

ASSESSMENT REPORTS

MAP No. 105-J-2

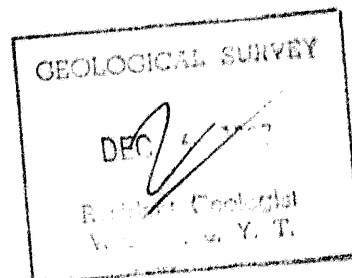
TYPE OF WORK: geological

REPORT FILED UNDER	Atlas Explorations Ltd.
DATE PERFORMED	July - Oct. 1966, May - June 1967
LOCATION - LAT.	62° 08'N
LONG.	130° 40'W
CLAIM Nos.	PIKE GROUP 1-24, Y13149-Y13172, 25-88, Y13443-Y13506, 89-152, Y13662
	Y13745, 153-608, Y13763-Y16204, 609-776, Y16727-Y16894
	PIKE FRACTIONS 1-6, 8-9, 14-22, Y17243-Y17259
WORK DONE BY	Atlas Explorations Ltd. Clyde L. Smith
WORK DONE FOR	Atlas Explorations Ltd.
REMARKS	Major Geochemical Anomaly and Magnetic and Electromagnetic anomaly has been located on the Pike Group. Trenching revealed marginal copper silver values small tonnage only portion of anomaly has been examined.
	Value: \$6,000.00

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on
PIKE MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA
Watson Lake Mining Division
Yukon Territory

Long. 130° 40' West
Lat. 62° 08' North



by

Clyde L. Smith
Atlas Explorations Limited

July 1 - October 25, 1966

and

May 29 - June 23, 1967

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

D. G. Ballman
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount
of \$ 2000.00

R. G. Ballman
RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER

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

C. L. Smith
COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

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LIST OF CLAIMS

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

LOCATION AND ACCESS

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

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

used, and landings made on 3/4 -mile long Pike Lake. A temporary camp was established on the north side of Pike Lake, from which supplies were transported to the base camp, 1 1/2 miles to the west, by helicopter or D6 Cat. Pike Lake is connected with the base camp by a Cat road.

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

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

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

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

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

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

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

GEOLOGY OF PIKE GRID #1

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEOLOGY OF PIKE GRID #3

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

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

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

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

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

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

DETAILED GEOLOGY OF TRENCHES AND MINERAL OCCURRENCES

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

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

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

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

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF COSTS

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

APPENDIX II

A F F I D A V I T

Supporting Summary of Costs

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

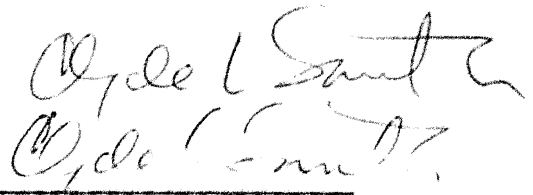
DATED at Pelly Lakes, Yukon Territory, this 6th day of July, A.D. 1967.

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

October



A Commissioner for taking
Affidavits in the Yukon
Territory



Clyde L. Smith

APPENDIX III

PERSONNEL

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

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEYS

on

PIKE MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA

Watson Lake Mining Division

Yukon Territory

Long. 130° 40' West

Lat. 62° 08' North

by

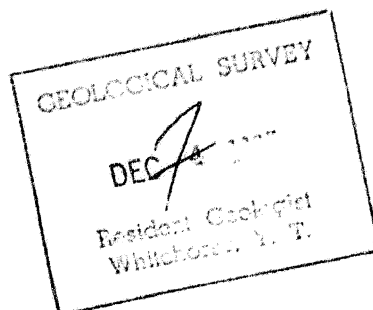
Clyde L. Smith

Atlas Explorations Limited

July 1 - September 15, 1966

and

June 1 - June 23, 1967



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

DC Yund
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount
of: \$ 16,000.00

R. E. Anderson
REGISTERED MINING ENGINEER

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

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

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PIKE FRACTIONS		
1 - 6		
8 - 9		
14 - 22	Y17243 - Y17259	November 21, 1966

INTRODUCTION

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

A 24-claim group was staked in mid-June to cover showings and anomalous geochemical results discovered. The Pike group was increased to 152 claims in mid-July. In mid-August, the decision was made to increase the Pike group to 603 total claims to cover scattered high geochemical results as well as an area of apparently significant structural geology. A 163-claim addition was staked in mid-September, bringing the Pike group total to 776 claims.

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

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

LOCATION AND ACCESS

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

Access to the property is by aircraft from Ross River; air-line mileage is 52 miles. Beavers on floats have been used, and landings made on $3/4$ -mile long Pike Lake. A temporary camp was established on the north side of Pike Lake, from which supplies were transported to the base camp, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the west, by helicopter or D6 Cat. Pike Lake is connected with the base camp by a Cat road.

During April, 1967, a tote road was put in from north of Finlayson Lake on the Watson Lake-Ross River road to the Pike

group. Fuel was trucked over the road to the Pike base camp. It was intended that the road be used for bombardier support but the Pelly River could not be forded with the bombardier and it was not used on the property.

GEOLOGY

Pike region lies within major northwesterly-striking wrench fault zone and is underlain by steeply-dipping early Paleozoic cherts and shales folded around northwest-southeast striking axes and intruded by a Cretaceous granitic stock.

The north and west parts of Pike #3 grid are underlain by a N70°W-striking, steeply-dipping sequence of black slates, massive-bedded cherts, and carbonaceous shales with interbedded limestone bands. Sediments are cut by quartz monzonite, granite, and four varieties of gray dyke rocks. The area is extensively faulted as indicated by strong N70°W photo-linears.

Portion of Pike #1 grid underlain by steeply-dipping, N70°W-striking, partially chilled biotite granite dyke, ranging from few feet to 500 feet wide, with length of about 2 miles, which appears to be offshoot of underlying Pike stock.

Porphyry Cu-Ag mineralization with minor Pb-Zn veins, occurs throughout much of the hydrothermally altered (silica, chlorite, clay-sericite, and biotite), chilled biotite granite dyke of the Pike grid.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GROUND CONDITIONS

The Pike grid area covers gently rolling, sluggishly drained terrain underlain by outcrop, residual soils, thin glacial cover, and local swamps. Residual soils vary from 0 - 15 feet thick in areas examined, and the water table is commonly found at depths of a few feet in non-outcrop areas. Soil profiles appear to be normal, with a black A-horizon averaging 6 inches thick, underlain by a brown, orange-brown or red B-horizon which grades abruptly downward into bedrock rubble. The environment in general is one of free oxidation, thorough leaching and limited secondary dispersion in which metal ions are held in clay minerals and hydrous oxides in an upper B-horizon of residual soil.

SURVEY TECHNIQUES

Line Cutting

The soil sampling surveys were conducted over Pike grid numbers 1 and 3. The Pike number 1 grid consists of 140,000 feet of cut line with a 10,000-foot long base line and 400-foot spaced cross lines. Cross lines between 80W and 0 run 2,000 feet north and 3,000 feet south of base line. Between 0 and 56E cross lines run 1,000 feet north and 3,000 feet south of base line. Pike grid number 3 consists of 111,000 feet of cut line with a 14,000-foot long base line and 800-foot spaced cross lines. Cross lines average about 5,000 feet long.

Reconnaissance Lines

Reconnaissance soil sampling lines were run across large parts of the Pike group. Line spacing is 1,000 feet with samples taken at 300-foot intervals.

Soil Sampling

The soil sampling survey was carried out in conjunction with the electromagnetic and magnetic survey. One soil sampler was employed for the entire survey.

The samples were obtained by use of a prospector's grub hoe which was found adequate as a tool for cutting through layers of organic material overlying the soil. Samples were taken at 100-foot stations over the same grid area as geophysical data was obtained from.

Due to the inconsistency of specific soil horizons as well as variable depths to favorable horizons, samples were taken from an average depth of approximately one and one-half feet. Soils of the upper B-horizon were usually encountered. Soils of large organic content were not sampled. In areas of immature soils, the C-horizon was sampled. Approximately 100 grams of soil from each sample site were placed in Kraft bags which were then periodically shipped to the soil testing laboratory at Ross River.

Method of Analysis

All samples were analyzed at a complete testing laboratory at Ross River. When the samples were received, each was dried

while in its Kraft bag, then screened to 80 mesh, weighed out to 0.5 grams and digested in hot aqua regia. Samples were then diluted, clarified for 20 hours and then tested for copper, lead and zinc content on an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. The 'AA' units used were a Perkins Elmer Model 290 (1966) and a Model 320 (1967) and accuracy of the instrument ideally is 1% of the amount of metal present. Individual cathode lamps were used for each element determination, a direct readout is given of the element being tested and two determinations per minute can be made with ease.

Treatment of Data

All results of geochemical tests were returned to the field as soon as possible. Results in parts per million (ppm) were plotted on field data sheets kept by the field soil sampler. The field data sheets were kept as a record of each sample taken, noting particulars concerning drainage, topography, physiography, soil type and depth of sample. This information was compiled for use in further detailed geochemical studies.

Separate maps were prepared using a scale of 1" = 400' and 1" = 1,000', as was used for geophysical data, showing values obtained for copper, lead and zinc, profiles of values and contoured values. Contour intervals varied according to results obtained in parts per million. Maps for each element were compiled separately in order to aid in comparative study of

geophysical, geologic and geochemical results. A development map for each area has also been prepared showing general compilation of geochemical-geophysical data.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Frequency distribution curves were plotted for all Cu, Pb, Zn values in the Pike grid area in an attempt to define threshold between background and anomalous values. Although curves suggest that three levels of values exist (regional background level, local background level, and anomalous peaks), the fact that mineralization has been found in nearly all cases in the Pike area immediately beneath geochemical values greater than regional threshold indicates that all values above the established regional threshold for a given metal are significant. Threshold values determined by frequency distribution curves are as follows: 120 ppm for Cu, 90 ppm for Pb, and 250 ppm for Zn. These values are taken at or above three standard deviations of the mean of the curves.

Two anomalous geochemical zones occur in the Pike grid: zone 1 lies between 55W-39W and 18-6S, and zone 2 between 40W-40E and 25S-26S. Both zones are defined over most of their areas by superimposed anomalous values in Cu, Pb and Zn. Where the zones have been trenched, mineralization has been found immediately beneath zones and commonly throughout the cross-sectional limits of the zones. This feature indicates that very little secondary dispersion has occurred.

Copper

The largest Cu anomaly occurs in zone 1 in association with more restricted Pb-Zn anomalies. Peak Cu value is 2024 ppm and two others are above 1000 ppm - these are the highest values in the Pike grid. Zone 1 has been thoroughly trenched and it has been found that Cu geochemistry is related to porphyry Cu-Ag mineralization.

Lead

Zone 2 is composed of a nearly continuous Pb anomaly with peak value of 1200 ppm, and with most anomalous values below 400 ppm. Where high Pb values have been trenched in zone 2, such as 12W and 24E, minor galena mineralization has been found in veins and small shear zone replacements.

Zinc

Zn geochemical results correspond closely with those of Pb, zone 2 being a nearly continuous Zn anomaly. Peak value is 6200 ppm although most anomalous values are below 1000 ppm. The similarity between Zn and Pb geochemical distribution attests to the unusually limited mobility of Zn.

At this point in the exploration of the Pike area, geochemistry has proved to be the most valuable tool available. Geochemical results accurately reflect locations of near surface, oxidized mineralization. The depth of geochemical detection, however, is questionable; it is entirely possible that where mineralization is covered by barren country rock,

glacial clays, permafrost, or a stable water table, lack of oxidation or ground water flow may drastically restrict dispersion either vertically or laterally.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF COSTS

	<u>Costs</u> \$
1. <u>Salaries</u> - 6 samplers for 4 weeks 1 party chief for 2 weeks	3,360 500
2. <u>Camp support</u> - total of 8 man/weeks	2,800
3. <u>Helicopter</u> - 12 hours at \$110/hour	1,320
4. <u>Fixed Wing</u> - 4 round trips, Ross River to Pike	1,200
5. <u>Equipment</u>	200
6. <u>Cost of analysis</u> of 4000 samples at \$2.65/ sample	10,600
TOTAL	<u>\$19,980</u>

APPENDIX II

A F F I D A V I T

Supporting Summary of Costs

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

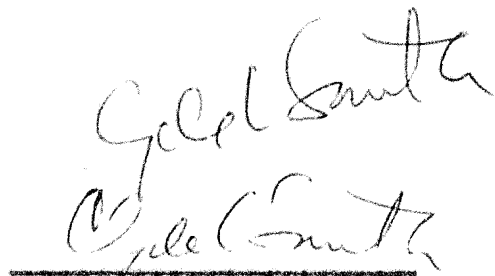
DATED at Pelly Lakes, Yukon Territory, this 6th day of July, A.D. 1967.

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

October



A Commissioner for taking
Affidavits in the Yukon
Territory

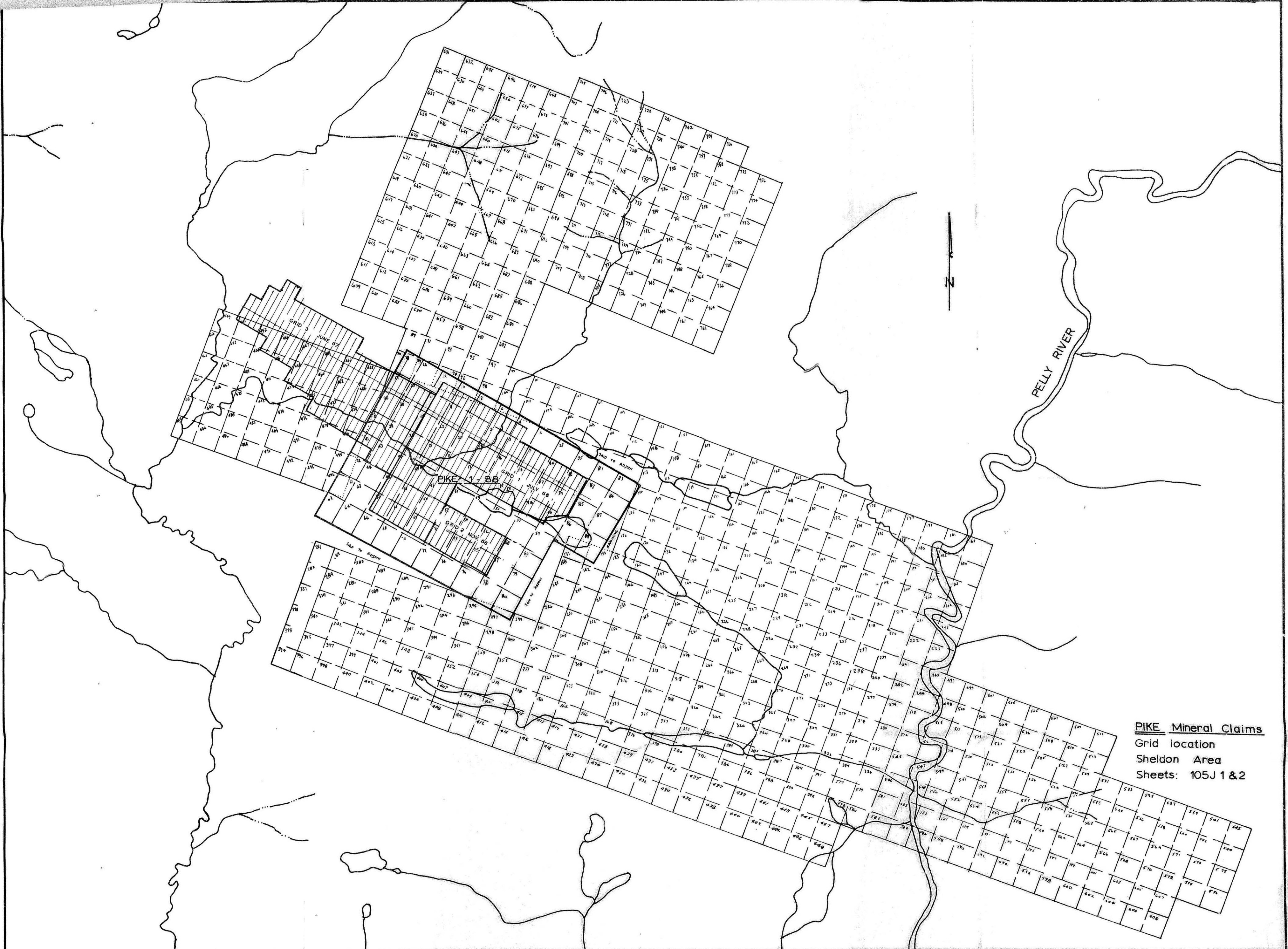


Clyde L. Smith

APPENDIX III

PERSONNEL

Paul Sandaluk	Soil Sampler	Mission, B.C.
McLary Acklack	Soil Sampler	Ross River, Y.T.
Gary McPeck	Soil Sampler	Red Deer, Alberta
Wayne Roberts	Soil Sampler	Nest Vancouver, B.C.
Jerry Hayne	Soil Sampler	Regina, Saskatchewan
Chris Scott	Soil Sampler	West Vancouver, B.C.
Andy Harmon	Party Chief	Vancouver, B.C.
Clyde L. Smith	Party Chief	Vancouver, B.C.



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



PIKE LAKE

PELLY RIVER

ATLAS OF GA. LID
 COCHON REGIONAL SURVEY
 PIKE AREA
 (SCALE 1 IN 1/2 MI)
 (ELEVATIONS IN FEET)

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

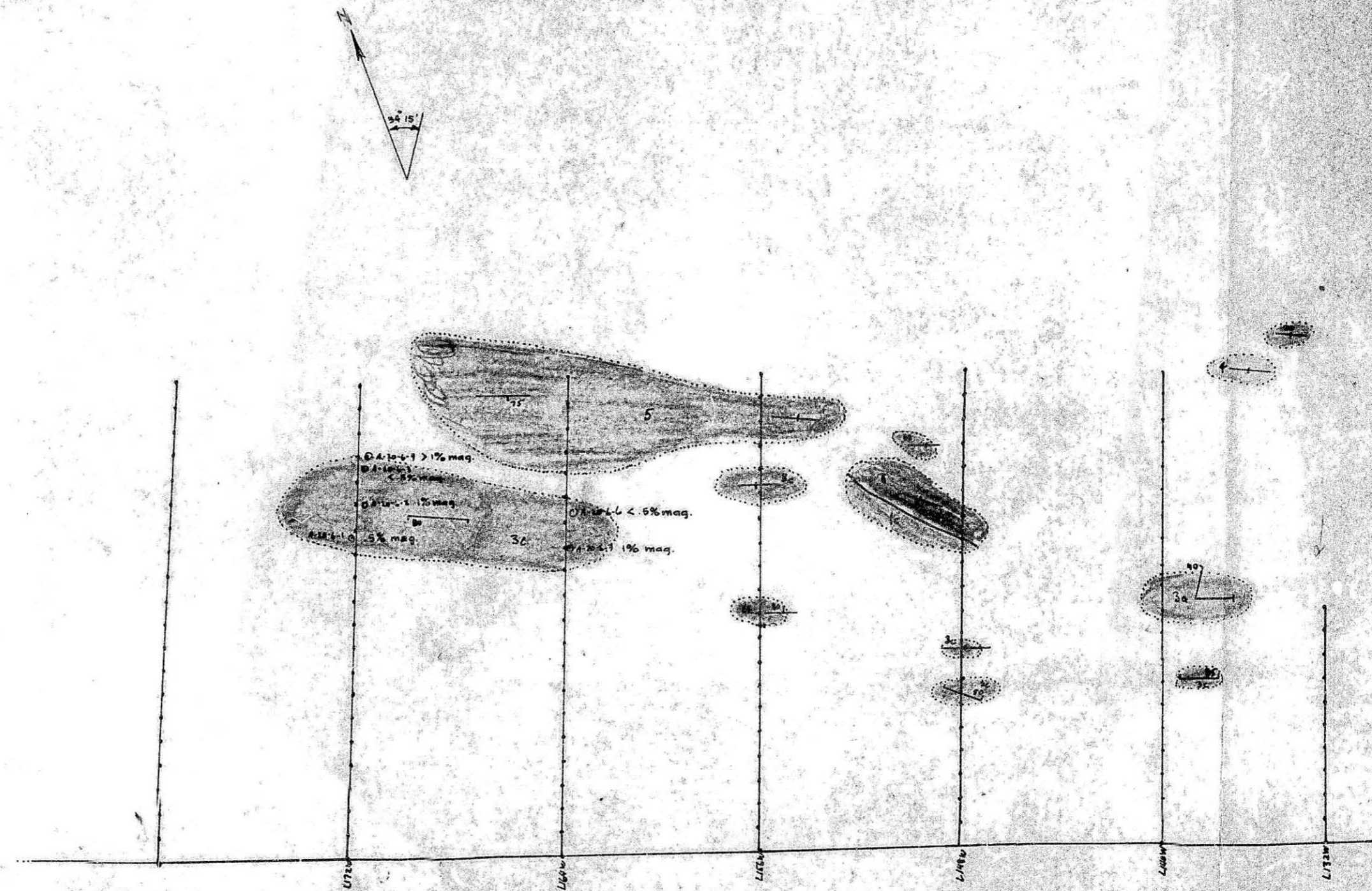
ELECTROMAGNETIC HIGH: —
MAGNETIC HIGH: - - -
GEOCHEM. HIGH: ·····

GRID 1



80°W 76°W 72°W 68°W 64°W 60°W 56°W 52°W 48°W 44°W 40°W 36°W 32°W 28°W 24°W 20°W 16°W 12°W 8°W 4°W 0 4°E 8°E 12°E 16°E 20°E 24°E 28°E 32°E 36°E 40°E 44°E 48°E 52°E 56°E

SCALE
400 0 400 800 1200
1 inch to 400 feet



PIKE GRID NO 2
 OC. IN VICINITY OF MAG. HIGHS.

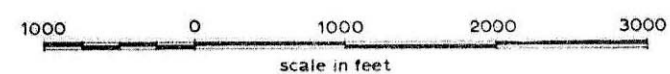
- 1a - GRANITE (RED)
- 2a - LIMY SHALE (GREY)
- 3a - GREY SLATE (BROWN)
- 3c - BLACK CHERTY SLATE (BROWN)
- 4 - L.S. (BLUE)
- 5 - CHERT (YELLOW)

GEOLOGY: T. ADAMSON

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 ROSS RIVER, YUKON



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)



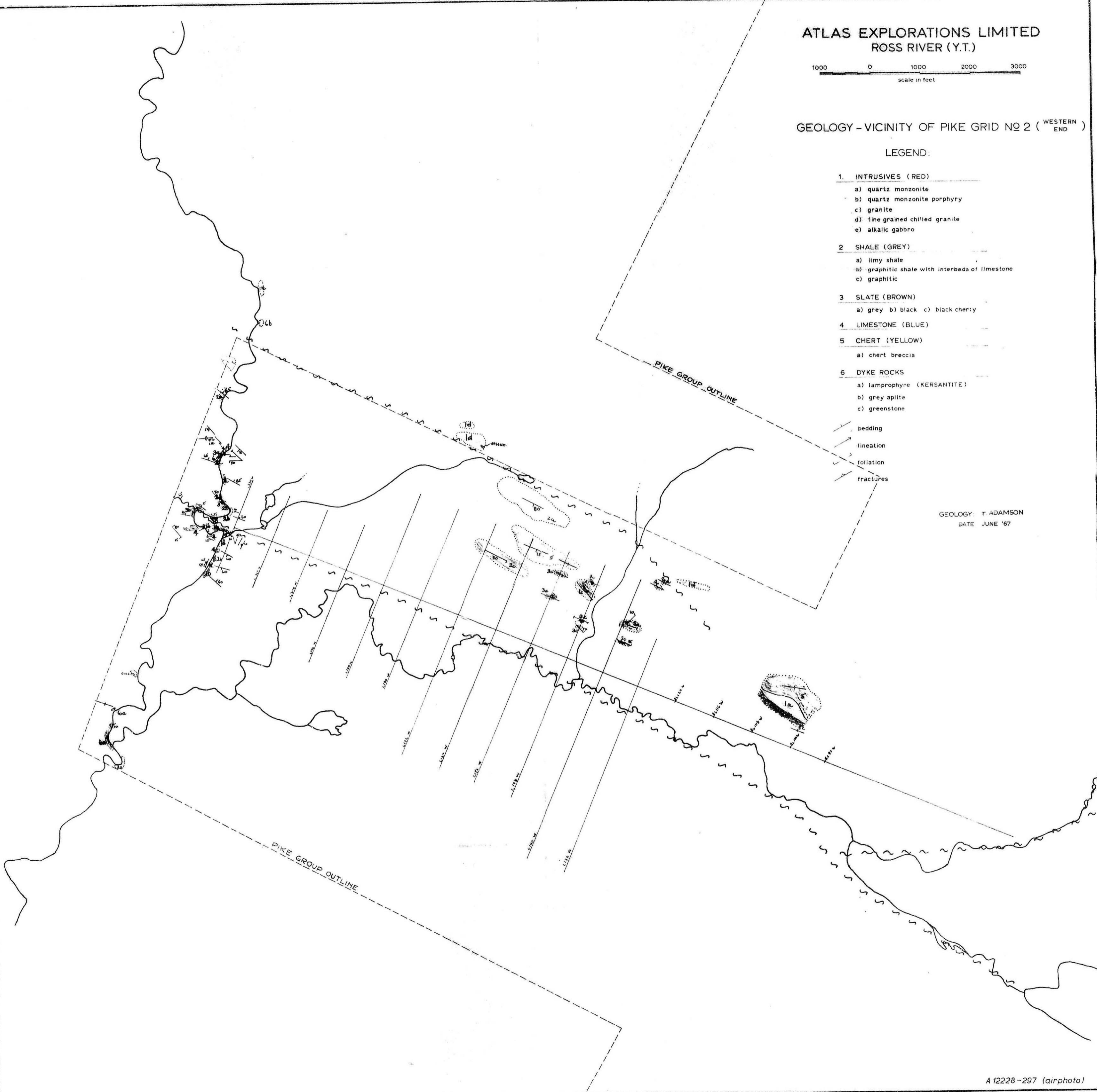
GEOLOGY - VICINITY OF PIKE GRID NO 2 (WESTERN END)

LEGEND:

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

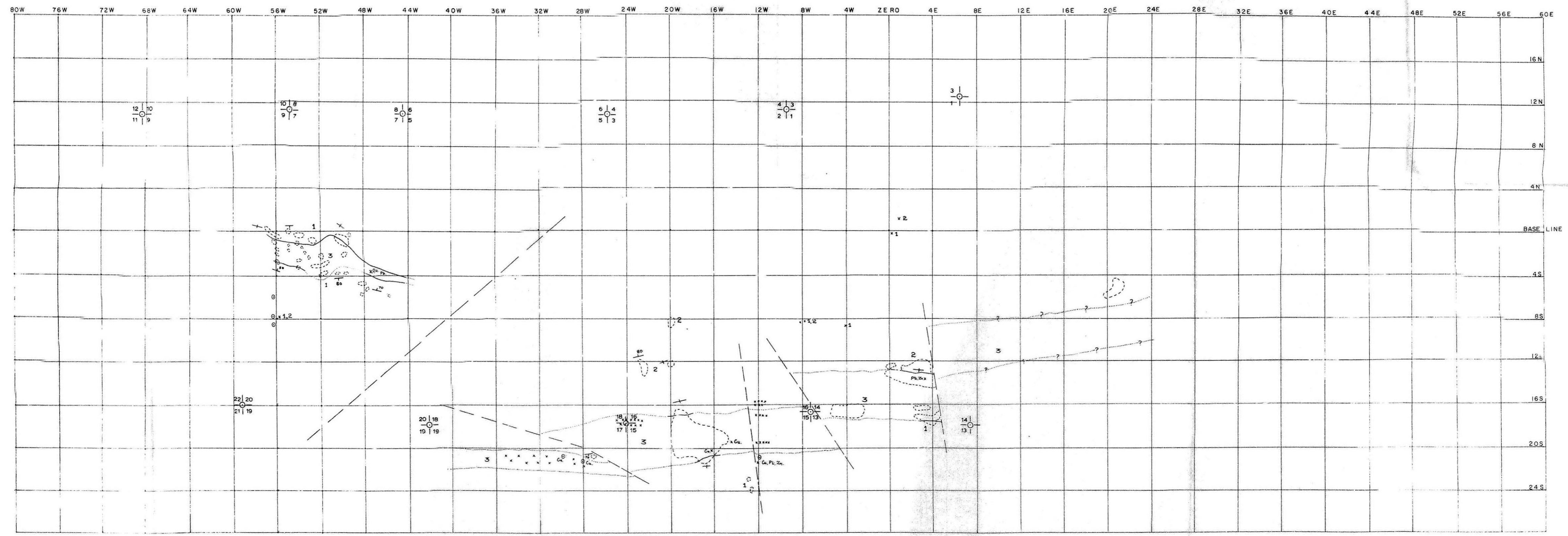
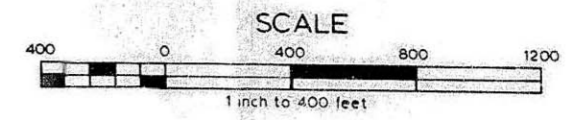
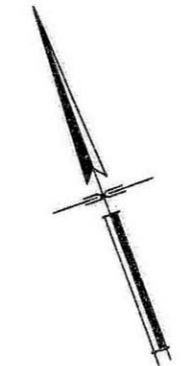
- bedding
- lineation
- foliation
- fractures

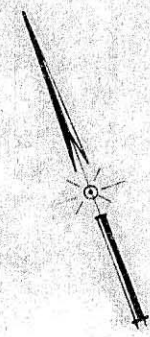
GEOLOGY: T. ADAMSON
DATE: JUNE '67



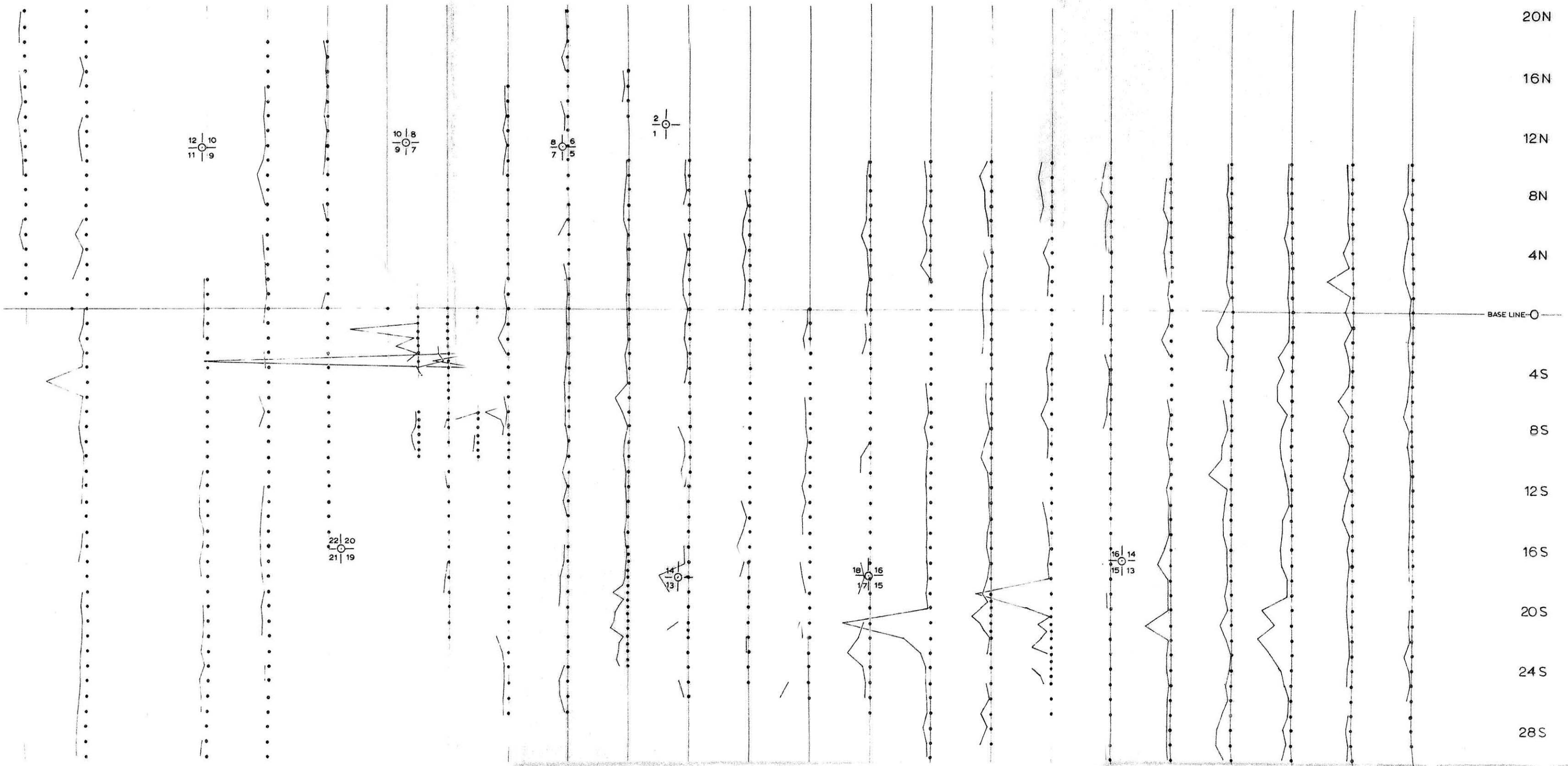
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD
 VANCOUVER, B.C.
 PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
 GEOLOGY UP TO AUGUST, 1966

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





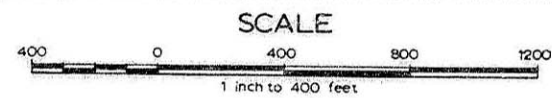
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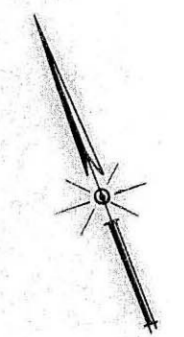


ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER, YUKON
SHELDON REGION
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL COPPER PROFILES

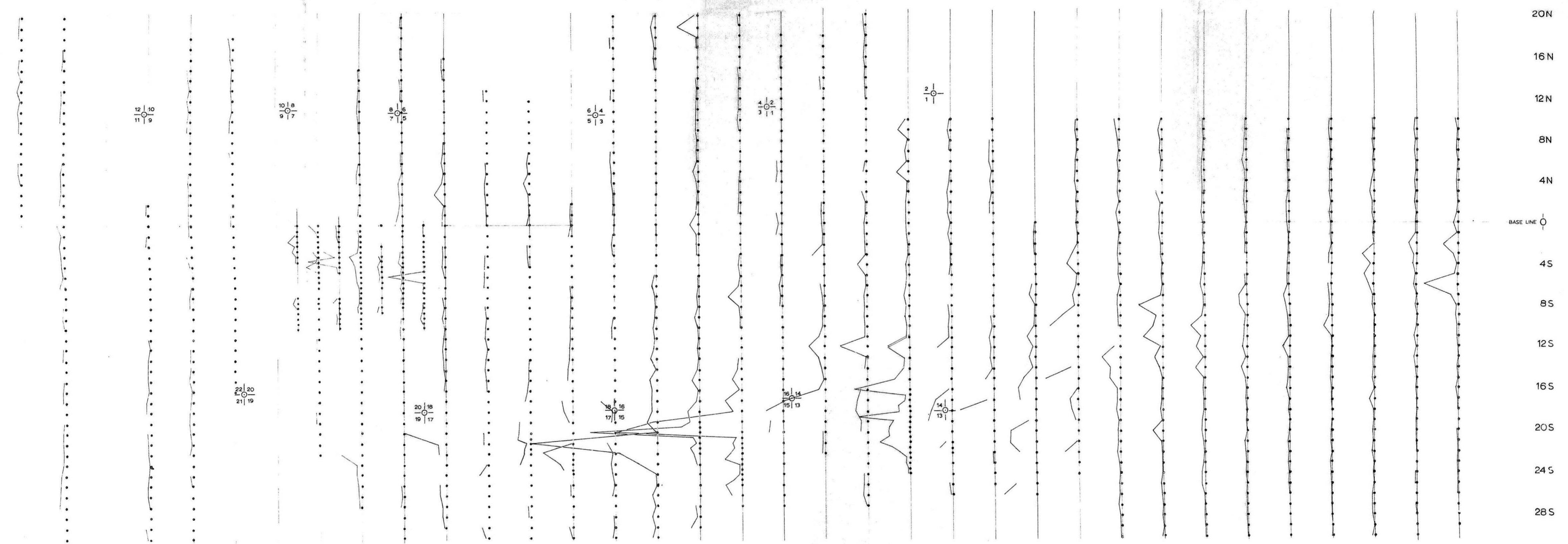
PROFILE ORIENTATION 1" = 400 PPM.
SOIL SAMPLER : P.PRESTON and P.SANDALUK
PARTY CHIEF : A.HARMAN and C.SMITH
DATE : OCT. 1966
DRAWN BY : P.J.F.VLASVELD
CHECKED BY :

CLAIM POST: PIKE $\frac{4}{3} \frac{2}{1}$



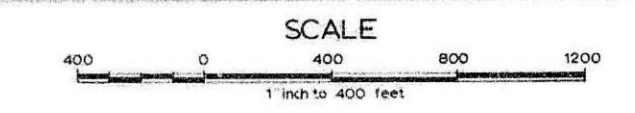


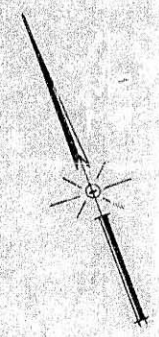
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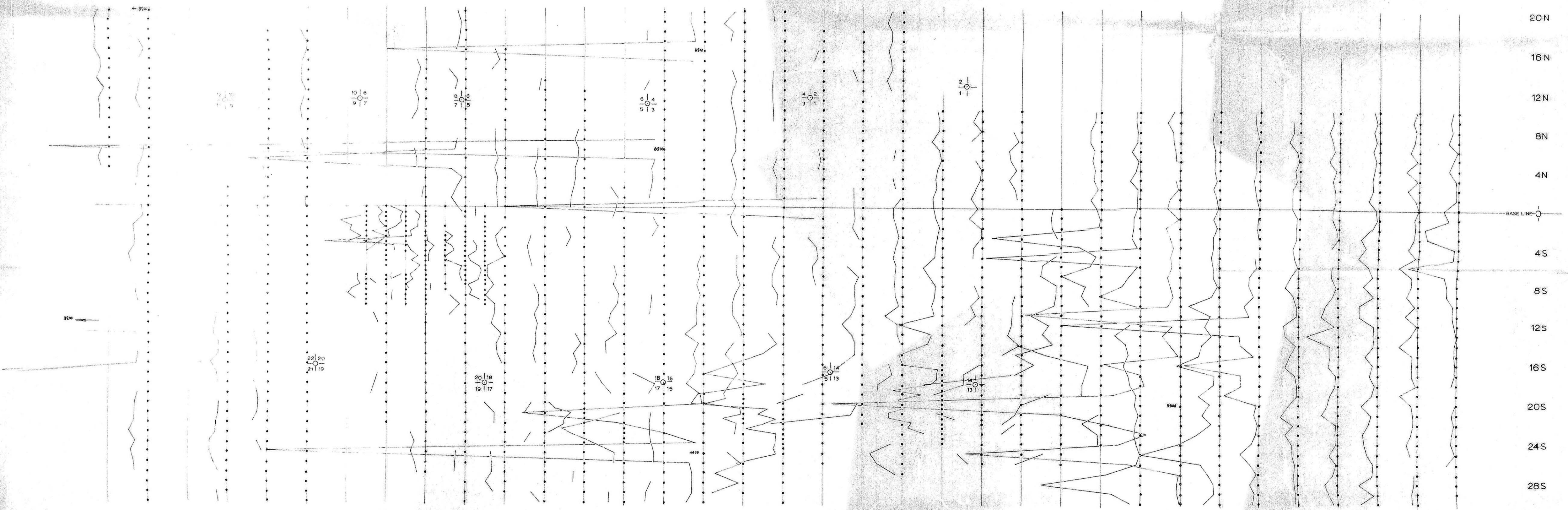
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER, YUKON
SHELDON REGION
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL LEAD PROFILES

PROFILE ORIENTATION 1" = 400 PPM.
SOIL SAMPLER : P.PRESTON and P.SANDALUK
PARTY CHIEF : A.HARMAN and C.SMITH
DATE : OCT. 1966
DRAWN BY : P.J.F.VLASVELD
CHECKED BY :
CLAIM POST: PIKE $\frac{4}{3} \frac{2}{1}$





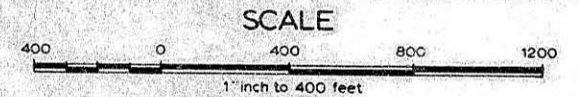
80W 76W 72W 68W 64W 60W 56W 52W 48W 44W 40W 36W 32W 28W 24W 20W 16W 12W 8W 4W -0- 4E 8E 12E 16E 20E 24E 28E 32E 36E 40E 44E 48E 52E 56E

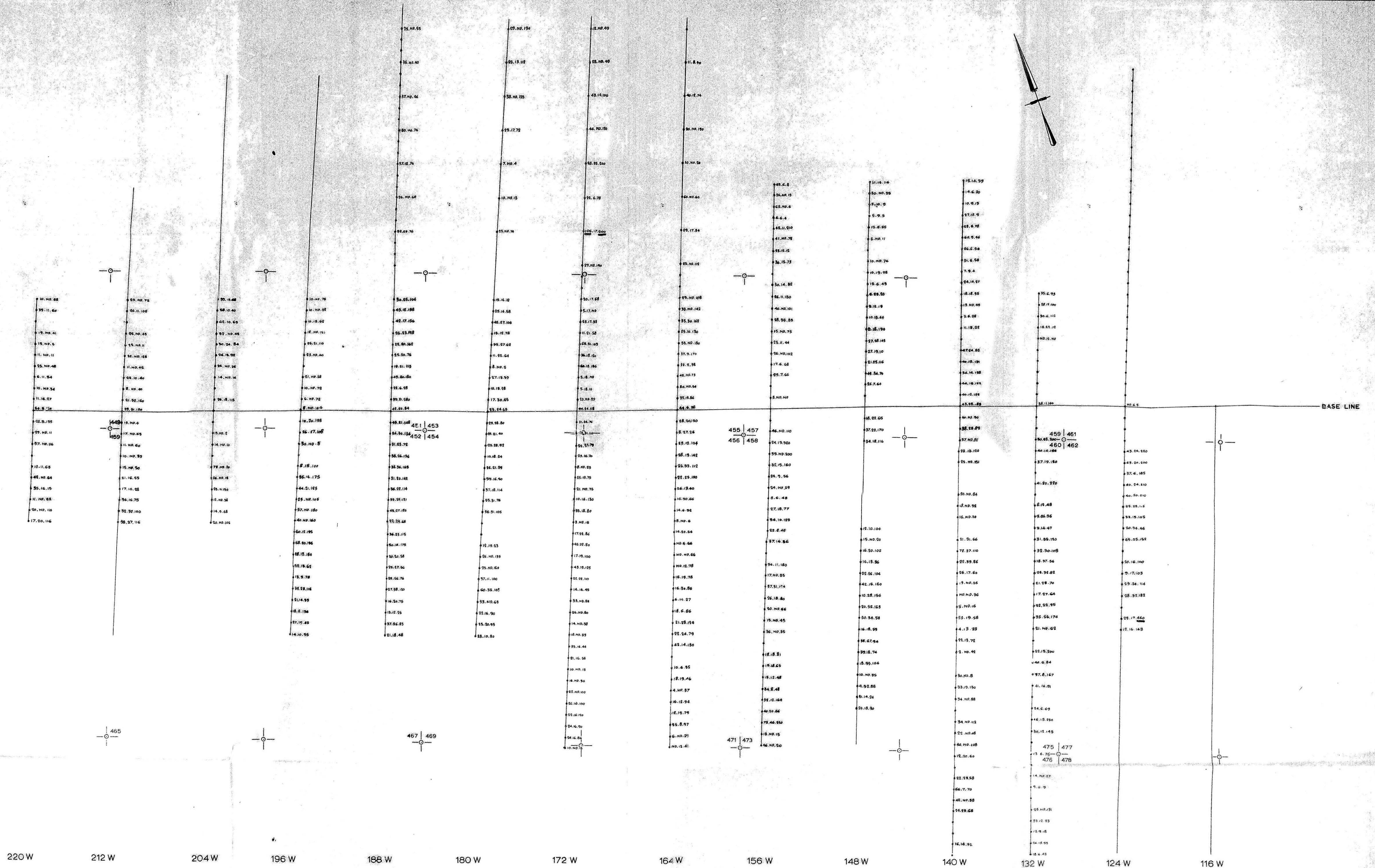


20N
16N
12N
8N
4N
BASE LINE
4S
8S
12S
16S
20S
24S
28S

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER, YUKON
SHELDON REGION
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL ZINC PROFILES

PROFILE ORIENTATION : 1" = 400 PPM
SOIL SAMPLER : P. PRESTON and P. SANDALUK
PARTY CHIEF : A. HARMAN and C. SMITH
DATE : OCT. 1966
DRAWN BY : P.J.F. VLASVELD
CHECKED BY :
CLAIM POST : PIKE 4 1/2 3 1/1





220 W 212 W 204 W 196 W 188 W 180 W 172 W 164 W 156 W 148 W 140 W 132 W 124 W 116 W

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)
SHELDON REGION
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD & ZINC
RESULTS BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION
SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS

GRID No 3

SOIL SAMPLERS: G.HAYNE, C.WICKS, F.CHARLIE, W.ROBERTS DATE: JUNE 1967
PARTY CHIEF: C.L. SMITH DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD

Scale in feet
0 400 800

