

ASSESSMENT EVALUATION REPORT

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

NORDLING & RUDIS

094284

QUARTZ MINING CLAIMS

**NIC 1 TO 4
YC17730 - YC17733**

ASSESSMENT PERIOD: 1999-2000

Albert W. Rudis



March 11, 2001

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and is allowed as
representation work in the amount
of \$ 1200.



Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

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1. **REPORT:** This report covers Assessment Work accomplished in August 2000.

- a) Claim Information: Nic 1 - 4, YC17730 - YC17733.
- b) Location Map: The general location of these claims is shown in Appendix 1. The overall area is shown on the Quad Maps 115N-15.
- c) Claim Map: A claim map is given as Appendix 2.
- d) Access: Access is by helicopter.

2. **SUMMARY:** Line 2, the eastern-most Total Magnetic Field Survey line, shows a mix of highs and lows within a range of about 200 gamma. This may indicate zones of high level magnetite concentration within the gravel above bedrock. It may also indicate possible contact zones, and/or quartz veining which is prevalent in the area. Line 1 has a relatively flat profile against the T(nT) scale used, but it rises to about 90 gamma with peaks and valleys of up to 40 gamma. The NIC claims have a tungsten potential, and follow-up work is recommended.

3. **GEOLOGY AND PREVIOUS WORK:**

a) General Geology: The local geology of the area is described in DIAND Open File 1996-1G, specifically in its coverage of 115N/15,16. An extract from the Geologic Map it presents is included at Appendix 3. The report states:

“Northern Stewart River map area southwest of the Tintina Fault Zone is underlain by two distinct lithotectonic assemblages: 1) medium to high grade, polydeformed metasedimentary and met-igneous rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, and 2) weakly deformed and metamorphosed rocks to the Slide Mountain Terrane. These two assemblages are both mainly Paleozoic in age in the study area, and were juxtaposed by regional scale thrust faults in Early Mesozoic time, during a period of terrane accretion that affected much of the northern Cordillera. A variety of younger (post-accretion) volcanic, plutonic and sedimentary rocks are also present in the study area.”

The claim area falls within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane as described in this Open File.

b) Major Rock Units (from Open File 1996-1G):

- 1Kva: andesite flows and breccias. (late Cretaceous)
- DMS: medium to coarse grained mica schist. Commonly garnetiferous amphibolite, minor quartzite. (late Devonian)
- 1Kgdr: massive hornblende-biotite granodiorite. (late Cretaceous)
- 1Kst: sandstone, pebble conglomerate, minor shale, commonly coal-bearing. (late Cretaceous)
- DMgg: moderately to strongly foliated K-feldspar augen-bearing quartz monzonitic to granitic gneiss (S. Fiftymile Batholith). (early Mississippian)
- EJQM: massive to weakly foliated biotite and biotite-muscovite quartz monzonite and granite; includes abundant pegmatite and aplite phases. (early Jurassic)
- DMc: marble. (late Devonian to early Mississippian)
- 1Kgdr: massive hornblende-biotite granodiorite. (late Cretaceous)
- Psqm: rusty weathering quartz muscovite schist. (late Permian)
- Dmgdg: massive to strongly foliated dioritic to granodioritic gneiss (N. Fiftymile Batholith) (early Mississippian)

c) Rock Type at Current Magnetic Survey Line: Earlier work shows a mica schist (DMS) at bedrock to two pits near beginning of current survey line.

d) Local Structure:

1. The area is structurally complex and has a scarcity of exposures. A regional scale thrust fault dominates the 50 Mile Creek along its left limit. The valley of the 60 Mile River in the central and western part of the Sixtymile District follows a northeast-trending graben structure that has downdropped Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks against metamorphic rocks of the Nasina and Klondike Schist. Cretaceous strata are cut by steeply-dipping normal faults. All of the smaller bodies of greenstone and/or ultramafic rocks in the area are thought to mark thrust faults.

e) Previous Work: Previous MINFILE work reported in the general area is as follows:

1. *MINFILE #115N 039:* North-northeast striking, mesothermal (?) quartz-carbonate veins with major Ag, Pb and minor Au, Zn. 63-55-29N 140-48-52W
2. *MINFILE #115N 040:* Lenses of galena and arsenopyrite with minor sphalerite, tetrahedrite and boulangerite in northeast-striking quartz veins. Major Ag, Pb and minor Au, Zn. 63-54-50N 140-47-46W

3. *MINFILE #115N 042*: An epidote-magnetite-diopside skarn containing minor chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite developed at the contact between a marble layer and the intrusion (Dms and 1Kgdr). Major Cu, Ag, Pb, Au. 63-54-58N 140-34-35W
4. *MINFILE #115N 043*: 300 m long skarn with traces of malachite and old workings. 63-53-26N 140-37-40W
5. *MINFILE #115N 044*: Late Cretaceous quartz pebble conglomerate (unit 1Kst), with one specimen containing a small rounded flake of gold. The conglomerate has a thickness of 15-30 m and outcrops over approximately 0.8 km. It is capped by, and may extend under, andesitic volcanic rocks (unit 1Kva). No mineralization was found in 1973 by Silver Standard. Paleoplacer with Au as the major commodity. 63-53-18N 140-25-10W
6. *MINFILE #115N 119*: Another outcropping of unit 1Kst defined in MINFILE #115 044. 63-55-10N 140-25-32W
7. *MINFILE #115N 123*: A thrust -fault-bounded lens of serpentinite occurs along the fault to the east of the occurrence. A vuggy quartz carbonate vein with silver and minor gold, copper and no visible sulphides, outcrops on the hanging wall of the fault. 63-58-31N 140-53-15W
8. *MINFILE #115O 158*: Traces of disseminated galena within a very rusty weathering band of pyritic muscovite-quartz schist (Psqm) of Klondike Schist assemblage. 63-56-58N 140-42-48W
9. *Prospecting Technical Report for YMIP99-057* (not a public release): Pit 98-07 and 98-08 shows bedrock at NIC 1 to be a medium to coarse grained mica schist (DMS). Pan concentrate sample from top foot of gravel bar at confluence of tributary and 50 Mile Creek near the center of NIC 4 shows: 79ppb Au, 271ppm Cu, 271ppm As, 534ppm W, 5699ppm Mn, 14% Fe.

3. CURRENT WORK PERFORMED:

- a) A one kilometer Total Field Magnetic Survey was run on the NIC 2 and NIC 4 claims.

1. Survey Grid: Two km of flagged line were placed as two lines of 500m each. The lines were 100m apart, and ran parallel at a bearing of 130°. Stations were located at 12.5 meter intervals. A Total Field Magnetic Survey was run over the full two kilometers. Location of the grid on the NIC claims is shown on the claim map at Appendix 2.
2. Personnel and Equipment: Geophysical Technician, Shawn Ryan, c/o Box 887, Dawson City, conducted the survey. He was

equipped with 1 -GEM Overhauser magnetometer, and 1-GEM Proton precession magnetometer. One day was spent on the property.

3. Specifications: Station spacing was at 12.5 meters. A base station was installed and cycled at 5 seconds throughout the survey.

5. **RESULTS**: Line 2, the eastern-most Total Magnetic Field Survey line, shows a mix of highs and lows within a range of about 200 gamma. Line 1 has a relatively flat profile against the T(nT) scale used, but it rises to about 90 gamma with peaks and valleys of up to 40 gamma. Appendix 4 gives a *stacked profile* of the survey lines.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

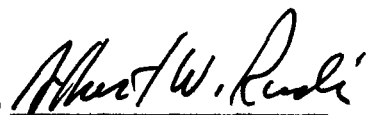
- a. Line 2, the eastern-most Total Magnetic Field Survey line, shows a mix of highs and lows within a range of about 200 gamma. This may indicate zones of high level magnetite concentration within the gravel above bedrock. It may also indicate possible contact zones, and/or quartz veining which is prevalent in the area. Appendix 4 gives a *stacked profile* of the survey lines.
- b. Line 1 is relatively flat against the T(nT) scale used, but it rises to about 90 gamma with peaks and valleys of up to 40 gamma. As such, a more sensitive scale may disclose a better correlation between the two lines. Such correlation might indicate that anomalies of Line 2 are placer rather than hard-rock related. Appendix 4 gives a *stacked profile* of the survey lines.
- c. The magnetic high, low anomalies of Line 2 could be related to quartz veining.
 1. A major quartz vein striking about 130° was observed about 250m west of the NIC claims. It is steeply dipping, varies from about 1 foot to 4 feet in width, and is exposed for several hundred feet.
 2. Brittle quartz float is present at cat pits 98-7 and 98-8 which are close to the western end of Line 1. Previous work indicates that a quartz vein about 1 foot wide and trending NW was intersected at bedrock on the bottom of Pit 98-8.
 3. As the area's exposed quartz veining runs parallel to the survey lines a narrow quartz vein at Line 2, would probably not show up on Line 1.

- d. There is tungsten potential in the area.
1. Previous work showed scheelite in the long tom concentrates from Pits 98-7 and 98-8.
 2. Previous work also includes a pan concentrate sample taken from the top foot of a gravel bar at the confluence of a tributary and the 50 Mile Creek near the center of NIC 4. It showed 534ppm W along with 79ppb Au, 27ppm Cu, 271ppm As, 5699ppm Mn, and 14% Fe.
- e. The following further work is recommended:
1. Establishment of a flagged grid with its baseline running through the Southern end of the NIC claims and parallel to the 50 Mile Creek. The baseline should be 2.5 km long, and be flagged every 50 meters. Station lines should be placed every 100 meters on the base line, and should run about 500 meters to each side of the baseline. Stations should be set every 50 meters.
 2. Running of a Magnetic Survey and a VLF-EM Survey along the grid. Total line surveyed would be about 23 km.
 3. Soil sampling taken along the grid over anomalous areas.
 4. Black Light survey for tungsten beginning at the confluence of tributary and 50 Mile Creek (near the center of NIC 4). The survey should extend upstream on both the 50 Mile Creek and the tributary. Particular attention should be paid to quartz vein outcrops and quartz float.

7. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS:

Albert Rudis has 15 years of experience in exploration and evaluation of mining properties. 9 years of this was in Nevada, where for over five years he served as the President of Nevada International, Inc., a small Nevada mining exploration and development corporation. He received three years of training on exploration in the Nevada Basin and Range Province from an exploration geologist partner with over 10 years of experience in Nevada. Mr. Rudis also has extensive research and analytical experience with the U.S. Government, five years of which was in scientific research and development as an operations research analyst at a U.S. Navy Laboratory. For the past six years Mr. Rudis has lived in Dawson City, Yukon. During this period he has been involved in placer mining on a full time basis, and has conducted exhaustive research into both historical and current placer mining operations and procedures. He has assisted and advised local miners on a voluntary basis as requested, and has consulted with select local placer miners with emphasis on ground evaluation, processing plant effectiveness, and drilling procedure. Mr. Rudis has a BS degree in Geology from Trinity College, Connecticut, and an MBA from the University of Oregon. Utilizing local archival and Whitehorse technical resources, he carried out an intensive six month period of self study in all aspects of historical and modern Klondike placer mining. He attended the Geoscience Forum in Whitehorse in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000, where he participated in all available short courses and technical sessions. He attended the Dawson Gold Show technical sessions each year from 1996 to 2000.

Albert W. Rudis

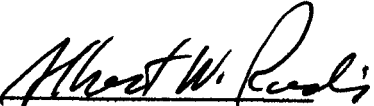


March 11, 2001

8. CERTIFICATION OF COST:

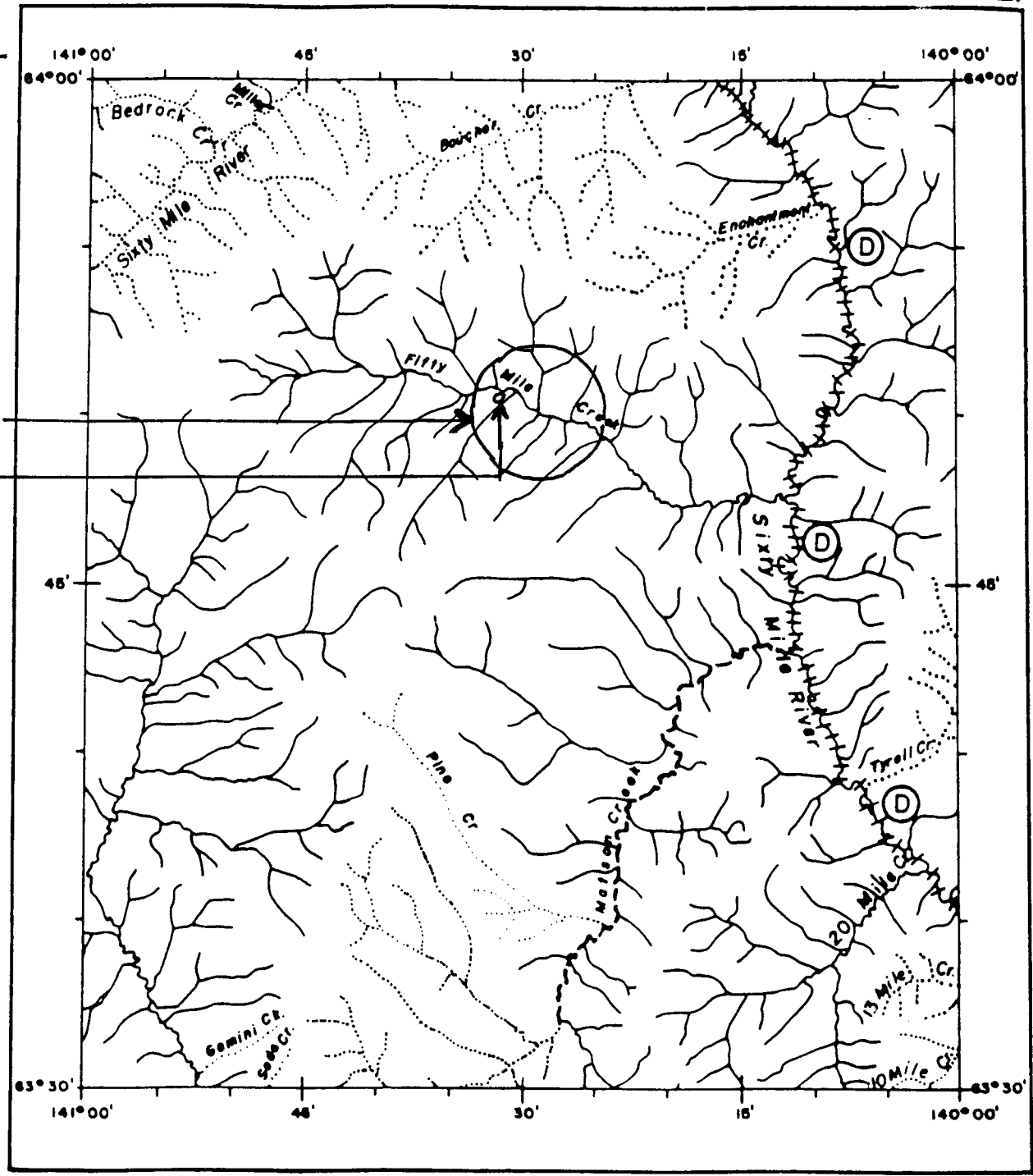
a. 1km of flagged line (1X350):	\$ 350
b. 1 km of total magnetic field survey (1X250):	\$ 250
c. Report Preparation:	<u>\$ 800</u>
d. Total Cost:	\$1400

Certified to be true costs:

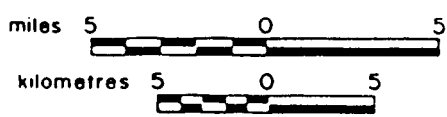
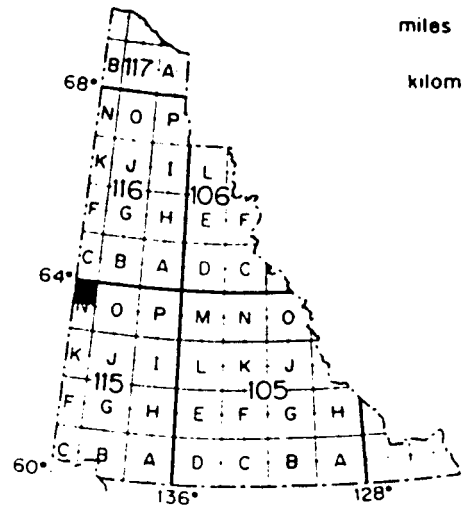
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Appendix 1.

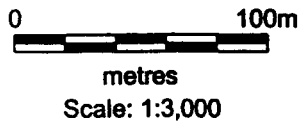
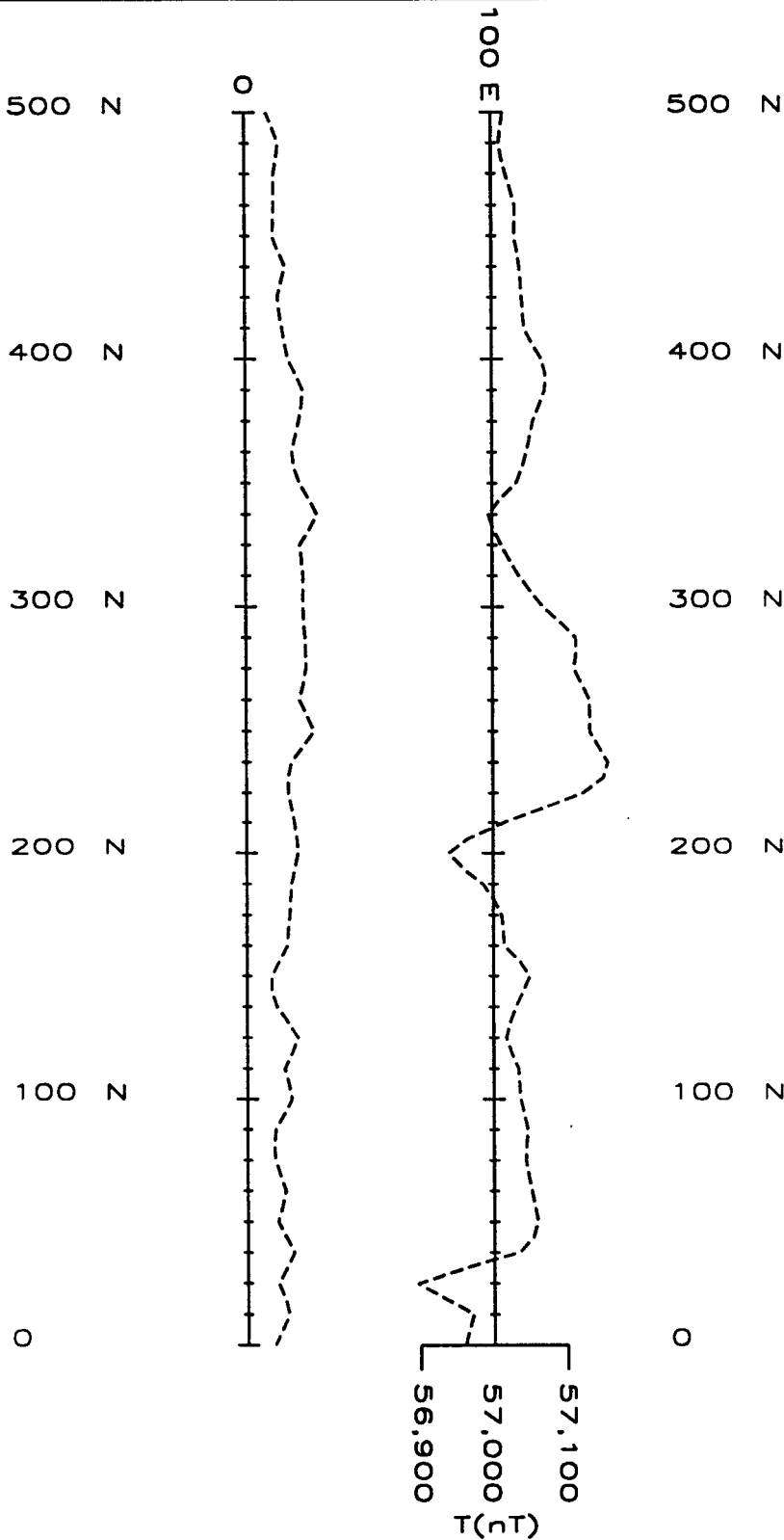


50 Mile Project
Location
NIC CLAIMS



- Type I
- Type II
- Type III
- Type IV
- Type V

YUKON PLACER AUTHORIZATION

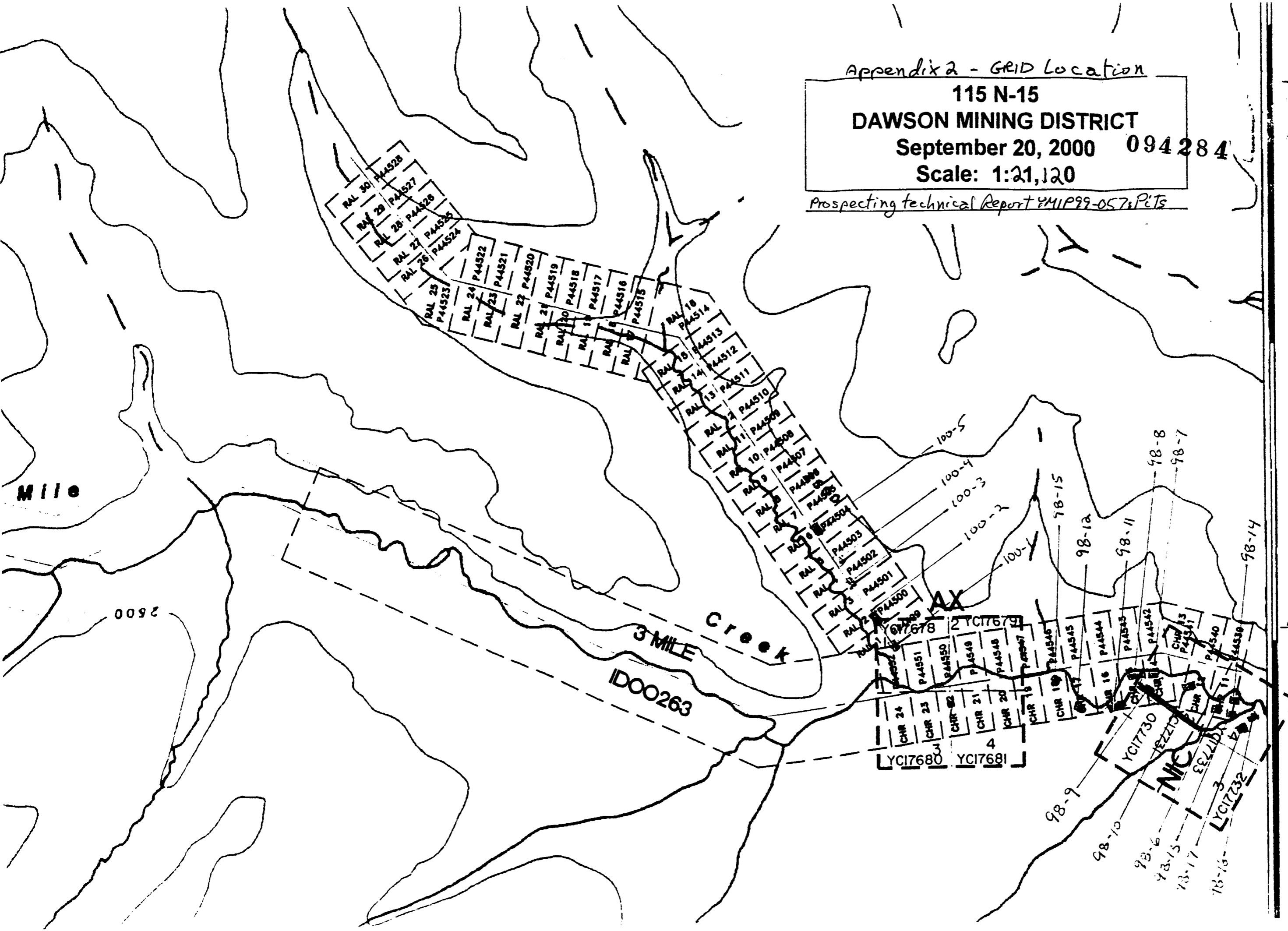


AL RUDIS	NIC CLAIMS	
	NTS: 115 N/15	Datum: NAD 27
TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD STACKED PROFILES FIGURE	Mining District: DAWSON	
	Job: 2000-016	Date: 06 Feb 01

Appendix 2 - GRID Location

115 N-15
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
September 20, 2000 094284
Scale: 1:21,120

Prospecting technical Report YMP99-057, PITS



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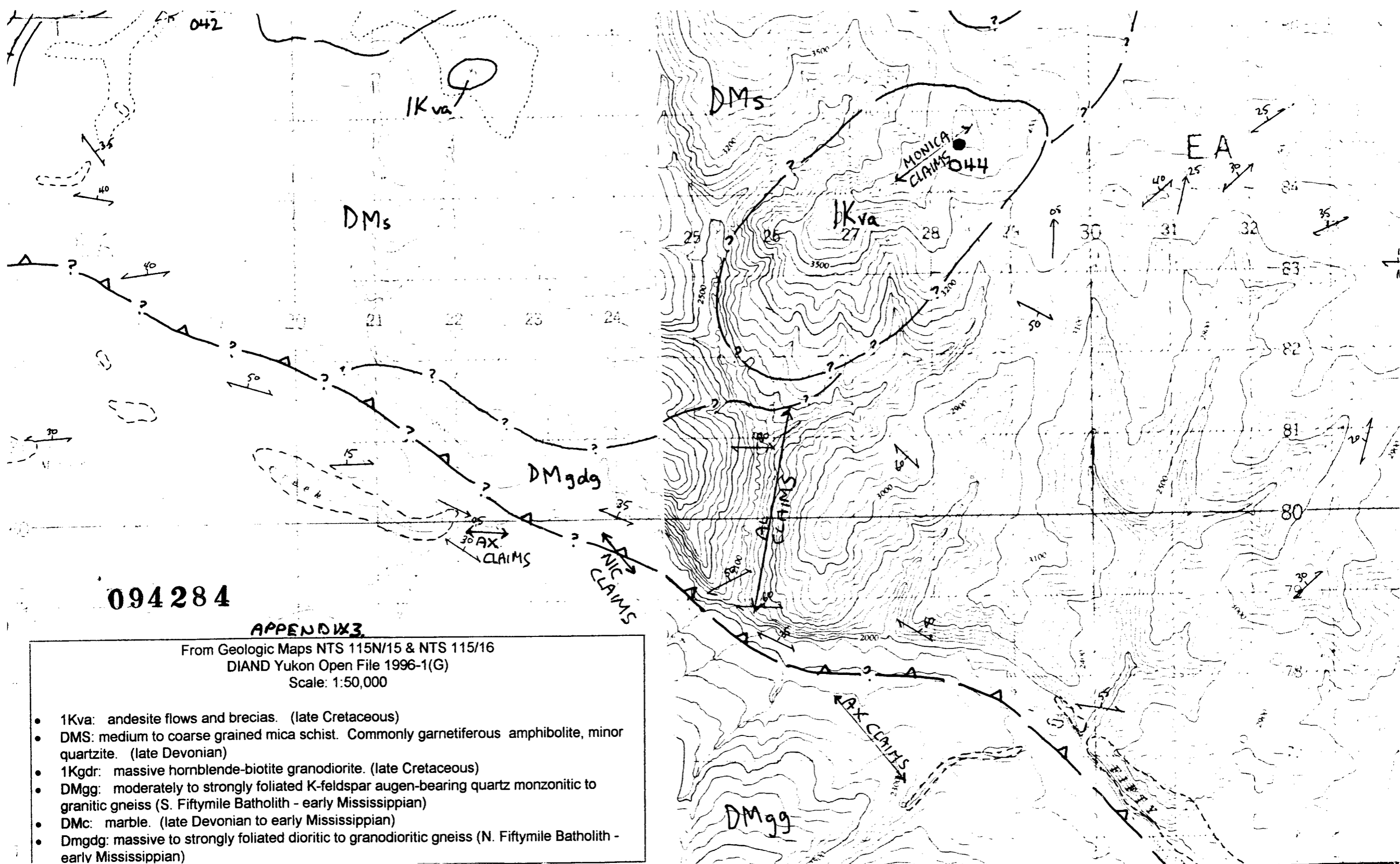
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MAG-SURVEY LINES

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APPENDIX 3

From Geologic Maps NTS 115N/15 & NTS 115/16
 DIAND Yukon Open File 1996-1(G)
 Scale: 1:50,000

- 1Kva: andesite flows and breccias. (late Cretaceous)
- DMS: medium to coarse grained mica schist. Commonly garnetiferous amphibolite, minor quartzite. (late Devonian)
- 1Kgdr: massive hornblende-biotite granodiorite. (late Cretaceous)
- DMgg: moderately to strongly foliated K-feldspar augen-bearing quartz monzonitic to granitic gneiss (S. Fiftymile Batholith - early Mississippian)
- DMc: marble. (late Devonian to early Mississippian)
- DMgdg: massive to strongly foliated dioritic to granodioritic gneiss (N. Fiftymile Batholith - early Mississippian)

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