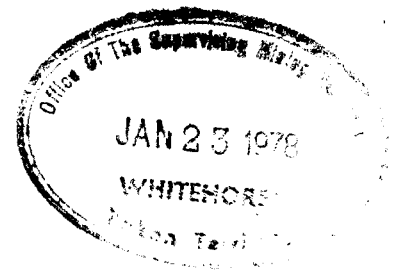




Assessment Report

on

Guano 1-22, Guayes 23-30 Claims



Watson Lake Mining District

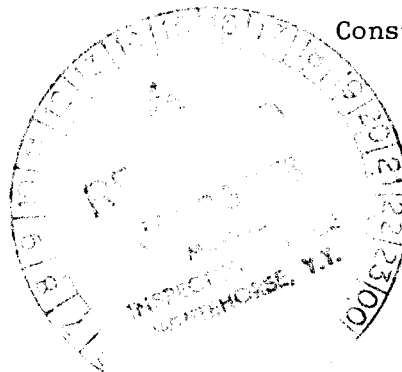
Claim Sheets 105F/8 and 105F/9

Latitude 61°30'N, Longitude 132°25'W

December 23, 1977

Alan R. Archer, P. Eng.

Consulting Engineer



090269

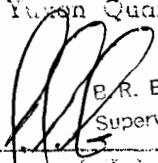
This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of

\$ 9307.16




~~Resident Geologist or  
Resident Mining Engineer~~

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



E. R. BAXTER  
Supervising Mining Recorder



Commissioner of Yukon Territory

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Text</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction -----	1
Property, Location and Access -----	2
Geological Setting -----	2
1977 Exploration Program -----	3
Airborne Radiometrics -----	3
Geological Mapping -----	4
Mineralization -----	5
Geochemistry and Radiometrics -----	8
Conclusions and Recommendations -----	9

<u>Figures in Text</u>	<u>Following Page</u>
Figure U-GU1     Regional Geology - Scale 1:31,680	3
Figure U-GU3     Airborne Radiometrics - Scale 1:31,680	3

### Figures In Pocket

Figure U-GU4     Geology - Scale 1:5,000	
Figure U-GU5     Geology, Geochemistry and Radiometrics - Scale 1:5,000	

## INTRODUCTION

The Guano property covers an area of anomalous radioactivity located by reconnaissance airborne radiometric surveys in 1976. Prospecting indicated the source to be narrow, possibly fault controlled, zones near the contact of a syenite stock. Assaying proved that most of the radioactivity is caused by thorium rather than uranium and is associated with a high rare earths and niobium content.

The 1977 program consisted of an airborne and ground search for uranium-rich areas both within and peripheral to the claims, plus hand trenching in the vicinity of one of the higher uranium assays obtained in 1976. Geochemical analysis for uranium was done at Chemex Labs Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. by hot acid extraction of a minus 80 mesh fraction followed by fusion in a sodium fluoride-based flux and examination with a G.K. Turner fluorometer.

The program was conducted between July 24 and August 4 by D. Eaton, R. Warner and J. Cockell supervised by Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd. UJV also provided logistical assistance to University of British Columbia graduate student Felicie Chronic, who began a study of the rare earth potential under a grant from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DINA). Her field work consisted of topographic and geological mapping and chemical spot-testing for rare earth minerals during the period July 24 to September 2. Further studies, including petrological examination and quantitative rare earths analysis are presently being conducted as part of her M.Sc. Thesis and will be reported on separately.

## INTRODUCTION

The Guano property covers an area of anomalous radioactivity located by reconnaissance airborne radiometric surveys in 1976. Prospecting indicated the source to be narrow, possibly fault controlled, zones near the contact of a syenite stock. Assaying proved that most of the radioactivity is caused by thorium rather than uranium and is associated with a high rare earths and niobium content (see 1976 Final Report, pp. 48-56).

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PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Guano property consists of 30 contiguous mineral claims recorded at Watson Lake as follows:

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBERS</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
Guano 1-14	YA 242 - YA 255	24 March, 1979
Guano 15-18	YA 563 - YA 566	24 March, 1979
Guano 19-22	YA 945 - YA 948	24 March, 1979
Guayes 23-30	YA11192-YA11199	24 March, 1979

The claims are located at 61°30'N and 132°25'W, straddling NTS claim sheets 105F/8 and 9, 58 km (36 miles) south of Ross River. Low quality bush roads extend to Seagull Creek, some 10 km (6 miles) to the west, and to a mining property on Ketz River, 17 km (11 miles) to the northeast. Access during 1977 was by helicopter from another Archer, Cathro camp on the Ketz River road.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The geological and morphological setting is described in detail in the 1976 report and is summarized below.

The property lies within the rugged Pelly Mountains, which reach elevations of 2100 m above sealevel and exhibit local relief of up to 1200 m. Ice scoured valleys with hanging, steep walled cirques are common features. Most of the property lies above timberline and covers a northeast-trending ridge and adjoining alpine-glacier-cut valley. Overburden is mostly locally derived allowing easy prospecting and crude geological mapping between outcrops although glacial till cover increases toward the north end of the claims.

The claims cover the eastern contact of a Mississippian syenite that intrudes Cambrian phyllite, Silurian-Devonian dolomite, quartzite and limestone and Mississippian felsic volcanics, tuff and minor chert. The syenite and volcanics are believed to be coeval. Radioactive zones are discontinuously developed in skarn alteration of the Silurian-Devonian carbonates and, to a lesser degree, in the adjoining syenite stock. Preliminary assaying indicated that radioactivity was largely due to thorium.

Exploration in this district has been active following encouraging results by Cyprus Anvil Mg. Corp. and Hudson Bay Oil and Gas on the MM (Arnold) property, 11 km to the west. Mineralization consists of volcanogenic pyrite-sphalerite-galena-chalcopyrite in the Mississippian volcanic suite. The CPA and Gag claim groups lying immediately southwest of the Guano claims (see Figure U-GU1 on the following page) are staked over bright red gossans in the volcanics and were explored for volcanogenic deposits in 1977 by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. No evidence of massive sulphide mineralization has been found on the Guano property.

#### 1977 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

##### Airborne Radiometrics

A contour airborne radiometric survey was flown at 150 m (500 feet) elevation intervals over a 7 km by 10 km area around the syenite stock and Guano property (see Figure U-GU3). The survey was flown at a height of 50 m above the ground charting total count, uranium and thorium signals from a Scintrex GAD-4 spectrometer connected to a Scintrex GSA-61 sensor (1853 cc crystal).

The known area of anomalous radioactivity on the Guano claims was confirmed and a cluster of anomalies were located over unstaked ground 8 km to the northwest. The uranium and thorium charts indicate that the major component of the anomalies is caused by thorium. Prospecting and ground radiometrics in the unstaked area indicated that the anomalies were due to broad areas of higher background rather than specific zones. Ground radiometrics were conducted using a Scintrex BGS-1SL broadband scintillometer (43 cc crystal).

### Geological Mapping

Figure U-GU1 on the previous page illustrates the 1976 regional geological mapping modified to include the 1977 work. The property geology which combines mapping by F. Chronic and the UJV crew is shown on Figure U-GU4 in the pocket.

Descriptions of individual units observed on the property are as follows:

Cambrian Phyllite (Cs) - black, lustrous phyllites.

Silurian-Devonian Carbonate (D1) - buff and orange weathering grey dolomite, grey quartzite and thin to thick bedded, sometimes wavy banded, grey to white limestone. Limy units are altered to three varieties of skarn.

Mississippian Volcanics (Mv) - buff, felsic volcanics, metavolcanics and tuffs, platy to sheared in places. Minor buff to white chert. Cut by siliceous veins and dark coloured, fine grained dikes near the syenite contact.

Mississippian Syenite (My) - generally medium to coarse grained with some fine grained dike-like phases. The hornblende content increases toward the contact, often forming mafic-rich zones. Dark, fine grained hornblende rich dikes and grey to green dikes that are difficult to distinguish from skarn are found in and around the contact. Disseminated purple fluorite is locally abundant.

Most mineralization on the property occurs in skarns formed in the Silurian-Devonian carbonate along the eastern side of the stock. The skarn is separated from the syenite by a 200 m wide zone of buff volcanics. Three types are found:

Strong Skarn (DSK1) - a hard, dense, dark green to black, fine grained, skarn that is formed immediately adjacent to the volcanics. Recognizable minerals include actinolite, tremolite, diopside, magnetite, serpentine and minor calcite, muscovite and biotite. Siliceous zircon-rich zones (veins?) are common. All original bedding features are obliterated.

Weak Skarn (DSK2) - consists of a weak, discontinuous skarn between the strong skarn and the unaltered carbonate. Serpentine is the most common mineral but minor quantities of all minerals found in strong skarn are seen. The contact between weak and strong skarn is abrupt while the contact with unaltered carbonates is gradational.

Garnet Skarn (DSK3) - occurs as four xenoliths up to 30 m by 100 m in size within the syenite. They are composed almost entirely of medium to coarse grained, dark brown garnet with minor diopside.

The volcanic-skarn contact is marked by a pronounced overburden filled linear which may represent a fault. Strong shearing in the volcanics parallel to the linear as well as weak sub-parallel shears in the skarn support this possibility. The abrupt contact between strong and weak skarn also suggests a structural control although no direct evidence of faulting is seen.

### Mineralization

Prospecting in 1976 located strongly radioactive float in most areas of strong skarn and within the syenite stock itself in a few places. The source in each

case appeared to be scattered, narrow, discontinuous veins or small patches. Assaying of specimens with strongest radioactivity from eight locations returned an average of 0.044%  $U_3O_8$  (range 0.005 to 0.25%), 0.856%  $ThO_2$  (range 0.2 to 1.3%), 3.2% rare earths (range 0.6 to 5.5%), and 1.22%  $Cb_2O_5$  (range 0.03 to 2.15%). Specimens from several other localities assayed for uranium only returned values as high as 1.06%  $U_3O_8$ .

The 1977 work consisted of detailed prospecting for more continuous zones, preferably with better uranium/thorium ratios, and hand trenching two overburden covered localities where syenite float assaying up to 0.481%  $U_3O_8$  was found in 1976. This work confirmed the existence of numerous discontinuous zones of high radioactivity in areas of strong skarn and located three new zones. These, plus the two areas trenched are described below and plotted on Figure U-GU4 (in the pocket).

Showing 1 (600S, 230E) - is a strongly radioactive, fine grained, grey-green dike with narrow red to pink bands and a network of thin quartz veins. It is about 1 m wide, highly erosion resistant and outcrops over a length of 30 m. The dike is cutting weak skarn near its contact with strong skarn. A chip sample across 80 cm of the strongest radioactivity, which counted greater than 10,000 cps, assayed only 0.033%  $U_3O_8$ . Radioactive float was also found about 100 m north in strong skarn and the two best specimens assayed only 0.074% and 0.214%  $U_3O_8$ .

Showing 2 (350N, 70E) - is an overburden covered area responding up to 1000/200 cps over a 10 m width. Hand trenching failed to reach bedrock but uncovered a few boulders of strong skarn counting up to 9000 cps. A specimen assayed 0.074%  $U_3O_8$ .

Showing 3 (400S, 375W) - is an overburden covered area where float assaying up to 0.407%  $U_3O_8$  was located in 1976. Float mapping suggests that mineralization is occurring in quartz-rich veinlets associated with narrow (less than 30 cm) grey-green, fine grained, radioactive dikes cutting syenite. A specimen of dike float assayed 0.008%  $U_3O_8$  while a specimen of the most radioactive quartz-rich float assayed 0.672%  $U_3O_8$ . The latter material is restricted to a few fragments in a zone 3 m long and 1 m wide.

Showing 4 (1150S, 380W) - is an area near the syenite contact where a swarm of dikes cut the Mississippian volcanics. The dikes are up to 1 m wide and are fine grained, dark to light green with pinkish tinges and are strongly radioactive. A chip sample across a small area counting 6000/140 cps assayed 0.017%  $U_3O_8$  while a grab sample of dike rock assayed 0.006%  $U_3O_8$ .

Showing 5 (730N, 1090W) - is an area where float assaying 0.481%  $U_3O_8$  was found in 1976. Radioactivity is associated with fine grained, grey-green dikes cutting syenite over an area 50 m long and 10 m wide. The best mineralized float appears to be derived from 3 to 4 cm wide, quartz-rich, manganese-stained veins in the syenite. Two hand trenches, each cut to a depth of 80 cm, failed to reach bedrock. Specimens of the most radioactive dike float assayed 0.022%  $U_3O_8$  while two specimens of the most radioactive quartz-rich float assayed 0.352%  $U_3O_8$  and 0.481%  $U_3O_8$  respectively. Grab samples of syenite float from the bottom of each pit assayed only 0.008%  $U_3O_8$  and 0.001%  $U_3O_8$ . The strongly radioactive float is sparsely distributed throughout the area of interest and occurs as fragments less than 4 cm across.

None of the radioactive mineralization found at the showings exhibits

evidence of coloured secondary uranium oxides. Uranium assays are considerably less than is indicated by the level of radioactivity, suggesting that the major radioactive constituent is thorium as in the 1976 sampling. No assaying was done for thorium, rare earths or niobium in 1977.

### Geochemistry and Radiometrics

A baseline was established along the linear which follows the western contact of the strong skarn. From this central line, the northern half of the claims was explored by a grid soil sampling and radiometric survey. The results are plotted on Figure U-GU5 (in the pocket). Soil samples were collected at 100 m intervals on lines 100 m apart while radiometric readings were taken at 25 m intervals on the same lines.

No new areas of radioactivity were located by either survey. The radioactive background ranges from 75 to 100 cps over Cambrian schist, 30 to 50 cps over Silurian-Devonian carbonates, 120 to 160 cps over Mississippian felsic volcanics and 120 to 200 cps over the syenite stock. Erratic anomalous radiometric response was obtained in the vicinity of known occurrences and over areas underlain by strong skarn, particularly near the surface linear. The geochemical sampling returned background values in the 0.5 to 4.0 ppm U range over the sediments and volcanics and erratic highs to 8 ppm U over the syenite. A few erratic anomalous values up to 75 ppm U were obtained from strong skarn in the vicinity of the linear.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Exploration in 1976 located numerous zones of anomalous radioactivity that proved by assay to be primarily caused by thorium with associated anomalous quantities of rare earths and niobium. The 1977 program has located additional areas of strong radioactivity and has better defined the geological controls but has been unsuccessful in locating occurrences with a significant uranium content.

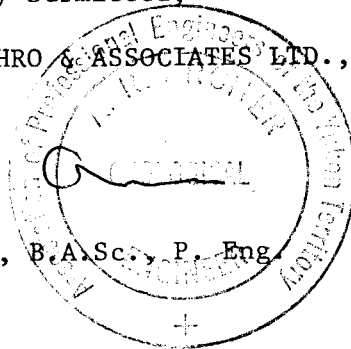
No further work is recommended. The claims should not be allowed to expire until a study of the rare earth mineralization begun by DINA in 1977 is completed or can be evaluated by UJV.

Respectfully submitted,

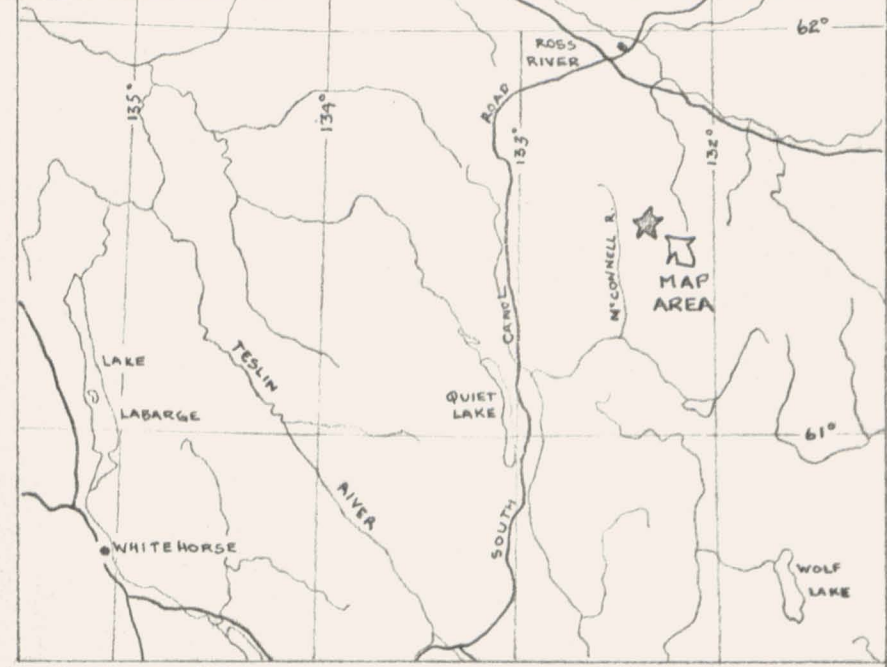
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.,



A.R. Archer, B.A.Sc., P. Eng.



ARA:jm



LOCATION MAP SCALE 1:2,000,000

- LEGEND**
- 0.001% ROCK SAMPLE LOCATION AND ASSAY IN % U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
  - 0.001% PAN SAMPLE LOCATION AND ASSAY IN % U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
- GEOLOGY**
- My MISSISSIPPIAN SYENITE
  - Mv MISSISSIPPIAN VOLCANICS
  - D1 SILURIAN - DEVONIAN CARBONATES
  - Dsk<sub>1</sub> STRONG SKARN
  - Dsk<sub>2</sub> WEAK SKARN
  - # Dsk<sub>3</sub> GARNET SKARN
  - Es CAMBRIAN PHYLLITE
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT, OBSERVED, APPROXIMATE  
 ..... APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF SKARN

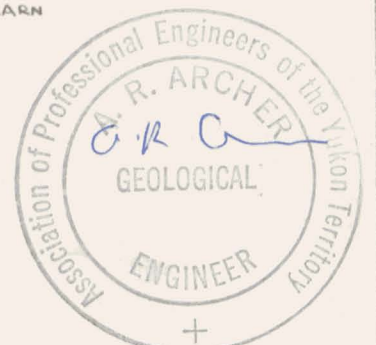
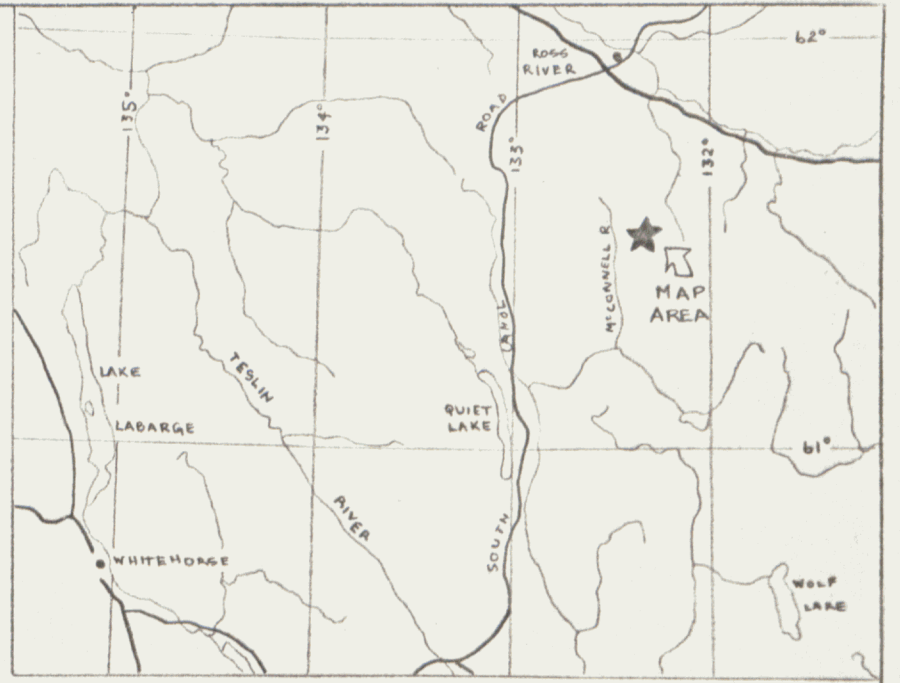


FIG U-GUI  
 ARCHER, CATHRO AND ASSOCIATES  
**REGIONAL GEOLOGY**  
 GUANO 1-22 AND GUAYES 23-30 CLAIMS  
 UKON JOINT VENTURE  
 SCALE 1:31,680  
 (1 INCH TO 1/2 MILE)



LOCATION MAP SCALE 1:2,000,000

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE CONTACT OF INTRUSIVE
- FLIGHT LINE WITH ANOMALY AND ANOMALY NAME

ANOMALIES

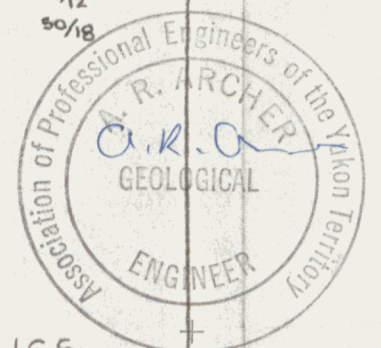
ANOMALY	TOTAL COUNTS	U	Th
A	3400/2100	32/22	50/16
B	3500/1500	47/25	55/18
C	3800/2300	50/30	60/20
D	3100/2000	38/20	50/15
E	2800/1700	35/20	48/18
F	2700/1900	31/20	42/12
G	2800/2000	34/20	45/16
H	3400/1600	47/20	50/15
I	2400/1600	40/20	35/12
J	3400/2000	44/20	49/13
K	2200/1500	30/14	33/12
L	2200/1700	40/25	50/18



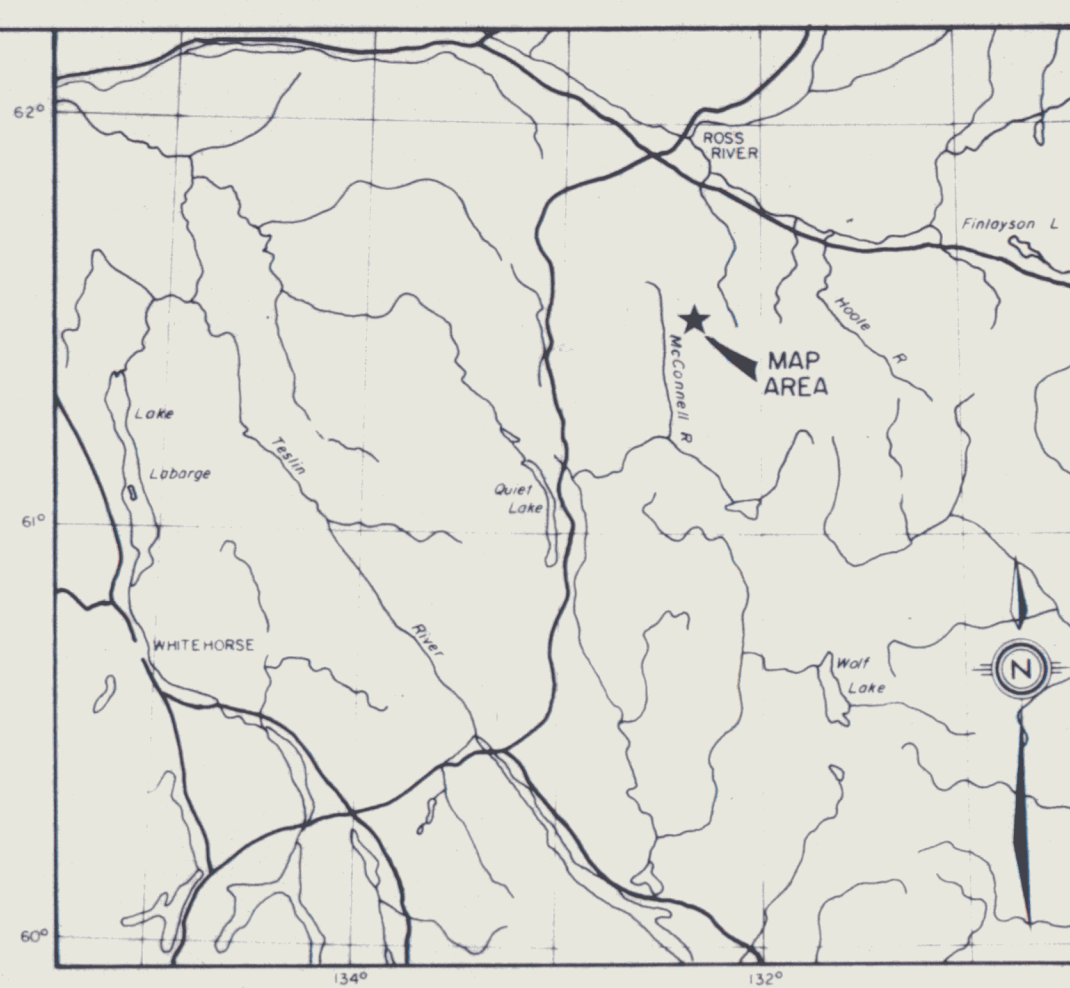
FIG U-GU3  
 ARCHER, CATHRO AND ASSOCIATES  
**AIRBORNE RADIOMETRICS**

GUANO 1-22 AND GUAYES 23-30 CLAIMS  
 UKON JOINT VENTURE

SCALE 1:31,680  
 (1 INCH TO 1/2 MILE)



Dec 23/77



**LEGEND**

- 0.235
- Δ 5
- Steep cliff

**GEOLOGY**

- My** MISSISSIPPIAN SYENITE - medium to coarse grained with some fine grained dike-like phases. Disseminated purple fluorite locally abundant.
- Mv** MISSISSIPPIAN VOLCANICS - buff, felsic metavolcanics and tuffs, partly to sheared in places. Minor buff to white chert.
- Dcl** SILURIAN-DEVONIAN CARBONATE - buff and orange weathering grey dolomite, grey quartzite and thin to thick bedded, sometimes wavy bedded, grey to white limestone. Limestone units are altered to three varieties of skarn.
- Dsk<sub>1</sub>** STRONG SKARN - a hard, dense, dark green to black, fine grained actinolite, tremolite, diopside, magnetite, serpentine skarn with minor calcite, muscovite and biotite. Original bedding features are obliterated.
- Dsk<sub>2</sub>** WEAK SKARN - mainly serpentine with traces of the strong skarn mineral suite. Original bedding visible.
- Dsk<sub>3</sub>** GARNET SKARN - medium to coarse grained, dark brown garnet with minor diopside.
- Cs** CAMBRIAN PHYLITE - black, silty phyllites.

- geological contact - observed, approximate
- - - approximate extent of skarn zones
- dike

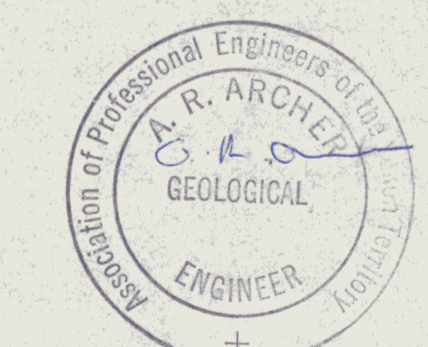
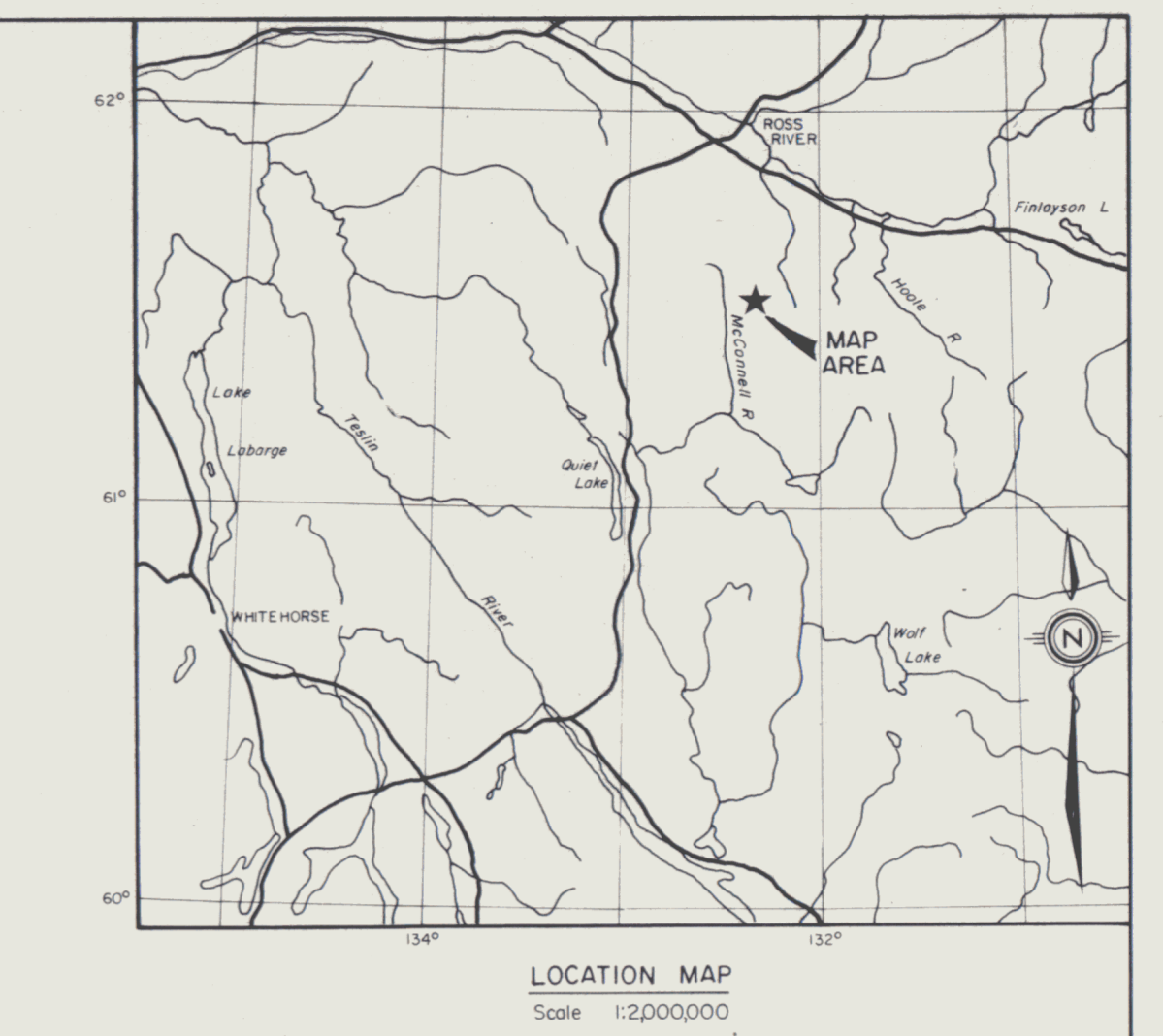


Fig. U-GU4  
 ARCHER, CATHER, & ASSOCIATES LTD  
**GEOLOGY**  
 GUANO 1-22 and GUAYES 23-30 CLAIMS  
 UKON JOINT VENTURE  
 Scale 1:5,000  
 0 100 200 300 400 Meters  
 NTS 05F 8/9



- LEGEND**
- 7F (2-4) Radiometric station, reading of waist height with Sinterex BGS-15L (43 cc crystal), and geometry in ppm Uranium
  - 2-0-0-5 Rock sample location and assay in % U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>
  - Steep cliff
- GEOLOGY**
- My** MISSISSIPPIAN SYENITE - medium to coarse grained with some fine grained dike-like phases. Disseminated purple fluorite locally abundant
  - Mv** MISSISSIPPIAN VOLCANICS - buff, felsic metavolcanics and tuffs, partly to shaled in places. Minor buff to white chert
  - D<sub>1</sub>** SILURIAN-DEVONIAN CARBONATE - buff and orange weathering grey limestone, grey quartzite and thin to thick bedded, sometimes wavy bedded, grey to white limestone. Limy units are altered to three varieties of saum.
  - Dsk<sub>1</sub>** STRONG SKARN - a hard, dense, dark green to black, fine grained carbonate, insoluble, dense, magnetic, serpentine saum with minor calcite, muscovite and biotite. Original bedding features are obliterated.
  - Dsk<sub>2</sub>** WEAK SKARN - mainly serpentine with traces of the strong skarn mineral suite. Original bedding visible.
  - Dsk<sub>3</sub>** GARNET SKARN - medium to coarse grained, dark brown garnet with minor diopside
  - Cs** CAMBRIAN PHYLITE - black, lustrous phyllites
- geological contact - observed, approximate  
 ..... approximate extent of skarn zones  
 = dike

**LEGEND**

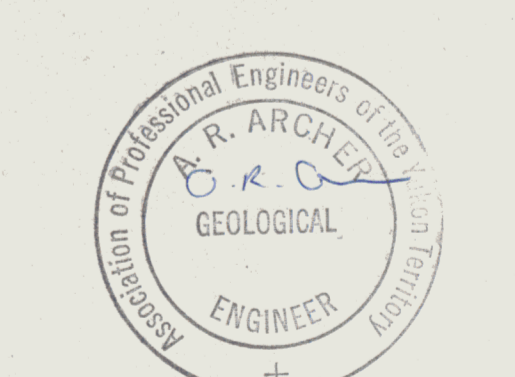
- 220 waist station and reading of waist height!
- 0.90 anomaly due to boulders reading at ground level
- 0.80 anomaly due to small rock in soil; reading at ground level
- 0.80 area of 30000 cpi background at waist height
- 0.80 hand trench
- 0.80 rock sample location
- 0.80 2-0-0-5 and assay in % U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>

Scale 1:5000

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 metres

0.00%	0.05%	0.10%	0.15%	0.20%	0.25%	0.30%	0.35%	0.40%	0.45%	0.50%	0.55%	0.60%	0.65%	0.70%	0.75%	0.80%	0.85%	0.90%	0.95%	1.00%	1.05%	1.10%	1.15%	1.20%	1.25%	1.30%	1.35%	1.40%	1.45%	1.50%	1.55%	1.60%	1.65%	1.70%	1.75%	1.80%	1.85%	1.90%	1.95%	2.00%	2.05%	2.10%	2.15%	2.20%	2.25%	2.30%	2.35%	2.40%	2.45%	2.50%	2.55%	2.60%	2.65%	2.70%	2.75%	2.80%	2.85%	2.90%	2.95%	3.00%	3.05%	3.10%	3.15%	3.20%	3.25%	3.30%	3.35%	3.40%	3.45%	3.50%	3.55%	3.60%	3.65%	3.70%	3.75%	3.80%	3.85%	3.90%	3.95%	4.00%	4.05%	4.10%	4.15%	4.20%	4.25%	4.30%	4.35%	4.40%	4.45%	4.50%	4.55%	4.60%	4.65%	4.70%	4.75%	4.80%	4.85%	4.90%	4.95%	5.00%	5.05%	5.10%	5.15%	5.20%	5.25%	5.30%	5.35%	5.40%	5.45%	5.50%	5.55%	5.60%	5.65%	5.70%	5.75%	5.80%	5.85%	5.90%	5.95%	6.00%	6.05%	6.10%	6.15%	6.20%	6.25%	6.30%	6.35%	6.40%	6.45%	6.50%	6.55%	6.60%	6.65%	6.70%	6.75%	6.80%	6.85%	6.90%	6.95%	7.00%	7.05%	7.10%	7.15%	7.20%	7.25%	7.30%	7.35%	7.40%	7.45%	7.50%	7.55%	7.60%	7.65%	7.70%	7.75%	7.80%	7.85%	7.90%	7.95%	8.00%	8.05%	8.10%	8.15%	8.20%	8.25%	8.30%	8.35%	8.40%	8.45%	8.50%	8.55%	8.60%	8.65%	8.70%	8.75%	8.80%	8.85%	8.90%	8.95%	9.00%	9.05%	9.10%	9.15%	9.20%	9.25%	9.30%	9.35%	9.40%	9.45%	9.50%	9.55%	9.60%	9.65%	9.70%	9.75%	9.80%	9.85%	9.90%	9.95%	10.00%
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Fig U-GU5  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD  
**GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND RADIOMETRICS**  
 GUANO I-22 and GUAYES 23-30 CLAIMS  
 UKON JOINT VENTURE  
 Scale 1:5,000  
 0 100 200 300 400 500 metres  
 NTS 65F 8/9



DETAIL RADIOMETRICS AND ASSAYS OF SHOWING 5