

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

PETE CLAIM GROUP

CLAIMS: Pete 1 - 56

Watson Lake Mining District
Macmillan Pass Area, Yukon Territory
NTS: 105-O-1, 105-J-16, 105-P-4, 105-I-13
Lat. 63°00'N Long. 130°04'W

WORK PERIOD: August 1 - September 24, 1977

FOR

OGILVIE JOINT VENTURE

CLAIMS HELD IN TRUST BY

BRITISH NEWFOUNDLAND EXPLORATION LIMITED
704 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B. C.

BY

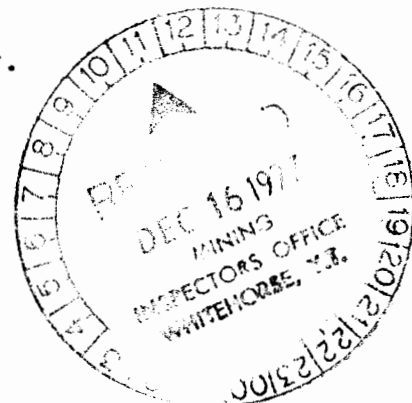
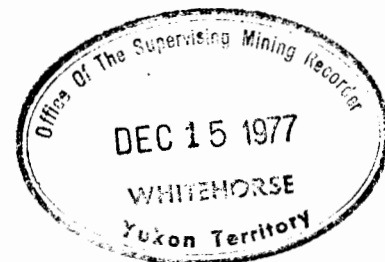
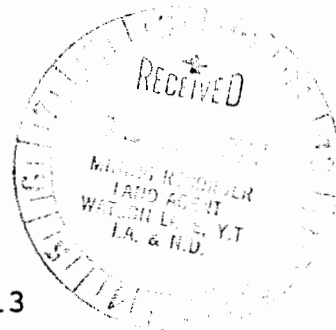
J. D. Rowe, B.Sc., Geologist

Supervised by: O. S. Hairsine, P.Eng.

CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LIMITED
1418 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8

NOVEMBER, 1977

090256



The amount has been examined by me
and found correct.
PART OF

~~22,400~~ \$53,150.23

[Handwritten signature]

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Covers both ~~THIS~~ AND EM SURVEY

R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

[Handwritten initials] Comm. *[Handwritten text]*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
TOPOGRAPHY	4
GEOLOGY	5
General	5
Stratigraphy	6
Structure	12
Mineralization	14
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY	15
Grid	15
Sampling Method	17
Sample Analysis	19
Presentation of Results	20
Discussion of Results	21
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	25

FIGURES

<u>FIGURE 1</u>	Location Map (1"=80 mi.)	3
<u>FIGURE 2</u>	Generalized Stratigraphic Section	7
<u>FIGURE 3</u>	Soil Profiles	18

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

~~*APPENDIX "A" Personnel~~

APPENDIX "B" Claim Record Summary

~~*APPENDIX "C" Certificates~~

APPENDIX "D" Geochemical Lab Reports

~~*APPENDIX "E" Affidavit of Expenses~~

APPENDIX "F" Plates:

<u>Plate 1</u>	Claim Map	1" = 500'
<u>Plate 2</u>	Geological Map	1" = 500'
<u>Plate 3</u>	Lead Geochemical Map	1" = 500'
<u>Plate 4</u>	Zinc Geochemical Map	1" = 500'
<u>Plate 5</u>	Barium Geochemical Map	1" = 500'
<u>Plate 6</u>	Compilation Map	1" = 500'

*For Government Assessment Reports only

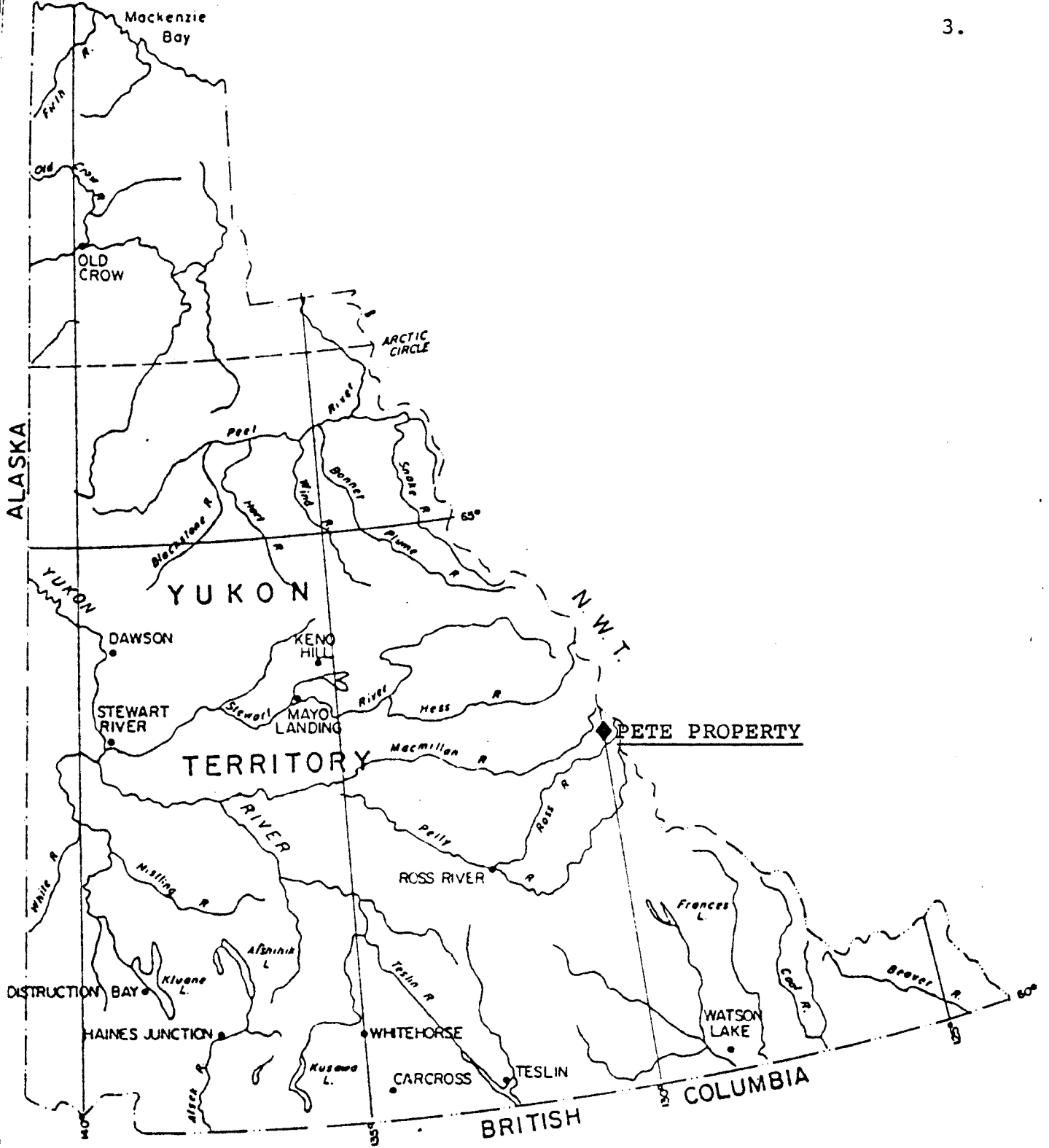
I N T R O D U C T I O N

The Pete property is located about 6 miles southeast of the Canol Road in the Macmillan Pass area, 105 miles northeast of Ross River, Y.T. It consists of 56 mineral claims (Pete 1 to 56) centered at latitude 63°00'N and longitude 130°04'W in the Watson Lake Mining District (NTS: 105-O-1, 105-J-16, 105-P-4 and 105-I-13).

The following describes the results of the geological and geochemical surveys that were directed at locating barite and/or shale hosted lead and zinc mineralization. Orthophotographs at a scale of 1 inch equals 500 feet were used for ground control and base maps.

This work was conducted by Cordilleran Engineering Limited during the period August 1 to September 24, 1977 for the Ogilvie Joint Venture whose claims are held in trust by British Newfoundland Exploration Limited.

This report was written to comply with
assessment requirements set forth in the Yukon Quartz
Mining Act.



LOCATION MAP
PETE PROPERTY

SCALE 0 20 40 60 80 100 MILES

BY

CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LTD.

1418 - 355 BARRARD STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

T O P O G R A P H Y

The Pete claims cover a south facing mountain slope, a swampy river valley and low rolling hills. Elevations range from 3,750 to 5,500 feet above sea level. Evergreen trees and underbrush, common below 4,500 feet gradually thin to moss and scattered bushes at greater than 5,000 feet above sea level. Streams crossing the claim block have cut steep sided gulleys into bedrock. Outcrops are confined to areas above tree level, and along creek banks.

G E O L O G Y

GENERAL

An intensely folded eastward trending belt of fine-grained sediments is flanked to the north and south by granitic stocks. Changes in the sedimentary environment are indicated by thin sequences of bedded barite and/or limestone. The Pete claims were staked to cover the projection of a bedded barite outcrop across an overburden covered area. Minor lead and zinc mineralization within a section of the exposed barite bear similarities to a mineralized barite horizon on the Jason property 12 miles to the north. Geochemical sampling indicates strongly anomalous zinc values in the soil along strike and down slope from the mineralized exposure.

GEOLOGY (cont'd)STRATIGRAPHY

Units RRL, RRS and RRSL located in the eastern corner of the map-area may belong to the Road River Formation of Ordovician age. The oldest unit (RRLS), a highly calcareous, moderately to highly carbonaceous, weakly siliceous siltstone has an exposed thickness of 30 feet (see Figure 2, page 7). Intense folding and metamorphism of the siltstone is attributed to a nearby granitic intrusive. Unit RRSL is overlain by 50 to 80 feet of greyish black, high siliceous, weakly to moderately carbonaceous, thinly laminated to thinly bedded shale (Unit RRS). This in turn is overlain by 40 to 50 feet of medium grey, finely crystalline, moderately to highly carbonaceous, thinly laminated to medium-bedded limestone (Unit RRL).

Overlying this sequence are 1,200 feet of Unit 1 rocks which are typically medium to dark grey siltstones and shales. They are thinly laminated to thinly bedded, low-to non-siliceous, low-to non-carbonaceous, and very low to non-pyritic. Near the intrusive they are silicified and

GENERALIZED STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION

PETE PROPERTY

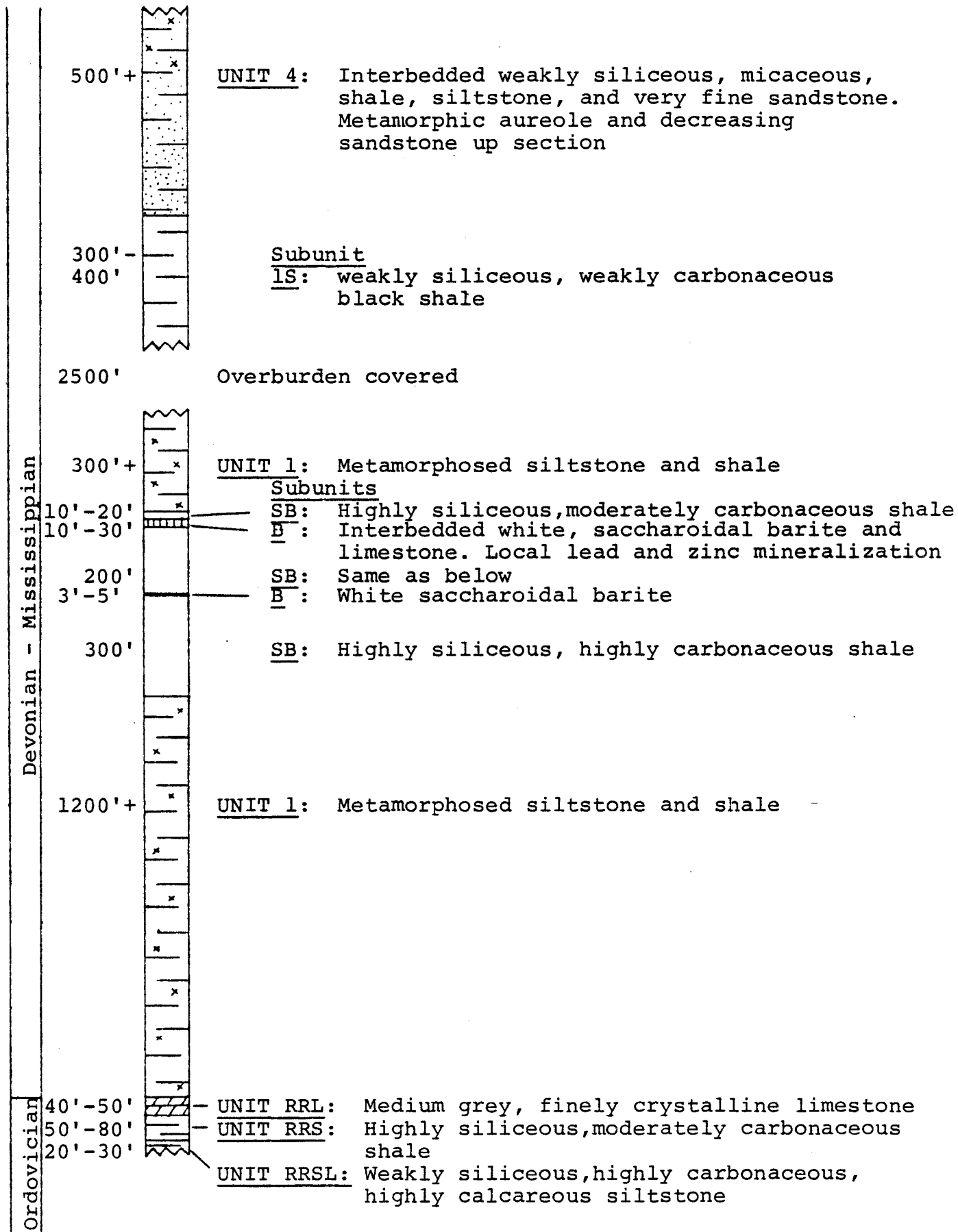


FIGURE 2

GEOLOGY - Stratigraphy (cont'd)

unlaminated. A strong foliation outlined by white, parallel aligned needle shaped, andalusite crystals of metamorphic origin may represent relict bedding. A metamorphic aureole extends 2,000 feet from the granite contact.

A high siliceous, highly carbonaceous black shale (Subunit SB) within Unit 1 appears to be associated with bedded barite and limestone (Subunit B). It contains disseminated pyrite intergrown with blebs and thin laminations of barite near the contacts with Subunit B. A thickness of approximately 500 feet of Subunit SB occurs about 1,200 feet above the base of Unit 1.

About 300 feet above the base of Subunit SB is an occurrence of clean, creamy white, saccharoidal barite, 3 to 6 feet thick. It is thinly to thickly laminated, with some rust-coloured limonite laminations, and local vuggy areas, which may be due to weathered out pyrite. Approximately 200 feet above this is a second occurrence of bedded barite which increases from 5 feet to 15 feet thick over a distance of 400 feet, before it disappears beneath a cover of overburden. The barite is similar to that described above, but is bound by 2 to 5 feet of limestone. The limestone resembles

GEOLOGY - Stratigraphy (cont'd)

the barite in colour and texture, but the weathered surface is light grey and prickly. This sequence of interbedded barite and limestone is overlain by 10 to 20 feet of black siliceous shale (Subunit SB).

Subunit SB may be a silica precipitate formed by a process similar to that which originated the barite and limestone. Silica-rich solutions may have preceded and followed barium- and calcium-rich solutions in a basinal environment on the sea floor. The high concentrations of these elements may have had a volcanic source and been extruded with gases through exhalative vents. Blebs and thin laminations of barite within the black shale, near the bedded barite, suggest a gradual introduction and cessation of barium-rich solutions.

A section of metamorphosed Unit 1 siltstones and shales 300 feet thick is exposed overlying Subunit SB. A 2,500 foot section above this is covered with overburden, and there is intense folding in the area, so the actual thickness and the lithology of the covered rocks could not be determined.

A soft, black shale (Subunit 1S) exposed in creek banks in the central west end of the claim block occurs

GEOLOGY - Stratigraphy (cont'd)

at the top of Unit 1. It is also tightly folded, but from the geological cross section A-A' (Plate 2, Appendix "F") the thickness is estimated to be 300 to 400 feet. It is low-to non-siliceous, low-to non-carbonaceous, thinly to thickly laminated, and has local rusty and yellow weathering stains on surface.

Downstream or up section stratigraphically, soft black shale is interbedded with siltstone and very fine sandstone of Unit 4. The siltstone and very fine sandstone are medium grey, micaceous, weakly to moderately siliceous, thinly laminated with local strong crossbedding, and have abundant coarse pyrite cubes. The coarse sediments with crossbedding indicate a shallow water depositional environment with strong bottom currents. Repeated sections of soft black shale tens of feet thick suggest cyclic changes in the depth of water into which sediments were deposited. Unit 4 rocks exposed on the rolling hills south of the river are composed of thinly interbedded shale and siltstone similar in composition to those exposed on the north side. There is no sandstone but crossbedding was noted in one siltstone bed. These rocks are moderately metamorphosed, presumably by a granitic stock south of the property. Metamorphic crystals of andalusite

GEOLOGY - Stratigraphy (cont'd)

are aligned parallel to the bedding. There is locally up to 5 per cent fine pyrite, but no coarse crystals as observed north of the river. Lack of outcrop and intense folding make it impossible to calculate the actual thickness of Unit 4 in this area, but it is at least 500 feet.

Granitic stocks to the north and south of the Pete property are very similar in composition. They are coarsely crystalline, with phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar up to 2 centimetres in length. The composition is approximately 60 per cent feldspar, 35 per cent quartz, and 5 per cent mafic minerals.

GEOLOGY (cont'd)STRUCTURE

A major rift zone, which may have been active since Ordovician times, cuts across the property in a westerly direction, and provides a course for a river system. Rocks on each side of the rift zone are tightly folded, as indicated by repeated changes in dip directions across a section exposed in the central western property (see Geology Map, Plate 2, Appendix "F").

Granitic stocks of Cretaceous age are located on the north and south edges of the claim block. These intrusions appear to have caused intense folding in the area and may have re-activated the rift zone. A granite body which describes an arc through the northern part of the property caused bedding attitudes to curve around and strike parallel to the contact. Beds in the northwest corner strike at 140 degrees changing in the south to 100 degrees and finally to 90 degrees on the east side of the property.

Unit 1 rocks may have been eliminated by the granite in the central part of the claim block. There is no

GEOLOGY - Structure (cont'd)

outcrop in this area, but from interpretation of electromagnetic results conductive Unit 1 rocks appear to be absent (Plate 6, Appendix "F").

GEOLOGY (cont'd)MINERALIZATION

Minor lead and zinc mineralization occurs within a section of the barite bed exposed in the northwest corner of the map area. The barite is barren except for a thin zone about 2 feet thick in the southern end of the exposure, which has visible zinc oxide, sphalerite, galena, and pyrite. In 1976 grab samples from this zone assayed between 0.12% and 8.25% combined lead and zinc. No other visible lead or zinc mineralization was found. Local abundant coarse pyrite cubes are present in Unit 4 siltstones and sandstones.

Three rusty orange gossan zones, 100 to 200 feet long, occur on the west end of the claim block. They are located in heavily wooded areas; but no vegetation grows on them. The gossanous material appears to be a breccia composed of float which has rolled down slope, and been cemented by limonite in percolating groundwaters.

G E O C H E M I C A L S O I L S U R V E Y

GRID

In 1976 a grid was cut and soil sampled on the northwest end of the Pete property. About 10,500 feet of base line was cut, bearing 120 degrees with cross lines cut at intervals of approximately 500 or 1,000 feet. The majority of the cross lines extended southwest from the base line, 1500 to 4,300 feet, although five cross lines ran 1,500 feet northeast. Approximately 11.5 miles of line was cut, chained, and picketed at 100 foot stations.

In 1977 the base line was extended 12,000 feet to the southeast. Cross lines were cut at 1,000 foot intervals along the extension, to varying distances from the base line. The cross lines cut in 1976 at 1,000 foot intervals were all extended to 4,000 feet southwest and 1,000 feet northeast of the base line. A total of approximately 13.0 miles of line

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY - Grid (cont'd)

was cut in 1977. All lines were secant chained, and picketed at 100 foot stations. (These costs have not been included in this report).

Flagged lines (13.7 miles) were established by chain and compass at intervals of 1,000 feet between the 1977 and 1976 cut lines. Stations were marked with orange flagging every 200 feet.

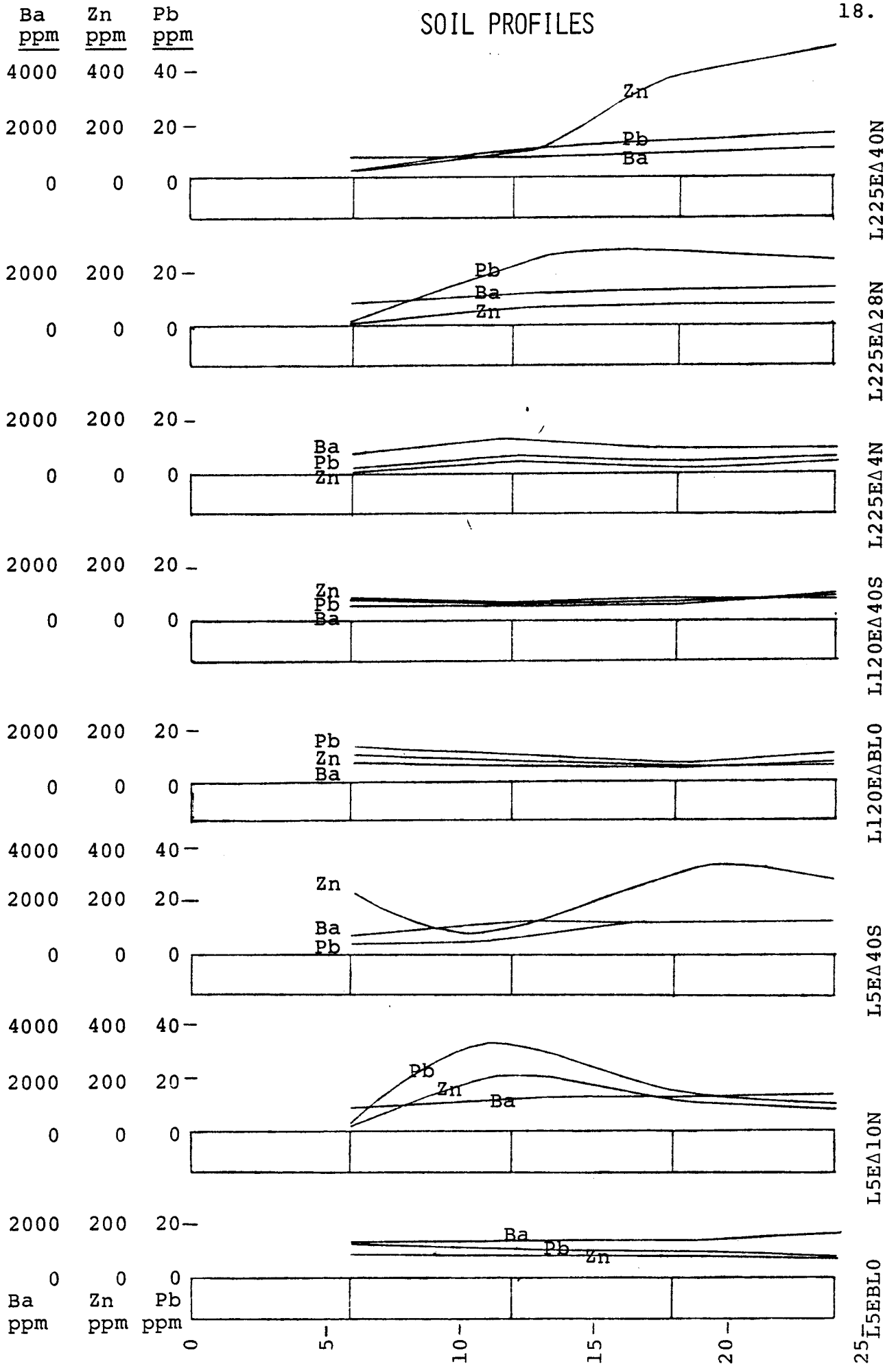
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY (cont'd)SAMPLING METHOD

Pits were dug with light mattocks to depths ranging from five to thirty inches, but averaging about fifteen inches. The soil is poorly developed, being formed from recent glacial debris. The B₁ horizon is generally absent so most of the samples were taken from the B₂ horizon. Samples from the A horizon were the best that could be obtained in areas of frozen or swampy ground.

At eight locations, pits were dug and sampled at various intervals to find the optimum sampling depth (see Figure 3, page 18).

Soil samples were taken at 200 foot intervals along the cut and flagged lines (25 line miles). Samples were placed in Kraft "Hi wet-strength, open-end" envelopes, and grid stations were marked on the envelopes with indelible felt pen.

SOIL PROFILES



Depth in inches

FIGURE 3

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY (cont'd)SAMPLE ANALYSIS

All soils were analyzed for lead, zinc, and total barium by Bondar-Clegg and Company Limited of 1500 Pemberton Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C.

Samples were placed in drying cabinets for a period of 24 to 48 hours. The material was then screened and sifted to obtain the -80 mesh fraction. A small amount of the -80 mesh material from each sample was digested in hot Lefort Aqua Regia solution for 2 1/2 hours. Following digestion, each sample was bulked with deionized H₂O, and analyzed with an Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer to determine the parts per million of lead and zinc. A second small amount of the -80 mesh material from each sample was analyzed by X-ray fluorescence techniques to determine the parts per million of total barium.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY (cont'd)PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The lead, zinc and barium contents of soil samples taken in 1976 and 1977 are shown on Plates 3, 4 and 5 in Appendix "F". Areas with anomalous values are outlined by contours. Histograms for each element, with background and anomalous values indicated, appear on each of the foregoing plates. Because of the differences in natural and laboratory backgrounds separate histograms were prepared for the following areas:

- a) 1977 samples north of the river,
- b) 1977 samples south of the river and
- c) 1976 samples

Plate 6 (Appendix "F") is a compilation map depicting interesting geochemical anomalies and conductive zones as defined by an electromagnetic survey.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY (cont'd)DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Analysis of samples from the eight soil profile pits (see Figure 3, page 18) indicates that the optimum sampling depth is from 10 to 18 inches. The pit at L5E 10N has an enriched B₁ horizon at a depth of 10 to 12 inches. However, most of the profiles have an A horizon of less than 6 inches overlying a B₂ horizon. Lead, zinc and barium values are generally consistent beyond a depth of 18 inches.

The following categories were derived from histograms of the 1977 soil sample results:

NORTH OF RIVER

	<u>Pb</u> <u>ppm</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>ppm</u>	<u>Ba</u> <u>ppm</u>
Background	<15	<100	<1000
Possibly Anomalous	15-21	100-199	1000-1249
Probably Anomalous	22-31	200-399	1250-1499
Strongly Anomalous	<u>></u> 32	<u>></u> 400	<u>></u> 1500

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY
Discussion of Results (cont'd)

SOUTH OF RIVER

	<u>Pb</u> <u>ppm</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>ppm</u>	<u>Ba</u> <u>ppm</u>
Background	<21	<100	<1400
Possibly Anomalous	21-29	100-199	1400-1699
Probably Anomalous	30-39	200-399	1700-1999
Strongly Anomalous	<u>>40</u>	<u>>400</u>	<u>>2000</u>

Results of the 1976 soil survey were not included in the foregoing because the samples were analyzed by a different laboratory which produced different background values. Categories derived from 1976 soil sample results are:

	<u>Pb</u> <u>ppm</u>	<u>Zn</u> <u>ppm</u>	<u>Ba</u> <u>ppm</u>
Background	<23	<100	<64
Possibly Anomalous	23-29	100-199	64-83
Probably Anomalous	30-39	200-399	84-103
Strongly Anomalous	<u>>40</u>	<u>>400</u>	<u>>104</u>

Two large irregular zones strongly anomalous in zinc occur on the west end of the grid (see Plate 4, Appendix "F"). A northeastward trending zone 3,500 feet long and up to 1,500 feet wide crosses lines 5+00E through 30+00E.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY
Discussion of Results (cont'd)

Strongly anomalous barium values occur at $\Delta 10S$ and $\Delta 11S$ on line 20+00E within this zinc anomaly (see Plate 6, Appendix "F"). Small isolated areas strongly anomalous in barium occur adjacent to the zone on lines 5+00E and 25+00E. Strongly anomalous lead values also occur in isolated spots adjacent to the zone on lines 0+00E, 5+00E, 15+00E and 20+00E, but do not coincide with strongly anomalous zinc values.

The second strong zinc anomaly 1,700 feet long and 500 to 1,000 feet wide trends northeastward along line 60+00E. Within this zone is a coincident area strongly anomalous in barium and probably to strongly anomalous in lead.

An eastward trending zone possibly to probably anomalous in zinc follows the course of the river across lines 85+00E to 160+00E. A coincident area between lines 150+00E and 155+00E is strongly anomalous in barium.

An area strongly anomalous in zinc on the north end of lines 220+00E and 225+00E has accompanying possibly to probably anomalous lead values. It is adjacent to a southeastward

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY
Discussion of Results (cont'd)

trending zone possibly to strongly anomalous in barium across lines 215+00E, 220+00E and 225+00E. Two subparallel bands possibly to strongly anomalous in lead trend southeastward across the northern extensions of lines 0+00E through 20+00E. They coincide very well with two bands possibly to probably anomalous in zinc and a strongly anomalous barium value at $\Delta 8N$ on line 10+00E.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Two subparallel bands anomalous in lead, zinc and barium on the northern extensions of lines 0+00E through 20+00E are along strike from an exposure of bedded barite with local lead and zinc mineralization. Broad zinc anomalies south of these bands may represent the same mineralized barite horizon, brought close to surface by folding (see cross section, Plate 2, Appendix "F"). The area between the two large anomalies has only background values for zinc in the soil. Mineralized zones indicated by the anomalies may be connected, but not represented in the soil because of thick granitic scree. The southwestern extensions of these anomalous zones may be due to downslope transport of mineralization, or repeated folding of the favourable horizon.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (cont'd)

Barium and zinc anomalies along the river in the central grid may be due to enrichment of fluvial deposits by silt transported from mineralized areas upstream.

Coincident anomalous lead and zinc values adjacent to a barium anomaly on lines 220+00E and 225+00E suggest lead and zinc mineralization in the rock type overlying or underlying a barite unit.

Further exploration is warranted and the following work is recommended:

- a) Detailed soil sampling of the two large zinc anomalies to more accurately define their limits and source.
- b) Resampling of locations strongly anomalous in lead and zinc at greater depths to distinguish between transported and residual anomalies.
- c) Limited diamond drilling of geochemical anomalies contingent upon the success of the above.

Respectfully submitted

CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LIMITED

J. D. Rowe

J. D. Rowe, B.Sc.

O. S. Hairsine

O. S. Hairsine, P.Eng.

Vancouver, B.C.
November, 1977

APPENDIX "B"

CLAIM RECORD SUMMARY

CLAIM RECORD SUMMARY

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>CLAIM NUMBER</u>	<u>RENEWAL DATE</u>
Pete 1-32	Y84475 - Y84506	October 16
Pete 33-40	YA 172 - YA 179	October 16
Pete 41-56	YA 323 - YA 338	October 16

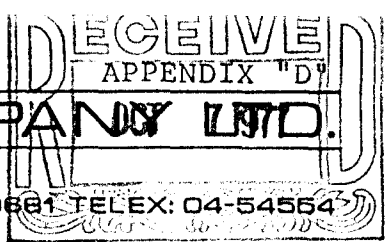
APPENDIX "D"

G E O C H E M I C A L L A B R E P O R T S



BONDAR-CLEGG & COMPANY LTD.

1500 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0881 TELEX: 04-54564



Geochemical Lab Report

Extraction Pb,Zn; Hot Aqua Regia

Report No. 27 - 1203 PROJECT: OJV - PETE

Method Pb,Zn; Atomic Absorption Ba; X.RF.

From Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. # 78-1,2

Fraction Used _____

Date Sept. 19 19 77

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm		SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	
L10E - 40S	8	164	700		L15E - 4N	16	164	700	
38S	8	136	800		6N	20	200	700	
36S	10	146	1000		8N	< 2	18	700	
34S	9	260	900		10N	30	240	500	
32S	15	284	700		L20E - 40S	12	72	700	
30S	9	430	700		38S	18	72	700	
28S	7	348	700		36S	35	102	1050	
26S	9	1400	650		34S	6	1400	700	
24S	9	840	800		32S	8	1520	650	
22S	4	1700	500		30S	10	2700	700	
20S	< 2	1020	360		28S	10	3400	700	
18S	5	1340	550		26S	8	2800	600	
16S	3	1450	450		24S	6	2800	550	
BL	18	122	800		22S	3	920	800	
2N	15	112	800		L30E - 40S	10	148	850	
4N	< 2	12	600		38S	6	70	700	
8N	15	158	1850		36S	4	32	650	
10N	27	184	1100		34S	11	60	600	
L15E - 40S	10	680	800		32S	10	52	600	
38S	8	254	750		30S	4	28	500	
36S	10	530	1000		28S	6	62	700	
34S	10	310	950		26S	10	100	700	
32S	8	160	950		BL	3	55	800	
30S	4	140	750		2N	< 2	10	750	
28S	7	260	550		4N	< 2	7	800	
26S	2	2500	1050		6N	2	2	750	
24S	5	1210	400		8N	11	80	600	
22S	6	610	500		10N	16	124	850	
BL	13	128	800		L40E - 40S	43	380	900	
2N	14	142	800		38S	4	65	850	

Geochemical Lab Report

Report No. 27 - 1203

Page No. 3

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm		SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	
L60E - 32S	5	212	650		L220E - 24N	24	68	1000	
L70E - 40S	3	48	800		26N	10	40	1150	
38S	12	292	1400						
36S	10	312	900						
L80E - 40S	10	52	800						
38S	10	228	900						
36S	10	228	850						
34S	10	212	1000						
32S	7	98	700						
L210E - 4S	12	48	1050						
2S	11	68	850						
BL	2	3	800						
2N	10	46	1200						
4N	10	56	1300						
6N	32	186	1000						
8N	21	80	950						
10N	30	360	950						
12N	24	300	850						
14N	18	216	1300						
16N	3	12	800						
18N	11	88	1200						
20N	25	700	750						
22N	16	100	1300						
L220E - 2S	7	26	850						
BL	6	28	800						
2N	4	38	1500						
4N	10	55	1500						
6N	19	80	1600						
8N	9	78	1600						
10N	8	38	1100						
14N	18	50	1300						
16N	9	28	1250						
18N	8	22	1400						
20N	15	55	1350						
22N	15	51	1600						



Geochemical Lab Report

Extraction Pb,Zn; Hot Aqua Regia Report No. 27 - 1243 PROJECT: OJV-PETE-2
 Method Pb,Zn; Atomic Absorption Ba; X.R.F. From Cordilleran Engineering Ltd. # 783
 Fraction Used _____ Date Sept. 22 19 77

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm		SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	
L85E - 40S	12	84	1000		L110E - 10S	< 2	1	700	
38S	13	66	650		8S	7	26	500	
36S	4	34	750		6S	6	62	700	
34S	4	65	1000		4S	7	84	850	
L90E - 40S	14	67	1200		2S	10	65	750	
38S	10	38	750		L130E - 24S	15	60	1000	
36S	10	84	1350		22S	14	63	1100	
34S	7	97	1000		20S	6	8	600	
32S	7	104	650		18S	10	49	1100	
L100E - 40S	17	67	800		16S	12	93	1500	
38S	7	38	850		14S	26	240	1600	
36S	16	54	800		12S	13	172	1650	
34S	15	76	1000		10S	10	215	800	
32S	18	73	1100		8S	6	27	700	
30S	10	110	1000		6S	6	37	750	
28S	8	480	650		4S	10	43	500	
L110E - 40S	4	71	850		2S	9	64	700	
38S	15	310	1000		BL	12	80	900	
36S	12	60	1100		L135E - 24S	14	53	1400	
34S	2	4	700		22S	18	40	900	
32S	< 2	2	800		20S	21	94	1350	
30S	10	62	1200		18S	18	83	1200	
28S	15	44	1000		16S	18	92	1350	
26S	12	121	1100		14S	16	122	1600	
24S	15	61	1000		12S	15	192	1500	
20S	8	47	550		10S	11	200	1300	
18S	8	40	650		8S	16	208	1000	
16S	8	44	600		6S	45	300	450	
14S	5	24	200		4S	18	145	600	
12S	4	33	600		2S	18	104	700	

BONDAR-LEGG & COMPANY LTD.

APPENDIX "D" v.

Geochemical Lab Report

Report No. 27 - 1243

Page No. 2

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm		SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	
L135E - BL	14	50	550		L170E - 8S	26	72	1100	
L140E - 24S	14	50	1100		6S	8	34	900	
22S	14	50	1000		4S	18	88	1100	
20S	16	61	800		2S	18	93	850	
18S	19	52	1200		BL	16	76	850	
16S	2	1	700		2N	10	56	350	
14S	14	60	1000		4N	14	80	1050	
12S	11	131	1650		6N	15	245	900	
10S	8	34	1250		8N	14	108	600	
2S	8	38	550		10N	8	76	600	
BL	9	43	550		12N	4	20	200	
L150E - 24S	18	93	1350		14N	14	149	650	
22S	10	30	1100		16N	10	150	850	
20S	7	26	1000		18N	18	191	700	
18S	< 2	2	600		20N	10	96	650	
16S	24	108	850		22N	9	84	700	
14S	30	76	900		24N	10	59	700	
12S	32	70	950		26N	7	58	650	
10S	12	24	900		28N	7	52	700	
8S	23	66	850		30N	8	66	700	
6S	13	111	1050						
4S	12	184	2100						
BL	12	191	700						
L160E - 10S	18	68	1050						
8S	18	95	1000						
6S	26	57	850						
4S	18	80	1000						
2S	30	55	750						
BL	4	72	800						
2N	14	250	1000						
4N	6	44	500						
6N	10	61	600						
8N	8	44	500						
10N	8	51	400						
L170E - 10S	16	72	1600						

cc Cordilleran - Ross River



Geochemical Lab Report

Extraction Pb, Zn; Hot Aqua Regia

Report No. 27 - 1244 PROJECT: OJV-PETE-3

Method Pb, Zn; Atomic Absorption

From Cordilleran Engineering Ltd.

Fraction Used _____

Date 1977 Sept. 22 19 77

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm		SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	
LOE - 16S	18	70	1400		L5E - 12S	10	38	800	
18S	5	68	650		14S	14	96	800	
20S	27	68	1150		16S	6	38	600	
22S	42	58	680		18S	< 2	180	280	
24S	62	42	650		20S	23	110	900	
26S	24	72	1100		22S	18	48	780	
28S	21	184	1120		24S	14	50	1280	
30S	14	252	1150		26S	43	54	1620	
32S	8	114	1000		28S	17	640	500	
34S	15	318	1200		30S	10	170	1000	
36S	19	400	1200		32S	12	220	850	
38S	15	336	1200		34S	8	144	920	
40S	15	390	1200		36S	16	258	1120	
L5E - 0+0A	12	84	1250		38S	12	230	1020	
0+0B	10	80	1400		40S A	4	230	700	
0+0C	10	72	1380		40S B	6	100	1100	
0+0D	8	70	1600		40S C	12	300	1200	
2N	8	60	980		40S D	12	274	1220	
4N	24	204	850		L25E - 2N	4	142	450	
6N	12	66	950		4N	16	136	800	
8N	4	30	820		6N	2	2	800	
10N A	2	12	780		8N	6	60	700	
10N B	31	200	1050		10N	12	98	820	
10N C	14	108	1250		26S	15	126	800	
10N D	10	76	1380		28S	10	304	1000	
2S	32	200	1250		30S	4	38	620	
4S	13	64	850		32S	12	92	1050	
6S	11	76	900		34S	10	54	720	
8S	6	98	1000		36S	23	80	1000	
10S	16	640	550		38S	26	94	1200	

Geochemical Lab Report

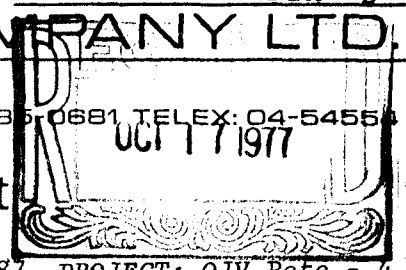
Report No. 27 - 1244

Page No. 2

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm		SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	
L25E - 40S	14	88	1000		L65E - 16S	13	190	920	
L35E - 0N	13	48	780		18S	11	94	800	
2N	10	32	600		20S	17	2040	1250	
4N	10	8	650		22S	2	146	450	
6N	12	40	500		24S	16	262	850	
8N	14	34	500		26S	12	264	900	
10N	7	34	380		28S	13	500	900	
2S	8	8	580		30S	8	208	850	
4S	6	38	500		32S	2	86	220	
6S	6	44	500		34S	6	90	480	
8S	10	50	600		36S	5	100	400	
10S	8	36	550		38S	2	84	600	
12S	14	66	600		40S	14	224	1350	
14S	6	30	450		L75E - 0N	8	22	720	
16S	7	66	800		2N	14	56	700	
18S	8	56	700		4N	9	32	600	
20S	10	74	750		6N	8	70	420	
22S	3	48	750		8N	12	52	580	
24S	14	82	600		10N	10	46	500	
26S	16	80	700		2S	16	84	600	
28S	14	60	600		4S	9	44	480	
30S	18	50	300		6S	12	78	700	
32S	14	52	680		8S	10	50	450	
34S	24	118	800		10S	12	120	850	
36S	10	116	900		12S	8	68	700	
38S	10	142	1000		14S	8	80	750	
40S	8	80	1200		16S	8	66	900	
L65E - 0N	5	40	620		18S	7	168	720	
2S	12	58	600		20S	6	234	800	
4S	11	52	600		22S	8	154	800	
6S	11	60	650		24S	8	168	800	
8S	10	60	750		26S	8	200	780	
10S	10	78	700		28S	12	384	800	
12S	7	80	750		30S	12	124	900	
14S	6	100	980		32S	8	176	880	



1500 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C. PHONE: 985-0681 TELEX: 04-54554



Geochemical Lab Report

Ba; Multi Acid
Extraction Pb,Zn; Hot Aqua Regia

Report No. 27-1287 PROJECT: OJV Pete - 4

Method Atomic Absorption

From Cordilleran Engineering Ltd.

Fraction Used

Date Sept. 29 1977

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm
L65E - 2N	8	12	375	L115E - 32S	18	60	1200
4N	7	24	450	30S	59	72	1550
6N	4	40	575	28S	8	30	1250
8N	4	16	700	26S	16	108	1100
10N	10	48	950	24S	15	50	1250
L70E - BL	10	18	400	22S	34	95	1100
2N	4	28	600	20S	13	48	1200
4N	10	56	650	18S	14	116	825
6N	4	28	450	16S	6	48	550
8N	13	66	650	14S	3	36	500
10N	15	70	750	12S	6	45	500
L95E - 40S	14	12	800	10S	8	74	700
38S	14	60	1025	8S	6	80	725
36S	15	48	1100	6S	7	94	800
34S	8	40	1050	4S	11	110	750
32S	5	28	1100	2S	8	88	675
L105E - 40S	17	460	1200	L115E - BL	7	72	575
38S	13	134	1100	L120E - 40SA	8	88	650
36S	3	8	950	40SB	7	74	675
34S	19	70	1200	40Sc	7	80	675
32S	13	80	1350	40SD	8	78	900
30S	9	44	1100	38S	3	8	850
28S	20	64	900	36S	<2	4	700
26S	11	58	1025	34S	3	24	950
24S	8	228	900	32S	2	6	600
L110E - BL	8	82	900	30S	10	32	1100
L115E - 40S	<2	4	850	28S	17	20	900
38S	10	34	850	26S	14	56	1000
36S	6	16	1100	24S	19	62	1075
34S	10	28	1000	22S	13	108	1125

Geochemical Lab Report

Report No. 27 - 1287

Page No. 2

SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm		SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	
L120E - 20S	10	134	1000		L145E - 6 S	12	348	1050	
18S	14	188	1000		L150E - 4N	4	36	500	
14S	8	62	550		6N	4	58	700	
12S	14	104	850		8N	20	156	800	
10S	10	100	750		10N	8	86	900	
8S	7	64	550		L155E - 10S	26	52	700	
6S	10	100	850		8S	3	10	1200	
4S	9	76	700		6S	15	48	1200	
2S	8	64	650		4S	19	60	1100	
BL-A	13	100	700		2S	16	168	1650	
BL-B	10	88	750		BL	20	380	2000	
BL-C	7	58	600		6N	10	58	650	
BL-D	10	74	700		8N	3	20	525	
L125E - 24S	<2	10	300		10N	7	40	500	
22S	12	76	1125		L165E - 10S	10	30	1150	
20S	12	70	1300		8S	12	116	1200	
18S	10	46	1200		6S	10	62	1050	
16S	12	126	1700		4S	14	132	1300	
14S	10	134	1700		2S	10	40	1000	
12S	7	220	800		BL	2	4	900	
10S	9	64	850		ON	13	58	1000	
8S	6	42	650		2N	11	80	1050	
6S	4	26	550		4N	6	38	600	
4S	6	42	575		6N	10	48	525	
2S	6	52	700		8N	6	32	550	
BL	6	54	700		10N	10	64	800	
L145E - 24S	51	110	1125		L175E - 10S	15	22	550	
22S	43	74	950		8S	47	46	475	
20S	5	12	950		6S	3	22	1200	
18S	15	50	900		4S	12	34	600	
16S	19	56	800		2S	15	42	1200	
14S	<2	1	800		0	28	30	900	
12S	<2	1	875		2N	11	38	1100	
10S	3	2	750		4N	12	76	1000	
8S	4	24	950		6N	9	88	1800	

Geochemical Lab Report

Report No. 27 - 1287

Page No. 4

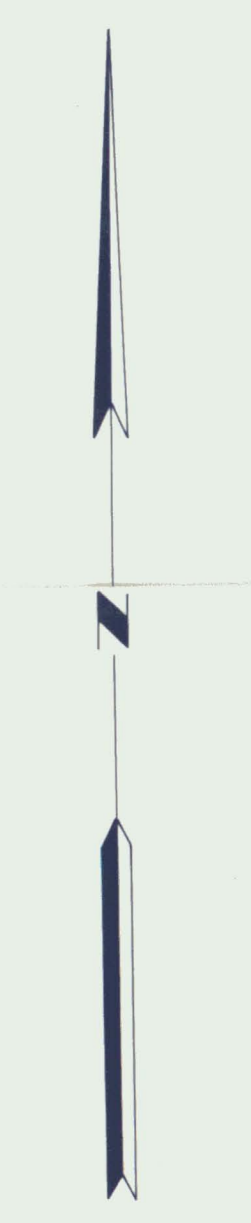
SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm		SAMPLE NO.	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	
L200E - 12N	30	28	1100		L215E - 36N	11	202	1450	
14N	36	62	1025		38N	14	132	1325	
16N	16	68	1025		40N	16	198	1175	
L205E - 10S	11	74	1200		42N	14	112	1300	
8S	7	50	1400		44N	15	220	1425	
6S	10	90	1025		L220E - 36N	12	160	2200	
4S	21	268	1000		38N	5	90	1175	
2S	10	50	900		40N	19	204	1400	
BL	6	42	1250		42N	24	700	1050	
0N	6	44	1250		44N	11	194	700	
2N	3	2	975		46N	16	198	1350	
4N	3	10	1200		48N	30	370	600	
6N	11	96	1200		50N	21	2600	850	
8N	25	126	1000		L225E - 2N	<2	4	925	
10N	<2	2	900		4N	2	10	975	
12N	4	16	900		6N	2	8	1000	
14N	<2	1	850		8N	17	64	1700	
16N	11	36	1100		10N	14	68	1750	
18N	16	54	1125		12N	16	58	1550	
L215E- 4S	10	44	1000		14N	2	26	550	
2S	4	8	900		16N	23	66	1000	
BL	12	118	1450		18N	38	90	1100	
0N	13	118	1500		20N	20	58	1150	
2N	5	28	1400		22N	25	62	1600	
4N	10	70	1400		24N	18	70	1600	
6N	9	80	1500		26N	17	48	1900	
8N	12	88	1000		28N	23	76	1625	
10N	4	24	925		30N	36	106	1200	
12N	14	78	1300		32N	23	570	1150	
14N	10	68	1700		34N	3	1320	550	
16N	8	26	1450		36N	12	268	1850	
18N	17	92	1650		38N	15	318	1775	
20N	12	94	1750		40N	14	204	1350	
22N	19	98	1675		42N	20	340	1025	
24N	19	90	1525		44N	2	1	800	

APPENDIX "F"

PLATES

(1 inch = 500 feet)

<u>PLATE 1</u>	Claim Map
<u>PLATE 2</u>	Geological Map
<u>PLATE 3</u>	Lead Geochemical Map
<u>PLATE 4</u>	Zinc Geochemical Map
<u>PLATE 5</u>	Barium Geochemical Map
<u>PLATE 6</u>	Compilation Map



EXPLANATION

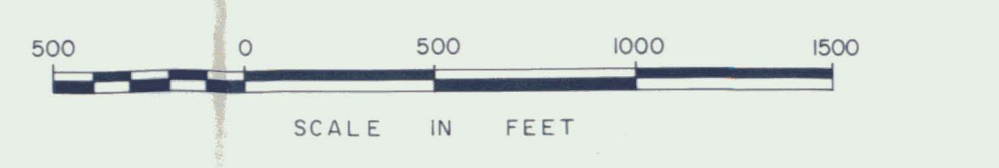
- ▣ CLAIM POST LOCATION
- CUT LINE
- - - FLAGGED LINE
- ⊙ HELICOPTER LANDING PAD

NOTE: PETE MINERAL CLAIMS DESIGNATED BY NUMBERS 1-94.

OGILVIE JOINT VENTURE

CLAIM MAP

PETE PROPERTY
 MACMILLAN PASS AREA
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
 N.T.S.: 105-0-1, 105-P-4, 105-J-16, 105-I-13
 LAT: 63° 00' N LONG: 130° 04' W



BY
 CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LTD.
 148-355 BURNARD STREET
 VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2G8

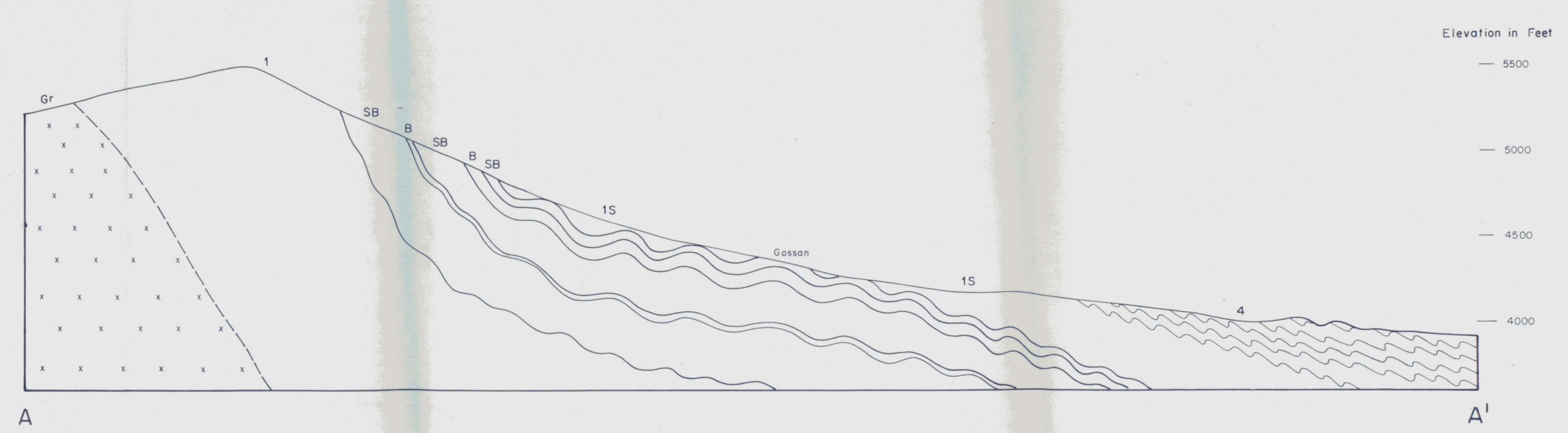


LEGEND

Period	Symbol	Description	Thickness
Cretaceous	Gr	GRANITIC INTRUSIVE - coarse crystalline - phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar up to 2 cm. long	unknown
	4	INTERBEDDED SHALE, SILTSTONE AND VERY FINE SANDSTONE. The shale is black, low to non-siliceous, low to non carbonaceous, thin to thickly laminated and friable. The siltstone and sandstone are medium grey to tan to non-siliceous, micaceous, non carbonaceous, non calcareous, and locally contain abundant minor pyrite nodules. The siltstone and sandstone are locally shaly cross-bedded.	500' +
Devonian - Mississippian	1	SILTSTONE AND SHALE - thinly laminated to thickly bedded, dark grey, low to non-siliceous, low to non carbonaceous. Metamorphosed near granite body. Abundant Andalusite needles and identified only near the granite.	1200' +
	15	UPPER UNIT 1 - BLACK SHALE - low to non-siliceous, low to non carbonaceous, thin to thickly laminated, friable, with local minor pyrite. Grades into Unit 4 rocks of similar composition.	300-400 feet
	B	INTERBEDDED BARITE AND LIMESTONE. Barite is clean creamy white, thin to thickly laminated, sugary textured. Limestone is very similar in appearance, but is less dense, and the weathered surface is light grey and rough and crumbly. Thinly interbedded siliceous black shale with thin laminae and bands of barite.	10-30 feet
Ordovician	SB	BLACK SHALE - highly siliceous (possibly silica precipitates), moderate to highly carbonaceous, non calcareous, minor disseminated pyrite, thinly bedded. Associated with the barite occurrence - located below and above both beds - siliceous caprock.	500 feet
	RRL	MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE - fine crystalline, thinly laminated to thickly bedded, moderate to highly carbonaceous, and low siliceous.	40-50 feet
	RRS	SILICEOUS SHALE - greyish-brown, highly siliceous, low to moderately carbonaceous, thinly laminated to thickly bedded.	50-80 feet
	RRS1	CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE - greyish-black, low siliceous, highly carbonaceous (graphitic), highly calcareous, very thinly bedded.	20-30 feet

SYMBOLS

- OUTCROP BOUNDARY
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (Approximate, Inferred)
- BEDDING ATTITUDE
- FOLIATION ATTITUDE
- FOLD AXES ATTITUDES (Anticline, Syncline)
- FAULT (Actual Contact, Approximate Contact)



CROSS SECTION A-A'

VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL SCALE IN FEET

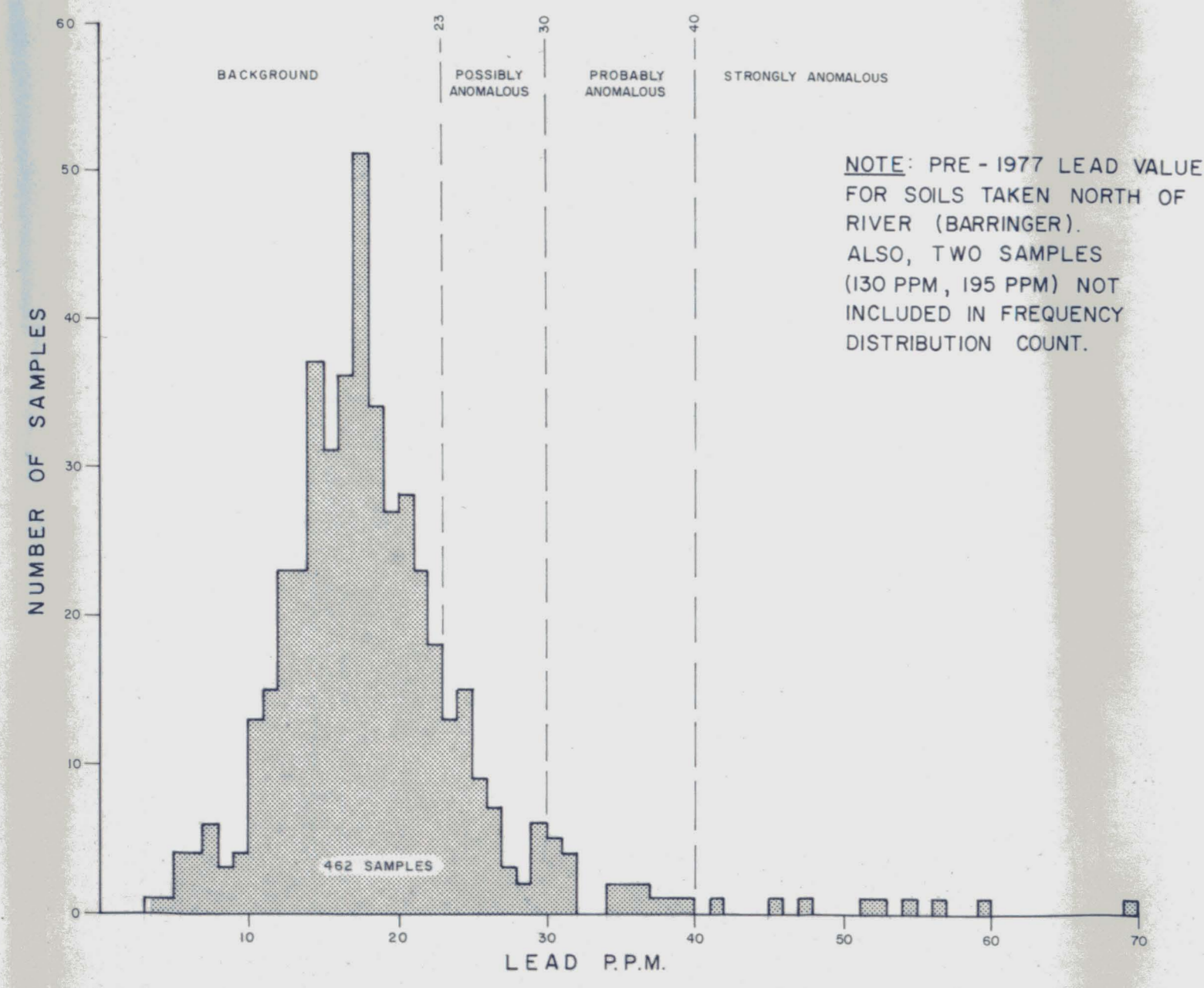
OGILVIE JOINT VENTURE
GEOLOGICAL MAP
 PETE PROPERTY
 MACMILLAN PASS AREA
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
 N.T.S.: 105-0-1, 105-P-4, 105-J-16, 105-I-13
 LAT: 63° 00' N LONG: 130° 04' W



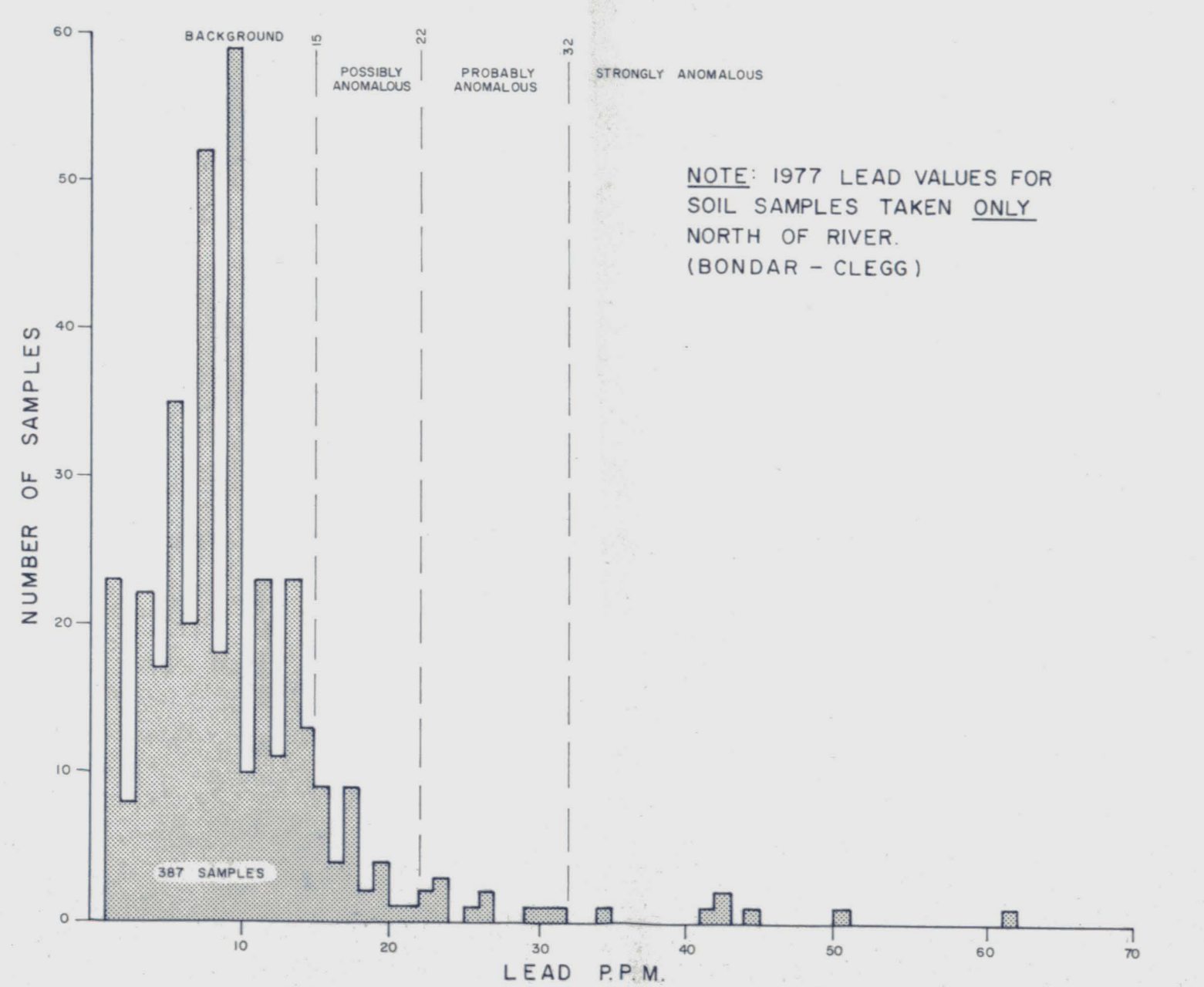
BY
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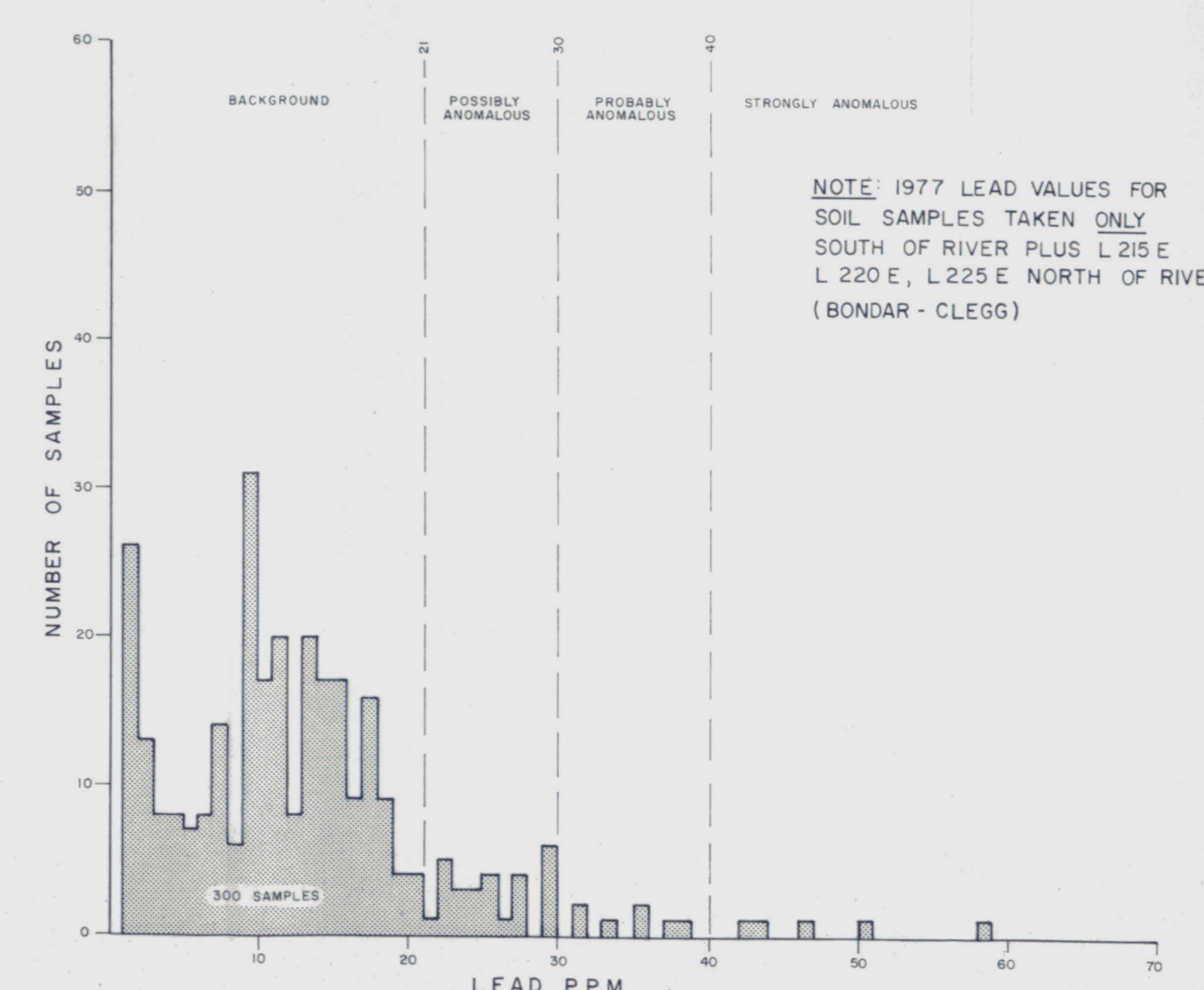
LEAD FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION



NOTE: PRE-1977 LEAD VALUES FOR SOILS TAKEN NORTH OF RIVER (BACKGROUND) ALSO, TWO SAMPLES (50 PPM, 195 PPM) NOT INCLUDED IN FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION COUNT.



NOTE: 1977 LEAD VALUES FOR SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN ONLY SOUTH OF RIVER PLUS L215E NORTH OF RIVER (BONDAR - CLEGG)



NOTE: 1977 LEAD VALUES FOR SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN ONLY SOUTH OF RIVER PLUS L215E L 220 E, L 225 E NORTH OF RIVER (BONDAR - CLEGG)

EXPLANATION

- ¹⁹ SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION AND LEAD VALUE IN PPM (PARTS PER MILLION)
- ^{NS} NO SAMPLE
- SWAMP
- Ⓜ HELICOPTER LANDING PAD

LEAD CONCENTRATION IN PPM

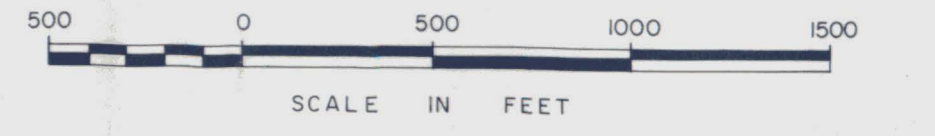
AREA	A	B	C
○ BACKGROUND	< 23	< 15	< 21
○ POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS *	23-29	15-21	21-29
○ PROBABLY ANOMALOUS *	30-39	22-31	30-39
○ STRONGLY ANOMALOUS *	≥ 40	≥ 32	≥ 40

* CONTOUR INTERVALS

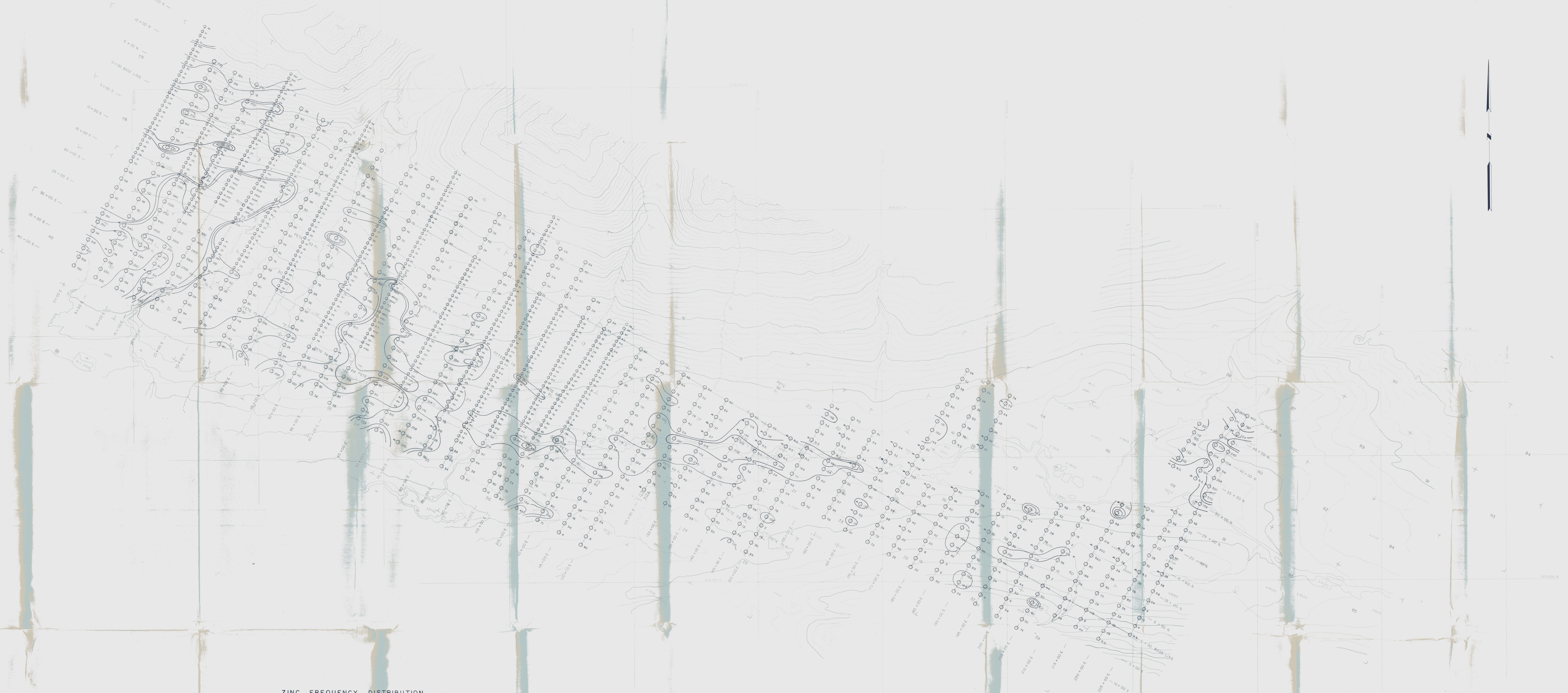
NOTE

1977 SAMPLE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED BY LARGE CIRCLES AT 200' SPACINGS ON CUT AND FLAGGED LINES.
1976 SAMPLE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED BY SMALL CIRCLES AT 100' SPACINGS ON PRE-1977 CUT LINES.

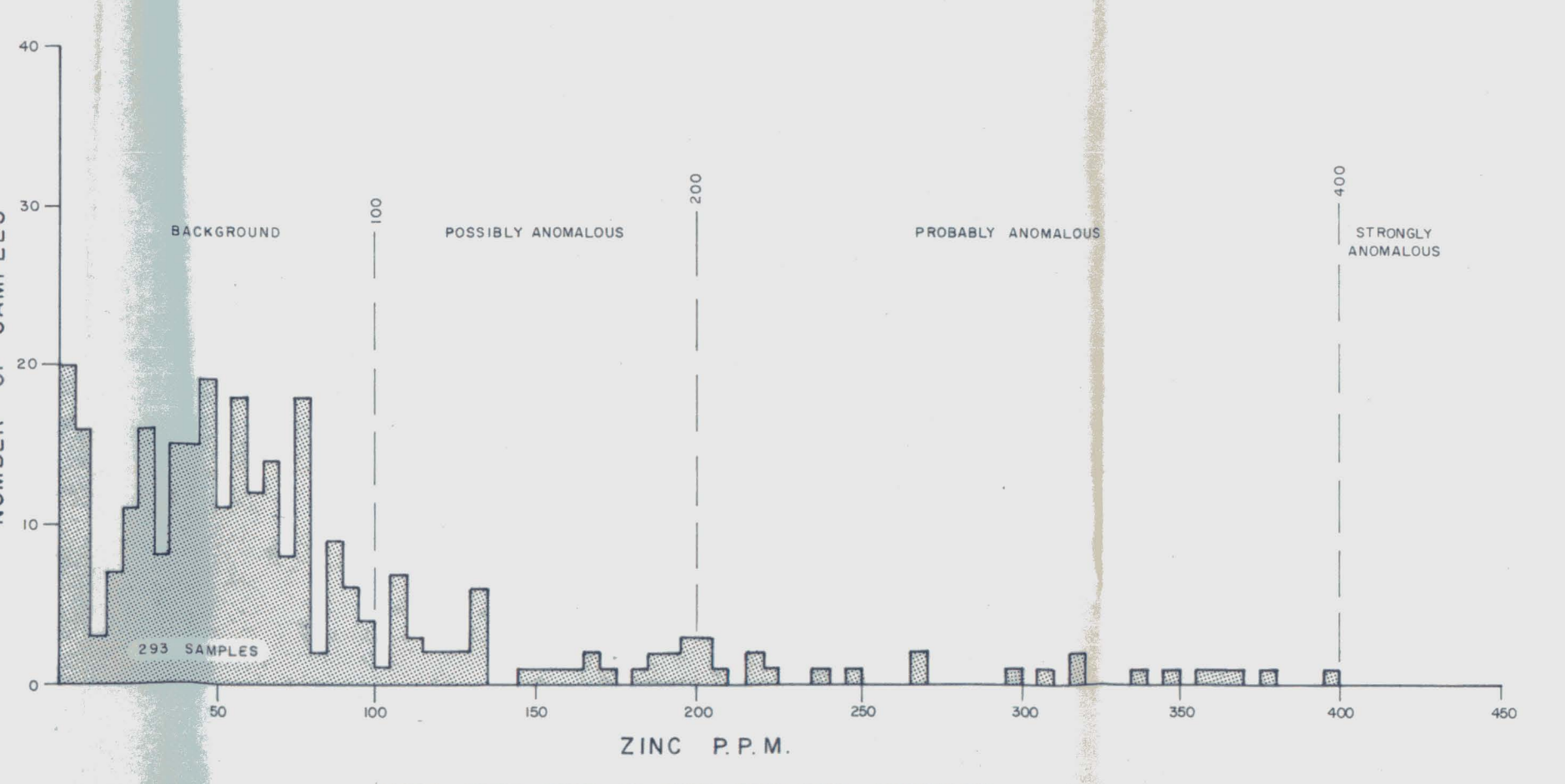
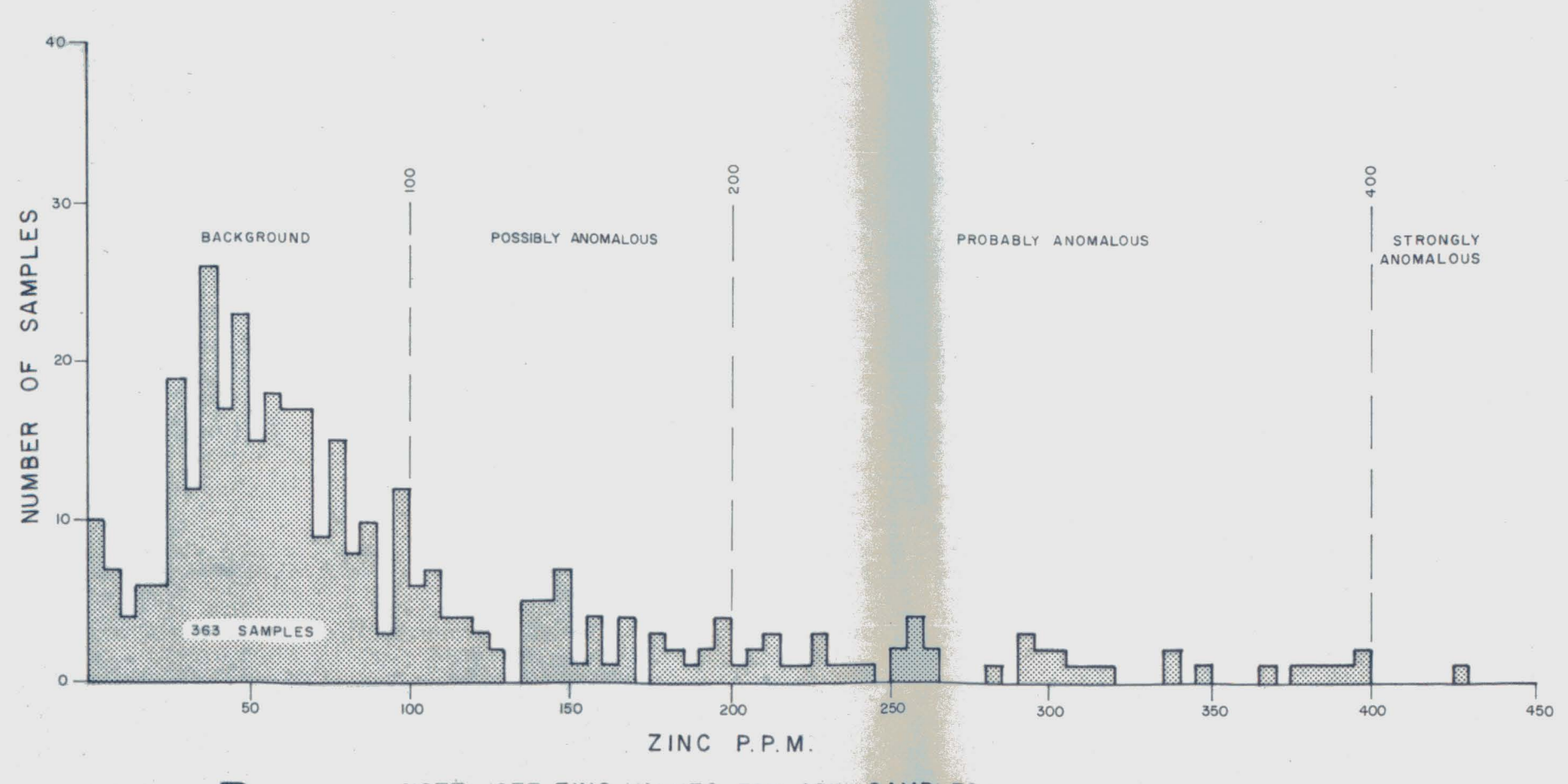
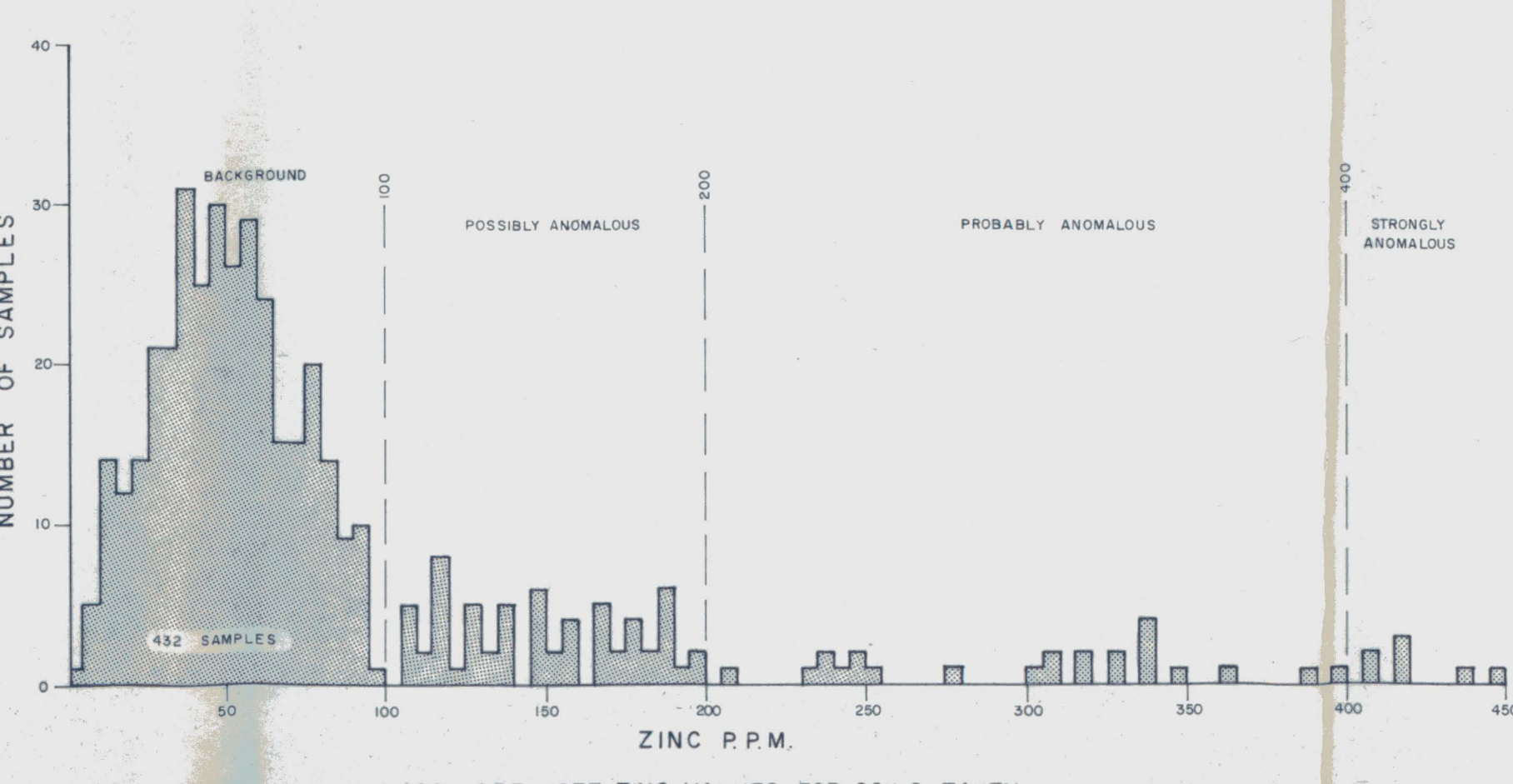
OGILVIE JOINT VENTURE
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLES
 LEAD VALUES IN P.P.M.
 PETE PROPERTY
 MACMILLAN PASS AREA
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
 N.T.S. 105-O-1, 105-P-4, 105-J-16, 105-I-13
 LAT. 63° 00' N LONG. 130° 04' W



BY
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 VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2G8



ZINC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION



A NOTE: PRE-1977 ZINC VALUES FOR SOILS TAKEN NORTH OF RIVER (BARRINGER) ALSO, 32 SAMPLES ≥ 450 PPM NOT INCLUDED IN FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION COUNT.

B NOTE: 1977 ZINC VALUES FOR SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN ONLY NORTH OF RIVER (BONDAR - CLEGG) ALSO, 24 SAMPLES ≥ 450 PPM NOT INCLUDED IN FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION COUNT.

C NOTE: 1977 ZINC VALUES FOR SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN ONLY SOUTH OF RIVER PLUS L 215 E, L 220 E, L 225 E NORTH OF RIVER (BONDAR - CLEGG) ALSO, 7 SAMPLES ≥ 450 PPM NOT INCLUDED IN FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION COUNT.

EXPLANATION

- SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION AND ZINC VALUE IN P.P.M. (PARTS PER MILLION)
- N.S. NO SAMPLE
- SWAMP
- ⊙ HELICOPTER LANDING PAD

ZINC CONCENTRATION IN P.P.M.

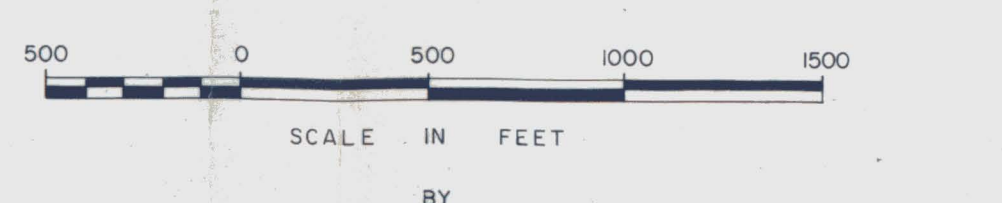
- AREA: A, B, C
- BACKGROUND ≤ 100
 - POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS * 100 - 199
 - PROBABLY ANOMALOUS * 200 - 399
 - STRONGLY ANOMALOUS * ≥ 400
 - * CONTOUR INTERVALS

NOTE

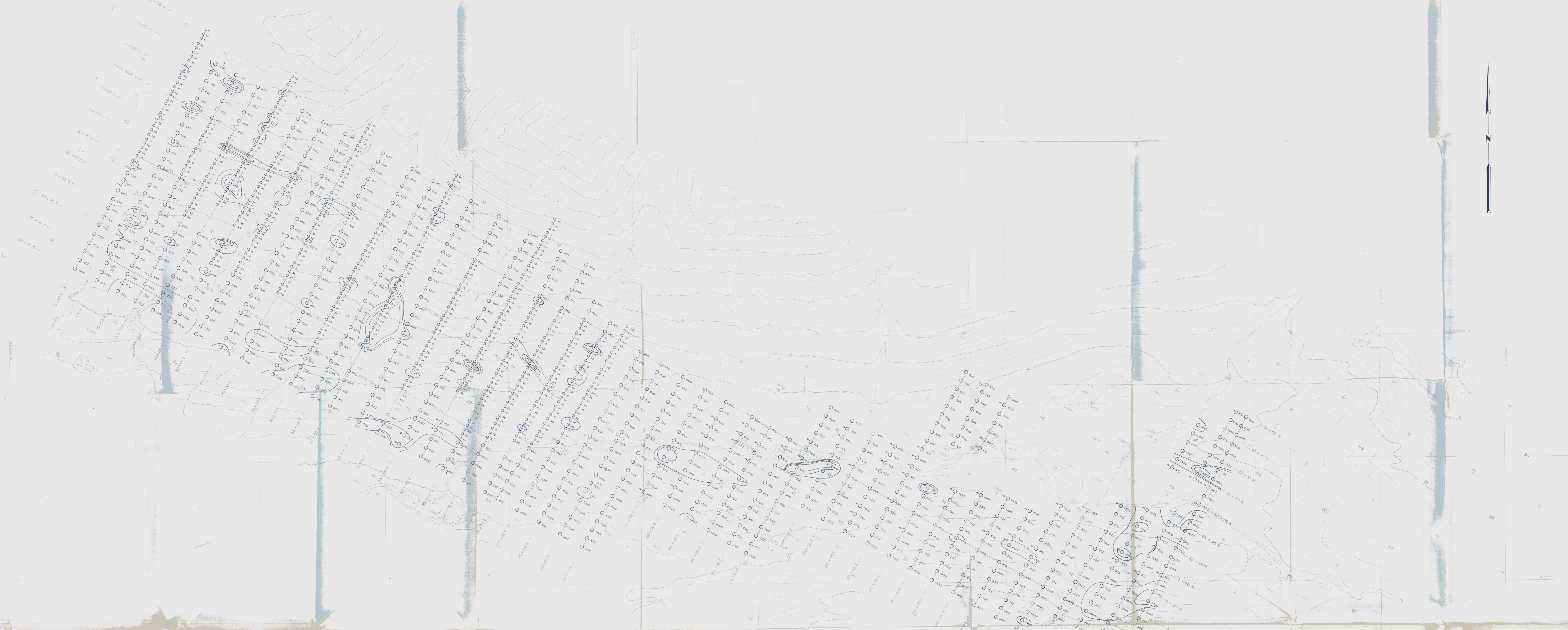
1977 SAMPLE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED BY LARGE CIRCLES AT 200' SPACINGS ON CUT AND FLAGGED LINES
1976 SAMPLE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED BY SMALL CIRCLES AT 100' SPACINGS ON PRE-1977 CUT LINES.

OGILVIE JOINT VENTURE
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLES
ZINC VALUES IN P.P.M.

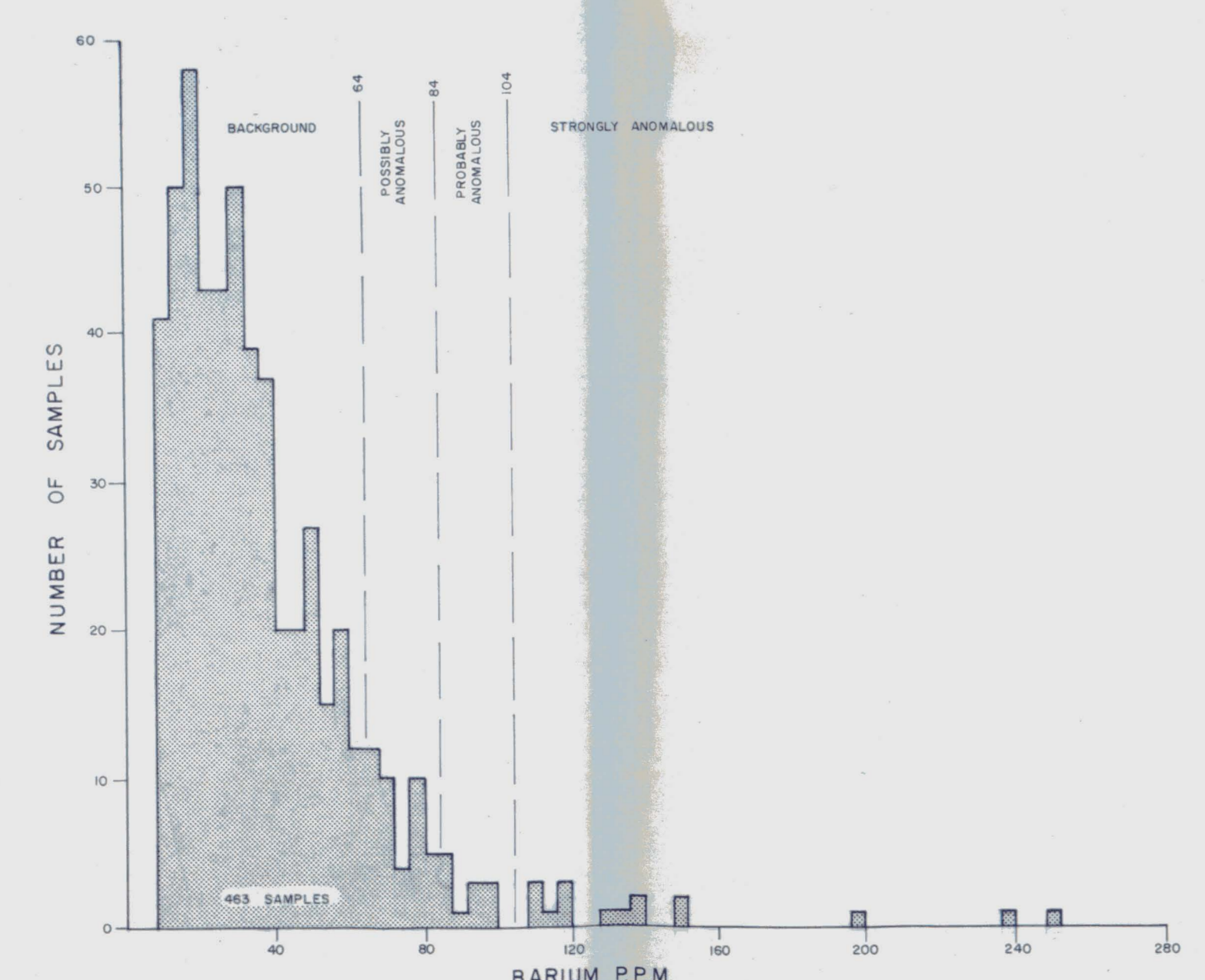
PETE PROPERTY
MACMILLAN PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
N.T.S.: 105-0-1, 105-P-4, 105-J-16, 105-I-13
LAT: 63° 00' N LONG: 130° 04' W



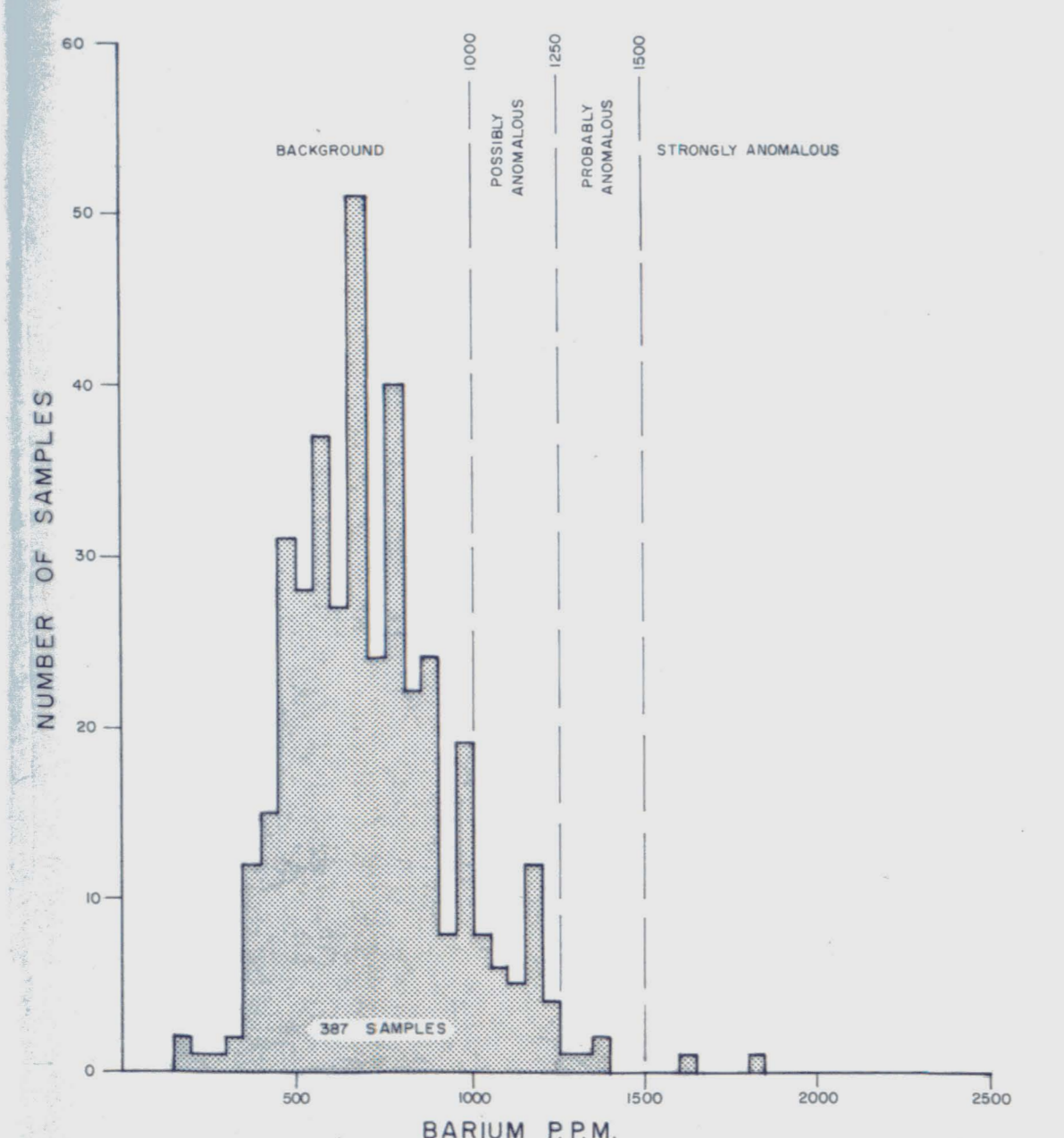
BY
CORDILLERAN ENGINEERING LTD.
408-358 BURNARD STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2S8



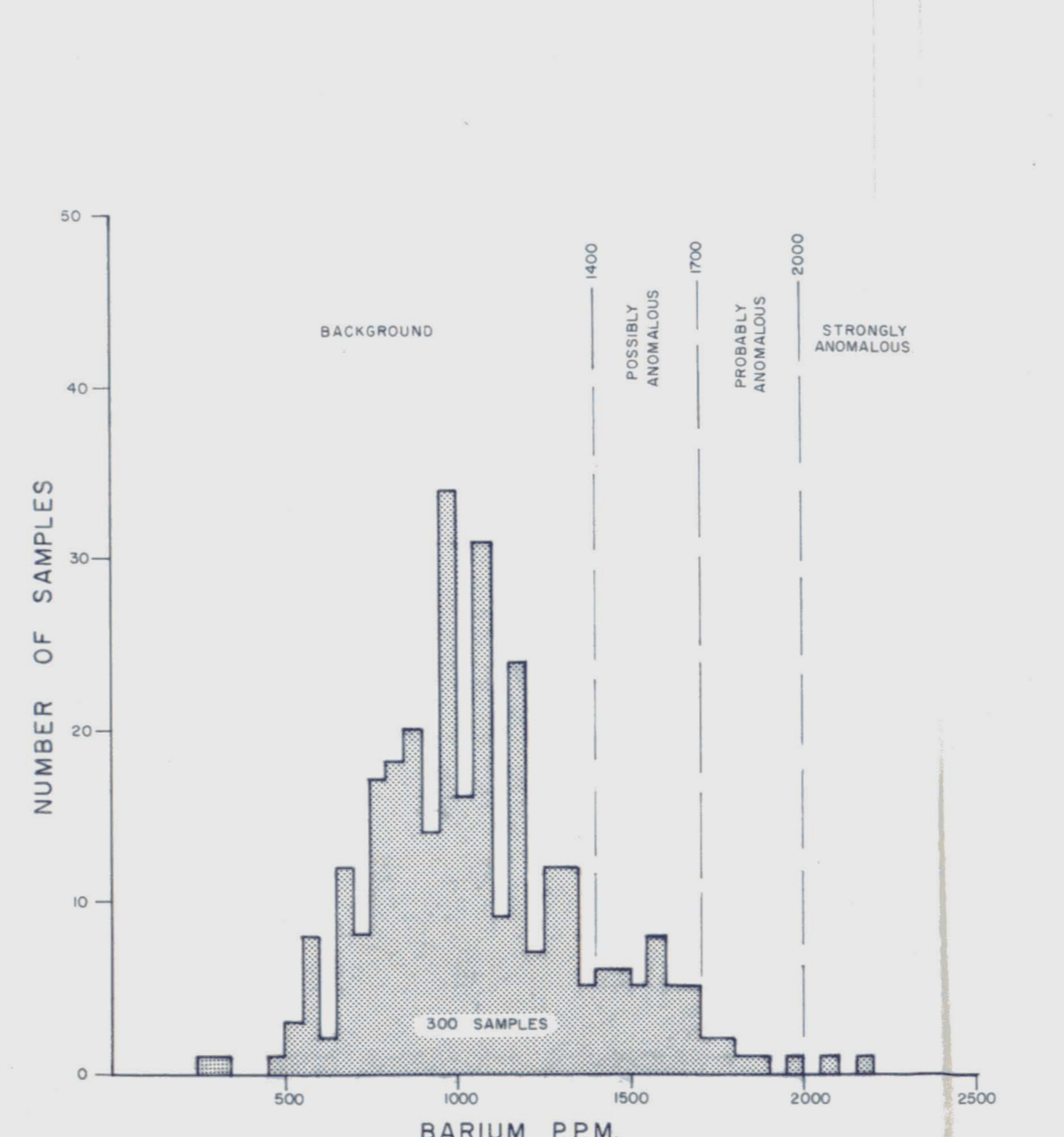
BARIUM FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION



NOTE: PRE-1977 BARIUM VALUES FOR SOILS TAKEN NORTH OF RIVER (BARRINGER). ALSO, ONE SAMPLE (1410 PPM) NOT INCLUDED IN FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION COUNT.



NOTE: 1977 BARIUM VALUES FOR SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN ONLY NORTH OF RIVER (BONDAR CLEGG)



NOTE: 1977 BARIUM VALUES FOR SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN ONLY SOUTH OF RIVER PLUS L215 E, L220 E, L225 E NORTH OF RIVER (BONDAR CLEGG)

EXPLANATION

- 800 SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION AND BARIUM VALUE IN PPM (PARTS PER MILLION)
- N.S. NO SAMPLE
- ≡ SWAMP
- ⊙ HELICOPTER LANDING PAD

BARIUM CONCENTRATION IN PPM.

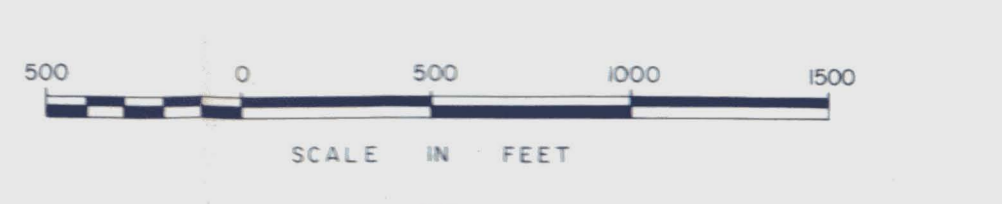
	AREA A	B	C
○ BACKGROUND	< 64	< 1000	< 1400
○ POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS *	64 - 83	1000 - 1249	1400 - 1699
○ PROBABLY ANOMALOUS *	84 - 103	1250 - 1499	1700 - 1999
○ STRONGLY ANOMALOUS *	≥ 104	≥ 1500	≥ 2000

* CONTOUR INTERVALS

NOTE

1977 SAMPLE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED BY LARGE CIRCLES AT 300' SPACINGS ON CUT AND FLAGGED LINES.
 1976 SAMPLE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED BY SMALL CIRCLES AT 100' SPACINGS ON PRE-1977 CUT LINES.

OGILVIE JOINT VENTURE
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLES
 BARIUM VALUES IN P.P.M.
 PETE PROPERTY
 MACMILLAN PASS AREA
 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
 N.T.S.: 105-0-1, 105-P-4, 105-J-16, 105-I-13
 LAT: 63° 00' N LONG: 130° 04' W



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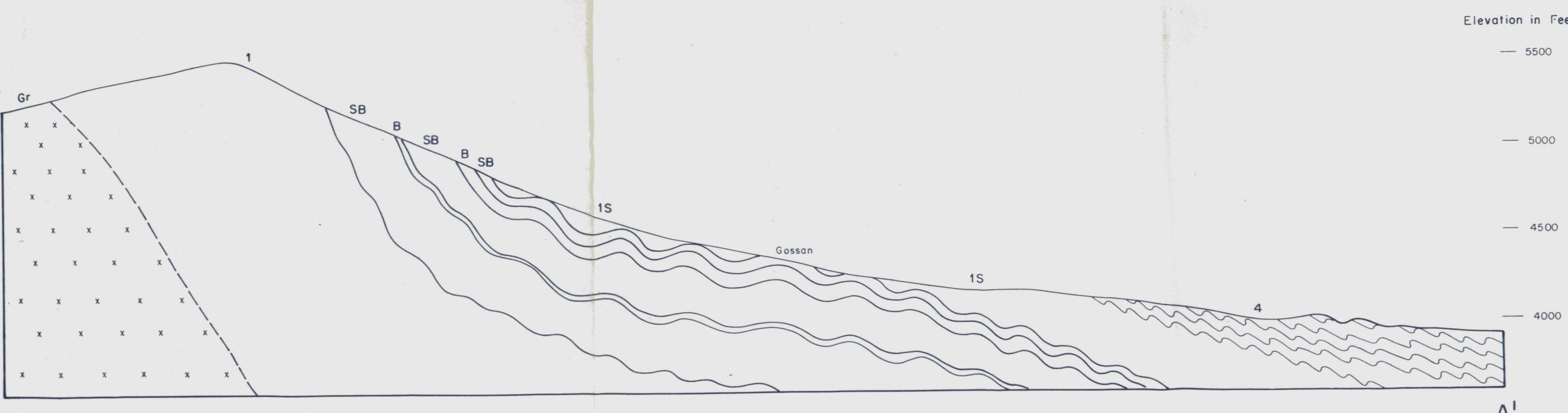


LEGEND

Period	Symbol	Description	Thickness
Cretaceous	Gr	GRANITIC INTRUSIVE - coarse crystalline - phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar up to 2 cm. long	unknown
	4	INTERBEDDED SHALE, SILTSTONE AND VERY FINE SANDSTONE - The shale is black, low to non siliceous, low to non carbonaceous, thin to thickly laminated and friable. The siltstone and sandstone are medium grey, low to non siliceous, micaceous, non carbonaceous, non calcareous, and locally contain abundant coarse quartz pebbles. The siltstone and sandstone are locally strongly cross-bedded.	500'
Devonian - Mississippian	I	SILTSTONE AND SHALE - Thinly laminated to thickly bedded, dark grey, low to non siliceous, low to non carbonaceous. Metamorphosed near granite body. Abundant Androschmidites and silicified very near the granite.	1200'
	IS	UPPER UNIT I - BLACK SHALE - low to non siliceous, low to non carbonaceous, thin to thickly laminated, friable, with local minor pyrite. Grades into Unit 4 rocks of similar composition.	300-400 feet
	B	INTERBEDDED BARITE AND LIMESTONE - Barite is clean creamy white, thin to thickly laminated, waxy textured. Limestone is very similar in appearance, but is less dense, and the weathered surface is light grey and rough and pitted. Thinly interbedded siliceous black shale with thin laminations and casts of barite.	10-30 feet
	SB	BLACK SHALE - highly siliceous (possible siliceous precipitates), moderate to highly carbonaceous, non calcareous, minor disseminated pyrite, thin to thickly bedded. Associated with the barite occurrences - located below and above barite beds - siliceous vitrinite.	500 feet
Ordovician	RRL	MEDIUM GREY LIMESTONE - fine crystalline, thin to thickly bedded, moderate to highly carbonaceous, and low silica.	40-50 feet
	RRS	SILICEOUS SHALE - grayish-black, highly siliceous, low to moderately carbonaceous, thin to thickly bedded.	50-80 feet
	RRSL	CALCAREOUS SILTSTONE - grayish-black, low silica, highly carbonaceous (graphitic), highly calcareous, very thin to thickly bedded.	20-30 feet

SYMBOLS

- OUTCROP BOUNDARY
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (Approximate, Inferred)
- BEDDING ATTITUDE
- FOLIATION ATTITUDE
- FOLD AXES ATTITUDES (Anticline, Syncline)
- FAULT (Actual Contact, Approximate Contact)



CROSS SECTION A-A'

VERTICAL and HORIZONTAL SCALE
IN FEET

EXPLANATION

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

- ANOMALIES
- LEAD
 - ZINC
 - BARIUM
- STRONGLY ANOMALOUS AREAS

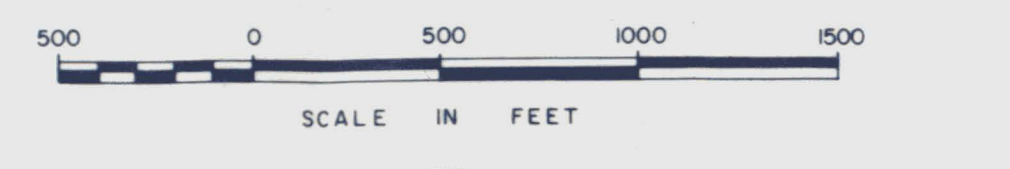
NOTE: PLEASE REFER TO PLATES 3, 4 AND 5 FOR DETAILS

ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY

- FAIR TO GOOD CONDUCTOR ≥ 25 mhos

OGILVIE JOINT VENTURE
COMPILATION MAP

PETE PROPERTY
MACMILLAN PASS AREA
WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
N.T.S.: 105-0-1, 105-P-4, 105-J-16, 105-I-13
LAT: 63° 00' N LONG: 130° 04' W



SCALE IN FEET
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