

SUMMARY REPORT ON EXPLORATION
FOR
JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
ON THE 018999
BIN, LAMB AND EXTRA MINERAL CLAIMS

CLAIM SHEET 105 K-7

133° 00' W, 62° 22' N

Whitehorse Mining District

Yukon Territory

March 26 - August 30th, 1966

Toronto, Ontario.
November 4th, 1966

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	1
Conclusions.	4
Recommendations.	6
Introduction.	7
Background.	7
Property.	8
Location & Access.	9
Topography, Climate & Vegetation.	11
Power.	13
General Geology.	13
Grid Control.	14
Geophysical Surveys	15
A. Magnetometer and Electromagnetic Survey.	15
B. Gravity Survey.	17

Table of Contents Continued

	Page
Geochemical Survey.	20
Local Geology.	22
Diamond Drilling.	25

APPENDIX

Claim Location Map - Scale 1" = 1/2 mile

Diamond Drill Hole Logs

Diamond Drill Hole Sections - Scale 1" = 100 feet

Inventory

Certificate

MAP POCKET

Location of Claims = Scale 1 inch = 400 feet

Magnetometer Survey - showing electromagnetic conductors - 400 feet

Geological Map - 400 feet

Geochemical Survey - total cold extractable heavy metal - 400 feet

Geochemical Survey - hot extraction results Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet.

SUMMARY

Jaye Explorations Limited holds a total of 76 contiguous unpatented mineral claims in the Vangorda Creek area of the Yukon Territory.

Thirty of the claims were acquired by option in December, 1965, with the balance either purchased outright or staked for the Company from February to July, 1966.

The Company acquired the claims as a direct result of a large lead-zinc-silver discovery by Dynasty Explorations Limited in the same Vangorda Creek area. In addition to Dynasty's recent discovery, which is now held by Anvil Mining Corporation Limited (an operating Company owned 60% by Cyprus Mining Corporation Limited and 40% by Dynasty Explorations Limited), Kerr-Addison (formerly Prospectors Airways) had previously discovered a smaller but similar lead-zinc-silver deposit on Vangorda Creek about 10 miles to the southeast. Kerr-Addison is presently drilling a second similar deposit at Swim Lakes - a further 6 miles to the southeast.

The Vangorda Creek area is centred about 125 miles northeast of Whitehorse on the east side of the Pelly River. Parts of the area are accessible by road year-round from Whitehorse or Watson Lake. The area is located in the Yukon Plateau with elevations ranging from 2,500 to 7,000 feet above sea level.

The Company's claims are located about 16 miles northeast of the Pelly River on claim sheet 105 K-7 adjoining to the west of a large claim block of Anvil known as the "Ace" group. The Company's claims are known as the Bin, Extra and Lamb claims, plus three fractional claims.

The general geology of the area consists of a series of metamorphosed late Paleozoic sediments striking generally northwest parallel to the Pelly River and dipping away from the Cretaceous Anvil granitic batholith. The Vangorda Creek area is considered to be an area 60 miles long by 25 miles wide centred along the Anvil Range formed by the intrusive batholith. The sediments have been converted for the most part to various schists including graphite, chlorite and quartz-sericite schists. Other rock types include quartzites, argillites, limestones and intermediate volcanics. Structurally the area is dominated by the Tintina fault which strikes northwest and controls the Pelly River valley. Subsidiary to this major feature are a number of prominent northeast striking faults.

The sulphide bodies located to-date appear to be controlled by these northeast faults and to be localized in siliceous schists near the contact with the Anvil batholith.

A grid was established on the Bin claim group with 3 base-lines and one tie-line running 280° true. Cross-lines were cut every 400 feet with stations picketed at 100-foot intervals. About 60 miles of line in total were cut and chained.

Elevations on the claim group vary from 4, 550 to 6, 100 feet above sea level.

Geological mapping of all the Company's claims showed them to be underlain by quartzite, argillite, graphite and chlorite schist and phyllite, quartz-biotite garnetiferous schist, volcanics and granodiorite on the northeast flank of the Anvil batholith. The sedimentary series shows increasing grade of metamorphism towards the batholith, while the volcanics occur as a thin unconformable capping confined mainly to the Extra claims on the north side of the property. One lense of volcanics was indicated within the schists in the southeast corner of the property while one outcrop of granodiorite, probably on offshoot of the batholith, was found near the western end of the property.

The schists strike west to northwest and dip north at moderate to low angles over most of the Bin claims except in the west central portion where strong north striking shears obliterate the bedding and the schistosity strikes northeast and dips moderately southeast.

The volcanics except for the conformable lense within the schists are generally schistose with the foliation striking east-northeast and dipping moderately south on the Extra claims.

No major faulting or folding was noted, but could be present considering the lack of outcrop in the north and east parts of the property.

The magnetometer survey covering the 54 Bin claims outlined only one significant anomaly which traversed the entire property from east to west. The anomaly varied in width up to 1, 000 feet and is erratic along strike with magnetic relief of up to 1, 300 gammas above background. The anomaly is probably caused by disseminated pyrrhotite in the chlorite schist similar to the intersection obtained in diamond drill hole No. 3.

An electromagnetic survey was conducted over the original eastern group of 30 Bin claims only. Numerous conductors were outlined which were suspected to be caused by graphite. Drilling confirmed this and the electromagnetic survey was not extended over the entire grid for this reason.

Gravity surveys were done over all the Bin claims except those at the extreme western end of the property where the topography becomes quite rugged.

The survey on 21 of the original Bin claims completed in May outlined 3 gravity anomalies considered to be significant by Mr. Galeski, consultant geophysicist to United Geophysical of Calgary who conducted the survey. Two of the anomalies were drill-tested, but no economic sulphides were noted.

Following the drilling of the first anomaly with a vertical hole, early in July, a gravity survey line was run directly over the centre of the anomaly. This line confirmed the presence of the anomaly.

Specific gravity tests done on the core from this first drill hole which encountered volcanics and the second and third holes to the north and south which cut the schists, showed a maximum specific gravity difference of 0.15.

Recalculations on the main anomaly using terrain corrections, and applying a different shape for the theoretical mass moved the apex of the anomaly about 100 feet to the north and places the depth to the top of the source at about 600 feet.

The overburden as indicated from the diamond drilling and close field observation probably varies up to a maximum thickness of about 100 feet in the southeast part of the property.

Several gravity anomalies were located on the western part of the property during the summer survey, but none of these have been drilled or otherwise explained.

One of the latter anomalies is considerably stronger than either of those drilled.

A soil sampling program was carried out over all the Bin claims. Some detail work was done in the southeastern part of the property where the cold total heavy metal test indicated anomalous values. About 500 samples were selected for hot chemical extraction from this area, and several weak anomalous areas were outlined. One diamond drill hole tested this anomaly, but no economic sulphides were located.

The geophysical and geochemical surveys were not extended over the Extra and Lamb claims this summer.

A drill camp consisting of three framed tents with oil stoves was set up in the extreme southeast corner of the property during June.

The diamond drilling program began on July 3rd and was completed on August 22nd, after drilling four AX size holes totalling 2,521 feet. One coincident magnetic and electromagnetic anomaly, two gravity anomalies and one geochemical anomaly were tested, as mentioned above. No economic sulphides were discovered in any of the drill holes. Demobilization of the drill crew and equipment and all other personnel from the property to Whitehorse was completed on August 28th.

The camp equipment was stored on the property by completely framing and sheeting one of the tents with plywood from the other two.

CONCLUSIONS

Although no economic mineralization was discovered, certain portions of the property warrant further work in view of the work done to-date and favourable geology.

These are:

(a) Extra and Lamb claims where no geophysical surveys have been done to-date and there is very limited outcrop.

(b) Immediate vicinity of gravity anomalies on western part of the Bin claims.

In addition two of the gravity anomalies which were drilled, but not satisfactorily explained although they were definitely shown to exist by additional check work, warrant a re-appraisal. They may be caused by one of three things which are:

- (a) a sulphide mass
- (b) variation in bedrock density
- (c) variation of overburden thickness

The last alternative is most unlikely as drilling and field observation have shown that the overburden does not vary sufficiently in thickness to create the magnitude of anomaly obtained.

The writer favours the second alternative, in spite of the very small density differences in the bedrock, but recalculations by Mr. Galeski indicate the possibility that the causative mass of the first anomaly may be somewhat displaced from the apex of the original anomaly and deepened several hundred feet, and he concludes that the one drill hole could have missed a sulphide mass causing this anomaly.

Because of abundant graphite in some places, especially within the favourable schist horizons, electromagnetic surveys are of greater assistance in mapping geological structure rather than defining sulphide masses.

Magnetometer surveys also are not definitive in outlining economic sulphides. There is an abundance of minor stratigraphically controlled pyrrhotite and magnetite in the area giving rise to numerous anomalies, while at least one of the known sulphide masses are non magnetic.

Geochemical surveys have successfully indicated the presence of the known deposits in the area which are all near surface, but would probably be ineffective in heavily overburdened valleys and more gently rolling areas.

Gravity surveys have been the most reliable method of outlining the sulphide bodies found to-date, although it has not yet been the initial method.

It is felt in view of the above that some combination of the above methods related to geology, local conditions of topography and overburden, and cost is a necessity in the Vangorda Creek area, and that eventually gravity will become the prime exploration tool, especially in the search for blind deposits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following program should be carried out to complete the evaluation of the Company's claims.

On the Lamb and Extra claims in the northern part of the property, linecutting, magnetometer, electromagnetic and geochemical surveys should be done first. This work would help in defining the extent of the volcanics as well as indicating possible mineralization.

Gravity should be done only over anomalous areas outlined by the other surveys as this part of the property is quite rugged topographically.

Detailed geology, magnetometer, electromagnetic and geochemical soil surveys should be done in the immediate vicinity of the gravity anomalies on the western part of the Bin claims. Also, while the gravity crew is on the property checking anomalies on the Lamb and Extra claims, further work should be done to close off the westernmost anomaly remaining on the Bin claims as well as running intermediate lines on the anomalies.

Specific gravity determinations of representative rock specimens, and a close examination of overburden and topographic conditions over anomalous areas is advisable.

Finally a reappraisal of all the gravity anomalies, including those already drilled should be carried out by a second independent geophysicist following which further drilling on these anomalies may be justified.

The above program prior to further diamond drilling would cost about \$ 30,000. Diamond drilling costs in this area are in the order of \$ 20.00 - \$ 25.00 per foot, all inclusive for a small contract of about 2,000 feet.

Representation work should be filed to keep all the claims in good standing.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to describe the exploration program carried out from March until September on the Bin, Lamb and Extra mineral claims of Jaye Explorations Limited in the Vangorda Creek area of the Yukon Territory.

The initial property was acquired in December, 1965, following an announcement by Dynasty Explorations Limited that a major lead-zinc-silver orebody had been discovered on one of their many claim groups in the area.

The field program carried out by Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited, consisted of linecutting, geochemical and geophysical surveys, geological mapping and follow-up diamond drilling, beginning in March and terminating at the end of August, 1966.

This report is written by Kelly O'Connor, who supervised the field program, assisted by Wayne Pelette, who was in charge of the field work.

BACKGROUND

Jaye Explorations Limited acquired by option its initial group of 30 claims, known as the "Bin" claims, in December, 1965, following an announcement by Dynasty Explorations Limited that a large lead-zinc-silver orebody had been discovered on their "Faro" claim group. Dynasty had been conducting a regional exploration program in the Vangorda Creek area for about two years prior to the discovery and as a result of this work coupled with the new find, had staked a total of about 2,500 claims by November, 1965.

The area originally gained prominence when Prospector's Airways Limited, now merged into Kerr-Addison, outlined a sulphide body of about 9.4 million tons containing about 8% combined lead and zinc and 1.7 ounces of silver per ton on Vangorda Creek, about 125 miles northeast of Whitehorse. Work ceased in 1956 when transportation difficulties were still acute and the price of lead and zinc dropped.

Kerr-Addison resumed exploration in the area in 1963. In 1965 a second large lead-zinc-silver deposit was located by drilling on its Swim Lake claims about six miles southeast of their original discovery. The grade and size of this deposit is unknown to the writer, but is reported to be substantial and drilling has been in progress with four machines since June of this year.

Latest estimates on the "Faro" orebody now being developed by Anvil Mining Corporation Limited, a new operating company, formed jointly by Cyprus Mining Corporation Limited (60%) and Dynasty Explorations Limited (40%) have been given as greater than 40 million tons containing about 10% combined lead-zinc, 1.25 ounces of silver per ton, and minor values in copper and gold. This Faro orebody is located about 10 miles northwest of the Vangorda Creek deposit.

The original Bin claims of Jaye Explorations adjoin to the west of the "Ace" claim group of Anvil Mining Corporation Limited. In late 1965, some particular importance was ascribed to the occurrence of a very large magnetic anomaly and copper-bearing float located on the "Ace" claims with the geological structure indicated to strike west into the newly located Bin claims of Jaye Explorations Limited.

During the spring of 1966, an additional 43 claims were staked or purchased by Jaye adjoining the original block on the north, east and west sides. During the field program, conducted through the spring and summer of this year, three fractional claims were staked for the Company within the original claim group, making a total of 76 claims now held outright or under option by the Company.

The total number of claims staked and now recorded in the Vangorda Creek area exceeds 10,000. The camp is second in size only to Pine Point and is undoubtedly destined to become one of the richest mineral producing areas in this country.

PROPERTY

The property now held by Jaye Explorations Limited consists of 76 contiguous, unpatented mineral claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District of the Yukon Territory more fully described as follows:

<u>Claim Name And Number</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>	<u>How Acquired</u>
Bin 32	Full Size	94754	November 30/65	Optioned
Bin 34	Full Size	94756	November 30/65	Optioned
Bin 36	Full Size	94758	November 30/65	Optioned
Bin 38	Full Size	94760	November 30/65	Optioned
Bin 39-40	Full Size	94761-62	November 30/65	Optioned
Bin 41-64	Full Size	94619-642	November 26/65	Optioned
Bin 65-68	Full Size	Y 396 - 399	February 25/66	Staked
Bin 85-88	Full Size	Y 400 - 403	February 25/66	Staked
Bin 69-72	Full Size	Y 63 - 66	February 21/66	Staked
Bin 77-80	Full Size	Y 67 - 70	February 21/66	Staked
Bin 73-76	Full Size	Y 71 - 74	February 21/66	Staked
Bin 81-84	Full Size	Y 75 - 78	February 21/66	Staked
Extra 1-15 incl.	Full Size	Y 1742 - 56	March 14, 1966	Purchased Outright
Lamb 1, 2, 6 and 7	Full Size	Y 5742 - 45	May 13, 1966	Staked
Bar 2F and 3F	Fractional	Y 8648 - 49	June 20, 1966	Staked
Jay 1F	Fractional	Y 10053	August 19, 1966	Staked

LOCATION & ACCESS

The Vangorda Creek area is considered to be an area about 60 miles long by 25 miles wide along the northeast side of the Tintina trench, (Pelly River) about 125 air miles northeast of Whitehorse and centred about 30 air miles northwest of Ross River.

Vangorda Creek rises on Mount Mye and drains into the Pelly River, 11 miles to the southwest.

The Company's claims are located about six miles northeast of Mount Mye or 32 miles northwest of Ross River on Claim Sheet 105 K-7 with co-ordinates approximately 113° 00' W and 62° 22' N.

Access to the area has improved considerably in the past two years. From Whitehorse, the Alaska Highway is followed southeast 80 miles to Johnson's Crossing at which point the Canol Road runs northeast for 140 miles to Ross River.

The Canol Road, which extends on to Norman Wells on the MacKenzie River in the Northwest Territories but has been abandoned beyond Ross River, was constructed during the Second World War, at which time a pipeline was also constructed to supply possible oil requirements to the Pacific northwest in the event that the war expanded to that area.

The Canol Road from Johnson's Crossing to Ross River is a second class gravel and sand single lane road with many hills and turns. About four hours are required to drive the 140 miles.

Prior to the winter of 1965 - 1966, the road was closed during the winter months, but is now being maintained and kept open year-round by the Territorial Department of Highways.

A second route to Ross River is from Watson Lake, a distance of about 190 miles by road. This route has been much improved this summer and will also be kept open during the winter. A new highway is being constructed from Ross River, northwest along the west bank of the Pelly River for about 30 miles. It then turns west and eventually joins with the Whitehorse-Dawson Highway near Carmacks, 125 miles north of Whitehorse. This road has been completed past Blind Creek, where a cable-line ferry has been in operation since July of this year, providing a means of crossing the Pelly River into the heart of the Vangorda Creek area.

From Whitehorse, it is a total distance of about 250 miles by road to the Blind River crossing.

Anvil Mining Corporation spent a large sum of money this summer to improve the access road from Blind Creek to their "Faro" property, a distance of about 20 miles. Unfortunately, however, until a permanent structure is installed to cross the Pelly River, the use of an ice bridge in winter is necessary. This eliminates road access during fall freeze-up and spring break-up.

Numerous winter roads were constructed by Dynasty Explorations Limited to their various claim holdings in the Vangorda Creek area. One of these leads up Blind Creek valley to the Ace claim group, terminating about five miles east of the Company's claims.

The only method of direct access to the Company's property is by helicopter, which can be chartered at Ross River. Fixed-wing aircraft can be chartered in Whitehorse, landing either on floats, skis or wheels at Ross River or on the Swim Lakes only 13 miles south of the claims. There is also an airstrip on the "Faro" claim group sufficient to handle DC-3 aircraft on wheels or skis.

Permanent radio communication is available between Ross River and Whitehorse facilitating transportation arrangements and lodging and a various assortment of supplies are available at Ross River.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE & VEGETATION

The Vangorda Creek area lies in the south-central part of the Yukon Territory in what is known as the Yukon Plateau.

The Tintina trench, a major fault zone, trends north-westerly and follows the Pelly River in this part of the Yukon, marking the southwest side of the area of interest.

The Pelly River, forming one of the major drainage systems in the Yukon, originates in the Selwyn Mountains in the southeast corner of the Yukon near the Northwest Territory boundary and flows northwesterly past Ross River and Vangorda Creek to its junction with the Yukon River, 60 miles north of Carmacks.

A system of mountains known as the Anvil Range parallels the Pelly River on the east side and closely defines what is called the Vangorda Creek area. Several peaks approach 7,000 feet above sea level, with the Pelly River being about 2,500 feet above sea level at Vangorda Creek. In general the mountains are more rounded than those on the west side of the Tintina trench or those further to the east in the MacKenzie Mountains.

Mount Mye is the prominent peak in the Anvil Range at 6,763 feet above sea level and the Company's claims lie only 6 miles northeast from this peak on the east flank of the Range at elevations of 4,550 feet to 6,100 feet above sea level. The topography over most of the property has been mapped by a stadia survey done in conjunction with a gravity survey, however, elevations are relative to that established at one point using a helicopter altimeter.

One small lake and a number of ponds exist on the property, but none are of sufficient size to use float-equipped aircraft. Drainage is north, east and south from the centre of property.

One creek originating in a cirque on the east face of Mount Mye flows easterly past the south boundary of the claim group and may continue to flow all winter. Most, if not all, of the ponds freeze to the bottom during mid-winter.

The area has been subject to alpine rather than continental glaciation and the overburden in general shows some of the characteristics of an arctic environment, such as frost boils and polygonal patterns. Permafrost is only a local condition depending mostly on elevation. On the Jaye property, permafrost was encountered at an average depth of 10 to 12 inches. The thickness is unknown, but is probably only several feet.

The wide river valleys show terracing and meandering river features while many of the steeper-walled creek valleys are filled with great thicknesses of gravel and boulder till. Overburden on the rounded higher slopes is not great. One feature of the area is a layer several inches thick of light gray volcanic ash directly underlying the humus. Soils horizons are not generally well developed.

Although snowfall is not particularly heavy in this part of the Yukon - amounting to about five or six feet - mid-winter temperatures are very extreme reaching -70° F on occasion

There is only about five hours of daylight in December. The summers although quite short, are pleasant. The temperature often reaches 70° in the daytime, and in June and early July there is 24 hours of daylight.

Snow remains on the higher peaks and on the north slopes until July, but disappears from the lower sunlit areas in mid-May.

The tree-line is at an elevation of about 5,000 feet above sea level. Vegetation consists of spruce, pine, cedar, balsam, poplar and birch at lower elevations, and alders and buck brush. On the Company's property the timber is stunted on the lower slopes while buck brush, grass, and moss occur above the tree-line.

POWER

Power for mineral resources development of this area is not presently available, but there are two possible future sources.

The first is the use of coal from deposits at Carmacks, which are presently being mined by the Yukon Coal Company Limited for use by United Keno Hill Mines Limited. This coal is classified as high volatile bituminous.

The second alternative is hydro-electric power. There are several possible sites, depending on requirements, financing and overall Government planning. Two of these are on the lower Pelly River at Granite Canyon and Braden Canyon, where potentials of 250,000 and 180,000 kw. respectively of installed capacity are indicated. The sites are 150 to 180 miles down stream from Vangorda Creek. Up stream from Vangorda Creek on the Pelly River, the Hoole Canyon site, 25 miles southeast of Ross River might provide sufficient power for a single operation.

It appears that hydro-electric power would be the most suitable alternative for the long-range development of this area on the large scale necessary in view of the location.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The general geology of the Vangorda Creek area consists of a series of late Paleozoic sediments and volcanics generally weakly to strongly metamorphosed and converted to schists which surround and overlap the intrusive granitic batholith of Cretaceous age forming the core of the Anvil Range. The schists strike west to northwest and dip gently to steeply away from the granitic core.

A major lineament known as the Tintina fault strikes northwest and marks the Pelly River valley in this area. Subsidiary to this are a number of well pronounced northeast striking faults cutting across the batholith and surrounding schists and possibly intersecting a second fault zone parallel to the Tintina in the vicinity of Tay River, 27 miles to the northeast.

Rock types within the schist belt include quartz-sericite chlorite and graphite schists, phyllite, argillite, quartzite and limestone. Occasionally, especially as the Anvil batholith is approached, higher grade metamorphism is reflected in garnet and staurolite schists. Intermediate volcanics occur in minor amounts interbedded with the schist as well as a major unit stratigraphically overlying the schists.

The lead-zinc-silver orebodies found in the area to-date are replacement-type masses, stratigraphically controlled in part, favouring siliceous schists, but also closely associated with the north-east striking fault zones and granitic batholith and offshoot dikes.

They occur along the southwest side of the Anvil Range and all are quite flatly dipping. Large barren pyrite and pyrrhotite masses are associated with some of the orebodies as well as occurring in other areas with little or no accompanying economic sulphides, especially in the area of Swim Lakes.

GRID CONTROL

A grid was established on the property with three parallel base-lines running 280° true. Cross-lines were established at right angles at 400-foot intervals.

Base-line 1 starting at Post No. 1 of Bin 47 runs to 40 + 00 East and 136 + 00 West. Base-line 2 is 3,000 feet to the south and extends from line 0 + 00 to 132 + 00 West. Base-line 3 was cut 4,000 feet east and 5,000 feet west from line 32 + 00 West at 45 + 00 North.

Tie-line 1, also at 280° true, is 3,200 feet south of Base-line 2, and is cut from 64 + 00 West to 124 + 00 West.

The cross-lines were turned off by compass or a turning board and in several cases had to be re-cut where excessive deviation was noted. Some lines running south from Base-line 2 were re-established at 400-foot intervals before cutting further south.

The grid has been plotted using stadia information supplied by the gravity survey crew for the area south of Base-line 1, and by chainage distances for the remainder of the property.

Because of the terrain and the inexperience of some of the linecutters, chainages did not always properly account for slope corrections resulting in stations being picketed less than 100 feet apart and irregularities appearing in the plot of Base-line 2 which is known from observation to be essentially straight, and is shown as such on the maps presented by evenly reducing the distance between stations on lines poorly chained.

In all, a total of 60.5 miles of line were cut and chained on the property covering all of the Bin claims. Work on the Extra claims was not completed. Twenty-nine miles of the total were cut and chained over the original optioned 30 claims in February and March of this year with the balance being cut during June, July and August. Some re-cutting of the original grid was done as well this summer as those lines cut during the winter almost disappeared along with the snow, and a portion of the area had still not been surveyed geophysically prior to break-up.

White, Hosford and Impey Limited were contracted to carry out a location line survey on the eastern portion of the Bin claim group. This work was done in May and included 18 claims as follows:

Bin 32, 34, 36, 41 - 50 inclusive
and 57 - 61 inclusive

The sole purpose of this survey was to establish whether or not any fractions existed on this part of the property prior to diamond drilling. It was as a result of this work that the Bar 2F and Bar 3F fractional claims were staked.

Not being a legal survey, the results were not used in the preparation of the claim location map.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Magnetometer and Electromagnetic Survey

The reader is referred to a report by Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited dated May 27th, 1966 for a detailed description and results of a magnetometer and electromagnetic survey carried out in March, April and May, 1966 over 29 of the 30 original Bin claims.

Further work this summer consisted of extending the magnetometer survey to cover the balance of the Bin claims to the west. The map included with this report shows the results of both magnetometer surveys and the stronger electromagnetic conductors.

The electromagnetic survey was not extended over the balance of the claim group due to the known presence of considerable amounts of graphite, which renders an interpretation of the field results extremely difficult, and essentially precludes the possibility of distinguishing sulphide mineralization without correlation using some other exploratory survey such as magnetometer, gravity or geochemistry. One conductor used as a marker horizon in defining geological structure was traced for about 2,000 feet west beyond the original survey.

A brief review of the results of these surveys is given here.

The magnetometer survey outlined a narrow belt up to 1,000 feet wide showing erratic and discontinuous anomalous zones of up to 1,300 gammas above background trending west to northwest from the southeast corner of the claims on claim Bin 32 through to the northwest corner of the property on claim Bin 68.

One diamond drill hole on line 18 + 00 West at 29 + 00 South was located to investigate this anomaly. Minor disseminated pyrrhotite was encountered in chlorite schist interbanded with graphitic schist. The magnetic zone outcrops in several places in the west part of the property, but no mineralization was visible in any of the rock specimens examined by the writer.

It is probable, however, that this entire magnetic belt is caused by the presence of a minor, variable pyrrhotite content in the schists, possibly stratigraphically controlled and confined to one particular horizon.

No other magnetic anomalies of significance were outlined.

A number of small erratic magnetic highs were located in the southwest corner of the property southwest of the magnetic belt. They are not considered important and may be due to an erratic magnetite content in garnetiferous quartz-biotite schists which show an increasing grade of metamorphism towards the southwest.

No attempt was made to contour the magnetometer survey map below 800 gammas because of the general erratic nature of the magnetics in this southwest part of the property.

To the north of the magnetic belt, the magnetic relief is extremely flat, and reveals nothing whatsoever. Extreme care was taken to account for the diurnal variations which are quite violent in these northern latitudes. Small magnetic variations indicating geological contacts could be easily obscured by improper diurnal observation and correction.

Some detail work was carried out during the summer over known geological contacts not indicated in the previous survey, but still no noticeable variation was obtained.

The original electromagnetic survey indicated at least 30 separate conductors within the original 30 claim group. Several were quite strong and continuous. They were interpreted as probably being caused by graphite and subsequent work during the summer showed this to be true. The indicated north dip of the strata has also been confirmed. The value of electromagnetic surveys in this area appear to be limited to assisting in the interpretation of geological structure in overburden areas rather than in locating sulphide bodies. In the latter case some greater importance might be attached to conductive zones when associated with anomalous conditions obtained by some other type of survey.

The more important conductors are shown on the magnetometer survey map. In doing the geological interpretation, especially in the east part of the property where there is very little outcrop, some significance was attached to the predominance or absence of conductors in certain areas thought to be underlain by graphitic argillite as opposed to volcanics or quartzite.

Gravity Surveys

Gravity surveys were conducted over most of the Bin claim group by United Geophysical Company of America from Calgary.

The survey was done in two parts simultaneously with the magnetometer surveys in the spring and summer of this year. The initial gravity survey in April and May covered 21 of the easternmost Bin claims, and was discontinued when spring break-up conditions made further work difficult. The survey was resumed in June and the balance of the Bin claims except for the extreme west end were covered in June, July and August.

Two reports by Robert B. Galeski, P. Geoph. consultant to United Geophysical, dated June and September, describe the two portions of the gravity survey, and contain an interpretation of the results. They are accompanied by several maps. The following is a brief summary of the results obtained along with Mr. Galeski's interpretation and our interpretation of these results based on work done since the surveys were completed.

In his calculations, Mr. Galeski used a specific gravity of 2.7 for average bedrock density, and a density contrast of 0.9 to calculate depths and tonnages of the causative masses.

Use of these figures has given extremely accurate results in the Vangorda Creek area according to Mr. Galeski.

The initial survey of the eastern portion of the Bin claim group outlined three gravity anomalies which were considered to be representative of massive sulphides. These anomalies known as the A, B, and C anomalies were centred on claims Bin 32, Bin 48 and Bin 58 respectively and were estimated by Mr. Galeski to contain approximately 15 million, 6 million and 5 million tons. The gravity relief of these anomalies is 0.8, 0.6, and 0.6 milligals and the depths to the top of the masses were estimated at 350 feet, 500 feet, and 200 feet respectively.

The A and B anomalies were subsequently diamond drilled to depths in excess of 700 feet without encountering any significant sulphides whatsoever.

In view of this, two lines were rerun over the centre of the A anomaly. These verified its existence. In addition, specific gravity tests were done on core obtained from the two drill holes, indicating a maximum density contrast between the volcanics encountered in the first drill hole and the surrounding schists which underlie the B anomaly, to be in the order of 0.10 to 0.15.

Mr. Galeski does not believe this difference sufficient to create the anomaly obtained. He therefore, recalculated the A anomaly applying terrain corrections which displaced the apex about 100 feet north and indicated a north dip to the causative mass. On this basis, a relatively steeply northward dipping tabular shape was assumed for the mass, and by increasing the density contrast of this mass, relative to the country rock, with a corresponding decrease in thickness, it was shown that such a mass could exist at a depth of about 600 feet and might have been missed by the one drill hole.

Calculations were also made for the amount of overburden variation required to cause the anomaly obtained. Such variations almost definitely do not exist, in this area, based on the field work done to-date.

In spite of the minor density contrast between the volcanics and schists, it is my belief that the A anomaly is caused by such a variation and that the B anomaly can only be explained in a similar manner.

The report covering the western portion of the Bin claim group was received following withdrawal of all field personnel and the drill and crew from the property, thus, none of the anomalies located have been drill-tested, or otherwise explained.

Three main anomalous areas were indicated, designated A, B and C. None are large in aerial extent although anomaly B is open to the west. These anomalies are located on claims Bin 56, Bin 81 and Bin 63 respectively. In general there is little or no magnetic relief associated with the anomalies and only in the case of the C anomaly was an anomalous value obtained in the cold total heavy metal geochemical survey. The three anomalies are underlain by a variety of rock types including volcanics, argillites, and phyllites, and quartz-biotite schist.

Electromagnetic surveys have not been done over these anomalies to-date.

Gravity relief on the anomalies is 1.0, 1.3 and 0.8 milligals respectively determined from the residual map which is drawn from profiles obtained by subtracting the regional gradient from the terrain corrected Bouger profiles.

The topography in this part of the property is fairly rugged and overburden thickness is probably quite variable, both of which affect any interpretation of the data.

Although the B anomaly of 1.3 milligals is the strongest obtained on the property, there appears to be a close consistency between the terrain corrected Bouger values in the southwest corner of the property and a possible subsurface contact of the Anvil batholith with the schists, and the regional gradient profile drawn by Mr. Galeski may have insufficiently removed the effect of this sharp regional mass difference thus giving rise to a large but spurious anomaly.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

A soil sampling program was undertaken in July and August. The entire grid on the Bin claims was sampled on 800-foot lines at 100-foot spacing while in the area bounded by Base-line 1, Line 40 + 00 E, Line 40 + 00 W and the south property boundary 400-foot lines were also sampled and some intermediate 200-foot lines were run by compass and chain with samples occasionally taken at a 50-foot interval. Samples were taken using a grub hoe.

Permafrost exists over most of the property at a depth of 10 to 12 inches. Also, directly beneath the humus is a layer of volcanic ash several inches thick. Both of these factors hampered efforts to collect samples from the "B" soil horizon which was generally of very limited thickness and not well defined if it existed at all.

The presence of volcanic ash or humus or both in some samples rendered the geochemical program not entirely reliable.

Overburden thicknesses as indicated by the diamond drilling are assumed to be less than 50 feet over most of the property. A depth of 20 feet or more is considered to be an effective limit for geochemical work. However, the extreme frost action which is continually moving materials towards the surface combined with mountainous rather than flat terrain would tend to increase the limiting thickness of overburden for geochemical work in this area. It is thought that if any significant orebody sub-outcrops with the are surveyed, indications would be obtained by analysis of soils samples.

All samples collected were first field tested for combined heavy metals using total heavy metal buffer and dithizone, the result being noted as millilitres of dithizone required to complex the total metal content, or more simply, to reach an end point in the titration. A map of the entire grid showing the cold results obtained is included with this report.

One area between Base-line 1 and Base-line 2 in the eastern part of the Bin claim group gave anomalous results using the cold test. Detail sampling on 400 and 200-foot lines was done in this area and a total of 521 samples were selected to be analysed. These samples were sent to the laboratory of Atlas Explorations Limited in Ross River where the chemical extraction consisted of digesting an 0.5 mg weight of sample in a hot bath of HCL and HNO₃ for three hours using 10 ml of solvent, followed by determining the copper, lead and zinc content in parts per million using an atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

The values thus reported did not always correlate with the cold test indications, probably due for the most part to the humus or ash in the samples.

The part of the grid so tested is presented as a separate map with this report showing the values obtained in copper, lead and zinc in ppm.

Generally, only background values were obtained in copper and lead, however, the hot extraction of zinc confirmed the presence of the anomalous area indicated by the cold field tests.

On the map showing the hot extraction results only the zinc has been contoured, starting at 150 ppm, or about twice background.

The anomalies so indicated are not considered to be significant, especially as no corresponding anomalies were obtained on the magnetometer and gravity surveys.

Drill hole No. 4 was designed to explore down dip from the surface expression of the strongest anomaly in the event that the geochemical high might be caused by sulphides at depth giving a dispersion of ions up dip to surface. Nothing of significance was obtained in the drill hole.

The geochemical anomalies probably result from a concentration of background values where meteoric or subsurface waters penetrate the permafrost layer and reach surface. This view is substantiated by the erratic values, mostly associated with springs or swampy areas downslope from the springs, along with the general trend of anomalies parallel to the topography rather than the geological strike.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The property was mapped at a scale of 400 feet to the inch. Control for the mapping included the established grid in the area between line 40 + 00 E and 100 + 00 W; pace and compass traversing tied into claim posts and location lines in the extreme western portion of the Bin claims; and aerial photographs for the Extra and Lamb claims.

The property is underlain for the most part, by the schist horizon on the northeast flank of the Anvil Range.

The following table of formations lists rock types encountered on the property as grouped on the Geological Map accompanying this report.

Table of Formations

Cretaceous	6	Granodiorite, minor aplite
Mississippian	5	Volcanics - andesite
	4	Quartzite - minor argillite
	3	Argillite and Graphite schists, minor argillaceous quartzite
	2	Chlorite and Sericite schists and Phyllite, minor argillaceous quartzite and limestone, graphite schist.
	1	Quartz-Biotite schist, in part garnetiferous

The upper quartzite member number four is best exposed on a cliff face at the northeast corner of the property and at this location is quite pure and white coloured. Included with this rock unit are more argillaceous varieties which are occasionally reddish weathering. Locally, the unit is chloritized or carbonated. The extent of this unit as shown on the map has been assumed using geophysical data.

Unit 3 is composed primarily of gray-green to black, very fine grained, laminated argillite and graphite schist. Local argillaceous quartzites and limestones are present, and the argillite is partly chloritized. This unit also weathers reddish in part. The extent of this unit has also been assumed in part using geophysical data. The presence of abundant graphite gives rise to an area with innumerable electromagnetic conductors.

Unit 2, although quite distinct from Unit 3, is probably in fact derived from similar rocks which have undergone a greater degree of metamorphism. The predominant rock types are fine to very fine grained chlorite and sericite schist and phyllites coloured gray to silvery and greenish-gray and mostly reddish to buff on the weathered surface. There are minor sections of graphite schist, argillaceous quartzite and limey bands with this unit. Small quartz and calcite veins are common.

The contact between Units 2 and 3 is quite arbitrary, at the east end of the property where little or no outcrop exists and can only, with certainty, be said to lie somewhere between drill holes numbered three and four. Going west, the contact disappears beneath the overlying volcanics and further to the west of the volcanics it is not shown, as metamorphism has converted the argillites to the schists of Unit 2.

Unit 1 occupies the southwest sector of the property closest to the Anvil batholith and is fairly distinct. It consists of gray to silvery gray, buff to reddish weathering, well-foliated, fine to medium-grained quartz-biotite-garnet schists with minor muscovite, hornblende, and staurolite. Pods and lenses of quartz, several inches thick, are common and some quartz-tourmaline float was noted. The division between Units 1 and 2 is well defined except in areas of little outcrop.

The erratic nature of the magnetics within this unit indicate local development of magnetite although none was observed in the outcrops examined.

Unit 5 consists of volcanics of intermediate composition which are thought to be part of the younger sequence of volcanics generally overlying the schists in the Vangorda area. The volcanics overlie the schists unconformably. The main mass occurs on the Extra claims on the north side of the property, but a tongue extends down in the central sector and a few isolated remnants occur around the edges of the tongue. Again geophysical data has been used extensively in interpreting the aerial extent of the volcanics.

They are generally amygdaloidal with quartz and calcite occupying the vesicles. Numerous black spots of chlorite probably representing retrograde metamorphism of hornblende metacrysts were noted in almost every specimen. The volcanics are locally highly sheared, especially in the valley along the north side of the Bin claims. Further to the north they are more massive.

Unit 5A consists of massive and locally brecciated amygdaloidal andesite and agglomerate. This unit which does not outcrop occurred in drill hole number 1, and has caused considerable discussion as to its extent and stratigraphic relation. It has been grouped with Unit 5 solely because of the similarity in composition and appearance. It is quite possible that this particular volcanic horizon should be included in either Unit 2 or Unit 3. Its extent is unknown but on the map the contact is drawn to fit approximately the outline of the A gravity anomaly which is believed to be caused by the volcanics.

There was only one outcrop of Unit 6 located on the property. It consisted of light gray, medium grained granodiorite and is considered to be an offshoot of the Anvil batholith. Aplite and quartz-muscovite-tourmaline dikes and veins were noted within the outcrop.

The schists show increasing metamorphism as the Anvil batholith is approached.

The strike of the formations and schistosity varies from east at the east end of the property to northwest at the west end.

In the west-central part of the property, the schistosity strikes northeast and dips southeast almost at right angles to the presumed bedding and is probably a reflection of the considerable amount of faulting and shearing noted in this area.

Bedding dips north about 60° along the south side of the property flattening to the north and west. Schistosity dips south in the volcanics on the Extra claims but may not represent primary bedding.

The electromagnetic survey was most helpful in defining strike and indicating dips at the east end of the property where very little outcrop occurs.

A number of northwest and north striking faults are postulated at the west end of the property. Although no displacement was observed the extreme schistosity coupled with topographic indications substantiate the presence of such faults. Any displacement is probably very slight and being strike faults or nearly so it is difficult to determine how much displacement may be involved.

A fault striking north has also been interpreted along the eastern boundary of the property from aerial photographs and electromagnetic data.

DIAMOND DRILLING

A drill camp was set up on claim Bin 32 in the extreme southeast corner of the property in June. It consisted of three framed tents complete with oil stoves, folding cots and mattresses and a propane cooking stove for the kitchen. At the close of the program in late August, one of the tents was completely framed and sheeted with plywood from the other two and all equipment stored in the one remaining structure.

An inventory of all camp and cooking equipment is included in the Appendix of this report.

A program of diamond drilling was initiated in July to test several geophysical anomalies outlined by the surveys performed in the Spring. A total of 2,521 feet of AX core was drilled in four holes by Inspiration Diamond Drilling Limited of North Bay, Ontario. Logs and drill hole sections are included in the Appendix of this report.

No timber suitable for tripod legs occurs on the property and these had to be flown in with the rest of the equipment. There was no trouble obtaining water for drilling both from the creek along the south boundary and from smaller creeks further north on top of the hill. Some difficulty could be anticipated, however, during the period October to April.

Hole No. 1

This vertical hole located on Line 6 + 00 W at 19 + 00 S, was designed to test the original A gravity anomaly on claim Bin 32. The hole encountered 42 feet of overburden followed by volcanics for its entire length to a depth of 738 feet. No completely satisfactory explanation was obtained for the cause of the gravity anomaly, however, the cause is believed to be the volcanics themselves lying within the schist.

Hole No. 2

This hole was collared at 7 + 00 W on Base-line 1 and was drilled vertically to test the original B gravity anomaly. After passing through 25 feet of overburden the hole encountered quartzite to 97 feet followed by argillite with minor quartzite to a depth of 752 feet. Again no adequate explanation was obtained for the gravity anomaly and it can only be suggested that the rock type variation must be the cause.

Hole No. 3

This hole was collared at 18 + 00 W, 29 + 00 S, and drilled S 10° W at 60 degrees. The target was a coincident mag-

netic and electromagnetic anomaly. Forty-six feet of overburden covered a sequence including argillaceous limestone followed by graphite schist interbanded with chlorite schist containing fine disseminated magnetic pyrrhotite to a depth of 469 feet. The anomaly was thus adequately explained, although no economic mineralization was present.

Hole No. 4

This hole was drilled S 10° W at 55° on Line 16 + 00 W at 11 + 00 S, and was designed to explore for mineralization down dip from the surface geochemical anomaly. Seventy-nine feet of overburden was penetrated before encountering a sequence of argillite and graphitic schist to a depth of 562 feet. Only minor amounts of pyrite were observed.

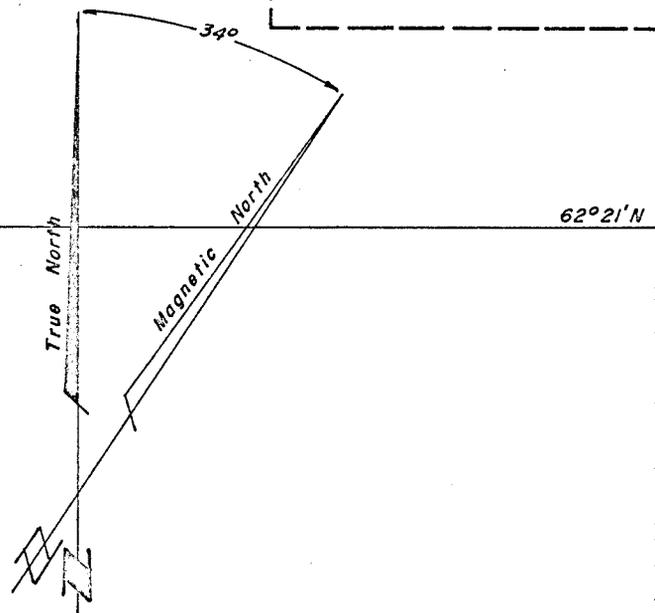
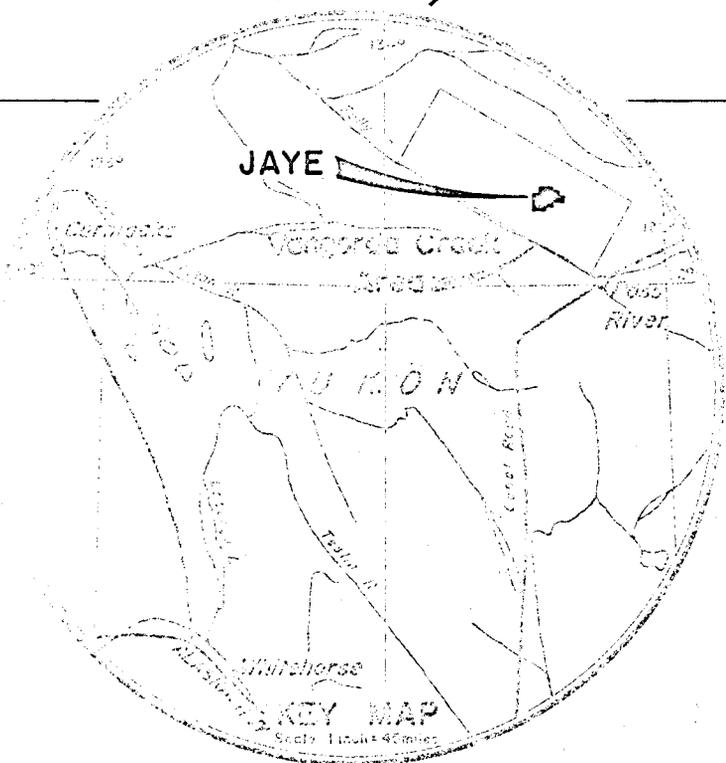
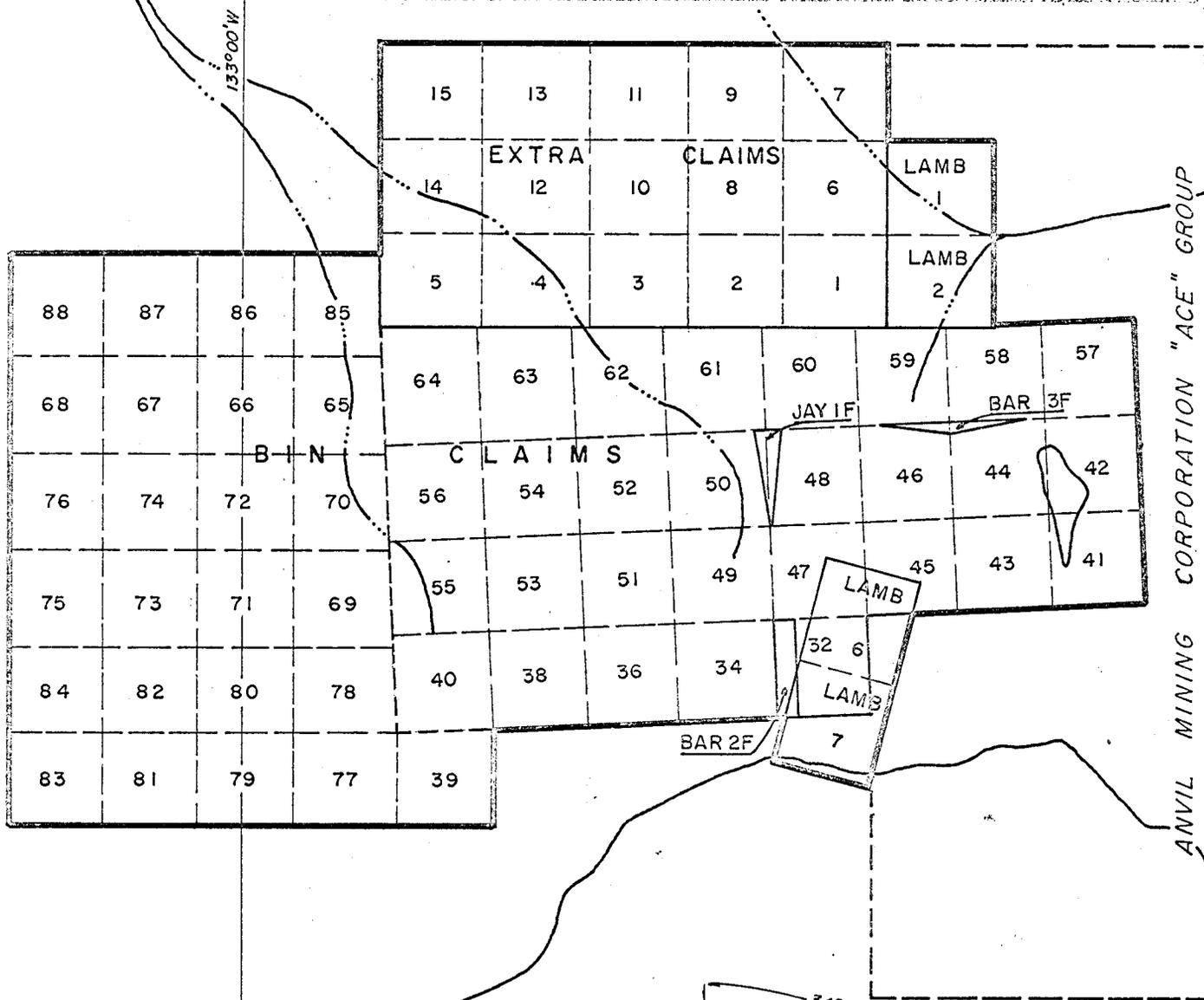
The drilling program ceased on August 22nd, and all the equipment was moved from the property.

Respectfully submitted,

Watts, Griffis and McOuat Limited,

Toronto, Ontario.
November 4th, 1966.

C. K. O'Connor, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.



WATTS, SHIPLEY & COMPANY LIMITED
JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
 VANGORDA CREEK AREA
 Whitehorse Mining District
 — YUKON TERRITORY —

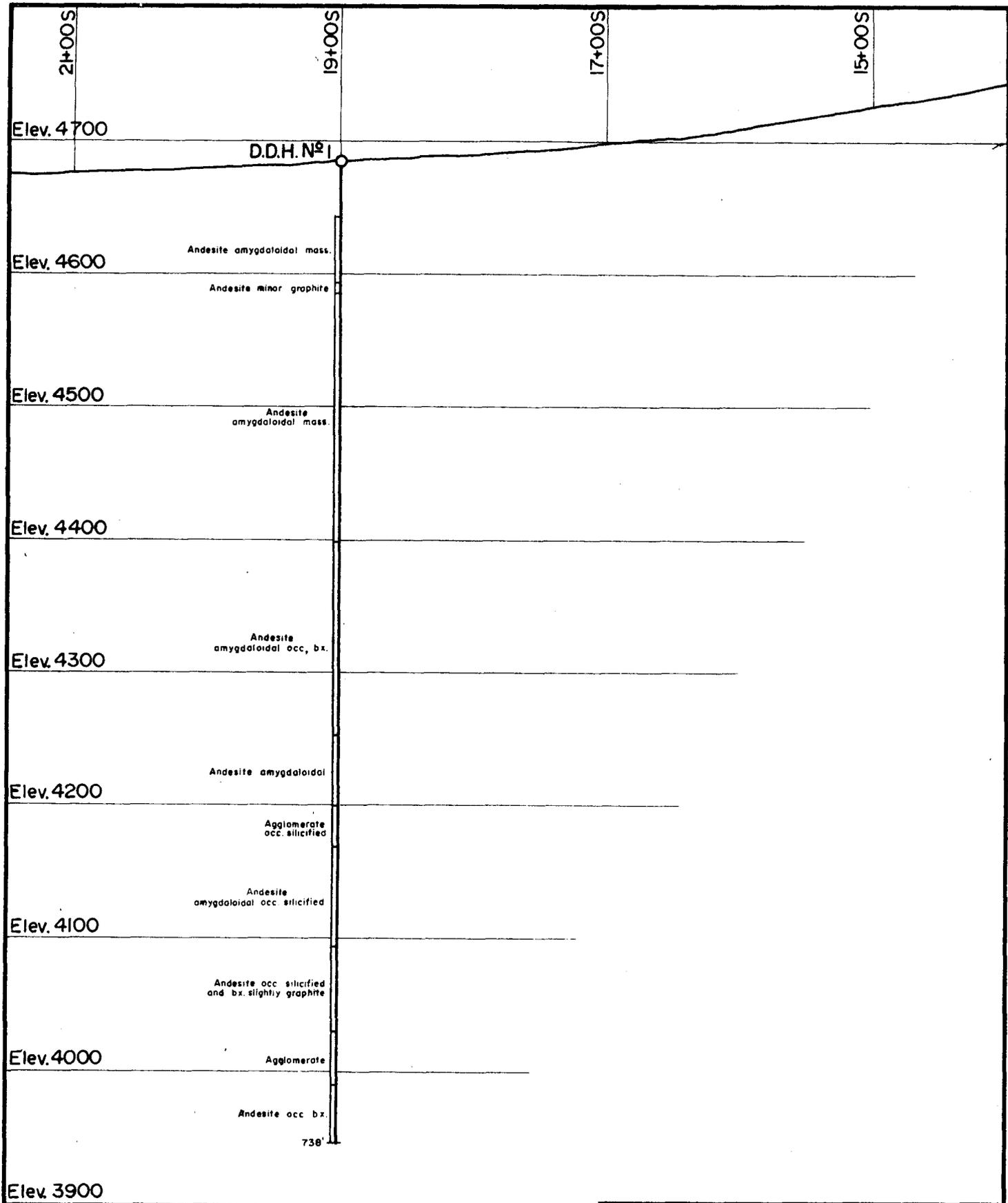
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE SUMMARY

COMPANY: Jaye Exploration Limited,
 PROPERTY: Vangorda Creek Area, Yukon Territory.

Hole No: 2
 Claim No: Bin 40 - 94626 Location: _____
 Coords: 7 + 00W, BL 1 Elev: _____
 Bearing: _____ Angle: -90°
 Depth: 752' Core Size: AXT
 Started: July 11, 1966 Completed: July 21, 1966.
 Drilled By: Inspiration Diamond Drilling Limited.
 Core Recovery: 80° Logged By: W. Pelette.

Dip Tests
720' - -84°

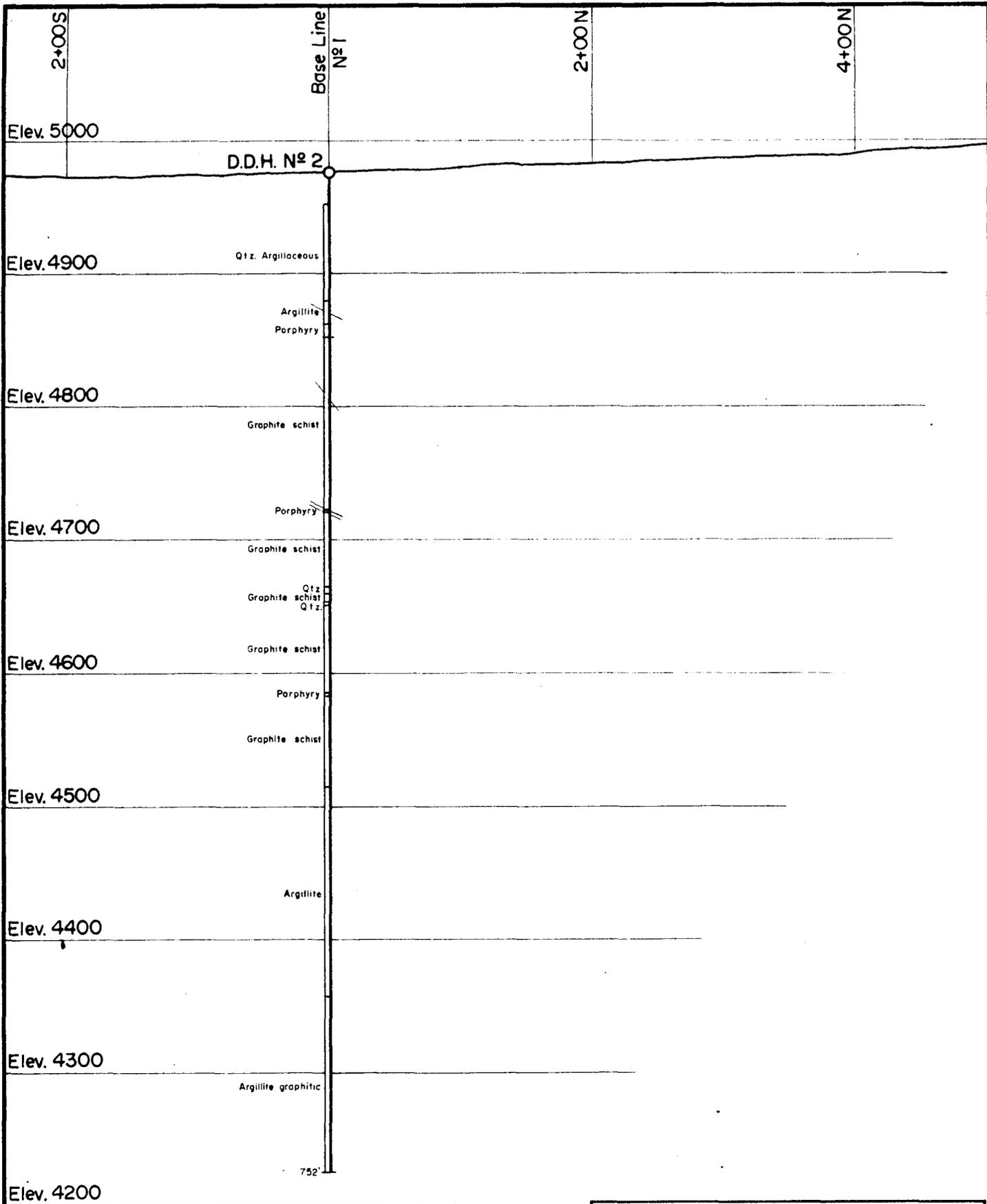
			INTERSECTION		
FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	FROM	TO	LENGTH
0	25.0	Overburden, mostly boulders.			
25.0	97.0	Quartzite, argillaceous, light to medium grey, f. g., more argillaceous towards end.			
97.0	113.0	Argillite, dark grey, f. g., graphitic towards end, banding 65° at 107' 15% L. C.			
113.0	124.7	Granodiorite porphyry, pale, green, mottled, m. g., minor py and po.			
124.7	186.0	Graphitic schist, dark grey to black, f. g., local drag folding and faulting, banding 40° at 173' 20% L. C.			
186.0	223.6	Graphitic schist, med. grey, f. g., some interbedded argillite, qtz-carb. strs, minor sulp. 35% L. C.			
223.6	254.0	Graphitic schist, dark grey to black, f. g., occ narrow seams of py, some interbedded argillite, abundant, qtz-carb. strs, 60% L. C.			
254.0	256.2	Dike, pale, green m. g., possibly granodiorite as above, minor sulp, upper ct. at 65°.			
256.2	310.5	Graphitic schist, as above, minor sulp, 45% L. C.			
310.5	318.1	Quartzite, med. grey, m. g., occ. qtz-carb strs. minor sulp.			
318.1	322.0	Graphitic schist, as above, 20% L. C.			
322.0	326.0	Quartzite, as 310.5 to 318.1			
326.0	391.5	Graphitic schist, as above, 35% L. C.			
391.5	394.0	Dike, same as 254.0 - 256.2			
394.0	462.5	Graphitic schist, as above, highly contorted, 40% L. C.			
462.5	620.4	Argillite, as above.			
620.4	752.0	Argillite, graphitic, 15% L. C.			
752.0		END OF HOLE			



WATTS, GRIFFIS & McQUAT LIMITED

JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 -Vangorda Creek Area-
 YUKON TERRITORY
SECTION 6+00 W
 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE No. 1

FEET 100 0 100 FEET



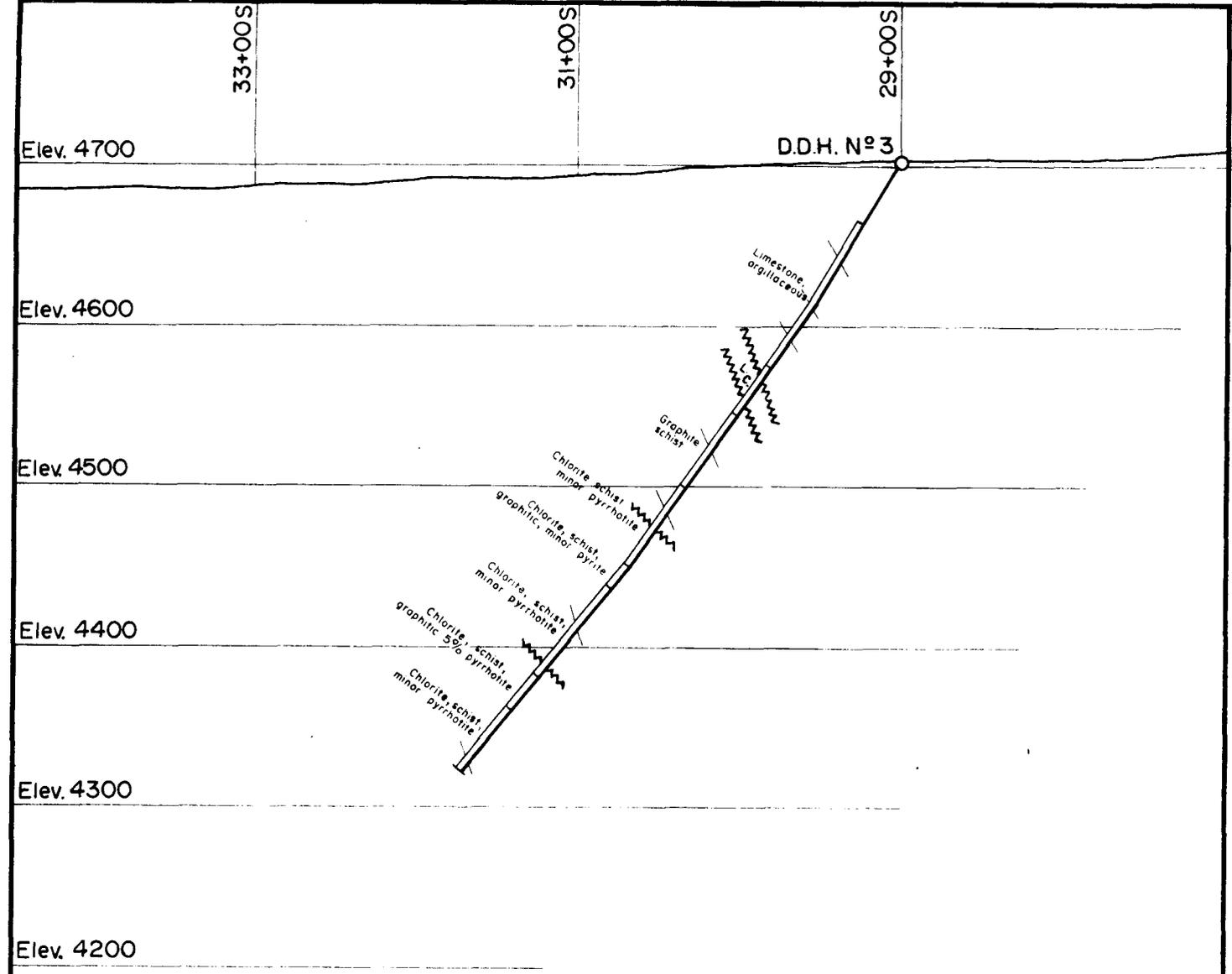
WATTS, GRIFFIS & McQUAT LIMITED

JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 -Vangorda Creek Area-
 YUKON TERRITORY

SECTION 7+00 W
DIAMOND DRILL HOLE No. 2

FEET 100 0 100 FEET

TORONTO-ONTARIO SEPTEMBER 1966



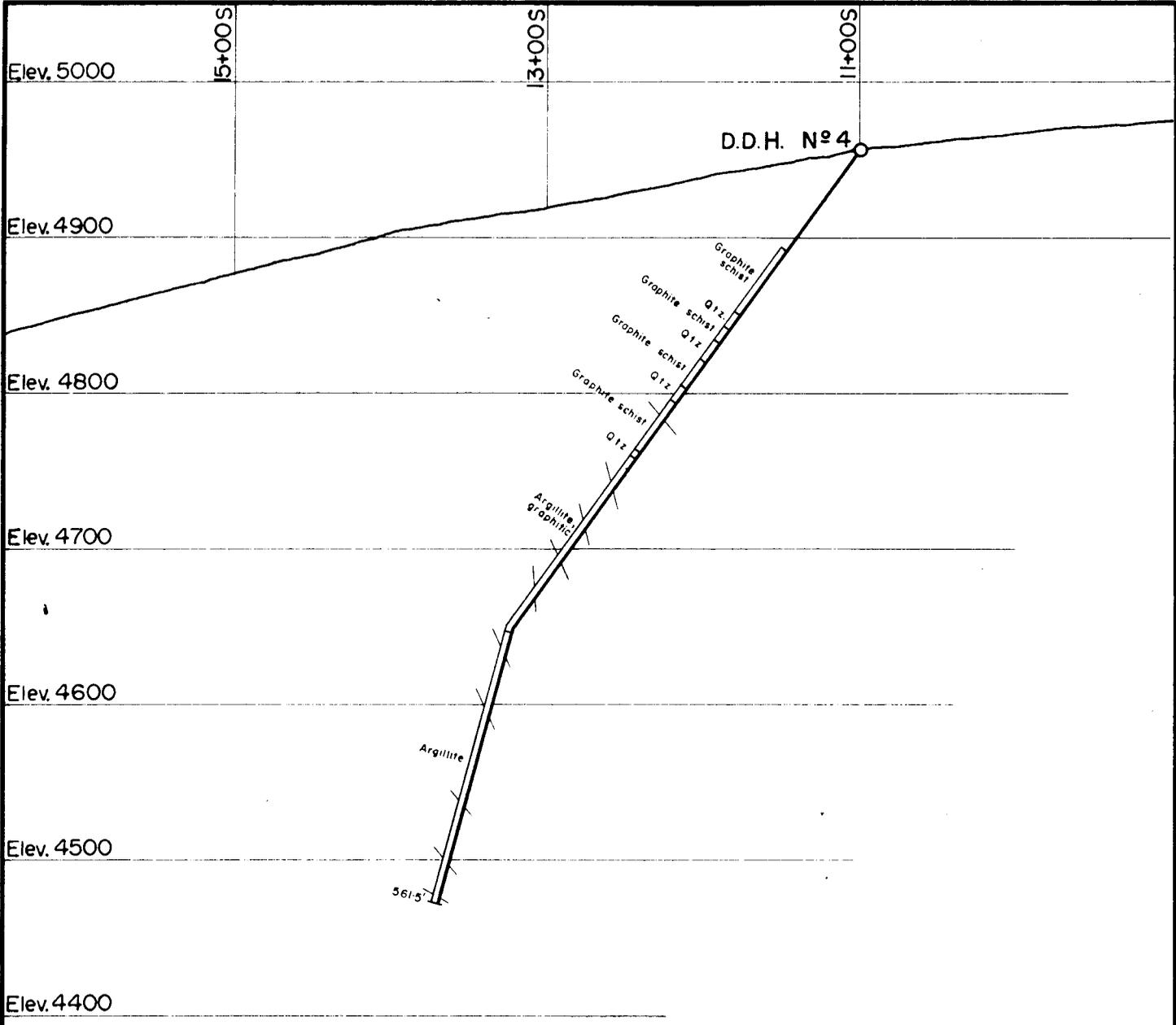
WATTS, GRIFFIN & McQUAT LIMITED

JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 -Vangorda Creek Area-
 YUKON TERRITORY
SECTION 18+00 W
 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE N° 3

100 FEET 0 100 FEET

TORONTO - ONTARIO

SEPTEMBER 1966



WATTS, GRIFFIS & McOUAT LIMITED

JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 - Vangorda Creek Area -
 YUKON TERRITORY

SECTION 16+00 W
 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE N^o 4

FEET 100 0 100 FEET

INVENTORY

JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

A. CAMP EQUIPMENT

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Condition</u>
2	14 x 16 x 4 12 oz. canvas tents and 2 frames	Good
2	12 x 14 x 3 1/2 canvas tents and 1 frame	Good
1	9 x 12 x 4 10 oz. canvas tent	Poor
1	12 x 14 x 3 8 oz. canvas tent	Poor
3	14 x 16 12 oz. flys	Good
3	Duo-therm oil stoves 24 w	Good
1	Air-tight stove	Fair
1	Moffat - 4 element propane stove	Good
3	Coleman - 2 burner camp stoves	Fair
3	Coleman lamps No. 236	Good
1	Coleman lamps No. 200	Good
6	Folding Cots	Good
2	Army Cots	Good
4	Safari Cots	Fair
8	Spring Mattresses	Good
5	Sponge Mattresses	Good
2	Pioneer Pack Sacks	Fair
1	Cross Cut Saw	Fair
1	Bucksaw	Fair
5	Axes	Fair
1	Hatchet	Fair
30	6" stove pipe lengths	Fair
8	6" stove pipe elbows	Fair
1/2	Coil of Haywire	
1/2	Coil of Screening	
3	Full propane tanks	
3	Empty propane tanks	
12	Full 45 gallon barrels - No. 2 gas	
5	Full 45 gallon barrels - Fuel oil	
16	Empty 45 gallon barrels	
4	Empty 10 gallon barrels	
1	Full 10 gallon gas barrel	

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Condition</u>
2	5 Gallon gas cans	
1	5 Gallon jerry can	
1	Shovel - long handle	
1	Soil sampling auger	
1	Core splitter - Boyles Bros. wheel type - serial - A 9281	

B. KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

2	Pioneer Pack Sacks
13	Soup Bowls
7	Side Plates
13	Large Plates
8	Cups
5	Coffee Pots
2	Salt and Peper Shaker sets
1	Broom
1	Mop
1	Mop Bucket and Mop Squeezer
6	Basins
5	Water Pails
12	Pots
6	Dishups
1	Mixing Bowl
2	Strainers
1	Flour Sifter
4	Pie Plates
2	4-Cup Measuring Jugs
1	Grill
2	Muffin Tins
6	Cookie Pans
3	Graters
1	Hand Mixer
1	Vegetable Spoon
1	Sharpening Steel
2	Frying Pans
2	Spatulas
2	Serving Spoons
1	Roasting Pan
2	Cake Pans

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Condition</u>
1	Potatoe Peeler	
2	Can Openers	
1	Paring Knife	
2	Washing Tubs	
1	Soup Spoon	
1	Gravy Spoon	
3	Mirrors	
3	Hand Toasters	
1	Potatoe Masher	
20	Knives	
18	Forks	
10	Table Spoons	
4	Soup Spoons	
14	Teaspoons	
1	First Aid Kit	

C. FOOD

Several hundred pounds assorted preservable foodstuffs.

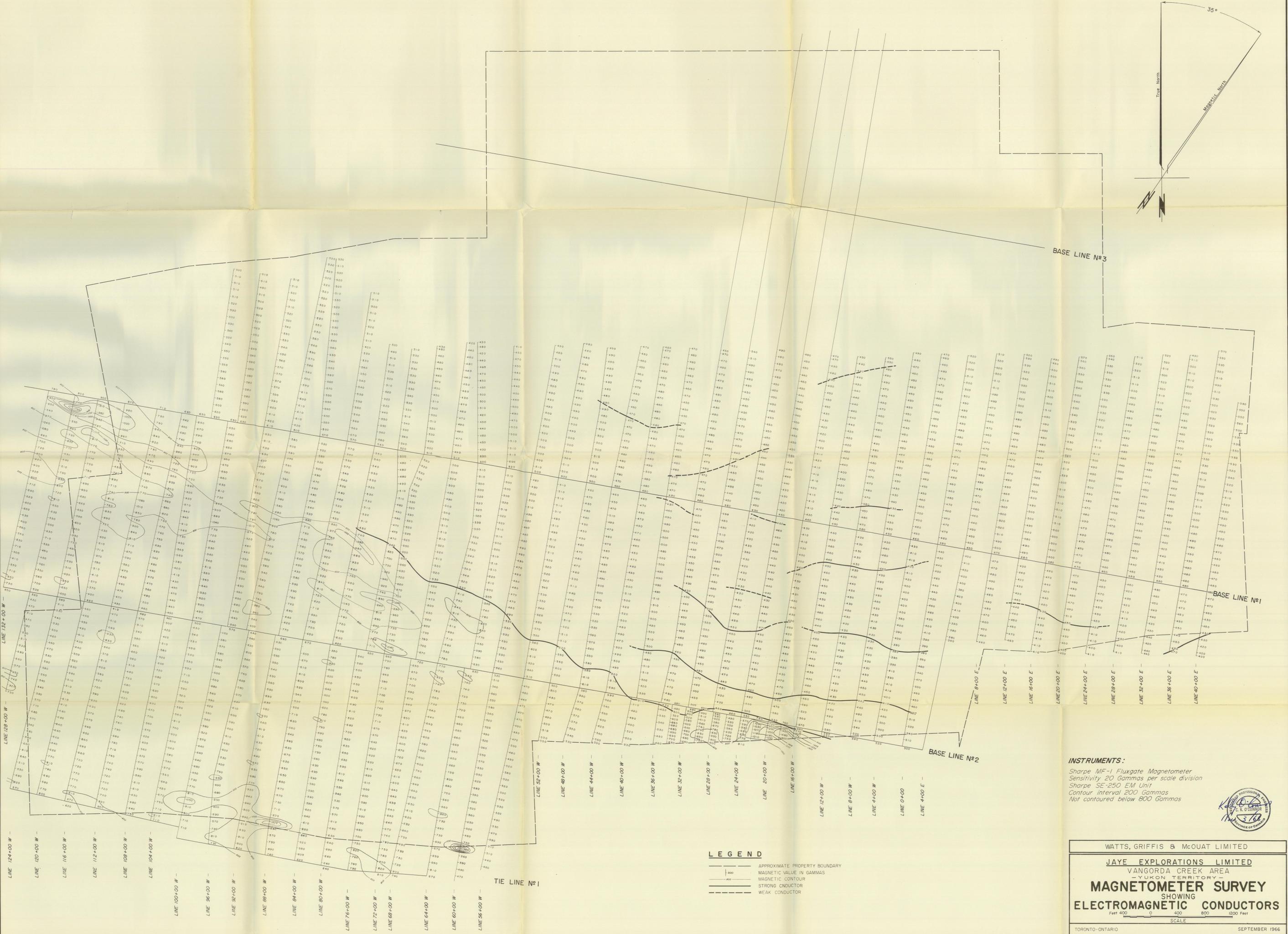
CERTIFICATE

I, Caven Kelly O'Connor, hereby certify:

1. That I am a geologist and reside at 278 Princess Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario.
2. That I am a registered Professional Engineer in the Province of Ontario and British Columbia.
3. That I graduated from the University of Toronto in 1962 with the degree of Bachelor of Applied Science in geological engineering.
4. That I have been continuously engaged in my profession for 4 1/2 years.
5. That the foregoing report is based on personal experience in the Vangorda Creek Area since November, 1965 and direct supervision of the exploration program described herein.
6. That I have no personal interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in the properties or in the securities of Jaye Explorations Limited.

Toronto, Ontario,
October 27th, 1966.

C. K. O'Connor, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.



INSTRUMENTS:
 Sharpe MF-1 Fluxgate Magnetometer
 Sensitivity 20 Gammas per scale division
 Sharpe SE-250 EM Unit
 Contour interval 200 Gammas
 Not contoured below 800 Gammas



LEGEND

- 000 ——— APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- 200 ——— MAGNETIC VALUE IN GAMMAS
- — — — — MAGNETIC CONTOUR
- — — — — STRONG CONDUCTOR
- — — — — WEAK CONDUCTOR

WATTS, GRIFFIS & McQUAT LIMITED

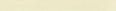
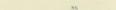
JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 VANGORDA CREEK AREA
 YUKON TERRITORY

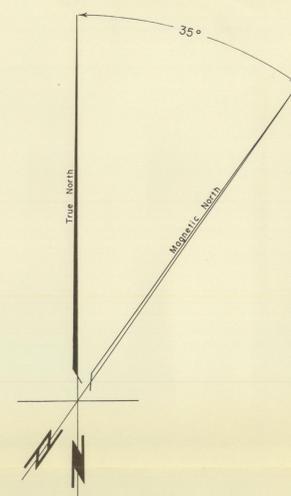
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
 SHOWING
ELECTROMAGNETIC CONDUCTORS

SCALE
 Feet 400 0 400 800 1200 Feet

TORONTO - ONTARIO SEPTEMBER 1966

SYMBOLS

-  PROPERTY BOUNDARY (APPROXIMATE)
-  OUTCROP
-  GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (DEFINED)
-  GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (ASSUMED)
-  BEDDING, STRIKE & DIP
-  FOLIATION, STRIKE & DIP
-  JOINTING, STRIKE & DIP
-  FAULT (DEFINED)
-  FAULT (APPROXIMATE)
-  FAULT (ASSUMED)
-  FAULT (INCLINED)
-  LINEATION INCLINED
-  DIAMOND DRILL HOLE LOCATION & DIP
-  HORIZONTAL PROJECTION OF INCLINED DRILL HOLE
-  LOCATION OF ROCK SPECIMEN
-  SPRING



LEGEND

-  GRANODIORITE AND RELATED ACID INTRUSIVES
-  VOLCANICS, INTERMEDIATE
-  QUARTZITE, MINOR ARGILLITE
-  ARGILLITE & GRAPHITE SCHIST (Minor Argillaceous Quartzite)
-  SERICITE CHLORITE SCHIST & PHYLLITE (Minor Argillaceous Quartzite and Limestone, Graphite Schist)
-  QUARTZ-BIOTITE SCHIST (Minor Garnet)
-  POSSIBLY OLDER UNIT

WATTS, GRIFFIS & McQUAT LIMITED

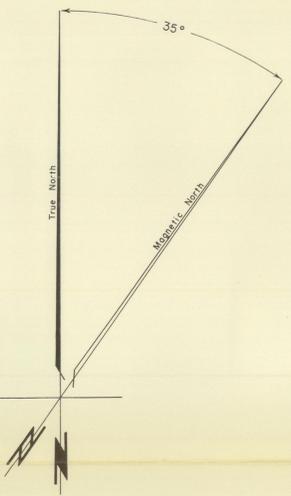
JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
VANGORDA CREEK AREA
- YUKON TERRITORY -

GEOLOGICAL MAP

Feet 400 0 400 800 1200 Feet
SCALE

TORONTO - ONTARIO SEPTEMBER 1966





LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- - - - - OUTLINE OF DETAIL SHEET SHOWING HOT EXTRACTION RESULTS
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS
- MLS DITHIZONE TO REACH END POINT
- MLS DITHIZONE USED--END POINT NOT REACHED
- SPRING



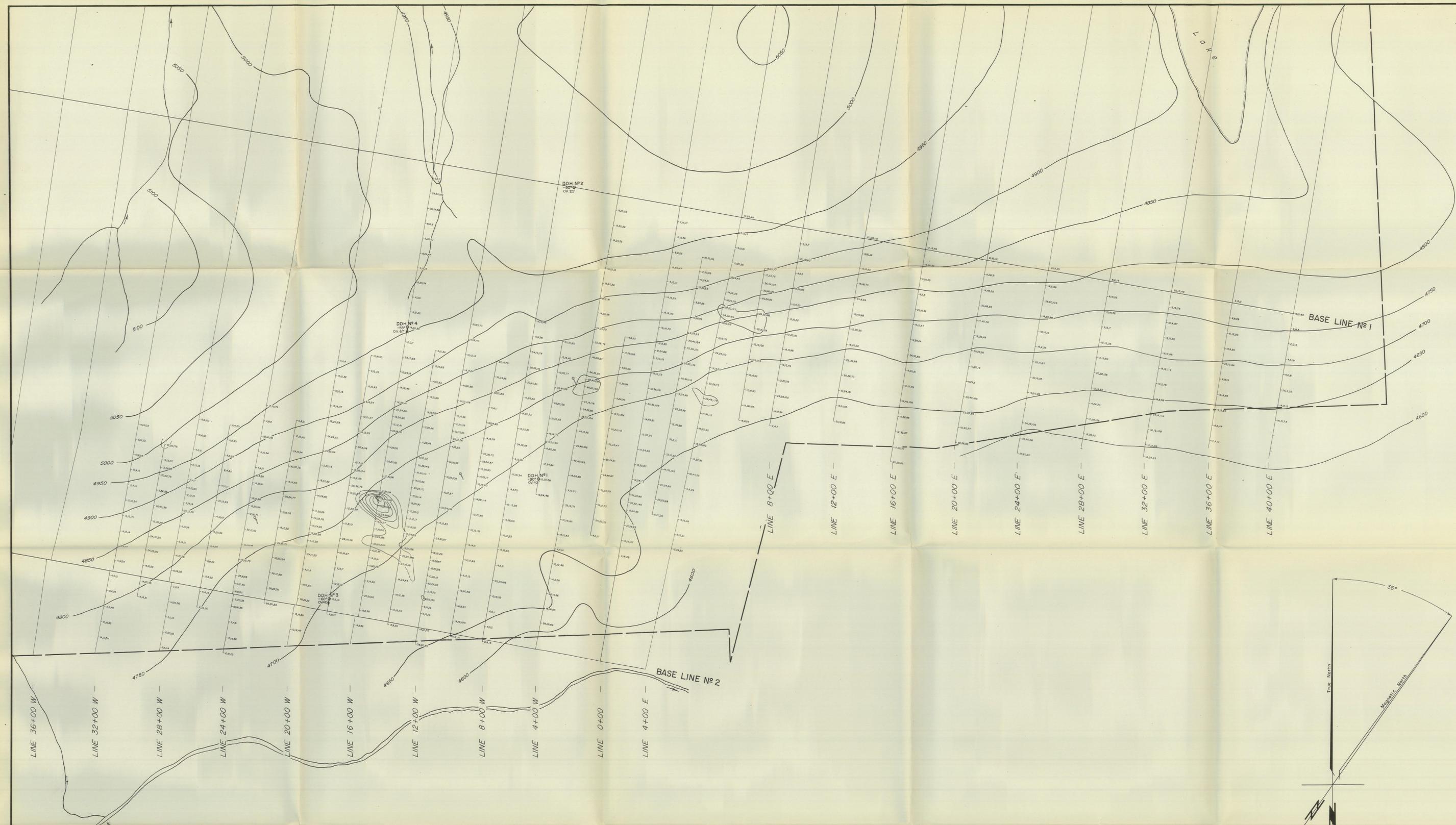
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JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
VANGORDA CREEK AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
TOTAL COLD EXTRACTABLE
HEAVY METAL

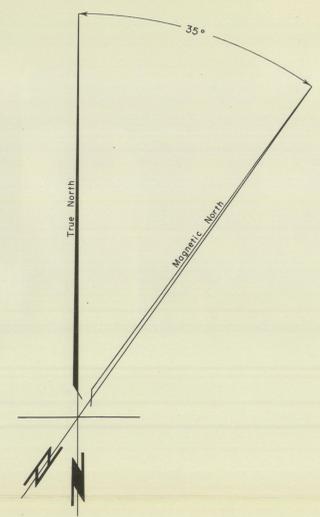
Feet 400 0 400 800 1200 Feet
SCALE

TORONTO-ONTARIO SEPTEMBER 1966



LEGEND

- — — — — APPROXIMATE PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- — — — — TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS
- — — — — HOT EXTRACTABLE COPPER, LEAD & ZINC IN PPM.
- — — — — CONTOUR VALUE - PPM ZINC ONLY
- — — — — CONTOUR INTERVAL 150 PPM
- SPRING
- DDH No 3
DIP 0°
OV 20' DIAMETER
- DDH No 4
DIP 0°
OV 20' DIAMETER
- DDH No 1
DIP 0°
OV 20' DIAMETER
- DDH No 2
DIP 0°
OV 20' DIAMETER



WATTS, GRIFFIS & McQUAT LIMITED

JAYE EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
VANGORDA CREEK AREA
- YUKON TERRITORY -

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
HOT EXTRACTION RESULTS

Feet 200 0 200 400 600 Feet
SCALE

TORONTO - ONTARIO SEPTEMBER 1966

