

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on

PIKE MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

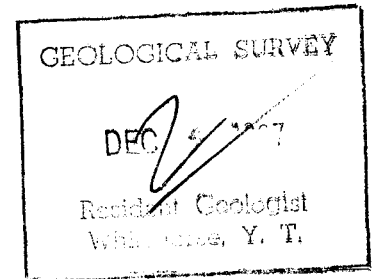
TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA

Watson Lake Mining Division

Yukon Territory

Long. 130° 40' West

Lat. 62° 08' North



by

Clyde L. Smith

Atlas Explorations Limited

July 1 - October 25, 1966

and

May 29 - June 23, 1967

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit.
Approved as to technical worth by:

D. G. Halliday
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount
of: \$ 2000.-

R. G. Halliday
RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER

Accepted as representation work
under Section 53(4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act.

C. L. Smith
COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

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LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>
PIKE 1 - 24	Y13149 - Y13172	July 4, 1966
25 - 88	Y13443 - Y13506	August 10, 1966
89 - 152	Y13682 - Y13745	August 30, 1966
153 - 608	Y13763 - Y16204	September 9, 1966
609 - 776	Y16727 - Y16894	October 17, 1966
PIKE FRACTIONS		
1 - 6		
8 - 9		
14 - 22	Y17243 - Y17259	November 21, 1966

INTRODUCTION

Atlas Explorations Limited became interested in the Pike Lake area during June, 1966. Interest was prompted primarily by an earlier prospecting discovery by Al Kulan of Cu-Ag mineralization in porphyry, running about 20 ounces Ag, in the area of Pike Lake. An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, under contract to Lockwood Survey Corporation, was conducted in a 35 square mile area west of Traffic Mountain in early June, and prospectors began prospecting, trenching and geochemical silt sampling anomalous magnetic areas.

A 24-claim group was staked in mid-June to cover showings and anomalous geochemical results discovered. The Pike group was increased to 152 claims in mid-July. In mid-August, the decision was made to increase the Pike group to 608 total claims to cover scattered high geochemical results as well as an area of apparently significant structural geology. A 168-claim addition was staked in mid-September, bringing the Pike group total to 776 claims.

Geologic mapping on Pike grid number 1 was done using grid stakes for location. This grid consists of 140,000 feet of cut line with a 10,000-foot long base line and 400-foot spaced cross lines. Cross lines between 80 W and 0 run 2,000 feet north and 3,000 feet south of base line. Between 0 and 56 E cross lines run 1,000 feet north and 3,000 feet south of base line.

Mapping on Pike grid number 3 was done on 1,000-foot scale air photo blow-ups and was tied to grid stakes in the north half of the grid area. Pike grid number 3 consists of 111,100 feet of cut line with a 14,000-foot long base line and 800-foot spaced cross lines. Cross lines average about 5,000 feet long.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Pike group is centered roughly at latitude 62°08' North and longitude 130°40' West, and covers much of the north half of topographic sheet 105J-2, and a western portion of sheet 105J-1. The group is elongate in a westerly direction, and extends from the south slopes of Traffic Mountain to a point 15 miles to the west. Three small groups adjoin the Pike claims on the west end: Star 1-40 and Cree 1-32 held by A. Rasicot, and Oxo 1-40 held by C. Poli.

Access to the property is by aircraft from Ross River; air-line mileage is 52 miles. Beavers on floats have been

used, and landings made on 3/4 -mile long Pike Lake. A temporary camp was established on the north side of Pike Lake, from which supplies were transported to the base camp, 1½ miles to the west, by helicopter or D6 Cat. Pike Lake is connected with the base camp by a Cat road.

During April, 1967, a tote road was put in from north of Finlayson Lake on the Watson Lake-Ross River road to the Pike group. Fuel was trucked over the road to the Pike base camp. It was intended that the road be used for bombardier support but the Pelly River could not be forded with the bombardier and it was not used on the property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Pike area is located within, or just north of, a major northwesterly-striking wrench fault, here termed the Traffic Mt. Fault. The Traffic Mt. Fault is topographically and geologically recognizable over a distance of about 100 miles from Anderson Creek in the southeast to Big Timber Creek in the northwest, and is well exposed along the south slope of Traffic Mt. where it brings older, Precambrian or Cambrian, quartzites to the north against Lower Mississippian shales and cherts to the south. Northwest of Traffic Mt., in the Pike area, linears are recognizable on air photos which parallel the major fault and suggest that the Pike area lies within a zone of strong dislocation.

The Pike area is underlain by a succession of Ordovician and Silurian black and gray cherts and shales (unit 3 on G.S.C. Sheldon Lake sheet) which lies along the axis of a northwesterly-plunging tight syncline.

The deformed sedimentary rocks of the Pike area have been intruded by a granitic stock of probable Cretaceous age, which outcrops locally on the property, and to the east on Traffic Mt., and occurs at the northwest end of a linear intrusive belt which extends southeasterly through the Logan Mountains. The Pike stock is outlined by an area of anomalous air magnetics which is largely covered by the Pike group, although extensions occur to the west, northwest, and east of the group. The stock is only slightly unroofed and outcrops may be only dykes and cupolas.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Cretaceous (?):	6	Dyke rocks of dark color
	6a	Kersantite lamprophyre
	6b	gray oplitite
	6c	greenstone
	6e	alkalic gabbro or diabase
	1	Granitic intrusives (3 on 400-foot scale map)
	1a	quartz monzonite
	1b	quartz monzonite porphyry
	1c	granite
	1d	fine grained chilled granite
Paleozoic (?):	2	Shales
	2a	limey shale
	2b	graphitic shale with limestone interbeds
	2c	graphitic shale
	3	Slates
	3a	gray slate
	3b	black s late
	3c	black cherty slate
	4	Limestone
	5	Chert
5a	chert breccia	
2	(on 400-foot scale map) Quartzite	

GEOLOGY OF PIKE GRID #1

A. Sangster mapped much of the Pike grid at a scale of 1" = 400' and submitted a brief report dated July 17, 1966. The following is a synopsis of Sangster's findings, but consists mainly of notes made by C. L. Smith during brief outcrop examinations.

The dominant geologic feature of the grid area is a N70°W trending, steeply-dipping biotite granite dyke. The dyke is exposed over widths of a few feet to over 500 feet, and over a length of about 2 miles. The intrusion is relatively resistant to erosion and underlies a low-lying ridge on the property. Country rocks are steeply-dipping and consist of interbedded

cherts, quartzites, and slates to the north of the intrusion and black slates and minor limestone to the south.

Most exposed granite is chilled and contains angular quartz eyes in a fine-grained matrix; central portions of the intrusion consist of medium-grained biotite granite.

The granite dyke is offset up to 400 feet by northerly-trending faults. Sangster mapped an east-west offsetting fault between zone 1 (lines 43W to 56W) and zone 2.

Ground magnetic and EM data indicate that the granitic dyke of the Pike grid is an offshoot of the underlying Pike stock. Position of the dyke may have been controlled by a fault for the intrusion trends parallel to the Traffic Mt. Fault fracture system.

GEOLOGY OF PIKE GRID #3

During late May and June, 1967, T. Adamson mapped the area of Pike grid number 3. Outcrop is scarce in the area, most occurring in low hills north of the grid and in stream banks west of the grid.

Four stratigraphic units containing at least seven sub-units were recognized. Stratigraphic relations are not clear; the sequence is steeply-dipping and tops of beds could not be determined. The most prominent stratigraphic unit is black slate which varies locally in color but has a generally high carbonaceous content and local narrow lenses containing magnetic material. It is this unit which is responsible for narrow, intense magnetic anomalies in the grid area. In places electromagnetic anomalies correspond - these may be explained by the graphitic content of the slates.

Gray to black, massive-bedded cherts occur in contact north of the slates. These are followed again to the north by black carbonaceous shales with sub-units containing interbedded black limestone bands; this unit is also abundant in stream outcrops west of the grid.

Stratigraphic units are cut by dykes and sills of quartz monzonite (locally porphyritic), granite (locally chilled), and four varieties of gray dyke rocks. Granitic intrusives are biotite-bearing and commonly contain disseminated pyrrhotite or pyrite. Pyrrhotite in intrusives appears to explain the magnetics of some of the Pike region. Gray dyke rocks consist of kersantite lamprophyre, gray oplitite, greenstone, and alkali diabase.

Structural trends are about N70°W throughout the area. Dips are steep and to the north or south. Extensive faults of the same attitude are suggested by strong photo-linears in the area and fault zones may be seen cutting sediments west of the grid.

Apart from disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite in altered granitic intrusive, and rare arsenopyrite veins, no mineralization was noted in the area.

DETAILED GEOLOGY OF TRENCHES AND MINERAL OCCURRENCES

J. Staniford mapped all trenches in zone 1, and trench maps were made by C. L. Smith at 43W and 48W in zone 1.¹ The following statements are drawn mainly from Smith's observations in zone 1.

Copper-silver, with minor lead-zinc, mineralization of potential economic grade occurs over narrow widths in the hydrothermally altered, chilled granitic dyke of the Pike grid area.

Mineralization is predominantly of the porphyry copper type with the rather unusual mineral assemblage, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, and minor enstatite, bornite, sphalerite, and galena occurring as disseminations and veinlets in zonally altered intrusive. Narrow ladder veins occur perpendicular to dyke contacts along the north and south margins and carry nearly all of the significant lead-zinc.

The intrusive contains irregular alteration-mineral type zones which roughly parallel dyke contacts. Alteration minerals are silica (quartz), chlorite, clay-sericite, and biotite.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

A major geochemical anomaly and a major magnetic-electromagnetic anomaly have been located on the Pike group. The geochemical anomaly reflects porphyry copper-silver mineralization in an altered granitic intrusive. Detailed trenching and sampling of part of the anomaly area revealed a small

-
1. Refer to report "Trenching and Engineering Evaluation on Pike Mineral Claim Group" by C. L. Smith for Atlas Explorations Ltd.

tonnage situation with marginal copper-silver grades and narrow sections of lead-zinc-silver. However, only a portion of the entire anomaly has been adequately investigated and sufficient drilling has not been done to test depth extensions in the area trenched. Results to date are encouraging and further drilling and perhaps more trenching are warranted.

The magnetic anomaly with areas of superimposed electromagnetics reflects magnetic black carbonaceous slates which crop out along the north side of the number 3 grid. This anomaly should not be considered as having economic potential.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF COSTS

	<u>Costs</u>
	\$
1. <u>Salaries</u> - 3 geologists for 6 weeks	1,000
- 2 prospectors for 1 week	300
- 2 party chiefs for 2 weeks	500
2. <u>Camp Support</u> - total of 30 man/weeks (including cook)	2,550
3. <u>Helicopter</u> - 8 hours at \$110/hour	880
4. <u>Fixed Wing</u> - 4 round trips, Ross River to Pike	1,200
5. <u>Equipment</u>	<u>200</u>
	<u>\$6,630</u>

APPENDIX II

A F F I D A V I T

Supporting Summary of Costs

I, Clyde L. Smith, Chief Geologist, Atlas Explorations Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., do hereby state that to the best of my knowledge and belief the statement of costs as presented in Appendix I of this report "Geological Report on Pike Mineral Claim Group" is both true and correct.

DATED at Pelly Lakes, Yukon Territory, this 6th day of July, A.D. 1967.

SWORN BEFORE ME at
Pelly Lakes, Yukon
Territory, this 6th
day of ~~July~~, A.D. 1967
October

H. G. Redman

A Commissioner for taking
Affidavits in the Yukon
Territory

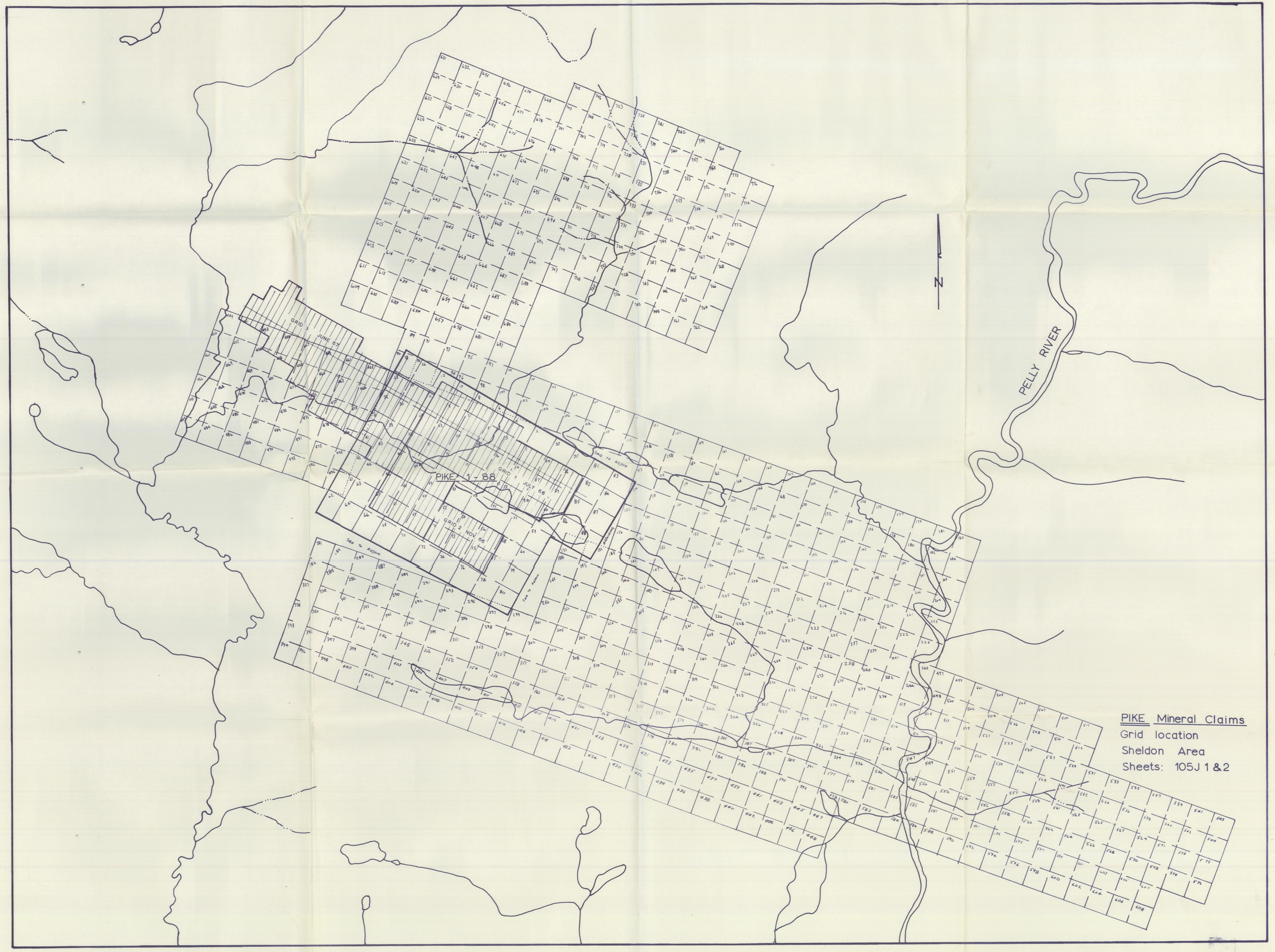
Clyde L. Smith
Clyde L. Smith

Clyde L. Smith

APPENDIX III

PERSONNEL

Al Sangster	Geologist	Ottawa, Ontario
Jay Staniford	Geologist	Los Angeles, California
Tom Adamson	Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.
Clyde L. Smith	Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.

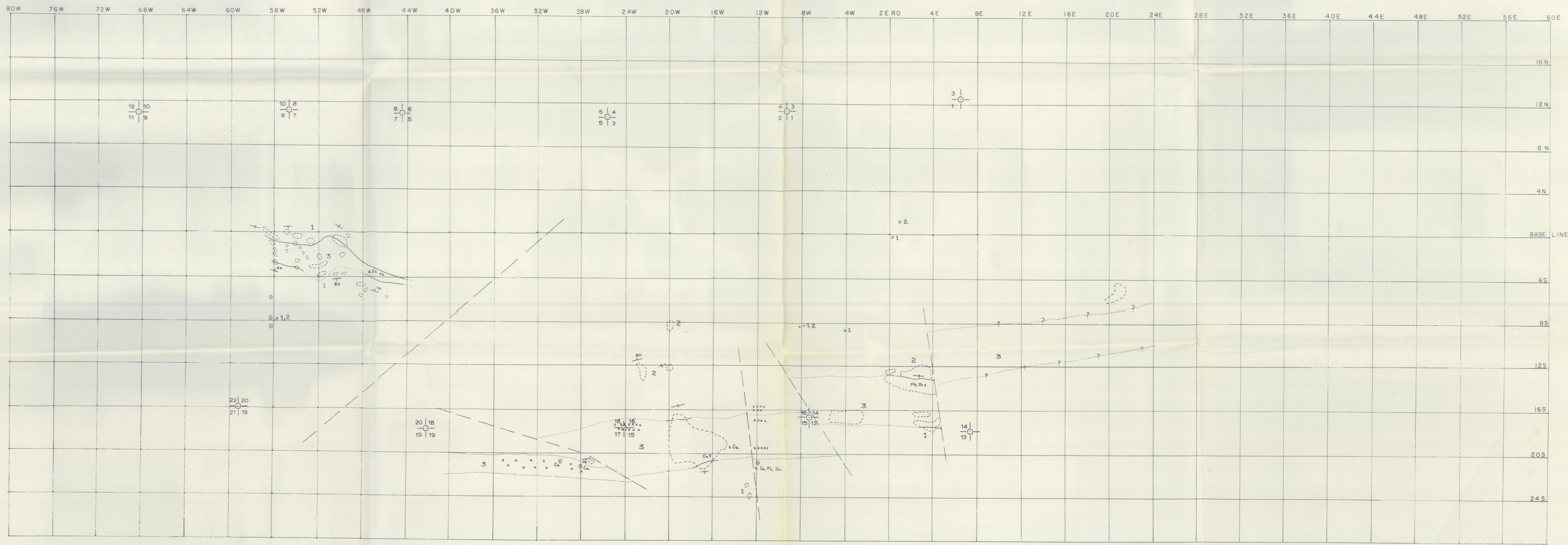
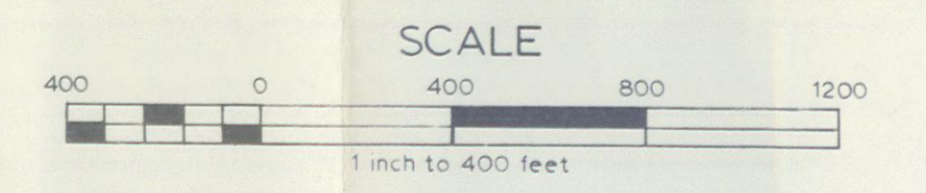
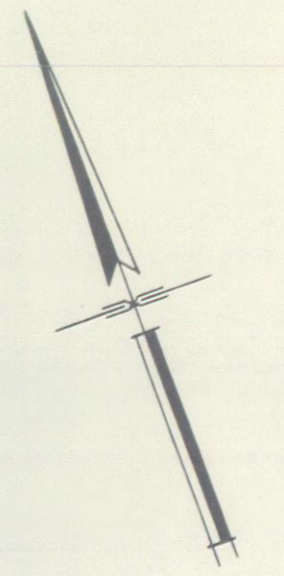


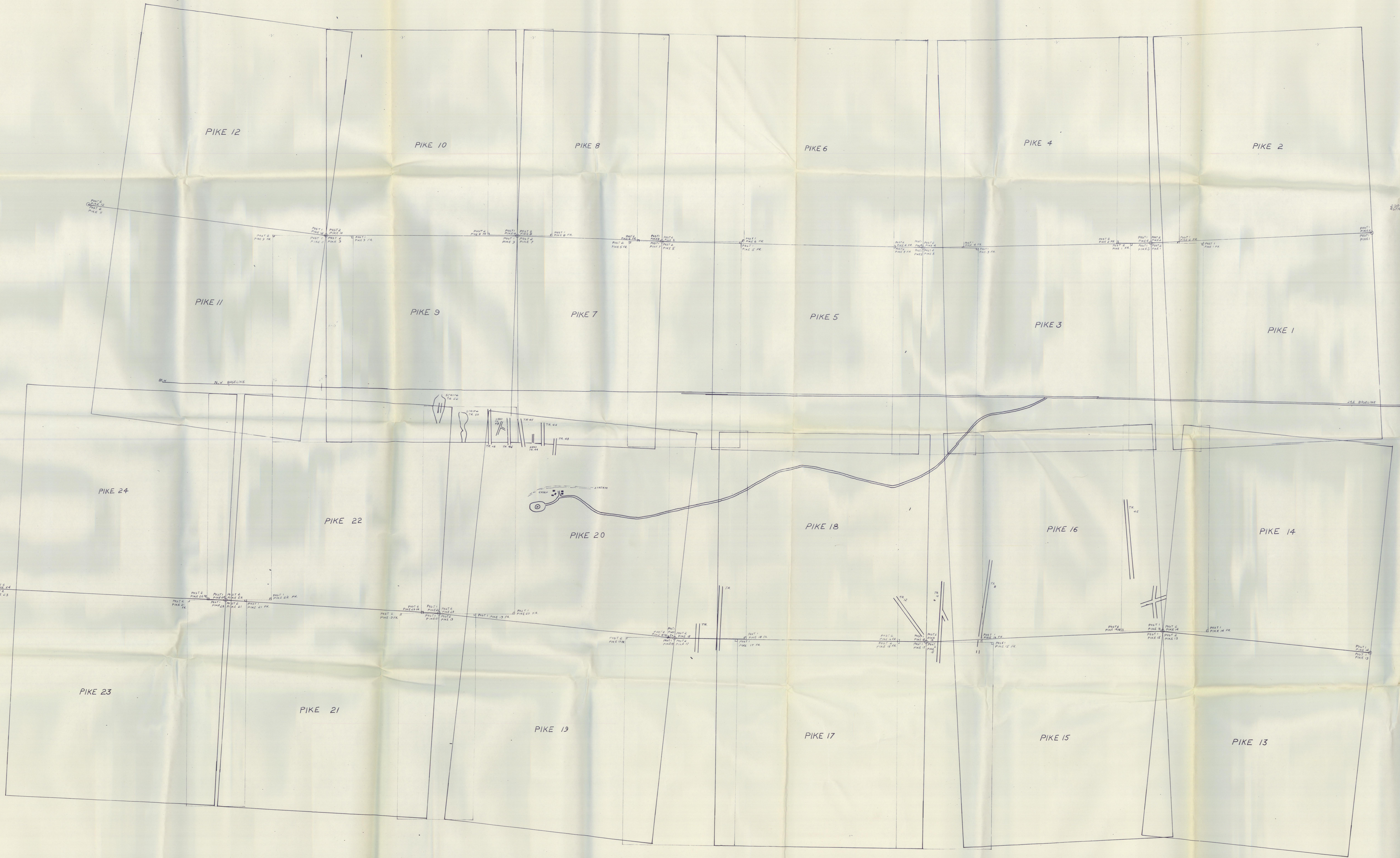
PIKE Mineral Claims
Grid location
Sheldon Area
Sheets: 105J 1 & 2

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 VANCOUVER, B. C.
 PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
 GEOLOGY UP TO AUGUST, 1966

LEGEND

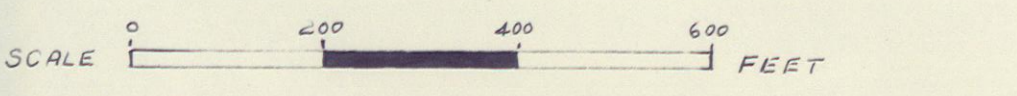
SLATE	1	GRANITE	3
QUARTZITE	2	FOLIATION	+
FAULT	—	FLOAT	xxxx
BLASTHOLE	0	OUTCROP	○
DATE : NOV 21, 1966		MAPPED BY : A. L. SANGSTER	
DRAWN BY : J. N. B.		SCALE : 1" = 400'	



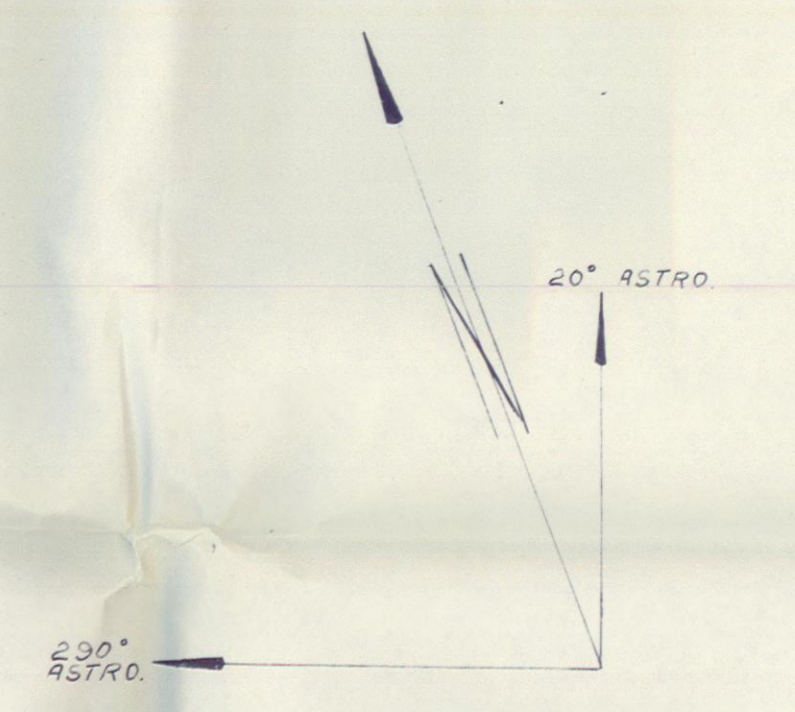


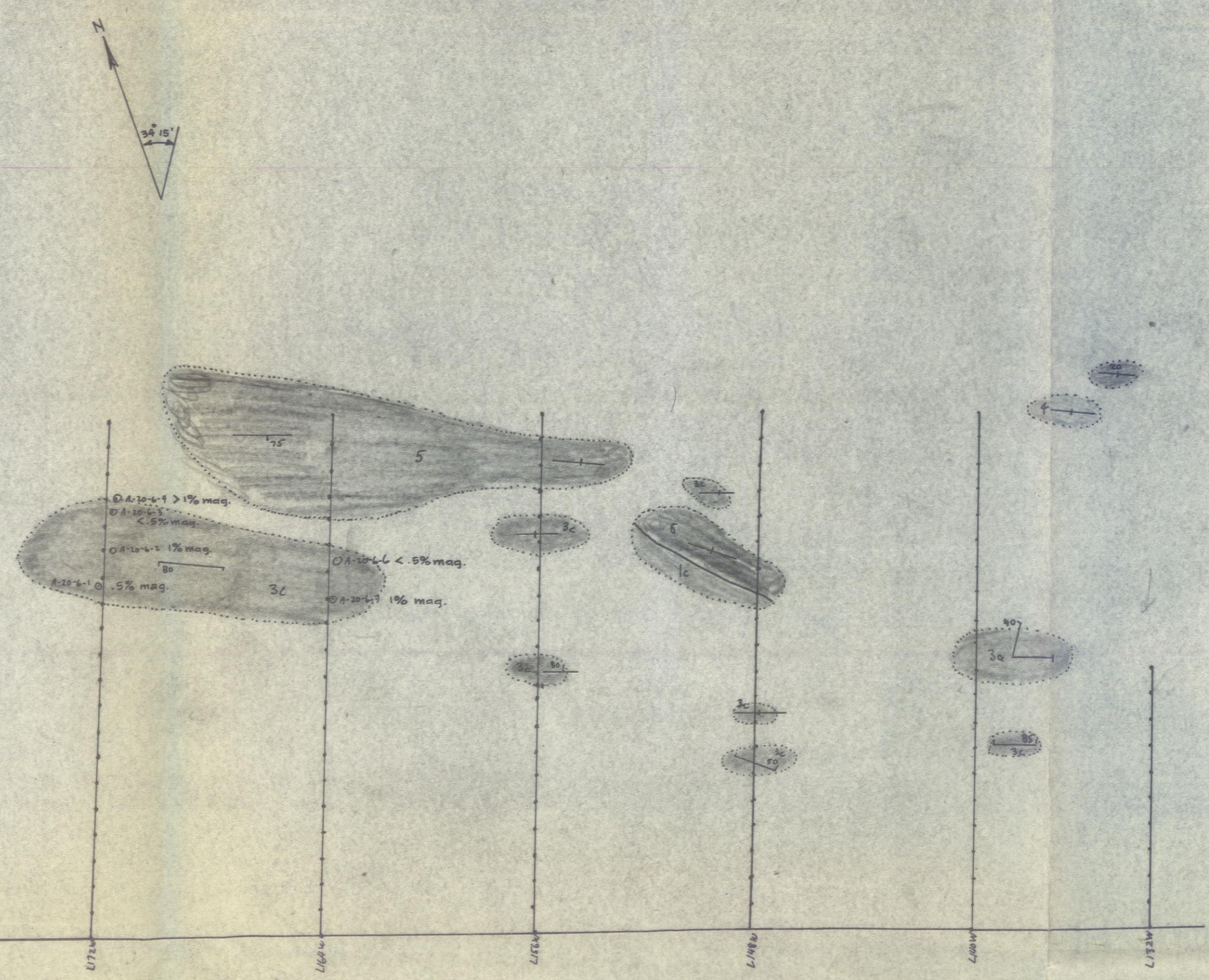
PIKE 1-24 CLAIMS SURVEY
PRELIMINARY STADIA SURVEY

- FULL CLAIM BOUNDARY
- - - FRACTION CLAIM BOUNDARY
- TR CAT TRENCH
- == CAT ROAD
- STREAM
- ⊙ HELICOPTER LANDING PAD
- TENT FRAME
- ⊕ FULL CLAIM POST LOCATION
- FRACTION CLAIM POST LOCATION
- STRIP-TR STRIPPING OVERBURDEN AND TRUNKINGS
- FR MINERAL CLAIM FRACTION



A. BARMEN
SEPT 1944



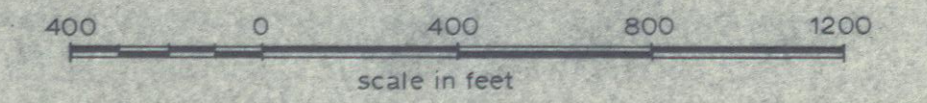


PIKE GRID NO 2
 O.C. IN VICINITY OF MAG. HIGHS.

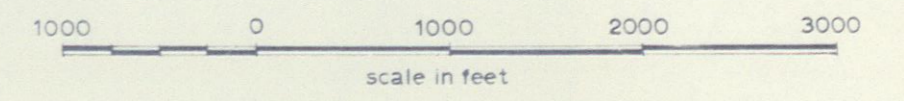
- 1a - GRANITE (RED)
- 2a - LIMY SHALE (GREY)
- 3a - GREY SLATE (BROWN)
- 3c - BLACK CHERTY SLATE (BROWN)
- 4 - L.S. (BLUE)
- 5 - CHERT (YELLOW)

GEOLOGY: T. ADAMSON

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 ROSS RIVER, YUKON



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)



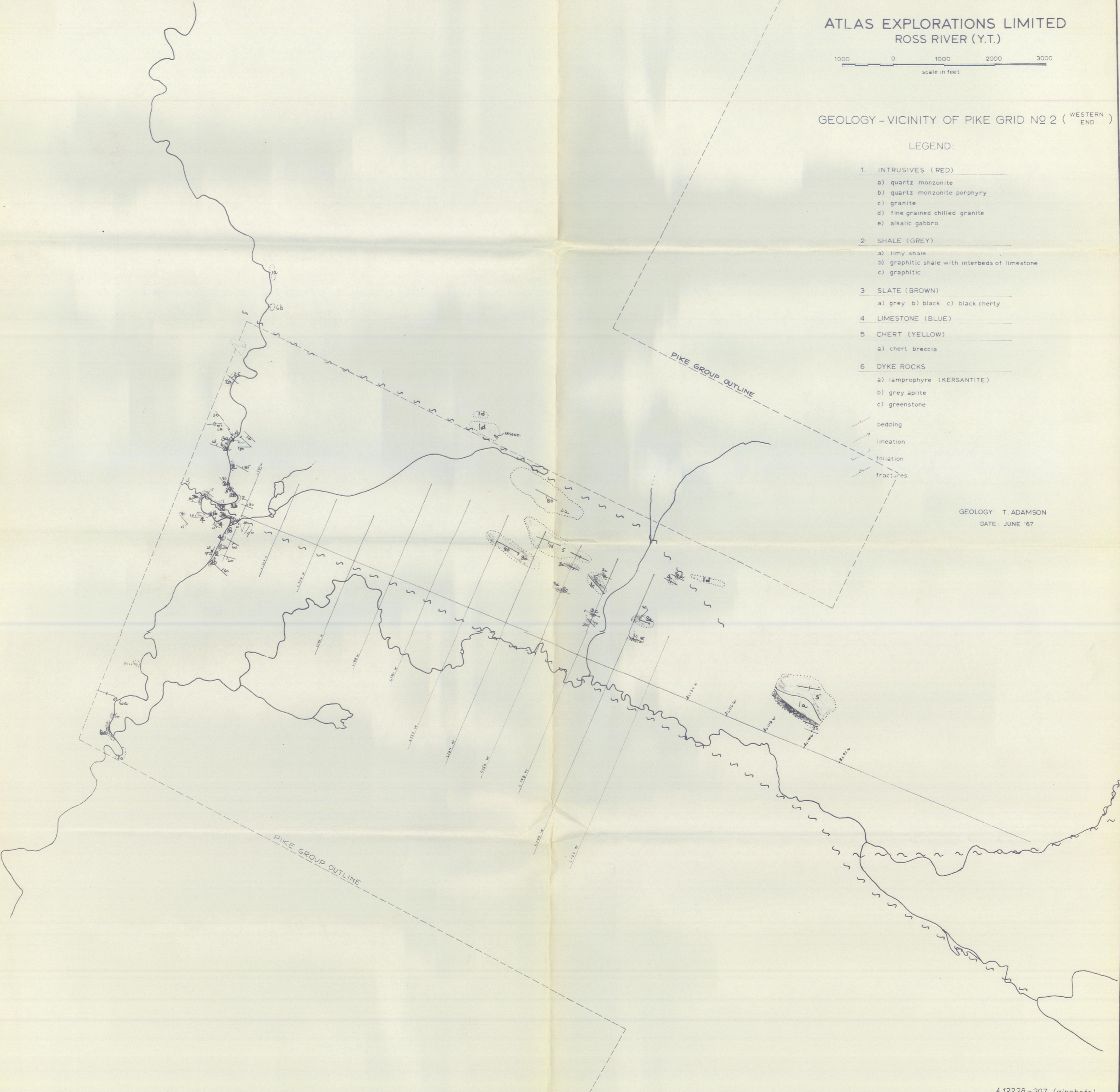
GEOLOGY - VICINITY OF PIKE GRID NO 2 (WESTERN END)

LEGEND:

1. INTRUSIVES (RED)
 - a) quartz monzonite
 - b) quartz monzonite porphyry
 - c) granite
 - d) fine grained chilled granite
 - e) alkalic gabbro
2. SHALE (GREY)
 - a) limy shale
 - b) graphitic shale with interbeds of limestone
 - c) graphitic
3. SLATE (BROWN)
 - a) grey b) black c) black cherty
4. LIMESTONE (BLUE)
5. CHERT (YELLOW)
 - a) chert breccia
6. DYKE ROCKS
 - a) lamprophyre (KERSANTITE)
 - b) grey aplite
 - c) greenstone

- bedding
- lineation
- foliation
- fractures

GEOLOGY: T. ADAMSON
DATE: JUNE '67



grey chert & interbedded black slate

gal - o
chert & granite breccia

chilled granite

15'

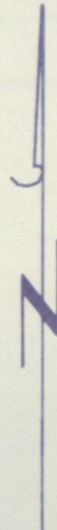
o - asp, gal, sph

o - py, gal, sph
chilled granite
o - py, gal, sph

o - asp, yellow-green clay alteration

o - calcite

py, gal, sph, yellow-green clay alteration



asp, yellow-green clay alteration

136'

o - py, gal, sph

175'

pt, gal, sph
o - asp, gal
green-yellow clay alteration

black slate

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ROSS RIVER, YUKON
TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
Geologic Map of Trench 24

Scale: 1" = 10' Date: Sept., 1966
Geology by: J. Staniford Drawn by: J. Staniford

Contact (± 1 ft) - - - - - Chip Sample Line
Mineralization
asp : arsenopyrite
py : pyrite
pt : pyrrhotite
gal : galena
sph : sphalerite

SCALE

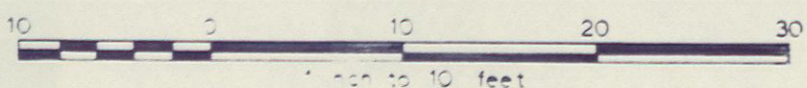
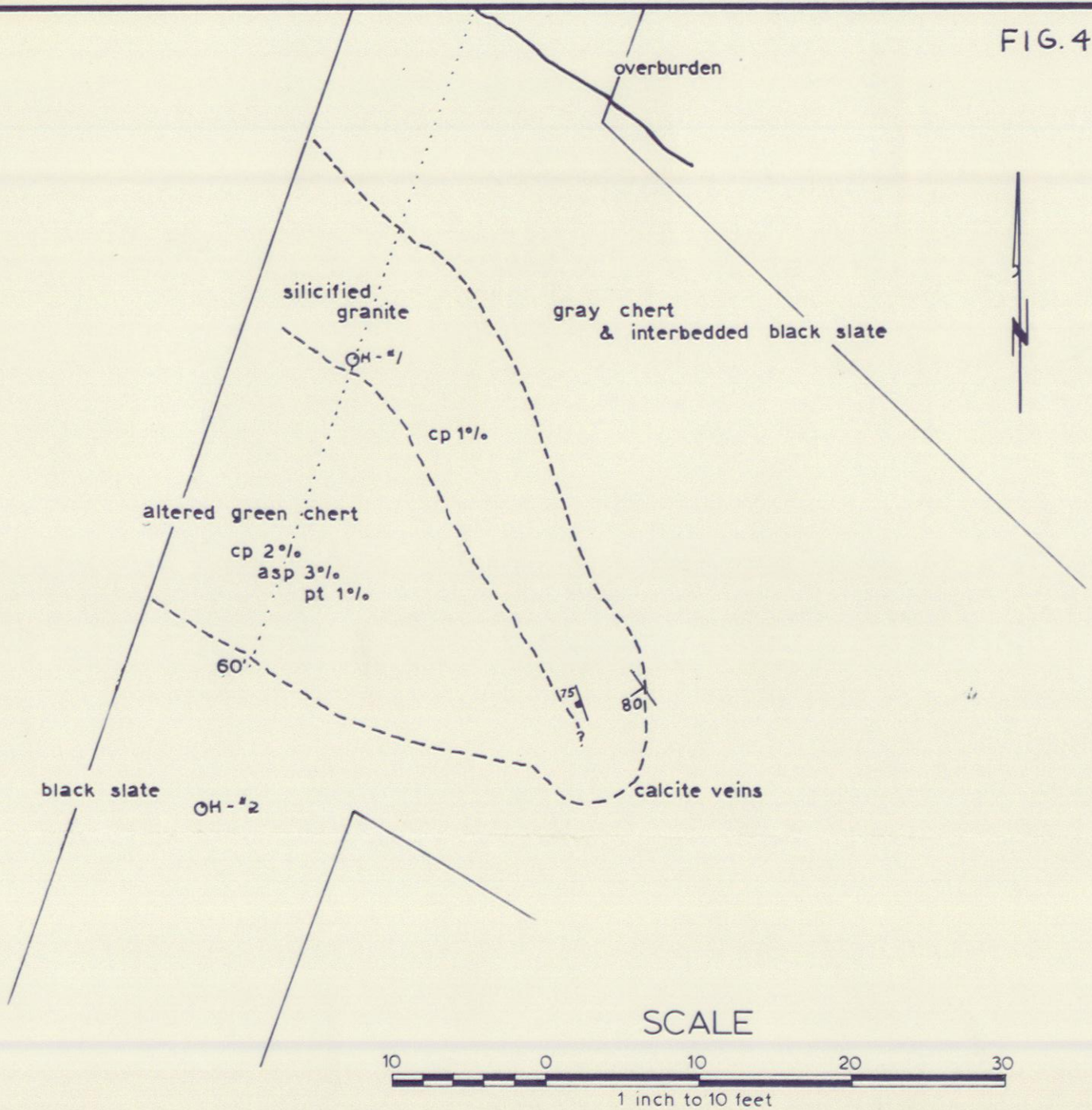


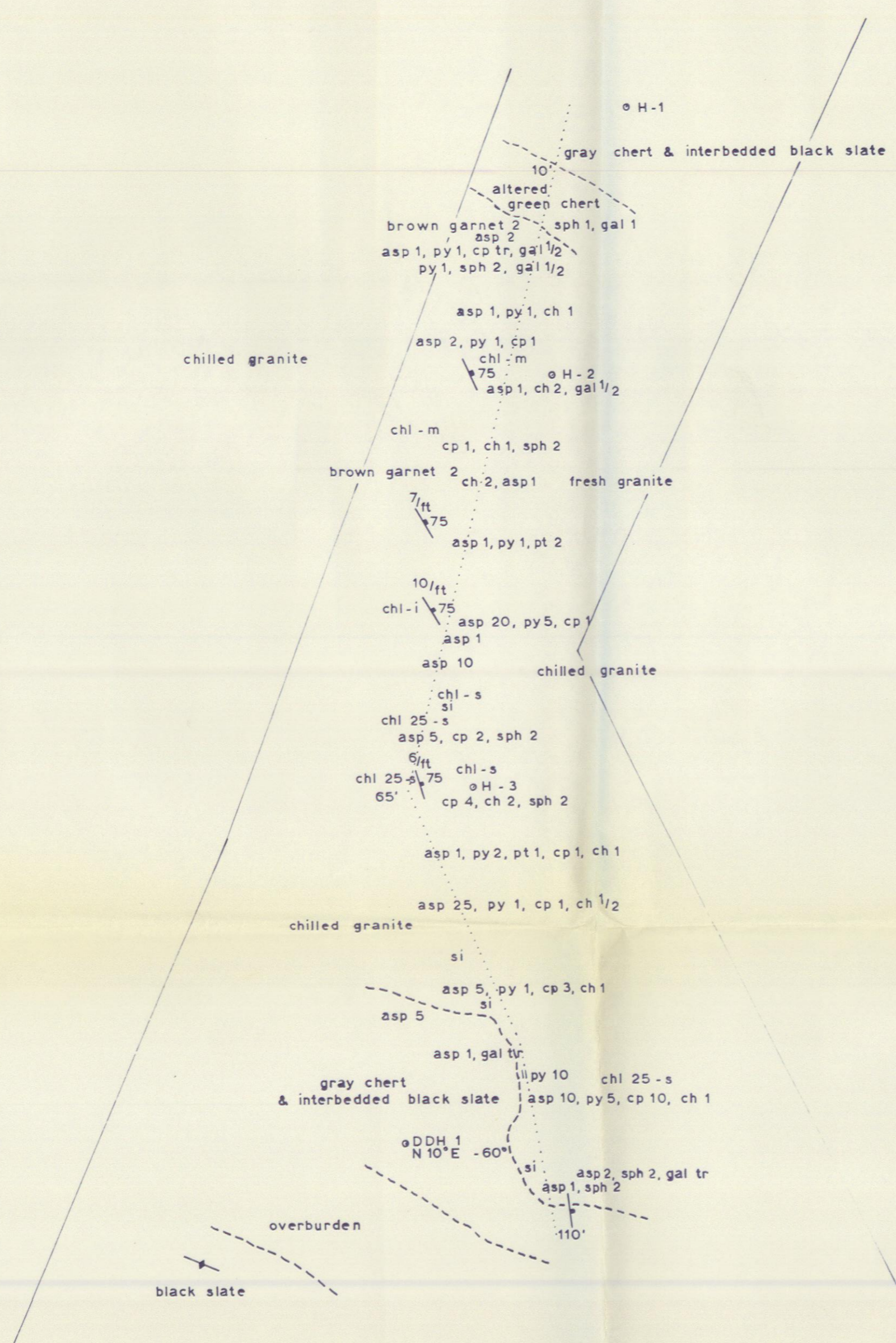
FIG. 4



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 ROSS RIVER, YUKON
 TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA
 PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
 Geologic Map of Trench 43a

Scale: 1" = 10'
 Date: Sept., 1966
 Geology by: J. Staniford
 Drawn by: *Jay Staniford*

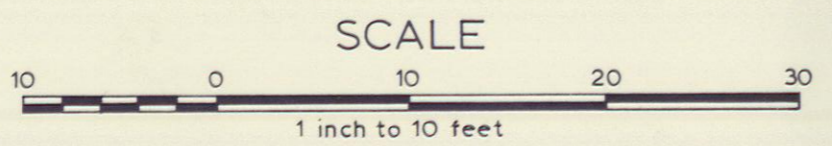
Contact (±1ft) -----
 Control Hub H-1 60
 Strike & Dip of Contact 15
 Strike & Dip of Fractures
 Chip Sample Line
 Visual Estimate of Mineralization
 asp = arsenopyrite cp = chalcopyrite
 pt = pyrrhotite



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 ROSS RIVER, YUKON
 TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA
 PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
 Geologic Map of Trench 43

Scale 1" = 10' Date: Sept., 1966
 Geology by: J. Staniford Drawn by: Jay & Staniford

Contact (± 1ft)	Strike & Dip of Foliation
Control Hub H-2	Strike & Dip of Fractures
Chip Sample Line	
Visual Estimate of Mineralization	Alteration
asp = arsenopyrite	chl = chloritization
cp = chalcopyrite	si = silicification
py = pyrite	m = mild
pt = pyrrhotite	i = intermediate
gal = galena	s = strong
sph = sphalerite	
ch = chalcocite	
DDH = diamond drill hole	



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ROSS RIVER YUKON
TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

Geology Map Of Trench 43W

Scale: 1"=10'

Date: Oct. 10, 1966

Geology by: C.L. Smith

Drawn by: C.L.S.

- Vein
- Shear Zone
- Zone Contact
- Contact
- Barren Planar Fractures



⊙ HUB NO. 1

WHITE & GRAY CHERTS

⊙ HUB NO. 2

ZONE 3

PATCHY AREAS OF INTENSE CHLORITIZATION, INTENSE SILICIF., MILD TANNISH-CREAM ARGILLIZ. IN LOCALLY PORPHYRITIC, CHILLED GRANITE. ALTERATION DECREASES TO NORTH - GRADES INTO FRESH CHILLED GR. DISSEM. CLUSTERS, WITH MARGINAL CHLORITIZ., OF CP.(CHL. INTENSE), PYRR.(CHL. MOD.), ASP. (WITH OR WITHOUT CHL), ENARGITE? IRREG. VEINLETS + ELONGATE CLUSTERS ASP., MINOR CP.

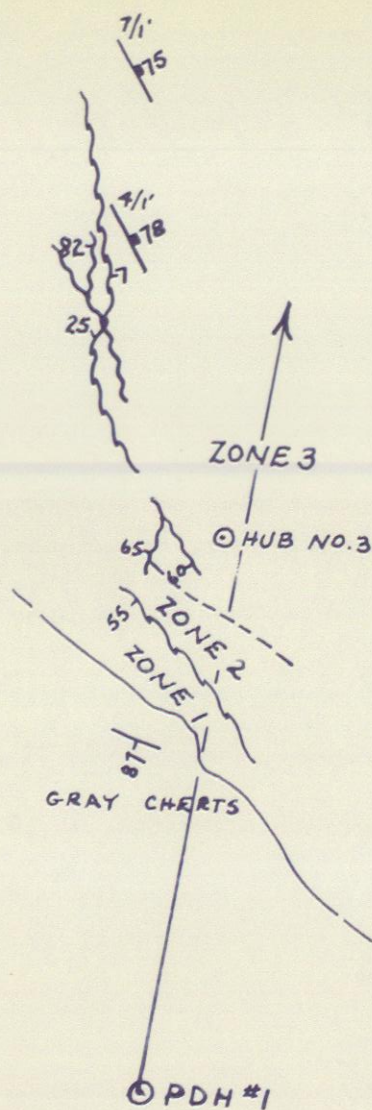
THREE FRACTURE SETS:
MOVEMENT SET - RUSTY GOUGE ZONES WITH MARGINAL SUGARY, CRUSHED QUARTZ PATCHES
MINERALIZED SET - ANASTOMOSING, VEINLETS AND SHEARLETS FILLED WITH ASP, PY, CP.
TREND ABOUT N10-20W, DIP WESTWARD.
BARRÉN SET - PLANAR JOINTS, N25W, D1PEAST.

ZONE 2

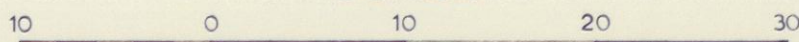
PATCHY, MODERATELY SILICIF. AND CHLORITIZED CHILLED GRANITE DISSEM. ASP., CP., PYRR., F/G ENARGITE?, F/G BORNITE? VEINLETS ASP., CP.

ZONE 1

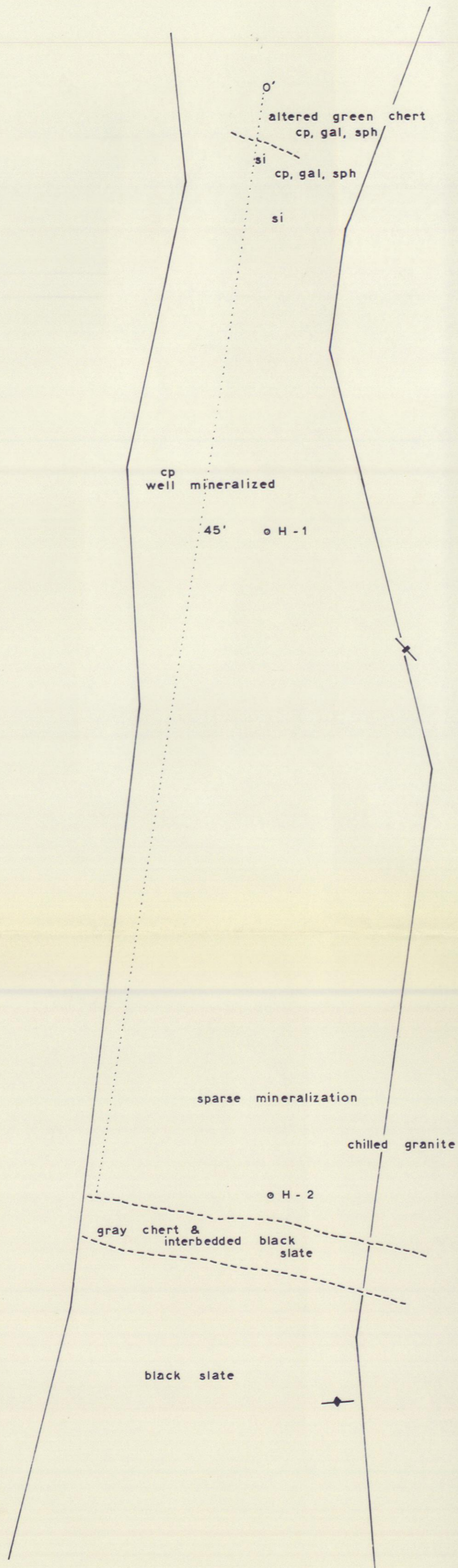
SHEARED, HIGHLY SILICIF., CHILLED GRANITE DISSEM. PY.(CHARACTERISTIC), CP., BOR., MINOR ASP. IN SHEARS



SCALE



1 inch to 10 feet



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 ROSS RIVER, YUKON
 TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA
 PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
 Geologic Map of Trench 45

Scale: 1" = 10'

Date: Sept., 1966

Geology by: J. Staniford

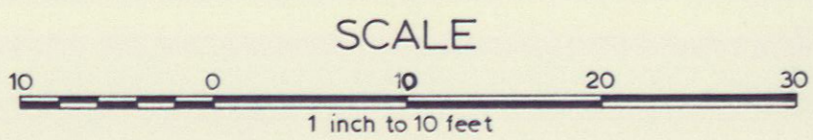
Drawn by: *Jay Staniford*

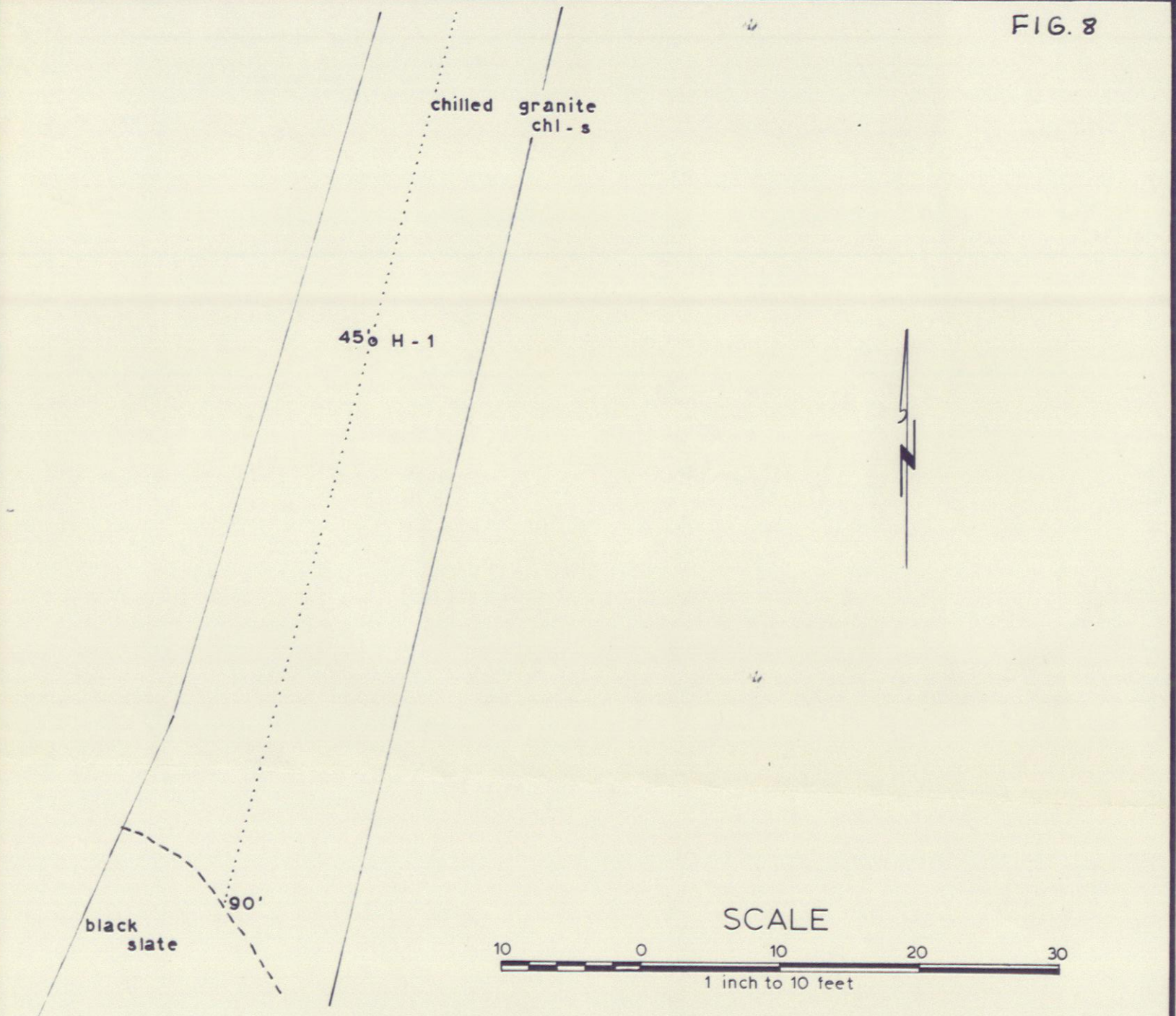
Contact (\pm 1 ft) Control Hub H-2

Strike & Dip of Foliation Strike & Dip of Fractures

Visual Estimate of Mineralization
 cp = chalcopryite
 gal = galena
 sph = sphalerite

Chip Sample Line
 Alteration
 si = silicification

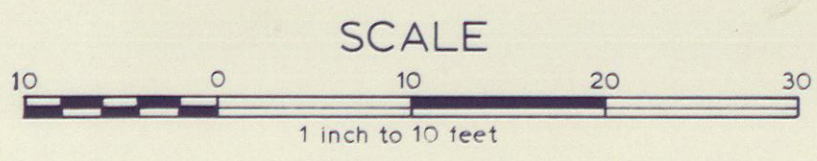
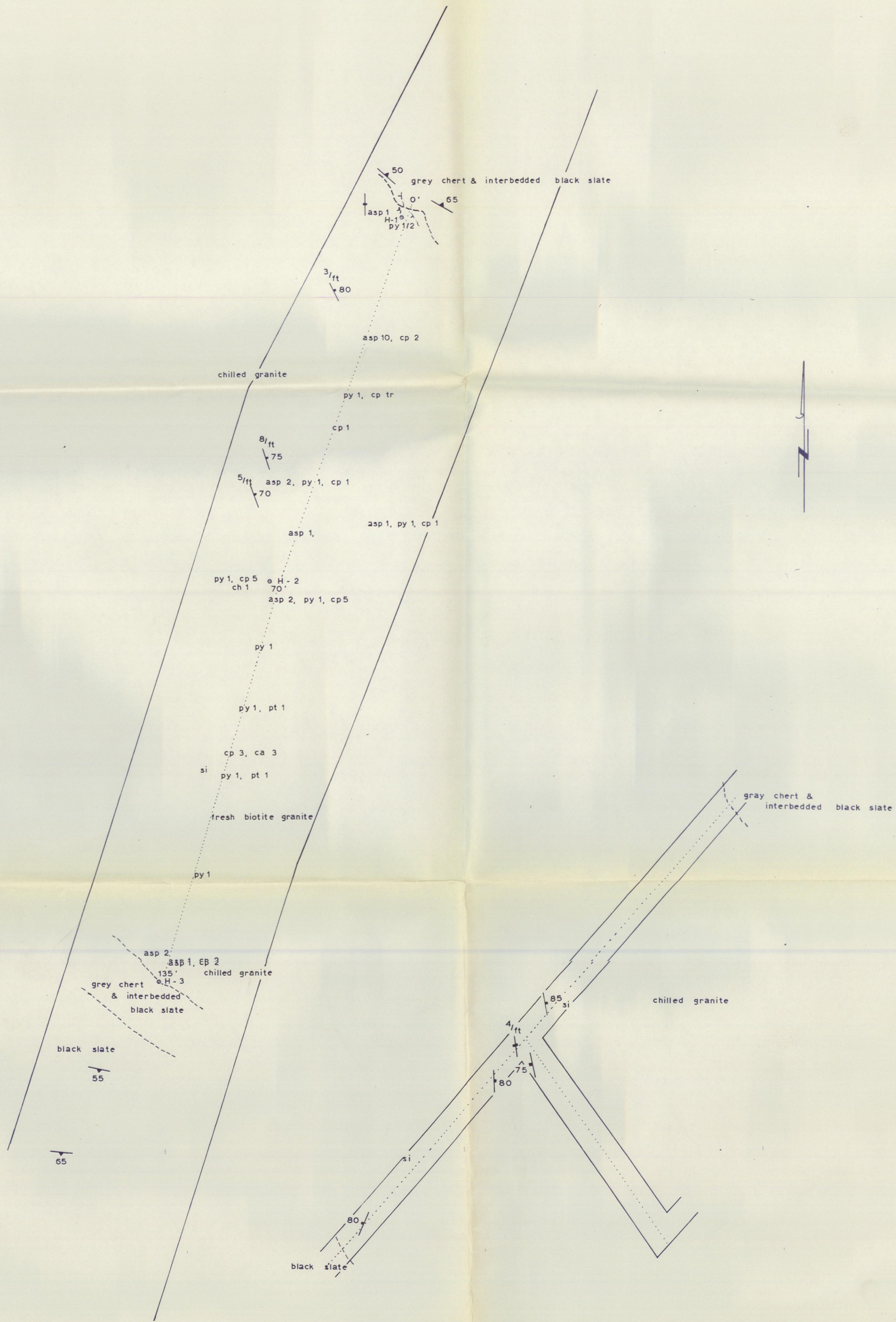




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 ROSS RIVER, YUKON
 TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA
 PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
 Geologic Map of Trench 46

Scale: 1" = 10'
 Date: Sept., 1966
 Geology by: J. Staniford
 Drawn by: *Jay Staniford*

Contact (± 1 ft) - - - - -
 Control Hub H-1
 Strike & Dip of Foliation
 Chip Sample Line ······
 Alteration
 chl = chlorite
 s = strong



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER, YUKON
TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
 Geologic Map of Trench 48

Scale 1"=10' Date: Sept., 1966
 Geology by: J. Staniford Drawn by: Jay J. Staniford

<p> Contact (± 1 ft) Strike & Dip of Foliation 70°/45 ft Control Hub H-2 Strike & Dip of Fractures 45° </p> <p> Chip Sample Line </p> <p> Visual Estimate of Mineralization asp = arsenopyrite cp = chalcopryite py = pyrite pt = pyrrhotite gal = galena sph = sphalerite ch = chalcocite </p>	<p> Alteration si = silicification </p>
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ZONE 7
 PATCHY AREAS OF INTENSE SILICIF., MILD TANNISH-CREAM ARGILLIZ. IN OTHERWISE FRESH, LOCALLY PORPHYRITIC, CHILLED GRANITE
 DISSEM. ASP., PYRR., FIG GAL., FIG SPHAL.
 VEINLETS ASP., PY., CP.

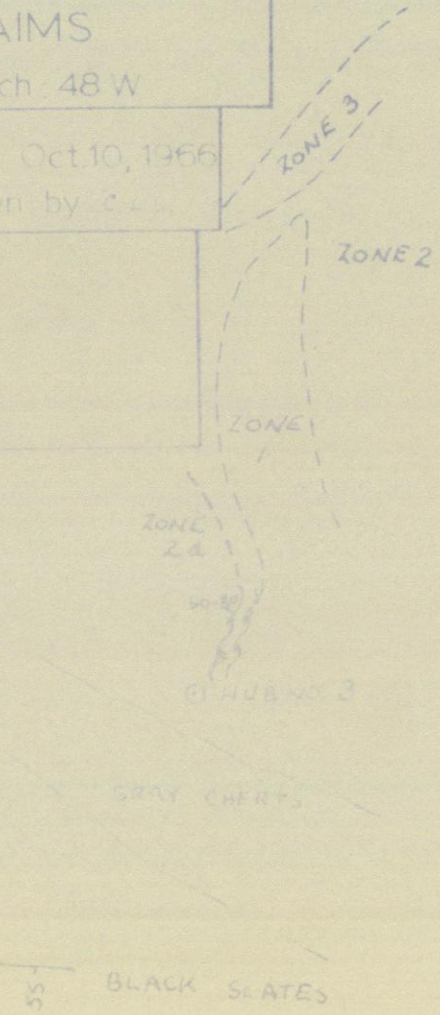
ZONE 6
 FRESH, PORPHYRITIC, CHILLED GRANITE
 DISSEM. MINOR PYRR.
 VEINLETS MINOR ASP., CP.

ZONE 5
 YELLOWISH-STAINED, HIGHLY SILICIFIED CHILLED GRANITE
 DISSEM. CP. (ABUNDANT), PY., ASP., MINOR BORNITE, LOCAL VUGS SOOTY CHALCOCITE

ZONE 4
 PATCHY AREAS OF MILD CHLORITIZATION, MODERATE FIG BIOTITIZATION IN OTHERWISE FRESH PORPHYRITIC, CHILLED GRANITE
 DISSEM. PYRR. (CHARACTERISTIC), ASP., CP. IRREG. VEINLETS CP. WITH MARGINAL CHLORITE (STOCKWORK TYPE MINERALIZ.) ZONE 4

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
 ROSS RIVER YUKON TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA.
 PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
 Geology Map Of Trench: 48 W

Scale 1"=10' Date Oct. 10, 1966
 Geology by C. L. Smith Drawn by C. L. Smith

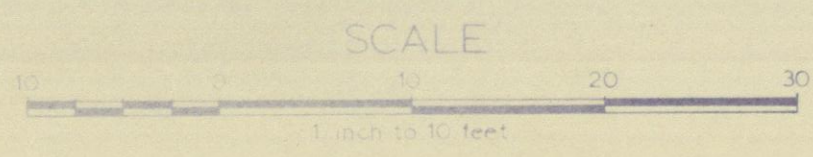
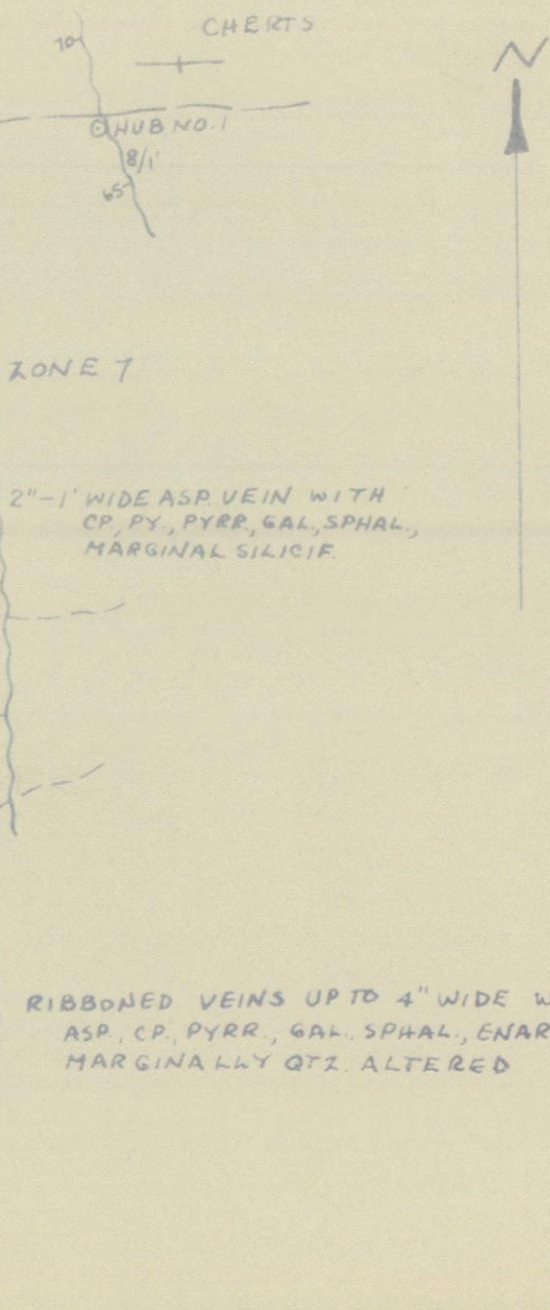


ZONE 3
 YELLOWISH-STAINED, HIGHLY SILICIFIED, LOCALLY FIG BIOTITIZED, HIGHLY FRACTURED, PORPHYRITIC CHILLED GRANITE
 DISSEM. CP. (ABUNDANT), BORNITE? WITH MARGINAL FIG BIOTITE
 2' ON N.W. SIDE OF ZONE RICH IN CP. WITH INTENSE SILICIFICATION (50%), CHLORITIZATION (50%).

ZONE 2
 MIXED ZONE OF MODERATELY CHLORITIZED AND FRESH PORPHYRITIC CHILLED GRANITE
 IRREG. DISSEM. CP. (MARGINAL CHLORITE), PYRR., ASP. VEINLETS OF CP. WITH MARGINAL CHLORITE 1-2" WIDE, 2 SETS: N20°E, 90; N85°E, 70S-90.

ZONE 2a
 HIGHLY SILICIFIED, MINOR TANNISH-CREAM ARGILLIZED, PORPHYRITIC, CHILLED GRANITE
 DISSEM. ASP., PYR., CP., MINOR SPHAL.

ZONE 1
 FRESH, PORPHYRITIC, CHILLED GRANITE (BIO., QTX, PLAG., PHENOCRYSTS)
 DISSEM. PYRR. MINOR. VEINLETS OF CP., N 20°E, 60-80°W.



T-56

T-50

T-48

T-45

T-46

T-43

T-43 A

BLOCK A
AVERAGE VALUES
2.86 OZ. Au, 1.01% Ag,
.61% Cu.

005, 1.74, TR, 34
01, 1.47, TR, TR
TR, 1.04, TR, TR, 0.07
TR, 2.52, 4, 1, 36
TR, 1.14, TR, TR, 01
TR, .96, TR, TR, .15
TR, 1.24, .1, .1, .24
0.005, 1.34, TR, TR, .30
0.005, 1.48, TR, TR, .01
TR, 1.74, TR, TR, .18

BLOCK B
AVERAGE VALUES
3.86 OZ. Au, 1.01% Ag,
.44% Cu.

005, 4.90, .1, .1, .11
TR, 1.32, TR, TR, 0.75
TR, 2.48, TR, TR, .105
TR, 2.26, TR, TR, .97
TR, 1.14, TR, TR, .30

BLOCK C
AVERAGE VALUES
2.20 OZ. Au, 1.01% Ag,
1.21% Cu.

TR, 2.90, .5, .1, .87
TR, .24, .1, TR, TR
TR, 2.84, TR, TR, .15
TR, 4.04, TR, TR, .22
TR, 3.88, TR, TR, .20
TR, 3.98, TR, TR, .20
TR, 1.02, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.02, TR, TR, .16
TR, 2.74, TR, TR, .19
TR, 2.84, TR, TR, .10

BLOCK D
AVERAGE VALUES
1.20 OZ. Au, 1.01% Ag,
.45% Cu.

TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16

BLOCK F
AVERAGE VALUES
1.49 OZ. Au, 1.01% Ag,
.57% Cu.

TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
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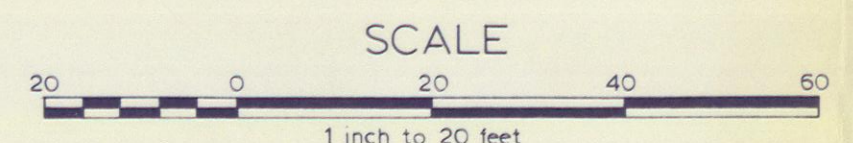
BLOCK G
AVERAGE VALUES
1.00 OZ. Au, 1.01% Ag,
.69% Cu.

TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16
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TR, 1.8, TR, TR, .16

ATLAS. EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER YUKON.
PIKE LAKE AREA.
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
ASSAY RESULTS FOR Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, & Cu,
ZONE 1.

Scale, 1" = 20'
Sampler, T. Skonseng.
Assayer, Whitehorse Assay Office.
G. Spalding.
Party Chief, C.L. Smith.
Date, Oct. 1966.
Drawn by, *M.H. Currie*.

Pike claim F20



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER, YUKON
TRAFFIC MTN. AREA
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
DEVELOPMENT MAP

ELECTROMAGNETIC HIGH: —
MAGNETIC HIGH: - - -
GEOCHEM. HIGH: ·····

GRID 1

