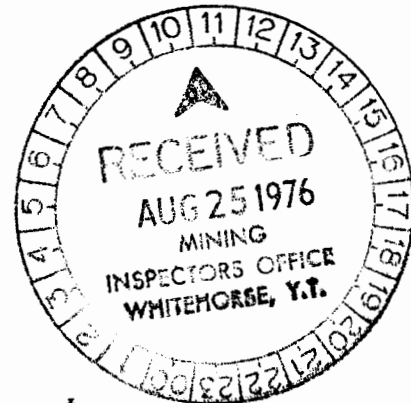




Report on the A.J. Claim Group  
O'Brien Creek, Dawson City M.D.,  
Yukon Territory  
for  
Acheron Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.)

116-B-8  
November 10, 1975 F. Holcapek, P. Eng.

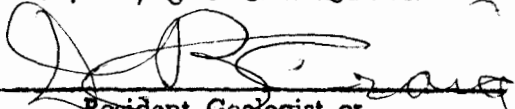


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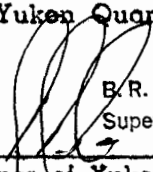
This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of


\$ 16,000.00



Resident Geologist or  
Resident Mining Engineer

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

  
B.R. BAXTER  
Supervising Mining Recorder

  
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

REPORT ON THE A.J. CLAIM GROUP

O'BRIEN CREEK, DAWSON CITY M.D.,

YUKON TERRITORY

for

ACHERON MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

Vancouver, B.C.

F. Holcapek, P. Eng.

November 10, 1975

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1. Geochemical Soil Samples Graph for Zinc
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3. Detailed Geology (1"= 10 feet) North Zone
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REPORT ON THE A.J. CLAIM GROUP  
O'BRIEN CREEK, DAWSON CITY M.D.,  
YUKON TERRITORY  
for  
ACHERON MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

1.00 INTRODUCTION:

During the period of August 27 to September 29, 1975, Agilis Engineering Ltd., on behalf of Acheron Mines Ltd., completed an exploration program consisting of geological mapping, trenching, sampling reconnaissance soil sampling and diamond drilling.

The exploration program, was under the supervision of the writer, R. Shnay Field Geologist, and the diamond drill program was directed by D. Hopper, Mining Technician.

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the results of the exploration program and to make recommendations.

2.00 LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The A.J. mineral claims are located in the Dawson

Mining Division on O'Brien Creek. Co-ordinates of the property are Longitude 138° 10' West and Latitude 64° 17.5' North. Access to the property is from Dawson City, either by helicopter directly, or by truck approximately 15 miles up Dempster Highway and then by helicopter to the property.

3.00 PROPERTY:

The following claims are held by Acheron Mines Ltd. under option from Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd.

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record No.</u>
A.J. 3 - 6	87572 - 75
A.J. 15 and 16	87584 - 85

During the first week of August additional claims were located to cover the surrounding area:

<u>Claim Name</u>	
A.J. 1 - 2	Record numbers not available
A.J. 7 - 14	
A.J. 17 - 42	
UP 1 - 12	

4.00 PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The property is located within the Olgivie Mountain

Range with elevations ranging from 3,500 to 6,000 feet above sea level. The area is rugged. Talus slopes cover approximately 50% of the mountainsides and large areas of boulders are located west of the showings making prospecting extremely difficult. Vegetation consists of alpine grasses and arctic birch. Scrub spruce grows below elevations of 4,500 feet.

5.00 HISTORY:

The A.J. mineral claims were originally staked during 1966 following the discovery of gold bearing arsenopyrite veins.

During the same year an exploration program consisting of surface trenching, prospecting and diamond drilling of four short holes was completed by Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. In 1975 Acheron Mines Ltd. optioned the property from the owner.

6.00 GEOLOGY:

6.10 Regional

The A.J. claim group is underlain by quartzites intruded by syenites and minor diorites. The

contact where exposed exhibits gradational changes from a basic finegrained phase to coarser porphyritic syenites.

Diorite dykes trending westerly have been observed cutting the quartzites in the vicinity of the showings.

#### 6.20 Structural Geology

The main observable structural feature consists of shear and fracture zones trending N 70° E to E and dipping to the south. Normally these zones are associated with strongly rusted quartzites. The arsenopyrite veins occur as filling within shears or faults. Slickensides and gouge seams are common. The quartzites exhibit changes in strike and dip as exposed in vicinity of the north vein indicating movement. A small scale, possible recumbent fold is visible in one cliff face in the same locality. Small diorite dykes have been observed parallel to the shear direction.

6.30 Detail Geology:

6.31 South Zone:

The south zone is located within an easterly trending shear zone cutting quartzites. In general, the quartzites are strongly oxidized and closely fractured. Attitudes of individual beds are completely obliterated. Three arsenopyrite veins, each strongly fractured and cut by cross shearing, have been trenched and sampled.

Vein #1

The vein is 2 feet wide with 50% of massive arsenopyrite. It is bound by a N 70° W trending shear along the south wall. The quartzite wall rock is strongly fractured and oxidized.

Vein #2

This vein lies 12 feet to the north-east and has been localized by a N 70° W trending shear zone.

The vein consists of massive arsenopyrite, strongly fractured and partly oxidized containing quartz stringers and quartz lenses as gangue. Quartzites,

forming the walls, are rusty, intensively fractured and appear to have been affected by hydrothermal alteration, i.e. partial recrystallization and change of colour from white to grey.

### Vein #3

This vein is located approximately 4 feet to the north-east of Vein #2. The vein is bounded to the south-east by a narrow gouge seam. The quartzites are strongly fractured and rusty adjoining the gouge and show evidence of minor mineralization and shearing for a distance of about 3 feet and become massive afterwards.

The vein is 7 feet wide and consists of near massive arsenopyrite and minor quartz gangue. Strong fracturing and shearing has been observed.

## 6.32 Description of Trenching & Assay Results:

Trench #1: 50' by 3' by 4'. The purpose of the trench was to cut across all veins indicated.

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag.oz/ton</u>	<u>Type of sample</u>	<u>Description</u>
23567A	2 ft.	0.235	0.04	Chip	Vein #1 good arsenopyrite
23591	7 ft.	0.003	.01	Chip	Quartzite rusty, fracture
23577	5 ft.	5.328	0.59	Chip	Vein #2 good massive sulfides
23590	5 ft.	0.003	0.07	Chip	Wall rock Vein #3 sheared & rusty

Trench #2: 28' x 4' x 3'.

The purpose of this trench was to expose bed rock in an area of large arsenopyrite boulders. No mineralization was found in place.

### 6.33 Diamond Drill Results:

Two diamond drill holes were completed on the South Zone. The purpose of the drill program was to check the grade of the mineralization at depth and to check the western extension of the zone.

Core recovery was highly variable, good within the

quartzites, approximately 95% decreasing to a low of 15% within the shear zone or vein material. A total of 297 ft. of drilling has been completed.

Results:

	<u>Interval ft.</u>	<u>Width ft.</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag.oz/ton</u>
D.D.H. #1	57.4-67.5	10.1	0.597	0.50
D.D.H. #2	Abandoned in overburden at a depth of 50 ft.			

For description see attached drill logs. No sludge samples were taken.

Drill results obtained by Conwest Exploration on the same vein structure are as follows:

	<u>Width Core</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Width Sludge</u>	<u>Ag.oz/ton</u>	<u>Recovery</u>
D.D.H.#1	6 ft.	0.32	10 ft.	.96	58%
D.D.H.#2	9.3 ft.	0.83	15 ft.	.96	68%

6.40 North Zone:

The north zone is located 300 feet downstream from the south zone. Three veins of arsenopyrite mineralization and fracture zones containing pyrite separated by up to 50 feet of quartzites have been trenched and sampled.

### Vein #1

The vein consists of massive arsenopyrite about one foot wide, but is of irregular outline and confined to a shear zone three feet wide. The vein trends easterly and dips at  $80^{\circ}$  S. The attitude of the quartzite beds is N  $40^{\circ}$  W  $30^{\circ}$  S north of the vein and N  $40^{\circ}$  W,  $19^{\circ}$  S to the south of the vein. A small recumbent fold is visible in this area.

### Vein # 2

A small seam about six inches wide of massive arsenopyrite bounded by gouge is exposed at the foot of the cliff. The vein changes into a shear approximately four feet above the creek. The quartzites are extremely rusty and fractured. The vein or shear trends N  $50^{\circ}$  W,  $75^{\circ}$  S.

### Vein #3

This is the main vein consisting of massive arsenopyrite up to three feet wide, slickensided within a six foot wide fracture or shear zone. The vein trends E and dips  $68^{\circ}$  S. A change of

attitude within the quartzites from N 30° W, 20° S to N 60° E, 25° S is apparent across the vein. It is not clear if this change is due to displacement along the shear or folding, but the first appears to be more logical. This vein has been traced uphill by trenching.

Vein #4

Vein #4 is a narrow pyrite-sulfide stringer following a north-westerly trending fracture zone. The fracture zone lies 25 feet north of Vein #3 and consists of intensively fractured, rusty quartzites suggesting disseminated pyrite. The full width of this zone is not known but appears to be in excess of 15 feet.

6.41 Trenching and Sampling:

Trench #3: 12 ft. x 4 ft. x 3 ft.

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag.oz/ton</u>	<u>Description</u>
23580	Chip	4 ft.	8.712	0.93	Massive arsenopyrite

Trench #3A: 12 ft. x 4 ft. x 3 ft.

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag.oz/ton</u>	<u>Description</u>
23581	Chip	0.5ft.	0.112	0.31	sulfides 6" wide
23582	Chip	4ft.	7.004	1.72	4ft. massive sulfides

Trench #4: 20ft. x 4ft. x 3ft.

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag.oz/ton</u>	<u>Description</u>
23583A	Chip	0.5ft.	0.384	0.02	Vein 1ft. wide, ½ft. strongly weathered

Trench #5: 65ft. x 3ft. x 3ft.

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag.oz/ton</u>	<u>Description</u>
23592	Chip	2ft.	2.10	0.90	Vein 5ft. wide, 3ft. completely oxidized & weathered

Surface Sample:

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag.oz/ton</u>	<u>Description</u>
23589	Grab	-	0.308	0.21	Vein ½ft. wide in cliff face.

#### 6.43 Diamond Drilling:

D.D.H. #3 was located to intersect the main zone

Page 11.

of mineralization. It was drilled to a depth of 243 ft. at - 50°.. A strong fracture zone was intersected showing arsenopyrite. Core recovery was poor. Assay results are low and do not correlate with results obtained by Conwest Exploration. A strong possibility exists that the fracture zone intersects and displaces the mineralization.

Conwest's results are as follows:

<u>D.D.H.</u>	<u>Width Core</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Width Sludge</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Core Recovery</u>
D.D.H.3	4.5 ft.	trace	4.5 ft.	.02	11%
D.D.H.4	11 ft.	0.03	10 ft.	0.90	51%

6.50 Ridge Showing:

The ridge showing is located approximately 1,000 feet above the creek on the East Ridge. It consists of three veins which have been exposed in 3 outcrops. The veins are apparently localized by shear zones cutting quartzites. The veins trend northerly and have near vertical dips. An easterly trending gully, possibly a fault, cuts all veins.

The veins are strongly weathered and oxidized and consist of quartz, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and minor pyrite. The apparent extension of the vein structure is expressed as a strongly weathered, rusty fracture zone in quartzites. This zone has the same width as the vein structure.

The veins have been sampled by taking grab samples of the least weathered material.

<u>Vein #</u>	<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Au.oz/ton</u>	<u>Ag.oz/ton</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>
North	23588	0.014	0.01	Grab
Middle	23584	0.024	0.34	Grab
	23585	0.030	0.38	Grab
	23586	0.016	0.12	Grab
	23587	0.018	0.08	Grab
South	23579	0.106	0.01	Grab

7.00 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

The geochemical survey, consisting of 3 lines sampled perpendicular to the known outcropping mineralization of the North and South Zone, was an orientation survey. The purpose was to establish

if arsenic or zinc can be used as a pathfinder.

7.10 Procedure:

Soil samples were collected along chained and flagged compass lines 400 feet apart at 200 foot stations. Sample depth was from 3 to 6 inches. During the course of the sampling it was found that soil development was poor and hence most of the samples consisted of glacial till or fine talus material. Diamond drilling (D.D.H. #2) on the South Zone suggested that overburden, consisting of large boulders, can be in excess of 50 feet deep along the valley floor.

The samples were packed in kraft envelopes and forwarded to Chemex Labs. Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis.

7.20 Laboratory Procedure:

A copy of the laboratory procedure used by Chemex Labs Ltd. is appended. All samples were analysed for zinc and arsenic by atomic absorption method. Results are given in parts per million (ppm).

### 7.30 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS:

The background for zinc and arsenic was established by statistical analysis. The samples were grouped at 50 ppm for arsenic, 20 ppm for zinc intervals and percent frequency and accumulated percent frequency were calculated and plotted on arithmetic probability paper. From the plotted data background range, mixed zone and anomalous zone was read.

#### ARSENIC:

Background	46 samples	32.39%	less than 150 ppm
Mixed zone	8 samples	11.268%	150 to 300 ppm
Anomalous	41 samples	56.33%	greater than 300 ppm

#### ZINC:

Background	32 samples	45.057%	less than 80 ppm
Mixed Zone	29 samples	40.845%	80 ppm to 120 ppm
Anomalous	10 samples	14.084%	greater than 120 ppm

### 7.40 RESULTS:

#### 7.41 Arsenic:

The distribution of the anomalous areas in respect

to the known showing suggests that the geochemical method is not applicable. None of the lines shows an anomaly where it crosses the massive arsenopyrite mineralization or where abundant float of arsenopyrite was found. The depth of overburden, the poorly developed soils and the presence of glacial till suggests that the anomalies encountered are transported and not necessarily indication of arsenopyrite mineralization in the area. The results are inconclusive and should not be used as a future exploration guide.

7.42 Zinc:

Zinc distribution shows a similar pattern as for arsenic. The same considerations hold as discussed above. The purpose for using zinc was the higher mobility and hence a better pathfinder. In general, zinc concentration in the area is low and the results do not show any correlation between zinc anomalies and known showings.

8.00 CONCLUSIONS:

The work program completed on the A.J. Mineral Claims showed that:

1. The area is underlain by quartzites intruded by a syenite feldspar porphyry stock and diorite dykes.
2. Mineralisation found has been localized along shear zones and consists of auriferous arsenopyrite.
3. Trenching and detailed mapping of the South Vein located three veins 2 to 7 ft. wide, assaying 0.003 to 5.328 oz/ton gold and less than 1 oz/ton silver.
4. Diamond drilling showed continuation of good grade gold mineralization at depth, 10.1 feet 0.50 oz/ton gold.
5. Work completed on the North veins delineated three veins 1 to 5 feet wide assaying 0.112 to 8.712 oz/ton gold and 0.21 to 1.72 oz/ton silver.
6. Diamond drilling of the North Zone was inconclusive. A wide shear zone was intersected

and a potential offset of the surface veins is indicated.

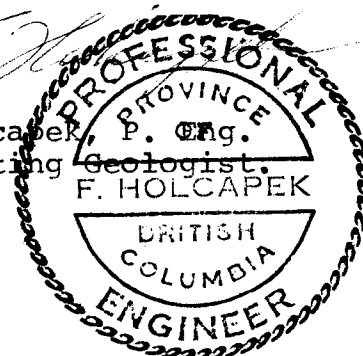
7. The results of the geochemical survey is inconclusive because of heavy overburden, poor soil development and the presence of extensive glacial till.
8. Additional work is warranted to delineate the two vein systems.

9.00 RECOMMENDATION:

A follow-up program consisting of a minimum of 4 diamond drill holes or 1,000 feet of drilling is warranted. If the results of this program are positive additional drilling will be necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

*F. Holcapek*  
F. Holcapek, P. Eng.  
Consulting Geologist.  
F. HOLCAPEK



Vancouver, B.C.

November 10, 1975

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**APPENDIX:**

- 1.) **STATISTICAL TABLE**
- 2.) **Arithmetic Probability Plot Arsenic**
- 3.) **Arithmetic Probability Plot Zinc**
- 4.) **Lab Procedure, Preparation and Analysis**
- 5.) **Drill Logs DDH 1, DDH 2, DDH 3**

STATISTICAL TABLE

(a)

<u>INTERVAL</u>	<u># of SAMPLE</u>		<u>%</u>	<u>ACCUMULATED %</u>
<u>Arsenic ppm</u>				
0 - 50	8	4.5	6.338	6.338
51 - 100	21	10	14.788	21.126
101 - 150	16	8	11.267	32.393
151 - 200	10	5	7.042	39.435
201 - 250	-	-	-	39.435
251 - 300	6	3	4.225	43.660
301 - 350	8	4	5.63	49.290
351 - 400	14	7	9.859	59.149
401 - 450	-	-	-	59.149
451 - 500	3	2	2.112	61.261
501 -	56	28	38.73	99.991
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	142	71		99.99

Zinc ppm

0 - 20	-		1.40	1.40
21 - 40	1		1.40	1.40
41 - 60	9		12.676	14.076
61 - 80	22		30.981	45.057
81 - 100	16		22.535	67.592
101 - 120	13		18.30	85.892
121 - 140	1		1.90	87.292
141 - 160	3		4.225	91.517
161 - 180	3		4.225	95.742
181 - 200	3		4.225	99.967
	<hr/>			
	71			

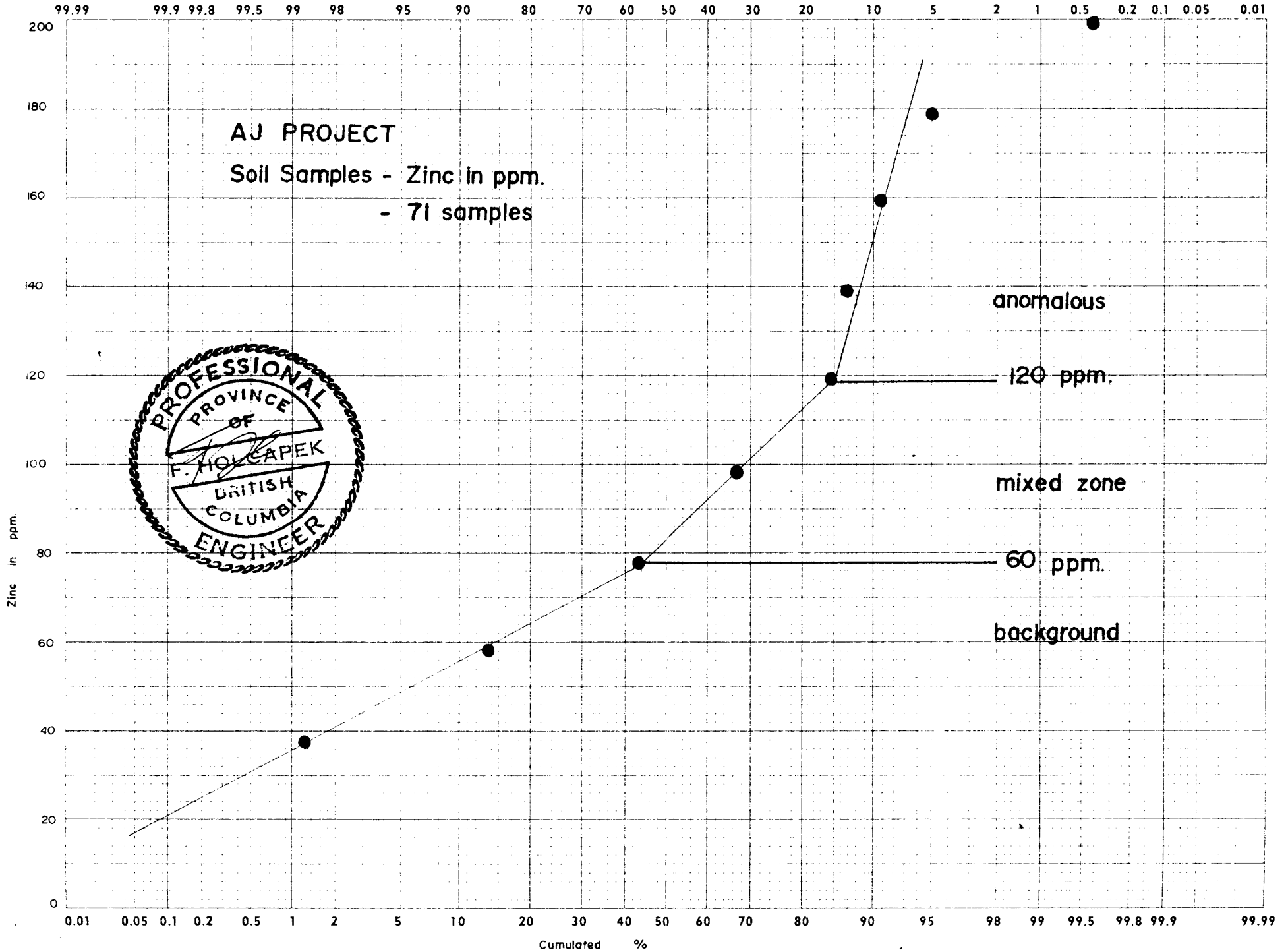


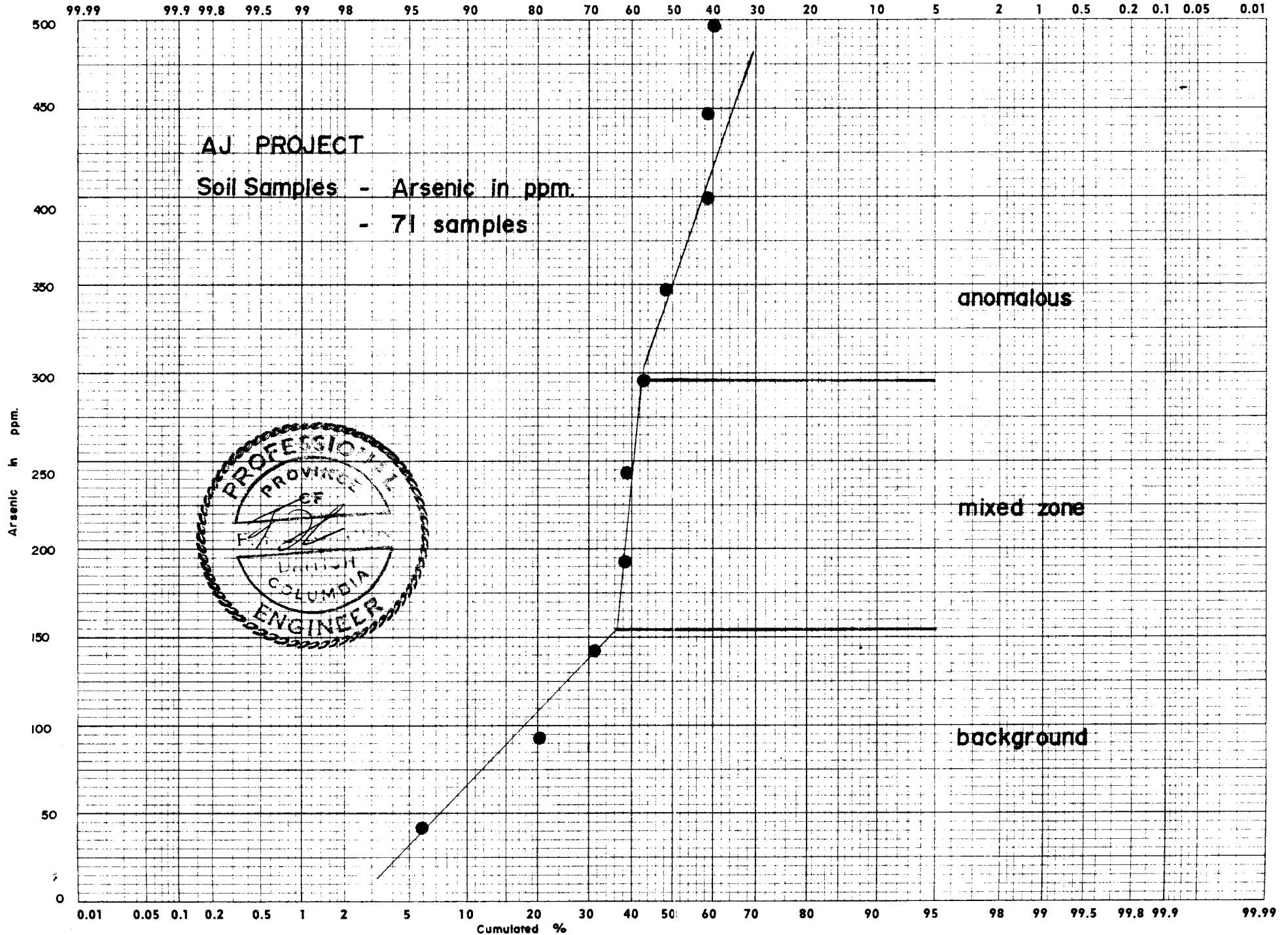




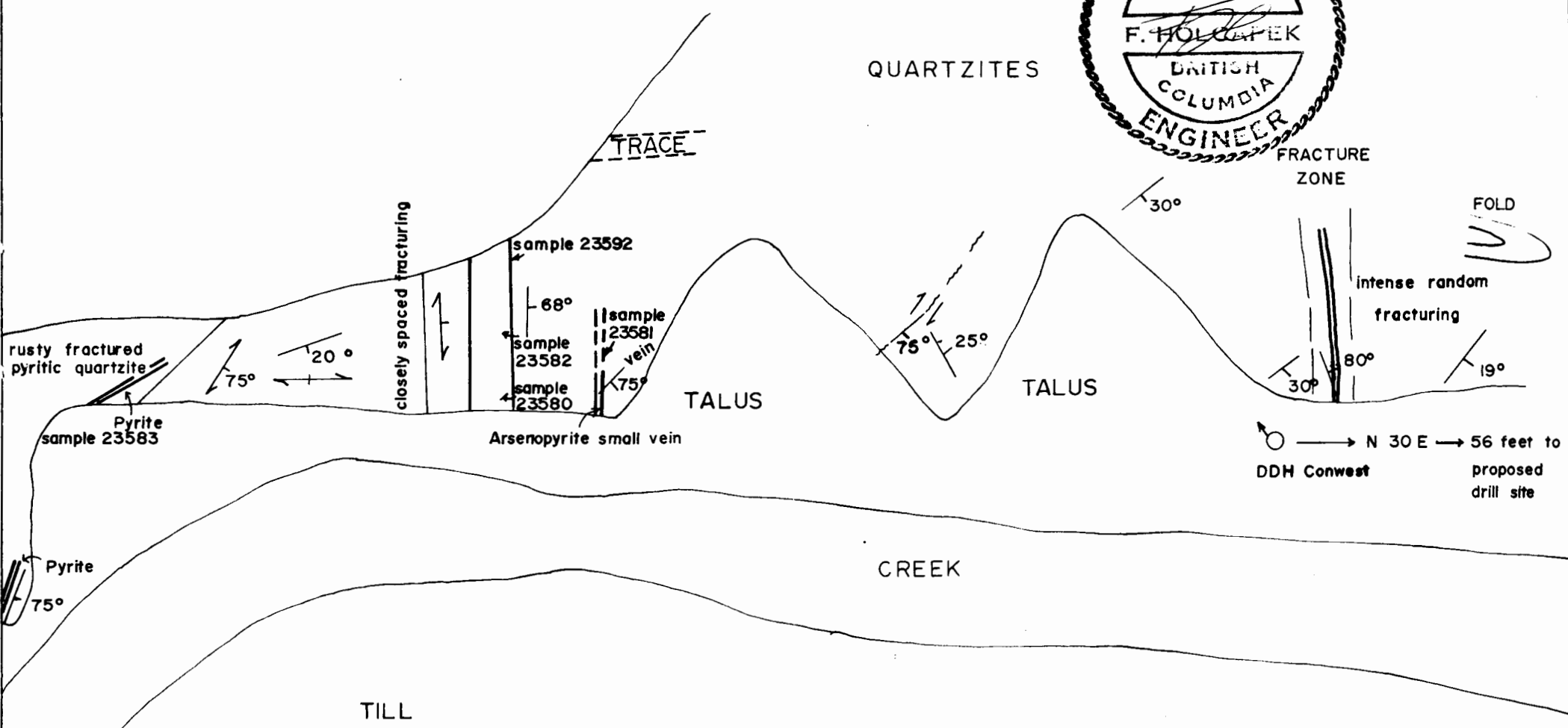
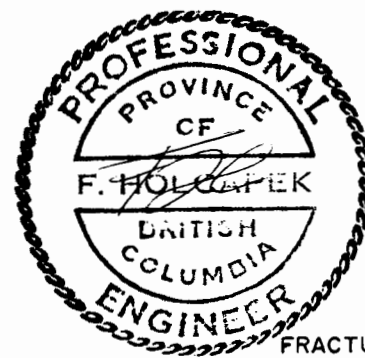
FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	CORE SAMPLES				ASSAYS				% Re-covery	WIDTH & ASSAY		COMMENTS	
			FROM	TO	WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	Au OZ	Ag OZ				WxAu	WxAg		
126.0	135.0	Quartzite													
		128.3 Mud seam	128.5	135.0	6.5	2016C	0.003	0.05		67%					128.0-134.0 0.005 0.10
		Green-white color, numerous mud seams, very incompetent rock occasional py patch in fracture													
135.0	141.5	Argillite	135.0	141.5	6.5	2014C	0.003	0.08		85%					134.0-144.0 0.003 0.01
135.0	140.5	occasional py clot													
140.5	141.5	py clots and arseno cubes													
141.5	145.7	quartzite	141.5	145.7	4.2	2015C	0.003	0.06		71%					
145.0	145.7	3-1/8" py stgrs at 48°	145.7	147.2	1.5	2017C	0.003	0.08		100					
145.7	147.2	argillite very chloritic													
147.2	177.5	Quartzite occasional carb vein, sericite and epidote alteration	147.2	150.5	3.3	2018C	0.003	0.09		100					
177.5	190.8	Argillite													
186.5	190.0	Arseno and py spots	186.5	190.0	3.5	2019C	0.003	0.10		61					
190.0	193.7	Arseno & py spots	190.0	193.8	3.8	2020C	0.003	0.18		60					191.0-196.0 0.003 0.01
190.8	198.5	Quartzite	193.8	198.5	4.7	2021C	0.005	0.18		60					196.0-201.0 0.005 0.24
196.5	197.0	Py band													
198.5	2.6.0	Argillite	198.5	202.0	3.5	2022C	0.005	0.04		100					
201.0		Rounded pebble Py patches and blebs in shears													
202.0	207.0	Qtz veining in breccia zone with py	202.0	207.0	5.0	2023	0.003	0.06		100					
211.0	215.0	Qtz veining in breccia zone py patches	211.0	215.0	4.0	2024	0.003	0.08		100					
216.0	243.0	Quartzite													
217.5	219.0	py in 2-1/2" bands 222.0 banding 40° to core	217.5	219.0	1.5	2025C	0.003	0.06		100					216.0-221.0 0.005 0.01







ASSAY RESULTS	oz./ton gold	oz./ton silver	width in feet
23580	8.712	.93	4'
23581	.112	.31	6"
23582	7.004	1.72	4'
23583	.384	.02	6" (1')
23592	2.100	.90	2' (5')
23589	.308	.21	grab



DDH Conwest → N 30 E → 56 feet to proposed drill site

DETAILED GEOLOGY : NORTH ZONE  
SCALE 1" = 10 feet

— vein

sample 23584  
sample 23585  
sample 23586

sample 23579

sample 23587

calcite

sample 23588

SOUTH HUMP

MIDDLE HUMP

MOSSY

MOSSY

NORTH HUMP

QUARTZITE

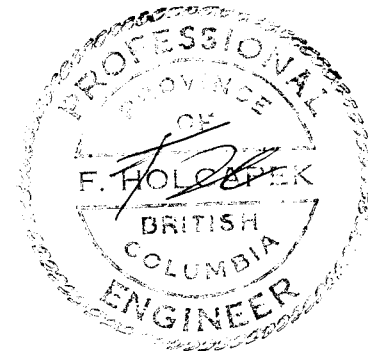
DIORITE

TALUS CONTACT

ASSAY RESULTS	oz./ton gold	oz./ton silver	width in feet
23579	.106	.01	gb
23584	.024	.34	gb
23585	.030	.38	gb
23586	.016	.12	gb
23587	.018	.08	gb
23588	.014	<.01	gb

TREND OF VEINS S 240 W, DIP NEARLY VERTICAL

QUARTZITE TALUS



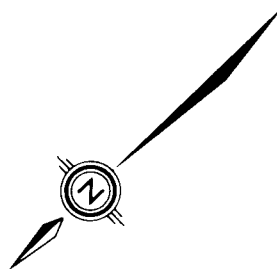
CREEK

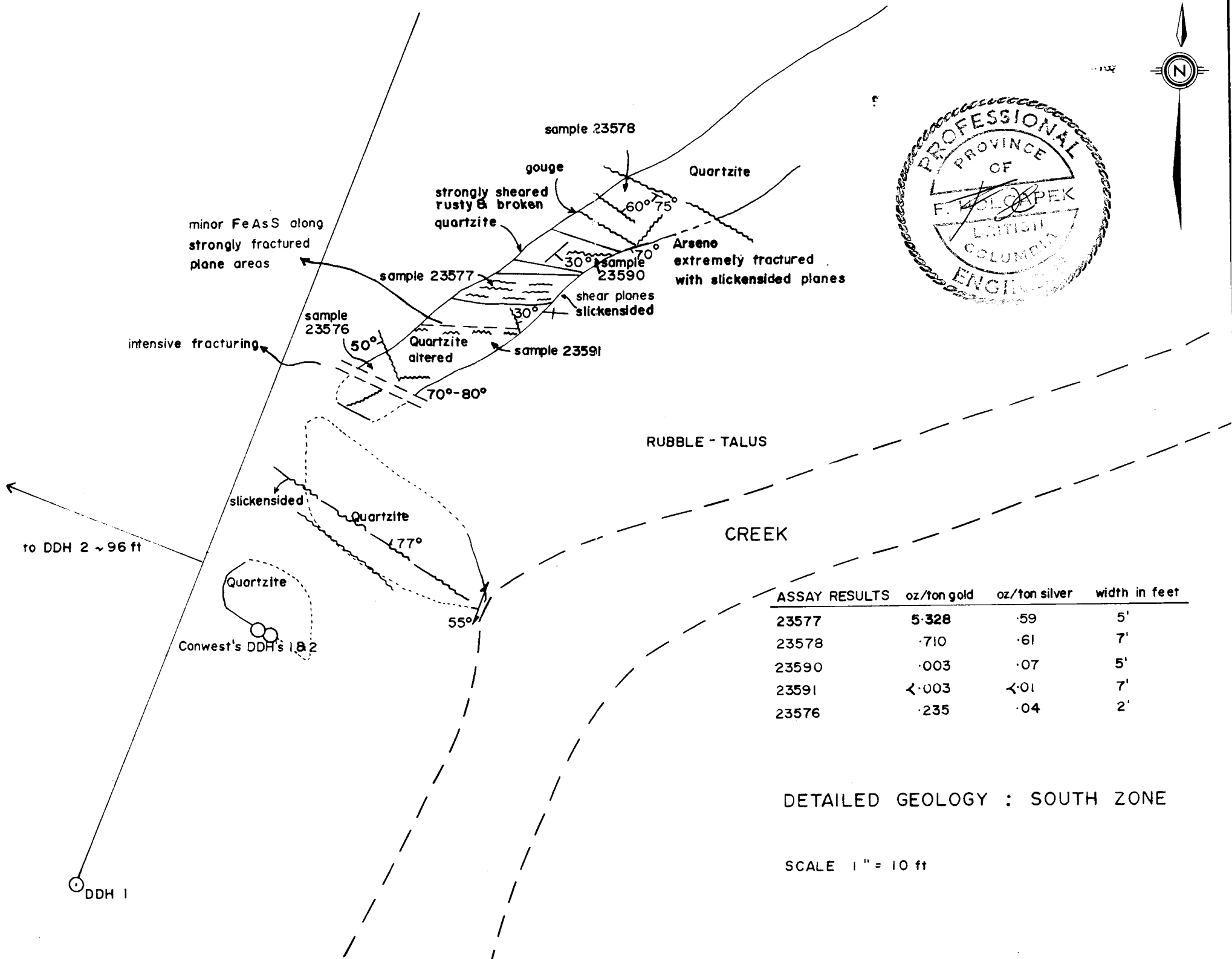
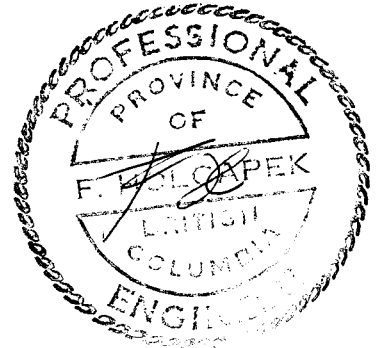
☒ CAMP

DETAILED GEOLOGY ; RIDGE SHOWING

- ==== VEIN
- xxxxxx RUSTY WEATHERED QUARTZITE
- ~~~~ SHEARING
- ~~~~ FAULT

SCALE APPROXIMATELY 1" = 100 ft

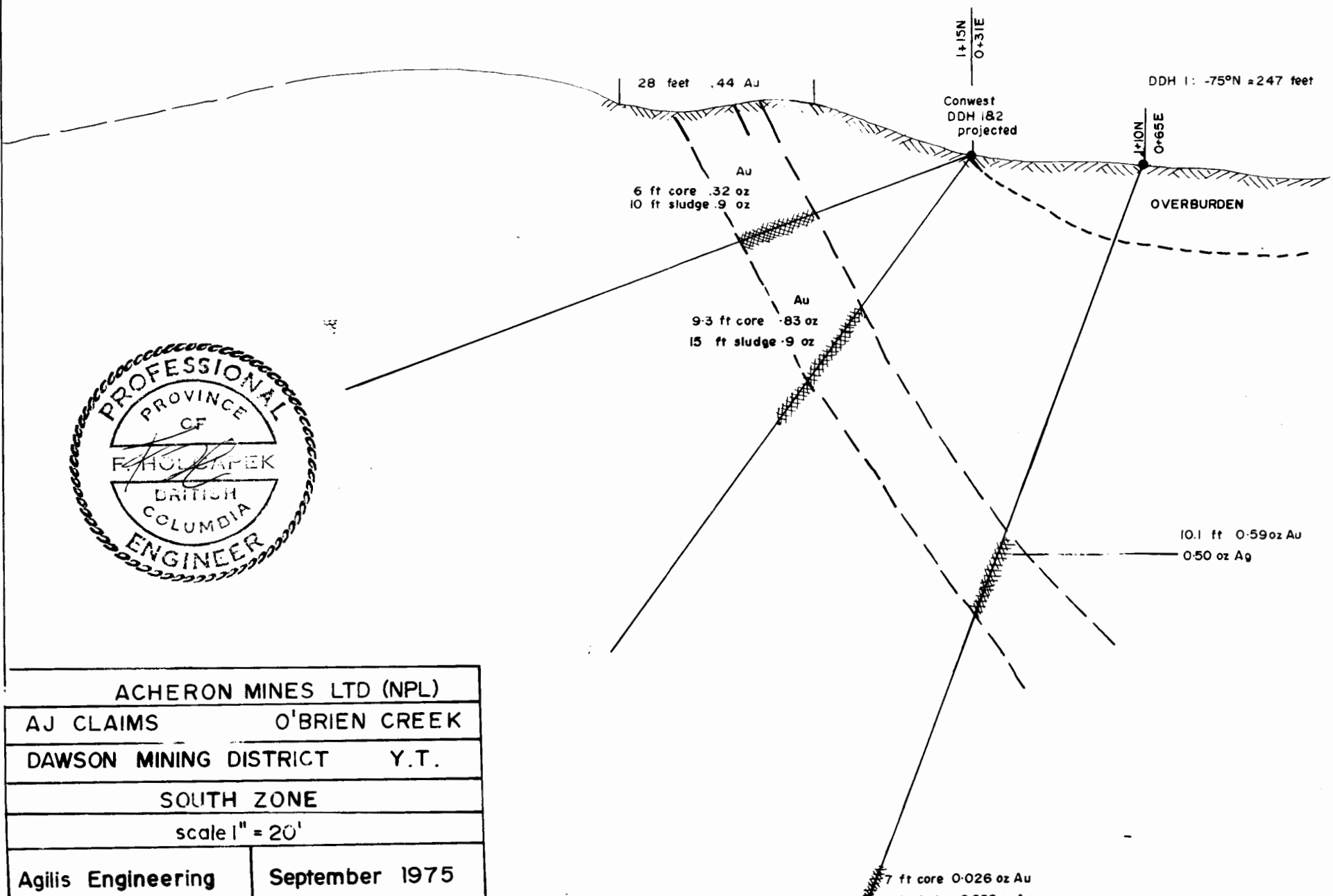




A

A'

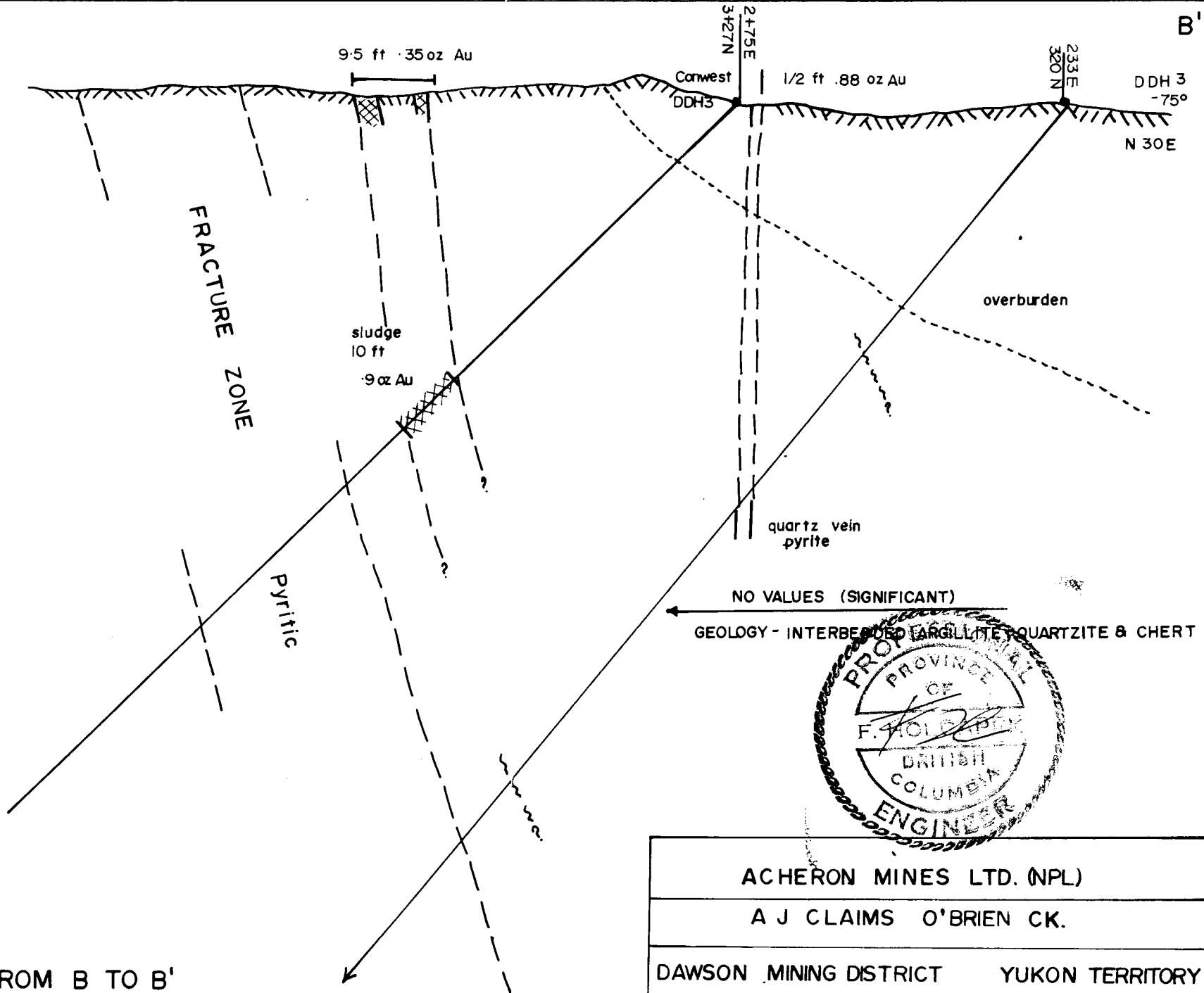
# SECTION FROM A TO A'



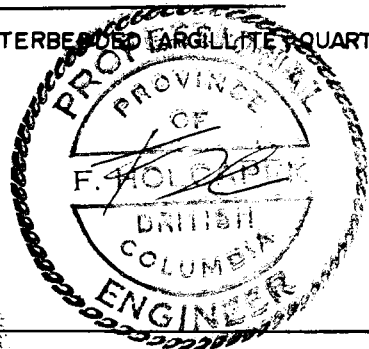
ACHERON MINES LTD (NPL)	
AJ CLAIMS	O'BRIEN CREEK
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT	Y.T.
SOUTH ZONE	
scale 1" = 20'	
Agilis Engineering	September 1975

B

B'

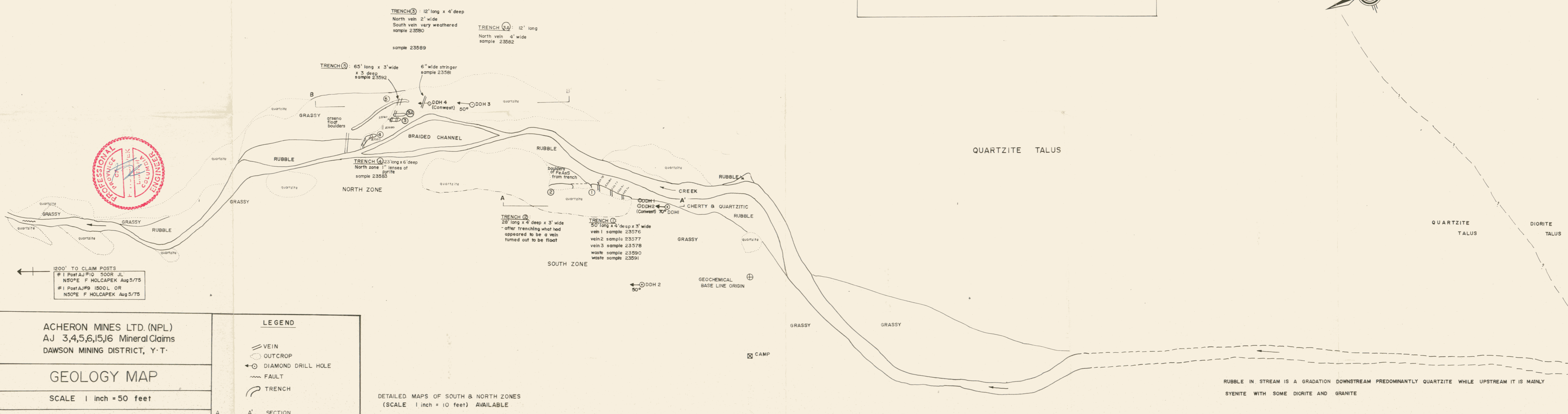
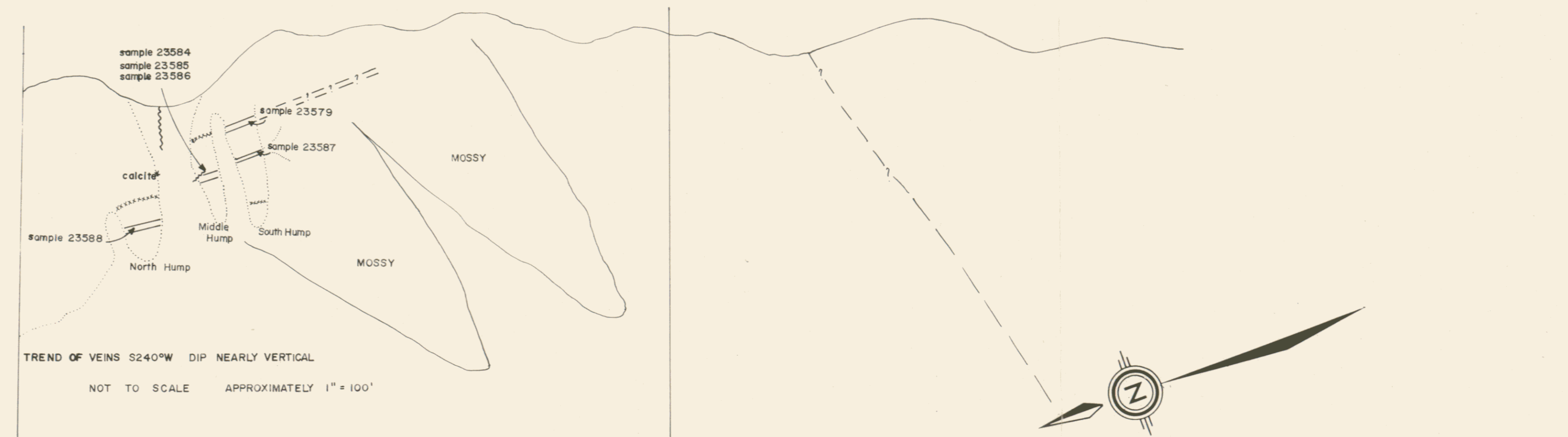


SECTION FROM B TO B'



ACHERON MINES LTD. (NPL)	
A J CLAIMS O'BRIEN CK.	
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT	YUKON TERRITORY
scale 1" = 20'	
AGILIS ENGINEERING	SEPTEMBER 1975

ASSAY RESULTS	oz/ton gold	oz/ton silver	width in feet
23576	.235	.04	2'
23577	5.328	.59	5'
23578	.710	.61	7'
23579	.106	.01	gb
23580	8.712	.93	4'
23581	.112	.31	6"
23582	7.004	1.72	4'
23583	.384	.02	6" (1')
23584	.024	.34	gb
23585	.030	.38	gb
23586	.016	.12	gb
23587	.018	.08	gb
23588	.014	less than .01	gb
23589	.308	.21	gb
23590	.003	.07	5'
23591	less than .003	less than .01	7'
23592	2.100	.90	2' (5')



# YUKON TERRITORY

ACHERON MINES LTD. (NPL)

AJ CLAIMS O'BRIEN CREEK

DAWSON MINING DIVISION

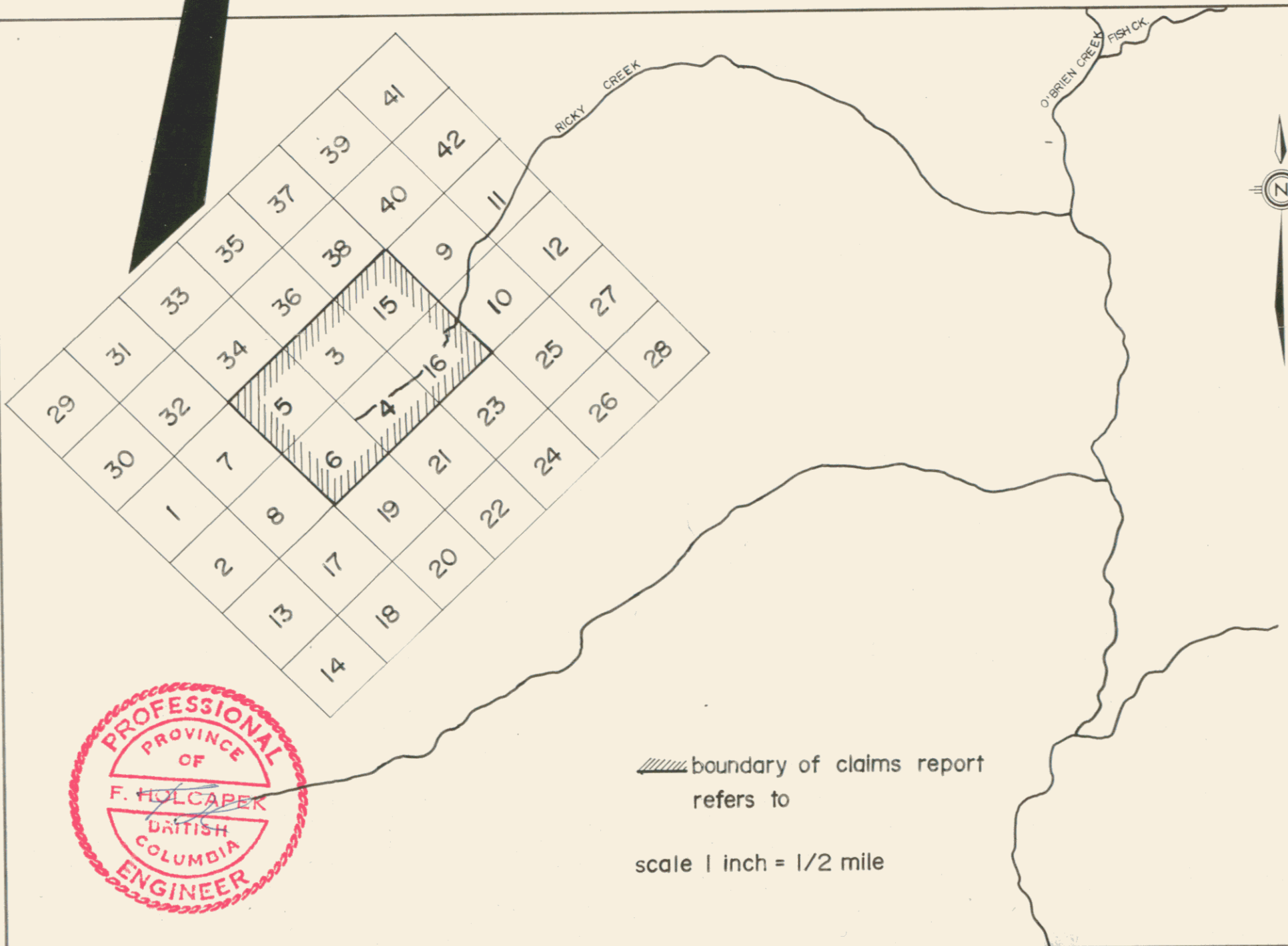
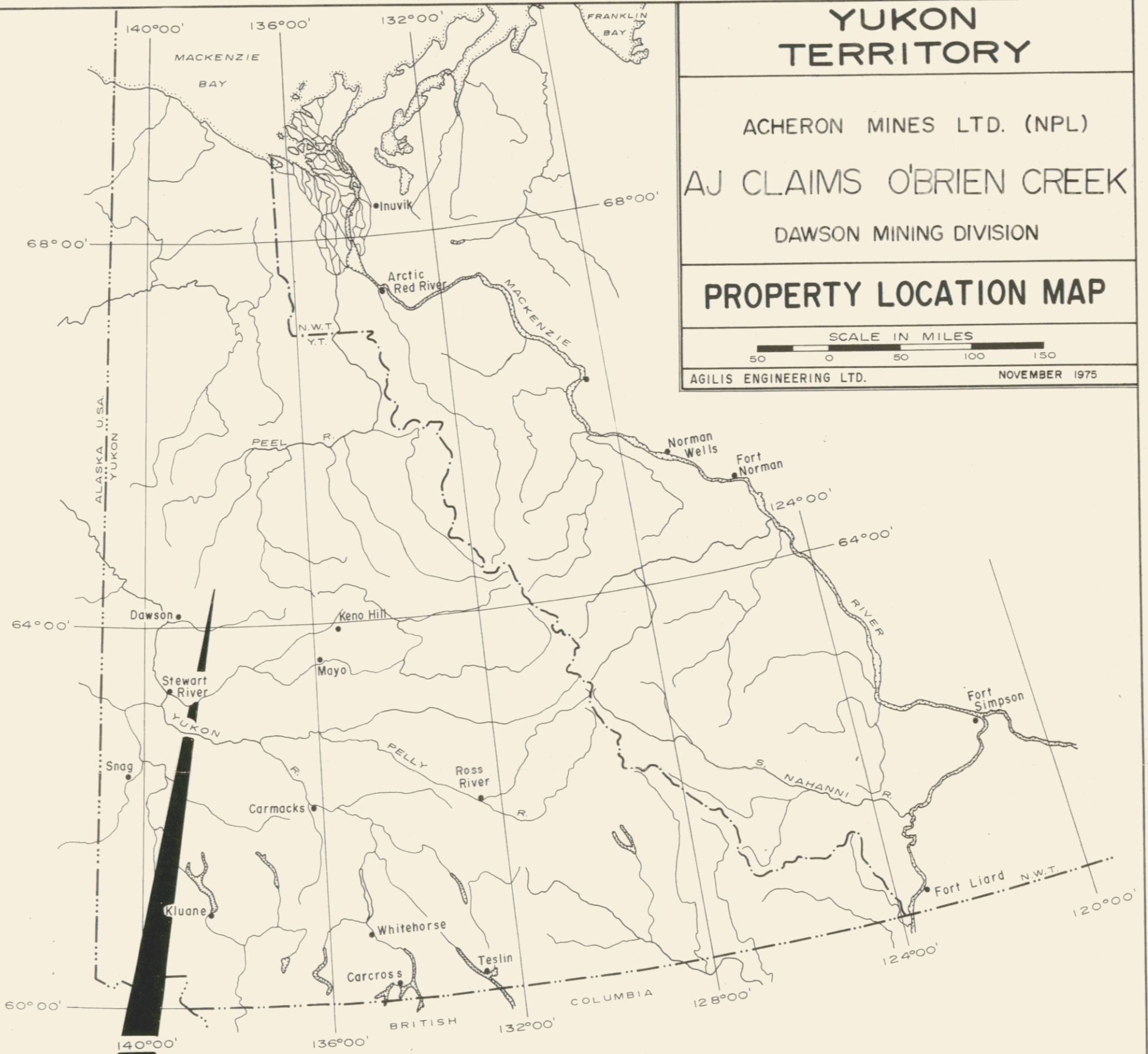
## PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

SCALE IN MILES



AGILIS ENGINEERING LTD.

NOVEMBER 1975



boundary of claims report refers to

scale 1 inch = 1/2 mile