A Geological Report on the DJ Claims (1 to 40).

Claim Sheet: 106-C-11

Location: Corn Creek Area, 64° 36' N. Lat., 133° 17' W. Long

by: T.L. Sadlier-Brown and C. Ikona (P. Eng.).

August 23 to August 31, 1974

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

$ 4000.00

D.R. Craig

Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

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

Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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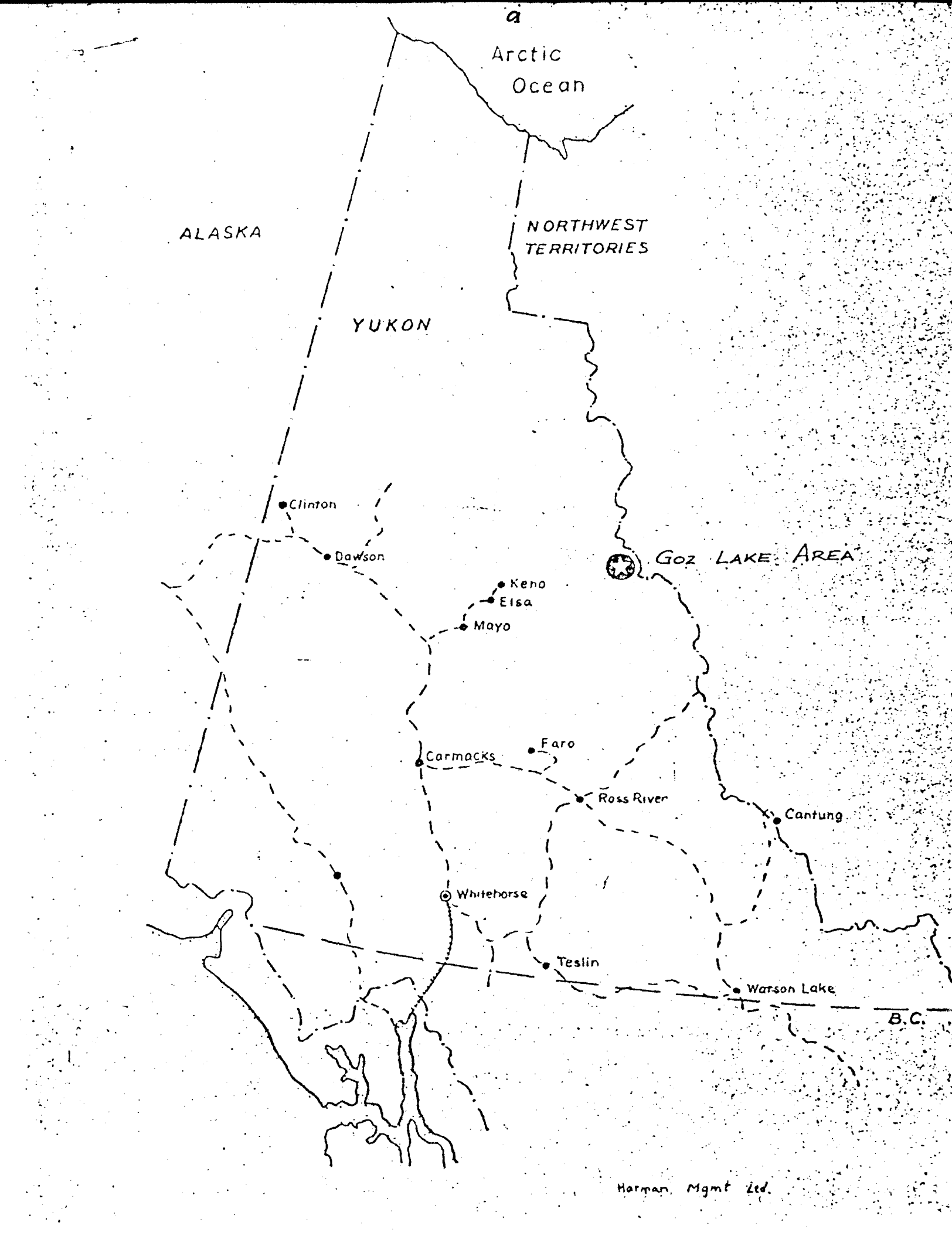
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Ross River
Cantung
Whitehorse
Teslin
Watson Lake
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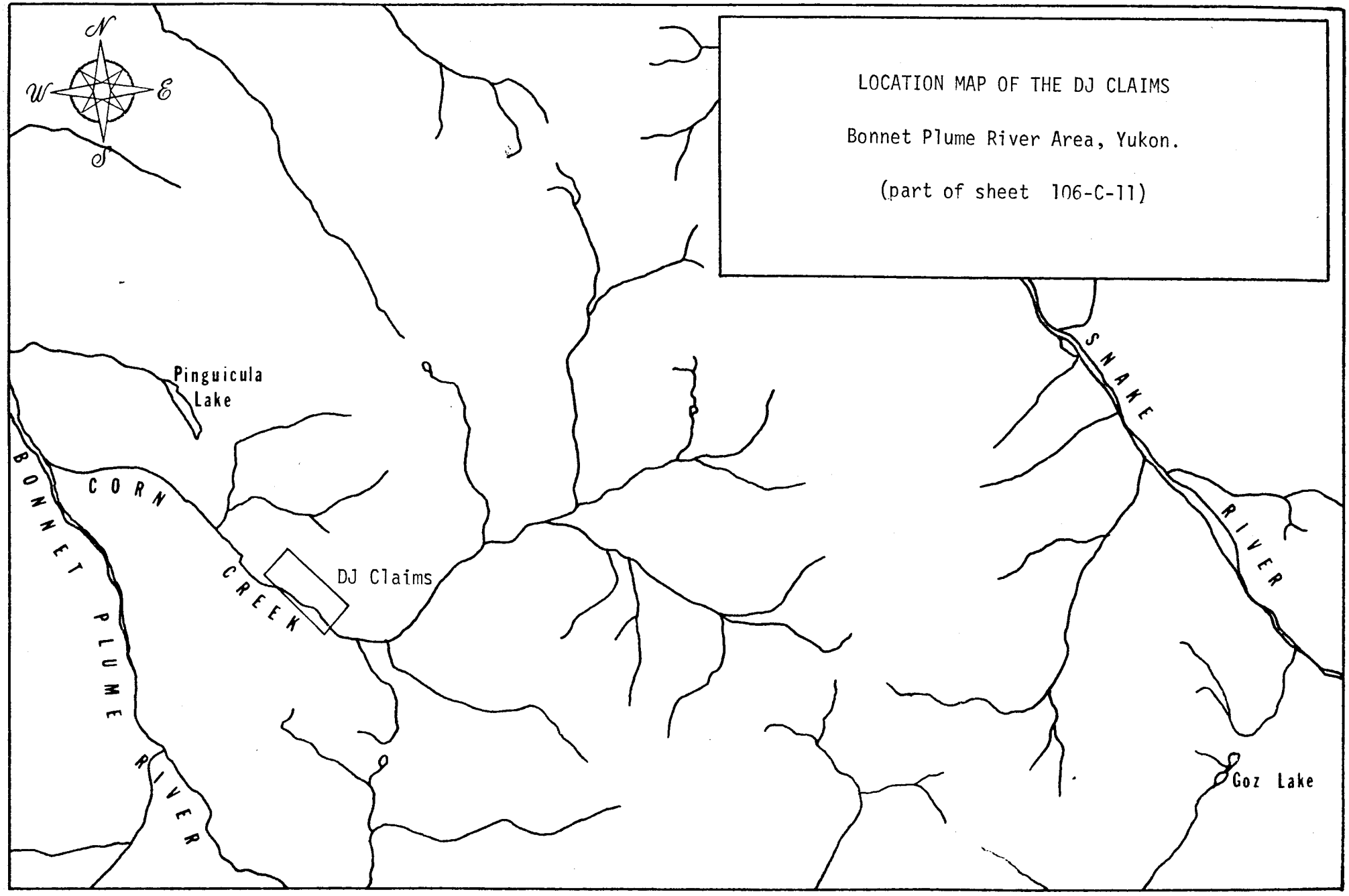
Harman Mgmt Ltd.


LOCATION MAP OF THE DJ CLAIMS
Bonnet Plume River Area, Yukon.
(part of sheet 106-C-11)
N
W
E
S
Pinguicula Lake
CORN CREEK
DJ Claims
BONNET PLUME RIVER
SNAKE RIVER
Goz Lake

Summary

The DJ Claims are situated in the Bonnet Plume River area of the east central Yukon Territory, a sedimentary terrain recently recognized as a potentially important zinc province.

Geological mapping and prospecting carried out during August of 1974 have delineated two potentially favourable host horizons for zinc mineralization within the proterozoic (hadrynian) rocks on the claim group but no sulphides were found.

Additional prospecting and a geochemical survey are recommended.

1 Introduction

1.1 Description of Property

The DJ Group consists of a contiguous block of 40 claims held jointly and equally by Consolidated Standard ~~Silver~~ Mines Ltd. and Yukon Gold Placers Ltd. on whose behalf the work described in this report was done.

The claims are situated in the Mayo Mining district of the Yukon Territory and become due for renewal on February 15th, 1975. They are referred to as the DJ 1 to 40 claims and have respective record numbers from Y86690 to Y86729 inclusive.

1.2 Location & Access

The property is located in the Bonnet Plume River area of the east central Yukon. The claims lie mainly in the valley of Corn Creek and on the lower slopes of the mountain north of it on NTS Sheet 106-C-11 and at about 64° 36' N. Lat. and 133° 17' W. Long. Access for the present survey was by helicopter from the Goz Lake area 27 miles to the east.

Pinguicula Lake, 8 miles to the northwest would provide a convenient fixed wing landing spot and helicopter base for any future work.

1.3 Topography and Physiography

For the most part the property lies on the lower part of the south slope of the ridge between Corn Creek and Balck Canyon Creek at elevations between 2,800 and 3,800 feet above sea level. Corn Creek cuts across the southern part of the group and a tributary originating in a cirque northeast of the claims flows through them in a southerly direction.

Corn Creek valley in the vicinity of the claim group is about a mile wide and is occupied by stands of spurce to an elevation of between 3,300 and 3,500 feet. The extreme northern claims are in steeper alpine terrain where the only vegetation is moss, grass, and buckbrush.

Outcrop is abundant only in the high country. It occurs sparingly in both Corn Creek and the small creek crossing the claim group from the northeast but most of the property is underlain by alluvial, colluvial,and glacially transperted material.

1.4 Survey Method

The purpose of the work described in this report was to make a preliminary geological assessment of the area and to prepare a map to be used as a guide for later more detailed studies. Control was provided by using pace and compass, altimeter, and a 1 : 50,000 scale map (G.S.C. O.F. 206, June 1974). Data was plotted at a scale of 1" to 1,000' on the accompanying map.

In addition of the geological work the property was examined by a prospecting crew and the claim posts were tagged.

1.5 Previous Work

No evidence of previou physical work was observed on the claims and to the best of the writers knowledge none has been done. The general area has been geologically mapped at a scale of 1:50,000[1]and at a scale of 1:250,000[2] by the Geological Survey of Canada and Topographical map coverage at the same scales is also available.

1. GSC Open File 206 Corn Creek Sheet June 1974
2. GSC Open Fiel 205 Nadaleen River Sthhe June 1974

2 Geology

2.1 General Statement

The property lies in the sedimentary terrain of the Selwyn basin which straddles the Yukon - Northwest Territores border in this area. The basin was active from proterozoic to upper palaeozoic (Devonian) time and has been subjected to uplift, folding, thrusting, and reverse faulting in several stages finally producing the Selwyn and MacKenzie Mountains. The area has recently been recognized as a new and potentially important zinc rich region with sphalerite occurring in carbonates and shales throughout the section.

2.2 Stratigraphy

The rocks underlying the DJ group consist of a sequence of Upper Proterozoic sediments with a moderate northeasterly dip. They are overlain just north of the property by a thick pile of Lower Palaeizoic Carbonates assigned by the GSC to the Mt. Kindle and possibly Camsel formations which, in this area have a conformable or nearly conformable northeasterly dip. The stratigraphic sequence and descriptions of the units are outlined on the following table.

Palaeozoic

Silurian - Devonian

SDc Camsell Formation: thick bedded dark grey weathering limestone and dolomite

Ordovician - Silurian

OSk Kindle Formation(?): Well bedded light grey dolomite

Proterozoic

Hadrynian

Hd^2 Massive grey dolomite; buff to orange weathering, locally crystalline and brecciated

Hd^1 Buff dolomite; orange to buff weathering, well bedded & containing some sandy bands

Hsd Banded dark grey and buff dolomite. Locally platey siliceous and argillaceous, usually dark grey weathering but rusty red in some outcrops. May contain siderite in bands.

Hs Thin bedded black shale

Hsl Interbedded dark grey shale and limestone

The rocks at the base of this section (Hsl) were observed in a canyon on Corn Creek in the vicinity of claim DJ #16. They are moderately to intensly folded limestone and shales and have been grouped together with the shales observed on claim DJ #27 (Hs) which they resemble. The thickness of this unit could not be determined.

The limestone and shale unit ~~(Hsd)~~ is overlain by an easterly dipping unit of thin bedded shaley dolomite (Hsd). Throughout much of its thickness it occurs as thin bands about one eighth of an inch thick consisting of alternate dark grey and light grey to buff coloured dolomite. The dark grey bands are predominantly carbonate but contain some argillaceous and siliceous material while the pale bands appear to be essentially dolomite. Some siderite, however, may also be present. The unit is about 1,000 feet thick on the DJ claims.

Conformably above the Hsd unit is a thin bed of platey orange to buff weathering dolomite (Hd^1) a few tens of feet thick. It may pinch out locally and was only observed in the creek bed and on the hillside near

the north boundary of claims 28 and 30. It is overlain by about 2,000 feet of massive buff to orange weathering grey crystalline dolomite (Hd^2). This unit is locally brecciated and occassionally has a mottled grey appearance. It outcrops extensivley just north of and in the eastern part of the claim group. It is apparently in disconformable contact with the overlying well bedded grey dolomites of the Kindle (OSk) and Camsell (SDc) formations to the north and east of the property.

2.3 Economic Geology

No sulphides were observed during the course of the geological mapping. Several samples from the banded dolomite (Hsd) unit, however, did react weakly positive to zinc testing solution(ferric cyanide - diethylaniline).

The thick crystalline dolomite unit above it (Hd^2) is locally brecciated and cut by carbonate veins which suggest that it has, at least to some extent, been "prepared" as a host rock. It also resembles rocks north of the property which are reported to host zinc and lead sulphides.

3 Discussion

3.1 Observations and Conclusions

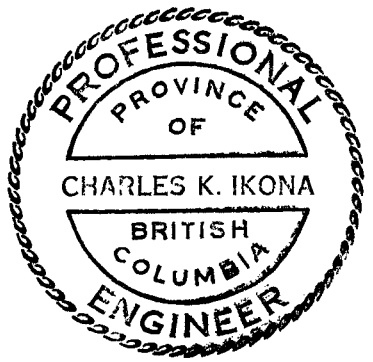
Two rock units (Hsd and Hd^2 on the accompanying map) and eastern part of the claim group were found to be brecciated, fractured, and veined. Samples from the lower of the two, the banded dolmite (Hsd) reacted weakly to zinc testing solution but in neither unit were any sulphides observed.

The property was prospected by a two man crew but, since the claims lie for the most part in a valley and on the lower slopes very little bedrock is exposed and no mineralization was found.

3.2 Recommendations

Any additional prospecting should be carried out in the north part of the property and perhaps on the ridges north of the cliams where exposure is abundant and the favourable rock units can be examined. Many geological features, including strata-bound mineralization might reasonably be extrapolated southerly onto the claim group.

A geochemical soil survey of the claims should be carried out on a reconnaissance scale over the overburden covered portion of the property. Two or three lines trending roughly east southeast approximately paralleling the strike of the slope should be run using a chain and compass for control. Optimum line spacing should suffice to permit detection of anything approaching economic proportions.



Respectfully submitted ,

T. L. Sadlier-Brown

C. Ikona P. Eng.

DJ MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

Statement of Expenditures

November 6, 1974

Direct Costs:

wages	$ 150.00	
tagging posts	320.00	
geologic fees	280.00	
helicopter support	1,174.10	
geochem and assays	40.00	
field equipment expense	42.00	
camp cost expense	70.00	$ 2,076.10

Pro-Rata General Expense Costs

equipment supply depreciation	243.72	
contracts and rentals	23.84	
wages (mob & demob)	633.75	
food	per diem	
fuels	per hour	
helicopter (general)	720.45	
fixed wing (general)	631.06	
travel & accomodation	49.04	
sundry and administration	435.70	
geochem supplies	27.79	
expediting services	244.43	
air travel and airfreight	97.36	3,107.44

Total on account 5,183.84

List of Personnel for the DJ Group:

Tim Sadlier Brown — August 23, Sept. 6

1307 Harwood St.,

Vancouver, B.C.

Mike Toporowski — August 23/24/26

812 Seafair Place

Rechmond B.C.

Kevin Milledge — August 23/24

5794 Atlantic Ave.,

Halifax, N.S.

ENGINEERS CERTIFICATE

I, CHARLES K. IKONA of 2614 St. John's St., Port Moody, in the Province of British Columbia do hereby certify that:

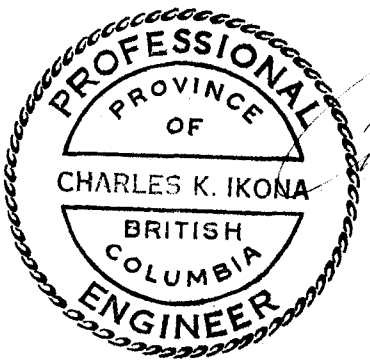
1. I am a consulting mining engineer with offices at 609-850 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

2. I am a graduate at the University of British Columbia with a degree in Mining Engineering.

3. I am a member in good standing at the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

4. The work described in the accompanying report on the D J Claim Group was performed under my personal supervision.

Datedthis 30th day of August 1974 at Vancouver, B.C.



Charles K. Ikona, P. Eng.

TIME BREAKDOWN - T.L. SADLIER-BROWN.

Days Charged			Charge To.
August 7	-	1	Vancouver to Goz Lake (travel)
8	-	1	Goz Lake (Bar Group visit)
9	-	1	" (Gyr Group visit)
10	-	1	Sun Group
11	-	1	"
12	-	1	King Group
13	-	1	Goz Lake
14	-	1	King Group
15	-	1	Peso Group
16	-	1	"
17	-	1	"
18	-	1	Bid Group
19	-	1	Pong Group
20	-	1	Bat Group
21	-	1	Arctic Red - DeBock Showing
22	-	1	Goz Lake
23	-	1	D.J. Group
24	-	1	Goz Lake to Mayo (travel)
25	-	1	Mayo to Vancouver
27	-	½	Bid Group report
28	-	½	"
29	-	1	"
30	-	1	"
Sept. 5	-	½	D.J. Group
6	-	½	"
9	-	1	King, D.J.
10	-	1	King Group
11	-	1	King, Peso
12	-	1	Peso
13	-	½	"
16	-	½	"
18	-	½	"
19	-	½	Pong
20	-	½	"
23	-	1	Pong, Bat
24	-	1	Bat

Sept. 24	- 1	Bat Group
27	- 1	Bat Group
30	- ½	D.J. Group.

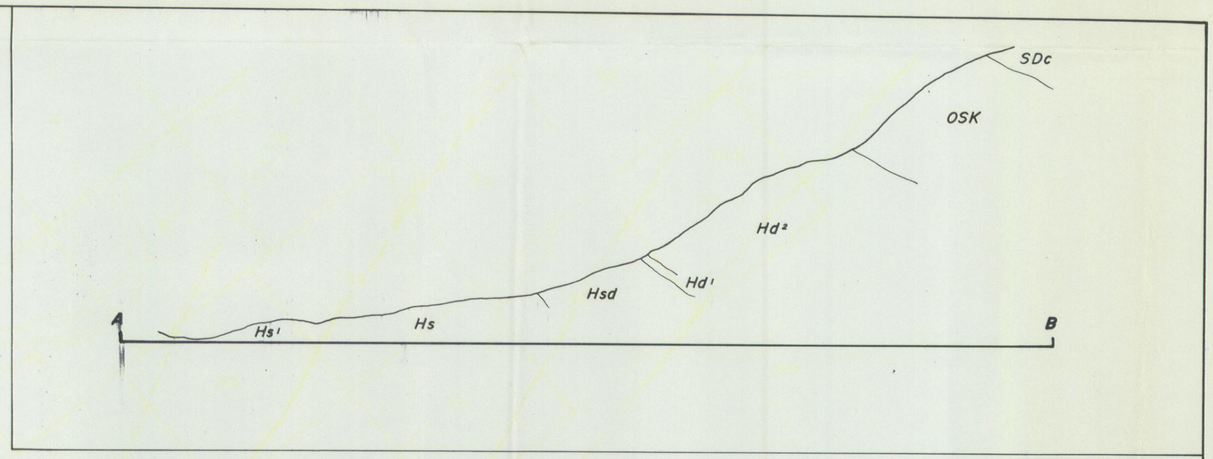


TABLE OF FORMATIONS

Paleozoic

Silurian – Devonian

- SDc — Camsell Formation: Thick bedded dark gray weathering limestone and dolomite

Ordovician – Silurian

- OSK — Kindle Formation (?): Well bedded light grey dolomite

Proterozoic

Hadrynian

- Hd² — Massive grey dolomite; buff to orange weathering, locally crystalline and brecciated
- Hd¹ — Buff dolomite; orange to buff weathering, well bedded and containing some sandy bands.
- Hsd — Banded dark grey and buff dolomite. Locally Siliceous and argillaceous, usually dark grey weathering but rusty red in some outcrops
- Hs — Thin bedded black shale
- Hs¹ — Interbedded dark grey shale and limestone

LEGEND

- Geological Boundary
  - Defined
  - Approximate
- Strike and Dip
- Claim post
- Limit of Outcrop
- Stream
- Topographical Contours

CONSOLIDATED STANDARD MINES LTD., YUKON GOLD PLACIERS LTD.

CORN CREEK AREA

MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON

GEOLOGICAL PLAN OF THE "DJ" CLAIMS

1000 500 0 1000 2000 feet

Scale

September 1974

Figure No –