



CALEY PROPERTY
DAWSON MINING DIVISION
YUKON TERRITORY

R.H. Janes

November 1964

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MAPS

LOCATION MAP

Scale - 1 in = 4 miles

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Scale - 1 in = 1000 feet

CLAIM LOCATIONS and GRID LAYOUT

Scale - 1 in = 500 feet

GEOLOGY and MAGNETIC INTENSITY

Scale - 1 in = 200 feet

Geology, Sheet No. 6)

Geology, Sheet No. 7)

Geology, Sheet No. 10)

Geology, Sheet No. 11)

Geology, Sheet No. 14)

Geology, Sheet No. 15)

Geology, Sheet No. 16)

Geology, Access Rd. grid)

Scale - 1 in. = 50 feet

Magnetic Intensity, Sheet No. 6)

Magnetic Intensity, Sheet No. 7)

Magnetic Intensity, Sheet No. 10)

Magnetic Intensity, Sheet No. 11)

Magnetic Intensity, Sheet No. 14)

Magnetic Intensity, Sheet No. 15)

Magnetic Intensity, Sheet No. 16)

Magnetic Intensity, Access Rd. grid)

Scale - 1 in. = 50 feet

Geology, 2nd Showing)

Magnetic Intensity, 2nd Showing)

Scale - 1 in. = 100 feet

Geology, 3rd Showing

Scale - 1 in. = 50 feet

Section along Line 80 SE)

Section along Line 80 NE)

Section along Line 84 NE)

Section along Line 86 NE)

Section along Line 87 NE)

Scale - 1 in. = 50 feet

Miscellaneous Sections (2 sheets)

Scale - 1 in. = 200 feet

SUMMARY:

A program of geological mapping, magnetometer surveys and exploratory drilling indicated that the Caley fibre zone is terminated to the west by either a thrust zone or by erosion. A thrust zone is favoured. The host serpentinite body is interpreted as a down faulted segment of an originally continuous sheet which was anticlinal in form. The axis of the anticline approximately follows the crown of the Cassiar Creek - Happy Creek ridge.

The ultrabasic forming the Nos. 2 and 3 showings is interpreted as a "remnant skin"; its continuation east to the Main Showing having been removed by erosion. However, the possibility exists that the ultrabasic body passes into the ridge and which would then contain a down faulted extension of the main fibre zone.

Additional geological mapping is recommended with the object of clarifying the structure of the area.

OBJECTIVE:

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation proved up a medium to high grade Group 4 fibre deposit of approximately one million tons. The object of this project was to establish whether or not additional tonnage potential occurs.

LOCATION:

The Caley property is situated 28 miles northwest of Dawson City, Y.T., Latitude $64^{\circ}18'$ and Longitude $140^{\circ}13'$.

A nine-mile long dirt access road connects the property to the Sixty Mile Highway at a point 31 road miles from Dawson. This highway serves Whitehorse, Dawson City and Fairbanks, Alaska (an alternate to the ALCAN Highway).

LOCATION: (Cont'd)

It is gravelled, open only from June to October and necessitates a ferry across the Yukon River at Dawson.

The Dawson area has a population of just over 1,000, of which one-third is Indian. It is the second largest settlement in the Yukon and affords school, hospital and hotel facilities. At present it is largely supported by placer gold operations, of which the Yukon Consolidated Gold Company is the largest. Dawson is 321 road miles from Whitehorse. Canadian Pacific Airlines provide a daily service to Vancouver during the summer.

TRANSPORTATION:

The economics of mineral deposits in this area are greatly influenced by transportation costs.

Two routes to Pacific ports are available. One is west through Alaska to Anchorage and the other is south via Whitehorse to Skagway. The western route is 484 miles long, mostly over paved roads. The southern route is 361 miles to Whitehorse, plus 110 miles by railway to Skagway. Road transport costs would be in the range of five to ten cents per ton mile. Both routes use the Sixty Mile Highway which is closed during the winter. Using this road in the winter would be very expensive. To develop the Clinton Creek asbestos deposit (Cassiar Asbestos Corporation), an alternative route across the Yukon and along the Tintina Valley is being considered.

A further possible route to the Pacific is the Yukon River. Navigation season is between four and five months. Distance to salt water is approximately 2,000 miles. The projected power development at Rampart would effectively close this route.

TRANSPORTATION: (Cont'd)

Approximate freight rates between Vancouver and Whitehorse are (White Pass):

Vancouver to Whitehorse - \$60 per ton
Whitehorse to Vancouver - \$15 per ton

A developing property situated near the Yukon River could probably be satisfactorily serviced from Dawson by a winter road along the Yukon River valley.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE & VEGETATION:

The country has an unglaciated mature topography. The hills are low, rounded and separated by frequently steep-sided river valleys.

The area suffers long and severe winters. Snow is present from October to early June. The Yukon River is generally frozen from late October to May. Climatological records are available only for Dawson (elevation 1,062 feet). These show:

Daily mean temperature for January	- 17 ^o F (below zero)
Daily mean temperature for July	- 60 ^o F
Annual mean temperature	- 23 ^o F
Precipitation (all forms)	- 11.8 inches
Total snowfall	- 57 inches

Stands of mixed timber are well developed in sheltered locations. Above 3,000 feet dwarf birch and alder are dominant.

Permafrost occurs on north-facing slopes and is generally present where the ground is sheltered from the sun.

HISTORY:

The presence of asbestos at Cassiar Creek (Caley property) has been known by the local inhabitants for many years. In fact, an old trappers' cabin is situated below the fibre-bearing outcrops.

HISTORY: (Cont'd)

The deposit was first staked by F. Caley's associates in 1956(?). Cassiar Asbestos Corporation optioned the property and carried out an exploration program from June 1 to August 28, 1959 at a cost of \$94,300. This program comprised some 1,500 feet of surface trenching, 1,180 feet of underground development and attendant bulk sampling. The results of this work were unsatisfactory and the option was terminated.

C.J-M optioned the property from F. Caley and associates in September 1963. An exploration program commenced at that time and, apart from the winter months (October to April) continued to late August.

WORK DONE:

Line cutting for control grid - 135,000 feet. Detailed mapping of grid at 1" - 50' and 1" - 100'. Magnetometer and barometric surveys of grid, stations at 50 foot intervals. Pace and compass magnetometer traverses - 44,000 feet. Exploratory drill program - 2,000 feet (12 holes). Surface stripping - 9,000 feet. Regional geological mapping at 1" - 1,000'. Semi-quantitative analyses & microscopic examination of selected samples and specimens.

A cost breakdown is supplied in Appendix V.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The area is underlain by a metamorphic complex of possible Palaeozoic age. Within the complex occur a variety of micaceous, chloritic and quartzitic schists, quartzites, limestone and feldspar porphyry.

GENERAL GEOLOGY: (Cont'd)

Outcrops are sparse, though the overburden is thin (generally less than 10 feet). Structurally, little is known of the area. The presence of the Tintina trench immediately to the northeast and its estimated movement of between 100 and 200 miles, suggests that the area may be one of complex faulting.

The ultrabasic bodies are sheet-like and generally low-dipping, approximating the attitude of the enclosing schists. It is believed that one or several originally continuous ultrabasic bodies intruded the complex which, after erosion, now remain as a number of separate sheets. The ultrabasic bodies are largely composed of serpentinite sheathed by carbonate-quartz-talc rocks of variable composition. Fibre occurrences of a minor nature are frequent.

The concentration of ultrabasic bodies along the Yukon River valley is attributed to two factors:

- (a) this area is easily accessible and reasonably well known, and
- (b) erosion has provided the maximum cross section through the schist complex

DETAILED GEOLOGY:

A table of rock types present follows:

Gravels	Recent
Unconformity	
Basalt	Tertiary
Intrusive	
*(Feldspar Porphyry)	(Tertiary)
Intrusive	
Carbonatization: carbonate quartz & carbonate-talc	
Development of Fibre Zones	Mesozoic(?)
ULTRABASIC: Serpentinite, pyroxenite	
Intrusive	
METAMORPHIC COMPLEX: schists, quartzites & limestone	
*(Feldspar porphyry-volcanic)	Palaeozoic(?)

*Alternative interpretations

The ultrabasic occurrences about the Caley property are composed chiefly of serpentinite with attendant peripheral zones of carbonate quartz and carbonate talc. Pyroxenite occurs at one location (D.H. C-12).

The serpentinite in the larger bodies is massive, dark to apple green and generally gives no indication of the character of the parent rock. Carbonatization is common, particularly of the periphery zones.

The periphery alteration zones are largely magnesite with variable amounts of quartz (chalcedonic), ankerite(?) and talc. Accessory minerals are mariposite and chromite.

The structure of the area is not well understood. The ultrabasic occurrences are considered to be remnants of a once continuous sheet.

DETAILED GEOLOGY: (Cont'd)

These occurrences are considered separately for the purposes of description. They are:

Main Showing Area, 2nd Showing Area, 3rd Showing Area, and Access Road Area

A feldspar porphyry occurs in the crown of the ridge separating Cassiar and Happy Creeks. Its relation to the schists is not clear; it is tentatively regarded as a contemporaneous flow.

Main Showing Area and Fibre Zone:

This is the only area where the ultrabasic is fairly well exposed. Serpentine forms a distinct bluff approximately half way up the hillside and contains the major fibre zone. Progressing down hill to Cassiar Creek carbonate quartz forms a distinct ridge between two run-off creeks. These creeks mark the contacts of the ultrabasic. Islands of fibre-bearing serpentine occur within the carbonate-quartz. Replaced fibre veins are also clearly evident in the carbonate quartz.

The structure is not clearly defined. Footwall elevations indicate a sheet-like body which strikes between NE & NNE and dips at approximately 15° to the SE. The southwest contact is interpreted as being the hanging wall, along the trace of which the sheet is probably less than 200 feet thick. This interpretation is based on:

- (a) the fact that limestone and calcareous quartzites occur only on the southwest side of the ultrabasic
 - (b) evidence from D.H. C-12
 - (c) evidence from the cut on Line 77NE at 88SE
- Small basalt feeder channels occur along the

footwall.

Main Showing Area & Fibre Zone: (Cont'd)

Termination of the ultrabasic to the west by a thrust zone is postulated on evidence from D.H. C-12 and the presence of cataclastic talc schist below the footwall. This thrust zone effectively cuts off the calcareous sediments of the hanging wall.

A magnetic low correlates with the surface trace of such a thrust zone. The attitude of and movement along this thrust are not clear. The magnetics do not indicate the continued presence of serpentinite and/or pyroxenite-peridotite to the west. Consequently, the movement is suggested to be down to the east.

Apart from where it forms the bluff the fibre zone is not well exposed. A feature of particular interest is the development of an obvious 'fibre mat' immediately below root level. The zone on surface extends for a length of approximately 1,100 feet and is up to 400 feet wide. In shape it is tabular approximating that of the sheet. It appears to be bounded by shear zones. Prior to carbonatization fibre existed down to Cassiar Creek as is evidenced by the frequent occurrence of 'pseudo fibre veins' in the carbonate-quartz.

At the Upper Adit portal the vein pattern shows two dominant systems:

- (a) near vertical strike about northeast (widest veins), and
- (b) near horizontal

Veins up to 1-1/2 inches wide are present, multiple partings are frequent and fibre lengths seldom exceed 1/2 inches. The fibre is semi-harsh and of moderate strength.

Main Showing Area & Fibre Zone: (Cont'd)

No fibre counts were made on surface as the cuts are too dirty to allow accurate counts.

Showing No. 2 Area:

The ultrabasic is naturally poorly exposed. Serpentinite forms a distinct knoll in which sparse fibre mineralization is present. Cassiar Asbestos Corporation carried out surface stripping on the 'Dome' and to its south. Additional stripping was carried out during the current program.

The structure is not clear. The serpentinite body is interpreted as being an erosional remnant skin originating from that portion of the sheet intrusive which formed the nose of an open anticline plunging to the southwest. The sheet in this area was between 100 and 150 feet thick. This interpretation is based chiefly on magnetics and, to a less extent, on topography.

A small, uneconomic fibre zone is present. Percentage content is low, about 1% and the fibre is short, generally less than 1/4". The zone is narrow (about 25 feet) though possibly extensive as it parallels the contacts of the sheet.

Showing No. 3 Area:

The host ultrabasic, largely serpentinite, is continuous to Showing No. 2. It is well exposed along the southern wall of Happy Creek. There, exposures indicate a basin-shaped sheet-like body up to 300 feet thick which plunges to the west. From a study of the magnetics along Line 31 NE, location line for Keith and Jim claims and Line 50NE (towards Happy Creek) the sheet may be interpreted as being circular in form (see profiles). Float does not corroborate this interpretation.

Showing No. 3 Area: (Cont'd)

However, 'soil creep' phenomena may account for the lack of ultrabasic float. The magnetics along Line 50NE towards Happy Creek indicate that ultrabasic is absent and support the interpretation.

The fibre showing is small. It is exposed in a low, discontinuous cliff which extends for about 100 feet. An open stockwork of veins is present at the south end of the cliff. Best fibre count over two feet gave 0.6% fibre. Maximum fibre length is 5/16", average fibre length is between 1/16" and 1/8".

Access Road Area:

Carbonate-quartz occurs between 3,000 and 4,000 feet east of the Main Showing. It is fairly well exposed in cuts along the access road. Replaced fibre veins are occasionally recognizable in float. Apart from the cuts exposure is poor. The shape and structure of the body were not defined. A surface skin is suggested, a remnant from a sheet, originally continuous to the Main Showing, which was dislocated by a fault, the expression of which is Cassiar Creek. Such a hypothesis postulates that the ultrabasic sheet underlies the camp site and mouth of Access Creek. An area which is covered by river gravels.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

An Askania Torsion Magnetometer was employed for the survey. Readings were taken at 50 foot intervals.

A notable feature of the survey is the relatively small difference in magnetic intensity between the schist complex and the serpentinite. This is as little as 400 gammas.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY: (Cont'd)

In contrast at Sproat Mountain, B.C., the difference was in the order of 1,500 gammas.

ECONOMICS:

Bulk samples taken by Cassiar are as follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Rec'd Fibre</u>	<u>Value Per Ton</u>
Talus, surface cuts (included fibre mat?)	3½ tons	8.4	\$17.00
Lower & Upper Adits, composite (included low grade material)	6,638 lbs.	3.6	6.74

A more detailed analysis is given in the report by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation.

Percentages reported are believed to represent a medium grade Group 4 fibre product (H.K. Conn). A medium/(4%-6%) Group 4 Fibre Zone of approximately 1,000,000 tons is indicated.

Assuming a value of \$10 per ton, the Fibre Zone has a value of approximately \$10,000,000.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The main fibre zone is terminated to the north either by a thrust zone or by erosion. A thrust zone with an upward displacement to the west is indicated.

2. The host serpentinite is interpreted as a sheet striking NE to N.NE with a dip of approximately 15° to the SE. Its extension west is terminated by the thrust zone.

3. The ultrabasic of the 2nd and 3rd Showings is interpreted as an erosional remnant which carries a small capping of schists.

CONCLUSIONS: (Cont'd)

4. The possibility exists that the ultrabasic of 2nd and 3rd Showings dips to the east and continues into the hill-side. If this is the case, then the fibre zone is down faulted at the west and continues within the ridge.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That geological mapping be continued in that area between Cassiar and Happy Creeks which lies north of the Main Showing. The object of this would be to check for the presence of ultrabasics and consequent corroboration with the proposed structural interpretation.

2. That surface stripping be attempted along Line 31NE between 26SE and 36SE with the object of uncovering the ultrabasic and postulated footwall contact.

This work should not be attempted before August on account of frost and would cost between \$500 and \$1,000.

3. The following is not a recommendation:

The possibility noted in Conclusion No. 4 could be effectively checked by a limited drill program of approximately 1,000 feet. Cost is estimated at approximately \$12,000.

REFERENCES:

G.S.C. Paper 62-7: Dawson, Larsen Creek & Nash Creek Map Areas, Y.T.

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Final Report on the Caley Project, 1959

APPENDIX I

CLAIMS

1. Optioned Block (14 Claims):

Skip 1 to 4 (58074 to 58077)
Rover 4, 7 & 8 (58073, 78014 & 78015)
Hard Luck 1 & 2 (58078 & 58079)
Rainbow 1, 2 & 5 (58082, 58083 & 58180)
Dig 1 & 2 (58263 & 58264)

All secured to January 10, 1965

2. Other Claims (37 Claims):

Dig 1 Fr. (79240)
Rainbow 3 & 4 (79241 & 79242)
Brownie 1 to 4 (79243 to 79246)
Hard Luck 3 to 8 (79247 to 79252)
Keith 1 to 6 (79307 to 79312)
Jim 1 to 8 (79313 to 79320)
Herb 1 to 6, 7 Fr. & 8 (79321 to 79328)
Dick 1 & 2 Fr. (79329 & 79330)

All secured to January 10, 1965

3. Claim posts for the following were not located:

Rover 7 & 8)
Rainbow 5) Optioned
Dig 1)
Rainbow 3 & 4

The coverage of the individual claims is a complicated situation. It is recommended that, in the event the option be continued into 1966, the claim boundaries be surveyed.

4. Claim Retention:

The number of claims to be retained depends on the importance attached to the possibility noted in Conclusion No. 4.

(a) If this possibility is considered unlikely, then only the Optioned Group need be secured. The maximum allowable retention period is four years, i.e. only \$5,600 worth of work is allowable. This is equivalent to approximately 470 feet of the drilling done.

(b) If this possibility is considered reasonably likely, then the ground west of the Main Showing should be secured. To do this, the following claims should be retained:

4. Claim Retention:

(b) Keith 1 to 6 }
Hard Luck 3, 4 & 6 }
Dig 1 Fr. } 16 claims - may be grouped
Rainbow 3 & 4 }
Brownie 1 to 4 }

To retain these claims it is necessary to file the magnetometer and geological data.

(c) It is recommended that only the optioned group of claims be retained.

APPENDIX II

LOGS FOR DRILL HOLES C-1 TO ^{C-4}~~C-12~~

DRILL LOG

LOCATION:
 DATE STARTED:
 DATE COMPLETED:
 TOTAL DEPTH:

PROPERTY:
 HOLE NO: C - 1
 SHEET NO: 2

ELEVATION OF COLLAR:
 ELEVATION OF BOTTOM:
 BEARING:
 DIP:

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	FOOTAGE	REC.	TH. V.	FIBRE VEINS												% Sl. F.	% Mass F.	% Total F.	Vein Ang	% MAG	% PYR	Rock S	REMARKS (VEIN TYPE)
				1 32	2 16	3 8	4 4	5 2	6 1	7 1/2	8 1/4	9 1/8	10 1/16	11 1/32	12 1/64								
119.0 - 144.0 (cont'd) 141-144: Talc content decreases to accessory constituent. Two types of carbonate present, one light brown and the other clear. Shreds of a vivid green talcose material present at contact. (Mariposite and talc?)																							
144.0 - 199.5 Schist complex. Variable in composition. Types present: graphitic, chloritic, quartz-mica (feldspar) schists. At contact schists are brecciated and, locally, largely replaced by carbonate. Introduced carbonate content decreases away from contact. Carbonate content at 199-199.5 is approximately 20-30% (?)																							
Dip of schists at 144.5: approx. 90° (flat)																							
Dip of schists at 153 : approx. 60°																							
Dip of schists at 165 : approx. 70°																							
199.5 - 200.0 Quartz vein shows minor iron staining.																							
200.0 END OF HOLE																							
NOTE:																							
1. Casing pulled.																							
2. Figures in remarks column are fiber % values compensated for reduced recovery.																							
3. Collar 1 foot above surface.																							
4. Elevation of FW:- 2037(approx.)																							
5. 190°-199.5 Cataclastic Talc Schist. Correlatable with Holes C-3 & C-11																							

DRILL LOG

LOCATION: L84 N.E. 78 + 00 S.E.

DATE STARTED: July 12, 1964

DATE COMPLETED: July 13, 1964

TOTAL DEPTH: 201.5'

PROPERTY: Caley Property, Y.T.

HOLE NO: C - 3

SHEET NO: 1

ELEVATION OF COLLAR: ~~2180~~ ²²¹⁰ approx.
 ELEVATION OF BOTTOM: ~~1978.5~~ ^{2008.5}
 BEARING: —
 DIP: 90°

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	FOOTAGE	REC.	TH. V.	FIBRE VEINS												% SL. F.	% Mass F.	% Total F.	Vein Ang	% MAG	% PYR	Rock S	REMARKS (VEIN TYPE)
				1/32	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16								
0 - 19.0 Casing																							
19.0 - .1 Carbonate-quartz. Iron stained, carbonate rhombs (colourless) up to 1/3 inch in diameter occur in rust coloured carbonate ground mass. Minor quartz. Possibly a float fragment.																							
19.2 - 136.0 Serpentine. 19.1-20.0: Core broken. Fragments show variable carbonate content, some well altered, iron stained and veined with carbonate. 20.0-20.9: Serpentine reddish, harder, spotted with clear carbonate. 22.5-23.0: Shear zone. 32.2-34.0: Shear zone. 36.5: Picrolite vein, thread fiber veins. (19.0-43.5: 19.0 feet of core, recovery - 77%). 46.5-47.7: Shear 49.5: Slip-fiber in shear brittle, approx. 1/4 inch. 50.0-62.0: Brecciated, mainly carbonate, some quartz veining, minor mariposite. 57.0-58.0 (?) Crush zone, fault gouge. Carbonate carries pseudo fiber veins. 63.0-64.0: Shear, carbonate vein. 64.0-65.8: Shear. 64.0-75.5: Core broken due to frequent shear planes. 71.7-72.5: Carbonate veins, (35°) 92.5: Talc vein about 1/4" wide. 108.0: Carbonate vein, 1" wide. (25°) 105-110: Losing water. 119.8: Carbonate vein, 1-1/2" wide (45°) 120-136: Frequent carbonate veins and zones of brecciation. Serpentine is apple green in colour, generally sheared and broken up by series of close parallel slip planes. Magnetite is not evident except in a few fiber-veins. Carbonate occurs as veins and disseminations (crystals and spherules).																							
	35 - 40		x	2																			
	45 - 50	5	x	5																			
	50 - 55	1.5	x	1																			
	55 - 60																						
	60 - 65	4.5	x	8	1																		
	65 - 70	4.0	x	6	1																		(1.2)
	70 - 75	5.0	x	8	3																		(1.0)
	75 - 80	5.0	x	13	5																		
	80 - 85	5.0	x	17	4																		
	85 - 90	5.0	x	6	4	1																	
	90 - 95	5.0	x	4	1																		
	95 - 100	5	x	3	1																		
	100 - 105	5	x	3	1																		
	105 - 110	5	x	2	1																		
	110 - 115	5	x	14	3																		
	115 - 120	5	x	19	6																		
	120 - 125	4.6	x	5	2																		
	125 - 130	5	x	3	2																		
	130 - 135	5	x	3																			

DRILL LOG

LOCATION:
DATE STARTED:
DATE COMPLETED:
TOTAL DEPTH:

PROPERTY: Caley Property, Y.T.
HOLE NO: C - 3
SHEET NO: 2

ELEVATION OF COLLAR:
ELEVATION OF BOTTOM:
BEARING:
DIP:

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	FOOTAGE	REC.	TH. V.	FIBRE VEINS												% SL. F.	% Mass F.	% Total F.	Vein Ang	% MAG	% PYR	Rock S	REMARKS (VEIN TYPE)
				1/32	1/16	1/8	3/16	1/4	5/16	3/8	7/16	1/2	9/16	5/8	11/16								
120' - 136' (cont'd) Fibre Veins tend to occur where serpentine is more massive. Vein attitudes tend to be at right angles to one another. There are two dominant directions: - One parallel to the core and one at right angles. The parallel veins are up to 3/8" wide but carrying multiple partings.																							
136' - 138' Transition Zone. Serpentine to carbonate-quartz zone. Heavily veined with fine thread veins.																							
138' - 150' Carbonate-quartz zone. Carbonate-quartz is iron stained, fibre grain massive, largely carbonate (90%?), brecciated and carries many thread veins. Carbonate effervesces on powdering, ankerite? Remnant islands of serpentine are present. 144-150' A light green amorphous mineral is evident (about 5%). Very fine grain, mariposite? (dimethyl-gl.-test-ve) 149-150' Core blocky, 50% recovery. Carbonate vein with mariposite. Possibly marks contact. Wide carbonate veins occur at contact in several instances on surface.																							
150.0 Schist complex																							
150' - 159' Carbonate largely replaces schists? Lineations, similar to those present within the carbonate rock. The carbonate content is variable, and gradually decreases away from the ultra-basic body. 150-152' Core very broken. Shear zone. 158-158.5' Quartz vein, contacts irregular. Schists underlying Quartz-carbonate are quartzitic and finely laminated: - Quartz-mica schists. (153' - Lineations: 65° - 70° to core)																							
159' - 170' Quartz-mica schists, with variable chlorite content.																							

DRILL LOG

LOCATION:

DATE STARTED:

DATE COMPLETED:

TOTAL DEPTH:

PROPERTY: Caley Property, Y.T.

HOLE NO: C - 3

SHEET NO: 3

ELEVATION OF COLLAR:

ELEVATION OF BOTTOM:

BEARING:

DIP:

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	FOOTAGE	REC.	TH. V.	FIBRE VEINS												% SL. F.	% Mass F.	% Total F.	Vein Ang	% MAG	% PYR	Rock S	REMARKS (VEIN TYPE)
				$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{11}{16}$	$\frac{3}{4}$								
179' - 181' Shear zone, fault gouge.																							
170' - 201.5' Quartz-chlorite schist. Carries occasional pebbles and grit-size particles of clear quartz and dark grey fibre grain. Groundmass. Iron staining along the siliceous laminae, indicates that the carbonate alteration persists to this horizon.																							
201.5' END OF HOLE																							
CASING PULLED																							
NOTE: 1. Figures in remarks column are fiber % values, corrected for reduced recovery.																							
2. Casing 1 foot above surface, pulled.																							
3. FW elevation 2060 (approx.)																							
4. Fiber zone begins under a shear.																							
5. 170.0-201.0: Further interpretation. Chlorite - feldspar - sericite - quartz schist. Cataclastic Tale Schist. Dark greyish green, lineated. Carries irregular shreds and amorphous clots of quartz. Also porphyroblasts of a now carbonate altered mineral (feldspar?) Some incipient carbonate alteration along schistosity, now weathered and iron stained.																							
Marker horizon, correlatable with Holes C - 1 and C - 11																							

DRILL LOG

LOCATION:

DATE STARTED:

DATE COMPLETED:

TOTAL DEPTH:

PROPERTY: Caley

HOLE NO: C - 4

SHEET NO: 2

ELEVATION OF COLLAR:

ELEVATION OF BOTTOM:

BEARING:

DIP:

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	FOOTAGE	REC.	TH. V.	FIBRE VEINS												% SL. F.	% Mass F.	% Total F.	Vein Ang	% MAG	% PYR	Rock S	REMARKS (VEIN TYPE)
				$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{3}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{5}{16}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{7}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{9}{16}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{11}{16}$								
NOTES: (cont'd)																							
1. (cont'd) Most of the fibre veins are probably counted. Magnetite is generally visible in the fibre veins, but also occurs in the very fine grain concentrations not associated with the fibre veins. On occasion the fibre veins grade into the host serpentine. Consequently some fibre is brittle. The majority of fibre veins are gently inclined to the core. However, the wicker veins (which carry multiple partings) are steeply inclined.																							
2. Fibre zone occurs under a shear zone.																							
3. Lost water at 17.0																							
4. Distance to top of casing (2 feet above surface). Casing pulled.																							
5. Figures in remarks column are fibre % values corrected for reduced recovery.																							
6. FW elevation 2044 (approx.)																							

APPENDIX III
PETROLOGICAL REPORTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver 8, Canada

Department of Geology

January 6, 1963

Mr. R. Janes
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.
1955 West 4th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.

Dear Dick:

Re: Dawson, Y.T. Sample

The Dawson sample consists of coarsely crystalline magnesite with remnants of green chalcedonic quartz. Both the magnesite and the quartz contain small amounts of very finely divided mica. This mica is probably a chromian variety known as fuchsite or mariposite as a spectrographic analysis of the clean green quartz gave numerous lines due to chromium.

One or two grains of chromite were noted on the sawn surface. This type of alteration is very common in serpentines in B.C., especially along major fault zones.

Yours sincerely,

R.M. Thompson

Caley Property - Specimen is from zone of quartz-carbonate alteration which sheaths serpentine.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver 8, Canada

Department of Geology

August 25, 1964

Mr. R.H. Janes
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 337
Dawson City, Yukon

Dear Dick:

Thank you for yours of August 12 and samples of drill core. The results of a thin section study are as follows:

1. C-11, 85 PARTLY ALTERED BASALT

Fine grained, crystalline, massive, greenish-grey; cut by iron stained and calcite filled fractures.

In thin section: decussate network of calcic plagioclase (labradorite) laths, unaltered in altered groundmass of calcite and semi-opaque material. Calcite filled amygdules have some chlorite. Rare phenocrysts of fresh labradorite; one altered phenocryst has appearance of serpentized olivine.

2. C-11, 91 PARTLY ALTERED BASALT

Medium fine grained crystalline, massive, pale brown; cut by fine calcite veinlets.

Thin section similar to #1; ophitic texture of fresh labradorite laths with subordinate interstitial augite, which is partly altered. Rare plagioclase phenocrysts, and also altered phenocrysts of pyroxene and probably olivine. Shows a few calcite veinlets, but no amygdules.

3. C-11, 102 CATACLASTIC TALC SCHIST

Fine grained, grey, schistose: contains augen of non-schistose material.

A thin section shows a highly altered and granulated rock with bands of talc surrounding augen of finely crystalline quartz with some calcite.

4. C-12, 38 ALTERED PYROXENITE

Medium coarse grained, massive, crystalline, green-grey.

A thin section shows partly fragmented pyroxene (augite) crystals in a matrix of chlorite (antigorite) and small, disoriented partly altered augite fragments. Minor carbonate replacement along fractures. Rare patches of fine magnetite in antigorite groundmass.

R. Janes - Page 2

August 25, 1964

Please advise if you would like sections and rocks returned to Dawson now or kept here until your return to Vancouver.

Yours sincerely,

R.M. Thompson
Acting Head

APPENDIX IV
SEMI-QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES

Core from D.H. C-8 was selected for analyses as it afforded representative specimens of serpentinite and carbonate rock. Alternate 10 foot lengths of core were sampled at intervals of two feet. Three inches of core were taken at each sample point.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Intersection Sampled</u>	<u>Length of Composite Sample</u>	<u>Rock Type</u>
C-S1	8- 18		C-Q
C-S2	28- 38		C-Q
C-S3	38- 48		Breccia (C-Q & Schist)
C-S4	58- 68		C-Q
C-S5	78- 88		C-Q
C-S6	98-108		C-Q
C-S7	118-128		C-Q
C-S8	138-148		Sp
C-S9	158-168		C-T
C-S.10	178-188		C-T
C-S.11	198-208		C-T
C-S.12	215-225		C-T
C-S.13	225-235		Schist

The analyses show that no precious or base metals are present in abnormal amounts. As is expected, the carbonate-quartz rock has a higher calcium content than either the serpentinite or the talc-carbonate rock.

TO:

Canadian Johns Manville Co. Ltd.,

1955 W. 4th Ave.,

Vancouver, B.C.

Attention: Mr. R. James



SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES

COAST ELDRIDGE

ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.

125 EAST 4TH AVE. VANCOUVER 10, CANADA



FILE NO C.3-C.11-64 14766

DATE November 17, 1964

We Hereby Certify that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analyses made on the samples submitted.

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Al	Sh	As	Ba	Be	Bi	B	Cl	Ca	Cr	Cu	Co	Ua	Mn	Fe
C-S1	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.04	N.D.*	ND.	0.001	N.D.	8.0	0.5	0.01	0.002	N.D.	trace	Matrix
C-S2	1.0	0.3	trace	0.03	N.D.	N.D.	0.0005	N.D.	9.0	0.5	0.03	0.002	N.D.	trace	Matrix
C-S3	4.0	0.08	0.06	0.08	N.D.	N.D.	0.005	N.D.	5.0	0.2	0.002	0.004	N.D.	trace	Matrix
C-S4	0.5	0.15	0.1	0.01	N.D.	N.D.	0.001	N.D.	2.0	0.4	0.01	0.003	N.D.	trace	Matrix

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Pb	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Ni	Si	Ag	Sr	Ti	Sa	Li	W	Zn	
C-S1	0.002	12.0	0.25	0.0007	N.D.	0.1	Matrix	0.00005	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.15	0.05	0.005	0.01
C-S2	0.002	12.0	0.25	0.0007	N.D.	0.25	Matrix	trace	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.1	0.03	0.005	0.005
C-S3	0.003	6.0	0.08	0.0005	N.D.	0.05	Matrix	0.00004	trace	N.D.	N.D.	0.2	trace	0.005	0.01
C-S4	0.002	10.0	0.08	0.0005	N.D.	0.12	Matrix	0.00003	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.07	0.02	0.005	0.01

*Not Detected

Note: Rejects retained one week.
Pulps retained three months.

COAST ELDRIDGE ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.

TO:

Canadian Johns Manville Co. (2)



PHONE TRINITY 6-4111

CABLE ADDRESS "ELDRICO"

FILE NO. C.3-C.11-64 14766

DATE November 17/64

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES
COAST ELDRIDGE
 ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.
 125 EAST 4TH AVE. VANCOUVER 10, CANADA

We Hereby Certify that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analyses made on the samples submitted.

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Al	Sb	As	Ba	Be	Bi	B	Cd	Ca	Cr	Co	Cu	Ga	Au	Fe
C-S5	3.0	0.1	0.07	0.07	N.D.	N.D.	0.002	N.D.	4.0	0.2	0.008	0.002	N.D.	trace	Matrix
S6	1.0	0.15	0.15	0.05	N.D.	N.D.	0.002	N.D.	2.0	0.2	0.015	0.003	N.D.	trace	Matrix
C-S7	1.5	0.15	0.1	0.1	N.D.	N.D.	0.001	N.D.	7.0	0.2	0.008	0.001	N.D.	trace	Matrix
C-S8	1.0	0.08	0.04	0.05	N.D.	N.D.	0.004	N.D.	0.5	0.2	0.010	0.0015	N.D.	trace	Matrix

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Pb	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Ni	Si	Ag	Sr	Ta	Sn	Ti	W	V	Zn
C-S5	0.002	10.0	0.09	0.0006	N.D.	0.14	Matrix	trace	trace	N.D.	N.D.	0.15	0.03	0.005	0.01
C-S6	0.003	12.0	0.08	0.0005	N.D.	0.15	Matrix	0.0002	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.08	0.02	0.004	0.02
C-S7	0.001	14.0	0.1	0.005	N.D.	0.14	Matrix	trace	0.05	N.D.	N.D.	0.05	0.03	0.005	0.01
C-S8	0.001	14.0	0.1	0.0004	N.D.	0.14	Matrix	trace	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.01	0.01	0.022	0.01

.. / 3

Note: Rejects retained one week.
 Pulps retained three months.

COAST ELDRIDGE ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.

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CHIEF CHEMIST



To:

Canadian Johns Manville (3)

FILE NO. 14766

DATE Nov 17/64

SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES

COAST ELDRIDGE

ENGINEERS & CHEMISTS LTD.

125 EAST 4TH AVE. VANCOUVER 10, CANADA

We Hereby Certify that the following are the results of semi quantitative spectrographic analyses made on the samples submitted.

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Al	Sb	As	Ba	Be	Bi	B	Cd	Ca	Cr	Co	Cu	Ga	Au	Fe
C-S9	1.0	0.1	0.04	0.004	N.D.	N.D.	0.002	N.D.	0.08	0.2	0.008	0.002	N.D.	trace	Matrix
C-S10	1.0	0.15	trace	0.25	N.D.	N.D.	0.001	N.D.	0.2	0.2	0.006	0.0008	N.D.	trace	Matrix
C-S11	1.2	0.15	trace	0.08	N.D.	N.D.	0.001	N.D.	1.0	0.3	0.01	0.001	N.D.	trace	Matrix
C-S12	1.5	0.15	0.1	0.003	N.D.	N.D.	0.001	N.D.	3.0	0.3	0.005	0.002	N.D.	trace	Matrix
C-S13	8.0	N.D.	trace	0.1	N.D.	N.D.	0.002	N.D.	5.0	0.01	trace	0.002	N.D.	trace	Matrix

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	Pb	Mg	Mn	Mo	Nb	Ni	Si	Ag	Sr	Ta	Sa	Tl	W	V	Zn
C-S9	0.001	14.0	0.08	0.0003	N.D.	0.15	Matrix	trace	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.03	0.01	0.002	0.015
C-S10	trace	14.0	0.07	0.0004	N.D.	0.2	Matrix	trace	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.01	0.02	0.001	0.01
C-S11	trace	14.0	0.08	0.0004	N.D.	0.25	Matrix	trace	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.01	0.02	0.002	0.01
C-S12	0.003	14.0	0.08	0.0006	N.D.	0.2	Matrix	trace	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.05	0.03	0.005	0.008
C-S13	0.005	3.0	0.08	0.0005	N.D.	0.006	Matrix	trace	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	0.4	N.D.	0.001	0.01

Note: Rejects retained one week.
Pulps retained three months.

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OUR WRITTEN APPROVAL. ANY LIABILITY ATTACHED HERETO IS LIMITED TO THE FEE CHARGED.

CHIEF CHEMIST

APPENDIX V

COSTS

December 30, 1964

1. LINE CUTTING

Period: September - October 1963

Personnel:-

R.H. Janes	Canadian Johns-Manville
F. Riley	R.R. # 2, Vernon, B.C.
J. Binnie	R.R. # 1, Salmon Arm, B.C.
J. Flynn	Dawson, Y.T.
J. Semple	Dawson, Y.T.
H. Roberts	Dawson, Y.T.
B. Gurvil,	Whitehorse, Y.T.

Labour	\$ 2,191.00
Food	1,081.00
Fuel	202.00
Supplies and Tools	<u>112.00</u>
Total:	\$ 3,586.00

2. LINE CUTTING, MAGNETOMETER, BAROMETER and GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Period: May - August 1964

Personnel:-

R.H. Janes	Canadian Johns-Manville
J. Kerr	
J. Binnie	Vancouver, B.C.
D. Hawkins	Whitehorse, Y.T.
A. Collins	address unknown
J. Labbe'	

Labour	\$ 9,764.00
Food	2,176.00
Supplies	165.00
Power-wagon rent for 6 days	161.00
Transport of crew and supplies to property from Dawson by D-7 and caboose	<u>885.00</u>
Total:	\$ 13,151.00

Total cost of Line Cutting, Magnetometer, Barometer and Geological Survey:-
\$ 16,737.00

Cont'd - - - - -

3. DRILLING PROGRAMME

Freighting of Drill Equipment and D-7 to and from property	\$ 1,290.00
Hire of D-7 for moving drill to various drill sites	652.00
Drill programme, 2000 feet (\$12.85 per foot)	<u>25,697.00</u>
Total:	\$27,639.00

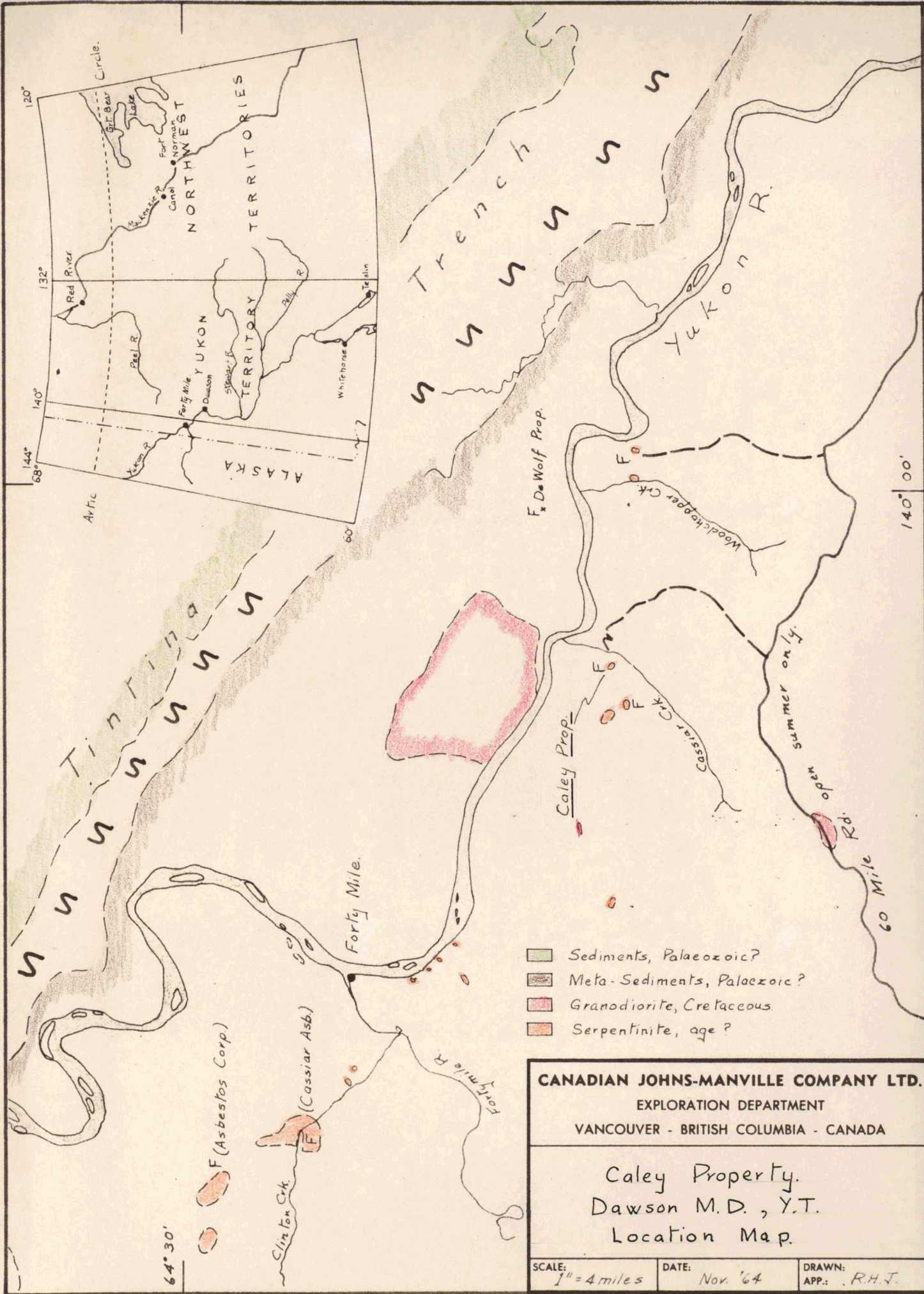
4. OTHER COSTS

Hire D-7 for road repair	\$ 495.00
Hire D-7 for surface trenching	555.00
Spectographic Analyses	<u>195.00</u>
Total:	\$ 1,245.00

Note: Freighting and D-7 supplied by R.D. Gillespie Construction of Dawson.

Drill programme contracted by Canadian Longyear.

R.H. Janes, Vancouver.





Legend

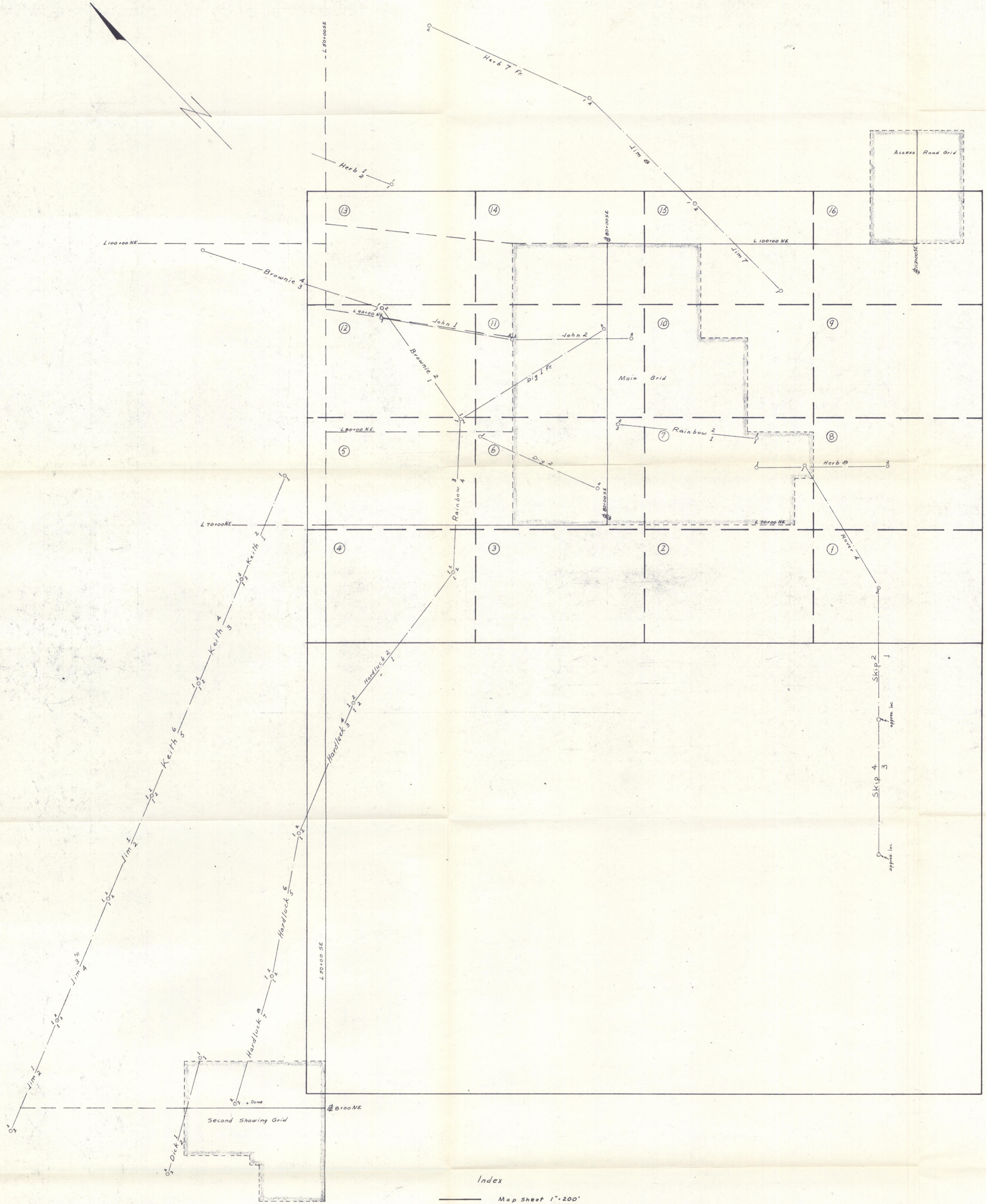
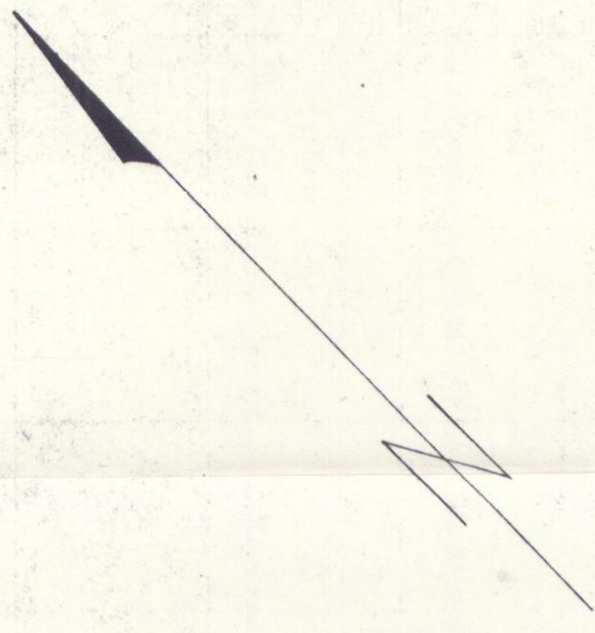
- 1 Schist Complex - Late Palaeozoic (?)
 - a Qtz-mica schist, some chlorite on occasion, light to dark grey or silvery
 - b Qtz-micagamet schist, similar to 1a
 - d Limestone, grey to green (impure), finely banded. Locally grades to a quartzite.
 - f Qtz-muscovite schist, talose, light green to brown, finely banded, graphitic on occasion.
 - h Qtz-chlorite schist, qtz content variable, massive, finely banded.
 - k Calciferous talc schist, augen structure (FW marker)
 - m Argillaceous schist, grey green, massive (NW side at #3 SHg).
 - n Micaceous Qtzite
 - p Qtzite, argillaceous, bluish grey, finely banded.
 - q Qtzite, silty, finely banded.
 - s Sandstone, impure, speckled appearance due to eyes of streaks of qtz.
- 2 Ultrabasic rocks.
 - a Serpentinite.
 - b Serpentinised peridotite.
 - d Peridotite
 - f Carbonate - qtz.
 - g Carbonate - talc.
 - k Pyroxenite.
- 3 Eruptives other than ulb's.
 - a Basalt - Tertiary.
 - b Felspar - (qtz) - porphyry.
 - d Granodiorite - Cretaceous.
 - f Lamprophyre.

General.

- f float
- gr graphitic
- cbt carbonatite
- Q qtz, vein
- py pyrite

Note: Topography traced from enlargement of air photo A13231-177.

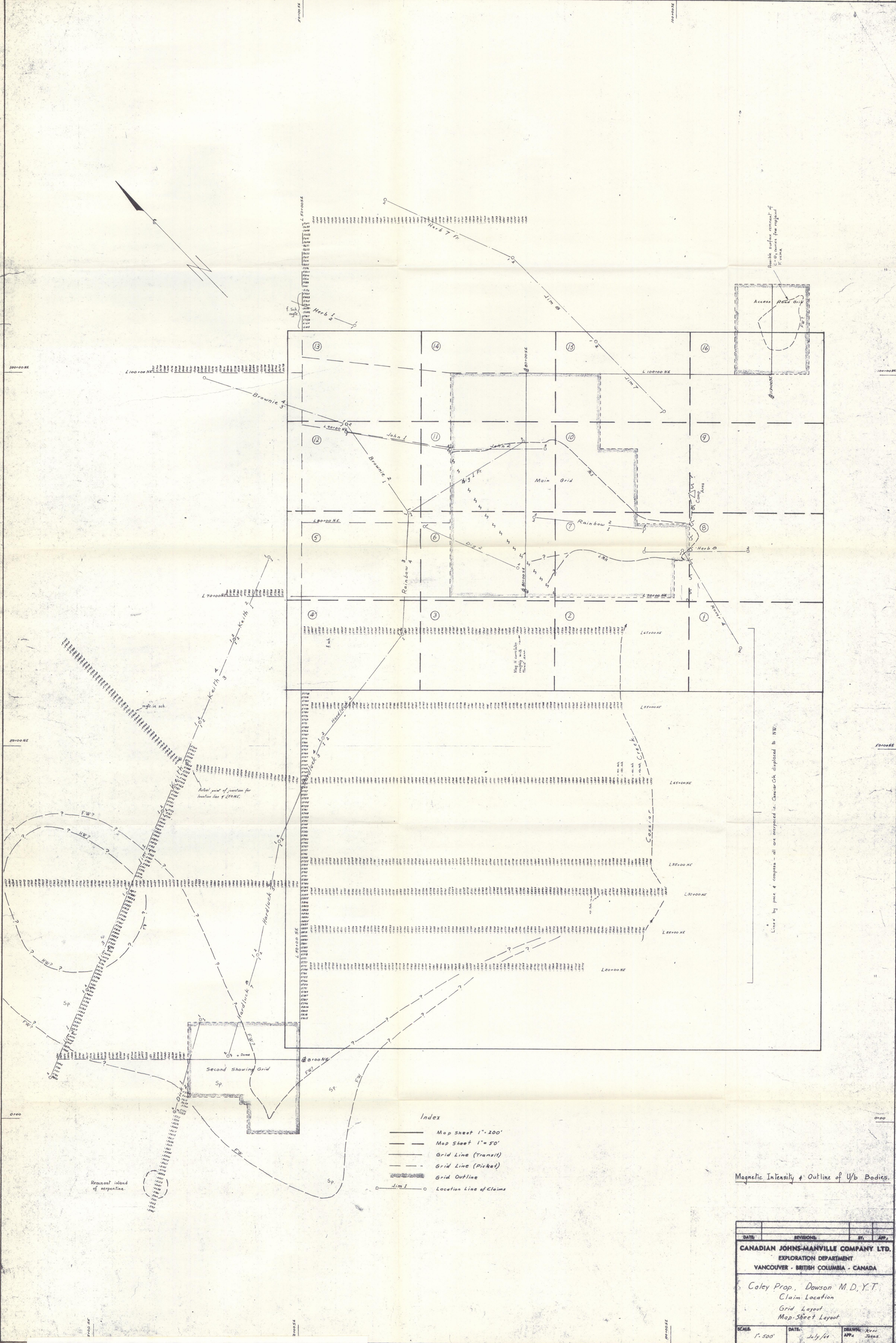
Nov '64			
DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
<i>Caley Property,</i> <i>Dawson M.D., Y.T.</i> General Geology.			
SCALE: 1" = 1000'	DATE: August, '64	DRAWN: Kerr	APP.: Jones



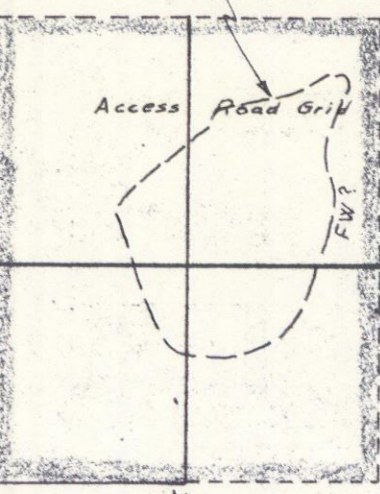
Index

- Map Sheet 1"=200'
- Map Sheet 1"=50'
- Grid Line (Transit)
- Grid Line (Picket)
- Grid Outline
- o— Jim 1 —o— Location Line of Claims

DATE:	REVISIONS:	BY:	APP.:
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
<i>Caley Prop., Dawson M.D., Y.T.</i> Claim Location Grid Layout Map Sheet Layout			
SCALE:	DATE:	DRAWN:	APP.:
1"=500'	July/64	Kerr	Jones



Double surface of sheet of
C-2-D, covers few sheets
F. v. m.



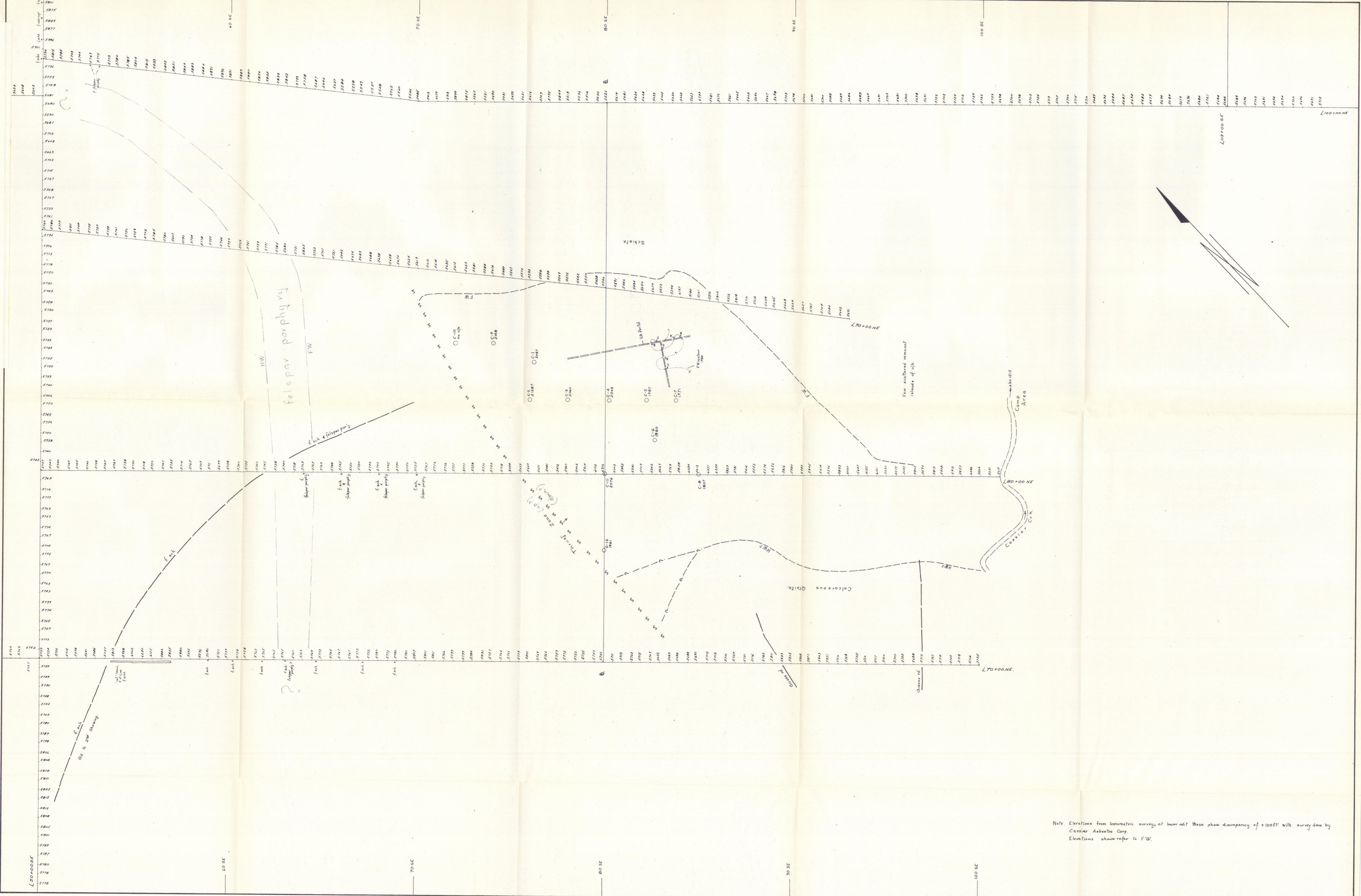
Lines by pace & compass - all are overlaid i.e. Cassin Crk displaced to NW.

Index

- Map Sheet 1" = 200'
- Map Sheet 1" = 50'
- Grid Line (Transit)
- Grid Line (Picket)
- Grid Outline
- lim 1 0 Location Line of Claims

Magnetic Intensity + Outline of U/b Bodies.

DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHN-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
<i>Caley Prop., Dawson M.D., Y.T.</i> Claim Location Grid Layout Map-Sheet Layout			
SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	APP.
1" = 500'	July/61	Kerr	Jones



Note: Elevations from barometric survey; at lower alt these show discrepancy of +100ft with survey done by Cassiar Asbestos Corp. Elevations shown refer to F.W.

L7700 SE

L7700 SE

FW. of ? TRAIL CONTACT

by magne. f.ics

ULTRABASIC
STRUCTURAL Break or Contact Indicated

L81NE
L80NE
L79NE
L78NE
L77NE
L76NE
L75NE
L74NE
L73NE
L72NE
L71NE
L70NE

C-11 -90'

C-12 -90'

UP

DOWN

Trend line from magne. f.ics

Cat Trail

HW

Schists

off mass 1.4' thick
trace - approx. 100'

1946

pt. of contact

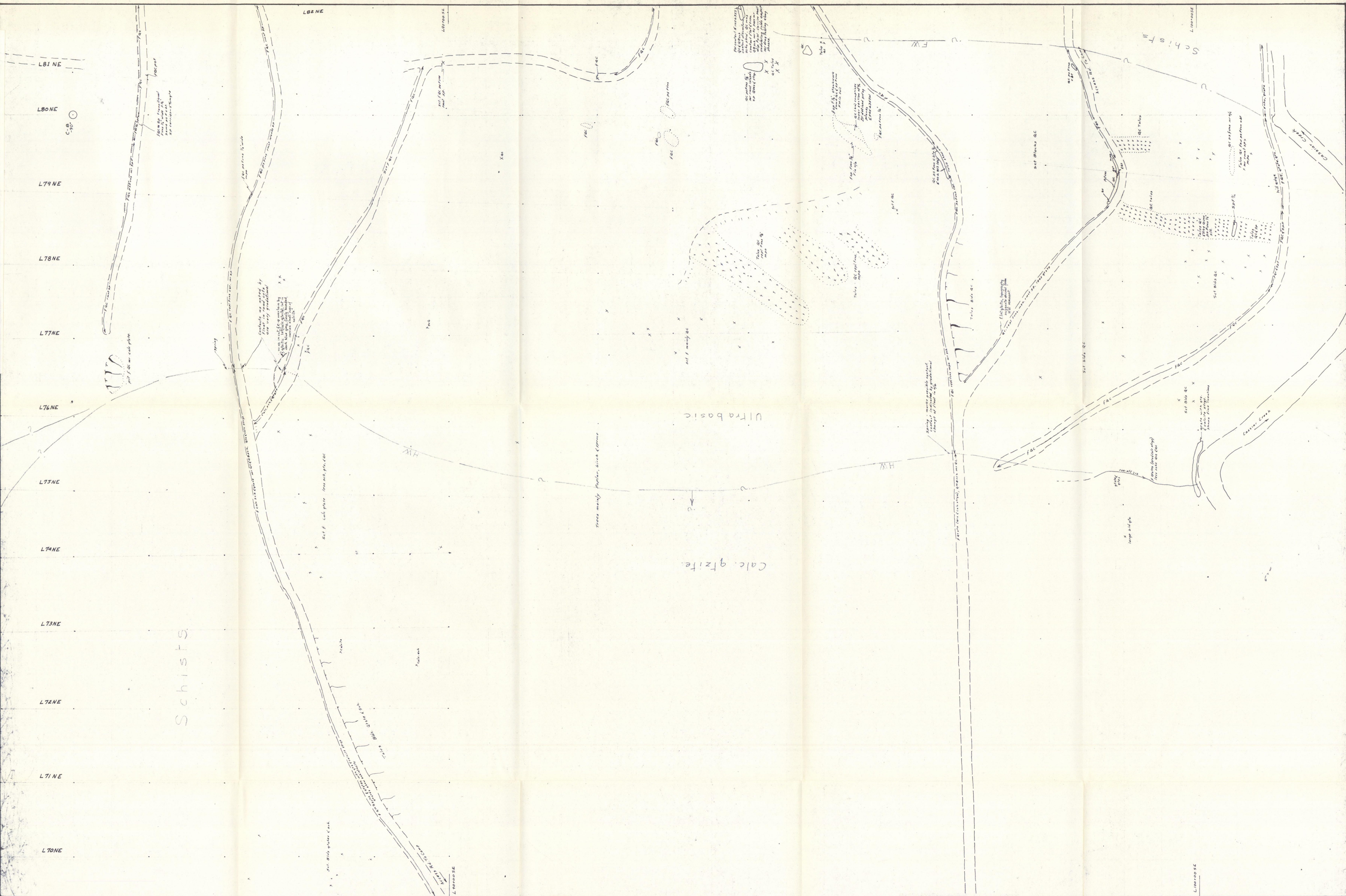
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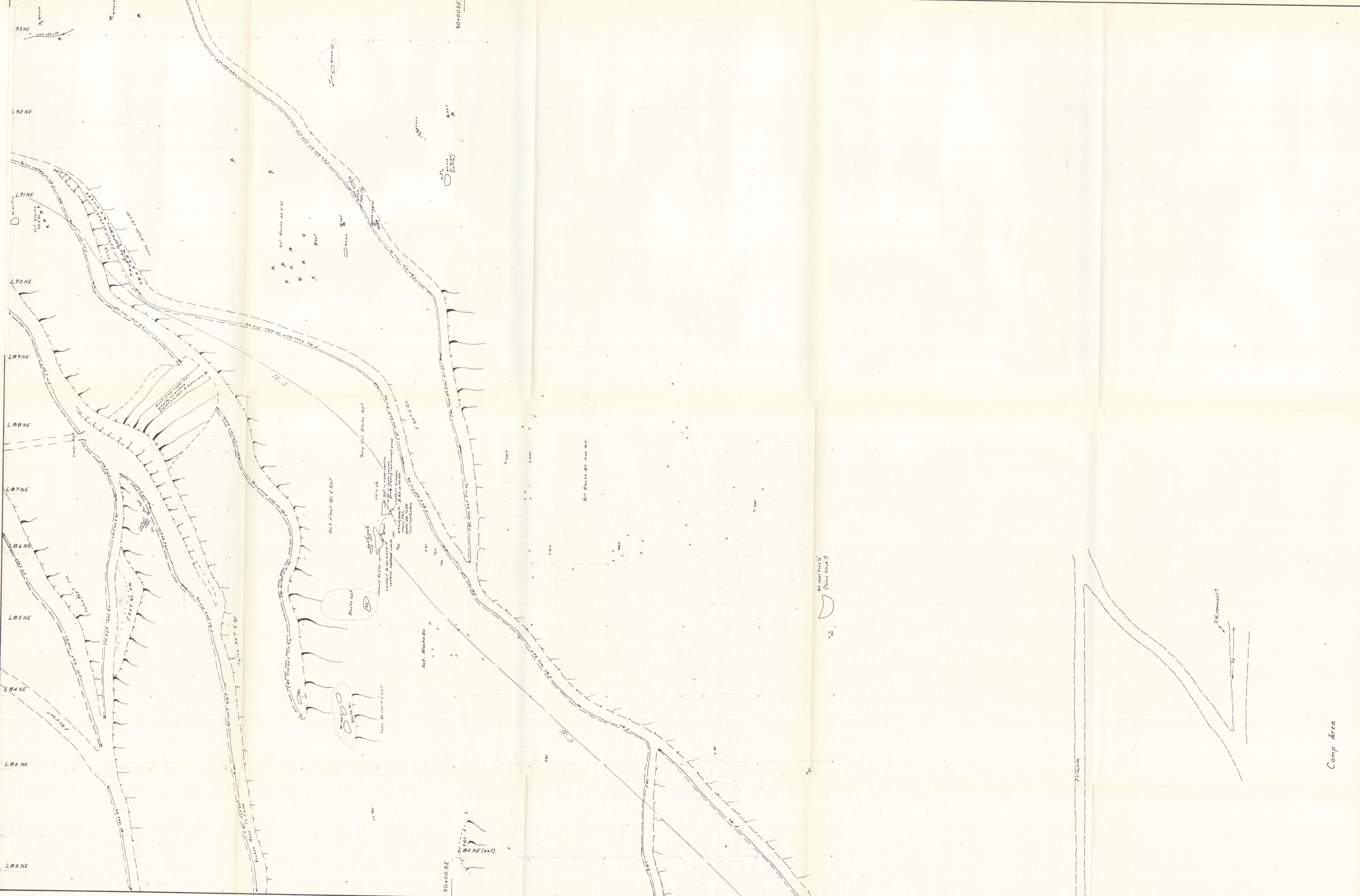


Schists

Calc. gtzite

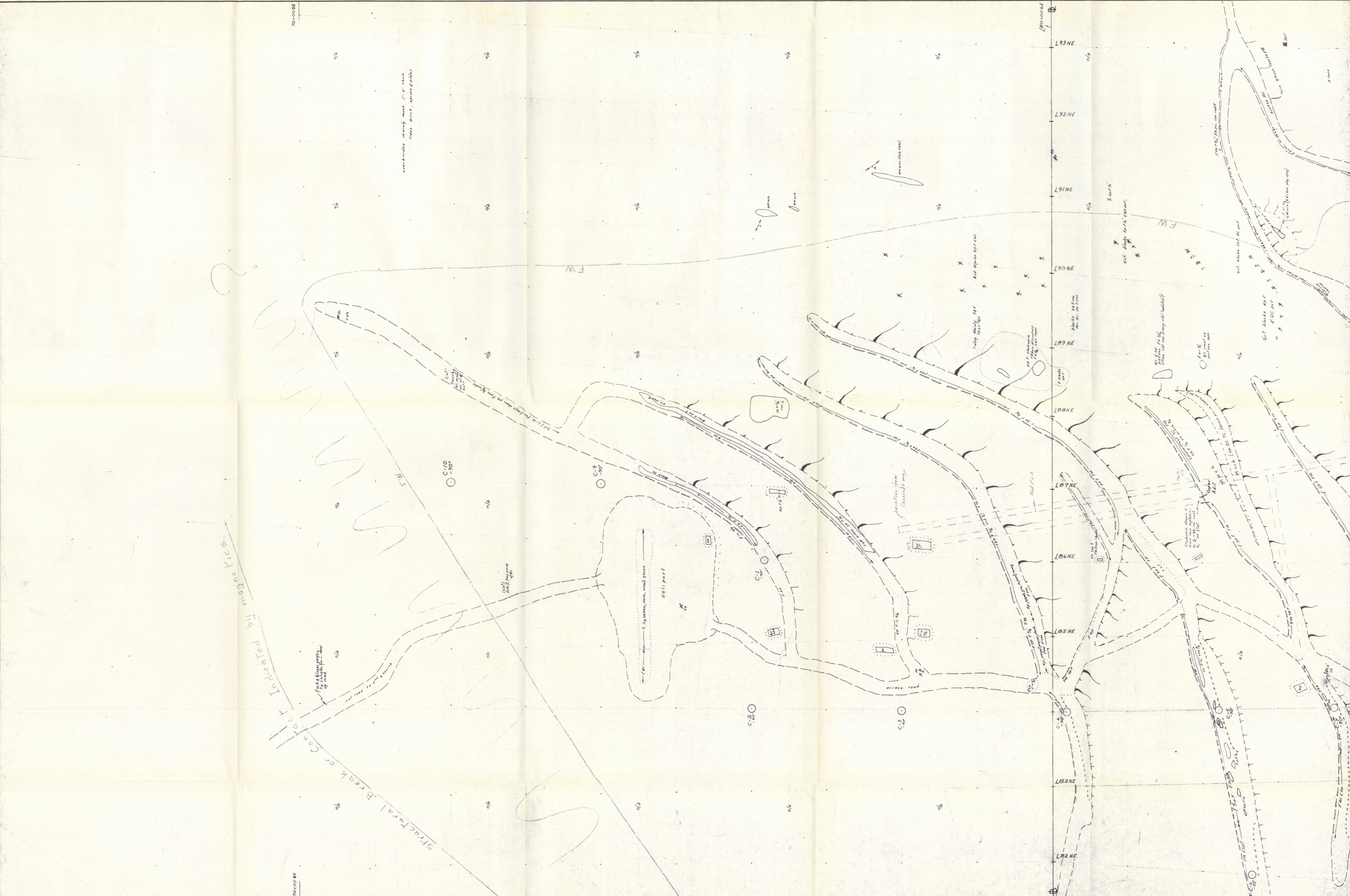
Ultra basic

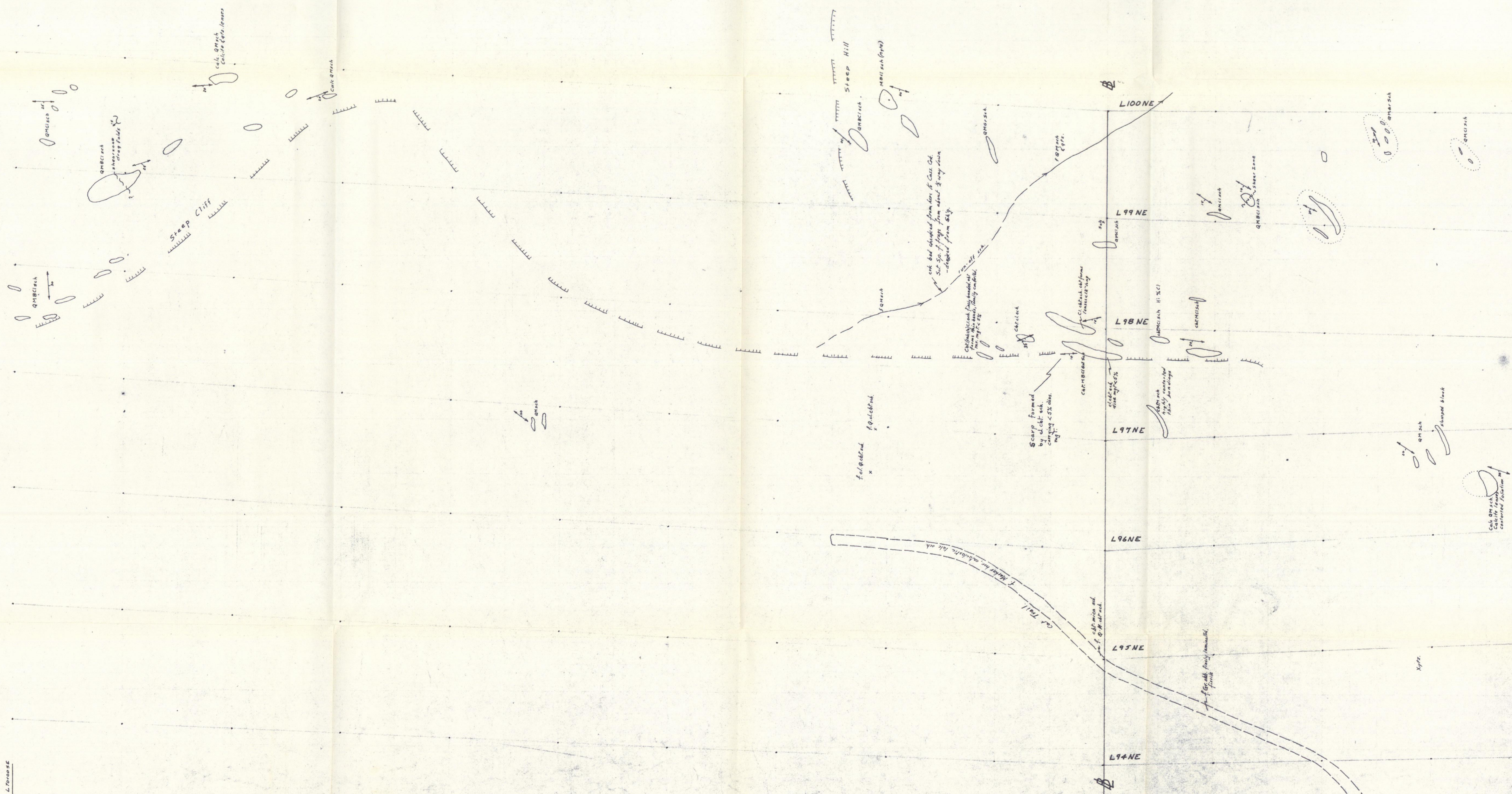
Schists

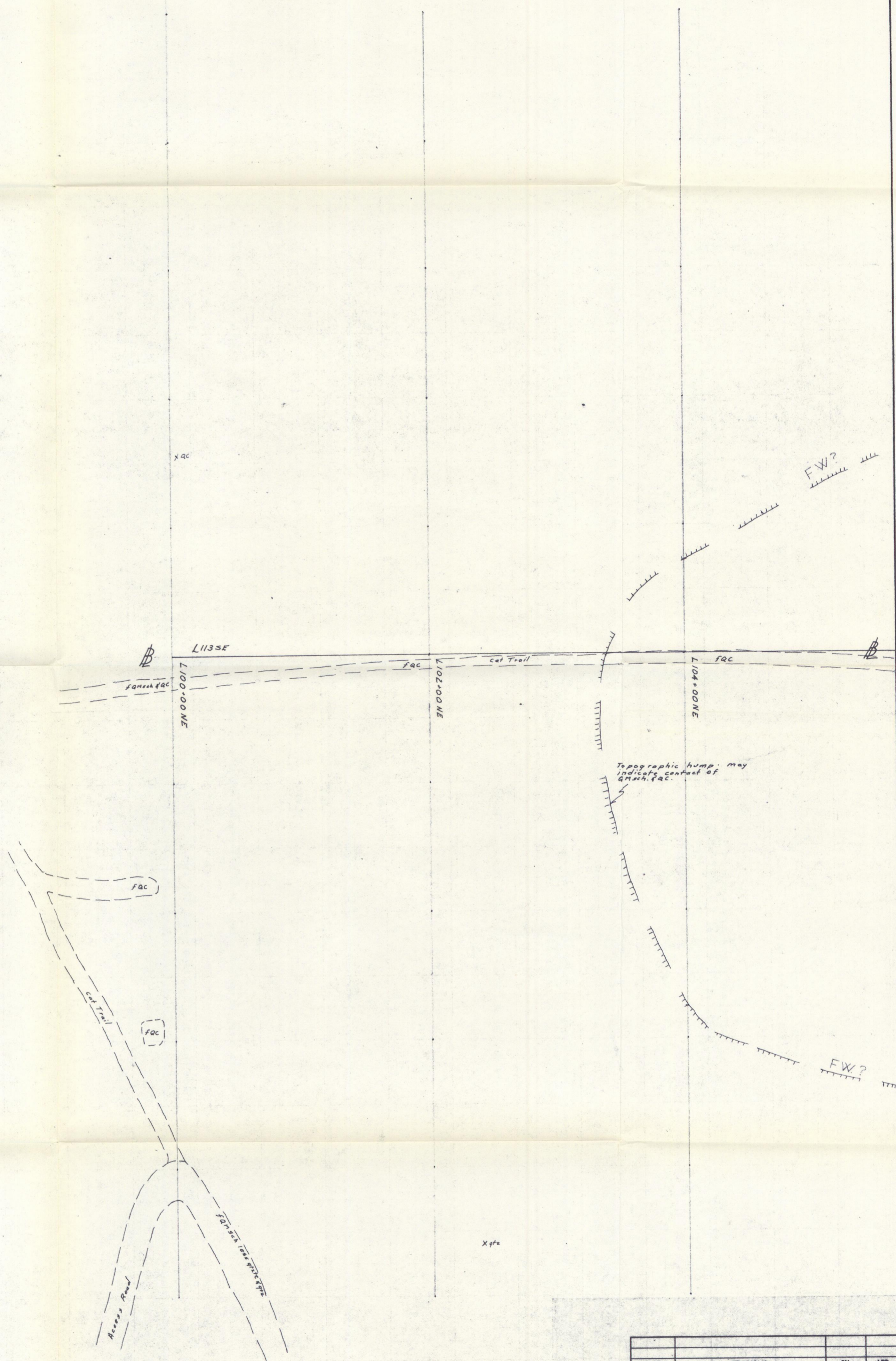
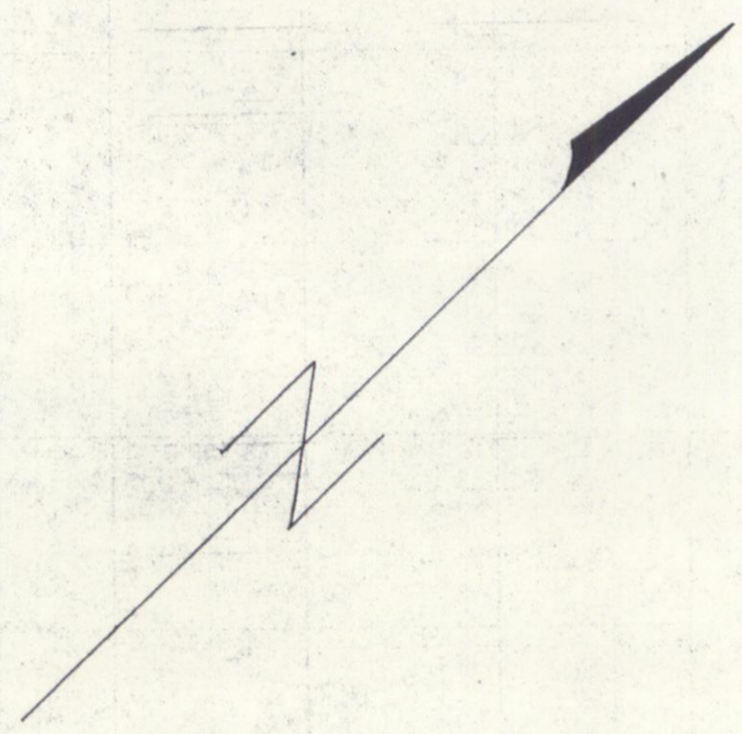


STRUCTURAL Break or Contact Indicated by magnetic iscs.

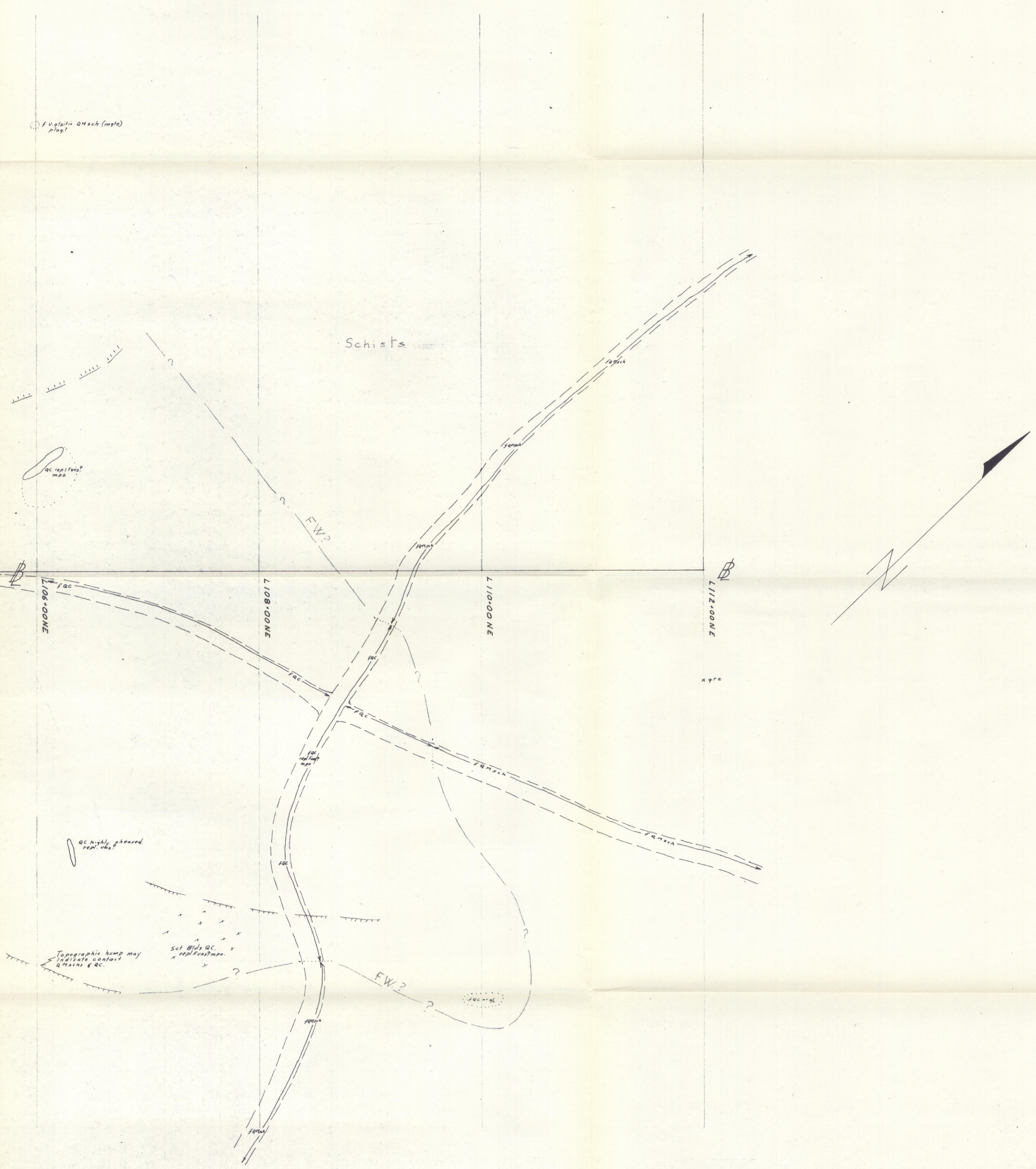
overburden mainly made of: sand
clay with, gravel & silt



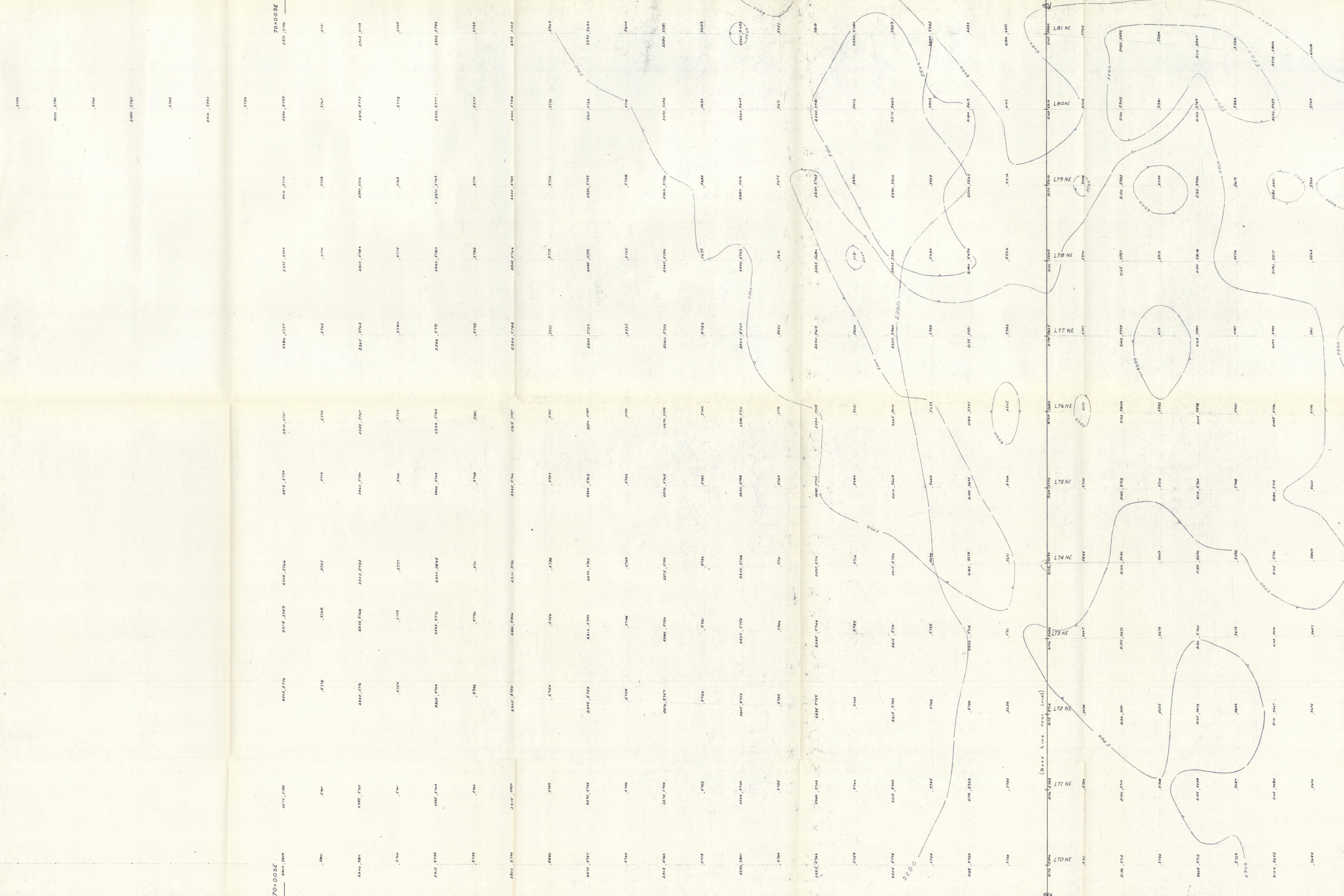


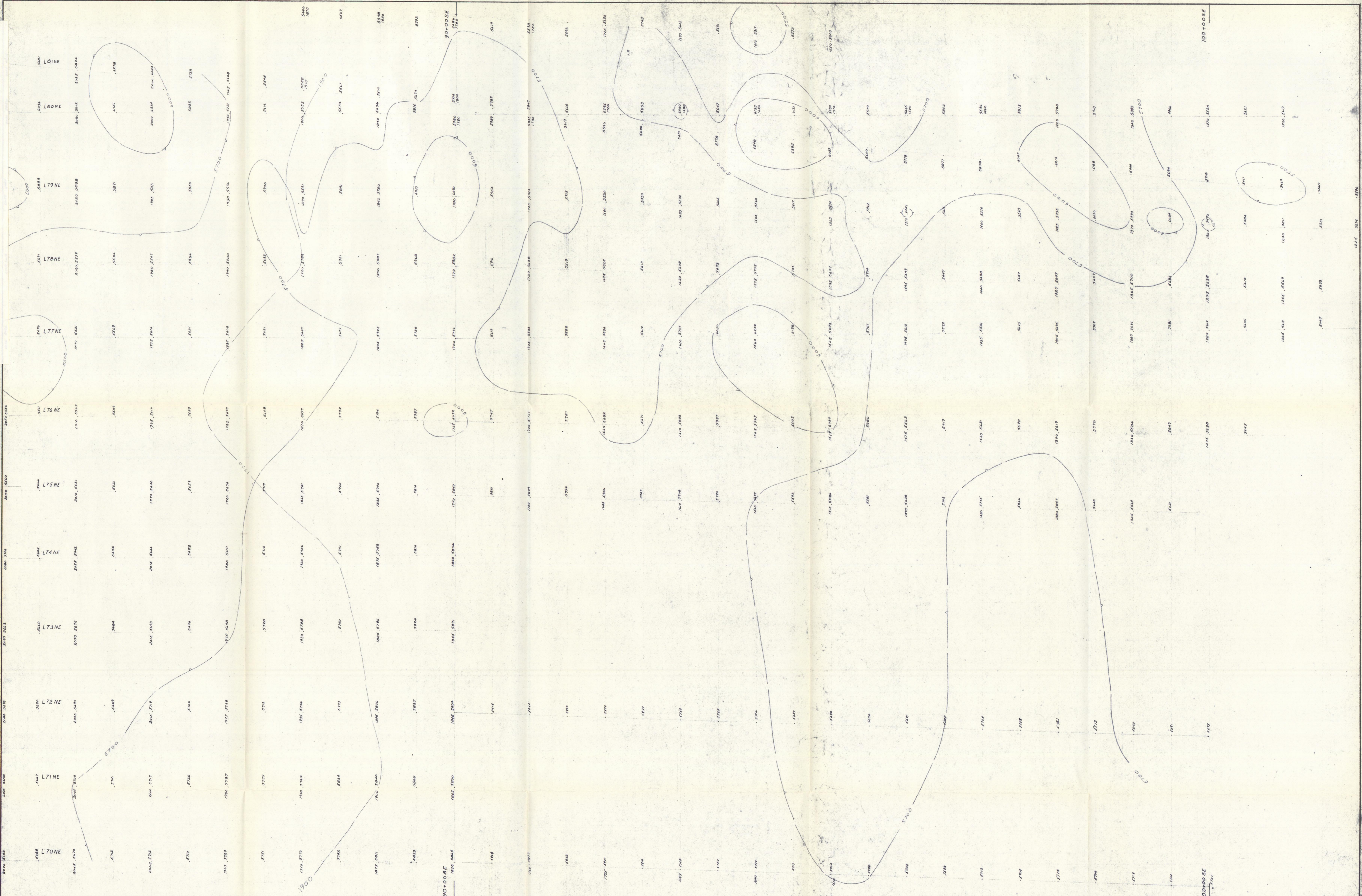


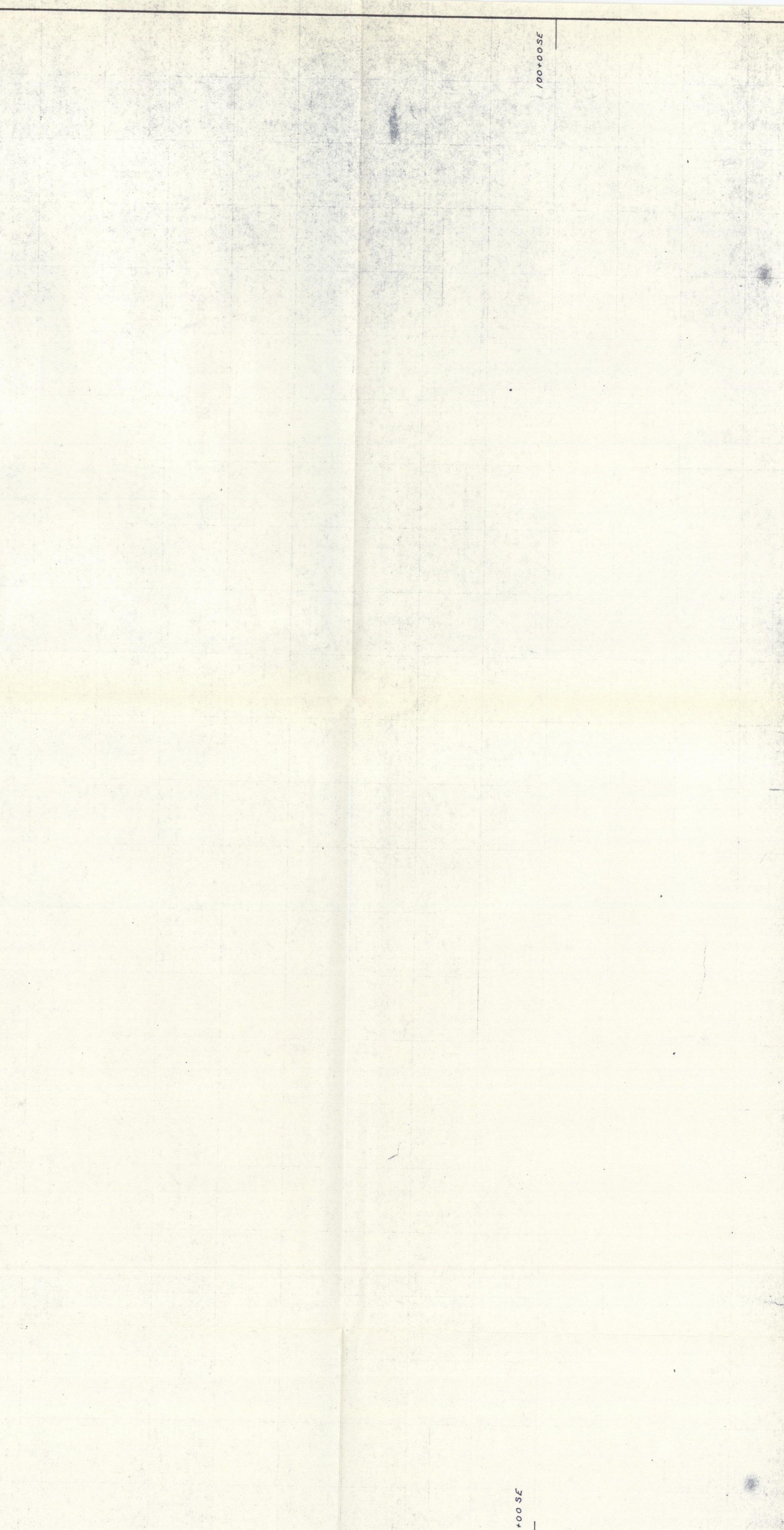
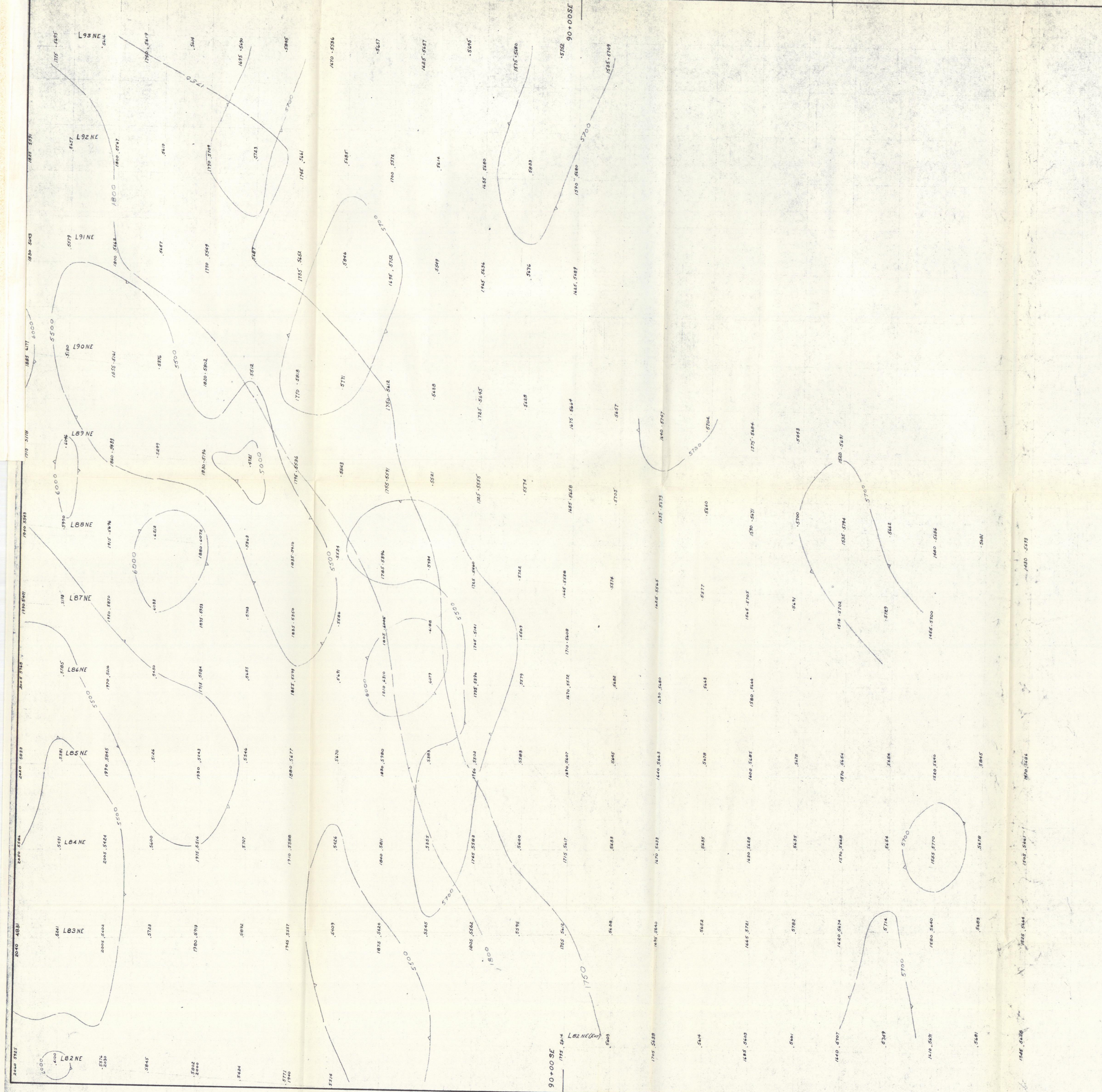
DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
CALEY PROP. Y.T. ACCESS RD. SHOWING SHEET #16 GEOLOGY			
SCALE: 1" = 50'	DATE: June/64	DRAWN: Kerr	APP: Janco

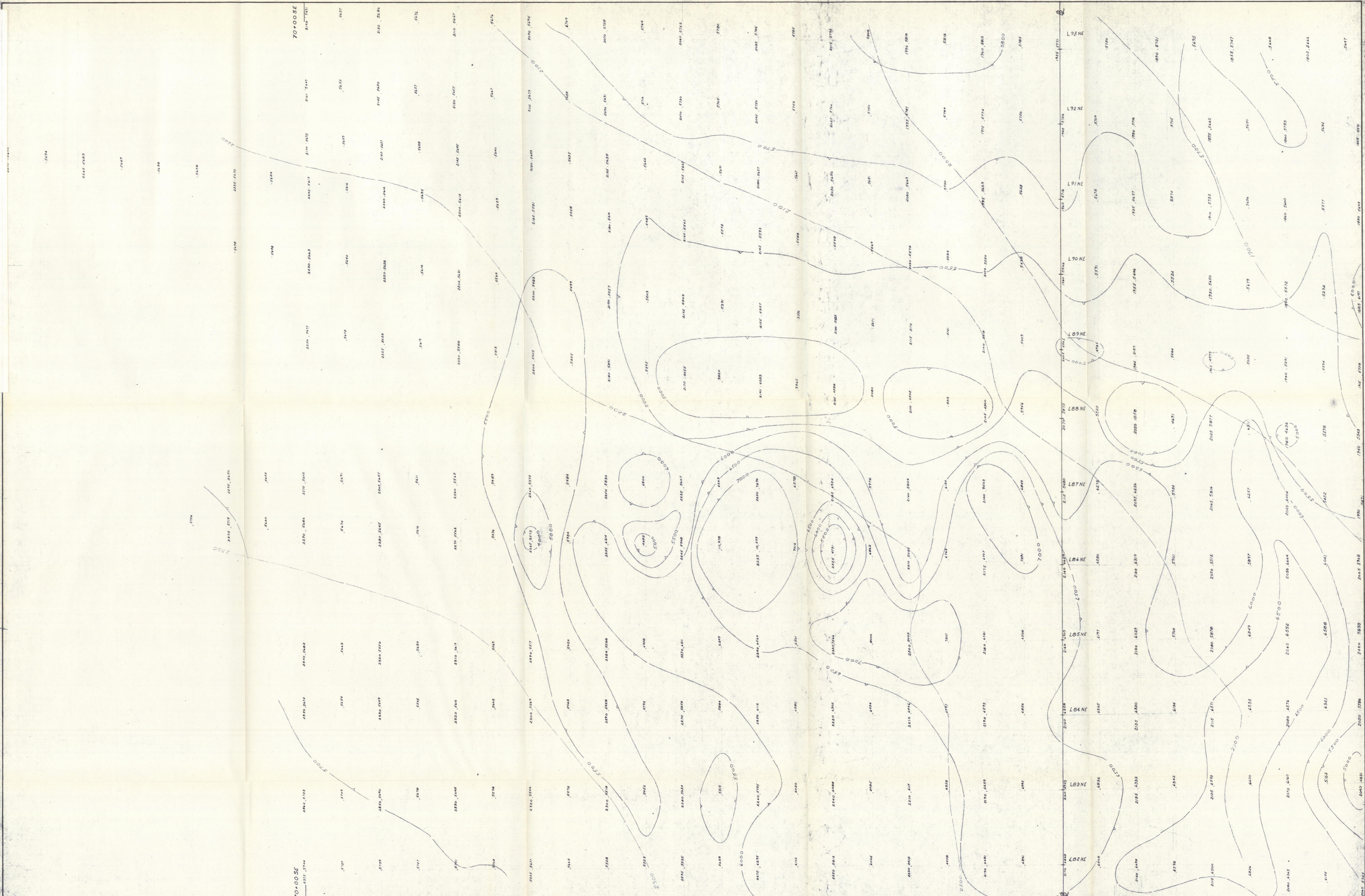


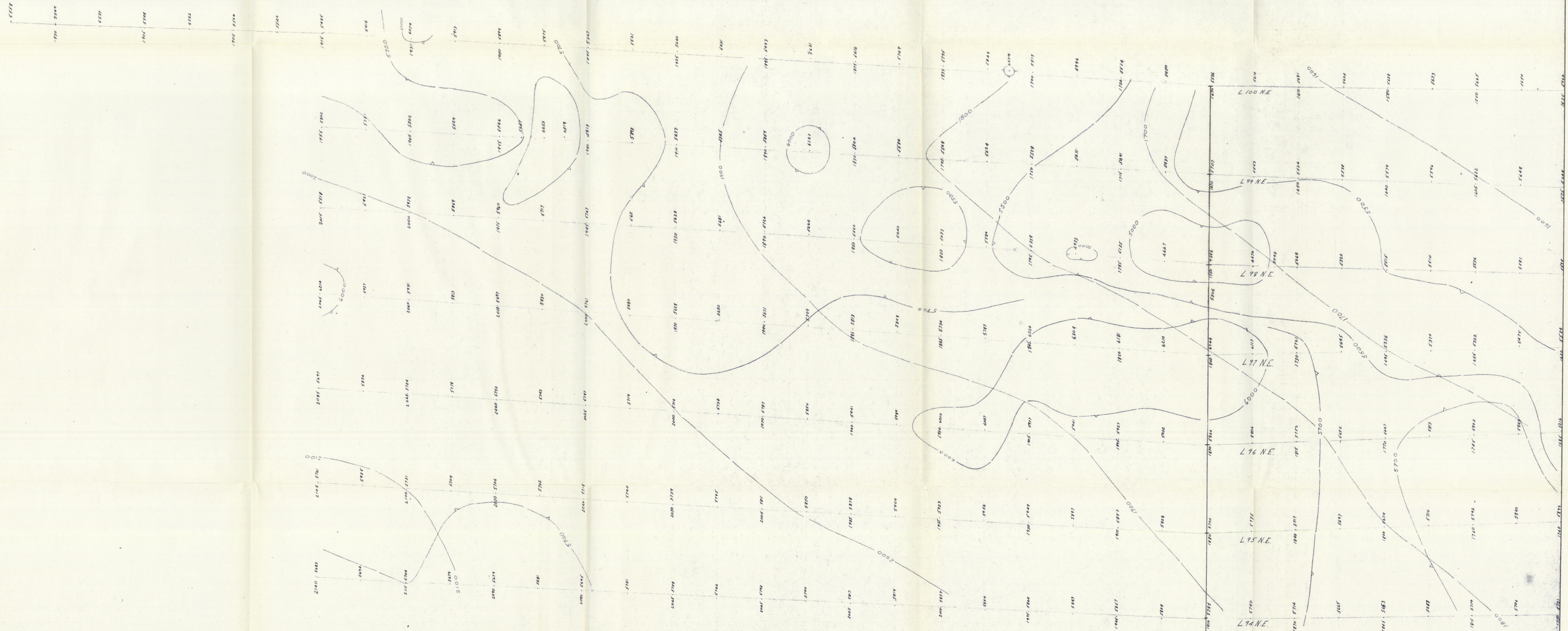
DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
CALEY PROP. Y.T. ACCESS RD. SHOWING			
GEOLOGY			
SCALE: 1" = 50'	DATE: June/69	DRAWN: Kerr	APP: Janner





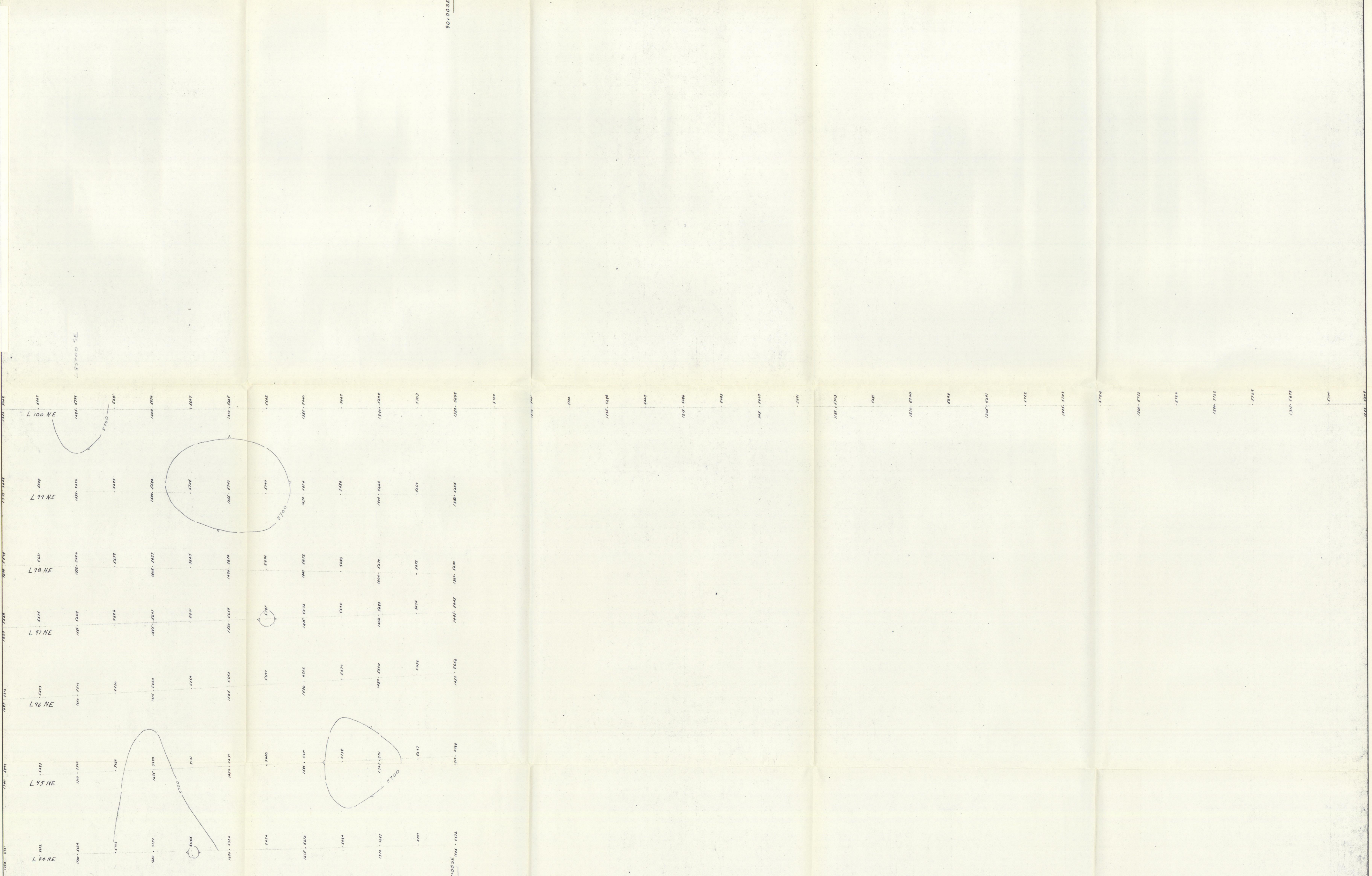


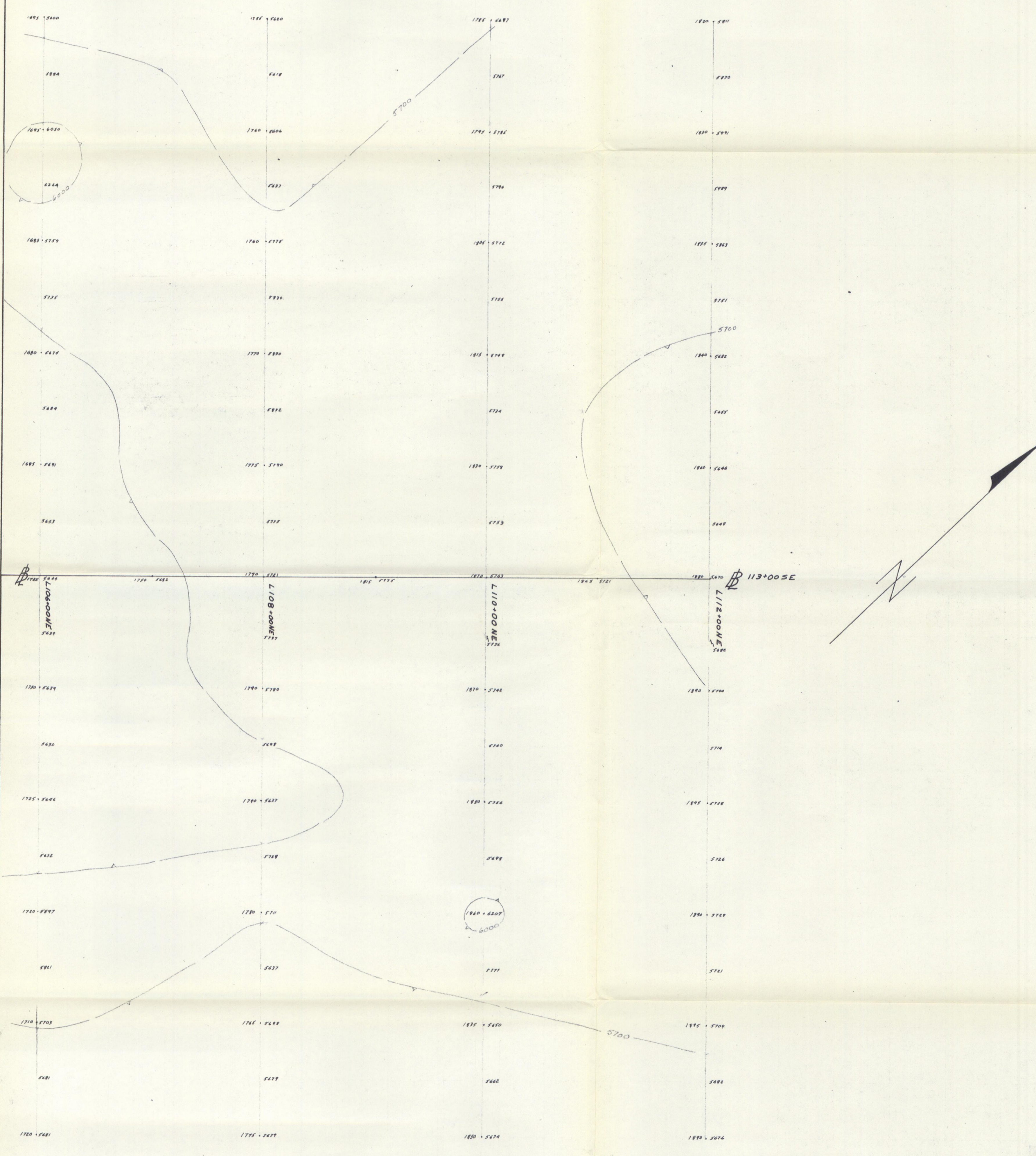




90+00SE

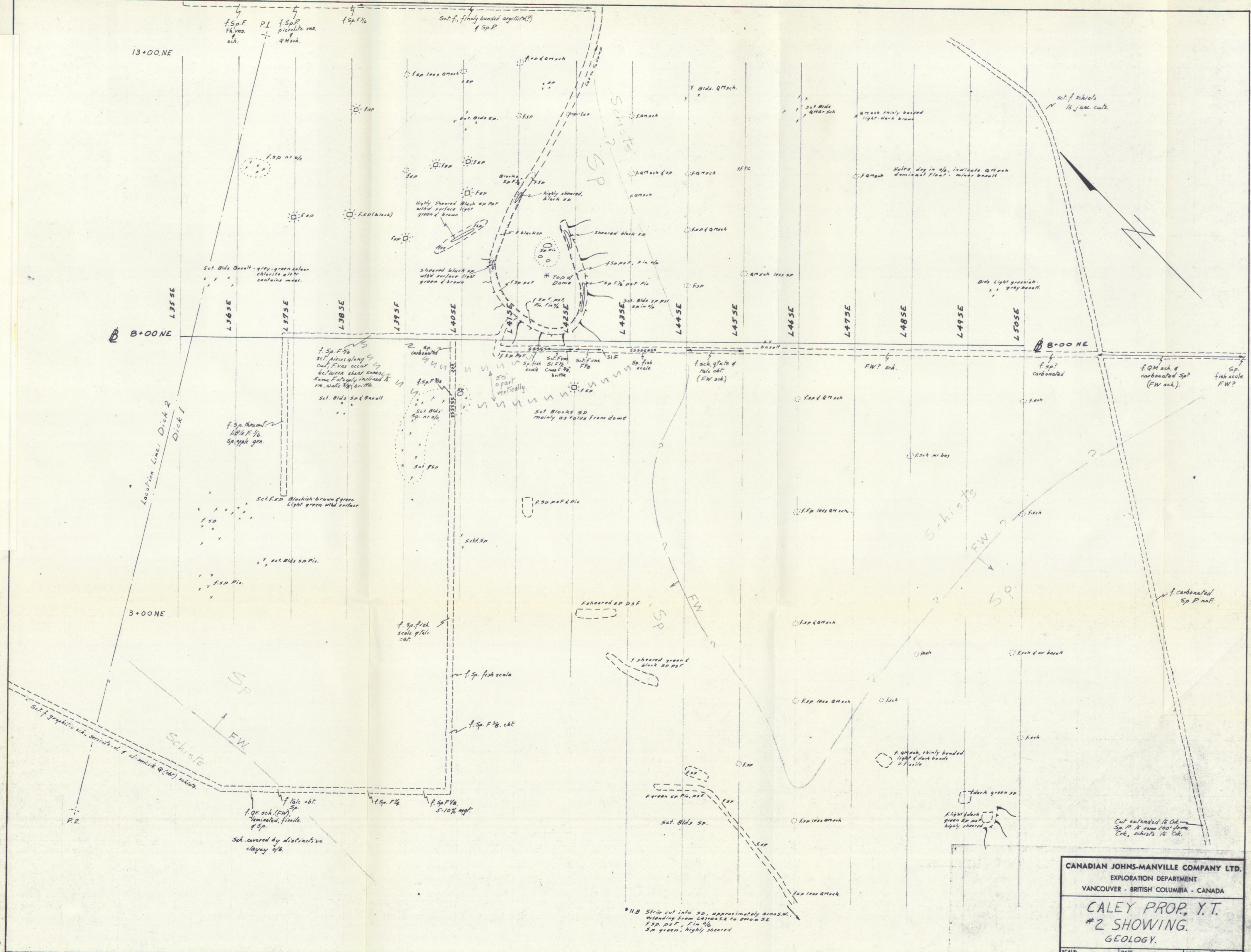
90+00SE





DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
<i>Caley Prop. Dawson M.D., Y.T.</i> Access Road Grid Magnetometer Survey			
SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	APP.
1" = 50'	July/66		

MADE IN BRITAIN
ARCLIGHT
VERTICAL FILING SYSTEMS.
 Moisten the full length of gummed edges, place tracing squarely on lower half, and press strip down firmly.
STRIP REF. NO. 5703/028



* N.B. Strip cut into Sp, approximately 4000' W. extending from L4900SE to 5000 SE f. Sp. p.F. Fin 4% Sp green, highly sheared

CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD.
 EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
 VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA

CALEY PROP. Y.T.
#2 SHOWING.
 GEOLOGY.

SCALE: 1" = 100' DATE: JUNE/66 DRAWN: R.H.T.
 APP: R.H.T.

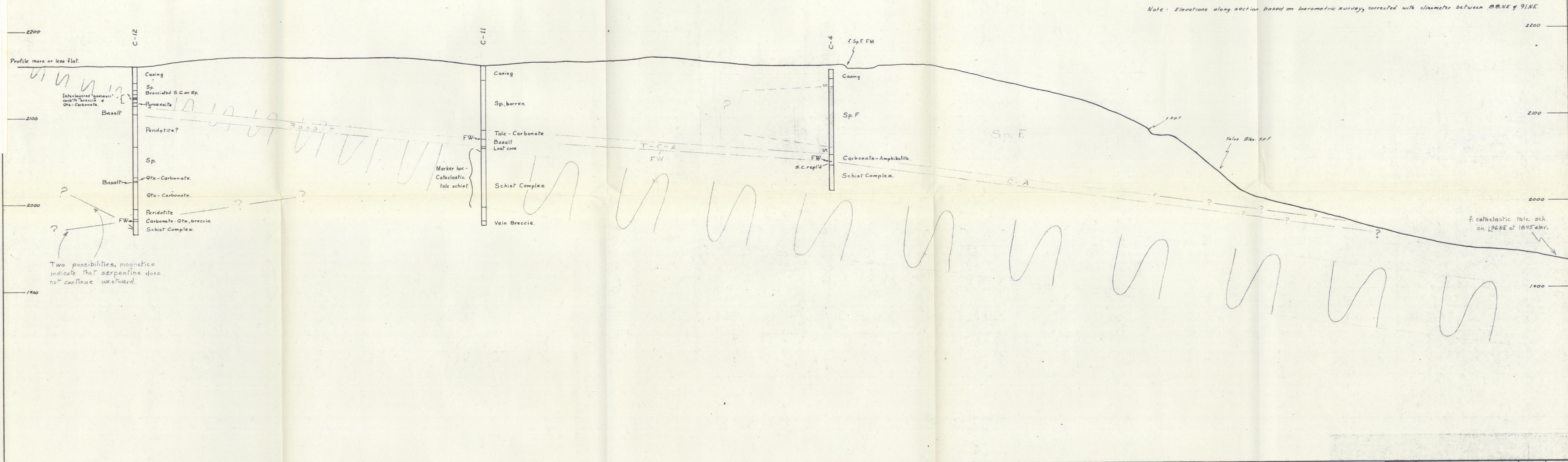
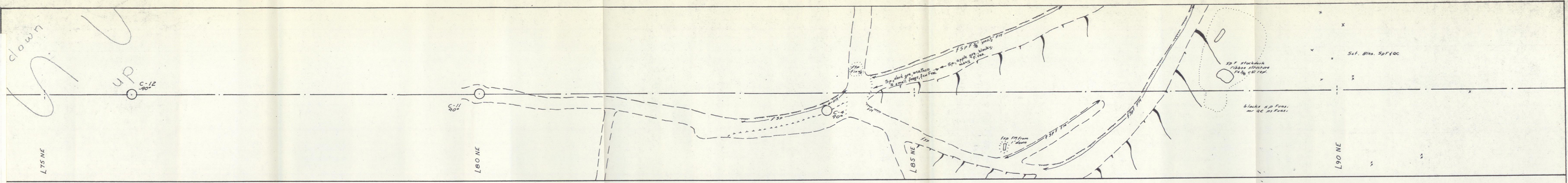


--- Inflexion Line

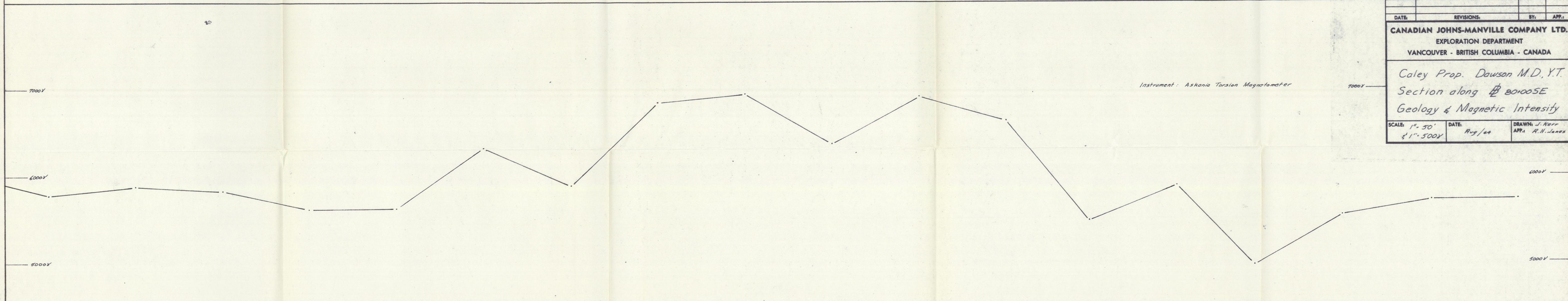
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA

Caley Prop'ty, Y. T.
2nd Showing.
Mag'ter & Bar'tric Surveys.

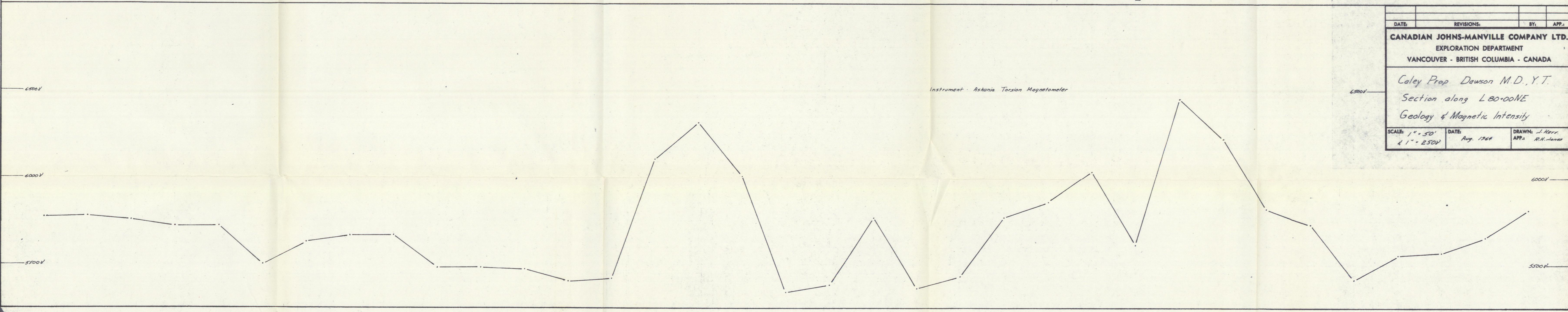
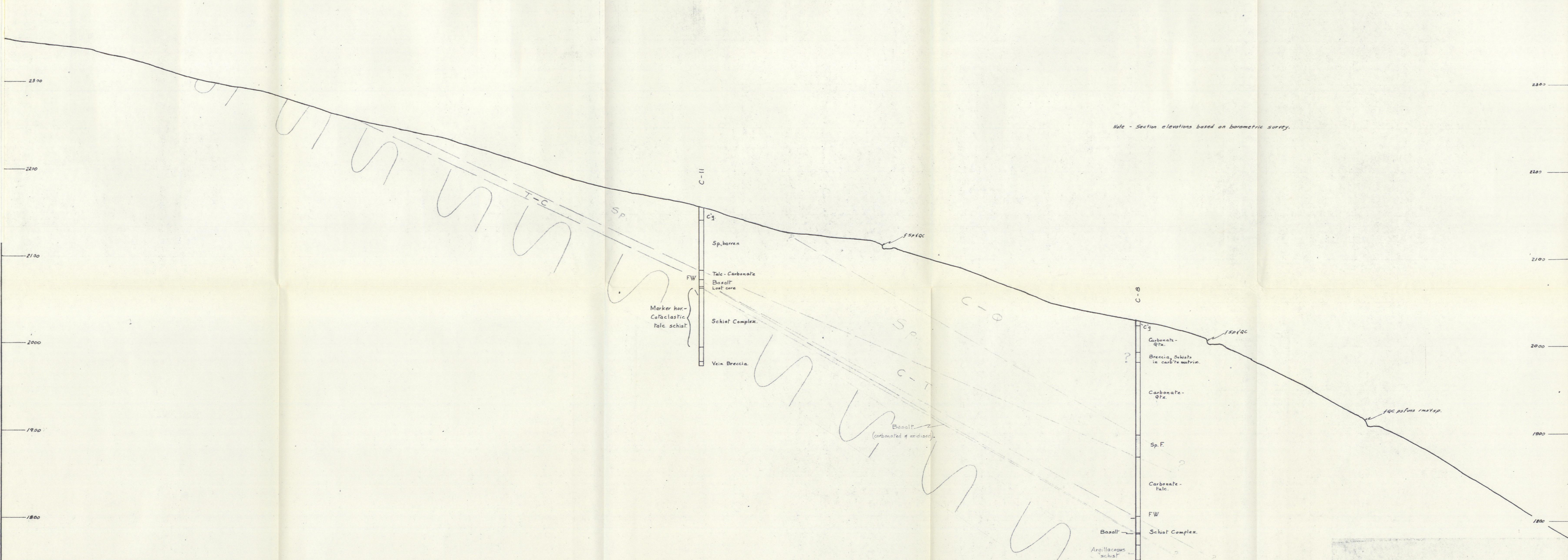
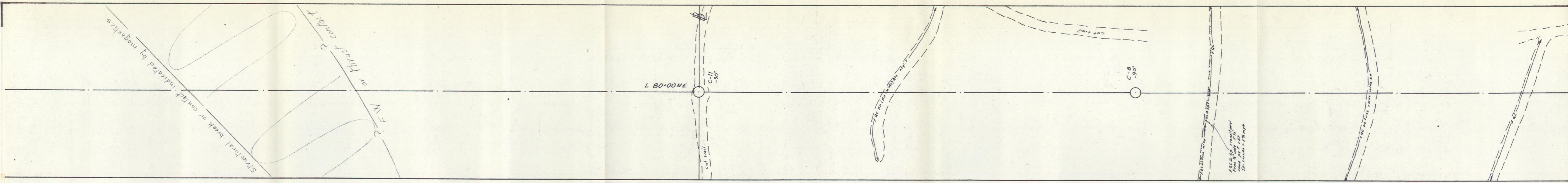
SCALE: 1" = 100' DATE: July '64 DRAWN: Kerr APP: JandS.



Two possibilities, magnetics indicate that serpentine does not continue westward.



DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
Caley Prop. Dawson M.D., Y.T. Section along @ 801005E Geology & Magnetic Intensity			
SCALE 1" = 50'	DATE Aug/64	DRAWN J. Kerr APP. R.H. Jones	

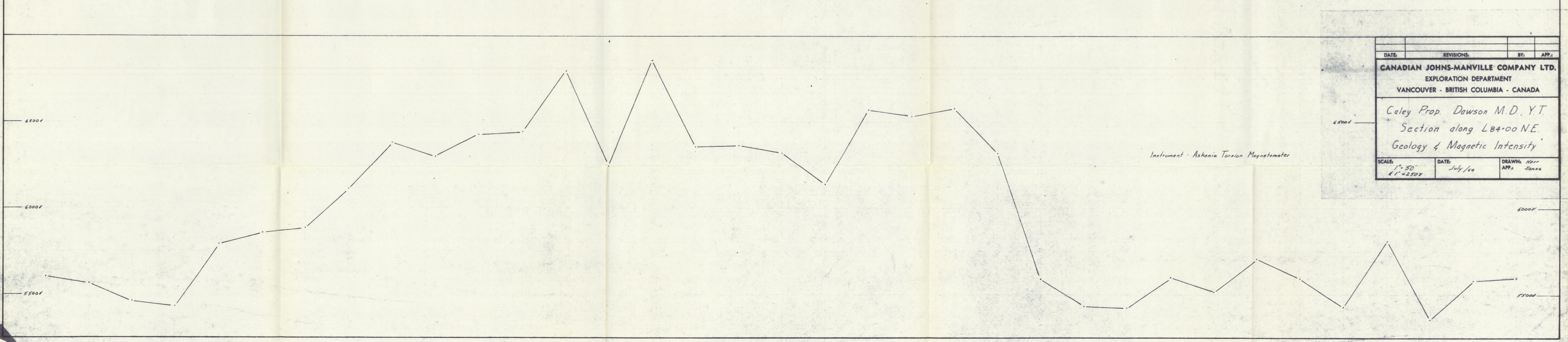
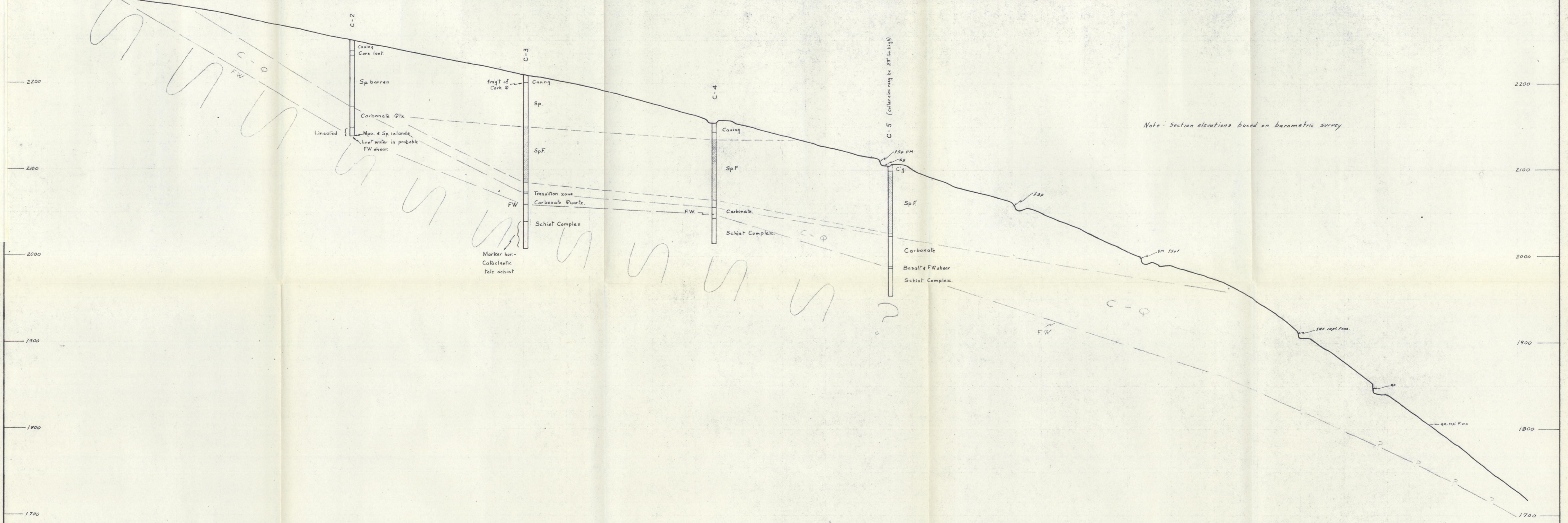
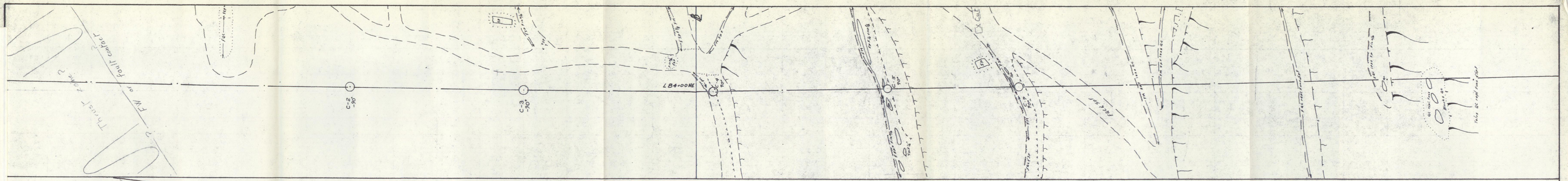


DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.

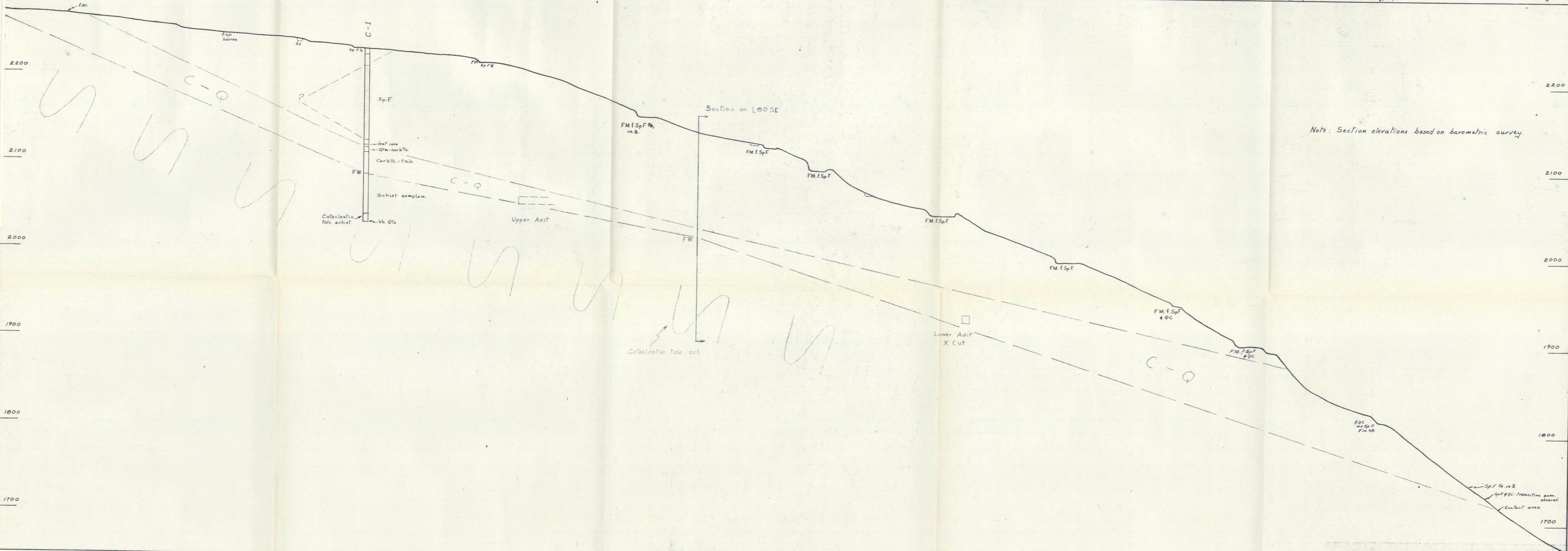
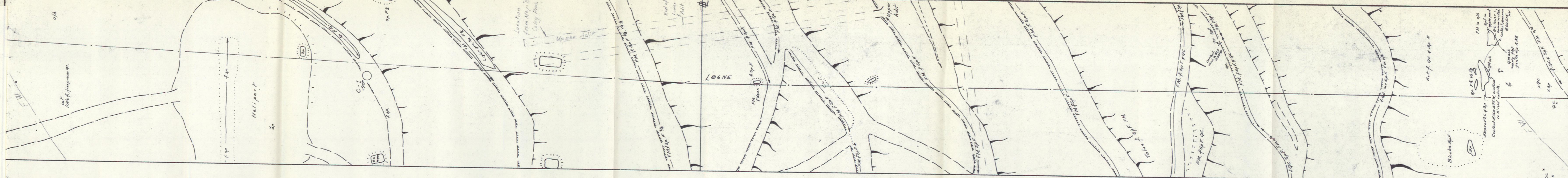
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA

Coley Prop Dawson M.D., Y.T.
Section along L 80-00NE
Geology & Magnetic Intensity

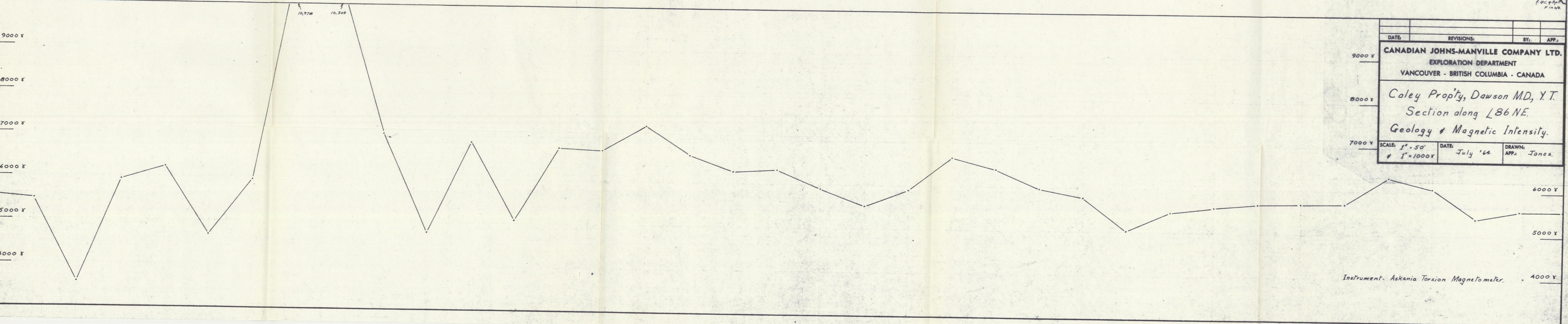
SCALE: 1" = 50'	DATE: Aug. 1946	DRAWN: J. Kerr
1" = 250'		APP: R.H. Jones



DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD.			
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT			
VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
Caley Prop. Dawson M.D., Y.T.			
Section along LB4-00 NE.			
Geology & Magnetic Intensity			
SCALE: 1" = 50'	DATE: July 1954	DRAWN: H. H. Jones	APP: Jones



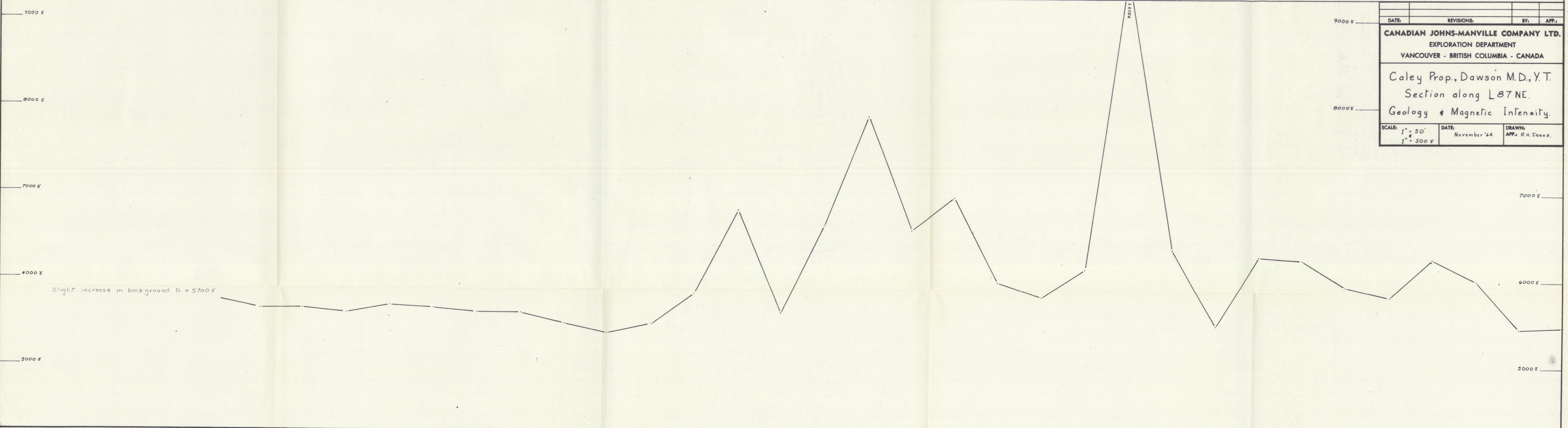
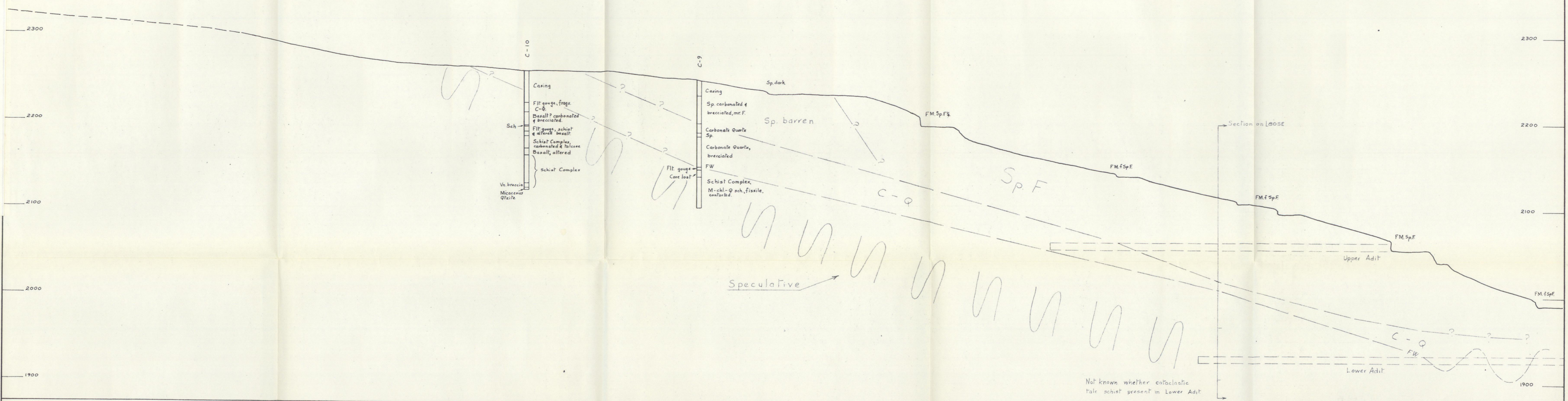
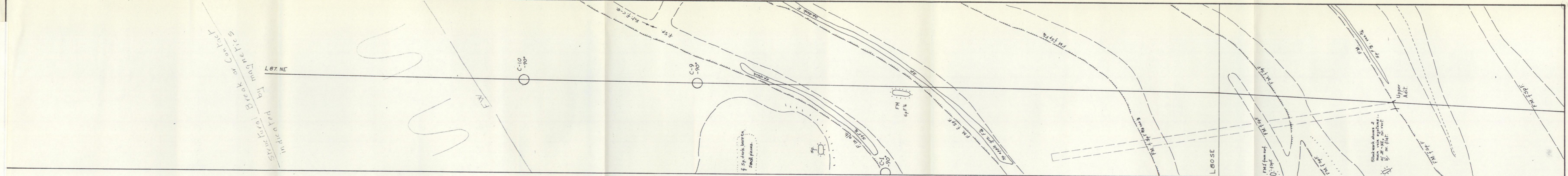
Note: Section elevations based on barometric survey.



DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
Caley Prop'y, Dawson MD, Y.T. Section along L86NE. Geology & Magnetic Intensity.			
SCALE 1" = 50'	DATE July '64	DRAWN APP. Jones	

Instrument: Askania Torsion Magnetometer.

Strike Fault Break or Contact
 in direction of mag. metrics

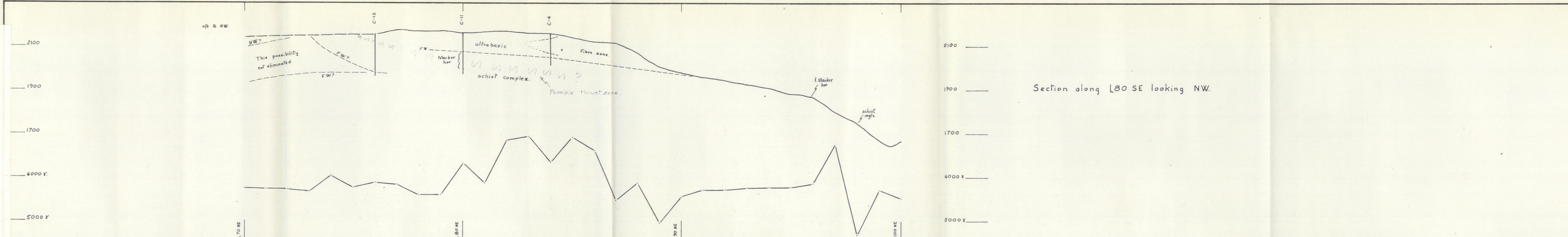


DATE:	REVISIONS:	BY:	APP.:

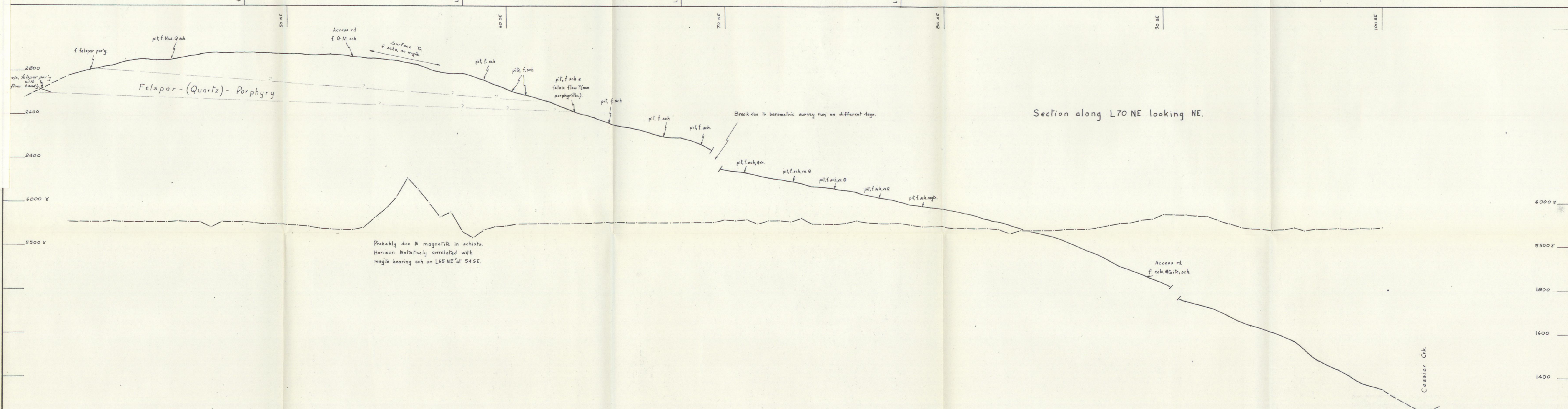
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD.
 EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
 VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA

Caley Prop., Dawson M.D., Y.T.
 Section along L87 NE.
 Geology & Magnetic Intensity.

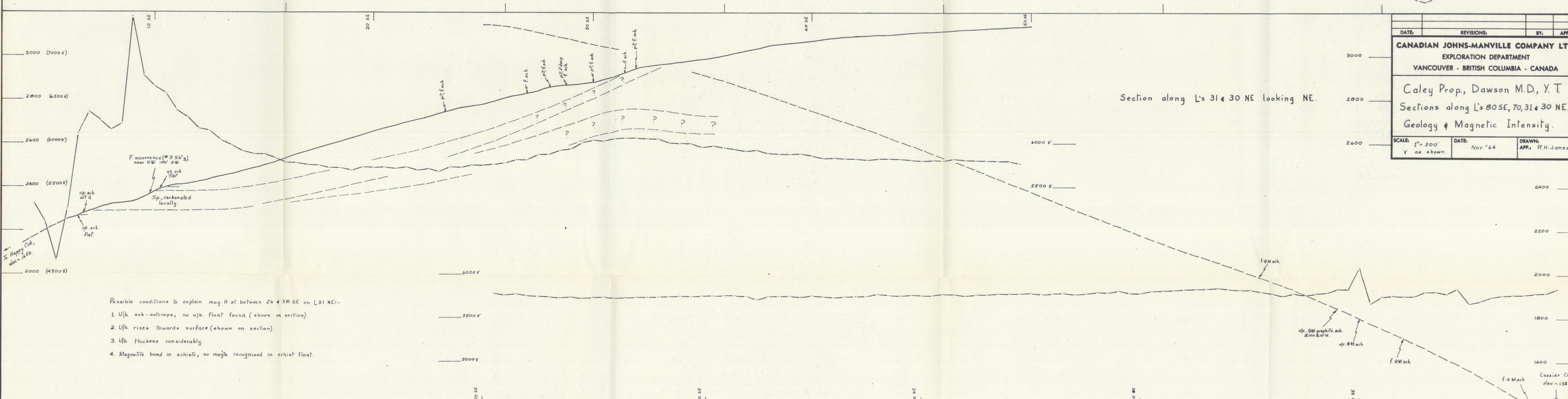
SCALE: 1" = 50'	DATE: November '64	DRAWN: APP. R.H. Jones
1" = 500 γ		



Section along L80 SE looking NW.



Section along L70 NE looking NE.

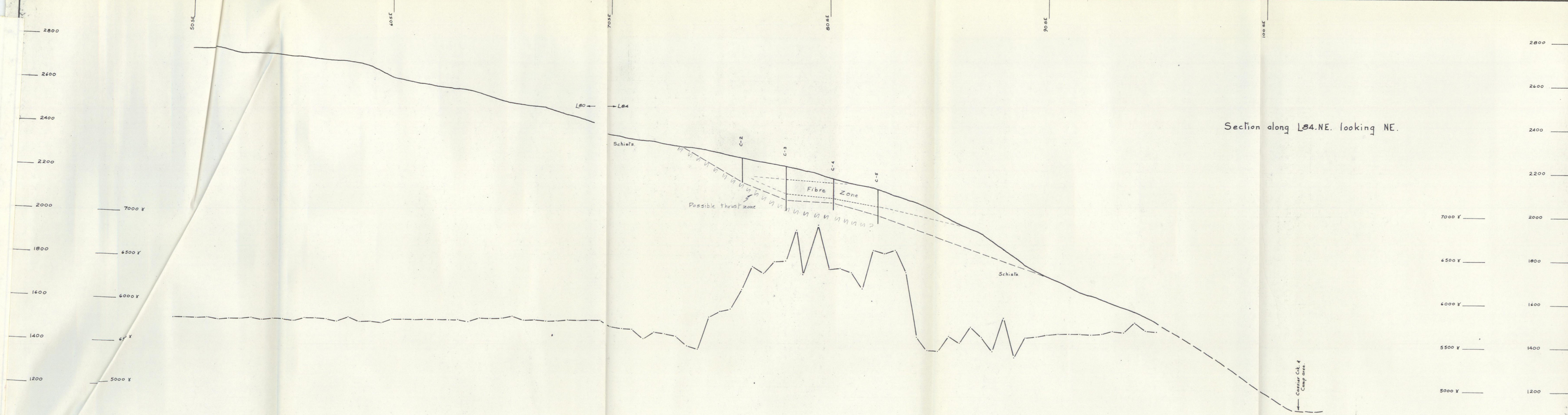


Section along L's 31 & 30 NE looking NE.

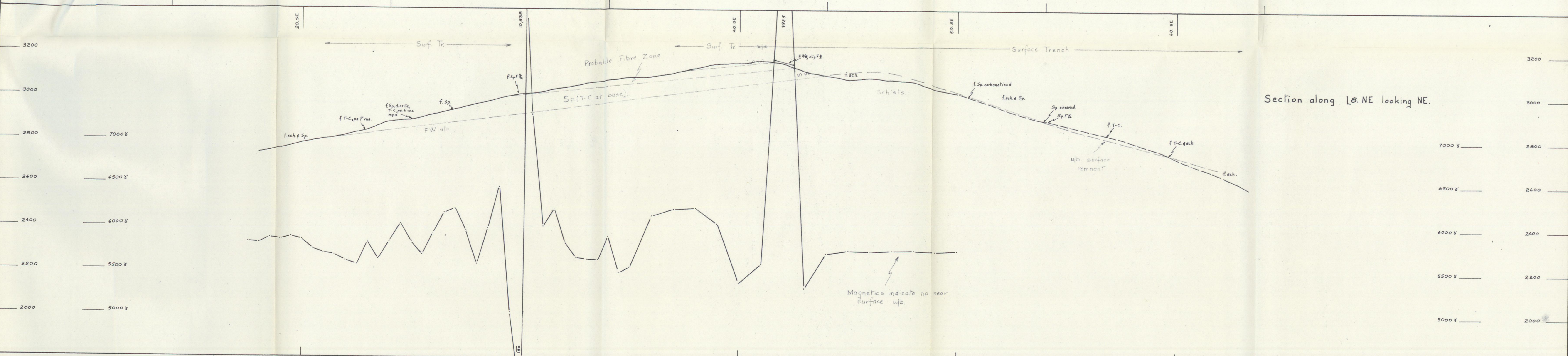
- Possible conditions to explain mag. H at between 26 & 30 SE on L31 NE:-
1. Ulb. sub-outcrop, no ulb. float found (shown on section).
 2. Ulb. rises towards surface (shown on section).
 3. Ulb. thickens considerably.
 4. Magnetic band in schists, no mag. recognised in schist float.

DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
Caley Prop., Dawson M.D., Y.T. Sections along L's 80 SE, 70, 31 & 30 NE. Geology & Magnetic Intensity.			
SCALE: 1" = 200' Y as shown.	DATE: Nov. '64	DRAWN: R.H. Jones APP.	

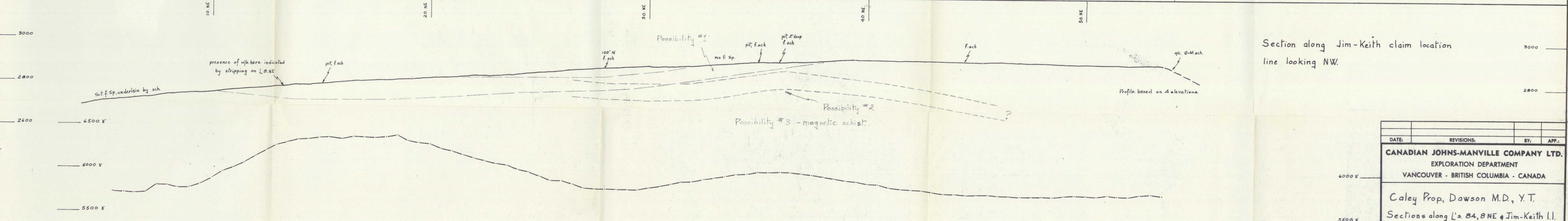
Cassiar Crk. elev. 1325



Section along L84.NE. looking NE.



Section along L8.NE looking NE.



Section along Jim-Keith claim location line looking NW.

DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APP.
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE COMPANY LTD. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT VANCOUVER - BRITISH COLUMBIA - CANADA			
Caley Prop., Dawson M.D., Y.T. Sections along L's 84, 8 NE & Jim-Keith l.l. Geology & Magnetic Intensity.			
SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	
1" = 200'	Nov. '64	APP: R.H. Jones	

