T. R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGISTS
302 – 475 HOWE STREET,
VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

"APPENDIX A"
TO THE APPLICATION OF
WHITEHORSE SILVER MINES LTD.
EXECUTED ON MAY 31st, 1972

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on the
IDAHO HILL PROPERTY
YUKON TERRITORY
of
WHITEHORSE SILVER MINES LTD
(N. P. L.)

105-D-6

March 23, 1971

Thomas R. Tough, P. Eng.,
Consulting Geologist

Rick incorporated
maps, but not of
this report.

019140

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SUMMARY

The Idaho Hill property, owned by Whitehorse Silver Mines Ltd., consists of 43 contiguous mineral claims located approximately 28 air miles south of Whitehorse, Y. T. and is accessible by road. The claims cover portions of Idaho Hill and Folle Mountain on the west side of Corwin Valley and are approximately 100 miles from sea-port facilities at Skagway, Alaska.

Topography is relatively steep with elevations varying from 3000' to 6700' with a relief of 3700 feet. The claims lie above timberline but timber is available in the vicinity of the property.

Water is available for all phases of exploration and development and diesel power will be necessary for initial phases.

Winters are relatively cold with moderate snowfall with the summer months having temperatures which range from 45° to 70° F with light rainfall.

Railroad facilities are available in either Whitehorse or Cacowley, some 21 miles east of the property. The White Pass Railroad services both places. Most supplies are obtainable in Whitehorse which is provided with good daily express services.

A limited amount of exploratory work was carried out on the property since its discovery in 1893. Several individuals have held the property since 1906 with very little work being done. A 140-foot long drift was driven which encountered a zone of low-grade silver-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralization. During 1964, Cominco Ltd carried out a programme of geological mapping and sampling over an area of four claims. In the field season of 1969 Whitehorse Silver Mines Ltd conducted geochemical and geophysical surveys over a 2-claim area covering most of the known showings. Some checking of anomalous zones was done by bulldozer trenching and road building. The work revealed some hitherto unknown mineralized zones.

The claims are underlain by massive, silicified arkose, greywacke and interbedded tuffs of the Laberge Group of Lower Jurassic age. Massive, medium-to fine-grained leucocratic arkose is the most abundant rock type. Isolated outcrops of siliceous to calcareous tuffs occur. The northern slope of Idaho Hill is comprised of a medium-grained to porphyritic granodiorite of the Coast Range intrusives. Feldspar porphyry dykes or apophyses occur on the lower flanks along Schnabel Creek.

The overall structure is one of an anticline gently plunging to the northwest with related faulting, shearing, fracturing, and drag folding. Zones of alteration may be controlled by the folding, whereas, the mineralized areas within these zones have been influenced by faulting, related shearing,

fracturing and drag folding.

Sulphides of iron, arsenic, lead and zinc occur on the property in both vein and replacement-type deposits as coarse, crystalline masses and fine-grained disseminations in a gangue of quartz and calcite. The mineralized zones vary in thickness from one to forty feet and occur irregularly distributed along a strike length of some 1200 feet.

There are no records of any previous production from the property.

A statistical study was made of the geochemical results which gave a background of 850 ppm for lead and 750 ppm for zinc. Sub-anomalous values for lead were between 4,300 ppm and 12,500 ppm, whereas, for zinc, the range was 3,400 ppm to 10,800 ppm. Values above the thresh-hold levels of 12,500 ppm for lead and 10,800 ppm for zinc are definitely anomalous. Coincident lead and zinc anomalies were located in areas of known mineralization and additional anomalies were located over previously unknown zones. Lead-zinc mineralization was observed in several small outcrops within the anomalous areas.

Several of the conductive zones located by the geophysical (V. L. F. electro-magnetometer) survey are coincident with geochemical anomalies.

CONCLUSIONS

From the results of the geological mapping and sampling, soil sampling and an electromagnetic survey it is concluded that the property warrants further exploration to test and determine the causes of both geochemical and geophysical anomalies that have been outlined on the property. The remainder of the property must also be tested by geochemical and geophysical methods.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the entire claim group be mapped geologically utilizing the plane-table method in conjunction with thorough geochemical and geophysical surveys.

Bulldozer trenching should be carried out over known anomalous areas to determine the causes of the anomalies and to facilitate mapping and sampling of mineralized zones.

It is also recommended that Whitehorse Silver Mines Ltd (NPL) allocate the sum of $50,000.00 to implement and execute the recommended exploration and development programmes.

Respectfully submitted,

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF

Thomas R. Tough, P. Eng.,
Consulting Geologist

INTRODUCTION

The following report has been compiled from data obtained by the writer during an examination of the Idaho Hill property on July 3, 4, and 5, 1970, and from previous reports by Mr. A. M. Mawer of Cominco Ltd., Mr. A. R. Parker, and Mr. D. D. Cairnes of the Geological Survey of Canada (Memoir No. 31).

The purpose of the examination was to investigate the various workings and mineralized zones and to assess the potential of the property.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 43 contiguous mineral claims held by location. They are as follows:

Claim Name	Record No.	Expiry Date
H. P. #1-27 incl.	30362-88 incl.	February 24, 1973
Kay # 1-8 incl.	91655-62 incl.	February 23, 1972
Harlos #1-2 incl.	36096-97 incl.	August 4, 1971
Darlene #3-6 incl.	73139-42 incl.	August 26, 1971
Sail # 1-2 incl.	60266-67 incl.	February 1972

OWNERSHIP

Whitehorse Silver Mines Ltd (N. P. L.) owns the following claims by right of purchase:

Kay #1-8 incl.
Harlos #1-2 incl.
Darlene #3-6 incl.

The H.P. #1-27 incl. claims are held by option by the company. The claims are shown on the Yukon Government Claim Sheet #105-D-6.

LOCATION (136° 60° SW)

The property is located in the Wheaton River Division of the Whitehorse Mining District and covers portions of Idaho Hill and Folle Mountain along the west side of Corwin Valley approximately 28 air miles south of Whitehorse, Y.T.

ACCESS

From the Whitehorse-Carcross Road at Robinson on the White Pass Rail road 15 miles of gravelled road leads to the property. Robinson is 90 rail miles from sea-port facilities at Skagway, Alaska.

TOPOGRAPHY AND TIMBER

The mountains in the area are relatively steep with peaks rising to 6700 feet elevation. Relief in the area is approximately 3700 feet. Timber is available in the vicinity of the property but most of the claims lie above treeline which is at 3000 feet elevation.

WATER AND POWER

Water is available for all phases of exploration and development and diesel power will be necessary for electrical needs during the early stages of development.

CLIMATE

Winters are relatively cold with moderate to light snowfall. The summer months

have temperatures which range from 45°F to 70°F with light rainfall.

TRANSPORTATION AND SUPPLIES

Rail service is available in either Whitehorse or at Macowley, some 21 miles east of the property. The White Pass Railroad services both places.

Most supplies are obtainable in Whitehorse which is provided with good daily express services.

HISTORY

The property was originally discovered and staked by Thomas Kerwin in 1893 and restaked by Mr. Schnabel in 1906. Schnabel carried out very limited exploration and prospecting on the property which, at that time, was known as the Union and Nevada Mines.

Since 1906 various groups and individuals have held the property but exploration was very limited until Mr. T. C. Richards of Whitehorse financed the driving of a 140-foot long drift which encountered a zone of low-grade silver-lead-zinc-arsenic mineralization.

During 1964, Cominco Ltd carried out a program of geological mapping and sampling over an area of four claims.

In the summer field season of 1969, A. R. Parker & Associates Ltd conducted geophysical and geochemical surveys over a 2-claim area covering most of the known showings. Some bulldozer trenching and road building was carried out to check some of the anomalous zones. The work revealed some hitherto unknown mineralized zones.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The claims lie within an area mapped by J. O. Wheeler of the Geological Survey of Canada and reported on in Memoir No. 312, Whitehorse Map Area, Yukon Territory, 1961. Considerable geological data on the area is reported in Memoir No. 31, 1912, by D. D. Cairnes. An exerpt of a portion of the mapping done by J. O. Wheeler accompanies this report.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The claims are underlain by massive, silicified arkose, greywacke and interbedded tuffs of the Laberge Group, which, according to J. O. Wheeler, are of Lower Jurassic age. The most abundant rock type is a massive, medium-to fine-grained leucocratic arkose. A few isolated outcrops of tuffs occur which are, in part, calcareous to siliceous.

The northern portion of Idaho Hill is comprised of a medium - grained to somewhat porphyritic granodiorite of the Coast Range intrusives. On the lower flanks and exposed in Schnabel Creek, there are occurrences of feldspar porphyry dykes or apophyses.

The rocks trend northwest and are folded into an anticline which plunges gently to the northwest. The anticline is accompanied by strong faulting and shearing. There is evidence of two sets of faulting, one which strikes northwest, and the other, northeast.

Zones of alteration trend northwesterly and may be controlled by the folding whereas the mineralized areas within these zones have been influenced by faulting, related shearing, fracturing and drag folding..

MINERAL DEPOSITS

Mineralization on the property occurs as both vein and replacement types controlled by folding and faulting of fine-grained pale green arkose and calcareous to siliceous tuffs. The sulphide minerals present are arseno-pyrite, galena, sphalerite and pyrite which occur in coarse crystalline masses and fine-grained disseminations in a gangue of quartz and calcite. The mineralized zones vary in thickness from one foot to approximately forty feet. Along strike the zones occur in an en echelon pattern to the north-west and are irregularly distributed over an area some 400 feet wide and 1,200 feet long.

Gash veins occur up to 18 inches thick and 100 feet long whereas the replacement zones, which appear to be lensic, vary from 6 feet to 40 feet wide with lengths varyin between 20 and 100 feet.

Several bulldozer trenches and road cuts reveal heavily oxidized rock to depths of up to 15 feet. Small amounts of hydrozincite were observed in the oxidized zones. A 50-foot chip sample, cut by the writer along one of the longer trenches assayed 0.02 oz Au, 1.70 oz Ag, 0.55% Pb and o.40% Zn. A 5-foot chip sample taken by the writer in simnilar material in a pit some 50 feet above the adit at 3450' elevation ran 0.01 oz Au, 1.20 oz A , 0.56% Pb and 0.40% Zn. A grab sample of replacement sulphides selected by the writer from an untrenched area at L 4 N 3+25W assayed Tr. Au, 3.00 oz Ag, 2.80% Pb and 2.42% Zn.

In 1964 Mr. A. B. Mawer of Cominco Ltd chip sampled a 25-foot width of one of the replacement zones. The average grade of the zone was 0.06 oz Au, 3.50 oz Ag, 2.50% Pb, 1.00% Zn. A selected sample of high-grade galena by Mr. Mawer assayed 0.20 oz Au, 41.40 oz Ag, 27.70% Pb and 1.60% Zn. 125 feet west of the above 25-foot wide replacement zone, another similar zone was sampled across a width of 39 feet which gave a weighted average grade of 0.01 oz Au, 2.59oz Ag, 1.67% Pb and 2.04% Zn.

Chip samples from the underground workings by Mawer assayed 0.05 oz Au, 2.22 oz Ag, 0.36% Pb and 0.68% Zn across 14 feet. Another 5-foot sample cut 40 feet from the face of the cross cut ran 0.04 oz Au, 1.64 oz Ag, 1.00% Pb and 0.10% Zn. A selected specimen from the cross cut gave 0.10 oz Au, 11.00 oz Ag, 8.00% Pb and 12.30% Zn.

Several mineral occurrences were noted by the writer which were not trenched and poorly exposed due to overburden and talus which rendered comprehensive sampling useless. These zones lie within the areas covered by geochemical and geophysical anomalies.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A total of 540 soil samples were collected at 50-foot intervals along established grid lines over 5.3 line miles. The samples were sent to Whitehorse Assay Office Ltd. for lead and zinc determinations. The analyses were done utilizing the hot acid extraction and atomic absorption method.

A statistical study was made of the results for both lead and zinc and the results plotted on a cumulative frequency graph. The cumulative frequency graph enables one to extract important parameters from a great amount of data. These are the background value, the threshold value, above which all values are anomalous, and the number of different types of distributions.

A common method of analysing geochemical data is to plot a histogram frequency graph of the obtained values. This involves the plotting of equally divided intervals of the values against the frequency of occurrences, usually in per cent, within a set interval. This method involves an estimate of the background and threshold values, whereas, by constructing a cumulative frequency graph, less guesswork is involved. To use this method the results must be loghormally distributed and almost all sets of geochemical

results are. When results do not fall into a lognormal distribution it is usually due to the following factors:

(a) Lack of homogeneity in sampling procedures,

(b) Complex geology (imprecision in determining lithological boundaries)

(c) Analytical errors.

The method is as follows:

1. Choose the proper logarithmic interval, or the correct number of classes. Too few classes will result in the missing of important details, and too many would cause the loss of the significant details in a cloud of erratic ones. The number of classes should vary between 9 and 19 and therefore the logarithmic interval between 0.05 and 0.20.

2. Group the values into the pre-selected classes.

3. Calculate the frequency for each class in percentage

4. Cumulate the frequency from the highest to the lowest class.

5. Plot the lower boundary of each class against that classes' cumulated frequency on logarithmic probability graph paper.

If a single straight line results, there is a single logarithmic distribution of the elements. Several joined straight lines will represent the number of distributions.

The values obtained from the survey carried out over the Idaho Hill property were exceptionally high ranging from 10 ppm to over 20,000 ppm. The cumulative frequency was plotted for each of the elements utilizing

a logarithmic interval of 0.1.

The plot of the lead results is broken into 5 straight lines and therefore is indicative of 5 different distributions. However, it is possible that too small an interval was chosen. A larger and, in this case, more correct interval would have given fewer straight lines and therefore fewer distribution; probably 3, as in the case of the zinc plot. The different distributions could be caused by varying rock types which would result in different backgrounds or by two different minerals of lead held by the soil. A definite factor is that the soil is poorly decomposed chemically and is closer to a C-type than B-type.

The background for lead, taken at the 50% level, is 850 ppm. The sub-anomalous value taken at the 16% level, one coefficient of deviation from the background level, is 4,300 ppm. Sub-anomalous is a term chosen to denote all values that are not quite anomalous, but not background either, and, therefore, could possibly be indicative of mineralization. The threshold value, two coefficients of deviation from the background level, taken at the 2 1/2% level, is 12,500 ppm. All values above the threshold level are definitely anomalous. The coefficiency of deviation is 0.70.

For zinc the background value is 790 ppm, the sub-anomalous value 3,400 ppm, and the threshold value 10,800 ppm. The coefficient of deviation is 0.63.*

Coincident lead and zinc anomalies were located in areas of known mineralization and also indicate probable extention to such zones. Additional anomalies were

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* Reference:

Lepeltier, Claude, 1969. A Simplified Statistical Treatment of Geochemical Data by Graphical Representation: Economic Geology, Vol. 64, pp. 538-550.

located over previously unknown zones which were examined by the writer. Lead-zinc mineralization was observed in several small outcrops within the anomalous areas.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A Ronka EM-16 electromagnetic survey was conducted over the grid lines by A. R. Parker & Associates Ltd. of Whitehorse, Y.T. Readings were taken every 50 feet over 5.3 line miles.

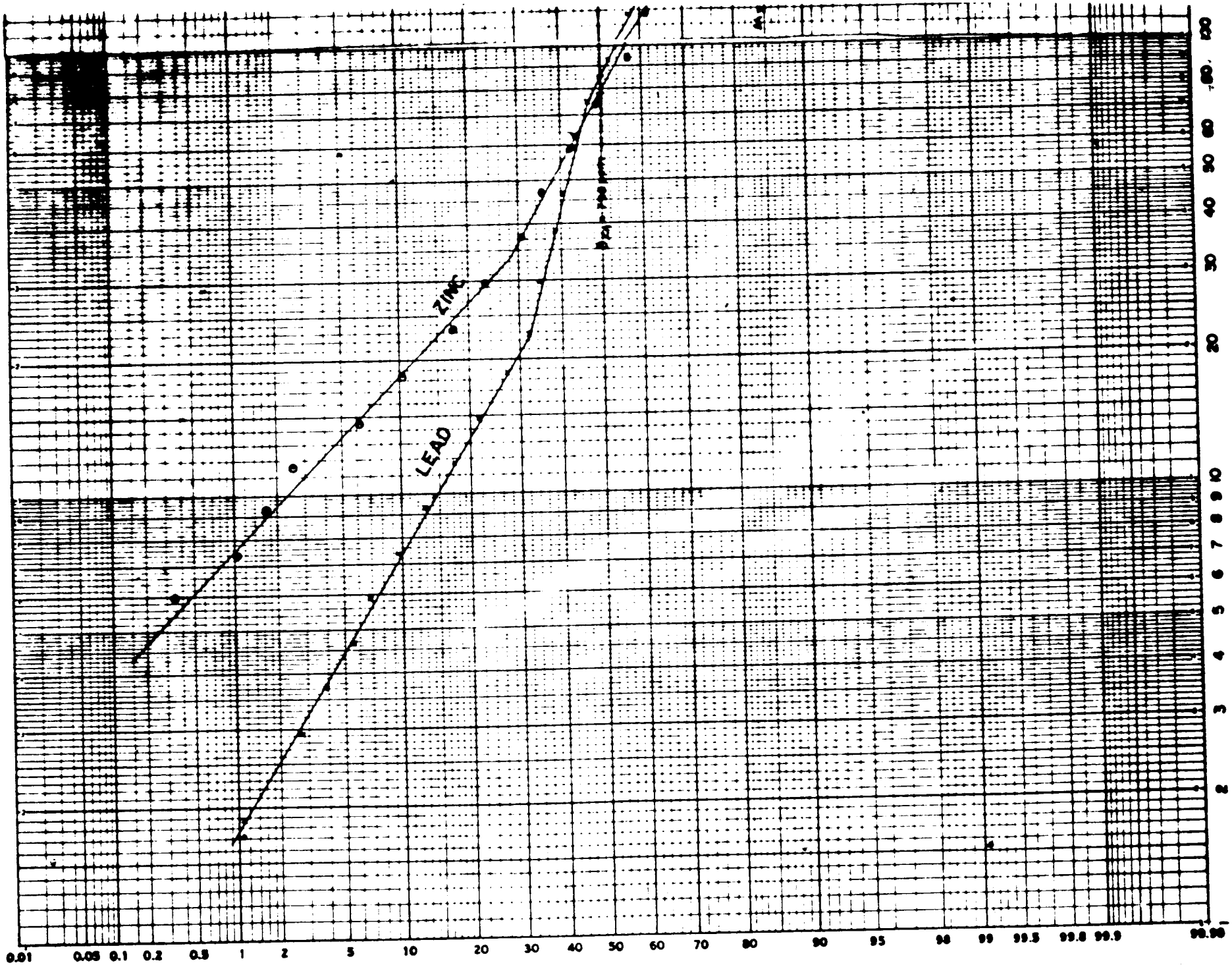
The EM-16 instrument is a sensitive radio receiver which encompasses the frequency bands of V.L.F. transmitting stations with a patented method of measuring the in-phase and quadrature components of the vertical electromagnetic field at right angles to the direction of transmission. The transmitter used for the survey was N.P.G. located at Jim Creek near Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

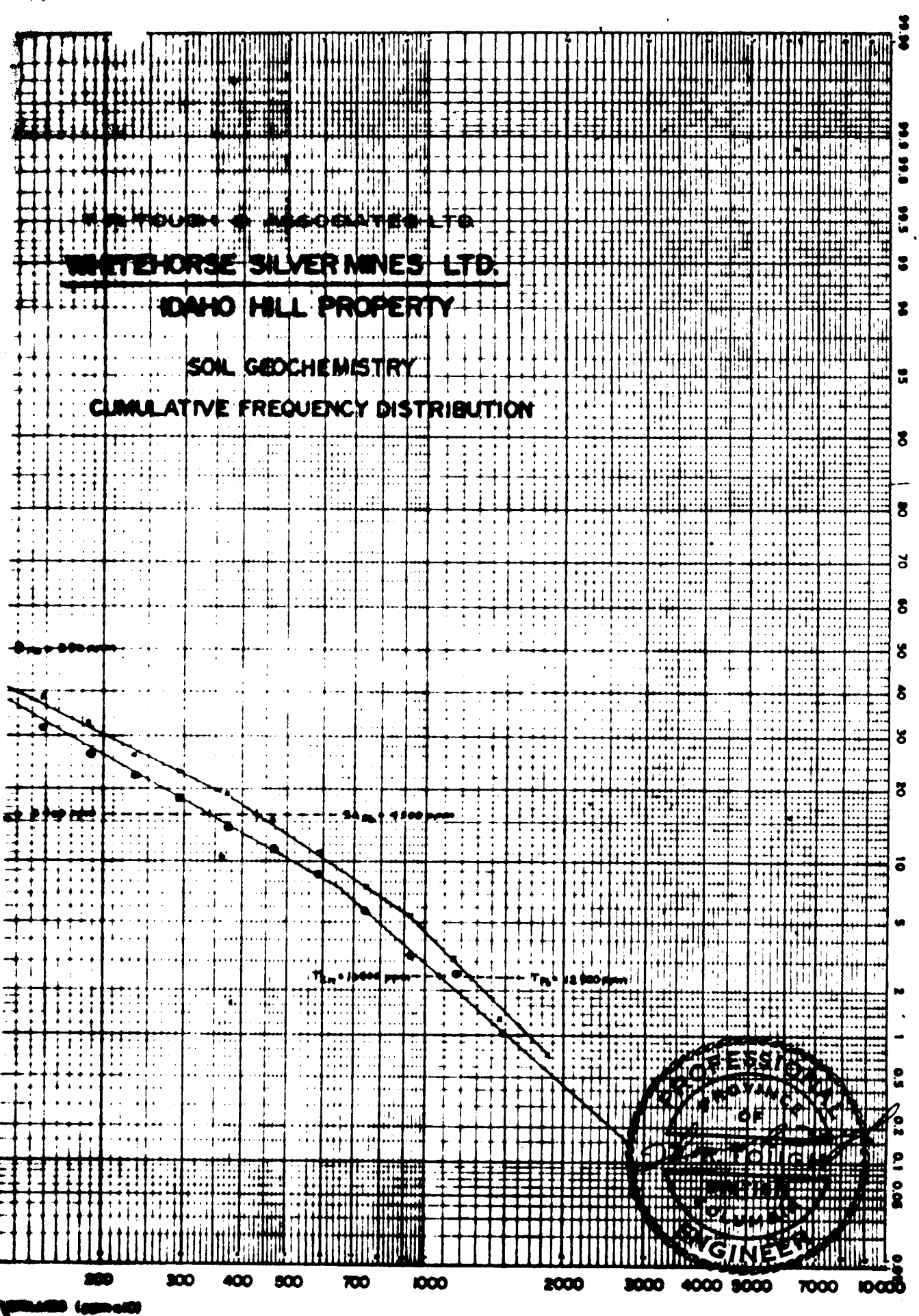
The results of the survey are plotted on the accompanying geophysical map and suggest the presence of several conductive zones, probably caused by sulphide mineralization. The main conductive zone has been traced for a strike length of 2,000 feet and across a width of approximately 200 feet. Several of the conductive zones are coincident with geochemical anomalies, and in some cases, with exposed sulphide mineralization.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The entire group of claims should be mapped geologically utilizing the planetable method.

In view of the results of the geophysical and geochemical surveys, the continuance of their usage as a means of outlining other possible mineralized


ZINC
LEAD
0.01
0.05
0.1
0.2
0.5
1
2
5
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
95
98
99
99.5
99.8
99.9
99.99


WHITEHORSE SILVER MINES LTD.
IDAHO HILL PROPERTY
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY (%)
200
300
400
500
700
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
7000
10000

LEGEND

QUARTERNARY

13 Alluvium, glacial deposits, volcanic ash, loess

12 MILES CANYON BASALT : basalt, minor pyroclastic rocks

TERTIARY or EARLIER

11 Granite porphyry, rhyolite

SKUKUM GROUP

10 Andesite, basalt, rhyolite, and trachyte breccias, tuffs, and flows, granitic agglomerate, minor greywacke

9 Pink quartz monzonite

CRETACEOUS

COAST INTRUSIONS

8 Granodiorite, granite, quartz monzonite, quartz diorite and allied rocks, 8a, hornblende-biotite-oligoclase granodiorite, 8b, leucocratic granite, biotite granite, 8c, biotite hornblende, quartz diorite

HUTSHI GROUP

7 Basalt, andesite, quartz latite, rhyolite flows, breccias, tuffs, conglomerate, minor greywacke and argillite.

6 Peridotite, dunite, serpentinite, pyroxenite

JURASSIC AND CRETACEOUS

5 UPPER JURASSIC AND LOWER CRETACEOUS

JURASSIC

40 LOWER JURASSIC AND LATER - LABERGE GROUP
Arkose, greywacke, tuffs

TRIASSIC

UPPER TRIASSIC - LEWES RIVER GROUP

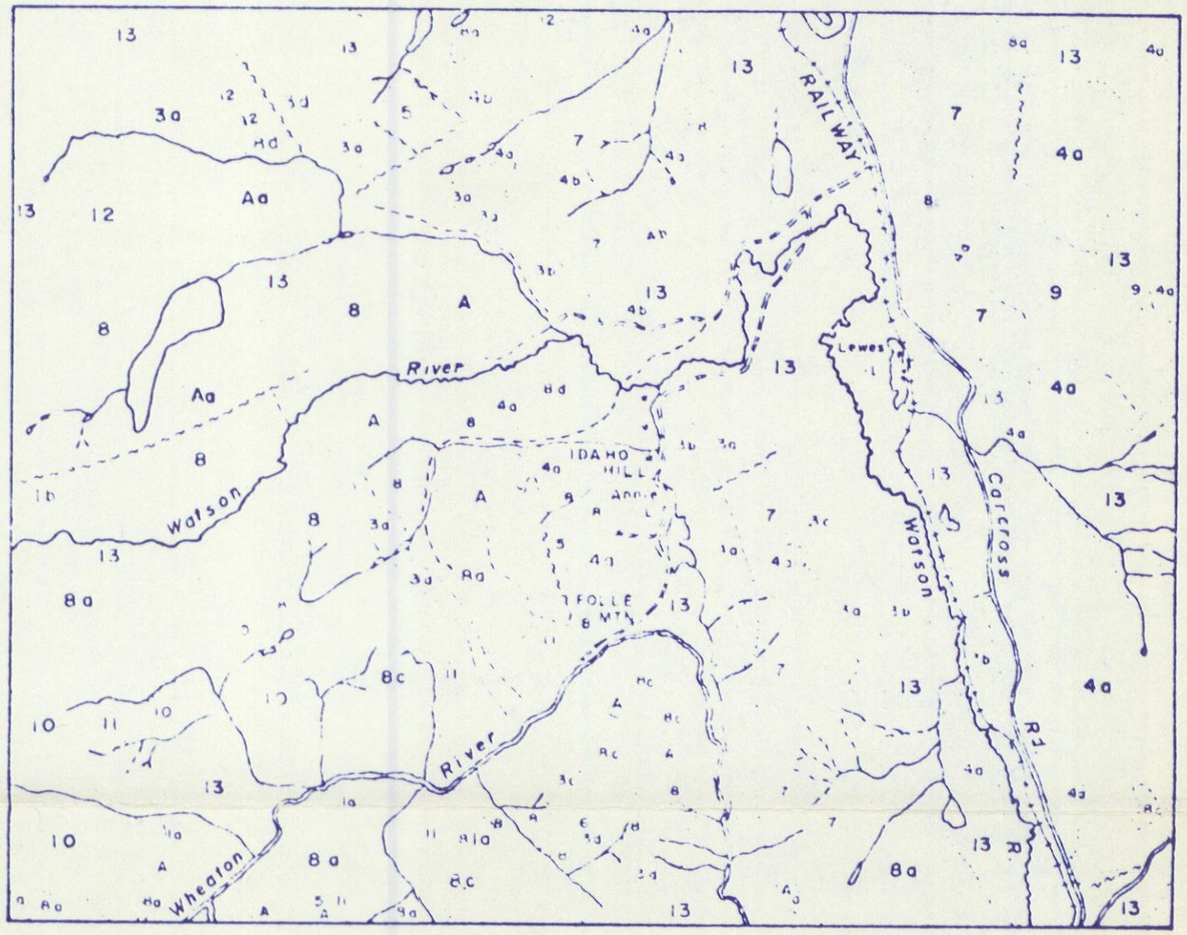
3 3a, greywacke, siltstone, argillite, conglomerate, tuffaceous equivalen, 3b, andesite, basalt flows and associated pyroclastic rocks, 3c, limestone, limestone breccia, 3d, metamorphosed rocks

PENSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN

YUKON GROUP

1 1a, Quartz-mica, quartz chlorite, mica schists, quartzite, micaceous quartzite, gneiss, and amphibolite

A Volcanic rocks of uncertain age,
Aa, metamorphosed volcanic rocks



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T.R. TOUGH

Geology from G.S.C. Memoir 312 by J.O. Wheeler

T. R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHITEHORSE SILVER MINES LTD.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY
WHEATON RIVER AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

DATE March 71	SCALE 1" = 4 Miles
DRAWN	FIG. No.

BASELINE

12+00N

10+00N

8+00N

4+00N

2+00S

0+00

008, 105, 410, 590
15

020, 4140, 2770, 160
select grab sample

006, 400, 300, 310
4

006, 350, 250, 100
25

001, 259, 167, 204
39

Tr, 300, 280, 242
select grab sample

006, 4720, 4520, 140
select grab sample

002, 170, 055, 040
50

001, 120, 056, 027
5

004, 164, 100, 010
5

005, 222, 036, 068
14

010, 110, 810, 1230
select grab sample

To Camp B Highway

3900

4100

3775

3750

3600

3450

3300

3750

3600

3450

BASELINE

Bedding
Fold axis
Faulted
E.M. Conductor
Outcrop boundary
Geologic contact
Picket line & 1000' interval
Road
Stream
Trench

Mineralization
Tuffs, calcareous, siliceous
Arkose, massive, interbedded greywacke & siliceous tuffs
Altered & Pyritized

NOTE
ASSAY SEQUENCE oz Au/ton, oz Ag/ton, % Pb, % Zn / Length of sample

After A.B.M.

T.R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHITEHORSE SILVER MINES LTD.
IDAHO HILL, WHEATON RIVER AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

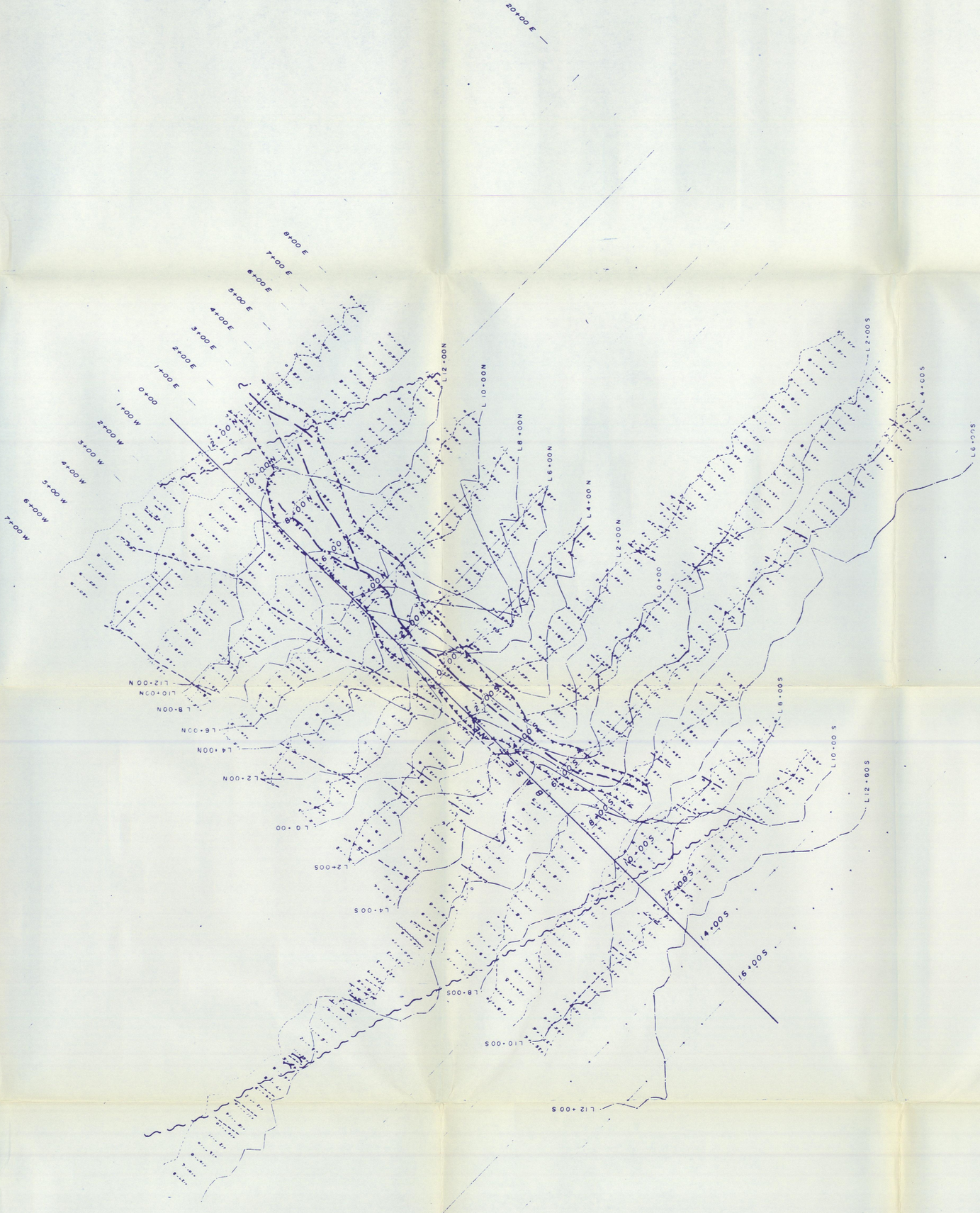
GEOLOGY

DATE: DEC. 1970 | SCALE: 1"=400'

DRAWN: | FIG. NO.

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY T. R. TOUGH

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



LEGEND

INSTRUMENT — RONKA EM - 16
IN-PHASE — READINGS LEFT OF CUTLINE (+)
QUADRATURE — READINGS RIGHT OF CUTLINE (−)
RESULTS on SCALE — 1" = 20%

- IN-PHASE
- CUT LINE
- QUADRATURE
- CONDUCTIVE ZONE
- CONDUCTOR defined
- CONDUCTOR inferred
- FAULT
- OLD ADIT

After ARP

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA ENGINEER

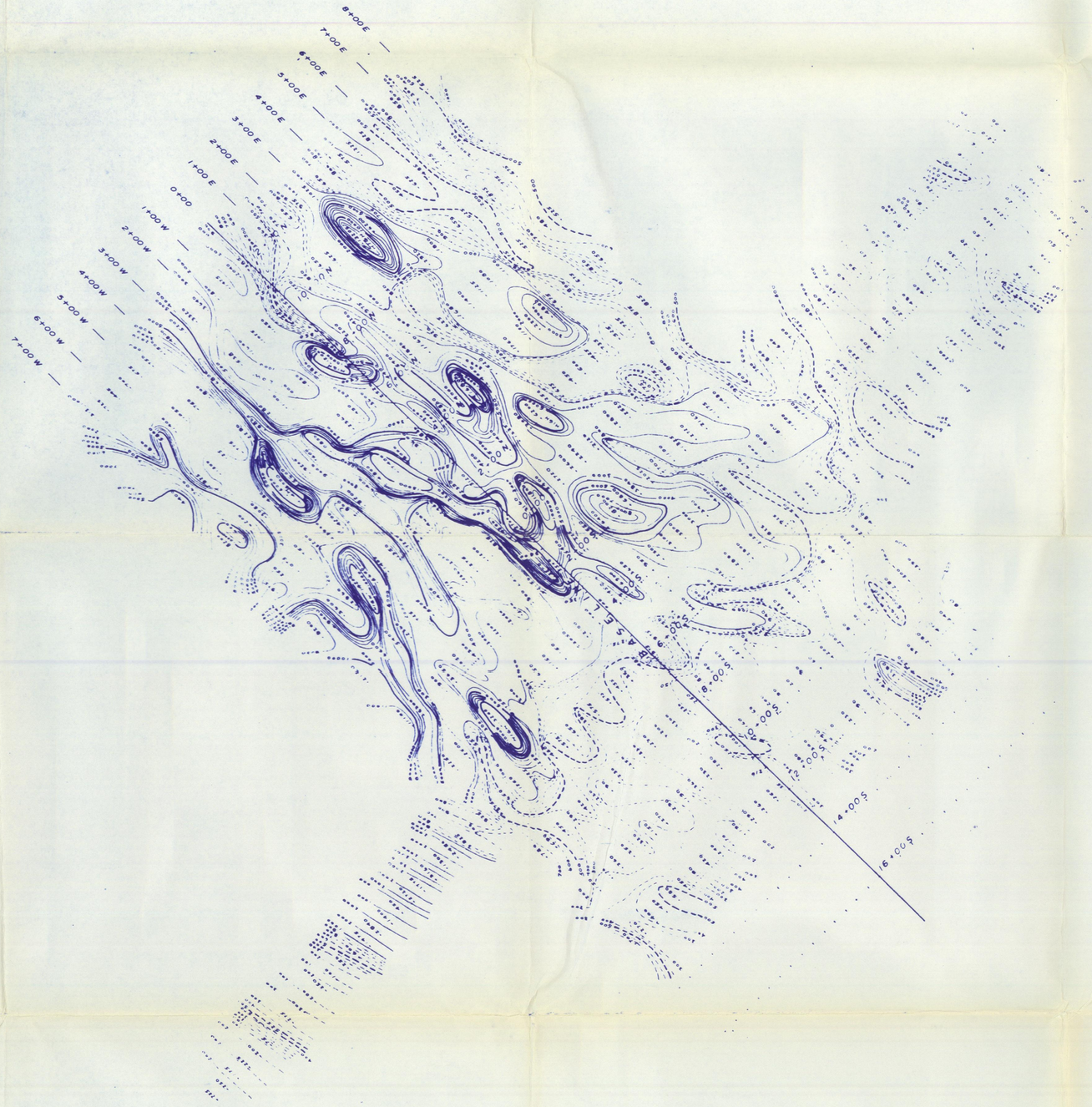
T.R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHITEHORSE SILVER MINES LTD.
IDAHO HILL, WHEATON RIVER AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

ELECTROMAGNETIC
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

DATE: DEC. 1970	SCALE: 1" = 200'
DRAWN:	FIG. NO.

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY T. R. TOUGH



N

LEGEND

ALL VALUES GIVEN IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)
AVERAGE SAMPLE DEPTH — 12 inches
ANALYSIS BY HOT ACID EXTRACTION AND ATOMIC ABSORBTION TECHNIQUE

NOTE:
Due to the extremity of the values it was neccessary to contour this map in different intervals: 0 - 1000 PPM - 100PPM intervals
above 1000 PPM - 1000PPM intervals

1000 PPM CONTOURS
5000PPM CONTOURS
100PPM CONTOURS
500PPM CONTOURS
PICKET LINE with SAMPLE STATIONS

After A.R.P.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

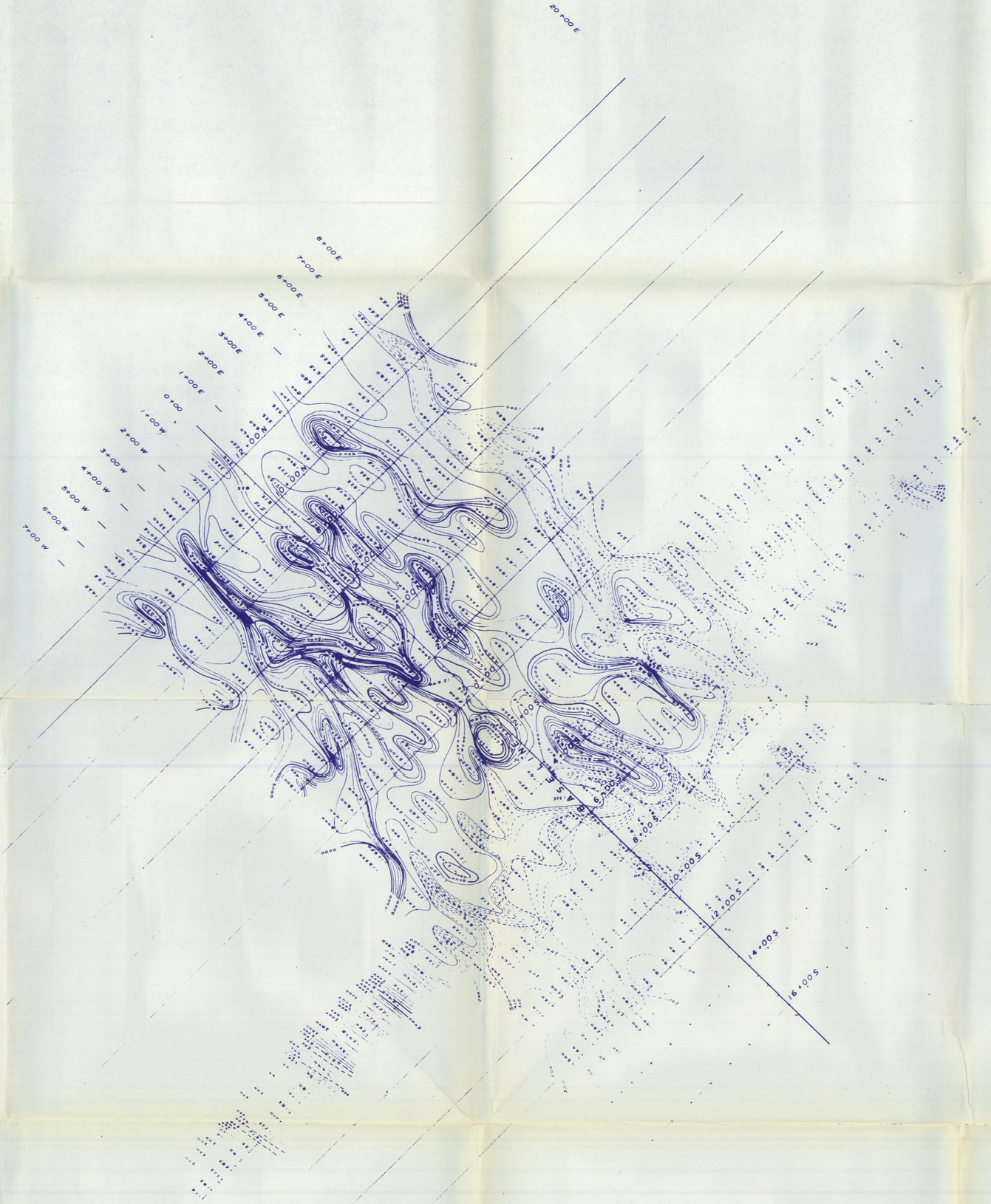
T.R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHITEHORSE SILVER MINES LTD.
IDAHO HILL, WHEATON RIVER AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
(ZINC IN PPM)

DATE: DEC. 1970	SCALE: 1" = 200'
DRAWN:	FIG. NO.

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY T. R. TOUGH



LEGEND

ALL VALUES GIVEN IN PARTS PER MILLION (PPM)
AVERAGE SAMPLE DEPTH – 12 inches
ANALYSIS BY HOT ACID EXTRACTION AND ATOMIC ABSORBTION TECHNIQUE

NOTE:

Due to the extremity of the values it was neccessary to contour this map in different intervals : 0 – 1000 PPM – 100PPM intervals
above 1000 PPM – 1000PPM intervals

- 1000 PPM CONTOURS
- 5000PPM CONTOURS
- 100PPM CONTOURS
- 500PPM CONTOURS
- PICKET LINE with SAMPLE STATIONS

After A.R.P.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY T. R. TOUGH

T.R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHITEHORSE SILVER MINES LTD.
IDAHO HILL, WHEATON RIVER AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
(LEAD IN P.P.M.)

DATE: DEC. 1970	SCALE: 1" = 200'
DRAWN:	FIG. NO.

LEGEND

- DEFINED GEOCHEMICAL LEAD ANOMALY (2000 PPM PLUS)
- DEFINED GEOCHEMICAL ZINC ANOMALY (5000 PPM PLUS)
- MAJOR ELECTROMAGNETIC CONDUCTIVE ZONE
- MAJOR ELECTROMAGNETIC CONDUCTOR AXIS
- INFERRED ELECTROMAGNETIC CONDUCTOR
- BASELINE
- PICKET LINE with SAMPLE STATIONS
- OLD ADIT
- ③ GOSSAN SHOWINGS & CORRESPONDING ASSAY No.
- 3000 TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTOUR LINES
- CREEK

After A.R.P.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA T.R. TOUGH

T.R. TOUGH & ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHITEHORSE SILVER MINES LTD.
IDAHO HILL, WHEATON RIVER AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

GEOCHEMICAL GEOPHYSICAL COMPOSITE

DATE: DEC. 1970	SCALE: 1" = 200'
DRAWN:	FIG. NO.