as 1.5 m and fluorite veins are also associated with the dykes on the western part of the property. They resemble those on the FIDDLER tungsten property. The WOLF occurrence is an east-trending galena, quartz vein in a limestone and schist pendant of the Cassiar batholith.

5. Macmillan Pass

The only significant exploration near Macmillan Pass was conducted by AGIP, who drilled a gold geochemical anomaly near a porphyry dyke on the

BRICK claims.

Only one significant change was made to the geology of the Macmillan Pass Area. Volcanic rocks, originally mapped as Silurian, are sills and probably Middle Devonian like the other volcanic rocks in the area.

6. Alaska Range

South of Fairbanks, in the Alaska Range, a sequence of well exposed Paleozoic metamorphic rocks may provide clues to the stratigraphic relations of similar rocks which underlie parts of west-central Yukon. In the Alaska Range, the Paleozoic succession is divided into three units. The "Birch Creek Schist" comprises quartz grit, sandstone, and shale much like the "Grit Unit" of Selwyn Basin in Yukon. Black shale and chert conglomerate of the Keevy Peak Formation, that overlies the Birch Creek Schist, is like our Earn Group. A thick sequence of blue quartz grit, sandstone and felsic volcanics of the Totatlanika Schist that gradationally(?) overlie the Keevy Peak Formation are like the Klondike Schist and somewhat like the Mississippian volcanics in the Pelly Mountains. We have interpreted the Klondike Schist to be allochthonous and unrelated to the Grit Unit, Earn Group, and Mississippian volcanics of the Pelly Mountains. Intrusive, volcanic, and sedimentary protoliths have been suggested for the Klondike Schist; all three may be correct. The Totalanika Schist is host to several large massive sulphide deposits that contain copper and zinc. The correlation of the Totatlanika Schist with the Klondike Schist is still speculative.

APPENDIX B

FIELD ACTIVITIES, 1985

by

S.R. Morison

Placer deposits were mapped and described in the Klondike area and Big Creek drainage basin during the 1985 field season. The following is a brief summary of those activities:

1. Big Creek Drainage Basin

This project was initiated in 1985, and the first phase is now complete. Work performed includes sedimentologic descriptions and sampling of all placer deposits which are being mined and/or tested, processing (sluicing and panning) of samples, and ground truthing for terrain analysis of Quaternary landforms. A preliminary report and terrain map is now being completed, and samples will be shipped for heavy mineral and grain size analysis. It is expected that 3 to 4 weeks will be spent in this area next summer to finish the field component of this project.

2. Klondike Area

Mapping and sampling of the White Channel deposit for Hunker and Bonanza drainage basins is now complete. An inventory of basic geoscience data for all placer deposit types in the Klondike area was started this summer in conjunction with the White Channel project. This inventory will include grain size characteristics, heavy mineral suites and basic sedimentologic interpretations for all exposures mapped and sampled.

Altered White Channel sediments were also sampled for suitability of alternate recovery techniques such as heap leaching. It is believed that altered White Channel sediment has a total gold content which is not typical for placer deposits in Yukon. M.K. Witte, a consultant with considerable expertise in metallurgic techniques for gold deposits, toured the Klondike area, and was shown the White Channel deposit. It was decided that an additional White Channel sampling program warranted attention. This summer will provide a suite of representative altered White Channel samples that will be evaluated for total gold content and alternate recovery techniques (esp. heap leaching). Samples for this program have been taken, and the laboratory work is expected to proceed this winter, 1985-86.

SEDIMENTOLOGY OF WHITE CHANNEL PLACER DEPOSITS, KLONDIKE AREA, WEST-CENTRAL YUKON

by

S.R. Morison
Exploration and Geological
Services Division

ABSTRACT

The White Channel placer deposit in the Klondike area is a Pliocene to early Pleistocene braidplain sequence with tributary alluvial fan and gravity flow deposits.

Lithofacies types range from laminated silt and clay to massive and disorganized boulder gravel. A total of 14 lithofacies types have been identified with cryogenic features such as ice wedge casts found in the upper half of the White Channel section. Dominant lithofacies types include distinctly stratified and crudely stratified gravel which is clast-supported and matrix-filled. An alteration product is recognizable in both White Channel sediments and underlying bedrock.

Proximal White Channel sedimentation is characterized by interbedded channel sequences deposited under fluctuating, high discharge and flood conditions. Medial to distal positions are dominantly sequences of low relief unit barforms and channel lag deposits. Sorting and stratification improves up-section, and facies trends are not consistent. Deposition of White Channel sediments in valley margin positions is characterized by gravelly mass flows which are interbedded with stratified fluvial sediments.

Placer gold is found in all of the White Channel gravelly facies sampled. Concentration of gold in proximal gravelly facies is due to the development of convergent flow in shallow channels during peak discharge intervals. In medial to distal positions heavy minerals are concentrated in channel sluiceways and aggraded unit bars. Convergent flow in sluiceways between unit bars is not as susceptible to fluctuating discharge levels, and as a result sorting and concentration mechanisms are more efficient up-section. Gold is also concentrated in gravelly mass flow deposits through shear and suspension sorting.

M.Sc. Thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

APPENDIX C

TIN AND TUNGSTEN VEINS AND SKARNS IN THE MCQUESTEN RIVER AREA

by

D.S. Emond

INTRODUCTION

Two major areas of hardrock tin-tungsten mineralization in Yukon are the Seagull and McQuesten River Districts. This report focuses on tin and tungsten occurrences in the McQuesten River area and is based on property visits carried out in July and August, 1985.

Geology

The McQuesten area is underlain mainly by Late Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the "Grit Unit" (Windermere Group). To the north, these rocks are overthrust by Ordovician to Devonian Road River Formation sedimentary rocks. Numerous small, high-level, felsic plutons intruded these rocks in the Cretaceous (83-108 Ma, K/Ar, Stevens et al. 1982a) and some coeval volcanic rocks (89.0 +/- 2.6 Ma, Biotite - K/Ar, Stevens et al. 1982b) occur in the southeast.

Rocks of the Grit Unit in the McQuesten area consist of highly deformed, northeast-striking quartzite, quartz-mica schist and phyllite with minor intercalated limestone, dolomite and amphibolite. A large northeast-trending anticline, the "McQuesten Anticline" (Mulligan 1974) runs through the area, just north of the McQuesten River. To the north, foliation dips shallowly northwest and to the south, shallowly southeast.

The Cretaceous intrusions vary from syenite (in the north) to quartz monzonite and granite in the south and central area. They are mostly in the form of stocks, plugs and parallel dykes. A somewhat circular feature is outlined by dykes and plutons in the central part of the area that is marked by an absence of plutons in its centre.

Feldspar porphyries are most common, and several are feldspar-quartz porphyries with feldspar phenocrysts up to 10 cm (but more commonly 1 cm) in length and quartz phenocrysts up to 1.5 cm (but more commonly 5 mm) in diameter. Biotite is the dominant mafic mineral and makes up to 20% of the rock, but more commonly only 5-10%. Hornblende occurs in the syenite along with biotite.

Vertical columnar-jointed, hornblende porphyritic rhyolite is located just southeast of Minto Lake and likely represents a down-faulted remnant of flows coeval with the Cretaceous quartz monzonites.

Tin-Tungsten Mineralization

A description of each property visited in 1985 is found in Table 1.

Several different styles of mineralization occur in the McQuesten area including veins, breccia/veins, sheeted veins and skarns. Mineralization has been found both in the exo- and endocontact regions of plutons (i.e., near but outside of the associated intrusion; or within the intrusion itself).

Tin-tungsten mineralization in the McQuesten River area is closely associated with the Cretaceous feldspar porphyritic biotite granite intrusions, mostly found in the exocontact regions. Several of the stocks have associated tourmalinization, either in fractures or as discrete grains or orbicules within the granite. Some potassic alteration is evident locally.

Cassiterite occurs in chlorite- and tourmaline- and quartz-matrix breccias which contain fragments of quartzite, schist and vein material; in thin veinlets with little gangue in the form of tourmaline, K-feldspar, or muscovite; and in actinolite-quartz-epidote-axinite-garnet skarn (+/- pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite).

Scheelite is mostly found disseminated in fine grained, diopside-quartz, or actinolite-quartz (+/- pyrrhotite) skarn which is commonly interlayered with a poorly mineralized white wollastonite-quartz skarn. Scheelite (+ molybdenite) is also found in sheeted quartz (-feldspar) veins in both the endo- and exocontact regions of two small feldspar porphyritic granites.

Rarely do tin and tungsten mineralization occur in the same occurrence, however, some low tin values are found in some tungsten skarns, and vice versa. Tungsten mineralization occurs closer to the associated intrusion, or within it.

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STEVENS, R.D., LACHANCE, G.R. and DELABIO, R.N., 1982 b. "Age determinations and geological studies, K-Ar isotopic ages", Report 15, Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 81-2.

TABLE 1

Description of tin and tungsten occurrences in the McQuesten River area.

IDENTITY	PROPERTY NAME (CLAIMS)	N.T.S.	STYLE OF MINERALIZATION	HOST ROCK	ASSOCIATED INTRUSION	DESCRIPTION
A	JOUMBIRA	105 M 13	1) VEIN SN 2) VEIN SN 3) VEIN AG	1) QZIT (GRIT U.) 2) PPQZ DYKE 3) QZIT (GRIT U.)	SMALL PPQF GRANITE STOCK, SEVERAL PPQF & PPQZ DYKES	1) TO (+CT) IN NEAR VERTICAL JOINTS, QZ-TO VEINS 2) QZ-TO (+CT) VEINLETS & TO IN JOINTS 3) QZ-TO (+ASP-CL-SL) & QZ-MU VEINS
B	SCHEELITE DOME (SUN, GLOW)	115 P 16	SKARN W, AU	QZIT, SHST, LMST (GRIT U.)	PPFS - BI GRANODIORITE STOCK	ACT-QZ-PR-SCH SKARN IN STEEPLY DIPPING 4 M THICK LENSE; WOLL-QZ-TREM SKARN; QZ-MU-TO VEINS
C	OLIVER CREEK (EPD)	115 P 9,10, 15,16	1) BRECCIA SN, AG 2) SKARN SN, BM (MINOR)	QZIT, SHST (GRIT U.)	PPFS - BI GRANITE PLUG	1) CL (+CT-AG-BM) - MATRIX & TO (+CT-AG-BM) - MATRIX BRECCIAS 2) ACT-CL-PR (+CT) SKARN
D	SUNSHINE CREEK (SP, A)	115 P 15	1) BRECCIA SN, AG 2) BRECCIA AG	QZIT, SHST (GRIT U.)	1,2) PPFS GRANITE STOCK 2) PPQF DYKE	1) QZ MATRIX BRECCIA, TO MATRIX BRECCIA, ABUNDANT FE STAIN 2) SILICA-RICH MATRIX BRECCIA
E	BOULDER CREEK (SNARK, TEE)	115 P 15	1) SKARN (SN?) 2) SKARN SN 3) BRECCIA PB, ZN, AG	QZIT, SHST (GRIT U.)	1) LARGE PPFS GRANITE STOCK 2) SMALL PPFS GRANITE STOCK, PPFS DYKE 3) SMALL PPFS GRANITE STOCK	1) GT-ACT-EP-AZ (+CT?) SKARN 2) ACT-EP-AX-QZ (+GT-PR-PY-CP-CT-SL) SKARN 3) QZ MATRIX BRECCIA (+GL-SL?) ABUNDANT FE AND MN STAIN; ALSO QZ STOCKWORK NEAR MARGIN OF GRANITE STOCK
F	MAHTIN	115 P 15	1) BRECCIA AG 2) VEIN AG 3) SKARN (AG?)	1,2) PPFS GRANITE STOCK 3) LMST, CHRT, SHAL (ROAD RIVER FM)	PPFS - BI GRANITE STOCK, PPFS SYENITE DYKES	1) TO-ASP (+PY) MATRIX BRECCIA CUTTING QZ VEIN (CENTRAL STOCK AREA) 2) QZ-ASP (+SCOR) VEIN, STEEPLY DIPPING (MARGIN OF STOCK) 3) DIOP-QZ-CC-ASP (+PY-PR) SKARN
G	LUGDUSH (SPUD)	115 P 10,15	1) SKARN W 2) VEIN PB, AG (FLOAT)	QZIT, SHST, LMST (GRIT U.)	LARGE PPFQ - BI GRANITE STOCK	1) DIOP-QZ-CC (+SCH) SKARN, WOLL-QZ SKARN 2) QZ-GL VEIN MATERIAL
H	JABBERWOCK	115 P 15	1) VEIN SN 2) BRECCIA SN, AG 3) VEIN SN	QZIT, SHST (GRIT U.)	PPFS DYKES	1) CT (+KFS) IN NEAR VERTICAL JOINTS 2) TO MATRIX BRECCIA (+CT IN VUGS), TOURMALINITE 3) CT IN VUGGY QZ-LI VEINS
I	RHOSGOBEL	115 P 14	1) SKARN W 2) VEIN W, OR SHEETED VEIN W 3) VEIN AU (+AG)	1) QZIT, SHST, LMST (GRIT U.) 2) PPFS GRANITE 3) HNFLS	PPFS - BI GRANITE STOCK	1) DIOP-QZ-PLAG-SCH SKARN, WOLL-QZ-PLAG SKARN 2) QZ (+SCH?) VEINS 3) QZ-ASP VEINS
J	PUKELMAN	115 P 14	1) SHEETED VEINS W, MO (ENDOCONTACT) 2) SHEETED VEINS W (EXOCONTACT) 3) VEIN AU (EXOCONTACT)	1) PPFS GRANITE 2) HNFLS 3) QZIT, SHST (GRIT U.)	PPFS - BI GRANITE STOCK	1) QZ-KFS (+SCH-MO-PY) VEINS 2) QZ-KFS-SCH VEINS, VEINLETS 3) QZ-ASP (+GL) VEINS
K	JOSEPHINE	115 P 14	VEIN AU	QZIT, SHST (GRIT U.)	GRANODIORITE STOCK	QZ-ASP VEINS
L	BARNEY	115 P 14	BRECCIA (SN?)	QZIT, SHST (GRIT U.)	PPQZ DYKE, PPFS - BI GRANITE STOCK	ROCK FLOUR MATRIX BRECCIA, FE STAINED (+CT?) MATRIX; QZ-MU GREISEN VEINS

ABBREVIATIONS:

QZIT	quartzite	PPFQ	feldspar-quartz porphyry	PY	pyrite	SCH	scheelite
SHST	schist	QZ	quartz	PR	pyrrhotite	EP	epidote
LMST	limestone	TO	tourmaline	CP	chalcopyrite	AX	axinite
HNFLS	hornfels	CL	chlorite	MO	molybdenite	WOLL	wollastinite
CHRT	chert	MU	muscovite	LI	limonite	GT	garnet
SHAL	shale	CC	calcite	GL	galena	PLAG	plagioclase
PPQZ	quartz porphyry	DIOP	diopside	SL	sphalerite	KFS	K feldspar
PPFS	feldspar porphry	ACT	actinolite	ASP	arsenopyrite		
PPQF	quartz-feldspar porphyry	BI	biotite	CT	cassiterite		
				BM	base metals		

EPITHERMAL ENVIRONMENTS IN THE SEKULMUN LAKE AREA, S.W. YUKON

APPENDIX D

D.A. Downing
Exploration and Geological
Services Division - Yukon

Fieldwork for 1985 geological mapping at a scale of1:50,000 around the north end of Sekulmun Lake approximately 100 km^2 was covered.

Geologically, the area consists of Nisling Range granitic rocks and felsic volcanic rocks respectively intruding and covering schists, marbles and quartzites of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex. The transition from the plutonic to volcanic environment is represented by miarolitic granite through to rhyolite lava flows and pyroclastic rocks and swarms of coeval feldspar porphyry dykes.

In the locality of the north end of Sekulmun Lake (115 H 12), five mineral occurrences are associated wiith Tertiary felsic volcanic rocks and their plutonic equivalents. Structurally, the area appears to be block faulted and controlled by NW-SE and NNW-SSE breaks. Favourable geologic settings for epithermal precious metal deposits exist. A possible model would have mineralizing fluids localized along graben controlling faults with flow banded rhyolites and associated volcanic rocks representing caldera fill and/or resurgence.

A PLIO-PLEISTOCENE, EPITHERMAL ORIGIN FOR AU MINERALIZATION IN THE WHITE CHANNEL SEDIMENTS OF THE KLONDIKE REGION, YUKON

APPENDIX E

M.B. Dufresne
M.B. Nesbitt
F.J. Longstaffe
Department of Geology
University of Alberta

S.R. Morison
Geological Services
D.I.A.N.D.
Whitehorse, Yukon

To date, exploration of mesothermal quartz veins in Klondike Schist has failed to locate a source for the 10+ million oz of Au recovered from the Plio-Pleistocene White Channel sediments and modern day placers. As first suggested by Tempelman-Kluit (1982) and supported by this study, Au mineralization in the unconsolidated White Channel sediments and underlying bedrock is now believed to have formed directly from PliO-Pleistocene epithermal processes, and through subsequent erosion, supplied most of the Au incorporated into the modern day placers. The White Channel sediments are massively disorganized to poorly stratified gravels and sands situated on elevated bedrock benches. Post-depositional hydrothermal alteration zones in the White Channel sediments crosscut sedimentary structures and facies, and are frequently isolated from the surficial weathering zone. The upper regions of the alteration zones have a bleached appearance and contain abundant, well-crystallized secondary kaolinite. Alteration at the bedrock contact is characterized by a 2-3 metre zone of iron-stained gravels composed of secondary iron-hydroxides+kaolinite+adularia+smectite+mica in the clay size fraction (2 m). Altered bedrock is characterized by smectite+kaolinite alteration in the clay fraction. The iron-stained gravels contain up to 25% Fe, 0.5% S, 6750 ppm Ba, 4230 ppm Mn and 250 As. Veins in the altered bedrock show a similar chemical enrichment and consist of quartz+siderite+goethite with botryoidal and comb textures. Fluid inclusion results indicate a Th of 100°C to 150°C and low salinities. Au appears to be disseminated throughout hydrothermally altered gravels and bedrock.

*Abstract of talk presented at 1985 Annual Geological Society of America Meeting, Orlando, Florida.

1985

EMR EXPLORATION ACTIVITY STATISTICS

(Dollar Values in 000's)

	YUKON	CANADA
DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF WORK		
Surface Drilling		
Metres	68,221	1,764,646
Cost	S 6,110	$130,004
Surveys - Other Field Costs'		
Geochemistry	$ 1,245	$ 15,780
Geology	1,880	37,668
Ground Geophysical	334	21,159
Airborne Geophysical	227	6,112
Miscellaneous	5,531	137,795
Total Field Cost	$18,463	$348,518
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMODITIES		
Base Metals	$ 3,726	$ 93,596
Precious Metals	13,771	189,807
Ferrous Metals	203	7,487
Uranium	55	34,054
Miscellaneous	364	3,486
Non-Metals	1	7,218
Coal	0	8,972
General Exploration	343	3,898
Total	$18,463	$348,518
DISTRIBUTION OF SURFACE DRILLING BY COMMODITIES		
(metres)		
Base Metals	8,301	412,546
Precious Metals	58,031	975,336
Ferrous Metals	163	10,465
Uranium	0	207,908
Miscellaneous	1,726	12,047
Non-Metals	0	25,330
Coal	0	120,966
Total	68,221	1,764,646
DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF COMPANY		
Canadian Producers	$12,336	$150,061
Affiliates of Canadian Producers	1,186	48,452
Oil Companies	972	17,408
Foreign Companies (Excluding Oil Co.)	1,907	36,771
Canadian Government Agencies (Excluding Canadian Producers)	0	29,736
Others (Mainly Junior Mining Co.)	2,997	66,090
Total	$18,463	$348,518

Statistics compiled by Department of Energy, Mines and Resources from company submissions.

1986 YUKON MINING AND EXPLORATION OVERVIEW

STAFF, MINERAL RESOURCE DIRECTORATE
NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM, YUKON
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND
NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

MINING AND DEVELOPMENT

HARDROCK

Hardrock mining increased this year - Mount Skukum opened, Faro reopened, United Keno Hill remained on stream and three small high grade silver-lead mines operated. Two of the latter were operated by Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd., including one in the Hess River area (PLATA-INCA property) and one on Keno Hill (the CARIBOU property). Another was operated by Springmount Operating Company on Keno Hill (the IRONCLAD property, Thunderbird claim). Three properties had significant under-ground development: the Ketza River 'BOOM' (KON) property in the Ross River area; the Silver Hart 'MIDNIGHT' (CMC) and LOGJAM (BARB) properties in the Rancheria area. Two properties in the Dawson Range (ANTONIUK and BROWN-McDADE) had significant surface development performed.

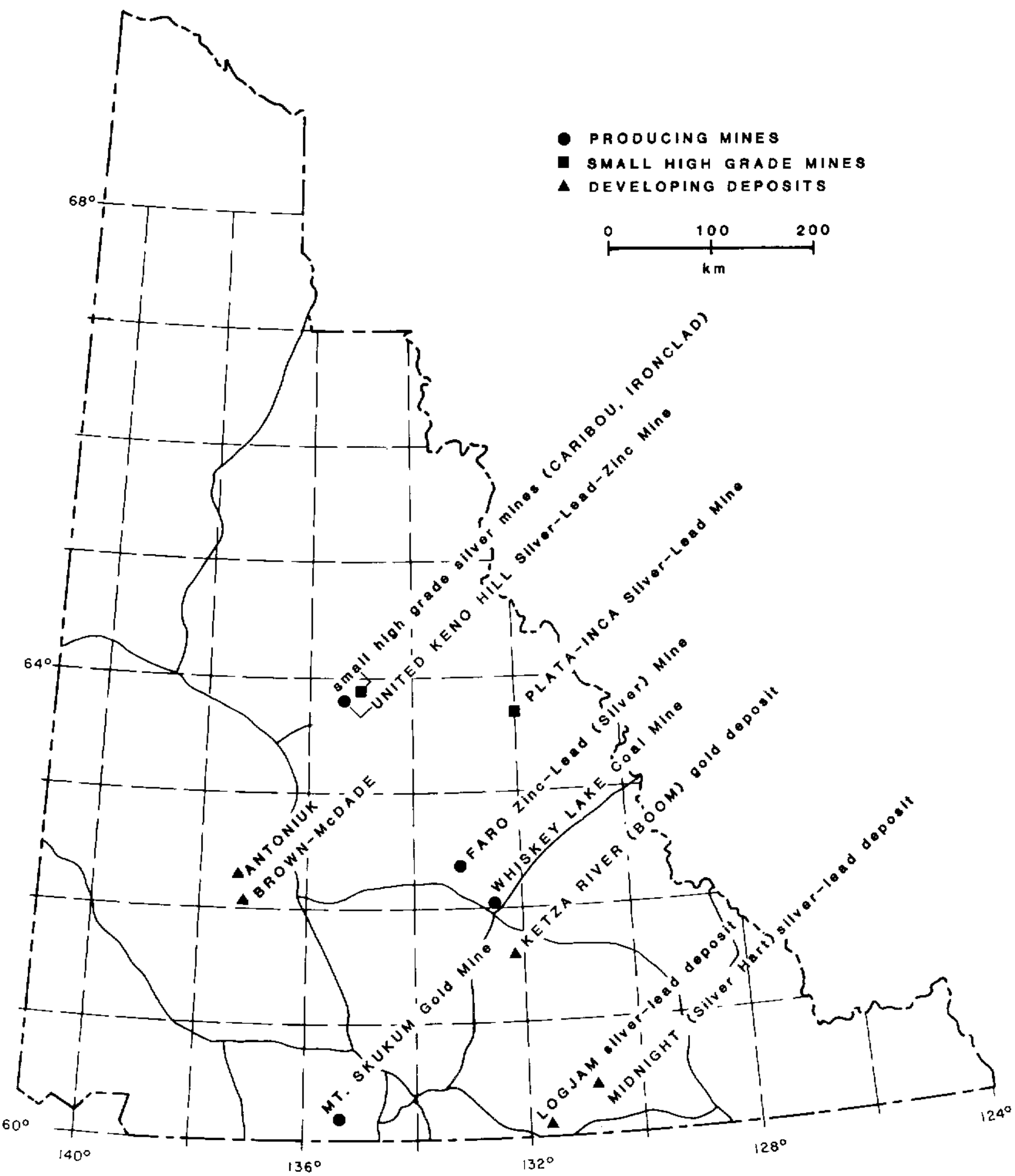
FARO Zinc-Lead-Silver Mine

On November 4, 1985, Curragh Resources finalized the purchase of Dome Petroleum's Cyprus Anvil Zinc-Lead-Silver Mine. It was a complex sale which included the federal and territorial governments ($3 million from the Canada-Yukon Economic Development Agreement and a guarantee on a $15 million bank loan), Toronto Dominion Bank, Citi Bank (New York), Mitsui Bank (Japan), Curragh, Dome Petroleum, Trans Canada Pipeline, and two legal firms. Estimated total capital to restart the mine was $30 million, including $10 million committed to preparing work faces in the open pit, $10 million covering demothballing of the mill and mining equipment renovations, and $5 to $10 million for organizational structuring and logistical work on the project.

Waste rock stripping recommenced at the mine in January, 1986 with 169 people employed. The company resumed milling in June after an absence of four years and began processing approximately 5500 tonnes (6000 tons) per day. Present mill rates are almost double this.The company has milled a total of 1 943 436 tonnes, recovering 65 884 721 kg zinc, 38 175 444 kg lead, and 34 659 000 g (1,077,895 oz) silver. An average of 433 persons have been employed from June to October.

Yukon-Alaska Transport have the contract to transport the ore by truck to Skagway via the Klondike Highway, an 1126 km round trip which takes eight hours in each direction. The trucks have Caterpillar engines and carry four Boliden designed stainless steel concentrate containers (cup-cake shaped), each holding 11.4 tonnes of concentrate which are placed on 2.6 m wide by 25.9 m long trailers. The company will spend about $1 million U.S. for road paving and bridge changes on the Alaska side. Government of Yukon is maintaining and upgrading the Yukon portion of the road. At Skagway the trucks offload into a 109 000 tonne capacity concentrate terminal which loads up to 40 000 tonnes of concentrate per vessel. Curragh is projecting a sale of 500 000 tonnes of lead-zinc concentrate for the year. Ten percent goes to Australia, forty-five percent is split between Japan and Korea and the remaining forty-five percent goes to several European smelters.

1986 MINING & DEVELOPMENT



1986 YUKON MINING AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

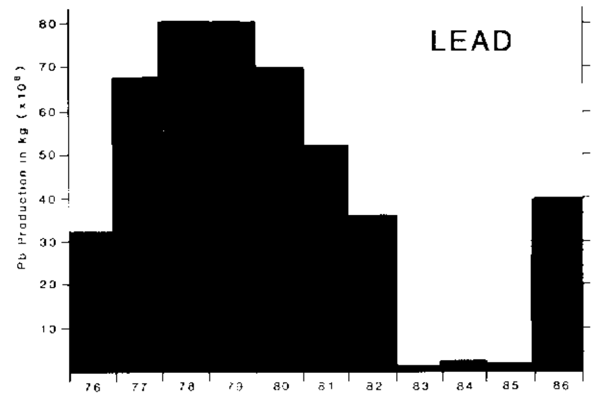
MINE/PROPERTY	OPERATOR	EMPLOYEES (#)	PRODUCTION (tonnes)	GOLD (g)	MILLED(kg) SILVER (g)	LEAD (kg)	ZINC (kg)	COAL (kg)	STRIPPING (m3)	SURFACE DRILLING (m) Diamond	Percussion	UNDERGROUND DRILLING (m)	UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT (m) Horizontal	Vertical
FARO Mine	Curragh Resources Ltd.	433	1,943,436	0	34,659,000	38,175,444	65,884,721	0	2,893,370 (Jan. - June) + 10,214,615 tonnes (June - Oct.)	2597	0	0	0	0
UNITED KENO HILL Mines	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.	181	73,719	0	53,700,487	1,360,297	185,412	0	0	0	10,996	1023	1664	290
Calumet 1-15 (pits) Husky (Ugd) Black Cap (pit) Elsa (Ugd) No Cash (Ugd) Calumet 3 & 4 (pits) Ruby (Ugd) Silver King (expl. adit) Bellekeno (expl. adit) Lucky Queen (expl. adit)					55,375,094 (milled & direct shipping)									
MT. SKUKUM Mine	Mt. Skukum Gold Mining Corp.	92	77,724	915,620	0	0	0	0	0	5327.3	0	1578	1634	397.2
WHISKEY LAKE Mine	Nadihini Mining Corp.	4	17,233	0	0	0	0	17,233,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
PLATA-INCA Mine	Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd.	10	200	0	1,197,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARIBOU	Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd.	5	91	0	1,244,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRONCLAD	Springmount Operating Co.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.8	0
BOOM (KON) (Ketza River)	Canamax Resources Ltd.	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4289	0	709	1096	97
MIDNIGHT (Silver Hart)	Silver Hart Mines Ltd.	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468.2	46.3
LOGJAM	A.M.P. Exploration and Mining Co. Ltd.	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304.8	21.3	0
TOTAL		772	2,112,403	915,620	92,475,867	39,535,741	66,070,133	17,233,000	2,893,370	12,213.3	10,996	3614.8	4883.3	830.5

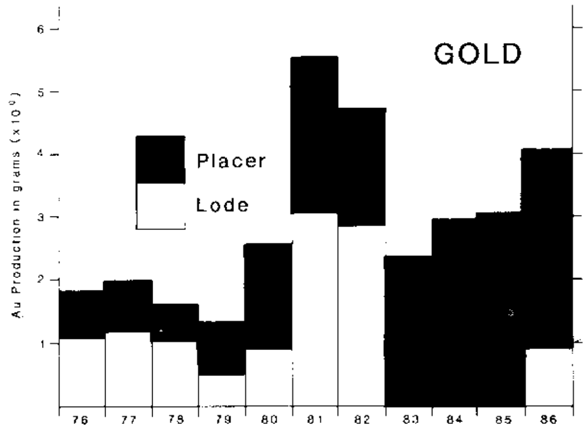
MINERAL PRODUCTION IN YUKON, 1977-1986

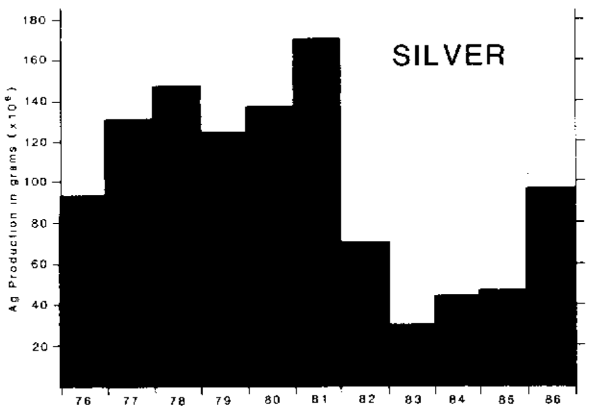
Mineral		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985(R)	1986(P)
Gold	$	4 656 118	8 518 731	13 749 271	63 029 000	66 382 000	39 721 000	50 337 000	44 419 000	42 689 000	65 890 000
g		921 907	1 202 149	1 190 268	2 982 000	3 746 000	2 656 000	3 006 000	2 960 000	3 065 000	4 020 000
Silver	$	20 154 760	28 462 559	54 218 064	114 120 000	32 339 000	29 943 000	6 891 000	18 825 000	13 098 000	16 897 000
g		127 415 268	143 459 000	129 982 000	147 000 000	80 000 000	95 000 000	15 000 000	54 000 000	47 000 000	66 000 000
Lead	$	47 627 667	64 322 403	103 374 279	71 558 000	54 935 000	25 733 000	307 000	1 539 000	848 000	24 436 000
kg		68 621 899	79 233 298	78 250 062	65 771 000	55 970 000	35 493 000	520 000	2 083 000	1 470 000	36 279 000
Copper	$	8 953 814	16 474 354	18 422 058	27 082 000	20 123 000	14 654 000	3 977 000	–	19 000	41 000
kg		5 843 210	10 018 826	7 778 231	10 433 000	9 094 000	7 510 000	1 904 000	–	10 000	20 000
Zinc	$	80 562 287	74 076 827	109 460 866	88 313 000	94 237 000	58 519 000	31 000	244 000	157 000	67 438 000
kg		102 846 637	96 673 141	113 572 783	90 938 000	78 806 000	54 537 000	27 000	173 000	109 000	54 562 000
Bismuth	$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2000	11 000	7000
kg		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	162	1000	1000
Cadmium	$	11 595	355	–	–	–	–	6000	9000	5000	7000
kg		1670	58	–	–	–	–	2000	2000	1000	2000
Asbestos	$	47 493 872	26 948 800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tonnes		95 590	53 255	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sand and	$	–	–	–	–	–	550 000	1 438 000	5 105 000	2 995 000	8 700 000
Gravel	t	–	–	–	–	–	463 000	480 000	3 074 000	1 185 000	3 450 000
Sulphur	$	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	267 000	117 000
	t	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2000	1000
Coal (E)	$	322 000	318 000	363 000	287 000	368 000	–	–	–	–	208 000
tonnes		18 779	16 578	23 003	16 529	20 860	–	–	–	–	17 233
Total	$	209 460 113	218 804 029	299 244 538	364 389 000	268 016 000	169 120 000	62 987 000	70 143 000	60 069 000	183 741 000

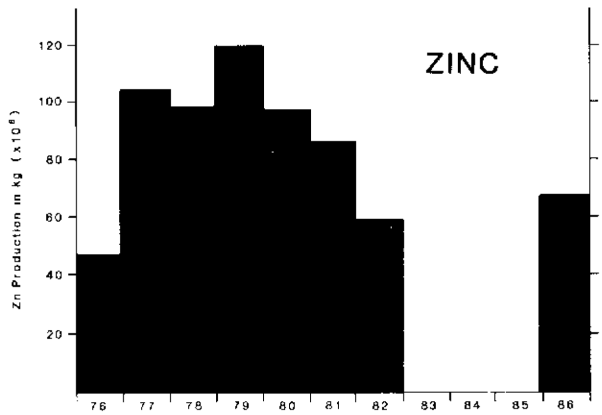
Source: Mineral Policy Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources, and Northern Resources and Economic Planning, Indian and Northern Development.
(P) Preliminary Figures, (R) Revised Figures, (E) estimated.

YUKON METAL PRODUCTION









MOUNT SKUKUM Gold Mine

Mt. Skukum Gold Mining Corp. Ltd. started building the $10 million Mount Skukum Gold Mine complex in August of 1985. Government of Yukon provided $2 million to upgrade the access road (the Annie Lake road and continuation). The company started milling gold ore in February, 1986. Ore is hauled down-hill about 10 km to the mill which uses conventional crushing, grinding and cyanidation with about 94% recovery and produces a dore bullion (60% Au, 40% Ag) that is shipped out for additional refining. The first gold-silver bar was poured on March 7. The company is producing 270 tonnes (300 tons) per day and approximately 1 710 000 g (55,000 oz) per year. Total production was 77 724 tonnes (85,599 tons) recovering 915 620 g (29,438 oz) gold. An average of 92 persons were employed at the mine.

The orebody at Mt. Skukum, the Cirque Zone, is about 219 m long, 0.9 to 9.7 m (3.5 m average) thick, and 110 m deep, and is near vertical. Current estimated reserves on the Cirque Zone are 149 000 tonnes grading 25 g/t Au and 21.6 g/t Ag. A total of $1.2 million was spent to explore the nearby Brandy and Lake zones, and several other zones.

UNITED KENO HILL Silver-Lead-Zinc Mines

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. continued its operations on Galena and Keno Hills. Ore reserves at the end of 1985 were 166 070 tonnes grading 853 g/t Ag and 3.2% Pb. The company milled a total of 73 719 tonnes recovering 53 700 487 g (1,726,515 oz) silver and 1 360 297 kg (2,998,891 lbs) lead, and 185 412 kg (408 756,lbs) zinc. Ore came from four underground and three open pit operations (see Table 1). An average of 181 persons were employed at the mine.

In 1985, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. had an operating loss of $2.5 million and spent $4.7 million on C.E.E. funded exploration. In 1986, unit costs were down to $114 per tonne milled ($126 per ton) from $131 per tonne ($144 per ton). In 1986, the company saw an operating profit of $1.1 million and they also spent $5 million on C.E.E. funded exploration which included three new exploration adits.

PLATA-INCA Silver-Lead Property

Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. mined 200 tonnes of silver-lead ore with an average grade of 6000 g/t Ag (175 oz/ton) at the PLATA-INCA property in the Hess Mountains. Ten people were employed at the operation. They shifted production to Keno Hill in mid-September due to a discontinuity of veins and pods.

CARIBOU Silver-Lead Property

Since September 15, Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. have mined approximate-ly 91 tonnes of silver-lead ore with a grade of approximately 13 700 g/t Ag from the CARIBOU property on Keno Hill. Five people are employed, and expected seasonal shutdown is November 30.

IRONCLAD Silver-Lead Property

Springmount Operating Company drove an exploration adit on the Thunderbird claim on the IRONCLAD vein on Keno Hill. The work was done with two employees during September and October.

KETZA RIVER (BOOM) Gold Deposit

The Ketza River gold deposit near Ross River is owned by Canamax Resources Inc., Pacific Trans Ocean Resources Ltd. and Ketza River Mines Ltd. Extensive development was carried out this year including two adits,several raises, and both surface and underground diamond drilling (see Table 1). An average of 26 persons were employed and the program will have cost approximately $7 million by the end of 1986. The companies are working toward a feasibility study and production decision in early 1987. A further capital cost of $13 million is estimated for completion of construction and mill tune-up. The Government of Yukon contributed over $250,000.00 for upgrading of the 49 km single lane, gravel access road, which will be finished in 1987.

The Ridge and Peel Zones are the two most significant of several gold-bearing pipes and mantos hosted in lower Cambrian limestone. Total oxide reserves are 391 000 tonnes of 17.5 g/t Au including 118 000 tonnes from the Ridge Zone and 273 000 tonnes from the Peel Zone. The Peel Zone contains an additional 177 000 tonnes of metallurgically difficult sulphide ore grading 16.5 g/t Au. Oxide ore reserves have 94-96% recoveries using conventional carbon-in-pulp cyanide extraction at a relatively coarse grind, while sulphide ore has 63-78% recoveries with pre-aeration and high reagent levels.

MIDNIGHT (Silver Hart) Silver-Lead-Zinc Property

From January to April, 1986, Silver Hart Mines Ltd. drove an adit and several raises on the MIDNIGHT silver-lead-zinc property (CMC claims) in the Rancheria area. An average of ten persons were employed. A new discovery, the KL zone, was exposed over a 244 m strike length and varies in width from 1.8 m on the northern portion to 13.7 m in the southern portion where it is still open along strike. The main fault zone, containing the TM, SM and KL zones, has been trenched intermittently over a strike length of 1160 m and is open at both ends. The company felt that there was significant tonnage to operate a 163 tonne per day (180 ton per day) mill for three years.

LOGJAM Silver Property

A.M.P. Exploration and Mining Co. Ltd. conducted a development program of underground diamond drilling and lateral development of an adit on the LOGJAM silver property in the Rancheria area during September and October.An average of nine persons were employed.

COAL

WHISKEY LAKE Coal Mine

Nadahini Mining Corp. opened a small open pit coal operation near Ross River on the WHISKEY LAKE property in order to service the Curragh Resources Faro Mine mill. The company mined 17 000 tonnes (19,000 tons) of coal between May and August with an average of four employees.

The coal is hosted in Paleocene sandstone and shale in the Tintina Trench, and is high carbon, low ash, non-coking bituminous grade.

WHITEHORSE COAL Property

Whitehorse Coal Corp. Ltd. removed an 1800 tonne bulk sample from their prospect 30 km southwest of Whitehorse. The property has been drilled and the company reports 60 000 tonnes proven reserves. They hope to establish a market in Whitehorse.

PLACER

According to royalty records, gold production for 1986 was 3 222 230 g(103,597 crude ounces). Production figures are based on a royalty of 37.5 cents per crude ounce declared on all gold exported from the Territory. Thus, production figures should be regarded as minimum values as not all Yukon gold is exported. Production for this year will probably exceed all other years which have been reported since 1950.

The number of placer mines is estimated as similar to the 1985 figure (e.g., 190). Increased production figures for this year either reflect improved mining techniques or delayed sale of gold recovered from previous years.

Highlights from the 1986 season include:

1. White Channel Underground Mining Ltd. mined 23 000 m^3 (30,000 cu. yds.) of gravel from their Jackson Hill Mine on the Klondike River, east of the mouth of Bonanza Creek. They operated underground from November, 1985 to February, 1986 with an average of six employees. They recorded 93 000 g (3000 oz) gold.

2. Klondike Underground Mining Ltd. operated from November, 1985 to March, 1986 on Miller Creek in the Sixty Mile River area. With an average of 11 employees, the company mined 31 000 m^3 (40,000 cu. yds.) of gravel from underground, and recovered 16 000 g (520 oz) gold.

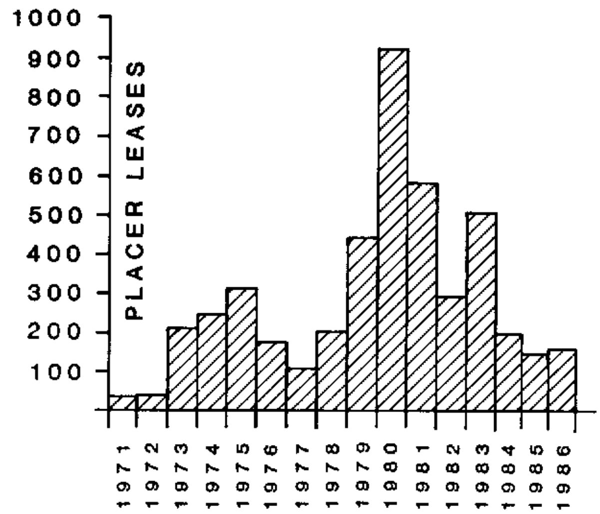
3. The Indian River area saw a high level of activity, with nine to ten moderate to large-sized mining operations.

4. Teck Corporation finished mining their Sulphur Creek property and moved to Gold Run Creek and began stripping for the 1987 mining season.

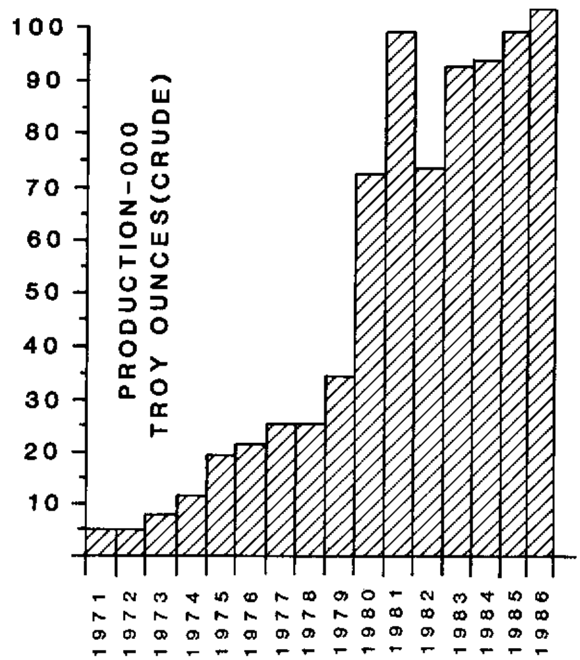
5. Queenstake Resources continued operating the dredge on Clear Creek and continued production at both Maisy May and Black Hills Creeks. The company operated from May through October with eight employees. They dredged a total of 273 000 m^3 (357,000 cu. yds.) including 174 000 m^3 (227,000 cu. yds.) which was sluiced, and 99 000 m^3 (130,000 cu. yds.) of waste gravel. A bulk sampling program was also undertaken at Preido Hill in the Hunker Creek drainage.

6. Miben Mining on the south half of Dago Hill moved approximately 60 770 m^3 (79,440 in-place cu. yds.; M. Stutter, pers. comm.) of White Channel pay gravel from the lower 5.5 m (18 feet) above bedrock. M. Church on the north half of Dago Hill processed 57 000 m^3 (75,000 bank cu. yds.).

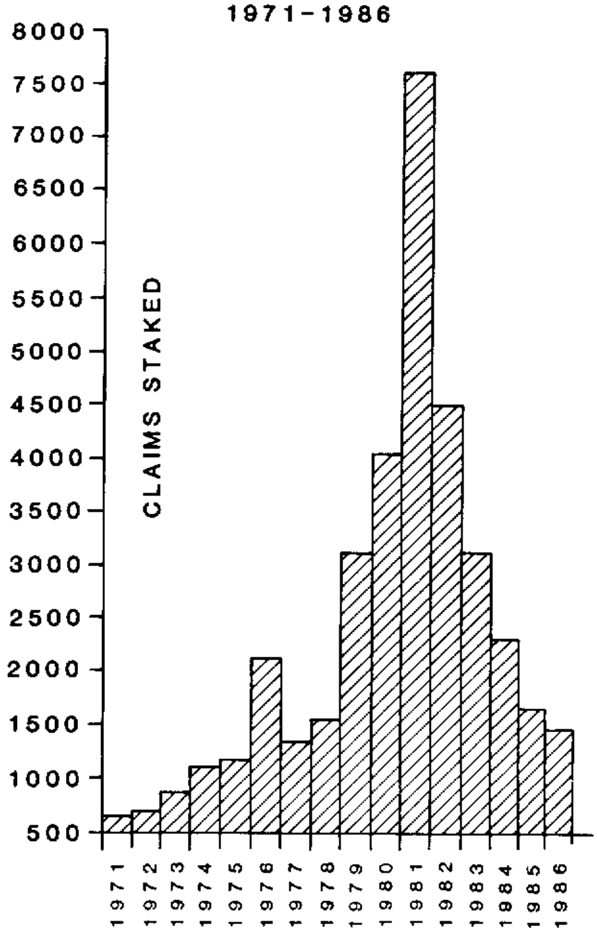
PLACER LEASES STAKED
1971-1986



YUKON PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION
1971-1986



PLACER CLAIMS STAKED
1971-1986



EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Estimates of Yukon mineral exploration expenditures are in the $30 to $35 million range for 1986. Large chunks were spent on intensive property exploration and development, and less on grass roots exploration.

Gold was the driving force in almost all this activity. The success of MOUNT SKUKUM Gold Mine and the steadily increasing reserves at Ketza River nurtured a Yukon-wide optimism regarding precious metals.

The Dawson Range (115 I, J) was host to much gold-related activity, mainly extensive trenching and diamond drilling on Freegold Mountain, Revenue Creek area, Mount Nansen, Casino and Mount Cockfield. Targets are all epithermal to mesothermal gold mineralization associated with mid-Cretaceous Mt. Nansen and Late Cretaceous Carmacks volcanism and near surface felsic intrusions. The gamut of styles here ranges from disseminated gold in porphyry breccia (CASINO, ANTONIUK) through lenses of auriferous massive sulphides in rhyolite (REVENUE) to discrete quartz-sulphide veins with variably altered and mineralized wallrocks (BROWN-McDADE, LAFORMA). The oxidized surface to near-surface parts of some of these deposits may be amenable to heap leaching and open pitting, and several had bulk sample tests conducted this year (BROWN-McDADE, ANTONIUK).

Considerable drilling and trenching were conducted in southwest Whitehorse map sheet (105 D). This is a precious metal district with such areas as the Wheaton River area, Montana Mountain and Bennett Lake. Three corresponding major volcanic complexes have associated precious metal mineralization in the district:

1) the Eocene Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex and associated rhyolite intrusions, and,
2) the Late Cretaceous (?) andesitic cauldron complex at Montana Mountain,
3) the Eocene Bennett Lake Cauldron Complex.

Targets were all epithermal and ranged from quartz-sulphide vein breccias (SKUKUM CREEK, VESUVIUS HILL) to discrete quartz $\pm$ sulphide veins (TALLY-HO, MT. ANDERSON, BECKER-COCHRAN).

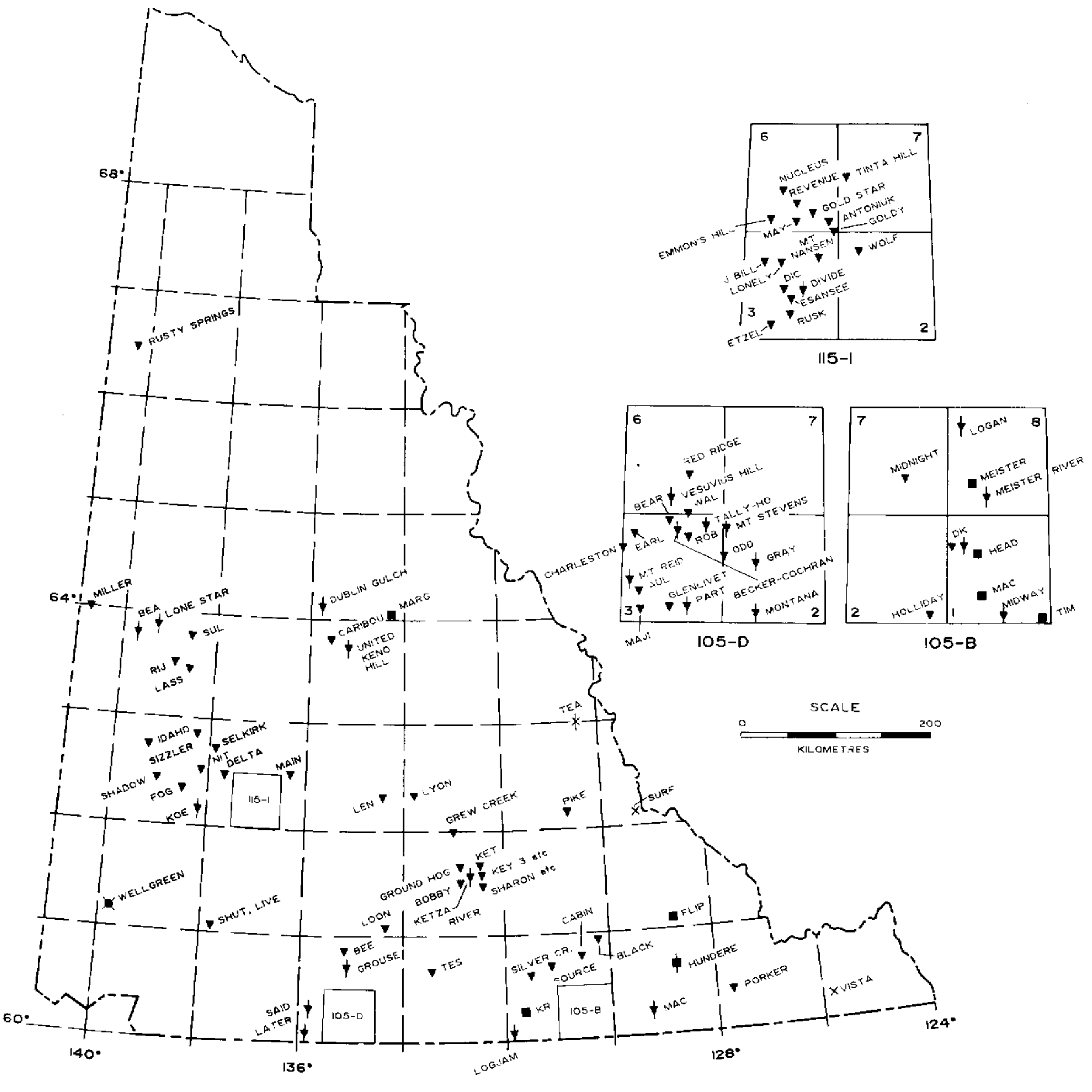
The Rancheria area saw much activity in exploration of precious and base metal-rich veins, mantos and intrusive-associated breccias. Drilling of the LOGAN prospect disclosed a significant zinc-silver mineralized stockwork system associated with a felsic porphyry intrusive. A sizeable acquisition of more than 1000 claims was made by Silver Hart along a northwest trend from their silver-lead vein deposit (the MIDNIGHT property).

In the southeastern Pelly Mountains, further underground development work was conducted by Canamax in the mantos and vertical replacement zones of auriferous massive sulphide at Ketza River (BOOM, KON) and routine property work on nearby areas by other companies. To the northwest in Tintina Trench, the epithermal GREW CREEK (CANYON) deposit was further explored by geochemistry and geophysics. Gold targets in the Klondike area were further drilled by the Hughes-Lang Group and trenched by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

Platinum held an undercurrent of interest, the most prominent being exploration of the WELLGREEN copper-nickel deposit in the Kluane Range.

Government of the Yukon sponsored a Prospectors' Assistance Program (expenditures of $107,280.00) and a Yukon Mineral Exploration Incentive Program (expenditures of $962,350.00 to promote mineral exploration in Yukon).

1986 EXPLORATION ACTIVITY



▼ GOLD +/or SILVER ■ LEAD-ZINC ● BARITE × TUNGSTEN or RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

PLATINUM ↓ line through symbol indicates drilling

1986 EXPLORATION ACTIVITY IN YUKON

The information below was compiled mainly from non-confidential 'Summary of Exploration & Development Work 1986' forms completed by companies doing exploration and development work in Yukon. Entries are listed in NTS sequence within the commodity groupings: Precious Metals; Lead, Zinc (Silver); Barite; and Tungsten.

Explanation of Abbreviations

WH	Whitehorse	D	drilling	Pr	prospecting
WLK	Watson Lake	G	geology	Undg	underground
DAW	Dawson	GC	geochemistry	Str	stripping
MAYO	Mayo	GP	geophysics	recon	reconnaissance
		TR	trenching	cls	claims
W	Worker	DD	diamond drilling	rot/perc	rotary/percussion
O	Owner	MAG	magnetic	str lnth	strike length
F	Financer	EM	electromagnetic	RdBldg	road building
		SP	self-potential	ICPS	inductively, coupled plasma, spectroscopy

PRECIOUS METALS

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
VISTA (KID, MGM)	Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Ltd.	95 C 5	WLK	GC (KID 7-8, MGM 6-17,19-29,23-29, 31,33,36,38,41-44, 116 rock, 75 soil, analyzed for REE's, Be, Li, Nb, Rb, Sr, Ta, Th, U, Y), TR (4 hand trenches,total 40 m long)	A Cretaceous syenite intrudes Paleozoic shales and carbonates. Radioactive fenites and mineralized shears occur peripherally to the intrusion. The results of rock geochemical sampling confirmed the presence of anomalous rare earth elements identified by earlier workers. Results from two soil orientation lines indicate soil sampling would be useful in testing covered areas for potential rare earth element mineralization. Results of trenching exposed a number of mineralized zones. Additional trenching or shallow drilling is required to test the nature of the mineralization.
PORKER (PIGLET)	Silverquest Resources Ltd.	95 D 12	WLK	G (1:5000), GC (Pr, soil)	Brecciated and silicified/ metamorphosed sedimentary rock.
HARDTACK (ORO)	Yukon Minerals Corp. (W,O), D. Schellenberg	105 B 1	WLK	G (limited), GC (ORO 1-22, 30 m intervals, 30 x 60 m grid, soils, Ag, Mn, Zn, Pb, As, Sb), GP (ORO 1-22,VLF (EM-16), 30 m spacings), TR (ORO 19-20, other, D-7 cat & hand trenching, drilling, blasting, 5355 m^3 in 19 trenches), DD (ORO 19, HQ, 620 m)	Quartz-calcite veins trending 50 - 70° cut a sequence of metavolcanics and limestone. Veins contain galena and sphalerite and have associated manganese oxide alteration in wallrock. Silver is associated with galena as tetrahedrite and freibergite. The program has proven existence of a significant Ag-Pb-Zn Zn zone over a length of 396 m, 1-7 m in width and extending to 73 m in depth. Geochem and Geophysical surveys indicate a 2400 m long hosting structure. Surface samples yield 1500 g/t Ag.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
MIDWAY	Regional Resources Ltd. (O), Canamax Resources Inc. Inc. (O), Procan (O)	105 B 1	WLK	G (fill-in, 1:1000, 1:2500, MID 50,52,54,56, 65-72,81,83,85, 87,217-222,225, 227,229,265 Fr., 270-272 Fr.), GC (soils, Pb-Zn-Ag, 100 x 25 m, MID 77-80,63-64,209-214,268-269 Fr.), GP (PEM, 100 x 12.5 m, MID 52,54, 56,67,69,71,85,87, 217-222,265 Fr., 270-272 Fr.), DD (3 HQ holes, 477.7 m, MID 69, 219, 221)	Targets are Midway-type sulphide occurrences in carbonates. The targets drilled proved to to be mostly anomalies caused by graphitic shales; no mineralization of economic interest was found.
DK	Sunrise Metals Corp	105 B 1	WLK	G (limited), GP (DK 7,9,26,28, VLF (EM-16), 25 m spacings, grid), TR (DK 4,5,7,9, 28, D-7 Cat - 213 x 4 x 1.2-1.5 m, hand trenching with drilling and blasting, 15 pits - 1.2 x 3 x 1.2-1.5 m)	Quartz-calcite veins trending about 130° in sequence of metavolcanics and limestone. Veins contain galena and sphalerite with associated manganese oxide alteration. Program proved existence of oxidized Ag-Pb-Zn zones for 1500 m in continuous to off-set parallel zones. It has been uncovered for over 300 m.
HOLLIDAY (TONI, BULL, SWITCHBACK)	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (W), Klondike Silver Mines Ltd. (O)	105 B 1,2	WLK	G (TONI 1-4, 1:1000), remainder of claims 1:25 000), GC (TONI, BULL, soil, 25 m interval), GP (TONI, BULL, VLF)	Quartz/carbonate veins within the Cassiar Batholith.
MEISTER RIVER (MR)	Cordilleran Engineering (W), Fairfield Minerals Ltd. (O)	105 B 1,8	WLK	DD (22 holes, NQ, total 2413.4 m)	The claims are underlain by a folded and faulted sequence of Hadrynian to Cambrian metasedimentary rocks. Mineralization consists mainly of manto-type replacement with oxides of Zn, Fe, and Pb. Drilling in the west zone intercepted oxide mineralization similar to that found on surface. The best intercept from hole 86-MR-8 included 14.0 m of 0.95% Pb, 4.57% Zn and 68.90 g/t Ag (2.01 oz/ton). The best results were returned from hole 86-MR-12 with 5.0 m of 5.02% Pb, 4.11% Zn, and 3.4 g/t Ag (0.10 oz/ton).

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
LOGJAM (BARB)	AMP Exploration Ltd. (W,O)	105 B 4	WLK	DD	Veins and diorite dykes. (Also see 'Mining and Development')
LOGAN	Cordilleran Engineering (W), Fairfield Minerals Ltd. (O)	105 B 5, 7,8,9,10	WLK	G (LOGAN 2,3,87, 88, 1:500), D (15 holes, NQ, total 1898 m)	Sphalerite occurs in masses, breccia bodies, and quartz vein stockworks within a highly altered section of Creatceous Cassiar Batholith granodiorite. Preliminary testing of geochemical, geophysical, and mineral targets by diamond drilling over 800 m in the main zone has outlined an area, open at depth, containing significant concentrations of zinc with minor silver. Results include 72.9 m of 7.22% Zn, 29.2 g/t Ag (0.85 oz/ton) and 14.2% Zn and 48.7 g/t Ag (1.42 oz/ton).
MIDNIGHT (CMC)	Silver Hart Mines Ltd.	105 B 7	WLK	Development, RdBldg	Also see 'Mining and Development'
CABIN (MN, AG)	Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd. (W,O), H. Versluce (O)	105 B 10	WLK	G (5 claims, 1:10 000), GC (soil at 20 m intervals)	Silver-bearing galena occurs with manganese oxides in vein-fault strutures cutting granitic rocks. Galena float returned 741.3 g/t Ag (172.8 oz/ton).
IRVINE, SOURCE (GRA, SHA, REV)	Shakwak Exploration Company Ltd. (W,O), Nordac Mining Corp. (O)	105 B 11	WLK	G (40 claims, 1:10 000), GC (2 claims, soil, 25 m intervals), TR (20 trenches on east ridge, 4 on west ridge, Total 1900 m^3)	Vein-fault structures contain silver-rich galena and sphalerite in manganese oxide and goethite wad. The veins are up to 20 cm wide. Silver values of 3100 g/t (90 oz/ton) were obtained from massive galena.
BLACK	Canamax Resources Inc.	105 B 16	WLK	G (BLACK 1-16 and to north, 1: 50 000), GC (rock, stream sed, Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Au, As, Sn)	Disseminated sulphides (chalcopyrite-arsenopyrite) in quartz veins and hornfels adjacent to granitic stock.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
TES	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (W,O)	105 C 11	WH	G (TES 11-14, 15,16,30,31, 1:2500), GC (as above), GP (HLEM, MAG)	
ODD (MAX, PIE)	Shakwak Exploration Company Ltd. (W), AGIP Canada Ltd. (O)	105 D 2	WH	TR (MAX 17-19, PIE 6 Fr, 4200 m^3), DD (MAX 17,18,29, PIE 6 Fr, 6 holes, 365.2 m)	Quartz-calcite veins up to 2.3 m (8 ft.) wide, more commonly less than 30 cm (1 ft.) carry minor sulphides in foloiated metavolcanic rocks.
MONTANA (JEAN, TB, HAZEL, MON, KODAK)	Univex Mining Corp. (W), B. Watson (O)	105 D 2	WH	GC (soil, 100 X 25 m grid), DD (9 holes, BQ), RdBldg	Quartz vein in granodiorite.
TALLY-HO (TALLY-HO, TH, CG)	Tally-Ho Exploration Company Ltd. (W,O)	105 D 2	WH	TR (TALLY-HO 7, 26 trenches, 4500 m^3), DD (TALLY-HO 7, 3 holes, 182.1 m)	Disseminated blebs of argentite and tetrahedrite in a rhyolitic volcanic or silicified metasedimentary rock which overlies limestone and quartzite.
MT. STEVENS (TON, JL, AFIE, GRAY, ISLAND)	Island Mining & Explorations Co. Ltd. (W,O) INCO (O, TON cls)	105 D 2,3	WH	G (JL, TON, 1: 5000), GC (JL, TON, soil, 50 m square, 10-15 m square grid over local soil anomalies; 70 rock samples; Au by F.A.-A.A., and Ag by ICP), TR (5 cat, 25-30 m long, TON), DD (5 NQ holes, 381 m, TON)	Thin precious metal-bearing fractures within silicified rhyolite dykes hosted by Mesozoic volcanic rocks. Definition and orientation of areas of interest (i.e., dyke swarms, gossans, soil anomalies).
PART	Minequest Exploration Assoc. Ltd., L. Allen, R. Bilquist	105 D 3	WH	G (1:2500, PART 3-8,34-35,42,44-45,49-50), GC (PART 3-8, 34-35, 44-45, 1474 soil samples, 10 m intervals on grid, 122 anal. for Au,Be,Ga,Ge, Rh,Pd,Ag,Cd,In, Sn,Sb,Te,I,Ir,Pt, Hg,Tl,Th,and U, 110 rock samples, 101 analyzed for Au, Ag, and 58 for multi element analysis), GP (PART 3-8,34-35, 44-45, 20.2 line km, VLF-EM at 25 m intervals), DD (244 m BQ in 3 holes, PART 5)	Basement quartz monzonite is overlain by a mixed sedimentary unit, in turn overlain by lithic tuff that becomes welded up-section, overlain by densely welded tuff. Mineralization occurs in NW-trending quartz veins in fractures in welded tuff. Gold-silver geochemical anomalies were encountered to 50 m. Geophysics indicate fractures have strike length of at least 350 m.
ROB	Anina Resources Ltd. (W,O)	105 D 3	WH	G (ROB 1-45, 1:10 000), GC (rock, soil, stream sediment; 4 samples/km)	Shear and dyke controlled quartz-sulphide vein in granodiorite; gold and silver values.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
AUL	Minequest Exploration Assoc. Ltd., L. Allen, R. Bilquist	105 D 3	WH	GC (AUL 10,12,14, 16,23-24, prospecting, 49 rock samples, 29 analyzed for Au, Ag)	Geochemically anomalous silver from six samples.
EARL	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.(W), AGIP Canada Ltd. (O)	105 D 3	WH	G (1:10 000), GC (soil, 25 m intervals at 50 m spacing), TR (4, hand, 30 m length, 2 m depth)	Quartz veins and breccia zones in metamorphic rock that is basement to the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex.
BECKER-COCHRAN (POP)	Berglynn Resources Inc. (W,O)	105 D 3	WH	G (1:5000, POP, prelim), GC (soil, 1745 at 100 X 50 m over 3.4 X 4.9 km area, Au, Ag, As, Sb, Pb, Zn; plus 450 soil and 300 rock chip, Au by A.A. Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Sb by ICP), Ugnd (rehabilitation for 95 m of No. 3 Adit (lower - on Becker-Cochran vein)); TR (backhoe, 19 trenches 29 m long X 1.5 m deep)	Lenses of massive stibnite in quartz gangue occur in a black, pyritic shear zone at the southern margin of a plug. Present targets are epithermal gold. Definition of geology, faults and geochem anomalies. Alteration and geochemical patterns along with geology and structure have been used together to outline areas of interest. Trenching with a backhoe late in the season was utilized to test some of these areas. Rehabilitation of pre-existing adits was undertaken to define geology and test for mineralization.
GLENLIVET	Kerr Adison Mines Ltd. (W, O), AGIP Canada Ltd. (O)	105 D 3	WH	G (GLENLIVET 4-9, 11, 13, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28, 41, 43, 1:10 000), GC (45 soil, scree, 46 rock), TR (GLENLIVET 23, 3.3 m)	North-trending fault zone in felsic tuffs of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex with anomalous gold values in strongly altered felsic pyroclastic and spherulitic volcanic rocks.
MAJI	Kerr Adison Mines Ltd. (W, O)	105 D 3	WH	G (1:50 000)	Quartz veins and breccia zones in Tertiary granite, rhyolite and pyroclastic rocks associated with the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex.
CHARLESTON (ISLAND, HO,CHARLESTON)	Island Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. (W,O), Shakwak Exploration (O)	105 D 3,4	WH	G (Crown Grant at 1:2500, remainder of claims at 1:20 000), GC (soil, Crown Gr., HO 2, 5-25 X 50 m grid; rock from veins, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Sb), TR (HO, 9 trenches 25-50 m long)	Bull quartz vein within shear zone in quartz diorite. Defined Charleston structure - at least 700 m long. Four additional precious metal veins also located.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of Work	Comments
MT. REID (OMNI, TREE, WH, ERN, TEX, KIR, KIM, KID)	Omni Resources Inc. (W,O)	105 D 3	WH	G (locally on ERN & WH claims, 1: 500, 1:200), GC (outcrop sampling for Au, local 10 x 20 m soil grid, WH, 50 x 100 m soil grid, KIM & KIR, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, As, Sb), Road Cuts (six, less than 250 m long, D-7 cat), DD (55 NQ holes, 8240 m, WH, ERN), GC (Recon., 50 x 100 m spacing, KIM & KIR)	Steeply dipping epithermal veins along shear zones are closely associated with rhyolite and andesite dykes. Five mineralized zones were outlined. 1986 drilling has improved control on veins; step-out drilling has increased the size of the Rainbow-Road Zone to 217 000 tonnes of 9.3 g/t Au and 453 g/t Ag. The Kuhn Zone was defined at 140 000 tonnes at 6.5 g/t Au and 202 g/t Ag. The Sterling Zone was also defined. (Also see 'Mining and Development').
BEAR (CUB)	Shakwak Exploration Company Ltd. (W; O, CUB), AGIP Canada Limited (O, BEAR)	105 D 3,6	WH	DD (BEAR 13,15, 21 holes, 2087.12 m)	Clay altered breccia with pyrite in the matrix.
WAL (HAVI)	Walhalla Exploration Co. Ltd. (W, O)	105 D 3,6	WH	G (WAL 1-88, HAVI 1-36, 1:10 000), GC (200 rock, soil, stream sediment at 6.6/km)	Rhyolite/andesite dyke-controlled quartz, carbonate, sulphide veins in granodiorite. New discovery of a gold and silver bearing vein.
LATER	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.(W), AGIP Canada Ltd. (O)	105 D 5	WH	DD (LATER 16,25, BQ core, 928 m)	Anomalous gold values found within altered Eocene Mt. Skukum volcanic rocks. Anomalous silver values found within metamorphosed Paleozioc sedimentary rocks adjacent to Cretaceous granodiorite.
SAID, (SAID, THE)	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.(W), AGIP Canada Ltd. (O)	105 D 5	WH	DD (SAID 9,12,14, THE 17, BQ core, 9 holes, 899 m)	Chalcedonic quartz veins and argillaceous shear zones cutting Eocene Mt. Skukum volcanics rocks.
RED RIDGE, LEGAL TENDER (FOUR 'F', PCG, 2AF, LEGAL TENDER)	Havilah Gold Mines Ltd. (W, O)	105 D 6	WH	G (1:10 000 and 1:250), GC (over 400 rock, soil, stream sediment, 11.4 samples/km), TR (FOUR 'F')	One dyke-controlled quartz vein containing disseminated pyrite, and two dyke- and shear-controlled quartz-clay-carbonate-sulphide veins occur on the property. All are hosted in granodiorite. Old LEGAL TENDER veins found 3 km southwest of reported location.
GROUSE (GROUSE, LUNAR, ROY,	E. Kreft, S. Takacs (W, O)	105 D 11	WH	G (1:5000), GC (rock, DD (4 holes, NQ)	Auriferous actinolite-magnetite skarn.
BEE	Silver Sabre Resources Ltd.	105 D 14	WH	G (BEE 1-63, CEE 1-8,10-27,24-26, 1:10 000, 1:2500) TR (5 D-7 bull-dozer trenches, BEE 27,28,9, 2000 cubic yards), D (rotary, 4 holes totalling 407 m)	Anomalous gold values up to 1650 ppb over 5 m rotary drilling and 2180 ppb over 40 cm in trenched extension.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
LOON	Silverquest Resources Ltd. (W, O)	105 E 1	WH	G (LOON 1-16, 1:2000), GC (soil from 'B'/'C' horizons 30 m interval, lines 120 m apart)	Quartz veins cut silicified schists and quartzites. Mapping showed extensive areas of silicification and minor brecciation. Two gold anomalies outlined.
SHARON, QUILL, WHITE, CARL (KETZA, HR, KET, QUILL)	Canamax Resources (W), High River Resources (O), Quillo Resources Inc. (O)	105 F 8,9	WLK	GC (soil, recce, contour lines at 25 and 100 m spacing)	Veins and possibly mantos cut Lower Cambrian limestone. Property was optioned near the end of the 1986 season. Evaluation will take place in 1987.
BOBBY (MAC, BOB)	Canamax Resources (W)	105 F 8, 9, 10	WLK	Pr, G (MAC, 1:20 000), GC (soil, 100 m spacing on recce contour lines, MAC cls)	As a result of this recce work the 100 MAC and BOB claims were staked on 105 F 10 and 100 KON claims on 105 F 9. Gold-bearing quartz vein with arsenopyrite and galena cut Cambrian limestone and argillite. Evaluation will take place in 1987.
KETZA RIVER (BOOM, KON, KOPINEC, OXO)	Ketza River Mines Ltd. (O), Canamax Res. Inc. (F), Pacific Trans Ocean Res. Ltd. (F)	105 F 9	WLK	G (KON, 1:2000, 1:5000, 1:1000), GP (airborne EM, Aerodat Ltd., minor grid resistivity survey), DD (59 NQ holes, 4288 m surface, KON 33,98F,97F, FURY 27,28, PEEL 3-6, 1297.57 m Ugnd), Ugnd (Peel and Ridge Zones, 396.24 m, G (Ugnd, PEEL 3, 1:250)) TR (KON 98F,97F, 34,33,20, FURY 27, 28, bulldozer, 297 m^2)	Pipes and mantos of auriferous massive sulphides and iron oxides hosted in Cambrian limestone. Discovery of two gold-bearing structures traced over 300 m strike length by trenching Down dip extension tested by drilling. See also 'Mining and Development') MSc Thesis, Mike Cathro, Colorado School of Mines, Dept. Geology, entitled "Factors Controlling Deposition of Sulphide Bodies."
KEY 3, LAP 10, HOEY (A,B,C,D, GEM, HOPE, PETE, OK, BUD, RAIN, AL, SADDLE, CAMP, DUB, SNOW)	Canamax Resources Inc. (W), Iona Industries Inc. (O)	105 F 9	WLK	G (SADDLE, 1:1000), GC (soil, 250 samples at 25 m spacing, D cl), TR (D, 4 trenches), DD (GEM 4, 6, SADDLE 4, 13 holes NQ, 957 m)	Silver and silver-gold veins in Upper Cambrian to Devonian dolomite.
GROUNDHOG (HV, JEFF, VER, CARIBOU, BEN	Yukon Minerals Corp. (W, O), H. Versluce (O)	105 F 10	WLK	G (limited), TR & Str (JEFF, hand, drilling, blasting, 5 pits, approx 150 m^3)	Galena veins striking 30°, dipping 75° E occurs in buff weathering dolomite. Silver is associated with the galena as tetrahedrite. Program exposed mineralization in 5 separate pits. In the main pit (PN showing) a 3 m continuous chip sample over 3 m returned 3723 g/t Ag.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
PIKE (PIK)	Canamax Resources Inc.	105 J 2	WLK	GC (PIK 1-16, soil, 30 X 60 m grid, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au)	Disseminated and vein sulphides including arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite occur within a biotite granite dyke. Copper and lead-zinc soil anomalies have been identified.
GREW CREEK (CANYON, GRAND)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. (W, O); Caara Ventures Ltd. (O)	105 K 2,3	WH	GC (CANYON 311, soil, 25 X 50 m grid; GRAND 5,6, soil, 100 X 25 m grid; CANYON 353-356, 50 m intervals; silt, Danger Cr.), GP (CANYON 61-64, 92-104, 321-322, 311-314, GRAND 5-8, 115-120, 149-154, VLF-EM and MAG survey, 100 m intervals)	Gold bearing silicified zones and quartz stockwork in argillically altered felsic tuffs. The tuff units are localized within the Tintina Fault and flanked by basalts to the west and rhyolite porphyry to the east.
LYON	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (W,O)	105 K 5	WH	G (1:10 000), GC (soil, silt, rock, 50 m intervals)	Argillically altered Tertiary felsic rocks with chalcedony veins. Similar to GREW CREEK.
LEN	Noranda Exploration Comapny Ltd. (W,O)	105 L 8	WH	G (1:10 000), GC (soil, silt, rock)	Tertiary felsic intrusions and fluorite veins.
UNITED KENO HILL (Elsa Minesite)	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (W,O)	105 M 13 105 M 14	MAYO	GC (OHIO, soil, 1321 samples) TR (LUCKY QUEEN, OHIO, HIGH-LANDER), D (rot/perc, 241 holes, 10 996 m, HUSKY SW, HUSKY, SILVER KING NE, SILVER KING 4 & 5 Veins, LUCKY QUEEN (main, anomaly 4, NE), BREFALT, CHIEF, DREAD-NAUGHT, OHIO, GIBRALTAR)	Mesothermal vein faults. Ore grade intersections at SILVER KING 4 & 5 veins. Ph.D. thesis in progress by G. Lynch, Dept. of Geology, University of Alberta; Mineral Zoning in the Keno Hill District. (Also see 'Mining and Development')
CARIBOU	Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. (W,O)	105 M 14	MAYO	TR (stripping and hand cobbing of ore)	Quartz-carbonate vein, 1.7 m wide with 10 cm of galena and oxides. The ore is in the footwall of a shallow fault.
DUBLIN GULCH (ALEC, BOB, etc.)	Queenstake Resources Ltd. (W,O) Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd. (O)	106 D 4	MAYO	DD	Quartz-arsenopyrite veins along fractures in metasedimentary rocks.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
WELLGREEN (QUILL)	Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (W), Hudson-Yukon Mining Co. Ltd.(O)	115 G 5	WH	G (1:5000), GC (50 X 100 m grid), GP (QUILL 1,2, RAM 1, 2-1.5 km lines, IP, VLF, MaxMin EM), TR (QUILL 4, 6300 m^3)	Mafic dykes intrude a Middle Jurassic ultramafic sill along steeply-dipping fault zones. Scattered massive pyrrhotite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite massive sulphide lenses occur along the footwall contact of a dyke. Disseminated sulphides are present in the dyke and overlying peridotite. Metals of interest are platinum group elements.
SHUT (SHUT, LIVE)	Silverquest Resources Ltd. (W,O)	115 H 4	WH	G (SHUT 1-4, LIVE 1-10, 1:50 000), GC (SHUT 1-4, LIVE 1-10, 50 X 200 m soil, rock)	Contact metamorphic aureole around a granodiorite plug intrusive to quartz-biotite schist.
WOLF	Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd.	115 I 2	WH	GC (WOLF 1-16,18, 20,22,24,25,28, samples 100 m apart on 200-400 m spaced lines for total of 9000 m, Au, As), Pr (pits from 1930 were followed up by float prospecting.	Alteration and mineralization of rocks adjacent to projection of Big Creek fault. Geochemistry confirmed visual estimates.
DIC	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (W,O), G. Dickson(O)	115 I 3	WH	G (DIC 4,19,21, 23,24,26,28,30, 31,34-37, 1:5000), GC (214 soil, 45 rock), GP (MAG at 12.5 m intervals)	The contact between a Mesozoic granitic intrusion and overlying Mt. Nansen volcanic rocks cut by a carbonate-quartz altered shear zone.
J. BILL (ETZEL, WEDGE, PAM)	Welcome North Mines Ltd. (W), G. Dickenson (O)	115 I 3	WH	G (ETZEL 1-50, WEDGE 1,2, 11-14, PAM 1-12, 1:5000), GC (various claims, 100 X 20 m grid)	Sericitically and argillically altered, northwest-trending shear zones in granodiorite that host arsenopyrite- and pyrite-bearing quartz veins. Chip samples from shear zones returned 99 g/t Au (0.029 oz/ton).
MT. NANSEN , BROWN-McDADE (DOME, BROWN-MCDADE	Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd.(W), B.Y.G. Natural Res. Inc. (O)	115 I 3	WH	G (1:10 000), GP (EM-16 near Brown-McDade, Huestis, and Flex Zones)	Quartz-sulphide vein and stockwork zones. Several new veins discovered, the most significant of which is the Flex Zone.
LONELY (ONLY)	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (O, W)	115 I 3	WH	G (ONLY 1-8, 12, 14, 21-24, 1:5000), GC (ONLY 1-8, 12, 14, soil, 25 m intervals), GP (ONLY 1-8, 12, 14, VLF, EM-16, 25 m intervals	Quartz veins hosted in a quartz-feldspar rhyolite porphyry plug along a major north-trending structure.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
RUSK	Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (W), G. Dickson (O)	115 I 3	WH	G (1:5000), GC (soil), GP (VLF, EM-16)	Quartz veins and stockwork zones in altered volcanic rocks.
ESANSEE (TAWA)	Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (W), Consolidated BRX Mining & Petroleum Corp. (O)	115 I 3	WH	G (1:5000), GC (ICP, soil), GP (TAWA 1-24, VHF, EM-16), TR (2055 m)	Veins and stockwork zones.
DIVIDE (VIC)	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (W), G. Dickson (O)	115 I 3	WH	G (1:500, 1:2000, 1:5000), GC (silt, rock, soil, 150 m, all analyzed for Au, Ag, As, Sb), GP (VIC 7-12, 23-28, MAG, VLF, SP), TR (VIC 7-12, 800 cu. m), DD (VIC 7,9,26, 19 holes, 1726 m)	Auriferous quartz veins associated with a clay alteration zone in syenite porphyry and rhyolite to dacite dykes.
GOLDY (GOLDY, BRAD Fr's)	Durham Resources Inc. (F), Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. (O), R.A. Granger (O)	115 I 3,6	WH	G (1:5000, GOLDY 1-20,22-31, BRAD 1-10, BRAD A Fr., GOLDY A-I), GC (same claims as above, soil on 50 m spacings, rock chip sampling in trenches)	Mineralized gossanous breccia. Located several gold anomalies in both soil and rock (in trenches).
EMMONS HILL (DART)	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (W), Norex Ltd.(O)	115 I 6	WH	G (1:5000), GC (soil, rock), TR (3000 cu m)	Brecciated zone of barite, stibnite, quartz, and sulphide sinter with mercury in altered biotite gneiss. At least three barite and MnO brecciated veins were found.
NUCLEUS	Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (W), Nat Joint Venture (O)	115 I 6	WH	TR (six trenches, 1300 m)	Stockwork zones.
GOLD STAR (GREENSTONE)	Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (W), G. Harris & E. Weinecke (O)	115 I 6	WH	G (1:5000), GC (50 m intervals, small gold anomalies)	Veins.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
ANTONIUK (ANTONIUK, DONALDA, MAYFLOWER, NAT)	Permian Res. Ltd. & Nordac Mining Corp. (c/o Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (W), Discovery Mines Ltd. (O)	115 I 6		G (2 claims, 1:5000), DD (DONALDA 7, 24 holes, 2189 m)	Gold is disseminated in a Cretaceous hydrothermally altered subvolcanic diatreme which intrudes a Triassic batholith. Some gold may be concentrated near younger faults. Diamond drilling indicates mineable reserves totalling 3 715 500 tonnes grading 1.14 g/t Au with a 0.85:1 waste/ore ratio (0.5 g/t cutoff). Recovery greater than 80% from heap leaching. Thesis in progress by B. McInness, McMaster University.
REVENUE (REVENUE COPPER, ADDITION, ADITION, INCA)	Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (W), Yukon Revenue Gold Mines Ltd. (O)	115 I 6	WH	G (18 claims, 1:1000), GC (Revenue Creek, soil; REVENUE 15-16, COPPER 2, 6, rock), TR (COPPER 2,6, REVENUE 15-16)	Volcaniclastic sequence of lapilli tuffs ic cut by northwest-trending fault zones that include porphyry dykes, quartz veining, and alteration envelopes. Strong alteration and mineralized veins discovered within an intrusive complex near the contact of a large breccia body.
MAY (RAG, MAY)	Durham Resources Inc. (F), R.A. Granger (O)	115 I 6	WH	G (1:5000, RAG 1-26,27-28 Fr's., MAY 1-2), GC (soil, every 50 m on traverse lines, Au, As; rock chip sampling in trenches)	Mineralized breccia. Located several soil gold anomalies.
TINTA HILL (TINTA)	Silver Tusk Mines Ltd. (W,O)	115 I 7	WH	TR (TINTA 6,35,29, 5 trenches, 1 m^3 each)	Shear zones of over 2.5 m (10 ft.) in granodiorite contain veinlets with auriferous pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and argentiferous tetrahedrite.
MAIN	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (W,O)	115 I 9	WH	G (1:10 000), GC (500 X 50 m intervals)	
NIT (ITN)	Silverquest Res. Ltd. (W), Chevron Canada Res. Ltd. (O)	115 I 12, 115 J 9	WH	G (7 claims, 1:200), GC (7 claims, rock, soil), TR (7 claims, 8360 m^3)	Quartz veins cut altered and sheared granite peripheral to a porphyry copper deposit.
SELKIRK (HAY)	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.	115 I 12	WH	G (1:10 000), GC (soil, 450 X 50 m grid)	Cretaceous granite and Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry intruding Selwyn Gneiss.
FOG	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (W, O)	115 J 8	WH	G (FOG 1-24, 1:10 000), GC (FOG 17-24, soil, 25 m intervals, analyzed for Au, Ag, As, Sb)	Anomalous gold values from quartz veins hosted in granitic rocks.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
SHADOW	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (W,O)	115 J 8	WH	G (SHADOW 1-29, 1: 5,000), GC (SHADOW 1-29, 53 rock, 14 silt, 54 soil)	Intensely silicified breccia along a major north trending lineament hosted by rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry.
KOE	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (W,O)	115 J 9	WH	DD (KOE 16,18, 5 holes, 440.5 m total)	Gold- and silver- bearing quartz veins and fault breccias are associated with major northwest-southeast-trending fault systems.
IDAHO (DAH)	Silverquest Resources Ltd. (W), Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (W), Chevron Canada Res. Ltd. (O)	115 J 9, 115 J 10	WH	G (9 claims, 1:200), GC (DAH 1-91, soil, analyzed for Au, Ag), TR (9 claims, 13,064 m^3 with D-7E Cat)	Altered shear zones cutting quartz-sulphide breccia/veins cut granodiorite anomalously high in gold and silver. One vein returned 10.70 g Au/t (0.312 oz/ton). Soil survey confirms above results.
SIZZLER	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. (W,O)	115 J 16	DAW	GC (soil, 50 m intervals, analyzed for Au, Ag, As, Sb)	Quartz stringers, veins, and breccias occur as float in the vicinity of a rhyolite dyke swarm that cuts metamorphic basement rocks.
RIJ	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (W,O)	115 O 10	DAW	G (RIJ 1-44, 1:10 000), GC (RIJ 1-44), GP (VLF), TR (520 m^3)	
LASS (RUN)	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (W,O)	115 O 10	DAW	G (RUN 8,10,12, 14,16, 1:1000), GC (soil)	
BEA	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd (W,O)	115 O 14	DAW	G (BEA 1-16, 1:5000), GC (BEA 1-16, soil), GP (BEA 5,7,15, 16, VLF), TR (BEA 5,7,15, 16, 11 800 m^3)	
LONE STAR (LONE STAR, RJ, AC, etc.)	Arbor Res. Inc. (W), Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. (O)	115 O 14	DAW	DD	Gold in quartz veins and stringers hosted in a muscovite schist.
SUL	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (W,O)	115 O 15	DAW	G (SUL 107-116, 185-199, 253-256, 265, 1:5000), GC (above claims, soil, analyzed for Au, 50 m intervals), GP (same claims, VLF), TR (SUL 109-113, 255, 1440 m^3)	
MILLER (LGC)	Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (W,O)	116 C 2, 115 N 15	DAW	G (Pr, mapping)	Results generally negative.

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
RUSTY SPRINGS (HG, CARB, NATE, JP RIO)	Kenton Natural Resources Corp. (W,O)	116 K 8,9,	DAW	DD (RIO, NQ, 640.6 m)	Carbonate veins hosted in dolomite along with sulphide bearing shale. Shearing is prominent in the dolomite.

LEAD, ZINC (SILVER, BASE METALS)

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
HUNDERE (MICA, CIMA, HUN)	Canamax Resources Inc.	105 A 7, 10	WLK	G (HUN 1-16,21-36,41-57,69-78, CIMA 13,15,28, 30,86-88, 1:5000), GP (HUN 1-9,21-28,42-50, 93-100, MICA 9-12, 40-41, CIMA 28-30,33-39,42-43; ground MAG, 25 m spacings on lines 100-200 m apart), DD (MICA 5-7,40,41, CIMA 13,15,29, 32 NQ holes, 5088 m)	Sphalerite and galena occur in actinolite-diopside-calcite (-garnet-quartz) skarn developed along several phyllite-marble contacts in a slightly domed sequence of foliated Cambrian sedimentary rocks.
MAC (PL)	Cordilleran Engineering (W), Fairfield Minerals Ltd. (O)	105 B 1	WLK	G (PL 3-8, 1:500, trench mapping), GC (PL 3-8, 15, soil, 100 m intervals, 90 samples; from trench, 10 m intervals, 54 samples, 57 rock samples, all analyzed for Pb, Zn, Ag), TR (PL 3-8)	Lower Cambrian and earlier limestone, dolomite, and other metasedimentary rocks are intruded to the west by Cretaceous granodiorite of the Cassiar Batholith. Manganosiderite with rare sulphides are found in close proximity to the intrusive contact within carbonate units. Trenching and geochemistry further defined anomalous results of the previous year. No significant discoveries of Pb, Zn, or Ag were found.
HEAD	Canamax Resources Inc.	105 B 1	WLK	G (1:10 000), GC (soil, 50 X 200 m grid to the NE, Pb, Zn, Ag)	Galena occurs along NE-trending fractures in Lower Cambrian limestone and dolomite.
TIM	Cordilleran Engineering (W) Fairfield Minerals Ltd. (O)	105 B 1	WLK	G (TIM 177-180, west, 1:1000), GC (1700 soil, east and west)	The property is underlain by Cambrian limestone and other metasedimentary rocks trend approximately northwest. A strong geochemical anomaly was determined in the west area (6920 ppm Pb, 4885 ppm Zn, 5.4 ppm Ag).

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
KR	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (W,O)	105 B 6	WLK	G (KR 1-50, 1:10 000), GC (KR 1-50, Pr, analyzed for Au plus 30 elements)	
JACOB (MR)	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. (W,O)	105 B 10	WLK	G (MR 1-100, 1:10 000), GC (MR 1-100, Pr, analyzed for Au plus 30 elements)	
FLIP (MTB)	Canamax Resources Inc.	105 H 2	WLK	G (MTB 1-18, 1:5000), GC (soil, 500 samples at 50 X 100 m intervals, Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu)	A base metal, scheelite skarn deposit in Paleozoic sediments adjacent to the Cretacous Mt. Billings batholith. Results indicated scattered anomalous values to the south of trenched skarn occurrences.
MARG (TUDL)	All-North Resources Ltd. (W,O - 50%), Chevron Canada Res. Ltd. (O - 25%), SMD Mining Co. Ltd. (O - 25%)	106 D 1	MAYO	G (3 claims, 1:1000) GC (325 soil, 30 rock, 6 water, soil at 60 m intervals), GP (10.8 km mag, VLF, Max-Min, 2.0 km IP), TR (TUDL 8,10,12, 138 m^3)	Intensely oxidized, layered massive sulphides in a volcaniclastic and metasedimentary sequence of unknown age. The host units are not correlative with nearby government mapping. Trenching located mineralized float assaying up to 4.0% Pb and 109.7 g/t Ag (3.2 oz/ton). Previous trenching in the central portion gave specimens assaying up to 12.8% Cu, 8.0% Pb, 2.2% Zn, 157.7 g/t Ag (4.6 oz/ton), and 2.37 g/t Au (0.069 oz/ton). Strong geochemical respose in Cu,Pb,Zn,Au, and suggested that one or more stratiform zones. are present. These are intensely oxidized at the surface and obscured by 3 to 20 m of glaciofluvial drift, which necessitates trenching and/or drilling.

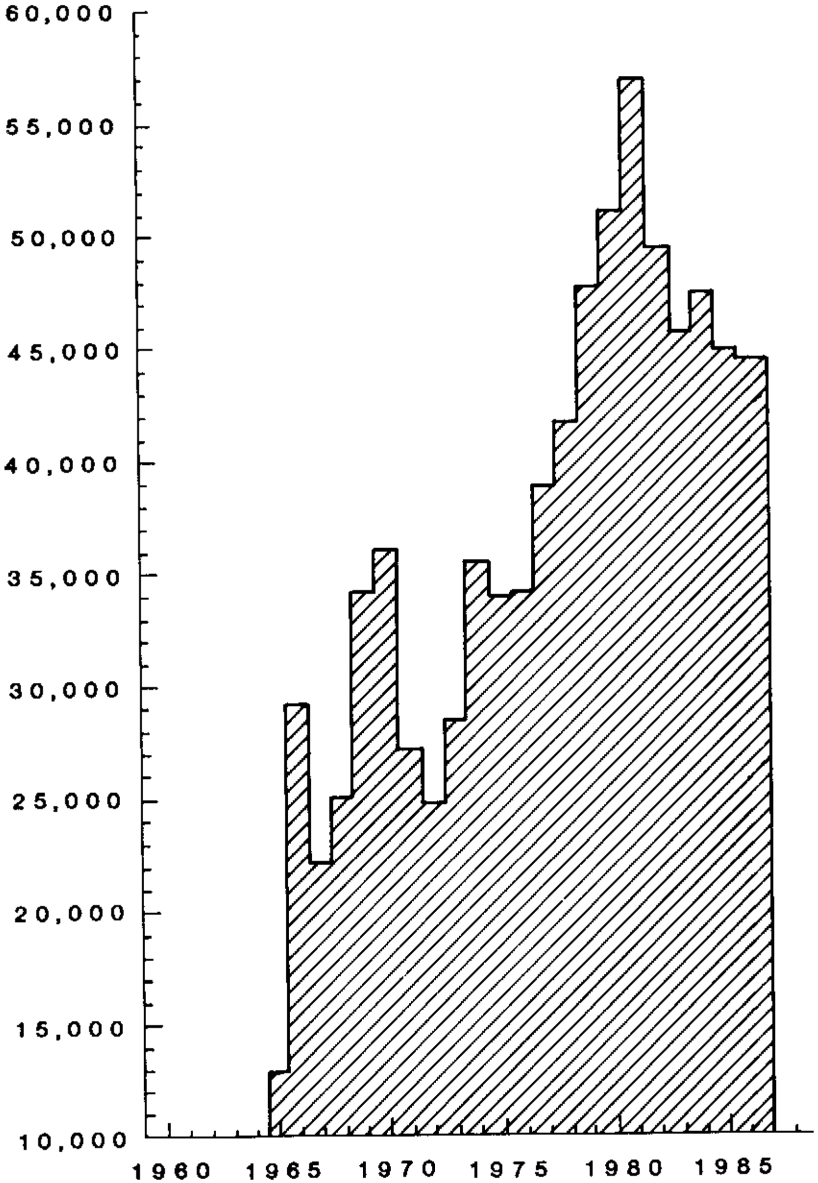
BARITE

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
TEA (BROCK, TEA)	Eisenman Enterprises Ltd.	105 O 2	MAYO	TR, DD, Specific gravity analysis	A large exhalative sedimantary barite deposit. Interbedded with shale and subsequently deformed into a series of westerly plunging folds.

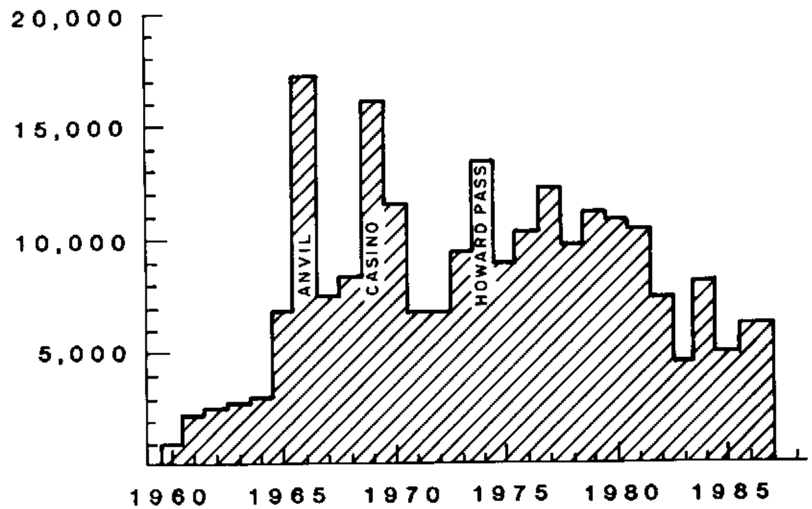
TUNGSTEN

Property Name (Claims)	Company Name	NTS	Mining District	Type of work	Comments
SURF (SURF, BOARD)	Placer Development Ltd. (W,O)	105 I 6	WLK	GC (Pr, soil, rock)	Source of tungsten anomaly found to be several small calc-silicate veins, approximately 2% WO_3.

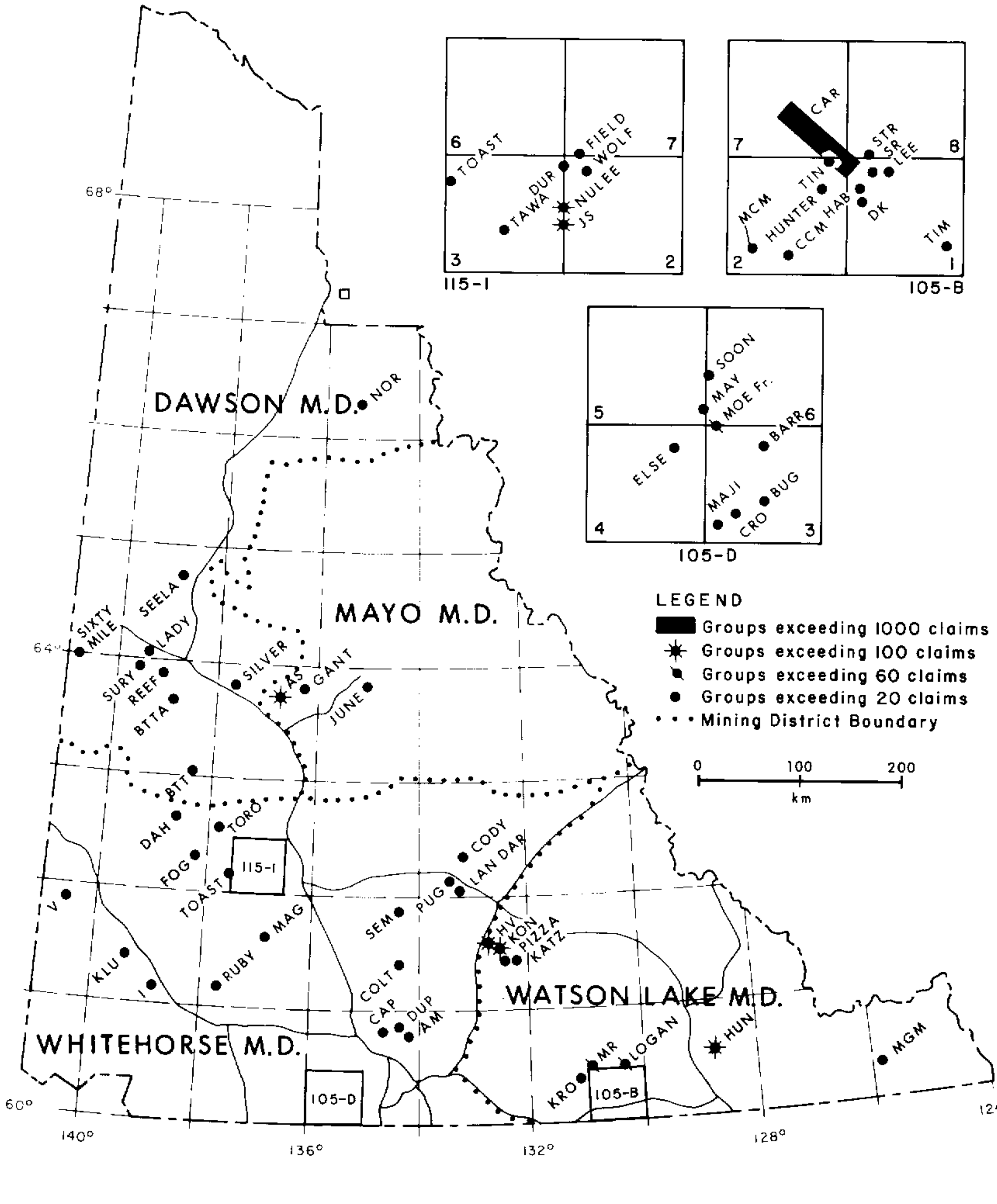
NUMBER OF LODE CLAIMS
IN GOOD STANDING /YEAR



NUMBER OF LODE CLAIMS
STAKED / YEAR



1986 QUARTZ CLAIMS STAKED



GROUPS OF GREATER THAN 20 CLAIMS STAKED IN 1986

NTS	Claim Name	No.	Company/Staker
95 C 5	MGM	44	Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Ltd.
105 A 10	HUN	144	Canamax Resources Ltd.
105 B 1,2,7,8	CAR	1077	Silver Hart Mines Ltd.
105 B 1,8	STR	22	H. Hibbing
105 B 1	DK	33	T. McCrory, B. Preston
105 B 1	HAB	49	Yukon Minerals Corporation
105 B 1	LEE	28	D. Schellenberg
105 B 1	SR	27	Yukon Minerals Corporation
105 B 1	TIM	40	Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
105 B 2	CCM	24	W. Hyde
105 B 2	HUNTER	21	D. Schellenberg
105 B 2	MCM	48	W. Hyde
105 B 2,7	TIN	24	H. Hibbing
105 B 6	KR	50	D. Jacob
105 B 9	LOGAN	74	Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
105 B 10	MR	100	D. Jacob
105 D 3	BARR	44	M. Langlois, A. Jobin
105 D 3	BUG	28	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
105 D 3	CRO	41	R.J. Bilquist
105 D 3	MAJI	30	J. Pautler
105 D 3,6	MOE FR.	99	Total Erickson Resources Inc., AGIP Canada Ltd.
105 D 4	ELSE	37	R.C.R. Robertson
105 D 5,6	MAY	59	A. Jobin, J. Jobin, L. Brault
105 D 6	SOON	44	M. Elson
105 D 15	CAP	40	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
105 D 16	AM	29	G. Seybold, J. Moreau
105 D 16	DUP	22	D. Nadrofsky
105 E 8	COLT	23	B. Trerice
105 E 15	SEM	26	O. Davis
105 F 8,9	KATZ	48	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 F 8	PIZZA	30	B. Hall
105 F 9	EVE	139	L. Brault, Y. Gervais, M. Barker
105 F 9	KON	118	Canamax Resources Ltd.
105 F 10	HV	102	Yukon Minerals Corporation
105 K 3	LAN DAR	56	Lan Dar Mining Corporation
105 K 3	PUG	52	Lan Dar Mining Corporation
105 K 6	CODY	40	B. Harris
105 M 14	JUNE	23	J. Adams, H.J. Hobbs
106 L 3,6	NOR	26	Getty Resources Limited
115 F 15,16	V	36	G.E. Montgomery
115 G 2	I	56	D. O'Neill
115 G 6	KLU	22	All North Resources Inc.
115 H 4	RUBY	34	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
115 H 10	MAG	30	L. Grexton
115 I 2	WOLF	32	R.A. Granger
115 I 2,3	J.S.	152	G. Dickson
115 I 2,3	DUR	22	B.T. White
115 I 2,3	NULEE	126	G. Dickson
115 I 2,7	FIELD	22	J. Dennet, M. Walls
115 I 3	TAWA	29	Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited
115 I 3,4	TOAST	36	Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 12	TORO	22	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
115 J 8	FOG	24	L. Grexton
115 J 10	DAH	21	D. McBeth , W. Halleran
115 N 15,116 C 2	SIXTYMILE	51	Esso Resources Canada Ltd.
115 O 1	BTT	32	T. Yardley
115 O 10	BTTA	32	T. Peever
115 O 14	REEF	114	W. Dawson
115 O 14	SURY	31	W. Dawson
115 P 15	AS	101	G. Clark
115 P 15	SILVER	24	Silverquest Resources
115 P 16	GANT	32	R.C. Riepe
116 B 3	LADY	22	W. Dawson
116 B 10,15	SEELA	23	E. Huggard

1986 CLAIM STATUS FOR YUKON

1986 CLAIM STATUS FOR WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases
JANUARY	11,774	182	0	11,956	55	5	2	62
FEBRUARY	11,660	182	0	11,842	54	4	2	60
MARCH	11,432	182	0	11,614	54	4	2	60
APRIL	11,612	182	0	11,794	54	4	2	60
MAY	11,541	182	0	11,723	54	4	2	60
JUNE	11,594	182	0	11,776	54	4	2	60
JULY	11,665	182	0	11,847	56	4	3	63
AUGUST	11,939	182	0	12,121	54	5	4	63
SEPTEMBER	13,016	182	0	13,198	53	5	4	62
OCTOBER	12,824	182	0	13,006	51	5	5	61
NOVEMBER	12,801	182	0	12,983	51	5	4	60
DECEMBER	12,834	182	0	13,016	54	5	5	64

1986 CLAIM STATUS FOR WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases
JANUARY	16,847	262	0	17,109	2,634	86	0	2,720
FEBRUARY	15,512	262	0	15,774	2,716	72	0	2,788
MARCH	15,578	262	0	15,840	2,720	74	0	2,794
APRIL	15,560	262	0	15,822	2,747	79	0	2,826
MAY	15,861	262	0	16,123	2,759	74	0	2,833
JUNE	15,998	262	0	16,260	2,755	79	0	2,834
JULY	16,033	262	0	16,295	2,804	77	0	2,881
AUGUST	16,711	262	0	16,973	2,839	74	0	2,913
SEPTEMBER	16,860	262	0	17,122	2,854	73	0	2,927
OCTOBER	16,895	291	0	17,186	2,847	69	0	2,916
NOVEMBER	16,893	291	0	17,184	2,790	66	0	2,856
DECEMBER	16,963	291	0	17,254	2,795	67	0	2,862

1986 CLAIM STATUS FOR MAYO MINING DISTRICT

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases
JANUARY	8,350	902	525	9,777	1,756	23	0	1,779
FEBRUARY	8,350	902	525	9,777	1,756	23	0	1,779
MARCH	8,371	902	525	9,798	1,769	22	0	1,791
APRIL	8,311	902	525	9,738	1,715	24	0	1,739
MAY	8,295	902	525	9,722	1,544	24	0	1,568
JUNE	8,370	902	525	9,797	1,550	25	0	1,575
JULY	8,317	902	525	9,744	1,545	24	0	1,569
AUGUST	8,310	902	525	9,737	1,501	25	0	1,526
SEPTEMBER	7,856	902	525	9,283	1,545	24	0	1,569
OCTOBER	7,593	902	525	9,020	1,659	22	0	1,681
NOVEMBER	7,593	902	525	9,020	1,664	21	0	1,685
DECEMBER	7,605	902	525	9,032	1,667	21	0	1,688

1986 CLAIM STATUS FOR DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases
JANUARY	7,120	17	0	7,137	10,091	120	4	10,215
FEBRUARY	7,112	17	0	7,129	10,085	119	4	10,208
MARCH	7,034	17	0	7,051	9,972	118	4	10,094
APRIL	6,904	17	0	6,921	9,948	122	4	10,074
MAY	6,973	17	0	6,990	9,965	133	4	10,102
JUNE	7,060	17	0	7,077	9,907	135	4	10,046
JULY	7,030	17	0	7,047	9,878	141	4	10,023
AUGUST	6,945	17	0	6,962	9,898	144	4	10,046
SEPTEMBER	6,955	17	0	6,972	9,969	145	4	10,118
OCTOBER	7,104	17	0	7,121	10,192	146	4	10,342
NOVEMBER	7,043	17	0	7,060	10,235	134	4	10,373
DECEMBER	6,741	17	0	6,758	10,185	132	4	10,321

1986 CLAIM STATUS FOR YUKON

	Quartz Claims In Good Standing	Quartz Leases In Good Standing	Iron & Mica Leases In Good Standing	Total Hardrock Claims & Leases	Placer Claims In Good Standing	Placer Leases In Good Standing	Dredging Leases In Good Standing	Total Placer/Dredging Claims & Leases
JANUARY	44,091	1,363	525	45,979	14,536	234	6	14,776
FEBRUARY	42,634	1,363	525	44,522	14,611	218	6	14,835
MARCH	42,415	1,363	525	44,303	14,515	218	6	14,739
APRIL	42,387	1,363	525	44,275	14,464	229	6	14,699
MAY	42,670	1,363	525	44,558	14,322	235	6	14,563
JUNE	43,022	1,363	525	44,910	14,266	243	6	14,515
JULY	43,045	1,363	525	44,933	14,283	246	7	14,536
AUGUST	43,905	1,363	525	45,793	14,292	248	8	14,548
SEPTEMBER	44,687	1,363	525	46,575	14,421	247	8	14,676
OCTOBER	44,416	1,392	525	46,333	14,749	242	9	15,000
NOVEMBER	44,330	1,392	525	46,247	14,740	226	8	14,974
DECEMBER	44,143	1,392	525	46,060	14,701	225	9	14,935

1986 ACTIVITY REPORT

YUKON EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Exploration and Geological Services Division (EGSD), Yukon, consists of six geologists, an office manager, a map salesperson and a secretary. The Division is part of the Mineral Resources Directorate of the Northern Affairs Program (NAP) in Yukon along with Mineral Rights and Mining Engineering Divisions. NAP is one of five programs of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and has responsibilities in Yukon for mineral resource management much the same as any provincial department of mines. Most of the projects described below were funded by EGSD, with the exception being those projects of the Mineral Resources Sub-Agreement of the Canada-Yukon Economic Development Agreement (EDA).

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Chief Geologist Jim Morin co-ordinated and monitored most projects of the division and the EDA. His main ongoing project involves precious metal mineralization and volcanic rocks.

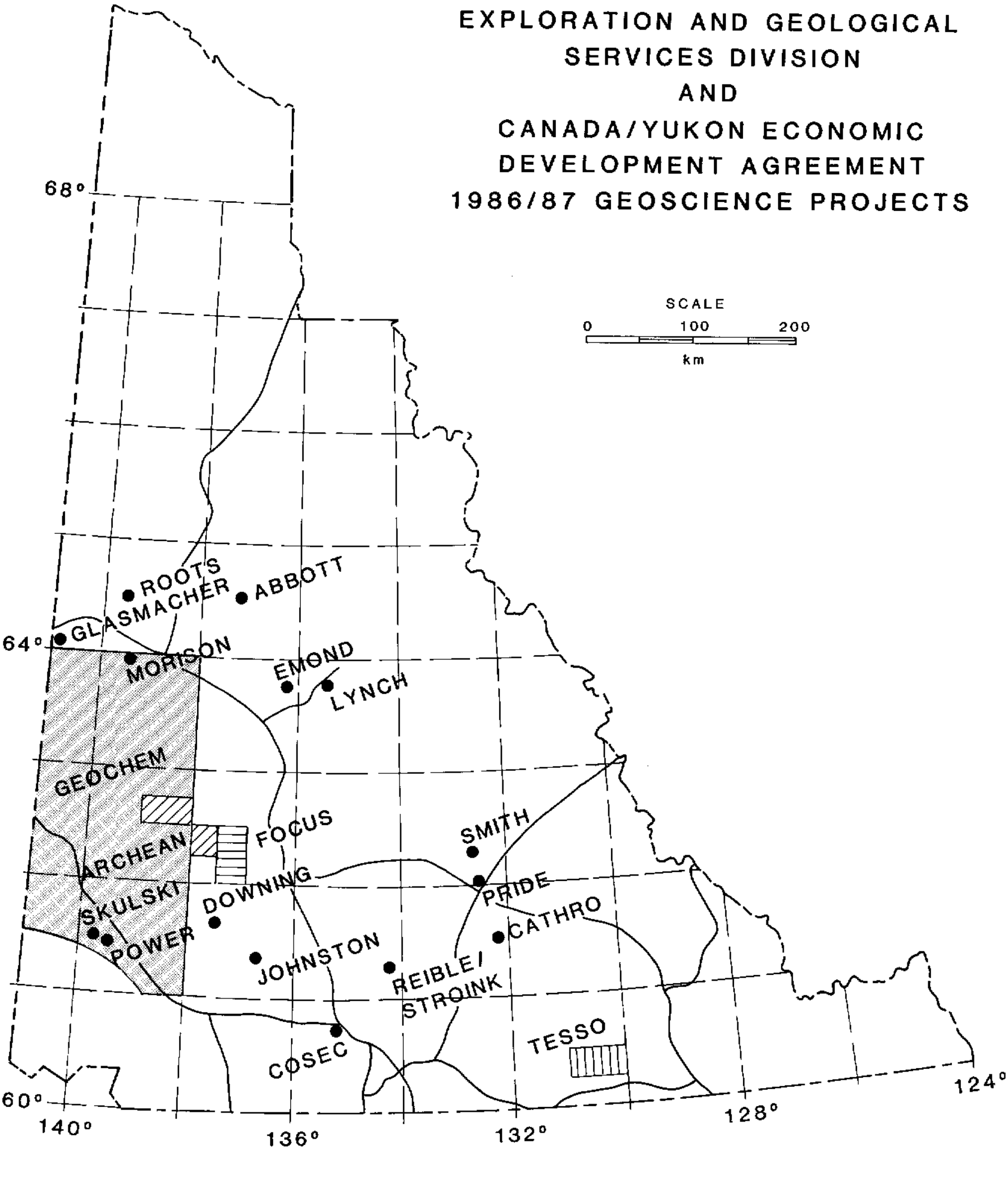
Minerals Geologist Grant Abbott examined mineral showings in west-central Yukon in association with ongoing Geological Survey of Canada regional mapping work. The showings are mainly breccia related and hosted by Late Proterozoic rocks. Extensional mafic volcanism, associated volcanogenic polymetallic mineralization and relevant Proterozoic stratigraphy were investigated by 1:50 000 scale mapping in the Hart River Area (116 A 10). Geology of the silver-lead veins in the Hess Mountains at the Plata-Inca property (105 O 12 and N 9) and geology and structure associated with mineralization in the Pelly Mountains were written up as reports in Yukon Geology Vol. 1 (see Appendix A).

Placer Geologist Steve Morison continued his ongoing examinations of placers in the Klondike and Sixty Mile River areas and co-authored papers on them for Yukon Geology. He also compiled and co-edited the guidebook for the International Union for Quaternary Research field trip to be held in Yukon in summer 1987 and coordinated investigations into heap leaching potential of altered and unaltered auriferous gravels as an extension of the Division sponsored studies on epithermally altered bedrock and gravel in the Klondike.(see Appendix B).

Staff Geologist Diane Emond wrote a paper on tin-tungsten mineralization in the Mayo-McQuesten area of central Yukon for "Yukon Geology". She spent much of 1986 on maternity leave and was replaced from February to September by Brian Lueck.

Staff Geologist Dave Downing continued 1:50 000 scale mapping in the Sekulmun Lake area of southwestern Yukon (115 H 12). Early Cenozoic

EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION AND CANADA/YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1986/87 GEOSCIENCE PROJECTS



volcanic rocks overlie a Mesozoic basement of gneisses, schists and granitic rocks. Objective of this study is to determine the controls and associations of epithermal- and porphyry - style mineralization that occurs in these rocks.

Office Geologist Bill LeBarge joined the division in January 1986 and assisted with several of the Division's field projects during the summer.

CONTRACT AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Greg Lynch continued his study of mineral and metal zonation in the Keno Hill area of central Yukon(105 M) as part of a Ph.D program at University of Alberta. The first field season was sponsored by the EDA and this second by EGSD, some support coming from United Keno Hill Mines both years. Fluid inclusions, metamorphic and hydrothermal mineral assemblages, metal abundance, sulphur isotopes and geology all point to zonation centred about the Roop Lakes Batholith.

Tom Skulski finished his fieldwork in the Miocene Wrangell volcanic rocks of the Kluane Range in southwestern Yukon (115 G 5). It forms the basis for his Ph.D thesis at McGill University regarding structure, stratigraphy and petrochemistry; geology of the area is being documented on maps at 1:25 000 scale. These rocks host large areas of hydrothermal alteration that may have some potential economic significance, especially for precious metals.

Also in this part of the Kluane Range (115 G 5), as part of a M.Sc. thesis at University of Alberta, Mike Power investigated a large land subsidence-slide feature at Cement Creek. Major movement has locally dammed a creek and created very unstable areas of detached bedrock within a larger area that has suffered much hydrothermal alteration.

Jennifer Smith studied the structural setting and metamorphic aureole of the Late Cretaceous Mt. Mye Batholith northeast of the Faro Mine (105 K 3, 6). The study forms the basis of a M.Sc. at the University of Alberta and is part of an effort by EGSD to more fully understand regional geology of the zinc-silver-lead-rich Anvil District.

Steve Johnston conducted his second summer of fieldwork in the Aishihik Lake area (115 H) as basis for a Ph.D thesis at University of Alberta. The study concerns the structural, metamorphic and petrogenetic aspects of the large Aishihik Lake Batholith. Preliminary findings indicate that these early Mesozoic granitic rocks may be thrust upon North American crust and actually underlie part of the Whitehorse Trough.

Mike Cathro studied the structural and physioco-chemical aspects of important gold-bearing mantos and quartz veins of the Ketza River deposit in the Pelly Mountains of south central Yukon (105 F 9). The mineralization appears to be zoned from a subjacent stock through biotite hornfels to gold bearing, and later lead-zinc-silver bearing mantos and veins. The study forms the basis of a thesis at the Colorado School of Mines.

Charlie Roots mapped early to mid-Paleozoic volcanic rocks in the Dawson Map-area (116 B) on a contract basis in conjunction with a Geological Survey of Canada regional mapping projects, EGSD is interested in the potential of these rocks for both syngenetic and epigenetic mineralization.

Monica Pride studied Eocene Volcanic rocks in the Tintina Trench (105 K S, 105 F N) on a contract basis. These rocks host an important disseminated epithermal gold deposit at Grew Creek. This study of volcanofacies, structure, alteration and petrochemistry may point toward further potential for other similar mineralization.

Mike Cosec conducted a summer field study of a gold-bearing copper-iron skarn at Jackson Creek north of the Whitehorse Copper Belt. The mineralization is located within retrograde actinolite-magnetite skarn that is locally bismuth-rich.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Under the Canada - Yukon Economic Development Agreement (EDA), a Mineral Resources Sub-agreement was struck in May, 1985 that consists of three programs: I. Geological mapping, II. Geochemistry and III. Placer mining technology. EGSD manages and administers Program I, which consisted of three contract geological mapping projects during summer 1986: Dawson Range West, Dawson Range East and Rancheria.

The Dawson Range West contract was awarded to Archean Engineering of Vancouver for the 1:50 000 scale geological mapping of 115 I 5, 115 J 9 and 10. Basic geology consisted of a metasedimentary terrane of probable Paleozoic age that is intruded by Mesozoic granitic plutons and overlain by late Cretaceous volcanic rocks. The Dawson Range East contract was awarded to Focus Minerals of Sudbury for 115 I 3 and 6. Here, the geology is similar but complicated by yet another volcanic suite of early Cenozoic age. Porphyry systems involving copper, molybdenum and gold and hydrothermal veins bearing gold, silver and base metals summarize the economic geology reasons for this work.

The Rancheria contract was awarded to Tesso International of Toronto for 105 B 7 and 8. Basic geology consists of a Paleozoic miogeoclinal sedimentary sequence intruded by the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith and subsequent small plutonic bodies of Eocene age. Mineralization consists of silver, lead, zinc veins and replacement bodies and tungsten-tin bearing quartz veins.

Multi-element stream sediment geochemical data for 105 C, D and 115 I and H was released by G.S.C. in July and August 1986. In addition, gold, cadmium, tin and antimony analyses of samples collected during earlier surveys of 105 B and F were also released. Much industry interest was generated and several previously unknown mineralized areas were indicated.

During summer 1986, multi-element stream geochemical surveys were carried out in western Yukon (115 O, N-east 1/2 and 115 J, K-east 1/2) under the management and administration of the Geological Survey of Canada. Results will be forthcoming in early summer 1987.

CANADA-GERMANY AGREEMENT

The Canada/Germany Science and Technology Exchange Agreement saw several geoscience studies conducted in Yukon in 1986. Within this framework, EGSD provides direction and partial support for German students working on projects that have some geologically economic significance.

Ulrich Glasmacher finished field work for his Ph.D thesis at University of Aachen, Germany. The thesis deals with the physicochemistry of hydrothermal mineralization associated with Cretaceous-Tertiary volcanic rocks in the Sixty Mile River area (116 C 2), Sekulmun Lake (115 H 12) and Prospector Mountain (115 I 5), all within the Yukon Crystalline Terrain.

Two other students from University of Aachen conducted fieldwork in the Livingstone Creek area for their Diploma theses. Rudy Reible studied the sedimentology, stratigraphy and heavy mineral assemblages of gold-bearing placer gravels and Ludwig Stroink concentrated on structure, petrology and economic geology of the surrounding bedrock.

MEETINGS

The Whitehorse Geoscience Forum was held at the Sheffield in Whitehorse on November 29, 1986. Attendance of 120 registrants provided for lively discussion especially at the cocktail reception sponsored by Trans North Air and E. Caron Diamond Drilling.

The Cordilleran Round-Up (sponsored by B.C.-Yukon Chamber of Mines) will take place in Vancouver at the Hotel Vancouver, January 26-28, 1987. Talks and posters by the Geological Survey of Canada, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum and Northern Affairs Program-Yukon will take place along with the Core Shack, Prospectors Tent and a plenary session.

Much of the information generated from the above projects was discussed in Whitehorse at the Geoscience Forum, or will be disclosed in Vancouver at the Cordilleran Round-Up.

FIELD ACTIVITIES, 1986

by

S.R. Morison

INTRODUCTION

The 1986 field season included several property visits in the Klondike, Sixtymile, Fortymile, Clear Creek, Big Creek and Livingstone Creek placer areas. Detailed work was continued on gravel stratigraphy and sedimentology in the Klondike area, particularly in the Dominion Creek, Sulphur Creek and Indian River areas. Alteration studies in White Channel sediments and bedrock in the Hunker Creek drainage basin also continued as part of a joint project with the Economic Geology Division of the Geological Survey of Canada. This report outlines observations and preliminary geologic interpretations of exposures measured this past summer.

KLONDIKE AREA

Hunker Creek

A thick exposure on Preido Hill was measured for both Pliocene-Pleistocene gravel stratigraphy and alteration features. White Channel alteration is characterized by an upper banded zone, a middle bleached zone and a lower iron zone. This is similar to alteration zones described by Dufresne and Morison (1985), and Dufresne et al. (in press). Point counts of pebble lithology were done for provenance interpretation of altered gravel clasts. Samples were collected for clay mineralogy and, geochemistry and bulk samples (1 cu. ft.) were also collected for total gold content.

Unconformably overlying White Channel sediments on Preido Hill is a thick sequence of iron-stained fluvial gravel (Dufresne and Morison, 1985). Samples of organic mud were taken for palynological evaluation, and bulk samples were collected for total gold content also.

Dominion Creek

Low level terraces on upper and middle Dominion Creek contain thin, well sorted gravelly beds which are overlain by thick muddy overbank sediments and loess. Underlying the terrace gravels is a highly scoured and weathered bedrock surface, which in places has been fluvially eroded and reworked. Gold appears to be concentrated in thin, short and discontinous paystreaks on the bedrock surface. The observed sedimentology and gold distribution suggests that a meandering stream environment deposited these low level terraces.

On lower Dominion Creek, two stratigraphically distinct gravel units are found. The upper unit is 2 to 4 metres thick, is stained yellow-brown, and appears to be time-equivalent to the low level terrace gravels in upper and middle Dominion Creek and in gold Run Creek. Underlying the yellow-brown gravel is a 6 to 8 metre thick gravelly sequence which lies on an altered bedrock surface and has a similar appearance to the White Channel deposits in Hunker Creek and Bonanza Creek. It is thought, however, that the White Channel deposits on Hunker Creek and Bonanza Creek are older, and that the Dominion Creek "White Channel Gravel" represents Pleistocene sedimentation which has a different provenance than the overlying yellow-brown gravel unit.

Bear Creek

A 680 metre bedrock exploration trench on a slope in upper Bear Creek drainage was excavated this summer by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. This trench gives an excellent exposure of Pleistocene slope stratigraphy and surface weathering processes in unglaciated terrain. A joint project with C.A.S. Smith, pedologist with the Land Resource Research Institute of Agriculture Canada, was undertaken to systematically map slope stratigraphy and paleosol development. A profile of the entire trench was surveyed, and mapped for facies stratigraphy, paleosol distribution and weathering features. A total of 12 slope facies were described with a minimum of 3 different paleosols observed. Interpretations of these slope facies will be useful for an understanding of weathering and slope processes in unglaciated terrain. This may demonstrate the applicability of slope processes and bedrock weathering during the formation of placer deposits, and aid in the interpretation of geochemical results from regional bedrock exploration programs.

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FIELD ACTIVITIES, 1986

by

Grant Abbott

INTRODUCTION

The 1986 field season was spent in the Ogilvie Mountains, north and east of Dawson, in Larsen (116 A), Dawson (116 B&C), and Ogilvie (116 F&G) map areas. Work was undertaken in this isolated region because an unusual opportunity arose to work in close cooperation with Bob Thompson of the G.S.C., who is remapping Dawson map sheet, and to use his contract helicopter. This arrangement decreased expenses and provided me with a solid understanding of the regional geology. The western Ogilvie Mountains contain a variety of occurrences of zinc and lead $\pm$ copper $\pm$ silver, and copper $\pm$ uranium. Almost nothing was written about them and the classification and age of many was uncertain or unknown, although some deposits were classified as sedimentary exhalative, vein, or Mississippi Valley-type.

This study has provided an inventory of the occurrences and a relatively clear understanding of their metallogeny. The mineral deposits are either Middle Proterozoic or Mesozoic. In Dawson map area, Proterozoic occurrences are exposed in Coal Creek Dome and are in the "Wernecke Breccias" or near mafic dikes that appear to be associated with the breccias. In Larsen map area, Proterozoic occurrences are near mafic dikes, sills, and associated volcanics that are apparently older than, and unrelated to the breccias. Mesozoic occurrences are widespread and are primarily in Lower and Middle Paleozoic dolomite.

COAL CREEK DOME

In Coal Creek Dome, voluminous breccias that are identical to others of the same age in the Wernecke Mountains intrude the Wernecke Supergroup and in a few places, younger shale of uncertain correlation. The Wernecke Supergroup includes pink sandy dolomite of the Fairchild Lake Group at the base, dark grey shale, siltstone, and sandstone of the Quartet Group in the middle, and orange and grey weathering dolomite of the Gillespie Lake Group at the top. Breccia composition appears to vary with the type of strata that they cut. In the Quartet Group, breccias are heterolithic, and include fragments of Quartet and Gillespie Lake Group which are cemented by a matrix that contains varying proportions of hematite, quartz, carbonate, and albite. In the Gillespie Lake Group, most breccias consist of angular fragments of Gillespie dolomite in a carbonate matrix. In places the carbonate is iron-rich and the fragments dark and altered. These breccias can be traced into those in the Quartet Group and are in places gradational with them.

Mineral occurrences also seem to vary with type of host rock. Breccias in the Quartet and Fairchild Groups host several small occurrences that consist of scattered diseminations of chalcopyrite, bornite, and traces of uranium (SHAND, 116 B-49; 116 B-95; ROB, 116 B-105; LALA, 116 B-   ; DAS, 116 B-   ). There seems to be little or no structural control or preference for one type of matrix. In the Gillespie dolomite and younger shales, sphalerite and minor galena are in the carbonate matrix of breccias (FIFTEEN MILE, 116 B-47; OG, 116 B-62; TART, 116 B-63). The nature and significance of the "Wernecke Breccias" was unknown when these occurrences were discovered and they were originally thought to be Mississippi Valley-type deposits.

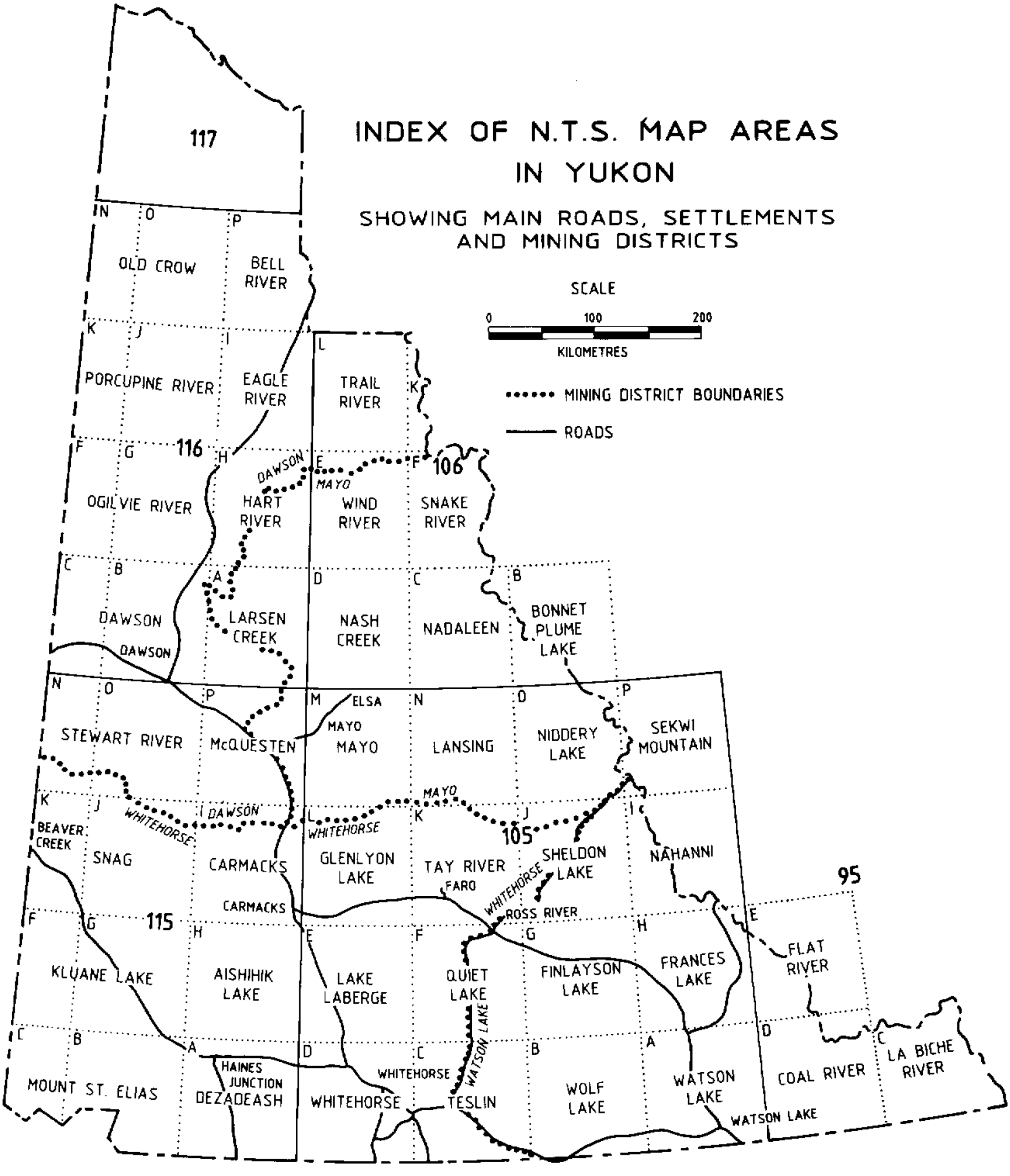
Mafic dikes that cut the Wernecke Supergroup, but no younger rocks, are near the breccias, and similar igneous material forms irregular masses in the breccias. This spacial association suggests that the two may be related. The OZ occurrence (116 B-64) is a massive lens of pyrite, galena, and sphalerite that is along the shale-carbonate contact at the top of the Gillespie dolomite, near a mafic dike. Lead isotopes obtained by Colin Godwin have given the OZ as well as the OG occurrences an age of about 1.2 by. The UG occurrence (116 B-75), includes several small veins of pyrite with a little sphalerite and galena in a large fault that contains dikes nearby. The BRX occurrence (116 B-104) consists of massive pyrite that replaces the Gillspie dolomite near a mafic dike. The UG and the BRX are somewhat like some Mesozoic occurrences and could be younger than the dikes.

LARSEN MAP AREA

In Larsen map area, Jim Morin and the writer reinterpreted the stratigraphic setting of the syngenetic Hart River massive sulphide deposit (116 A-8). Orginally, the deposit was thought to be in the Gillespie Group and to be separated by an angular unconformity from younger basalts and related tuffs at the base of the Pinguicula Group. The volcanic rocks now appear to be in the Gillespie Group, and to be genetically related to the Hart River deposit. In this interpretation, black shale overlain by flows and tuffs followed by dull maroon and green shales form a sequence up to 200 meters thick in the Gillespie dolomite. The Hart River deposit is in black shale, less than 50 m stratigraphically below the volcanics. Nearby, veins containing chalcopyrite or galena and sphalerite are near voluminous mafic sills and dikes that are feeders to the volcanics (SOUP, 116 A-5; BELCARRA, 116 A-9; ZEBRA, 116 A-10). These dikes and volcanics appear to be older than those in Coal Creek Dome, and are near no "Wernecke Breccias". Lead isotopes obtained by Colin Godwin have given the Hart River deposit an age of about 1.4 by.

MESOZOIC ZINC AND LEAD OCCURRENCES

Lower and Middle Paleozoic dolomite contains a few small, scattered occurrences of zinc and lead in breccias (HOT, 116 A-14; MICHELLE, 116 A-15; CHAPMAN, 116 KIWI, 116 B-66; KITL, 116 B-87; NUCLEAR, 116 G-4; GIG, 116 G-COOT; BIBLO, 116 G-7). Most have been thought to be Mississippi Valley-type, but they are not. Unlike the"Wernecke Breccias", these consist of angular fragments of dolomite that are altered to clay, and cemented by small amounts of quartz and rarely calcite. There is so little matrix in some breccias that fragments are separated by open spaces. Generally, sphalerite, lesser galena ± pyrite, ± traces of chalcopyrite are erratically distributed in the iterstices. On the KIWI occurrence, most of the sulphides have weathered to smithsonite and other secondary minerals. The HOT (116 A-14) occurrences include lenses of massive sphalerite, pyrite, and galena as large as a meter across. The breccias favour no one stratigraphic horizon and one, the CHAPMAN, is in both Paleozoic dolomite and underlying shale of the Quartet Group. In all of the occurrences the mineralogy, alteration, and textures are more like Cretaceous or Tertiary, epigenetic, hydrothermal deposits than Mississippi Valley-type deposits.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SUMMARIES OF ASSESSMENT WORK, DESCRIPTION OF MINERAL PROPERTIES AND MINERAL CLAIMS STAKED IN 1985 AND 1986

The reports and summaries of work are keyed to a set of maps which are reductions of the 1:250 000 topographic maps of Yukon. The maps shown the location of known mineral occurrences in relation to the topography. Each occurrence is indicated by a symbol representing the type of deposit. The legend correlating symbols to deposit type is on the following page.

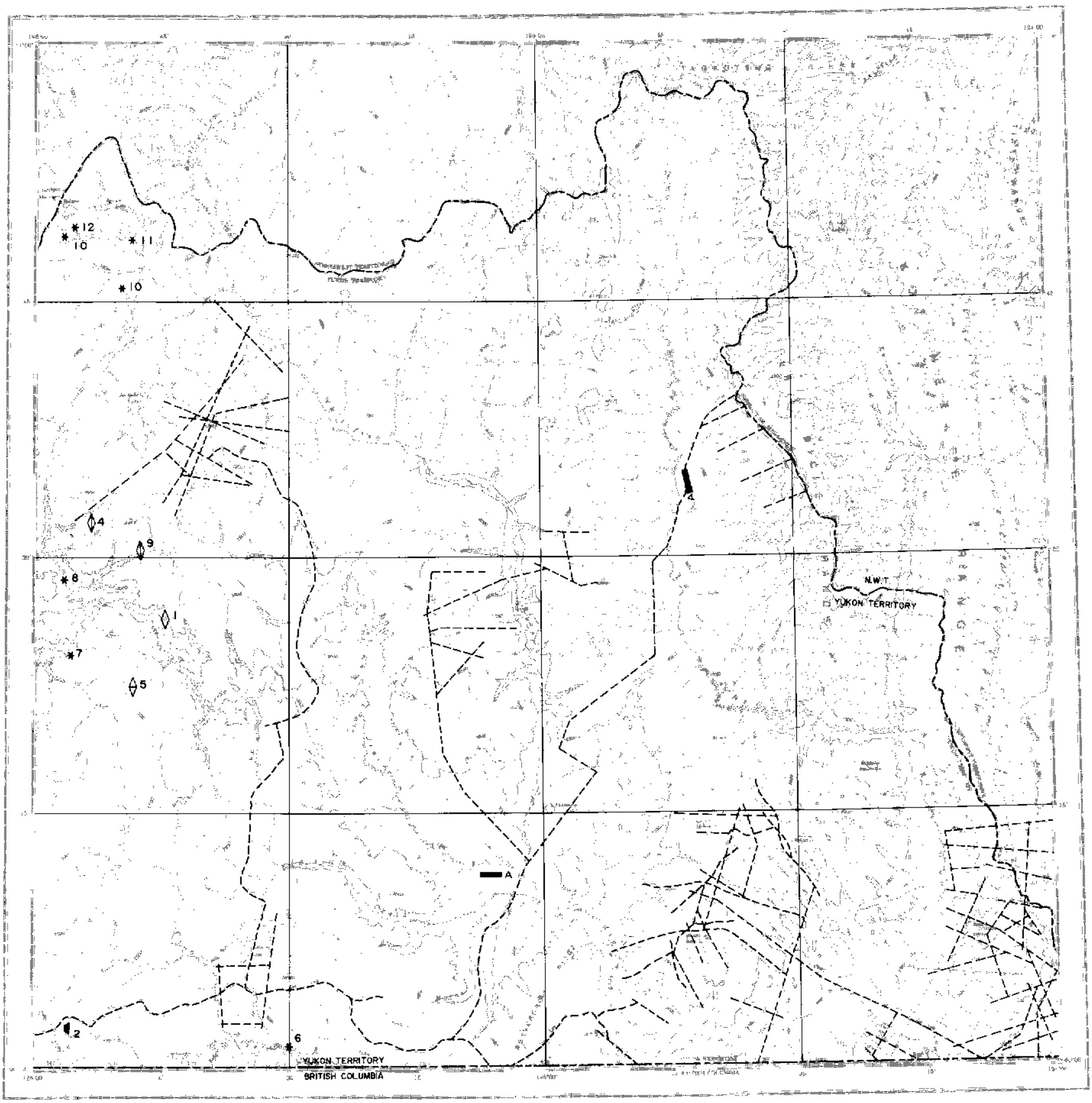
Each symbol is numbered and references the occurrence to a listing on the adjacent page which include the occurrence name, deposit type, commodities present, the 1:50 000 N.T.S. map sheet number, most recent major reference and deposit status. The status is number coded and closely follows the CANIMINDEX "status" for the commodities present. These are coded and classified as follows: 1) the commodity is being produced; 2) the commodity has measurable reserves (i.e., three dimensional data and grade), but has never produced; 3) the commodity has been produced and measurable reserves are present, but there is no present production; 4) the commodity has been produced and there are no measurable reserves; 5) two-dimensional data (e.g., length and width) and grade are available (public), but not enough to calculate reserves; 6) one-dimensional data (e.g., a drill hole, one trench); 7) commodity is present, but insufficient data are available (public) to classify the status; and 9) a work target (no public information on presence of a commodity).

The maps are ordered according to the National Topographic System with each map followed by work summaries and records of new quartz claim staking for each sheet. The work summaries are each headed with a title block which includes: a) Occurrence Name - usually that given by the original staker although repetition of names is avoided by assigning a unique name where the claim name is not diagnostic; b) Operator/Owner; c) Commodities - the commodities of interest that have been located on the occurrence; d) Deposit Type; e) N.T.S. Reference No. - 1:50 000 sheet; f) Y.M.I. Reference No. - the occurrence number on the map and listing; g) Longitude and Latitude; h) Year of Work.

Further information concerning the properties may be obtained from several sources. The National Mineral Inventory (NMI) is maintained by Department of Energy, Mines and Resources as a looseleaf file of property descriptions grouped according to the NTS system, and within that, according to commodity. A copy of the inventory is available for consultation at the D.I.A.N.D. Geology office in Whitehorse. The Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory is an accurate and thorough private system maintained by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. and is available from them on a fee and subscription basis.

LEGEND FOR MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAPS

SYMBOL	COMMODITY	DEPOSIT TYPE
	Pb-Zn (±Au±Ag±Ba±Cu)	Stratabound Concordant
	Ba (±Ag±Au±Pb±Zn)	
	Fe (±Pb±Zn)	
	Au	
	Other	
	Pb-Zn (±Ag±Ba±Cu)	Stratabound Discordant
	Cu	
	U	
	Cu (±Mo±Au±Ag±Pb)	Intermediate and Felsic Intrusion Associated (Porphyry, Sheeted Vein System)
	Mo (±Cu±W±Pb)	
	W (±Mo±Sn±Au)	
	Cu (±Au±Ag±Fe±Pb±Zn±W±Co±Mo±Pt±Pd)	Skarn
	Pb-Zn (±Ag±Sn±Cu±W)	
	W (±Au±Mo±Sn±Zn±Cu±Pb)	
	Sn (±Au±Ag±W±Zn)	
	Other	
	Au (±Sb±Mo±Cu±Pb)	Vein, Replacement Breccia
	Ag (±Pb±Zn±Ba±Sb±Sn±Cu±W)	
	Au-Ag (±Pb±Zn±Sb±Cu±Ba±Bi)	
	Cu (±Au±Ag±Pb±Zn±Ba±Mo±W±Co±Ni)	
	Sn (±Ag±Zn±Cu±Au±Pb)	
	U, Rare Earth Elements (±Th±Nb±Cu±Co±Ag±Au±Sn)	
	Pb-Zn (±Cu±Ag±Ba±Sb±Co±Mo)	
	Other / Barite	
	Ni, Cu (±Platinum Group Elements±Asbestos)	Mafic and Ultramafic Intrusion Associated
	Cr	
	Asbestos	
	Jade	
	U and/or Cu (±Co±Au±Mo±Ba±Ag)	Wernecke Breccia, "Granite Associated"
	Pb-Zn	
	U	
	Topaz	Pegmatite
	Coal	
	Commodity known	Unclassified
*		Work Target



LA BICHE RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

LA BICHE RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 95 C)

General Reference: GSC map 1380A by R.J.W. Douglas, 1976.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	POOL	Vein Ba	95 C 5	7	
2	TROPICAL	Occurrence Ba Pb Zn	95 C 4	7	
4	TING	Vein Pb Ag Zn	95 C 12	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 131)
5	VISTA	Vein Rare Earth Elements	95 C 5	7	This Report
6	DUFFY	Work Target	95 C 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 83)
7	THOR	Work Target	95 C 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 83)
8	TRANZ	Unclassified	95 C 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 119) D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 28)
9	BEAV	Vein Pb Zn	95 C 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 28-29)
10	DEEK	Work Target	95 C 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 81)
11	MARS	Work Target	95 C 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 120)
12	RUSH	Work Target	95 C 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 81)

VISTA
Consolidated Silver Standard

Vein
Rare Earth Elements
95 C 5 (5)
(60°23'N, 125°47'W)
1986

References: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 131; 1982, p. 83; 1985, p. 121); Harrison (1982, M.Sc. Thesis, University of Toronto).

Claims: KID 1-8; MGM 1-44

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091854 by R.A. Quartermain.

History:

In 1976, Silver Standard Ltd. discovered highly radioactive structures cutting a syenite stock from an airborne radioactive survey and staked the KID claims. The structures were sampled and trenched. In 1980, detailed sampling clarified the geology and established association of anomalous rare earth elements with radioactive zones. The MGM claims were recorded in April, 1986.

Description:

The general region is underlain by Paleozoic shale and carbonate rocks with lesser quartzite, conglomerate and grit. On the property, a Cretaceous nepheline syenite stock cuts the sedimentary rocks. The stock consists of at least four distinct phases: fine- to medium-grained red syenite, coarse megacrystic pink syenite, mauve medium- to coarse-grained syenite and medium-grained white syenite. The more pinkish the colour, the more pink potash feldspar and nepheline are present. Peripheral to the stock are fault blocks of thin-bedded quartzite and siltstone within lesser dolomite.

The syenite is enriched in radioactive and rare earth elements; and locally the sedimentary rocks have been metasomatized to radioactive fenite. The fenites are structurally controlled, are variable in composition, and display gneissic banding. They were likely deposited when volatile-rich emissions from the syenite intrusion diffused through the rocks along faults.

Current Work and Results:

Four trenches totalling 40 m in length were excavated on the KID 6 and 8, and MGM 6 and 8 claims in 1986 in areas of high radioactivity, or of float with anomalous rare earth elements. Two trenches uncovered bedrock and two uncovered subcrop and angular float. Radioactivity ranged up to 15 000 counts per second and several samples contained more than 1% combined rare earth elements.

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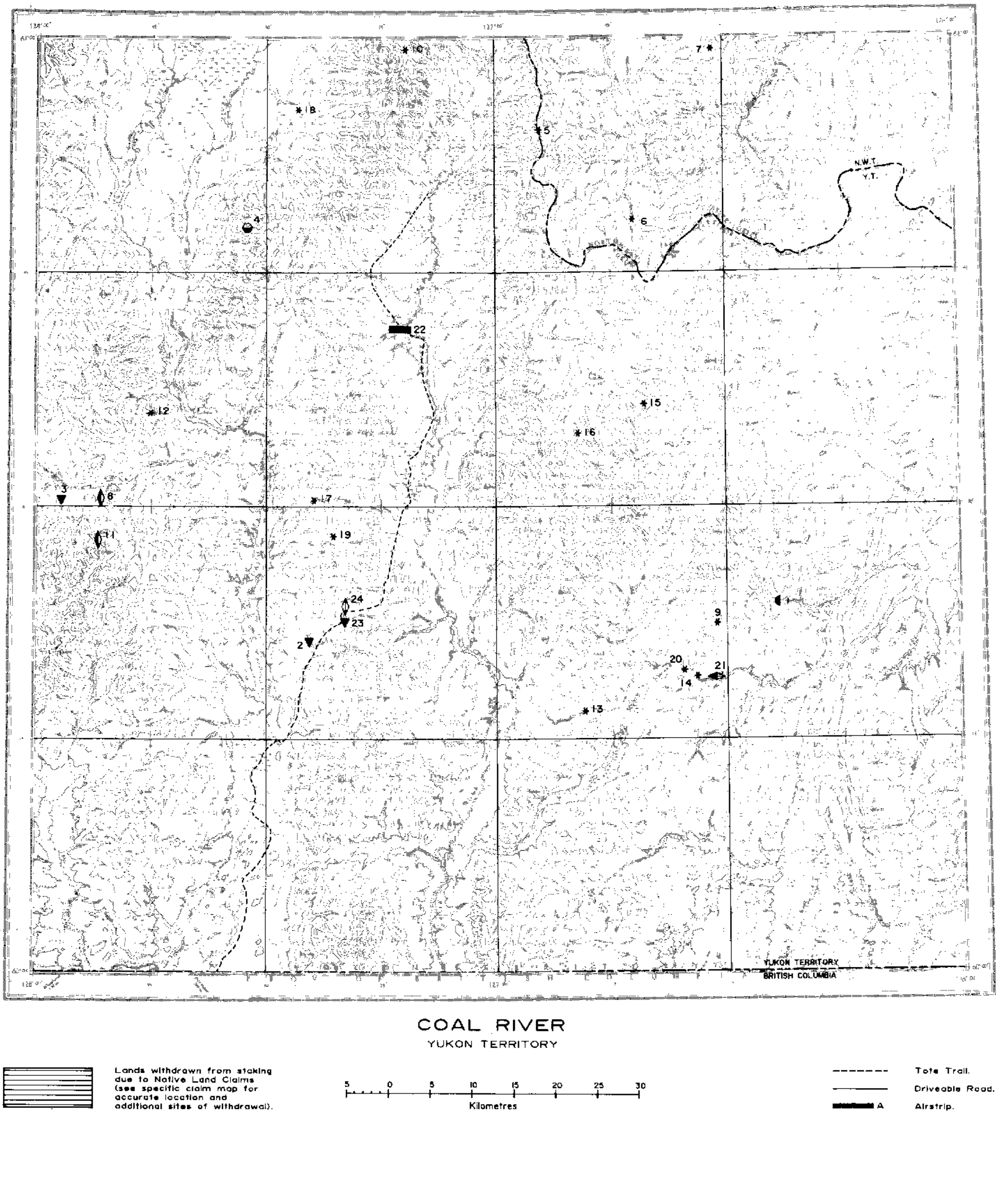
5. VISTA

Consolidated Silver Standard
Mines Ltd.
95 C 5
(60°23'125°48'W)

Claims 1986: MGM 1-44

NOTES

95 D



COAL RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Kilometres

Tote Trail.

Driveable Road.

A Airstrip.

COAL RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 95 D)

General Reference: GSC Map 11-1968 by H. Gabrielse, 1969.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	GUSTY	Occurrence Pb Zn Ba	95 D 8	7	Gabrielse & Blusson (1969, p. 16)
2	MEL-HOSER	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Ba	95 D 6	2	Miller and Wright (1986); This Report
3	McMILLAN	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Ag	95 D 12	2	Morin (D.I.A.N.D. 1981, p. 105-105-109); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 85); Vaillancourt (D.I.A.N.D. 1983, p. 73-77)
4	CHU	Skarn Pb Zn	95 D 13	7	
5	GABE	Work Target	95 D 15	9	Gabrielse & Blusson (1969, p. 16), D.I.A.N.D. (1981, 133)
6	LAST	Work Target	95 D 15	9	Lambert (1969, p. 21-23)
7	STONEMARTEN	Work Target	95 D 15	9	Lambert (1969, p. 21-23)
8	PORKER	Vein Replacement Au	95 D 12, 5	6	This Report
9	WOLF	Work Target	95 D 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 86)
10	SPORK	Work Target	95 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 133); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 87)
11	CUZ	Vein Au	95 D 5	7	This Report
12	PLAY	Work Target	95 D 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 83-87)
13	LOOTZ	Work Target	95 D 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 83-84)
14	JT	Work Target	95 D 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 83-85)
15	OUDDER	Work Target	95 D 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 83, 85)
16	DK	Work Target	95 D 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 83, 85-86)
17	STAR	Work Target	95 D 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 86)
18	HERPES	Work Target	95 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 83, 85-86)
19	QUO	Work Target	95 D 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 83, 86)
20	LOBO	Work Target	95 D 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 83, 86)
21	SPRUCE	Stratiform Zn Ba	95 D 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 124)
22	ROCK RIVER	Coal	95 D 11	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 83, 86); Long (1986); Wright and Miller (1986)
23	MEL-EAST	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	95 D 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 32)
24	JERI	Vein/Replacement Zn	95 D 6	6	This Report

MEL-HOSER
Sulpetro Minerals Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver
Stratabound
Concordant
Vein/Replacement
95 D 6 (2)
60°21'N, 127°24'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 123); Miller and Wright (1985).

Claims: WET 31-32; JEAN 1, 4, 11-21; JOE 1.

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091679 by D.C. Miller.

Current Work and Results:

In 1984 and 1985, an airstrip and a 5.5 km long access road were built on the property. The airstrip is 15.25 m x 525 m centred in a 640 x 80 m clearing. The airstrip was graded and packed to a standard able to accommodate a Caribou aircraft with up to 3600 kg of payload.

*****

PORKER
Silverquest Resources Ltd.

Gold
Vein/Replacement
95 D 5, 12 (8)
(60°31'N,127°52'W)
1984, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 84, 87).

Claims: PIGLET 1-32; QUIVER 1-2, 11-12, 21-25, 30, 32, 34

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge and B. Lueck from assessment reports 091639 by R.C. Carne and 091904 by R.C. Carne and W.H. Halleran (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

The area was first staked as the SN property in August, 1954 by Liard River Mining Company, which conducted a program of mapping, hand trenching, soil sampling and geophysical surveys. The following year, four diamond drill holes were drilled 1.5 km west of the property, as part of a large exploration program.

In July, 1973 the PORKER 1-56 claims were staked by Hyland Joint Venture, and a program of detailed mapping, prospecting and grid soil sampling was carried out. The following year a gravity survey and four diamond drill holes totalling 303 m were completed.

The adjacent CUZ and QUIVER claims were staked by Kidd Creek Mines Ltd. in 1981 and 1982, and a program of geological mapping and geochemical surveys was completed.

Most of the PORKER claims expired in spring 1984 and the area was restaked as the PIGLET 1-32 claims by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd., who conducted a grid soil sampling program later in the year.

In spring, 1986 Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. acquired 12 QUIVER claims and sold their interest in the property to Silverquest Resources Ltd.

Description:

Quartzite, grit and pebble conglomerate of the Hadrynian Grit Unit are overlain by phyllite, quartzite and thin argillaceous limestone of the Lower Cambrian Phyllite Unit. Bedding is flat to moderately west-dipping. Four north-trending linears cross the property and probably represent steeply-dipping normal faults. Several types of mineralization include: scattered sulphosalt veins; coarsely crystalline manganiferous siderite with irregular seams of arsenopyrite; a transported limonite gossan; and widespread areas of silicification and brecciation. Very finely disseminated arsenopyrite occurs in zones of silicification which vary from jasperoid alteration between grains of clastic sedimentary rocks to complete replacement of limestone by fine-grained silica. Brecciation and silicification appear spatially related to possible normal fault zones.

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1984 consisted of prospecting, mapping and soil sampling. A total of 83 rock samples and 273 soil samples were collected using ground control grids. Anomalous gold and arsenic were defined in soils over a five square kilometre area. As much as 18,300 ppb Au was obtained.

The 1986 work program consisted of grid soil sampling, 1:5000 scale mapping, and prospecting. A total of 2100 soil samples were analysed for gold, 1050 were also analysed for 30 additional elements including bismuth, arsenic, silver, copper, lead, uranium, tungsten and zinc. A 4 km long gold-arsenic-bismuth anomaly was outlined with as much as 1950 ppb Au.

Limited prospecting outlined an area of pervasive silicification in the vicinity of the gold geochemical anomaly. Altered country rocks assayed as high as 18.1 g/t Au in a grab sample and 4.8 g/t Au in a 10 m chip sample.

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CUZ
Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

Gold Vein
95 D 5 (11)
(60°28'N, 127°52'W)
1985

References: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 84; 1982, p. 87).

Claims: CUZ 1-60

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091815 by G. Prior and N. Von Fersen.

History:

The property was staked in 1981 by Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd. on behalf of Aquitane Company of Canada Ltd. At the end of that year, Aquitane merged with Texas Gulf Inc. to form Kidd Creek Mines Ltd.

Overburden sampling in 1982 outlined an area approximately 450 m in diameter containing over 100 ppb Au and coincident arsenic, antimony and bismuth anomalies located in the west central claims (the north slope of Gretchen Peak).

Description:

In the Quartz Lake area, the Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Grit Unit outcrops over a north-trending area approximately 70 km wide between the Hyland and Coal Rivers. These rocks have been subdivided into four units: 1) coarse grained quartzite and quartz pebble conglomerate; 2) fine grained quartzite; 3) phyllite and sandstone, and 4) limestone. They trend east, dip moderately north and are cut by two northeast-dipping thrust faults (Fig. 1), and by a set of north- to northeast-trending vertical faults.

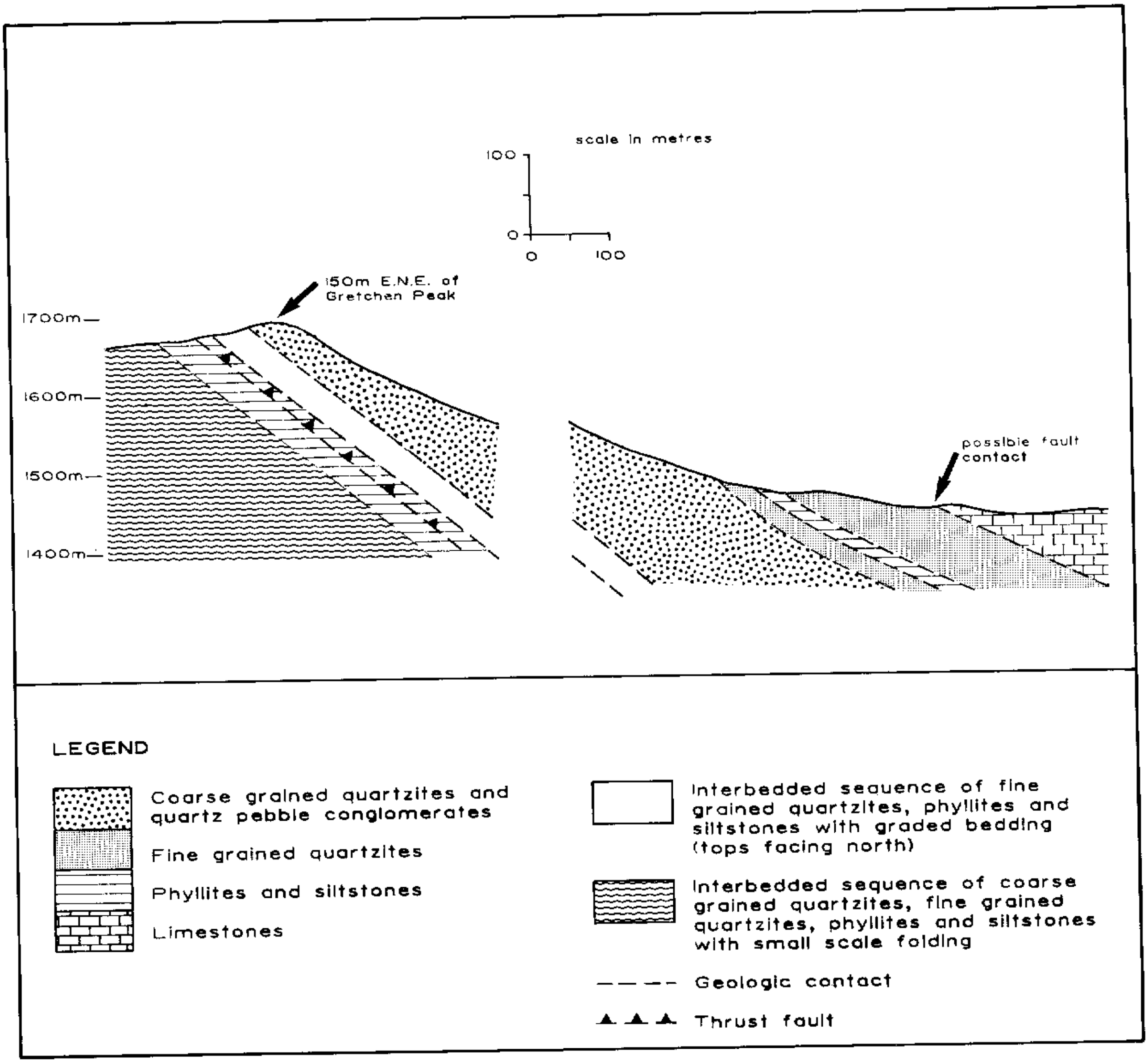

Figure 1. Westward looking idealized section through the CUZ property.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1985 included detailed mapping (1:1000) of a 1 km^2 area, overburden sampling, outcrop chip sampling, property scale mapping (1:5000) and IP, VLF and magnetometer surveys (10.5 km with 25 m stations) all centred on the geochemical anomaly (1982). A total of 189 rock samples and 181 overburden samples were collected and analysed for gold.

The geochemical anomaly was confirmed. A lithogeochemical anomaly on the upper north slope of Gretchen Peak (west-central claims) is associated with sericitic-argillic matrix alteration (present in an area of 300 m (N-S) by 400 m (E-W)), limonitic shear zones, pyritic quartz veins, chargeability anomalies (the largest is 20 milliseconds over 100 m in diameter), and anomalous gold in downslope talus fines. The average gold content of 135 panel chip samples from this area is 74 ppb with only ten samples in excess of 200 ppb (these ten samples have anomalous arsenic, bismuth and antimony). The highest gold values were spatially associated with north and northeast-trending shear zones which are restricted to the quartzite and quartz pebble conglomerate.

*****

JERI
Sulpetro Minerals Ltd.

Zinc
Vein/Replacement
95 D 6 (24)
(60°23'N, 127°20'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 31).

Claims: JERI 4-7; DAVE 1-8; ANDY 1-8; SIN 5-8; OTT 5-8

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and D. Downing from assessment report 091680 by D.C. Miller.

History:

The JERI occurrence was discovered in 1984 during geochemical surveying and geological mapping of the MEL-EAST (23) occurrence.

Description:

The property is underlain by Late Cambrian to Ordovician calcareous shale and wavy banded to micritic limestone and dolomite. A strataform smithsonite and sphalerite replacement deposit is associated with silica-dolomite alteration.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, a total of 10 B.Q. diamond drill holes totalling 1009.8 m were drilled on the JERI and SIN claims. Ninety-two core samples were split and assayed for Zn.

The best mineralized intersections are:

INTERSECTION (m)	ZN (%)
3.37	13.11
4.40	0.55
4.58	7.96
2.15	14.60
4.25	3.78

In 1985, smithsonite and/or sphalerite were outlined over a 75 m stratigraphic interval. The mineralization covers a much wider interval than at the adjacent MEL (2) and displays more intense and extensive silica-dolomite alteration. An alteration envelope with probable zinc mineralization occurs over a 550 m strike length with a vertical range of +100 m. The best zinc grades are restricted to lenses within the halo and are associated with elevated silica levels.

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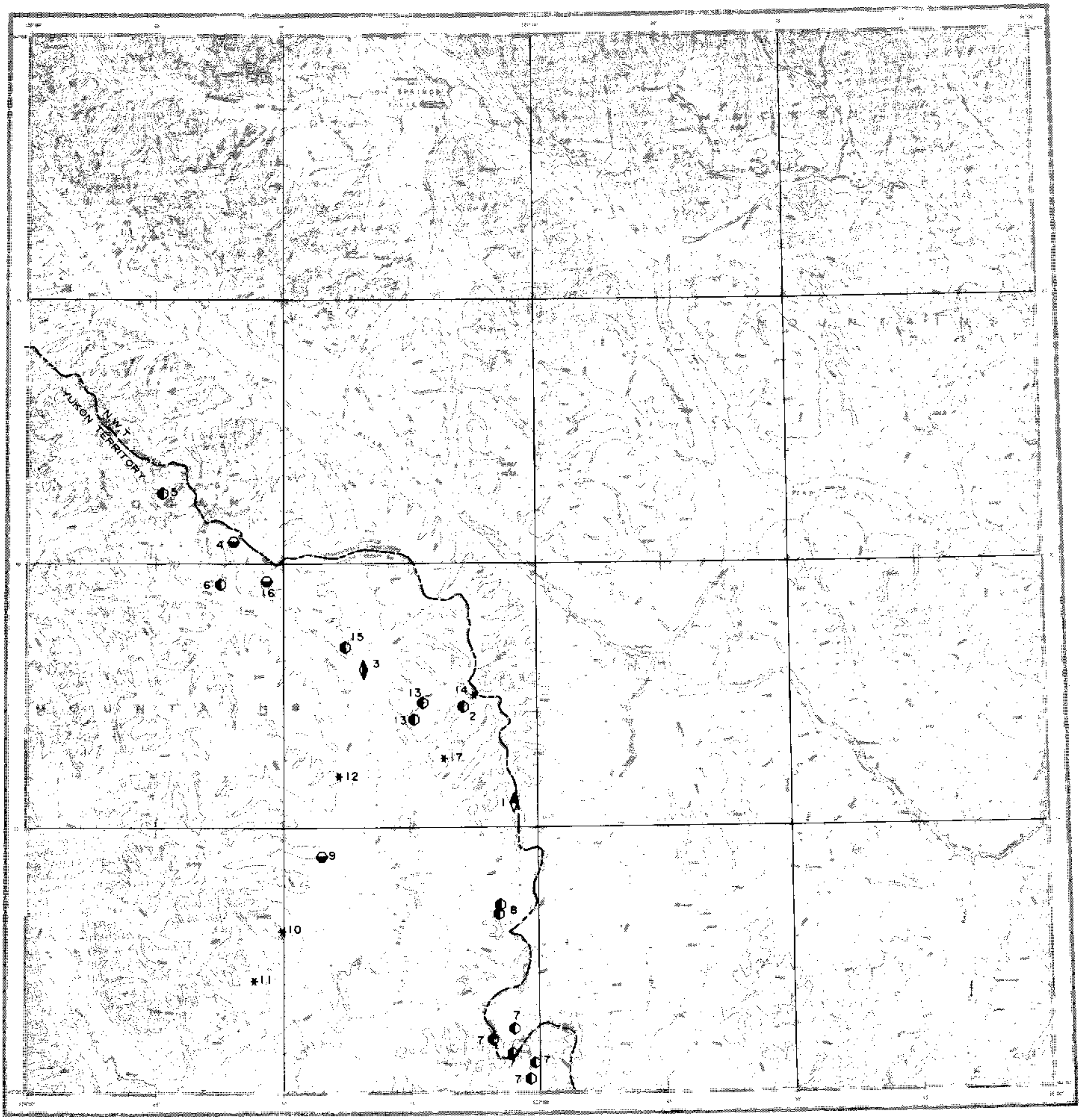
NOTES

95 E



FLAT RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

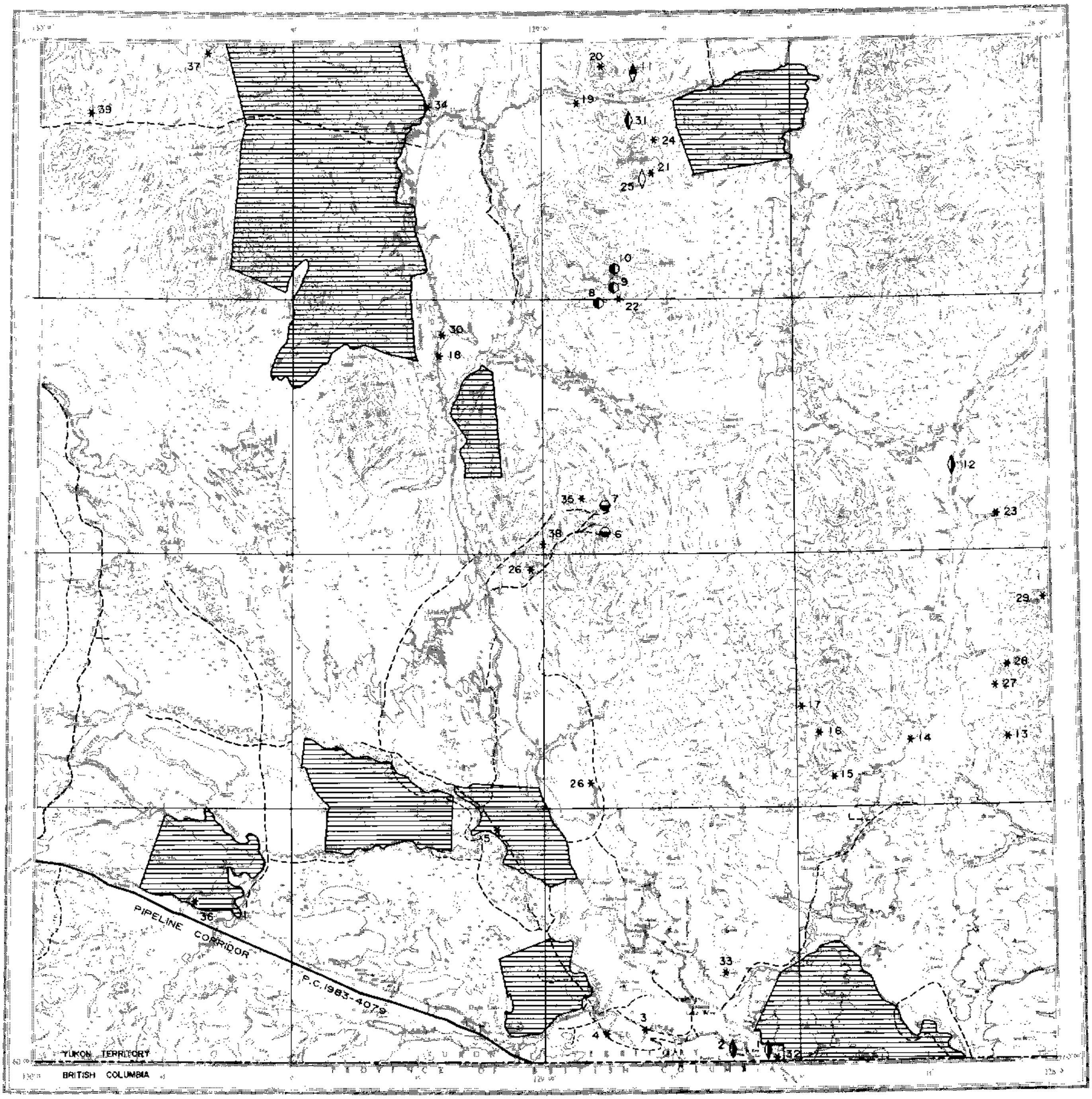
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

FLAT RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 95 E)

General Reference: GSC Map 1313A and Memoir 366 by H. Gabrielse, J.A. Roddick, S.L. Blusson, 1973.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TWIN (SUNSET)	Vein Cu Ag Pb Zn Au	95 E 6	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 50)
2	KOMISH	Skarn W	95 E 6	7	
3	MARION	Vein Ag Pb Zn	95 E 6	7	Mulligan (1964, p. 81); Gabrielse et al (1965, p. 28)
4	HEATHER	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	95 E 12	7	
5	CAESAR	Skarn W	95 E 12	7	
6	CHARLIE	Skarn W Mo	95 E 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 135)
7	IVO	Skarn W	95 E 3	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 89)
8	SNEET	Skarn W	95 E 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 136)
9	FYIQ	Skarn Pb Zn Cu	95 E 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 136-137)
10	JOSE	Work Target	95 E 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 137)
11	NOWA	Work Target	95 E 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 137)
12	HOGIE	Work Target	95 E 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 137)
13	CREAM	Skarn W	95 E 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 89)
14	LABELLE	Work Target	95 E 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 137)
15	ROSE	Skarn W	95 E 6	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 90)
16	RIO	Skarn Ag Pb Zn	95 E 5	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 90)
17	VNER	Work Target	95 E 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 90)

105 A



WATSON LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

Kilometres: 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Tote Trail.

Driveable Road.

A Airstrip.

WATSON LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 A)

General Reference: GSC Map 19-1966 by J. Gabrielse, 1966.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	WATSON	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 A 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 38)
2	NAZO	Vein Ag Pb Ba	105 A 2	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 39)
3	CAROL	Work Target	105 A 2	9	Lord (1944, p. 19)
4	ALBERT	Work Target	105 A 2	9	Lord (1944, p. 19)
5	SAWMILL	Work Target	105 A 3	9	Lord (1944, p. 19)
6	HUNDERE	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 A 10, 7	2	Abbott (1981, p. 45-50); This Report
7	RITCO	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 A 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 40)
8	OSCAR	Skarn W Cu Mo	105 A 10	7	
9	PAT	Skarn W Cu	105 A 15	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 140)
10	MARTIN	Skarn W Cu	105 A 15	7	
11	NOTT	Vein Cu Pb W	105 A 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 93-94) D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 42)
12	WARBURTON	Vein Ag Cu Pb Zn	105 A 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 131, 132)
13	HYLAND	Work Target	105 A 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 94); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 42)
14	TILL	Work Target	105 A 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 141)
15	LING	Work Target	105 A 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 141)
16	TOMMY	Work Target	105 A 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 141)
17	CELESTIAL	Work Target	105 A 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 94)
18	FALSE	Work Target	105 A 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 141)
19	KLUNK	Work Target	105 A 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 141)
20	BLACK	Work Target	105 A 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 94-95)
21	MURRAY (RAY)	Work Target	105 A 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 140)
22	PEGASEUS	Work Target	105 A 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 141)
23	GUM BEE	Work Target	105 A 9	9	Morin <u>et al</u> (1980, p. 51)
24	EMILY	Work Target	105 A 15	9	Morin <u>et al</u> (1980, p. 52) D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p.42)
25	MARK	Vein W	105 A 15	7	Morin <u>et al</u> (1980, p. 52)
26	GE	Work Target	105 A 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 131, 132)
27	CJ	Work Target	105 A 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 95)
28	MJM	Work Target	105 A 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 95)
29	AUP	Work Target	105 A 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 91-92)
30	CASHBOX	Work Target	105 A 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 95)
31	MOLLY	Vein Mo Au	105 A 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 41)
32	P.D.	Work Target	105 A 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 131)
33	MEL	Work Target	105 A 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 131)
34	PUG	Work Target	105 A 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 132)
35	NORTHWEST	Work Target	105 A 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p.41); This Report
36	MIX	Work Target	105 A 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 42)
37	TIM	Work Target	105 A 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 42)
38	BUNYIP	Work Target	105 A 10/11	9	This Report
39	LIV	Work Target	105 A 13	9	This Report

HUNDERE
Canamax Resources Inc.

Lead, Zinc, Silver
Skarn, Replacement
105 A 10 (6)
(60°32'N, 128°53'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 37, 40).

Claims: MICA 5-12, 40-41; CIMA 13-22, 28-39, 42-51, 57-64, 97-102; HUN 81-104, 107-111.

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091784 by A.C. Hitchins.

Description:

Actinolite-diopside-calcite ± garnet ± quartz skarn containing coarse grained sphalerite and galena occurs along several phyllite marble contacts in a slightly domed sequence of foliated Cambrian sedimentary rocks.

Current Work and Results:

Thirteen NQ diamond drill holes, totalling 2019 m were completed on the MICA 5 and 6 claims in 1985. Mineralized intercepts were assayed for lead, zinc and silver.

*****

11. NOTT

Morengo Resources Inc.
105 A 15
(60°58'N, 128°49'W)

Claims 1986: QUEEN 3-12

35. NORTHWEST

R. Stroshein
105 A 10
(60°31'N, 128°58'W)

Claims 1986: DOM 1-4

35. NORTHWEST

Canamax Resources Ltd.
105 A 7, 10
(60°31'N, 128°58'W)

Claims 1985, 1986: HUN 105-106,
112-127, 129-308

38. BUNYIP

T. Liverton
105 A 10, 11
(60°31'N, 129°00'W)

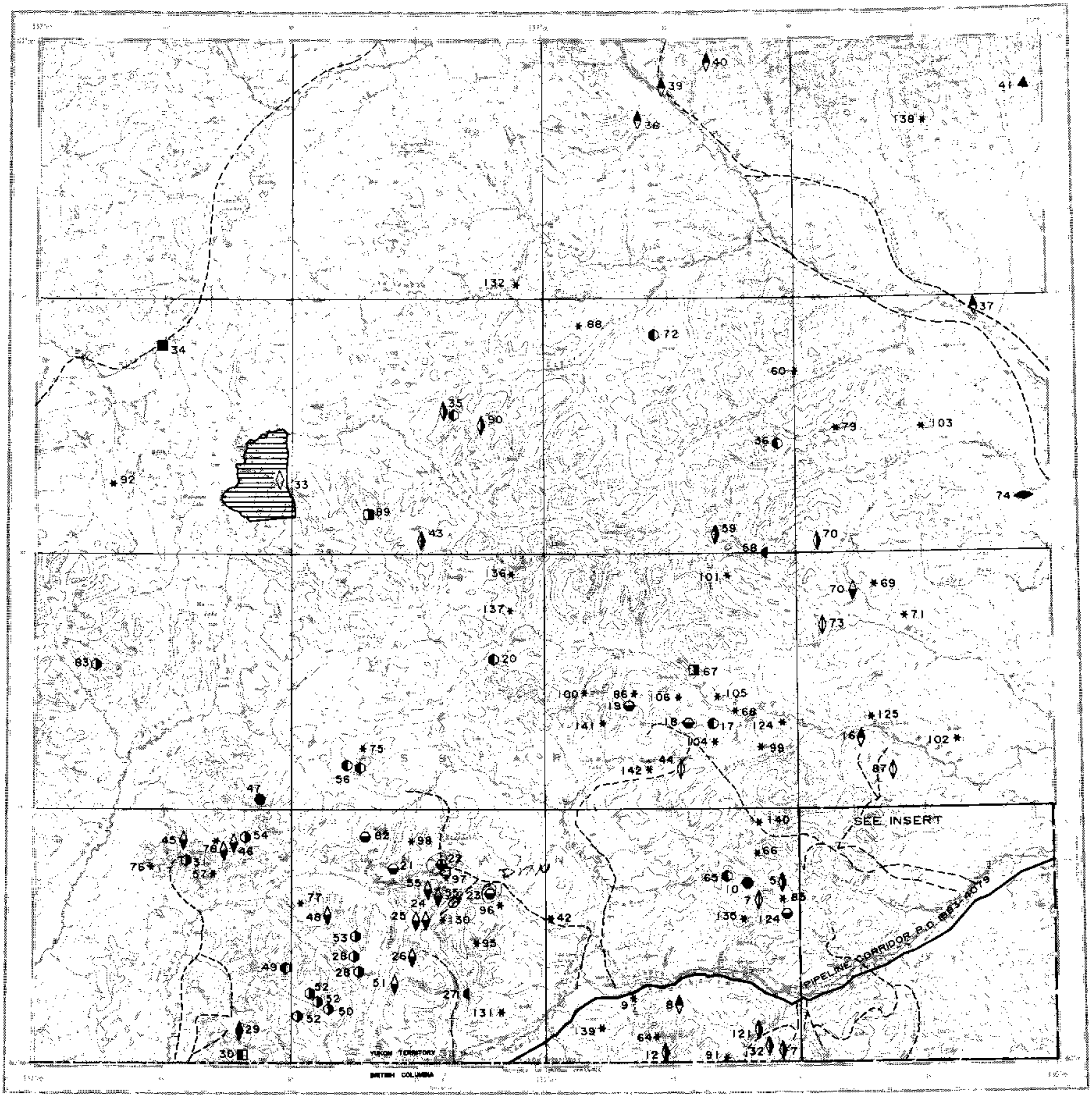
Claims 1985: BUNYIP 1

39. LIV

T. Liverton
105 A 13
(60°56'N, 129°54'W)

Claims 1986: TIM 1-2

NOTES



WOLF LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

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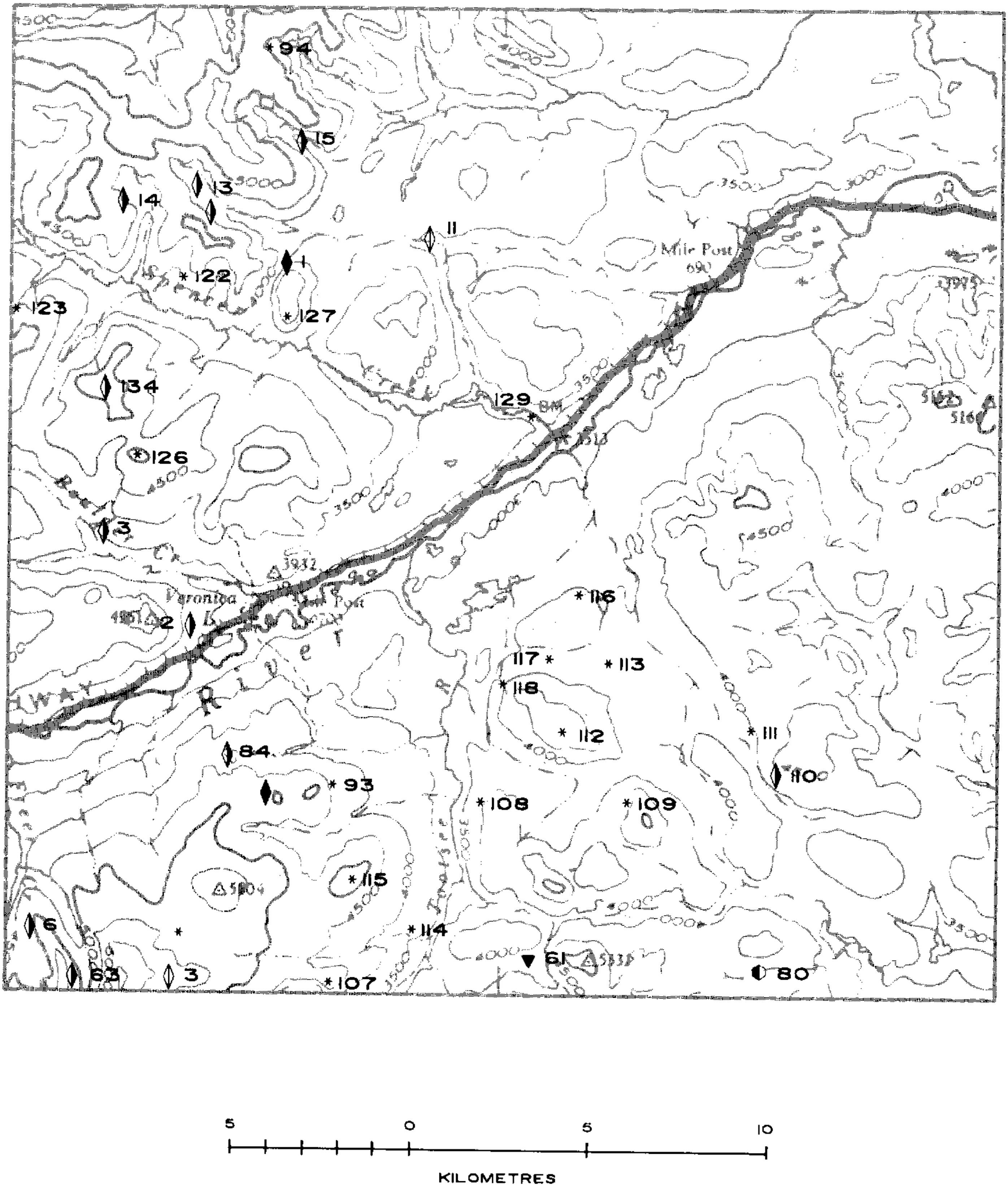
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

105B-1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KILOMETRES

WOLF LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 B)

General References: GSC Map 10-1960 by W.H. Poole, J.A. Roddick and L.H. Green, 1960;
DIAND Open File 1986-1 (105 B 1 and 2) by G.W. Lowey and J.F. Lowey, 1986;
DIAND Open File 1987-1 (105 B 7 and 8) by S.W. Amukeun and G.W. Lowey, 1987;
GSC Geochem Open Files 1289 and 563.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	LORD (IDAHO)	Vein, Replacment Au Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 92); This Report
2	STERLING	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 89-90); This Report
3	LUCK	Replacement Pb Zn Ag	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 83-84); This Report
4	FIDDLER	Vein Pb Zn Ag, Skarn W Mo	105 B 1	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 144); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 87-89)
5	LENA	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 B 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 140); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 103-104)
6	DALE	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 B 1	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 140-141); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 82-83)
7	HOLLIDAY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 101-102); This Report
8	TROY	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 98)
9	CARLICK	Work Target	105 B 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 142; 1986, p. 59); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 104-105); This Report
10	SHILSKY	Skarn Cu	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 98-99); This Report
11	KUBIAK	Vein Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 58)
12	BLACK ROCK	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 106); This Report
13	KODIAK	Vein, Replacement Pb Ag Zn	105 B 1	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 90-91); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 48); This Report
14	HARDTACK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 85-86); This Report
15	KERNS	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu W	105 B 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 144); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 93-94)
16	MEISTER	Vein Cu	105 B 8	7	
17	NITE	Skarn W Mo Zn	105 B 7	7	Amukun and Lowey (1987)
18	MIDNIGHT (MID)	Skarn Pb Ag	105 B 7	7	Amukun and Lowey (1987); This Report
19	AURORA	Vein, Skarn Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 B 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 56); Amukun and Lowey (1987)
20	ALMOST	Skarn W	105 B 6	7	
21	HIDDEN (PONT B)	Skarn Pb Zn Cu W	105 B 3	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 56)
22	ATOM	Skarn Zn	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 144); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 150)
23	BAR	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 B 3	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 144; 1983, p. 95, 101; 1985, p. 150)
24	BOM	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95-96; 1985, p. 150)
25	MUNSON	Vein Stockwork Sn (W Mo Cu), Skarn Zn Pb W Cu	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 145)
26	PARTRIDGE (VAL A)	Vein Sn, Skarn Zn	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 147)
27	GEM	Pegmatite Topaz	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 147)
28	VAL B	Skarn Sn Zn	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95-97)
29	LOGJAM	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 B 4	5	This Report
30	LOGTUNG (BERYL)	Porphyry W Mo	105 B 4	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 98, 105); Noble, Spooner and Harris (1986)
31	J.C. (VIOLA)	Skarn Sn	105 B 4	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95, 97); Layne and Spooner (1986)
32	POG	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 145); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 102-103
33	TROUT	Vein Fe	105 B 12	7	
34	MUNG	Porphyry Cu	105 B 12	7	
35	IRVINE	Vein Ag Pb Zn, Skarn W	105 B 11	7	This Report
36	TUNG	Skarn W	105 B 10	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 149)

37 MOOSELICK	Vein Cu	105 B 9	6	Craig and Laporte (1972, Vol. 1, p. 138-139)
38 DOME	Vein Cu	105 B 15	7	Green (1966, p. 84)
39 OLD GOLD	Vein Cu	105 B 15	7	Findlay (1967, p. 64)
40 RAINBOW	Vein Cu	105 B 15	7	
41 PORCUPINE	Asbestos	105 B 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 106)
42 OULETTE	Work Target	105 B 2	7	D.I.A.N.D., Mines and Minerals Activities (1971, p. 73); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95, 101)
43 ZAK	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 B 11	7	Sinclair & Gilbert (1975, p. 80)
44 BOY	Vein Pb	105 B 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 150); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 150)
45 M.C. (SWIFT)	Vein Sn, Skarn Zn	105 B 4	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 55)
46 DU	Vein Sn	105 B 4	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 99)
47 I	Skarn Cu W Mo	105 B 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 99, 105)
48 SIN	Vein Sn	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 152); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 105)
49 VH	Skarn W	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 152)
50 SLOUCE	Skarn Sn	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 99, 105)
51 SKIN	Vein Sn	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 152)
52 MW	Skarn Sn Zn	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 99)
53 MUM	Skarn Sn W	105 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95, 97)
54 CAN	Skarn Sn	105 B 4	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 100)
55 STQ	Vein Sn (Greisen)	105 B 3	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 145)
56 HL	Skarn W	105 B 6	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 100)
57 FUR	Work Target	105 B 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 155)
58 COM (54-59)	Occurrence Pb Zn	105 B 10	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 155)
59 BINGY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 10	7	This Report
60 CABIN	Work Target	105 B 9, 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 100); This Report
61 MIDWAY	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 B 1	2	This Report
63 LUCKY (ANT)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 84-85) This Report
64 LICK	Work Target	105 B 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 101-102); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 105-106); This Report
65 GOAT	Skarn W Mo Cu, Vein Zn Pb Ag	105 B 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 102); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 99)
66 BESSEY	Work Target	105 B 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 159); This Report
67 CARIBOU	Porphyry Mo	105 B 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 156)
68 OAKE	Work Target	105 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 156)
69 URSUS	Work Target	105 B 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 103)
70 LOGAN	Vein Zn Ag Sn Cu	105 B 9	6	Amukun and Lowey (1987); This Report
71 MOOSE	Work Target	105 B 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 156)
72 TEAM	Skarn Zn W	105 B 10, 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 103, 105)
73 LITTLE MOOSE	Vein Zn Pb Cu	105 B 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 157)
74 WOLF	Stratabound Concordant Zn Pb Cu Ag	105 B 9	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 103)
75 ICE	Work Target	105 B 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 103)
76 PLUG	Work Target	105 B 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 158)
77 PONT	Work Target	105 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 158)
78 ZINC	Work Target	105 B 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 158)
79 ELLE	Work Target	105 B 9	9	This Report
80 HOT	Skarn W	105 B 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 159); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 58); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 94-95); This Report
82 GULL	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 B 3	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 56); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95, 101)
83 ANNI	Skarn Sn Zn	105 B 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,98,101); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 150)
84 MAC	Vein/Replacement Zn Pb Ag	105 B 1	7	This Report
85 LOST	Work Target	105 B 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 105)
86 PINESOL	Work Target	105 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 105)
87 MEISTER RIVER (MR)	Replacement (?) Pb Zn Ag	105 B 8	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 96); Amukun and Lowey (1987); This Report
88 STONEAXE	Work Target	105 B 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 104,105)
89 THRALL	Porphyry Mo	105 B 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,99-100)
90 SOURCE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 11	7	This Report
91 BORDER	Work Target	105 B 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 104)
92 CO	Work Target	105 B 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 105)

93 LYDIA	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 49)
94 CER	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 101); This Report
95 SEA	Work Target	105 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,101)
96 PARK	Work Target	105 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,101)
97 FALL	Work Target	105 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,101)
98 CRE	Work Target	105 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,101)
99 BEA	Work Target	105 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,101)
100 SAB	Work Target	105 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,101; 1986, p. 59); This Report
101 MEI	Work Target	105 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,101)
102 GLEN	Work Target	105 B 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,102)
103 TOD	Work Target	105 B 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,100,102)
104 MAR	Work Target	105 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,101)
105 OTH	Work Target	105 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95, 101)
106 BRX	Work Target	105 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 95,101)
107 STAR	Work Target	105 B 1	9	This Report
108 SUN	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
109 RUN	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
110 TIM (ERIC)	Vein/Breccia Ag Pb	105 B 1	7	This Report
111 CARL	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
112 WIND	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
113 DILL	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
114 MOON	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 50)
115 BLUE	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 148-149); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 95)
116 ZAM	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 58)
117 CORD	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
118 XL	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
119 GARRETT	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
120 POND	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
121 ALAN	Vein Ag Pb	105 B 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 148-149); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 100-101); This Report
122 AG	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149); This Report
123 SPENCER	Work Target	105 B 1, 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 53)
124 JOHN	Work Target	105 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 149)
125 TONI	Work Target	105 B 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 150)
126 PETE	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 37)
127 HEAD	Work Target	105 B 1	9	This Report
129 RAKE	Work Target	105 B 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 59)
130 MAS	Work Target	105 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 59)
131 CEA	Work Target	105 B 3	9	This Report
132 MATHEW	Work Target	105 B 14	9	This Report
133 WOLFY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	This Report
134 DK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	This Report
135 SHEEP	Work Target	105 B 2	9	This Report
136 KR	Work Target	105 B 6	9	This Report
137 JACOB	Work Target	105 B 10	9	This Report
138 BLACK	Work Target	105 B 16	9	This Report
139 MCM	Work Target	105 B 2	9	This Report
140 LIZ	Work Target	105 B 2	9	This Report
141 HIT	Work Target	105 B 7	9	This Report
142 ROI	Work Target	105 B 7	9	This Report

LORD
Butler Mountain Minerals

Silver, Lead, Zinc,
Gold Vein/Replacement
105 B 1 (1)
(60°12'N, 130°22'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 137; 1986, p. 58).

Claims: KENT 9-10, 13-14

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091644 by G.E. White.

Current Work and Results:

Ground magnetometer and pulse EM surveys were conducted in 1984 in hopes of detecting buried massive sulphide zones. Six conductors were delineated, some with very strong responses. Drilling to date on the main conductor shows probable reserves of 2.7 to 6.4 million tonnes of sub-economic massive sulphide mineralization.

A grid soil sampling program was done on claims KENT 9-10 in 1985. A total of 173 samples were analysed for lead, zinc and silver. A well defined north-trending anomalous zone was delineated near the centre of the property.

*****

STERLING (ZULU LADY)
R. Stack

Silver, Lead, Zinc
Replacement, Vein
105 B 1 (2)
(60°05'N, 130°24'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 58); Abbott (1985, p. 34-44); and Lowey and Lowey (1986).

Claims: ZULU LADY 1-32

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091862 by S.F. Coombes, P.G. Dasler and F. Marshall Smith (F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.).

History:

The STERLING silver-lead vein was orignally discovered in the 1940's. In the 1960's it was hand trenched for potential tungsten and silver. The ground was tied up in the early 1980's by the pipeline corridor's ban on staking. In 1984, J. Charlie staked the DAVID 1 claim over a trench on the showing; the ZULU LADY 1-10 were staked just to the west by R. Stack. The DAVID claim lapsed and R. Stack added on to his ZULU LADY claims in 1985 and 1986 (11-24 in 1985, and 25-32 in 1986), covering the STERLING occurrence. The property was optioned to Chase Resource Corporation in 1986.

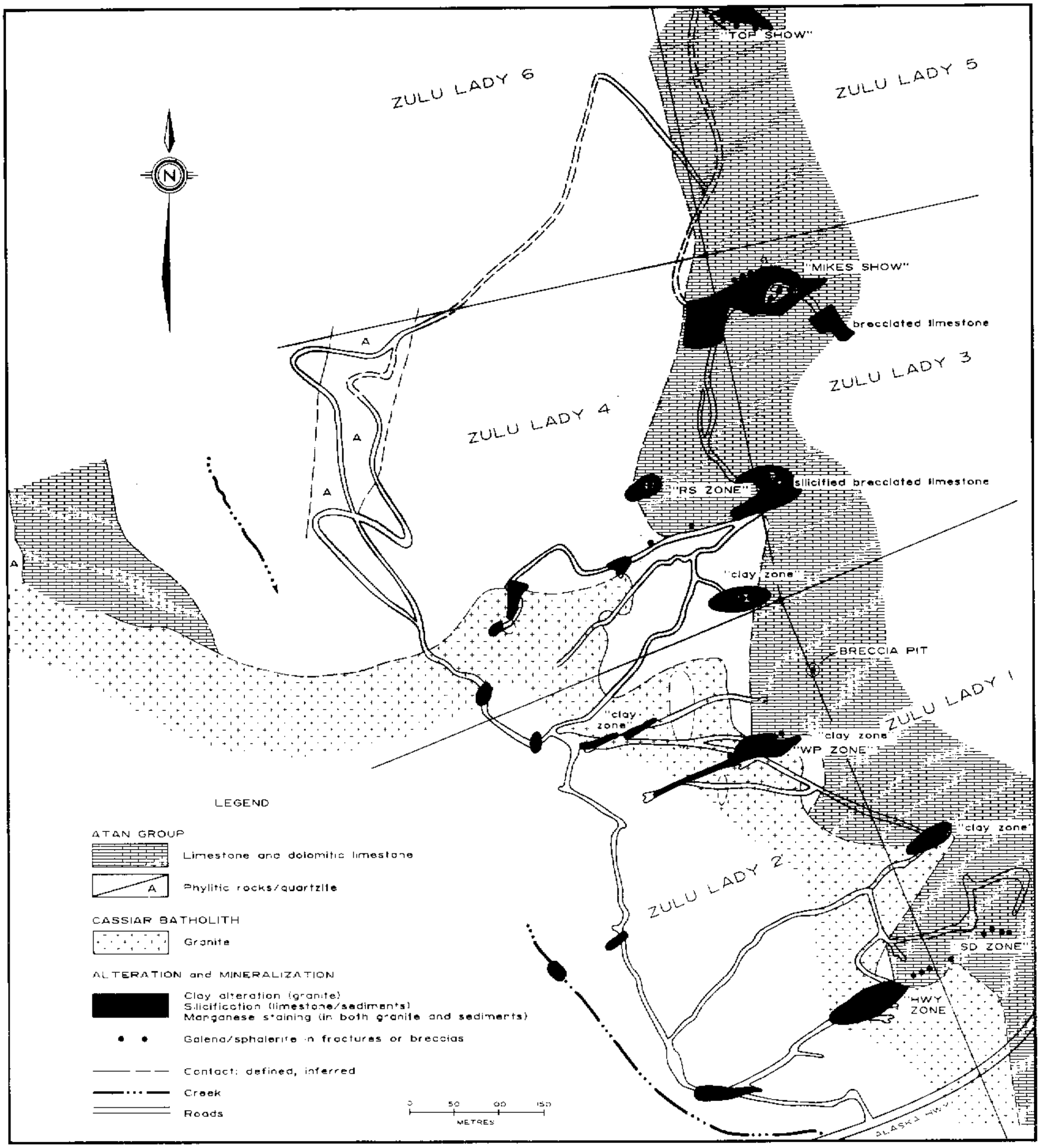

Figure 1. Geology of the STERLING property

Description:

The property straddles the contact between the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith, and limestone and dolostone of the Lower Cambrian Atan Group.

Several recessive weathering east-trending faults accompanied by extensive hydrothermal alteration cross the southern portion of the claims. Near the faults, granite is altered to clay, and phyllite and limestone are silicified. Some of the faults contain quartz veins +/- galena. Manganese and iron oxide alteration is intense adjacent to silver-lead mineralization.

The two types of mineralization recognized are: 1) discontinuous blebs and massive pods of galena and sphalerite with minor silver in brecciated Lower Cambrian limestones (with calcite matrix); and 2) silver-lead-zinc-bearing quartz and carbonate veins containing galena and freibergite with lesser sphalerite, pyrite and arsenopyrite in dilatant zones of sinistral faults that cut both granite and Lower Cambrian sedimentary rocks.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, six mineralized areas on claims 1-6 were exposed in a series of hand and bulldozer trenches. The claims were mapped at 1:2500 scale (Fig. 1) and the trenches were mapped and sampled in detail.

The "Highway Zone" (Fig. 1), the largest "pod" of massive manganese-galena-silver discovered, assayed as high as 305 g/t Ag. The best assay from the "Mike Zone" area was 1354 g/t Ag and 0.2 g/t Au.

*****

LUCK
Goldex Resources Inc.

Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein/Replacement
105 B 1 (3)
(60°06'N, 130°24'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 144; 1986, p. 58); Abbott (1985, p. 34-44); Lowey and Lowey (1986).

Claims: A&B 1-32; PIGGY 17-20, 27-38, 71-72; BUG 5-8; JA-P 1-4; BNA 1-6; LB 1-9

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091776 by R.S. Adamson and by D.S. Emond of assessment report 091892 by M.P. Phillips (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, one diamond drill hole of 96 m was completed near a massive sulphide showing on the property. The drill log does not indicate any sulphide horizons.

In late October, 1986, Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. excavated one trench uphill from the LUCK vein in a weak zinc soil anomaly from previous work. The trench was 280 m long, up to 8 m wide, and from 3 to 4.5 m deep. At the south end of the trench, a 14 m interval of thin-bedded greenish-grey phyllite and light grey limestone of the Lower Cambrian Atan Group was exposed. A weak east-striking fault cuts and disturbs bedding, and is knifelike on the western end, but contains a 20 cm wide barren coarse calcite vein on the eastern end. The remainder of the trench (the hillside up from the vein showing) is covered by 4 m of till and thus the weak zinc anomaly may have been caused by high zinc background in the till.

*****

HOLLIDAY, LUCKY
United Keno Hill Mines Limited

Silver, Lead, Zinc Vein
105 B 1, 2 (7, 63)
(60°00'N, 130°30'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 141-142, 146-147); Abbott (1985, p. 34-44); Lowey and Lowey (1986).

Claims: REG 1-8; TONI 1-4; ROLLY 1-8; WILLY 1-8; PHIL 1-8; S 1-6; BULL 1-8; BABYP 1-6; BRU 1-36; ANT 1-14, 16, 19-26, 29-31, 33-64; A 1-4

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091668 by T. Stubens.

History:

The property was optioned to Terra Mining and Exploration in 1981. After extensive exploration, the ground was dropped by Terra and reoptioned to United Keno Hill Mines Limited in 1985.

Description:

Galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite and argentite occur in veins and boulder trains on the property. The general geology is a contact zone between Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Pegmatite phases are common. Mineralization occurs most frequently in fractures which strike 240° and dip 50° to 70° northwest. Early Tertiary diabase dykes are commonly associated with the veins.

Current Work and Results:

On the LUCKY and SWITCHBACK prospects, a grid was established, followed by geological mapping, soil sampling and VLF and magnetometer surveys.

Good correlation was seen between VLF and geochemical silver, copper and lead anomalies. The silver and copper association suggest that most silver occurs in tetrahedrite.

On the LUCKY prospect, 8 rotary-percussion drill holes (totalling 387 m) tested a coincident VLF-EM and geochemical anomaly. Vein structures were intersected in all holes, with the best hole assaying 433.7 g/t Ag over 1.5 m.

Mapping and prospecting on the LUCKY uncovered two previously unknown boulder trains of high grade mineralization. Average results of assays are summarized below:

Occurrence	Ag	Pb	Cu
#1 Galena, tetrahedrite	5965 g/t	56.7%	1.37%
#2 Galena, tetrahedrite	5999 g/t	N/A	1.20%

Individual assays as high as 13 714 g/t Ag were reported.

On the SWITCHBACK property a VLF survey was followed by rotary drilling. Six holes totalling 280 m were drilled over a VLF-EM anomaly coincident with known mineralization. The best hole graded 7.9 g/t Ag with 9.6% Zn over 1.5 m.

*****

WOLFY
Pak Man Resources Inc.
2001 Resource Industries

Silver, Lead, Zinc Vein
105 B 2 (10)
(61°13'N, 130°31'W)
1985

Reference: Abbott (1985, p. 34-44); Lowey and Lowey (1986).

Claims: WOLF 1-76

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond of assessment report 091826 by B. Callaghan and A. Burton.

History:

Showings were discovered in July, 1985 by T. McCrory and were staked that year.

Description:

The claims are underlain by metamorphosed pendants of late Proterozoic to Cambrian clastic and carbonate rocks contained in the Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith (see Fig. 1).

Three parallel, southeast-striking vein systems that dip between 58° and 85° to the northeast are exposed over approximately 120 m. Several skarn/replacement zones occur near the contact with the Cassiar Batholith. Sercitized, chloritic clay alteration is near a train of massive, dark green grey, fine grained lamprophyre which contains fragments of quartz and feldspar.

Black manganiferous, gossanous float containing galena, sphalerite and minor pyrite, replacing limestone beds within limestone-schist sequences occurs on the eastern slopes of the main ridge underlying the WOLF claims. Black manganiferous quartz with minor sulphides is also present.

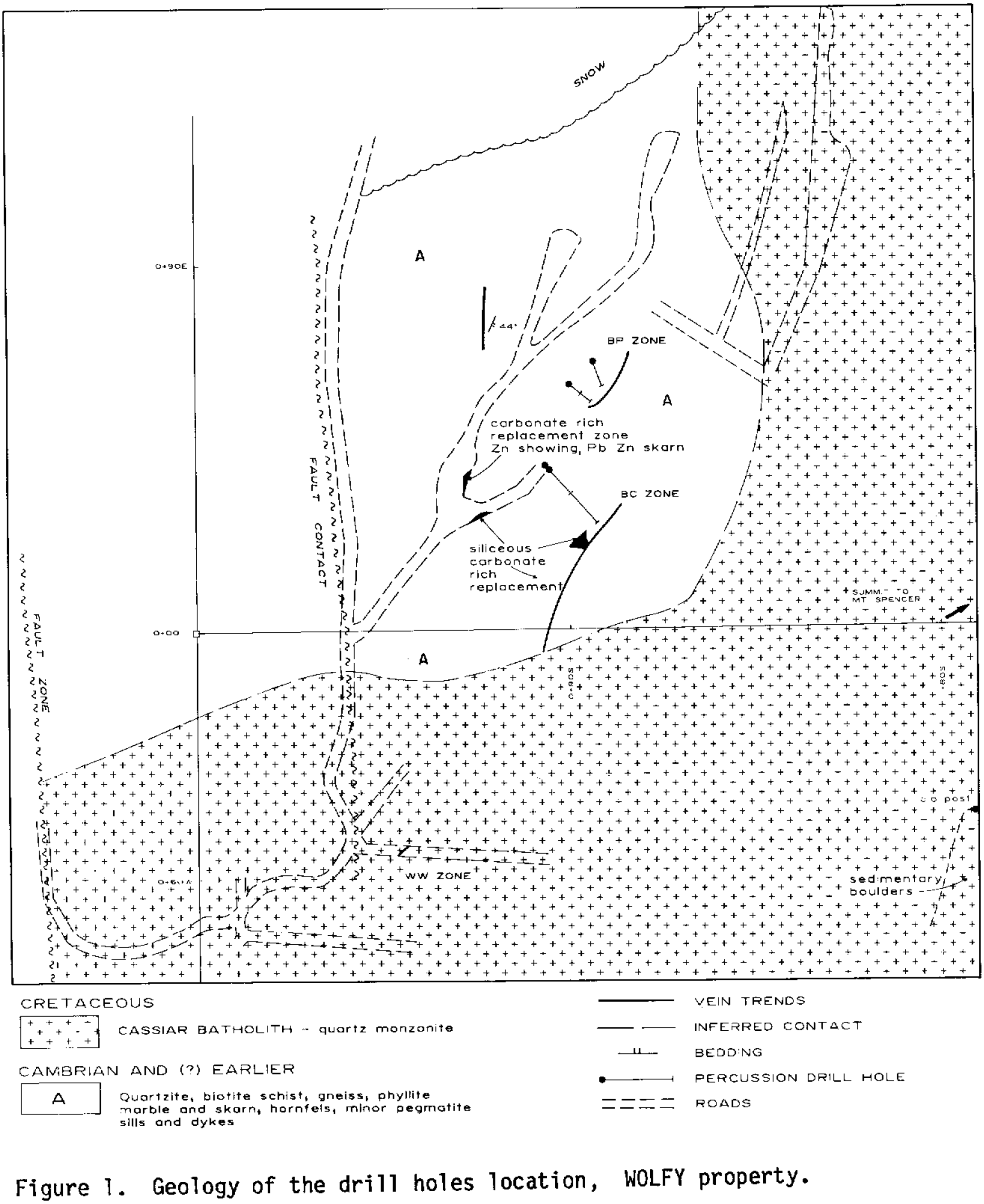

Figure 1. Geology of the drill holes location, WOLFY property.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, work consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, trenching, percussion drilling and road construction. Three bulldozer and eight hand trenches were excavated, and six holes totalling 194.92 m of reverse circulation drilling were completed on WOLF 6 and 4 with continuous sampling and logging.

Three zones of silver-lead-zinc bearing veins were located and named the BC, BP and WW zones. In the BC zone (on WOLF 4) steel-banded, fine-grained galena with freibergite is exposed in trenched bedrock over 4.3 m vertically and 8 cm width in a structure dipping 80° north. Other samples contained minor fine grained brown and black sphalerite and thin pyrite layers. Seven 9-11 kg (20-25 lb) samples of vein material from the BC zone assayed from 1045 to 1628 g/t Ag. Splays from the main vein fault are also mineralized. Just west of this vein, trenching uncovered a wide, oxidized skarn/replacement zone containing rusty brown, carbonate-rich, siliceous rock with sphalerite, galena and minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. The zone ends abruptly at the Cassiar Batholith contact.

The easternmost BP vein (on WOLF 6) dips 70-75° NW and is 14 to 90 cm wide over a strike length of 18 m. Massive, randomly oriented, euhedral and warped galena crystals, and galena and freibergite are layered with amorphous quartz. Grab samples assayed up to 669 g/t Ag. Quartz-galena (-pyrite)-bearing splays, and disseminated galena and sphalerite on fracture surfaces occur in the footwall; limonite- stained brecciated quartz occurs at the west end of the zone.

The WW zone (furthest west, WOLF 4) is a 25.4 cm wide vein of massive, coarse grained galena in a vuggy, brown quartz gangue that cuts the Cassiar Batholith close to the schist contact. Grab samples assayed up to 75 g/t Ag.

Drilling showed the BC and BP zones to be consistent in thickness at depth.

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KODIAK, CER, ALAN, AG
Claymore Resources Ltd.

Silver, Lead, Zinc Vein, Replacement
105 B 1 (13, 94, 121, 122)
(60°12'N, 130°25'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 101; 1985, p. 143, 148-149; 1986, p. 48); Abbott (1985, p. 34-44); Lowey and Lowey (1986).

Claims: VAL 1-2; DANE 1-8, 10-11; JACK 1-73, 78-79; AG 1-37; TONY 1-5

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091868 by A.M. Frew.

History:

Lead-zinc-silver mineralization was discovered in the area around 1966 and was followed up with road construction, hand and bulldozer trenching and minimal hand-mining of galena. The property was restaked in 1977 by J.

Trace who upgraded the road and carried out drilling, blasting and bulldozing of trenches, and hand mined approximately 2.7 tonnes.

In the early 1980's, the property was optioned to Hardy International Developments Inc., and in 1983 following minimal surface exploration, seven diamond drill holes totalling 304.1 m were drilled on the DANE claims. Hardy International dropped the option, and Claymore Resources Ltd. acquired the property in June, 1985.

Description:

Argentiferous galena veins and stringers occupy northeast-trending, steeply-dipping fracture and fault zones hosted by calcareous phyllite and interbedded limestone. Post mineralization thrusts have caused breaking up of the phyllite. Chloritic basic to intermediate porphyritic dykes may be associated with mineralization.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, silt samples were taken from the three creeks that run across the property; and soil samples were taken from the three intervening ridges at 350 m spacing. Two closely spaced grids were established, one with 50 m and the other with 25 m sample spacings. Several silver-lead-zinc-manganese anomalies were located primarily where veins were discovered in 1985 (the same area that was mined by J. Trace).

Four trenches on the AG 9 claim explored high lead-silver in soil, and float with galena stringers and limonite, and exposed a gold- bearing limonitic shear zone (up to 0.07 g/t Au) cutting quartzite, and intruded by a narrow andesite dyke. Six trenches on AG 7 and 8 explored a limonite shear zone which assayed up to 0.96 g/t Au. One trench each on JACK 41, 21, 19 and 17, and three on JACK 14; uncovered shears, limonite and dykes. Trenches on the DANE 1 and 2 claims uncovered four argentiferous galena veins. Three samples across the main vein assayed 3946 g/t Ag and 3.8 g/t Au across 46 cm. A test pit 150 m along strike uncovered angular mineralized float. The vein consists of coarse-grained, banded galena intergrown with chalcopyrite, and is bordered by 4-5 cm of black manganese oxide with local limonite and malachite.

*****

HARDTACK
Yukon Minerals Corporation

Lead, Zinc, Silver
Vein/Replacement
105 B 1 (14)
(60°12'N, 130°27'W)
1984, 1985, 1986

References: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 143-144); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 48); Abbott (1985); Green (1965, p. 44).

Claims: ORO 1-30

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond and B. Lueck from assessment reports 091829 and 091877 by A.M. Frew; 091685 by R. Darney; and 091878 by P.G. Dasler and F. Marshall Smith.

History:

The property was originally staked as the HARDTACK in 1951 and hand trenched. In 1967, Pacific Giant Steel Ores performed soil sampling and bulldozer trenching. Spencer Creek Mines conducted mapping, geophysical surveys and more trenching from 1968 to 1970. In 1969, P. Sevensma discovered a narrow vein which assayed 1440 g/t Ag and 65.5% Pb over 15 cm width.

The claims were restaked in 1983 by G. Boisvert and transferred to D. Schellenberg. In September, 1985, A. Rich optioned the ground.

Description:

Lower Cambrian shallowly east-dipping calcareous phyllites, limestones and slates with minor quartzite are cut by basic and volcanic dykes and northeast-trending faults.

Current Work and Results:

In 1984, Pamicon Developments Ltd. carried out a geochemical survey for Mr. Schellenberg. A total of 400 soil samples were collected on a grid covering the entire claim block. Samples were analyzed for lead, zinc and silver and outlined two large coincident lead-zinc anomalies trending N 55° E, and closely related to the known mineralization.

In September, 1985 A. Rich dug two bulldozer trenches over geochemical anomalies, 30 m apart, and 305 m northeast of the original Sevensma showing. The trenches exposes a major gossan and shear/fault zone which trends N56°E over several kilometres strike length and is vertically dipping. The oxidized zone extends over 400 m of strike length and is 1 m to 6.5 m wide. It consists of iron and manganese oxides intermixed with manganiferous silicified limestone and phyllite fragments, vuggy quartz veins and fragments, fragments of altered dyke material, massive argentiferous "steel" galena nodules, galena veins, and lead and zinc oxidation products. Minor black sphalerite and chalcopyrite are present. White calcite, black manganiferous calcite, and minor siderite veins occur mainly in the west and are up to 25 cm wide; mariposite is also an alteration product. Dykes which bound the fault are extensively kaolinized, carbonatized and leached where fractured. Preliminary rock samples from the trench assayed as high as 668 g/t Ag with 71.45% Pb and 1.15% Zn.

In 1986, an intensive program of linecutting, geophysical and geochemical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling was undertaken. Four lines over the shear zone were tested with a proton magnetometer, but response was negative. A Ronka EM-16 survey outlined the shear zone, as well as several parallel conductors and three others at 30-40° to the northeast-trending zones. Selected soil sampling was carried out over indicated conductors and six anomalous areas were outlined (that is with values greater than 0.7 ppm Ag). High lead is coincident with high silver, with zinc and manganese, less so. Very high arsenic indicates presence of tetrahedrite, and freibergite, and antimony indicates tennantite-tetrahedrite.

Prospecting uncovered an east-trending, vertical, 10 cm wide vein with white, vuggy quartz, coarse crystalline galena, minor pyrite and limonite which assayed 69.3 g/t Ag. Another similar 20 cm wide vein assayed 78.9 g/t Ag and 3.55% Pb.

In 1986, a total of 5355 m^3 were excavated in 19 trenches concentrated along strike of the oxidized structure. Figure 1 shows the uncovered extent of the mineralized zone and position of trenches and drill holes. A weighted average of three samples over 1.8 m width in one trench was 573 g/t Ag, 30.17% Pb and 4.04% Zn.

A total of 609.0 m of diamond drilling was carried out in ten holes. Drill holes intersected the oxidized zone to at least 83 m depth and it varies in width from 0.9 m to 6.7 m. Economic grades were not encountered. One 3.5 m intersection of fault breccia assayed 37.0 g/t Ag, 0.48 g/t Au, 6.22% Zn and 1.74% Pb.

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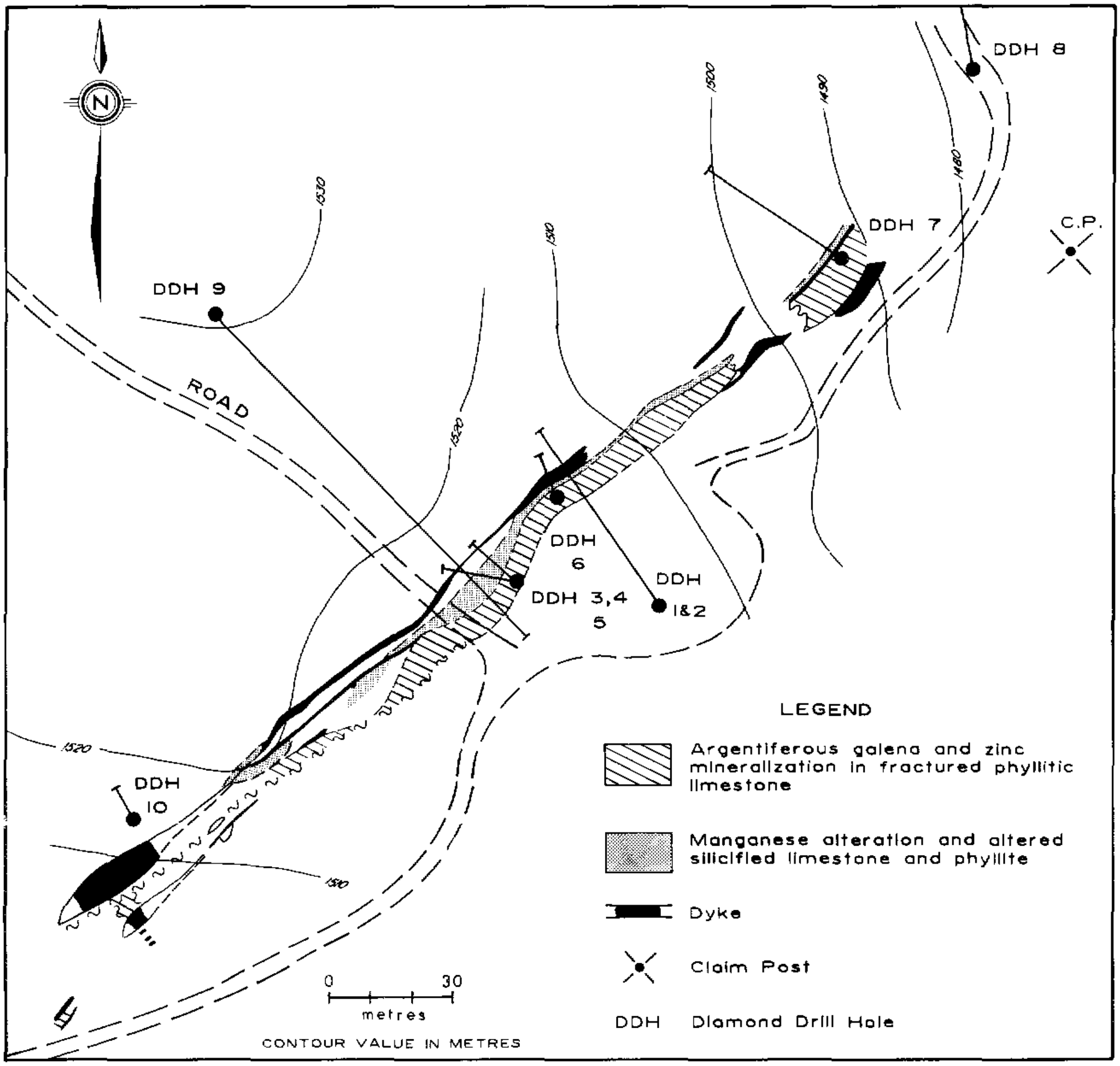

Figure 1. The Hardtack property.

MIDNIGHT
Silver Hart Mines Ltd.

Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein/Replacement
105 B 7 (18)
(60°20'N, 130°44'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 144-145, 150; 1986, p. 59); Abbott (1985).

Claims: CMC 1-104; SH 1-196; BEA 1-102; SABI 1-272

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment reports 091676, 091677 and 091678 by B.P. Fowler, L.H. Carlyle and H.C. Geinger respectively.

Current Work and Results:

Diamond drilling, cat trenching and road building were the major exploration activities carried out in 1985. A total of 786 m of diamond drilling was completed in 3 holes. Bulldozer trenching totalling 8641 m^3 was stripped from 12 trenches. A 35 km road is being constructed to the property from the Alaska Highway. The diamond drill logs indicate several narrow zones of quartz, sphalerite and galena mineralization containing up to 2450 g/t Ag over 0.4 m.

*****

LOGJAM
A.M.P. Exploration and Mining Company Ltd.

Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein
105 B 4 (29)
(60°01'N, 131°36'W)
1986

Reference: Findlay (1969a, p. 83-85); D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 147-148; 1983, p. 97, 101).

Claims: BARB 1-24, 1-6 Fr., 29-30; LOG 20, 22, 24, 26, 45, 53, 55, 90, 92, 133, 100 Fr., 103 Fr.

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091872 by D.C. Miller and from 1986 Summary of Exploration and Development.

History:

The silver-lead showings were discovered by W. McKinnon of Teslin in 1944, and were explored through surface exploration and diamond drilling up to 1965 by various companies. In 1965, Logjam Silver Mines Ltd. drove a 763 m exploration adit at 1570 m (5150 feet) elevation into the steep north-facing slope and diamond drilled 795 m from underground. Further drifting totalling 701 m took place in 1966 and 1967 by Pure Silver Mines Ltd. In 1973 and 1974, A. Arsenault and P. Versluce (A.M.P. Exploration) restaked the area as the BARB claims. In 1979, Rebel Developments optioned the property and built an access road from the LOGTUNG property. In 1981 and 1982 A.M.P. Exploration and Mining Ltd. drifted a further 14.3 m on a vein and conducted a legal and control survey of the claims.

Description:

Eight principal veins occur in steeply-dipping, NE and NNE trending conjugate sets, are 60-90 cm wide, and consist of quartz-carbonate gangue with arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite and some lead-antimony sulphosalts. The veins cut a steep- dipping diorite sill which intrudes banded siliceous Devonian sedimentary rocks. The sedimentary rocks are hornfelsed at the dyke margin. A 0.76 m chip sample taken across one vein assayed 12 g/t Au, 991 g/t Ag, 17.6% Pb and 8.1% Zn (Findlay, 1969, p. 84).

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, three underground diamond drill holes totalling 318.5 m were completed. The best intersection was 1.8 m of fine grained pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite $\pm$ sphalerite-galena in carbonate-quartz matrix breccia which assayed 1.8 g/t Au, 232 g/t Ag, 8.3% Zn and 1.20% Pb. The company also drifted a further 21.3 m.

*****

IRVINE, SOURCE
Shakwak Exploration Company Ltd.

Silver, Lead, Zinc Vein,
Tungsten Skarn
105 B 11 (35, 90)
(60°37'N, 131°06'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 149; 1983, p. 100).

Claims: GRA 1-42; SHA 1-147; REV 1-16

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond and W.P. LeBarge from assessment reports 091827 by R.C.R. Robertson and 091921 by G.S. Davidson.

History:

Mineralization was first noted by Geological Survey regional mappers in 1955. In 1972, during followup prospecting and soil sampling of a 1971 regional silt sampling survey, Archer, Cathro and Associates discovered a manganese gossan, and veining in limy schists which contained up to 3771 g/t Ag and 1% Pb (described in this summary as E-2 zone; SOURCE).

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd. staked the ANGIE claims in 1974 and performed mapping, geochemical sampling, trenching, drilling (7 holes, 806 m), and an IP survey in 1974 and 1975. Work was directed at lead-zinc in quartz and fluorite veins and diopside- magnetite skarn zones (described here as the W-2 zone; the IRVINE). Wolf Lake Joint Venture (including Comaplex Resources International and Dayton Creek Silver Mines) staked the COM claims, and re-examined some old trenches in 1979. In 1981, Serem staked the SOURCE claims and mapped and sampled tungsten skarn zones with grab samples up to several percent WO_3.

The silver-lead-zinc veins and skarns (D.I.A.N.D., 1983, p. 100) were restaked in 1985 by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. and later transferred to Nordac Mining Corporation. Shakwak Exploration optioned the claims that year.

Description:

Lower Cambrian limestone, quartzite and phyllite are intruded by Cretaceous quartz monzonite and granite of the Marker Lake Batholith. Felsic porphyry dykes of probable early Tertiary age crosscut these rocks on the property.

Current Work and Results:

During August to October, 1985, twenty-one trenches totalling 430.1 m were blasted on three separate zones on the East Ridge (E-1, E-2 and E-3 on the GRA 7 claim) and on two distinct zones on the West Ridge (W-1 and W-2 on the SHA 123; IRVINE occurrence).

On the East Ridge, the E-2 zone (SOURCE occurrence) gave values of 44.6 to 5043.3 g/t Ag, up to 81.17% Pb, and up to 11.7% Zn. An average grade of 1728 g/t Ag was found in grab samples of crumbly oxidized vein material. Typical vein widths vary from 0.4 to 1.25 m.

On the West Ridge, the W-2 zone, located along the contact between granodiorite, and biotite schist, limy schist and limestone, is a strong manganese gossan at least 120 m long. Very thick and well-developed zones of manganese (pyrolusite?) are apparently weathered from dark green pyroxene skarn. Samples containing visible pyrite, pyrrhotite, magnetite and sphalerite also contained low amounts of silver.

In 1986, a flag-line grid was established on the East Ridge, and a program of reconnaissance prospecting, mapping, backhoe trenching, trench sampling and soil sampling was completed. Prospecting revealed several manganese gossan float zones, as well as several quartz vein breccia zones in buff porphyry and quartz monzonite. Soil sampling revealed anomalous silver, lead and zinc over a widespread area. Trenching exposed a vein-fault 1 to 1.5 m wide and over 40 m long in which galena and sphalerite occur with manganese and iron oxides in veins up to 20 cm wide. Samples of vein material contained 3290 g/t Ag over 12 cm, 1961 g/t Ag over 10 cm, and 1001 g/t Ag over 1.0 m.

*****

BINGY
Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver Vein
105 B 11 (59)
(60°32'N, 130°40'W)
1986

Reference: Abbott (1985, p. 34-44); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 146).

Claims: MN 1-48; AG 1-2

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091911 by G.S. Davidson.

History:

Several showings of silver-rich galena were staked for Hudson Bay Exploration Ltd. in 1974 as the BINGY 1-8 claims. Grid soil sampling was carried out; and three zones of mineralized float were found to contain up to 5033 g/t Ag. No further work was done and the claims were allowed to lapse. H. Versluce staked the AG 1-2 claims in 1977. Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd. optioned the AG claims and staked the MN 1-48 claims in 1985.

Description:

A Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion contains rafts of biotite schist and gneiss which are cut by pegmatite and granite dykes. Silver-rich galena occurs in three zones of manganese-iron gossan, and in manganese oxide veinlets within larger quartz veins.

Current Work and Results:

The gossan zones were re-examined in 1986. Three small soil grids were established, one hundred forty-nine soil samples were collected at 20 to 25 m intervals, and were analysed for silver, lead, zinc and manganese. Ten rock samples were analysed for silver, lead and zinc. Galena-bearing grab samples for each of the three zones assayed as follows:

Zone	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1.	1872.0	34.56	21.60
	2509.6	77.60	2.46
2.	6267.3	24.80	0.96
	3593.0	62.80	2.06
3.	696.0	12.20	8.56

The pattern of soil anomalies and float distribution suggests the metals are hosted by north to northwest-trending vein faults similar to those on nearby properties.

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MIDWAY
Regional Resources Ltd.

Stratiform Barite
105 B 1 (61)
(60°02'N, 130°12'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: Abbott (1985, p. 34-44); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 101; 1983, p. 97-98; 1985, p. 149).

Claims: MID 1-272

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and D.S. Emond of assessment reports 091669 and 091891 by J.J. Hylands (Cordilleran Engineering).

History:

The claims were staked and actively explored by Cordilleran Engineering on behalf of Regional Resources in 1980 to 1982. This work included geochemical, geophysical and geological surveys and aerial photography. A four-wheel drive road was built during 1984 from the two barite showings (one in Yukon; the other in B.C. (Ewen Barite) and local areas were remapped and soil sampled. Another four-wheel drive road was constructed in 1985 by Canamax Resources Inc. from the Ewen Barite showing, north across the eastern claims.

Description:

Lower and Middle Paleozoic sedimentary rocks are intruded on the west by the Late Cretaceous Cassiar Batholith. The sedimentary succession from oldest to youngest includes the Kechika, Sandpile, McDame and Sylvester groups and is illustrated in Figure 1.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, after review of results from the earlier geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, and some new work, three diamond drill targets were defined in the northeastern claim group: one on the Survey Creek, and two on the "Spider Swamp" grid. A total of 6.8 km of access roads were built, and 447.63 m of HQ core in three holes were drilled. The targets were potential carbonate-hosted massive sulphides at the Sylvester/McDame unconformity within 100 m of the surface.

All three holes intersected extensively faulted Lower Sylvester stratigraphy and were stopped due to drilling problems; none reached the unconformity. No indications of massive sulphides were found in the Survey Creek or southern Spider Swamp drill holes. The northern Spider Swamp hole, however, intersected 150 m of structurally disturbed, variably altered and iron-oxide stained Lower Sylvester siltstone.

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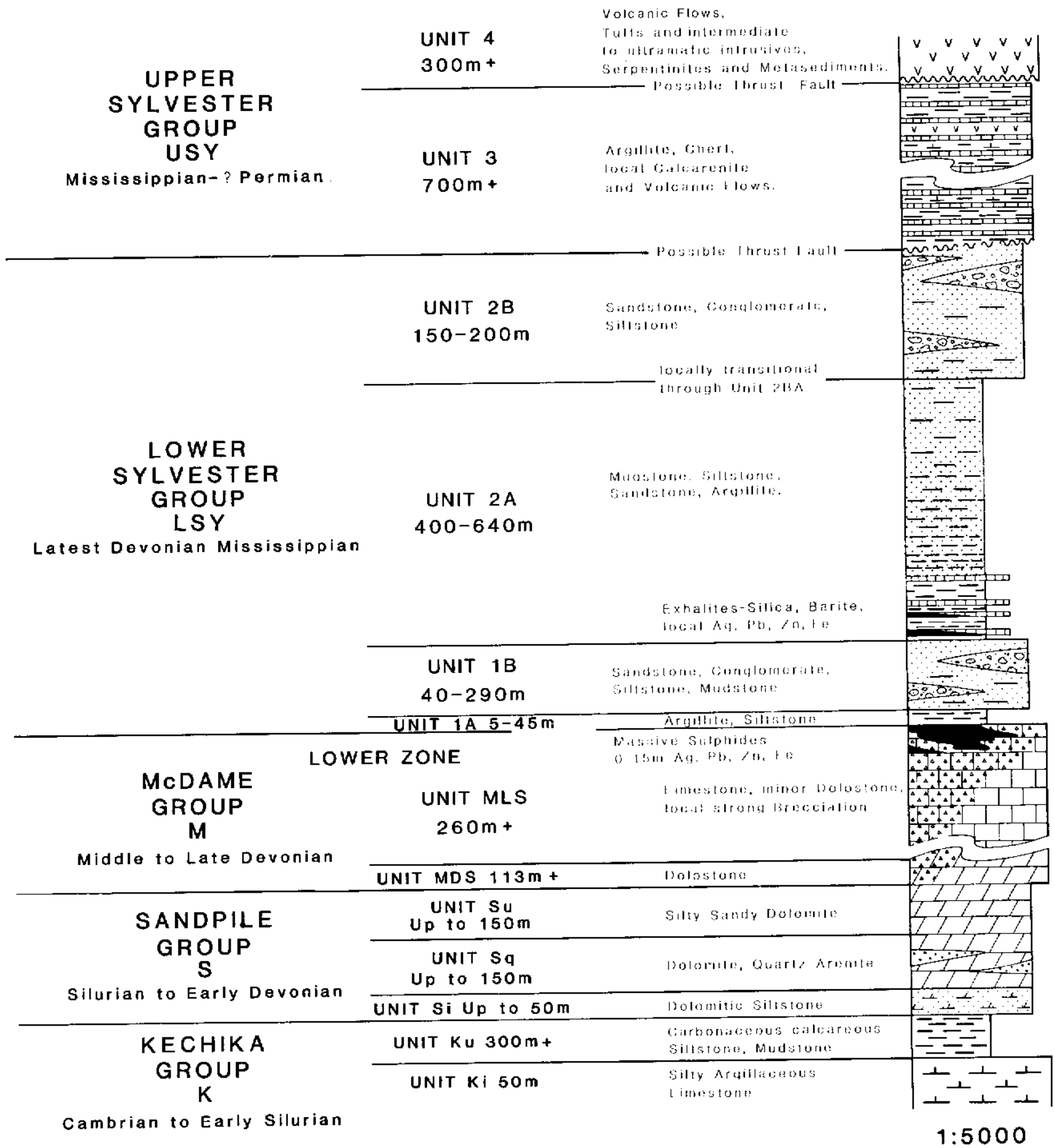

Figure 1. Stratigraphic section for the area of the MIDWAY deposit.

LOGAN
Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
Getty Canadian Metals Ltd.
Regional Resources Ltd.

Zinc, Silver, Tin, Copper
Vein/Stockwork
105 B 7, 8, 9, 10 (70)
(60°30'N, 130°27'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: Abbott (1985, p. 34-44); D.I.A.N.D.(1985, p. 147; 1986, p. 57).

Claims: LOGAN 1-106

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091783 by M.A. Stammers (Cordilleran Engineering) and by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091881 by P. Donkersloot and K. Meidal (Cordilleran Engineering).

History:

The LOGAN 1-36 claims were staked in 1979-80 for Regional Resources Ltd. and the LOGAN 37-94 were added on in 1984. In May, 1986, Regional Resources transferred the property to subsidiary Fairfield Minerals, and that year they added on another 74 claims.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1985, included grid preparation, fill-in soil geochemistry, I.P. geophysics, prospecting, hand sampling and geologic mapping. The season's work explored the East Zone in detail. Trenching has uncovered a 1.5 m zone of silicified, pegmatitic granodiorite which assayed 219 g/t Ag, 0.11% Sn and 0.21% Pb.

In 1986, 15 diamond drill holes totalling 1897.68 m were completed. According to a press release in the Northern Miner (March 9, 1987), the drilling resulted in discovery of a significant new deposit on the Main Zone. It has widths of up to 61 m and reaches depths of 122 m over a strike length of 610 m, with grades of up to 7.2% Zn over 46 m true width. Higher grade massive sulphide zones average 14% Zn and 44.6 g/t Ag over 15 m occur within the section.

Local high grade zones included a 1 m zone of altered granodiorite that assayed 22.90% Zn, 178 g/t Ag, 0.07% Sn and 2.36% Cu. In addition, a weighted average across 6.85 m of sulphide-bearing vein and breccia material gave 24.53% Zn, 33 g/t Ag, 105 ppm Sn, 472 ppm Cu, 369 ppm Pb and 0.54% As.

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MAC
Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
Regional Resources Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver
Vein/Replacement
105 B 1 (84)
(60°05'N, 130°21'W)
1984, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 101; 1986, p. 58); Lowey and Lowey (1986); This Report.

Claims: PL 1-70

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091625 and 091857 by M.A. Stammers (Cordilleran Engineering).

History:

The PL 1-60 claims were staked in June 1984 to cover Pb-Zn mineralization when the Alaska Highway Pipeline Corridor was lifted. The PL 61-70 were added on in July 1984.

The PL claims were transferred from Regional Resources Ltd. to Fairfield Minerals Ltd. in May, 1986.

Description:

The area is covered by five main rock types: 1) Lower Cambrian orthoquartzite; 2) quartzite siltstone and shale; 3) biotite- muscovite schist/phyllite; 4) limestone and dolomite; and 5) carbonaceous phyllite. Cretaceous granodiorite to quartz monzonite of the Cassiar Batholith intrudes the carbonate sequence in the southwest corner of the claim block.

Float occurrences of lead-zinc-silver-bearing manganosiderite and manganese oxides are located on the western margin of the property where limestone and dolomite are in contact with the Cassiar Batholith. Just north of an old bulldozer trench, float of honey sphalerite, manganosiderite and manganese oxide occur over a 75 m x 50 m area.

Current Work and Results:

Geological and geochemical exploration work was performed on the property by Cordilleran Engineering for Regional Resources Ltd. in 1984. A total of 2.4 line-km were cut for a grid and 657 soil samples collected for geochemical analysis. Geological mapping was completed at 1:5000 scale and the Tootsee River Road was upgraded. Assayed mineralized float gave values up to 21.08% Pb, 43.00% Zn, 488.2 g/t Ag, 0.58 g/t Au. Soil sampling outlined a large anomaly, 1400 m x 600 m, with values up to 1580 ppm Pb, 2400 ppm Zn, 9.2 ppm Ag and 14 000 ppm Mn.

In July, 1986, the PL 4 claim was explored with trenching and a geochemical survey by Cordilleran Engineering on behalf of Fairfield Minerals Ltd. A 1.0 km road was constructed to the claim from the Butler Mountain (YP) property. A total of 18 grid soil samples, 31 trench soil samples and 29 rock samples were collected. Three bulldozer trenches comprising 300 linear metres were cut, mucked and systematically sampled and mapped.

Bulldozer trenching of soil geochemical anomalies in areas of mineralized float exposed small pods of iron and manganese oxides containing a few nodules and stringers of galena. Best assays are from a 4 m chip sample across highly fractured limestone which gave 1.82% Zn, 0.27% Pb and 25.7 g/t Ag. Fill-in geochemistry confirmed continuity of previously indicated lead-zinc-silver anomalies. Trench soil sampling gave high values, with up to 3.62% Pb, 2.58% Zn and 11 ppm Ag.

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MEISTER RIVER (MR)
Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
Regional Resources Ltd.
Getty Canadian Metals Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver
Vein/Replacement
105 B 1, 8 (87)
(60°17'N, 130°18'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 54-55).

Claims: MR 1-410

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and D.S. Emond of assessment reports 091780 and 091890 by M.A. Stammers and P. Donkersloot (Cordilleran Engineering).

Current Work and Results:

Work done in 1985 consisted of road construction and backhoe trenching. Four mineralized areas located in the South Zone were subject to intense exploration.

Trenching in Area 1 uncovered galena-plumbojarosite mineralization. A 2 m chip sample assayed 12.5% Pb.

Area 2 was first identified by coincident I.P. and geochemical anomalies. Trenches uncovered a 20 m wide zone of 5.05% Pb, 1.97% Zn and 4.1 g/t Ag; a 0.5 m section of 2.00% Pb, 10.8% Zn and 6.51 g/t Ag; and a 3.0 m section of 6.55% Pb and 4.0% Zn.

Trenching in Area 3, over a coincident lead-zinc-silver geochemical anomaly, revealed replacement oxide bodies with remnant sulphides at the contact between the 'upper clastic and limestone' unit and the underlying metasedimentary rocks. Assays include 6 m of 3.97% Zn; 9 m of 5.5% Zn and a grab sample of galena assayed 80.06% Pb with 4580 g/t Ag. Veins in this zone contain quartz gangue and assayed 8.8% Pb and 50 g/t Ag over 1.5 m. A grab sample of vein material assayed 23.6% Pb, 730 g/t Ag and 1.13 g/t Au.

Area 4 is an oxidized pyritic phyllite anamalous in lead, zinc and silver.

In 1986, a total of 2413.41 m was diamond drilled in 22 NQ holes. The best drill intersection was from a hole on the westernmost part of the West Zone (Fig. 1), on MR 141 claim, which located 29.4 m of oxidized mineralization close to surface. A weighted average over 31 m of this zone was 3.72% Zn, 39.5 g/t Ag and 0.55% Pb.

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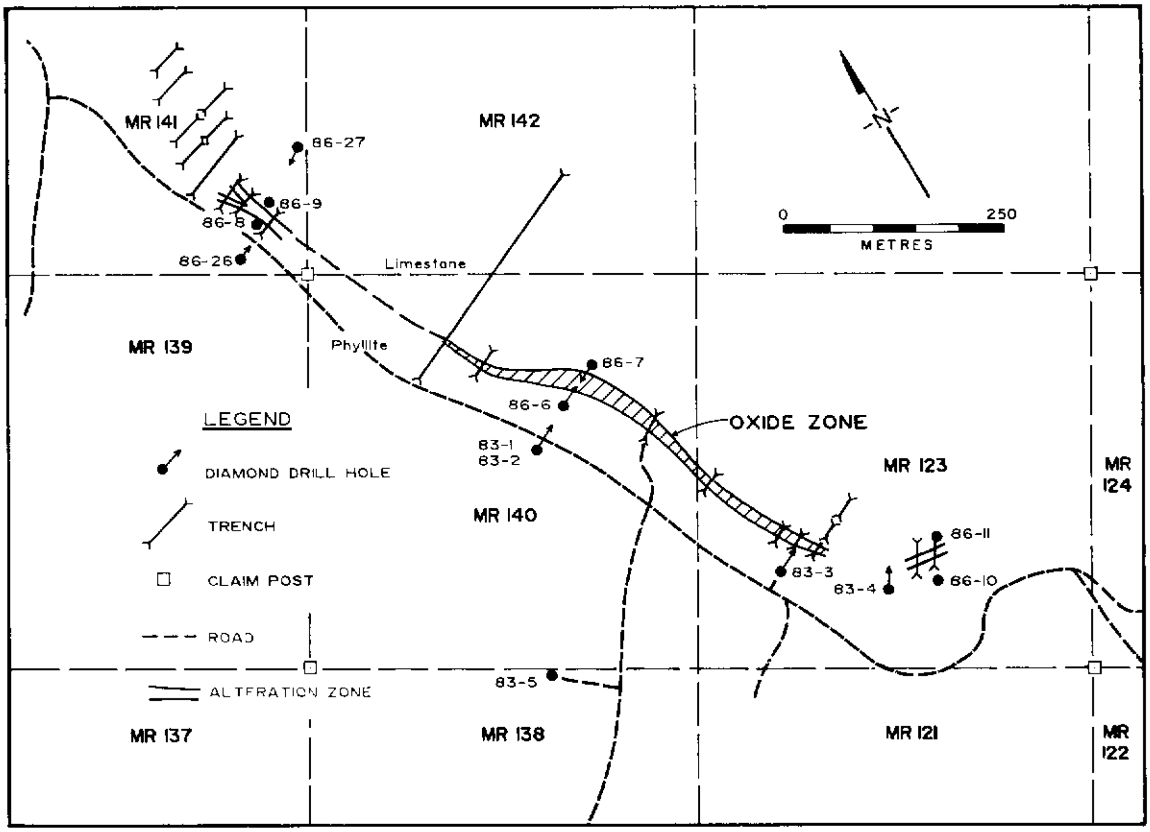

Figure 1. The MEISTER RIVER (MR) property.

STAR
Dynamite Oil and Gas Inc.

Work Target
105 B 1 (107)
(60°00'N, 130°20'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 49).

Claims: STAR 1-32

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091670 by P.A. Christopher.

History:

The STAR claims were staked and optioned to W.E. England Drilling Co. in 1983. Dynamite Oil and Gas Inc. optioned the property in the fall of 1983.

Description:

The claims overlie a contact between a large felsic Cretaceous batholith and Cambrian to Upper Devonian sedimentary rocks.

Current Work and Results:

Geochemical soil sampling and a VLF-EM geophysical survey were carried out in 1985. Analyses of 131 soil samples showed moderate zinc anomalies up to 330 ppm with no significant anomalies for silver or lead. Several magnetic and VLF-EM anomalies were detected but were not explored.

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TIM (ERIC)
Fairfield Minerals Ltd.

Silver, Lead Vein/Breccia
105 B 1 (110)
(60°02'N, 130°12'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 52); Lowey and Lowey (1986).

Claims: TIM 47-60, 69-82, 91-100, 111-120, 131-140, 161-200

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091869 by M.A. Stammers (Cordilleran Engineering).

History:

The TIM 161-200 claims were added in July, 1986, to claims originally staked in 1983.

Description:

Cambrian(?) carbonaceous to graphitic shale and phyllite; Lower Cambrian limestone; and Lower Cambrian or earlier quartzite, siltstone and shale underlie the TIM property. Strata trend northwest and dip southwest.

Current Work and Results:

The 1986 work included soil sampling, mapping and prospecting. A total of 5.9 line-km were cut; and 35.25 line-km were flagged and compassed; 717 soil samples were collected at 50 m spacings on lines 200 m apart; 15 rock samples were collected; the whole claim group was mapped at 1:10 000 scale, and the oxide breccia zone on the western claims was mapped at 1:1000 scale. Three separate west-northwest- trending geochemical anomalies were outlined on the newly acquired western claims. They range from 900 - 1600 m long by 600 m wide, and include values up to 6920 ppm Pb, 4885 ppm Zn and 5.4 ppm Ag, results which correlate well with those from the 1984 program.

On the western TIM claims, an area with numerous float and bedrock occurrences of silver- and lead-bearing iron and manganese oxides occurs near the limestone-shale contact and is called the TIM West Oxide-Breccia Zone. A grab sample of goethite from suboutcrop assayed 599.6 g/t Ag and 15.00% Pb. Nearby, a 2 m chip sample through oxidized chert assayed 3.88% Pb and 19.5 g/t Ag.

*****

HEAD
Canamax Resources Inc.

Work Target
105 B 1 (127)
(60°10'N, 130°21'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 51, 58).

Claims: HEAD 1-42

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091909 by D.B. Fleming.

History:

The HEAD claims were staked in 1984, and 1:10 000 scale geological mapping and a soil geochemical survey were carried out in the same year.

Description:

Lower Cambrian phyllite and massive cliff-forming limestone up to 1000 m thick strikes northeast and dips moderately to the southeast. The metasedimentary rocks are cut by northeast- and north- west-trending faults, and two 1-2 m northwest-striking granite dykes. Traces of galena occur along northeast-trending joint surfaces and are disseminated in limestone.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1986 was confined to the HEAD 1-14 claims. A total of 191 soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals along lines spaced 200 m apart. Two main anomalous areas were outlined, with values ranging up to 6 ppm Ag, 700 ppm Zn and 3480 ppm Pb. Both anomalies are linear and extend more than 1000 m northeastward. The highest silver and lead values came from the eastern claims. Other anomalous samples along this trend averaged 362 ppm Pb. The other anomalous area on the western claims yielded values up to 1160 ppm Pb with an average of 450 ppm, and coincided with fault breccia and northeast-trending fractures carrying traces of galena.

*****

CEA
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. (NPL)

Work Target
105 B 3 (131)
(60°03'N, 131°05'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 59).

Claims: CEA 1-60

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment reports 091646 and 091798 by W. Reid.

History:

The area was stream sediment sampled by the GSC in 1978 and silt anomalies including 6300 ppm Ba and 1.6 ppm Ag were located. This was further delineated in 1983 by Noranda and the claims were staked in June, 1984 when the staking ban on the Alaska Gas Pipeline corridor was lifted.

Description:

The claims cover Carboniferous, moderately to gently southwest-dipping sedimentary rocks of the Yukon Cataclastic Complex which include pebble conglomerates, quartzite, grit to argillite, chert and graphite schists. One marker horizon in the central claims is a limestone lens 15 m wide which is buff to light grey weathering and well-bedded. The limestone overlies sheared chert pebble conglomerate. Fine grained clastic chert, cherty argillites and minor sandstone occur on both sides of the limestone and grade into phyllites and slates to the south, along strike. In the east, massive fine to medium grained quartzites predominate and contain numerous quartz veins and stringers.

The Cretaceous Seagull Batholith is located immediately west of the claims. Minor tourmaline and hornfelsed argillite occur near the contact. A small feldspar porphyry dyke cuts the strata near the centre of the claims.

The only mineralization noted is disseminated pyrite which occurs in phyllite and in minor shear zones in the more competent chert. Also, minor baritic siltstone was found in float.

Detailed mapping on the eastern claims area showed them to be underlain by resistant grey chert in the east and recessive phyllite and other foliated rocks in the west. Contact between these two main rock types appears to be a gently dipping thrust fault. Quartz veins up to 0.5 m wide follow a northwest axial planar trend of open folds. Also minor thin (1 m), southeast-striking, steeply-dipping mafic dykes cut the rocks and are continuous over hundreds of metres.

Current Work and Results:

In late spring of 1985, 42 silt samples were taken and analyzed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, gold and barium. The most significant anomaly, located in the eastern claims near the quartzite-argillite contact, gave silver values between 2.0 and 5.3 ppm, and coincident copper (80-160 ppm) and barium (2720-3000 ppm). Also, 21 water samples and 18 rock samples were geochemically analysed. Samples of hornfelsed argillite and kaolinized granite containing tourmaline, pyrite, pyrrhotite and iron oxide contained up to 300 ppm Cu, 4400 ppm Sn, 110 ppm Pb, 2.2 ppm Ag, 80 ppb Au and 8200 ppm Ba. Two pieces of flaggy, light grey baritic siltstone in glacial till assayed 17.8% and 34.6% Ba.

On the eastern claims, a limonite-quartz altered phyllite with 3% disseminated pyrite analyzed 500 ppm Cu, 2.0 ppm Ag, and 2.12% Ba. This is the assumed source area of anomalous silt samples.

In September, 1985 a 13.8 line-km grid (the main grid) was set up on the eastern claims, and 475 soil samples were collected and it was mapped in detail. Three mini grids were also established on the claims and eighty soil samples taken from these. Blast trenching (eight trenches) of the outlined targets and detailed prospecting was then carried out.

Three types of soil anomalies were outlined on the main grid: 1) narrow linear Cu-Ag-Zn anomalies (up to 230 ppm Cu, 5.4 ppm Ag and 1200 ppm Zn) which follow organic rich depressions in the north and south; 2) more isolated As anomalies (up to 310 ppm) and an isolated 370 ppb Au in the central area; 3) greater than 10 000 pm Ba and up to 2.4 ppm Ag and up to 600 ppm Pb in the north. Trenching on this latter anomaly uncovered an area of intense kaolinite alteration in siliceous schist to phyllite which has up to 1480 ppm Pb, 5.6 ppm Ag and 10 000 ppm Ba.

Another soil anomaly was located on a gently-dipping limestone hill on the western area of the claims. It is a 200 m long lead-silver-arsenic soil anomaly (with up to 370 ppm Pb, 2.4 ppm Ag and 130 ppm As).

*****

MATHEW
M. Holloway

Gold, Silver Vein/Breccia
105 B 14 (132)
(60°46'N, 131°03'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 59).

Claims: MATHEW 1-6

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091647 by K. Sax.

History:

The claims were staked in June, 1984.

Description:

The area is covered by phyllite and limestone which is intruded by quartz porphyry dykes.

Current Work and Results:

In August, 1984 an area of 130.15 m was stripped to an average depth of 0.76 m. Oxidized material was chip sampled for gold and silver analysis. A total of 41 soil, rock and chip samples were taken in the vicinity of the claims.

*****

1. FIDDLER

M. Nielsen, T. McCrory, B. Preston
105 B 1
(60°09'N, 130°26'W)

Claims 1986: DK 1-33

9. CARLICK

H. Hibbing
105 B 2
(60°04'N, 130°50'W)

Claims 1985: KIRK V-VII
Claims 1986: BRENDON 1-2

10. SHILSKY

T. McCrory, B. Preston, K. McCrory,
M. Nielsen
105 B 2
(60°13'N, 130°31'W)

Claims 1985: WOLF 1-76

12. BLACKROCK

H. Hibbing
105 B 2
(60°00'N, 130°45'W)

Claims 1985: BLACKSTONE I-XVI

14. HARDTACK

Yukon Minerals Corporation,
D. Schellenberg
105 B 1
(60°12'N, 130°27'W)

Claims 1985: ORO 5-8, 27-36
Claims 1986: HAB 1-49, SR 1-27

17. NITE

Silver Hart Mines Ltd.
105 B 7
(60°19'N, 130°42'W)

Claims 1986: GL 1-13

21. HIDDEN (PONT B)

R. Stack
105 B 3
(60°13'N, 131°18'W)

Claims 1986: RUGER 1-24

24. BOM

J. Ruza, G. Paul
105 B 3
(60°08'N, 131°11'W)

Claims 1985: SILVER FOX 1-14

25. MUNSON

M. Nielsen, T. McCrory, B. Preston,
B. Buchanan
105 B 3
(60°09'N, 131°15'W)

Claims 1986: TBMB 1-6, 13-15

35. IRVINE

Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 B 11
(60°36'N, 130°11'W)

Claims 1985: SHA 1-147

59. BINGY

Tally Ho Exploration Ltd.
105 B 10
(60°31'N, 130°40'W)

Claims 1985: MN 1-48

64. LICK

W. Hyde. H. Hibbing
105 B 2
(60°02'N, 130°45'W)

Claims 1985: AUREX 11-94
Claims 1986: CCM 1-24

66. BESSEY

D. Schellenberg
105 B 2
(60°13'N, 130°02'W)

Claims 1985: HUNTER 1-22
Claims 1986: HUNTER 23-43

67, 105, 66, 99. CARIBOU, OTH, BESSEY, BEA

Silver Hart Mines Ltd.
105 B 1, 2, 7, 8
(60°15'N, 130°30'W)

Claims 1986: CAR 1-1181

70. LOGAN

Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
105 B 9
(60°30'N, 130°27'W)

Claims 1986: LOGAN 95-168

79. ELLE

Central Electricity Generating Board (Canada) Ltd., A. Turner
105 B 9
(60°36'N, 130°01'W)

Claims 1985: BOZO 1-12
Claims 1986: BOZO 13-16

90. SOURCE

Nordac Mining Corporation
Shakwak Exploration Company Ltd.
105 B 11
(60°37'N, 131°08'W)

Claims 1985: GRA 1-42, VEL 1-16
Claims 1986: REV 1-16

94. CER

D. Schellenberg
105 B 1
(60°14'N, 130°19'W)

Claims 1986: LEE 1-28

94. CER

H. Hibbing
105 B 1, 8
(60°15'N, 130°21'W)

Claims 1986: STR 1-32

94. CER

R. Wilson, D. Melville
105 B 1
(60°14'N, 130°22'W)

Claims 1985: TONY 1-5

99. BEA

W. Hyde, T. McCrory, B. Preston,
105 B 2, 7
(60°16'N, 130°35'W)

Claims 1985: BEA 1-4, 25-28, 49-60

99. BEA

Silver Hart Mines Ltd.
105 B 2, 7
(60°16'N, 130°35'W)

Claims 1985: BEA 5-24, 29-48, 61-102

100. SAB

W. Hyde, T. McCrory, B. Preston
105 B 7
(60°22'N, 130°50'W)

Claims 1985: SAB 1-12, 41-52, 81-88, 121-129

100. SAB

Silver Hart Mines Ltd.
105 B 7
(60°22'N, 130°50'W)

Claims 1985: SAB 13-40, 53-80, 99-120, 135, 137, 139-272

110. TIM (ERIC)

Fairfield Minerals Ltd.
105 B 1
(60°02'N, 130°12'W)

Claims 1986: TIM 161-200

122. BLACKSTONE

R. Stack
105 B 3
(60°11'N, 131°13'W)

Claims 1986: BLACKSTONE 1-4

123. SPENCER

T. McCrory, B. Preston, R. Buchanan
105 B 2
(60°11'N, 130°32'W)

Claims 1986: LENA 1-4

128. ZULU LADY

R. Stack
105 B 1
(60°06'N, 130°26'W)

Claims 1985: ZULU LADY 11-24
Claims 1986: ZULU LADY 25-32

132. MATHEW

M. Holloway
105 B 14
(60°46'N, 130°01'W)

Claims 1985: MATT 7-48

135. SHEEP

B. Preston, T. McCrory, M. Nielson
105 B 2
(60°08'N, 130°36'W)

Claims 1985: SHEEP 1-14

136. KR

D. Jacob
105 B 6
(60°27'N, 131°04'W)

Claims 1986: KR 1-50

137. JACOB

D. Jacob
105 B 10
(60°36'N, 130°57'W)

Claims 1986: MR 1-100

138. BLACK

Canamax Resources Ltd.
105 B 16
(60°55'N, 130°12'W)

Claims 1986: BLACK 1-16

139. MCM

W. Hyde
105 B 2
(60°03'N, 130°53'W)

Claims 1986: MCM 1-48

140. LIZ

D. Schellenberg, H. Hibbing
105 B 2
(60°14'N, 130°35'W)

Claims 1986: LIZ 1-16; TIN 1-24; JEF 1-14; MUT 1-4

141. HIT

B. Ernewein
105 B 7
(60°21'N, 130°52'W)

Claims 1986: BER 1-3; HIT 1-4

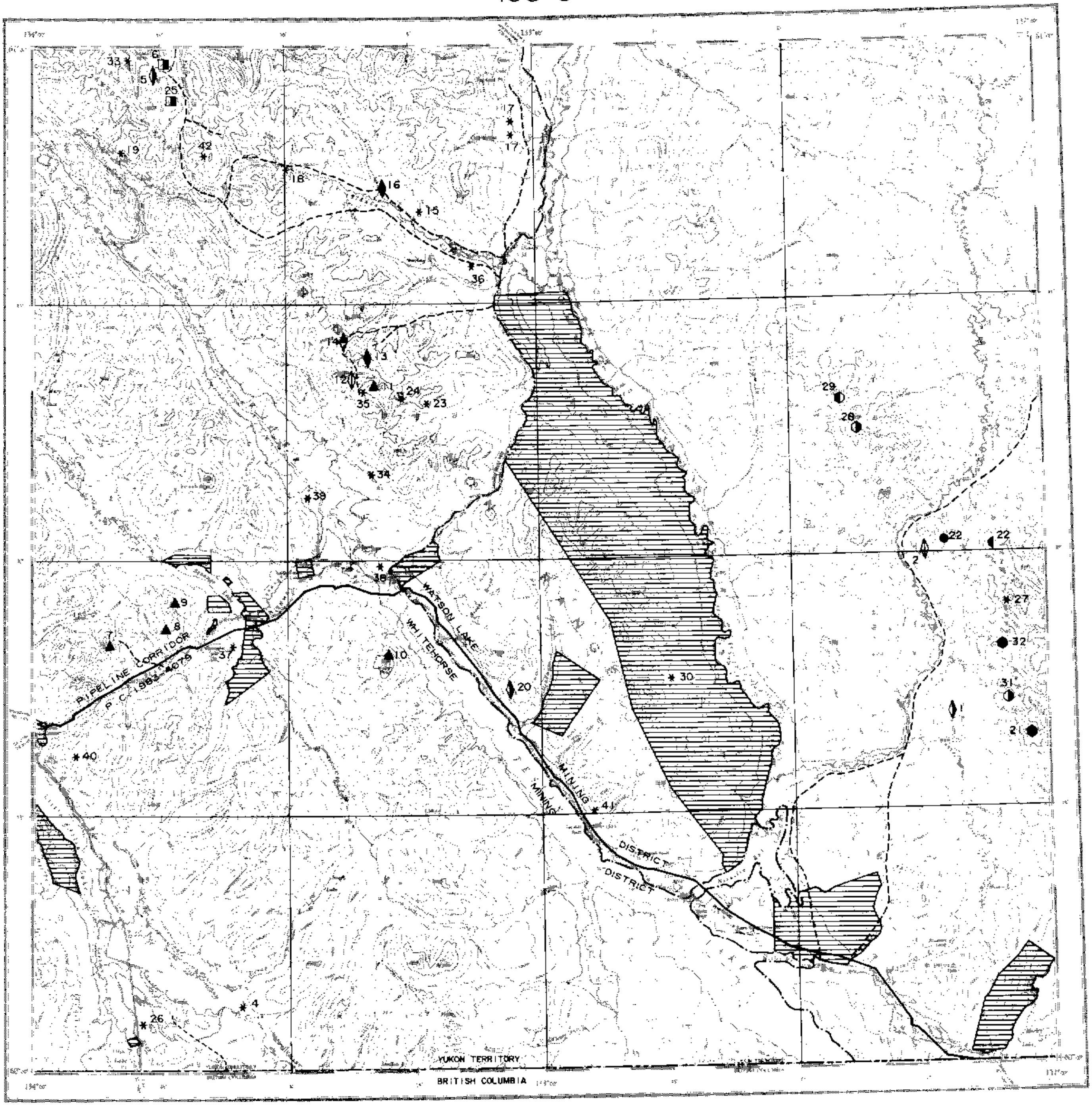
142. ROI

B. Ernewein
105 B 7
(60°18'N, 130°47'W)

Claims 1986: ROI 1-6

NOTES

105 C



TESLIN

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

TESLIN MAP-AREA (NTS 105 C)

General References: GSC Map 1125A and Memoir 326 by R. Mulligan, 1963;
GSC Geochem Open File 1217.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KITCHEN	Vein Ag Pb	105 C 8	7	
2	BAR	Vein Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 C 9, 8	6	This Report
4	TARFU	Work Target	105 C 4		
5	SLATE (SM)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 C 13	7	
6	RED MOUNTAIN	Porphyry Mo	105 C 13	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 105-106); Brown and Kahlert (1986)
7	RIBA	Asbestos	105 C 5	7	
8	SEAFORTH	Asbestos	105 C 5	7	
9	SQUANGA	Asbestos	105 C 5	7	
10	HAYES PEAK	Asbestos	105 C 6	7	Mulligan (1963, p. 78); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 111)
11	GUNSIGHT	Asbestos	105 C 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 162)
12	MOOSE HILL	Vein Pb	105 C 11	7	Lees (1936, p. 24); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 111)
13	MARLIN	Vein Au Ag Pb Mn	105 C 11	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 63); This Report
14	MT. GRANT	Vein Cu Ag	105 C 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 64)
15	DRY	Work Target	105 C 14	9	
16	IRON CREEK	Occurrence Ag Au	105 C 14	7	
17	LINDSAY	Work Target	105 C 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 65)
18	SIDNEY	Work Target	105 C 14, 13	9	Mulligan (1963, p. 77)
19	ROSY	Work Target	105 C 13	7	Bostock (1936, p. 6)
20	DEADMAN	Vein Ag Pb	105 C 6	7	
21	JACKALOO	Skarn Cu Fe	105 C 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 154)
22	ABBA	Skarn Fe, Granite-associated U	105 C 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 105-106, 109)
23	FORSURE	Work Target	105 C 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 162)
24	CHRIS	Work Target	105 C 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 162); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 155)
25	NW	Porphyry Mo Cu	105 C 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 105,107)
26	LISA	Work Target	105 C 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 162)
27	MICH	Work Target	105 C 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 162)
28	ORK	Skarn Sn W Cu Ag	105 C 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 154)
29	MINDY	Skarn W Sn	105 C 9	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 105,107, 109)
30	STARTIP	Work Target	105 C 7	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 78-79)
31	DB	Skarn Sn W	105 C 8	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 62)
32	BAS	Skarn Cu Fe	105 C 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 111)
33	GRIZZLY	Work Target	105 C 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 105,108-109)
34	SAYEH	Work Target	105 C 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 105,108)
35	CAT	Work Target	105 C 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 155)
36	ED	Work Target	105 C 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 65); This Report
37	JUBE	Work Target	105 C 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 155); This Report
38	DON	Work Target	105 C 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 65)
39	TES	Work Target	105 C 11	9	This Report
40	NUF	Work Target	105 C 5	9	This Report
41	PAULA	Work Target	105 C 7	9	This Report
42	TOO	Work Target	105 C 13	9	This Report

BAR
Comox Resources Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver,
Barite Vein
105 C 8, 9 (2)
(60°30'N, 132°14'W)
1985

References: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 153-154; 1983, p. 105; 1982, p. 109, 111; 1981, p. 161); Morin et al. (1980, p. 59-60; 1977, p. 189);Mulligan (1963).

Claims: BAR 1-36, 39-50

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091828 by A.E. Heagy.

History:

Early staking in this area occurred in 1956, 1957, 1969 and 1971 as the AMBER SPRING and RED TOP, SUPERIOR, KEY and SMEG claims respectively. The initial BAR claims were staked in 1976 to cover barite, pyrite mineralization and extensive iron oxide-rich sinter deposits. D.C. Syndicate carried out geological mapping, geochemical sampling, IP and magnetometer surveys in 1976; minor trenching and geophysical in 1978; and drilled four diamond drill holes in 1980.

Drilling that was targeted on separate small IP chargeability highs in the area of known barite intersected an intense pyrite +/- barite vein stockwork with low lead, zinc, silver values. In 1981 and 1982, Chevron Minerals optioned the claims and performed geological mapping and extensive soil sampling. Comox Resources acquired the claims in 1983, and conducted some geological mapping and soil sampling, IP and VLF surveys, and some trenching (on BAR 21 and 22). That year they found a zone of bleached conglomerate, and several widespread areas with strongly anomalous thallium, arsenic, antimony and mercury. These factors indicated a possibility of epithermal gold mineralization on the property.

Description:

Devono-Mississippian strata underlying the property (Mulligan, 1963) include fossiliferous limestone with chert lenses; overlain by chert, chert breccia and chert pebble conglomerate; overlain by fine tuffaceous, arkosic to cherty siltstone and sandstone. A volcanic component was recognized in the clastic rocks and minor pillowed greenstones are also present. Rocks generally strike northeast and dip west and northeast. East- to southeast-trending faults are indicated, but the geology and structure is not clearly understood.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, five diamond drill holes totalling 607.9 metres were completed. One drill hole tested the zinc, mercury, thallium anomalous iron-rich silicified zone and a resistivity anomaly intersected a zone of pervasive silica-dolomite replacement of limestone. The other four holes indicated the IP chargeability anomaly to correspond to a very extensive area of pyrite stringers with associated minor sphalerite, galena, traces of tetrahedrite and possibly stibnite. The sulphides are mainly in fine-grained volcaniclastic tuff to sandstone, and also in intercalated volcanic breccia (lithic conglomerate). Both host rocks show moderate to strong bleached sericite-dolomite alteration, or fine grained K-feldspar flooding. K-feldspar porphyroblasts occur in the tuff adjacent to pyrite veins and suggest potassic alteration was closely associated with the mineralization event. The best assays in the pyrite stringer zone were 3 m of 0.72% Zn, 0.17% Pb and 29.1 g/t Ag; and 0.9 m of 2.77% Zn, 0.43% Pb and 30.3 g/t Ag.

*****

TES
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.

Work Target
105 C 11 (39)
(60°33'N, 133°28'W)
1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: TES 30-35

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091919 by H. Copland.

History:

The claims were staked in June and August, 1986 by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. to cover a coincident geochemical and geophysical anomaly.

Description:

Volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks of the Triassic Lewes River Group are represented by two mappable units on the property, a basic tuff and a felsic tuff-breccia. The green, basic tuff contains laths of hornblende, inter-bedded grey chert, siltstone, cherty siltstone and tuffaceous siltstone. The cream-coloured felsic tuff-breccia is locally weakly sericitized and contains 1-2% pyrite. An east-trending alteration zone occurs within the basic tuff, 75 m wide and 300 m long. Clay alteration, silicification and iron oxide coating occur with quartz veinlets, with up to 10% pyrite, pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, an airborne geophysical survey located a weak EM anomaly. In February, 1986, magnetometer, EM and limited gravity surveys were conducted. The TES 30-33 claims were staked on one of the anomalies and soil sampling and mapping were conducted over a rough grid. In August, 1986 a new grid was cut, and a program rock and soil sampling, EM and magnetometer surveys, and 1:2500 scale mapping was carried out. Sixteen more claims were staked in the fall of 1986.

A total of 186 soil samples were collected and analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic and gold.

*****

2. BAR

J. Stephen
105 C 8
(60°30'N, 132°15'W)

Claims 1985: BAR 47-50

7. RIBA

Dodgex Ltd.
105 C 5
(60°25'N, 133°49'W)

Claims 1986: OPHI 1-4

9. SQUANGA

Dodgex Ltd.
105 C 5
(60°27'N, 133°45'W)

Claims 1986: CRO 1-18

11. GUNSIGHT

Anooraq Resources Corporation
105 C 11
(60°41'N, 133°20'W)

Claims 1985: ADAM 1-6

25. NW

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
105 C 14
(60°57'N, 133°43'W)

Claims 1986: SAW 1-6

25. NW

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
105 C 13
(60°56'N, 132°55'W)

Claims 1986: WAS 1-6, TOO 1-10

34. SAYEH

B. Poulin
105 C 14
(60°46'N, 133°07'W)

Claims 1985: BOBO 1-54

37. JUBE

E. Johnson
105 C 5
(60°25'N, 135°35'W)

Claims 1985: JUBE 11-33

39. TES

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 C 6, 11, 12
(60°33'N, 133°28'W)

Claims 1986: TES 1-18, 30-49

39. PEG

E. Sears
105 C 2
(60°08'N, 132°39'W)

Claims 1985: PEG 1-15

40. NUF

R. Stroshein
105 C 5
(60°23'N, 133°55'W)

Claims 1986: NUF 1-4

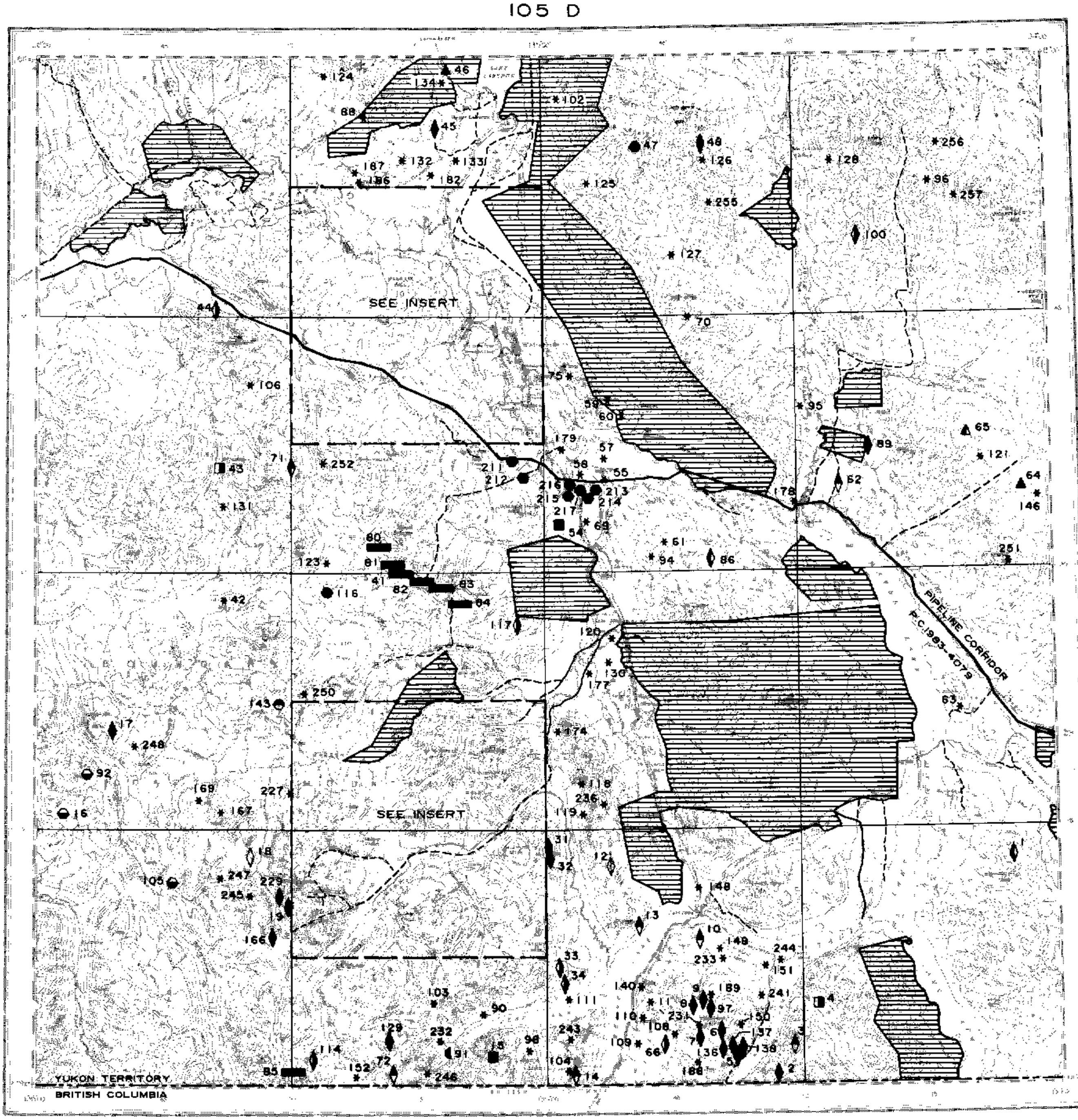
41. PAULA

E. Griffiths
105 C 7
(60°15'N, 132°53'W)

Claims 1986: PAULA

NOTES

105 D



WHITEHORSE

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawall.

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

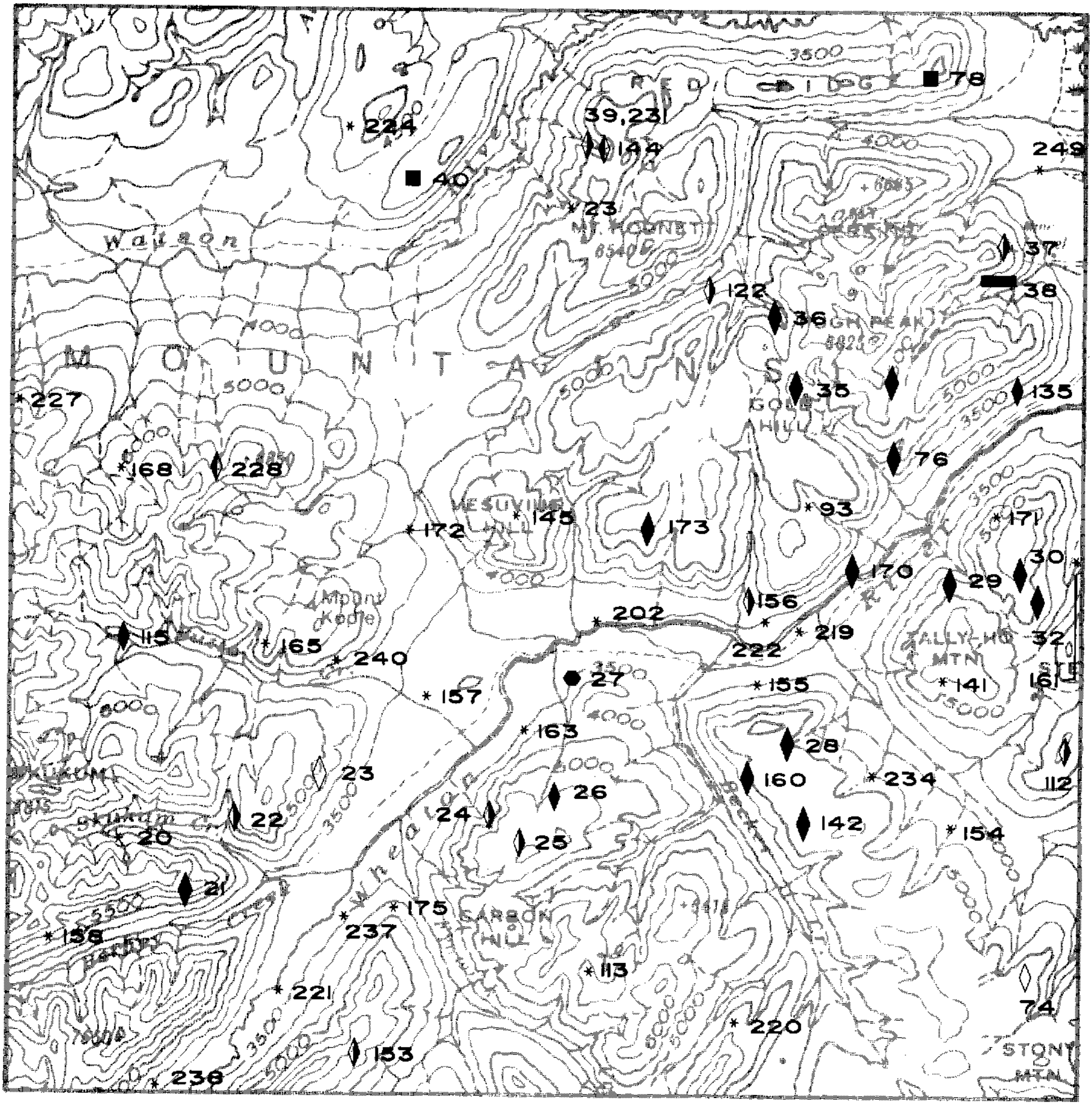
Kilometres

Tote Trail

Driveable Road.

Airstrip.

105D-3N & 105D-6N



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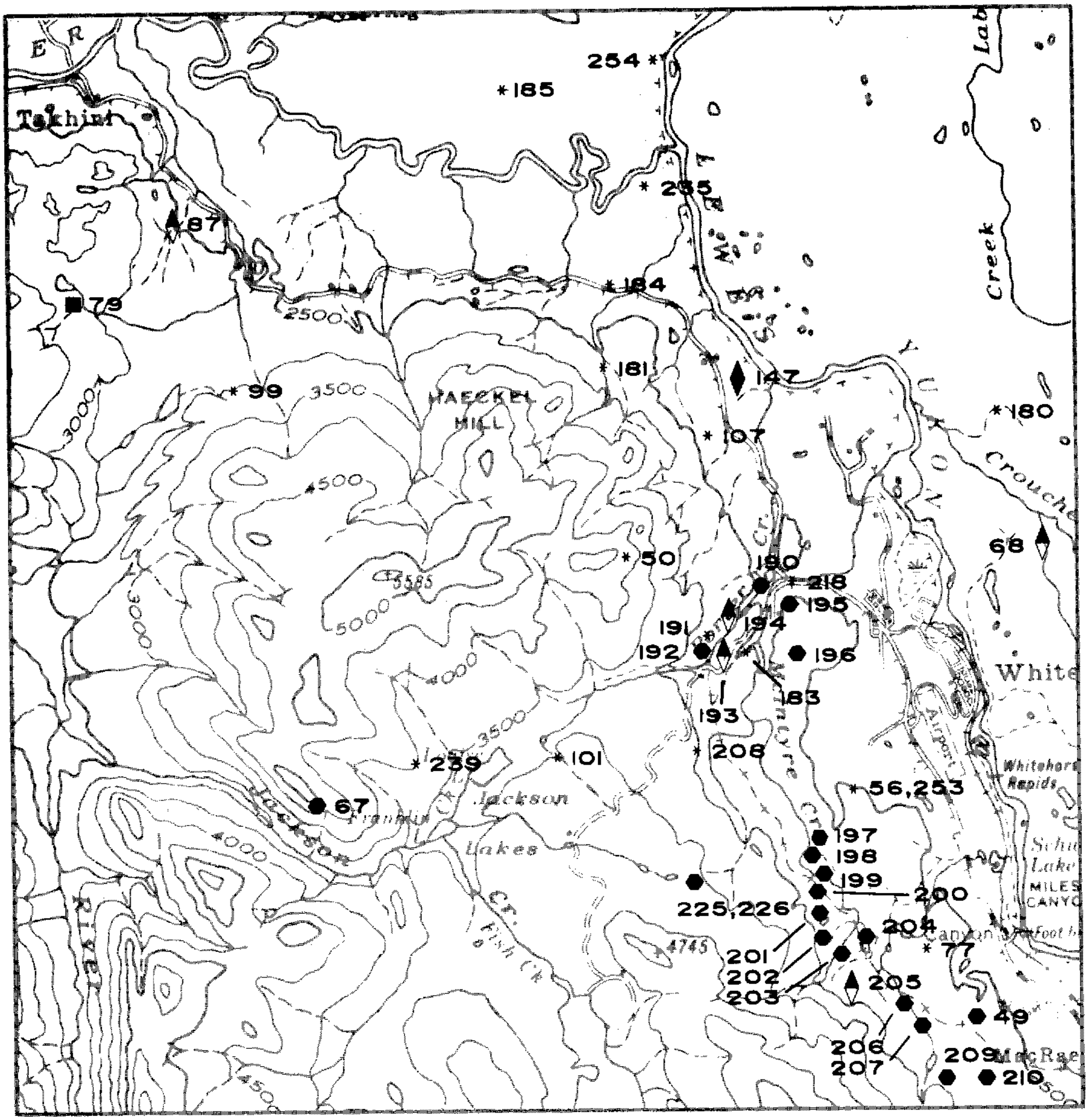
KILOMETRES

105D-11N & 105D-14S



WHITEHORSE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 D)

General References: GSC Map 1093A and Memoir 312 by J.O. Wheeler, 1961;
GSC Geochem Open File 1218.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	JUBILEE	Vein Au	105 D 1	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 159-160)
2	LULU	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 39); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 74)
3	MILLET	Vein, Replacment Cu	105 D 2	7	
4	LIME	Porphyry Mo	105 D 1	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 165)
5	VENUS	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 2	3	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 7,18,113,116); Walton (1986)
6	MONTANA	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	4	Findlay (1969a, p. 60-61); This Report
7	THISTLE	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 D 2	7	This Report
8	JEAN	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	6	This Report
9	BIG THING (ARCTIC)	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	3	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 167)
10	CARCROSS	Vein Cu Mo	105 D 2	6	Findlay (1969a, p. 62); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117; 1986, p. 74)
11	KNOB HILL	Work Target	105 D 2	7	Bostock (1941, p. 143)
12	WABONA	Vein Zn	105 D 2	7	
13	COLLEGE GREEN	Vein Cu	105 D 2	7	This Report
14	FINGER	Vein Cu	105 D 2	7	
15	LATREILLE	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 165)
16	PRIMROSE	Skarn Zn	105 D 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117)
17	ROSE	Vein Au Ag	105 D 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 111-112,118)
18	BOSTOCK	Vein Sb	105 D 4	7	Bostock (1941, p. 38)
19	CHARLESTON	Vein Au Ag	105 D 4, 3	5	This Report
20	BERNEY	Work Target	105 D 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 168; 1986, p. 75)
21	MT. REID	Vein Au Ag Sb	105 D 3	6	This Report
22	RACA	Breccia Cu Ag	105 D 3	2	This Report
23	MORNING	Vein Sb Zn	105 D 3	7	Bostock (1941, p. 36-37); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117)
24	GODDELL	Vein Sb Ag	105 D 3	6	This Report
25	PORTER	Vein Sb Pb Zn Ag	105 D 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 75)
26	BECKER-COCHRAN	Vein Sb Au Ag	105 D 3	5	This Report
27	FLEMING	Skarn Cu Fe	105 D 3	6	This Report
28	MT. ANDERSON	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	3	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 166); This Report
29	TALLY-HO	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3, 6	4	This Report
30	MT. WHEATON	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3, 6	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 122-123); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 77); This Report
31	BUFFALO	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	7	This Report
32	MT. STEVENS	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 2	7	This Report
33	CROMWELL	Vein Ag Pb Cu	105 D 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165)
34	MILLHAVEN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 D 2	7	This Report
35	GOLD HILL	Vein Au Ag	105 D 6	6	This Report
36	GOLD REEF	Vein Au Ag	105 D 6	4	This Report
37	UNION MINES	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 D 6	5	Wheeler (1961, p. 135-136); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 165); This Report)
38	MT. BUSH	Coal	105 D 6	5	Cairnes (1916, p. 145-147)
39	LEGAL TENDER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 D 6	6	This Report
40	ALLIGATOR	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 6	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 44)
41	WHITEHORSE COAL	Coal	105 D 6, 11	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 72)
42	MUD	Work Target	105 D 5	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 54-55)
43	ARKELL	Porphyry Mo	105 D 12	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 43)
44	INGRAM	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 D 13	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 136-137)
45	CUTOFF	Vein Ag Au	105 D 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118; 1985, p. 165)
46	EFFIE	Asbestos	105 D 14	7	
47	POW	Skarn Cu W	105 D 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 166); This Report

48	ACE	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn Cu	105 D 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118)
49	LITTLE CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	3	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 111-113); Meinert (1986)
50	TREMAR	Work Target	105 D 3, 4	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 113)
54	VAL	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 10	7	
55	DUGDALE	Work Target	105 D 10	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 54); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 79)
56	SNELL	Work Target	105 D 11	9	This Report
57	LEWES RIVER	Work Target	105 D 10	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 34-35)
58	WALCOTT	Work Target	105 D 10	9	
59	GOLCONDA	Work Target	105 D 10	7	
50	GRONK	Work Target	105 D 10	7	
61	NIP	Work Target	105 D 10	7	
62	M'CLINTOCK	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 D 9	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 143; Craig & Milner (1975, p. 45)
63	MARSH	Mafic/ultramafic Cr Stockwork Au	105 D 8	7	This Report
64	LAVALEE	Asbestos	105 D 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p.79)
65	MICHIE	Mafic/ultramafic Cr	105 D 9	7	
66	RAILROAD	Vein Ag	105 D 2	7	This Report
67	GROUSE	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	5	This Report
68	IMP	Vein Cu	105 D 14	7	
69	BUCHANAN	Work Target	105 D 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 168)
70	WHEELER	Work Target	105 D 10, 15	9	
71	HARNIAK	Vein Cu Ag Au	105 D 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 79)
72	SHAW	Vein Cu Pb Zn Ag Au	105 D 3	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 116, 117)
73	ALLISON	Work Target	105 D 14	9	
74	OPULENCE	Vein Sb	105 D 3	7	This Report
75	BOBO	Work Target	105 D 10	9	
76	DONKEY	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au Cu	105 D 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117)
77	DAWN	Work Target	105 D 11	9	
78	INCO	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 6	7	
79	SUITS (KING LAKE)	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 14	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 144-145)
80	FISH LAKE	Coal	105 D 11	7	
81	LUSCAR	Coal	105 D 11	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 72)
82	PTARMIGAN	Coal	105 D 6	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 72)
83	COAL RIDGE	Coal	105 D 6	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 72)
84	BERESFORD	Coal	105 D 6	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 72)
85	BOUDETTE	Coal	105 D 3, 4	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 143)
86	COMBS	Vein Au	105 D 10	7	
87	MIDGETT	Vein Cu	105 D 14	7	
88	GEE	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 168)
89	TONY	Vein Pb Ag Zn	105 D 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118)
90	WEST	Work Target	105 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 166)
91	PART	Occurrence Ag Au Pb	105 D 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 167); This Report
92	PROSE (DEB)	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 D 5	6	This Report
93	POMPEI	Work Target	105 D 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 168)
94	LORNE	Work Target	105 D 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 168)
95	JAVA	Work Target	105 D 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 168); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165)
96	GAMMON	Work Target	105 D 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 114); This Report
97	ART	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 167); This Report
98	MUNROE	Work Target	105 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 167)
99	UNTILL	Work Target	105 D 14	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 104)
100	ABI	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 D 16	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 108)
101	TOP	Work Target	105 D 11	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 61)
102	LABE	Work Target	105 D 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118)
103	CRO	Work Target	105 D 3	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 33)
104	BEN	Work Target	105 D 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 33)
105	RAM	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 D 4	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 111, 114-115)
106	RAMING	Work Target	105 D 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 36)
107	OJ	Work Target	105 D 14	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 36)
108	ATHES	Work Target	105 D 2	9	This Report
109	DUNK	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 115)
110	UNDAL	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117)
111	TROLL	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117)
112	ODD	Vein Cu Ag	105 D 2, 3	7	This Report
113	BACHUS	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
114	NAIAD	Vein Pb Ag	105 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 116)
115	MT. SKUKUM MINE	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	2	This Report; MacDonald (1987)

116 DAYIR	Skarn Cu Fe	105 D 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 116)
117 EVIEW	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 D 6	7	This Report
118 TIKA	Work Target	105 D 7	9	This Report
119 ILLIA	Work Target	105 D 7	9	This Report
120 AMN	Work Target	105 D 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117; 1986, p. 78)
121 ICHIE	Work Target	105 D 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118)
122 ALBATROS	Work Target	105 D 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117)
123 BEXI	Work Target	105 D 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118)
124 FLAT	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118)
125 ERGE	Work Target	105 D 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118)
126 UNCER	Work Target	105 D 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118)
127 SLEWE	Work Target	105 D 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 118)
128 UTSHIG	Work Target	105 D 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 117); This Report
129 GLENLIVET	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
130 RAVEN	Work Target	105 D 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 112; 118)
131 MINK	Work Target	105 D 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 112, 118)
132 LAKE	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 112, 118)
133 POOLY	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 112, 118)
134 A+B, C+D	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 112, 118)
135 OLLIE	Work Target	105 D 6	9	This Report
136 JOE PETTY	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	4	Bostock (1957, p. 151-156, 211-213, 252-256, 606-609); This Report
137 URANUS	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	4	Bostock (1957, p. 151-156, 211-213, 252-256, 606-609)
138 M&M	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	4	Bostock (1957, p. 151-156, 211-213, 252-256, 606-609)
140 WATSON	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165)
141 MED	Work Target	105 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 75)
142 TYCON	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	7	This Report
143 LATER	Skarn Au Ag	105 D 5	7	This Report
144 CR	Vein Au	105 D 6	7	This Report
145 BEAR (CUB)	Work Target	105 D 6	9	This Report
146 CUP	Work Target	105 D 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165)
147 BEE	Vein Pb Zn Ag Au	105 D 14	7	This Report
148 MYHN	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 74)
149 RAD	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 74)
150 CON	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 74)
151 BO	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 74)
152 MATT	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
153 SCAR	Vein Ag Zn Pb	105 D 3	7	This Report
154 MO	Work Target	105 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 75)
155 ROB	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
156 CHARLIE	Vein Au	105 D 3	7	This Report
157 BUTTE	Work Target	105 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 76)
158 HO	Work Target	105 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 76)
161 ERA	Work Target	105 D 3, 6, 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 77); This Report
163 JMT	Work Target	105 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 76)
165 SHEEP	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
166 JJ	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 D 4	7	This Report
167 FACE	Work Target	105 D 5	9	This Report
168 BOTWAT	Work Target	105 D 5, 6	9	This Report
169 CA	Work Target	105 D 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 78)
170 MR	Vein Ag Au	105 D 3, 6	7	This Report
171 FANIN	Work Target	105 D 3, 6	9	This Report
172 STONE	Work Target	105 D 3, 6	9	This Report
173 WAL	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3, 6	7	This Report
174 SURPRISE	Work Target	105 D 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 78)
175 TREE	Work Target	105 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 77)
177 A	Work Target	105 D 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 79); This Report
178 ROSSBANK	Work Target	105 D 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 79); This Report
179 ATA	Work Target	105 D 10, 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 79)
180 CAMEO	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 79)
181 GUAJALOTE	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 79)
182 DRILL	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 80)
183 WOE	Work Target	105 D 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 80)
184 MURIEL	Work Target	105 D 14	9	This Report
185 DUST	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 70)
186 WATER	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 70)
187 GILL	Work Target	105 D 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 70)

188 PEERLESS	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 116-122, 167); This Report
189 PRIDE OF YUKON	Work Target	105 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 117, 120)
190 RABBIT FOOT	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
191 GULCH	Work Target	105 D 11	9	Watson (1984)
192 PUEBLO	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
193 RESERVOIR LAKE	Vein Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
194 SCHEELITE	Vein Cu Au W	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
195 COPPER KING	Skarn Cu Au Ag Mo	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
196 CARLISLE	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
197 SPRING CREEK	Skarn Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
198 EMPRESS OF INDIA	Skarn Cu W	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
199 RETRIBUTION	Skarn Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
200 BEST CHANCE	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	2	Watson (1984)
201 GRAFTER	Skarn Cu Mo	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
202 ARCTIC CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
203 SUBURBAN	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
204 VERONA	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
205 POLAR	Vein Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
206 BIG CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
207 MIDDLE CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
208 MAC	Work Target	105 D 11	9	This Report
209 VALERIE	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984)
210 NORTH STAR	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
211 PASS LAKE	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
212 COPPER CLIFF	Skarn Cu	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984)
213 COWLEY PARK, SUE	Skarn Cu Mo Au Ag	105 D 11	2	Watson (1984)
214 BLACK CUB, GRIZZLY CUB, BROWN CUB, RAILWAY	Skarn Cu Au Ag Mo	105 D 11	3	Watson (1984)
215 KEEWENAN	Skarn Cu Au Ag Mo	105 D 11	3	Watson (1984)
216 GEM	Skarn Cu	105 D 11	2	Watson (1984)
217 KODIAK CUB	Skarn Cu	105 D 11	2	Watson (1984)
218 AUL	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
219 O.B.I.	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
220 KIM	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
221 KIR	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
222 RAIN	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
224 RED RIDGE	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
225 WAR EAGLE	Skarn Cu Au Ag Mo	105 D 11	4	This Report
226 ANACONDA	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	This Report
227 MAY	Work Target	105 D 5, 6	9	This Report
228 SAID	Vein Au	105 D 3, 6	7	This Report
229 EARL	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3, 4	7	This Report
230 MH	Work Target	105 D 6	9	This Report
231 NYAC	Work Target	105 D 2	9	This Report
232 CISCO	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
233 JB	Work Target	105 D 2	9	This Report
234 FOX	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
235 FREEDOM	Work Target	105 D 14	9	This Report
236 GMC	Work Target	105 D 7	9	This Report
237 STEN	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
238 KID	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
239 FALCON	Work Target	105 D 11	9	This Report
240 GLEE	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
241 DOUG	Work Target	105 D 2	9	This Report
242 DK	Work Target	105 D 1	9	This Report
243 BEN	Work Target	105 D 2	9	This Report
244 TAG	Work Target	105 D 2	9	This Report
245 SON	Work Target	105 D 4	9	This Report
246 BTT	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report
247 ELSE	Work Target	105 D 4	9	This Report
248 GRANT	Work Target	105 D 5	9	This Report
249 ALPHA	Work Target	105 D 6	9	This Report
250 SOON	Work Target	105 D 6	9	This Report
251 LILLIAN	Work Target	105 D 9	9	This Report
252 ACE	Work Target	105 D 11	9	This Report
253 DHW	Work Target	105 D 11	9	This Report
254 CRANBERRY	Work Target	105 D 14	9	This Report
255 CAP	Work Target	105 D 15	9	This Report
256 JA	Work Target	105 D 16	9	This Report
257 AM	Work Target	105 D 16	9	This Report

JEAN
Anooraq Resources Corp. Ltd.

Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 2 (8)
(60°04'N, 134°43'W)
1984

Reference: Green and Godwin (1964, p. 39-40), Findlay (1969a, p. 62), Roots (1981, p. 120), D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 74).

Claims: JEAN; KODAK; HAZEL; MON 1-16; TB 1-6

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091624 by G. Macdonald.

History:

The JEAN claim was staked by Mathew Watson in September, 1936 over a discovery of gold-silver-bearing quartz float. The KODAK and HAZEL claims were added in June, 1939 following hand trenching which exposed a north-northwest-trending vein assaying up to 294.85 g/t Au over 0.30 to 0.61 m widths. The claims were surveyed to lease in 1958 and optioned to New Imperial Mines Ltd. in 1960 who performed further trenching, road construction and 61 m of drifting in 1961-62. Additional exploration consisted of four short underground diamond drill holes by Arctic Gold and Silver Mines Ltd. under an option agreement in 1967. In 1981 Dupont Exploration performed limited geological mapping on the claims during follow-up of a gold-in-silt anomaly. Anooraq Resources staked the MON and TB claims in 1984.

Description:

The property covers the contact between Early Cretaceous andesite flows and Late Cretaceous quartz-monzonite. The andesites are weakly regionally metamorphosed and have moderate contact alteration. The granitic rocks are locally, moderately to intensely fractured near the intrusive contact, with a series of large NNW striking fractures and a subsidiary, perpendicular set of fractures. These fractures contain quartz-calcite veins and micro-veins in widths of 30.5 cm - 61.0 cm in the main set and 0.32 cm - 2.54 cm in the subsidiary set.

Two sub-parallel vein systems are oriented along the granite-andesite contact and may be faulted portions of one vein. The upper zone contains up to 20% galena-sphalerite-pyrite (± arsenopyrite) up to a 61 cm width, while the lower zone contains stibnite-arsenopyrite-sphalerite-pyrite-galena in a fracture swarm 2.5 to 3.0 m wide. Precious metals also occur in low sulphide, west-trending quartz veins up to 7.6 cm wide and with finely disseminated pyrite in weakly altered granite.

Current Work and Results:

The occurrences were described and sampled during two property visits in August, 1984. Fourteen grab samples and three chip samples were taken. The best sample of the upper vein zone assayed 940.09 g/t Au, 1098.48 g/t Ag, 10.6% Pb and 6.52% Zn over 30.5 cm; and the lower zone assayed 65.76 g/t Au, 175.54 g/t Ag and 2.14% Pb over 15.2 cm.

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COLLEGE GREEN (GRAY)
Island Mining and Explorations Ltd.

Copper, Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 2 (13)
(60°10'N, 134°50'W)
1985

Reference: Wheeler (1961, p. 142); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 74).

Claims: AFI 183-296, GRAY 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091853 by C.G. Verley.

History:

Several claims were staked in this area in the early 1900's to cover veins bearing chalcopyrite hosted in limestone. McCrory Holdings Ltd. staked the GRAY claims in 1983 and the AFI claims in 1984 for Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd.

Description:

Massive pyroxene porphyry, thin-bedded tuff and interbedded mudstone, siltstone and fine sandstone comprise the Triassic Lewes River Group. A limestone bed 1 to 10 m thick forms part of this sequence. The rocks dip at a moderate angle to the northeast. Late Cretaceous-Early Tertiary granodiorite has intruded the Triassic rocks along a linear northwest-trending contact marked by a zone of pyrite hornfels and gossanous float. Three rhyolite plugs each about 10 m across intrude the Triassic rocks on the west side of the property.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, the central part of the property was mapped at a scale of 1:10 000. Soil sampling was carried out on a 26.4 line-km grid covering the contact between the granodiorite and the sedimentary rocks. A total of 610 soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals on lines 50 m apart and analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, lead and zinc. Several isolated gold values up to 250 ppb were noted. Chip samples were taken across outcrops, and 12 ppm Au was the best value obtained except for 1965 ppm As in a pyritic altered sedimentary or dyke rock.

Colour airphotos were taken on September 8, 1985 from an elevation of 5029 m. Both northeast and northwest-trending fracture sets were identified from the photographs.

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CHARLESTON
Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.
Island Mining and Exploration
Co. Ltd.

Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 3, 4 (19)
(60°10'N, 135°10'W)
1984, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 114; 1985, p. 165).

Claims: HO 1-20; ISLAND 1-13; CHARLESTON Crown Grant.

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091648 by G.C. MacDonald and 091897 by T. Garagan (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.).

History:

The Charleston vein was discovered and staked in 1907 and was restaked in 1911 and sold in 1912 to Mathew Watson of Carcross. Prospecting with pits and trenches was carried out until 1918 when an option was granted to the Plate Creek Mining Company. During 1921, the company drove a 61 m adit along the vein which assayed an average of 11.31 g/t Au and 291 g/t Ag over a 0.61 to 1.52 m width. A second 30 m adit was driven shortly after 1921. The option lapsed and E. Johnson and M. Watson continued to prospect the property with trenching until it was brought to lease in 1955. Little work has been done since that time.

Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the Charleston Crown Grant claim from Douglas Watson in 1984 and staked the adjacent HO claims in 1985. Island Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. optioned the property in 1986.

Description:

Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz diorite intrude Paleozoic? schist, quartzite and meta-diorite. Intense faulting has controlled the emplacement of Eocene gold-bearing quartz veins and rhyolite and andesite dykes.

The Charleston vein occupies a shear zone in quartz diorite which strikes 135 to 160° and dips 35 to 45° east. The vein has been traced for 700 m and is up to 2 m wide. It consists of vuggy quartz and thick seams of chlorite with up to 5% sulphides (galena, pyrite, and minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite), 67.9 g/t Au and 1053.2 g/t Ag. The host rock is sericitized adjacent to the vein, and chloritization extends 10 to 25 m from the vein. Barite and free gold have been panned from soils overlying weathered parts of the vein. Northeast-trending faults have offset the vein by up to 40 m.

Four additional gold and silver-bearing quartz veins discovered in 1986, strike north to northeast and are associated with the younger faulting.

Current Work and Results:

A program of prospecting, trenching and sampling was carried out in November, 1984. Five old trenches were relocated on the CHARLESTON Crown Grant and were reblasted, mapped and sampled. Prospecting on the HO 1 claim revealed a new zone approximately 106.7 m south of the known vein which was exposed by blasting of two trenches. The strike length exceeds 30.5 m, the width is from 0.3 m to 1.8 m, and mineralogy is quartz and calcite with 2-5%

sulphides (galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite). Large samples (6-12 kg) assayed as follows: 1) 14.40 g/t Au, 671.98 g/t Ag and 2.9% Pb over 1.89 m; 2) 17.83 g/t Au, 122.05 g/t Ag and 1.8% Pb over 0.61 m; 3) 86.40 g/t Au, 1011.4 g/t Ag and 13% Pb over 0.18 m.

In 1986, four new veins and a 430 m south extension to the Charleston vein were discovered. A 350 x 200 m grid with 50 m line spacing was established over the Charleston south zone. A total of 178 soil and talus samples were collected at 10 to 25 m spacings along the vein and on the grid, and analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, lead and zinc. Two coincident gold, silver, lead and zinc anomalies were located: one along the boulder train extension of the Charleston vein; and the other along a north trend which is also marked by a quartz boulder train and outlines a splay off the main fault. Soil geochemical values up to 1520 ppb Au.

Sixty-seven rock samples were collected. Twelve of fifteen chip samples of the Charleston vein assayed greater than 3.4 g/t Au over widths of 0.4 to 2.0 m. Grab samples of boulders from the Charleston south extension ran as high as 6.7 g/t Au and 73.7 g/t Ag, and 5.0 g/t Au and 597 g/t Ag. Grab samples from the interpreted splay zones assayed up to 1.8% and 0.18% Pb, respectively.

The four new veins were found to be similar to the Charleston with the exception of one which contains up to 3% As. A chip sample across that vein yielded 500 ppb Au and 44.6 g/t Ag. Grab samples of the three other veins assayed 1700 ppb Au and 5.7 ppm Ag; 1050 ppb Au and 93.1 ppm Ag; and 230 ppb Au and 0.6 ppm Ag, respectively.

Nine bulldozer trenches were excavated across the Charleston south zone, but were unable to reach bedrock due to permafrost. Anomalous geochemical values from trench samples confirmed the south extension of the Charleston vein. An access road was constructed in preparation for drilling in 1987.

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MT. REID
Omni Resources Inc.

Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 3 (21)
(60°11'N, 135°25'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 114); Sinclair et al. (1975, p. 146-147).

Claims: TEX 1-22; KIR 1-32; ERN 1-25, 27, 30-33; WH 1-8; OMNI 1-12; TREE 1-5

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091772 by Aurum Geological Consultants.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1985 consisted of 23 NQ diamond drill holes totalling 2022 m, four reverse circulation percussion holes totalling 560 m, limited resistivity geophysical surveys, soil sampling, prospecting, bulldozer and hand trenching.

Gold-silver base metal sulphide bearing veins associated with altered rhyolite and andesite dykes fill a shear zone cutting intensely altered and silicified granodiorite. Gold-silver-bearing sulphides occur within a gangue of quartz, gouge and lithic breccia.

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RACA
Westmount Resources Ltd.

Gold,Silver,Copper,Antimony
Vein
105 D 3 (22)
(60°11'N, 135°23'W)
1985

Reference: Craig and Milner (1975, p. 55).

Claims: RACA 8-11

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091769 by J.C. Freeze (White Geophysical Inc.).

History:

The RACA claims were staked in 1971 by J.B. O'Neill and M.P. Phillips. These claims were sold to Westmount Resources Ltd. in 1973. The property was evaluated at this time as a copper-molybdenum prospect and it was concluded that only low grade (0.1 to 0.5%) copper mineralization was present.

The property is being re-evaluated as an epithermal precious metal prospect, associated with subsidence fractures in the Mt. Skukum volcanic complex.

Description:

The property overlies the contact between Cretaceous granodiorite and Eocene Mt. Skukum Volcanics. Sulphide mineralization consists of a copper-molybdenum-bearing breccia which is variably pyritized. Precious metals occur within quartz carbonate veins.

Current Work and Results:

Reconnaissance channel sampling has identified several zones of gold mineralization with several 10 m chip samples assaying over 0.34 g/t Au and one 20 m chip sample assayed 4.45 g/t Au with 21.9 g/t Ag.

Twenty-three soil samples were analysed for lead, silver, arsenic, mercury, antimony and gold. No anomalies were detected.

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GODDELL
Berglynn Resources Inc.

Antimony, Gold, Silver,
Lead, Zinc, Copper Vein
105 D 3 (24)
(60°12'N, 135°18'W)
1985

Reference: Morin et al. (1977, p. 50); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 71, 75).

Claims: POP 71-104

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091809 by R. Hulstein.

History:

The eastern part of the POP 71-104 claims includes the lower part of the GODDELL antimony showing discovered by Charles Goddell prior to 1909. A short adit was driven at this time. Between 1964 and 1967, Yukon Antimony Corporation excavated bulldozer trenches at head of the gully where the showing is exposed. All previous workings have sloughed or caved in.

Description:

The property is mainly underlain by Cretaceous porphyritic granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex containing pendants of Paleozoic schist and quartzite, and of basaltic andesite, and minor volcanic breccia and tuff that probably belong to the Triassic Lewes River Group. Rhyolite dykes and stocks which are probably the subvolcanic equivalent of the Eocene Skukum volcanics intrude all the older units. They commonly show propylitic to argillic alteration, and are associated with all mineralized zones.

The GODDELL showing consists of a series of rhyolite dykes associated with an argillic alteration zone in granodiorite. Quartz float containing stibnite, arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite, azurite, malachite, copper staining and manganese oxides was found in the gully. Vein samples collected by Bostock (1941) returned values of 31.36% Sb, trace Au, 52 g/t Ag and some lead, zinc and copper. Low gold and silver values were obtained from samples of altered rhyolite and granodiorite.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, rock, silt and soil samples were taken in the area around the GODDELL showing. Approximately 150 m north of the showing, a half-metre wide quartz vein assayed 2.2 g/t Au; and 400 m north of the showing a quartz vein 0.1 m wide in altered granodiorite adjacent to rhyolite dykes returned 0.034 g/t Au and 159 g/t Ag.

A soil grid over the less steep eastern part of the claim block located a gold anomaly of 255 ppb which appears to lie along an east-west airphoto lineament. Anomalous arsenic, antimony and lead values were obtained from the southeast corner of the property.

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BECKER-COCHRAN
Berglynn Resources Ltd.

Gold, Antimony Vein
105 D 3 (26)
(60°11'N, 135°14'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 160; 1986, p. 75-77).

Claims: POP 15-70, 101-116; TECH 1-40

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091820 by R.A. Doherty.

History:

Stibnite veins were discovered on Carbon Hill in 1893. The BECKER-COCHRAN antimony showing was worked intermittently between 1906 and 1940. After acquiring the showing in 1964, Yukon Antimony Corporation (NPL) drove three adits and carried out three seasons of diamond drilling to define reserves of approximately 127 000 tonnes of 4% Sb in a shear zone 300 m long by 2 m wide by 120 m deep. In 1974, Berglynn Resources acquired the POP 1-14 claims, optioning them to Con Am Resources Ltd. in 1976 who undertook further diamond drilling on the stibnite-bearing zone. The option was subsequently dropped. Berglynn extended the claim block in 1984-1985 by staking, purchase and option agreement.

Description:

The BECKER-COCHRAN antimony showing lies in the centre of the claim block. Cretaceous granodiorite which underlies most of the claims contain roof pendants of Paleozoic? metamorphic rocks, and Mesozoic conglomerate. These units are cut by a number of Tertiary rhyolite dykes and small plugs. A shear zone striking 115° contains a quartz-barite vein with irregular pods of massive stibnite and has assoicated pyrite and clay gouge. At surface the stibnite with minor sphalerite is coated with red to yellow oxidation products including jarosite and minor realgar and orpiment.

Current Work and Results:

A total of 1632 soil samples were collected in 1985 on a 4.9 x 3.2 km grid with 50 m samples on lines spaced 100 m apart. The samples were analysed for gold, silver, antimony, lead, zinc and arsenic. Several distinctly anomalous areas were identified. Gold values up to 1500 ppb and antimony values up to 154 ppm were reported from an anomaly near the old workings. Two other anomalies in steep rocky terrain 1 km north and 1 km east of the showing, yielded gold values of up to 630 and 895 ppb, respectively. A linear anomaly 2 km west of the BECKER-COCHRAN showing follows a NNW-SSW trend, with associated gold values up to 545 ppb.

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FLEMING
New Ridge Resources Ltd.

Work Target
105 D 3 (27)
($60^{\circ}13'$N, $135^{\circ}14'$W)
1985

Reference: Morin et al. (1979, p. 150).

Claims: RIDGE 1-15

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091771 by R.S. Rogers (Rogers Exploration Services Ltd.).

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, a limited exploration program was carried out in October, with most of the ground covered by snow. Exploration consisted of a VLF-EM geophysical survey and geochemical soil and rock sampling, with analyses for copper, cobalt, gold, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony. Several anomalous zones coincident with geochemical and geophysical anomalies were identified. Skarn in trenches on the property contain low grade lead, zinc, copper, nickel, cobalt, gold, and silver mineralization.

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MT. ANDERSON
Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (NPL)

Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein
105 D 3 (28)
($60^{\circ}12'$N, $135^{\circ}09'$W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 76).

Claims: TAM 1-8; MAT 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 091846 and 091811 by M.P. Webster.

History:

The original discovery on Mt. Anderson was the Whirlwind lead-silver-gold vein, staked as the RIP and WOLF claims in 1906 or 1907. By 1915, a total of 152 m of drifting along the vein had been completed from an upper and a lower adit. Samples from the lower adit averaged 2.7 g/t Au and 219 g/t Ag over a width of 0.5 m and a length of 24 m. A different vein north of these adits was also explored underground. A small mill was built about 1912, but there is no record of any production. Several trenching programs were undertaken by successive owners between 1926 and 1968. A 9 x 15 m mineralized shoot, trenched by Adanac Mining and Exploration Ltd. in 1968, had an average grade of 69 g/t Au, and 1714 g/t Ag.

The TAM claims were staked by W. Kuhn in 1978, transferred to Sanfred Resources Ltd. in 1983 and optioned to Noranda in 1984. The MAT claims were tied on south and west of the TAM claims in 1985.

Description:

The TAM and MAT claims are underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite which is intruded by a small plug of Tertiary rhyolite. Near the rhyolite plug, the granodiorite is fractured, altered, and cut by quartz veins, basalt and andesite dykes. Mesothermal quartz veins with pyrite, galena, sphalerite and high silver and gold values are near mafic dykes on the north part of the property, while epithermal veins containing open vugs, laminar agate and radial silica crystals, and fluorite are on the south side.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1985 consisted of grid soil sampling, rock chip sampling, petrographic studies, IP, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, bulldozer and blast trenching, and diamond drilling.

A total of 1099 soil samples were taken over a 3.4 x 2.4 km grid at 25 x 25 m and 25 x 50 m spacings. Samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, silver, gold, and locally for mercury and barium. Two linear multi-element anomalies trending 130° occur along the west side of the grid. They had values up to 1700 ppm Au, 77 ppm Ag, 11 000 ppm Pb, 2400 ppm Zn, 2500 ppm As, 50 ppm Mo and 680 ppm Cu. Another anomaly ran parallel to the creek draining the Whirlwind vein.

Quartz veins outcropping on the northwest ridge of Mt. Anderson assayed up to 780 ppb Au, 900 ppm As, 130 ppm Ag and 38 000 Pb. One trench across a quartz vein on the northwest ridge trending 86° contained 30 to 20 000 ppb Au in glassy white quartz with up to 1% pyrite and galena. The vein margins were altered to clay and it was flanked by a felsic dyke on one side and a mafic dyke on the other.

The old adits were mapped at 1:250 scale and sampled in detail. High grade silver values (up to 3600 ppm) correlated with high grade lead values (up to 46 000 ppm) in each adit. Gold values ranged from 750 to 2100 ppb and were independent of the silver and lead. Moderate to low grade gold occurs in wallrock and clay alteration adjacent to the main vein system.

Other veins exposed elsewhere on the property in roadcuts, and old pits and trenches also proved to be anomalous in gold, silver, lead and zinc.

The geophysical surveys outlined two linear anomalies trending approximately 85° and six linear anomalies trending approximately 10°. Trenching and drilling proved most of these were a response to a marginal increase in sulphide minerals associated with fracturing and clay alteration in granodiorite.

Three new bulldozer trenches were excavated. Blasting was carried out over an extension of the Whirlwind vein exposed by one of the new trenches. Two parallel massive sulphide veins in fractured granodiorite were found to taper rapidly along strike from 20 cm to 1 cm. Galena-rich samples gave values up to 4040 ppb Au, 1000 ppm Au, 40 000 ppm Pb, 33 600 ppm Zn, 10 400 ppm Cu and 262 ppm As.

Seven diamond drill holes totalling 528.67 m tested geophysical and geochemical anomalies and quartz veins. The Whirlwind vein was discontinuous, or faulted at depth; and numerous fault and fracture zones, a rhyolite dyke, and narrow pyrite-sphalerite-galena-bearing quartz stringers containing a maximum of 380 ppb Au were encountered beneath the gold-rich quartz vein exposed in trench 5 on the northwest ridge. The epithermal chalcedony fluorite vein at the south end of the property widened from 0.8 m on surface to 2 m at a depth of 77 m, and showed a slight increase from 30 ppb Au on surface to 90 ppb Au at depth.

Silt sampling in the forested valley west of Mt. Anderson gave no indication of a northwest extension to the quartz veins. Values of 1200 ppb Au, 3 ppm Ag, 400 ppm Pb and 240 ppm Zn were reported from the large stream draining the west side of Mt. Anderson, but a soil grid with 50 m sample spacing failed to find any significant anomalies.

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TALLY-HO
Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd.

Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 3 (29)
(60°15'N, 135°04'W)
1983, 1985

References: Wheeler (1961, p. 23); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 160).

Claims: TALLY-HO 1-13, 15-22; TH 1-22; BUFFALO 1-12

Source: Summary by D. Emond and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091622 by G. Macdonald and 091822 by G.S. Davidson.

History:

Lode gold-silver mineralization was found in 1907 and eight claims were staked by C.I. Burnside, C.J. Irvine and L. Belney. In 1909, they drove a 76.2 m adit plus short raises, winzes and crosscuts on the vein, and several hand-sorted shipments were made to the Tacoma Smelter between 1909 and 1921. The only documented shipment was from 1917-1918 with 10.371 tonnes assaying 80.23 g/t Au, 174.85 g/t Ag and 6.85% Pb. The Tally-Ho Mining Co. Ltd. was formed in 1921. Another 122 m adit was driven in 1923 and development continued until 1938.

The eight claims were converted to Crown Grants by the Tally-Ho Mining Co. Ltd. In 1966 they were optioned to Silver Pack Mining Ltd., and another 100 claims were staked. They tried to rehabilitate the adits and drilled five diamond drill holes totalling 459.94 m from a crosscut. Two short diamond drill holes were drilled in 1967. Five grab samples taken by Silver Pack Mines Ltd. from the adits averaged 120.57 g/t Au, 144.00 g/t Ag and 6.8% Pb.

Description:

Tally-Ho Mountain is underlain by limestone, siltstone and quartzite of the Triassic Lewes River Group intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite. Rhyolite and dacite dykes probably affiliated with the Eocene Skukum volcanics locally intrude the older rocks.

Current Work and Results:

In 1983, a program of preliminary geological reconnaissance, geochemical and geophysical surveying, and trenching was carried out. A total of 108 soil samples were collected over a reconnaissance grid on the Tally-Ho 5-13 claims with samples collected at 25 m intervals on 100 m spaced lines.

Samples were analysed for lead and mercury. Two extreme lead anomalies were found with values of 7650 and 3800 ppm (45 ppm background) along an ESE trend, and one mercury anomaly with 140 ppm Hg was located. Mercury correlated closely with lead.

The grid was also used for a proton magnetometer and VLF-EM survey. The Frazer-filtered VLF-EM data gave one main, long, ESE-trending anomaly in the northern part of the grid which is partly coincident in the east with the soil geochemical anomaly. Several weaker anomalies in the southern part of the grid may coincide with quartz veins. A linear, northwest-trending magnetic anomaly with a relief of over 6000 gammas over 100 m occurs in the southern grid area. Float material of magnetite-bearing and magnetite-garnet-diopside-calcite skarns are possible sources for this anomaly.

Prospecting in 1983 turned up float with silver values up to 5301 g/t. Several hand-drilled and blasted trenches were excavated on vein-float targets. The largest trench (15 m x 2 m x 1 m) cut into a chalcedonic, brecciated quartz vein on TALLY-HO 7. Two smaller trenches were blasted (3 m x 1 m x 1 m) in rusty shear zones on TH 19 and 20.

An expansion of the geochemical grid in 1985 defined a silver anomaly extending 850 m northward. In November, 1985, six rotary holes totalling 663 m were drilled at the south end of the anomalous zone. Cuttings were logged and a sample representing each 1.5 m interval was analysed for lead and silver. Two samples in hole #3 gave anomalous silver values of 13 ppm and 50 ppm. In both zones, quartz vein fragments were associated with metasedimentary rocks in drill cuttings.

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WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE
Tally-Ho Exploration Inc.
Euro-Petroleum Corporation
Wesclift Resources Ltd.

Gold, Silver
Vein/Replacment
105 D 2,3,6
(30,32,34,35,36,39,66,74)
($60^{o}10'$N, $135^{o}00'$W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 113; 1982, p. 117; 1985, p. 165)

Claims: MINI 1-44; WEST 1-24; MIL 1-32; BUFFALO 1-12; MED 1-32; WHEATON 108; NOT 1-2; CR 1-200; HILL 1-8; HILL IFR-2FR; DAIL 1-8; SR 1-7; ST 1-8; BLUEBIRD; ALBATROSS; WHEATON, GOLDEN SLIPPER & SUNRISE CROWN GRANTS

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091626 by G. MacDonald (G. MacDonald and Associates Ltd.).

History:

This extensive property covers fourteen historic gold and silver-bearing quartz veins which were first discovered in the Wheaton River area between 1893 and 1906. The best known of these are the LEGAL TENDER, GOLD HILL, GOLD REEF, GOPHER and MT. STEVENS occurrences. Gold, silver and lead were mined on a small scale at Gold Hill and Mt. Stevens prior to 1914. In 1983 and 1984, Wheaton Joint Venture companies acquired a total of 379 mineral claims and 3 Crown-granted claims in a belt which extends from Alligator Lake to Montana Mountain.

Description:

Wheaton River Joint Venture claims cover an arcuate fracture system which cuts Upper Triassic andesite and Cretaceous granodiorite. The fracture system is 24 km long and is believed to have been caused by subsidence of the Eocene Mt. Skukum and Bennett Lake calderas. Rhyolite breccia pipes, sills, dykes and eruptive vents occur along the main fracture trend. The volcanism was accompanied by intense hydrothermal alteration. Quartz-calcite veins and silicified fracture zones host gold and silver which occur with galena, tetrahedrite, argentite, tellurides, chalcopyrite and pyrite in any combination.

Current Work and Results:

In 1984, most of the old showings were examined. Reconnaissance geochemistry, geological mapping and prospecting resulted in the discovery of three new gold-silver bearing quartz-calcite-siderite veins on Gold Hill, Mt. Wheaton and Mt. Stevens.

The Gold Hill vein was exposed in outcrop and in a hand trench over a strike length of 30 m. The following results were obtained for three chip samples across the vein:

Dist. from end (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Lead (%)	Width (m)
0	10.20	555.4	3.76	0.48
8	203.99	3325.6	6.48	1.00
30	4.50	233.1	-	0.60

The Mt. Wheaton vein is also at least 30 m long and is traversed by three trenches. The following results were reported:

Dist. from end (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Lead (%)	Copper (%)	Width (m)
0	294.8	144.0	-	0.3	0.3
8	26.7	50.1	-	-	0.8
10	116.6	82.3	1.32	-	0.7
11	144.0	63.8	0.18	-	0.5

The vein on Mt. Stevens strikes west and carries visible gold. Bulldozer trenching was hampered by permafrost, however preliminary sampling gave the following results:

Dist. from end (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Width (m)
0	41.5	1200.0	0.17
15	21.9	1405.7	0.30

Quartz-calcite vein float with high grades of gold and silver was found in four locations on Gold Hill and Mt. Hodnett. The samples contained up to 10% sulphides, including pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. Tetrahedrite-bearing samples yielded values up to 1330 g/t Ag.

Stibnite-quartz veins assaying 473 g/t Sb were found crosscutting sphalerite-bearing skarn on the north slope of Stony Mountain.

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BUFFALO
Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd. (1985)

Gold, Silver
Vein/Replacement
105 D 3 (31)
(60°13'N, 135°01'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 67).

Claims: BUFFLO 1-12

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091794 by G.S. Davidson.

History:

Gold was first discovered on Mt. Stevens in quartz veins in 1906. A total of 32 m of drifting were done in 1909, followed by 15 m of drifting between 1923 and 1927. No records of production are reported.

Description:

The property is underlain by Triassic Lewes River Group metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. More recent dykes and extensive fractures also occur on the property.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, a four man crew performed line cutting, soil and rock geochemical sampling, bulldozer trenching and rotary percussion drilling. A total of 268 soil and 45 rock samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver and lead. Several northwesterly trending soil anomalies were detected. Trenching uncovered zones which assayed up to 2.5 g/t Au with 875 g/t Ag over 50 cm. Drilling failed to encounter any ore grade material.

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MT. STEVENS
Island Mining and Explorations
Co. Ltd.

Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein
105 D 2, 3 (32)
(60°13'N, 134°59'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 160-165; 1986, p. 70); This report (see Wheaton River Joint Venture).

Claims: TON 1-16; JL 1-80; ISLAND 1-2

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 091841 and 091844 by C.G. Verley, and 091874 and 091910 by T. Garagan (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.).

History:

Gold and silver-bearing veins were first discovered in Midnite Gulch near the south end of the JL property in 1906. These showings were explored with two adits and several trenches during the 1920's or 1930's. Subsequent exploration and extensive trenching outlined a large swarm of gold-bearing rhyolite dykes which trend northwest from the JL onto the TON claims. The TON claims were acquired for Canadian Nickel Company in 1983 and are currently under option to Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd. Two fractional claims (ISLAND 1 and 2) were added to the property in 1985. The JL claims are owned by Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd.

Description:

The TON claims cover the headwaters of Stevens Creek. Approximately 60 percent of the claim block is underlain by massive, dark green, porphyritic volcanic rocks, and muscovite and chlorite schist of the Upper Triassic Lewes River Group. A 300 m wide dyke of late Cretaceous quartz diorite trends northwest across the property. Cutting the quartz diorite is a swarm of younger, Eocene rhyolite dykes which also trend northwest. Both the dykes and the surrounding wall rocks are typically shattered and sheared. Some rhyolite dykes are flow banded and show chilled margins 5 to 7 cm wide; others have brecciated and silicified margins and contain zones of anastamosing gold-bearing quartz stringers with associated sericite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and minor sphalerite. Fluid inclusion studies indicate the dykes were emplaced in a mesothermal environment.

The JL claims cover the west side of the Wheaton River valley, on the east side of Mt. Stevens. Geology is similar to the TON and ISLAND claims with Triassic basalt flows, lapilli tuff and fine to coarse clastics intruded by Cretaceous/Tertiary quartz diorite an Eocene dyke swarm. Individual dykes are 0.3 to 7 m wide and occur within a zone 500 m wide which trends northwest onto the TON claims.

Three types of mineralization are recognized on the JL claims:

1. gold-silver bearing quartz veins in rhyolite dykes similar to those on the adjoining TON claims.
2. galena-bearing quartz veins in quartz diorite with high silver and gold values.
3. galena-sphalerite-pyrite fracture fillings in quartz diorite.

Current Work and Results:

Extensive geochemical sampling was done on the TON claims in 1985. A total of 1024 soil samples were taken at 50 x 50 m and 50 x 100 m spacings on a grid measuring 1800 x 1800 m and analysed for gold, silver, zinc, copper, arsenic and antimony. A few anomalous gold values up to 1450 ppb were scattered across the property. Sixty-one 1-2 kg rock chip samples were taken across surface. Rhyolite dykes had the highest gold content with two samples containing 920 and 1350 ppb. Somewhat anomalous lead, silver and arsenic values were also obtained from rhyolite dykes, but their distribution was erratic and did not correspond to the distribution of gold. The highest gold assays (89 g/t) came from grab samples of galena-bearing quartz vein material from a stockpile beside an old trench on the TON 14 claim. A continuous chip sample across 1.1 m of quartz-veined rhyolite in the same trench assayed 0.82 g/t Au.

Five holes totalling 266 m were drilled on the TON claims in 1986. Two of the drill holes were located at the site of the TON 14 trench showing where gold concentrations of up to 210 ppb were found over a 2-3 m interval within quartz-veined sericite-altered rhyolite. The other three tested a gossan exposed in a roadcut on the TON 4, where the drill holes penetrated a sequence of meta-andesite and breccia which contained negligible gold despite zones of intense quartz-carbonate veining and epidote alteration.

Also in 1985, soil samples were taken at 50 x 100 m intervals on a grid running the length of the JL property. Sample spacing was decreased to 50 x 50 m in the Midnite Gulch area. Gold with associated silver soil anomalies were clustered at the south end of the property with values up to 810 ppb Au, and up to 4.1 ppm Ag. Strong silver-lead-zinc anomalies were also observed in three locations with values up to 8.3 ppm Ag, 3010 ppm Pb and 672 ppm Zn. The adits and trenches in Midnite Gulch were remapped, prospected and sampled in 1985. The best chip sample of rhyolite dyke material ran 125 ppb Au. Galena-sphalerite-pyrite fracture fillings in diorite assayed 7.5 g/t Ag, 1.4 g/t Au, 0.48% Pb and 0.63% Zn. Galena-bearing quartz veins in quartz diorite were found at the north end of the claim block. A grab sample of galena-bearing float assayed 486 g/t Ag, 22 g/t Au and 0.99% Pb.

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GOLD REEF (CR)
Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd.
Wheaton River Joint Venture

Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 6 (36)
(60°17'N, 135°08'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: Cairnes (1916, p. 43); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 78); This Report.

Claims: CR 1, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16-18, 34, 119, 601-602; NEIL 1-12

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091793, 091801 and 091818 by G.S. Davidson.

History:

Gold and silver tellurides were discovered on Gold Hill in 1906. In 1909 several tonnes of high grade gold and silver ore were mined from the GOLD REEF vein which strikes 305° across the northeast face of Gold Hill and dips 50-60° SW. The vein was continuous over 300 m with an average width of 1.5 m. Isolated pockets of native gold and telluride minerals were located along "several hundred feet" of drifts and shafts, but most of the quartz contained only minor pyrite with trace amounts of gold and silver and further development was abandoned. Today, numerous old pits lie along the ridge top. The CR claims were staked by Tally-Ho Exploration Co. Ltd. in 1983.

Description:

Cretaceous granodiorite and a northwest-southeast trending belt of Triassic Lewes River Group metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks including limestone, limestone breccia, quartzite, schist, andesite and andesite breccia are intruded by dykes and plugs of Tertiary rhyolite porphyry believed of the Skukum Volcanic Complex.

Locally there is silicification and brecciation of the limestone and silicification of fractures in the granodiorite. Quartz and quartz-calcite veins up to 2 m wide occur in granodiorite and Lewes River Group rocks. The GOLD REEF vein is typical of quartz veins in the area. Veins in limy metasediments are narrow and locally contain galena, tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite.

Current Work and Results:

Exploration by Wheaton River Joint Venture in 1984 consisted of reconnaissance geology, prospecting and geochemistry followed up by bulldozer trenching to examine gold-silver soil anomalies and expose the local geology along the ridgetop. The program outlined silicified, brecciated limestone with narrow veins of quartz, galena, tetrahedrite. Grab samples returned up to 23 g/t Au and up to 1330 g/t Ag.

In 1985, extensive soil sampling, detailed mapping and prospecting on a 4.6 km x 500 m grid, and a VLF-EM survey outlined two anomalous areas. Further trenching investigated these anomalies.

Deepening of one of the 1984 trenches in the north grid area exposed narrow quartz-galena-tetrahedrite veins within carbonate-rich schist over 7 m. Chip sampling over 5 m gave 377 g/t Ag with weakly to moderately anomalous gold, lead and copper. Two adjacent trenches contained minor tetrahedrite and galena in limestone breccia with weakly anomalous silver, lead and copper.

Trenching in the southern claims exposed limestone cut by narrow quartz veins which yielded silver and lead values comparable to anomalies in overlying soil (5 ppm Ag and 342 ppm Pb). Trenching of a spot gold anomaly of 510 ppb in soil exposed limestone and marble cut by granodiorite dykes. Weak gold and silver anomalies were returned in trench samples.

Contour soil sampling around the head of Dail Creek returned values up to 540 ppb Au, 1.2 ppm Ag, 800 ppm Cu and 224 ppm Pb around a silicified brecciated limestone with narrow quartz veins.

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MARSH
G. McLeod

Work Target
105 D 8 (63)
(60°22'N, 134°12'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 114; 1985, p. 165).

Claims: BUG 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091860 by M.P. Webster (Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd.).

History:

The property was originally staked as the COPPER BELL claim in 1898 and restaked as the GNM, DYMAX, and MINERAL claims in 1964 and 1966. Between 1964 and 1971 the GNM and MINERAL claims were explored by hand trenching, a 1.5 m adit and 4.6 m packsack drill hole. In 1972, 208.8 m of drilling was done.

After reanalysis of the old core returned 1.6 and 2.0 g/t Au from fractured and altered volcanic rocks, the property was restaked in 1981 by G. McLeod as the FM and MF claims. Shakwak Exploration Company Ltd. optioned the property, mapped it, and completed a magnetometer survey in 1982, and added the BON claim to the northwest in 1983. The FM and MF claims were restaked by W. Harris in 1983 as the BOG claim and by G. McLeod in 1985 as the BUG 1-4.

Description:

Quartz-carbonate-mariposite alteration of Taku Group volcanic rocks of probable Pennsylvanian or Permian age forms a resistant ridge which extends 3 km north of the BUG claims. Several stockwork zones up to 30 m wide consist of chalcedony-siderite-calcite stringers up to 2 cm thick which may make up 80% of the rock. The veins contain 10% pyrite, 1% arsenopyrite, and some chromite and chalcopyrite. The host rock is dark green with a brecciated and sheared groundmass containing angular chert fragments, minor pyrite and magnetite.

On the west claim boundary, the volcanics are in contact with a sill of serpentinized peridotite containing narrow seams of asbestos and minor talc, magnetite and chromite. To the east, the volcanic rocks are overlain by Jurassic Laberge Group greywacke, quartzite and chert.

Current Work and Results:

Three days of prospecting, soil sampling and rock sampling was done in 1986 by Noranda Exploration Company Limited. A total of 108 soil samples were taken on a 4.45 line-km grid. Samples were taken at 25 and 50 m intervals on lines spaced 100 and 200 m apart, and were analysed for cobalt, antimony, arsenic, silver and gold. A single gold anomaly was detected in the west-central grid with 750 ppb Au and 540 ppm As. Sixteen rock samples were also analysed. A sample from the serpentinized peridotite-asbestos showing north of the claims assayed 1800 ppm Cr.

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GROUSE
E. Kreft

Copper, Gold, Silver Skarn
105 D 11 (67)
($60^{o}41$'N, $135^{o}22$'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 73).

Claims: RUTH 1-4

Source: Summary T. Bremner of assessment report 091899 by A. Hureau.

History:

The RUTH 1-4 claims cover part of a magnetite skarn found by E. Kreft and S. Takacs in 1970-71. New Jersey Zinc optioned the property in 1972, and performed geological mapping, a magnetometer survey and diamond drilling totalling 444.7 m in six holes. The drill holes failed to intersect any mineralization and the option was dropped.

Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd. optioned the property in 1974 and in 1975 extended the geological mapping, trenched one of the magnetic anomalies and drilled six more holes totalling 427.0 m. Four of the drill holes intersected copper-bearing skarn between 12.2 and 24.4 m thick. The best intersection in DDH KT3 contained 5.6% Cu, 271 g/t Ag and 1.0 g/t Au over 6.1 m. Four more holes totalling 472 m were drilled in 1976 to test the strike extension of the skarn zone. Assays of actinolite skarn containing bismuthinite were 87.4 to 133.7 g/t Au and 5.8% Bi over 0.4 m (9.9 g/t Au over 4.6 m) at a true vertical depth of 33.5 m in hole KT7 30.5 m west of KT 3. Drilling failed to outline sufficient tonnage and the option was dropped.

The property was optioned briefly in 1981 by Zelon followed by M. Nichiporek who drilled three holes totalling 85.9 m. Hole M1 intersected 0.9 m of 12.2 g/t Au, but the option was dropped.

Description:

Erratic skarn zones up to 30.5 m thick and containing garnet, epidote, actinolite, diopside and magnetite with minor serpentine occur at the contact between Triassic Lewes River Group limestone and Cretaceous granodiorite. Copper, gold and silver are associated with actinolite-diopside-magnetite skarn containing chalcopyrite, bornite and pyrrhotite.

Current Work and Results:

Four NQ holes totalling 455.4 m were drilled in 1986 on the RUTH 2 claim to follow up gold-bearing intersections in the 1976 and 1983 drill holes KT7 and M1. All of the 1986 holes were drilled at an oblique angle to the granodiorite-metasediment contact.

Drill hole K86-01, located 30.5 m east of KT7, penetrated skarn with an apparent thickness of 71.6 m including a graphite-rich zone believed to correlate with the gold-bismuth zone is KT7. Gold and bismuth assays were low, but minor copper, scheelite and zinc were present. Drill hole K86-03 located 106.7 m east of KT7 penetrated 48.8 m of barren garnet-epidote skarn. Drill holes K86-02 drilled from the KT7 location, and K86-04 which tested a 1975 magnetic anomaly, encountered chloritized andesite and basalt dykes, and little to no skarn.

Bulldozer trenching was also carried out to investigate the attitude and extent of dykes at the K86-03 location before drilling and to expose bedrock 152.4 m northwest of K86-04 where grab samples assayed 1.4 g/t Au and 514.3 g/t.

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PART
MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd.

Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 3 (91)
(60°01'N, 135°13'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 167).

Claims: PART 1-27

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091792 by R.V. Longe.

Description:

The PART claims are contained within the Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex. The same ground was previously staked for uranium. The current exploration program focused on prospecting for gold and silver.

Current Work and Results:

Gold occurs in narrow fracture zones in an intensely welded ignimbrite. Exploration consisted of hand trenching and grab sampling of vein material. The best values were obtained from a 40 cm chip sample which assayed 57.94 g/t Au and 3583 g/t Ag.

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GAMMON, UTSHIG
Beavon Consultants Ltd.
M.J. Moreau Enterprises Ltd.

Work Target
105 D 16 (96, 128)
(60°52'N, 134°16'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 114, 117).

Claims: BYNG 1-102

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091873 by R.A. Doherty (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.).

History:

Gold and silver silt geochemical anomalies led to the staking of the GAMMON 1-88 and UTSHIG 1-48 claim groups by Agip Canada Ltd. and Dupont Canada Exploration Ltd. respectively in 1981. Follow-up work in 1982 returned an anomaly of 1180 ppb Au in soil on the GAMMON claims and heavy mineral concentrates with 950 and 1500 ppb Au on the UTSHIG claims. The BYNG 1-102 claims were staked in the same area by the present owners in 1985.

Description:

Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Whitehorse Trough are unconformably overlain to the west by 100 to 300 m of Tertiary(?) or older felsic to intermediate subaerial volcanic flows and tuffs. A Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion occurs to the east. Cretaceous and/or Tertiary quartz monzonite plugs and rhyolite porphyry dykes occur throughout the property.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, the BYNG claims were mapped at 1:25 000 scale. A total of 82 rock, soil and silt samples were analysed for gold and silver. Cretaceous-Tertiary rhyolite dykes in the central part of the property were found to contain low grade (30-40 ppb) gold anomalies.

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ATHES
Omni Resources, Inc.

Work Target
105 D 2 (108)
($60^{o}07'$N, $134^{o}44'$W)
1985

Reference: Roots (1981, p. 116-121); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 116; 1986, p. 74).

Claims: AFI 45-182

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091812 by H.J. Keyser.

History:

The AFI 45-182 claims were staked by Omni Resources Inc. in 1984. No mineral occurrences or records of previous exploration on the property are known.

Description:

Outcrops are restricted to ridge crests and cover less than 5% of the property. Andesite, basalt, pyroclastics, limestone and limestone breccia of the Triassic Lewes River Group on the west side of the property are overlain to the east by steep east-dipping argillite and conglomerate of the Jurassic Laberge Group. The Mesozoic sedimentary rocks are intruded to the north and east by Cretaceous granodiorite, and also by rhyolite dykes.

Current Work and Results:

Reconnaissance soil sampling in 1985 showed an area of interest in the southeast corner of the property with gold values up to 230 ppb, and arsenic up to 468 ppm. An anomalous rock sample from an east-west airphoto linear on the southwest flank of Brute Mountain yielded 35 ppb Au, 1778 ppm As and 42 ppm Sb.

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ODD
Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.

Copper, Silver
Vein
105 D 2, 3 (112)
(60°12'N, 135°61'W)
1985

References: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165; 1983, p. 112, 115-116).

Claims: MAX 1-39

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091643 by G.C. Macdonald.

Current Work and Results:

A grid VLF-EM survey, reconnaissance soil and rock geochemistry and diamond drilling were carried out in 1985.

The VLF-EM survey shows low order conductors parallel to rock unit contacts. A total of 142 soil and rock samples were collected and assayed for gold and silver. A linear geochemical anomaly exists over one of the VLF-EM conductors with up to 150 ppb Au and 24 ppm Ag reported. One rock sample assayed 2.95 g/t Au.

A road was built to the drill sites on the MAX 15 and 16 claims. Four diamond drill holes totalling 125 m were drilled. One hole intersected a quartz vein which assayed 46.3 g/t Au and 19.9 g/t Ag over 1.37 m.

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BACHUS
Carmac Resources Ltd.

Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc
Vein
105 D 3 (113)
(60°10'N, 135°14'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117; 1986, p. 75).

Claims: MOM 1-10, 15-44, 47-89

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091617 by G.C. Macdonald with appended report by C.A. Main (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

Description:

Quartz-biotite-muscovite schist, micaceous quartzite and quartz- biotite gneiss of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex occur on the property, mainly above 1600 m elevation. Andesitic flow rocks of the Hutshi (?) Group occur in the central part of the property. The above mentioned rocks are intruded by fresh, equigranular, medium-grained biotite- hornblende granodiorite or quartz monzonite of Cretaceous age which is fractured and locally sheared in the contact area (parallel) to the contact (95° to 105°). Late Tertiary andesite and rhyolite dykes and sills cut all other units and are commonly brecciated, altered and internally veined. Country rocks are moderately to intensely altered adjacent to most dykes.

The Porter Mine occurs at the west end of Carbon Hill and is covered by Crown Grants. The main adit was over 335 m long and intersected up to 20 vein structures with antimony, zinc, silver and minor gold in quartz veins. The best assay reported from the mine is 171 g/t Ag and 8.57 g/t Au over a 20 cm width with no record of production. On the MOM claims 500 m to the east and south of this mine, several quartz veins are exposed in upper Antimony Creek and are the eastern extension of veins exposed in the mine. The quartz veins exhibit colliform textures with drusy cavities, strike subparallel to the sheared intrusive contact, dip flat to 30°N, and are mostly 1-2 cm wide, but vary up to 20-30 cm. The Becker-Cochran zone may also extend on to the property.

Current Work and Results:

In July and August, 1984 two property visits were conducted, one by G. Macdonald and the second by C.A. Main.

The in situ quartz veins were generally barren of sulphides although several specimens contained minor disseminated galena and pale brown sphalerite. Ten samples of vein material were assayed for silver and gold. A representative chip sample of quartz vein assayed 0.34 g/t Ag and 0.21 g/t Au over 30 cm.

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BACHUS
Carmac Resources Ltd.

Work Target
105 D 3 (113)
(60°10'N, 135°14'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117; 1986, p. 75).

Claims: MOM 1-89

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091681 by G.S. Davidson (G. Macdonald and Associates Ltd.) and 091913 by R.C.R. Robertson.

History:

The first claims on Carbon Hill were staked by F. Corwin and T. Rickman in 1893. Most of the subsequent activity was focused on the development of three areas of stibnite veining immediately adjacent to the MOM claims: the GODDELL, PORTER and BECKER-COCHRAN showings which were found and staked prior to 1907. Underground exploration by adits and drifts was carried out between 1907 and 1914, and in the early 1920's. The present MOM claims were staked in 1984 and acquired by McCrory Holdings (Yukon) Ltd. The claims are currently under option to Carmac Resources Ltd.

Description:

Cretaceous granodiorite is intruded by Eocene andesite and rhyolite dykes. The main area of interest lies on the steep west slope of Carbon

Hill where the granodiorite is cut by a series of east trending breccia zones and subparallel andesite and rhyolite dykes. The granodiorite is strongly altered adjacent to the breccia zones and some quartz veining is present.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, reconnaissance exploration consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and soil and silt sampling. A total of 28 silt and 226 soil samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver, copper and lead. Two gold anomalies were indicated with up to 680 ppb Au and coincident anomalous copper, silver and lead.

The two anomalous areas were further evaluated in 1986 with 47 soil and 40 rock samples. Soils were analysed for gold and silver only while rock samples were tested for gold, silver, lead, arsenic, antimony and mercury. Soil samples generally confirmed the 1985 results, but rock samples failed to show anomalous gold values, although mercury values of 1000 to less than 5000 ppb were common. In the extreme northwest corner of the property anomalous antimony values of 3600 and 950 ppm suggest the presence of a new stibnite vein at the head of Antimony Creek.

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MT. SKUKUM MINE
Total Erickson Resources Ltd.

Gold Vein
105 D 3 (115)
(60°12'N, 135°25'W)
1985

References: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 162-164; 1986, p. 71); McDonald and Godwin (1986); McDonald, Godwin and Stewart (1986).

Claims: BUTTE 1-34; KUKU 250-253, 282-285; PUP 39, 41-51, 60-61 Fractions.

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge and B. Lueck from assessment reports 091652 and 091920 by R. Somerville and E. Russell.

Current Work and Results:

Nine rotary drill holes were completed in 1985, and 133 m of bulldozer trenching was done, removing 293 cubic metres of material. In 1986, 154.6 m of NQ diamond drilling was completed on the Main Cirque Vein. Significant gold values were encountered in all holes. The best intersection was 5.2 m of vein material which assayed 104.9 g/t Au, and within this, a 1 m portion assayed 304 g/t Au.

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EVIEW
G. Harris

Silver, Lead, Zinc Vein
105 D 6 (117)
(60°27'N, 135°03'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 117).

Claims: EYE 1-16

Source: Summary of T. Bremner of assessment report 091836 by G.S. Davidson.

History:

Du Pont of Canada staked the EVIEW 1-16 claims in 1981 after an anomalous silt sample (206 ppm Pb and 1200 ppm Zn) was collected during a regional program. Further work outlined a geochemical anomaly over 1100 m long and 100 to 300 m wide with up to 20 000 ppm Pb, 3570 ppm Zn and 12 ppm Ag at the head of a small gully which work in 1982 showed to be associated with the silicified contact between Laberge Group siltstone and Early Tertiary or older? rhyolite. Rock samples from the contact zone contained 6600 ppm Pb, 990 ppm Zn and 176 ppm Ag. After the claims lapsed they were restaked as the EYE 1-16 by G. Harris in July 1985.

Description:

Lower Jurassic Laberge Group siltstone and Cretaceous felsic volcanic rocks are intruded by granodiorite. Sills of rhyolite and dacite porphyry crosscut the siltstone. Faults trending north and northwest are prominant. A 2 m wide, north-trending shear zone where a fault cuts the siltstone-rhyolite contact contains an oxidized breccia with quartz and rhyolite fragments in a matrix of fine to coarse crystalline pyrite with arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite.

Current Work and Results:

The 1982 Du Pont grid was reconstructed in 1986. Soil samples were taken at a spacing of 100 x 50 m with more detailed soil and rock sampling in the area of the shear zone. The best results were from completely weathered gossan material from the shear zone which contained 3200 ppm Zn, 3000 ppm Pb and 150 ppm Ag.

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TIKA, ILLIA
Noranda Exploration Company
Limited (NPL)

Work Target
105 D 7 (118, 119)
($60^{o}17$'N, $134^{o}57$'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 117; 1986, p. 78).

Claims: RYE 1-70

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091641 and 091799 by M.P. Webster.

History:

The TIKA and ILLIA claims (total of 34) were staked in 1981 and were allowed to lapse. The RYE claims were staked in the same area in June, 1984, following the discovery of the gold deposit on Mt. Skukum. They are currently under option to Noranda.

Description:

Volcanic and metasedimentary rocks of the Triassic Lewes River Group are overlain by marine clastics of the Jurassic Laberge Group and Cretaceous basalt, andesite, and rhyolite flows and pyroclastic rocks. Cretaceous diorite intrudes the volcanics and Laberge Group at the south end of the property. Near the ridge crest, rhyolite dykes cut green andesite flows.

Current Work and Results:

In 1984, the claims were mapped at a scale of 1:10 000 and rock, talus fines and silts were sampled and analysed for copper, zinc, lead, arsenic, gold and antimony. A small number of weak zinc, arsenic and silver anomalies were detected with values up to 420 ppm Zn, 52 ppm As and 1.2 ppm Ag.

In 1985 soil, silt and rock samples and pan concentrates were analysed for copper, zinc, lead, silver, molybdenum and gold.

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GLENLIVET
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Gold, Silver, Lead Vein
105 D 3 (129)
($60^{o}03$'N, $135^{o}17$'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 161).

Claims: GLENLIVET 1-46

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091667 and 091916 by J. Paulter.

History:

The GLENLIVET claims were staked in 1982 and are owned by AGIP Canada

Ltd. Work in 1985 and 1986 was carried out by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. under an option agreement with AGIP.

Description:

Eocene pyroclastic rocks of the Bennett Lake Caldera complex unconformably overlie Cretaceous granodiorite and enclose remnants of Paleozoic? metasedimentary basement. Volcanic rocks consist mainly of Crozier tuffs and lavas, a succession of interbedded rhyolite and andesite tuffs, lapilli tuffs, agglomerates, breccias and lava flows. Spherulitic rhyolite flows and tuffs interfinger with and overlie the Crozier group rocks. All of the volcanic rocks have extensive clay alteration. Several generations of dykes include: andesite dykes, believed to be feeders to the main Crozier tuffs and lavas; rhyolite sills and dykes associated with the younger spherulitic rhyolite; and andesite dykes which cut all units. Low grade gold and silver occur with galena, pyrite, malachite and jarosite in quartz veins emplaced along NNW-trending fault zones.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, 1:10 000 scale geologic mapping and geochemical sampling were completed. One hundred twenty rock and nine soil samples were collected. Two areas proved worthy of detailed examination.

The "Scarlet Zone" on the northern claims is a red and orange gossan 600 m across which overlies sericite and clay-altered spherulitic rhyolite. Stringers of chalcedonic quartz and quartz breccia veins appear to be associated with the alteration and are related to numerous north to northwest-trending faults, shears and fractures. Geochemical sampling in 1985 outlined a weak arsenic-antimony-mercury anomaly with minor erratic gold values of up to 330 ppb in talus.

The "After Eight Zone" in the centre of the property, is a fault zone in rhyolite lapilli tuff which strikes 350° to 004°. Strong argillic alteration is associated with quartz stringers, patchy silicification and local concentrations of pyrite, jarosite and minor galena, fluorite, calcite and malachite. Calcite breccia and slickensides occur along the fault which can be traced for almost 1 km. Mineralization has been found over a strike length of 100-150 m along the fault. Rock and talus samples collected in 1985 from this zone contained up to 63 ppm Ag and 220 ppb Au.

Mapping was continued in 1986, and 36 rock and 46 talus samples were collected. All samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic and antimony. Hand trenching was attempted on the After Eight Zone, but was unsuccessful in reaching bedrock. Soils taken from the trench were not anomalous. A specimen of lapilli tuff with quartz stringers collected 100 m south of the trench contained traces of galena and returned 15 ppm Ag. Rock and contour soil samples collected at 50 m intervals along the Scarlet Zone yielded two anomalies with up to 2350 ppb Au, 7.4 ppm Ag and 1000 ppm As in talus.

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OLLIE
Havilah Gold Mines Ltd.

Silver, Gold, Copper
Vein
105 D 6 (135)
(60°18'N, 135°02'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 118; 1986, p. 78); Smith (1982).

Claims: NEW 1-39

Source: Summary by D. Emond and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091650 by G.C. Macdonald and 091855 by T. Garagan (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.).

History:

The claims were staked in June, 1984 on behalf of Barker Creek Placer Exploration Co. Ltd. and cover an area formerly held by Dupont of Canada Exploration Limited as the OLLIE 1-25 claims. In 1986, ownership was tranferred to Havilah Gold Mines Ltd.

Soil sampling by Dupont gave up to 3.8 ppm Ag, 326 ppm Zn and 1500 ppm Pb around a small gully in the south-central part of the claim block. A malachite-stained grab sample from a rhyolite dyke gave an assay of 0.24% Cu, 11.66 g/t Ag and less than 0.34 g/t Au.

Description:

Hornfelsed siltstone and greywacke of the Jurassic Laberge Group are unconformably overlain on the east half of the property by a thin veneer of conglomerate of the Cretaceous Tantalus Formation. Basalt, andesite and pyroclastic rocks of unknown age, which underlie the west half of the property, are separated from the Laberge Group by a major NNW-striking fault. Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz diorite intruding the volcanic and sedimentary rocks is exposed in gullies and probably underlies Folle Mountain. A plug of Eocene rhyolite intrudes granodiorite and basaltic volcanics in the west, and rhyolite and porphyritic dykes of the same age are found at several other locations.

A 2-3 m wide zone of silicification, brecciation and quartz veining within a 5 m zone of clay-altered granodiorite is exposed for 20 m along a gully near the original Dupont soil anomaly. The zone strikes 70° and dips 45° southwest.

Current Work and Results:

In May, 1985 a 12 line-km grid with a north-trending baseline was established in the central and southern property. A ground magnetometer survey was carried out using a Geometrics proton magnetometer. No strong anomalies were generated.

Forty-seven silt and soil samples and eight rock samples were collected on the property in 1986 to evaluate the area around the Dupont soil anomaly. The samples were analysed for gold, silver, lead and arsenic and several rock samples were also analysed for mercury and antimony. Talus fines in the anomalous area give up to 880 ppm Pb and 2.5 ppm Ag, and one soil sample contained 960 ppb Au.

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TYCON
W. Hyde

Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 3 (142)
(60°10'N, 135°07'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 72).

Claims: TYCON 1-52

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091898 by J.S. Dodge.

History:

The TYCON claims were staked by W. Hyde in 1982 and 1983. Bulldozer trenching of a VLF-EM anomaly exposed gold- and silver-bearing veins containing up to 9.6 g/t Au and 111.6 g/t Ag.

Description:

Cretaceous granodiorite is intruded by lamprophyre and feldspar porphyry dykes. Gold and silver occur in chalcedony stringers and iron oxides in shear zones within the granodiorite. Weak to intense propylitic alteration of the wall rocks, patchy silicification and minor argillic alteration accompany veining.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, six holes totalling 359.4 m were drilled. The best intersection in DDH 86-T2 averaged 406 ppb Au and 24 ppm Ag over an apparent thickness of 2.9 m. The host rock is a fault sliver of intensely clay-altered granodiorite with discontinuous silicification and some iron oxides. The hanging wall fault is marked by gouge with chalcedony fragments; the footwall fault, by a zone of granulated granodiorite and yellow iron oxides. Intense propylitic alteration has affected the granodiorite outside the fault envelope.

*****

LATER
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Gold, Silver Skarn
105 D 5 (143)
(60°22'N, 135°20'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 162-165).

Claims: LATER 1-24

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091837 by L. Lyons, C. Baldys and D. Arscott.

History:

AGIP Canada Ltd. staked the LATER 1-35 claims in May, 1983 following a regional mapping, prospecting and geochemical program in 1981 and 1982. Further mapping sampling in 1983 was followed by excavation of two hand trenches which uncovered three zones of potential gold-silver mineralization associated with northeast trending rhyolite and andesite porphyry dykes. Work on the property in 1985 was done by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. under an option with AGIP.

Description:

Paleozoic? quartzite, quartz-biotite schist, gneiss, marble, phyllite, limestone and skarn outcrop in the central claims. The metamorphic rocks are intruded by Cretaceous porphyritic granodiorite which underlies most of the southern claims. To the west and northeast are Eocene rhyolite volcanic rocks associated with the Skukum Complex, including banded flows, lapilli tuff and massive volcanic breccia. Late dykes and intrusions include granite prophyry, rhyolite, dacite and andesite. Fractures and shear zones on the property strike northeast, parallel to a major fault along the Watson River Valley, and at right angles to it. Late stage dykes intrude many of these fractures.

Mineralization occurs in skarns and along shear zones associated with dykes. Skarns are enriched in silver and appear to be related to the Cretaceous granodiorite. Epithermal gold-silver mineralization is concentrated in rhyolite lapilli tuff which forms the basal unit of the Skukum Volcanics.

Current Work and Results:

A grid was established in the central part of the property in 1985 and 1:5000 scale mapping was accompanied by detailed prospecting, rock and soil sampling, and a VLF survey. Some 1:500 scale mapping was accompanied by chip sampling, hand trenching and field petrographic studies. A total of 318 rock and 687 soil samples were taken. Three anomalous zones were defined, with different geological settings, mineralogy and geochemistry.

The SKARN zone, at the contact of Paleozoic limestone and granodiorite includes three mineralized areas totalling 7500 m^2 comprise the SKARN zone. Tremolite, wollastonite, garnet, diopside, epidote, calcite and quartz have associated 1-2% galena and sphalerite in the upper zone, and malachite and chalcopyrite in the lower skarn zone. Silver also occurs in disseminated argentite-acanthite crystals. Nineteen rock samples averaged 39.8 ppm Ag, with one grab sample assaying 171 g/t Ag. A few samples gave gold values to a maximum of 2430 ppb (AGIP 1983 program).

The RHYOLITE zone consists of strongly silicified and sericitized, rhyolite lapilli tuff from the base of the volcanic section, and extending at least 200 m from north to south and 150 m from east to west. The best grades of gold and silver are in stringers of pyrite and arsenopyrite 1-5 mm thick which comprise up to 5% of the rock by volume. Seventy-three rock samples from this zone averaged 480 ppb Au and 1590 ppm As. Silver values ranged up to 58 ppm and averaged 4.4 ppm. In one trench, values of 1550 ppb Au and 4800 ppm As were obtained over a width of 1.7 m. Adjacent quartz-mica schist was also altered and mineralized with up to 600 ppb Au.

The CREEK zone occurs 250 m north of the RHYOLITE zone in altered rhyloite with brecciated textures suggestive of deposition in a hot spring environment. The alteration covers an area of about 5 x 10 m. Silicified limonite breccia and quartz-veined lapilli tuff contained up to 2700 ppb Au and 8.9 ppm Ag. Thirty-two rock samples from this zone averaged 642 ppb Au and 7.2 ppm Ag. A sample of sulphide-bearing lapilli tuff assayed 2390 ppb Au and 3183 g/t Ag. The best mineralization in the CREEK zone appears to come from a zone of intensely limonitic quartz stringers and stockwork found as float on the hillside, where a quartz boulder with 5% sericite and 3-4% pyrite assayed 103 g/t Au and 6.5 ppm Ag.

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CR
Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd.

Gold Vein
105 D 6 (144)
(60°18'N, 135°06'W)
1985

Reference: Cairnes (1916, p. 43); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 78).

Claims: CR 157-166

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091817 by G.S. Davidson.

History:

The CR 157-166 claims were staked by Tally-Ho Exploration Co. Ltd. in 1983 as the eastern part of a large group which covers the original GOLD REEF (36) showing.

Description:

The claims are underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex which has intruded basalt and andesite flows and flow breccia of the Triassic Lewes River Group to the north and east.

South of Pugh Peak, a Tertiary rhyolite and dacite porphyry stock contains numerous quartz and chalcedony veins up to a metre wide which have open vugs and fluorite locally. The zone of quartz veining is about 50 m wide and 300 m long and gave assays up to 500 ppb Au.

North of Pugh Peak, rhyolite porphyry dykes and quartz veins intrude the granodiorite and Triassic volcanics. A 10 cm quartz vein in this area assayed 360 ppb Au.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, exploration consisted of three days of geological mapping and prospecting. Sixteen rock samples were analysed for gold, silver and lead. The highest value of 500 ppb Au, 3.7 ppm Ag and 540 ppm Pb came from the vein complex within the rhyolite stock south of Pugh Peak.

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BEAR (CUB)
Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.

Work Target
105 D 6 (145)
(60°16'N, 135°16'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 76).

Claims: BEAR 1-56; CUB 1-24

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091842 by G.S. Davidson and R.C.R. Robertson.

History:

There is no record of earlier staking in the area of the present BEAR claims which AGIP Canada Ltd. staked in 1983. Rock samples collected during a property examination by Kerr Addison Mines in 1984 contained up to 1900 ppb Hg. That year Shakwak Exploration staked the CUB claims. Both the BEAR and the CUB claims are the subject of an option agreement between AGIP and Shakwak.

Description:

The BEAR and CUB claims cover Vesuvius Hill. Felsic to intermediate flows and tuffs of the Eocene Skukum Volcanic Complex underlie most of the property and are locally brecciated. At the north side of the Bear claims an orange gossan and pale-weathering alteration covers a small dyke or plug of porphyritic rhyolite.

Current Work and Results:

A 3 km x 1 km grid was laid out with the baseline running 140°. Reconnaissance mapping and prospecting identified two shear zones in the rhyolite plug marked by fracturing and clay gouge. Soil samples were taken over the grid area with a spacing of 100 x 50 m between samples; and at 50 x 25 m in the gossan area. A total of 568 soil, 220 rock and 43 silt samples were analysed for gold, silver and mercury. Results showed a strong mercury anomaly over the rhyolite porphyry plug and gossan on the north face of Vesuvius Hill. Rocks from this zone contained up to 2050 ppb Hg and 24 ppm Ag. One isolated anomalous gold value of 860 ppb was recorded.

A VLF-EM survey outlined at 1 km anomaly trending northwest at the south end of Vesuvius Hill. An I.P. survey of the gossan area on the north side of the property identified several resistivity lows which were explored by rotary drilling.

Three rotary holes were drilled on the BEAR claim block from two sites on the north side of Vesuvius Hill, in a quartz-rich volcaniclastic rock containing up to 5% pyrite. Several zones of quartz-carbonate and rhyolite porphyry fragments were noted. Analysis of drill cutting identified a 1.5 m zone of 700 to 750 ppm Hg in two of the drill holes.

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BEE
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.)
Silver Sabre Resources Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver, Gold
Vein/Skarn
105 D 14 (147)
(60°47'N, 135°15'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 162; 1986, p. 69, 79).

Claims: BEE 1-63; CEE 1-27

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091781 by W. Reid.

Current Work and Results:

Two bulldozer trenches were completed to bedrock over gold-in-soil anomalies located earlier in 1985.

One trench gave negative results. The other encountered a siliceous porphyritic rhyolite overlain by hornfelsed argillite. A shear zone assayed 1300 ppb Au across 37 cm. Minor quartz veins are contained within this shear zone.

*****

BEE
Silver Sabre Resources
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver, Gold
Vein, Skarn
105 D 14 (147)
(60°47'N, 35°15'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 162; 1986, p. 79).

Claims: CEE 1-8, 10-27

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091682 by W. Reid.

Current Work and Results:

The 1985 exploration program consisted of prospecting and rock sampling, followed by limited trenching, soil and silt sampling. Silt samples indicated gold mineralization near a rhyolite contact. Other mineralization includes lead-zinc-silver veins and typical Whitehorse Copper type skarn.

*****

MATT
Central Electricity Generating Board
Exploration (Canada) Ltd.

Work Target
105 D 3 (152)
(60°00'N, 135°21'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 75).

Claims: MATT 1-20

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091653 by S.E. Amukun and A.T. Turner.

Description:

Upper Cretaceous granodiorite is highly fractured and cut by Tertiary ring dykes. Tertiary boulder conglomerates and tuff breccias overlie these units. Brecciated volcanic boulders have been found to contain uranium.

Current Work and Results:

Ground radiometric prospecting and rock and silt geochemical sampling were conducted on and about the property in 1985. Anomalous stream sediment samples with up to 124 ppm U_3O_8 were reported. Radioactive boulder trains up to 300 m long were also discovered.

Microprobe analyses of radioactive rock samples showed uranium to be in the form of amorphous black network infillings. Associated elements are cerium, lanthanum, titanium, sulphur and iron. Rock samples averaged 0.11% U_2O_3.

*****

SCAR
Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (NPL)

Silver, Zinc, Lead,
Vein
105 D 3 (153)
(60°09'N, 135°24'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 75).

Claims: SCAR 1-34

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091805 by M.P. Webster.

History:

Noranda staked the SCAR 1-16 claims in 1984. Following the discovery of quartz float samples highly anomalous in copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold, the SCAR 17-34 group was added in December, 1984.

Description:

A Tertiary rhyolite-porphyry plug intrudes Cretaceous granodiorite.

Near the contact, numerous rhyolite dykes are accompanied by quartz veins, basalt dykes and minor intrusive breccia.

Current Work and Results:

Preliminary evaluation of the SCAR claims in 1985 consisted of 1:5000 scale geological mapping, and geochemical analysis of rock, pan concentrate, soil and silt samples. Pyrite, galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite are disseminated in intensely silicified zones which appear unrelated to veins or fracture systems. Rock analyses yielded up to 28 000 ppm Zn, 2000 ppm Pb, 520 ppm Cu, 390 ppm Ag and 400 ppb Au. Multi-element geochemical anomalies in soil and rock near the north boundary of the claim block extend over a possible strike length of 800 metres.

*****

SCAR
Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. (N.P.L.)

Silver, Zinc, Lead Vein
105 D 3 (153)
(60°15'N, 135°24'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 75).

Claims: SCAR 1-16

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091640 by M.P. Webster.

Description:

The property is underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite and quartz monzonite which are intruded by a Tertiary rhyolite plug. Quartz veins occur at or near the granodiorite-rhyolite contact. Local hematite, sphalerite and pyrite are present.

Current Work and Results:

Geologic mapping at 1:5000 scale and rock, talus fine and silt geochemistry were done in 1985. Fifty-five talus fine samples and 27 rock samples were collected in a reconnaissance manner and analysed for copper, zinc, lead, silver, arsenic, gold and antimony. Several anomalies were discovered for all elements with a high of 1900 ppb Au from a rock chip sample of quartz-carbonate vein material bearing bornite, chalcopyrite and pyrite.

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ROB
Anina Resources Inc.

Work Target
105 D 3 (155)
(60°13'N, 135°09'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 76).

Claims: ROB 1-38

Source: Summary by T. Bremner and B. Lueck of assessment reports 091852 by D.M. Nelles and 091638 by R.S. Rogers (Rogers Exploration Ltd.).

History:

Walhalla Exploration Ltd. staked the ROB claims in 1984 immediately north of gold-silver-lead veins on the TAM and MAT claims. They conducted a brief exploration program on the property in 1984 before optioning the claims to Anina Resources Inc. in 1985.

Description:

In the centre of the property, Cretaceous granodiorite and Paleozoic? metasedimentary rocks are intruded by a sinuous stock of Eocene rhyolite and andesite about 2 km long. To the west, a swarm of rhyolite dykes 40 to 100 m wide has been emplaced along a north-northeast trend. A north-striking fault cuts the intrusive rocks and is marked by a zone of coarse breccia and 3 cm of clay gouge. Where it cuts the granodiorite, the fault is associated with an andesite dyke and a zone of argillic alteration. No mineralization has yet been recognized on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Linecutting and grid construction totalling 15 km was completed in 1984, followed by a VLF-EM geophysical survey. Grid lines were spaced 50 m apart with readings every 25 m. The VLF-EM survey outlined a broad, sinuous conductor to the northeast and two smaller linear structures parallel to the main conductor in the southeast part of the grid. These structures are interpreted as fault zones intruded by Eocene rhyolite.

In 1985, 350 soil samples were taken over the same grid at 25 m intervals along lines spaced at 100 m. Samples were analysed for 30 different elements. Isolated gold values up to 495 ppb were detected in the southwest corner of the grid. Weakly anomalous silver, lead, zinc and copper values were concentrated in the same general area.

*****

CHARLIE
E. Bergvinson

Gold Vein
105 D 3, 6 (156)
($60^{o}15'$N, $135^{o}10'$W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 76).

Claims: CHARLIE 1-16

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091775 by G.S. Davidson (G. Macdonald and Associates Ltd.) and 091888 by T. Garagan (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.).

History:

The claims were staked by Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd. in 1984 and sold to E. Bergvinson in 1986.

Description:

Cretaceous granodiorite is cut by a network of northeast and northwest-trending Eocene rhyolite dykes. A northeast-trending dyke swarm 600 m wide consists of individual dykes 2 to 50 m wide which are offshoots from a large northwest-trending dyke up to 70 m wide. The northwest-trending dyke is cut by subparallel anastamosing breccia pipes and dykes 0.25 to 25 m thick and can be traced for up to 600 m along strike. The breccia consists of subrounded rhyolite fragments 1 to 5 cm across in a matrix of rock flour and is believed the result of phreatic processes. Chalcedony veinlets and vein breccia zones within rhyolite dykes on the northeast part of the property are associated with faults. Intense clay alteration occurs at the intersection of two faults.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, eight rock samples and thirty-two soil samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver, lead and copper. Malachite and chalcopyrite were found in a 1 cm quartz vein in Wolf Gully on the western claims. Chalcedony vein material from the northeastern claims assayed 660 ppb Au.

In 1986, 72 samples of talus fines were taken at 30 to 50 m intervals on two contour traverses in Wolf Gully, Dawson Charlie Creek and below cliffs on the southern claims. These were analysed for gold, silver, antimony, lead and zinc. As much as 255 ppb Au was obtained from talus near some chalcedony boulders on the northeastern claims. Eighteen rocks samples were also analysed for gold and silver. A grab sample of the thin quartz-chalcopyrite vein in Wolf Gully contained 325 ppb Au and 10 ppm Ag. Microfractured rhyolite associated with phreatic breccia in the same area was also slightly enriched in gold and silver.

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TECH
Walhalla Exploration Ltd.

Work Target
105 D 3 (159)
(60°12'N, 135°14'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 76, 77).

Claims: TECH 1-21

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091649 by G. Macdonald (G. Madonald and Associates Ltd.).

History:

The claims were staked in June, 1984, on the northeast-facing slopes of Carbon Hill. Several old showings (found in the early 1900's) consisting of mainly quartz, stibnite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite in shear zones occur within granodiorite on Carbon Hill. Recently, extensive work has been conducted by Yukon Antimony Corp. Ltd. on the BECKER-COCHRAN showing, on the east side of Carbon Hill.

Description:

The property is underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite cut by Eocene rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry stocks and dykes. A small body of volcanic rock outcrops on the TECH 14-16 claims. There are no known mineral showings on the TECH claims.

Current Work and Results:

In October, 1984, Walhalla Exploration Ltd. established a 12 km grid in the central and southern portion of the claims with a southwest-trending baseline and crosslines at 100 m centres. This was used for a VLF-EM survey with readings taken at 25 m intervals. Several moderately linear, northeast-trending anomalies occur in the southern part of the grid, with one in the northern part. These anomalies probably follow porphyry dykes.

*****

SHEEP
Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd.
McCrory Holdings Ltd.

Work Target
105 D 3 (165)
(60°15'N, 135°19'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 77).

Claims: SHEEP 1-12

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091661 by G.S. Davidson (G. Macdonald & Associates Ltd.).

Description:

The claims are located in the Wheaton River area and are underlain by

Eocene volcanic and pyroclastic rocks. The property is covered with alluvium and glacial till.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, a three man crew explored the property by prospecting and soil sampling. No mineralized outcrop was found and all 40 soil samples showed background values for gold, mercury, copper and lead.

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JJ
C. Ashley

Lead, Silver, Gold Vein
105 D 3, 4 (166)
(60°09'N, 135°31'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 77).

Claims: JJ 3-10; ASH 1-10

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091848 by R.A. Doherty.

History:

The JJ and ASH claims were staked in 1984 and 1985.

Description:

Cretaceous granite and granodiorite that underlie most of the property are intruded by Eocene andesite porphyry and diabase dykes of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex. Galena and pyrite bearing quartz veins about 0.5 m thick and 5 to 20 m long appear to be associated with the dykes. A 5 m wide rusty quartz vein striking 40° in the southeast corner of the property contains pods of galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite with traces of molybdenite.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, twenty-two soil samples and seven rock samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, lead, zinc and antimony. A soil sample taken below cliffs on the northeast side of the claims returned values of 840 ppb Au, 21 ppm Ag, 4500 ppm Pb, 1550 ppm Zn and less than 1000 ppm As. The source of the anomaly was a quartz vein with galena and pyrite which returned values of up to 2000 ppb Au, less than 50 ppm Ag, less than 10 000 ppm Pb, 580 ppm Zn, and less than 1000 ppm As.

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FACE
Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (NPL)

Work Target
105 D 4, 5 (167)
(60°15'N, 135°31'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 78).

Claims: FACE 1-48

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091645 and 091800 by M.P. Webster.

History:

The FACE claims were staked by Noranda in 1984 to cover an area of Mt. Skukum rhyolite.

Description:

Eocene basaltic, andesitic and felsic volcanic flow rocks associated with the Skukum Volcanic Complex overlie Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks and Cretaceous granodiorite. All of the foregoing units are intruded by a rhyolite porphyry plug and numerous rhyolite porphyry and mafic dykes.

Current Work and Results:

Preliminary geochemical sampling in 1984 recovered three anomalous pan concentrates with up to 1400 ppb Au. Weak silver enrichment (up to 13 ppm) was found in a sample of siliceous rhyolite.

In 1985 silt, soil, rock and pan-concentrate samples were analysed for gold, silver, lead, zinc, molybdenum and copper. Precious metal anomalies in soil occur close to the contact between the Tertiary rhyolite and the metasedimentary rocks, with values up to 280 ppm Cu, 1600 ppm Zn, 300 ppm Pb, 24 ppm Mo and 140 ppb Au. No mineralized rock was found, although some quartz float boulders were slightly enriched in precious and base metals. Talus fines shed from veins, shear zones and silicified zones mapped on the steep south face of the Tertiary rhyolite plug also showed a slight increase in copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, silver and gold.

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BOTWAT
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
Rockridge Mining Corp.

Work Target
105 D 5 (168)
(60°17'N, 135°27'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: Pride (1985; 1986); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 78).

Claims: BOTWAT 1-84

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091656 by C.A. Main (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.) and 091884 by R. Potter.

History:

Rockridge Mining Corporation staked the BOTWAT 1-64 claims in 1984. In 1985, reconnaissance mapping and geochemistry was done by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. and the BOTWAT 65-84 were added. Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. optioned the property in 1986.

Description:

Eocene Mt. Skukum Complex volcanic rocks are underlain to the north by Cretaceous granodiorite. The volcanic rocks consist of felsic tuff and breccia belonging to map unit 2 of Pride (1985) and flow-banded spherulitic rhyolite belonging to unit 3.

Current Work and Results:

The 1985 work consisted of geological mapping and geochemical reconnaissance sampling. Twenty specimens of quartz vein float and eighty-three soil samples were analysed. One rock chip assayed 0.86 g/t Au and two soil samples had 38 and 194 ppb Au. All other samples had background gold values.

In 1986, further prospecting and reconnaissance sampling attempted to trace a mineralized fault from the adjacent, SAID property onto the BOTWAT claims. Vein quartz float is vuggy and brecciated, and has chalcedonic banding indicative of emplacement in a high-level epithermal system. Two samples of quartz float yielded values of 160 and 75 ppb Au.

*****

MR
G. Reynolds

Silver, Gold Vein
105 D 6 (170)
(60°15'N, 135°05'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 77).

Claims: MR 1-18

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091659 by G.S. Davidson and 091914 by G.G.A. Reynolds.

History:

The MR 1-16 claims were staked in 1984, and MR 17-18 added in 1986. There is no record of previous exploration activity on the property.

Description:

Outcrop is sparse and consists of Triassic Lewes River Group meta-andesite intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite. Quartz-carbonate veins in altered andesite outcrop along Dail Creek.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1985 consisted of chip sampling the quartz-carbonate veins along Dail Creek and soil sampling along two contour traverses. The best vein material assayed 330 ppb Au. The best of 60 soil samples had 50 ppb Au. Weak to moderate anomalous levels of copper, lead and zinc were found in some samples.

In 1986, several more quartz-carbonate veins up to 0.25 m thick were located and sampled. Blasting was used to obtain fresh samples. Vein material assayed as much as 300 ppb Au and 57.6 g/t Ag. A small soil survey (31 samples) outlined a 30-70 ppb Au anomaly 150 m long.

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FANIN
Newhawk Gold Mines Ltd.

Work Target
105 D 6 (171)
(60°16'N, 135°02'W)
1985

References: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 27).

Claims: FANIN 1-6, 13-24

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091662 by G.S. Davidson (G. Macdonald and Associates Ltd.).

Description:

The property is underlain by Triassic greenstones which have been intruded by Cretaceous granitic rocks. Local hornfels, veining, brecciation and pyritization occur at the intrusive contact.

Current Work and Results:

Reconnaissance exploration, geologic mapping at 1:10 000 scale, and rock and soil sampling were done in 1985. A total of 76 samples were analysed for gold and silver. No anomalies were detected.

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STONE
Hycroft Resources and Development Corp.

Work Target
105 D 3,6 (172)
(60°15'N, 137°17'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 77)

Claims: STONE 1-70

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091651 by G.C. Macdonald & Associates Ltd.

History:

The claims were staked in June, 1984 by MBW Surveys and were sold to JMT Mining Services in 1984. JMT entered into an agreement with Hycroft Resources in 1985.

Description:

The property is underlain by volcanic rocks of the Skukum Group and is cut along the western margin by Eocene rhyolite dykes.

Current Work and Results:

In May, 1985 an exploration program including grid development, 12 line-km VLF-EM and 17 line-km of magnetometer surveys (using 25 m-spaced stations) was conducted on the eastern side of the property. The magnetometer survey outlined a strong north-trending anomaly on the STONE 33 claim and may outline either a magnetite-bearing basalt flow in the Skukum Group, or a skarn zone within Yukon Group metasedimentary rocks. A second weaker magnetic anomaly was also found.

*****

WAL
Walhala Exploration Ltd.

Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 3/6 (173)
(60°15'N, 135°12'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 78).

Claims: WAL-1-88, HEAVY METAL 1-4

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091666 by C.G. Verley and 091912 by H. Keyser (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.).

History:

Walhala Exploration Ltd. staked the WAL 1-65 claims and the HEAVY METAL 1-4 claims in 1984. The WAL 66-88 fractions were added in 1985 and 1986. There is no record of any previous mineral discoveries on the claims.

Description:

Crectaceous granodiorite is overlain on the west side of the property by flat-lying Eocene rhyolite flows and pyroclastics and associated synvolcanic granodiorite breccia. Andesite and rhyolite dykes and andesite porphyry plugs are widespread. Dykes, faults and airphoto lineaments change from a northwest to a northeast trend from west to east across the property. A major north-trending fault west of Dawson Charlie Creek is marked by a zone of granodiorite breccia, hematite staining and intense clay alteration.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, 228 soil samples were analysed for gold, silver, lead, zinc and arsenic. Twelve rock samples were analysed for gold and silver.

In 1986, 23 rock and 116 soil, silt and talus fine samples were analysed for gold and silver. Selected samples were also analysed for lead, barium, mercury, arsenic and antimony. Mapping and prospecting led to the discovery of the "East Zone" at the southeast corner of the property. Three northeast-trending veins are associated with rhyolite and andesite dykes. Two of the veins are recessive-weathering quartz-chalcedony breccia in granodiorite-hosted shear zones averaging 10 m wide. Rock samples have up to 95 ppb Au and 140 ppm Ag. The most easterly vein is 10 to 40 cm wide and is exposed over a length of 60 m. Minerals in the vein are quartz, pyrite, galena, and chalcopyrite with minor carbonate, sphalerite and malachite. A sample of galena-bearing vein material assayed 93.1 g/t Au, 83.5 g/t Ag and 0.14% Pb. Anomalous soils have up to 5400 ppb Au, 37 ppm Ag and 1580 ppm Pb from a contour traverse below the vein. Other high gold, silver and lead soil values were found north and east of the known mineralization.

Another area of interest was outlined by anomalous geochemical values in silt from the west-central part of the property. Four consecutive silt samples returned values of 2000, 870, 30 and 1700 ppb Au, respectively, with coincident anomalous silver and lead. Quartz float containing 540 ppb Au occurs in a 600 x 1000 m area of microfractured hematite-stained granodiorite.

*****

MURIEL
L. Patnode

Lead Vein
105 D 14 (184)
($60^{o}49$'N, $135^{o}14$'W)
1982

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: MURIEL 1-2

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091623 by G. Macdonald.

Current Work and Results:

In 1982, two AQ wireline diamond drill holes, totalling 137.16 m were drilled. Grey to maroon siltstone and/or argillite (probably of the Lewes River Group) were found to be underlain by fine-to medium-grained dark grey green diorite with local epidotization. Minor veinlets of calcite up to 4 cm wide and containing traces of galena crosscut the sedimentary rocks.

*****

AUL
R. Bilquist et al.

Work Target
105 D 3 (218)
($60^{o}01$'N, $135^{o}21$'W)
1986

Reference: Lambert (1974).

Claims: AUL 1-24

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091849 by A.W. Gourlay.

History:

In 1962, Kennecott Exploration carried out a silt sampling program in the area and staked claims near the centre of the Bennett Lake caldera. The AUL claims were staked in 1985 by L. Allen and R. Bilquist in cooperation with Minequest Exploration Associates Ltd. to cover a strike extension of high grade silver veins which occur on the adjoining property to the east. A 1986 option agreement with Eaglet Mines Ltd. covers the AUL claims and the PART claims 7.5 km to the east.

Description:

Much of the claims are covered by outcrop and talus. Cretaceous quartz monzonite of the Coast Plutonic Complex is overlain by the Eocene Bennett Lake Caldera Complex (Lambert, 1974), a succession of rhyolitic to dacitic ash-flow tuffs and breccias cut by rhyolite dykes. On the property, tuff and ignimbrite of the Partridge Lake and MacAuley Creek formation overlie plutonic basement. Crozier volcanic- and granitic-fragment breccias and conglomerates, and Crozier tuffs and lavas lie to the east. Late dykes and sills of rhyolite, dacite, andesite and basalt crosscut all lithologies.

Current Work and Results:

During 1986, 29 float samples were analysed for gold and silver. Six of the samples of quartz veins and silica-cemented breccias returned anomalous silver values ranging from 4.6 to 26 ppm.

*****

WAR EAGLE, MAC, ANACONDA
Hudson Bay Exploration and
Development Co. Ltd.

Copper, Gold, Silver
Skarn
105 D 11 (225,208,226)
(60°40'N, 135°10'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: Watson (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 111-113).

Claims: MAC 7, 8; PIT 2, 9; ACE 1, 44; BORNITE 1

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091789 by G. Bidwell and 091618 by R. Stroshein.

Current Work and Results:

Diamond drilling was carried out on the ANACONDA, RABBITFOOT and BEST CHANCE occurrences. In 1984 and 1985, two diamond drill holes in the Rabbitsfoot Canyon area totalled 223.4 m of which one of these intersected garnet-diopside skarn with minor pyrite mineralization.

Diamond drilling in 1984 on BORNITE 1 and MAC 7 encountered basement granodiorite under overburden.

******

MAY
T. May

Work Target
105 D 5, 6 (227)
(60°17'N, 135°30'W)
1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: MAY 1-59

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091908 by R.A. Doherty.

History:

The MAY claims were staked in 1986 by MBW Surveys Ltd. for T. May.

Description:

Cretaceous granodiorite is cut by Eocene rhyolite porphyry plugs and coeval rhyolite flows. Both the granodiorite and the volcanic rocks are intruded by rhyolite dykes. The granodiorite-rhyolite contact on the northwest side of the property is marked by large areas of intrusive breccia emplaced during ring fracturing on the northwest margin of the Mt. Skukum caldera. A northeast-trending fault has been traced 1.5 m across the property and contains quartz-calcite veins, stringers, stockwork and clay-altered wallrock.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, one silt and eight rock samples were analysed for gold and silver. No significant anomalies were located. A 9.4 line-km magnetometer survey outlined a northeast-trending linear magnetic low, 900 m long, parallel to known faults.

*****

SAID
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Gold Vein
105 D 3, 6 (228)
(60°16'N, 135°27'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 165).

Claims: SAID 1-35; THE 1-48

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091655 by J. Paulter, 091850 by J. Nelson, and 091883 by R. Potter.

History:

Following reconnaissance geochemistry in 1981 and 1982, AGIP Canada Ltd. staked the SAID and THE claims in July, 1983. Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. optioned both properties in late 1984.

Description:

The Eocene Skukum Volcanic Complex underlies the claims. The volcanic sequence consists of four units. From oldest to youngest these are: 1. basal conglomerate (clasts of Cretaceous quartz monzonite in andesitic matrix); 2. rhyolite pyroclastics; 3. andesite and dacite flows, tuff and agglomerate; and 4. rhyolite flows.

To the south, the volcanic rocks are cut by an alaskite pluton. Rhyolite, trachyte and andesite dykes cut all of the older rocks. The sequence has been disrupted by north-south and northeast- southwest-trending faults.

Several zones of quartz veining and brecciated silicified wallrock have been delineated along a 60° trend over a 3 km strike length. The quartz veins accompany argillically-altered late-stage dykes and show sericite alteration and a variety of textures including brecciation, chalcedonic banding, fluorite molds and fine-grained amethyst indicative of an epithermal system. Most of the gold mineralization occurs along faults separating Unit 2 pyroclastics from Unit 3 andesite flows.

Current Work and Results:

Reconnaissance prospecting and geochemistry in July, 1985 indicated an abundance of low level anomalous gold values. This was followed up in August and September, 1985 by detailed geological mapping, grid geochemistry and a VLF-EM survey.

Block faults divide the property into four parts. In the northeast zone, a fault striking 60° separates welded rhyolite lapilli tuff from younger andesite flows. The fault trace is marked by a slight depression filled with argillized volcanics and quartz vein rubble characterized by banded chalcedony, open space textures, fluorite molds and fine-grained amethyst. Rock chips from a 75 m train of quartz float contained up to 6450 ppb Au. Two trenches 20 m long and 2 m deep blasted in this area had to be abandoned without encountering bedrock due to a high water table. The central zone is poorly exposed, but is inferred to be an extension of the northeast zone. Quartz float from the central zone returned values up to 25 ppb Au.

A fault block of rhyolite lapilli tuff, tuff-breccia and ignimbrite extensively veined with quartz over an 800 x 800 m area makes up the southwest zone. Samples of the quartz vein material returned gold values up to 540 ppb. In the extreme southwest corner of the claim block, quartz veins and silicified quartz breccia containing up to 7900 ppb gold occur within the bounding fault separating unit 2 lahars and laminated sediments from unit 3 trachyandesite.

In 1986, nine BQ holes totalling 905 m were drilled on the northeast and southwest zones. In the northeast zone, five holes penetrated a complex fault structure which hosts the quartz veins seen at surface. The highest subsurface gold value obtained was 360 ppb. Four holes drilled in the southwest zone intersected intensely argillized south dipping shear zones with only minor quartz veining. The best subsurface quartz vein sample returned a value of 30 ppb Au.

*****

EARL
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Gold, Silver Vein
105 D 3, 4 (229)
(60°11'N, 135°31'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 71).

Claims: EARL 1-32

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091824 by J. Paulter.

History:

The CHARLESTON gold deposit at the southeast corner of this property has been explored by adits, trenches and diamond drill holes since 1907. The ground was staked by Amoco and Chevron in 1980, and geochemical surveys were carried out. The EARL claims were staked in 1983 by AGIP Canada Ltd. and were optioned to Kerr Addison Mines.

Description:

Paleozoic? quartzite, phyllite, gneiss and minor limestone, calc-silicate, skarn, amphibolite and greenstone are intruded to the south by Cretaceous? granodiorite and lie along the western edge of the Eocene Skukum Volcanic Complex. The volcanic rocks overlie and intrude the pre-Tertiary sequence. A basal conglomerate directly overlies the metamorphic basement. Andesite, dacite porphyry and diorite dykes cut the metamorphic basement and the granodiorite intrusion. Younger rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes intrude other units. Rhyolite commonly shows weak clay alteration and disseminated pyrite. Gold and minor silver is in mesothermal quartz veins aligned northwest, parallel to the strike of the regional foliation.

Current Work and Results:

Detailed geological mapping was carried out in 1985 and grab samples were taken for assay from three anomalous zones, established by previous surveys. The "Twist" zone consists of three northwest-trending quartz veins up to 2 m wide and 100 m long. Adjacent quartz stockwork in phyllite yielded up to 3650 ppb Au. The "Rumba" zone appears similar to the CHARLESTON property with gold up to 400 ppb and silver up to 42 ppm associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite in quartz veins, and sheared and altered zones within granodiorite. The "Skarn" zone covers a 100 x 30 m magnetite skarn with 60-190 ppb Au, and quartz veins with 45-60 ppb Au.

******

MH
G. Harris

Work Target
105 D 6 (230)
(60°21'N, 135°14'W)
1985

Reference: Cairnes (1912, p. 112-113).

Claims: MH 1-7

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091831 by T. Garagan.

History:

Exploration in the Watson and Wheaton River areas beginning in the 1890's led to the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins on Gold Hill in 1906. The LEGAL TENDER vein located immediately southwest of the present claim block was first staked in 1906 and a 30 m adit was driven into the vein in 1909. The area was restaked several times between 1925 and 1974. The MH claims were staked by G. Harris.

Description:

The property is underlain by chlorite schist of the Triassic Lewes River Group, Cretaceous quartz diorite, and basalt and andesite flows and associated pyroclastics of probable Eocene age. Several rhyolite dykes striking northeast-southwest and up to 30 m thick cut the quartz diorite and the metasedimentary rocks along the south margin of the property.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, prospecting, silt sampling, and analysis of heavy mineral concentrates was carried out. No mineralization was found on the property. Silt samples and pan concentrates were analysed for gold, silver, lead, arsenic and antimony. Low values were obtained, the best being 30 ppb Au in silt.

*****

NYAC
Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.

Work Target
105 D 2 (231)
(60°03'N, 134°42'W)
1985

Reference: Roots (1981, p. 116-121); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 74).

Claims: NYAC 1-93

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091840 by R.C.R. Robertson.

History:

Numerous gold and silver-bearing veins were discovered on Montana Mountain between 1899 and 1909. The MONTANA vein occurrence (105 D (9) which is surrounded by the NYAC claims, was explored underground between 1905 and 1912. The Venus Mine lies immediately south of the claims.

The NYAC claims were staked in 1984 and 1985 to cover a possible northward extension of the Montana vein and a geological setting very similar to the Venus Mine. No mineral showings or old workings are known in the area covered by the NYAC claims.

Description:

The NYAC claims cover much of Montana Mountain and Mt. Matheson. Volcanic rocks of the Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary? Montana Mountain complex underlie most of the property (Roots, 1981). The core of the volcanic complex consists of massive andesite plug domes surrounded by coarse andesite intrusion breccia. Further out are thick sequences of intermediate flows and pyroclastic rocks intruded by late rhyolite or quartz latite dykes. Rhyolite dykes underlying the south and west part of the property are similar to that associated with the 1.5 km Venus vein. The THISTLE occurrence falls on the adjacent VENUS claim block.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, 53 silt samples, 140 soil samples and 8 rock samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver, lead and copper. Few of the samples were anomalous and the best results were 220 ppb Au and 19 ppm Ag from a rock sample.

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6. MONTANA

Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 D 2
(60°04'N, 134°43'W)

Claims 1985: NYAC 88-93

9. BIG THING (ARCTIC)

B. Underhill
105 D 2
(60°05'N, 134°40'W)

Claims 1986: STRIKE 1-18

17. ROSE

J. Ross
105 D 5
(60°20'N, 135°52'W)

Claims 1986: NARROW 1-8

18. BOSTOCK

E. Bergvinson
105 D 4
(60°13'N, 135°35'W)

Claims 1986: TOP 1-16

21. MT. REID

Omni Resources Inc.
E. Bergvinson
105 D 3
(60°11'N, 135°25'W)

Claims 1985: OMNI 1-2, 13

24. GODDELL

Berglynn Resources Inc.
E. Bergvinson
105 D 3
(60°12'N, 135°18'W)

Claims 1985: POP 71-116
Claims 1986: POP 117-122

26. BECKER-COCHRAN

E. Bergvinson,
Berglynn Resources Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°13'N, 135°15'W)

Claims 1985: TECH 22-40
Claims 1986: MB 1-3

27. FLEMING

New Ridge Mines Ltd.
A. Nichiporick
105 D 3
(60°13'N, 135°12'W)

Claims 1985: RIDGE 1-4, 7-15
Claims 1986: BANK 1-3; ROAD 1-8; RIDGE 16-22

29. TALLY-HO

Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd.
AGIP Canada Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°14'N, 135°02'W)

Claims 1986: KAL 1-7 Fr.

31. BUFFALO

Barker Creek Placer Corp.
105 D 3
($60^{\circ}14'$N, $135^{\circ}01'$W)

Claims 1985: ERA 21-23

32. MT. STEVENS

Island Mining and
Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 D 3, 4
($60^{\circ}13'$N, $134^{\circ}59'$W)

Claims 1985: ISLAND 1-2 Fr.
Claims 1986: ISLAND 1-13

33. CROMWELL

Bill Harris
105 D 2
($60^{\circ}07'$N, $135^{\circ}00'$W)

Claims 1986: B.H. 1-2

37. UNION MINES

D. Baird
105 D 6
($60^{\circ}18'$N, $135^{\circ}02'$W)

Claims 1985: SAIL 17-41

39. LEGAL TENDER

G. Harris, H. Keyser, T. Garagan
105 D 6
($60^{\circ}20'$N, $135^{\circ}15'$W)

Claims 1985: MH 1-7
Claims 1986: LAF 1-20

45. CUTOFF

R. Dill
105 D 14
($60^{\circ}55'$N, $135^{\circ}11'$W)

Claims 1985: PICKLE

47. SABRE

B. Patnode
105 D 15
($60^{\circ}53'$N, $137^{\circ}03'$W)

Claims 1985: SABRE 1-4

56. SNELL

D. Waugh, K. Potter
105 D 11
($60^{\circ}42'$N, $135^{\circ}08'$W)

Claims 1986: DHW 1-18, KNEW 1-10

62. M'CLINTOCK

L. Hamel, B. Hamel, K. MacPhee,
R. Stack
105 D 9
($60^{\circ}35'$N, $134^{\circ}25'$W)

Claims 1986: BOB 1-6

63. MARSH

G. McLeod
105 D 8
($60^{\circ}22'$N, $134^{\circ}11'$W)

Claims 1985: BUG 1-4
Claims 1986: BUG 5-12

67. GROUSE

M. Kreft
105 D 11
($60^{\circ}42'$N, $135^{\circ}20'$W)

Claims 1985: RUTH 1-4, RAVEN 1-2
Claims 1986: BEAVER 1; FAULT 1-2

85. BOUDETTE

J. Paulter
105 D 3
($60^{\circ}02'$N, $135^{\circ}28'$W)

Claims 1986: MAJI 1-30

91. PART

Ashworth Explorations
105 D 3
(60°02'N, 135°12'W)

Claims 1986: CISCO 1-8, 11-18

91. PART

L. Allen, R. Bilquist
105 D 3
(60°01'N, 135°12'W)

Claims 1985: PART 1-27
Claims 1986: PART 35-38, 47-50; BOUD; CRO 1-41

91. PART

Walhalla Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°17'N, 135°13'W)

Claims 1985: HAVI 1-36

97. ART

K. McCrory
105 D 2
(60°04'N, 134°40'W)

Claims 1985: RAT 1-28

103. CRO

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°03'N, 135°14'W)

Claims 1986: MAC 1-10

103. CRO

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°04'N, 135°14'W)

Claims 1986: BUG 1-28

111. TROLL

G. Harris
105 D 2
(60°05'N, 134°57'W)

Claims 1985: GH 1-32

112. ODD

AGIP Canada Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°12'N, 135°00'W)

Claims 1985: PIE 1-8 Fr.

115. MT. SKUKUM

AGIP Canada Ltd.
Total Erickson Resources Inc.
105 D 3, 6
(60°15'N, 135°27'W)

Claims 1986: MOE 1-99 Fr.

117. EVIEW

G. Harris
105 D 6
(60°26'N, 135°03'W)

Claims 1985: EYE 1-16

118. TIKA

K. McCrory, A. More
105 D 7
(60°18'N, 134°58'W)

Claims 1985: VICKY 1-14

128. UTSHIG

D. Nadrofsky
105 D 16
(60°53'N, 134°22'W)

Claims 1986: DUP 1-22

135. OLLIE

Barker Creek Placer
Exploration Corp.
105 D 6
(60°18'N, 135°03'W)

Claims 1985: NEW 31-39

136. JOE PETTY

G. Harris
105 D 2
(60°00'N, 134°40'W)

Claims 1985: MACK 1-3

138. M & M

R. Olson
105 D 2
(60°03'N, 134°35'W)

Claims 1986: RAINBOW 1-4

147. BEE

Noranda Exloration Co. Ltd.
Silver Sabre Resources Ltd.
105 D 14
(60°47'N, 135°18'W)

Claims 1985: BEE 1-12, 21-24, 36-63

152. MATT

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°01'N, 135°23'W)

Claims 1985: BOLD 1-20

156. CHARLIE

Omni Resources Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°09'N, 135°27'W)

Claims 1985: TEX 1-22

160. MAT

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°12'N, 135°11'W)

Claims 1985: MAT 10-16

166. J.J.

L. Brault, J. Jobin
105 D 3, 4
(60°09'N, 135°30'W)

Claims 1985: ASH 1-20

168. BOTWAT

Rockridge Mining Corp.
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
105 D 6
(60°16'N, 135°25'W)

Claims 1985: BOTWAT 65-84; SAID 1-4, 17-35; THE 1-4,6-7, 49

170. MR

E. Bergvinson
105 D 3, 6
(60°15'N, 135°07'W)

Claims 1986: RM 1-27

170. MR

G. Reynolds
105 D 6
(60°15'N, 135°05'W)

Claims 1985: MR 17-18

173. WAL

J. Jobin, S. Ridgeway, M. Barker
105 D 6
(60°15'N, 135°12'W)

Claims 1985: WAL 66-67
Claims 1986: WAL 78-88

177. A

P. Hildebrand
105 D 7
(60°15'N, 134°55'W)

Claims 1985: A

178. ROSSBANK

L. Lebedoff
105 D 10
(60°34'N, 134°30'W)

Claims 1986: FOX 1-3

178. ROSSBANK

R. Holway
105 D 10
(60°34'N, 134°31'W)

Claims 1985: ROSSBANK 3-32

180. CAMEO

G. Sharp
105 D 14
(60°44'N, 135°05'W)

Claims 1986: P

188. PEERLESS

L. Barrett
105 D 2
(60°05'N, 134°42'W)

Claims 1985: BARB 1-34

215. CAP

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
105 D 15
(60°50'N, 134°40'W)

Claims 1986: CAP 1-40

218. AUL

R.J. Bilquist
105 D 3
(60°01'N, 135°20'W)

Claims 1985: AUL 1-24

219. O.B.I.

E. Bergvinson
105 D 3
(60°14'N, 135°08'W)

Claims 1985: O.B.I. 1-2

220. KIM

Omni Resources Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°09'N, 135°10'W)

Claims 1985: KIM 1-52

221. KIR

Omni Resources Inc.
105 D 3
(60°09'N, 135°23'W)

Claims 1985: KIR 1-33

222. RAIN

S. Ridgway, J. Jobin
105 D 3
(60°14'N, 135°09'W)

Claims 1985: ROB 39-44; RAIN 1-43

223. WIND

S. Ridgway, M. Woods
105 D 3
(60°13'N, 135°15'W)

Claims 1985: WIND 1-18

224. RED RIDGE

G. Davidson, S. Fleurant,
Y. Gervais, J. Jobin,
L. Brault
105 D 6
(60°21'N, 135°10'W)

Claims 1985: PCG 1-12; FOUR 1-64;
67-109

227. MAY

A. Jobin, J. Jobin, L. Brault
105 D 5, 6
(60°17'N, 135°30'W)

Claims 1986: MAY 1-59

233. JB

J. Byrne
105 D 2
(60°06'N, 134°40'W)

Claims 1985: JB 1-16

234. FOX

M. Langlois, J. Jobin
105 D 3
(60°13'N, 135°07'W)

Claims 1986: BARR 17-60

234. FOX

R. Rogers
105 D 3
(60°12'N, 135°06'W)

Claims 1985: FOX 1-32

235. FREEDOM

E. Tritschner, S. Beckett,
P. McCracken
105 D 14
(60°53'N, 135°11'W)

Claims 1986: NANNY; TWO-DRILL;
FREEDOM

236. GMC

W. Hyde
105 D 7
(60°16'N, 134°53'W)

Claims 1985: GMC 1-12

237. STEN

Berglynn Resources Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°10'N, 135°19'W)

Claims 1985: STEN 1-45

238. KID

Skukum Resources
105 D 3
(60°08'N, 135°25'W)

Claims 1985: KID 1-200

239. FALCON

S. Takacs
105 D 11
(60°42'N, 135°19'W)

Claims 1985: FALCON 1-2

240. GLEE

AGIP Canada Ltd.
Total Erickson Resources Ltd.
105 D 3
(60°13'N, 135°21'W)

Claims 1985: GLEE 1-124 Fr.

241. DOUG

Tincup Resources, Inc.
105 D 2
(60°05'N, 134°35'W)

Claims 1985: DOUG 13-22

243. BEN

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
105 D 2
(60°03'N, 134°58'W)

Claims 1986: BEN 1-18

244. TAG

W. Fowler
105 D 2
(60°07'N, 134°33'W)

Claims 1986: TAG 1-20

245. SON

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
105 D 2, 3
(60°11'N, 135°34'W)

Claims 1986: SON 1-10

246. BTT

T. Peever
105 D 3
(60°00'N, 135°15'W)

Claims 1986: BTT 1-10

247. ELSE

R. Robertson
105 D 4
(60°12'N, 135°34'W)

Claims 1986: ELSE 1-37

248. GRANT

J. Ross
105 D 5
(60°19'N, 135°48'W)

Claims 1986: GRANT 1-6

249. ALPHA

R. McCallum
105 D 6
(60°19'N, 135°01'W)

Claims 1986: ALPHA 1-6

250. SOON

M. Elson
105 D 6
(60°25'N, 135°28'W)

Claims 1986: SOON 1-44

251. LILLIAN

K. McCrory
105 D 9
(60°31'N, 134°06'W)

Claims 1986: LILLIAN 1-6

252. ACE

B. Patnode
105 D 11
(60°37'N, 135°26'W)

Claims 1986: ACE 1-4

254. CRANBERRY

B. Stewart
105 D 14
(60°52'N, 135°11'W)

Claims 1986: CRANBERRY

256. JA

A. Routhier
105 D 16
(60°55'N, 135°13'W)

Claims 1986: JA 1-6; AJ 1-6

257. AM

G. Seybold, A. Moreau
105 D 16
(60°52'N, 134°12'W)

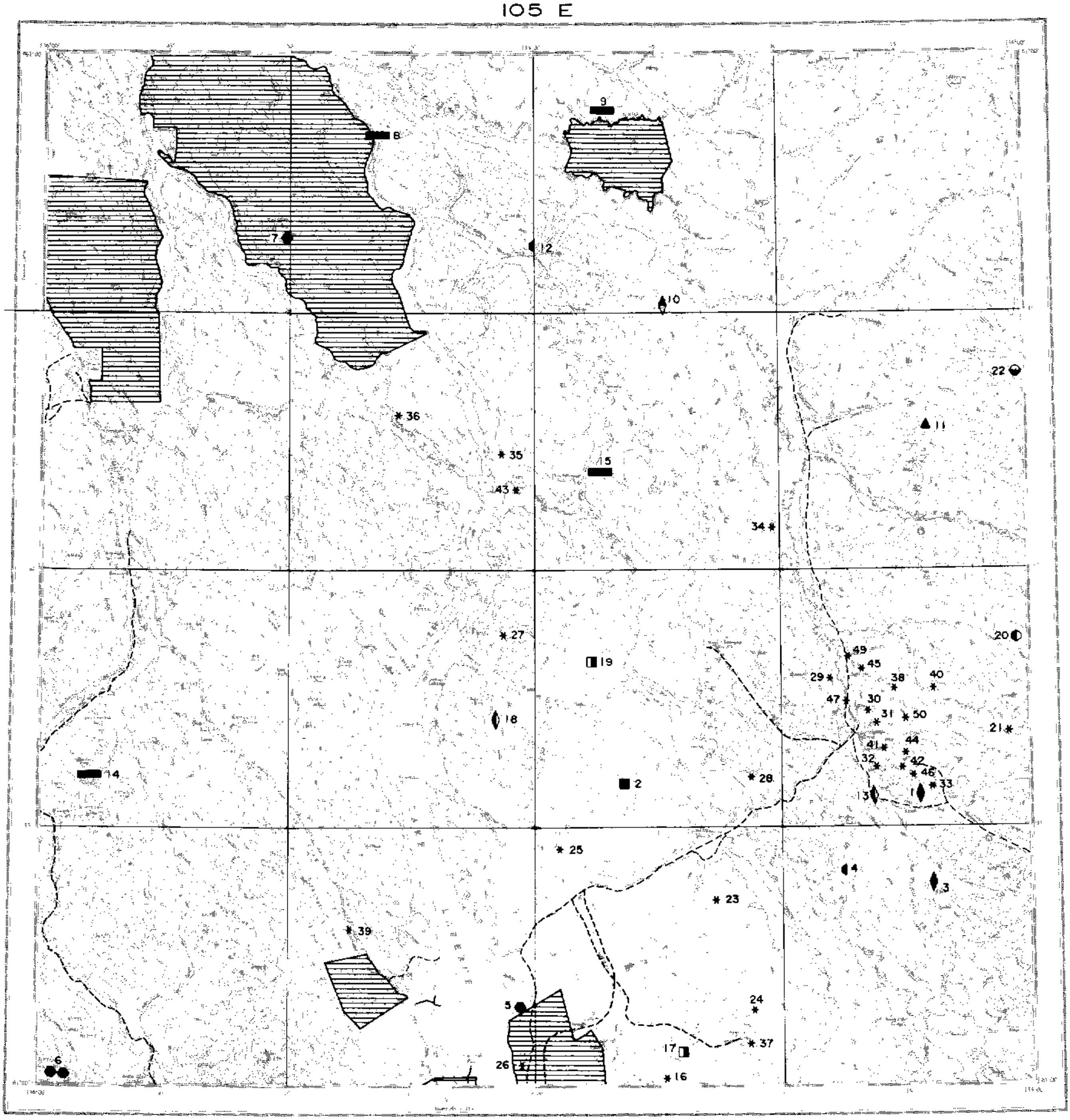
Claims 1986: AM 1-29

96, 128. GAMMON, UTSHIG

Beaver Consulting
M.J. Moreau Enterprises Ltd.
105 D 16
(60°52'N, 134°16'W)

Claims 1985: BYNG 1-102

105 E



LABERGE

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Kilometres

Tote Trail.

Driveable Road.

A Airstrip.

LABERGE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 E)

General Reference: GSC Open File 1101 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1984.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	FLOAT	Vein Au Ag Cu Pb	105 E 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 168)
2	TUV	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 E 7	7	
3	LOON	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 E 1	6	This Report
4	BEE	Occurrence Cu	105 E 1	7	
5	LABERGE	Skarn Cu Fe	105 E 3	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 55-56)
6	TAKHINI	Skarn Cu	105 E 4	7	
7	PACKERS (BAND)	Skarn Cu Fe	105 E 13	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 112-113)
8	CLAIR	Coal	105 E 14	7	Bostock & Lees (1938, p. 16)
9	WALSH	Coal	105 E 15	7	Bostock & Lees (1938, p. 16)
10	SEMENOF	Vein Cu Au Ag	105 E 15	7	
11	ILLUSION	Asbestos	105 E 9	7	D.I.A.N.D., Mines and Minerals Activities (1971, p. 19)
12	CASSIAR BAR	Unclassified Cu Ag	105 E 15, 14	7	
13	SYLVIA	Vein Pb Zn Au Ag Cu	105 E 8	7	
14	CORDUROY	Coal	105 E 5	7	
15	HOOTALINQUA	Coal	105 E 10	7	
16	HIG	Work Target	105 E 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 170)
17	LORI	Porphyry Mo Cu	105 E 2	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 110)
18	MUSTARD (GEM)	Vein Au	105 E 6	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 111)
19	BACON (BOND)	Porphyry Mo Cu	105 E 7	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 111)
20	HAL	Skarn W	105 E 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 170)
21	YETI	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 170)
22	FOG MOUNTAIN	Skarn Zn Pb	105 E 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 121)
23	CROST	Work Target	105 E 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 121)
24	SLINE	Work Target	105 E 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 121)
25	AURIER	Work Target	105 E 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 121)
26	AKEL	Work Target	105 E 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 121)
27	OVOAS	Work Target	105 E 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 121)
28	ENOF	Work Target	105 E 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 122)
29	GERM	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 122)
30	REN	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 122)
31	NC	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 122)
32	MARBEE	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 122); D.I.A.N.D. (1986. p. 84)
33	MAYBE	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 121); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 84)
34	SBS	Work Target	105 E 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 122)
35	HOOT	Work Target	105 E 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 122)
36	RANKL	Work Target	105 E 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 122)
37	TES	Work Target	105 E 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 121)
38	RIM (OWL)	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 121); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 84)
39	JOHN	Work Target	105 E 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 84)
40	GORD	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 84)
41	BUMS	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 84)
42	ERN	Work Target	105 E 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 84)
43	MIDAS	Work Target	105 E 11	9	This Report
44	MAC	Work Target	105 E 8	9	This Report
45	COLT	Work Target	105 E 8	9	This Report
46	DEET	Work Target	105 E 8	9	This Report
47	PHOENIX	Work Target	105 E 8	9	This Report
49	GMC	Work Target	105 E 8	9	This Report
50	AH	Work Target	105 E 8	9	This Report

LOON
Silverquest Resources Ltd.

Gold, Silver, Copper
Vein
105 E 1 (3)
($61^{\circ}12'N$, $134^{\circ}12'W$)
1986

Reference: Craig & Laporte (1972, p. 119-120).

Claims: LOON 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091887 by R.C. Carne and W. Halleran (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

This property was discovered around the turn of the century and two adits up to 115 m long explored the main showing between 1901 and 1910. Between 1932 and 1948, John Stenbraten trenched the main showing and drove another 5 m adit. Between 1953 and 1956, D.J. Kidd did some further trenching and 40 m of drilling. During 1969-1978, P. Sevensma and Quested Mining Corp. carried out grid soil sampling, geological mapping, IP surveys and hand trenching. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1984. The LOON claims were staked in 1985 by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Limited and were purchased by Silverquest Resources Ltd. in 1986.

Description:

Interlayered quartzite, calcareous and non-calcareous schist and greenstone of the Pennsylvanian Boswell Formation are intruded by scattered mafic and felsic dykes. A strong lineament striking north-northeast across the property coincides with a known IP anomaly and is interpreted as a major fault zone. Several other parallel lineaments are also associated with IP anomalies.

The main showing occurs at the south end of the main lineament. Several generations of quartz veining containing chalcopyrite and pyrite with minor galena and secondary copper minerals crosscut a 30 m wide zone of silicified country rock containing disseminated chalcopyrite. Chip samples graded 1.4 g/t Au and 0.01% Cu over 2.4 m and 0.3 g/t Au and 0.3% Cu over 18 m. Selected samples taken from an adit dump, 150 m north of the main showing assayed up to 45 g/t Au, 144 g/t Ag and 10.4% Cu. A second area of widespread silicification and low-grade copper-gold mineralization lies 1.2 km northeast of the main zone.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, 613 soil samples, 18 rock grab samples and 6 rock chip samples were collected on a 1.6 x 1.4 km grid. Soil sample spacing was 30 m on lines 120 m apart. Every second soil sample and all rock samples were analysed for gold and 30-element analyses were run on 13 samples. Three areas of anomalousgold concentration were identified within 250 m of the main showing. Each anomaly was elongated parallel to the major north-northeast structural trend. Gold values up to 1020 ppb Au were reported.

*****

3. LOON

Silverquest Resources Ltd.
105 E 1
(61°12'N, 134°12'W)

Claims 1985: LOON 1-16

10. SEMENOF

O. Davis, C. Hart
105 E 15
(61°47'N, 134°43'W)

Claims 1986: SEM 1-28

13. SYLVIA

A. Parker
105 E 8
(61°17'N, 134°19'W)

Claims 1986: FRANKLIN 1-4

30. REN

R. Asuchak
105 E 8
(61°22'N, 134°20'W)

Claims 1985: LAKE 1-2

31. NC

R. Asuchak
105 E 8
(61°21'N, 134°19'W)

Claims 1986: LONE 1, SOLID 1-4

38. RIM (OWL)

G. Clark, R. Jamieson
105 E 8
(61°23'N, 134°16'W)

Claims 1986: RG 1-16

43. MIDAS

E. Brennan
105 E 11
(61°35'N, 135°02'W)

Claims 1985: MIDAS 5-8

44. MAC

G. McIntyre
105 E 8
(61°20'N, 134°13'W)

Claims 1985: MAC 1-8

45. COLT

B. Trerice
105 E 8
(61°24'N, 134°21'W)

Claims 1986: COLT 1-14, 21-23

46. DEET

All North Resources Ltd.
105 E 8
(61°18'N, 134°13'W)

Claims 1986: DEET 1-24

47. PHOENIX

O. Hansen
105 E 8
(61°22'N, 134°22'W)

Claims 1986: MOTHER; MIKE; DAVID; SHELDON; PHOENIX; KERRI

48. GMC

O. Hansen
105 E 8
(61°25'N, 134°21'W)

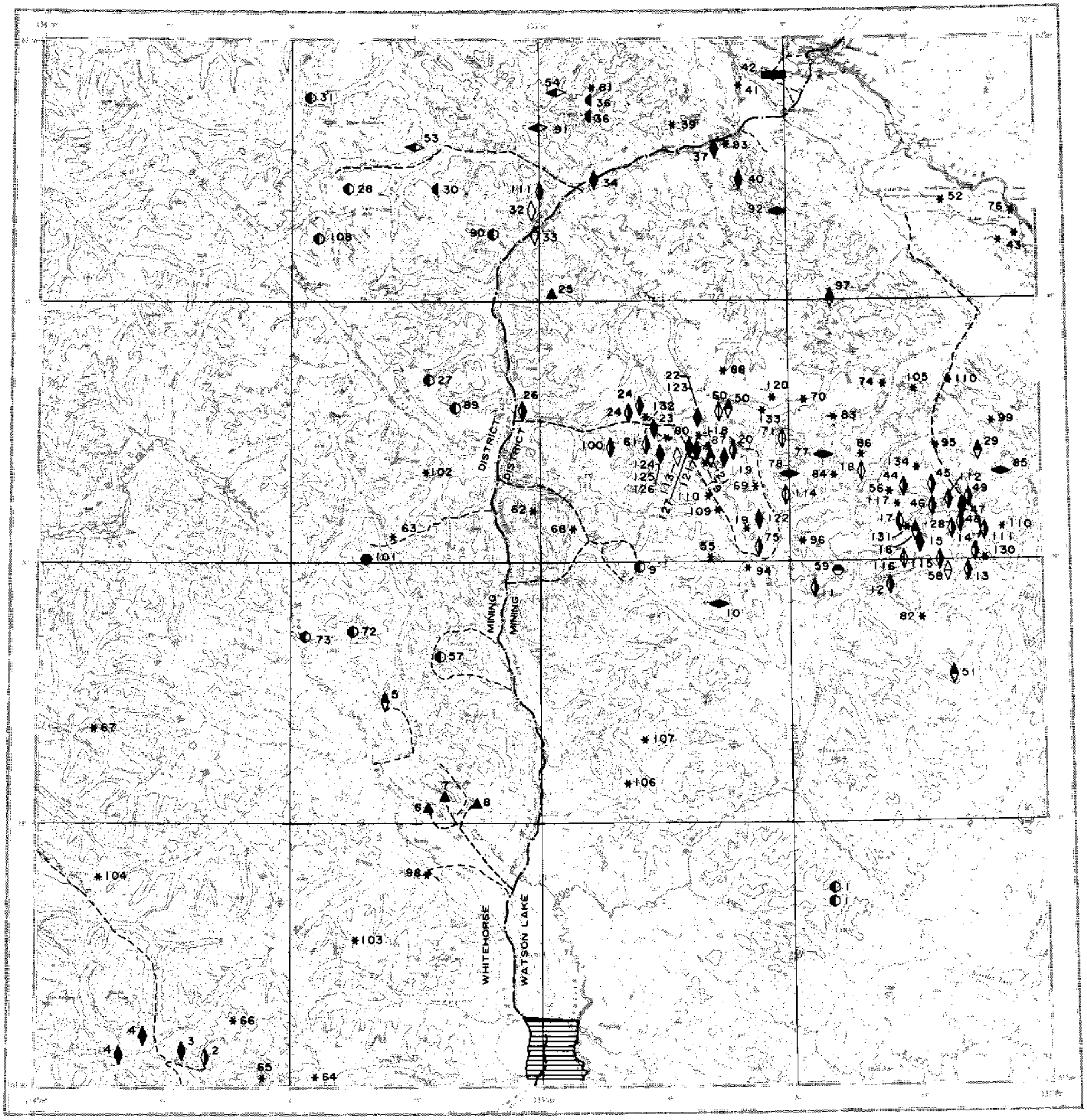
Claims 1986: GMC 1-3

49. AH

O. Hansen
105 E 8
(61°21'N, 134°15'W)

Claims 1986: AH 1-4

105 F



QUIET LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.

Driveable Road.

A Airstrip.

QUIET LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 F)

General References: GSC Open File 486 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1977;
J.G. Abbott, 1986a;
GSC Geochem Open Files 1290 and 564.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	MOLLY	Skarn Mo W	105 F 1	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 126)
2	MOBS	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 4	7	Green (1966, p. 60-62)
3	WOPUS	Vein Au Ag	105 F 4	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 177); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 133)
4	GOPHER	Vein Au Ag	105 F 4	7	Green (1966, p. 60-62); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 123-124)
5	IOLA	Vein, Replacement Cu Pb Zn	105 F 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 123-124)
6	VODKA	Asbestos	105 F 6	7	
7	TOWER PEAK	Asbestos, Vein Cu	105 F 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 126-127)
8	DODY	Asbestos	105 F 6	7	
9	STORMY (PM)	Skarn Mo W	105 F 7	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 173)
10	MM	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag (Ba)	105 F 7	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 60); Morin (1977, p. 83-97)
11	CPA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 8	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 80-81); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 173)
12	SONNY	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90)
13	KAY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 76-77); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90)
14	SHARON (KET)	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	7	This Report
15	OXO	Vein Au Ag	105 F 9	7	Green (1965, p. 42-43); This Report
16	KOPINEC	Vein Cu	105 F 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 133); This Report
17	KETZA RIVER (BOOM, KON)	Vein, Replacement Au	105 F 9	5	This Report
18	JD	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 F 10	7	
19	BOX (JD)	Work Target	105 F 10	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 79,80); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90)
20	GRAYLING	Vein Pb Ag Zn	105 F 10	6	This Report
21	COXALL (SUN)	Vein Cu	105 F 10	7	This Report
22	TYRO	Vein Zn Ag Cu Pb	105 F 10	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90)
23	HADYN	Vein Ag Pb Cu Zn Au	105 F 10	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90)
24	GROUNDHOG	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 10	5	Findlay (1969b, p. 46-47); This Report
25	ROCKY	Asbestos	105 F 15	7	
26	PONY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 11	7	Kindle (1945, p. 24)
27	HAM	Skarn W	105 F 11	7	
28	RISBY	Skarn W	105 F 14	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 123-124)
29	AMBROSE	Vein Cu Ag	105 F 9	7	
30	TUB (BRIE)	Occurrence Pb Zn Cu W	105 F 14	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 112)
31	EVA	Skarn W	105 F 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 173)
32	BARITE MOUNTAIN	Vein Ba	105 F 14	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 123-124)
33	NcNEE	Vein unclassified	105 F 14	7	Kindle (1945, p. 24)
34	CANUSA	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 F 15	7	
35	PESCOD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	6	This Report
36	MT. COOK (GREW)	Occurrence Zn Mo	105 F 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 123-124)
37	LAPIE	Vein Au Ag	105 F 15	7	Kindle (1945, p. 25)
39	DANGER	Work Target	105 F 15	9	Kindle (1945, p. 25); Morin et al (1980, p. 62)
40	MT. ROSS	Vein Au Ag	105 F 15	7	Kindle (1945, p. 25)
41	TRENCH	Work Target	105 F 15	9	Kindle (1945, p. 21); This Report
42	WHISKEY LAKE	Coal	105 F 15	7	Findlay (1967, p. 89); This Report
43	BRUCE LAKE	Work Target	105 F 16	9	This Report
44	MT. MISERY	Vein Ag Pb Cu	105 F 9	7	This Report
45	KEY 3	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	Green (1966, p. 64-68); Findlay (1969b, p. 44-46); This Report
46	LAP 10	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	6	Findlay (1969, p. 44-46); This Report
47	HOEY (F2, F3)	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	105 F 9	6	This Report
48	STUMP (A1)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	2	Findlay (1969, p. 44-46); This Report
49	KETZA KEY	Vein Ag Pb Au	105 F 9	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 174)

51 HOGG	Vein Cu	105 F 8	7	
52 CALGAL (CHUNG)	Work Target	105 F 16	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 64)
53 ASKIN	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 F 14	7	
54 DIRK	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 F 15	7	
55 CONNELL	Work Target	105 F 10	9	This Report
56 FURY	Work Target	105 F 9	9	
57 OBVIOUS	Skarn W	105 F 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 173)
58 NOKLUIT	Syenite breccia pipe REE, Th Nb	105 F 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 175)
59 GUANO	Skarn REE, Nb	105 F 8	7	Chronic and Godwin (1981, p. 55-59, 175)
60 TAKU (GYR)	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 F 10	7	This Report
61 H (PEAK)	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 F 10	6	This Report
62 FIRST	Work Target	105 F 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 176)
63 LAST	Work Target	105 F 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 176)
64 B.R.	Work Target	105 F 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 128-129)
65 MMM (MURPHY)	Work Target	105 F 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 129)
66 TIM	Work Target	105 F 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 129)
67 RPP	Work Target	105 F 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 129)
68 ADDY	Work Target	105 F 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 177)
69 JDX	Work Target	105 F 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 177, 173)
70 McCASH	Work Target	105 F 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 177)
71 FOX	Vein Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	This Report
72 HIDDEN	Skarn W	105 F 6	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 89)
73 AYDUCK	Skarn W	105 F 6	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 129-130)
74 CLO	Work Target	105 F 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 176)
75 GULL	Vein Pb Zn Ag (Ba)	105 F 10	7	Morin et al (1978, p. 79, 80); This Report
76 HOOLEO	Work Target	105 F 16	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 162)
77 CHZERPNOUGH	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag (Ba)	105 F 9	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 81)
78 BNOB	Stratabound Concordant Pb (Ba)	105 F 9, 10	7	This Report
79 SUN	Work Target	105 F 10	9	This Report
80 ANISE	Work Target	105 F 10	9	This Report
81 WIMP	Work Target	105 F 15	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 62)
82 MUMS	Work Target	105 F 8	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 80)
83 TREE	Work Target	105 F 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 61)
84 DROC	Work Target	105 F 9	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 81)
85 HOWRU	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag	105 F 9	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 62)
86 EROS	Work Target	105 F 9	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 82)
87 NOT	Work Target	105 F 10	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 82)
88 RAM	Work Target	105 F 10	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 83); This Report
89 LAP	Skarn W Cu	105 F 11	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 37)
90 PIM	Skarn W Cu	105 F 14	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 37)
91 GK	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 F 14, 13	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 38)
92 ANGIE	Stratabound Concordant Zn Ag	105 F 16, 15	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 38)
93 BOB	Work Target	105 F 15	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 39)
94 GRAY	Work Target	105 F 7	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 60)
95 IGLE	Work Target	105 F 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 61)
96 SEATU	Work Target	105 F 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 62)
97 TOM	Vein Cu Zn	105 F 16, 9	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 63)
98 FER	Work Target	105 F 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 133)
99 NCC	Work Target	105 F 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 133)
100 LORNE	Vein Pb Ag	105 F 10	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 130, 133)
101 MOX	Skarn, Vein Cu Pb Zn Ag	105 F 11	7	This Report
102 SNERD	Work Target	105 F 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 133)
103 PISA	Work Target	105 F 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 131)
104 SAL	Work Target	105 F 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 131-132)
105 TIER	Work Target	105 F 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 132)
106 OXY	Work Target	105 F 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 132)
107 BIG OX	Work Target	105 F 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 132-133)
108 BIG SAM	Skarn W	105 F 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 173)
109 TAY (LP)	Work Target	105 F 10	9	This Report
110 GP	Work Target	105 F 9	9	This Report
111 SOUTH FAULT (F4, F6)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	Abbott (1986, p. 56-66)
112 K33	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	7	Abbott (1986, p. 56-66)
113 TROUT	Vein As	105 F 10	7	This Report
114 ROWE	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 F 10	7	Abbott (1986, p. 56-66)
115 CARL	Vein Pb Zn Ag Cu	105 F 9	7	This Report
116 WHITE	Vein Pb	105 F 9	7	This Report
117 QUILL	Work Target	105 F 9	9	This Report

118 PIKA	Work Target	105 F 10	9	This Report
119 LOON	Vein Ag Au Zn Pb As Cu Ba	105 F 10	7	This Report
120 FALCON	Work Target	105 F 10	9	This Report
121 BEAR	Vein Ag Au	105 F 10	7	This Report
122 GOAT	Vein Ag Au Zn	105 F 10	7	This Report
123 LEAPER	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 F 10	7	This Report
124 RAVEN	Vein, Replacement Pb Ag Au	105 F 10	7	This Report
125 VOLE	Vein, Replacement Pb	105 F 10	7	This Report
126 LYNX	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 F 10	7	This Report
127 BID	Vein Pb Ag Cu As	105 F 10	7	This Report
128 LOWER SWITCHBACK	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	6	This Report
129 PIZZA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	This Report
130 SAB	Work Target	105 F 9	9	This Report
131 ANN	Work Target	105 F 9	9	This Report
132 PAX	Work Target	105 F 10	9	This Report
133 BOBBY	Work Target	105 F 10	9	This Report
134 TEA	Work Target	105 F 9	9	This Report

SHARON
Canamax Resources Inc.
Pacific Trans Ocean Resources

Silver, Lead Vein
105 F 9 (14)
(61°31'N, 132°09'W)

Reference: Findlay (1969a, p. 76-77); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90); Abbott (1986a, p. 56-66).

Claims: KETZA 73-100

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091686 by C.G. Verley (Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.), and of assessment report 091863 by C.N. Orssich and C.J. Hodgson (Canamax).

History:

An old silver showing occurs on this property, and was located in 1968 by soil sampling and bulldozer trenching by Archer, Cathro and Associates for Northwest Explorers Ltd. The claims were staked in 1984 by High River Resources and Quillo Resources to cover ground adjacent to the KETZA RIVER property. They were optioned in August, 1986 to Canamax Resources and Pacific Trans-Ocean.

Description:

Geology of the area is discussed in detail by Abbott (1986). The claims are entirely underlain by Upper Cambrian and Ordovician phyllite.

Current Work and Results:

The 1985 work program conducted by Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd. consisted of geologic mapping, prospecting, stream sediment and reconnaissance soil sampling. A total of 98 reconnaissance and 75 line soil samples were taken on the property. Significant lead and silver anomalies were found at the south end of the claim block.

In 1986, approximately 3 km of access road was reconstructed and two trenches were refurbished on a silver showing on the KETZA 97 claim by Canamax Resources. One trench exposed a 1.3 m wide, 30° - trending, east-dipping zone with abundant sphalerite and galena veinlets.

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KETZA RIVER (BOOM, KON)
Ketza River Mines Ltd.
Pacific Trans Ocean Resources
Canamax Resources Inc.

Gold
Vein/Replacement
105 F 9 (17)
(61°32'N, 132°16'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 127; 1986, p. 90); Abbott (1986, p. 56-66).

Claims: KON 1-98; FRED 1-4; FURY 25-32; JAN 3-6; PEEL 1-6; PEEL 17, 18; PENGUIN 4,7; PIONEER 4.

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091621 by S.E. Parry.

History:

In 1983, the property was optioned by Ketza River Mines Ltd. to Pacific Trans Ocean Resources Ltd., who farmed out 50% of their interest to Canamax. In 1984, an additional 77 KON claims were staked.

Description:

Lower Paleozoic limestone, shale and siltstone are cut by numerous normal and thrust faults. On the property, veins and replacement bodies of arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite carry free gold. Typical replacement bodies are massive, stratabound, and commonly occur in the carbonates or at the contacts between carbonate and clastic units. Locally, the sulphides have been weathered to a depth of 60 m, forming limonite zones with slightly enhanced gold values.

Current Work and Results:

In 1984, exploration included a geochemical soil survey and diamond drilling. A total of 3500 soil samples were collected at 25 m intervals on lines spaced 100 m or 200 m apart. Samples were analysed for gold and arsenic. Anomalies for the two elements are roughly coincident in location and magnitude. The soil survey highlighted areas of known sulphide mineralization and pinpointed four new anomalous zones. Values in soil samples ranged as high as 50 000 ppb Au and 40 000 ppm As.

Fifty-nine diamond drill holes totalling 2424 m were completed. Of these, 22 were recorded for assessment on the KON 10, 12 and 14 claims (Tarn and Penguin zones). Fourteen of these 22 holes intersected gold-bearing massive sulphides.

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RAM GROUP
Regional Resources Ltd.

Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein/Replacement
105 F 9, 10
(20,21,71,78,79,80,60,
61,113,114,118,119,120,
121,122,123,124,125,
126,127)
(61°35'N, 132°35'W)
1985

Reference: Abbott (1986, p. 56-66). Separate references are given for each showing below.

Claims: RAM 1-758

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091768 by M.A. Stammers (Cordilleran Engineering).

Description:

A large number of previously explored showings are within the claim block. Sulphide mineralization consists of silver-gold-lead-zinc vein and replacement deposits. Metasedimentary rocks on the property range in age from Cambrian to Mississippian. Cambrian to Devonian shelf strata consist of shales, phyllite, limestone, dolostone and quartzite. Devono-Mississippian graben related sedimentation consists of chert, shale and pebble conglomerate. This time period also saw extrusion of felsic volcanic flows and tuffs during an extensional tectonic event.

Faults on the property consist of Paleozoic or Cretaceous normal faults which strike north-south and Mesozoic thrust faults resulting from an east-west compression.

The known showings and references are listed and described below:

(20) GRAYLING: (D.I.A.N.D. 1982, p. 127, 133; 1986, p. 90). Sulphide mineralization consists of veins and replacement composed of massive galena, sphalerite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. The upper zone is poorly exposed and a true width is therefore difficult to determine. Continuous chip samples returned values of 522 g/t Ag, 6.03 g/t Au, 21.82% Pb and 1.60% Zn across 6.2 m. The lower zone is 1.6 m thick and assayed 620 g/t Ag, 3.7 g/t Au, 27.25% Pb, and 2.23% Zn. The sulphide mineralization is spatially associated with the contact between Mississippian syenite stocks and Mississippian volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Sulphides probably replace sparry calcite.

(21) COXALL: (Morin et al. 1979, p. 84; D.I.A.N.D. 1986, p. 90). Veins of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite are found in a zone that has been previously explored by trenching and diamond drilling but with unknown results.

(60) GYR: Irregular masses of sphalerite replace dolomite. A grab sample assayed 29.64% Zn and 33.94 g/t Ag.

(71) FOX: Diffuse veinlets of brown carbonate, black sphalerite and minor galena are found in felsenmeer.

(75) GULL: Float boulders of semi-massive pyrite-arsenopyrite and several narrow veins of massive white quartz, 6-10 cm across, contain small amounts of galena and sphalerite and are associated with an intermittent zone of clay alteration and chalcedonic veining.

(78) BNOB: (Morin et al. 1979, p. 83). Stratiform barite in a 9 m thick bed is exposed for 335 m along strike. Mississippian syenite and volcanics in contact with black shale form the surrounding rock types.

(113) TROUT: A steeply dipping north-trending quartz vein approximately 1.5 m across and of unknown length contains variable amounts of pyrite and arsenopyrite. A grab sample assayed 35 g/t Ag, 0.07 g/t Au, 0.15% Pb, and 0.07% Zn.

(118) PIKA: The PIKA showing is located 1000 m west of the GRAYLING showing, at the contact between Mississippian syenite and trachytic volcanic flows and tuffs. The best grab sample assayed 125.5 g/t Ag, 1.26 g/t Au, 9.95% Pb, 7.30% Zn and 8.91% Cu.

(119) LOON: Several small, widely spaced veins contain small amounts of silver, gold, zinc and lead. One vein contains arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite, and several others contains galena, barite, and tetrahedrite in quartz-carbonate gangue.

(120) FALCON: Boulders of massive barite and barite-galena are associated with a large geochemical soil anomaly derived from pyritized felsic volcanics.

(121) BEAR: Grab samples from veins containing disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite assayed as high as 125.8 g/t Ag and 1.6 g/t Au.

(122) GOAT: Sparse float of coarse grained galena, and quartz-carbonate containing disseminations and blebs of sphalerite assayed 1136.9 g/t Ag and 0.068 g/t Au.

(123) LEAPER: Altered Mississippian syenite contains galena-quartz calcite veins and massive galena veins including one as wide as 0.45 m and one that assayed as high as 360.7 g/t Ag, 0.34 g/t Au and 80.5% Pb.

(124) RAVEN: A large north-trending geochemical soil anomaly is associated with small veins and replacement zones of disseminated galena and iron oxides. A selected grab sample assayed 782.0 g/t Ag, 4.8 g/t Au and 22.4% Pb.

(125) VOLE: Float contains small amounts of galena and pyrite in oxidized carbonate veins which replace dolomite.

(126) LYNX: Devono-Mississippian shale and Cambro-Ordovician phyllite host two closely spaced float occurrences which consist of sphalerite, galena, and pyrite in a fine grained quartz, barite matrix; and iron oxides in quartz veins and breccia containing galena. A grab sample from the latter type assayed 1024.1 g/t Ag, 20.9 g/t Au, and 54.6% Pb.

(127) BID: Vein float with galena, quartz and pyrite contains silver, lead and arsenic. Small veins returned values up to 547.9 g/t Ag.

Current Work and Results:

Much of the 1985 work program consisted of describing and sampling the above mentioned occurrences. As well, grid preparation, soil geochemical surveys, minor hand trenching and geological mapping were carried out. A total of 19 large soil anomalies were delineated, some of them coinciding with exposed mineral or float occurrences.

Details of the work include 37.2 km of line cutting, 5715 soil samples, chip sampling of showings, and mapping at scales from 1:10 000 to 1:500.

*****

SHARON
S. Case

Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein
105 F 8 (14)
(61°29'N, 132°08'W)
1986

Reference: Abbott (1986a, p. 56-66).

Claims: PESCOD 1-12

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091858 by B.V. Hall.

History:

In 1987, Archer, Cathro and Associates, on behalf of Northwest Explorers Ltd., performed a reconnaissance survey of soil geochemistry and geological mapping and located silver and lead soil anomalies. Trenching in 1968 exposed a silver-bearing galena- sphalerite vein located on the present PESCOD 3 and 4 claims. The main vein assayed 710 g/t Ag and 28.0% Pb over 1.8 m, and a secondary structure assayed 31 g/t Ag and 2.0% Pb. Aerial photography was also completed over the property in 1968.

The PESCOD 1-12 claims were staked in September, 1985, and the PESCOD 29-31 in August, 1986.

Description:

The property is underlain by upper Cambrian to lower Ordovician phyllite. This unit is thrust onto upper Devonian to Mississippian black slate with minor interbedded grit and greywacke. Mississippian volcanic rocks overlie these rocks and consist of andesitic to trachytic lapilli tuff, breccia and flow rock, black argillaceous slates, siliceous "cherty tuff" and minor limestone.

A northwest-trending eastside down normal fault, cutting through the centre of the claims, juxtaposes upper Cambrian to Ordovician phyllites against Devonian to Mississippian shales and Mississippian volcanic rocks. These structures appear to be important in controlling mineralization in some nearby vein showings. The 110°-trending galena-sphalerite vein on the PESCOD claims attains 2.5 m thickness and a weighted average across this was 1210 g/t Ag, 27.08% Pb, and 16.48% Zn with 0.45% Cu and 0.38% Sb. A north-trending quartz vein with clots of galena and sphalerite assayed 40.1 g/t Ag, 0.9% Pb and 0.69% Zn across 50 cm.

Current Work and Results:

In August 1986, soil sampling was conducted on the PESCOD 1-4 claims. Forty-two soil samples and one silt sample were collected at 25 m intervals on 50 m spaced lines (soils); samples were analysed for lead, zinc, silver, copper and cadmium. Values were uniformly low except for a diffuse east-trending lead (and minor zinc) anomaly centred over an old trench located on the boundary of PESCOD 3 and 4.

******

WHISKEY LAKE
Cyprus Anvil Mines Ltd.

Coal
105 F 15, 16 (42)
(61°58'N, 132°30'W)
1981

Reference: Findlay (1967, p. 89).

Coal Leases: 2984, 2985, 2986

Source: Summary by B.A. Lueck from assessment report 090816 by Cyprus Anvil Mines Ltd.

Description:

Poorly consolidated Tertiary sediments contain coal seams up to 1.4 m thick. Analyses of coal from trenches and drill holes give it a rank of low volatile bituminous coal. This coal is of relatively good quality compared to other coal deposits in the Tintina Trench. This is believed to be due to high level thermal metamorphism in the area.

Ash content of the smaller coal seams ranges from 25.1% to 44.1%. The larger coal seams contain 8.6% to 16.5% ash. The heat value of the better coal is 7041 to 7317 k cal/kg.

Surface mineable coal from two larger 1.4 m seams shows reserves in the order of a few hundred thousand tonnes.

The main environmental concerns associated with coal burning are the volumes of ash waste, and the amount of emmission of sulphur dioxide gas which forms sulphuric acid droplets in the atmosphere (i.e., acid rain). In both respects, the quality of the Ross River coal is quite good as it is relatively low ash and the sulphur content is very low (0.22% to 0.49%).

*****

BRUCE LAKE
A. Carlos

Work Target
105 F 16 (43)
61°48'N, 132°03'W)
1985

Reference: Green and Godwin (1964, p. 42-43); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90).

Claims: LUKESHANE 1-48

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091627 by A. Carlos.

History:

Staking of the LUKESHANE claims in the spring of 1984 followed regional geochemical surveys and prospecting along the Tintina Trench, and subsequent discovery of highly brecciated siliceous sedimentary rocks in float near gold anomalies.

Description:

According to 1:250 000 geologic mapping by Tempelman-Kluit (1977), the area is underlain by Carboniferous and Permian dunite, peridotite and pyroxenite with serpentinized equivalents.

Current Work and Results:

In March and April, 1985, 38.8 km and 6.4 km of VLF-EM surveys were performed on two grids. A small portion of the former was also used for a magnetometer survey.

The VLF-EM survey and with airphoto interpretation indicate the presence of two NNW- and NNE-trending faults. Disseminated graphite found in hydrothermal breccia float may be the source of the anomalies.

****

MT. MISERY
Canamax Resources Inc.
Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources

Silver, Lead Vein
105 F 9 (44)
(61°35'N, 132°17'W)

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90); Abbott (1986a, p. 56-66).

Claims: KETZA 1-20

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091724 by C.G. Verley (Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.) and by D.S. Emond of assessment report 091863 by C.N. Orssich and C.J. Hodgson (Canamax Resources Inc.).

History:

The claims cover the Mt. Misery silver vein which was explored by an adit in the late 1950's. The claims were staked in 1984 by High River Resources

Ltd. and Quillo Resources Inc. to cover ground adjacent to the Canamax/Pacific Trans-Ocean KETZA RIVER property. In August, 1986 Canamax and Pacific Trans-Ocean optioned the ground.

Description:

The slopes of Mt. Misery (northwestern claims) consist of buff- weathering calcareous phyllite; and the peak consists of Silurian dolomite overlain by Silurian quartzite and Devonian dolomite. The eastern claims are underlain by an east-dipping succession of Upper Cambrian calcareous phyllite; Silurian and Devonian dolomitic siltstone and dolomite with lenses of Silurian quartzite; Upper Devonian black shale and chert; and Mississippian buff siliceous siltstone and tuff.

The silver showing is in a northwest-trending fault which passes between the double peaks of Mt. Misery. Galena-bearing rubble is found near the summit of Mt. Misery.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd. conducted geological mapping, prospecting and sediment and talus fines sampling. A few silver-lead geochemical anomalies were detected.

In 1986, further geochemical sampling was done by Canamax. A total of 94 soil samples were collected at 50 m intervals on lines parallel to contours, and were analysed for copper, silver, zinc, lead, gold and arsenic.

*****

HOEY (F2, F3)
Canamax Resources Inc.

Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc Vein
105 F 8,9 (47)
(61°32'N, 132°10'W)

Reference: Findlay (1969b, p. 44-66); Abbott (1986a, p. 56-66).

Claims: A 1-8; B 1-8; C 1-8; D 1-4; CAMP 2-15; DUB 1-8; GEM 1-6; HOPE 1-8; PETE 1-3; OK 1-7; BUD 1-2; RAIN 1-6; AL 1-6; SADDLE 1-6; SNOW

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091871 by C.N. Orssich, F.R. Harris, and C.J. Hodgson.

History:

Most of the claims were staked at various times in the 1970's and some were added in 1985. They are owned by Iona Industries Inc. and are optioned to Canamax Resources Inc.

Description:

Geology and mineral occurrences in the area are described in detail by Abbott (1986).

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, Canamax Resources Inc. drilled a total 95 m of NQ core in 13 holes. Eight holes on the GEM 4 and 6, and SADDLE 4 claims totalling 603.8 m were applied for assessment credit. Six of those holes tested three north-trending shear zones with associated silver and gold mineralization; and two tested possible precious metal mantos in Silurian dolomite and dolomite breccia overlying Silurian quartzite.

*****

MOX
Hudson Bay Exploration
and Development Co. Ltd.

Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver
Skarn
105 F 11 (101)
(61°08'N, 133°18'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 130-131, 133).

Claims: MOX 1-14, 16, 21-60

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091675 by G. Bidwell.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, known mineralized areas and geochemical anomalies were hand trenched and sampled. Potential tonnages are believed to be low as some of the better silver values are located in a calc-silicate roof pendant within a granitic intrusion.

******

LP
Cominco Ltd.

Gold Vein
105 F 10 (109)
(61°33'N, 132°40'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90).

Claims: TAY 1-21; LP 1-63

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment reports 091777 and 091674 by J. Klein and I.A. Paterson.

Description:

The property is underlain by flat lying Cambro-Ordovician quartzite, quartz-biotite-muscovite schist and banded limestone. East of the property, these rocks are in fault contact with Devono-Mississippian shales, volcanics and syenites. A plug of Cretaceous quartz monzonite lies to the west.

On the property, float boulders of quartz and pyrrhotite + chalcopyrite + galena + arsenopyrite replace schist.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1985 included geological mapping, soil and silt sampling, 40.8 km of linecutting and grid establishment, airborne EM and magnetic geophysical surveys and diamond drilling.

Soil and silt sampling detected a weak copper-gold anomaly which coincides with float mineralization.

The airborne geophysical surveys consisted of 161 line-km flown by helicopter. Strong, sub-parallel conductors were defined near the eastern edge of the claims.

A total of 532.8 m of drilling in five holes was done over coincident EM, magnetic and geochemical anomalies. The best value was 2.8 g/t Au over 4.9 m in DDH 85-1.

*****

CARL
Canamax Resources Inc.
Pacific Trans-Ocean

Lead, Silver, Zinc,
Copper Vein
105 F 8, 9 (115)
(61°30'N, 132°12'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: Abbott (1986a, p. 56-66).

Claims: KETZA 43-72; 101-102

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091687 by C.G. Verley (Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.) and by D.S. Emond of assessment report 091863 by C.N. Orssich and C.J. Hodgson (Canamax Resources Inc.).

History:

The claims were staked in 1984 by High River Resources Ltd. and Quillo Resources Inc. to cover ground adjacent to Canamax Resources/Pacific Trans-Ocean's KETZA RIVER (BOOM) property. In August, 1986 the claims were optioned to Canamax Resources and Pacific Trans-Ocean.

Description:

Geology of the area is discussed in detail by Abbott (1986). In the western and central parts of the property, Upper Proterozoic quartzite and phyllite are overlain by Lower Cambrian mudstone, phyllite and limestone, and separated from overlying Upper Cambrian shale by an erosional unconformity. A northwest-trending normal fault on the eastern edge of the claims down-drops strata on the adjacent WHITE property.

Silver-lead-zinc-bearing veins and replacements are hosted by Lower Cambrian carbonates. Siluro-Devonian carbonates host galena and sphalerite-bearing quartz veins. Float of auriferous arsenopyrite occurs at the edge of the claim block which is adjacent to the KETZA RIVER (BOOM) occurrence.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1985, consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and limited talus fines and stream sediment sampling. Geochemical sampling indicated a number of moderate lead-zinc-silver anomalies.

In 1986, Canamax collected 519 geochemical soil samples at 25 m intervals on lines roughly parallel to contours.

Gold and arsenic anomalies, with or without lead and silver, form a west-northwest-trending line 4 km long which could be the expression of a fault. The largest anomaly is 800 m long and is predominantly arsenic, with lead and minor gold and silver.

*****

WHITE
Canamax Resources Inc.
Pacific Trans-Ocean

Lead Vein
105 F 8,9 (116)
(61°30'N, 132°17'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: Abbott (1986a, p. 56-66).

Claims: KETZA 21-36, 37 Fr., 38, 39 Fr., 40, 41 Fr., 42; HR 1-14

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091688 by C.G. Verley (Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.) and by D.S. Emond of assessment report 091863 by C.N. Orssich and C.J. Hodgson (Canamax Resources Inc.).

History:

The KETZA claims were staked in 1984 by High River Resources Ltd. and Quillo Resources Inc. and were optioned to Canamax and Pacific Trans-Ocean in August, 1986. The HR 1-14 were added on that year.

Description:

The property is underlain by Upper Cambrian variably calcareous phyllite overlain by Ordovician and Silurian black graptolitic shale, Silurian to Devonian dolomite, Upper Devonian to Mississippian shale, and Mississippian felsic tuff. The western claims are cut by a northwest-trending normal fault.

Massive pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite-pyrite and limonite float, similar to the nearby KETZA RIVER (BOOM) occurrence, is found on the claims.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd. performed geologic mapping, prospecting and limited talus fines and stream sediment sampling. Several areas of anomalous gold-arsenic were discovered.

In 1986, Canamax collected an additional 519 samples at 25 m spacings on three lines parallel to contours.

Lead and silver anomalies with values up to 940 ppm Pb and 4.2 ppm Ag and up to 850 m long were revealed

*****

QUILL
High River Resources Ltd.
Quillo Resources Inc.

Gold
Vein/Replacement
105 F 9 (117)
(61°33'N, 132°17'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 90).

Claims: QUILL 4, 6, 17-22

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 091684 by C.G. Verley (Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.).

History:

The QUILL claims were staked in May 1984 for High River Resources Ltd., and are currently held under a joint venture agreement between High River Resources and Quillo Resources.

Description:

Precambrian to Lower Cambrian phyllite and sandstone are overlain by Lower Cambrian carbonate along a sheared contact. Two types of sulphide mineralization were found in the Precambrian-Lower Cambrian clastics. The first is massive, auriferous pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite boulder-size float in the central part of the claim group. The second is a well developed, steeply dipping northwest trending fracture system, which forms a sheeted or stockwork-like zone extending across the width of the property. Vuggy quartz veins with pyrite and arsenopyrite are common fracture fillings, and wallrock is typically bleached and contains disseminated pyrite.

Current Work and Results:

The 1985 work program consisted of preliminary geological mapping, prospecting, talus fines and stream sediment sampling, as well as limited soil sampling. High background levels of gold and arsenic were encountered across the entire sampled area. Anomalous gold and arsenic were found in talus fines below sulphide bearing veins; and soil sampling above and adjacent to massive pyrrhotite had values of up to 3289 ppm As and 685 ppb Au.

*****

SOUTH FAULT (F4,F6)
S. Case

Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein
105 F 9 (111)
($61^{o}33$'N, $132^{o}06$'W)
1986

Reference: Abbott (1986, p. 56-66).

Claims: PIZZA 21-26

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091859 by B.V. Hall.

History:

In 1987, Archer, Cathro and Associates found galena-bearing float which assayed 5140 g/t Ag. Trenching encountered abundant oxides and fault breccia. The PIZZA claims were staked in 1985.

Description:

This vein is on a northwest-trending normal fault which separates Cambro-Ordovician calcareous phyllites to the west, from Silurian tan-weathering, thin bedded to platy dolomitic siltstones and sandstones to the east. On the southern portion of the claims, upper Devonian to Mississippian, black, recessive, thin-bedded, siliceous, carbonaceous slate interbedded with grit and greywacke is overlain by Mississippian volcanic rocks. The latter include andesitic to trachytic lapilli tuffs, breccias and flows that are interbedded with black argillaceous slates, siliceous "cherty" tuffs and minor limestone.

Veins and veinlets containing galena and sphalerite occur in brecciated dolomite with oxide minerals, calcite and rock flour. Two 1985 assay samples contained 2.60% Pb, 2.51% Zn and 88.1 g/t Ag; and 1.88% Pb, 1.43% Zn and 505.0 g/t Ag. These samples were also enriched in barium, cadmium, copper, antimony, tin and tungsten.

Current Work and Results:

In July, 1986, soil sampling was performed on the PIZZA 21-26 claims. Eighty-two samples were collected at 25 m intervals on four 50 m spaced lines, and were analyzed for lead, zinc, silver, copper and cadmium. Two north-striking soil geochemical anomalies lie 150 m apart; one follows an old trench (F-6), is over 100 m long, and is anomalous in all five elements; the other anomaly was outlined by lead, zinc and silver with values up to 1022 ppm Pb, 1889 ppm Zn and 14.7 ppm Ag.

*****

LOWER SWITCHBACK
Canamax Resources Inc.

Silver, Lead Vein
105 F 9 (128)
(61°32'N, 132°10'W)
1985

References: Abbott (1986a).

Claims: SADDLE 1-6; GEM 1

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091834 by C. Orssich.

History:

This is an old occurrence, discovered by Iona Silver Mines, which has never been recorded in "Yukon Exploration and Geology" reports.

Description:

According to Abbott (pers. comm., 1987) the LOWER SWITCHBACK occurrence is located close to and may be an extension of the HOEY (shown as #47 on Abbott's 1986 map in Figure 1, and described in detail on p. 64).

Current Work and Results:

In September, 1985 one NQ diamond drill hole totalling 86.87 m was completed on the GEM 1 claim. The hole intersected an interbedded sequence of stylolitic dolomite, shale and phyllitic dolomite, cut by a pyritic light green grey, sanidine porphyry dyke. The dolomite is brecciated in several places to "collapse", "crackle" and "rubble" breccias. Quartz, dolomite, ankerite, pyrite and galena occur in breccia matrices, and in veins cutting the dolomite. Pyrite and galena also occur locally in stylolites in the dolomite.

*****

12. SONNY

G. Clark
105 F 8
(61°28'N, 132°16'W)

Claims 1986: ST. PETER 1-8

12. SONNY

B. Hall
105 F 8
(61°30'N, 132°16'W)

Claims 1985: PIZZA 1-30, 33-48, 53-56

14. SHARON (KET)

Canamax Resources Inc.
105 F 8, 9
(61°30'N, 132°08'W)

Claims 1985: KET 1-4

17. KETZA RIVER (BOOM, KON)

Canamax Resources Inc.
105 F 9
(61°32'N, 132°12'W)

Claims 1985: SADDLE 1-6; KON 99-133 Fr.; KON 134-261 (including fractions)

19. BOX (JD)

B. PRESTON
105 F 10
(61°32'N, 132°36'W)

Claims 1986: MAT 1-4

24. GROUNDHOG

H.P. Holdings Ltd.
Yukon Minerals Corporation
105 F 10
(61°37'N, 132°49'W)

Claims 1986: VER 1-11; HV 1-118

55. CONNELL

Cominco Ltd.
105 F 7, 10
(61°31'N, 132°35'W)

Claims 1985: LP 1-4, 7-93, 95-175

58. NOKLUIT

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.
105 F 8
(61°29'N, 132°10'W)

Claims 1986: KATZ 1-46

60. TAKU

Regional Resources Ltd.
105 F 10
(61°47'N, 132°34'W)

Claims 1985: RAM 731-758

84. DROC

M. Barker, L. Brault,
Y. Gervais
105 F 9
(61°34'N, 132°24'W)

Claims 1986: EVE 1-20

109. SA

B. Patnode
105 F 9
(61°40'N, 132°10'W)

Claims 1985: S.A. 1-2

110. WEBB

G. Clark
105 F 14, 15
(61°50'N, 133°00'W)

Claims 1985: WEBB 1-20

111. PESCOD

S. Case
105 F 8, 9
(61°30'N, 132°09'W)

Claims 1985: PESCOD 1-12
Claims 1986: PESCOD 29-31

116. WHITE

Canamax Resources Inc.
105 F 8, 9
(61°30'N, 132°15'W)

Claims 1985: HR 1-14

130. SAB

B. Patnode
105 F 8, 9
(61°30'N, 132°07'W)

Claims 1985: SAB 1-2

131. ANN

J. Miller
105 F 9
(61°32'N, 132°17'W)

Claims 1985: ANN 1-4

132. PAX

A. and J. Fekete
105 F 10
(61°38'N, 132°47'W)

Claims 1985: PAX 1-8; RAX 1-6

133. BOBBY

Canamax Resources Ltd.
105 F 10
(61°38'N, 132°33'W)

Claims 1986: MAC 1-44; BOB 1-56

134. TEA

J. Seward
105 F 9
(61°35'N, 132°14'W)

Claims 1986: TEA 1-6

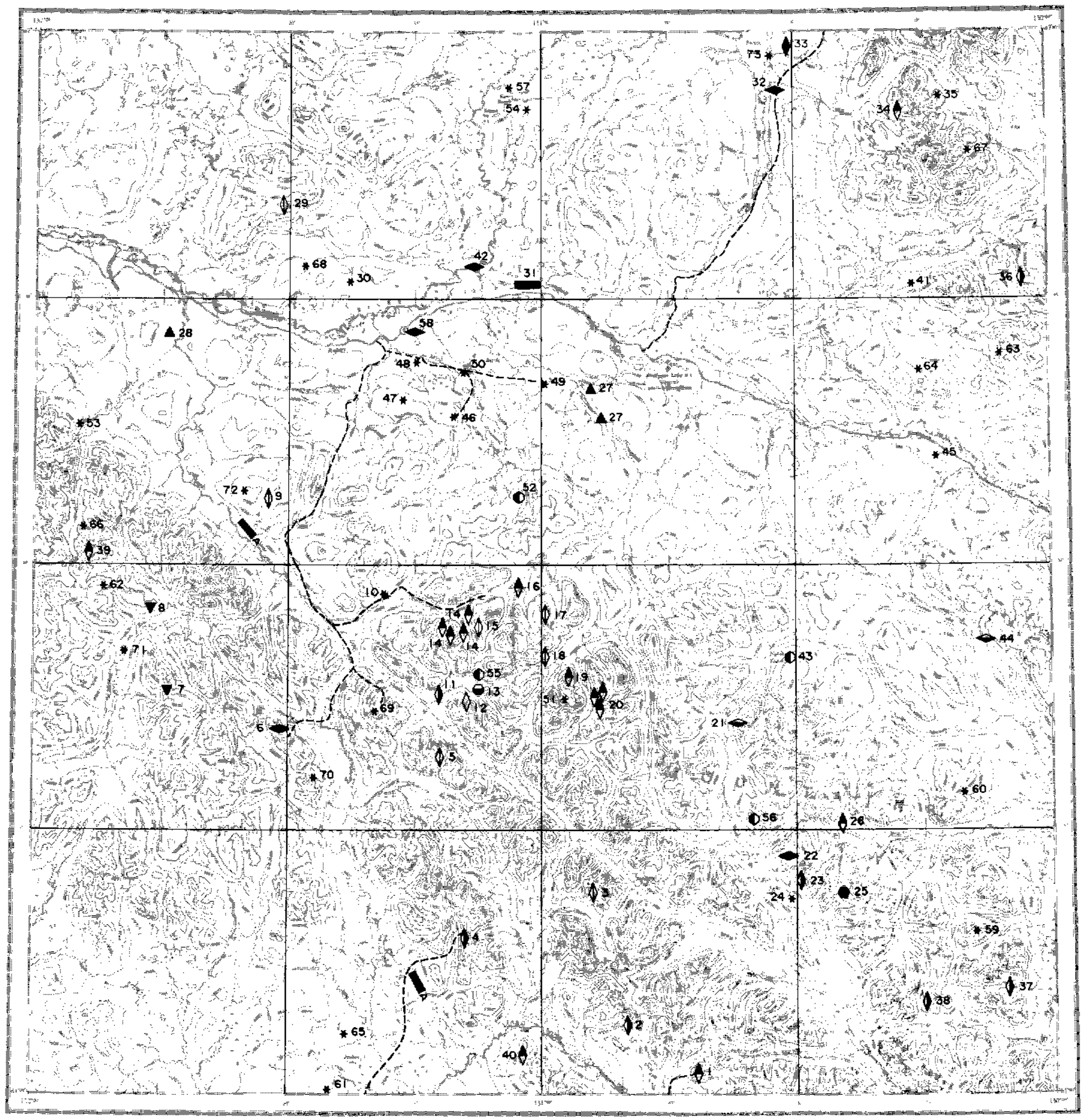
135. GP

G. Clark
105 F 9
(61°32'N, 132°05'W)

Claims 1986: GP 1-12

NOTES

105 G



FINLAYSON LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Kilometres

Tote Trail.

Driveable Road.

A Airstrip.

FINLAYSON LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 G)

General References: GSC Open File 486 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1977;
GSC Geochem Open File.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	MONT	Vein Cu	105 G 2	7	Findlay (1967, p. 64-65); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 136); This Report
2	BLUEBERRY	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu W	105 G 2	7	
3	SLAM	Vein Zn Cu	105 G 2	7	
4	TINTINA (EAGLE)	Vein, Replacement Ag Pb Zn	105 G 3	2	Morin et al (1977, p. 199-203)
5	PLUMB (NOLE)	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 G 6	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 86)
6	FH (JOE)	Stratabound Concordant Ag Pb Zn Cu Ba	105 G 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 176-177)
7	McNEIL	Stratabound Discordant	105 G 5	7	
8	AXE	Stratabound Discordant	105 G 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 177)
9	HOO	Vein, Replacement Zn Pb Cu	105 G 12	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 85-86)
10	EL	Work Target	105 G 6	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 79)
11	PICK	Vein Ag Pb	105 G 6	7	
12	GRASS	Vein Mo W	105 G 6	7	
13	SANDERS	Skarn Pb Zn Cu	105 G 6	7	
14	RILEY	Vein Cu Pb	105 G 6	7	
15	ZIELINSKI	Vein Pb Zn Cu Ag	105 G 6	7	
16	RIVIERA	Vein, Replacement Cu Zn	105 G 6	7	
17	GYP	Vein Pb Zn Cu	105 G 7	7	
18	GEE	Vein Pb	105 G 7	7	
19	PIT	Vein Zn Cu Ag Au	105 G 7	7	
20	ROB	Vein Cu Pb Ag	105 G 7	7	
21	PACK	Stratabound Concordant Zn Cu	105 G 7	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 180); Morin (1981b)
22	FYRE	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag (Ba)	105 G 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 135); Morin (1981b)
23	TOP	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 G 1	7	
24	DUB	Work Target	105 G 2	9	Findlay (1967, p. 59-60)
25	MM	Skarn Cu	105 G 1	7	
26	VINCENT	Vein Cu	105 G 8	7	
27	BOT	Asbestos	105 G 10	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 85)
28	PUP	Asbestos	105 G 12	7	
29	CHOW	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 G 13	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 88)
30	DOL	Work Target	105 G 14	9	
31	CAMPBELL	Coal	105 G 14	7	Keele (1910, p. 50)
32	PHIL (BOB)	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu	105 G 15	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 180, 182)
33	PAY	Vein, Replacement Au Ag Pb Zn	105 G 15	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 81-83)
34	RIS	Vein Cu	105 G 16	7	
35	SPUD	Work Target	105 G 16	7	Tempelman-Kluit (1974c, p. 44)
36	JAKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 G 16	7	
37	MAP	Vein Ag Pb	105 G 1	7	
38	WATERS	Vein Ag Pb	105 G 1	7	
39	ZIMMER	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 G 12	7	
40	INGS	Vein Cu	105 G 3	7	
41	HARMAN	Work Target	105 G 16	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 88)
42	ELECTRIC	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 G 14	7	This Report
43	MYDA	Skarn W	105 G 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p.180)
44	FETISH	Stratabound Concordant Cu Zn Pb	105 G 8	7	Morin (1981b); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 177)
45	QUANDARY	Work Target	105 G 9	9	
46	FREGERG	Work Target	105 G 11	9	
47	FLIN	Work Target	105 G 11	9	
48	FLON	Work Target	105 G 11	9	
49	HUDSON	Work Target	105 G 10	9	
50	AIRBORNE	Work Target	105 G 11	9	
51	TOKE	Work Target	105 G 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 180)
52	FOG	Skarn W	105 G 11	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 181)
53	STARR	Work Target	105 G 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 182)
54	GONZO	Work Target	105 G 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 182)
55	BOOT	Skarn W	105 G 6	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 181)
56	HOWDEE	Skarn W	105 G 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 182)

57 DWONK	Work Target	105 G 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 182)
58 EAGLE (FRED)	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 G 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 182)
59 PY	Work Target	105 G 1	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 164)
60 MONEY	Work Target	105 G 8	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 166)
61 BOW	Work Target	105 G 3	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 85)
62 NMT	Work Target	105 G 5	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 203)
63 TIL	Work Target	105 G 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 65)
64 IRENE	Work Target	105 G 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 67)
65 PAT	Work Target	105 G 3	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 85)
66 NEW	Work Target	105 G 12	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 87)
67 SAS	Work Target	105 G 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 136)
68 LEACH	Work Target	105 G 14	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 128-129)
69 CYR	Work Target	105 G 6	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 64)
70 WHIT	Work Target	105 G 5	9	This Report
71 GUY	Work Target	105 G 5	9	This Report
72 SARAH	Work Target	105 G 12	9	This Report
73 PELLY	Work Target	105 G 15	9	This Report

ELECTRIC
A. Carlos

Work Target
105 G 14 (42)
(61°46'N, 131°15'W)
1981

Reference: D.I.A.N.D (1985, p. 177).

Claims: BINGO 1-4

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091774 by R. Stroshein.

History:

The BINGO claims were staked in April of 1980 and were optioned by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development under an agreement with Pelly Banks Syndicate. The agreement has since lapsed.

Description:

Pale green muscovite-chlorite-quartz phyllite and medium green amphibole-chlorite phyllite underlie the claim group near an overlying unit of graphite phyllite. Zinc-lead mineralization has been found on the adjacent EAGLE claims near the contact between siliceous green phyllites and graphite phyllites.

Current Work and Results:

This 1981 program was not documented in earlier reports. Linecutting was carried out on March 16 and 17, 1981 for the purpose of reconnaissance electromagnetic and magnetic surveys. Subsequently all lines were chained at 25 m (horizontal) intervals using a secant chaining method for slope correction. Due to equipment malfunction the EM max-min survey and magnetic surveys were not conducted.

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1. MONT

W. Hashka, R. Zimmerman
105 G 2
(61°02'N, 130°45'W)

Claims 1985: RAD 1-14, AU 1-14

70. WHIT

D. Halstead
105 G 5
(61°25'N, 131°50'W)

Claims 1985: WHIT 1-2

71. GUY

W. Shenfield
105 G 5
(61°25'N, 131°50'W)

Claims 1986: GUY 1-2

72. SARAH

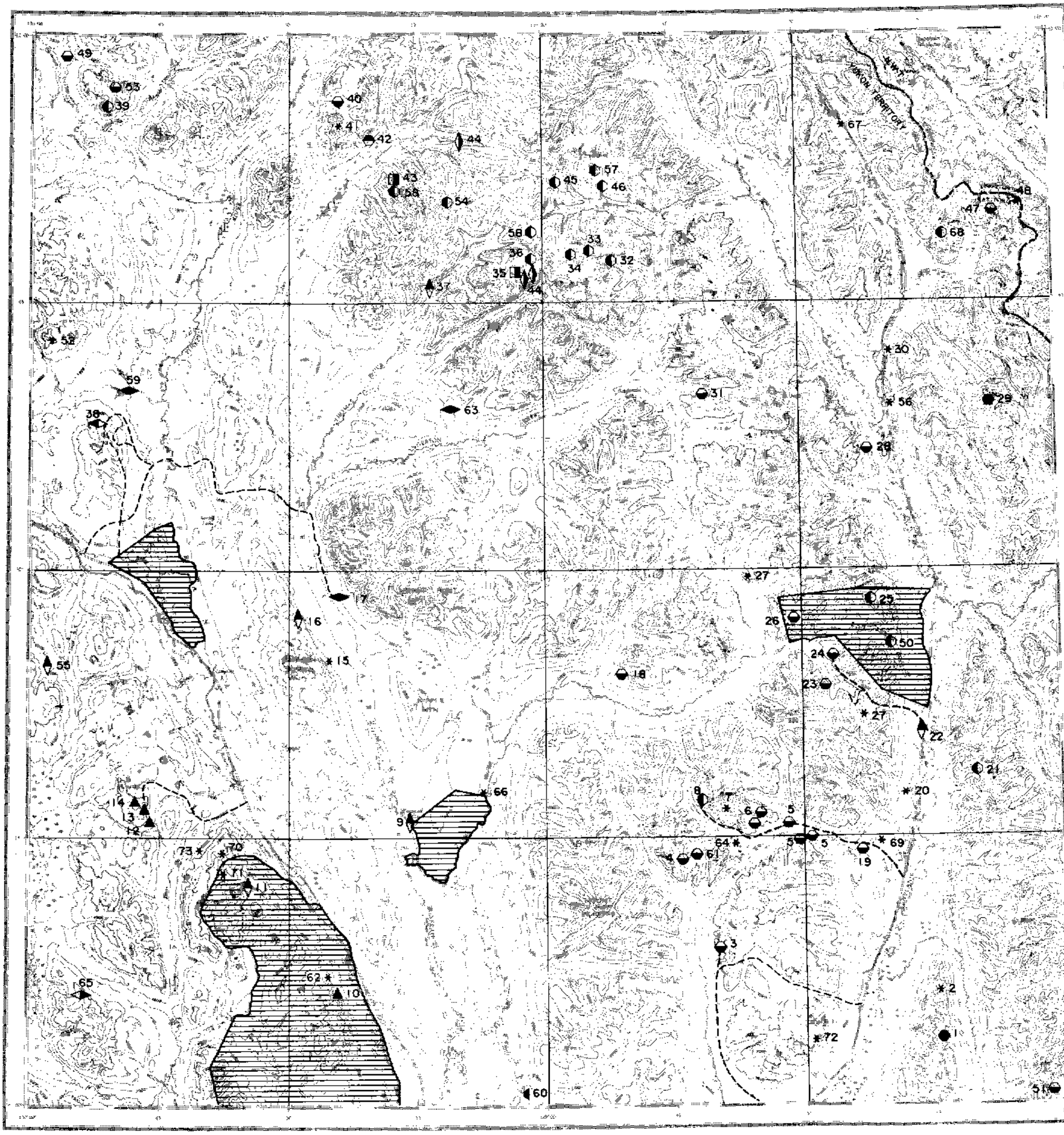
W. Shenfield
105 G 12
(61°34'N, 131°35'W)

Claims 1986: SARAH 1-2

73. PELLY

W. Lafave
105 G 15
(61°58'N, 132°33'W)

Claims 1986: PELLY 1-3



FRANCES LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

FRANCES LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 H)

General Reference: GSC Map 6-1966 by S.L. Blusson, 1966.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERNCE
1	JAN	Skarn Au Cu	105 H 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 131)
2	MIDAS	Work Target	105 H 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 139-140, 145)
3	FLIP (MTB)	Skarn Ag Pb Zn Cu W	105 H 2	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 185); This Report
4	DC	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 H 2	7	Green (1966, p. 72)
5	MIKO	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 7	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 140)
6	GLENNA	Skarn Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 H 7	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 141)
7	STEELE	Work Target	105 H 7	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 81-82)
8	RIETA (MAX)	Skarn W	105 H 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 180)
9	FRANCES	Vein Cu	105 H 6	7	
10	LIND	Asbestos	105 H 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 131, 133)
11	DOUG	Vein Cu	105 H 4	7	
12	TUCHITUA	Asbestos	105 H 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 185)
13	EKO (GREEN STUFF)	Asbestos	105 H 5	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 209); This Report
14	DIM	Asbestos	105 H 5	7	
15	MAY	Work Target	105 H 6	9	Green (1966, p. 72)
16	MAPEL	Vein Cu Pb Zn	105 H 6	7	
17	MATT BERRY	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 H 6	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 141)
18	FLUKE	Skarn Pb Zn Ag W	105 H 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 186)
19	CANYON	Skarn Ag Pb Zn	105 H 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 131-132)
20	STU	Work Target	105 H 8	9	Blusson (1966)
21	TERRY	Skarn W	105 H 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 145)
22	CORRIE	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 H 8	7	
23	BLACK JACK	Skarn Zn Pb	105 H 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 141-142)
24	FIR TREE	Skarn Zn Pb	105 H 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 141-142)
25	MONTSE	Skarn W	105 H 8	7	
26	RON	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 H 7	7	Green (1966, p. 68-71); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 145)
27	HELEN	Work Target	105 H 7	9	Blusson (1966); D.I.A.N.D., (1982, p. 145)
28	BROD	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 186; 1986, p.99)
29	RAIN	Skarn Cu Fe	105 H 9	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 188); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 145)
30	ROAD	Work Target	105 H 9	9	Green (1968, Figure 1); D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 188)
31	TOY (REA)	Skarn Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 H 10	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 210)
32	BR	Skarn W Cu	105 H 15	7	
33	TANYA	Skarn W Cu	105 H 15	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 117)
34	GUY	Skarn W Cu	105 H 15	7	Green (1968, Figure 1)
35	THOR	Porphyry Mo	105 H 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 142)
36	BROTEN	Skarn W Cu Mo	105 H 14	7	
37	TUSTLES	Vein Cu	105 H 14	7	
38	TED	Stratabound Concordant, Vein Ba, Ag Pb Zn Au	105 H 12	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 142)
39	NARCHILLA	Skarn W Cu Pb Zn	105 H 13	7	
40	LEE	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 H 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 188)
41	YUSEZYU	Work Target	105 H 14	9	Blusson (1966)
42	DODGE	Skarn Mo	105 H 14	7	
43	TILLEI	Porphyry Mo W	105 H 14	7	
44	HITCH HIKER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 H 14	7	This Report
45	ZEUS	Skarn W Mo	105 H 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 143)
46	CHAP	Skarn W Mo	105 H 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 143)
47	ALM	Skarn Pb Zn	105 H 16	7	
48	BUS	Work Target	105 H 16	9	Skinner (1961, p. 46)
49	TIM	Skarn Pb Zn Cu	105 H 13	7	
50	SUSAN	Skarn W	105 H 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 142)
51	LAN	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 187)
52	TIN	Work Target	105 H 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 187)
53	VIKING	Skarn Ag Pb Zn	105 H 13, 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 187)
54	WOAH	Skarn W	105 H 14	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 187)
55	JULIA	Vein, Replacement Cu Zn Ag	105 H 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 143)

56 TINY	Work Target	105 H 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 188)
57 AURORA	Skarn W Mo	105 H 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 143)
58 TAI	Skarn W	105 H 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 187)
59 FIN	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ba	105 H 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 98)
60 HAWK	Occurrence W	105 H 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 144)
61 SUZANNE	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 H 2	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 207)
62 KING ARCTIC	Work Target	105 H 3	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 208)
63 MAXI	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag (Ba)	105 H 11	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 67-68)
64 ON	Work Target	105 H 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 145)
65 KNEIL	Stratabound Concordant Fe Zn Pb	105 H 4	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 131-133)
66 TYER	Work Target	105 H 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 145)
67 LYNX	Work Target	105 H 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 145)
68 TUNA	Skarn, Vein W Mo Cu	105 H 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 131, 133)
69 GEL	Work Target	105 H 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 144-145)
70 BEANS	Work Target	105 H 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 180); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 99)
71 PICA	Work Target	105 H 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 180)
72 BARRY	Work Target	105 H 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 99)
73 CAMPBELL	Work Target	105 H 4	9	This Report

HITCH HIKER
Telkwa Mining Co. Ltd.

Silver, Lead, Zinc Vein
105 H 14 (44)
(61°55'N, 129°05'W)
1967

Reference: This Report.

Claims: HITCHHIKER 3-7, P.Y. 1-16

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091689 by A.F. Reeve.

History:

In 1962, Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd. staked the VANCOUVER claims to cover lead-zinc-silver mineralization. These claims lapsed, and in 1965 the HITCHHIKER claims were staked by E. Greer. An airborne geophysical survey was conducted in September, 1966. The claims have since lapsed.

Description:

A sequence of thickly bedded limestones, carbonaceous and graphitic schists are intruded by a small Cretaceous granite stock. Galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur as veins and replacement lenses in fractured limestone.

Work and Results of the 1967 Program:

The claims were geologically mapped in 1967, and selected rock samples assayed 5-10% combined lead, zinc and copper, with up to 994 g/t Ag. An airborne geophysical survey conducted at the same time failed to show any anomalies.

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13. EKO

G. Sckopke
105 H 5
(61°17'N, 129°47'W)

Claims 1985: SUE 1-2

72. BARRY

A. Black
105 H 1
(61°3'N, 128°29'W)

Claims 1986: EDNA 1-4

73. CAMPBELL

G. Edzerza
105 H 4
(61°14'N, 129°40'W)

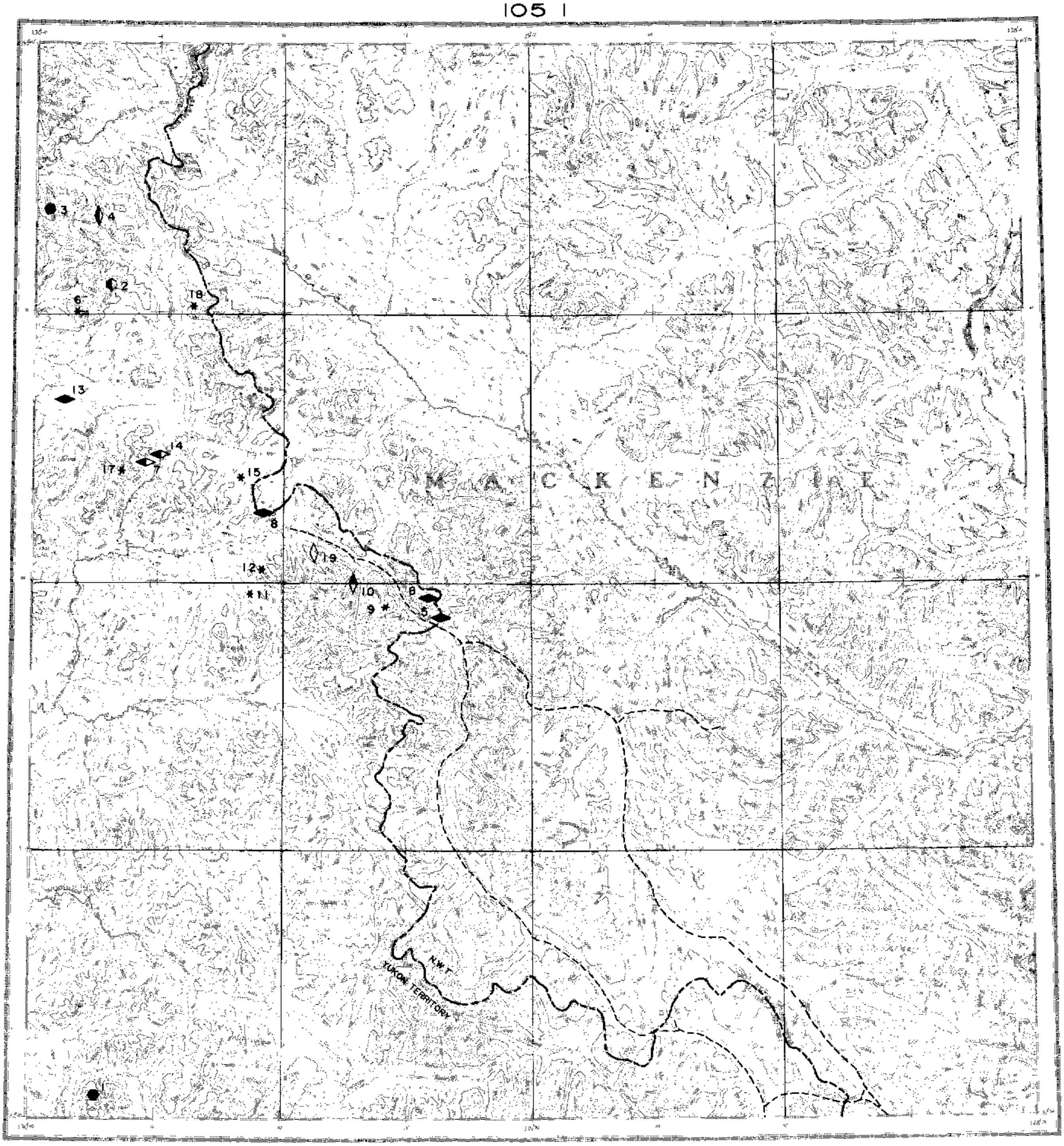
Claims 1986: LIMA 1-4

73. CAMPBELL

H. Caesar
105 H 4
(61°14'N, 129°42'W)

Claims 1985: CAMPBELL 1

105 I



NAHANNI

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

NAHANNI MAP-AREA (NTS 105 I)

General References: GSC Open Files 780 and 689 by S.P. Gordey, 1981.
GSC Geochem Open File 868.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	NAR	Vein, Skarn Cu Pb Ag Zn	105 I 4	7	
2	OMO	Skarn W Cu Zn	105 I 13	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 147)
3	BIRR (BEE)	Skarn Cu Fe	105 I 13	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 50)
4	SEL	Vein Au	105 I 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 183)
5	HOWARD'S PASS	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 I 6	2	This Report; Jonasson and Goodfellow (1986); Goodfellow and Jonasson (1986)
6	SHEILD	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 I 6	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 160-161)
7	ORO	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 I 12	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 96-98)
8	WISE	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 I 12	7	
9	WINKIE (ROSS)	Work Target	105 I 6	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 161-162); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 135)
10	NESS (MAD)	Vein Cu	105 I 6	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 96-97)
11	DIANNE	Work Target	105 I 5	9	
12	RITZ	Work Target	105 I 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 190)
13	ABBEY	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 I 12	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 190)
14	TANG	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 I 12	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 92)
15	OHNO	Work Target	105 I 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 69)
16	ROOK	Work Target	105 I 13, 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 70)
17	FAST	Work Target	105 I 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 135)
18	SAND	Work Target	105 I 12, 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 183-184)
19	SURF	Vein W	105 I 6	7	This Report

HOWARD'S PASS
Placer Development Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver
Stratabound Concordant
105 I 6, 11, 12 (5)
(62°35'N, 129°29'W)
1973

Reference: Morin et al. (1980, p. 127-130); D.I.A.N.D (1981, p. 7, 18); Goodfellow and Jonasson (1986); Jonasson and Goodfellow (1986); Morganti (1985).

Claims: DON 78, 157, 159-160

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091690 by B. Ainsworth.

History:

In 1972, Placer Development Ltd. staked 450 claims (including the DON group) in a northwest-trending block 13 km by 48 km. These claims cover galena-sphalerite showings along a 25 km northwest-trending strike length. From 1972 to 1980, extensive exploration of this property included geologic mapping, soil sampling, gravity surveys, bulldozer trenching and 24 000 m of diamond drilling. During 1980 and 1981, 1300 m of underground development took place, and some underground diamond drilling was initiated. As a result of this work, 115 million tonnes indicated reserves and 365 million tonnes inferred reserves of 5.4% Zn and 2.1% Pb were defined. An economic evaluation study was conducted in 1982 which concluded that mining the deposit was not economically feasible with current lead and zinc prices. Between 1982 and 1984, metallurgical testing of a bulk sample was conducted.

Description:

The property lies within the Selwyn fold belt and is underlain by northwest-trending Cambrian to Devonian sedimentary rocks tightly folded into a broad synclinorium. An Ordovician limestone grades to a 1000 m sequence of Ordovician to Mississippian shales, sandstones and conglomerates. Sixty metres above the limestone-shale contact, a graphitic laminated shale-mudstone extremely fine grained sphalerite and galena, in complex saucer shaped bodies up to 30 m thick. The laminated to massive sulphides have assayed up to 50% combined lead and zinc, with the highest values occurring in thin calcareous lenses. Average grades are 7.15% combined lead and zinc with 17 g/t Ag. The Howard's Pass sedimentary-exhalative type deposits are thought to be the result of syn-sedimentary deposition of lead and zinc sulphides within sub-basins at the base of the slope on the eastern edge of Selwyn Basin.

Work and Results of the 1973 Program:

In 1973, a geochemical survey was conducted on the DON claims; 387 B-horizon soil samples were collected and analysed for lead, zinc, and cadmium. Two small zinc anomalies were defined, with values in the range of 2000 ppm. Cadmium anomalies of 6-12 ppm coincided with the zinc anomalies. One lead anomaly with values above 2000 ppm was defined, again coincident with the zinc and cadmium anomaly. Further work in the form of trenching anomalies was warranted by these results.

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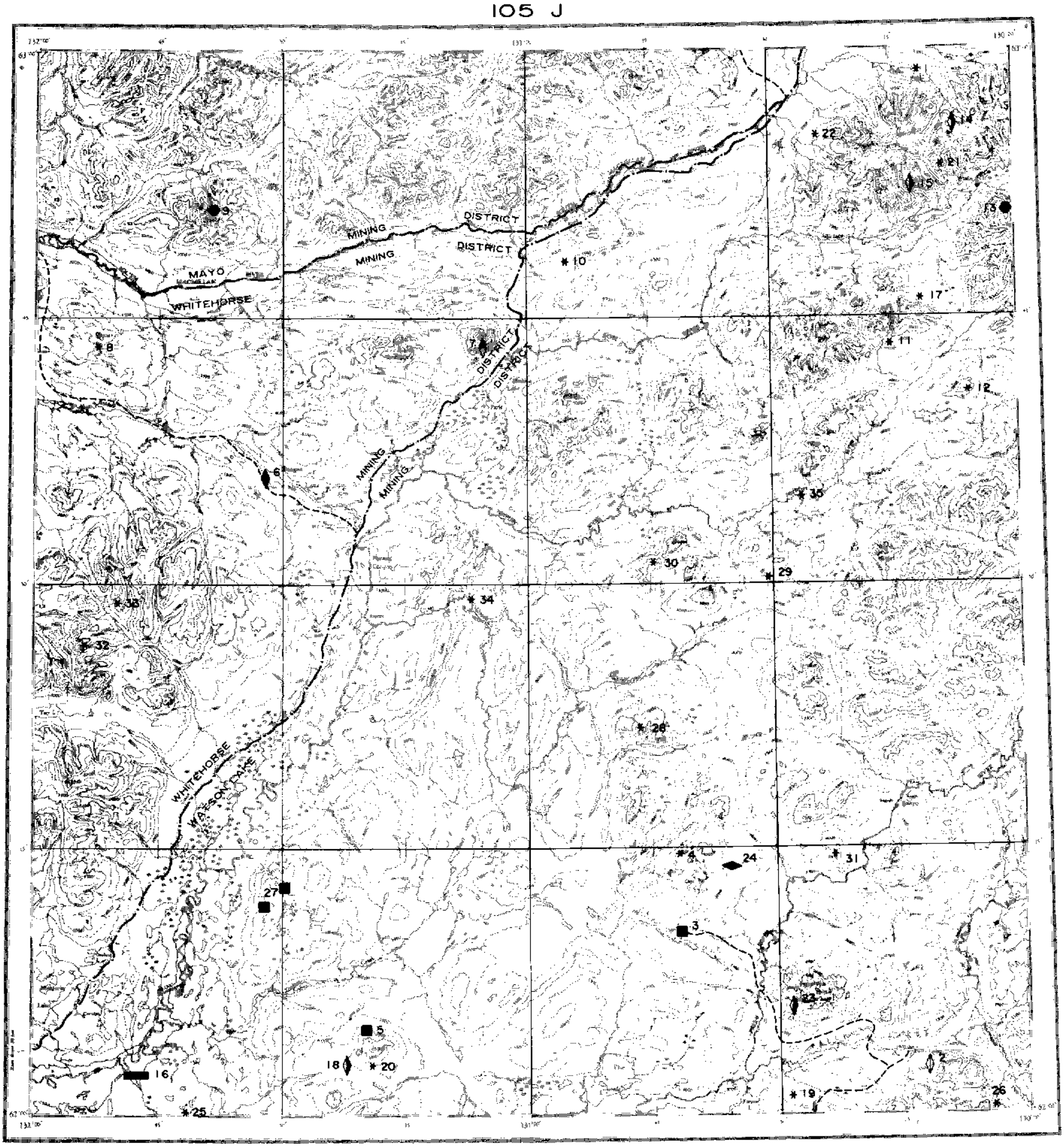
NOTES

105 J



SHELDON LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Kilometres

Tote Trail.

Driveable Road.

A Airstrip.

SHELDON LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 J)

General References: GSC Map 12-1961 by J.A. Roddick and L.H. Green, 1961;
GSC Open File 212 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	FULLER	Work Target	105 J 16	9	
2	BILL	Vein Pb Zn	105 J 1	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 81)
3	PIKE	Porphyry Cu Ag	105 J 2	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, P. 149); This Report
4	NORKEN	Work Target	105 J 2	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 169)
5	TAC	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 J 3	7	
6	DRAGON	Skarn, Vein Au Ag	105 J 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 105)
7	MT. SHELDON	Vein Cu	105 J 11	7	Kindle (1945, p. 25)
8	RIDDELL	Work Target	105 J 12	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 105-106)
9	SPEARHEAD (PDM)	Skarn Cu Fe	105 J 13	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 33)
10	ROG	Work Target	105 J 15	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 123)
11	CLYDE	Work Target	105 J 9	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 128)
12	PREVOST	Work Target	105 J 9	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 118-119); D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 195)
13	GUN	Skarn Cu Fe	105 J 16	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 166-167); D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 151)
14	ITSI	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu As Sn	105 J 16	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 193)
15	COSTIN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 J 16	7	
16	CAROLYN	Coal	105 J 4	7	
17	VARISCITE (MS)	Work Target	105 J 16	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 166-167)
18	HENCH	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 J 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 193)
19	PPR	Work Target	105 J 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 195)
20	CLINGON	Work Target	105 J 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 195)
21	WILSON	Work Target	105 J 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 194)
22	EMPTY	Work Target	105 J 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 194)
23	TRAFFIC	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 J 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 194)
24	PIG	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag	105 J 2	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 93)
25	BOJO	Work Target	105 J 4	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 71)
26	LH	Work Target	105 J 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 151)
27	AM	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 J 4	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 137-139)
28	SHERPA	Work Target	105 J 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 150, 151)
29	DYAK	Work Target	105 J 9, 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 150, 151)
30	RUDY	Work Target	105 J 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 137, 139)
31	GREGGIE	Work Target	105 J 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 150-151)
32	RAGS	Work Target	105 J 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 188)
33	WENDY	Work Target	105 J 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 187)
34	NARL	Work Target	105 J 6, 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 105)
35	LIBERAL	Work Target	105 J 9	9	This Report

3. PIKE

Canamax Resources Ltd.
105 J 2
(62°08'N, 130°42'W)

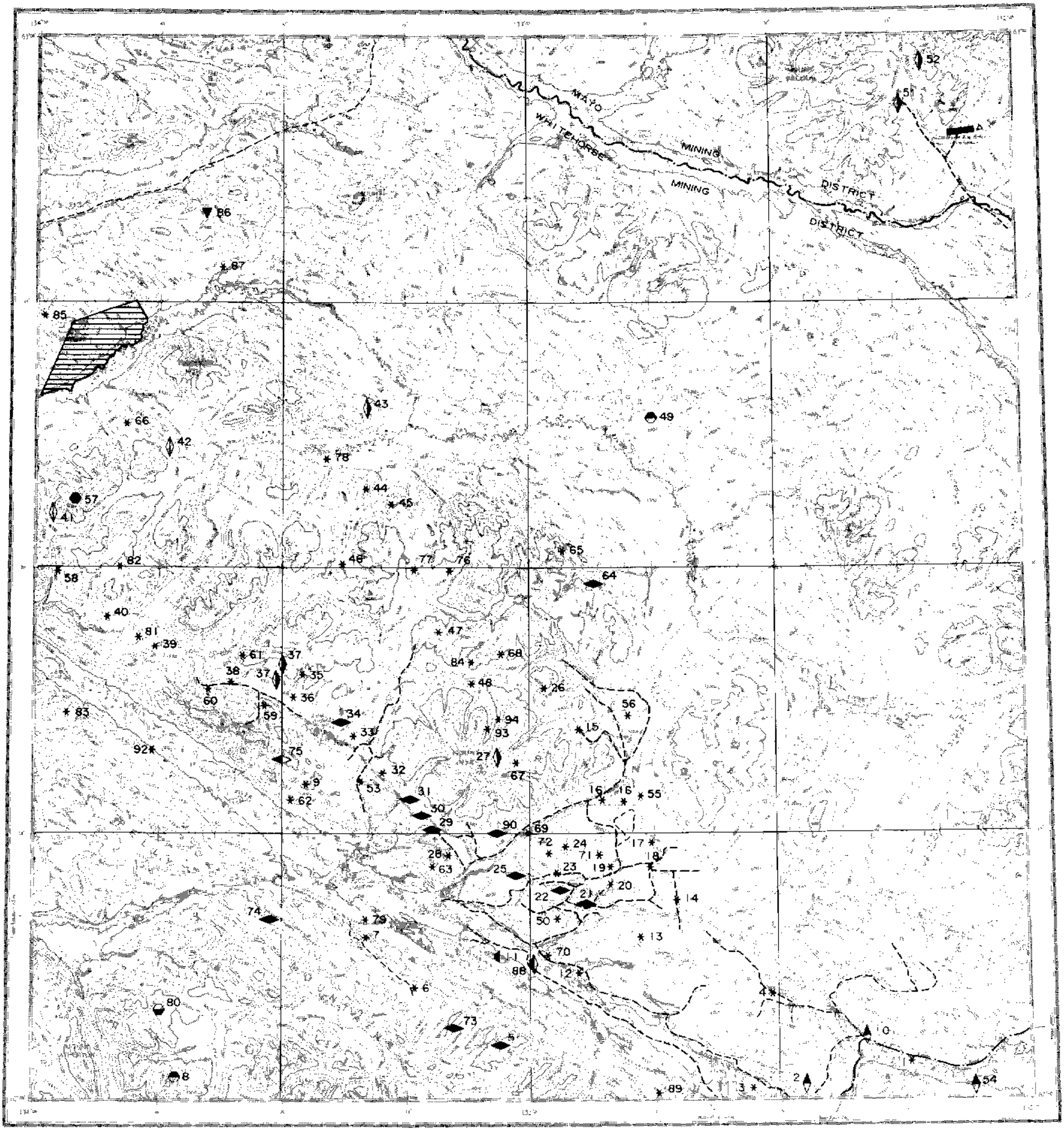
Claims 1986: PIK 1-16

35. LIBERAL

N. Hennel
105 J 9
(62°36'N, 130°26'W)

Claims 1986: LIBERAL 1-8

105 K



TAY RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

TAY RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 105 K)

General References: GSC Map 13-1961 by J.A. Roddick and L.H. Green, 1961;
GSC Open File 212 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TENAS	Work Target	105 K 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 154)
2	RAGS (ROSS RIDGE)	Vein Cu	105 K 1	7	Johnston (1936, p. 18)
3	PEN	Work Target	105 K 2	9	
4	OLGIE (TER)	Work Target	105 k 2	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 114)
5	FARGO	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 K 3	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 64)
6	LYN	Work Target	105 K 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 197)
7	CASCA (RIDGE)	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 135-136)
8	THOMAS	Skarn Zn	105 K 4	7	
9	TAKU	Work Target	105 K 6	9	
10	NESBITT	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 K 1	7	This Report
11	BOBCAT	Limestone	105 K 3	7	
12	HOLLY	Work Target	105 K 2	9	
13	SOCK	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Findlay (1967, p. 36); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141, 145)
14	SPUR	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 47-48)
15	ADAMSON	Work Target	105 K 7	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1968, p. 43-52); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 132)
16	BETA	Work Target	105 K 7	9	This Report
17	BLIND (FOTO)	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Findlay (1967, p. 40-41); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 54)
18	CUB	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Green (1965, p. 36-37)
19	NASTY	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Green (1965, p. 36-37); Craig and Milner (1975, p. 92-93)
20	ABRAHAM	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 92-93)
21	SEA	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 2	7	Green (1965, p. 36-37); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 18, 154-155); Jennings and Jilson (1986)
22	BS	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag (Ba)	105 K 2	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 58)
23	BLACKWOOD (CIVI)	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 155)
24	BEA (FOX)	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 46-47)
25	SWIM	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 3, 2, 6, 7	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 18, 154-155); Jennings and Jilson (1986)
26	O'CONNOR	Work Target	105 K 7	9	Findlay (1967, p. 39-40)
27	MUR	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 6	7	
28	SHRIMP	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Green (1965, p. 37-38)
29	VANGORDA	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 6	2	Tempelman-Kluit (1972, p. 46-47); Jennings and Jilson (1986)
30	GRUM	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141-142); Jennings and Jilson (1986)
31	KULAN	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag (Ba)	105 K 6	7	Tempelman-Kluit (1972, p. 32)
32	KIM	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 45)
33	LOKO	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 161)
34	FARO	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 6	1	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 111); Jennings and Jilson (1986)
35	FLAGSTONE	Work Target	105 K 6	9	
36	BRIDEN	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 45)
37	JACOLA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 5, 6	7	
38	CROWN	Work Target	105 K 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 155, 158)
39	LORNA	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 66)
40	RESERVE	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 98-99)
41	COWARD	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 K 12	7	
42	COLT	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 K 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141, 143)
43	OWL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 11	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 93-94)
44	KEGLOVIC (HAL)	Work Target	105 K 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 133)
45	IVAN (DANA)	Work Target	105 K 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 133)
46	SHANNON	Work Target	105 K 11	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 45)
47	REBEL	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 93-95)

48 KANGAROO	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 129) D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141, 145)
49 TEDDY	Skarn Zn	105 K 10	7	This Report
50 SIROLA	Work Target	105 K 2	9	
51 LAD	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 K 16	7	
52 SOLO	Vein Ag Pb Zn Sn Sb	105 K 16	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 97-98)
53 CESSNA	Work Target	105 K 6	9	
54 CHAPLIN (ARO)	Vein Cu Fe	105 K 1	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 137)
55 RUTH	Work Target	105 K 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 198)
56 DOT (TEL)	Work Target	105 K 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 198)
57 BARB	Skarn Cu Zn Ag W	105 K 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 155)
58 FISHHOOK	Work Target	105 K 5, 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 155-156)
59 HEK	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 118)
60 MULTI	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 118-119)
61 JOE	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 120)
62 TSS	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 120)
63 DG	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 121)
64 NORK	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 K 7	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 124)
65 ZED	Work Target	105 K 10	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 124)
66 LOLO	Work Target	105 K 12	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 126)
67 RAZ	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 160)
68 MING	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 161)
69 CAT	Work Target	105 K 2,3,6,7	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 45); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 111)
70 TAR	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 63)
71 MN	Work Target	105 K 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141, 143-144)
72 RACHEL	Work Target	105 K 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141, 143-144)
73 SIR JOHN A	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 K 3	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 41)
74 DEV	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu	105 K 4	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 42)
75 URN	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 K 6	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141, 144)
76 KD	Work Target	105 K 6, 11	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 44)
77 CON	Work Target	105 K 6, 11	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 68)
78 IRMA	Work Target	105 K 11	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 68)
79 LOU	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 41)
80 MAY	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 K 4	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 42)
81 EVA	Work Target	105 K 5	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 43)
82 LU	Work Target	105 K 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 43-44)
83 BEYON	Work Target	105 K 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 110)
84 FOO	Work Target	105 K 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141, 144)
85 WAD	Work Target	105 K 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141, 144-145)
86 LADY DI	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 141, 145)
87 CHUCK	Work Target	105 K 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 156)
88 GREW CREEK	Vein/Breccia Au	105 K 2, 3 105 F 15, 16	7	Duke and Godwin (1986); This Report
89 HELL	Work Target	105 K 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 193)
90 DY	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 3, 6	2	Tempelman-Kluit (1972); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 143); Jennings and Jilson (1986)
92 LYON	Work Target	105 K 5	9	This Report
93 CODY	Work Target	105 K 6	9	This Report
94 TRUMP	Work Target	105 K 6	9	This Report

TEDDY
Prospectors Airways Limited

Zinc
Skarn
105 K 10 (49)
(62°38'N, 132°45'W)
1957

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: JAKE 1-16, BONANZA 1-3 fractions.

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 017517 by V.S. Papezik.

History:

Prospectors Airways Limited staked the JAKE group of claims in 1956, and the BONANZA fractional claims in 1957. The claims have since lapsed.

Description:

A small biotite-quartz-plagioclase porphyry dyke intrudes chert, chert conglomerate and interbedded limy siltstone and shale. Large folds in chert beds are visible in Chert Mountain on the northeast corner of the property. Surficial evidence of mineralization is restricted to disseminated pyrite and minor pyrrhotite and associated iron staining in siltstone and shale. Geophysical and geochemical surveys revealed two anomalous areas and limited diamond drilling suggested the presence of a replacement sulphide deposit in the siltstone.

Work and Results of the 1957 Program:

Geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys were conducted in the fall of 1957, and no subsequent work is known.

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GREW CREEK
Hudson Bay Exploration and
Development Co. Ltd.

Gold, Silver
Vein
105 K 2, 3 (88)
105 F 15, 16
(62°10'N, 133°08'W)
1984, 1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 109-110).

Claims: CANYON 1-320; GRAND 1-162

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091611, 091673, 091672, 091587, 091637 and 091727 by T. Garagan and 091843 and 091885 by R. Stroshein.

Description:

Tertiary felsic volcanic rocks in a graben between the Grew Creek and Danger Creek faults host epithermal gold mineralization. Three volcanic units have been recognized: 1) rhyolite porphyry domes, and a large quartz-feldspar porphyry stock southeast of Grew Creek; 2) felsic crystal-lithic tuff which is host to gold-bearing quartz-chalcedony stockwork near Grew Creek; 3) dykes and domes of olivine basalt.

Fluviatile clastics are preserved in the volcanic sequence and small wedges of conglomerate have formed along the base of fault scarps.

Current Work and Results:

Rotary and diamond drilling, geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling, linecutting, trenching and rock sampling were done in 1984 and 1985.

Soil and rock samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, mercury, copper, lead, zinc and uranium. Anomalous zones of limited extent contained as much as 380 ppb Au and 2700 ppm Cu. An integrated electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical survey covered 117 line-km. The most significant anomalies coincided with the Grew Creek and Danger Creek fault zones.

Mapping at 1:12 500 scale in 1985 located a conspicuous gossan at the intersection of two faults in the Blind Creek area. The gossan is associated with an outcrop of sheared and altered rhyolite porphyry in the Blind Creek area which was trenched and sampled in 1985. Five rock samples from the trenched outcrop were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic and mercury. Slightly elevated values of gold (up to 20 ppb) and arsenic (up to 85 ppb) were reported. An anomalous mercury value of 230 ppb was returned by a soil sample overlying Permian limestone north of the Danger Creek fault.

In 1986, detailed magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were carried out southwest of kilometres 400 and 410 on the Robert Campbell Highway to follow up 1984 anomalies. The geophysical surveys located the Grew Creek fault and indicated the presence of Tertiary basalt. In the kilometre 400 area the magnetic survey identified late stage olivine basalt porphyry domes along a linear trend oblique to the Grew Creek fault. Anomalous values of arsenic and mercury were reported from silt in this area. In the kilometre 410 area a linear VLF-EM anomaly trending 315^{o} coincided with a zone of anomalous mercury values up to 580 ppb, 2.1 km along strike of the mineralized highway outcrop at the Blind Creek road junction.

*****

GREW CREEK (SOUTH)	Gold Vein
Hudson Bay Exploration and	105 K 2, 3 (88)
Development Co. Ltd.	105 F 15, 16
	(61^{o}59'N, 132^{o}40'W)
	1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 109-111).

Claims: GRAND 1-82, 99-132, 149-158

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 091861 and 091886 by R. Stroshein.

Description:

The claims cover a northwest-trending Cretaceous to Tertiary graben bounded by the Grew Creek fault to the southwest and the Danger Creek fault to the northeast. Within the graben, an oblique fault, separates siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate to the north from a Tertiary rhyolite volcanic complex to the south. Permian metasedimentary rocks lie outside the graben, with massive limestone, phyllite and rare meta-basalt north of the Danger Creek fault, and phyllite and meta-chert south of the Grew Creek fault. In the graben, a quartz-eye rhyolite porphyry is flanked by felsic to mafic tuff, tuff breccia and other pyroclastic units. These rocks are cut by dykes, domes or volcanic necks of olivine basalt.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, a 20 line-km grid was established on the northern and eastern flanks of the rhyolite porphyry along Danger Creek, and VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys were carried out. Four linear VLF-EM anomalies subparallel to the 135° baseline and several associated discontinuous anomalies were identified and probably correspond to faults. Magnetic highs in the south part of the grid are believed to indicate small domes or dykes of olivine basalt.

The grid and VLF-EM/magnetometer surveys were later extended to the south, in an area of altered rhyolite tuff covered completely by overburden. The VLF-EM survey defined two parallel conductors about 400 m apart trending of approximately 315°. The conductors are believed to indicate zones of argillic alteration within the volcanic rocks. One of these conductors passes through a trenched outcrop of altered rhyolite tuff outcropping on the bank of the Lapie River. No significant geochemical anomalies were found in this area.

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LYON
Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (NPL)

Work Target
105 K 5 (92)
(62°20'N, 133°46'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: LYON 1-52

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091778 by S.A. Mackenzie and 091903 by C.J.R. Hart.

History:

The claims were staked by Noranda in 1985.

Description:

Mississippian siltstone, argillite, quartzite, conglomerate and black limestone are overlain by Tertiary basalt and andesite flows. Related felsic intrusions host chalcedony veins and stringers up to 3 cm wide. Many northwest-trending lineaments traversing the property are interpreted as splays from the Tintina Fault which lies immediately north of the claims.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, 37 soil, 32 silt, 11 pan concentrate and 21 rock samples were taken. Geological mapping was done on part of the property. Some weak copper, zinc and silver anomalies were detected, but no bedrock sources were found.

Follow-up work in 1986 included a 12.25 line-km soil grid over the entire property, and minor silt and rock sampling. The soil grid consisted of 12 cross lines spaced at 500 m intervals along a 5.5 m baseline. A total of 245 samples taken at 50 m intervals were analysed for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper and arsenic. None of the samples contained gold, but two anomalous silver values of 5.6 ppm were obtained with coincident elevated zinc and copper. Permafrost, a thick organic layer and glacial drift cover probably affected the results of the survey. However, eight silt samples also yielded low metal values.

Twenty-six samples of felsic volcanic rock, commonly containing chalcedony veins and fine-grained sulphides were analysed for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, antimony, mercury, barium and tungsten. Only one sample returned anomalous gold. Rusty-weathering rhyolite with quartz stringers from cliffs on the southwest part of the property contained 80 ppb Au, 62 ppb Sb and 1680 ppm As. Three other rhyolite samples contained elevated arsenic and antimony values, but no gold.

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TRUMP
Transcontinental Resources Ltd.

Work Target
105 K 7 (94)
(62°24'N, 132°46'W)
1966

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: TRUMP 1-13, 16-23

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091692 by S.J. Hunter.

History:

The claims were held by Transcontinental Resources Ltd. in 1965 and 1966. No subsequent work is known, and the claims have since lapsed.

Description:

Black chert, shale, quartzite and conglomerate of the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group outcrop on the property. Quartz-chlorite schist and phyllite of the Cambrian-Ordovician Ketchika Group outcrop south of the claims. The contact of Earn and Ketchika Groups lies beneath alluvium.

Work and Results of the 1966 Program:

In 1965 and 1966, geological and geophysical surveys were carried out. An aerial magnetometer survey was conducted in the summer of 1966. A low magnitude, 1 km long anomaly was detected, running parallel to the inferred contact between the Earn and Ketchika Groups.

*****

BETA
Dynasty Explorations Ltd.

Work Target
105 K 7 (16)
(62°17'N, 132°52'W)
1965

Reference: Green (1965, p. 36-37).

Claims: BETA 93-130, 141-146, 157-163

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091691 by J.S. Brock.

History:

Dynasty Explorations Limited staked the BETA claims in the early 1960's, along with approximately 850 claims in the Vangorda Creek area. Extensive exploration on these properties included geological mapping, geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, stripping, and diamond drilling. Many of the claims were later assimilated by Cyprus Anvil Corporation, but the BETA claims were allowed to lapse.

Description:

Thick overburden covers weakly mineralized quartzose, graphitic and chloritic phyllite of the Cambrian-Ordovician Ketchika Group. Sulphides consist mainly of pyrrhotite with traces of sphalerite.

Work and Results of the 1965 Program:

A previous geophysical survey defined three anomalies, and in May 1965, 400 m of rotary drilling was completed in three drill holes. Each hole intersected approximately 30 m of 2-5% pyrrhotite with very low concentrations of sphalerite and galena.

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6. LYN

Lan Dar Mining Corp.
105 K 3
(62°06'N, 133°15'W)

Claims 1986: KEY 1-32; PUG 1-51; LAN DAR 1-56

88. GREW CREEK

Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited
105 K 2
(62°07'N, 133°00'W)

Claims 1985: CANYON 321-356

27. MUR

V. Celuszak
105 K 6
(62°20'N, 133°04'W)

Claims 1986: GON 1-15

92. LYON

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 K 5
(62°19'N, 133°45'W)

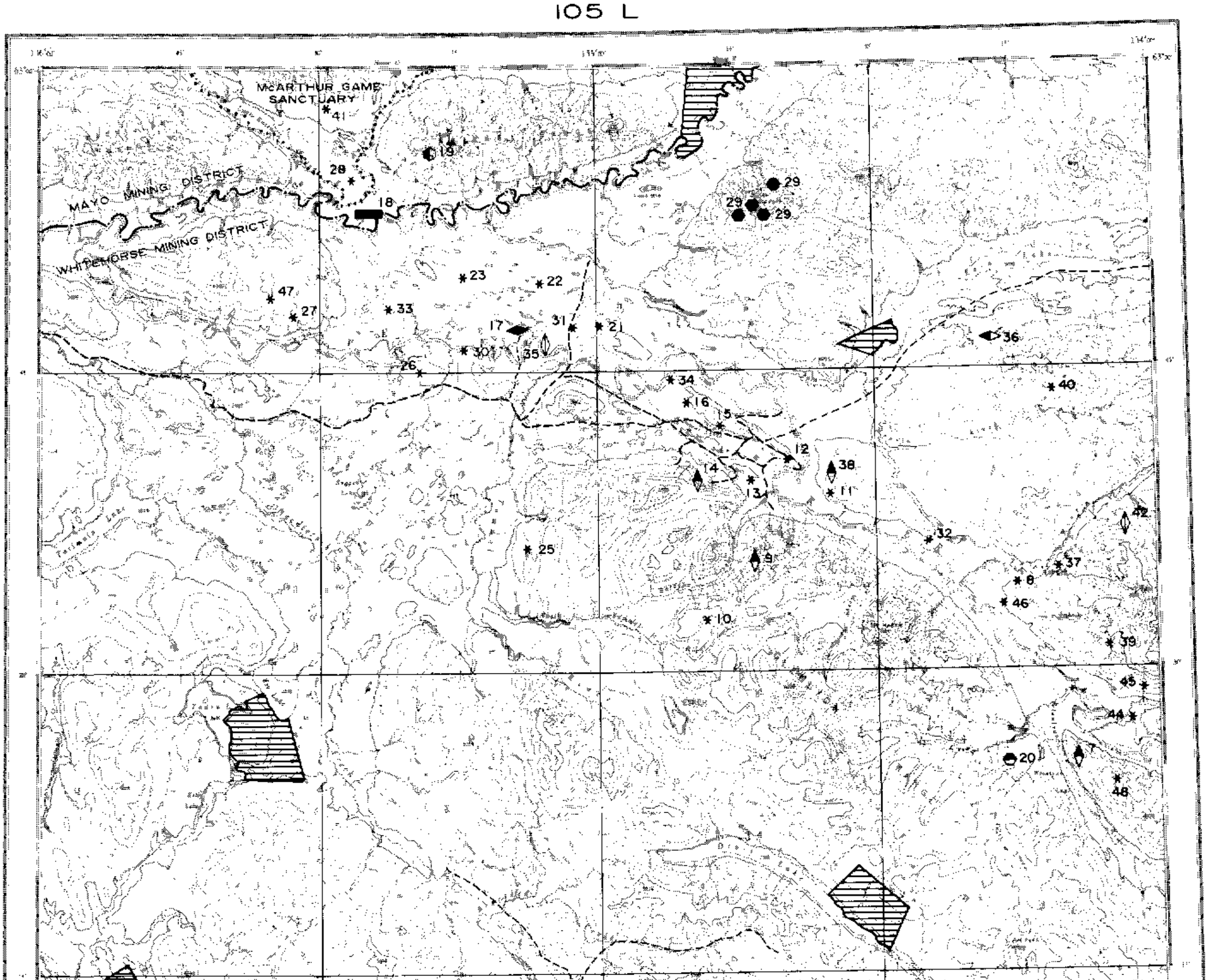
Claims 1985: LYON 1-52

93. CODY

B. Harris
105 K 6
(62°21'N, 133°04'W)

Claims 1986: CODY 1-40

105 L



GLENYON

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

GLENLYON MAP-AREA (NTS 105 L)

General Reference: GSC Map 1221A and Memoir 352 by R.B. Campbell, 1967.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	LOKKEN	Skarn Zn	105 L 1	7	
2	LITTLE SALMON	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 L 1	7	Green (1965, p. 38-40)
3	MOULE	Work Target	105 L 1	9	Campbell (1967, p. 81); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 163)
4	TRUITT	Work Target	105 L 1	9	
5	BRANDY	Work Target	105 L 2	9	Campbell (1967, p. 81)
6	JUMPONT	Coal	105 L 2	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 156)
7	GLENLYON LAKE	Vein Cu Pb	105 L 8	7	This Report
8	HODDER	Work Target	105 L 9	9	
9	HARVEY	Vein Cu	105 L 10	7	Johnston (1936, p. 18)
10	TUMMEL	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Campbell (1967, p. 81)
11	MUIR	Work Target	105 L 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 200)
12	HUB	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 28-29); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 147, 150)
13	SEARFOSS	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 28-29)
14	FRONT	Vein Cu Ag	105 L 10	7	
15	GE	Work Target	105 L 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 200)
16	McCOWAN	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 28-29)
17	CLEAR LAKE	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 L 14	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 114) Grapes (1987); Morin in D.I.A.N.D. 1981, p. 85-90)
18	DUO	Coal	105 L 14	7	
19	MACARTHUR	Skarn Mo Cu W	105 L 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 147-148); This Report
20	FELIX	Skarn Zn	105 L 8	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 126)
21	KELLY	Work Target	105 L 15, 14	9	
22	TREDGER	Work Target	105 L 14	9	
23	CONWEST	Work Target	105 L 14	9	
24	DRURY	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 L 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 147-149)
25	PETER	Work Target	105 L 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 201)
26	GRAF	Work Target	105 L 11, 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 201)
27	HUGH	Work Target	105 L 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 201)
28	HANK	Work Target	105 L 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 201-202)
29	ONE HUMP	Skarn Cu W, Stratabound Concordant Ba, Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 L 15	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 196-197)
30	TUM	Work Target	105 L 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 197)
31	PELLY	Work Target	105 L 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 202)
32	SAP	Work Target	105 L 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 202)
33	RSVP	Work Target	105 L 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 202)
34	WHIP	Work Target	105 L 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 202)
35	HACHEY	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn Cu	105 L 14	7	
36	JAR	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 L 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 147, 149)
37	LOBO	Work Target	105 L 9	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 127)
38	END	Vein Cu	105 L 10	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 128)
39	AM-PM	Work Target	105 L 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 45)
40	RABBIT	Work Target	105 L 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 197)
41	BUM	Work Target	105 L 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 197-198); This Report
42	SUE	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	105 L 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 198)
43	DAMBUSTER	Work Target	105 L 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 198)
44	MARK	Work Target	105 L 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 198)
45	TAY	Work Target	105 L 8 105 K 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 198)
46	AM	Work Target	105 L 9, 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 198)
47	GAL	Work Target	105 L 13	9	This Report
48	LEN	Work Target	105 L 8	9	This Report

GAL
Gallagher Explorations Ltd.

Work Target
105 L 13 (47)
(62°48'N, 135°35'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 114).

Claims: GAL 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091813 by R.F. Sheldrake.

History:

The GAL claims were staked in 1984 to cover a magnetic anomaly indicated by a helicopter survey in 1980.

Description:

Bedrock is covered by soil, swamp and glacial deposits and the nearest outcrop is 1 km from the claims. G.S.C. mapping shows the property is underlain by Paleozoic? sericitic and chloritic quartzite, greenstone, phyllite and limestone.

Current Work and Results:

A ground magnetometer survey in 1985 outlined a plug-shaped anomaly about 300 m long and 50 m wide, with its long axis aligned northeastward. Soil samples spaced at 50 m intervals and a VLF survey failed to explain the magnetic anomaly.

*****

LEN
Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. (NPL)

Work Target
105 L 8 (48)
(62°24'N, 134°05'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: LEN 1-45

Source: Summary by B. Lueck and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091779 by S.A. Mackenzie and 091902 by C.J.R. Hart.

History:

Noranda staked the LEN claims in 1985.

Description:

Mississippian or earlier phyllite and greenstone are intruded by Tertiary andesite, quartz porphyry and rhyolite. Several quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs exposed are chalky in appearance due to extensive clay alteration of the feldspars.

Fluorite veins cut across the felsic rocks in at least five locations, apparently emplaced in open fractures and breccia zones. No other mineralization has been reported.

Current Work and Results:

The 1985 work consisted of geological mapping and reconnaissance soil, silt and pan concentrate sampling. A total of sixty-eight soil,nine silt, four pan concentrate and thirteen rock samples were taken and analysed for copper, zinc, lead, silver, arsenic and gold. The most significant anomaly was 2300 ppb Au from a pan concentrate sample.

In 1986, the property was mapped at a scale of 1:10 000, and 167 soil, 13 silt, 4 pan concentrate and 29 rock samples were collected. The soil grid consisted of a 2.5 km baseline with seven cross-lines spaced at 500 m intervals. Sample stations were 50 m apart, but shallow permafrost and a deep organic layer prevented sampling at many locations. No significant anomalies were obtained from soil, silt or pan concentrates. Seven rock samples returned above-background values of gold, the highest reaching 50 ppb. These seven samples were all clay-altered quartz-feldspar porphyry or rhyolite. Most contained quartz stringers and 1-2% disseminated sulphides.

******

7. GLENLYON LAKE

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.,
105 L 8, 9
(62°24'N, 134°05'W)

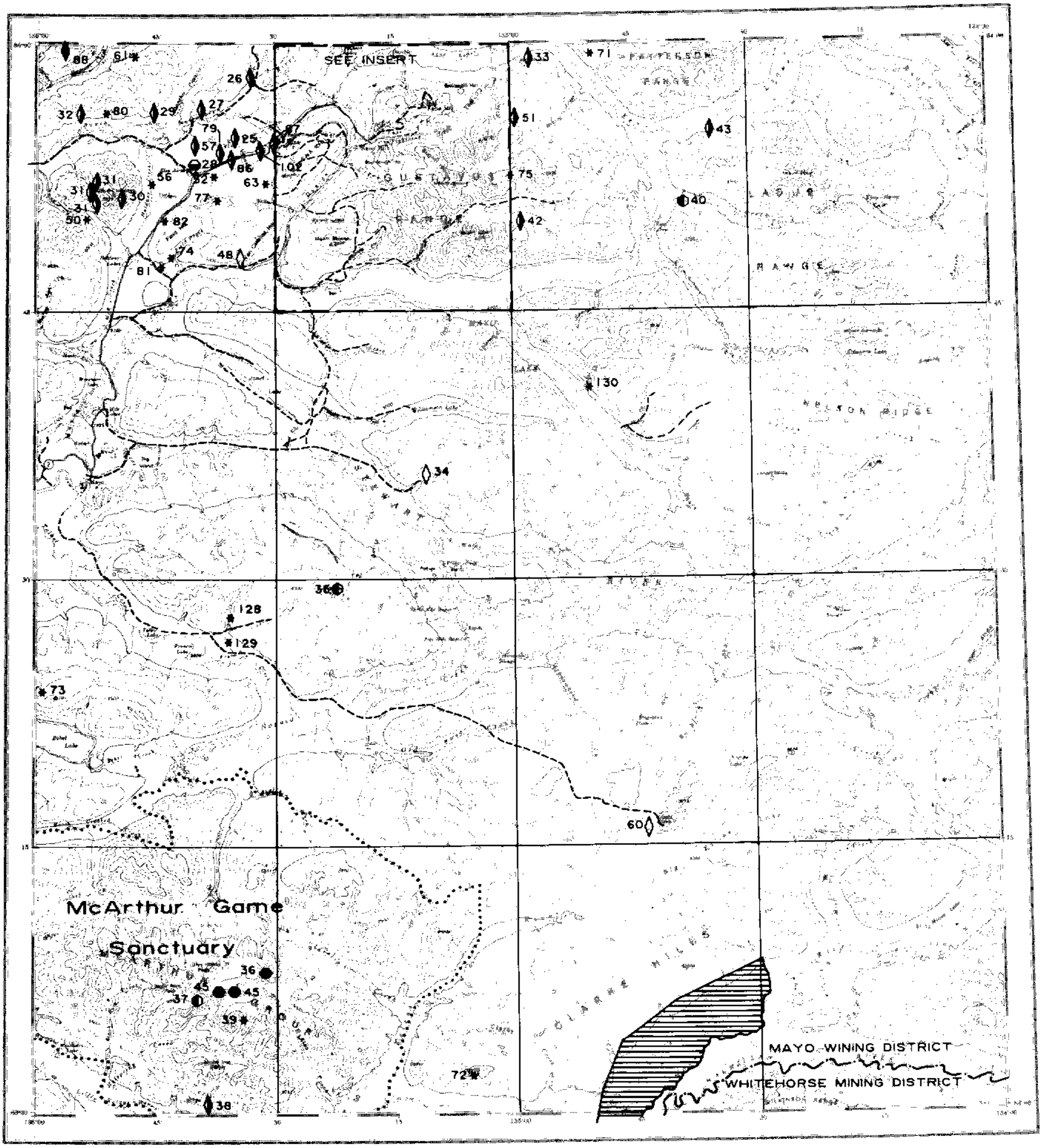
Claims 1985: LEN 1-45

47. GAL

P. Crook
105 L 13
(62°47'N, 135°33'W)

Claims 1985: GAL 37-48

105 M



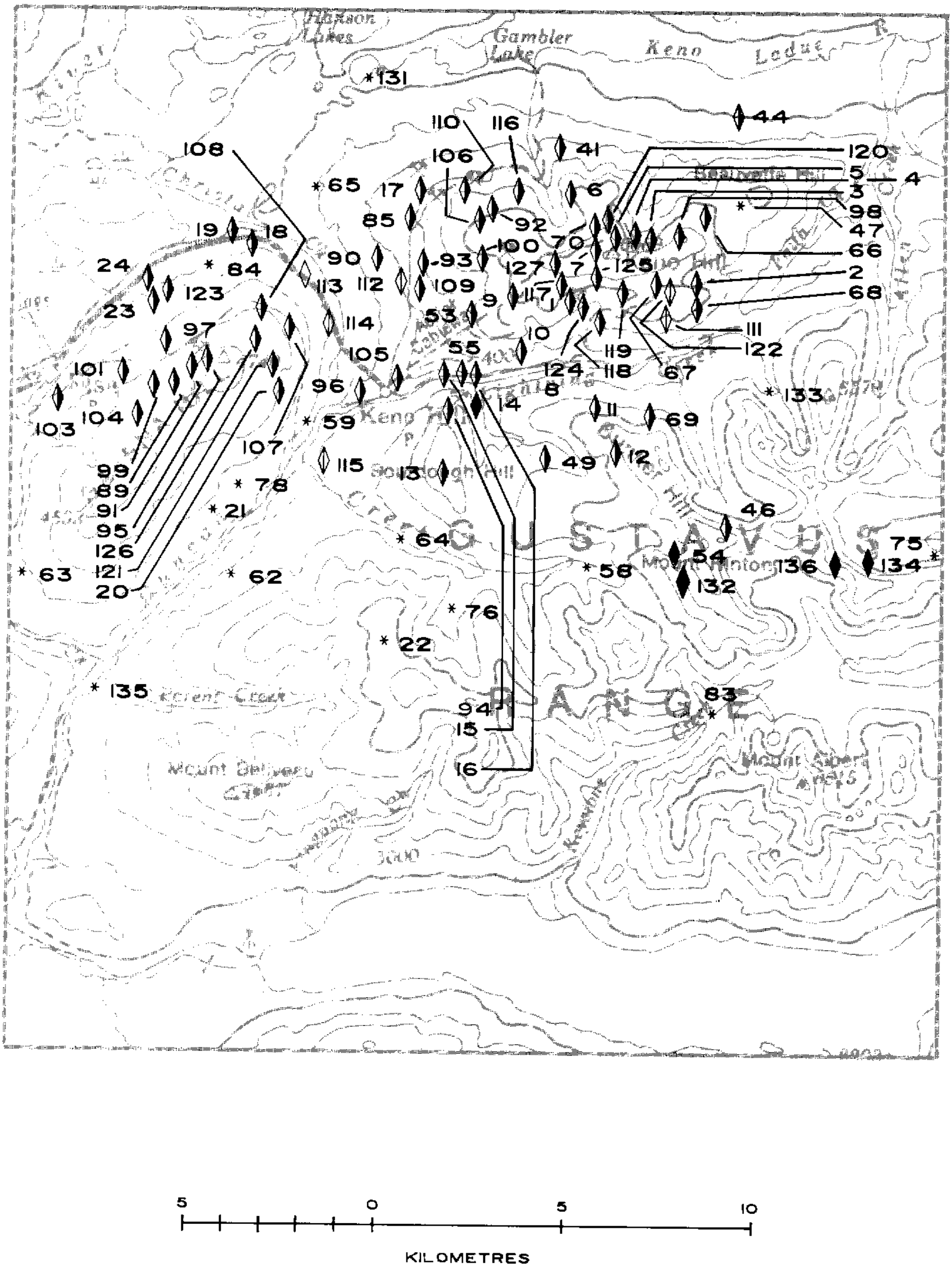
MAYO
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

105M-14



Gambler Lake
Keno
Ladue
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Keno Hill
Sourdough Hill
GUSTAVUS
RANGE
Mount Belvedere
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5
10
KILOMETRES

MAYO MAP-AREA (NTS 105 M)

General References: GSC Map 890A by H.S. Bostock, 1947;
Bulletin 111 by R.W. Boyle, 1965;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980;
Watson (1986); Lynch (1986); Franzen (1986).

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KENO 700	Vein Ag Pb (Zn)	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 31
2	FAITH	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 206)
3	DUNCAN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 56)
4	GOLD QUEEN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 52); Green (1966, p. 18-19)
5	SILVER BASIN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 51)
6	NABOB #2	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 51); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 209)
7	LADUE FRACTION	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 40)
8	COMSTOCK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Boyle (1965, p. 39, 40, 42); Green (1966, p. 15)
9	APEX	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 42-43)
10	VANGUARD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 47)
11	HOMESTAKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 52-53); Findlay (1967, p. 22)
12	CHRISTINE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 25)
13	MO	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	
14	MAYBRUN	Vein Au Ag	105 M 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 206)
15	HOGAN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 46-47)
16	RUNER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 46-47)
17	WERNECKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 12)
18	FORMO (YUKENO)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 167; 1986, p. 123)
19	PADDY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 14)
20	EAGLE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 206)
21	FISHER	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 207; 1986, p. 124)
22	PARENT	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 169)
23	CREAM AND JEAN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 78)
24	NORD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 13-14)
25	GERLITZKI	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	This Report
26	UR	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	Green and Godwin (1964, p. 13); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 165); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 209)
27	SHANGHAI	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	5	Findlay (1967, p 24-25); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 209; 1986, p. 123)
28	WAYNE	Skarn Zn Pb, Vein W Au Ag	105 M 13	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 202, 206)
29	ARGENT	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 211)
30	JOUMBIRA (STREBCHUK)	Vein Ag Pb Cu Sn W	105 M 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 151, 156-157); Emond (1986)
31	MT. HALDANE	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 13	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 207, 211)
32	LAYSIER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	This Report
33	COBALT	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 15	7	Green (1971, p. 61)
34	GORDON	Vein Sb Ba Mn	105 M 11	6	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 16-17); This Report
35	TWO BUTTES	Skarn W	105 M 6	7	Garrett (1971); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 167)
36	SIDE SLIP	Skarn Cu	105 M 4	7	
37	PIMA	Skarn W Cu Zn	105 M 4	7	
38	HOT SPRINGS	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 4	7	
39	LOST WERNECKE COPPER	Work Target	105 M 4	9	
40	ROOP	Skarn W Cu	105 M 15	7	Little (1959, p. 36-37)
41	MOON	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 169); This Report
42	MT. ALBERT	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	
43	McKIM	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	
44	NERO	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	
45	FREISEN	Skarn Cu W Mo Ag Au	105 M. 4	7	
46	MT. HINTON	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	This Report

47 AVENUE	Work Target	105 M 14	9	Craig and Milner (1975)
48 CHANCE	Vein Sb	105 M 13	7	
49 YONO	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	
50 SUNDANCE	Work Target	105 M 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 211)
51 GUSTAVUS	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	
52 NEWRY	Work Target	105 M 13	9	
53 CHRISTAL	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 208)
54 MCNEILL GULCH (MT. HINTON)	Vein Ag Au	105 M 14	7	P. Watson (pers. comm. 1987)
55 IRONCLAD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	This Report
56 SINISTER	Work Target	105 M 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 208); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 151, 158)
57 ZAP	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 168)
58 W	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 209)
59 AZTEC	Work Target	105 M 14	9	
60 KALZAS	Vein W	105 M 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 208; 1986, p. 123); Lynch (1985)
61 WEASEL	Work Target	105 M 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 211)
62 FEEBLE	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 211)
63 CLEAVES	Work Target	105 M 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 211)
64 ROSS	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 211); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 169)
65 CRO-MUR	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 209)
66 BE NO. 1	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 168)
67 BE NO. 2	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 168)
68 BE NO. 3	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 151, 157)
69 BE NO. 4	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 151, 157)
70 DIAMOND	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 210; 1986, p. 124)
71 HEART	Work Target	105 M 15	9	Morin _et al_ (1980, p. 8)
72 DOPE	Work Target	105 M 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 168); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 151, 157)
73 DRILL	Work Target	105 M 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 169); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 151, 157)
74 SWIFT BANANAS	Work Target	105 M 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 169)
75 TUF	Work Target	105 M 15, 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 169)
76 LEETEE	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 169)
77 ISABEL	Work Target	105 M 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 169); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 51, 158)
78 GOLDEN DUKE	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 151, 158)
79 LEO	Vein Zn Ag Pb	105 M 13	2	P. Watson (pers. comm. 1987)
80 ARGENT	Work Target	105 M 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 209; 1986, p. 123)
81 NO CREEK	Work Target	105 M 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 209)
82 MAG	Work Target	105 M 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 122)
83 HIKE	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 209)
84 SWENSON LEASES	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 208)
85 SADIE-LADUE	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	1	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 208-209)
86 SILVER KING	Vein Ag Pb (Zn)	105 M 13	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 13, AG 1
87 HUSKY	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 13	1	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 13, AG 7
88 REX	Vein Au Ag Pb Sb (Zn)	105 M 13	5	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 13, AG 4
89 RUBY FRACTION	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	1	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 7
90 KLONDYKE-KENO (BLUE ROCK)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 8
91 TOWNSITE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 18
92 HIGHLANDER, CUB & BUNNY	Vein Ag Pb (Zn)	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 13
93 BLACK CAP & SHEPPARD	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 15
94 BELLEKENO	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 16
95 HECTOR-CALUMET	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 19
96 MOTH	Vein Ag Zn Pb	105 M 14	2	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 20
97 NO CASH	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 21
98 CARIBOU	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 24; This Report
99 BERMINGHAM (ARCTIC & MASTIFF)	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 25
100 SHAMROCK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 26; This Report
101 DIXIE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 29
102 HUSKY SW	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 13	1	P. Watson (pers. comm. 1987)
103 ELSA	Vein Ag Pb (Zn)	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 32
104 CORAL-WIGWAM	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 63)
105 ONEK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 33

106 LUCKY QUEEN	Vein Ag Pb (Zn)	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 34
107 GALKENO	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 38
108 DRAGON	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	5	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 40
109 CROESUS	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 42
110 LAKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 44
111 DEVON	Vein Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 28
112 KIJO	Vein Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 45
113 BLUEBIRD	Vein Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 46
114 TIN CAN	Vein Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 47
115 DUNCAN CREEK	Vein Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 48
116 STONE	Vein Ag (Pb Zn)	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 50
117 NO. 1 VEIN FAULT	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 51
118 HELEN FRACTION	Vein Ag Pb (Sb)	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 53
119 GOLD HILL NO. 2	Vein Ag (Pb Zn)	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 15, AG 54
120 FOX	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 55
121 "C" STRUCTURE	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	P. Watson (pers. comm. 1987)
122 DIVIDE	Vein Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 58
123 OK	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 62
124 PORCUPINE	Vein Ag	105 M 14	2	
125 NABOB	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	5	Boyle (1965, p. 40)
126 MCLEOD	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	3	Boyle (1965, p. 58)
127 GAMBLER	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	5	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 37
128 WHITEMAN	Work Target	105 M 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 123)
129 GEM	Work Target	105 M 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 123)
130 BIRGIT	Work Target	105 M 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 123)
131 SEC	Work Target	105 M 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 124)
132 MT. HINTON NO. 5	Vein Ag Au	105 M 14	6	P. Watson (pers. comm. 1987)
133 MAC	Work Target	105 M 14	9	This Report
134 KAC	Vein Ag Au	105 M 14	7	This Report
135 GOLD ROCK	Work Target	105 M 14	9	This Report
136 MT. HINTON DISCOVERY	Vein Ag Au	105 M 14	5	P. Watson (pers. comm. 1987)

UNITED KENO HILL MINES
United Keno Hill Mines Limited

Silver, Lead, Zinc Veins
105 M 13, 14
(60°53' - 63°58'N,
(135°04' - 135°35'W)
1984, 1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 206-208); Franzen (1986); Lynch (1986); Watson (1986).

Claims: (764 - total claims)

Source: United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. Annual Reports, 1985 and 1986.

Summary of Operations:

Production

	1986	1985
Tons of ore..........................	81,300	74,609
Grade of ore, oz/ton Ag..............	25.9	20.9
Silver recovered, oz.................	1,763,970	1,272,696

ORE RESERVES, ELSA AREA

Proven and Probable at December 31, 1986.

	1986 Tons	1986 Silver oz/ton	1986 Lead %	1985 Tons	1985 Silver oz/ton	1985 Lead %	1984 Tons	1984 Silver oz/ton	1984 Lead %
Underground Ore Reserves									
Proven	30,400	35.1	6.5	23,200	33.7	6.3	28,600	32.6	5.7
Probable	69,100	33.2	5.4	61,200	33.2	4.7	66,500	28.6	4.5
Stockpiled	5,100	20.5	2.8	1,100	28.4	3.1	1,700	24.4	2.2
Sub-Total	104,600	33.1	5.6	85,500	33.3	5.1	96,800	29.7	4.8
Open Pit Reserves									
Probable	60,400	19.5	3.2	86,300	17.8	1.5	105,500	17.3	1.7
Stockpiled	25,600	25.9	1.4	11,100	15.8	2.1	32,500	16.2	2.3
Sub-Total	86,000	21.4	2.7	97,400	17.6	1.6	138,000	17.0	1.8
Total Ore Reserves	190,600	27.8	4.3	182,900	24.9	3.2	234,800	22.3	3.1

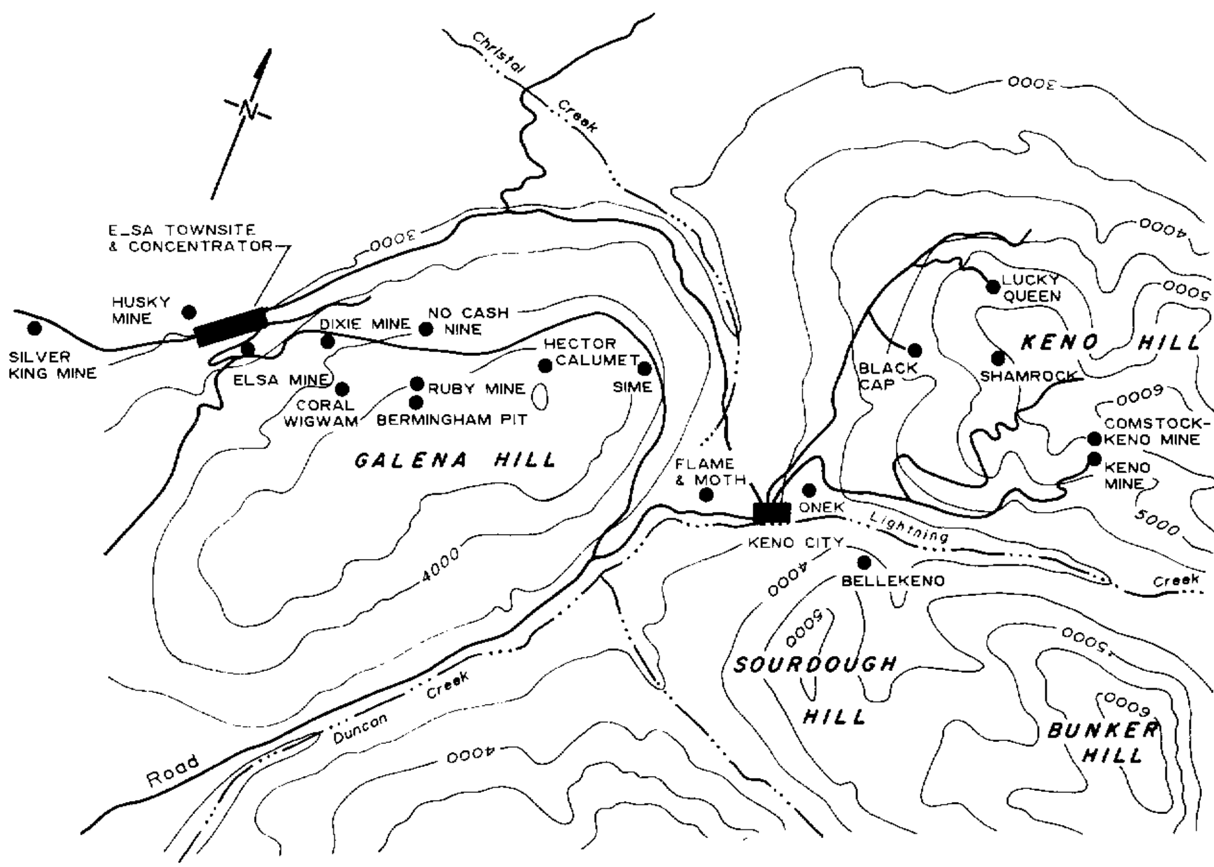
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION BY YEARS

Fiscal Year	Ore Milled Tons	Production: Silver oz.	Lead Lbs.	Zinc Lbs.	Cadmium Lbs.
Total for years 1947 to 1969........	3,002,515	108,831,203	397,618,532	308,934,611	3,902,230
Dec. 31, 1970.......	93,215	2,601,960	6,583,652	7,467,164	98,687
Dec. 31, 1971.......	94,754	2,919,693	8,220,513	6,533,208	84,832
Dec. 31, 1972.......	80,646	2,503,921	6,108,042	3,307,178	46,731
Dec. 31, 1973.......	94,819	3,134,828	7,262,400	1,345,062	17,944
Dec. 31, 1974.......	93,232	3,237,205	6,734,719	545,357	7,330
Dec. 31, 1975.......	90,860	2,917,920	6,407,368	620,763	8,758
Dec. 31, 1976.......	75,515	2,369,770	4,909,101	621,945	8,394
Dec. 31, 1977.......	91,486	2,784,098	5,911,083	450,904	6,135
Dec. 31, 1978.......	90,082	2,737,755	7,521,014	17,993	211
Dec. 31, 1979.......	124,322	2,481,356	5,620,065	-	-
Dec. 31, 1980.......	87,784	1,664,386	3,296,052	-	-
Dec. 31, 1981.......	66,924	1,158,083	2,243,228	-	-
Dec. 31, 1982.......	55,491	1,198,734	2,084,836	-	-
Dec. 31, 1983.......	32,628	635,005	1,073,860	-	-
Dec. 31, 1984.......	72,409	1,233,443	2,333,405	-	-
Dec. 31, 1985.......	74,609	1,272,696	2,150,505	-	-
Dec. 31, 1986.......	81,124	1,763,970	3,198,433	145,564	-
Total	4,402,415	145,446,026	479,276,808	329,989,749	4,181,252

* Note: Figures based on smelter returns.

Revenue from metal shipments:

	1986	1985	1984
Silver..	$13,130	$10,664	$12,639
Lead..	1,008	524	722
Other..	253	172	205
	14,391	11,360	13,566
Less smelter charges, freight and marketing expenses.....	3,052	3,184	3,421
Net revenue from metal shipments........................	11,339	8,176	10,145



MINE LOCATION KENO-GALENA HILL AREA

Contour intervals are feet.

TOTAL MINEHEAD PRODUCTION (to December 31, 1986)

(sorted on ounces of silver)

MINE	Tons	oz Ag/t	% Pb	% Zn	oz Ag	lbs Pb	lbs Zn	Ag/Pb	Pb/Zn
Hector-Calumet	2,706,742.00	35.47	7.42	6.17	96,019,433	401,842,201	333,991,891	4.8	1.20
Elsa	481,475.00	62.02	4.91	1.40	29,861,754	47,272,242	13,448,226	12.6	3.52
Husky	426,697.00	41.83	3.83	0.00	17,849,431	32,710,264	–	10.9	0.00
Sadie-Ladue	244,330.36	52.08	6.53	0.00	12,725,633	31,923,607	–	8.0	0.00
Keno	282,918.00	44.34	10.64	3.74	12,543,566	60,212,265	21,168,174	4.2	2.84
Lucky Queen	123,529.70	88.72	6.95	2.69	10,959,368	17,163,250	6,653,462	12.8	2.58
Silver King	196,279.00	53.71	7.98	0.89	10,541,706	31,324,305	3,488,927	6.7	8.98
No Cash	157,625.00	30.30	3.60	1.89	4,776,122	11,345,171	5,965,157	8.4	1.90
Galkeno	167,063.00	27.20	5.22	2.69	4,544,142	17,437,410	8,999,204	5.2	1.94
Bermingham	181,896.60	20.53	4.23	0.58	3,734,511	15,388,361	2,113,088	4.9	7.28
Bellekeno	18,516.50	55.50	12.06	1.85	1,027,631	4,464,335	683,453	4.6	6.53
Ruby	38,921.00	25.27	3.02	1.25	983,425	2,349,551	969,789	8.4	2.42
Comstock	22,862.60	39.68	10.70	3.76	907,176	4,891,434	1,719,131	3.7	2.85
Shamrock	5,035.80	175.79	35.37	0.36	885,219	3,562,279	36,523	5.0	97.54
Onek	33,036.30	18.31	8.06	8.86	604,879	5,325,854	5,854,659	2.3	0.91
Dixie	23,872.00	20.19	3.80	5.14	481,942	1,813,155	2,455,694	5.3	0.74
Black Cap	9,530.75	43.71	3.17	0.33	416,605	605,044	62,474	13.8	9.68
Townsite	18,570.00	16.45	4.26	1.97	305,423	1,583,393	730,014	3.9	2.17
Miller (UN-Dragon)	9,390.00	15.05	2.23	0.74	141,358	419,702	139,638	6.7	3.01
Mt. Keno	1,292.00	50.00	3.68	0.00	64,600	95,000	–	13.6	0.00
Yukeno	340.00	148.88	11.08	0.00	50,620	75,365	–	13.4	0.00
Gambler	246.00	190.09	56.15	0.00	46,762	276,265	–	3.4	0.00
Stone	149.45	126.01	30.28	0.00	18,832	90,495	–	4.2	0.00
Caribou Hill	86.96	177.12	71.60	0.30	15,402	124,524	522	2.5	238.55
Duncan	14.54	744.29	22.35	0.00	10,822	6,500	–	33.3	0.00
Vanguard	35.11	297.72	51.75	0.51	10,453	36,336	360	5.8	100.93
Flame & Moth	406.00	20.41	1.39	0.72	8,286	11,325	5,880	14.6	1.93
Lookout (Mt. Haldane)	29.50	93.86	53.60	0.00	2,769	31,628	–	1.8	0.00
Croesus	10.30	238.93	0.00	0.00	2,461	–	–	0.0	0.00
Silver Basin	12.45	167.73	41.07	0.00	2,089	10,227	–	4.1	0.00
Coral-Wigwam	7.50	258.00	61.00	0.00	1,935	9,150	–	4.2	0.00
Silver Spring	247.00	6.79	2.10	0.70	1,676	10,374	3,458	3.2	3.00
Klondike-Keno	5.72	124.78	49.63	0.00	714	5,680	–	2.5	0.00
Total	5,151,173	40.68	6.72	3.97	209,546,744	692,416,691	408,489,724	6.1	1.70

GERLITZKI
McQuesten Slope Mines Ltd.

Silver, Lead, Zinc Vein
105 M 13 (25)
($63^{o}55'$N, $135^{o}35'$W)
1950, 1979, 1980

Reference: Green and Godwin (1963, p. 8); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 165).

Claims: GALENA 1-12

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091694 by G.L. Holbrooke.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1950 by McQuesten Slope Mines Ltd. on the basis of a favourable geological setting for silver-lead veins on adjacent properties. United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. eventually assumed ownership of the property and in 1979 and 1980, the property was the focus of an overburden drill program.

Work and Results of the 1950, 1979, 1980 Programs:

The property was examined in December, 1950 by G.L. Holbrooke and found to be completely covered in overburden. An extrapolation of local geology from a map by K.C. McTaggart (G.S.C. map 50-20B) and an examination of nearby outcrops determined that the Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite probably underlies the northern half of the property.

The "Upper Schists", a Paleozoic quartz-mica schist, outcrops on the southern boundary of the property. Silver-lead veins are known to occur in northwest-trending faults within the quartzite and the northwest-trending Galena Creek fault occurs along the claims. Overburden drilling revealed values of 56 g/t Ag and less than 2% combined lead-zinc.

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LAYSIER
Mosaic Resources Ltd.

Silver, Lead, Zinc Vein
105 M 13 (32)
($63^{o}55'$N, $135^{o}57'$W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 202; 1981, p. 211).

Claims: LAZIER 1-16

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091628 by D.G. Allen and D.R. MacQuarrie (A&M Exploration Ltd.).

History:

The property was originally staked in 1963 as the LAYSIER claims by P.C. Poli who did some hand and bulldozer trenching in 1964 over an east-northeast-trending break visible on airphotos.

Description:

Geological mapping by Tempelman-Kluit (1963, unpublished map for Silver Titan Mines) outlined an east-trending band of quartzite containing lenses of schist and greenstone cut by several north to northeast-trending faults and by a small biotite porphyry dyke in the south. Two or more quartz vein faults which occur in suboutcrop, galena- and sphalerite-bearing may be related to northeast-trending faults and north-trending rusty fractures in outcrop.

Current Work and Results:

In 1984, preliminary exploration on the LAZIER 1-10 claims consisted of 7.7 km of grid preparation, 1.2 km of I.P. surveys. 4.0 km of VLF-EM surveys, and 168 soil and 5 rock samples were collected at 12 to 25 m intervals on lines spaced at 500 m for geochemical analysis. Samples were analysed for molybdenum, copper, silver, lead, zinc, gold and arsenic.

Anomalous zinc (150-310 ppm) and lead (30-134 ppm) soil values occur in two main areas: 1) over a 70 m length, near the known test pits and shafts, and 2) over a 150 m length, 1 km to the west of the pits and shafts. Weakly to moderately anomalous gold (up to 30 ppb) and silver (up to 1.4 ppm) are associated with the lead-zinc anomalies. A broad zone of arsenic values greater than 40 ppm trends east-northeasterly across the grid area. Rock samples in the area of the pits and shafts revealed up to 5600 ppm Pb, 1770 ppm Zn and 9.2 ppm Ag.

Two anomalous areas were outlined by the I.P. survey as subparallel and linear zones. The areas of these highs are underlain by schist and the source lies within 12.5 m of surface. Each I.P. anomaly has an associated linear resistivity "low", the northernmost is very low with values from 4 to 75 ohm-metres. Two good, VLF-EM conductors were located by the survey. Both zones are linear, trending 56° and 66°, respectively, and are outlined by dip angle cross overs and field strength highs. These conductors are approximately coincident with the apparent resistivity lows and the I.P. anomalies.

The geophysical data suggests that the schist is bounded, both to the north and the south by a semicontinuous, conductive shear zone that probably contains pyrite and/or graphite and may also contain lead, zinc, and silver mineralization.

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MT. HINTON
United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

Gold Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein
105 M 14 (46)
(63°52'N, 135°08'W)
1984

Reference: Findlay (1969a, p. 23).

Claims: T 54-56, 174-175 Fr., 176, 177 Fr., 178-186, 188, 190, 193 Fr., 195 Fr., 196, 197 Fr., 198, 225-227 Fr., 227A-229 Fr., 230-236; TV 1-18, 27-50, 57-92

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091633 by D.J. Ouellette.

History:

Claims were first staked in the Mount Hinton area in the early 1920's, probably over potential silver showings.

Interest was renewed in 1940 when Charles Brefalt and Theodore Erickson staked claims on the cirque wall of McNeill Gulch where they found veins containing up to 34.3 g/t Au. They performed 36.6 m of drifting and excavated several open cuts in 1941 and continued this type of work through the mid-1940's.

A GSC stream sediment survey released in 1964 prompted the staking of lead-silver anomalies by U.K.H.M.

Several more surface showings were found. Further staking occurred in 1966, after release of a lead compilation map and after geochemical and geological surveys were carried out. That year, the '5' Vein was discovered on the dip slope of Mt. Hinton. In total, fifteen veins had been discovered by the end of the season, six of which had significant mineralization. An option of the ground at the head of McNeill Gulch was arranged with Mrs. Erickson, who had inherited the claims from her husband. Mapping, trenching and detailed sampling was performed in 1967 by U.K.H.M. In 1968, further prospecting and vein evaluation, along with more geological mapping led to the discovery of 15 new veins, bringing the total to 37, most of which are on the McNeill Gulch cirque face. Hand trenches and a shaft were also excavated. More trenching was carried out on '5' Vein with a bulldozer in 1971.

A staking program was initiated in 1979 to cover ground which had come open. More work on '5' Vein was done in 1980 in the form of air track drilling totalling 1780 m in 74 holes. Twenty-four of the holes intersected weakly mineralized vein material and the highest assay was 192.7 g/t Ag. Drill results indicated several subparallel vein structures within a 21.3 m wide zone, continuing for 550 m along strike.

Description:

Intercalated quartzites, graphite and sericite schists, and greenstone of probable Precambrian to early Paleozoic age lie on the eastern limb of an anticline.

The veins are mostly northeast-trending and consist of fractured bull quartz with the following minerals in order of abundance: scorodite, arsenopyrite, galena, jamesonite, limonite, anglesite, pyrite, sphalerite, siderite and gold. The veins vary in length from less than 30 m to more than 600 m.

The ore shoots are structurally controlled and sulphide-rich with assays up to 691.2 g/t Au and 8961.8 g/t Ag. They occur mainly at greenstone-quartzite contacts and under bedding faults marked by graphite schist.

Mineralogy of the veins indicates some zonation. Base metals appear to be more abundant at lower elevations. The approximate Au:Ag ratio of the veins is 1:58 based on 270 analyses of samples collected between 1967-1984. The Ag:Pb ratio is 2.9:1, based on 249 assays.

Current Work and Results:

In 1984, exploratory adits were used to determine the characteristics of ore shoots. Four adits were planned on the '19', '5', '24' and '21' veins. A total of 49.5 m of drifting and 48.6 m of crosscutting was done on the '19' vein and test holes drilled totalled 40.8 m. Sampling of the adit included chip samples on 1.5 m spacings of wallrock, 0.6 m spacings in areas near veins and quartz stringers, vein width channel samples, and various grab samples. In all, 115 chip and test hole samples were analysed for lead, zinc, gold and silver.

Assay results were discouraging with no significant gold or silver values greater than 0.7 g/t Au; greater than 100.0 g/t Ag in either the veins, wallrock, or test holes. However, 3.01% Pb was found in one of the test holes.

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KAC
660250 Ontario Ltd.

Silver, Gold Vein
105 M 14 (134)
(63°53'N, 135°02'W)
1986

Reference: No previous report.

Claims: KAC 1-4; DANA 1-4; JUNE 1-23

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091875 by J.H. Adams.

History:

R. Schmittel staked the original KAC and DANA claims in 1985 over an undocumented gold-silver vein on the east flank of Mt. Hinton. Grab samples yielded up to 567 g/t Ag and up to 4 g/t Au. The claims were acquired in May, 1986 by 660250 Ontario Ltd. and the JUNE 1-23 claims were added in June, 1986.

Description:

Mississippian quartzite, and graphite and sericite schist, striking southeast and dipping about 20° southwest, are intruded by sills of quartz-feldspar porphyry, diorite and gabbro.

The main quartz vein occurs in foliated quartzite, and was traced in bedrock over 259 metres. It has a consistent strike of 125°, but the dip changes from northeast to southwest across the exposure. Local concentrations of massive to disseminated pyrite and galena are associated with silver and gold.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, the claims were mapped at 1:4800 scale and locally at 1:480 scale. A 15 line-km grid (122 x 30 m spacing) was laid out over the KAC and DANA claims. A vein in the west-central claims was covered by a detailed 1.6 line-km grid (30 x 15 m). A total of 517 soil samples were analysed for gold and silver. A VLF-EM survey was conducted on both the main grid and the detailed subgrid. Seventeen trenches were excavated in the subgrid area, four of which reached bedrock, and three exposed the main mineralized quartz vein. Twenty-nine rock samples from trenches, mineralized outcrops and boulders were assayed for gold and silver. Seven chip samples across the main vein at 2 to 3 metre intervals gave the following assay results:

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Width (cm)
Tr-S-1	2.3	140.2	91
Tr-S-2	0.3	23.0	97
Tr-S-3	5.5	36.3	31
Tr-S-4	0.9	3374.3	127
Tr-S-5	1.3	759.4	86
Tr-S-6	2.8	254.4	147
Tr-S-7	0.2	372.3	183

Silver and gold soil anomalies, a VLF conductor and a mineralized boulder train all along the same trend strongly suggest a 91 m extension of the main vein to the southeast. Geochemical and geophysical results also indicate other areas of similar gold-silver bearing veins.

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9. APEX

N. Kervin
105 M 14
(63°56'N, 135°13'W)

Claims 1985: NANCY

17. WERNECKE

C. and R. Barchen
105 M 14
(63°57'N, 135°18'W)

Claims 1986: BAR 1-8

17. WERNECKE

F. Holway
105 M 14
(63°57'N, 135°15'W)

Claims 1986: SILVER TIP

34. GORDON

P. VanBibber
105 M 11
(63°35'N, 135°12'W)

Claims 1985: FOX 1-4

41. MOON

R. Keep
105 M 14
(63°58'N, 135°13'W)

Claims 1985: AXE 1-6

46. MT. HINTON

R. Schmittel
105 M 14
(63°53'N, 135°02'W)

Claims 1985: KAC 1-4; DANA 1-4

52. NEWRY

R. Riepe
105 M 13
(63°52'N, 135°39'W)

Claims 1986: MARY ANN 1-6; SUN 1-2

85. SADIE LADUE

R. Holway
105 M 14
(63°57'N, 135°13'W)

Claims 1985: FEW 1

128. WHITEMAN

D. Sabo
105 M 5
(63°28'N, 133°35'W)

Claims 1986: WHITEMAN 9-20

133. MAC

R. Keep
105 M 14
(63°50'N, 135°05'W)

Claims 1985: MAC 1-2

134. KAC

J. Adams, H. Hodge
105 M 14
(63°53'N, 135°02'W)

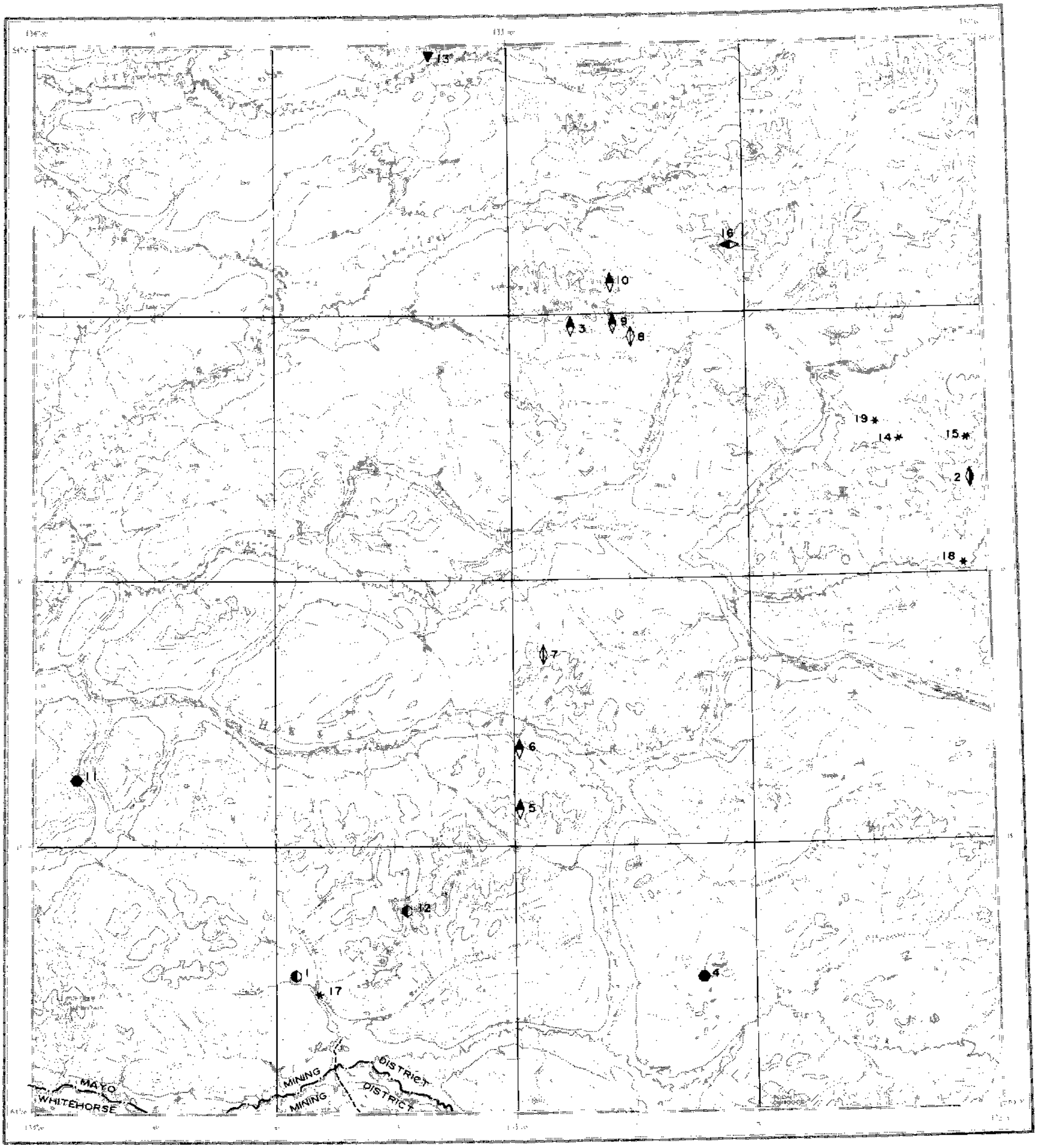
Claims 1985: SHELL 1-4; JUNE 1-23

135. GOLDROCK

M. Zieler
105 M 14
(63°51'N, 135°28'W)

Claims 1986: GOLDROCK 1-4

105 N



LANSING

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Kilometres

Tote Trail.

Driveable Road.

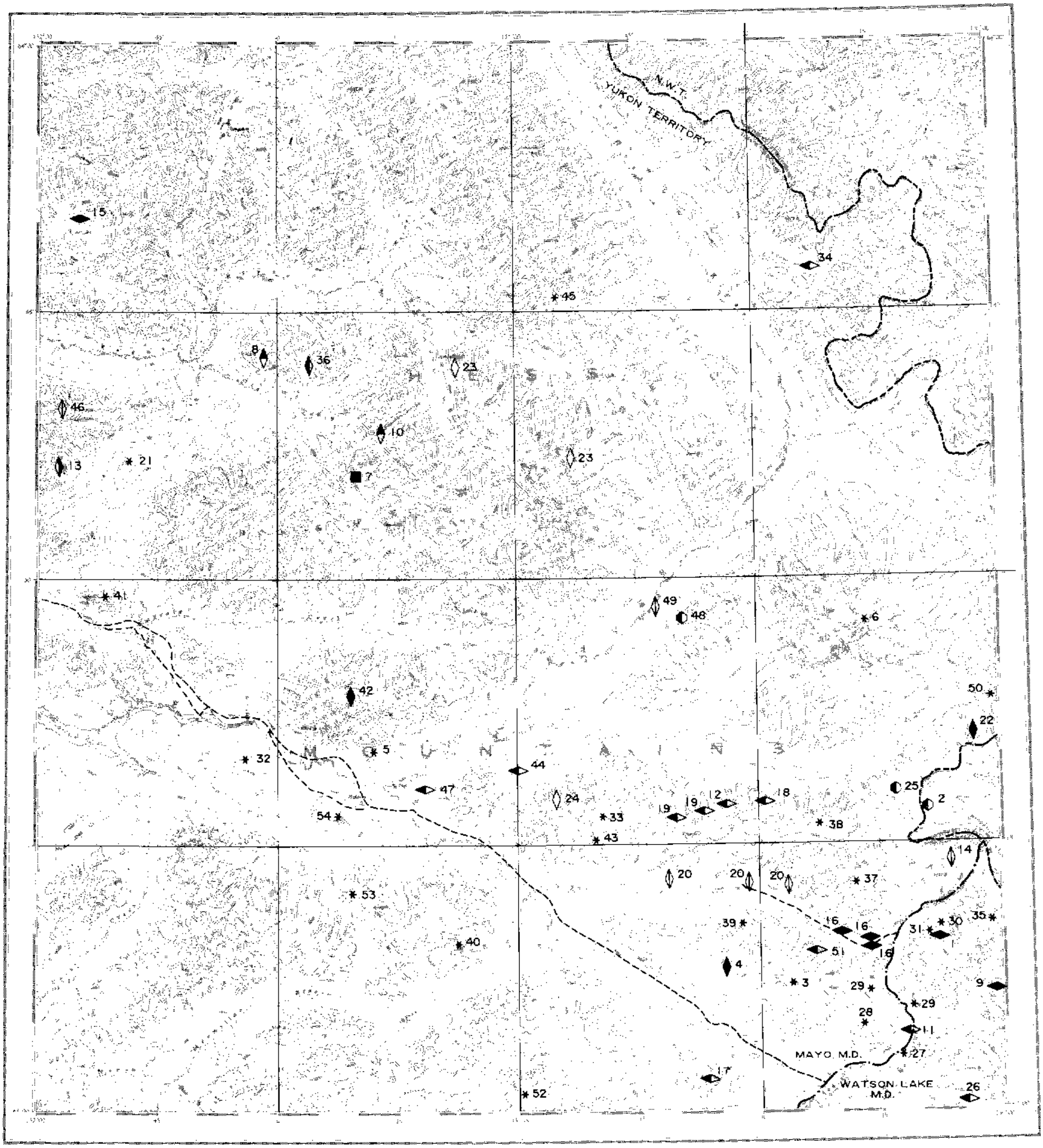
A Airstrip.

LANSING MAP-AREA (NTS 105 N)

General References: GSC Open File 205 by S.L. Blusson, 1974;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	ARMSTRONG	Skarn W Cu	105 N 3	7	Mulligan (1975, p. 74)
2	PLATA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 N 9	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 211); Abbott (1986b)
3	JOY	Vein, Replacment Cu	105 N 10	7	
4	GOLF	Skarn Cu	105 N 2	7	
5	ETZEL	Vein Cu	105 N 7	7	
6	BRODELL	Vein Cu	105 N 7	7	
7	PEBBLE	Vein, Replacement Pb	105 N 7	7	
8	DEAN	Vein Pb	105 N 10	7	
9	AUREOLE	Vein Cu	105 N 10	7	
10	BLOOM	Vein Cu Mo Pb Co	105 N 15	7	
11	PLEASANT	Skarn Cu W Ag	105 N 5	7	
12	TONGUE	Skarn W Cu Sn	105 N 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 211)
13	KIDD	Stratabound Discordant Zn	105 N 14	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 119)
14	FLATASA	Work Target	105 N 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 171) D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 211)
15	SPIS	Work Target	105 N 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 213)
16	ANDREA	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 N 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 171)
17	RAM	Work Target	105 N 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 161)
18	STRIP	Work Target	105 N 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 212)
19	ROGUE	Work Target	105 N 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 211)

105 O



NIDDERY LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Kilometres

Tote Trail.

Driveable Road.

A Airstrip.

NIDDERY LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 105 O)

General References: GSC Open File 205 by S.L. Blusson, 1974;
GSC Open File 765 by M.P. Cecile, 1981;
GSC Open File 807 by S.P. Gordey, 1981;
DIAND Open File (105 O SW and parts of 105 P SW) by J.G. Abbott, 1983.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TOM	Stratabound Concordant Ag Pb Zn	105 O 1	2	McClay and Bidwell (1986); This Report
2	MACTUNG	Skarn W Cu	105 O 8	2	Morin et al (1977, p. 20-22); Atkinson and Baker (1986) Harris (1977)
3	JEFF	Work Target	105 O 1	9	Garrett (1971, p. 73)
4	ALP	Vein Au Ag	105 O 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 163, 168)
5	SCOT	Work Target	105 O 6	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 18)
6	KEELE	Work Target	105 O 8	9	Garrett (1971, p. 73)
7	EMERALD	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 O 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 216)
8	HORN	Vein Cu	105 O 12	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 17)
9	BEN	Stratabound Concordant Zn	105 O 1	7	
10	ARROWHEAD	Vein Cu	105 O 11	7	
11	MOOSE	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 1	2	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 21-22); Morin et al (1979, p. 31)
12	HESS	Stratabound Concordant Ba (Pb Zn Ag)	105 O 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 216-217)
13	INCA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 O 12	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 18); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 220); Abbott (1986b)
14	STANDARD	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn Ag	105 O 1	7	
15	ODD	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 O 13	6	
16	JASON	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 O 1	6	Bailes et al (1986); This Report
17	TEA	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 2	6	This Report
18	WALT	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 7, 8	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 216)
19	TRYALA	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 169; 1986, p. 141)
20	NIDD	Vein, Replacement Zn Pb Ag	105 O 1, 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 133); This Report
21	BOBNOB	Work Target	105 O 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 217)
22	BORD	Vein Au Ag	105 O 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 217)
23	BEAUCHAMP	Vein Mo	105 O 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 217)
24	NEVE	Vein Sb Au Ag	105 O 7	7	This Report
25	KEN	Skarn W Cu	105 O 8	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 30)
26	PETE	Stratabound Concordant Ba Pb Zn	105 O 1	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 94)
27	MOONLIGHT	Work Target	105 O 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 32)
28	ESS	Work Target	105 O 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 32)
29	FETCH	Work Target	105 O 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 218)
30	CREE	Work Target	105 O 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 33)
31	ARGO	Work Target	105 O 1	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 9)
32	MV	Work Target	105 O 5	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 10)
33	MAC	Work Target	105 O 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 165)
34	DUO	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 16	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 178)
35	FOG	Work Target	105 O 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 177)
36	OLD CABIN	Vein Au Cu Pb	105 O 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 165, 169)
37	FUN	Work Target	105 O 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 218)
38	FAN	Work Target	105 O 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 166)
39	SIM	Work Target	105 O 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 176, 177); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 166)
40	SUN	Work Target	105 O 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 166)
41	EMERA	Work Target	105 O 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 176, 177)
42	EMMY	Vein Ag Au Pb	105 O 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 166-167)
43	FAL	Work Target	105 O 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 177); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 167)
44	BAR	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 167)
45	URSA	Work Target	105 O 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 177)
46	ETZEL	Vein Pb Zn Sb	105 O 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 167-168)
47	ANDY	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 17)
48	NUT	Skarn, Vein W Cu Pb Zn Au Ag	105 O 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 141)

49 SMOKEY	Vein Pb Zn	105 0 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 169)
50 BBOB	Work Target	105 0 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 168-169)
51 J.K.	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 0 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 131)
52 NUKE	Work Target	105 0 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 134)
53 DALL	Work Target	105 0 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 136
54 LEAF	Work Target	105 0 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 138)

TOM
Hudson Bay Exploration and
Development Co. Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver
Stratabound Concordant
105 0 1 (1)
(63°08'N, 130°06'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 216); McClay and Bidwell (1986).

Claims: TOM 147-183

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091663 by G. Bidwell.

History:

Geochemical soil and magnetometer surveys were conducted on the claims in 1981. Trenching was done in 1983 over anomalous zones in hopes of encountering stratiform barite-lead-zinc-silver mineralization in argillic rocks.

Current Work and Results:

Two previous trenches were deepened and 30 samples taken and assayed for silver, lead, zinc and barium. The results showed no significant anomalies.

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TOM, JASON
Aberford Resources Ltd.
Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver, Barite
Stratabound Concordant
105 0 1 (1, 16)
(63°10'N, 130°15'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, P. 216); McClay and Bidwell (1986); Bailes et al. (1986).

Claims: JASON, ACE, MIKE, TOM

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment reports 091790 and 091791 by Glenn Brown and Bechtel Canada Engineers Ltd.

Current Work and Results:

An environmental impact study and a mini feasability study have been completed and documented.

The environmental study focused on the occurrence of GALIUM TRIFOLIUM and OSMORHIZA DEPAUPERATA which are two small plants that do not usually occur so far north. They are, however, not uncommon plants. As well, a water quality study established baseline data on the water courses before mining commences.

The mine feasibility study estimates and evaluates projected costs, ore reserves, geology and mine development procedures.

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TEA
E.J. Eisenmen

Stratabound Barite
105 0 2 (17)
(63°02'N, 130°37'W)
1986

Reference: Carne (1976, p. 21); Morin et al. (1977, p. 116-117).

Claims: TEA 35-94

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091851 by A.W. Mitchell.

History:

The claims were staked in 1975 by Welcome North Mines Limited. Mapping, bulldozer trenching and bulk sampling of the bedded barite indicated potential zones of ore-grade material. The property was subsequently transferred to Yukon Barite Company Ltd. In 1976, further bulk sampling was carried out, 1:2400 mapping was done, and an 11 km access road was constructed from the North Canol Road to the property. Reserves were estimated at 68 000 tonnes of direct-shipping ore. A mill was constructed near Ross River. In the winter of 1982, 9000 tonnes of crude ore were mined and are currently stockpiled in the Ross River area.

Description:

Massive to nodular barite with thin interbeds of limestone, witherite, shale and chert occurs within black siliceous shale of the lower Earn Group of Devono-Mississippian age. The barite is exposed in the core of an open northwest-plunging anticline.

Current Work and Results:

Four diamond drill holes totalling 296 m were completed in 1986. Three of the holes were drilled near the two open pits, and the other hole (8) was located approximately 600 m to the southwest. A summary of the drill holes is given below, using a specific gravity of 4.2 as the cutoff for ore-grade barite:

DDH	DEPTH TO ORE (m)	TRUE ORE THICKNESS (m)	AVERAGE SPECIFIC GRAVITY
5	18.9	11.3	4.31
6	8.5	30.4	4.30
7	11.1	12.3	4.30
8	26.1	0.9	4.28

The ore pinches out downdip to the southwest. Extensive soft-sediment deformation caused intermixing of barite with argillaceous and calcareous material at the time of deposition. Calcite veining is common throughout the deposit.

*****

NEVE
Agip Canada Ltd.

Antimony, Gold, Silver
Vein
105 O 7 (24)
(60°20'N, 130°57'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 140-141).

Claims: BRICK 1-40; NEVE 1-35

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091770 by M.J. Aupperle.

Current Work and Results:

Diamond drilling in 1985 followed up earlier trenching and geochemical surveys done in 1983. Two large zones of low grade gold-silver mineralization occur within steeply dipping faults in altered shales. Clay alteration, silicification, sericitization, bleaching and graphite remobilization are common within the fault zones. The main fault zone contains 0.31 g/t Au with 2.59 g/t Ag over 30.5 m. The Boundary fault zone contains six intersections between 0.7 and 9.7 m wide containing up to 0.94 g/t Au with 9.34 g/t Ag. A disseminated-type gold deposit model is currently being applied to this prospect.

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19. TRYALA

Baroid of Canada Ltd.
105 O 7
(63°17'N, 130°37'W)

Claims 1985: GEVI 1-4

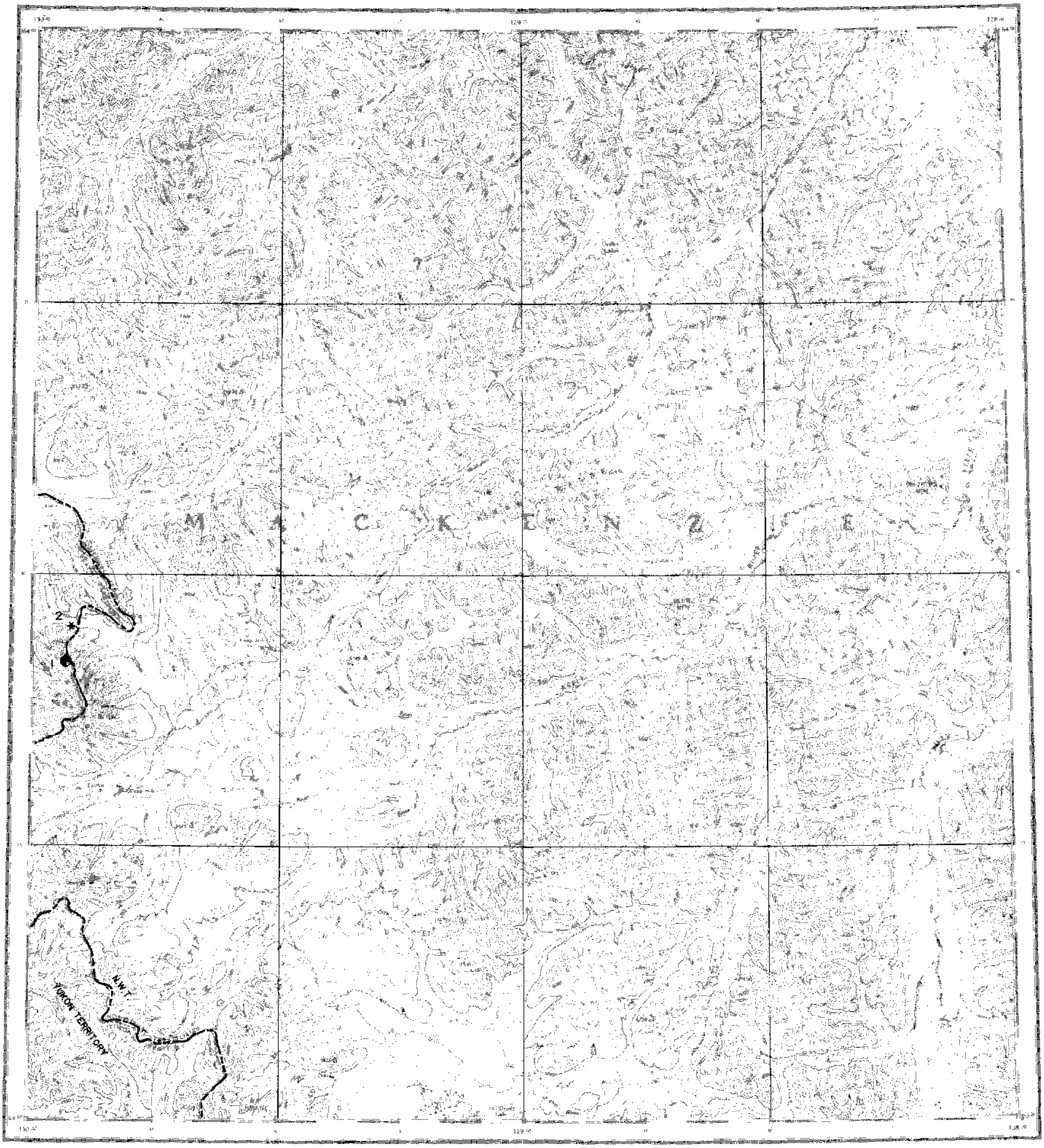
49. SMOKY

N. Hennel, A. Peter
105 O 7
(63°28'N, 130°41'W)

Claims 1985: SUZA 1-5; MOODY 1-5

NOTES

105 P



SEKWI MOUNTAIN

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

- - - - - Tote Trail.

——— Driveable Road.

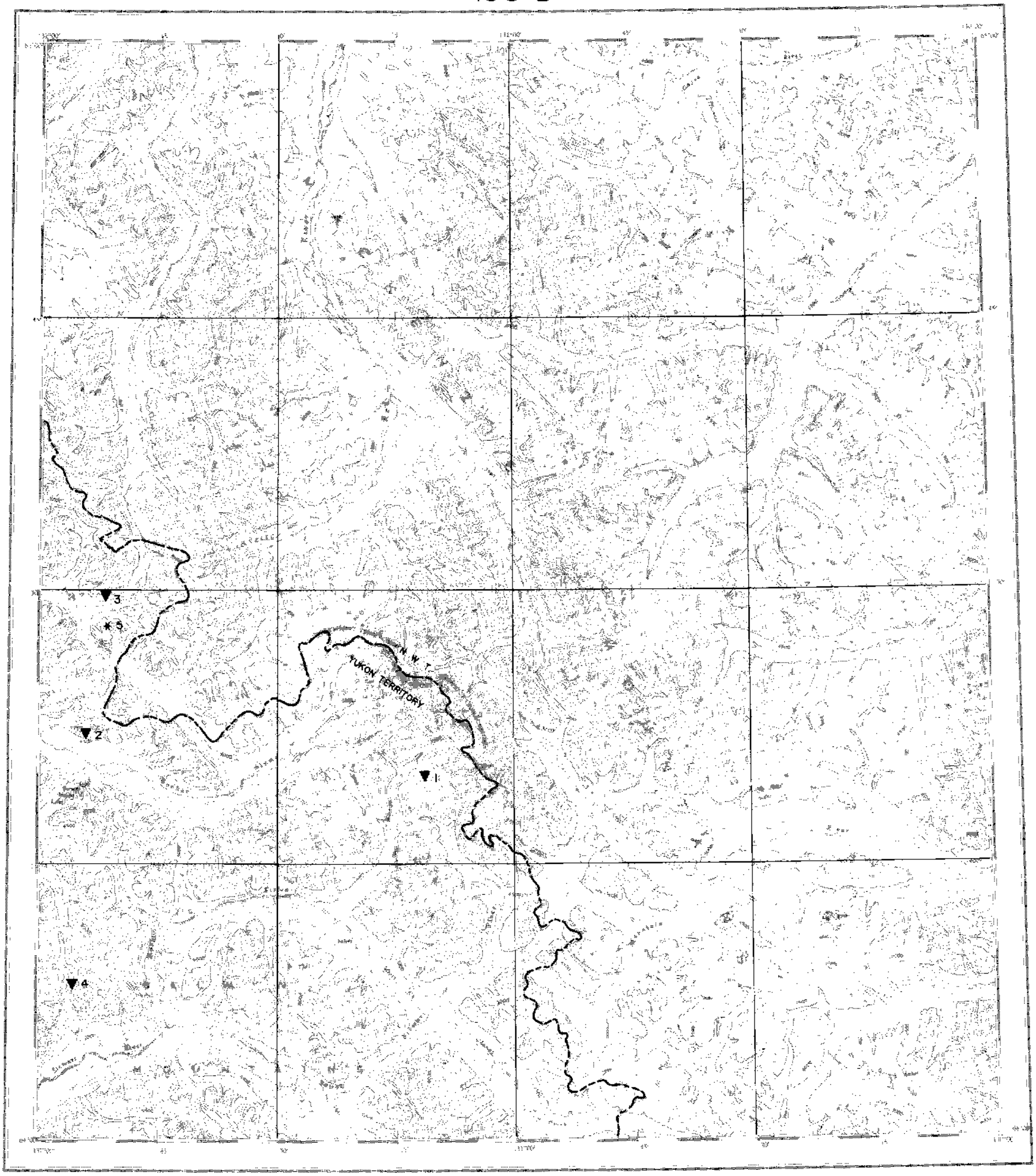
A Airstrip.

SEKWI MOUNTAIN MAP-AREA (NTS 105 P)

General References: GSC Paper 71-22 by S.L. Blusson, 1971;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980;
GSC Open File 807 by S.P. Gordey, 1981.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	MEHITABEL	Skarn Cu W Mo	105 P 5	7	
2	NUM	Work Target	105 P 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 43); This Report

106 B



BONNET PLUME LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

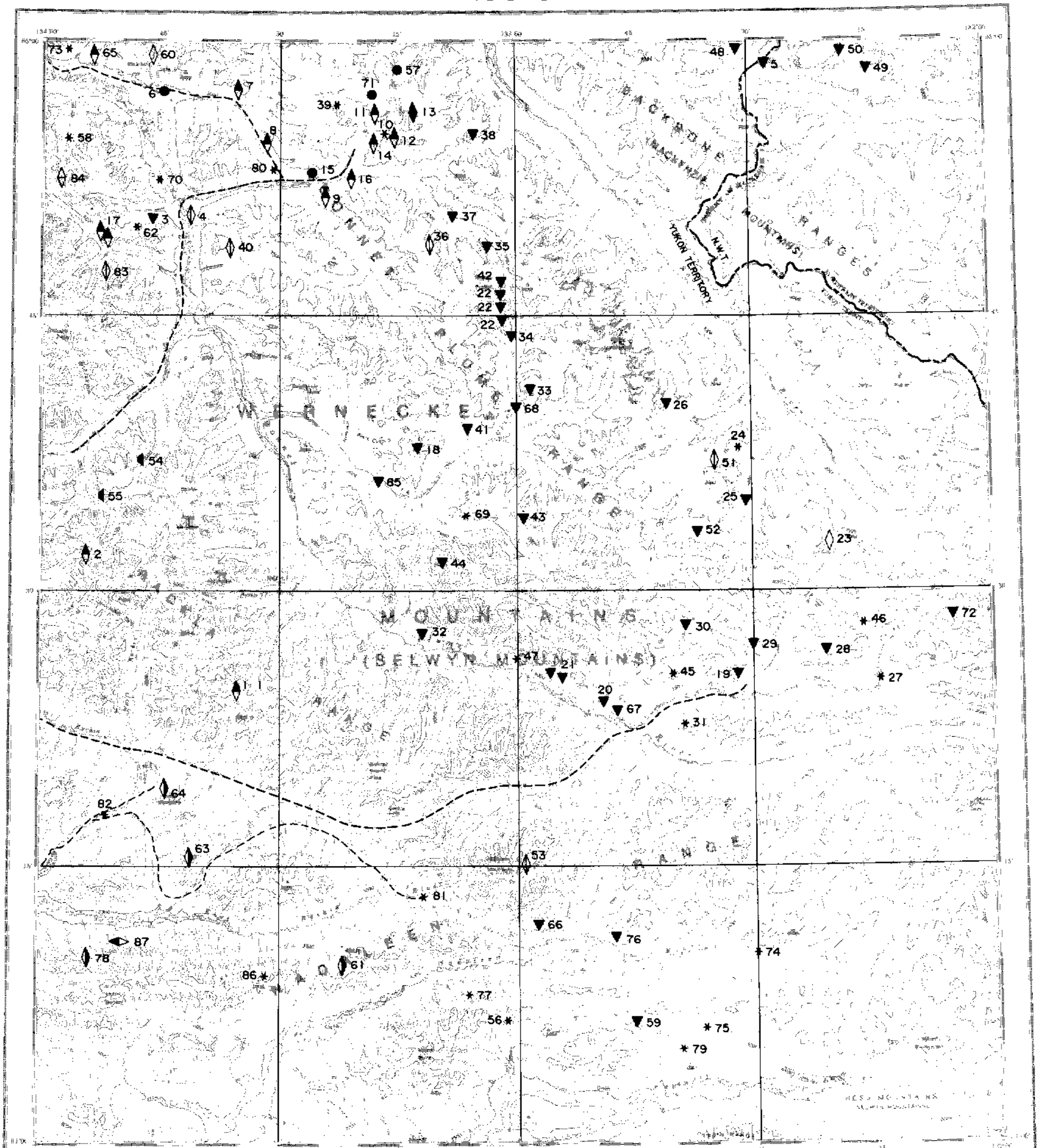
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

BONNET PLUME MAP-AREA (NTS 106 B)

General References: GSC Open File 205 by S.L. Blusson, 1974;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980a.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	ECONOMIC	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 B 6	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 19)
2	ANDY	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 B 5	7	Dawson (1975, p. 240-241)
3	NECO	Stratabound Discordant, Vein Zn Pb	106 B 5	7	
4	BIRKELAND	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 B 4	7	
5	PR	Work Target	106 B 5	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 118)

106 C



NADALEEN RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

NADALEEN RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 106 C)

General References: GSC Open File 205, 206 by S.L. Blusson, 1974;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980a;
GSC Open File by R.T. Bell, 1986;
GSC Geochem Open File 518.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KOHSE	Vein, Replacement Cu	106 C 5	7	
2	SALUTATION	Vein Cu Co	106 C 12	7	
3	GILLESPIE	Stratabound Discordant Vein Zn Pb	106 C 13	7	
4	GEORDIE	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn Ag	106 C 13		
5	GILDERSLEEVE	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 16	7	Dawson (1975, p. 241)
6	FAIRCHILD	Breccia U Cu	106 C 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 175-176)
7	BIBBER	Vein Cu	106 C 13	7	
8	DOLORES	Vein Cu Ag Co	106 C 13	7	
9	KEY MOUNTAIN (BARB)	Vein Cu Co	106 C 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 185-186)
10	MAMMOTH	Work Target	106 C 14	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 16-17)
11	CIRQUE	Vein Cu Co Ag	106 C 14	7	
12	PORPHYRY	Vein Cu	106 C 14	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 16-17)
13	TETRAHEDRITE CREEK	Vein Au Ag (Cu Pb Zn Sb)	106 C 14	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 228-229)
14	AIRSTRIP	Vein Cu	106 C 14	7	
15	VULCAN	Breccia U Cu	106 C 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 186)
16	DOBBY	Vein Cu	106 C 14	7	
17	KIDNEY	Vein Cu	106 C 13	7	
18	PING (CORN CREEK)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 53-54)
19	GOZ CREEK	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	2	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 23-24); Reeve (1977)
20	HARRISON	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 41-42)
21	MUELLER	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 42-43)
22	CORN CREEK (COB)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11, 14	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 26)
23	ZOG	Vein, Replacement Zn	106 C 9	7	
24	GOODMAN (AL)	Work Target	106 C 10	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 64-65)
25	NEST	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 33-35)
26	TOPOROWSKI	Stratabound Concordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	
27	ANGLO	Work Target	106 C 8	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 38, 40)
28	GUS	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 8	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 36)
29	GENTRY	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 24-28)
30	CADET	Stratabound DIscordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 29,46)
31	LOG	Work Target	106 C 7	9	
32	MOUSE	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 6	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 40-41)
33	STAR	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 55-56)
34	DEA	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 58-59)
35	PROFEIT	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb Ag Cu	106 C 14	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 186, 190)
36	POO	Vein Pb Zn	106 C 14	7	
37	EG	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 14	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 61-62)
38	DAN	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 14	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 61)
39	MAC (OTTO)	Work Target	106 C 14	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 63)
40	LEARY	Vein Zn Pb Cu	106 C 13	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 63)
41	WX	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 56-57)
42	SUN	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 14	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 60)
43	BOB	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	
44	BRENDON (RAM)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 51)
45	GAL	Work Target	106 C 7	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 30-31)
46	RUM/RAF	Work Target	106 C 8	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 37, 39)
47	TAPIN	Work Target	106 C 6	9	
48	CAB	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 D 15	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 41)
49	BAK	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 16	7	
50	MOGUL	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 16	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 66)
51	DUNE	Vein Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	
52	SNAKE	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	
53	McKELVIE	Vein Zn Pb Ba	106 C 7	7	
54	MARSHALL	Occurrence Cu	106 C 12	7	
55	ALGAE	Occurrence Cu	106 C 12	7	

56 LEAH	Work Target	106 C 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 224)
57 RAM	Breccia U Cu	106 C 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 224)
58 LFV	Work Target	106 C 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 235)
59 SIAN	Stratabound Discordant, Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 224)
60 OTTER	Vein Co Ni As	106 C 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 186-187)
61 CRAIG	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 3	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 225-230)
62 TOW	Breccia U	106 C 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 231)
63 VAL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 5	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 187)
64 VERA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 5	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 187)
65 ELGEA	Vein Cu Co	106 C 13	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 187-188)
66 TARA (NADALEEN)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 188, 190)
67 FUN	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 41)
68 DF	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10, 11	6	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 50)
69 MID	Work Target	106 C 11	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 51)
70 ALE	Work Target	106 C 13	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 56)
71 PTERD	U Breccia	106 C 14	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 188)
72 REP	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 8	5	Morin et al (1979, p. 39)
73 BROMADROSIS	Work Target	106 C 13	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 122)
74 EIRA	Work Target	106 C 1, 2	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 35)
75 BLACK IDA	Work Target	106 C 2	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 35)
76 JAM	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 2	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 36)
77 STAR	Work Target	106 C 3	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 36)
78 COOKER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 4	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 37)
79 GLEN	Work Target	106 C 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 10)
80 BONNET	Work Target	106 C 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 190)
81 STRIP	Work Target	106 C 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 190)
82 RAFE	Work Target	106 C 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 190)
83 JOLLY	Vein Pb Zn	106 C 13	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 175-176)
84 APE	Vein Cu U Co Mo	106 C 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 175-176)
85 DJ	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 52)
86 MEX	Work Target	106 C 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 228)
87 NIKA	Stratabound Barite	106 C 4	7	This Report

NIKA
D.M. O'Neill

Stratabound Barite
106 C 4 (87)
(64°12'N, 133°50'W)
1985

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: NIKA 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091833 by J.H. Montgomery.

History:

The NIKA claims were staked in August, 1985.

Description:

Shale, barite and limestone on the claims are probably correlative with the Ordovician to Lower Devonian Road River Formation. Bedding strikes approximately east and dips 15° to 66° south. Barite occurs as thin to medium beds, and as white blebs in the black shale. A thick bed of Ordovician-Silurian limestone overlies the barite on the south side of the claim block.

Current Work and Results:

Rock samples were taken, and 1:1200 scale mapping was done on a 213 x 122 m grid. Rock samples were analysed for silver, barium, cadmium, copper, iron, nickel, lead, vanadium and zinc. One sample of shale from the western claims was anomalous in silver, cadmium, nickel, iron and vanadium.

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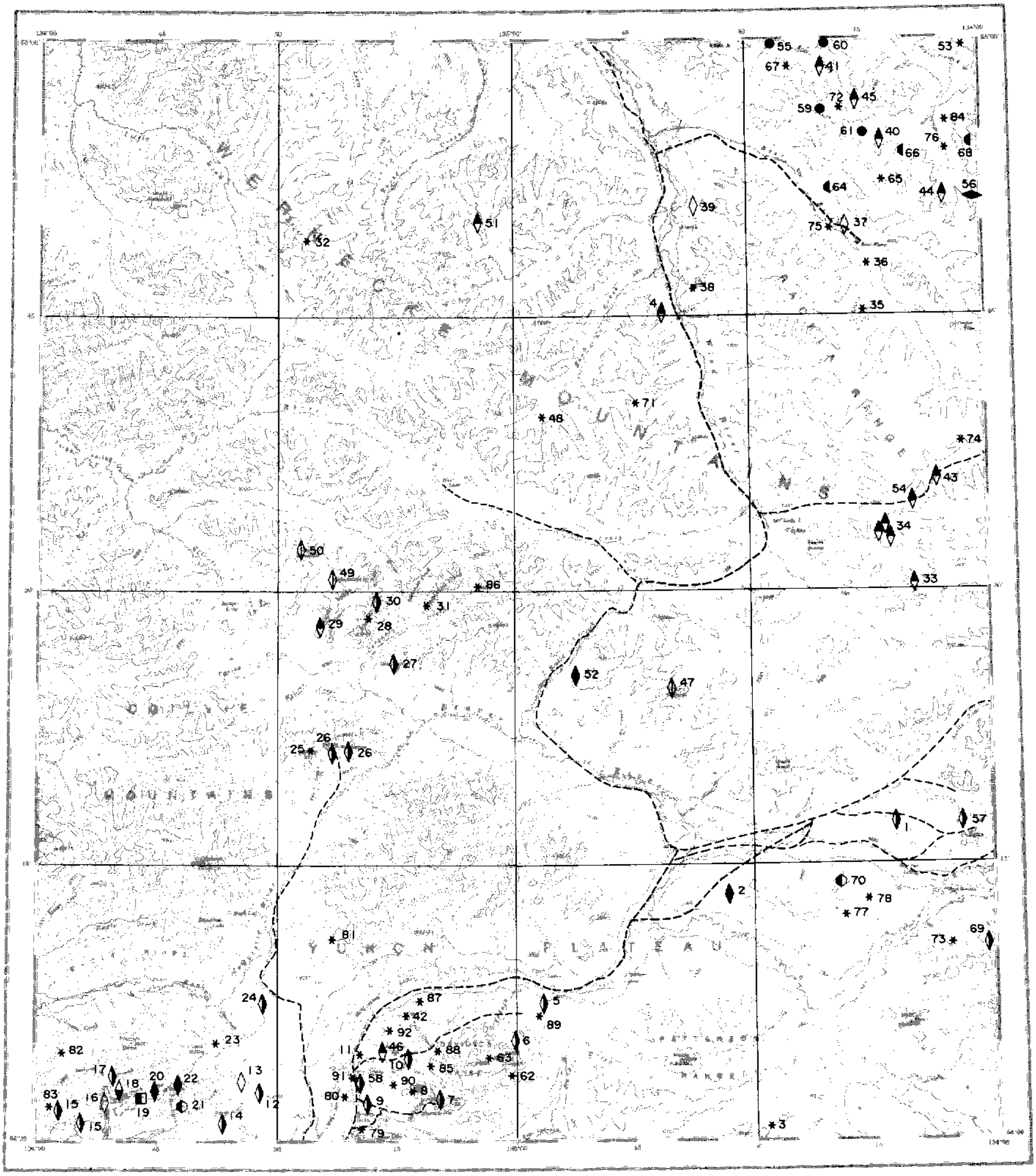
87. NIKA

D. O'Neill
106 C 4
(64°11'N, 133°50'W)

Claims 1985: NIKA 1-8

106 D



NASH CREEK
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

NASH CREEK MAP-AREA (NTS 106 D)

General References: GSC Map 1282A and Memoir 364 by L.H. Green, 1972;
GSC Open File 710 by M.P. Cecile, 1980a;
GSC Geochem Open File 518 and 419.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KATHLEEN	Vein Zn Ag Pb	106 D 8	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 233)
2	NOW	Vein Pb Zn Ag Au	106 D 2	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 238)
3	MARG	Work Target	106 D 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 163); This Report
4	WEN	Vein Cu	106 D 15	7	Green (1972, p. 139)
5	CLARK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 2	2	Craig & Laporte (1972, p. 19-20; Sinclair & Gilbert (1975, p. 15-16)
6	CAMERON (PAUL)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	7	Green (1971, p. 63-64; Sinclair (Paul) et al (1975, p. 16-17)
7	STAND-TO	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	7	Findlay (1969b, p.13-14); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198)
8	FORBES	Work Target	106 D 3	9	Cockfield (1922)
9	SPRING (HL)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	7	Craig & Milner (1975, p. 30); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198); This Report
10	RAMBLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	7	Cockfield (1922, p. 4-5); Green (1971, p. 63); D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 244); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 234)
11	RUSTY	Work Target	106 D 3	9	
12	ERIN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	7	Craig & Laporte (1972, p. 16-17)
13	GWAIHIR	Vein W	106 D 4	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 238)
14	SKATE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 194)
15	PESO (REX)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	2	Green (1965, p. 20-22); D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 244);D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 158); This Report
16	BARKER	Vein unclassified	106 D 4	7	Boyle (1965, p. 84)
17	MEILECKE	Vein Ag Pb	106 D 4	7	
18	TIN DOME (SHEPPARD)	Vein Sn Au Ag	106 D 4	7	Mulligan (1975, p. 73-74); This Report
19	DUBLIN GULCH	Stockwork W	106 D 4	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 179-180); This Report
20	POTATO HILLS	Vein Au Ag	106 D 4	7	Little (1959, p. 21-29, 34-36); Craig & Milner (1975, p. 24-25); This Report
21	RAY GULCH	Skarn W	106 D 4	2	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 240); Lennan (1986); This Report
22	ELLIS	Vein Au Ag	106 D 4	7	Green & Godwin (1963, p. 15)
23	LYNX	Work Target	106 D 4	9	Green & Godwin (1963, p. 15) D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 244)
24	LUCKY STRIKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	7	Green (1972, p. 137); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198)
25	WHITE HILL	Work Target	106 D 6	9	Cockfield (1925, p. 1-18)
26	McKAY HILL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 6	4	Cockfield (1924, p. 22-28); Green (1972, p. 133-134); D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 244)
27	GREY COPPER HILL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 240) D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 234)
28	CARPENTER	Work Target	106 D 6	9	Cockfield (1925, p. 1-18)
29	ELLIOTT RIDGE	Vein Cu	106 D 6	7	Cockfield (1925, p. 1-18)
30	SILVER HILL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 6	7	Cockfield (1925, p. 1-18); Green (1972, p. 133)
31	SETTLEMEIR	Work Target	106 D 6	9	
32	ROYAL	Work Target	106 D 14	9	
33	ZULPS	Vein Cu	106 D 9	7	
34	McCLUSKY	Vein Cu	106 D 9	2	
35	GRAY	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 16)
36	NEW JERSEY	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 16)
37	PAGISTEEL	Breccia Fe	106 D 16	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p.195)
38	AHEARNE	Work Target	106 D 15	9	Green (1972, p. 139); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 179, 181)
39	FRAN	Vein Fe	106 D 15	7	Green (1972, p. 143)
40	FORD	Vein Cu Pb	106 D 16	7	
41	SLATS	Vein Cu	106 D 16	7	

42 JEE	Work Target	106 D 3	9	
43 DRESEN	Vein Cu	106 D 9	7	
44 FOUND	Vein Cu	106 D 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198)
45 BUT	Vein Cu	106 D 16	7	
46 NAT	Vein Pb Ag Zn Cu	106 D 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198)
47 BRAINE	Vein Zn Pb Cu Ag	106 D 7	5	This Report
48 BOND	Work Target	106 D 10	9	Green (1972, p. 139)
49 LINGHAM	Vein Pb Zn	106 D 11	7	
50 NEWT	Vein Pb Zn	106 D 11	7	
51 SIHOTA	Vein Cu Zn	106 D 14	7	
52 CLOUTIER	Vein Pb Zn Ag Cu Au	106 D 7	7	
53 SLAB	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 17-18)
54 LOUIE	Vein Cu	106 D 9	7	
55 EATON	Breccia Cu U	106 D 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 179-180)
56 CORD	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	106 D 16	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 196, 198)
57 ZAP	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 241)
58 J.T.	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 179-181)
59 ARCTOS	Breccia U Cu Co Ag Au	106 D 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 196-197)
60 RAD	Breccia U Cu Au	106 D 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 197)
61 URSUS	Breccia U Cu Ag	106 D 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 197)
62 SPRING	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 244)
63 DEAL	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 244)
64 FACE	Occurrence U Cu Ag	106 D 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 197-198)
65 ADUB	Work Target	106 D 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 195, 198)
66 HAIL	Occurrence U	106 D 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 195)
67 PIKE	Work Target	106 D 16	9	This Report
68 SNOW STAR	Occurrence U	106 D 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 195)
69 ROD	Vein Ag Pb	106 D 1	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 154)
70 BLUE LITE	Skarn W	106 D 1	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 243-244); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 158)
71 BOZO	Work Target	106 D 10	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 62)
72 KNUCKLE	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 125)
73 BAG	Work Target	106 D 1	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 13)
74 JAZ	Work Target	106 D 9	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 43)
75 PITCH	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 44)
76 SER	Work Target	106 D 16	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 45)
77 KATHY	Work Target	106 D 1	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 14)
78 LEEN	Work Target	106 D 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198)
79 D. BURKE	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198); This Report
80 SHARON	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198); This Report
81 BREFAULT	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198)
82 KISS	Work Target	106 D 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198)
83 COLLEEN	Work Target	106 D 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198)
84 SAM	Work Target	106 D 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 198)
85 FOHU	Work Target	106 D 3	9	
86 FANCY	Work Target	106 D 11, 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 179, 181)
87 NDM	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 232)
88 MIKE	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 158)
89 ESS	Work Target	106 D 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 158)
90 KING	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 158)
91 FIREWEED	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 158)
92 MICHELLE	Work Target	106 D 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 158)

POTATO HILL, RAY GULCH, SHEPPARD, DUBLIN GULCH
Queenstake Resources Ltd.

Gold, Silver, Tin Veins,
Tungsten Skarn
106 D 4 (20, 21, 18, 19)
(64°02'N, 135°50'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 240; 1983, p. 180).

Claims: ALEC 1-76; BOB 53-81; DAVE 1-34; FIJI 1-6; JEFF 1-154; MAR 1-43; MARY 1-8; MOLE 1-24; R.D. 1-16; SMOKY 18-112

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091867 by J.T. Shearer.

History:

Placer gold and scheelite were discovered in the Dublin Gulch area between 1898 and 1904. Between 1907 and 1916, scheelite and wolframite in quartz and pegmatite veins at the head of Dublin Gulch (DUBLIN GULCH occurrence) and numerous gold-arsenopyrite-silver veins (POTATO HILL occurrence) in the surrounding area were discovered. Cassiterite was recognized in placer concentrates in 1917, and two cassiterite-tourmaline-quartz veins were discovered on Tin Dome (TIN DOME or SHEPPARD occurrence) in 1943.

The MAR claims were staked in 1977 by Queenstake Resources to cover tungsten skarn zones in the Ray Gulch area (RAY GULCH occurrence). Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. optioned the MAR claims in 1978. They acquired additional claims in the area, and carried out 14 475 metres of diamond drilling and extensive trenching between 1979 and 1982. In 1986, Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. assigned its ownership and option agreements to Queenstake Resources Ltd.

Description:

Late Cretaceous granite and granodiorite intrude a series of metasedimentary rocks ranging from Lower Cambrian to Jurassic. Two major south-dipping thrust faults cause Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite and schist to overlie Permian limestone, and Late Proterozoic to Early Cambrian Grit Unit clastics to overlie Permian to Jurassic schist and limestone. Thrusting was accompanied by intense shearing, and development of isoclinal folds and regional foliation. A second phase of deformation formed east-trending open anticlines, and may have coincided with granite emplacement and minor faulting. Major faults occur along Dublin Gulch and Haggart Creek. More than fifty en echelon gold-bearing sulphide-quartz veins, ranging from a few centimetres to 1.5 m wide, occur along a 12 km x 3 km zone which trends 60° through the Haggart Creek area.

The Dublin Gulch granodiorite stock intrudes Grit Unit quartzite, schist, gneiss and hornfels. Dykes and sills extend outwards into the metasedimentary rocks and are associated with the RAY GULCH scheelite-bearing skarns.

Gold-bearing arsenopyrite-quartz veins are exposed in numerous trenches and shallow underground workings. The veins are highly oxidized at surface, consisting of arsenopyrite, scorodite, quartz, and minor pyrite and jamesonite. Pyrite becomes predominant at depth and is with associated sphalerite and jamesonite. Numerous grab samples were assayed during earlier work and the best results are summarized below for each occurrence. Note that these are maximum values.

Occurrence	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Width (cm)
Creek Zone West Fissure	16.3	201.6	700
Creek Zone East Fissure	7.9	46.6	350
Eagle Vein	70.6	30.9	(float)
Scarp Vein	6.7	trace	10
Henderson Vein	59.8	188.9	75
Blue Lead Shaft Vein	16.2	96.7	66
Blue Vein	21.3	22.3	60 (chip)
Stewart Vein	2.3	2.1	(float)
No. 15 Vein	2.2	1.4	10
Cabin Vein	99.4	196	40
Klippert Vein	6.2	26.1	40
No. 45 Vein	45.2	126.9	10
No. 5 Structure	33.3	349	27
No. 17 West Vein	8.6	21.6	9
No. 24 Vein	35.7	10.2	30
No. 23 Vein	13.9	1	12
Victoria Vein	130.1	40.5	45
Aurum No. 2 Vein	121.4	712.4	60
Catto Vein	190.9	19.2	40
Green Vein	6.1	35	91
Olive Vein	56.6	84	51 (dump)
Shamrock Vein	31.7	88.5	10 (dump)
Carscallen Vein	26.3	42.5	(dump)
Tin Dome Occurrence	7.8	82.3	(float)
C.B. No. 1 Vein	25.6	207.4	58
C.B. No. 2 Vein	10.1	20.9	
Kuzminski Occurrence	no assays		(float)
JM Occurrences	no assays		10
Potato Hills Road Occur.	no assays		
1986 Placer Pit, Suttie Ck	2.7	21.9	(chan.)

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1986 consisted of bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling of the veins. A trench 33.8 m long, 1.1 m wide and 1.6 m deep was excavated on claim DG 53 to investigate massive pyrite within a shear zone revealed by a 1986 placer pit at the mouth of Suttie Creek. The massive sulphide zone was 1.4 to 2.2 m wide. Channel samples through the zone averaged 2.7 g/t Au and 21.9 g/t Ag.

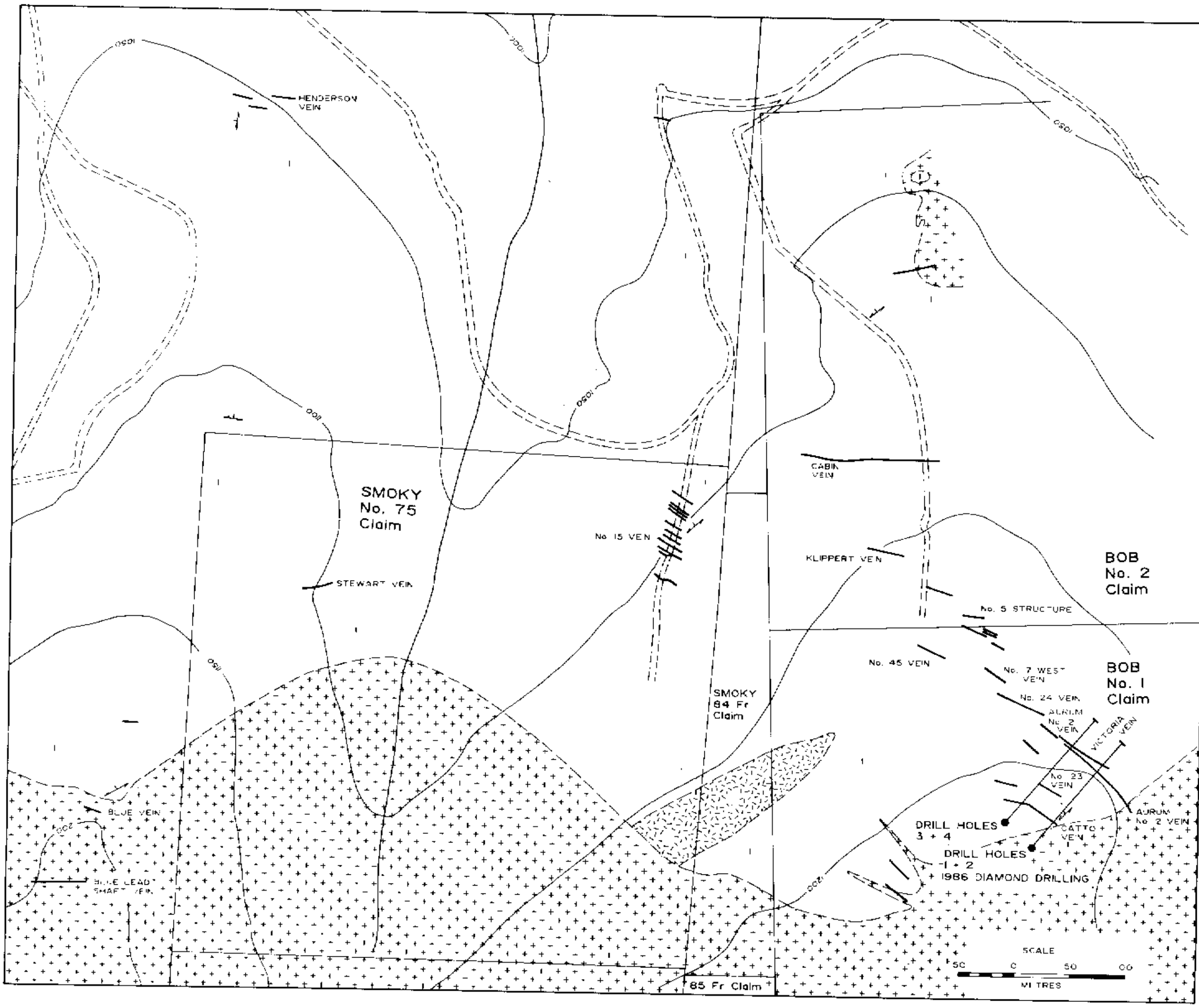


Figure 1. Geology and vein location map of the POTATO HILL, RAY GULCH, SHEPPARD, and DUBLIN GULCH properties.

LEGEND

MESOZOIC (Jurassic and Cretaceous)
Plutonic Rocks (granite, granodiorite, quartz feldspar porphyry, quartz diorite)

Greenstone

PRECAMBRIAN or PALEOZOIC
Upper Schist Formation (quartzite, schist, phyllite, calc-silicate rock, marble)

Geological Boundaries

Vein

Foliation

Roads

Diamond Drill Hole

Four NQ holes totalling 705.3 m were drilled to investigate the Victoria and Catto veins at depth. Downdip extensions of the No. 23 and No. 24 veins also appear to have been penetrated. Gold values in the Victoria vein system were found to be uniformly low in all the drill holes. The Catto vein 86-3 assayed 2.8 g/t Au in one hole, and 44.6 g/t Au 12 m downdip in another hole. Similarly the No. 23 vein increased in grade downdip from 10.3 g/t Au over 0.5 m to 74.6 g/t Au 22 m over 0.5 m downdip.

*****

BRAINE
Canadian Nickel Co. Ltd.

Zinc,Lead,Copper
Silver Vein/
Replacement
106 D 7 (47)
(64°25'N,134°38'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 155, 158).

Claims: BLENDE 16-88

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091665 by W. Groeneweg.

Current Work and Results:

Geologic mapping of the property at 1:10 000 scale was done in 1985. Ten rock samples and nine soil samples were analysed for silver, cadmium, copper, lead, antimony and zinc. The best sulphide mineralization consists of a 30 cm wide quartz vein containing chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite with a strike length of 15 m. A chip sample across the vein contained 1261.7 g/t Ag, 6.3% Zn, 2.9% Pb, 2.16% Cu.

*****

PIKE
Archer, Cathro and Associates
(1981) Ltd.

Gold, Uranium, Copper
Vein, Breccia
106 D 16 (67)
(65°00'N, 134°26'W)
1986

Reference: Sinclair et al. (1976, p. 63); D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 244; 1982, p. 198).

Claims: PIKE 8-14

Source: Summary T. Bremner of assessment report 091880 by A.R. Archer.

History:

The PIKE property was staked in 1975 by Wernecke Joint Venture to cover brannerite found by prospecting. WJV carried out a program of prospecting, soil sampling, mapping, IP, VLF-EM and radiometric surveys, and hand trenching in 1981 and 1982. In 1986, the claims were optioned to Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.

Description:

Coarse breccia of Helikian age is thrust over younger Helikian Quartet Group sandstone and fine clastics (Fig. 1). The fault plane dips shallowly eastward. The breccia consists mainly of sandstone fragments cemented by a mixture of hematite, chlorite and feldspar. The sandstone fragments have extensive carbonate and red hematite alteration, and are crosscut by quartz, dolomite, specular hematite and local barite veins. Bleaching and albite alteration occurs around the veins.

Immediately above the fault, the breccia is mineralized with copper, uranium and gold. Up to 0.5% Cu is found as chalcopyrite disseminated through breccia or in small quartz-calcite veins. Brannerite occurs in crystals up to 1 cm across in quartz veins and open fractures which usually have a hematized and bleached alteration halo. Visible gold is found with brannerite in quartz veins, and 1982 assays of selected specimens gave up to 41 g/t Au.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, a 100 x 5 m train of gold-bearing quartz float was traced up hill in three hand trenches. The float is believed to originate from an east-striking quartz vein about 15 cm wide in Quartet Group siltstone. None of the trenches reached bedrock, but the quantity and depth of mineralized float increased uphill towards the thrust fault. In the highest trench several 3 x 2 cm fragments of brannerite-rich quartz contained about 30% gold by volume. This trench was unable to be deepened beyond 2 m due to permafrost.

Twenty-one float samples with no visible gold were assayed and gave results ranging from 0.0002 g/t in unmineralized quartz and siltstone to 69 g/t Au in quartz float with several percent bannerite. A piece of quartz float with 20% brannerite and abundant visible gold assayed 71 266 g/t Au. A 35.3 gram sample concentrated by panning 30 kg of fine overburden from the highest trench contained 72 625 g/t Au.

*****

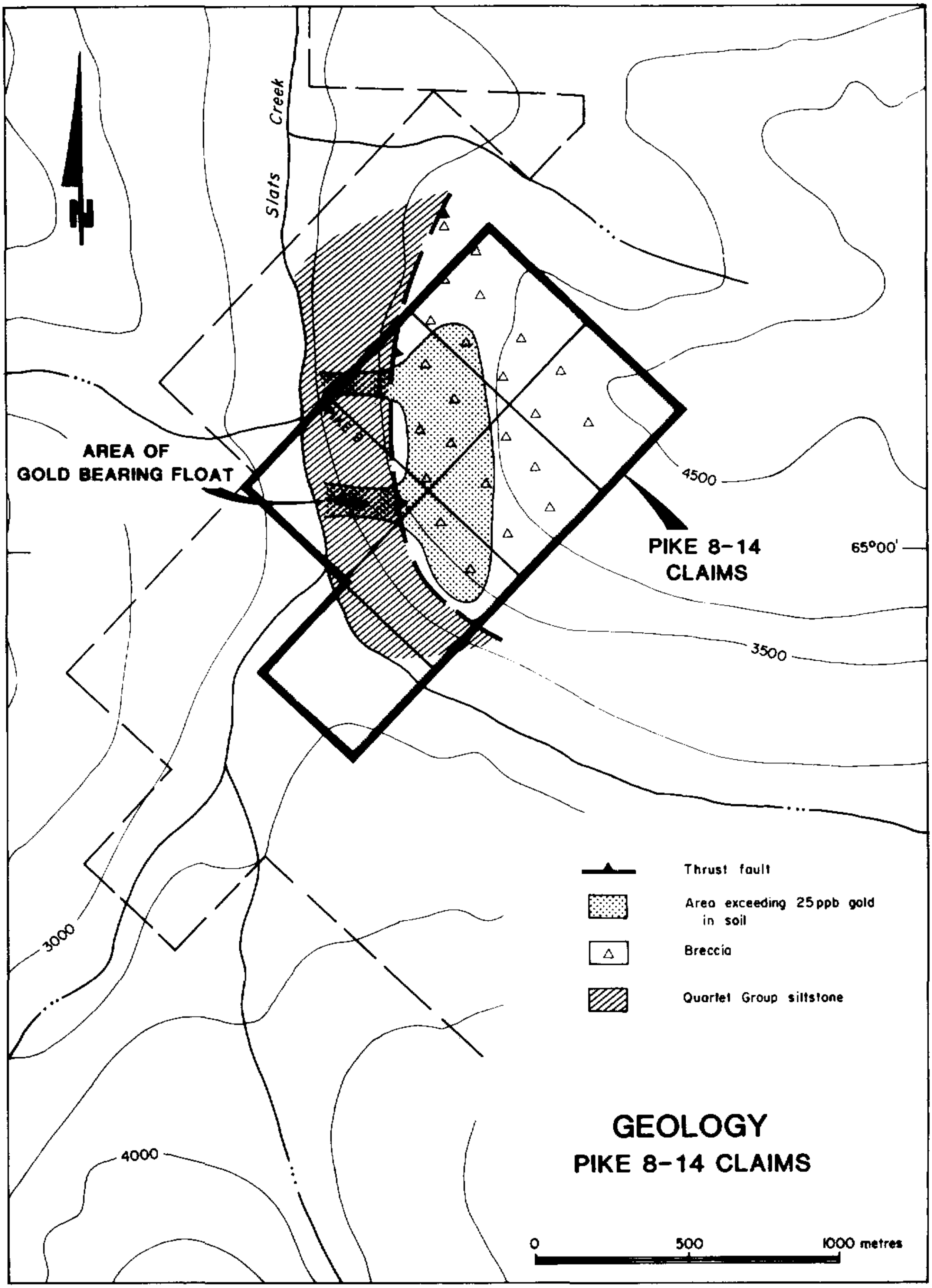


Figure 1. Geology of PIKE property.

7. STAND-TO

T. Hutton
106 D 3
(64°02'N, 135°10'W)

Claims 1986: TH 1-2

9. SPRING (HL)

Julian Mining Corp.
106 D 3
(64°02'N, 135°20'W)

Claims 1985: JT 1-2

15. PESO

J. Moreau
106 D 4

(64°01'N, 135°57'W)

Claims 1985: PIERRE 1-20
Claims 1986: PIERRE 13-22 Fr.

46. NAT

J. Strebchuk
106 D 3
(64°05'N, 135°15'W)

Claims 1986: IRENE 7-14; JSK 1-12; B.C. 1-9

79. D. BURKE

T. Kachnic
106 D 3
(64°01'N, 135°20'W)

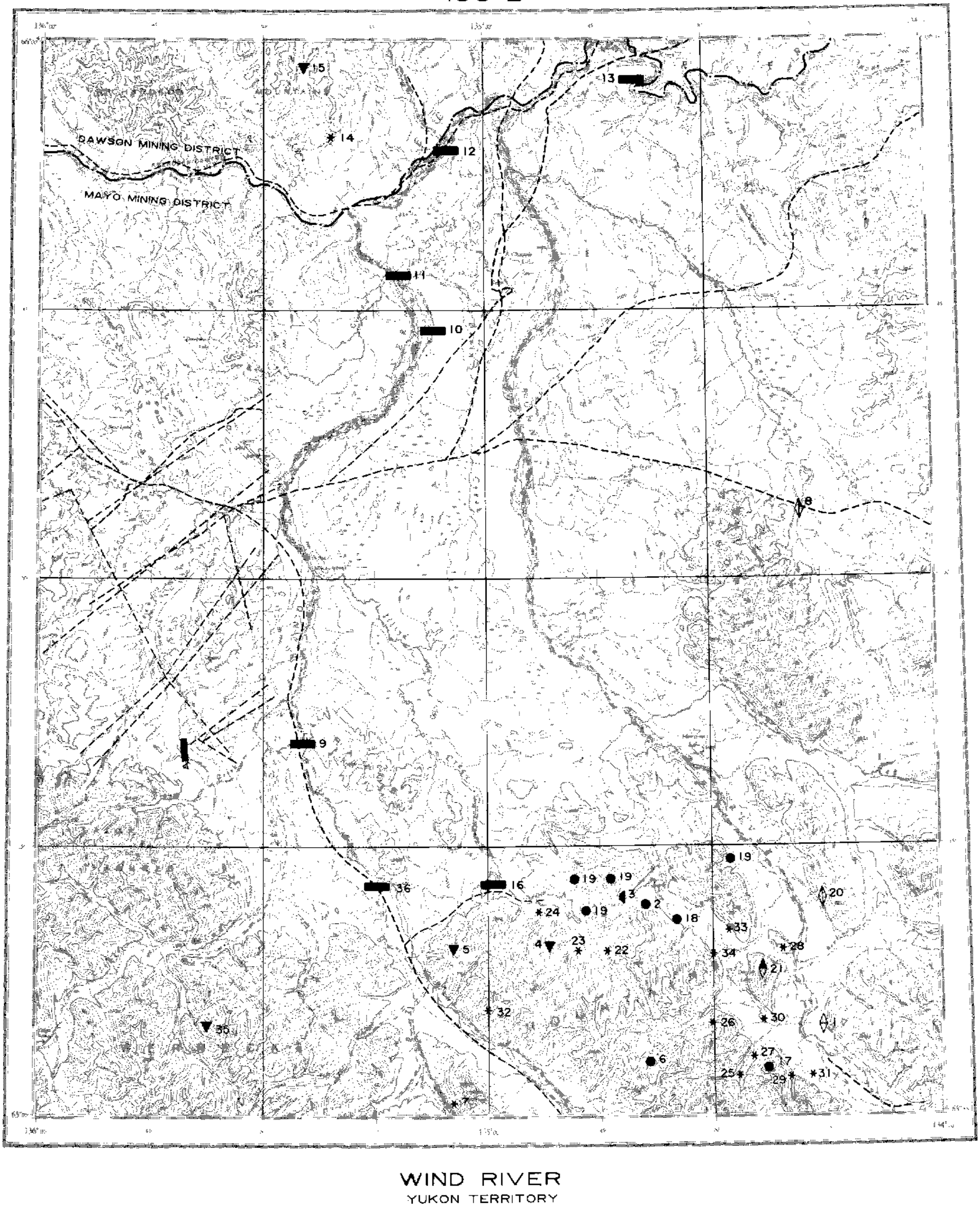
Claims 1985: T.M. 1-8

80. SHARON

Julian Mining Corp.
106 D 3
(64°02'N, 135°20'W)

Claims 1985: JS 1-2

106 E



WIND RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

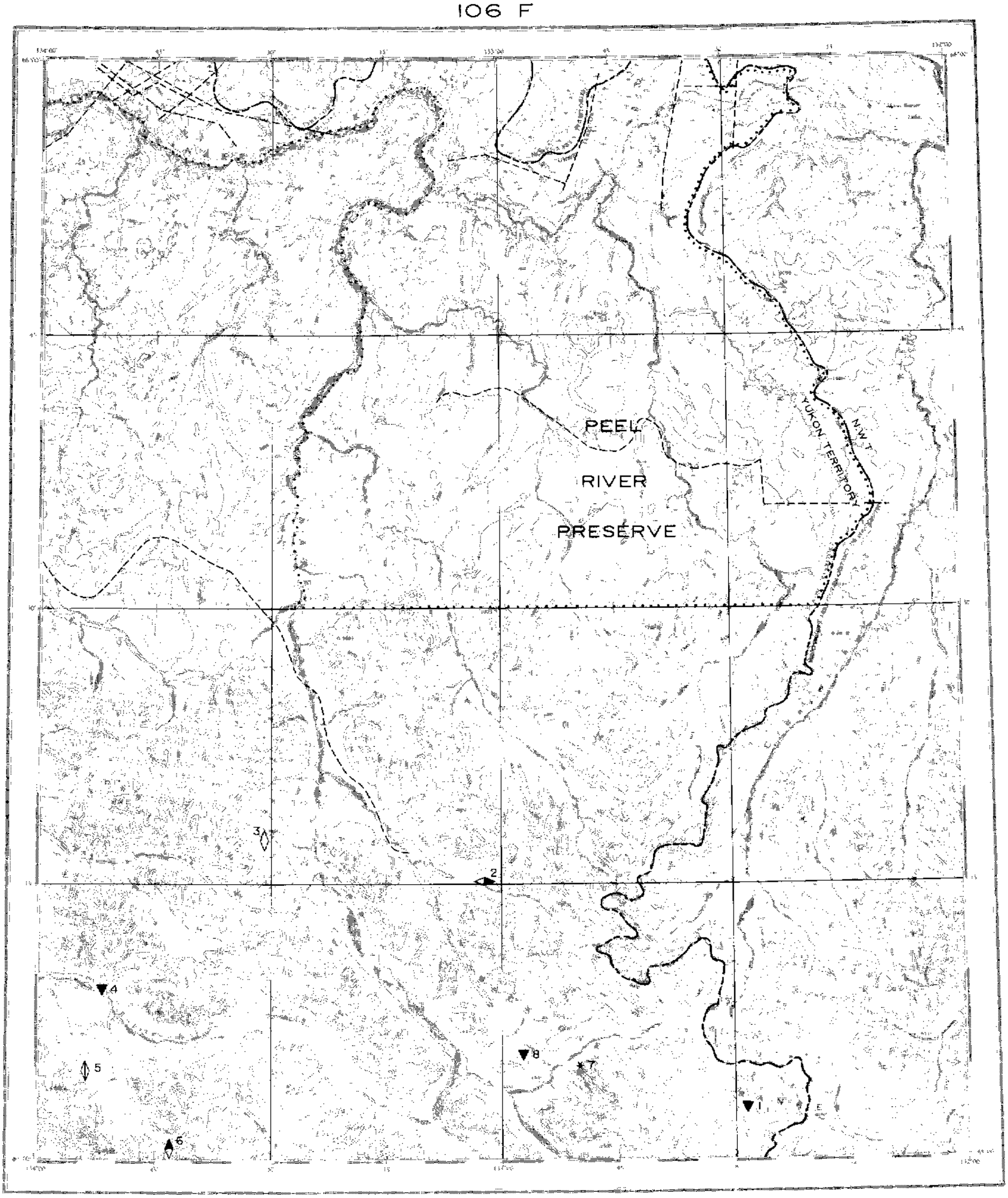
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

WIND RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 106 E)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1528A by D.K. Norris, 1982c;
GSC Geochem Open File 518, 419 and 420.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	IRENE	Vein, Replacement U Cu	106 E 1	7	Blusson (1976, p. 132)
2	GREMLIN	Breccia Cu Ag	106 E 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 183-185)
3	CHLOE	Occurrence Pb Zn	106 E 2	7	
4	FLUNK	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 E 2	5	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 65-67)
5	FORSTER (MST)	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	106 E 3	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 67-68); Morin et al (1977, p. 133)
6	IGOR	Breccia Cu U	106 E 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 183, 184)
7	MAGIC	Work Target	106 E 3	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 69)
8	HENDRY (DTS)	Vein Pb Zn Cu	106 E 9	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 63-64)
9	PRONGS, BONNET PLUME COALFIELD	Coal	106 E 6	7	Camsell (1907, p. 28); McKinney (1985)
10	CHAPPIE	Coal	106 E 11	7	Camsell (1907, p. 27-30)
11	BASIN	Coal	106 E 14	7	Camsell (1907, p. 27-30)
12	SAINVILLE	Coal	106 E 14	7	Camsell (1907, p. 41-46)
13	LOPSTICK	Coal	106 E 15	7	Camsell (1907, p. 41-46)
14	ONCE	Work Target	106 E 14	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 86-87)
15	TUKU	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 E 14	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 87)
16	SLATER	Coal	106 E 2	7	
17	OTIS	Breccia U	106 E 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 246-247)
18	SCYLLA	Breccia U	106 E 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 247)
19	DEER	Breccia U	106 E 1, 2	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 18-20)
20	BEV	Vein Zn Pb	106 E 1	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 63)
21	WERNECKE	Vein Cu U	106 E 1	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 17)
22	YOGI	Work Target	106 E 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 21)
23	JEANETTE	Work Target	106 E 2	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 70)
24	WINDY	Work Target	106 E 2	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 71)
25	CUS	Work Target	106 E 1	9	
26	MARTET	Work Target	106 E 2, 1	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 128-129)
27	THORIUM	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 128)
28	MTR	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 48)
29	ORION	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 45-46)
30	GSTD	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 46)
31	POLARIS	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 47)
32	TAR	Work Target	106 E 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 20)
33	RIN	Work Target	106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 18)
34	RAPI	Work Target	106 E 2, 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 49)
35	LWR	Stratabound Discordant, Vein Pb Zn	106 E 4	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 183-185)
36	AIRSTRIP	Coal	106 E 3	2	Nat. Min. Inv., 106 E, COL 2

106 F



SNAKE RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.

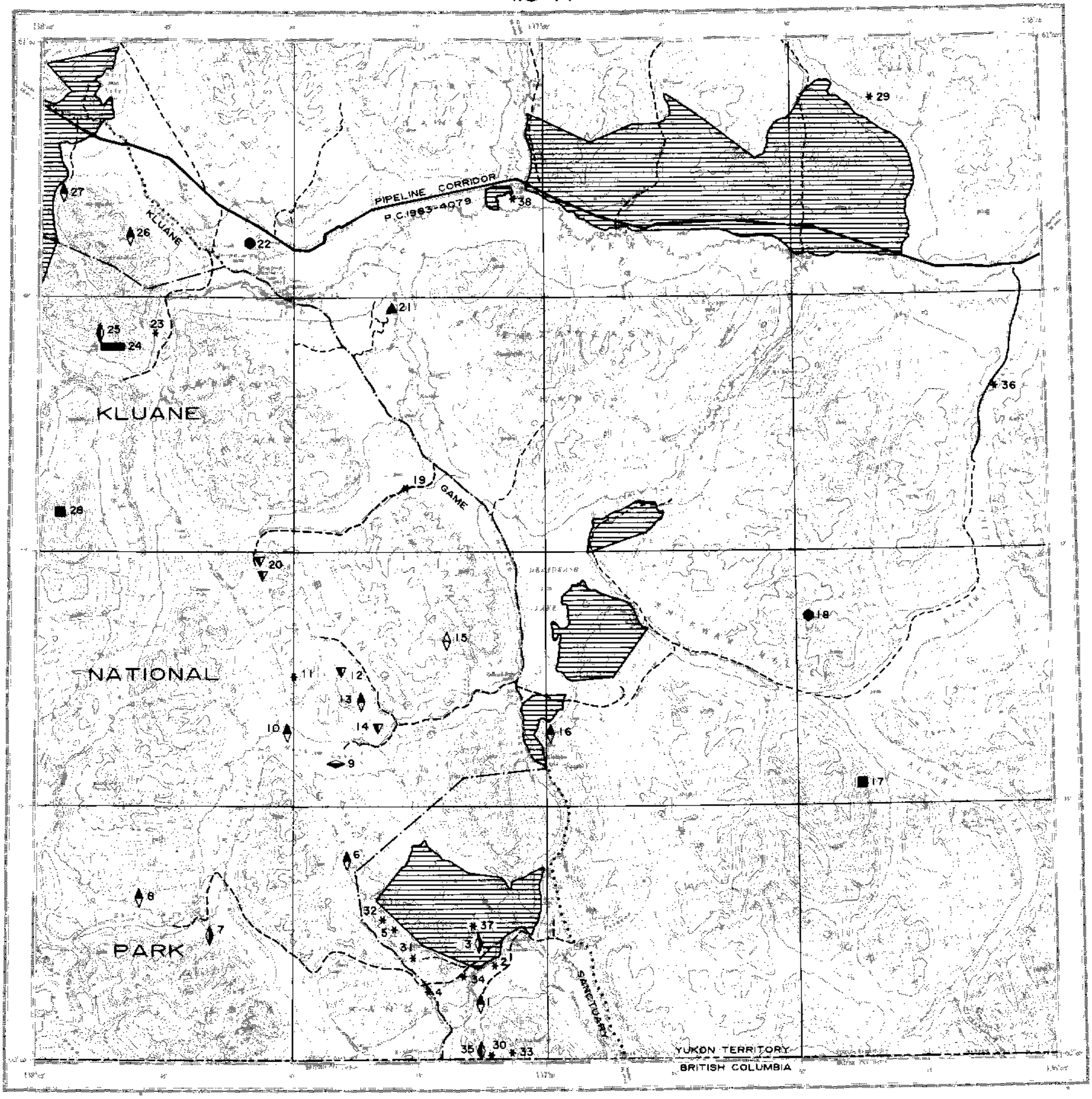
Driveable Road.

A Airstrip.

SNAKE RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 106 F)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1529A by D.K. Norris, 1982d;
GSC Geochem Open File 518.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	VYE	Stratabound Discordant Zn	106 F 1	7	
2	CREST	Stratabound Concordant Fe	106 F 6	2	Green and Godwin (1963, p. 15-18); Yeo (1986)
3	HOME	Vein Zn	106 F 5	7	
4	PLAINS (KEN)	Stratabound Discordant Zn	106 F 4	6	Sinclair *et al* (1976, p. 73)
5	YUK	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn	106 F 4	7	Sinclair *et al* (1976, p. 73)
6	VOLE	Vein Co Cu Ag	106 F 4	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 203)
7	LAURA	Work Target	106 F 2	7	Morin *et al* (1977, p. 134)
8	BUH	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 F 2	6	Morin *et al* (1977, p. 134)7



DEZADEASH
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A. Airstrip.

DEZADEASH MAP-AREA (NTS 115 A)

General References: GSC Map 1019A and Memoir 268 by E.D. Kindle, 1952;
GSC Open File 831 by R.B. Campbell and C.J. Dodds, 1982c.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	JACKPOT	Vein Cu	115 A 3	5	Findlay (1969b; p. 43-44); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 72); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 241)
2	DALTON	Work Target	115 A 3		
3	KANE	Vein Ag Pb	115 A 3	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 166-168); This Report
4	CHICKALOON	Work Target	115 A 3	9	
5	PHOTO	Work Target	115 A 3	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 74)
6	MUSH	Vein Cu	115 A 3	7	Skinner (1961, p. 37-38)
7	BATES	Vein Ag Pb	115 A 4	6	Kindle (1953, p. 56)
8	FENTON	Vein Cu	115 A 4	7	
9	CAVE	Stratabound Concordant Cu Vein Ag Cu	115 A 6	7	
10	SHAFT	Vein Cu	115 A 5	7	
11	BELOUD	Work Target	115 A 6, 5	9	Kindle (1953, p. 49-50, 55)
12	HUSKY	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 A 6	7	
13	WREN	Vein Cu	115 A 6	7	
14	KEL	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 A 6	7	
15	SHORTY	Breccia U	115 A 6	7	Kindle (1953, p. 49, 55)
16	KLUKSHU	Vein Cu	115 A 7	7	
17	DEVILHOLE	Porphyry Cu Mo Pb	115 A 8	7	
18	KUSAWA	Skarn Cu	115 A 8	7	
19	MILLHOUSE	Work Target	115 A 11	9	
20	JOHOBO	Stratabound Discordant	115 A 5	3	Findlay (1967, p. 55); Kirkham (1971, p. 85)
21	REX	Granite-associated U	115 A 11	2	Findlay (1967, p. 55); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 73)
22	ELGIN	Skarn Cu	115 A 13	7	
23	STRIDE	Work Target	115 A 12	9	Kindle (1953, p. 56)
24	SUGDEN	Coal	115 A 12	7	Kindle (1953, p. 58)
25	FERGUSON	Vein Au	115 A 12	7	Bostock (1936b, p. 12); Bostock (1937, p. 11)
26	DECOELI	Vein Cu, Asbestos	115 A 13	7	
27	KLOO	Vein Cu	115 A 13	5	Findlay (1967, p. 54)
28	SOUTHER	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 A 12	7	Souther and Stanciu (1975, p. 66-70)
29	SIFTON	Work Target	115 A 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 251)
30	CHARLIE	Work Target	115 A 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 205)
31	KID	Work Target	115 A 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 189; 1986, p. 171
32	CYPRIOT	Work Target	115 A 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 241)
33	BEAT	Work Target	115 A 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 171)
34	JILL	Work Target	115 A 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 171)
35	BURGER KING	Vein Au	115 A 3	7	This Report
36	NAGY	Work Target	115 A 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 171)
37	WIL	Work Target	115 A 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 170)
38	MARIA	Work Target	115 A 14	9	This Report

BURGER KING
Arbor Resources Ltd.

Gold Vein
115 A 3 (35)
(60°00'N, 137°08'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 169).

Claims: BURGER KING

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091816 by D.L. Cooke.

History:

Placer gold deposits on Squaw Creek have been mined intermittently since 1924. Coarse gold in the creek is commonly associated with vein quartz. Arbor Resources staked six Squaw Creek claims totalling one hundred twelve units in Atlin Mining District, B.C. in 1984 and a single quartz claim (BURGER KING) in Yukon.

Description:

The Duke River Fault cuts through the property along the west side of Squaw Creek. West of the fault, gabbro and diabase sills intrude Upper Paleozoic? limestone and argillite. East of the fault, Upper Triassic metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks are intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite and diorite stocks. Extensive areas of quartz, sericite and pyrite veining were found along the fault zone.

Current Work and Results:

Prospecting and silt, soil and rock chip sampling were carried out in 1984 and 1985. Silt and heavy mineral samples were taken at 500 m intervals along the creek, and soil samples were collected at 50 to 100 m intervals along the bank. The samples were analysed for copper, molybdenum, zinc and gold. Silts were low in all metals. Heavy mineral concentrates contain up to 100 000 ppb Au and 200 ppm Ag on Squaw Creek. Soil samples contain up to 330 ppb Au. Only five rock assays showed gold concentrations above 0.34 g/t. The highest assay of 1.1 g/t Au was obtained from a 3 m wide vein on the BURGER KING claim.

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38. MARIA

L. Beecher
115 A 14
(60°51'N, 137°01'W)

Claims 1985: MARIA 1-4

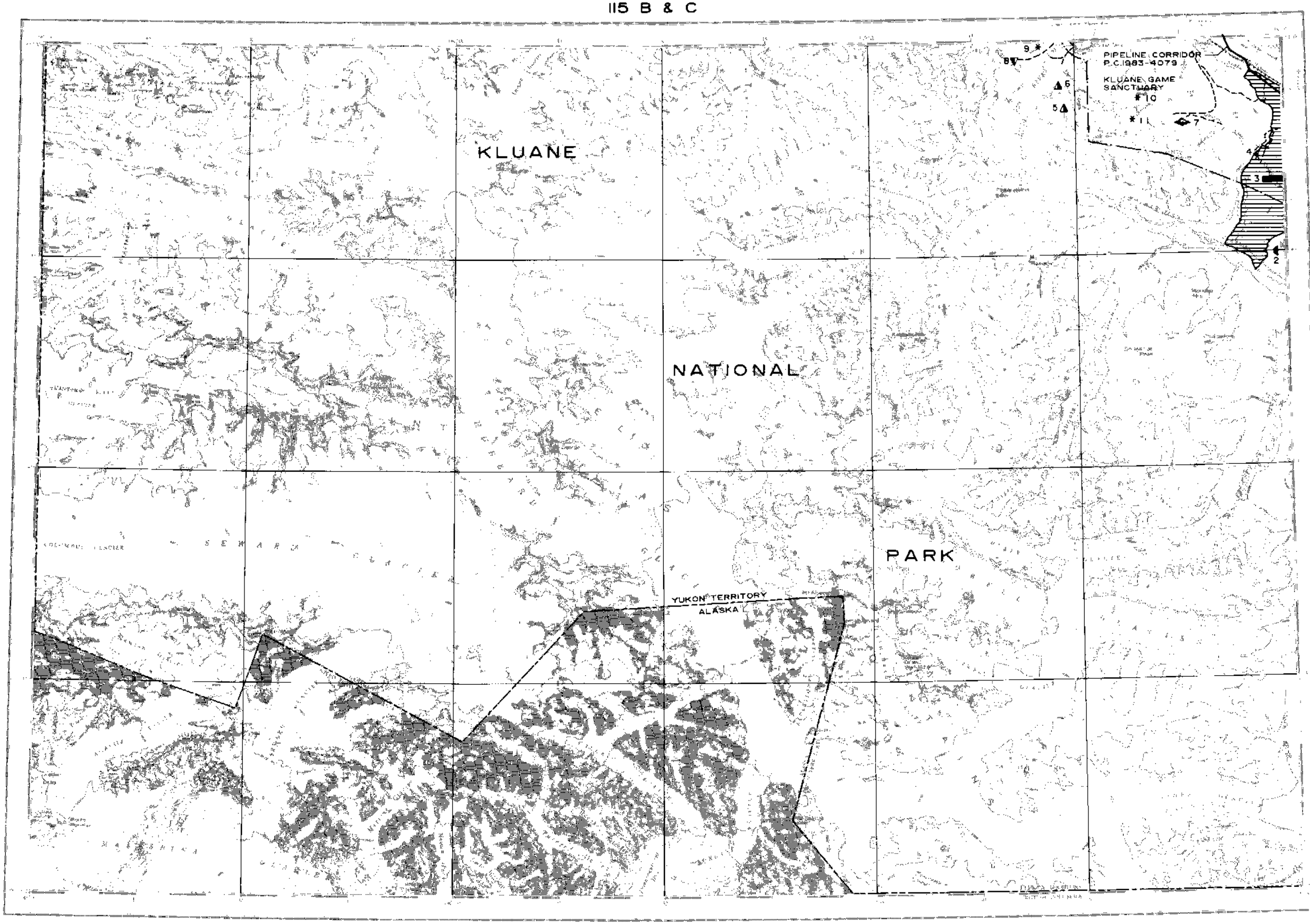
188. ART

A. Stork
115 A 9
(60°05'N, 134°42'W)

Claims 1985: RAT 3

NOTES

115 B & C



MOUNT ST. ELIAS
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
Airstrip.

MOUNT ST. ELIAS MAP-AREA (NTS 115 B-C)

General References: GSC Map 1143A by J.O. Wheeler, 1963;
GSC Open File 830 by R.B. Campbell and C.J. Dodds, 1982b.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	PLUG	Occurrence Cu Ag	115 B 1	7	
2	KASKAWULSH	Occurrence Cu Ag	115 B 9, 16	7	
3	KIMBERLEY	Coal	115 B 16	7	Kindle (1952, p. 58)
4	JARVIS	Work Target	115 B 16	7	McConnell (1905, p. 1-18)
5	DULUTH	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Ni Cu	115 B 15	7	
6	GIBBONS	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Ni Cu	115 B 15	7	
7	TELLURIDE	Stratabound Concordant Cu Zn Ag Au Ni	115 B 16	7	
8	BULLION	Stratabound Discordant Gypsum Cu Pb	115 B 15	7	
9	SHEEP	Work Target	115 B 15	9	McConnell (1905, p. 1-18)
10	KUL	Work Target	115 B 16	9	This Report
11	JENNIFER	Work Target	115 B 16	9	This Report

KUL
Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (NPL)

Work Target
115 B 16 (10)
($60^o57'$N, $136^o21'$W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 243).

Claims: KUL 1-32

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091636 by W. Reid.

History:

A 1983 stream silt sampling program located a copper-silver anomaly on a western tributary of Silver Creek.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1984 consisted of silt sampling, geological mapping and prospecting. A total of 38 silt samples and 37 rock samples were taken and analysed.

A copper anomaly on KUL 3 and a copper-zinc-lead-silver-gold anomaly at the intersection of KUL claims 17, 18, 19, 20 were determined.

No significant mineralization was found on the property. Small quartz veins bearing pyrite, chalcocite, galena and sphalerite were found 1 km south of the property.

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JENNIFER
S.J. Hill

Silver, Gold, Copper
Vein/Replacement
115 B 16 (11)
(60°54'N, 138°22'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 173).

Claims: JENNIFER 1-10

Source: Summary by B. Lueck from assessment report 091657 by R.S. Rogers (Rogers Exploration Services Ltd.).

Description:

The claims overlie Paleozoic limestone and carbonaceous pelite which are dissected by steep northwesterly-trending faults. Faulting has localized felsic sub-volcanic rocks of Tertiary(?) age. Stockwork quartz veining is evident in carbonate altered felsic volcanics. Sulphide minerals include chalcocite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Current Work and Results:

Selected grab samples from vein material on the claims assayed as high as 1481.1 g/t Ag, 35.14 g/t Au and 22.5% Cu.

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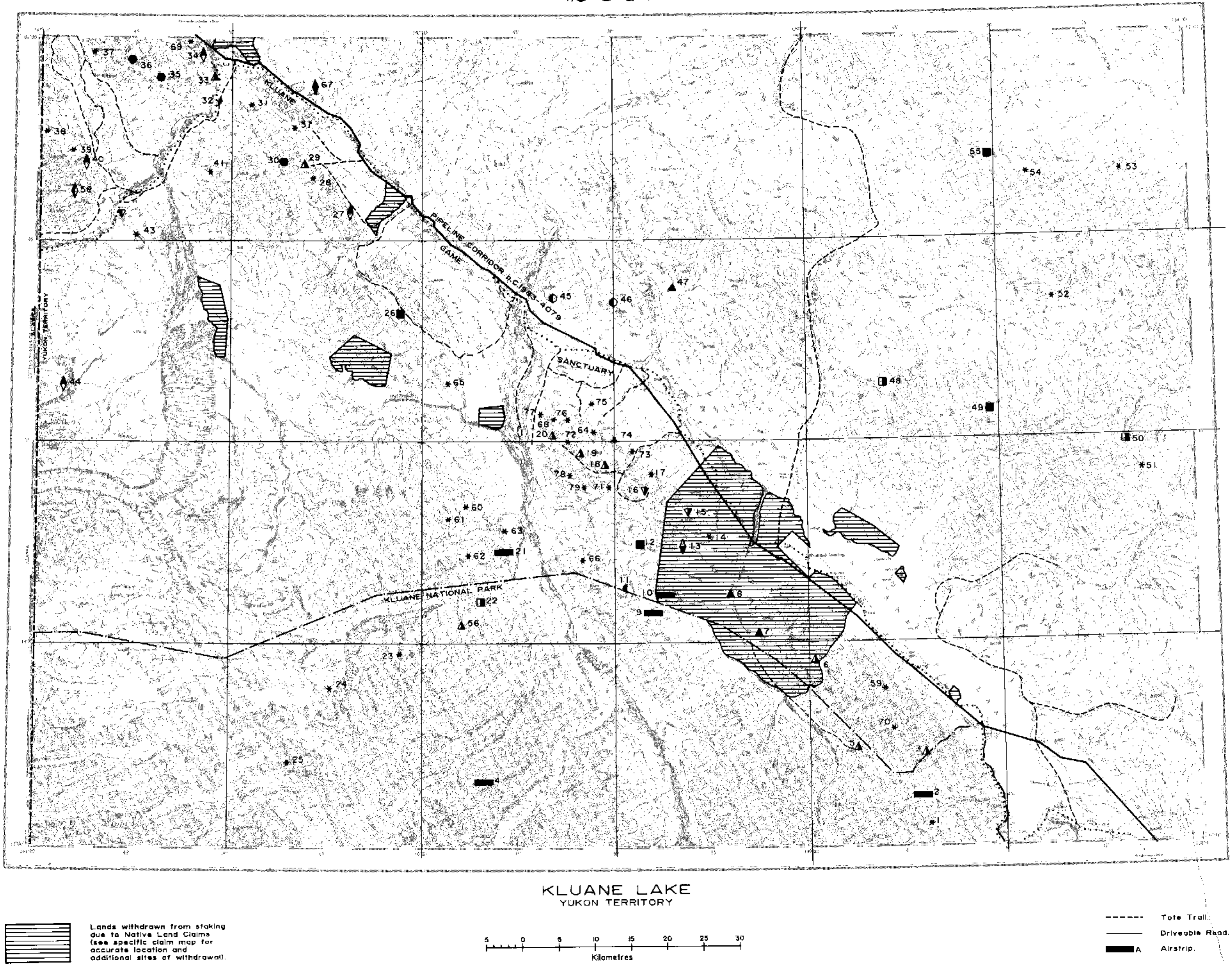
NOTES



KLUANE LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

KLUANE MAP-AREA (NTS 115 F-G)

General References: GSC Map 1177A and Memoir 340 by J.E. Muller, 1967;
GSC Open File 829 by R.B. Campbell and C.J. Dodds, 1982a;
GSC Geochem Open File 1362.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	METALLINE	Work Target	115 G 2	9	McConnell (1905, p. 18)
2	STOVE	Coal	115 G 2	7	Muller (1967, p. 113-114)
3	CONGDON	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Ni Cu	115 G 2	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 66-67)
4	MULLER	Coal	115 G 4	7	Muller (1967, p. 112)
5	DICKSON	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Ni Cu Co	115 G 2	7	
6	DESTRUCTION	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Ni Cu	115 G 2	7	
7	WINDGAP	Asbestos	115 G 6	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 153-154)
8	DUKE	Asbestos	115 G 6	7	
9	HOGE	Coal	115 G 6	7	Muller (1967, p. 113-115)
10	AMPHITHEATER	Coal	115 G 6	7	Muller (1967, p. 113-115)
11	WADE	Occurrence Cu Ag	115 G 6	7	This Report
12	CORK	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 G 6	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 256); This Report
13	GLEN	Volcanic-hosted Au Cu	115 G 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 178-179); This Report
14	BURWASH	Work Target	115 G 6	9	Cairnes (1915b, p. 31)
15	JACQUOT	Stratabound Discordant	115 G 6	7	Kirkham (1971, p. 85); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 103)
16	QUILL	Stratabound Discordant	115 G 6	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 70-72); Kirkham (1971, p. 85); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 179)
17	VERSLUCE	Work Target	115 G 6	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 70-72)
18	WELLGREEN	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Ni Cu Pt Pd	115 G 5	3	Eckstrand (1972, p. 82-82); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 64-65); This Report
19	AIRWAYS	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Cu Ni	115 G 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 193, 195; 1986, p. 179)
20	MUSKETEER	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Cu Ni	115 G 12	7	
21	CEMENT	Coal	115 G 5	7	McConnell (1905, p. 18); McConnell (1906, p. 19-26)
22	ST. ELIAS	Porphyry Mo	115 G 5	7	Skinner (1961, p. 36)
23	SHARPE	Work Target	115 F 1	9	Muller (1967, p. 112)
24	GALLOPING	Work Target	115 F 1	9	Skinner (1961, p. 36)
25	ICEFIELD	Work Target	115 F 1	9	Skinner (1961, p. 36)
26	GARLIC	Porphyry Cu Mo Au	115 F 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 193-194)
27	LIBERTY	Vein, Replacement Cu Ni	115 F 16	7	
28	DUENSING	Work Target	115 F 16	9	
29	CATS AND DOGS	Occurrence Cu Ni	115 F 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 193, 195)
30	MEXICO	Skarn Cu	115 F 16	7	
31	PICKHANDLE	Work Target	115 F 16	9	Kirkham (1971, p. 85)
32	SEVENSMA	Work Target	115 F 15	9	
33	CANALASK	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Ni Cu	115 F 15	2	Findlay (1969b, p. 39); Eckstrand (1972, p. 81-82); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 60-61)
34	EPIC	Vein Cu Mo	115 F 15	7	
35	TAYLOR	Skarn Cu Mo	115 F 15	7	
36	SANPETE	Skarn Cu Fe	115 F 15	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 7-38)
37	HUMP	Work Target	115 F 15	9	Johnston (1915, p. 193)
38	MEMOIR	Work Target	115 F 15	9	Cairnes (1915b, p. 141)
39	MCLENNAN	Work Target	115 F 15	9	Cairnes (1915b, p. 141)
40	RABBIT	Vein Cu	115 F 15	7	Cairnes (1915b, p. 123-124)
41	LEP	Work Target	115 F 15	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 38-39)
42	WHITE RIVER	Stratabound Discordant	115 F 15	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 138-139); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 210; 1985, p. 247)
43	SHARE	Work Target	115 F 15	9	
44	KLETSAN	Vein Cu	115 F 10	7	Moffit and Knopf (1910, p. 51-57); Findlay (1969b, p. 42)

45	ELEVENTHIRTY	Skarn W Cu	115 G 12	7	Bostock (1952, p. 40)
46	KENNEDY	Skarn W Cu	115 G 12, 11	7	Bostock (1952, p. 40)
47	TINCUP	Asbestos	115 G 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 256)
48	BROOKS	Porphyry Mo	115 G 10	7	Muller (1967, p. 112-113)
49	TALBOT	Porphyry Cu	115 G 10	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 256)
50	RAFT	Porphyry Mo W	115 G 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 256)
51	ROCKSLIDE	Work Target	115 G 8	9	Muller (1967, p. 112-113); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 210)
52	DWARF	Work Target	115 G 9	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 70-71)
53	BIRCH	Work Target	115 G 16	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 83)
54	BRUMMER	Work Target	115 G 16	9	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 85-86)
55	RHYOLITE	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 G 15	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 83, 87)
56	NICK	Mafic/ultramafic-associated Ni Cu	115 G 5	7	
57	KOIDERN (M)	Work Target	115 F 16	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 165)
58	CAN	Vein Au Cu	115 F 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 246-247)
59	BOCK	Work Target	115 G 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 247)
60	MAR	Work Target	115 G 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 177)
61	NORTH C	Work Target	115 G 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 247)
62	SOUTH C	Work Target	115 G 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 247)
63	EAST C	Work Target	115 G 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 247)
64	SJ	Work Target	115 G 5, 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 247)
65	YNX	Work Target	115 G 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 247)
66	WADE CREEK	Work Target	115 G 5	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 179); This Report
67	PICK	Vein Au Ag	115 F 16	7	This Report
68	KELLI	Work Target	115 G 12	9	This Report
69	ONION	Work Target	115 F 15	9	This Report
70	I	Work Target	115 G 2	9	This Report
71	ARCH	Work Target	115 G 5	9	This Report
72	ORO	Work Target	115 G 5, 115 G 12	9	This Report
73	ARBY	Work Target	115 G 6	9	This Report
74	OK	Work Target	115 G 12	9	This Report
75	ROSE	Work Target	115 G 12	9	This Report
76	SELL	Work Target	115 G 12	9	This Report
77	ODD	Work Target	115 G 12	9	This Report
78	PLATA	Work Target	115 G 5	9	This Report
79	ARNOLD	Work Target	115 G 5	9	This Report

WADE
Noranda Exploration Company.Ltd. (NPL)

Work Target
115 G 5 (11)
(61°18'N, 139°30'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 175).

Claims: WADE 1-38

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091786 by M.P. Webster.

Description:

The WADE claims lie between the Duke River depression and the Denali fault zone. The property is underlain by Upper Triassic Nikolai greenstone and Permian-Triassic pyroxene gabbro. Non-marine sedimentary rocks and some coal of the Amphitheatre Formation overlie these rocks unconformably.

Current Work and Results:

The 1985 work followed of a 1984 geochemical survey of silt and pan sampling. Anomalous values had ranged up to 31 000 ppb Au. The program consisted of geological mapping and prospecting with more specific systematic soil and bulk sampling. The source of the gold anomaly was determined to be the Amphitheatre Formation, and a paleoplacer origin has been speculated. Base metal geochemical anomalies have also been detected in the underlying rocks.

GLEN, CORK
Tatam Resources Inc.

Volcanic-hosted
Gold, Copper
115 G 6 (13, 12)
(61°22'N, 139°18'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 256; 1986, p. 178-179).

Claims: EL 7, 40, 44, 46-49, 67-68, 70; JO 4, 6; SUE 1-4; DEN 10; WEN 3, 5, 7, 9, 11; JY 27-33, 35-37, 40-42, 51, 53-56, 58.

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 091796 and 091864 by L.B. Halferdahl.

History:

Parts of these claims were explored between 1966 and 1973 by Alice Lake Mines Ltd. and Imperial Oil Enterprises Ltd. and partners. Mapping and sampling was begun by Halferdahl and Associates in 1978, and copper, nickel, lead, zinc, gold and arsenic anomalies were outlined. Between 1978 and 1984, geological mapping, soil and heavy mineral concentrate geochemistry, magnetometer surveys, trenching, and overburden and diamond drilling were carried out in an attempt to locate the bedrock source of gold in the creeks draining the property.

Description:

Tuffaceous layers within the Permian Skolai Creek Group appear to be the main source of gold and copper mineralization.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, four NQ holes totalling 453 m were drilled, overburden was stripped from four new trenches, and roads were upgraded.

Drill holes 1 and 2 were located on the spur between Johnson and Flynn Creeks. Hole 1 penetrated 27 m of porphyritic basic volcanic rocks and 70 m of bleached silicified tuff. Both units were extensively fractured and altered with up to 10% magnetite and pyrite in veins, patches, fractures, or disseminated throughout; minor chalcopyrite was reported in the upper unit. Anomalous concentrations of both gold and copper were obtained from the lower unit. Hole 2 penetrated a latite porphyry with malachite, azurite, pyrite and magnetite in altered zones and along fractures.

Drill holes 3 and 4 were located in Tatamagouche Creek Canyon and penetrated a sequence of interlayered gabbro and tuff, and minor basic volcanic rocks. The main tuff unit contained volcanic bombs with lapilli and agglomerate layers increasing toward the base. Sulphide content of the tuff unit increased downwards along with irregular calcite mottling and veining. Layers of up to 80% pyrrhotite were seen near the base of hole 4 and chalcopyrite was disseminated, in veins, or along fractures, but no economic concentrations of copper, nor gold were obtained.

In 1986, traverses were made to closely examine the stratigraphy along Betz, San, Lori and Johnson Creeks. The section from bottom to top consists of banded tuff and argillite, interbedded pyritic tuff or argillite and limestone, and light-coloured chert. Along Lori and Betz Creeks most rocks are associated with basic flows and intrusions.

Thirty-two heavy mineral samples were collected from eight creeks on, or adjacent to the property, and analysed for copper, nickel, lead, zinc and gold. Anomalous concentrations of gold were found in Indigo, Sky, Chris, Flynn, Betz, San, Lori and Joyce Creeks. The samples from Flynn Creek also have anomalous concentrations of copper.

A trial magnetometer traverse was run long part of Johnson Creek where the geology was known from outcrop, trenching and drilling. The magnetic profile showed peaks caused by magnetic lava flows and valleys corresponding to tuffs. At the contact between Cretaceous granodiorite and Skolai Group tuff, magnetite in large grains, aggregates up to 2 cm, and in magnetic zenoliths may make up 20 to 40 percent of the rock. This contact was also recognized on the magnetic profile.

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PICK
Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. (NPL)

Gold, Silver Vein
115 F 16 (67)
(62°56'N, 140°17'W)
1985

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: PICK 1-10

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091838 by M.P. Webster.

History:

The PICK claims were staked in 1985 to cover a silicified shear zone with anomalous gold, silver, zinc and arsenic discovered during regional exploration in 1984. There is no evidence of previous work in the immediate area.

Description:

Paleozoic? quartz-biotite schist and minor limestone are intruded to the north by Cretaceous granodiorite. Narrow felsic and aplitic dykes intrude the schist, and abundant quartz veins occur along the east boundary of the claims. In 1984, a rock sample taken from a silicified shear zone in the schist contained 3100 ppb Au, 60 ppm Ag, 24 000 ppm As, 2300 ppm Zn, 900 ppm Pb and 150 ppm Cu.

Current Work and Results:

Sixteen silt samples, three soil samples and eighteen rock samples were analysed for copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, arsenic, silver and gold. No significant anomalies were detected.

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13. GLEN

Tatam Resources Ltd.
115 G 6
(61°22'N, 139°24'W)

Claims 1985: JY 29-30, 35-36, 41-42, 53-56

16. QUILL

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
All North Resources Ltd.
115 G 6
(61°28'N, 139°26'W)

Claims 1986: KLU 1-40

16. QUILL

E. Parmentier
115 G 6
(61°26'N, 139°25'W)

Claims 1986: BEAN 1-8

18. WELLGREEN

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 G 5
(61°28'N, 139°35'W)

Claims 1986: BARNY 1-14

20. AIRWAYS

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 G 5, 12
(61°29'N, 139°38'W)

Claims 1986: AMP 1-10; MUS 1-16

33. CANALASK

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 F 15
(61°57'N, 140°30'W)

Claims: WENG 1-2

57. KOIDERN

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 F 16
(61°52'N, 140°15'W)

Claims 1985: DOGS 1-16
Claims 1986: LIBERTY 1-12

64. SJ

L. Smith
115 G 12
(61°32'N, 139°32'W)

Claims 1985: MARY 1, 9-12

67. PICK

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
115 F 16
(62°56'N, 140°17'W)

Claims 1985: PICK 1-10

68. KELLI

L. Tremblay
Dublin Gulch Mining Ltd.
115 G 12
(61°32'N, 139°37'W)

Claims 1985: KELLI 1-8
Claims 1986: KELLI 9-26; JOSIE 1-2

69. CATS

All North Resources Ltd.
Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 F 16
(61°51'N, 140°20'W)

Claims 1986: CATS 1-20

69. ONION

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 F 15, 115 K 2
(62°00'N, 140°37'W)

Claims 1986: ONION 1-13

70. I

D. O'Neill
115 G 2
(61°08'N, 138°47'W)

Claims 1986: I 1-56

71. ARCH

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 G 5, 12
(61°26'N, 139°32'W)

Claims 1986: ARCH 1-4

72. ORO

E. Parmentier
115 G 5, 12
(61°30'N, 139°36'W)

Claims 1986: ORO 1-12

73. ARBY

G. Mogenson
115 G 6
(61°29'N, 139°26'W)

Claims 1986: ARBY 1-4

74. OK

F. Ellis
115 G 12
(61°30'N, 139°30'W)

Claims 1986: O.K. 1-8

75. ROSE

J. Gartner
115 G 12
(61°33'N, 139°37'W)

Claims 1986: ROSE 1-6

76. SELL

R. Staley, D. Makkonen, G. Geiger
115 G 12
(61°32'N, 139°36'W)

Claims 1986: SELL 1-18; BVY 1-12

77. ODD

O. Davis
115 G 12
(61°32'N, 139°39'W)

Claims 1985: ODD 1-2

78. PLATA

N. Smalley
115 G 5
(61°27'N, 139°36'W)

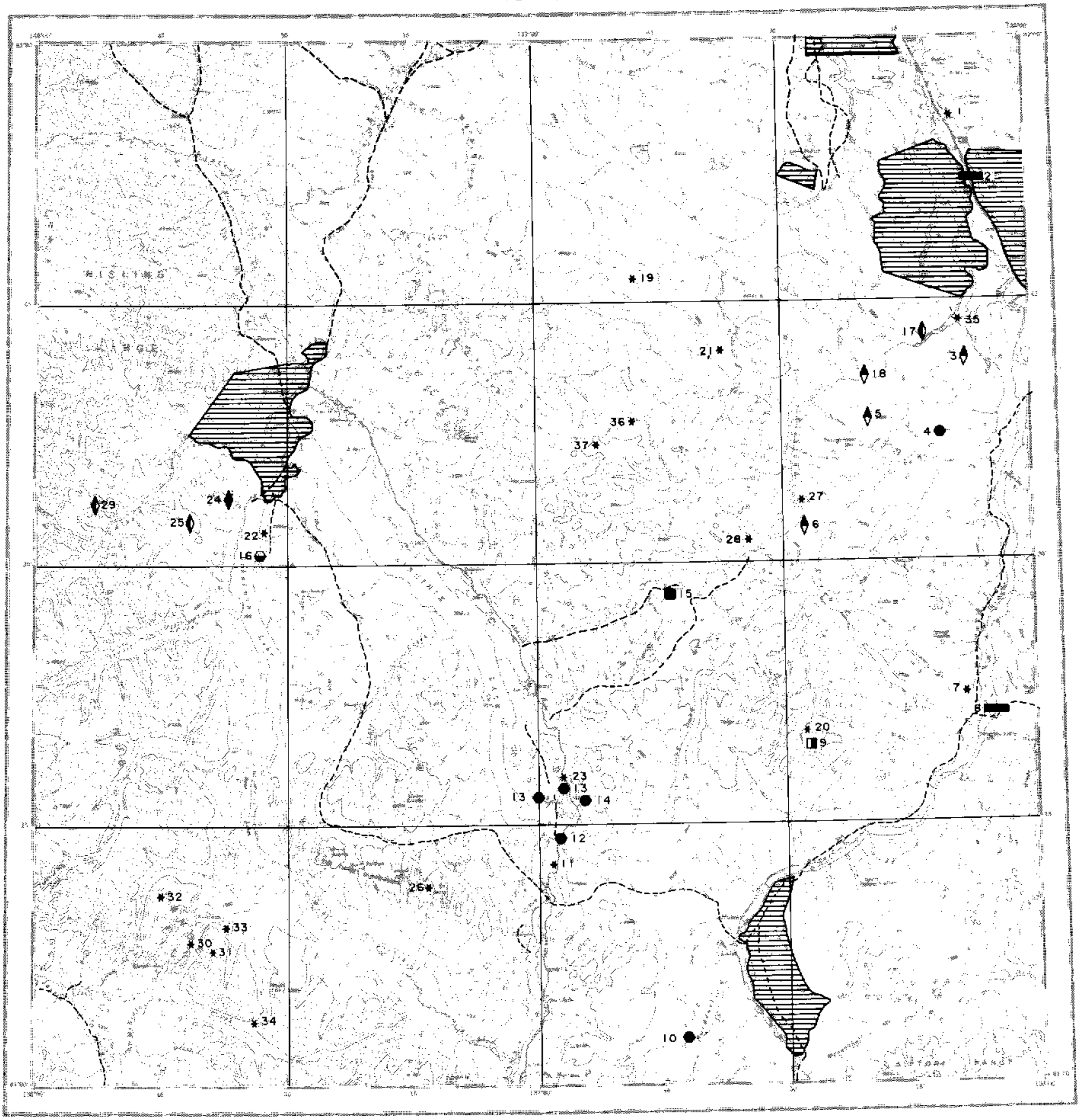
Claims 1985: PLATA 1-13

79. ARNOLD

Colombia Mining Ltd.
115 G 5
(61°27'N, 139°25'W)

Claims 1986: ARNOLD 1-12; NORM 1-10

115 H



AISHIHIK LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

AISHIHIK LAKE MAP-AREA (NTS 115 H)

General References: GSC Map 17-1973 and Paper 73-41 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a; GSC Geochem Open File 1219.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	LOSCH	Work Target	115 H 16	7	This Report
2	ANDESITE	Coal, Occurrence U	115 H 16	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 197-198)
3	AH	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	
4	MACK'S	Skarn Cu	115 H 9	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 80-81)
5	SNIPE	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	
6	KIRK	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	
7	VOWEL	Work Target	115 H 8		Cairnes (1908, p. 10-15)
8	DIVISION	Coal	115 H 8	7	
9	LION	Porphyry Mo Pb	115 H 8	7	
10	MORAINE	Skarn Cu W	115 H 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 258); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 197); Morin (1981c, p. 98-104)
11	GILTANA	Work Target	115 H 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 258)
12	AISHIHIK	Skarn Cu Fe	115 H 2	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 69-70); D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 258)
13	JANISIW	Skarn Cu	115 H 7	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 213)
14	HOPKINS	Skarn Cu Fe Au	115 H 7	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 46); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 14); Morin (1981)
15	SATO	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 H 7	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 88-89)
16	SEKULMUN	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	115 H 12	7	Morin (1981)
17	ORLOFF	Vein Au	115 H 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 213)
18	SHAD	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	
19	BUFFALO	Work Target	115 H 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 258)
20	BUN	Work Target	115 H 8	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 167)
21	TOSH	Work Target	115 H 10	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 46)
22	SEK	Work Target	115 H 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 47)
23	SIDE	Work Target	115 H 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 213)
24	HATCH	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn, Porphyry Mo	115 H 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 182)
25	HIK	Vein Au	115 H 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 183)
26	ITTLE	Work Target	115 H 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 185)
27	RAM TWO	Work Target	115 H 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 185)
28	SNAP	Work Target	115 H 9, 10	9	This Report
29	AL	Vein Au	115 H 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 184)
30	SPRUCE	Work Target	115 H 4	9	This Report
31	RUBY	Work Target	115 H 4	9	This Report
32	SHUT	Work Target	115 H 4	9	This Report
33	KIL	Work Target	115 H 4	9	This Report
34	KIN	Work Target	115 H 4	9	This Report
35	SPOCK	Work Target	115 H 9	9	This Report
36	MAG	Work Target	115 H 10	9	This Report
37	JIMBO	Work Target	115 H 10	9	This Report

LOSCH
A. Carlos

Work Target
115 H 16 (1)
(61°55'N, 136°08'W)
1984

Reference: Cairnes (1910, p. 49); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 185).

Claims: POWER 1-32

Source: Summary by B. Lueck from assessment report 091660 by A. Carlos.

Current Work Results:

High gold values in panned concentrates prompted staking and exploration of the Power claims. Prospecting, geological mapping and rock, soil and pan sampling were done. Lead-zinc float was discovered, but the source of gold in placer pan concentrates was not determined.

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SNAP
J.S. Dodge

Work Target
115 H 10 (28)
(61°33'N, 136°34'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 185).

Claims: SNAP 39-48

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091635 by J.S. Dodge.

Description:

The claims are underlain by a Tertiary volcanic sequence which contains both felsic and mafic volcanics. It has been interpreted by Dodge to represent a collapsed caldera complex.

Hydrothermal alteration around siliceous veins is argillic. Vein materials are chalcedony and quartz which often surround silicified breccia fragments with a drusy or crustiform habit.

No significant mineralization was discovered following chip sampling of vein material in 1984. Mercury anomalies up to 400 ppb are reported from these samples.

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12. AISHIHIK

G. Latten
115 H 2
(61°18'N, 136°57'W)

Claims 1986: VERA 1-2

14. BURWASH

D. Baird
115 H 7
(61°17'N, 136°55'W)

Claims 1985: ACME 1-13

30. SPRUCE

J. Ross
115 H 4
(61°08'N, 137°41'W)

Claims 1986: SPRUCE 1-4; CLIFF 1-7;
WALL 1-4

31. RUBY

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
115 H 4
(61°08'N, 137°39'W)

Claims 1986: RUBY 1-34

32. SHUT

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
All North Resources Ltd.
115 H 4
(61°11'N, 137°45'W)

Claims 1985: SHUT 1-4
Claims 1986: LIVE 1-8

33. KIL

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 H 4
(61°09'N, 137°37'W)

Claims 1985: KIL 1-4

34. KIN

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 H 4
(61°03'N, 137°34'W)

Claims 1986: KIN 1-4

35. SPOCK

All North Resources Ltd.
115 H 9
(61°44'N, 136°08'W)

Claims 1986: SPOCK 1-4

36. MAG

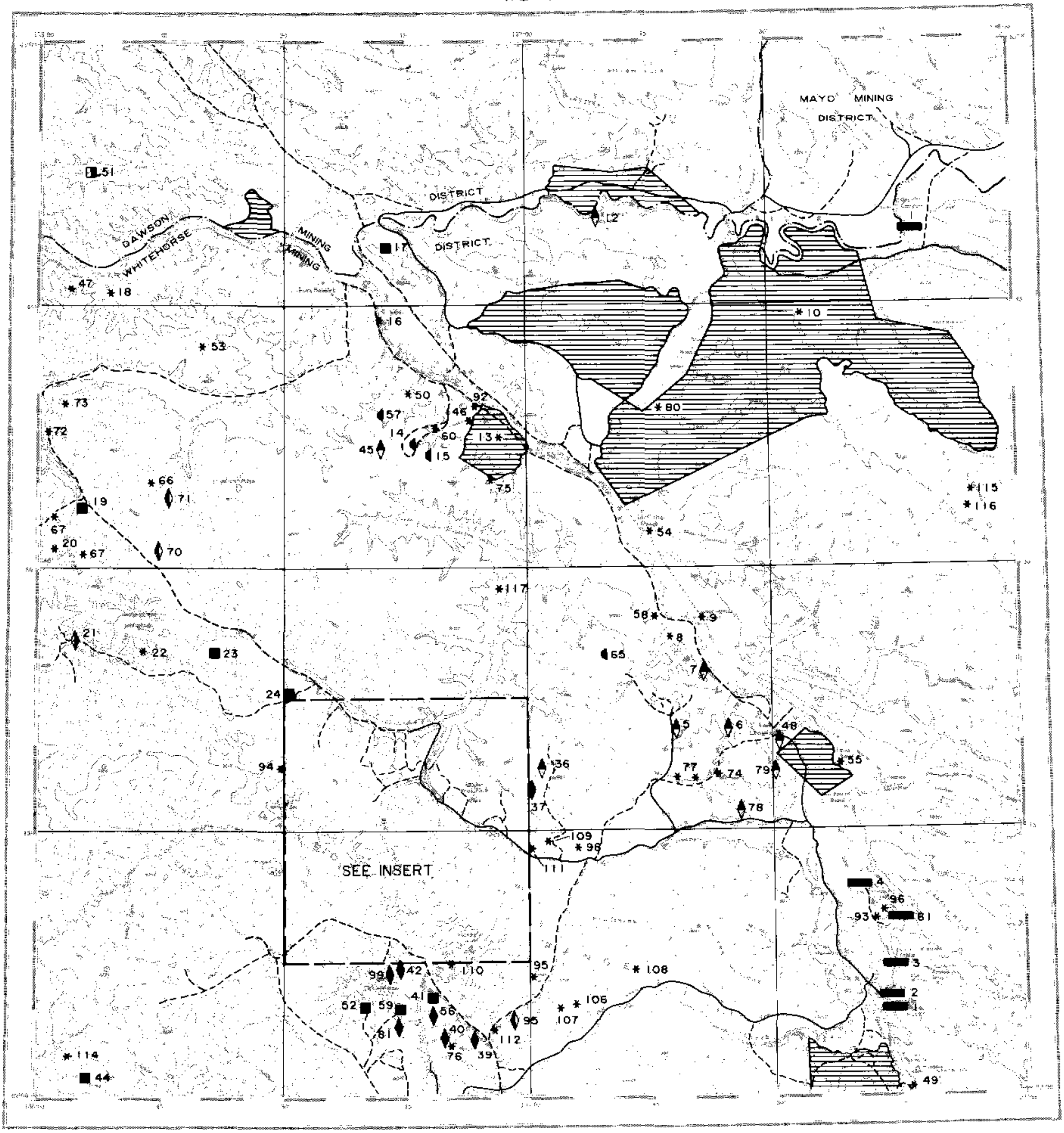
L. Grexton
115 H 10
(61°38'N, 136°47'W)

Claims 1986: MAG 1-30

37. JIMBO

J. Dennett
115 H 10
(61°37'N, 136°51'W)

Claims 1986: JIMBO 1-8



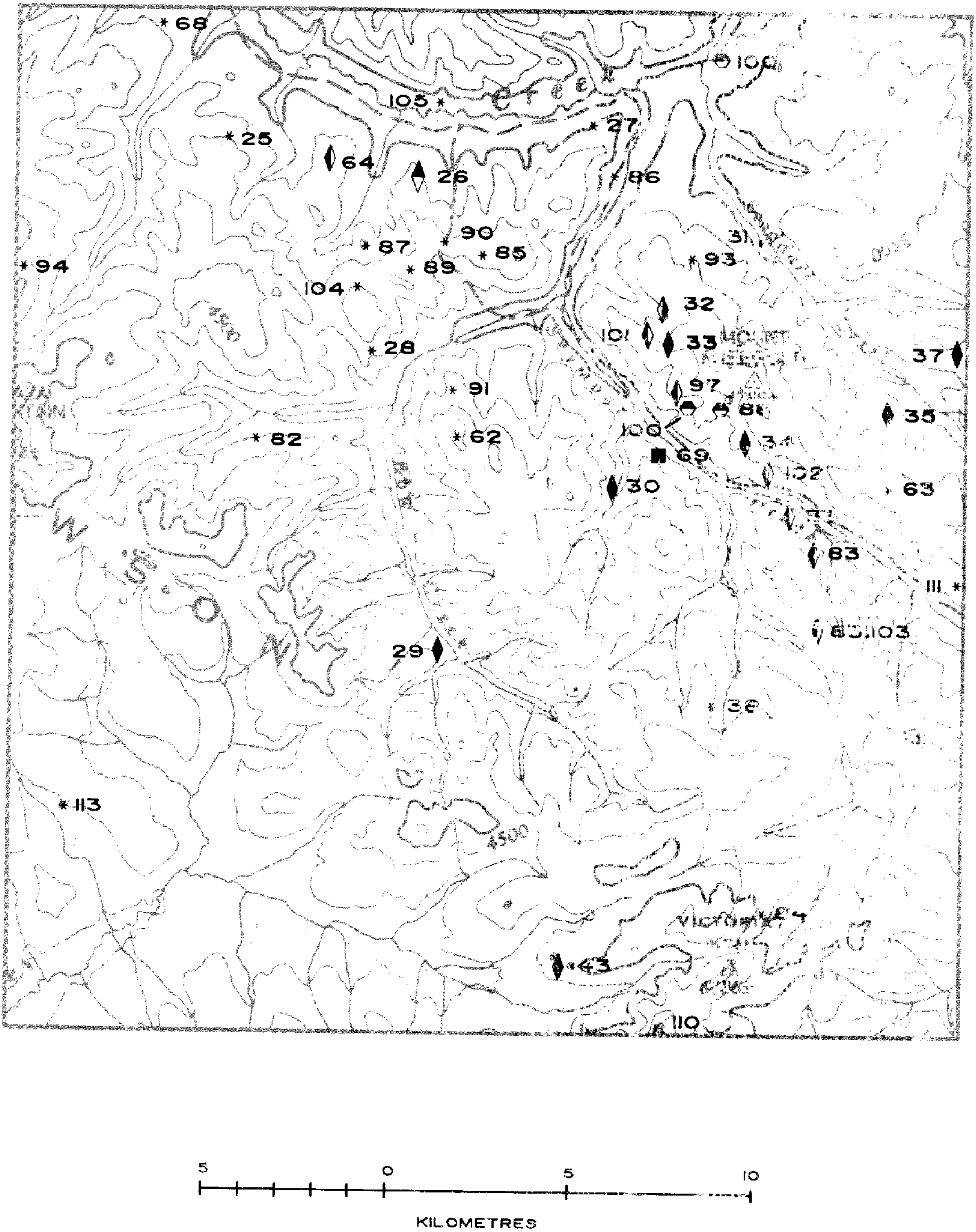
CARMACKS
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
Airstrip.

115I-3N & 115I-6S



CARMACKS MAP-AREA (NTS 115 I)

General References: GSC Memoir 214 and Map 450A by J.R. Johnston, 1937
GSC Open File 1101 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1984;
DIAND Open File 1987-2 (115 I 3 and 6) by G.G. Carlson, 1987;
DIAND Open File 1987-3 (115 I 5, 115 J 9 and 10) by J.G. Payne et al., 1987;
GSC Geochem Open File 1220.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	SOUTH TANTALUS	Coal	115 I 1	7	Findlay (1967, p. 89)
2	TANTALUS MINE	Coal	115 I 1	4	Cairnes (1910, p. 59-63); Bostock (1936, p. 58-59)
3	TANTALUS BUTTE	Coal	115 I 1	3	Cairnes (1910, p. 52-53); Findlay (1969a, p. 114); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 168)
4	FIVE FINGERS	Coal	115 I 1	7	Bostock (1936, p. 62-63)
5	WILLIAMS CREEK	Vein Cu	115 I 7	3	Sinclair (1977, p. 80-81)
6	MERRICE	Vein Cu	115 I 7	7	Brock (1910, p. 14-26)
7	BONANZA KING	Vein Cu	115 I 7	7	Green (1966, p. 42-44)
8	MAUD	Work Target	115 I 7	9	
9	HOOCHEKOO	Work Target	115 I 7	9	Dawson (1889, p. 145 B)
10	TOWHATA	Work Target	115 I 9	9	Bostock (1936, p. 63)
11	NEEDLEROCK	Coal	115 I 16	7	McConnell (1903, p. 31, 38)
12	BRADENS CANYON	Vein Cu	115 I 15	7	Carriere et al (1981)
13	COIN	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 48-49)
14	MINTO	Unclassified Cu Ag Au	115 I 11	2	Sinclair (1977, p. 68-82); This Report
15	PAL	Unclassified Cu Ag Au Mo	115 I 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 100-101)
16	GRENIER	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Bostock (1936, p. 63)
17	PELLY	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 216)
18	MINNESOTA	Work Target	115 I 13	9	
19	TAD	Porphyry Cu Mo Au	115 I 12	6	This Report
20	PHELPS	Work Target	115 I 12	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 71-72)
21	FROG	Vein Ag Pb	115 I 5	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 110-111)
22	STARBIRD	Work Target	115 I 5	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 114-115)
23	CASH	Porphyry Cu Mo Au	115 I 5	2	Payne et al (1987, p. 111-114); This Report
24	KLAZAN	Porphyry Au Cu Mo	115 I 6, 5	6	Carlson (1987, p. 70); This Report
25	COM	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 70-71)
26	REVENUE	Breccia Cu Au	115 I 6	6	Carlson (1987, p. 71-72); This Report
27	COMBO	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 72)
28	BOW	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 72-73)
29	LIL	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 73)
30	CARIBOU CREEK	Vein Au Ag	115 I 6	4	Carlson (1987, p. 73-74)
31	KOOK (CAR)	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 74)
32	RED FOX	Vein Ag Pb	115 I 6	7	Carlson (1987, p. 74-75) This Report
33	ANTONIUK	Breccia Au	115 I 6	7	Carlson (1987, p. 88); This Report
34	LAFORMA	Vein Au Ag	115 I 6	7	Carlson (1987, p. 76-77); This Report
35	EMMONS HILL	Vein Au Ag Sb Ba	115 I 6	3	Carlson (1987, p. 77)
36	GRANITE MOUNTAIN	Vein Cu Mo	115 I 7	6	Findlay (1969a, p. 34-35)
37	TINTA HILL	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	115 I 7, 6	2	Carlson (1987, p. 78)
38	FOSTER	Work Target	115 I 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 190); Carlson (1987, p. 79)
39	BROWN McDADE	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	2	Carlson (1987, p. 79-80); This Report
40	MT. NANSEN (WEBER, HUESTIS)	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	115 I 3	3	Sawyer and Dickinson (1976); Carlson (1987, p. 80-81); This Report
41	CYPRUS	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 81); This Report
42	ESANSEE	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn	115 I 3	6	Carlson (1987, p. 82); This Report
43	DIVIDE	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	6	Carlson (1987, p. 83); This Report
44	MALONEY	Porphyry Au Cu Mo	115 I 4	7	This Report
45	COMANCHE	Vein Cu	115 I 11	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 101-102)
46	NORTHAIR (AL)	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 107)

47 TUF	Work Target	115 I 13	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 95)
48 CROSSING	Vein Cu	115 I 8	7	
49 EWING	Work Target	115 I 1	9	
50 ORI (MAC)	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 108-109)
51 KERR	Porphyry Mo Cu	115 I 13	7	
52 LONELY	Porphyry Cu Au Ag	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 83-84); This Report
53 SAM	Work Target	115 I 12	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 146);
54 McCABE	Work Target	115 I 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 191); This Report
55 RINK	Work Target	115 I 8	9	McConnell (1903, p. 37-52)
56 GOULTER	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 84)
57 GIANT (NAVAJO)	Unclassified Cu	115 I 11	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 102-103)
58 BLUFF	Work Target	115 I 7	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 122-123)
59 RUSK	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 84-85); This Report
60 BOYLEN (SUN)	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 103)
61 HLAVAY	Coal	115 I 1	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 120-121)
62 LETA	Work Target	115 I 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 262)
63 DART	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 85, 77); This Report
64 NUCLEUS	Vein Au	115 I 6	6	Carlson (1987, p. 85); This Report
65 STU	Unclassified Cu	115 I 7	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 204)
66 MUT	Work Target	115 I 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 263)
67 NIT	Work Target	115 I 12	9	This Report
68 ROC	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 172)
69 ZIT	Porphyry Cu Au	115 I 6	7	Carlson (1987, p. 86); This Report
70 PANTHER	Vein Au	115 I 12	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 142)
71 RAINBOW	Vein Au	115 I 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 253)
72 NADA	Work Target	115 I 12	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 255)
73 SELKIRK	Work Target	115 I 12	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 145); This Report
74 ACE	Work Target	115 I 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 219)
75 FED	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 177)
76 DD	Work Target	115 I 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 219); This Report
77 AL	Work Target	115 I 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 204)
78 POON	Vein Cu	115 I 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 203-204)
79 TOOT	Vein Cu	115 I 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 203-204)
80 DOME	Work Target	115 I 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 204)
81 J. BILL	Vein Ag Au	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 84-86); This Report
82 KING	Work Target	115 I 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 255)
83 GOLDY	Vein/Breccia Au	115 I 3, 6	6	Carlson (1987, p. 86-87); This Report
84 ROW	Work Target	115 I 3	9	Carlson (1987, p. 87); This Report
85 SHACK	Work Target	115 I 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 190)
86 KEN	Work Target	115 I 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 191)
87 NEK	Work Target	115 I 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 191)
88 ERIC	Work Target	115 I 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 191)
89 MAY	Work Target	115 I 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 191); This Report
90 HILLTOP	Work Target	115 I 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 191)
91 DY	Work Target	115 I 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 191)
92 POP	Work Target	115 I 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 191)
94 ERL	Work Target	115 I 5, 6	9	This Report
95 ROBERT	Vein Au	115 I 3	9	This Report
96 CLIFFSIDE	Work Target	115 I 1	9	This Report
97 GOLD STAR	Breccia Pipe Au	115 I 6	7	This Report
98 WOLF	Work Target	115 I 2	9	This Report
99 DIC	Vein Zn Pb Ag Au	115 I 3	9	This Report
100 MARGARETE & AUGUSTA (GUDER)	Skarn Au	115 I 6	2	Carlson (1987, p. 75-76); This Report
101 PEERLESS	Vein Au	115 I 6	7	This Report
102 RAMBLER	Vein Au	115 I 6	6	Morin (1980, p. 69-71)
103 WHALE	Work Target	115 I 6	6	This Report
104 MEC	Work Target	115 I 6	9	This Report
105 FOR	Work Target	115 I 6	9	This Report
106 FOX	Work Target	115 I 2	9	This Report
107 TEA	Work Target	115 I 2	9	This Report

108 MINE	Work Target	115 I 2	9	This Report
109 FIELD	Work Target	115 I 2	9	This Report
110 PAM	Work Target	115 I 3	9	This Report
111 DUR	Work Target	115 I 2, 3	9	This Report
112 MOON	Work Target	115 I 3	9	This Report
113 TOAST	Work Target	115 I 3	9	This Report
114 BAG	Work Target	115 I 4	9	This Report
115 MAIN	Work Target	115 I 9	9	This Report
116 LARPO	Work Target	115 I 9	9	This Report
117 VERLENE	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 87-88)

MINTO
United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

Copper, Silver, Gold
Occurrence
115 I 11 (14)
(62°38'N, 137°15'W)
1984

Reference: Sinclair et al. (1975, p. 96-100).

Claims: DEF 1-87

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091654 by R. Rychlewski.

Description:

Chalcopyrite and bornite with minor gold and silver occurs in gneissic rocks of the Klotassin Batholith.

Current Work and Results:

Five rotary reverse circulation drill holes totalling 520 m were completed in the northern corner of claim DEF 63. Cuttings were bagged every 3 m and analysed for gold, copper, zinc and silver. Average copper grades for each hole are as follows:

Drill Hole No.	**Cu (%)**
DEF 84-1	.077
DEF 84-2	.018
DEF 84-3	.016
DEF 84-4	.011
DEF 84-5	.021

All holes averaged 0.069 g/t Au, 0.69 g/t Ag and 0.01% Zn.

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TAD
Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. (NPL)

Copper, Molybdenum, Gold,
Porphyry
115 I 12 (19)
(62°38'N, 138°35'W)
1986

Reference: Craig and Milner (1975, p. 77-79); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 219).

Claims: TORO 1-46

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091906 by C.J.R. Hart.

History:

Placer activity in this area dates back to 1898 as evidenced by old pits and cabins. International Mines Services staked 267 TAD claims in 1969 to cover disseminated lead-zinc mineralization. Extensive soil sampling, line cutting, magnetometer and IP surveys, and trenching in 1969 and 1970 outlined two drill targets. Eighteen holes totalling 2708 m were drilled in the winter of 1969-1970.

In 1984, the TORO 1-24 claims were staked by D.H. Waugh as a possible high tonnage-low grade precious metal deposit. Noranda examined and sampled the property and old drill core in 1986, and entered into an option agreement with the present owner. An additional 22 claims were added.

Description:

The TORO claims are underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite which is intruded by younger Cretaceous quartz monzonite porphyry. Both intrusions show slight but pervasive clay and sericite alteration. In 1969-70, drilling showed that rocks are oxidized from surface to a depth of 18 to 137 m.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, 170 soil, 4 silt and 1 pan concentrate samples were taken from the TORO claims along with 114 samples selected from 1969-70 drill core. All samples were analysed for gold, and silver and arsenic. Drill core was also analysed for base metals.

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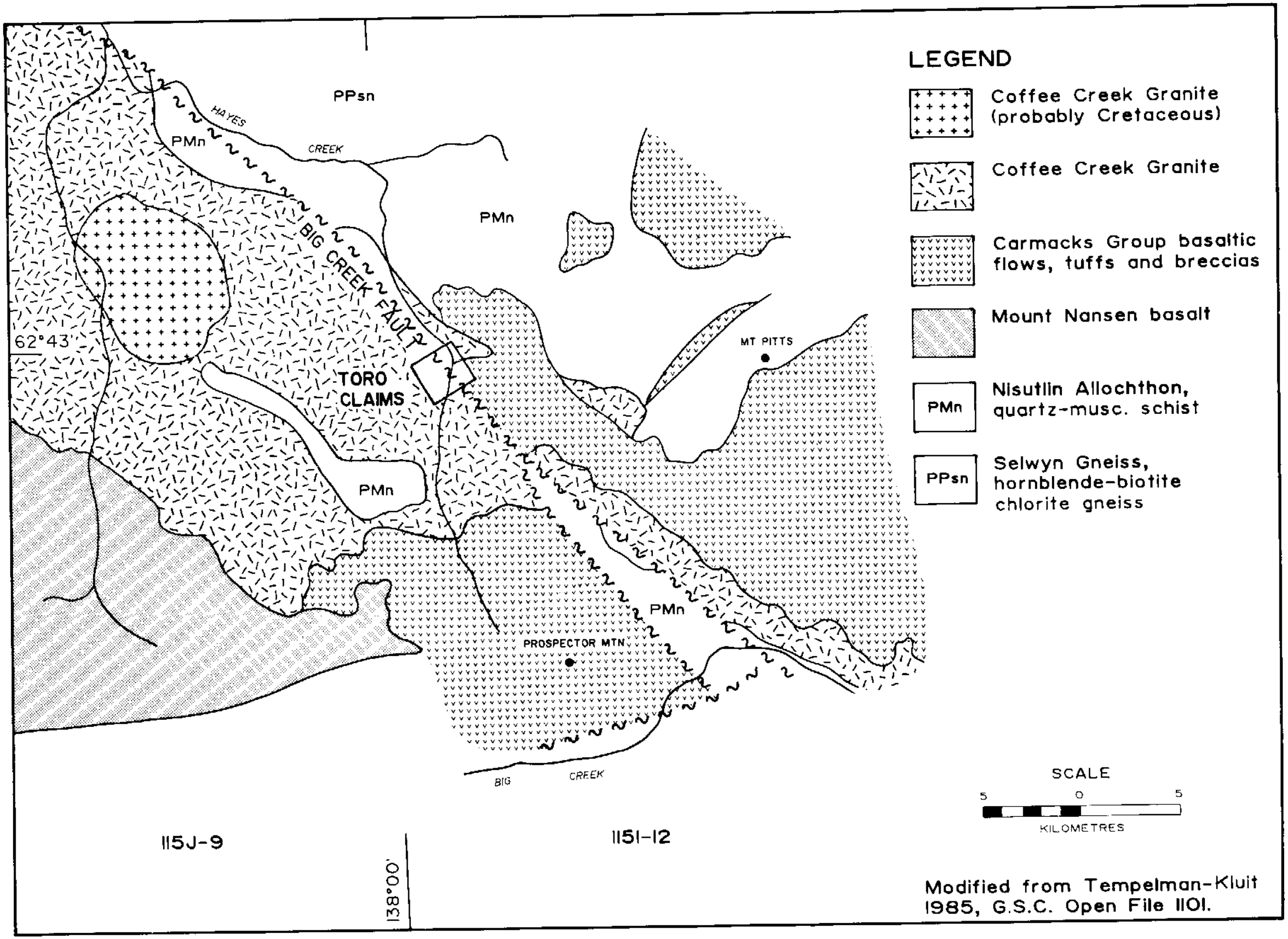

GEOLOGY OF TORO CLAIMS (115I-12)

CASH
Nordac Mining Corporation

Copper, Molybdenum, Gold
Porphyry
115 I 5 (23)
(62°25'N, 137°38'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: Sinclair et al. (1981, p. 67-76); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 190).

Claims: CASH 1-38; FOX 1, 23; BEAR 5; NAC 1-28, 41-68; NEX 3-16, 21-30, 41-50

Source: Summary by D. Emond and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091619 and 091806 by M.P. Phillips and R.D. Carne (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

The area was first staked in 1969 as the CASH and JOHNNY claims. Silt sampling and mapping was done in 1970. In 1974, the west half of the property was restaked as the CAR claims by Carmacks Syndicate, and grid soil sampling and magnetic surveys were followed by the drilling of 12 holes totalling 1026.5 m in 1975. The east half was also restaked in 1974 as the BEAR and FOX claims by the Klotassin Joint Venture which conducted a magnetic survey, grid soil sampling and hand pitting, constructed an airstrip and participated in an IP survey in 1975. In 1976, Klotassin Joint Venture optioned the Carmacks Syndicate property and drilled eight holes totalling 858.2 m in 1977. Drill results indicated a porphyry copper-molybdenum deposit with an average grade of 0.17% Cu and 0.018% MoS_2 with a halo of anomalous lead, zinc, silver and gold values Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. acquired the FOX and BEAR claims in 1981 when the Klotassin Joint Venture disbanded. In 1984, after all but three of the claims had lapsed, thirteen CASH claims were added to cover a gold anomaly. Bulldozer trenching tested the anomaly in 1984. In 1985, the claims were transferred to Nordac Mining Corporation who added further claims.

Description:

Outcrops are few and geology has been mapped from drill holes, trenches and from rock fragments in soil sample pits. The property straddles the contact between Paleozoic? quartz-mica schist, quartzite, marble and gneiss, and a Jurassic to Cretaceous intrusive, subvolcanic and volcanic complex. Igneous rocks include Jurassic Big Creek Syenite; Cretaceous Casino Granodiorite; Cretaceous quartz-feldspar porphyry plugs and dykes; Cretaceous Mt. Nansen andesitic tuffs and volcanic breccias; and a small diabase stock similar in composition to basalt of the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group. The contact between metamorphic and intrusive rocks is parallel to the regional tectonic fabric and the Big Creek Fault.

Rocks in the central claims show pervasive phyllic and argillic alteration, expecially the feldspar porphyry dykes. Minor skarn occurs in the metamorphic rocks. The "porphyry" mineralization is associated with the Cretaceous feldspar porphyry dykes and plugs.

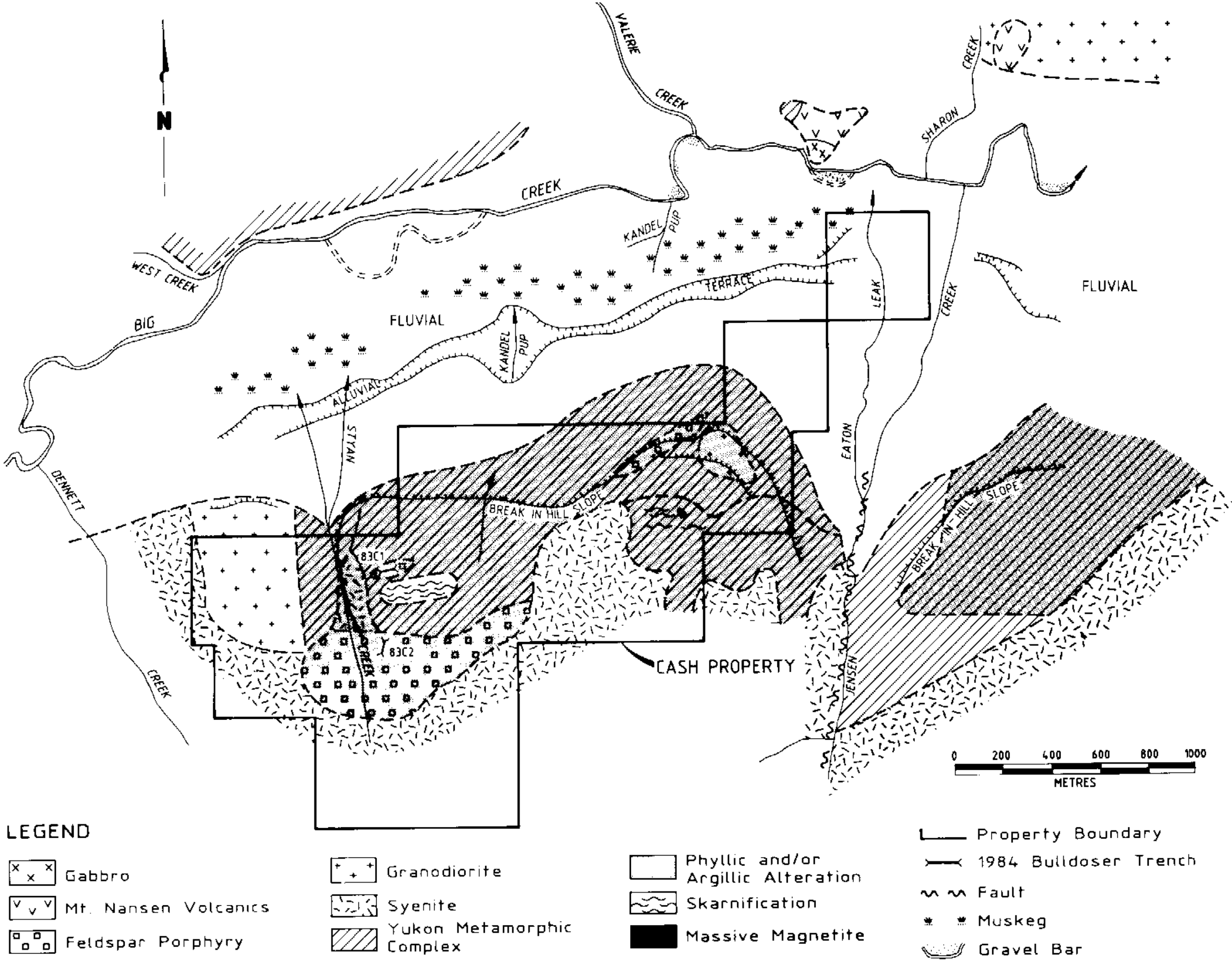

Figure 1. - GEOLOGY OF THE CASH PROPERTY

Current Work and Results:

In 1984, Nordac reviewed geochemical and geophysical surveys done in 1974 and cut two bulldozer trenches on the east bank of Styan Creek (Fig. 1). Adjacent to the dykes, syenite is propylitized, and minor chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite with traces of molybdenite and magnetite occur as disseminations with phyllitized porphyry. Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite occur with chlorite in the porphyries.

Chip samples from the trenches returned consistently strong anomalous gold values in the range of 79 to 253 ppb Au, with strong copper and molybdenum values (110-2300 ppm Cu and 21-131 ppm Mo). All other metals were background to weakly anomalous.

Soil sampling in 1985 outlined five gold anomalies. Two potential low-grade heap leach targets were identified, one coincident with the main Cash copper-molybdenum porphyry deposit, and the other on trend in the west-southwest direction. Another widespread anomaly at the east end of the claims overlies an area of highly altered gneiss cut by quartz-feldspar dykes.

On the north side of Big Creek, two parallel linear soil anomalies 400 and 800 m long trend northwest. One overlies a fault mapped by Tempelman-Kluit (1985) and includes gold values up to 217 ppb. The source is probably epithermal veins or mineralized fault breccia within the Paleozoic basement rocks. The other is a 1 km linear anomaly with values up to 476 ppb Au, 15 ppm Ag, 1100 ppm As and 4000 ppm Zn follows the east-northeast trend of Big Creek and overlies a fault separating Paleozoic metamorphic rocks from Mount Nansen volcanics. Chip samples along a 120 m outcrop of pyritic quartzite at the north edge of this anomaly yielded up to 0.38 g/t Au.

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KLAZAN
Freegold Venture

Gold, Silver, Copper,
Molybdenum Porphyry
115 I 5, 6 (24)
(62°23'N, 137°30'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 202).

Claims: NITRO 25-50

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091819 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

Coranex Joint Venture first staked the KLAZAN claims in 1966 to cover molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic anomalies associated with a prominent gossan. Initial work consisted of soil sampling and bulldozer trenching. Atlas Exploration in a joint venture optioned the property in 1970 and explored the gossan with a soil grid, magnetometer survey, bulldozer trenching and 967 m of diamond drilling in five holes before relinquishing the option. The best drill intersections were 15 m of 0.17% Cu and 3 m of 0.16% Cu and 0.68% MoS_2. Klotassin Joint Venture tied on the ROC and JEN claims in 1974, the SKUNK claims in 1975, and performed mapping, geochemical surveys and a magnetometer survey in 1975-1976.

The gossan was restaked as the NITRO 1-24 claims by Nat Joint Venture in 1981. Soil sampling outlined a 700 by 200 m area around the gossan with anomalous values of gold, silver and lead. Re-analysis of 1970 drill core gave consistent values of less than 100 ppb Au over 669 m, with 787 ppb Au over the best 15 m intersection. In 1985, Freegold Venture added the NITRO 25 to 50 claims to the north and west.

Description:

Much of the property is covered with thick moss overlying frozen organic material and up to 1 m of volcanic ash. A 4 by 1.5 km elliptical body of Cretaceous rhyolitic welded tuff and tuff breccia, and associated felsic plugs and dykes is completely surrounded by Jurassic syenite and appears to be filling a collapsed caldera. Narrow quartz-feldspar porphyry ring dykes cut through the surrounding syenite. The main gossan (limonite disseminations and fracture fillings) covers a quartz stockwork and associated strong clay alteration in the pyroclastic rocks. Drilling in 1970 indicated the zone of oxidation extends to a depth of 10 to 40 m, with pyrite and minor arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, below.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, the density of soil sample coverage was doubled by adding lines to the 1982 grid at a 50 m spacing. Most of the anomalous values came from the main gossan west of Burgis Creek. Values up to 256 ppb Au elsewhere on the property are scattered and appear to be related to porphyry dykes or alteration zones.

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RED FOX, GOLD STAR, MARGARETE and AUGUSTA (GUDER), PEERLESS
Freegold Venture

Gold, Silver, Lead
Veins, Gold Skarn
115 I 6 (32,97,100,101)
(62°17'N, 137°09'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 261); Morin (1981a, p. 69-70).

Claims: AUGUSTA; MARGARETA; GOLD STAR; PEERLESS; PROTECTION Fr.; SHEAR ZONE 1-2; VINDICATOR 1-2; LIBERTY; EXCELSIOR 1-3; PROGRESS 1-2; GOLD STAR Fr.; GREENSTONE 1-5, 6 Fr., 7-10; RICK 1-23; CABAGE 1-11, 13-14, 17-24

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091896 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

In 1930, F. Guder staked claims on a gold-bearing magnetite skarn near the summit of Mt. Freegold (MARGARETE and AUGUSTA (GUDER)). Conwest

Exploration Company Ltd. optioned Guder's claims in 1959, and drilled five diamond drill holes totalling 309 m, intersecting four significant intervals which averaged 4.8 g/t Au over 2.1 m. Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. optioned Guder's claims in 1969, conducting bulldozer trenching and geological mapping. In 1973, Prism Resources Ltd. optioned the property and conducted geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey. Dynasty Exploration Ltd. optioned the claims in 1974, and conducted an extensive program including geological mapping, line cutting, soil geochemistry, magnetometer surveys, bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling. Results proved inconclusive and the claims reverted to F. Guder. He optioned them to Arctic Red Resources Corporation from 1980 to 1982. The claims were transferred to Guder Mining and Exploration (controlled by E. Weinecke) in 1982 following the death of F. Guder. Bulldozer trenching was conducted from 1982 to 1984, when some claims on the south side of the property lapsed and were restaked by D. Dodge. G. Harris added claims in July, 1985 and Chevron Minerals Ltd. optioned the property from G. Harris and E. Weinecke in 1986, transferring the claims to Freegold Venture.

Description:

Within the Yukon Crystalline Terrane, Paleozoic metamorphic rocks are intruded and overlain by the Coast Plutonic Complex. The oldest intrusion is the Jurassic Big Creek Syenite which outcrops in the centre of the claim group. Cretaceous granodiorite is found on the southern half of the property, and is host to quartz-epidote veins and locally, intense kaolinization. Relatively unaltered Cretaceous quartz feldspar porphyry dykes crosscut the syenite and granodiorite, and are traceable over a 200 to 300 m strike length and a variable width from a few centimetres to 15 m.

Skarns, veins, disseminated porphyries and breccia pipes occur on the property.

Magnetite skarn is developed in limy beds within quartz chlorite gneiss and amphibolite, near contacts with quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes. The main showings are the AUGUSTA and MARGARETE, comprised of 40 to 70% magnetite with lesser calcite, epidote, quartz, limonite, actinolite and garnet, plus minor specular hematite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and native gold. The northwest-trending AUGUSTA skarn has been traced for a distance of at least 1 km, and is estimated to have reserves of 70 700 tonnes grading 4.1 g/t Au and 104 g/t Ag, to a depth of 20 m with a waste to ore ratio of 10 to 1. Nearly vertical irregular east-striking quartz veinlets comprise the MARGARETE skarn, 100 m to the south. A narrow, north-east striking argillically altered quartz feldspar porphyry dyke is closely associated with this zone, which varies from 0.5 m to 2.0 m wide. Estimated reserves for the MARGARETE are 92 000 tonnes grading 3.8 g/t Au and 68 g/t Ag, to a mining depth of 20 m with a waste to ore ration of 10 to 1.

Veins include the RED FOX, the PEERLESS and the GOLD STAR showings. The RED FOX is a 15 cm wide, northwest-trending vein of argentiferous galena, bordered by white quartz veinlets and bluish grey quartz with minor sulphides. It occupies the contact between quartzite and a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke, about 1500 m northwest of the MARGARETE showing. Five hundred metres south of the RED FOX is the PEERLESS showing, a vein with disseminated sulphides. The GOLD STAR showing lies 400 m east of the RED FOX, and consists of a small brecciated quartz-feldspar porphyry plug, bordered by white quartz veins.

Current Work and Results:

In June and July, 1986, a field program included 1:5000 scale mapping, grid soil geochemistry, and a test geophysical survey. A total of 1302 samples were analysed for gold by neutron activation, and several anomalies were defined. Northwest of the MARGARETE showing, geochemical values over 300 ppb Au were found, indicating a possible extension of that zone. A second strong anomaly with over 100 ppb Au was defined on the south-eastern flank of Mt. Freegold, and is probably associated with a wide brecciated dyke which intrudes along a contact between altered granodiorite and metamorphic rocks.

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ANTONIUK
Nordac Mining Corp.
Permian Resources Ltd.

Gold Breccia
115 I 6 (33)
(62°16'N, 137°04'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 261); This Report.

Claims: NAT 1-33

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091802 by R.J. Cathro and J.T. Dennett (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

The claims were staked in 1985 by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. on behalf of Nordac Mining Corp. and Permian Resources Ltd.

Description:

The NAT claims lie adjacent to the ANTONIUK gold deposit. The Stoddart Creek fault juxtaposes Paleozoic schist and gneiss against Triassic granodiorite of the Granite Mountain Batholith on the northeast boundary of the property. To the southwest, an extension of the Big Creek fault juxtaposes the metamorphic rocks against Jurassic syenite and Cretaceous granodiorite. A younger feldspar porphyry breccia complex centred immediately south of the NAT claims is exposed on the property in hand pits and bulldozer trenches.

Current Work and Results:

Fourteen of two hundred twelve soil samples taken were anomalous in gold, with values up to 159 ppb.

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MT. NANSEN (WEBBER, HUESTIS)
Chevron Canada Resources Ltd.

Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc
Vein
115 I 3 (40)
(62°05'N, 137°08'W)
1986

Reference: Morin et al. (1977, p. 167-168).

Claims: DOME 1, 6

Sources: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091894 by W.D Eaton (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

In 1947, H. Huestis staked gold-silver veins on Mt. Nansen. Mt. Nansen Mines Ltd. carried out surface exploration between 1962 and 1964, and in 1965, underground exploration began. Two adits were driven between 1965 and 1967, one at the 1250 m level and one at the 1309 m level. In 1968 and 1969, the Huestis and Webber veins were mined at a rate of 65-90 tonnes per day. Production ceased until 1975 when the mine was rehabilitated, and in 1976 the mine operated for 10 months, averaging 25 tonnes per day. In 1985 Chevron Canada Resources Ltd. trenched the Webber vein zone.

Description:

Paleozoic schist and gneiss are intruded by hydrothermally altered Cretaceous feldspar porphyry plugs. These rocks are cut by northwest-trending veins which dip 85° to the northeast. The veins comprise quartz lenses with arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, stibnite and native gold, as well as the silver-bearing minerals freieslebenite, acanthite, andorite, tetrahedrite and native silver. Where mined, the veins have averaged 10.3 g/t Au and 240 g/t Ag, with 1% Pb and 1% Zn in widths of up to 1.22 metres.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, 11 diamond drill holes totalling 576 m were completed. Seven holes encountered significant gold and silver values in the Flex vein zone. A weighted average of the best values in each hole is 8.12 g/t Au and 205.7 g/t Ag over an average width of 1.28 m.

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ESANSEE
Freegold Venture

Silver, Gold, Lead, Zinc
Vein
115 I 3 (42)
(62°07'N, 137°15'W)
1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 203).

Claims: TAWA 1-12, 15-38, 47-71

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091889 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

The first claims on what is now the TAWA property were staked by G. Dickson in 1947. They were subsequently optioned to Conwest Exploration Ltd., who undertook minor bulldozer trenching in 1948. The property was inactive until 1967 when J. Smith and Associates staked the MAY claims. Esansee Explorations Ltd. conducted geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys and bulldozer trenching in 1968 and 1969, and a 14 km tote road was also constructed from the Mt. Nansen millsite to the property.

In 1980, Consolidated BRX Mining and Petroleum Corporation staked the TAWA claims. Soil geochemistry, bulldozer trenches and diamond drill holes were part of the exploration program. In the spring of 1986, Chevron Minerals Ltd. optioned the property from Consolidated BRX Mining and Petroleum Corporation on behalf of the Freegold Venture.

Description:

The TAWA claims are located on the eastern flank of Mt. Nansen, within the Yukon Crystalline Terrane. Paleozoic and older basement rocks, mainly schist and gneiss, are overlain and intruded by igneous rocks of the Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex. A granodiorite stock underlies the claims and is cut by northeast- and northwest-trending faults, and northwest-trending feldspar porphyry dykes. Lower Crectaceous andesite flows and rhyolite tuffs are found on the periphery of the property.

A series of northwest-trending veins and associated feldspar porphyry dykes dip moderately southwest within the granodiorite. The veins comprise a few centimetres to 3 m of light green quartz bands, in gouge zones 1 to 10 m wide. Massive arsenopyrite, pyrite and galena carrying gold and silver locally form bands up to 30 cm wide along side the quartz. Quartz, sericite and kaolinite alteration occurs in the vein cores; strongly montmorillonitized gouge surrounds the veins, and wallrocks are highly fractured, weakly montmorillonitized and manganese stained.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, the original TAWA 1-24 claims were mapped at 1:5000 scale and grid soil geochemistry and EM-16 geophysical surveys were conducted. Subsequently, 37 claims were staked, and further geochemical surveys, trenching, and chip sampling of trenches was carried out.

A total of 1405 soil samples were analysed for gold and a number of northwest-trending anomalies were defined. Moderately to strongly anomalous values (more than 50 ppb Au and more than 100 ppb Au, respectively) were continuous in strike lengths of up to 2 km. The highest gold value was 6258 ppb.

The EM-16 geophysical survey delineated a series of northwest-trending conductors which overlapped the geochemical anomalies for long strike lengths.

Geophysical and geochemical anomalies were investigated by the deepening of six pre-existing trenches, and the excavation of four new trenches. A total of 231 chip samples were collected from the trenches and analysed for gold and silver. The best results obtained from a single trench were 4.6 g/t Au, 25.7 g/t Ag over 1.4 m, and 2.9 g/t Au, 12.4 g/t Ag over 4.0 m.

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DIVIDE
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Gold, Silver Vein
115 I 3 (43)
(62°09'N, 137°10'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 190).

Claims: VIC 1-25, 27-118; VG 1-8

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge and B. Lueck of assessment reports 091726 by C. Baldys and D. Arscott and 091907 by K. Heberlein and L. Lyons.

History:

The property has been intermittently held by G. Dickson since it was first prospected and staked in 1946. In 1965, Peso Silver Mines carried out trenching, and in 1968, Associated Geological Services Ltd. conducted a soil sampling program. Skyline Exploration Ltd. trenched the property in 1974, subsequent to the staking of the VIC 3-46 claims the previous year. In September, 1985 the claims were transferred to Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Description:

Paleozoic metamorphic basement rocks are intruded by Jurassic Big Creek Syenite and Mid-Cretaceous Casino granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex. Cretaceous Mt. Nansen Group rhyolite to dacite porphyries and pyroclastic rocks intrude and overlie Mesozoic and older units. Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group basalts cap the sequence.

Rhyolite porphyries, and hornblende syenite to granite porphyries host hydrothermal quartz veins, associated clay-limonite-hematite alteration zones, and felsic dykes. Gold and silver are associated with east- to northeast-trending alteration zones and lensy brecciated quartz veins, locally extending into clay alteration zones. Quartz veins are commonly 40 cm wide and 200 m long.

Current Work and Results:

The 1985 program consisted of preliminary mapping, the establishment of a picket grid, and soil, rock and trench sampling. Two anomalous zones, the

War and the North zones, were outlined. Quartz float from the North zone contained up to 114.8 g/t Au.

An extensive exploration program was undertaken in 1986. The property was mapped at 1:5000, 1:2000 and 1:500 scales. Rock, soil and silt samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver, arsenic and antimony. Magnetometer, VLF-EM and Self-Potential surveys were conducted. Approximately 1 km of trenching and 19 BQ diamond drill holes totalling 1594.4 m were completed. Drill core samples were selectively analysed for gold and silver.

Diamond drill holes intersected several quartz veins and alteration zones which contained up to 35.8 g/t over 40 cm, and 18.4 g/t Au over 1 m.

Rock samples from trenches assayed up to 98.5 g/t Au and 192.0 g/t Ag, the best values originating in drusy limonitic quartz veins. Silt and soil samples were mostly not anomalous, suggesting a poor correlation between surficial and bedrock geology.

Mixed results were given by the geophysical surveys, and although a few conductors were traced by VLF-EM and Self-Potential methods, the magnetometer survey was the most useful. Alteration zones were associated with magnetic lows which generally parallel east- to northeast-trending dykes and alteration. Several known zones were extrapolated into areas of no outcrop.

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MALONEY
Freegold Venture

Gold, Copper, Molybdenum
Porphyry
115 I 4, 115 H 13 (44)
(62°01'N, 137°54'W)
1985

Reference: Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 77-78).

Claims: ALO 1-50

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091810 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

The MALONEY property was first staked as the POT claims by Amax in 1969. A program of soil sampling, hand pitting, magnetometer and IP surveys, and four packsack drill holes totalling 75 m was carried out in 1970. In 1976, Brascan and Scurry Rainbow, optioned the property, in a joint venture drilled six diamond drill holes totalling 740 m and outlined a small, low-grade porphyry copper deposit. The POT claims were allowed to lapse in 1981, but were restaked by Freegold Venture in 1985 on the strength of a few anomalous gold values in soil.

Description:

Bedrock exposure is poor and geological mapping depends on rock chips taken from soil sample pits. The oldest rocks consist of Paleozoic? ("Pelly

Gneiss") schist and gneiss, chert, limestone and skarn. These rocks are intruded by Cretaceous quartz diorite plugs and several biotite-hornblende porphyry dykes which are believed to be the subvolcanic equivalents of Mt. Nansen Group andesite and rhyolite found on the west half of the property. Cretaceous quartz and quartz feldspar porphyry, and quartz porphyry breccia form numerous dykes and plugs across the eastern claims. Relative ages of the different igneous rocks are not clear.

Many of the felsic intrusions parallel north or northwest-trending topographic lineaments which are probably fault zones. Intrusive rocks are intensely silicified. The south half of a quartz diorite stock in the centre of the property has been permeated by a stockwork with up to 200 to 400 quartz veins per square metre. Feldspar in the quartz porphyry, the quartz porphyry breccia and part of the quartz diorite stock is intensely altered to kaolin or sericite. Mafic minerals and feldspars in the metamorphic wallrocks are bleached and altered to sericite in a 100 m halo around a large quartz porphyry breccia adjacent to the quartz diorite stock. Mineralization is associated with the alteration.

The copper porphyry system is centred on the stockwork in the quartz diorite. Pyrite, fluorite, magnetite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, arsenopyrite, jarosite, azurite, malachite and hematite along with traces of scheelite and tourmaline are present. Six 1976 drill holes returned 3 m intersections with 1000-2000 ppm Cu, 1-3 ppm Ag, and 100-250 ppb Au. Copper correlates well with gold. Sulphides are rare at surface and the rocks are oxidized to a depth of about 60 m.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, soil samples were taken at 100 m intervals along lines spaced 200 m apart. The spacing decreased to 50 m intervals on lines 100 m apart in anomalous areas. Samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, lead, zinc and copper. Gold values of 100 to 1270 ppb were scattered within a 2400 x 800 m west- northwest-trending zone through the centre of the property. The highest values were associated with copper anomalies overlying alteration zones around the quartz diorite and quartz porphyry intrusions. Another anomalous area on the south edge of the claims were outlined by values of up to 532 ppb Au, 8.6 ppm Ag, 2162 ppb Pb, 5170 ppm Zn and 132 ppm Cu.

*****

LONELY
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Copper, Gold, Silver,
Porphyry
115 I 3 (52)
(62°04'N, 137°19'W)
1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: ONLY 1-30

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091917 by J. Paulter.

History:

G. Dickson staked the LONELY copper porphyry showing in 1974. Kerr Addison Mines examined the showing in 1984 and 1985, and staked the ONLY claims in 1986.

Description:

Cretaceous Mt. Nansen volcanic rocks consist of an early phase andesitic porphyry and andesitic tuff intruded by a plug and dykes of rhyolitic porphyry. A related granodiorite intrusion underlies the extreme southwest corner of the property. Granodiorite and minor syenite dykes cut all of the other units.

The LONELY showing occurs within the 0.9 x 1.0 km, rhyolite plug on the west half of the property, and has weathered to a prominent gossan. Much of the rhyolite is altered to clay and carbonate, and locally to sericite and silic. Disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite are widespread, and malachite and chalcopyrite are localized. Quartz stringers from 1 mm to 2 cm wide are ubiquitous along shear and breccia zones in the rhyolite.

Prominent north-northwest-trending airphoto lineaments bracket the rhyolite porphyry on the west and east sides.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, geology was mapped at 1:5000 scale. Soil and VLF surveys were carried out on a 1.2 x 1.2 km grid over the LONELY showing. Rock samples from the main showing and from a trench on the east part of the ONLY claim block were assayed.

A total of 414 soil samples were collected at 25 m spacings along lines 100 m apart, but sampling was severely hampered by large swampy areas and a thick blanket of volcanic ash. Samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic and antimony. Several linear anomalies trend north-northwest across the rhyolite plug. The strongest anomaly along the baseline showed a good correlation between all four elements. Values of up to 150 ppb Au and 5.51 ppm Ag were obtained.

Thirty-two grab samples were analysed. Quartz stringers in the rhyolite porphyry plug contained up to 1650 ppb Au, with the best 15 samples averaging 423 ppb Au. Silver values of up to 14.8 ppm were obtained from samples of altered rhyolite.

The VLF survey outlined two major structures trending north and northwest through the rhyolite porphyry. The north-trending anomaly corresponds to the strong baseline soil geochemical anomaly and the zone of gold-bearing quartz stringers. The northwest trending anomaly closely parallels the granodiorite-rhyolite contact.

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DART
Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. (NPL)

Work Target
115 I 6 (63)
(62°16'N, 137°03'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 262).

Claims: DART 1-6

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091785 by M.P. Webster.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1985 consisted of hand trenching, soil and rock sampling and geologic mapping. Only very weak gold, silver and zinc anomalies were detected in one trench. All other samples had background concentrations.

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NUCLEUS
Nat Joint Venture
Freegold Venture

Gold Porphyry
115 I 5, 6 (64)
(62°15'N, 137°30'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 189-190).

Claims: NUCLEUS 1-141; ERL 1-274

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 091804 and 091882 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

The first 34 NUCLEUS claims were staked by Nat Joint Venture in 1980 on the west edge of the Yukon Revenue porphyry copper deposit. The latter was first explored as a low grade copper-molybdenum target in the late 1960's and early 1970's and as a high grade gold target in the 1950's and 1980's. The remainder of the NUCLEUS claims were staked in 1984 to cover the former CASH, COM, ROY, TYE and SKUNK claims. Nat Joint Venture carried out intensive geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, bulldozer trenching and completed three diamond drill holes between 1981 and 1984. Two gold soil anomalies were associated with a swarm of clay-altered, brecciated feldspar porphyry dykes cutting metamorphic and granitic rocks. Results of the initial work indicated potential for 3.6 to 4.5 million tonnes of oxidized rock averaging 1.2 g/t Au to a depth of 50 m. The ERL claims were staked by Freegold Venture south of the NUCLEUS block in 1985.

Description:

Very little outcrop occurs on the property, with up to a metre of volcanic ash and 3.5 m of soil overlying deeply-weathered bedrock. The property covers the central part of a 1 to 3 km wide Cretaceous intrusive complex which extends 34 km, from Freegold Mountain west-northwest to Prospector Mountain. These rocks are felsic to intermedite and include coarse-grained granodiorite stocks, porphyritic dykes and intrusive breccias, and rare volcanic flows and tuffs. The complex is parallel to the regional tectonic fabric and the Big Creek fault and intrudes Paleozoic? schist, amphibolite and quartzite, and Jurassic Big Creek Syenite.

Most gold is in a zone of brecciated, argillically-altered quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and associated narrow chalcedony veins and stockwork. The zone has been traced 300 m along the north-northwest strike and assays up to 3.4 g/t Au with an average grade of 1.4 g/t Au over 15 m. Broad halos of lower grade material occur in the wallrocks which are bleached and show intense sericite and clay alteration. Sulphides have been almost completely oxidized to a depth of 15 to 60 m. Fine-grained pyrite, arsenopyrite and local galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and magnetite occur below the oxide zone.

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1985 was confined to the area outside the main deposit. Reconnaissance soil samples were taken along the ERL claim lines at 100 m intervals. Three grids with 100 m sample spacing were laid out over identified anomalous areas. At the north end of the NUCLEUS claims, scattered gold values up to 207 ppb may be associated with a skarn zone in the underlying gneiss.

The 1986 program was confined to the main deposit. Four excavator trenches totalling 940 m exposed additional gold-bearing zones associated with north to northwest-trending porphyry dykes and related veins, breccia and gouge zones. Some of these zones had no surface geochemical expression. Two hundred twenty-five 9 kg channel samples were taken over lengths of 0.4 to 10.6 m. Samples contained up to 0.5 g/t Au over 5 metres.

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NIT
Freegold Venture

Gold Vein
115 I 2, 115 J 9 (67)
(62°33'N, 138°00'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 218-219).

Claims: ITN 1-48, 60-63

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091803 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

This property was initially staked by a joint venture of three mining companies in 1969 around the low grade TAD porphyry copper prospect 2 km to the northeast. Seven bulldozer trenches in the north part of the claim block revealed only traces of chalcopyrite. Nat Joint Venture staked the NIT 1-36 claims in 1980 and conducted wide-spaced soil geochemistry and geological mapping in 1981 before allowing the claims to lapse in 1982. In 1985, Freegold Venture restaked the area as the ITN 1-63 claims.

Description:

Paleozoic? quartzite, mica and chlorite schist, amphibolite and gneiss are intruded by Cretaceous stocks and dykes. Recessive-weathering Coffee Creek Granite is predominant. Younger recessive quartz-feldspar porphyry forms a small (1 km) stock, a 300 m wide dyke and several small dykes. Dykes and plugs of resistant andesite cut granite near the centre of the property. A large east-northeast-trending fault intersects the Big Creek fault at the TAD porphyry deposit. Rocks adjacent to the fault show slickensiding and propylitic alteration. Chalcopyrite is disseminated in granite in old bulldozer trenches along the northern edge of the claim block.

Current Work and Results:

Soil samples and rock fragments were collected on a 4200 x 2400 m grid, and analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, lead, zinc and copper. A 50 m line and sample spacing was used in areas with previous anomalies, otherwise lines were 200 m apart and samples were spaced every 100 m. Three anomalous areas were clearly defined. Up to 1020 ppb Au were reported from a 500 x 200 m area along a granite-felspar porphyry contact, along with 14 ppm Ag, 770 ppm As, 414 ppm Pb, 550 ppm Zn and 121 ppm Cu. The other anomalies are underlain by granite and are believed to be associated with fault-related epithermal veins.

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ZIT
Nat Joint Venture

Copper, Gold, Porphyry
115 I 6 (69)
(62°20'N, 137°10'W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 218-219).

Claims: ACK 1-39; EYM 1-81; ORO 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 091823 and 091895 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

Placer gold was discovered in Seymour Creek in the early 1900's. The discovery of gold in quartz veins on Mt. Freegold by F. Guder in 1930 was followed by that of numerous other gold-bearing veins, silver-lead veins, a gold-bearing stockwork on the ANTONIUK property, and a small low-grade porphyry copper deposit acquired by Yukon Revenue in 1985 which adjoins the

ACK claims on the west side. The present claims, staked in 1985, cover the former SEYMOUR claims (1981) and SON claims (1970).

Description:

Bedrock exposure is poor. Jurassic Big Creek Syenite and Cretaceous Casino Granodiorite intrusions contain scattered rafts and roof pendants of Paleozoic? ("Pelly Gneiss") schist and gneiss. Cretaceous quartz porphyry and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes cut across the older rocks.

Current Work and Results:

A soil geochemical survey in 1985 covered all claims on the east side of Seymour Creek (EYM grid) and about half of those on the west side (ACK grid). Samples were taken at 100 m intervals on lines spaced 200 m apart, with 100 x 25 m spacing and 50 x 50 m spacing respectively in the anomalous "Northwest Zone" and "Castle Zone".

Within the Northwest Zone, an area of 3 square km immediately east of Seymour Creek, the soil survey defined six linear west-northwest-trending gold anomalies up to 844 ppb. These are subparallel to nearby porphyry dykes and several of the main faults including the Big Creek and Stoddart Creek faults. Limonitic schist and quartz fragments from a hand trench in this zone contained 760 ppb Au.

The Castle Zone, at the east end of the claim block 400 m across, consists of silicified and clay-altered granodiorite grading outwards into propylitic alteration. A halo of quartz veins extends outwards from the altered core. Anomalous gold values up to 214 ppb in soils are associated with the alteration.

In 1986, the ACK soil grid west of Symour Creek was extended, and sample spacing was decreased to 100 x 50 m. The survey defined several clusters of anomalous gold values up to 330 ppb which is possibly the eastward extension of a large gold soil anomaly reported on the REVENUE property.

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J. BILL
Pearl Resources Ltd.

Silver, Gold Vein
115 I 3 (81)
(62°05'N, 137°11'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 255; 1986, p. 190).

Claims: WEDGE 5-10, 15; RAS 1-4; LGCS 1-3; MSL

Source: Summary by B. Lueck, T. Bremner, and D.S. Emond of assessment reports 091658 by M. Anderson, 091845 by M. Langdon and 091870 by J. McClintock (Pearl Resources Ltd.).

History:

The J. Bill claims were first staked in the area in 1983 by J. Bill. G. Dickson staked the WEDGE 1-15 claims in the same area in 1984.

Pearl Resources Ltd. optioned the property in 1986 and staked the PAM claims.

Description:

Very little outcrop occurs on the property. On the west side of the claim group, Cretaceous Mt. Nansen andesite and basalt flows, volcaniclastics and subvolcanic diorite plugs are intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite. Younger rhyolite sills and dykes found by trenching are probably a subvolcanic equivalent of the granodiorite. Major north-northwest-trending faults have controlled the emplacement of quartz-galena-sphalerite sulphide veins. A pair of younger east-trending normal faults with an estimated throw of 31-46 m has created a 612 m wide graben. Within the graben, higher-level portions of the veins containing quartz, carbonate, sphalerite, galena, malachite, realgar and some free gold are preserved.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, VLF-EM survey was conducted on a grid measuring approximately 1676 m by 1067 m with the baseline heading 330°. The survey allowed mapping of the main vein system which was then explored with eight bulldozer trenches. Veins cutting granodiorite were pervasively altered and were associated with wide zones of alteration of the host rock to sericite, clay, carbonate, chlorite and silica. Veins were commonly less than 4.6 m thick, but occurred in great numbers in zones 31-62 m wide. Three separate northwest-trending vein zones mapped on surfaces are believed to merge at a depth of 122 to 183 m beneath Willow Creek.

Soil samples were taken, with great difficulty due to frozen ground, in the areas above the most prominent VLF-EM anomalies prior to trenching. Samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, zinc and lead. Rock chip samples taken in the trenches assayed up to 6.3 g/t Au and up to 292 g/t Ag, commonly associated with highly anomalous values of lead, zinc and arsenic.

In 1986, Pearl Resources conducted a program of detailed 1:5000 scale mapping, grid soil sampling, and reconnaissance silt and soil sampling in order to locate sources of gold- and silver-anomalous silt and mineralized float. Approximately 1155 soil and 19 rock samples were collected.

Soil sampling identified four separate northwest-trending gold soil anomalies up to 300 m long and 80 m wide. Several coincident quartz veins and sericitically altered granite float and bedrock occurrences were found which yielded up to 0.99 g/t Au. No source was found for the silver-lead-zinc anomalies although they occur in and adjacent to a kaolinilized quartz-feldspar porphyry stock.

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GOLDY
Durham Resources Inc.

Gold Vein/Breccia
115 I 3, 6 (83)
($62^{o}15'$N, $137^{o}05'$W)
1985, 1986

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 255; 1986, p. 190).

Claims: GOLDY 1-20, 22-31; GOLDY A-I; BRAD A, 1-10

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge from assessment report 091893 by R. Edison.

History:

The property was first explored in the early 1960's by Dickson-Yukon Syndicate, as part of a larger exploration program. The property remained dormant until 1984 when the GOLDY 1-20 claims were staked by R. Granger and Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. The following year, the BRAD claims and more GOLDY claims were added by R. Granger.

Description:

The property lies within Yukon Crystalline Terrane, just south of the contact of the Yukon Cataclastic Complex. Paleozoic schist and gneiss, Upper Triassic granodiorite, Jurassic syenite and younger rhyolitic to andesitic dykes occur on the property Oligocene Carmacks basalt also outcrops on the far southeastern edge of the property. The granodiorite is probably part of the Granite Mountain Batholith, while the syenite forms part of Big Creek Syenite stock. The rhyolitic to andesitic dykes cut all units except the basalt, and are believed related to a nearby Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion.

A gossanous quartz-vein breccia follows the northwest-trending contact between Paleozoic schist and Jurassic syenite. Very fine grained sulphides occur within the quartz-vein breccia, and iron oxides coat the breccia and the rhyolitic to andesitic dykes.

Current Work and Results:

A series of trenches were bulldozed on the ridge in the summer of 1985. In 1986, the program consisted of 1:5000 scale mapping, rock and soil geochemical surveys and chip sampling of the trenches. Rock, soil and trench chip samples were all analysed for gold and arsenic.

Soil geochemistry revealed a number of gold anomalies, with many values above 100 ppb. A narrow gold anomaly follows the contact between the Paleozoic schist and Jurassic syenite. Adjacent to the Goldy Main Trenches there is up to 660 ppb Au in soil. Southeast of the Goldy Wide Trenches an isolated value of 980 ppb Au occurs in soils. Arsenic and gold anomalies correlate well. Trench chip samples also have anomalous gold and arsenic. The best values came from the Goldy Main Trench, where a 2 m chip sample contained 10 ppm Au.

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ROW
Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. (NPL)

Work Target
115 I 3 (84)
(62°10'N, 137°05'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 190).

Claims: ROW 1-24

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091642 by S.A. Mackenzie.

Current Work and Results:

A program of geologic mapping and grid soil and silt sampling was done in 1984. A total of 246 soil, 15 silt and 11 rock samples were collected and analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and arsenic. The soil grid shows four weakly anomalous silver-copper-lead-zinc zones. Silver values range from 0.8 ppm Ag to 1.8 ppm Ag.

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ROW
Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (NPL)

Work Target
115 I 3 (84)
(62°10'N, 137°05'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 190).

Claims: ROW 1-24

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091787 by M.P. Webster.

Description:

The ROW claims are situated 40 km west of Carmacks on Victoria Mountain. The property is underlain by biotite schist of the Yukon Cataclastic Complex which was deformed in the Mesozoic. These are locally intruded by hornblende diorite and monzonite and overlain by Cretaceous Carmacks Group Volcanics (Nelson, 1986).

Current Work and Results:

A program of soil and silt sampling, trenching, geological mapping and prospecting was carried out in 1985.

Seven Trenches were dug but bedrock was not encountered Consequently, anomalous lead, zinc and silver soil samples have yet to be explained. No gold values were encountered when soils were analysed.

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ROBERT
G.F. Dickson

Gold Vein
115 I 1, 3 (95)
(62°06'N, 137°00'W)
1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: ROBERT 1-72; JS 1-152; NULEE 1-26

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091918 by H.J. Keyser (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.).

History:

Parts of the property have been previously staked as old claim posts, trenches and placer workings are evident. No written records have been located. G.F. Dickson staked antimony-bearing float on the property in 1973, but the claims were allowed to lapse. The present claims were staked in 1985 and 1986.

Description:

Paleozoic? quartzite, gneiss and mica schist are intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite. Albian (Cretaceous) Mt. Nansend andesite and rhyolite plugs and flows cover a large part of the property. Oligocene Carmacks basalt and rhyolite flows outcrop at two locations.

Epithermal gold mineralization occurs at two locations hosted by quartz-chalcedony breccias. At the LEE zone on the NULEE's and T claims, a north-trending float train of quartz-stibnite-chalcedony- jasperoid boulders appears to be hosted by schist and quartzite, but clay-altered andesite porphyry is also found in the immediate area. The Wind zone exposed on the ridge southwest of Mt. McDade is characterized by brecciated quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions and associated rhyolite-chalcedony breccia.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, 33 soil, 113 silt and 37 rock samples were analysed for gold, silver, lead, arsenic and antimony. Mercury content of 37 rock and 55 soil samples was also measured. Mapping and sampling was severely hampered by lack of outcrop, permafrost, deep weathering of bedrock and a 1-metre blanket of recent volcanic ash over the property. More than 800 m of bulldozer trenches were excavated, and although bedrock was never encountered. Soil samples were taken at 10 to 50 m intervals in all the trenches, and veined, mineralized or altered rocks were sampled.

Soil samples from the Lee zone returned values up to 140 ppm Sb, 1820 ppb Hg and 25 ppb Au. Several rock samples contained greater than 5000 ppm Sb, 5000 ppb Hg, and up to 950 ppb Au.

Rocks anomalous in gold were also found at the Wind zone where samples of quartz and rhyolite float, and veined and altered gneiss and schist contained up to 740 ppb Au.

*****

WOLF
R.A. Granger

Work Target
115 I 2 (98)
(62°14'N, 136°53'W)
1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: WOLF 1-32

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091905 by R.A. Granger.

History:

The WOLF claims were staked by R.A. Granger in 1986.

Description:

A float train of rhyolite, altered granodiorite and vein quartz boulders occurs along the Big Creek Fault. Permian quartz-biotite gneiss, Upper Triassic foliated granodiorite and Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group basalt are the main rock types. Rhyolite and diorite float are probable subvolcanic equivalents of the Cretaceous Casino granodiorite.

Current Work and Results:

Using the Mt. Freegold road as a baseline, a soil grid was laid out with lines spaced at 200 m intervals. A total of 102 soil samples were taken at 50 m spacings using a soil auger to penetrate thick organic and volcanic ash layers. All samples were analysed for arsenic and gold. Background values in the area are 5 ppm As and less than 5 ppb Au. Two samples contained of 35 ppb Au and four samples had in excess of 100 ppm As.

*****

DIC
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Zinc, Lead, Silver, Gold
Vein
115 I 3 (99)
(62°07'N, 137°17'W)
1985. 1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: DIC 1-63

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091915 by K. Herberlein.

History:

The DIC 1-51 claims were staked in 1985 to cover arsenic and antimony anomalies in silt on the north slope of Mt. Nansen. The DIC 52-63 claims were added in 1986.

Description:

A Cretaceous granodiorite intrusion in the north part of the property is overlain by andesite to rhyolite tuff and flows of the Cretaceous Mt. Nansen Group. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and minor andesite and grantic dykes crosscut all units, but show a gradational contact with the granodiorite intrusion which appears to be the source of the dykes.

On the east part of the property, the granodiorite-volcanic contact and the quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes are associated with zones of intense sericite-carbonate to quartz-sericite alteration. Banded quartz-carbonate-sulphide vein float is found within the altered zone. Sulphides form up to 65% of the vein and consist of sphalerite, pyrite and galena with traces of chalcopyrite and high silver values. Mineralization is similar to that on the adjacent TAWA claims.

On the west side of the property, silicification and brecciation of rhyolite dykes and flows is accompanied by weak to strong clay alteration. Quartz veins from 3 to 30 cm wide are limonite-stained and contain up to 5% sulphides.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping at 1:5000 scale in 1985 and 1986 was based mainly on float and felsenmeer due to lack of outcrop. In 1985, float on the central claims, contained 123.4 g/t Ag and 1000 ppm Sb.

In 1986, 216 soil samples were taken at 25 m intervals from three small gridswith 100 m line spaceings. Permafrost, a thick organic layer, volcanic ash and felsenmeer made soil sampling difficult. Anomalous soils with up to 400 ppb Au, 27 ppm Ag, 46 ppm Sb and 2000 ppm As were associated with quartz-sulphide vein float on the east grid and with a clay-altered rhyolite dyke on the west grid.

Half of the 44 rock samples collected in 1986 returned anomalous geochemical values. The highest gold and silver was in quartz-sulphide vein samples on the east grid, ranging up to 0.48 g/t and 88 g/t Ag.

A 4.0 line-km magnetometer survey was run over the east and west grids, and a 2.8 line-km VLF-EM survey was conducted on the east grid only. Readings were taken every 12.5 m along the grid lines. On the east grid both geophysical surveys showed broad northwest-trending patterns which do not correlate clearly with the known geology. On the west grid magnetic highs outlined a series of andesite dykes trending north-northeast.

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8. CO

Nordac Mining Corporation
115 I 5, 115 J 9
(62°40'N, 138°30'W)

Claims 1985: OKE 1-76

12. CASINO

Nordac Mining Corporation
115 I 5, 115 J 9
(62°44'N, 138°53'W)

Claims 1985: ANA 1-56

19. TAD

G. Lee, C. Hart
115 I 12
(62°38'N, 138°35'W)

Claims 1986: TORO 25-42

23. CASH

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
Nordac Mining Corporation
115 I 5, 115 J 9
(62°25'N, 137°37'W)

Claims 1985: CASH 14-38; NEX 3-16,
21-30, 41-50; NAC 1-28,
41-68

24. KLAZAN

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 5, 115 I 6
(62°24'N, 137°28'W)

Claims 1985: NITRO 25-50

30. CARIBOU CREEK

G. Harris
115 I 6
(62°16'N, 137°12'W)

Claims: CARA 1-7

32. RED FOX

R. Granger
115 I 6
(62°18'N, 137°12'W)

Claims 1985: RAG 1-28; MAY 1,3

33. GUDER

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 6
(62°17'N, 137°05'W)

Claims 1985: NAT 1-29

34. LAFORMA

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 6
(60°17'N, 137°09'W)

Claims 1986: PEGGY 1-5; RICK 1-23;
CABAGE 1-10, 13-14,
17-24; GREENSTONE 7-10

40. MT. NANSEN

G. Cochrane
115 I 3
(62°03'N, 137°11'W)

Claims 1985: HUB 1

40. MT. NANSEN

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 3
($62^{0}05$'N, $137^{0}10$'W)

Claims 1985: EEK 1-18

41. CYPRUS

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 3
($62^{0}06$'N, $137^{0}13$'W)

Claims 1985: TBR 1-8; ONE 1

42. ESANSEE

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 3
($62^{0}07$'N, $137^{0}15$'W)

Claims 1986: TAWA 25-38; 47-71

44. MALONEY

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 3,4, 14; 115 H 3
($62^{0}00$'N, $137^{0}55$'W)

Claims 1985: ALO 1-50

52. LONELY

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
115 I 3
($62^{0}04$'N, $137^{0}19$'W)

Claims 1985: ONLY 1-30

54. McCABE

D. Baird
115 I 10
($62^{0}33$'N, $136^{0}45$'W)

Claims 1985: LTR 33-40

67. NIT

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115I 12, 115 J 9
($62^{0}32$'N, $138^{0}00$'W)

Claims 1985: ITN 1-65; SIL 1-6; TRE 1-4

69. EYM (STODDART)

All North Resources Ltd.
115 I 6
($62^{0}20$'N, $137^{0}10$'W)

Claims 1986: ORO 1-4; BIT 1-18; REV-COP 1 FR.

73. SELKIRK

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd.
115 I 12
($60^{0}38$'N, $137^{0}48$'W)

Claims 1986: HAY 1-20

76. DD

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 3
($62^{0}02$'N, $137^{0}05$'W)

Claims 1985: ICT 1-36
Claims 1986: ONT 1-51

81. GOULTER

L. & R. Schneider
115 I 3
($62^{0}05$'N, $137^{0}11$'W)

Claims 1986: LGCS 1-3; MSL

81. J. BILL

G. Dickson
115 I 3
($62^{0}05$'N, $137^{0}11$'W)

Claims 1985: WEDGE 16-17

83. GOLDY

R. Granger, Durham Resources Ltd.
115 I 3, 115 I 6
(62°15'N, 137°03'W)

Claims 1985: GOLDY A-H, 13-14; BRAD 5-10
Claims 1986: BRAD B, C, D; DARB 1-4

86. KEN

R. Granger
115 I 6
(62°19'N, 137°11'W)

Claims 1986: NEK 1-8

86. PINESOL

L. Lebedoff, G. Lee, C. Hart
115 I 3, 115 I 6
(62°19'N, 137°11'W)

Claims 1985: ELEPHANT 1-14
Claims 1986: ELEPHANT 15-20

93. EYM

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 6
(65°20'N, 137°10'W)

Claims 1985: EYM 1-81; ACK 1-39

94. ERL

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 5, 6
(60°20'N, 137°30'W)

Claims 1985: ERL 1-274

95. ROBERT

G. Dickson
115 I 2, 3
(60°07'N, 137°00'W)

Claims 1985: ROBERT 1-54
Claims 1986: ROBERT 55-72; J.S. 1-152; NULEE 1-126

96. CLIFFSIDE AGATE

Whitehorse Gem and Mineral Club
115 I 1
(62°10'N, 136°18'W)

Claims 1985: CLIFFSIDE AGATE

98. WOLF

R. Granger
115 I 2
(62°14'N, 136°53'W)

Claims 1986: WOLF 1-32

99. DIC

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
115 I 3
(62°07'N, 137°10'W)

Claims 1985: DIC 1-51 (including fractions)
Claims 1986: DIC 52-63 (including fractions)

104. MEC

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 6
(62°18'N, 137°19'W)

Claims 1985: MEC 1-8

105. FOR

G. Harris
115 I 6
(62°21'N, 137°17'W)

Claims 1985: FOR 1

106. FOX

A. Van Bibber
115 I 1
(62°05'N, 136°53'W)

Claims 1986: FOX 1-4

107. TEA

J. Seward
115 I 2
(62°05'N, 136°56'W)

Claims 1986: TEA 1-8

108. MINE

E. Curley
115 I 2
(62°07'N, 136°46'W)

Claims 1986: MINE 1-10

109. FIELD

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 2
(62°14'N, 136°58'W)

Claims 1986: FIELD 1-30

110. PAM

Welcome North Mines Ltd.
115 I 3
(62°07'N, 137°10'W)

Claims 1986: PAM 1-12

111. DUR

R. Granger
115 I 2, 3
(62°14'N, 137°00'W)

Claims 1986: DUR 1-22

112. MOON

G. Dickson
115 I 3
(62°04'N, 137°05'W)

Claims 1986: MOON 1-4

113. TOAST

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 3, 4
(62°10'N, 137°29'W)

Claims 1986: TOAST 1-36

114. BAG

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 4
(62°03'N, 137°56'W)

Claims 1986: BAG 1-10

115. MAIN

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
115 I 9
(62°34'N, 136°06'W)

Claims 1986: MAIN 1-20

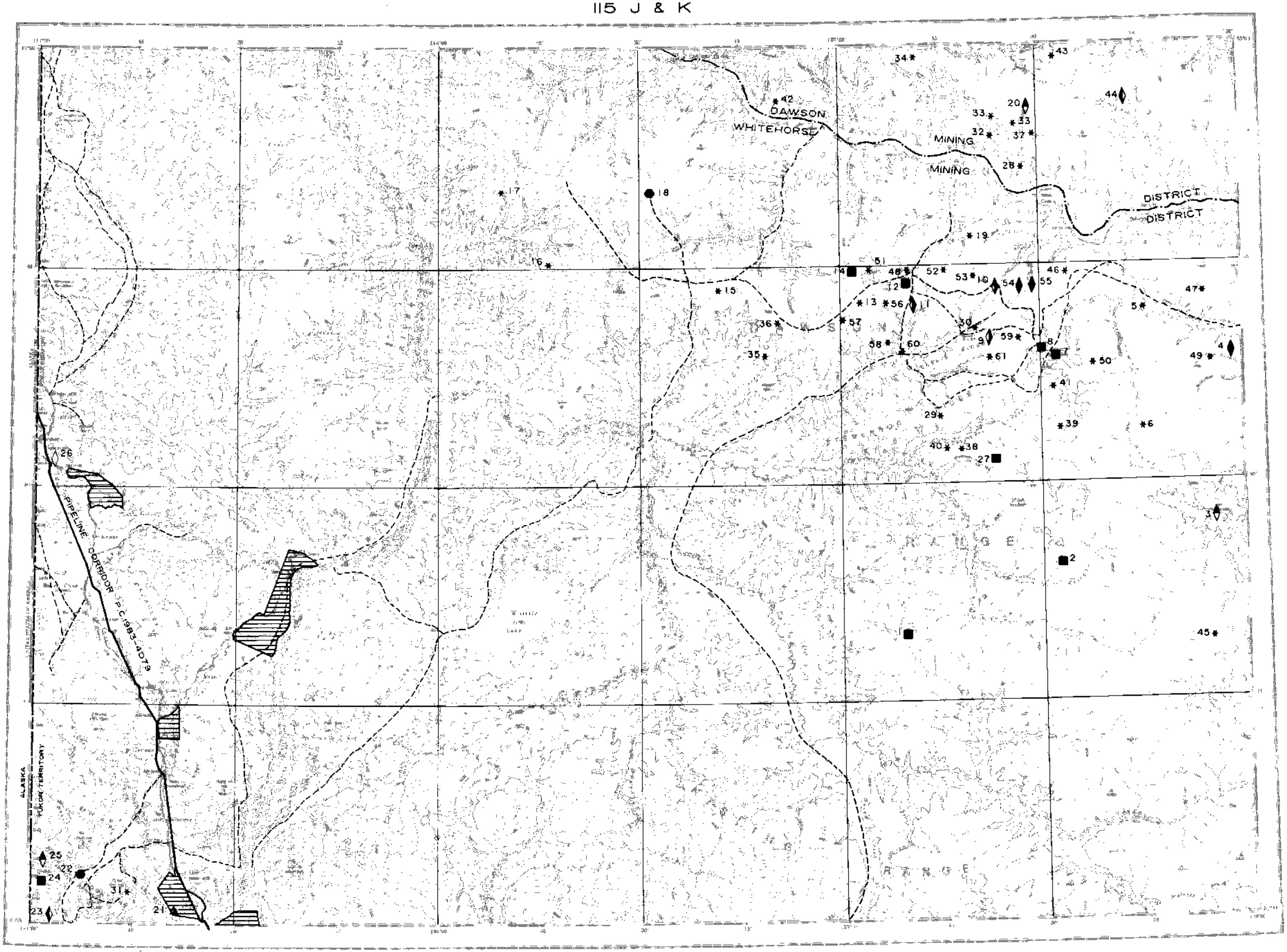
116. LARPO

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 I 9
(62°33'N, 136°06'W)

Claims: LARPO 1-10

NOTES

115 J & K



SNAG
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
Airstrip.

SNAG MAP-AREA (NTS 115 J-K)

General References: GSC Map 10-1973 and Paper 73-41 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a;
DIAND Open File 1987-3 (115 J 9 and 10, 115 I 5) by J.G. Payne et al., 1987;
GSC Geochem Open File 1363.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KLOT	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 7	7	Morin et al (1978, p. 72)
2	SOMME	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 8	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 72)
3	PRIDE	Vein Cu	115 J 8	7	
4	HAYES	Vein Au Ag	115 J 9	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 107-110); This Report
5	SELWYN	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Bostock (1944); This Report
6	CROCK	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 127); This Report
7	COCKFIELD	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 9	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 105-107)
8	CO	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 9, 10	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 266); This Report
9	RUDE CREEK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 104-105)
10	NORDEX	Vein Ag Pb	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 119)
11	BOMBER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 102-104)
12	CASINO	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 10	2	Payne et al (1987, p. 99-102); This Report
13	AZTEC	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 119-120)
14	ZAPPA	Porphyry Cu Mo, Vein Au Ag	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 115); This Report
15	BOREAL	Work Target	115 J 11	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 42-44)
16	BID	Work Target	115 J 13	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 38-39)
17	VINA	Work Target	115 J 13	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 35-37)
18	TONI TIGER	Skarn Cu Fe	115 J 14	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 40-41)
19	MARGUERITE	Work Target	115 J 15	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 51-52)
20	SCROGGIE	Disseminated Cu Mo	115 J 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 266)
21	ONION	Mafic/ultramafic associated Ni Cu Mo	115 K 2	7	
22	NUTZOTIN	Skarn Cu Fe	115 K 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 207)
23	CALIFORNIA	Vein Au	115 K 2	7	Cairnes (1915, p. 123)
24	TRUDI	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 K 2	7	
25	RIP	Vein Cu	115 K 2	7	Cairnes (1915, p. 121-122)
26	BATRICK	Vein Mn	115 K 10	5	Bostock (1952, p. 44-45)
27	PATTISON	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 123-124)
28	BRI	Work Target	115 J 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 267)
29	STEVENSON	Work Target	115 J 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 267)
30	LESLIE	Work Target	115 J 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 267)
31	CHAIR	Work Target	115 K 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 267; 1983, p. 207; 1986, p. 195)
32	NEF	Work Target	115 J 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 267)
33	MK	Work Target	115 J 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 267)
34	HASL	Work Target	115 J 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 267)
35	DOYLE	Work Target	115 J 11	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 147)
36	COFFEE	Work Target	115 J 11	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 147)
37	3 2 MANY	Work Target	115 J 15, 16	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 26)
38	WHISKEY JOE	Work Target	115 J 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 221)
39	WOE	Work Target	115 J 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 221)
40	PAT	Work Target	115 J 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 221)
41	KOE	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 105-107); This Report
42	MCDISCOVERY	Work Target	115 J 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 42)
43	L'SHRA	Work Target	115 J 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 43)
44	SIZZLER	Vein Au	115 J 16	7	This Report
45	SHADOW	Work Target	115 J 8	9	This Report
46	SHERIDAN	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 124-125)
47	OATS	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 125)
48	GUESS	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 125-126)
49	STRAW	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 126)
50	BATTLE	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 126-127)
51	ANA	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 116)
52	PEG	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 116)
53	TOAD	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 117)
54	ISAAC	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 118)

55 IDAHO	Vein Au Ag	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 118)
56 HOLE	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 120)
57 GEP	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 120-121)
58 CLEVELAND	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 121)
59 HAXE	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 121-122)
60 RONGE	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 122)
61 VIC	Work Target	115 J 10	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 123)

HAYES
Hayes Resources Inc.

Gold, Silver
Vein
115 I 12,
115 J 9 (4)
(62°37'N, 138°27'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 194).

Claims: SAM 1-18, 20-35, 37-98, 117-128; SWEDE 1-6

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091773 by G. Douglas.

Description:

Gold, silver and minor base metal mineralization occurs in sheared, carbonitized and chloritized ultramafic and metasedimentary rocks. Mineralization is spatially associated with felsic porphyry dykes.

Current Work and Results:

The 1985 exploration program focused on the completion of previously started trenches, and the digging of new trenches to test the extension of previously defined mineralized zones. Only minor sulphide mineralization was discovered in the new trenches, although the zone is anomalous in gold and silver in many of the trenched areas. Fine grained sulphides were found in a greenish clay gouge which occurs at the contact between peridotite and quartz-sericite schists. This material provides the best values and in one case assayed 12.4 g/t Au with 165.6 g/t Ag over 1.52 m.

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KOE
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Gold, Silver
Vein
115 J 9 (41)
(62°38'N, 138°28'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 195).

Claims: KOE 1-44

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091725 by D. Arscott.

Description:

The property is underlain by felsic and intermediate volcanic rocks of Tertiary or Cretaceous age. Alteration is widespread in the volcanics and they are strongly sericitized and pyritized. A large gossan overlies the alteration zone.

Current Work and Results:

Reconnaissance exploration focused on the above mentioned alteration zone. Soil sampling, talus float sampling, trenching and a VLF-EM geophysical survey were done over the area.

The VLF-EM survey defined a major northwest-trending fault zone. Trenching of this zone revealed silicification with minor clay alteration. The trenches were sampled and analysed for gold and silver. Results were generally low, the highest coming from float consisting of drusy to massive quartz with arsenopyrite or fault breccia material.

*****

SIZZLER
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Gold Vein
115 J 16 (44)
(62°56'N, 138°19'W)
1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: SIZZLER 1-28

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091866 by J. Paulter.

History:

Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. staked the claims, and performed preliminary mapping and sampling in 1985. A gold value of 1050 ppb was obtained from an outcrop of silicified breccia in the southwest corner of the property.

Description:

Paleozoic? gneiss, foliated granodiorite, amphibolite and micaceous quartzite is intruded by Tertiary quartz monzonite on the south edge of the claims. Two southeast-trending Tertiary rhyolite and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes cut across the central and western part of the property.

Quartz and chalcedony stockwork and silicified breccias occur within porphyritic rhyolite in an area 1.7 km in diameter and are associated with patchy gold mineralization. The rhyolite host rock shows weak to intense silicification and sericitization. Clay and epidote alteration have affected rhyolite and gneiss beyond the silicified zone. Fluorite was found at one location.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, 213 soil samples were collected on a 1000 x 600 m grid. Samples were collected at 50 m intervals on north-south lines spaced 50 m apart, and analysed for gold, silver, arsenic and antimony. No significant anomalies were detected. From eight rock samples analysed, only one anomalous sample was from three boulders of silicified, sericitized rhyolite porphyry which contained 400 ppb Au.

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SHADOW
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.

Work Target
115 J 8 (45)
(62°20'N, 138°09'W)
1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: SHADOW 1-29

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091865 by J. Paulter.

History:

The SHADOW 1-24 claims were staked in 1985 by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. That year the property was mapped at 1:50 000 scale and reconnaissance rock, soil and silt samples were collected. The SHADOW 25-29 claims were added in 1986.

Description:

Cretaceous andesitic pyroclastic rocks, feldspar porphyry and rhyolite flow rocks rest on a granodiorite intrusion. Numerous rhyolite, quartz feldspar and feldspar porphyry dykes intrude all of the above rocks.

An intensely silicified breccia hosted by rhyolite porphyry dykes has been traced for 1.3 km along a conspicuous north-trending lineament. The breccia consists of rhyolite porphyry fragments in a siliceous matrix. Chalcedony and botryoidal growths of quartz coat the rhyolite fragments. Quartz and chalcedony veins cut the breccia. The breccia is best exposed along a 2 m high, 200 m long north-trending outcrop referred to as the "Shadow Zone" which is surrounded by clay-sericite alteration and quartz stringers. Similar zones of quartz veining, multiphase brecciation and alteration occur at several other locations including the "Creek Zone" which lies on a strong northwest lineament.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, the property was mapped in detail at 1:5000 scale. A total of 54 soil samples were taken at 100 m intervals along claim lines, and 54 rock and 11 silt samples were also taken. All samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic and antimony. Gold results were poor with a single value of 400 ppb from a silicified breccia boulder north of the Shadow Zone. However, strongly anomalous values of antimony and arsenic occur along the Shadow and Creek Zone lineaments. The high antimony values, and the presence of chalcedonic quartz suggest a high level of deposition in a hot spring environment.

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IDAHO
Archer, Cathro and Associates
(1981) Ltd.

Gold, Silver
115 J 9, 10 (55)
(62°45'N, 138°33'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 266-267).

Claims: DAH 1-22, 25-49, 50, 60-66, 68-70

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091821 by W.D. Eaton.

History:

The area was first staked in 1969 as fringe claims around the CASINO prophyry deposit, and is located 14 km east of CASINO. The DAH claims were staked by Freegold Venture in May, 1985.

Description:

Cretaceous diorite, granodiorite, quartz diorite, granite and quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions are commonly overlain by coarse angular boulders and volcanic ash.

Current Work and Results:

The 1985 exploration program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling on a 2300 by 5500 m grid. Soil samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, zinc, lead and copper. Anomalous concentrations of these elements except copper were confined to a 1000 m wide zone aligned east-northeast. Gold values of up to 6550 ppb in soil and 15 g/t from rock assays were reported, with silver as high as 122 ppm in soil and 1389 g/t in rock.

Mapping and prospecting identified two precious metal targets, an east-northeast striking feldspar porphyry dyke and a float train of vein quartz aligned SSW to NNE at the southwest end of the property. The source of mineralization is believed to be epithermal veins or stockworks developed along fault zones. Wall rocks are fractured and pervasively argillized.

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6. CROCK

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 J 9
(62°34'N, 138°18'W)

Claims 1985: ELW 1-94

8. CO

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 J 9, 10; 115 I 5
(62°40'N, 138°30'W)

Claims 1985: OKE 1-76; HEN 1-88

12. CASINO

Nordac Mining Corporation
115 J 9, 10; 115 I 5
(62°44'N, 138°54'W)

Claims 1985: ANA 1-56

14. ZAPPA

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 J 9, 10
(62°44'N, 138°30'W)

Claims 1985: DAH 1-70
Claims 1986: DAH 71-91

21. ONION

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 K 2; 115 F 15
(60°00'N, 140°37'W)

Claims 1986: ONION 1-13

23. CASH

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
Nordac Mining Corporation
115 I 5, 115 J 9
(62°25'N, 137°37'W)

Claims 1985: CASH 14-38; NEX 3-16; 21-30, 41-50; NAC 1-28, 41-68

31. CHAIR

G. Harris, I. Johnson
115 K 2
(60°02'N, 140°77'W)

Claims 1986: CHAIR GOLD 1-12, 15-18, 23-24, 27-28

41. CYPRUS

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 J 9
(62°37'N, 138°29'W)

Claims 1986: TALUS 1-12

44. SIZZLER

H. Johnson, C, Baldys
115 J 16
(62°56'N, 138°18'W)

Claims 1985: SIZZLER 1-28

45. SHADOW

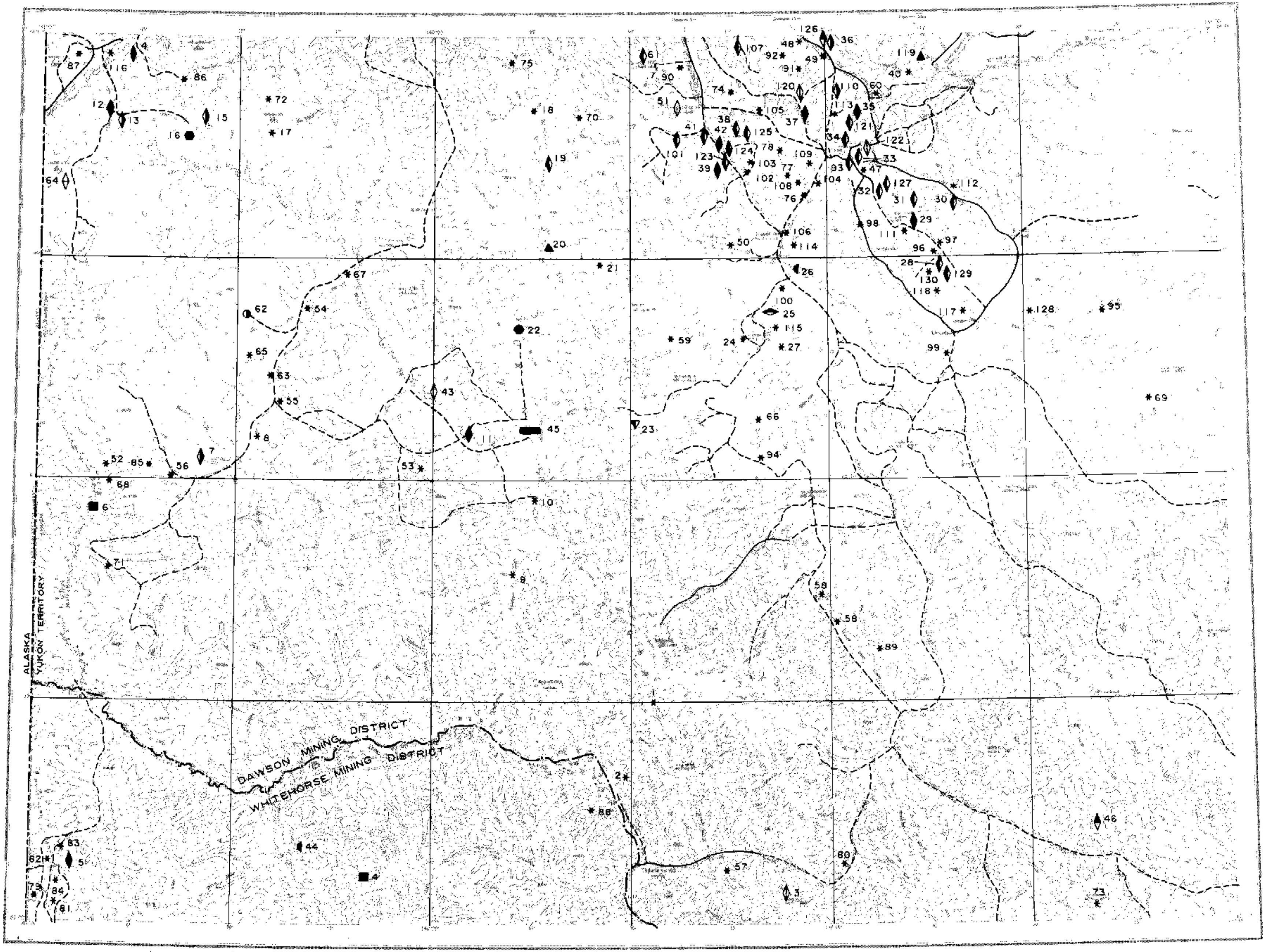
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
115 J 8
(62°19'N, 138°05'W)

Claims 1985: SHADOW 1-24
Claims 1986: SHADOW 25-29; FOG 1-24

67. NIT

Archer, Cathro and
Associates (1981) Ltd.
115 J 9, 115 I 12
(62°32'N, 138°00'W)

Claims 1985: ITN 1-65; SIL 1-6; TRE 1-4



STEWART RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

STEWART RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 115 N-O)

General References: GSC Map 18-1973 and Paper 73-41 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a;
GSC Map 711A by H.S. Bostock, 1942 (115 O);
DIAND Open File (115 O 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 116 B 2, 3) by R.L. Debicki, 1984 and 1985;
GSC Geochem Open Files 1364 and 520.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TREVA	Work Target	115 O 3, 6	9	
2	NORTHERN LIGHTS	Work Target	115 O 4	9	
3	BLACK FOX	Vein Pb Cu	115 O 3	7	Cairnes (1917, p. 33-34)
4	ARIES	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 N 1	7	
5	MOOSEHORN	Vein Au Ag	115 N 2	5	Morin et al (1977, p. 185); Morin et al (1977, p. 33-54)
6	LADUE	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 N 7	7	
7	SANTA	Vein Ag Pb Sn	115 N 10	7	
8	SVENN	Work Target	115 N 9	9	Cockfield (1921, p. 52)
9	EXCELSIOR	Work Target	115 O 5	9	MacLean (1914, p. 121)
10	COMET	Work Target	115 O 5	9	
11	TENMILE	Vein Au Ag	115 O 12	7	McConnell (1902, p. 25-39)
12	LUBRA	Vein Ag Pb Au	115 N 15	7	Tempelman-Kluit (1974a, p. 74)
13	CONNAUGHT	Vein Ag Pb Cu Mo	115 N 15	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
14	PER	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	115 N 15	6	This Report
15	BUTLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	115 N 15	6	Cockfield (1919a, p. 8); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 32-34
16	FIFTY	Skarn Cu	115 N 15	7	
17	ENCHANTMENT	Work Target	115 N 16	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1973, p. 48-49)
18	MONTE CHRISTO	Work Target	115 O 13	9	
19	PICKERING	Vein Au	115 O 13	7	MacLean (1914, p. 120)
20	INDIAN	Asbestos	115 O 13	7	
21	BISHOP	Work Target	115 O 12	9	
22	WOOD	Skarn Cu	115 O 12	7	
23	LUCKY JOE	Stratabound discordant Cu	115 O 12, 11	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 271); McClintock and Sinclair (1986)
24	HAYSTACK	Work Target	115 O 11	9	MacLean (1914, p. 205)
25	MCKINNON	Consolidated placer Au	115 O 11	7	Lowey (1985)
26	RAVEN	Occurrence Cu	115 O 11	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 28); Debicki (1985); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 215)
27	FOTHERGILL	Work Target	115 O 11	9	
28	AIME	Vein Au	115 O 10	7	Debicki (1985); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 200); This Report
29	GOLD RUN	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 207)
30	PORTLAND	Vein Au	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 208)
31	DOMINION	Vein Au Pb	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 210)
32	LLOYD	Vein Au	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 210)
33	HUNKER DOME	Vein Au Ag Pb	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1984)
34	MITCHELL	Vein Au	115 O 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 210-211); Debicki (1984)
35	FAWCETT	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 212)
36	BUM	Vein Ag Cu	115 O 15	7	Gleeson (1970, p. 14-15); Craig and Milner (1975, p. 13); Debicki (1984)
37	BOX CAR	Vein Au Ag Cu	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 202); This Report
38	LONE STAR	Vein Au	115 O 14	3	Debicki (1984); This Report
39	VIOLET	Vein Au Ag	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); This Report
40	LEOTTA	Work Target	115 O 15	9	Debicki (1985)
41	HILCHEY (RON)	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 264)
42	BUCKLAND	Vein Au Ag	115 O 14	7	Green and Godwin (1963, p. 19); Gleeson (1970, p. 16)
43	SUSTAK	Vein Fe	115 N 9, 115 O 12	7	

44 PROSPECT	Occurrence Cu	115 N 1	7	
45 CRUIKSHANK	Coal	115 O 12	7	
46 MCMICHAEL	Vein Cu	115 O 1	7	
47 GOLDEN ROD	Work Target	115 O 15	9	
48 HEFFRING	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984)
49 TRILBY	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984)
50 TORRANCE	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984)
51 BALD EAGLE	Vein Ba	115 O 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 271)
52 STEVO	Work Target	115 N 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 274)
53 FLUME	Work Target	115 N 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 274)
54 TYRRELL	Work Target	115 N 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 274); This Report
55 SNIP	Work Target	115 N 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 274)
56 DOLE	Work Target	115 N 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 274)
57 THIS	Work Target	115 O 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 274; 1986, p. 215)
58 MAISY	Work Target	115 O 6, 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 274)
59 RUBY	Work Target	115 O 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 274)
60 HUNK	Work Target	115 O 15	9	This Report
61 MT. BRONSON	Vein Pb Au	115 O 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 272-273); Debicki (1984)
62 JOVE	Granite-hosted U	115 N 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 273)
63 SON	Work Target	115 N 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 273)
64 CRAG	Breccia U	115 N 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 273)
65 DOORMAT	Work Target	115 N 9	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 138-139)
66 BISMARK	Work Target	115 O 11	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 27)
67 HEC-TOR	Work Target	115 N 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 27)
68 BORD	Work Target	115 N 7, 10	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 27)
69 LIL	Work Target	115 O 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 28)
70 RON	Work Target	115 O 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
71 BUD	Work Target	115 N 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
72 MT. HART	Work Target	115 N 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
73 PYROXENE	Work Target	115 O 1	9	
74 CIM	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
75 HUNG	Work Target	115 O 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
76 READFORD	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
77 EVING	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
78 ORO	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
79 LODE	Work Target	115 N 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 210-212)
80 DL	Work Target	115 O 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 265); This Report
81 GIT	Work Target	115 N 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 265)
82 REEF	Work Target	115 N 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 215)
83 HIT	Work Target	115 N 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 266)
84 HILL	Work Target	115 N 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 266)
85 MAT	Work Target	115 N 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 261)
86 FOXY	Work Target	115 N 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 266)
87 MOLY	Work Target	115 N 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 266)
88 VANESSA	Work Target	115 O 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 266)
89 STAR	Work Target	115 O 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 261)
90 DAWSYND	Work Target	115 O 14, 116 B 3	9	This Report
91 DAWSON	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 265; 1986, p. 216)
92 BREMNER	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 266)
93 KLOOK	Vein Au	115 O 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 213)
95 HAM	Work Target	115 O 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 215)
96 LASS	Work Target	115 O 10	9	This Report
97 RUN	Work Target	115 O 10, 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 215)
98 SUL	Work Target	115 O 10, 15	9	This Report
99 MARGE	Work Target	115 O 10	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 215); This Report
100 ANN	Work Target	115 O 11	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 216)
101 HAWK	Occurrence Au	115 O 14	7	This Report
102 KH	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 216)
103 REX	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 216)
104 BRAZIL	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 216)
105 BON	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 216); This Report
106 QUA	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 217); This Report
107 BEA	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	This Report
108 CAN	Work Target	115 O 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 217); This Report

109 KLATHRO	Work Target	115 O 14, 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 217); This Report
110 CUAG (GOLD BOTTOM)	Vein Cu Ag	115 O 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 217); This Report
111 SAS	Work Target	115 O 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 217); This Report
112 DOM	Work Target	115 O 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 217); This Report
113 FAWCETT (WEST)	Work Target	115 O 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 217); This Report
114 HAREM	Work Target	115 O 14	9	This Report
115 KEY	Work Target	115 O 11	9	This Report
116 SIXTY MILE	Work Target	115 N 15	9	This Report
117 RIJ	Work Target	115 O 10	9	This Report
118 BTTA	Work Target	115 O 10	9	This Report
119 ASBESTOS BLUFF	Asbestos	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1984)
120 KEYNOTE	Vein Pb	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984)
121 ALPHONSE	Vein Au	115 O 15	6	Debicki (1984)
122 SUMMIT	Vein Pb	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1984)
123 CULLEN	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984)
124 BUCKLAND	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984)
125 ELDORADO DOME	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984)
126 PUP (TOM)	Vein Pb Cu	115 O 14	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 13)
127 GREEN GULCH	Vein Au	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985)
128 BURNHAM	Work Target	115 O 15	9	Debicki (1985)
129 KENTUCKY LODE	Vein Au	115 O 10	7	Debicki (1985)
130 KENTUCKY WEST	Work Target	115 O 10	9	Debicki (1985)

PER
E. Kreft

Gold, Silver, Lead,
Zinc Vein
115 N 15 (14)
(63°59'N, 140°48'W)
1986

Reference: Cockfield (1921, p. 52); Green (1966, p. 26-28); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 215).

Claims: DELIA 1-6

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091830 by E. Kreft.

History and Description:

Dredging on the Sixtymile River uncovered a galena-bearing vein in altered andesite. P. Johnson and P. Gaudard staked the PER claims over the showing in 1965, stripped overburden and assayed for gold, silver, lead and zinc. A chip sample across the vein ran 1.4 g/t Au, 429 g/t Ag, 26.5% Pb and 4.7% Zn. Two shallow diamond drill holes failed to penetrate much of the vein. The DELIA claims now cover part of the original PER group.

Current Work and Results:

Small trenches were dug to sample a zone of altered andesite 91 m wide with massive pyrite, quartz stockwork and disseminated chalcopyrite, galena, gold and silver. Gold values up to 26 g/t and silver up to 42.5 g/t were reported.

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LONE STAR
Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd.

Gold
Vein
115 O 14 (38)
(63°54'N, 139°14'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 198).

Claims: REX 1-51

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091683 by P.S. White.

Description:

The property is underlain by Paleozoic metasedimentary quartz-feldspar schists and micaceous or chloritic quartzites. Lode gold occurs in quartz veins.

Current Work and Results:

The 1984 exploration program consisted of linecutting, soil sampling, geological mapping, adit restoration and archives research. The main survey baseline was extended 5.85 km and a geochemical grid consisting of 70.5 km was cut. A total of 515 soil samples were taken and analysed for gold and arsenic. Two large anomalies were delineated by this soil sampling program. The Lone Star adit was retimbered for access to the old workings.

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VIOLET
Silvercrest Resources Corp.

Gold, Silver
Vein
115 O 14 (39)
(63°2'N, 139°17'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 260, 264, 266; 1986, p. 216).

Claims: VI 16-47

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment reports 091629 by P.S. White.

Current Work and Results:

In May, 1984, linecutting and soil sampling (totalling 134 samples) was performed on the VI 22-35 claims at 155 m centres in the north-northeast direction of location lines and 230 m transverse to location lines. Four hand pits were dug on each of claims VI 27,37,40 and 44 and bedrock was sampled. Soil geochemistry was discouraging with localized minimal gold. Eleven samples ranged from 5-10 ppb Au and one sample had 45 ppb Au, but the bulk of samples had below 5 ppb Au.

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HUNK, SUL
United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

Gold
Vein/Replacement
115 O 10,14,15 (60,98)
116 B 3
(63°52'N, 138°50'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 264; 1986, p. 215, 217).

Claims: HUN 1-174, SUL 1-144

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091634 by D.R. Prince.

Current Work and Results:

United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. undertook a large scale exploration program in the Dawson City area. A total of 1061 quartz claims were staked, most of which cover placer gold producing creek bottoms. Rotary percussion drilling, airborne and ground geophysical surveys were conducted in 1984.

Drilling was done in 14 separate areas. Areas of drilling were chosen on the basis of assessment requirements and reflect a random sample of bedrock in creek valleys of the Klondike gold fields. The 14 drill areas are named and listed below with a brief description of results.

NAME	**CREEK**	**RESULTS**
HUN 144	HUNKER	6.1 m of 0.37 g/t Au, 8.40 g/t Ag
HUN 55	HUNKER	No significant values
HUN 25,26	HUNKER	No significant values
DOM 75,77	DOMINION	No significant values
DOM 27,28	DOMINION	3.0 m of 20 ppm Ag
RUN 42	GOLD RUN	No significant values
RUN 11,12	GOLD RUN	9.1 m of 27 ppm Ag, anomalous Au
SUL 27,28	SULPHUR	No values
SUL 76	SULPHUR	No significant values
SUL 112	SULPHUR	21.3 m of 0.31 g/t Au, 27.4 m of 120 ppb Au, 3.0 m of 18 ppm Ag
CAN 40	CANYON	3.0 m of 110 ppb Au
QUA 60	QUARTZ	No significant values
BON 13	BONANZA	30.5 m of 50 ppb Au
BOJ 17,20	GOLD BOTTOM	No significant values

The airborne geophysical survey indicated several conductors beneath the creeks, one of which is coincident with anomalous gold in drill holes. The other anomalies were not drilled.

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DAWSYND, HAWK
Dawson Syndicate (1983)
Exploration Ltd. Partnership

Work Target,
Gold Occurrence
115 O 14
116 B 3 (90,101)
(63°59'N, 139°14'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 203-206, 216).

Claims: SYNDICATE 1-83; "83" 1-40; "98" 1-60; FISH 1-24; FLINIT 1-7; CLANCY 1-2; 1FOR; 2FOR; LAUREL; HARDY; GROUCHO; CHICO; DAWSON 101-180; ALPHA A-T; PAULA 1-4; BETSY 1-4; WILD 1; WILD CARD; CRAZY 13-15, 20, 25; SNAKE 3-46; 3TO; HARPO; PENIBE 1-31; HAWK 1-154.

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091807 by P. Grunenberg and A.G. Troup (Archean Engineering).

History:

An 1983 airphoto study by W. Dawson suggested a stratiform geologic unit as a potential bedrock source for the gold in Bonanza Creek and the claims were staked in 1983 and 1984. A geochemical anomaly and a VLF-EM conductor coincided with this unit. In 1984 an aerial electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown over the northern Klondike and anomalous areas were intensively explored by VLF-EM magnetometer, horizontal loop EM and IP surveys, silt, pan concentrate, soil and rock geochemistry, trenching and diamond drilling. Three main areas of interest were outlined: 1. a northwest-southeast trending lead-zinc-copper-iron-silver soil anomaly between Boulder and Adams Creeks; 2. highly anomalous pan concentrates and silt from Quigley Gulch and Bear Creek; 3. a north-south magnetometer anomaly running through rich placer deposits on Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks.

Description:

The Dawson Syndicate property includes 831 claims with many different operators, located primarily along the valleys of the Klondike River, Bonanza Creek, Eldorado Creek, Hunker Creek and Bear Creek. Poorly exposed bedrock consists of Permian? "Klondike" schist, an intensely crushed and altered rock made of quartz, feldspars, muscovite and/or chlorite with coarse quartz porphyroblasts believed to be derived from quartz and granite porphyry. Continuous dark graphite-rich beds within the schist are good marker horizons. Numerous small bodies of quartz porphyry, rhyolite and andesite of Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary age intrude the schist, and narrow quartz veins and lenses are ubiquitous. The Klondike Schist is cut repeatedly by small faults with up to a few metres displacement, and major faults are mapped along Bonanza, Hunker and Last Chance Creeks. Tectonic melange, serpentinite and altered ultramafics are found along the suspected Hunker Creek fault zone and much of the bedrock exposed along the zone shows extensive clay alteration.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, work consisted of contour soil sampling above Bonanza Creek, sampling of heavy mineral concentrates along the Klondike River, Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks, prospecting and chip sampling of dredge tailings along the

Klondike River, Bonanza and Hunker Creeks, and detailed geology and chip sampling of bedrock on Dago Hill. Magnetometer surveys were also done across Bonanza and Last Chance Creeks, and across the Klondike River Valley and Paradise Hill. VLF-EM surveys were run in the Last Chance Creek area and over Paradise Hill.

Strong evidence of hydrothermal alteration was found in several areas. Clay-altered bedrock to a depth of 15 m was found in trenches on Paradise, Preido and Dago Hills associated with high arsenic, mercury and antimony values. Traces of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite were associated with disseminated pyrite in quartz and sheared bedrock on the ridge between Adams and Boulder Creeks and with mariposite on Stampede Gulch, associated with an extensive soil geochemical anomaly.

A linear magnetic low along the Bonanza-Eldorado Creek valley was confirmed by ground magnetometer survey and may represent a fault zone that provided a conduit for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids.

*****

DAWSYND
Arbor Resources Ltd.
Dawson Syndicate (1983) Exploration Ltd.
Partnership

Work Target
115 O 14 (90)
(63°58'N, 139°16'W)
1986

Reference: Debicki (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 265-266; 1986, p. 203-206, 216).

Claims: ZIP 1-40

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091856 by R.A. Gonzalez (Archean Engineering).

History:

The ZIP claims were staked in 1984 by W. Dawson to cover an anomalous area at the headwaters of Bear Creek. The claims are currently under option to Arbor Resources Ltd.

Description:

Geology of the area is described by Debicki (1984) and in D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 203-206). Quartz-feldspar-muscovite-biotite "Klondike" schist and quartz-eye feldspar porphyry which are believed to be derived from granite and quartz-prophyry intrusions of probable Permian age underlie the claims.

Current Work and Results:

A total of 110 contour soil samples were taken at 100 m intervals at 762 and 914 m elevation, and analysed for 25 elements. No significant anomalies were reported.

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LASS
L.B. Gatenby

Work Target
115 O 10 (96)
(63°43'N, 138°42'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 215).

Claims: LASS 1-8, 13-20

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091664 by L. Gatenby.

Current Work and Results:

A geochemical soil survey was conducted over and in the vicinity of an old gold showing known as the Kentucky lode. A total of 92 samples were taken over 5485 m of line.

*****

HAWK
Arbor Resources Inc.
W. and K. Hawkes

Gold Occurrence
115 O 14,
116 B 3 (101)
(63°53'N, 139°23'W)
1985

Reference: Debicki (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 216).

Claims: HAWK 1-154

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091808 by P. Grunenberg and A.G. Troup (Archean Engineering).

History:

The claims were staked in 1984 and are currently under option to Arbor Resources Inc.

Description:

Permian? "Klondike" schist is intruded by a metamorphosed granodiorite body of possible Permian age. The schist consists mostly of quartz, feldspar, muscovite and chlorite, but graphite-rich layers and a rhyolitic tuff unit form traceable marker horizons within it, striking north-northwest and dipping west. Tertiary diabase dykes cut across the northeast corner of the property and quartz veins up to a few metres thick and up to 1 km long strike 135° parallel to foliation in the schist. In most places the quartz veins are only slightly mineralized, with pyrite and rare galena and chalcopyrite. Sphalerite is found in quantities up to 1% in the meta-granodiorite. Normal faulting along Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks is suggested by slickensides in graphitic schist, and bedrock cuts showing brecciation and clay gouge.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping at 1:10 000 scale was carried out, and interesting outcrops were chip sampled. A program of contour soil sampling was followed up by detailed grid sampling of prospective areas. Along French Gulch, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were done, and heavy mineral concentrates were analysed. Several anomalies were trenched and further samples taken.

South of French Creek a quartz vein system is associated with anomalous gold and lead in soil. A magnetometer profile indicates the vein system is wider than the outcrop area suggests. Trenching yielded spotty gold values up to 10.7 g/t. The best gold results were obtained near areas of higher lead concentration in both rock and soil.

North of French Creek, trenching of a lead-zinc soil anomaly uncovered a narrow lens of oxidized sulphides which gave high arsenic, silver, copper, cadmium, iron, manganese, lead and zinc in both rock and soil samples.

Trenches were also cut across a southeast-trending linear VLF-EM anomaly aligned parallel to stratigraphy. The geophysical anomaly coincided with a multi-element geochemical anomaly, but although chip samples taken from one of the trenches had high arsenic values the source of the other anomalous elements was not found.

*****

BEA
United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

Gold, Silver Vein
115 O 14 (107)
(63°58'N, 139°13'W)
1986

Reference: Debicki (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 217).

Claims: BEA 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091900 by A. Coutts and D. Oullette.

History:

The HOMESTAKE, FORTUNE and other claims were staked on Bear Creek by J. Nicholas in 1911, and examined by Cairnes in the same year. No assessment work was recorded. The area was restaked as the BEA claims in 1984 by a joint venture between United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. and Falconbridge Ltd.

Description:

Schist and gneiss of probable Permian age underlies the property. The lower unit is a meta-andesite porphyry, with weakly-foliated massive porphyry, grading to sheared and recrystallized quartz-muscovite schist with quartz augen, and banded quartz-feldspar-muscovite-chlorite gneiss. The upper unit consists of quartz-chlorite gneiss, chlorite schist and muscovite schist and minor amphibolite, and is interpreted as a metamorphosed sequence of mafic volcanic rocks. A discontinuous band of carbonaceous phyllite separates the two units, which are tightly folded. Quartz veins are abundant and generally concordant with the north-trending foliation.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, the property was mapped at 1:5000 scale. Due to poor outcrop, most of the mapping was done using rock chips in soil.

A flagged grid was set up with base lines running north along the claim lines and east-west sample lines crossing at 100 m intervals. A total of 790 soil samples taken at 50 m intervals were analysed for gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, barium and manganese. Thirteen samples returned strongly anomalous gold. Several northwest-trending anomalous areas were outlined with dimensions up to 50 m wide and several hundred metres long. Anomalous gold coincides with the distribution of quartz-chlorite gneiss.

Two bulldozer trenches were excavated on the southeast part of the BEAR claims in an attempt to expose the source of the three best soil geochemical anomalies. The trenches total 1190 m in length and are an average of 7 m wide and 4 m deep. Bedrock was generally encountered at a depth of 2-3 m and was chip sampled at 5-10 m intervals. The chip samples were analysed for 31 elements. In trench #1, a 50 m wide anomalous zone coincident with the soil anomaly contained 2030 ppb Au. Further assays of this zone returned values of 0.8 g/t and 1.6 g/t Au respectively. The host rock was quartz-chlorite gneiss with a few pyrite pseudomorphs, but no visible gold.

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14. PER

E. Kreft
115 N 15
(63°59'N, 140°36'W)

Claims 1985: DELIA 1-6
Claims 1986: WENDY 1-9

28. AIME

M. Grimard
115 N 15
(63°57'N, 140°50'W)

Claims 1985: AIME 1-32

35. FAWCETT

All North Resources Ltd.
115 O 15
(63°55'N, 138°55'W)

Claims 1986: LAW 1-12

54. TYRELL

H. Hanulik
115 N 9
(63°42'N, 140°19'W)

Claims 1985: HENRY 1-18

56. DOLE

A. Savage
115 N 7, 10
(63°30'N, 140°40'W)

Claims 1986: LODE 1-3

57. THIS

F. Stretch, B. Lyons
115 O 3
(63°03'N, 139°16'W)

Claims 1986: CHASE 1; BIG ROD 1; HAPPY 1; MIN 1

73. PYROXENE

T. Yardley
115 O 1
($63^{o}01'N$, $138^{o}21'W$)

Claims 1986: BTT 1-32

87. MOLY

H. Algottson
115 N 15
($63^{o}58'N$, $140^{o}53'W$)

Claims 1986: SAPPO 1-16

87. MOLY

L. Mollot
115 N 15
($63^{o}58'N$, $140^{o}53'W$)

Claims 1986: MM 1-18

90.DAWSYND

W. Dawson
115 O 14
($63^{o}56'N$, $139^{o}20'W$)

Claims 1986: COMET 1-42; SURY 1-31; Q1-Q5; NUGGET 1-10; REEF 1-107, 191-197

97. RUN

L. Gatenby
115 O 10
($63^{o}44'N$, $138^{o}43'W$)

Claims 1986: LASS 41-48

101. HAWK

W. Hawkes
115 O 14
($63^{o}53'N$, $139^{o}23'W$)

Claims 1986: HAWK 13-14

114. HAREM

K. Wistey, S. Hill
115 O 14
($63^{o}46'N$, $139^{o}05'W$)

Claims 1985: ZELDA; ANGIE; BONNIE; CONNIE; ROMULUS; REMUS; MOTHER EARTH 1
Claims 1986: MARY 1-7, 10-17, GOLDIE 1-4; LAURA; CHERYL; MARGIE; FLORENCE; JOYCE; CAROLYN; ROBBIE; LENORE; JUDY; JANET; CECILIA; ALEJANDRIA; CHRIS; HEATHER; PAM

115. KEY

G. Harris, D. Waugh
115 O 11
($63^{o}40'N$, $139^{o}07'W$)

Claims 1985: KEY 1-38

116. SIXTY MILE

Esso Resources Canada Ltd.
115 N 15, 116 C 2
($63^{o}58'N$, $140^{o}50'W$)

Claims 1986: SIXTY MILE 1-51

99. MARGE

M. Profeit
115 O 10
($63^{o}39'N$, $138^{o}41'W$)

Claims 1985: GINA 1

117. RIJ

D. Jacob
115 O 10
($63^{o}42'N$, $138^{o}40'W$)

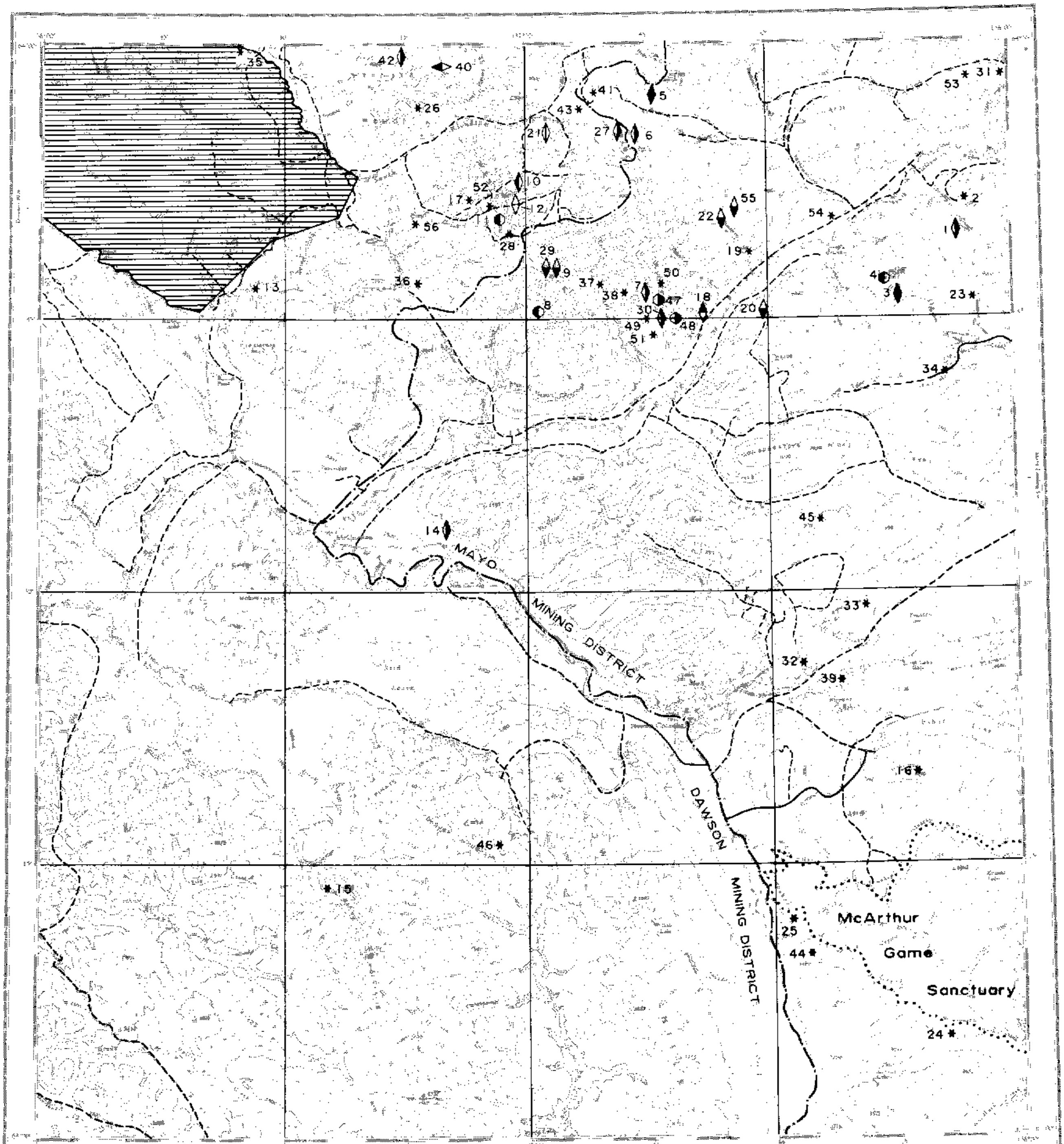
Claims 1986: RIJ 1-44

118. BTTA

T. Peever
115 O 10
($63^{o}42'N$, $138^{o}44'W$)

Claims 1986: BTTA 1-32

115 P



McQUESTEN
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawall.

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
Airstrip.

MCQUESTEN MAP-AREA (NTS 115 P)

General Reference: GSC Map 1143A by H.S. Bostock, 1942.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	JAYBEE	Vein Ag Pb	115 P 16	7	
2	SEATTLE	Work Target	115 P 16	9	Green and Godwin (1964, p. 16)
3	HAWTHORNE	Vein Sb Pb Ag Au	115 P 16	7	Bostock (1941, p. 33-34); Green (1966, p. 20-21)
4	SCHEELITE DOME	Skarn W Au	115 P 16	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215); Emond (1986); This Report
5	HOBO	Vein Au Ag	115 P 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 227)
6	SPRAGUE	Vein Ag Pb	115 P 15	7	Bostock (1948, p. 11)
7	TEE	Breccia, Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	115 P 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215-216); Emond (1986); This Report
8	LUGDUSH	Skarn W	115 P 15	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215-216) Emond (1986); This Report
9	RIDGE	Stockwork Sn	115 P 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 278); Emond (1986); This Report
10	JOSEPHINE	Vein Au	115 P 14, 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215-216); Emond (1986); This Report
11	RHOSGOBEL	Skarn W, Sheeted Veins W	115 P 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215-216); Emond (1986); This Report
12	PUKELMAN	Sheeted Vein W Mo Au	115 P 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215-216); Emond (1986); This Report
13	CLEAR CREEK	Work Target	115 P 13	7	Lang (1951, p. 14)
14	MOOSE RIDGE	Vein Ag Pb Fe	115 P 11	7	
15	ROSEBUD	Work Target	115 P 3	9	Bostock (1948, p. 12)
16	SETHER	Work Target	115 P 8	9	
17	LEWIS	Work Target	115 P 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215-216)
18	BOULDER	Vein Cu	115 P 15	7	Bostock (1948, p. 11)
19	TOTH	Work Target	115 P 15	9	
20	OLIVER CREEK (EPD)	Breccia/Vein Sn Ag Zn, Skarn Sn	115 P 15	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215, 217); Emond (1983; 1985; 1986); This Report
21	MOZI	Breccia/Vein Pb Zn Cu Mo	115 P 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 279)
22	SUNSHINE CREEK WEST (SP)	Vein/Breccia Sn Ag	115 P 15	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215, 217); Emond (1986); This Report
23	BEN	Work Target	115 P 16	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 279-280)
24	WOODBURN	Work Target	115 P 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 280)
25	CROOKED	Work Target	115 P 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 280)
26	FIONA	Work Target	115 P 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 229)
27	MAHTIN	Breccia/Vein Ag, Skarn Au	115 P 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 229-230); Emond (1986); This Report
28	JUBJUB	Work Target	115 P 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 228)
29	JABBERWOCK	Vein Sn Ag	115 P 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 230); Emond (1986); This Report
30	MAY CREEK (ORE)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	115 P 15	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 23); This Report
31	SECRET CREEK	Work Target	115 P 16	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 23)
32	WINSLOW	Work Target	115 P 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 231)
33	PAN	Work Target	115 P 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 231)
34	SAVY	Work Target	115 P 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 231)
35	ACE	Work Target	115 P 13	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215, 217)
36	MARY	Work Target	115 P 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215-216)
37	BANDER	Work Target	115 P 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 230)
38	SNATCH	Work Target	115 P 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 231)
39	LJB	Work Target	115 P 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215, 217); This Report
40	OMEGA	Stratabound Barite	115 P 14	6	This Report
41	NIC	Work Target	115 P 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 270)
42	ZETA	Vein Ag Sn	115 P 14	9	This Report
43	TAT	Work Target	115 P 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 270)
44	MEGALAURUS	Work Target	115 P 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 270; 1986, p. 222)
45	BILL	Work Target	115 P 9	9	This Report
46	PIRATE	Work Target	115 P 6	9	This Report
47	SNARK	Skarn Sn W Cu Zn Au Ag	115 P 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 227-228); Emond (1986); This Report
48	EAST RIDGE	Skarn Sn	115 P 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 227-228) Emond (1986); This Report
49	QUEST	Work Target	115 P 15	9	This Report
50	SILVER	Work Target	115 P 15	9	This Report
51	GOLD	Work Target	115 P 10	9	This Report
52	REMP	Work Target	115 P 14	9	This Report

53 SWEDE	Work Target	115 P 16	9	This Report
54 SAND	Work Target	115 P 16	9	This Report
55 SUNSHINE CREEK EAST (SP)	Vein/Breccia Sn Ag	115 P 15	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215, 217); Emond (1986); This Report
56 BARNEY	Work Target	115 P 14	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 215-216); Emond (1986); This Report

OMEGA
Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (NPL)

Stratabound Barite
115 P 14 (40)
116 A 3
(63°59'N, 137°10'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 270).

Claims: OMEGA 1-56

Source: Summary by D. Downing and T. Bremner of assessment reports 091630 and 091795 by W. Reid.

History:

A G.S.C. anomaly of greater than 10% barium-in-silt was followed up by Noranda in 1982. The discovery of a 10 m thick barite bed resulted in the staking of the OMEGA 1-32 claims. Soil sampling in 1983 indicated a possible strike length of 600 m. Testing of the barite showed its suitability for use in drilling mud. Assuming a 7 m thickness, 100 m depth and 600 m strike length, there was potential for 2 million tonnes of ore. A joint venture with Technifluids was entered into in 1984. Because the location is only 77 km east of the Dempster Highway cutoff and 37 km north of the Klondike Highway the property could supply direct-shipping ore to the Beaufort sea oil drilling program.

Description:

Bedded barite occurs in graphitic argillite and limestone probably equivalent to the Ordovician-Silurian Road River Formation.

Current Work and Results:

During 1984 and 1985, three bulldozer trenches 75 m apart were excavated perpendicular to strike, east of the discovery outcrop. The trench closest to the outcropping barite exposed the horizon, but the other two trenches revealed a fault which cuts off the deposit to the east. A gravity survey in 1985 confirmed the absence of barite east of the first trench. Drilling also that year left the deposit open-ended to the west and proved up a minimum strike length of 150 m. Six NQ holes totalling 295.6 m were drilled on and along strike of the main showing.

The same stratigraphy was encountered in all cores, striking consistently 110° and dipping 50-60° north. A generalized section was established (bottom to top) as follows: 1) black graphitic argillite/shale; 2) grey thin-bedded or laminated barite with minor interbedded argillite; 3) thin-bedded grey baritic limestone/witherite; 4) black argillite; 5) grey lithic sandstone. True thickness of the barite layer in the main zone ranged from 4.9 m to more than 38 m although ore content is reduced by argillite interbeds. Assays show some separation of argillite from the barite may be necessary to upgrade the ore before shipping. One 8 m chip sample averaged 88.35% barite. Drill hole depths indicate faulting has dropped the ore zone relative to outcrop and trench exposures. This proves that the barite extends less than 25 to 50 m east of the outcrop. Recent tonnage estimates using a 50 m strike length 25 m depth and 4.0 tonne/m^3 indicates 30 000 tonnes. Potential for increasing the tonnage exists to the west.

A new showing was discovered in September, 1985 on the south bank of Lost Horses Creek approximately 3 km downstream from the main zone, and 24 more claims (OMEGA 33-56) were added to the property. This consists of bedded barite dipping north beneath the creek at 38°, underlain by massive baritic limestone. Very strong barium soil anomalies are aligned roughly parallel to regional strike and are about a kilometre in extent. The westernmost is associated with a strong zinc-silver anomaly extending 200 m along strike. A 37.5 m hole drilled on the new showing in October penetrated 10.36 m of barite, but assays show the upper 6.7 m are contaminated with carbonate. Further work is necessary to determine if the composition improves along strike to the east.

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ZETA
Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. (NPL)

Silver, Tin
Vein/Replacement
115 P 14 (42)
116 A 3
(63°59'N, 137°17'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 219-222).

Claims: ZETA 1-84

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091782 by S.M. Abercrombie.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, exploration on the ZETA claims included detailed geologic mapping and sampling. A total of 150 samples were collected for age dating and petrographic analyses. Significant silver and tin mineralization has been discovered on this property and is described in D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 220-221).

A detailed sulphide mineralogy study is contained in this report. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, cassiterite, sphalerite, jamesonite, covellite, chalcocite and stannite have been identified. Formational temperatures are believed to be between 360 and 490°C.

*****

PIRATE
Pamicon Developments Ltd.

Work Target
115 P 6 (46)
(63°16'N, 137°03'W)
1985

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: PIRATE 1-144; LARRY

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091847 by D.C. Caulfield and C.K. Ikona.

History:

A 1.6 km placer prospecting lease and 144 quartz mineral claims were staked in 1985 by Pamicon Developments on behalf of Miramar Energy Corporation following a new discovery of placer gold on a tributary of Lake Creek by Alex Black.

Description:

The area lies within the Yukon Cataclastic Terrane southwest of the Tintina Trench. Jurassic or Cretaceous granodiorite underlies most of Tonsure Mountain. Several outcrops of an altered green gabbroic rock were also found.

Current Work and Results:

Coarse gold was found in quartz fragments in the original discovery pits. The largest fragment measured 2.5 cm and contained about 10 grams of gold. Thirteen days were spent testing the pit gravels with a sluice box. The section tested consisted of 1.15 m of sand overlying 0.3 m of rusty well-rounded cobbles and 0.5 m of gabbroic pebbles becoming finer and frozen downwards. Each pit yielded an average of about 4 gold fines per cubic metre. Rock, silt and heavy mineral concentrates were analysed in an attempt to locate the source of the gold. The heavy mineral concentrates consisted mainly of garnet, olivine and pyroxene with a low magnetite content, and no sulphides other than pyrite. No anomalous geochemical values were recorded.

*****

QUEST, SILVER
Silverquest Resources Ltd.

Work Target
115 P 15 (49, 50)
($63^{o}46'N$, $136^{o}45'W$)
1986

Reference: No previous reference.

Claims: QUEST 1-21, 21 Fr.; SILVER 1-24

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091879 by R.C. Carne (Archer, Cathro and Assoc. (1981) Ltd).

History:

High grade silver-gold vein float was discovered in the May Creek area in 1985 by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. during follow-up of silver soil geochemical anomalies released in assessment reports filed by Cortin Joint Venture (CCH Resources Ltd., Inco and Billiton Exploration Canada Ltd.) who explored the area for tin and tungsten in 1979-1981. Archer, Cathro staked the QUEST 1-4 claims over the float occurrence in 1985, and added the QUEST 5-20 and SILVER 1-24 in the spring of 1986 to protect other anomalies. The claims were sold to Silverquest Resources Ltd. that year.

Description:

The claim blocks are underlain by Late Proterozoic to Early Cambrian Grit Unit gritty quartzose phyllite and quartzite interbedded with minor calcareous phyllite and limestone. Cretaceous medium grained biotite-clinopyroxene quartz monzonite and medium- to coarse-grained two-mica granite stocks with accessory zircon, tourmaline and fluorite cut the metasedimentary rocks. Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes are widely scattered and crosscut all other rocks.

Current Work and Results:

In July, 1986, Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. carried out a short program of prospecting of the two claim groups.

Patchy discontinuous silver and lead soil geochemical anomalies on the SILVER claims reflect widespread manganese-rich limonite cavity fillings in narrow (up to 3 cm wide), drusy, coxcomb quartz veins. These rocks occur in float and are associated with north-northeast-trending fracture and shear zones in both metasedimentary and altered quartz-monzonites. Gold values in rock samples are anomalous (up to 2600 ppb Au), silver is moderately high (up to 195 g/t Ag) and lead, less than 1% with zinc generally greater than 1%. Silver-lead ratios vary between 0.5:1 and 3:1, averaging 1:1 (oz/ton Ag:% Pb).

On the east side of the QUEST group, a large, highly anomalous, silver-zinc with discontinuous lead anomaly was found to be covered by galena-sphalerite-quartz vein float which carried as much as 7.9 g/t Au, 5424 g/t Ag and 6.7% Pb. The geochemical anomaly and float are immediately downslope of a north-trending topographic linear feature at least 1200 m in strike length.

*****

3. HAWTHORNE

Grandex Resources Ltd.
115 P 16
(63°46'N, 136°15'W)

Claims 1986: GANT 1-11, 13, 15-34

13. CLEAR CREEK

Jewell Resources Ltd.
115 P 13
(63°46'N, 137°34'W)

Claims 1986: DAD 5A-7A, 9A, 28A-29A

30. MAY CREEK

Silverquest Resources Ltd.
115 P 15
(63°46'N, 136°45'W)

Claims 1985: QUEST 1-4
Claims 1986: SILVER 1-24; QUEST 5-24

37. BANDER

G. Clark
115 P 15
(63°47'N, 136°48'W)

Claims 1986: AS 1-12, 15-103

40. OMEGA

Noranda Exploration Company Ltd
115 P 14, 116 A 3
(63°59'N, 137°10'W)

Claims 1985: OMEGA 33-56

45. BILL

L. Brown
115 P 9
(60°33'N, 136°24'W)

Claims 1985: BILL 1-2

46. PIRATE

N. DeBock, D. Penner
115 P 6
(63°15'N, 137°00'W)

Claims 1985: PIRATE 1-144

51. GOLD

J. Strebchuk
115 P 10
(63°58'N, 136°45'W)

Claims 1986: GOLD 1-8

52. REMP

W. Malicky
115 P 14
(63°51'N, 137°03'W)

Claims 1986: REMP 1-2

53. SWEDE

Lone Jack Resources Ltd.
115 P 16
(63°58'N, 136°04'W)

Claims 1986: SWEDE 1-20

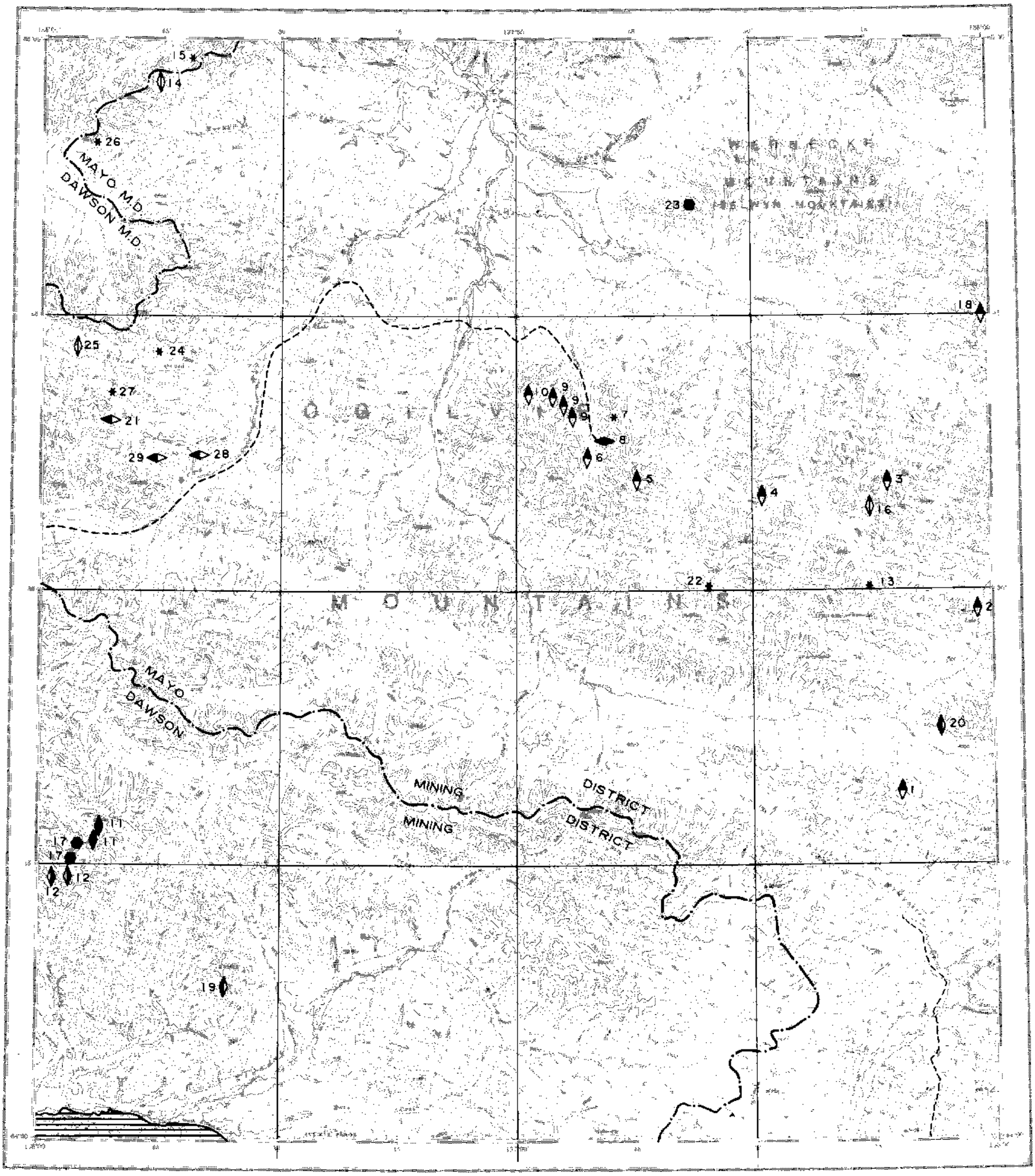
54. SAND

H. Davies
115 P 16
(63°51'N, 136°21'W)

Claims 1986: SAND 1-2

NOTES

116 A



LARSEN CREEK
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

Kilometres

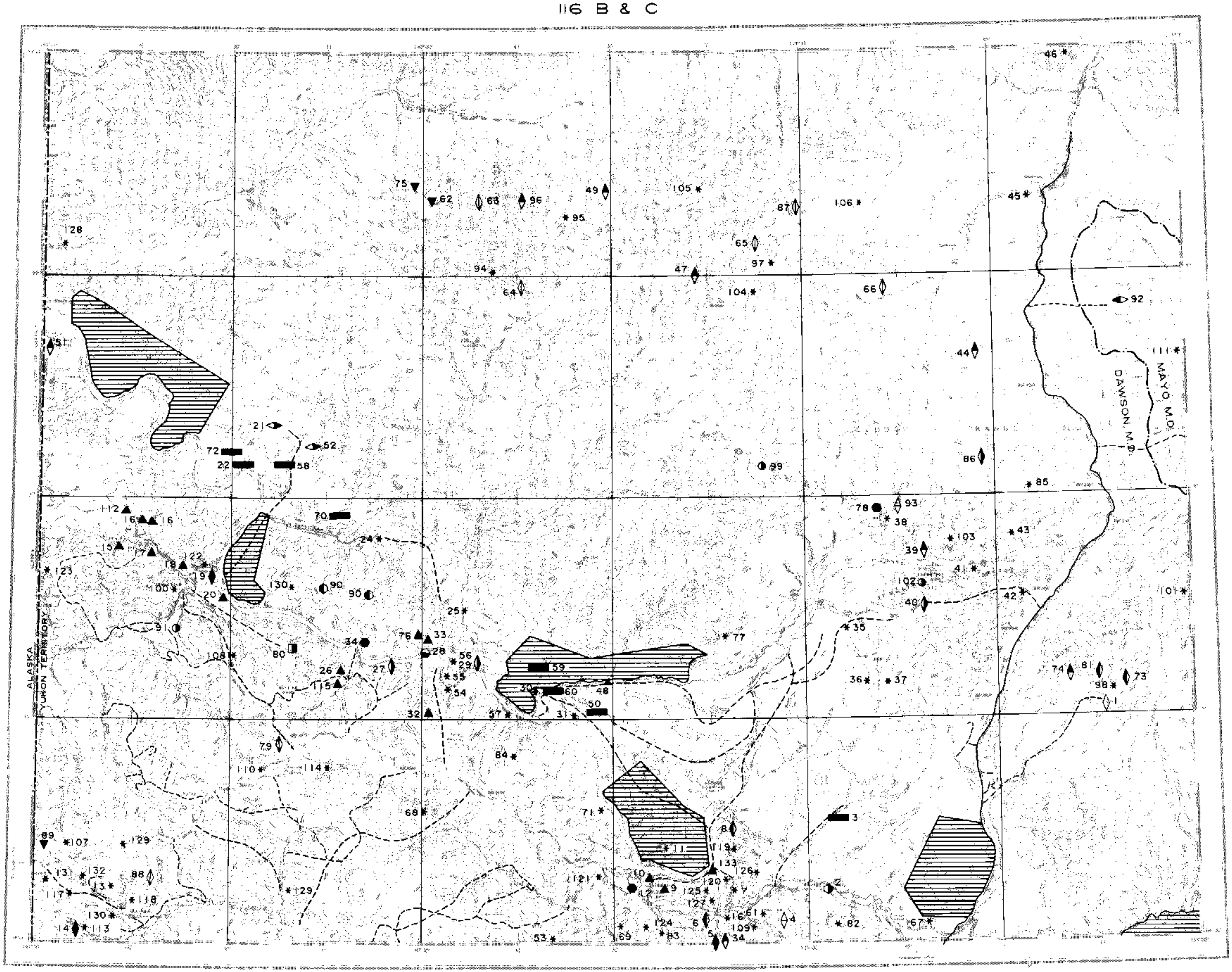
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

LARSEN CREEK MAP-AREA (NTS 116 A)

General References: GSC Map 1283A and Memoir 364 by L.H. Green, 1972;
GSC Geochem Open File 519 and 418.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TIMBERWOLF	Vein Cu	116 A 8	7	
2	WORM	Vein Cu	116 A 8	7	
3	RAMA	Vein Cu Ag Pb	116 A 9	7	
4	MATTSON	Vein Cu	116 A 9	7	
5	SOUP	Vein Cu	116 A 10	7	
6	REINDEER	Vein Cu Pb	116 A 10	7	
7	GRACE	Work Target	116 A 10	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 26-27)
8	HART RIVER	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Au Ag	116 A 10	2	Morin (in Morin et al, 1979, p. 22-24); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 219, 221; 1986, p. 225)
9	BELCARRA	Vein Cu Pb Zn	116 A 10	7	
10	ZEBRA	Vein Cu	116 A 10	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 23-24); Green (1972, p. 140)
11	HAMILTON (MIKE)	Vein Au Cu Ag Bi Co	116 A 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 219)
12	RIMROCK	Vein Ag	116 A 4	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 233)
13	AUSTON	Work Target	116 A 9	9	Green (1972, p. 140)
14	HOT	Vein Pb Zn Ag	116 A 13	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 82)
15	MICHELLE	Work Target	116 A 13	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 71)
16	BRUK (VUG)	Vein Pb Zn	116 A 9	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 74)
17	PHILP	Skarn Cu Au Ag	116 A 5	7	
18	DALE	Vein Cu	116 A 16, 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 233); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 219-220)
19	IDA	Stockwork or Disseminated Au	116 A 4	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 234)
20	STROKER	Vein Au	116 A 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 234)
21	ST. BRIDGET	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 A 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 219-220)
22	SUMI	Work Target	116 A 7, 10	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 135)
23	WERN	Skarn Cu Fe	116 A 15	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 135-136)
24	TIM	Work Target	116 A 12	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 50)
25	SHAY	Vein Pb Zn Cu	116 A 12	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 50)
26	LEP	Work Target	116 A 13	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 50)
27	LOMOND CREEK	Work Target	116 A 12	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 49)
28	BOYLE	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 A 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 219-220)
29	MILK UM	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 A 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 219-221)

116 B & C



DAWSON
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

DAWSON MAP-AREA (NTS 116 B-C)

General References: GSC Map 1284A and Memoir 364 by L.H. Green, 1972;
DIAND Open File (115 O 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16 and 116 B 2, 3) by R.L. Debicki, 1984 and 1985;
GSC Geochem Open File 520 and 418.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	INDEX	Vein Sb	116 B 8	7	Green (1972, p. 42)
2	GERMAINE	Skarn Sn	116 B 2	9	This Report
3	COLLIERY	Coal	116 B 2	7	Bostock (1938, p. 13-14); Green (1972, p. 27); Dowling (1915)
4	UNEXPECTED	Stockwork U Sn	116 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 238)
5	VIRGIN, JEAN	Vein Au Ag	116 B 3	7	MacLean (1914, p. 41-49); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 277); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 233); This Report
6	MACLEAN	Vein Au	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 230)
7	BOYLE	Work Target	116 B 3	9	
8	LEPINE	Vein Au	116 B 3	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 232) This Report
9	FIBRE	Asbestos	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 238)
10	MIDNIGHT DOME	Asbestos	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 238)
11	BROAD-LEDGE	Work Target	116 B 3	9	Brock (1910, p. 15)
12	WEST DAWSON	Skarn, Vein Cu Pb Ag	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984)
13	HUNGRY	Work Target	116 C 2	9	Cockfield (1921, p. 52)
14	MILLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	116 C 2	7	This Report
15	SPHERE	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 223-224)
16	FOXY	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	Green (1964, p. 27); D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 280)
17	CLINTON CREEK	Asbestos	116 C 7	3	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 278)
18	ACHERON (RG)	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 144)
19	CONE HILL	Vein Ag Pb Au	116 C 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 242)
20	MICKEY CREEK	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	
21	SHEEL CREEK	Stratabound Concordant Fe	116 C 9	6	Gross (1969, p. 111)
22	CLIFF	Coal	116 C 9	7	McConnell (1904, p. 39-41)
24	SOURDOUGH MINE	Work Target	116 C 8	9	McConnell (1904); Green (1972, p. 146)
25	FIF	Work Target	116 B 5	9	McConnell (1903b, p. 39-41)
26	CALEY	Asbestos	116 C 8	2	Green (1965, p. 27-28)
27	SUBMARINE	Vein, Stratabound Discordant Ag Pb Zn (Cu)	116 C 8	7	Cockfield (1928a, p. 9)
28	ROAL	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	116 B 5	7	Cockfield (1928a, p. 9)
29	SILVER CITY	Vein Ag Pb Sb	116 B 5	7	This Report
30	OGILVIE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	
31	KEYSTONE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	
32	ASS	Asbestos	116 B 5	7	
33	WOODCHOPPER	Asbestos	116 B 5	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 238-239, 242)
34	ETHELDA	Skarn Cu	116 C 8	7	
35	HAY MEADOW	Work Target	116 B 7	9	
36	JECKELL	Work Target	116 B 7	9	
37	SNYDER	Work Target	116 B 7	9	
38	FIREWEED	Work Target	116 B 7	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1965, p. 36)
39	GRAVE	Vein Cu	116 B 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 285)
40	SPOTTED FAWN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	116 B 7	7	Cockfield (1919b, p. 15-17); Green (1972, p. 137-138); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 73-74)
41	SUBTRACT	Work Target	116 B 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 285)
42	ROBERT SERVICE	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1965, p. 36)
43	MULTIPLY	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1965, p. 36); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 239)
44	CRAWFORD	Vein Cu	116 B 10	7	
45	BLACKSTONE	Coal	116 B 16	7	
46	CHAPMAN	Work Target	116 B 16	9	Green (1972, p. 138); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 76)
47	FIFTEEN MILE	Vein Cu Ag	116 B 14, 11	7	

48 CHANDINDU	Work Target	116 B 5	9	McConnell (1903b, p. 39-41)
49 SHAND	Vein Cu	116 B 13	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 144)
50 JEROME	Coal	116 B 5	7	
51 PAULA	Vein Cu	116 C 10	7	Owen (1968, p. 8)
52 KRAUSE	Stratabound Concordant Fe	116 C 9	7	
53 MASTADON	Work Target	116 B 4	9	
54 RISCO	Work Target	116 B 5	9	
55 WINAGE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	This Report
56 HEALY	Work Target	116 B 5	9	
57 LAWRENCE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	
58 LEDUC	Coal	116 C 9	7	
59 BARETTE	Coal	116 B 5	7	
60 THANE	Coal	116 B 5	7	
61 HATTIE	Work Target	116 B 3	7	MacLean (1914, p. 124-125)
62 MONSTER (OG)	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	116 B 13	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 88)
63 TART	Vein Zn Pb	116 B 13	7	
64 OZ	Vein Zn Pb	116 B 12	7	This Report
65 SEELA	Vein Pb Zn	116 B 14	7	
66 KIWI	Vein/Breccia Pb Zn Ag	116 B 10, 15	6	This Report
67 MORRISON	Work Target	116 B 2	9	G.S.C. Map 711A (1942)
68 LOWNEY	Work Target	116 B 4, C 1	9	
69 HALIFAX	Work Target	116 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 293); This Report
70 CHAIN	Coal	116 C 8	7	
71 HALE	Work Target	116 B 4	9	
72 JEPHSON	Coal	116 C 9	7	
73 O'BRIEN (A.J.)	Vein Au	116 B 8	6	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 235)
74 SANDOW	Vein Cu	116 B 8	7	Green (1972, p. 142)
75 UGLY	Stratabound Discordant Vein Zn Pb	116 C 16	7	
76 TJOP	Asbestos	116 C 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 223-225)
77 STYX	Work Target	116 B 6	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 239); This Report
78 MARN	Skarn Cu Au W	116 B 7	2	This Report
79 CLIP	Vein Pb Zn	116 C 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 288)
80 PLUTO	Porphyry Mo W	116 C 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 223, 225)
81 THOR	Vein Au Cu	116 B 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 289-291; 1986, p. 239)
82 ETC	Work Target	116 B 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 293)
83 FROGGY	Work Target	116 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 293)
84 FRESNO	Work Target	116 B 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 293)
85 RIKI	Work Target	116 B 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 240)
86 TAK	Vein Pb Ag	116 B 10	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 236); This Report
87 KITL	Vein Pb Zn	116 B 15, 14	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 240)
88 GUCH	Vein Pb	116 C 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 241)
89 BALDY	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Cu	116 C 2	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 292)
90 RAIL	Skarn W	116 C 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 279-280)
91 MAIDEN (TING)	Granite-Associated U	116 C 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 292)
92 REIN	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 B 9	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 292)
93 NEBULOUS	Breccia U	116 B 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 293)
94 DEM	Work Target	116 B 13	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 85)
95 OD	Work Target	116 B 13	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 86)
96 ID	Vein Cu	116 B 13	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 87)
97 KIMI (KIM)	Work Target	116 B 14	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 88)
98 MONY	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 142)
99 GULCH	Granite-Associated U	116 B 11	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 143)
100 ROSE (RG)	Work Target	116 C 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 242)
101 HOT	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 53)
102 TETA	Granite-Associated U	116 B 7	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 54)
103 SUMTING	Work Target	116 B 7	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 54)
104 BRX	Work Target	116 B 11	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 55)
105 ROB	Work Target	116 B 14	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 56)
106 DAWG	Work Target	116 B 15	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 56)
107 PUB	Work Target	116 C 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 29)
108 MICKEY	Work Target	116 C 8	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 241-242)
109 SPEC	Work Target	116 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 224, 227)
110 SWEDE	Work Target	116 C 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
111 GRAPS	Work Target	116 B 9	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 224)
112 TURK	Asbestos	116 C 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 280)
113 MILLER CREEK	Work Target	116 C 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 280)
114 HOLLY	Work Target	116 C 1	9	
115 TIZA	Asbestos	116 C 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 224, 226)

116 JOE "1"	Work Target	116 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 224, 227)
117 CEDAR	Work Target	116 C 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 237, 239); This Report
118 PINE	Work Target	116 C 2	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 227)
119 SPEC-2	Work Target	116 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 224, 227); This Report
120 XL	Work Target	116 B 3	9	This Report
121 TOP	Work Target	116 B 4	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 280; 1986, p. 239)
122 SMOKEY	Work Target	116 C 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 280)
123 BH	Work Target	116 C 7	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 277)
124 SHARON	Work Target	116 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 238)
125 TOWER	Work Target	116 B 3	9	This Report
126 GEF	Work Target	116 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 238)
127 RENZO	Work Target	116 B 3	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 238)
128 KTMR	Work Target	116 C 15	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 238)
129 CHELS	Work Target	116 C 2	9	This Report
130 SONY	Work Target	116 C 2	9	This Report
131 APEX	Work Target	116 C 2	9	This Report
132 STEMCO	Work Target	116 C 2	9	This Report
133 SHAROL	Asbestos	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984)
134 GORDON	Vein Cu Pb	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984)

GERMAINE
Nordac Mining Corporation

Work Target
116 B 2 (2)
(64°02'N, 138°55'W)
1984, 1985

Reference: Green (1965, p. 64-65); Debicki (1985).

Claims: ACRETE 1-14

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091632 by R.J. Cathro (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.).

History:

The claims cover the presumed source of "woodtin" found by placer miners in Germaine Creek in the early 1960's, found at the point where the creek enters the broad Klondike River Valley. The cassiterite is associated with topaz and fluorite. The target was originally staked in 1979-80 as the SURPRIZE claims by Chevron Minerals Ltd. and was explored for uranium. Limited trenching was done in 1981-1983 by placer miners.

Description:

Hills on both sides of Germaine Creek are covered by a Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry pluton and related volcanic rocks. The pluton intrudes metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks and is presumed to be the source of nearby placer tin, topaz and fluorite.

Current Work and Results:

In July, 1984 the placer miner's bulldozer trenches were examined and were found to expose a breccia in bedrock. It consisted of an assemblage of silicified, multicoloured (dark and light green, amber and red) fragments in a black matrix and was interpreted to be lithic volcanic breccia (glassy, brecciated equivalents of the porphyry). Nine samples returned low values in gold (less than 219 ppb) and tin (less than 9 ppm), but very high fluorine (seven samples assayed 820-1700 ppm, and two gave 6000 ppm and greater than 10 000 ppm).

In June, 1985 a trench was constructed on the east side of Germaine Creek, between the breccia zone, and the topaz- and tin-in-soil anomaly reported by Chevron.

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MILLER
Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd. (NPL)

Gold, Silver, Lead
Vein
116 C 2 (14)
(64°02'N, 140°57'W)
1985

Reference: Cockfield (1921, p. 51-52); Green (1966, p. 26-28); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 239).

Claims: LGC 1-129

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091797 by M.P. Webster.

History:

The original hard-rock discovery in this area was a quartz vein with massive pyrite, galena, gold and silver uncovered by dredging on the Sixtymile River near the mouth of Miller Creek. Noranda followed up a report of anomalous gold, mercury, barium, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic in stream sediments by Glasmacher (1984) by staking the LGC 1-104 claims in December, 1984.

Description:

The LGC claims are grouped in five separate blocks in the vicinity of Miller Creek, Poker Creek, Glacier Creek and the Sixtymile River. Paleozoic Nasina Group metasedimentary rocks and Klondike Schist are overlain by Tertiary andesite and dacite flows and tuffs, and Quaternary Selkirk Group olivine basalts. Silicification and kaolinization are common throughout the volcanic rocks, and quartz veins striking northeast cut the Tertiary volcanics near the mouth of Miller and Glacier Creeks. Galena and small amounts of gold, silver and chalcopyrite are found with massive pyrite in quartz veins in Miller Creek.

Current Work and Results:

During the 1985 field season, the LGC 105-129 claims were staked, and Glasmacher's anomalies were followed up by detailed sampling and analysis of soil, rock, silt and pan concentrates on each of the five claim blocks. Testing failed to substantiate the original results, but two manganese-stained quartz boulders found near the head of Glacier Creek were anomalous, one containing 44 ppm Ag and 3860 ppm Pb, the other containing 720 ppb Au.

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SILVER CITY
B. Patnode

Silver, Lead, Antimony
Vein
116 B 5 (29)
(64°19'N, 139°52'W)
1986

Reference: Green (1966, p. 23-24); Craig & Milner (1975, p. 15).

Claims: SC 6, 8, 13, 14, 15

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091876 by T.C. Stubens and B.R. Patnode.

History:

The showing was initially discovered by William Ogilvie in 1895 and was staked as the CARBONATE claims in 1899. J. O'Neill and partners restaked the property as the JEANERETTE group in 1902, and drove a 198 m adit and a 15 m raise near the Yukon River bank in 1906. In 1926, J. Lawrence and P. Rost staked around the JEANERETTE group and shipped 4.5 tonnes of hand-cobbed ore to the Tacoma smelter. In 1929, J. Risco optioned the property and drove a 40 m adit 130 m above the river.

The property was idle until 1952 when Risco restaked it as the EUREKA claims. The SILVER KING claims were added in 1958. L. Patnode and W. Kaufman optioned the claims in 1962, and drove an 84 m adit 91 m above the river, and carried out hydraulic trenching in 1962 and 1963. In 1964, Silver City Mines Ltd. was formed and more hydraulic trenching was done. Another adit 56 m long was driven 38 m from the 1929 adit, and two holes were drilled. An EM survey in 1966 was followed by a grid soil survey in 1968 and an attempt to reopen the lower adit in 1968-69.

L. Patnode restaked the property as the PLATA claims in 1971 and carried out geochemical, magnetometer and EM surveys. The 1972 EM survey outlined four conductors, two of which had coincident magnetic anomalies. Subsequent work included the construction of a 52 km winter road, hand and bulldozer trenching, and five drill holes totalling 165 m. Patnode restaked the area as the ALLOS claims in 1978, and did more bulldozer trenching in 1979. S. Kormenby tied on the DSN and DSS claims in 1979.

In 1985 Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. restaked the central property as the SC claims. B. Patnode subsequently acquired ownership and added the DSS, DSN, SILBIRCH, ALLOS and BIRCH groups.

Description:

Mapping of the slide material exposed in the river bank and of underground workings indicates the area is underlain by sheared Paleozoic? metasedimentary rocks and meta-diorite, and Upper Cretaceous basalt, andesite, rhyolite and associated pyroclastic rocks. A nearby rhyolite porphyry intrusion is probably associated with the Upper Cretaceous volcanic rocks.

Current Work and Results:

A property inspection was made by D. Oullette and T. Stubens of United Keno Hill Mines Limited in 1986. Galena and tetrahedrite occur in quartz-carbonate vein material downslope of the ground-sluiced area. From

1-20% stibnite was found in silicified andesite dump material to the west which assayed 0.07 g/t Au, 1.1% As and 9.5% Sb.

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OZ
U. Schmidt

Zinc, Lead
Vein/Replacement
116 B 12,13 (64)
(64°44'N, 139°44'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 223, 227), Sinclair et al. (1975 p. 74-75).

Claims: HARP 1-10

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment report 091631 by U. Schmidt.

History:

In 1974, Dynasty Explorations discovered and staked the OZ claims over an occurrence of carbonate-hosted lead-zinc mineralization associated with breccias and fractures and of disseminated lead-zinc mineralization in dolomitic argillites and shales. In 1975, Cyprus Anvil diamond drilled three holes totalling 379.48 m and encountered low grade fracture controlled lead-zinc mineralization. The claims subsequently were allowed to lapse and were restaked in February, 1982 as the HARP 1-24 claims.

Current Work and Results:

In February, 1985 Eagle Mapping Services Ltd. prepared a 1:7500 scale topographic map with 50 foot contours using available government airphotos. It was enlarged to 1:5000 scale and is suitable for geological mapping.

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KIWI
Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver
Vein, Breccia
116 B 10, 15 (66)
(64°45'N, 138°45'W)
1986

Reference: Sinclair et al. (1976, p. 88); D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 239).

Claims: KIWI 1-6, 9, 11, 13; SEELA 1-75

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091901 by P.D. Van Angeren.

History:

Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. (Dynasty Explorations Ltd.) staked the original KIWI claims in 1974 to cover a lead-zinc geochemical anomaly. A detailed soil survey in 1975 outlined anomalous areas with up to 6000 ppm

Pb. Subsequent hand trenching exposed several zones of lead-zinc-silver mineralization, the best of which contained 20% Zn, 16% Pb and 109.7 g/t Ag over a 10 m length.

The KIWI claims were acquired by Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd. in 1984 and they added the SEELA claims that year. The property was optioned by Canadian United Minerals in 1986.

Description:

Dense Proterozoic dolomite is overlain by porous limy dolomite of probable Silurian age. The beds dip 25 to 40^{o} south, and are cut by conjugate sets of northwest- and southwest-trending joints and fractures with localized zones of fault breccia.

Smithsonite, limonite, and galena have been precipitated in fracture zones in the younger dolomite over a possible length of 600 m. No primary zinc sulphide source has yet been found.

Current Work and Results:

In 1986, 4900 m of bulldozer trenching exposed four of seven indicated mineralized zones. Three of these are hosted by northwest-trending indicated fracture zones, while the fourth is in a southwest-trending breccia body.

Mineralized stockwork and breccia occur in the trenches. The stockwork consists of fractured, weakly-silicified dolomite with up to 25% smithsonite, and with limonite in thin veinlets; this material assays 0.5 to 5% Zn. The breccia consists of brecciated, locally recrystallized dolomite with botryoidal smithsonite, limonite, calcite and minor quartz filling the open spaces between the clasts. Large clots and veins of coarse galena occur locally within the smithsonite.

Chip samples from the seven known occurrences range from 5 to 29% Zn, 0.1 to 30% Pb, and trace to 178.3 g/t Ag over 1 to 8 m intervals.

Two NQ holes totalling 211.8 m were drilled to determine the downdip extent of an ore zone exposed in "A zone" trenches on the KIWI 3 claim. DDH 86-1 encountered two mineralized breccia zones overlain by stockwork. The upper zone contained 13.8% Zn over a true thickness of 3.5 m and the lower zone contained 3.4% Zn over 4.8 m. DDH 86-2 penetrated only the upper zone which contained 13.8% Zn. No significant lead or silver was found in either drill hole.

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MARN
Noranda Exploration Company, Ltd.

Gold, Copper
Tungsten Skarn
116 B 7 (78)
($64^{o}27$'N, $138^{o}49$'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 278-279; 1986, p. 251).

Claims: MARN 1-108

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091814 by S.J. Mackay.

History:

Mattagami Lake Mines staked the MARN 1-8 claims in 1978. After encouraging exploration results in 1979, the MARN 9-62 claims were added, followed by MARN 63-108 in June, 1980. Over the period 1980 to 1983 exploration activities included detailed topographic and geological mapping, grid surveying, geophysical surveys, trenching and 3621.9 m of diamond drilling.

Description:

The 91 m.y. Mt. Brenner stock consists of diorite, monzonite and syenite, and associated dykes which intrude Ordovician-Silurian, Permian and Jurassic sedimentary rocks. A metamorphic aureole up to 250 m wide occurs around the intrusion and Jurassic quartzite and slate has recrystallized to siliceous hornfels and sillimanite schist. On the northern MARN claims, a mineralized skarn zone has formed at the contact between Permian Takhandit limestone and a large diorite sill. Reserves are estimated at 275 000 to 330 000 tonnes with an average of 8.6 g/t Au, 1% Cu, 0.1% W and 17 g/t Ag.

Current Work and Results:

In 1985, a grid was constructed in the Mt. Brenner valley and a Controlled Source Audio Magneto-Telluric survey was carried out to delineate the position of the intrusive-sedimentary contact at depth and locate any conductive skarn bodies. Two geophysical anomalies were tested by diamond drilling. Both drill holes penetrated diorite dykes 2-5 m thick, but no skarn mineralization was located in either drill holes or outcrop. Arsenopyrite occurs in late stage quartz porphyry veins 1-3 cm wide associated with dykes extending from the main intrusion. Gold values up to 860 ppb occur with these veins. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are found as fracture fillings, nodules and disseminations in the metasedimentary rocks and have been remobilized into small veinlets. One such veinlet contained 880 ppb Au, 1080 ppm Zn, 178 ppm Pb and 402 ppm As.

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XL
Manny Consultants Ltd.

Work Target
116 B 3 (120)
(64°07'N, 139°12'W)
1984

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 280; 1986, p. 238).

Claims: XL 1-170; RENZO 1-49; GEF 1-24

Source: Summary by B. Lueck of assessment report 091671 by Manny Consultants.

Description:

The claims lie 8 km north of Dawson City and are believed to overlie a contact fault zone between serpentinites and crystalline metamorphic rocks.

Current Work and Results:

In 1984, a work program consisting of soil sampling, I.P. magnetometer and max-min electromagnetic geophysical surveys, and reconnaissance mapping was done.

A road was built onto the property followed by linecutting and flagging of stations. The soil and geophysical surveys were conducted using this grid which covered 24 claims. Line spacing was 60 m with 60 m between stations.

Soil samples were analysed for lead, zinc, silver, copper, molybdenum, gold, nickel and chromium. Two anomalous east-west trending zones were located. The anomalies extend for 400 to 1500 m and contain high values of molybdenum, lead, zinc, silver and copper. Values for gold were low.

An east-west trending magnetic high was also defined. This was felt to represent a thin serpentinite unit which marks a fault zone.

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TOWER
M. Wood

Work Target
116 B 3 (125)
(64°04'N, 139°19'W)
1985

Reference: D.I.A.N.D. (1986, p. 238).

Claims: TOWER 1-26

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091835 by E. Amendolagine.

Description:

G.S.C. mapping shows bedrock of quartz-mica-chlorite schist and micaceous quartzite ("Klondike Schist") of probable Permian age.

Current Work and Results:

Seventy-five soil samples were taken on a 4000 m x 100 m grid with 50 x 50 m spacing between stations. Samples were analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, copper, lead and zinc. No definitely anomalous areas were identified.

*****

9. FIBRE

S. Hill
116 B 3
(64°03'N, 130°23'W)

Claims 1986: LYNETTE 1-4

10. MIDNIGHT DOME

O. Oltman
116 B 3
(64°04'N, 139°25'W)

Claims 1986: NEIGHBOUR (Fr.)

29. SILVER CITY

B. Patnode
116 B 5
(64°15'N, 139°54'W)

Claims 1985: SC 1-16

66. KIWI

Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd.
116 B 15, 16
(64°45'N, 138°45'W)

Claims 1986: SEELA 52-75

69. HALIFAX

S. Hill
116 B 3
(64°02'N, 139°25'W)

Claims 1985: GAIL, MILDRED

73. O'BRIEN

Cody Hawk Resources Ltd.
116 B 8
(64°17'N, 138°10'W)

Claims 1986: CON 1-6

86. TAK

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
116 B 10
(64°32'N, 138°02'W)

Claims 1985: TAK 49-52

90. DAWSYND

W. Dawson
116 B 3
(64°32'N, 139°26'W)

Claims 1986: LADY 1-22

101. HAWK

W. Hawkes
116 B 3
(63°53'N, 139°23'W)

Claims 1986: HAWK 155-166

117. CEDAR

D. Olsson
116 C 2
(64°03'N, 140°54'W)

Claims 1986: FALCON 1-8

117. CEDAR

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.
116 C 2
(64°03'N, 140°55'W)

Claims 1985: LGC 1-29

119. SPEC 2

R. Cioleitto
116 B 3
(64°06'N, 139°07'W)

Claims 1985: ABA 1-16; AUR 1-16

129. CHELS

J. Stephen
116 C 2
(64°06'N, 140°47'W)

Claims 1985: CHELS 1-8

130. SONY

J. Ostrowalker
116 C 2
(64°02'N, 140°47'W)

Claims 1985: SONY I-IV

131. APEX

N. Laframboise
116 C 2
(64°04'N, 140°58'W)

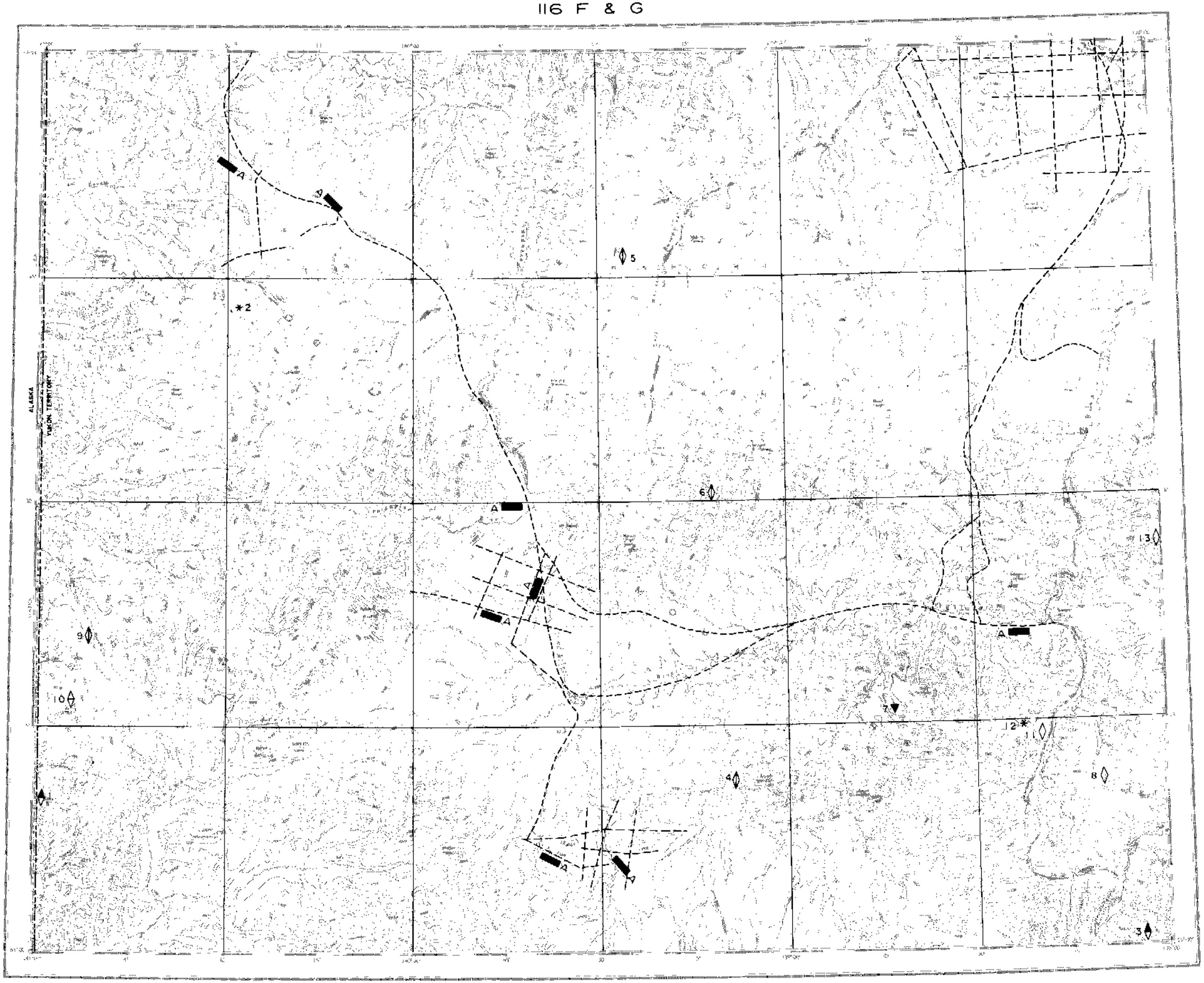
Claims 1986: APEX (8)

132. STEMCO

M. and S. Stempien
116 C 2
(64°04'N, 140°48'W)

Claims 1986: STEMCO I-VIII; MILTON; HAMILTON

116 F & G



OGILVIE RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

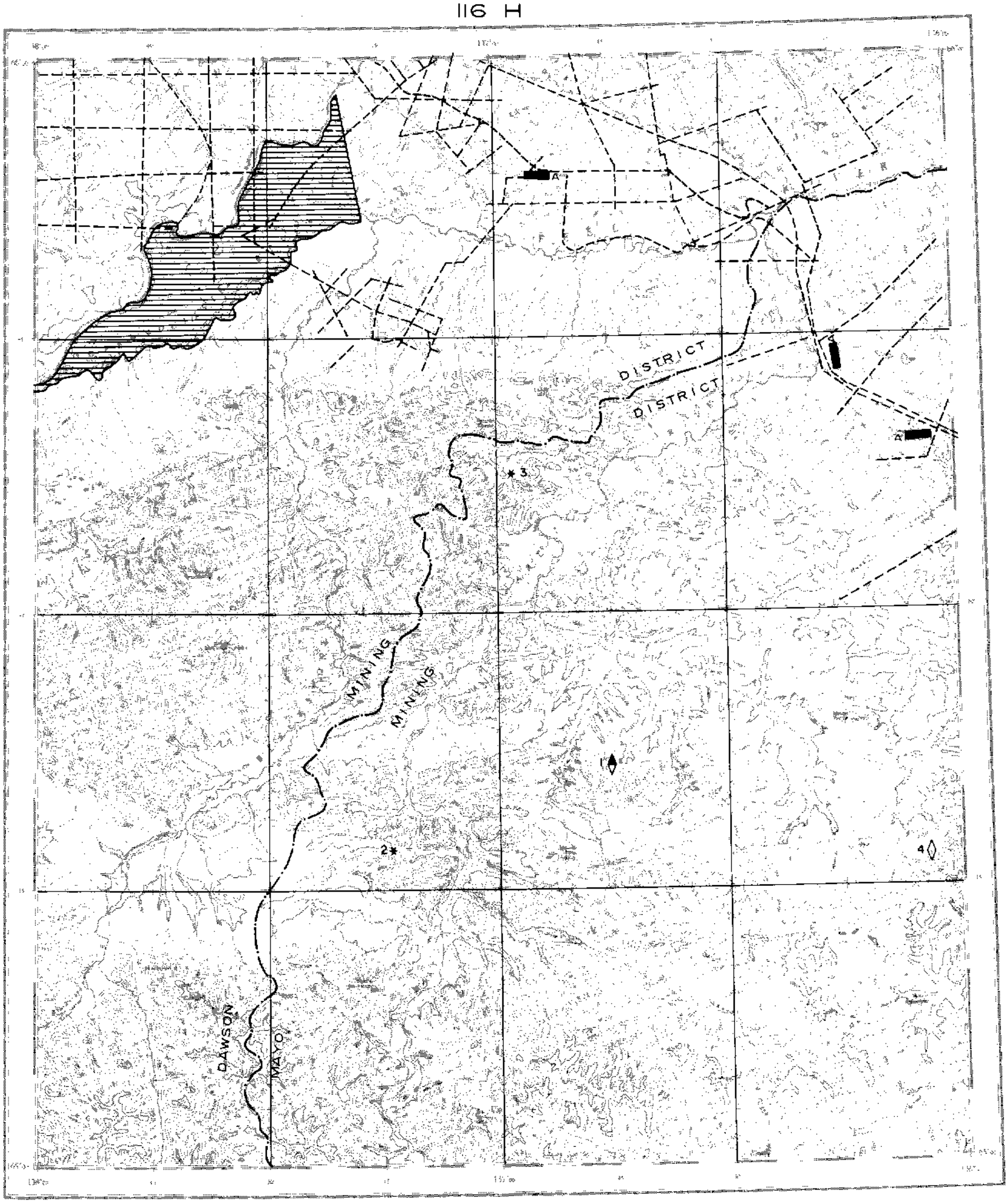
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

OGILVIE MAP-AREA (NTS 116 F-G)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1526A by D.K. Norris, 1982a;
GSC Geochem Open File 418.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	BURGOYNE (KEPT)	Vein, Replacement Zn	116 F 2	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 90)
2	SIT DOWN	Work Target	116 F 9	9	Norris (1976, p. 459)
3	DYKE	Vein Cu, Asbestos	116 G 1	7	Norris (1974, p. 344)
4	NUCLEAR (BEAR)	Vein Pb Zn	116 G 3	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 77-78)
5	GIG	Vein Pb	116 G 14	7	
6	COOT	Vein Pb	116 G 11	7	
7	BIBLO	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb Vein Pb Ba	116 G 7	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 295)
8	MILCH	Vein Ba	116 G 1	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 245)
9	PL	Vein Pb Zn	116 F 7	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 30-31)
10	TIN	Breccia U	116 F 7	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 30)
11	ELBOW	Vein Ba	116 G 1	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 31)
12	KZ	Work Target	116 G 1	9	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 229)
13	BANG ON	Vein Ba	116 G 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 245); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 229)

116 H



HART RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawall.

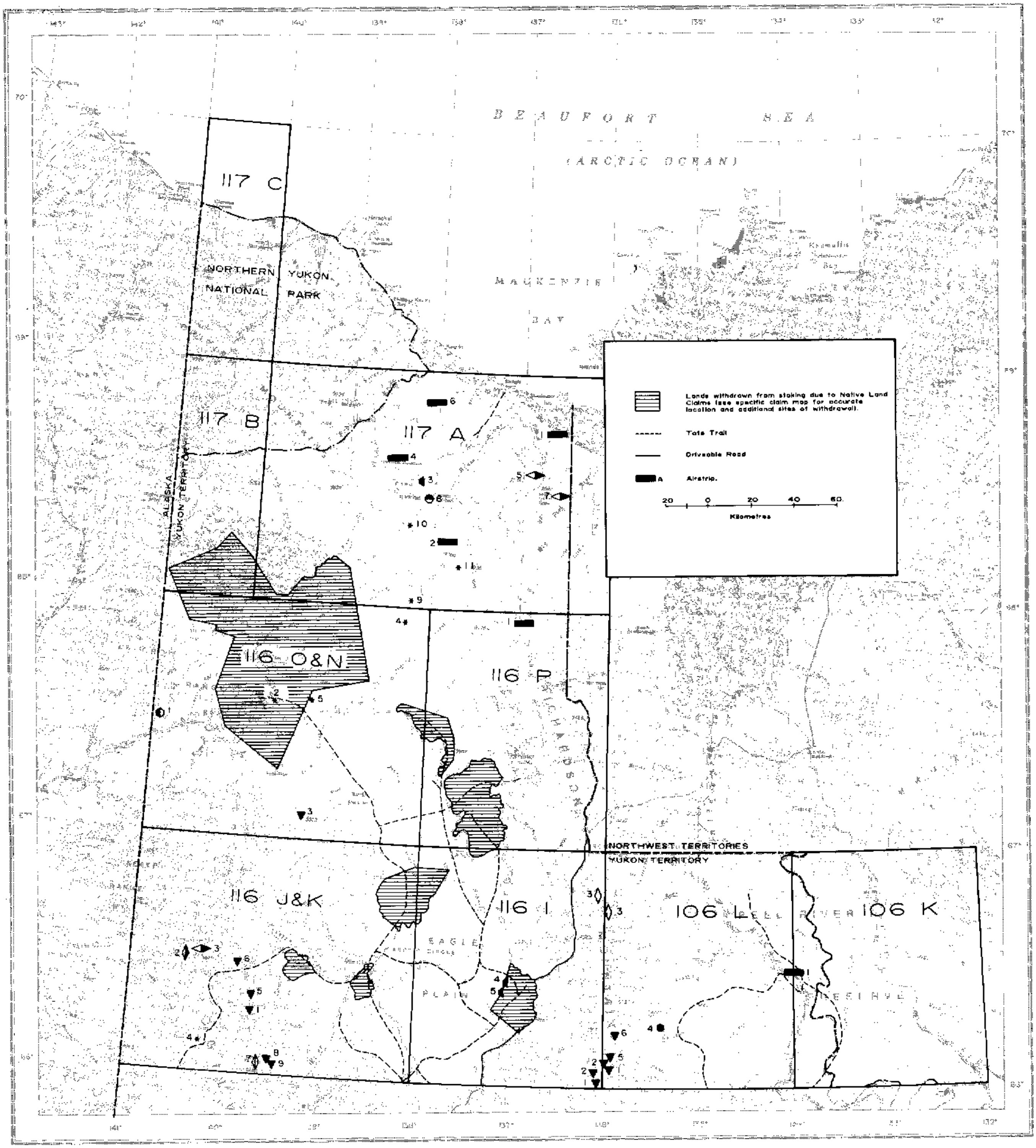
5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

HART RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 116 H)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1527A by D.K. Norris, 1982b;
GSC Geochem Open File 418.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	CUNG	Vein Cu	116 H 7	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 69-70)
2	JANE	Work Target	116 H 6	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 75); D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 247); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 231)
3	CYLINDER	Work Target	116 H 10	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 24)
4	HEIDI	Vein Ba	116 H 8	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1982, p. 247); D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 231)


BEAUFORT SEA
(ARCTIC OCEAN)
MACKENZIE BAY
117 C
NORTHERN YUKON NATIONAL PARK
117 B
117 A
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
116 O&N
116 P
116 J&K
116 I
EAGLE PLAIN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
YUKON TERRITORY
106 L
106 K
Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal).
Tote Trail
Driveable Road
Airstrip.
20 0 20 40 60.
Kilometres

MARTIN HOUSE MAP-AREA (NTS 106 K)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1525A by D.K. Norris, 1981h.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	CARIBOU BORN	Coal	106 K 5	7	

TRAIL RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 106 L)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1524A by D.K. Norris, 1981g;
GSC Open File 875 by M.P. Cecile, I.F. Hutcheon, V. Gardner, 1982;
GSC Geochem Open File 420.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	PILON	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 L 4	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 88-89)
2	TWICE	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	106 L 4	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 90-91)
3	TOUCHE	Vein Ba	106 L 12	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 233)
4	NOR	Breccia U Cu	106 L 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 300-301)
5	RAS	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	106 L 4	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 78)
6	PETE	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	106 L 5	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 79)

EAGLE RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 116 I)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1523A by D.K. Norris, 1981;
GSC Open File 875 by M.P. Cecile, I.F. Hutcheon, V. Gardner, 1982;
GSC Geochem Open File 420.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	LLOD	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 I 1	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 87-88)
2	HARIVAL	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 I 1	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 87-88)
3	TOUCHE	Vein Ba	116 I 16, 13	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1983, p. 233-234)
4	EAGLE RIVER	Bitumen	116 I 6	7	Norris (1974, p. 348)
5	EAGLE	Bitumen	116 I 6, 7	7	Norris (1974, p. 348)

PORCUPINE RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 116 J-K)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1522A by D.K. Norris, 1981e.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	PEACH	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 5	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 81-82)
2	RUSTY SPRINGS	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	116 K 8	5	D.I.A.N.D. (1985, p. 288); This Report
3	ALTO	Stratabound Concordant Fe	116 K 9	2	Norris (1976, p. 461); This Report
4	BERN	Work Target	116 K 1	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 79-81)
5	FISHING BRANCH	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 5	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 81-82
6	MOKO	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 5	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 81-82)
7	WART	Vein	116 J 4	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 84)
8	YUM	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 3	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 83-84)
9	BULLIS	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 J 3	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 85)

3. ALTO

Kenton Natural Resources Corp.
116 K 8, 9
(66°30'N, 139°22'W)

Claims 1985: RIO 1-3

OLD CROW MAP-AREA (NTS 116 N-O)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1518A by D.K. Norris, 1981c.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	SUNAGHUN	Skarn W Pb Zn	116 N 7	7	Green and Godwin (1964, p. 18)
2	TACK	Work Target	116 O 12	9	McConnell (1890, p. 127-128)
3	SALEKEN	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 O 3	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p.85-86)
4	BEAR	Work Target	116 O 16	9	
5	NOR	Work Target	116 O 11	9	

BELL RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 116 P)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1519A by D.K. Norris, 1981d.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	NORRIS	Coal	116 P 15	7	Norris (1974, p. 348)

BLOW RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 117 A)

General References: GSC Map 1516A by D.K. Norris, 1981b;
GSC Geochem Open File 565.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	MOOSE CHANNEL	Coal	117 A 9	7	Bostock (1953, p. 30)
2	BONNET	Coal	117 A 7	7	Jeletzky (1960)
3	HOIDAHL	Occurrence Mo W	117 A 11	7	Vokes (1963)
4	WELCOME	Coal	117 A 11	7	Bostock (1953, p. 26)
5	RAPID	Stratabound Concordant Fe	117 A 9	7	Young (1972, p. 232)
6	SHINGLE	Coal	117 A 14	7	Norris (1972, p. 97)
7	STRADDLE	Stratabound Concordant Fe	117 A 8	7	Young (1972, p. 232)
8	MAM	Skarn U W Mo	117 A 6	7	D.I.A.N.D. (1981, p. 304)
9	NET	Work Target	117 A 3 116 O 16	9	Morin _et al_ (1979, p. 58)
10	BOU	Work Target	117 A 6	9	Morin _et al_ (1979, p. 58)
11	LIN	Work Target	117 A 2	9	Morin _et al_ (1980, p. 31)

INDEX OF ACQUISITIONS OF H.S. BOSTOCK CORE LIBRARY

The H.S. Bostock Core Library houses over 100,000 metres of diamond drill core from 115 Yukon properties. The facility is located across the street from the Northern Affairs building at 200 Range Road. The core is stored in its original boxes, with no sample reduction practised. Confidentiality is maintained on the same basis as mineral claim assessment reports; a letter of release from the company owning the property must accompany a request to view confidential core. Status of specific core can be checked and arrangements to view, or submit new core can be made by contacting the core librarian at (403) 667-3204. Diamond drill saws, a core splitter and microscopes are available for use in heated examination rooms.

The following is a list of the properties now represented in the library. Location of the properties can be found by referring to N.T.S. maps and lists in this volume.

N.T.S.	MAP LIST NO.	PROPERTY AND/OR CLAIM NAME	COMPANY
94 K (B.C.)		DRIFTPILE CREEK	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Gataga J.V.)
94 L (B.C.)		DRIFTPILE CREEK	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Gataga J.V.)
95 D 5	(3)	MCMILLAN (QUARTZ LAKE)	Asarco Exploration of Canada
95 D 5, 12	(3)	MCMILLAN (QUARTZ LAKE)	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
95 D 5, 12	(8)	PORKER	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Hyland J.V.)
95 D 6	(2)	MEL-HOSER	Sovereign Metals Ltd.
95 D 6	(2)	MEL-HOSER	Novamin Resources Ltd.
104 M 1 (B.C.)		HOBOE CREEK	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
105 A 7, 10	(6)	HUNDERE	Canadian Mine Services, Cima Resources
105 B 1	(3)	LUCK (A & B)	Serem Resources
105 B 1	(4)	FIDDLER	Amax of Canada Ltd.
105 B 4	(29)	LOGJAM	A.M.P. Exploration Ltd.
105 B 4	(54)	CAN	Cominco Ltd.
105 B 7	(17)	NITE	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Wolf Lake J.V.)
105 B 11	(35)	IRVINE (RANCHERIA)	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.
105 C 8, 9	(2)	BAR (SMEG)	Comox Resources Ltd.
105 C 12	(63)	MARSH	G. MacLeod
105 C 13	(6)	RED MOUNTAIN	Boswell River Mines
105 C 14	(17)	LINDSAY	J. Lindsay
105 D 1	(1)	JUBILEE	Golden Slipper Resources, Logan Mines Ltd.
105 D 2	(5)	VENUS	Venus Mines Ltd.
105 D 2	(6)	JEAN	Univex Mining Corp.
105 D 2	(9)	BIG THING (ARCTIC)	Arctic Gold & Silver Mine
105 D 2	(9)	BIG THING (ARCTIC)	International Mine Services

		(PEERLESS)	
105 D 3	(28)	MT. ANDERSON	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
105 D 3	(112)	ODD	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 D 3, 6	(29)	TALLY-HO	Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd.
105 D 4	(105)	RAM	Inco Metals Co.
105 D 6	(145)	BEAR	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd.
105 D 10, 11	(49)	WHITEHORSE COPPER (VALERIE)	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd.
105 D 11	(49)	WHITEHORSE COPPER (LAST CHANCE)	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.
105 D 11	(49)	WHITEHORSE COPPER (WAR EAGLE)	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.
105 D 11		Whitehorse Power Dam	Northern Canadian Power Commission
105 D 11	(53)	POLAR	M. Nichiporick
105 D 11	(67)	GROUSE	E. Kreft
105 D 14	(79)	SUITS (KING LAKE)	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
105 D 14	(147)	BEE	Silver Sabre Resources
105 F 3		QUIET LAKE	J. Lindsay
105 F 6	(72, 73)	HIDDEN, AYDUCK	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Cub J.V.)
105 F 10, 7	(75)	GULL (SEAGULL, MAT)	Dupont of Canada Exploration
105 G 2	(24)	FYRE (DUB)	Atlas Exploration
105 G 3	(4)	TINTINA (EAGLE)	Tintina Silver
105 G 6	(13)	SANDERS (MARMOT)	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Chevron Canada)
105 G 6	(55)	BOOT	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Chevron Canada)
105 G 6	(69)	CYR	Newmont Exploration
105 G 7	(21)	PACK	Conwest Exploration Ltd.
105 G 8	(44)	FETISH	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Finlayson J.V.)
105 G 11	(58)	EAGLE (FRED) (BEV)	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.
105 G 14	(42)	ELECTRIC (SHALE)	Pelly Banks Syndicate
105 G 14	(68)	LEACH	Dupont of Canada Exploration
105 H 5	(55)	JULIA	Esso Minerals Canada
105 H 8	(50)	SUSAN	Union Carbide
105 I 12, 105 J 9	(13)	ABBEY	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Itsi J.V.)
105 K 1	(1)	TENAS	Dupont of Canada Exploration
105 K 2	(88)	GREW CREEK (CANYON)	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.
105 K 3	(5)	FARGO (SUNSET)	Welcome North Mines
105 K 3	(6)	LYN	Cyprus Exploration
105 K 3	(6)	LYN (PUG)	J. Graham
105 K 6		ROSE CREEK	Cyprus Anvil Mines Ltd.
105 K 11	(44)	KEGLOVIC (HAL)	Northern Homestake
105 L 8	(20)	FELIX	Union Carbide
105 L 14	(30)	TUM	Cominco Ltd.
105 M 14	(20)	EAGLE	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Brameda Resources)
105 O 1	(1)	TOM	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.
105 O 1	(28)	ESS	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Itsi J.V.)

105 O 1	(29)	FETCH	Inco Metals Co.
106 B 4	(4)	BIRKELAND (TOM)	McIntyre Mines Ltd.
106 B 15,16	(N.W.T)	GAYNA RIVER	Rio Tinto
106 C 7	(19)	GOZ CREEK	Barrier Reef Resources
106 C 7	(20)	HARRISON	Great Plains Development
106 C 13	(6)	FAIRCHILD	Magni Mana Cement
106 C 14	(10)	MAMMOTH (DOLORES CREEK)	Bonnet Plume River Mines
106 C 14	(71)	PTERD	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Ogilvie J.V.)
106 C 15, 16	(48)	CAB	Welcome North Mines
106 D 10	(48)	BOND	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Wernecke J.V.)
106 D 16	(37)	PAGISTEEL	Pacific Giant Steel
106 E 1, 2	(17, 6)	OTIS, IGOR	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Ogilvie J.V.)
106 E 2	(4)	FLUNK	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Ogilvie J.V.)
106 E 3	(5)	FORSTER (MST)	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Ogilvie J.V.)
106 E 6	(9)	BONNET PLUME	Pan Ocean Oil
114 (B.C.)		PANTHER	Canex Placer
114 P 7, 8 (B.C.)		CANDY MOUNTAIN	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
114 P 10 (B.C.)		PARTON RIVER	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
114 P 15 (B.C.)		MULE CREEK	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
115 A 3	(1)	JACKPOT	Jackpot Copper
115 A 8	(17)	DEVILHOLE? (GREEN EAGLE, JOY)	Phelps Dodge
115 F 15	(33)	CANALASK (MICRO)	P. Versluce
115 F 15, 16	(33)	CANALASK (MICRO)	Canalask Nickel Syndicate
115 G 5	(18)	WELLGREEN (QUILL CREEK)	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.
115 G 5	(18)	WELLGREEN	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.
115 G 6	(12)	CORK	Imperial Oil
115 H 2	(12)	AISHIHIK	Hudson Bay Exploration & Development Co. Ltd.
115 H 8, 105 E 5	(8)	DIVISION	Arjay Kirker Resources
115 H 8	(8)	DIVISION (TESLIN)	Teslin Exploration
115 H 9	(4)	MACK'S	A. Arsenault, P. Versluce
115 H 12, 5	(16)	SEKULMUN	M. Nichiporick
115 H 15	(19)	BUFFALO (TAH)	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
115 I 1	(3)	TANTALUS BUTTE	Tantalus Butte
115 I 3	(40)	MT. NANSEN	Area Explorations
115 I 5	(23)	CASH	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Klotassin J.V.)
115 I 5	(21)	FROG (LILYPAD)	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Ukon J.V.)
115 I 6	(26, 64)	REVENUE, NUCLEUS	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Nat J.V.)
115 I 6	(34)	LAFORMA	Rayrock Mines
115 I 6	(63)	DART	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
115 I 7	(36)	GRANITE MOUNTAIN (MARCH)	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd. (Dawson Range J.V.)
115 I 7	(5)	WILLIAMS CREEK	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd.

115 I 11	(14)	MINTO	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.
115 I 13	(51)	KERR? (WON)	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.
115 I 14	(17)	PELLY (PELLY, DARY)	Occidental Petroleum
115 O 11	(25)	MCKINNON (MAC, FOX)	McKinnon Rand Resources
115 O 14	(90)	DAWSYND	Arbor Resources Inc.
115 P 13	(13)	CLEAR CREEK (URA)	Beach Gold Mines
115 P 14	(42)	ZETA	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
116 B 3, 2, 115 O 14, 15	(4)	UNEXPECTED	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd.
116 B 7	(91)	MAIDEN (TING)	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd.
116 B 7	(78)	MARN	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
116 B 8, 11	(95)	OD (OD, LALA)	Union Miniere
116 B 9, 10	(86)	TAK	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
116 B 11	(99)	GULCH (RACKLA)	Chevron Standard Ltd.
116 C 7	(17)	CLINTON CREEK	Cassiar Asbestos
116 C 8	(27)	CASSIAR CREEK (SUBMARINE)	Noranda Exploration Co., Ltd.
116 G 1	(8)	MILCH (KAREN)	Milchem Canada

PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT:

MINERAL DEPOSITS OF NORTHERN CORDILLERA

CIM, Special Volume 37
Edited by James A. Morin

This volume contains papers presented at the **Mineral Deposits of Northern Cordillera Symposium** held December 5-7, 1983 in Whitehorse, Yukon. The conferences was co-sponsored by the Geology Division of CIM, the Mineral Deposits Division (MDD) of the Geological Association of Canada and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (D.I.A.N.D.). CIM Special Volume 37 can be obtained from The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Suite 400, 1130 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3A 2M8 at the following prices. CIM Members $50.00. Non-members $62.50. Students $30.00. Postage and Handling $4.00.

CONTENTS

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