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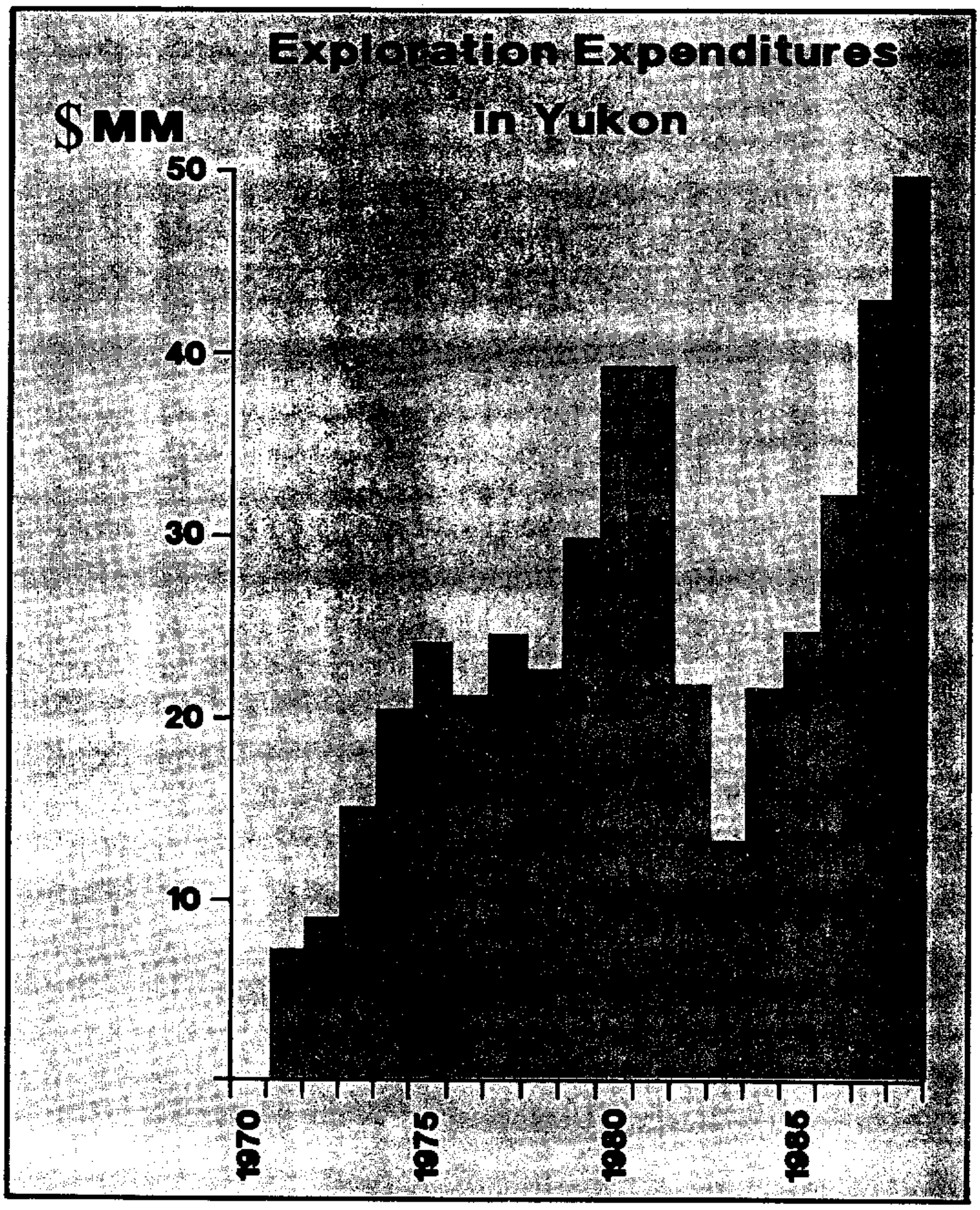
YUKON EXPLORATION 1988



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On the Cover: In 1988, Yukon mineral exploration expenditures reached a record high of $50 million. Copper, zinc and nickel aroused new interest due to buoyant metal prices and flow-through shares. Gold and silver interests also remained strong. More than 30 drill programs were reported, 10 of which had proven results.

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Mineral Resources Directorate
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

APERÇU DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE L'EXPLOITATION MINIÈRES AU YUKON EN 1988

L'EXPLORATION AU YUKON ET LA DIVISION DES SERVICES GÉOLOGIQUES
PROGRAMME DES AFFAIRES DU NORD (YUKON)
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES ET DU NORD

EXPLOITATION ET MISE EN VALEURS DES FILONS

Avec la hausse du prix des métaux communs et la chute du prix des métaux précieux, les mines du Yukon ont connu une année de résultats inégaux. La Curragh Resources Inc. a extrait du zinc, du plomb et de l'argent de la mine à ciel ouvert FARO, tandis que la United Keno Hill Mines Ltd a exploité des filons souterrains d'argent et de plomb à forte teneur à KENO HILL. La Mount Skukum Gold Mining Corp. a exploité sous terre des filons de quartz aurifère au MONT SKUKUM, tandis que Ressources Canamax Inc. et Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources, Ltd a extrait de l'or à partir du dépôt oxydé souterrain de KETZA RIVER. De plus petites entreprises ont aussi été actives dans le domaine de l'exploitation minière au Yukon. La Whitehorse Coal Corp. et la Nadahani Coal Corp. ont extrait de la houille des mines WHITEHORSE COAL et WHISKEY LAKE. L'Anooraq Resources Ltd a extrait de la rhodonite de la propriété MARLIN (ruisseau Evelynn). L'Omni Resources Inc. et la Skukum Gold Inc. ont poursuivi leurs travaux d'exploration souterraine tout en procédant à un programme d'essais miniers sur la propriété SKUKUM CREEK. La Silver Hart Mines Ltd a mené une étude de faisabilité sur la propriété CMC près de Rancheria.

Mine de zinc-plomb (-argent) FARO

Curragh Resources Inc. a profité de prix plus élevés pour le plomb et le zinc, ceux-ci ayant respectivement atteint 1,08 $/kg et 2,07 $/kg. Au début de 1988, les réserves à ciel ouvert étaient de 17,5 millions de tonnes titrant 3,04 % de plomb, 4,77 % de zinc et 38 g/t d'argent, tandis que les réserves souterraines étaient de 2 millions de tonnes titrant 4,59 % de plomb, 7,0 % de zinc et 61 g/t d'argent. En 1988, la production du gisement de FARO a été de 4,1 millions de tonnes de minerai renfermant 149,3 millions de kilos de plomb, 200,9 millions de kilos de zinc et 214 millions de grammes d'argent, en dépit d'une grève de 27 jours à la fin de juin et au début de juillet. Quarante-cinq pourcent du concentré de zinc et de plomb est exporté vers l'Europe, 45 % vers l'Extrême Orient et 10 % en Australie. Les déchets miniers ont servi à la construction d'une piste de roulage de 7 km pour relier les sites miniers de GRUM et VANGORDA au concentrateur de Faro. Seize trous totalisant 1804 m ont été forés dans le puits de FARO afin de délimiter les réserves souterraines au SW du corps minéralisé de la mine à ciel ouvert. En 1988, la mine employait environ 450 personnes, sans compter les entrepreneurs. En 1991, la production à partir du corps minéralisé de FARO passera de l'exploitation à ciel ouvert à l'exploitation souterraine, les réserves restantes devant durer jusqu'en 1993.

Les travaux d'exploration et de mise en valeur se sont poursuivis sur les gisements GRUM, VANGORDA et DY du plateau Vangorda. Sept cent quatre-vingt-quinze tonnes de till ont été enlevées de la mine à ciel ouvert GRUM pour servir à la construction de 2 km de piste de roulage sur le plateau Vangorda ; le décapage devait se poursuivre en 1989. Cinq sondages totalisant 635 m ont été forés sur les lieux de GRUM en 1988 pour permettre de mieux délimiter les réserves. Le corps minéralisé renferme des réserves géologiques d'environ 30,6 millions de tonnes titrant 3,4 % de plomb, 5,8 % de zinc, 57 g/t d'argent et 1,0 g/t d'or ; la mise en production est prévue pour 1993. Environ 24 millions de tonnes du gisement GRUM peuvent être extraites à ciel ouvert. VANGORDA, dont l'entrée en production est prévue pour 1992, contient quelque 7,5 millions de tonnes de minerai composé de plomb à 3,8 %, de zinc à 4,9 %, d'argent à 54 g/t et d'or à 0,8 g/t, dont environ 6 millions de tonnes peuvent être extraites à ciel ouvert. En 1988, 63 trous totalisant 2964 m ont été forés à VANGORDA pour délimiter les réserves. Le gisement DY possède des réserves de 21 millions de tonnes titrant 5,5 % de plomb, 6,7 % de zinc, 84 g/t d'argent et 1,0 g/t d'or ; la production pourrait commencer dès 1995. Ailleurs sur le plateau, un forage d'exploration de 304 m de profondeur a été creusé à 4 km au NW du corps minéralisé de FARO, tandis que dans le SWIM BASIN, 3 trous totalisant 523 m étaient forés près du lac Moose.

Mines d'argent-plomb-zinc UNITED KENO HILL

En 1988, la United Keno Hill Mines Ltd possédait des réserves de 288 000 tonnes de minerai d'argent et de plomb titrant respectivement 943 g/t et 5,4 %. À la fin de l'année, la société avait traité plus de 98 000 tonnes de minerai renfermant environ 49 millions de grammes d'argent, 3 millions de kilogrammes de plomb et 300 000 kilogrammes de zinc. Le minerai a été extrait surtout à partir de six exploitations souterraines : les mines HUSKY, HUSKY SW, ELSA, NO CASH, SILVER KING et BELLEKENO, de même qu'à partir d'une exploitation à ciel ouvert : ONEK. Les travaux de prospection et de mise en valeur ont comporté des forages percutants exécutés à la surface et sous terre, des forages au diamant souterrains ainsi que le percement de tunnels verticaux et horizontaux. La production a commencé en mars à la mine BELLEKENO. En septembre, le nouveau puits de la HUSKY SW était terminé. La principale méthode d'exploitation employée a été celle de la chambre vide charpentée, mais en 1988, on a aussi eu recours à titre expérimental au système sans rails avec wagons à godet et méthodes mécanisées de foudroyage après sous-cavage. On a aussi introduit l'emploi d'une nouvelle méthode de chambre de remblayage, en faisant appel à un dispositif portatif de remblayage pneumatique. Pendant la plus grande partie de l'année, la mine a employé environ 200 personnes. En novembre toutefois, la société a mis 50 travailleurs à pied en raison d'énormes pertes d'exploitation résultant du bas prix de l'argent, puis la production a été ramenée de 6,8 millions à 4,6 millions de grammes d'argent par mois. En janvier 1989, la mine a été fermée en attendant le rétablissement des prix de l'argent.

Propriété argentifère CMC (HART SILVER)

À la fin de 1987 et au début de 1988, la Silver Hart Mines Ltd a procédé à une étude de faisabilité et elle a fait une demande de concession d'eau sur la propriété HART SILVER. Les réserves actuelles s'établissent à 107 000 tonnes de minerai d'argent titrant 926 g/t. Une entente récemment intervenue avec la Morgan-Gundy Inc. permettra de réunir 10 millions de dollars pour lancer la production sur la propriété. Une usine de 190 tonnes par jour est prévue et la mine devrait employer 50 personnes.

La mine d'or MT SKUKUM

La Mt Skukum Gold Mine a fermé pour une période indéterminée le 12 août 1988 après avoir éprouvé de nombreux problèmes pendant toute l'année. D'après les rapports de la société, les réserves de minerai de la ZONE LAKE, que certains forages avaient permis d'estimer à 202 000 tonnes de minerai d'or à 10,6 g/t, ne se sont pas confirmées au moment de la mise en exploitation. C'est ainsi que le 21 juin 1988, l'usine à Mt Skukum a dû fermer par suite d'une alimentation irrégulière en minerai, celle-ci étant tombée à 90 tonnes par jour. Entre janvier et juin 1988, les ZONES CIRQUE et LAKE ont produit 28 603 tonnes traitées renfermant 171 202 grammes d'or. Presque 4000 mètres de forage souterrain ont été exécutés de même que 589 mètres de traçage latéral et 515 m de traçage vertical. La mine employait 90 personnes. Les réserves restantes sont estimées à 36 000 tonnes titrant 13,7 g/t d'or.

Mine d'or KETZA RIVER

Après avoir connu certains problèmes de départ qui ont vu le coût total de production passer de 6 millions à 27 millions de dollars, l'usine a été mise en service au début de mars 1988. Le 28 avril 1988, la première barre d'or-argent a été coulée; son poids était de 28 kg. À la fin de 1988, la production était de 86 664 tonnes renfermant 635 349 grammes d'or et 6804 grammes d'argent. À l'heure actuelle, du minerai est extrait d'oxydes dans les ZONES PEEL et RIDGE. Trois méthodes sont employées pour l'extraction : galerie et remblayage, abattage par chambre remblayée et chambre vide charpentée. Le traçage latéral dans la mine dépasse maintenant 3600 m.

L'usine fonctionne à 85 % de sa capacité, soit à 335 tonnes par jour. L'extraction de l'or atteint environ 87 % par la méthode du charbon en pulpe. Ce procédé fait appel à une solution de cyanure pour lixivier l'or à partir des oxydes, puis du charbon adhérant à l'or est ajouté. L'or est ensuite électroplaqué sur de la laine d'acier qui est par la suite dissoute avec de l'acide. Le smeltage a lieu dans un four sur place et une barre est alors coulée.

Au début de 1988, les réserves d'oxydes des ZONES PEEL, RIDGE et BREAK ont été estimées à 390 000 tonnes titrant 15,3 g/t d'or. En novembre toutefois, les réserves d'oxyde ont été recalculées au moyen d'un coefficient de densité réduit de 20 %. L'estimation des réserves de minerai oxydé donne maintenant entre 230 000 et 250 000 tonnes titrant 12,0 à 13,1 g/t Au. Cela nécessitera la mise en valeur hâtive de réserves sulfurées actuellement estimées à 480 000 tonnes titrant 10,7 g/t Au.

L'exploration d'autres zones se poursuit. Un forage d'exploration pratiqué sur la zone LAB, située à 365,8 m à l'ouest de la zone PEEL-RIDGE a intersecté une minéralisation sulfurée atteignant 38,1 m de largeur au-dessus d'une direction de 304,8 m de longueur. Les réserves estimées au moyen de forages ont révélé la présence de 79 190 tonnes titrant 14,4 g/t Au.

La mine de Ketza River emploie actuellement 105 travailleurs. En décembre, on a annoncé qu'au cours de la nouvelle année, ces travailleurs devraient s'attendre à des changements de cadres puisque les Mines Belmoral, Ltée de Toronto avaient offert d'acheter toutes les parts dans la propriété.

Propriété aurifère SKUKUM CREEK

Les sociétés Omni Resources Inc. et Skukum Gold Inc. ont poursuivi la mise en valeur de la propriété SKUKUM CREEK dans la vallée de la rivière Wheaton. Plus de 6000 m de forage au diamant ont été exécutés à la surface et sous terre. Le percement de galeries s'est poursuivi dans les ZONES RAINBOW et KUHN, une nouvelle galerie d'accès ayant été percée au niveau 1350. Le long d'une galerie intermédiaire au niveau 1350 de la ZONE KUHN, une zone à forte teneur nouvellement découverte a titré en moyenne 29,3 g/t d'or et 198 g/t d'argent sur 36 m. Dans la ZONE RAINBOW, un traitement d'essai a été effectué et 3200 tonnes de minerai ont été traitées. La dilution a été estimée à 10 % et la teneur du minerai s'est révélée de 10 % supérieure à celle que prévoyaient les forages. Quatre-vingt-dix pourcent de l'or et de l'argent ont été extraits par la méthode de flottation au cyanure. Les réserves prouvées par forage s'établissent actuellement à 747 110 tonnes titrant 7,71 g/t d'or et 307,2 g/t d'argent avec 119 210 tonnes supplémentaires titrant 8,95 g/t d'or et 169,7 g/t d'argent.

En novembre 1988, la Skukum Gold Inc. a annoncé qu'elle en était venue à une entente pour louer l'usine de traitement d'une capacité de 273 tonnes par jour sur les lieux de la mine d'or inexploitée du Mt Skukum. On ajoute actuellement à l'usine un circuit de flottation au sulfure. Un transfert de la concession d'eau existante a été approuvé et un essai massif de 9100 tonnes est prévu pour mars 1989.

Houillère WHISKEY LAKE

On a estimé à 10 000 tonnes la production de charbon bitumineux que la Nadahini Mining Corporation à Ross River a extrait du gisement WHISKEY LAKE pour alimenter le sécheur de concentré de l'usine de Faro. Plus de 15 240 m de forage à circulation inverse avaient été exécutés au 30 septembre 1988 afin de prouver des réserves pour la campagne suivante.

Houillère WHITEHORSE COAL

La Whitehorse Coal Mining Corporation a extrait environ 2721 tonnes de charbon de la propriété WHITEHORSE COAL (Mt Granger). Trente-six tonnes de charbon ont été vendues au Collège du Yukon pour ses fournaises.

Mine de rhodonite MARLIN (EVELYNN CREEK)

L'Anooraq Resources Ltd a continué à extraire de la rhodonite de la propriété MARLIN, près du ruisseau Marlin. En 1988, un chemin d'accès de 22 km a été achevé et les ventes totales de rhodonite brute à partir du début de la mise en marché jusqu'à la fin de l'année ont atteint 212 000 $. La rhodonite est un inosilicate de manganèse recherché comme pierre décorative.

En novembre, la Klondike Gold Mining Corp. a repris ses travaux d'extraction souterraine de gravier aurifère gelé à ses installations de Miller Creek. Le chantier emploie six personnes.

EXPLOITATION DES PLACERS

Encore une fois en 1988, l'industrie des placers (soit l'exploitation de gisements minéraux dans les terrains superficiels par lavage) a contribué pour une large part à l'économie du Yukon. L'or présenté en guise de paiement de redevance au 15 novembre s'élevait à 4606,6 kg (162 492 oncesbruts) pour une valeur de quelque 87 400 000 $ CAN. La dernière fois qu'un tel poids d'or a été dépassé, c'est en 1917 lorsque 13 dragues et plusieurs grands chantiers hydrauliques étaient en activité. La production record de cette année fait probablement suite à l'acquisition de matériel de terrassement plus gros, à de meilleures usines d'extraction et à la déclaration de l'or extrait au cours des années précédentes. Il y avait environ 210 chantiers comptant ensemble une main-d'oeuvre de 600 à 700 travailleurs. Comme d'habitude, l'essentiel de la production a été tiré des zones non glaciées : bassins-versants du Klondike, de l'Indian, de Sixtymile et du bas de la rivière Stewart.

L'activité de jalonnement a été comparable à celle de 1987 : 2355 claims et 318 concessions de 1,6 à 8 km (de un à cinq milles) ont été jalonnés. Au 1er novembre, les dispositions totales de placers portaient sur 17 122 claims et 318 concessions.

La Gold City Resources Ltd est un des principaux producteurs dans la région de la rivière Indian dont la production a considérablement augmenté en 1988. La Gold City exploite trois mines à ciel ouvert : Quartz, McKinnon et Ruby, lesquelles ont produit ensemble plus de 226 796 kg d'or alluvionnaire. La production est estimée à 709-1417 g par jour (25-50 onces passés au sluice) à partir de chacune des mines. Les graviers ont été passés dans trois gros sluices à l'aide de trois grosses pompes d'une capacité totale de 27 276 à 36 368 litres par minute (6000-8000 gallons). Les frais d'exploitation ont été estimés à 325 $ l'once (11,46 $/g). La préparation des mines à ciel ouvert, l'excavation de tranchées, le forage par rotation et le prélèvement d'échantillons se sont poursuivis jusqu'au 15 décembre.

La Rise Resources Ltd a rapporté que sa production de septembre en provenance de la propriété de la rivière Indian s'établissait en moyenne à 2126-2835 g (75 à 100 onces fins) d'or passé au sluice par quart de 22 heures, soit une augmentation considérable sur 1987. Un grand programme de décapage a été entrepris en octobre et novembre afin d'être prêts pour la campagne de 1989.

En juillet 1988, la Queenstake Resources Ltd a installé une nouvelle usine à sluice et trommels à Maisy Mae Creek, puis en aval, elle a commencé à mettre en valeur un nouveau secteur dont les réserves potentielles sont estimées à quatre ans. La production initiale de 1988 (au 30 juin) a atteint 15 649 g (552 onces fins) en provenance de Maisy Mae Creek et 8165 g (288 onces fins) à partir de Black Hills Creek.

La Lode Resources Corp. a pratiqué des tranchées dans le ruisseau Matson pour y échantillonner des graviers aurifères. Des réserves exploitables ont été indiquées sur la limite droite du ruisseau, tandis que de grandes réserves potentielles ont été identifiées sur les biefs amonts. Des échantillons de haldes provenant des essais de 1988 possédaient une teneur moyenne pesée en or de 1171,9 mg/m (0,03 onces/vg). On a délimité jusqu'à 30 288 m (40 000 vg) de graviers productifs non gelés.

La Grandex Resources Ltd a rapporté une production atteignant au 15 juin 25 514 g (900 onces) d'or brut en provenance de sa propriété située près du ruisseau Swede non loin de Mayo.

En 1988, la Granges Exploration Ltd a extrait du minerai de sa propriété LEE sur le ruisseau Sixtymile, et elle prévoyait y produire entre 56 699 et 85 049 g (2000-3000 onces) d'or au cours de la campagne.

La Berglynn Resources Ltd a volontairement renoncé à sa demande de concession d'eau afin d'exploiter le secteur Lousetown près de Dawson pour donner aux intervenants la chance de se faire entendre à une audience publique. Un programme de forage de 50 000 $ a toutefois été exécuté sur la propriété.

ACTIVITÉ D'EXPLORATION

En 1988, l'exploration minière est restée très intense au Yukon. L'intérêt pour l'or, l'argent et les éléments du groupe platine est demeuré très marqué, tandis que le cuivre, le zinc et le nickel ont suscité un renouveau d'intérêt en raison de leurs prix actuels qui sont relativement élevés. La majeure partie de l'exploration a porté sur des propriétés ayant atteint le stade de la pré-faisabilité ou de la faisabilité. Plus de 30 programmes de forage ont été signalés, dont 10 sur des propriétés possédant des réserves prouvées d'importance.

ZONE NASH CREEK

De récentes découvertes dans la zone du ruisseau Nash ont suscité beaucoup d'intérêt et ont marqué la campagne d'exploration 1988 au Yukon. Les travaux de forage exécutés sur le dépôt sulfuré massif et d'origine volcanique MARG appartenant à la NDU Resources Ltd ont permis de délimiter 2 282 300 tonnes de réserves probables ou indiquées par forage titrant 2,0 % Cu, 2,6 % Pb, 5,1 % Zn, 65,1 g/t Ag et 1,03 g/t Au. Sur la propriété BLENDE de la NDU, des zones de brèches commandées par une faille renferment de la sphalérite et de la galène. Le meilleur de trois trous a intersecté 86,3 m titrant 9,1 % Pb-Zn combinés et 106,3 g/t Ag. Sur la propriété NICK, la maison Archer, Cathro et Associés (1981) Ltée a étudié pour le compte de la NDU et de la Pak-Man Resources Ltd un dépôt très inhabituel de nickel-platine du type SEDEX et encaissé dans des schistes.

ZONE DE WHITEHORSE

Dans la région de Whitehorse, Omni Resources Inc. a découvert une colonne minéralisée à très forte teneur et titrant en moyenne 29,3 g/t Au et 197,8 g/t Ag sur 36,6 m de nouvelle galerie au niveau de 1350 m, sur la propriété auro-argentifère SKUKUM CREEK. L'or et l'argent se trouvent dans des filons de quartz mésothermaux et dans des brèches sulfuro-quartziques associées à des dykes de rhyolite et d'andésite le long des principales zones de faille dans de la monzonite quartzifère du Crétacé. Un certain nombre d'autres cibles aurifères épithermales et mésothermales font l'objet de travaux d'exploration dans les environs. Un forage en profondeur pratiqué sur la propriété GODDELL d'Omni a intersecté deux zones aurifères associées à un essaim de dykes d'andésite hydrothermalement altérés. Une intersection provenant de la zone la plus basse des deux a titré en moyenne 20,9 g/t Au sur 11,3 m. Deux nouveaux filons d'or-argent à forte teneur ont été découverts par Adastral Resources Ltd sur la propriété AUL près du lac Bennett, grâce à des échantillons prélevés par saignée titrant jusqu'à 11 663 g/t Ag et 0,89 g/t Au en travers de 1,6 m et à des échantillons sous forme de fines paillettes titrant jusqu'à 31,9 g/t Au et 21 977 g/t Ag. Le creusement de tranchées exécuté par la New Era Developments Ltd sur la propriété RED RIDGE a aussi donné d'excellents résultats. Six zones minéralisées distinctes ont fait l'objet de prélèvements systématiques par saignées. Des échantillons prélevés par saignées en travers de différents filons dans la zone SADDLE ont donné des valeurs atteignant 6,1 g/t Au et 432,3 g/t Ag sur 0,5 m. D'étroites intersections comportant de bonnes valeurs auro-argentifères ont été rencontrées dans plusieurs trous de sondage destinés à essayer les zones Saddle et Miller.

Dans la Western Section, une veine de galène-tétraédrite-quartz-carbonate à forte teneur a titré jusqu'à 2245,7 g/t Ag sur des épaisseurs de 10 à 40 cm. La TOTAL Energold Corp. (anciennement Total Erickson Resources Ltd)a découvert un prolongement sud de 150 m au filon historique CHARLESTON et elle a identifié une série de colonnes minéralisées dans le sens de sa longueur qui renferment jusqu'à 67,9 g/t Au et 1053,2 g/t Ag. Sur la propriété ROSSBANK du lac Marsh, B. Cofer a excavé des veinules de quartz auro-argentifères associées à une altération de quartz-carbonate-mariposite le long d'un grand linéament. La Dunvegan Exploration Ltd a mis à nu un filon de quartz aurifère de 3 m d'épaisseur et, à partir d'une série de tranchées pratiquées au bouteur ou excavées par sautage sur la propriété JUBE dont le cadre tectonique est analogue, elle a extrait des fragments de minerai tacheté de cuivre oxydé renfermant de l'or visible. Ces venues ainsi que d'autres semblables situées le long de la même direction générale ressemblent à celles que l'on trouve dans le district d'Atlin du nord de la Colombie-Britannique de même que dans le district de Mother Lode en Californie.

CHAÎNON RUBY

Des filons de quartz-carbonate aurifère dans des schistes ont été trouvés récemment près du lac Killermun. En 1988, la société Archer, Cathro a exploré la propriété SHUT pour le compte de la Pezgold Resources Ltd en vertu d'une entente d'option intervenue avec la Silverquest Resources Ltd et le Dalbianco Syndicate. Dans la zone EST, des échantillons prélevés par saignée dans des tranchées creusées à la main ont titré jusqu'à 30 g/t Au sur 0,37 m, tandis que dans la zone OUEST, on a trouvé des échantillons sous forme de fines paillettes titrant jusqu'à 126,9 g/t Au le long d'une anomalie géochimique de 1,5 km de longueur.

CHAÎNON DAWSON

Les filons auro-argentifères méso à épithermaux ainsi que les zones de brèches comportant de gros halos d'altération dans les secteurs des Mts Freegold et Nansen sont fortement oxydés et rendent attrayantes les cibles lixiviables en tas. Dans le secteur du Mt Freegold, presque 8 millions de tonnes de minerai oxydé à faible teneur et titrant à peu près 1 g/t Au sont réparties entre les gîtes ANTONIUK et NUCLEUS exploités par Archer, Cathro pour la Big Creek Joint Venture et la Chevron Resources Ltd. Des forages par rotation pratiqués sur cette propriété en 1988 ont permis de délimiter des zones de minerai à plus forte teneur convenant à un essai de lixiviation en tas. D'autres programmes de forage exécutés dans la zone du Mt Freegold, notamment sur RAG et GOLDY de la Rea Gold Corp., sur EMMONS HILL d'Explorations Noranda Limitée et sur CARIBOU CREEK de Doron Explorations Inc. ont tous donné de bons résultats. Sur la propriété GOLDY, on trouve de l'or et de l'antimoine dans des filons de quartz associés à du porphyre amarante altéré par l'argile. Un certain nombre d'intersections aurifères ont été signalées, dont une de 6,0 m titrant 4,6 g/t Au. Sur la propriété CARIBOU CREEK, de l'or est visible dans une zone de brèches silicifiées. Sur 12 trous de forage, le meilleur a intersecté 2,9 m de minerai titrant 95,8 g/t Au, tandis que des essais effectués sur cinq des trous ont donné en moyenne 40,8 g/t Au sur 2,9 m. Dans la zone du Mt Nansen, la BYG Natural Resources Inc. a intersecté d'épaisses sections de minerai massivement sulfuré sous des oxydes dans la zone BROWN-McDADE. Les réserves totales sur la propriété MT NANSEN, y compris les zones WEBBER et HUESTIS sont maintenant estimées à 577 414 tonnes titrant 11,78 g/t Au et 197,0 g/t Ag. Cela comprend 187 212 tonnes de minerai bien oxydé titrant 9,42 g/t Au et 125,0 g/t Ag dans la zone BROWN-McDADE qui peuvent être extraites à ciel ouvert selon un rapport de décapage de 2,5 : 1. Les zones sont toutes trois ouvertes dans le sens de la direction et en profondeur. Une étude de faisabilité est presque complète, si bien que l'extraction à ciel ouvert des réserves d'oxyde de BROWN-McDADE pourrait commencer dès septembre 89. Noranda, Aurchem Exploration Ltd et Kerr Addison Mines Ltd ont exploré d'autres découvertes prometteuses dans la même région.

CHAÎNONS KLUANE

Les éléments du groupe nickel, cuivre et platine sont encaissés par des sillons-couches mafiques-ultramafiques différenciés qui s'introduisent dans des roches sédimentaires et volcaniques du Permo-Pennsylvanien dans le sud-ouest du Yukon. La société Archer, Cathro a exploité le projet WELLGREEN de la compagnie All-North Resources Ltd, où un programme extensif de forage de surface ou souterrain a porté les réserves probables à 42 326 323 tonnes titrant 0,35 % Cu, 0,36 % Ni, 0,51 g/t Pt et 0,34 g/t Pd ainsi que des quantités appréciables d'autres éléments du groupe duplatine, d'or, d'argent et de cobalt. On a aussi identifié 7 706 000 tonnes supplémentaires de réserves minérales probables possédant des teneurs comparables. Des travaux de forage et de creusement de tranchées sur les propriétés contiguës ARCH et LINDA ont atteint des minéralisations disséminées de nature comparable à celle de WELLGREEN, un des trous de forage de LINDA titrant même 3,51 % Ni, 1,66 % Cu, 2,74 g/t Pt, 7,13 g/t Pd et 3,04 g/t d'autres éléments du groupe du platine sur 1,2 m. Plusieurs autres sociétés, dont Nathan Minerals Ltd, Lodestar Explorations Ltd, Harjay Exploration Ltd et Polestar Exploration Inc. ont exploré des cibles analogues.

SILLON DE TINTINA

À la suite d'une petite ruée au jalonnement qui s'est produite vers la fin de 1987, plusieurs propriétés situées le long du sillon de Tintina ont été explorées cet été par un bon nombre de participants, y compris Prime Explorations Ltd, Welcome North Mines Ltd et la Noranda. Des gisementsaurifères épithermaux de type Grew Creek sont associés à de la rhyolite d'origine tertiaire et forment la cible principale. L'affleurement longitudinal au fond du sillon de Tintina est presque inexistant, si bien que les prospecteurs ont dû recourir aux levés géophysiques aériens et à l'analyse d'images Landsat pour identifier les principales failles et zones de sous-affleurements de rhyolite. Sur la propriété GREW CREEK même, la Golden Nevada Resources Ltd et la Noranda ont essayé par forage la zone principale sur une longueur orientée de 550 m et une profondeur de 175 m. De l'or et du mispickel ont été trouvés sur plusieurs propriétés de la Welcome North dans la région de la rivière Hoole. L'or et l'arsenic semblent être associés à une altération de serpentinite par du quartz-carbonate logé dans la lèvre supérieure des principales failles chevauchantes.

DISTRICT DE KETZA-SEAGULL

Des mantos (longues bandes stratoïdes subhorizontales) et des filons auro- argentifères sont liés à des intrusions crétacées dans les redressements Ketza et Seagull. La mine d'or KETZA RIVER qui appartient à Ressources Canamax, Inc. est entrée en production au début de l'année. Sur la propriété GROUNDHOG, la Yukon Minerals Corp. a commencé à creuser une galerie d'accès pour explorer sous terre les filons n^{os} 2 et 3. Dans ces deux zones, les estimations donnent des réserves de 273 000 tonnes titrant 7,5 % Pb-Zn combinés, 137,1 g/t Ag, 1,37 g/t Au et 500 g/t Cd. Sur la propriété RAM de la Fairfield Minerals Ltd, la Cordilleran Engineering Ltd a essayé cinq secteurs par le forage de 31 trous. Sur la propriété TAY-LP de la Cominco, Ltée, Comox Resources Ltd a foré des trous dans plusieurs grandes anomalies d'arsenic dans le sens de la direction d'un réseau de filons connus de quartz-pyrrhotite aurifère. Le meilleur trou a intersecté trois zones aurifères dans un filon fortement redressé et la meilleure de ces zones a titré 6,2 g/t Au sur 5,0 m.

DISTRICT DE RANCHERIA

Les mantos et les filons argentifères sont répandus dans la zone de Rancheria. Au nombre des principales propriétés dont l'exploration est avancée, on peut mentionner le gisement de zinc-argent LOGAN qui appartient à la Fairfield/TOTAL Energold Corp. ainsi que le projet HART SILVER de la Silver Hart Mines Ltd. Les réserves situées sur la propriété LOGAN sont estimées à 6,8 millions de tonnes titrant 7,24 % Zn et 25,7 g/t Ag. Sur la ZONE PRINCIPALE LOGAN fortement redressée, la société Cordilleran a exécuté des forages profonds qui ont intersecté une minéralisation importante dans 4 ou 5 trous de forage, dont 23 m à 10,08 % Zn. La propriété HART RIVER en est au stade de l'après-faisabilité et aucun travail d'exploration n'y a été fait cet été, mais une entente de 10 millions de dollars a été signée avec Morgan-Gundy pour mettre la propriété en production. La Cordilleran a signalé la découverte d'une zone oxydée de 30 x 400 m sur la propriété TIM de la Chevron Minerals Ltd/Fairfield. Un échantillon prélevé par saignée et choisi a titré en moyenne 352,4 g/t Ag et 9,12 % Pb sur 4 m, tandis que certains échantillons pris au hasard ont atteint une teneur de 1248,3 g/t Ag et 49,4 % Pb. Les sociétés Pak-Man Resources Ltd et 2001 Resource Industries Ltd ont exécuté des forages dans les propriétés voisines LIZ et JEF, ce qui leur a permis de constater que les deux structures étaient continues en profondeur. Les propriétés NITE et GRAVEL, toutes deux exploitées par Archer, Cathro pour le compte de Big Creek Resources Ltd, n'en sont encore qu'aux premiers stades d'exploration, mais les deux propriétés offrent déjà des preuves que des filons minéralisés de façon analogue y sont présents. Du minerai en filons, tacheté de manganèse et provenant de la propriété GRAVEL renfermait jusqu'à 3770 g/t Ag et 1 % Pb.

DISTRICT DE KENO HILL

Dans cette zone, des filons à forte teneur auro-argentifère sont associés à des stocks du milieu du Crétacé. À Elsa, la United Keno Hill Mines Ltd a exécuté 277 sondages par rotation afin d'explorer dix zones distinctes susceptibles de renfermer de nouvelles colonnes minéralisées en argent-plomb à forte teneur. Elle a aussi percé 298 m de galeries d'exploration à partir de la galerie d'accès de BELLEKENO. À l'ouest du district de KENO HILL, Arctex Engineering Services Ltd a exploré la propriété HAWTHORNE pour le compte de R. Riepe. Des prélèvements de filons de quartz adjacents aux skarns de tungstène-or de SCHEELITE DOME ont donné des valeurs atteignant 63,4 g/t Au et 674,7 g/t Ag. Le long d'un filon de 118 m de longueur, 21 échantillons prélevés par saignée ont titré en moyenne 1,06 g/t Au sur une transversale de 1,28 m. On trouve des filons semblables sur la propriété DUBLIN GULCH appartenant à Queenstake Resources Ltd, et Can Pro Development Ltd y a pratiqué des forages sur cinq des filons les plus prometteurs, avant d'en découvrir un nouveau titrant 41,1 g/t Au sur 1 m.

RÉGION DU COL MACMILLAN

L'intérêt pour la zone du col MacMillan a repris en 1988 avec l'option prise par la Cominco sur la propriété TOM, soit un gisement de 9 283 700 tonnes de minerai de plomb-zinc-argent encaissé dans des schistes et titrant 6,19 % Pb, 7,49 % Zn et 69,4 g/t Ag. Trois des quatre trous profonds forés dans le prolongement aval-pendage de la ZONE OUEST ont pénétré une minéralisation de plomb-zinc-argent-barytine.

YUKON EXPLORATION

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Canada manages mineral resources in Yukon and Northwest Territories through the Northern Affairs Program of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. This volume is prepared by the Exploration and Geological services Division of the Mineral Resources Directorate, Yukon.

Yukon Exploration 1988 discusses the geology of Yukon mineral deposits and mineral districts under active investigation. Included in this volume are summaries of exploration work done by mineral exploration companies during 1988, as well as some previously undocumented work.

The summaries are based on reports submitted to the department for assessment credit. Each summary has been edited and approved for publication by the company that filed the work. Summaries emphasize the nature and results of work done on the property and may include descriptions of the geology.

An index to mining assessment reports is published by the department. Assessment reports are released on microfiche for public inspection six months after the claims, on which the work was done, have lapsed.

The format of Yukon Exploration 1988 was changed somewhat this year in an attempt to remove ambiguities and make it easier to use. These changes are described on page 2.

EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION

SERVICES

The Geology Division sells topographic, geological, aeronautical and land use maps, as well as its own, and Geological Survey of Canada publications covering Yukon and adjacent parts of British Columbia and Northwest Territories. A geological library of texts and journals is available for viewing at 200 Range Road, Whitehorse. Air photos covering Yukon from latitude 60° to 65°N are also available for inspection. A complete set of air photo microfiche as well as the most recent National Air Photo Library catalogue (Yukon) is available for viewing at Energy, Mines and Resources, Surveys and Mapping, Room 208, 204 Range Road.

The H.S. Bostock Core Library contains drill core from Yukon mining properties. A listing of all core housed in the library is included in this report. Core from properties which are maintained in good standing is confidential and may only be viewed with the written consent of the owner. The core library contains a lab equipped with a core splitter, rock staining facilities, a fume hood and another lab equipped with petrographic microscopes. Industry personnel may use the Core Library facilities by arrangement with the map sales supervisor.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This annual publication, stemming from Geology, Drafting and Communication sections of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, owes its existence to the cooperation and support of the mining and exploration industry. The assistance and contribution of these companies and individuals is gratefully acknowledged.

With the number of alterations made to this year's volume, the patience and help of a great number of people is deeply appreciated. Drafting services dedicated a great deal of time to altering maps and figures for this publication and their efforts are sincerely thanked. Communication services coordinated general publication details.

The 1988 book was prepared by T. Bremner, D. Emond, B. LeBarge and S. Poole, with valuable contributions from G. Abbott, C. Hart and P. Watson.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

All known mineral occurrences in Yukon and areas proven to have been staked for their mineral potential are represented by symbols on the following series of topographic maps, which are reduced from 1:250 000 scale. The map symbols are located as close as possible to the showing or showings on each property, or in the case of a work target to the centre of the strongest geochemical anomaly or area of mineralized float. The shape of each symbol indicates in a general way the deposit type, while the coloration of the symbol is an indication of the most important elements present. The symbols are explained in the legend on the following page.

Each mineral occurrence or work target on a given map sheet is assigned a unique identification number. This number corresponds to further information on the occurrence lists which follows each map. The information listed includes occurrence or property name, deposit type, commodities present, NTS location, deposit status and signifcant references.

In this volume all work targets bearing no further references beyond staking of the claims have been removed. The numbers that correspond to these work targets have been eliminated from the lists and may be re-used for new occurrences. Deleted work targets will only be reinstated if they can be properly documented. The occurrence name is the most commonly used name for the showing or the name of the first claims staked to cover it. A work target with no documented showings may be included with an immediately adjoining property until there is evidence to suggest a new showing is present. If there are no adjoining claims or the new claims are the first ones in the area and there is no assessment report, a work target will not appear on the map. Instead the claims staked will appear in the lists of claims under the heading WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED.

A certain amount of ambiguity is involved in deciding whether new claims should stand alone or be assigned to an existing property. We invite those individuals who may be able to correct some of these assumptions to forward their information to the Geology Section of Exploration and Geological Services, Yukon.

The deposit status is a number which reflects the stage of development the property has reached based on information published. Status numbers should be interpreted as follows:

1. In production
2. Calculated reserves, never produced
3. Past producer with calculated reserves
4. Past producer without calculated reserves
5. Length, thickness and grade defined, but no published reserves
6. Grade and one dimension (length or thickness) established (drill intersection or chip sample across trench or outcrop)
7. Mineralization present in outcrop; grab sample assays may be available

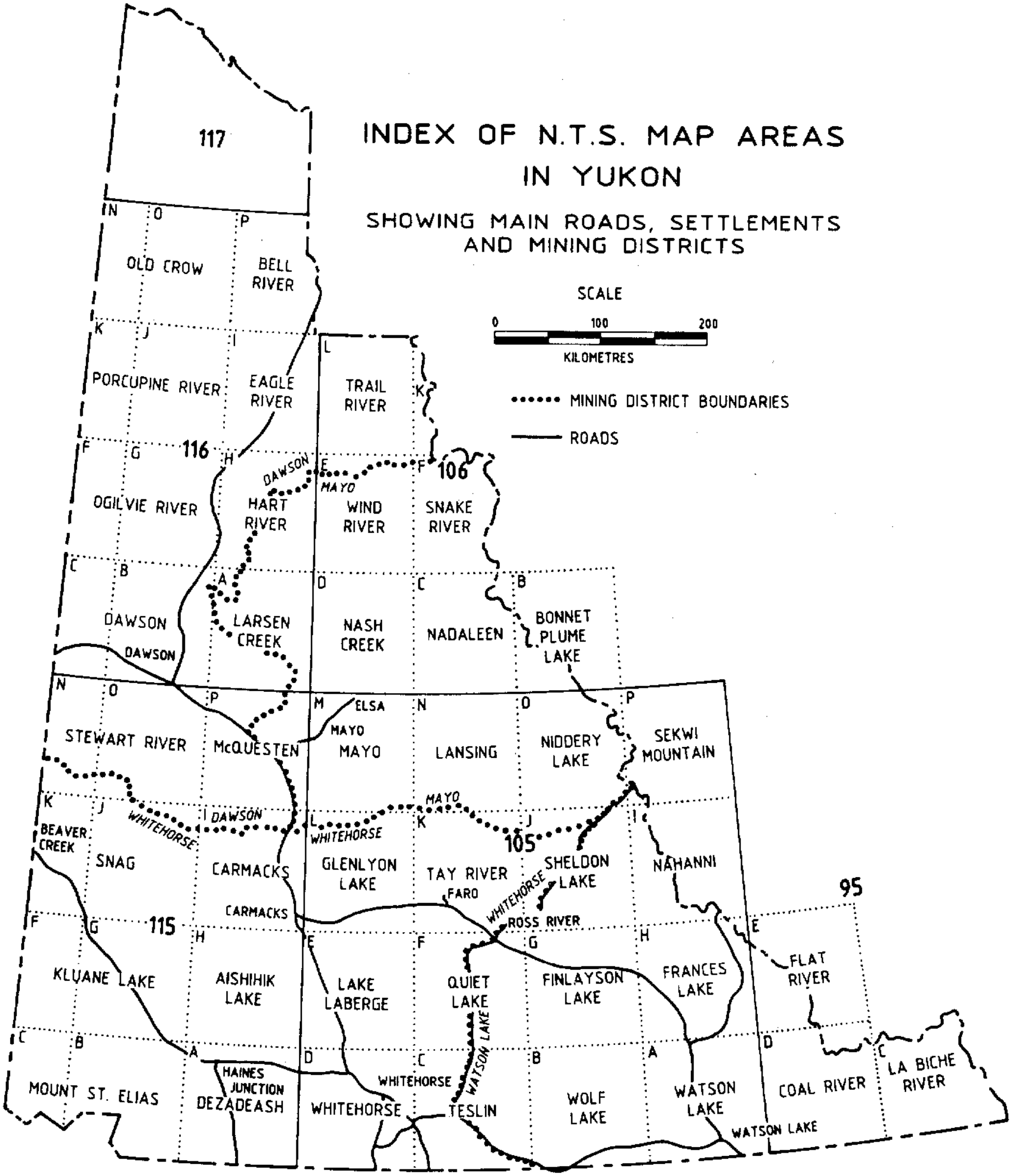
9. Work Target: information not available or mineralization not yet found in outcrop-may cover geochemical or geophysical anomalies or areas of mineralized float

The references appearing in the mineral occurrence lists represent the most recent and useful published information. This year we have added the Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd Northern Cordillera Mineral Inventory as a reference for some of the original occurrences on this list, when no other reference was available. This is an accurate and comprehensive inventory of Yukon mineral showings is also maintained by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd and is available from them on a fee and subscription basis. Although this inventory is a private file, we felt it best to indicate the source of information rather than delete the occurrence. Throughout the text this inventory will be referred to as N.C.M.I.

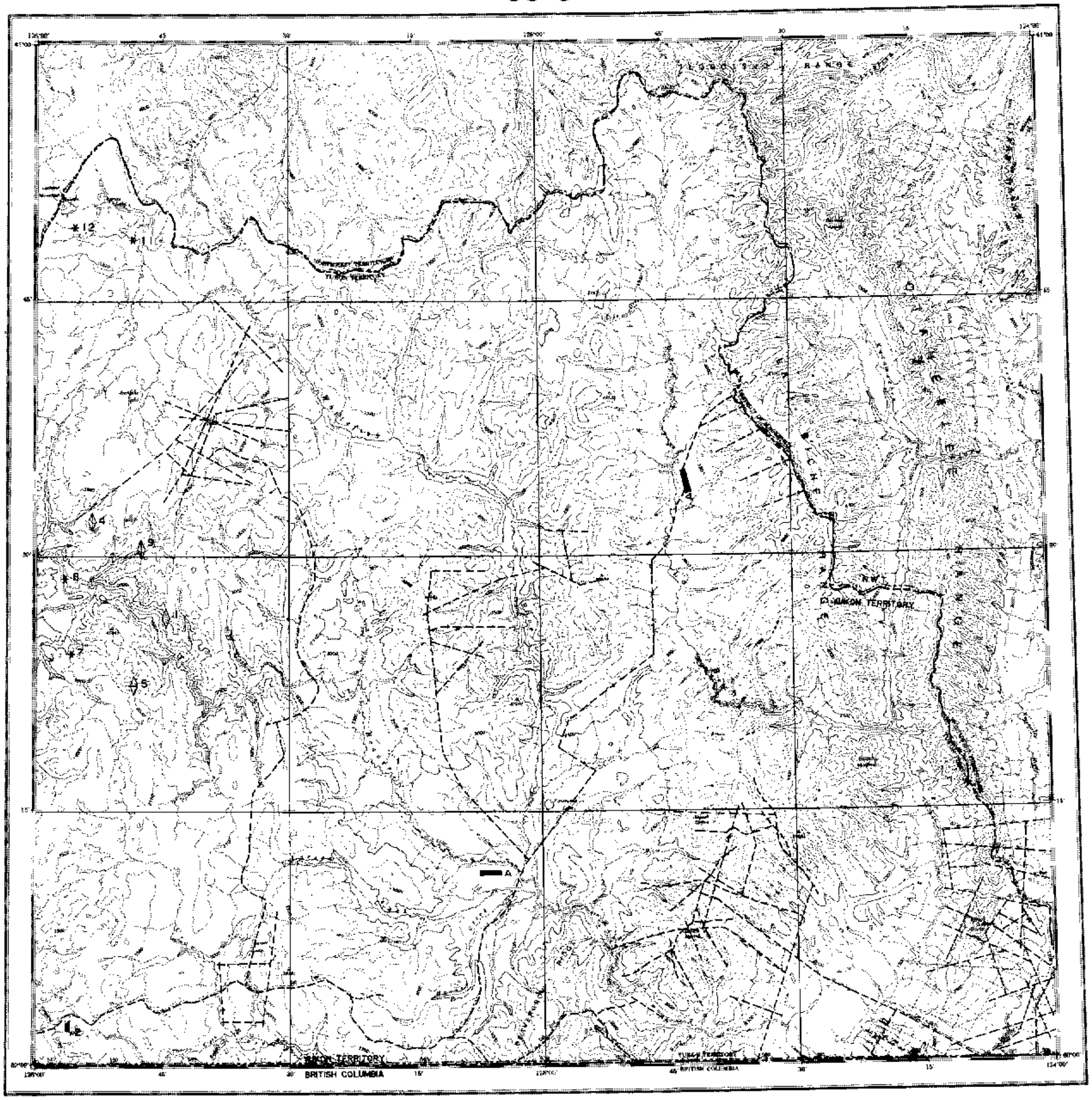
Further information on the properties listed may be available from the National Mineral Inventory (NMI), a looseleaf file maintained by Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. A copy of this file is available for viewing at the Map Sales counter at 200 Range Road, Whitehorse.

LEGEND FOR MINERAL OCCURRENCE MAPS

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


INDEX OF N.T.S. MAP AREAS
IN YUKON
SHOWING MAIN ROADS, SETTLEMENTS
AND MINING DISTRICTS
SCALE
0
100
200
KILOMETRES
MINING DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
ROADS
117
116
106
105
115
95
OLD CROW
BELL RIVER
PORCUPINE RIVER
EAGLE RIVER
TRAIL RIVER
OGILVIE RIVER
HART RIVER
WIND RIVER
SNAKE RIVER
DAWSON
LARSEN CREEK
NASH CREEK
NADALEEN
BONNET PLUME LAKE
STEWART RIVER
McQUESTEN
MAYO
LANSING
NIDDERY LAKE
SEKWI MOUNTAIN
BEAVER CREEK
SNAG
CARMACKS
GLENLYON LAKE
TAY RIVER
SHELDON LAKE
NAHANNI
KLUANE LAKE
AISHIHIK LAKE
LAKE LABERGE
QUIET LAKE
FINLAYSON LAKE
FRANCES LAKE
FLAT RIVER
MOUNT ST. ELIAS
DEZADEASH
WHITEHORSE
TESLIN
WOLF LAKE
WATSON LAKE
COAL RIVER
LA BICHE RIVER
ELSA
FARO
ROSS RIVER
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
WATSON LAKE
DAWSON
MAYO
WHITEHORSE

95 C



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	N.C.M.I.
2	TROPICAL	Occurrence Ba Pb Zn	95 C 4	7	N.C.M.I.
4	TING	Vein Pb Ag Zn	95 C 12	6	INAC (1981, p. 131); MORIN (1989)
5	VISTA	Vein REE	95 C 5	7	This Report
7	THOR	Work Target	95 C 5	9	INAC (1982, p. 83)
8	TRANZ	Work Target	95 C 5	9	INAC (1983, p. 81)
9	BEAV	Vein Pb Zn	95 C 12	9	INAC (1986, p. 28-29)
11	MARS	Work Target	95 C 13	9	INAC (1985, p. 120; 1983, p. 81)
12	RUSH	Work Target	95 C 13	9	INAC (1983, p. 81)

VISTA
Consolidated Silver Standard Mines Ltd

Rare earth elements, veins
95 C 5 (5)
60°23'N, 125°47'W
1986, 1987

References: INAC (1987 p. 61)

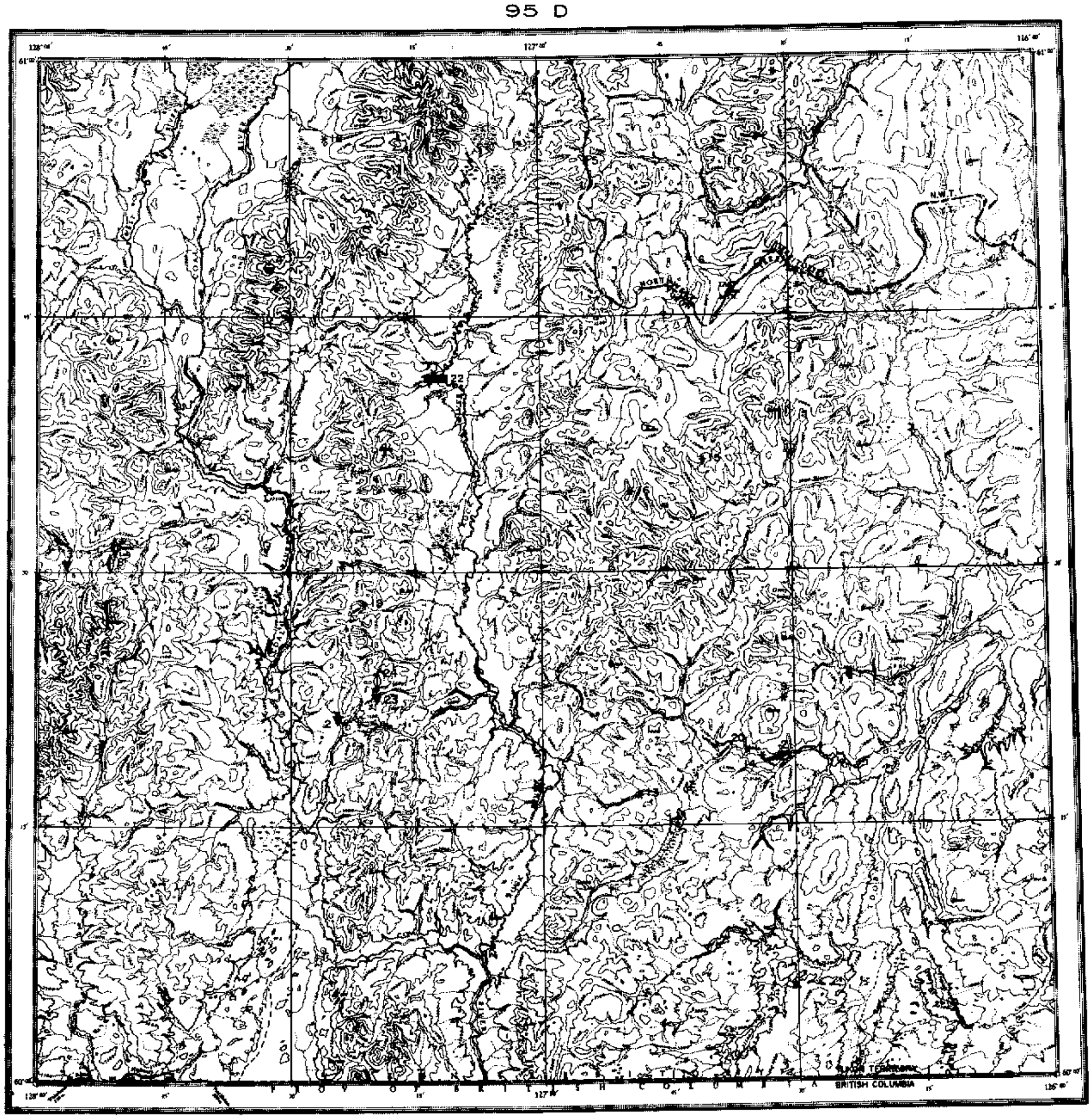
Claims: KID 1-8; MGM 1-44; BEAV 1-21

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment reports 092138 and 092152 by C.A.R. Lammle and R.A. Quartermain

Work and Results:
In 1986, in addition to work described in INAC (1987 p. 61), four trenches totalling 40 m length were excavated in areas with high radioactivity or Rare Earth Element-bearing float. Radioactive readings in trenches varied from 500 to 15 000 counts/second.

In 1987, soil sampling (1053 samples) and scintillometer surveys were done on two grids. Soils were analysed for lanthanum, cerium and yttrium (X-Ray Fluorescence). In both areas, radioactive zones (up to 410 counts/second) correlate with lanthanum, cerium and yttrium anomalies (up to 346 ppm La, 590 ppm Ce and 81 ppm Y). On the south grid, a northeast-trending anomaly may indicate a mineralized fault.

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	This Report
3	McMILLAN	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Ag	95 D 12	2	Morin (INAC 1981, p. 105-109); INAC (1982, p. 85); Vaillancourt (INAC 1983, p. 73-77); Morin (1989); This Report
4	CHU	Skarn Pb Zn	95 D 13	7	N.C.M.I.
5	GABE	Work Target	95 D 15	9	Gabrielse & Blusson (1969, p. 16), INAC (1981,p. 133)
6	LAST	Work Target	95 D 15	9	GSC Open File 68-38, p. 16
7	STONEMARTEN	Work Target	95 D 15	9	GSC Open File 68-38, p. 16
8	HYLAND GOLD (PORKER)	Vein Replacement Au	95 D 12 95 D 5	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
9	WOLF	Work Target	95 D 7	9	INAC (1982, p. 86)
10	SPORK	Work Target	95 D 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 133)
11	CUZ	Vein Au	95 D 5	7	INAC (1987, p. 95-97); Morin (1989)
13	LOOTZ	Work Target	95 D 7	9	INAC (1983, p. 83-84)
14	JT	Work Target	95 D 7	9	INAC (1983, p. 83-85)
15	OUDDER	Work Target	95 D 10	9	INAC (1983, p. 83,85)
16	DK	Work Target	95 D 10	9	INAC (1983, p. 83, 85-86)
17	STAR	Work Target	95 D 11	9	INAC (1982, p. 86)
18	HERPES	Work Target	95 D 14	9	INAC (1983, p. 83, 85-86)
19	QUO	Work Target	95 D 6	9	INAC (1983, p. 83, 86)
20	LOBO	Work Target	95 D 7	9	INAC (1983, p. 83, 86)
21	SPRUCE	Stratiform Zn Ba	95 D 7	7	INAC (1985, p. 124)
22	ROCK RIVER	Coal	95 D 11	2	INAC (1982, p. 83, 86); Long (1986); Wright and Miller (1986)
23	MEL-EAST	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	95 D 6	9	INAC (1986, p. 32)
24	JERI	Vein/Replacement Zn	95 D 6	6	INAC (1987, p. 97-98)

MEL-HOSER
Sulpetro Minerals Ltd

Lead, zinc, barite stratabound discordant
95 D 6 (2)
60°21'N, 127°24'W
1984

References: INAC (1988 p. 63-64)

Claims: MEL 11-16; JEAN 1-21; WET 1-16; SOV 1-6; JOE 1-2Fr.; KELI 1-8; JONI 1-8; HOSE 1-8; JERI 1-8; RALFO 1-7; CHUNGO 1-8; OTT 1-8; EDY 1-7; TOMI 1-8; MUMBO 1-8; BOZ 1-4; SIN 1-8; YANG 1-6; DAVE 1-8; ANDY 1-8

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092665 by D.C. Miller

Work and Results:

In 1984, a 51 km access road was contructed to the property from the Alaska Highway. A 640 x 80 m airstrip was also constructed on a N37°E bearing.

MCMILLAN
Liard River Mining Co.

Silver, lead, zinc stratabound discordant
95 D 12 (3)
60°30'N, 127°57'W
1969

References: Morin (INAC 1981 p. 105-109); INAC (1982 p. 85); Vaillancourt (INAC 1983 p. 73-77)

Claims: SOUTH NAHANNI; DOROTHY

Source: Summary by D. Emond of Feasibility Study 092568 by J.J. Crowhurst (Bacon & Crowhurst Ltd)

Work and Results in 1969:

In 1969, an appraisal of ore reserve estimates, possible mining and milling methods, and preproduction and operating costs was done. Ore reserves were estimated at 1 112 000 tonnes grading 9.00% Zn, 4.27 % Pb and 56.2 g/t Ag. The study suggests removal of 450 000 tonnes overburden and 230 000 tonnes waste rock and construction of mill facilities to process 900 tonnes ore per day. Mining of the orebody would take 3.5 years and estimated capital cost is 5.7 million dollars.

HYLAND GOLD (PORKER)	**Gold vein/ replacement**
Adrian Resources Ltd, Silverquest Resources Ltd, NDU Resources Ltd	**95 D 5, 12 (8)** **60 31'N, 127 52'W** **1988**

References: INAC (1987, p. 94-95; 1988, p. 64)

Claims: PIGLET 1-32; QUIVER 1-2, 11-12, 21-25, 30, 32, 34; SOW 1-5; BOAR 1-28; HAM 1-11F

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092664 by J.T. Dennett and W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd), prospectus report 062298 by J.P. Franzen (Franzen Mineral Engineering Ltd) and 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

History:
In spring, 1988, Novamin Resources Inc. withdrew from the Hyland Joint Venture and was replaced by Adrian Resources Ltd.

Description:
Weakly metamorphosed, steeply west-dipping limestone, phyllite, metaquartzite and orthoquartzite of the Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian Grit Unit underlie the property (Fig. 1 and 2). Gold occurs in quartz-calcite veins, quartz-limonite breccia and graphitic shear zones cutting weakly metamorphosed limestone, phyllite and quartzite within a major north-trending fault system. The main zone of interest is 2499 m long and 396 m wide. The common vein minerals include arsenopyrite, pyrite, scorodite, calcite and siderite. Jamesonite and chalcopyrite are also present.

Current Work and Results:
Work included grid soil geochemistry (1:5000 scale, 819 samples), electromagnetic and I.P. surveys (1:5000 scale), bulldozer trenching (16 trenches, >4 km), road construction (7.3 km new road, 2.7 km upgraded road), and 375.8 m of diamond drilling in four holes.

Soil geochemistry indicates gold targets in the central and eastern property, while lead-zinc-silver is more abundant in the west. Magnetic, EM and IP surveys indicate poor response.

The trenching expanded the previously known mineralized area and exposed zones of oxide mineralization assaying up to 6.6 g/t Au across 20 m. The gold occurs in or adjacent to three major north-trending fault zones up to 20 m wide which have been traced over a strike length of 1000 m in the south central part of the property, and are likely part of a broad anastomosing fault system (Fig 1). These zones consist of recessive-weathering, strongly limonitic or weakly graphitic clay or sand gouge. Wall rocks are clay altered and silicified quartzite and phyllite with weak fracture mineralization containing between 0.1 and 1.0 g/t Au.

A 450 X 150 m limonitic breccia zone (quartzite fragments in limonite matrix) is exposed in five trenches in the south-central part of the property. Previous assays from this area range up to 2.54 g/t Au over 5 m.

Widespread, narrow scorodite-pyrite-arsenopyrite-limonite (jamesonite-malachite) +/- quartz veins were chip sampled, and yielded 6.99 g/t Au over 1 m.

Siderite-pyrite (arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite) lenses partly localized by faults are likely replacement deposits and typically contain between 0.1 and 1 g/t Au.

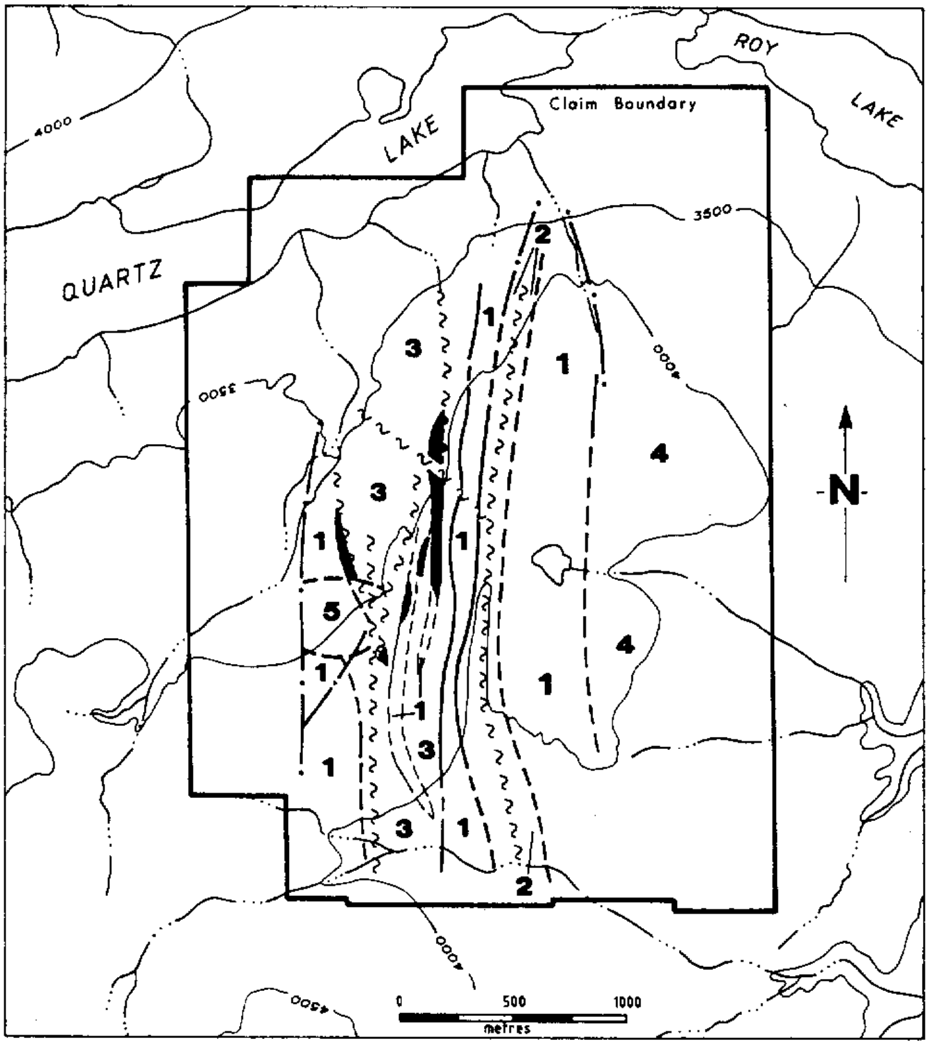
Core recovery was less than 20% and the drill results were inconclusive, but drilling showed that oxidation extends to a depth of approximately 45.7 m. Based on the trench results only, the deposit is estimated to contain geological reserves of 6 750 000 tonnes of oxide material averaging 2.0 g/t Au and appears to be suitable for open-pit mining.

8. HYLAND GOLD (PORKER)

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
95 D 5, 12
60°30'N, 127°49'W

Claims: BOAR 1-28
HAM 1-11 Frs.

FIGURE 1



LEGEND

1	Limestone
■	Massive sulphide & siderite
2	Phyllite
3	Fine to medium grained quartzite
4	Grit & course grained quartzite
5	Breccia

∿ ∿ ∿ ∿ Fault

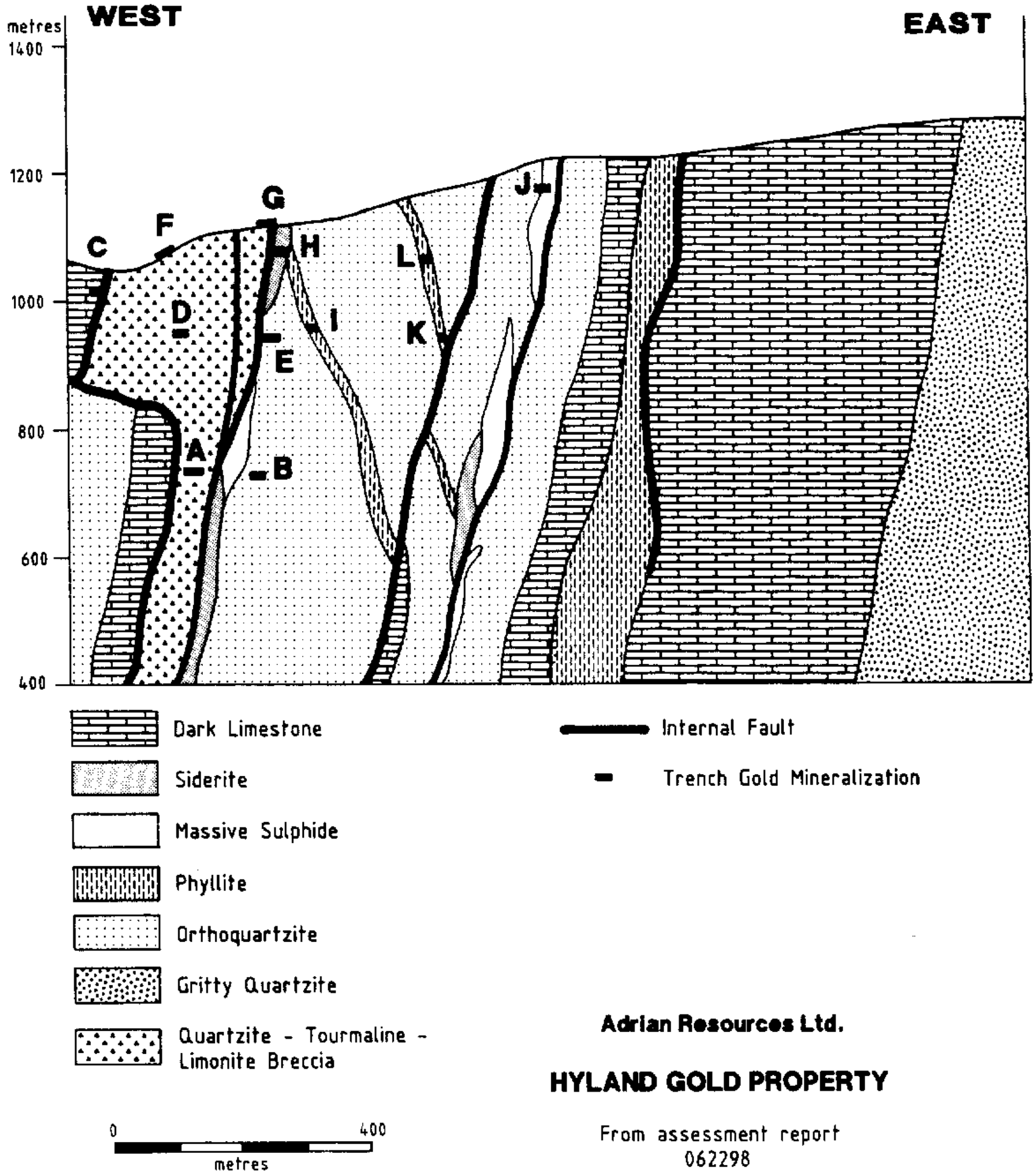
—— · —— Topographic lineament

—— — — Contact

HYLAND GOLD PROPERTY

GENERALIZED GEOLOGY FROM
ASSESSMENT REPORT
092005 by
J.T. DENNETT (1981)

FIGURE 2

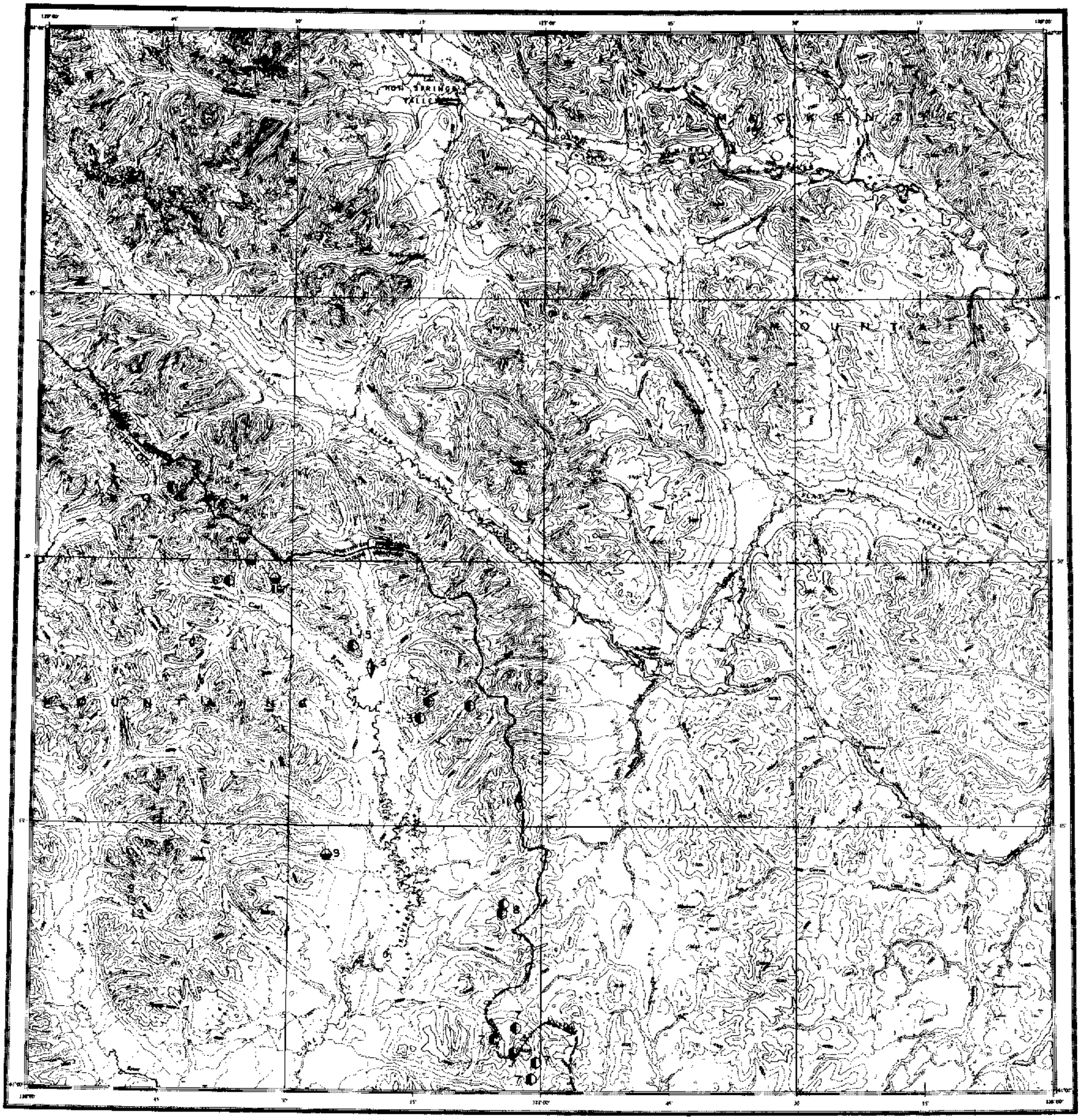


Adrian Resources Ltd.

HYLAND GOLD PROPERTY

From assessment report
062298
by J.P. Franzen

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).

Kilometres

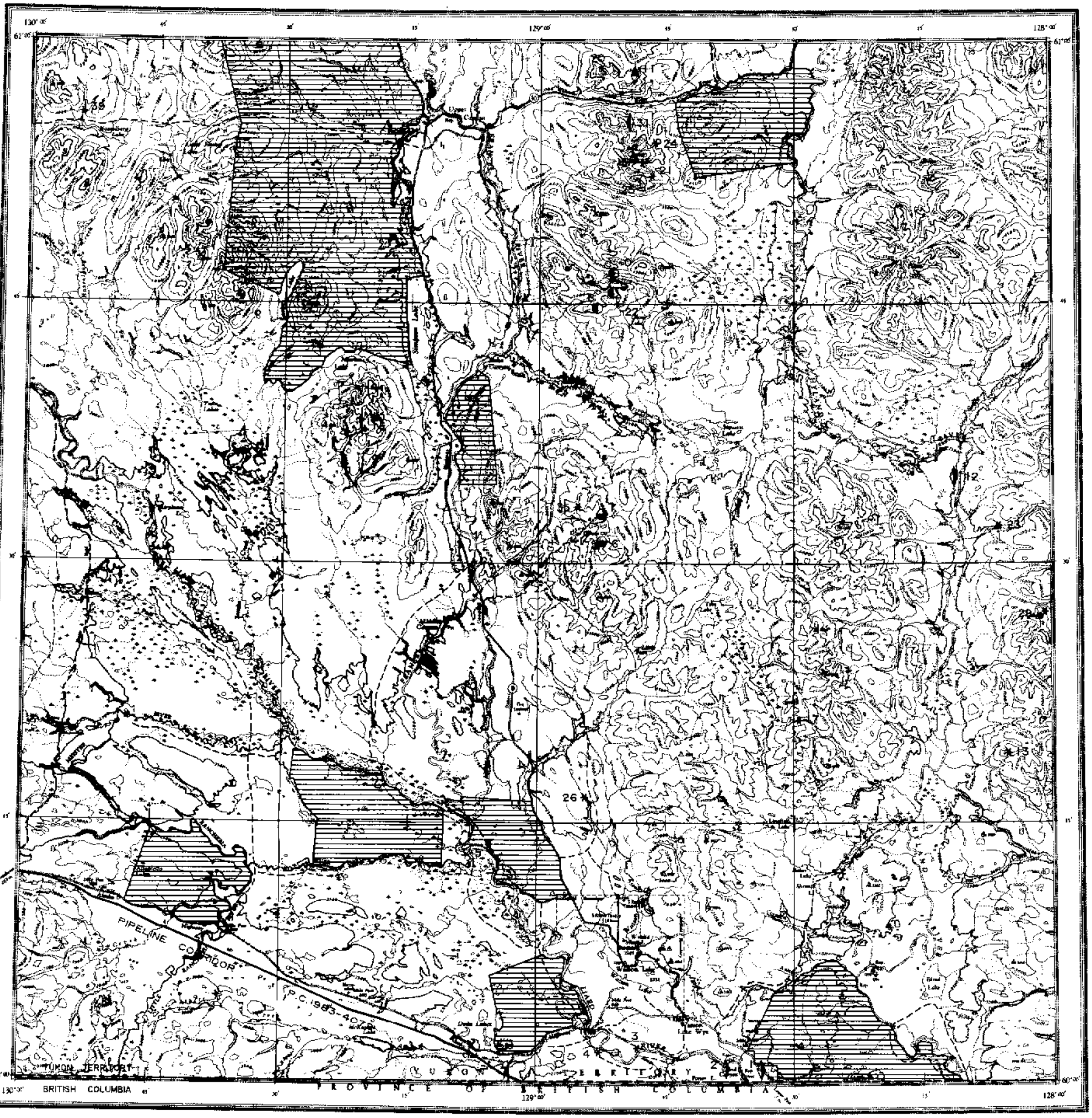
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

FLAT RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 95 E)

General References: 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); Morin (1989)
2	KOMISH	Skarn W	95 E 6	7	N.C.M.I.
3	MARION	Vein Ag Pb Zn	95 E 6	7	Mulligan (1964, p. 81); Gabrielse et al (1965, p. 28); Morin (1989)
4	HEATHER	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag)	95 E 12	7	N.C.M.I.; Morin (1989)
5	CAESAR	Skarn W	95 E 12	7	N.C.M.I.
6	CHARLIE	Skarn W Mo	95 E 5	7	INAC (1981, p. 135)
7	IVO	Skarn W	95 E 3	6	INAC (1983, p. 89)
8	SNEET	Skarn W	95 E 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 136)
9	FYIQ	Skarn Pb Zn Cu	95 E 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 136-137)
13	CREAM	Skarn W	95 E 6	7	INAC (1983, p. 89)
15	ROSE	Skarn W	95 E 6	6	INAC (1982, p. 90)
16	RIO	Skarn Ag Pb Zn	95 E 5	5	INAC (1982, p. 90); Morin (1989)
18	KEY	Skarn Ag Pb Zn	95 E 12	6	Morin (1989)

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).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

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	INAC (1986, p. 38); Morin (1989)
2	NAZO	Vein Ag Pb Ba	105 A 2	5	INAC (1986, p. 39); Morin (1989)
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 10 105 A 7	2	This Report; Morin (1989)
7	RITCO	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 A 10	7	INAC (1986, p. 40)
8	BAILEY (OSCAR)	Skarn W Cu Mo	105 A 10	2	This Report
9	PAT	Skarn W Cu	105 A 15	2	INAC (1981, p. 140)
10	MARTIN	Skarn W Cu	105 A 15	7	N.C.M.I.
11	NOTT	Vein Cu Pb Zn Ag	105 A 15	6	INAC (1982, p. 93-94; 1986, p. 42, 1988, p. 68)
12	WARBURTON	Vein Ag Cu Pb Zn	105 A 9	6	INAC (1985, p. 131, 132); Morin (1989)
13	HYLAND	Work Target	105 A 8	9	INAC (1982, p. 94)
17	CELESTIAL	Work Target	105 A 8	9	INAC (1982, p. 94)
20	BLACK	Work Target	105 A 15	9	INAC (1982, p. 93-94)
21	MURRAY (RAY)	Work Target	105 A 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 140)
22	PEGASUS	Work Target	105 A 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 141)
23	GUM BEE	Work Target	105 A 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 51)
24	EMILY	Work Target	105 A 15	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 52)
25	MARK	Vein W	105 A 15	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 52)
26	GE	Work Target	105 A 7	9	INAC (1985, p. 131, 132; 1983, p. 91-92)
29	AUP	Work Target	105 A 8	9	INAC (1983, p. 91-92); This Report
31	MOLLY	Vein Au Mo	105 A 15	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
35	NORTHWEST	Work Target	105 A 10	9	INAC (1986, p. 41)
39	LIV	Work Target	105 A 13	9	INAC (1987, p. 104)

HUNDERE
Canamax Resources Inc.

Lead, zinc, silver skarn
105 A 7, 10 (6)
60°32'N, 128°53'W
1987, 1988

References: Abbott (1981, p. 45-50); INAC (1987, p. 104; 1988, p. 67).

Claims: MICA 1-12, 40-41; CIMA 13-39, 42-102; HUN 1-328

Source: Summary by T. Bremner and D. Emond of assessment reports 092137 and 092541 by W. Mann and C.J. Hodgson (the latter includes an Exploration Incentives Program report prepared for Government of Yukon) and 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:

Lead, zinc and silver occur in coarse-grained galena and sphalerite in actinolite-diopside-calcite skarn along phyllite-marble contacts in a slightly-domed sequence of Cambrian sedimentary rocks.

Current Work and Results:

In 1987, 10 NQ holes totalling 2929.8 m were drilled on Gribbler Ridge, just northwest of Jewelbox Hill (CIMA 28, 29 and MICA 7). The best intersection was a 7.2 m skarn lens grading 23.06% Zn, 14.52% Pb and 87.8 g/t Ag. The sulphide rich lens occurs in marble and calc-silicate hornfels adjacent to an intermediate dyke. Several quartz-fluorite (+/- calcite) breccias/veins were intersected.

In 1988, 28 NQ holes totalling 5500.7 m were drilled to test the previously undrilled North Hill and to test for extensions of the lowermost sulphide lens on Jewelbox Hill.

The drilling on North Hill intersected a thick, west-dipping limestone unit, and two major mineralized zones designated the ATTILA and BURNICK zones. The ATTILA zone consists of elongated skarn lenses along the up-dip pinchout of a 100 m thick limestone unit and is at least 230 m long and 20 to 50 m wide. The BURNICK zone consists of at least three tabular skarn lenses (up to 40 m thick) in thinner limestone units. The BURNICK showing is believed to be the surface expression of these lenses. Grade, texture and thickness of mineralization is consistent between drill holes. Infill drilling on Jewelbox Hill established continuity of the deep J5 zone in the lowermost limestone unit.

The 1988 program outlined drill-indicated and drill-inferred reserves at North Hill of 2 440 000 tonnes grading 12.6 % Zn, 1.1% Pb and 44.9 g/t Ag. Drilling at Jewelbox Hill confirmed existing reserves. Total reserves are now estimated at 5 220 000 tonnes grading 13.3 % Zn, 5.3 % Pb and 63.8 g/t Ag.

BAILEY (OSCAR) — **Tungsten, copper, molybdenum skarn**
Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd.
105 A 10, 15 (8)
60°01'N, 135°13'W
1974, 1975

References: Sinclair et al. (1975, p. 151)

Claims: OSCAR 1-4; BAILEY claims

Source: Summary by D. Emond of geological report 092120 by D.C. Way

Work and Results In 1974-75:
In 1974, geological mapping, chip and grab sampling, magnetometer profiling, trenching and stream panning were performed. In 1975, detailed mapping and diamond drilling were continued. In the two years, 33 holes were drilled, totalling 3131.5 m. A small deposit grading 1.0% WO_3 was outlined in the Main (B) Zone. Two other showings (the A and C Zones) are of limited size and low tungsten grades: A Zone contains up to 0.26% WO_3 over 13 m, and C Zone contains up to 0.17 % WO_3 in chip samples.

AUP — **Work target**
Fort Reliance Minerals Ltd.
105 A 8 (29)
60°30'N, 128°00'W
1968

References: Findlay (1968 p.85)

Claims: REX (45); ED (12); JIM (18); BUS (140); SUB (20); RED (96); FORT (64); PLUS (32)

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092566 by J. Bulcholz

History:
Fort Reliance Minerals Ltd held these claims which surround the McMillan property owned by ASARCO and associates.

Work and Results In 1968:
In 1968, exploration was geared to investigate nine airborne EM and magnetometer anomalies. Work included prospecting, geophysical (EM, gravity, magnetometer), geological and minor geochemical surveys followed up by diamond drilling (6 BQ holes totalling 583.4 m). The EM survey had some success in outlining graphite-rich conductors. Geochemistry outlined a 366 X 122 m anomaly on the BUS claims. Drilling of EM anomalies with accompanying gravity highs failed to intersect sulphide mineralization.

MOLLY — **Gold, molybdenum veins**
A. Black
105 A 15 (31)
60°55'N, 128°50'W
1987

References: INAC (1986 p. 41).

Claims: JACK 5-8

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092523 by T. Liverton

Description:
Quartz stockwork occurs within a large alteration zone (1200 X 220 m) in quartz monzonite of the Billings Batholith. Jointing occurs in three general orientations: two are steeply to moderately dipping with north and east strikes; and the third is almost flat-lying. Mineralized quartz veins are controlled by the north-northeast-striking faults. A pink alteration of the quartz monzonite is very soft and friable (possibly gypsum, and/or zeolites) and is closely associated with the east-trending joints, mainly in the north. Quartz veins pinch and swell and are generally up to a few centimetres wide, and from centimetres to 1 m apart. These vary to wider sericite veins which contain up to fist-size masses of pyrite.

Work and Results In 1987:
In 1987, trail access was cut and reblazed, 3.1 km of grid were cut, and magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were performed. Two negative magnetic anomalies were located. These may be due to the alteration zone, since there is likely a difference in magnetic susceptibility due to alteration of the ferromagnesian minerals.

The main showing has quartz-sericite-pyrite-molybdenite veins which contain up to 0.45 g/t Au and 0.072% Mo.

2. NAZO

Fairlady Energy Inc.
105 A 2
60°01'N, 128°37'W

Claims: RM 1-47

6. HUNDERE

Canamax Resources Inc.
105 A 10
60°33'N, 128°59'W

Claims: HUN 319-328

11. NOTT

J. Sheldon, A. Black
105 A 15
60°58'N, 128°49'W

Claims: BEE

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Glimmer Resources Inc.
105 A 2, 6, 7
60°15'N, 128°59'W

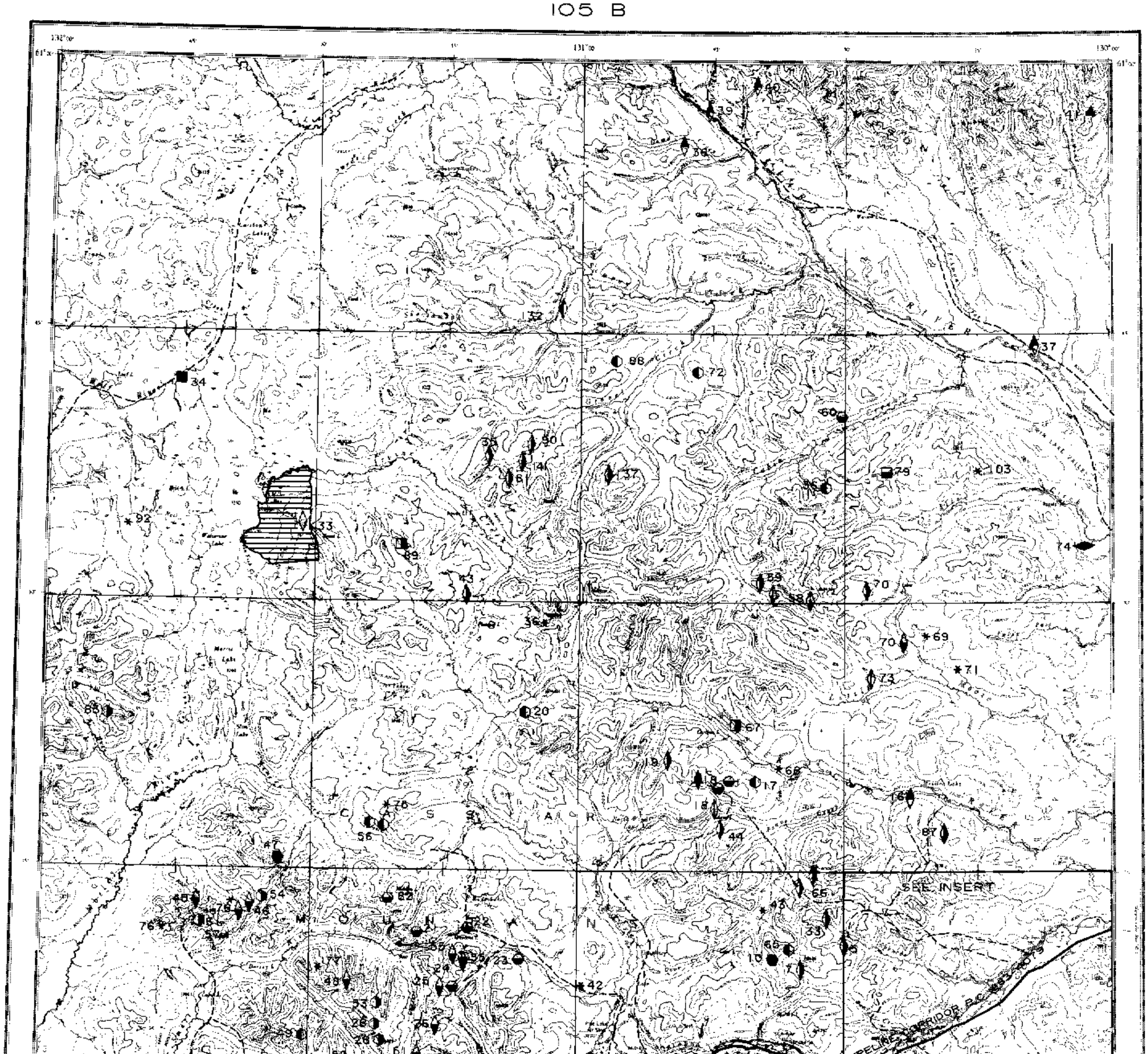
Claims: GMS 1-21

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Glimmer Resources Inc.
105 A 2, 6, 7
60°27'N, 129°01'W

Claims: GMN 1-64

105 B



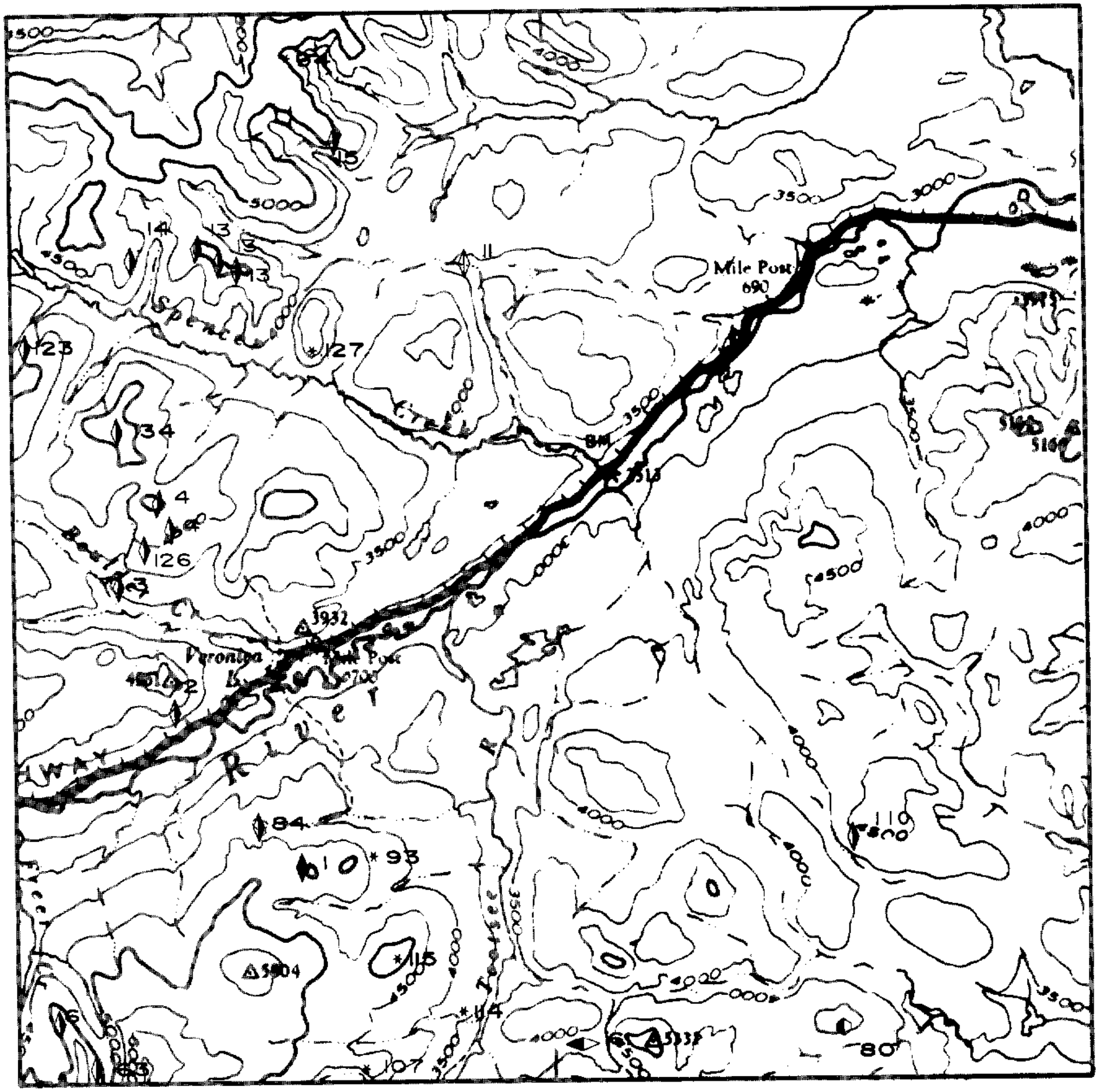
WOLF LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

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

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

105B-1



5 0 5 10

KILOMETRES

WOLF LAKE MAP-ARE (NTS 105 B)

General References: GSC Map 10-1960 by W.H. Poole, J.A. Roddick and L.H. Green, 1960;
INAC Open File 1986-1 (105 B 1 and 2) by G.W. and J.F. Lowey, 1986
INAC Open File 1987-1 (105 B 7 and 8) by S.W. Amukun and G.W. Lowey, 1987;
INAC Open File 1988-1 (105 B 10 and 11) by D.C.Murphy, 1988;
GSC Geochemical Open Files 1289 and 563.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	LORD (IDAHO,YP)	Vein, Replacement Au Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 92); INAC (1987, p. 111); Morin (1989)
2	STERLING	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 89-90); INAC (1983, p. 36, 38-39, 138); Abbott (1985); Morin (1989)
3	LUCK	Replacement, Vein Pb Zn Ag, Vein W	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 83-84); INAC (1987, p. 113-114, 1988, p. 74-75); Morin (1989)
4	FIDDLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu Sn W	105 B 1	6	INAC (1981, p. 144); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 87-89); Morin (1989)
5	LENA	Vein, Replacement Pb Zn Ag	105 B 1	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
6	DALE	Vein Pb Ag	105 B 1	5	INAC (1985, p. 140-141); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 82-83); Morin (1989)
7	HOLLIDAY	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu Au	105 B 2	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 101-102); INAC (1987, p. 114-115); Morin (1989)
8	TROY	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 98)
9	CARLICK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 2	7	This Report
10	SHILSKY	Skarn Cu	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 98-99); INAC (1987, p. 115-117); Morin (1989)
11	KUBIAK	Vein, Diss. Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	This Report
12	BLACK ROCK	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 B 2	7	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 106); Morin (1989)
13	KODIAK	Vein, Replacement Ag Zn (Cu)	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 90-91); INAC (1986, p. 48; 1987, p. 117-118); Morin (1989)
14	HARDTACK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 85-86); INAC (1987, p. 118-120); Morin (1989)
15	KERNS	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu W	105 B 1	6	INAC (1985, p. 144; Morin (1989)
16	MEISTER	Vein Cu	105 B 8	7	N.C.M.I.
17	NITE	Skarn Zn Ag Au W Mo	105 B 7	7	This Report
18	MIDNIGHT (CMC)	Vein Ag Au Pb (Zn), Skarn Zn W Mo	105 B 7	6	Amukun and Lowey (1987); INAC (1987, p. 121; 1988, p. 76-77); Morin (1989)
19	AURORA	Vein, Replacement Zn Pb Ag Cu	105 B 7	7	INAC (1986, p. 56); Amukun and Lowey (1987); Morin (1989)
20	ALMOST	Skarn W	105 B 6	7	N.C.M.I.
21	HIDDEN	Skarn Pb Zn Cu W	105 B 3	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 56)
22	ATOMY	Skarn Zn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 144; 1985, p. 150)
23	BAR	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 B 3	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
24	BOM	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 B 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 95-96; 1985, p. 150); Morin (1989)
25	MUNSON	Vein Stockwork Sn (W Mo Cu), Skarn Zn Pb W Cu	105 B 3	7	This Report
26	PARTRIDGE	Vein Sn, Skarn Zn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 147)
27	GEM	Pegmatite Topaz	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 147)
28	VAL B	Skarn Sn Zn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 95-97)
29	LOGJAM	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 B 4	2	This Report; Morin (1989)
30	LOGTUNG	Porphyry W Mo	105 B 4	2	INAC (1982, p. 98, 105); Noble, Spooner and Harris (1986)

31	J.C.	Skarn Sn	105 B 4	6	INAC (1983, p. 95, 97); Layne and Spooner (1986)
32	POG	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 2	7	INAC (1985, p. 145); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 102-103); Morin (1989)
33	TROUT	Vein Fe	105 B 12	7	N.C.M.I.
34	MUNG	Porphyry Cu	105 B 12	7	Morin (1989)
35	ANGIE (IRVINE)	Vein Ag Pb Zn, Skarn W	105 B 11	6	INAC (1987, p. 122-123;1988, p. 78); Murphy (1988); Morin (1989)
36	TUNG	Skarn W	105 B 10	7	INAC (1981, p. 149); Murphy (1988)
37	MOOSELICK	Vein Cu	105 B 9	6	Craig and Laport (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	N.C.M.I.
41	PORCUPINE	Asbestos	105 B 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 106)
42	OULETTE	Work Target	105 B 2	7	Mines and Minerals Activities (1971, p. 73)
43	ZAK	Vein, Stockwork Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 B 11	7	Sinclair & Gilbert (1975, p. 80); Murphy (1988); Morin (1989)
44	BOY	Vein Pb Ag	105 B 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 150; 1985, p. 150); Morin (1989)
45	M.C.	Vein Sn, Skarn Zn	105 B 4	6	INAC (1986, p. 55)
46	DU	Vein Sn	105 B 4	6	INAC (1982, p. 99)
47	I	Skarn Cu W Mo	105 B 5	7	INAC (1982, p. 99, 105)
48	SIN	Vein Sn	105 B 4	7	INAC (1981, p. 152; 1982, p. 105)
49	VH	Skarn W	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, p. 152)
50	SLOUCE	Skarn Sn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 99, 105)
51	SKIN	Vein Sn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1981, P. 152)
52	MW	Skarn Sn Zn, Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 99); Morin (1989)
53	MUM	Skarn Sn W	105 B 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 95, 97)
54	CAN	Skarn Sn	105 B 4	6	INAC (1982, p. 100)
55	STQ	Vein Sn (Greisen)	105 B 3	6	This Report
56	HL	Skarn W	105 B 6	5	INAC (1982, p. 100)
57	FUR	Work Target	105 B 4	9	INAC (1981, p. 155)
58	COM (54-59)	Vein Pb Zn	105 B 10	7	INAC (1981, p. 155) Murphy (1988)
59	BINGY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 124; 1988, p. 79); Murphy (1988); Morin (1989)
60	CABIN	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 B 9 105 B 10	7	INAC (1982, p. 100); Murphy (1988)
61	MIDWAY	Stratiform Ba	105 B 1	2	INAC (1987, p. 125)
63	LUCKY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	6	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 83-85); Morin (1989)
64	LICK	Vein Pb, Ag	105 B 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 101-102); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 105-106); Morin (1989)
65	GOAT	Skarn Fe W Mo Cu, Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 B 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 102) Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 99); Morin (1989)
66	LIZ (BESSEY)	Vein Ag Pb	105 B 2 105 B 7	6	This Report
67	CARIBOU	Porphyry Mo	105 B 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 156)
68	OAKE	Work Target	105 B 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 156)
69	URSUS	Work Target	105 B 8	9	INAC (1982, p. 103)
70	LOGAN	Stockwork Zn Ag Sn Cu Au	105 B 9	2	Amukun and Lowey (1987); Murphy (1988); INAC (1988, p. 77); Morin (1989); This Report
71	MOOSE	Work Target	105 B 8	9	INAC (1981, p. 156)
72	TEAM	Skarn Zn W	105 B 10	7	INAC (1982, p. 103, 105); Murphy (1988)
73	LITTLE MOOSE	Vein Zn Pb Cu	105 B 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 157)
74	WOLF	Stratabound Concordant Ag Pb Zn Au W Cu	105 B 9	6	INAC (1982, p. 103); Morin (1989)
75	ICE	Work Target	105 B 6	9	INAC (1982, p. 103; 1981, p. 158)
76	PLUG	Work Target	105 B 4	9	INAC (1981, p. 158)
77	PONT	Work Target	105 B 3	9	INAC (1981, p. 158)
78	ZINC	Work Target	105 B 4	9	INAC (1981, p. 158)
79	ELLE	Granite-assoc. U, Skarn Pb Mo W	105 B 9	7	INAC (1988, p. 105-106)
80	HOT	Skarn W	105 B 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 159; 1986, p. 58); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 94-95)

81	SILVER CREEK	Vein Ag Zn	105 B 11	7	Murphy (1988)
82	GULL	Skarn Zn Ag (Sn)	105 B 3	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 56); INAC (1983, p. 95, 101); Morin (1989)
83	ANNI	Skarn Sn Zn	105 B 5	7	INAC (1983, p. 95, 98, 101; 1985, p. 150)
84	MAC	Vein/Replacement Zn Pb Ag (Au)	105 B 1	6	INAC (1987, p. 128); Morin (1989)
87	MEISTER RIVER (MR)	Replacement Pb Zn Ag Au	105 B 8	5	Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 96); Amukun and Lowey (1987); INAC (1987, p. 129); Morin (1989)
88	STONEAXE	Skarn W	105 B 10	7	INAC (1982, p. 104, 105); Murphy (1988)
89	THRALL	Porphyry Mo	105 B 11	7	INAC (1983, p. 95, 99-100)
90	SOURCE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 11	6	INAC (1987, p. 122-123); Murphy (1988); Morin (1989)
91	BORDER	Work Target	105 B 2	9	INAC (1982, p. 104)
92	CO	Work Target	105 B 12	9	INAC (1982, p. 105)
93	LYDIA	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1986, p. 49)
94	CER	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1988, p. 79-80)
103	TOD	Work Target	105 B 9	9	INAC (1983, p. 95, 100)
107	STAR	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1987, p. 130-131)
110	TIM	Vein/Breccia Ag Pb	105 B 1	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
114	MOON	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1986, p. 50)
115	BLUE	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1985, p. 148-149); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 95)
121	ALAN	Vein Ag Pb	105 B 2	7	INAC (1985, p. 148-149; 1987, p. 117-118); Lowey and Lowey (1986, p. 100-101); Morin (1989)
123	SPENCER	Vein, replacement Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1 105 B 2	6	INAC (1986, p. 53) Morin (1989)
126	PETE	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	105 B 1	7	Lowey & Lowey (1986, p. 89); Morin (1989)
127	HEAD	Work Target	105 B 1	9	INAC (1987, p. 132); Morin (1989)
131	CEA	Work Target	105 B 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 132-134)
132	WINNIE (MATHEW)	Vein Au	105 B 14	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
133	WOLFY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 2	6	INAC (1987, p. 115-117); Morin (1989)
134	DK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 B 1	7	INAC (1986, p. 59, 74); This Report
136	KR	Work Target	105 B 6	9	This Report
137	JACOB (MR)	Vein Ag	105 B 10	7	Murphy (1988)
140	LIZ	Moved to #66			
141	GRAVEL	Vein Au	105 B 11	7	1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

LENA
Listed Ventures Inc.

Silver, lead, zinc vein, replacement
105 B 1, 2 (5)
60°10'N,130°30'W
1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 76, 84).

Claims: SPENCER 1-60; LENA 1-18

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092615 by G.E. Nicholson

Current Work and Results:
McCrory Holdings (Yukon) Ltd managed the exploration work which followed up previously outlined silver-lead-zinc soil anomalies on the north-central claims. Seventy-five soil samples were taken on a 50 X 25 m grid.

Several north-trending silver-lead-zinc anomalies were outlined, some with associated spot gold anomalies (up to 54 ppb Au, 36.9 ppm Ag, 679 ppm Pb and 2600 ppm Zn). Bulldozer trenching exposed the main vein over a 150 m strike length and a 0.5 to 4 m width. Assays were encouraging, with values up to 994.6 g/t Ag, 21.18% Pb, 24.00% Zn and 22.9 g/t Au.

Chalcedony and quartz stockworks in granite and near the contact with metasedimentary rocks in the west-central claims were discovered by prospecting. Samples contained up to 0.48 g/t Au, 4.8 ppm Ag and 710 ppm As.

CARLICK
H. Hibbing

Silver, lead, zinc veins
105 B 2 (9)
60°03'N, 130°50'W
1987

References: INAC (1985 p.142; 1986 p.59); Lowey and Lowey (1986 p. 104-105)

Claims: KIRK 1-2; BRENDON 1-2

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092527 by H. Hibbing

History:
The claims were originally staked in 1974 and minor bulldozer trenching was done.

Description:
The property covers the north-striking Cassiar fault which forms the contact between the Cassiar Batholith and chlorite schist of the Cassiar Platform. East-striking cross faults are common, some containing "blue clay" and pyrite crystals. Another northeast-striking fault, bordered by graphitic pyritic shale in a 37 m gouge zone, contains quartz-pyrite veins with zinc, lead, silver, arsenic, bismuth and cadmium values (up to 240 g/t Ag and 200 ppb Au). Wire gold in pyrite matrix in heavy mineral samples suggests a local source.

Work and Results in 1987:
In 1987, 46 grab samples were taken from a single line along Carlick Creek. Nine grab samples across the graphitic cross fault contained high zinc, silver, lead, cadmium and arsenic (up to 15.9% Zn, 2.29% Pb, 195 g/t Ag, 0.208% Cd and 0.143 % Bi); and four gold anomalies were located (up to 1200 ppb Au).

KUBIAK	**Lead, zinc vein,**
D. Schellenberg	**disseminated**
	105 B 1 (11)
	60°10'N, 130°15'W
	1988

Reference: INAC (1986, p. 58)

Claims: LEE 1-56; RED 1-34; ODIE 1-36; HI 1, 3-28; JIM 1-28; ED 1-14

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond of assessment report 092629 by D. Schellenberg

Current Work and Results:
Soil samples collected at 15 cm depth every 46 m, mainly along claim lines spaced at 230 m, were analysed subquantitatively for zinc using a dithizone test. Seven large and several smaller moderate to strong anomalies were outlined. Most anomalies trend northeast, parallel to known silver-lead-zinc veins on the adjacent KODIAK occurrence to the northwest (INAC 1987, p. 117-118). A small, but strong anomaly in the northern LEE claims corresponds to an exposed area of disseminated galena and sphalerite in limestone. Another large anomaly occurs downslope from many small veins exposed on the western LEE claims. This method of zinc testing seems successful in outlining anomalous zinc in soil overlying known mineralization.

NITE	**Molybdenum,**
Nordac Mining Corp./	**tungsten, lead,**
Big Creek Resources	**zinc, silver,**
Ltd	**gold skarn**
	105 B 7 (17)
	60°20'N,130°42'W
	1988

References: Amukun and Lowey (1987)

Claims: NITE 6, 8-10

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092605 by C.A. Main (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd and information supplied for the 1989 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Argentiferous galena and minor gold occur along a northeast-trending fault where it cuts Cretaceous granodiorite of the Cassiar batholith.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, soil samples were taken on a 1 x 1.5 km grid and a manganese gossan on the NITE 6 claim was hand trenched. Eleven samples from the trench were analysed for 33 elements. Almost all samples were anomalous in silver, lead and zinc, and several returned low gold values. The best sample contained 1.4 g/t Au, >10 000 ppm As, 156 ppm Ag, 8390 ppm Pb, 460 ppm Sb and >10 000 ppm Zn. Elevated levels of copper, molybdenum, nickel, cadmium and tungsten were found in some samples.

MIDNIGHT (HART	**Zinc, tungsten,**
SILVER)	**molybdenum skarn,**
Silver Hart Mines Ltd	**Lead, silver vein**
	105 B 7 (18)
	60°20'N,130°44'W
	1988

References: Amukun and Lowey (1987); INAC (1987, p. 121; 1988, p. 76-77)

Claims: CMC, CAR, SAB, BEA, SH

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Freibergite and argentiferous galena occur in northeast-trending vein faults crosscutting granodiorite and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Hydrothermal replacements of marble horizons are also mineralized. The veins are generally surrounded by 3-4.5 m of clay alteration.

Current Work and Results:
Following a feasibility study in early 1988, a $10 million deal was signed with Morgan-Gundy to put the property into production. No further work was done on the property pending finalization of the deal.

BAR
First Yukon
Silver Resources Inc.

Zinc, lead,
silver skarn
105 B 2, 3 (23)
60°08'N,131°02'W
1988

References: INAC (1981 p. 144-145; 1983 p. 101; 1985 p. 149)

Claims: KEY 1-30; PARK 1-64; LANE 1-52; PINE 1-36; DAN 1-122

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092686 by D. Schellenberg

Current Work and Results:
Seven trenches were dug with an excavator, and a geochemical survey was initiated on the DAN claims. Older trenches were re-examined. A massive sphalerite-pyrrhotite lens, measuring 3 m across, was found to be wider than previous work had shown. Grab samples from the lens assayed up to 28.8% Zn. The mineralized zone appears to continue 61 m to the northwest, with assays of 10.0% Zn across 2 m. Further southeast, a 24 m wide excavation exposed a north-trending vertical shear zone which is veined by quartz and calcite with associated pyrite and marcasite.

MUNSON, STQ
Apex Energy Corp.

Tin, tungsten,
molybdenum,
copper vein/
stockwork; zinc
lead, tungsten,
copper skarn
105 B 3 (25,55)
60°10'N,131°15'W
1987

References: INAC (1981 p. 145; 1987 p. 135; 1988 p. 84)

Claims: TBMB 1-5, 13-15; DART 1-100

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092521 by S. Coombes and F. Marshall Smith (Searchlight Resources Incorporated)

Description:
Mississippian siltstone and phyllitic siltstone with minor argillite, limestone, conglomerate, amphibolite and quartzo-feldspathic tuff dip moderately southwest (Fig. 1). A diorite sill 12 km long and up to 1.7 km wide occurs in the north, and contains dykes of feldspar porphyry, hornblende lamprophyre and felsite. In the southwest, the metasedimentary rocks are intruded by the Seagull Batholith alaskite which contains vugs, irregular veins and cavities filled with quartz, tourmaline and K feldspar. Another felsic stock and several small plugs of biotite quartz monzonite also occur on the property.
Skarn formed in limestone and silty limestone contains garnet, diopside, epidote, axinite, magnetite, tourmaline, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and scheelite.

Work and Results in 1987:
In 1987, prospecting was followed up by road construction and maintenance, and bulldozer, backhoe and blast trenching of four manganese-altered zones (the NO. 2, NO. 3, HAWK and WIN zones). Stripping revealed a 70 m long lead-zinc replacement body (No. 2) with massive sphalerite and lesser galena and pyrrhotite in pods and along fractures. The mineralized zone is up to 2 m wide with white marble in the footwall and green diopside skarn in the hanging wall, and contains up to 4110 g/t Ag. However, when trenched it was revealed to be the nose of a fold, and silver decreased significantly down-dip from the hinge. Silver-bearing galena veins are associated with the skarn.

LOGJAM
A.M.P. Explorations
and Mining Co. Ltd

Gold, silver, lead
zinc vein
105 B 4 (29)
60°01'N,131°36'W
1986

References: INAC (1987 p. 121-122; 1988 p. 77)

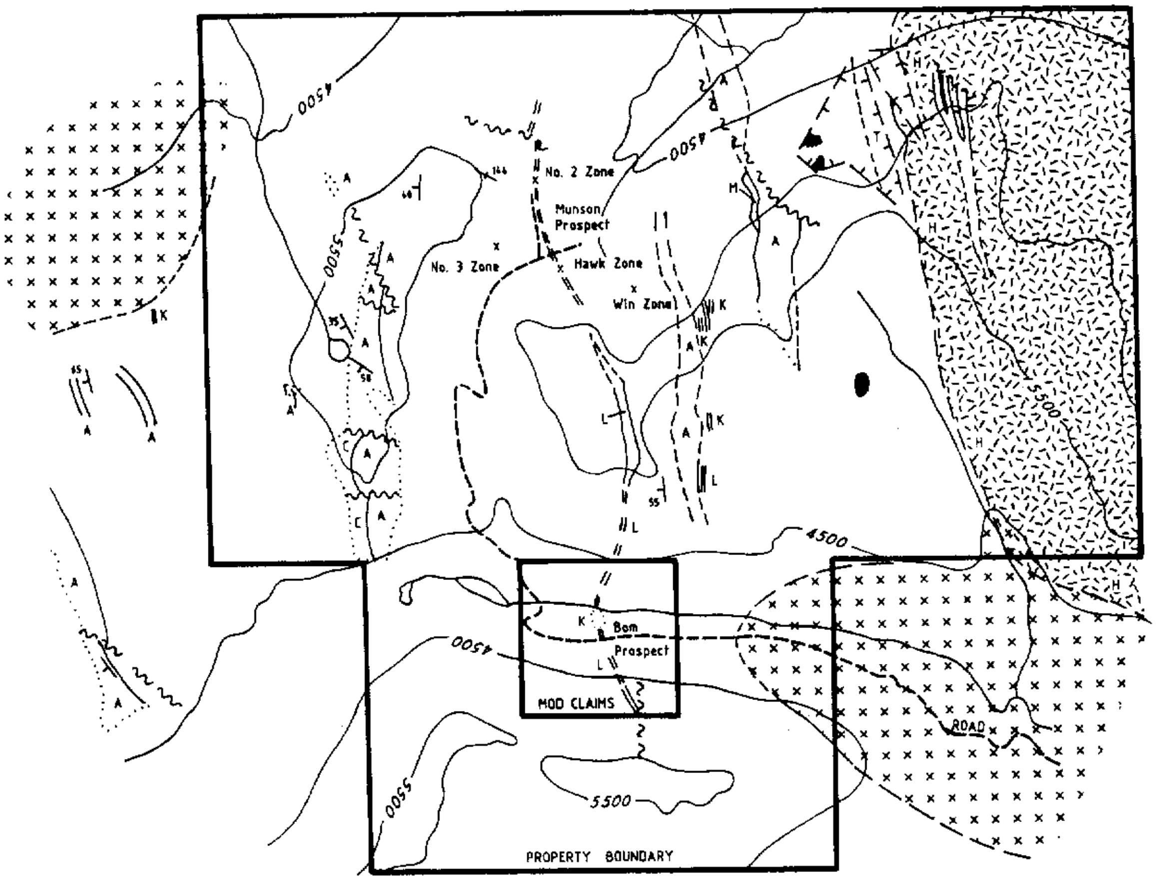
Claims: BARB 1-24, 29-44, 1-6 Fr. 100-103 Fr., LOG 20,22,24,26,45,53, 55,90,92,133

Source: Summary by D. Emond of report 092160 from Government of Yukon Exploration Incentives Program report by D.C. Miller and 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:
Gold, silver, lead and zinc occur in steeply-dipping veins cutting a diorite sill which has intruded Devonian sedimentary rocks.

Work and Results in 1986 and 1988:
Work in 1986 included underground rehabilitation, minor drifting, diamond drilling, remapping of the underground workings, soil and rock sampling and surface geological mapping. The diamond drilling has been previously summarized (INAC 1987). Probable ore reserves were estimated at 70 206 tonnes grading 3.4 g/t Au and 390.8 g/t Ag. A map of the property (Fig. 1) shows the location and orientation of veins, and the 5150 level adit.
Soil sampling (210 samples) indicated two areas anomalous in silver, lead and zinc (up to 39 ppm Ag). Several other veins discovered on surface contained significant gold, silver, lead and zinc.
In 1988, a 22 km lower access road was constructed to the property.

FIGURE 1



CRETACEOUS

Alaskite: Seagull Creek Batholith, Swift River Stock.

Biotite quartz monzonite: East and West plugs.

JURASSIC ?

Diorite, quartz diorite: Hybrid gneissic diorite (H)

MISSISSIPPIAN

Siltstone

A Argillite, cherty argillite

L Limestone

C Conglomerate

T Bleached feldspathic tuff

K Skarn

H Amphibolite (may be correlative with hybrid gneissic diorite (H)

Geological contact (defined approximate assumed)

Fault (defined, approximate)

Bedding

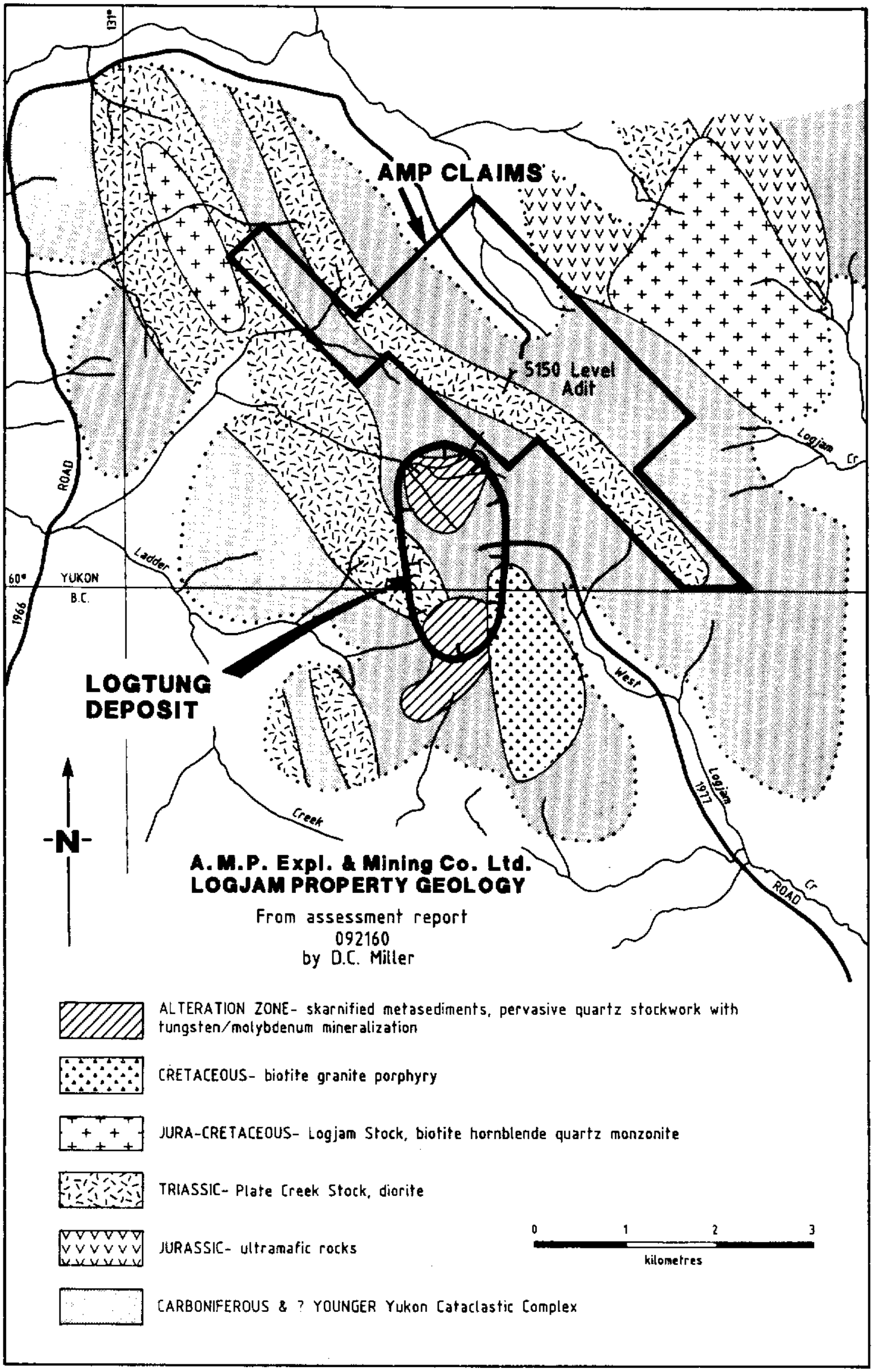
Boundary of rusty oxidized zone

Apex Energy Corp.
TBMB PROPERTY

From assessment report
092521
by S. Coombs

0 1000
metres

FIGURE 1



AMP CLAIMS
5150 Level Adit
LOGTUNG DEPOSIT
Logjam Cr
West Logjam
Ladder Creek
ROAD
1966
1977
ROAD
Cr
YUKON
B.C.
60°
131°
-N-
A.M.P. Expl. & Mining Co. Ltd.
LOGJAM PROPERTY GEOLOGY
From assessment report
092160
by D.C. Miller
ALTERATION ZONE- skarnified metasediments, pervasive quartz stockwork with tungsten/molybdenum mineralization
CRETACEOUS- biotite granite porphyry
JURA-CRETACEOUS- Logjam Stock, biotite hornblende quartz monzonite
TRIASSIC- Plate Creek Stock, diorite
JURASSIC- ultramafic rocks
CARBONIFEROUS & ? YOUNGER Yukon Cataclastic Complex
0
1
2
3
kilometres

LIZ (BESSEY) — **Silver, lead veins**
Pak-Man Resources Inc. — **105 B 2, 7 (66)**
2001 Resource Industries Ltd — **60°14'N, 130°34'W**
1988

References: INAC (1988), p. 79-80

Claims: LIZ 1-16; JEF 1-14; MUT 1-4; HUNTER 1-22; TIN 1-24

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092659 by D. St Clair Dunn (Tecucomp Geological Inc.) and information supplied for the Yukon 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

History:
In 1987, the two companies trenched the discovery veins on the LIZ claims, but results were inconclusive due to weathering. Weathered galena-bearing rubble contained up to 750 g/t Ag.

Description:
At the LIZ showing, argentiferous galena occurs in a northeast-trending shear zone which cuts Lower Cambrian marble along its contact with Cretaceous granodiorite. The JEF showing lies approximately 1.5 km to the northeast, where up to 8 g/t Ag occurs in oxidized material along a fault which strikes 168° and dips steeply east.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, work included line-cutting (28.5 line-km), soil sampling (25 m intervals, 1105 samples, 30 element ICP analysis), magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys (12.5 m intervals), geological mapping (at 1:50 000, 1:2000 and 1:500 scales, LIZ and JEFF showings), trenching (45 m hand, 300 m bulldozer trenches, total 345 m), and diamond drilling. Eleven NQ holes totalling 743 m were drilled on the LIZ showing and 4 holes totalling 205 m were drilled on the JEF showing.

Two sub-parallel, northeast-striking vein-faults cut marble on the LIZ claims. These range from 0.2 to 3.7 m wide, and are heavily leached to at least 143 m depth. Pyrolusite-goethite-bearing material contains up to 88 g/t Ag over 1.0 m.

A north-striking fault with a 1.5 m wide manganese-oxide zone on the JEF claims contains up to 3.8 g/t Ag over 1.0 m. An extension of this zone (200 m to the southwest) is a 1.5 m quartz vein with associated quartz stockwork and breccia containing up to 2% galena.

Drilling indicated that both the LIZ and JEF structures are continous to depth and oxidized to a depth of 127 m below surface. The longest mineralized drill intersections were assayed for germanium and gallium. The highest value was 59 ppm Ge.

LOGAN — **Zinc, silver, tin, copper, gold stockwork**
Fairfield Minerals Ltd, Total Energold Corp. — **105 B 7-10 (70)**
60°30'N,130°27'W
1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 80-82)

Claims: LOGAN 1-200

Source: Summary by T. Bremner and D. Emond of assessment report 092616 by M.A. Stammers (Cordilleran Engineering Ltd) and information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
A stockwork-vein zinc-silver deposit occurs in a northeast-trending fault zone 8000 m long which cuts granitic rocks of the Cassiar Batholith. The MAIN ZONE deposit, drill-tested to a vertical depth of 275 m, is contained in a tabular fault-bounded body 50 to 100 m wide by 1100 m long which dips 70° to the northwest. Quartz veins, stockworks, breccia bodies and silicified zones in highly altered granodiorite or andesite dykes contain sphalerite and smaller amounts of pyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, cassiterite, pyrrhotite and galena.

Current Work and Results:
The 1988 program consisted of 6767 m of NQ diamond drilling in 44 holes, 15 excavator trenches totalling 2408 m, Zn-Ag-Sn soil sampling in the WEST zone, 25 km of IP surveys and preliminary metallurgical testing at a cost of $1.5 million.

The drilling program was successful in developing additional reserves at depth in the MAIN zone. Updated calculations indicate a geological inventory of 12.3 million tonnes grading 6.17% Zn and 26 g/t Ag. Ninety percent of this is within 200 m of surface and is amenable to open pit mining methods. Bench-scale metallurgical tests returned positive results. Zinc concentrates are reporting 50-54% Zn with recoveries in the 93-95% range. Silver recovery in zinc concentrate is estimated at 85%.

The potential for expanding mineral reserves in the Main Zone deposit, both at depth and near surface, is considered excellent.

TIM — **Silver, lead vein, breccia**
Fairfield Minerals Ltd — **105 B 1 (110)**
60°03'N,130°05'W
1988

References: INAC (1987 p. 131)

Claims: TIM 47-60, 69-82, 91-100, 110-120, 131-140, 161-200

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092663 by P. Donkersloot (Cordilleran Engineering Ltd) and material supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

Silver-lead-zinc replacement mineralization comparable to the nearby MIDWAY deposit occurs along a faulted limestone-phyllite contact in Lower Cambrian sedimentary rocks. Galena, pyrite and chalcocite are found in 4 to 30 m bodies of massive orange, brown and black iron and manganese oxide.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1988 included road construction, linecutting, mapping, soil sampling, IP surveys and trenching (18 trenches, 2712 linear metres). Two large west-northwest-trending silver-lead-zinc anomalies (approximately 1500 X 300 m) were outlined with values up to 20.8 ppm Ag, 1700 ppm Zn and 6600 ppm Pb.

Trenching exposed a 30 X 1000 m oxide zone in the northwestern claims where a 4 m chip sample averaged 352 g/t Ag and 9.12% Pb. One grab sample contained 1248.3 g/t Ag and 49.5% Pb; another assayed 978.8 g/t Ag and 32.0% Pb. Two other oxide zones 2 and 5 m wide have not yet been fully explored.

WINNIE (MATHEW)	**Gold vein, breccia**
Orpex Minerals Inc.	**105 B 14 (132)**
	60°45'N,131°00'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987 p. 134)

Claims: MATHEW 1-6; MATT 7-48; HUGH 1-48; BUD 1-48; SAM 1-48; RONI 1-48; LIN 1-48; MEL 1-48; DON 1-48; BREN 1-16

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment reports 092125 by M. Fekete (Total Erickson Resources Inc.), and 092660 and 092661 by L.W. Carlyle (Carlyle Geological Services Ltd.) and of 1987 property visit.

History:

Mel Holloway staked the MATHEW claims in 1984 after prospecting with a suction dredge on a placer lease in the vicinity. In 1985, stripping and sampling was done on a northwest-trending brecciated quartz vein. A chip sample from the vein contained 1200 ppb Au and 9.7 ppm Ag, and the MATT claims were added. Total Erickson Resources Ltd optioned the property from July, 1987 to July, 1988. In September, 1988, Orpex Minerals Inc. optioned the property from Mr Holloway.

Description:

Hadrynian phyllite, limestone and quartzite are cut by a 0.8 m wide rhyolite dyke which occurs in the hanging wall of a breccia containing abundant vein quartz fragments in a matrix of rock flour. The rhyolite is fine grained, equigranular and contains hornblende, plagioclase, chlorite, K feldspar, quartz and epidote. It is highly argillized and contains traces of pyrite and malachite in the vicinity of the showing. The main breccia/vein zone is 1 m wide and dips steeply northwest within graphitic and sericitic schist and phyllite containing white quartz lenses (Fig. 1). Pyrite and arsenopyrite are present (up to 1% each) and fault gouge consistently assays 2 to 3 g/t Au.

Approximately 50 m to the north, another showing on the structure contains up to 2% banded pyrite and trace amounts of arsenopyrite in rusty, clay-altered rhyolite.

Current Work and Results:

A diamond drill program was run by Total Erickson Resources Ltd in January, 1988 with six BQ holes totalling 788.5 m. Poor core recovery prevented intersection of the MATHEW structure. Assays were generally poor, except for a silver anomaly ranging from 3.5 to 11.0 ppm over 2.1 m in the bottom of one hole. Rhyolite intersected low in the drill holes contained cm-size pyrite balls, indicative of high sulphur fugacity of the magma.

In October and Novermber, 1988 work by L. Carlyle included re-evaluation of the drill core and surface showing, a test VLF-EM survey just north of the showing, and blasting, examination and sampling of 29 test pits on most of the claim groups surrounding the showing. The SAM, SID and HUGH claims are on strike with the showing and have associated geochemical anomalies or silicification. However, assays were low.

Plans for 1989 include an airstrip to gain access to this remote region.

DK	**Silver, lead,**
Greenwood	**zinc vein**
Ventures Corp.	**105 B 1 (134)**
	60°09'N,130°27'W
	1987

References: INAC (1988 p. 74-76, 83).

Claims: DK 1-49, 51-62, 64-67

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092516 by H.S. Macfarlane (Searchlight Resources Inc.)

Work and Results in 1987:

In 1987, detailed prospecting led to the discovery of several new areas of silver-lead-zinc veining: the PARALLEL, PHD, GULLY and DS zones (Fig. 1). Several of these were trenched with a bulldozer.

The PIE, HAMMER and MB zones strike northwest, synthetic to the Kechika, Cassiar and Tintina Faults, whereas the N, L and GULLY zones are antithetic structures, more typical of the region. The PARALLEL zone yielded the best results with a grab sample containing 2280 g/t Ag and 77.3% Pb. The best grab samples taken from other zones assayed as follows:

1) PHD zone - 290 g/t Ag, 11.45 % Pb, and 1.36 % Zn;
2) GULLY zone - 655 g/t Ag, 23.5 % Pb and 4.5% Zn;
3) PIE zone - 713 g/t Ag, 4.29% Pb and 0.76% Zn;
4) DS Zone - 274 g/t Ag, 24.6 % Zn and 11.5 % Pb; and
5) EAST zone - 44.9 g/t Ag and 1.26% Pb.

GRAVEL
Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
Gold vein
105 B 11 (141)
60°37'N,131°06'W
1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: GRA, SHA, REV

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Manganese-stained vein material containing galena and grading up to 3770 g/t Ag and 1% Pb occurs along east-trending fault systems cutting Lower Cambrian carbonate rocks and muscovite schist intruded by mid-Cretaceous quartz monzonite and younger quartz-porphyry dykes and sills.

Current Work and Results:
Hand trenching and geochemical surveys were carried out in 1988 over the central part of the property.
Silver and lead anomalies outlined the known mineralized zones and indicated several other areas of interest.

1. LORD (IDAHO)

Fairlady Energy Inc.
105 B 1
60°03'N, 130°20'W

Claims: SES 1-34

4. FIDDLER

M. Nielsen
105 B 1
50°08'N, 130°25'W

Claims: FIDDLER 1-6

11. KUBIAK

First Yukon Silver Resources Inc.
105 B 1
60°10'N, 130°22'W

Claims: ED 15-51

23. BAR

D. Schellenberg
105 B 3
60°09'N, 131°08'W

Claims: DAN 1-122

29. LOGJAM

A.M.P. Exploration and Mining Co. Ltd
105 B 4
60°02'N, 131°33'W

Claims: BARB 31-44

41. PORCUPINE

V. Krickbaum
105 B 16
60°57'N, 130°03'W

Claims: BILL'S

132. MATHEW

M. Holloway, Yukon Yellow Metal Exploration Ltd, Orpex Minerals Inc.
105 B 10,11,14,15
60°43'N, 130°55'W to 60°50'N, 131°09'W

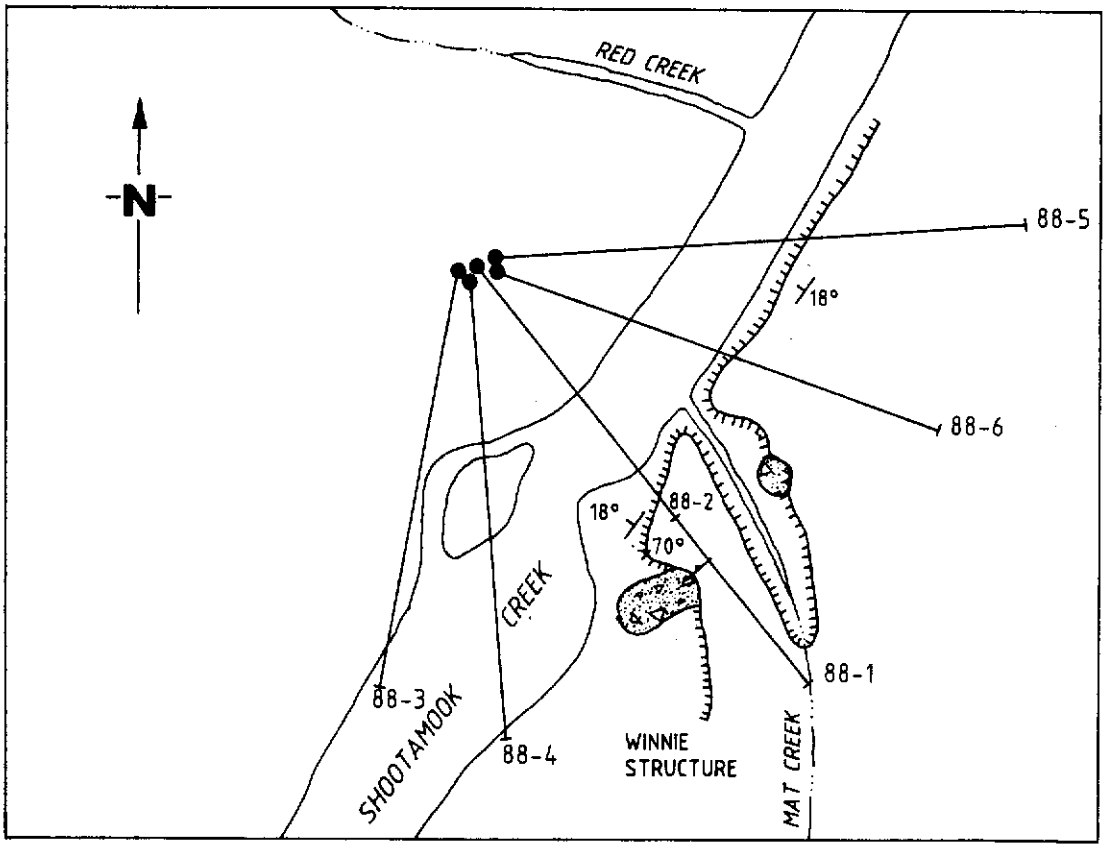
Claims: SID 1-48, DON 1-48, BREN 1-16, SAM 1-48, RON 1-48, BUD 1-18, HUGH 1-48, LIN 1-48, MEL 1-48

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

H. Hibbing
105 B 7, 8
60°17'N, 130°30'W

Claims: HABU 1-68

FIGURE 1



Stripped area

Diamond drill hole

Attitude: Bedding, fault structure

Cliff edge

TOTAL ERICKSON RESOURCES Ltd.

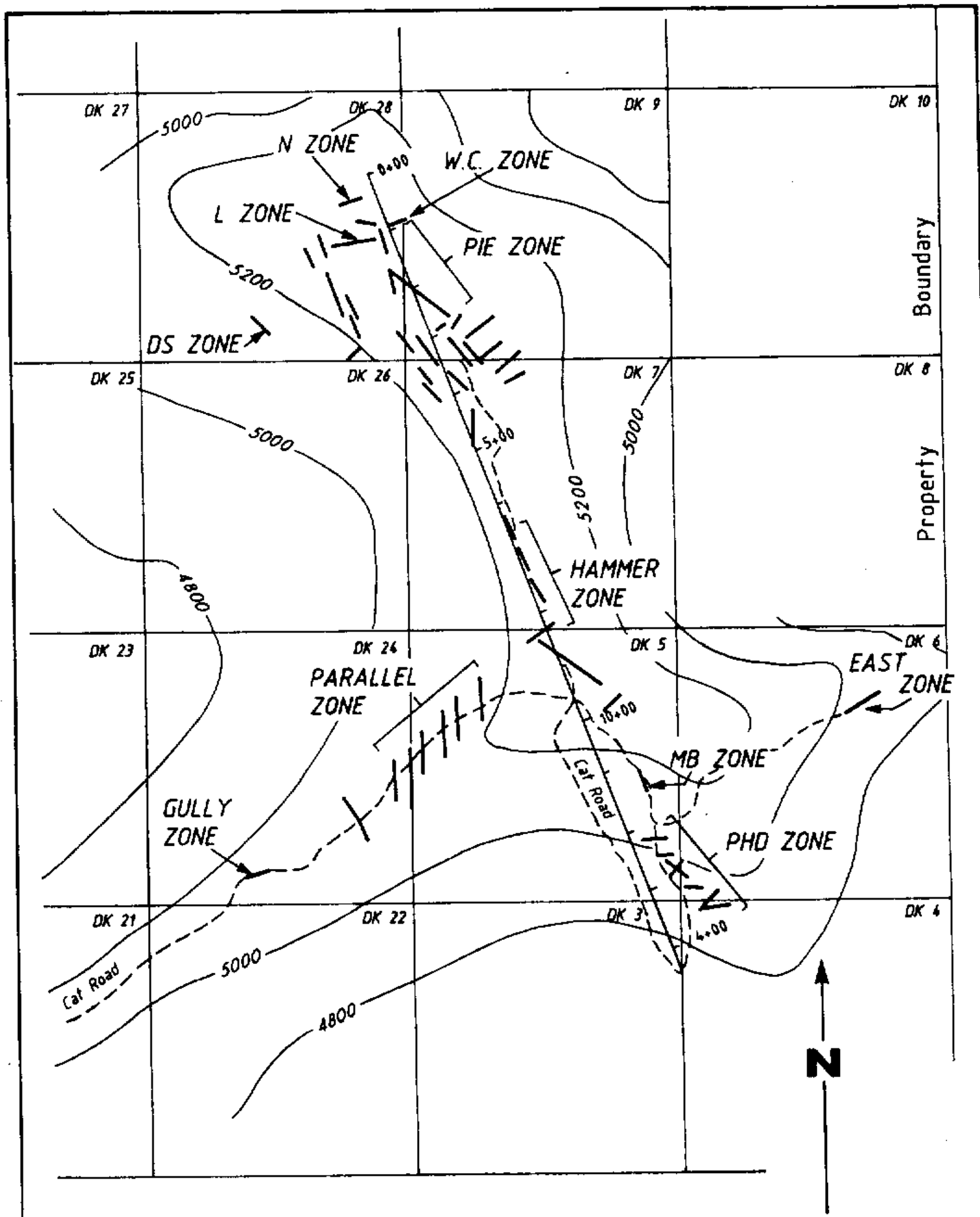
SHOOTAMOOK PROPERTY

D.D.H. LOCATION PLAN

From assessment report
092125
by M. FEKETE

0 40
metres

FIGURE 1



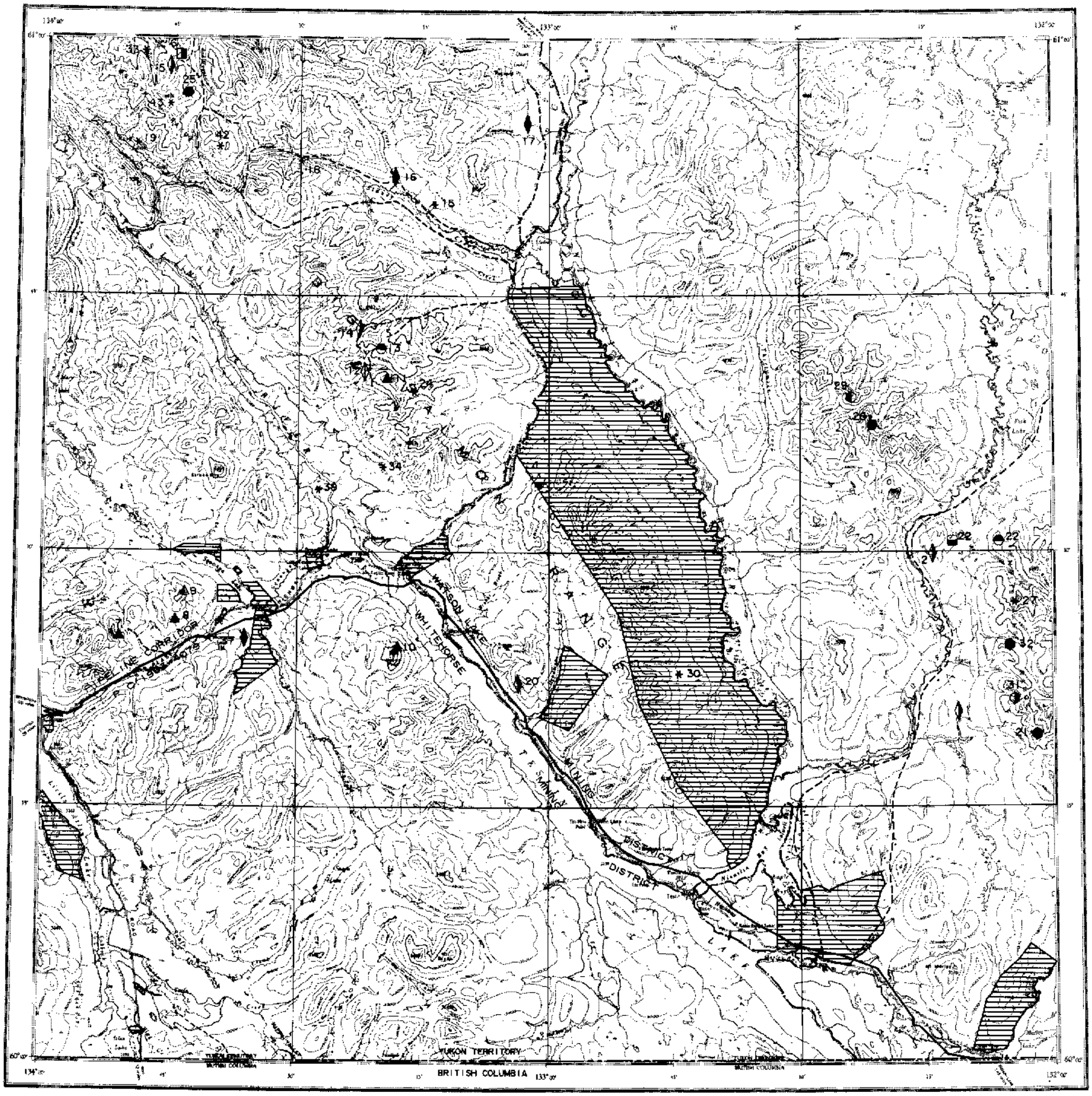
Greenwood Ventures Corporation

DK PROPERTY
TRENCH LOCATIONS

From assessment report
092516
by F. Marshall Smith Consulting Inc.

0 300
metres

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	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KITCHEN	Vein Ag Pb	105 C 8	7	N.C.M.I.
2	(SMEG) BAR	Vein, Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 C 9 105 C 8	6	INAC (1987, p. 142); Morin (1989)
5	SM (SLATE)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 C 13	7	Morin (1989)
6	RED MOUNTAIN	Porphyry Mo	105 C 13	2	INAC (1983, p. 105-106); Brown and Kahlert (1986)
7	RIBA	Asbestos	105 C 5	7	N.C.M.I.
8	SEAFORTH	Asbestos	105 C 5	7	N.C.M.I.
9	SQUANGA	Ultramafic assoc. Cr Asbestos	105 C 5	7	INAC (1988, p. 88)
10	HAYES PEAK	Asbestos	105 C 6	7	Mulligan (1963, p. 78);INAC (1982, p. 111)
11	GUNSIGHT	Asbestos	105 C 11	7	INAC (1981, p. 162)
12	MOOSE HILL	Vein Pb	105 C 11	7	Lees (1936, p. 24);INAC (1982, p. 111)
13	MARLIN	Skarn Ag Pb Mn	105 C 11	6	INAC (1986, p. 63; 1988, p. 88-89); Morin (1989)
14	MT. GRANT	Vein Cu Ag	105 C 11	7	INAC (1986, p. 64); Morin (1989)
15	DRY	Work Target	105 C 14	9	N.C.M.I.
16	IRON CREEK	Vein, Replacement Ag Au Cu	105 C 14	7	Morin (1989)
17	LINDSAY	Vein Au, Ag	105 C 14	6	INAC (1986, p. 65); Morin (1989)
18	SIDNEY	Work Target	105 C 14 105 C 13	9	Mulligan (1963, p. 77)
19	ROSY	Work Target	105 C 13	9	Bostock (1936, p. 6)
20	DEADMAN	Vein Ag Pb	105 C 6	7	N.C.M.I.
21	JACKALOO	Skarn Cu Fe	105 C 8	7	INAC (1985, p. 154)
22	ABBA	Skarn Fe, Granite-assoc. U	105 C 9	7	INAC (1983, p. 105-106, 109)
24	CHRIS	Work Target	105 C 11	9	INAC (1982, p. 162;1985, p. 155)
25	NW	Skarn Mo Cu	105 C 13	7	This Report
27	MICH	Work Target	105 C 8	9	INAC (1981, p. 162)
28	ORK	Skarn Cu Zn Ag Sn	105 C 9	7	INAC (1985, p. 154); Morin (1989)
29	MINDY	Skarn W Sn	105 C 9	6	INAC (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	6	INAC (1986, p. 62)
32	BAS	Skarn Cu Fe	105 C 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 111)
33	GRIZZLY	Work Target	105 C 13	9	INAC (1983, p. 108-109)
34	SAYEH	Work Target	105 C 11	9	INAC (1983, p. 108)
37	TOG (Formerly JUBE)	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 C 5	9	INAC (1987, p. 144)
39	TES	Work Target	105 C 11	9	INAC (1987, p. 143;1988, p. 90)
42	TOO	Work Target	105 C 13	9	INAC (1988, p. 90-91)
43	WAS	Work Target	105 C 13	9	INAC (1988, p. 91-92)

NW (adjacent)
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd

Work target
105 C 13 (25)
60°56'N, 133°45'W
1987

Reference: INAC 1983, p. 105,107; 1988, p. 89-90

Claims: SAW 1-6

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092484 by M. Trudzik

Current Work and Results:
Geochemical sampling in 1988 outlined an area of anomalous gold and arsenic values (30-40 ppb Au) on the south side of the creek which bisects the property. The anomalous samples were taken downslope from an extensive area of quartz-carbonate alteration. Soil samples from the

alteration zone contained up to 50 ppb Au and 760 ppb As. Rock samples from the same zone contained up to 170 ppb Au and 374 ppb As.

TOG (JUBE)	**Gold, silver, lead**
Dunvegan Exploration Ltd	**vein**
	105 C 5 (37)
	60°25'N,135°35'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 144)

Claims: JUBE, TOP, TOG

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Gold occurs with galena and chalcopyrite in quartz veins associated with quartz-carbonate-mariposite alteration along the contact between peridotite and volcanic rocks of the Permo-Triassic Cache Creek Group. The initial vein was 3 m thick, exposed in five blast pits over a strike length of 76 m. It contained disseminated galena, chalcopyrite, malachite and azurite and appeared to abruptly change direction from a 140° to a 093° trend. Grab samples from this vein returned values as high as 22.4 g/t Au.

Current Work and Results:
Blast and bulldozer trenching in November, 1988 exposed a new galena-bearing vein 3 m thick. The vein strikes 130° and dips 50° NE and is enveloped by graphitic silicified wallrock and massive talc alteration. Vuggy cavites and minor chalcedonic banding in the vein suggest a high-level epithermal system. Two specimens of oxide material containing quartz, malachite, azurite and 1-2 mm flecks of visible gold were turned up by the blast but similar material has not yet been seen in place. No assays are yet available.

16. IRON CREEK

T. Morgan
105 C 14
60°52'N, 133°19'W

Claims: INCATEE 1-16

17. LINDSAY

S.D. MacDonald
105 C 14
60°55'W, 133°04'N,

Claims: QUIET 1-22

28. ORK

C. Marchand
105 C 9
60°37'W, 132°19'N

Claims: MINDY 1-4

37. TOG

Dunvegan Exploration Ltd
105 C 5
60°23'N, 133°40'W

Claims: TOG 11-44, GOT 1-16, POT 1-16

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

S.D. MacDonald
105 C 5
60°22'N, 133°48'W

Claims: CUS 1-4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

E. Johnson
105 C 5
60°20'N, 133°54'W

Claims: NEST 1-32, EAGLE 1-27

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

A. MacDonald
105 C 12
60°33'N, 133°44'W

Claims: SUNCAT 1-22

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

A. Parker
105 C 12
60°32'N, 133°42'W

Claims: HOMBRE 1-84

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. Gilbert
105 C 5
60°23'N, 133°59'W

Claims: GOPHER 1-4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

G. Clark
105 C 14
60°55'N, 133°16'W

Claims: SALMON 1-42, IRON 1-48

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. Gilbreath, J. Erwin
105 C 2
60°08'N, 132°38'W

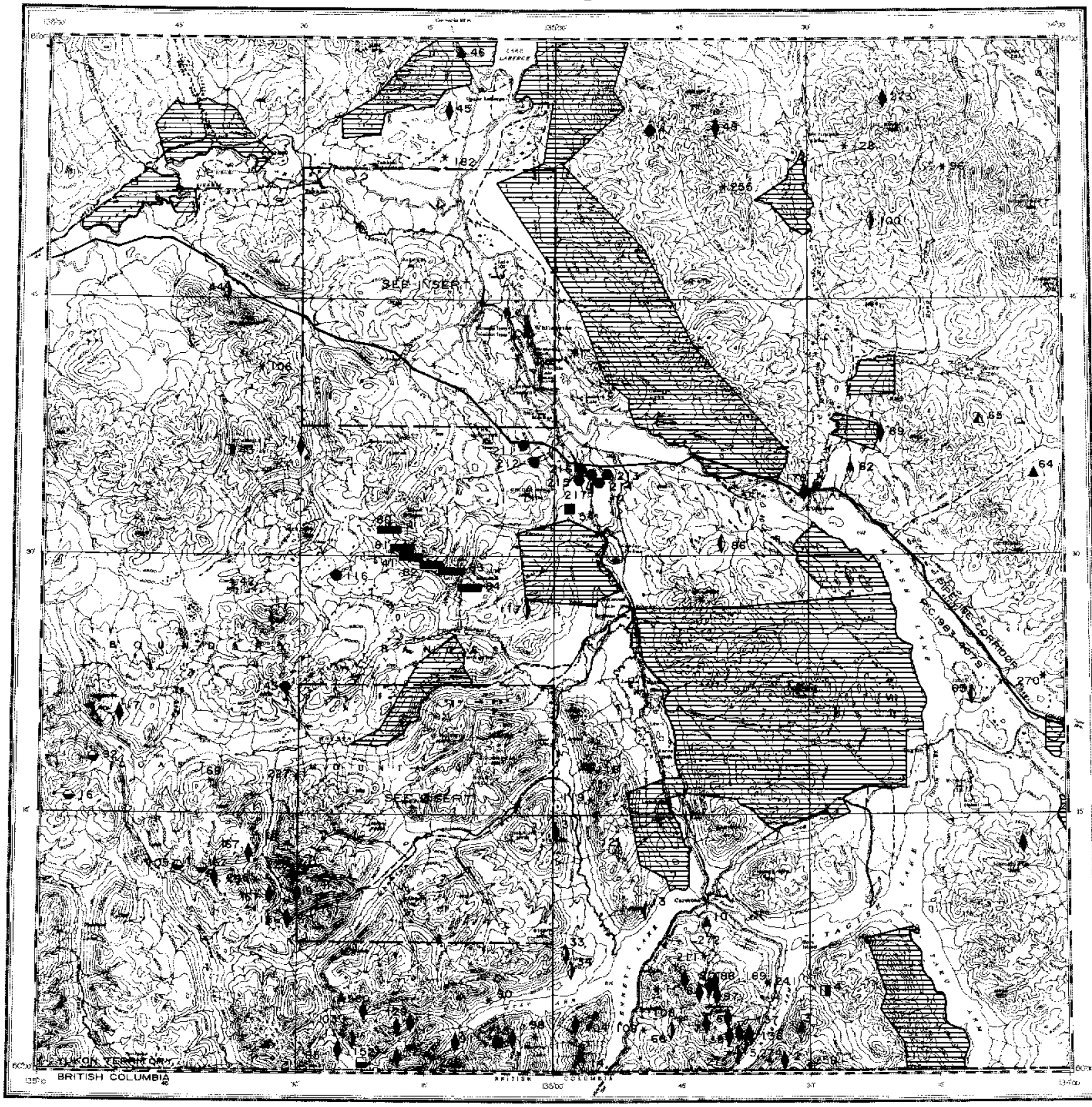
Claims: DOME, REO 1-3

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

J. Yenne
105 C 2
60°07'N, 132°19'W

Claims: YEN 1,2

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 withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Kilometres

Tote Trail

Driveable Road.

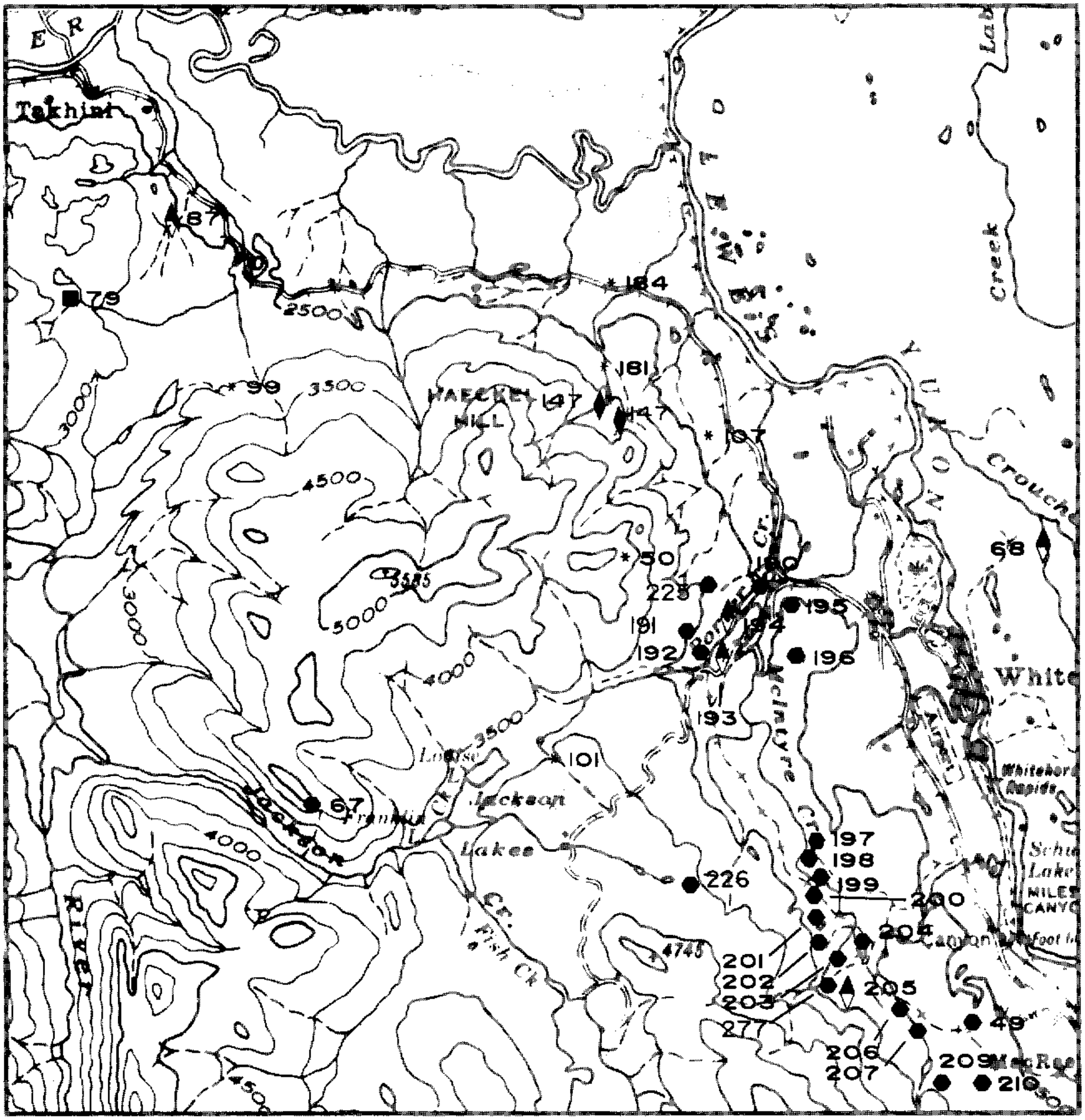
A Airstrip.

105D-3N & 105D-6S

5 0 5 10

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;
INAC Open File 1988-2 (105 D 3 and 6) by R.A. Doherty et al, 1988;
INAC Open File 1989-1 (105 D 2 and part of 7) by C.J.R. Hart et al, 1989;
INAC Open File 1989-2 (105 D 11) by C.J.R. Hart et al, 1989.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	JUBILEE	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 D 1	5	INAC (1985, p. 159-160); Morin (1989)
2	LULU	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 D 2	6	Findlay (1969b, p. 39); INAC (1986, p. 74; 1988, p. 101); Morin (1989)
3	MILLET	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 D 2	7	N.C.M.I.
4	LIME	Porphyry Mo	105 D 1	6	INAC (1981, p. 165)
5	VENUS	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 2	3	INAC (1982, p. 7, 18, 113, 116); Walton (1986); Morin (1989); Hart & Pelletier (1989-1)
6	MONTANA	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 2	4	Findlay (1969a, p. 60-61); This Report; Morin (1989)
7	THISTLE	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 D 2	7	Morin (1989)
8	JEAN	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Sb	105 D 2	6	Hart & Pelletier (1989-1); This Report; Morin (1989)
9	BIG THING (ARCTIC)	Vein Au Ag Sb Pb Cu	105 D 2	3	Hart & Pelletier (1989-1); This Report; Morin (1989)
10	CARCROSS	Vein Cu Mo	105 D 2	6	Findlay (1969a, p. 62);INAC (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	N.C.M.I.
13	COLLEGE GREEN	Vein Au Cu	105 D 2	6	INAC (1987, p. 154); Morin (1989)
14	FINGER	Vein Cu	105 D 2	7	N.C.M.I.
15	LATREILLE	Porphyry Cu Mo, Vein Au Ag Pb Cu	105 D 3	7	This Report
16	PRIMROSE	Skarn Zn	105 D 5	7	INAC (1982, p. 117)
17	ROSE	Vein Au Ag	105 D 5	7	INAC (1983, p. 111-112, 118)
18	BOSTOCK	Vein Sb	105 D 4	7	Bostock (1941, p. 38)
19	CHARLESTON	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 4 105 D 3	5	INAC (1987, p. 155-156; 1988, p. 107, 133); Morin (1989)
21	MT. REID (SKUKUM CREEK)	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3	2	This Report; Morin (1989)
22	RACA	Breccia Cu Au Ag	105 D 3	2	INAC (1987, p. 157); Morin (1989)
23	MORNING	Vein Sb Zn	105 D 3	7	Bostock (1941, p. 36-37); INAC (1982, p. 117)
24	GODDELL	Vein Au Ag Sb Pb Zn Cu	105 D 3	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
25	PORTER	Vein Sb Pb Zn Ag Au	105 D 3	6	INAC (1986, p. 75;1988, p. 106); Morin (1989)
26	BECKER-COCHRAN	Vein Sb	105 D 3	2	INAC (1987, p. 159; 1988, p. 106); Morin (1989)
27	FLEMING	Skarn Cu	105 D 3	6	This Report
28	MT. ANDERSON	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 3	5	This Report; Morin (1989); Bull (1986)
29	TALLY-HO	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3 105 D 6	4	INAC (1987, p. 162-163); Morin (1989)
30	MT. WHEATON	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3	6	Wheeler (1961, p. 122-123);INAC (1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 77; 1987, p. 163-164); Morin (1989)
31	BUFFALO	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 2	6	INAC (1987, p. 165);Hart & Pelletier (1989-1)
32	MT. STEVENS	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 3	4	Hart & Pelletier (1989-1); This Report; Morin (1989)

33	CROMWELL	Vein Ag Pb Cu	105 D 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 117; 1985, p. 165)
34	MILLHAVEN	Vein Ag Pb Cu	105 D 2	7	INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Morin (1989)
35	GOLD HILL	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 6	6	INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Morin (1989)
36	GOLD REEF	Vein Au Ag	105 D 6	4	This Report; Morin (1989)
37	IDAHO HILLS (UNION MINES)	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au Cu	105 D 6	5	Wheeler (1961, p. 135-136); INAC (1982, p. 117); Morin (1989)
38	MT. BUSH	Coal	105 D 6	5	Cairnes (1916, p. 145-147)
39	LEGAL TENDER	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 D 6	6	INAC (1987, p. 163-164, 182-183; 1988, p. 30, 107, 109); Morin (1989)
40	ALLIGATOR	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 6	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 43)
41	WHITEHORSE COAL	Coal	105 D 6 105 D 11	6	INAC (1986, p. 72); Hunt (1989)
42	MUD	Work Target	105 D 5	9	Findlay (1968a, p. 54-55)
43	ARKELL	Porphyry Mo	105 D 12	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 43)
44	INGRAM	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 D 13	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 136-137); Morin (1989)
45	CUTOFF	Vein Ag Au	105 D 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 118;1985, p. 165)
46	EFFIE	Asbestos	105 D 14	7	N.C.M.I.
47	POW	Skarn Cu W	105 D 15	7	INAC (1981, p. 166)
48	ACE	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn Cu	105 D 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 118)
49	LITTLE CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	3	INAC (1983, p. 111-113); Meinert (1986); Morin (1989)
50	TREMAR	Work Target	105 D 11 105 D 14	9	Craig and Laport (1972, p. 113)
54	VAL	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 10	7	N.C.M.I.
62	McCLINTOCK	Vein, Replacement Cu	105 D 9	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 143); Craig & Milner (1975, p. 45)
63	MARSH	Vein Au, Asbestos	105 D 8	7	INAC (1987, p. 168-169; 1988, p. 109, 139); Morin (1989)
64	LAVALEE	Asbestos	105 D 9	7	INAC (1986, p. 79)
65	MICHIE	Mafic/ultramafic Cr	105 D 9	7	This Report
66	RAILROAD	Vein Ag	105 D 2	7	INAC (1987, p. 163-164); Hart & Pelletier (1989-2); Morin (1989)
67	GROUSE	Skarn Cu Au Ag Bi	105 D 11	5	INAC (1987, p. 169-170); Hart & Pelletier (1989-2); Morin (1989)
68	IMP	Vein Cu	105 D 14	7	N.C.M.I.
71	HARNIAK	Vein Cu Ag Au	105 D 11 105 D 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 79); Morin (1989)
72	SHAW	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 D 3	5	This Report; Morin (1989)
74	OPULENCE	Vein Sb	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 164-165)
78	INCO	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 6	7	This Report
79	SUITS (KING FISH)	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 D 14	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 144-145)
80	FISH LAKE	Coal	105 D 11	7	N.C.M.I.
81	LUSCAR	Coal	105 D 11	2	INAC (1986, p. 72)
82	PTARMIGAN	Coal	105 D 6	2	INAC (1986, p. 72); Doherty et al (1988)
83	COAL RIDGE	Coal	105 D 6	2	INAC (1986, p. 72); Doherty et al (1988)
84	BERESFORD	Coal	105 D 6	2	INAC (1986, p. 72); Doherty et al (1988)
85	BOUDETTE	Vein Fluorite	105 D 3	7	Wheeler (1961, p. 143); Lambert (1974); INAC (1988, p. 30, 118)
86	COMBS	Vein Au	105 D 10	7	Morin (1989)
87	MIDGETT	Vein Cu	105 D 14	7	N.C.M.I.
89	TONY	Vein Pb Ag Zn	105 D 9	7	INAC (1982, p. 118)
90	WEST	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1981, p. 166); Doherty et al (1988)
91	PART	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	6	INAC (1987, p. 171); Doherty et al (1988); This Report; Morin (1989)
92	PROSE	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 D 5	6	Morin (1989)
96	GAMMON	Work Target	105 D 16	9	INAC (1983, p. 114; 1987, p. 171-172)
97	ART	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 D 2	6	INAC (1981, p. 167;1988, p. 112, 140); Morin (1989)
98	MUNROE	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (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); Morin (1989)
101	TOP	Work Target	105 D 11	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 61)
103	CRO	Work Target	105 D 3	9	This Report

104	BEN	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 33); INAC (1988, p. 30, 100, 114, 140)
105	RAM	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 D 4	5	INAC (1983, p. 111, 114-115); Morin (1989)
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	INAC (1987, p. 172)
109	DUNK	Work Target	105 D 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 115)
110	HODNETT	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 D 6	7	This Report
112	ODD	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 D 3 105 D 2	6	INAC (1987, p. 173;1988, p. 116); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)
113	BACHUS	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 173-175)
114	NAIAD	Vein Au Ag Pb Cu	105 D 3	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
115	MT SKUKUM	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	3	McDonald (1987);INAC (1987, p. 175; 1988, p. 14, 15, 17, 23, 30, 119, 140); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)
116	DAYIR	Skarn Cu Fe	105 D 6	9	INAC (1983, p. 116); Doherty et al (1988)
117	EVIEW	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 D 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 176;1988, p.119); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)
118	TIKA	Work Target	105 D 7	9	INAC (1987, p. 177)
119	ILLIA	Work Target	105 D 7	9	INAC (1987, p. 177)
128	UTSHIG	Work Target	105 D 16	9	INAC (1983, p 117; 1987, p. 171-172)
129	GLENLIVET	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3	7	INAC (1988, p. 31, 120); Doherty et al (1988); This Report; Morin (1989)
135	OLLIE	Vein Ag Au Cu	105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 179-180; 1988, p. 30, 121, 140)
136	JOE PETTY	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 2	4	Bostock (1957, p. 151-156, 211-213, 252-256, 606-609); Hart & Pelletier (1989-1); Morin (1989); Roots (1981)
137	URANUS	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 2	4	Bostock (1957, p. 151-156, 211-213, 252-256, 606-609); Morin (1989); Roots (1981)
138	M & M	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	4	Bostock (1957, p. 151-156, 211-213, 252-256, 606-609); Morin (1989); Roots (1981)
142	TYCON	Vein Au Ag	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 180);Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)
143	LATER	Skarn Cu Pb Zn Au Ag, Vein Au Ag	105 D 5	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
145	BEAR (CUB)	Work Target	105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 183;1988, p. 121-122)
147	BEE	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn, Skarn Cu	105 D 14	6	INAC (1987, p. 184;1988, p. 122-123); Morin (1989)
152	MATT	Granite-assoc. U, REE	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 185)
153	SCAR	Vein Au Ag Zn Pb	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 186);Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)
155	ROB	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 187;1988, p. 123, 139, 141); Doherty et al (1988)
156	CHARLIE	Work Target	105 D 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 188); This Report
161	ERA	Work Target	105 D 3 105 D 6 105 D 2	9	INAC (1988, p. 121)
165	SULPHIDE CREEK	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 189)
166	JJ	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 4	7	INAC (1987, p. 190;1988, p. 125-126); Morin (1989)
167	WAT	Skarn Ag Pb Zn Cu, Vein Au	105 D 4	7	This Report
168	BOTWAT	Work Target	105 D 5 105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 192); This Report; Morin (1989)
169	CA	Work Target	105 D 5	9	INAC (1988, p. 126)
170	MR	Vein Ag Au	105 D 3 105 D 6	7	This Report
171	FANIN	Work Target	105 D 3 105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 193-194)
172	STONE	Work Target	105 D 3 105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 194)
173	WAL	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 D 3 105 D 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 195); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)
178	ROSSBANK	Vein Au	105 D 10	6	This Report

182	DRILL	Work Target	105 D 14	9	INAC (1986, p. 80); This Report
184	MURIEL	Work Target	105 D 14	9	INAC (1987, p. 196)
188	PEERLESS	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	9	INAC (1981, p. 116-122, 167; 1987, p. 206, 408-409)
189	PRIDE OF YUKON	Vein Au Ag	105 D 2	9	INAC (1981, p. 117, 120)
190	RABBIT FOOT	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984); Morin (1989)
191	GULCH	Skarn Cu Fe	105 D 11	7	Watson (1984); Hart & Pelletier (1989-2)
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); This Report
201	GRAFTER	Skarn Cu Mo	105 D 11	4	Watson (1984); INAC (1987, p. 128)
202	ARCTIC CHIEF	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	3	Watson (1984); Morin (1989)
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)
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 10	2	Findlay (1969a, p. 54); Watson (1984); INAC (1987, p. 129)
214	BLACK CUB, GRIZZLY CUB, BROWN CUB, RAILWAY	Skarn Cu Au Ag Mo	105 D 10	3	This Report
215	KEEWEENAW	Skarn Cu Au Ag Mo	105 D 10	3	Watson (1984)
216	GEM	Skarn Cu	105 D 10	2	Watson (1984)
217	KODIAK CUB	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 10	2	Watson (1984); INAC (1988, p. 128-129)
224	RED RIDGE	Vein Ag Au Pb Cu	105 D 6	6	This Report
225	WAR EAGLE	Skarn Cu Au Ag	105 D 11	3	Watson (1984); INAC (1983, p. 111-113; 1987, p. 197); Morin (1989)
226	ANACONDA	Skarn Cu Au	105 D 11	7	INAC (1987, p. 197)
227	MAY	Work Target	105 D 5 105 D 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 197-198)
228	SAID	Vein Breccia Au Ag Pb	105 D 6	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
229	EARL	Vein Au Ag Pb Cu	105 D 3	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
234	FOX	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 134)
237	STEN	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 135)
245	SON	Work Target	105 D 4	9	INAC (1988, p. 136)
246	BTT	Work Target	105 D 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 137)
258	CRAIG	Vein Ag Sb Pb Zn Cu	105 D 3	7	Doherty et al (1988)
259	RIGEL	Work Target	105 D 2	9	This Report
260	BOB	Vein/Breccia Au Ag Pb Zn Sb, Vein Cu Mo	105 D 3	7	This Report
270	PHIL	Work Target	105 D 8	9	This Report
271	BARR	DELETED: Same as #234 FOX			
272	BRUTE	Work Target	105 D 2	9	INAC (1988, p. 138)
273	MT BYNG	Vein Au Ag	105 D 16	7	This Report
274	RUBY SILVER (RED DEER)	Vein Ag Pb	105 D 2	6	Roots (1981);Hart & Pelletier (1989-1)
275	HUMPER	Vein Ag Pb	105 D 2	6	Roots (1981);Hart & Pelletier (1989-1)
277	QUINALTA	Occurrence Cu	105 D 11	6	N.C.M.I.; Hart & Pelletier (1989-2)

MONTANA, JEAN **Univex Mining Corp., Anooraq**	**Gold, silver, lead, zinc, antimony vein** **105 D 2 (6,8)**	**Resources Inc.**	**60°04'N,134°43'W** **1988**

References: Findlay (1969a, p. 60-61); INAC (1987, p. 153)

Claims: JEAN; KODAK; HAZEL M; MON 1-16; TB 1-16; RAT 23-24; NYAC 1-48

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092614 by B.E. MacKean (Burton Consulting Inc.)

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, heavy mineral concentrates were obtained from all creeks draining Montana Mountain using a suction dredge and a sluice box. Seven hundred and ninety-six soil samples were collected, and the area around the JEAN showing was explored by blast and bulldozer trenching.

Twenty-six heavy mineral concentrates were split into fine and coarse fractions and a sample of each fraction was fire assayed for gold. The fine fraction of each sample was also analysed for Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn, Ag, As and Sb. The assays ranged up to 10 000 ppb Au in both fractions with the highest results coming from the north part of the property near the ARCTIC CARIBOU and PEERLESS mines.

In 1988, 796 soil samples were collected. The most anomalous samples came from bleached material associated with faults, veins or fracture zones on the north part of the property. Anomalous values ranged up to 2222 ppb Au, 1339 ppm As and 140 ppm Ag.

Trenching on the JEAN showing exposed several parallel veins, each about 100 m long, which strike 315° and dip about 60° northeast.

BIG THING (adjacent)	**Gold, silver, antimony, lead, copper vein**
Omni Resources Inc.	**105 D 2 (9)**
	60°06'N,134°44'W
	1988

References: INAC (1981, p. 116-122; 1987, p. 102-103)

Claims: AFI 57,58,99,100,102

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092639 by H.F. MacKinnon

Description:
Arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite and native gold occur in mesothermal quartz veins cutting granodiorite. The veins are similar in mineralogy, texture and geochemistry to those found in the adjacent ARCTIC CARIBOU, PRIDE OF YUKON and PEERLESS mines.

Current Work and Results:
The 1988 exploration program consisted of road construction and two bulldozer trenches. Ten soil and 12 rock samples were taken from the trenches, which exposed a number of mineralized quartz veins from 5 to 140 cm wide. The veins pinch and swell, are intensely fractured and are surrounded by haloes of propylitic, sericitic and clay alteration. The veins form several sets which trend west-northwest, north and southeast.

All of the rock samples contained anomalous levels of silver, lead and arsenic, and all but one returned anomalous gold values.

The largest of the quartz veins, named the BIG BEN, is up to 1.4 m wide and returned values up to 9.2 g/t Au, 483.1 g/t Ag, 6.44% Pb, 48 085 ppm As, 951 ppm Cu and 539 ppm Zn. A 1.4 m chip sample assayed 1.46% Pb, 150.2 g/t Ag and 2.2 g/t Au.

COLLEGE GREEN	**Gold, copper vein**
Omni Resources Inc.	**105 D 2 (13)**
	60°10'N,134°50'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 154); Morin (1989)

Claims: AFI

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Rhyolite and porphyritic andesite dykes intrude Mesozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988 the access road was upgraded and limited bulldozer trenching was done in anomalous areas. Rock samples returned anomalous gold and silver values.

LATREILLE	**Gold, silver, lead, copper vein; copper, molybdenum porphyry**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**105 D 3 (15)**
	60°01'N,135°07'W
	1988

References: INAC (1981, p. 165)

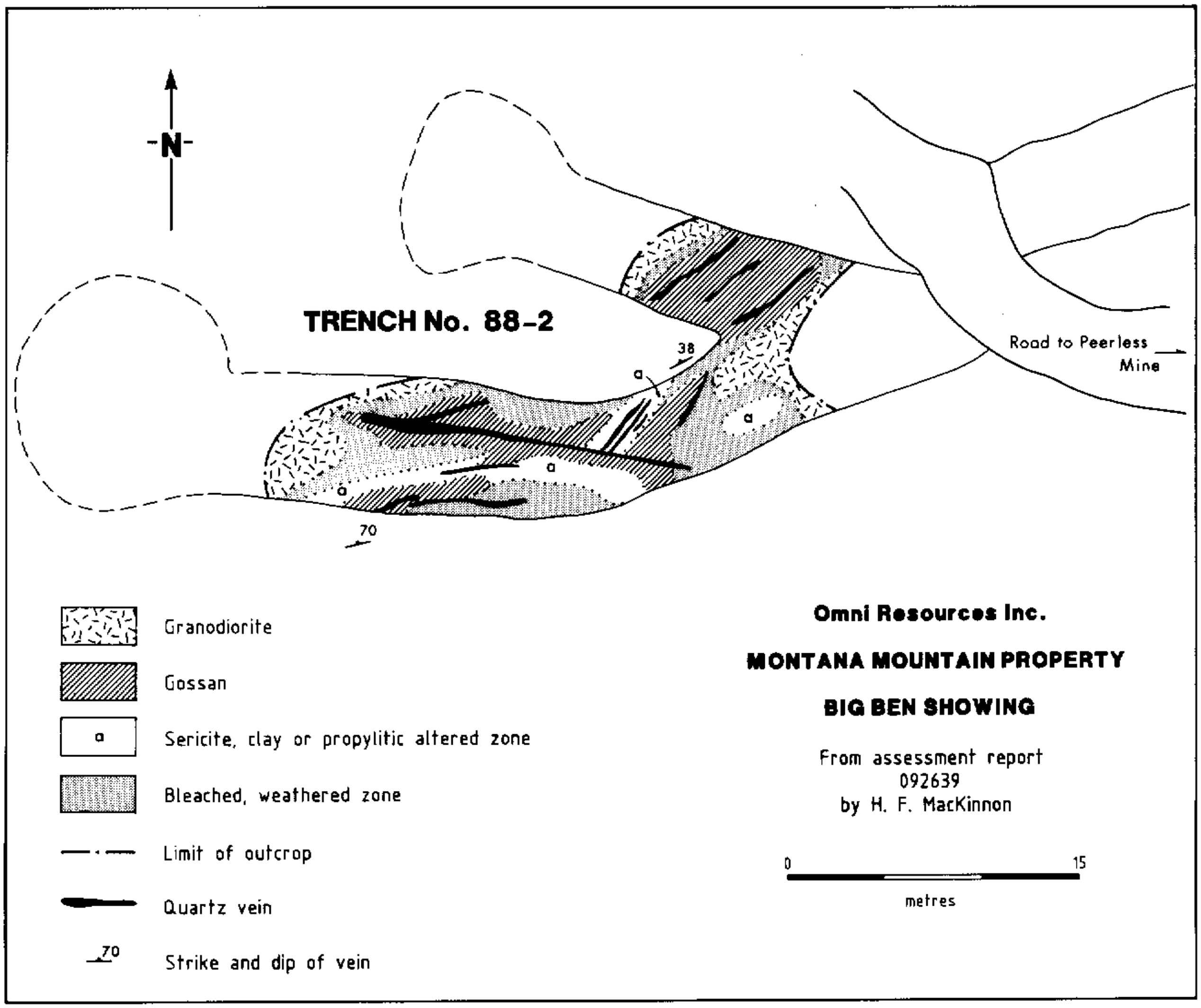
Claims: PIM 1-109

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092624 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

Description:

Disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and galena occur in thin northeast-trending quartz veins near the centre of the Eocene Bennett Lake Caldera Complex.

Current Work and Results:


-N-
TRENCH No. 88-2
38
a
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70
Road to Peerless Mine
Granodiorite
Gossan
a
Sericite, clay or propylitic altered zone
Bleached, weathered zone
Limit of outcrop
Quartz vein
70
Strike and dip of vein
Omni Resources Inc.
MONTANA MOUNTAIN PROPERTY
BIG BEN SHOWING
From assessment report
092639
by H. F. MacKinnon
0
15
metres

Exploration in 1988 consisted of reconnaissance prospecting and mapping, and soil and talus geochemistry. Five silt, 58 rock and 429 talus fines samples were collected.

Two new showings and two new areas of mineralized float were found in 1986. The previously known LATREILLE porphyry copper-molybdenum occurrence was not re-examined.

The most significant showing, designated the HL zone, consists of thin, parallel quartz-sulphide veins containing disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and galena. Individual veins are up to 15 cm wide and 250 m long. They strike northeast and dip steeply southwest, occur sporadically over a 300 x 250 m area and are associated with a large multi-element geochemical anomaly. Samples of vein material assay up to 191.7 g/t Ag and also contain up to 47 737 ppm As, 17 933 ppm Cu, 20 999 ppm Pb, 2684 ppm Zn, 1155 ppb Au and 191.7 g/t Ag.

A second showing 300 m southwest of the HL zone consists of pyrite-arsenopyrite in quartz and chalcedony veins cutting silicified rhyolite. This showing lies on trend with and may be an extension of the HL zone. Samples contain up to 11 270 ppm As, 0.8 ppm Ag and 139 ppb Au.

CHARLESTON	**Gold, silver, lead**
Total Erickson	**vein**
Resources Ltd	**105 D 3,4 (19)**
	60°10'N,135°10'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 155-156; 1988, p. 107, 133); Morin (1989)

Claims: HO, ISLAND

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

Gold and silver occur with galena, pyrite and sphalerite in discontinuous pods along a vuggy northwest-striking quartz vein 450 m long and up to 2 m wide. The vein occupies a fault zone in altered quartz diorite and is associated with Eocene rhyolite and andesite dykes of the Mt Skukum Caldera complex. Samples of the vein return up to 67.9 g/t Au and 1053.2 g/t Ag. Four other similar veins occur on the property.

Detailed sampling and trenching of the Charleston vein in 1988 extended it 150 m to the south and identified mineralized shoots along its length which appear to have economic potential. The mineralization is still open along strike to the south.

SKUKUM CREEK	**Gold, silver,**
(MT REID)	**lead vein**
Omni Resources	**105 D 3 (21)**
Inc.	**60°10'N,135°24'W**
	1987

References: INAC (1987, p. 156; 1988, p. 104)

Claims: WH 1-8; ERN 1-33; TREE 1-5; KIM 1-52; TEX 1-22; KIR 1-33; OMNI 1-12

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of Exploration Incentives Program report 092143 by R.J. Robinson and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

Mesothermal gold and silver-bearing veins of quartz and quartz-sulphide breccia occur with rhyolite and andesite dykes along major fault zones in Cretaceous quartz monzonite. Pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and stibnite occur with the gold and silver.

Current Work and Results:

A 2.7 x 3.4 m adit was collared at the 1300 m level in January, 1987, and 823 m of underground workings were completed by July. The adit followed the footwall of the RAINBOW zone which bent sharply to the south and proved to be continuous with the KUHN zone. Two crosscuts were made through the RAINBOW zone, and six diamond drill stations were cut.

Reserves were calculated based on 12 surface and 81 underground diamond drillholes totalling 7446 m. A total of 405 644 tonnes drill-indicated plus proven reserves grading 6.7 g/t Au and 365.1 g/t Ag were estimated in the RAINBOW zone and 338 872 tonnes grading 8.9 g/t Au and 169.7 g/t Ag in the KUHN zone. Contained in these reserves are high grade blocks, including 160 018 tonnes in the KUHN zone grading 19.7 g/t Au and 565.7 g/t Ag. Total reserves including drill-inferred blocks consist of 863 485 tonnes grading 7.9 g/t Au and 288.3 g/t Ag. The mineralized zones are still open along strike and to depth.

Other work in 1987 included metallurgical testing of a 204 kg bulk sample, baseline environmental studies and the design of a tailings dam.

The 1988 exploration program consisted of over 6000 m of surface and underground diamond drilling. Underground drifting was done on the RAINBOW and KUHN zones and a new adit was collared at the 1350 m level. Samples along 36.6 m of the new drift averaged 29.3 g/t Au and 197.8 g/t Ag.

GODDELL	**Gold, silver,**
Berglynn Resources	**antimony, lead, zinc**
Inc., Skukum	**copper vein**
Ventures Inc.	**105 D 3 (24)**
	60°11'N, 135°15'W
	1987, 1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 158; 1988, p. 106)

Claims: POP 1-122 INCL. FR.; TECH 22-40; MOM 15-89; BERG 1-162; STEN 1-45; MB 1-3

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092481 by I. Coster, 092480 by I. Coster and J.P. Varas, and 092702 by J. Baril

Description:

Gold occurs in a hydrothermally-altered shear zone intruded by felsic and intermediate dykes. The shear zone trends 105° and has been mapped over a strike length of 4.8 km. It has a width of up to 121.9 m and a vertical extent of at least 609.6 m. The GODDELL and BECKER-COCHRAN antimony showings lie along this structure.

Current Work and Results:
Mapping and geochemical sampling were done in 1987 and a VLF-EM survey was carried out to outline the strike extension of the GODDELL shear zone. Sixteen HQ/NQ holes totalling 4159 m were drilled in three separate areas, including 11 holes (2857.2 m) in the Goddell Gully area, 3 holes (872.9 m) in Horseshoe Gulch and 2 holes (483.7 m) in the Goldpan Gully area.

The GODDELL shear zone is intensely altered and is visible on air photos as a large bleached and gossanous patch. The shear zone trends 105° and cuts Cretaceous quartz monzonite and a swarm of Eocene andesite and rhyolite dykes. It is a 50 m wide zone within which the crystalline rocks display a strong subvertical foliation and are pervasively altered to iron-carbonate and sericite, with local patches of clay alteration and silicification near dyke contacts. The zone is believed to extend at least 5.5 km through the BECKER-COCHRAN stibnite showing.

In the Goddell Gully area, mineralization is exposed intermittently on surface over a strike length of 450 m and takes several different forms: 3-60 cm veins of coarse crystalline stibnite, vuggy quartz, barite and calcite with minor pyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and jamesonite at rhyolite dyke contacts, veins of massive stibnite, or 2 m wide zones of fine quartz-sulphide stockworks which oxidize to red and yellow antimony and arsenic oxides. Twenty-one rock samples from the Goddell Gully area contained between 1.7 and 17.1 g/t Au. Most gold-bearing intervals in the drill core assayed between 0.034 and 3.4 g/t Au over core widths of 1.5 to 6.1 m and returned high values of As, Sb and Zn. The best intersections were 10.9 m grading 2.22 g/t Au (including 4.25 g/t Au over 4.45 m) and 7.9 m grading 2.8 g/t Au (including 4.1 g/t Au over 2.8 m).

Drilling on the Horseshoe Gulch structure encountered heavily altered breccia with low gold and silver values. The best intersection was 1.1 g/t Au over 2.6 m. No mineralization was encountered in the Goldpan Gully drillholes.

On the adjoining TECH claims, detailed soil sampling outlined three linear anomalies associated with two Eocene dyke swarms. Two gold-copper anomalies coincide with a swarm of rhyolite dykes. The dykes trend 030-060°, dip 75° and have caused strong silica, sericite and clay alteration of the host granodiorite.

Mapping showed that the rhyolite dykes are crosscut by a set of mafic dykes which strike 100° and dip 74° northeast. The mafic dykes are fine-grained and have not altered the host rock. A multi-element lead-silver-zinc-copper anomaly with spotty gold and antimony values occurs along the trend of the mafic dykes.

Four of 17 rock samples returned anomalous values up to 185 ppb Au. Two of these also returned anomalous arsenic values up to 3357 ppm As, and consisted of altered chalcedony-veined rhyolite from the head of Horseshoe Gulch. The most interesting sample was an unidentified piece of float which returned values of 2858 ppm Pb, 39 137 ppm Zn, 60 ppm Ag, 409 ppm As, 89 ppm Sb and 105 ppb Au.

In 1988, four deep diamond drill holes totalling 1976 m outlined a second mineralized zone at depth below the 1987 discovery. The lower zone consists of a 33 m wide zone of gold-bearing andesite dykes which contain pyrite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite and intrude altered quartz monzonite. High gold values are associated with acicular arsenopyrite horizons in the andesite. The best intersection was 11.3 m grading 20.9 g/t Au in hole 88-PG-3, including 4.3 m grading 43.9 g/t Au.

FLEMING	**Copper skarn**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**105 D 3 (27)**
Berglynn Resources Inc.	**60°14'N,135°12'W**
	1987

References: Morin et al. (1979, p. 150); INAC (1987, p. 160)

Claims: BRIDGE 1-8; RIDGE 16-23; ROAD 1-8; BANK 1-3

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092136 by J.P. Varas

Description:
Two bands of skarn occur in a 10 m wide schist layer containing discontinuous 8-25 cm lenses of massive chalcopyrite, bornite and specular hematite. The layers strike 318° and dip 60-70° northeast.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, 635 soil samples were analysed for Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu and Sb. Anomalous gold values up to 720 ppb define a roughly linear trend which lines up with a NNE-trending fault mapped on the adjoining claims to the south. Coincident Cu-Zn-Ag anomalies outline the probable extent of the skarn bands. The anomalous values range up to 216 ppm Cu, 2853 ppm Zn and 3.0 ppm Ag.

MT ANDERSON	**Gold, silver, lead**
Total Erickson	**zinc vein**
Resources Ltd	**105 D 3 (28)**

60°13'N,135°09'W
1988

References: INAC (1981, p. 166; 1987, p. 160-162)

Claims: TAM 1-8; MAT 1-9, 10-16 FR

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092623 by D.A. Rawsthorn

Description:
Gold, silver, lead and zinc occur in several quartz veins associated with rhyolite and andesite dykes of Eocene age. The quartz veins and dykes are emplaced along faults believed to be related to subsidence of the Mt Skukum caldera.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, the WHIRLWIND vein was sampled in detail from the C adit, and two diamond drillholes totalling 317.9 m tested the vein at depth. In the adit the vein consists of highly fractured quartz with inclusions of sericitic granodiorite and varies from 0.8 to 1.7 m wide. Along the vein margins the host rock is altered to soft white clay and sericite. Fractures in the quartz vein contain rusty sulphides and carbonate minerals. At the end of the drift the quartz vein cuts and envelopes an andesite dyke which appears to have been emplaced along the same fracture. Chip samples taken across the vein returned assays up to 35.3 g/t Au and 148.1 g/t Ag over 1.0 m, and outlined a mineralized shoot 15 m long which averaged 7.5 g/t Au, 83.0 g/t Ag, 3.3% Pb and 0.025% Zn over a width of 1.28 m.

The drillholes intersected the WHIRLWIND zone at depths of 50 m and 65 m below the mineralized shoot. At depth the zone is about 7.6 m thick and consists of fractured, altered granodiorite, andesite, and quartz veins containing pyrite, galena and sphalerite). The best assays from drill core are as follows:

HOLE #	THICKNESS (M)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
MA88-01	3.6	0.07	35.3	0.72	0.19
MA88-02	4.8	0.14	33.9	2.20	0.11

MT ANDERSON (adjacent)
Skukum Gold Inc.
Berglynn Resources Inc.

Work Target
105 D 3 (28)
60°13'N,135°07'W
1988

References: INAC (1981, p. 166;1987, p. 160-162)

Claims: BARR 117-138

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092514 by I. Coster

History:
The BARR 117-138 claims were staked in 1987 on trend with gold, silver and lead-bearing quartz veins discovered in the late 1800's.

Description:
Paleozoic? gneiss underlying most of the property is cut by a porphyritic diorite dyke.

Current Work and Results:
Seven rock samples, 20 silt samples and 134 soil samples were taken in 1988. A number of quartz and quartz-carbonate veinlets were sampled. Two of these containing molybdenite returned values of 0.105% Mo and 0.447% Mo and were associated with weak molybdenum-copper-zinc-silver soil and silt anomalies.

TALLY-HO
Tally-Ho Exploration Co. Ltd

Gold, silver, lead vein
105 D 3,6 (29)
60°15'N,135°04'W
1986

References: INAC (1987, p. 162-163)

Claims: CROWN GRANTS 246-253; TALLY-HO 1-22; TH 1-22

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092158 by D.H. Waugh

Current Work and Results:
In 1986, the SILVER QUEEN showing on the TALLY-HO 5 claim was explored by bulldozer trenching and three NDB diamond drillholes totalling 182.1 m. An additional 6 holes totalling 305.7 m were drilled at the Tally-Ho Gulch upper and lower adits on the WHEELER and LEADER Crown Grants.

The SILVER QUEEN drillholes encountered flat-lying felsic volcanic rocks. A thin layer of silicified altered limestone near surface in hole 86 TM-3 assayed 5 ppb Au, 16.2 ppm Ag and 710 ppm Pb over 0.2 m.

The Tally-Ho Gulch drillholes were located along strike of and below the main workings. All encountered granodiorite with minor quartz-calcite veining. The main shear zone containing the previously mined vein was not recognised in the core and appears to have been offset by vertical shears striking 325°.

MT WHEATON
Academy Resources Ltd

Gold, silver, lead vein
105 D 3 (30)
60°10'N,135°02'W
1988

References: Wheeler (1961, p. 122-123), INAC (1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 77;1987, p. 163-164), Morin (1989)

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Current Work and Results:
A selected 15 kg bulk sample returned values of 129.9 g/t Ag and 93.6 g/t Au.

MT STEVENS	**Gold, silver, lead**
Island Mining	**zinc vein**
& Explorations	**105 D 3 (32)**
Co. Ltd	**60°13'N,134°59'W**
	1987

References: INAC (1987, p. 165-7; 1988, p. 107)

Claims: TON 1-16; ISLAND 1-2 FR., JL 1-80; GRAY 1-4; AFI 187-8, 201-4, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 225-296

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of Exploration Incentives Program report 092144 by A. Montgomery

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1987 included geological mapping, rock and soil sampling, bulldozer trenching and 8 HQ/NQ diamond drillholes totalling 898.3 m. The focus of the program was a swarm of rhyolite and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes north of Midnight Gulch.

Mapping showed that the dykes trend northwest, dip moderately to steeply northeast and range from several to 10 m wide over a strike length of hundreds of metres. The dykes appear to cut granodiorite and quartz monzonite stocks. North to northeast-trending faults offset some of the dykes by as much as 15 m. Mineralization mostly occurs in quartz stockworks within the dykes and is associated with sericitization, silicification and finely disseminated pyrite. At least three of the seven main showings occur at dyke-fault intersections. Individual veinlets are mostly less than 2 cm wide and locally contain galena, pyrite, native gold, sphalerite and chalcopyrite.

Over 50 rock samples taken in 1987 returned better than 50 ppb gold. Multi-element analysis of the samples established a correlation between gold, lead and silver. Visible native gold was found in quartz vein material in the dump outside the WHEELBARROW zone adit, and a narrow silver-rich shear containing up to 4450 ppb Au and 1031.6 g/t Ag was discovered north of the Midnight Gulch grid and named the NORTH zone.

Diamond drilling revealed weakly anomalous gold values at depth except for one 2.5 cm veinlet in hole 87-WB2. The assay which included this veinlet returned 11.5 g/t Au and 3.8 g/t Ag over 0.46 m. A quartz-veined rhyolite dyke in hole 87-C1 contained 147-430 ppb Au over a thickness of 7.9 m.

GOLD REEF	**Work target**
(adjacent)	**105 D 6 (36)**
G.S. Davidson,	**60°17'N,135°06'W**
Ranger Pacific	**1988**
Minerals Ltd	

References: Cairnes 1916, p. 43; INAC (1987, p. 163-164, 167-168, 182-183)

Claims: PUGH 1-20, JILL 1-18

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092608 by G.S. Davidson

History:
The property was first staked by Tally-Ho Exploration Co. in 1983 as part of the CR group. Eight reconnaissance rock samples from a quartz vein system at the head of Schnabel Creek returned values between 30 and 500 ppb Au. The original claims were dropped in 1987 and the present owner staked the PUGH claims in 1988. The JILL claims are owned by Ranger Pacific Minerals Ltd.

Description:
A plug of Eocene rhyolite porphyry is cut by a stockwork of quartz-calcite-fluorite-chalcedony veins.

Current Work and Results:
Sixteen rock samples taken in 1988 were assayed for gold, silver and some also for lead. The highest values obtained were 75 ppb Au and 2.0 ppm Ag.

MICHIE	**Chromite, ultramafic-**
Walhala	**associated**
Exploration Ltd	**105 D 9 (65)**
	60°38'N,134°09'W
	1987

Reference: INAC (1987, p. 208)

Claims: FOX 7-24, 31-48

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092509 and 092641 by R.W. Hulstein (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

History:
Chromite was discovered in the Michie Lake area in 1923 by a topographic survey party. The occurrence was first staked in 1958 and held intermittently until 1965. Trenching was carried out in 1963. In 1969, R. Hilker collected a sample from a chromite lens in peridotite which assayed 39.4% Cr_2O_3. Walhala Exploration Ltd staked the FOX claims in 1987.

Description:
The FOX claims cover the faulted contact between peridotite and metasedimentary rocks including marble and quartzite. The peridotite contains local bands of magnetite and is altered near shear zones to serpentine, chlorite, talc and

asbestos. A 12.5 x 2.0 m chromite lens in the peridotite is oriented north-south and pinches out to the north. The south end is overburden-covered.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, old trenches were located which exposed low-grade asbestos, but no chromite was found. Two rock and three soil samples were analysed for gold and mercury but were not anomalous.
The chromite showing was located in 1988 and the surrounding area was mapped. Four rock samples were analysed for 6 elements and 14 soil samples were submitted for ICP analysis. A grab sample of the chromite assayed 28.10% Cr and one soil sample returned 130 ppb Au.

SHAW	**Gold, silver,**
Adastral	**lead, zinc, copper**
Resources Ltd	**vein**
	105 D 3 (72)
	60°01'N,135°16'W
	1988

References: INAC (1982, p. 116)

Claims: RIDGE 17

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092518 by J.R. Woodcock and S. Dudka (J.R. Woodcock Consultants Ltd)

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, seven NQ holes were drilled totalling 380.9 m. The drillholes intersected a highly oxidized breccia zone in an ignimbrite-tuff sequence. The breccia is yellow in colour, silicified and cut by chalcedony veinlets and stockworks.

PART	**Gold, silver, lead,**
Sirius Resource	**vein**
Corp.	**105 D 3 (91)**
	60°01'N,135°13'W
	1987

References: INAC (1981 p. 167; 1988, p. 111)

Claims: PART 1-50

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092113 by A.W. Gourlay (MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd)

Current Work and Results:
In 1987 a single BQ hole totalling 349.3 m was drilled to test the down-dip extent of mineralized veins which form the DISCOVERY showing. The drillhole encountered a series of lithic and crystal tuffs, some welded, which ranged in colour from red-brown to black. No mineralized veins or faults were found at depth, and assays returned no economic gold or silver values.

CRO	**Work Target**
Sirius Resource	**105 D 3 (103)**
Corp.	**60°04'N,135°15'W**
	1987

References: Morin et al (1980, p. 33); INAC (1988, p. 113)

Claims: CRO 1-41

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092003 by A.W. Gourlay (MineQuest Exploration Associates Ltd)

Current Work and Results:

Mapping and prospecting in 1987 showed that the main lithology on the claims is a clast-supported breccia made of angular schist fragments. Irregular bodies of silicified quartz breccia or quartz-pebble conglomerate also occur. Lithic tuff unconformably overlies the breccia units.
Rusty quartz float with traces of pyrite and galena from the head of Crozier Creek returned weakly anomalous gold and silver values up to 55 ppb Au and 20 ppm Ag. A heavy mineral concentrate from this area was strongly anomalous in gold.
Quartz boulders containing pyrite and galena from the west half of the property contained up to 300 ppb Au and 38.4 g/t Ag.

CRO (adjacent)	**Work Target**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**105 D 3 (103)**
	60°03'N,135°28'W
	1988

References: Morin et al. (1980, p. 33); INAC (1988, p. 113)

Claims: ETTE 1-20

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092627 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

History:
The ETTE claims were staked in 1987 to cover a lead-zinc anomaly in silt recorded by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1985.

Description:
Quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, which form the outer rim of the Eocene Bennett Lake Caldera, outcrop on the property. Propylitic alteration is associated with east-trending parallel fractures on the north part of the claim block.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 consisted of reconnaissance geochemistry, prospecting and mapping. A small cluster of weak lead and zinc anomalies was outlined near the southwest corner of the property. A small molybdenite showing near the centre of the

property contained 522 ppm Pb and 5.7 ppm Ag. Two quartz veins were slightly anomalous in lead and silver (up to 629 ppm Pb, 10.5 ppm Ag). East-trending fractures at the north end of the property appear to be unmineralized.

HODNETT
Skukum Gold Inc.

Gold, silver, copper vein
105 D 6 (110)
60°18'N,135°16'W
1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: NET 1-78; VIN 3-115

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092646 by H.F. MacKinnon & A.L. Wilkins

History:
There is no record of the property being previously staked despite the presence of gold-silver showings in the immediate surrounding area. Several Geological Survey of Canada samples of silt from creeks draining the property were weakly anomalous in gold and silver. The present owners staked the VIN and NET claims in 1987.

Description:
Two major swarms of Eocene rhyolite and porphyry dykes intrude Triassic andesite and limestone and Cretaceous granodiorite. The Tally-Ho shear zone, a major northwest-trending dextral shear zone cuts across the northeast corner of the NET claims. Numerous other faults occur on the property including several major east-northeast trending faults such as the Summit Creek Pass fault which hosts gold-silver mineralization west of the property.

Current Work and Results:
Prospecting, mapping and reconnaissance geochemistry in 1988 outlined eight geochemically anomalous zones including four mineralized showings. The VG showing on the northeast corner of the VIN claims consists of veins up to 10 cm wide in granodiorite. A propylitic alteration halo up to 1 m wide surrounds the veins. Grab samples from the zone assayed up to 71.2 g/t Au and 64.6 g/t Ag. Visible gold could be seen in several of the samples.

A number of showings were found south of the Hodnett Lakes. The best of these, named the TEN showing, occurs on the eastern border of the NET claims and consists of chalcopyrite and pyrite-mineralized quartz veins containing up to 2.93% Cu, 3210 g/t Ag, 5.4 g/t Au, 3484 ppm Pb and 2995 ppm Zn.

NAIAD
Skukum Gold Inc.

Gold, silver, lead, copper vein
105 D 3 (114)
60°23'N,135°23'W
1988

References: INAC (1983, p. 116; 1987, p. 117-119); Doherty et al (1988)

Claims: KURT 1-52; HAL 1-44

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092622 by H.F. MacKinnon and A.L. Wilkins

History:
The KURT and HAL claims were staked in 1987. A Geological Survey of Canada geochemical survey showed that silt in streams draining the property is anomalous in lead, zinc, silver and arsenic.

Description:
Mesothermal galena-pyrite-quartz vein systems with weak to moderate sericite, carbonate, silica or clay alteration crosscut granite, volcanic boulder conglomerate and tuff. Small vuggy calcite-fluorite veins occur on the east half of the KURT claim block.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 281 contour soil and talus samples and 82 rock samples were analysed for gold, silver, lead, zinc, arsenic and copper. Ten anomalous areas were outlined, of which 8 were associated with mineralized quartz vein showings. A 1.7 x 0.4 km area with anomalous gold, silver, zinc and arsenic values is associated with fluorite-calcite veinlets and clay and sericite-altered volcanic rocks near the centre of the KURT claims.

The most extensive quartz vein showing, named the "T-BONE", outcrops on the ridge at the west end of the KURT claims. The vein trends northwest and dips to the northeast, outcrops over a strike length of 700 m and is up to 5 m wide. Grab samples of vein material assayed up to 2.44% Pb and 77.2 g/t Ag.

A grab sample from another vein outcropping on the ridge at the north end of the HAL claims assayed 3.36% Pb and 2526.0 g/t Ag.

MT SKUKUM
Mt Skukum Gold Mining Corp.

Gold, silver vein
105 D 3 (115)
60°12'N,135°25'W
1988

References: McDonald (1987); INAC (1987, p. 175; 1988, p. 14-17, 23, 30, 119, 140); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)

Claims: GLEE 1-129, MOE 1-99, BUTTE 1-34, KUKU 1-331, CHIEF 1-106, WOOF 1-40, PUP 1-85 Fr.

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

Gold occurs in epithermal veins in an Eocene caldera complex.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, twenty target areas in the Mt Skukum Caldera complex were investigated by detailed geological mapping, grid geochemistry, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, trenching and underground diamond drilling. The program aimed to determine the extent of mineralized zones previously discovered by mining and diamond drilling, to evaluate the economic potential of veins outside the Main Cirque, and to locate new mineralized zones on the property. A total of 1 757 rock chip samples and 5 224 soil samples were collected, and 13 643.95 m of diamond drilling in 71 surface and 36 underground holes was completed.

GLENLIVET	**Gold, silver,**
Pacific Trans-	**lead vein**
Ocean Resources	**105 D 3 (129)**
Ltd	**60°03'N,135°17'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 177-178)

Claims: GLENLIVET 1-46

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092618 by L. Walton (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Description:
Northwest-trending fault zones cut Tertiary felsic tuff intruded by rhyolite plugs.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, five hand trenches were dug in the SCARLET zone, on a 600 x 600 m rusty, altered rhyolite plug with associated dykes. Several north and northwest-trending faults cutting the SCARLET zone are marked by clay gouge, quartz and chalcedony stringers.

The 1988 trenches cut across a north-northwest trending fault which forms the contact between the rhyolite plug and older volcanic breccia. All five trenches exposed a zone of clay gouge 2-4 m wide and 42 m long. Eighteen of 46 soil samples taken along the bottom of the trenches at 1 m intervals returned values greater than 50 ppb Au, and 13 samples contained at least 3.0 ppm Ag. Two soil samples taken from the west end of trench 88-2 contained 3220 ppb Au, 7.18 ppm Ag and 1300 ppb Au, 4.56 ppm Ag respectively. The best of 8 rock samples was a sample of quartz stockwork in altered rhyolite which contained 62 ppb Au and 6.8 ppm Ag.

GLENLIVET	**Gold, silver,**
(adjacent)	**lead vein**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**105 D 3 (129)**
	60°02'N,135°15'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 177-178)

Claims: WOO 1-106

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092626 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

History:
The WOO claims were staked in 1987 to cover an area where anomalous values of gold, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic and antimony in silt were recorded by the Geological Survey of Canada during a 1985 regional geochemical survey.

Description:
Cretaceous granodiorite and overlying Eocene volcanic rocks of the Bennett Lake Caldera Complex are cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry ring dykes, northeast-trending rhyolite dykes, small rhyolite stocks and several major northeast and northwest-trending block faults. Narrow quartz veins associated with a major fault zone contain galena, pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Current Work and Results:
Reconnaissance prospecting, mapping and geochemistry in 1988 outlined two areas of mineralization and two unmineralized alteration zones. The most significant discovery was the TENACIOUS showing, a series of small polymetallic quartz veins at the intersection of several major faults near the south end of the property. In the fault zones, ignimbrite and tuff is rusty, brecciated and pervasively altered. Samples of vein material returned values up to 24.2 g/t Au, 302.0 g/t Ag, 28 486 ppm Pb, 3437 ppm As, 2583 ppm Zn and 508 ppm Cu.

Vuggy chalcedonic quartz float with up to 5% arsenopyrite was found near the southwest claim boundary. This area is referred to as the MACAULEY SADDLE ZONE. The best float sample returned values of 750 ppb Au, 422.0 g/t Ag, 21 354 ppm As, 115 ppm Cu, 1377 ppm Pb and 897 ppm Zn.

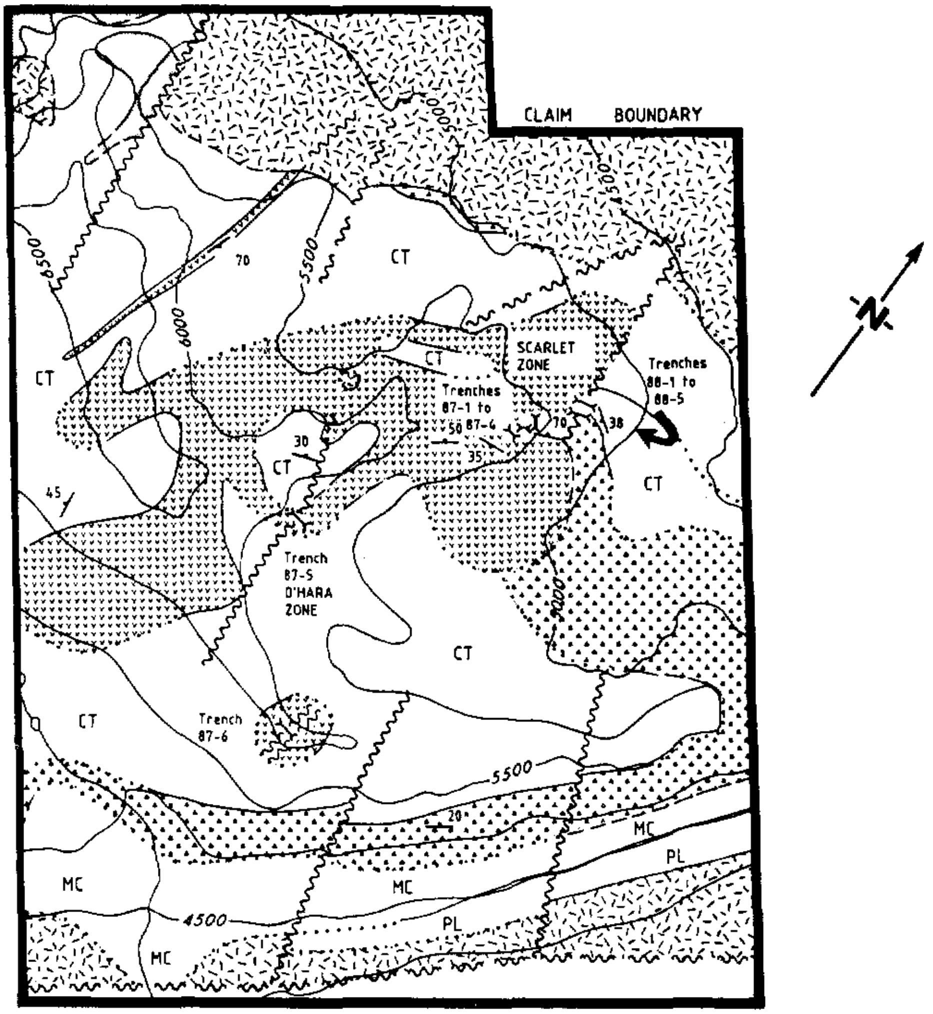
A multi-element geochemical anomaly south of MacAuley Creek returned values up to 265 ppb Au from an area 500 m long.

LATER	**Gold, silver**
Pacific Trans-	**vein/breccia**
Ocean Resources	**skarn**
Ltd	**105 D 5 (143)**
	60°22'N,135°30'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 181-2)

Claims: LATER 1-35

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092612 by L. Walton and T. Garagan (Aurum



TERTIARY
EOCENE
BENNETT LAKE CALDERA COMPLEX

- Rhyolite dykes
- CT — CROZIER tuffs and lavas
- CROZIER breccias
- MC — McCauley Creek Formation
- PL — Partridge Lake Formation

UPPER JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

- FENWICK CREEK diorite

PALEOZOIC AND OLDER

- gneiss, schist

geological contact
bedding
fault
bulldozer trench

200 0 800
metres

(Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

GLENLIVET CLAIMS GEOLOGY

From assessment report
092618
by L. Walton

Geological Consultants Inc.) and Information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Gold occurs in quartz veins associated with Eocene rhyolite dykes emplaced along northeast-trending fault zones.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, several mineralized zones were mapped, sampled and explored by hand trenching, and a 1985 VLF-EM survey was extended and reinterpreted. Contouring of the geophysical data revealed five parallel conductors striking NNE. Anomalous gold values were found in three zones associated with VLF-EM anomalies.

In the NODISCO zone, several silicified pyritic boulders assayed up to 11.1 g/t Au, 4.62 ppm Ag and 4300 ppm As. A soil grid on this zone returned values of up to 80 ppb Au, 3.2 ppm Ag and 200 ppm Cu, with a broad northwest-trending halo extending through the area of high-grade float. Three hand trenches excavated over the anomalous area failed to reach bedrock. A piece of intensely altered epidote skarn from trench 88-1 contained 89.1 g/t Ag and 1.74% Cu. Several soil samples from trench 88-3 contained up to 1020 ppb Au and 4.59 ppm Ag, with the most anomalous values coming from an area of brecciated limonite-stained graphitic schist containing up to 5% pyrite. An egg-sized piece of malachite-tetrahedrite float from the west end of trench 88-3 contained 321.2 g/t Ag and 4.7% Cu. Resampling of five sections of drill core from DDH 85-13 gave values of less than 100 ppb Au and 1 ppm Ag.

The QUARTZ VEIN BRECCIA zone was extensively prospected and sampled. It consists of a mineralized boulder train extending uphill and downhill from an outcrop of rusty quartz breccia. The boulders consist of quartz breccia and silicified rhyolite and contain up to 8400 ppb Au and 120.3 g/t Ag. Another rock sample contained 3580 ppb Au, 720 ppm Ag and 3700 ppm As, and several others contained over 500 ppb Au and 1000 ppm As. A soil grid over the QUARTZ VEIN BRECCIA zone defined a copper-gold anomaly extending downslope from the breccia outcrop and a broad east-trending silver anomaly extending through the outcrop parallel to a rhyolite dyke. An 11 m hand trench was excavated along the uphill side of the breccia outcrop. Chip samples collected at 2 m intervals along the outcrop returned anomalous values up to 332 ppb Au and 15 ppm Ag over 1 m.

MATT (adjacent)	**Gold, silver vein**
Adastral Resources	**105 D 3 (152)**
Ltd	**60°01'N,135°21'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 185)

Claims: AUL

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Gold and silver occur in steeply-dipping veins in an alteration zone about 30 m wide. A number of shallow drill holes on the discovery showing in 1988 revealed surface oxidation to depths greater than 30 m.

Current Work and Results:
Two new high-grade veins were discovered in 1988. The STEVE vein is nearly vertical and has been traced for 91.4 m. The best of three chip samples across the vein asayed 6109.6 g/t Ag and 16.3 g/t Au over 2.1 m including 23 697.7 g/t Ag and 67.4 g/t over 0.46 m.

The CONNIE vein, 48.8 m east of the STEVE vein, dips 60° west and can be traced for 146 m along strike. The best of three chip samples across the vein assayed 11 663 g/t Ag and 0189 g/t Au across 1.6 m including 48 296 g/t Ag and 3.9 g/t Au over 0.2 m.

Prospecting along the MOUSE zone approximately 1.6 km from the discovery zone confirmed the presence of high-grade float. The best of several float samples assayed 31.9 g/t Au and 21 976.6 g/t Ag.

SCAR	**Gold, silver, zinc**
Omni Resources Inc.,	**lead vein**
Noranda Exploration	**105 D 3 (153)**
Co. Joint Venture	**60°09'N,135°25'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 186); Doherty et al (1988); Morin (1989)

Claims: SCAR

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Three major geochemically-anomalous shear zones occur in granitic rock cut by a plug of rusty-weathering rhyolite.

Current Work and Results:
A single diamond drill hole more than 300 m long was drilled in 1988 to test one of the shear zones. No significant mineralized intersections were found.

CHARLIE	**Work Target**
Aquiline	**105 D 3 (156)**
Resources Inc.	**60°14'N,135°12'W**
	1988

References: INAC 1988, p. 124

Claims: WIND 1-18; RAIN 1-43

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092573 by H.J. Keyser (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

History:
The WIND and RAIN claims were staked in 1985 for Northern Natural Resource Services Ltd, and later transferred to the present owner. Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. carried out reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling in 1986, and identified two vein-type structures and several areas of anomalous geochemistry.

Description:
The property lies within the Wheaton River valley and outcrop is limited. Bedrock exposures on the valley sides consist of Cretaceous granodiorite and rare Eocene andesite and rhyolite dykes, plugs and pyroclastic rocks.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 611 soil samples were collected from a grid in the northeast corner of the property, on trend with high-grade gold veins on the adjoining WAL claims. A magnetometer survey was also carried out on the geochemical grid.

Weak gold, silver and barium soil anomalies occur in the area downslope from the known gold-bearing veins. Values ranged up to 280 ppb Au, 1.0 ppm Ag and 897 ppm Ba. Results of the magnetometer survey were inconclusive.

WAT (adjacent)	**Silver, lead, zinc,**
Skukum Gold Inc.,	**copper skarn, gold vein**
Island Mining and	**105 D 3 (167)**
Explorations Ltd	**60°10'N,135°34'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 199-200; 1988, p. 133); Doherty et al. (1988)

Claims: DAY 1-99; WAT 1-140

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092637 and 092638 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

History: The WAT and DAY claims were staked in 1987 to cover Geological Survey of Canada regional silt anomalies.

Description:
Paleozoic? metamorphic rocks, Cretaceous granodiorite and Eocene volcanic rocks underlie both claim blocks. Gold, silver, lead and copper occur in several quartz and massive sulphide veins and skarns.

Current Work and Results:
Reconnaissance prospecting, geological mapping and rock, silt and talus sampling was carried out on both properties in 1988.

On the DAY claims, four small showings were found associated with clusters of geochemical anomalies. A 5-10 cm quartz-arsenopyrite vein striking 010° and dipping 65° W cuts granodiorite in the east-central part of the claim block. A 1 m propylitic alteration halo surrounds the vein, which assayed 15.05% As, 146.1 g/t Ag and 4.25 g/t Au. Another quartz-pyrite-galena vein in the same area returned 1812 ppm Pb, 514 ppm Zn, 2.8 ppm Ag and 275 ppb Au.

In the northeast part of the claim block, a massive pyrrhotite vein with a strike of 120° and a dip of 70° NE contains minor chalcopyrite and pyrite. The vein is up to 30 cm wide, at least 25 m long, and contained 1574 ppm Cu, 447 ppm Zn and 3.1 ppm Ag. At the north end of the property, quartz-carbonate veins in a 25 x 2-4 m shear zone cutting schist contained sphalerite, galena and pyrite. Samples of the veins returned values up to 410 ppm Cu, 2660 ppm Pb, 7948 ppm Zn, 10.2 ppm Ag and 23 ppb Au.

On the WAT claims, two showings were discovered on the west side, associated with multi-element geochemical anomalies, and a gold-bearing arsenopyrite pod was found in the central part of the claim block. The CREEK showing in the northwest corner of the property consists of a 2 x 5 m area of skarn subcrop formed by a marble band in schist. The skarn contains euhedral galena, sphalerite and pyrite and massive chalcopyrite. Grab samples returned values up to 226.0 g/t Ag, 9.76% Pb, 5.70% Zn and 1.86% Cu.

The SCREAMER showing in the southwest part of the WAT claim block consists of vertical manganese-stained magnetite-chlorite veins which strike 020° and cut quartz-feldspar porphyry. The veins contain sphalerite, bornite, galena and pyrrhotite and are surrounded by sericite-chlorite alteration haloes. Assays returned values up to 100.8 g/t Ag, 2.96% Cu, 1.61% Pb and 2.75% Zn.

The GRUNT showing in the east-central part of the claim block consists of a 1 x 0.25 m pod of massive arsenopyrite along a marble-schist contact. A grab sample assayed 49.93% As and 9.9 g/t Au. Other samples nearby contained anomalous levels of gold, copper and silver.

BOTWAT (adjacent)	**Work Target**
New Era	**105 D 5,6 (168)**
Developments Ltd	**60°17'N,135°30'W**
	1987

References: INAC (1987, p. 197,198)

Claims: MAY 1-47

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092532 by N. Hulstein (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, 88 soil samples were collected along the ring fracture zone. Two of the samples contained values of 1.2 ppm Ag, but the remainder returned background values of both gold and silver.

MR	**Gold, silver vein**
Skukum Gold Inc.,	**105 D 3,6 (170)**
Berglynn Resources	**60°14'N,135°07'W**
Inc.	**1987**

References: INAC (1987, p.193; 1988, p.127)

Claims: RM 1-31

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092486 by I. Coster

Description:
Gold occurs in narrow vuggy quartz and chalcedony veins which cut Cretaceous granodiorite along northwest and northeast-trending faults. The mineralization is associated with variable amounts of silica, sericite, carbonate, chlorite and clay alteration. Trace amounts of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occur in the veins. The main northeast shear zone strikes approximately 060° and dips 31° northwest. It has been traced intermittently across the property over a strike length of 1100 m. The main northwest shear strikes 186° and dips 44° northeast. It is up to 0.5 m wide. Eocene felsic dykes follow the northwest shear trend.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988 the property was mapped at a scale of 1:5000 and soil and talus samples were analysed for gold, silver, antimony, lead, zinc, and copper. Twenty-five talus fines samples returned anomalous values up to 24 900 ppb Au and 103.9 ppb Ag. Three of seven samples of quartz vein material taken along the main northeast-trending shear zone assayed better than 8.56 g/t Au and returned moderately anomalous copper and silver values. A 10 cm wide vein at the northeast end of this zone contained traces of chalcopyrite and malachite and assayed 14.8 g/t Au.

ROSSBANK	**Gold, silver vein**
B. Cofer,	**105 D 9,10 (178)**
R. Holway	**60°34'N,134°30'W**
	1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: ROSSBANK 1-46

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092579 by T. Garagan, R.A. Doherty and R. Hulstein (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

History:
Old workings located on the claims appear to be more than 100 years old based on the age of a tree growing in one of the excavations. Several old pits, a shaft and a 50 m adit have been located on or adjacent to the property. Since 1984 the present owners have explored the property with several bulldozer and backhoe trenches and hand pits.

Description:
Gold and silver occur in and adjacent to quartz-sulphide veins in mafic volcanic and sedimentary rocks and serpentinite of the Cache Creek Group. The quartz-sulphide veins are associated with several zones of quartz-carbonate-mariposite alteration and appear to be controlled by large east-trending faults and northwest-trending shears. The showings resemble those in the Atlin district of Northern British Columbia and the Mother Lode district of California.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988 the MCCLINTOCK zone at the south end of the property and the CREEK zone at the north end of the property were explored with a network of roads and bulldozer trenches and mapped at a scale of 1:1000. Chip sampling of a galena-pyrite vein in the MCCLINTOCK zone returned 1.08 g/t Au, 126.5 g/t Ag and 10.62% Pb over 0.3 m. Several other grab samples returned gold values in the 2.3-3.7 g/t range.

BLACK CUB,	**Copper, gold,**
BEST CHANCE	**silver skarn**
Whitehorse	**105 D 10,11 (200,**
Copper Mines Ltd	**214)**
	60°36N,135°05'W
	1988

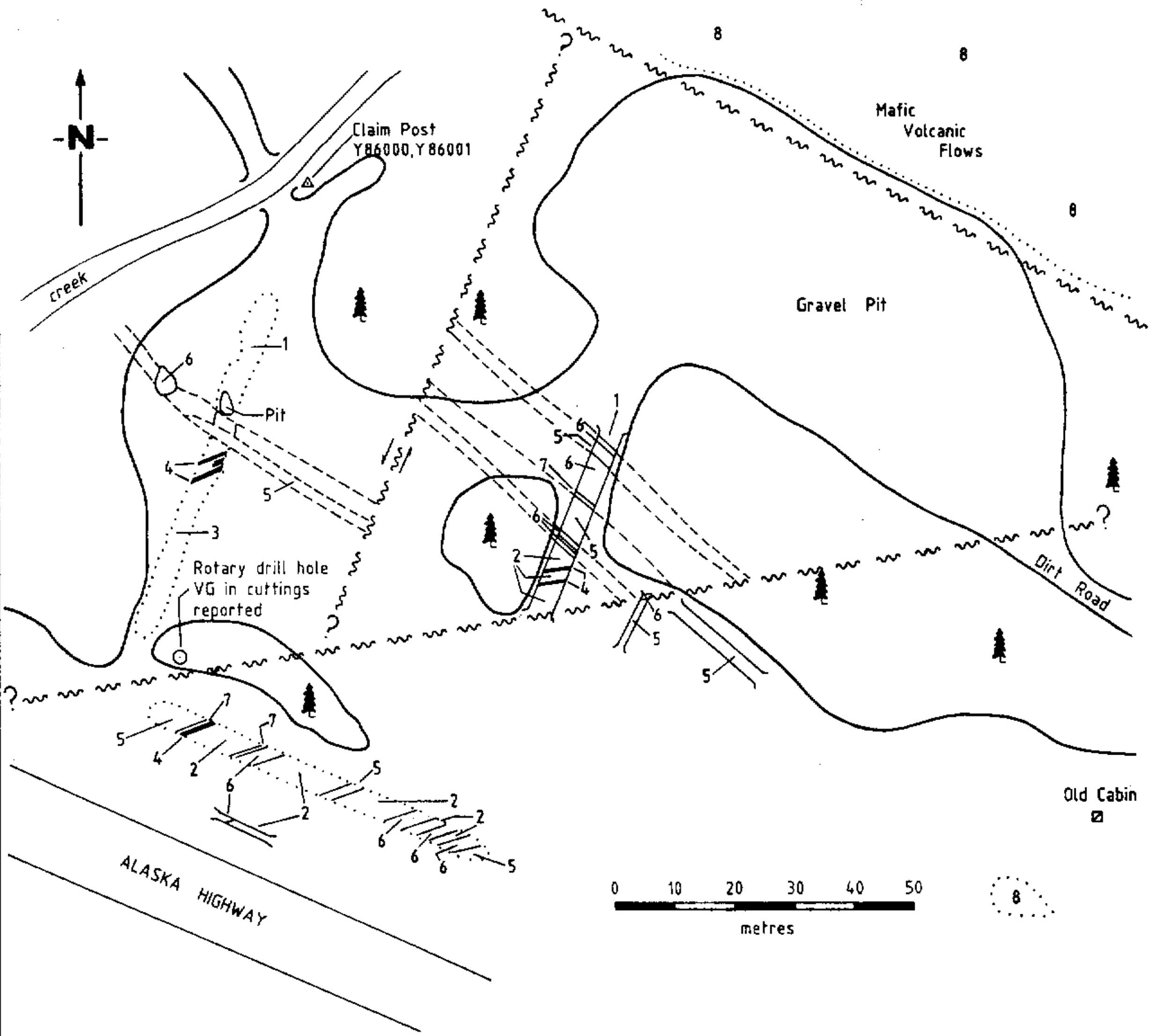
References: Watson (1984)

Claims: EMILY 2; JIM 13

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092606 by R. Stroshein

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1988 consisted of two NQ diamond drillholes totalling 144.8 m. One hole tested a magnetic anomaly on trend with a weak skarn zone which outcrops on the Whitehorse Copper haul road 457 m north of the BEST CHANCE deposit. The other hole was an infill location designed to test the continuity of mineralization and provide data on the gold content of the BLACK CUB NORTH deposit.
The BEST CHANCE stepout intersected weakly altered recrystallized limestone with narrow veinlets and stringers of magnetite and diorite. The BLACK CUB drillhole intersected 8.4 m of mineralized skarn, including 1.9 m grading 0.94% Cu, 5.5 g/t Ag and 0.38 g/t Au over 1.9 m.

RED RIDGE	**Gold, silver vein**



1 BRECCIA
2 SCHIST
3 SHALE
4 GRAPHITE
5 SERPENTINITE
6 QUARTZ-CARBONATE ALTERATION
7 VEIN, SHEAR
8 VOLCANICS

OUTCROP

FAULT ZONE

CONTACT
DEFINED
INFERRED
ASSUMED

VEGETATION-COVERED

ROSSBANK PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geology by
W.P. LeBarge
Staff Geologist, INAC

New Era Developments Ltd **105 D 6 (224)**
60°21'N,135°10'W
1988

References: Doherty et al. (1988); INAC (1988, p. 131-132)

Claims: FOUR-F 1-109; PCG 1-12

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092577 by R.T. Henneberry and information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Gold and silver occur in veins and shear zones associated with Tertiary rhyolite and andesite dykes.

Current Work and Results:
A two-stage exploration program in 1988 consisted of prospecting, soil sampling, geological mapping, hand, backhoe and bulldozer trenching, and 23 diamond drillholes totalling 1517 m.

Detailed mapping demonstrated that mineralization is closely associated with rhyolite, dacite and andesite dykes. One-metre clay-alteration haloes generally occur around the showings.

Soil geochemistry successfully outlined mineralized quartz veins which were further explored by trenching. Several new showings were discovered on the eastern part of the property including the DON and VANCE zones and a splay off the SADDLE zone.

Road construction turned up a further showing named the MILLER zone.

Highlights of the trenching and drilling are as follows:

(1) The EAST zone was excavated over a strike length of 82 m, including a 34 m footwall splay. The zone consists of limonite and clay gouge with quartz and manganese lenses in a 0.35-1.40 m shear zone along the footwall contact of an oxidized andesite dyke. In the centre of the zone, a 10-40 cm wide quartz-barite vein contains tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite. Chip samples taken at 1.5 m intervals across the vein along a 20 m strike length averaged 946 g/t Ag over 0.68 m. Backhoe trenches uncovered additional parallel veins which returned values up to 112.7 g/t Au over 0.76 m. Four drillholes in the EAST zone demonstrated that the zone continues to depth with a dip of 50°. Assay results were inconclusive due to poor core recovery in the zone of interest.

(2) The VANCE zone was exposed in excavator trenches over a strike length of 21 m, and was intersected by two of the EAST zone drillholes. It is described as a 45-90 cm quartz vein in granodiorite surrounded by a 1 m halo of clay, limonite and manganese alteration. A narrow andesite dyke forms the hanging wall. The vein contains abundant malachite and weathered sulphide vugs and returns consistent silver assays in the 68.6-171.4 g/t range.

(3) The DON zone was exposed in a backhoe trench for a strike length of 47 m. It consists of a 1 m wide zone of silicified, bleached granodiorite with pods and seams of manganese-stained quartz. The zone contains 2-5% pyrite and numerous weathered-sulphide vugs. Five chip samples across the zone taken at 1.5 m intervals over a 7.5 m strike length returned values up to 10.1 g/t Au and 1518.8 g/t Ag over 0.5 m and averaged 4.44 g/t Au and 566.9 g/t Ag over 0.41 m. Three diamond drill holes intersected broken rock in the zone of interest and most of the core was not recovered. A chip sample from an additional trench 175 m along strike of the DON zone assayed 2.1 g/t Au and 744.0 g/t Ag over 0.5 m.

(4) The SADDLE zone was exposed in a backhoe trench over a strike length of 42 m, and tested by 8 diamond drillholes to a depth of 75 m. It consists of a 0.2 to 1.1 m zone of quartz pods and manganese gouge in intensely altered granodiorite. Individual quartz veins contain galena, pyrite and chalcopyrite and range from 0.05 to 0.52 m wide. Chip samples taken at 1.5 m intervals along a 42 m strike length returned values up to 6.1 g/t Au and 432.3 g/t Ag over 0.5 m, with narrower veinlets containing up to 23.3 g/t Au, 620 g/t Ag and 8.4 g/t Au, 1388.5 g/t Ag over 4-5 cm widths. In the drillholes, the SADDLE shear zone consisted of sand and clay gouge surrounded by a 1-3 m clay alteration halo. The four best intersections are as follows:

Hole #	Thickness(m)	Au(g/t)	Ag(g/t)
SR88-10	1.06	4.2	
SR88-11	0.04	28.5	
SR88-12	0.73	4.0	75.1
SR88-15	0.15	3.5	

(5) The MILLER zone was discovered during construction of the main access road. It consists of a 2 to 3 m wide shear hosting galena-sphalerite-quartz pods and discontinuous 10-20 cm quartz veins. Grab samples of galena assayed 973.7 g/t Ag, and chip samples across the zone returned up to 469.7 g/t Ag over 0.8 m. In 1988, eight drillholes tested the MILLER zone over a strike length of 125 m. In drillholes the zone consists of a 30 cm galena-quartz vein in a 2 to 5 m wide zone of breccia and clay alteration. The best intersection was 3.43 g/t Au and 340.8 g/t Ag over 0.76 m in hole SR 88-17.

Another new zone named the WESTERN SECTION was discovered in 1988 and consists of a galena-tetrahedrite-quartz-carbonate vein which assayed up to 2245.7 g/t Ag over widths of 10 to 40 cm.

SAID **Gold, silver, lead**
Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd **vein/breccia**
105 D 3 (228)
60°16'N,135°26'W
1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 199; 1988, p. 132-133); Doherty et al. (1988)

Claims: SAID 9; THE 17; WAT 1-27

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092628 by T. Garagan and 092643 by L. Walton (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.) and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Epithermal gold and silver-bearing chalcedonic quartz veins and sinter occur along a 3.5 km northeast-trending fault zone. Numerous north-trending faults crosscut and offset the vein structure.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 included prospecting, mapping, rock and soil geochemistry, VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, legal survey of the claim boundaries, five bulldozer trenches, some road construction and 8 BQ/NQ/HQ diamond drill holes totalling 810.3 m. Seven of the drillholes tested the FAR SW zone and one was drilled on the NORTHEAST zone.

Soil sampling on the FAR SW zone returned values up to 920 ppb Au and 2.44 ppm Ag. Diamond drillholes intersected a sequence of rhyolitic crystal and lapilli tuff and welded tuff with numerous gouge-filled shears surrounded by clay-silica-hematite-chlorite alteration envelopes up to 30 cm wide. Intervals of quartz-carbonate and chalcedony veining in most of the drillholes returned anomalous gold and silver values. The best intersection in DDH 88-3 averaged 56 ppb Au and 111.4 g/t Ag over 2.05 m.

Trenching of the NORTHEAST zone exposed a 1 m zone of quartz veining and up to 5 m of clay gouge beneath fractured rhyolitic welded tuff. Channel samples taken at 1 m intervals in trenches 88-04 and 88-05 contained up to 9.0 ppb Au and 5.66 ppm Ag. A single diamond drillhole tested the zone at depth, intersecting welded tuff and granodiorite. Two thick intervals of fault gouge and altered granodiorite at depth contained 10-20% vuggy quartz veins. The best intersection from one of the fault zones assayed 8.6 ppm Ag over 1.28 m.

Mapping on the WAT claims outlined two quartz-chalcedony float trains coincident with linear VLF-EM anomalies. Samples of quartz float contained up to 2900 ppb Au and 14 ppm Ag.

EARL	**Gold, silver vein**
Pacific Trans-	**105 D 3,4 (229)**
Ocean Resources	**60°11'N,135°30'W**
Ltd	**1988**

References: INAC (1986, p. 71; 1987, p. 199-200; 1988, p. 133); Doherty et al. (1988)

Claims: EARL 1-32; PLUS 1-9 FR; PLUS 100

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092595 by L. Walton and T. Garagan (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.) and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
The property is underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite and north-trending rhyolite dykes cutting Paleozoic? schist. Two quartz-sulphide veins are traceable in float over a strike length of approximately 300 m. The main area of interest is the TWIST zone, which includes two quartz-pyrite-galena veins with minor arsenopyrite, sphalerite and tetrahedrite. The veins parallel the north-trending Berney Creek Fracture and can be traced over a strike length of 450 m. Fifty metres of Paleozoic? schist separates the two veins which are believed to be associated with felsic volcanic rocks of the Mt Skukum Caldera. The central part of the TWIST zone is cut by a 120° cross fault which coincides with a strong VLF anomaly.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 was concentrated on the TWIST zone, 1.3 km northwest of the CHARLESTON vein. Two trenches were blasted in Paleozoic? phyllite containing concordant quartz lenses.

Nine of ten soil samples from trench # 1 contained between 100 and 360 ppb Au, and three from the east end of the trench were also anomalous in silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic. Rock samples from this trench yielded only background gold values. Quartz vein-breccia float collected downslope from trench #1 contained minor galena, pyrite and malachite and assayed 3.4 g/t Au, 1031.4 g/t Ag, 840 ppm Cu and 6900 ppm Pb.

Trench #88-2 exposed a 2 m wide zone of quartz vein fragments containing minor galena, tetrahedrite and malachite. A single grab sample of the quartz contained 1040 ppb Au and 37.7 g/t Ag, and a composite grab sample across 2 m assayed 1140 g/t Au and 32.6 g/t Ag.

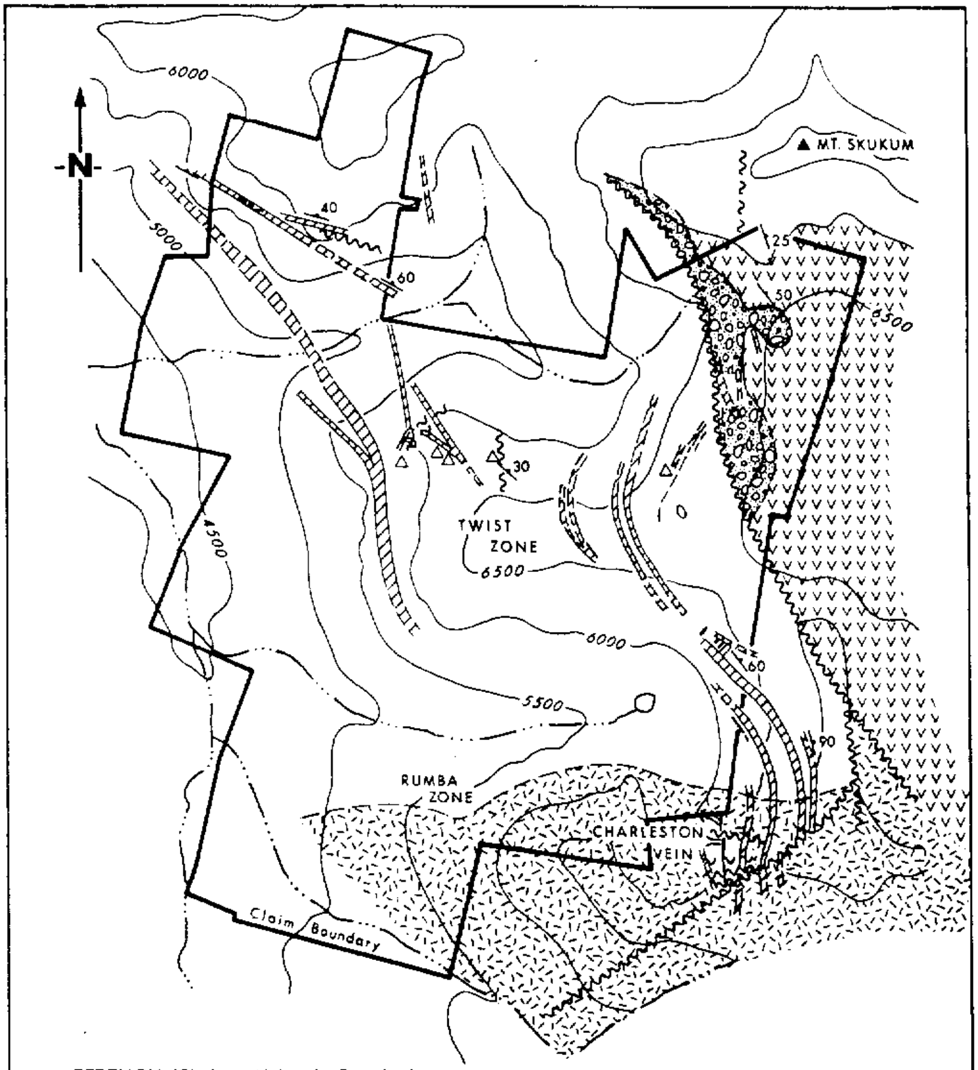
Float samples taken at the south end of the TWIST zone grid consisted of white sheared quartz with minor ribbon banding and sulphides. The best two samples returned 1.5 g/t Au and 484.1 g/t Ag, and 0.9 g/t Au and 195.1 g/t Ag.

RIGEL	**Work Target**
United Keno Hill	**105 D 2 (259)**
Mines Ltd	**60°01'N,134°47'W**
	1987

References: No previous reference

Claims: RIGEL 1-10

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092473 by L. Walton



TERTIARY (Skukum Volcanic Complex)

- rhyolite, dacite, andesite dykes
- andesite, dacite tuffs & flows
- conglomerate

JURASSIC - CRETACEOUS

- granodiorite

PALEOZOIC ?

- schist, marble, quartzite

- adit
- fault
- quartz vein
- quartz vein float
- strike & dip (bedding, dykes, veins)
- geological contact

0 500 1000
metres

(Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

EARL CLAIMS

From assessment report
092595
by L. Walton and T. Garagan

History:
The RIGEL claims were staked in 1987 on the basis of reconnaissance gold-in-silt anomalies obtained by the Geological Survey of Canada and United Keno Hill Mines.

Description:
Triassic and Jurassic sedimentary and volcanic rocks and Cretaceous granodiorite underlie the property.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, 8 rock samples were analysed for 33 elements. Reconnaissance soil geochemistry turned up several spot gold-arsenic anomalies and a small silver anomaly.

BOB	**Gold, silver, lead,**
Skukum Gold Inc.	**zinc, antimony vein/**
	breccia; copper,
	molybdenum vein
	105 D 3 (260)
	60°04'N,135°20'W
	1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: BOB 1-95

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092625 by A.L. Wilkins and H.F. MacKinnon

Description:
Fine-grained to massive sulphides and manganese oxide form the matrix of a breccia 10 m wide near the contact between Cretaceous granodiorite and Paleozoic? metamorphic rocks.

Current Work and Results:
Reconnaissance prospecting, mapping, soil and talus geochemistry were done in 1988. Three showings were discovered. The most interesting showing is the ERT zone, consisting of a showing associated with a multi-element geochemical anomaly. The ROB showing is a quartz-chlorite-pyrite-chalcopyrite vein in sheared, propylitically altered granodiorite exposed in a fault gully on the west side of the property. The third showing is a 10 cm quartz-chalcopyrite-molybdenite-magnetite vein in granodiorite east of the ERT showing.

MT BYNG	**Gold, silver vein**
L. Carlyle	**105 D 16 (273)**
D. MacDonald	**60°47'N,134°22'W**
	1987, 1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: BM 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091940 by L.W. Carlyle and additional information supplied by L.W. Carlyle

History:
A Geological Survey of Canada geochemical survey released in 1986 showed several weak gold anomalies in the Mt Byng area. L. Carlyle and D. MacDonald prospected the area in 1987, and discovered malachite and azurite-stained vuggy quartz float associated with altered rhyolite and staked the BM 1-4 claims.

Description:
The property partially covers the northwest ridge of Mt Byng, and is underlain by basaltic volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Hutshi Group. A small stock cutting the volcanic rocks appears to be the source of fine-grained rhyolite dykes, which in turn are cut by vuggy quartz veins.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, a 50 x 50 m grid was laid out over the four initial BM claims. Several hand trenches totalling 12.2 metres in length were dug and blasted in the discovery area. The trenches exposed two vuggy quartz veins containing malachite and azurite. The veins strike 320° and dip 5° to the southwest. Twelve soil and 9 rock samples were taken on the property. Soil from the centre of the grid contained 15.2 g/t Au, 35 g/t Ag and 1535 ppm Cu. Rusty quartz vein float with malachite and azurite filling fractures returned values of up to 33.2 g/t Au, 139.5 g/t Ag and 6.53% Cu. A sample of fresh quartz vein material from Trench #3 returned 4.5 g/t Au, 6.4 g/t Ag and 82 ppm Cu.
In 1988, the size of the property was increased to 43 claims including fractions. VLF-EM surveys were carried out on three grids covering anomalies which from southeast to northwest are designated the "R", "MAIN" and "R7" zones. The MAIN and R7 grids were also soil sampled.
Fraser-filtered data from the MAIN zone indicate a structure at least 800 m long associated with a 400 m geochemical anomaly which returns values up to 1600 ppb Au. Soil samples from this zone also returned anomalous values of copper and arsenic.
At the R zone, Fraser-filtered data traced the inferred diorite-basalt contact for 400 m. Soil samples indicate the presence of a weak northeast-trending gold anomaly.
Poor VLF-EM data at the R-7 zone made it impossible to trace faults which are visible on surface here and at the western boundary of the claim block.

17. ROSE

Total Erickson Resources Ltd
105 D 5
60°21'N, 135°51'W

Claims: ROSE 1-8

19. CHARLESTON

B. Thompson
105 D 3, 4
60°10'N, 135°30'W

Claims: DEB 1-18

21. MT. REID

B. Thompson
105 D 3
60°11'N, 135°26'W
60°11'N, 135°21'W

Claims: OMNI 13-14Frs.

30. MT. WHEATON

J. Magrath
105 D 6
60°15'N, 135°00'W

Claims: RATH 11-12

32. MT. STEVENS

C. Guichon
105 D 3
60°13'N, 135°01'W

Claims: NECK 1-2

34. MILLHAVEN

T. Morgan
105 D 2
60°06'N, 134°57'W

Claims: UCK 1-18, 31-42

35. GOLD HILL

L. Bratvold
105 D 6
60°18'N, 135°09'W

Claims: CRY 12

35. GOLD HILL

E. Bergvinson
105 D 6
60°17'N, 135°06'W

Claims: GAP 1-40

35. GOLD HILL

A. Jobin
105 D 6
60°18'N, 135°09'W

Claims: LIEN 1-4

35. GOLD HILL

Ranger Pacific Mining Ltd
105 D 6
60°16'N, 135°05'W

Claims: LAID 1-42

36. GOLD REEF

G. Davidson
105 D 6
60°17'N, 135°06'W

Claims: PUGH 1-20

39. LEGAL TENDER

Skukum Gold Inc.
105 D 6
60°19'N, 135°15'W

Claims: MH 8-15, LT 1-10 Frs.

39. LEGAL TENDER

Skukum Gold Inc.
105 D 6
60°19'N, 135°12'W

Claims: HOD 1-46

62. McCLINTOCK

R. Stack
105 D 9
60°34'N, 134°26'W

Claims: RAND 1-12

63. MARSH

Dunvegan Exploration Co. Ltd
105 D 8
60°22'N, 134°13'W

Claims: BUG 25-50

66. RAILROAD

Skukum Gold Inc.
105 D 2
60°02'N, 134°47'W

Claims: DALK 1-33

71. HARNIAK

S. Poole
105 D 11, 12
60°37'N, 135°30'W

Claims: SAL 5-10

72. SHAW

Kennco Exploration (Western) Ltd
105 D 3
60°00'N, 135°17'W

Claims: WET 1-14

74. OPULENCE

J. Moreau
105 D 3
60°06'N, 135°01'W

Claims: OPU 1-8

91. PART (adjacent)

Skukum Gold Inc.
105 D 3
60°04'N, 135°11'W

Claims: BUG 1-53

97. ART

Golden Feather Mines
105 D 2
60°04'N, 134°40'W

Claims: RAT 13-29

110. HODNETT

Skukum Gold Inc.
105 D 6
60°17'N, 135°72'W

Claims: VIN 116-160

114. NAIAD

Eric Bergvinson
105 D 3
60°02'N, 135°29'W

Claims: TARN 1-32

114. NAIAD (adjacent)

Skukum Gold Inc.
105 D 3
60°01'N, 135°20'W

Claims: HAL 43-44 Frs.

168. BOTWAT

Skukum Gold Inc.
105 D 6
60°17'N, 135°28'W

Claims: BOT 1-51

171. FANIN

J. Trace
105 D 7
60°16'N, 134°59'W to
60°18'N, 135°00'W

Claims: J+J 1-10

171. FANIN

J. Trace
105 D 6
60°16'N, 135°02'W

Claims: J.T. 1-4

178. ROSSBANK

B. Cofer
105 D 10
60°34'N, 134°29'W

Claims: ROSSBANK 33-46, DONNY 1-14

215. KEEWENAW

Hudson Bay Exploration Ltd
105 D 10
60°35'N, 134°56'W

Claims: LOBO 1

224. RED RIDGE

New Era Developements Ltd
105 D 6
60°22'N, 135°07'W

Claims: FOUR F 110-160, PERK 1-92, RUF 1-28

228. SAID

Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd
105 D 6
60°15'N, 135°25'W

Claims: PLUS 1-111 Frs.

258. CRAIG

J. Moreau
105 D 3
60°08'N, 135°07'W

Claims: CRAIG 1-26

270. PHIL

L. Lebedoff
105 D 8
60°21'N, 134°03'W

Claims: NLC 1-52

273. MT BYNG

L. Carlyle
105 D 16
60°56'N, 134°21'W

Claims: BM 7-19

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

J. & J. Reid
105 D 14
60°56'N, 135°07'W

Claims: JERRY 1-6

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

E. Bergvinson, I. Bilquist, D. Strain
105 D 3
60°07'N, 135°09'-21'W

Claims: MAJOUR 1-196

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. MacDonald
105 D 8
60°28'N, 134°16'W

Claims: DG 1-16

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Skukum Gold Inc.
105 D 3
60°03'N, 135°12'W

Claims: JERRY 1-16

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

C. Guichon
105 D 6
60°27'N, 135°25'W

Claims: KAR 1-32

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

J. O'Neill
105 D 2
60°03'N, 134°35'W

Claims: SANDPIPER 1-2

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

R. Murket, G. Johnston,G. Stetkiewicz, M. Reger
105 D 14
60°52'N, 135°15'W

Claims: LAUREN 1-2, ALERT 1, HANNAH 1-2, TERA 1

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

V. Paylor
105 D 14
60°48'N, 135°02'W

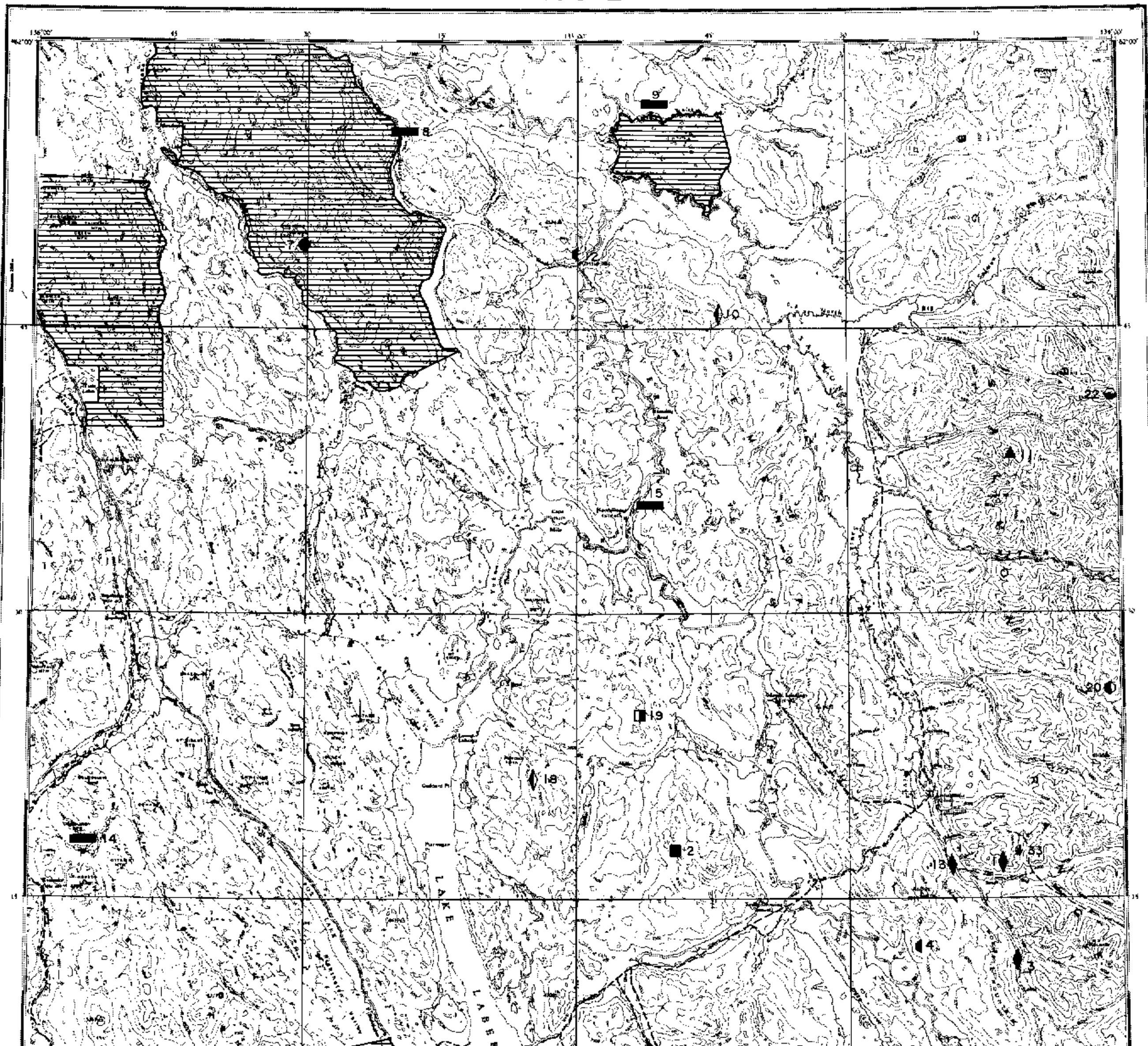
Claims: CAMEO 3, 4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

P. Neilson
105 D 2
60°08'N, 134°32'W

Claims: SPECULATION 1-2

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 References: 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	INAC (1985, p. 168)
2	TUV	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 E 7	7	N.C.M.I.
3	LOON	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 E 1	6	INAC (1987, p. 212); Morin (1989)
4	BEE	Occurrence Cu	105 E 1	7	N.C.M.I.
5	LABERGE	Skarn Cu Fe	105 E 3	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 55-56)
6	TAKHINI	Skarn Cu	105 E 4	7	N.C.M.I.
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 Au Cu	105 E 15	7	INAC (1988, p. 146)
11	ILLUSION	Asbestos	105 E 9	7	INAC, Mines and Minerals Activities (1971, p. 19)
12	CASSIAR BAR	Unclassified Cu Ag	105 E 15 105 E 14	7	N.C.M.I.
13	SYLVIA	Vein Pb Zn Au Ag Cu	105 E 8	7	N.C.M.I.
14	CORDUROY	Coal	105 E 5	7	N.C.M.I.
15	HOOTALINQUA	Coal	105 E 10	7	N.C.M.I.
17	LORI	Porphyry Mo Cu	105 E 2	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 110)
18	GEM (MUSTARD)	Vein Au	105 E 8	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 111); Morin (1989)
19	BACON (BOND)	Porphyry Mo Cu	105 E 7	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 111)
20	HAL	Skarn W	105 E 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 170)
22	FOG MOUNTAIN	Skarn Zn Pb	105 E 9	7	INAC (1982, p. 121)
33	MAYBE	Work Target	105 E 8	9	INAC (1983, p. 121)
37	TES	Work Target	105 E 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 121)

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

C. Barteaux
105 E 8
61°24'N, 134°21'W

Claims: JOYCE 1-2

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

B. Kreft
105 E 2
61°04'N, 134°47'W

Claims: WAY 1-2, SUSAN 1-2

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

E. Kreft
105 E 2
61°00'N, 134°35'W

Claims: BROWN 1-6

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Dominion Explorers
105 E 1
61°04'N, 134°02'W

Claims: BEAR 1-6

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

EVEM Ltd
105 E 8
61°20'N, 134°09'W

Claims: BRENDA 1-188

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

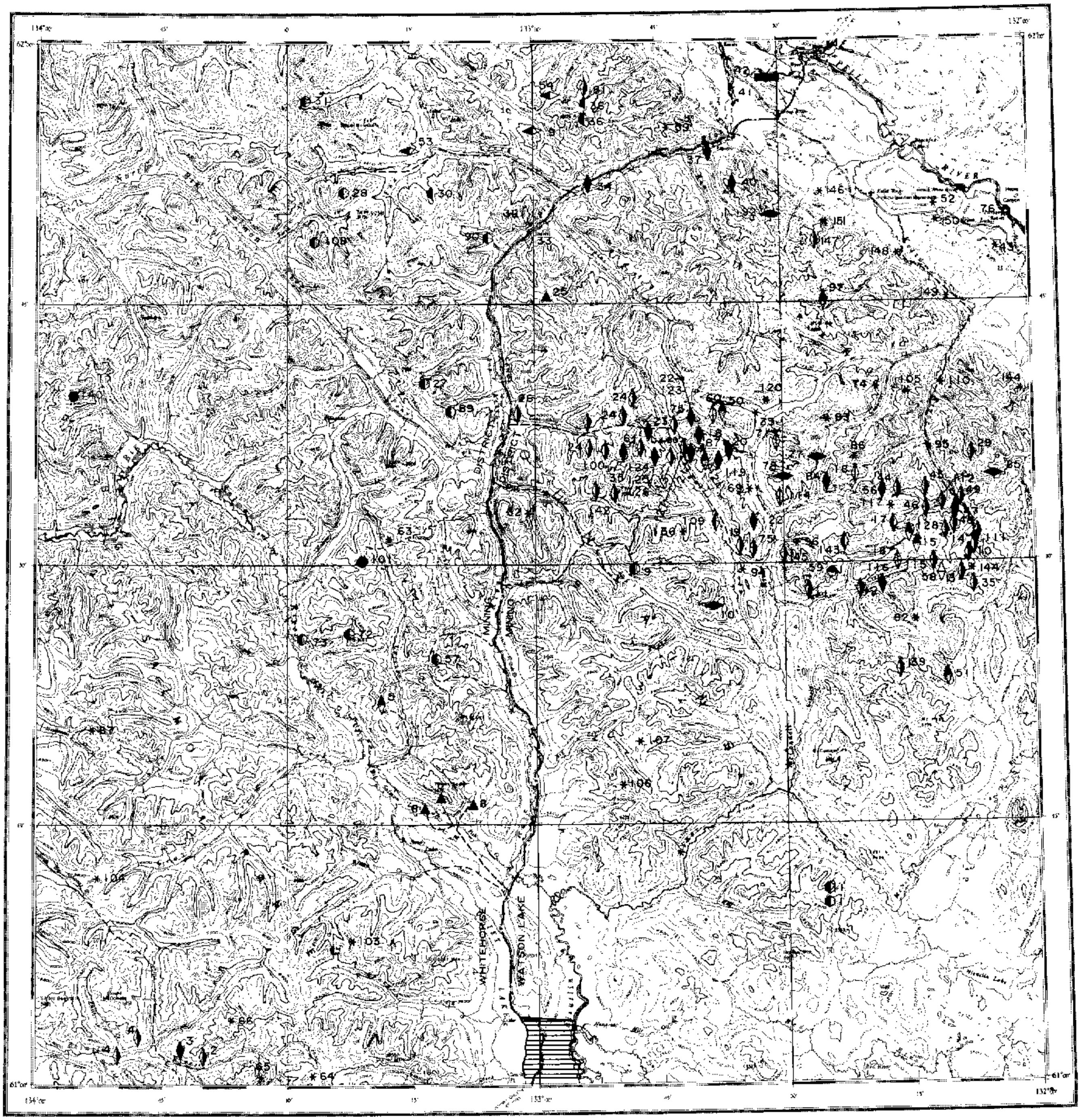
R. Trudeau
105 E 8
61°21'N, 134°19'W

Claims: SHERRIE, SHERRIE

T. Nelson
105 E 8
61°21'N, 134°19'W

Claims: JESSIE, JESSIE

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	INAC (1982, p. 126)
2	McHAGEN-KELLY (MOBS)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 4	7	Green (1966, p. 60-62); Morin (1989)
3	WOPUS	Vein Au Ag	105 F 4	7	INAC (1981, p. 177;1982, p. 133)
4	GOPHER	Vein, Skarn Ag Pb Zn	105 F 4	6	Green (1966, p. 60-62);INAC (1983, p. 123-124); Morin (1989)
5	IOLA	Vein, replacement Cu Pb Zn	105 F 6	7	INAC (1983, p. 123-124)
6	VODKA	Asbestos	105 F 6	7	N.C.M.I.
7	TOWER PEAK	Asbestos, Vein Cu	105 F 6	7	INAC (1982, p. 126-127)
8	DODY	Asbestos	105 F 6	7	N.C.M.I.
9	STORMY (PM)	Skarn Mo W	105 F 7	2	INAC (1982, p. 173)
10	MM	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag Ba	105 F 7	6	This Report
11	CPA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 8	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 80-81);INAC (1985, p. 173)
12	SONNY	Vein, replacement Au	105 F 8	7	INAC (1985, p. 90; 1988, p. 32, 151, 153, 163); Morin (1989)
13	KAY	Vein, replacement Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 F 8	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 76-77); INAC (1986, p. 90); Morin (1989)
14	SHARON (KET)	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
15	OXO	Vein Cu, Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 F 9	7	Green (1965, p. 42-43); Morin (1989)
16	KOPINEC	Vein Cu	105 F 9	7	INAC (1982, p. 133)
17	KETZA RIVER	Vein, replacement Au	105 F 9	1	This Report; Morin (1989)
18	JD	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 F 9	7	N.C.M.I.
19	BOX (JD)	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	105 F 10	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 79-80); Morin (1989)
20	GRAYLING	Vein, replacement Au Ag Pb Zn	105 F 10	6	INAC (1987, p. 219); Morin (1989); This Report
21	COXALL (SUN)	Vein Cu	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 219)
22	TYRO	Vein Zn Ag Cu Pb	105 F 10	7	INAC (1986, p. 90)
23	HAYDN	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu Au	105 F 10	7	Abbott (1986, p. 53); Morin (1989)
24	GROUNDHOG	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 10	2	This Report; Morin (1989)
25	ROCKY	Asbestos	105 F 15	7	N.C.M.I.
26	PONY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 11	7	Kindle (1945, p. 24)
27	HAM	Skarn W	105 F 11	7	N.C.M.I.
28	RISBY	Skarn W	105 F 14	2	INAC (1983, p. 123-124)
29	AMBROSE	Vein Cu Ag	105 F 9	7	Morin (1989)
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	INAC (1981, p. 173)
32	BARITE MOUNTAIN	Vein Ba	105 F 14	2	This Report
33	McNEE	Vein Ba Pb	105 F 14	7	Kindle (1945, p. 24)
34	CANUSA	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 F 15	7	INAC (1988, p. 157)
35	PESCOD	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu Sb	105 F 8	6	INAC (1988, p. 221-222); Abbott (1986); Wheeler et al (1960); Morin (1989)
36	MT. COOK (GREW)	Occurrence Zn Mo	105 F 15	7	INAC (1983, p. 123-124)
37	LAPIE	Vein Au Ag	105 F 15	7	Kindle (1945, p. 25); Morin (1989)
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)

42	WHISKEY LAKE	Coal	105 F 15	1	Findlay (1967, p. 89); INAC (1987, p. 222)
43	BRUCE LAKE	Work Target	105 F 16	9	This Report
44	MT. MISERY	Vein Ag Pb Cu	105 F 9	7	INAC (1987, p. 223-224); Morin (1989)
45	KEY 3	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 F 9	6	Green (1965, p. 64-68); Findlay (1969b, p. 44-46); Morin (1989)
46	LAP 10	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	5	Findlay (1969b, p. 44-46); Morin (1989)
47	HOEY (F2, F3)	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	6	INAC (1987, p. 224-225); Morin (1989)
48	STUMP (A1)	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	2	Findlay (1969b, p. 44-46); INAC (1988, p. 158-159); Morin (1989)
49	KETZA KEY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	2	INAC (1981, p. 174)
51	HOGG	Vein Cu	105 F 8	7	N.C.M.I.
52	CALGAL (CHUNG)	Work Target	105 F 16	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 64)
53	ASKIN	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 F 14	7	N.C.M.I.
54	DIRK	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 F 15	7	N.C.M.I.
56	FURY	Vein Au Ag Cu	105 F 9	6	This Report
57	OBVIOUS	Skarn W	105 F 6	7	INAC (1985, p. 173)
58	NOKLUIT	Syenite breccia pipe REE, Th Nb	105 F 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 175)
59	GUANO	Skarn REE, Nb	105 F 8	7	This Report
60	TAKU (GYR)	Vein, replacement Pb Zn	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 219)
61	H (PEAK)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 10	6	Morin (1989)
62	FIRST	Work Target	105 F 11	9	INAC (1981, p. 176)
63	LAST	Work Target	105 F 11	9	INAC (1981, p. 176)
64	B.R.	Work Target	105 F 3	9	INAC (1982, p. 128-129)
65	MMM (MURPHY)	Work Target	105 F 4	9	INAC (1982, p. 129)
66	TIM	Work Target	105 F 4	9	INAC (1982, p. 129)
67	RPP	Work Target	105 F 5	9	INAC (1982, p. 129)
69	JDX	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1981, p. 177, 173)
71	FOX	Vein Pb Zn	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
72	HIDDEN	Skarn W	105 F 6	6	INAC (1986, p. 98)
73	AYDUCK	Skarn W	105 F 6	6	INAC (1982, p. 129-130)
74	CLO	Work Target	105 F 9	9	INAC (1981, p. 176)
75	GULL	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 F 10	7	Morin et al (1978, p. 79-80); Morin (1989)
76	HOOLEO	Work Target	105 F 16	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 162)
77	CHZERPNOUGH	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 F 9	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 81)
78	BNOB	Stratabound Concordant Pb Ba	105 F 9 105 F 10	5	INAC (1987, p. 220)
80	ANISE	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1987, p. 219); Morin et al (1977, p. 196-7); Marchand et al (1979, p. 83)
81	WIMP	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 15	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 62)
82	MUMS	Work Target	105 F 8	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 80); Morin (1989)
83	TREE	Work Target	105 F 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 61)
84	DROC	Vein Au	105 F 9	6	Morin et al (1979, p. 81)
85	HOWRU	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag Vein Pb Zn	105 F 9	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 62); Morin (1989)
86	EROS	Work Target	105 F 9	9	This Report
87	NOT	Work Target	105 F 10	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 82)
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	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 38)
92	ANGIE	Stratabound Concordant Zn Ag	105 F 13 105 F 16 105 F 15	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
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 16 105 F 9	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 63)
100	LORNE	Vein Pb Ag	105 F 10	7	INAC (1982, p. 130); Morin (1989)
101	MOX	Skarn, Vein Cu Pb Zn Ag	105 F 11	7	INAC (1987, p. 225); Morin (1989)
103	PISA	Work Target	105 F 3	9	INAC (1982, p. 131)
104	SAL	Work Target	105 F 4	9	INAC (1982, p. 131-132)
105	TIER	Work Target	105 F 9	9	INAC (1982, p. 132)
106	OXY	Work Target	105 F 7	9	INAC (1982, p. 132)
107	BIG OX	Work Target	105 F 7	9	INAC (1982, p. 132-133)

108	BIG SAM	Skarn W	105 F 14	7	INAC (1985, p. 173)
109	TAY (LP)	Vein Au	105 F 10	6	This Report
110	GP	Vein, breccia Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	This Report
111	SOUTH FAULT (F4, F6)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 9	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
112	K33	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	7	Abbott (1986, p. 56-66)
113	TROUT	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
114	ROWE	Vein, replacement Pb Zn	105 F 10	7	Abbott (1986, p. 56-66)
115	CARL	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 F 9	7	INAC (1987, p. 226-227;1988, p. 32, 153); Abbott (1986); Morin (1989)
116	WHITE	Vein Pb	105 F 9	7	This Report
117	QUILL	Work Target	105 F 9	9	INAC (1987, p. 228;1988, p. 32)
118	PIKA	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn Cu	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
119	LOON	Vein Ag Au Zn Pb Cu Ba	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
120	FALCON	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1987, p. 220)
121	BEAR	Vein Ag Au	105 F 10	7	This Report
122	GOAT	Vein Ag Au Zn	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
123	LEAPER	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
124	RAVEN	Vein, replacement Pb Ag Au	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
125	VOLE	Vein, replacement Pb	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
126	LYNX	Vein Pb Ag Au	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
127	BID	Vein Pb Ag Cu As	105 F 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 220)
128	LOWER SWITCHBACK	Vein Ag Pb	105 F 9	6	INAC (1987, p. 220, 230) Morin (1989)
129	PIZZA	DELETED: Same as #111 SOUTH FAULT			
133	BOBBY	Work Target	105 F 10	9	INAC (1988, p. 33)
135	MPR	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 F 10	6	This Report
136	ASH	Work Target	105 F 10	9	This Report
139	EAGLE	Vein, replacement Ag Pb Zn	105 F 8	7	This Report
140	HELO	Skarn Pb Zn Ag Cu	105 F 12	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
141	STAR	Work Target	105 F 9 105 F 12	9	This Report
142	PASS PEAK	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 F 10	7	This Report
143	WHITE WEST	Vein Au	105 F 9	7	This Report
144	MP	DELETED: Same as #14 SHARON			
145	MATHEW	Stratabound Concordant Fe Ag, Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 F 7 105 F 8	7	This Report
146	RAN SE	Work Target	105 F 15 105 F 16	9	This Report
147	SILVER	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 F 16	7	This Report
148	CHOW	Work Target	105 F 16	9	This Report
149	KEPI	Work Target	105 F 9 105 F 16	9	This Report
150	TINT	Work Target	105 F 16	9	This Report
151	WLN	Work Target	105 F 16	9	This Report

MM
Curragh Resources Inc.

Lead, zinc, silver, copper, barite stratabound-concordant
105 F 7 (10)
61°27'N, 132°40'W
1987, 1988

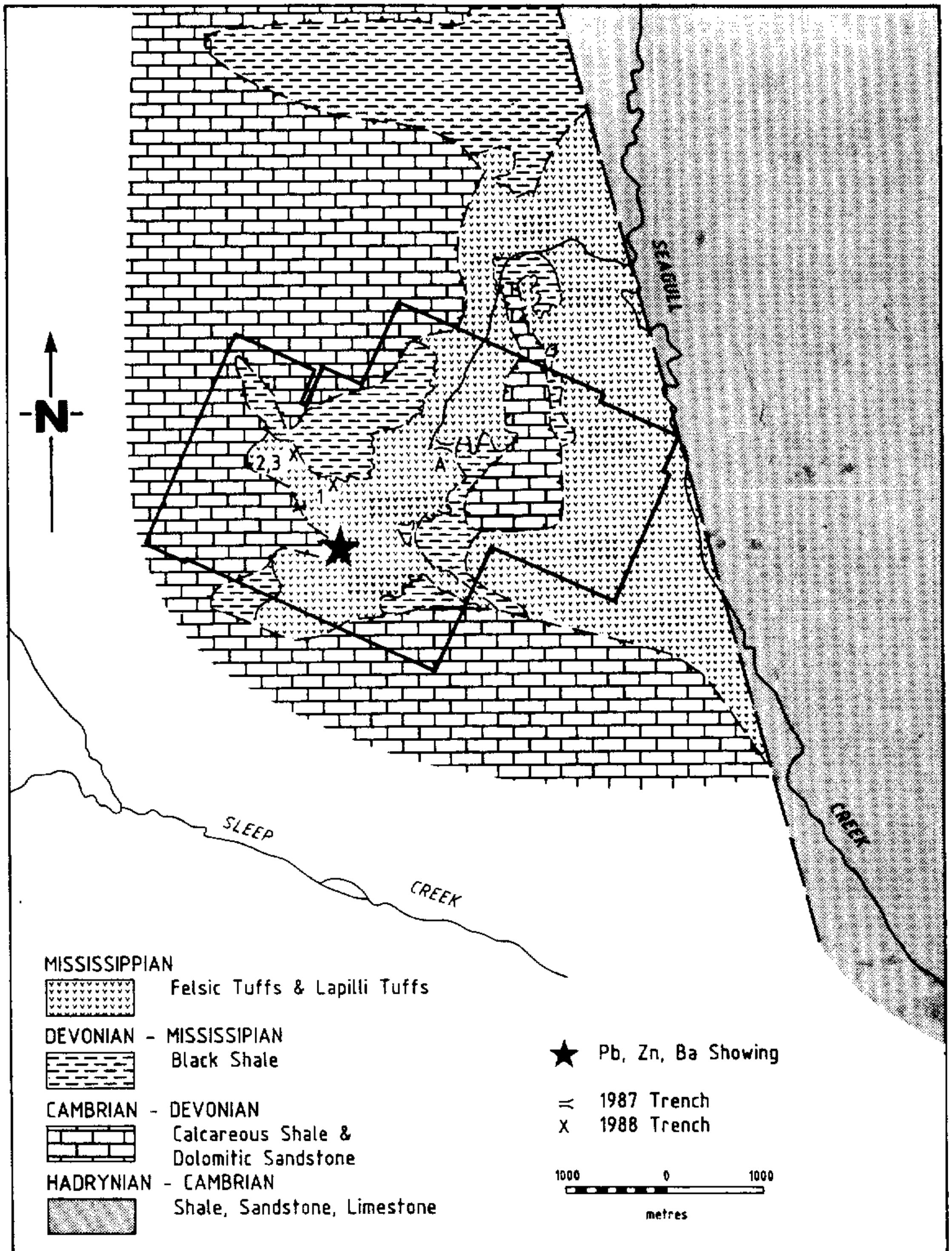
References: Morin et al. (1977, p. 83-97; 1980, p. 60); Mortensen and Godwin (1982)

Claims: JJ 1-10, 52-53; MM 1-46, 49, 65, 67-71

Source: Summary by T. Bremner and D. Emond of assessment reports 092482 and 092590 by L.C. Pigage and information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Discontinuous stratiform lenses of barite-pyrite containing variable amounts of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite occur in Mississippian felsic to intermediate submarine tuffs and flows over a strike length of more than 3750 m. The lenses range in composition from almost pure barite to pure pyrite. The host volcanic unit is 200 m thick, of limited areal extent, enclosed by carbonaceous pelitic sedimentary rocks (Fig. 1), and is believed associated with tectonic rifting. Host rocks and barite-pyrite lenses have been deformed by three

FIGURE 1



Curragh Resources Inc.

MM PROPERTY GEOLOGY

From assessment report
092590
by L.C. Pigage

phases of folding and metamorphosed to upper greenschist or lower amphibolite facies.

Current Work and Results:

In 1987, one 26 m long trench was excavated in the vicinity of a barite showing (Fig. 1, Trench A). The trench exposed: 1) sulphide-rich chloritic phyllite which assayed up to 7.7% Zn, 1.32% Pb, 22.5 ppm Ag, 50 ppb Au, and 955 ppm Cu; and 2) baritic quartzite, a 2 m chip sample of which contained 2.04% Pb, 220 ppm Zn, 45.6 ppm Ag and 50 ppb Au.

In 1988, three trenches (Fig. 1, Trenches 1-3) were excavated across two of the known surface showings, and the major rock types were sampled for petrographic studies. No assays are reported. Trench 1 exposed a 1.3 m wide yellow and orange-brown weathered, sulphide-rich phyllite believed to be of felsic volcanic origin between two phyllite layers of more basic composition. Numerous 10-30 cm wide veins of white, pegmatitic vein quartz were found cutting phyllite in trenches 2 and 3, aligned parallel to the first and second phase schistosity. The veins in trench 2 were sulphide-bearing.

SHARON (KET)	**Silver, lead vein**
Consolidated Rio	**105 F 8, 9 (14)**
Plata Resources	**61°21'N, 132°26'W**
Ltd	**1987**

References: Abbott (1986, p.63); INAC (1988, p. 164)

Claims: PESCOD 1-12, 29-33; COP 23-41

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092478 by B.V. Hall

Description:

Upper Cambrian to Ordovician phyllites and metabasites are thrust over a series of Ordovician to Silurian graphitic argillites and metabasites. A 5 m wide syenite dyke (Mississippian) cuts the phyllite. Silver-lead-zinc veins are near the contact of Ordovician calcareous chlorite-sericite phyllite with a Cambrian metabasite.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1987 consisted of completion of the grid to a total of 34.6 line-km, prospecting and geological mapping (1:2500 scale), geochemistry (1237 soil samples analysed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu, Cd, As, Fe, Sb, W, Bi and Au; 14 stream sediment samples; and 60 rock samples), proton magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, and trenching in the area of the main showing. Also 6 km of road access was constructed.

Nine multi-element anomalies were located: five were likely caused by silver-bearing galena-sphalerite veins, and two are caused by newly discovered stratiform massive pyrite (with associated galena and sphalerite.) The largest anomaly in the centre of the grid is crescent- shaped and approximately 800 X 250 m in size. Soil samples contain up to 61.3 ppm Ag, 108 ppb Au, 8588 ppm Pb, 5243 ppm Zn, 21 ppm Cd, 332 ppm As and 556 ppm Sb.

The VLF survey located several conductors which may have associated mineralization, and also a series of late northwest-striking faults.

The most significant results from trenching were a 2 m width of 68.25% Pb, 2.02% Zn and 2069 g/t Ag; and a 3.5 m width 25 m along strike with 18.89% Zn, 7.38% Pb and 191 g/t Ag.

SHARON (adjacent)	**Work Target**
Mountain Province	**105 F 8 (14)**
Mining Inc.	**61°31'N, 132°11'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 163)

Claims: MP 1-20; STACK 1-13 Fr.

Source: Summary by D.Emond of assessment report 092657 by S.P. Williams (Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd)

History:

The claims were staked in 1987. Silver-lead veins are located on the SHARON (immediately south of the property) and the STUMP (1 km east of the property).

Description:

Upper Cambrian to Ordovician phyllites and carbonate rocks contain thin lenses of intermediate volcanic rock.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling along claim lines at 50 m intervals (162 samples) indicated anomalous lead, zinc and silver (up to 306 ppm Pb, 824 ppm Zn and 2 ppm Ag) in two areas of the southern claims, and high gold (57 ppb) and arsenic at one sample site.

KETZA RIVER	**Gold vein/**
Canamax Resources	**replacement**
Inc.	**105 F 9 (17)**
	61°34'N, 132°20'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 153, 163)

Claims: KETZA 35-40, 43-102; KET 1-4; KON 276-298,301-304; HR 1-14

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092542 by F. Harris

Current Work and Results:

Five NQ holes totalling 512.67 m were drilled in 1987. Rock is mostly limestone with minor black

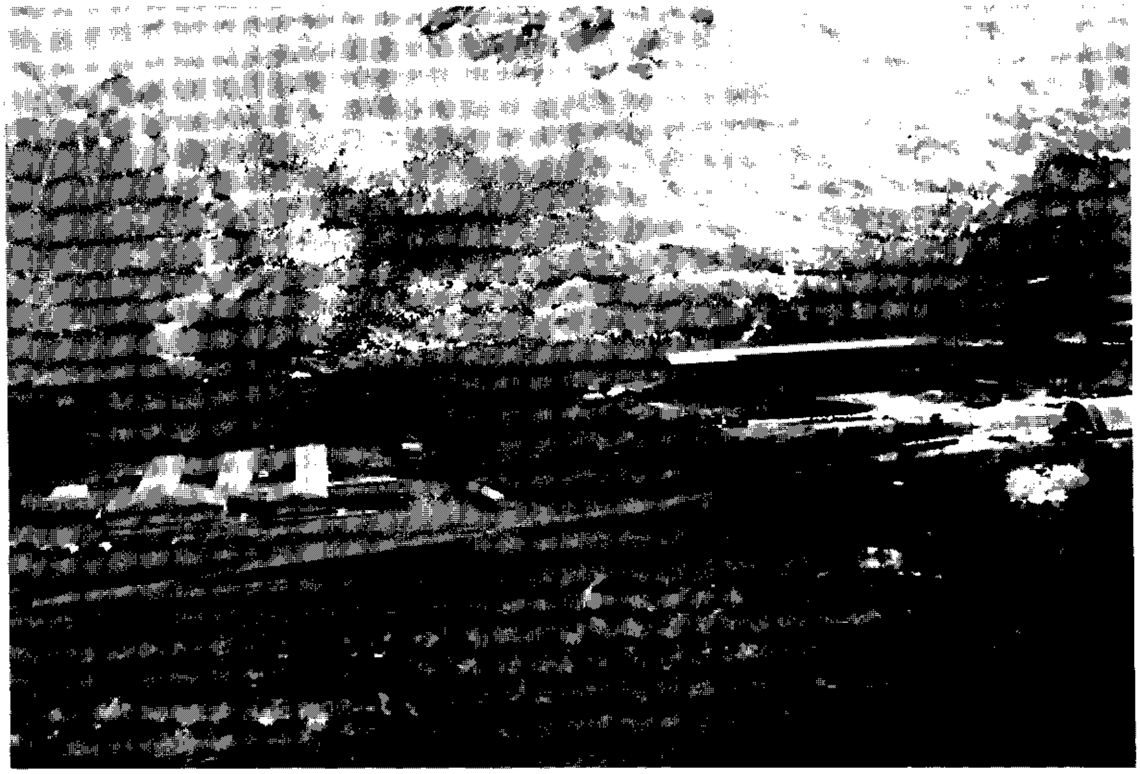


Figure 1. Ketza River Minesite.

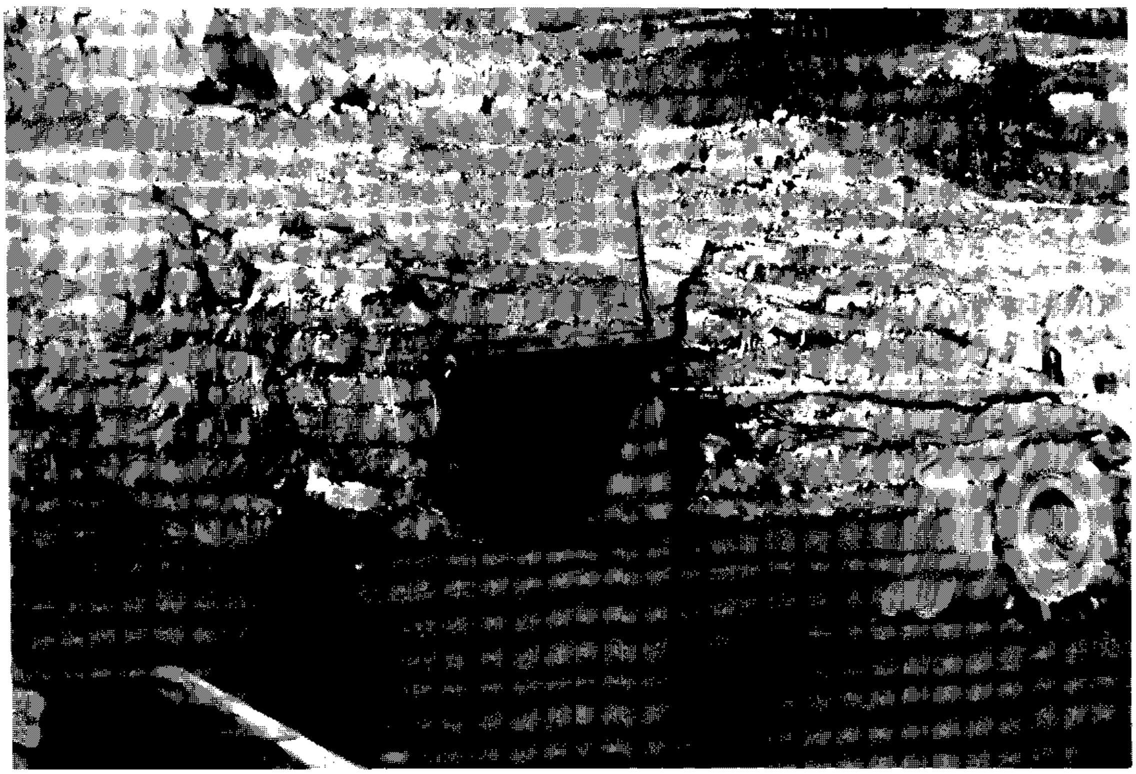


Figure 2. Ketza River Mine - 1550 m level adit.

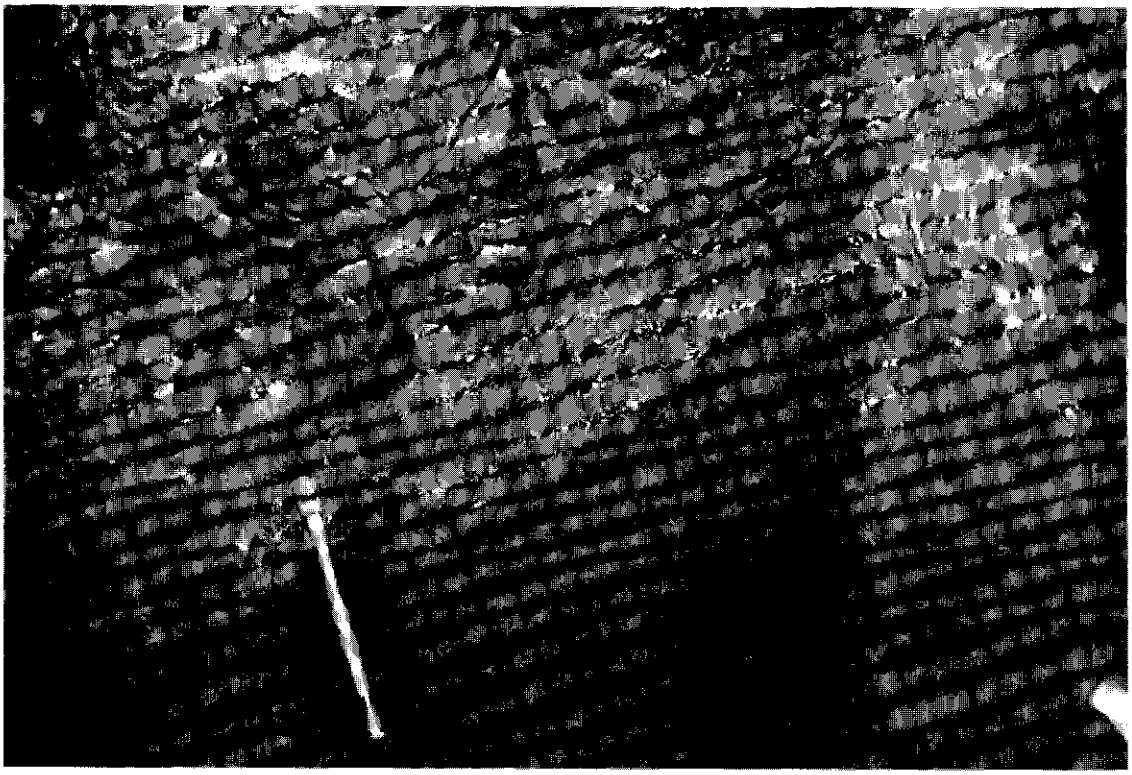


Figure 3. Ketza River Mine - Underground. Photo of gold replacement ore. Note the hammer pick easily wedged into the soft iron oxide ore.

shale partings and interbedded siltstone. A 9 m wide fine-grained syenite dyke occurs in one drill hole and has quartz and quartz-ankerite-pyrite stockwork in the hanging wall. It contains up to 0.41 g/t Au over 1 m. Up to 2% disseminated pyrite also occurs locally in the limestone, which contained up to 0.79 g/t Au over 1 m.

GRAYLING, BEAR	**Gold, silver,**
(RAM Property)	**lead, zinc vein,**
Fairfield Minerals	**replacement**
Ltd	**105 F 9,10 (20,121)**
	61°34'N,132°36'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p.154-155).

Claims: RAM 207-208,245,248,410,692, 759-796

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092614 and 092611 by J.J. Hylands (Cordilleran Engineering Ltd)

Description:
Syenite and latite dykes intrude normal and thrust-faulted Cambrain to Devonian sedimentary rocks and Mississippian volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Various types of mineralization including galena-sphalerite-quartz-siderite veins, replacement massive sulphides and pyrrhotite-pyrite or magnetite-pyrrhotite skarns have been found along the intrusive contacts.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 287 soil samples were collected from the RAM 759-796, on the southwest side of the Ram property, just south of the BEAR showing. A large area at the south end of the grid was anomalous with up to 44 ppb Au. A strong silver anomaly (15.3 ppm) was obtained from the centre of the grid.

Thirty-one BQ holes totalling 3723.13 m were drilled near the GRAYLING, MOUSE, SKARN, VOLE and TROUT showings. Twenty-three of the drillholes intersected mineralization. On the GRAYLING zone, three of nine holes intersected massive sulphides and five were drilled on IP anomalies which proved to be caused by graphitic phyllite. Seven holes on the SKARN zone intersected up to 114 m of massive and disseminated pyrrhotite-pyrite skarn. The best intersection, reported in drillhole S-7, was 1.2 g/t Au and 92.3 g/t Ag over 3.64 m (weighted average).

The MOUSE zone is a magnetic and IP anomaly exposed over a length of 1000 m and a variable width up to 200 m. Four of five holes on the MOUSE zone intersected massive and disseminated magnetite skarn 50-140 m thick. The VOLE showing is marked by a soil and IP anomaly. Five of six drillholes penetrated 2-4 m silicified pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite zones over a strike length of 300 m. The TROUT zone lies 600 m along strike and south of the VOLE showing. Four holes on the TROUT zone returned similar pyrrhotite-pyrite-arsenopyrite mineralization over a strike length of 90 m.

GROUNDHOG	**Silver, lead,**
Yukon Minerals	**zinc vein**
Corporation	**105 F 10 (24)**
	61°38'N,132°50'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 156-157)

Claims: HV (353 claims); VER 1-2,4-14; BEN 1-15; HIGRADE; JEFF 1-4

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092539 by B. Fowler and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
High-grade silver veins occur in Cambrian to silurian carbonate and phyllite. The mineralization occurs in three forms: massive argentiferous galena with minor freibergite grading to 3857 g/t Ag, freibergite-quartz grading up to 17 142 g/t Ag and galena-sphalerite in 3-12 m wide zones of multiple veins which average 7% combined Pb/Zn and 137-206 g/t Ag.

Current Work and Results:
The 1988 exploration program included 2286 m of diamond drilling in 45 holes, surface trenching, mapping, sampling, a regional mapping and prospecting program, camp and road construction and underground work.

Fifty-three galena showings and 22 quartz-freibergite showings were documented and examined. Drill-indicated and probable reserves are currently estimated at 200 951 tonnes grading 91.9 g/t Ag, 3.18% Zn and 4.01% Zn, located in 7 separate deposits. Most of the reserves occur as replacement bodies of galena and sphalerite in dolomite fault breccia. The largest reserve is contained in the #3 zone which is estimated at 134 180 tonnes grading 67.9 g/t Ag, 2.32% Pb, 4.27% Zn and 0.17 g/t Au. The #2 zone hosts the other most significant deposit.

Mineralization in zones 2 and 3 occurs over a strike length of 1 km and a vertical extent of 198 m. The two zones are subparallel, separated by about 305 m on surface and dip toward each other. They lie along the margins of a north-trending graben which lies along the axis of a broad regional anticlinorium. The mineralized breccia is capped by impermeable shale. The host structure has been traced 6 km north of the main showings. Drill-indicated reserves for zones 2 and 3 together are estimated at 273 000 tonnes grading 2.5% Pb, 5% Zn, 137.1 g/t Ag, 1.37% Au and 500 g/t Cd.

The underground work consisted of 294 m of trackless 2.5 x 3.5 m drifting 200 m below the surface exposures of the #2 and #3 zones. The drift intersected mineralization from the #2 zone as anticipated, and nine diamond drill stations were cut in preparation for the 1989 program.

Drilling on the PN, LUCKY and GROUNDHOG zones indicated similar structures with higher grades of silver and lead. A 20.6 tonne bulk sample of selected vein material from the PN and LUCKY zones was processed by the smelter at Trail, B.C. and graded 75% Pb, 4354.2 g/t Ag, 0.5% Zn and 1.2% Cu.

BARITE MOUNTAIN	**Barite vein**
Dodgex Ltd,	**105 F 14,15 (32)**
H. Coyne & Sons	**61°50'N, 133°01'W**
	1987

References: INAC 1983, P. 123-4

Claims: RITE 1-2

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092135 by J.S. Dodge

History:

Barite was found in gulches draining BARITE MOUNTAIN during construction of the Canol Road in the early 1940's. The source veins were discovered by E.D. Kindle of the Geological Survey of Canada. A succession of prospectors held the property before 1968, when P. Versluce and J. Bradcoe constructed an access road and explored the property with bulldozer trenches. The present claims were staked in 1987 by J.S. Dodge.

Description:

Eight subvertical barite veins striking north to northeast are hosted by Siluro-Devonian dolomite. The veins are restricted to the hanging wall of a northwest-striking reverse fault which forms a possible conduit for the mineralizing fluid. A baritic horizon in underlying Earn Group sedimentary rocks is postulated as the source.

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, grab samples were taken from three of the veins and analysed for calcium content. The samples assayed 54, 60 and 6 ppm Ca respectively, well within the 250 ppm upper limit required for commercial-grade barite. Two samples were sent for accurate determination of specific gravity.

BRUCE LAKE	**Work Target**
Noranda Exploration	**105 F 16 (43)**
Co. Ltd, A. Carlos	**61°48'N,132°03'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 158, 165)

Claims: LS 1-60

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092655 by H. Copland

Current Work and Results:

Ground magnetometer surveys were performed on two grids (100 m spaced lines, 12.5 m intervals). The northeastern grid delineated two small magnetic highs which are possibly buried ultramafic bodies, as well as a small shallow magnetic source. The southwestern grid delineated an east-southeast-trending structure and an area of sinuous, high magnetic susceptibility which is believed indicate folded ultramafic rocks.

FURY	**Gold, silver,**
Canamax Resources	**copper vein,**
Inc.	**replacement**
	105 F 9 (56)
	61°34'N, 132°15'W
	1987, 1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 159)

Claims: KON 23-25,27,30,62-67,131 Fr.,175,194,196-197,239-240

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment reports 092147 and 092690 by D.B. Fleming and R.L. Cranswick

Current Work and Results:

In 1987, a 9.3 km access road was built and 11 trenches were excavated (volume 11 478 m^3). Trenching tested three zones of oxidized gold-bearing float or gold soil anomalies. Trenches on the PASS showing (KON 240) exposed a fault contact between Lower Cambrian dolomite and Upper Cambrian phyllite. The contact is marked by a quartz vein 30 m long by 24 m wide. The vein margin is sheared and stained with scorodite and iron oxide and contains up to 6.9 g/t Au over 4.3 m.

Trenches on the LAKE zone (KON 239) exposed quartz-pyrite-arsenopyrite veins and breccia in silicified dolomite which contained up to 13 g/t Au across 1.0 m.

In 1988, six NQ diamond drill holes totalling 749 m tested the southern portion of an east-dipping quartz breccia zone between Lower Cambrian dolomite and Upper Cambrian phyllite or black shale. Disseminated pyrite in quartz breccia, scattered quartz-pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite veins, and massive pyrite-pyrrhotite-arsenopyrite lenses (up to 5.9 m thick) contain low concentrations of gold. The best assay was 3.5 g/t Au from a 0.3 m wide quartz-ankerite-arsenopyrite vein. Massive sulphide lenses contained up to 1230 ppb Au.

GUANO	**Rare earth element**
Mountain Province	**niobium skarn**
Mining Inc.	**105 F 8 (59)**
	61°30'N,132°25'W
	1988

References: Chronic and Godwin (1981 p. 55-59, 175)

Claims: PS 1-12

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092596 by C.G. Verley (Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd)

Description:
Mississippian syenite and carbonatite containing anomalous molybdenum and rare earth elements intrude Siluro-Devonian carbonates which contain anomalous copper, lead, zinc and silver (Fig. 1).

Current Work and Results:
Fifty-five soil samples were analysed for 27 elements using the ICP method. Samples from the east-central claims contained up to 492 ppm Pb, 1234 ppm Zn, 17 ppb Au and 57 ppm As. An area underlain by syenite on the western claims contained up to 94 ppm Mo and 175 ppm La.

EROS, WHITE, WHITE WEST	**Gold, lead veins**
Mountain Province Mining Inc.	**105 F 8,9 (86,116, 143)**
	61°29-37'N,132°19-27'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988, p. 160, 164-165)

Claims: EVE 1-38; WHITE 1-123; WHYTE 1-24

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092656 by C.G. Verley and S.P Williams (Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd)

Description:
Gold-bearing siderite veins in the LAKE, WEST and EAST zones are localized mainly in the uppermost Lower Cambrian limestone unit, and to a lesser extent in the lowermost black-laminated limestone unit (Fig. 1).

Current Work and Results:
Contour and grid soil geochemical surveys (1:5000 scale, 2628 samples) outlined two extensive anomalous areas.

The WEST zone is outlined by a cluster of three gold-arsenic anomalies which trend north and cover 1000 X 400 m area. Samples contain up to 130 ppb Au and 6137 ppm As, as well as 2137 ppm Pb, 2773 ppm Cu and 1230 ppm Zn.

The LAKE zone has a 400 X 200 m silver-lead-gold-arsenic anomaly with up to 6821 ppm Pb, 25.1 ppm Ag, 2648 ppm As and 93 ppb Au.

ANGIE (adjacent)	**Work Target**
Welcome North Mines Ltd	**105 F 15,16 (92)**
	61°51'N, 132°27'W
	1988

References: Morin et al. (1980, p. 38); INAC (1988, p. 164)

Claims: WLN 16-75

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092649 by R.G. Potter

History:
The property was part of an extensive claim block (TOM claims) explored by St Joe Exploration Ltd in 1978 by geological mapping, and rock, silt and soil geochemistry. Present claims were staked in 1987 in an area thought favorable for epithermal gold deposits.

Description:
Sparse outcrop consists of Lower Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks including phyllite, slate, limestone and quartzite of the Pelly-Cassiar Platform.

Current Work and Results:
Aerodat Ltd conducted helicopter-borne magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-EM surveys (1:10 000 scale) which outlined a magnetic-high anomaly parallel to and just south of the Tintina Fault. The anomaly is likely to represent a structure with associated mafic and possibly felsic volcanic rocks. Follow-up reconnaissance geology and limited geochemistry (51 soil, 4 rock and 3 silt samples) showed no anomalous gold, silver or arsenic.

TAY (LP)	**Gold vein**
Pacific Comox Resources Ltd	**105 F 10 (109)**
	61°33'N,132°40'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987 p. 225-226; 1988 p. 161)

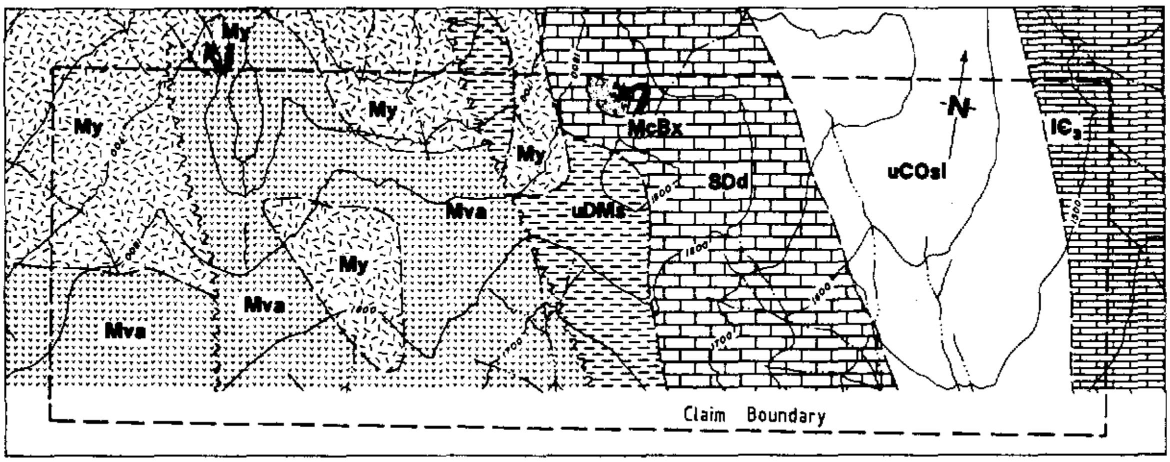
Claims: TAY 1-21; LP 1-175; JEFF 1-51

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092610 by J.C. Stephen

Description:
An extensive gold-bearing quartz-pyrrhotite vein system occurs in Lower Paleozoic marble, calc-silicate and biotite schist along the inferred trace of the Seagull Creek fault. The vein system is marked by a train of boulders which contain between 3.4 and 27.4 g/t Au.

Current Work and Results:
Detailed VLF, IP and magnetometer surveys were carried out over large EM conductors and several large arsenic anomalies on the south part of the grid. Commencing in October, six BQ diamond drill holes totalling 847 m tested four geophysical targets up to 900 m along strike from previous

FIGURE 1



MISSISSIPPIAN

McBx Carbonatite, McBx carbonatite breccia

My Syenite

Mva Volcanics, pyroclastics

UPPER DEVONIAN - MISSISSIPPIAN

uDMs Shale

SILURIAN - DEVONIAN

sDd Carbonates

UPPER CAMBRIAN - ORDOVICIAN

uCOsl Limestone, slate

LOWER CAMBRIAN

lC3 Limestone, fossiliferous

Lithologic contact

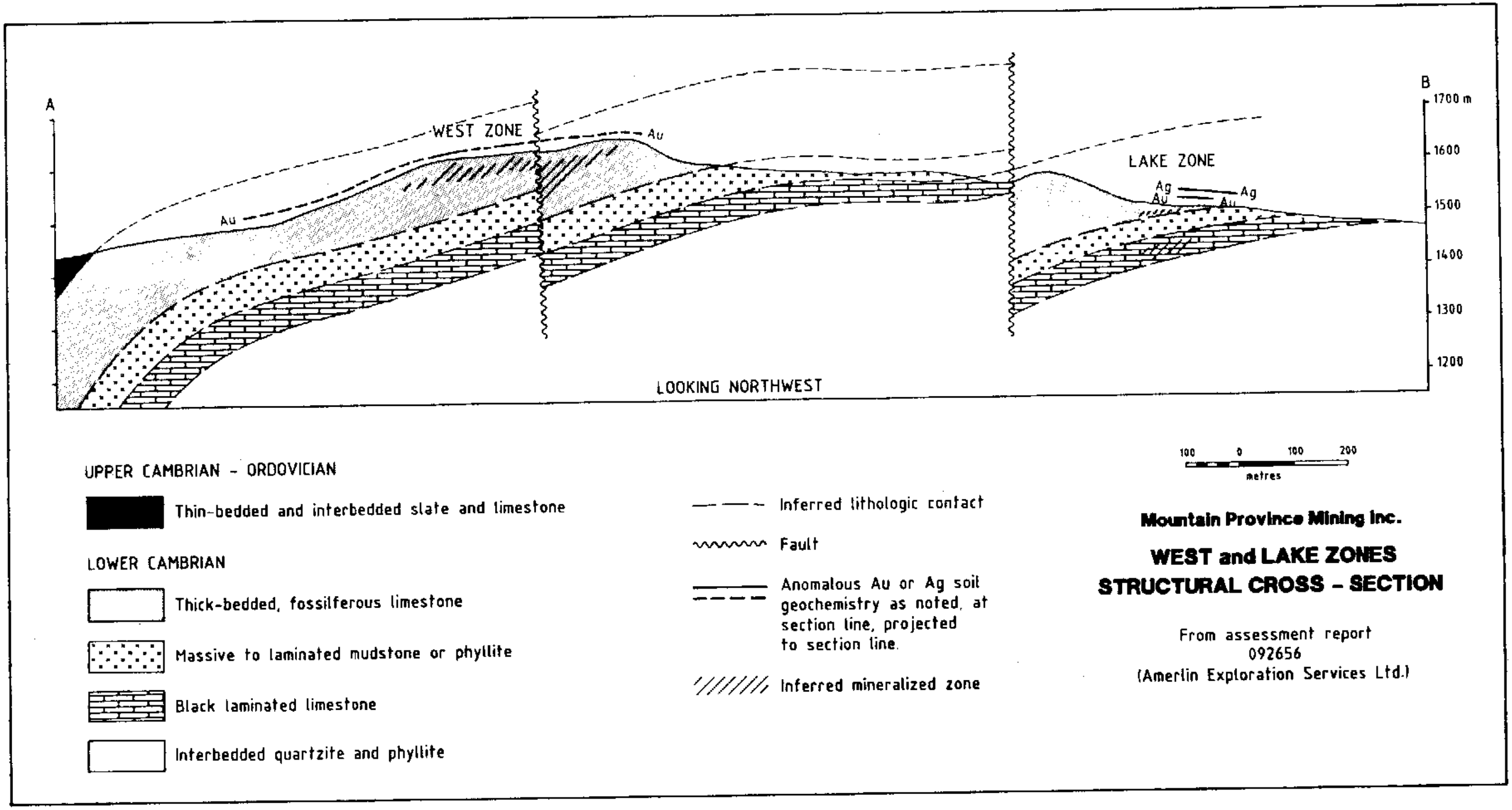
Fault

Mountain Province Mining Inc.

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

PS 1-12 Claims

From assessment report
092596
by C.G. Verley


A
B
WEST ZONE
Au
Au
LAKE ZONE
Ag
Au
Ag
Au
1700 m
1600
1500
1400
1300
1200
LOOKING NORTHWEST
UPPER CAMBRIAN - ORDOVICIAN
Thin-bedded and interbedded slate and limestone
LOWER CAMBRIAN
Thick-bedded, fossilferous limestone
Massive to laminated mudstone or phyllite
Black laminated limestone
Interbedded quartzite and phyllite
Inferred lithologic contact
Fault
Anomalous Au or Ag soil geochemistry as noted, at section line, projected to section line.
Inferred mineralized zone
100 0 100 200
metres
Mountain Province Mining Inc.
WEST and LAKE ZONES
STRUCTURAL CROSS - SECTION
From assessment report
092656
(Amerlin Exploration Services Ltd.)

drilling by Cominco, along the northwest-trending Seagull Fault. Two holes intersected gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins cutting quartz-muscovite-biotite-chlorite schist. Several veins in hole LP-88-18 contained up to 15% pyrrhotite, 3% pyrite and 0.5% chalcopyrite. The best intersection assayed 10.8 g/t Au over 0.70 m. In hole LP-88-19 a 5 m intersection of 6.2 g/t Au is centred within a 18 m section of quartz-pyrrhotite vein which dips steeply and strikes subparallel to a strong EM-magnetic anomaly more than 1000 m long. Two other 1 m intersections of 4.8 and 7.2 g/t Au, respectively occur in this hole.

GP	**Silver, lead,**
S. Case	**zinc vein,**
	breccia
	105 F 9 (110)
	61°32'N,132°05'W
	1987

References: INAC (1987 p. 216, 232)

Claims: GP 1-12

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092476 by B.V. Hall

History:

Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd held claims covering this area in 1967, and through soil sampling delineated a lead-silver anomaly. The present claims were staked in 1986.

Description:

Upper Devonian to Missippian black clastic rocks (turbidites) are overthrust by allocthonous Silurian to Devonian quartzite and dolomite. Bedding strikes northwest and dips shallowly southwest. The dolomite is brecciated, with sparry calcite, galena and sphalerite in the matrix. A pronounced northwest-trending structure which runs through this new showing is on strike with the F-18 vein to the northwest.

Work and Results in 1987:

In 1987, 88 soil samples were collected over the 4.5 km grid. Two silt and two rock samples were also collected and limited prospecting was done. Three multi-element soil anomalies were outlined, two of which are associated with a single flat-lying source, and the other is associated with the showing. The best grab sample of calcite breccia contained 7.87% Pb, 6.27% Zn and 111 g/t Ag.

SOUTH FAULT (F4,	**Silver, lead, zinc**
F6)	**vein**
Consolidated Rio	**105 F 8,9 (111)**
Plata Resources	**61°32'N, 132°07'W**
Ltd 1987	

References: INAC (1987, p. 229; 1988, p. 164)

Claims: PIZZA 21-26; COP 1-22

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092123 by B.V. Hall

Current Work and Results:

In 1987, 25 line-km of grid was completed, with lines spaced 50 m apart. Geological mapping (1:2500 scale), linecutting, soil sampling at 25 m intervals (930 samples, 586 analysed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd), and geophysical surveys (VLF-EM and proton magnetometer surveys) were performed.

Three new massive siderite veins up to 30 cm wide were discovered in upper Cambrian calcareous phyllite, but returned high values of iron and copper only (up to 36.31% Fe and 509 ppm Cu).

Two Pb-Zn-Ag-Au-Cd anomalies emanating from the F-6 trench area form an inverted "V"; the west side coincides with the Ketza River Fault and the east side trends north. The main anomaly is 300 m long and has up to 6873 ppm Zn, 2318 ppm Pb, 19.2 ppm Ag, 28 ppm Cd and 64 ppb Au. Two other anomalies, both associated with VLF conductors, were located: 1) 200 X 200 m with up to 2749 ppm Zn, 5365 ppm Pb, 19.5 ppm Ag, 9 ppm Cd and 102 ppm Cu; and 2) 100 X 100 m with up to 502 ppm Zn and 2.0 ppm Ag.

MPR	**Gold, silver,**
Yukon Minerals	**lead veins**
Corp., McCrory	**105 F 10 (135)**
Holdings (Yukon)	**60°34'N,132°50'W**
Ltd 1987, 1988	

References: INAC (1988 p. 162-163, 165)

Claims: MPR 1-152; SHEEP 1-48

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment reports 092124 by G.S. Davidson and 092658 by G.E. Nicholson

History:

The MPR claims were staked in 1987 by McCrory Holdings. In 1988, Yukon Minerals optioned the property and added on the SHEEP claims.

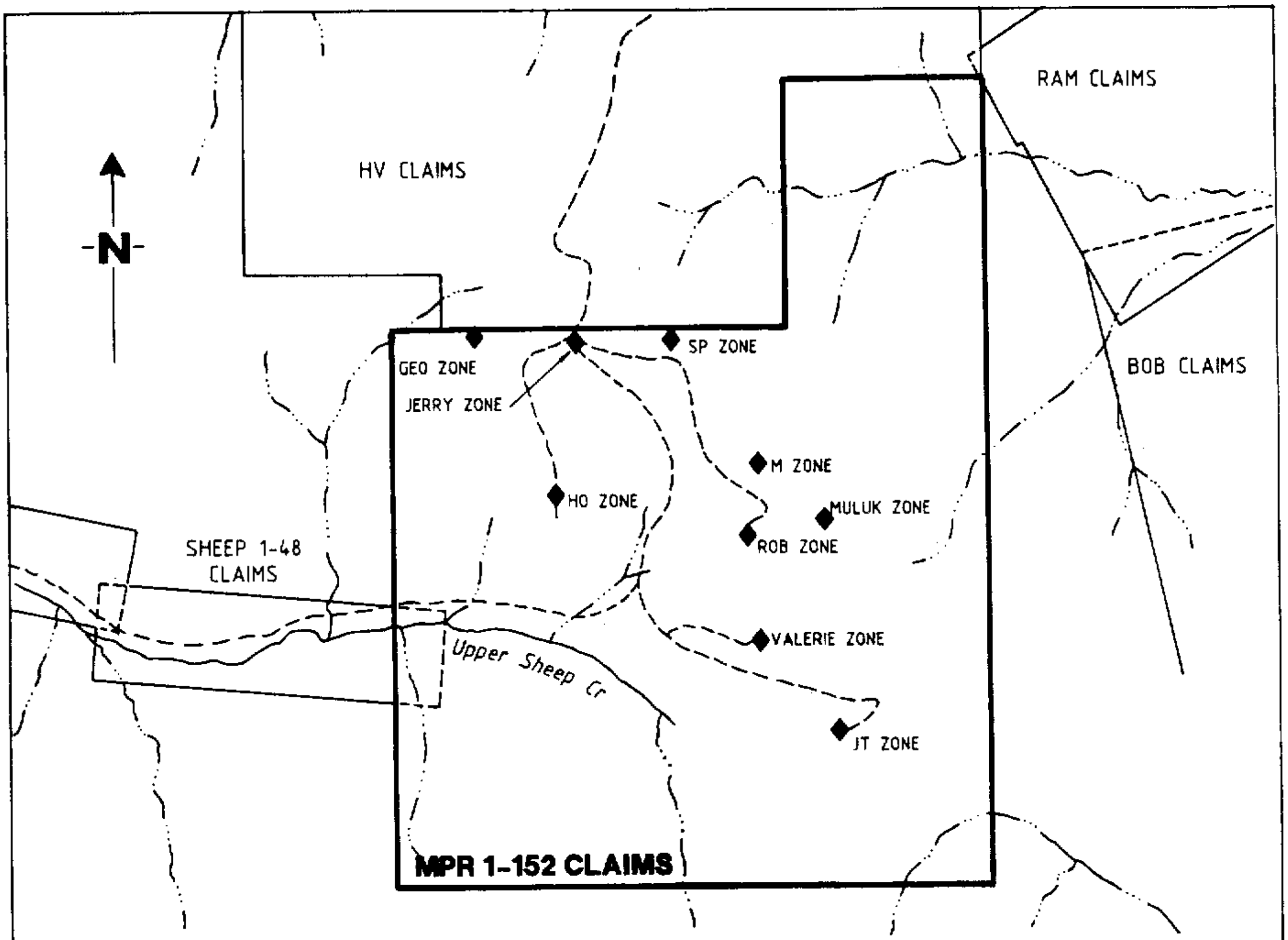
Description:

Upper Cambrian phyllite and Siluro-Devonian dolomite underlie most of the property. Devono-Mississippian shale outcrops on the northern MPR claims. Minor mafic volcanic rocks are also present.

Current Work and Results:

In 1987, prospecting of the MPR claims for McCrory Holdings uncovered nine mineral occurrences hosted in dolomite (the JT, SP, MULUK and ZONES 1-5; see Fig. 1). Several of these were large gossans, but the JT zone

FIGURE 1



YUKON MINERALS CORP.

MPR PROPERTY

LOCATION OF ZONES and ROADS

From assessment report
092658
by G.E. Nicholson

0 1 2
kilometres

contained quartz-arsenopyrite veins which assayed up to 2.6 g/t Au and 336 g/t Ag over 6 m (grab sample).

In ZONES 2 to 5, quartz-galena veins (with accessory malachite, azurite, tetrahedrite and anglesite) assayed up to 483 g/t Ag and up to 14.65% Pb. In the MULUK zone, galena stringers, quartz veins, and limonite bands contain up to 191 g/t Ag and 7.5% Pb. The SP zone is a 100 m long gossan with localized massive galena that assayed up to 1700 g/t Ag.

In 1988, work performed by Yukon Minerals Corporation included prospecting, mapping (1:10 000 scale), stream sediment sampling, trenching on the HO, SP, JERRY and ROB veins and the JT zone, and road construction. Several new showings were discovered by prospecting: 1) the GEO zone, stratiform lead-zinc-silver in phyllite; and 2) the JERRY, M, VALERIE, ROB and JW silver-lead-zinc vein zones in carbonate rocks (Fig. 1). Mineralogy of the latter type includes galena, sphalerite, friebergite, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite and pyrite. A one-metre chip sample from the JT zone contained 1.6 g/t Au, 427 g/t Ag and 1.42% Pb. Grab samples of the carbonate-hosted silver-lead veins contained up to 5180 g/t Ag (in the SWEAT vein of the ROB showing), and up to 85% Pb with 2550 g/t Ag (in the HO showing).

ASH	**Work Target**
K. McCrory,	**105 F 10 (136)**
H. Davis	**61°31'N, 132°41'W**
	1987

References: INAC (1988, p. 165)

Claims: ASH 1-28; MEGAN 1-12

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092479 by R.C.R. Robertson

History:

The MEGAN claims were staked in 1986 and the ASH, in 1987.

Description:

Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian dark recessive shales and sandstones in the north are overlain by a band of Lower Cambrian massive white limestone and marble which trends east across the centre of the property. Overlying and to the south of the limestone, Lower Cambrian calcareous argillites (phyllites) are juxtaposed against Silurian thin-bedded dolomitic siltstone by a northeast-trending normal fault. Another steep sub-parallel normal fault occurs to the southwest.

Quartz-carbonate veins and gossans are common in the Lower Cambrian phyllites.

Current Work and Results:

In 1987, preliminary geological mapping, prospecting and rock sampling were carried out. Six samples were analysed for gold and silver. Low results were reported.

EAGLE	**Silver, lead,**
McCrory Holdings	**zinc replacement,**
(Yukon) Ltd,	**vein**
H. Versluce	**105 F 8 (139)**
	61°24'N,132°18'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 150)

Claims: EAGLE 1-52

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092662 by G.E. Nicholson

History:

The claims were staked in 1987.

Description:

Siluro-Devonian carbonates overlie Cambrian phyllites and are intruded by the Cretaceous Nisutlin Batholith (west of the property). Narrow andesite dykes crosscut the metasedimentary rocks. Northwest-trending faults are abundant. Galena and sphalerite occur in massive pods, veins and disseminated blebs in the limestone. Pyrite and chalcopyrite are disseminated in the phyllite and dykes, and occur as large egg-shaped pods in the limey mudstone.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping (1:30 000 scale) and prospecting revealed two zones of mineralization. The highest grab sample from Zone 1 assayed 204 g/t Ag, 15.5% Pb and 16.5% Zn. Other grab samples contained up to 6990 g/t Ag, 15.5% Pb and 16.5% Zn, and 1300 g/t Ag, 49.9% Pb and 36.3% Zn.

HELO	**Lead, zinc, silver**
Cyprus Gold	**copper skarn**
(Canada) Ltd	**105 F 12 (140)**
	61°41'N, 133°56'W
	1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: HELO 1-18

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092647 by J. Cuttle

History:

The occurrence was first staked in 1980 by Amoco Canada Ltd as the FOG MOUNTAIN claim group. Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd restaked the property as the HELO claims in 1987.

Description:

Lead, zinc, silver and copper occur in several 1 to 4 m stratabound skarn layers in flat-lying Lower Cambrian limestone. The sedimentary rocks are cut by numerous rhyolite dykes and 3 to 12 m wide quartz-fluorite breccia zones. An oval-shaped aeromagnetic low which underlies the claims is interpreted as a buried rhyolite dome related to the dykes.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988 the area was prospected in detail and the lead-zinc-silver skarn layers and fluorite breccia bodies were sampled. Chip samples of the fluorite breccia returned low values of Cu, Pb, Zn, Au, Sn and W. A grab sample of mineralized skarn subcrop taken 80 m west of a cliffside skarn exposure on the HELO 5 claim assayed 0.82% Cu, 12.80% Pb, 10.10% Zn and 159.1 g/t Ag.

Regional prospecting identified several areas of similar skarn mineralization. Float on the HELO #7 claim assayed up to 5.1% Pb, 5.6% Zn, 50.4 g/t Ag and 0.035% W. Skarn outcropping 350 m north of the HELO 17 claim is surrounded by float assaying up to 21.6% Pb, 1.38% Zn and 460.1 g/t Ag.

STAR	**Work Target**
Welcome North Mines Ltd	**105 F 9, 12 (141)**
	61°40'N,132°00'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988, p. 165)

Claims: STAR 1-216

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Tertiary rhyolite and basalt and Lower Paleozoic rocks underlie the property.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 consisted of airborne magnetometer, EM and VLF-EM surveys, and reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and soil geochemistry.

No mineralization or significant alteration was found within the exposed rhyolite. Magnetic and resistivity data suggest that other areas of rhyolite lie beneath thin surficial cover.

PASS PEAK	**Lead, zinc, silver vein**
Canamax Resources Inc.	**105 F 10 (142)**
	61°34'N,132°45'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 161-162)

Claims: MAC 1-56; BOB 1-44

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092145 by D.B. Fleming and R.L. Cranswick

Current Work and Results:
Grid soil sampling (6.6 line-km, 25 m intervals on 100 and 200 m spaced lines) in the northeast corner of the property outlined several broad geochemical anomalies overlying previously delineated magnetic and EM anomalies. Samples from one 400 X 1000 m area contained up to 5.2 ppm Ag, 175 ppm Pb and 840 ppm As; another 50 X 300 m area yielded values up to 870 ppm As and 256 ppm Pb, and one single station sample returned values of 630 ppb Au and 342 ppm As.

MATHEW	**Iron, silver stratabound**
Cascade Pacific Resources Ltd	**concordant; silver, lead, zinc vein**
	105 F 7,8,9,10 (145)
	61°30'N,132°30'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 165)

Claims: MATHEW 1-62,65-146

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092685 by M.J. Burson (Brian V. Hall Consulting)

Description:
Mafic to felsic volcaniclastic rocks and metasiltstone and quartzite of Mississippian age are intruded by syenite and diorite. The southern claims are dominated by mafic to intermediate ash and lapilli tuff, locally amygdaloidal with siderite or limonite. Minor rhyolite and diorite are also present. Several per cent fine-grained pyrite is common. These rocks are locally sericitized. In the northern claims, felsic tuffs predominate. The tuff varies from thin-bedded to massive and also contains several per cent bedded, disseminated or podiform pyrite. Sericitization and ubiquitous carbonatization gives the rock an orange weathering surface. Minor chert beds, also with pyrite and carbonatization occur within the rhyolite. Ferricrete horizons occur below the felsic tuff.

Two narrow exposures of medium grained, magnetic diorite are weakly foliated parallel to the metasedimentary rocks. A large syenite intrusion occurs in the north-central claims. Parts of the intrusion are silicified and epidotized.

Four massive sulphide occurrences on the property bear some resemblance to Kuroko-style massive sulphide deposits. One occurrence consists of a 5 to 14 m thick zone of siliceous exhalite, composed of mostly quartz with minor pyrite (2-10%) and fluorite (0-2%). This is traceable along strike for over 300 m. Samples from the siliceous unit contained up to 15.8 ppm Ag and 4.94% Fe. Two other zones in the southeastern claims are separated by 150 m and consist of 5 to 15 m wide sericite-altered volcanic rocks with 1-10% pyrite as disseminations and veins. Rocks from these zones contain up to 408 ppm Cu and 36.23% Fe. Massive pyrite also occurs in mm to cm thick beds intercalated with quartz-rich rhyolite.

Several small galena-sphalerite veins were discovered in 1987 when samples returned values of 0.64-23.60% Pb, 2.89-6.82% Zn and 238-513 g/t Ag.

Current Work and Results:

Most of the exploration program was centred on the MATHEW 3,5,30 and 32 claims, in the vicinity of massive pyrite and ferricrete outcrops. Soil sampling (420 samples, 25 m intervals) and 1:2000 scale mapping were done on an 11.5 km grid (50 m spaced lines). Also 63 rock samples were collected.

Coincident copper, lead and zinc (and minor iron) anomalies outlined a 600 X 275 m zone open to the north, east and west which is underlain by felsic metavolcanic rocks and chert with fragmented pyrite beds. Soils contained up to 18.36% Fe, 12 889 ppm Zn, 4464 ppm Pb, 5.4 ppm Ag and 57 ppm Cu.

RAN SE	**Work Target**
International	**105 F 15,16 (146)**
Rhodes Resources	**61°52'N,132°25'W**
Ltd 1988	

References: INAC (1988 p. 180,183)

Claims: RAN 437-474,517-535,537-554,597-634,669-706,798-799,5018-5030

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092642 by J.L. LeBel and W. Raven (Ore Quest Consultants Ltd and Prime Exploration Ltd)

History:

The claims were staked in 1987 to cover ground adjacent to the GREW CREEK gold deposit.

Description:

Minor outcrop, mainly on the western claim boundary, consists of Cambro-Ordovician shale, phyllite, mudstone, siltstone and limestone. South and central claim areas contain small outcrops of argillized quartz-feldspar porphyritic volcanic rocks of probable Tertiary age.

Current Work and Results:

Interpretation of LANDSAT images, production of orthophotographs, airborne EM and magnetic surveys, soil and humus geochemical, and geological surveys (1:10 000 scale) and prospecting were carried out in 1988.

Low order gold-mercury anomalies were detected in areas underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks. At the south end of the claim block is a large cluster of gold values greater than 20 ppb (up to 210 ppb). A mercury anomaly (greater than 100 ppm) with minor gold occurs on the southeastern claims.

Two circular to elliptical magnetic lows (central and northern claim areas) likely reflect small stocks, possibly volcanic centres. Annular high anomalies around the lows are interpreted as pyrrhotite-bearing hornfels. Several linear but discontinuous magnetic highs are concentrated in a band through the centre of the property, and may indicate intercalated mafic volcanic units in a felsic volcanic pile, an important feature of the Grew Creek deposit. Cross-faults and boundary faults were also indicated by geophysics.

Metasedimentary rocks from the southwestern claims contained anomalous gold, with up to 75 ppb Au occurring in silicified limestone.

SILVER	**Silver, lead**
Halycon Resources	**zinc, copper vein**
Ltd	**105 F 16 (147)**
	62°50'N,132°20'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 180,183)

Claims: RAN 399-436,479-516,559-596,637,668; PIX 1-10; STREG 1-6

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092644 by J.L. LeBel and W. Raven (OreQuest Consultants Ltd)

History:

The claims were staked in 1987 to cover ground adjacent to the GREW CREEK gold deposit.

Description:

The property is heavily covered by overburden. In the central area are seven small exposures of argillized quartz-feldspar porphyritic felsic volcanic rock of probable Tertiary age. Minor fragmental basalt, with calcite in vugs and fractures, outcrops in the south. Near the western claim boundary are Paleozoic siltstones, mudstones and argillaceous limestone.

Current Work and Results:

LANDSAT image interpretation, airborne electromagnetic surveys, soil and humus geochemistry (2331 humus and 670 soil samples at 25 m intervals) and mapping were done in 1988. The surveys outlined two weak gold and three mercury anomalies, as well as a significant magnetic anomaly in the central part of the poroperty.

A quartz-galena vein found off the original property was staked as the PIX claims. Eleven rock samples were taken from the PIX and nine from the STREG claims, and the best assay was 442 g/t Ag, 38 544 ppm Pb, 11 218 ppm Zn, 8337 ppm Cu and 1768 ppm As.

CHOW
Del Norte Chrome Corp.
Work Target
105 F 16 (148)
61°47'N,132°16'W
1988

Claims: CHOW 1-92

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092687 by C.K. Ikona and R.J. Darney (Pamicon Developments Ltd)

History:
The claims were staked in 1987 on ground adjacent to Welcome North Mines Ltd

Description:
Regional mapping shows Tertiary rhyolite and dacite overlain by Late Tertiary sandstone, conglomerate and shale in the northeastern part of the claim block.

Current Work and Results:
Airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys revealed a northwest-trending magnetic feature which may be related to magnetite-bearing quartz-muscovite-biotite schist. High-intensity magnetism in the northeast may indicate Permo-Pennsylvanian serpentinite. Widespread magnetic lows may be limestone, or due to block faulting. Four of nine conductors located warrant follow-up.

KEPI
Welcome North Mines Ltd
Work Target
105 F 9, 16 (149)
61°45'N,132°10'W
1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: KEPI 1-280

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
The property lies in the Tintina Trench and is underlain by Lower Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks and Tertiary rhyolite and basalt.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1988 included prospecting, reconnaissance geology, soil geochemistry and helicopter-borne magnetometer, EM and VLF-EM surveys. Rock exposure was very limited and no mineralization was found. Magnetic and resistivity data suggest that the areas of rhyolite may lie along the Tintina Fault.

TINT
Welcome North Mines Ltd
Work Target
105 F 16 (150)
61°50'N,132°10'W
1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: TINT

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
The property is underlain by Klondike Schist lithologies including black siliceous phyllite, rusty sericitic phyllite, chloritic amphibolite and quartzite.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 included reconnaissance geology, extensive soil geochemistry, magnetometer and VLF surveys. No significant anomalies were detected.

WLN
Welcome North Mines Ltd
Work Target
105 F 16 (151)
61°50'N,132°25'W
1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: WLN 1-60

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
The property lies within the Tintina Trench and is underlain by Lower Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, airborne magnetometer, EM and VLF-EM surveys were done, along with prospecting and reconnaissance soil sampling. Total field magnetic response indicated that the central part of the property may be underlain by Tertiary volcanic rocks.

4. GOPHER

Dominion Explorers
105 F 4
61°03'N, 133°47'W

Claims: RG 1-8

17. KETZA RIVER

Canamax Resources Inc.
105 F 9
61°32'N, 132°13'W

Claims: KON 299-304 Frs., KETZA 117-124

42. WHISKEY LAKE

Noranda Exploration Co. Inc.
105 F 15
61°58'N, 132°33'W

Claims: HWY 1-60

58. NOKLUIT

Consolidated Rio Plata Resources Ltd
105 F 8
61°29'N, 132°10'W

Claims: FRED 1-10

97. TOM

Prime Capital Corp.
105 F 15
61°55'N, 132°33'W

Claims: RAN 635-636

116. WHITE

Mountain Province Mining Inc.
105 F 9
61°31'N, 132°21'W

Claims: WHYTE 1-18

135. MPR

Yukon Mineral Corp.
105 F 10, 11
61°34'N, 133°00'W

Claims: SHEEP 1-48

139. EAGLE

McCrory Holdings Ltd
105 F 8
61°24'N, 132°18'W

Claims: EAGLE 29-52

146. RAN SE

Halycon Resources Ltd
105 F 16
61°51'N, 132°25'W

Claims: RAN 5000-5030

147. SILVER

Prime Capital Corp.
105 F 16
61°48'N, 132°24'W

Claims: PIX 1-10, STREGG 1-6

148. CHOW

Del Norte Chrome Corp.
105 F 16
61°48'N, 132°17'W

Claims: CHOW 1-92

149. KEPI

Welcome North Mines
105 F 9, 16
61°45'N, 132°10'W

Claims: KEPI 1-280

150. TINT

R. Etzel
105 F 16
61°50'N, 132°10'W

Claims: TINT 197-236

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

G. Clark
105 F 4
61°07'N, 133°58'W

Claims: SAWTOOTH 1-60

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

A. John Sr., F. Charlie
105 F 16
61°51'N, 132°03'W

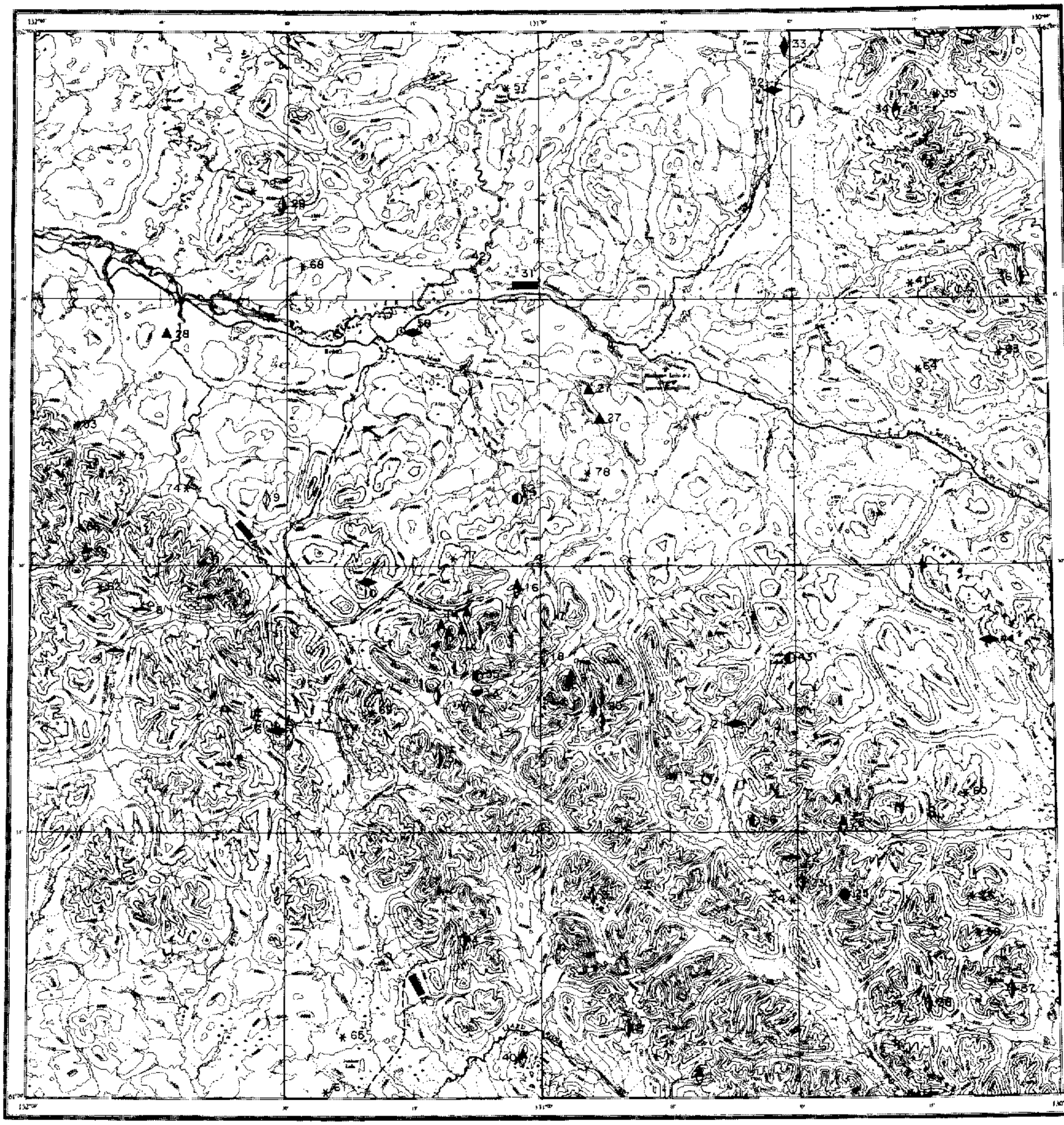
Claims: PIT 1-20

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

W. Pinkenburg
105 F 11
61°42'N, 133°00'W

Claims: KAREN

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 1648.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	MONT	Vein Cu	105 G 2	7	Findlay (1967, p. 64-65); INAC (1982, p. 136)
2	BLUEBERRY	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu W	105 G 2	7	N.C.M.I.
3	SLAM	Vein Zn Cu	105 G 2	7	N.C.M.I.
4	EAGLE (TINTINA)	Vein, replacement Ag Pb Zn	105 G 3	2	Morin et al (1977, p. 199-203);INAC (1988, p. 168); Morin (1989)
5	PLUMB (NOBLE)	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 G 6	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 86); Morin (1989)
6	FH (JOE)	Stratabound Concordant Ag Pb Zn Ba	105 G 5	7	INAC (1985, p. 176-177); Morin (1989)
7	McNEIL	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Cu	105 G 5	7	N.C.M.I.
8	AXE	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Cu	105 G 5	7	INAC (1985, p. 177)
9	HOO	Vein, replacement Zn Pb Cu	105 G 12	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 85-86)
10	EL	Stratabound Concordant Zn	105 G 6	7	This Report
11	PICK	Vein Ag Pb	105 G 6	7	N.C.M.I.
12	GRASS	Vein Mo W	105 G 6	7	N.C.M.I.
13	SANDERS	Skarn Pb Zn Cu	105 G 6	7	N.C.M.I.
14	RILEY	Vein Cu Pb	105 G 6	7	N.C.M.I.
15	ZIELINSKI	Vein Pb Zn Cu Ag	105 G 6	7	N.C.M.I.
16	RIVIERA	Vein, replacement Cu Zn	105 G 6	7	N.C.M.I.
17	GYP	Vein Pb Zn Cu	105 G 7	7	N.C.M.I.
18	GEE	Vein Pb	105 G 7	7	N.C.M.I.
19	PIT	Vein Zn Cu Ag Au	105 G 7	7	N.C.M.I.
20	ROB	Vein Cu Pb Ag	105 G 7	7	N.C.M.I.
21	PACK	Stratabound Concordant Zn Cu	105 G 7	6	INAC (1981, p. 180); Morin (1981b)
22	FYRE	Stratabound Concordant Cu Ag Au	105 G 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 135); Morin (1981b); Morin (1989)
23	TOP	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 G 1	7	N.C.M.I.
24	DUB	Work Target	105 G 2	9	Findlay (1967, p. 59-60)
25	MM	Skarn Cu	105 G 1	7	N.C.M.I.
26	VINCENT	Vein Cu	105 G 8	7	N.C.M.I.
27	BOT	Asbestos	105 G 10	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 85)
28	PUP	Asbestos	105 G 12	7	N.C.M.I.
29	CHOW	Vein Pb Zn Ag	105 G 13	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 88)
31	CAMPBELL	Coal	105 G 14	7	Keele (1910, p. 50)
32	PHIL (BOB)	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu	105 G 15	6	INAC (1981, p. 180, 182)
33	PAY	Vein, replacement Au Ag Pb Zn	105 G 15	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 81-83); Morin (1989)
34	RIS	Vein Cu	105 G 16	7	N.C.M.I.
35	SPUD	Work Target	105 G 16	9	Tempelman-Kluit, (1974c, p. 44)
36	JAKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 G 16	7	N.C.M.I.
37	MAP	Vein Ag Pb	105 G 1	7	N.C.M.I.
38	WATERS	Vein Ag Pb	105 G 1	7	N.C.M.I.
39	ZIMMER	Vein, replacement Cu	105 G 12	7	N.C.M.I.
40	INGS	Vein Cu	105 G 3	7	N.C.M.I.
41	HARMAN	Work Target	105 G 16	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 88)
42	ELECTRIC	Work Target	105 G 14	7	INAC (1987, p. 236;1985, p. 177; 1982, p. 136); Morin et al (1980, p. 66-67); Morin et al (1979, p. 88)
43	MYDA	Skarn W	105 G 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 180)
44	FETISH	Stratabound Concordant Cu Zn Pb	105 G 8	7	Morin (1981b); INAC (1985, p. 177)
51	TOKE	Work Target	105 G 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 180)
52	FOG	Skarn W	105 G 11	6	INAC (1981, p. 181)
53	STARR	Work Target	105 G 12	9	This Report
55	BOOT	Skarn W	105 G 6	6	INAC (1981, p. 181)

56	HOWDEE	Skarn W	105 G 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 182)
57	DWONK	Work Target	105 G 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 182)
58	EAGLE (FRED)	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 G 11	7	INAC (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)
68	LEACH	Work Target	105 G 14	6	INAC (1983, p. 128-129); Morin et al (1980, p. 67)
69	CYR	Work Target	105 G 6	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 64)
74	HOOLE	Work Target	105 G 12	9	This Report
75	SPITZ	Work Target	105 G 12	9	This Report
76	URCU	Work Target	105 G 1	9	This Report
77	QC	Work Target	105 G 6 105 G 11	9	This Report
78	ETS	Work Target	105 G 10	9	This Report
79	TOR	Work Target	105 G 13	9	This Report

EL (adjacent) — **Work Target**
Welcome North Mines Ltd — **105 G 6, 11 (10)**
61°30'N, 131°23'W
1988

References: Findlay (1969a p. 79)

Claims: MAG 1-40

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092654 by R.G. Potter

History:
The eastern claim area was previously staked in 1955 by Newmont to cover an area of asbestos float. In 1966, Northlake Mining Ltd staked the EL claims on a strong copper silt anomaly. Further work including 4 diamond drill holes totalling 324.3 m revealed a narrow zone of stratabound sphalerite. Minor staking activity and work also occurred from 1974 to 1976. The present claims were staked in an area thought favorable for epithermal gold deposits.

Description:
North of Tintina Trench, black carbonaceous to siliceous argillite, quartzite and greenstone of the Klondike Schist are overthrust by the ultramafic Anvil Allochthon. The latter includes basalt, peridotite and dunite, and serpentinite (from top to bottom, Fig.1).
The base of the serpentinite (in the hanging wall of the thrust) is orange-weathered quartz-carbonate rock with trace sulphides. It is shattered, silicified and infilled by barren sucrosic quartz veins.

Current Work and Results:
Work included property-wide reconnaissance geology, prospecting and soil sampling, followed by detailed mapping, and rock and soil sampling in the northern claims. In all 2097 soil, 51 stream sediment and 84 rock samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver and arsenic.
Broad arsenic soil anomalies (downslope dispersion haloes) with values up to 6250 ppm As are sourced from the quartz-carbonate zones. Arsenic ranges up to 6250 ppm. The 50 ppm arsenic contour forms a halo around the north hill (Fig. 1). Anomalous gold in soil (up to 490 ppb) occurs mainly within the arsenic halo.
Samples of quartz-carbonate material and quartz-veined serpentinite were not anomalous in gold, but did carry high arsenic values.

PUP (adjacent) — **Work Target**
A. Carlos — **105 G 12 (28)**
61°43'N,131°43'W
1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: ELDORADO 1-78

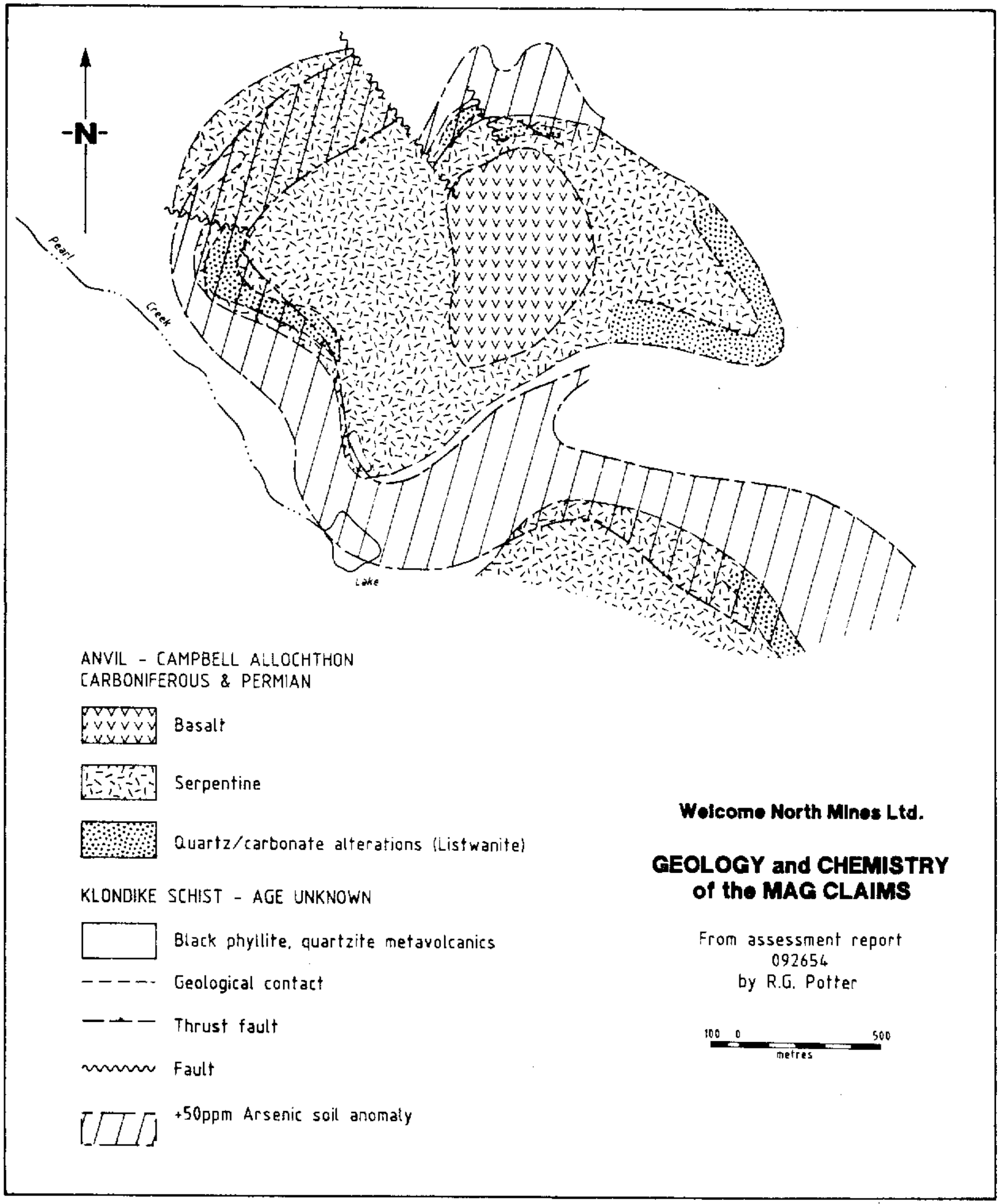
Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Arsenopyrite occurs with minor galena and chalcopyrite rusty-weathering Klondike schist.

Current Work and Results:
Prospecting and rock geochemistry in 1988 yielded encouraging gold values.

FOG (adjacent) — **Tungsten skarn**
Welcome North Mines Ltd — **105 G 10, 11 (52)**
61°32'N,131°00'W
1988

FIGURE 1


-N-
Pearl Creek
Lake
ANVIL - CAMPBELL ALLOCHTHON
CARBONIFEROUS & PERMIAN
Basalt
Serpentine
Quartz/carbonate alterations (Listwanite)
KLONDIKE SCHIST - AGE UNKNOWN
Black phyllite, quartzite metavolcanics
Geological contact
Thrust fault
Fault
+50ppm Arsenic soil anomaly
Welcome North Mines Ltd.
GEOLOGY and CHEMISTRY
of the MAG CLAIMS
From assessment report
092654
by R.G. Potter
100 0 500
metres

References: No previous reference

Claims: RIVIER 1-128

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Ultramafic rocks of the Anvil Allochthon underlie the property.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 included geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling. Arsenic anomalies were found in soil overlying quartz-carbonate alteration zones which occur along serpentinite contacts immediately above major thrust faults. Scattered weak gold anomalies were found within the zones of anomalous arsenic response.

STARR	**Work Target**
Welcome North	**105 G 12 (53)**
Mines Ltd	**105 F 9**
	61°42'N, 132°01'W
	1988

References: INAC (1981, p. 182; 1988, p. 165)

Claims: STAR 1-216; KEPI 1-280

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment reports 092650, 092651 and 092652 by R.G. Potter

History:
Some parts of the claim group were previously staked in 1966 as the JOE claims and bulldozer trenching was done. The area of the Starr Creek rhyolite was staked in 1980 by Amax as the RUSH claims. From 1977 to 1979, the general area was investigated by Welcome North for base metal potential. The present claims were staked in 1987.

Description:
The property straddles the Tintina Fault which separates Paleozoic slate, phyllite and quartzite in the southwestern claims from Tertiary olivine basalt in the northeast. Little outcrop occurs northeast of the fault, apart from a rhyolite exposure on the west slope of Starr Creek. The rhyolitic rocks consist mostly of crystal tuff, quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes, and welded ash flow tuffs. Exposed rhyolite is argillized, but not silicified and no quartz veins or sulphide minerals are evident.

Current Work and Results:
Aerodat Ltd conducted helicopter-borne magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-EM surveys (1:10 000 scale) which outlined a corridor between Paleozoic rocks (numerous EM linears, low magnetic response) and Tertiary basalts (strong magnetic response). Several high-resistivity areas in this corridor are good possibilities for thinly covered felsic volcanic rocks, based on high resistivity of exposed rhyolites in Starr Creek.
Follow-up reconnaissance geology and geochemistry (771 soil, 6 silt and 32 rock samples) found little or no gold, silver or arsenic. An area of clay-altered rhyolite and an isolated 500 ppb gold anomaly were found on the KEPI claims, but the rhyolite contained only low metal values (0.6 ppm Ag, 3 ppb Au and 9 ppm As). The rhyolite at Starr Creek had no anomalous gold, silver or arsenic (highest values: 16 ppb Au in welded rhyolitic tuff, and 1.2 ppm Ag in calcite-cemented rhyolite).

HOOLE	**Work Target**
Welcome North	**105 G 12 (74)**
Mines Ltd	**61°35'N,131°45'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 167-168).

Claims: HOOLE 1-200

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092653 by R.G. Potter

History:
In 1955, lead-zinc-bearing float was found immediately east of the claims. In 1966, the HOO claims were staked by Northlake Mining Ltd who explored the property with airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, soil sampling, and four diamond drill holes. An EM conductor south of Hoole River was caused by graphitic schist with minor pyrrhotite and pyrite with trace chalcopyrite. The property was restaked in 1972 by the South Yukon Joint Venture. A large lead-zinc soil anomaly (3600 X 900 m) in the area of the initial float discovery was trenched and drilled (8 holes, 760 m). Clastic horizons with limestone lenses contained up to 3 to 5% Zn over 4 m. Present claims were staked in 1987 in an area thought favorable for epithermal gold deposits.

Description:
The property is heavily covered by overburden (90%). The Tintina Fault is believed to lie immediately south of the claims at the base of the Pelly Mountains. It separates Ordovician to Silurian graphitic slates to the southwest from the Klondike Schist (Yukon Crystalline Terrane) to the northeast. Granite exposed on the property is crosscut by aplite dykes. In the western claims, north of Hoole River, Tertiary rhyolitic ash flows and lahars are exposed.

Current Work and Results:
Helicopter-borne magnetic, electromagnetic and VLF-EM surveys outlined east-trending magnetic anomalies along Hoole River. Follow-up reconnaissance geology (1:10 000 scale) and geochemistry (709 soil and 18 rock samples) revealed only weak scattered gold, silver and

arsenic anomalies. One EM anomaly coincides with a weak gold soil anomaly.

SPITZ | **Work Target**
Del Norte Chrome Corp. | **105 G 12 (75)**
61°37'N,131°49'W
1988

Claims: SPITZ 1-120

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 0926887 by C.K. Ikona and R.J. Darney (Pamicon Developments Ltd)

History:
The claims were staked in 1987 on ground adjacent to Welcome North Mines Ltd.

Description:
Regional mapping shows the area is underlain by Paleozoic schist; however Tertiary rhyolite occurs on Welcome North's adjacent STAR property.

Current Work and Results:
Airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were done in 1988. Sharp magnetic lows may indicate a graben in the northwestern claim area. Oblong magnetic lows in the central property may indicate felsic intrusive rocks. Five of 25 conductors are believed to warrant follow-up.

URCU | **Work Target**
Welcome North Mines Ltd | **105 G 1 (76)**
61°12'N,130°10'W
1988

References: No previous Reference.

Claims: URCU 1-20

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Descripton:
Pyritic horizons occur in rhyolite pyroclastic rocks in topographically-prominent Tertiary caldera comples.

Current Work and Results:
Reconnaissance mapping, prospecting and geochemistry in 1988 delineated a broad arsenic anomaly forming a halo around a number of low-order spot gold anomalies.

QC | **Work Target**
Welcome North Mines Ltd | **105 G 6,11 (77)**
61°30'N,131°10'W
1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: QC 1-48

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Ultramafic rocks of the Anvil Allochthon underlie the claims. Gold occurs with iron and arsenic sulphides in quartz-carbonate alteration zones.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling were carried out. Strong arsenic anomalies were found overlying quartz-carbonate alteration zones associated with thrust faults. Subeconomic gold mineralization was found in sulphides in the quartz-carbonate.

ETS | **Work Target**
Welcome North Mines Ltd | **105 G 10 (78)**
61°35'N,130°55'W
1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: ETS 1-8

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
The property is underlain by ultramafic rocks of the Anvil Allochthon.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, prospecting and reconnaissance soil sampling were done on the property. Arsenic was found to be concentrated in soil overlying narrow quartz-carbonate alteration zones at the base of serpentinite units. No anomalous gold values were detected.

TOR | **Work Target**
Welcome North Mines Ltd | **105 G 13 (79)**
61°52'N,131°34'W
1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: TOR 1-14

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Ultramafic rocks of the Anvil Allochthon underlie the property.

Current Work and Results:
Prospecting and reconnaissance soil sampling were carried out in 1988. Several zones of quartz-

carbonate alteration cutting the ultramafic sequence were identified but no soil anomalies were detected.

10. EL

Welcome North Mines
105 G 6, 11
61°02'N, 131°20'W to 61°29'N, 131°21'W

Claims: MAG 1-120

22. FYRE

J. Dodge
105 G 2
61°14'N, 130°31'W

Claims: SWAN 1-2

26. VINCENT

Imperial Metals Corp.
105 G 8
61°16'N, 130°25'W

Claims: REID 1-18

26. VINCENT

J. Dodge
105 G 8
61°17'N, 130°23'W

Claims: LADY LEE 1-6

26. VINCENT

G. Peter
105 G 8
61°16'N, 130°24'W

Claims: WHO 1-12

28. PUP

Northern Dynasty Exploration Ltd
105 G 12
61°41'N, 131°45'W

Claims: LUG 1-78

28. PUP

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
105 G 12
61°43'N, 131°43'W

Claims: ELDORADO 1-78

33. PAY

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
105 G 16
61°59'N, 130°28'W

Claims: MIKE 1-6

52. FOG

P. Etzel, R. Etzel, B. MacDonald, K. Braum, B. MacDonald, J. Ladue
105 G 10, 11
61°33'N, 131°03'W

Claims: RIVIER 1-128

59. PY

M. Kilby, G. Gorzynski
105 G 1
61°09'N, 130°08'W

Claims: LION 1-30

69. CYR

Cominco Limited
105 G 6
61°23'N, 131°15'-25'W

Claims: HOOLE 1-69

75. SPITZ

Del Norte Chrome Corp.
105 G 12
61°36'N, 131°49'W

Claims: SPITZ 1-120

76. URCU

L. Tommy, L. Ladue
105 G 1
61°11'N, 130°11'W

Claims: URCU 1-20

77. QC

Welcome North Mines
105 G 6, 11
61°30'N, 131°10'W

Claims: QC 1-116

78. ETS

L. Ladue
105 G 10
61°35'N, 130°56'W

Claims: ETS 1-8

79. TOR

L. Ladue
105 G 13
61°52'N, 131°46'W

Claims: TOR 1-4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Welcome North Mines
105 G 2, 105 B 15
61°02'N, 130°12'W

Claims: OLD GOLD 1-120

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
105 G 1
61°13'N, 130°11'W

Claims: BUD 1-14

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
105 G 10
61°32'N, 130°57'W

Claims: MINK 1-12

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
105 G 10
61°34'N, 130°32'W

Claims: WOLV 1-12

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. MacDonald
105 G 10
61°37'N, 130°50'W

Claims: BIG 1-6

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

R. Potter
105 G 11
61°02'N, 131°21'W

Claims: MAG 121-140

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Imperial Metals Corp.
105 G 12
61°38'N, 131°46'W

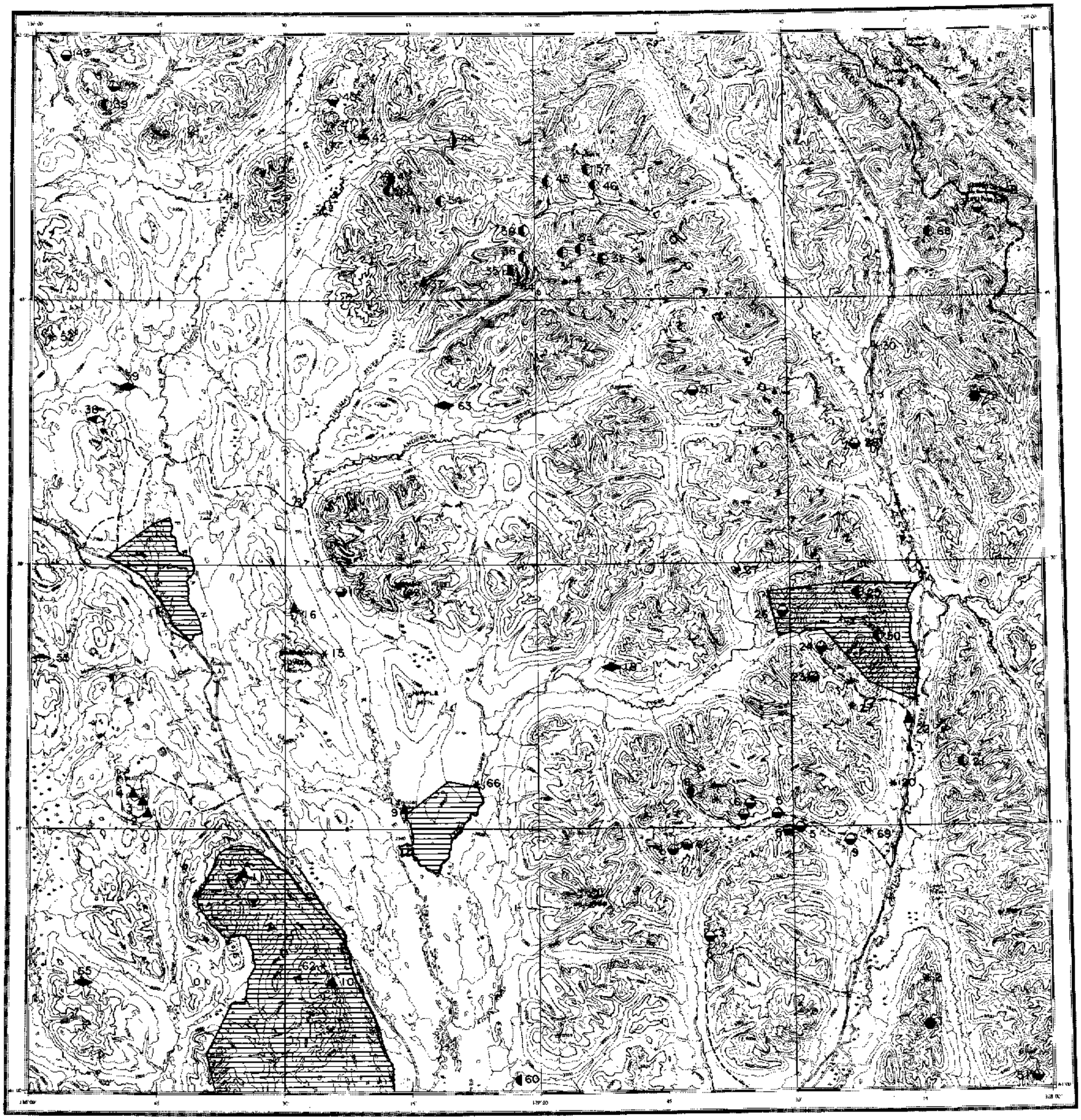
Claims: PELL 1-161

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

G. Seybold
105 G 6
61°23'N, 131°20'W

Claims: ANO 1-11

105 H



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	REFERENCE
1	JAN	Skarn Cu Au	105 H 1	7	INAC (1983, p. 131); Morin (1989)
2	MIDAS	Work Target	105 H 1	9	INAC (1982, p. 139-140, 145)
3	FLIP (MTB)	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 2	6	INAC (1981, p. 185); Morin (1989)
4	DC	Skarn Pb Zn Cu Ag	105 H 2	7	Green (1966, p. 72); Morin (1989)
5	MIKO	Skarn Pb Zn Ag Au	105 H 7	5	INAC (1982, p. 140); Morin (1989)
6	GLENNA	Skarn Pb Zn Ag Cu W	105 H 7	6	INAC (1982, p. 141); Morin (1989)
7	STEELE	Work Target	105 H 7	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 81-82)
8	RIETA (MAX)	Skarn W	105 H 7	7	INAC (1985, p. 180)
9	FRANCES	Vein Cu	105 H 6	7	N.C.M.I.
10	LIND	Asbestos	105 H 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 131, 133)
11	DOUG	Vein Cu	105 H 4	7	N.C.M.I.
12	TUCHITUA	Asbestos	105 H 5	7	INAC (1981, p. 185)
13	EKO (GREEN STUFF)	Asbestos	105 H 5	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 209); INAC (1987, p. 241)
14	DIM	Asbestos	105 H 5	7	N.C.M.I.
15	MAY	Work Target	105 H 6	9	Green (1966, p. 72)
16	MAPEL	Vein Cu Pb Zn	105 H 6	7	N.C.M.I.
17	MATT BERRY	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 H 6	2	This Report; Morin (1989)
18	FLUKE	Skarn Pb Zn Ag Cu W	105 H 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 186); Morin (1989)
19	CANYON	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 1	7	INAC (1983, p. 131-132); Morin (1989)
20	STU	Work Target	105 H 8	9	Blusson (1966)
21	TERRY	Skarn W	105 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 145)
22	CORRIE	Vein, replacement Cu	105 H 8	7	N.C.M.I.
23	BLACK JACK	Skarn Zn Pb	105 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 141-142)
24	FIR TREE	Skarn Zn Pb	105 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 141-142)
25	MONTSE	Skarn W	105 H 8	7	N.C.M.I.
26	RON	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 H 7	7	Green (1966, p. 68-71);INAC (1982, p. 145); Morin (1989)
27	HELEN	Work Target	105 H 7	9	Blusson (1966);INAC (1982, p. 145)
28	BROD	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 9	7	INAC (1981, p. 186;1986, p. 99); Morin (1989)
29	RAIN	Skarn Cu Au	105 H 9	6	This Report
30	ROAD	Work Target	105 H 9	9	Green (1968, Figure 1)
31	TOY (REA)	Skarn Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 H 10	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 210); Morin (1989)
32	BR	Skarn W Cu	105 H 15	7	N.C.M.I.
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	INAC (1982, p. 142)
36	BROTEN	Skarn W Cu Mo	105 H 14	7	N.C.M.I.
37	TUSTLES	Vein Cu	105 H 14	7	N.C.M.I.
38	TED	Stratabound Concordant Vein Ba Pb Zn Ag Au	105 H 12	5	INAC (1982, p. 142); Morin (1989)
39	NARCHILLA	Skarn W Cu Pb Zn	105 H 13	7	N.C.M.I.
40	LEE	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	105 H 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 188)
41	YUSEZYU	Work Target	105 H 14	9	Blusson (1966)
42	DODGE	Skarn Mo	105 H 14	7	N.C.M.I.
43	TILLEI	Porphyry Mo W	105 H 14	7	N.C.M.I.
44	HITCH HIKER	Vein, replacement Ag Pb Zn	105 H 14	7	INAC (1987, p. 241); Morin (1989)
45	ZEUS	Skarn W Mo	105 H 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 143)
46	CHAP	Skarn W Mo	105 H 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 143)
47	ALM	Skarn Pb Zn	105 H 16	7	N.C.M.I.
48	BUS	Work Target	105 H 16	9	Skinner (1961, p. 46)
49	TIM	Skarn Pb Zn Cu	105 H 13	7	N.C.M.I.

50	SUSAN	Skarn W	105 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 142)
51	LAN	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 187); Morin (1989)
52	TIN	Work Target	105 H 12	9	INAC (1981, p. 187)
53	VIKING	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 13	7	INAC (1981, p. 187); Morin (1989)
54	WOAH	Skarn W	105 H 14	5	INAC (1981, p. 187)
55	JULIA	Stratabound Concordant Cu Zn Au Ag	105 H 5	7	INAC (1982, p. 143); Morin (1989)
57	AURORA	Skarn W Mo	105 H 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 143)
58	TAI	Skarn W	105 H 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 187)
59	FIN	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ba	105 H 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 98)
60	HAWK	Occurrence W	105 H 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 144)
61	SUZANNE	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 H 2	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 207); Morin (1989)
62	KING ARCTIC	Work Target	105 H 3	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 208)
63	MAXI	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 H 11	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 67-68); Morin (1989)
65	KNEIL	Stratabound Concordant Fe Zn Pb	105 H 4	7	INAC (1983, p. 131-133)
68	TUNA	Skarn, Vein W Mo Cu	105 H 16	7	INAC (1983, p. 131, 133)
69	GEL	Work Target	105 H 1	9	INAC (1982, p. 144-145)

MATT BERRY
Pulse Resources Ltd.

Lead, Zinc, Silver Stratabound Concordant
105 H 6 (17)
62°28'N, 129°25'W
1987

References: INAC (1988, p. 172).

Claims: BARB 9-15, 17-32, 61-63; BETH 2, 4-27

Source: Summary by D. Emond of prospectus report 062299 by D.F. Symonds and F. DiSpirito (Strato Geological Engineering Ltd.).

History:
Considerable exploration work has been performed on the property since the discovery in the 1930's, including approximately 3900 m diamond drilling.

Description:
The Matt Zone contains massive sulphides including argentiferous galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, boulangerite, arsenopyrite and manganiferous siderite. A combination of drill indicated and inferred reserves made in 1977 by Sovereign Metals Corp. was calculated as 534 000 tonnes of 6.1% Pb, 4.6% Zn and 100 g/t Ag.

Current Work and Result:
Magnetic and geochemical surveys were carried out (INAC 1988, p. 172). The Matt Zone has a clear copper-lead-zinc-silver-arsenic signature with a subtle positive magnetic anomaly. Four other magnetic anomalies were detected, one correlating to copper-zinc (silver-lead-arsenic) anomalies.

RAIN
Vista Resource Co. Ltd.

Copper, Iron Skarn
105 H 9 (29)
61°39'N,128°07'W
1987

References: INAC (1988 p. 172).

Claims: SUN 1-10

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092148 by D.J. Brownlee and D.G. Allen (A&M Exploration Ltd.).

History:
The property was originally staked as the RAIN claims in 1964 by Norquest Joint Venture Syndicate (Anaconda, Asbestos Corp., Bralorne Pioneer, Branby, New Jersey Zinc and Utah Mines) who did geological and magnetic surveys. Restaked in 1975 and again in 1980 (SUN claims), the latter by Vancliffe Resources who sold to conquest Exploration Ltd. The claims are now under option to Vista Resources Co. Ltd.

Description:
Late Precambrian metasedimentary rocks, including micaceous schist and arkosic sandstone gently folded about a north-trending fold axis are cut to the west by two felsite dykes and a major north-trending fault (Fig. 1). The fault is brecciated and silicified, and cuts skarn. The skarn is developed along a calcareous horizon within the metasedimentary sequence. It consists of pyrrhotite, magnetite, pyrite and minor chalcopyrite grading out into pyroxene, garnet, tremolite-actinolite, chlorite and epidote. The felsite dykes adjacent to the skarn are argillized and contain up to 30% disseminated pyrite. Another dyke, quartz feldspar porphyry, is in fault contact with skarn.

The silicified breccia is up to 12 m thick and overlies a 3 m wide zone of broken rubble and sand. It consists of subangular fragments of the sedimentary rocks in a matrix of variably silicified and pyritized sandstone (up to 80% pyrite in matrix). Thin marcasite veins and chalcedonic quartz suggest an epithermal environment.

Vuggy quartz-calcite veins occur below the breccia and skarn (in metasedimentary rocks) and have associated pervasive argillic and sericitic alteration.

Other fine grained banded quartz veins occur in the eastern claims and contain minor pyrite (one also has galena and chalcopyrite).

Work and Results in 1987:

In 1987, geolgical mapping (1:5000 scale) and magnetometer surveys (5.6 lline-km) were conducted. Four holes were diamond drilled totalling 389 m.

The skarn is flat-lying and 10 m thick with up to 0.48% Cu and 920 ppb Au as well as up to 2755 ppm Bi, 2953 ppm As, 2.8 ppm Ag and 171 ppm W.

Quartz veins in the eastern claims were up to 2 m wide. One 8 cm wide pyrite-galena-quartz vein contained 23 g/t Au and 363 g/t Ag.

The magnetic survey outlined two anomalies, one over the showing, and another in an overburden-covered area.

J. Chief
105 H 4
61°13'N, 129°42'W

Claims: CHIEF 1-2

17. MATT BERRY

Barytex Resources Corp.
105 H 6
61°28'N, 129°23'W

Claims: BINTI 1-8

29. RAIN

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
105 H 9
61°39'N, 128°08'W

Claims: PTAR 1-28

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

H. Caesar, T. Dickson
105 H 5
61°17'N, 129°41'W

Claims: BEAVER 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

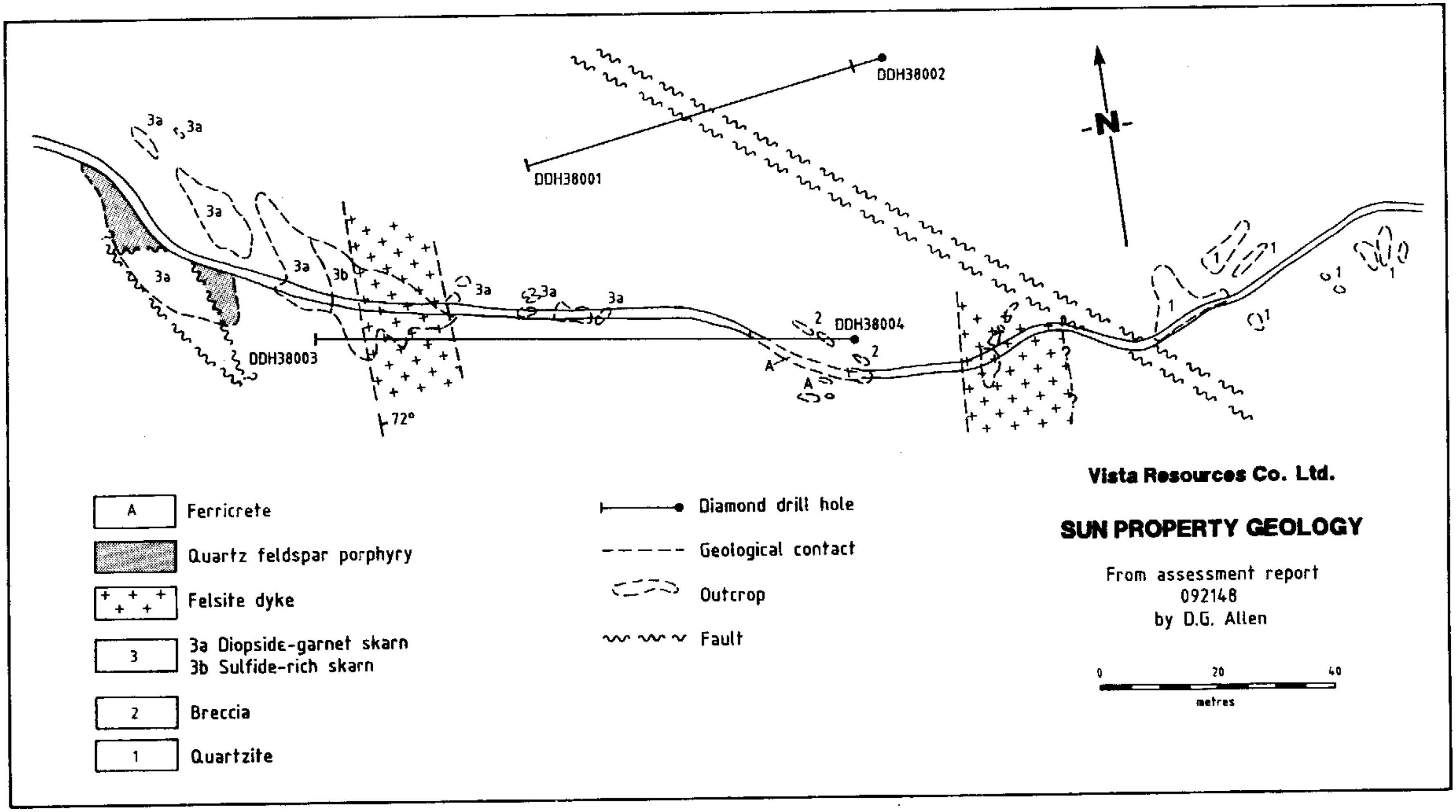
H. Caesar
105 H 4
61°14'N, 129°42'W

Claims: GOFPHER

D. Morris
105 H 4
61°14'N, 129°42'W

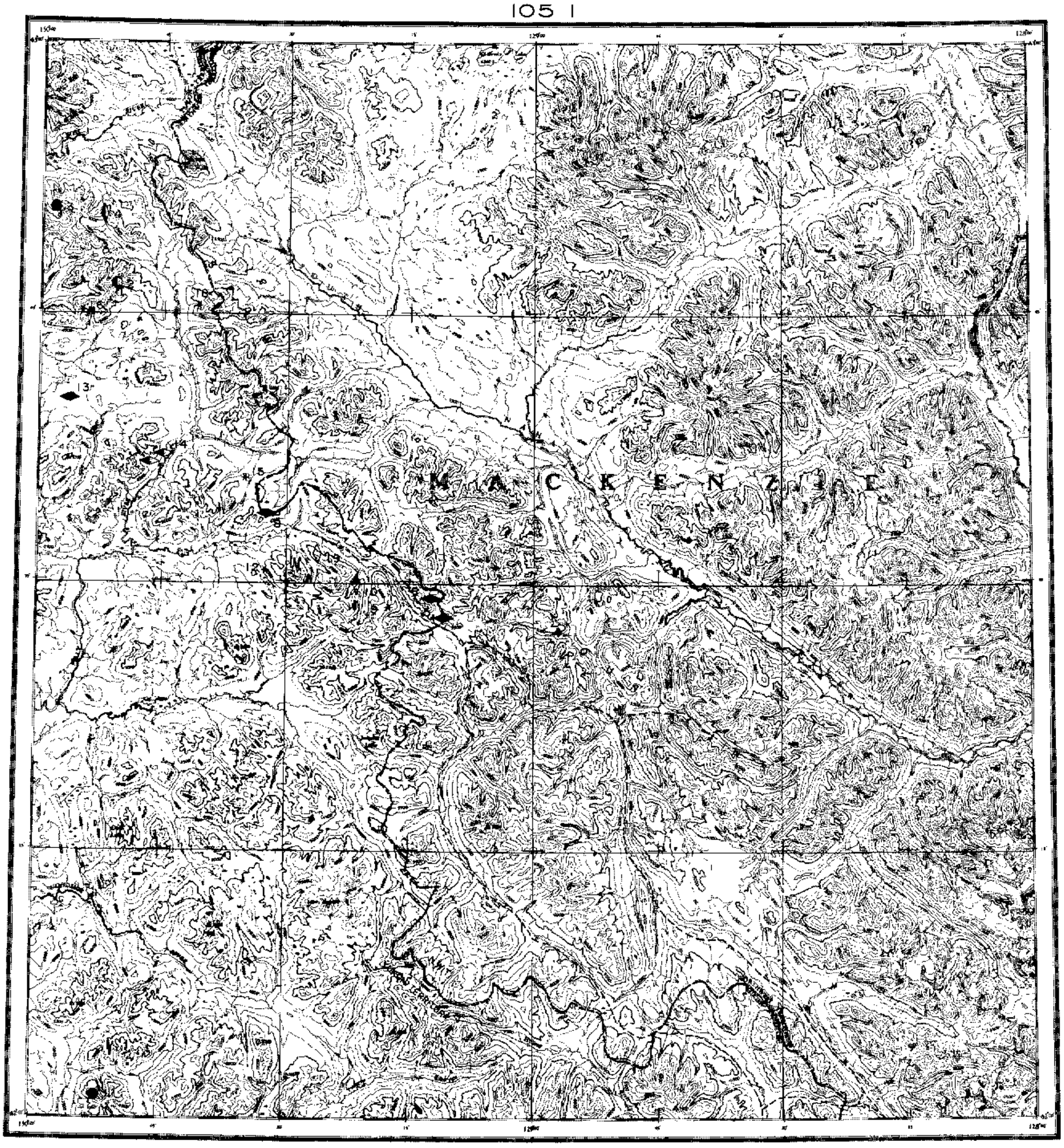
Claims: TRAPPER

FIGURE 1



3a
3b
1
2
A
72°
N
DDH38001
DDH38002
DDH38003
DDH38004
A Ferricrete
Quartz feldspar porphyry
Felsite dyke
3 3a Diopside-garnet skarn
3b Sulfide-rich skarn
2 Breccia
1 Quartzite
Diamond drill hole
Geological contact
Outcrop
Fault
Vista Resources Co. Ltd.
SUN PROPERTY GEOLOGY
From assessment report
092148
by D.G. Allen
0
20
40
metres

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;
GSC Paper 89-1E by W. Goodfellow, 1989.

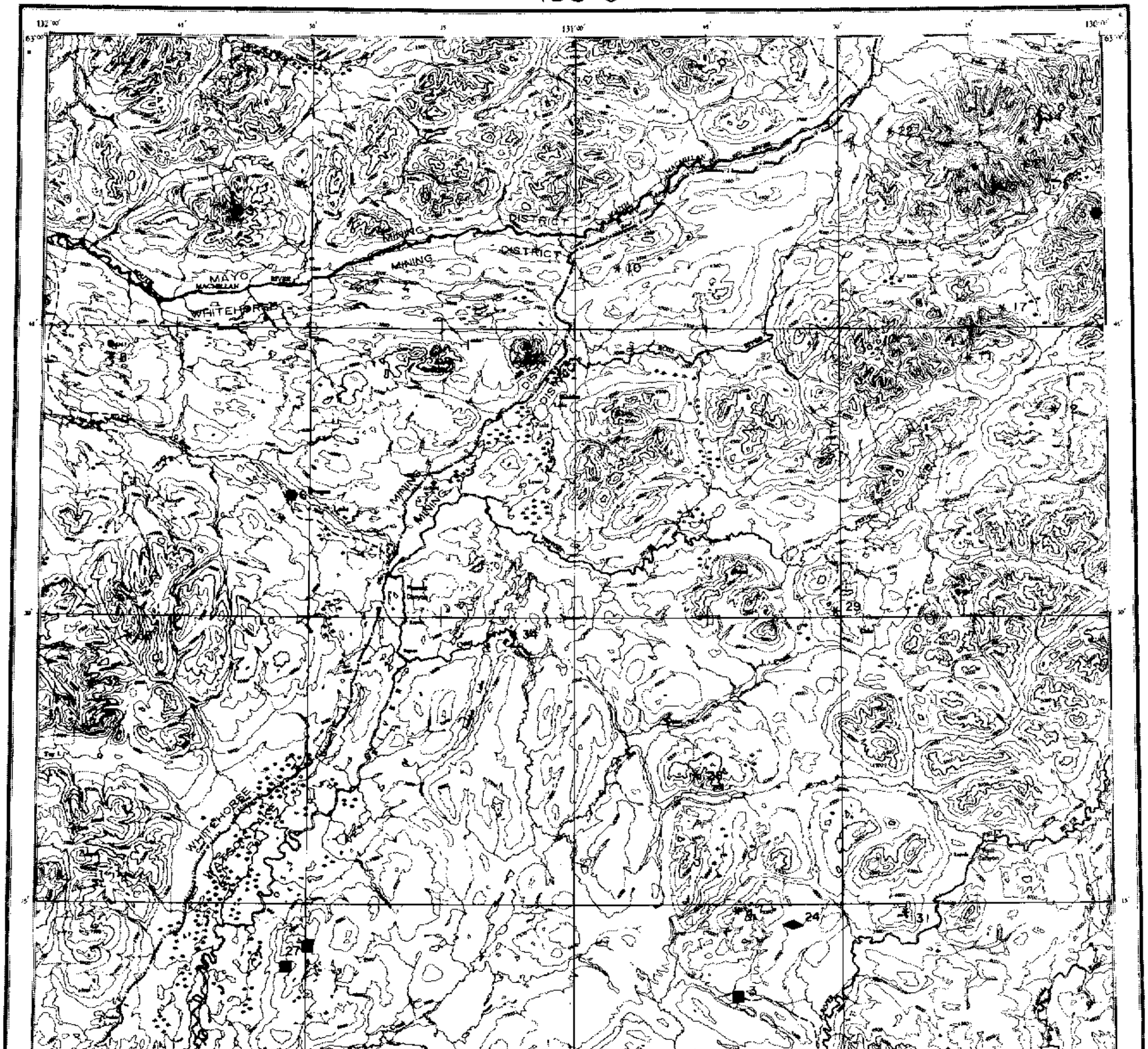
NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	NAR	Vein, Skarn Cu Pb Zn Ag	105 I 4	7	N.C.M.I.
2	CLEA	Skarn W Cu Zn	105 I 13	6	INAC (1982, p. 147); Saxby (1985)
3	BIRR (BEE)	Skarn Cu Fe	105 I 13	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 50)
4	PELLY RIVER (SEL)	Vein Au	105 I 13	7	INAC (1985, p. 183); Morin (1989)
5	HOWARD'S PASS	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 I 6	2	Goodfellow et al 1983); Norford and Orchard (1985); Jonasson and Goodfellow (1986); Goodfellow and Jonasson (1986);INAC (1987, p. 243-244); Morin (1989); Goodfellow et al (1986)
6	SHIELD	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 I 6	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 161-162)
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	N.C.M.I.
9	WINKIE (ROSS)	Work Target	105 I 6	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 161-162)
10	NESS (MAD)	Vein Cu	105 I 6	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 96-97)
12	RITZ	Work Target	105 I 12	9	INAC (1981, p. 190)
13	ABBEY	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 I 12	6	INAC (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 13 105 I 12	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 70)
18	SAND	Work Target	105 I 12 105 I 13	9	INAC (1985, p. 183-184)
19	SURF	Vein W	105 I 11	7	N.C.M.I.

1. NAR

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
105 I 4
62°01'N, 129°53'W

Claims: MAX 1-4

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;
GSC Map 19-1987 by S.P. Gordey, 1987.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	FULLER	Work Target	105 J 16	9	N.C.M.I.
2	BILL	Vein Pb Zn	105 J 1	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 81)
3	PIKE	Porphyry Cu Ag	105 J 2	2	INAC (1982, p. 149); Morin (1989)
4	NORKEN	Work Target	105 J 2	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 169)
5	TAC	Porphyry Cu Mo	105 J 3	7	N.C.M.I.
6	DRAGON	Skarn Cu Pb Zn W	105 J 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 105); Morin (1989)
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 Milner (1972, p. 128)
12	PREVOST	Work Target	105 J 9	9	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 118-119)
13	GUN	Skarn Cu Fe	105 J 16	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 166-167) INAC (1981, p. 151); Gareau (1986)
14	ITSI	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu As Sn	105 J 16	5	INAC (1981, p. 193); Morin (1989)
15	COSTIN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 J 16	7	N.C.M.I.
16	CAROLYN	Coal	105 J 4	7	N.C.M.I.
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	INAC (1981, p. 193); Morin (1989)
21	WILSON	Work Target	105 J 16	9	INAC (1981, p. 194)
22	EMPTY	Work Target	105 J 16	9	INAC (1981, p. 194)
23	TRAFFIC	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 J 1	6	INAC (1981, p. 194); Morin (1989)
24	PIG	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag	105 J 2	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 93); Morin (1989)
25	BOJO	Work Target	105 J 4	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 71)
27	AM	Porphyry Cu Mo, Vein/Breccia Skarn Au Ag Zn Pb Cu	105 J 4	7	This Report
28	SHERPA	Work Target	105 J 7	9	INAC (1982, p. 150, 151)
29	DYAK	Work Target	105 J 9 105 J 10	9	INAC (1982, p. 150, 151)
31	GREGGIE	Work Target	105 J 1	9	INAC (1982, p. 150, 151)
32	RAGS	Work Target	105 J 5	9	INAC (1985, p. 188)
33	WENDY	Work Target	105 J 5	9	INAC (1985, p. 187)
34	NARL	Work Target	105 J 6 105 J 11	9	INAC (1986, p. 104)

AM
A & M Exploration Ltd

Copper, molybdenum porphyry gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper vein/breccia and skarn
105 J 3,4 (27)
62°13'N,131°32'W
1987

References: INAC (1983, p. 138-139)

Claims: AM 1-36, 67-68, 73, 88-93

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092485 by D.G. Allen

Current Work and Results:

In 1987, reconnaissance rock geochemical sampling was carried out and 14 sites were drilled and blasted to a maximum 1 m depth in order to obtain fresh samples. In all, 26 samples were analysed for gold (A.A.) and 30 elements (ICP).

An area of hornfels and quartz-carbonate veining more than 3 km in diameter was previously outlined (Fig. 1). Within this zone is a 700 X 1000 m zone of silicification and quartz stockwork which contains up to 780 ppb Au, 12.4 ppm Ag, 751 ppm Zn, 265 ppm Pb, 657 ppm Cu, 392 ppm Bi, 113 ppm Mo and 94 ppm As.

Silver-lead-zinc-copper carbonate-cemented breccias in a 100 X 300 m area west of the stockwork zone, (Fig. 1) contain up to 86.2 ppm Ag, 6038 ppm Zn, 7192 ppm Cu and 426 ppm Pb. Chalcopyrite, bornite, sphalerite and galena occur with carbonates in the matrix and as disseminations, blebs and stringers.

Zinc-copper-lead-silver-rich skarn is most abundant in the northern claims, and contains up to 38 451 ppm Zn, 7107 ppm Cu, 426 ppm Pb and 44.4 ppm Ag.

6. DRAGON

M. Renning, V. Van Wermeskerken
105 J 12
62°36'N, 131°33'W

Claims: FIRE 1-20

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

P. Etzel
105 J 5
62°28'N, 131°40'W

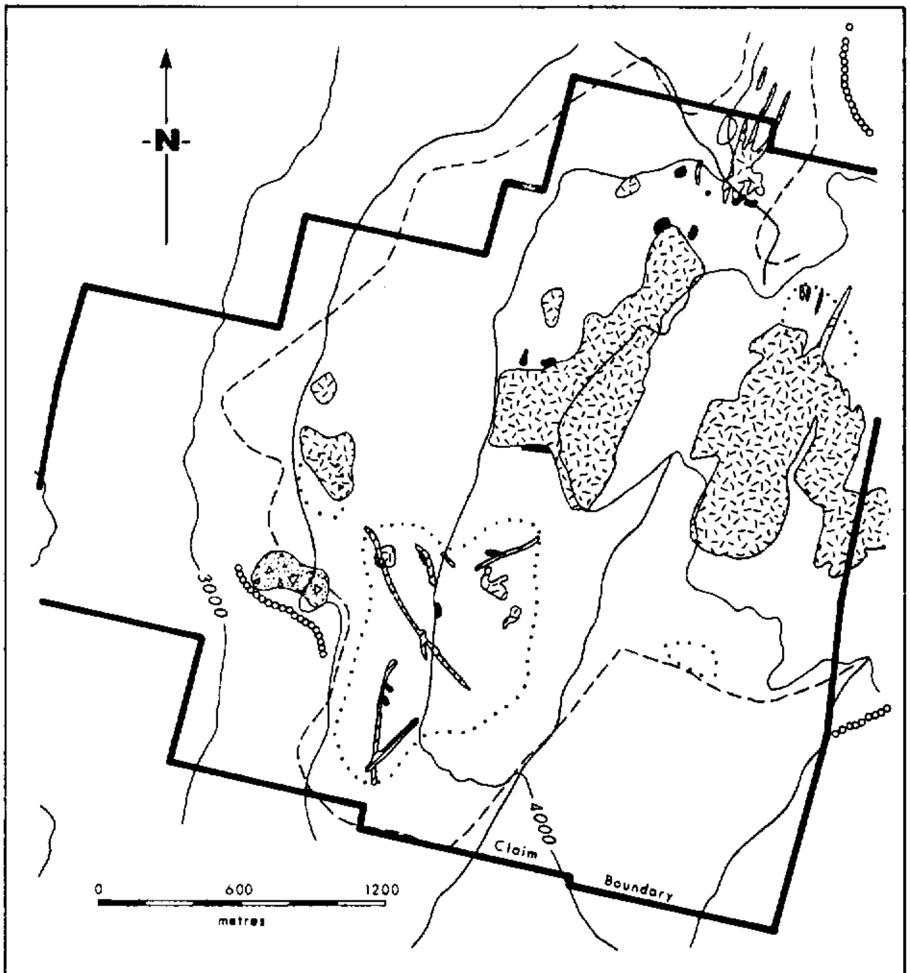
Claims: PANDORA 1-16

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
105 J 1
62°00'N, 130°27'W

Claims: MPP 1-6

FIGURE 1



INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Fine-medium grained equigranular to porphyritic qty-hbl-bio granodiorite to quartz diorite.

Fine grained aphanitic to microsucrosic aplite to porphyritic quartz rhyolite dyke rocks.

HORNFELS ZONE

Pale grey to green bleached and silicified sediments.

Intense quartz stockwork and breccia veining.

Quartz ± carbonate veining

Skarn zones mineralized with cpy, sph ±gal, py and po.

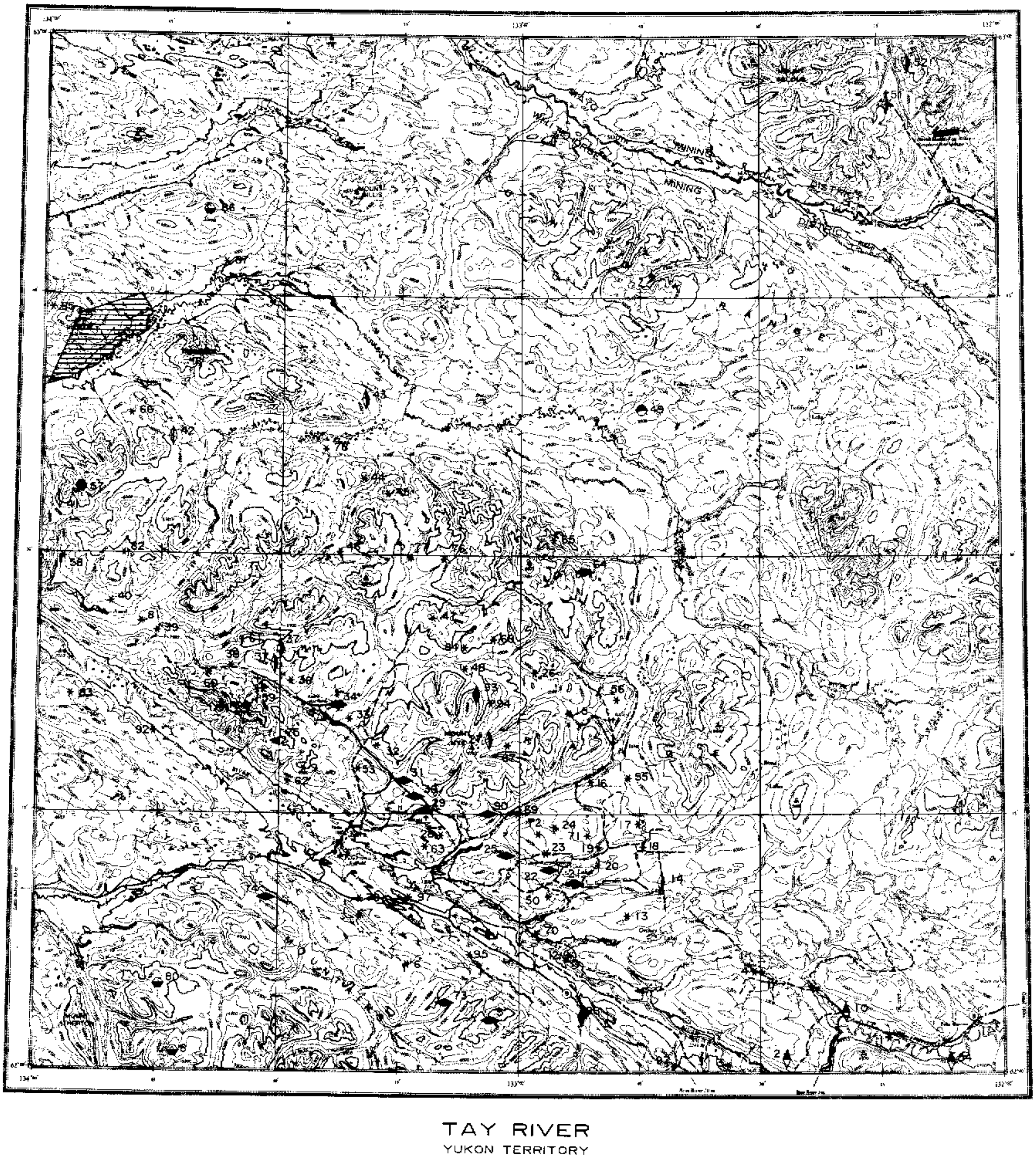
Cpy, sph and gal bearing carbonate/quartz cemented breccia.

A & M Exploration Ltd.

AM PROPERTY GEOLOGY

From assessment report
092485
by D.G. Allen

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;
GSC Map 19-1987 by S.P. Gordey, 1987,
Shanks et al (1986), Morton (1973), Jilson (1986).

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TENAS	Work Target	105 K 1	9	INAC (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	N.C.M.I.
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	DELETED: Same as # 89 PELLY RIDGE			
7	CASCA (RIDGE)	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 135-136)
8	THOMAS	Skarn Zn	105 K 4	7	N.C.M.I.
9	TAKU	Work Target	105 K 6	9	N.C.M.I.
10	NESBITT	Vein, replacement Cu	105 K 1	7	N.C.M.I.
11	BOBCAT	Limestone	105 K 3	7	N.C.M.I.
12	HOLLY	Work Target	105 K 2	9	N.C.M.I.
13	SOCK	Work Target	105 K 2	9	Findlay (1967, p. 36);INAC (1983, p. 1 4 1 , 145)
14	JO & ED (SPUR)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 2	6	Findlay (1969a, p. 47-48); Morin (1989)
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	INAC (1987, p. 255)
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); GSC Paper 65-19; Craig (1976, p. 71-72)
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); This Report
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 3 105 K 2 105 K 6 105 K 7	2	INAC (1982, p. 18, 154-155); Jennings and Jilson (1986); Shanks et al (1987); Morin (1989)
26	O'CONNOR	Work Target	105 K 7	9	Findlay (1967, p. 39-40)
27	MUR	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 255)
28	SHRIMP	Work Target	105 K 3	9	Green (1965, p. 37-38)
29	VANGORDA	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Au Ag	105 K 6	2	Tempelman-Kluit (1972, p. 46-47); Jennings and Jilson (1986); Shanks et al (1987); Morin (1989)
30	GRUM	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 6	2	INAC (1983, p. 141-142); Jennings and Jilson (1986); Shanks et al (1987); Morin (1989)
31	KULAN	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Cu Ag (Ba)	105 K 6	7	Tempelman-Kluit (1972, p. 32)
32	RR	Work Target	105 K 3	9	INAC (1988, p. 180)
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	This Report; Morin (1989)

36	BRIDEN	Work Target	105 K 6	9	Findlay (1969a, p. 45)
37	JACOLA (KIM)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 5 105 K 6	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 45)
38	CROWN	Work Target	105 K 5	9	INAC (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	This Report
41	COWARD	Vein, replacement Pb Zn	105 K 12	7	N.C.M.I.
42	COLT	Vein, replacement Pb Zn	105 K 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 141, 143)
43	OWL	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 K 11	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 93-94); Morin (1989)
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)
49	TEDDY	Skarn Zn	105 K 10	7	INAC (1987, p. 250-251)
50	SIROLA	Work Target	105 K 2	9	N.C.M.I.
51	LAD	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 K 16	7	N.C.M.I.
52	SOLO	Vein Ag Pb Zn Sn Sb	105 K 16	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 97-98); Morin (1989)
54	CHAPLIN (ARO)	Vein Cu Fe	105 K 1	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 137)
55	RUTH	Work Target	105 K 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 198)
56	DOT (TEL)	Work Target	105 K 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 198)
57	BRAB	Skarn Cu Zn Ag W	105 K 12	7	INAC (1982, p. 155); Morin (1989)
58	FISHHOOK	Work Target	105 K 5 105 K 12	9	INAC (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 2 105 K 3 105 K 6 105 K 7	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 45)
70	TAR	Work Target	105 K 2	9	This Report
71	MN	Work Target	105 K 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 141, 143-144)
72	RACHEL	Work Target	105 K 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 141, 143-144)
73	SIR JOHN A	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	105 K 3	7	This Report
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	INAC (1983, p. 141, 144)
76	KD	Work Target	105 K 6 105 K 11	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 44)
77	CON	Work Target	105 K 6 105 K 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	INAC (1986, p. 110)
84	FOO	Work Target	105 K 6	9	INAC (1983, p. 141, 144)
85	WAD	Work Target	105 K 12	9	INAC (1983, p. 141, 144)
86	LADY DI	Skarn Pb Zn Ag	105 K 13	7	INAC (1983, p. 141,145); Morin (1989)
88	GREW CREEK	Vein/breccia Au Ag	105 K 2 105 K 3 105 F 15 105 F 16	2	This Report; Morin (1989)
89	PELLY RIDGE (LYN)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 K 3	5	This Report; INAC (1981, p. 197)

90	DY	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag	105 K 3 105 K 6	2	Tempelman-Kluit (1972); INAC (1983, p. 105 143); Jennings and Jilson (1986); Morin (1989)
92	LYON	Work Target	105 K 5	9	INAC (1987, p. 253-254)
93	CODY	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 K 6	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
94	TRUMP	Work Target	105 K 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 254)
95	WHP	Work Target	105 K 3	9	This Report
97	RAN	Work Target	105 K 2 105 K 3 105 K 4 105 K 5	9	This Report

SEA
Curragh Resources Inc.

Lead, zinc, silver stratabound concordant
105 K 2 (21)
62°12'N,132°46'W
1988

References: Green (1965, p. 36-37); INAC (1982, p. 18,154-155); Jennings & Jilson (1986)

Claims: SEA; CAPA; ECHO groups

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092520 by C.V. Reed

Description:
The property is covered by thick glacial till overlying the upper Mt. Mye Formation of Lower Cambrian age.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, three NQ holes totalling 523.0 m were drilled to test geophysical targets in the Swim Basin.

Drillhole 88X-01 tested a coincident magnetic, gravity and EM anomaly associated with high zinc values in overburden. Bedrock consisted of quartz-muscovite-biotite-chlorite phyllite with a thin interval of metabasite. No mineralization was encountered.

Drillhole 88X-02 tested a gravity anomaly associated with high zinc values in overburden, and encountered phyllite and metabasite as above with minor pyrite and chalcopyrite in thin pegmatitic quartz veins. A 0.4 m interval of massive pyrrhotite was associated with one of the quartz veins.

Drillhole 88X-03 tested a linear TURAM conductor on trend with known sulphide bodies. Overburden in the drillhole was 85.3 m thick, overlying amphibolite grade muscovite-biotite-chlorite-quartz phyllite which is locally bleached and chloritzed. A few pegmatitic quartz veins contained minor pyrite and chalcopyrite.

Drill results suggest that the geophysical anomalies are probably caused by bedrock topography and conductive wet clay layers in the overburden.

VANGORDA (adjacent)
Curragh Resources Inc.

Work target
105 K 6 (29)
62°15'N,133°12'W
1988

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1972, p. 46-47); Jennings and Jilson (1986); Shanks et al (1987)

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Current Work and Results:
Five holes totalling 1100 m were drilled in an area immediately northeast of the Vangorda lead-zinc deposit in order to estimate fold closure and redefine the stratigraphy of the upper Mt Mye formation. Minor sulphides were intersected which contained little or no zinc.

FARO
Curragh Resources Inc.

Lead, zinc, silver stratabound
105 K 5,6 (34)
62°22'N,133°30'W
1988

References: INAC (1986, p. 111); Jennings & Jilson (1986), Shanks et al. (1987)

Claims: RV 1-165

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092597 by L.C. Pigage

Description:
Calc-silicate and pelitic schist of the Vangorda and Mt. Mye formations on the southwest margin of the Anvil batholith form a favourable setting for stratiform lead-zinc deposits.

Current Work and Results:
Three 1:5000 scale orthophoto maps were prepared in 1988 to cover the area immediately northwest of the Faro mine site and allow the precise plotting of old geophysical and geochemical survey lines, trenches and drillholes. Control was provided by extending the 1979 Cyprus Anvil survey into the area. Detailed geological mapping at 1:5000 scale was done. One diamond drillhole 304 m deep was drilled 4 km northwest of the FARO orebody.

The mapping delineated a favourable stratigraphic package which could host stratiform lead-zinc deposits offset by right-lateral movement along the Tintina Fault.

TAR
Welcome North Mines Ltd

Work Target
105 K 2 (70)
62°08'N,132°58'W
1988

References: Morin et al. (1979, p. 63)

Claims: PELLY 1-18

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092620 by J. McClintock

History:
Welcome North Mines Ltd and Getty Mines Ltd first staked the area as the TAR claims in 1976 for possible lead-zinc potential. Soil samples returned low lead and zinc values and the claims were allowed to lapse. In 1987, prospectors Franklin Charlie and Arthur John Sr staked the PELLY claims after a gossanous outcrop returned anomalous gold values. In 1988 the property was optioned by Welcome North Mines Ltd.

Description:
The PELLY claims straddle the thrust-faulted contact between basalt and chert of the Anvil Allochthon and sheared metamorphic rocks of the Nisutlin allochthon. At the main showing, pyrite and traces of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite occur in sheared mica schist cut by widely-spaced quartz stringers.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, systematic chip samples were taken across each altered outcrop. Sixty-seven 1 m chip samples were analysed, outlining three zones of anomalous gold and silver associated with leached limonitic schist and limestone. The anomalous zones have widths of 4, 5 and 6 metres and consistently return values in excess of 100 ppb Au and 4.0 ppm Ag. All three anomalous zones are still open to the northeast.

SIR JOHN A
EZEE Golds Ltd

Lead, zinc, stratabound
105 K 2 (73)
62°05'N,133°08'W
1988

References: Morin et al. (1980, p. 41)

Claims: CES 3-28

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092630 by S.B. Cheeseman

History:
The SIR JOHN A showing on the southwest end of the property was staked by Getty and Welcome North in 1977. Mapping, geochemical sampling, magnetometer and EM surveys and X-RAY drilling (5 holes) were carried out in 1977. The CES claims were staked in 1987 following the discovery of high-grade silver veins on the adjacent LAN-DAR claims.

Description:
Sphalerite and galena occur in layers up to 5 cm thick at three stratigraphic levels in Cambro-Ordovician to Devonian limestone, calcareous schist, phyllite and skarn.

Current Work and Results:
Sixty-seven soil samples were collected with a hand auger in 1988 and analysed for 29 elements. A multi-element anomaly was outlined near the centre of the claim block, with soil values up to 219 ppm Pb, 2212 ppm Zn, 1.1 ppm Ag and 104 ppm Cu.

GREW CREEK
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd, Golden Nevada Resources Ltd

Gold, silver vein/ breccia
105 K 2 (88)
62°10'N,133°08'W
1988

References: Duke and Godwin (1986); INAC (1987, p. 251-252; 1988, p. 182-183)

Claims: CANYON, GRAND groups

Source: Information compiled for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview from Noranda data sheet and George Cross Newsletter

Description:
Epithermal gold occurs in quartz-sericite alteration zones in felsic volcanic rocks of Tertiary age in the Tintina Trench.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, magnetometer and IP surveys were done on the TARN zone, which lies 1981 m southeast of the main ore zone, and an airborne geophysical survey was done over the property as part of a regional survey contracted by Prime Explorations Ltd. An extensive drilling program on the MAIN zone included 60 diamond drill holes totalling 16 200 m and 13 reverse circulation rotary holes totalling 1650 m.

By April the MAIN zone had been tested over a strike length of about 550 m and a vertical depth of 175 m and still remained open to the northwest. To the southwest, drillhole and magnetic data suggest the ore zone is offset by a fault.

Assays were reported in May for five mineralized intersections in hole 88-59, drilled in the MAIN zone, as follows:

INTERVAL (m)	LENGTH (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
32.0-33.5	1.5	4.8	7.2
48.6-50.1	1.5	5.1	8.6
111.7-113.2	1.5	5.8	15.4
126.7-131.2	4.5	4.1	13.4
140.1-141.7	1.5	16.8	287.6

PELLY RIDGE
(PELLY RIVER, LYN)
Dominion Explorers Inc.

Silver, lead, zinc vein
105 K 3 (89)
62°06'N,133°14'W
1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: ABE 1-35; MARY 1-57; VERLE 1-74; JTV 1-20; JWM 1-16; KEY 1-32; PUG 1-52; LAN-DAR 1-56; KELSEY 1-95

Source: Summary by M. Kearney of assessment report 092540 by R.J. DeCarle and additional information supplied by Dominion Explorers Inc.

History:
High-grade silver, assaying up to 4328.1 g/t Ag with accompanying lead and zinc mineralization, was discovered in several showings on the PUG claims by J. Murnion. Dominion Explorers inc. optioned these in addition to the KEY, KELSEY and JWM claims, and staked the MARY and ABE claims in late 1987.

The VERLE claims were staked in 1988 to cover airborne EM conductors in a similar Tertiary environment approximately 712 m west of and on trend with the GREW CREEK epithermal gold-silver discovery. The JTV claims were subsequently staked to cover a new silver-lead-zinc showing.

The initial exploration established that mineralization on the PELLY RIDGE property is concentrated along numerous north to northwest-trending structures with considerable strike lengths, but the mineralization appears to have a limited vertical and lateral extent.

Description:
The property lies to the south of the FARO area statabound lead-zinc-silver deposits and its eastern boundary adjoins the claims which cover the SIR JOHN A stratabound lead-zinc showing. The property is underlain by Upper Cambrian to Ordovician and Ordovician to Devonian sedimentary rocks and their greenschist to amphibolite-grade metamorphic equivalents. A granodiorite stock underlies the northern claims.

Mineralization consists of argentiferous galena, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite within northeast-trending sigmoidal structures. Gangue minerals include quartz, calcite and siderite with alteration zones of silicification, carbonatization and manganese. The mineralization is confined to the MAIN zone and is wider at surface than at depth.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, stripping, trenching and sampling outlined 11 lenticular zones of significant mineralization. Surface samples assayed up to 4328.1 g/t Ag, 52.72% Pb and 10.88% Zn over 0.3 m. Trench samples averaged up to 120.0 g/t Ag, 4.5% Pb and 1.6% Zn over a 10.0 m width, including a zone of 284.6 g/t Ag, 9.5% Pb and 2.7% Zn over 2.0 m.

In 1988, an airborne geophysical survey using a three-frequency EM system, a high-sensitivity cesium-vapour magnetometer and a two-frequency VLF-EM system, was flown over the entire property. This was followed by a program of rock and soil geochemistry, ground VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys, mapping, prospecting, stripping, trenching, metallurgical sampling and 13 diamond drill holes totalling 753.4 m. The claim block was also enlarged to the north.

The 1988 trenches returned assay values up to 575.3 g/t Ag, 8584 ppm Cu, 21.05% Pb and 6.35% Zn over widths of 0.5 to 0.9 m. All of the drillholes intersected mineralization. The best intersection was 1397.8 g/t Ag, 48.17% Pb and 14.73% Zn over 0.2 to 2.6 m.

CODY
Doron Explorations Inc.

Gold, silver, lead zinc veins
105 K 6 (93)
62°22'N,133°05'W
1987

References: No previous reference

Claims: CODY 1-40; RUBY 1-56

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092617 by B. Lueck

History:
The CODY claims were staked by B. Harris in 1986 and optioned by Doron Exploration Inc. in 1987. Doron staked the adjacent RUBY claims in 1987.

Description:
Silver and gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins and breccia bodies occur along the faulted contact between granitic gneiss and overlying biotite and calc-silicate schist. The mineralized contact is cut by Eocene rhyolite and quartz-porphyry dykes.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1988 consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and bulldozer trenching. Trenching exposed veins and breccia bodies over a strike length of 500 m. The veins consist of quartz, rhodochrosite, chalcedony, siderite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, pyrite, tetrahedrite and ruby silver. Bodies of brecciated rhodochrosite in a siliceous sulphide matrix are tabular to lensoid in shape and are generally 1-4 m wide.

Channel samples taken across the veins were submitted for neutron activation analysis. Some of the best results include:

Vein Name	Width (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)
LOW 1	1.0	926.4	0.14
MIDDLE 1		1207.9	0.14
RUBY 1A		666.5	0.62
RUBY 2A		931.5	0.58

WHP
W.H. Pinkenburg

Work Target
105 K 3 (95)
62°05'N,133°07'W
1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: WHP 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092583 by W.H. Pinkenburg

History:
The WHP claims were staked in 1987 in the Grew Creek area.

Description:
Pennsylvanian and Permian rocks of the Anvil Allochthonous assemblage underlie the property. Outcrops of mafic volcanic rock and serpentinite are cut by 1.3-10.2 cm quartz veins.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1988 consisted of two packsack drill holes totalling 4.6 m and several 1.5 m hand pits. Seven soil samples and one rock sample were taken on the claim line between the WHP 3 and 4 claims. The samples were analysed for 32 elements. One of the soil samples contained 2160 ppm Mn and another contained 45 ppm As.

RAN
Prime Explorations Ltd, Halcyon Resources Ltd, Norman Resources Ltd, Gigi Resources Ltd, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd

Work Target
105 K 2, F 15 (97)
62°00'N,132°40'W
1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 180, 183)

Claims: RAN 233-234, 305-306, 399-668, 721-754, 795, 801-834, 961-994, 5000-5017; WALK, RUN and KOKO groups

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092640 by G. MacKay (Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd) and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

History:
The claims were staked in 1987 to cover ground adjacent to the GREW CREEK epithermal gold deposit.

Description:
Permian volcanic rocks and limestone and Cretaceous and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary volcanic and sedimentary rocks underlie all these properties.

Current Work and Results:
Till and humus sampling, prospecting, surficial and bedrock mapping, airborne geophysical and ground magnetometer surveys were carried out in 1988. LANDSAT image interpretation was also done and orthophoto maps were prepared for parts of the area. Numerous weak airborne EM anomalies and a number of faults were defined. Low-order gold and mercury anomalies were found in areas of Tertiary volcanic rocks. A small gold (mercury-silver) anomaly with up to 50 ppb Au occurs where the Lapie River valley glacier entered the Tintina Trench, but is derived from a source off the property.
Significant magnetic highs in the southeastern and northeastern claims may be related to intrusions.
Geological mapping indicates that the property does not lie within the same Tertiary graben that hosts the Grew Creek deposit.

RAN
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd, Mintel International

Work Target
105 K 3 (97)
62°10'N, 133°15'W
1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: RAN 1-90, 159-197, 709-720; CAN claims

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092598 by K.D. Galambos and information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

History:
These groups of claims known as the HEMLO and MINTEL options was staked in 1987 to cover an area of the Tintina Trench on trend with the GREW CREEK epithermal gold prospect.

Description:
The HEMLO property is underlain by slices of the Permo-Pennsylvanian Anvil Allochthon bounded by the Danger Creek and Grew Creek faults. The north part is blanketed by glacial till, gravel and lacustrine clay deposits. Minor chert and phyllite (Anvil Allochthon), and siliceous tuff and minor crystal tuff of probable Tertiary age are exposed in the south part.
On the MINTEL property, Tertiary quartz-feldspar rhyolite porphyry intrudes Paleozoic limestone and phyllite. Glacial till covers most of the claims.

Current Work and Results:

On the HEMLO property, surficial and bedrock mapping, systematic till and humus sampling, airborne geophysical and ground magnetometer surveys were done in 1988. A pair of linear geochemical anomalies returned values up to 260 ppb Hg and 0.7 ppm Ag, but the source is believed to lie southwest of the claims.

On the MINTEL property, work included surficial and bedrock mapping, till and humus sampling, and airborne geophysical and ground magnetometer surveys.

5. FARGO

M. Murnion
105 K 3
62°03'N, 133°06'W

Claims: SPUD 1-58

7. CASCA (RIDGE)

L. Lebedoff
105 K 3
62°09'N, 133°19'W

Claims: JTV 1-20

10. NESBITT

R. Chaplin
105 K 1
62°03'N, 132°18'W

Claims: SWOP 1-24

23. BLACKWOOD (CIVI)

Curragh Mining Properties Inc.
105 K 2
62°13'N, 132°56'W

Claims: TREAD 1-19

27. MUR

P. Jonies, R. Robertson, J. Lake, L. Ladue, P. Etzel
105 K 6
62°18'N, 133°00'W to
62°24'N, 133°12'w

Claims: PUR 1-280

83. BEYON

Golden Rum Resources Ltd
105 K 5
62°22'N, 133°56'W

Claims: MIKE 1-60

89. PELLY RIDGE (PELLY RIVER)

Dominion Explorers Inc.
105 K 3
62°07'N, 133°15'W

Claims: VERLE 5-74, 46 Fr.

97. RAN

Norman Resources Ltd
105 K 3
62°12'N, 133°20'W

Claims: WALK 1-20, RUN 1-12, KOKO 1-22

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Ezee Golds Inc.
105 K 2
62°02'N, 132°47'W

Claims: VAC 1 Fr., JSC 1 Fr., TMP 1 Fr.

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. Jacob
105 K 5, 6
62°25'N, 132°59'W

Claims: RV 17-22, RV 35-38

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

M. Murnion
105 K 3
62°04'N, 133°17'W

Claims: MTJ 1-16

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

T. Murnion
105 K 2
62°04'N, 132°56'W

Claims: MIKE 1-19, 40

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

S. Wallis
105 K 6
62°17'N, 133°03'W

Claims: SCOT 1-30

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

T. Murnion
105 K 3
62°06'N, 133°19'W

Claims: TIM 1-26

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

L. Ladue, J. Ladue, P. Etzel, D. O'Brien
105 K 5
62°20'N, 133°51'W

Claims: BITS 1-112

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

P. Etzel, L. Ladue
105 K 5
62°16'N, 133°38'W

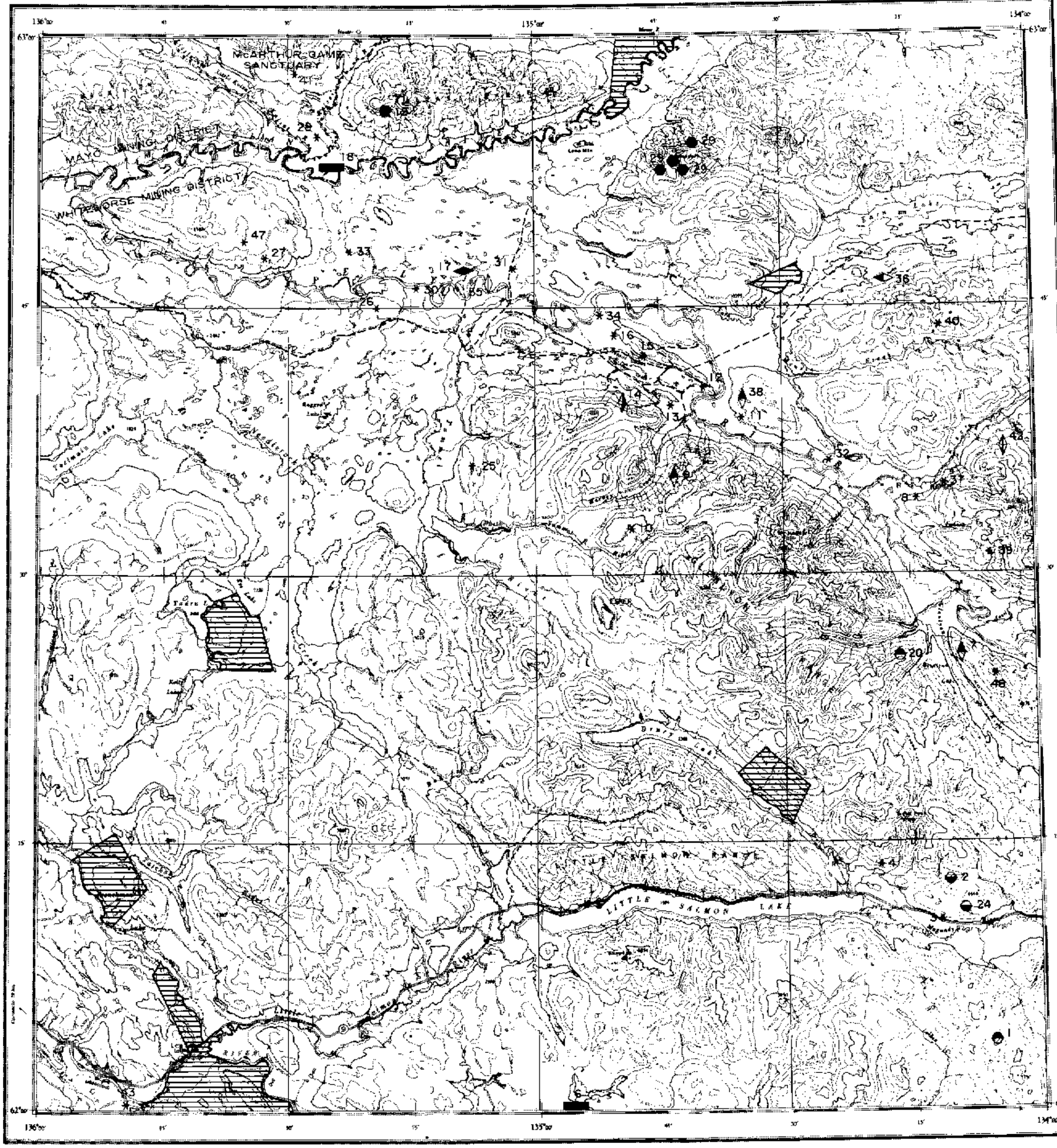
Claims: DANE 1-82

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

F. Charlie, J. & L. Ladue
105 K 5
62°18'N, 133°41'W

Claims: GREAT 1-84

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	N.C.M.I.
2	LITTLE SALMON	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 L 1	7	Green (1965, p. 38-40); Morin (1989)
3	MOULE	Work Target	105 L 1	9	Campbell (1967, p. 81)
4	TRUITT	Work Target	105 L 1	9	N.C.M.I.
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	N.C.M.I.
8	HODDER	Work Target	105 L 9	9	Craig et al (1975, p. 98)
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	INAC (1981, p. 200)
12	HUB	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 28-29)
13	SEARFOSS	Work Target	105 L 10	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 28-29)
14	FRONT	Vein Cu Ag	105 L 10	7	N.C.M.I.
15	GE	Work Target	105 L 10	9	INAC (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	2	INAC (1986, p. 114); Grapes (1987); Morin in INAC (1981, p. 85-90); Morin (1989); Grapes and Dickinson (1987)
18	DUO	Coal	105 L 14	7	N.C.M.I.
19	MACARTHUR	Skarn Mo Cu W	105 L 14	7	INAC (1983, p. 147-148)
20	FELIX	Skarn Zn	105 L 8	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 126)
24	DRURY	Skarn Zn Pb Ag	105 L 1	7	INAC (1983, p. 147-148); Morin (1989)
25	PETER	Work Target	105 L 11	9	INAC (1981, p. 201)
26	GRAF	Work Target	105 L 11 105 L 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 201)
27	HUGH	Work Target	105 L 13	9	INAC (1981, p. 201)
28	HANK	Work Target	105 L 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 201-202)
29	ONE HUMP	Skarn Pb Zn Cu, Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 L 15	5	INAC (1985, p. 196-197); Morin (1989)
30	TUM	Work Target	105 L 14	9	INAC (1985, p. 197)
31	PELLY	Work Target	105 L 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 202)
32	SAP	Work Target	105 L 9	9	INAC (1981, p. 202)
33	RSVP	Work Target	105 L 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 202)
34	WHIP	Work Target	105 L 10	9	INAC (1981, p. 202)
35	HACKEY	Vein, replacement Pb Zn Cu	105 L 14	7	N.C.M.I.
36	JAR	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 L 16	7	INAC (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	INAC (1985, p. 197)
41	BUM	Work Target	105 L 14	9	INAC (1985, p. 197-198)
42	SUE	Vein, replacement Pb Zn	105 L 9	7	INAC (1985, p. 198)
47	GAL	Work Target	105 L 13	9	INAC (1987, p. 258)
48	LEN	Vein Fluorite	105 L 8	9	INAC (1987, p. 258-259)

7. GLENLYON LAKE

M. Renning, M. Van Wermeskerken
105 L 8
62°25'N, 134°07'W

Claims: SAM 1-28

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd

105 L 15
62°53'N, 134°54'W

Claims: GAZ 1-4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

G. Carlson
105 L 14
62°55'N, 135°13'-22'W

Claims: DMC 1-44

105 M

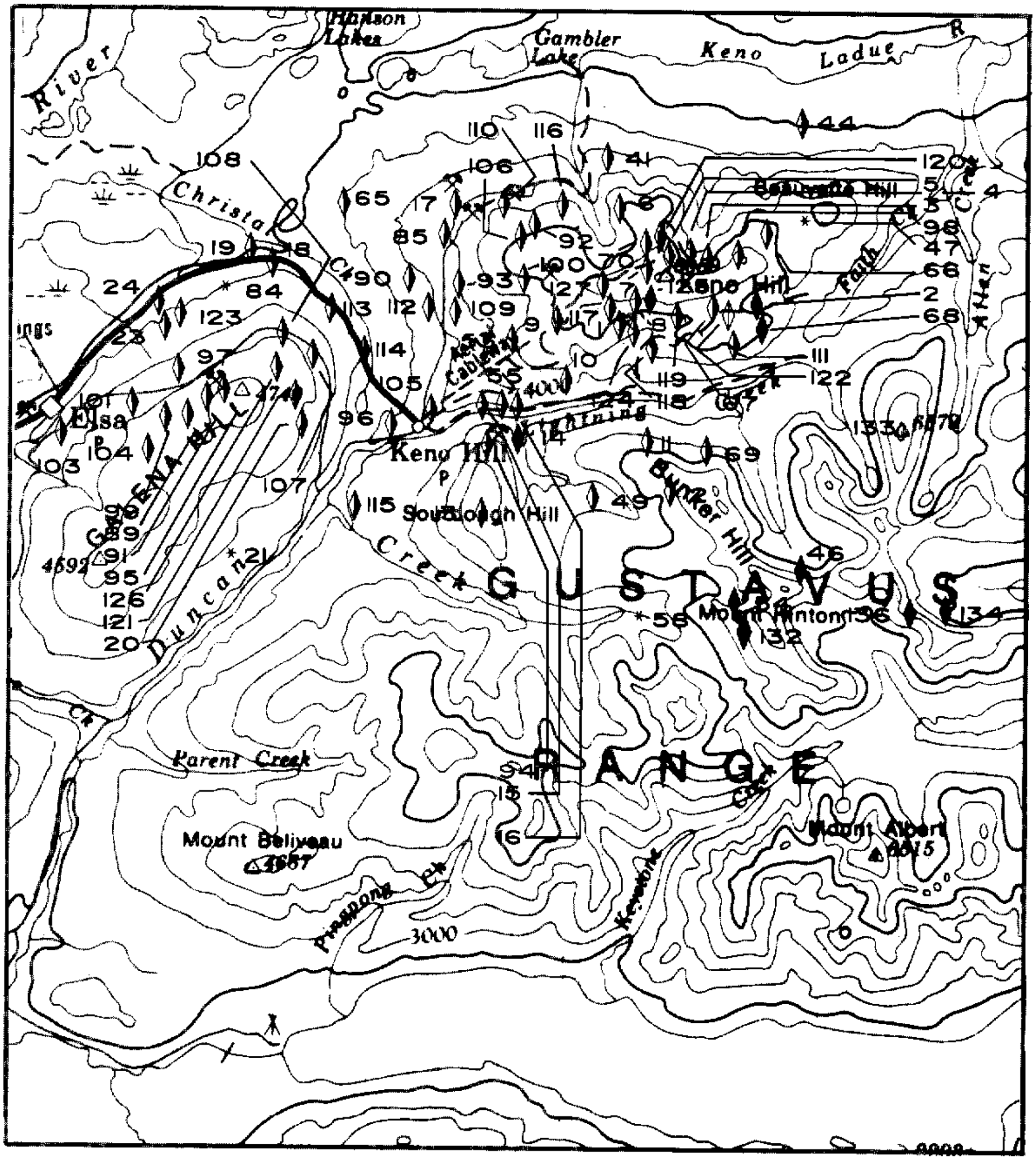
MAYO
YUKON TERRITORY

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



5 0 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); Morin (1989).

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 Au	105 M 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 206;1987, p. 264-267); Morin (1989)
3	DUNCAN	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 56); Morin (1989)
4	GOLDEN QUEEN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 52); Green (1966, p. 18-19); Morin (1989)
5	SILVER BASIN	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
6	NABOB NO. 2	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 51); INAC (1985, p. 209)
7	LADUE FRACTION	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 40); Morin (1989)
8	COMSTOCK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Boyle (1965, p. 39, 40, 42); Morin (1989)
9	APEX	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 42-43); Morin (1989)
10	VANGUARD	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 47); Morin (1989)
11	HOMESTAKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 52-53); Findlay (1967, p. 22); Morin (1989)
12	CHRISTINE SILVER	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	6	Findlay (1969a, p. 25); Morin (1989)
13	MO	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	N.C.M.I.
14	MAYBRUN	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	INAC (1981, p. 206)
15	HOGAN (MOUNT KENO)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Boyle (1965, p. 46-47); Morin (1989)
16	RUNER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 46-47); Morin (1989)
17	WERNECKE	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Findlay (1969a, p. 12); Morin (1989)
18	FORMO (YUKENO)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	This Report; Morin (1989)
19	PADDY-CAROL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 14); Morin (1989)
20	EAGLE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	5	INAC (1981, p. 206); Morin (1989)
21	FISHER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 207;1986, p. 124); Morin (1989)
23	CREAM AND JEAN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 78); Morin (1989)
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	INAC (1987, p. 268); Morin (1989)
26	UR	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	Green and Godwin (1964, p. 13); INAC (1982, p. 165; 1985, p. 209); Morin (1989)
27	SHANGHAI	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	5	Findlay (1967, p. 24-25); INAC (1985, p. 209; 1986, p. 123); Morin (1989)
28	WAYNE	Skarn W Au, Vein/Breccia Au Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	6	INAC (1985,p. 202, 206); Morin (1989)
29	ARGENT	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	INAC (1981, p. 211)
30	JOUMBIRA	Vein Sn W Zn Ag	105 M 13	7	Emond (1986); This Report
31	MT. HALDANE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	5	INAC (1981, p. 207, 211); Morin (1989)
32	LAYSIER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	INAC (1987, p. 268-269)
33	COBALT	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	Green (1971, p. 61); Morin (1989)
34	GORDON	Vein Sb Ba Mn	105 M 11	6	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 16-17)
35	TWO BUTTES	Skarn W	105 M 6	7	Garrett (1971); INAC (1982, p. 167)
36	SIDE SLIP	Skarn Cu	105 M 4	7	N.C.M.I.
37	PIMA	Skarn W Cu Zn	105 M 4	7	N.C.M.I.
38	HOT SPRINGS	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 4	7	N.C.M.I.
40	ROOP	Skarn W Cu	105 M 15	7	Little (1959, p. 36-37)
41	MOON	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 169)
42	MT. ALBERT	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	N.C.M.I.
43	McKIM	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	N.C.M.I.

44	NERO	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	N.C.M.I.
45	FREISEN	Skarn Cu W Mo Ag Au	105 M 4	7	N.C.M.I.
46	MT. HINTON	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1987, p. 270-271;1988, p. 192)
47	AVENUE	Work Target	105 M 14	9	Craig and Milner (1975)
48	CHANCE	Vein Sb	105 M 13	7	N.C.M.I.
49	YONO	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	N.C.M.I.
51	GUSTAVUS	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 15	7	N.C.M.I.
53	CHRISTAL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 208); Morin (1989)
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	INAC (1988, p. 190)
56	SINISTER	Work Target	105 M 13	9	INAC (1981, p. 208)
57	ZAP	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	7	INAC (1982, p. 168)
58	W	Work Target	105 M 14	9	INAC (1981, p. 209)
60	KALZAS	Vein W	105 M 7	7	INC (1985, p. 208);1986, p. 123); Lynch (1985); Ecrit et al (1988)
65	CRO-MUR	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 209); Morin (1989)
66	BE NO. 1	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 168); Morin (1989)
67	BE NO. 2	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 168); Morin (1989)
68	BE NO. 3	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1983, p. 151, 157); Morin (1989)
69	BE NO. 4	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (1983, p. 151, 157); Morin (1989)
70	DIAMOND	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	INAC (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	INAC (1983, p. 157)
73	DRILL BANANAS	Work Target	105 M 5	9	INAC (1983, p. 157)
79	LEO	Vein Zn Ag Pb	105 M 13	2	P. Watson (pers. comm, 1987)
82	MAG	Work Target	105 M 13	9	INAC (1986, p. 122)
84	SWENSON LEASES	Work Target	105 M 14	9	INAC (1985, p. 208)
85	SADIE-LADUE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	INAC (1985, p. 208-209); Morin (1989)
86	SILVER KING	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 13, AG 1; Morin (1989)
87	HUSKY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	3	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; Morin (1989)
89	RUBY FRACTION	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 7; Morin (1989)
90	KLONDYKE-KENO (BLUE ROCK)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 8; Morin (1989)
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; Morin (1989)
93	BLACK CAP & SHEPPARD	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 15; Morin (1989)
94	BELLEKENO	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 16; Morin (1989)
95	HECTOR-CALUMET	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 16; Morin (1989)
96	MOTH	Vein Ag Pb Zn	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; Morin (1989)
98	CARIBOU	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 24; This Report; Morin (1989)
99	BERMINGHAM (ARCTIC & MASTIFF)	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 25; Morin (1989)
100	SHAMROCK	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 26; Morin(1989)
101	DIXIE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 29; Morin (1989)
102	HUSKY SW	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 13	3	P. Watson (pers. comm, 1987); Morin (1989)
103	ELSA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 32; Morin (1989)
104	CORAL-WIGWAM	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	4	Boyle (1965, p. 63); Morin (1989)

105	ONEK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 33; Morin (1989)
106	LUCKY QUEEN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 34; Morin (1989)
107	GALKENO	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	3	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 38; Morin (1989)
108	DRAGON	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	5	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 40; Morin (1989)
109	CROESUS	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 42; Morin (1989)
110	LAKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 44; Morin (1989)
111	DEVON	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 28; Morin (1989)
112	KIJO	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 45; Morin (1989)
113	BLUEBIRD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 46; Morin (1989)
114	TIN CAN	Vein Ag Zn Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 47; Morin (1989)
115	DUNCAN CREEK	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 48; Morin (1989)
116	STONE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	4	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 50; Morin (1989)
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	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 53; Morin (1989)
119	GOLD HILL NO. 2	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, 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 Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 58; Morin (1989)
123	OK	Vein Ag Pb	105 M 14	7	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 62; Morin (1989)
124	PORCUPINE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 M 14	2	Morin (1989)
125	NABOB,BUCANEER	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	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 Zn	105 M 14	5	Nat. Min. Inv., 105 M 14, AG 37; Morin (1989)
132	MT. HINTON NO. 5	Vein Ag Au	105 M 14	6	P. Watson (pers. comm., 1987)
134	KAC	Vein Ag Au Pb	105 M 14	6	INAC (1987, p. 271-272); Morin (1989)
136	MT. HINTON DISCOVERY	Vein Ag Au	105 M 14	5	P. Watson (pers. comm. 1987)

SILVER BASIN, FORMO, CARIBOU	**Gold, silver, lead, zinc veins**
Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd	**105 M 14 (5,18,98)**
	63°55'N,135°15'W
	1986

Reference: Boyle (1965, p.51); INAC (1982, p. 167; 1986, p. 123)

Leases: CARIBOU, IDAHO, FORMO, CALIENTE, SIERRA, MEXICO, NAVAJO, ROCKET, TYEE, GOLD HILL #2, SILVER BASIN, SILVER BASIN #3, SILVER BASIN #5, SILVER QUEEN

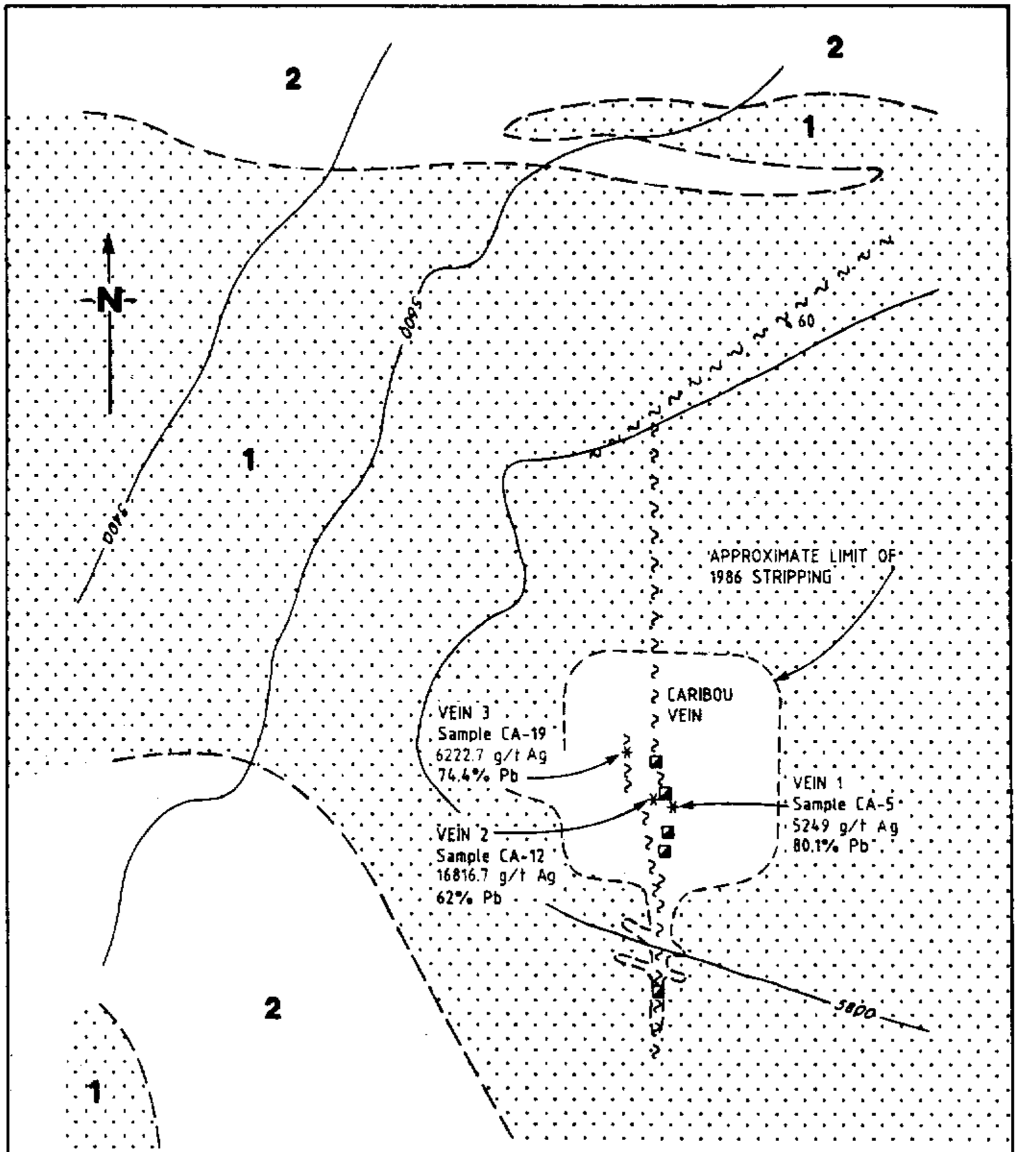
Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092159 by P. Van Angeren

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1986 included trenching, soil sampling, geological mapping and bulk sampling.

Three trenches were excavated on the SILVER BASIN leases, in the vicinity of the SILVER BASIN adit and in areas of anomalous float. A limonitized siderite-pyrite-arsenopyrite-galena vein was uncovered near the adit, with assays reaching 2057 g/t silver.

Nine trenches were excavated in the area of the FORMO vein. The main vein was traced over 43 metres and varies from 0.5 to 1.5 metres in width. Other veins exposed near the FORMO vein are the FORMO NORTH vein and the EAST vein. Small pockets of galena from the EAST vein assayed up to 7500 g/t silver. One trench was excavated on the GAMBLER vein, and assays ranged from 6.0 g/t to 1244 g/t silver. Seven trenches were excavated near the NABOB claim, exposing



1	Pale grey blocky quartzite, minor graphitic phyllite
2	Quartz-muscovite schist and quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist, grey phyllite
◪	shaft
— — —	approximate geological contact
∿ ∿ ∿	vein fault
- - - - -	pit boundary
*	vein

Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd.

CARIBOU LEASE GEOLOGY

From assessment report
092159
by P. Van Angeren

0 60 120
metres

quartzite and minor brecciated quartzite, with little evidence of veining. Grab samples of vein float near the trenches assayed up to 514 g/t silver. Minor galena and pyrite veining were encountered at shear-quartzite contacts exposed in trenches on the EAGLE claims. One 30 cm vein was traceable over 12 metres and assayed up to 1234 g/t silver.

Trenching on the RAIN and SHINE claims exposed two 15 cm wide siderite-galena-pyrite veins which assayed up to 754 g/t silver.

The CARIBOU vein was trenched and bulk sampled in 1986, and 21.6 tonnes of silver-lead ore shipped to Cominco Ltd's smelter at Trail, B.C. Metal values from the bulk sample averaged 6116 g/t Ag, 1.2 g/t Au, 57.4% Pb and 0.7% Zn.

JOUMBIRA
J. Moreau

Tin, tungsten, zinc, silver veins, sheeted veins
105 M 13 (30)
63°51'N,135°50'W

References: Morin et al. (1980 p. 6); INAC (1983, p. 156-157); Emond (1986); Potter (1987)

Claims: JOUMBIRA 1-32

Source: Summary by D. Emond of 1985 property visit and assessment report 091053

History:

Mount Haldane is well known for lead-silver veins which have been extensively explored since 1903. Some development occurred in 1918-1920 and 1964-1967 including over 700 m of drifting and 56 m of shafting.

The JOUMBIRA claims were staked in 1978 by CCH Resources Ltd and were explored by mapping and soil geochemistry during 1979 and 1981. A small vuggy scheelite-bearing quartz vein was discovered above Aldis Creek and two zones of cassiterite-bearing veins were discovered on a ridge where the JOUMBIRA showing is shown on the map. These are known as the "PRO" and "FED" showings and will be described below. The original JOUMBIRA claims have since lapsed. The new JOUMBIRA 1-32 claims were staked in 1988.

Description:

Mount Haldane is mainly underlain by Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite and is intruded by lenses and sills of 'greenstone' and thin biotite-quartz porphyry dykes. The latter were dated at 89.0 Ma (K/Ar on biotite, Stevens et al. 1982). A small area of exposed muscovite-biotite granite occurs in the creek to the west of JOUMBIRA and may be the upper part of a granitic pluton.

Tin-bearing veins were observed in three locations on the property. The PRO showing is located on the margin of a felsic porphyry dyke which is itself highly sericitized and yellowish in color (Fig. 1). Tourmaline veinlets (1 mm to 5 mm wide) cut the dyke (Fig. 2), are spaced 1-5 cm apart, and contain about 2% small cassiterite crystals (0.5 mm diameter) and minor fluorite (<1%). A grab sample of this material contained 1100 ppm Sn. Some thin quartz-muscovite veins also cut the dyke and contain up to 1200 ppm Sn and 798 ppm W.

The FED showing is approximately 0.5 km down the ridge (to the south) from the PRO. It consists of sheeted veins 3 to 5 cm wide which occur along joints spaced 5 to 20 cm apart (Fig. 3). Small cassiterite crystals occur on joint surfaces of the quartzite, associated with radiating tourmaline aggregates (Fig. 4). The veins are relatively dry (very little gangue) and are close to vertical. Although difficult to see in hand specimen, cassiterite is clearly visible in thin section. Veins from this area assay up to 740 ppm Sn and 1460 ppm W.

Another showing occurs in Fortune Creek on the margin of the muscovite-biotite pluton described above. The muscovite-biotite granite is cut by numerous quartz veins with coarse muscovite selvedges. A quartz-tourmaline-muscovite-sphalerite-pyrite-arsenopyrite vein with accessory galena and arsenopyrite was sampled from an old trench. The grab sample contained 15 000 ppm Zn, 1500 ppm Sn, 283 ppm W, 15 ppm Ag and 8120 ppm As.

30. JOUMBIRA (STREBCHUK)

J. Moreau
105 M 13
63°51'N, 135°51'W

Claims: JOUMBIRIA 1-32

37. PIMA

J. Moreau
105 M 13
63°52'N, 135°50'W

Claims: LOOKOUT 1-18

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. Waugh
105 M 14
63°53'N, 135°00'W

Claims: ZULU 1-20

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

A. Pelland
105 M 14
63°48'N, 135°05'W

Claims: AL 1-2

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. Klippert
105 M 14
63°55'N, 135°19'W

Claims: JDK 1-4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. Flick, J. Brinkerhoff
105 M 14
63°53'N, 135°18'W

Claims: DUNCAN 1-6

Figure 1. The Pro Showing (JOUMBIRA) - cassiterite-tourmaline veins cut this limonitic, sericitized felsic porphyry dyke shown in trench.

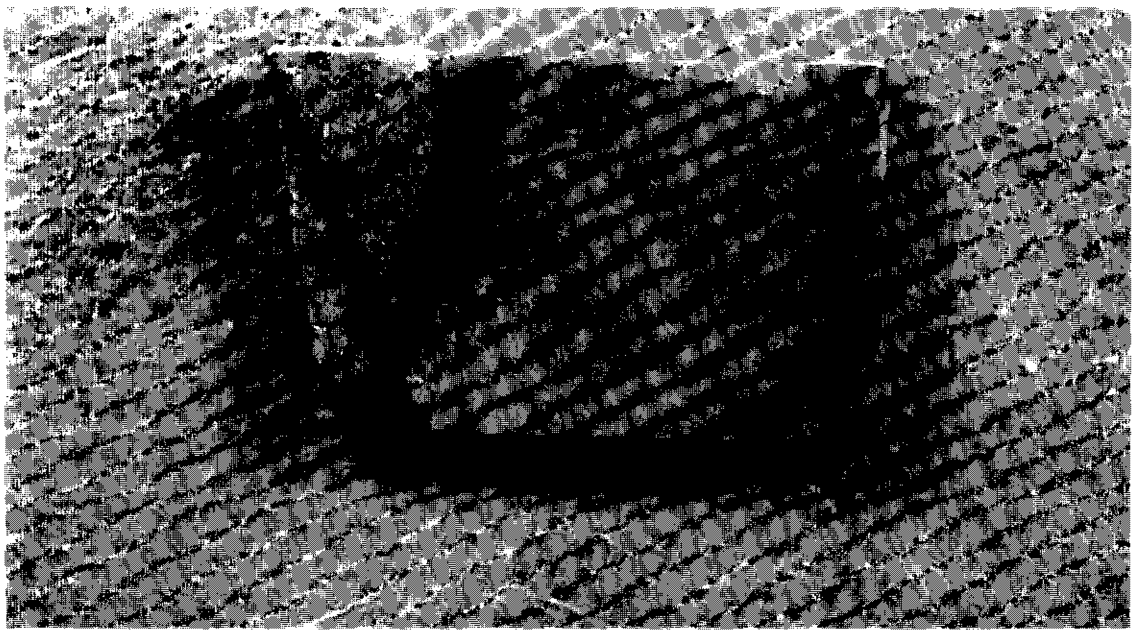


Figure 2. The Pro Showing (JOUMBIRA) - 3 cm long slab shows sericitized dyke rock cut by tourmaline-cassiterite veinlets.

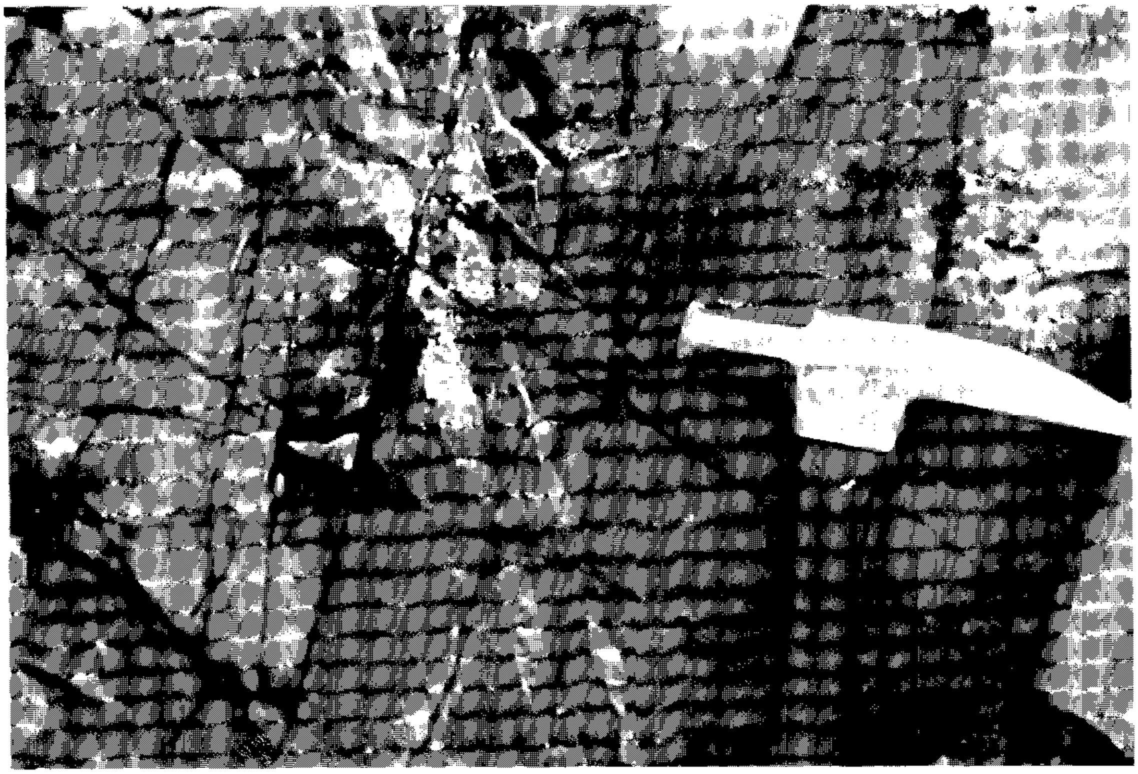


Figure 3. The Fed Showing (JOUMBIRA) – outcrop shows vertical joint pattern in quartzite which is host to radiating tourmaline aggregates and cassiterite crystals (on joint surface).

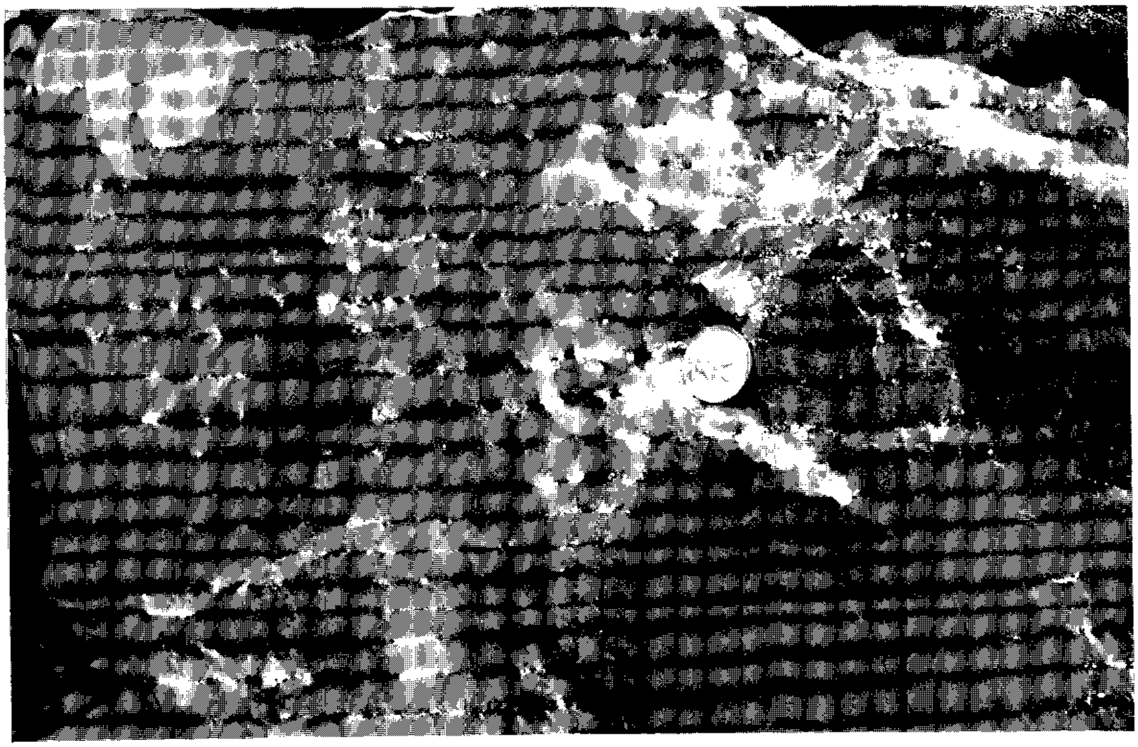
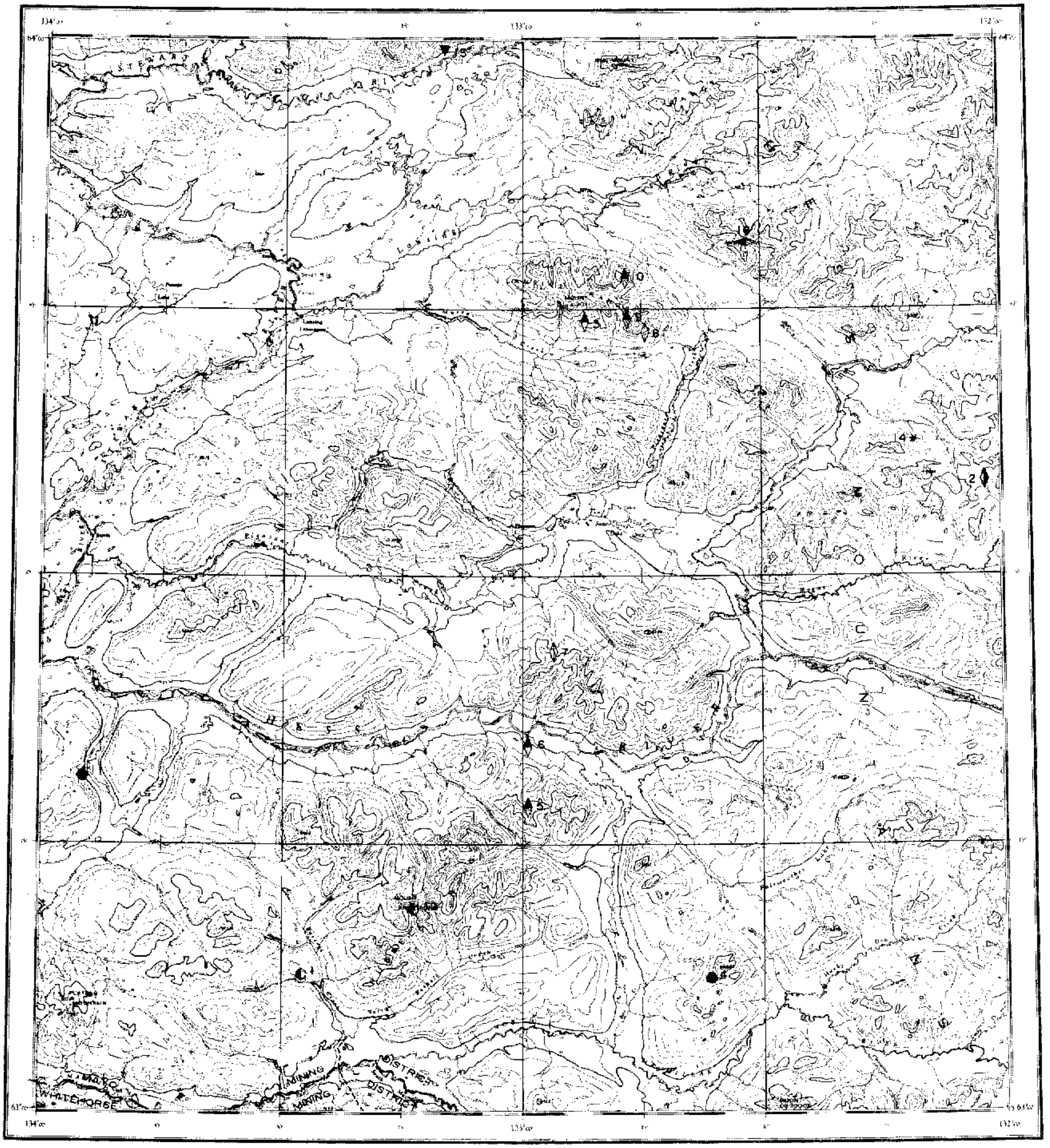


Figure 4. The Fed Showing (JOUMBIRA) – rock shows joint surface of the quartzite (which has been veined by quartz) on which radiating tourmaline aggregates (and cassiterite) occur. See dark patches.

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.

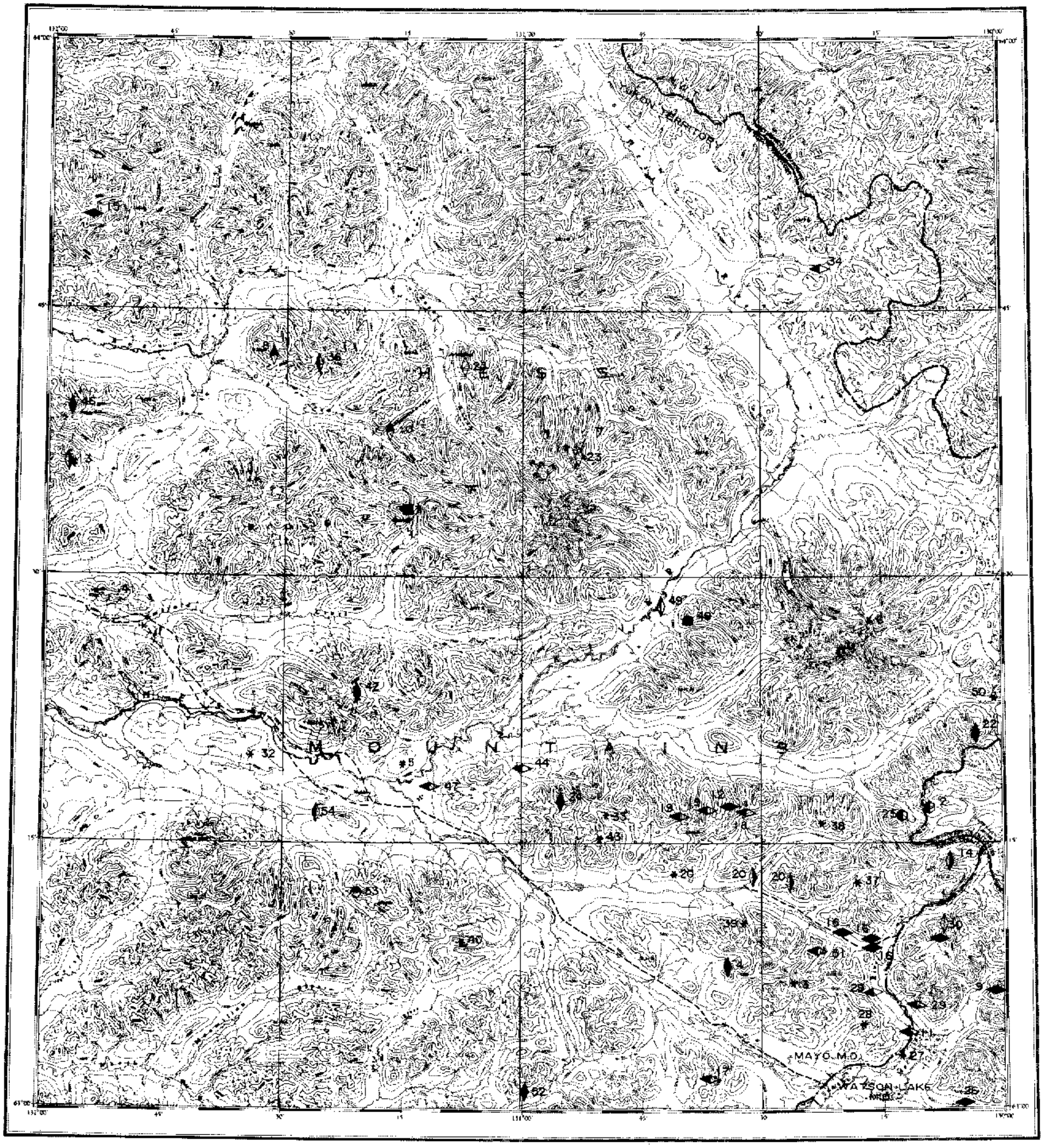
A Airstrip.

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 Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 N 9	1	INAC (1985, p. 211); Abbott (1986b); Morin (1989)
3	JOY	Vein, replacement Cu	105 N 10	7	N.C.M.I.
4	GOLF	Skarn Cu	105 N 2	7	N.C.M.I.
5	ETZEL	Vein Cu	105 N 7	7	N.C.M.I.
6	BRODELL	Vein Cu	105 N 7	7	N.C.M.I.
7	PEBBLE	Vein, replacement Pb	105 N 7	7	N.C.M.I.
8	DEAN	Vein Pb	105 N 10	7	N.C.M.I.
9	AUREOLE	Vein Cu	105 N 10	7	N.C.M.I.
10	BLOOM	Vein Cu Mo Pb Co	105 N 15	7	N.C.M.I.
11	PLEASANT	Skarn Cu W Ag	105 N 5	7	N.C.M.I.
12	TONGUE	Skarn W Cu Sn	105 N 3	7	INAC (1985, p. 211)
13	KIDD	Stratabound Discordant Zn	105 N 14	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 119)
14	PLATASA	Work Target	105 N 9	9	INAC (1982, p. 171)
16	ANDREA	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 N 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 171)

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;
GSC Open File 1118 and 1006 by M.P. Cecile, 1984;
INAC Open File (105 O SW and parts of P SW) by J.G. Abbott, 1983;
GSC Open File 2076 by M.P. Cecile and J.G. Abbott, 1989

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	TOM	Stratabound Concordant Ag Pb Zn Ba	105 O 1	2	McClay and Bidwell (1986); INAC (1987, p. 277); Morin (1989)
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	6	INAC (1983, p. 163, 168); Morin (1989)
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, Vein Au Ag	105 O 11	7	INAC (1985, p. 216); Smit et al (1985); Morin (1989)
8	HORN	Vein Cu	105 O 12	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 17); Morin (1989); Hart (1986)
9	BEN	Stratabound Concordant Zn	105 O 1	7	N.C.M.I.
10	ARROWHEAD	Vein Cu	105 O 11	7	N.C.M.I.
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 Pb Zn Ag Sr	105 O 7	6	INAC (1985, p. 216-217); Morin (1989)
13	INCA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	105 O 12	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 18); INAC(1985, p. 22); Abbott (1986b)
14	STANDARD	Vein, replacement Pb Zn Ag	105 O 1	7	Morin (1989)
15	ODD	Stratabound Concordant Zn Ag	105 O 13	2	N.C.M.I.
16	JASON	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn Ag Ba	105 O 1	6	Bailes et al (1986); Smee and Bailes (1986); Winn et al (1987); INAC (1987, p. 278); Morin (1989);Turner (1987); Turner et al (1986); Turner et al (1989)
17	TEA	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 2	6	INAC (1987, p. 279-284)
18	WALT	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 7 105 O 8	2	INAC (1981, p. 216)
19	TRYALA	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 169; 1986, p. 141)
20	NIDD	Vein, replacement Zn Pb Ag	105 O 1 105 O 2	6	INAC (1986, p. 133); Morin (1989)
22	BORD	Vein Au Ag	105 O 8	6	INAC (1985, p. 217); Morin (1989)
23	BEAUCHAMP	Vein Mo	105 O 11	7	INAC (1981, p. 217)
24	NEVE	Vein Au Ag Sb	105 O 7	6	INAC (1987, p. 280); Morin (1989)
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	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 1	7	INAC (1983, p. 218)
30	CREE	Vein Pb Zn Sb	105 O 1	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 33)
32	MV	Work Target	105 O 5	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 10)
33	MAC	Work Target	105 O 7	9	INAC (1983, p. 165)
34	DUO	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 16	6	INAC (1982, p. 178)
36	OLD CABIN	Vein Au Cu Pb Cu Mo	105 O 11	7	INAC (1983, p. 165); Hart (1986); Morin (1989)
37	FUN	Work Target	105 O 1	7	INAC (1985, p. 218)
38	FAN	Work Target	105 O 8	9	INAC (1983, p. 166)
39	SIM	Work Target	105 O 2	9	INAC (1982, p. 176, 177; 1983, p. 166)
40	SUN	Work Target	105 O 3	9	INAC (1983, p. 166)

42	EMMY	Vein Au Ag Pb	105 O 6	7	INAC (1983, p. 166-167); Morin (1989)
43	FAL	Work Target	105 O 2	9	INAC (1983, p. 166)
44	BAR	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 167)
46	ETZEL	Vein Au Ag Sb Pb Zn Cu	105 O 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 167-168); Morin (1989)
47	ANDY	Stratabound Concordant Ba	105 O 6	7	INAC (1982, p. 17)
48	NUT	Skarn Cu W Pb, Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	105 O 7	7	INAC (1986, p. 141); Morin (1989)
49	SMOKEY	Vein Pb Zn	105 O 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 169)
50	BBOB	Work Target	105 O 8	9	INAC (1983, p. 168-169)
51	J.K.	Stratabound Concordant Ba, Vein Ag Cu	105 O 1	7	INAC (1986, p. 131); Morin (1989)
52	NUKE	Vein Au Ag	105 O 2	6	INAC (1986, p. 134); Morin (1989)
53	DALL	Skarn Zn, Vein Au	105 O 3	6	INAC (1986, p. 136; 1985, p. 219); Morin (1989)
54	LEAF	Vein Au	105 O 6	7	INAC (1986, p. 138; 1985, p. 219); Morin (1989)

TOM
Cominco Ltd

Silver, lead, zinc stratabound concordant
105 O 1 (1)
63°10'N,130°10'W
1988

References: McClay and Bidwell (1986); INAC (1987, p. 277), Morin (1989)

Claims: TOME 1-192, JERRY 1-26, MAC 1-12

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
A stratabound lead-zinc-barite deposit occurs in black shale of the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group. The orebody is deformed into a double-plunging anticline with the long axis aligned north-south. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Ltd estimate combined reserves of 9 283 700 tonnes grading 69.4 g/t Ag, 7.49% Zn and 6.19% Pb.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, the TOM deposit and its environs were remapped on surface at a scale of 1:2500 and deep drilling was carried out to test the downdip extension of the WEST ZONE orebody. Four NQ and HQ holes were drilled totalling 2224.5 m.
Three intersections of lead, zinc, silver and barite mineralization were encountered.

NIDD
Cominco Ltd

Lead, zinc, silver vein, replacement
105 O 1, 2 (20)
63°13'N,130°32'W
1988

References: INAC (1986, p. 133)

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Low-grade sphalerite occurs with iron sulphides, iron carbonate and minor galena in black shale of the Devono-Mississippian Earn Group.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988 the access road from the North Canol Road was upgraded and repaired. Sixteen km of old grid lines were re-cut and an IP survey was carried out.

1. TOM

Cominco Limited
105 O 1, P 4
63°08'N, 130°11'W

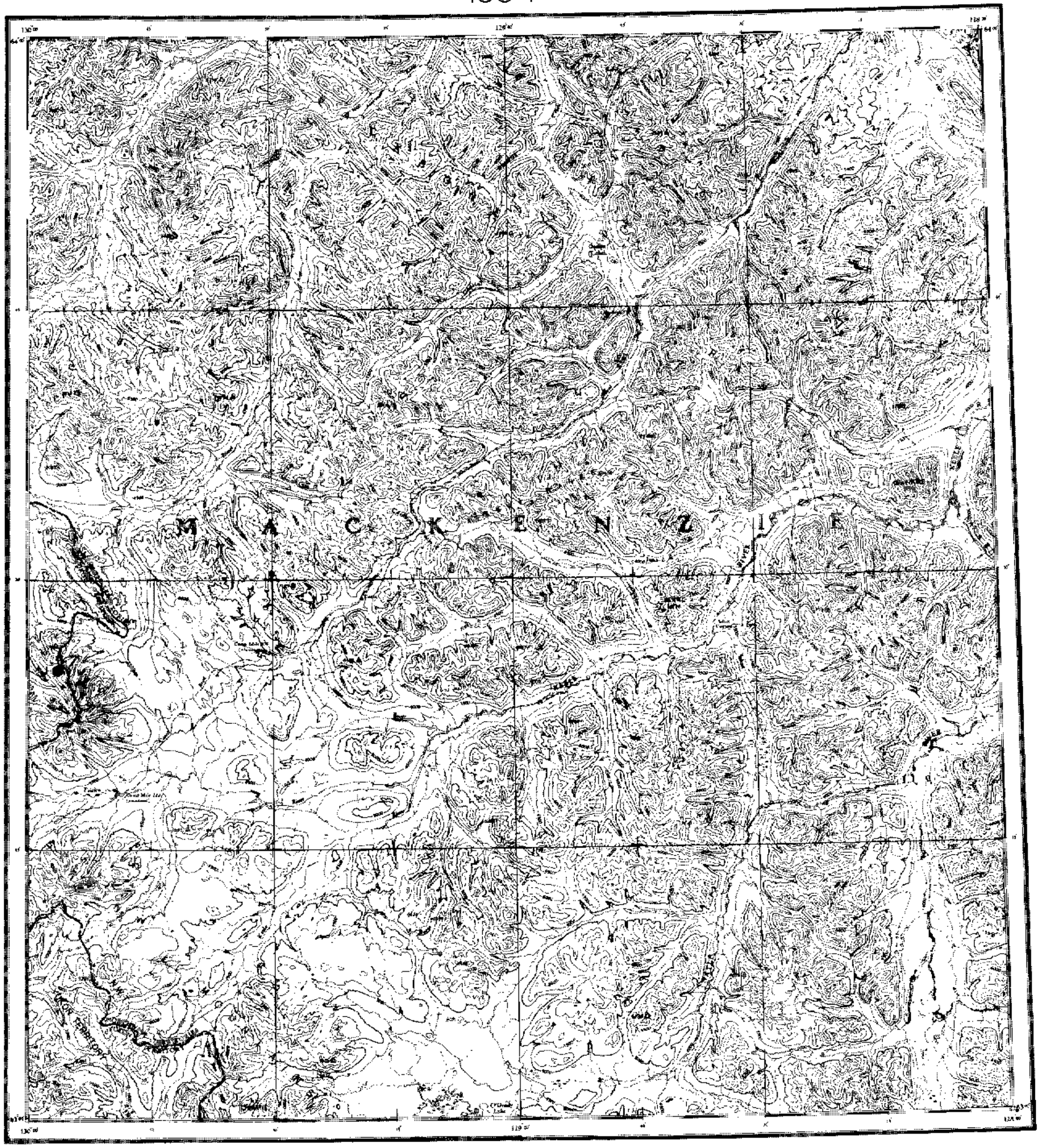
Claims: TOME 1-192, JERRY 1-26, MAC 1-12

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Golden Rum Resources Ltd
105 O 11
63°34'N, 131°18'W

Claims: QTZ 1-4

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.

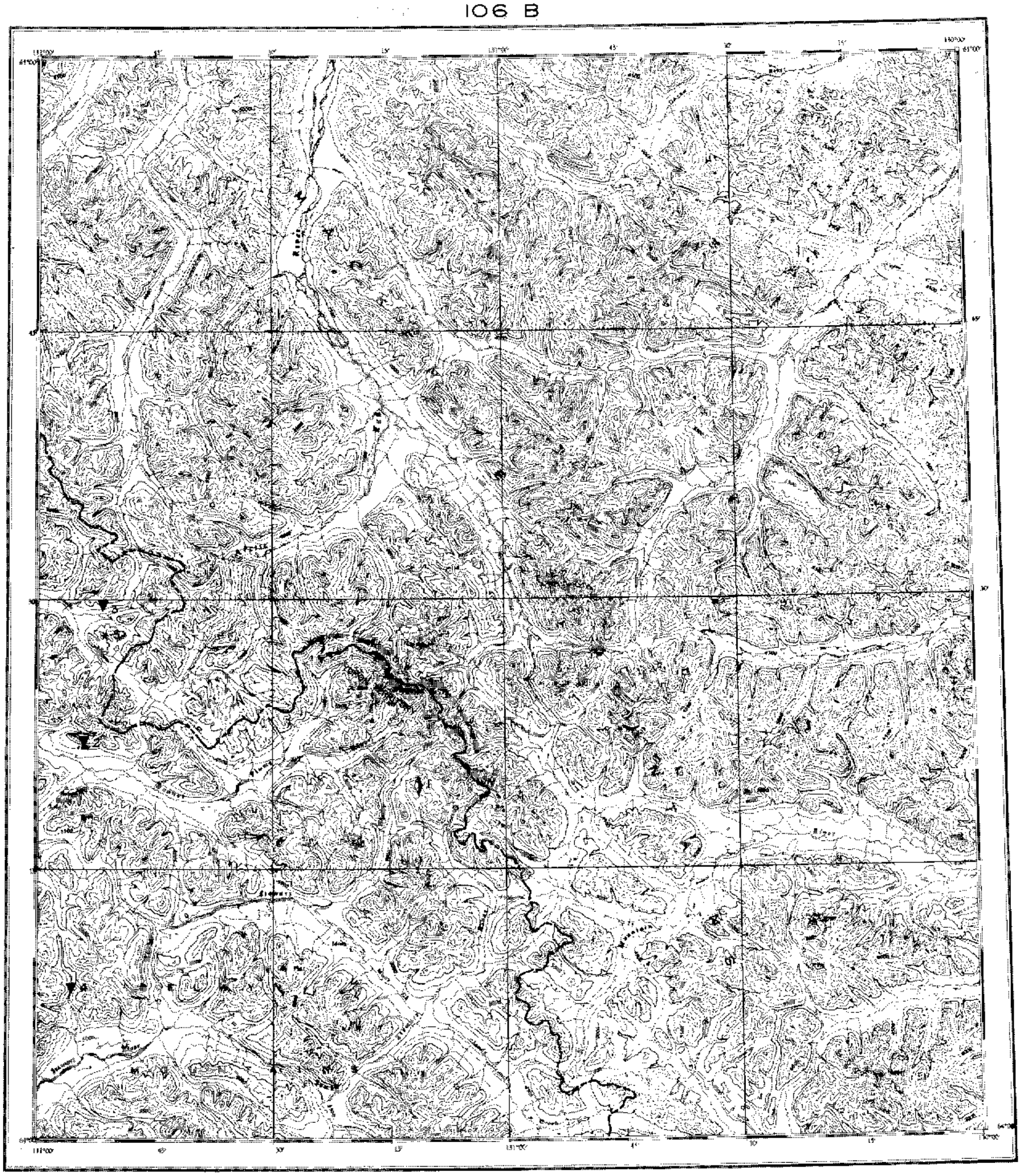
A Airstrip.

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	N.C.M.I.

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

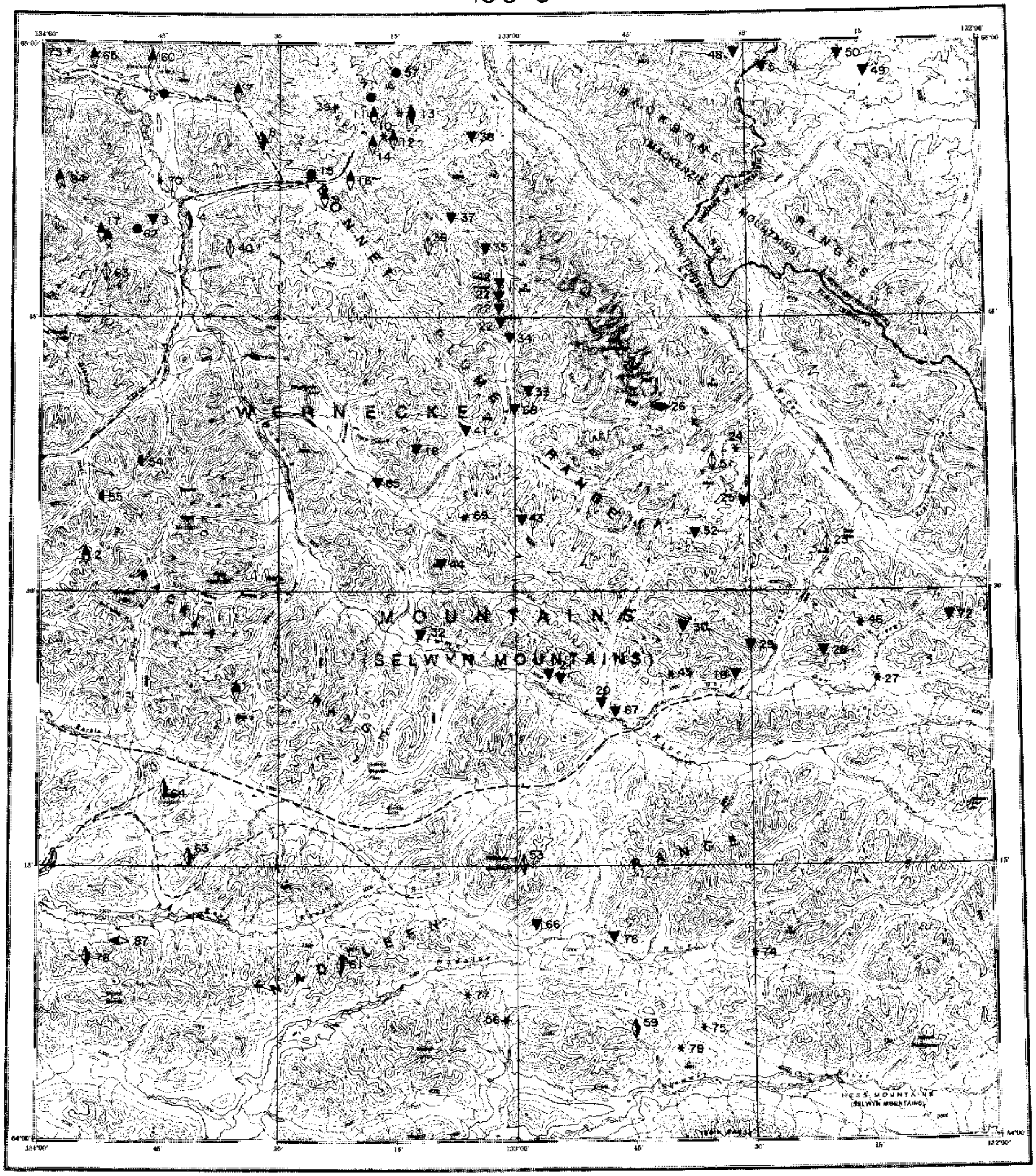
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

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	Vein Ag Pb Zn Ba	106 B 6	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 19); Morin (1989)
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	N.C.M.I.
4	BIRKELAND	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 B 4	7	N.C.M.I.
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).

Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
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 1207 by R.T. Bell, 1986;
GSC Geochem Open File 518;
GSC Paper 82-01A by R.I. Thompson and C.F. Roots, 1982.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KOHSE	Vein, replacement Cu	106 C 5	7	N.C.M.I.
2	SALUTATION	Vein Cu Co	106 C 12	7	N.C.M.I.
3	GILLESPIE	Stratabound Discordant Vein Zn Pb	106 C 13	7	N.C.M.I.
4	GEORDIE	Vein, replacement Pb Zn Ag	106 C 13	6	N.C.M.I.
5	GILDERSLEEVE	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 16	7	Dawson (1975, p. 241)
6	FAIRCHILD	Wernecke Breccia U Cu	106 C 13	7	INAC (1983, p. 175-176)
7	BIBBER	Vein Cu	106 C 13	7	N.C.M.I.
8	DOLORES	Vein Cu Ag Co	106 C 13	7	N.C.M.I.; Morin (1989)
9	KEY MOUNTAIN (BARB)	Vein Cu Co	106 C 14	7	INAC (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	N.C.M.I.; Morin (1989)
12	PORPHYRY	Vein Cu	106 C 14	7	Findlay (1969b, p. 16-17)
13	TETRAHEDRITE CREEK	Vein Au Ag Cu Co Pb Zn Sb	106 C 14	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
14	AIRSTRIP	Vein Cu	106 C 14	7	N.C.M.I.
15	VULCAN	Wernecke Breccia U Cu	106 C 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 186)
16	DOBBY	Vein Cu	106 C 14	7	N.C.M.I.
17	KIDNEY	Vein Cu	106 C 13	7	N.C.M.I.
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 Pb Zn	106 C 7	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 41-42)
21	MUELLER	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	106 C 7	5	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 42-43)
22	CORN CREEK (COB)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11 106 C 14	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 26)
23	ZOG	Vein, replacement Zn	106 C 9	7	N.C.M.I.
24	GOODMAN (AL)	Work Target	106 C 10	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 64-65)
25	NEST	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn	106 C 10	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 33-35)
26	TOPOROWSKI	Stratabound Concordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	N.C.M.I.
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)
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	106 C 14	6	INAC (1982, p. 186, 190); Morin (1989)
36	POO	Vein Pb Zn	106 C 14	7	N.C.M.I.
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. 56-57)
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	N.C.M.I.
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)

48	CAB	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 15	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 41)
49	BAK	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 16	7	N.C.M.I.
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	N.C.M.I.
52	SNAKE	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10	7	N.C.M.I.
53	McKELVIE	Vein Zn Pb Ba	106 C 7	7	N.C.M.I.
54	MARSHALL	Occurrence Cu	106 C 12	7	N.C.M.I.
55	ALGAE	Occurrence Cu	106 C 12	7	N.C.M.I.
56	LEAH	Work Target	106 C 3	9	INAC (1981, p. 224)
57	RAM	Breccia U Cu	106 C 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 224)
59	SIAN	Stratabound Discordant Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 2	7	INAC (1981, p. 224)
60	OTTER	Vein Cu Co Ni	106 C 13	6	INAC (1982, p. 186-187); Morin (1989)
61	CRAIG	Vein, replacement Ag Pb Zn	106 C 3	2	INAC (1981, p. 225-230); Morin (1989)
62	TOW	Breccia U	106 C 13	7	INAC (1981, p. 231)
63	VAL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 5	2	INAC (1982, p. 187); Morin (1989)
64	VERA	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 C 5	2	INAC (1982, p. 187); Morin (1989)
65	ELGEA	Vein Cu Co	106 C 13	5	INAC (1982, p. 187-188)
66	TARA (NADALEEN)	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 188, 190)
67	RUN	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 7	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 41)
68	DF	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 10 106 C 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	INAC (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 1 106 C 2	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 350
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 Cu	106 C 4	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 37); Morin (1989)
79	GLEN	Work Target	106 C 2	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 10)
83	JOLLY	Vein Pb Zn	106 C 13	5	INAC (1983, p. 175-176)
84	APE	Vein Cu U Co Mo	106 C 13	7	INAC (1983, p. 175-176)
85	DJ	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	106 C 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 52)
87	NIK	Stratabound Ba	106 C 4	7	INAC (1987, p. 288-289)

TETRAHEDRITE CREEK **Cyprus Gold (Canada) Ltd**	**Gold, silver, copper cobalt, lead, zinc, antimony vein** **106 C 14 (13)** **64°56'N,133°14'W** **1988**

Reference: INAC (1985, p. 228-229)

Claims: IOTA 113-128

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092519 by J. Cuttle and property visit by G. Abbott

Description:
Numerous small gold- and silver-bearing quartz, carbonate (iron carbonate, calcite, dolomite) veins with erratic tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, stibnite and pyrite cut sedimentary rocks of the Proterozoic Wernecke Supergroup and the Pinguicula Group. Most veins vary from 1 to 30 cm across and have strike lengths of less than a few meters. The veins occupy, or are associated with a series of east-trending normal faults which cut all rock units in the immediate area. The mineralogy and structural relations of the veins suggests that they are Mesozoic or younger.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 included prospecting, trenching and chip sampling. A 10.4 metre wide iron carbonate vein with hanging wall zones of massive pyrite, erythrite, malachite, chalcopyrite and an unknown silvery mineral was exposed by trenching. Chip samples were analysed for gold, silver, cobalt, arsenic, barium, copper, nickel, lead, antimony, uranium and zinc. Anomalous values were encountered along the entire trench, with one 0.4 metre section assaying 5.96 g/t gold, 78 g/t silver and 2.39% cobalt.

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd

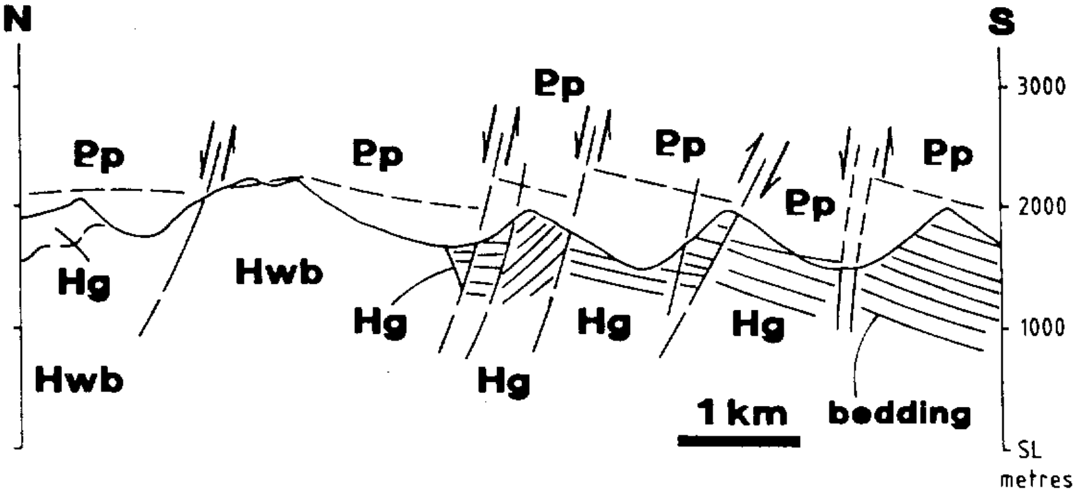
106 C 5
64°29'N, 133°44'W

Claims: SUPER DAVE 1-2

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
106 C 12
64°38'N, 133°34'W

Claims: CROM 1-4



MIDDLE (?) OR LATE (?) PROTEROZOIC
PINGUICULA GROUP

Pp6	Dark weathering shale with a little buff weathering carbonate near the base
Pp5	Well bedded buff weathering limestone with shale interbeds
Pp4	Interbedded orange weathering carbonate and dark shale
Pp3	Light grey, craggy weathering massive dolomite
Pp2	Orange weathering, thin bedded silty dolomite
Pp1	Maroon and locally green weathering shale

Angular Unconformity
HELIKIAN (?)

Hd	Massive greenstone and diorite dykes up to 3m across

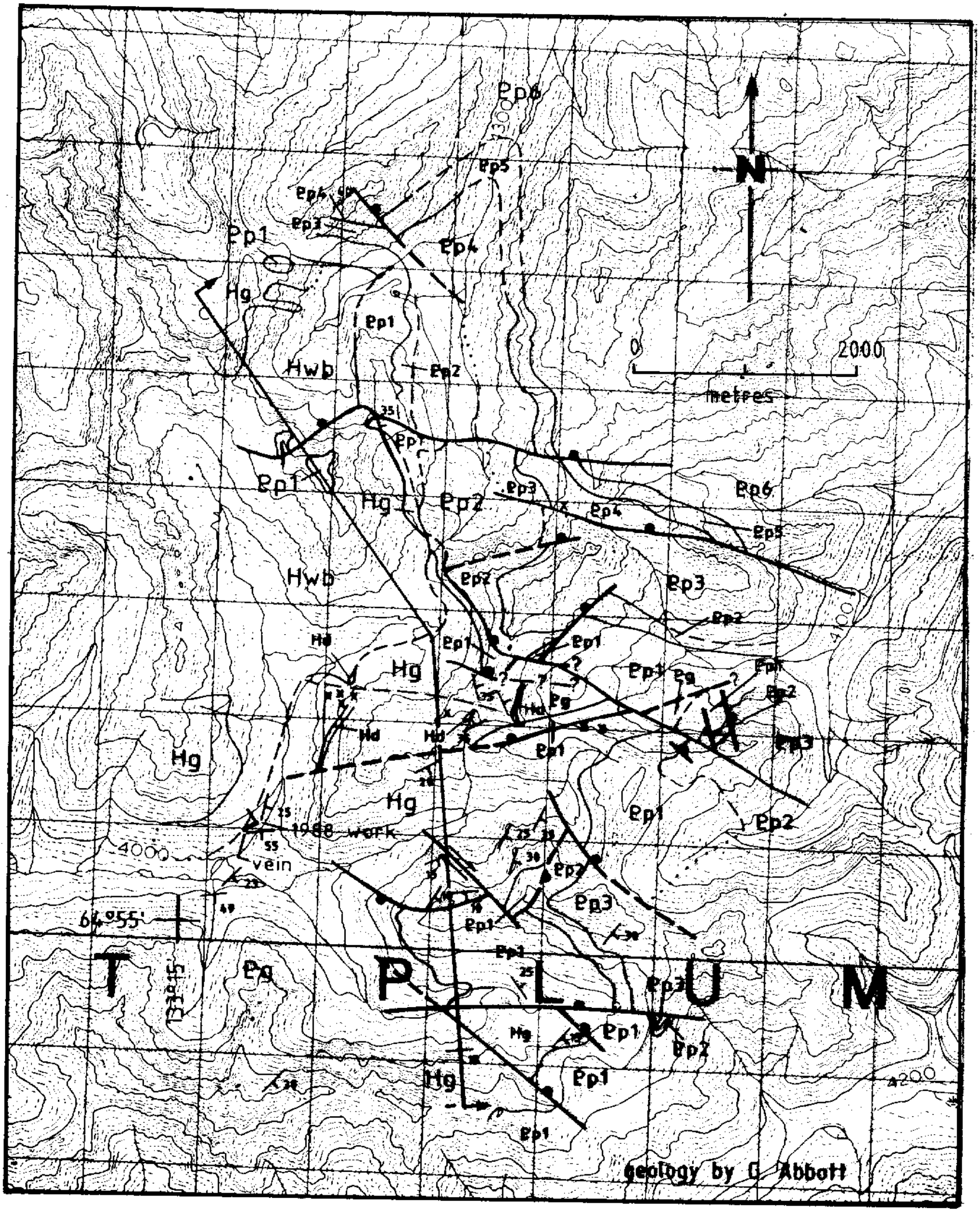
HELIKIAN
WERNECKE SUPER GROUP
WERNECKE BRECCIA

Hwb	Massive dark grey weathering breccia. Clasts are primarily Quartet Group, but also include Gillespie Lake Group. Parts of the complex are relatively undisturbed black shale and siltstone of the Quartet Group, but most are highly hematized, carbonatized, albitized or silicified breccia.

GILLESPIE LAKE GROUP

Hg	Resistant, orange weathering, massive to well bedded dolomite and silty dolomite

\ x veins, with, without orientation


Pp6
Pp5
Pp4
Pp3
Pp1
Hg
Pp4
Pp1
Pp2
Hwb
N
0
2000
metres
Pp1
Hg
Pp2
Pp3
Pp4
Pp6
Pp5
Hwb
Pp2
Pp3
Pp2
Hg
Pp1
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64°55'
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133°15'
Pp3
Pp1
Pp2
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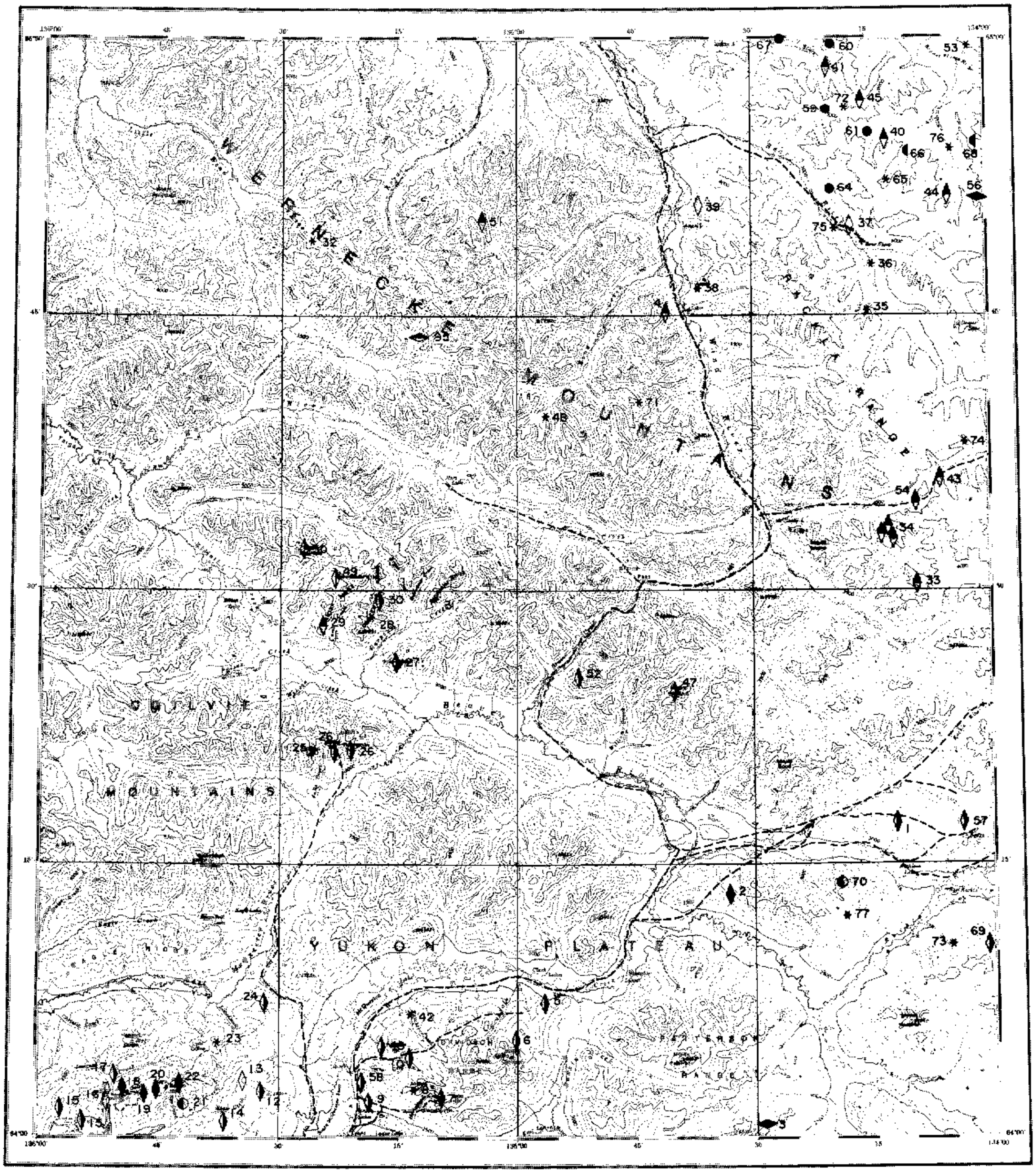
Pp1
Pp1
geology by G. Abbott

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;
GSC Paper 82-01A by R.I. Thompson and C.F. Roots, 1982.

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	KATHLEEN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 8	6	INAC (1985, p. 233); Morin (1989)
2	NOW	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	106 D 2	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
3	MARG	Volcanic-hosted Pb Zn Cu Ag Au	106 D 1	2	This Report; Morin (1989)
4	WEN	Vein Cu	106 D 15	7	Green (1972, p. 139)
5	CLARK	Vein/breccia/replacement Ag Pb Zn	106 D 2	2	Craig & Laporte (1972, p. 19-20); This Report; Morin (1989)
6	CAMERON (PAUL)	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu	106 D 3	6	Green (1971, p. 63-64); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 16-17); Morin (1989)
7	STAND-TO-HILL	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	6	Findlay (1969b, p. 13-14); INAC (1982, p. 198); Morin (1989)
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);INAC (1982, p. 198)
10	RAMBLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 3	6	Cockfield (1922, p. 4-5); Green (1971, p. 63); INAC (1985, p. 234; 1988, p. 212); Morin (1989)
12	ERIN	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	7	Craig & Laporte (1972, p. 16-17)
13	GWAIHIR	Vein W	106 D 4	7	INAC (1981, p. 238)
14	SKATE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	6	INAC (1982, p. 194); Morin (1989)
15	PESO (REX)	Vein Ag Pb Zn Cu Sb	106 D 4	2	Green (1965, p. 20-22);INAC (1981, p. 244; 1986, p. 158; 1988, p. 213); Morin (1989)
16	BARKER	Vein unclassified	106 D 4	7	Boyle (1965, p. 84)
17	MEILECKE	Vein Ag Pb	106 D 4	7	N.C.M.I.
18	TIN DOME (SHEPPARD)	Vein Sn Au Ag	106 D 4	7	Mulligan (1975, p. 73-74); INAC (1989, p. 293-296)
19	DUBLIN GULCH	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn, Stockwork W	106 D 4	6	INAC (1983, p. 179-180; 1987, p. 293-296); Morin (1989)
20	POTATO HILLS	Vein Au Ag	106 D 4	7	Little (1959, p. 21-29, 34-36); Craig & Milner (1975, p. 24-25)
21	RAY GULCH	Skarn W	106 D 4	2	INAC (1981, p. 240; 1987, p. 293-296); Lennan (1986)
22	ELLIS	Vein Au Ag	106 D 4	7	Green & Godwin (1963, p. 15); Morin (1989)
23	LYNX	Work Target	106 D 4	9	Green & Godwin (1963, p. 15)
24	LUCKY STRIKE	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 4	7	Green (1972, p. 137); INAC (1982, p. 198); Morin (1989)
25	WHITE HILL	Work Target	106 D 6	9	Cockfield (1925, p. 1-18)
26	McKAY HILL	Vein Ag Pb Cu	106 D 6	4	Cockfield (1924, p. 22-28); Green (1972, p. 133-134); INAC (1981, p. 244); Morin (1989)
27	GREY COPPER HILL	Vein Ag Cu	106 D 6	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
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); Morin (1989)
31	SETTLEMEIR	Work Target	106 D 6	9	N.C.M.I.
32	ROYAL	Work Target	106 D 14	9	Green & Roddick (1962, GSC Paper 62-7, p. 20)
33	ZULPS	Vein Cu	106 D 9	7	N.C.M.I.
34	McCLUSKY	Vein Cu	106 D 9	2	N.C.M.I.

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	INAC (1982, p. 195)
38	AHEARNE	Work Target	106 D 15	9	Green (1972, p. 139)
39	FRAN	Vein Fe	106 D 15	7	Green (1972, p. 143)
40	FORD	Vein Cu Pb	106 D 16	7	N.C.M.I.
41	SLATS	Vein Cu	106 D 16	7	N.C.M.I.
42	JEE	Work Target	106 D 3	9	N.C.M.I.
43	DRESEN	Vein Cu	106 D 9	7	N.C.M.I.
44	FOUND	Vein Cu	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 198)
45	BUT	Vein Cu	106 D 16	7	N.C.M.I.
46	NAT	Vein Pb Ag Zn Cu	106 D 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 198); Morin (1989)
47	BRAINE (BLENDE)	Vein/Breccia Ag Pb Zn Cu	106 D 7	5	This Report; Morin (1989)
48	BOND	Work Target	106 D 10	9	Green (1972, p. 139)
49	LINGHAM	Vein Pb Zn	106 D 11	7	N.C.M.I.
50	NEWT	Vein Pb Zn	106 D 11	7	N.C.M.I.
51	SIHOTA	Vein Cu Zn	106 D 14	7	N.C.M.I.
52	CLOUTIER	Replacement Ag Pb Zn Cu	106 D 7	7	N.C.M.I.; Morin (1989)
53	SLAB	Work Target	106 D 15	9	Findlay (1969b, p. 17-18)
54	LOUIE	Vein Cu	106 D 9	7	N.C.M.I.
56	CORD	Stratabound Concordant Pb Zn	106 D 16	5	INAC (1982, p. 196, 198)
57	ZAP	Vein/breccia Ag Pb Zn	106 D 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 241); Morin (1989)
58	J.T.	Vein Ag Cu	106 D 3	7	INAC (1983, p. 179-181); Morin (1989)
59	ARCTOS	Wernecke Breccia U Cu Co Ag Au	106 D 16	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
60	RAD	Wernecke Breccia U Cu Au	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 197)
61	URSUS	Wernecke Breccia U Cu Au	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 197)
64	FACE	Wernecke Breccia U Cu Ag	106 D 16	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
65	ADUB	Work Target	106 D 16	9	INAC (1982, p. 195, 198)
66	HAIL	Occurrence U	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 195)
67	PIKE	Vein, Wernecke Breccia U Cu Au	106 D 16	7	INAC (1987, p. 296-298;1988, p. 212-213); Morin (1989)
68	SNOW STAR	Occurrence U	106 D 16	7	INAC (1982, p. 195)
69	ROD	Vein Ag Pb Zn	106 D 1	6	INAC (1986, p. 154); Morin (1989)
70	BLUE LITE	Skarn W	106 D 1	6	INAC (1981, p. 243-244; 1986, p. 158)
71	BONZO	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)
89	ESS	DELETED: Same as #5 CLARK			
93	WON	DELETED: Same as #2 NOW			
95	NICK	Stratabound Concordant Ni Pt	106 D 11	6	This Report

KATHLEEN
International Prism Exploration Ltd

Silver, lead, zinc vein
106 D 8 (1)
64°17'N,134°15'W
1988

References: INAC (1985, p. 233)

Claims:

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Silver, lead and zinc occur in breccia zones in dolomite.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988 a camp was established and a 42-hole drill program was undertaken. Environmental studies were carried out as a prerequisite to constructing an access road to the property.

NOW
NDU Resources Ltd

Lead, zinc, silver vein
106 D 2 (2)
64°13'N,134°35'W
1988

Reference: INAC (1981, p. 238)

Claims: WON 1-16

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092667 by R.J. Cathro (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, nine soil samples were collected from four sample profile pits dug in areas of anomalous zinc response identified by Cominco in 1969. Only background values were returned from the soil sampling. Eleven rock samples were also collected from areas of anomalous zinc.

Two samples from narrow quartz veins yielded anomalous lead and silver values due to the presence of galena and boulangerite.

MARG	**Lead, copper, zinc, silver, gold**
NDU Resources Ltd/Cameco	**volcanogenic massive sulphide**
	106 D 1 (3)
	64°01'N,134°28'W
	1988

Reference: INAC (1986, p. 153; 1988, p. 211)

Claims: TUDL 1-32, MARG 1-190

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092682 by R.J. Cathro (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd). Property visit by G. Abbott.

Description: The Marg massive sulphide deposit is in an assemblage of quartzite and phyllite mapped by Green (1972) as the Keno Hill Quartzite (Units 18, 18a). Preliminary mapping by G. Abbott indicates that Units 18 and 18a are an imbricated assemblage which includes the Lower Cambrian and older "Grit Unit", Devonian (?) and Mississippian black shale and quartzite with felsic and mafic volcanic rocks, the Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite, and the Jurassic and (?) older Lower Schist. Zircons from the felsic volcanic rocks associated with the deposit gave U/Pb ages of 340 Ma (J. Mortenson, pers. com.). Two regionally extensive thrust faults, the Robert Service and the Tombstone, bound the assemblage. These faults were first identified in the Tombstone Range (Tempelman-Kluit, 1970, R. Thompson, pers. com., 1987) about 220 km to the northwest of the Marg deposit. They appear to be discrete, well defined structures for that distance. Smaller companion thrusts imbricate the assemblage. An intense penetrative foliation, which cuts all units, is accompanied by isoclinal folds, and a mineral lineation coaxial to moderately southeast plunging fold axes. A less intense southeast-trending, steeply dipping cleavage, accompanied by open folds, deforms both the thrusts and the early intense foliation.

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1988 consisted of geochemical and geophysical surveys, claim staking, camp and airstrip construction, aerial photography, geodetic control surveys, diamond drilling, and a preliminary environmental study. Thirty-three diamond drillholes totalling 6037.5 metres were successful in delineating the largest volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit in Yukon to date. The mineralization is a typical fine-grained, polymetallic, volcanogenic assemblage composed principally of pyrite with significant amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena, and lesser amounts of arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite. Gangue minerals are quartz, minor carbonate, muscovite and barite. The valuable sulphides occur as an interstitial matrix component within an aggregate of pyrite cubes. Hosted in interlayered and intensely deformed quartz-muscovite and quartz-graphite phyllite, the deposit is tabular and isoclinally folded near its midpoint. The two limbs strike roughly parallel at surface but diverge at depth. Drill indicated and inferred reserves were calculated independently at the end of the drill program with the following results:
2 097 000 tonnes of 1.90% Cu, 2.60% Pb, 4.99% Zn, 64 g/t Ag, and 0.96 g/t Au with no cutoff grade, and 42 600 tonnes of 3.48% Cu, 4.57% Pb, 8.83% Zn, 108 g/t Ag, and 1.6 g/t Au using a cutoff grade of 14% combined copper, lead and zinc. Sixty-five percent of the total reserve lies within the 8 to 12% combined copper, lead, and zinc average grade interval.

Indications of other zones have been found elsewhere on the property such as an intersection of 3.5 m of 2.0% Cu, 2.9% Pb, 5.6% Zn, 68.6 g/t Ag and 0.9 g/t Au.

CLARK	**Silver, lead, zinc**
NDU Resources Ltd., W. Ramage; Van Bibber Placer Development Corp.	**breccia/replacement**
	106 D 2,3 (5)
	64°07'N,134°59'W
	1987, 1988

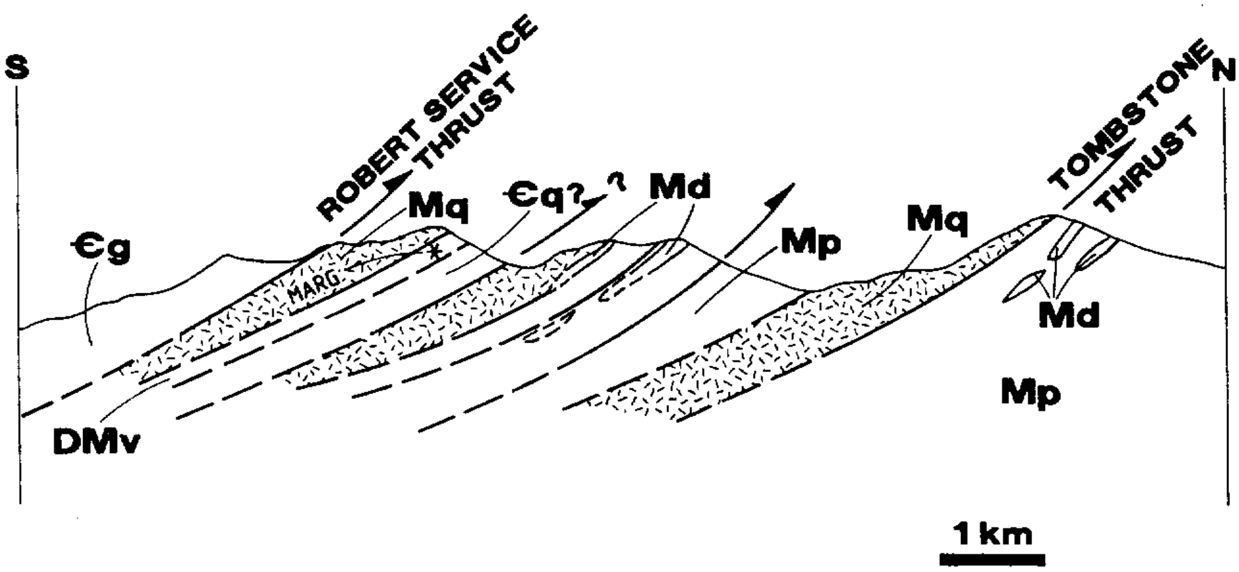
Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 15-16)

Claims: CLARK 13-16, 27-28, 30, 32, 36-37; ESS 1-8; LARK 1-44, 43-113

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092121 by W.D. Eaton and 092669 by R.J. Cathro (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd)

History:

The CLARK property was first staked in 1967 by L. Elliott. In 1968 additional claims were staked and exploration in the next two years consisted of prospecting, soil sampling, road construction and bulldozer trenching. Bullion Mountain Mining Ltd optioned the property and conducted programs of soil sampling, geophysical surveys, bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling from 1970-1972. Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd optioned the property in 1972 and performed additional surface drilling and



MESOZOIC AND (?) OLDER

Md	Massive greenstone, diorite
Mp	'LOWER SCHIST'- Black siliceous phyllite

MISSISSIPPIAN

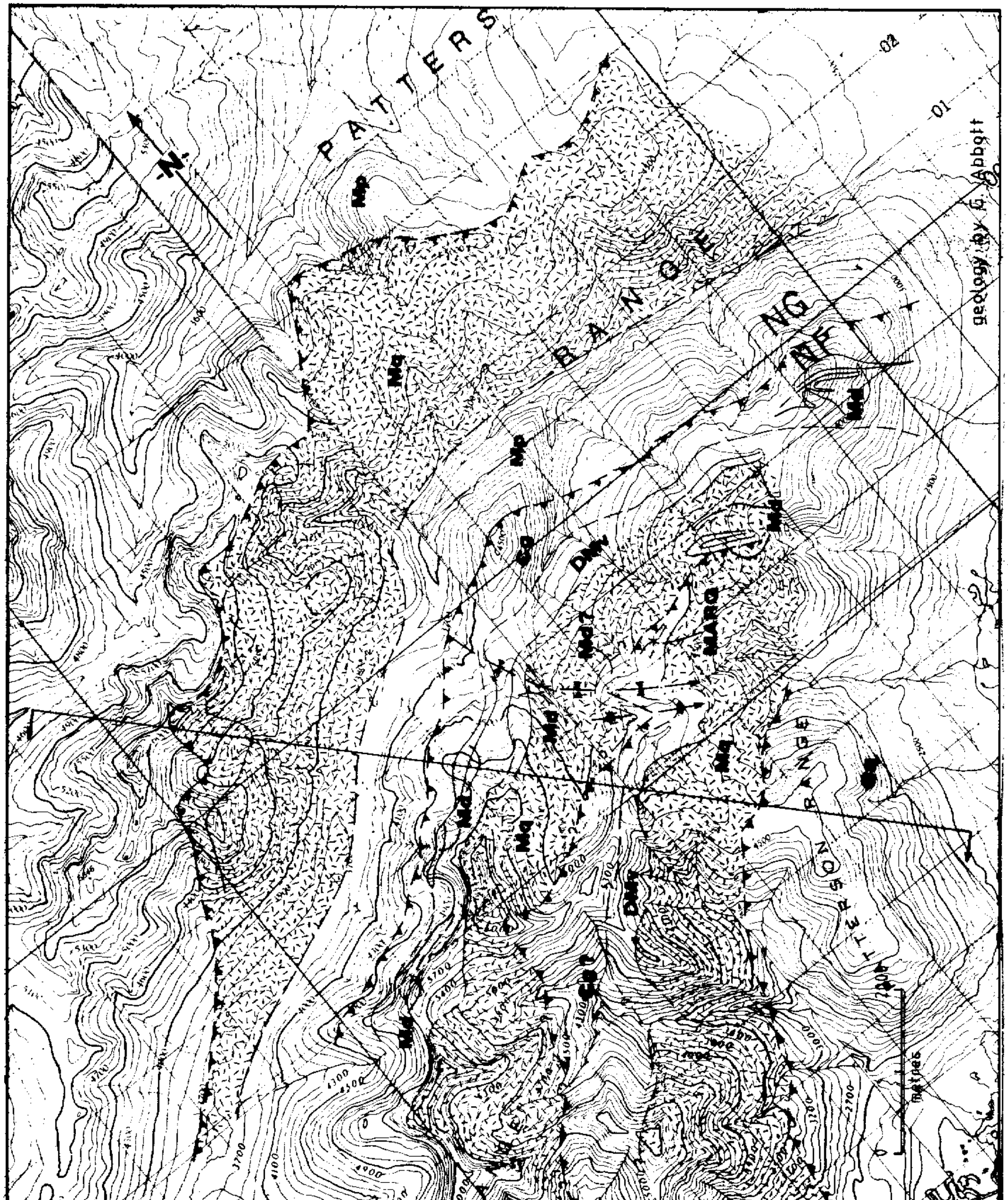
Mq	'KENO HILL QUARTZITE' Quartz arenite in beds 30cm to 3m thick, interbedded with black phyllite

MISSISSIPPIAN AND (?) DEVONIAN

DMv	Mafic and felsic volcanic rocks interbedded with black graphitic phyllite

PROTEROZOIC (?) AND LOWER CAMBRIAN

€g	'GRIT UNIT'- blue quartz grit, quartz sandstone, dark grey phyllite, dark green chloritic phyllite and buff and grey marble


PATTERSON RANGE
geology by G. Abbott
metres

underground exploration. In 1984 some claims lapsed and were staked by Van Bibber Placer Development Ltd and in 1985 the rest of the claims were transferred to W. Ramage.

Description:
The CLARK deposit is situated in one of several thrust panels on the south side of the regional-scale Dawson fault, and is hosted in a limestone breccia which is underlain and overlain by quartzite, phyllite and schist traditionally assigned to the Cambrian or late Precambrian "Grit Unit". Recent interpretation has suggested that the beds strike west and dip moderately to the south, and forming a conformable package ranging in age from Proterozoic to Permian. Orthoquartzite, minor shale, argillite and greenstone sills of probable Mississippian age ("Keno Hill Quartzite") are thrust over the Grit Unit rocks. Mineralization in the CLARK deposit consists of sulphide and carbonate replacements of brecciated limestone. Mineralization occurs as disseminations, concentrations along clast rims and narrow veinlets and consists of galena, sphalerite, minor pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and bornite with siderite, quartz and calcite. Indicated and inferred reserves calculated in 1975 for Bullion Mountain were 327 323 tonnes grading 255 g/t Ag, 5.64% Pb and 4.6% Zn, using a minimum 1.5 m mining width and 15% dilution. Exploration to date has traced mineralization over 200 metres at surface and to a depth of 125 metres below surface.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1987 consisted of linecutting, soil sampling, geological mapping, and six diamond drill holes totalling 448.2 metres.

One hundred and eighty-three soil samples were collected and analysed for silver, lead and zinc. Values were generally subdued except for a 1500 m long weakly anomalous lead-zinc trend which followed the surface trace of the host limestone breccia. Diamond drilling was conducted to test a manto model for the CLARK deposit. Five of the six holes intersected a shallow to moderately dipping manto horizon, suggestive of a mineralized system with a near-vertical feeder and selective replacement of specific brecciated limestone horizons. The weighted average grade of the five drill intersections was 272.9 g/t Ag, 6.51% Pb and 9.3% Zn over 1.8 metres. In 1988, diamond drilling of three holes totalling 256.3 metres was conducted. These holes failed to significantly extend the known mineralization in the manto or vein-fault feeder zones.

DUBLIN GULCH	**Gold, silver, lead**
(MAR GOLD)	**zinc vein, stockwork**
Can Pro Development	**tungsten**
Ltd	**106 D 4 (19)**
	64°03'N,135°49'W
	1988

References: INAC (1983, p. 179-180; 1987, p. 293-296), Morin (1989)

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Gold-bearing quartz-sulphide veins cut juxtaposed thrust-faulted panels of late Proterozoic to Early Cambrian Grit Unit, Mississippian Keno Hill Quartzite and Permian limestone intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite in the Dublin Gulch area

Current Work and Results:
The 1988 diamond drilling program funded by Can Pro concentrated on the VICTORIA, AURUM, NO. 23, NEW VEIN and CATTO vein systems drilled by Queenstake in 1986. The program successfully extended the tested portion of these vein systems to 100 m in length and 170 m down dip. The PATRICIA (formerly the NEW VEIN) and CATTO vein systems are the most economically significant. In the CATTO vein, intersections of 3.49 g/t Au across a true thickness of 1.6 m and 11.2 g/t Au across 2.7 m were reported. The PATRICIA vein returned similar grades over a narrower width.

A new vein system was discovered in the bed of Dublin Gulch where a 1 m chip sample returned 41.1 g/t Au.

GREY COPPER HILL	**Silver, copper**
C. Thomas,	**vein**
A. Smith	**106 D 6 (27)**
	64°26'N,135°16'W
	1988

Reference: INAC (1981, p. 240; 1985, p. 234)

Claims: TAF 1-16

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092670 by L. Carlyle

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, exploration consisted of prospecting, trenching, and soil and rock sampling. A rock sample containing siderite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, malachite and azurite taken from an ore dump near an old adit on the property assayed 902 g/t Ag, and 2.28% Cu. All other silver assays returned values less than 10 ppm.

BRAINE (BLENDE)	**Silver, zinc, lead,**
NDU	**copper vein/breccia,**
Resources Ltd	**replacement**
	106 D 7 (47)
	64°25'N,134°38'W
	1988

Reference: INAC (1987, p. 296), Godwin et al (1988)

Claims: BLENDE 1-66

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092683 by M. Phillips (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd) and 092684 by J.P. Franzen, property visit by G. Abbott and information compiled for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description: Breccias containing galena, sphalerite, and minor pyrite in a matrix of white dolomite cut orange-weathering dolomite of the Middle Proterozoic Gillespie Group. The breccias follow a series of faults which trend about 115°, dip 75° south, and have little apparent displacement. The largest, the #5 zone, has been traced for 900 m along strike, to a depth of 300 m, and averages 25 m wide. The best assays have been obtained from the #7 Zone (see below). Lead ages obtained by Godwin (1988) indicate that the deposit is about 1.4 b.a. old.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, exploration consisted of prospecting, hand trenching, aerial photography and three diamond drill holes totalling 720.3 metres. Drillholes intersected significant amounts silver-lead-zinc mineralization as disseminations and fracture fillings in brecciated dolomite, including an 86.2 metre intersection in hole 88-2 which assayed 106.3 g/t Ag, 5.3% Pb and 3.0% Zn, and a 132.28 m intersection in hole 88-3 which assayed 3.7% Pb, 1.8% Zn and 89.1 g/t Ag.

ARCTOS,	**Uranium, copper,**
FACE	**cobalt, silver, gold**
697895 Ontario	**Wernecke breccia**
Ltd	**106 D 16 (59, 64)**
	64°54'N,134°20'W
	1987

References: INAC (1982, p. 195-198)

Claims: LEX 1-8, WITZ 1-40

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092668 by D. Kretschmar

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1987 consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and selected rock sampling. Assay values returned for gold were below detection limits.

NICK	**Nickel, platinum**
NDU Resources Ltd	**stratabound**
Pak-Man Resources	**concordant**
Inc., 2001 Resource	**106 D 11 (95)**
Industries Ltd	**64°43'N,135°13'W**
	1988

References: No previous reference

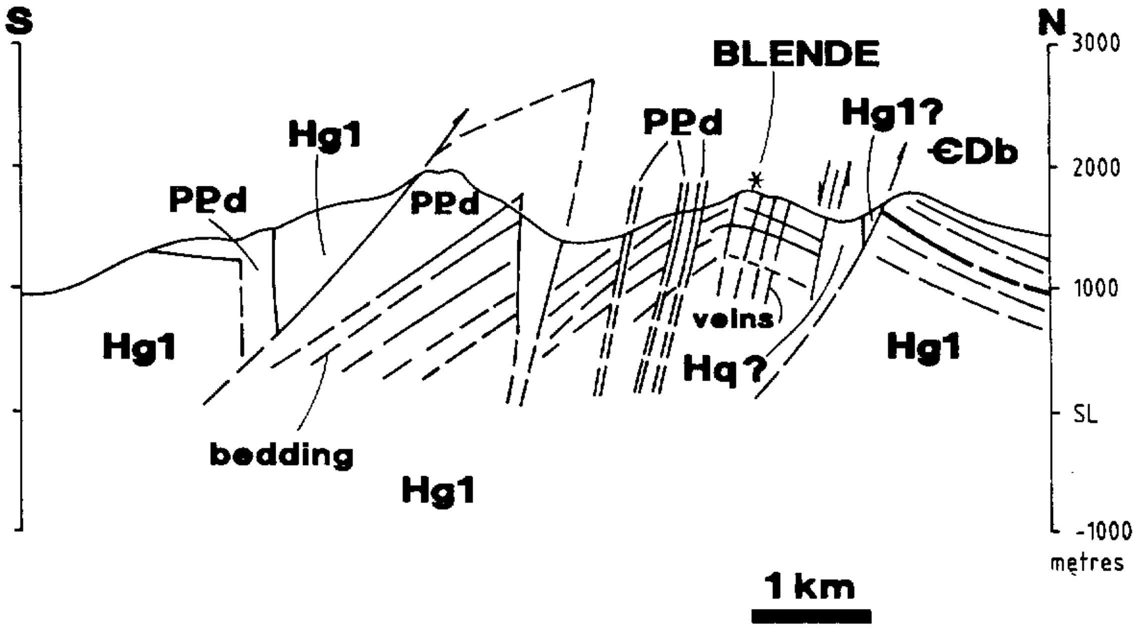
Claims: NICK 1-138

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092666 by R.J. Cathro (Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd) and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

History:
The potential for mineralization in the area was first recognized in 1977 after a Geological Survey of Canada reconnaissance stream sediment survey reported strongly anomalous values of zinc, nickel, molybdenum, barium and uranuim. The NICK mineralization was discovered in 1981 by Cominco Ltd, and a specimen collected at the time from a sulphide layer 5 cm thick assayed 5.8% Ni, 0.8% Zn and 2% Ba. The 1988 work was done by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd for NDU Resources and Pak-Man Resources Ltd under option from Cooke Yukon syndicate.

Description:
Nickel and platinum occur in a shale-hosted SEDEX-type deposit, part of a Devonian to Permian age synform composed of shale with minor chert and conglomerate. Recent mapping has shown two shale belts are present, each greater than 10 km in length. The shale sequence is underlain by thick Ordovician to Middle Devonian limestones. The shale assemblage consists of a lower unit of black, silvery weathering shale with minor black chert and limestone and an upper brownish weathering shale with minor fine-grained conglomerates. The NICK mineralization is situated in the lower unit at the contact between an overlying black chert and an underlying "limestone ball member". The limestone ball member is composed of oval to round cobbles of thin-bedded, grey limestone enclosed in black, shaly chert. The mineralized horizon is 2 to 7 cm thick at surface and consists of fine-grained intergrowth of pyrite, vaesite(NiS_2), and minor sphalerite in a matrix of carbonaceous and phosphatic chert. Narrow shale partings occurring above the vaesite bed and within the chert unit sometimes exhibit thin (up to 1.5 cm) layers of finely laminated pyrite.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 consisted of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and diamond drilling. Stream sediments, soils and rocks were sampled and analysed for 32 elements. Sulphide-rich rock samples were assayed for nickel, zinc, silver, gold, platinum and palladium. Four diamond drill holes totalling 362.4 metres were drilled to test the mineralized horizon on both limbs and the trough of the synform. Two drill holes were successful in intersecting the vaesite horizon in thicknesses varying from 2.5 to 10 cm. One 3 cm intersection in Hole 88-3 assayed 5.0% Ni, 480 ppb Pt, 170 ppb Pd, 2.2 ppm Ag, 10 040 ppm Zn and 3920 ppm Mo.



DEVONIAN TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

€Db Massive to well bedded, light grey weathering dolomite.

PALEOZOIC (?) OR OLDER

PPd Resistant, massive, dark grey weathering hornblende diorite and greenstone

MIDDLE (?) OR LATE (?) PROTEROZOIC
PINGUICULA GROUP

Pp Brown weathering, finely laminated shale and siltstone. Olive weathering green shale. Pebble conglomerate, less than a metre-hick marks the base.

HELIKIAN
GILLESPIE GROUP

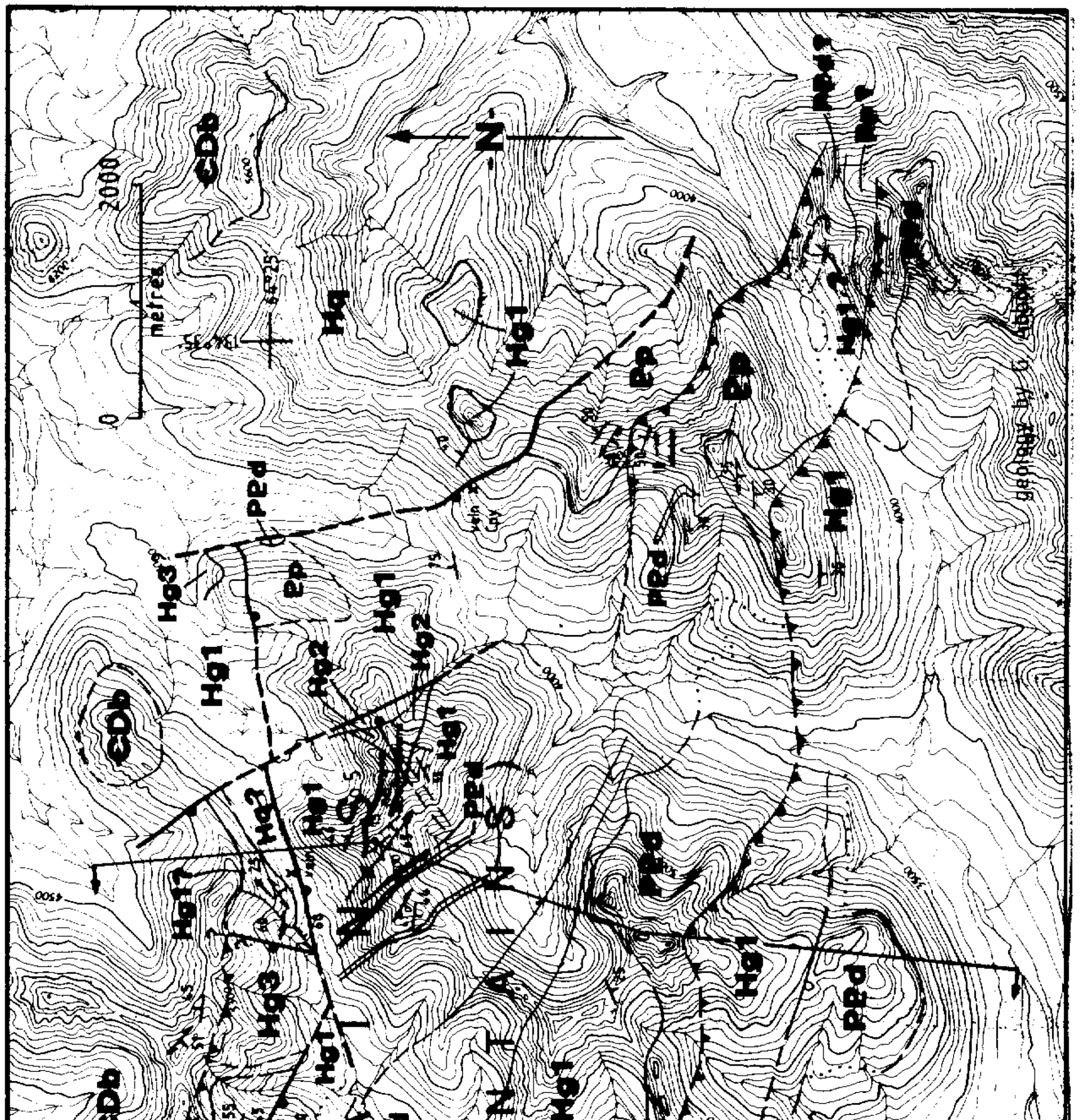
Hg3 Medium grey, massive to brecciated pinkish grey dolomite.

Hg2 Dark brown to grey weathering black siliceous shale.

Hg1 Orange weathering, thin bedded to thinly laminated silty dolomite, massive dolomite and dolomitic shale.

QUARTET GROUP

Hq Dark grey weathering dark grey shale, siltstone and lesser sandstone.


MOUNTAINS
N
0
metres
2000
Hq
Hg1
Hg2
Hg3
PPd
Pp
geology by G. Abbott

3. MARG

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
106 D 1, 2, 105 M 16
63°59'N, 134°25'W to 64°02'N, 134°28'W

Claims: MARG 1-46, 179-190

15. PESO (REX)

B. Parsons, J. Moreau
106 D 4
64°00'N, 135°57'W

Claims: PIERRE 13-84, REX 1-8, MOLE 1-18

27. GREY COPPER HILL

C. Thomas, A. Smith
106 D 6
64°26'N, 135°25'W

Claims: TAF 1-16

47. BRAINE

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
106 D 7
64°24'N, 134°40'W

Claims: BLENDE 16-66

95. NICK

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
106 D 11, 14
64°42'N, 135°12'W to
64°47'N, 135°24'W

Claims: NICK 1-138

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

K. Dye
106 D 16, E 1
64°59'N, 134°23'W

Claims: KID 1-10

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

L. Halonen
106 D 3
64°05'N, 135°11'W

Claims: STAR 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

T. Kachnic
106 D 3
64°00'N, 135°18'W

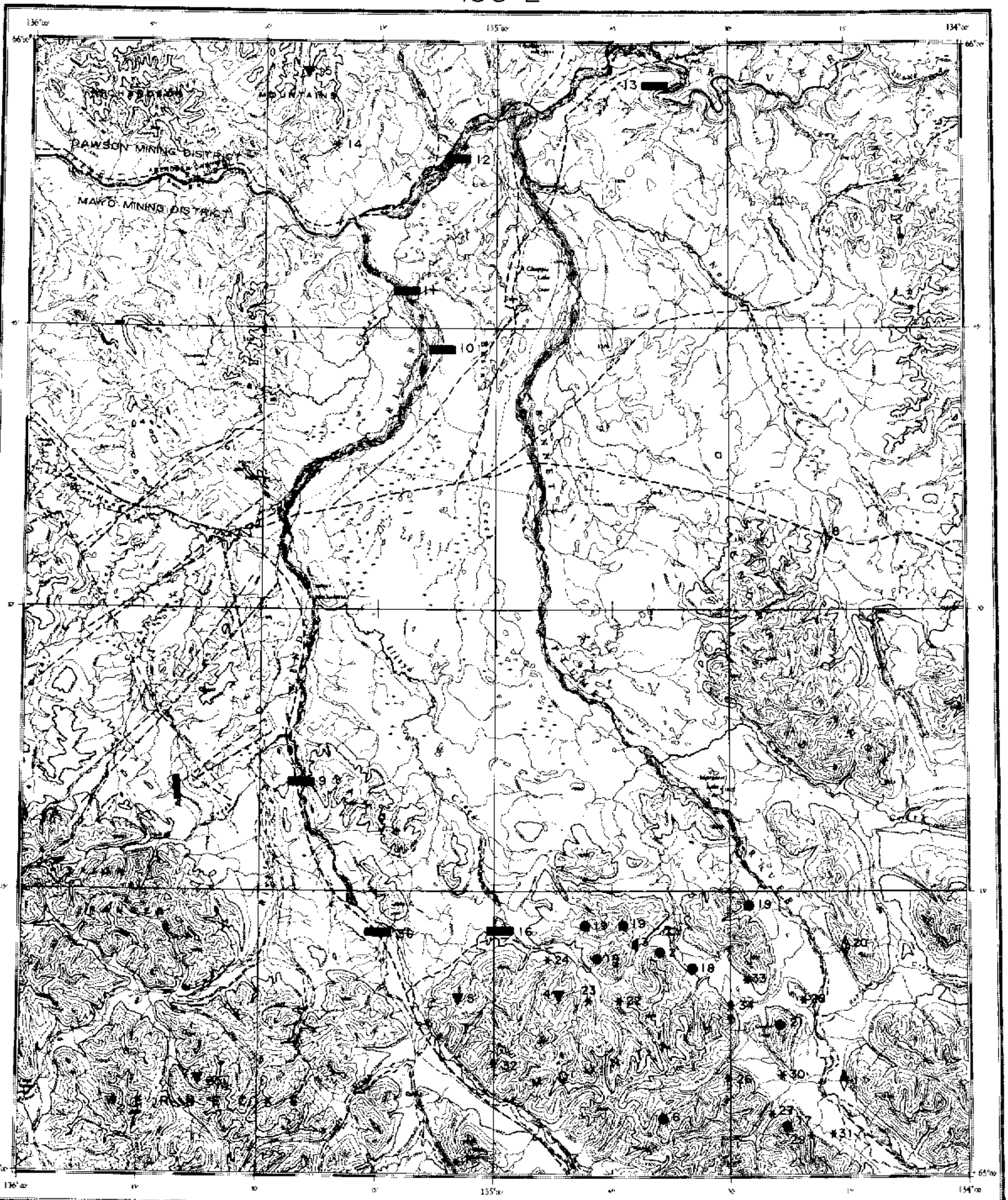
Claims: HOLLY 1-8, PSJM 1-2

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
106 D 1
64°02'N, 134°15'W

Claims: ELIXIR 1-52

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

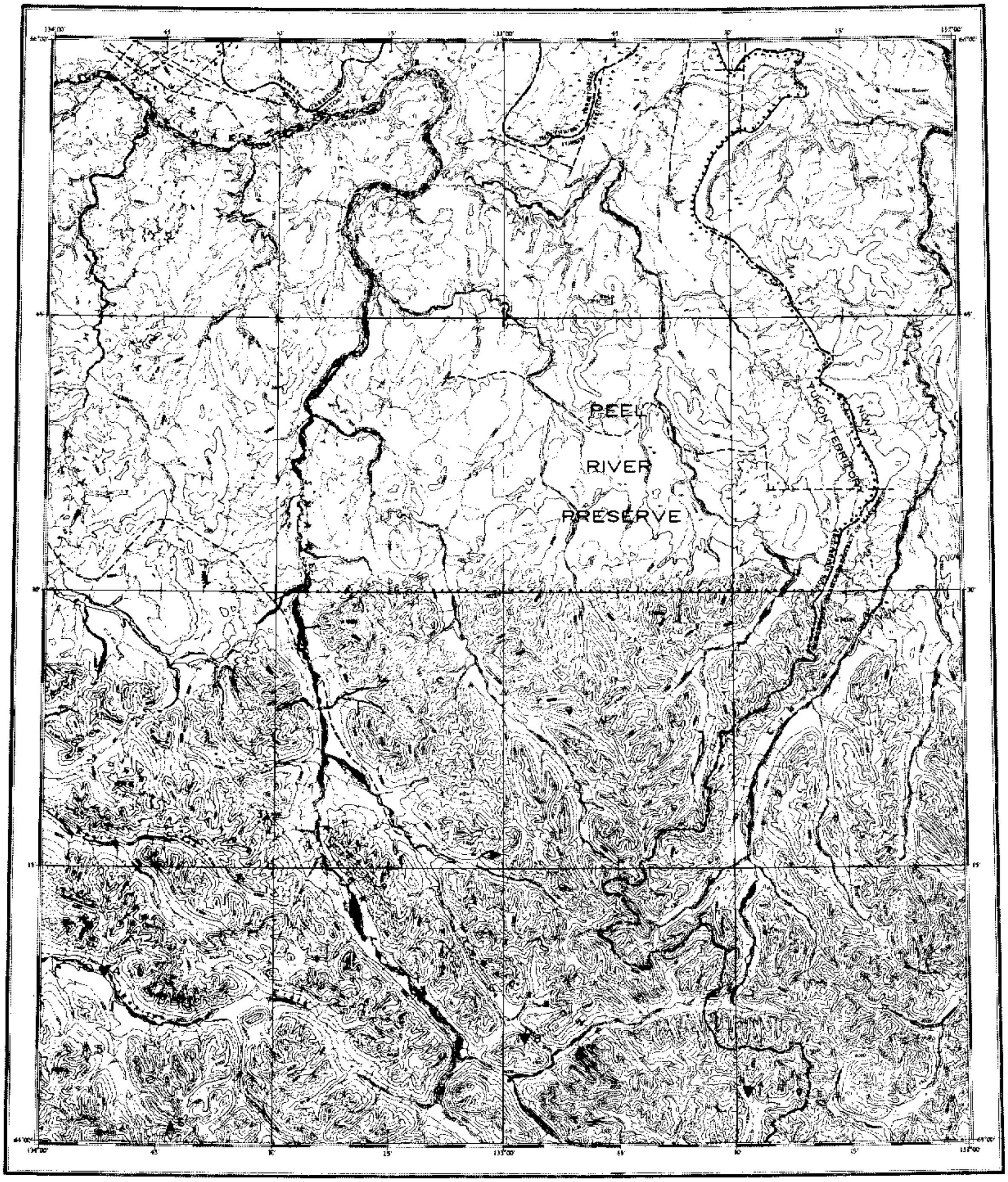
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

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 Co Ag	106 E 2	6	INAC (1983, p. 183-185); Morin (1989)
3	CHLOE	Occurrence Pb Zn	106 E 2	7	N.C.M.I.
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	Wernecke Breccia Cu U	106 E 2	7	INAC (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	N.C.M.I.
17	OTIS	Wernecke Breccia U	106 E 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 246-247)
18	SCYLLA	Wernecke Breccia U	106 E 2	7	INAC (1981, p. 247)
19	DEER	Wernecke Breccia U	106 E 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	Wernecke Breccia 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)
26	MARTET	Work Target	106 E 2 106 E 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 2 106 E 1	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 49)
35	LWR	Stratabound Discordant Vein Pb Zn	106 E 4	7	INAC (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	N.C.M.I.
2	CREST	Stratabound Concordant Fe	106 F 6	2	Green and Godwin (1963, p. 15-18); Yeo (1986); INAC (1988, p. 220)
3	HOME	Vein Zn	106 F 5	7	N.C.M.I.
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	INAC (1982, p. 203); Morin (1989)
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)

115 A

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 (1968b, p. 43-44); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 72); INAC (1985, p. 241)
2	DALTON	Work Target	115 A 3	9	N.C.M.I.
3	KANE	Vein Au Ag Pb	115 A 3	5	INAC (1986, p. 166-168); Morin (1989)
4	CHICKALOON	Work Target	115 A 3	9	N.C.M.I.
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); Morin (1989)
8	FENTON	Vein Cu	115 A 4	7	N.C.M.I.
9	CAVE	Stratabound Concordant Cu, Vein Ag Cu	115 A 6	7	N.C.M.I.
10	SHAFT	Vein Cu	115 A 5	7	N.C.M.I.
11	BELOUD	Work Target	115 A 6 115 A 5	9	Kindle (1953, p. 49-50, 55)
12	HUSKY	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 A 6	7	N.C.M.I.
13	WREN	Vein Cu	115 A 6	7	N.C.M.I.
14	KEL	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 A 6	7	N.C.M.I.
15	SHORTY	Breccia U	115 A 6	7	Kindle (1953, p. 49, 55)
16	KLUKSHU	Vein Cu	115 A 7	7	N.C.M.I.
17	DEVILHOLE	Porphyry Cu Mo Pb	115 A 8	7	N.C.M.I.
18	KUSAWA	Skarn Cu	115 A 8	7	N.C.M.I.
19	MILLHOUSE	Work Target	115 A 11	9	N.C.M.I.
20	JOHOBO	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 A 5	3	Findlay (1967, p. 55); Kirkham (1971, p. 85)
21	REX	Asbestos	115 A 11	2	Findlay (1967, p. 55); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 73)
22	ELGIN	Skarn Cu	115 A 13	7	N.C.M.I.
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; 1937, p. 11)
26	DECOELI	Vein Cu, Asbestos	115 A 13	7	N.C.M.I.
27	DLOO	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)
35	BURGER KING	Vein Au	115 A 3	7	INAC (1987, p. 306); Morin (1989)
37	WIL	Work Target	115 A 3	9	INAC (1986, p. 170)

26. DECOELI

R. Stack
115 A 13
60°48'N, 137°47'W

Claims: COLTON 1-14

35. BURGER KING

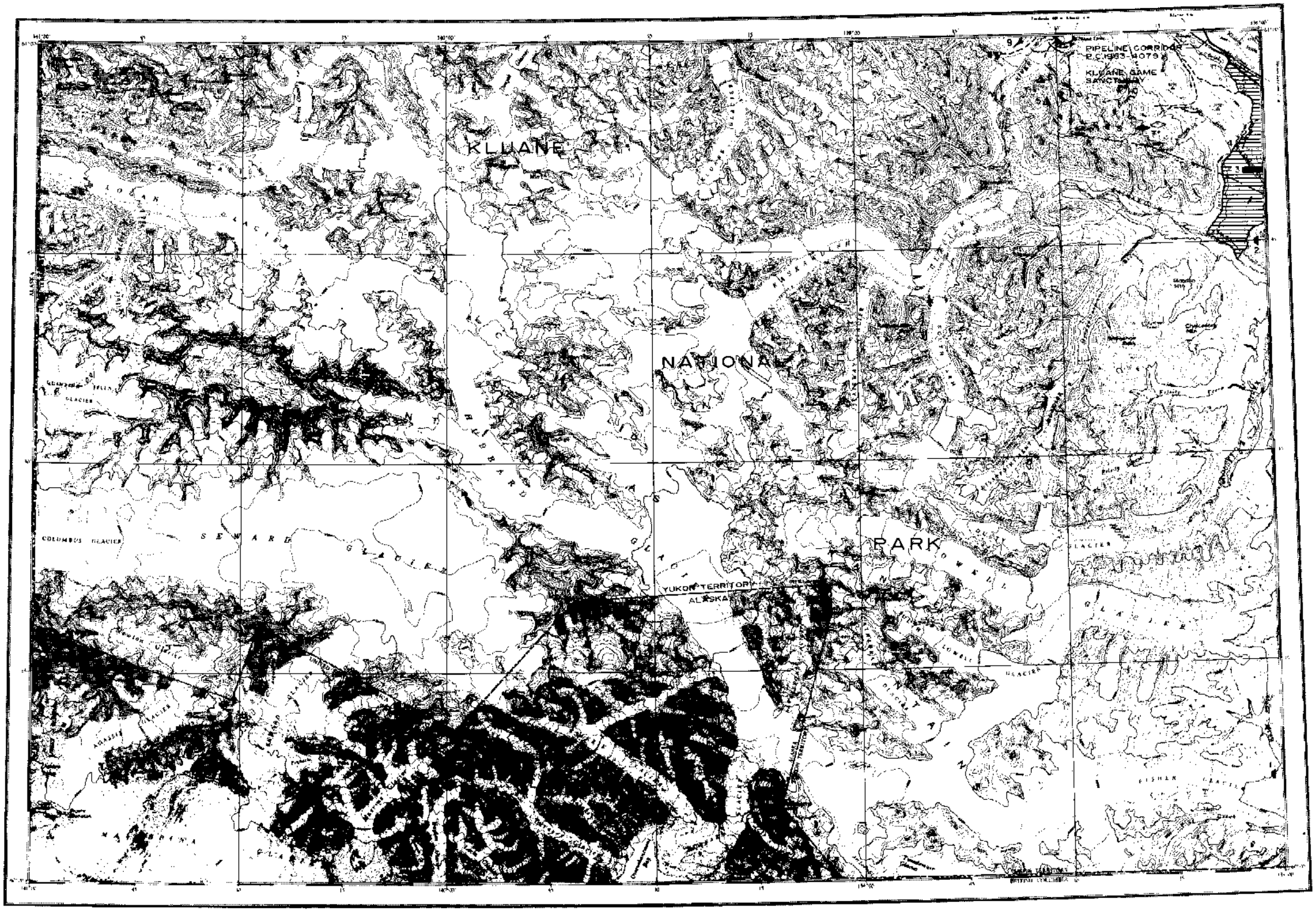
Total Erickson Resources Ltd
115 A 3
60°01'N, 137°07'W to
60°05'N, 137°10'W

Claims: DALTON 1-58

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
115 A 3
60°01'N, 137°04'W

Claims: NUKTHE SALMON 1-8



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 Roac
A 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.

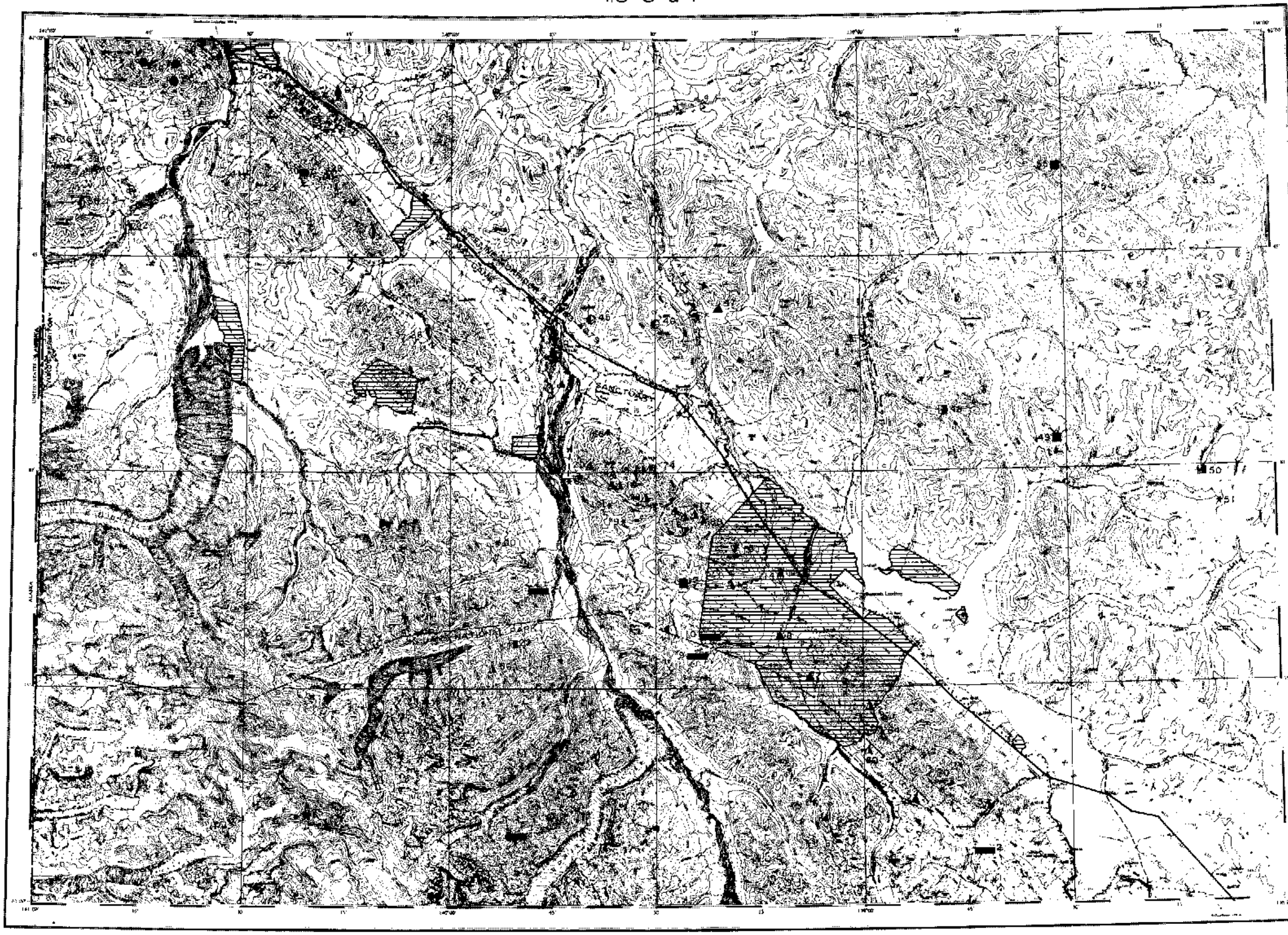
NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	PLUG	Occurrence Cu Ag	115 B 1	7	N.C.M.I.
2	KASKAWULSH	Occurrence Cu Ag	115 B 9 115 B 16	7	N.C.M.I.
3	KIMBERLEY	Coal	115 B 16	7	Kindle (1952, p. 58)
4	JARVIS	Work Target	115 B 16	7	McConnell (1905, p. 1-18)
5	DULUTH	Mafic/ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu	115 B 15	7	N.C.M.I.
6	GIBBONS	Mafic/ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu	115 B 15	7	N.C.M.I.
7	TELLURIDE	Stratabound Concordant Cu Pb Ag Ni	115 B 16	7	INAC (1988, p. 229-230); Morin (1989)
8	BULLION	Stratabound Discordant Gypsum Cu Pb	115 B 15	7	N.C.M.I.
9	SHEEP	Work Target	115 B 15	9	McConnell (1905, p. 1-18)
10	KUL	Work Target	115 B 16	9	INAC (1987, p. 309)
11	JENNIFER	Work Target	115 B 16	9	INAC (1987, p. 310)

11. JENNIFER

R. Stack
115 B 16
60°54'N, 138°21'W

Claims: KINCORA 1-30

115 G & F



KLUANE LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

(hatched box)	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.

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-assoc. 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-assoc. Ni Cu Co	115 G 2	7	This Report
6	DESTRUCTION	Mafic/ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu	115 G 2	6	This Report
7	WINDGAP	Asbestos	115 G 6	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 153-154)
8	DUKE	Asbestos	115 G 6	7	N.C.M.I.
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	INAC (1987, p. 314-315); Morin (1989)
12	CORK	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 G 6	5	INAC (1981, p. 256; 1987, p. 315-316); Morin (1989)
13	GLEN	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu, volcanic-hosted Cu Au	115 G 6	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
14	BURWASH	Vein Cu	115 G 6	9	Cairnes (1915b, p. 31)
15	JACQUOT	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 G 6	7	Kirkham (1971, p. 85); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 103)
16	QUILL	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 G 6	5	This Report
17	LINDA	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE, Vein Au	115 G 6	7	This Report
18	WELLGREEN	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE	115 G 5	3	Eckstrand (1972, p. 82-83); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 64-65); Campbell (1976)
19	AIRWAYS	Ultramafic-assoc. Cu Ni	115 G 5	5	This Report
20	MUSKETEER	Ultramafic-assoc. Cu Ni	115 G 12	7	INAC (1988, p. 240)
21	CEMENT	Coal	115 G 5	7	McConnell (1905, p. 18;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	Vein Au	115 F 9	6	INAC (1983, p. 193-194); Morin (1989)
27	LIBERTY	Vein Au Cu Pb Zn	115 F 16	7	This Report
29	CATS AND DOGS	Ultramafic-assoc. Cu Ni	115 F 16	7	INAC (1983, p. 193, 195; 1988, p. 241)
30	MEXICO	Skarn Cu	115 F 16	7	N.C.M.I.
31	PICKHANDLE	Work Target	115 F 16	9	Kirkham (1971, p. 85)
33	CANALASK	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE	115 G 15	2	This Report
34	EPIC	Vein Cu Mo	115 F 15	7	N.C.M.I.
35	TAYLOR	Skarn Cu Mo	115 F 15	7	N.C.M.I.
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 Cu	115 F 15	6	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 38-39); INAC (1982, p. 210; 1985, p. 247)
44	KLETSAN	Vein Cu	115 F 10	7	Moffit and Knopt (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 12 115 G 11	7	Bostock (1952, p. 40)

47	TINCUP	Asbestos	115 G 11	7	INAC (1981, p. 256)
48	BROOKS	Porphyry Mo	115 G 10	7	Muller (1967, p. 112-113)
49	TALBOT	Porphyry Cu	115 G 10	7	INAC (1981, p. 256)
50	RAFT	Porphyry Mo W	115 G 8	7	INAC (1981, p. 256)
51	ROCKSLIDE	Work Target	115 G 8	9	Muller (1967, p. 112-113)
52	DWARF	Work Target	115 G 9	9	This Report
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-assoc. Ni Cu	115 G 5	7	N.C.M.I.
57	KOIDERN (M)	Work Target	115 F 16	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 165)
58	CAN	Vein Au Cu	115 F 15	7	INAC (1985, p. 246-247)
60	MAR	Work Target	115 G 5	9	INAC (1986, p. 17)
62	SOUTH C	DELETED: Same as #33 Canalask			
67	PICK	Vein Au Ag	115 F 16	7	INAC (1987, p. 316-317); Morin (1989)
68	KELLI	Work Target	115 G 12	9	This Report
69	ONION	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE	115 F 15	7	This Report
70	I	Work Target	115 G 2	9	INAC (1988, p. 247)
74	SWEDE	Work Target	115 G 12	9	This Report
80	DUKE SOUTH	Ultramafic-assoc. Cu Ni PGE	115 G 2	7	INAC (1988, p. 249-250)
85	DONJEK	Work Target	115 G 5	9	This Report
89	WASH	Ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu PGE	115 G 6	7	INAC (1988, p. 250-251)
91	PC	Work Target	115 G 5	9	INAC (1987, p. 254); This Report
92	ARN	Skarn Cu Au	115 F 15	7	This Report

DICKSON, DESTRUCTION (adjacent)
Walhala Exploration Ltd

Work Target
115 G 2 (5,6)
61°05'N,138°46'W
1988

References: INAC (1988, p. 235-236)

Claims: TONY 1-60

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092528 by H.J. Keyser (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Description:

The TONY claims cover Triassic ultramafic intrusions immediately east of Kluane National Park. The claims are grouped in two areas, adjacent to the DICKSON and DESTRUCTION ultramafic-associated copper-nickel showings. Felsic pyroclastic rocks occurring at the south end of the claims are probably associated with Tertiary Wrangell lavas.

Current Work and Results:

Fifty-five reconnaissance rock samples taken in 1988 were analysed for cobalt, nickel, copper, chromium, platinum, palladium and gold. One of the samples contained 65 ppb Pt and 7 samples returned values of 30-42 ppb Pd.

GLEN
Nathan Minerals Inc.

Gold, copper, volcanic-hosted; copper, nickel ultramafic-assoc.
115 G 6 (13)
61°22'N,139°18'W
1988

References: INAC (1986, p. 178-179; 1987, p. 375-376)

Claims: SUE 1-4,6,9,11; NAN 3,5,6,8; JAN 4-6,19,20,22,25-27,47-48; AND 1,2,8-12; JY 37,39,40,51; DEN 10; EL 39,40,42,44,46,48,49,53,54,60-62,70

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092529 by L.B. Halferdahl

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1987 included stripping and bulldozer trenching, road construction and 166 percussion drillholes totalling 1507.8 m.

Bedrock was exposed in two bulldozer trenches. Several grab samples from the trenches contained anomalous concentrations of copper, gold and platinum that appear to be related to faults or intrusive contacts. Values up to 970 ppm Cu, 110 ppm Mo, 1500 ppm Pb, 650 ppm Zn and 413 ppb Au were obtained from samples taken along minor fault zones.

Percussion drilling was used extensively to sample bedrock beneath frozen till on the uplands. Peridotite and gabbro cuttings were analysed for gold, platinum, rhodium, copper, nickel, vanadium and chromium. Cuttings of tuff and volcanic rock were analysed for gold, copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum.

BURWASH (GLEN)
Nathan Minerals Inc.

Copper vein
115 G 6 (14)

61°22'N,139°18'W
1988

References: Cairnes (1915b, p. 3)

Claims: EL, JAN, NAN, SUE, AND

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Gold occurs in Pennsylvanian andesite tuffs intruded by a large differentiated mafic-ultramafic sill of Triassic age and Oligocene porphyry dykes. Showings with up to 3% nickel and 2% copper as massive and disseminated sulphides suggest the sill may also host platinum-group elements.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988 an airborne VLF-magnometer survey was followed up on the ground using a magnometer and a GENIE instrument. Some soil samples were also taken in selected areas. The work was severely hampered by record rainfall in the area which washed out most of the access roads and necessitated considerable reconstruction.
Interesting geophysical and geochemical anomalies were detected.

QUILL	**Copper, strata-bound discordant**
A. McBride	**115 G 6 (16)**
	61°25'N,139°25'W
	1987-8

References: Findlay 1969a, p. 70-72; Kirkham 1971, p. 85; INAC 1986, p. 179

Claims: DIAL 1-15

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092607 by A. McBride

Description:
Chalcocite, malachite and native copper occur in shear zones in Upper Triassic basalt.

Current Work and Results:
Prospecting in 1988 turned up one sample of green andesite which assayed 9.42% Cu.

LINDA	**Copper, nickel, PGE**
2001 Resource Industries Ltd, Rockridge Mining Corp., Kluane Joint Venture	**ultramafic-associated**
	115 G 6 (17)
	60°27'N,139°25'W
	1986, 1988

References: Findlay (1969a, p.70-72); Kirkham (1971, p.85)

Claims: KLU 1-71 including fractions

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092483 by R.C. Carne and 092633 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd) and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite are disseminated in gabbro along the south edge of a sheared ultramafic sill of Triassic age which intrudes Pennsylvanian and Permian tuff, volcanic breccia, andesite and basalt flows and siliceous argillite. The UPPER and LOWER showings outcrop on the south bank of Linda Creek.

Current Work and Results:
Initial reconnaissance sampling was carried out on this property in 1986. A sample of mineralized gabbro collected from the LOWER showing assayed 4.20% Ni, 0.68% Cu, 0.93 g/t Pt, 4.4 g/t Pd, 1.06 g/t Ir, 2.7 g/t Os, 3.29 g/t Ru and 0.99 g/t Rh. A composite chip sample of nearby peridotite with disseminated sulphides assayed 0.22% Ni, 0.05% Cu, 160 ppb Pt and 245 ppb Pd.
A grab sample of fractured gabbro taken from the UPPER showing returned values of 0.24% Ni, 0.33% Cu, 0.72 g/t Pt, 1.95 g/t Pd, 0.10 g/t Ir, 0.31 g/t Os, 0.38 g/t Ru and 0.10 g/t Rh.
Exploration in 1988 included road construction, bulldozer trenching, soil geochemistry, magnetometer and EM surveys, aerial photography and three diamond drillholes totalling 246.2 m.
Soil geochemistry outlined several areas at the east end of the property which are strongly anomalous in copper, nickel, platinum and palladium. The most anomalous samples returned values of 3600 ppm Cu, 6336 ppm Ni, and 420 ppb Pt. An EM survey outlined east-trending conductors which follow the trace of major faults or ultramafic sill contacts. Trenching of the anomalies exposed numerous broad zones of low-grade mineralization similar to the WELLGREEN ore.
A chip sample of limonitic gabbro exposed by bulldozer trenching near the ridge crest assayed 9200 ppm Cu, 9900 ppm Ni, 3300 ppb Pt and 7600 ppb Pd over 2 m. No new mineralized areas were exposed by the 1988 trenching.
Drilling was confined to the western part of the property and tested beneath narrow massive sulphide lenses exposed in a creek cut. One of the 1988 drillholes intersected the downdip extension of the UPPER showing on Linda Creek, a layer of massive pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite mixed with quartzite fragments along the hanging wall contact of the sill. The mineralized intersection assayed 1.66% Cu, 3.51% Ni, 2.74 g/t Pt, 7.13 g/t Pd, 0.99 g/t Ir, 0.65 g/t Os, 0.51 g/t Rh and 0.89 g/t Ru over 1.2 m.

WELLGREEN	**Copper, nickel, PGE**
All-North Resources Ltd	**ultramafic-associated**
Galactic Resources Ltd	**115 G 6 (18)**

61°28'N,139°32'W
1988

References: Eckstrand (1972, p. 80-82); Sinclair & Gilbert (1975, p. 64-65); Campbell (1976)

Source: Information supplied by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Discontinous massive sulphide lenses are overlain by a 5 to 30 m thick zone of net-textured to disseminated pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite-pentlandite in gabbro and overlying clinopyroxenite at the base of a layered mafic-ultramafic Triassic intrusive complex. The property was mined briefly in 1973-1974 by Hudson Yukon Mining Co., a subsidiary of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Ltd. Mineralization has been outlined over a 2 km strike length to a depth of 600 m below surface.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, the 4250 m level of the underground workings was rehabilitated and a 150 m crosscut was made on a northerly heading. Thirty-four underground exploratory holes were drilled totalling 5500 m. On surface, 37 diamond holes were drilled totalling 6073 m ahd 3 km of bulldozer trenches were excavated.

Probable reserves are estimated at 42 326 323 tonnes grading 0.35% Cu, 0.36% Ni, 0.51 g/t Pt and 0.34 g/t Pd (January, 1989 figures). An additional 7 706 000 tonnes of possible reserves grading 0.36% Cu, 0.35% Ni, 0.72 g/t Pt and 0.31 g/t Pd have also been identified. The deposit also contains significant amounts of Rh, Ir, Ru, Os, Au, Ag and Co. Approximately 54% of the reserves are contained in the marginal gabbro facies and 46% occur in the overlying clinopyroxenite. Metallurgical work showed that approximately 90% of the copper, 80% of the nickel and 70% of the platinum group metals can be recovered from a bulk sulphide concentrate using conventional flotation techniques. It is estimated that 70% of the deposit could be mined by low-cost open-pit methods with the remainder being mined underground.

AIRWAYS
Pak-Man Resources Inc., Rockridge Mining Corp., Kluane Joint Venture

Copper, nickel, PGE
115 G 6 (19)
60°27'N,139°25'W
1988

References: INAC (1983, p. 193, 195; 1986, p. 197; 1988, p. 238-239)

Claims: BARNY 1-50; MUS 1-16; AMP 1-10; EUGENE 1-44

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092645 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd) and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Pyrrhotite, pentlandite and chalcopyrite occur as disseminations and massive sulphide lenses in and adjacent to differentiated mafic-ultramafic sills of Triassic age which intrude Pennsylvanian and Permian tuff, volcanic breccia, siliceous argillite and andesite and basalt flows.

Current Work and Results:
The 1988 exploration program included road construction, bulldozer trenching and 3 diamond drillholes totalling 173.4 m. Minor prospecting was also done near a gold showing on the EUGENE claims.

Bulldozer trenching exposed several new showings along the footwall of the main mineralized sill. One of the new showings exposed in a road cut and adjacent trench 140 m northwest of the AIRWAYS showing is a limonitic gabbro which forms the chilled margin at the base of the sill. A chip sample assayed 0.58% Cu, 0.50% Ni, 0.6 g/t Pt and 1.2 g/t Pd over 4.0 m. A grab sample from the same area assayed 0.8% Cu, 0.6% Ni, 1.5 g/t Pt and 2.3 g/t Pd.

All of the 1988 drillholes intersected disseminated mineralization but no massive sulphide lenses. Hole A88-1 cut a 25 m wide serpentinized sill which averaged 0.03% Cu, 0.22% Ni, 0.14 g/t Pt and 0.14 g/t Pd across its entire width. Hole A88-2 near the AIRWAYS showing intersected peridotite and gabbro with disseminated sulphides. Metal values averaged 0.15% Cu, 0.29% Ni, 0.41 g/t Pt and 0.45 g/t Pd over 41 m including 0.28% Cu, 0.35% Ni, 0.7 g/t Pt and 0.8 g/t Pd across 10.8 m immediately above the footwall contact. Hole A88-3 cut sheared peridotite with a 4.7 m wide gabbroic chilled margin at the footwall contact. The gabbro contained disseminated sulphides and assayed 0.75% Cu, 1.44% Ni, 0.65 g/t Pt and 1.6 g/t Pd over 2.6 m.

Gold occurs on the EUGENE claims in quartz-carbonate alteration up to 3 m thick which forms a stockwork in Triassic basalt. Soil samples downslope of the veins returned gold values greater than 10 000 ppb and grab samples of vein material assayed up to 5000 ppb Au. Seven chip samples across the showing assayed 40-420 ppb Au.

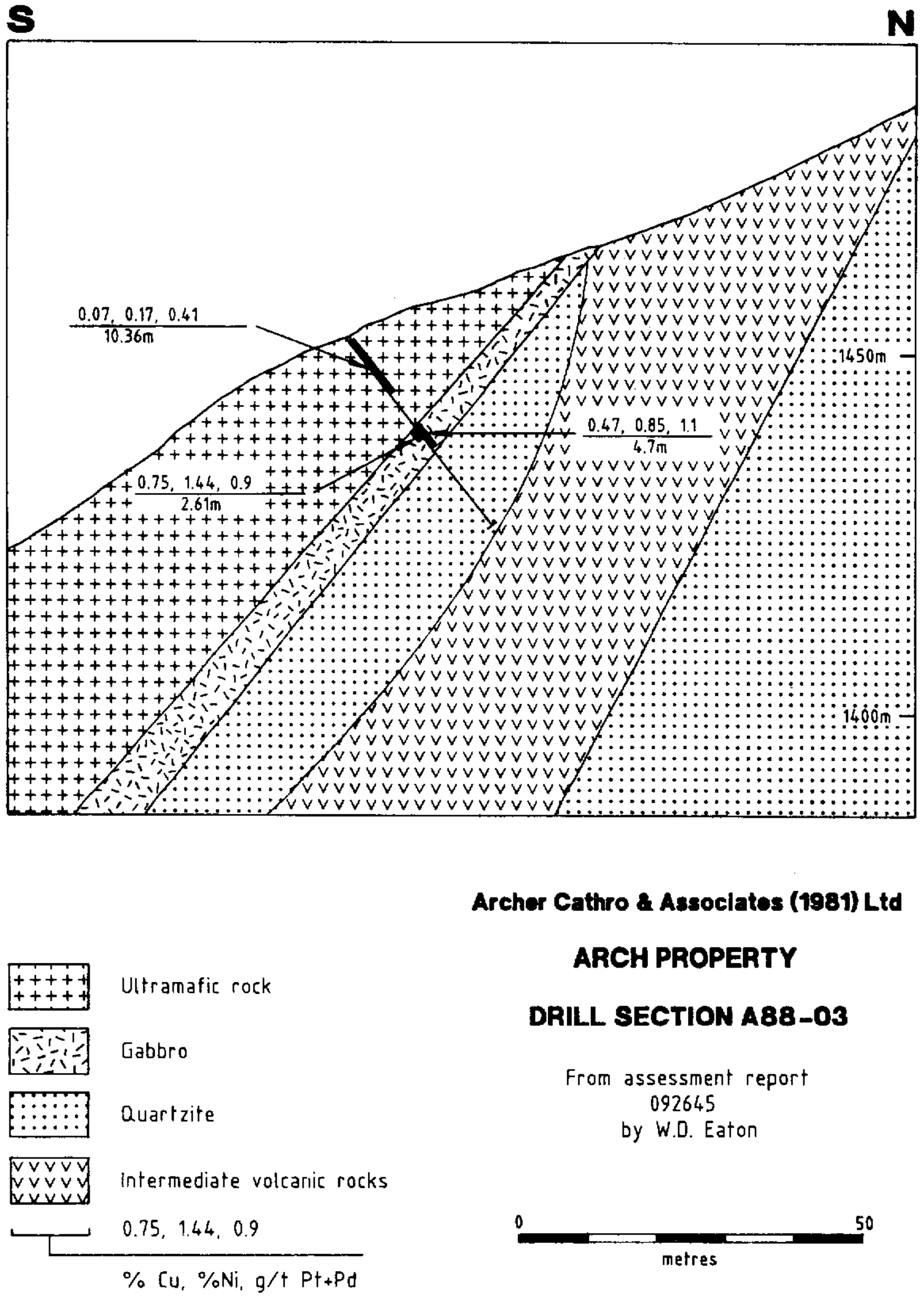
LIBERTY
Harjay Exploration Ltd

Gold, copper, lead, zinc vein
115 G 16 (27)
61°48'N,140°10'W
1987, 1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: CWL 1-14

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092544 by G.S. Davidson



Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd

ARCH PROPERTY

DRILL SECTION A88-03

From assessment report
092645
by W.D. Eaton

History:
The property was originally staked for copper-nickel potential in the early 1950's and optioned to Canalask Mines Ltd as part of the Van Bibber Option. R. Stack and G. Harris restaked the property in 1987.

Description:
Gold-bearing quartz-calcite veins occur at the south end of the property. The veins are up to 20 cm wide and 20 m long and are hosted by silicified green Permo-Pennsylvanian tuff.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, the veins were exposed by blast trenching. The veins consist of limonite, quartz and calcite and contain 2% chalcopyrite, 2% galena, 1% pyrite and minor malachite and azurite. Several grab samples contained up to 13.7 g/t Au and 9,000 ppm Cu.
Further prospecting in 1988 located more narrow quartz veins containing galena and chalcopyrite, 250 m uphill from the gold-bearing veins. The 1988 discovery may represent the faulted offset of the 1987 showing.

CANALASK	**Work Target**
(adjacent)	**115 F 15 (33)**
Lodestar Explor-	**61°00'N,140°32'W**
ations Inc.	**1988**

References: Findlay (1969b, p. 39); Eckstrand (1972, p. 81-82); Sinclair & Gilbert (1975, p. 60-61); INAC (1988, p. 242)

Claims: CT 1-18; WR 1-26

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092525 by G.S. Davidson

Description:
The CT and WR claims were part of the original CANALASK property. The only rock exposed on the claims is variably silicified pyritized tuff of Pennsylvanian age outcropping with Permian greywacke and argillite on the bank of the White River.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were carried out. Four strong VLF-EM conductors and coincident magnetic lows trend 120° across the WR claims. Magnetic highs appear to correlate with underlying stratigraphic units.
Two moderate VLF conductors were outlined on the CT claims.

CANALASK, ONION	**Nickel, copper, PGE**
(adjacent)	**ultramafic-assoc.**
Polestar Explor-	**115 F 15 (33, 69)**
ation Inc.	**61°57'N,140°30'W**
	1988

References: Findlay (1969b, p. 39); Eckstrand (1972, p. 81-82); Sinclair & Gilbert (1975, p. 60-61); INAC (1988, p. 24)

Claims: IV 1-20; V 1-32

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092522 by R. Wolfe

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, magnetic and VLF-EM surveys and geological mapping were completed on two overburden-covered areas either side of the CANALASK deposit. A strong magnetic anomaly trends northwest across both claim blocks, following the outline of ultramafic dykes. On the IV claims the dyke is more than 900 m long and 100-150 m wide and dips to the southwest. A parallel anomaly 300 m long and 75 m northeast of the main anomaly may represent a faulted offset of the main dyke.
On the V claims a strong flexure in the magnetic anomaly may represent a cross-fault. Coincident VLF-EM anomalies on both claim blocks may indicate sulphide-rich zones in the ultramafic rocks.

DWARF	**Work Target**
United Keno Hill	**115 G 9 (52)**
Mines Ltd	**61°43'N,138°19'W**
	1987

References: Sinclair and Gilbert, (1975, p. 70-71)

Claims: DWA 1-12; TAL 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092535 and 092536 by D.J. Ouellette

Description:
Dykes and small stocks of alaskite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, rhyolite and rhyolite breccia intrude Paleozoic? marble, quartzite and schist. Minor copper and molybdenum occur in the alaskite, and lead and zinc occur in the quartzite.

Current Work and Results:
Forty reconnaissance soil samples taken in 1988 were analysed for 30 elements. Several samples from the DWA claims returned anomalous silver values up to 3.8 ppm Ag. One sample from the TAL claims was weakly anomalous in gold.

KELLI (adjacent)	**Work Target**
D. Makkonen &	**115 G 12 (68)**
L. Smith	**61°31'N,139°39'W**
	1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: TOBY 1-14

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092510 by T.V. Makkonen

History:
The TOBY claims were staked in 1987 to cover the headwaters of a gold-bearing tributary of Reed Creek.

Description:
Pennsylvanian volcanic rocks, a thin sequence of Permian limestone and shale, and Triassic basalt flows which underlie most of the property are cut by Oligocene feldspar porphyry dykes.

Current Work and Results:
Sixty-two reconnaissance soil samples were taken around the head of Reed Creek in 1988. Two samples were strongly anomalous in gold and arsenic, with values of 130 ppb Au, 350 ppb As and 125 ppb Au, >1000 ppm As respectively. Seven other samples returned moderately anomalous gold values in the range 50-95 ppb Au. Visual inspection of the results suggests a strong correlation between Au and As.

I (IV, V)	**Work Target**
Montgomery	**115 G 2, 15, 16 (70)**
Consultants Ltd	**61°07'N,138°47'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 318: 1988, p. 247)

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Ultramafic intrusions in the Kluane Range carry nickel, copper, platinum and palladium values.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, exploration consisted of VLF, magnetometer and geochemical surveys.

SWEDE (adjacent)	**Work Target**
B. Zikos	**115 G 11,12 (74)**
	61°30'N,139°30'W
	1988

References: INAC (1988, p. 248)

Claims: GREG 1-36

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092537 by G.S. Davidson

Current Work and Results:
Contour soil sampling in 1988 outlined two areas with anomalous values up to 55 ppb Pt, 55 ppb Pd and 104 ppb Au.

DONJEK (adjacent)	**Work Target**
Lodestar Exploration	**115 G 5 (85)**
Ltd	**61°28'N,139°43'W**
	1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: MISSY 1-28

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
The claims cover aeromagnetic anomalies beneath gravel flats of the Donjek River. The anomalies lie on trend with copper-nickel-platinum-bearing ultramafic sills on the AIRWAYS and WELLGREEN properties.

Current Work and Results:
Reconnaissance magnetometer and soil geochemical surveys were done in 1988. Two strong magnetic highs were outlined and many of the geochemical samples returned moderately to strongly anomalous Pt, Pd and Au values. The most strongly anomalous sample contained 300 ppb Pt.

PC	**Work target**
Dawson Eldorado	**115 G 5 (91)**
Mines Ltd, Gold	**61°20'N,139°37'W**
City Resources Inc.	**1987, 1988**

References: INAC (1987, p. 254)

Claims: PC 1-50; DON 1-44

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092601 by C.J.R. Hart and R.A. Doherty (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.) and 092602 by P. Van Angeren

History:
The PC and DON claims were staked in 1987 to cover geological targets adjacent to the WELLGREEN and ARCH nickel-copper-platinum properties.

Description:
The PC claims are underlain by Permian marine clastic rocks and Upper Triassic basalt which are faulted against Pennsylvanian andesitic pyroclastic rocks. The DON claims are underlain by Triassic basalt and Permian argillite and greywacke intruded and hornfelsed by Cretaceous granodiorite. Large northwest-trending faults cut both claim blocks.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987 ten rock samples collected during a brief property examination of the PC claims were assayed for platinum, palladium, gold and silver. The highest values obtained were 4.3 ppm Ag, 25 ppb Au, 15 ppb Pt and 15 ppb Pd.

In 1988, 16 soil samples and 10 rock samples were collected from an area of hornfelsed pyritic greenstone on the DON claims 600 m northeast of the granodiorite contact. No significant anomalies were detected.

ARN **Copper, gold skarn**
Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
115 F 15 (92)
61°58'N,140°41'W
1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: ARN 1-16

Source: 1988 Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Several copper and gold-bearing skarn showings are scattered along the contact between a Cretaceous diorite stock and Pennsylvanian and Permian volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1988 consisted of soil geochemistry and magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys.
The geophysical work outlined favourable geological contacts along which quartz-magnetite skarns were formed. The skarn contained up to 82.3 g/t gold along with high copper values.

16. QUILL

A. Wirth
115 G 6
61°26'N, 139°26'W

Claims: TYRN 5-6

27. LIBERTY (adjacent)

H. Eckervogt
115 F 16
61°46'N, 140°09'W

Claims: LUCK 1-8

27. LIBERTY

A. Papineau
115 F 16, 9
61°45'N, 140°09'W

Claims: GALENA 1-8

41. LEP

L. Carlyle
115 F 15
61°48'N, 140°32'W

Claims: PGMB 1-4

68. KELLI (adjacent)

M. Jones
115 G 12
61°33'N, 139°38'W

Claims: JO

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
115 F 15
61°58'N, 140°49'W

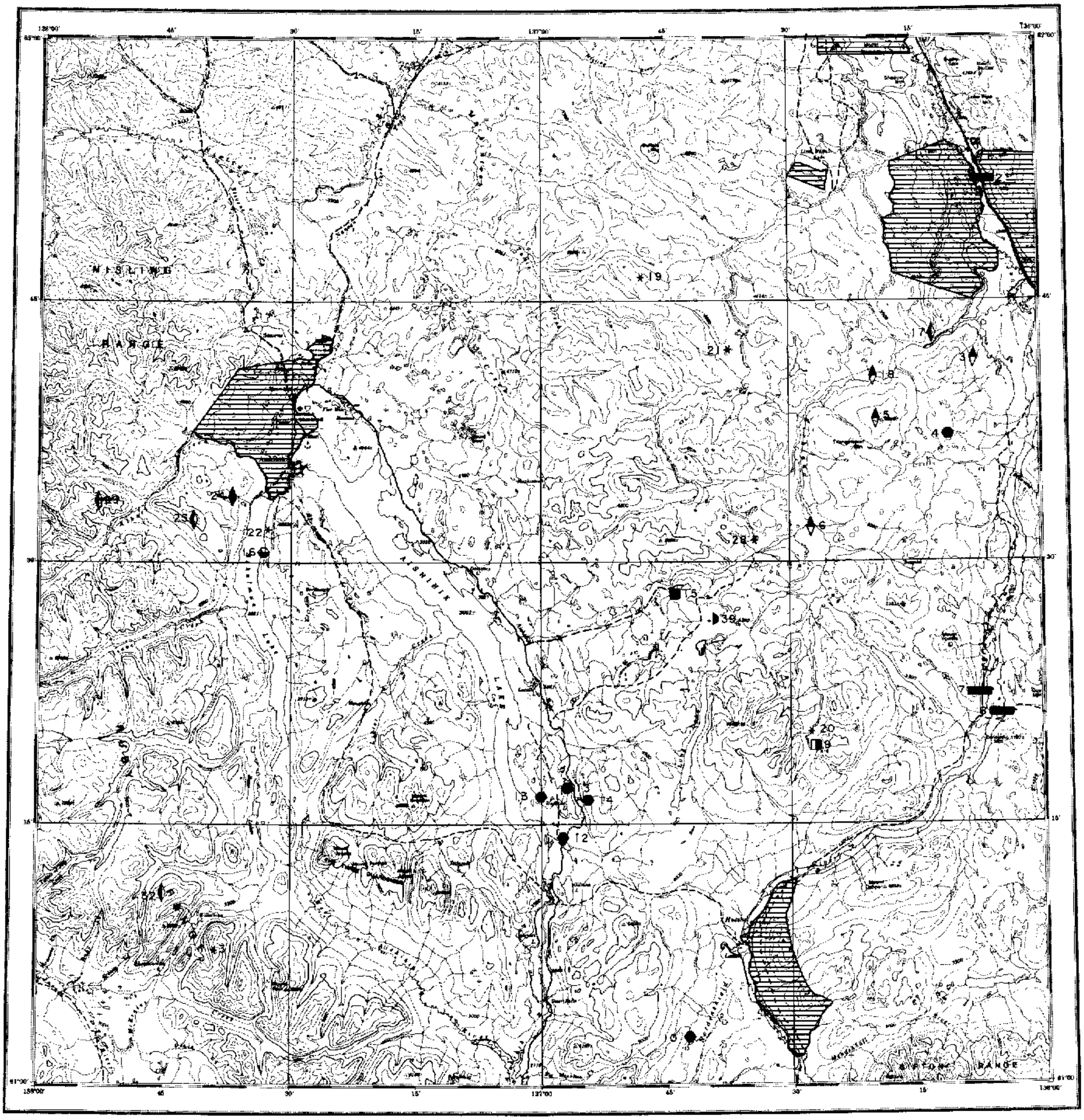
Claims: WOLLI 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
115 G 7
61°18'N, 138°33'W

Claims: AUBI 1-14

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	9	INAC (1987, p. 322)
2	ANDESITE	Coal, Occurrence U	115 H 16	7	INAC (1983, p. 197-198)
3	AH	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	N.C.M.I.
4	MACK'S	Skarn Cu	115 H 9	7	Craig and Milner (1975, p. 80-81)
5	SNIP	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	N.C.M.I.
6	KIRK	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	N.C.M.I.
7	VOWEL	Coal	115 H 8	7	Cairnes (1908, p. 10-15)
8	DIVISION	Coal	115 H 8	7	N.C.M.I.
9	LION	Porphyry Mo Pb	115 H 8	7	N.C.M.I.
10	MORAINE	Skarn Cu W	115 H 2	7	INAC (1981, p. 258;1983, p. 197); Morin (1981c, p. 98-104)
12	AISHIHIK	Skarn Cu Fe	115 H 2	7	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975,p. 69-70); INAC (1981, p. 258)
13	JANISIW	Skarn Cu	115 H 7	6	INAC (1982, p. 213)
14	HOPKINS	Skarn Cu Fe Au	115 H 7	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 46);INAC (1986, p. 14);Morin (1981); Morin (1989)
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	INAC (1982, p. 213)
18	SHAD	Vein Cu	115 H 9	7	N.C.M.I.
19	BUFFALO	Work Target	115 H 15	9	INAC (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)
24	HATCH	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn, Porphyry Mo	115 H 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 182); Morin (1989)
25	HIK	Vein Au	115 H 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 183); Morin (1989)
28	SNAP	Work Target	115 H 9 115 H 10	9	INAC (1987, p. 322)
29	AL	Vein Au	115 H 12	7	INAC (1986, p. 184); Morin (1989)
31	RUBY	Work Target	115 H 4	9	This Report
32	SHUT	Vein Au	115 H 4	6	This Report
39	LASCAS	Industrial Qtz Occ.	115 H 7	7	This Report

LASCAS
Dodgex Ltd

Industrial Quartz Occurrence
115 H 7 (39)
61°30'N,136°39'W
1987

References: No previous reference

Claims: LASCAS 1-2

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092474 by J.S. Dodge

History:
The LASCAS claims were staked by J.S. Dodge in 1987 to cover a large outcrop of high-purity quartz suitable for a variety of industrial uses including fused quartz glass, polycrystalline quartz, ferro-silicon, silicon carbide, advanced ceramics and fiberglass. Hand pits along the west side of the outcrop are evidence of previous gold exploration in the area.

Description:
High-purity quartz outcrops over an area of 24 780 square metres along the east side of an alaskite intrusion.

Current Work and Results:
The quartz outcrops were mapped in 1988 and four samples were assayed to determine purity of the deposit. Four assays of representative samples ranged from 99.3 to 99.8% SiO_2.

12. AISHIHIK

J. Dodge
115 H 2
61°14'N, 136°59'W

Claims: CRANE 1-4

31. RUBY

J. Ross
115 H 4
61°09'N, 137°39'W,
61°07'N, 137°43'W

Claims: CLIFF 15-16, HI 1-12

32. SHUT

J. Ross
115 H 4
61°14'N, 137°40'W

Claims: ARC 21-32, STROKER 1-20

32. SHUT

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
115 H 4
61°21'N, 137°46'W

Claims: ANGUS 1-6

32. SHUT (adjacent)

D. Makkonen
115 H 4
61°09'N, 137°47'W

Claims: SUN 1-24

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd
115 H 10
61°37'N, 136°41'W

Claims: PAUL 1-28, PHIL 1-20

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
115 H 4, G 1
61°11'N, 137°42'W to 61°14'N, 138°01'W

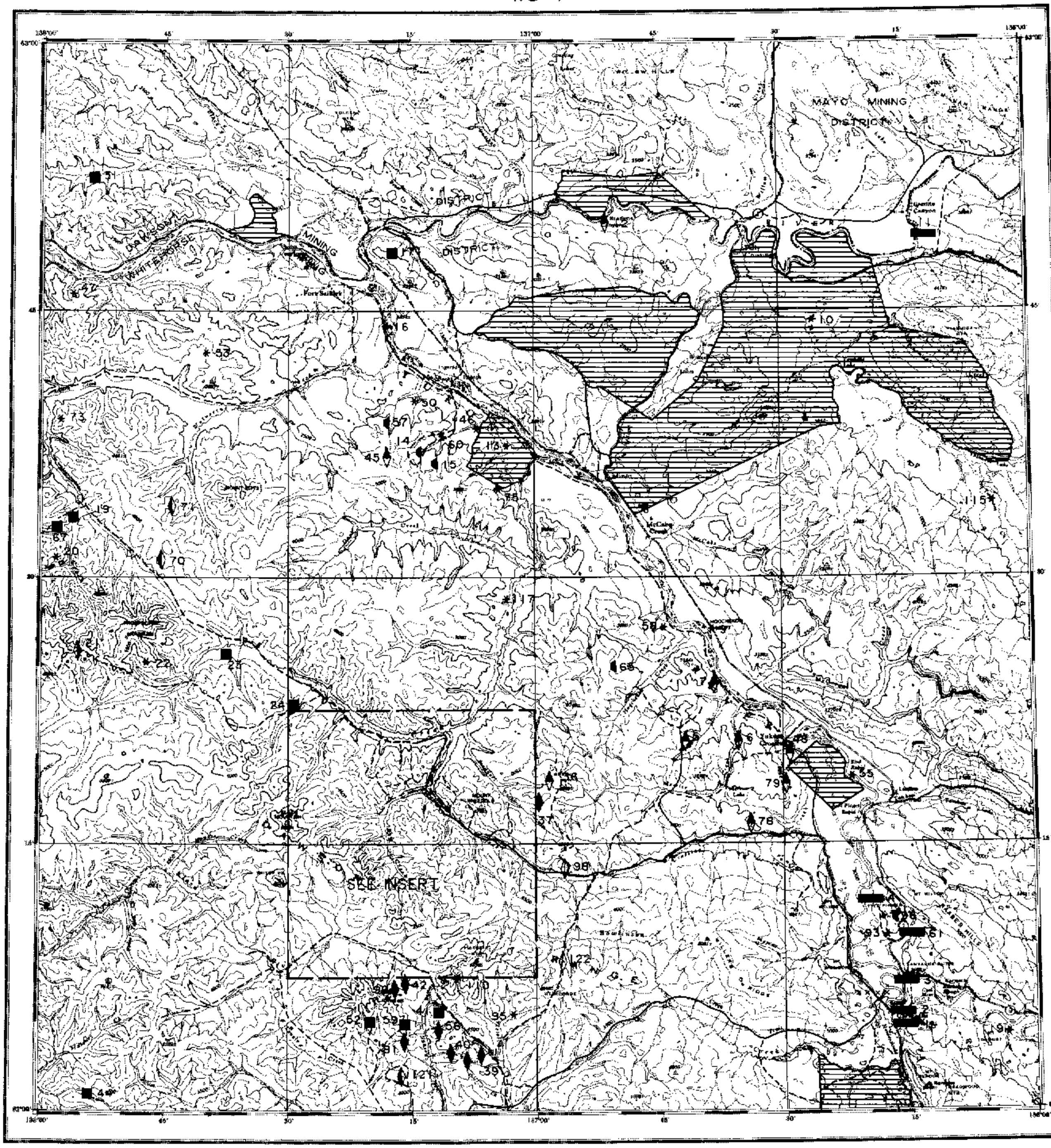
Claims: ACE 1-94, TOPGUN 1-18

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

J. Ross
115 H 5
61°17'N, 137°50'W

Claims: AMY 1-20

115 I



CARMACKS

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

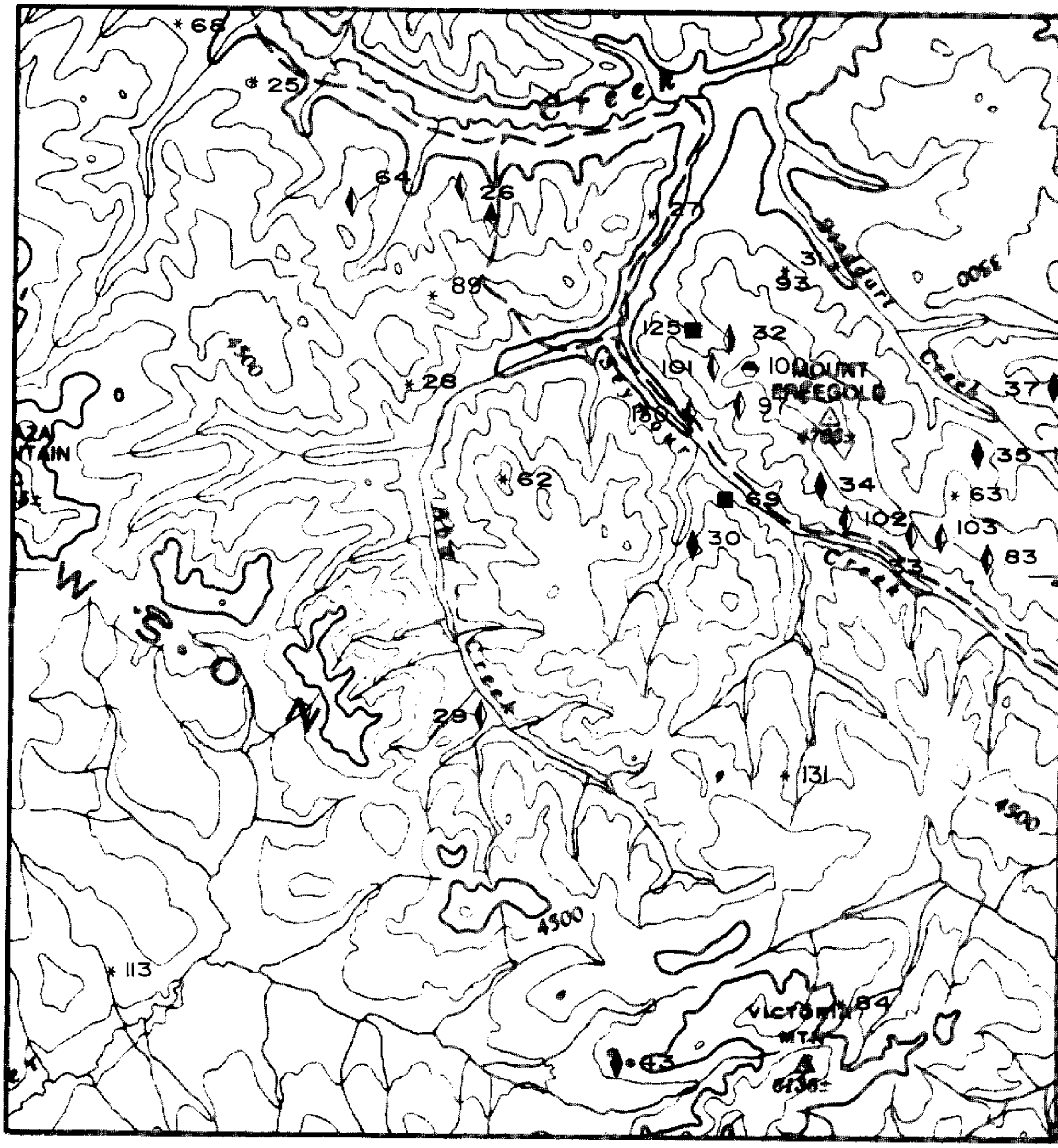
Kilometres

Tote Trail.

Driveable Road.

A Airstrip.

115I-3N & 115I-6S



5 0 5 10

KILOMETRES

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;
INAC Open File 1987-2 (115 I 3 and 6) by G.G. Carlson, 1987;
INAC 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 (1980, 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)
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); INAC (1987, p. 328); Morin (1989)
15	PAL	Unclassified Cu Ag Au Mo	115 I 11	7	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 101-101)
16	GRENIER	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Bostock (1936, p. 63)
17	PELLY	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 216)
19	TAD	Porphyry Mo Pb Zn Au Ag	115 I 12	6	INAC (1987, p. 329-330; 1988, p. 264); Morin (1989)
20	PHELPS	Work Target	115 I 12	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 71-72)
21	FROG (LILYPAD)	Vein Ag Pb	115 I 5	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 110-111); Morin 1989)
22	STARBIRD	Work Target	115 I 5	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 114-115)
23	CASH	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 5	2	Payne et al (1987, p. 111-114); INAC (1987, p. 331-333); Morin (1989)
24	KLAZAN	Porphyry Cu Mo Au	115 I 6 115 I 5	6	Carlson (1987, p. 70); INAC (1987, p. 333); Morin (1989)
25	COM	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 70-71)
26	REVENUE	Breccia Au Ag Cu Mo	115 I 6	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
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	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 73); Morin (1989)
30	CARIBOU CREEK	Vein Au Ag	115 I 6	4	This Report; Morin (1989)
31	KOOK (CAR)	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 73)
32	RED FOX	Vein Ag Pb	115 I 6	7	Carlson (1987, p. 74-75); INAC (1987, p. 334-336);Morin (1989)
33	ANTONIUK	Breccia Au	115 I 6	2	This Report; Morin (1989)
34	LAFORMA	Vein Au Ag	115 I 6	2	Carlson (1987, p. 76-77); Morin (1989)
35	EMMONS HILL	Vein Au Ag Sb Pb Zn Sb	115 I 6	3	This Report; Morin (1989)
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 7 115 I 6	2	Carlson (1987, p. 78); Morin (1989)
38	FOSTER	Work Target	115 I 3	9	Carlson (1987, p. 79)
39	BROWN McDADE	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	2	Carlson (1987, p. 79-80); This Report; Morin (1989)
40	MT. NANSEN (WEBBER, HUESTIS)	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	115 I 3	3	Sawyer and Dickinson (1976); Carlson (1987, p. 80-81); This Report; Morin (1989)

41	CYPRUS	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 3	7	Carlson (1987, p. 81)
42	MAY (ESANSEE)	Vein Ag Au Pb Zn	115 I 3	6	INAC (1987, p. 340-341); This Report
43	DIVIDE	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
44	MALONEY	Porphyry Cu Mo Au Ag	115 I 4	6	INAC (1987, p. 340-341); Morin (1989)
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	N.C.M.I.
50	ORI (MAC)	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 108-109)
51	KERR	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 13	7	N.C.M.I.
52	LONELY	Porphyry Cu Au Ag	115 I 3	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
53	SAM	Work Target	115 I 12	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 108-109)
55	TINK	Work Target	115 I 8	9	McConnell (1903, p. 37-52)
56	GOULTER	Vein Au Ag	115 I 3	6	Carlson (1987, p. 84); Morin (1989); This Report
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)
60	BOYLEN (SUN)	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Sinclair et al (1975, p. 103)
61	HLAVAY	Coal	115 I 1	6	Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 120-121)
62	LETA	Work Target	115 I 6	9	INAC (1981, p. 262)
63	DART	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 77, 85);INAC (1987, p. 343)
64	NUCLEUS	Breccia Au	115 I 6	5	Carlson (1987, p. 85); INAC (1987, p. 343-344); Morin (1989); This Report
65	STU	Unclassified Cu	115 I 7	6	INAC (1983, p. 204)
67	NIT	Porphyry Cu Au	115 I 12	7	INAC (1987, p. 244-245); Morin (1989)
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); INAC (1987, p. 346-347); Morin (1989)
70	PANTHER	Vein Au	115 I 12	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 142); Morin (1989)
71	RAINBOW	Vein Au	115 I 12	7	INAC (1985, p. 253); Morin (1989)
73	SELKIRK	Work Target	115 I 12	9	This Report
75	FED	Work Target	115 I 11	9	Mori et al (1977, p. 177)
78	POON	Vein Cu	115 I 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 203-204)
79	TOOT	Vein Cu	115 I 8	7	INAC (1983, p. 203-204)
81	J. BILL	Vein Au Ag Pb	115 I 3	6	Carlson (1987, p. 87); Morin (1989)
83	GOLDY	Vein/Breccia Au	115 I 3 115 I 6	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
84	ROW	Work Target	115 I 3	9	Carlson (1987, p. 87);INAC (1987, p. 349)
89	MAY	Work Target	115 I 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 68, 338)
93	CASTLE (EYM)	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Sinclair et al (1975)
95	ROBERT	Work Target	115 I 3	9	This Report; Morin (1989)
96	CLIFFSIDE	Agate, Zeolites, Volcanic-hosted	115 I 1	7	Whitehorse Gem & Mineral Club brochure
97	GOLD STAR	Breccia Pipe Au	115 I 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 334-335)
98	WOLF	Vein Sb Pb Zn	115 I 2	7	This Report
99	DIC	Vein Ag Au	115 I 3	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
100	MARGARETE & AUGUSTA (GUDER)	Vein Au Ag, Skarn Cu Fe Au Ag	115 I 6	2	This Report; Morin (1989)
101	PEERLESS	Vein Au	115 I 6	7	INAC (1987, p. 334-336)
102	RAMBLER	Vein Au	115 I 6	6	Morin (1980, p. 69-71)
103	WHALE	Vein Au	115 I 6	6	N.C.M.I.
113	TOAST	Work Target	115 I 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 356)
115	MAIN	Work Target	115 I 9	9	INAC (1988, p. 272-273)
117	VERLENE	Work Target	115 I 6	9	Carlson (1987, p. 87-88)
119	PEL	Work Target	115 I 1	9	This Report
121	DOWS	Vein Au	115 I 3	7	This Report
122	ROWLINSON	Vein Sb	115 I 2	7	INAC (1088, p. 263)
125	STODDART	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 I 6	7	INAC (1980, p. 218-219)
130	RAG	Vein Au	115 I 6	6	This Report
131	FOSTER	Work Target	115 I 3	9	This Report

REVENUE — **Gold, silver, copper, molybdenum breccia**
Big Creek Joint Venture — **115 I 6 (26)**
62°20'N,137°16'W
1988

References: Carlson (1987, p. 71-72)

Claims: ANGUS 1-24, SUBTRACT 1F,2,3

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of asessment reports 092131 by C.A. Main and J.L. Duke (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd and 092609 by C.A. Main, and information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:
A body of Late Cretaceous cataclastic rocks ("Revenue Breccia") occurs in a fault-bounded block surrounded by Cretaceous quartz monzonite. Copper-gold-tungsten mineralization occurs along major argillically-altered northwest and northeast-trending structures.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, two HQ diamond drillholes totalling 296.5 m tested the GRANGER zone, a large gold geochemical anomaly, at two locations 120 m apart. The holes were collared in Paleozoic? schist and intersected a number of breccia zones and porphyry dykes before bottoming in granodiorite. All of the core was intensely oxidized and leached to a depth of 90 m in hole 88-1 and more than 140 m in hole 88-2. Core assays returned low gold values which did not correlate with assays obtained from 1987 surface trenches. The best core intersection assayed 1.80 g/t Au over 1.6 m.

CARIBOU CREEK — **Gold, silver vein**
Doron Explorations Inc. — **115 I 6 (30)**
62°16'N,137°02'W
1988

References: Carlson (1987, p. 73-74)

Claims: HOPE 1-2; BEST 1-6; BOO 1-104; CARA 1-7

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092648 by G.S. Davidson and information compiled for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:
Visible gold occurs in a flat-lying silicified breccia zone at least 2.7 m thick and 91.4 m long, formed at the contact between graphitic siltstone and underlying granite. The feeder, also gold-bearing, appears to be a steeply dipping quartz-breccia zone in the granite.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1988 included reconnaissance and grid geochemistry, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys, geological mapping, bulldozer trenching and twelve diamond drillholes.
Geophysical surveys outlined a strong VLF-EM anomaly which trends northwest across the claims and marks the faulted contact between graphitic siltstone and Jurassic quartz monzonite. Bulldozer trenching exposed the main CARIBOU quartz stockwork zone over a strike length of 25 m. The zone consists of 1-10 cm quartz veinlets in graphitic siltstone and porphyry. One 7 cm veinlet contains abundant visible gold.
Other trenches exposed quartz-chalcedony veins up to 4 m wide cutting syenite and quartz monzonite. The wider veins contained no visible sulphides and returned low gold values.
The best intersection from the first 12 drillholes was 95.8 g/t Au over 2.9 m, including 2071.5 g/t Au over 10.2 cm, in hole 10. Assays from 5 holes averaged 40.8 g/t Au over 2.9 m.

ANTONIUK — **Gold Breccia**
Big Creek Joint Venture — **115 I 6 (33)**
62°16'N,137°06'W
1987

References: INAC (1987, p. 336); Carlson (1987, p. 88)

Claims: MAYFLOWER, BAKER, CONNIE, JIM, DONALDA 1-13 LEASES; NAT 1-33 (including fractions), PEGGY 1-5 (including fractions)

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092161 by C.A. Main (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd) and information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:
Gold occurs in an elliptical diatreme of heterolithic breccia made of fragments from enclosing porphyry, syenite and granodiorite. The breccia axis trends northwest parallel to major regional faults. Gold-bearing zones occur in the diatreme or adjacent porphyry or granodiorite. The surface rocks are deeply weathered and contain few traces of sulphides. Gold occurs as free particles with limonite. Thin limonitic fractures are pervasive, some containing quartz or carbonate veinlets. Up to 3% pyrite occurs in the unoxidized hypogene zone, with small amounts of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1987 consisted of 1200 m of bulldozer trenching and two excavator test pits. Exposure in the trenches showed that gold mineralization occurs along northeast-trending structures which are offset by later northwest-trending faults. The excavator pits were used to obtain bulk samples for metallurgical testing.

The 1987 trenches intersected two zones of ore-grade mineralization, adding 162 000 tonnes to the calculated reserves. In Trench A87-1 an interval of 55 m graded 1.75 g/t Au and in trench 87-2 an interval of 50 m graded 1.92 g/t Au. Metallurgical testing suggested that the gold is present in coarse free form causing inconsistent sample assays. Reserves were recalculated using the 1987 trench data. Drill-indicated open-pittable reserves (using a 0.5 g/t Au cutoff) are estimated at 3 877 900 tonnes grading 1.16 g/t Au with a waste:ore ratio of 0.77. This includes 2 783 900 tonnes of oxide ore grading 1.04 g/t Au which could be mined with a waste:ore ratio of 0.21. An additional 1 135 000 tonnes of inferred reserves lie within the proposed pit outline.

Rotary drilling was done in 1988 to outline near-surface reserves of higher grade material suitable for a trial heap leach operation. Thirty-five holes were drilled totalling 1087 m. The drill results confirmed earlier tonnages and grades calculated for the upper 20 m of the deposit in the best-mineralized area.

EMMONS HILL	**Gold, silver, lead,**
Noranda Exploration	**zinc, antimony vein**
Co. Ltd	**115 I 6 (35)**
	62°16'N,137°03'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 343); Carlson (1987, p. 76-77)

Claims: DART 1-6

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092631 by H. Copland and information compiled for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

History:

A 28 metre shaft with short crosscuts at the 12 and 25 m levels was sunk in 1937 on a brecciated felsic dyke 300 m east of Emmons Hill. Assays up to 137.1 g/t Au were reported between 4.5 and 5.18 m depth, and the interval between 18.3 and 20 m averaged 51.4 g/t Au. Noranda staked the DART 1-6 claims in 1978. Geophysical and soil geochemical surveys in 1979 defined coincident CEM, IP and zinc anomalies trending north-northwest across the DART 4 and 6 claims.

Two BQ holes totalling 94.2 m were drilled in 1980. Bulldozer and blast trenching was attempted in 1981, 1985 and 1986 but the trenches failed to reach bedrock. In 1987, two NQ holes totalling 184.5 m were drilled below the caved shaft. Core recovery was poor and the results were inconclusive.

Description:

Up to 10% pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena and stibnite occur in quartz-sulphide veins and breccia zones associated with Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes which intrude Paleozoic? gneiss and Cretaceous granodiorite.

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, 12 reverse-circulation holes totalling 468 m were drilled. The drilling encountered oxidized gneiss and schist intruded by rhyolite dykes. The best results were obtained near the old shaft, where values of 100-1000 ppb Au and elevated arsenic, antimony and mercury values were obtained over widths up to 9 m.

TINTA HILL	**Gold, silver, lead,**
Mill City Gold Mining	**zinc, copper vein**
Corp.	**115 I 7 (37)**
	62°17'N,137°00'W
	1988

References: Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 85), Sinclair et al (1975, p. 120-121), Morin et al (1977, p. 174-177), INAC (1981, p. 72)

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

Copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc occur in a 1.2 m wide vein hosted by a 1 km east-trending shear zone in granodiorite.

Current Work and Results:

Five holes were drilled through the vein in 1988. Massive sulphides were intersected in all of the drillholes.

MT NANSEN	**Gold, silver, lead**
B.Y.G. Natural	**zinc vein**
Resources Inc.,	**115 I 3 (40)**
Chevron Canada	**62°05'N,137°08'W**
Resources Ltd	**1988**

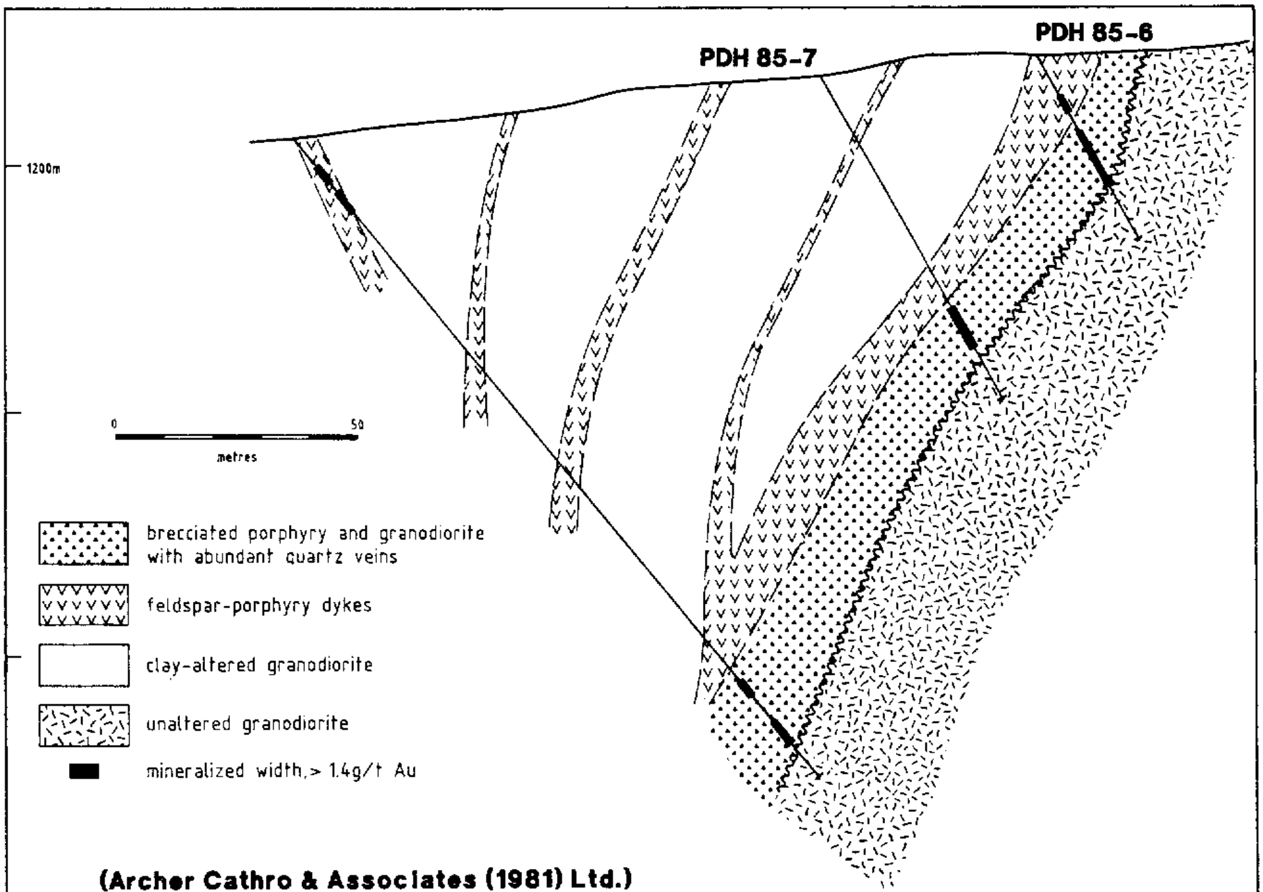
References: Morin et al. (1977, p. 167-8); INAC (1987, p. 337; 1988, p. 266-7)

Claims: DOME 1-86; HIW 1-17 INCL. FR., JEFF 1-7; JOANNE 1-6; LAURA 9; DD 1-48; ECK 1-18; ICT 1-36; ONE 1F;
ONT 1-51; TBR 1-8; J. BILL 1-32; BULL 1-28; RAT 9-24

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092122 by M.J. Walls and W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd, EIP Report 092701 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd, and B.Y.G. Annual Report 1988, and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:

Gold and silver occur in a number of quartz-sulphide vein zones which cut Paleozoic?



(Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd.)

MT NANSEN PROPERTY

Brown McDade Section 200S

From assessment report
092122
by W. D. Eaton

metamorphic rocks and Cretaceous quartz monzonite stocks, feldspar porphyry dykes and plugs, andesitic flows and pyroclastic rocks. The veins strike northwest and dip from 80° NE to 45° SW. Depth of total oxidation ranges from 0 to 100 m depending on the type of mineralization and the orientation of the vein.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1987 included environmental and metallurgical studies, bulldozer and excavator trenching and 17 HQ diamond drill holes totalling 1048.5 m. Twelve of the holes tested the FLEX zone, three were drilled in the WEBBER zone near the FLEX zone junction, one tested the northern extension of the HUESTIS vein and one tested the BROWN-MCDADE zone. More than 4.6 km of trenches were divided between the DICKSON, ORLOFF KING, SPUD, HUESTIS, FLEX and WEBBER zones and outlying geochemical anomalies.

Comparison of trench and drill results showed that most veins produced wider, higher-grade intersections at surface than at depth, which is probably the result of supergene enrichment.

The BROWN-MCDADE drillhole tested the main footwall fault plus several vertical to reverse-dipping hanging wall splits. Four intervals graded better than 1.4 g/t Au, including 3.2 g/t Au and 42.2 g/t Ag across a true width of 6.0 m at the level of the footwall fault and 2.3 g/t Au and 19.5 g/t Ag across a true width of 1.2 m in one of the hanging wall splits. The core was completely oxidized to a vertical depth of 40 m and partially oxidized to a depth of 80 m.

Trenching in the HUESTIS zone exposed a series of narrow subparallel anastomosing quartz veins, each surrounded by a bleached, clay-altered halo 1 to 5 m wide. The most consistent vein, known as the HUESTIS No. 12, was traced for 350 m along strike and consists of a 6 to 23 cm wide limonite and scorodite-stained quartz vein containing pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena and sulphosalts surrounded by a zone of quartz stringers 0.1 to 1 m wide. Selected samples assayed up to 180.7 g/t Au and 3385.3 g/t Ag. The HUESTIS No. 13 is a highly fractured, bleached, clay-altered and silicified zone which averaged 5.4 g/t Au and 33.3 g/t Ag across its entire width of 19 m. The HUESTIS veins terminate at their northwest end against a northwest-trending cross-fault.

Northwest of the cross fault which terminates the HUESTIS zone, one drillhole intersected two weakly mineralized veins 23 m apart. These veins form the HUESTIS NORTH zone and are believed to be a continuation of the HUESTIS zone displaced by 90 m of right-lateral offset. The best intersection from the easternmost vein graded 2.0 g/t Au and 46.3 g/t Ag over 2.1 m.

Some high-grade drill intersections were encountered in the central part of the FLEX zone, with values up to 21.0 g/t Au and 280.1 g/t Ag, but there was little correlation between drill sections 25-50 m apart, and the widths and grades were generally much lower than those obtained in overlying trenches.

Trenches and drillholes at the north end of the WEBBER zone all cut mineralized veins. DDH 87-39 intersected a zone in the hanging wall of the main vein which assayed 12.2 g/t Au and 2450.3 g/t Ag over 2.1 m. A trench above the Webber upper portal cut weak mineralization only.

The DICKSON zone which lies between the FLEX and BROWN-MCDADE zones was exposed in six trenches over a strike length of 1000 m. Well mineralized veins were exposed in five of the trenches. Two veins 40 m apart in trench GD87-10 near the centre of the zone returned assays up to 17.6 g/t Au and 79.9 g/t Ag across 3.0 m and 4.2 g/t Au and 43.5 g/t Ag over 4.0 m respectively. At least four separate veins are interpreted and the zone is open in all directions.

The ORLOFF KING zone lies immediately north of the Webber Creek fault. It consists of numerous shears and occasional quartz veins up to 30 cm wide surrounded by a halo of bleached and fractured pyroclastic rocks. The zone strikes northwest and is traceable for a distance of at least 250 m. It appears to dip at a moderate angle to the southwest, parallel to the slope of the hillside. Assays from four trenches that reached bedrock averaged 1.7 g/t Au and 63.4 g/t Ag across 11.5 m.

The SPUD zone 100 m west of the ORLOFF KING zone was exposed in two trenches 50 m apart. It consists of a 30 cm wide quartz-sulphide vein cutting pyroclastic rocks, and chip samples returned up to 6.6 g/t Au and 60.0 g/t Ag over 2.0 m.

A single trench across the anomalous stockwork zone on the adjoining RUSK property exposed brecciated and weakly clay-altered siliceous tuff. The highest assay from a 2.5 m band of fractured limonitic siliceous tuff was 0.65 g/t Au and 38.3 g/t Ag.

The 1988 Mt Nansen program included road construction, bulldozer and excavator trenching, stripping and 5397 m of diamond drilling in 85 holes, rehabilitation of part of the HUESTIS underground workings, reserve calculations, metallurgical testing, rotary drilling and geotechnical studies of proposed tailings dam sites, evaluation of mill equipment and flow sheet design, and continued environmental studies.

Most of the diamond drilling was done on the BROWN-MCDADE zone over a strike length of 500 m, on 17 section lines 33.3 m apart. A fan of holes tested the zone at 20 m vertical intervals to a depth of 120 m. Deeper holes intersected massive sulphide mineralization which continues to depths greater than 125 m below surface. The drilling outlined a 133 x 40 m high-grade core within which drill intersections averaged 9.7 g/t Au and 86.1 g/t Ag over 10.99 m.

Much of the BROWN-MCDADE mineralization is accessible to open-pit mining with less than a 3 to 1 stripping ratio. The material is strongly oxidized at surface and oxidation continues to a depth of more than 75 m at the south end and 30 m in the north.

Open-pit and underground reserves were recalculated based on the assumption that milling rather than heap leaching would be used to process the ore. Cyanide extraction tests on coarse and fine-ground oxidized material from surface trenches, shallow drillholes and partially oxidized material from underground workings and deep drillholes gave an average 90.5% gold and 54.3% silver recovery. In January, 1989 total MT NANSEN reserves were estimated at 577 414 tonnes grading 11.78 g/t Au and 197.0 g/t Ag. This includes 187 212 proven and possible tonnes of well oxidized ore grading 9.42 g/t Au and 125.0 g/t Ag in the BROWN-MCDADE zone which can be extracted by open-pit mining with a 2.5:1 stripping ratio, and proven, probable and possible underground reserves consisting of 390 202 tonnes of 12.91 g/t Au and 232.0 g/t Ag. The underground figure includes 144 000 tonnes of proven reserves in the WEBBER and HUESTIS zones. All three zones are still open along strike and to depth.

ESANSEE (TAWA)	**Gold, silver, lead**
Chevron Minerals	**zinc vein**
Ltd, B.Y.G.	**115 I 8 (42)**
Natural Resources	**62°07'N,137°15'W**
Inc.	**1988**

References: INAC (1988, p. 268)

Claims: TAWA 1-90

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092585 by W.D. Eaton and M.J. Walls (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd), B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc. annual report and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

Gold and silver occur in northwest-trending veins and associated feldspar porphyry dykes which cut a Cretaceous granodiorite stock on the east flank of Mt Nansen. The veins range from a few cm to 3 m wide and occur in gouge zones 1-10 m wide. Bands of massive arsenopyrite, pyrite and galena flank the quartz veins.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1988 consisted of bulldozer and excavator trenching and diamond drilling. Eighteen trenches totalling 6471 m were pre-stripped with a bulldozer and ten of these totalling 1924 m were deepened with an excavator. Chip samples collected across 1-5 m intervals of mineralized or strongly altered rock were fire-assayed for gold and silver. Seven NQ holes totalling 447.3 m were drilled on the BRX zone.

The BRX zone is marked by strong geochemical anomalies which coincide with VLF-EM conductors. Excavator trenches uncovered mineralized veins along a strike length of 750 m. Mineralization and alteration was most intense at vein junctions where subsidiary faults splay from the main mineralized trend. Almost every trench in the BRX zone produced at least one assay better than 3.3 g/t Au over 1.0 m. The best assay came from the northwest end of the trenched area where values of 16.3 g/t Au and 1289.1 g/t Ag were obtained over 1.7 m.

Drilling on the BRX zone intersected numerous narrow veins which returned generally low values. The best intersection was encountered 32 m downdip from the best trench assay and returned 6.3 g/t Au and 15.1 g/t Ag over 8.9 m. Wallrock in the drillholes was fresh and unoxidized compared to the extensive clay gouge in the trenches suggesting that supergene enrichment may account for the higher gold values obtained on surface.

DIVIDE	**Gold, silver vein**
Chesbar Resources	**115 I 3 (43)**
Inc.	**62°09'N,137°10'W**
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 339-340); Carlson (1987, p. 83)

Claims: VIC 1-118; VG 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092632 by K.S. Sutherland

Description:

Gold-bearing quartz veins cut Jurassic syenite.

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, 9 BQ and NQ holes were drilled on the central part of the property. The drill holes intersected porphyritic syenite cut by andesite and rhyolite dykes. In hole 88-03, a zone of silicified syenite adjacent to a thin andesitic dyke assayed 3.2 g/t Au over 0.8 m. In hole 88-01A a quartz vein returned anomalous gold values ranging from 295 to >10 000 ppb Au over 3.5 m.

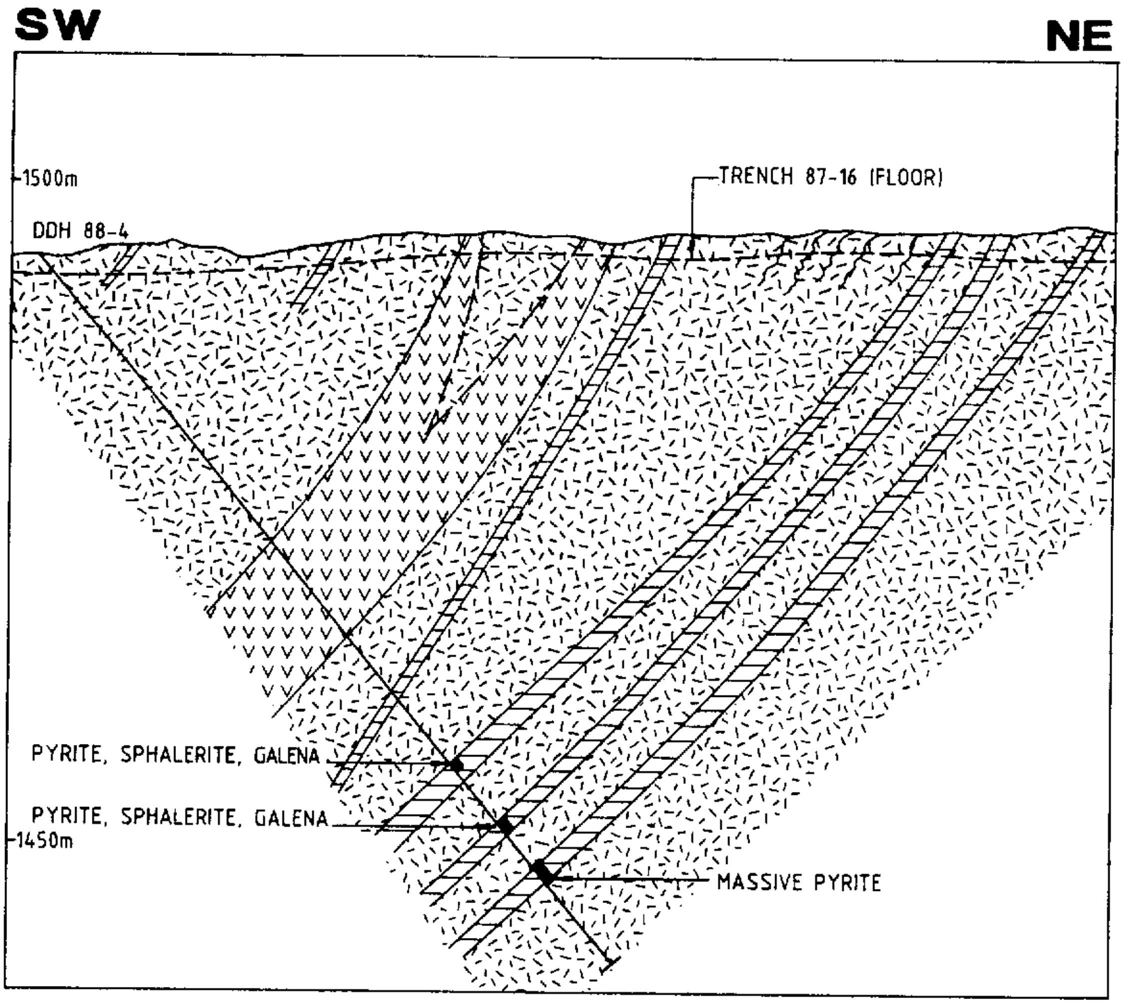
LONELY	**Copper, gold, silver**
Kerr Addison	**porphyry**
Mines Ltd	**115 I 3 (52)**
	62°04'N,137°19'W
	1988

References: Carlson (1987, p. 83-84); INAC (1987, p. 342-343)

Claims: ONLY 1-30

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092584 by L. Grexton and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:



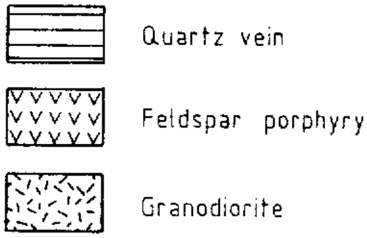
Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd

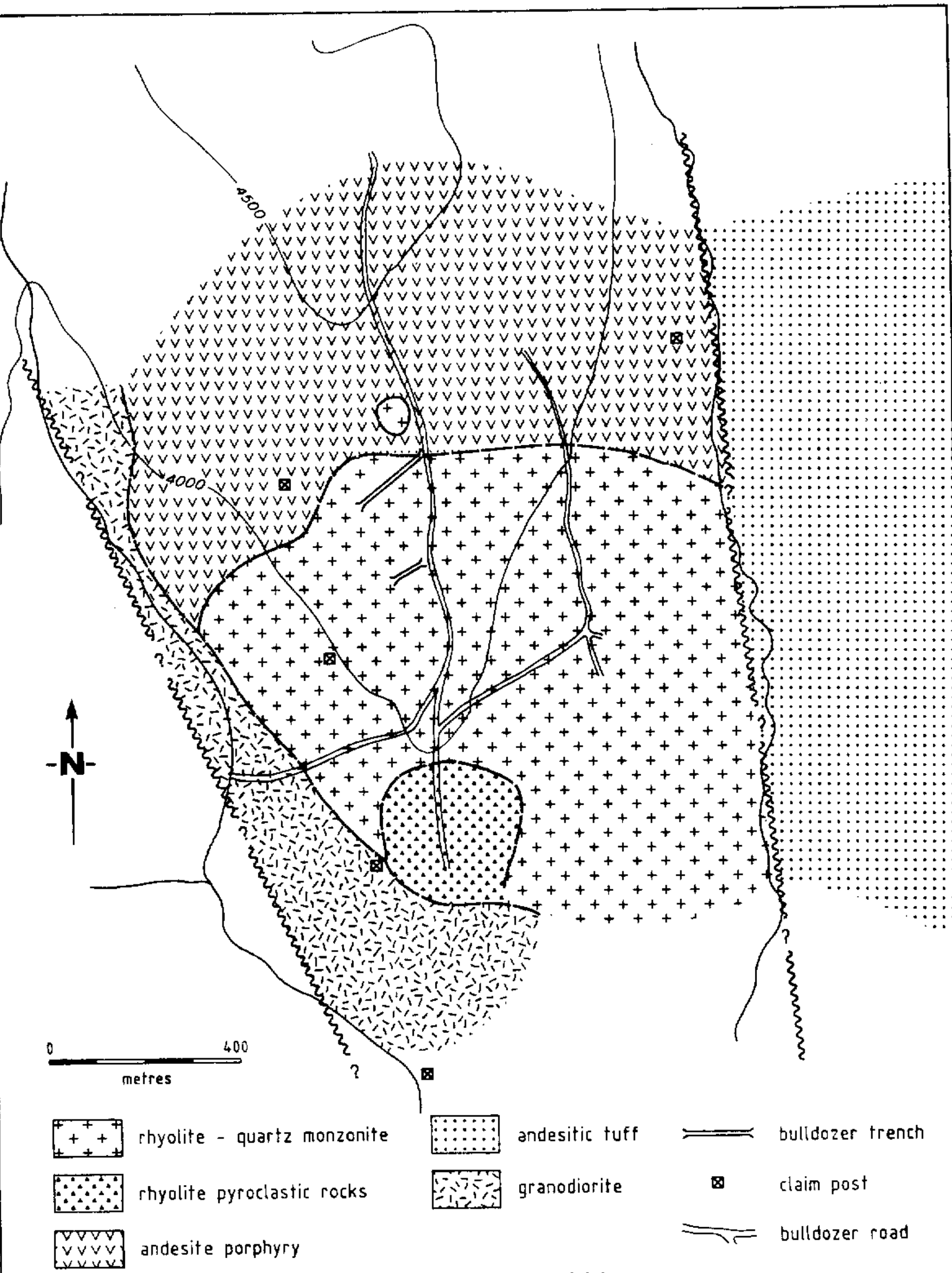
ESANSEE (TAWA) PROPERTY

BRX ZONE

DRILL SECTION DDH 88-4

From assessment report
092585
by W.D. Eaton





Kerr Addison Mines Ltd

ONLY PROPERTY GEOLOGY

From assessment report
092584
by L. Grexton

Pyrite, pyrrhotite and local chalcopyrite, scorodite and arsenopyrite, malachite and possible rare molybdenite are associated with a rhyolite-quartz-monzonite plug intruding intermediate to felsic Mt Nansen volcanics.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, blast trenches were excavated across 1986-vintage geochemical and VLF anomalies. Seventeen 1 m pits and one 25 x 1.5 m trench were dug along three east-west lines. North-trending zones of silicification and clay alteration were identified. Rock in the the bottom of the trenches consisted of variably silicified or clay-altered rhyolitic quartz monzonite containing up to 5% pyrite and minor amounts of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and malachite. Samples from most of the excavations returned anomalous values of gold, copper and arsenic up to a maximum of 115 ppb Au, 443 ppm Cu and 1505 ppm As.

GOULTER	**Gold, silver, lead**
(DISCOVERY CK)	**vein**
Aurchem Exploration	**115 I 3 (56)**
Ltd	**62°05'N,137°10'W**
	1987, 1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 346-7; 1988, p. 270)

Claims: WEDGE 5-15; RAS 1-4; LGCS 1,3; MSL; BIT 1-5; plus seven leases (MYRTLE, COURTLAND, IDA MAY, RICCO, MACK, SUNSET, HAZEL ANNE)

Source: Summary by M. Langdon of EIP report 092153 and assessment report 092588 by M. Langdon

Description:
Gold and silver occur in veins produced by two distinct stages of epithermal mineralization associated with Cretaceous intermediate to felsic intrusions. First phase veins generally strike 340°, dip steeply and are subparallel to a fault system. The veins pinch, swell and branch, and either the hanging wall or the footwall is usually faulted. Wide zones of multi-parallel veins occur on the property. A 310° fault system is subparallel to the second phase mineralization which returns much higher gold and silver values than the first phase veins. In many cases the early vein fractures were reactivated causing the second phase material to envelope and enrich the first phase veins.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, the property geology was revised based on diamond drillholes, petrographic studies, air photo interpretation and geophysical surveys. Geochemical soil sampling was also done.
A magnetometer survey clearly outlined zones of epithermal alteration surrounding the veins. Both first and second phase veins appear as magnetic lows. VLF-EM surveys proved successful in outlining first phase veins and their associated faults but second phase veins produced poor or no responses. Soil geochemical anomalies generally coincided with the geophysical anomalies and were strongest at the intersection of veins and cross-faults. Petrographic studies showed that pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite are common constituents of the veins.
Work in 1988 consisted of 12 NQ/HQ holes totalling 1219.2 m and infill magnetometer, VLF-EM and soil geochemical surveys.
A number of differences between first and second phase veins were made apparent by the drilling. First phase veins consist of hydro-brecciated, fine-grained, cherty grey quartz and are rich in magnesium and calcium carbonates. They are surrounded by wide alteration zones and in many cases display an intense clay-sulphide hanging wall zone associated with a fault. Gold and silver values are erratic, with gold varying from 0 to 17.1 g/t and silver from 0 to 102.8 g/t. The second phase veins consist of a sulphide core bounded by white vuggy quartz and a kaolinite alteration halo. No Ca-Mg carbonates or brecciation of the vein are found. Lead values are greatly enriched, with up to 60.0% Pb occurring as cerussite or galena. Acanthite occurs as replacement rims on galena and to a lesser extent on tetrahedrite veins. Precious metal values range up to 2742.8 g/t Ag and 12.0 g/t Au. Values of Cu, Sb, Zn and As are highly variable. Vein alteration haloes are very narrow compared to those around first phase veins. Post-vein collapse of the epithermal system has produced extensive cross-faulting and large gravity slice movements have exposed various paleoelevations at the present surface.

NUCLEUS	**Gold breccia**
Archer, Cathro and	**115 I 16 (64)**
Associates (1981) Ltd	**62°20'N,137°20'W**
	1988

References: Carlson (1987, p. 85), INAC (1987, p. 343-344), Morin (1989)

Claims: NUCLEUS 1-141, MEC 1-8, ERL

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Disseminated gold mineralization occurs in erratic chalcedonic veins along northwest-trending faults cutting Paleozoic? metasedimentary rocks and Cretaceous granodiorite. The mineralization appears to be related to quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and massive argillic alteration. A large low-grade deposit has been outlined with 4.1 million tonnes of oxide reserves grading 1.06 g/t Au.

Current Work and Results:

Shallow rotary drilling was done in 1988 to identify near-surface reserves of higher grade material suitable for a trial heap leach operation. Thirty-five holes were drilled totalling 1312 m. Two bulldozer-excavator trenches were also dug.

A number of good intersections were reported including 34.9 g/t Au over 13.7 m. The higher grade material appears to be very localized, as it was not found in nearby drillholes. Tonnage and grade calculations are not yet complete but a small deposit with 100 000 - 200 000 tonnes of heap-leachable oxide ore grading better than 2.0 g/t Au is anticipated.

SELKIRK	**Work Target**
Noranda Exploration	**115 I 12 (73)**
Co. Ltd	**62°39'N, 137°52'W**
	1988

References: Sinclair et al. (1976, p. 145); INAC (1987, p. 354)

Claims: HAY 1-22

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092619 by H. Copland

Current Work and Results:

Close-spaced soil sampling in 1988 confirmed the existence of a gold-silver-arsenic soil anomaly approximately 200 m long and 300 m wide. The highest values obtained were 1600 ppb Au, 9.6 ppm Ag and 200 ppm As.

GOLDY	**Gold vein/breccia**
Rea Gold Corp.	**115 I 3,6 (83)**
Verdstone Gold	**62°15'N,137°03'W**
Corp., Dominion	**1988**
Explorers Inc.	
Joint Venture	

References: Carlson (1987, p. 86-7); INAC (1987, p. 348)

Claims: GOLDY 1-31, A-J; BRAD 1-10, A-F FR.; DARB M 1-22

Source: Summary by T. Bremner and S. Topham of assessment reports 092104 by R. Edsion and 092587 by A.J. Schmidt and information compiled for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

History:

The ground covered by the present GOLDY claim group includes three old showings, the GOLDY main showing, the FORBES CREEK showing and the WHALE showing, which were explored by hand trenching from 1933 to 1935. Dickson Yukon Syndicate cut bulldozer trenches on the showings in the early 1960's. R.A. Granger and Yukon Revenue Mines assembled the present property in the early 1980's. Durham Resources Ltd (later Dominion Explorers Inc.) optioned the property in 1985 and mapped and sampled the ground in 1986 and 1987.

Description:

Gold occurs with disseminated sulphides in silicified, clay-altered dacite porphyry along the contact between Jurassic Big Creek syenite and Paleozoic? schist. The alteration in the dacite unit changes outward from a central 8 x 40 m core of intense silicification and quartz veining to a large rim of quartz-carbonate alteration and quartz stockwork. The central core is rubbly and incompetent and has the appearance of a breccia pipe, possibly a diatreme. The best gold values are associated with quartz veins in the central core. The gold-bearing zone has dimensions of at least 200 x 50 m and trends northwest.

Current Work and Results:

A 1986 program of chip and soil sampling and mapping outlined both zones relative to the Big Creek fault system. Significant soil assay values were 410 ppb, 600 ppb and 980 ppb Au. Chip sampling of a zone of gossanous quartz vein breccia in the GOLDY main trench produced assays of 1.61 g/t Au across 470 m and 12.6 g/t Au across 21.5 m.

In 1987, fill-in soil sampling (3000 samples) returned values as high as 968 ppb, 370 ppb and 220 ppb Au. Some 225 m of further trenching uncovered a system of blue quartz vein breccia named the GOLDY MAIN ZONE. The best assays in this system were 11.2 g/t, 4.2 g/t and 5.3 g/t Au over a 21.5 m sample interval. High values on rock grab samples from other structures included 17.5 g/t, 13.9 g/t, 7.4 g/t and 0.9 g/t Au.

Exploration in 1988 was concentrated on the GOLDY zone described above. The work included six excavator trenches totalling 600 m and 14 NQ diamond drillholes totalling 1130.1 m. Assay values across the syenite-dacite contact in Trench 88-M averaged 2.0 g/t Au over 16.0 m.

Drilling showed that the area of intense silicification extends to depth but that associated gold values decrease downwards. The best drill intersections were 7.5 g/t Au over 2.0 m in DDH 88-G-13, and 4.6 g/t Au over 6.0 m in DDH 88-G-4 which tested the downdip extension of the original GOLDY showing.

ROBERT	**Work Target**
G.F. Dickson	**115 I 2,3 (95)**
	62°06'N,137°00'W
	1987, 1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 350)

Claims: ROBERT 1-72; JS 1-152; NULEE 1-126; MOON 1-4

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092133 and 092599 by R.W. Hulstein and H.J. Keyser (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Description:
Gold-bearing quartz float occurs in five zones on the south side of Mt McDade and appears to be associated with Cretaceous to Paleocene andesite, rhyolite and dacite plugs and flows. The LEE zone is a north-trending float train of quartz-jasper-chalcedony boulders containing up to 10% stibnite. The WIND zone is characterized by brecciated quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions and quartz and chalcedony veinlets. The BEAR zone contains rusty quartz float found by trenching a geochemical anomaly. The RED TRENCH zone is an area of dark red hematitic clay in an east-trending gouge zone containing jasper and chalcedony rubble.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, previously-identified geochemical anomalies were explored with backhoe and excavator trenches. On the LEE zone, one soil sample returned a value of 37 192 ppm Sb, but gold, silver and arsenic values were low. Samples collected from trenches on the WIND zone returned background values of Au, Ag, Sb and Hg, but an anomalous value of 65 ppm As was obtained. On the BEAR zone, trenching turned up white quartz float containing 420 ppb Au and 0.6 ppm Ag, and soil contained anomalous amounts of gold (up to 340 ppb) and arsenic (up to 450 ppm). On the RED TRENCH zone, soil samples returned low values for gold and silver but up to 479 ppm As, 508 ppb Sb and 1000 ppb Hg.
In 1988, sampling of the LEE, WIND and RED TRENCH zones continued and bulldozer stripping was done on the BEAR zone. A new area of quartz-sulphide float, the MONTGOMERY CREEK zone, was found while prospecting placer trenches. Three samples of silicified andesite and quartz float contained up to 15% disseminated pyrite and up to 1% fine-grained galena and arsenopyrite, and assayed up to 15.7 g/t Au, 132.5 g/t Ag, 14 242 ppm As and 2723 ppm Sb. The host soil was strongly anomalous in the same elements.

WOLF	**Antimony vein**
R.A. Granger	**115 I 2 (98)**
	62°14'N,136°56'E
	1988

References: INAC (1988, p. 270)

Claims: WOLF 1-8, 10, 12-50 (including fractions)

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092538 by R.A. Granger

History:
The WOLF claims were staked by R.A. Granger in 1986 to cover a multi-element silt anomaly from a Geological Survey of Canada regional geochemical survey.

Description:
The claims cover the projected trace of the Big Creek fault in an area of rhyolite, altered diorite and quartz vein float.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, three anomalous areas identified in 1986 and 1987 were better defined by fill-in soil sampling at 25 m intervals. The strongest anomaly lies north of the Freegold Road where the best sample contained 290 ppm As and 45 ppb Au. A bulldozer trench on the NORTH zone uncovered several small veins. One of these contained coarse stibnite. Float from the same area contained 558 ppb Au, 2 ppb Ag, >2000 ppm As and >5000 ppb Hg. Three other trenches adjacent to the Mt Freegold Road near the Granite Mountain cutoff encountered altered bedrock but no significant mineralization.

DIC	**Gold, silver, lead,**
Chesbar	**zinc vein**
Resources Inc.	**115 I 3 (99)**
	62°09'N,137°18'W
	1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 351-352)

Claims: DIC 1-60

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092533 by K.S. Sutherland

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 44 silt samples were collected from the east part of the property, several trenches were deepened and work commenced on 3 new trenches.
Silt from the easternmost creek on the property contained up to 1050 ppb Au along with elevated values of arsenic and mercury. A boulder of sericitized quartz-feldspar porphyry with fine quartz veinlets and disseminated pyrite, sphalerite and galena along fractures contained 220 ppb Au, 1650 ppm Pb, 7490 ppm Zn, 5.9 ppm Ag, 1600 ppm As, 1500 ppm Hg, 71 ppm Cd and 24 ppm Sb. Trenching was hampered by heavy rain and no new mineralization was uncovered.

MARGARETE,	**Gold, silver vein,**
AUGUSTA	**copper, iron, gold,**
(GOLDSTAR)	**silver skarn**
Big Creek	**115 I 6 (100)**
Joint Venture	**62°17'N,137°09'W**
	1987

References: Carlson (1987, p. 75-76); INAC (1987, p. 334-336)

Claims: AUGUSTA, MARGARETE, PEERLESS, GOLD STAR, PROTECTION FR., SHEAR ZONE 1-2, VINDICATOR 1-2, LIBERTY, EXCELSIOR 1-3, PROGRESS 1-2, GOLDSTAR FR, GREENSTONE 1-10, RICK 1-23, CABAGE 1-24, BYNORDAC 1-6

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092127 by C.A. Main (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd) and information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:

East-trending veins and related quartz-feldspar dykes cut a pendant of Paleozoic? metamorphic rocks on Mt Freegold. Limy horizons in the metamorphic rocks have formed magnetite skarns. The principal vein is the MARGARETE, which contains an average of 4.1 g/t Au over a width of 3-4 m. The AUGUSTA zone contains erratic high-grade pods grading up to 366.0 g/t Au over 5 m.

Current Work and Results:

In 1987, total field and gradiometer magnetic surveys were carried out. A bulldozer was used to strip frozen overburden from 5800 m of trenches, 1480 m of which were cut 0.5 m into bedrock using an excavator. Over 900 5 kg rock samples taken from the trenches were assayed for gold. Nine HQ holes totalling 292.5 m were drilled on the MARGARETE vein and 8 HQ holes totalling 448.6 m were drilled on the AUGUSTA showing and the KIRSTEEN zone.

East-trending magnetite skarns on the property showed a strong magnetic response and a significant magnetic anomaly was outlined south of the AUGUSTA showing. The anomalies appear to be truncated by cross faults. A northwest-trending VLF-EM anomaly which truncates the main MARGARETE zone magnetite anomaly may represent a major fault parallel to the Big Creek fault.

The MARGARETE vein was traced on surface for 340 m with a probable extension of 250 m to the northwest. It consists of a nearly vertical swarm of 0.3-1.0 m quartz-carbonate veinlets which trend west-northwest and occur in a 3.3 m wide zone of intensely clay-altered quartz-feldspar porphyry. In drillholes the veinlets contain pyrite with some chalcopyrite, but as surface oxidation extends to a depth of about 60 m, only limonite remains at the surface. The veinlets themselves assay up to 150 g/t Au over widths up to 0.3 m, but assays of the whole zone average about 4.1 g/t Au and 48.0 g/t Ag over 3.3 m. Geological reserves contained in a 250 m segment of the MARGARETE vein centred on the MARGARETE #1 shaft to a depth of 60 m are estimated at 123 780 tonnes grading 4.21 g/t Au and 47.2 g/t Ag.

The KIRSTEEN zone lies 200 m east of the truncated eastern end of the MARGARETE vein, which it closely resembles. The best trench intersection graded 1.92 g/t Au and 83.3 g/t Ag over 5 m and a drillhole directly beneath this trench intersected 4.33 g/t Au and 83.3 g/t Ag over 6.8 m. There is a possibility that the KIRSTEEN is a faulted extension of the MARGARETE vein, with 50 m of right-lateral offset.

A 500 m long zone of magnetite skarn is exposed northeast of the MARGARETE vein. The skarn is believed to have formed by reaction of Jurassic syenite with limy members of the Paleozoic? metamorphic basement rocks and consists of quartz, magnetite, epidote, diopside, garnet and calcite overprinted by a retrograde quartz-actinolite-chlorite assemblage. The skarn is weakly mineralized, returning consistent values of about 0.3 g/t Au and 3-15 g/t Ag. Higher values obtained from earlier trenches are believed to be limited to areas where the skarn is cut by faults or porphyry dykes.

The AUGUSTA showing consists of a pod of massive magnetite skarn 100 m long and 1-5 m wide. Free gold is visible in samples of vuggy limonitic material found at surface. One 1987 trench sample of intensely clay-altered hematitic material assayed up to 366 g/t Au and 106 g/t Ag over 5.0 m and resampling returned grades of 105 g/t Au over the same interval. Detailed mapping showed that the high-grade material is confined to a small area where the skarn is cut by a fault and retrogressively altered. Detailed drilling confirmed that the showing is complexly faulted and the alteration and mineralization is erratic. Two of six holes drilled beneath the high-grade trench intersected significant mineralization. DDH 87-11 encountered 3.4 m grading 2.4 g/t Au and 26.1 g/t Ag. DDH 87-15 intersected 6.0 m grading 4.45 g/t Au and 46.3 g/t Ag. Supergene enrichment is believed to account for the difference between surface and drillhole results.

Exploration along the south boundary of the grid located a number of caved pits and shafts along the granodiorite-schist contact. A specimen of quartz-carbonate vein material from one of the dumps assayed 4.6 g/t Au.

In 1988, limited sampling of the AUGUSTA zone was undertaken to determine the nature of the highest grade material.

PEL	**Work Target**
Dominion Explorers	**115 I 1 (119)**
Inc.	**62°04'N,136°04'W**
	1987

References: INAC (1988, p. 263)

Claims: PEL 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092118 by R. Edison

History:

The PEL claims were staked in 1987 to cover a silt anomaly from a Geological Survey of Canada regional geochemical survey.

Description:

Regional maps show the property is underlain by sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Laberge Group. Only one sandstone outcrop was found during reconnaissance sampling.

Current Work and Results:
Eight 5 kg silt samples taken in 1988 were assayed for gold and analysed for 12 other elements. Three samples were weakly anomalous in gold (25-30 ppb Au) and one sample also contained 318 ppm As, 689 ppm Pb and 23 ppm Sb.

DOWS	**Gold vein**
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd	**115 I 3 (121)**
	62°02'N,137°15'W
	1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: DOWS 1-118

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092576 by K. Galambos and information supplied for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

History:
The DOWS claims were staked in 1987 by E. Curley, who excavated two backhoe trenches to expose a wide zone of clay alteration and quartz veining associated with a porphyry dyke system. Noranda optioned the property in 1988.

Description:
A wide zone of quartz veins, breccia and clay alteration is associated with porphyry dykes intruding Paleozoic? schist south of Mt Nansen.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, Noranda carried out extensive soil sampling, VLF-EM and IP surveys and dug 5 new excavator trenches. The geochemical survey outlined a 30 x 100 m multi-element anomaly trending northwest, which coincides with a broad magnetic low and a moderate to strong IP anomaly. The anomaly is cut off to the north by a zone of low resistivity which is interpreted as a fault.

Trenching in 1988 revealed a second silicified zone with minor gold-silver enrichment 100 m east of the original discovery. The best of 133 rock samples taken from the trenches contained 3890 ppb Au and 6.9 ppm Ag.

RAG	**Gold vein**
Rea Gold Corp. Verdstone Gold Corp., Dominion Explorers Inc. Joint Venture	**115 I 6 (130)**
	62°17'N,137°12'W
	1987, 1988

References: No previous reference

Claims: RAG 1-29 incl. fr., MAY 1,3

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment reports 092139 by R. Edison and 092586 by A.J. Schmidt and information compiled for the 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

History:
The RAG claims are part of the Guder Estate which included the gold-bearing MARGARETE and AUGUSTA veins 1.6 km northeast of the property. R.A. Granger discovered a roadside zone of gossan and rubble assaying up to 150.5 g/t Au above his placer claims on Seymour Creek and staked the RAG claims in 1985. He cut two bulldozer trenches uphill from the rubble zone in the same year. Initial sampling of the trenches returned values up to 1040 ppb Au. Durham Resources Inc. (later Dominion Explorers Inc.) optioned the property later in 1985 and mapped and sampled the entire property in 1986 and 1987.

Description:
Gold occurs with galena and pyrite in a steeply-dipping northwest-trending shear zone about 8 m wide and in a narrow northwest-trending vein 2 m wide which lies 20 m further to the east. The shear zone and the vein cut Casino granodiorite and hornblende-feldspar porphyry of Early Cretaceous age.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, Dominion Explorers assayed 9 rock samples for gold and analysed 254 soil samples for gold and arsenic. Two areas of anomalous soil recorded values up to 370 ppb Au and 949 ppm As. Each gold anomaly was surrounded by a halo of high arsenic values. Only two of the rock samples were anomalous. Quartz vein material from the southeast part of the property assayed 100 ppb Au and 945 ppm As. Quartz breccia from the same area assayed 83 ppb Au and 71 ppm As.

In 1988, Rea Gold Corp. and Verdstone Gold Corp. trenched and sampled several gold-arsenic geochemical anomalies and drilled one NQ hole totalling 99.7 m to cut the main shear zone near its intersection with the vein. The trenches failed to turn up any significant mineralization. The drillhole intersected the shear zone at a depth of 63.4 m, where it assayed 85 ppb Au over 3.1 m. Several black graphitic shears at the base of the hole contained between 1.95 and 4.6 g/t Au over 2.0 m.

FOSTER	**Work Target**
R.A. Granger, B.T. White	**115 I 3 (131)**
	62°14'N,137°08'W
	1988

References: Bostock, (1936)

Claims: GOLDEN FLOAT, GOLDEN FLOAT 1-7, PFG 5-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092592 by R.A. Granger

History:
Bostock (1936) described efforts by several prospectors to find the source of gold-bearing float by trenching on a ridge at the head of Foster Creek. In 1975, P.F. Guder bulldozed two trenches on the upper part of the ridge.

Description:
Old trenches expose felsite breccia cemented by quartz and chalcedony.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 36 soil samples were taken and the road access was upgraded. Low geochemical values were obtained. The best sample from an old hand trench returned 18 ppb Au and 260 ppb Hg.

23. CASH

B. Cairns
115 I 5
62°26'N, 137°36'W

Claims: DON 1-2

35. EMMONS HILL

R. Stack, G. Harris
115 I 6, 7
62°17'N, 137°02'W

Claims: SWAG 1-17

36. GRANITE MOUNTAIN

L. Lebedoff, R. Tetrault, R. Stack, G. Harris
115 I 7, 8
62°18'N, 136°59'W

Claims: WINDY 1-48, CITY 1-16

42. ESANSEE

E. Curley
115 I 3
62°06'N, 137°16'W

Claims: CAT 1-4

67. NIT

R. Granger
115 I 12, J 9
62°32'N, 137°58'W

Claims: PC 1-32

68. ROC

B. Cairns
115 I 6
62°23'N, 137°23'W

Claims: HOMER 1-12, FOULBALLS 1-2

98. WOLF

R. Granger
115 I 2
62°14'N, 136°56'W

Claims: WOLF 49-50

98. WOLF

Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd
115 I 2
62°14'N, 136°55'W

Claims: WOLF 51-54

121. DOWS

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
115 I 3
62°03'N, 137°17'W

Claims: DOWS 17-30,32,33,35,37,39,41,43,45,47,49-118

131. FOSTER

R. Granger
115 I 3
62°14'N, 137°07'W to 62°12'N, 137°08'W

Claims: PFG 1-10

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

C. Main
115 I 3
62°10'N, 137°08'W

Claims: BYPASS 1-32

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

B. Cairns
115 I 5
62°25'N, 137°32'W

Claims: GREEN 1-4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

B. Cairns
115 I 5
62°28'N, 137°40'W

Claims: BRUCE 1-6

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

R. Granger
115 I 12
62°32'N, 137°51'W

Claims: ANNIE 1-24

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. Pugh
115 I 2
62°13'N, 136°52'W

Claims: OP 1-4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

S. McKeown
115 I 6
62°16'N, 137°08'W

Claims: PAPER CUTTER 1-2 Frs.

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

G. Harris
115 I 3
62°13'N, 137°01'W

Claims: PEBBLE 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

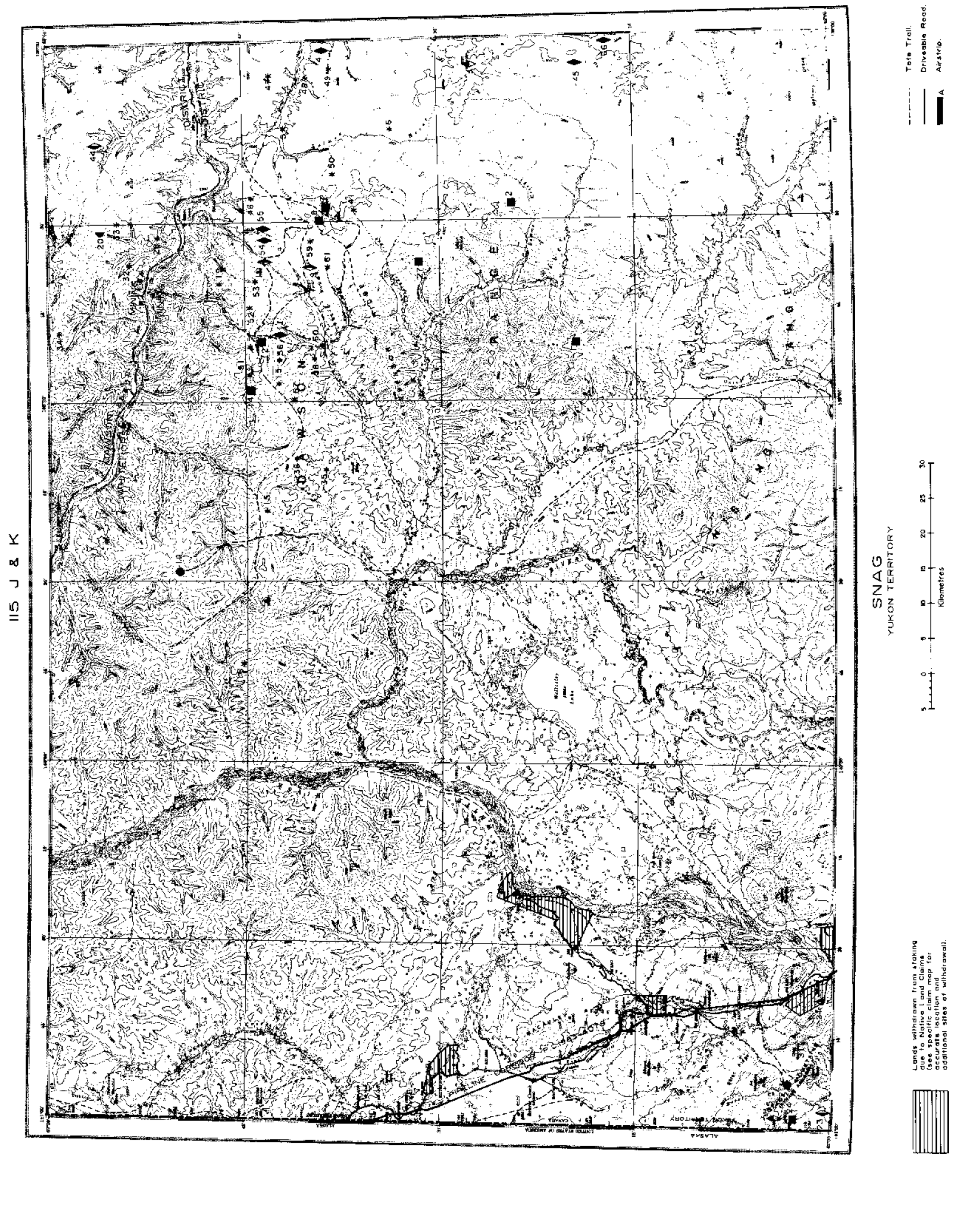
E. Brennan
115 I 1
62°09'N, 136°23'W

Claims: HONAH

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Doron Exploration Inc.
115 I 6
62°17'N, 137°18'W

Claims: JASON 1-22


115 J & K
SNAG
YUKON TERRITORY
Kilometres
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
Airstrip.
Lands withdrawn from staking due to Native Land Claims (see specific claim map for accurate location and additional sites of withdrawal.

SNAG MAP-AREA (NTS 115 J-K)

General References: GSC Map 10-1973 and Paper 73-41 by D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a;
INAC Open File 1987-3 (115 J 9 and 10, 115 I 5) by J.G. Payne et al, 1987;
GSC Geochem Open File 1363;
Lydon et al (1986).

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	N.C.M.I.
4	HAYES (SWEDE)	Vein Au Ag	115 J 9	6	Payne et al (1987, p. 107-110); INAC (1987, p. 360);Morin (1989)
5	SELWYN	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Bostock (1944)
6	CROCK	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 127); INAC (1987, p. 364)
7	COCKFIELD	Porphyry Cu Mo, Vein Au Ag	115 J 9	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 105-107); INAC (1988, p. 278); Morin (1989)
8	CO	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 J 9 115 J 10	7	INAC (1981, p. 266)
9	RUDE CREEK (TROMBLEY CK)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 104-105); Morin (1989)
10	NORDEX	Vein Ag Pb	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 119)
11	BOMBER (HELICOPTER)	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	115 J 10	4	Payne et al (1987, p. 102-104); Morin (1989)
12	CASINO	Porphyry Cu Mo Au	115 J 10	2	Payne et al (1987, p. 99-102);INAC (1988, p. 278); Morin (1989)
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)
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	INAC (1981, p. 266)
21	ONION	Mafic/ultramafic-assoc. Ni Cu Mo	115 K 2	7	N.C.M.I.
22	NUTZOTIN	Skarn Cu Fe	115 K 2	7	INAC (1983, p. 207)
23	CALIFORNIA	Vein Au	115 K 2	7	Cairnes (1915, p. 123)
24	TRUDI	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 K 2	7	N.C.M.I.
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	INAC (1981, p. 267)
31	CHAIR	Work Target	115 K 2	9	INAC (1988, p. 280)
32	NEF	Work Target	115 J 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 267); Morin et al (1980, p. 26)
33	MK	Work Target	115 J 15	9	INAC (1981, p. 267)
34	HASL	Work Target	115 J 15	9	INAC (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)
41	KOE	Work Target	115 J 9	9	Payne et al (1987, p. 105-107); INAC (1987, p. 361); Morin (1989)
44	SIZZLER	Vein/breccia Au	115 J 16	7	INAC (1987, p. 362); Morin (1989)
45	SHADOW	Vein Au Ag	115 J 8	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
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	PET	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); Morin (1989)
55	IDAHO	Vein Au Ag	115 J 10	7	Payne et al (1987, p. 118); INAC (1987, p. 363-364);Morin (1989)
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)
66	ROG	Vein Au Ag	115 J 8	7	INAC (1988, p. 280)

ONION
Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd

Mafic/ultramafic associated nickel, copper, molybdenum
115 K 2 (21)
62°01'N,140°39'W

References: N.C.M.I.

Claims: ONION 1-25

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Nickel and copper occur with quartz-carbonate alteration along the contact between a subvertical ultramafic sill and Pennsylvanian volcanic breccia and tuff.

Current Work and Results:
Soil sampling, magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys were done in 1988.
Coincident geochemical anomalies, magnetic highs and VLF conductors were defined along the footwall trace of the ultramafic sill.

SHADOW
Kerr Addison Mines Ltd

Gold, silver vein
115 J 8 (45)
62°20'N,138°09'W
1988

References: INAC (1987, p. 362-363)

Claims: SHADOW 1-24

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092574 by L. Grexton and information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:
Anomalous levels of gold and antimony occur in intensely silicified rhyolite breccia along a 2 km north-trending lineament. The breccia is part of a north-trending rhyolite dyke swarm intruding Cretaceous andesite and granodiorite.

Current Work and Results:
In 1988, 268 soil and talus fine samples were taken along the north-trending "SHADOW" lineament and a VLF-EM 16 survey was done across selected grid lines. Weak gold-arsenic anomalies in soil occur along the lineament, and weak linear VLF anomalies slightly west of its surface trace are evidence of a westward dip.

31. CHAIR

B. Harris
115 K 2
62°03'N, 140°46'W

Claims: SLUMP 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

T.P. Resources Ltd
115 J 14, 15
63°56'N, 139°00'W

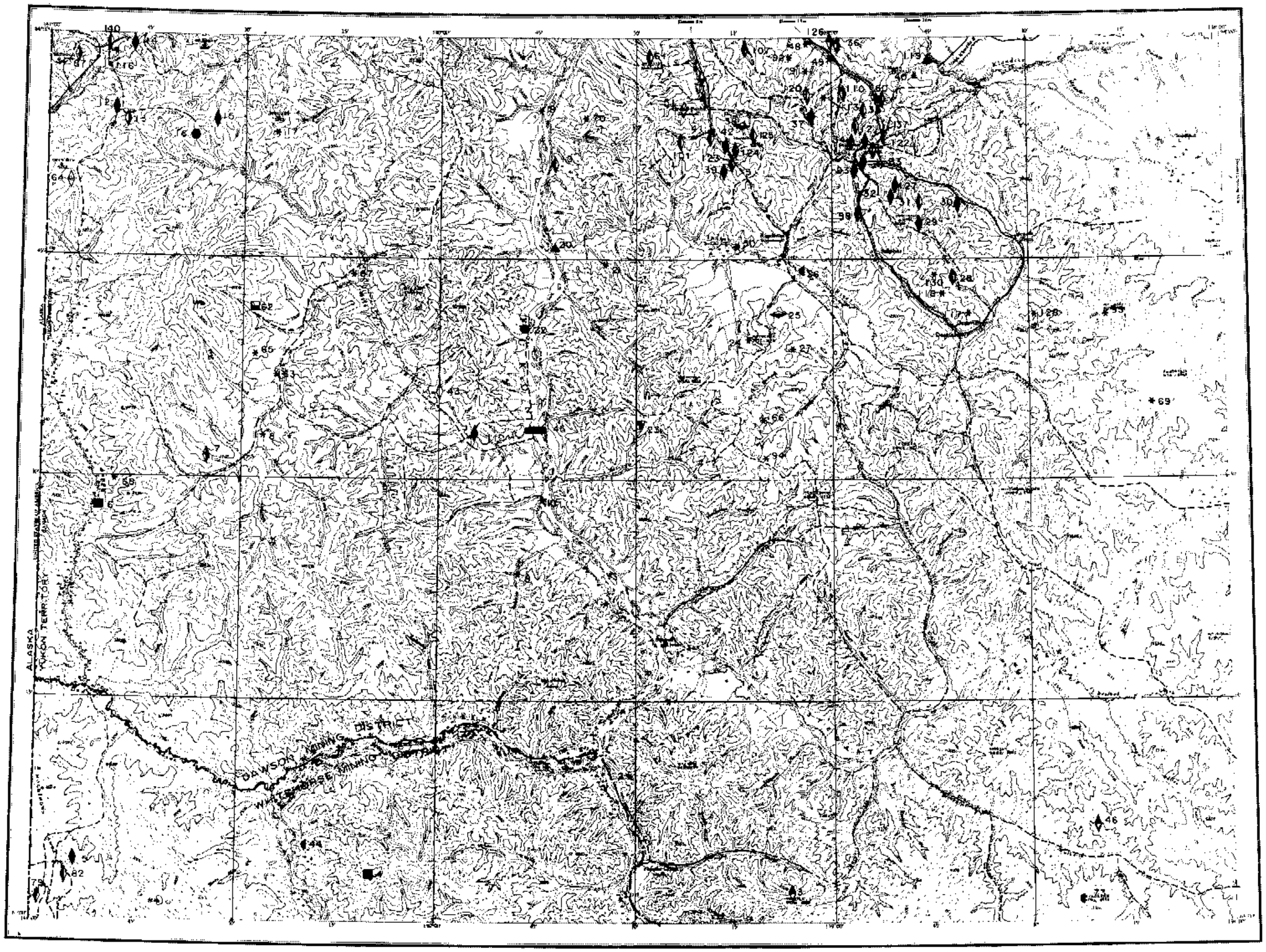
Claims: T.P. 1-10

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

G. Lamerton
115 K 2
62°10'N, 140°35'W

Claims: RHEA 1-99

115 O & N



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).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
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);
INAC 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	9	N.C.M.I.
2	NORTHERN LIGHTS	Work Target	115 O 4	9	N.C.M.I.
3	BLACK FOX	Vein Pb Cu	115 O 3	7	Cairnes (1917, p. 33-34)
4	ARIES	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 N 1	7	N.C.M.I.
5	LORI (MOOSEHORN)	Vein Au Ag	115 N 2	5	Morin et al (1977, p. 33-54, 185); Morin (1989)
6	LADUE	Porphyry Cu Mo	115 N 7	7	N.C.M.I.
7	SANTA	Vein Ag Pb Sn	115 N 10	7	N.C.M.I.
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	N.C.M.I.
11	TENMILE	Vein Au Ag	115 O 12	7	McConnell (1902, p. 25-39)
12	LUBRA	Vein Ag Pb Au	115 N 15	5	Tempelman-Kluit, (1974a, p. 74); Morin (1989)
13	CONNAUGHT	Vein Ag Pb Cu Mo	115 N 15	5	INAC (1982, p. 224); Morin (1989)
14	PER	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn Cu	115 N 15	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
15	BUTLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	115 N 15	6	Cockfield (1919a, p. 8): This Report; Morin (1989)
16	FIFTY	Skarn Cu	115 N 15	6	This Report
17	ENCHANTMENT	Work Target	115 N 16	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1973, p. 48-49)
18	MONTE CHRISTO	Work Target	115 O 13	9	N.C.M.I.
19	PICKERING	Vein Au	115 O 13	7	MacLean (1914, p. 120); Morin (1989)
20	INDIAN	Asbestos	115 O 13	7	N.C.M.I.
21	BISHOP	Work Target	115 O 12	9	N.C.M.I.
22	WOOD	Skarn Cu	115 O 12	7	N.C.M.I.
23	LUCKY JOE	Stratabound Discordant Cu	115 O 12 115 O 11	7	INAC (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); Morin (1989)
26	RAVEN	Occurrence Cu	115 O 11	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 28); Debicki (1985); INAC (1986, p. 215)
27	FOTHERGILL	Work Target	115 O 11	9	MacLean (1914); N.C.M.I.
28	KENTUCKY LODE (AIME)	Vein Au	115 O 10	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
29	GOLD RUN	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); INAC (1986, p. 207); Morin (1989)
30	PORTLAND	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); INAC (1986, p. 208); Morin (1989)
31	DOMINION	Vein Au Pb	115 O 15	7	This Report
32	LLOYD	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
33	HUNKER DOME	Vein Au Ag Pb	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1984); This Report; Morin (1989)
34	MITCHELL	Vein Ag Au Pb Cu	115 O 15	7	INAC (1983, p. 210-211); Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)
35	FAWCETT	Vein Au	115 O 15	6	INAC (1986, p. 212); Debicki (1988); Morin (1989)
36	BUM	Vein Ag Cu	115 O 15	7	Gleeson (1970, p. 14-15); Craig and Milner (1975, p. 13); Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)
37	BOX CAR	Vein Au Ag Cu Pb Zn	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1986, p. 202); Morin (1989)

38	LONE STAR	Vein, Stratabound Au	115 O 14	3	Debicki (1984); INAC (1987, p. 370); Morin (1989)
39	VIOLET	Vein Au Ag Pb	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1987, p. 370); Morin (1989)
40	LEOTTA	Work Target	115 O 15	9	Debicki (1985)
41	HILCHEY	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1985, p. 264); Morin (1989)
42	BUCKLAND	Vein Au Ag	115 O 14	7	Green and Godwin (1963, p. 19); Gleeson (1970, p. 16);Morin (1989); Debicki (1984)
43	SUSTAK	Vein Fe	115 N 9 115 O 12	7	N.C.M.I.
44	PROSPECT	Occurrence Cu	115 N 1	7	N.C.M.I.
45	CRUIKSHANK	Coal	115 O 12	7	N.C.M.I.
46	MCMICHAEL	Vein Cu	115 O 1	7	N.C.M.I.
48	HEFFRING	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)
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	INAC (1981, p. 271)
60	HUNK	Vein Au	115 O 15	6	This Report
61	MT. BRONSON	Vein Pb Au	115 O 14	7	INAC (1981, p. 272-273;1988, p. 293); Debicki (1984); Morin (1989)
62	JOVE	Granite-hosted U	115 N 9	7	INAC (1981, p. 273)
63	SON	Work Target	115 N 9	9	INAC (1981, p. 273)
64	CRAG	Breccia U	115 N 15	7	INAC (1981, p. 273)
65	DOORMAT	Work Target	115 N 9	9	INAC (1981, p. 273)
66	BISMARK	Work Target	115 O 11	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 138-139)
67	HEC-TOR	Work Target	115 N 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 27)
68	BORD	Work Target	115 N 7 115 N 10	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 27)
69	LIL	Work Target	115 O 9	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 27)
70	RON	Work Target	115 O 13	9	Mroin et al (1980, p. 28)
73	PYROXENE	Occurrence Au Pt	115 O 1	7	INAC (1987, p. 377); This Report
79	LODE	Vein Au	115 N 2	7	This Report
82	REEF	Vein Au	115 N 2	7	This Report
87	MOLY	Vein Ag	115 N 15	7	INAC (1985, p. 266); This Report
90	DAWSYND	DELETED: Same as #91 DAWSON			
91	DAWSON	Work Target	115 O 14	9	This Report
92	BREMNER	Work Target	115 O 14	9	Debicki (1984)
93	KLOOK	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	INAC (1986, p. 213); Morin (1989)
95	HAM	Work Target	115 O 9	9	This Report
98	SUL	Vein Au	115 O 15	6	This Report
101	HAWK	Vein Au	115 O 14	7	INAC (1987, p. 372-375; 1988, p. 296-299); Morin (1989); This Report
107	BEA	Vein Au	115 O 14	6	INAC (1987, p. 375-376);Morin (1989)
110	CUAG (GOLD BOTTOM)	Vein Cu Ag	115 O 15	7	INAC (1986, p. 217)
113	FAWCETT	Work Target	115 O 15	9	INAC (1988, p. 292)
116	SIXTYMILE	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	INAC (1988, p. 289)
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); Morin (1989)
124	BUCKLAND	DELETED: Same as #42 SUE			
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 Ag	115 O 15	7	Debicki (1985); Morin (1989)
128	BURNHAM	Work Target	115 O 9	9	Debicki (1985)
130	KENTUCKY WEST	Work Target	115 O 10	9	Debicki (1985)
137	J.A.E.	Vein Au Ag	115 O 15	7	This Report
140	ROD	Stockwork Au Hg	115 N 15	7	This Report

PER
E. Kreft

Gold, silver, lead zinc, copper vein
115 N 15 (14)
63°59'N, 140°48'W
1988

References: INAC (1987, p.369; 1988, p. 287)

Claims: DELIA 1-6, WENDY 1-9

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092513 by U. Glasmacher and H.P. Thominski (Klondike Goldmining Corporation)

Current Work and Results:
In 1988 a magnetometer survey was conducted on the property. Several northeast-striking magnetic lows were detected.

BUTLER, FIFTY
Kelan Resources Inc, Red Fox Minerals, Croesus Resources Inc., Walhala Exploration Ltd

Gold, silver, lead, zinc veins
115 N 15 (15,16)
63°55'N,140°40'W
1987, 1988

References: Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 32-34)

Claims: PRA 1-70; BOZO 1-12; TONY 1-10; HAR 1-134

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment reports 062296, 092116, 092117, and 092679 by B.J. Price, and 092511 by H. Keyser (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

History:
The Mosquito Creek veins were first staked by J. Lerner and M. Chefkoi in 1965. The claims were later optioned and trenched by A. Moisey. Sixtymile Mining Company Ltd optioned the property and shipped 17.7 tonnes of material to Cominco in Trail, B.C.

In 1968 Connaught Mines Ltd acquired the property and conducted further bulldozer trenching. Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd conducted work in 1969 for Connaught Mines which consisted of bulldozer trenching, channel sampling, diamond drilling, geological mapping, silt sampling and soil sampling. In 1972 Moly-Ore Mines did roadwork and trenching on the No. 6 vein under an option agreement with Connaught Mines Ltd. In 1976 and 1977 J. Lerner hand-cobbed 32 tonnes of ore which reportedly averaged 2200 g/t Ag, 60% lead and 1.0 g/t Au.

Between 1979 and 1987 intermittent work was conducted, consisting mostly of trenching. In 1987 the property was acquired from Walhala Exploration Ltd by Croesus Resources and two blocks were turned over to Kelan Resources Inc. and Red Fox Minerals Ltd.

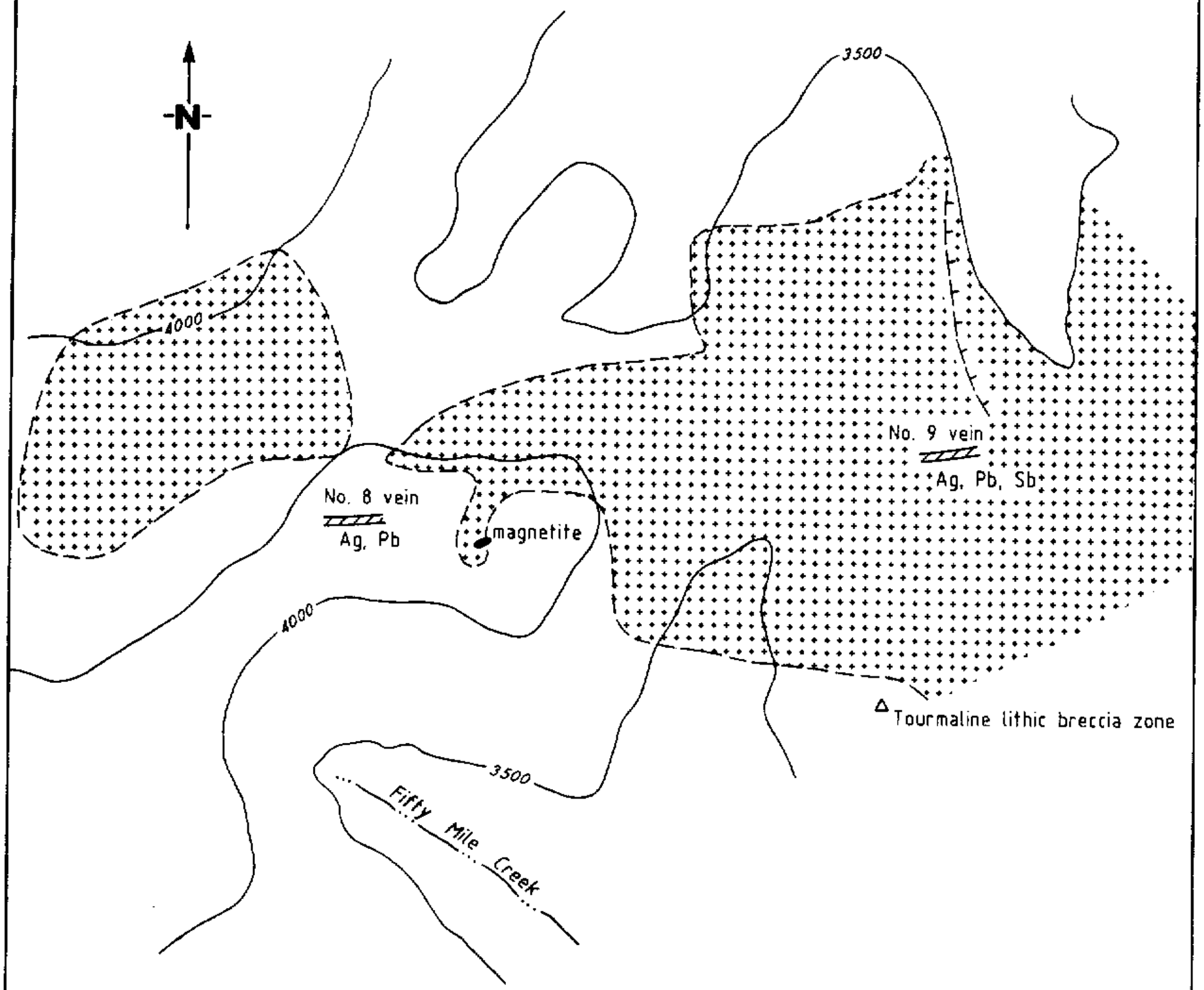
Description:
The property consists of two main mineralized areas, the BUTLER GULCH veins and the MOSQUITO CREEK veins. Paleozoic to Mesozoic schist, quartzite, marble and chert adjoin metamorphosed granodiorite and quartz monzonite beneath the property. Several narrow but high-grade veins carry silver, lead, arsenic, antimony and gold. Veins are mineralogically zoned with galena in the centres grading to quartz-rich margins containing arsenopyrite, sulphosalts and gold.

Current Work and Results:
A total of 2545 soil samples and 61 rock chip samples were collected throughout the property in 1987.

On the Crag Mountain option, the Red Fox Minerals program consisted of grid establishment, road construction, trenching, rock chip sampling and soil sampling. The 1014 soil samples outlined several lead, arsenic, antimony and silver anomalies, and some weak gold anomalies. Several veins occur, one of which was traced for 152 metres with assays averaging 9.34% lead, 624 g/t Ag and 0.7 g/t Au over a 1.2 metre width.

On the Butler Gulch option, the 1987 exploration program by Kelan Resources Inc. consisted of 885 soil samples, grid establishment, surveying, geophysical surveys and road repairs. A magnetite-chalcopyrite skarn produced geochemical values of up to 9090 ppb Au in soil. A large magnetic anomaly coincided with the 9090 ppb gold value and a mapped magnetite outcrop. Strong silver-lead-arsenic-antimony anomalies associated with vein faults were delineated. Selected samples of veins assayed up to 5177 g/t Ag, 79% Pb, 5.4% As and 3.0 g/t Au.

In 1988, exploration on the Butler Gulch option consisted of diamond drilling totalling 315 metres, and bulldozer trenching. Ten diamond drill holes were designed to test the continuity of veins and skarn areas. Porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization was intersected, as well as the main vein system and the magnetite skarn. The best gold values intersected were 4.25 g/t gold over 1.7 metres, and 7.5 g/t gold over 0.45 metres. Gold mineralization was found to be generally discontinuous and erratic.



CRETACEOUS (?)

Quartz Monzonite

PERMIAN or OLDER

Klondike Schist

Δ Breccia

Mineralized Vein

Approximate Contact

Escarpment

Croesus Resources Inc.

GEOLOGY GOLDEN CRAG PROPERTY

From assessment report
092511
by H.J. Keyser (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

KENTUCKY LODE — **Gold vein**
Doron Explorations Inc. — **115 O 10 (28)**
63°42'N,138°42'W
1988

References: Debicki (1985), INAC (1986, p. 200)

Claims: BTTA 1-32, KENTUCKY 1-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092603 by B. Lueck and G.S. Davidson

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, 800 soil samples were collected on a 100 X 25 m grid. Every second sample was analysed for gold and eight other elements. Four strongly anomalous samples returned values of 858, 320, 261 and 244 ppb Au respectively. Elevated arsenic and mercury values were associated with some of the weaker gold values.

LONE STAR — **Gold vein/strata-bound**
Arbor Resources Inc., Dawson — **115 O 14 (38)**
Eldorado Gold Explorations Ltd — **63°53'N,139°14'W**
1987, 1988

References: INAC (1988, p. 290,293)

Claims: TON 1-40; REX 1-51; RON 1-40; AC 1-35; CIM 1-4; DE 1-14; AL 1-35; RJ 1-32, 39-60, 62-63, 65-70; DN 1-33, F, 1F-2F; ND 1-22, F; VI 1-16, 18, 43-44

Crown Grants: LONESTAR, ZULU CHIEF, VICTORIA, PORPHYRY LODE, YANKEE GIRL, ESTER DNA, ARGYLE, NEW BONANZA, NEW BONANZA NO. 2, NIOBE FRACTION, SWASTIKA, UDAS, CATO, THISTLE

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment reports 092132 and 092691 by P. Grunenberg (Mark Management Ltd)

Current Work and Results:

The 1987 exploration program consisted of airborne geophysical and ground geophysical surveys, geochemical surveys, bulldozer trenching and diamond and rotary drilling. VLF-EM 16 surveys outlined several conductive horizons, related mainly to graphitic schist. A total of 1559 'B' horizon soil samples extended the known gold anomalies near the old Lone Star workings and near Gay Gulch. Twenty-three bulldozer trenches were excavated on gold soil anomalies. Where bedrock was exposed, the trenches were chip sampled. The majority of anomalous gold values were returned from iron stained muscovite schist, although the highest individual assays came from quartz veins, stringers and pods. One quartz vein assayed 242.9 g/t Au. Thirteen diamond drill holes totalling 1690 metres were drilled on the property. Hole 87 D 12 intersected 6.7 metres of quartz muscovite schist which averaged 4.6 g/t Au, including a 0.9 metre intersection of 13.2 g/t Au. Thirty-seven rotary holes totalling 4063 metres were also drilled. Near the old LONE STAR mine, Hole 87R 48 intersected several anomalous horizons, including 1.5 metres of 8.2 g/t Au. Between Gay and Oro Grande Gulches, Hole 87R 60 intersected 1.5 metres which averaged 7.4 g/t Au. In 1988, continued soil sampling near the LONE STAR mine extended previously outlined anomalous gold zones. Induced Polarization surveys delineated conductive zones upslope of geochemical anomalies, which when trenched revealed pyrite and galena-bearing schist. Trenching to the west of the old LONE STAR mine uncovered numerous gold-bearing quartz veins and sections of schist. Narrow quartz veins returned values up to 73.1 g/t Au and samples of schist assayed up to 4.0 g/t Au over 3 metres. Trenching on the south side of Gay Gulch uncovered narrow quartz veins which returned gold values up to 1200 ppb. Gold-bearing muscovite schist and graphite schist assayed as high as 0.6 g/t gold in this area. On the north side of Gay Gulch, narrow quartz veins revealed by trenching assayed up to 21.6 g/t Au, and muscovite schist returned up to 15.7 g/t Au over one metre.

Trenches beneath soil anomalies on the east side of Eldorado Creek uncovered narrow quartz veins which assayed up to 13.2 g/t Au.

DOMINION, LLOYD, HUNKER DOME — **Gold, silver, lead vein**
United Keno Hill Mines Ltd — **115 O 15 (31,32,33)**
63°53'N,138°52'W
1988

References: Debicki (1985), INAC (1986, p. 210)

Claims: KIN 1-172

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092600 by A.J. McFaull.

History and Description:

Ten gold-bearing quartz veins with traces of pyrite and galena were located in this area in the early 1900's. Several were prospected by open cuts, hand trenches and shallow shafts prior to 1910. The HUNKER DOME LODE was opened up by a 792.5 m adit which intersected several of the quartz veins in the area approximately 137 m below surface. No production took place from any of the showings. Several companies including Yukon Consolidated Gold Company in the 1950's, Orekon and Cominco in the 1960's, Lindex Exploration Ltd and Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd in the 1970's and 1980's staked and prospected the area and carried out geological mapping, geochemistry, geophysics and bulldozer trenching. All the claims were subsequently abandoned. The present KIN claims were staked by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd in 1984.

Current Work and Results:

In 1988, detailed soil sampling was carried out on ten grids which cover ridge crests in the area. Of 4443 samples taken, 2524 samples were assayed for 33 elements and 1919 were assayed for gold only. ICP analysis indicated that only gold is anomalous in the Hunker Summit area, which is consistent with the observation that most of the gold in the area occurs as free gold and not with sulphides.

Widespread north-trending gold anomalies up to 1100m X 200m were encountered on the MACKAY grid with maximum values in the 50 ppb range. The KING SOLOMON DOME grid was anomalous over most of its 3400 m X 400 m area, with occasional spot highs to 270 ppb Au. On the LLOYD grids, several narrow northwest-trending gold anomalies indicate a system of narrow en echelon veins with occasional values up to 407 ppb Au. The strongest anomalies cover the LLOYD showing where an en-echelon quartz vein system strikes northwest and carries visible gold. On the DOMINION MOUNTAIN grid, a 500 m X 50 m anomaly ranges from 10-50 ppb Au with a single high value of 603 ppb Au. The west end of the GREEN GULCH grid showed large widespread north-trending anomalies over a 900 m X 400 m area with values in the 10-50 ppb Au range and highs up to 185 ppb Au.

The HUNKER DOME grid is strongly anomalous in gold with values up to 377 ppb Au. Linear northeast-trending anomalies indicate the presence of en-echelon quartz veins which strike north-south and were exposed by 18 bulldozer trenches. The veins contain visible gold and traces of finely disseminated pyrite, galena and tellurides. Bedrock samples from the trenches returned values as high as 151.4 g/t Au.

HUNK	**Gold vein**
United Keno Hill	**115 O 14 (60)**
Mines Ltd	**116 B 3**
	64°00'N,139°05'W
	1987

References: INAC (1987, p. 371)

Claims: HUN 144-174

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092591 by A.J. McFaull

History:

The BEN LEVY adit on lower Hunker Creek was driven by Heffring and Levy sometime between 1900 and 1917. A newspaper account reported that the adit was driven on a 12.1 m wide quartz vein which returned assays in excess of 340.3 g/t Au. The adit was abandoned in 1917. The HUN claims were staked on behalf of United Keno Hill Mines Ltd in June, 1984, and four rotary-percussion holes totalling 465 m were drilled into the hanging wall of the adit.

Description:

Graphite and quartz-muscovite schist, andesite, quartz-feldspar porphyry, and serpentinite underlie the claims. At the BEN LEVY adit the rocks strike north-south and dip 70° east, parallel to the BEN LEVY vein zone. A vuggy, brecciated quartz-carbonate vein 9 m wide is exposed in the adit, along with a quartz stockwork which extends tens of metres into the hanging wall schist. Two other veins 6 m and 9 m wide in the footwall west of the adit were revealed by the 1984 drillholes.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1987 included extensive geochemical sampling on four adjoining grids, detailed geological mapping and a VLF-EM survey over the BEN-LEVY grid, and rehabilitation, mapping and sampling of the BEN LEVY adit.

A total of 2176 soil samples were taken at 25 X 100 m intervals and assayed for gold plus 32 other elements. Gold anomalies were generally in the 10-50 ppb range over a background of 5 ppb. The highest value on the grid was 330 ppb Au. Geochemical anomalies tend to coincide with narrow north-trending VLF-EM conductors suggesting that the mineralization is controlled by north-trending faults.

The surface projection of the BEN LEVY vein zone coincides with numerous erratic gold anomalies. In the BEN LEVY adit, 183 channel samples were taken. Gold assay results were generally less than 5 ppb in the vein and the wall rocks, with occasional erratic values in the 10-50 ppb range. The highest assay, 256 ppb Au over 0.3 m, came from the hanging wall of a feldspar porphyry dyke, which was intersected by all four of the 1984 drillholes.

PYROXENE	**Platinum, gold**
R. McPhee	**occurrence**
	115 O 1,2 (73)
	63°02'N,138°32'W
	1988

Reference: INAC (1988, p. 294)

Claims: FISH 49-62, 81-94; WINE 25-57

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092672 by D. Waugh

Current Work and Results:

The FISH and WINE claims lie immediately to the west of the main PYROXENE property. Remote sensing studies conducted in 1987 identified two possible lineaments on the property, and these were the target of a rock geochemical survey conducted in 1988. Twelve rock samples collected from a blast trench returned fire assay values below detection for gold and silver. A total of 167 rock samples were collected from locations along the apparent lineaments. Results were near detection limits with the highest gold value reaching only 30 ppb. Twenty composite rock samples, comprised of three rocks taken several metres apart, were collected at specific locations along one of the lineaments. Some of these returned anomalous values, the highest of which was 3.1 g/t gold.

LODE | **Gold vein**
G.S. Hartley | **115 N 2 (79)**
& Associates | **63°10'N,104°50'W**
1988

References: INAC (1983, p.210-212)

Claims: RED 1-8; RAN 1-4; RAG 1-8; GET 1,2,5,6; WON 1-7; WELL 1-6; WINE 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092543 by G.S. Hartley and G.A. Almberg

Description:
Northwest-striking quartz veins contain arsenopyrite and galena. Flakes of free gold are common along fractures.

Current Work and Results:
A program of detailed geological mapping was carried out in 1988.

REEF | **Gold vein**
Moosehorn Exploration | **115 N 2 (82)**
Ltd | **63°04'N,140°56'W**
1988

References: INAC (1986, p. 215; 1988, p. 295)

Claims: REEF 1-20

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
High-grade gold-quartz veins cutting granodiorite are exposed on the summit ridge of the Moosehorn Range.

Current Work and Results:
Bulldozer and backhoe trenches were excavated across the north-trending veins in 1988. Bulk samples of the veins were taken using a small portable mill.

Results of the trenching and bulk sampling confirm the existence of numerous 10 to 15 cm high-grade veins across the claim group. Average grades are reported to be 102.8-137.1 g/t Au. The veins appear to be regularly spaced 50-100 m apart and are associated with zones of propylitic alteration in the host pluton.

MOLY | **Silver vein**
L. Mollot | **115 N 15 (87)**
63°59'N,140°55'W
1988

References: INAC (1988, p. 296)

Claims: MM 1-8

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 092594 by H.J. Keyser (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Current Work and Results:
The 1988 program followed up the 1987 discovery of a 1 m wide quartz-carbonate vein which assayed 992.5 g/t Ag. A total of 42 soil and 10 rock samples were analysed for 31 elements. Soil samples in the area of the discovery vein returned up to 3.3 ppm Ag. High rubidium-strontium ratios in the anomalous area suggest the presence of potassic alteration.

DAWSON | **Work Target**
Kangeld Resources | **115 O 14 (91)**
Ltd, Arbor Resources Inc. | **63°59'N,139°12'W**
1988

Reference: INAC (1988, p. 296-298)

Claims: REEF 62, 69, 78, 80, 91-97; WITH 2-4, 9-12, 16-19, 23-25, 32, 33, 37

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092690 by P. Grunenberg (Mark Management Ltd)

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 consisted of road construction, grid construction, magnetometer surveys, soil sampling, bulldozer trenching and rock chip sampling. Of the 737 soil samples collected, several were anomalous in gold and arsenic, with the maximum gold value reaching 185 ppb and the highest arsenic value reaching 720 ppm. Five trenches were excavated on the strongest arsenic soil anomalies and the coincident gold-arsenic soil anomaly. Trench 88-TR-01 exposed pyritic graphite schist within quartz muscovite schist. Anomalous arsenic values were detected in chip samples. Trench 88-TR-20 uncovered interbedded quartz-muscovite schist and meta-rhyolite units. Up to 2% arsenopyrite was present in some samples of meta-rhyolite, but gold values were just above detection limits. Trench 88-TR-22 exposed intensely altered schist with clays, and iron and manganese oxides. High arsenic values were again encountered, but most gold values were below detection limits.

HAM | **Work target**
Marshall Earth | **115 O 9 (95)**
Resources | **63°42'N,138°15'W**
Inc. | **1987**

Reference: INAC (1986, p. 215)

Claims: HAM 1-24, 35-136, 165, 166, 195-331

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092531 by R. Espell (Marshall Earth Resources Inc.) and A. Doherty (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

History:
The HAM claims were staked by Marshall Earth Resources Inc. in 1984.

Description:
The claims are underlain by Paleozoic foliated granodiorite and quartz-muscovite schist.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1987 consisted of geological mapping, airphoto interpretation and magnetometer surveys. Geological mapping and airphoto interpretation determined that the schist-granodiorite contact is intrusive and predates deformation and metamorphism. The magnetometer survey revealed an anomaly at the schist-granodiorite contact.

SUL	**Gold vein/**
United Keno Hill	**replacement**
Mines Ltd	**115 O 15 (98)**
	63°49'N,138°56'W
	1986

References: INAC (1987, p. 371)

Claims: SUL 107-114, 185-188, 252-254, 256

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091946 by D.J. Ouellette

Current Work and Results:
In 1986, sixteen claims in the Upper Sulphur Creek area were explored by detailed mapping and prospecting, soil sampling and a VLF survey. The purpose was to follow up 1984 drilling which penetrated 21 m of low-grade gold mineralization including 3 metres grading better than 10 g/t Au. The mineralization occurs in chlorite-sericite-talc schist which is believed to be the hydrothermally-altered equivalent of chlorite schist which also outcrops on the property. The 1986 work supports earlier evidence that gold is concentrated at the contact between the altered and unaltered schist.

Four soil anomalies were outlined, two trending north and two trending northwest. Gold values in soil ranged from 10 to 240 ppb. Several anomalous soil values appear to coincide with north-trending VLF anomalies which follow or parallel the alteration front. A very strong northeast-trending VLF conductor of unknown origin was also outlined near the ridge crest west of Sulphur Creek.

Three backhoe trenches and three pits were excavated on soil anomalies, mostly west of the creek. The trenches were successful in exposing the contact between hydrothermally-altered rock and unaltered quartz-chlorite schist. The trenches were sampled at 5 m intervals and 137 samples were sent for 31-element ICP analysis. Samples from trench #1 on the west side of Sulphur Creek returned values up to 312 ppb Au over 5 metres. Trench #2 on the east side of Sulphur Creek exposed a deep red iron-stained zone in the altered rock containing anomalous gold values up to 50 ppb over several five-metre intervals. Samples representing five additional five-metre intervals at the far end of trench #2 returned values up to 90 ppb Au. Samples from the third trench and the three pits were not anomalous.

HAWK	**Gold vein**
Arbor Resources	**115 0 14 (101)**
Inc.	**63°53'N,139°23'W**
	1987, 1988

References: INAC (1988, p. 296-299)

Claims: HAWK 1-154

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment reports 092126 and 092691 by P. Grunenberg (Mark Management Ltd)

Current Work and Results:
The 1987 program consisted of grid construction, a magnetometer survey, soil sampling, bulldozer trenching and rotary drilling. The magnetometer survey outlined a north-south depression which was coincident with anomalous values of Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag in soil samples. Five trenches were excavated to investigate anomalous gold and base metal values in soil. Nineteen rock chip samples, mostly quartz-muscovite schist, were collected and analysed for 32 elements. No anomalous values were found and the source of the soil anomalies remained unexplained. Rotary drilling totalling 198 metres was conducted on the property in November, 1987. Gold assays of rotary samples were slightly above the detection limit: the best intersection was 1.5 metres grading 0.14 g/t Au.

In 1988, soil sampling on the BONANZA WEST grid delineated several other areas of anomalous gold values. A VLF-EM 16 survey outlined a conductive lineament parallel to a zinc-copper soil anomaly. Trenching revealed the conductor to be a layer of graphite schist. Narrow, low-grade gold-bearing quartz veins were revealed by trenching beneath gold soil anomalies.

Soil sampling was extended on to the NUGGET grid two kilometres to the south. An extensive silver, lead, and zinc soil anomaly was successfully extended and has now been traced for 12 kilometres. As on the main property, this feature appears to be related to sulphide-bearing quartz veins.

SIXTYMILE	**Work target**

Esso Minerals Canada Ltd — **115 N 15 (116)** **63°59'N,140°48'W** **1987, 1988**

Reference: INAC (1988, p. 287)

Claims: SIXTYMILE 1-51

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092140 by W. Melnyk and information supplied for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:
Up to 8% pyrite occurs in altered Tertiary andesite and volcanic breccia. Traces of sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena are disseminated in a siliceous volcanic breccia matrix.

Current Work and Results:
The 1987 program consisted of geological mapping and selected rock sampling. Two open-pit placer operations exposed areas of blocky weakly-altered andesite and brecciated, clay altered, pyritic andesite. Nineteen rock samples were collected and analysed for 30 elements. A sample of clay-altered, brecciated, pyritic andesite assayed 460 ppb Au.

In 1988, an extensive magnetometer survey was done and 2 placer pits were mapped and sampled. Anomalous gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and mercury were obtained. A high-level epithermal system is suggested by the pattern of alteration and the geochemical values.

The best gold values occur in the eastern claim block in an area of brecciated, clay altered pyritic andesite tuff.

RIJ United Keno Hill Mines Ltd — **Work target** **115 O 10 (117)** **63°42'N,138°40'W** **1986**

References: INAC (1987, p. 377)

Claims: RIJ 1-44

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091721 by D.J. Ouellette and D.R. Prince

History:
A gold-bearing quartz vein was reported to outcrop on the ridge between Sulphur and Gold Run creeks in 1901. The RIJ claims were staked in 1986 on the basis of airborne geophysical anomalies detected in a 1984 survey.

Description:
The main lithologic units in the area are quartz-eye schist, chlorite-sericite schist and quartzite which appear to be separated from each other by west-dipping thrust faults. Two air photo lineaments crosscutting the quartz-eye schist are interpreted as strike-slip faults.

Current Work and Results:
The claims were mapped in 1986, soil samples were taken on a widely-spaced grid and a VLF survey was conducted. Based on soil anomalies (up to 320 ppb Au) and a strong north-trending VLF anomaly, a 260 m backhoe trench was excavated across the ridge crest. The source of the VLF anomaly proved to be a 20 m thick graphite schist unit in the sole of the major thrust fault which crosses the property. Sampling of the graphitic zone in the trench returned only 48 ppb Au.

JAE (adjacent) B. Hokansson — **Work Target** **115 O 15 (137)** **63°53'N,138°56'W** **1988**

Reference: INAC (1988, p. 302); This Report

Claims: BH 1-8

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092534 by B. Hokansson

History:
The claims were staked in 1987 to cover possible gold-bearing quartz veins near the JAE property.

Description:
The claims lie on King Solomon Dome, within an area of Mesozoic to Paleozoic quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist. Gold-bearing quartz veins are known to occur in the area and on the adjacent JAE claims.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 consisted of the collection of 12 soil samples which were analysed for gold plus eight other elements. Slightly anomalous values were obtained for gold, arsenic, zinc and lead.

JAE J.A.E. Resources Inc. — **Gold, silver vein** **115 O 15 (137)** **63°53'N,138°56'W** **1988**

Reference: INAC (1988, p. 302)

Claims: JAE 1-27

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092517 by R. Hulstein (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc)

History:
The claims were staked in 1987 by JAE Resources Inc. Bulldozer trenching in 1987 exposed a limonite-stained quartz vein.

Description:

The claims lie on King Solomon Dome and are underlain by Mesozoic or older quartz-muscovite and chlorite schist. Discordant quartz veins, stringers and pods commonly intrude the schist. Mineralized veins are limonitized and contain galena, pyrite and malachite.

Current Work and Results:

In 1988 the exploration program consisted of geological mapping, trenching, chip sampling and rotary drilling. A steeply dipping quartz vein was mapped and chip sampled in the trenches, and intersected in the rotary drill holes. A grab sample of chlorite-quartz schist from the footwall of the vein assayed 0.65 g/t Au, 0.58 g/t Ag and 0.04% Pb. In one rotary hole the quartz vein averaged 0.07 g/t Au and 221.7 g/t Ag over 3.66 metres, including a 0.61 metre intersection in the footwall of the quartz vein which assayed 0.1 g/t Au and 867 g/t Ag. A bulk shipment of 2966.5 kg of vein material shipped to the Trail, B.C. smelter in early 1988 contained an average of 34.0% Pb, 2.0% Cu, 6728 g/t Ag, 1.0 g/t Au and 0.9% Sb.

Several new veins were located in late 1988 with assays up to 39.8 g/t Au and 13 611 g/t Ag.

ROD	**Mercury, gold**
Layfield	**stockwork**
Resources Inc.	**115 N 15;**
	116 C 2 (140)
	64°00'N,139°49'W
	1988

Reference: No previous reference

Claims: ROD 1-74; NEY 1-20

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092692 by H. Keyser (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

History:

In 1965 the property was first explored for its hardrock potential by unnamed parties in an attempt to pinpoint the source of cinnabar in Miller Creek. The source was not determined and the claims lapsed. In February 1988 the property was re-evaluated and staked by Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. for Golden Rum Resources Ltd, and then acquired by Layfield Resources Inc.

Description:

Precambrian to Paleozoic schists, quartzites and gneisses of the Nasina Series are in fault contact with Cretaceous Carmacks Group andesitic volcanic and rare siliciclastic sedimentary rocks. Serpentinized ultramafic rocks occur within brittle crystalline metamorphic units. Northeast-trending fracture systems separate metamorphic and volcanic units in the area.

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1988 consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveying and trenching. Twenty-two stream sediment samples, 61 rock samples and 1327 soil samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, copper and lead. Soil geochemistry outlined a significant gold-arsenic-mercury-silver anomaly in an area with no outcrop. Gold values in soil ranged as high as 825 ppb, arsenic up to 1056 ppm and mercury up to 12 000 ppb. Geological mapping and rock sampling outlined two areas of hydrothermal style mineralization: 1) the JASPER PIT zone of chalcedony, quartz, jasper, carbonate, and pyrophyllite-filled fractures carrying anomalous concentrations of gold (81 ppb), arsenic (244 ppm), and mercury (270 ppb); and 2) clay-altered and scorodite-stained gneissic rocks with anomalous amounts of gold (20 ppb), arsenic (482 ppm), and mercury (603, 900 ppb). These zones occur along the inferred trend of a northeast-trending fault which separates Cretaceous volcanics from older metamorphic rocks.

24. HAYSTACK

Imperial Metals Corp.
115 O 11
63°39'N, 139°09'W

Claims: IR 1-198

25. MCKINNON

D. Waugh
115 O 11
63°43'N, 139°08'W

Claims: KEY 124-143

37. BOXCAR

Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd, Arbor Resources Inc.
115 O 14, 15
63°53'N, 139°03'W

Claims: H.L. 1-146

38. LONE STAR

Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd, Arbor Resources Inc.
115 O 14
63°57'N, 139°05'W

Claims: DE 1-85, 87-170, 201-216

39. VIOLET

Arbor Resources Inc.
115 O 14
63°50'N, 139°20'W

Claims: RADO 1-102, 107-183, 185-195

49. TRILBY

P. Yanisiw
115 O 14
63°57'N, 139°00'W

Claims: ROYDS 1-30

60. HUNK

J. McFall
115 O 14
63°59'N, 139°03'W

Claims: HUN 175-182

73. PYROXENE

D. Waugh. L. Lebedoff, R. Tetrault, R. Smith, T. Daly
115 O 1
62°57'N, 138°21'W,
62°59'N, 138°16'W

Claims: XENE 1-36, PYRO 1-100

79. LODE

G. Hartley
115 N 2
63°01'N, 140°56'W

Claims: SAW 1-2

107. BEA

Avanti Minerals Ltd
115 O 14
64°00'N, 139°14'W

Claims: SKI 1-8

113. FAWCETT

W. Gaven, H. Reinink
115 O 15
63°55'N, 138°56'W

Claims: WHO 9, 10, 11-26

140. ROD

H. Keyser, P. Lombard
115 N 15, 116 C 2
63°59'N, 140°50'W

Claims: ROD 1-74, NEY 1-40

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Miben Mining Corp.
115 O 15
63°56'N, 139°59'W

Claims: BRUCE 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

B. MacLean
115 O 15
63°48'N, 138°53'W

Claims: AUGER 1-20

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

J. McClintock
115 O 5
63°28'N, 139°57'W

Claims: LOST 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

B. MacLean
115 O 15
63°49'N, 139°59'W

Claims: BLUESKY 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

B. MacLean
115 O 15
63°58'N, 139°49'W

Claims: RAIN 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Resore Industries Corp.
115 O 2
63°00'N, 138°36'W

Claims: GM 1-2

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

D. Hermanutz, K. Daunt
115 O 10
63°37'N, 138°50'W

Claims: BUFF 1-20

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

M. Franklin
115 O 11
63°45'N, 139°06'W

Claims: ANN 1-2

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

R. Truswell
115 O 14
63°49'N, 139°09'W

Claims: HARDROCK 1-10

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

G. Nicholson, J. McCaffrey, M. Renning, M. Van wermeskerken
115 N 8, 9
63°30'N, 140°02'W

Claims: ALKY 1-64, EH 1-18

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd, Wealth Resources Ltd
115 O 10
63°33'N, 138°53'W

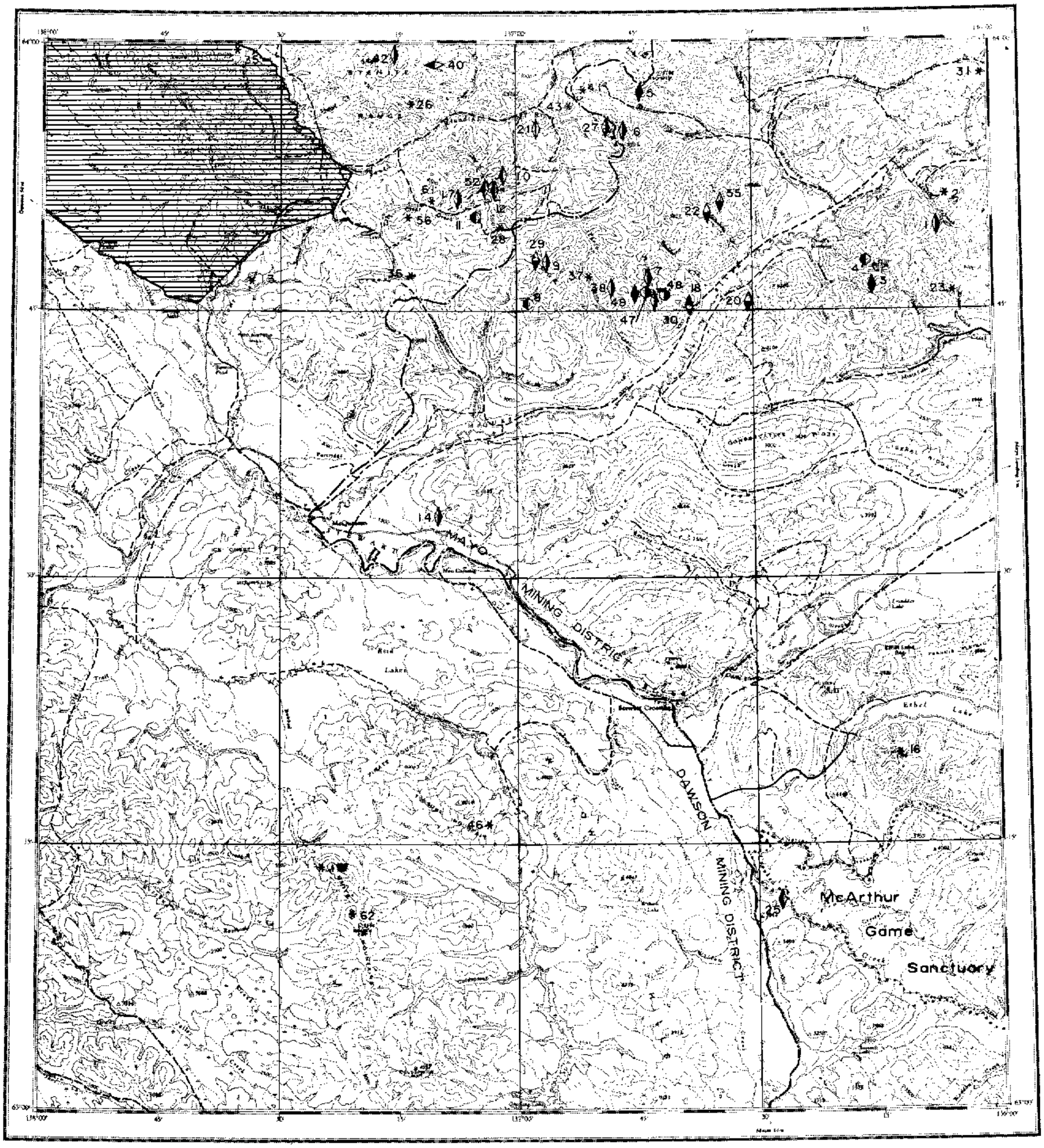
Claims: REKA 1-146

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

A. Savage
115 N 7, 10
63°30'N, 140°37'W

Claims: LODE 1-68

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 withdrawal).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A 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	N.C.M.I.
2	SEATTLE	Work Target	115 P 16	9	Green and Godwin (1964, p. 16)
3	HAWTHORNE	Vein Sb Au Ag Pb	115 P 16	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
4	SCHEELITE DOME	Skarn W Au (Zn Cu Sn)	115 P 16	6	This Report
5	HOBO	Vein Au Ag	115 P 15	7	Morin (1989)
6	SPRAGUE	Vein Ag Pb	115 P 15	7	Bostock (1948, p. 11)
7	TEE	Breccia/Skarn Ag Pb Zn Sn Au	115 P 15	7	This Report
8	LUGDUSH	Skarn W	115 P 15	6	This Report
9	STERLING (RIDGE)	Vein Zn Pb Ag	115 P 15	7	This Report
10	JOSEPHINE	Vein Au	115 P 14 115 P 15	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
11	RHOSGOBEL	Skarn W, Sheeted Veins W	115 P 14	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
12	PUKELMAN	Sheeted Vein W Au Mo	115 P 14	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
13	CLEAR CREEK	Work Target	115 P 13	9	Lang (1951, p. 14)
14	MOOSE RIDGE	Vein Ag Pb Fe	115 P 11	7	N.C.M.I.
15	ROSEBUD	Work Target	115 P 3	9	Bostock (1948, p. 12)
16	SETHER	Work Target	115 P 8	9	Bostock (1948, p. 25)
17	LEWIS	Vein Ag Pb	115 P 14	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
18	BOULDER	Vein Cu	115 P 15	7	Bostock (1948, p. 11)
20	OLIVER CREEK (EPD)	Breccia/Vein, Skarn Sn Ag Zn	115 P 15	5	Emond (1983; 1985; 1986); Morin (1989)
21	MOZI	Breccia/Vein Pb Zn Cu Mo	115 P 15	7	INAC (1981, p. 279)
22	SUNSHINE CREEK WEST (SP)	Vein/Breccia Sn Ag	115 P 15	6	This Report
23	BEN	Work Target	115 P 16	9	INAC (1981, p. 279-280)
25	CROOKED	Vein Au	115 P 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 280)
26	FIONA	Work Target	115 P 14	9	INAC (1982, p. 229)
27	MAHTIN	Vein, Breccia Ag Sn	115 P 15	7	This Report
28	JUBJUB	Work Target	115 P 14	9	INAC (1982, p. 228); Morin (1989)
29	JABBERWOCK	Vein, sheeted vein, Breccia Sn Ag	115 P 15	7	This Report; Morin (1989)
30	ORE (MAY CREEK)	Vein Ag Pb Zn	115 P 15	6	Morin et al (1980, p. 23); Morin (1989)
31	SECRET CREEK	Work Target	115 P 16	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 23)
35	ACE	Work Target	115 P 13	9	INAC (1983, p. 215, 217)
36	MARY	Work Target	115 P 14	9	INAC (1983, p. 216)
37	BANDER	Work Target	115 P 15	9	INAC (1982, p. 230)
38	SNATCH	Vein Pb Ag	115 P 15	7	INAC (1982, p. 231); Morin (1989)
40	OMEGA	Stratabound Barite	115 P 14	2	INAC (1987, p. 380-381)
42	ZETA	Vein Ag Sn	115 P 14	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
46	PIRATE	Work Target	115 P 6	9	INAC (1987, p. 382)
47	SNARK	Skarn Sn W Cu Zn Au Ag	115 P 15	7	This Report
48	BOULDER CREEK	Skarn Sn	115 P 15	6	This Report; Morin (1989)
49	QUEST	Vein Au Ag Pb Zn	115 P 15	6	INAC (1987, p. 383; 1988, p. 307); Morin (1989)
52	RUM (REMP)	Vein Au	115 P 14	7	This Report
55	SUNSHINE CREEK EAST (SP)	Vein/Breccia Sn Ag	115 P 15	7	Emond (1986); This Report
56	BARNEY	Work Target	115 P 14	9	Emond (1986)
61	SLEET	Work Target	115 P 14	9	This Report
62	ROUGH TOP	Work Target	115 P 3	9	This Report

HAWTHORNE
R. Riepe

Antimony, gold, silver, lead
vein
115 P 16 (3)
63°45'N,136°15'W
1987, 1988

References: INAC (1988 p. 306, 308)

Claims: GANT 1-11,13,15-34; ADE 1-10

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 0902508 by P. Kallock (Arctex Engineering Services), 1988 property visit by D. Emond and information supplied by R. Riepe for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:
Brittle quartzites and metapelites of the Upper Precambrian to Lower Cambrian Grit Unit are intruded by a mid-Cretaceous (90 mA) hornblende-biotite granite stock and several plugs on Scheelite Dome. Quartz diorite is possibly a border phase of the main stock. Andalusite-biotite hornfels surrounds the small intrusions, and gold-bearing scheelite skarn occurs just to the north on the SCHEELITE DOME property (this report) adjacent to a stock. Minor biotite lamprophyre dykes (up to several metres wide) also cut the metasedimentary rocks.

Structures with three orientations oblique to foliation contain quartz-sulphide veins: 1) several north-trending veins occur in the Swede Gulch area; 2) two east-trending, and 3) two northeast-trending veins occur further north (near the summit). All cut quartzite and quartz-mica schist. The latter two types of structure vary from 50 to 250 m long and 0.05 to 2.5 m wide.

The most impressive area is on the ridge top, where a quartz-stibnite vein at least 118 m long trends 120°, and dips 73° NE. An early quartz vein stage with minor arsenopyrite, tourmaline, K feldspar and sericite and very minor pyrite and galena is crosscut, and in places brecciated, by mostly monomineralic stibnite. In the latter breccia, fragments of vein quartz occur in the stibnite matrix. Twenty-one chip samples taken at 10 m intervals along the vein averaged 1.06 g/t Au across 1.28 m width. The massive stibnite portion of the vein is up to 30 cm wide and contains up to 38.90% Sb, high lead, arsenic and up to 675 g/t Ag and 2.6 g/t Au. This vein may be open to the east in an area covered by talus.

In Swede Gulch, a quartz-stibnite vein contained up to 2.33 g/t Au with 3756 ppm Pb, 158 g/t Ag, 7.84% As and 6427 ppm Sb.

The highest gold assay was 63.4 g/t Au from a grab sample of quartz-arsenopyrite-stibnite vein material in the south-central claims which also contained 12.14% As, 405 ppm Pb, 28.8 ppm Ag, 488 ppm Sb, 107 ppm Bi and 182 ppm W.

Work and Results in 1987:
In 1987, 601 soil samples were collected from 36.5 km of grid, and detailed rock sampling was done especially in pre-existing trenches. A close association was found between gold and arsenic in soils. Values up to 2860 ppb Au and 1750 ppm As in soil coincided with accompanying elevated levels of Sb, Ag and Pb. Gold and arsenic distribution follows the outcrop pattern of the schist, suggesting these elements may be partially derived from one of the local rock units (skarn?) as well as from veins.

In 1988, soil sampling outlined a large northwest-trending gold anomaly. Some hand trenching was also done. Three grab samples taken from trenches and dumps assayed 63.4 g/t Au, 2.6 g/t Au and 38.9% Sb, and 1.03 g/t Au, 4.19% Sb and 674.9 g/t Ag respectively.

SCHEELITE DOME
G. Dickson

Tungsten, gold
skarn
115 P 16 (4)
63°47'N,136°15'W

References: Morin et al. (1980, p. 23); INAC (1981, p. 277; 1983, p. 215); Kuran et al. (1982); Emond (1986); Potter (1987)

Claims: SUN

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from assessment reports 090459, 090483 and 091024 and from a property visit, 1985

History:
Scheelite and minor cassiterite were recognized in the placers of Highet and Johnson Creeks in 1904 and the source of scheelite was located by R.M. Thompson while mapping for the G.S.C. in 1942. Since that time, claims were staked over the area at various times by various parties, and work in the 1960's and early 70's included some trenching, geochemistry and magnetometer surveys.

The most recent SUN claims were staked in May, 1978 by G. Dickson. They were optioned to Cominco in July, 1978. That summer and the following, the company performed detailed geology, soil geochemistry, bulldozer trenching, trench sampling and diamond drilling (1 NQ hole totalling 120.7 m). One trench exposed a 2.5 m width of skarn containing 0.52% WO_3, 3500 ppb Au and 90 ppm Sn. The drill hole intersected two mineralized amphibole skarn zones from which a weighted average over 3.34 m gave 0.23% WO_3, 0.86 g/t Au with low tin, copper and silver.

In 1982, Aber Resources optioned the claims from Mr. Dickson, and stripped and blasted more trenches and assayed for gold and tungsten. The best values reported were 6.67 g/t Au over 3 m; 7.68 g/t Au with 110 ppm W over 1.5 m; and 4800 ppm W over 1.5 m.

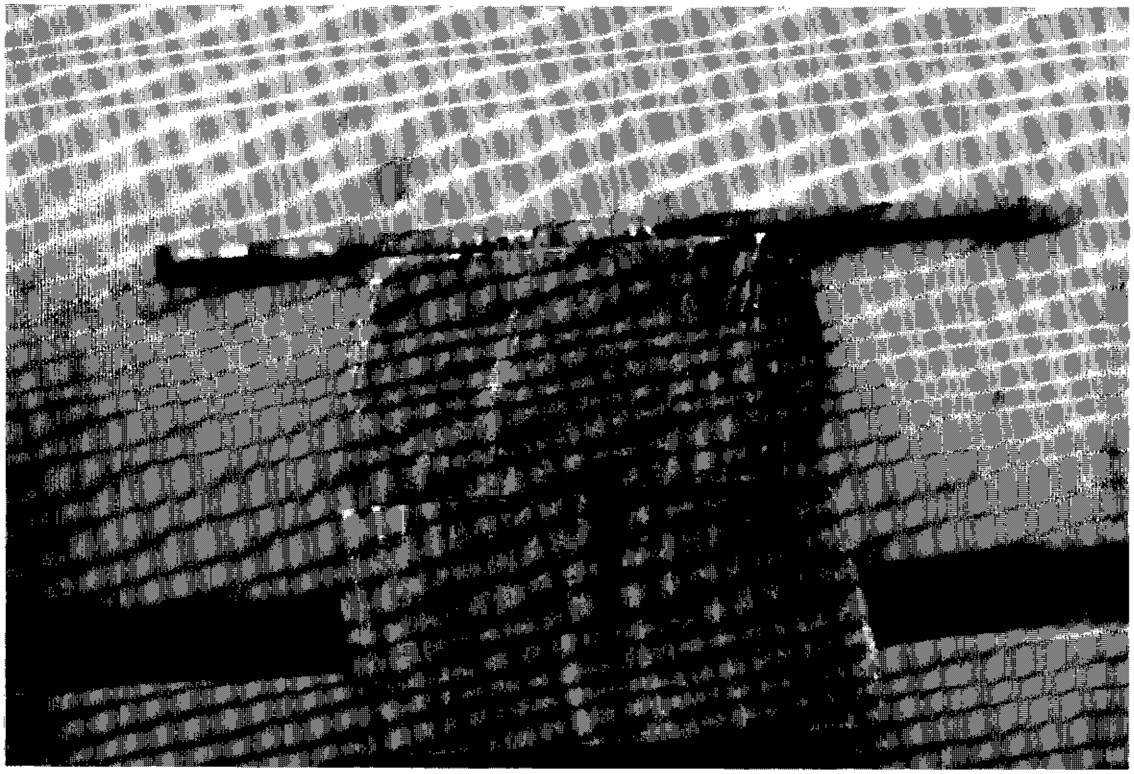


Figure 1. Scheelite-bearing, actinolite-rich skarn in drill core at Scheelite Dome. Note the lighter layers which are the wollastinite-bearing assemblages.

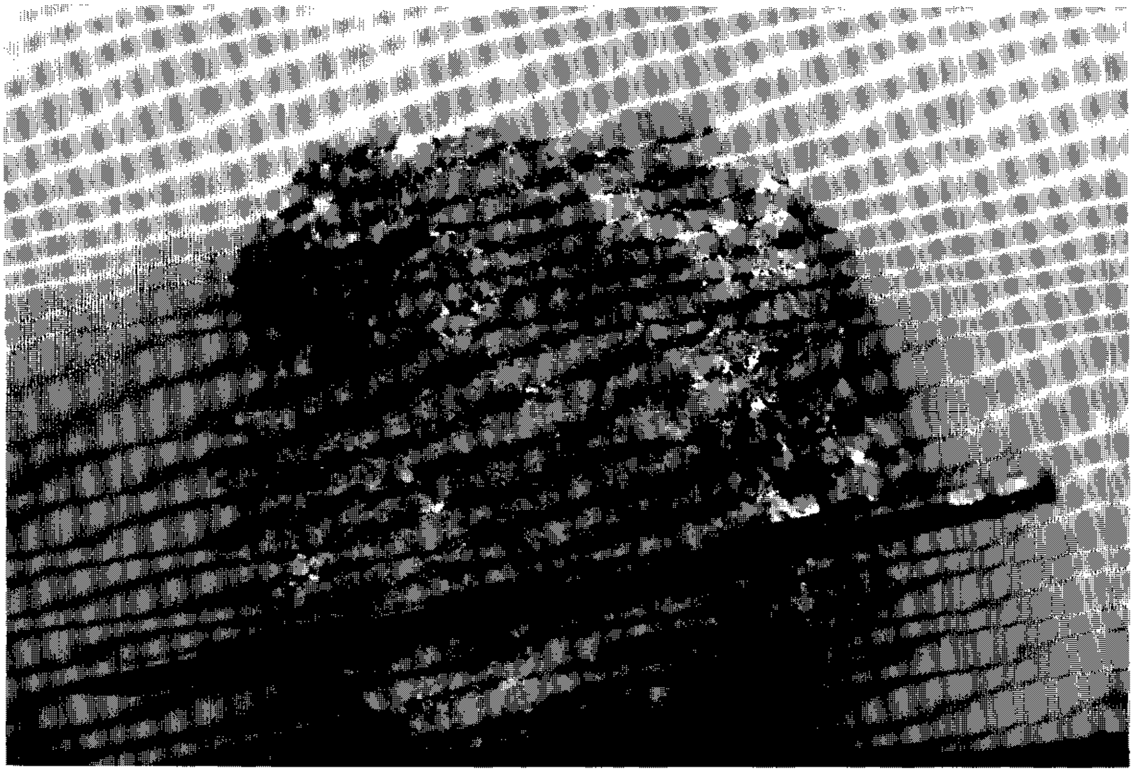


Figure 2. Quartz-muscovite vein material with large radiating tourmaline needles from trenches at Scheelite Dome.

Most of the original SUN and GLOW claim group has since lapsed.

Description:

Tungsten-gold skarn mineralization is hosted in Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian "Grit Unit" quartzite and quartz-mica schist which contains lenses of calc-silicate hornfels. The foliation trends north to northeast and dips shallowly southeast (Kuran et al 1982). These rocks are in contact with a stock of K feldspar-quartz granite porphyry with biotite and hornblende. Kuran et al. dated the granite at 90.4 Ma and it was found to have a high Rb/Sr ratio of 0.7121, similar to other S-type Selwyn plutons. The contact is marked by an aureole of andalusite porphyroblastic hornfels.

Two main calc-silicate assemblages exist: 1) wollastonite-diopside-quartz-orthoclase-calcite-plagioclase +/- garnet, and 2) diopside-tremolite/actinolite-quartz-calcite (Potter, 1987). Kuran (1982) also identified zoisite and tourmaline in the skarn assemblages. The dark green actinolite-bearing assemblage (Fig. 1) is a retrograde skarn which also contains scheelite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite, whereas the wollastonite-dominant white skarns are relatively barren. The best of eight geochemical analyses was a 4 m chip sample over actinolite-rich skarn at the main showing, containing 3620 ppm W and 2080 ppb Au. One skarn grab sample also contained significant tin (920 ppm), zinc (5900 ppm) and copper (1680 ppm).

Some quartz stockwork with minor scheelite occurs in drill core and larger quartz-muscovite-tourmaline (greisen) veins (Fig. 2) occur in the trenches.

TEE	**Silver, lead,**
CCH Resources Ltd	**zinc, tin, gold**
	breccia/vein,
	skarn
	115 P 15 (7)
	63°46'N,136°39'W

References: Bostock (1948, p. 11); Craig and Milner (1975, p. 20-21); Morin et al (1980, p. 22); INAC (1981, p. 278; 1982, p. 227-228; 1983, p. 216); Emond (1986); Potter (1987)

Claims: TEE 1-8

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from a 1985 property visit as well as assessment reports 091018, 090794, 090535 and 060145

History:

The area was staked in the early 1960's by Zulco Exploration Ltd as the TED group. Copper and zinc vein and skarn showings were explored by extensive bulldozer trenching. From 1970 to 1972, mapping, geochemical sampling (soil and rock) and ground magnetic surveying were done by Zulco and then Quintana Minerals Corporation Ltd who optioned the property.

The claims were restaked in 1975 as the BONNIE and in 1976 as the TEE group by A. Triggs. The TEE claims were then optioned to CCH Resources Ltd in 1977, and worked on by the Cortin Joint Venture (Billiton Canada, INCO and CCH Resources) during 1978-81. This work included prospecting, mapping, and soil geochemistry. CCH Resources Ltd. noted quartz breccia samples with up to 3.6 to 17.8% Pb, 2.5% Zn, and 150-250 ppm Ag, and minor tourmaline breccia with 0.19-0.3% Sn.

In former INAC reports, this showing was combined with the SNARK claims under occurrence No. 7, EAST RIDGE but will now be shown as No. 7 TEE in the exact location of the TEE showing.

Description:

Silver-lead-zinc-tin-gold mineralized breccias are hosted in a near-vertical, east-northeast trending fracture zone cutting metasedimentary rocks of the Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Grit Unit in the exocontact of a Cretaceous quartz porphyritic biotite-hornblende granodiorite stock. Grit Unit rocks include mainly quartzite and quartz-mica schist with minor intercalated dark green actinolite-bearing and white wollastonite-bearing skarns, and biotite hornfels. Both skarn types contain abundant quartz and orthoclase, and the actinolite skarn also contains minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, as well as calcite. The latter contains up to 740 ppb Au, 16 ppm Ag, 23 800 ppm Zn, 2200 ppm Cu and 845 ppm Sn (grab sample).

The breccia zone is 0.1 to 1.5 m wide and over 150 m long and is exposed in subcrop in a series of trenches. It consists of matrix-supported, subangular, randomly oriented quartzite and schist fragments. The matrix consists of manganese oxide-stained euhedrally terminated quartz and orthoclase with 1-3% cassiterite. The texture is very open (i.e. 10% open space). An average of six grab samples from well-spaced trenches along the zone contained 300 ppb Au, 1724 ppm Pb, 1485 ppm Zn, 139 ppm Ag and 105 ppm Sn. Metal geochemical values from breccia samples range up to 942 ppb Au, up to 500 ppm Ag, up to 6700 ppm Zn, up to or over 1% Pb, and up to 285 ppm Sn.

LUGDUSH	**Tungsten skarn**
	115 P 15 (8)
	63°45'N,136°56'W

References: INAC (1982, p. 231; 1983, p. 216)

Claims: None at present

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from 1985 property visit and assessment report 061131 and 091082

History:

The LUGDUSH 1-16 claims were staked in 1971 by North Stewart River Joint Venture (Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd and Chevron Standard Ltd) over a regional tungsten stream sediment anomaly located in 1969 by Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. In 1972, Archer, Cathro performed detailed prospecting and grid soil sampling for Chevron Standard Oil and outlined a zone of tunsten-bearing skarn. The claims were restaked in 1979 as the HOP 1-30 claims by Amaz of Canada and in 1981 as the SPUD claims by Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Ltd. In 1982 Canada Tungsten conducted a program of 1:5000 scale geological mapping and soil, rock and heavy mineral geochemical sampling. They outlined the largest and most prominent diopside skarn to a length of 800 m and an apparent thickness of between 150-200 m and grades up to 0.1% WO_3. Higher grade samples containing up to 2.18% WO_3 were obtained from a 0.2 m thick bed of scheelite-bearing biotite-quartz hornfels. Galena-bearing quartz vein material identified in talus in two places contained up to 8% Pb and 644.55 g/t Ag. The SPUD claims have since lapsed.

Description:

Quartzite and quartz-mica schist of the Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Grit Unit are intruded by the Cretaceous Vancouver Creek stock on the west side of the property. The metasedimentary rocks show evidence of thermal metamorphism in the form of intercalated tourmaline (Fig. 1) and andalusite-bearing biotite-quartz hornfels layers within the quartzite. The metasedimentary rocks trend north and dip shallowly eastward. The main stock is a quartz-plagioclase (-K feldspar) porphyritic biotite granite with large plagioclase phenocrysts up to 10 cm long (Fig. 2). The margin of the stock is irregular and the rock is medium-grained and cream-coloured. Another small plagioclase-quartz-hornblende dacite porphyry pluton occurs on the east margin of the property.

The main skarn zone is exposed in talus close to the contact of the Vancouver Creek stock. The skarn contains mainly diopside and quartz, with minor calcite, plagioclase, orthoclase, corundum, hornblende, pyrrhotite and scheelite. The best of four grab samples fro the talus contained 2050 ppm W, 8000 ppm Zn, 130 ppm Sn and 70 ppb Au. The presence of up to 208 ppm Bi may indicate further potential for gold.

SUNSHINE CREEK WEST	**Tin, silver breccias**
SUNSHINE CREEK EAST (SP)	**115 P 15 (22,55)** **63°50'N,136°55'W**

Reference: INAC (1981, p. 279; 1982, p. 217); Emond (1986); Potter (1987)

Claims: None at present

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from a 1985 property visit, and assessment reports 090586, 090713, 091070, and 091357

History:

The A 1-128, SP 1-92 and the BIX 1-24 claims were staked in the spring of 1979 by G.F. Dickson as a tin target. That summer, Cominco Ltd optioned the property, and carried out geological and reconnaissance soil geochemical surveys and diamond drilled five NQ holes totalling 670.0 m on two main quartz breccia structures. These are now called the SUNSHINE CREEK WEST and SUNSHINE CREEK EAST showings, and were formerly grouped together under the No. 22, SP occurrence. The SUNSHINE CREEK WEST, (then known as the 'A' zone), had a 7.6 m drill intersection of 0.28% Sn; another hole had two 1.5 m intersections of 0.28 and 0.26% Sn. Silver values from this zone ran as high as 200 ppm over 1.54 m. The SUNSHINE CREEK EAST (the 'B' zone) had silver values up to 316 ppm over 1.54 m, and 197 ppm Sn over 1.23 m. Breccias also contained anomalous copper, lead and zinc.

Cominco dropped the option in 1980, and in 1981, Pacific Ridge Resource Corporation optioned the property. They hired Sawyer Consultants Inc. to do a heavy mineral concentrate survey and collected 33 samples which defined several tin anomalies. The claims have since lapsed.

Description:

The breccias are both hosted by Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Grit Unit quartzite and quartz mica schist which contain minor intercalations of calc-silicate rock. A Cretaceous stock of quartz-plagioclase granite porphyry with biotite intrudes the rocks over the southern and central part of Sunshine Creek. Several quartz-feldspar rhyodacite/biotite porphyry dykes also cut these rocks, and at the EAST occurrence a dyke is directly adjacent to the mineralized breccia.

The SUNSHINE CREEK WEST breccia is exposed in a resistant outcrop zone almost 200 m in length which trends 35° and has been blasted in various places. The width varies from 1 to 10 m, but is mostly 5 to 10 m. There is very little outcrop other than this breccia zone except for some quartzite on the eastern end of this zone and thus the zone is visible from the air (Fig. 1). The quartz breccia consists of subangular to subrounded clasts of quartzite, chlorite-quartz schist and tourmalinite. The clasts are moderately to poorly sorted and the surrounding matrix consists mainly of quartz with minor tourmaline and orthoclase (Fig. 2). The framework of this breccia is very open (up to 15% open space). Many open vugs are lined with euhedrally terminated quartz and orthoclase. The breccia is gossanous, with limonite, goethite and hematite coating fractures. Some rock flour breccia , tourmaline breccia and quartz stockwork also occurs in this area as well as parallel vuggy quartz veinlets up to 3 mm wide. Ten 10 grab samples taken at regular intervals along the zone averaged

Figure 1. Tourmalinite near the LUGDUSH skarn tungsten occurrence. Note alternating black tourmaline-rich and white quartz layers.

Figure 2. K feldspar megacrystic biotite granite cut by aplite dyke near the LUGDUSH skarn occurrence.

308 ppm Sn, 877 ppm Pb, 263 ppm Cu and 39 ppb Au. The highest geochemical values from these samples were 600 ppm Sn and 67 ppm Ag and 120 ppb Au.

The SUNSHINE CREEK EAST breccia is exposed on a hillside, in a blasted outcrop close to a 3 m wide, quartz-feldspar rhyodacite porphyry dyke. The dyke strikes northeast and dips steeply southeast. The feldspar phenocrysts are highly sericitized and the rock is also amygdaloidal with clay mineral fillings. Irregular round and droplet-shaped quartz amygdules are also present. The quartzite adjacent to the dyke strikes south-southwest, dips shallowly northwest and is highly jointed. Fractures in the quartzite are coated with goethite and limonite. The breccia zone trends approximately 25° and dips close to vertical. It is approximately 1.5 m wide at the bottom of the exposure, flaring to 5 m in the middle and 1 m at the top, and is approximately 10 m long. The breccia contains angular to subangular fragments (less than 2.5 cm in diameter) of quartzite, quartz-mica schist, tourmalinite, and vein quartz. The matrix consists of fine grained siliceous pale yellow material made up of quartz, tourmaline and orthoclase, and less than 1% cassiterite (Fig. 3). The breccia is mostly matrix supported and there are some open spaces, but not nearly as many as in the WEST occurrence. Goethite and limonite staining is abundant here. Two grab samples from the breccia zone averaged 2350 ppm Sn and 23 ppm Ag.

MAHTIN	**Silver, tin**
J. Moreau	**vein, breccia**
	115 P 15 (27)
	63°55'N,135°50'W

References: INAC (1982 p. 229-230); Emond (1986); Potter (1987)

Claims: MAHTIN 1-20

Source: Summary by D. Emond from 1985 property visit and petrographic B.Sc. thesis by T. Potter

History:

The MAHTIN claims were originally staked in 1980 by CCH Resources Ltd based on high tin, tungsten and arsenic values in heavy mineral concentrates. Further exploration was carried out by the CORTIN Joint Venture (including INCO, Billiton Canada Ltd and CCH) in 1981 and included geological mapping and soil geochemistry. The original claims have since lapsed but J. Moreau restaked the property as the MAHTIN group in 1988.

Description:

A Cretaceous hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite stock (not shown on the 1:250 000 geology map) intrudes metasedimentary rocks of the Ordovician to Silurian Road River Formation and Proterozoic to lower Cambrian Grit Unit rocks. Northeast of the stock is a swarm of east-trending sheeted dykes ranging from syenite to rhyodacite in composition.

Quartz-calcite-tourmaline-sericite veinlets containing arsenopyrite, pyrite, stibnite and chalcopyrite and up to 100 ppm Ag were reported to occur in fractures cutting the quartz monzonite stock in several places. A 1 x 15 m zone of quartz monzonite breccia was observed to have a matrix of tourmaline-arsenopyrite-pyrite, and quartz-orthoclase-sericite-rock flour. A grab sample of the breccia was geochemically anomalous, containing >3% As, 7 ppm Ag, 1650 ppm Cu, 130 ppm Sn, 130 ppb Au and 299 ppm Sb. A fine grained quartz-K feldspar vein on the margin of the stock contained disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and scorodite staining. A grab sample of the vein returned values of 1.77% As, 215 ppm Sn, and 82 ppb Au.

Small pods of diopside-quartz-dominant skarn occur in association with both the stock and some of the dykes in the Road River Formation. Mineral assemblages include diopside, quartz, calcite, garnet, plagioclase, tremolite, actinolite, hornblende, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. A 10 X 4 m lens of diopside-garnet skarn occurs just north of the quartz-K feldspar vein mentioned above. A grab sample contained 450 ppb Au with 130 ppm Sn. Several other float occurrences of skarn were observed, two of which were analysed and found to be anomalous in gold (230 and 340 ppb Au).

JABBERWOCK,	**Tin sheeted**
STERLING	**veins, breccia;**
(RIDGE, NEL)	**lead, zinc,**
Walhala Explora-	**silver vein**
tion Ltd	**115 P 15 (29,9)**
	63°48'N,136°57'W

References: Morin et al. (1980, p. 22-23); INAC (1981, p. 278; 1982, p. 230); Emond (1986); Potter (1987)

Claims: CARI 1-50

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from 1985 property visit and assessment reports 090474, 090796 and 091008

History:

Previous claims in the area in the early 1970's were the STERLING of Silver Standard Mines Ltd. Five diamond drill holes were drilled in an area of quartz-carbonate-chlorite-sericite-pyrite veining within quartzose mica schists and meta-argillite, but silver values were low.

The JABBERWOCK 1-24 claims were staked in 1978 by CCH Minerals following the discovery of a tin stream sediment anomaly at the head of Fortymile Creek. That summer, reconnaissance soil and stream sediment sampling was carried out. In 1979 and 80, geological mapping at 1:10,000

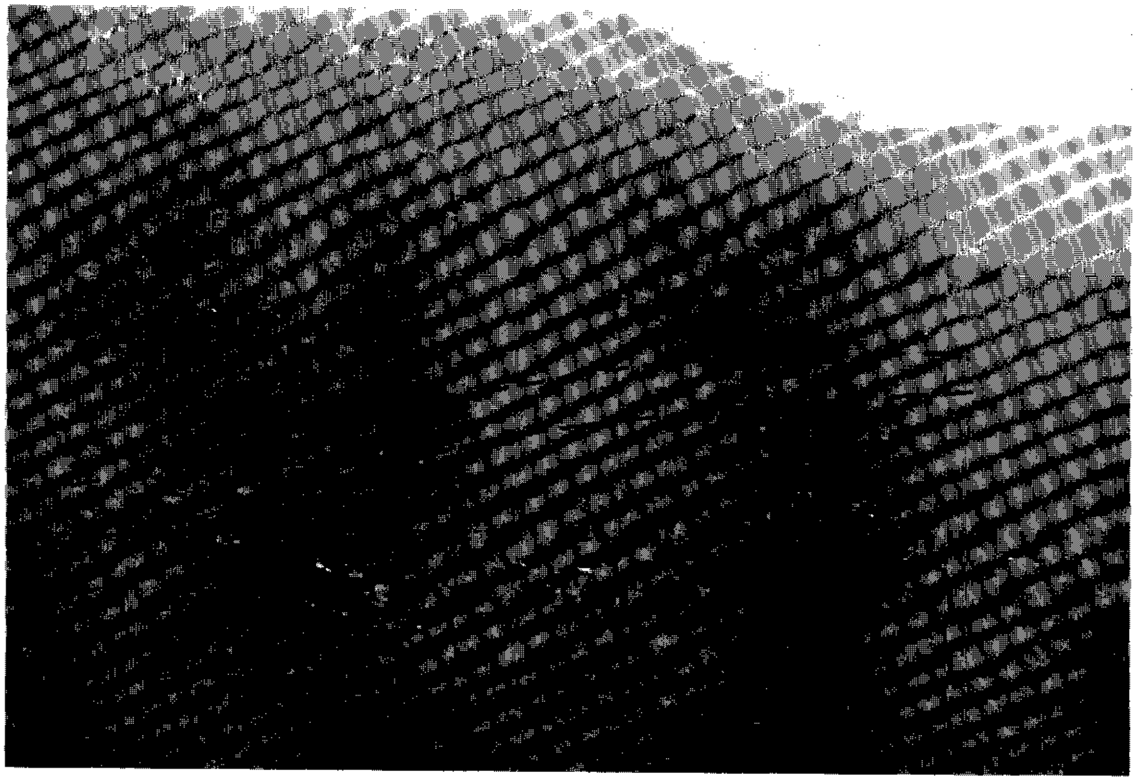


Figure 1. View of SUNSHINE CREEK WEST quartz breccia zone from air.

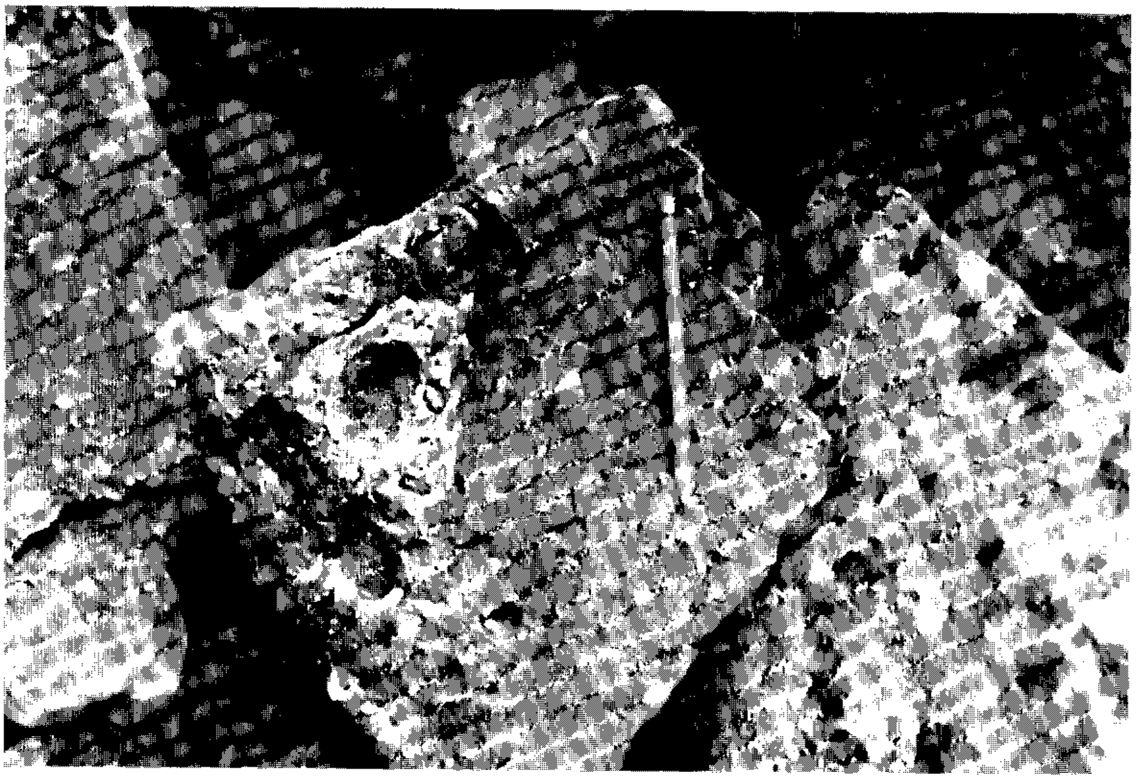


Figure 2. Quartz breccia from SUNSHINE CREEK WEST - notice vuggy quartz matrix and subrounded chlorite schist fragments.

Figure 3. Quartz breccia from SUNSHINE CREEK EAST - notice the dark fragments which are tourmalinites.

and 1:1000 scales and further soil geochemical surveying was performed and in 1981, limited prospecting and rock sampling was carried out by the Cortin Joint Venture (Billiton Canada Ltd, Campbell Resources Inc. and INCO Ltd). The original JABBERWOCK claims lapsed and were recently restaked.

The NEL 1-23 claims were also staked in 1978 by Cominco Ltd. Prospecting and soil geochemistry carried out in 1979 was followed up in 1980 by IP surveys. Trenches on the NEL and STERLING claims in the upper part of Fortymile Creek and to the east were also likely part of this work, and the main area of work is shown by the STERLING work target.

The original claims have lapsed. In 1988 Walhala Exploration Ltd covered both showings with the CARI 1-50 claims.

Description:

Sericite-chlorite schist and quartzite of the Upper Precambrian to Lower Cambrian Grit Unit dip gently northward. Several mid-Cretaceous felsic dykes of biotite-hornblende porphyry intrude the metasedimentary rocks, and locally contain minor pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Several areas have metallic minerals in sheeted veins, veins, and breccia. The richest area appears to be the "JABBERWOCK" in which cassiterite occurs in relatively "dry" (little gangue) sheeted veins in parallel, near-vertical joints of the quartzite. Minor orthoclase (and lesser quartz) occur with the cassiterite, all in euhedrally terminated crystals on joint surfaces. Where observed on the ridge top, cassiterite crystals were approximately 1 to 5 mm in diameter and dark brown (Fig. 1), and joints were spaced 5 to 10 cm apart. A biased grab sample of the best-mineralized outcrop contained up to 9.32% Sn. Two more average grab samples contained 9400 ppm and 9500 ppm Sn, respectively. Silver values were below the 5 ppm detection limit. Cassiterite also was observed in other joints and fractures in other areas on the slope north of the ridge.

The STERLING work target covers a large body of tourmaline breccia which outcrops in the banks of Fortymile Creek. The breccia consists of fragments of quartz vein material and tourmalinite (tourmalinized schist) in a matrix of dark brown to black tourmaline (with minor chlorite, sericite, quartz and pyrite). The breccia grades into tourmalinized wallrocks and then into quartz-mica schist and quartzite. The breccia contains anomalous tin (up to 160 ppm). Several quartz veins in the vicinity have tourmaline-rich envelopes.

Several hundred metres upstream from this, a vein in the quartzite dips at a low angle to the north and contains abundant sphalerite and pyrite with some galena, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite. The vein is up to 0.5 m wide and is exposed as a lens over a width of approximately 5 m. A grab sample contained 29 ppm Ag, 11.81% Zn, 7300 ppm Pb, 1510 ppm Cu as well as 200 ppm Cd and 190 ppm Co.

Rock flour breccias are also common in both the area of the JABBERWOCK and on the ridge east of the STERLING (where some trenches were excavated). They consist of fragments of quartzite in a fine-grained quartz-sericite matrix and are commonly limonitized. Cassiterite occurs locally in the matrix of these breccias which latter contain up to 185 ppm Sn in the area east of the STERLING. Quartz veins in the same area contain tourmaline needles that assay up to 1600 ppm Sn.

Vuggy tourmaline-arsenopyrite-cassiterite-pyrrhotite-bearing breccias and quartz matrix breccias (similar to the TEE) are reported to occur in various locations on the JABBERWOCK claims, but these were not observed during the author's brief examination of the property.

ZETA	**Silver, tin**
Danra Resources	**greisen, vein**
Ltd	**115 P 14;**
	116 A 3 (42)
	63°59'N,137°18'W
	1988

References: S. Abercrombie (M.SC. Thesis, U.B.C, Vancouver, in progress); INAC (1986 p. 220-222; 1987 p. 381)

Claims: ZETA 1-32

Source: Summary by D. Emond of assessment report 092675 by E. Gallo and information compiled for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

History:

The claims are presently under option from Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.

Current Work and Results:

Four NQ diamond drill holes totalling 608.7 m covered a 700 m strike length along the main structure. All intersected silver-bearing sheared, kaolinized, tourmalinized, limonitized, silicified syenite near its contact with the quartzite. The drill results are summarized as follows:

HOLE #	WIDTH (m)	Ag (g/t)
88-1	3.2	2643.0
88-2	2.4	251.9
88-3	0.4	273.6
88-4	2.1	99.8

Drill-indicated reserves are estimated at 98 248 tonnes with an average grade of 557.8 g/t Ag. The mineralized zone is open in both directions along strike and down dip.

SNARK	**Tin, tungsten,**
J. Strebchuk	**copper, zinc,**
	gold, silver skarn
	115 P 15 (47)

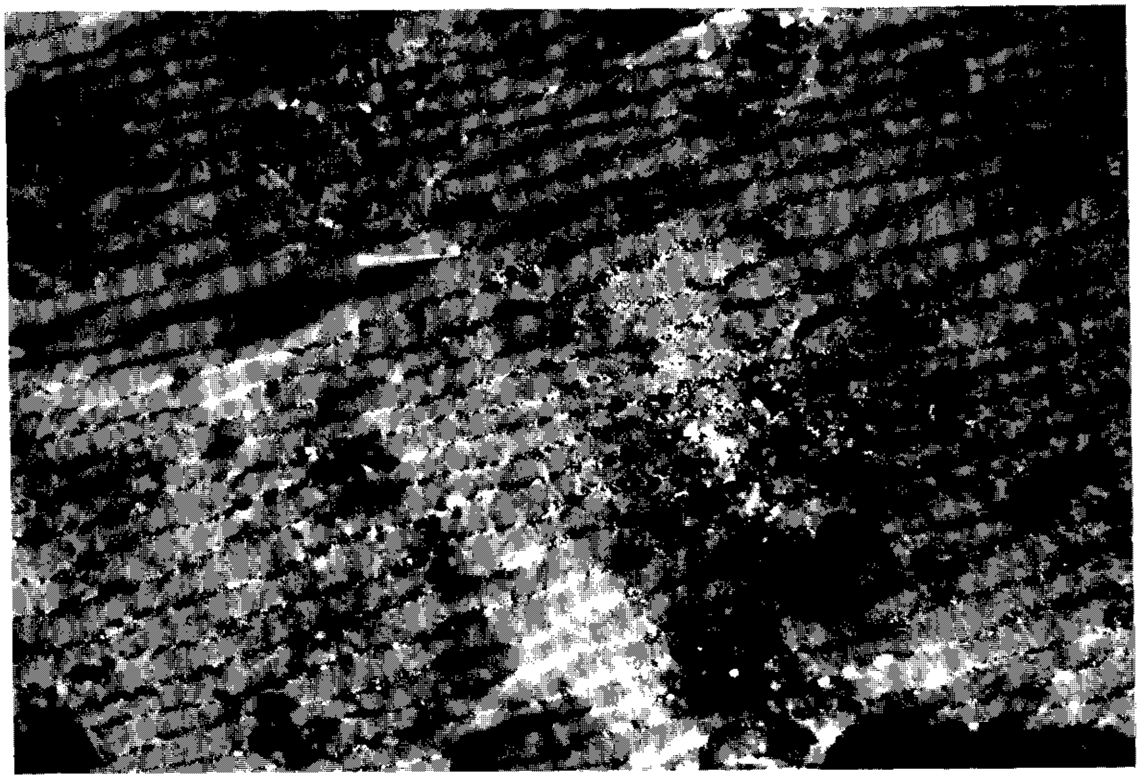


Figure 1. Joint surface of quartzite at JABBERWOCK - notice the small dark crystals of cassiterite where the pen is pointed.

63°47'N, 136°44'W

References: Bostock (1948, p. 11); Craig and Milner (1975, p. 20-21); Morin et al (1980, p. 22); INAC (1981, p. 278; 1982, p. 227-228)

Claims: ORE 1-11

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from a 1985 property visit as well as assessment reports 090794, 090535, 090417 and 060145

History:
The area was staked in the early 1960's by Zulco Exploration Ltd as the TED group. Copper and zinc vein and skarn showings were explored by extensive bulldozer trenching. From 1970 to 1972, mapping, geochemical sampling (soil and rock) and ground magnetic surveying were done by Zulco and then Quintana Minerals Corporation Ltd who optioned the property.

The SNARK 1-252 claims were staked by CCH Resources Ltd in 1977 after heavy mineral concentrate tin and tungsten anomalies were detected in Boulder Creek; the claims covered a large area on southern East Ridge. From 1978 to 1981, the Cortin Joint Venture (Billiton Canada, INCO and CCH Resources) conducted prospecting, geological mapping, and soil and stream sediment geochemical surveys. Several types of mineralization were observed and grab samples of the skarn contained up to 0.23-0.41% Sn and 0.5-1.5% Zn.

In former INAC reports, this showing has been included with the TEE and present BOULDER CREEK showings under the heading EAST RIDGE (No. 7). These are now separated, and the SNARK refers to a mineralized skarn showing just south of the TEE claims which is exposed as subcrop in an old trench.

The SNARK claims have since lapsed. The area was restaked twice, most recently in September, 1988 by J. Strebchuk as the ORE 7-11 claims (added around the ORE showing (# 30).

Description:
The tin-tungsten-copper-zinc-gold- silver-bearing skarn is intercalated within quartzite and quartz mica schist of the Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Grit Unit in the exocontact of a Cretaceous quartz porphyritic biotite-hornblende granodiorite stock. Directly adjacent to the skarn lens (also exposed in the trench) is a quartz-rhyolite porphyry dyke less than 1 m wide which contains minor biotite. The skarn body is approximately 20 m long, trends east and varies in width from 2 to 8 m. Its mineralogy consists of actinolite, epidote, calcite, garnet, axinite, as well as pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena and cassiterite. An average of three representative grab samples of skarn was 2227 ppb Au, 28 ppm Ag, 1210 ppm W, 951 ppm Sn, 5553 ppm Cu and 3740 ppm Zn.

BOULDER CREEK **Tin skarn**
115 P 15 (48)
63°47'N,136°44'W

References: Bostock (1948, p. 11); Craig and Milner (1975, p. 20-21); Morin et al (1980, p. 22); INAC (1981, p. 278; 1982, p. 227-228); Emond (1986); Potter (1987)

Claims: None at present

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond from a 1985 property visit as well as assessment reports 090794, 090535, 090417 and 060145

History:
The area was staked in the early 1960's by Zulco Exploration Ltd as the TED group. Copper and zinc vein and skarn showings were explored by extensive bulldozer trenching. From 1970 to 1972, mapping, geochemical sampling (soil and rock) and ground magnetic surveying was done by Zulco and then Quintana Minerals Corporation Ltd who optioned the property.

The SNARK 1-252 claims were staked by CCH Resources Ltd in 1977 after heavy mineral concentrate tin and tungsten anomalies were detected in Boulder Creek; the claims covered a large area on southern East Ridge. From 1978 to 1981, the Cortin Joint Venture (Billiton Canada, INCO and CCH Resources) conducted prospecting, geological mapping, and soil and stream sediment geochemical surveys. Several types of mineralization were observed. In former INAC reports, this showing has been included with the TEE and present SNARK showings under the heading BOULDER CREEK (No. 7). These are now separated, and the EAST RIDGE refers to an axinite-rich tin-bearing skarn showing which is exposed in outcrop on the ridge south of the peak "5882" at the head of Boulder Creek. The SNARK claims have since lapsed. The area around the ORE showing (#30) was restaked as the ORE claims by J. Strebchuk in September, 1988. The area is presently unstaked.

Description:
The tin-bearing skarn is intercalated with quartzite and quartz mica schist of the Late Precambrian to Early Cambrian Grit Unit in the exocontact of two Cretaceous stocks. To the north, a quartz porphyritic biotite-hornblende granodiorite stock, and to the east a biotite granite stock (covering Boulder Creek) are exposed.

The main skarn lens trends east-southeast and dips shallowly to the south. It is approximately 10 to 12 m thick and is exposed in outcrop over a 30 m strike length (Fig. 1). The skarn is a "garnetite" made up of mainly large grossular garnets (up to 2 cm in diameter) and coarse axinite crystals (up to 3 cm long), and also contains calcite, actinolite, idocrase, plagioclase and epidote. Just above the garnetite is a 5 m thick lens of dark brown

Figure 1. The entire outcrop shown in the distance where two people are standing is the tin showing of the BOULDER CREEK occurrence (consisting of a gently-dipping lense of garnet-axinite-actinolite skarn).

ophicalcite made up of mostly medium grained phlogopite, chlorite and calcite. An average of five chip samples across the exposed outcrop was 1036 ppm Sn.

RUM (REMP), JOSEPHINE, PUKELMAN, RHOS-GOBEL, LEWIS (West Ridge Property)	**Gold veins; tungsten, gold sheeted veins, skarn; silver, lead veins**
Gold Rite Mining Corp.	**115 P 14 (52 17,12,11,10)**
	63°05'N,137°05'W
	1987,1988

References: INAC (1982 p. 228-229; 1988 p. 305, 308)

Claims: RUM 1-50

Source: Summary by D.S. Emond of assessment report 092146 by G.E. Nicholson, and a summary report by S.D. Robinson and R.A. Doherty, as well as property visits in 1985 (PUKELMAN and RHOSGOBEL) and 1988 (RUM)

History:
The area was previously covered by claims held by Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. and was the subject of a large mapping and geochemical sampling program centred over the PUKELMAN and RHOSGOBEL tungsten veins and skarns done by Bema Industries from 1980 to 1982. The claims lapsed and were restaked in 1987 by K. McCrory and R. Robertson and were optioned to Gold Rite Mining Corp. that year.

Description:
Metasedimentary rocks of the Upper Precambrian to Lower Cambrian Grit Unit including quartzite and quartz-mica schist are intruded by mid-Cretaceous hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite (Pukelman and Rhosgobel stocks), and hornblende granodiorite to quartz diorite (Josephine stock; Fig.1). Biotite hornfels and tourmalinite (tourmalinized schist) are prominent, especially in the contact zone of the Pukelman stock. Dykes of felsic porphyry and aplite, and rare pegmatite and lamprophyre cut the metasedimentary rocks.

PUKELMAN:
The PUKELMAN showing consists of vertical to steeply-dipping, sheeted gold-bearing quartz-K feldspar-scheelite veins (with minor molybdenite) which occur both in cooling joints of quartz monzonite of the Pukelman stock and surrounding hornfelsed metasedimentary rocks (Figs 2-4). Highest metal values occur in veins in the hornfels 2 mm to 5 cm wide and 5 to 100 cm apart. A 1985 grab sample of quartz vein material contained 7630 ppb Au and 6100 ppm W. Cathro's earlier work (1971) had outlined a 200 X 200 m zone of veining which was most concentrated in the central part of the Pukelman stock and averaged 0.05% WO_3 (9 samples). Quartz-arsenopyrite-galena veins in the exocontact region of the stock were assayed by Bema and the best sample contained 19.3 g/t Au, 227.6 g/t Ag and 4.48% Pb. The Bema work also revealed two beds of siliceous hornfels with fine grained disseminated scheelite (up to 0.5% in visual estimate).

RHOSGOBEL:
The RHOSGOBEL showing consists mainly of light green skarn (quartz-diopside-actinolite-plagioclase-biotite-scheelite) which is intercalated with white skarn (of similar mineralogy except that wollastonite and orthoclase replace actinolite and plagioclase) and biotite hornfels (Potter 1987) (Figs. 5-6). Strike length was determined by Bema to be 800 m and a combined thickness of 4.5 m was estimated (with individual lenses being 1 cm to 2 m wide). A 1985 grab sample contained 2630 ppm W. Low gold values were associated (up to 71 ppb). A 800 X 200-400 m zone of quartz-scheelite veining was also outlined by Cathro in 1971 within the Rhosgobel quartz monzonite stock which contained an average of 0.06% WO_3 (9 samples). Arsenopyrite-quartz veins contained within the hornfels assayed by Bema contained up to 45 g/t Au and 45.6 g/t Ag.

JOSEPHINE:
The JOSEPHINE showing consists of two quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite veins in hornfelsed metasedimentary rocks at the contact of the Josephine hornblende granodiorite stock. The metagreywackes are strongly limonitized. The veins contained up to 5.14 g/t Au (Bema's work). Resampling in 1988 found only vein occurrences of quartz, galena, pyrrhotite, pyrite and stibnite. These are associated with three lamprophyre dykes and one quartz eye porphyry, as well as with disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite in the metasedimentary rocks. The veins contained up to 3719 ppb Au.

LEWIS:
The LEWIS showing was discovered by Bema in 1981 and was reported to consist of hornfels containing disseminated arsenopyrite, scorodite and galena and up to 19.3 g/t Au and 227 g/t Ag. Resampling of the veins in 1988 found up to 2190 ppb Au.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987, two small grids were established for soil sampling, with 50 m line spacing and 25 m sample intervals. Two gold anomalies were located, one 150 X 200 m with up to 345 ppb Au, and the other 50 X 100 m with up to 415 ppb Au.

In 1988, a program of reconnaissance mapping and prospecting (1:10 000 scale), soil and rock sampling (reconnaissance and PUKELMAN and RHOSGOBEL grids), and limited VLF and magnetometer surveys was done. The LEWIS and JOSEPHINE showings were mapped at 1:2500 scale, and the RUM showing, at 1:1000 scale. This was followed by minor trenching and diamond drilling of five NQ holes.

Approximately 20 line-km of ground magnetometer and 5 line-km of VLF surveys were not very effective. However they did outline a magnetic anomaly on the northwestern contact of the Pukelman stock which is a zone of disseminated pyrrhotite in hornfels.

RUM:

Two significant gold soil anomalies were outlined on the PUKELMAN grid. One extends over the contact zone of the Pukelman stock, and eastward into the metasedimentary rocks. Soils contain up to 2525 ppb Au with 12 additional samples containing above 500 ppb. The second anomaly includes 22 samples with between 500 and 1548 ppb Au. A lineament trending 126° crosses through the former anomaly, and slickensides confirm this as a fault. A limonitic rock flour breccia zone appears to follow this major structure. Metasedimentary rocks in and adjacent to the breccia zone are sericitized, argillized, limonitized, and cut by quartz and tourmaline veinlets which contain accessory arsenopyrite and pyrite. Also, minor arsenopyrite is disseminated in the metasedimentary rocks.

A dyke of hornblende-biotite-quartz-feldspar porphyry cuts schist in this area (the newly discovered RUM showing). The dyke contains disseminated arsenopyrite and is locally argillized and limonitized. Quartz-arsenopyrite veins occur in close proximity with minor pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite and stibnite associated. Quartz-arsenopyrite vein float in this area (the RUM showing) contained more than 10 000 ppb Au.

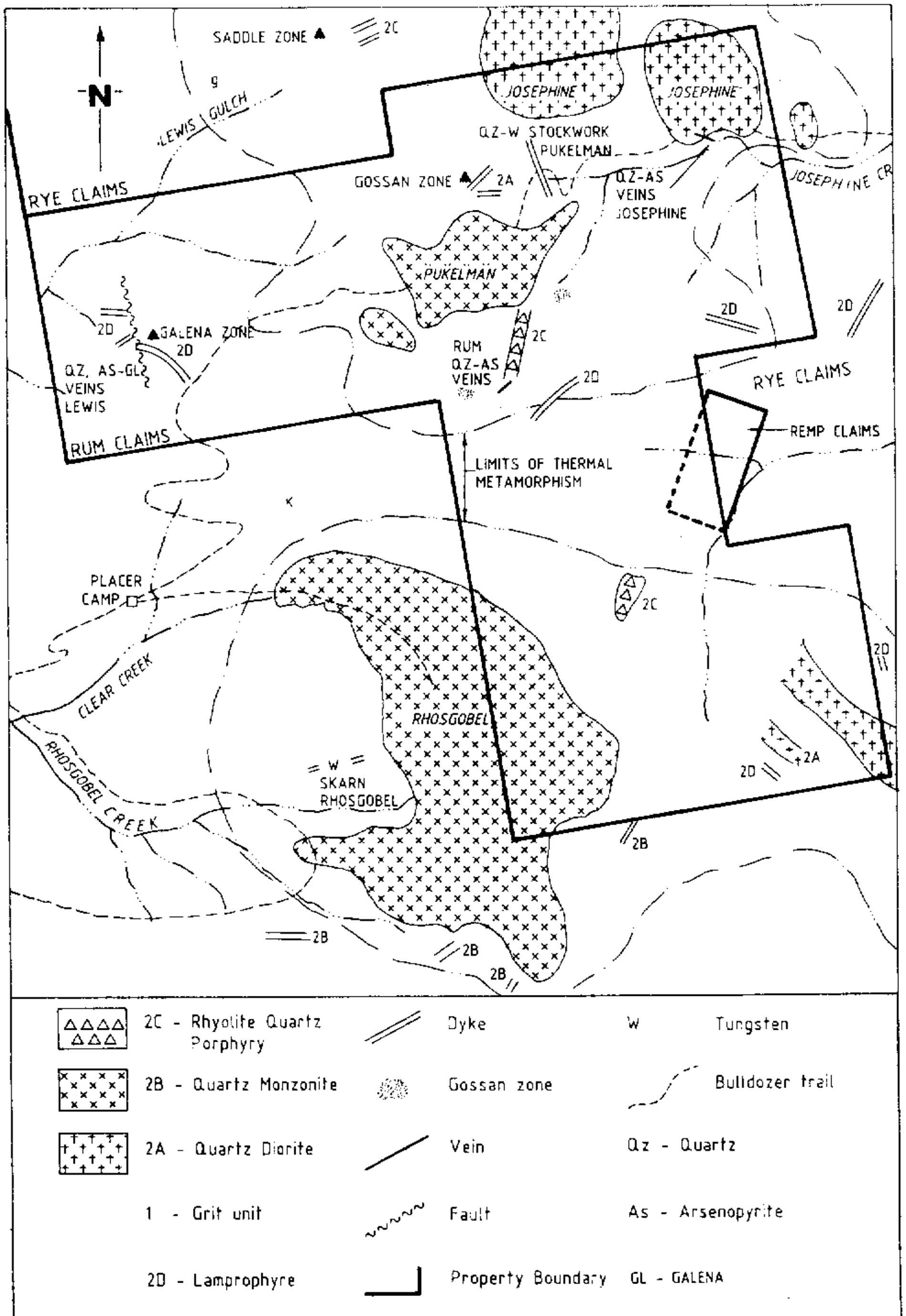
PUKELMAN and RHOSGOBEL:

Soil sampling in the area of the PUKELMAN showing gave anomalous geochemical values up to 616 ppb Au coincident with magnetic anomalies. Three soil anomalies with over 100 ppb Au were outlined on the RHOSGOBEL grid with values as high as 408 ppb. All were open to the south. A float sample of quartz veining in quartz monzonite contained 1141 ppb Au.

SADDLE and GOSSAN Zones:

These two new zones were found. The SADDLE Zone consists of quartz-arsenopyrite veins in limonitic metasedimentary rocks containing up to 2080 ppb Au. The GOSSAN zone appears related to granodiorite dykes and limonite and manganese-cemented breccias along their margins. Heavy mineral concentrates from the soil contained up to 1778 ppb Au.

FIGURE 1



GOLDRITE MINING CORP.

WEST RIDGE PROPERTY,

McQUESTEN RIVER AREA

From assessment report
092146
by G.E. Nicholson
after BEMA Ind. Ltd. (1981 assessment report)

0 1500
metres

Figure 2. Vertical joints in the contact zone of the quartz monzonite intrusion at PUKELMAN.

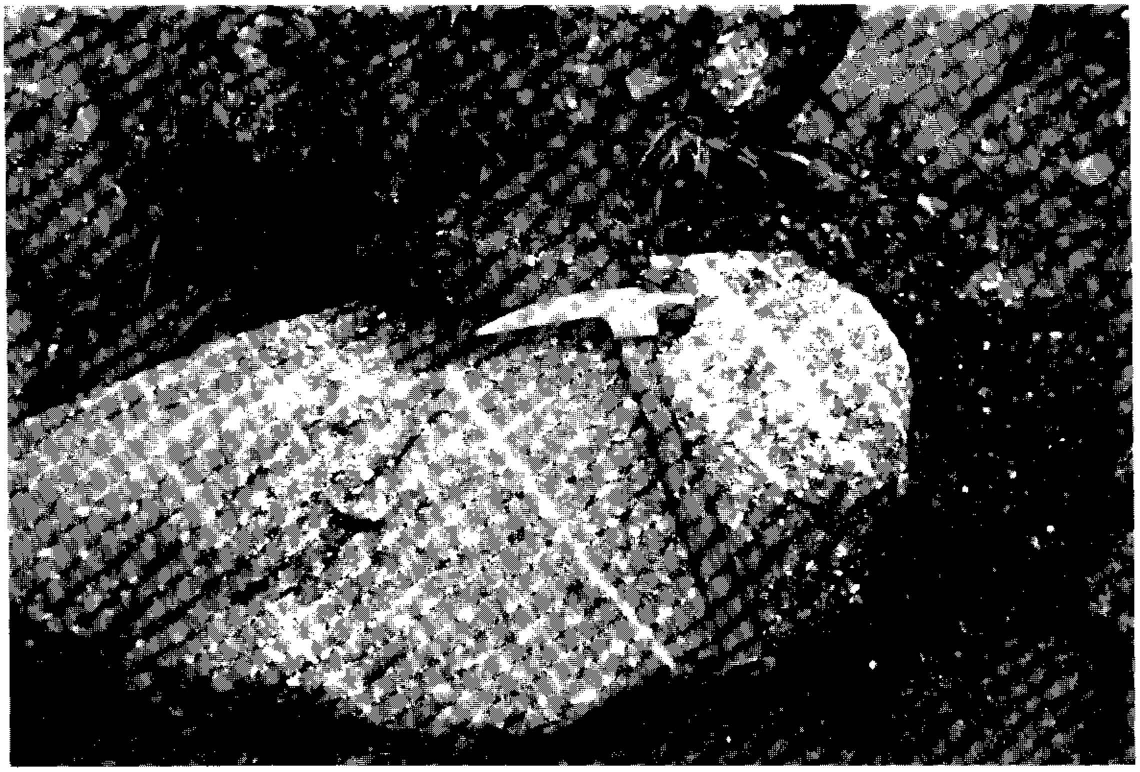


Figure 3. Sheeted scheelite-bearing veins in quartz monzonite at PUKELMAN.

Figure 4. Vertical sheeted veins in joints of hornfels near the Pukelman quartz monzonite stock.

Figure 5. Interlayered diopside-rich and wollastinite skarn and also biotite hornfels at the RHOSGOBEL tungsten skarn occurrence - note the gently dipping beds in the creek bed.

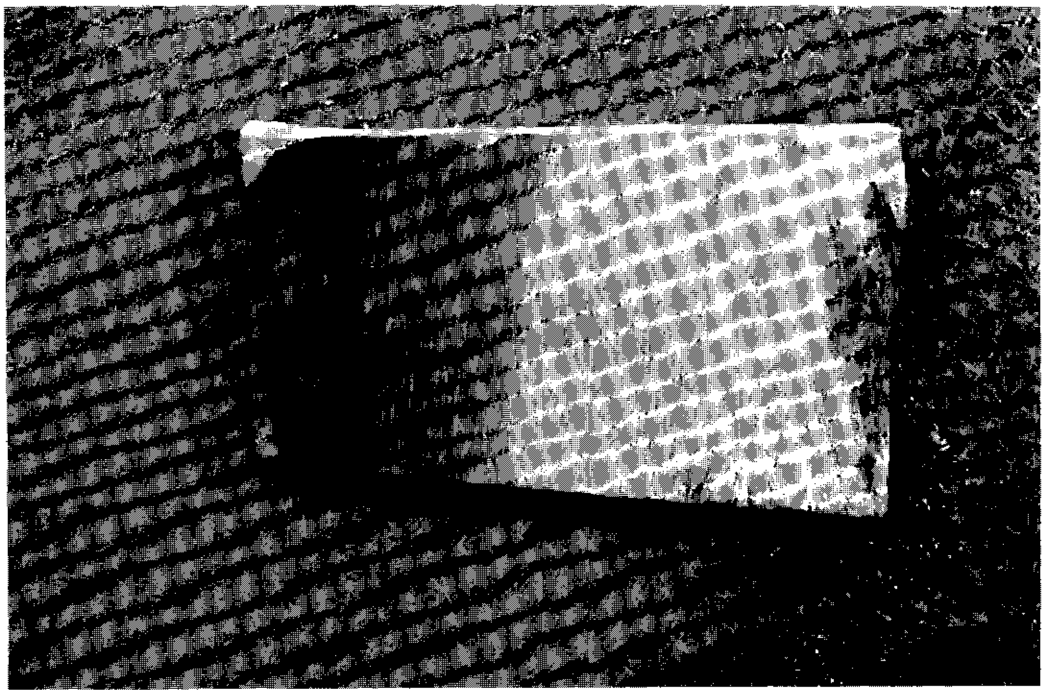


Figure 6. Interlayered wollastinite skarn (white), diopside skarn (grey) and biotite hornfels (black) at RHOSGOBEL.

3. HAWTHORNE

R. Riepe
115 P 16
63°47'N, 136°13'W,
63°46'N, 136°16'W

Claims: ADE 11-12, WAD 1-8

6. SPRAGUE

Total Erickson Resources Ltd
115 P 15
63°55'N, 136°45'W

Claims: SPRA 1-69

10. JOSEPHINE

Golden Rum Resources Ltd
115 P 15
63°53'N, 136°58'W

Claims: ROLL 1-48

21. MOZI

Lake Fly-in Fishing
115 P 5
63°55'N, 136°57'W

Claims: PAT 1-32

25. CROOKED

F. Jennex
115 P 1
63°10'N, 136°29'W

Claims: FIREDEVIL 1-8

27. MAHTIN

J. Moreau
115 P 12
63°55'N, 136°49'W

Claims: MAHTIN 1-20

29. JABBERWOCK

Walhala Exploration Ltd
115 P 15
63°48'N, 136°57'W

Claims: CARI 1-50

30. ORE

J. Strebchuk
115 P 15
63°46'N, 136°43'W

Claims: ORE 7-11

48. BOULDER CREEK

T. Kachnic
115 P 15
63°45'N, 136°42'W

Claims: SHELLY 1-4

52. RUM (REMP)

Golden Rum Resources Ltd
115 P 14
63°54'N, 137°06'W

Claims: RYE 1-41,43,45,47,49,51,53-168

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

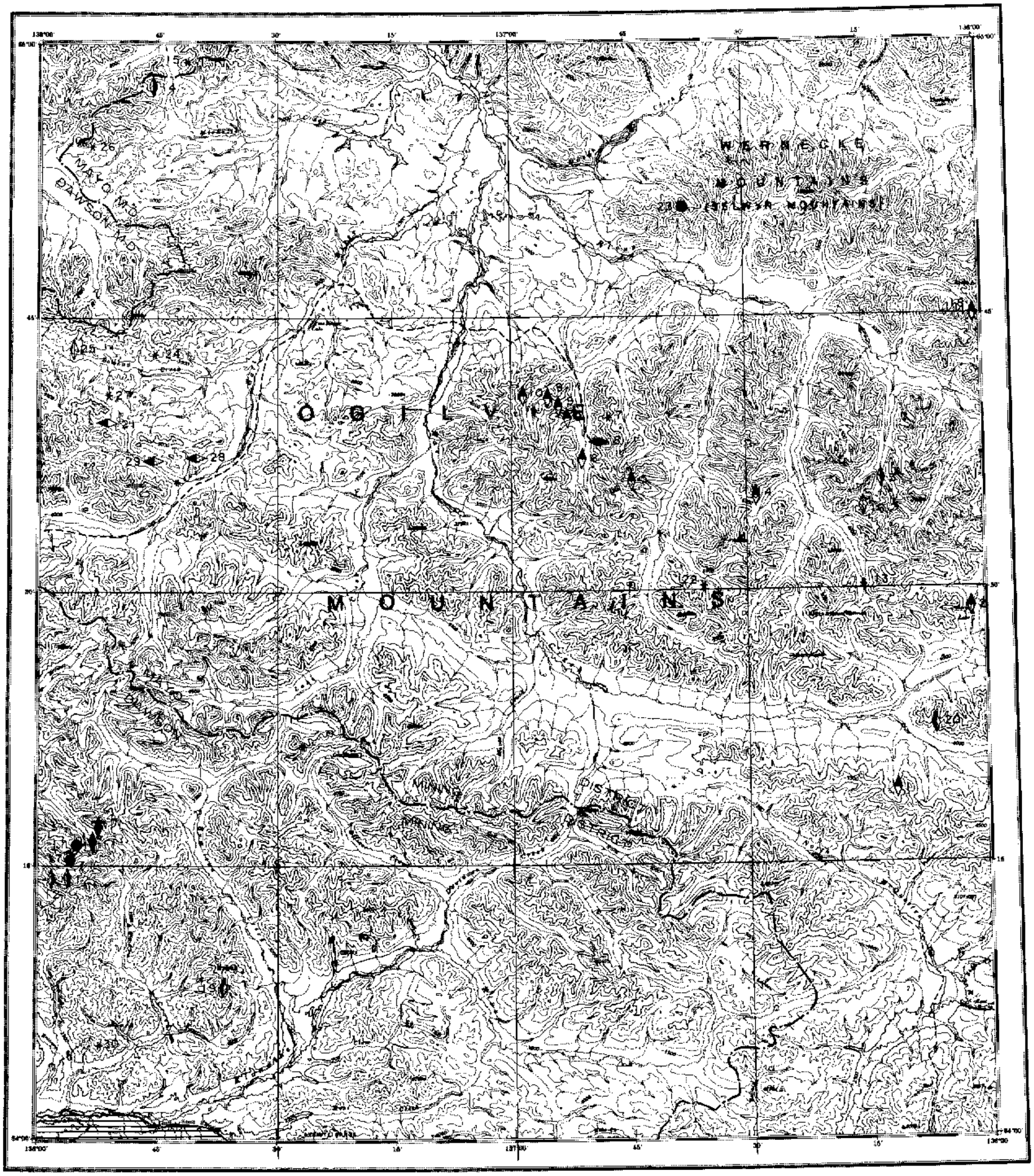
J. Strebchuk
115 P 10
63°41'N, 136°43'W

Claims: ADAM 1-5

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

H. Lunny
115 P 9
63°42'N, 136°19'W

Claims: AMIE, JOHN



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).

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
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	N.C.M.I.
2	WORM	Vein Cu	116 A 8	7	N.C.M.I.
3	RAMA	Vein Cu Ag Pb	116 A 9	7	N.C.M.I.
4	MATTSON	Vein Cu	116 A 9	7	N.C.M.I.
5	SOUP	Vein Cu	116 A 10	7	N.C.M.I.
6	REINDEER	Vein Cu Pb	116 A 10	7	N.C.M.I.
7	GRACE	Work Target	116 A 10	9	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 26-27)
8	HART RIVER	Stratabound Concordant Cu Pb Zn Au Ag	116 A 10	2	Morin (in Morin et al, 1979, p. 22-24); INAC (1983, p. 219, 221); 1986, p. 225); Morin (1989)
9	BELCARRA	Vein Cu Pb Zn	116 A 10	6	INAC (1988, p. 311-312)
10	ZEBRA	Vein Cu	116 A 10	7	Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 23-24); Green (1972, p. 140)
11	GOLD (HAMILTON, MIKE)	Vein Au Cu Ag Bi Co	116 A 5	7	INAC (1983, p. 219); Morin (1989)
12	RIMROCK	Vein Ag	116 A 4	6	INAC (1982, p. 233); Morin (1989)
13	AUSTON	Work Target	116 A 9	9	Green (1972, p. 140)
14	HOT	Vein/Breccia Zn Pb Ag	116 A 14	6	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 82); Morin (1989)
15	MICHELLE	Work Target	116 A 13	7	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	N.C.M.I.
18	DALE	Vein Cu	116 A 16 116 A 9	7	INAC (1982, p. 233;1983, p. 219-220)
19	IDA	Stockwork or Disseminated Au	116 A 4	7	INAC (1982, p. 234); This Report; Morin (1989)
20	STROKER	Vein Au	116 A 8	6	INAC (1982, p. 234); Morin (1989)
21	ST. BRIDGET	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 A 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 219-220)
22	SUMI	Work Target	116 A 7 116 A 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	INAC (1983, p. 219-220)
29	MILK UM	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 A 12	7	INAC (1983, p. 219-221)
30	AUS	Work Target	116 A 4	9	This Report

HART RIVER
Belmoral Mines Ltd

Lead, zinc, silver copper, gold stratabound concordant
116 A 10 (9)
64°38'N,136°50'W
1968

References: Morin et al. (1979, p. 22-24); INAC (1983, p. 219,221; 1986, p. 225; 1988, p. 321-322 (misidentified))

Claims: ROSE 1-24; JOHN 1-5; RY 6-7; TRADE 9-16

Source: Summary by T. Bremner of assessment report 091695 by F. Holcapek (Agilis Exploration Services Ltd); correction to 1988 version courtesy of R.J. Cathro (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd

Description:
An altered andesite dyke of probable Cretaceous age intrudes Proterozoic slate and dolomite.

Sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite occur along the intrusive contacts.

Current Work and Results:
In 1968, 243 soil samples were taken on three grids covering different areas of the andesite-slate contact. Magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted on each grid and fourteen hand trenches were excavated. A large magnetic high along the southern contact coincides with a strong copper-lead-zinc anomaly which returned values up to 714 ppm Cu, 980 ppm Pb and 650 ppm Zn. The anomaly is associated with strongly sheared andesite and siltstone. Chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite occur in talus downslope from the soil anomaly.

The northern grid covers a shear zone in phyllite. Anomalous soil samples containing up to 790 ppm Cu, 645 ppm Zn and 300 ppm Pb lie along a strong northwest trend. Chalcopyrite, galena and spalerite were found in float nearby. Bedrock containing galena and sphalerite was exposed in five of the trenches. The sulphides occur as fracture fillings and disseminations along the chilled and silicified contact between andesite and siltstone, over a width of 1-2 m. Where hosted by siltstone, the sulphide minerals occur in layers parallel to bedding.

IDA	**Stockwork gold**
Noranda	**116 A 4 (19)**
Exploration	**64°09'N,137°36'W**
Co. Ltd	**1987, 1988**

Reference: INAC (1988, p. 312; 1981 p. 282)

Claims: IDA 1-23, ORO 1-28

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment reports 092149 by H. Copland and 092680 by G. Mackay, and information supplied by Noranda for 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.

Description:
Minor veining occurs in a bleached and silicified hornfels zone around a Cretaceous granodiorite stock which has intruded chert and argillite of the Ordovician-Silurian Road River Formation.

Current Work and Results:
In 1987 Noranda conducted a program of rock chip sampling and soil sampling, minor prospecting and geological mapping. Ninety-seven soil samples and 141 rock chip samples were collected and analysed for gold and selected other elements. Soil samples were anomalous in gold, arsenic and antimony, with the highest gold values ranging up to 1000 ppb.

In 1988, exploration consisted of geological mapping, soil and rock sampling and a magnetometer survey. Soil sampling delineated an arsenic-antimony-gold anomaly. Several rock samples were anomalous in gold, mercury, arsenic and antimony as well as silver, lead and copper. The majority of anomalous samples came from quartz-tourmaline stockworks surrounded by a strongly bleached, silicified alteration halo associated with felsic intrusions.

AUS	**Work target**
Noranda	**116 A 4 (30)**
Exploration	**64°05'N,137°52'W**
Company Ltd	**1988**

Reference: INAC (1988, p. 311)

Claims: AUS 1-32

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092676 by K. Galambos

History:
No previous work is known on the AUS property.

Description:
Fine-grained shale, siltstone and chert of the Ordovician Road River Formation are intruded by a large, medium to coarse grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite dyke. Several small dykes or sills have been intruded along bedding planes in the sedimentary rocks. Silicification and carbonatization occur along the igneous-sedimentary contacts.

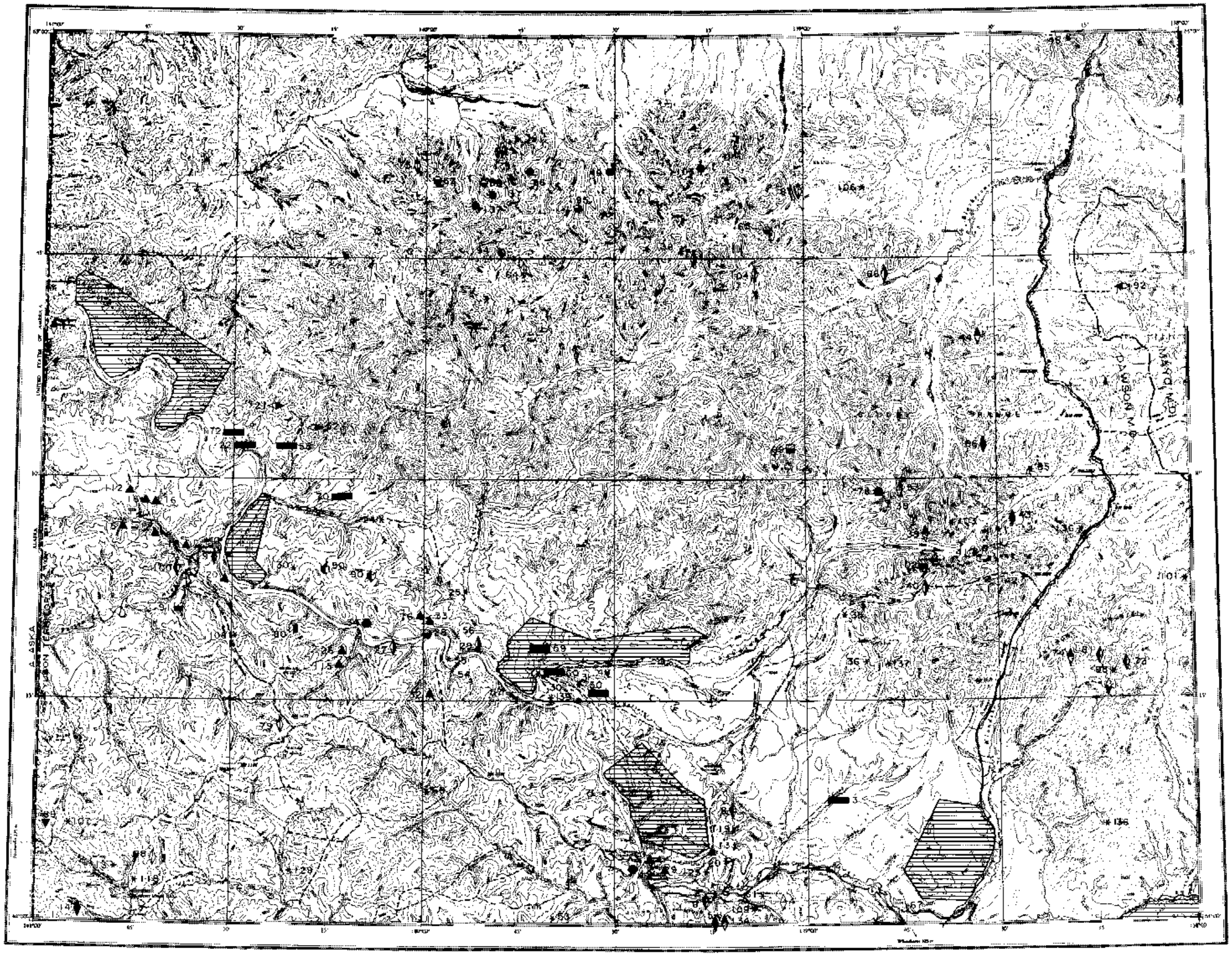
Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 consisted of 1:10 000 scale geological mapping, and geochemical sampling. Six stream sediment samples, 77 rock samples and 583 soil samples were collected and analysed for gold and other selected elements.

11. HAMILTON, 17. PHILP

Walhala Exploration Co. Ltd
116 A 4, 5
64°14'N, 137°55'W

Claims: LORRIE 1-57, 80, 8 , JAMIE 1-4

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.
Airstrip.

DAWSON MAP-AREA (NTS 116 B-C)

General References: GSC Map 1284A and Memoir 364 by L.H. Green, 1972;
INAC 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;
GSC Open File 1927 by J.K. Mortensen, 1988;
GSC Paper 88-1E by J.K. Mortensen, 1988;
Lambert (1964).

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	N.T.S.	STATUS	REFERENCE
1	INDEX	Vein Sb	116 B 8	7	Green (1972, p. 42)
2	GERMAINE	Work Target	116 B 2	9	INAC (1987, p. 391)
3	COLLIERY	Coal	116 B 2	7	Bostock (1938, p. 13-14); Green (1972, p. 27); Dowling (1915)
4	UNEXPECTED	Stockwork U Sn,Vein Au Ag	116 B 3	7	INAC (1982, p. 238); Morin (1989)
5	VIRGIN, JEAN	Vein Au Ag	116 B 3	7	MacLean (1914, p. 41-49); INAC (1985, p. 277; 1986, p. 233); Morin (1989)
6	MACLEAN	Vein Au	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1986, p. 230); Morin (1989)
8	LEPINE	Vein Au	116 B 3	7	INAC (1986, p. 232); Morin (1989)
9	FIBRE	Asbestos	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (1986, p. 238)
10	MIDNIGHT DOME	Asbestos	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984); INAC (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); Morin (1989)
13	HUNGRY	Work Target	116 C 2	9	Cockfield (1921, p. 52)
14	MILLER	Vein Ag Pb Zn Au	116 C 2	7	INAC (1987, p. 392); Morin (1989)
15	SPHERE	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	INAC (1983, p. 223-224)
16	POXY	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	Green (1964, p. 27); INAC (1985, p. 280)
17	CLINTON CREEK	Asbestos	116 C 7	3	INAC (1985, p. 278); Budinski (1984)
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	INAC (1981, p. 242)
20	MICKEY CREEK	Asbestos	116 C 7	7	N.C.M.I.
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	CASSIAR CK (SUBMARINE)	Vein, Stratabound Discordant Ag Pb Zn (Cu)	116 C 8	7	Cockfield (1928a, p. 9); Morin (1989)
28	ROAL	Skarn Zn Pb (Ag Sn)	116 B 5	7	Cockfield (1928a, p. 9)
29	SILVER CITY	Vein Ag Pb Zn	116 B 5	4	INAC (1987, p. 393-394); Morin (1989)
30	OGILVIE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	N.C.M.I.
31	KEYSTONE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	INAC (1988, p. 317)
32	ASS	Asbestos	116 B 5	7	N.C.M.I.
33	WOODCHOPPER	Asbestos	116 B 5	7	INAC (1982, p. 238-239, 242)
34	ETHELDA	Skarn Cu	116 C 8	7	N.C.M.I.
35	HAY MEADOW	Work Target	116 B 7	9	N.C.M.I.
36	JECKELL	Work Target	116 B 7	9	N.C.M.I.
37	SNYDER	Work Target	116 B 7	9	N.C.M.I.
38	FIREWEED	Work Target	116 B 7	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1965, p. 36)
39	GRAVE	Vein Cu	116 B 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 285)
40	SPOTTED FAWN GULCH	Vein Ag Pb	116 B 7	7	Cockfield (1919b, p. 15-17); Green (1972, p. 137-138); Sinclair et al (1975,p. 73-74); Morin (1989)
41	SUBTRACT	Work Target	116 B 7	9	INAC (1981, p. 285)
42	ROBERT SERVICE	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Tempelman-Kluit (1965, p. 36)
43	MULTIPLY	Vein Au Ag	116 B 8	7	Tempelman-Kluit (1965, p. 26); Morin (1989)
44	CRAWFORD	Vein Cu	116 B 10	7	N.C.M.I.

46	CHAPMAN	Work Target	116 B 16	9	Green (1972, p. 138); Sinclair et al (1975, p. 76)
47	FIFTEEN MILE	Vein Wernecke Breccia Ag Cu Pb Zn	116 B 14 116 B 11	7	N.C.M.I.; Morin (1989)
48	CHANDINDU	Work Target	116 B 5	9	McConnell (1903b, p. 39-41)
49	SHAND	Wernecke Breccia Cu	116 B 13	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 144)
50	JEROME	Coal	116 B 5	7	N.C.M.I.
51	PAULA	Vein Cu	116 C 10	7	Owen (1968, p. 8)
52	KRAUSE	Stratabound Concordant Fe	116 C 9	7	N.C.M.I.
53	MASTADON	Work Target	116 B 4	9	N.C.M.I.; Debicki (1983, p. 113)
54	RISCO	Work Target	116 B 5	9	N.C.M.I.
55	WINAGE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	N.C.M.I.
56	HEALY	Work Target	116 B 5	9	N.C.M.I.
57	LAWRENCE	Work Target	116 B 5	9	N.C.M.I.
58	LEDUC	Coal	116 C 9	7	N.C.M.I.
59	BARETE	Coal	116 B 5	7	N.C.M.I.
60	THANE	Coal	116 B 5	7	N.C.M.I.
61	HATTIE	Work Target	116 B 3	7	MacLean (1914, p. 124-125)
62	MONSTER (OG)	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 13	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 88)
63	TART	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 13	7	N.C.M.I.
64	OZ	Vein, replacement Pb Zn	116 B 12	7	INAC (1987, p. 394)
65	SEELA	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 14	7	N.C.M.I.
66	KIWI	Vein Pb Zn Ag	116 B 10 116 B 15	5	INAC (1987, p. 394-395); Morin (1989)
67	MORRISON	Work Target	116 B 2	9	G.S.C. Map 711A (1942)
68	LOWNEY	Work Target	116 B 4	9	N.C.M.I.
70	CHAIN	Coal	116 C 8	7	N.C.M.I.
71	HALE	Work Target	116 B 4	9	N.C.M.I.
72	JEPHSON	Coal	116 C 9	7	N.C.M.I.
73	O'BRIEN (A.J.)	Vein Au	116 B 8	6	INAC (1986, p. 235); Morin (1989)
74	SANDOW	Vein Cu	116 B 8	7	Green (1972, p. 142)
75	UGLY	Wernecke Breccia ? Vein? Zn Pb	116 C 16	7	N.C.M.I.
76	TJOP	Asbestos	116 C 8	7	INAC (1983, p. 223-225)
77	STYX	Work Target	116 B 6	9	INAC (1982, p. 239)
78	MARN	Skarn Cu Au Ag W	116 B 7	2	Brown (1985); Brown and Nesbitt (1987); Anderson (1987); INAC (1987, p. 396); Morin (1989)
79	CLIP	Vein Pb Zn	116 C 1	7	INAC (1981, p. 288)
80	PLUTO	Porphyry Mo W	116 C 8	7	INAC (1983, p. 223, 225)
81	THOR	Vein Au Cu Pb Zn	116 B 8	6	INAC (1981, p. 289-291; 1986, p. 239); Anderson (1987); Morin (1989)
85	RIKI	Work Target	116 B 9	9	INAC (1982, p. 240)
86	TAK	Vein Au Ag Pb	116 B 10	7	INAC (1986, p. 236); Morin (1989)
87	KITL	Vein Pb Zn	116 B 15 116 B 14	7	INAC (1982, p. 240)
88	GUCH	Vein Pb	116 C 2	7	INAC (1982, p. 241)
89	BALDY	Stratabound Discordant Pb Zn Cu	116 C 2	7	INAC (1981, p. 292)
90	RAIL	Skarn W	116 C 8	7	INAC (1985, p. 279-280)
91	MAIDEN (TING)	Granite-assoc. U	116 C 7	7	This Report
92	REIN	Stratabound Concordant Ba	116 B 9	7	INAC (1981, p. 292)
93	NEBULOUS	Breccia U	116 B 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 293)
94	DEM	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 13	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 85)
95	OD	Wernecke Breccia Pb Zn	116 B 13	9	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 86)
96	ID	Wernecke Breccia Cu	116 B 13	7	Sinclair et al (1976, p. 87)
98	MONY	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Morin et al (1977, p. 142)
99	GULCH	Granite-assoc. U	116 B 11	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 143)
100	ROSE (RG)	Vein Au	116 C 7	7	This Report
101	HOT	Work Target	116 B 8	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 53)
102	TETA	Granite-assoc. U	116 B 7	7	Morin et al (1977, p. 143)
103	SUMTING	Work Target	116 B 7	9	Morin et al (1979, p. 54)
104	BRX	Vein ? Wernecke Breccia? Pb Zn	116 B 11	7	Morin et al (1979, p. 55)
105	ROB	Wernecke Breccia? Cu	116 B 14	7	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. 290
108	MICKEY	Work Target	116 C 8	9	INAC (1982, p. 241-242)
109	SPEC	Work Target	116 B 3	9	INAC (1983, p. 224, 227)
112	TURK	Asbestos	116 C 7	9	INAC (1985, p. 280)
115	TIZA	Asbestos	116 C 8	7	INAC (1983, p. 224, 226)
118	PINE	Work Target	116 C 2	9	INAC (1986, p. 237)
119	SPEC-2	Work Target	116 B 3	9	INAC (1983, p. 224, 227)
120	XL	Work Target	116 B 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 397)
125	TOWER	Work Target	116 B 3	9	INAC (1987, p. 397-398)
133	SHAROL	Asbestos	116 B 3	9	Debicki (1984)
134	GORDON	Vein Cu Pb	116 B 3	7	Debicki (1984)
136	HUD	Work Target	116 B 1	9	This Report
137	DAS	Wernecke Breccia Cu	116 B 13	7	G. Abbott (pers. comm., 1988)
138	TOUR	Work Target	116 B 4	9	G. Abbott (pers. comm., 1988)
139	BALLARAT	Work Target	116 B 5	9	This Report
140	FORTYMILE	Work Target	116 C 7	9	This Report

KEYSTONE — **Work target**
Homestake Mineral Development Co. Ltd — **116 B 5 (31)**
64°15'N,139°35'W
1988

Reference: INAC (1988, p. 317)

Claims: BALL 1-40

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092671 by K. Jaworski

History: The BALL claims were staked in 1987. No previous work is known.

Description:
The Ballarat property is underlain by a series of gently north-dipping felsic to mafic volcanic flows and clastic sedimentary rocks. Rocks on the property are only slightly deformed, and exhibit greenschist facies metamorphism. The volcanic-sedimentary succession strikes approximately 150°, and several joint sets are present, one set displaying strong hematite alteration. Silicification and pyritization are present in a quartz feldspar porphyry sill which outcrops south of the property.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 consisted of 1:10 000 scale geological mapping and selected rock sampling. Eighty-six rock samples were collected and analysed for gold plus 30 elements. The highest gold values were obtained from hematite alteration zones within a quartz feldspar porphyry sill. The best gold value obtained was 131 ppb.

MAIDEN — **Uranium, granite-associated**
Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd — **116 B 7 (91)**
64°23'N,138°40'W
1988

Reference: INAC (1981, p. 292)

Claims: TING 1-10, 41-50, 91-94, 95F-96F, 97F-101F; STONE 1-23; NOTING 69-76; PROSPECTING 83-84

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092674 by W.D. Eaton (Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd)

Current Work and Results:
The 1988 program included claim staking, prospecting and hand trenching. Several mineralized quartz veins within the syenite stock were delineated and sampled. Common ore minerals in the vein are arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, and sulphosalts. Vein samples were analysed for gold plus 32 elements. Several individual specimens were highly anomalous in gold (two greater than 10 000 ppb), silver (three greater than 20 ppm), arsenic (19 greater than 10 000 ppm), copper (four greater than 10 000 ppm), bismuth (two greater than 5 000 ppm), and cobalt (three greater than 3 000 ppm). A series of chip samples across one vein averaged 1.2 g/t Au over 5.3 metres, including one sample that assayed 7.9 g/t Au over 18 cm.

ROSE — **Gold vein**
Homestake Mineral Development Co. Ltd — **116 C 7 (100)**
64°27'N,140°32'W
1988

Reference: INAC (1982, p. 242)

Claims: OGIL 1-36, 40; FMR 1-126

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092673 by D. McIvor.

History:
The property encompasses the old Fortymile mine site, and the former Clinton Creek townsite. Mining

activity in the area dates back to the early 1900s, as evidenced by the presence of two old shafts and old steam equipment on the property. In 1972, the area was staked by Teslin Joint Venture Syndicate, but no assessment work was filed. Canada Tungsten Corp. conducted rotary drilling on nearby placer claims on the Fortymile River in 1986 and 1987. Homestake Mineral Development Co. staked 33 claims in 1987.

Description:
The majority of the Fortymile property is underlain by Paleozoic Nasina series schist including quartz-sericite, graphite, chlorite, and quartz-carbonate-sericite schist. Within quartz-carbonate-sericite alteration zones thin secondary iron carbonate veins occur, occasionally with quartz, minor pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Serpentinite occurs along faulted contacts with the Nasina schist, and is often altered to talc-chlorite-carbonate schist and quartz-carbonate-mariposite (listwanite). Minor gabbro also occurs with the serpentinite. On the west edge of the property, fresh olivine basalt flows of probable Tertiary age lie unconformably on all other units.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 consisted of 1:5000 scale geological mapping, and the collection of 476 rock samples which were analysed for gold plus 30 elements. Several zones of silica-carbonate-mariposite alteration and silica-carbonate-sericite alteration were delineated during mapping. Twenty-six rock samples were anomalous in gold, the highest value reaching 2610 ppb. Many other samples were anomalous in silver, arsenic, antimony, copper, lead and zinc. Most of the high metal values came from thin quartz-sulphide veins within silica-carbonate-sericite alteration zones.

HUD	**Work target**
Noranda	**116 B 1 (136)**
Exploration	**64°03'N,138°15'W**
Co. Ltd	**1988**

Reference: INAC (1988, p. 317)

Claims: LEE 1-76

Source: Summary by W.P. LeBarge of assessment report 092678 by G. Mackay

History:
The LEE claims were staked in 1987 by Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd to cover a reconnaissance geochemical anomaly. No previous work is known.

Description:
Gabbro, diorite, biotite-feldspar monzonite and clay-altered biotite-quartz latite of probable Cretaceous age intrude flaky argillite, black chert and minor limestone and quartz pebble conglomerate of the Ordovician Road River Formation.

Current Work and Results:
Exploration in 1988 consisted of grid construction, geochemical sampling, prospecting and geological mapping. Thirteen silt samples, 58 rock samples and 953 soil samples were collected and analysed for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony, mercury, molybdenum, lead, zinc, and copper.

BALLARAT	**Work target**
Homestake Mineral	**116 B 5 (139)**
Development Co. Ltd	**64°15'N,139°40'W**
	1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: BALLARAT 1-40

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
Intercalated felsic to mafic volcanic rocks and epiclastic sediments underlie the property.

Current Work and Results:
Reconnaissance-scale geological mapping and rock sampling was done in 1988.

FORTY MILE	**Work target**
Homestake Mineral	**116 C 7 (140)**
Development Co.	**64°25'N,140°35'W**
	1988

References: No previous reference.

Claims: FORTY MILE 1-140

Source: 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview

Description:
A few weakly mineralized quartz veins have been found in hydrothermally-altered Nasina series schist and limestone intruded by small ultramafic stocks and sills.

Current Work and Results:
Work in 1988 consisted of rock sampling and geological mapping at a scale of 1:5 000.
Anomalous geochemical results were obtained from some alteration zones.

6. MACLEAN

N. Tirkanitz
116 B 3
64°02'N, 139°16'W

Claims: ALEXIS 1-12

8. LEPINE

R. Truswell
116 B 3
64°07'N, 139°11'W

Claims: EASTERN 1-10

8. LEPINE

E. Nelson
116 B 3
64°08'N, 139°11'W

Claims: GR. E. APEX 1-4

29. SILVER CITY

B. Wongda
116 B 5
64°18'N, 139°49'W

Claims: KELLY 1-51

74. SANDOW

K. Hudson
116 B 8
63°18'N, 138°15'W

Claims: HUD 13-14

81. THOR

Total Erickson Resources Ltd
116 B 8
64°18'N, 138°14'W

Claims: TOOTH 1-180

88. GUCH

Dawson Eldorado Mines Ltd, Rise Resources
116 C 2
64°04'N, 140°43'W

Claims: GLA 1-121

91. MAIDEN (TING)

Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
116 B 7
64°23'N, 138°41'W

Claims: STONE 1-23

100. ROSE (RG)

J. Moreau
116 C 7
64°24'N, 140°38'W

Claims: FMR 1-66, 69-126

118. PINE

A. Downes
116 C 2
64°02'N, 140°46'W, 64°04'N, 140°43'W

Claims: BIG GOLD (3), 15-38

136. HUD

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
116 B 1
64°03'N, 138°16'W

Claims: LEE 33-82, EEL 1-52

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

G. Freibergs
116 B 9
64°34'N, 138°18'W

Claims: CEC 1-4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

M. Franklin
116 B 3
64°00'N, 139°06'W

Claims: MIKE 1-4

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

S. Hill
116 B 3
64°03'N, 139°24'W

Claims: YVETTE 5

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

R. Hulstein, H. Keyser
116 B 2
64°02'N, 138°55'W

Claims: GERM 1-24

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
116 B 2
64°03'N, 138°57'W

Claims: RABT 1-8

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Klondike Gold Mining Corp.
116 C 2
64°00'N, 140°46'W

Claims: RICH 1-9

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

N. Laframboise
116 C 2
64°03'N, 140°58'W

Claims: APEX 9, SUZIE Q 1-9

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

J. Moreau
116 C 2
64°03'N, 140°51'W

Claims: DIANNE 1-6

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

Imperial Metals Corp.
116 C 2
64°06'N, 140°47'W

Claims: HUN 1-10

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

B. Mohre
116 C 2
64°03'N, 140°59'W

Claims: PATRICIA 1-6

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

W. Claxton
116 C 7
64°20'N, 140°48'W

Claims: KINK 1-25

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

B. Gagnon
116 C 2
64°14'N, 140°49'W

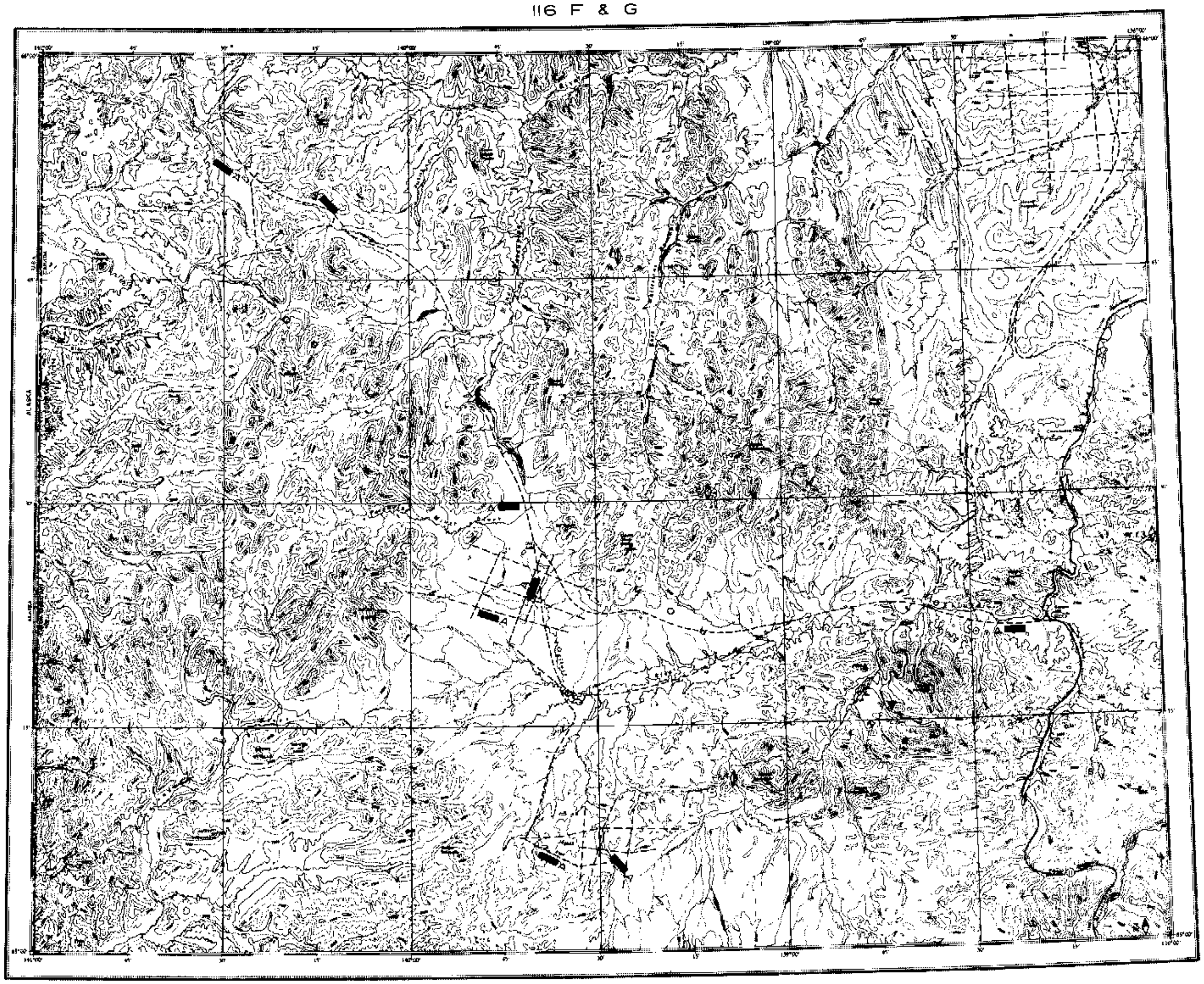
Claims: CLAIM 1-2

WORK TARGET-UNCLASSIFIED

B. Gagnon
116 C 2
64°13'N, 140°44'W

Claims: BROOSE 1-10, SANDY 1-3

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

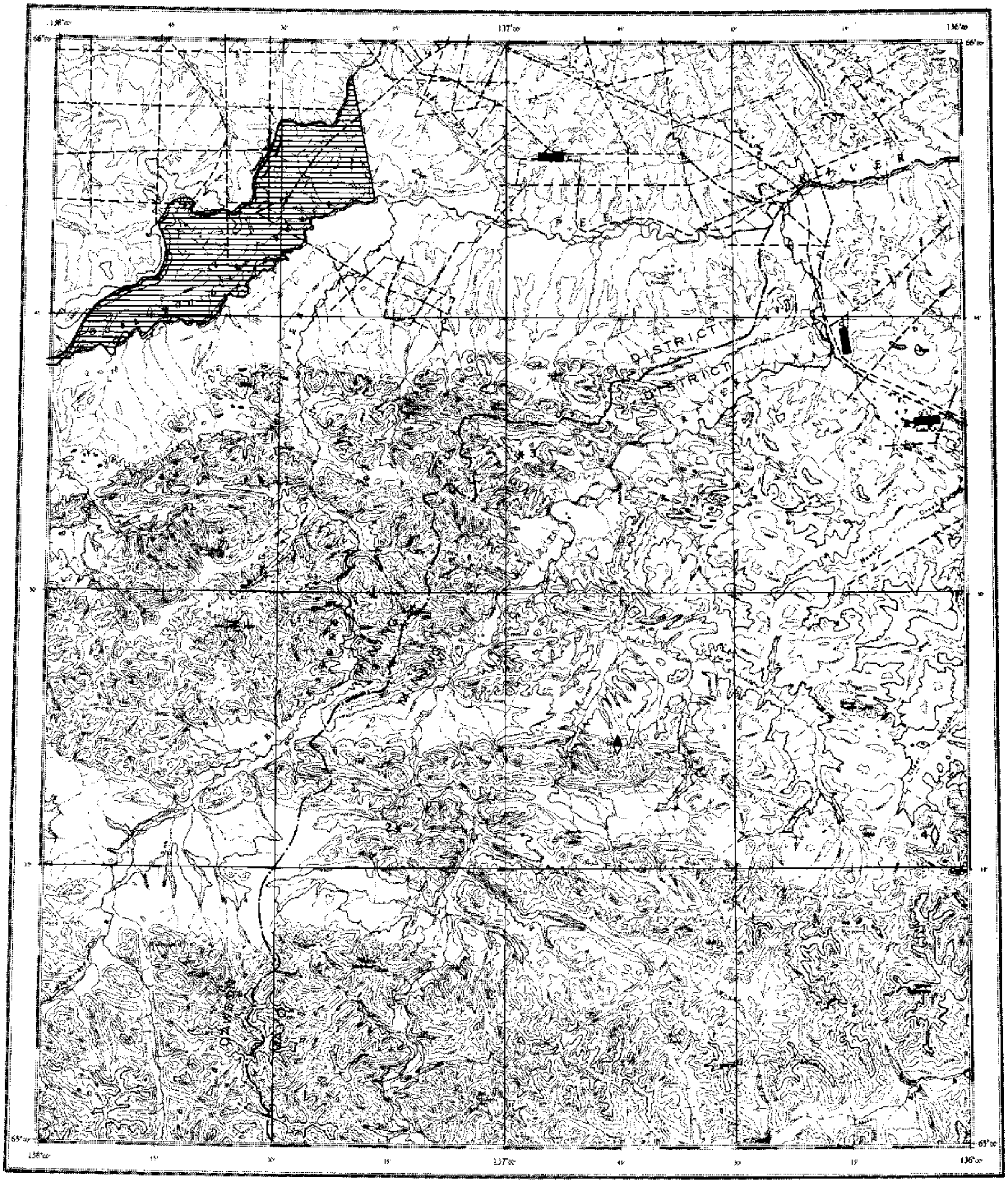
Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
A Airstrip.

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	N.C.M.I.
6	COOT	Vein Pb	116 G 11	7	N.C.M.I.
7	BIBLO	Stratabound Discordant Zn Pb	116 G 7	7	INAC (1981, p. 295)
8	MILCH	Vein Ba	116 G 1	7	INAC (1982, p. 245)
9	PL	Vein Pb Zn	116 F 7	7	Morin et al (1980, p. 30-31)
10	TIN	Work Target	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	INAC (1983, p. 229)
13	BANG ON	Vein Ba	116 G 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 245; 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 withdrawal).

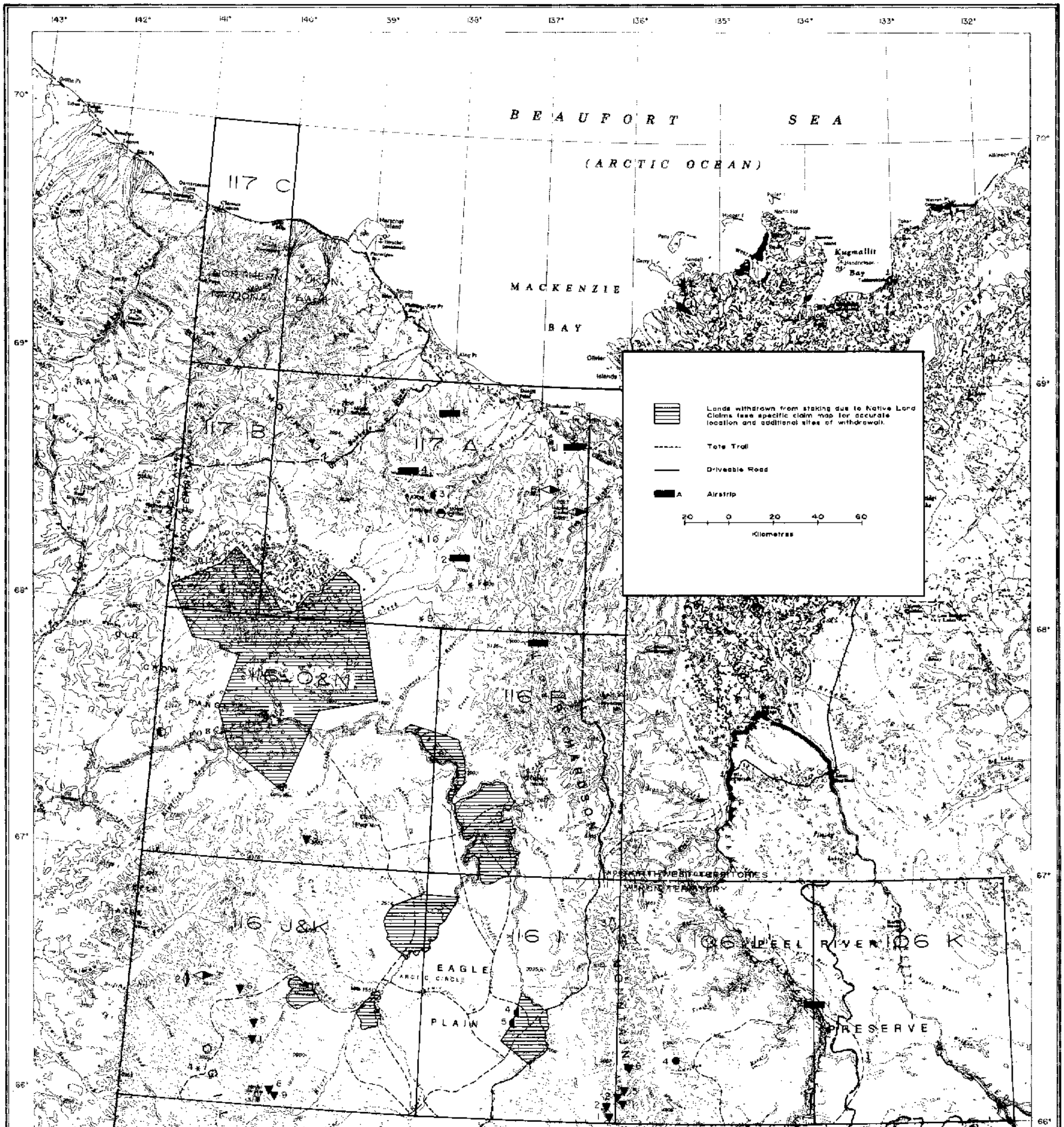
Kilometres

Tote Trail.
Driveable Road.
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)
3	CYLINDER	Work Target	116 H 10	9	Morin et al (1980, p. 24)
4	HEIDI	Vein Ba	116 H 8	7	INAC (1982, p. 247; 1983, p. 231)


BEAUFORT SEA
(ARCTIC OCEAN)
MACKENZIE BAY
Kugmallit Bay
117 C
117 B
117 A
116 O&N
116 P
116 J&K
116 I
106 L
106 K
NORTHERN NATIONAL PARK
EAGLE PLAIN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
PEEL RIVER
PRESERVE
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
YUKON TERRITORY
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
A 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	N.C.M.I.

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	INAC (1983, p. 233)
4	NOR	Breccia U Cu	106 L 6	7	INAC (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. 9)

EAGLE RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 116 I)

General References: GSC Open File 715 by D.K. Norris, 1980;
GSC Map 1523A by D.K. Norriss, 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 16 116 I 13	7	INAC (1983, p. 233-234)
4	EAGLE RIVER	Bitumen	116 I 6	7	Norris (1974, p. 348)
5	EAGLE	Bitumen	116 I 6 116 I 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	INAC (1985, p. 288); Morin (1989)
3	ALTO	Stratabound Concordant Fe	116 K 9	2	Norris (1976, p. 461)
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 (TOAD)	Vein Zn Pb	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)

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)

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. 438)

BLOW RIVER MAP-AREA (NTS 117 A)

General References: GSC Map 1516A by D.K. Norris, 1981b;
GSC Geochem Open File 565;
GSC Paper 85-24 by D.C. Findlay, C.F. Gleeson, R.T. Bell, W.D. Goodfellow and R.D. Lancaster (1986).

NO.	PROPERTY NAME	OCCURRENCE TYPE	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); Cameron et al (1986, p. 665-670)
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	INAC (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)

DRILL CORE INDEX: H.S. BOSTOCK CORE LIBRARY

The H.S. Bostock Core Library houses approximately 107 396 metres of diamond drill core from 130 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. 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 667-3204. Diamond 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.	PROPERTY AND/OR CLAIM NAME	COMPANY
94 K	DRIFTPILE CREEK	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Gataga J.V.)
94 L	DRIFTPILE CREEK	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Gataga J.V.)
95 D 5	MCMILLAN (QUARTZ LAKE)	Asarco Exploration of Canada
95 D 5,12	MCMILLAN (QUARTZ LAKE)	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
95 D 5,12	PORKER	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Hyland J.V.)
95 D 6	MEL-HOSER	Sovereign Metals Ltd
95 D 6	MEL-HOSER	Novamin Resources Ltd
104 M 1	HOBOE CREEK	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
105 A 7,10	HUNDERE	Canadian Mine Services, Cima Resources Ltd
105 A 2,3,6	LIARD COAL	Placer Development
105 B 1	LUCK (A & B)	Serem Resources Inc.
105 B 1	FIDDLER	Amax of Canada Ltd
105 B 1	BUTLER MOUNTAIN (YP)	Butler Mountain Minerals Corp.
105 B 4	LOGJAM	A.M.P. Exploration Ltd
105 B 4	M.C. (SWIFT), DU	Dupont of Canada
105 B 4	CAN	Cominco Ltd
105 B 4,5	SWIFT RIVER (MC 3)	Dupont of Canada
105 B 7	NITE	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Wolf Lake J.V.)
105 B 11	IRVINE (RANCHERIA)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd
105 B 14	SHOOTAMOOK (MATT)	Total Erickson Resources Ltd
105 C 8,9	BAR (SMEG)	Comox Resources Ltd
105 C 12	MARSH	G. MacLeod
105 C 13	RED MOUNTAIN	Boswell River Mines Ltd
105 C 14	LINDSAY	J. Lindsay
105 D 1	JUBILEE	Golden Slipper Resources, Logan Mines Ltd
105 D 2	VENUS	Venus Mines Ltd
105 D 2	JEAN	Univex Mining Corp.
105 D 2	BIG THING (ARCTIC)	Arctic Gold and Silver Mines Ltd
105 D 2	BIG THING (ARCTIC) (PEERLESS)	International Mine Services
105 D 2,3	MT STEVENS (TON, JL)	Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd
105 D 3	MT. ANDERSON	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
105 D 3	ODD	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd
105 D 3,4	CHARLESTON (HO)	Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd
105 D 3,6	TALLY-HO	Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd
105 D 4	RAM	Inco Metals Co.
105 D 6	BEAR	Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd
105 D 10	BLACK CUB (NORTH)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd
105 D 10,11	WHITEHORSE COPPER (VALERIE)	Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd
105 D 11	WHITEHORSE COPPER (LAST CHANCE)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd
105 D 11	WHITEHORSE COPPER (WAR EAGLE)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd

105 D 11	WHITEHORSE POWER DAM	Northern Canadian Power Commission
105 D 11	POLAR	M. Nichiporick
105 D 11	GROUSE	E. Kreft
105 D 11	WHITEHORSE COPPER (EMILY 2)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd
105 D 14	SUITS (KING LAKE)	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd
105 D 14	BEE	Silver Sabre Resources Ltd
105 E 11	MIDAS	Midas Exploration Ltd
105 F 3	QUIET LAKE	J. Lindsay
105 F 6	HIDDEN, AYDUCK	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Cub J.V.)
105 F 7,10	GULL (SEAGULL, MAT)	Dupont Canada Exploration Inc.
105 F 9	EROS	Curragh Resources Inc.
105 F 9,10	BNOB	Curragh Resources Inc.
105 F 10	ANISE	Curragh Resources Inc.
105 G 2	FYRE (DUB)	Atlas Exploration
105 G 3	TINTINA (EAGLE)	Tintina Mines Ltd
105 G 6	SANDERS (MARMOT)	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Chevron Minerals Ltd)
105 G 6	BOOT	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Chevron Minerals Ltd)
105 G 6	CYR	Newmont Exploration of Canada Ltd
105 G 7	PACK	Conwest Exploration Ltd
105 G 8	FETISH	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Finlayson J.V.)
105 G 11	EAGLE (FRED) (BEV)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd
105 G 14	ELECTRIC (SHALE)	Pelly Banks Syndicate
105 G 14	DWONK	Curragh Resources Inc.
105 G 14	LEACH	Dupont Canada Exploration Inc.
105 H 5	JULIA	Esso Minerals Canada
105 H 8	SUSAN	Union Carbide Canada Ltd
105 I 6	HOWARD'S PASS	Canex Placer Ltd
105 I 12, 105 J 9	ABBEY	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Itsi J.V.)
105 K 1	TENAS	Dupont Canada Exploration Inc.
105 K 2	GREW CREEK (CANYON)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd
105 K 3	FARGO (SUNSET)	Welcome North Mines
105 K 3	LYN	Cyprus Exploration
105 K 3	LYN (PUG)	J. Graham
105 K 6	ROSE CREEK	Cyprus Anvil Mines Ltd
105 K 11	KEGLOVIC (HAL)	Northern Homestake
105 L 8	FELIX	Union Carbide Canada Ltd
105 L 14	TUM	Cominco Ltd
105 M 13	WAYNE	Island Mining and Explorations Co. Ltd
105 M 14	EAGLE	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Brameda Resources)
105 O 1	TOM	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd
105 O 1	ESS	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Itsi J.V.)
105 O 1	FETCH	Inco Metals Co.
105 O 1	TOM	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd
105 O 2	TEA (BROCK)	5494 Yukon Ltd
106 B 4	BIRKELAND (TOM)	McIntyre Mines Ltd
106 B 15,16	GAYNA RIVER	Rio Tinto
106 C 7	GOZ CREEK	Barrier Reef Resources
106 C 7	HARRISON	Great Plains Development
106 C 13	FAIRCHILD	Magni Mana Cement
106 C 14	MAMMOTH (DOLORES CREEK)	Bonnet Plume River Mines
106 C 14	PTERD	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Ogilvie J.V.)
106 C 15,16	CAB	Welcome North Mines Ltd
106 D 10	BOND	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Wernecke J.V.)
106 D 11	NICK	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd.; NDU Resources
106 D 16	PAGISTEEL	Pacific Giant Steel
106 E 1,2	OTIS, IGOR	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Ogilvie J.V.)
106 E 2	FLUNK	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Ogilvie J.V.)
106 E 3	FORSTER (MST)	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Ogilvie J.V.)

106 E 6	BONNET PLUME	Pan Ocean Oil
114	PANTHER	Canex Placer
114 P 7,8	CANDY MOUNTAIN	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
114 P 8	MT. HENRY CLAY	Stryker Resources
114 P 10	PARTON RIVER	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
114 P 15	MULE CREEK	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
115 A 3	JACKPOT	Jackpot Copper
115 A 8	DEVILHOLE? (GREEN, EAGLE, JOY)	Phelps Dodge Corporation of Canada Ltd
115 F 15	CANALASK (MICRO)	P. Versluce
115 F 15,16	CANALASK (MICRO)	Canalask Nickel Syndicate
115 G 5	WELLGREEN (QUILL CREEK)	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd; Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd
115 G 6	CORK	Imperial Oil
115 H 2	AISHIHIK	Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd
115 H 8, 105 E 5	DIVISION (TESLIN)	Arjay Kirker Resources; Teslin Exploration
115 H 9	MACK'S	A. Arsenault, P. Versluce
115 H 12,5	SEKULMUN	M. Nichiporick
115 H 15	BUFFALO (TAH)	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
115 I 1	TANTALUS BUTTE	Tantalus Butte
115 I 3	MT. NANSEN	Area Explorations
115 I 5	CASH	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Klotassin J.V.)
115 I 5	FROG (LILYPAD)	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Ukon J.V.)
115 I 6	CARIBOU CREEK (HOPE 1&2)	Doron Exploration Ltd
115 I 6	REVENUE, NUCLEUS	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Nat J.V.); Shakwak Exploration
115 I 6	LAFORMA	Rayrock Mines; Tally-Ho Exploration
115 I 6	DART	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
115 I 6,7	TINTA HILL	Mill City Gold
115 I 7	WILLIAMS CREEK	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
115 I 7	GRANITE MOUNTAIN (MARCH)	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd (Dawson Range J.V.)
115 I 11	MINTO	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd
115 I 13	KERR? (WON)	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd
115 I 14	PELLY (DARY)	Occidental Petroleum
115 J 9	KOE	Kerr Addison Mines Ltd
115 O 11	MCKINNON (MAC, FOX)	McKinnon Rand Resources
115 O 14	DAWSYND	Arbor Resources Inc.
115 O 14	LONE STAR	Arbor Resources Inc.
115 O 14 116 B 3	DAWSON	Dawson Syndicate
115 P 13	CLEAR CREEK (URA)	Beach Gold Mines
115 P 14	ZETA	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
116 B 3,2	UNEXPECTED	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
116 B 7	MARN	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
116 B 7	MAIDEN (TING)	Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd
116 B 8,11	OD (LALA)	Union Miniere
116 B 9,10	TAK	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
116 B 11	GULCH (RACKLA)	Chevron Standard Ltd
116 C 7	CLINTON CREEK	Cassiar Asbestos
116 C 8	CASSIAR CREEK (SUBMARINE)	Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd
116 G 1	MILCH (KAREN)	Milchem Canada

APPENDIX I

1988 YUKON MINING AND EXPLORATION OVERVIEW

YUKON EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION
NORTHERN AFFAIRS PROGRAM, YUKON
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

LODE MINING AND DEVELOPMENT

With higher base metal prices and dropping precious metal prices, Yukon mines experienced a year of mixed results. Curragh Resources Inc. mined zinc, lead and silver from the FARO open pit and United Keno Hill Mines Ltd mined high grade silver and lead veins underground at KENO HILL. Mount Skukum Gold Mining Corp. mined gold-bearing quartz veins underground at MT SKUKUM and Canamax Resources Inc./Pacific Trans-Ocean Resources Ltd mined gold from the KETZA RIVER underground oxide deposit. Smaller operations were also actively mining in the Yukon. Whitehorse Coal Corporation and Nadahini Coal Corporation mined coal from the WHITEHORSE COAL and WHISKEY LAKE mines. Anooraq Resources Ltd mined rhodonite from the MARLIN (Evelynn Creek) property. Omni Resources Inc./Skukum Gold Inc. continued underground exploration and conducted a test mining program on the SKUKUM CREEK property. Silver Hart Mines Ltd conducted a feasibility study on the CMC property near Rancheria.

FARO Zinc-Lead (-Silver) Mine

Curragh Resources Inc. benefited from higher lead and zinc prices which by early 1989 had rise to $1.08/kg and $2.07/kg respectively. At the start of 1988, open-pit reserves were 17.5 million tonnes grading 3.04% lead, 4.77% zinc and 38 g/t silver and underground reserves were 2 million tonnes grading 4.59% lead, 7.0% zinc and 61 g/t silver. Production from the FARO deposit in 1988 was 4.1 million tonnes of ore containing 149.3 million kg lead, 200.9 million kg zinc and 214 million grams of silver, despite a 27 day strike in late June and early July. Forty-five percent of the lead and zinc concentrate is exported to Europe, 45% is exported to the Far East and 10% is exported to Australia. Mine waste was used for construction on 7 km of haul road connecting GRUM and VANGORDA pit sites to Faro Concentrator. Sixteen holes totalling 1804 m were drilled in the FARO pit to delineate underground reserves southwest of the open pit orebody. In 1988 the mine employed approximately 450 workers, not including contractors. In 1991, production from the FARO orebody will switch from an open pit to an underground operation, the remaining reserves lasting until 1993.

Exploration and development continued on the GRUM, VANGORDA and DY deposits on the Vangorda Plateau. Seven hundred and ninety-five tonnes of till were removed from the GRUM open pit area for use in construction of 2 km of the Vangorda Plateau haul road and stripping will continue in 1989. Five holes totalling 636 m were drilled at GRUM in 1988 to further delineate reserves. The orebody contains geological reserves of about 30.6 million tonnes grading 3.4% lead, 5.8% zinc, 57 g/t silver and 1.0 g/t gold, and is slated fro production in 1993. Approximately 24 million tonnes of the GRUM deposit is mineable by open pit. VANGORDA, scheduled for production in 1992, contains approximately 7.5 million tonnes of 3.8% lead, 4.9 % zinc, 54 g/t silver and 0.8 g/t gold, of which about 6 million tonnes is mineable by open pit. Sixty-three holes totalling 2964 m were drilled at VANGORDA in 1988 to delineate reserves. The DY deposit has reserves of 21 million tonnes grading 5.5% lead, 6.7% zinc, 84 g/t silver and 1.0 g/t gold and is scheduled for production possibly sa early as 1995. Elsewhere on the plateau an exploration hole 304 m deep was drilled 4 km northwest of the FARO orebody and in the SWIM BASIN 3 holes totalling 523 m were drilled near Moose Lake.

UNITED KENO HILL Silver-Lead-Zinc Mines

In 1988, United Keno Hill Mines had ore reserves of 288 000 tonnes grading 943 g/t silver and 5.4% lead. By the end of the year over 98 000 tonnes of ore containing approximately 49 million grams silver, 3 million kilograms lead and 300 000 kilograms zinc had been milled. Ore was extracted mainly from six underground operations, HUSKY, HUSKY SW, ELSA, NO CASH, SILVER KING and BELLEKENO mines, as well as one open pit, ONEK. Development and exploration work included surface and underground percussion drilling, underground diamond drilling and vertical and horizontal tunnelling. Production began from the BELLEKENO mine in March. In September, the new HUSKY SW Shaft was completed. Square set timbering of stopes was the main mining method used, but trackless mining with scooptrams and mechanized methods of undercut and fill were also being used on an experimental basis in 1988. A new method of backfilling stopes, using a portable pneumatic backfill system, was also introduced. For most of the year the mine employed approximately 200 people. However, in November, the company laid off 50 workers due to high operating losses resulting from low silver prices and production was cut back from 6.8 million grams of silver per month to 4.6 million grams of silver per month. In January, 1989 the mine was shut down until silver prices recover.

CMC (HART SILVER) Silver Property

Silver Hart Mines Ltd conducted a feasibility study and applied for a water licence on the HART SILVER Property in late 1987 and early 1988. Current reserves stand at 107 000 tonnes grading 926 g/t silver. A deal recently signed with Morgan-Gundy Inc. will raise $10 million US to bring the property into production. A 190 ton per day mill is planned and the mine is expected to employ 50 people.

MT SKUKUM Gold Mine

The Mt Skukum Gold Mine closed indefinitely on August 12, 1988 after experiencing a number of problems throughout the year. According to company reports, the LAKE ZONE ore reserves, drill-proven at 202 000 tonnes of 10.6 g/r gold, were not confirmed by mining. On June 21, 1988 the mill at Mt Skukum was shut down due to an inconsistent mill feed which had dropped to 90 tonnes per day. Between January and June, 1988, the CIRQUE and LAKE ZONES produced 28 603 milled tonnes containing 171 202 grams of gold. Almost 4000 metres of underground drilling was completed as well as 589 metres of lateral and 515 m of vertical development. The mine employed 90 people. Remaining reserves are estimated to be 36 000 tonnes grading 13.7 g/t gold.

KETZA RIVER Gold Mine

After some initial problems which saw total cost of production rise $6 million to $27 million, the mill was commissioned in early March, 1988, On April 28, 1988 the first gold-silver bar was poured, weighing in at 28 Kg. Production by year-end 1988 was 86 664 tonnes containing 635 349 grams of gold and 6804 grams of silver. At present, ore is being mined from oxides in the PEEL and RIDGE ZONES. Mining is done by three methods, drift and fill, cut and fill, and squares set stopping. Lateral development in the mine now exceeds 3600 m.

The mill is running at 85% capacity at 335 tonnes per day. Gold recovery is approximately 87%, using CIP (carbon-in-pulp) process. This process uses cyanide solution to leach the gold from the oxides, and carbon is then added which adheres to the gold. The gold is then electroplated onto steel wool which is later dissolved with acid. Smelting takes place in an onsite furnace and a bar is then poured.

Oxide reserves from the PEEL, RIDGE and BREAK ZONES at the beginning of 1988 were estimated at 390 000 tonnes grading 15.3 g/t gold. However, in November, the oxide reserves were recalculated using a 20% lower specific gravity value. The reserves of oxide ore are now estimated at between 230 000 and 250 000 tonnes grading 12.0 to 13.1 g/t gold. This will necessitate earlier development of sulphide reserves currently estimated at 480 000 tonnes grading 10.7 g/t gold.

Exploration of other zones is proceeding. Exploration drilling on the LAB ZONE, located 365.8 m west of the PEEL-RIDGE ZONE, intersected sulphide mineralization up to 38.1 m wide over a strike length of 304.8 m. Drill-indicated reserves of 79 190 tonnes grading 14.4 g/t gold are estimated.

The mine currently employs 105 workers at the Ketza River site. A December announcement indicates that in the New Year they can expect a change of management as Belmoral Mines Ltd of Toronto has offered to purchase 100% interest in the property.

SKUKUM CREEK Gold Property

Omni Resources Inc./Skukum Gold Inc. continued development of the SKUKUM CREEK property in the Wheaton River valley. Over 6000 metres of diamond drilling was conducted on the surface and underground. Drifting continued on the RAINBOW and KUHN ZONES and a new adit was collared at the 1350 level. Along a subdrift of the 1350 level in the KUHN ZONE a newly discovered high grade zone averaged 29.3 g/t gold and 198 g/t silver over 36 metres. In the RAINBOW ZONE, test mining was conducted and 3200 tonnes of ore were processed. Dilution was estimated at 10%, and the ore grade was 18% higher that indicated by drilling. Ninety per cent of the gold and silver was recovered using a cyanide-flotation process. Drill-proven reserves currently stand at 747 110 tonnes grading 7.71 g/t gold and 307.2 g/t silver with an additional 119 210 tonnes grading 8.95 g/t gold and 169.7 g/t silver.

In November, 1988, Skukum Gold Inc. announced an agreement to lease the 273 tonne/day mill at the inactive Mt Skukum Gold Mine. A sulphide flotation circuit is presently being added to the mill. A transfer of the existing water licence has been approved and a 9100-tonne bulk test is scheduled for March, 1989.

WHISKEY LAKE Coal Mine

Nadahini Mining Corporation at Ross River produced an estimated 10 000 tonnes of bituminous coal from the WHISKEY LAKE deposit to feed the concentrate frier at the Faro mill. Over 15 240 m of reverse circulation drilling was performed by September 30, 1988 in order to prove reserves for next season.

WHITEHORSE COAL Coal Mine

Whitehorse Coal Mining Corporation mined approximately 2721 tonnes of coal from the WHITEHORSE COAL (Mt Granger) property. Thirty-six tonnes of coal were sold to Yukon College for use in their furnaces.

MARLIN (EVELYNN CREEK) Rhodonite Mine

Annoraq Resources Ltd continued to mine rhodonite from the MARLIN property near Evelynn Creek. In 1988 a 22 km access road was completed, and total sales of rough rhodonite from the beginning of marketing to year-end reached $212 000. Rhodonite is a manganese silicate valued as a decorative stone.

1988 YUKON MINING AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

Mine	Operator	Production (tonnes)	Commodity	Drilling (metres)	Underground Development (metres)
United Keno Hill Mines	United Keno Hill Mines Ltd	98 062	2 974 767 kg Pb 300 060 kg Zn 48 987 397 g Ag	27 512 RS* 1 761 RPU* 796 DU*	907 HORIZ* 436 VERT *
Faro Mine	Curragh Resources Inc.	4 126 000	149 354 000 kg Pb 200 927 000 kg Zn 214 051 000 g Ag	1 804 DS	
Vangorda Property	Curragh Resources Inc.		Pb Zn Ag	2 964 DS	
Grum Property	Curragh Resources Inc.		Pb Zn Ag	636 DS	
Ketza River Mine	Canamax Resources Inc.	86 664	635 349 g Au 6 804 g Ag	6 579 DS 439 DU	1 695 HORIZ 369 VERT 1 376 INCL
Mt Skukum Mine	Mt Skukum Gold Mining Corp.	28 603	171 202 g Au	10 584 DS 3 945 DU	589 HORIZ 515 VERT
Whitehorse Coal Mine	Whitehorse Coal Corp.	2 721	Coal		
Whiskey Lake Mine	Nadahini Mining Corp.	10 000	Coal	15 240 RS	

U-Underground S-Surface R-Rotary Drilling RP-Rotary Percussion Drilling D-Diamond Drilling
HORIZ- Horizontal Development VERT- Vertical Development INCL- Inclined Development

* identifies figures which were only updated to 30 November, 1988

PLACER MINING

Once again the placer industry was a major contributor to the Yukon economy in 1988. Gold presented for royalty payment to 15 November amounted to 4606.6 kg (162 492 crude oz) with a value of approximately $87 400 000 CAN. The last time that this weight of gold was exceeded was in 1917 when 13 dredges and several large-scale hydraulic operations were active. This year's record production is probably a function of larger earth-moving equipment, better recovery plants and the declaration of gold mined in previous years. There were approximately 210 operations with a total work force of between 600 and 700 people. As usual, the bulk of the production was from unglaciated areas: Klondike, Indian, Sixtymile and Lower Stewart River drainages.

Staking activity was comparable to 1987: 2355 claims and 318 one to five mile (1.6 to 8 km) leases were staked. Total placer dispositions at 1 November were 17 122 claims and 318 leases.

Gold City Resources Ltd is one of the majour producers in the Indian River area, which saw greatly increased production in 1988. The Gold City operation has three active open pits: Quartz, McKinnon and Ruby, which together produced more than 226 796 kg of placer gold. Production is estimated at 25-50 sluice-run ounces 9709-1417 g) per day from each of the pits. The gravels were processed through 3 large sluice boxes and three large pumps capable of handling 6000-8000 gallons (27 276 - 36 368 l) per minute. Operating costs were estimated at $325/oz ($11.46/g). Pit preparation, trenching, rotary drilling and sampling continued until December 15.

Rise Resources Ltd reported September production from its Indian River property averaged 75 to 100 fine oz (2126 to 2835 g) of sluicerun gold per 22 hour shift, a substantial increase over 1987. A major stripping program was undertaken in Ocober and November in preparation for the 1989 season.

Queenstake Resources Ltd installed a new tromel-screen sluice plant at Maisy Mae Creek in July, 1988, and began developing a new area downstream with an estimated four years of potential reserves. Initial 1988 production (to June 30) was 552 fine oz (15 649 g) from Maisy Mae Creek and 288 fine oz (8 165 g) from Black Hills Creek.

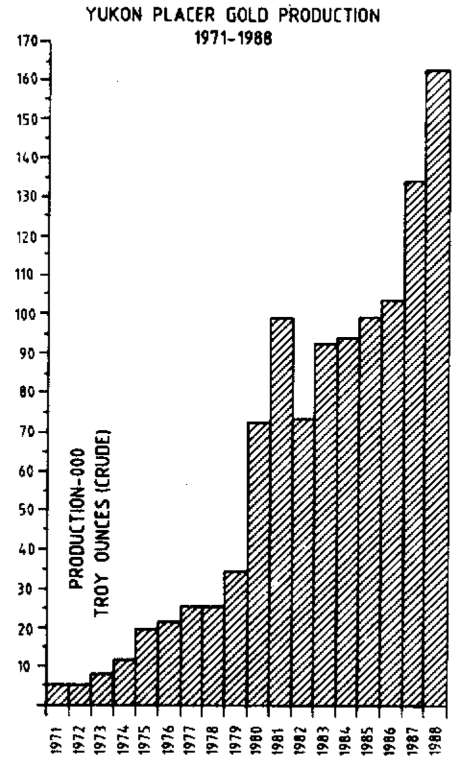
Lode Resources Corporation trenched and sampled gold-bearing gravels on Maston Creek. Mineable reserves were indicated on the right limit of the creek and large potential reserves were identified on the upper reaches. Dump samples from the 1988 testing had a weighted average gold content of 0.03 oz/yd^3 (1171.9 mg/m^3). Up to 40 000 yd^3 (30 288 cubic metres) of unfrozen pay gravels were outlined.

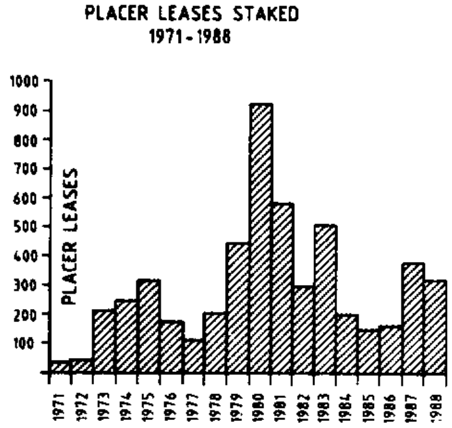
Grandex Resources Ltd reported production to June 15 of 900 oz (25 514 g) raw gold from their Swede Creek property near Mayo.

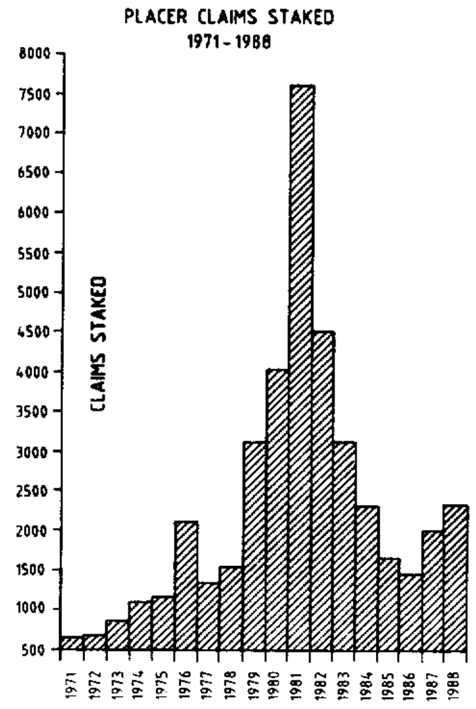
Granges Exploration Ltd mined on their LEE property on 60 Mile Creek in 1988, and expected to produce 2000-3000 oz (56 699 - 85 049 g) gold during the season.

Berglynn Resources Ltd voluntarily suspended their application for a water licence to mine the Lousetown area near Dawson to allow intervenors a chance to appear before a public hearing. However, a $50 000 drilling program was carried out on the property.

Klondike Gold Mining Corp resumed their underground mining of frozen gold-bearing gravel at their Miller Creek operation in November. The operation employs six people.


YUKON PLACER GOLD PRODUCTION
1971-1988
PRODUCTION-000
TROY OUNCES (CRUDE)
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988


PLACER LEASES STAKED
1971-1988
PLACER LEASES
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988


PLACER CLAIMS STAKED
1971-1988
CLAIMS STAKED
8000
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986
1987
1988

EXPLORATION ACTIVITY

Mineral exploration in Yukon continued at a high level in 1988. Interest in gold, silver and platinum group elements remained high, while copper, zinc and nickel aroused new interest due to their current relatively high prices. Much of the exploration was directed toward properties which have reached the pre-feasibility or feasibility stage. More than 30 drill programs were reported, ten of these on properties with significant proven reserves.

NASH CREEK AREA

Recent finds in the Nash Creek area attracted considerable attention and highlight the 1988 exploration season in Yukon. Drilling on NDU Resources Ltd's MARG volcanogenic massive sulphide deposit outlined 2 282 300 tonnes of drill-indicated and probable reserves grading 2.0% Cu, 2.6% Pb, 5.1% Zn, 65.1 g/t Ag and 1.03 g/t Au. On NDU's BLENDE property, fault-controlled breccia zones in dolomite contain sphalerite and galena. The best of the three holes intersected 86.3 m grading 9.1% combined Pb-Zn and 106.3 g/t Ag. On the NICK property, a highly unusual shale-hosted SEDEX-type nickel-platinum deposit was investigated by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Ltd for NDU and Pak-Man Resources Ltd.

WHITEHORSE AREA

In the Whitehorse area, Omni Resources Inc. discovered a high-grade shoot which averaged 29.3 g/t Ag along 36.6 m of the new 1 350 m level drift on the SKUKUM CREEK gold-silver property. The gold and silver occur in mesothermal quartz veins and quartz-sulphide breccia associated with rhyolite and andesite dykes along major fault zones in Cretaceous quartz monzonite. A number of other epithermal and mesothermal gold targets are under exploration in the surrounding area. Deep drilling on Omni's GODDELL property intersected two gold-bearing zones associated with a hydrothermally-altered andesite dyke swarm. A intersection from the lower zone averaged 20.9 g/t Au over 11.3 m. Two new high-grade gold-silver veins were discovered by Adastral Resources Ltd on the AUL property near Bennett Lake, with chip samples asaying up to 11 663 g/t Ag and 0.89 g/t Au across 1.6 m and float samples grading up to 31.9 g/t Au and 21 977 g/t Ag. Trenching by New Era Developments Ltd on the RED RIDGE property also yielded excellent results. Six separate mineralized zones were systematically chip sampled. Chip samples across veins in the SADDLE zone returned values as high as 6.1 g/t Au and 432.3 g/t Ag over 0.5 m. Narrow intersections with good gold and silver values were encountered in several drill holes testing the SADDLE and MILLER zones. A high-grade galena-tetrahedrite-quartz-carbonate vein in the Western Section assayed up to 2245.7 g/t Ag over widths of 10 to 40 cm. Total Erickson Resources Ltd discovered a 150 m southern extension to the historic CHARLESTON vein and identified a series of mineralized shoots along its length which contain up to 67.9 g/t Au and 1053.2 g/t Ag. On the ROSSBANK property at Marsh Lake, B. Cofer excavated gold and silver-bearing quartz stringers associated with quartz-carbonate-mariposite alteration along a major lineament. Dunvegan Exploration Ltd exposed a 3 m wide gold-bearing quartz vein and recovered oxidized copper-stained float containing visible gold from a series of bulldozer and blast trenches on the JUBE property which has a similar tectonic setting. These and other showings along the same trend resemble those in the Atlin District of northern British Columbia and the Mother Lode district of California.

RUBY RANGE

Gold-bearing quartz-carbonate veins in schist have recently been found near Killerma Lake. In 1988 Archer, Cathro explored the SHUT property for Pezgold Resources Ltd under an option agreement with Silverquest Resources Ltd and Dalbianco Syndicate. Chip samples grading up to 30 g/t Au over 0.37 m were taken from hand trenches in the EAST zone and float samples assaying up to 126.9 g/t Au occur along a 1.5 km geochemical anomaly in the WEST zone.

DAWSON RANGE

Mesothermal to epithermal gold and silver-bearing veins and breccia zones with large alteration haloes in the Mt Freegold and Mt Nansen areas are deeply oxidized and make attractive heap leach targets. In the Mt Freegold area almost 8 million tones of low-grade oxide material averaging about 1 g/t Au are divided between the ANTONIUK and NUCLEUS deposits which are operated by Archer, Cathro for Big Creek Joint Venture and Chevron Resources Ltd. Rotary drilling on these properties in 1988 outlined areas of higher grade material suitable for a trial heap-leach operation. Other Mt Freegold area drill programs including Rea Gold Corporation's RAG and GOLDY, Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd's EMMONS HILL and Doron Explorations Inc.'s CARIBOU CREEK all reported good results. On the GOLDY property, gold and antimony occur in quartz veins associated with clay-altered rhyolite porphyry. A number of gold-bearing drill intersections were reported including 6.0 m grading 4.6 g/t Au. On the CARIBOU CREEK property, visible gold occurs in a silicified breccia zone. The best of 12 drill holes intersected 2.9 m grading 95.8 g/t Au, and assays from five of the drill holes averaged 40.8 g/t

Au over 2.9 m. In the Mt Nansen area, BYG Natural Resources Inc. intersected thick sections of massive sulphide ore below oxides in the BROWN-MCDADE ZONE. Total reserves on the MT MANSEN property including the WEBBER and HUESTIS ZONES are now estimated at 577 414 tonnes grading 11.78 gt Au and 197.0 g/t Ag. This includes 187 212 tonnes of well-oxidized ore grading 9.42 g/t Au and 125.0 g/t Ag in the BROWN-MCDADE ZONE which can be extracted by open-pit mining with a 2.5:1 stripping ratio. All three zones are open along strike and to depth. A feasibility study is almost complete and open-pit mining of the BROWN-MCDADE oxide reserves could begin as early as September, 1989. Noranda, Aurchem Exploration Ltd and Kerr Addison Mines Ltd explored other promising discoveries in the same area.

KLUANE RANGES

Nickel, copper and platinum group elements are hosted by differentiated mafic-ultramafic sills which intrude Permo-Pennsylvanian sedimentary and volcanic rocks in southwest Yukon. Archer, Cathro operated the All-North Resources Ltd WELLGREEN project where an extensive surface and underground drill program increased probable reserves to 42 326 323 tonnes grading 0.35% Cu, 0.36% Ni, 0.51 g/t Pt and 0.34 g/t Pd plus significant amounts of other platinum group elements, gold, silver, and cobalt. An additional 7 706 000 tonnes of possible reserves with comparable grades have also been identified. Drilling and trenching on the adjoining ARCH and LINDA properties encountered disseminated mineralization comparable to that at WELLGREEN, and one LINDA drill hole assayed 3.51% Ni, 1.66% Cu, 2.74 g/t Pt, 7.13 g/t Pd and 3.04 g/t of other platinum group elements across 1.2 m. Several other companies including Nathan Minerals Ltd, Lodestar Explorations Ltd, Harjay Exploration Ltd and Polestar Exploration Inc. explored similar targets.

TINTINA TRENCH

Following a small staking rush in late 1987, several properties along the Tintina Trench were explored this summer by a number of players including Prime Explorations Ltd, Welcome Norht Mines Ltd and Noranda. Grew Creek-type epithermal gold deposits associated with Tertiary rhyolite form the main target. Outcrop along the floor of the Tintina Trench is almost non-existent and explorationists used airborne geophysical surveys and Landsat image analysis to identify major faults and areas of rhyolite subcrop. On the GREW CREEK property itself, Golden Nevada Resources Ltd and Noranda drill-tested the main zone over a strike length of 550 m and a depth of 175 m. Gold and arsenopyrite were found on several Welcome North properties in the Hoole River area. The gold and arsenic appear to be associated with quartz-carbonate alteration of serpentinite in the hanging-wall of major thrust faults.

KETZA-SEAGULL DISTRICT

Gold and silver-bearing mantos and veins are related to buried Cretaceous intrusions in the Ketza and Seagull uplifts. Canamax Resources Inc.'s KETZA RIVER gold mine began production early this year. On the GROUNDHOG property, Yukon Minerals Corporation started an adit to explore the No. 2 and 3 veins underground. Reserves of 273 000 tonnes grading 7.5% combined Pb-Zn, 137.1 g/t Ag, 1.37 g/t Au and 500 g/t Cd are estimated in these two zones. On Fairfield Minerals Ltd's RAM property , Cordilleran Engineering Ltd drill-tested five areas with 31 drill holes. On Cominco Ltd's TAY-LP property, Comox Resources Ltd drilled several large arsenic anomalies along strike of a known gold-bearing quartz-pyrrhotite vein system. The best hole intersected a steeply-dipping vein with three gold-bearing zones, the best of which assayed 6.2 g/t Au over 5.0 m.

RANCHERIA DISTRICT

Silver-bearing veins and mantos are widespread in the Rancheria area. Two major properties in the advanced stage of exploration are the Fairfield/Total Energold Corporation LOGAN zinc-silver deposit and the Silver Hart Mines Ltd HART SILVER project. Reserves on the LOGAN property are estimated at 6.8 million tonnes grading 7.24% An and 25.7 g/t Ag. Deep drilling by Cordilleran on the steeply-dipping LOGAN MAIN ZONE intersected signigicant mineralization in 4 of 5 drill holes including 23 m of 10.08% Zn. The HART SILVER property is at the post-feasibility stage and no exploration was done this summer, but a $10 million deal was signed with Morgan-Gundy to put the property in production. Cordilleran reported the discovery of a 30 x 400 m oxide zone on the Chevron Minerals Ltd/Fairfield TIM property. A selected chip sample averaged 352.4 g/t Ag and 9.12% Pb over 4 m, while individual grap samples ran as high as 1248.3 g/t Ag and 49.4% Pb. Pak-Man Resources Ltd and 2001 Resource Industries Ltd drilled the nearby LIZ and JEF properties and determined that both structures are continuous to depth. The NITE and GRAVEL properties, both operated by Archer, Cathro for Big Creek Resources Ltd, are still in the early stages of exploration but both properties show evidence that similarly mineralized veins are present. Manganese-stained vein material from the GRAVEL property contained up to 3770 g/t Ag and 1% Pb.

KENO HILL DISTRICT

In this area high-grade silver and gold veins are associated with mid-Cretaceous stocks. At Elsa, United Keno Hill Mines Ltd drilled 277 rotary holes to explore ten separate areas for new high-grade silver-lead ore shoots, and 298 m of exploration drifting was done from the BELLEKENO adit. West of the KENO HILL district, Arctex Engineering Services Ltd explored the HAWTHORNE property for R. Riepe. Samples of quartz veins adjacent to the SCHEELITE DOME tungsten-gold skarn returned values as high as 63.4 g/t Au and 674.7 g/t Ag. Twenty-one chip samples along a 118 m long vein averaged 1.06 g/t Au across 1.28 m. Similar veins occur on the Queenstake Resources Ltd DUBLIN GULCH property, where Can Pro Development Ltd drilled five of the more promising ones and discovered a new vein which assayed 41.1 g/t Au over 1 m.

MACMILLAN PASS AREA

Interest in the MacMillan Pass area revived in 1988 with Cominco's option of the TOM property, a 9 283 700 tonne shale-hosted lead-zinc-silver deposit grading 6.19% Pb, 7.49% Zn and 69.4 g/t Ag. Three of four deep holes drilled into the downdip extension of the WEST ZONE penetrated lead-zinc-silver-barite mineralization.

1988 ACTIVITY REPORT

YUKON EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION
INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA

INTRODUCTION

Exploration and Geological Services Division (EGDS) consists of six geologists, an office manager, a map sales manager and a secretary. The Division is part of the Mineral Resource Directorate of the Northern Affairs Program (NAP) along with the Mineral Rights and Mining Engineering Divisions. Northern Affairs is one of five programs of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and in Yukon is responsible for mineral resource development in much the same way as any provincial department of mines. The projects described below were funded either by EGSD or through the Canada-Yukon Economic Development Agreement (EDA).

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Steve Morison - Acting Chief Geologist

- Handled daily administrative duties.
- Coordinated and prepared field season activities for Geology Division Staff.
- Met with Land Claims personnel and attended related meetings.
- Served as a witness for the Crown at hearings regarding the misuse of placer claims in the Wheaton River area.
- Supervised summer COSEP (Career-Oriented Summer Employment Program) students.
- Contributed to 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.
- Approved assessment reports under the Yukon Placer Mining Act.
- With Scott Smith (Agriculture Canada) presented an illustrated lecutre entitled "Goldfields, Glaciers and the Migration of Man - Two Million Years of Change in Yukon". The lecture was sponsored by the "Yukon News" and toured five Yukon communities.

Fieldwork

- Mapping and property visits in the Klondike, Fortymile, Sixtymile, Mayo and Atlin areas.
- Supervised fieldwork undertaken by Vic Levson (COSEP student) in the Klondike, Livingston Creek, and Martin Creek areas.
- Studied Quarternary sections in the Stewart River area with Owen Hughes of the Geological Survey of Canada.

Grant Abbott - Minerals Geologist

- Edited reports to be published in Yukon Geology, Volume 2.
- Supervised and coordinated fieldwork for 1988 EDA mapping projects.
- Edited several EDA maps and reports, including EGSD Open files 1987-2 and 1987-3, (redrafted), and EGSD Open files 1988-1 and 1988-2.
- Acted as scientific authority during negotiations to renew the Canada-Yukon Minerals Sub-Agreement of the EDA, and helped prepare a Cabinet submission outlining the program.
- Contributed to 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.
- Presented a paper entitled "Recent Developments in Yukon Geology and Exploration", at a conference regarding the Metallogeny of Northwestern B.C. in Smithers, B.C..

Fieldwork

- Carried out short studies on several mineral deposits in the area east of Mayo.
- Visited most active mineral properties in Southern and East-Central Yukon.

Trevor Bremner - Staff Geologist

- Prepared and compiled 1988 Yukon Mining and Exploration Overview.
- Prepared and compiled Yukon Exploration 1987.
- Processed and approved assessment reports under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.
- Taught geology at the Selkirk Street School summer field camp.
- Wrote a paper on the Whitehorse Coal property for inclusion in Yukon Geology, Volume 2.

Fieldwork

- Continued 1:50 000 scale mapping of the Wellgreen Mine and surrounding area.
- Visited mineral properties in the Dawson Range (115 I), Kluane area (115 F,G) and Atlin area.

Bill LeBarge - Acting Staff Geologist

- Contributed to Yukon Exploration 1987.
- Operated and maintained H.S. Bostock Core Library and coordinated the acquisition of several thousand metres of core from properties in the Rancheria District, the Klondike District, and in Northwestern British Columbia.
- Summarized placer assessment reports for publication in Placer Exploration volume.
- Contributed to 1988 Yukon Exploration and Mining Overview.

Fieldwork

- Organized and participated in field trips for visiting Geological Survey of Canada scientists to mineral deposits such as Wellgreen, Mt Skukum, Lone Star and Grew Creek.
- Visited several properties in the Dawson Range, the Kluane area and the Mayo-McQuesten area.
- Measured Quarternary sections in the Livingstone Creek and Martin Creek areas with Vic Levson.
- Began a mapping project in the Marsh Lake area (105 D 8,9,10).

Diane Emond - Staff Geologist

- On maternity leave until August 31, 1988.
- On half-time until February, 1989 to write up fieldwork for publication in Yukon Geology, Volume 3.
- Completed a paper on the Oliver Creek area.
- Visited the RUM mineral occurrence near Clear Creek and the HAWTHORNE mineral occurrence near Scheelite Dome.

Beth Phillips - Map Sales Manager

- Operates the Canada Map Office, which distributes topographic maps, Geological Survery of Canada publications and EGSD open files and publications.
- Supervised summer COSEP students.
- Reorganized and updated airphoto library and index maps.

The Division sponsored fieldwork for the following projects:

John Dickie (MSc thesis) - Dalhousie University
Sedimentology of the Laberge Group near Whitehorse

Ralph Rushton (MSc thesis) - University of Alberta
Dr. Tony Christie - Geological Survey of New Zealand (on secondment to Geological Survey of Canada to complete special projects)
Eocene Volcanic Rocks of the Grew Creek Gold Deposit

Dr. Gary Yeo - Acadia University, Nova Scotia
Geological Investigation of Lazulite and other Phosphate Minerals in the Rapid Creek area, Northern Yukon

Alain Plouffe (MSc thesis) - Carleton University
Feasibility of Drift Prospecting for Gold in the Tintina Trench

Michael Spicuzza (MSc thesis) - University of Texas
A Study of the Quiet Lake Batholith

Ken Ridgeway (PhD thesis) - University of Rochester
Relationship of Denali Strike-Slip Fault Movement to Stratigraphy of Amphitheatre Formation

Addi Germann and Robert Schattner - Technical University - Aachen, Germany
Mineral Deposits of the Rancheria District

CANADA-YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (EDA) - MINERAL RESOURCES SUBAGREEMENT

<u>Program 1 - Geological Mapping and Related Studies</u>

Dr. Larry Hulbert - Geological Survey of Canada
Geochemistry and Geochronology of Layered Intrusions in the Kluane area, Yukon.

Dr. Richard Armstrong - University of British Columbia
Radiometric age dating in the Wheaton River Area - A project in conjunction with geological mapping of NTS sheets 105 D 2,3,6,11 by Al Doherty and Craig Hart (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

Al Doherty and Craig Hart, (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.) Whitehorse Project - 1:50 000 scale mapping of areas 105 D 2,11

Reports Released:

EGSD O.F. 1988-1 "Geology of Gravel Creek (105 B 10) and Irvine Lake (105 B 11) map areas, Southeastern Yukon", Donald C. Murphy, Tesso International Consulting Co.

EGSD O.F. 1988-2 "Preliminary Geology of Fenwick Creek (105 D 3) and Alligator Lake (105 D 6) map areas", A. Doherty and C. Hart, (Aurum Geological Consultants Inc.)

<u>Program 2 - Geochemical Surveys - Administered by Geological Survey of Canada</u>

Reports Released

G.S.C. O.F. 1648 - NTS 105 G - Finlayson Lake
G.S.C. O.F. 1649 - NTS 105 H - Frances Lake
G.S.C. O.F. 1650 - NTS 105 M - Mayo (North Half)
NTS 115 P - McQuesten

Fieldwork

NTS Map Sheets 105 E, 105 K (west half), 105 L, 105 M (south half).

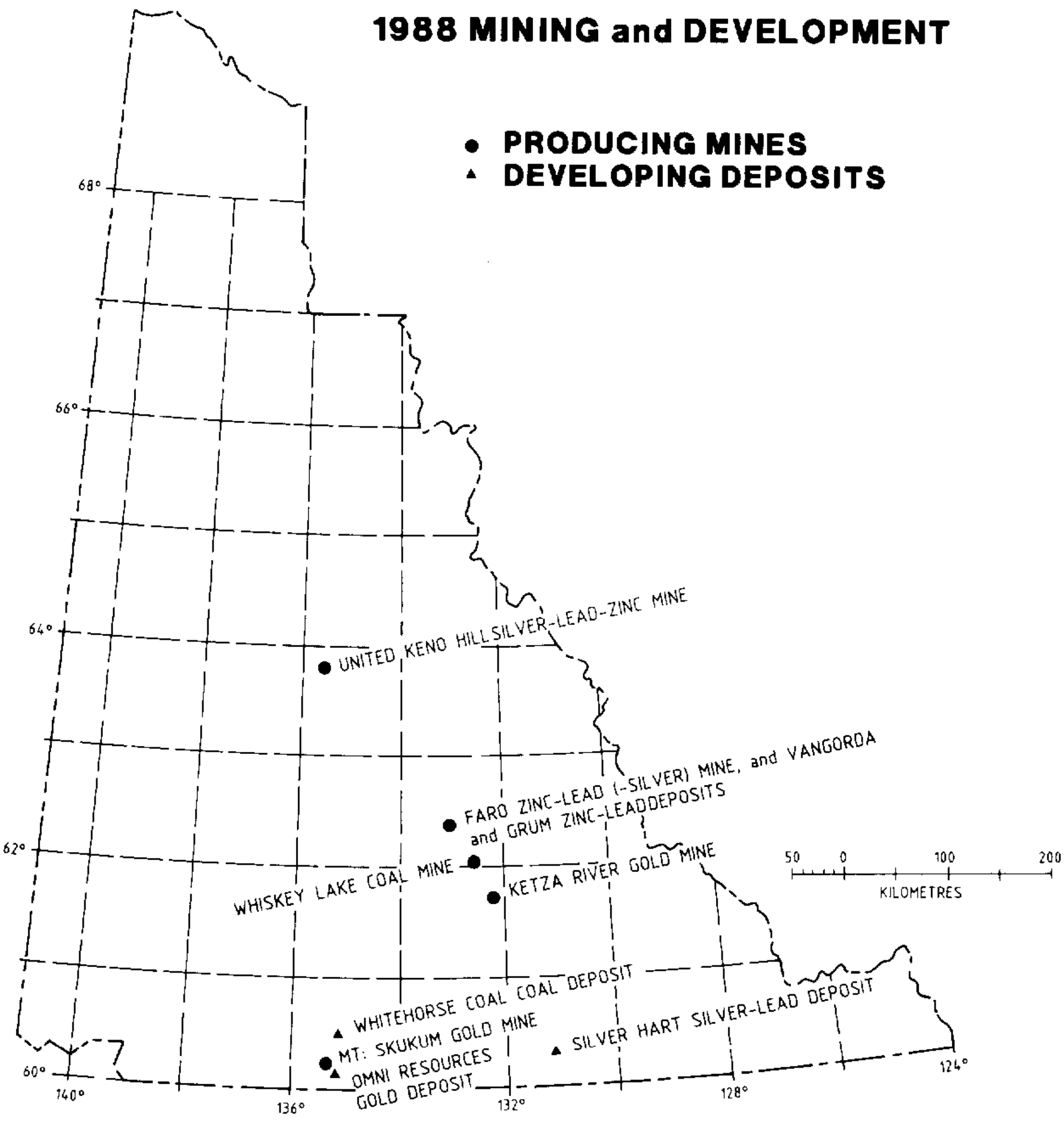
SUMMARY OF PROSPECTORS' ASSISTANCE AND EXPLORATION INCENTIVES PROGRAM GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

During the last three years, the Yukon Government has made $3.4 million in incentive funding available to the mining industry through two programs. The Prospectors' Assistance Program contributes up to $5 500.00 towards the travelling and operational expenses of qualified individuals carrying out prospecting activities in Yukon. The Exploration Incentive Program provides a 25% rebate of eligible expenditures for approved exploration projects carried out on valid mineral properties in Yukon. The contribution is limited to $50 000 per year, to a maximum of $100 000 per property. Applications are reviewed by a committee of Yukon Government and INAC representatives.

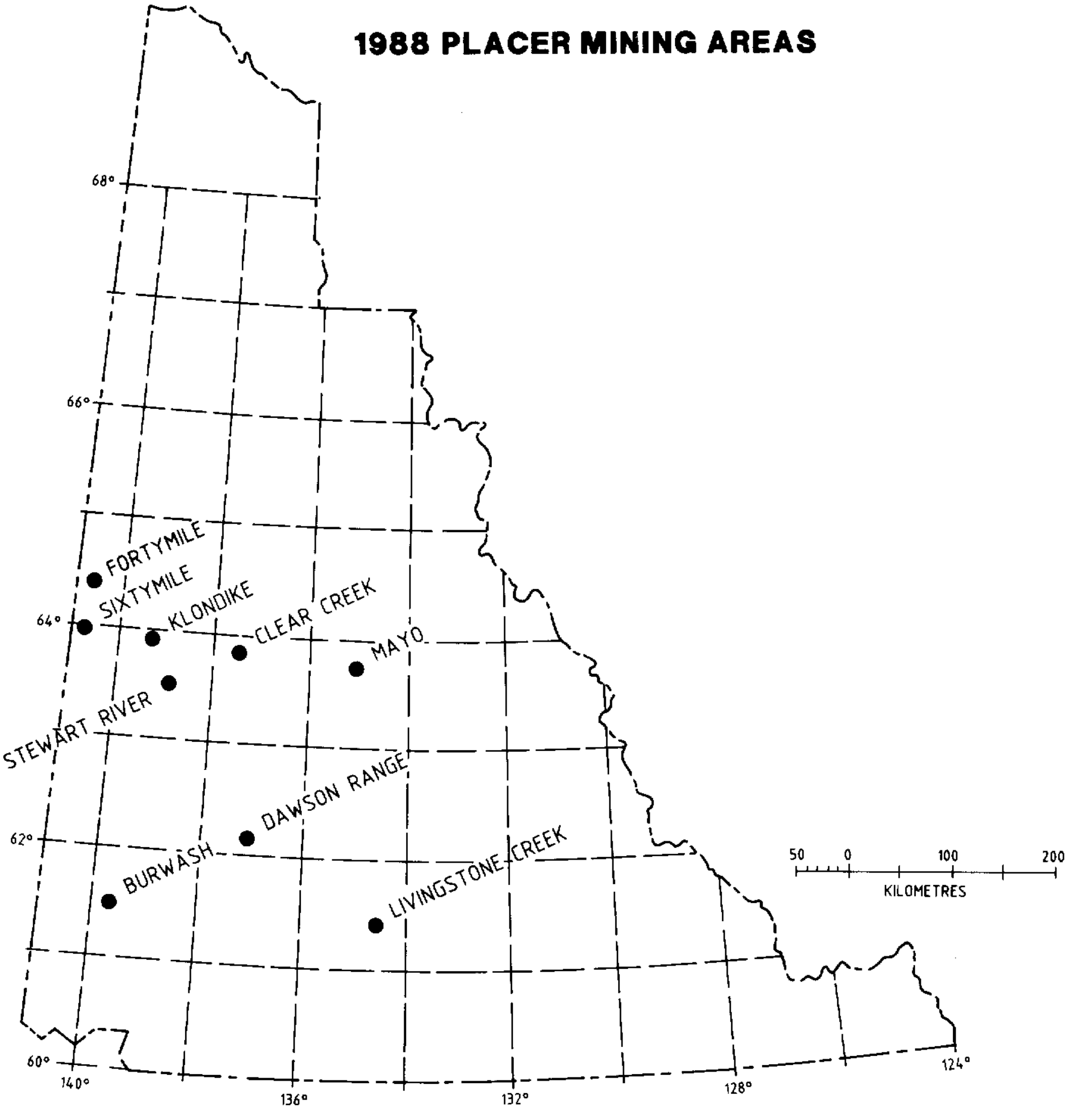
1988 EXPLORATION INCENTIVES PROGRAM SUMMARY

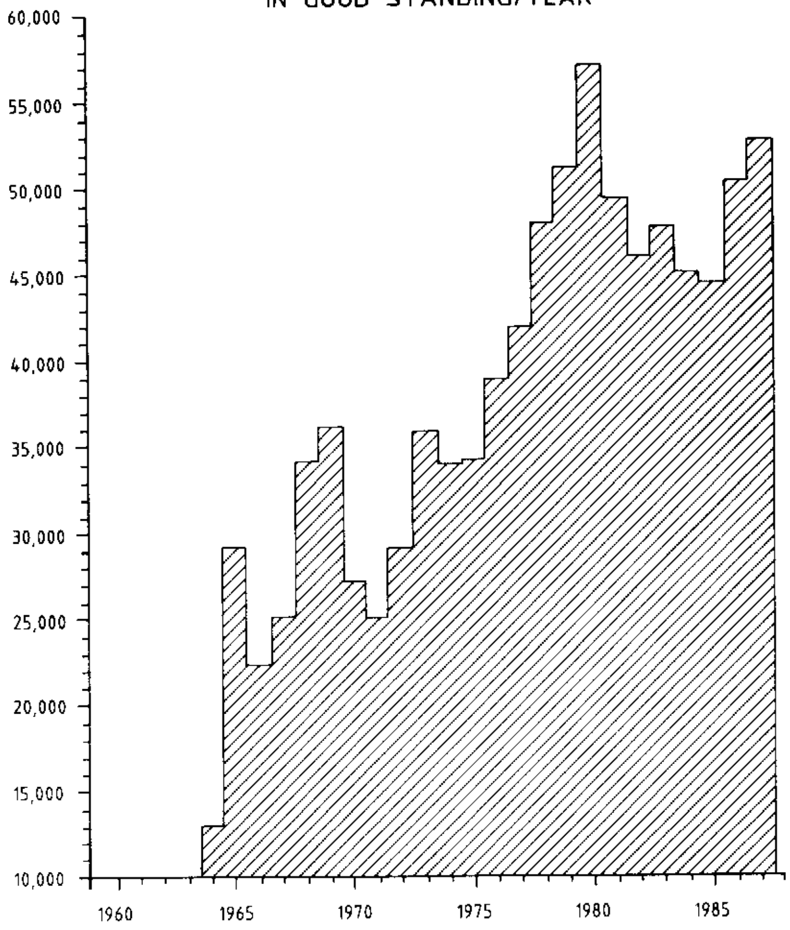
NAME	PROPERTY	NTS	COMMITMENT
PLACER PROJECTS			
David Laurenson	N. DENDERSON CK	115 O 6	28,200.00
Goldmark Minerals Ltd.	TWENTYMILE CREEK	115 N 9	11,300.00
Gulderand Mining Corp.	MINTO CREEK	115 P 9	25,000.00
Thirteen Mile Resources Ltd	THIRTEENMILE CK.	115 O 12	6,250.00
Fortymile Placers	FORTYMILE RIVER	116 C 7	50,000.00
Coleton Construction Ltd.	BLACKHILLS CREEK	115 O 7	13,600.00
		SUBTOTAL	$134,350.00
HARDROCK (QUARTZ) PROJECTS			
Moosehorn Exploration Limited Partnership	REEF	115 N 2	27,500.00
Pak-Man Resources Inc.	BARNY	115 G 5	45,000.00
All-North Resources Ltd.	WELLGREEN	115 G 5	42,588.59
Klondike Gold Mining Corporation	PER	115 N 15	22,500.00
Big Creek Resources Ltd.	REVENUE/NUCLEUS	115 I 6	37,500.00
Danra Resources Ltd.	ZETA	115 P 14	22,100.00
Rexford Minerals Ltd.	NAT	115 I 6	37,500.00
Croesus Resources Inc.	BOZO	115 N 15	20,000.00
Aurchem Exploration Ltd.	GOULTER	115 I 3	37,500.00
First Yukon Silver Resources Inc.	JACK	105 B 2	17,500.00
Chevron Resources Ltd.	TIM	105 B 1	37,500.00
Welcome North Mines Ltd.	KEPI-STAR	105 F 9	16,500.00
Silverquest Resourcse Ltd.	WASH	115 G 6	50,000.00
Canamax Resources Inc.	MOUNT HUNDERE	105 A 10	45,000.00
Orpex Minerals Inc.	MATT	105 B 10	25,000.00
Carlyle Geological Services Ltd.	BM	105 D 16	13,000.00
Dunvegan Exploration Ltd.	BUG	105 D 8	40,500.00
Rockridge Mining Corp.	KLU	115 G 6	45,000.00
2001 Resource Industries Ltd.	LIZ	105 B 1	37,500.00
Northern Dynasty Explorations Ltd.	LUG	105 G 12	11,250.00
Norman Resources Ltd.	PIGLET	95 D 5	34,231.50
Golden Feather Mines Ltd.	PEERLESS	105 D 2	50,000.00
Yukon Minerals Corp.	JEFF	105 F 10	25,000.00
Yukon Concentrators Ltd.	QUIET	105 C 14	3,300.00
Getty Resources Ltd.	LOGAN	105 B 7	37,500.00
B.Y.G. Natural Resources Inc.	MOUNT NANSEN	115 I 3	37,500.00
NDU Resources Inc.	TUDL	106 D 1	50,000.00
John Peter Ross	CLIFF	115 H 4	1,300.00
William Henry Pinkenburg	WHP	105 K 3	1,250.00
		SUBTOTAL	$871,020.09

1988 MINING and DEVELOPMENT

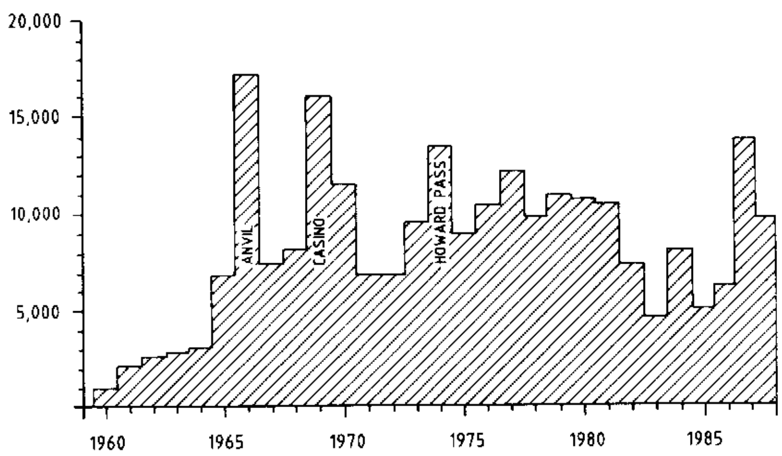


1988 PLACER MINING AREAS



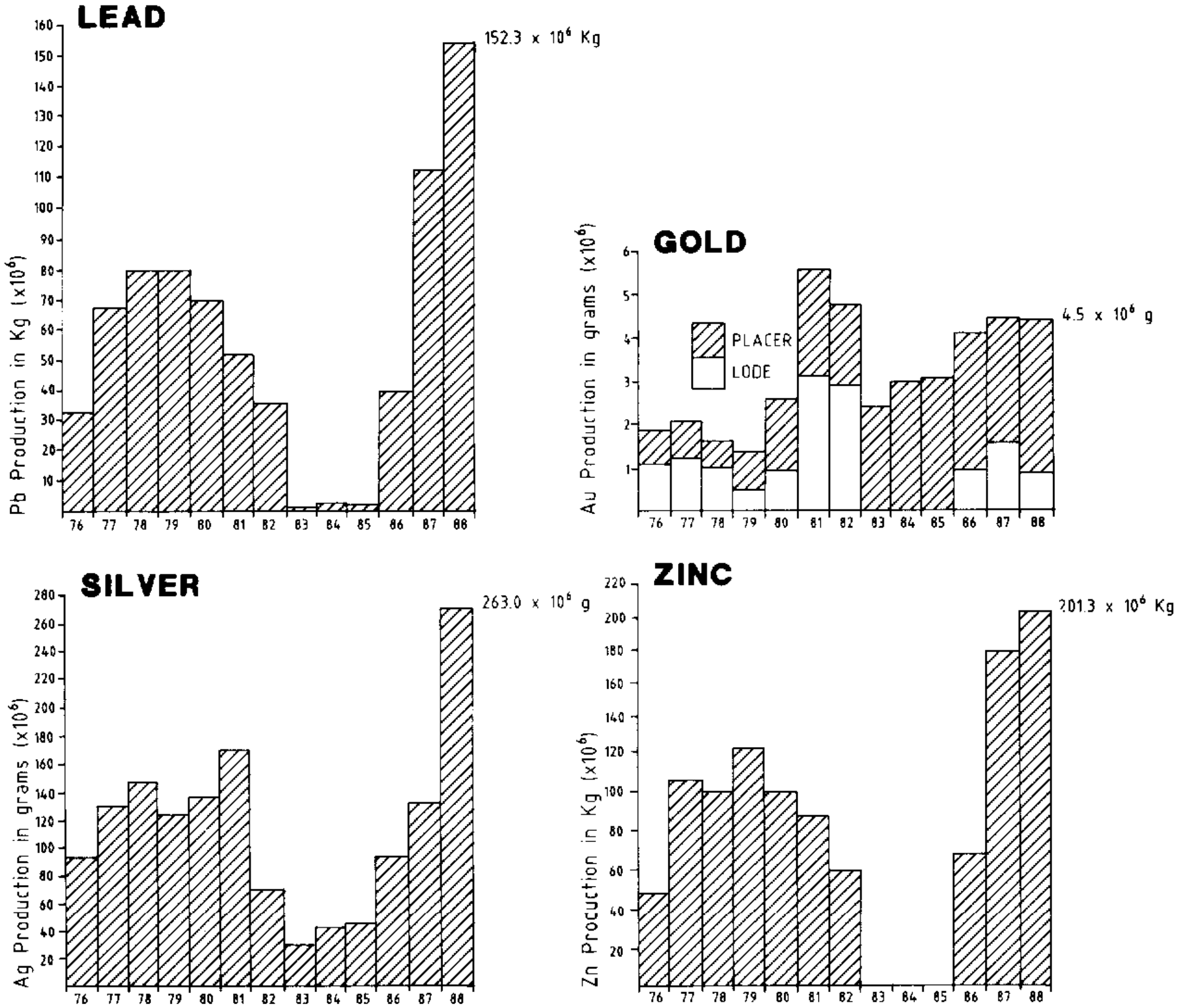


NUMBER OF LODE CLAIMS
IN GOOD STANDING/YEAR
60,000
55,000
50,000
45,000
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985

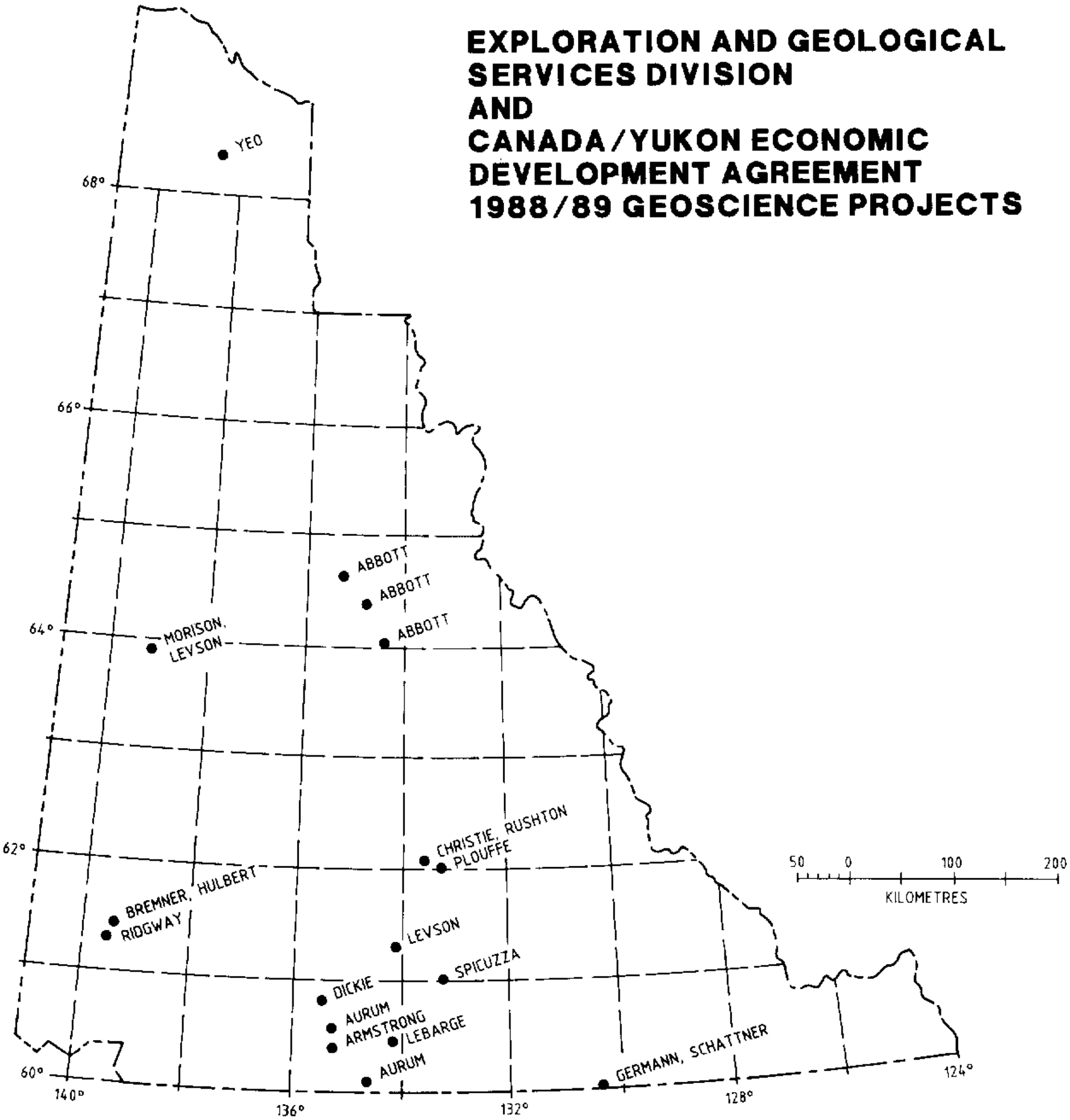


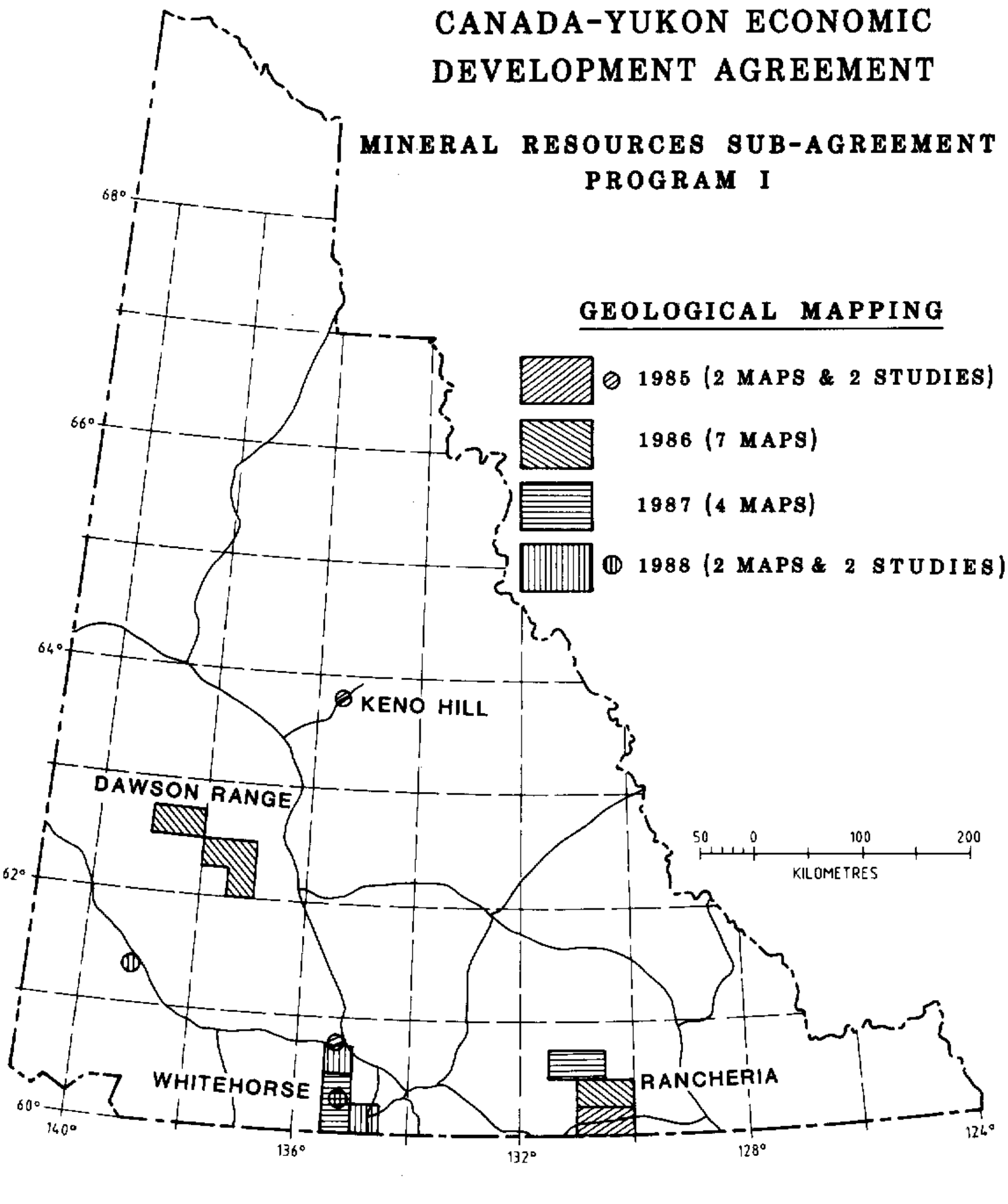
NUMBER OF LODE CLAIMS
STAKED/YEAR
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
ANVIL
CASINO
HOWARD PASS
1960
1965
1970
1975
1980
1985

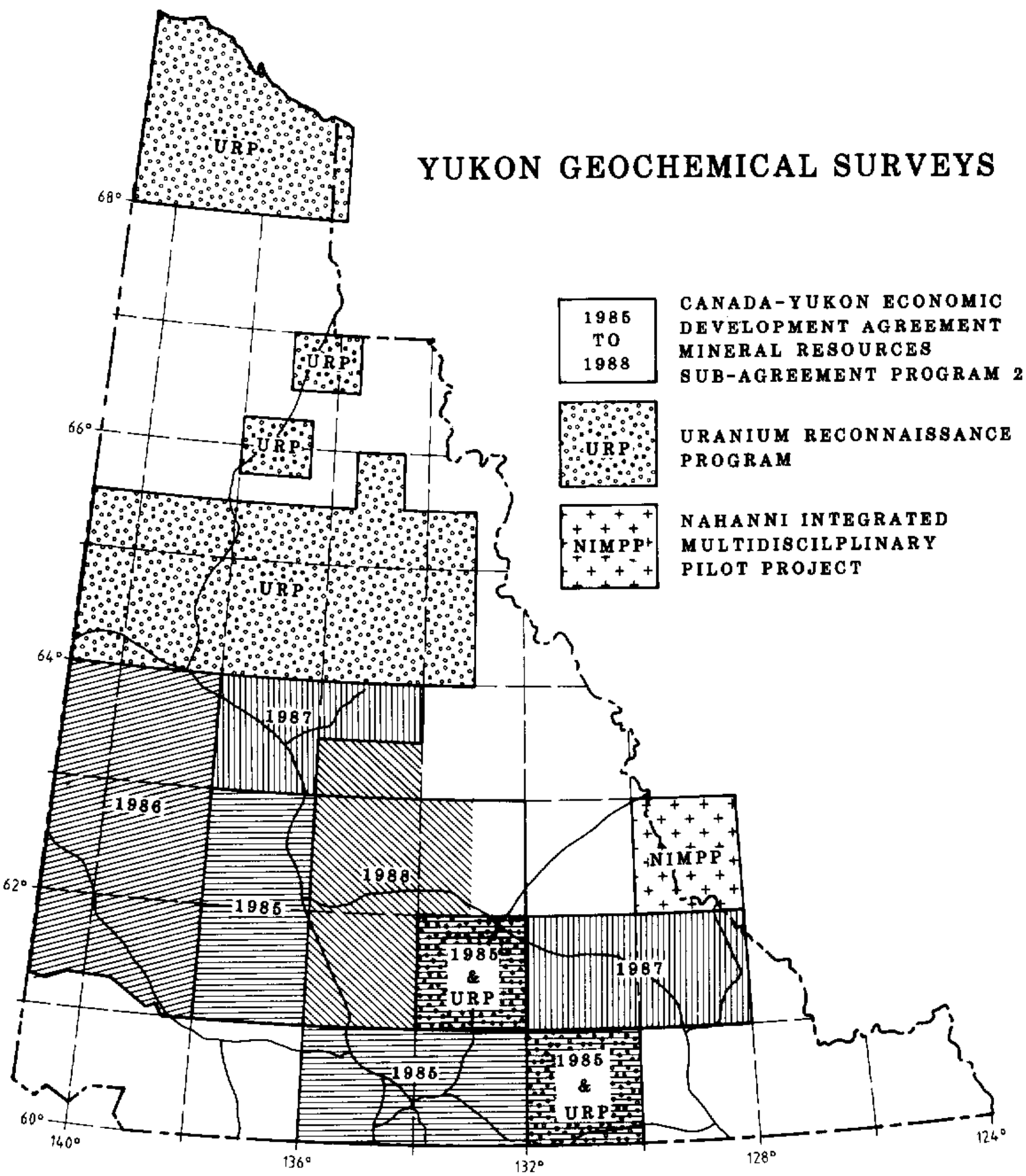
1988
YUKON METAL PRODUCTION



EXPLORATION AND GEOLOGICAL SERVICES DIVISION AND CANADA/YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 1988/89 GEOSCIENCE PROJECTS




CANADA-YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT
MINERAL RESOURCES SUB-AGREEMENT PROGRAM I
GEOLOGICAL MAPPING
1985 (2 MAPS & 2 STUDIES)
1986 (7 MAPS)
1987 (4 MAPS)
1988 (2 MAPS & 2 STUDIES)
KENO HILL
DAWSON RANGE
WHITEHORSE
RANCHERIA
50 0 100 200
KILOMETRES
68°
66°
64°
62°
60°
140°
136°
132°
128°
124°



YUKON GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS
1985 TO 1988
CANADA-YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT MINERAL RESOURCES SUB-AGREEMENT PROGRAM 2
URP
URANIUM RECONNAISSANCE PROGRAM
NIMPP
NAHANNI INTEGRATED MULTIDISCILPLINARY PILOT PROJECT
URP
URP
URP
URP
1987
1986
1988
1985
1985 & URP
1987
NIMPP
1985
1985 & URP
68°
66°
64°
62°
60°
140°
136°
132°
128°
124°

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INDEX