

SUMMARY REPORT  
AND  
REPORT ON  
AN INDUCED POLARIZATION  
AND  
MAGNETOMETER SURVEY  
FOR



TRANS-YUKON EXPLORATION LIMITED  
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

BY

EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED  
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

JUNE, 1969

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

*D. B. Craig*  
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount of: \$ ~~5000.00~~ 6259.00 A.T.A.

*R. S. DeLoraine*  
RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER

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

*[Signature]*  
COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

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## SECTION A

### INTRODUCTION

The Lindsay claim group, held by Trans Yukon Exploration Limited, is located in a low valley just south of Quiet Lake, Yukon Territory.

This group covers an area of transported gossans which are associated with a significant isolated airborne magnetic high.

From 1966 onwards various geophysical, geological and geochemical surveys were carried out on parts of the above claim group with limited success.

In April - May 1969, Eagle Geophysics Limited carried out a combined magnetometer and Induced Polarization (I.P.) Survey over a small grid on the western extremeity of the magnetic high.

This report contains a discussion of the results from the latter survey as well as a summary of the results of the surveys carried out to date compiled by the writer from correspondence and previous reports by engineers who have visited the property from time to time.

PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The property consists of the following mineral claims registered in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Record Date</u>
Hidden Minerals	Y 8289	June 2
Mineral Springs	Y 8290	June 2
Mineral 1-16 inc.	Y 9773 - Y 9788 inc.	Aug 1/66
Spring 1-16 inc.	Y 9789 - Y 9804 inc.	Aug 1/66
Gossan 1 & 2, 4-7 inc.	Y 9805 - Y 9810 inc.	Aug 1/66
Gossan 8	Y 20926	Sept 11/67
M.S. 32-46 inc.	Y 10415 - Y 10429 inc.	Sept. 9/66
Quiet 1-10 inc.	Y 20916 - Y 20925 inc.	Sept 11/67
South 1-6 inc.	Y 20927 - Y 20932 inc.	Sept 11/67
Core 1-14 inc.	Y 20933 - Y 20946 inc.	Sept 11/67
South 1-6 inc.	Y 23325 - Y 23330 inc.	Jan 29/68
Lakeshore 1-30 inc.	Y 23275 - Y 23304 inc.	Jan 29/68
West 1-20 inc.	Y 23305 - Y 23324 inc.	Jan 29/68
South 7-40 inc.	Y 23831 - Y 23864 inc.	Feb 22/68
West 21-30 inc.	Y 23865 - Y 23874 inc.	Feb 22/68
Joe 5, 6, 17-26 inc.	Y 23956 - Y 23967 inc.	Mar 11/68
M.S.47,48,51,52,54-60 inc.	Y 23968 - Y 23978 inc.	Mar 11/68
Joe 1-4, 7-16 inc.	Y 22751 - Y 22764 inc.	Mar 15/68
Lakeshore 31, 33, 34	Y 22771 - Y 22773 inc.	Mar 15/68
Lakeshore 32	Y 22777	Mar 15/68
Joe 27-32 inc.	Y 22765 - Y 22770 inc.	Mar 15/68
M.S. 53,49,50	Y 22774 - Y 22776 inc.	Mar 15/68

The claims are located approximately one mile south of Quiet Lake, Yukon Territory, and are situated between the elevations of 2500 and 3500 feet in a broad valley with sloping sides.

The group is readily accessible by a three mile truck road from Mile 45 on the Canol road.

## GEOLOGY

### GENERAL

The claim group and surrounding area are underlain by schists originally mapped as the Yukon Group. R. Mulligan (G.S.C. Memoir 326) defines these formations as the Big Salmon Complex, which in this area underlies Mississippian limestone with apparent conformity.

These formations are part of the Central Yukon schist complex of Mississippian age. This complex is characterized by an assemblage of classic sediments, minor limestones and dolomites, minor volcanics and ultrabasic intrusives.

These schist formations are the source beds of the Klondike Placer deposits and host the large bedded deposits of the Vangorda Creek area.

West of Quiet Lake these formations are intruded by a large granodiorite body, the southeast termination of which just reaches the northwest corner of the Lindsay group.

### PROPERTY

Most of the claim group is overburden covered, with thicknesses varying from an estimated 70 or so feet in the middle of the north - south trending valley to almost nothing on the mountain slopes at the extremities of the claim area. The overburden for the most consists of well bedded gravel, sand and clay.

Outcroppings are not common and are almost entirely restricted to creek beds and mountain tops.

Most of the area is apparently underlain by the Big Salmon Complex, a series of Mississippian schists, quartzites and gneisses. In outcroppings in the western portion these strata have a generally

PROPERTY contd.

northwesterly strike and northeasterly dip.

Except for occasional flecks of pyrite, no sulphide mineralization has been reported observed in these rocks. However boulders of graphite bearing quartz have been reported.

These rocks appear to have been intruded by both granitic and ultrabasic rocks.

Granitic rocks are observed on the western extremity of the claim group. For the most these rocks are coarse grained, white or faint pink and massive. Their contact with the older rocks strikes roughly north-south, and can be traced for some 4000 feet.

Granitic rocks are also observed outcropping on the western portion of a small hill about a mile east of the south end of Quiet Lake. On the eastern side outcroppings of the Big Salmon Complex occur, and the contact runs north-south through the centre of the hill.

The central portion of the claim group is believed to be underlain by a fine grained Paleozoic(?) ultrabasic body, outcroppings of which are fairly well exposed on the banks of Quiet Creek. The outline of this body should be roughly the same as that of the isolated aeromagnetic anomaly south of Quiet Lake (Government Aeromagnetic Survey. Maps 7002 G and 1345 G).

The rock types comprising this body are serpentized dunnite, steatite and peridotite. All are strongly magnetic.

These rocks are usually massive although foliation was noted in some outcroppings north of Quiet Creek.

Magnetite occurs in these rocks in two modes, either as fine individual disseminations, or as narrow parallel bands. These do not appear

to be related to the forementioned foliation. Pyrite was also reported as occurring in disseminated small quantities in outcroppings in the creek bed, but no other sulphide mineralization was observed.

The claim group is cut by a number of faults which appear as topographic linears on the aerial photographs.

Several gossan areas occur on the property. These have been sampled from time to time with varying results but as yet their origin has been undetermined.

### PREVIOUS WORK

The area was first staked to cover an isolated magnetic high detected on a government airborne magnetic survey in 1961 (Maps 7002 G and 1345 G). This area coincided with several patches of transported gossans in which recent gravels have been cemented together by iron and manganese bearing solutions derived from local springs.

### NEWMONT GEOCHEMICAL AND MAGNETIC SURVEY

The property was optioned in 1966 to the Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada, who carried out limited geochemical (Pb and Zn) and ground magnetometer surveys.

They concluded from a study of the combined information that there was a possibility of zinc-bearing mineralization occurring at depth, and recommended a Turam survey on a more closely spaced line grid for 1967. However in the following year they failed to exercise their option.

### WATERTON AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

On the recommendation of P.H. Sevensma Ph.D., P. Eng. (Report dated November 20th, 1967), Waterton Aeronautics and Exploration Limited were contracted to carry out a combined airborne electromagnetic, magnetic and radiometric survey over the claim group in January 1968.

With the system readings are recorded at five hundred foot intervals on flight paths recoverable by photography.

The magnetometer survey showed the rough outline of the ultrabasic intrusive, but no fault structure or well defined contacts could be observed due to herringboning of the magnetic data obtained from non-compensation for the orientation of the instrument.

The electromagnetic survey results showed several wide spread anomalies and a few small isolated ones. The wide spread anomalies appeared as two bands striking northeast on either side of the intrusive. These were, in the opinion of the writer, reflections of changes in overburden and/ or bedrock conductivity and considered of secondary importance in any planned ground follow-up.

Ground follow-up should have been carried out on the small isolated anomalies occurring at or near the boundary of the interpreted intrusive.

The radiometric survey detected numerous small isolated anomalies in no way connected with the E.M. or magnetic anomalies.

GROUND FOLLOW-UP - P.H. SEVENSMA CONSULTANTS and ACE R. PARKER & ASSOCIATES

In May 1968 ground follow-up work was initiated on the results of the fore-mentioned airborne surveys. Two grids were laid out on the large northeasterly trending airborne E.M. anomalies with baseline bearings of N 40°E.

Ace R. Parker & Associates Limited carried out geochemical, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys on lines 800 feet apart on these grids. The results were essentially negative.

P.H. Sevensma Consultants Limited carried out geological mapping on the grids and discovered no visible sulphide mineralization except for occasional flecks of pyrite in the limited rock outcroppings.

TRANS-YUKON MAGNETOMETER AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

In March 1969 Trans Yukon Exploration Limited themselves undertook a magnetometer survey over three isolated airborne E.M. anomalies on the west side of the interpreted intrusive.

Unfortunately the lines were cut parallel to the strike of the contact but nonetheless the magnetic survey outlined the intrusive - schist contact and indicated the presence of faulting coinciding with linears on the aerial photographs.

On the recommendation of P. H. Sevensma, P. Eng. a new grid was laid out at right angles to the previous one, and Eagle Geophysics Limited were contracted to carry out a limited Induced Polarization and magnetometer survey, the results of which will be discussed in the next section.

In the meanwhile Trans Yukon carried out a geochemical survey (Ni, Cu) on the new grid, and in a report on this survey, after doing a statistical study on the data, R. Hilker noted a predominant NW-SE nickel trend and NE-SW and NW-SE copper trends. He concluded that (1) as copper is a highly mobile element and nickel a generally immobile one, the NE-SW copper trend is superimposed on the NW-SE trend by hydrology (stream flow in this area being NE-SW) and the overall trend is NW-SE, and (2) in his opinion geochemistry is usable in this area as an aid in exploring for mineralized zones.

SECTION B

## INDUCED POLARIZATION AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

April - May, 1969INTRODUCTION

Between April 29th and May 18th, 1969, Eagle Geophysics Limited carried out an Induced Polarization (I.P.) and ground magnetometer survey over part of the property held by Trans Yukon Exploration Limited in the Quiet Lake area.

The survey was carried out over N 45°E bulldozed lines which were turned off every 200 feet from a N 45°W baseline, and which were chained and picketed at 100 foot intervals.

Readings on the magnetic survey were taken every 100 feet along the picket lines using a Sharpe M.F.1 fluxgate magnetometer with additional readings at 50 foot intervals in area of steep magnetic gradients.

Measurements of apparent chargeability (the I.P. response parameter) were made over the entire line grid using the "three electrode array" method with an electrode separation of 300 feet and a station interval of 100 feet. Simultaneous measurements of apparent resistivity were also made.

In addition, measurements of apparent chargeability and resistivity were made over interpreted anomalous areas using electrode separations of 100 and 500 feet respectively and appropriate station intervals.

As the survey was initiated at the start of winter break-up it was cut short by flooding before the detail work could be completed.

The data are presented on plan maps of the line grid, Maps E-149, 1 to 4, at a scale of 1 inch equals 200 feet. The chargeability and resistivity readings are presented in profile form on Maps E-149, 1 and 2

while the "300 foot separation" chargeability and the magnetic measurements are shown in contoured form on Maps E-149, 3 and 4.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the survey was to locate accurately by the magnetometric method the intrusive - Big Salmon Complex contact, and to detect by the I.P. method the presence of any mineralization that might be associated with or occur near this contact.

### SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The Induced Polarization (I.P.) survey was carried out using a pulse type system manufactured by Hunttec Limited of Toronto, Ontario. Measurements with this system are made in the time domain.

The system consists basically of three units, a receiver, a transmitter and a motor-generator. The transmitter, which provides a maximum of 7.5 kw d.c. to the ground, obtains its power from the 7.5 kw 400 cycle, three phase generator driven by a gasoline engine. The cycling rate of the transmitter is 1.5 seconds "current on" and 0.5 seconds "current off" with the pulses reversing continuously in polarity. The data recorded in the field consists of careful measurements of the current (I) in amperes flowing through electrodes  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ , the primary voltage ( $V_p$ ) appearing between the potential electrodes  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  during the "current on" part of the cycle, and a secondary or over voltage ( $V_s$ ) appearing between  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  during the "current off" part of the cycle.

The apparent chargeability (Ma) is calculated by dividing the secondary voltage by the primary voltage and multiplying by 400, which is the sampling time in milliseconds of the receiver unit. The apparent resistivity (Pa) in ohm-metres is proportional to the ratio of the primary voltage and the measured current, the proportionality factor depending on the geometry of the array used. The chargeability and resistivity obtained are called apparent as they are values which that portion of the earth sampled would have if it were homogeneous. As the earth sampled is usually inhomogeneous the calculated apparent chargeability and resistivity are functions of the rocks.

The survey was carried out using the "three electrode array" method of surveying. In this method the current electrode  $C_1$  and the two potential

SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS contd.

electrodes  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are moved in unison along the survey lines. The spacing between these three electrodes is kept constant for each traverse at a distance roughly equal to the depth to be explored by that traverse. The second current electrode  $C_2$  is kept fixed at "infinity".

Thus, in a "three electrode array" traverse with an electrode spacing of 300 feet, a body lying at a depth of 150 feet will produce a strong response, whereas the same body lying at a depth of 300 feet will only just be detected. By running subsequent traverses at different electrode spacings, more precise estimates can be made of depth, width, thickness and percentage of sulphides of causative bodies located by the I.P. method.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a Sharpe M.F. 1 fluxgate magnetometer. This instrument measures variations in the vertical component of the earth's magnetic field to an accuracy of  $\pm 10$  gammas. Corrections for diurnal variations were made by tying-in to previously established base stations at intervals not exceeding two hours.

## DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The magnetic survey (Map E-149-1) showed the area surveyed to be underlain by two magnetically different rock types, Units M<sub>1</sub> and M<sub>2</sub> respectively, interpreted by the writer as corresponding to rocks of the Big Salmon complex and of the ultrabasic intrusive. (It should be noted here that there was insufficient magnetic coverage to accurately position the contact).

A small magnetic high is found in Unit M<sub>2</sub> and is believed to be caused by concentrations of magnetite in the inferred ultrabasics. This anomaly was subjected to detail study assuming an infinite vertical body and using symmetrical dyke and half-slope methods of analysis, and yielded the following results:

Depth of burial, h,	=	80 feet
Half width, m,	=	160 feet
Susceptibility contrast, k	=	$6 \times 10^{-3}$ c.g.s. units
Apparent magnetite content	=	2.4%

An east-west trending fault is apparent from the magnetics and is shown on Map E-149-4. This fault can also be inferred from the contoured chargeability results (Map E-149-3).

The results of the I.P. survey, as performed with a 300 foot electrode separation, indicated the presence of a large anomalous area on the grid, as outlined by the 6.0 millisecond contour (Map E-149-3).

This anomalous zone is open at its south-western extremity, and can be subdivided into smaller and more definitive zones, namely Zones "A", "B" and "C", which will be discussed individually in a latter part of this section.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS contd.

The resistivity survey (Map E-149-2) showed no resistivity lows, i.e. conductivity highs, associated with this large anomalous area. However it should be noted that in general the resistivity values obtained were low due to the good near surface conductivity of the muskeg and water.

Higher resistivity values were obtained over the inferred intrusive, and the resistivity, high peaking on Lines 12 E, 14 E, 16 E and 18 E just north of the baseline <sup>is</sup> considered by the writer to be indicative of a bedrock ridge.

Detail work was attempted over the various zones but had to be curtailed before it was finished due to water flooding of the cat lines. It is best discussed zone by zone below.

ZONE "A"

Zone "A", a zone of strong anomalous readings, has a strike length of some 1800 feet, and a width of some 300 feet over most of its length before broadening appreciably at its eastern extremity. It strikes approximately northwest and is located close to the inferred intrusive - Big Salmon complex contact.

Detail work done with 100, 300 and 500 foot electrode separation on L 18E gave good responses on all spacings with the greatest on the 100 foot spacing and suggested an apparent dip to the north for the causative body, while that done over L 10E with the 300 and 500 foot spacings gave similar results.

ZONE "B"

Zone "B" is situated in the southwest corner of the grid and is undefined on its souther and western sides. It is located in interpreted Big Salmon complex close to its contact with the ultrabasic intrusive.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS contd.

Detail work done with the 100, 300 and 500 foot electrode separation on L-0 gave good responses on all spacings with the greatest response on the 100 foot spacing, and suggested an apparent dip to the north for the causative body.

ZONE "C"

Zone "C" is a small low intensity anomaly located within interpreted intrusive rocks. It could, however, conceivably be open on its northern end.

Detail work done with the 100 foot spacing on L-16 E over this zone gave little or no response, suggesting a deep causative source for the anomaly.

In addition to the above work the old baseline from 16 S to 98 S was traversed with the 300 foot electrode separation. The chargeability background was observed to increase southwards from 68 S, and a small anomaly was located around 86 S (Map E-149-1).

Detail work was done over this anomaly using 100, 300 and 500 foot electrode separations, and the highest response was obtained on the 300 foot spacing, and an apparent double peak anomaly on the 500 foot.

Finally the results of the above survey were compared with these of the geochemical survey conducted by Trans Yukon Exploration in March 1969. While Zone "B" corresponded, and the western part of Zone "A" corresponded to both copper and nickel geochemical anomalies, of interest is the fact that both the chargeability and geochemical anomalies have the same NW-SE trends.

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Lindsay claim group, held by Trans Yukon Exploration Limited, is located approximately one mile south of Quiet Lake, Yukon Territory.

From 1966 onwards various geophysical, geological and geochemical surveys were carried out with limited success over parts of the above claim group.

Between April 29th and May 18th, 1969, Eagle Geophysics Limited carried out a combined magnetometer and I.P. survey over a small grid on the western extremity of the airborne magnetic high where three small isolated airborne E.M. conductors were located.

The magnetic survey indicated the grid to be underlain by two different rock types interpreted as being schists, quartzites and gneisses of the Big Salmon complex, and ultrabasic intrusives.

The induced polarization survey indicated the presence of three anomalous zones. Two of these zones, Zones "A" and "B" are located around the interpreted intrusive - Big Salmon complex contact.

The resistivity survey failed to indicate resistivity lows, i.e. conductivity highs, associated with the chargeability highs.

Detailed work carried out over the three anomalous zones indicated shallow causative sources for the chargeability anomalies. However insufficient detail work was done before closure of survey by winter break-up to fully evaluate the results.

Comparison of the results with those of the March 1969 geochemical survey gave good correlation between Zone "B" and parts of Zone "A" and anomalous copper and nickel values, and showed the chargeability and geochemical anomalies to have the same NW-SE trends.

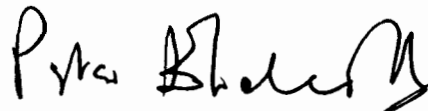
Brought forward	\$ 66,250.00	
Contingencies 10%	<u>6,625.00</u>	
Total Estimated Cost for Phase 1		\$ 72,875.00

Phase 2 Contingent on Phase 1.

Diamond drilling - 2000 feet at \$20.00 per foot	\$ 40,000.00	
Contingencies 10%	<u>4,000.00</u>	
Total Estimated Cost for Phase 2		\$ <u>44,000.00</u>
Total Estimated Cost for Phases 1 and 2		<u>\$116,875.00</u>

Respectfully submitted,

EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED



Peter E. Walcott, P. Eng.,  
Geophysicist

Vancouver, B.C.

June 1969

A P P E N D I X

(i)

COST OF SURVEY

Eagle Geophysics Limited undertook the magnetic survey on a line mileage basis and provided a complete I.P. crew on a daily basis. Mobilization charges were extra so that the total cost of services provided by Eagle Geophysics Limited was \$ 6,255.00.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED ON SURVEY

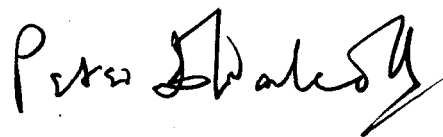
<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dates</u>
Peter E. Walcott	Geophysicist	810-525 Seymour St. Vancouver 2, B.C.	May 16, 17 June 17, 18, 19/69
G. MacMillan	Geophysical Operator	810-525 Seymour St. Vancouver 2, B.C.	April 29 to May 11. May 17, 18/69
C. Sneddon	Geophysical Operator	810-525 Seymour St. Vancouver 2, B.C.	April 29 to May 11. May 17, 18/69
E. Scurvie	Geophysical Operator	810-525 Seymour St. Vancouver 2, B.C.	April 29 to May 11, 1969
I. Scurvie	Geophysical Operator	810-525 Seymour St. Vancouver 2, B.C.	April 29 to May 11, 1969
L. Tommy	Geophysical Operator	810-525 Seymour St. Vancouver 2, B.C.	April 29 to May 11, 1969
W. Wadman	Drafting	810-525 Seymour St. Vancouver 2, B.C.	June 9 to 16/69
Rory Stephens	Typing	810-525 Seymour St. Vancouver 2, B.C.	June 20, 1969

(iii)

CERTIFICATION

I, Peter E. Walcott, of the District of Coquitlam, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto in 1962 with a B.A. Sc. in Engineering Physics, Geophysics Option.
2. I have been practising my profession for the last seven years.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, Ontario and the Yukon Territory.
4. I hold no interest, direct or indirect, in the securities or properties of Trans Yukon Exploration Ltd., nor do I expect to receive any.



Peter E. Walcott, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.

June, 1969.

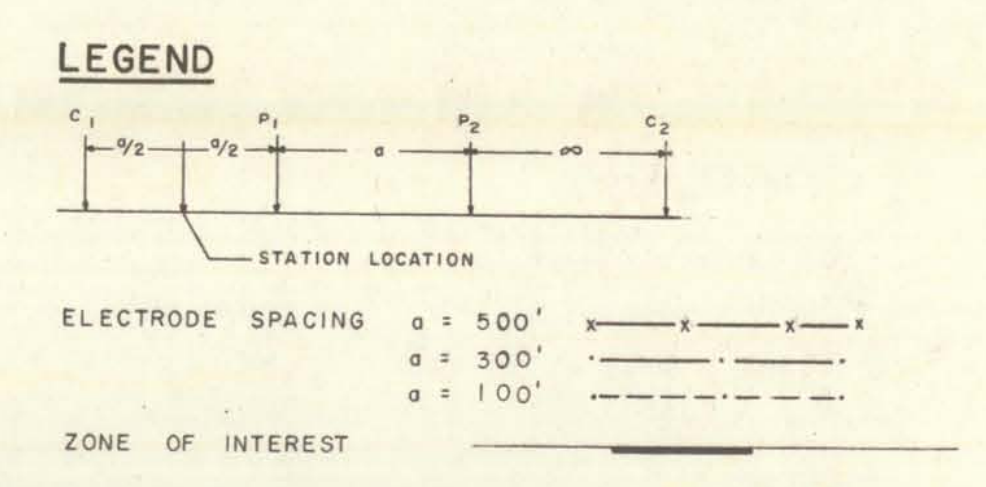
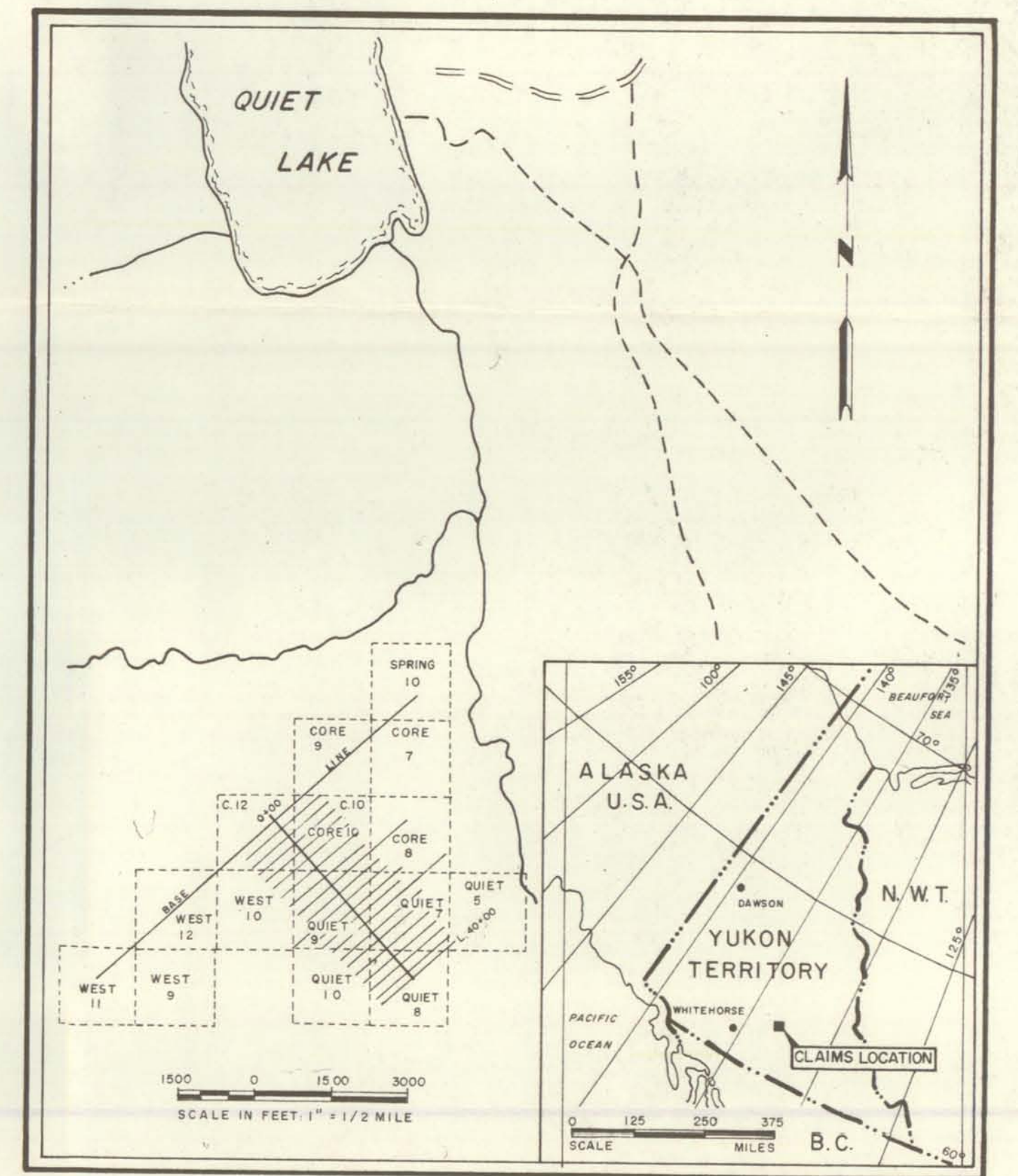
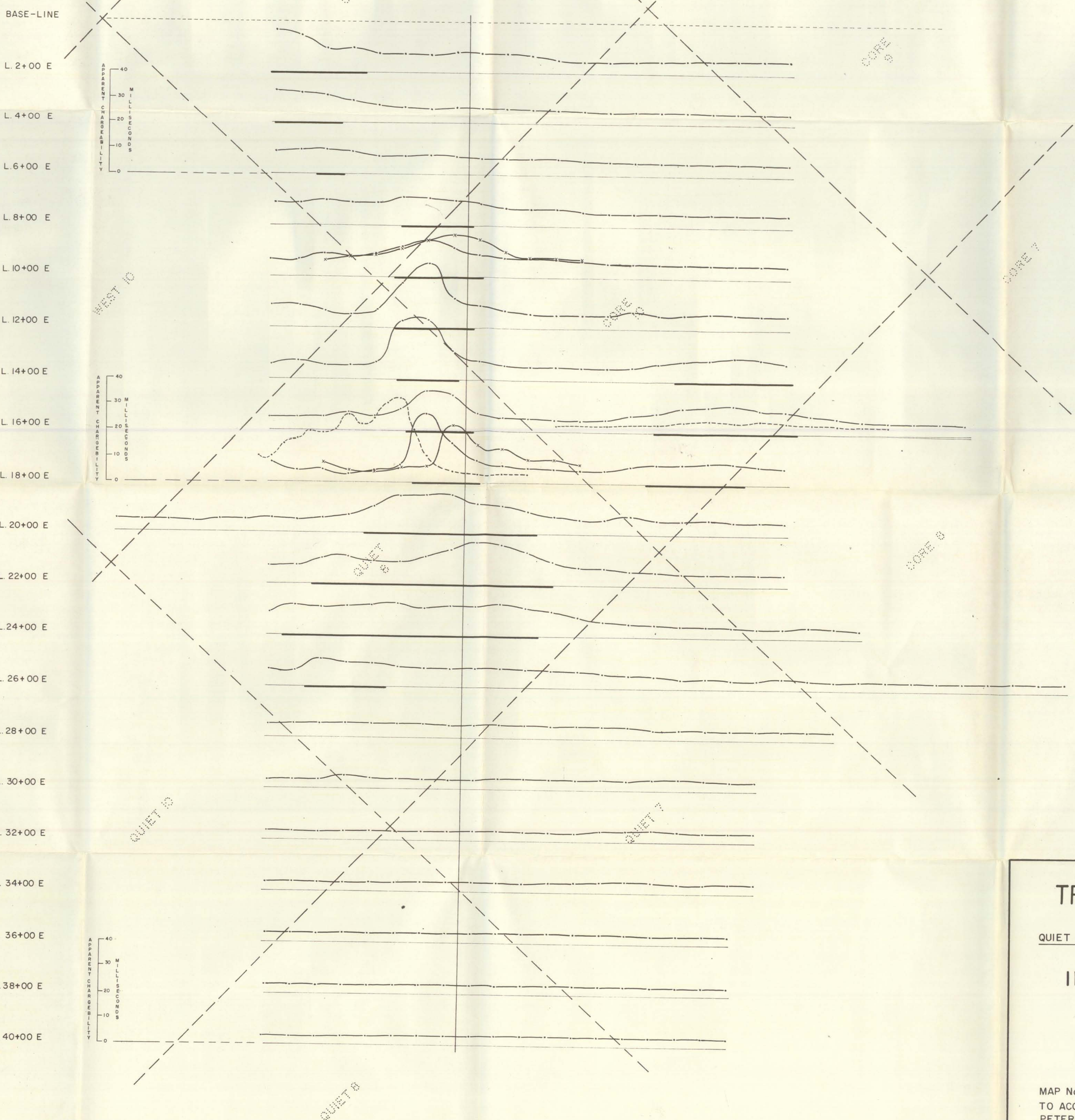
REFERENCES

1. R. Mulligan Teslin Map Area. G.S.C. Memoir 326
2. Map Sheet 105-C Teslin, Geophysics Paper 7002 G
3. Map Sheet 105-C-14 Sidney Creek, Geophysics Paper 1345
4. Map Quiet Lake 1" = 4 miles G.S.C. Map 7-1960
5. J. A. Coope Report on Geochemical Survey, Lindsay Claim Group for Newmont Mining Corp. of Canada, January, 1967.
6. P.H. Sevensma Lindsay Group, Whitehorse M.D., Y.T. 105-C-14 November 20, 1967.
7. P. H. Sevensma Summary Report, Lindsay Group, Y.T. 105-C-14 August 15, 1968.
8. R. G. Hilker Preliminary Geochemistry, Quiet Lake Area, June 1969.
9. Map Airborne Geophysical Reconnaissance - Lindsay Group - Waterton Aeronautics and Exploration Ltd. January, 1968. Scale 1" = 1000 feet.

98+00 96+00 94+00 92+00 90+00 88+00 86+00 84+00 82+00 80+00 78+00 76+00 74+00 72+00 70+00 68+00 66+00 64+00 62+00 60+00 58+00 56+00 54+00 (0+00) 52+00

(0+00) 52+00 50+00 48+00 46+00 44+00 42+00 40+00 38+00 36+00 34+00 32+00 30+00 28+00 26+00 24+00 22+00 20+00 18+00 16+00

14+00S 12+00 10+00 8+00 6+00 4+00 2+00S (52+00) 0+00 2+00N 4+00 6+00 8+00 10+00 12+00 14+00 16+00 18+00 20+00 22+00 24+00N



**TRANS YUKON EXPLORATION LTD.**  
 SPRING, CORE, WEST AND QUIET CLAIM GROUPS  
 QUIET LAKE AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION, YUKON TERRITORY

**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY**  
 APPARENT CHARGEABILITY PROFILES

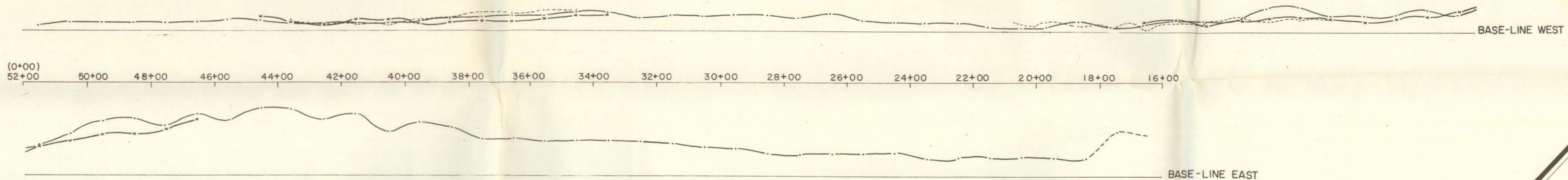
SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET

MAP No. E-149-1  
 TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY  
 PETER E. WALCOTT P. ENG.  
 DATED JUNE 1969

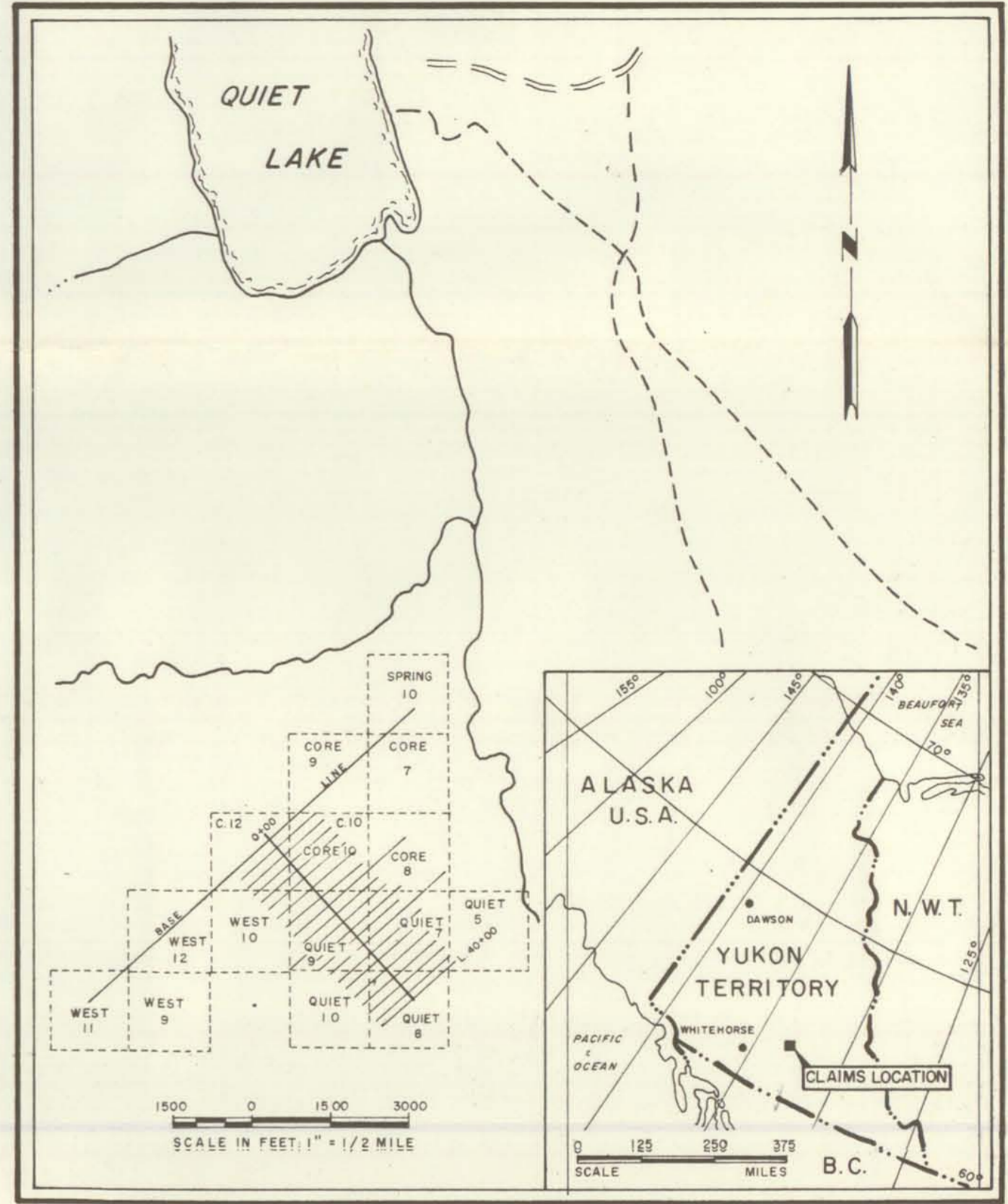
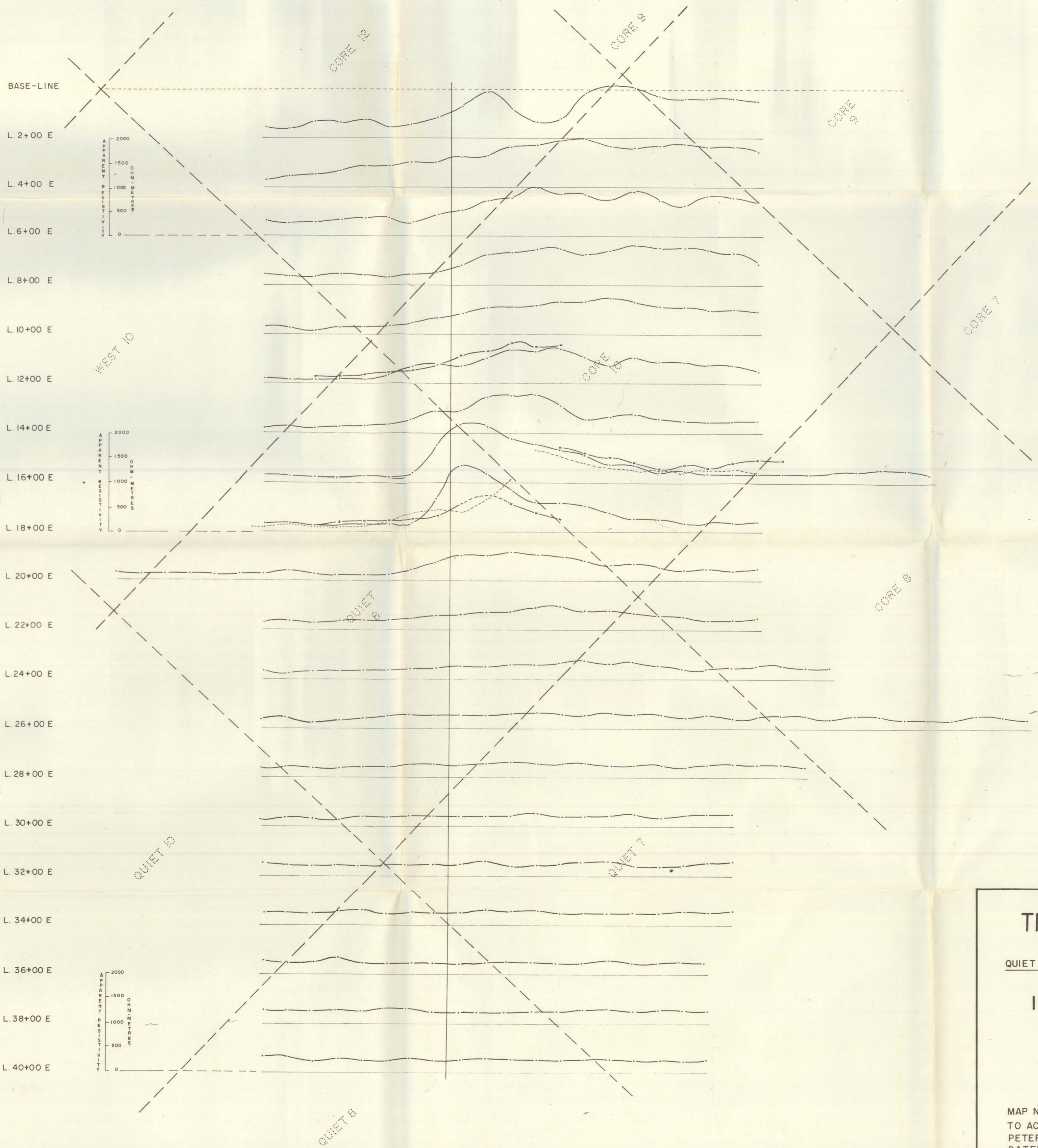
*Peter E. Walcott*

**EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED**  
 APRIL - MAY 1969

98+00 96+00 94+00 92+00 90+00 88+00 86+00 84+00 82+00 80+00 78+00 76+00 74+00 72+00 70+00 68+00 66+00 64+00 62+00 60+00 58+00 56+00 54+00 (0+00) 52+00



14+00S 12+00 10+00 8+00 6+00 4+00 2+00S (52+00) 0+00 2+00N 4+00 6+00 8+00 10+00 12+00 14+00 16+00 18+00 20+00 22+00 24+00 N



**LEGEND**  
 ELECTRODE SPACING:  $a = 500'$ ,  $a = 300'$ ,  $a = 100'$   
 Symbols for different electrode spacings and claim group boundaries.

**TRANS YUKON EXPLORATION LTD.**  
 SPRING, CORE, WEST AND QUIET CLAIM GROUPS  
 QUIET LAKE AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION, YUKON TERRITORY

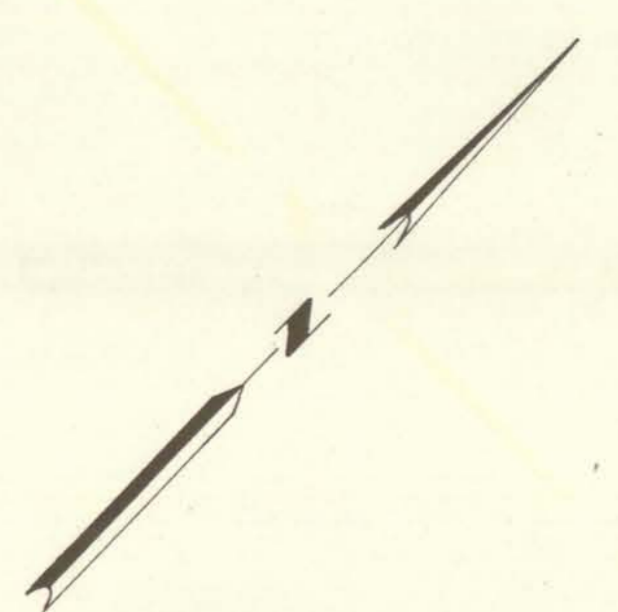
**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY**  
 APPARENT RESISTIVITY PROFILES

SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET  
 200 100 0 200 400 600  
 FEET FEET

MAP No. E-149-2  
 TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY  
 PETER E. WALCOTT P. ENG.  
 DATED JUNE 1969

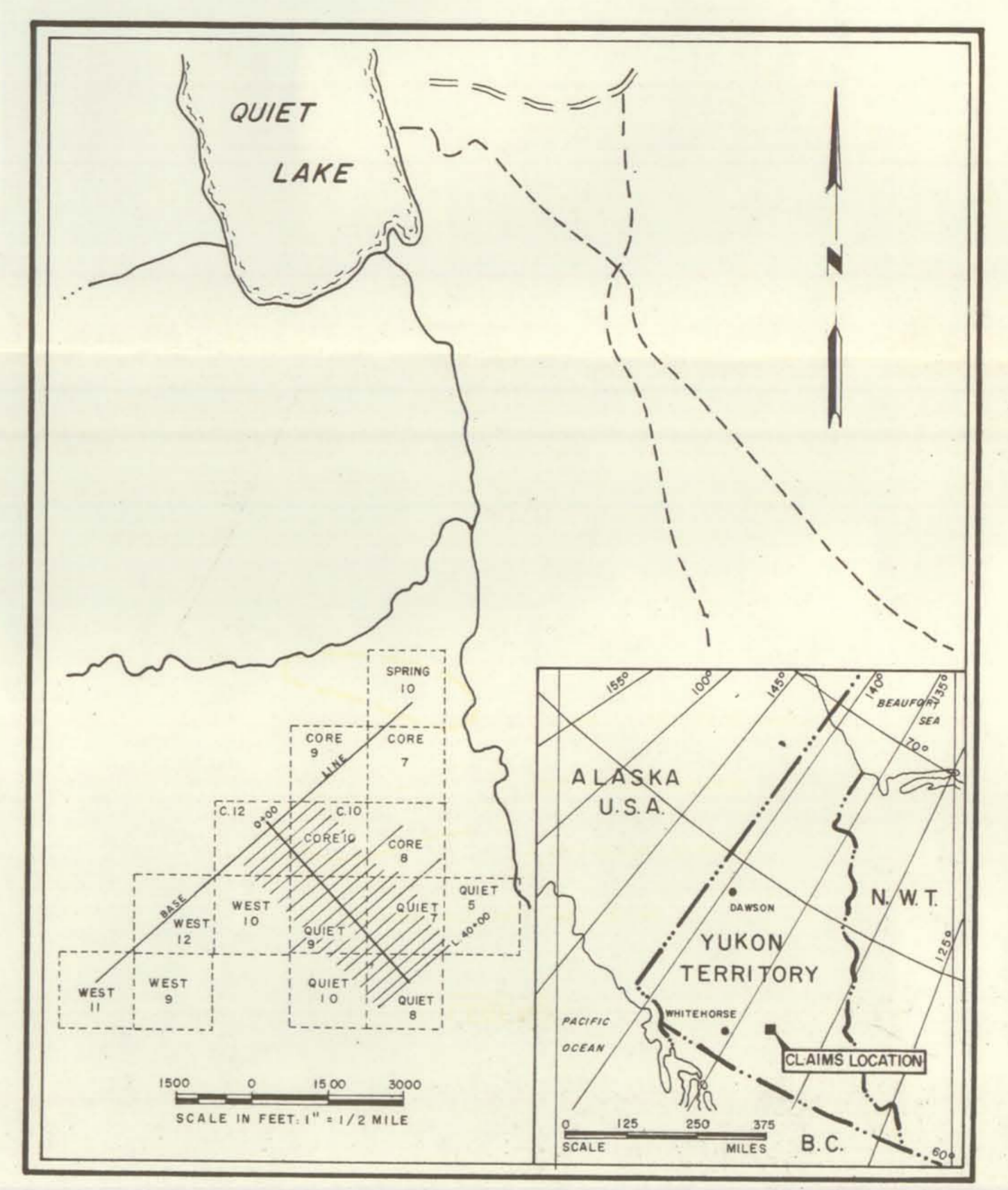
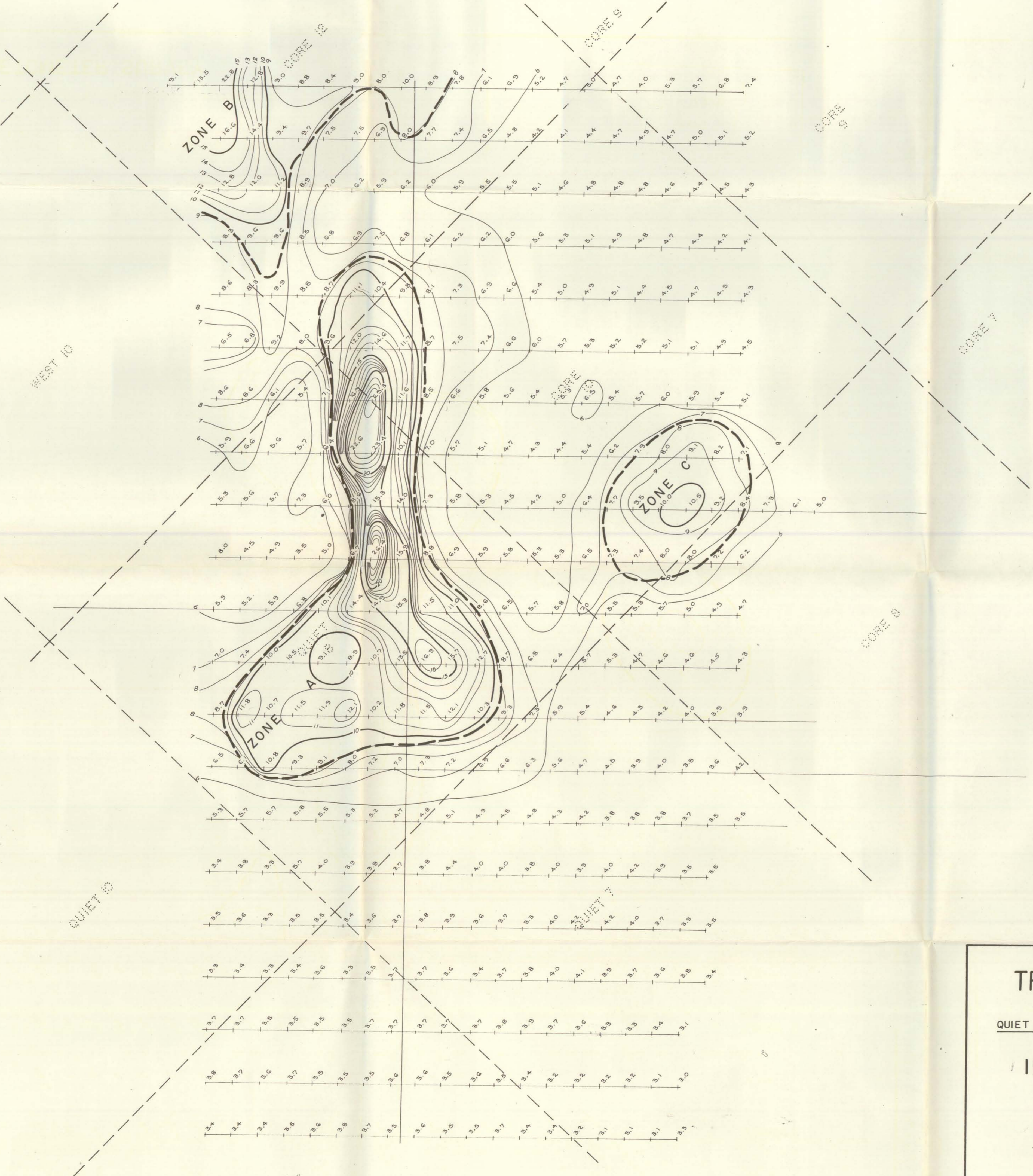
EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED  
 APRIL - MAY 1969

*Peter E. Walcott*



14+00S 12+00 10+00 8+00 6+00 4+00 2+00S 0+00 2+00N 4+00 6+00 8+00 10+00 12+00 14+00 16+00 18+00 20+00 22+00 24+00 N

BASE-LINE  
L 2+00 E  
L 4+00 E  
L 6+00 E  
L 8+00 E  
L 10+00 E  
L 12+00 E  
L 14+00 E  
L 16+00 E  
L 18+00 E  
L 20+00 E  
L 22+00 E  
L 24+00 E  
L 26+00 E  
L 28+00 E  
L 30+00 E  
L 32+00 E  
L 34+00 E  
L 36+00 E  
L 38+00 E  
L 40+00 E



**LEGEND**

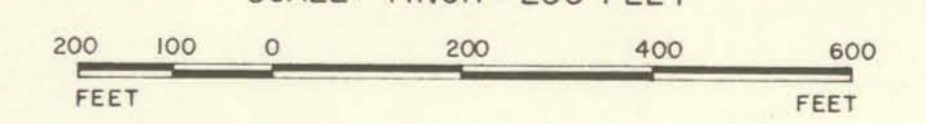
- CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 MILLISECOND
- 5 MILLISECOND CONTOUR
- 1 MILLISECOND CONTOUR
- OUTLINE OF ZONE OF INTEREST

**TRANS YUKON EXPLORATION LTD.**  
 SPRING, CORE, WEST AND QUIET CLAIM GROUPS  
 QUIET LAKE AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION, YUKON TERRITORY

**INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY**

APPARENT CHARGEABILITY CONTOURS  
a = 300

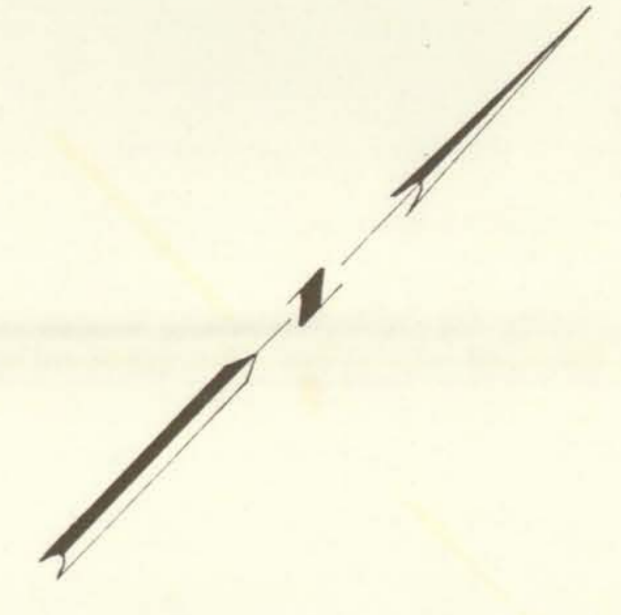
SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET



MAP No. E-149-3  
 TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY  
 PETER E. WALCOTT P. ENG.  
 DATED JUNE 1969

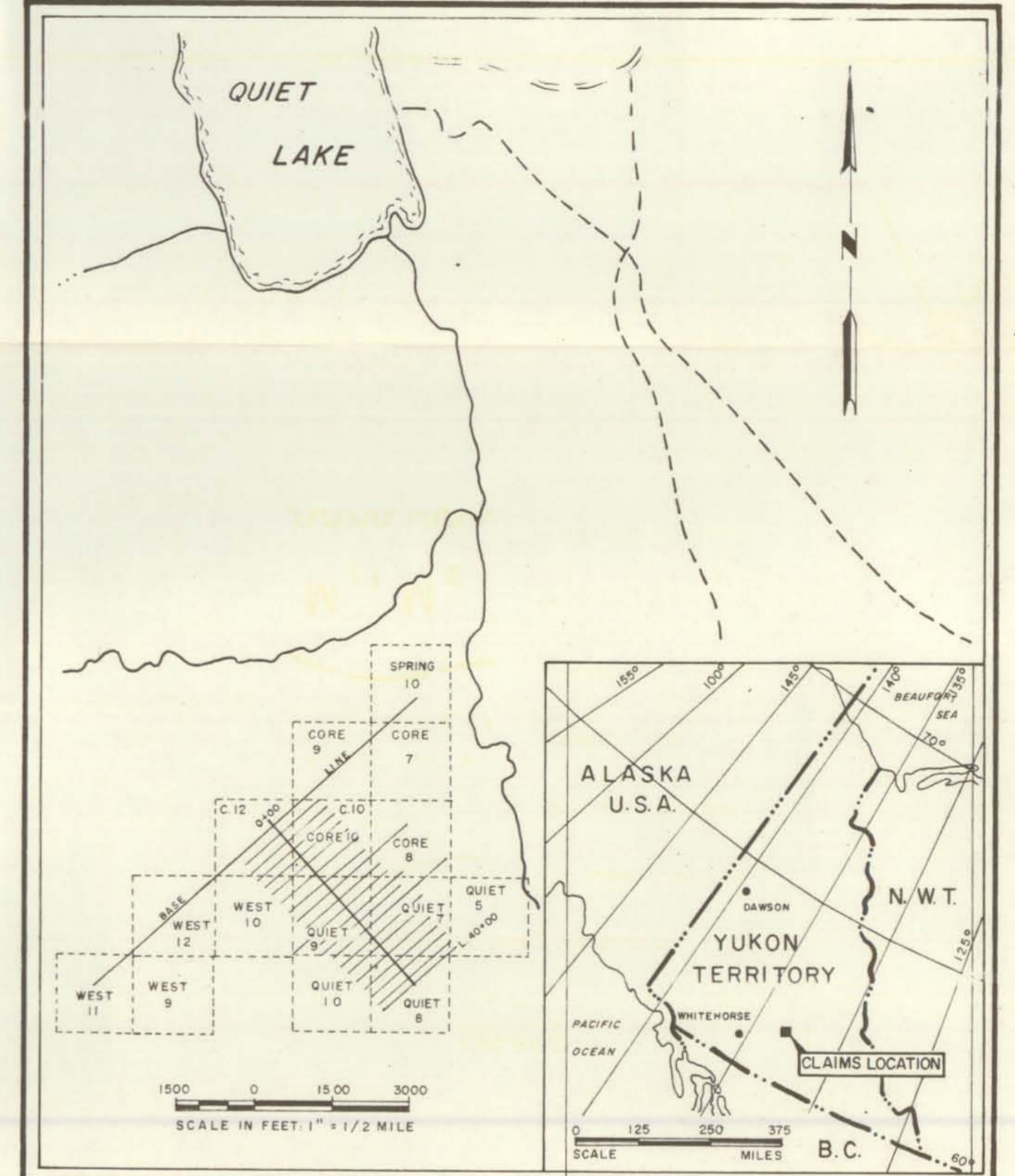
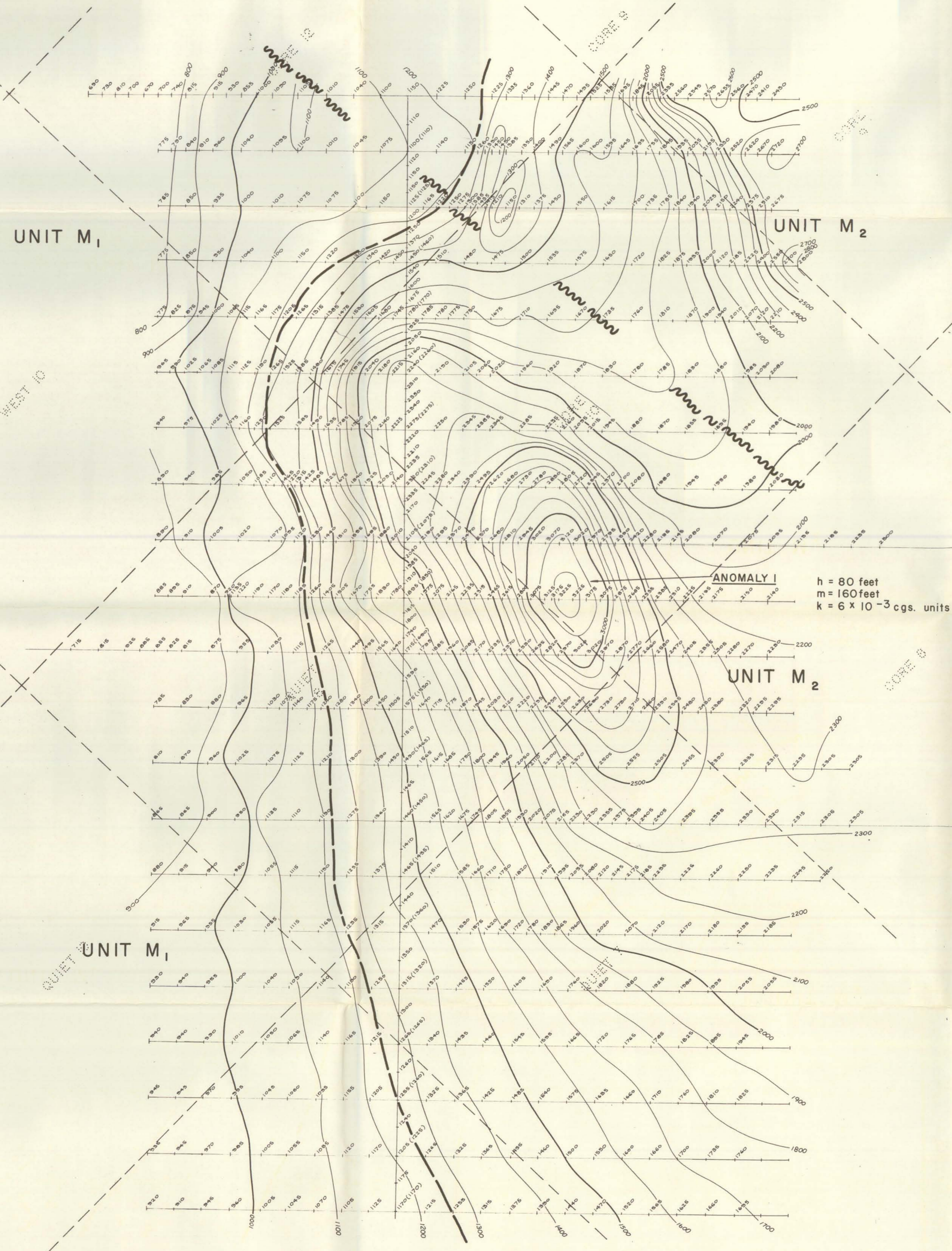
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*Peter E. Walcott*



14+00S 12+00 10+00 8+00 6+00 4+00 2+00S 0+00 2+00N 4+00 6+00 8+00 10+00 12+00 14+00 16+00 18+00 20+00 22+00 24+00 N

BASE-LINE  
L. 2+00 E  
L. 4+00 E  
L. 6+00 E  
L. 8+00 E  
L. 10+00 E  
L. 12+00 E  
L. 14+00 E  
L. 16+00 E  
L. 18+00 E  
L. 20+00 E  
L. 22+00 E  
L. 24+00 E  
L. 26+00 E  
L. 28+00 E  
L. 30+00 E  
L. 32+00 E  
L. 34+00 E  
L. 36+00 E  
L. 38+00 E  
L. 40+00 E



ANOMALY I  
h = 80 feet  
m = 160 feet  
k =  $6 \times 10^{-3}$  cgs. units

LEGEND

- CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 GAMMAS
- 500 GAMMA CONTOUR
- 100 GAMMA CONTOUR
- MAGNETIC LOW
- INTERPRETED MAGNETIC CONTACT
- M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub> MAGNETIC ROCK UNITS
- INTERPRETED FAULT

TRANS YUKON EXPLORATION LTD.  
SPRING, CORE, WEST AND QUIET CLAIM GROUPS  
QUIET LAKE AREA, WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION, YUKON TERRITORY

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY  
CONTOURS OF RELATIVE VERTICAL INTENSITY  
IN GAMMAS

SCALE: 1 INCH = 200 FEET  
200 100 0 200 400 600  
FEET FEET

MAP No. E-149-4  
TO ACCOMPANY A REPORT BY  
PETER E. WALCOTT P. ENG.  
DATED JUNE 1969

EAGLE GEOPHYSICS LIMITED  
APRIL - MAY 1969

*Peter E. Walcott*