EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

PAY MINERAL CLAIMS
Watson Lake Mining Division
Yukon Territory

Claim Sheets: 105 J1, 105 J2,
105 G 15, 105 G 16

Latitude: 62° 00'N
Longitude: 130° 35'W

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

by

John S. Brock

July 22, 1967

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

PAY MINERAL CLAIMS

Table of Contents

	Page
List of Claims	
INTRODUCTION	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
SURVEY TECHNIQUES	3
GEOLOGY	4
Winkie Drill Holes	5
Hand Trenches	6
GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS	7
MAGNETIC RESULTS	8
ELECTROMAGNETIC RESULTS	9
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	11
RECOMMENDATIONS	12

PAY MINERAL CLAIMS

Covered by Geochemical - Geophysical Survey Grid

PAY 87 - 166	Y16981 - 17060	Recorded November 6, 1966
PAY 168 - 203	Y17793 - 17829	Recorded June 23, 1967

TELEPHONE 685-4331

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
(N.P.L.)
330 MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS PAY MINERAL CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION

The PAY Mineral Claims 1 - 16 were optioned from R. McBean of Vancouver, B. C. on August 13, 1966 following an examination by Atlas Explorations Limited. During October 1966 PAY 17 - 86 were added to the original group for protective measures. A reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical soil sampling program designed to cover favorable geological formations to the south of Traffic Mountain was carried out during September and October of 1966. Geochemical soil sampling results of high zinc values led to the staking of PAY 87 - 166 in November of the same year. Further claims PAY 167 - 203 were added in June 1967 when geologic, geochemical and geophysical surveys proved encouraging.

A broad, northwesterly trending, elongate magnetic anomaly lies over the central portion of the PAY group; the full extent of this anomaly is not known as it is cut by the northern boundary (62° 00') of the Geologic Survey of Canada airborne survey map. Zinc geochemical values in excess of 1000 parts per million within this area of magnetics led to a follow-up program of further prospecting, geologic mapping, line-cutting, soil sampling and geophysical surveys (EM and Magnetics). Linecutting commenced over an area of known

mineralization, the object being to have surveys test the mineralized areas for possible extensions and to trace the geochemical anomaly outlined during the 1966 program.

To date, July 22, 1967 detailed surveys under the supervision of P. Nielsen and R. Darney of Atlas Explorations, have proved encouraging. Hand trenching on anomalous geochemical (zinc) and electromagnetic anomalies has revealed sulphide mineralization. A Winkie drill operated by a two man crew has been testing areas of interest as well. Surveys and data accumulation have now reached a stage where a large zone of potential zinc mineralization has been partially outlined. In order to fully investigate this area it is recommended that a Phase III type of program be started to include bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The center of the PAY Group is located about 4½ miles east of Fortin Lake and approximately 8 miles southwest of the Pelly Lakes Post, at latitude 62° 00' north and longitude 130° 35' west. Fortin and Pelly Lakes are suitable for all types of float equipped aircraft. The present PAY base camp, from which all operations are being conducted, is situated north of the PAY grid on a small unnamed lake ('Pay Lake'). Most float equipped aircraft are able to land on Pay Lake, however, fully loaded aircraft are unable to fly out. During April 1967 Atlas Explorations constructed a winter tote trail from the Ross River-Watson Lake highway at a point northwest of Finlayson Lake to Pelly Lakes via the PAY Group. The distance to the PAY Group from the highway is approximately 40 miles. The tote trail can be travelled in summer with wide-tracked vehicles during winter months.

SURVEY TECHNIQUES

Linecutting:

To date 385,000 feet of line has been cut over the PAY Grid by Atlas linecutters hired from the settlement of Ross River. Survey control for cutting has been by picket and chain methods. Base lines, bearing 312°, have been laid out at grid co-ordinates 0+00S and 50+00S. Cross lines of 400 foot spacing with 100 foot station intervals, have been cut over most of the survey area, cross lines of 800 foot spacing have served to project survey results. Line spacing of 400 feet has been used over all areas of interest.

In order to obtain good survey control over areas of development, stadia traverses are being done. Grid lines, claim posts, trenches and drill sites are being tied in to this survey.

Magnetometer Survey:

Magnetic surveys are being run over the entire grid with a Jalander fluxgate, vertical component instrument. Diurnal drift and gamma conversions are being done in a conventional manner. Results are plotted on maps to scale 1:400, showing grid location - gamma values - profiles and grid location - isomagnetic contours.

Electromagnetic Surveys:

Two types of electromagnetic survey are being used over the PAY grid. Complete coverage has been obtained with a Crone JEM unit using the horizontal loop method, which has been adequate in outlining major conductive areas. A Ronka EM 16 is also being used to supply more detailed information over conductors delineated by the Crone JEM. All electromagnetic data is being plotted on grid plans to scale 1:400.

Maps showing results obtained from the JEM unit include: 1800 and 480 cps values and resultant dip angles profile, 480/1800 cps values and profiles (relative conductivity), and contoured 1800 cps resultant dip angles. Maps have been prepared showing in-phase and quadrature values and profiles for the EM 16.

Geochemical Surveys:

Soil samples have been collected on all grid lines at 100 foot station intervals. Projections of geochemical anomalies have been carried out over 800 foot reconnaissance lines and then filled in with 400 foot line if results of interest were obtained. Soil samples have been analysed at the Atlas Explorations geochemical laboratory for copper, lead and zinc content by Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer means. Collection data for each station sampled has been obtained; drainage data, soil types and physiography are noted. Results are plotted to scale 1:400 on a grid plan, individual plans have been prepared of element profiles and contoured results.

GEOLOGY

Geologic mapping has been carried out on 1:100 (photo overlay) and 1:400 (grid plan) scales by R. Darney under the supervision of Dr. C. L. Smith, senior geologist for Atlas Explorations Limited.

Over the main PAY Group, the geologic structure consists of a westerly dipping sequence of banded chert (oldest unit), massive dolomite, sericite phyllite and phyllite (youngest unit). This sequence is folded into a tight northwest plunging anticline which is obliquely cut by a northwest trending normal fault. As a result of faulting, a downdropped

upward extension of the fold occurs to the southeast. Several small mineral occurrences of copper, lead and zinc sulphides (in the vicinity of line 36W - 13N, line 40W - 18N, and lines 44 to 48W at 7N) have been located in brecciated zones in the banded chert; however, the immediate area of interest lies on the southwest limb of the downdropped isoclinal anticline. Over the southwest portion of the grid (area of priority and main economic interest) the south anticlinal limb appears to be flattening into a broad syncline. Limited outcrop within this area does not allow a definite geological interpretation. Geochemical and geophysical expressions over the southwest portion of the grid have provided targets for hand trenching and Winkie diamond drilling.

Winkie Diamond Drill Holes:

Hole No.	Location	Target	Depth	Log
WDH 2	S80°E of 48W - 53S	Outcrop sil. dolomite, Zn mineralization.	18'	Abandoned due to caving in fractured rock.
WDH 3	10'N of WDH 2	Step out WDH 2.	10'	"
WDH 4	4' W of WDH 3	Step out WDH 3.	8'	"
WDH 5	75' SW of WDH 2 in TR	Zn Min. in Trench.	6'	"
WDH 6	32W-45S	Geochem. and EM.	49'	33' overburden, 16' of carbonaceous dol. or graphitic phyllite with pyrite lenses.
WDH 7	150' NW of 32W49S	Zinc Geochem.	58'	41' overburden 17' black dolomite with pyrite lenses.

Hole No.	Location	Target	Depth	Log
WDH 8	50' NW of WDH 7	Down slope from WDH 7.	98'	50' overburden black dolomite with pyrite lenses.
WDH 9	32W-45+50S	Geochem-EM	20'	Caving, lost water.
WDH 10	20' NW of WDH 9.	?	51'	21' overburden black dolomite.
WDH 11	88W-71+50S	(9000 ppm) Zn geochem and EM.		No info. this date.

Hand Trenches:

TR 1: A mineralized outcrop near line 48W - 53S was trenched about 100 feet in length across strike of the host unit (brecciated and silicified dolomite) younger and overlying the phyllites. The brecciated dolomite is thought to be associated with the central (core) portion of the proposed synclinal structure. This trench contained nearly continuous zinc mineralization over its length. Sulphide minerals consist of light purplish-brown, fine to medium grained sphalerite, galena in quartz veins, pyrite and rare chalcopyrite. Gangue consists of quartz, calcite and sphalerite. Hydrothermal alteration is erratic and not pervasive, consisting of silicification and minor pyritization. Textures are characteristic of open-space filling in quartz carbonate veins and of true disseminated replacement by sphalerite and pyrite.

TR 2: Exposed unconsolidated bedrock consisting of the mineralized host unit, all indications show to be close to bedrock.

Hand trenching has been used as a method of attempting to trace the unit along strike (N 70°W) parallel to regional strike as well as that of geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Due to thick overburden cover, most of the

pits and trenches did not reach bedrock, although mineralized zinc float was located in most diggings. With further geochemical and geophysical data available, hand trenching is now being concentrated in the areas along strike to the northwest.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

A broad zone of anomalous zinc geochemical values stretches from line 8E to 124W with scattered peak values between stations 40S and 80S. Within this anomalous geochemical zone at least 15 northwesterly striking elongate highs of over 1000 parts per million zinc exist. Peak values within these highs range between 3000 to 9000 ppm and over the largest zinc anomaly between lines 84W and 124W, values up to 20,000 ppm zinc have been obtained.

Statistically determined threshold is 300 ppm, and anomalies have steep gradients commonly climbing abruptly from 300 ppm to peak values in distances of less than 200 feet. Continuity between peaks is remarkable for the highest spots lie on a straight line which corresponds accurately with local strike of bedrock.

Most of the grid is heavily vegitated with dwarf birch and spruce stands with occasional groves of poplar. Muskeg predominates and is over two feet in thickness in local drainage traps and topographic depressions. Soils sampled are generally of an immature "B" horizon, but it is the opinion of the author that soils are not residual. Direction of glaciation appears to be from the northwest, a trend coincident with the strike of geochemical anomalies. Evidence of transported material is further verified by the presence of granitic boulders as reported by R. Darney. Tests taken over soil profiles in

hand trenches show a zoning of zinc content in the soils that can generally be matched with an immature "B" horizon about 2 feet below the ground surface. It is felt that this horizon is often not encountered in the grid sampling and that results must be considered qualitatively for a detailed interpretation. It should also be noted that graphitic horizons can contain up to a maximum of 1000 parts per million zinc (Hawkes and Webb).

MAGNETIC RESULTS

The field operators report that continual problems have been encountered during the course of the magnetic survey. Instrument trouble coupled with severe and irregular magnetic storms have given magnetic readings that are of doubtful accuracy. To date, it has not been determined as to where the problem lies, although four different instruments have been tested on the grid by an experienced operator.

With the results obtained to date it is apparent that the magnetics over the geochemical and electromagnetic expressions are very "flat". To the north, responses of over 300 gammas above background have delineated zones that are interpreted as being phyllite zones that have undergone a higher degree of metamorphism (see Interpretation Map). The displacement of these zones has given some support to the theory that a northeast trending fault strikes across the grid. The magnetic responses are of a broad nature with dips generally to the south. Local irregularities within the overall anomalies are attributed to facies changes within the phyllite units themselves.

The magnetometer survey has not disclosed possible areas of sulphide mineralization but has provided some minor

guides to geologic mapping. As the structural picture appears complex and requires "saturation techniques" to aid in its delineation, the magnetic survey is being continued.

ELECTROMAGNETIC RESULTS

Zone 1, being as described between line 20E and 60W, is an extensive conductor outlined by the horizontal loop Crone JEM. The boundaries of this conductor are shown on the compilation map, profile details of lines 24, 32, 40, 48 and 56 W are shown in the Appendix of this report. All dip angles are negative and of large magnitude (in excess of -30°). The general conductor has been interpreted as being the near surface (less than 200 feet) trace of synclinal folding of a graphitic horizon. The syncline plunges to the west as represented by EM profiles. With reference to the compiled profiles of line 24 W, the axial plane of the syncline would be at 53 S, the northern limb dips to the south between stations 44 S and 52 S, the southern limb has a gentle dip to the north from at least station 80 S to 60 S. With respect to the same line the EM 16 profile (deeper penetration) appears to outline the north and south contacts of the graphite at 43 S and 72 S, faulting at 40 S gives a well defined "cross-over". The axial-plane or central portion of the graphitic zone is clearly shown by the cross-over at 56 S. The profile of line 32 W gives the same basic interpretation, although the main graphitic bed is plunging to the west, therefore giving weaker readings on the Crone JEM. The less conductive dolomite host is thought to lie in the region of 44 to 48S, shown both on the Crone, EM 16 and zinc profile. The profile of line 40W is interpreted similarly except for the westerly trending fault

cutting the northern limb of the graphitic bed near its northern contact, this is shown both on the EM 16 and Crone profiles. The main body of graphite appears to still be plunging uniformly to the west on line 56 W, the Crone profile is one of a conductor at depth and does not provide much detail. On each profile irregularities are noted both on the Crone and EM 16 results for each line. These are thought to be either due to minor folding within the proposed synclinal structure or more conductive zones within the graphite formations. In all instances, formational dips are steeper on the northern limb than on the southern limb of the fold. The axis of the major fold is best defined as the conductor dips or plunges below the penetration depth of the Crone JEM. Within the central portion of the fold (axial plane?) positive resultant dips are indicated, thus giving further evidence to its existence by the presence of near vertical shears.

At the western extremity of the Zone 1 conductor a fault has been assumed through the location of a well-defined northeasterly topographic linear, displacement of magnetic anomalies and a cut-off and apparent partial displacement of the conductors. It is probable that in the vicinity of line 72E the topographic linear is so pronounced that heavy overburden cover within its confines has masked EM results. This area could represent the central portion of a doubly folded syncline although, structurally, this is not likely.

Zone 2 is described as being the area between line 80 W and the western boundary of the grid (line 124 W) as shown by the conductor outline on the Compilation Map. It is suspected that a synclinal formation gives rise to a similar electromagnetic situation here as found over Zone 1. If such

is the case, the north and south limbs do not dip as steeply as in Zone 1. The axial plane would pass through line 108 W at 78 S (refer to profile of line 108 W).

The geophysical surveys are not complete over Zone 2 and the conductor is not fully delineated. The Zone 2 conductor is thought to have a shallow plunge is thought to have a shallow plunge in comparison with Zone 1 because of relative differences in strength of EM response. Over the north limb, the conductor has not been closed; from the survey information to date it appears to continue to the north and may join with another extensive conductor outlined in the vicinity of line 136 W station 0. This could possibly indicate the continuation of the graphitic zone into an anticlinal arch to the north. It should be noted that sulphide mineralization of limited extent was found in the vicinity of line 136 W in association with a large and complex conductor.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Geophysics and more particularly electromagnetics appears to be a valuable tool aiding in the prognostication of local and regional structure and more specifically economic environments in relation to structural control. The outlining of the graphitic marker may well aid in the location of, and possible projections of, the associated host unit.

The compilation of geophysical and geochemical data indicates that the zinc anomalies favor the northern limb of the proposed synclinal structure, possibly where the thickest section of host unit overlies the graphite?

Two structural situations have been interpreted from geophysical-geologic observations; an elongate westerly

trending, westerly plunging syncline, or a synclinal structure with a downdropped center giving a basin like structure.

Magnetics do not appear to be of use for interpretations over the immediate area of interest, but should be done in coincidence with the electromagnetics as a further "saturation technique".

Geochemistry is the best and most obvious guide to mineralization but it is felt that more thought should be given to factors controlling ionic dispersement such as glaciation, soil types and overburden thickness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A base line (cross line) should be cut at station 100 S for control purposes and the grid should be extended to the south to station 150+00 using 800-foot line spacing from line 20W to line 124W. The grid should also be extended from line 124W using 800-foot spacing until geochemistry and electromagnetics have fully outlined Zone 2. Surveys should cover the proposed grid extensions, as well as filling in between station 50S to OS between line 80W to 136W. These extensions of the present grid will fill in the gaps between Zone 2 and the conductor at line 136 - OS. They will also provide an examination of the extent of the proposed south limb of the syncline for further favorable areas.

2. Winkie drilling should follow a more regular pattern of testing anomalous areas. Profiles should be drilled across geophysical anomalies at 100 or 200 foot intervals to fully determine their cause, (as recommended on line 40). It is also recommended that this procedure be followed on line 88W where the drill is set up at this date on station 71 + 50 S.

3. Biogeochemical sampling of dwarf birch should be attempted on selected lines of high zinc geochemistry over Zone 2 to provide information for its possible application to the Atlas Exploration program.

4. If further ground electromagnetics appear to provide worthwhile information aiding in structural interpretations, noted on the PAY and BILL Groups, an airborne survey should be considered to aid in regional mapping.

5. Bulldozer Trenching:
   a) Bulldozer trenching to commence during the first week of August.
   b) Long trenches over Zone 2 geochemical anomaly recommended as priority target.
   c) D 7-E Cat with ripper is capable of side-hill trenches (downslope push) to depths in excess of 20 feet.
   d) Bombardier to service bulldozer to prevent "walking" time between site and base camp.

6. PAY Camp move:
   a) PAY Camp should be moved to shores of Fortin Lake to provide better access to Zone 1 and 2.
   b) Cat trail to be constructed between Pay Lake and Fortin Lake to facilitate camp move by Bombardier.

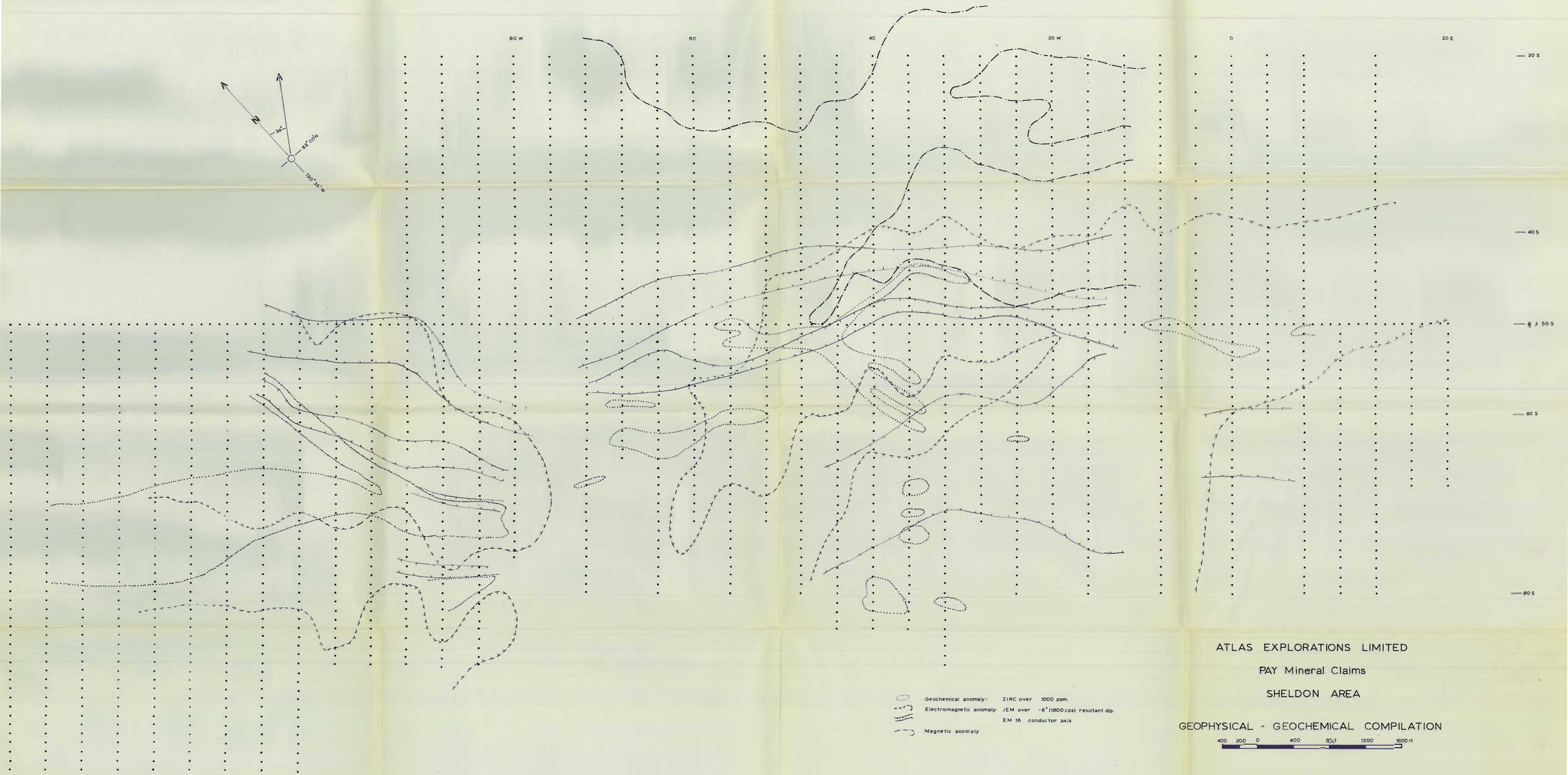
Respectfully submitted,

John S. Brock,
Geophysicist and Assistant
Exploration Manager,
Atlas Explorations Limited.

PAY MINERAL CLAIMS

Ground Development Personnel: May - July 1967

Party Chief	P. Nielsen
Geologist	R. Darney
Magnetometer Operator	P. Dean
Crone EM Operators	M. Simpson J. Galeski
EM 16 Operator	V. Pratico
Soil Sampler	C. Wicks
Linecutters	J. Acklack M. Shorty F. Charlie R. Etzel W. Etzel
Hand Trenching	T. Skonseng
Helper	S. McLeod
Driller	B. Morrisson
Driller's Helper	J. Boiteau
Bombardier Driver	P. Lundt
Cook	G. Gray
Flunky	
Senior Geologist	C. Smith
Geophysicist	J. Brock



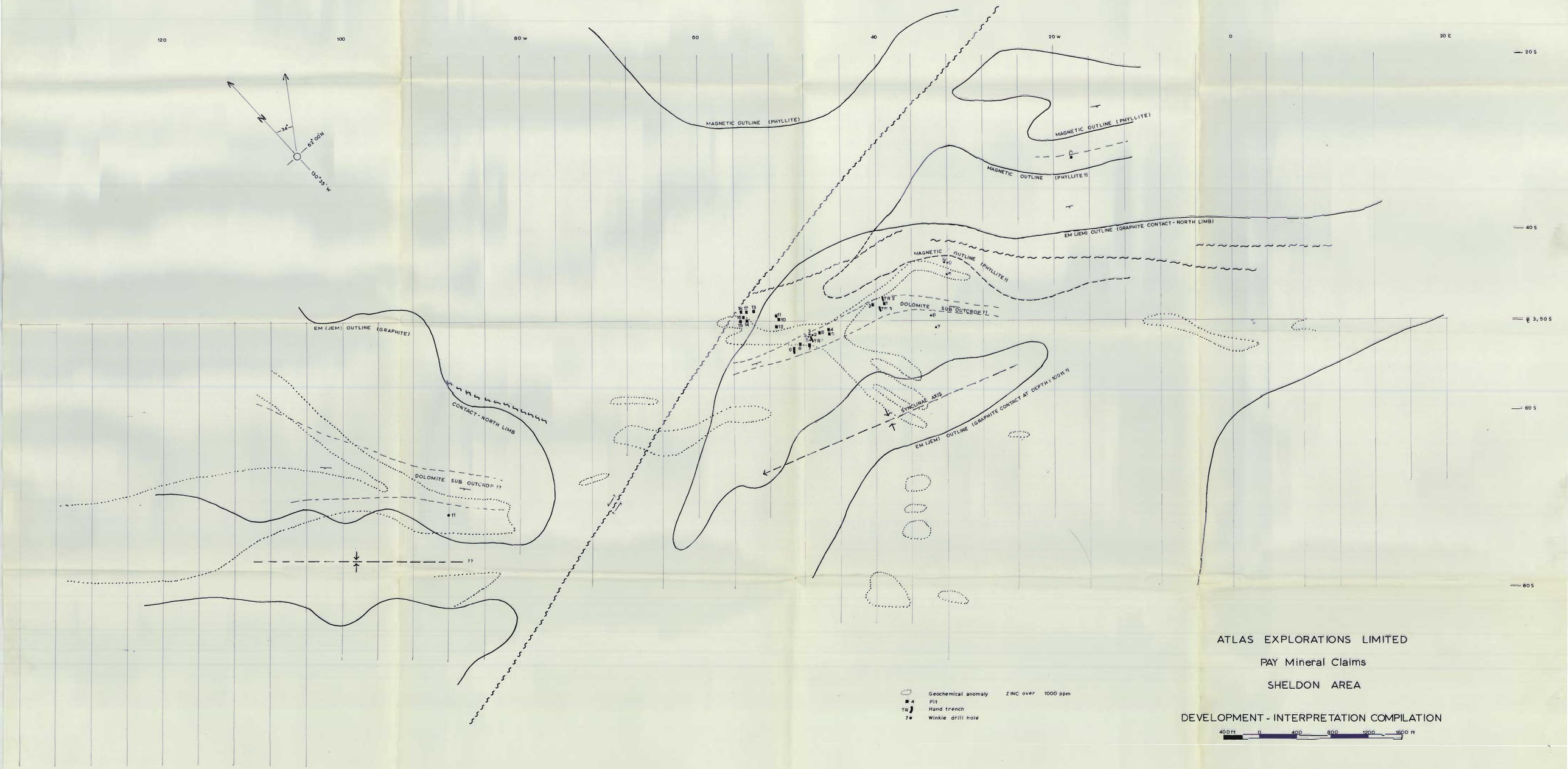
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

PAY Mineral Claims

SHELDON AREA

GEOPHYSICAL - GEOCHEMICAL COMPILATION

COMPILATION OF DATA TO: July 22,1967 By: John S Brock



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

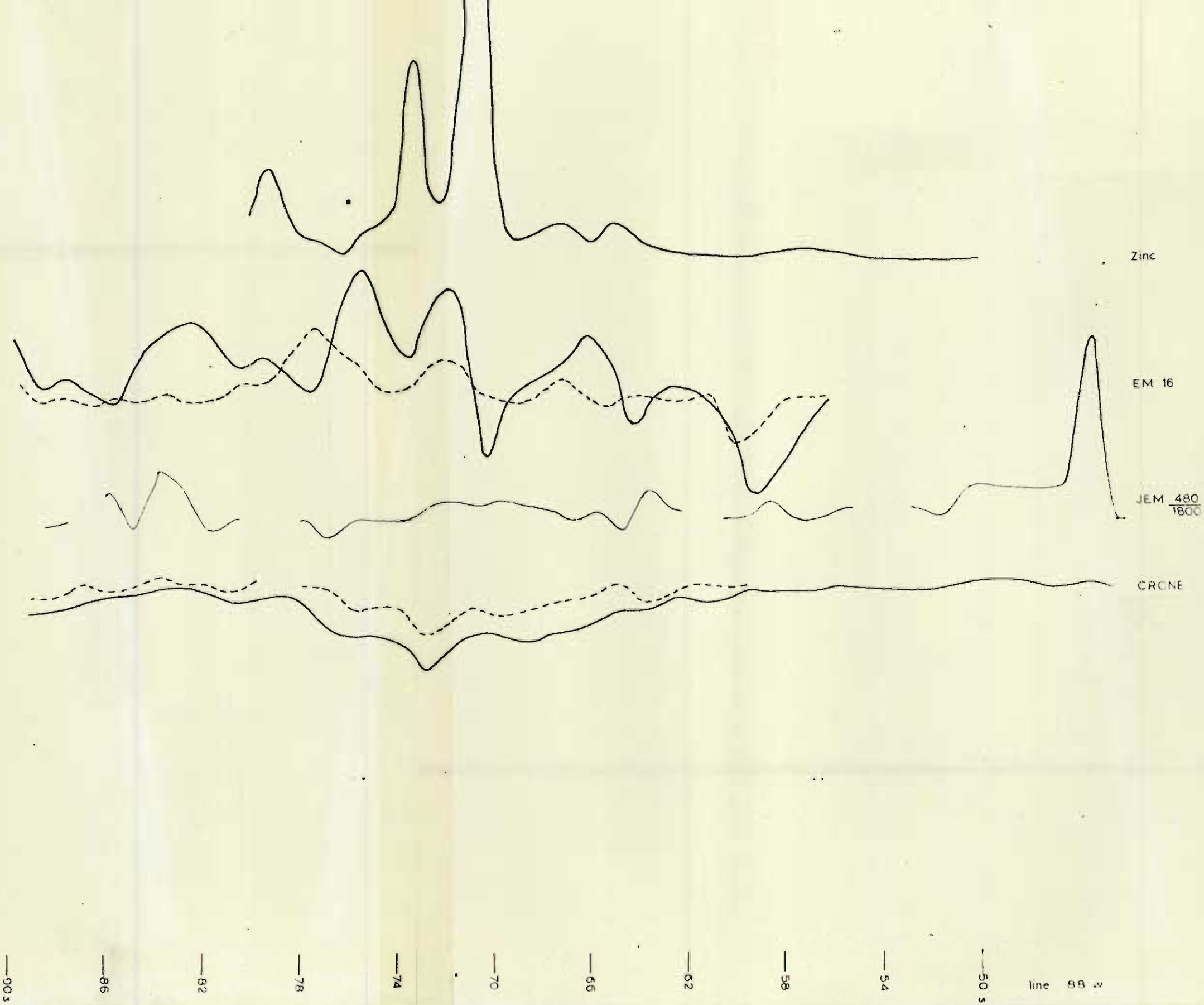
PAY Mineral Claims

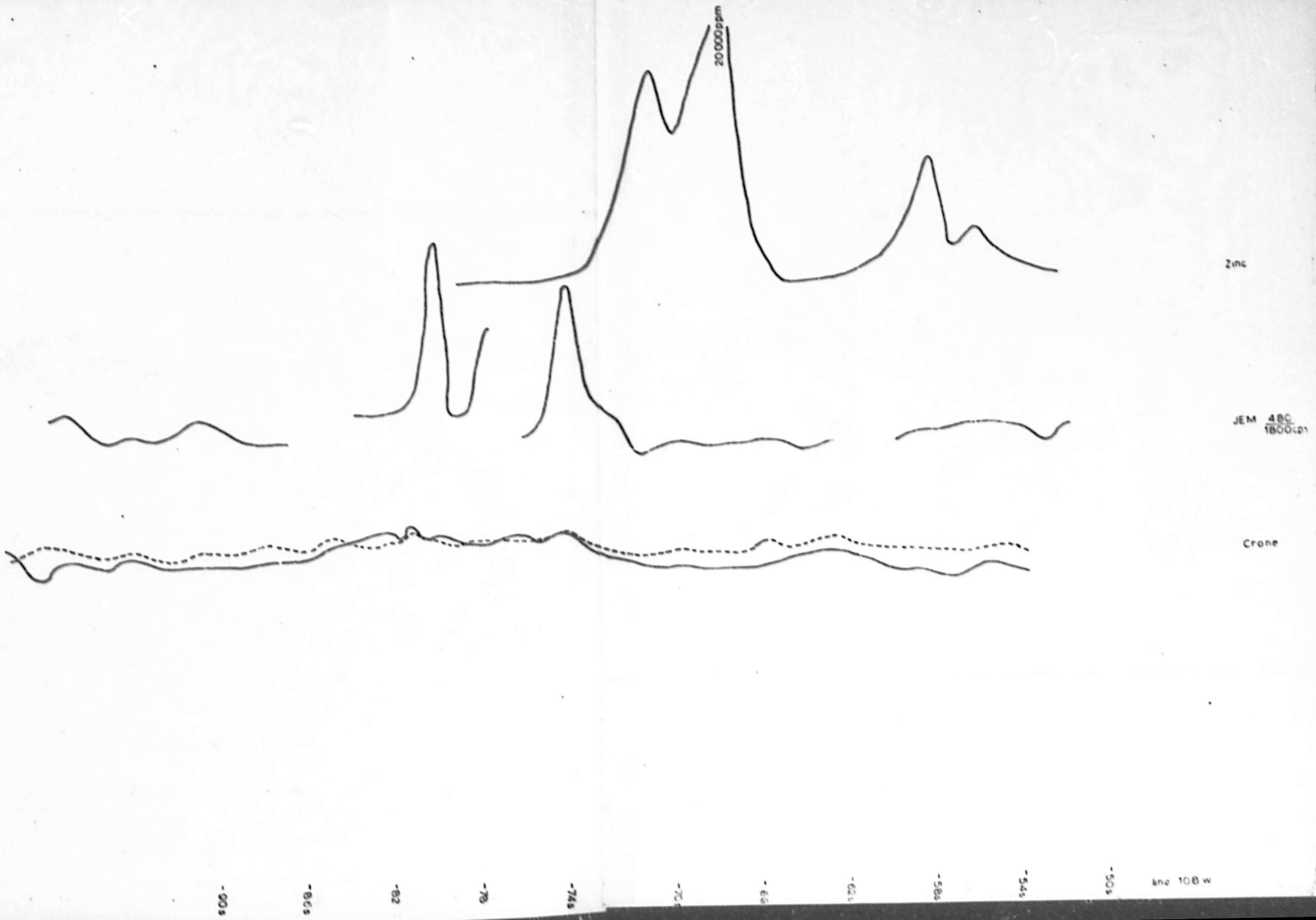
SHELDON AREA

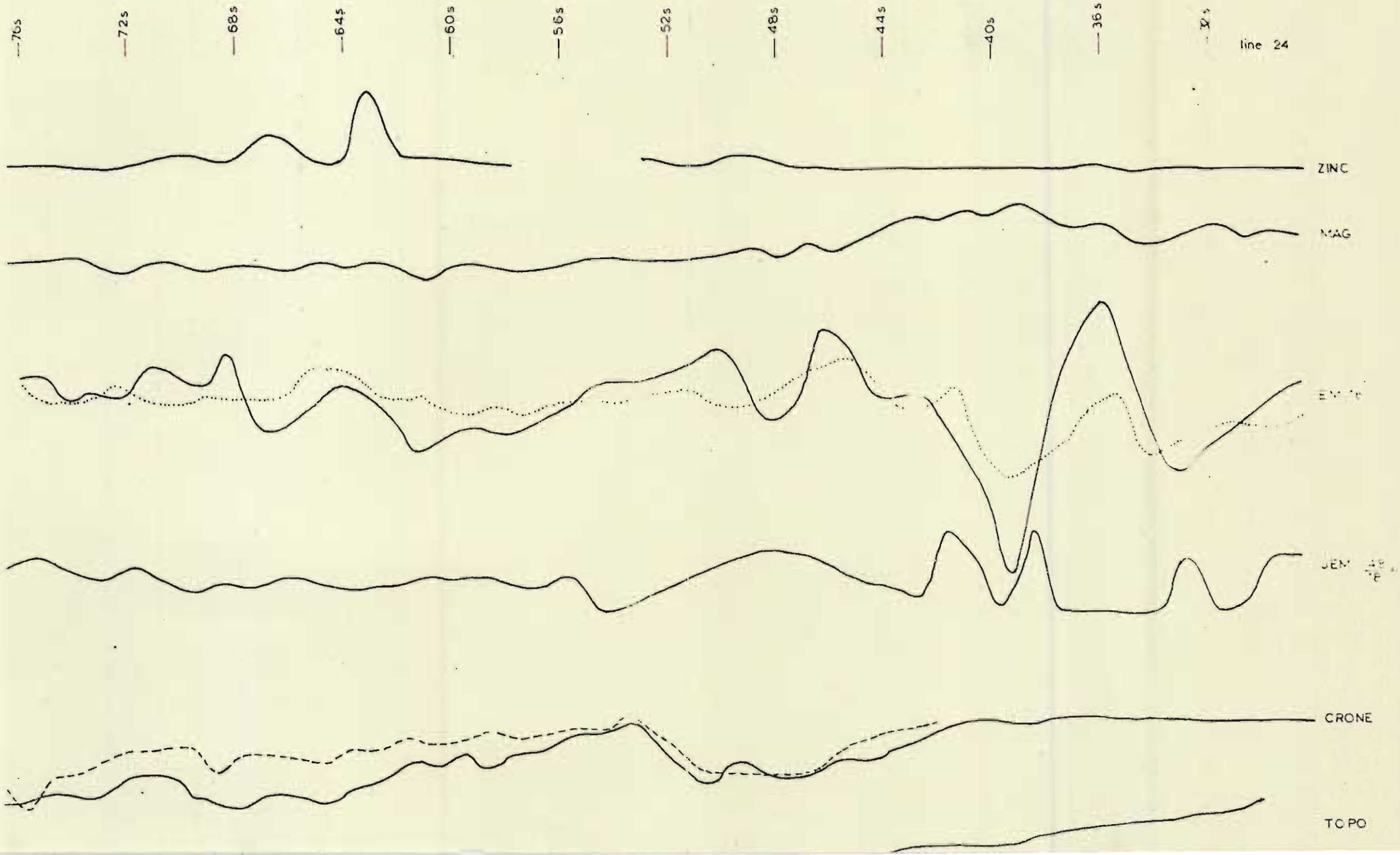
DEVELOPMENT - INTERPRETATION COMPILATION

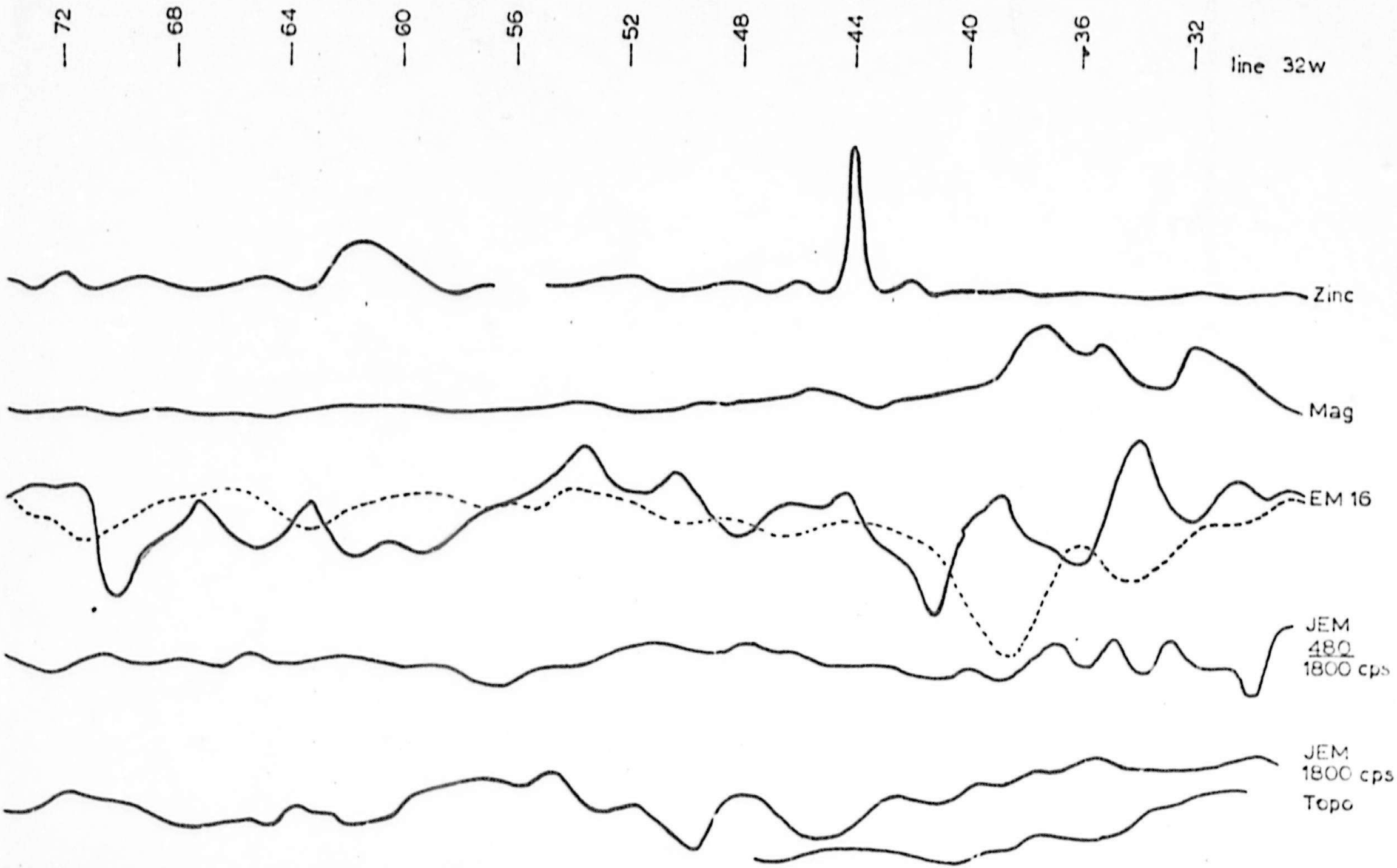
400 ft 0 400 800 1200 1600 ft

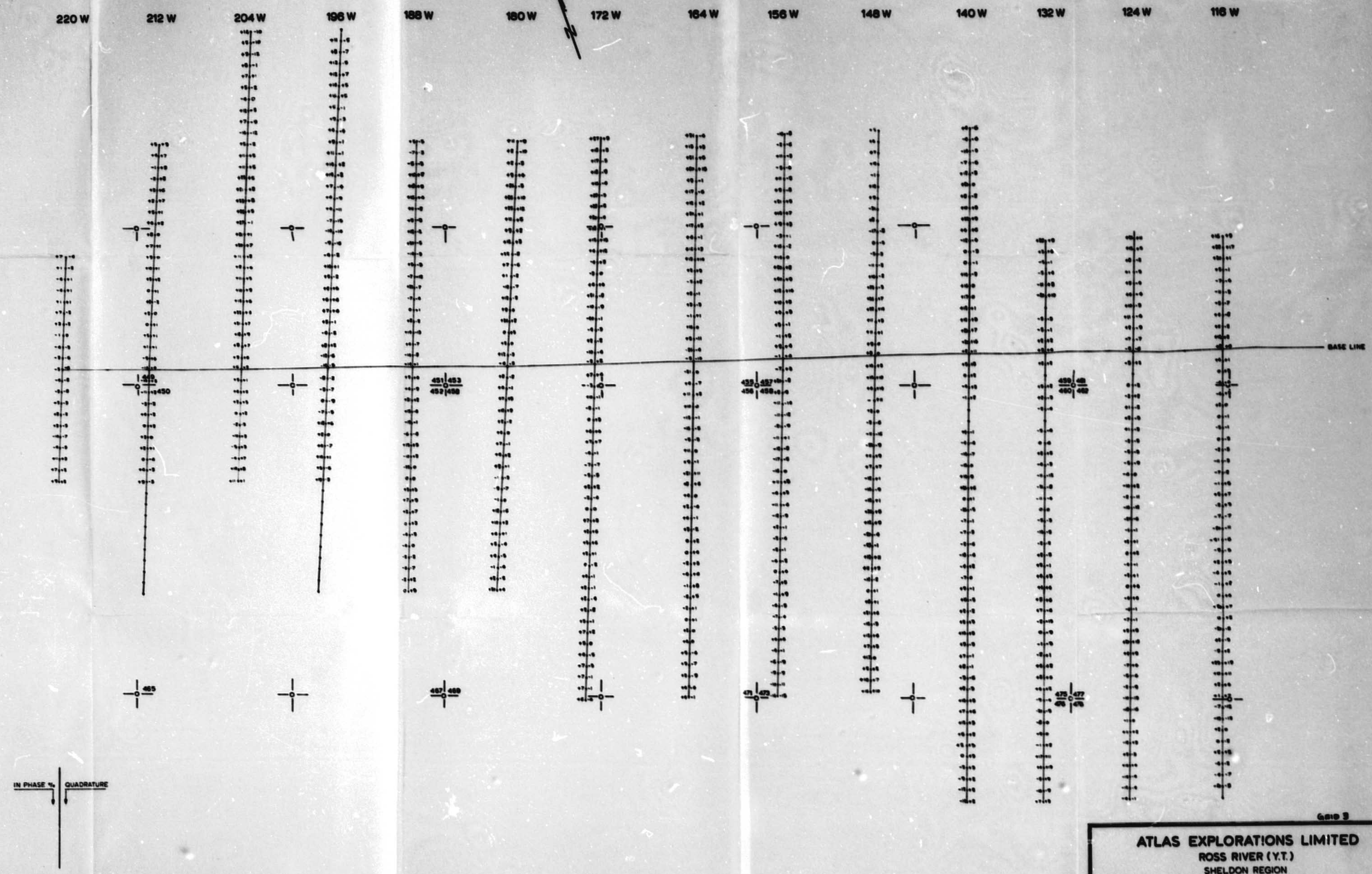
COMPILATION OF DATA TO: July 22, 1967 By: John S. Brock


Zinc
EM 16
JEM 480/1800 cps
CRONE
90 s
86
82
78
74
70
66
62
58
54
50 s
line 88 N


20000ppm
Zinc
JEM 48C
1800cps
Crane
-50s
-54s
-58s
-62s
-66s
-70s
-74s
-78
-82
-86s
-90s
line 108 W


76s
72s
68s
64s
60s
56s
52s
48s
44s
40s
36s
line 24
ZINC
MAG
CRONE
TOPO


72
68
64
60
56
52
48
44
40
36
32
line 32w
Zinc
Mag
EM 16
JEM
480
1800 cps
JEM
1800 cps
Topo



GRID 3

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)

SHELDON REGION

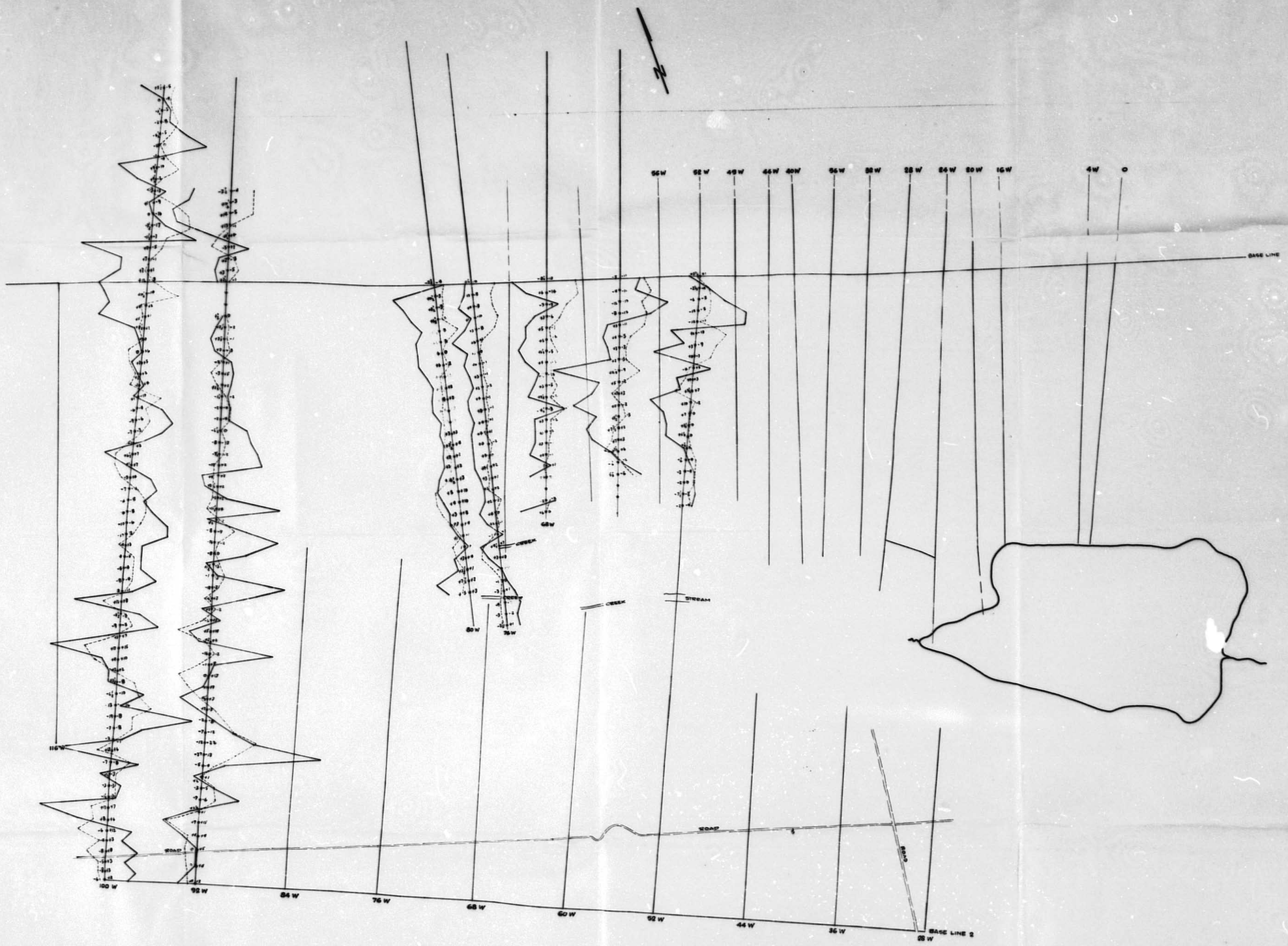
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

GROUND E.M. SURVEY

—VALUES—

INSTRUMENT: RONKA E.M. 16
OPERATOR: V. PRATICO

DATE: JUNE 1967
DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD



GRID 1&3

IN PHASE QUADRATURE

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)

SHELDON REGION

PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

GROUND E.M. SURVEY

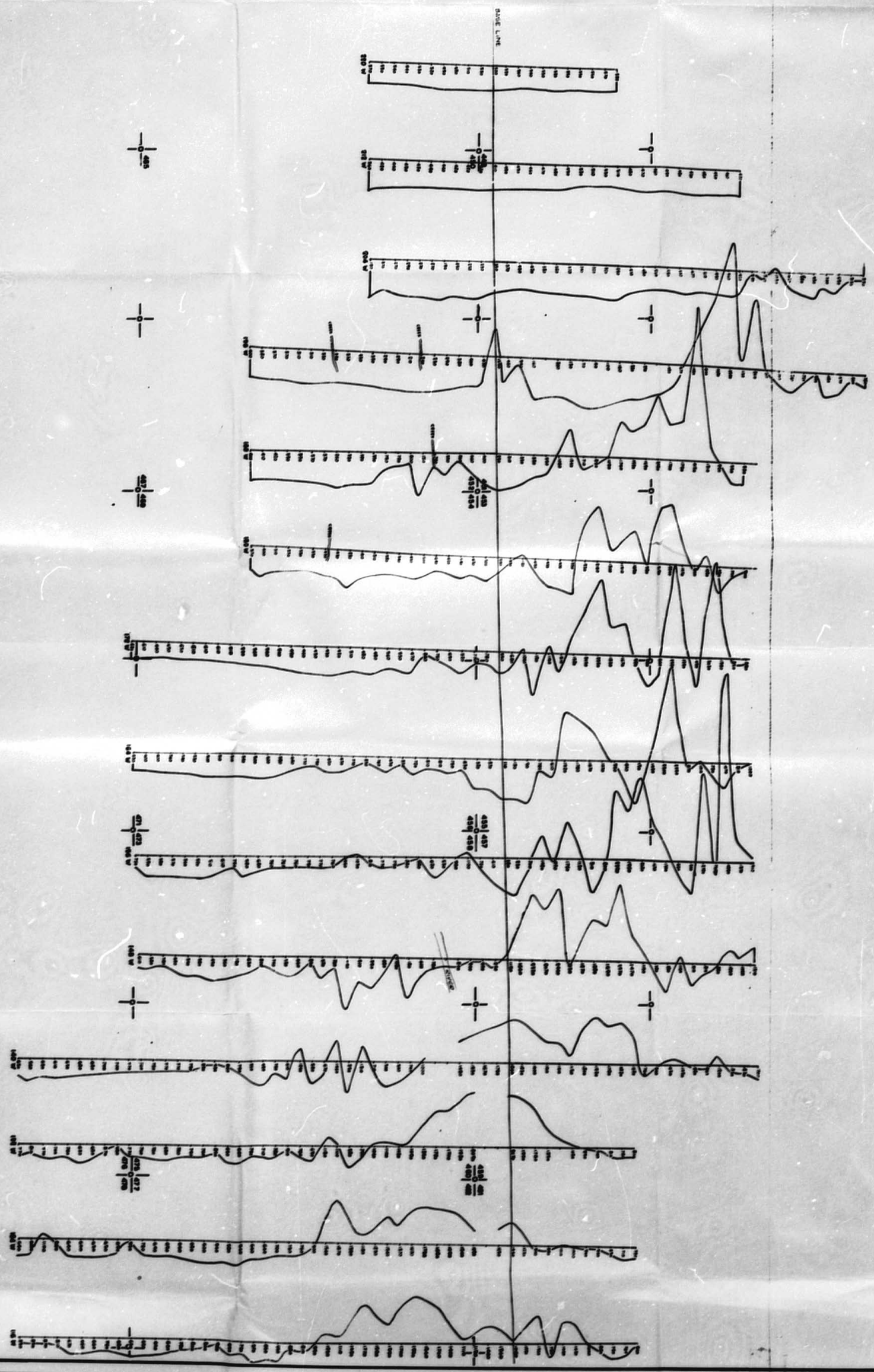
PROFILES & VALUES

INSTRUMENT: RONKA E.M.
OPERATOR: V. PRATICO

PROFILE SCALE: 1/10" = 2"

DATE: JUNE 1967
DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD

400 0 400 800
scale in feet



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)

SHELDON REGION

PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

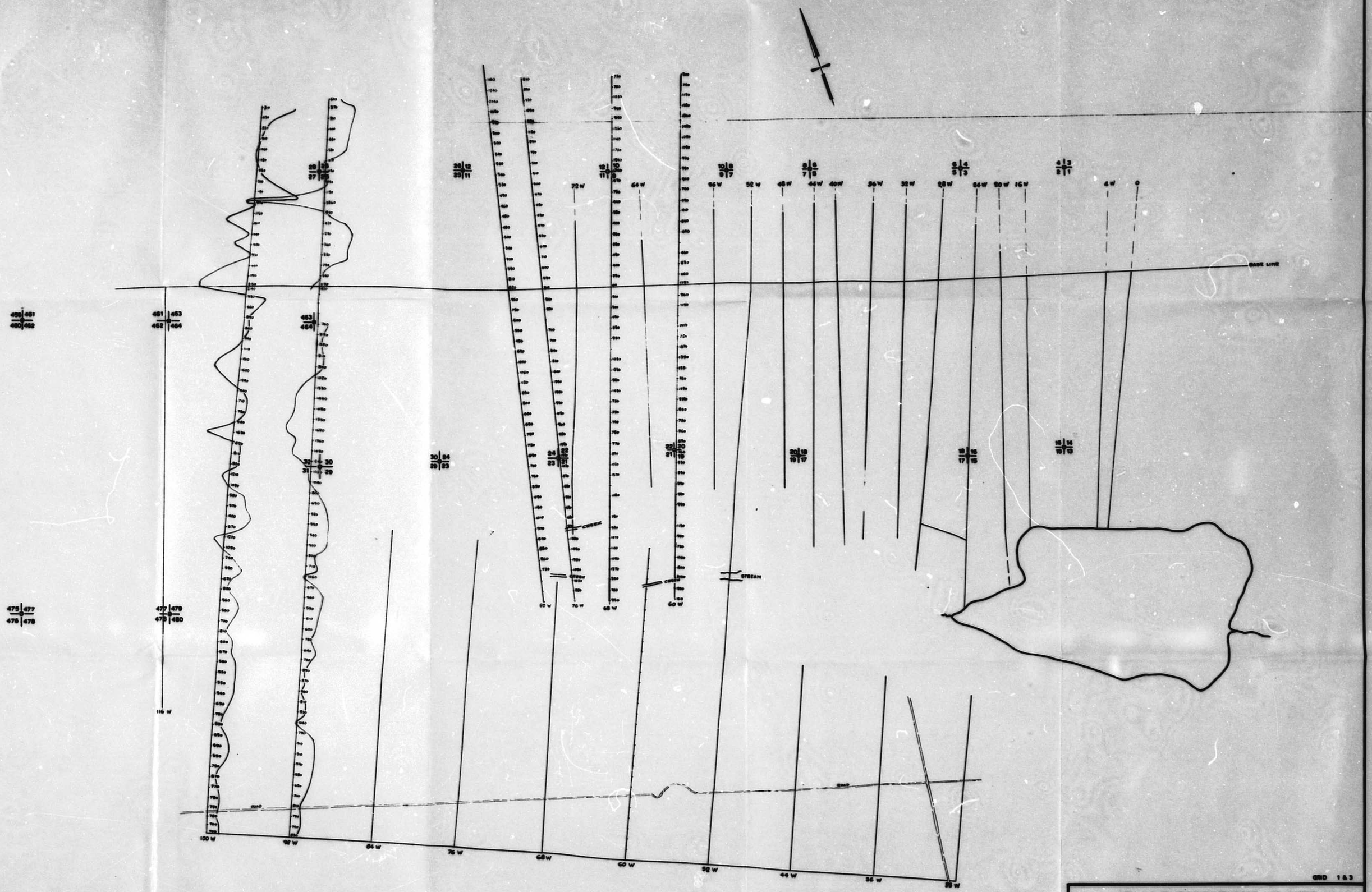
GAMMA VALUES (WESTERN PART)

INSTRUMENT: JALANDER
OPERATOR: C. WICKS

PROFILE SCALE: 1/10" = 100 ¢

DATE: JUNE 1967
DRAWN BY: P.J.F. LAWVED

GRID 3

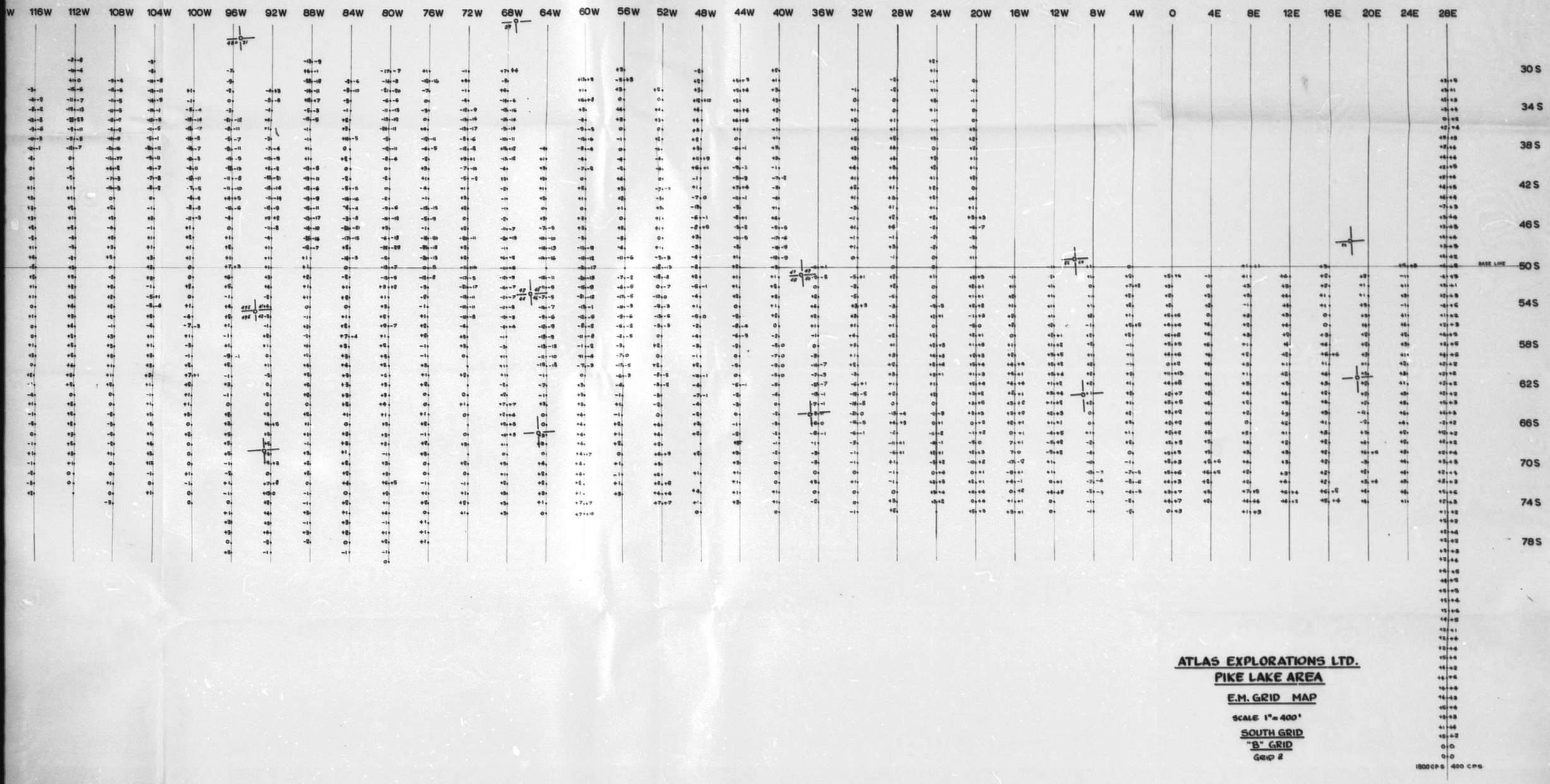


ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)
SHELDON REGION
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
GAMMA VALUES (EASTERN PART)

INSTRUMENT: JALANDER
OPERATOR: C. WICKS

DATE: JUNE 1967
DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD

400 0 400 800
scale in feet



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.

PIKE LAKE AREA

E.M. GRID MAP

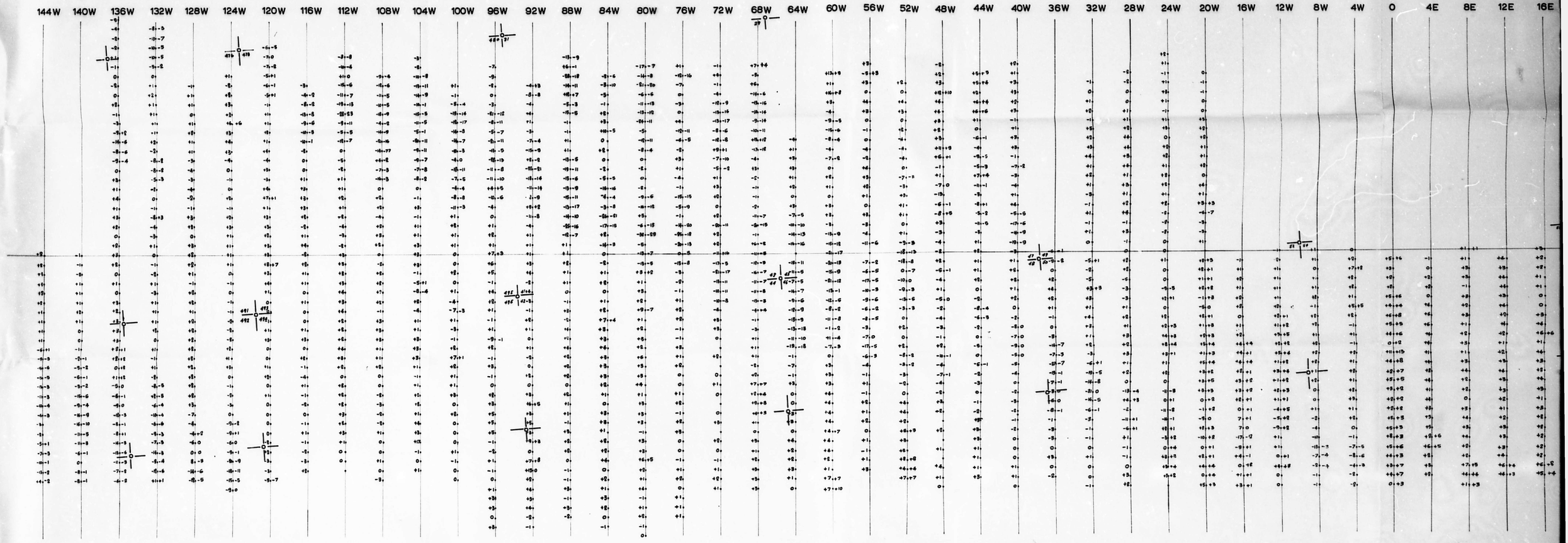
SCALE 1" = 400'

SOUTH GRID

"B" GRID

GRID 2

2 of 2



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LT

PIKE LAKE AREA

E.M. GRID MAP

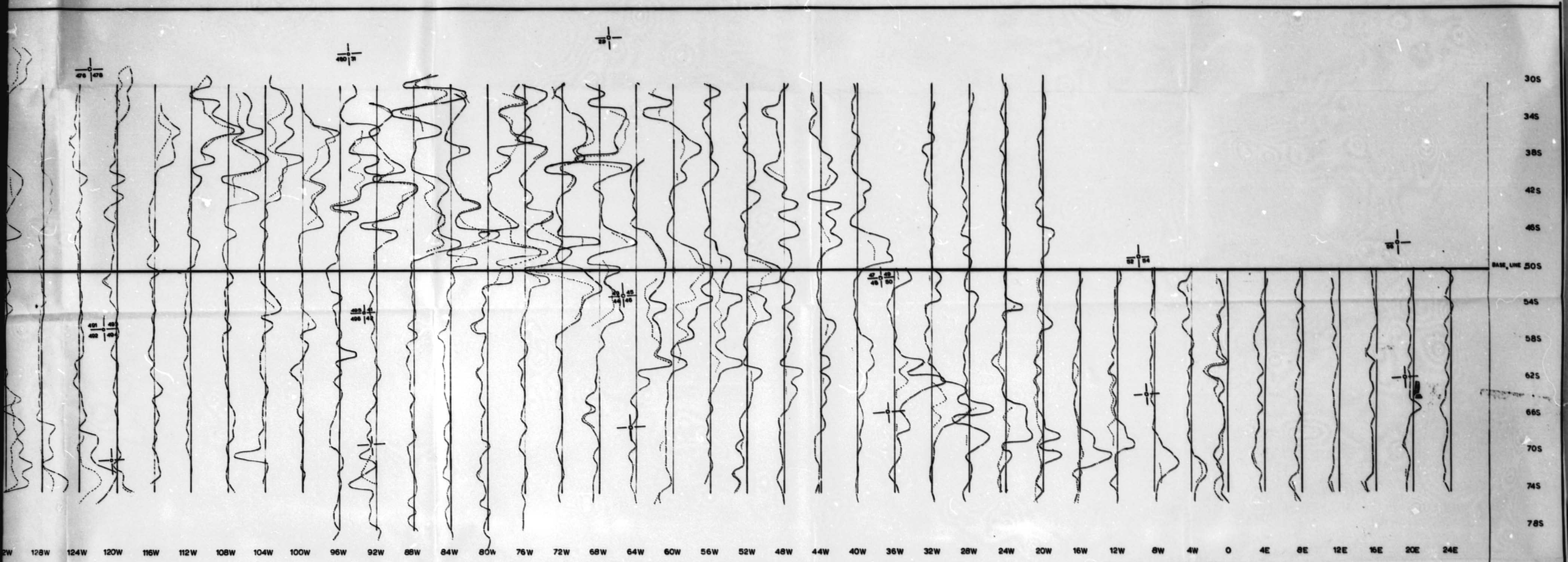
SCALE 1" = 400'

SOUTH GRID

"B" GRID

GRID 2

1 of

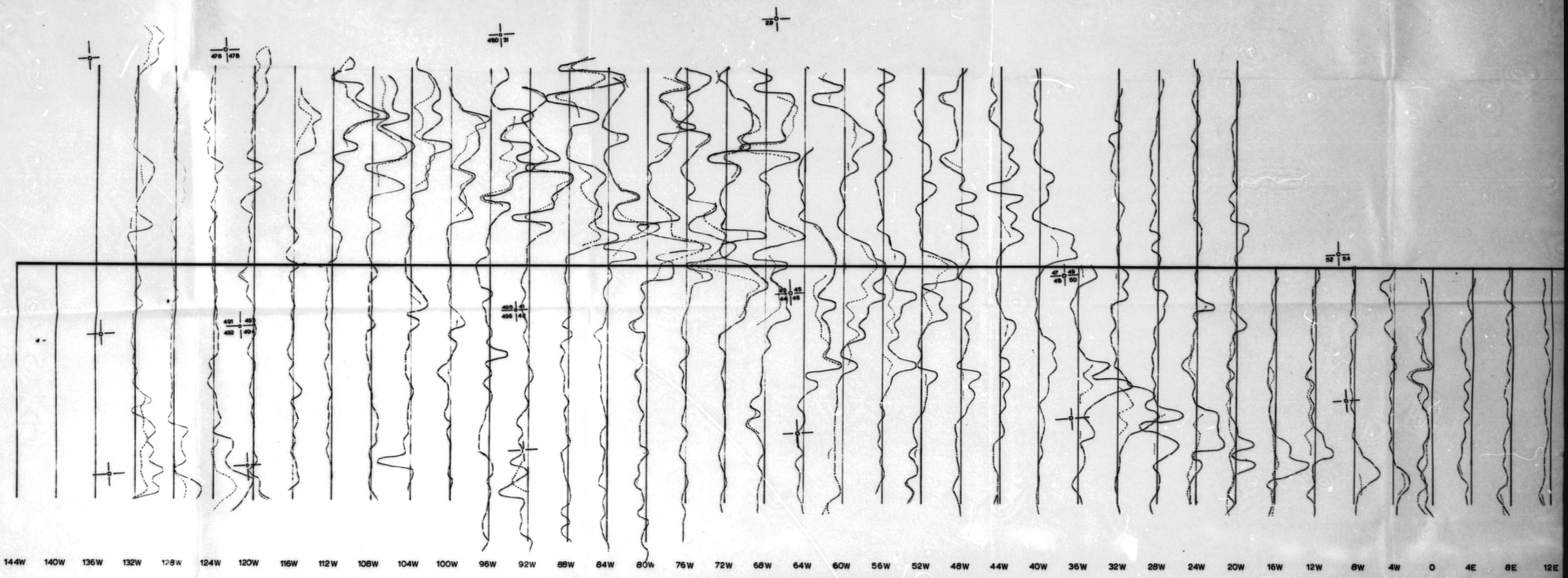


GRID 2

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER, YUKON.
PIKE LAKE AREA.
RECONNAISSANCE, JEM. E.M. SURVEY.

SCALE, 1" = 400'
1" = 20°

Instrument: Crone
Coil spacing: 300'
Operators: M. Currie M. Smith
Party chief J.S. Brock
Date: Nov. 66



ATLAS EXPLORATION
ROSS RIVER, YUKO

PIKE LAKE AREA.
RECONNAISSANCE, JEM. E.M. SURVEY.

SCALE, 1" = 400'
1" = 20°

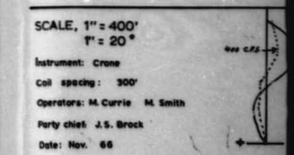
Instrument: Crone

Coil spacing: 300'

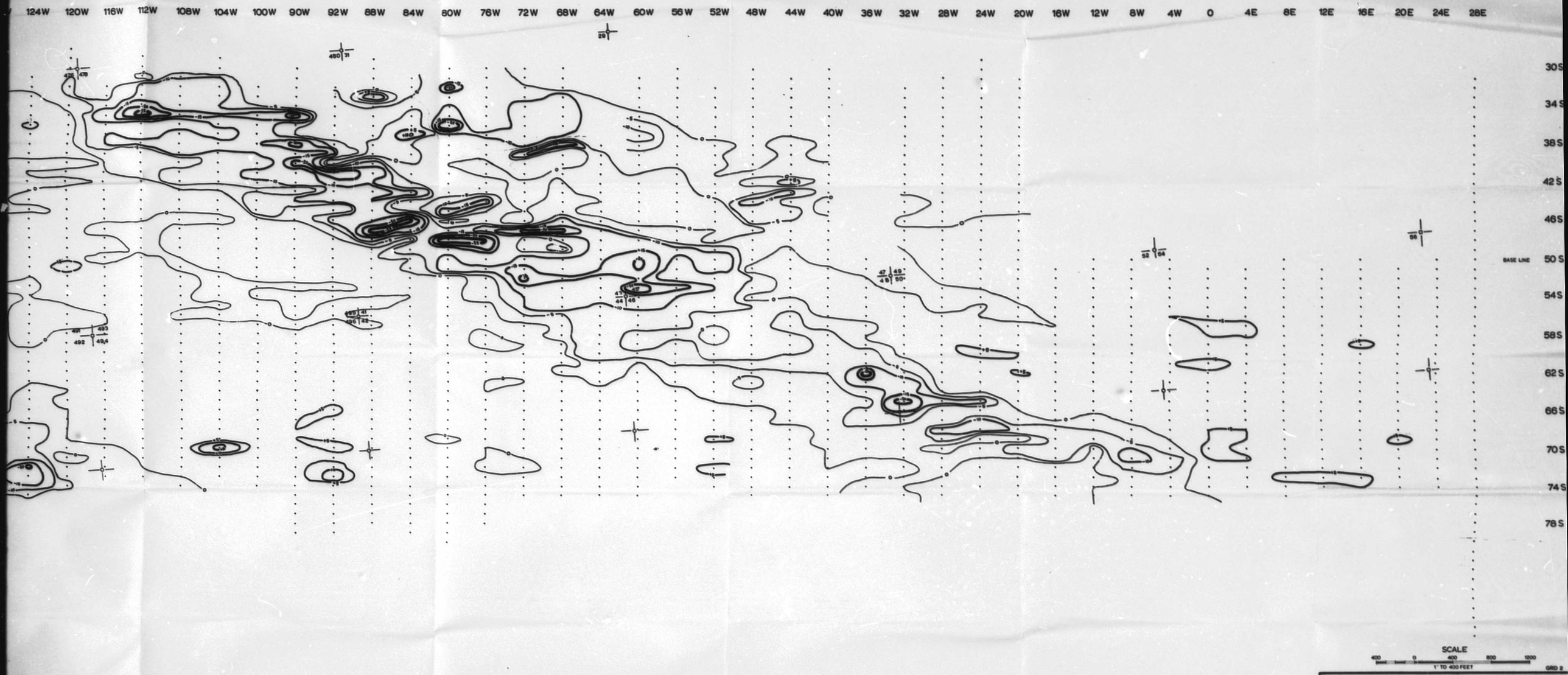
Operators: M. Currie M. Smith

Party chief J.S. Brock

Date: Nov. 66



14



SCALE

400 0 400 800 1200

1" TO 400 FEET

GRID 2

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ROSS RIVER, YUKON

SHELDON REGION

PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

GROUND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

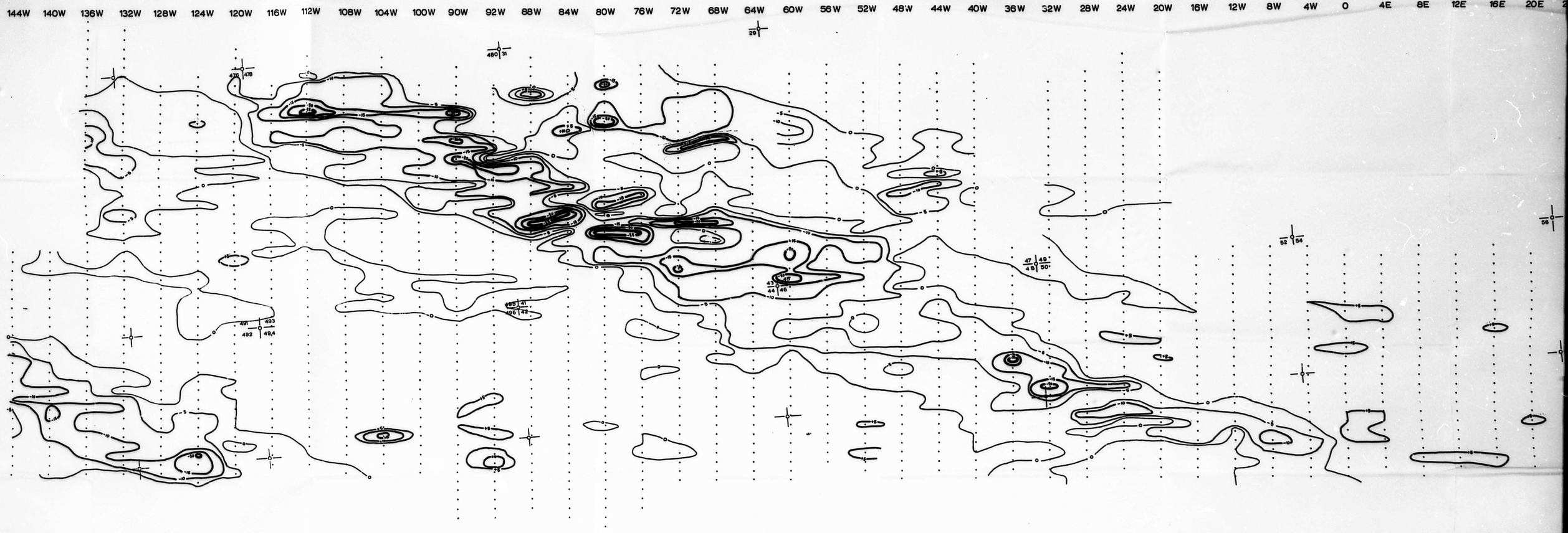
JEM HORIZONTAL LOOP

CONTOUR MAP

INSTRUMENT: CRONE	OPERATORS: M CURRIE and M SMITH
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5°	PARTY CHIEF: J S BROCK
COIL SPACING: 350'	DATE: NOVEMBER 1966

DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VU

2 of 2

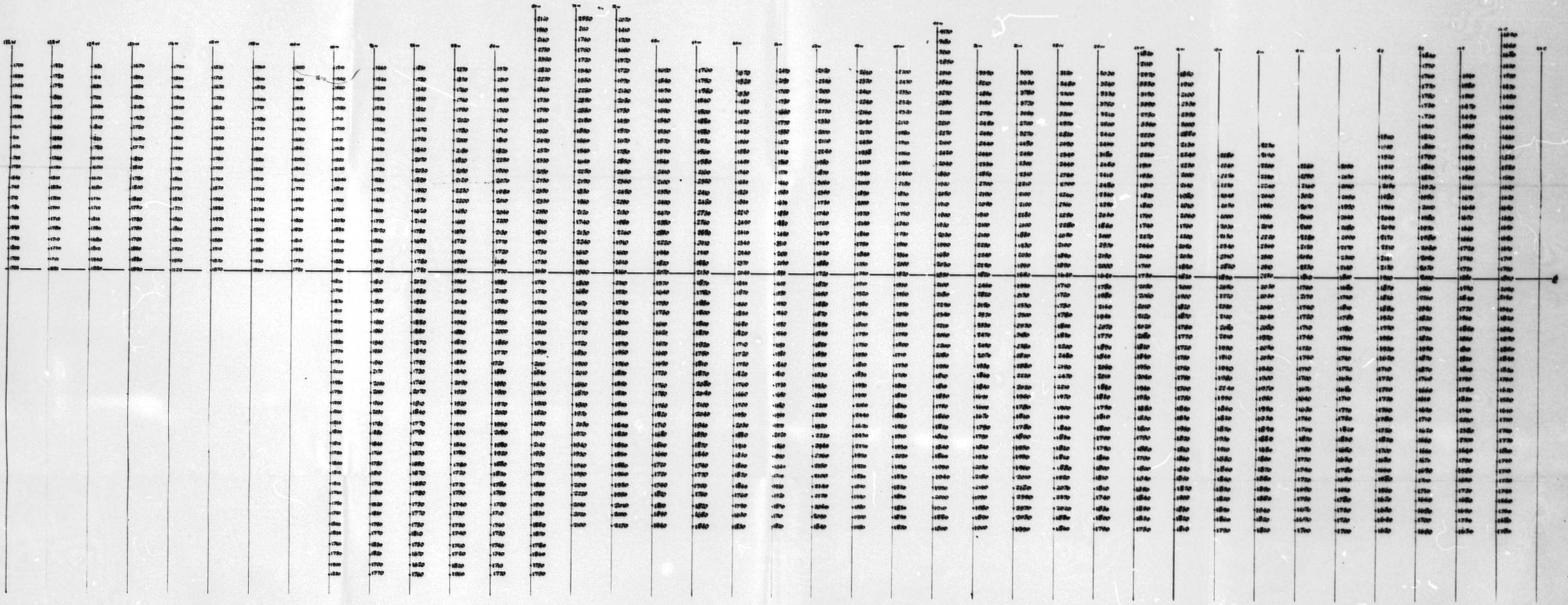


400 0

ATLAS EXP
ROS
SHE
PIKE
GROUND EL

INSTRUMENT: CRONE
CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5°
COIL SPACING: 300'

1f

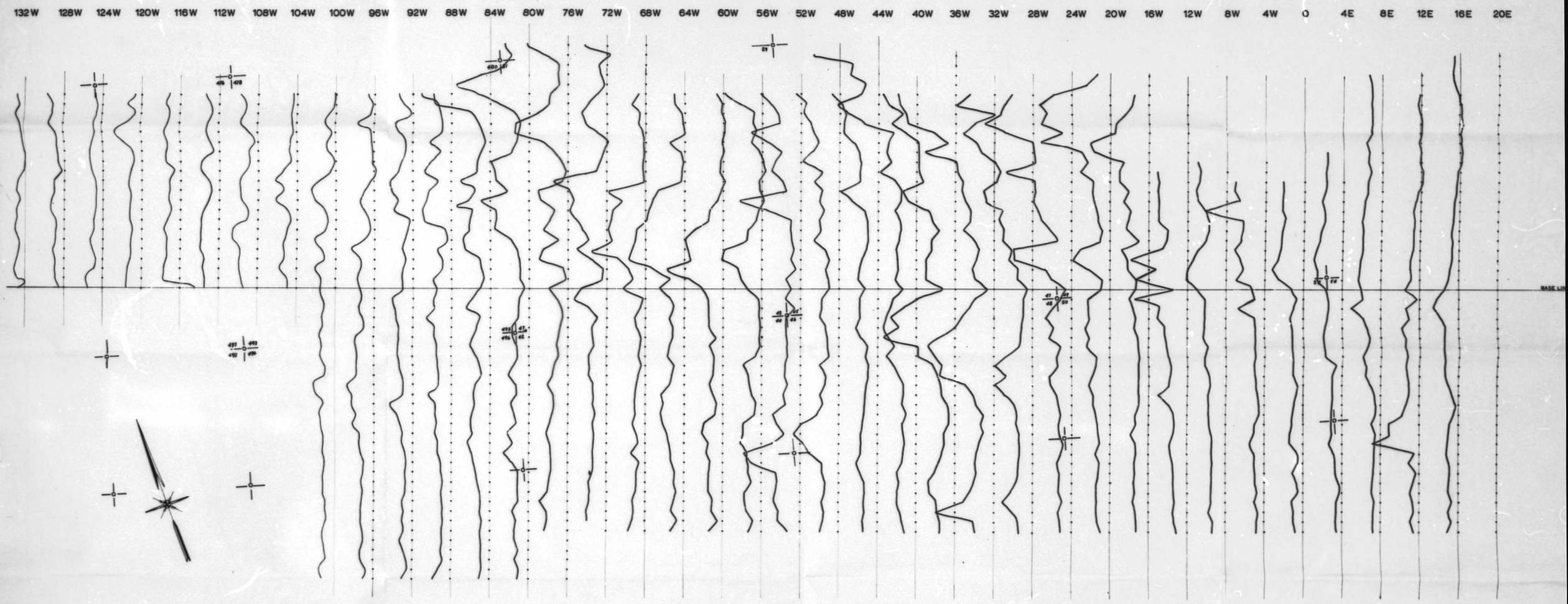


PIKE LAKE

SOUTH GRID MAG. VALUES MAP

SCALE 1" = 400

GEO 2



NOTE:
A) BACKGROUND DETERMINED AS 1500 GAMMA'S.
B) ALL VALUES REPRESENTATIVE OF VERTICAL MAGNETIC FIELD COMPONENT.
C) MAGNETIC INCLINATION 80°N AT 62°10'N LAT.
D) TOTAL ABSOLUTE FIELD APPROX. 58000 GAMMA'S.
E) ALL VALUES CORRECTED FOR DRIFT AND DIURNAL VARIATIONS.

SCALE

400 0 400 800 1200

1 INCH TO 400 FEET

GRID 2

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER, YUKON
SHELDON AREA
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

RECONNAISSANCE GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY PROFILES

PROFILE SCALE:	1" = 1000 GAMMA'S FROM A BASE OF 500 GAMMA'S
INSTRUMENT:	JALANDER
OPERATORS:	M. CURRY AND M. SMITH
SUPERVISOR:	J.S. BROCK
DATE:	NOVEMBER 1966
DRAWN BY:	P.J.F. VLASVELD

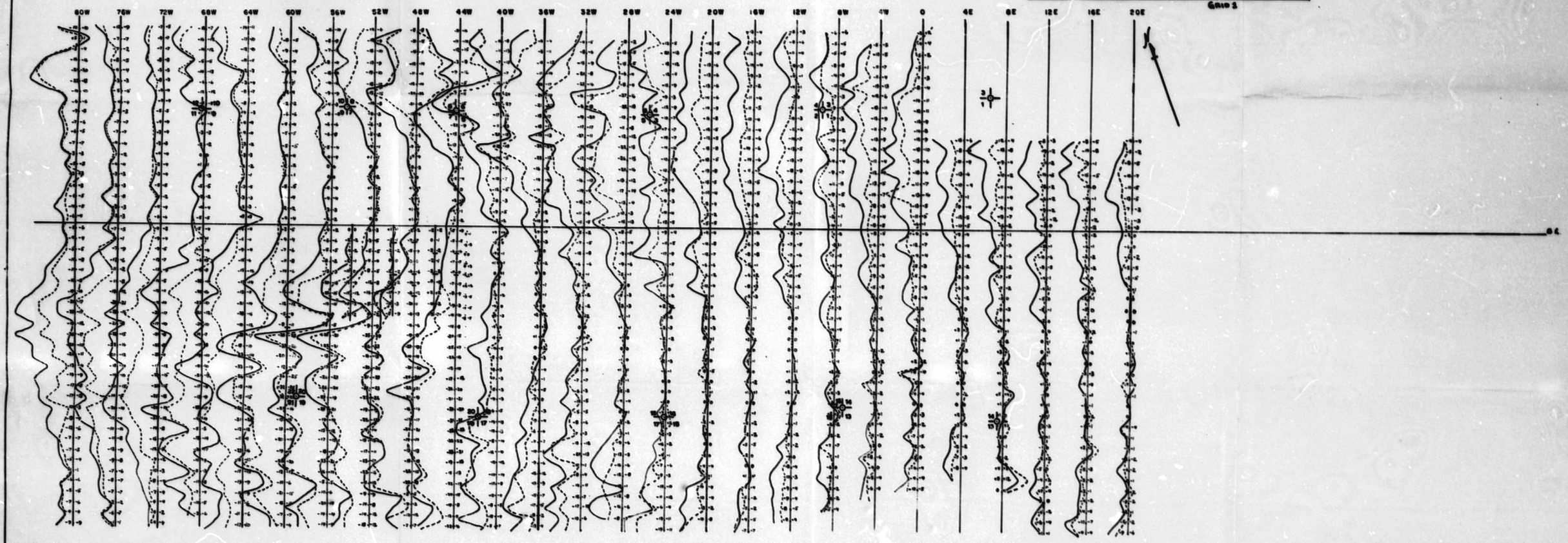
FIG. 30

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD
VANCOUVER, B.C.
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GROUND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
HIGH AND LOW FREQ PROFILES

INSTRUMENT : CROME JEM
OPERATORS : P DEAN D PRESTON
PROFILE ORIENTATION : -h ; 1"=20° DIP
SCALE : 1"=400'
DATE : JULY, 1966
DRAWN BY : JNG

HIGH
LOW

GRID 2



SCALE
400 0 400 800 1200
1 inch to 400 feet

FIG. 51

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD
VANCOUVER, B.C.
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
I. P. SURVEY

INSTRUMENT : SEE REPORT.
OPERATORS : D. B. TRUSSELL , P. J. HORN
DATE : 5th June – 9th Aug 1966
CONSULTANT ENG: D.H. Bessie
SCALE : 1" = 400'
DRAWN BY : J.H.B.

GRID # 1

SCALE

400 0 400 800 1200

1 inch to 400 feet

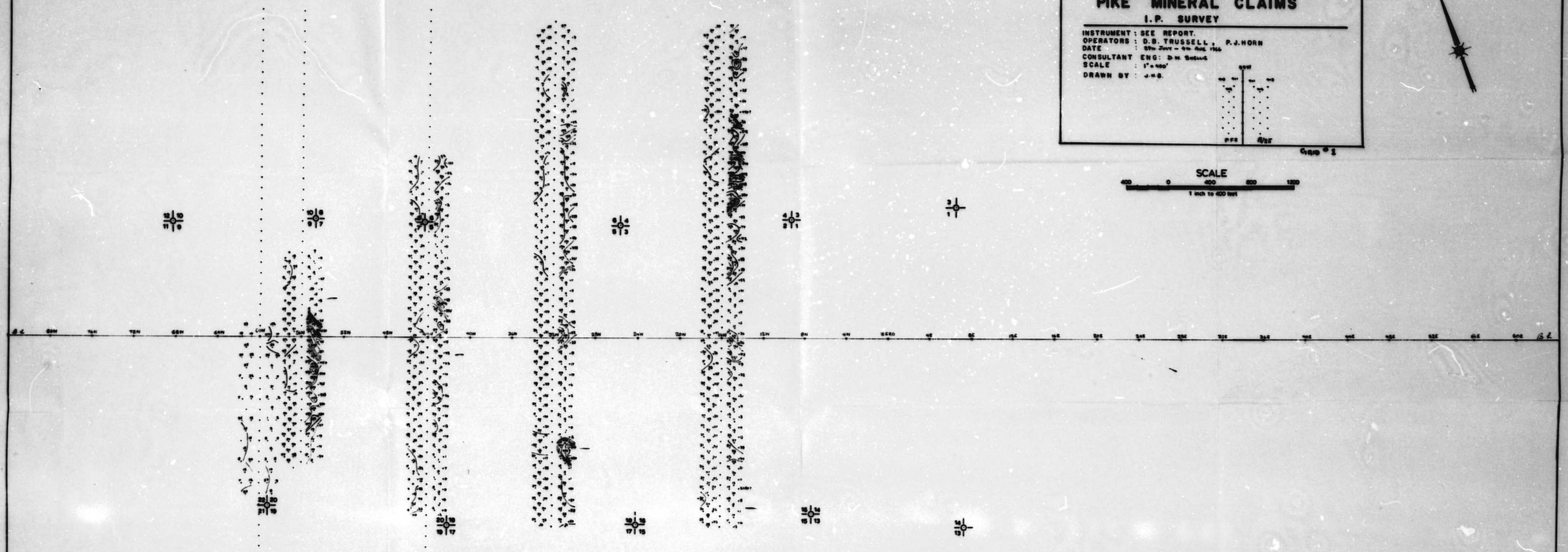


FIG. 29

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD
VANCOUVER, BC
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

GROUND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
HIGH FREQ RESULTANT DIP ANGLE CONTOURS

INSTRUMENT : CRONE JEM
OPERATORS : P DEAN, D PRESTON
DATE : JULY, 1966
CONTOUR INTERVAL : 5°

SCALE : 1" = 400'

GRID 1

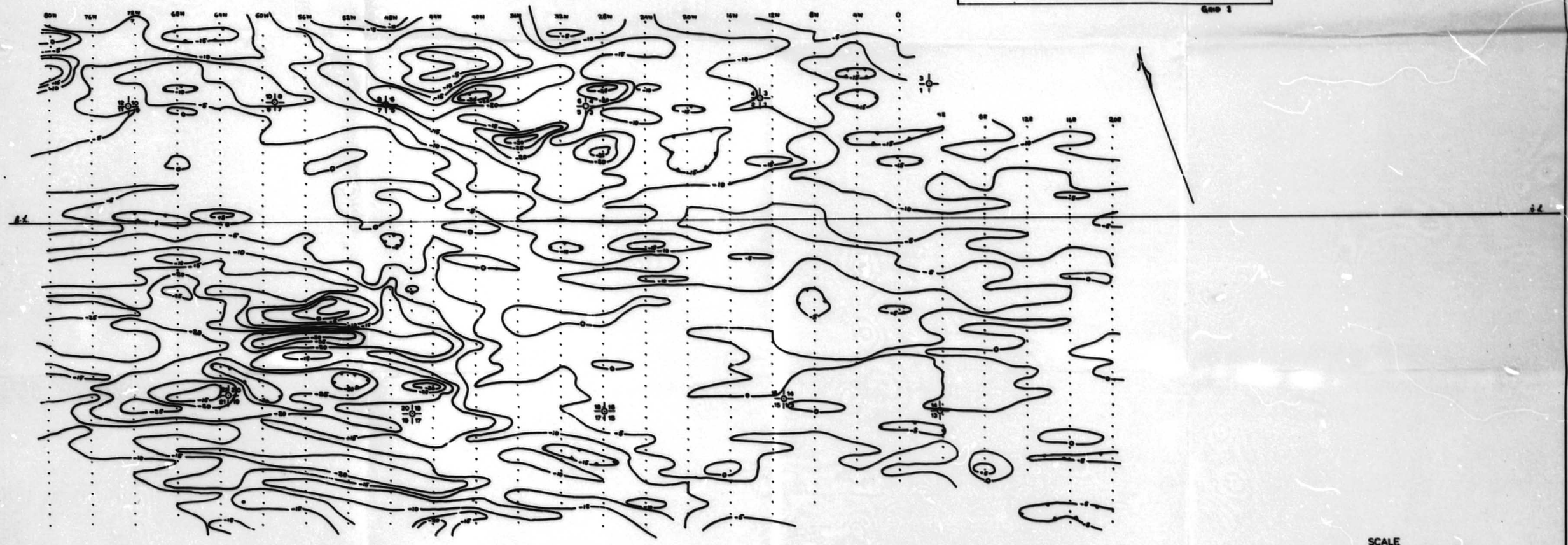


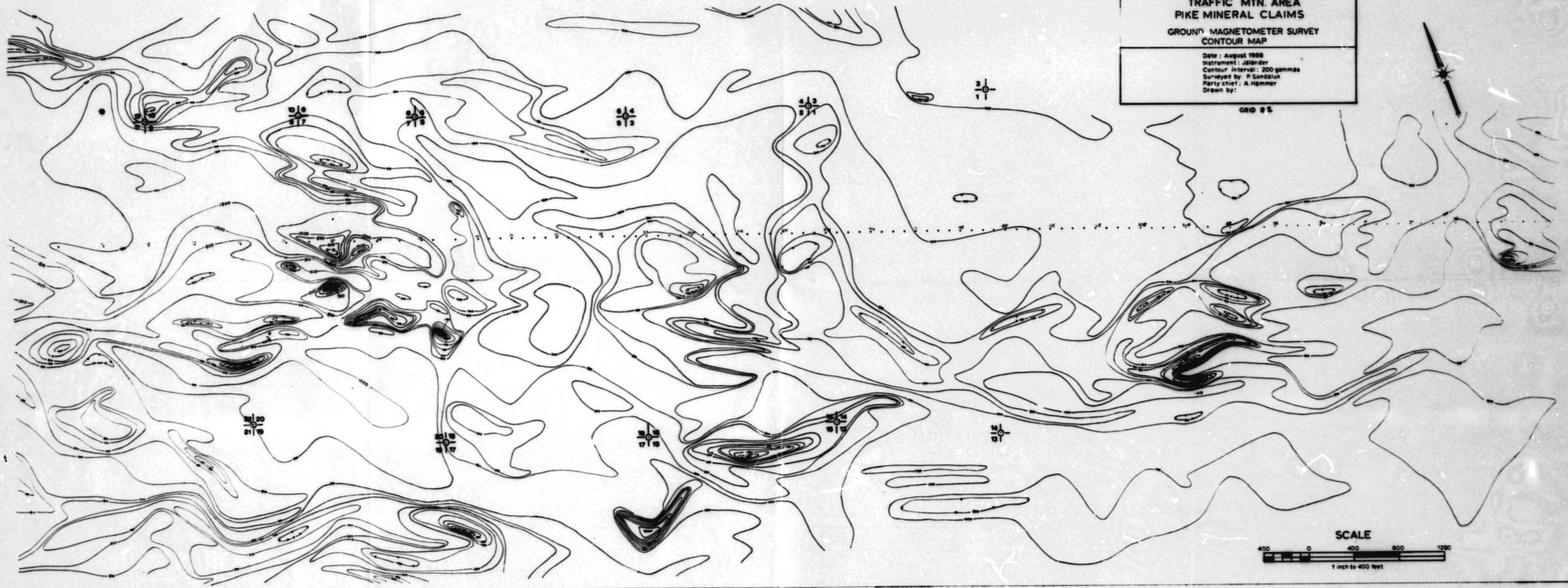
FIG. 26

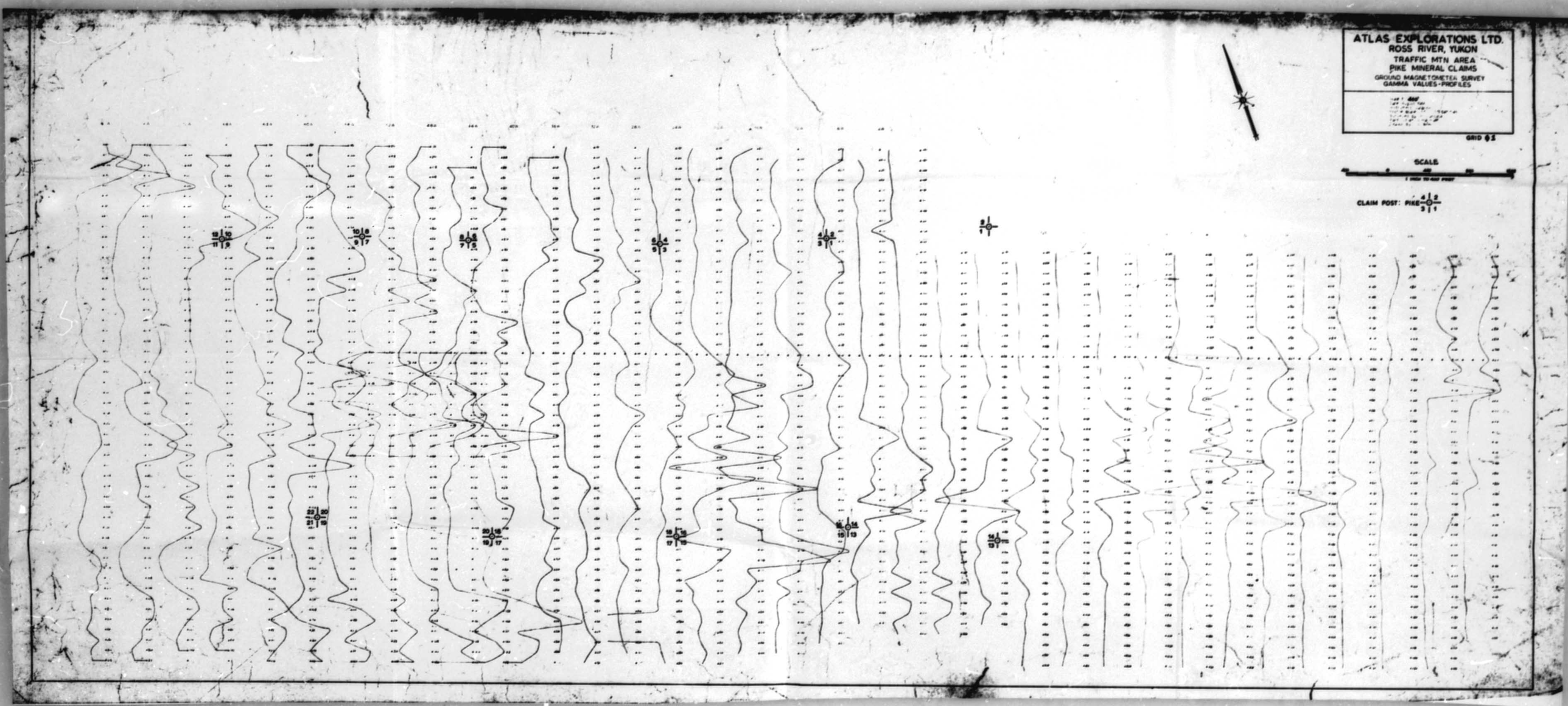
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER YUKON
TRAFFIC MTN. AREA
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

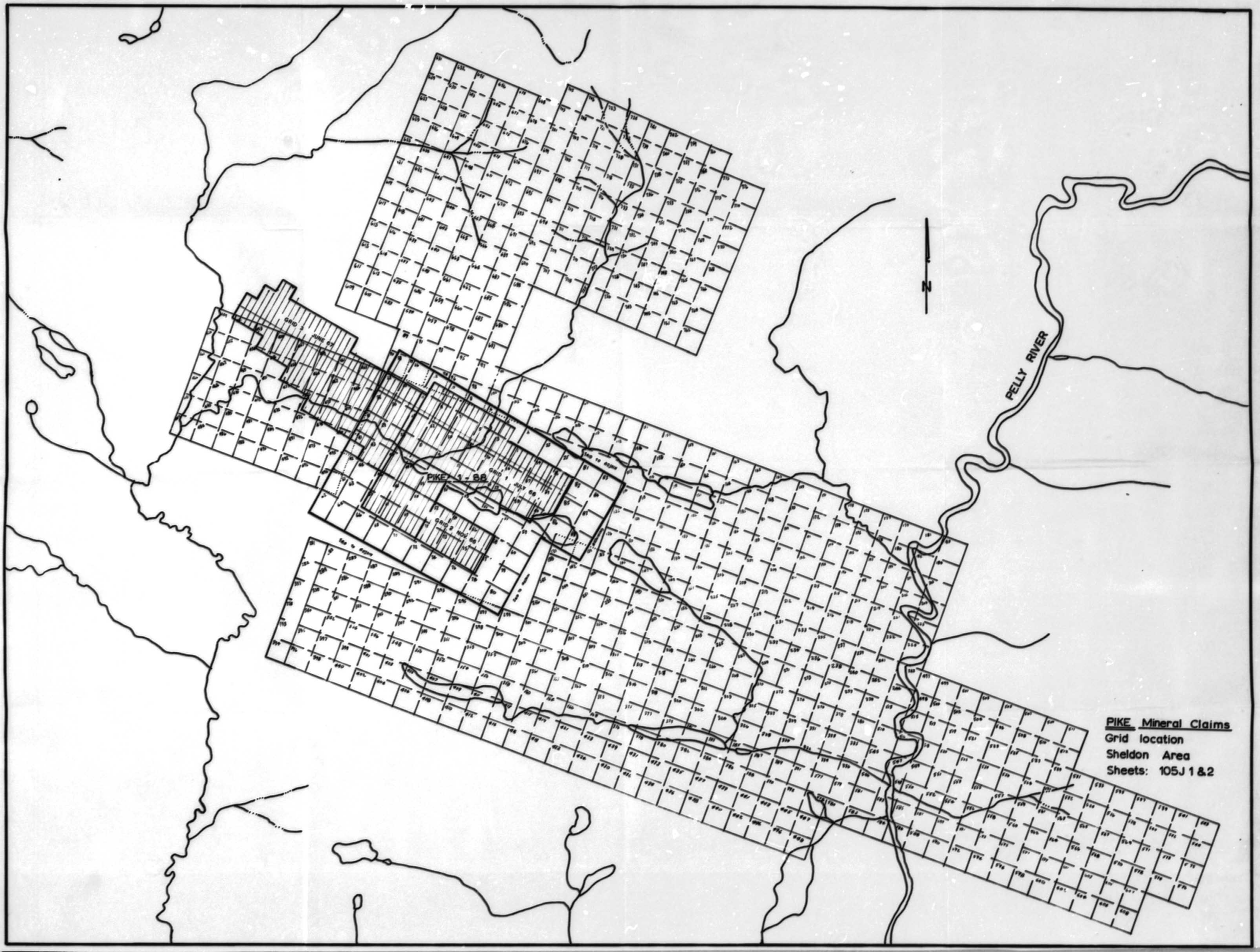
GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
CONTOUR MAP

Date : August 1986
Instrument : Jalander
Contour Interval : 200 gammas
Surveyed by: P. Sandaluk
Party chief : A. Hammer
Drawn by:

GRID 8 S.




ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER, YUKON
TRAFFIC MTN AREA
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
GAMMA VALUES-PROFILES
GRID 0±
SCALE
CLAIM POST: PIKE


PIKE 1 - 88
PELLY RIVER
N
PIKE Mineral Claims
Grid location
Sheldon Area
Sheets: 105J 1 &2