

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIC SERVICES LTD.,
1761 Drummond Drive,
Vancouver 8, B.C.

PROPERTY REPORT

ON

LEE, THOR, ZEUS, PAL, STAR AND SPAR
MINERAL CLAIM GROUPS,
YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA

FOR

SPARTAN EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N.P.L.),
303 - 1035 West Pender Street,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

OCTOBER 11th, 1967

Robert E. Chaplin, P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.

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INTRODUCTION

Spartan Explorations Ltd. of Vancouver, British Columbia, has conducted a reconnaissance exploration survey over a wide area of the central Yukon Territory in the 1967 field season. The work has been directed by Messrs. A. Kulan and J. Dodge. Eight claim groups have recently been acquired. Three groups were staked primarily due to a combined conventional prospecting and regional geochemical program aided by the company's geologic interpretation. Regional silt sampling for heavy metals has been conducted over extensive, relatively low lying areas. The writer was asked by the principals of Spartan Explorations Ltd. to report on their recently acquired claims in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a prospectus, as required by the B.C. Securities Commission.

The writer spent eleven days of actual examination time on the company's claim groups.

The company intends to continue reconnaissance exploration in addition to its work commitment on claims as described in this report.

LEE GROUP - 232 Claims

1 - 192 inclusive - Recorded September 6th, 1967
 193 - 232 " - Recorded October 6th, 1967.

THOR GROUP (East) - 320 Claims

457 - 496 inclusive - Recorded September 18th, 1967
 589 - 628 " " " " "
 721 - 760 " " " " "
 853 - 892 " " " " "
 985 - 1,024 " " " " "
 1,117 - 1,156 " " " " "
 1,249 - 1,288 " " " " "
 1,357 - 1,396 " " " " "

THOR GROUP (West) - 140 Claims

1 - 28 inclusive - Recorded September 18th, 1967
 133 - 160 " " " " "
 265 - 292 " " " " "
 397 - 424 " " " " "
 529 - 556 " " " " "

ZEUS GROUP - 88 Claims

1 - 88 inclusive - Recorded September 18th, 1967

PAL GROUP (NORTH) - 32 Claims

1 - 32 inclusive - Recorded September 18th, 1967

PAL GROUP (SOUTH) - 123 Claims

33 - 121 inclusive - Recorded October 6th, 1967
 123 - 156 " " " " "

STAR GROUP - 32 Claims

1 - 32 inclusive - Recorded June 1st, 1967

SPAR GROUP - 16 Claims

1 - 16 inclusive - Recorded May 29th, 1967

LEE CLAIM GROUP

232 Claims

Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T.

Lat. 61° 55'N., Long. 129° 25'W.

The Lee claims comprise 232 claims recorded in the Watson Lake Mining District, Yukon Territory. The claims are located approximately 3 miles east of the north end of McPherson Lake, 110 air miles east of the settlement of Ross River. The property is between the elevations of 3,500 feet and 5,500 feet above sea level.

Access to the area is by aircraft from Ross River to McPherson Lake, and by helicopter to the claims. A road may be easily built from

Lee Claim Group (continued)...

the Frances Lake Road, northward for approximately 35 miles.

An old cabin and decayed claim posts are to be found on the claims. Several companies have examined the area during broad area prospecting surveys in the late 1950's and early 1960's (including Kennecott and the Norquest Syndicate), however there is little evidence of concentrated and detailed prospecting on the claims. Spartan Explorations Ltd. acquired the claims because of conventional prospecting discoveries below tree line, and anomalous heavy metal contents of stream sediments collected during a reconnaissance program.

GEOLOGY

Early Palaeozoic and/or late Precambrian continental sedimentary rocks (similar to the Windermere rocks in British Columbia) have been folded in at least three stages. Major folds plunge at low angles in an east-west to northwest-southeast trend. Steeper plunges occur where domed structures contain intrusive rocks.

Sulphide mineral occurrences (Zn, Pb, Cu, Ag) have been discovered in the folded rocks near intrusive contacts.

The Lee claims are underlain by massive to gritty white quartzite, interbanded cherty laminated quartzite, slaty, limy and graphitic phyllites, grey crystalline, dolomitic limestone, and buff siliceous dolomite. Intrusive rocks occur in the northwest and southeast portion of the claim block, and consist of small, irregular

Lee Claim Group - Geology (continued)....

shaped zones of granodiorite and grey fine to medium-grained feldspar porphyry respectively. A larger intrusive mass probably lies at a depth in excess of 1,000 feet below much of the claim block surface. The bedded rocks are folded into complex eastwest-southeast folds of various closure. Fold axes commonly plunge at low angles. Overturned strata are well exposed on the east side of the claim group. Faults commonly form topographic linears that trend in a west southwest direction. The phyllites and banded chert-limestone rocks contain several large gossans above tree line. The gossans are caused by (a), massive pyrrhotite in skarn and hornfels, and (b), disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite in fine-grained cherty quartzite members. Both types of sulphides may or may not contain lead, zinc and copper sulphides. Minor scheelite was noted in one thin pyrrhotite zone.

Rocks are well exposed on the eastern portion of the claims where the geology may be readily observed. The western portion is below tree line and outcrops are few. A mantle of glacial material and some talus covers bedrock. A geologic section may aid in correlating geochemical and geophysical data from the western part of the claims.

The "lower showing" (elevation 4,000 feet) is in an area of sparse outcrop. A 70 feet by 10 feet outcrop area on the south bank

Lee Claim Group - Geology (continued)....

of a 10 "cusec" creek contains a 3 ft. zone of massive sphalerite with galena and chalcopyrite. The sulphide zone persists for several feet horizontally and the upper limit terminates in overburden. Below and on each side (up and down stream), a skarn zone contains scattered sulphides (mostly pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena). Near creek level are two small separate areas of granodiorite. A massive 2 ft. pyrrhotite zone is close to the irregular intrusive contact. The pyrrhotite is moderately magnetic (where tested using a brunton compass). The massive sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite is non-magnetic.

The mineralization may be located along or near a south-southwest-plunging anticlinal fold axis of a low to moderate plunge angle. Rock attitudes have low to moderate dips.

Scattered outcrops nearby indicate that the most common local rock is a white massive quartzite. Approximately 400 feet down stream (westerly), an outcrop of granodiorite suggests the presence of a sizeable intrusive mass.

Two localities, 500 feet and 900 feet southwest of the creek showing, contain large, 5 feet to 1 foot diameter, frost-heaved sulphide boulders in a moss covered area of no outcrop. The sulphides contain zinc, lead and copper.

CONCLUSIONS

The Lee claims require a combined geophysical-geological-geochemical survey.

Lee Claim Group (continued)....RECOMMENDATIONS

Geochemical-geophysical work should be done on a closely spaced grid of cut lines near the "lower showing". More widely spaced surveys are required for remaining areas below tree-line. The region above tree-line should be tested geophysically near known showings. Conventional detailed prospecting is recommended below tree-line.

Anomalies obtained from the above work may be bulldozed, except for the upper cirque areas.

The upper cirque showings coincide with a 150 gamma aeromagnetic anomaly (flight height 500 feet above ground level). The geologic section indicates the possibility of a sulphide-bearing structure associated with intrusive contacts (minor amounts of scheelite are present). Ground magnetometer survey results would be useful to compare the relative field strengths and distribution of obtained anomalies.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1968 SEASON (LEE GROUP)

Access and Transportation	\$15,000.00
Personnel-10 men for 3 months	20,000.00
Camp Supplies and Support	10,000.00
Geophysical Rental (Magnetometer & E.M.) (Possible Gravity Survey)	1,500.00 5,000.00
Bulldozing	5,000.00
Analyses	4,000.00
Supervision and Administration	7,500.00
Contingencies	5,000.00

TOTAL	\$73,000.00
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THOR CLAIM GROUPS
(East) 320 Claims
(West) 140 Claims
Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T.
Lat. 61° 45'N., Long. 129° 00'W.

The Thor claim groups are located in the Logan Mountains between the elevations of 3,500 feet and 7,500 feet above sea level, and are 30 miles west southwest of the Canada Tungsten mine. The claims are bounded by Tillei Lake on the west and Broten Lake on the east. Access is by aircraft from the town of Ross River, 100 miles to the east.

Several syndicates, companies and individual prospectors have worked in the area since the mid-1950's. Prospectors for Spartan Explorations Ltd. discovered the molybdenite showings of the Thor groups in August, 1967. Mr. J. Dodge noted that the Thor molybdenum showings are associated with potassium-rich intrusive rocks that occur within larger intrusive granodiorite rocks. The geologic setting may provide for the localization of economic amounts of molybdenite.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology: (See Frances Lake G.S.C. Map Sheet 6-1966)

Granodiorite, quartz monzonite and feldspar porphyry form an arcuate curve, gently convex to the northeast from the Hyland River (128° 00'W., 61° 00'N.) to the McPherson Lake area (129° 00'W., 61° 55'N.). The intrusive area is approximately 75 miles long and 10 miles wide. Copper, lead, zinc and silver occurrences have been discovered along the intrusive-sedimentary contact zones (or in intervening gneissic-lime silicate zones). The Canada Tungsten scheelite

Thor Claim Groups - Regional Geology (continued)....

chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite skarn deposit is related to similar intrusive rocks. The molybdenite occurrences are localized in northwesterly trending fracture zones within K-SiO₂-rich, low ferromagnesian zones within the intrusive system. An aeromagnetic low possibly represents the extent of the leucocratic intrusive rocks.

Local Geology:

Two K-feldspar-rich areas have been located. Other similar zones will likely be located in this area of rugged terrain. Irregular quartz-monzonite stocks of approximately 2 miles by 1 mile intrude hornblende granodiorite (a chilled selvage was observed at the east end of the easternmost stock). The pink coloured monzonites are bordered by intermittent, generally vaguely bounded gossan areas. The gossans commonly contain sparse to locally abundant disseminated pyrite. The rusty zones trend west northwest and are steeply inclined. In detail, the gossans examined comprise moderately fractured rocks (fracture spacing, 1-2 inches) with local sections up to 10 feet wide of more intensely fractured intrusive (1/2-2 inches spacing). Very sparse amounts of molybdenite have been detected in several localities in the monzonitic rocks near contacts.

Rock alteration is generally slight. Phase variations between granophyric, sub-porphyrific and pegmatitic textures are common. The phase variations and families of K-feldspar and silica banding may represent a deuteric and/or hydrothermal alteration.

Thor Claim Groups - Local Geology (continued)....

Hydrothermal alteration consists of the following:

- (a) pyrite, sericite, quartz, with or without MoS_2 in veinlets along shears (restricted in lateral extent),
- (b) families of closely spaced, narrow co-planar barren white quartz veinlets,
- (c) disseminated pyrite,
- (d) local areas deficient in ferromagnesian minerals,
- (e) minor magnetite films noted in some hand specimens of molybdenum float.

All molybdenite occurrences are minor and commonly occur as coarse rosettes in quartz stringers. One occurrence contains fine-grained sulphides in quartz veinlets. Hand specimens of float show some sulphides replacing biotite. The best mineralized section outcrops over a width of 30 feet and is exposed on the steep wall of a cirque for a vertical and horizontal distance of approximately 200 ft. A visual estimate of the molybdenite content would be approximately 0.5 percent $\text{MoS}_2 \pm 50\%$.

Several small lead, zinc, copper occurrences have been found in the nearby sedimentary rocks. The distribution of the various sulphide deposits suggests a mineral zoning.

CONCLUSIONS

The Thor mineral claims contain at least two molybdenum - bearing intrusive stocks. The amount of molybdenite exposed is very sparse. More tangible systematic evidence is required to assess the economic potential of the molybdenite possibilities.

Thor Claim Groups (continued)....RECOMMENDATIONS

The area is difficult topographically, and personnel skilled in simple mountaineering techniques are required to perform the physical collection of systematic data. The mineralization and its relation to hydrothermal alteration and fracture systems should be carefully studied. Detailed rockchip, soil and silt geochemical surveys of the potash-rich intrusive rocks should be correlated with the results from a detailed geological mapping program. Diamond drill targets may be selected on the basis of the above completed recommendations.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1968 SEASON (THOR GROUPS)

Access and Transportation	\$15,000.00
Personnel-10 men for 3 months	25,000.00
Camp Supplies and Support	10,000.00
Analyses	4,000.00
Supervision and Administration	7,500.00
Contingencies	5,000.00
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TOTAL	\$66,500.00
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ZEUS CLAIM GROUP
88 Claims
Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T.
Lat. 61° 51'N., Long. 128° 55'W.

The Zeus claim group is located on a west tributary of the Hyland River, 22 miles west southwest of the Canada Tungsten mine, elevation 5,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level (Map Sheet 105-H-15).

Access is by helicopter either from Tustles Lake, 6 miles to the southwest, or from the Cantung Road, 20 miles to the east. Tustles Lake is serviced by aircraft from the town of Ross River, 110 miles to the east.

GEOLOGY

The claims contain a contact zone between a semi-concordant granodioritic intrusive and metasediments including quartzites, limestones and dark slaty to graphitic phyllites. Some dark phyllitic bands contain disseminated diagenetic pyrite. A zone of hornfels rocks borders the intrusive for several hundred feet. The rocks strike in an east southeast direction and dip steeply. Small-scale contortions are common in the bedded rocks. A 20 feet wide sericitized and pyritized leucocratic intrusive sill was noted in the bedded rocks near a scheelite occurrence. A fracture set strikes northerly, and some fault displacements of approximately 200 feet have been observed. One such fault contained scattered sulphide mineralization.

Mineralization containing copper, lead, zinc and tungsten minerals have been found. Skarn zones between 1 and 20 feet wide occur several hundred feet from the intrusive contact. Some skarns

Zeus Claim Group - Geology (continued)....

contain diopside, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and minor chalcopyrite. Some scheelite has been noted.

A high altitude aeromagnetic survey of the area does not show any magnetic variation with rock type.

Relatively systematic conventional prospecting in late August and mid-September, 1967, has shown a large number of narrow sulphide zones. Scheelite is difficult to recognize in ordinary daylight. Continual lamping with ultraviolet is the only positive means of identification. Time has not permitted a detailed scheelite survey, however small amounts of scheelite are common in most skarn zones, and in one locality of selected high grade material, 5% (visually estimated under ultraviolet lamp) was found in a small and irregular sheared silicified pyritic zone within the intrusive rocks.

CONCLUSIONS

Evidence of valuable minerals is widespread. Detailed geochemical, geophysical and ultraviolet lamping is required to determine possible diamond drilling targets.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed lamping and geochemical-geophysical prospecting is required under the supervision of a geologist. Panning and miniature sluice-box methods may prove useful for heavy mineral detection.

Zeus Claim Group (continued)....

Daylight use of ultraviolet light is awkward, and a special lightweight opaque folding cylinder with a weighted lower hoop is required to facilitate systematic lamping.

A magnetometer survey may reveal important weak to moderate anomalies. A vertical loop-type E.M. unit with depth penetrating capability is required to survey the steeply inclined strata. Graphitic rocks and northerly-trending faults will likely provide E.M. anomalies; therefore, a unit with phase measuring features should be used in an attempt to discriminate between sulphides and other possible conductive zones.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1968 SEASON (ZEUS GROUP)

Access and Transportation	\$ 6,000.00
Personnel - 5 men for 2 months	6,000.00
Camp Supplies and Support	3,000.00
Analyses and Equipment Rental (geophysical)	4,000.00
Supervision and Administration	2,000.00
Contingencies	3,000.00
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TOTAL	\$24,000.00
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PAL CLAIM GROUPS
(North) 32 Claims
Lat. 62° 02'N., Long. 130° 32'W.
(South) 123 Claims
Lat. 61° 58'N., Long. 130° 28'W.
Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T.

The Pal claims are located east of Fortin Lake, on a broad, undulating plateau of sparse outcrop at an elevation of 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level.

Access is by aircraft to Fortin Lake from the town of Ross River, 60 miles to the east, or by Bombadier trail extending 25 miles north from the Watson Lake-Ross River road at a point near the west end of Finlayson Lake, approximately 60 miles east of Ross River.

Spartan Explorations has staked the Pal claims adjoining the claims on which evidence of interesting zinc mineralization has reportedly been discovered. There are no known zinc occurrences on the Pal claims.

GEOLOGY

The local rocks comprise steeply to moderately dipping phyllites (chloritic and slaty) with minor grey silicified dolomite and chert. The foliation planes in the rock trend westerly to west northwest. Three known dolomitic rock units occur in sub-parallel zones over a width of approximately 3 miles. The dolomite horizons may represent repetitious outcrops of a single unit in a folded strata which has been truncated by erosion.

Zinc mineralization on adjoining claims is reportedly localized in the altered dolomitic horizons which appear to be part of the succession

Pal Claim Groups - Geology (continued)....

of metamorphosed sediments extending onto the Pal claims.

A thin graphitic phyllite zone borders the dolomite in one locality. It is reported that finely disseminated pyrite is closely associated with zinc mineralization in the dolomite horizon on the adjoining claims.

CONCLUSIONS

Interesting zinc mineralization has been reported on adjacent claims in a metamorphosed succession of dolomite-phyllite formations. The strike projection of these formations would extend westward onto the Pal claims 1-32 and eastward onto the Pal claims 33-123.

Geophysical exploration would appear practicable on the Pal claims to supplement data obtained by geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling. The graphitic phyllite zone is conductive and may be outlined by an electromagnetic survey. Close electrode array reconnaissance induced polarization traverses may be useful in testing for the presence of disseminated pyrite in the dolomite horizon; and threshold anomalies may be important.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Pal claims require a geochemical, geophysical program to evaluate the potential of discovering zinc mineralization along a

Pal Claim Groups - Recommendations (continued)....

strike extension of the dolomitic horizon exposed on the adjoining claims. Sparse outcrops will limit conventional prospecting and surface mapping. Grubhoe prospecting is recommended. A vertical loop E.M. survey of either dual-frequency or phase-type is recommended to locate conductive phyllite horizons to aid in geologic and geochemical interpretation.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1968 SEASON (PAL GROUPS)

Access and Transportation	\$5,000.00
Personnel - 6 men for 2 months	7,500.00
Camp Supplies and Support	5,000.00
Analyses and Geophysical Rental	8,000.00
Bulldozing Trenching	5,000.00
Supervision and Administration	2,500.00
Contingencies	1,000.00

TOTAL	\$ 34,000.00
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STAR CLAIM GROUP
32 Claims
Watson Lake Mining District, Y.T.
Lat. 63° 10'N., Long. 130° 08'W.

The Star claims adjoin the northeast side of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting's Tom group of claims, located in the Hess Mountains, Nidderly Lake Topography Sheet 105-0-1, approximately 10 miles southwest of the Northwest Territories-Yukon Territory boundary at McMillan Pass. The claims are located on an easterly tributary of the South MacMillan River. The abandoned Canal Road passes within two miles of the claims.

The claims are accessible by helicopter from Jeff Lake, 15 miles to the southwest. Jeff Lake may be serviced from the town of Ross River, 100 miles to the southwest. The topography is mountainous.

GEOLOGY

The area is within the frontal range of the Rocky Mountain-type cordilleran system. A series of Palaeozoic sediments comprise black chert-pebble conglomerate, black cherty to graphitic argillites and minor lime units. The bedded rocks are folded into broad structures, however zones of intense folding occur locally. Intrusive granodioritic rocks and leucocratic quartz feldspar porphyry intrude the sedimentary rocks.

On the adjoining Tom claims, replacement-type galena, sphalerite, pyrite and barite occur in fine bands replacing a light coloured banded unit (carbonate ?) and black chert. The mineralized zone persists continuously for approximately 3/4 mile and is reported to contain approximately 10 million tons averaging 5% zinc. The sulphide zone appears to be contained in a complex fold structure. Prominent fracture cleavage foliation may be confused with primary bedding foliation, hence

Star Claim Group - Geology (continued)....

Careful mapping is required to determine folded structures.

CONCLUSIONS

The Star Group of claims was staked to investigate north-easterly photo linears that traverse the Tom group of claims. The linears are steeply inclined foliation planes due to bedding. The rocks on the Star claims trend transverse to the northwest-southeast regional trend and probably reflect some irregular fold pattern.

Leucocratic quartz-feldspar porphyry outcrops along the south side of the claim group. Similar rocks outcrop on the adjoining Tom claims.

The locally intense folded rocks may have been deformed in part by intrusive activity.

No mineralized rocks were seen on the Star claims by the writer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Detailed mapping of fold structures in the area may define a sulphide bearing zone with or without surface expression. Rock chip geochemistry may be helpful to further evaluate the claims.

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1968 (STAR GROUP)

Geologist & 2 Assistants for 1 month	\$2,000.00
Rock Chip Geochemistry	500.00
Camp Support	1,000.00
Aircraft	4,500.00
Staking Reserve	1,000.00
Overhead & Administration	1,000.00
Contingencies	1,000.00
TOTAL	<u>\$ 11,000.00</u>

SPAR CLAIM GROUP
16 Claims
Whitehorse Mining District, Y.T.
Lat. 62° 36'N., Long. 134° 11'W.

The Spar claims are located on the west bank of the Tay River, 9 miles upstream from the confluence of the Tay River and Pelly River, 35 miles northwest of the Anvil lead-zinc deposit.

Access is by helicopter from a beaching site for aircraft or boats at the mouth of the Tay River, or from the end of the road near the Anvil mine.

GEOLOGY

A 100 feet by 100 feet square gossan is located in the Tay River Valley at water line. The rocks consist of rusted biotite gneiss enclosed by a coarse-grained porphyritic granodiorite. The gneissosity dips at a low angle to the north. The zone appears to be about 30 feet wide. Alteration consists of silica, sericite and tourmaline (greisen). The biotite is bleached. Several quartz stringers (barren) crosscut the gossan in a northwesterly direction. Outcrop is sparse in the immediate area of the gossan, however its boundaries are exposed within the local outcrop area. No economic minerals were identified.

RECOMMENDATIONS

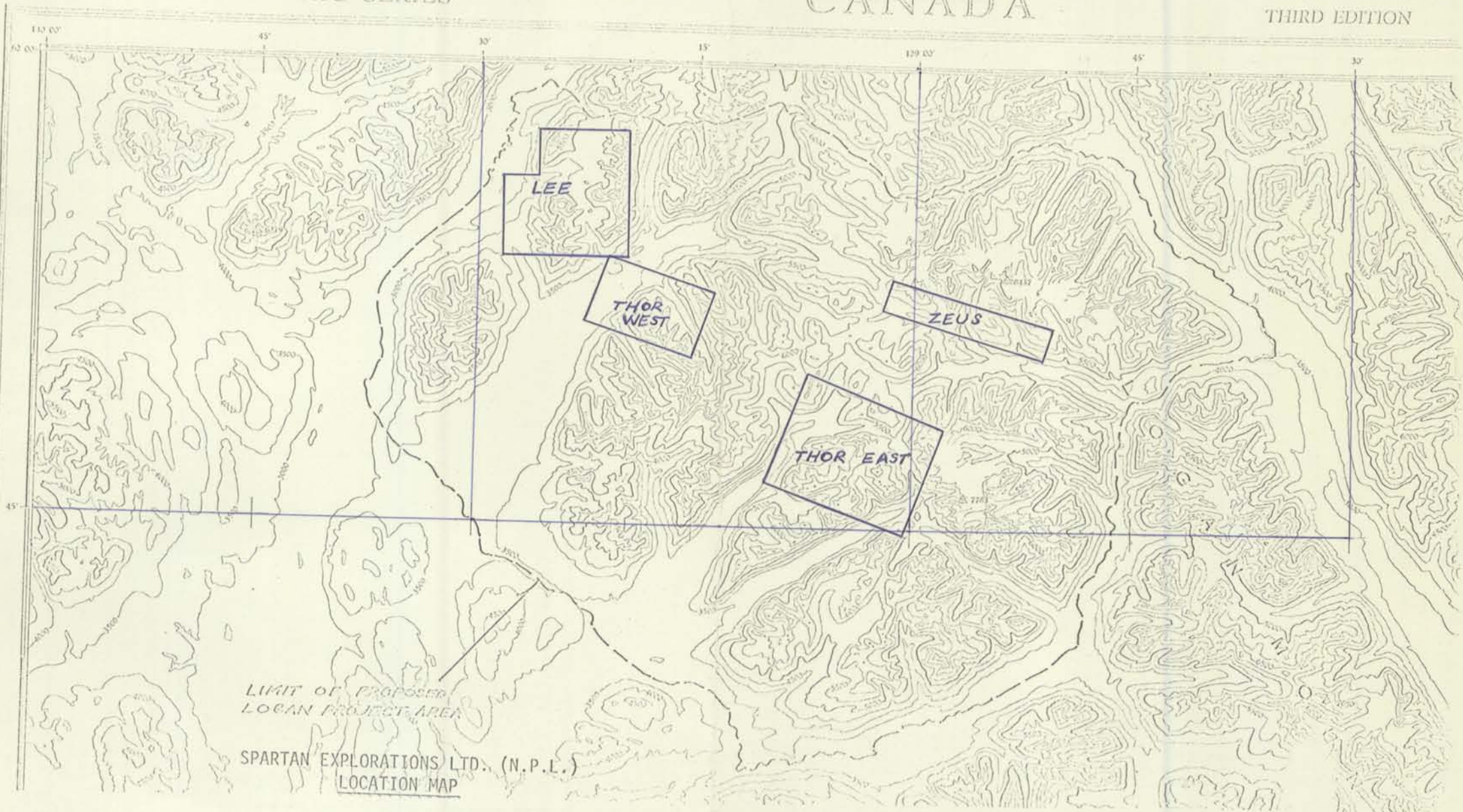
No physical work is recommended on the Spar claims, however a spectroscopic analysis should be made on a composite sample of rusty material.

REFERENCES

- 1) G.S.C. Map Sheet 12-1961 - Sheldon Lake, Y.T.
" " " 6-1966 - Frances Lake, Y.T.
" " " 8-1960 - Finlayson Lake, Y.T.
- 2) G.S.C. Airbourne Magnetic Map 7007G - Frances Lake, Y.T.
" " " " 7006G - Finlayson Lake, Y.T.
- 3) Mineral Industry of the Yukon Territory
G.S.C. Paper 63-38, Page 30
" " 64-36, Page 42
" " 65-19, Pages 43-45, 47.
- 4) Financial Post (Star Group Area)
Survey of Mines, 1964, Page 110



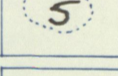
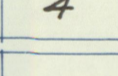
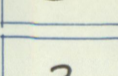
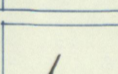


ACCOMPANYING MAPS

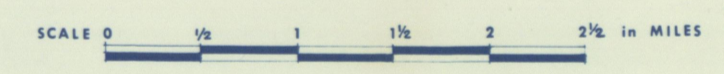
- 1) Location Map - List of Claim Groups
 - 2) Pal Claim Group
 - 3) Lee, Zeus and Thor Claim Groups.
 - 4) Star Claim Group.
 - 5) Spar Claim Group.
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LEGEND

-  SULPHIDE OCCURRENCE
-  GOSSAN, SKARN, & HORNFELS (UNHATCHED)
-  POTASSIUM-RICH INTRUSIVE ROCKS
-  GRANODIORITE, ETC.
-  CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE
-  QUARTZITE
-  PHYLITE (SLATY, GRAPHIC, CHLORITIC, LIMY, BLUE BANDS)
-  INTRUSIVE CONTACT



R. E. CHAPLIN, P. ENG., B. C.

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC DATA
SPARTAN EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N.P.L.)
LEE, THOR & ZEUS CLAIM GROUPS
YUKON TERRITORY
N.T.S. Sheet: 105-H