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1974

GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on

RAMBLER HILL

for

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS

by

R.G. HILKER, P. ENG.

NOVEMBER 14, 1974

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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

$ 6400.00

D.B. Craig

Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

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

J.G. BARBAXTER SMR

for Commissioner of Yukon Territory

6400.00

Office Of The Supervising Mining Recorder
JUL 21 1975
WHITEHORSE
Yukon Territory

PHONE: OFFICE 667-2819
RES. 668-2822
AREA CODE 403

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LIMITED
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YUKON TERRITORY, CANADA
"LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN"

GEOLOGICAL & GEOCHEMICAL EVALUATION REPORT on the MOSHE CLAIMS

64°05' N Latitude

135°14' W. Longitude

MAYO MINING DIVISION, Y.T.

NTS SHEET 106-D-3

For

SILVER SPRING MINES LTD.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

and

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

CALGARY, ALBERTA

by

R.G. HILKER, P. ENG.
R.G. HILKER LTD.
WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

NOVEMBER 14, 1974

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1 1973 & 1974 Copper/Lead Plot - Scale 1" = 400 ft. ?
2 1973 & 1974 Manganese/Silver Plot - Scale 1" = 400 ft. ?
3 1973 & 1974 Zinc/Pb Plot - Scale 1" = 400 ft. ?
4 1973 & 1974 Sample Location Plan - Scale 1" = 400 ft. ?

?

Lucknow Vein

5 1974 Manganese/Silver Plot - Scale 1" = 100 ft. ✓
6 1974 Lead/Zinc Plot - Scale 1" = 100 ft. ✓
7 1974 Sample Location Plan - Scale 1" = 100 ft. ✓
8 1974 Geology Plan - Scale 1" = 100 ft. ✓

9 Rambler Hill - Claim Location Plan - 1974 - Scale 1" = 400 ft. ✓

10 Rambler Hill - Geology Plan - 1973 & 1974 - Scale 1" = 400 ft. ?

INTRODUCTION

The 1974 exploration survey work represents the continuation of a surface program by Silver Spring Mines Ltd. and Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas on Rambler Hill, in the Elsa area of the Yukon Territory.

The 1974 exploration program consisted of geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping and claim location of the area south of the Dog and Zap claims. A total of 18 quartz mineral claims were staked to cover an area that was previously thought to be staked but was found to be unstaked and therefore open ground.

The 1973 linegrid was extended south and east to cover the Moshe claim. Field personnel employed on the job were as follows:

R.G. Hilker	- geologist and supervisor
D. Cliche	- geologist
G. Kinney	- soil sampler
D. McDonald	- soil sampler
S. Benson	- soil samoler
Eastern and Associates Reg'd	- contract linecutters

The field work commenced July 18th through the period to August 20th, 1974.

A total of 1,365 soil samples were collected and determinations for silver, lead, manganese and zinc were made by The Barringer Research Laboratory in Whitehorse. The 1974 linegrid consisted of a total of 26 linemiles of crosslines and control tielines. The Lucknow Grid system was established on a 100 feet spaced crosslines and 100 feet spaced stations. The 1974 main grid was continued from the 1973 grid at 400 feet spaced crosslines and 100 feet stations. Most of the crosslines were established by compass and chaining by the soil samplers. The control tielines were established each 1500 feet, perpendicular to the crosslines, by a small

..../2

transit compass.

Geological mapping was conducted on the Lucknow Grid and the main grid.

A test magnetometer survey was made on the Lucknow Grid to check on a possible magnetic trend in comparison to the Lucknow galena mineralization. It was thought that a similar magnetic trend that is present on the Irene showing may exist along the Lucknow mineralization. However, magnetometer readings were taken over four of the Lucknow lines, at 50 and 100 feet stations for a total length of 4800 feet, indicated a very flat magnetic field. Therefore, the magnetics survey was abandoned because of test magnetic results.

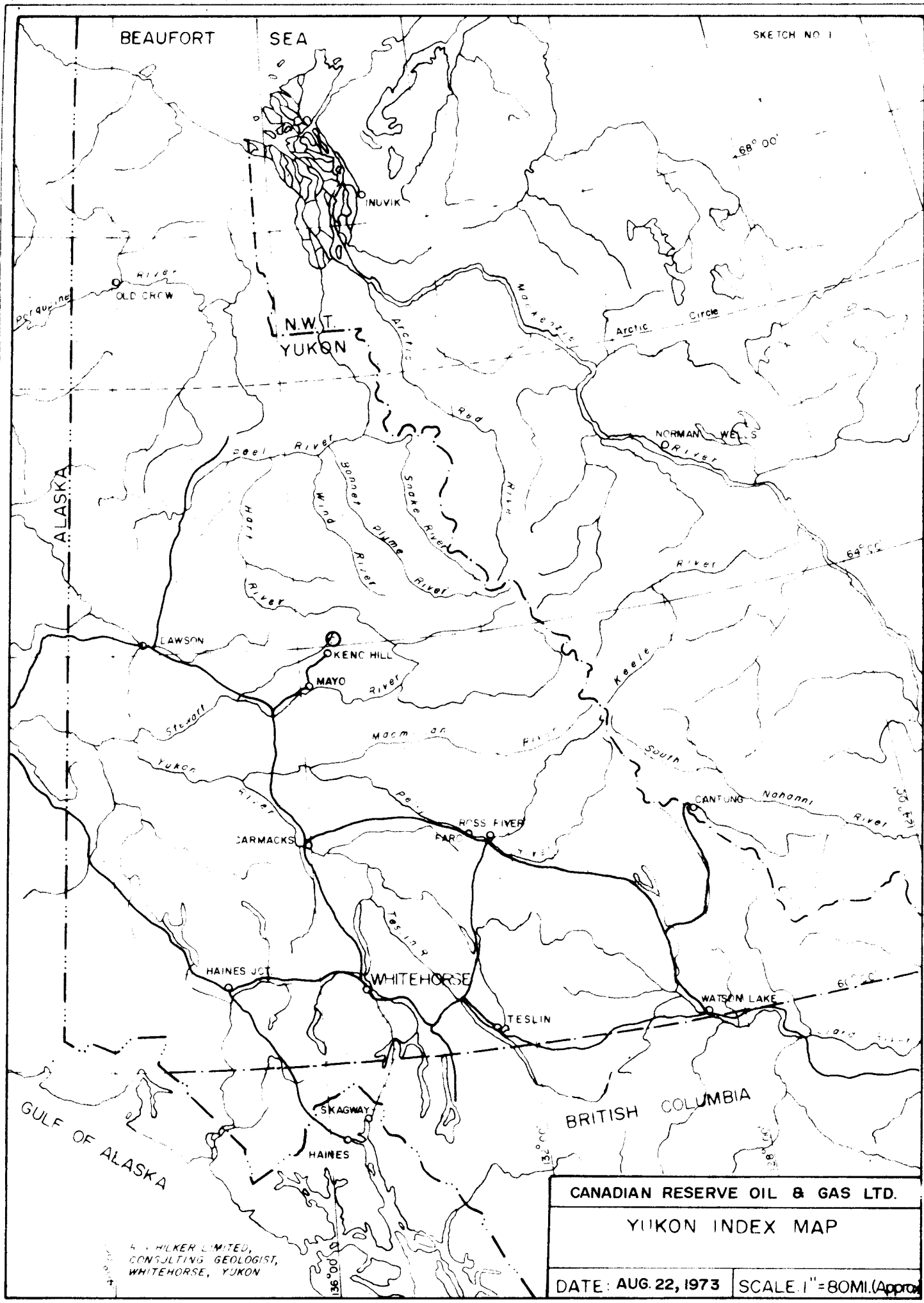
The Moshe claims, staked in 1974, Paul, and Den claims were located in comparison to the 1973 and 1974 grids. Part of the Dog and Zap claims have been located and indicated on the 1973 geology map. Therefore, most of the claims that belong to Silver Spring Mines have been located on Rambler Hill and the area east of the peak. The writer was unable to find any evidence of previous staking of the Fohu claims group in the area south of the Silver Springs Mines, Dog and Zap claims and now covered by the Moshe claim group. Considerable overlaping of the Paul, Den and part of the Moshe group appears to occur. However, only the number two post of the Den 7 and 8 claims were located and the strike of the claim line determined, by a compass bearing. The number one post of the Paul 1 and 2 claims were located and the claim line established by a compass bearing. It may be expected that the Paul and Den claim line bearing could vary and the distances between the post #1 and post #2 of the claims could be less than the usual 1500 feet. The claim location is plotted on a plan at 1 inch = 400 feet and is included in the pocket of this report.

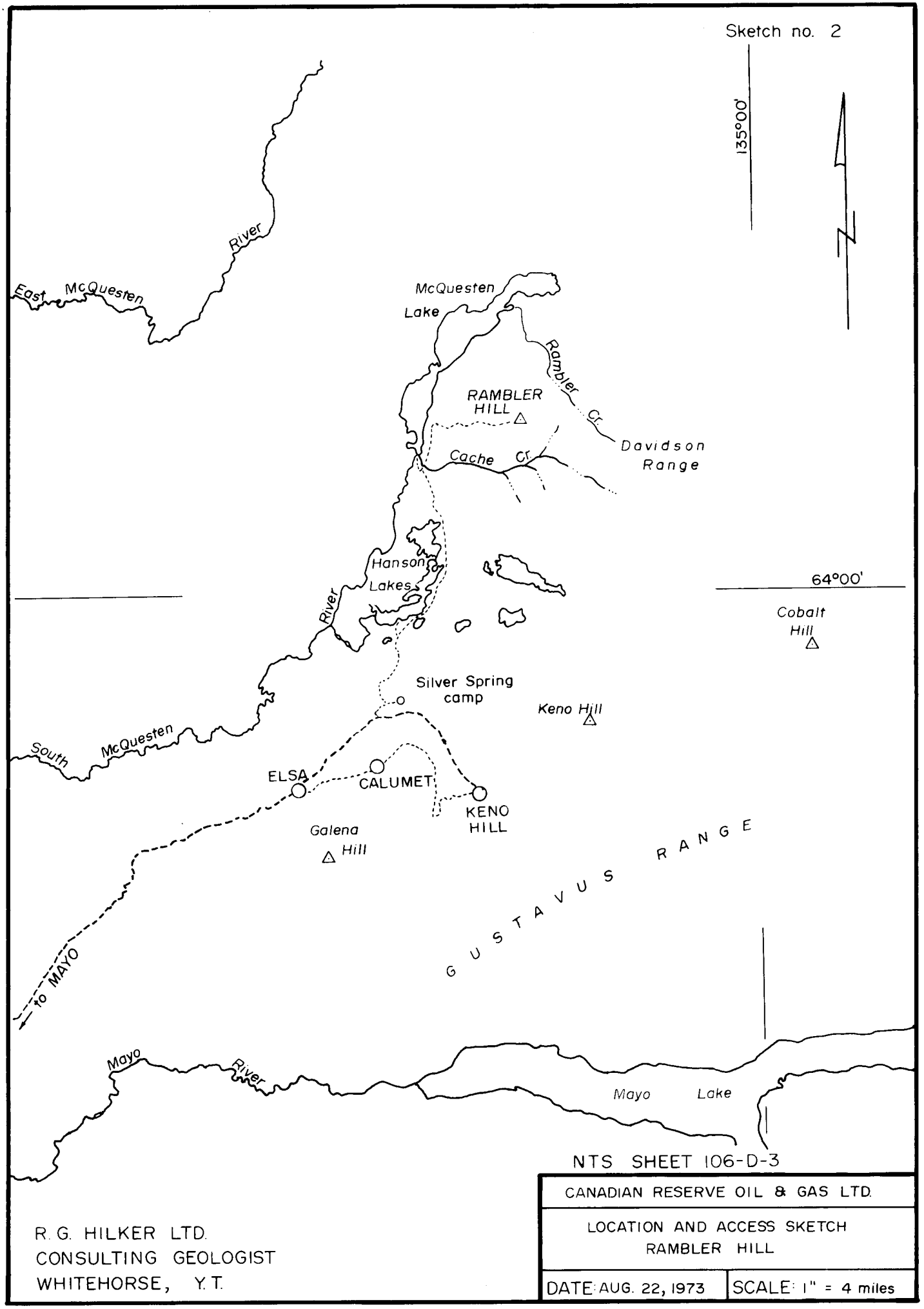
The Galena Hill and Keno Hill silver-lead mining area is located about 210 airmiles north of Whitehorse and is accessible by the Klondike

..../3

Highway and Keno City road. The Rambler Hill Dog, Zap, Moshe, Den and Paul claim group is located at approximately adjacent to 64° 05 latitude and 135° 14' longitude on N.T.S. Sheet 106-D-3 (McQuesten Lake) in the Mayo Mining District of the Yukon Territory. The Rambler Hill area has road access from the Hanson Lake road and the Silver Spring Mines campsite by a good four wheel drive vehicle type of road.

..../4


BEAUFORT SEA
SKETCH NO. 1
INUVIK
68° 00'
OLD CROW
Porcupine River
N.W.T.
YUKON
ALASKA
Arctic Circle
Mackenzie
Arctic Red River
NORMAN WELLS
Peel River
Bonnet Plume River
Wind River
Snake River
Hart River
Keele River
LAWSON
KENO HILL
MAYO
Stewart River
Macmillan River
Yukon River
South Nahanni River
CANTUNG
ROSS RIVER
CARMACKS
Pelly River
Tes-lin R.
HAINES JCT.
WHITEHORSE
WATSON LAKE
TESLIN
SKAGWAY
HAINES
GULF OF ALASKA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
60° 00'
136° 00'
128° 00'
A. HILKER LIMITED,
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST,
WHITEHORSE, YUKON
CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.
YUKON INDEX MAP
DATE: AUG. 22, 1973
SCALE 1" = 80MI. (Approx.)


Sketch no. 2
135°00'
East McQuesten River
McQuesten Lake
Rambler Cr.
RAMBLER HILL
Davidson Range
Cache Cr.
Hanson Lakes
River
64°00'
Cobalt Hill
Silver Spring camp
Keno Hill
South McQuesten
ELSA
CALUMET
KENO HILL
Galena Hill
GUSTAVUS RANGE
to MAYO
Mayo River
Mayo Lake
NTS SHEET 106-D-3
CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.
LOCATION AND ACCESS SKETCH
RAMBLER HILL
DATE: AUG. 22, 1973
SCALE: 1" = 4 miles
R. G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y. T.

GEOLOGY

GENERAL GEOLOGY Galena - Keno Hill Area

The Galena Hill and Keno Hill area overlies Precambrian and/or Palaeozoic metasedimentary rocks (units 1-7). This older sedimentary assemblage is intruded by small stocks and dikes of Cretaceous intrusives (units 8-9-10).

The metasediments are of the Yukon Group and consist of quartzites, schists, argillites, slates and phyllites. The Yukon Group has been folded, faulted and metamorphosed to varying amounts. Abundant Cretaceous aged greenstone lenses and sills occur within the sedimentary strata. Intrusive granite stocks have intruded the sedimentary rocks southeast and northwest of Galena Hill. A few scattered quartz-feldspar porphyry and granite porphyry sills trend in an east-west direction across Galena Hill and Keno Hill. Small skarn zones have developed near the edges of the granite stocks when calcareous rocks are present in the Yukon Group sedimentary strata.

The Davidson Range is a circular mountain feature roughly 12 miles in diameter and is located north of Galena and Keno Hills. The Range consists of Rambler Hill, Forbes Hill, Zahn Hill and Mount Cameron. The Davidson Range contains mainly the Lower Schist Formation (Unit 1) rock types and the Central Quartzite Formation (Unit 2) quartzites. Abundant greenstone bodies have intruded the sedimentary strata, mainly as sills. A later aged unit of the Yukon Group (Unit 7), consisting of quartzite, slate and phyllite, occurs on the northeast side of the Range.

The lower part of the Yukon Group has been differentiated into three separate formations (Boyle - G.S.C. Bull. 111):

Unit 3 - Upper Schist Formation
Unit 2 - Central Quartzite Formation
Unit 1 - Lower Schist Formation

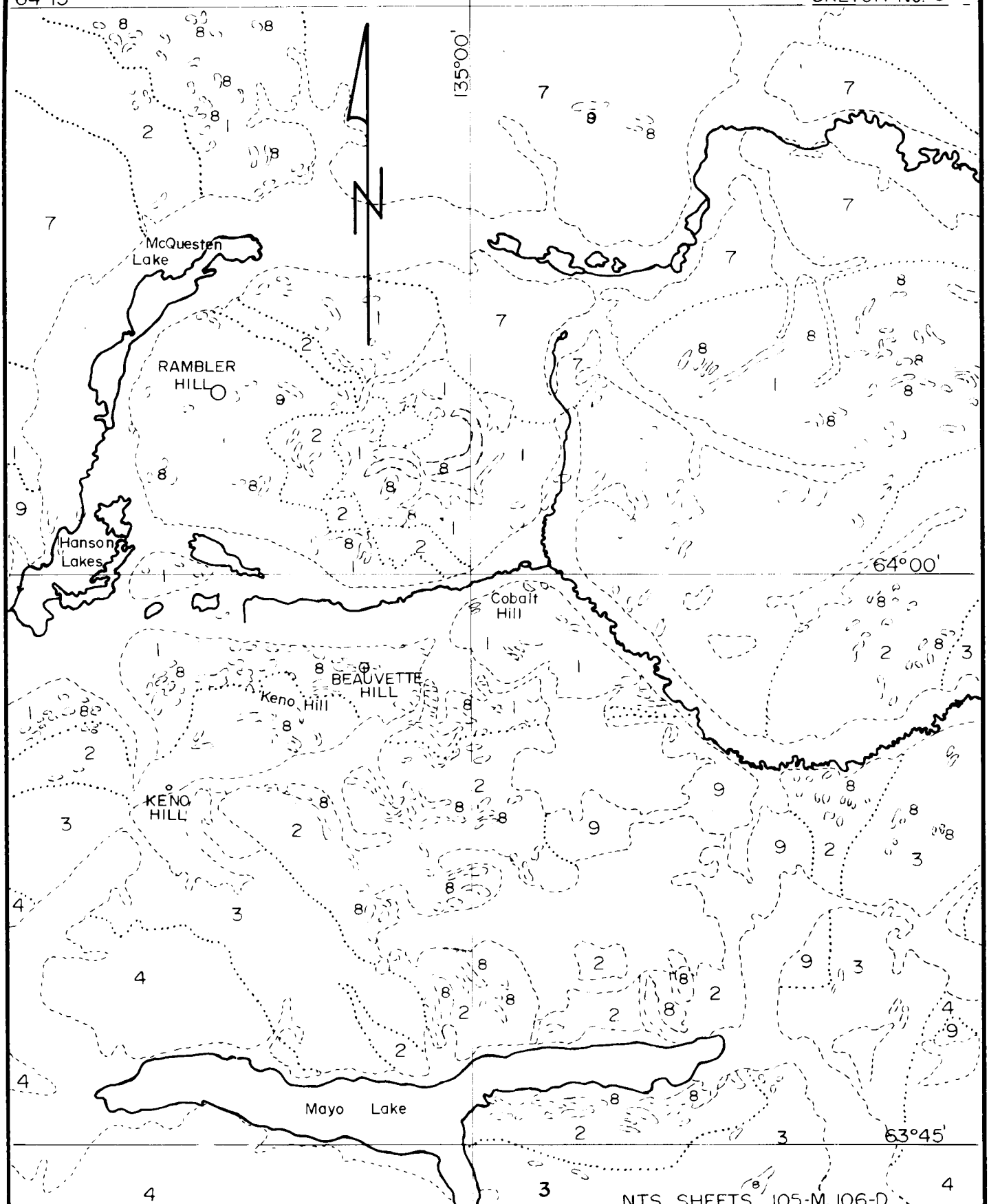
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Most of the economic silver-lead vein production to date has occurred in an east-west trending and gentle south dipping belt of Central Quartzite Formation rocks on Galena Hill and Keno Hill. The main economic mineralization in the area occurs in brecciated fault zones that strike northeast, dip steeply southeast and contain silver-lead lode type deposits. The early faults, vein systems and ore shoots are contained largely within the Central Quartzite Formation and are offset by later cross faulting.

The geology of the area has been studied intensively by the Geological Survey of Canada, and an excellent review of earlier work plus a continuing study of the geology and geochemistry of the deposits has been prepared by R. W. Boyle (G.S.C. Bull. 111). The reader is referred to this report for more detailed descriptions.

According to the G.S.C. mapping (see Sketch #4), the rocks of the Rambler Hill area consist mainly of schists of the Lower Schist Formation, with fairly abundant greenstone sills. A belt of Central Quartzite Formation occurs in the east of the area.

SKETCH No. 3



NTS SHEETS 105-M, 106-D

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

RAMBLER HILL
GENERAL GEOLOGY

DATE: OCT. 1, 1971 | SCALE: 1" = 4 miles

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
see
TABLE OF FORMATIONS

after R.W. BOYLE 1965

R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, YT.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS

After R.W. Boyle
G.S.C. Bull. 111

CENOZOIC

Quaternary

Q - Glacial debris

MESOZOIC

Cretaceous (?)

10 - Quartz-feldspar porphyry, granite porphyry

9 - Intrusives - granite, granodiorite, diorite

8 - Metamorphosed diorite and gabbro (greenstone)

PRECAMBRIAN AND/OR PALAEOZOIC
(Same units may be late Palaeozoic or early Mesozoic)

Yukon Group

7 - Quartzite, slate, phyllite

6 - Slate, schist

5 - Quartzite, quartz-mica schist, slate

4 - Quartz-mica schist, pebbly quartzite, minor limestone

Upper Schist Formation

3 - Quartz-mica schist, graphitic schist, phyllitic quartzite, minor limestone

Central Quartzite Formation

2 - Thick and thin-bedded quartzite, cherty quartzite, graphitic schist, minor limestone, graphitic phyllite, argillite. Main formation for the occurrence of economic silver-lead veins.

Lower Schist Formation

1 - Graphitic schist, thin-bedded quartzite, quartz-mica schist, phyllite, calcareous schist and quartzite.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY TO GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY

1. Bulletin 111 - Geological Survey of Canada: Geology, Geochemistry, And Origin Of the Lead - Zinc - Silver Deposits Of The Keno Hill - Galena Hill Area, Yukon Territory; 1965 R.W. Boyle

2. Memoir 247 - Canada Department Of Mines and Resources: Geological Survey Physiography Of The Canadian Cordillera With Special Reference To The Area North Of The Fifty-Fifth Parallel; 1948, reprinted in 1965 H.S. Bostock

3. Geochemistry Reconnaissance Survey - Keno Hill Area, Yukon Territory

Map 45-1965 - Lead Content
46-1965 - Silver Content
47-1965 - Zinc Content
48-1965 - Arsenic Content
49-1965 - Antimony Content
50-1965 - Copper Content
51-1965 - Molybdenum Content
52-1965 - Tungsten and Tin Content
53-1965 - Nickel Content
54-1965 - Cobalt Content
55-1965 - Manganese Content

4. Summary Report, 1921, Part A: Canada Department of Mines - Geological Survey. Silver - Lead Deposits of Davidson Mountains - Mayo District, Yukon; W.E. Cockfield Map Publication No. 1937

5. Geological and Geochemical Evaluation Report - Rambler Hill, Sheet 106-D-3, by G.G. Carlson, August 27, 1973.

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CLAIM GEOLOGY

The claim geology agrees with that described in G.S.C. maps and publications. The Rambler Hill claim group is underlain by the Lower Schist Formation and includes greenstone sills, while the Central Quartzite Formation occurs at the east end of the claim group. Due to the largely residual nature of the soils within much of the grid area mapping of boulders can be expected to give a fairly reliable identification of underlying rock types. The geological mapping was tied in to the 400 foot grid system of the geochemical survey.

The Lower Schist Formation consists of a variety of black graphitic schists and phyllites and lighter quartz-sericite schists with some interbanded phyllitic quartzites. Although the schistosity in these rocks is generally parallel to the original bedding planes, there has been substantial strike-slip shearing due to northwest-southeast compression and accompanying drag folding. This is evident where narrow quartz seams are tightly drag folded, while the cleavage or schistosity is continuous, as an axial plane feature. The trend of the bedding and schistosity varies between east-west and north-south with a gentle dip to the south or east. A frequently strong lineation or crenulation on the bedding plane is usually close to horizontal, with an average plunge of 10 degrees to the west.

The Central Quartzite Formation, was observed and mapped on the extreme east end of the 1974 grid area. The quartzite is medium to thin bedded quite sericitic in parts, hard, light grey color.

The greenstone bodies appear to conform mainly to the bedding planes. They vary from 10 to over 50 feet in thickness and continuity along strike is uncertain. They are mainly altered diabasic rocks, and sometimes show a weak foliation, especially close to contacts. This feature is usually parallel or sub-parallel to the host rock bedding and schistosity.

Both the schists and greenstones are strongly jointed and fractured,

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and two prominent orientations are present. These are northwest to west, dipping to the southwest, and northeast to north, dipping mainly to the southeast. It appears, then, that the three periods of faulting summarized by Boyle (p. 24) are evident on Rambler Hill. The earliest of these is the shearing mentioned earlier. Vein faulting and associated parallel fault zones cross the Rambler Hill and ridge at nearly right angles. This is the north to northeast fracture set. The second northwest trending set of fractures represents the late cross faults, and these parallel the long axis of the Rambler ridge and the major drainage in the area.

With the exception of the Lucknow Zone, faults indicated on the geology plan have been inferred from the lack of continuity of greenstone bodies and locally observed rusty vein-type material on surface. All of these faults have the vein zone orientation and are expected to be largely of the nature of the Nat Fault, but with stronger mineralization potential. Also, the indicated fault zones are only a token of those expected to cut across the ridge. The Central Quartzite is indicated as being cut off by one of these faults, although this is difficult to define for certain as the contact, defined by boulders, is rather vague. The quartzite may possibly dip beneath the surface schists, to the west.

The 1974 geology mapping covered the area south of the Lucknow zone. The area was checked for a possible continuation south of north-south trending greenstone lenses and possible mineralization. Very little outcrop occurs on the gentle south sloping terrain south of the Lucknow zone. There is mainly schist, from the Lower Schist Formation, contained in the road cut and old tractor trenches located south of the Lucknow zone. There is no outcrop to suggest any large lenses of greenstone.

A good exposure of the Central Quartzite Formation outcrops on the east boundary of the 1974 linegrid. The area was geochemicaly and geological mapped because of the galena mineralization that occurs in the Keno Hill area adjacent to the quartizite. It was interesting to note

.../10

the previous staking of claims on the Central Quartzite Formation, that probably dates back thirty to forty years ago. Evidence was found of several old hand dug trenches in and near the contacts of the quartzite. The pits were usually quite shallow, due to the hard rock type, but no galena or other sulphide mineralization was found to suggest anything of economic interest.

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CLAIM GEOLOGY - TABLE OF FORMATIONS

MESOZOIC

Cretaceous (?)

Gs	Metamorphosed diorite and gabbro (greenstone)

PRECAMBRIAN/PALAEOZOIC

Q	Central Quartzite Formation - mainly thin-bedded, with interbedded phyllitic schist
Sh	Lower Schist Formation - graphitic schist, quartz-sericite schist, thin-bedded quartzite, phyllite

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GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

The 1974 linegrid was continued from the 1973 grid system to geochemicaly trace any extension of the Lucknow zone and 1973 anomalies south of the previous survey. The area of quartzite, of the Central Quartzite Formation, was considered to be a good exploration target. The quartzite is located between tieline 75+00E and 90+00E and crosslines L4+00N to L24+00S. There is a trend of manganese and zinc in the area of the quartzite but with a mass of silver in the range of 1.0 + p.p.m.

The following is brief interpretation of the geochemical results.

Silver - No high silver values of silver are present south of the Lucknow zone and therefore the geochemistry indicates no extension southward. A few silver highs are indicated on L12+00W between 37+00W and 44+00W that are significant to the southern extension of the 1973 Zone A. A good silver anomaly (indicated in red color on silver plan) was delineated between L16+00N to L4+00N and at 29+50E to about 34+00E. The forementioned silver anomaly area would warrant some tractor trenching type of work. The anomaly is north-south trending and similar in strike to the Irene and Lucknow zones that sulphide mineralization occurs in. The anomaly suggests the north-south fault type of trend that Rambler Hill and adjacent area are known for.

Lead - The lead values above background of 20 to 30 p.p.m are nearly absent throughout the 1974 survey area, except for a small trend across lines L24+00S to L44+00S on the east end of the grid. No lead anomalies or trends occur over the silver anomaly at 30+00E or adjacent to the quartzite near 90+00E.

Manganese- The manganese has outlined the quartzite between L8+00S and L44+00S between 75+00E to 90+00E. The value of

..../13

manganese is not particularly high, but ranges are from 350 to 750 + p.p.m. A very high manganese value of 3500 p.p.m. occurs on the south end of the silver anomaly located on L4+00N and 31+00E. The remainder of the 1974 grid system is background for manganese. The manganese values indicating the quartzite trend does not appear to be high enough value to be significant.

Zinc - The zinc element has indicated the continuation and truncation south of zone A of the 1973 survey. A good trend of zinc delineates the edges of the quartzite and is somewhat similar to the manganese trend from L8+00S to L44+00S and between 75+00E and 90+00E. The zinc highs vary 100 to 149 + p.p.m. The zinc values indicating the quartzite trend does not appear to be high enough to be considered significant.

Sketch no. 4

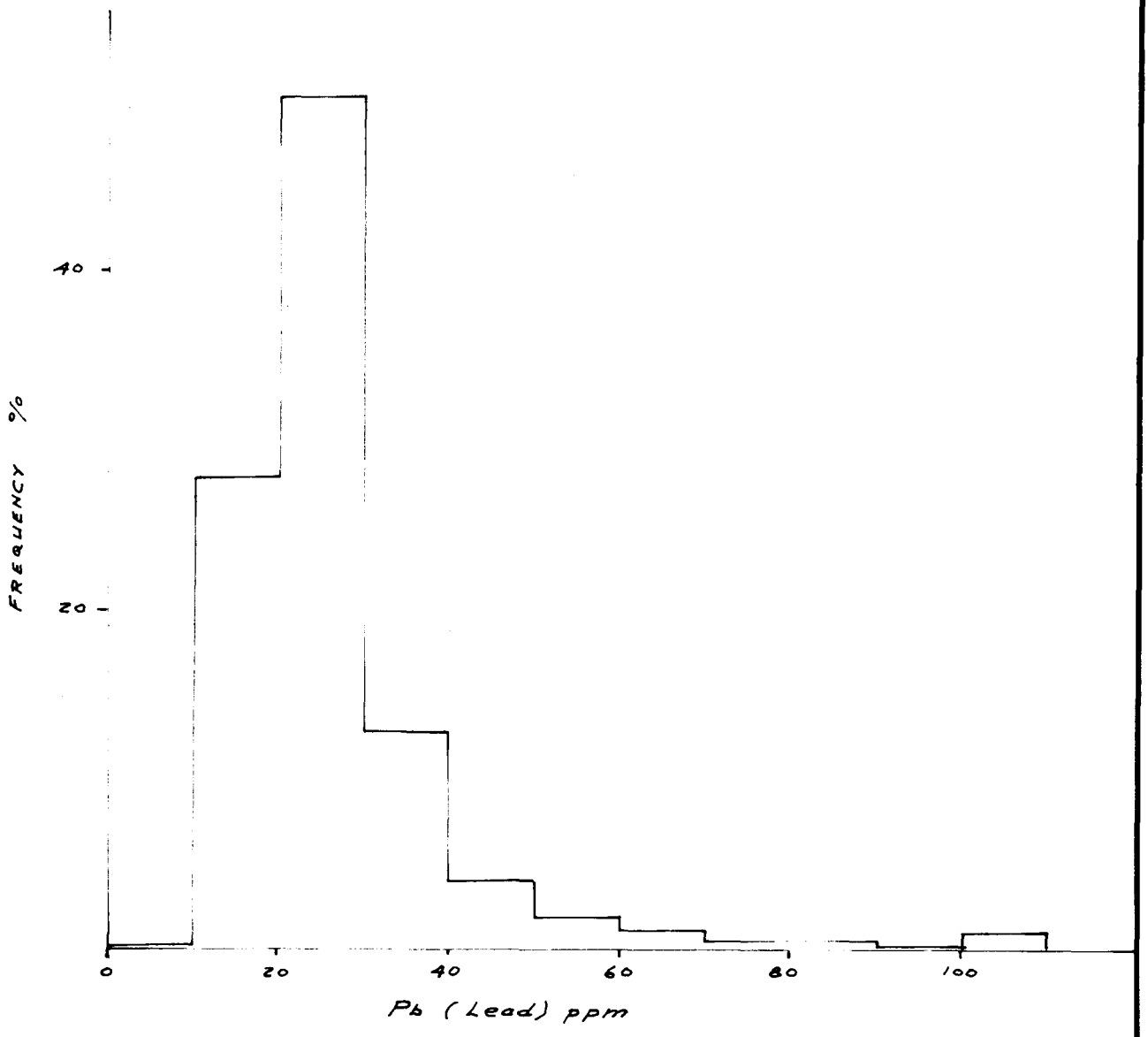


NTS SHEET 106-D-3

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.	
RAMBLER HILL PROJECT SILVER HISTOGRAM	
DATE: Oct/1974	SCALE: AS SHOWN

R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

Sketch no. 5

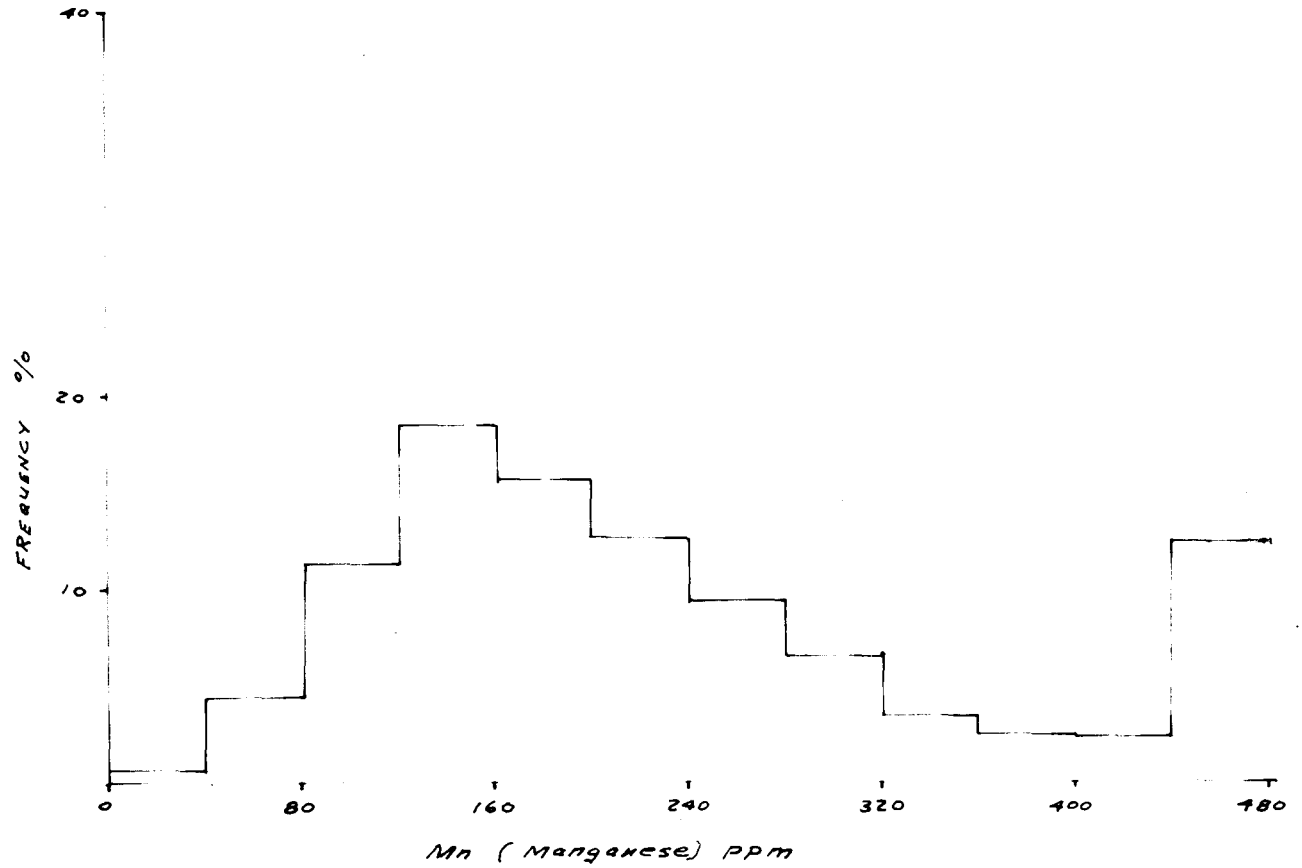


NTS SHEET 106-D-3

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.	
RAMBLER HILL PROJECT LEAD HISTOGRAM	
DATE: OCT./1974	SCALE: as shown

R.G. HILKER LTD.
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WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

Sketch no. 6

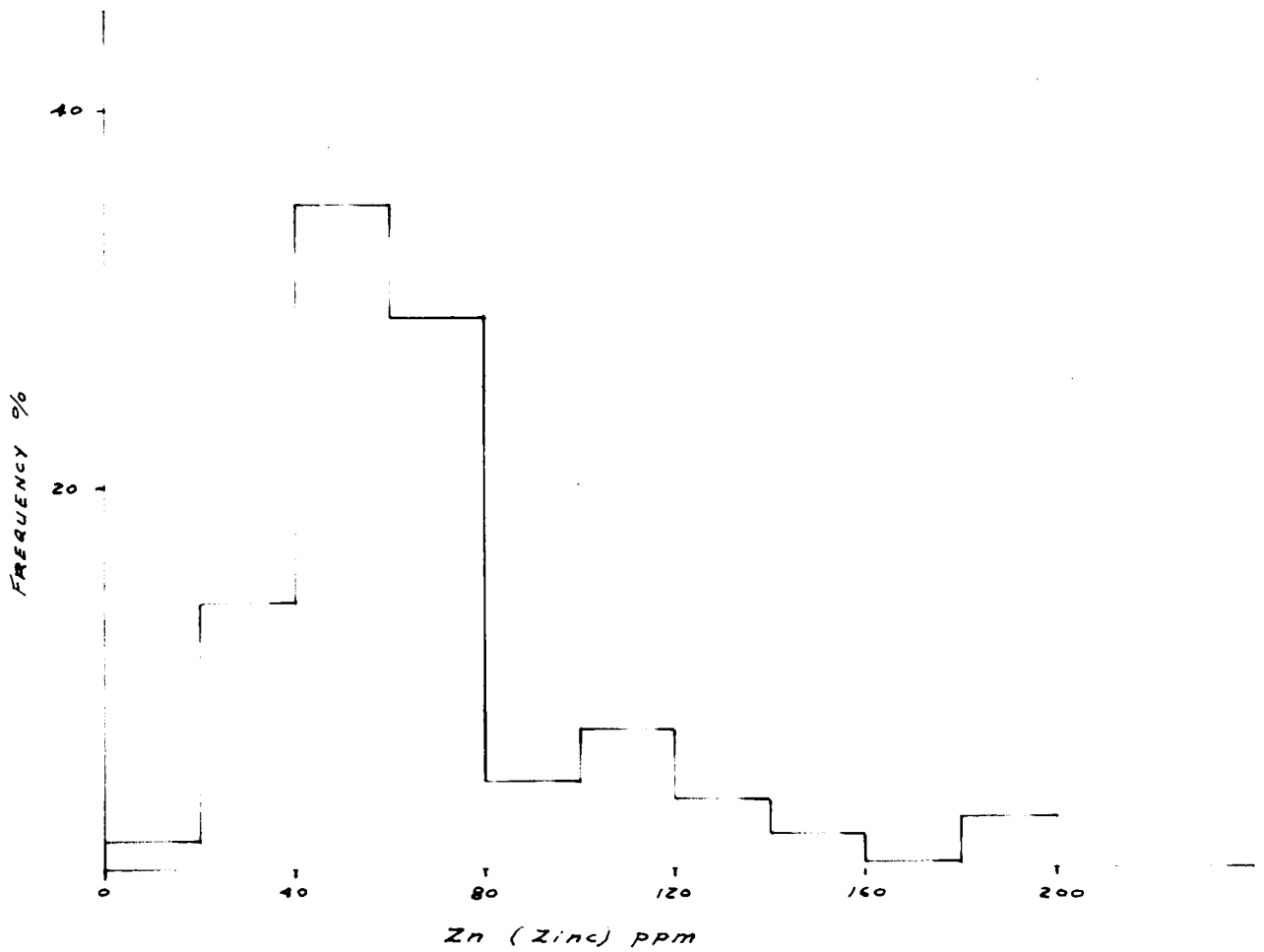


NTS SHEET 106-D-3

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.	
RAMBLER HILL PROJECT MANGANESE HISTOGRAM	
DATE: OCT./1974	SCALE: as shown

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WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

Sketch no. 7



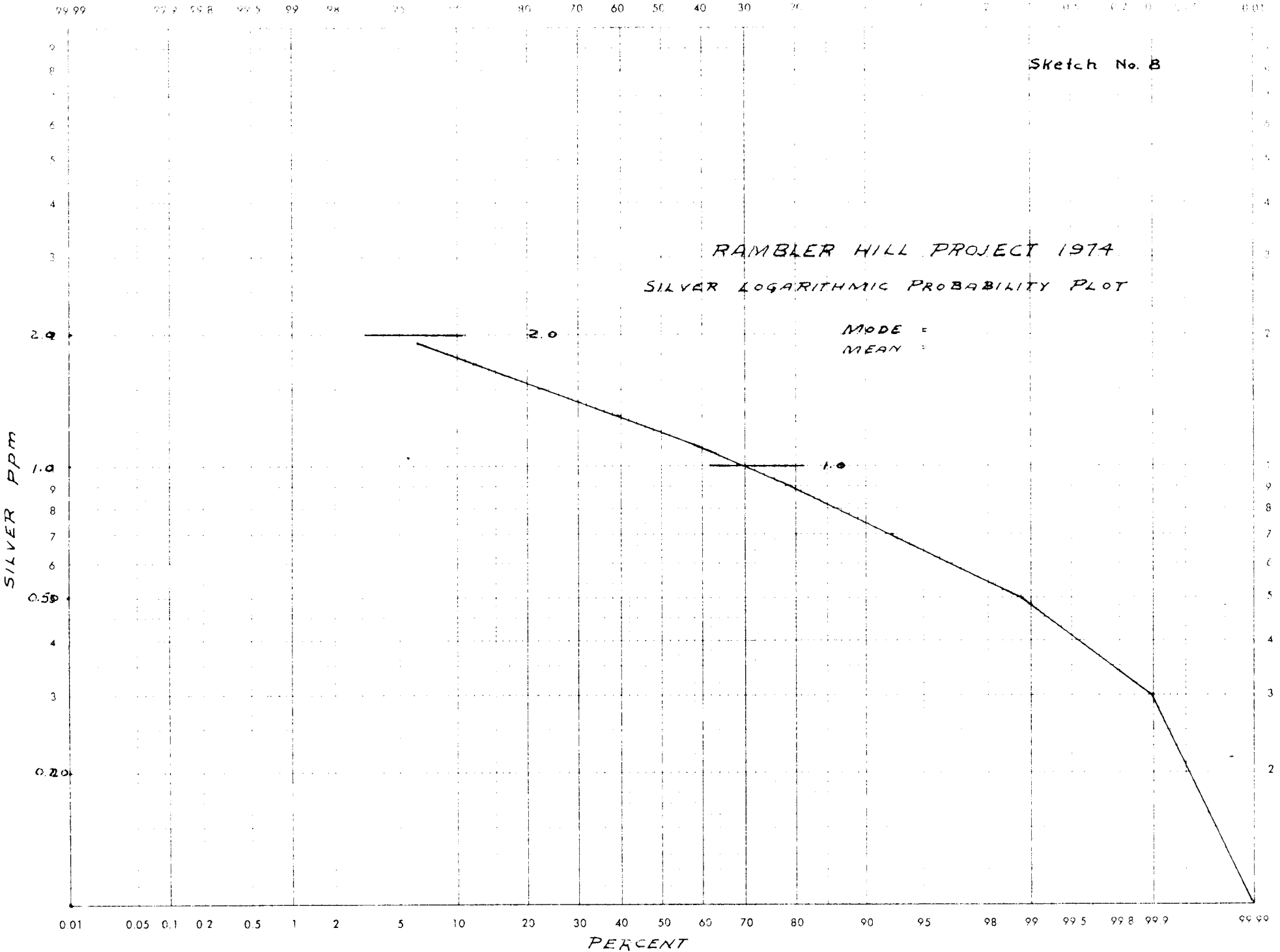
NTS SHEET 106-D-3

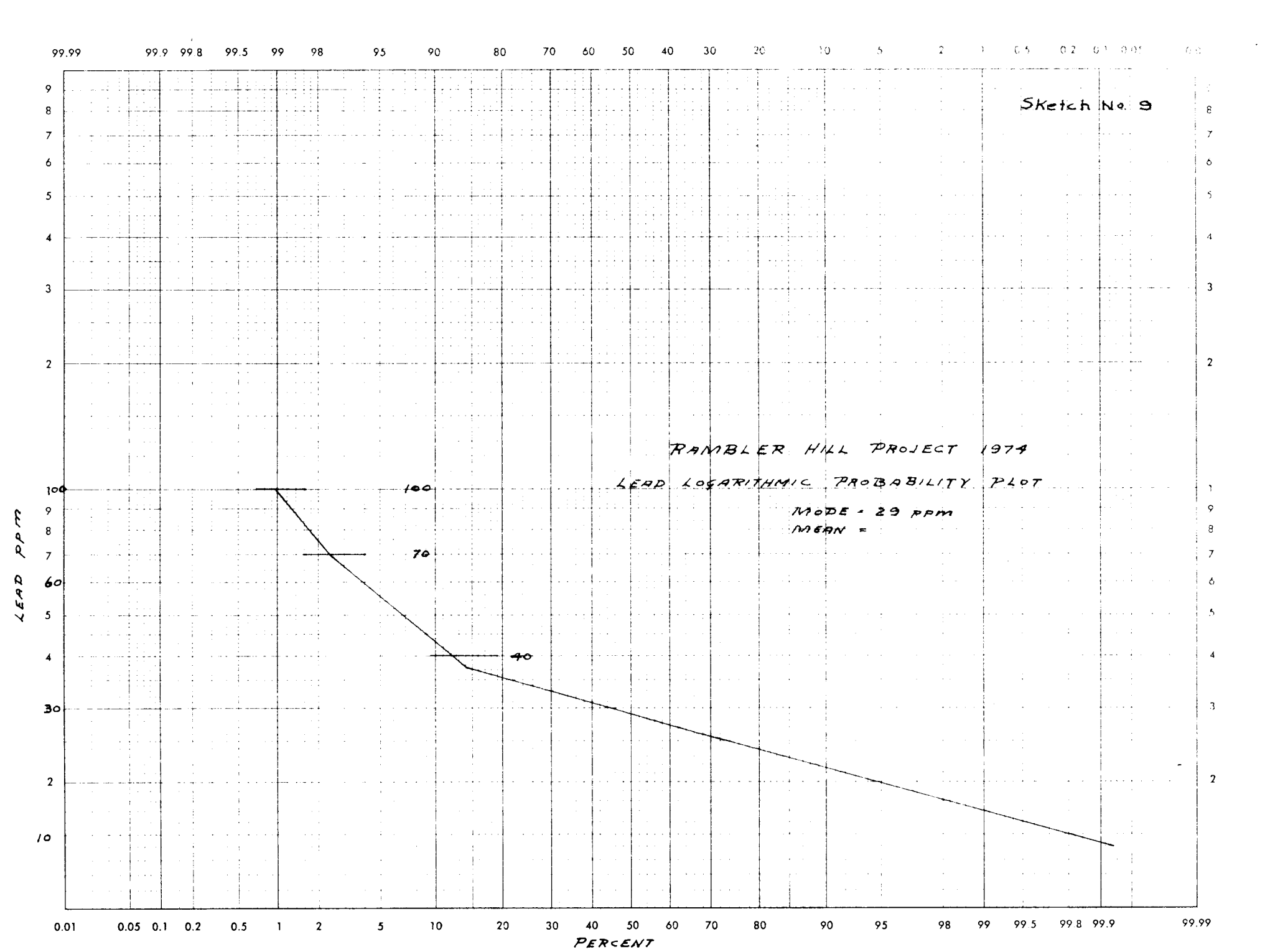
CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.	
RAMBLER HILL PROJECT ZINC HISTOGRAM	
DATE: OCT./1974	SCALE: as shown

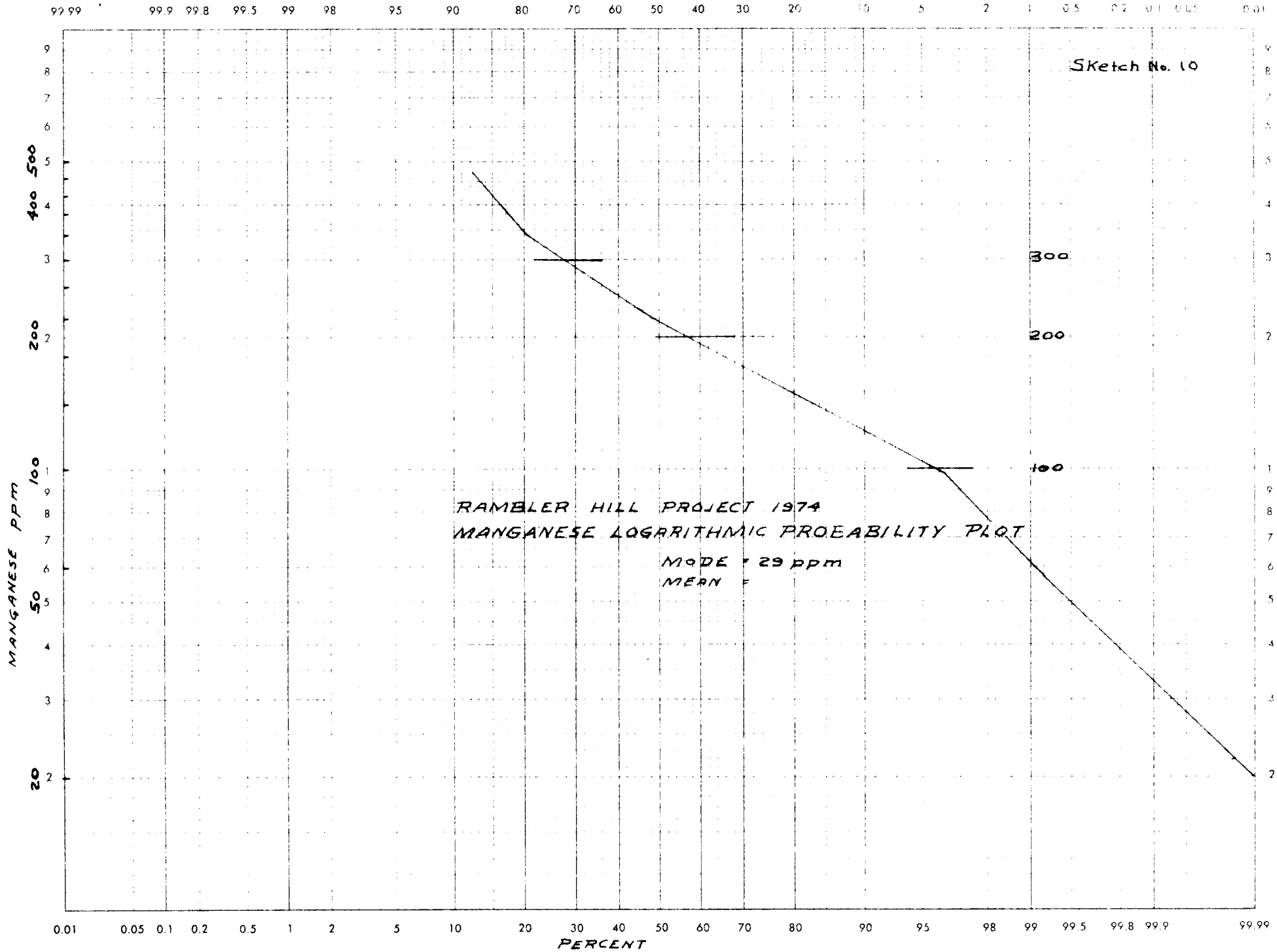
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WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

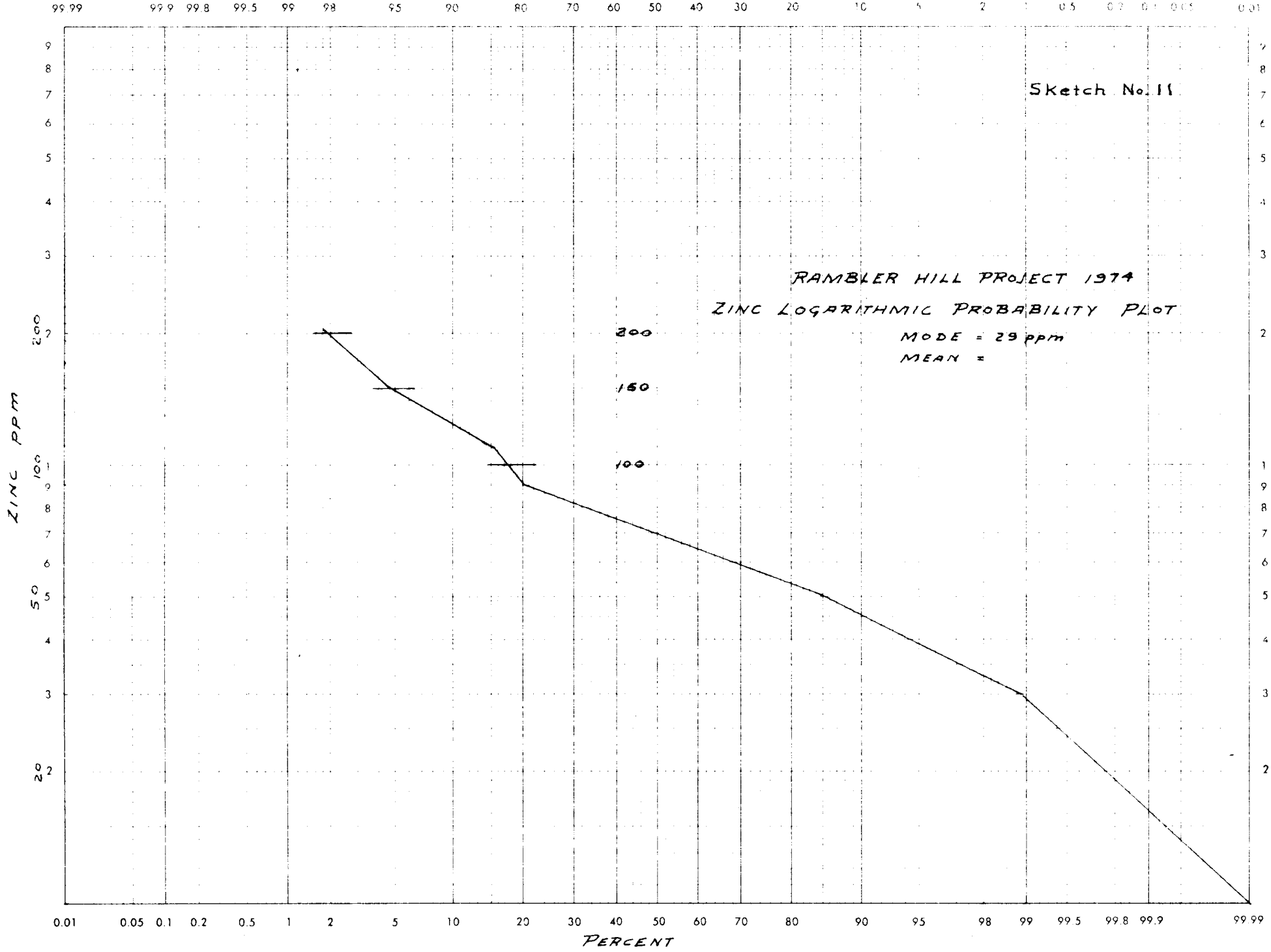
CLEARPRINT CHARTS

Ske




Sketch No. 9
RAMBLER HILL PROJECT 1974
LEAD LOGARITHMIC PROBABILITY PLOT
MODE - 29 ppm
MEAN =
100
70
40
LEAD PPM
PERCENT
99.99 99.9 99.8 99.5 99 98 95 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 2 1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.05 0.01
0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.5 99.8 99.9 99.99


Sketch No. 10
RAMBLER HILL PROJECT 1974
MANGANESE LOGARITHMIC PROBABILITY PLOT
MODE = 29 ppm
MEAN =
MANGANESE PPM
PERCENT
300
200
100
50
20
400 500


Sketch No. 11
RAMBLER HILL PROJECT 1974
ZINC LOGARITHMIC PROBABILITY PLOT
MODE = 29 ppm
MEAN =
200
150
100
ZINC PPM
PERCENT
99.99 99.9 99.8 99.5 99 98 95 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 2 1 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.05 0.01
0.01 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 95 98 99 99.5 99.8 99.9 99.99

LUCKNOW VEIN

GEOLOGY

The Lucknow grid consists of 6.4 linemiles of crosslines and covers the area where ten trenches have been dug perpendicular to the strike of the mineralization. The Lucknow mineralization strikes nearly north-south, siderite and galena minerals occur for eleven hundred feet along strike and are exposed in the trenches.

The Lucknow grid is underlain by the Precambrian and/or Palaeozoic Lower Schist Formation and included Cretaceous (?) greenstone sills. The Lower Schist formation consists of a variety of black graphitic schists and phyllites and lighter quartz-sericite schists with some interbanded phyllitic quartzites. The greenstone sills vary from 10 to 50 feet in thickness and are mainly altered diabasic rocks.

A fairly long greenstone lense occurs in the central part of the Lucknow Grid area, galena and siderite occurs on the west side of competent body along an eleven hundred feet strike length. The greenstone is underlain by the shists of the Lower Schist Formation (see geology plan scale 1" = 100 feet).

A series of recent tractor trenches in a north-south line are located on the Lucknow Grid. Older shafts and trenches, now largely caved, were also noted. According to maps and text in the G.S.C. 1921 Summary Report by Cockfield, this was originally called the Lucknow showing. Geological mapping disclosed a rusty, brecciated fault zone increasing in width and intensity to the north. The strike is almost due north and dips are 65° to 75° to the east. Large crystals of siderite are present in most exposures and traces of disseminated galena were noted in the northern trenches, where vein widths are approximately six feet. Trench #8 (see Lucknow Geology Plan) was sampled and three grab samples assayed for silver, lead and zinc.

In trench #8 a six foot vein width with up to a one foot thickness

..../15

of massive galena on the footwall is exposed. Traces of disseminated galena are evident through the hangingwall part of the vein.

Samples 3392 to 3395 taken in 1973 are rough chip samples taken over two foot widths across the vein. Sample 3396 is a grab sample of high grade mineralization collected from the floor of the trench. Sample 3397 is a grab sample of rusty, non-massive, brecciated vein material from the floor of the trench. Samples #7801, #7802 and #7803 were taken in Trench #8 in 1974. Assay values are shown below:

Sample Number	Sample	Au oz/T	Ag oz/T	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %
3392	Chip - 0' to 2' from hangingwall	.01	.94	2.63	1.14	.10
3393	Chip - 2' to 4' from hangingwall	.005	.48	1.28	1.06	.10
3394	Chip - 4' to 6' from hangingwall	.02	39.40	55.50	.26	.34
3395	Chip - 4' to 6' from hangingwall	.06	28.50	34.50	.72	.53
3396	Grab - high grade	.06	65.20	79.30	.37	.39
3397	Grab - non high-grade	.01	2.52	1.00	.77	.53
1974						
7801	Grab - high grade		4.62	14.07	.02	
7802	Grab		.15	.18	.02	
7803	Grab		.15	.03	.01	

Considerable brecciated schist and greenstone, cemented with siderite, was noted along the eleven hundred feet length of the Lucknow showing and exposed in the trenches. It appears that the Lucknow mineralization occurs in a fault zone on the west side and adjacent to the greenstone lense.

..../16

The galena mineralization is sporadic and occurs in small pods within the fault.

CLAIM GEOLOGY - TABLE OF FORMATIONS

MESOZOIC

Cretaceous (?)

Gs Metamorphosed diorite and gabbro (greenstone)

PRECAMBRIAN/PALAEOZOIC

Q Central Quartzite Formation - mainly thin-bedded, with interbedded phyllitic schist

Sh Lower Schist Formation - graphitic schist, quartz-sericite schist, thin-bedded quartzite, phyllite

..../17

GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

The Lucknow grid was sampled at fifty stations for silver, lead, manganese and zinc. Results of the four elements tested from the soil samples have confirmed the presence of a north-south fault zone that is associated with silver, lead and zinc mineralization. The threshold values for the four elements tested are similar to threshold values in the 1973 geochemical survey. The small difference in the 1973 and 1974 results are due to different standards used by Barringer Research Laboratory.

Histograms and logarithmic probability plots were made of 1365 samples collected and the 1974 contour interval for the four elements tested was found to be similar to the 1973 survey. The following is a brief interpretation of the Lucknow Grid geochemistry:

Silver - The background for silver is less than 1.0 p.p.m. and contour intervals of 1.0 - 1.45, 1.5 - 1.95 and 2.0 + p.p.m. were used to delineate the element. Silver values of greater than 2.0 occur sporadic along the length of the Lucknow zone. However, the values of silver in p.p.m. do not suggest good values of silver in galena mineralization within the Lucknow zone. Values of silver in geochemical soil samples run in the range of 25 + p.p.m. on Keno Hill over known ore shoots. Silver appears to have been quite mobile and scattered within the Lucknow grid area, which is not a typical migration. Silver is thought to migrate usually only by mechanical means.

Lead - The lead modal value background is between 25 to 30 p.p.m. The threshold value of 80 to 90 + p.p.m. is well defined in a trend of values adjacent to the Lucknow zone. The lead values are low for an ecomonic galena mineralized vein, but does delineate the Lucknow vein quite well.

..../18

Manganese - The manganese background value is about 200 p.p.m. and has a threshold value between 700 and 800 p.p.m. The northern part of the grid system contains a large mass of manganese values from 350 to 750 + p.p.m. There may be some down slope migration, of the manganese ions on the north part of the Lucknow grid, with the source of ions from the Lucknow zone. The manganese ion is usually highly mobile and does not particularly delineate the mineralization in the Lucknow zone.

Zinc - The zinc determinations have a threshold value of about 160 p.p.m. and a background value of approximately 75 p.p.m. A trend of values between 100 and 149 + p.p.m. delineates the Lucknow zone along the north-south trend. The low zinc values in p.p.m., suggests mobile ion migration but from a small source of sphalerite in the Lucknow zone.

..../19

OK CLAIMS

Two sulphide showings occur on the Ok claims adjacent to the Hanson Lake road and near the turnoff of the Keno City road. The main showing is believed to be located on Ok #1 claim and consists of galena in small quartzite lenses. Previously a hand mucked shaft was sunk into the showing and recently a tractor trench has been dug over the area of sulphide mineralization. A small quantity of galena and pyrite occurs in 10 - 12 inch pods of quartz between the contact ofschist and a shale. There is no oxidation minerals or fault gauge clay present. The quartz pods or minor pinching and swelling quartz veins occurs between a platy schist that strikes 120° dip nearly vertical, and a schist-shale rock type with a strike of 190° dip of 25°E. The quartz is milky white in color and carries the galena and pyrite. It is doubtful if the quartz vein would have much continuity at depth. The quartz occurs discontinuously over a five foot width and along a strike length of about fifty feet. The showing probably occurs on a fault contact in an uncomformity in the schists of the Lower Schist Formation. The showing was sampled by picking several small pieces of massive galena.

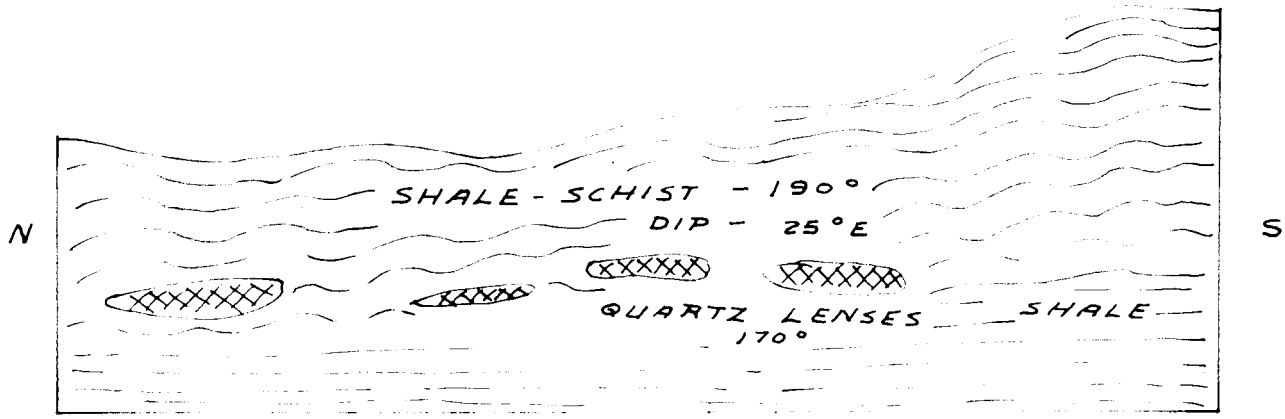
Sample	Silver oz/T	Lead %
# 7804	179.8	78.4
# 7805	167.5	74.3

The samples for assaying may be considered to be highly bias in selection, as very little galena is present in the showing for sampling. Also included with the Ok assaying is an assay certificate showing the results of samples taken in the area by Mr. Art Goring.

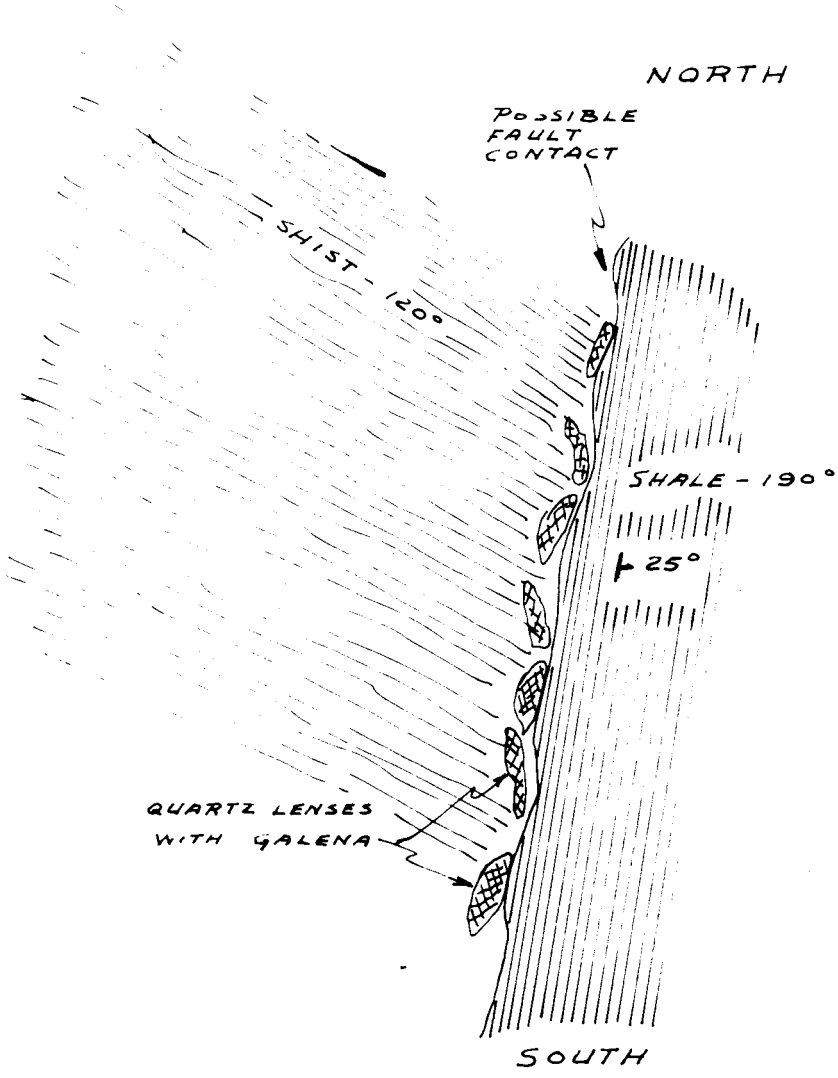
The second showing occurs on a bend of the Hanson Lake road approximately a 1000 feet north of the Keno City road cutoff. Pyrite with quartz is exposed in a tractor trench on the south face of a greenstone lense overlain by a shale. The greenstone lense strikes

..../20

Sketch no. 12



SIDE VIEW - OK SHOWING



ASSAY

GALENA - # 7804

179.8 oz./T - Ag

78.4 % - Pb

GALENA - # 7805

167.5 oz./T - Ag

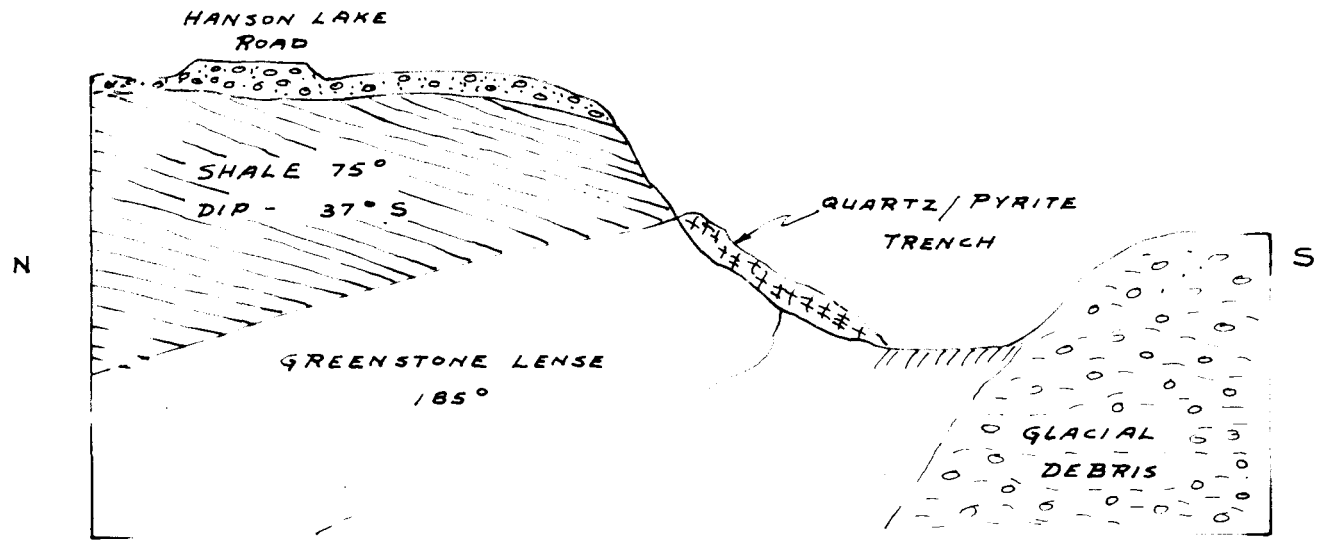
74.3 % - Pb

NTS SHEET 106-D-3

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.	
OK No. 1 CLAIM SHOWING	
DATE: Aug. / 1974	SCALE: n. t. s.

R. G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y. T.

Sketch no. 13



Note: no assays, pyrite in quartz vein material

NTS SHEET 106-D-3

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.	
OK No. 5 CLAIM SHOWING	
DATE: Aug. 9 / 1974	SCALE: n. t. s.

R. G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

northward and may possibly dip westward. The greenstone terminates in the trench as glacial gravels occur to the south. The quartz with pyrite was not assayed, as nothing of economic interest was noted.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1974 Rambler Hill exploration program was continued south of the Dog and Zap claims in an area staked by the Moshe claims. The Lucknow zone was geologically mapped and geochemicaly surveyed to determine economic potential and continuation south. Geochemical soil sampling was also conducted in the area on the east end of the 1974 grid to survey an outcropping of Central Quartzite Formation. A grid system with 400 feet spaced crosslines was established for the main exploration survey and a 100 feet spaced crossline grid was laid out over the Lucknow zone. The Moshe, Paul and Den claims were located in reference to the 1974 and 1973 grid system and have been shown on a plan included with this report. Two sulphide showings on the Ok claims were checked for geological setting and economic value.

The following are recommendations based on the 1974 program results:

1. A geochemical silver anomaly occurs between L16+00N to L4+00N and 29+50E T.L. to about 34+00E that warrants further surface exploration work. The anomaly is possibly caused by a north-south trending fault zone with sulphide mineralization. It is recommended that a small 100 feet crossline spaced line-grid be established to overlap the presently delineated anomaly. Soil samples at 25 feet station intervals should be taken over the grid system and tested for silver lead, zinc and manganese. It could be expected the geochemical detail survey would confirm a narrow zone or trend of anomalies high over the presently delineated zone. If a north-south trending zone of interest was detailed then tractor trenching in an east west zone would be warranted to check for sulphide mineralization in place.

..../21

2. Lucknow Zone:

The values of the silver, lead, zinc and manganese in p.p.m. as determined in the soil samples taken on the Lucknow grid, does not suggest major lead with silver or zinc mineralization in the zone. The soil sampling interval was close enough spaced that if abundant galena and sphalerite was present the values of the two elements would have been greater than reported. The area is nearly ideal for geochemical sampling, the grid system was nearly flat, depth of overburden is only about two feet and the bedrock is frost broken to a depth of 15 + feet. Sufficient tractor trenching has been done on the zone to trace the fault zone for eleven hundred feet. The sulphide mineralization exposed does occur on the west edge of a large greenstone lense and is considered a favorable geological setting within the schist host rock.

3. Central Quartzite Formation:

The quartzite occurrence on the east end of the 1974 grid system was considered to be a prime exploration area, due to ore shoot occurrences adjacent to the Central Quartzite Formation on Keno Hill. However, geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling with silver, lead, manganese and zinc elements tested failed to suggest any anomalous conditions near the quartzite. No quartz mineral claims are warranted to cover this area and further exploration is not required.

4. During the time interval when geological mapping, grid control lay out and claim post location was done, no field evidence was noted of the existance of the Fohu claims. The Moshe claims adequately cover the open ground south of the Dog and Zap claim groups south to the Paul and Den claim groups.

5. Ok Claims:

The two Ok claims, galena and pyrite showings are considered to be of little economic interest. The galena showing occurs

..../22

as a fault or unconformity between schist and schist-shale rock type and is a minor sulphide occurance.

In general the 1973 and 1974 geological and geochemical surveys have outlined areas of economic interest on Rambler Hill. The geochemical soil sampling has proven to be a reliable method of locating sulphide mineralization in the area.

..../23

CERTIFICATION

I, ROBERT G. HILKER, of #6 Chalet Crescent, Hillcrest, in the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist, with an office located at #8 Northern Metalic Building and Postal Address P.O. Box 4008, in the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory.

2. THAT I am a graduate of the Michigan Technological University located at Houghton, Michigan, U.S.A., where I obtained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Engineering (Exploration Option) in 1962.

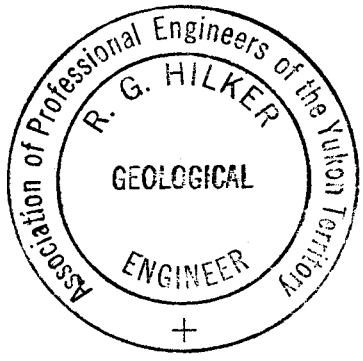
3. THAT I am a registered member in good standing of; The Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory, a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, and registered with The Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

4. THAT I have practised my profession as an engineer and geologist for the past twelve years.

5. THAT I have personally supervised the field work, data processing, and report preparation on the surface exploration program on the Moshe claim group, located on N.T.S. Sheet 106-D-3 in the Rambler Hill area of the Yukon Territory, during the period of July 18th through November 14th, 1974.

6. THAT I have no direct or indirect interests in any of the mineral claims, or in any of the securities held by Silver Spring Mines Ltd., or Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas, nor do I expect to receive any.

DATED this 14th day of November, A.D. 1974, in the City of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.



R.G. Hilker, P.Eng.

LUCKNOW VIEN



CERTIFICATE

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE LTD.
BOX 4518 WHITEHORSE Y. T.
PHONE 667 2694 Y1A 2B3

DATE. AUGUST 3, 1974.

FILE NO. 8425-3

SAMPLE RECEIVED FROM R. G. HILKER LTD.

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz. Per Ton	SILVER Oz. Per Ton	LEAD	ZINC				
7801		4.62	14.07	.02				
7802		.15	.18	.02				
7803		.15	.03	.01				

ASSAYER. Geo. Spracklin

OK - CLAIM ASSAYING
SAMPLED AUG. 9/1974



CERTIFICATE

WHITEHORSE ASSAY OFFICE LTD.
BOX 4518 WHITEHORSE Y. T.
PHONE 667 2694 Y1A 2C0

DATE. AUGUST 16, 1974.

FILE NO. 8501-2

SAMPLE RECEIVED FROM R. G. HILKER LTD.

SAMPLE NO.	GOLD Oz. Per Ton	SILVER Oz. Per Ton	LEAD					
7804		179.8	78.4					
7805		167.5	74.3					

ASSAYER. Ray Watts - for A. Spalding

GENERAL TESTING LABORATORIES
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENCE COMPANY (CANADA) LTD.
1001 EAST PENDER ST., VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA, V6A 1W2
PHONE (604) 254-1647 TELEX 04-507514 CABLE SUPERVISE

TO:
CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.
#1600 - 639 5th Avenue S.W.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
T2P 0M9
ATTN: Mr. A. W. Goring

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

No.: 7403-1356 DATE: March 18th/74

We hereby certify that the following are the results of assays on: 6 Ore

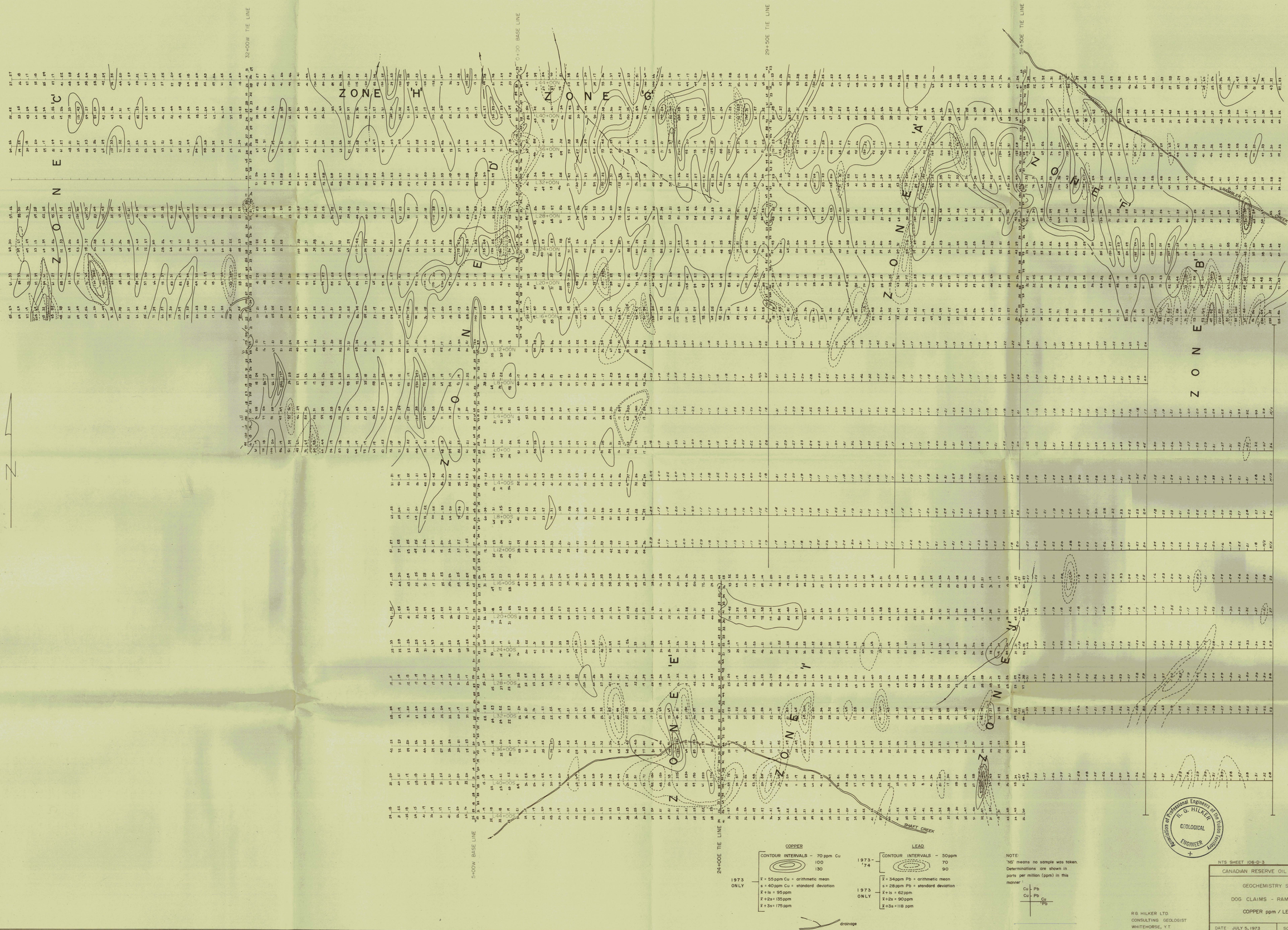
MARKED	GOLD OZ/ST GR/MT	SILVER OZ/ST GR/MT	LEAD (Pb)%	ZINC (Zn)%	CADMIUM (Cd)%			
1 O.K. CLAIM - South	0.021	74.90	40.44	6.11	0.09			
2 No Cash	0.014	194.97	80.86	0.91	0.02			
3 O.K. CLAIM CENTER	0.014	9.71	4.60	5.76	0.09			
4 LUCKNOW - NORTH	0.057	5.83	0.93	0.69	0.01			
5 O.K. CLAIM - NORTH	0.004	5.27	2.50	5.24	0.07			
6 IRENE CLAIM	0.019	53.53	70.33	0.52	0.01			
7 LUCKNOW - SOUTH	0.019	61.55	75.57	0.39	0.01			

LW/pm

NOTE: REJECTS RETAINED ONE MONTH. PULPS RETAINED THREE MONTHS. ON REQUEST PULPS AND REJECTS WILL BE STORED FOR A MAXIMUM OF ONE YEAR.

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L. Wong
PROVINCIAL ASSAYER



COPPER

1973 ONLY

CONTOUR INTERVALS – 70 ppm Cu
100
130

$\bar{x}$ = 55 ppm Cu = arithmetic mean
s = 40 ppm Cu = standard deviation
$\bar{x}$ + 1s = 95 ppm
$\bar{x}$ + 2s = 135 ppm
$\bar{x}$ + 3s = 175 ppm

LEAD

1973–'74

CONTOUR INTERVALS – 50 ppm
70
90

1973 ONLY

$\bar{x}$ = 34 ppm Pb = arithmetic mean
s = 28 ppm Pb = standard deviation
$\bar{x}$ + 1s = 62 ppm
$\bar{x}$ + 2s = 90 ppm
$\bar{x}$ + 3s = 118 ppm

drainage

NOTE:
'NS' means no sample was taken.
Determinations are shown in parts per million (ppm) in this manner:

Cu | Pb
Cu – Pb
Cu | Pb

Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
R. G. HILKER
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

NTS SHEET 106-D-3 PLAN NO. 3

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

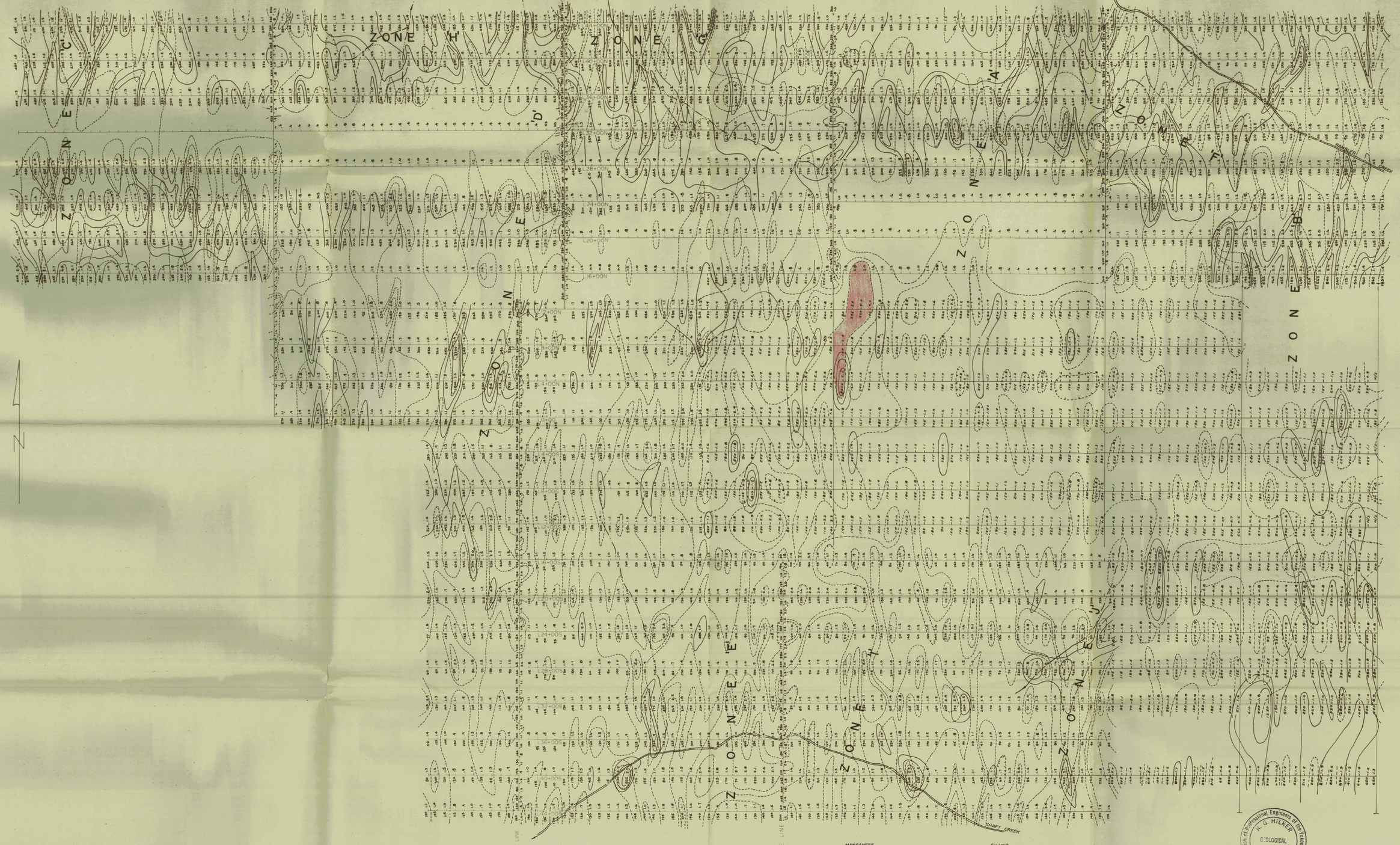
GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

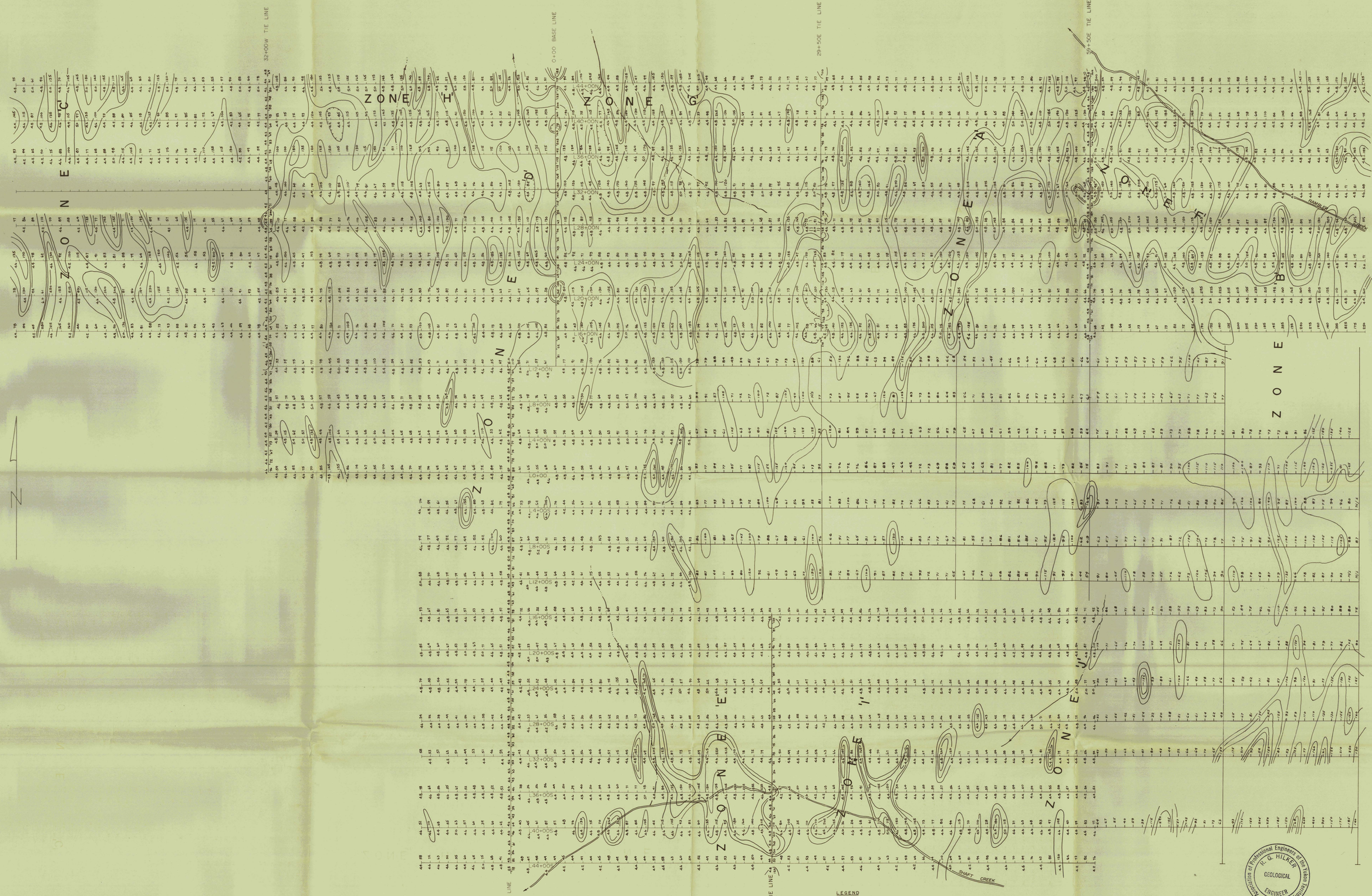
DOG CLAIMS - RAMBLER HILL

COPPER ppm / LEAD ppm

DATE JULY 5, 1973 SCALE 1" = 400'

R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.


32+00W TIE LINE
29+50E TIE LINE
54+50E TIE LINE
ZONE 'C'
ZONE 'D'
ZONE 'E'
ZONE 'F'
ZONE 'G'
ZONE 'H'
ZONE 'I'
ZONE 'J'
ZONE 'A'
ZONE 'B'
RAMBLER CREEK
SHAFT CREEK
L28+00N
L24+00N
L20+00N
L16+00N
L12+00N
L8+00N
L4+00N
L0+00
4+00S
8+00S
12+00S
16+00S
20+00S
24+00S
28+00S
32+00S
36+00S
40+00S
44+00S
48+00S
52+00S
56+00S
60+00S
64+00S
68+00S
72+00S
76+00S
80+00S
84+00S
88+00S
92+00S
96+00S
100+00S
104+00S
108+00S
112+00S
116+00S
120+00S
124+00S
128+00S
132+00S
136+00S
140+00S
144+00S
148+00S
152+00S
156+00S
160+00S



LEGEND

1973-'74 — CONTOUR INTERVALS - 100 ppm Zinc; 125; 150

1973 ONLY — $\bar{X}$ = 89ppm Zn = arithmetic mean; s = 40ppm Zn = standard deviation; $\bar{X}+1s$ = 129 ppm; $\bar{X}+2s$ = 169 ppm; $\bar{X}+3s$ = 209ppm

drainage

NOTE:
'NS' means no sample was taken.
Determinations are shown in parts per million (ppm) in this manner:

pH | Zn
pH | Zn
pH / Zn

Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
R. G. HILKER
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

NTS SHEET 106-D-3 PLAN NO. 3

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

DOG CLAIMS - RAMBLER HILL

pH / ZINC ppm

DATE JULY 5, 1973 | SCALE 1" = 400'

R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

PLAN NO. 2

32+00W TIE LINE

0+00 BASE LINE

29+50E TIE LINE

59+50E TIE LINE

L44+00N
L40+00N
L36+00N
L32+00N
L28+00N
L24+00N
L20+00N
L16+00N
L12+00N
L8+00N
L4+00N
L0+00
L4+00S
L8+00S
L12+00S
L16+00S
L20+00S
L24+00S
L28+00S
L32+00S
L36+00S
L40+00S
L44+00S

N

4+00W BASE LINE

24+00E TIE LINE

NOTE: SAMPLES 1950-1955, 1958-1960 (.x) ARE VEGETATION SAMPLES.

Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
R. G. HILKER
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

NTS SHEET 106-D-3 PLAN NO. 4

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD

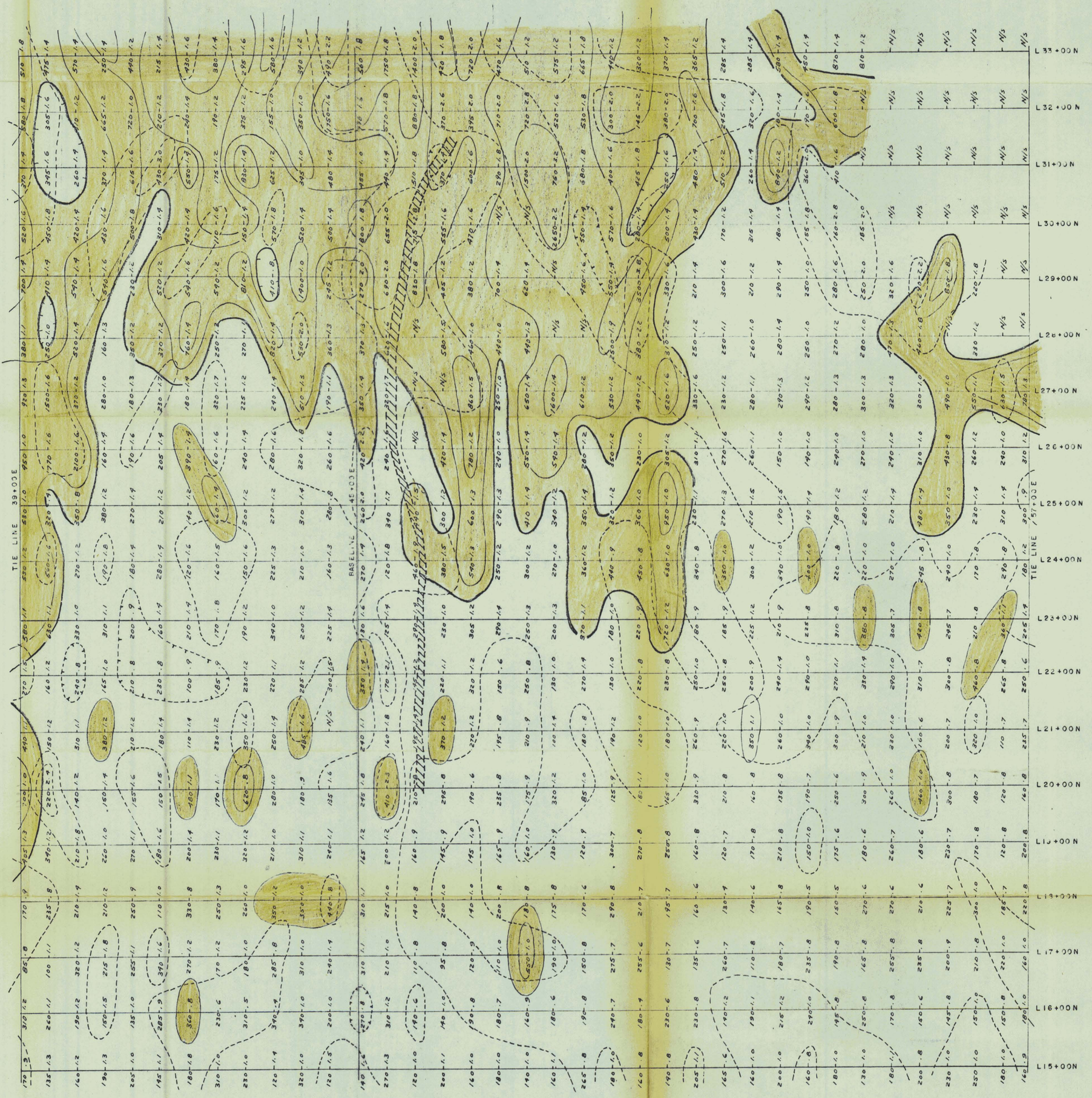
GEOCHEMISTRY SURVEY

DOG CLAIMS - RAMBLER HILL

SAMPLE NUMBERS

DATE JULY 5, 1973 SCALE 1" = 400'

R G HILKER LTD
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T



LEGEND

SILVER (Ag)
CONTOUR INTERVALS 2.0 +
1.5 — 1.95
1.0 — 1.45

MANGANESE (Mn)
CONTOUR INTERVALS 750 +
500 — 749
350 — 499

LUCKNOW VEIN

Mn — Ag
Mn — Ag
N/S (no sample

R.G. HILLER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

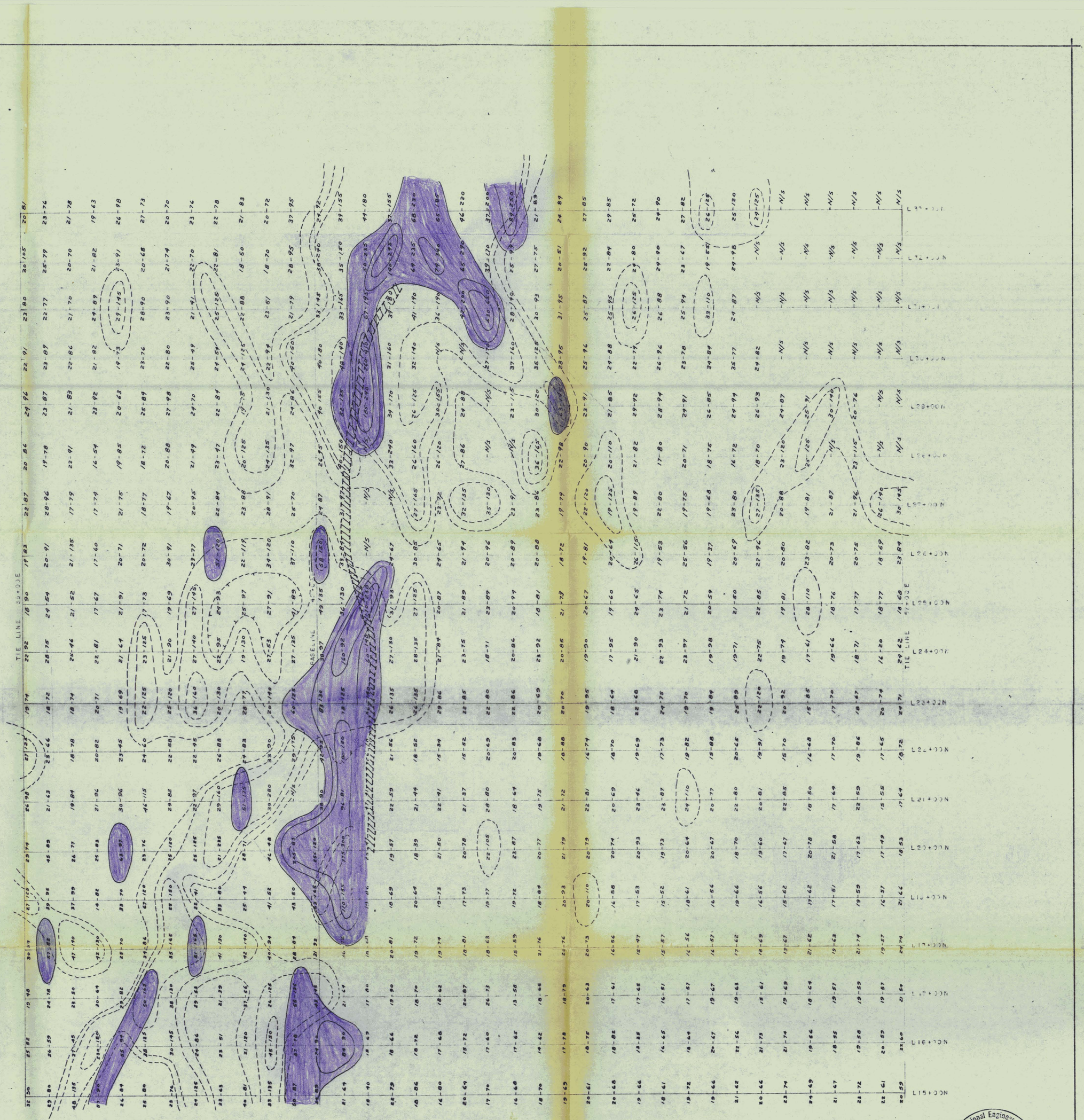
Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon
R. G. HILLER
GEOLOGICAL
ENGINEER
Applied

N.T.S. SHEET 106-D-3, MAYO MINING DISTRICT 5

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

RAMBLER HILL - ELSA, Y.T.
LUCKNOW VEIN GRID
MANGANESE — ppm
SILVER ppm

DATE: SEPT./1974 | SCALE: 1in. = 100 ft



LEGEND

LEAD (Pb) CONTOUR INTERVALS
- 90 +
- 70 – 89
- 50 – 69

ZINC (Zn) CONTOUR INTERVALS
- 149 +
- 125 – 149
- 100 – 124

— LUCKNOW VEIN

Pb – Zn

Pb – Zn

N/S. (no sample)

Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
R. G. HILKER
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

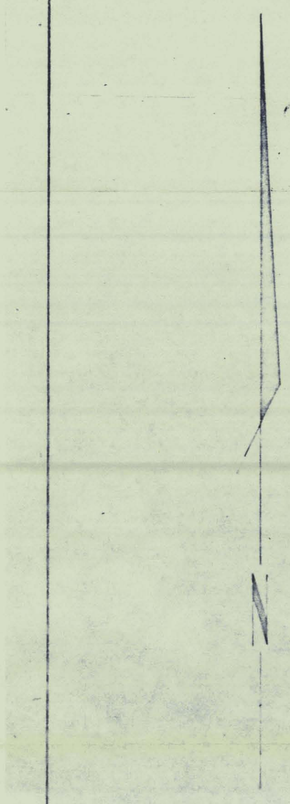
N.T.S. SHEET 105-D-3, MAYO MINING DISTRICT 6

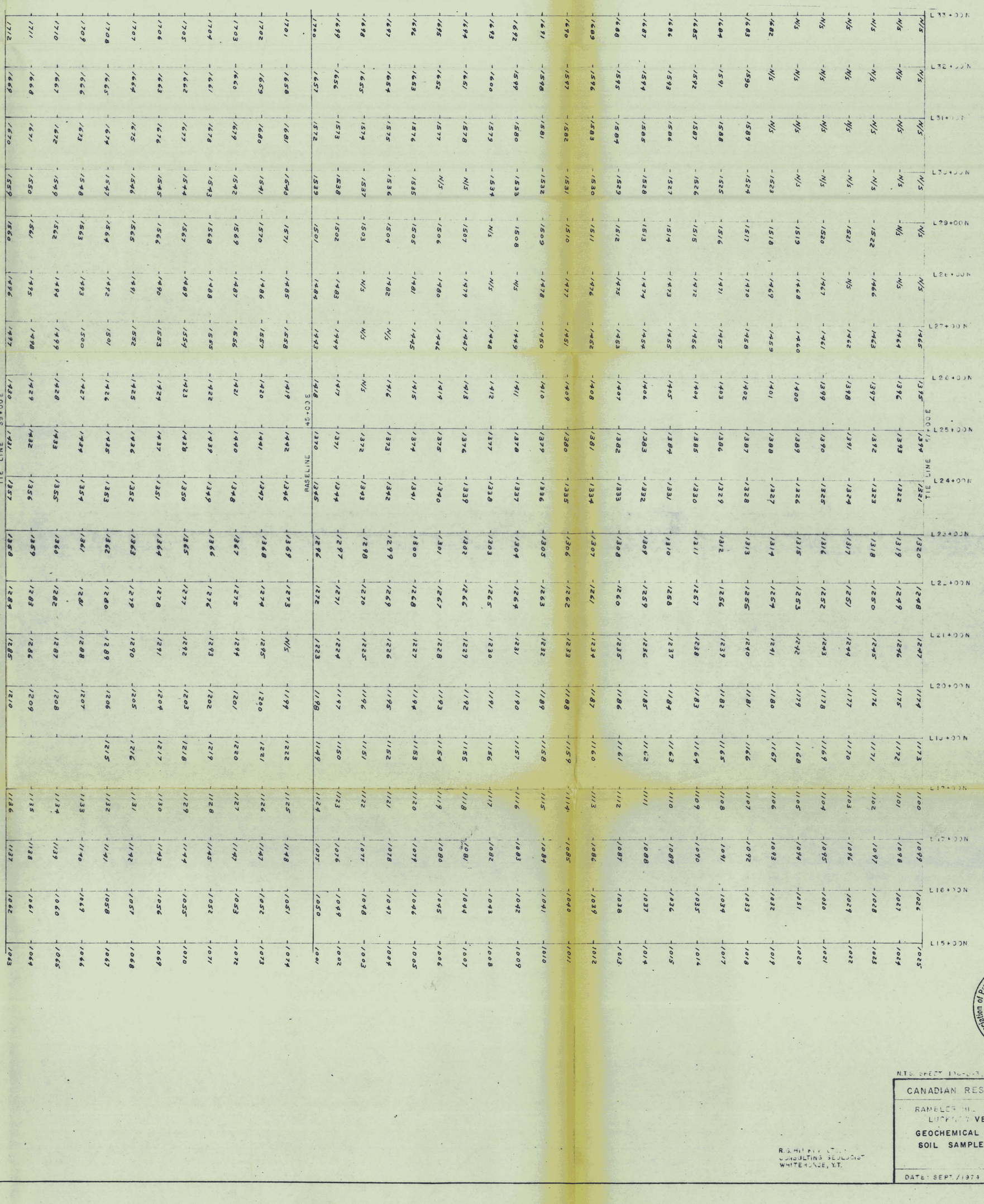
CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

RAMBLER HILL - ELSA, Y.T.
LUCKNOW VEIN GRID
LEAD - ppm / ZINC - ppm

R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

DATE: SEPT./1974 | SCALE: 1in. = 100 ft





Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
R. G. HILKER
GEOLOGICAL
ENGINEER

N.T.S. SHEET 116B-3, KAY. MINING DISTRICT 7

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

RAMBLER HILL, YUKON, Y.T.
LUCKY 7 VEIN GRID
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY -
SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION

DATE: SEPT./1974 | SCALE 1in. = 100 ft

R.G. HILKER (1972) LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

39+00E

45+00E

57+00E

L32+00N

L24+00N

L16+00N

TIE LINE

BASELINE

Sh/Gs

Gs

Sh

10

9

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

MESOZOIC

Cretaceous(?)

Gs — Metamorphosed diorite and gabbro (greenstone)

PRECAMBRIAN/PALAEOZOIC

Q — Central Quartzite Formation – mainly thin-bedded, with interbedded phyllitic schist

Sh — Lower Schist Formation – graphitic schist, quartz-sericite schist, thin bedded quartzite, phyllite

LEGEND

OUTCROP

5 — TRENCH

— INFERRED LUCKNOW VEIN

— FAULT

— INFERRED GEOLOGICAL CONTACT

Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
R. G. HILKER
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

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N.T.S. SHEET – 106-D-3 MAYO MINING DISTRICT

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

RAMBLER HILL

GEOLOGICAL MAP

LUCKNOW VEIN

DATE: Oct/1974 | SCALE: 1" = 100'

R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

LUCKNOW GRID

Pz - DOG 41
Pz - DOG 42

B.L. 0+00

L 16+00N

L 12+00N

L 4+00N

L 0+00

L 4+00S

L 12+00S

L 20+00S

L 28+00S

L 36+00S

L 44+00S

T.L. 29+50E

T.L. 45+00E

T.L. 60+00E

T.L. 75+00E

T.L. 89+00E

L 8+00N

L 8+00S

L 16+00S

L 24+00S

L 32+00S

L 40+00S

ZAP 11
Y 68450

ZAP 12
Y 68451

ZAP 21
Y 68460

ZAP 22
Y 68461

Ps - IRENE - Y 33745
Ps - IRENE - Y 33746

P2 - DEN7
DEN8

MOSHE 1
Y 89155

MOSHE 2
Y 89156

MOSHE 3
Y 89157

MOSHE 4
Y 89158

MOSHE 5
Y 89159

MOSHE 6
Y 89160

MOSHE 7
Y 89161

MOSHE 8
Y 89162

MOSHE 9

MOSHE 10

MOSHE 11

MOSHE 12

MOSHE 15

MOSHE 16

MOSHE 19

MOSHE 20

MOSHE 21

MOSHE 22

DOG 21

DOG 22

DOG 23
Y 56030

DOG 24
Y 56031

PAUL 1
Y 68614

PAUL 2
Y 68615

PAUL 3

PAUL 4

PAUL 5

PAUL 6

DEN 1

DEN 2

DEN 3

DEN 4

DEN 5

DEN 6

DEN 7

DEN 8

LEGEND

- Located Claim Post
- Inferred Claim Post
- Claim Line

Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon
R. G. HILKER
GEOLOGICAL
ENGINEER

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N.T.S. SHEET - 106-D-3 MAYO MINING DISTRICT

R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

CLAIM LOCATION PLAN

RAMBLER HILL - Y. T.

DATE: OCT./ 1974

SCALE: 1" = 400'

PLAN NO. I

RAMBLER HILL

IRENE ZONE

LUCKNOW ZONE

TRENCH L-4

TRENCH

Cabin site

Approximate southern limit of ZAP claims

to IRENE claims

to IRENE claims Hernon Lake Road

Shorty Creek

ROAD

TIE LINE 32+00W

BASE LINE 0+00

TIE LINE 29+50E

TIE LINE 45+00E

TIE LINE 75+00E

TIE LINE 90+00E

BASE LINE 5+00W

TIE LINE 24+00E

L44+00N
L36+00N
L28+00N
L24+00N
L20+00N
L16+00N
L12+00N
L8+00N
L4+00N
L0+00
L4+00S
L8+00S
L12+00S
L20+00S
L24+00S
L28+00S
L32+00S
L36+00S
L40+00S
L44+00S

DOG (No. F) DOG (No. F)
DOG 34 DOG 35
DOG 36 DOG 37
DOG 38 DOG 39
DOG 40 DOG 41
DOG 42 DOG 43
DOG 44 DOG 45
DOG 46 DOG 47
DOG 48 DOG 49
DOG 50 DOG 51
DOG 23 DOG 24
DOG 25 DOG 26
DOG 27 DOG 28
DOG 29 DOG 30

N

GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

MESOZOIC

Cretaceous (?)

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PRECAMBRIAN/PALAEOZOIC

Q — Central Quartzite Formation – mainly thin-bedded, with interbedded phyllitic schist

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LEGEND

- Outcrop boundary
- Geological contact
- Inferred contact
- 45 — Strike and dip of schistosity, cleavage or foliation (greenstone)
- 80 — Strike and dip of fracture, joint
- 09 — Strike and plunge of lineation, crenulation
- Fault (inferred)
- Vein fault
- Tractor trench (scale exaggerated)
- Road
- Tractor trail
- Creek
- Claim post (located)
- Claim post (assumed location)

Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
R. G. HILKER
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

NTS SHEET 106-D-3 PLAN NO. 10

CANADIAN RESERVE OIL & GAS LTD.

GEOLOGY

DOG CLAIMS - RAMBLER HILL

DATE: JULY 27, 1973 SCALE: 1" = 400'

R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.