COMBINED GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL & GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

TREE CLAIM GROUP

61° 38'N 132° 25'W

WATSON LAKE MINING DIVISION

NTS 105F/9

By

G. Norman, J. Vyselaar

UTAH MINES LTD. EXPLORATION DEPT.

090455 1979 February 28, 1979

AJS Apr. 18/79

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

$ 9,400.00

D. B. Craig 7 June/79

Resident Geologist or
~~Resident Mining Engineer~~

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

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

for Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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SUMMARY

Utah Mines Ltd. continued exploration work on the Tree claims during July and August, 1978. The claim block is located 40 kilometres south of the town of Ross River, Yukon Territory. The field work was performed by a crew that varied from four to two men. The 1978 work program included geological mapping, prospecting, reconnaissance geochemical sampling and a reconnaissance electromagnetic survey.

The Tree claims are underlain by a lower package of black shales and an upper package of intermediate to felsic volcanic flows and tuffs of Mississippian age. The strata dip at moderate angles to the south or southeast with an open synform, plunging to the southeast, dominating the structure. The volcanic rocks display rapid complex lateral facies changes. Sheared rhyodacitic flows and tuffs in the lower part of the volcanic package are locally heavily pyritized. Weak zinc mineralization has been found associated with rhyodacitic flows and or tuffs as fracture fillings containing sphalerite and/or hydrozincite. Lead mineralization is scarce but has been found with barite in the northeast part of claims. "Chert" horizons also found in this area are heavily pyritized, however they are not anomalous in lead, zinc, copper, silver or barium. A massive pyrite zone has been located higher in the section, but its extent or significance has not been determined. Gossans associated with pyritiferous trachyte sills are not considered to have economic significance.

The reconnaissance electromagnetic survey established the presence of a slightly dipping conductive area in the western portion of the claims.

INTRODUCTION

From the 29th of July to the 13th of August, geological, geochemical and geophysical work was done on the Tree Groups 1 and 2. The claims specifically covered in this work include Tree Nos. 4, 6-8, 17-20, 25-28, & 37-40. The field work was undertaken by G. Norman, Geologist; P. Burt, Prospector; P. Cary, Geophysicist and D. Butler, Geophysicist's Assistant.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

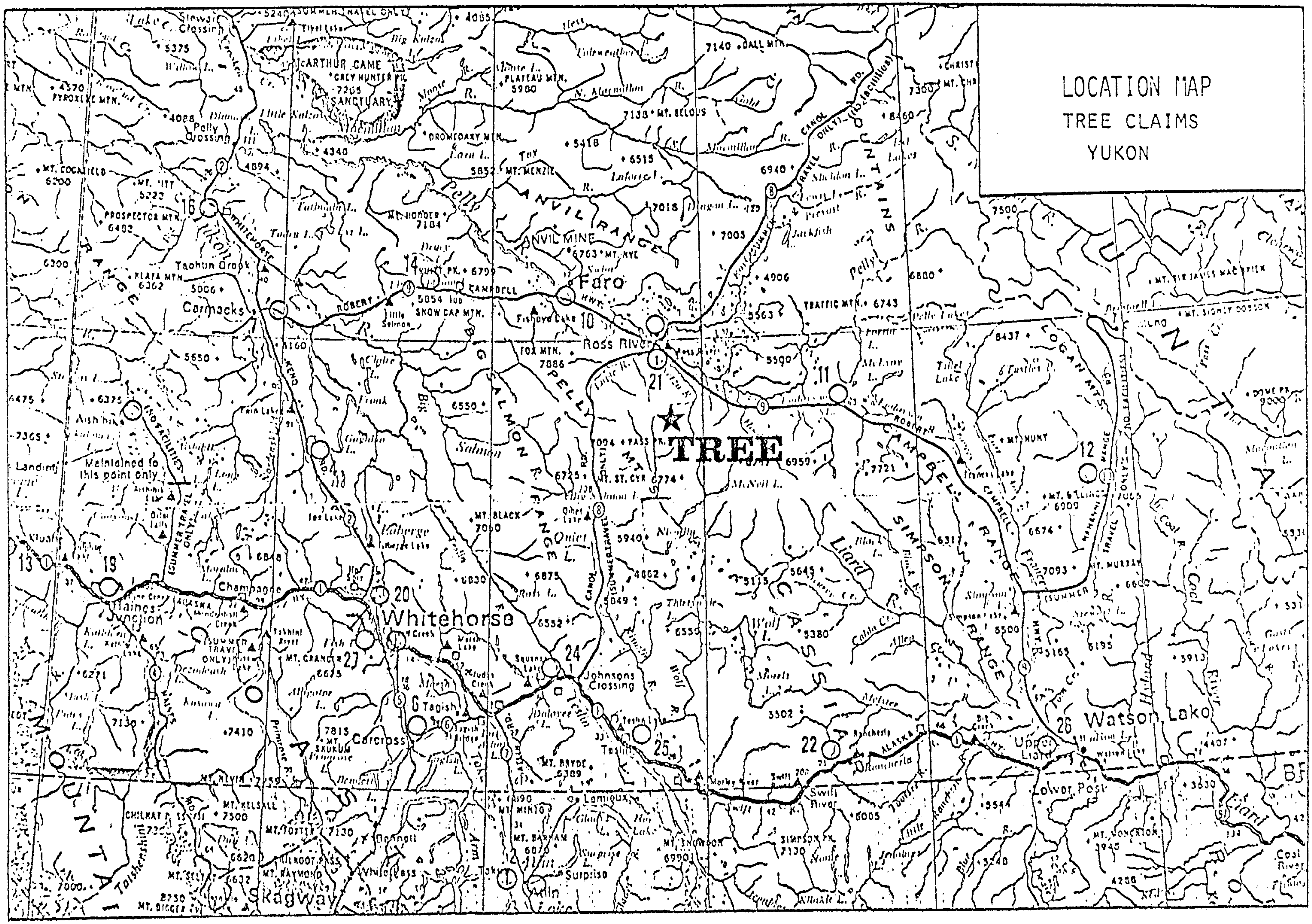
The Tree claim group is located in the Pelly Mountains, Yukon Territory, approximately 40 kilometres south of the town of Ross River. The claim group lies within the Quiet Lake map sheet, NTS 105F/9, at lattitude 61°38'N, and longitude 132°25'W.

Access to the claims is by helicopter from Ross River or from the Campbell Highway which passes 22 kilometres to the north of the property.

HISTORY

On June 15th, 1977 Utah crews staked the Tree claims, 1-8, 17-14 to cover anomalous geochemical values in zinc and copper in stream sediment samples collected during a reconnaissance survey in 1976. The Tree claims were recorded on July 14, 1977 and transferred to Utah Mines on October 26, 1977.

The 1977 work program included prospecting, geological mapping at 1:5000 scale and geochemical sampling of soils, stream sediments and rocks. No lead-zinc mineralization was located but highly anomalous barium values from rhyodacitic breccia's lead to recommendations for further follow-up on the geochemically favourable rhyodacite flows. The thought was that a more distal facies would be more a likely host for a massive sulphide deposit.



LOCATION MAP
TREE CLAIMS
YUKON
TREE
Faro
Ross River
Carmacks
Whitehorse
Watson Lake
Johnsons Crossing
Carcross
Tagish
Teslin
Skagway
Champagne
Haines Junction
Pelly Crossing
Taohun Crook
Upper Liard
Lower Post
Swift River
Surprise
Atlin
White Pass
ANVIL RANGE
ANVIL MINE
BIG SALMON RANGE
PELLY MTS
CAMPBELL RANGE
SIMPSON RANGE
LOGAN MTS
MT. ST. CYR
PASS PK.
TRAFFIC MTN.
FOX MTN.
MT. BLACK
MT. HUNT
MT. MURRAY
MT. SELOUS
DALL MTN.
PLATEAU MTN.
DROMEDARY MTN.
MT. MENZIE
MT. NYE
SNOW CAP MTN.
MT. BRYDE
MT. BARHAM
MT. MINTO
MT. KELSALL
MT. SKUKUM
MT. SIDNEY DOBSON
MT. SIR JAMES MAC BRIEN
SIMPSON PK.
Maintained to this point only

Figure 1

TREE CLAIMS

Claim	Record (Claim Tag) Nos.
Tree # 1	YA 21199
" 2	YA 21200
" 3	YA 21201
" 4	YA 21202
" 5	YA 21203
" 6	YA 21204
" 7	YA 21205
" 8	YA 21206
" 17	YA 21215
" 18	YA 21216
" 19	YA 21217
" 20	YA 21218
" 21	YA 21219
" 22	YA 21220
" 23	YA 21221
" 24	YA 21222
" 25	YA 21223
" 26	YA 21224
" 27	YA 21225
" 28	YA 21226
" 29	YA 21227
" 30	YA 21228
" 31	YA 21229
" 32	YA 21230
" 33	YA 21231
" 34	YA 21232
" 35	YA 21233
" 36	YA 21234
" 37	YA 21235
" 38	YA 21236
" 39	YA 21237
" 40	YA 21238

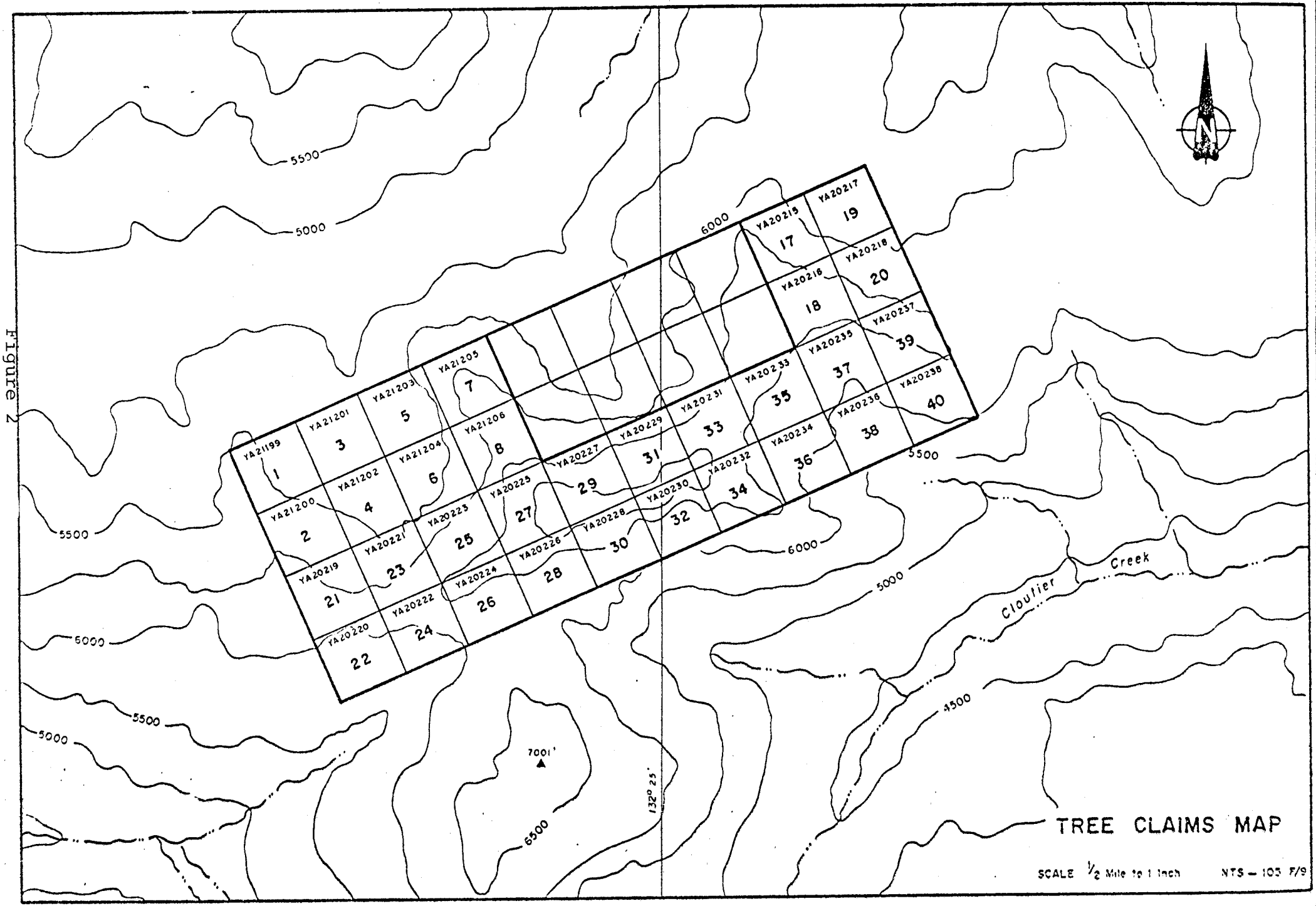

YA21199 1
YA21201 3
YA21203 5
YA21205 7
YA21200 2
YA21202 4
YA21204 6
YA21206 8
YA20219 21
YA20221 23
YA20223 25
YA20225 27
YA20220 22
YA20222 24
YA20224 26
YA20226 28
YA20227 29
YA20229 31
YA20231 33
YA20233 35
YA20228 30
YA20230 32
YA20232 34
YA20234 36
YA20215 17
YA20217 19
YA20216 18
YA20218 20
YA20235 37
YA20237 39
YA20236 38
YA20238 40
5500
5000
6000
5500
5000
6000
5500
5000
6000
5500
5000
4500
7001'
6500
132° 25'
Cloulier Creek
N
TREE CLAIMS MAP
SCALE ½ Mile to 1 Inch
NTS — 103 F/9

Figure 2

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The area lies in alpine terrain within the St. Cyr Range of the Pelly Mountains. It is characterized by moderate to very strong relief with elevations ranging from 5,000 feet to 6,900 feet. Some inaccessible cliff sections are located in the northeastern part of the claims.

Snow-free months are typically June, July and August.

WORK PROGRAM 1978

The 1978 field work by Utah Mines Ltd. on the Tree claims consisted of geological mapping (1:5000 scale), prospecting and reconnaissance geochemical and electromagnetic surveys.

The geological and geochemical program was based out of a fly camp which was relocated at various areas on the property for maximum accessibility. Personnel made daily traverses from camp. Personnel involved in the reconnaissance electromagnetic survey were transported to the property daily via helicopter from a fly camp located on the nearby Ram claims.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Regional Geology

The regional setting of the Pelly Mountains area has been summarized by Templeman-Kluit (1976, 1977). The core of the

Pelly Mountains is underlain by a miogeoclinal sequence of clastic sediments, platform carbonates and volcanics ranging in age from Upper Proterozoic to Triassic. These rocks are part of the Pelly Cassiar Platform. A belt of time equivalent shales and associated clastic sediments, lying to the northeast of the platform are facies equivalents of rocks found within the Selwyn Basin. Southwest of the platform are metamorphosed shales, quartzites and volcanic rocks of the Yukon Crystalline Terrain which are believed to be of Paleozoic age. The metamorphic rocks are locally covered by an over-thrust assembly of Late Paleozoic basalts, serpentinized peridotite and chert which are part of the Anvil - Campbell Allochton.

In southern Quiet Lake map area (NTS 105F) the metamorphic rocks overlying basic and ultrabasic assemblage have been thrust northeastwards over Upper Triassic rocks of the Pelly Cassiar Platform. The Platform assemblage has also been affected by complex internal folding and faulting of post Triassic age. The entire region has been extensively invaded by mid-Cretaceous granodiorite intrusions.

The Tree claim group is located within the central Pelly Cassiar Platform.

Local Geology

Regional stratigraphic relationships indicate that the rocks underlying the Tree claim group are of Upper Devonian and Mississippian age. Black phyllitic shales are overlain by a

sequence of intermediate to felsic volcanics. An open synform plunging to the southeast dominates the structural relationships with the strata dipping moderately to the south or southeast.

The lowest member of the stratigraphic succession is a thick unit of black thinly bedded shale with some silty horizons. Narrow lenses of black laminated chert are common in the western part of claims whereas thin andesitic tuff lenses are prevalent in the northeastern section (Unit 1).

Intermediate to felsic volcanic flows and tuffs produce a thick succession above the black shales. Unit 2, the lowermost volcanic unit, is composed of light to dark green vesicular, massive andesite flows. Toward the top of this unit interbeds of dacitic-rhyolitic flows and tuffs are common (Unit 3). In the western and northeastern part of claims, Unit 3 is known to host zinc and/or lead mineralization.

Unit 4 consists of approximately 150 metres of mauve and grey colored phyllitic, andesitic lapilli tuff. Lapilli fragments of 1.5 centimetres are conspicuous only on weathered surfaces.

The andesitic lapilli tuffs are overlain by light green fine grained, rhyolitic and dacitic flows (Unit 5). The flows are locally porphyritic with quartz phenocrysts. Chlorite alteration is ubiquitous in this unit and intensifies in the vicinity of shear zones. Shear zones up to 10 metres wide are also pyritized and silicified.

A thin andesitic lapilli tuff horizon (Unit 6) within rhyodacitic flows located in the western part of the property, lenses out rapidly to the north and south. Pale green to brown weathering rhyodacitic tuffs of the overlying Unit 7 also pinch out rapidly to the southwest and east.

Thin lenses of grey weathering rhyodacitic flows (Units 5, 8 and 12) are interbedded with rhyodacitic tuff Units 7 and 16 in the southwestern section of the map area. Grey weathered rhyodacitic agglomerates containing bombs up to 4 x 12 centimetres in size form small lenses within the rhyodacitic, lapilli tuff or as rapid lateral facies changes within the rhyodacitic flows.

Strong siliceous horizons thought to be chert beds occur on a very steep northeast facing slope in the northeast portion of the property. Three such zones approximately 3 metres thick each are locally strongly pyritic and occur within rhyodacites of Unit 5 and 8.

Thinly bedded, weakly pyritiferous shales occur at the upper contact of the rhyodacitic flows in the central, eastern and western parts of the claim block.

The shale horizon is overlain by light green to grey weathering chloritic schistose rhyodacitic lapilli tuffs (Unit 11, 16). Toward the east, upper and lower rhyodacitic tuff horizons are separated by a thick succession of fine grained brown and maroon weathering laminated tuffs (Unit 14) capped by a lens of black argillite (Unit 15) and underlain by a lens of light green weathering agglomerate (Unit 13).

A thick andesitic sequence consisting of brown and grey weathered lapilli tuffs (Units 17, 18 and 19), fine grained mauve andesite flows (Unit 20) and light grey green andesitic agglomerate consistently overlies the rhyodacitic tuff package.

Fine grained porphyritic, cream colored trachytic sills or dikes and a dark green medium grained chloritic diorite dike comprise the igneous intrusive rocks within the claim group. The trachyte bodies (Unit 23) contain alkali feldspar phenocrysts and occur near the top of the sequence. The diorite (Unit 22) intrudes the central andesitic tuff package.

Mineralization

Weak zinc and lead mineralization has been located in the northeast, western and southwestern portions of the claim block. Mineralization appears to be confined to the more felsic rhyodacitic tuff and flow units.

a) Northeastern Area

Fracture sphalerite and hydrozincite has been located in a rhyodacitic lapilli tuff (Unit 3). The outcrop is located at elevation 5600 feet at the bottom of a steep cliff face and forms the first outcrop up from the talus interface.

Barite veins containing sphalerite and galena are numerous at the eastern end of the outcrop. Hydrozincite coatings in one veined area is extremely impressive. Although fracture mineralization is locally abundant (as high as 10% Zn) the unit as a whole is weakly mineralized. No massive sulphide body was located.

Galena and barite have been found in a light green dacitic tuff talus boulder at elevation 5300 feet.

Approximately 100 metres above the fracture mineralization a series of chert horizons within felsic volcanics contain disseminated pyrite. Quartz veins cut the chert approximately perpendicular to bedding. Although no mineralization was found in outcrop, samples of similar rock found in talus indicate that some veins carry pyrite and traces of galena.

Small shear zones (5 - 10cm. wide) above the chert zone contain aggregates of pyrite with calcite and traces of galena. Another shear contained a massive band of pyrite with blebs of galena (0.79% Pb, 0.15% Zn).

At elevation 6360 feet minor massive pyrite with calcite, barite and/or anhydrite has been located at the bottom of a small wash on a talus slope approximately 200 metres from the crest of the peak. The massive pyrite appears to be stratigraphically within rhyodacitic lapilli tuff of Unit 11.

To the south of the above cliff section on the south facing slope of the same mountain, quartz veins which contain galena and sphalerite are found cross-cutting rhyodacitic lapilli tuff of Unit 16.

Western Area - Zone A and Zone B.

Zone A

Mineralized talus containing sphalerite, galena and pyrite has been located below a strongly limonitic outcrop of grey green rhyolite. Galena appears in minor amounts with most assays < 1% Pb. Mineralization is hosted by rhyolitic rocks; sphalerite is also associated with Fe-dolomite in one sample.

A highly pyritiferous zone is located above a section of talus stratigraphically above the lower grey green limonitic rhyolite. Chip sampling of the zone returned only background values for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag. Small shears up to 5cm. wide contain Fe-dolomite veins with pyrite-sphalerite salvages and are located in light green rhyolite 50 metres stratigraphically above the pyritiferous zone.

Zone B

Hydrozincite and sphalerite appear to be fracture controlled in this area where a strongly pyritiferous rhyolitic tuff bed separates two rhyolite flow units. A small boulder found in this vicinity contains a 2 centimetre sphalerite band in a rhyolitic lapilli tuff with flattened lapilli fragments up to 0.5 centimetres long. The hydrozincite appears to be controlled by shear zones.

Southwestern Area

Thin 2 - 3 centimetre wide, quartz, chlorite bands with pyrite and minor amounts of sphalerite-galena have been found associated with thin rhyodacitic flows. The felsic units are discontinuous and mineralization is spotty. Typical assays of

the above mineralization are ~1.0% Zn,~1.0% Pb. Results of further prospecting along strike were negative, however conspicuous ankerite and quartz-ankerite chlorite veins in the same vicinity contain pyrite with traces of galena.

A 5 centimetre barite vein was located in sheared pyritic rhyolitic tuff approximately 500 metres northeast of the above showing.

Weakly disseminated pyrite is present within all rock types occurring within the claim group. Trachytic sills and dikes contain heavily disseminated pyrite and weathering produces spectacular orange and yellow gossans. The trachytic bodies contain geochemically anomalous values in lead and zinc.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

A total of 105 soil samples were collected from the northeast and southwest portions of the property during the 1978 work program. Of these samples, 70 were collected from locations along traverses undertaken for prospecting and geological mapping. Although no attempt was made to follow a regular grid survey, samples were collected at approximately 100 metre intervals along the traverse. Thirty-five samples were collected along two reconnaissance survey lines at 100 metre spacings in the southwest area.

The samples were taken, where possible from the "B" soil horizon; fine grain talus material was taken where a soil horizon was not present. The samples were stored in Kraft

paper envelopes, marked with an identifier and sent to Bondar Clegg and Co. Ltd., 136B Industrial Road, Whitehorse, Yukon for analysis. After drying and screening, the minus 80 mesh fraction was analyzed for silver, copper, lead and zinc using standard A.A. methods. Background corrections were applied to all silver and lead analyses.

Statistical analysis now includes all existing geochemical soil data. It is evident from frequency plots that at least a bimodal distribution is present for lead and zinc values. The copper distribution is strongly skewed to the higher values. The bimodal response is interpretated as the result of different geochemical responses from andesitic and rhyolitic units. Effective threshold values for andesitic units are: copper 45ppm, lead 65ppm, and zinc 150ppm. Effective threshold values for rhyolitic units are: copper 65ppm, lead 95ppm and zinc 295ppm.

Anomalous soil samples related to galena bearing quartz veins in the eastern part of the property contain up to 265ppm Pb. A silt sample taken down slope from one such vein that also contained massive sphalerite contained 1000ppm zinc.

Anomalous soil samples, containing up to 950ppm Zn and 360ppm Pb, were obtained from an area near pyrite rhyodacitic breccias located in the northern part of the claims. Follow-up work located small shear zones containing pyrite, calcite and traces of galena in the general vicinity. Anomalous samples containing up to 1200ppm Zn and 750ppm Pb are thought to be a continuation of this type of mineralization.

A soil anomaly at the 6200 foot elevation is stratigraphically above the pyritic rhyodacitic breccias and within rhyodacitic lapilli tuff.

Mildly anomalous zinc values are present in the southwest corner of the map sheet within an area of moderate overburden. To the northwest, weak "zap" has been reported from brown weathering andesitic lapilli tuff. A boulder containing a galena bearing quartz vein was the only other mineralization located in the area.

Four chip samples were taken over a highly pyritic zone in the western part of claims near samples A_1 and A_2 of the 1977 survey. All samples returned only background values for copper, lead, zinc and silver.

All creeks draining the Tree property were spot checked for uranium content of the silt. All thirteen silt pulps analyzed returned negative results with all samples containing less than 0.5ppm U.

RECONNAISSANCE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A shootback EM survey was completed over the Tree Claim group in August, 1978. Due to the rough topography of the claim group a controlled grid was not put in. Instead lines were run on ridges and gently sloping areas close to mineralized areas. A total of nine lines covering 7.4 kilometres were surveyed. The locations of the lines are shown on a claim map at a scale of 1:5000.

The CEM instrument, manufactured by Crone Geophysics Ltd. of Mississauga Ontario, was used for the survey. Readings were taken at 50 metre intervals using a coil spacing of 100 metres. Readings were taken at frequencies of 390HZ and 1830HZ. The two frequencies allow values of conductivity width products and depth to top to be made for dipping tabular conductors. The curve shape for horizontal conductors can give some idea of the depth to top but no conductivity-width product estimate can be made.

The results show a large horizontal or slightly dipping conductive area extending between lines T6 and T9, a distance of about 700 metres. This conductor is open to the north but appears to get narrower to the south.

The pyritiferous rhyodacitic units are the probable cause of the conductive horizon. The depth to top is indicated to be within 10 metres of surface.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Zinc mineralization and minor amounts of lead mineralization is associated with Mississippian rhyodacitic volcanics within the Tree claim group. Barite mineralization has been identified in the northeastern and southwestern part of the property.

A slightly dipping conductive area is present in the western part of the claims.

Pyritic trachytic bodies are geochemically anomalous in lead and zinc and produce orange and yellow gossan zones.

If further work is scheduled for this property the following program should be considered:

1) Trenching in area of weak mineralization and E.M. conductor located in the western part of the claims.

2) A grid controlled E.M. survey in the vicinity of the above trenching.

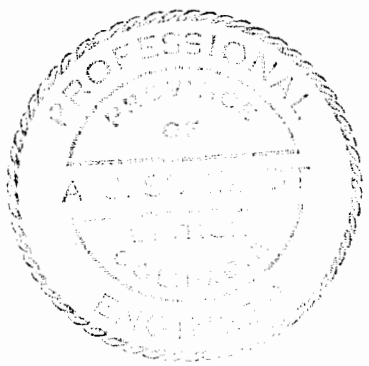
3) Prospecting of rhyodacitic units in the northern section of the property.

G. Norman

G. NORMAN

J. Vyselaar

J. VYSELAAR



STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The field work and report preparation was done by the following persons whose qualifications are outlined below.

G. Norman, Geologist for Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia: Professional Geologist of Alberta, member of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta. Completed B.Sc. (Honours Geology) at the University of Alberta in 1973; employed by Imperial Oil during the 1972 field season as a geologist's assistant; employed by Canadian Superior Ltd. from May, 1973 to October, 1973 as a field geologist; employed by Kaiser Exploration Ltd. from November, 1973 to December, 1974 as a field geologist; employed by Utah Mines Ltd. from April 1975 to September, 1975 as a field geologist, under the supervision of M. J. Young, P. Eng., attaining permanent staff status in January, 1976, under the supervision of A. J. Schmidt, P. Eng.

J. Vyselaar, Geophysicist for Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia: Completed B. Sc. (geology and geophysics) at the University of British Columbia in 1971; employed by Chisolm Prospecting Ltd. and Texas Gulf Sulphur Ltd. during the 1969 and 1970 field seasons, respectively, as a geological assistant; employed by Geoterrex from May, 1971 to October, 1971 and January, 1972 to April, 1972 as a field geophysicist under Peer Norgaard, P. Eng.; employed by Barringer Research Ltd. as a geophysicist from May, 1972 to October 1974 under the supervision of F. L. Jagodits, P. Eng., and R. J. Henderson; employed by Utah Mines Ltd. from January, 1975 to present as a geophysicist under the supervision of A. J. Schmidt, P. Eng.

P. Cary, Temporary Geophysicist, Utah Mines Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia. Completed B.Sc. in Physics (Specialization Geophysics) at the University of Toronto in 1977; employed in summer field seasons as Geophysicist's Assistant 1972-75 by Texas Gulf acquiring experience in EM, I.P., Magnetics, Gravity and Magneto-tellurics; 1976 for Dr. G. West, University of Toronto performing gravity surveys; 1977 for G.K.C. Clarke, U.B.C. Geophysics Dept., on glacial studies.

P. Burt, Temporary Prospector/Geological Assistant: Completed Mining Technology at B.C.I.T. 1971; second year of B.Sc. (Geology) at U.B.C. 1978; employed by Dolmage Campbell and Assoc. 1970 (summer) as Field Assistant; Churchill Copper Corp. 1971 as underground stope geologist; Union Carbide Exploration 1972-73 as Geological Assistant under supervision of John Wilkins; Amax Exploration (Australia) 1974 - 1976 as Junior Geologist under supervision of K. McKay; Union Carbide Exploration 1977 (summer) as Geological Assistant under Mit Tilkov; Utah Mines Ltd. 1978 (summer) as Geological Assistant under supervision of George Norman. Currently completing B.Sc. degree in Geology at U.B.C.

CLAIM BLOCK BOUNDARY

Overburden

Talus

Overburden Gross And Fine Talus

Overburden And Fine Talus

Tree No1 84,94

Tree No2 37,38 No2 35,36

Tree No1 39,40

Tree No2 15

Tree No2 17,18

Tree No2 20

LEGEND

- Andesite Sill? Dike ?
- Trachyte Sill
- Fine Grained Mafic Diorite
- Andesitic Agglomerate
- Mauve Andesitic Flows
- Brown Weathering Andesitic Lapilli Tuffs
- Grey Weathering Andesitic Lapilli Tuffs
- Brown Weathering Andesitic Lapilli Tuffs
- Rhyolite Lapilli Tuffs
- Black Shale
- Laminated Andesitic Lapilli Tuffs
- Rhyolitic Agglomerate
- Rhyodacite Flows
- Rhyolitic Lapilli Tuffs
- Andesitic Lapilli Tuffs
- Black Shale
- Rhyolite Flows, Chert
- Rhyolitic Tuffs
- Andesitic Lapilli Tuffs
- Rhyolite Flows
- Andesitic Tuffs
- Rhyodacite Flows
- Andesitic Flows
- Laminated Black Shale And Siltstone, Minor Chert tuffaceous limestone

- Shear Zone With Abundant Quartz Veins
- Heavily Disseminated Pyrite, Gossan
- Breccia
- Fault
- Geological Boundary
- Outcrop
- Syncline
- Compositional Banding
- Foliation
- Joint
- Shear
- Fold w/plunge direction

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

UTAH MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA

PELLY MOUNTAINS — YUKON
TREE CLAIMS
GEOLOGY

Work by	Date	NTS Ref.
Drawn by	Revised	

CLAIM BLOCK BOUNDARY

ROCK CHIP SAMPLES

	Au (ppb)	Ba (ppm)	Ba %
A1	— 10	5600	Not Assayed
A2	— 15	5700	N.A.
B	— 10	1850	N.A.
C	— L.T. 5	1500	N.A.
D	— L.T. 5	1550	N.A.
E1	— L.T. 5	2500	N.A.
E2	— L.T. 5	5300	N.A.
E3	— L.T. 5	4450	N.A.
F1	— 10	4800	N.A.
F2	— L.T. 10	4180	N.A.
F3	— L.T. 10	>10,000	0.62
G	— L.T. 10	3350	N.A.
H1	— L.T. 10	>10,000	0.66
H2	— L.T. 10	>10,000	8.60

L.T. – Denotes Less Than

LEGEND

ROCK ASSAY RESULTS (%)

Cu	Zn
Ag oz/ton	Pb
Au oz/ton	Ba

SILT, SOIL & ROCK GEOCHEM. RESULTS *(in ppm.)*

Cu	Zn
Ag	Pb
Au	Ba

UTAH MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA

PELLY MOUNTAINS — YUKON
TREE CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY

Work by:	Date: Dec. 1978	NTS Ref. 105 F/9
Drawn by:	Revised:	Scale – 1:5000

0 100 200 300 400 Metres

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. J. C. WIDT

CLAIM BLOCK BOUNDARY

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

LEGEND:

- □ Soil sample
- ○ Silt sample
- △ Rock sample (outcrop)
- × Rock sample (boulder)

UTAH MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA

PELLY MOUNTAINS — YUKON
TREE CLAIMS
SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Work by	Date: Dec. 1978	NTS Ref. 105 F/9
Drawn by	Revised:	Scale — 1:5000

0 100 200 300 400 Metres

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

132° 25'

61° 38'

T4-13

T4-1

T3-1

T3-11

T2-34

T2-1

T9-8

T9-1

T5-24+

T8-1+

T8-9

T7-9+

T7-1

T6-1+

T6-9

T1-1

T1-34

T5-1

4500

5000

5500

6000

6500

Legend

---------- 390 hz

— — . — — 1830 hz

1cm = 10°

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
A. J. SIMMER

UTAH MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
VANCOUVER BRITISH COLUMBIA

PELLY MOUNTAINS — YUKON
TREE CLAIMS
RECONNAISSANCE E.M

Work by G.E.N.	Date January 1979	NTS Ref. 105 F/9
Drawn By G.E.N.	Revised	1cm = 1: 5000

0 100 200 300 400 Metres