



Report of Trenching and Geophysics
on the
TING CLAIMS, YUKON

Latitude 60° 31' North
Longitude 132° 25' West
125° 53' W

NTS 95 C/12

by

J. Chris Harrison, B.Sc.



Covering Work Completed: August 19-29, 1979 and October 14-19, 1979

May 21, 1980

St. Joseph Explorations Limited
970 Laval Crescent, #5
Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 5P5

090 640

This report has been examined by the
Geological Engineer and is recom-
mended to be considered as
ed as 100 of 400

W. H. ... (W)

Considered to be satisfactory work under
Section 50 of the Mining Act.

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

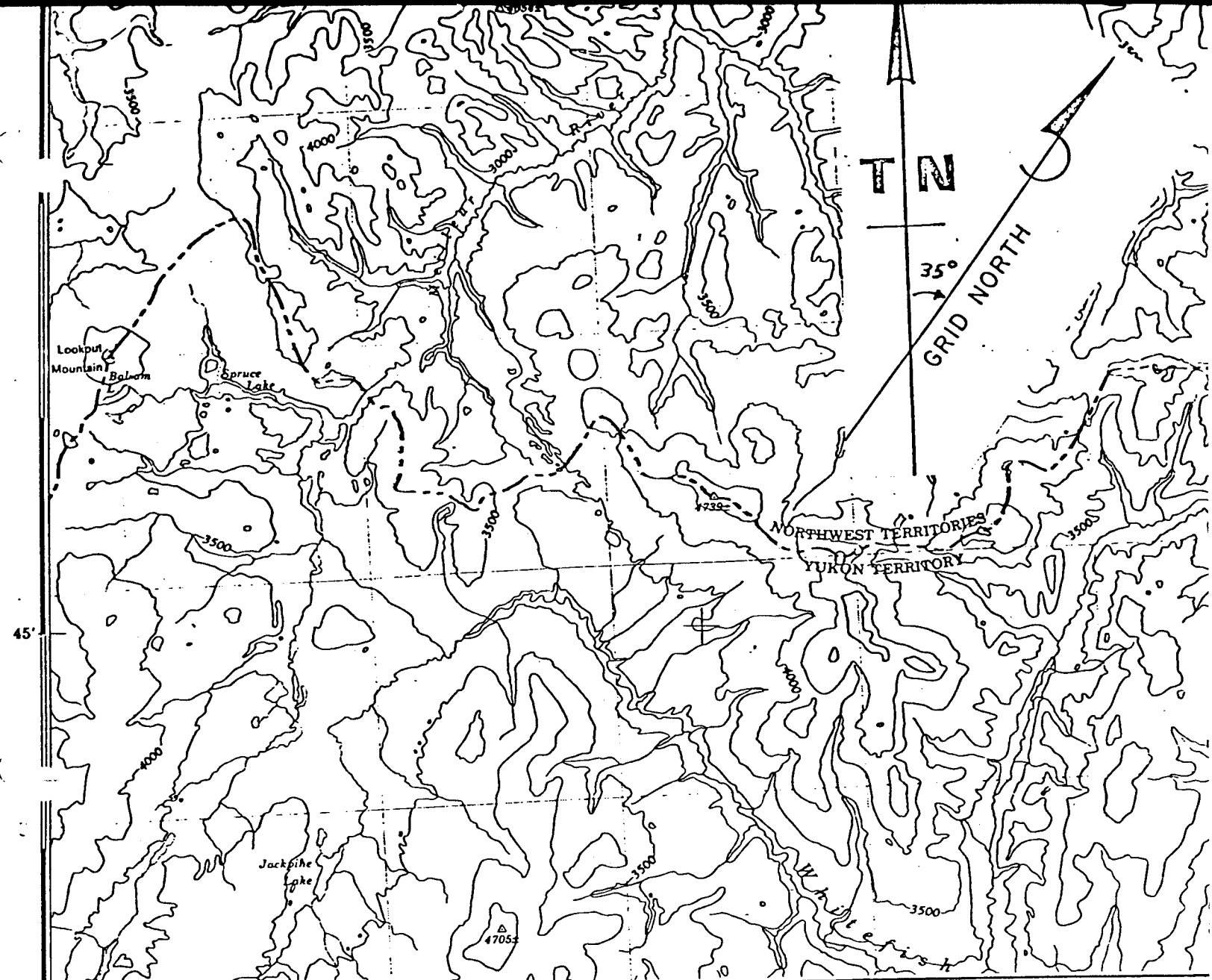
B.R. Baxter
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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I.P. Pseudo - Section 2	Line 95N
I.P. Pseudo - Section 3	Line 91N
I.P. Pseudo - Section 4	Line 89N



ST. JOSEPH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

TING CLAIMS, YUKON

Location Map.

SCALE: 1:250,000

APPROX. LAT. & LONG. OF
LOWER RT. COR. OF DWG.

$\frac{60}{125} \frac{32}{53} \frac{00}{00}$ LATITUDE
LONGITUDE

PROJECT NO. 6262-2

REPORT NO. _____

SHEET NO.

OF _____

N.T.S. 95cl

Ting Claims



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YUKON TERRITORY

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

Geophysical surveys on the Ting claims were carried out by St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. personnel between August 19 and 29, 1979. VLF and proton magnetometer surveys proved useful in delineating known vein mineralization as well as locating several unexposed targets. The HLEM survey did not locate conductors of any significance in the vicinity of known mineralization. However, it was possible to distinguish areas of highly conductive graphitic shale beneath overburden on the western half of the property.

Four dipole-dipole I.P. lines were run over HLEM and VLF anomalies. The I.P. was able to pinpoint chargeable graphitic shales as well as some vein mineralization.

One vein on L.97/100 + 75E, found initially by prospecting in 1978, was redefined by VLF and ground magnetics.

Detailed mapping and sampling in 1979 revealed heavily oxidized sulphides and secondary base metal sulphate and phosphate minerals occurring with hematized magnetite in a vein 2.5 m wide by 65 m in exposed strike length.

In order to reach unweathered vein material a trenching program was conducted using the services of C.R. Eastman Exploration Services, from October 14 to October 19, 1979.

Two trenches, of four to five foot depth, were excavated by drilling and blasting. Location map and general geology of the trenches is appended.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The geophysical surveys, although able to delineate areas of known and potential mineralization, did not indicate ore zones of significant tonnage. The possibility of a vein network of limited dimension is supported by strong response from proton magnetic and VLF surveys.

Trenching on one exposed vein failed to reach unweathered bedrock. Assays conducted on chip samples of the trenched material are comparable to assays conducted on chip samples of the untrenched outcrops.

Although results indicate some concentration of silver and lead, the actual grade of this vein and others found geophysically will only be determined through a program of diamond drilling.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "J. Chris Harrison". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

J. Chris Harrison, B.Sc.

May 21, 1980

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Ting Claims are located in the extreme southeast Yukon, (lat. 60⁰32'N., long. 125⁰53'W., NTS Jackpine Lake, 95C/12) sixty km north of the B.C. border and 160 km east-north-east of Watson Lake within Watson Lake Mining Division.

Access is by helicopter from Watson Lake. Several landing sites had to be cut in the vicinity of the claims since the area is densely wooded. The nearest lake, large enough to land fixed wing aircraft, is Jackpine Lake, 13 km to the northeast.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GLACIATION

The area is toward the southern terminus of the Logan Mountains and is typified by rolling spruce forested hills, deeply incised valleys, and a few bare knobs above the 4000 foot (1200 m) treeline.

Nearly all the claim ground was burnt over in the last 10 years. Recent burn is still free of undergrowth. However, blowdown slash, dense immature lodgepole, and high brush typifies most of the claim block. Outcrop is common on ridge crests and along incised river valleys.

Proximal boulder till covers northeast slopes while glacial gravel fans rest against the base of southwest slopes. Indicated direction of glacial advance is from the west-south-west by ice lobes following pre-existing valleys.

CLAIMS AND OWNERSHIP

Grant numbers, names, and due date for the Ting Claims are summarized in the following table.

TING CLAIM SUMMARY

<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
YA34320-YA34340	Ting 1-21	July 26, 1984
TOTAL: <u>21 Claims</u>		

The claims are located in a single block with no internal fractions (see Fig. 1). The claims are owned by St. Joseph Explorations Limited.

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Various regional geological mapping surveys by the GSC were carried out in 1945, 1957, and 1972. This work is summarized in the GSC Preliminary 32-195 and the 1:250,000 scale GSC Map 1380A, LaBiche River. No known mineral exploration activity has been undertaken in the vicinity of the Ting Claims, although several stream geochemical surveys have been completed throughout the region within the last five years. This work was presumably aimed at discovering shale-hosted base metal, and carbonate hosted lead-zinc mineralization.

Twenty-one Ting Claims were staked on July 25, 1978. Ground

reconnaissance geology and soil geochemical surveys in that year defined an area of lead and zinc anomalies related to weathered vein mineralization. Fluorine, uranium and molybdenum, although locally anomalous, were not useful in delineating mineralization.

A scintillometer survey, also conducted in 1978, defined the plutonic contact as well as several thorium and rare earth bearing dykes.

1979 PROGRAMME

Geophysical surveys (VLF, HLEM, proton magnetometer, and some IP) were conducted by three St. Joseph Explorations Ltd. personnel from August 19 to 29. These surveys followed previously cut 100 m lines on the southern half of the Ting claim group.

Two trenches were excavated on known vein mineralization near L.97N/100 + 75E in the hopes of penetrating the gossan cap. This work was contracted to C.R. Eastman Exploration Services who conducted the work between October 16 and October 19, 1979.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Sedimentary rocks that include parts of the Road Fm., an unnamed sandstone unit, and the Sunblood Fm. are intruded by quartz syenites and nepheline syenites of Cretaceous or Tertiary age in the vicinity of the Ting claims.

Epigenetic lead-zinc-silver vein mineralization occurs at the contact between brecciated sandstone and unvented quartz syenite.

GEOPHYSICS

The following is a report by James L. Wright of St. Joseph Explorations Ltd., Toronto, dated December 11, 1979:

The Ting Property (Project #6262.2) lies approximately 180km east-northeast of Watson Lake, Yukon, in the extreme southeast corner of the territory. Mineralization expected is of perhaps the skarn/vein type or possibly a porphyry or pegmatitic situation to a lesser extent. In any event, skarn type mineralization often responds well to electromagnetic and magnetic techniques. Bearing this in mind, a Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (H.L.E.M.) and VLF Electromagnetic surveys were done. The variety of frequencies and coupling modes provided by the two systems allows a much better conductor discrimination and evaluation. In addition, a magnetic survey was conducted for direct detection as well as an aid to geologic mapping. Employed as a follow-up tool was an Induced Polarization (IP) Survey to further delineate any conductors found as well as possible disseminated mineralization undetectable by the electromagnetic methods.

Logistical details concerning the program follow.

Dates:	August 19-29, 1979
Personnel:	D.M.Windsor, T.W.Ebbern, J.Bilinski
Instrumentation:	H.L.E.M. - Apex Parametrics Max-Min II VLF - Geonics EM-16 Magnetic - Barringer GM-122 Magnetometer Scintrex MBS-2 Base Station I.P. - Huntex Mk-4 Receiver Phoenix IPT-1 Transmitter
Production:	H.L.E.M. - 12.4 line-km (two frequencies) VLF - 12.4 line-km Magnetic - 12.4 line-km I.P. - four dipole-dipole set-ups

Access to the property was via Pioneer Helicopters and Yukon-B.C.-Airways both of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory. Data sheets and original field notes are stored at the Toronto office of St. Joseph Explorations Limited.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This is discussed separately for each survey in the following:

These data are plotted on a standard pseudo-section format and contoured logarithmically for resistivity and linearly at intervals of 1, 10 and 20 msec. for the chargeabilities.

The above surveys were conducted upon a grid of 12.4 line-km established by C.R. Eastman Exploration Services, P.O. Box 4411, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Line interval was 100m with pickets placed every 25m.

INTERPRETATION

Results are discussed on a survey basis in the following.

H.L.E.M. Survey

Generally speaking the grid appears divided into two distinct electromagnetic regions. This demarcation traverses the grid in a north-south direction with line intercepts as follows:

L93N, 100E	L90N, 350E
L92N, 100E	L89N, 450E
L91N, 250E	

Westerly of the boundary lies an area of much electromagnetic "noise" reflected as roll in the in-phase and out-of-phase components. Easterly is much quieter with very flat profiles. Both frequencies reflect this situation. It seems fairly certain that some kind of contact between rock units is being outlined. The easterly region shows no conductor of significance except some faint out-of-phase rolls indicative of very poor conductors. Line locations are as follows:

L100N, 375E	L96N, 250E
L99N, 265E	L95N, 225E
L98N, 175E	L94N, 200E

Westerly of the boundary responses are of such magnitude and number as to make individual zone recognition quite difficult. One fairly prominent conductor strikes roughly due north-south, parallel to the contact, and has line location as listed below:

L84N, 40W	L82N, 120E (edge of conductor)
L83N, 50E	

Thicknesses on the order of 50-100m are involved. It would seem likely these large amplitude, quite conductive bodies are graphitic shale units akin to those noted on the Hench property.

VLF Survey

Three VLF conductors are noted. These are discussed in the following:

Conductor A:

Line locations are as follows:

L100N, 350E	L96N, 100E & 250E
L99N, 275E	L95N, 200E
L98N, 175E-275E	L94N, 175E
L97N, 25E-125E	

This is a quite complex, branching anomaly which may well not be connected as surmised. Amplitudes are large, on the order of 75 on the Fraser Plot, and of high frequency. This would indicate relatively conductive dike/vein bodies. In addition, the faint out-of-phase rolls noted in the H.L.E.M. correspond well with this VLF conductor. A possible extension to L93N, 100E; L92N, 125E; and L91N, 150E is noted. However, this traverses the surmised contact noted in the H.L.E.M. results and, in addition, the responses seem different from the rest of the conductor. Magnitudes are lower and the width much broader indicating, perhaps, a different source.

Conductor B:

Line locations are as follows:

L92N, 450E	L89N, 350E	L86N, 275E
L91N, 425E	L88N, 350E	
L90N, 400E	L87N, 325E	

Open easterly the anomaly is of a lower amplitude, 35 on the Fraser Plot, and of a broad rolling nature. It appears to cut the surmised strike and may well be of overburden in origin.

Conductor C:

Line locations are as follows:

L89N, 200E	L86N, 50E
L88N, 25E & 200E	L85N, 25E
L87N, 100E	L84N, 65E

Comments concerning Conductor B apply equally well here. These responses do not "feel" as if they are primarily of bedrock origin. Although the H.L.E.M. data indicates the area to be electromagnetically anomalous. They are hard to assess more quantitatively.

Anomalous responses are also noted on the western ends of L85N - L82N but hard to say much about.

Magnetic Survey

Magnetic relief over the grid is quite modest with a total differential on the order of about 600 gammas. A faint regional drop-off from west to east on the order of 230 gammas/km is also observed. The vast majority of the grid is devoid of higher frequency

anomalies likely associated with mineralization. The only area of interest is in the extreme northwest corner. Four magnetic anomalies of high frequency and limited strike length appear with line locations as listed below:

Anomaly #1: L100N, O.B.L.; L99N, O.B.L.; L98N, O.B.L.

Anomaly #2: L98N, 50E-100E; L97N, 50E-150E

Anomaly #3: L99N, 175E

Anomaly #4: L100N, 300E

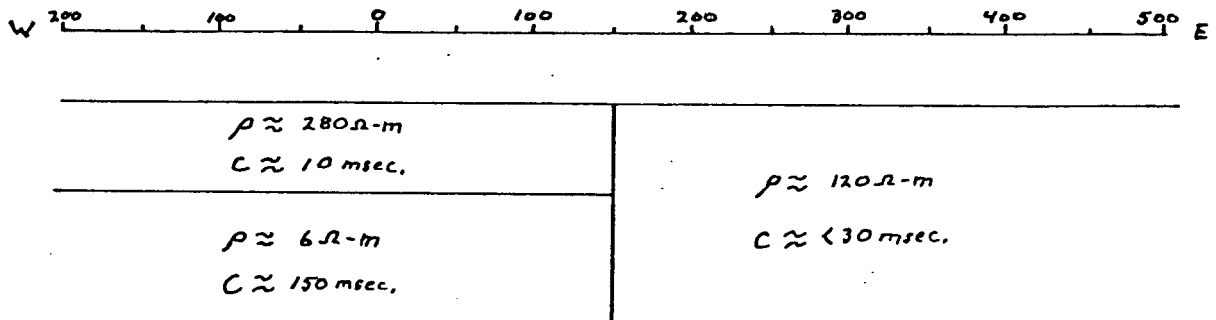
Anomalies 2, 3 and 4 may connect but contouring bias has separated them. It is interesting to note that all the magnetic anomalism is closely related to VLF conductor A and may well represent a direct correlation. Anomaly #1 is poorly defined and little can be said of it except that it attains the largest magnitude of the four.

I.P. Survey

Following the completion of the H.L.E.M., VLF, and Magnetic surveys the Induced Polarization was employed as a follow-up and delineating tool. To this end, four dipole-dipole set-ups were run. These are discussed separately in the following.

- L99N: Center is at 275E and intended to follow-up VLF conductor A as well as magnetic anomaly #4. The chargeabilities are quite low hovering in the one to eight msec. range. Apparent resistivities range from 400 ohm-m to 3000 ohm-m. A faint but fairly well formed anomaly is noted to be centered at 275E and also has an associated resistivity response.
- L95N: Center is at 225E and intended to follow-up another portion of VLF conductor A. Again chargeabilities are quite low, only rising to 6msec. at the largest. Apparent resistivities are a bit lower and somewhat uniform at the 500 ohm-m level. No anomalism is noted.
- L91N: Center is at 100E and intended to follow-up an H.L.E.M. response in the area. Resistivities are variable ranging from 8 ohm-m to over 200 ohm-m. The pattern is quite interesting. A contact appears to be near 150E with low resistivity material to the west having a bulk resistivity somewhat below 6 ohm-m and somewhat higher resistivity material easterly with a bulk resistivity on the order of 120 ohm-m. However, these resistivities are difficult to ascertain accurately. The westerly material exhibits overburden cover with resistivities on the order of 280 ohm-m. Chargeabilities reflect the above situation well. The overburden has low chargeabilities

on the order of 10 msec.; the westerly material is quite chargeable with values over 150 msec.; and, finally, the easterly material appears somewhat tamer with chargeabilities less than 30 msec. The above analysis is shown pictorially below.



It is conjectured graphitic shale units comprise the westerly unit and igneous rocks or limy sediments the more easterly unit.

L89N: Center is at 350E and intended to follow-up VLF conductor B. The same section as discussed in conjunction with the set-up on L91N is observed. A contact between the westerly and easterly units is noted near 400E. The overburden appears somewhat thicker thus suppressing some of the chargeability values. Both set-ups reveal the broad, highly chargeable graphitic unit extending westerly off the coverage.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

Input from geologic and geochemical data would indicate that known mineralization in the northwestern corner of the grid was detected by the VLF, Magnetic, and I.P. surveys and to a lesser extent the H.L.E.M. survey. Indeed, trenching of one of the I.P. anomalies yielded mineralized vein material. It is felt that if interest still remains, extending coverage of the VLF and magnetic is in order. Specifically to the north and west of the present coverage. Also more detailed magnetic data would most likely be of great help. Logistically the I.P. and H.L.E.M. surveys are difficult and appear to be responding poorer to the mineralization than the other methods. Thus they should justly take a backseat to the more obvious approach.

DETAILED GEOLOGY OF THE TRENCHED SHOWINGS

Argentiferous galena, blackjack sphalerite and magnetite (?) veins have been emplaced into a zone of repeated dip slip faulting and hydrothermal alteration at the contact between quartz syenite and brecciated lower Paleozoic sandstone. Vein mineralization is thought to be the extreme fractionation product of agpaitic nepheline syenite.

In outcrop the vein at L.97 + 40N/100 + 75E is 65 m in exposed strike length and up to 2.5 m wide. Magnetite has been deeply weathered to hematite. Argentiferous galena appears partly or entirely altered to cerussite, anglesite, green pyromorphite, and secondary white lead oxides.

Trenches at L.97 + 29N/100 + 75E and L.97 + 46N/100 + 75E failed to penetrate this gossan zone.

The following assays by Kamloops Research and Assay Laboratory Ltd. represent the grades of chip samples taken from the two trenches.

	<u>Pb%</u>	<u>Zn%</u>	<u>Ag (oz/ton)</u>	<u>Au (oz/ton)</u>
Trench 1				
L.97 + 29N/100 + 75E	.83	.18	1.34	Tr
Trench 2				
L.97 + 46N/100 + 75E	4.60	.29	1.92	Tr

REFERENCES

R.J.W. Douglas, 1972 - "Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada" GSC
Economic Geology Report No. 1.

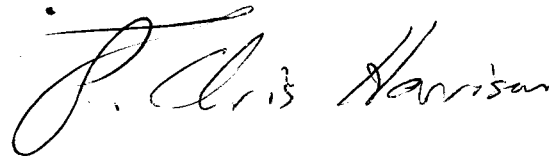
"Labiche River" - GSC Prelim. 32-1959, GSC Map 1380A, scale 1:250,000,
1972.

Price, R.A. and Douglas, R.J.W., 1972 - "Variation in Tectonic Styles
in Canada" GAC Special Publication 11.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. Chris Harrison, of 970 Laval Crescent, #5, Kamloops, B.C., do hereby certify that:

- (1) I am a graduate of the University of Toronto and obtained a B.Sc. degree in geology in 1977.
- (2) I have had 7 summers (24 months) experience in mineral exploration.
- (3) I have examined the property discussed in this report, and the report, dated May 21, 1980, is based in part on this examination.
- (4) I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in the property.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "J. Chris Harrison". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "J" and "H".

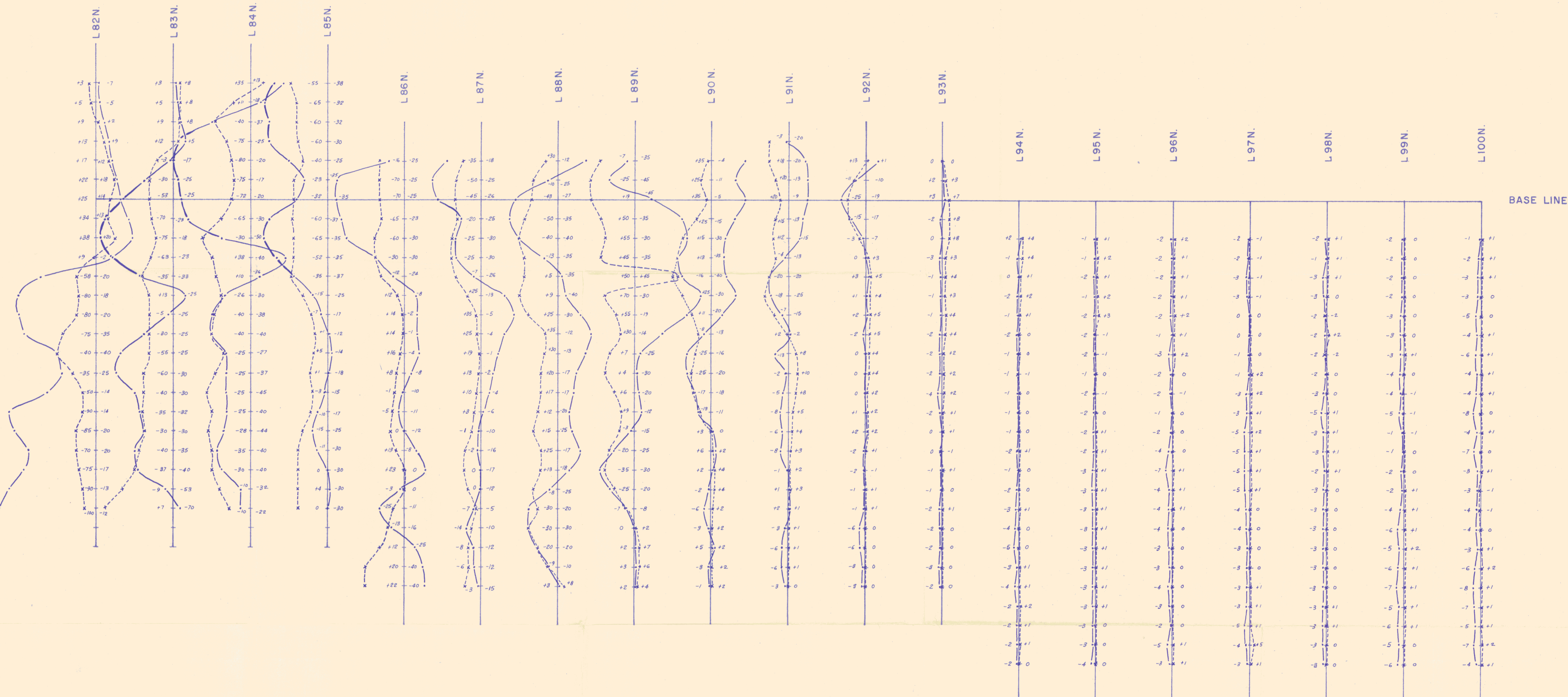
J. Chris Harrison, B.Sc.

May 21, 1980

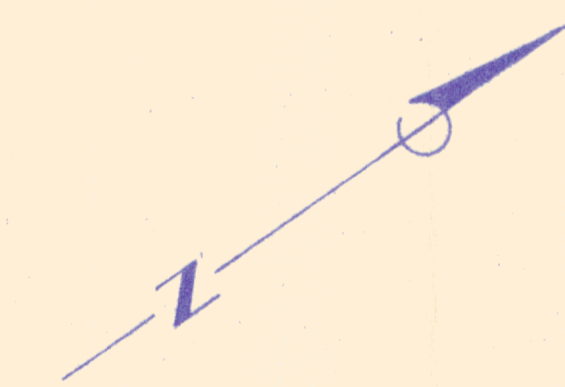
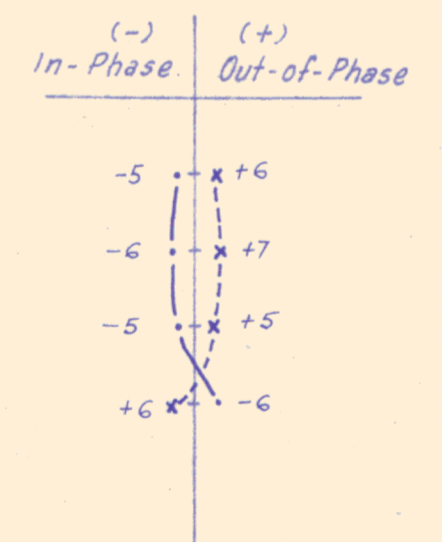
APPENDIX 1

List of personnel, addresses, and time employed on the project:

C.R. EASTMAN EXPLORATION SERVICES	P.O. Box 4411, Whitehorse, Yukon	Oct. 14 - 19/79
C. HARRISON	970 Laval Cres., #5, Kamloops, B.C.	May 21, 1980
JAMES L. WRIGHT	27 Fraserwood St., Apt. 1, Toronto, Ontario	December 11/79
DWAYNE M. WINDSOR	59 - 5th Street, Hornpayne, Ontario	Aug. 19 - 29/79
TOM W. EBBERN	1134 Lake Christina Way, Calgary, Alta.	Aug. 19 - 29/79
JACQUES BILINSKI	57 Brunswick Beach Road, Lions Bay, B.C., V0N 2E0	Aug. 19 - 29/79



Instrument: Apex Max-Min II
 Frequency: 888 Hz
 Cable length: 100 metres
 Profile Scale: 1cm = 20%
 Operators: D. Windsor
 J. Bilinski
 Date: 19-21, 29 August, 1979

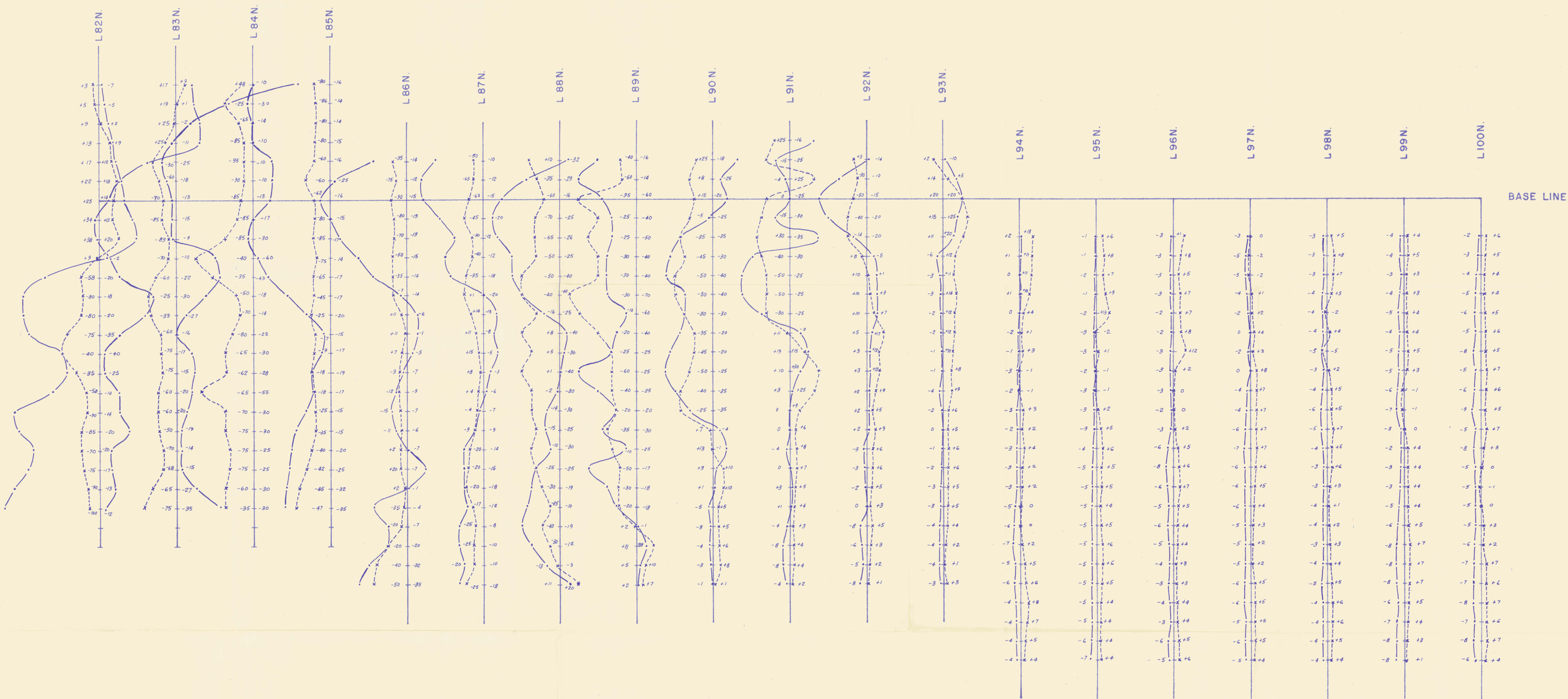


ST. JOSEPH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 TORONTO, CANADA

TING CLAIMS, Yukon
HORIZONTAL LOOP (E.M.)
 888 Hz.

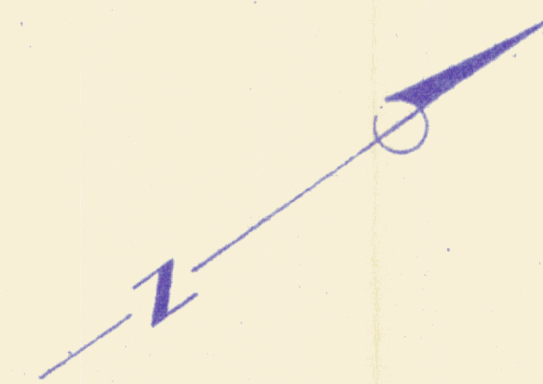
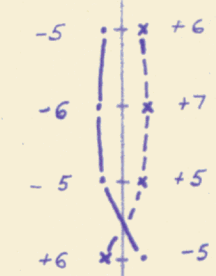
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APPROX. LAT. & LONG. OF LOWER RT. COR. OF DWG.	PROJECT NO. 8262-2	SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
— o — LATITUDE	REPORT NO. _____	N.T.S. 95C/12
— — — LONGITUDE		



Instrument: Apex Max-Min II
 Frequency: 3555 Hz
 Cable length: 100 metres
 Profile Scale: 1cm = 20%
 Operators: D. Windsor
 J. Bilinski
 Date: 19-21, 29 August, 1979

(-) In-Phase (+) Out-of-Phase



ST. JOSEPH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 TORONTO, CANADA

TING CLAIMS, Yukon
 HORIZONTAL LOOP (E.M.)
 3555 Hz

SCALE 1:2500

APPROX LAT & LONG OF
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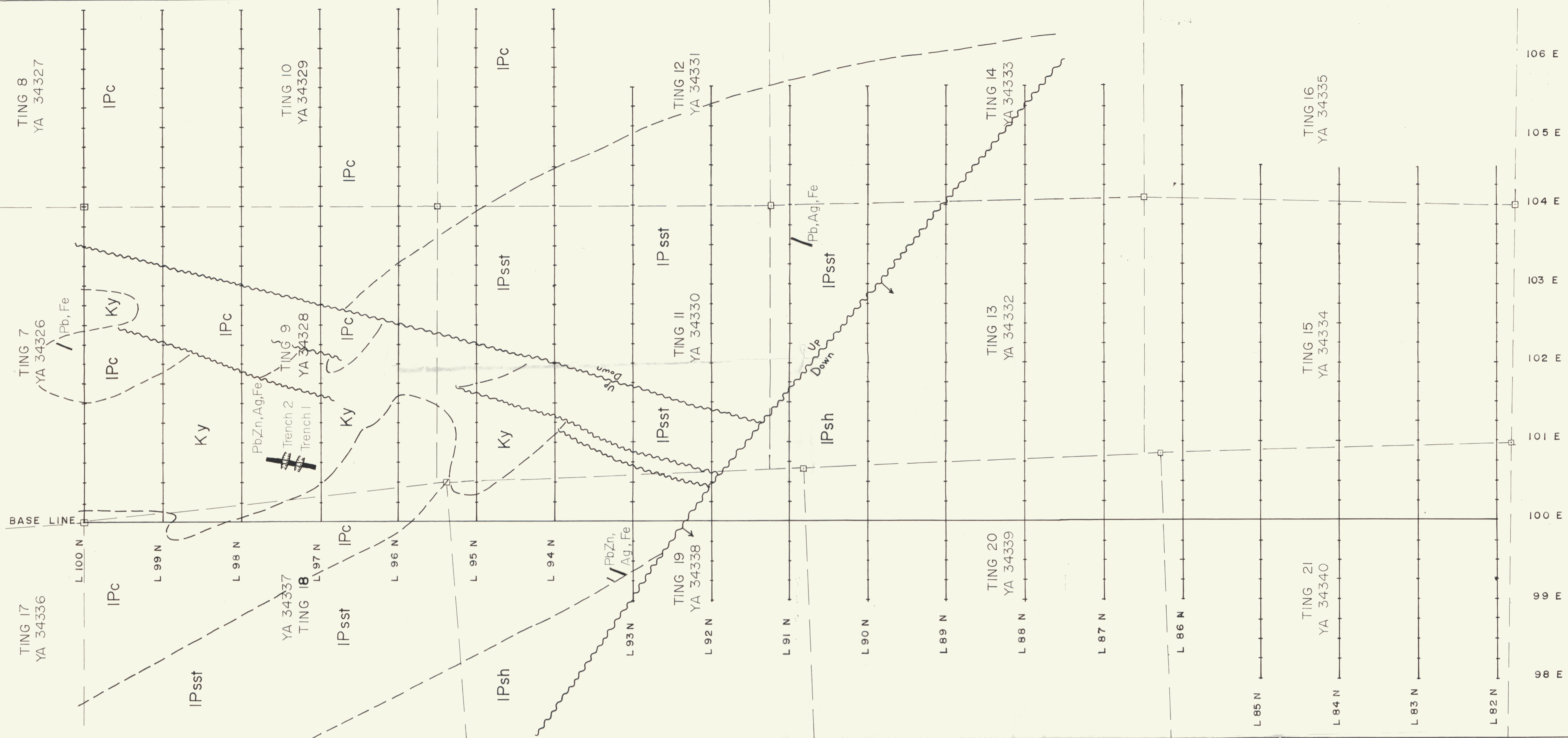


Instrument : Geonics EM 16
 Transmitting Station : Cutler, Maine, U.S.A.
 Profile Scale : 1cm = 20°
 Operator : T. W. Ebborn
 Date : August 19-21, 24 1979
 Frequency : 17.8 kHz

Line spacing 100 metres
 Station interval 25 metres

- △ Camp
- Helicopter pad
- Claim post

ST. JOSEPH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA		
TING CLAIMS, Yukon V. L. F. Survey Dip Angle		
SCALE 1:5000		
APPROX. LAT. & LONG. OF LOWER RT. COR. OF DWG. — o — LATITUDE — o — LONGITUDE	PROJECT NO. 6262.2	SHEET NO. _____ OF _____
	REPORT NO. _____	N.T.S. 95C/12

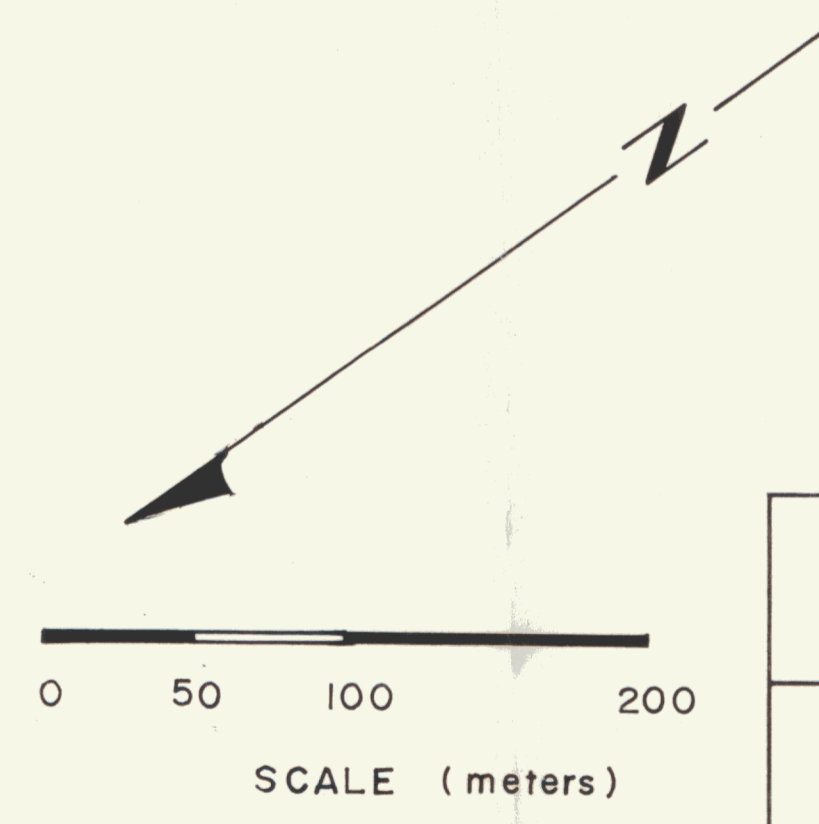
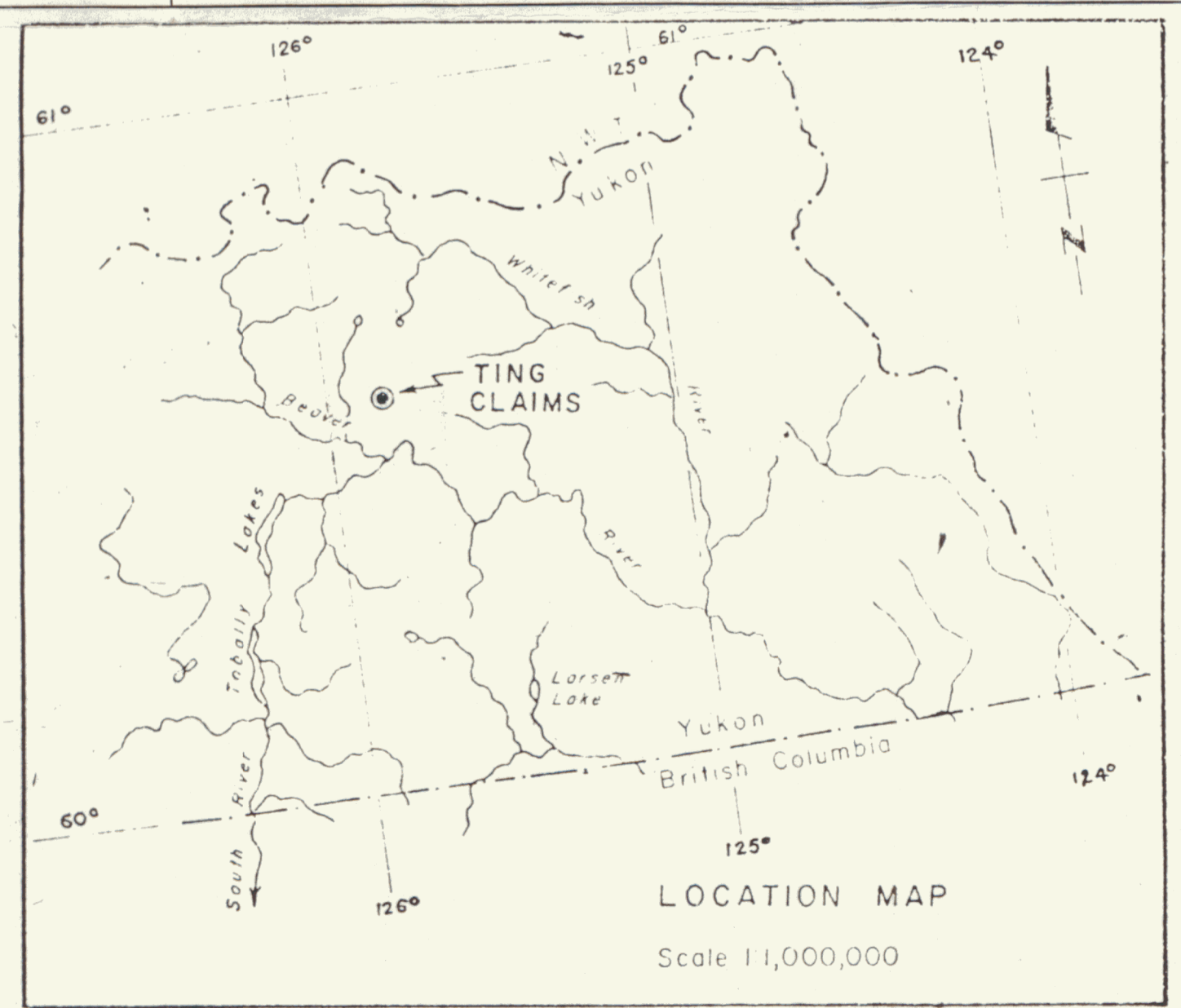


LEGEND

Ky	Syenite
IPsh	Road River Fm. shale
IPsst	Sandstone
IPC	Sunblood Fm. carbonates
	Pb-Zn-Ag-Fe Vein
	TRENCH
	GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
	FAULT

ASSAYS

	PB %	ZN%	AG	AU
	Ounces/ton			
TRENCH 1	.83	.18	1.34	TR
TRENCH 2	4.60	.29	1.92	TR



ST. JOSEPH EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

TING CLAIMS, Y.T.
GEOLOGY & Location of Trenches

SCALE 1:2500

APPROX LAT & LONG OF LOWER RT COR OF DWG	PROJECT NO 6262.2	SHEET NO
60° 31' N LATITUDE	REPORT NO	OF
132° 25' W LONGITUDE		N.T.S. 95 C.12