ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.

ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT
ON THE
GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY AND GEOPHYSICS
OF THE
THOR 1-192 CLAIM GROUP

ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN AREA

NTS 116 B/8

64°16' 30"N; 138° 15'00" W

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

JULY 27 TO SEPT. 29, 1979

by

Charles Roots

Kim Baldry

Gerald G. Carlson

March 31, 1980

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 $ 76,800.00

J A Morin

Regional Geologist or Resident Mining Engineer

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

B.R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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RECOMMENDATIONS

A program of continuing surface evaluation, including geological mapping, trenching and sampling, is recommended to be carried out in conjunction with a diamond drill program on the THOR 1-192 claim group, as detailed below:

1. A program of 1000 m. of diamond drilling be conducted to test known showings on North Face and potential mineralization in replacement beds as indicated by mineralized float in talus. The drilling is to commence on or about June 15; bids have been requested from two Whitehorse-based contractors for this work.

2. Preparation of drill sites and trenching to expose bedrock in the vicinity of mineralized float trains in talus should be conducted by an independent contractor during the first part of the summer.

3. Anaconda personnel will be on hand to supervise the drilling and trenching programs, log and split drill core and continue a program of surface mapping and rock chip sampling, concentrated in anomalous areas defined by the 1979 exploration program.

4. Personnel requirements for the field program include the following, supervised by E. R. Lea, Regional Senior Geologist - Canada, based out of Denver:

CONCLUSIONS

A program of surveying and linecutting, followed by geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys was conducted on the THOR 1-192 claim group, staked in April, 1979. The surface exploration program was conducted between July 28 and the end of September, based from a camp located in the center of the property and supported by a contract Bell 47 helicopter.

The geological mapping program was successful in defining the stratigraphy in the area, which consists of an interlayered sequence of turbiditic fine to coarse quartzites and shales and basinal shale and siltstone deposits. A number of mineralized showings, particularly on the upper part of North Ridge in the vicinity of the 1978 discoveries, were located. In addition, abundant mineralized float was found in talus at the base of this slope. Some of this float, particuarly at the TK showing, is apparently locally derived and has the appearance of replacement type mineralization.

Both soil and rock chip sampling were conducted within the grid area. Soils outlined strong Cu and supporting Pb-Zn-Ag anomalies in the vicinity of known showings on the North Slope and to the south, perhaps following specific strata which are favourable for replacement mineralization. Pb-Zn-Ag anomalies are also developed peripheral to this Cu zone, particularly at the west end of North Ridge. A significant Cu anomaly was detected within the syenite intrusive, just north of Antimony Mountain in the valley of Valhalla Creek. The cause of this anomaly has not yet been determined.

Results of the Max-Min survey were rather disappointing, with no strong conductor definition and interpretation problems due to a calibration error in one of the instrument channels.

Assays have indicated high grade Cu-Ag mineralization with significant Au and W in narrow near vertical veins averaging 0.2 to 0.4 m. and with 100 m. or more lateral continuity on the upper portions of North Slope. Evidence in talus in this same vicinity suggests the possibility of Cu-Ag replacement deposits associated with one or more of the quartzite horizons. A program of trenching and diamond drilling, with continuing surface mapping and sampling, is recommended to assess the economic potential of the claims.

INTRODUCTION

Location and Access

The THOR claim group is located in the Antimony Mountain area of the southern Ogilvie Mountains, at 64^{o} 16' 30" N latitude and 138^{o} 15' 00" W longitude, NTS sheet 116 B/8. Base camp, near the center of the claim group, is approximately 8 km. east of km. 50 of the Dempster Highway, at Wolfe Creek, and 67 km. east-northeast of Dawson City. The drive from Dawson to Wolfe Creek requires approximately one hour.

Previous Work

The area was mapped by Green and reported in GSC Memoir 364 (1972). A more recent reconnaissance silt sampling program by the G.S.C. (O.F. 519, 1978) indicated an area of anomalous silts in streams draining the Antimony Mountain area. The anomalous area was further defined by a Roots/ Gemmell fly camp during the 1978 summer program. During a second follow-up effort, at the end of the summer, further anomaly definition was carried out with mapping and soil and rock chip sampling. High grade Cu-Ag-Au mineralization was found by C. Roots in talus at the base of the cirque wall which forms the headwaters of Antimony Creek.

Program Objectives

A study of the mineralization discovered, the results of the geological and geochemical work from the 1978 summer program and information on other known showings in the area such as Sandow and Mike Lake suggested the possibility of extensive mineralization as replacement bodies in favourable hosts adjacent to the syenitic intrusive rocks. Thus, a program of staking, surveying and linecutting, to be followed by detailed geologic mapping, soil and rock chip sampling and EM and magnetometer surveys was recommended for the area.

Methods

The 192 claim THOR claim group was staked over the area of the showing and high geochemistry and adjacent favourable geology. In early June, with some snow still on the ground, surveyors from Underhill & Underhill located a north-south baseline and an east-west cross line near the center of the claim group. In early July, linecutters from Jean Alix Co. Ltd. located 30 km. of widely spaced lines, mainly at right angles to the east-west valleys and extending from one side of the valley to the other. Additional survey lines were run by geology and geochemistry personnel using hip chain, compass and inclinometer. These were located along ridges and down gulleys in the most favourable areas. Later in the summer, additional control was provided over the strategic North Slope area by Underhill & Underhill. This involved shooting in nearly 600 targets and producing a map at 1:2,000 with 10 m. contour intervals.

Base camp was moved to the central part of the THOR claim group between the 26th and 29th of July. Geological and geochemical work, as well as the EM survey, commenced on

July 30. This latter work was completed on August 8, at which time the Geoterrex crew returned to Ottawa.

The crew included geologists C. Roots and K. Baldry, samplers J. Magee and M. Sanger, cook M. F. LeDoze and pilot T. Taylor. The helicopter was used to transport crew from camp to various points on the grid. Work on the grid included 26 geologist days and 14 sampler days. In addition, 12 days were spent rock chip sampling, 5 days trenching, 3 days on magnetometer survey, 2 days tagging claims and 6 days in office.

Geologic mapping was concentrated on ridges and north-facing slopes, particularly North Slope, with their near 100% exposure. The upper extremities of creek beds also provided outcrop exposure. Mapping was tied in to the surveyed grid lines and later to the North Slope survey.

Soil sampling was carried out at 25 m. intervals along all cut lines. In addition, rock chip samples were collected along selected slope traverses which cut through the stratigraphic section in the vicinity of the mineralized zone.

Geophysical surveys included magnetometer and EM. The Max-Min crew from Geoterrex commenced their survey on July 30 and by August 8 they had completed approximately 15 km. of lines, which included some detailed follow-up.

During the mapping program, several mineralized veins and areas of mineralized talus were encountered. Towards the end of the summer these were sampled and, in some cases, hand trenching was carried out.

Figure 1. Topography, geographic names, linegrid and outline of THOR 1-192 claim group, Antimony Mountain.

During September, with a smaller crew, final mapping and sampling details were completed on the grid. In addition, reconnaissance work was conducted over a number of known showings and other areas of potential east of the claim group, on the east side of the Antimony stock and in the Mike Lake area.

Physiography, Climate,Flora and Fauna

The Southern Ogilvie Ranges, in the area of Antimony Mountain, are fairly rugged. The topography reflects underlying bedrock. Syenitic stocks support jagged peaks and sharp spiney ridges with steep, unvegetated slopes of coarse talus. Rock falls from upper slopes are a common occurrence. Sediments of Unit 3 are less prominent: They form more subdued ridge tops and moderately steep, loose talus slopes. Relief is about 300 m.

Valleys were alpine glaciated, as indicated by their U shapes, steep-walled cirques at their heads and widespread distribution of rounded syenite boulders beyond the perimeter of the stock. Elevations within the claim group range from below 1200 m., which is tree line, to 2040 m., at Antimony Mountain. Upper valley elevations, such as in the vicinity of camp, are 1400 to 1500 m.

North slopes are generally bare of all vegetation with the exception of small patches of moss and caribou lichen. Snow remained in some localities until mid-August. South facing slopes support more vegetation, being more or less continuously moss and lichen covered on the upper slopes, and buckbrush increasing in thickness below 1400 m. Alder appears in stream channels below 1350 m., and spotty, stunted black spruce occur on south and east slopes as high as 1300 m.

Upper valley floors support moss and alpine meadows and a great profusion of wild flowers. Wildlife observed in the area included marmots, ground squirrels, pikas, caribou and a wolverine. Eagles, hawks and a variety of smaller birds were also observed.

Weather was generally fair during the work period. July 26 to August 10 was characterized by cool temperatures and afternoon showers. Through much of the rest of August, sunny and warmer conditions prevailed, sometimes accompanied by high winds. First snow dusted the highest peaks before the end of August, and September was marked by continually dropping temperatures and snow line.

GEOLOGY

Claim geology was mapped and plotted at a scale of 1:5,000. In areas of near continuous outcrop, particularly on North Slope, 1:1,000 mapping was conducted. Since the stratigraphy is relatively flat lying, sections were also developed from this detailed mapping. The geology is displayed on a 1:5000 scale plan for the entire property and 1:2000 scale for the North Slope detailed survey area. These are located in the pocket.

Control for the detail mapping and sections was provided by two chain and compass lines run down accessible gullies on the North Slope. These were tied into ridge top triangulation points and grid lines on the lower valley slopes, and later to the detailed topographic work by Underhill & Underhill.

Stratigraphy and Structure

Green's unit 3, informally called the "grit unit", is pre-Ordovician, possibly Precambrian in age. It has two major components: gritty quartzite which grades into both finer grained and coarser grained assemblages, with associated shale, chert and limestone, and varicoloured shale. These sediments have been intruded by a number of Cretaceous syenite stocks, plugs and dikes, which form the nucleus of Antimony Mountain and the Tombstone Mountains to the northwest.

At Antimony Mountain, quartzite predominates, with some thick beds of coarse, gritty sandstone in the central part of the section. This grades upward into finer grained sediments including siltstone, shale and chert. Beneath the quartzite section, there is a gradation into interbedded shales and quartzites which have the appearance of a turbidite succession. The total thickness of this Antimony section is in excess of 1 km.

Within this sequence, all beds appear to be conformable and dip moderately to the east and southeast, while to the west of the claim group, towards the Klondike River, dips become steep to the west.

A variety of drag folds with amplitudes ranging from 20 cm. to 20 m. have been observed locally within the section. Incompetent shales are often tightly folded where they occur between massive quartzite beds. Complex ptygmatic folding was observed locally in the thin bedded siltstones in the vicinity of the intrusive contact.

Although on a regional scale the structure is fairly simple, the stratigraphy within the claim group is difficult to unravel due to local complexities. These include not only the folding mentioned above, but also steep angle faulting, as evidenced by linear gullies and ridge top saddles with associated fault gouge and breccia. Although displacement along most of these faults appears to be relatively minor, major displacements have occurred in some instances. Due to lack of correlation across faults, the extent and nature of displacement is uncertain.

The intrusion of the Antimony Mountain Syenite has not caused great structural changes. Beds continue their easterly dip almost to the contact, although major reversals of dip and locally intensive folding are observed within 50 m. of the contact. Contacts are mainly steep and sharp, suggesting that the main intrusive is a major plug. Other smaller intrusives in the vicinity are less coherent, often taking the form of sills or pods isolated during late stages of intrusion and related deformation of sediments.

Lithology

Figure 3 presents a generalized stratigraphic column which has been compiled from a number of sections mapped in detail throughout the property, but mainly off North Ridge. Following is a brief description of each of the major units within the column, followed by a description of intrusive rocks in the claim group.

A. Coarse Basal Units: Capped by the Lower Coarse White Quartzite, this section consists of greater than 100 m. of thick (1-20 m.), massive beds of coarse quartzite, granular sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate. Thin, pencil-laminated shale horizons occur throughout the unit. The quartzites typically weather white to grey-brown. The grains are typically sub-rounded, well sorted and average 2 to 4 mm. in diameter, with up to 1 cm. pebbles in the coarser units.

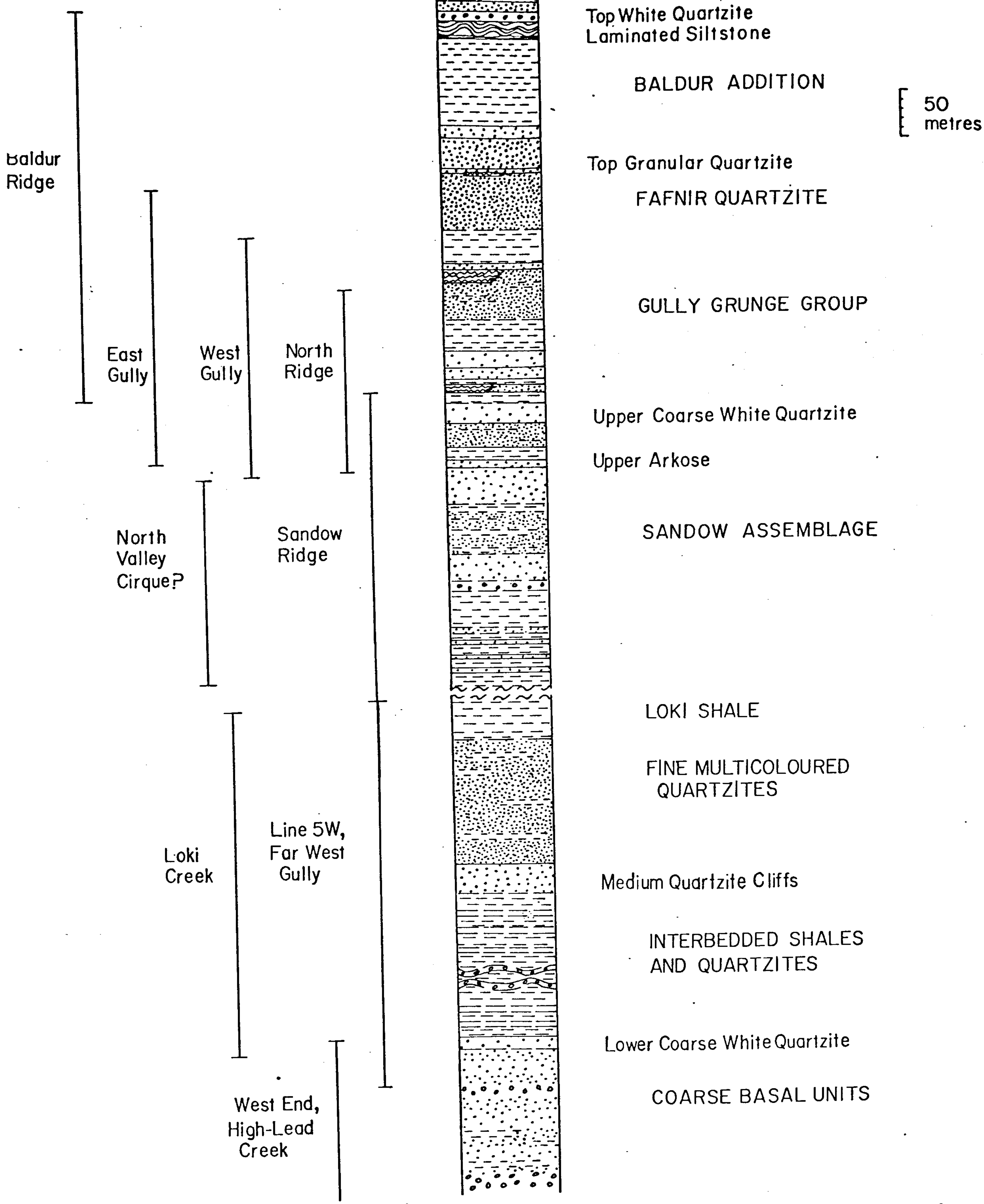


Figure 2. Generalized Stratigraphic Column, Thor Claims

According to Green, grains of microcline are also present. The matrix, which usually forms less than 5 percent of the rock, is siliceous, with local patches of carbonate. Internal structure, such as cross bedding or graded bedding, is rarely observed.

B. Interbedded Shales and Quartzites: This section, almost 200 m. in thickness, consists of interbeds of medium thickness of quartzite and shale. It is characteristic of a somewhat distal turbidite section. A characteristic maroon shale bed, from 5 to 20 m. in thickness, occurs in the center of the section. It is flanked on both contacts by a quartz pebble conglomerate. The top of the section is marked by the Medium Quartzite Cliffs unit, a grey weathering, blocky fractured quartzite which forms prominent cliffs on the west end of North Ridge.

C. Fine Multicoloured Quartzites: This is a sequence of approximately 100 m. of brown, pink and honey coloured quartzite with some grey, cherty horizons. They are typically thin bedded and rusty weathering. Pyrite, or its oxidation product, is often flecked throughout the rock.

D. Loki Shale: This is a 50 m. section of thin bedded shale and siltstone which forms blocky and towering outcrops along the ridge top at Loki Peak. It is typically a dark grey to medium brown unit with some white laminations. Finely disseminated pyrite is often present. In places it has the appearance of the maroon shales typical of Green's unit 3 to the east.

E. Sandow Assemblage: This assemblage represents over 300 m. of the total section and contains, in its uppermost unit, the original Sandow copper showing. The basal 50 m. consists of maroon shale which may be related to the Loki Shale, although a fault appears to separate these two members. Overlying the shale is approximately 100 m. of interbedded shales, quartzite and arkose. Some cross bedding and graded bedding are apparent in this section, giving it the characteristics of another turbidite member. The top 150 to 200 m. consists of predominantly quartzite, with grain size variations from fine to pebbles, with a predominance of granules (2mm. to 4mm.) A 10 m. thick, pink coloured Upper Arkose member occurs near the top of the Sandow Assemblage, and it is capped by approximately 30 m. of the Upper Coarse White Quartzite. Minor shale lenses occur throughout this upper section.

F. Gully Grunge Group: This sequence, which is observed mainly adjacent to the intrusive, is a pyritic, rusty weathering sequence of fine grained sediments approximately 100 m. in thickness. The predominant lithology is a siliceous, black shale with some cherty bands. A fine-grained, brown coloured, quartzite predominates locally, particularly near the base and the top of the group. In the central part of the section is a distinctive "ribbon chert" member. This is a green, pinkish-brown and white mottled to banded cherty quartzite which is believed to be a product of contact metamorphic effects.

G. Fafnir Quartzite: This is a thick, rather monotonous sequence of thin bedded grey to black pyritic quartzite with a few light coloured interbeds. Within the top 50 m. is a distinctive, 1 to 2 m. thick, medium grained to granular, white quartzite; the Top Granular Sandstone.

H. Baldur Addition: Exposed on Baldur Ridge, and overlying rocks believed to be equivalent to Fafnir Quartzite in that area, this is a 75 m. to 100 m. thick sequence of siliceous black shales and minor, interbedded silty horizons. A 3 m. section of very clean coarse grained sandstone to quartz pebble conglomerate occurs near the top of the section. This overlies approximately 20 m. of black and brown laminated siltstone and is overlain by 5 m. of fine grained brown quartzite. The black and brown laminated siltstone displays spectacular soft sediment deformation. This section is capped by the uppermost unit exposed in the area, 5 m. of brown siliceous siltstone.

Intrusive Rocks: A large, roughly circular syenitic stock or plug outcrops along the eastern edge of the claim group and may underlie part of the sedimentary sequence at depth. Smaller stocks which occur in the west-central grid area appear to be of similar composition. Related dike rocks appear to be concentrated predominantly on North Ridge. Three types have been identified, including syenitic, mafic (lamprophyre) and sulfide-rich dikes.

1. Antimony Mountain Stock: This is a coarsely porphyritic hornblende-pyroxene-biotite syenite, with a foliated texture due to the alignment of tabular feldspar crystals. These attain lengths of up to 4.5 cm. The unit forms razorback ridges and jagged peaks and spires, including Antimony Mountain, the highest point in the area at 2040 m. Different phases of the stock have not been identified, although samples for future thin section work have been collected.

Feldspar phenocrysts, predominantly orthoclase, are euhedral and average 1.5 cm. on their long axis. They are usually aligned parallel to contacts, and form 30 to 80 percent of the rock. Hornblende, and minor pyroxene, form 20 to 30 percent of the rock in euhedral crystals and sometimes in radiating clusters. Biotite forms 10 to 40 percent of the rock in euhedral books averaging 3 mm. diameter. Quartz comprises less than 5 percent of the rock and occurs mainly adjacent to the contact area, in irregular blebs and veins up to 6 cm. wide. Ferroactinolite (?) is a minor constituent and occurs as fine, radiating, acicular crystals, usually as vug fillings in the syenite or in association with the quartz veins.

Xenoliths of hornfelsed sediment, up to 30 cm. long, are observed locally near contacts. Certain areas of the syenite fluoresce a lime green colour under ultra-violet light, apparently due to clear, whitish crystals. The intrusive has in the past been prospected for uranium because of its high background radioactivity.

Contacts are usually sharp, but have been observed to grade over several meters in some places. Sediments have been modestly deformed by the intrusive event, with local dip reversals.

2s. Syenite Dikes: These are essentially the same composition as the main intrusive, with the possible exception of an increase in mafic components. They usually show a trachytic texture, with the tabular feldspar phenocrysts aligned parallel to contacts.

They have been observed within 10 m. of the edge of the syenite stock and up to 2000 m. west of the contact. They become darker and more mafic-rich away from the contact zone. Although sulfides are not included in the dike rock, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and a small amount of malachite staining were observed adjacent to the dikes.

2m. Mafic Dikes (Lamprophyre): These are a fine grained biotite porphyry with a dark brown to grey fresh surface. Biotite phenocrysts average 3 mm. across but sizes up to 7 mm. were observed and comprise between 20 and 40 percent of the rock. These phenocrysts are sometimes aligned but are more often randomly oriented. No sulfides were observed. Rounded calcite lithophysae, up to 4 mm. in diameter, were observed locally.

2p. Sulfide-rich Dikes: These are fine to medium grained, medium to dark grey in colour and generally massive dikes with blebs of pyrite and pyrrhotite disseminated throughout. These sulfides form 1 to 30 percent of the rock, averaging 10 percent. The composition of these dikes is likely intermediate, but definition of their mineralogy must await thin section examination. Rare, coarse calc-silicate pods containing garnet and perhaps tourmaline are found associated with these dikes.

Metamorphism

The THOR claim group includes part of the metamorphic aureole surrounding the Antimony Mountain syenite pluton. This intrusive is in the center of a belt of stocks of syenitic composition trending NE-SW in the western Larsen Creek and eastern Dawson map areas. Almost all country rock along this linear shows some intrusive related metamorphism.

On the THOR claim group, sediments adjacent to the contact have been thermally metamorphosed, with local metasomatic effects. Limestones are rare in the area, although garnets and tourmaline have been noted in a calc-silicate associated with a dike in the creek draining North Valley. Sandstones have partially recrystallized to quartzites and shales are hornfelsed up to 2 km. from the intrusive contact. The rarity of distinctive lithologies and the pervasive rusty weathering have caused difficulties in determining the original nature of many of the country rocks.

Black, silty shale beds have been altered to a fine grained, dark grey to purplish brown quartzitic rock. The rock is competent, shows no structure, and is more appropriately termed a hornfels. Black, very fine grained siliceous rocks exhibit an excellent conchoidal fracture. Pyrite nodules, to 3 cm. diameter, have been found in some of these beds, particularly away from the intrusive contact, and probably contribute to the heavy iron oxide weathering prevalent in the area.

The siltstones are transitional between the shales and quartzite, being fine grained thin banded and dark coloured but more siliceous than the shales. The unit adjacent to the intrusive is characterized by alternating black and brown banding on a 10 to 20 cm. scale.

Sandstones were probably quite mature sediments at the outset and have recrystallized to give clean, white to honey coloured quartzite, with abundant matrix quartz. Light coloured quartzite beds provided excellent marker horizons during the mapping program.

One distinctive metamorphic feature adjacent to the intrusives is the presence of a finely banded, laminated or mottled green and white or purple and beige "ribbon chert". This is actually a very fine grained quartzite, with a cherty appearance. Lower portions of these 20 to 30 m. thick beds are calcareous, and it has been suggested that the greenish bands are diopsidic. The rock is seen abutting the intrusive through the middle part of the sections on Baldur and North Ridges. They grade into normal siltstones and fine quartzites approximately 500 m. to the west, and it appears that the banded rock is a metasomatically altered variety of these.

The "ribbon chert" horizon could be important for economic mineralization. Grey-greenish bands contain 1 to 2 mm. grains of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, comprising up to 5 percent of the rock, at a location near the intrusive contact on Baldur Ridge.

Mineralization

Sulfides are very common within the claim group, particularly in a 500 m. zone along the edge of the syenite. This zone is marked by a prominent, dark brown gossan. Minerals encountered include pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, marcasite, galena, sphalerite, bornite, malachite, azurite, stibnite, orpiment, realgar and scheelite. The several identified mineralization settings are described below.

a) Syngenetic-sediment hosted: Pyrite is most common as primary mineralization. Nodules up to 3 cm. long are seen in black shale and fine grained quartzites, and disseminated blebs, which may or may not be sedimentary, appear in many of the coarser sandstone beds. Stratiform pyrite in laminated siltstones and black shales indicates deposition in a reducing environment. Pyrite is often observed in fine stringers in these beds, and in these cases may be only locally remobilized.

In one instance, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite were noted with banded pyrite in a white and green "ribbon chert" just below camp in a creek outcrop. However, there is a strong probability that this rock has been metasomatically altered and the mineralization is epigenetic.

b) Syngenetic-intrusive hosted: Among the several types of dike found in the study area, the pyrite-pyrrhotite type is most widespread. Up to 30 percent sulfides, with an average of 10 percent, occur in these competent, grey, usually fine grained siliceous dikes. Rock chip sample analyses show low values in Cu, Pb and Ag. The relationship between these dikes and the syenite porphyry dikes is uncertain. Country rocks adjacent to the pyrite-pyrrhotite dike rocks are often highly altered and iron-rich, particularly near West Gully.

Although the main syenite intrusive has a fresh, dry appearance, a fairly strong Cu anomaly is developed in soils over the intrusive on L15E and L20E in the valley of Valhalla Creek. The significance of this anomaly was not determined, but a trace of chalcopyrite was observed in one sample during a brief reconnaissance of the area.

c) Epigenetic-veins: Near-vertical massive sulfide veins are found on North Face between East and West Gullies. Sulfides consist predominantly of arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite with variable galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and scheelite. Gangue minerals, mainly quartz and a black, radiating amphibole (ferroactinolite), make up from 0 to 75 percent of the vein. The veins appear to be formed in two stages, producing massive, gangue-free and gangue with low sulfide phases which co-exist in varying proportions along the length of the exposure.

The veins have been traced for up to 150 m., and may be more continuous through the steep and difficult terrain on North Face or in talus or overburden covered areas below. They pinch and swell, with thicknesses up to 1 m. measured.

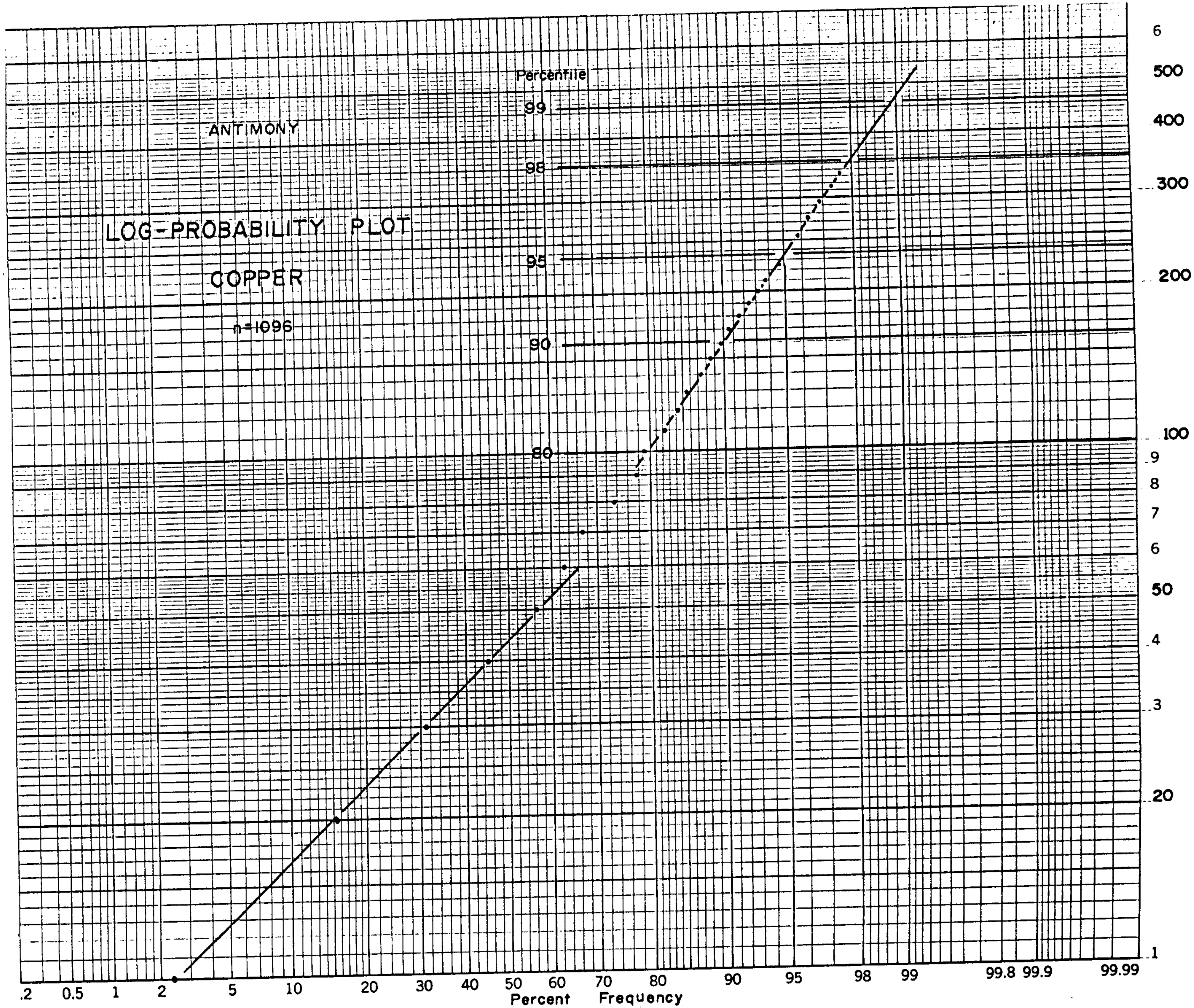
A variant on this mineralization is the "zebra rock" exposed locally on a south facing hummocky slope in North Valley. The rock is a medium grained, whitish quartzite with fractures separated by 1 cm. or less and containing grains of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. Another probable replacement-type mineralization occurrence is the Cu-Pb-Zn sulfides associated with the "ribbon chert", previously described from Camp Creek. This variety has not been recognized as having potential for significant areal extent at this time.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Two discrete types of sampling were conducted over the THOR grid; soil and rock chip. Soil samples, collected every 25 m. on cut or surveyed line, include poorly developed, mainly transported soils in the lower parts of the valleys, fine fraction "rock grit" from active talus slopes, and, in a few cases where a fine fraction was not available, representative chips from the talus boulders. Soil or "rock grit" samples were also collected along a number of contour traverses in talus near the base of many of the ridges. The rock chip samples, collected mainly from the East and West Gully traverses on North Face, are representative, 2 kg. samples across 10 m. of slope chained line.

Soil samples were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag at the laboratories of Bondar-Clegg in Whitehorse. To aid in the interpretation of the resulting data, histograms have been compiled and plotted on log-probability graphs (see Figures 9 to 12), for roughly 1080 samples. These graphs are somewhat atypical because of the unusually high proportion of strongly anomalous values in all four elements.

The soil data are plotted on 1:5000 scale plans located in the pocket. The samples are too widely spaced for the data to be contoured. However, the appropriate contour levels, using the 80th, 90th, 95th, 98th and 99th percentile values, would be as shown in the following table: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ANTIMONY
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90
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P.p.m. Cu
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300
200
100
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8
7
6
50
4
3
20
1
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1
2
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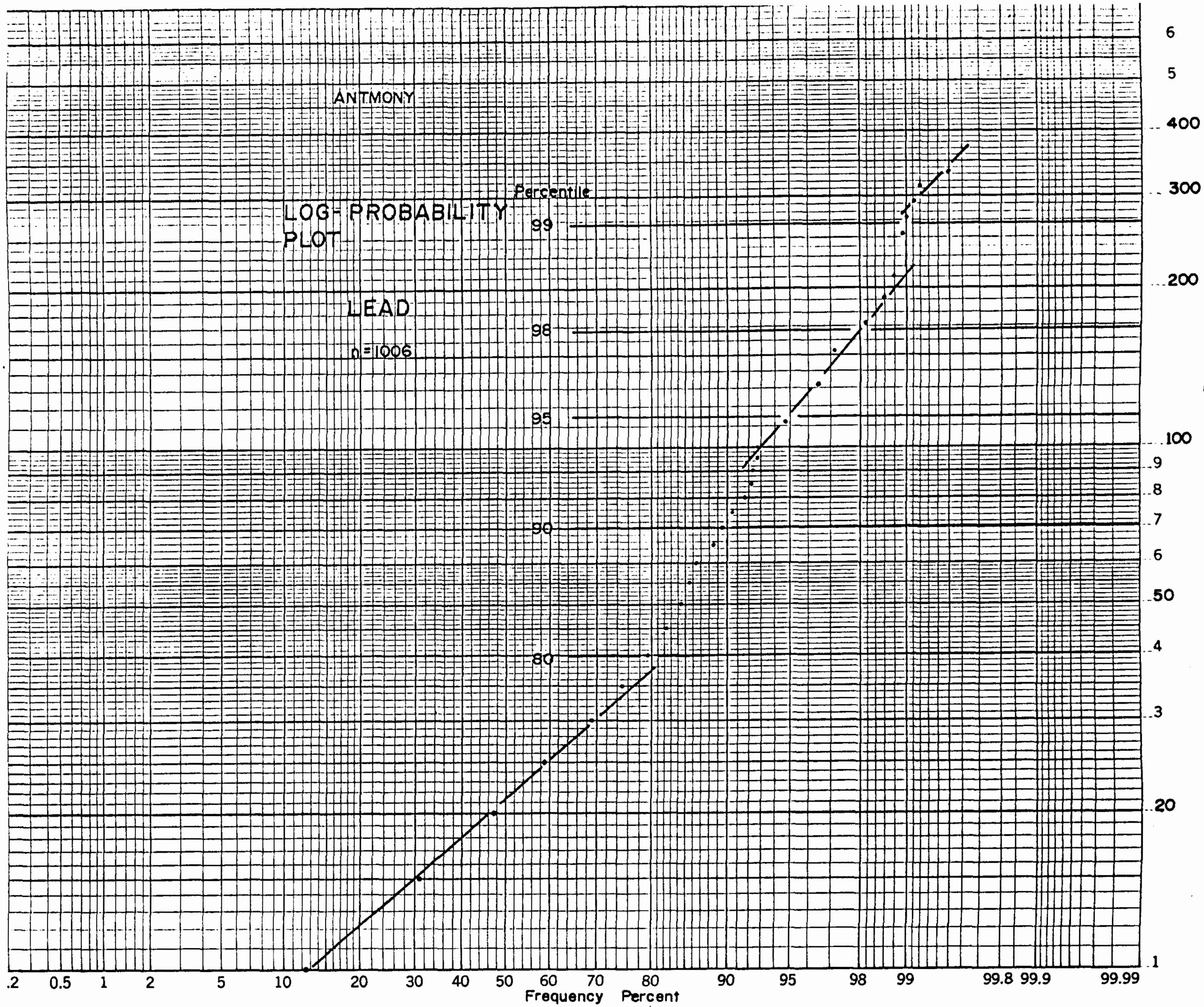
Percent Frequency

FIGURE 3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LOG-PROBABILITY PLOT
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Percentile
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95
90
80
6
5
400
300
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P.P.M. Pb
100
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8
7
6
50
4
3
20
1
.2
0.5
1
2
5
10
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30
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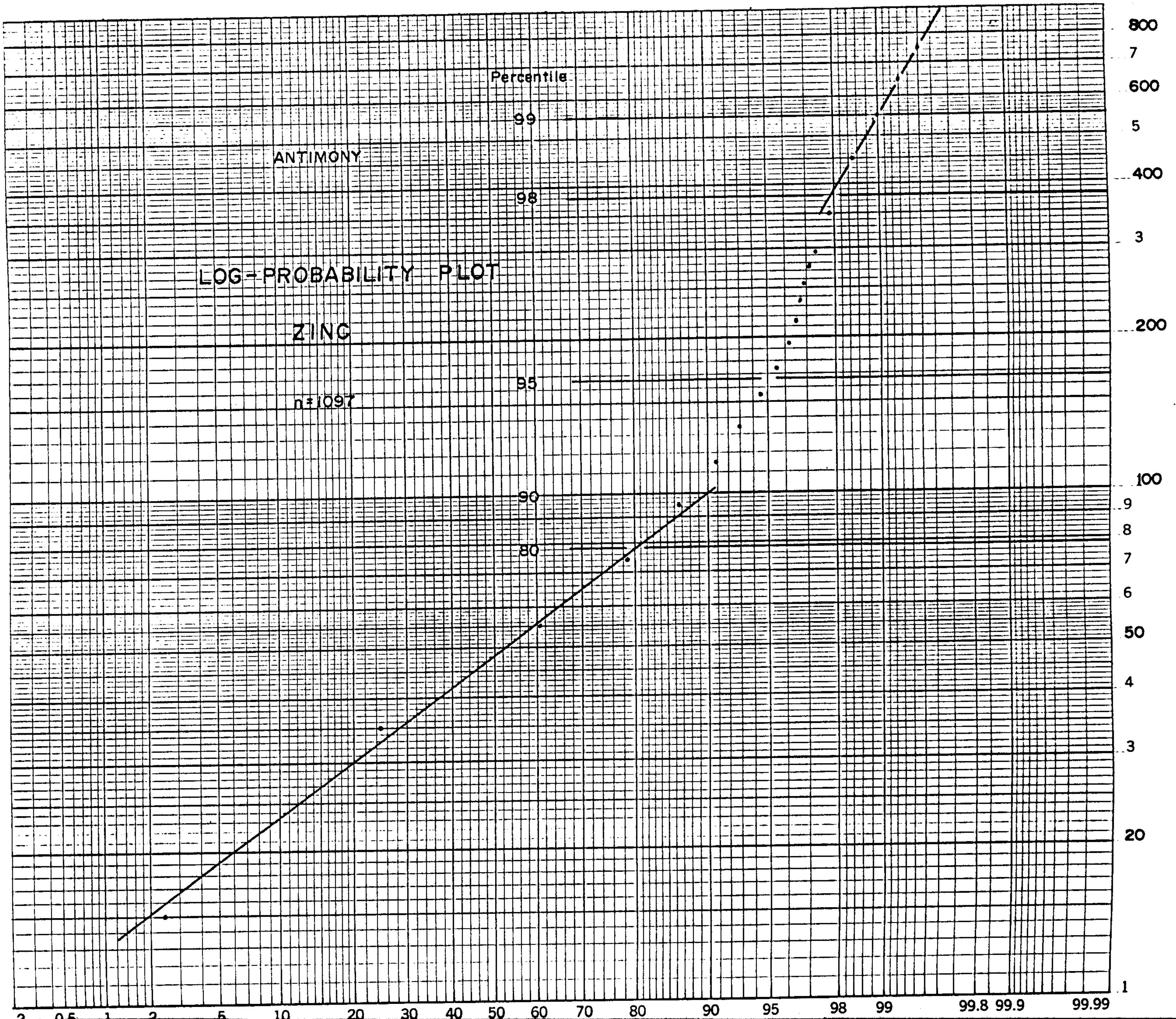
50
60
70
80
90
95
98
99
99.8
99.9
99.99
Frequency Percent

FIGURE 4



Percentile
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98
95
90
80
ANTIMONY
LOG-PROBABILITY PLOT
ZINC
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800
7
600
5
400
3
200
100
9
8
7
6
50
4
3
20
1
P.P.M. Zn
2
0.5
1
2
5
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
95
98
99
99.8
99.9
99.99

FIGURE 5

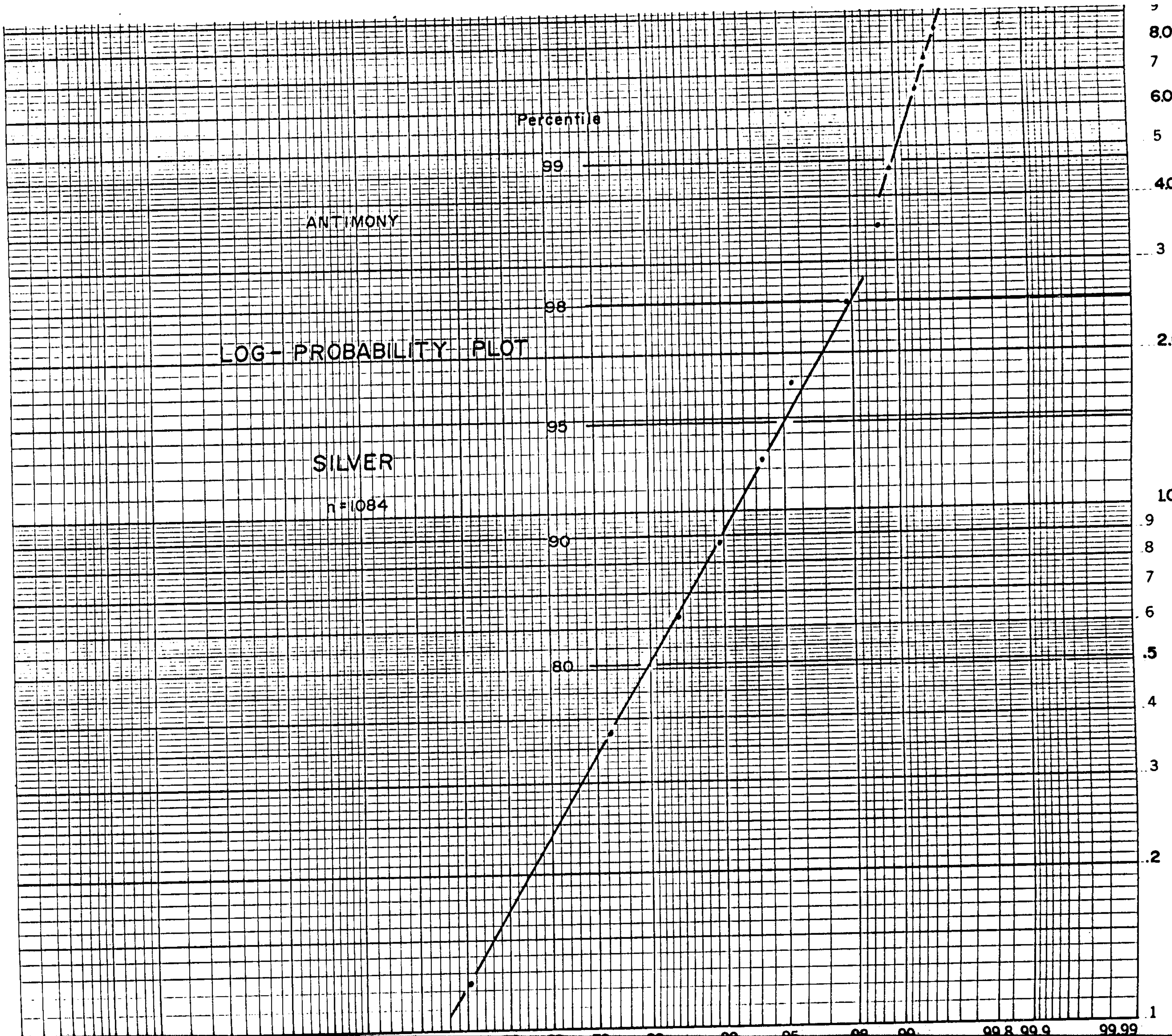

Percentile
99
ANTIMONY
98
LOG- PROBABILITY PLOT
95
SILVER
n=1084
90
80
8.0
7
6.0
5
4.0
3
2.0
1.0
.9
.8
.7
.6
.5
.4
.3
.2
.1
P.P.M. Ag

FIGURE 6

Element (ppm)	Percentile 80	90	95	98	99
Cu	100	160	230	350	450
Pb	40	70	115	170	270
Zn	80	100	170	375	550
Ag	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.5	4.5

The copper graph shows two distinct straight line segments. The lower population, or background ranges up to 100 ppm.,while the upper, anomalous population overlaps down to 50 ppm. The overlap zone between the two populations, from 50 to 100 ppm.,would include "possibly anomalous" values. A full 20 percent of the values are "probably anomalous", being completely above the range of the lower group.

Lead shows the most erratic distribution with perhaps three overlapping populations. These would range from 0 to 35 ppm., 100 to 200 ppm.and greater than 300 ppm., with variable amounts of overlap in between. Values greater than 35 ppm. would be "possibly anomalous"; those above 100 ppm. would be "probably anomalous". The lower of the two anomalous populations appears to represent mineralization of the main North Face type vein and replacement, while the higher anomaly set probably represents peripheral Pb mineralization, particularly towards the west end of North Ridge, around High Lead Creek.

The zinc graph shows a good separation of background and anomalous populations, from 0 to 90 ppm. and greater than 350 ppm. respectively. The "possibly anomalous" overlap range is thus 90 to 350 ppm.

Silver is more difficult to interpret. A full 40 percent of the values are within the lowest class interval, and this may hinder the definition of a background population. However, two populations are suggested by the graph, ranging from 0 to 2.5 ppm. and greater than 6 ppm. The "possibly anomalous" range, from 2.5 to 6 ppm., would normally be considered quite strongly anomalous for silver. The higher background range may be a real characteristic of the local country rock or it may be an apparent feature, caused by the initially high proportion of anomaly related values in the total sample.

The overall anomaly pattern in soils and rock grits suggests a typical zoning pattern, with a central Cu anomaly and peripheral Pb-Zn-Ag. The Cu anomalies are centered on the North Slope, apparently reflecting the vein and TK showings, and, to a lesser extent, the JC and R9 showings. The small showings above camp on Baldur Ridge are also reflected. Of particular interest is the anomaly on the south slope of North Ridge. Although sample density is light, there is a possibility that this anomaly is controlled by stratigraphy and wraps around the western part of the ridge to North Slope, following one of the quartzite horizons. Silver, as well as being peripheral with Pb and Zn, reinforces the Cu anomalies.

The Pb-Zn-Ag anomalies are strongest at the west end of North Ridge, north of High Lead Creek. Less extensive anomalies, with local high values, overlap the central high Cu anomaly zones.

Rock chip samples from the two gully traverses were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and W. Results have been plotted on plans at a scale of 1:1000, and are included in the pocket. Aside from a few scattered, slightly anomalous values, Pb, Zn and Ag are relatively flat. Cu shows local enrichment, with values in the 80 to 150 ppm. range in the vicinity of the dikes on the upper part of the traverse lines, particularly in the West Gully. This is also the vicinity of the highest grade mineralization, Vein I and Vein II, observed in place to date. Gold shows a similar enrichment in these areas, with values up to 30 ppb. over a background of 5 ppb. or less. Tungsten also parallels this trend, with higher values observed both higher on the ridge and along the more westerly traverse. Vein mineralization was specifically excluded from these samples.

GEOPHYSICS

The results of the Max-Min survey as plotted by Geoterrex are shown in the pocket. A total of 11.85 km. of lines were run, using a 100 m. coil spacing and two frequencies. A small amount of follow-up included short traverses over indicated anomalies on the south slope of North Ridge using all five frequencies and a 50 m. coil separation.

Some problems have arisen in the interpretation of the survey results. Due to a calibration problem, the results on the 444 hz. channel are not usable. In some areas, particularly near the tops of ridges, terrain effects have produced some false anomalies. Finally, the overall response is poor, with a very flat quadrature component. The few real anomalies present are weak conductors.

The most interesting anomaly is on the south slope of North Ridge at 200 to 225 S on L10E, and possibly extending to the west, to 150 S on L5E. Weaker anomalies are present near the top (south end) of the East and West Gully lines, although these are difficult to separate from the terrain effect at the end of the line. An anomaly is indicated on the baseline at 950 N, in the vicinity of the TK showing.

It is recommended that follow-up work, perhaps using a 200 m. coil separation, be conducted in the vicinity of the presently defined south slope and TK conductors. Topography in these areas will permit stepping out to parallel lines, as well as using a 200 m. spacing on the presently defined grid.

TARGET DESCRIPTIONS

Two drilling targets have been defined which are to be tested by the 1980 diamond drill program. These include the veins exposed on the upper North Slope and the replacement mineralization potential lower on the North Slope. The precise location of drill set-ups will depend on topography: One set-up is proposed high and on the south side of North Ridge, just south of the vein exposures, to be drilled at an angle to the north. A second set-up is proposed just above the TK showing, near 1100 N on the baseline, to be drilled vertically. Other set-ups will test these same targets, but precise drill locations will depend on the results of initial drilling, the trenching program and follow-up geophysics.

APPENDIX

ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd.

Suite 200
1[illegible] West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C. Canada V6G 2Z6
Telephone 604 6[illegible]-4474

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, GERALD G. CARLSON, of Apt. 703, 1045 Haro Street, Vancouver, B. C., do hereby declare:

1. That I received the degree of B.A.Sc. in Geological Engineering from the University of Toronto in 1969.

2. That I received the degree of M.S. in Geology from Michigan Technological University in 1974.

3. That I received the degree of Ph.D. in Geology from Dartmouth College in 1978.

4. That I have practiced geology in the field of mining exploration for seven years, and that I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory.

5. That I personally supervised the geological, geochemical and geophysical work on the THOR claim group described in this report.

Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
G. G. CARLSON
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER

Gerald G. Carlson, P.Eng.
Regional Exploration Manager
Western Canada

LIST OF EMPLOYEES

Name	Title	Days on Project
Gerald G. Carlson Apt. 703-1045 Haro St. Vancouver, B. C.	Geologist	18
Charles F. Roots R.R. #3 Wakefield, P.Q. JOX 3GO	Geologist	28
Kim Baldry 1121 Terra Court Port Coquitlam, B.C. V3B 4Z9	Sr. Geological Assistant	53
Bruce Gemmell 2170 Ottawa Ave. West Vancouver, B.C. V7V 2S4	Sr. Geological Assistant	32
Paul E. Kavanagh 463 Lytton Blvd. Toronto, Ont. M5N 1S5	Sr. Geological Assistant	12
John Magee 1003 Pescd Ave. Cornwall, Ont. K6J 2K1	Jr. Assistant	28
Matt Sanger 3973 St. Dominique Montreal, P.Q.	Jr. Assistant	28
Andris Kikauka General Deliver, Whistler, B. C.	Jr. Assistant	32
Dave van Dieren Place Vanier 1935 Lower Mall Vancouver, B. C.	Jr. Assistant	6
Marie le Doze 1397 Matthews Ave. Vancouver, B. C. V6H 1W7	Cook	53

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

1.	Baseline Surveys: Underhill & Underhill		$ 12,180.25
2.	Linecutting Jean Alix Co. Ltd.		5,568.00
3.	Camp supplies - groceries		3,179.19
4.	Salaries		18,612.00
5.	Transportation - helicopter Trans North Turbo Air Ltd.		26,635.00
6.	Geochemical Analysis Bondar-Clegg Ltd.		6,650.00
7.	Geophysics Geoterrex Ltd.		4,794.88
		TOTAL	77,619.00

I declare the above expenditures to have been made in carrying out the exploration program on the THOR 1-192 claim group as described in this report. Copies of all invoices and certificates for all geochemical analyses are on file at Suite 200 - 1500 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B. C.

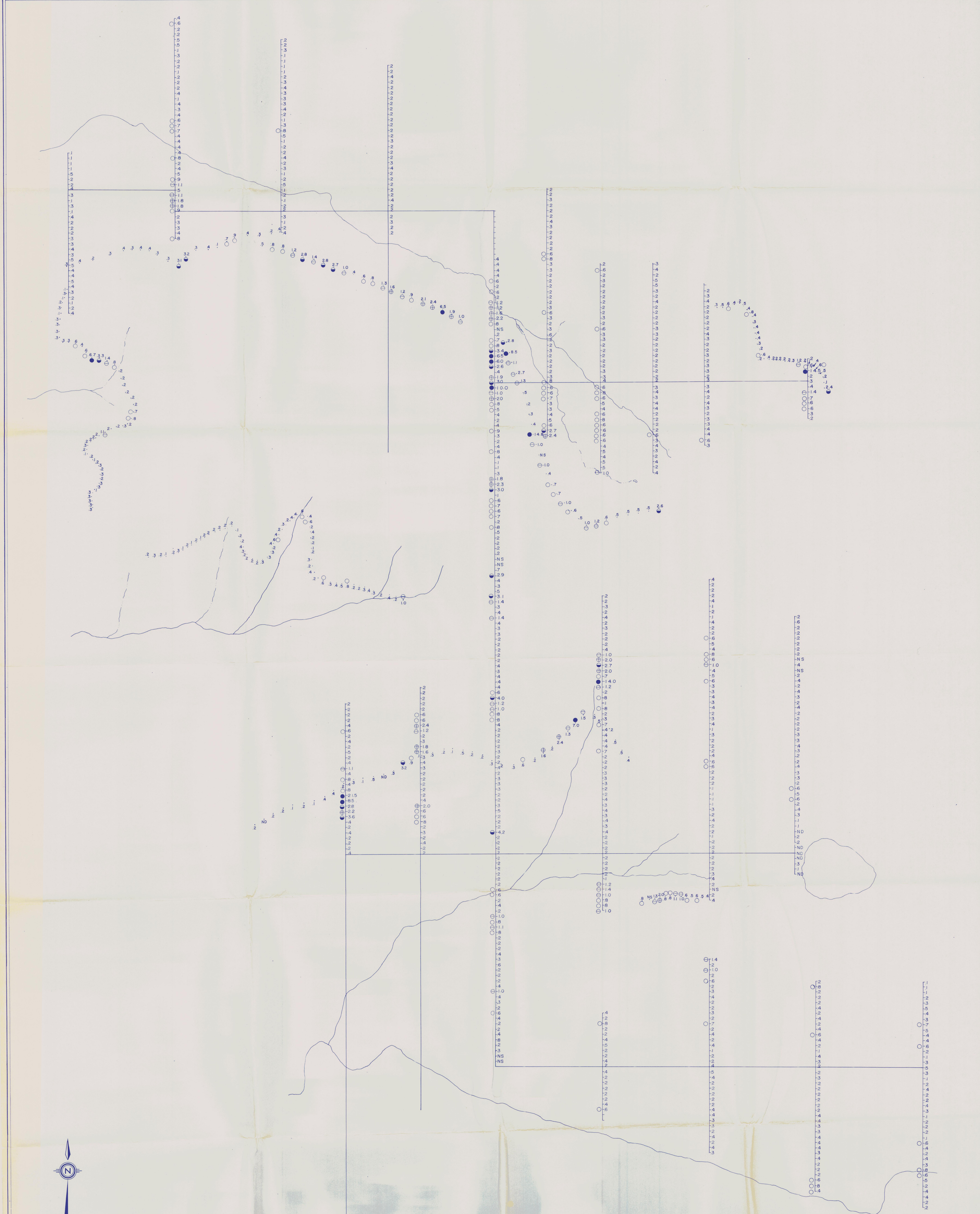
Gerald G. Carlson, P.Eng.


NORTH CREEK
HIGH LEAD CREEK
LOKI CREEK
CAMP CREEK
SOUTH CREEK
MIRRORMERE LAKE
CAMP
GRID ORIGIN
NORTH SLOPE
FENRIR PEAK
FAFNIR PEAK
SIF PEAK
SIGYN PEAK 5996'
Middle (Baldur) Ridge
FAULT P
(Talus)
BASELINE
L 2100 N
L 2000 N
L 1200 N
L 1000 S
L 2000 S
L 2000 W
L 1500 W
L 1000 W
L 500 W
L 700 W
L 250 E
L 500 E
L 750 E
L 1000 E
L 1500 E
L 2000 E
N
GEOLOGIC LEGEND
SYMBOLS
Bedding, strike and dip
Jointing
Cleavage
Foliation
Geologic contact – mapped, inferred
– gradational
Vein
Fold axis – syncline, anticline ; plunging
Minor fold
Fault – mapped, inferred
Shear zone
Limits of outcrop
Creek
Station
Claim post
ROCK UNITS
Antimony Mountain Intrusives – Unit 21 (green)
2p Sulphide-rich dykes – massive dark grey dykes with pyrite-pyrrhotite ± calc-silicates
2m Mafic dykes (lamprophyre) – biotite porphyry
2s Syenitic dykes
Isy Antimony Mountain Stock – coarsely porphyritic hb-px-bi syenite
Grit Unit – Unit 3 (green)
H Baldur Addition: Hsh – siliceous black shales; Hst – siltstones
G Fafnir Quartzite: grey to black fine quartzite
F Gully Grunge Group: Fsh – rusty-weathering siliceous black shale; Fq – fine brown quartzite; Fr – 'ribbon' quartzite; Fqm – medium grained quartzite
E Sandow Assemblage: Esh – maroon to black shales; Ea – pink-weathering arkose; Eqf, m, c – quartzite – fine, medium, coarse
D Loki Shale: Medium brown to black shale
C Fine Multicoloured Quartzites: brown, pink or honey-coloured fine quartzites
B Interbedded Shales and Quartzites: Bsh – maroon to black shales; Bq – white, medium to coarse quartzites
A Coarse Basel Units – Aq – white coarse quartzites; Acg – quartz pebble conglomerates; Aqg – granular, white quartzite; Ash – black shales (minor)
f = fine ; m = medium ; c = coarse
SCALE 1:5000
METRES 0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES
ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd.
1979 YUKON PROJECT
ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN GRID
THOR 1-192 CLAIM GROUP
OVERALL GEOLOGY PLAN
GEOLOGY BY:
COMPILATION: G. CARLSON
DRAWN: M. PAYNE
N.T.S. 116 B/6
DATE: FEB. 1980
MAP NUMBER:


ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.
1979 YUKON PROJECT
ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN GRID
THOR 1-192 CLAIM GROUP
GEOCHEMISTRY PLAN
COPPER IN SOILS (P.P.M.)
GEOLOGY BY :
COMPILATION : G. CARLSON
DRAWN : Altair
N.T.S. 116 B/6
DATE : JAN. 1980
MAP NUMBER :
LEGEND
SYMBOL P.P.M. PERCENTILE
>450 99
350-450 98
230-349 95
160-229 90
100-159 80
SCALE 1:5000
METRES 0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES
N


LEGEND
SYMBOL P.P.M. PERCENTILE
>275 99
175 - 275 98
120 - 174 95
70 - 119 90
40 - 69 80
SCALE 1:5000
METRES 0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES
ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.
1979 YUKON PROJECT
ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN GRID
THOR I-192 CLAIM GROUP
GEOCHEMISTRY PLAN
LEAD IN SOILS
GEOLOGY BY
COMPILATION
N.T.S.


LEGEND
SYMBOL P.P.M. PERCENTILE
>550 99
375-550 98
175-374 95
100-174 90
80-99 80
SCALE 1:5000
METRES 0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES
ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.
1979 YUKON PROJECT
ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN GRID.
THOR 1-192 CLAIM GROUP
GEOCHEMISTRY PLAN
ZINC IN SOILS (P.P.M.)
GEOLOGY BY :
COMPILATION: G. CARLSON
DRAWN: Altair
N.T.S. 116 B/6
DATE: JAN. 1980
MAP NUMBER :



LEGEND

SYMBOL	P.P.M.	PERCENTILE
●	>4.5	99
◒	2.5 - 4.5	98
⊕	1.5 - 2.4	95
⊖	0.9 - 1.4	90
○	0.5 - 0.8	80

SCALE 1:5000

METRES 0 50 100 200 300 400 METRES

ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.

1979 YUKON PROJECT

ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN GRID

THOR 1-192 CLAIM GROUP

GEOCHEMISTRY PLAN

SILVER IN SOILS (P.P.M.)

GEOLOGY BY :	COMPILATION : G. CARLSON	DRAWN : Altair
N.T.S. 116 B/6	DATE : JAN. 1980	MAP NUMBER :

AREA	SAMPLE NO.	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	RESULTS Ag oz/t	Au oz/t	W %	Sn %	Sb %	VEIN THICKNESS
'TK SHOWNING'	3080	.08	.26	.18	.38	.002	.012			
	17605	.18	.60	.32	1.72	.32	.006			
'JC SHOWING' CHANNEL & GRAB	16159	.104	.036	.030	.010	.033	.002	<.005		
	16160	.084	.016	.026	.010	.383	<.002	<.005		
	16161	.120	.018	.022	.007	.033	.003	.005		
	16363	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.05	.017	.003	<.005		
	16364	.01	<.01	<.01	<.05	.017	.002	.005		
	16365	.01	<.01	.01	<.05	.017	.002	<.005		
	17734	9.75	3.17	.315	5.40	.01	.028	.014	4.114	.30 m.
	17735	2.95	.820	.181	3.72	.02	.022	.005	1.760	.30 m.
	17736	3.25	.870	.107	1.21	.03	.004	.015	0.593	GRAB
	17737	.615	.120	.013	.26	.16	.012	.005	0.337	GRAB
	17738	3.05	.105	.055	.867	.20	.055	.005	0.270	GRAB
'R 9 SHOWNING' FLOAT	17739	4.19	.270	.885	4.96	.050	0.81	.055	0.278	
VEINS 1-5 CHANNEL SAMPLES	3079	6.25	0.19	0.17	6.35	N.D.	<.02	.028	.00003	.08 m.
	17729	.895	.015	.045	<.05	.002	N.D.	.010	N.D.	.40 m.
	17730	.990	.325	.141	.303	.98	N.D.	.007	.415	.36 m.
	17731	3.00	.075	.193	.307	.09	.23	.008	N.D.	.61 m.
	17732	2.60	1.38	.073	.817	.06	.55	.008	.192	1.00 m.
	17733	6.60	.108	.203	.783	.08	.94	.012	.007	.30 m.
	17740	12.00	1.33	2.70	10.5	.92	.70	.055	.075	.035 m
	17741	3.60	.140	.905	.45	.03	>2.00	.020	.008	.25 m.
	17742	2.00	.460	.660	3.20	.15	.028	.020	.070	-
	17941	.10	<.01	<.01	<.05	.002	.012			.15 m.
	17942	.12	<.01	<.01	<.05	.002	.014			.40 m.
GRAB SAMPLES	16153	.16	5.95	8.60	.047	<.017	.002	.005		
	16154	.024	.153	.270	.013	<.017	.002	.005		
	16155	.022	.068	.080	.007	<.017	.002	.005		
	16156	.052	.030	.131	.007	<.017	.002	.005		
	16157	.075	.030	.046	.010	<.017	.002	<.005		
	16158	.950	.032	.060	.033	.233	<.002	<.005		
	16357	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.05					
	16358	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.05					
	16359	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.05					
	16360	<.01	<.01	<.01	<.05	.033	.002	<.005		
	16361	<.01	<.01	.02	<.05	.033	.002	<.005		
	16362	.01	<.01	.02	<.05	.033	.002	<.005		

GEOLOGIC LEGEND

SYMBOLS

- Bedding, strike and dip
- Jointing
- Cleavage
- Foliation
- Geologic contact – mapped, inferred
- – gradational
- Vein
- Fold axis – syncline, anticline ; plunging
- Minor fold
- Fault – mapped, inferred
- Shear zone
- Limits of outcrop
- Creek
- Δ Station
- X Claim post

SAMPLES Δ Grab sample
• Rock chip sample.

ROCK UNITS

Antimony Mountain Intrusives – Unit 21 (green)

2p	Sulphide-rich dykes – massive dark grey dykes with pyrite-pyrrhotite ± calc-silicates
2m	Mafic dykes (lamprophyre) – biotite porphyry
2s	Syenitic dykes
Isy	Antimony Mountain Stock – coarsely porphyritic hb-px-bi syenite

Grit Unit – Unit 3 (green)

H	Baldur Addition: Hsh – siliceous black shales; Hst – siltstones
G	Fafnir Quartzite: grey to black fine quartzite
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A	Coarse Basel Units – Aq – white coarse quartzites; Acg – quartz pebble conglomerates; Aqg – granular, white quartzite; Ash – black shales (minor)

f = fine ; m = medium ; c = coarse

NOTE: Geological overlay for Underhill & Underhill 1:2,000 topographical map, revised version.
26-11-79 Copy 1, revised.

SCALE 1:2000
METRES 0 100 200 400 600 800 METRES

ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd.

1979 YUKON PROJECT
ANTIMONY MOUNTAIN GRID
THOR 1-192 CLAIM GROUP
DETAILED GEOLOGY PLAN
NORTH SLOPE

GEOLOGY BY:	COMPILATION: G. CARLSON	DRAWN: M. PAYNE
N.T.S. 116 B/6	DATE: FEB. 1980	MAP NUMBER:

STATION	CHAINAGE	ELEV. (metres)	U.T.M. GRID
WEST			
PM 64G71			7130892.4 N 627926.3E
285	0.00	1304.03	7131811.45N 632197.64E
297	174.73	1300.14	
296	401.205	1325.795	
295	599.585	1365.27	
294	732.70	1401.86	
113	800.455	1403.80	
114	911.86	1430.09	
1251	1001.245	1441.465	
293	1168.10	1475.375	7131813.30 N 631030.06 E
1252	1199.60	1473.87	
EAST			
285	0.00	1304.03	
298	22.00	1306.60	
299	99.69	1313.465	
300	199.815	1310.255	
301	299.125	1325.52	
302	399.985	1344.50	
303	500.325	1360.565	
304	599.92	1373.70	
305	663.38	1383.98	
306	699.975	1388.625	
307	800.12	1403.37	
308	900.69	1426.26	
309	1000.67	1444.09	
310	1056.95	1453.545	
311	1104.78	1450.86	
312	1200.25	1459.855	
313	1323±	—	
112	1399.85	1512.725	
NORTH			
276	0.00	1766.96	7132811.92 N 632199.22E
Spike	506.475	1763.76	
1257	524.105	1762.30	7133336.02 N 632200.05E
1258	808.215	1656.84	
1259	1200.34	1511.82	
1260	1594.375	1404.90	7134406.29 N 632201.75E
1261	1999.67	1492.43	
1262		1680.21	7131303.13 N 633172.09E
1263		1565.88	7131296.85N 632676.04E
1264		1825.46	7133106.05 N 633181.66 E
1265		1851.28	7133020.55 N 632851.29 E
1266		1677.01	7129961.40N 632896.06E
SOUTH			
276	0.00	1766.96	
277	39.48	1756.16	
278	104.305	1726.65	
279	302.175	1621.505	
281	387.435	1602.715	
280	486.68	1575.475	
283	599.97	1512.375	
284	800.61	1398.06	
285	1000.92	1304.03	
282	1150.995	1303.005	
286	1300.06	1330.285	
287	1499.265	1396.72	
288	1580.415	1409.395	
289	1792.305	1310.99	
290	2007.27	1245.615	
291	2200.835	1250.755	
292	2389.48	1334.92	
1253	2689.35	1557.325	
Spike	2736.57	1537.715	
1255	2920.01	1454.175	
Additional Station September 1979 for Topographic Control			
116		1599.89	7134049.97N 633196.23E

LEGEND

Iron Bars placed on Baseline shown thus □ #212
Traverse Hubs " " " " ○ #516

UTM coordinates are approximate, derived from tie to Geodetic Survey of Canada Topographic Station "64G71"

Bearings are astronomic, derived from Solar Observation, and are referred to the central meridian of UTM Zone 7 (141° W)

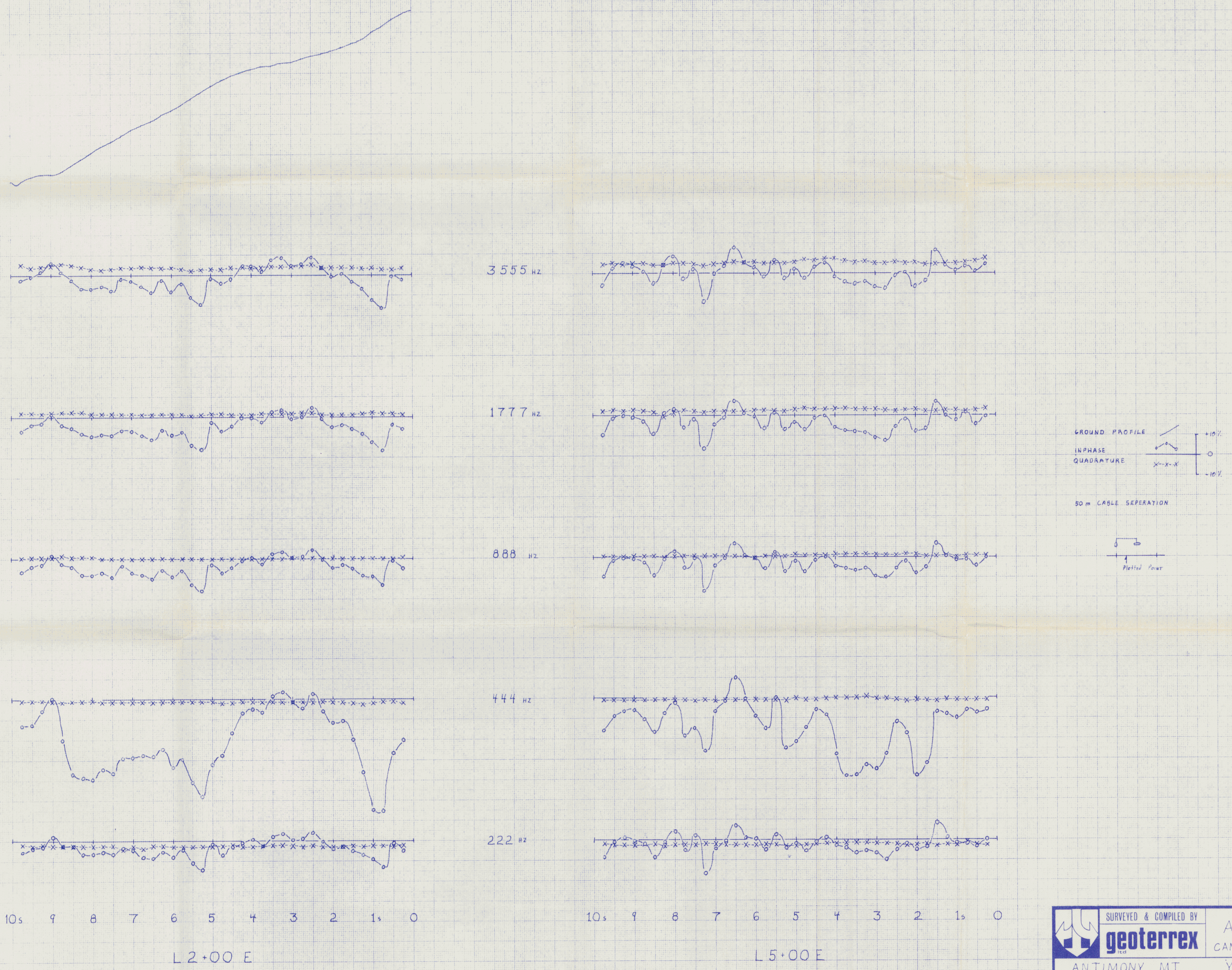
To compute U.T.M. coordinates distances have been converted to sea level and to the projection plane by applying a combined conversion factor of 0.999555

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY

UNDERHILL ENGINEERING LTD

DESIGN BY:
DRAWN BY: A.F.M.
JOB NO.: JY 2021
DATE: July 1979
1:5000

ANTIMONY MO...
ANACONDA BAS...
DAWSON MININ...



SURVEYED & COMPILED BY geoterrex ltd

FOR ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION

ANTIMONY MT., YUKON

Scales: HORIZONTAL 1 cm · 50 m
VERTICAL 1 cm · 50 m
PHASE 1 cm · 10%

Instruments:
MAX-MIN II *556

H. E. M. SURVEY

SURVEY BY J.K & J.G. | PLOTTED BY J K
DATE Aug 1979 | GEOTERREX PROJECT No 85-841

SURVEYED & COMPILED BY **geoterrex** ltd

FOR ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATIONS

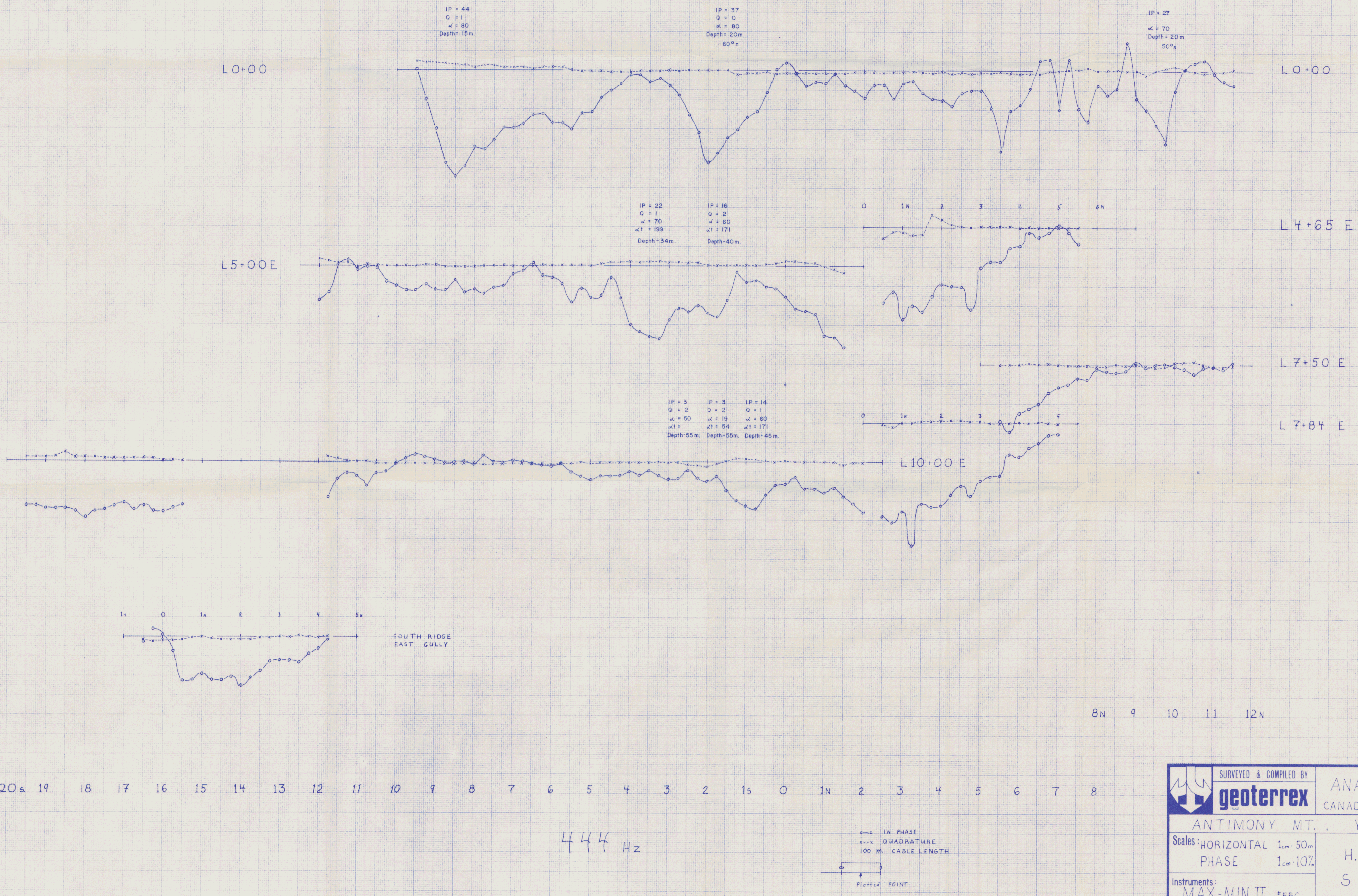
ANTIMONY MT., YUKON

Scales: HORIZONTAL 1cm·50m
PHASE 1cm·10%

H. E. M. SURVEY

Instruments: MAX-MIN II #556

SURVEY BY JK & J.G. | PLOTTED BY JK
DATE Aug. 7, 1979 | GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 85-841



SURVEYED & COMPILED BY

geoterrex ltd

FOR

ANACONDA
CANADA EXPLORATION

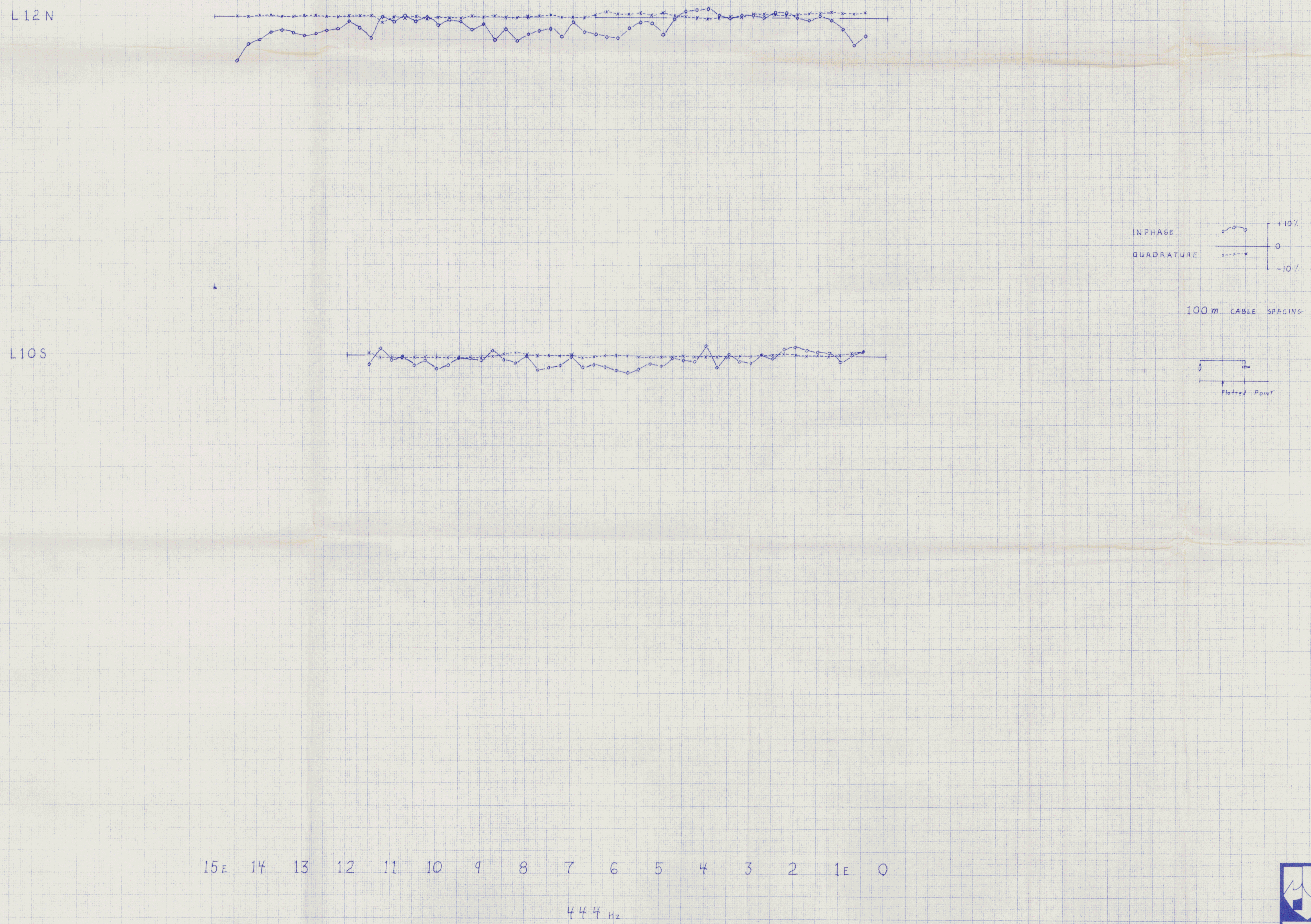
ANTIMONY MT., YUKON

Scales: HORIZONTAL 1cm · 50m
PHASE 1cm · 10%

H. E. M
SURVEY

Instruments:
MAX-MIN II #556

SURVEY BY J. KITA | PLOTTED BY J.K.
DATE AUG 3, 1979 | GEOTERREX PROJECT No 85-841



SURVEYED & COMPILED BY

geoterrex ltd

FOR

ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATIONS

ANTIMONY MT. , YUKON

Scales:

HORIZONTAL 1cm · 50m

PHASE 1cm · 10%

Instruments:

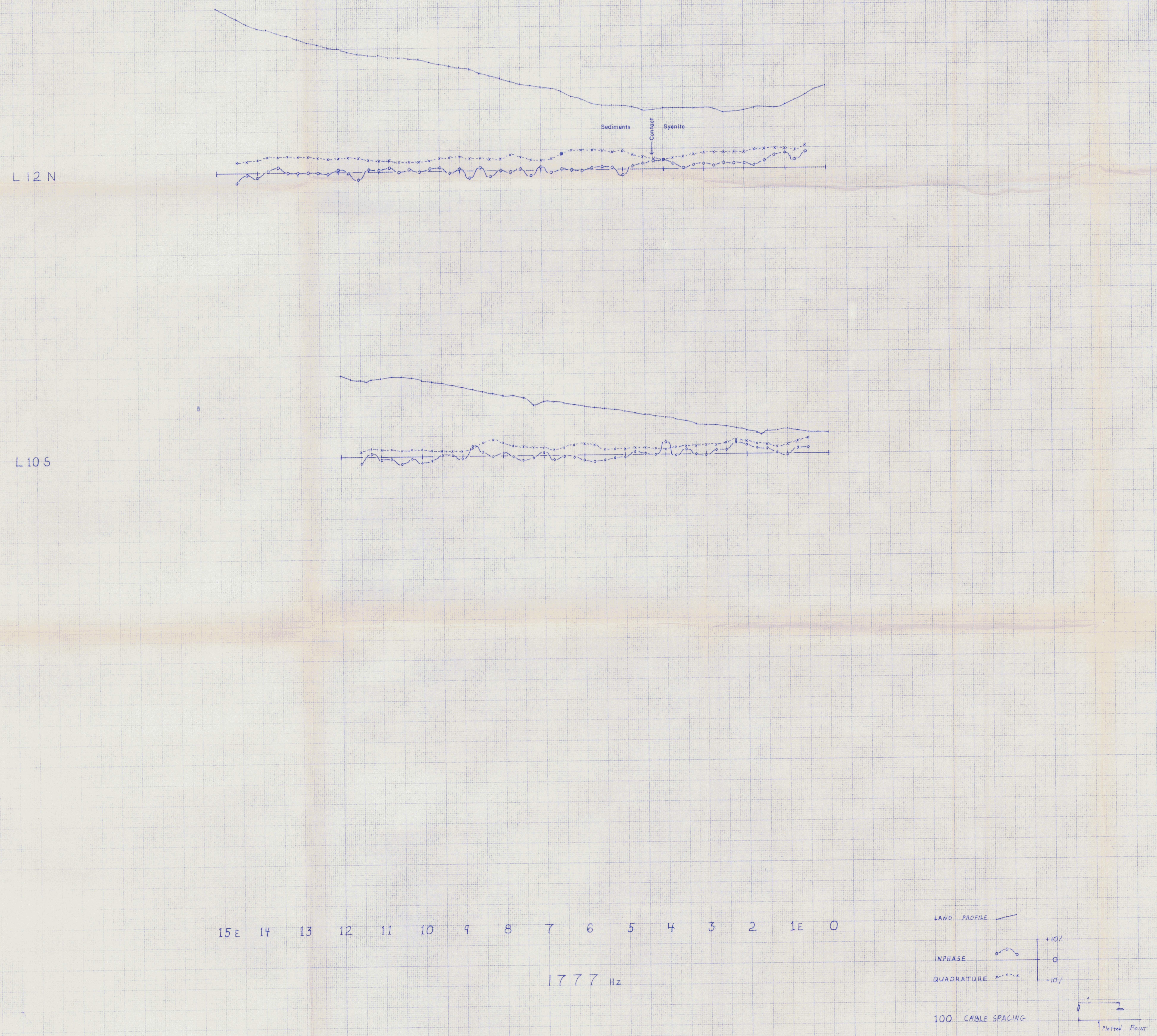
MAX-MIN II #556

HEM SURVEY

SURVEY BY J.K. & J.G PLOTTED BY JK

DATE AUG. 3, 1979 GEOTERREX PROJECT No 85-841

L0+00
IP = 9
Q = 5
α = 20
αt =
Depth - 45 m.
L0+00
0
1N
2
3
4
5
6N
L4+65 E
L5+00 E
L5+00 E
L7+50 E
0
1N
2
3
4
5N
L7+84 E
IP = 4
Q = 3
α = 15
αt = 10.5
Depth 60m.
L10+00 E
1s
0
1N
2
3
4
5N
SOUTH RIDGE
EAST GULLY
8
9
10
11
12N
20s
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1s
0
1N
2N
3
4
5
6
7
8
GROUND PROFILE
INPHASE
QUADRATURE
+10%
-10%
Plotted Point
100 m. CABLE
1777 Hz
SURVEYED & COMPILED BY
geoterrex ltd
FOR
ANACONDA
CANADA EXPLORATION
ANTIMONY MT. , YUKON
Scales: HORIZONTAL 1cm 50m
VERTICAL 1cm 50m
PHASE 1cm 10%
Instruments:
MAX MIN II #556
H. E. M.
SURVEY
SURVEY BY J. Kita
PLOTTED BY J.K
DATE Aug. 3, 1979
GEOTERREX PROJECT No. 85-841



SURVEYED & COMPILED BY
geoterrex ltd

FOR
ANACONDA
CANADA EXPLORATIONS

ANTIMONY MT., YUKON

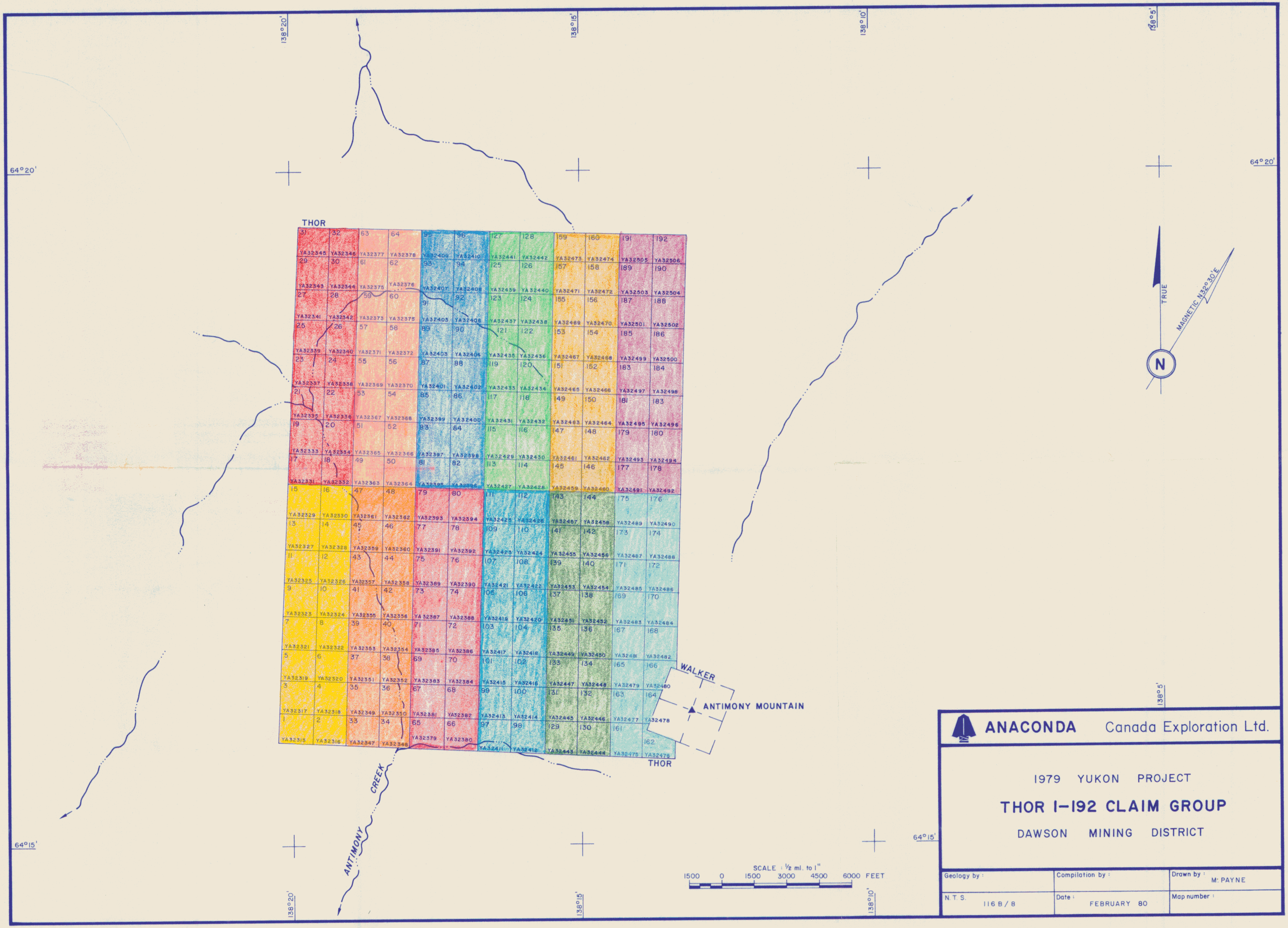
Scales:

HORIZONTAL	1 cm 50 m
VERTICAL	1 cm 50 m
PHASE	1 cm 10%

Instruments:
MAX-MIN II #556

HEM SURVEY

SURVEY BY J.K & J.G. PLOTTED BY JK
DATE AUG. 1979 GEOTERREX PROJECT No 85 84



ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd.

1979 YUKON PROJECT

THOR 1–192 CLAIM GROUP

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

Geology by :	Compilation by :	Drawn by : M. PAYNE
N.T.S. 116 B/8	Date : FEBRUARY 80	Map number :

A2