

OCCIDENTAL MINERALS CORPORATION OF CANADA

GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

OF THE

KLOT AND CHRIS CLAIM GROUPS

Claim Sheet No. 115 J/7

Lat. : 62° 18'
Long. : 138° 50'

CLAIMS

Klot 1-88 Y58951-Y59038
Chris 1-40 Y59312-Y59351

BY

J.T. NEELANDS (GEOLOGY)
P.N. MEHROTRA
C.F. GLEESON (GEOCHEMISTRY)



Duration of Work

June 21, 1971 to August 20, 1971

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

\$48,279.99

D.B. Craig

Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

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

[Signature]
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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INTRODUCTION

The Klot and Chris claim groups, consisting of one hundred twenty-eight claims, were staked as a result of a reconnaissance geochemical stream sediment survey carried out by Occidental Minerals Corporation of Canada during 1970.

This report will describe the geology of the claim area and the results obtained from a geochemical soil sample survey carried out during the 1971 field season.

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the project was to evaluate the mineral potential of the Claim groups. To accomplish this a geological and geochemical soil survey was carried out over the property.

LOCATION

The Klot and Chris claim groups are located in the Dawson Range, (NTS map sheet 115 J/7) eight miles south-west of the junction of the Klotassin River and Somme Creek (Figure 1.)

The Klot-Chris claims were staked under contract by Harman Management Limited from Whitehorse. The Klot claims and the Chris claims were recorded in Whitehorse on Sept.21/70 and Oct.15/70 respectively.

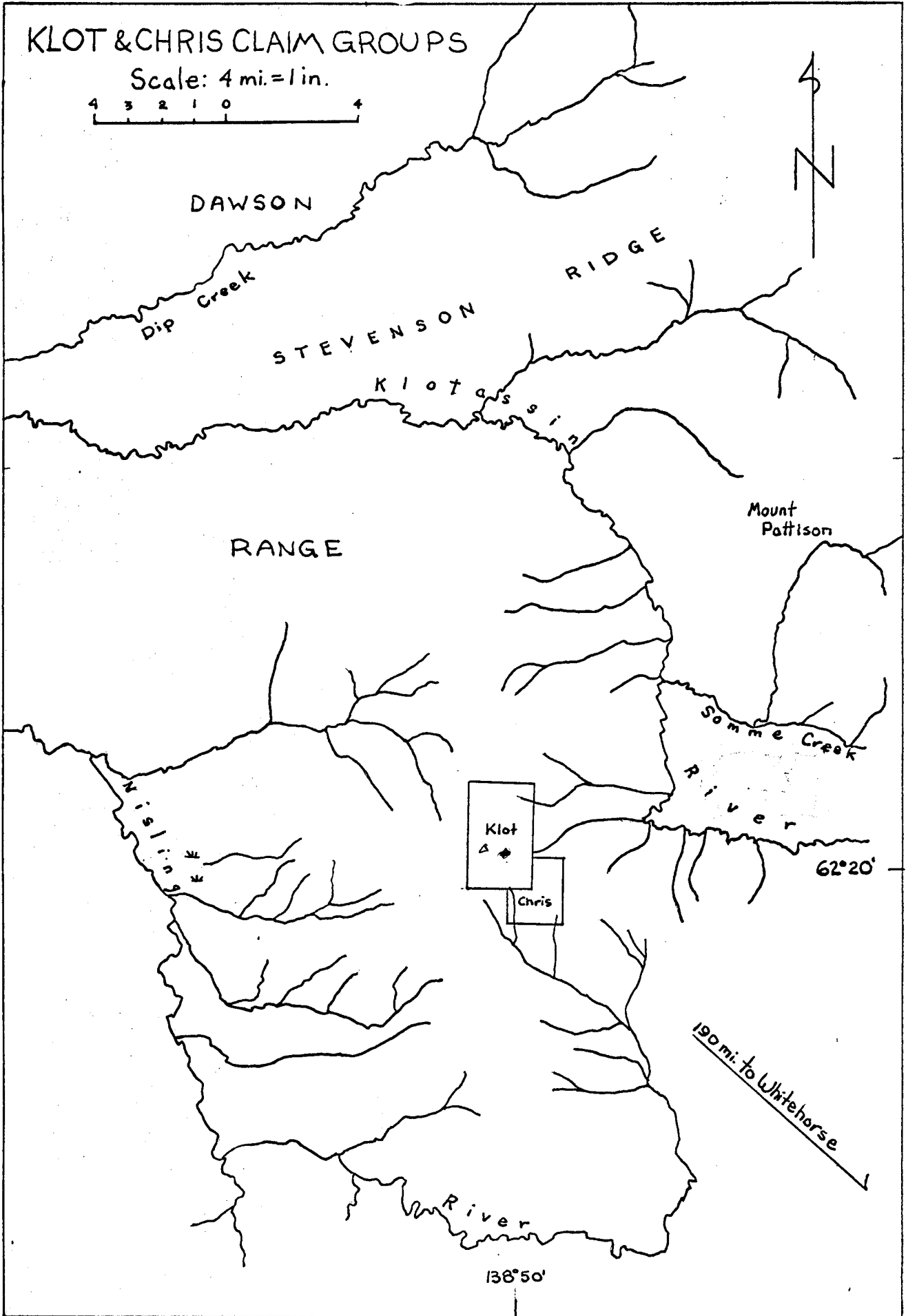


Fig. 1

VEGETATION

On the claim groups, moss and grass, dwarf birch, tag alders, spruce and poplar are the dominant types of vegetation; moss and grass are the most abundant. Sixty per-cent of the Klot group is situated above tree line. Bush on the other forty per-cent of the group consists of mixtures of dwarf birch, poplar and spruce, and can be considered to be semi-wooded. Fifty per-cent of the Chris group is semi-wooded, where dwarf birch is the dominant vegetation. The other fifty per-cent consists of moss and grass.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The map area lies in the southern portion of the Dawson Range on a south trending ridge which is bordered by Nisling and Klotassin Rivers. Along the ridge, east-west trending ridges occur. Most of the Klot group is located on the north-south ridge, whereas the Chris group is situated on an east-trending ridge. The highest point, which is 5300' above sea level, is found on the Klot group. The average elevation of the groups is 4500'. The ridges are wide, and the valleys are sharply incised.

All four of the east and north-east trending ridges on the property have steep slopes (up to 35°) on their northern sides, and gentle slopes on their southern sides.

ACCESS

The area was reached by flying to Wellesley Lake in a fixed-wing aircraft and from there to the property by helicopter.

PERSONNEL

The claim areas were covered by a picket line grid with lines spaced 400 feet apart and picketed every 100 feet. This work was completed under contract by Harman Management Limited, from Whitehorse, during the period June 23/71 to July 11/71.

Klot Group

Total footage cut:	536,800'
Footage Cut/Man/Day:	5,544'

Chris Group

Total footage cut:	261,000'
Footage Cut/Man/Day:	5,544'

Geology of the area was mapped during the period June 22 to August 20/71, by Mr. J.T. Neelands under supervision of Mr. P.N. Mehrotra. Periodically, during the course of the survey, advice was given by the following: J.J. Brummer, C.F. Gleeson, and D.G. Bryant. A soil sample geochemical survey was completed by Mr. G. Baird under the guidance of Dr. Gleeson.

Names & Addresses of PersonnelOccidental Mineral Corp. of Canada

J.J.Brummer	161 Eglinton East#801 Toronto 12, Ont	Exploration Manager
P.N. Mehrotra	161 Eglinton East#801 Toronto 12, Ont.	Geologist
J.T. Neelands	161 Eglinton East#801 Toronto 12, Ont.	Geologist
D.E. Nutter	161 Eglinton East#801 Toronto 12, Ont.	Geologist
G. Baird	74 Withrow Ave., Ottawa 5, Ont.	Soil Sampler
M. Gartner	812 Wood St., Whitehorse, YT	Cook
D.G. Bryant	818 W.Miracle Mile Tucson, Ariz.85705	Consulting Geologist
C.F. Gleeson	764 Belfast Rd., Ottawa LKG,OZ5	Consulting Geochemist

Harman Management Limited

L.Bill	General Delivery Whitehorse, YT	Line-cutter
F.Charlie	General Delivery Ross River, YT	Line-cutter
T.Charlie	General Delivery Ross River, YT	Line-cutter
J. Etzel	General Delivery Whitehorse, YT	Line-cutter
J. Lewis	General Delivery Dawson, YT	Line-cutter
J.McInnis	1895-5th Avenue Prince George,BC	Line-cutter
A. McLeod	General Delivery Ross River, YT	Line-cutter
P.Magnusson	General Delivery Dawson, YT	Cook
R. Mikkelsen	R R #1 Brookdale, Man.	Line-cutter

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The Klot and Chris claim groups cover bodies of acidic intrusives which may be correlated with the northern extension of the Territory Coast Intrusives. Also minor occurrences of Carmacks Volcanics and quartzites of the Yukon Complex are in the area. Most of the claim area is underlain by a young granitic intrusion that will be called the Klot Intrusive. This intrusive intrudes the Carmacks Volcanics, the Yukon Complex and an older intrusive which will be called the Neelands Intrusive. The Klot Intrusive covers the greater portion of the Klot group and a lesser area of the Chris group. Rocks of the Neelands Intrusive occur predominantly within the Chris claim group. Molybdenum and chalcopyrite are confined to the Neelands Intrusive.

Table of Formations

<u>Era</u>	<u>Period/Epoch</u>	<u>Group/Formation</u>	<u>Lithology</u>
Cenozoic	Tertiary	Klot Intrusive	Leuco-granite, quartz porphyry & minor rhyolite veins
		Carmacks Volcanics	Dacite, basalt
Cenozoic/ Mesozoic	Cretaceous/ Tertiary	Neelands Intrusive	Granodiorite, quartz diorite, quartz porphyry
	Precambrian, or later	Yukon Complex	Quartzite, micaceous quartzite

Yukon Complex

Quartzite is the only member of the Yukon Complex found on the property. It occurs between the Klot Stock and the Klotassin Batholith at two locations. On line 0 at 100+00E, thinly banded white quartzite outcrops becomes micaceous (biotite) and schistose to the south. To the east (line 0, 140 +00E) quartzite is found only as talus blocks consisting of massive white quartzite and micaceous quartzite. Bedding dips away from the Neelands Intrusive. Jointing of the quartzite parallels the north-northwest strike of joints in a nearby outcrop of the Klot Intrusive. These parallel trends suggest that they were formed by a mechanism of similar origin. Due to the well defined fracturing, the quartzite yields blocky fragments where it is found as talus deposits.

Neelands Intrusive

Rocks of the Neelands Intrusive (granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz porphyry) form an east-west trending ridge which crosses both claim groups and closely parallels line 4+00 north. The Neelands Intrusive is completely surrounded by the Klot Stock. There is a general decrease of mafic mineral content along the ridge from east to west within the Neelands Intrusive.

In the east, quartz diorite is prominent and in the west, quartz porphyry is more common. The contact between these two rock types is gradational and as a result they cannot be distinguished as separate mappable units. Due to multiple fracturing, the rock is found generally as scree rather than as outcrop. Quartz veins occur throughout the Intrusive and their origin may be related to the emplacement of the Klot Intrusive. The quartz veins have been faulted.

The granodiorite is medium to coarse grained. Biotite is the chief mafic mineral and it occurs as large crystals up to one-quarter inch in size. Hornblende is more common to the east and occurs as dull green phenocrysts up to one-half inch in length. The plagioclase is light green in colour and the alkaline feldspars are light grey in colour.

The quartz diorite is medium to coarse grained and has more mafic minerals (biotite, hornblende and chlorite) than the granodiorite.

The quartz porphyry is fine grained. The phenocrysts occur in an aphanitic white matrix. The rock occurs as dykes within the granodiorite.

No foliation was found within the above rocks. Jointing generally strikes north.

Carmacks Volcanics

Relatively small bodies of volcanic rocks occur in the vicinity of the Neelands Intrusive. Dacite surrounds the intrusive and basalt dykes are present within the intrusive. The dacite contains phenocrysts of white feldspar and jointing parallels the north-south joints found in nearby monadnocks of the Klot Intrusive. The monadnocks have been formed from residual outcrops of granite, which in some places occur as pillars up to fifty feet high. There exists an alteration within the dacite due to the Klot Intrusive; as the contact of the two is approached, the grey matrix of the dacite becomes more pink and alteration rims occur around the feldspar phenocrysts. Geochemical analysis of the rock for copper and molybdenum produced results that were below background.

Klot Intrusive

Rocks of the Klot Intrusive underlie most of the two properties. Monadnocks of this acid intrusive dot the property. Also sheeting is found within this rock and it has been observed that the dip of sheeting controls the ground slope. If the dip of the sheeting is greater than 20° , scree is found in abundance. Leucocratic miarolitic granite and quartz porphyry are the dominant rock types of the Klot Intrusive.

The leuco-granite may be fine, medium or coarse grained, and it weathers yellow-brown where comminution is greatest. A prominent feature of this rock is its miarolitic texture. Within the cavities, euhedral quartz and feldspar crystals project. The largest cavity found was one-half inch in diameter. Smoky quartz is found in most samples. The feldspars are mainly grey but occasionally white and pink varieties are found. In some rocks, biotite occurs as an accessory mineral. Due to weathering, the feldspars are altered to clay minerals. A blue-black coating is found along the fractures and within the vugs. Such a rock covered with the coating was geochemically analyzed for iron, zinc, manganese and lead and the following results were obtained:

Iron.....	59,000 ppm
Zinc.....	1,000 ppm
Mang.....	12,400 ppm
Lead.....	410 ppm

Quartz porphyry and fine-grained leuco-granite occur predominantly around the Neelands Intrusive. Quartz porphyry includes those rocks in which the phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar are prominent in a fine-grained matrix. At one location (line 28, 24+00E), the quartz porphyry occurs as a sill along a sheeting plane surrounded by coarse-grained leuco-granite.

Quartz veins are found within the Klot

stock and their age is post Klot Intrusive but pre-folding.

The presence of the miarolitic texture suggests that the intrusion penetrated close to the surface before solidification. The presence of the Yukon Complex which in places still covers the Intrusion, gives added weight to this idea.

North-south jointing is prominent in the monadnocks which are commonly found along the north-south ridge.

Felsenmeer is more common than outcrop. Weathering of the Klot Intrusive is aided by the miarolitic texture, sheeting and jointing.

Structure

Major regional structures are associated with both Intrusives. The property is located within a major tectonic belt called the Yukon geanticline that extends into Alaska and British Columbia. Most structures within the Yukon geanticline parallel the Tintina and Shakwak lineaments which trend northwest-southeast, but the intrusives located on the property form ridges trending north-south or east-west. The Klot Intrusive exhibits good sheeting and strong north-south jointing. The present topography exhibited by the ridge of the Intrusive may represent the original shape of the Intrusive, as the sheeting is continuous from one slope to the

opposite slope. In some cases, faulting occurs which disrupts the continuity. North-south oriented jointing is found in all rock types.

Shearing with multiple fractures is not common in outcrop, although many samples of rock fragments with slickensides were found on the property. Well defined shearing and slickensides were found only in one dry stream bed on line 104 at 62+00E. The shearing suggests a north-east/south-west fault. Very few scarps occur that indicate east-west faulting.

Economic Geology

The Neelands Intrusive, which contains the mineralization of interest, extends east on line 0 from 100+00E to approximately 2,000' beyond the Klot claim boundary. Mineralization appears to be more prominent in the west than in the eastern portion of the Intrusion. This may be attributed to the greater abundance of sulphides (chalcopyrite and pyrite) which when oxidized, act as mineral indicators. Molybdenum was found in the eastern part of the Intrusion in a quartz-rich rock void of other sulphides. Anomalous geochemical values extend eastward on line 0 from 100+00E to the claim boundary. The highest geochemical values obtained from rock chip samples were:

Cu.....800 ppm
Mo.....600 ppm

Mineralization

Molybdenite generally occurs as thin films on fractures devoid of other sulphides and is associated with siliceous rocks. Elsewhere, it is disseminated and is more often associated with chalcopyrite than pyrite. Ferromolybdenite was found only in one rock sample. Molybdenite occurs as rosettes and thin films along quartz veins. Molybdenite is more common than chalcopyrite. In hand specimens, the percentage of chalcopyrite was not found to be greater than two per-cent. Chalcopyrite and pyrite generally occur in the granodiorite.

Mineralization may have occurred as a natural magmatic differentiation of sulphides within the Neelands Intrusive during the time of the Intrusion. Quartz veins that occur within the Intrusion are post-Klot Intrusive and the mineralization associated with them may be a product of lateral secretion. There is no evidence of supergene enrichment. Mechanical weathering, rather than chemical weathering, is rapid along the ridge of the Neelands Intrusive possibly due to fracturing. No large quantities of oxidation minerals such as ferromolybdenite, malachite, or chalcocite were found. There is a lack of oxidizing

pyrite which could aid in the transport of the copper and molybdenum metals. In the past, climatic conditions may have been such that supergene enrichment may have occurred.

Summary of Geology

The Neelands Intrusive which intruded the Yukon Complex, was first overlain by the Carmacks Volcanics and later intruded by the Klot Intrusives. Structural re-adjustments have faulted and fractured all rock types. A dominant north-south trend of the jointing within all the rock types suggests a common mechanism of formation. Molybdenum predominates as the economical metal, but the sufficual lack of it (less than 0.01%) suggests that the deposit is of low economic value. Mineralization may have occurred as a contact phenomenon and since the apex of the intrusion has not been removed by erosion, only the apex may contain mineralization.

GEOCHEMISTRYDescription of Property and Soil Horizons

The property is situated in an unglaciated area made evident by the occurrence of V-shaped valleys and granite monadnocks. Most of the property is situated along a ridge about 1000 feet above the Klotassin River. Weathering and erosion of material from the ridges has resulted in a thickening of soil horizons from the higher to lower elevations. A typical soil section is made up of a one-inch "A" horizon composed of moss and grass; eight inches of "B" horizon composed of bedrock fragments of pebble and boulder sizes, and yellow brown sandy soil; and "C" horizon composed of grey, silty clay mixed with pebbles and boulders from the underlying rock. Permafrost was found on the northern slopes of the ridges and snow existed on some of these slopes until the middle of July. No volcanic ash cover was found on the property.

Sampling Procedure

Approximately three-thousand residual soil samples were taken. Most of the sampling was completed on the spacing of 200' by 400', but towards the end of the project, spacing was increased to 400' by 400'. The average sample depth was five inches.

Approximately fifty per-cent of the soil samples came from terrain above tree line, (3500 feet elevation) where the dominant vegetation is moss and grass. The remainder of the samples were collected from the mountain slopes which terminate sharply at small streams. Dwarf birch and tag alders grow on the mountain slopes, and lower down below tree line poplar and spruce are found. Rock chips were taken as alternative method to soil sampling, and as a substitute for where no soil could be found. Most of the rock-chip samples were taken from the northern slopes of the ridge to the east of the Klot group, where twenty-nine rock chips were taken as a substitute to soil samples. Approximately 350 rock chip samples were collected where they could be found and placed along with the soil samples in a kraft paper bag. These were not analyzed, but were retained for future use if deemed necessary.

Analysis

Samples were collected and placed in kraft paper bags, semi-dried in the sun and then sent to the Bonder-Clegg & Company Ltd. in Whitehorse for analysis. In the laboratory the samples were dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh and analyzed geochemically for copper, zinc and molybdenum

in an atomic absorption spectrometry after extraction with a hot solution of HCl-HNO_3 .

Soil Profiles

To determine element mobility within the soil horizons, soil profiles were sampled in section and the soils analyzed geochemically for copper, zinc and molybdenum. Profile No. 1 (Figure 2) had a thick "A" horizon and was located on ground with a low slope where rain and melt water accumulated. The profile was dug to determine whether or not the "A" horizon would be good horizon for sampling. From the table, it can be concluded that, for this type of sample only, the "B" horizon should be sampled for zinc, but for the other metals the values are too low to make generalizations.

Profile No.2 (Figure 3) is typical of many of the samples taken from along the ridge. It virtually has no "A" horizon and, in this case, many "C" horizons due to fluctuation of water level. From the two Figures, it appears that zinc, being more mobile, is leached from the surface material and concentrated in the "B" horizon.

Profile of Copper, Zinc and Molybdenum

Soil profiles of samples for the metals copper, zinc and molybdenum along a common section

Profile No. 1 3° Slope, Altitude - 5100 Feet

Horizon	Thickness(Ins)	Cu	Zn	Mo	Character
A ₀	3	22	30	1	Moss and grass undecomposed
A ₁	7	23	56	1	Brown decomposed debris
B	3	14	140	ND	Brown soil and rock chips
Not definite C, Water table					Dense clay with pebbles

Fig. 2

Profile No. 2 0° Slope, Altitude - 5000 Feet

Depth	Thickness(Ins)	Cu	Zn	Mo	Character
0-3	3	24	98	2	A horizon; organic soil Grass, moss, roots black soil over light brown sandy soil
3-6	3	20	122	2	B horizon Roots, sandy loose brown soil rock chips
6-9	3	19	156	1	B horizon Roots, sandy loose soil, brown color, rock chips, boulder
9-12	3	19	194	1	C horizon Clay, pebbles, sandy soil brown color
12-15	3	20	188	ND	C horizon Clay, red brown rusty loose gravel a few roots
15-18	3	18	160	2	C horizon Silty clay, red brown gravel sized oxidized bedrock
18-21	3	19	158	1	C horizon Clay, sandy gravel of decomposed bedrock
21-24	3	17	162	1	C horizon Less clay, less roots rock fragments

Fig. 3

are shown in Figure 4. This particular section was shown because it crosses the three major rock types and the highest anomalous values. All elements show a similar profile. Anomalous values can be related to rock types for copper and molybdenum. In the section (Figure 5) copper, zinc and molybdenum are low in the Klot Intrusive and the Yukon Complex. Most of the zinc values are not anomalous. The highest zinc values occur within the Klot Intrusive to the west of the section.

Background and Anomalous Values

To determine background and anomalous values, the geochemical values obtained from the laboratory were grouped into fixed ranges. Histograms were drawn that showed the total number of values within each group. It was found that the histogram for each element was positively skewed; therefore the high values were eliminated. The cumulative-frequency percentage of each group was calculated. The value or group of values that occurred at fifty per-cent was chosen as background. Anomalous values were chosen as those occurring above 97.5% of the normal population.

	<u>Background</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>
Copper	18	41
Zinc	40	230
Molybdenum	1	5

Profile of Copper, Zinc and Molybdenum Along Line 4+00E Looking North.

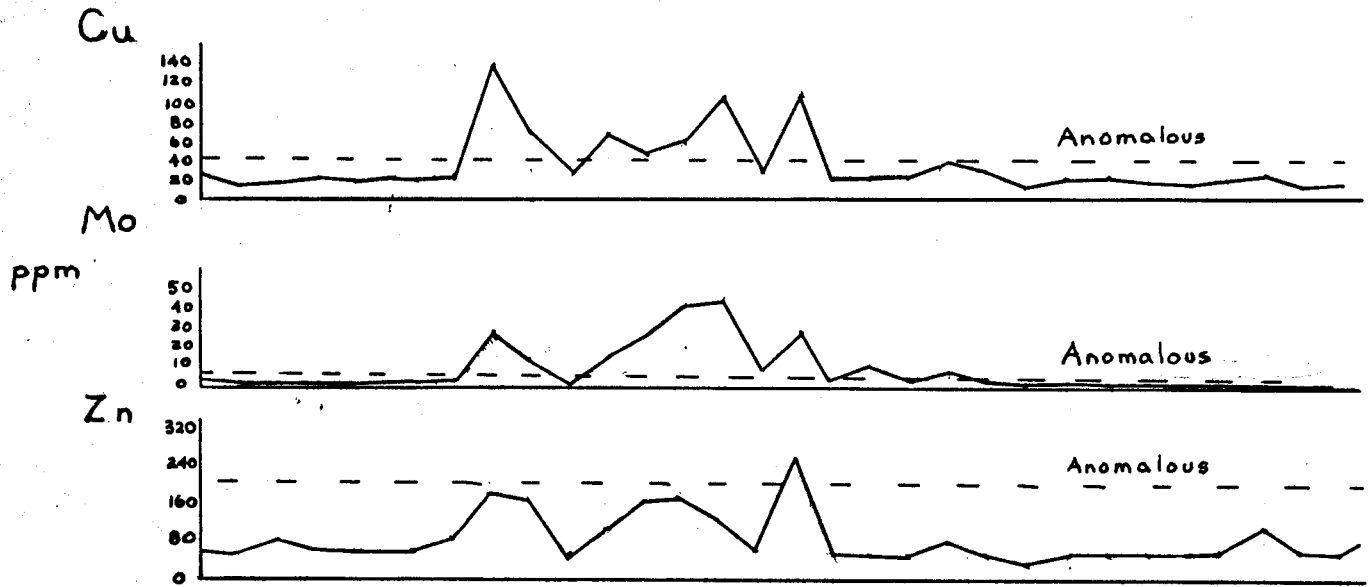
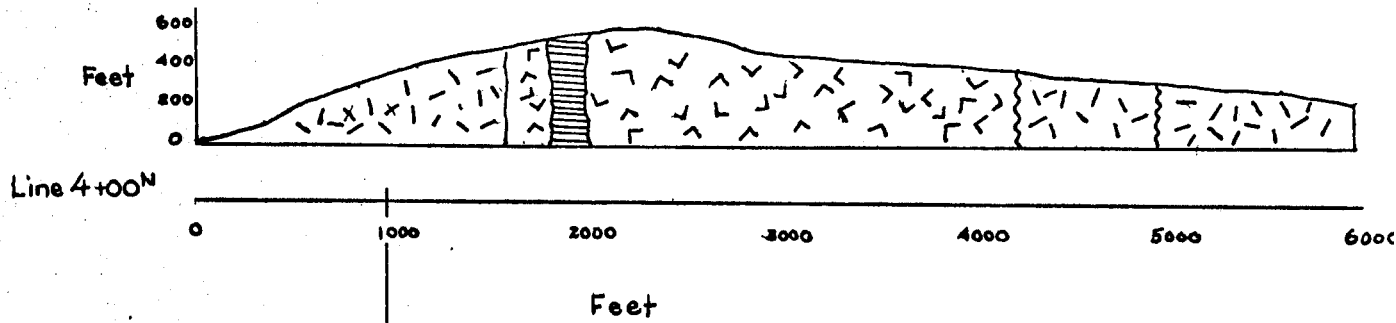


Fig. 4

Geological Profile



BL #3
90+00E

Legend




-  KLOT INTRUSIVE
-  NEELANDS INTRUSIVE
-  YUKON COMPLEX

Fig. 5

Geochemical Interpretation

A zinc anomaly was found within part of the Klot Intrusive which contained no visible mineralization. Anomalous values for copper and molybdenum were obtained mainly over the Neelands Intrusive, but since the geology is obscured in most places by vegetation, and since some anomalous values were found over other rock types, it is only assumed that the anomalous values are restricted to the Neelands Intrusive.

Chris Molybdenum, Copper and Zinc Anomalies

High values occur along the east-west ridge separating the Klot and Chris Claim groups. For molybdenum, values up to 40 ppm have been contoured. The 40 ppm contour partially encircles the topographically high where the Neelands Intrusive is located. It is within the 40 ppm contour that molybdenite was found in quartz porphyry. The 5 ppm molybdenum contour encircles an area that first extends south-east from the 40 ppm contour and then north-east towards another anomalous molybdenum zone containing greater than 10 ppm but less than 40 ppm. This second anomaly occurs on the side of a topographic high, which is composed mainly of quartz diorite from the Neelands Intrusive.

Molybdenite was found at this location in one piece of quartz porphyry talus; no other sulphides were observed in the porphyry fragment. Another anomaly occurs west of the north-south lobe of the Yukon Complex quartzite. The values found within this anomaly range between 5 and 10 ppm. Molybdenum debris of the Klot Intrusive were found in this area. Since no mineralization was found within the rocks of the Klot Intrusive it is assumed that the source of the anomaly is the Neelands Intrusive which may underly the quartzite. The area encircled by the 5 ppm contour consists approximately of 5 claims. The main anomaly, encircled by the 20 ppm contour, covers an area equal to one Claim.

The copper anomaly which occurs over the Neelands Intrusive surrounds the molybdenum 40 ppm contour and extends southward along the ridge of quartzites. Two isolated anomalies occur with values greater than 80 ppm. copper. Both of these anomalies have lows within the centre which may be attributed to either leaching and concentration of elements or lack of mineralization. Both cases apply since no copper mineralization was found within the quartzites but chalcopyrite was found within the Neelands Intrusive over the geochemical lows.

The zinc anomaly over the Neelands Intrusive is low when compared to the zinc anomaly over the Klot Intrusive. The zinc anomaly occurs within the molybdenum 40ppm contour and the highest value is 350ppm.

Klot Zinc, Copper and Molybdenum Anomalies

Over the Klot Intrusive within the Klot Claim Group the zinc anomalies are more extensive than over the Chris Claim Group. Two north-east trending geochemical lineaments and one north trending geochemical lineament occur. One of the north-east lineaments crosses the 0+00E base line at 48+00E and the other crosses the 60+00E base line at 36+00E. These lineaments parallel the fault that occurs on line 104 at 62+00E and photolinear features in the area.

Within these zinc geochemical lineaments, weak copper anomalies occur which have values less than 80 ppm. One molybdenum anomaly is present within the more southerly north-east trending geochemical anomaly. The geology underlying this anomaly is obscured by vegetation, however, leucogranite occurs as outcrop in the nearby stream. The north trending zinc lineament parallels 0+00 base line and is 1,000 feet west of it. The anomalies

along these lineaments probably result from the concentration of zinc minerals along fracture planes.

Summary of Geochemistry

One major molybdenum anomaly occurs over the Neelands Intrusive; this anomaly is in excess of 20 ppm molybdenum and covers an area of one Claim. Copper values are low over the anomaly and none exceed 1,000 ppm. On the property, zinc and copper anomalies can be used to outline structural lineaments. Zinc values are generally low in the Neelands and high in the Klot Intrusive, and are attributed to zinc bearing fault zones in the Klot Intrusive.

Conclusions and Recommendations

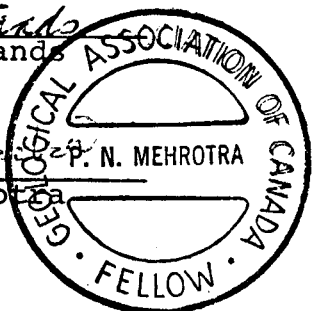
Of the four rock types on the property, molybdenum mineralization is found only within the Neelands Intrusive. Copper, zinc and molybdenum geochemical anomalies which are found over all rock types are attributed to either lateral transport of elements downslope from the Neelands Intrusive, or the presence of the Neelands Intrusive below the surface, or, as with Klot Intrusive, concentration of zinc minerals along fractures.

Where geology is obscured by vegetation, a magnetometer survey accompanied by some trenching and closer spaced geochemical soil sampling would probably outline the contacts and possibly locate more metallic mineralization. Since most of the Klot Claims lack significant anomalies, those claims which do not have anomalous geochemical results should be dropped. The Claims which have the molybdenum anomaly should be retained. All the Claims on the Chris Group should be held.

Signed:

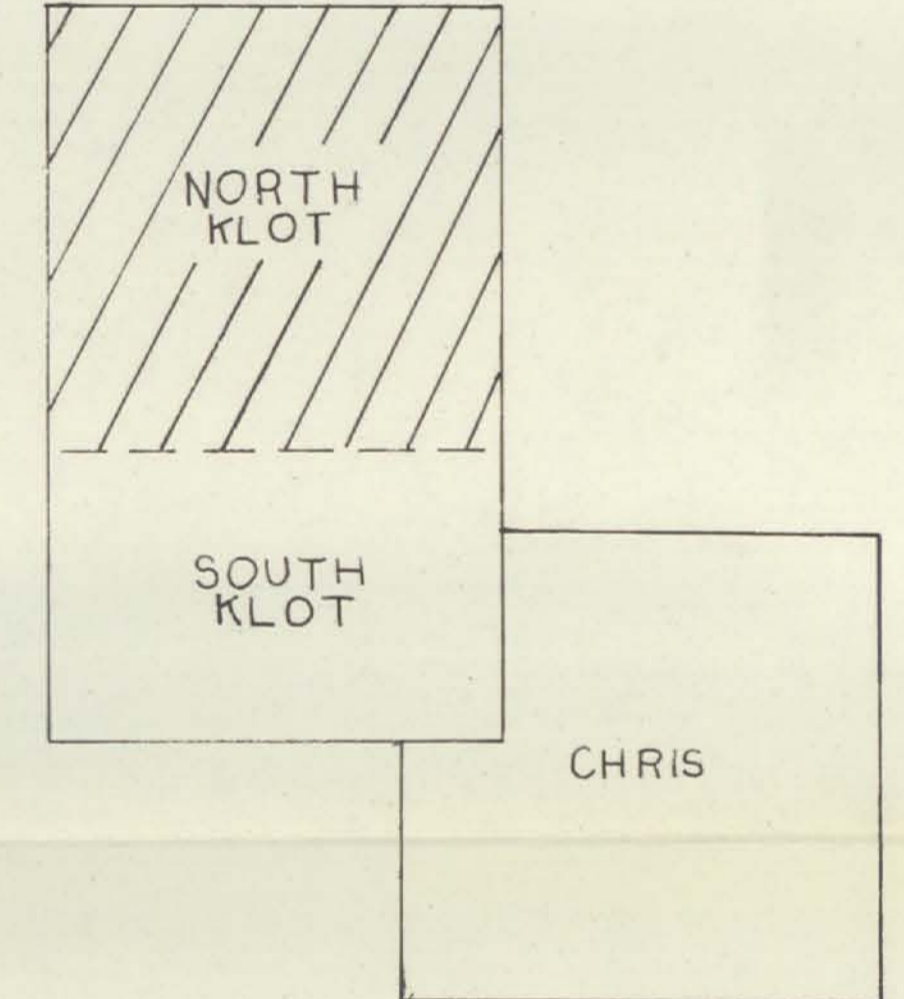
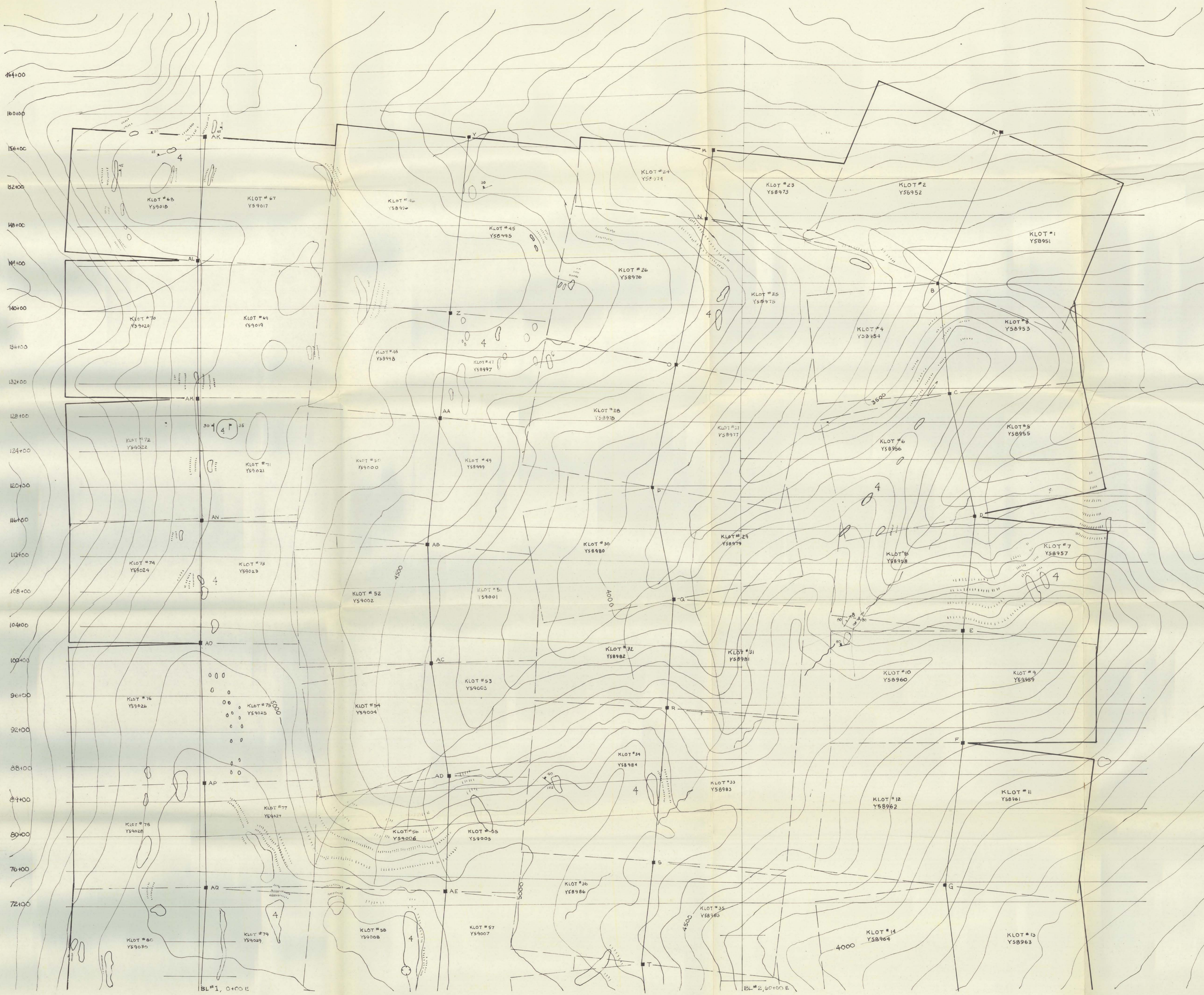

J.D. Neelands


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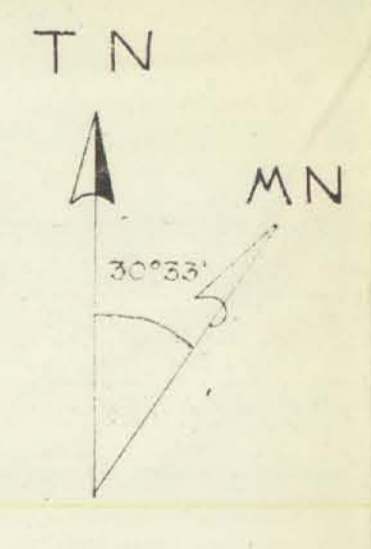
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 Date: Aug. 20, 1971
 Data By: Tom Alexander
 P.N. Melrotra

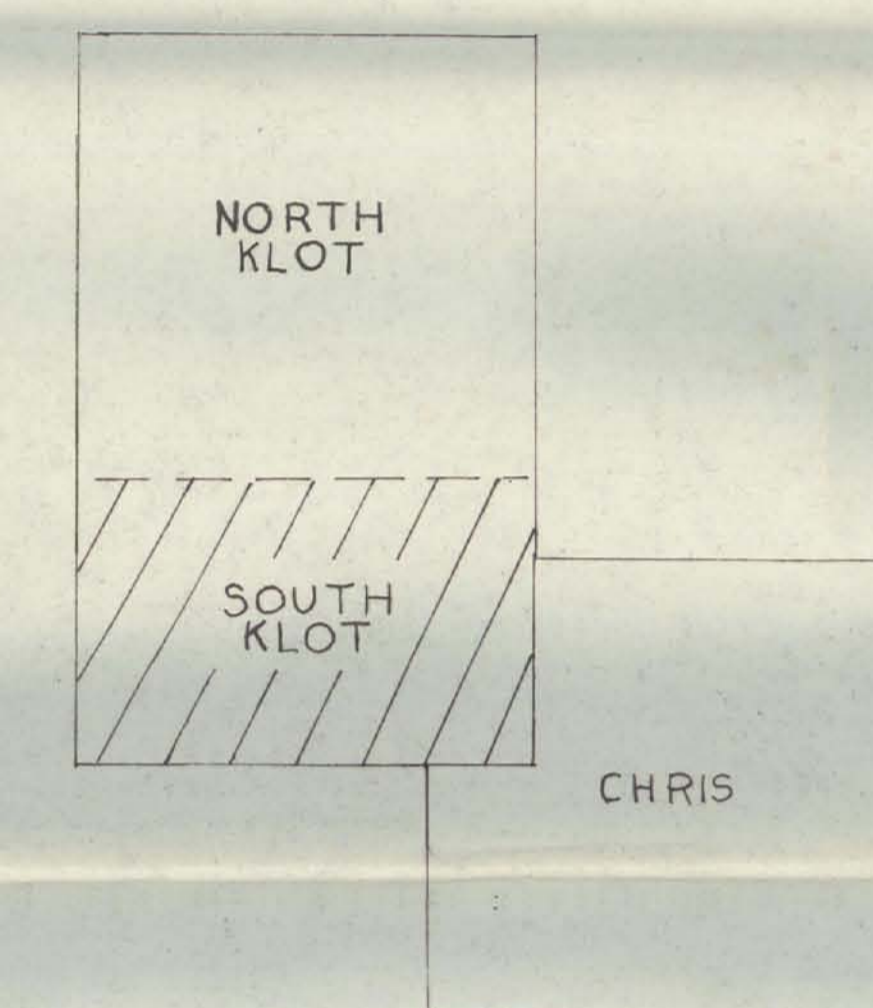
LEGEND

PRE-MESOZOIC	MESOZOIC-CENOZOIC	TERTIARY	4	KLOT INTRUSIVE	Leuco-granite, quartz porphyry and minor rhyolite veins
			3	CARMACHS VOLCANICS	Dacite
		CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY	2	NEELANDS INTRUSIVE	Granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz porphyry
		PRECAMBRIAN AND LATER	1	YUKON COMPLEX	Quartzite, micaceous quartzite

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop
- Contacts (definite, approximate and assumed)
- Talus (Scree)
- Stream
- Hinge line of sheeting
- Dip and strike of sheeting
- Jointing
- Shearing
- Fault (definite, assumed, dot indicates downthrown side)
- Property boundary, claim boundary and location line
- Claim post
- Picket line
- Land mark
- Contour, contour interval-100 feet





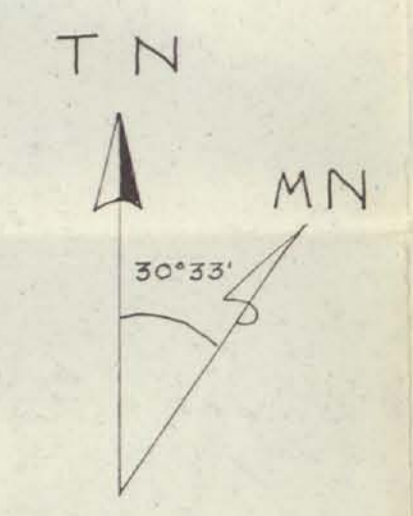
N.T.S. REF. 115J 7
 KLOTASSIN RIVER
 YUKON TERRITORY
KLOT GROUP (SOUTH)
GEOLOGY
Occidental Minerals Corporation
of Canada
 Scale: 0 200 400 Feet
 Date: Aug 20, 1971
 Data By: Tom Nee lands
 P.N. Mehrotra

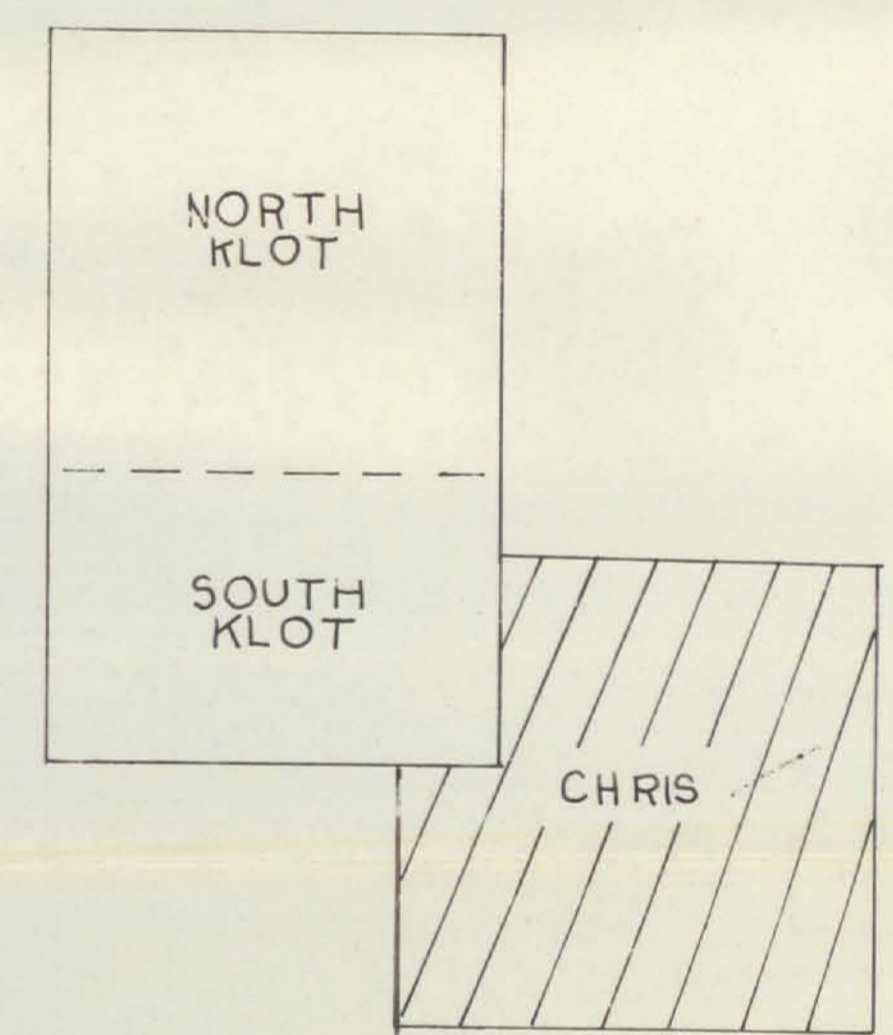
LEGEND

TERTIARY	4	KLOT INTRUSIVE	Leuco-granite, quartz porphyry and minor rhyolite veins
	3	CARMACKS VOLCANICS	Dacite
CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY	2	NEELANDS INTRUSIVE	Granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz porphyry
	1	YUKON COMPLEX	Quartzite, micaceous quartzite

SYMBOLS

Outcrop	0
Contacts (definite, approximate and assumed)	--- ---
Talus (Scree)	
Stream	~~~~~
Hinge line of shearing	--- ---
Dip and strike of sheeting	--- ---
Jointing	--- ---
Shearing	--- ---
Fault (aligned, assumed, dot indicates downthrown side)	--- ---
Property boundary, claim boundary and location line	---
Claim post	■
Picket line	---
Land Mark	□
Contour, contour interval 100 feet	--- ---





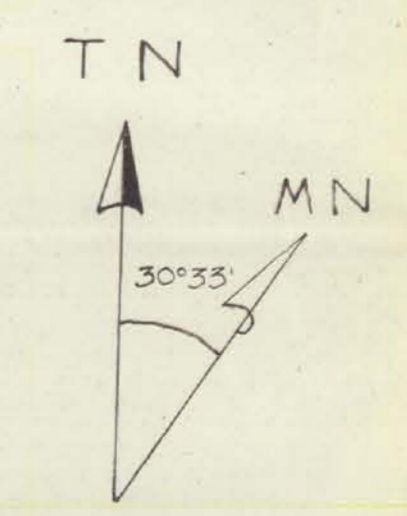
NTS REF. 115 J/T
 KLOTASSIN RIVER
 YUKON TERRITORY
 CHRIS GROUP
 GEOLOGY
*Occidental Minerals Corporation
 of Canada*
 Scale: 0 200 400 Feet
 Date: Aug 20, 1971
 Data By: Tom Neelands
 P.N. Melvotte

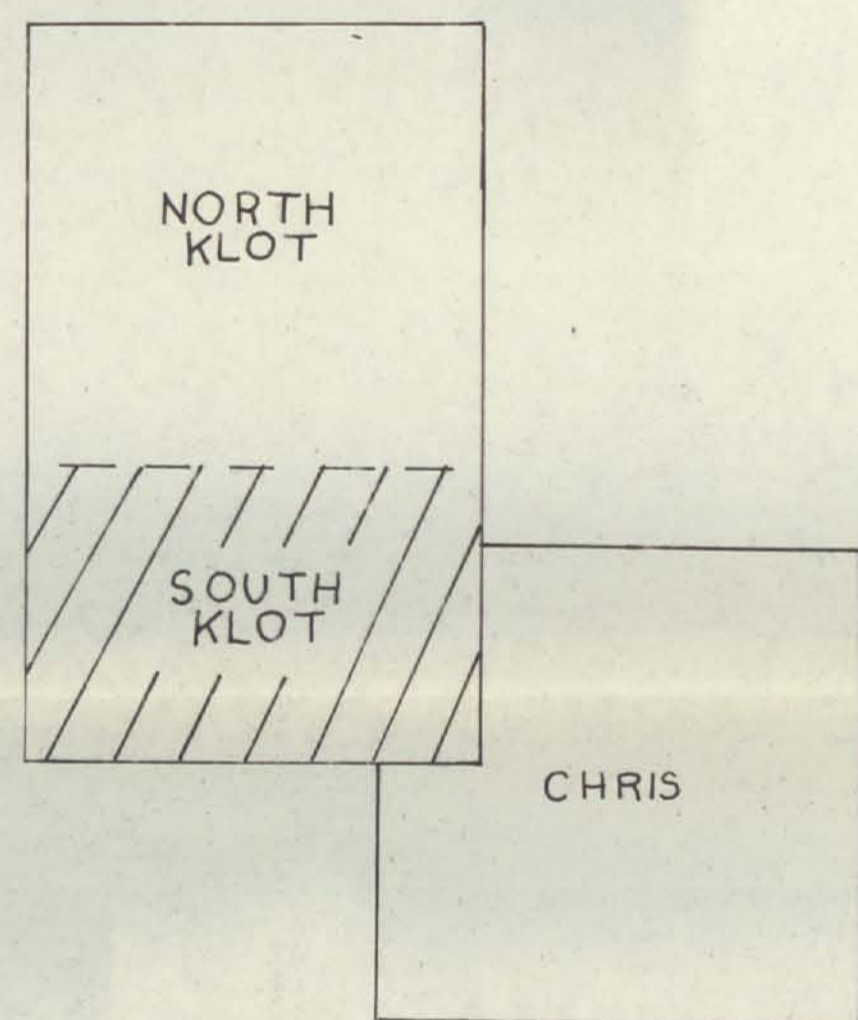
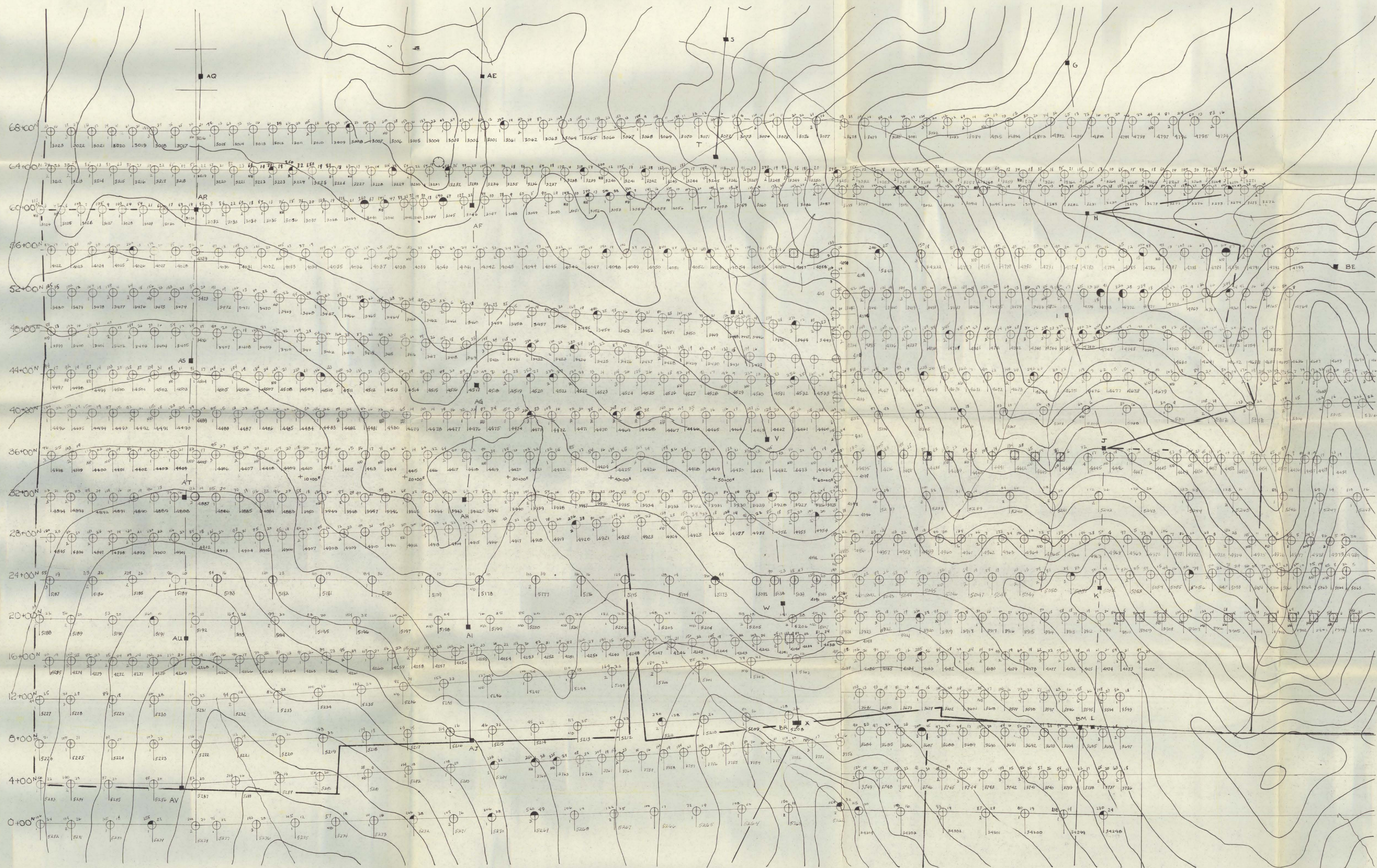
LEGEND

TERTIARY	4	KLOT INTRUSIVE	Leuco-granite, quartz porphyry and minor rhyolite veins
	3	CARMACKS VOLCANICS	Dacite
CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY	2	NEELANDS INTRUSIVE	Grenodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz porphyry
	1	YUKON COMPLEX	Quartzite, micaceous quartzite

SYMBOLS

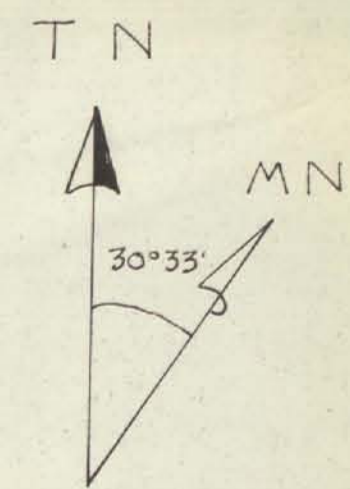
Outcrop	
Contacts (definite, approximate and assumed)	
Talus (Scree)	
Stream	
Hinge line of sheeting	
Dip and strike of sheeting	
Jointing	
Shearing	
Fault (defined, assumed, dot indicates downthrown side)	
Claim boundary, location line	
Claim post	
Point line	
Land mark	
Contour, Contour interval-100 feet	





SYMBOLS

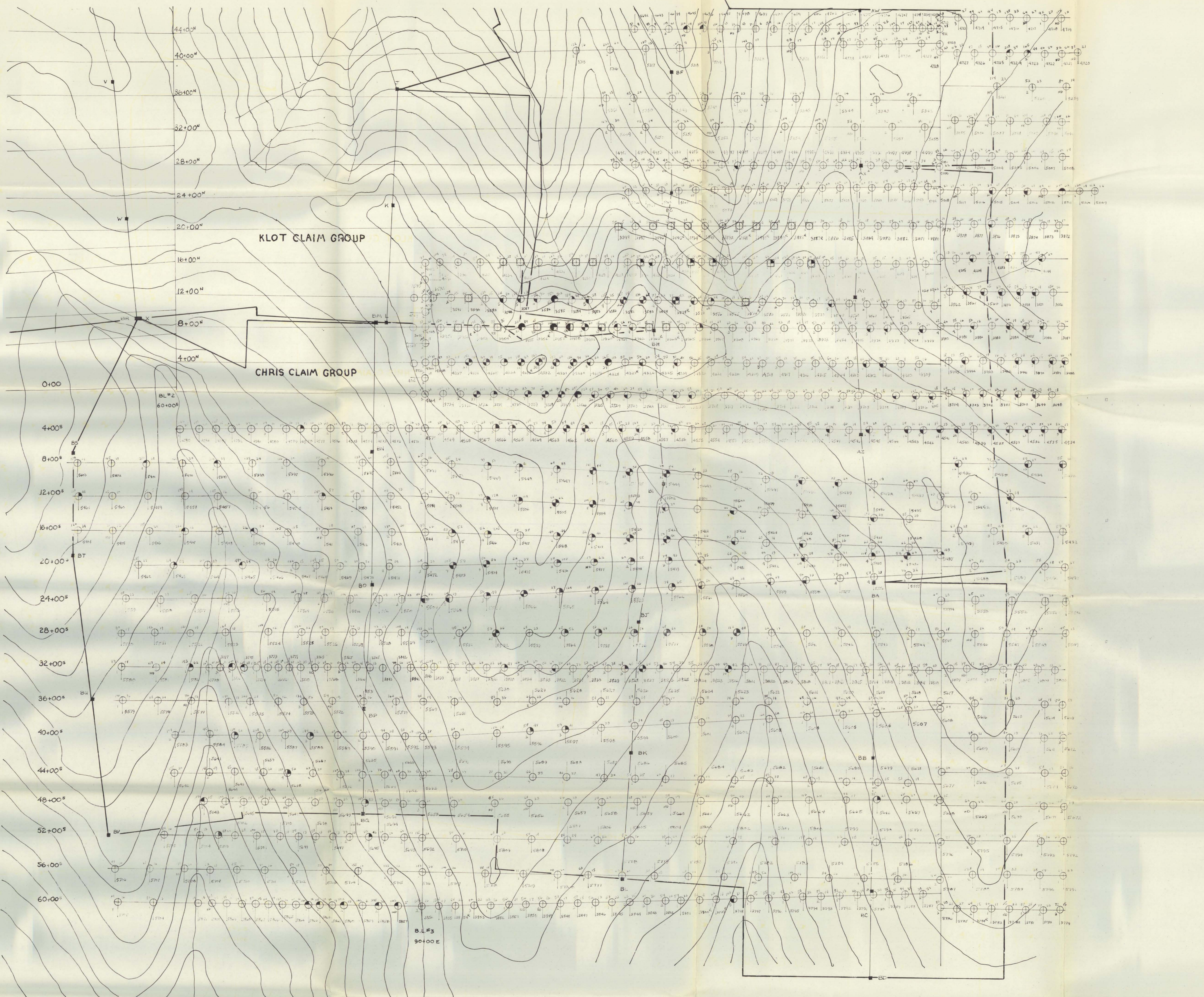
- Property boundary, location line
- Contour, contour interval is 100 feet
- Stream
- Claim post
- Land mark
- Soil sample location (if quadrant anomalous it is colored)
- Rock sample location



NTS REF. 115 J/7
 KLOTASSIN RIVER
 YUKON TERRITORY
 KLOT GROUP (SOUTH)

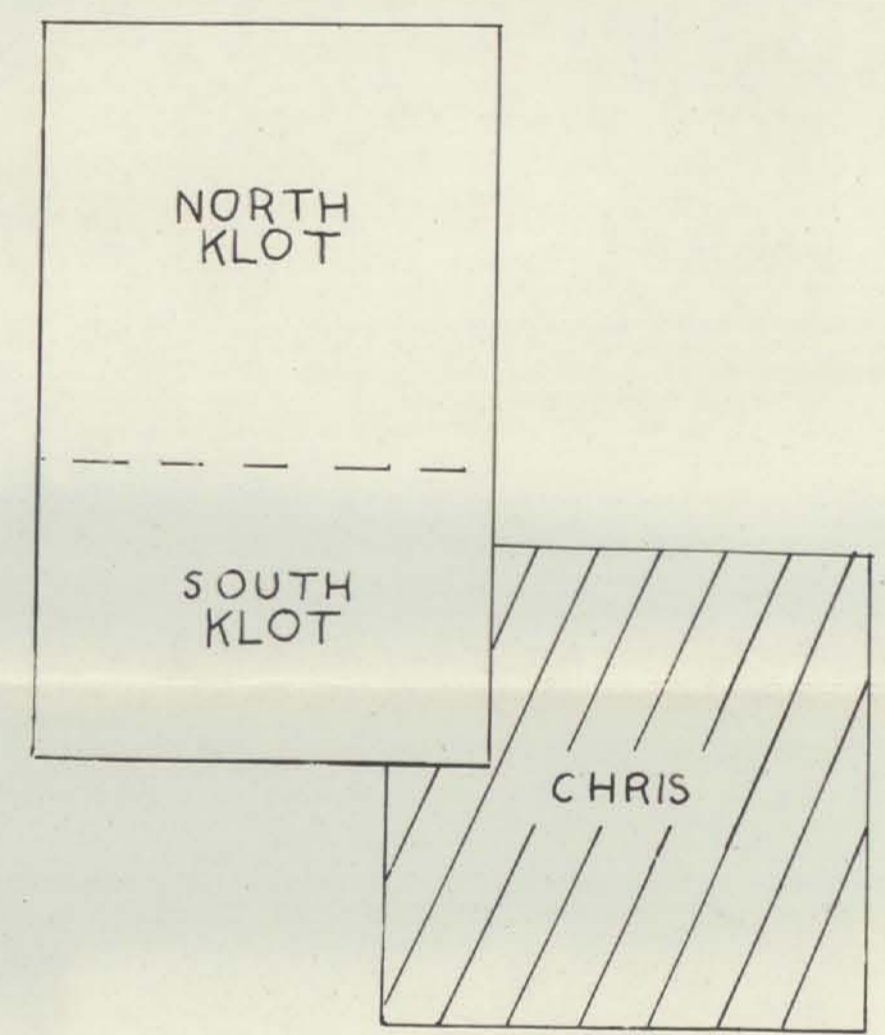
GEOCHEMISTRY
Occidental Minerals Corporation of Canada

Scale: 1" = 400'
 0 200 400 Feet
 Date: Aug 20, 1971
 Sampling By: G. Baird
 J.T. Neillands
 C.R. Gleason



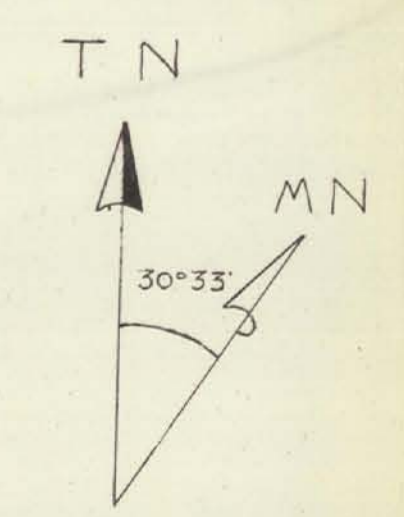
KLOT CLAIM GROUP

CHRIS CLAIM GROUP

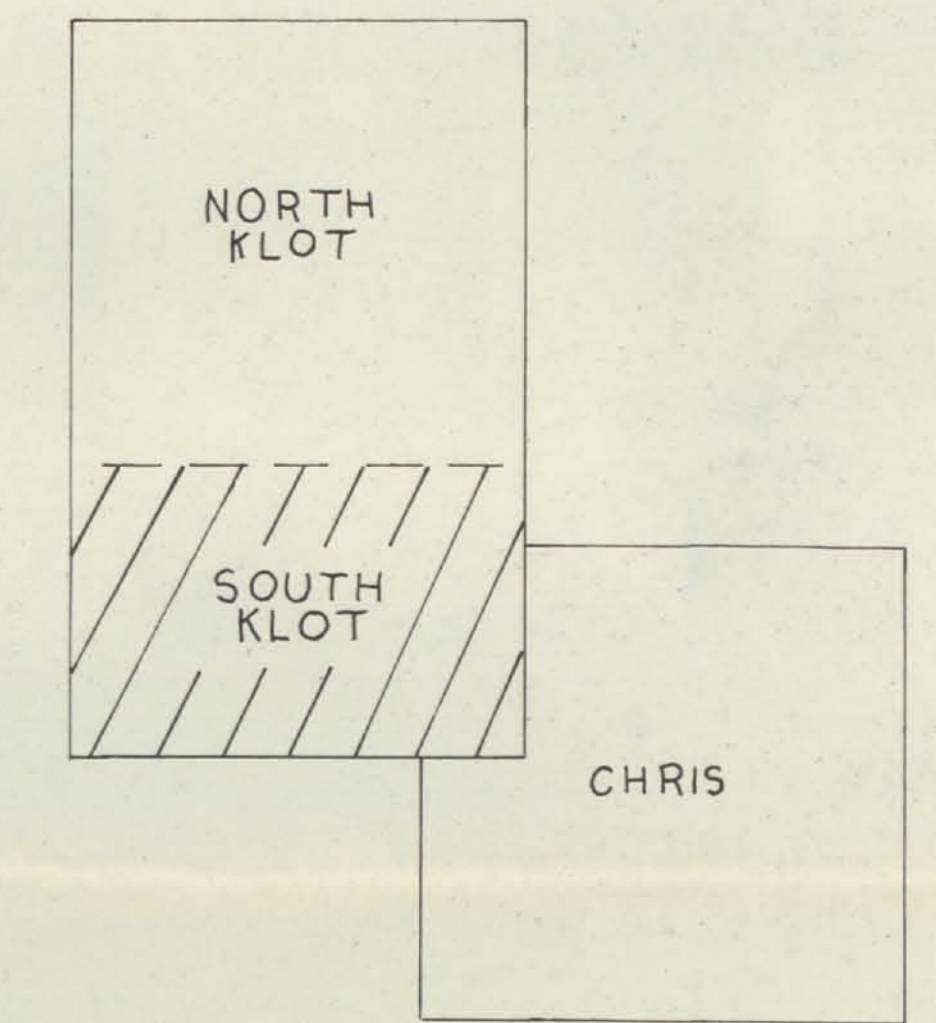
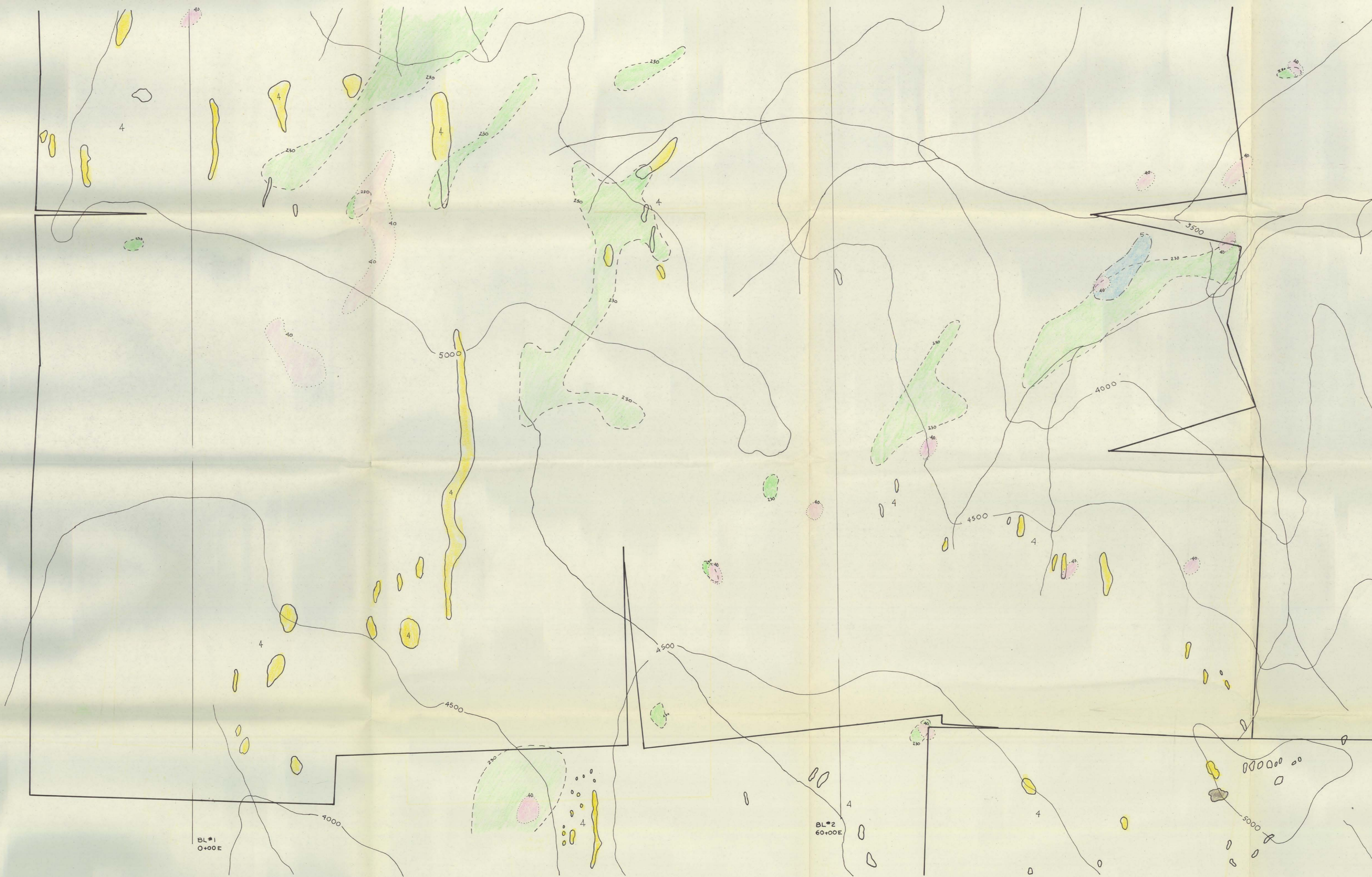


SYMBOLS

- Property boundary, location line
- Contour, contour interval is 100 feet
- Stream
- Claim post
- Soil sample location (if quadrat numberless it is colored)
- Rock sample location



NTS REF. 115 J/7
 KLOTASSIN RIVER
 YUKON TERRITORY
 CHRIS GROUP
GEOCHEMISTRY
Occidental Minerals Corporation of Canada
 Scale: 1" = 400'
 0 200 400 Feet
 Date: Aug 20, 1971
 Sampling By: G. Baird
 J.T. Neelands
 C.P. Gleeson



LEGEND

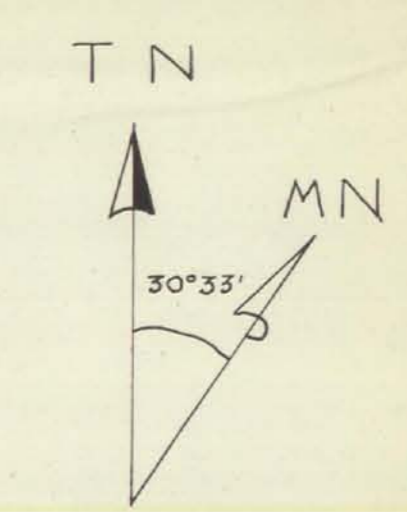
TERTIARY	4	KLOT INTRUSIVE	Leuco-granite, quartz porphyry and minor rhyolite veins
	3	CARMACKS VOLCANICS	Dacite
CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY	2	NEELANDS INTRUSIVE	Granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz porphyry
PRE-MESOZOIC	1	YUKON COMPLEX	Quartzite, micaceous quartzite

SYMBOLS

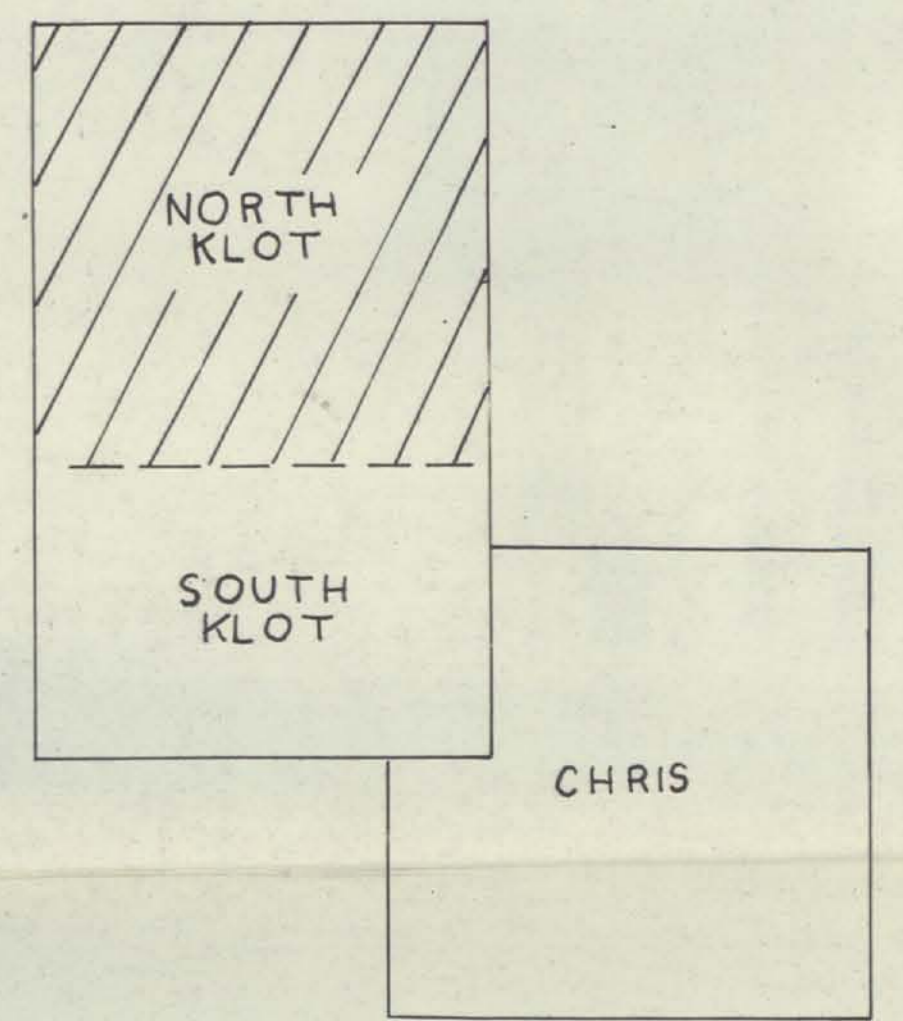
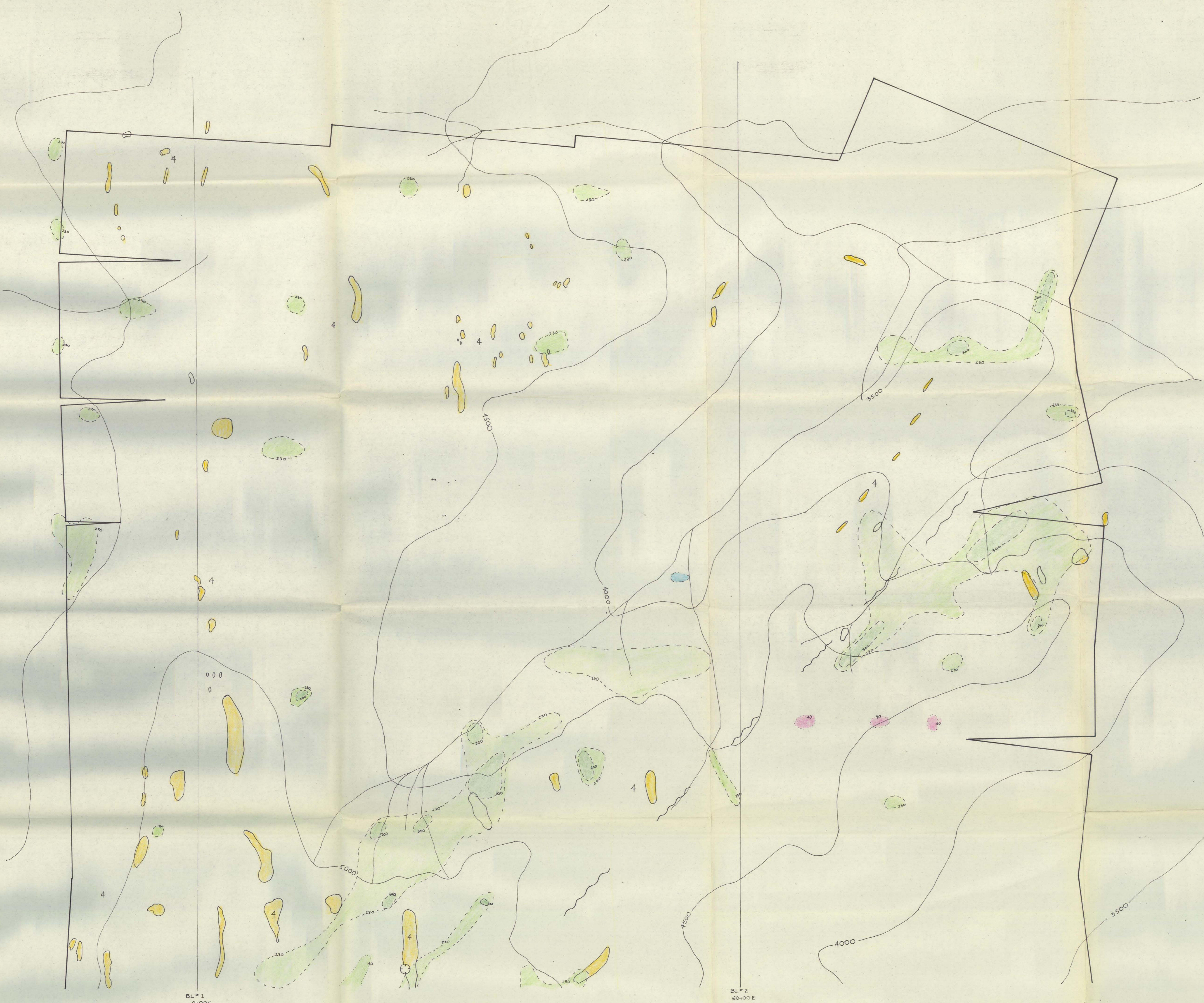
- Claim boundary
- Outcrop
- Stream
- Fault (defined, assumed dot indicates downthrown side)
- Contour, (contour interval is 500 feet)

SOIL SAMPLE CONTOURS

- Molybdenum
- Copper
- Zinc



NTS REF 115 J/7
 KLOTASSIN RIVER
 YUKON TERRITORY
 KLOT GROUP (SOUTH)
GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY
Occidental Minerals Corporation of Canada
 Scale: 1" = 400' Date: Aug. 20, 1971
 0 200 400 feet Data By: Tom Neelands P.N. Mehrotra C.F. Gleason
 Geology Geochemistry



LEGEND

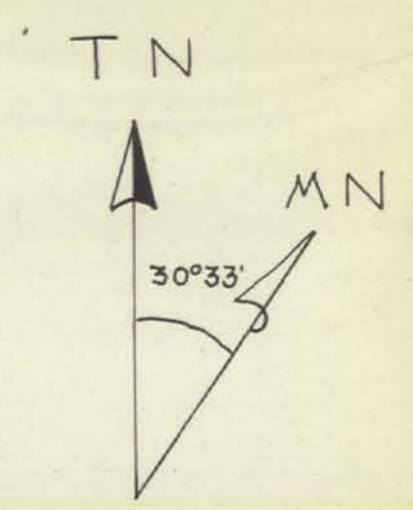
TERTIARY	4	KLOT INTRUSIVE	Leuco-granite, quartz porphyry and minor rhyolite veins
	3	CARMACKS VOLCANICS	Dacite
CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY	2	NEELANDS INTRUSIVE	Granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz porphyry
	1	YUKON COMPLEX	Quartzite, micaceous quartzite

SYMBOLS

- Claim boundary
- Outcrop
- Stream
- Fault (defined, assumed; dot indicates downthrown side)
- Contour, contour interval is 500 feet

SOIL SAMPLE CONTOURS

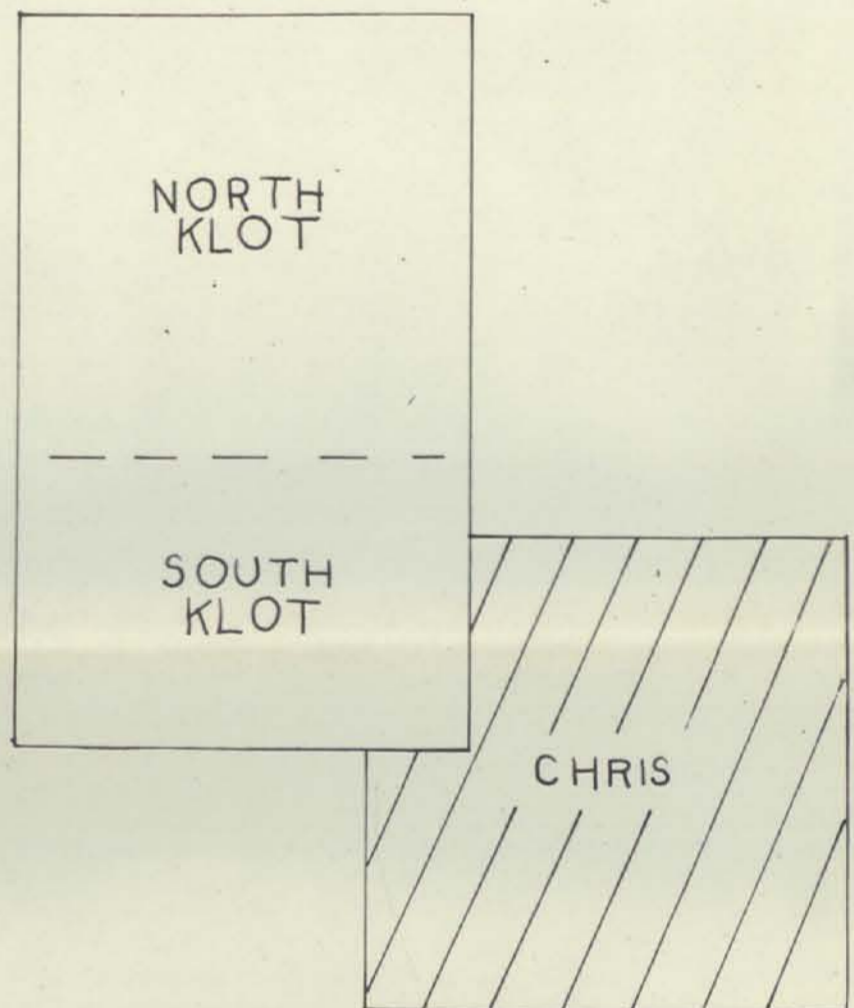
- Molybdenum
- Copper
- Zinc



NTS REF. 115 J/7
 KLOTASSIN RIVER
 YUKON TERRITORY
KLOT GROUP(NORTH)
GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY
Occidental Minerals Corporation of Canada
 Scale: 1"=400' Date: Aug 20, 1971
 0 200 400 Feet Data By: Tom Neelands Geology
 P.N. Mehrotra Geochemistry
 C.F. Gleason

KLOT GROUP

CHRIS GROUP



NTS REF. 115 J7
 KLOTASSIN RIVER
 YUKON TERRITORY
 CHRIS GROUP
GEOLOGY & GEOCHEMISTRY
Occidental Minerals Corporation of Canada

Scale: 1" = 400'
 0 200 400 Feet
 Date: Aug. 26, 1971
 Data By: Tom Neelands Geology
 P.N. Mehrotra Geochemistry
 C.F. Gleason Geochemistry

LEGEND

TERTIARY	4	KLOT INTRUSIVE	Leuco-granite, quartz porphyry and minor rhyolite veins
	3	CARMACKS VOLCANICS	Dacite
CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY	2	NEELANDS INTRUSIVE	Granodiorite, quartz diorite and quartz porphyry
PRE-MESOZOIC	1	YUKON COMPLEX	Quartzite, micaceous quartzite

SYMBOLS

- Claim boundary
- Outcrop
- Contacts (definite, approximate and assumed)
- Stream
- Fault (defined, assumed; dot indicates down thrown side)
- Contour, contour interval is 500 feet

SOIL SAMPLE CONTOURS

- Molybdenum
- Copper
- Zinc

