

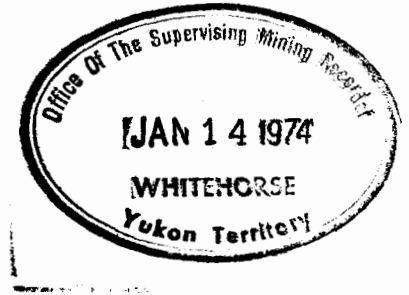


COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION  
NTS 105 I-12

WESTERN DISTRICT

EXPLORATION REPORT  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
BEV CLAIM GROUP



November 27, 1973

Ken R. Pride

PERIOD OF WORK

June 9, 1973

TO

July 26, 1973

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of \$14,070.85

*[Signature]*  
Resident Geologist or  
Resident Mining Engineer

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

*[Signature]*  
Commissioner of Yukon Territory



COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION  
NTS 105 I/12

WESTERN DISTRICT

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE  
BEV GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS SITUATE AT

62° 39' N Latitude  
129° 50' W Longitude

IN THE WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Located claims on which assessment credits are requested:

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>DATE RECORDED</u>	<u>ASSESSMENT CREDIT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
BEV 1	Y71747	December 18/72	2 years	\$ 200
BEV 2	Y71748	December 18/72	2 years	200
BEV 3	Y70755	December 1/72	1 year	100
BEV 4	Y70756	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 5	Y70757	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 6	Y70758	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 7	Y70759	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 8	Y70760	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 9	Y70761	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 10	Y70762	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 11	Y70763	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 12	Y70764	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 13	Y70765	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 14	Y70766	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 15	Y70767	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 16	Y70768	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 17	Y70769	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 18	Y70770	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 19	Y70771	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 20	Y70772	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 21	Y71749	December 18/72	2 years	200
BEV 22	Y71750	December 18/72	2 years	200
BEV 23	Y70773	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 24	Y70774	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 25	Y70775	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 26	Y70776	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 27	Y70777	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 28	Y70778	December 1/72	1 year	100
BEV 29	Y70779	December 1/72	1 year	100
BEV 30	Y70780	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 31	Y70781	December 1/72	1 year	100
BEV 32	Y70782	December 1/72	2 years	200

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>DATE RECORDED</u>	<u>ASSESSMENT CREDIT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
BEV 33	Y70783	December 1/72	1 year	\$ 100
BEV 34	Y70784	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 35	Y70785	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 36	Y70786	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 37	Y70787	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 38	Y70788	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 39	Y70789	December 1/72	2 years	200
BEV 40	Y70790	December 1/72	1 year	100
BEV 41	Y70791	December 1/72	1 year	100
BEV 42	Y70792	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 43	Y70793	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 44	Y70794	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 45	Y70795	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 46	Y70796	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 47	Y70797	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 48	Y70798	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 49	Y70799	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 50	Y70800	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 51	Y70801	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 52	Y70802	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 53	Y70803	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 54	Y70804	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 55	Y70805	November 30/72	2 years	200
BEV 56	Y70806	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 57	Y70807	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 58	Y70808	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 59	Y70809	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 60	Y70810	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 61	Y70811	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 62	Y70812	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 63	Y70813	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 64	Y70814	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 65	Y70815	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 66	Y70816	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 67	Y70817	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 68	Y70818	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 69	Y70819	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 70	Y70820	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 71	Y70821	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 72	Y70822	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 73	Y70823	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 74	Y70824	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 75	Y70825	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 76	Y70826	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 77	Y70827	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 78	Y70828	November 30/72	1 year	100

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>DATE RECORDED</u>	<u>ASSESSMENT CREDIT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
BEV 79	Y70829	November 30/72	1 year	\$ 100
BEV 80	Y70830	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 81	Y70831	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 82	Y70832	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 83	Y70833	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 84	Y70834	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 85	Y70835	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 86	Y70836	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 87	Y70837	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 88	Y70838	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 89	Y70839	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 90	Y70840	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 91	Y70841	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 92	Y70842	November 30/72	1 year	100
BEV 101	Y71751	December 18/72	1 year	100
BEV 102	Y71752	December 18/72	1 year	100
BEV 103	Y71753	December 18/72	1 year	100
BEV 104	Y71754	December 18/72	<u>1 year</u>	<u>100</u>
			141 credit years	\$14,100

Work was done on these claims June 9, 1973, to July 25, 1973, inclusive.

Report by: K. R. Pride  
K. R. Pride  
B. Sc. Hons.

Under the supervision of D. W. Heddle, P. Eng.

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

Introduction . . . . .	1
Summary . . . . .	1
General Geology . . . . .	2
Local Geology . . . . .	2
Structural Geology . . . . .	3
Mineralization . . . . .	4
Geochemistry . . . . .	5
Conclusions . . . . .	6

A T T A C H M E N T S

Exhibit "A": Statement of Expenditures

Plate 1	Location Map	scale: 1" = 80 miles
Plate 2	Location Map	scale: 1" = 10 miles
Plate 3	Claim Map	scale: 1" = 3000 feet
Plate 4	Geology Map	scale: 1" = 1000 feet
Plate 5	Zinc Geochem Map	scale: 1" = 1000 feet
Plate 6	Lead Geochem Map	scale: 1" = 1000 feet

## INTRODUCTION

Interest in the Howard's Pass area was initiated by Cominco personnel as a result of the CANEX stratiform lead-zinc discovery in 1972. During November of 1972 Cominco staked 96 claims which adjoin Noranda's ORO-group to the southeast.

This report is based upon field studies done during the period of June 9 to July 26, 1973. No previous work by Cominco personnel has been done in this area. The aim during this initial phase was to prospect for sulphide mineralization and to obtain detailed stratigraphic information on the fine clastic rocks present in this area.

Personnel employed during the course of this study:

N. L. Szabo	June 9-14/73	2200-200 Granville Square
S. B. Butrenchuk	June 9-15, July 13-16/73	2200-200 Granville Square
K. R. Pride	June 9-July 26/73	2200-200 Granville Square
M. S. Travis	June 9-July 26/73	2429 Kilmarnock Ave., N. Van., B. C.
M. McEwan	June 9-25/73	4925 Cambie Street, Vanc., B. C.
Newcastle	Exploration: June 23-July 1/73	1333 Kilmer Road, N. Van., B. C.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Bev claim group is situated near Summit Lake in the Yukon Territories within the Selwyn Mountains, approximately 100 miles northwest of Ross River and 170 miles north of Watson Lake.

The claim group lies within the Watson Lake mining division and is location at 62° 39' north latitude and 129° 50' west longitude.

Access is by fixed-wing, float-equipped aircraft from Ross River to the Field camp on Cominco Lake.

## SUMMARY

Work on the Bev claims began June 9, 1973, and ended on July 26, 1973. To date the claims have been geologically mapped in detail on a scale 1" = 1000'. A soil geochemical survey has outlined a number of zinc anomalies. Selected rock sampling was geochemically analysed, the best two values returned were Pb-1180ppm; Zn-168ppm and Pb-25ppm; Zn-1600ppm.

Generally, the stratigraphic section consists of more than 7000 feet of layered sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Cambrian to Mississippian. The geologic section is broken by two unconformities; one beneath the Ordovician-Silurian section and the other below the Devonian-Mississippian section. The area lies near the center of the Northern Cordilleran depositional basin commonly known as the Selwyn Basin. Pronounced facies changes from shallow water carbonates in the east to fine clastics in the west are present from Cambrian through Mississippian time. This region is thought to be primarily underlain by a "flysch-type" depositional sequence that was deposited on a Cambrian limestone erosional surface.

The "flysch" sequence comprises Ordovician-Silurian black and brown silty shales, interbedded black argillites and siltites and Devonian-Mississippian pyrite nodular-bearing dolomitic-siltstones and quartzites, argillites, banded cherts (?) or siltites, black shales, subgreywackes or grit units and phyllitic chert-pebble conglomerates.

To date the study has failed to expose any visible lead or zinc sulphide mineralization.

## GEOLOGY

### General Statement

The Bev claim group occupies a small section of the Selwyn Basin, a predominantly clastic basin extending in a northwest-southeast direction for approximately 200 miles with an average width of approximately 50-70 miles.

A large portion of this basin is characterized by "flysch-type" deposition. Locally, in the Howard's Pass area, the sedimentary rocks range in age from Lower Cambrian to Mississippian. The rocks exposed on the property have been divided up into three sections: the Cambrian section, the Ordovician-Silurian section and the Devonian-Mississippian section.

The oldest rock exposures are of Lower Cambrian age and consist of limestones that possess a diagnostic "swiss-cheese" weathering texture. These limestones are tentatively correlated with the Lower Cambrian limestone found in the Cantung area to the southeast.

The Ordovician-Silurian section unconformably overlies the Cambrian limestones. Rock units from bottom to top of the section are: brown and black weathering silty shales, and interbedded black argillites and siltites.

The Devonian-Mississippian section unconformably overlies the Ordovician-Silurian section. Rock units comprising this section are: pyrite nodular-bearing buff orange weathering dolomitic siltstone and quartzite sequence and black to dark blue-grey weathering black argillites and banded cherts or siltites, phyllitic chert-pebble conglomerates, and interbedded black and rusty weathering shales and subgreywackes or grit units.

Structurally, the area is dominated by upright to slightly overturned open folds striking 120° to 130°.

### LOCAL GEOLOGY

The oldest and most abundant exposed rocks are the Cambrian limestones. Outcrops either in blue-grey and buff orange bands and are characterized by a strongly corrugated or "swiss-cheese" texture owing to the differential weathering of thinly, intercalated dolomitic siltstone and silty limestone bands. A typical textural feature of the outcrop is shown by blue-grey recessive weathering bands and lenses of silty limestone interbedded with more resistant buff-orange weathering dolomitic siltstone layers. Locally, these limestones are coated with limonite, probably resulting from the oxidation of finely disseminated pyrite grains. During the course of the study no fossils were observed in these limestones.

Structurally, in the vicinity of major folds the individual dolomitic siltstone-silty limestone bands become strongly deformed and show prominent drag folding.

The Ordovician-Silurian section, approximately 300 feet thick, overlies with reported disconformity the Cambrian section. Rock units comprising this section are brown and black weathering silty shales and interbedded dark blue-grey weathering black argillites and siltites.

The base of the Ordovician-Silurian section on the Bev claims has been placed immediately below the brown and black weathering silty shales. The outcrops are very unstable and weather in a friable-fissile dark grey to black-"sooty" and yellow-brown shaly talus slopes. On a fresh surface these shales are dark brown and black, friable and silty.

The top of the Ordovician-Silurian section has been noted in places just above the dark blue-grey and black weathering black argillite and siltite sequence. The siltites weather from dark blue-grey to black in colour and the argillite weathers from a medium blue-grey to a silver blue-grey colour. A typical textural feature of the outcrop is

shown in the more resistant one to four foot beds of black siltites interbedded with the more resistant argillites - 1 to 2 inches thick characterized by the strongly developed regional axial plane foliation.

The Devonian-Mississippian section, more than 3000 feet thick, overlies with reported disconformity the Ordovician-Silurian section. Rock units comprising this section are: a pyrite nodular-bearing buff orange weathering dolomite siltstone-quartzite sequence, black and dark blue weathering argillites and cherts (?) or siltites, dark grey weathering phyllitic chert-pebble conglomerates, rusty weathering, black shales, and interbedded subgreywackes or grit units.

The base of the Devonian-Mississippian section has been placed below the 50-foot thick pyrite-nodular dolomitic-siltstone-quartzite sequence. The outcrops weather to a diagnostic buff-orange and rusty brown colour. This unit can be further subdivided into a central bed consisting of a creamy-grey quartzite containing small euhedral pyrite disseminations, bounded on both sides by the pyrite nodular-bearing dolomite cemented siltstone.

The next unit in the section consists of approximately 400 feet of silver-blue-grey weathering black argillites and banded black cherts (?) or siltites. Outcrops are resistant to weathering forming cliffs and bluffs. The rocks weather to silver-blue-grey and black colours and can be easily confused with the interbedded silver-blue-grey weathering black shales and siltites of the Ordovician-Silurian section.

Structurally, these interbedded argillites and banded cherts (?) or siltites are strongly deformed. Typically, these beds are tightly folded and warped; locally, chevron folding is well developed. Quartz veining is locally very intense.

The next unit in the section consists of approximately 400 feet of phyllitic chert-pebble conglomerates. Outcrops are relatively resistant to weathering and generally medium to dark grey in colour. Individual pebbles are flattened and subparallelly aligned. The pebbles are sub-angular to subrounded averaging 1/4" in diameter and show poor to moderate sorting.

Structurally, these rocks possess the region's pervasive axial plane foliation that is common to all rocks exposed on the property. Foliation directions are parallel to the tabular plane of the subparallelly aligned flattened pebbles.

The top of the stratigraphic section observed on the property consists of approximately 1000 feet of dark grey and black shales. Outcrops weather rusty brownish-grey and possess the dominating pervasive axial plane foliation - producing the characteristic slaty fracture habit. Occasionally these shales show crossbedding and graded bedding. Higher up in the section these shales become interbedded with subgreywacke or grits and chert-pebble conglomerate units.

#### STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

All stratified rocks are generally folded making continuous geologic sections rare. The structure of the area appears to involve two major periods of folding, the first restricted to the Ordovician-Silurian section and the second involving both Ordovician-Silurian and Devonian-Mississippian sections. The trend of fold axes is generally northwest  $120^{\circ}$  to  $130^{\circ}$  paralleling the regional trend of formations. The degree of deformation is variable; in some rock units broad open folds are prevalent, elsewhere tight isoclinal and chevron folds are common. Superimposed on the rocks of this area is a pervasive regional foliation. This foliation is attributed to the axial plane cleavage paralleling the direction of the folds axes which strike  $120^{\circ}$  to  $130^{\circ}$  and dip  $70^{\circ}$ - $80^{\circ}$  to the north. Intensity of folding increases from northeast to southwest.

Folds are generally open and upright in the Devonian-Mississippian section and trend to tightly compressed, vertical and slightly overturned isoclinal in the Ordovician-Silurian section.

The Ordovician-Silurian rocks underwent considerable folding before deposition of the overlying Devonian-Mississippian rocks. Folding is generally complex and the development of steeply dipping to vertical axial plane foliation is common.

The pattern of deformation varies considerably between rocks of various map units. For example, complex folding is best shown in the black siltites where small scale isoclinal folds and chevron folds are common.

The Devonian-Mississippian rocks are structurally deformed into broad, open and upright folds. The axial plane foliation is superimposed upon rocks of the Ordovician-Silurian section. From field measurement, both periods of folding possess very similar axial plane foliation directions.

Within these open fold structures, complex folding is present locally, particularly in the less competent banded black cherts (?) or siltites where folds are isoclinal, overturned to recumbent and show strong chevron folding.

No faulting or evidence for faulting was observed on the claim group.

Two unconformities are thought to be present on the property, one below the Ordovician-Silurian and the other below the Devonian-Mississippian section. No evidence of either unconformity was observed in the field studies.

#### MINERALIZATION

Sulphide mineralization is scarce, pyrite being the only observed mineral.

Several selected grab samples were collected and analyzed geochemically; the best two values returned were Pb-1180ppm; Zn-168ppm and Pb-25ppm; Zn-1600ppm.

The Cambrian limestones contain very minor amounts of disseminated euhedral pyrite grains.

The Devonian-Mississippian dolomitic siltstone-quartzite sequence contains pyrite nodules and disseminated euhedral pyrite grains. The pyrite nodules are restricted to the dolomitic siltstone units. They range in diameter from 1/4 inch to 12 inches and are generally ellipsoid in shape. The disseminated euhedral pyrite grains occur in both the dolomitic siltstone unit and the quartzite unit, and have diameters ranging from 1/32 inch to 1/8 inch.

#### GEOCHEMISTRY

##### General Statement

A soil geochemical survey conducted by Newcastle Explorations Ltd., in late June 1973, outlined numerous zinc anomalies. This survey was conducted using a single east-west striking - 6800 foot baseline and turning crosslines from it at 400 foot intervals. The baseline was cut, and flagged using chain and compass, and crosslines were run by pace and compass and flagged at 200 foot intervals. Soil samples were taken every 200 feet along the crosslines and immediately placed in kraft envelopes. In all cases an attempt was made to sample the 'C' horizon or regolith. Approximately 1080 soil samples were collected over the central portion of the claim block, all samples were analyzed for lead and zinc. Two high zinc anomalies were delineated. Lead anomalies represent small individual 'statistical highs', having very little coincidence with the zinc anomalies.

#### STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

##### ZINC:

The background values for zinc were calculated to be those values less than 250ppm and threshold values are those within the range of 250-350ppm. Anomalous values range from 350-500ppm and highly anomalous values are those greater than 500ppm.

Two prominent zinc anomalies were delineated measuring: 2000 feet x 500 feet with values ranging from 500ppm to 1200ppm and 3000 feet x 1000 feet with values ranging from 500ppm to 5400ppm.

LEAD:

The background values for lead were calculated to be those that were less than 27ppm and threshold values are those within the range of 27-40ppm. Anomalous values range from 40-60ppm and highly anomalous values are those greater than 60ppm. Lead anomalies are scarce, not well delineated. The survey indicated a few 'lead-highs' that are only slightly coincident with the anomalous zinc areas. The highest lead value returned was 161ppm.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The areas of interest are those where both lead and zinc anomalies are coincidentally high. Since coincident lead and zinc anomalies are scarce, attention should be directed towards the two anomalous areas that were delineated. One zinc anomaly, 2000 feet by 500 feet, contains zinc values as high as 12000ppm and is situated in a gently sloping east-west trending meadow between lines 32E: 24S to 30S and 56E: 26S to 30S. There are no coincident lead anomalies associated with this zinc anomaly.

The second zinc anomaly, 3000 feet by 1000 feet, contains zinc values as high as 5400ppm and is situated near the top of a north facing 30° slope between lines 10E: 6S to 12S and 32E: 10S to 18S. The central portion of the anomaly thickens greatly at line 20E: 2S to 18S. It is evident that there was minor down-slope transportation of the soils. This can be seen from the fan-shaped elongation in the down-slope direction of the delineated anomalous areas. The soil survey map also shows that the lead anomalies are far more scattered and dispersed than the zinc anomalies.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1973 work was not successful in finding economic mineralization. A number of zinc geochemical anomalies were delineated.

It is recommended that the claims covering the Ordovician-Silurian stratigraphy be retained for further investigation and the remaining claims be held for no more than one year.

Report by: Ken Pride  
Ken R. Pride

Endorsed by: D. W. Heddle  
D. W. Heddle, P. Eng.  
Chief Geologist

Approved for Release by: D. W. Heddle for  
W. T. Irvine, P. Eng.  
Manager  
Western District Exploration

KRP/vw  
Attach.

Exhibit "A":	Statement of Expenditures	
Plate 1	Location Map	scale: 1" = 80 miles
Plate 2	Location Map	scale: 1" = 10 miles
Plate 3	Claim Map	scale: 1" = 3000 feet
Plate 4	Geology Map	scale: 1" = 1000 feet
Plate 5	Zinc Geochem Map	scale: 1" = 1000 feet
Plate 6	Lead Geochem Map	scale: 1" = 1000 feet

COMINCO LTD.

EXPLORATION

WESTERN DISTRICT  
December 18, 1973

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Ken Pride with business address at 2200-200 Granville Square, Vancouver 2, British Columbia, do hereby certify that I have supervised the field work and have assessed and interpreted the data resulting from this geological and geochemical survey on the BEV mineral claims.

I also certify that:

1. I am a graduate of University of British Columbia, B. Sc. Honors Geology
2. I have engaged in mineral exploration since graduation.

Respectfully submitted



Ken R. Pride

Vancouver, B. C.

Ken R. Pride was responsible for supervising the geological and geochemical survey described herein. Mr. Pride received his B. Sc. degree in Honors Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1973. He has worked for Cominco Ltd. for two summer field seasons and has been a permanent employee since November 1, 1973. I consider him a competent geologist.

Signed by:

  
W. T. Irvine, P. Eng

Manager

Western District Exploration

IN THE MATTER OF THE  
YUKON QUARTZ MINING ACT

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CARRIED OUT ON MINERAL CLAIMS BEV 1-92 AND 101-104

Located in the Watson Lake Mining District of the  
Yukon Territory

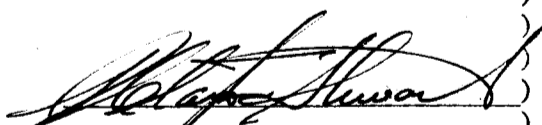
More Particularly, NTS 105 I/12

AFFIDAVIT

I, K. R. Pride of the City of Vancouver in the Province  
of British Columbia, geologist, make oath and say:

1. that I am employed as a geologist by Cominco Ltd. and,  
as such, have a personal knowledge of the facts to  
which I hereinafter depose;
2. that annexed hereto and marked as "Exhibit A" to this  
my Affidavit is a true copy of expenditures on a geo-  
chemical and geological survey carried out on mineral  
claims BEV 1-92, 101-104;
3. that the said expenditures were incurred between the  
9th day of June, 1973, and the 26th day of July, 1973,  
for the purpose of mineral exploration on the above-  
noted claim group.

Sworn Before Me at the City )  
of Vancouver in the Province )  
of British Columbia this )  
*29th* of November, 1973 )

  
A Notary Public In and For )  
the Province of British )  
Columbia )

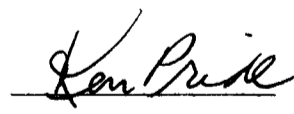
  
Ken R. Pride

EXHIBIT "A"

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT ON THE  
BEV GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS SITUATED AT

62° 39' N Latitude  
129° 50' W Longitude

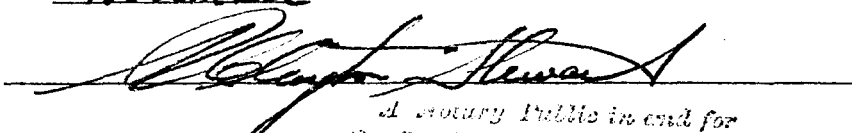
NTS 105 I/12

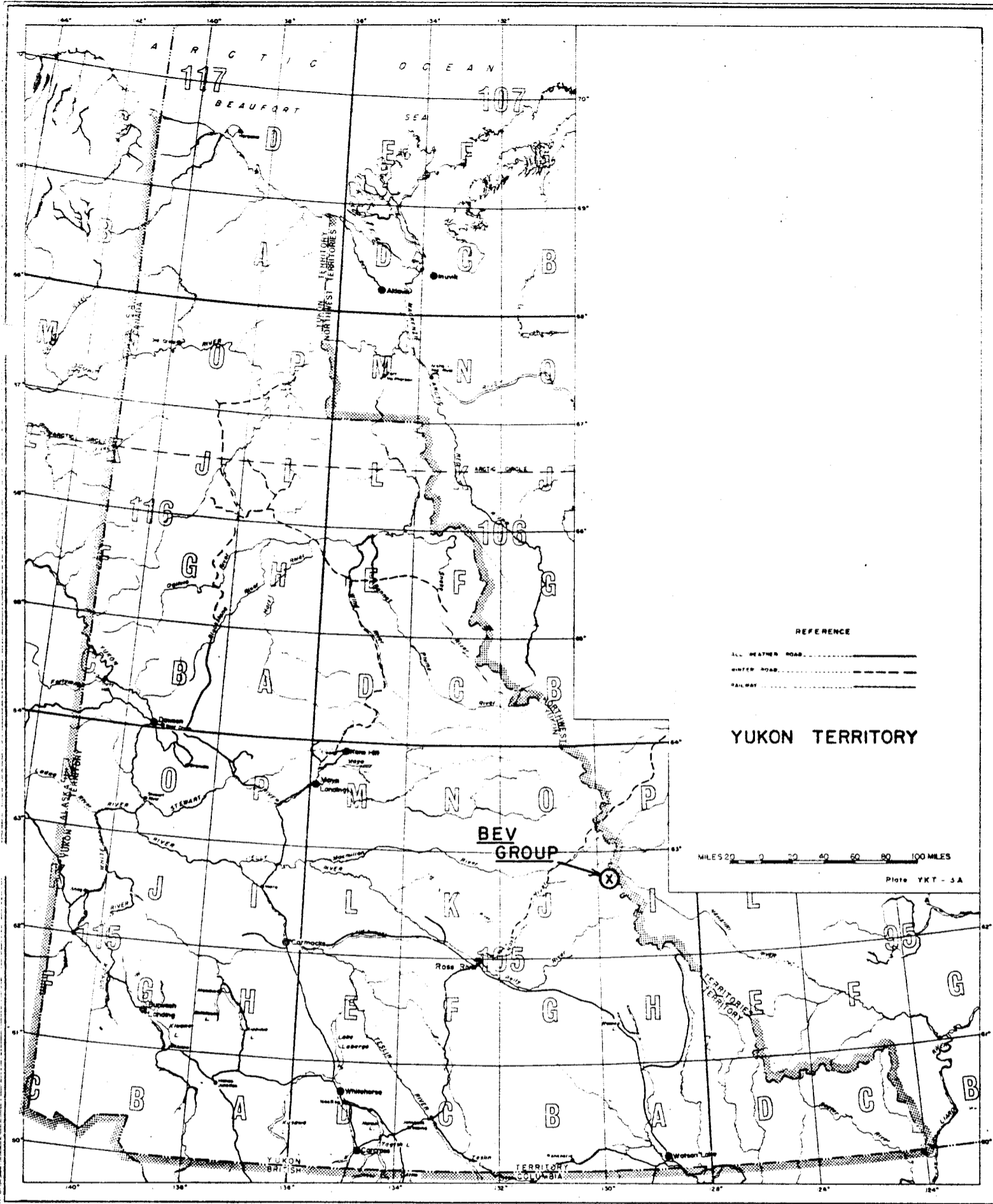
Salaries:	S.B. Butrenchuk (11 days)	\$703.50
	N.L. Szabo (6 days)	\$431.00
	K.R. Pride (46 days)	\$2,200.00
	M.S. Travis (46 days)	\$1,293.00
	M.M. McEwan (17 days)	\$540.00
Transportation:	helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft	\$3,953.40
Camp Costs:	Food, Camp Equipment	\$1,781.49
Analyses"	Lead and Zinc	<u>\$3,168.50</u>
		<u>\$14,070.89</u>

Signed:

  
K. R. Pride

This is Exhibit "A" to the Statutory Declaration of Expenditures relating to the Geological and Geochemical Survey declared before me the 29<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1973. A. D.

  
Notary Public in and for  
the Province of British Columbia



REFERENCE

ALL-WEATHER ROAD —————

WINTER ROAD - - - - -

RAILWAY ······

**YUKON TERRITORY**

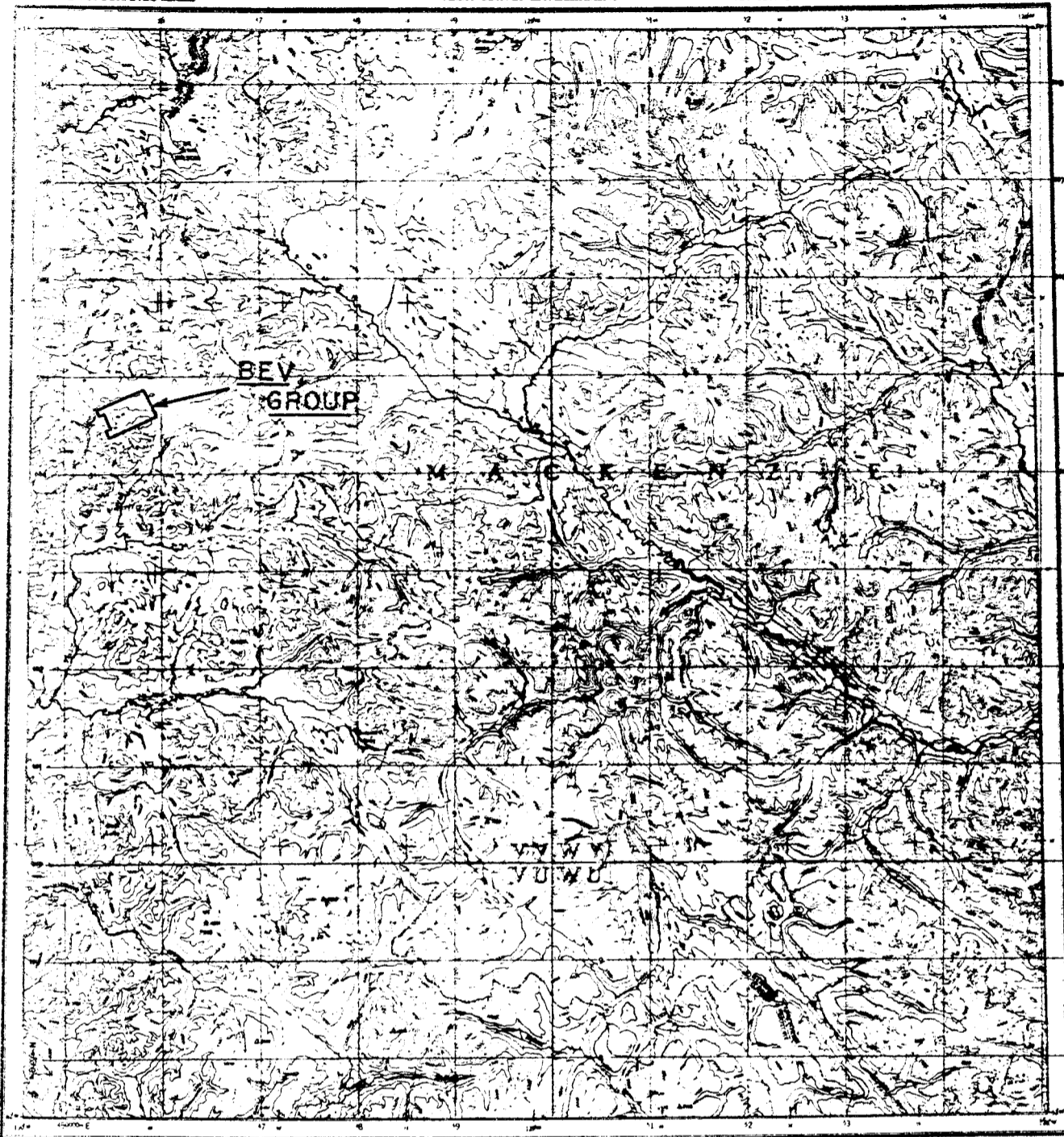
MILES 20 40 60 80 100

Plate YKT - 3A

Drawn by:		Traced by:	
Revised by:	Date:	Revised by:	Date:

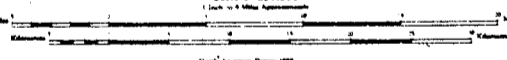
**BEV GROUP**  
Location Map





**NAHANNI**  
YUKON TERRITORY - NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Scale 1:250,000



REFERENCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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REFERENCE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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105 1

13	14	15	16
12	11	10	9
5	6	7	8
4	3	2	1

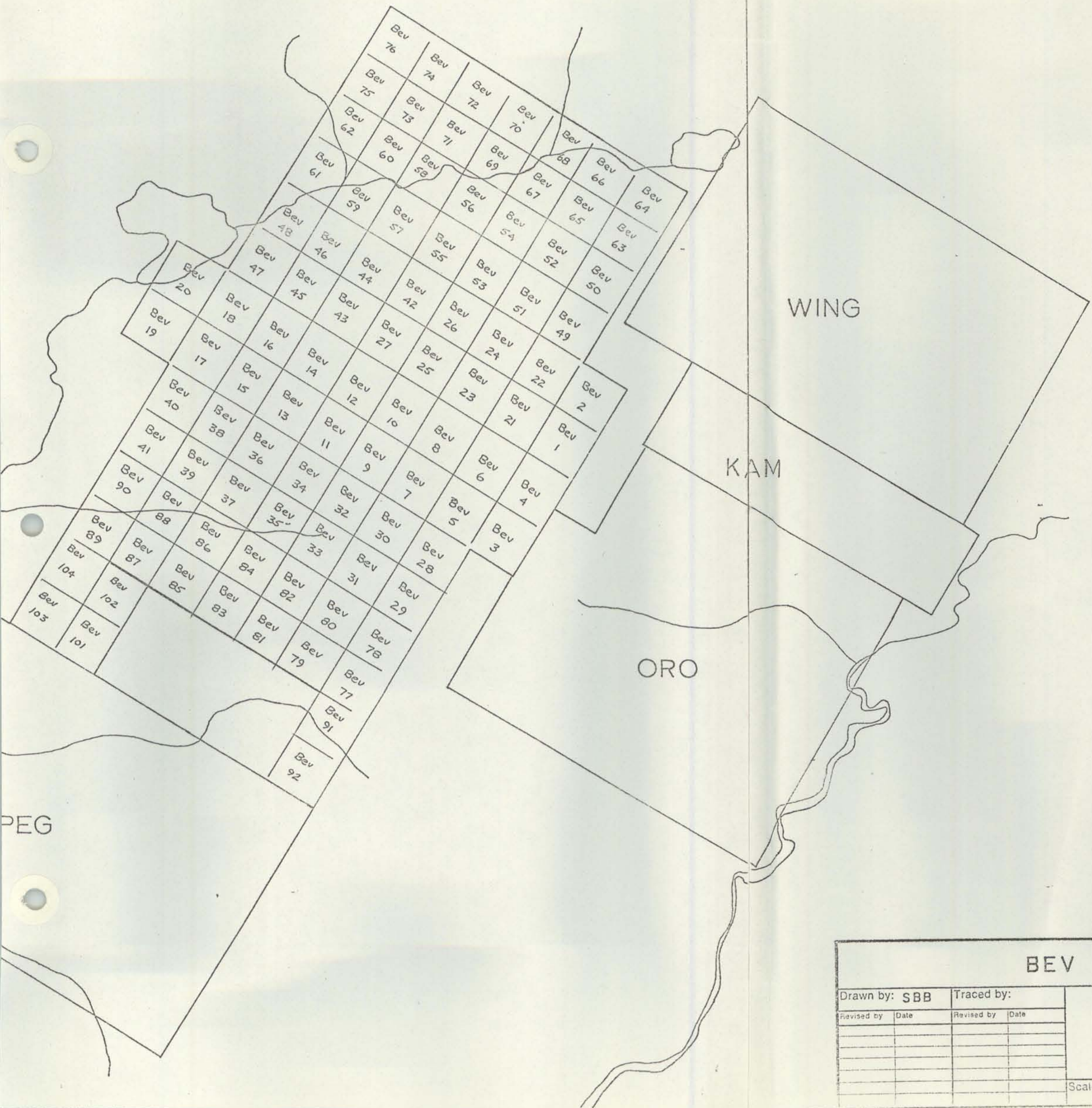
N.T.S. GRID REFERENCE



Drawn by:	Traced by:
Revised by: Date:	Revised by: Date:

**BEV GROUP**  
Location Map

Information plotted on overlay by:	Date:	Scale: 1" = 4 Miles	Date: November, 1973	Plate: BEV-2
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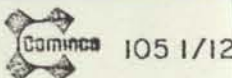
PEG

WING

KAM

ORO

### BEV GROUP



Drawn by: SBB	Traced by:		
Revised by	Date	Revised by	Date

### CLAIM LOCATION MAP

Scale: 1" = 3000'      Date: November, 1973      Plate: BEV-3



**LEGEND**

**MISSISSIPPIAN - DEVONIAN**

- Black and rusty brown weathering; interbedded black shales and grit units (minor cross bedding and graded bedding)
- Black and rusty brown weathering; Black shales (minor cross bedding and graded bedding)
- Black and rusty brown weathering; phyllitic chert pebble conglomerate
- Black and blue-grey weathering; Black argillites and siltites or banded cherts plus minor limestone
- Buff and orange weathering; Dark grey to light grey. Streaky dolomitic siltstone and quartzite

**ORDOVICIAN - SILURIAN**

- Dark blue-grey weathering; Black siltite (cherty siltstone) and argillite
- Light brown and grey weathering; Black shales

**CAMBRIAN**

- Light blue-grey and brown weathering; medium grey banded limestone

**SYMBOLS**

- Rock outcrop
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Bedding (inclined, vertical)
- Joints (inclined, vertical)
- Axial plane cleavage. Foliation (inclined, vertical)
- Anticline (approximate)
- Syncline (approximate)
- Minor folding (arrow indicates plunge)
- Multiple folding (arrow indicates plunge)
- Drag folding (arrow indicates plunge)
- Chevron folding (arrow indicates plunge)
- Claim post

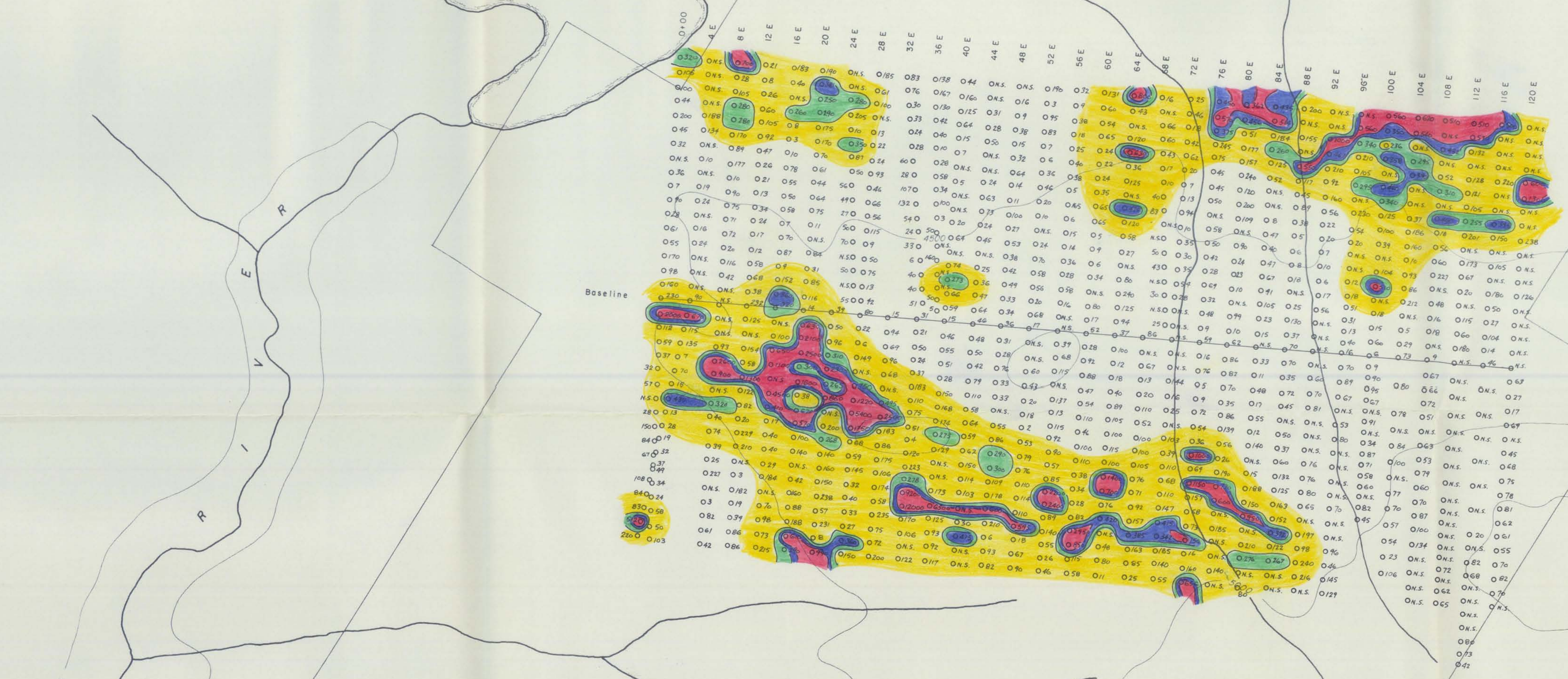
BEV GROUP

N.T.S.  
105 1/12






Drawn by: r.g.B.	Traced by:
Revised by: DMK	Revised by: DMK

**GEOLOGY MAP**

Scale: 1" = 1000' Date: March, 1973 Plate: Bev-4



**LEGEND**

-  Background - 250 p.p.m. Zn.
-  Threshold - 250 - 350 p.p.m. Zn.
-  Anomalous - 350 - 500 p.p.m. Zn.
-  Highly anomalous - 500 p.p.m. Zn.
-  Soil sample location

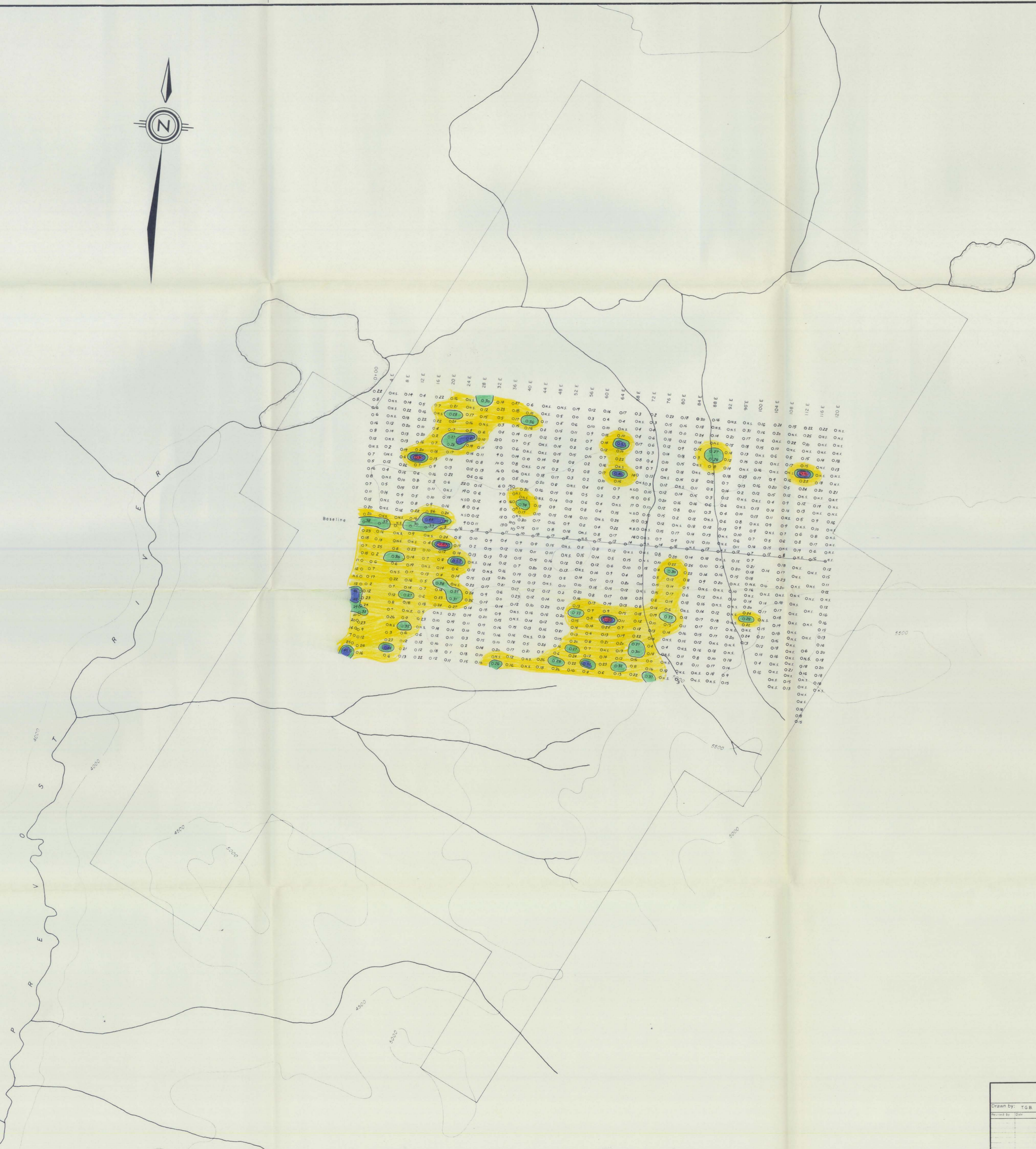
BEV GROUP

N.T.S.  
105 1/12






Drawn by:	Traced by:
T.G.B.	
Revised by:	Revised by:

**GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY  
ZINC VALUES**

Scale: 1" = 1000' Date: March, 1973 Plate: Bev-5



**LEGEND**

-  Soil sample location
-  Background - < 27 ppm Pb
-  Threshold - 27 - 40 ppm Pb
-  Anomalous - 40 - 60 ppm Pb
-  Highly anomalous - > 60 ppm Pb

BEV GROUP



N.T.S.  
105 1/12

Drawn by:	Traced by:
r.g.b.	
Checked by:	Checked by:

**GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY  
LEAD VALUES**

Scale: 1" = 1000' Date: March, 1973 Plate: Bev - 6