THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

TET MINERAL CLAIMS

N.T.S. 106-E-1

$65^{\circ}05'N$ $134^{\circ}30'W$

August, 1977

by

C. Harivel- Geologist

C. K. Ikona - P.Eng.

P. P. Nielsen - Geophysicist

This report has been examined by the Geological [illegible] and is recommended to the [illegible] to be considered as [illegible] in the amount of

$ 12,000.00

Acting Resident [illegible] or Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as [illegible] work under Section 53 [illegible] Mining Act.

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

Commissioner of Yukon Territory

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

LIST OF FIGURES

THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

YUKON LOCATION MAP

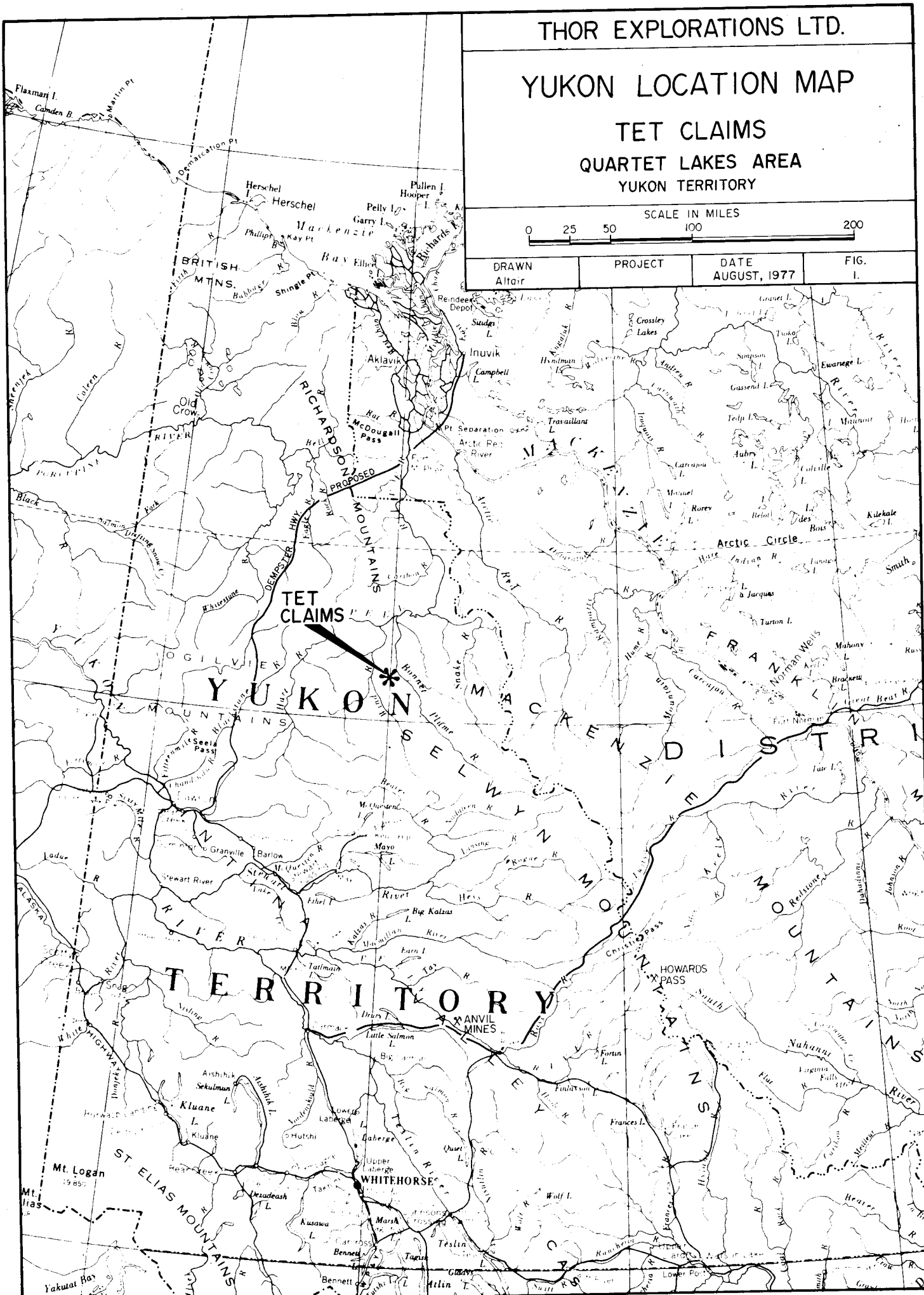
TET CLAIMS

QUARTET LAKES AREA

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE IN MILES
0 25 50 100 200

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
Altair		AUGUST, 1977	1.



JIM

MAR

QUARTET

LAKES

WERNECKE

QUA

BON

ROYAL

GSTD

SPHINX

ROY

SOL

THOR

OTIS

TET

48	47	34	33	18	17	
50	49	36	35	20	19	3
52	51	38	37	22	21	4
53	40	39	24	23	6	5
24	42	41	26	25	8	7
44	43	28	27	10	9	2
46	45	30	29	12	11	1
		32	31	14	13	
				16	15	

Figure 2

THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

CLAIM MAP

TET CLAIMS

QUARTET LAKES AREA

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE

1/2 0 1/2 1 MILE

INTRODUCTION

The TET mineral claims were staked in January, 1976 by Andrew Harman to cover geologic units in the Quartet Lakes region favourable to copper and uranium mineralization. The ground was subsequently acquired by Thor Explorations Ltd.

In July, 1976, a Harman Management Ltd. work party, while carrying out prospecting and geologic work on adjoining claims, discovered copper mineralization in outcrop and float within the TET boundaries. During the period August 20 to September 13, 1976, a preliminary prospecting, geochemical, and geologic investigation of the ground was carried out by Donegal Developments Ltd. and Harman Management Ltd. Results of this program as reported in the report dated December, 1976 by D. Yeager and C. Ikona were of sufficient encouragement that a program of detailed geological mapping, prospecting and geophysical surveys over selected areas of the group was conducted in June and July of 1977. Results of this program are presented in this report.

LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Name	Recording Date	Tag Numbers
TET 1-54	February 3, 1976	YA1492 - YA1545

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The TET claims are located in the Mayo Mining District at 65°05'N. latitude and 134°30'W. longitude on N.T.S.106-E-1.

Access to the property is by float equipped aircraft from the town of Mayo (N.T.) to Quartet Lakes a distance of 115 miles. Both helicopter and fixed wing aircraft as well as full expediting services are available in Mayo.

From Quartet Lakes it is approximately 3 miles south to the property. This distance can easily be covered on foot in two hours, however, helicopter support from Quartet Lakes is necessary to establish a camp within the claims area.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Quartet Lakes region lies in the Werrecke Mountains of the north-eastern Yukon Territory. In the general area, The Werneckes consist of local ranges which include the Rackla Range, Bonnet Plume Range and Knorr Range. Topography is normally moderate to rugged with elevations ranging from 2,000 to 6,500 feet. The major river valleys are broad, timbered and extensively overburden covered, while most mountain slopes present greater than 60% outcrop above the 4,000 foot level.

The entire area has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada and three separate publications are presented. The following memoir and open file reports give 1"=4 mile geological coverage of the Nash Creek, Nadaleen River, Wind River and Snake River map areas.

(1) Geology of Nash Creek, Larsen Creek and Dawson Map-Area, Yukon Territory by L.H. Green 1972 (Memoir 364).

(2) Open File 205 (Geology of Nadaleen River and Bonnet Plume Lake Map sheets by S. Blusson) 1975.

(3) Open Fiel 279 (Geology of Snake River and Wind River sheets by D.K. Norris) 1975.

In the Quartet-Fairchild-Gillespie Lakes region Helikian rocks are exposed over an area of some 1,500 square miles in a roughly circular fashion centered near Longitude 134°00'W and Latitude 65°00'N.

These rocks, which represent early deposition in the northern portion of the Selwyn Basin or Richardson Trough, have been described as Units 1 & 2 by L. Green on the Nash Creek Sheet.

Unit 1 is composed of a thick succession of moderately metamorphosed slates, argillites, phyllites and quartzites with interbedded dolomites. The lowest subdivision of Unit 1, whose base is not exposed, consists of chloritic-schists and calc-silicates all probably of volcanic origin.

Unit 2, which conformably overlies the uppermost slate-quartzite section of Unit 1, consists mainly of thickly bedded orange weathering dolomites. The base of the Unit is marked by a series of transitional beds of alternating buff weathering dolomites and interbedded slates and quartzites.

Erratically distributed throughout the Proterozoic metasediments are irregularly shaped breccia bodies. The breccia zones vary from tens of feet to several thousand feet in size and appear as cross cutting pipe-like features at all levels in the stratigraphic column. Several varities exist, but all exhibit an assortment of angular clasts derived from rock types common to the area. Hornfels margins observed at several localities indicate an intrusive origin.

In common association with many of the breccia bodies are zones of veining or locally pervasive feldspar alteration seen as internal features within the breccias or in host rocks adjacent to them.

The alteration zones are pink in colour due to either K-spar or strong hematization and in some instances contain varying amounts of specularite, chalcopyrite and minor uranium mineralization.

STRUCTURE

Two major periods of deformation have taken place within the Wernecke Mountain region. During the first period of Racklan Orogeny, the Proterozoic rocks of Units 1 and 2 underwent intense folding and faulting. Folds are tight to isoclinal with the development of strong axial plane cleavage and commonly an almost vertical foliation.

A major unconformity of Lower Hadrynian age forms the upper contact of Unit 2. In many localities erosion beneath this unconformity has resulted in the complete removal of Unit 2 and the strong angular relationship between the relatively flat lying Cambrian and younger rocks directly overlying Unit 1 is apparent.

Further unconformities near the Upper Hadrynian, Lower Cambrian and Upper Cambrian margins leave Devonian carbonates directly over the Helikian section.

The second period of deformation, which involves both Paleozoic and Proterozoic strata, is weak compared to the first. This is particularly evident in the younger Carbonate sections to the west and south-west where deformation consists mainly of broad open folding and minor overthrusting.

LOCAL GEOLOGY & MINERALIZATION

The TET mineral claims are underlain predominantly by rock types assigned to Lower Proterozoic unit Ho as described by Norris G.S.C. Open File 279 which covers the geology of the Wind River and Snake River map sheets. Lithologies in this unit are described as mainly dark grey, grey-green and black, thin-bedded argilliate, slate and phyllite; minor grey quartzite, orange weathering dolomite and conglomerate.

A geology map at 1:10,000 scale, which covers TET claims area, forms part of this report (Fig. 3). In summary, the map shows Hotnit rocks (map Unit 1) cut by a body of Wernecke breccia (map Unit 2). The outcrop distribution of breccia suggests a NE-SW strike and moderate southerly dip. A zone of quartz-carbonate infusion within an inferred NNE-SSW trending fault zone, cuts Unit 1 rocks, and Wernecke breccia unit in some places.

The outcrop distribution of quartz-carbonate zone suggests a steeply dipping structural control.

The oldest rocks exposed form a broad synformal mass about a NE-SW axis. No bedding tops were determined in the sequence. Compositional banding has a generally moderate dip. Slaty cleavage commonly strikes NE-SW and dips moderately to the north. At about elevation 1,600-1,700 metres A.S.L. a low angle thrust fault is clearly exposed. Immediately about the plane of dislocation rocks are buckled and locally folded. Podiform quartz bodies are developed in the high zones of some folds. Above elevation 1,400 m. A.S.L, quartzites are more frequent in the section; in some places over 50% of exposed rock in sections over 100 m. However, silicification is evident in some phases and probably accompanied introduction of breccia. Silicified rocks both topographically higher and lower than the semi-concordant breccia body make clear distinction between quartzite and silicified mudstone difficult.

7 ..

Quartz pods and masses zones of silicification were sufficiently apparent on the southern mapped extension of breccia as to warrant inclusion on the map as equivalent to breccia; an extension of the zone of breccia penetration. Hornfels and diorite were observed over the area mapped as Unit 2 and are included as metamorphosed equivalents of the breccia mass.

Copper is widespread over the claims area. Chalcopyrite associated with quartz veins is common. Chalcopyrite, with minor bornite, pyrite, with massive hematite and or magnetite occurs within lenticular quartz masses. Chalcopyrite, and less commonly, pyrite, were observed as individual grains and as disseminations within Wernecke breccia unit particularly in hornfels. This style of mineralization was more common the the west side of the property where most of the hornfels outcrop and rubble is exposed.

Brannerite uranium mineralization was observed as discreet 2 mm grains in silicified and hematite-altered country rocks a few tens of metres northwest of the south end of the west showing fault zone (Assay #64618). At all other places where scintillometer readings were many times background in counts per second, the radioactive material was presumed to be admixed with fine-grained hematite invariably present. Background counts for the area using Scintrex Scintillometer Model BSL 1 ranged from 110-220 CPS/ total count, no time integration) and readings of 400 CPS were

treated as anomalous and their source examined. Highest readings were from a boulder train on the north-west area of the claims where 6,000 CPS were recorded from a large boulder of altered breccia material. This area was prospected in detail and the source area limited to a few square meters. Assay sample numbers related to these boulders are 64691, 64692 with 0.248% U_3O_8 and 0.228% U_3O_8 respectively.

On the claims two copper showings are significant, the west showing and the north showing.

West Showing -

The west showing was mapped at 1:2,000 scale and the map is included in the report as Fig. 4. Copper mineralization was observed over a length of 600 metres. Chalcopyrite occurs in quartz veins which both lie within compositional bandings planes and cross cut them. As well, Chalcopyrite is disseminated within carbonate rock near the north end of the showing (assay samples 64687, 64688). Locally magnetite and pyrite are disseminated within carbonate rock and occur as blebs and stringers accompanying quartz veins and lenticular masses of quartz. Most copper mineralization in place was found east of the west contract of the quartz-carbonate zone.

It is believed the west showing represents a fault zone along which silica and carbonate rich fluids, which accompanied intrusion of Wernecke breccia rocks, were introducted. These fluids were charged with iron and copper and this was deposited

as chalcopyrite, hematite and iron carbonates within the zone of faulting.

North Showing

The north showing occurs within TET 8. It is an outcrop of well mineralized silicified mudstone and quartzite which crops out in a steep, talus covered north-easterly facing slope.

Estimated trend of the compositional banding is 065°, dipping 40°N.

Copper occurs as chalcopyrite and very minor bornite in fractures and blebs in massive rusty weathering rock. Massive blebs of hematite and magnetite occur erratically over the exposed area and stringers of both occur separately and toghether, with and without quartz.

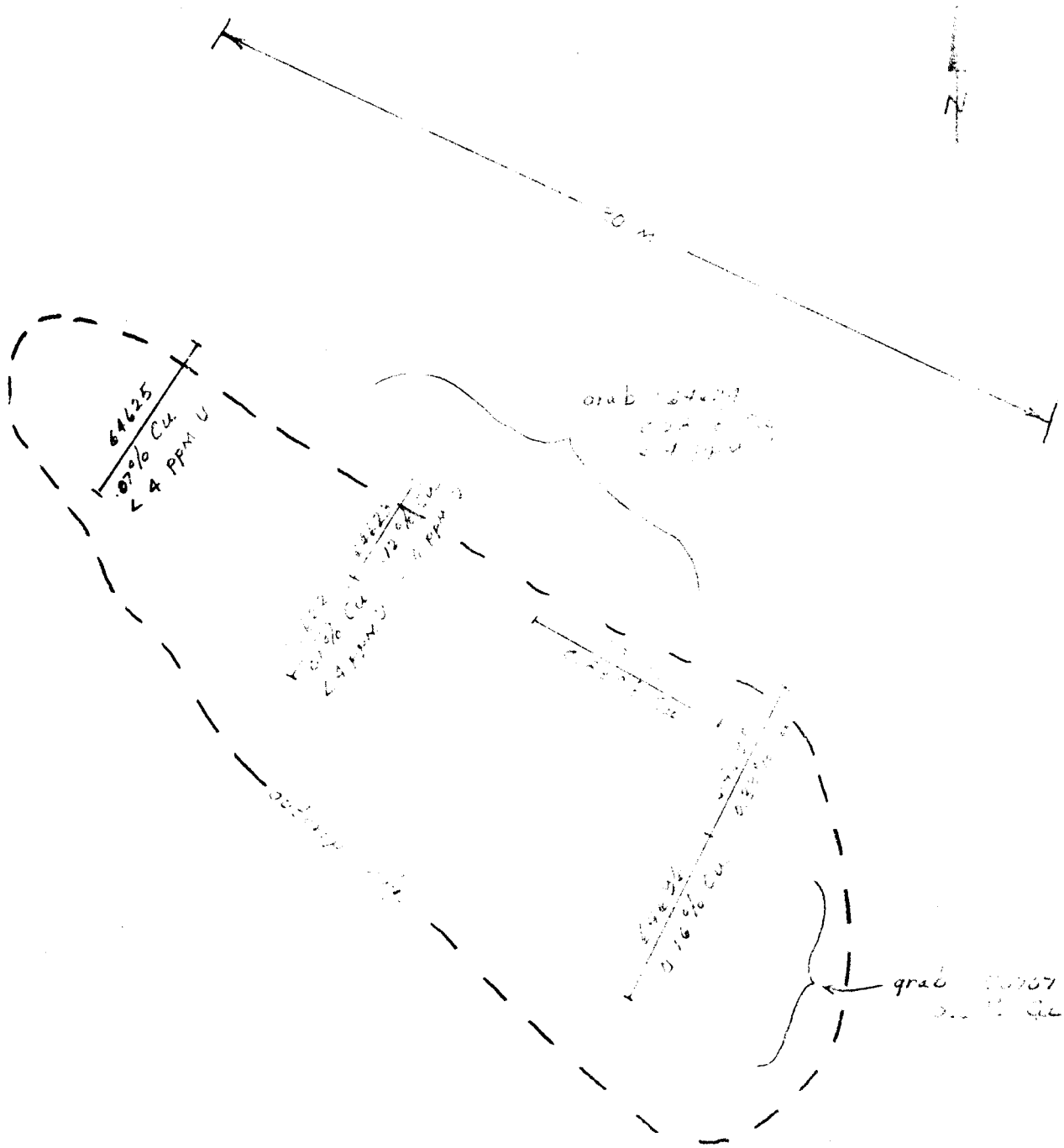
The area to the west was thoroughly prospected and in the drainage to the east, where there is 100% exposure, assay samples were taken in zones where copper mineralization occurred more than usual.

A sketch of sample locations on the north showing is included on the following page.

No outcrop along the north-western extension along strike was discovered.

A summary of assay samples taken during the program follows.

10...



Thor Explorations

ASSAY SAMPLE PLAN

NORTH SHOWING

AUG 1976	CRI
scale in sketch	FINTON

[illegible]AY SAMPLE TET GROUP

Number	Cu	U_3O_8	Description
64607	<0.01%	0.00	10' chip in drainage exposure of thin bedded argillite.
64608	0.02	0.00	10' chip creek exposure cpy-mal (leached) in thin bedded argillite.
64609	<0.01	0.00?	grab of quartz, mag., hem. and bornite ? float
64610	0.12	0.00?	2' chip massive quartz, hem., mag. cpy in 1.8 m. exp.
64611	0.26	0.001	2' chip across cpy in 4 cm. qtz.vein
64612	<0.01	0.001	5' cont.chip in cpy-mal zone exposed in drainage, host is thin bedded argillite.
64613	<0.01	0.001	5' continuous chip in cpy-mal zone exposed in drainage, host is thin bedded argillite.
64614	<0.01	0.001	5' cont.chip in cpy-mal zone exposed in drainage, host is thin bedded argillite.
64615	0.11	0.001	5' continous chip in cpy-mal zone exposed in drainage, host is thin bedded argillite.
64616	0.06	0.001	6' cont. chip in cpy-mal zone exposed in drainage, host is thin bedded argillite.
64617	4000 p.p.m. N/A		10' chip lt.green altered mudstone
64618		215 p.p.m.	grab in place brannerite crystals in zone of reddish alteration.
64619	2200 ppm	1.5 [illegible]	5' chip light green shale and mudstone with malachite staining. 30' north of 6 617.
64620	870 ppm	<0.[illegible]	10' chip in qtz 8 m. s of 6 619.

11 ..

Number	Cu.	U_3O_8	Description
64689	0.06%	N/A	Grab - cpy blebs in qtz-carbonate.
64690	<0.01%	0.13%	Grab - gloat of altered mudstone salmon colored alt. - high c.p.s.
64691	<0.01%	0.24%	Grab - float of breccia. salmon colored alt. - high c.p.s.
64692	<0.01%	0.22%	Grab - float of breccia. salmon colored alt. - high c.p.s.
64693	0.12%	N/A	Grab - float hornfels breccia some Cu.
64694	0.33%	N/A	Grab - float hornfels breccia - some Cu
64695	0.39%	N/A	5' chip - north showing
64696	0.16%	N/A	10' chip - north showing.
50704	5.40%	N/A	6' chip well mineralized quartzite
50705	5.40%	N/A	4' chip well mineralized quartzite - 30' E of 50704.
50706	0.83%	N/A	Grab over 10' - face of n. showing.
50707	0.60%	N/A	Grab - better mineralized material - north showing

GEOPHYSICS

A combined magnetometer scintillometer survey was conducted in the area of the north showing to determine if possible strike extensions to the mineralization could be detected in this area of scree and talus cover.

A base line with station 0+00 N at the mineralized showing extending 2,000 feet true north and 400 feet due south was established. Readings were taken at 25' intervals on the base line. Cross lines were established on intervals with readings taken at 50' intervals on the cross lines These cross lines extended for 200 feet to each side of the base line. Approximately 10,000 feet of survey was conducted. Instruments employed for this survey were a MF-1 magnetometer and a Scintrex GAM-1 scintillometer.

Results of this survey were interpretted by P.E. Nielsen geophysicist (appendix II) and are presented in Figs. 6 & 7 of this report. His interpretation is as follows:

> A) Magnetics - Background is +200 gammas (relative vert. field) with some influence from topography suspected. A dipolar anomaly is centered at grid co-ordinates B.L. 0+00 with a vertical field relief of 38,000 gammas.
>
> The cause of this feature (see enclosed profile AA') is interpreted as a dike-like body 500 feet long and 60 feet thick dipping about 45 degrees into the hill (ie. westerly). A considerable magnetic susceptibility is represented by this anomaly and is likely due to in excess of 3% magnetite by volume. Although outcrop containing magnetite and hematite is reported to have been observed just to the east of this feature a depth to top of 44 feet is interpreted from the profile.

THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

TET CLAIMS

PROFILE A-A'

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

SCALE: 1" : 100 ft.	DATE: August 1977
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	FIGURE No. 6

Aug. 24, 1977.

Pamicon Development Ltd.
6th Floor, 850 W. Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C., V6A 1R6

Atten; Mr. C. Ikona

Re. Geophysical Interpretation
Thor & Tet Claims,
Flats Creek Area, Y.T.

Dear Chuck;

I have just completed plotting, contouring and interpreting the magnetometer and scintillometer survey data you delivered to me about two weeks ago. My comments are as follows;

1. TET Claims - Thor Explorations Ltd.

A. Magnetics- Background is +200 gammas (relative vert. field) with some influence from topography suspected. A dipolar anomaly is centered at grid co-ordinates B.L. 0+00 with a vertical field relief of 38,000 gammas.

The cause of this feature (see enclosed profile AA') is interpreted as a dike-like body 500 feet long and 60 feet thick dipping about 45 degrees into the hill (ie. westerly). A considerable magnetic susceptibility is represented by this anomaly and is likely due to in excess of 3% magnetite by volume. Although outcrop containing magnetite and hematite is reported to have been observed just to the east of this feature a depth to top of 44 feet is interpreted from the profile.

B. Radiometrics- Threshold appears to be around 120 c/s total count but rocks to the north of Line 8N exhibit higher values (ie. 160-200 c/s) suggesting a different or higher background rock-type. No distinct local pattern is evident although, generally, higher radioactive values correlate with lower magnetic readings.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS - The property as covered by the present survey does not appear to offer much potential from a Uranium standpoint but the Magnetic anomaly described above should be further investigated as a possible copper- magnetite target.

2. THOR Claims - Aries Resources Ltd.

A. Magnetics- The relatively high magnetic readings in the southwest quadrant of the main area (hachured area above +1200 gammas) is thought to represent a shale unit containing variable amounts of magnetite.

The low flat responses encountered to the south-east of the base-line represent a different level of metamorphism or another rock-type.

A marked change in the magnetic pattern is observed northeast of Line 10S. Two narrow, near vertical, dike-like bodies are interp-

reted near the base line between Line 0 and Line 6S. According to your briefing, this area is called the Wernecke Breccia Zone and thought to favour uranium deposition. It is not clear from the magnetics if the southwest extension of this zone would be along the magnetic gradient (ie. 600 to 1000 gammas) or whether this zone trends off the survey grid to the southeast. The magnetic contours suggest that a strike-slip fault exists along Line 8S with a lateral movement of 40 feet. A possible alternative is that an embayment or fold in the rocks takes place along and immediately to the northeast of Line 8.

B. Radiometrics- Total count values above 165 c/s were plotted on the magnetic contour map adn appear to occur eratically over the map below the 1400 gamma level although they are more densely located between Line 0 and Line6S. There is noapparent correlation between the higher radiometric values and the tabular magnetic bodies mentioned above.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS- On the basis of the above, no further work is warranted on this property in the immediate grid area.

Please find enclosed the field notes, preliminary contour maps and profile, and, of course our invoices .

Thank-you, Charles for considering us for this work and I look forward to seeing you soon, perhaps in connection with that proposed investigation east of Ross River, Y.T.

Best regards,

P.P. Nielsen, B.Sc.,
Geophysicist.

Encls.

Contour maps (2)
Profile (1)
Field notes
Invoices #164 &#165

B[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be aro[illegible]d 120 c/
tot[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] line 8N [illegible]ibit
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] s[illegible]sting a
a[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ype. No
distinct [illegible] [illegible] ough, ge[illegible]ally,
higher radio[illegible]ive va[illegible] [illegible]th lower [illegible]gnetic
readings.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The TET claim grou[illegible] contains extensive copper mineralization and so[illegible] wide[illegible]y scattered ura[illegible]ium occurra[illegible]ces Some extremely high gr[illegible]de co[illegible]per [illegible]ocurances [illegible]ave been lo[illegible]ated, however the grade does not [illegible]ppear to persist over areas [illegible]hich would produce suffici[illegible]t tonnages to be of e[illegible]onomic interest. The most i[illegible]eresting feature of the property determined to date is [illegible]he dyke like body indicated by th[illegible] magnetometer survey, h[illegible]wever give[illegible] the high cost which w[illegible]ld be involved in drillin[illegible] and the low average grades indic[illegible]ed by sampling, this must be consider[illegible]d a highl[illegible] wildcat ty[illegible]e proposition.

[illegible]ours sincerely,

[illegible]harles K. Ikona, P.En.
[illegible]Karivel, Geologist
[illegible]gust 19[illegible]

CHEME[illegible]

[illegible] VANCOUVER
V7[illegible]
985-[illegible]
043-5[illegible]

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHE[illegible]

CERTIFICATE OF [illegible]

[illegible]ICATE NO. 3[illegible]74
[illegible] NO. 2[illegible]69
[illegible]EIVED July 19, 1977
[illegible]LYSED July [illegible], 1977

TO: Parmic[illegible]n Developments Ltd.,
612 - 850 W. Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 1P1

ATTN: Mr. Chuck Ikona [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Da[illegible]

SAMPLE NO. :	% Cu	% U_3O_8
64607	<0.01	0.002
64608	0.02	0.002
64609	<0.01	0.002
64610	0.12	0.003
64611	0.26	0.001
64612	<0.01	0.001
64613	<0.01	0.001
64614	<0.01	0.001
64615	0.11	0.001
64616	0.06	0.001
64621	0.68	
64651	0.09	0.002
64652	0.06	0.002
64676	<0.01	0.049
64679	0.23	
64680	0.47	
64681	<0.01	
64682	<0.01	
64683	0.64	
64684	0.16	
64685	0.19	
64686	0.06	
64687	<0.01	
64688	0.82	
64689	0.06	
64690	<0.01	0.1[illegible]2
64691	<0.01	0.[illegible]48
64692	<0.01	0.[illegible]8
64693	0.12	
64694	0.33	
Std.	0.[illegible]	

MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

[illegible]E OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

21 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0642
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

•ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS •GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 32652

TO: **Pamicon Developments Ltd.**
612-850 Hastings St.
Vancouver, B. C. V6B 1P1

INVOICE NO. 20824

RECEIVED July 15, 1977

ANALYSED July 18, 1977

ATTN: **Mr. Chuck Ikona**

SAMPLE NO. :	Cu %
64622	0.01
23	0.12
24	0.28
25	0.07
95	0.39
64696	0.16

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE NO. 40425

INVOICE NO. 20874

RECEIVED July 15/77

ANALYSED July 20/77

TO: Pamicon Developments Ltd.
612 - 850 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.

ATTN:

SAMPLE NO. :	PPM Uranium	Rocks
64622	< 4.0	
64623	< 4.0	
64624	< 4.0	
64425	< 4.0	
64695	< 4.0	
64695	< 4.0	

Note: Less than 4.0 ppm detection limit due to high concentration of interfering metal species which quench uranium fluorescence.

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: Hart Bubble

...ROCKSBANK A...
...VANCOUVER, ...
...BIA ...
...PHONE: 985-0...
...CODE: ...
043-525...

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS ...

CERTIFICATE ...

CERTIFICATE NO. 40510

TO: Pamicon Deve...
612 - 850 W. ...
Vancouver, B...

...NO. 20889

...July 19, ...

ATTN: ...July 21, ...

SAMPLE NO.	PPM Copper	PPM Lead	PPM Zinc	PPM Uranium	ROCKS
64617	> 40...				
64618				215	
64619	2200			1.5	
64620	870			< 0.5	
64653	14	1	5	< 0.5	
64654	8	2	10	< 0.5	
64679				< 0.5	
64680				< 0.5	
64681				< 0.5	
64682				< 0.5	
64683				< 0.5	
64684				< 0.5	
64685				< 0.5	
64686				0.5	
64687				< 0.5	
64688				< 0.5	
64689'				< 0.5	
64694				< 0.5	

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TEST... ASSOCIATION

CERT... BY: ...

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
CANADA V7J 2C1
TELEPHONE: 985-0648
AREA CODE: 604
TELEX: 043-52597

CHEMEX LABS LTD.

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

CERTIFICATE NO. 32827

INVOICE NO. 21417

RECEIVED Augst. 11/77

ANALYSED Augst. 18/77

TO: Pamicon Developments Ltd.
610 - 850 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.

ATTN:

SAMPLE NO. :	% Copper	Oz/Ton Gold
50704	5.40	0.012
50705	5.40	
50706	0.83	0.003
50707	0.60	0.003

CTA MEMBER CANADIAN TESTING ASSOCIATION

REGISTERED ASSAYER, PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

TET 18 TET 17

TET 34 TET 33

TET 48 TET 47

6000 CPS

TET 36 TET 35

TET 20 TET 19

TET 4

TET 50 TET 49

TET 22 TET 21

TET 6 TET 5

TET 38 TET 37

TET 52 TET 51

SEE DETAIL GEOPHYSICAL MAP FIG. 6

TET 8 TET 7

TET 23

TET 24

SEE DETAIL GEOLOGY FIG. 4

TET 53

TET 39

TET 40

TET 26 TET 25

TET 10

TET 9

TET 54

TET 42

TET 41

TET 12

TET 11

TET 28 TET 27

TET 44 TET 43

TET 14 TET 13

TET 30

TET 29

TET 46 TET 45

TET 16 TET 15

TET 32 TET 31

LEGEND

- 3 — QUARTZ - CARBONATE ZONE
- 2 / a — WENECKE BRECCIA INCLUDES HORNFELS BOTH FINE GRAIN AND DIORITIC TEXT. 2a SILICIFIED ZONE OF MUDSTONE
- 1 — LAMINATED FOLDED ARGILLITES MUDSTONES, PHYLLITES, SHALES AND SLATES.

- LIMIT OF OUTCROP
- GEOLOGIC CONTACT INFERRED
- INFERRED FAULT TRACE
- LOW ANGLE THRUST FAULT
- ATTITUDE OF COMPOSITIONAL BANDING
- ATTITUDE OF SLATY CLEAVAGE
- LOCATION OF CLAIM POST KNOWN, UNCERTAIN.
- 64679 — ASSAY SAMPLE NUMBER

N

THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

TET CLAIMS

GEOLOGY

N.T.S. 106 E.

Metres 200 0 200 400 600 Metres

SCALE: 1 : 10,000	DATE : August 1977
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	FIGURE No. 3

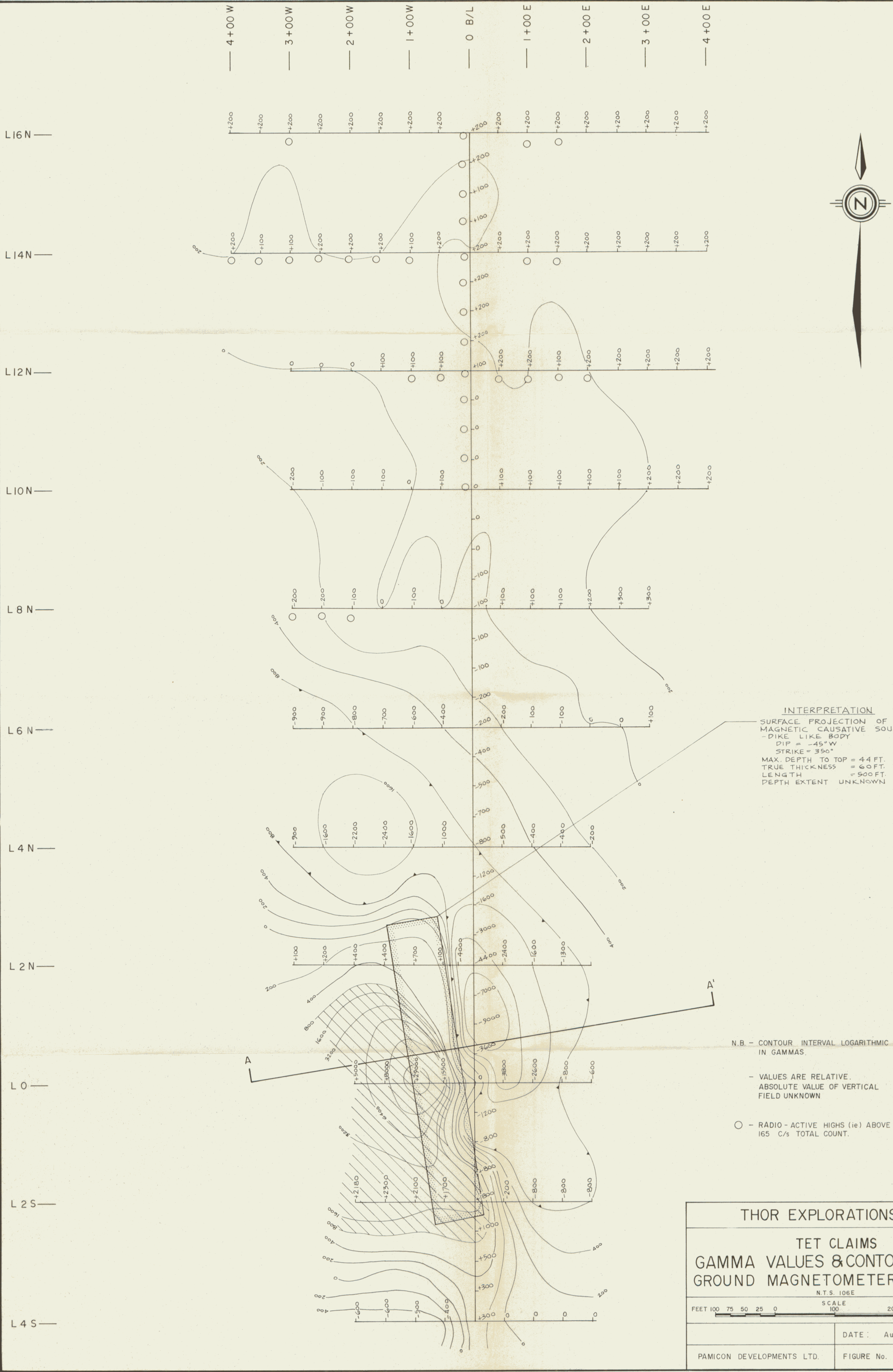
THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

TET CLAIMS
WEST SHOWING
GEOLOGY

N.T.S. 106E

METRES 20 10 0 20 40 60 METRES

SCALE: 1:1000	DATE: August 1977
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	FIGURE No. 4



INTERPRETATION

SURFACE PROJECTION OF MAGNETIC CAUSATIVE SOURCE
- DIKE LIKE BODY
  DIP = -45° W
  STRIKE = 350°
MAX. DEPTH TO TOP = 44 FT.
TRUE THICKNESS = 60 FT.
LENGTH = 500 FT.
DEPTH EXTENT UNKNOWN

N.B. – CONTOUR INTERVAL LOGARITHMIC & IN GAMMAS.

– VALUES ARE RELATIVE. ABSOLUTE VALUE OF VERTICAL FIELD UNKNOWN

○ – RADIO-ACTIVE HIGHS (ie) ABOVE 165 C/s TOTAL COUNT.

THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

TET CLAIMS
GAMMA VALUES & CONTOUR MAP
GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

N.T.S. 106E

SCALE
FEET 100 75 50 25 0 100 200 300 FEET

	DATE: August 1977
PAMICON DEVELOPMENTS LTD.	FIGURE No. 5

AREA OF RECENT STAKING

TET CLAIM GROUP

Quartet Lakes

Fairchild Lake

Gillespie

Pinguicula Lake

McClusky L.

BONNET

PLUME R.

BEAR R.

WIND RIVER

RACKLA R.

North Rackla R.

134°00'

64°45'

N

LEGEND

CENZOIC — QUATERNARY

26 — Unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits.

MESOZOIC — CRETACEOUS & TERTIARY

20a — Orange-to brown-weathering diorite and gabbro; altered equivalents.

PALEZOIC — DEVONIAN

10 — Limestone, dark grey, brown and black, massive to thin-bedded, very fine grained, buff-grey-weathering.

ORDOVICIAN & SILURIAN

8 — Grey-and buff-weathering dolomite and limestone, mostly medium to thick bedded; minor platy black argillaceous limestone and dolomite.

PRECAMBRIAN — PROTEROZOIC

2 — Orange-weathering, platy, grey green dolomite, dark slate, minor phyllite and quartzite.

1 — Mainly dark grey, grey green, and black, thin bedded argillite, slate, and phyllite; minor grey quartzite, orange-weathering dolomite and conglomerate.

SYMBOLS

Geological boundary

Bedding tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical)

Bedding tops unknown (dip known)

Bedding-foliation; (horizontal, inclined, vertical) (dip, m-medium, s-slight)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Anticline (defined, approximate, arrow indicates plunge)

Syncline (defined, approximate, arrow indicates plunge)

THOR EXPLORATIONS LTD.

GEOLOGY- SECTION OF OGILVIE MTNS.

OUTLINE OF PROTEROZOIC BASIN

SCALE IN MILES 4 2 0 4 8

DRAWN	PROJECT	DATE	FIG.
Altair		AUGUST, 1977	7