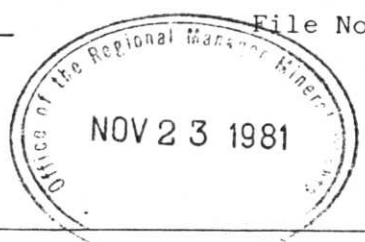


From: Mining Recorder at WHITEHORSE

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

To: Supervising Mining Recorder at Whitehorse, Y.T.



FOR ACTION:

\_\_\_\_ New Application for Lease to Prospect: Name \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Renewal Appl'n Lease to Prospect: Name \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Affidavit of Expenditure on Placer Lease: Name \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Assignment of Prospecting Lease No. \_\_\_\_\_

From \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Grouping Appl'n under Sec. 52(2) Placer Mining Act: Owner \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Diamond Drill Logs: \_\_\_\_\_

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Claim Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_

✓ Quartz Assessment Report: \_\_\_\_\_

Claims: ACE 1-724 EARN 1-4 Claim Sheet No. 105-L-15/16

Type of Report: GEOLOGICAL GEOPHYSICAL GEOCHEMICAL

Submitted By: ANACONDA CANADIAN EXPLORATION LTD.

Claims work performed on: ACE 1-724 EARN 1-4

\$ Req. for Renewal application: \$340.250.00

Signature [Signature]

Date: 19 November 1981

Reply Action \_\_\_\_\_

Date Ref \_\_\_\_\_

090888

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



**ASSESSMENT WORK REPORT**

**GEOLOGICAL, GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL**

**INVESTIGATION OF THE**

**ACE 1 TO 724**

**AND**

**EARN 1 TO 4**

**CLAIM GROUP**

**by**

**Gerald G. Carlson**

**Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd.**

**November 16, 1981**

**090888**

This report has been examined by  
the Geological Evaluation Unit  
under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz  
Mining Act and is allowed as  
representation work in the amount  
of \$ 340,250.00.

*Ruth Debicki*

Regional Manager, Exploration and  
Geological Services for Commissioner  
of Yukon Territory.



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT  
YUKON QUARTZ MINING ACT  
FORM "C" - APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF WORK

Q93338-Q93344

(This form required in duplicate with sketch showing location of work.)



(Name)	ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.	Occupation
(Postal Address)	200-1500 W. Georgia St. Vancouver, B. C. V6G 2Z6	

MAKE OATH AND SAY, THAT:

- I am the owner, or agent of the owner, of the mineral claim(s) to which reference is made herein.
- I have done, or caused to be done, work on the following mineral claim(s):

(Here list claims on which work was actually done by number and name)

ACE 1-64 incl.	Grant No.	YA 52055 - YA 52117	incl.
ACE 65-96 incl.	"	YA 51438 - YA 51469	incl.
ACE 97-192	"	YA 52119 - YA 52214	incl.
ACE 193-504 incl.	"	YA 52251 - YA 52562	incl.
ACE 505-724 incl.	"	YA 59089 - YA 59308	incl.
EARN 1-2	"	YA 59031 - YA 59032	
EARN 3-4	"	YA 59309 - YA 59310	

situated at Dromedary Mountain Claim Sheet No. 105 L/15 & 16  
in the Whitehorse Mining District, to the value of at least \$350,000.00  
dollars, since the 1st day of January 1981,

to represent the following mineral claims under the authority of Grouping Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_

(Here list claims to be renewed in numerical order, by grant number and claim name, showing renewal period requested).

ACE 1-64 incl. ✓	Grant No.	YA 52055 - YA 52117	incl.	<u>26 Sep 1981</u>
ACE 65-96 incl. ✓	"	YA 51438 - YA 51469	incl.	<u>10 Sep 1981</u>
ACE 97-192 ✓	"	YA 52119 - YA 52214	incl.	<u>26 Sep 1981</u>
ACE 193-504 incl. ✓	"	YA 52251 - YA 52562	incl.	<u>193-224 8 Oct. 1981 + 1474</u>
ACE 505-724 incl. ✓	"	YA 59089 - YA 59308	incl.	<u>4 Dec 1981</u>
EARN 1-2 ✓	"	YA 59031 - YA 59032		<u>20 Oct 1981</u>
EARN 3-4 ✓	"	YA 59309 - YA 59310		<u>4 Dec 1981</u>

with assessment work to be applied until May 1, ~~1985~~,  
1986  
on all claims

The following is a detailed statement of such work: (Set out full particulars of the work done indicating dates work commenced and ended in the twelve months in which such work is required to be done as shown by Section 53.)

Geophysical, geochemical and geological evaluation as described in the accompanying report, "Exploration on the ACE Claim Group, Dromedary Mountain, Yukon Territory" by Gerald G. Carlson.

Sworn before me at VANCOUVER, B. C.  
this 17th day of September 1981

Notary Public  
MARTIN CHAMBERS  
Barrister & Solicitor  
1313 WEST PENDER STREET  
VANCOUVER 5, B. C.

Applicant

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11	Geochemistry: East Grid - Cu	"
12	Geochemistry: East Grid - Pb	"
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14	Geochemistry: East Grid - Ag	"
15	Geochemistry: Banana Grid - Cu	"
16	Geochemistry: Banana Grid - Pb	"
17	Geochemistry: Banana Grid - Zn	"
18	Geochemistry: Banana Grid - Ag	"
19	Geochemistry: Happy Grid - Cu	"
20	Geochemistry: Happy Grid - Pb	"
21	Geochemistry: Happy Grid - Zn	"
22	Geochemistry: Happy Grid - Ag	"

## SUMMARY

Small massive to disseminated Pb-Zn-Ag-Cu sulphide showings were discovered on Dromedary Mountain during the latter part of the 1980 field season. The mineralization was believed to occupy a favourable and extensive stratigraphic horizon, possibly equivalent to the host of the Anvil massive sulphide deposits. The ACE 1 to 724 and EARN 1 to 4 claim groups were staked during the fall of 1980 to cover this potentially favourable area.

An airborne magnetometer and EM survey was carried out in the late winter months of 1981. Results of this survey indicated a large number of conductors were present within the claim group and that the EM showed a close correlation with the known geology.

A line grid was established over the central part of the claim group and in the southwest sector, in areas of outcrop or relatively thin overburden cover. Soil sampling and a Max-Min EM survey were carried out over the linegrid. In addition, the claim group was geologically mapped, at a scale of 1:2,000 in the grid areas and at 1:50 000 elsewhere. Surveying was carried out along the baseline and targets were located for later aerial photography.

The claim group is underlain by Paleozoic Selwyn Basin sediments. At the base are black to grey Road River shales and cherts overlain

by the Devonian Canol (black shale) and Crystal Peak (chert pebble conglomerate) Formations, the Lower Mississippian Kalzas Formation limestones and Mississippian orange weathering tuffaceous cherts. A thick sequence of Permian(?) bioturbated calcareous shales with quartzite tops the section.

Intrusive rocks include a small, medium to coarse grained, sometimes porphyritic Cretaceous biotite quartz monzonite which is exposed on the east central part of Dromedary Mountain. Along the south side of the claims, a large area of fine grained, high level sub-volcanic intrusives likely belong to the Tertiary South Fork Volcanics.

Showings on the property are small, massive to disseminated pyrrhotite zones, often with associated chalcopryrite and locally with significant galena and sphalerite with Ag values. They are largely confined to an argillite unit in the lower to middle part of the Road River(?) section. They are restricted to the central, Dromedary Mountain area, and have been recrystallized, often with accompanying diopside, tremolite and garnet.

Soil sampling results show scattered high Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag values over known showings. Lower in the valleys, along strike, similar anomalies are not observed. This is due either to masking by transported overburden or to lack of subcropping mineralization.

Very high values on the north and northwest slope of Dromedary Mountain reflect sulphide mineralization in small and widely scattered quartz veins as well as possible enriched metal values in some argillite units adjacent to the intrusive.

The Max-Min survey confirmed the presence of airborne anomalies and provided increased definition of their characteristics. Weak conductors were identified along the line of known showings.

## INTRODUCTION

In August, 1980. Annaconda's Yukon Reconnaissance Program made a discovery of massive Fe, Zn and Pb sulphides on Dromedary Mountain in central Yukon Territory. The fly camp crews had been investigating the northwestern extension of the suite of rocks northeast of the Tintina Trench which host the Anvil ore deposits. The discovery was made during the follow-up of anomalous geochemical values in stream sediments.

During the course of a brief evaluation, a number of showings of pyrrhotite with disseminated sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite were observed, apparently conforming to a specific stratigraphic interval. The best assay, from a small lens of massive sulphide on the upper west slope of Dromedary Mountain, assayed 7.2% Zn, 3.5% Pb and 1.7 oz/T Ag.

Considering the possibility that this mineralization, hosted in laminated, siliceous skarn and graphitic argillites mapped as Mississippian Earn Group by Campbell (1966) might be stratigraphically equivalent to the rocks hosting the Anvil deposits, it was decided to protect a significant strike extension by staking. By the end of November, 1980, the ACE 1 to 724 claim group covered the Earn Group as mapped from Earn Lake in the east to the South MacMillan River in the west.

At the same time, an intensive exploration effort was planned for the 1981 season. An airborne geophysical survey would initiate the program, to be followed by linecutting and by ground geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys. This work was concentrated largely on Dromedary Mountain.

In addition, survey work included a location traverse along the baseline and setting out and tying in of air photo targets. Aerial photography was flown over the area in mid-July.

## LOCATION AND ACCESS

The ACE claim group is centered on Dromedary Mountain, NTS sheet 105-L/15, at 62 deg. 53 min. N lat. and 134 deg. 44 min. W long. Dromedary is 240 km due north of Whitehorse and roughly equidistant from Faro, Carmacks and Mayo.

Access to the camp on Earn Lake, 19 km east of Dromedary Mountain, is by helicopter from Faro (80 km), Carmacks (127 km), the Klondike highway at Pelly Crossing (112 km) or Mayo (115 km). Float equipped aircraft can be chartered from Whitehorse or Mayo, and aircraft on wheels, up to the size of a Twin Otter, from Whitehorse, Faro or Mayo, can land at the Detour airstrip 23 km south of the Earn Lake camp.

A winter road, to service exploration in the area in the sixties, was built to Detour Lake from Pelly Crossing. During the winter of 1981, this road was extended along the southeast shore of Earn Lake to some placer workings to the north.

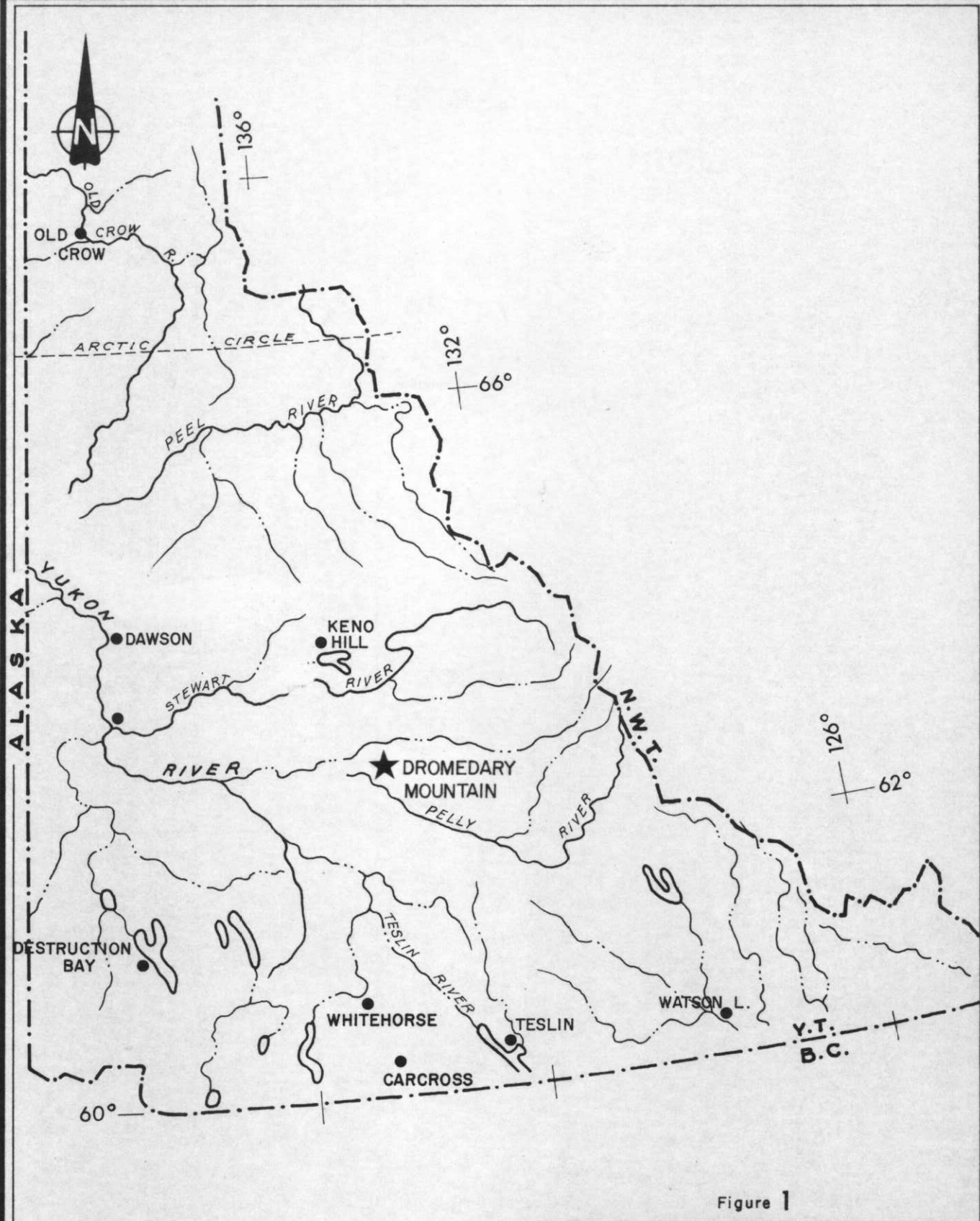



Figure 1

<b>ANACONDA</b> CANADA EXPLORATION LTD. 		
<b>YUKON TERRITORY</b>		
<b>DROMEDARY MOUNTAIN</b>		
<b>LOCATION PLAN</b>		
Geology by:	Date:	N.T.S.
Scale:	Drawn by: C.D.	Map _____ of _____

## CLAIMS

Assessment work is being filed on the following claims. All claims have been transferred to one hundred percent ownership by Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd.

Name	Grant No.	Staking Date
ACE 1 - 192 incl.	YA 52055-214 incl.	Sept.26, 1980
ACE 193-224 incl.	YA 52251-282 incl.	Oct. 8, 1980
ACE 225-504 incl.	YA 52283-562 incl.	Oct. 14, 1980
ACE 505-724 incl.	YA 59089-308 incl.	Dec. 4, 1980
EARN 1-2 incl.	YA 59031-032 incl.	Oct. 20, 1980
EARN 3-4 incl.	YA 59309-310 incl.	Dec. 4, 1980

## SUMMARY OF THE 1981 PROGRAM

### Airborne Geophysics

An area approximately three times the size of the ACE claim group was selected for the airborne survey. This work was carried out by Geoterrex between February 26 and March 21, utilizing an A-Star helicopter towing a magnetometer and an EM. With lines spaced at 400 m. over the central ACE claims area and 800 m. elsewhere, a total of 3500 line km. was flown.

A description of the survey is included in Appendix I, and a compilation of EM and magnetic results over the ACE claims is shown in Figure 4, in the pocket. Field interpretation of initial results outside the ACE claims defined a number of strong anomalies which were staked immediately. These were included in the CLARE, BUSH KAL, WAD. RABBIT and BUM claim groups.

### Claim Staking and Linecutting

Two employees of Eastern Associates Reg'd were on the property through most of the program. They carried out winter staking of the claims mentioned above as well as summer staking of the KAL claims extension.

Their prime responsibility was the cutting of a line grid for survey control. Lines were cut .8 to 1 m. wide using a chainsaw. During the summer, a total of 158 km. of line was cut in this manner. Location of the cut lines is shown in Figure 2 (Pocket).

### Surveying

Surveyors from Underhill and Underhill Engineers of Whitehorse were on the property from June 19 to July 14. They provided survey control along the grid baseline and tied in air photo targets. Their report, with a description of the survey and results, is included as Appendix II.

### Claim Geology

Mapping within the central part of the claim group was carried out at a scale of 1:2000 utilizing three geologists; M. Archambault, B. Gemmell and S. Abercrombie, with occasional assistance from G. Carlson and J. Murray. The cut line grids were utilized for survey control. Peripheral areas not covered by the grid were mapped at 1:50,000 using government topographic maps and aerial photographs for survey control. This work progressed through the entire summer; a compilation of this geology, at 1:50,000. is shown on Figure 5 (Pocket).

## Geochemistry

All lines on the cut grid were soil sampled at 25 m. intervals. In addition, contour sampling and gully sampling were carried out in areas too steep to be covered by the line grid. A small amount of silt sampling was carried out in areas not sampled during the 1980 program.

Some trenching was carried out over all the major showings, and rock chip samples were collected from each of these. The rock chip sampling has been used not only to determine grades of showings but also to measure metal concentrations in host lithologies.

Soil sampling was conducted mainly by two junior field assistants while both junior and senior geological assistants were involved in the rock chip sampling program.

## Geophysics

A program of ground geophysics included Max-Min EM with local utilization of VLF and magnetometer. Survey work was carried out by a contract geophysicist, one senior geophysical assistant and two junior assistants.

The geophysical crew was responsible for secant chaining all cut lines. A total of 156 line km. were run with Max-Min, using a coil separation of 150 m. Further, 98 line km. of magnetometer and 43 line km. of VLF were run along selected profiles.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The ACE and EARN claim groups lie within the Glenlyon map sheet (105-L) which was mapped by R. Campbell and J.O. Wheeler and published at 1" = 4 mi. as G.S.C. Map 1221A. This map as well as discussions with D. Templeman-Kluit, provided the regional framework for our mapping.

The regional geological legend is shown in Table 1. Oldest rocks in the area belong to the Road River Supergroup, of Ordovician to possibly Middle Devonian age. They consist of cherts and argillites and occur at the base of Campbell's Earn Group, possibly including his unit 10. These rocks are exposed throughout the claim group along the south side of fault bounded slices.

This unit is overlain by the Devonian Canol Formation, a recessive, black, graphitic shale to siltstone. It is closely associated with the overlying Crystal Peak Formation, and has been observed only locally along the base of this unit.

The Crystal Peak Formation (Campbell's unit 11) is the equivalent of the Devonian-Mississippian Imperial formation, or "Black Clastic" of the MacMillan Pass area. It consists of small to very thick lenses of chert pebble conglomerate intercalated in a sequence of quartz sandstone and grey, graphitic shale.

The Lower Mississippian Kalzas Formation (Campbell's unit 12) is a blue-grey fine to coarse grained, crystalline, clastic limestone which conformably overlies the Crystal Peak. It is a relatively thin but persistent unit with abundant broken crinoid stems indicating a shallow marine environment.

The uppermost unit within Campbell's Earn Group, his unit 13, is an extensive sequence of orange-weathering pale green, grey or maroon chert and shaley chert. These rocks are tuffaceous in nature and correlate with similar Mississippian strata in the Pelly Mountains to the southeast.

The youngest sediments recognized to date are bioturbated, rusty weathering calcareous shale and slate, with some quartz and carbonate sandstone. These are possibly Permian in age, and have not been indicated in Campbell's mapping.

The Mississippian or later Anvil Range Group, consisting mainly of porphyritic intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks, occurs along the south side of the area and unconformably overlies older sequences.

Intrusive rocks include coarse grained granitic rocks and possibly related higher level intermediate to felsic plugs and necks. The coarse grained rocks, Campbell's unit 20, consist of porphyritic biotite quartz monzonite plugs and stocks which are often less

than one or two km. across. The sub-volcanic rocks (Campbell's unit 21) are the Tertiary South Fork Volcanics. In this area they appear to represent very high level volcanic rocks, with possibly some related extrusive products.

Regional Geological Legend

TERTIARY

9 SOUTH FORK FORMATION: Intermediate to felsic volcanic plugs, dykes and shallow intrusions.

JURASSIC and/or CRETACEOUS and (?) earlier

8 Biotite quartz monzonite, porphyritic in places; dykes.

MISSISSIPPIAN or later

7 ANVIL RANGE GROUP: Porphyritic intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks.

PERMIAN (?)

6 Bioturbated, rusty-weathering, calcareous shale and slate; interbeds of cross-bedded quartz and carbonate sandstone. 6A: Calcareous sandstone overlies shale.

MISSISSIPPIAN or later

EARN GROUP (units 2-5)

5 Thin-bedded green to grey, maroon or white, orange-weathering chert to shaley chert. 5A: Limestone.

LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN

4 KALZAS FORMATION: Grey, crystalline limestone with abundant crinoids in places.

MISSISSIPPIAN and/or earlier

3 CRYSTAL PEAK FORMATION: Chert-pebble conglomerate and breccia, with interbeds of quartz sandstone. 3A: Graphitic black shale interbeds.

UPPER DEVONIAN or earlier (?)

2 CANOL FORMATION (?) : Black shale (i.e. basal "Black Clastic").

----- Possible unconformity

ORDOVICIAN to MIDDLE DEVONIAN (?)

1 ROAD RIVER FORMATION (?)

1A 1A: Siliceous carbonate, limestone and dolomite; skarn.

1B 1B: Pale quartzite.

1C 1C: Graphitic and/or andalusite-bearing argillite, pyritic argillite and cherty argillite.

1D 1D: Interbedded silvery grey calcareous shale and intermediate volcanic porphyry.

1E 1E: Pyritic grey chert to slaty chert.

## GEOPHYSICS

A 4-person geophysical crew was maintained on the ACE Claim Group throughout the 1981 field season. The period during which the field project took place was May 22 to September 20, 1981. The major geophysical method used on this project was a horizontal loop electromagnetic survey system with two ancillary surveys, magnetic and VLF-EM, taking place coincidentally. The total amount of work done was:

Horizontal Loop EM	156 km
Magnetics	98 km
VLF-EM	43 km

The major part of the work was done over the central part of claim group where a grid 3.2 km wide and 7.0 km long had been prepared. The grid had been chained at 25 metre intervals (horizontal) along the 44 crosslines of the grid. In the central part of the grid the lines are 100 metres apart and elsewhere the separation is 200 metres.

For the horizontal loop electromagnetic survey the Apex Parametrics Max-Min II EM system was used. The operation of this system requires one person to work the transmitter and another on the receiver. A third person is used to carry equipment move the connecting cable, and record the readings if the terrain is

especially rugged. The vast majority of the data was collected with a coil separation of 100 metres, with readings at every 25 m. station. At each station the transmitter sent an electromagnetic field at four different frequencies in succession; the in-phase and quadrature values of the secondary field were noted at each of the four frequencies.

The magnetics survey employed a Geometrics/Exploranium Uni-Mag II Proton Precession magnetometer. Readings were recorded at every 25 m. station with the interval closing to 12.5 metres and 6.25 metres respectively if high or extreme magnetic gradients were encountered.

For the VLF-EM survey two instruments were used at various times. These were the Phoenix VLF-EM and the Geonics EM 16. both of which received the signals from two transmitter stations (Cutter, Maine and Seattle, Washington). Readings were taken, using both stations where possible, at each station along selected lines.

The horizontal-loop EM method is used to locate and give specific information on zones or bodies of greater than normal electrical conductivity. A primary magnetic field is generated by the transmitter coil which acts much like a solenoid. If a conductive zone is encountered by the primary magnetic field a current is formed within the conductor which in turn induces a secondary

magnetic field. There are phase shifts each time an electric or magnetic field is generated and so the secondary field is seldom exactly in phase with the primary field. The secondary field can be divided vectorally into two components, one in-phase with respect to the primary field and one out-of-phase by 90% to the primary field. The secondary field is then electronically compared to the primary field and the in-phase and out-of-phase components of the secondary field are given as a percent of the primary field. The geometry of the system involves three elements: the transmitting coil, the receiving coil, and the conductor. As the system moves across the top of the conductor the geometric variables cause the secondary field at the receiver to change in a manner consistent with electromagnetic theory. From the plotted data measurements, formulae can be applied to give the location of the conductor and its depth, dip, and conductivity-thickness factor. Analysis of these results can be interpreted based on existing literature (i.e. case histories) and drilling may be recommended if the interpretation is favourable.

The VLF-EM system works under a same principle as the horizontal-loop system except that the transmitter is one of a series of low frequency radio stations whose main function is to act as navigational reference points for submarines. For several reasons this system is far inferior to the horizontal loop system. Chief among these weaknesses are (1) each transmitter station operates at a single frequency and all the frequencies are 10-50

times greater than the horizontal-loop frequencies, (2) the power of the transmitter is not controllable by the field operator, (3) the transmitter is a "vertical loop" type which cannot give as much data (4) the system is strongly affected by rough terrain, swamps and other physiographic variables. Even so this quick system is useful for correlation purposes.

The last method used on this project was a magnetic survey. This system reads the total intensity of the magnetic field and, once the background value of the magnetic field has been found, the plotted data can be interpreted to locate geological contacts or zones of magnetic mineralization. Interpretation can reveal the dip thickness and depth to top of the contact zone.

The results are presently being analyzed; a compilation has been made showing the conductor axes on the Main Grid (see Figure 6, Pocket).

The geophysics outlines the stratigraphy quite well due to the contrast between graphitic-rich and graphitic-barren horizons. An accurate limit to the thermal effect of a major intrusive can be located easily since the conductors of apparently-graphite origin abruptly culminate. When plotted, a large region with few, short anomalies of poor to medium conductivity is located interrupting a strong regional trend which includes broad zones

of high conductivity. Several weakly to moderately conductive anomalies cut across the thermal halo of the intrusion. These anomalies deserve more attention even though the conductivity seems on the low side for massive sulphides.

While the presence of graphite is useful to delineate the stratigraphy, it is also a problem in several ways. The extremely conductive zones quite possibly obscure weaker anomalies caused by massive sulphides. In order to clearly trace out each individual conductor, extensive detailed vertical-loop EM surveying would be required. A problem is related to the insulation nature of sphalerite. Any massive sulphide with sizable concentrations of sphalerite would have a low conductivity even if the majority of the conductor contained highly conductive minerals such as chalcopyrite, bornite or pyrrhotite. A possible exception to this would exist if the sphalerite was not disseminated throughout the mineralized zone but contained within lenses. In that case a strong electric circuit could be induced and a strong secondary magnetic field would be generated since the sphalerite would not restrict electron movements in the conductor itself.

In conclusion this geophysical project proved effective in locating zones of massive sulphides as well as aiding in the development of a complete stratigraphy of the area covered by the Ace Claim Group. The productivity of the crew was better than adequate given the difficult terrain and weather conditions.

## CLAIM GEOLOGY

Most of the ACE and EARN claim groups are underlain by the Ordovician to Middle Devonian Road River Group, although all other units described under Regional Geology are also present.

The Road River Group can be subdivided into three main lithologies: A Lower Chert member, a middle Shale and Siltstone member and an upper Calcareous Siltstone member. The lower chert is a blocky and black weathering grey to black chert with moderate amounts of argillite and minor siltstone. This appears to be the oldest unit exposed on the property.

The Middle Shale and Siltstone member is a rusty to black weathering unit which is often very graphitic. Pyrite and pyrrhotite are often abundant, and may locally exceed 10 percent. The unit is sometimes calcareous and chiastolitic andalusite crystals are often developed in graphitic sections. This member hosts the majority of mineralization observed to date on the property, as skarn-like lenses rich in pyrrhotite with less chalcopyrite and locally containing sphalerite, galena and scheelite.

The Upper Siltstone member is grey weathering, often calcareous and locally contains thin interbeds of limestone.

These Road River sediments occupy the central part of the ACE

claims, particularly under Dromedary Mountain. They strike approximately parallel to the baseline, at 110 deg., and dip to the south at approximately 60 deg. They are exposed from Lone Mountain in the west to Mae and West in the east. Where the unit is most resistant, on the mountains mentioned above, it has been metamorphosed to hornfels, or skarn where a significant carbonate component is present. These metamorphic rocks are usually characterized by a thin lamination which is usually more steeply dipping than bedding.

Overlying the Road River, on the south side of Dromedary Mountain, is the Canol Formation, unit 2. This unit is very strongly sheared, black weathering, siliceous and graphitic argillite. It appears to have been the locus of a fault zone here. It is overlain by a thick succession of black chert pebble conglomerate, with related shales and grits, of the Upper Devonian to Mississippian Crystal Peak Formation, unit 3. These rocks are not exposed farther to the west, and they appear to be cut off to the east by younger intrusives.

Unit 4, Kalzas Formation, of Lower Mississippian age, is a grey, crystalline limestone with abundant crinoids. It is best exposed on the south side of Crystal Peak, north of the claim group, although there are minor exposures in the central part of the claim group, mainly east of Dromedary Mountain.

A thick section of thin bedded, orange weathering, grey to green cherts and shaley cherts comprise unit 5. These are exposed along the north side of Dromedary Mountain and are in fault contact with Road River sediments to the south. Unit 6 is a thick section of bioturbated, rusty weathering calcareous shale, slate and siltstone, with minor sandstone interbeds, of possible Permian age. These are exposed predominantly in the northeastern part of the claim group.

Intrusive rocks include unit 8, a Cretaceous biotite quartz monzonite, exposed as a small, irregular-shaped stock on the flank of Dromedary Mountain, and unit 9, the Tertiary South Fork Volcanics. These are mainly very high level intermediate to felsic sub-volcanic intrusives, usually very fine grained and sometimes porphyritic. Indeed, Mae and West appear to represent the remnant throats of old volcanoes, exposed through the weathering away of their extrusive pile.

The local development of hornfels and skarn around Dromedary Mountain, predominantly within unit 1, is of uncertain origin. The unit 8 granitic rocks are not extensively exposed on surface and the South Fork Volcanics don't show an accurate areal correlation with the hornfels zones. The fact that the hornfels is restricted to unit 1 suggests either that it is the result of an older event or that it was developed before the present structural organization. The effect of the metamorphism has been to render

stratigraphic correlations very difficult. Present interpretations are tenuous and a better understanding will require more detailed field observation.

Structure has further complicated the picture. The predominant features are steep (?) reverse faults which approximately parallel the bedding and result in perhaps several stratigraphic repetitions. One major repetition of unit 3, on Crystal Peak and then on the south side of Dromedary, is the most obvious, but one or possibly two smaller scale repetitions may complicate the stratigraphy on the west and east slopes of Dromedary, north of the main peak.

Folding may be related to this faulting. Small scale drag folds show a wide variety of axial planes, from horizontal to near vertical, and usually in the direction of the local strike. The lamination in the hornfels and skarn zones is often observed as an axial plane cleavage. However, large or regional scale folds are not readily mapped, except in the younger sediments in the eastern part of the claim group.

## GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil samples were collected at 25 m. intervals along all cut lines and, on the steep north slope of Dromedary Mountain, along two contour traverses and five downslope profiles. Grid locations are shown in Figure 2 (Pocket), while results have been plotted for individual grids at a scale of 1:5000 (Figures 7 to 22, Pocket). All samples were analyzed for Cu, Pb, Zn and Ag at the Bondar-Clegg laboratory in Whitehorse.

Samples were collected from the lower "B" or upper "C" soil horizon, below any significant organic accumulations and also below the prominent volcanic ash horizon which is common in this area. On steeper slopes, where a soil profile has not developed, the fine fraction of loose talus material was collected. In a few areas of swamp, permafrost or very coarse talus, no sample was collected.

Basic statistics were calculated on results from the first 2000 samples collected. The following table shows mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) and standard deviation ( $s$ ) values, in parts per million (ppm), calculated on  $\log_{10}$  data:

	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag
$\bar{x}$	20.5	12.5	60.5	0.3
$\bar{x}+1s$	45.5	33.0	178.0	0.7
$\bar{x}+2s$	102.5	89.0	525.0	1.55

The mean plus two standard deviation value should provide a reasonable threshold value. However, a problem arises in comparing results from samples collected from loose scree slopes, essentially a fine fraction of local bedrock material, with results from normal soil samples collected from overburden covered areas. In most cases, the overburden is glacially transported. This has the effect of subduing, and perhaps completely masking, the geochemical dispersion from subcropping mineralization.

On the plans showing the geochemical results, in ppm values, the strongest anomalies are evident on the north and west slopes of Dromedary Mountain (Main Grid, Figures 7 to 10). Here, sample material is predominantly the fine talus fraction, mentioned earlier, and the high values appear to reflect high background metal concentrations in shales, possibly enhanced within the contact aureole of the quartz monzonite plug. Small quartz veinlets mineralized with arsenopyrite, with or without chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, are widely scattered through this area as well.

Closer to the baseline, more localized anomalies reflect skarn-like pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite mineralization, locally with sphalerite and galena. These anomalies are also localized in the vicinity of Dromedary Mountain, in most cases adjacent to known mineralization. In the lower adjacent country, where overburden cover thickens, no anomalies have been defined. The explanation could

be that mineralization is localized only adjacent to the intrusive, on Dromedary Mountain, and the lower areas are barren, or that the overburden cover has effectively masked the geochemical response from any mineralization present.

Very weak anomalies are evident on the smaller Happy and Banana grids. Since these are both located on lower slopes, the weakly anomalous values present may be indicative of significant subcropping mineralization. This hypothesis will have to be tested by geophysics and drilling.

**APPENDIX I**

**Airborne Geophysical Survey**

## I. INTRODUCTION

During the period of February 26th to March 21st, 1981, Geotrex Limited, Ottawa (Canada) conducted an airborne helicopter geophysical survey in Yukon, Canada, on behalf of Anaconda Company, U.S.A.

The major aim of the survey is to locate possible buried massive sulphides. The method used is the Geonics Helicopter EM-33-1 Electromagnetic System in conjunction with airborne magnetics.

The operational base for the survey was a field camp on Earn Lake set up by Anaconda. The area flown is named Dromedary Mountain; Areas A, B and C. The centre of the survey area is located at 62°50'N, 134°40'W. It is 53 miles long and 4.5 to 10.5 miles wide. At a 660 foot line spacing for Area A and 400 metres for Areas B and C, 2191.6 line miles were surveyed.

This included 9 Tie lines and one barometric or contour line around the Dromedary Mountain.

A good number of areas of anomalous electromagnetic responses are outlined by the survey. Their characteristics and potential are described in this report along with recommendations for followup.

## II. FIELD OPERATIONS

### 1. Schedule

February 13, 1981	Truck and survey equipment leave Ottawa by rail.
February 16	Blondin, Proulx and Yee arrive in Edmonton.
February 18	Truck and equipment arrive in Edmonton.
February 19	Truck and equipment unloaded and driven to Fort. St. John.
February 20	Start of installation of equipment in survey helicopter at Chetwynd.
February 21	Installation finished, drive to Fort Nelson.
February 23	Blondin, Proulx and Yee arrive in Whitehorse with truck. Helicopter arrives with Hannah and Conway. Theintz and Taggart arrive from Ottawa.
February 24	Installation of electromagnetic "bird" and test flight. Crew leaves for Earn Lake camp. Helicopter grounded.
February 26	Helicopter arrives at camp. Test flight.
February 27-28	Production flights 1 to 6

March 1, 1981 Proulx and Yee return to Ottawa.  
Flights 7 to 9.

March 2 Flights 10 and 11. Helicopter grounded  
in afternoon.

March 3 Not able to fly due to weather.

March 4 Helicopter grounded.

March 5 Flight 12. Grounded by equipment mal-  
function.

March 6 Equipment remains unusable.. Theintz  
flies to Whitehorse for spares and com-  
munication to Ottawa. McDermott leaves,  
Hrabak arrives.

March 8 Theintz receives spares and returns to  
camp.

March 9 Equipment repaired. Flights 13 and 14.

March 10-13 Flights 15 to 23.

March 14 Helicopter crew changes. Hannah and Con-  
way replace by Stone and Dnomme. Flights  
24 and 25.

March 15 Fog and magnetic storm in the morning.  
Flights 26 and 27.

March 16, 1981 Strong winds all day. Flight 28. Yee returns to camp.

March 17-20 Flights 29 to 39.

March 21 Flight 40, reflights to finish survey. Blondin, equipment and helicopter leave for Whitehorse.

March 22 Theintz leaves for Whitehorse.

March 23 Helicopter, Theintz, and Blondin demobilize from Whitehorse.

March 22-27 Hrabak, Taggart and Yee remain in camp to finish data.

March 28 Taggart and Yee demobilize from Whitehorse with truck and equipment.

## 2. Personnel

### A. Field Crew

Geoterrex:	Yves Theintz	Navigator-Operator & Project Manager
	Andre Blondin	Electronics Technician & Operator-Navigator
	James Taggart	Dataman
	Richard Yee	Geophysicist

### Maple Leaf Helicopter

Steve Hannah	Pilot
Dan Conway	Helicopter Mechanic
Gordon Stone	Pilot
Steve Dnomme	Helicopter Mechanic

### B. Office Supervisors

M. Carson	Helicopter Operations
R. Dowse	Interpretation
P. Tallyhoe	Compilation
R. Schingh	Drafting

The representatives for Anaconda were geophysicists M. McDermott and C. Hrabak and geologist H. Wasteneys.

The survey data was interpreted in the field by McDermott, Hrabak, and Yee; in Ottawa by B. Konopacki and R. Yee.

### 3. Equipment

The survey was conducted with an aerospatiale A Star 350C helicopter belonging to Maple Leaf Helicopter of Fort St. John, B.C., with Canadian registration GRGK.

The survey helicopter was equipped with the following:

- a Geonics EM-33-1 electromagnetic system with a vertical coaxial coil configuration operating at a frequency of 736 Hz. Located in a 23.6 foot "bird" the transmitter and receiver coils are separated by 20 feet;
- Geometrics G-803 airborne proton precession magnetometer;
- Barringer 8-channel analogue recorder;
- Sperry radar-altimeter;
- 60 Hertz monitor;
- Intervalometer.

On the ground, a magnetic ground station was used to monitor magnetic diurnal variations and magnetic storms. It consists of a Geometrics G-806 magnetometer and an analogue chart recorder.

III. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The survey was performed according to the following specifications:

1. Line Spacing

The line spacing was 660 feet for Area A; 1300 feet for Areas B and C. Whenever, because of defective navigation, the line spacing exceeded 980 or 1970 feet respectively over a distance of over 3 kilometres (1.8 miles), a fill-in line was re-flown at Anaconda's request.

2. Speed

The maximum speed was 120 kilometres per hour, (75 miles/hour)

3. Altitude

The normal helicopter survey altitude was 200 feet: (100 feet for the electromagnetic "bird"). It did not exceed 300 feet over a distance of 1.8 miles unless the safety of the helicopter or bird prevented it. The decision of the helicopter pilot in this regard was binding.

4. Tie Lines

The number of tie lines as specified by Anaconda was three per survey block.

5. Noise

The following noise specifications were imposed upon the geophysical data:

EM - The envelope of the noise was normally less than 1 ppm on the fast time constant traces and did not exceed 3 ppm.

Magnetometer - the noise envelope was normally less than 3 gammas and did not exceed 5 gammas.

Spherics - disturbances on the EM records caused by spherics did not exceed 3 ppm at a repetition rate of more than one per 20 seconds.

When any of the above noise conditions were exceeded over a distance of 3 kilometres, (1.8 miles), Geoterrex reflw those line distances when requested by Anaconda.

#### 6. Magnetic Ground Station

A magnetic ground station was placed at the operational base. No flight was begun during magnetic storms having variations of over 5 gammas measured over chords of 1 minute. In the case of a magnetic storm during a flight, no reflight was required.

#### 7. Film

The 35 mm tracking film was produced and developed to a top quality so as to assure that they can be easily used and reproduced.

#### 8. Calibration

Calibrations of the EM, Magnetometer, and Altimeter were performed for each flight.

EM - on the ground an external "Q" coil was used to give an absolute calibration of 20 ppm for both the in-phase and quadrature components. A ferrite rod is used to give an in-phase response only.

During the flight an internal "Q" coil mounted in the bird is activated after a few survey lines at an altitude of approximately 200 metres to give a relative calibration.

Magnetometer - A signal of Zero and full scale (100 gammas on the fine magnetic trace and 1000 gammas on the coarse trace) were applied to the recorder at the beginning of each flight.

Altimeter - The helicopter was flown at different altitudes for relative altimeter checks between the helicopter altimeter and the survey equipment's Sperry Altimeter.

APPENDIX II

**Survey Program**

BASELINE STATIONING AND  
COORDINATES AND  
PHOTO CONTROL COORDINATES  
DROMEDARY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY  
YUKON TERRITORY

ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.

File Y-2486

June - July 1981

UNDERHILL ENGINEERING LTD.  
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

BASELINE STATIONING AND  
COORDINATES AND  
PHOTO CONTROL COORDINATES

DROMEDARY MOUNTAIN PROPERTY

YUKON TERRITORY

ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.

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Notes:

1. Coordinates, distances and elevations are expressed in metres.
2. Bearings are derived from Geodetic Survey of Canada control stations 65A5, 67A40 and 67A43 and are referred to meridian of longitude 135° West, being the central meridian of U.T.M. Zone 8.
3. Coordinates are based on the U.T.M. grid and have been computed by applying a U.T.M. grid scale factor of 0.999602 to field measured distances, reduced to mean sea level at each station.
4. Elevations are referred to mean sea level datum derived from Geodetic control stations and have been determined by trigonometric means with appropriate corrections for curvature and refraction.
5. Distances have been measured by Geodimeter 700 or Topcon electronic distance-measuring equipment.
6. All photo targets are marked with iron bars tagged with numbered metal tags.
7. All baseline stations and control stations are marked with iron bars or spikes as shown in the tabulated listing, and are tagged with numbered red plastic "Underhill Surveys" tags.
8. Legend for tabulated listing: IB = iron bar  
SPK = spike

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BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION
IB 200		0	0+00		6973097.27	513876.53	1663.43
	288°09'52"			41.23			
SPK 931			0+41.23		3110.12	13837.35	1662.54
	288°09'52"			60.05			
IB 801		1W	1+01.28		3128.84	13780.30	1621.42
	288°09'52"			103.96			
IB 802		2W	2+05.24		3161.25	13681.52	1544.06
	288°09'52"			100.47			
SPK 803		3W	3+05.71		3192.57	13586.06	1474.82
	288°09'52"			95.39			
IB 804		4W	4+01.10		3222.31	13495.42	1411.04
	288°09'52"			104.12			
IB 805		5W	5+05.22		3254.77	13396.49	1368.38
	288°09'52"			100.78			
IB 806		6W	6+06.00		3286.19	13300.73	1335.69
	288°09'52"			200.61			
IB 807		8W	8+06.61		3348.73	13110.12	1232.06
	288°09'52"			402.82			
IB 809		12W	12+09.43		3474.30	12727.37	1105.11
	288°09'52"			191.92			
IB 810		14W	14+01.35		3534.13	12545.02	1040.26
	288°09'52"			159.84			
IB 932			15+61.19		3583.96	12393.14	1030.18
	288°09'52"			34.17			
IB 811		16W	15+95.36		3594.61	12360.67	1017.75
	288°09'52"			203.72			
IB 812		18W	17+99.08		3658.12	12167.11	969.75

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION
IB 812		18W	17+99.08		6973658.12	512167.11	969.75
	288°09'52"			40.25			
SPK 933			18+39.33		3670.67	12128.86	966.08
	288°09'52"			159.82			
IB 813		20W	19+99.15		3720.49	11977.01	947.28
	288°09'52"			15.46			
SPK 934			20+14.61		3725.31	11962.32	945.17
	288°09'52"			184.17			
IB 814		22W	21+98.78		3782.72	11787.33	920.96
	288°09'52"			91.79			
SPK 935			22+90.57		3811.34	11700.11	936.86
	287°58'29"			84.35			
SPK 936			23+74.92		3837.37	11619.88	923.96
	287°58'29"			23.86			
IB 815		24W	23+98.78		3844.73	11597.18	918.46
	287°58'29"			90.77			
SPK 937			24+89.55		3872.74	11510.84	899.91
	288°21'46"			108.94			
IB 816		26W	25+98.49		3907.06	11407.45	876.42
	288°21'46"			14.43			
SPK 938			26+12.92		3911.61	11393.75	873.17
	288°14'30"			185.43			
IB 817		28W	27+98.35		3969.65	11217.64	813.26
	288°14'30"			95.75			
SPK 939			28+94.10		3999.63	11126.70	790.91
	288°14'30"			101.64			
IB 818		30W	29+95.74		4031.44	11030.17	763.03

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION
IB 818		30W	29+95.74		6974031.44	511030.17	763.03
	288°14'30"			165.11			
SPK 940			31+60.85		4083.13	10873.36	743.32
	288°14'30"			37.46			
IB 819		32W	31+98.31		4094.85	10837.78	737.96
	288°14'30"			106.36			
SPK 941 in stump			33+04.67		4128.15	10736.77	732.99
	288°24'05"			93.40			
IB 820		34W	33+98.07		4157.63	10648.14	723.23
	288°24'05"			199.81			
IB 821		36W	35+97.88		4220.70	10458.55	706.04
	288°16'13"			200.04			
IB 822		38W	37+97.92		4283.42	10268.59	690.64
	288°16'13"			199.73			
IB 823		40W	39+97.65		4346.03	10078.93	678.24
	288°16'13"			200.20			
IB 824		42W	41+97.85		4408.79	09888.83	666.02
	288°16'13"			196.86			
SPK 942			43+94.71		4470.51	09201.89	664.26
	288°16'13"			3.01			
IB 825		44W	43+97.72		4471.45	09699.03	664.06
	288°16'13"			199.49			
IB 826		46W	45+97.21		4533.99	09509.60	642.47
	287°59'59"			139.67			
SPK 943			47+36.88		4577.15	09376.76	640.01
	287°59'59"			60.09			
IB 827		48W	47+96.97		4595.72	09319.62	632.27

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION
IB 827		48W	47+96.97		6974595.72	509319.62	632.27
	287°59'59"			200.08			
IB 828		50W	49+97.05		4657.55	09129.33	627.04
	287°59'59"			114.74			
SPK 944			51+11.79		4693.01	09020.20	632.05
	287°46'29"			85.08			
IB 829		52W	51+96.87		4718.98	08939.18	626.26
	287°46'29"			199.57			
IB 830		54W	53+96.44		4779.90	08749.14	620.63
	287°46'29"			125.00			
SPK 945			55+21.44		4818.06	08630.11	616.24
	287°46'29"			75.35			
IB 831		56W	55+96.79		4841.06	08558.35	615.73
	287°46'29"			199.87			
IB 832		58W	57+96.66		4902.08	08368.03	618.69
	287°55'29"			122.49			
SPK 946			59+19.15		4939.78	08251.48	610.67
	288°13'31"			77.31			
IB 833		60W	59+96.46		4963.96	08178.05	609.59
	288°13'31"			111.45			
SPK 947			61+07.91		4998.81	08072.19	611.17

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE			ELEVATION
				BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	
IB 200		0	0+00		6973097.27	513876.53	1663.43
	108°09'52"			99.83			
IB 800		1E	0+99.83		3066.15	3971.39	1657.99
	108°09'52"			199.61			
IB 799		3E	2+99.44		3003.92	4161.05	1617.28
	108°09'52"			99.79			
IB 798		4E	3+99.23		2972.81	4255.86	1587.51
	108°09'52"			93.77			
IB 797		5E	4+93.00		2943.58	4344.96	1556.58
	108°09'52"			100.19			
IB 796		6E	5+93.19		2912.35	4440.16	1526.84
	108°09'52"			95.84			
IB 795		7E	6+89.03		2882.47	4531.22	1504.49
	108°09'52"			98.34			
IB 794		8E	7+87.37		2851.81	4624.66	1465.51
	108°09'52"			198.38			
IB 793		10E	9+85.75		2789.97	4813.16	1375.04
	108°09'52"			197.34			
IB 792		12E	11+83.09		2728.45	5000.66	1358.66
	108°09'52"			199.12			
IB 791		14E	13+82.21		2666.37	5189.86	1451.28
	108°09'52"			202.24			
IB 790		16E	15+84.45		2603.33	5382.02	1548.90
	108°09'52"			198.53			
IB 789		18E	17+82.98		2541.43	5570.66	1606.64
	108°09'52"			192.92			
IB 930			19+75.90		2481.29	5753.96	1635.66

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION
IB 930			19+75.90		6972481.29	515753.96	1635.66
	108°09'52"			5.77			
IB 788		20E	19+81.67		2479.49	5759.44	1636.51
	108°09'52"			80.69			
IB 929			20+62.36		2454.34	5836.11	1644.19
	108°09'52"			86.06			
nail 928 in hub			21+48.42		2427.51	5917.89	1645.42
	108°09'52"			31.37			
IB 787		22E	21+79.79		2417.73	5947.69	1640.63
	108°09'52"			55.76			
SPK 927			22+35.55		2400.35	6000.67	1632.15
	108°09'52"			95.52			
SPK 926			23+31.07		2370.57	6091.43	1597.54
	108°09'52"			50.55			
IB 786		24E	23+81.62		2354.81	6139.46	1569.77
	108°09'52"			198.57			
IB 785		26E	25+80.19		2292.91	6328.14	1468.08
	108°09'52"			197.46			
IB 784		28E	27+77.65		2231.35	6515.76	1485.39
	108°09'52"			68.49			
SPK 925			28+46.14		2210.00	6580.83	1500.01
	108°09'52"			129.65			
IB 783		30E	29+75.79		2169.58	6704.02	1423.38
	108°09'52"			199.18			
IB 782		32E	31+74.97		2107.49	6893.28	1448.40
	108°09'52"			165.93			
IB 924			33+40.90		2055.76	7050.94	1445.19

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE			ELEVATION
				BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	
IB 924			33+40.90		6972055.76	517050.94	1445.19
	108°06'41"			33.64			
IB 781		34E	33+74.54		2045.30	7082.91	1438.58
	108°06'41"			45.15			
SPK 923			34+19.69		2031.27	7125.82	1424.00
	108°06'41"			153.56			
IB 780		36E	35+73.25		1983.53	7271.78	1337.32
	108°06'41"			197.76			
IB 779		38E	37+71.01		1922.05	7459.74	1260.53
	108°06'41"			201.42			
IB 778		40E	39+72.43		1859.44	7651.18	1196.96
	108°06'41"			200.41			
IB 777		42E	41+72.84		1797.14	7841.66	1127.11
	108°06'41"			200.16			
IB 776		44E	43+73.00		1734.91	8031.90	1076.28
	108°06'41"			223.90			
IB 775		46E	45+96.90		1665.31	8244.71	1038.85
	108°06'41"			199.91			
IB 774		48E	47+96.81		1603.17	8434.71	991.29
	108°06'41"			199.97			
IB 773		50E	49+96.78		1541.00	8624.78	952.41
	108°06'41"			199.94			
IB 772		52E	51+96.72		1478.85	8814.81	956.30
	108°06'41"			199.96			
IB 771		54E	53+96.68		1416.69	9004.86	963.10
	108°06'41"			199.95			
IB 770		56E	55+96.63		1354.53	9194.91	989.92

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION
IB 770		56E	55+96.63		6971354.53	519194.91	989.92
	108°06'41"			49.40			
SPK 922			56+46.03		1339.17	9241.86	1002.45
	108°06'41"			150.17			
IB 769		58E	57+96.20		1292.49	9384.59	1023.14
	108°06'41"			65.74			
SPK 921			58+61.94		1272.06	9447.07	1031.77
	108°06'41"			108.19			
IB 768		60E	59+70.13		1238.42	9549.90	1042.48
	108°06'41"			226.01			
IB 767		62E	61+96.14		1168.16	9764.72	1068.96
	108°06'41"			199.73			
IB 766		64E	63+95.87		1106.07	9954.55	1084.52
	108°06'41"			199.63			
IB 765		66E	65+95.50		1044.02	520144.29	1132.87
	108°06'41"			100.93			
SPK 920			66+96.43		1012.64	0240.22	1165.35
	108°06'41"			57.40			
IB 919			67+53.83		0994.80	0294.78	1178.48
	108°06'41"			42.06			
IB 764		68E	67+95.89		0981.72	0334.75	1167.21
	108°06'41"			199.59			
IB 763		70E	69+95.48		0919.68	0524.45	1163.37
	108°06'41"			199.95			
IB 762		72E	71+95.43		0857.52	0714.50	1175.21
	108°06'41"			47.52			
SPK 918			72+42.95		0842.75	0759.66	1180.15

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG. NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION
SPK 918			72+42.95		6970842.75	520759.66	1180.15
	108°06'41"			152.48			
IB 761		74E	73+95.43		0795.34	0904.59	1149.32
	108°06'41"			199.86			
IB 760		76E	75+95.29		0733.21	1094.54	1142.17
	108°06'41"			22.02			
IB 917			76+17.31		0726.37	1115.47	1139.88
	108°17'04"			178.02			
IB 759		78E	77+95.33		0670.52	1284.51	1112.30
	108°17'04"			199.80			
IB 758		80E	79+95.13		0607.83	1474.22	1098.18
	108°17'04"			48.75			
nail 916 in stump			80+43.88		0592.54	1520.51	1094.76
	107°42'25"			151.19			
IB 757		82E	81+95.07		0546.56	1664.54	1050.39
	107°42'25"			199.78			
IB 756		84E	83+94.85		0485.79	1854.85	1055.96
	107°42'25"			69.02			
nail 915 in stump			84+63.87		0464.80	1920.60	1049.59
	107°30'46"			131.00			
IB 755		86E	85+94.87		0425.38	2045.53	1024.75
	107°30'46"			199.79			
IB 754		88E	87+94.66		0365.26	2236.06	1004.15
	107°30'46"			199.95			
IB 753		90E	89+94.61		0305.09	2426.74	943.12
	107°30'46"			199.83			
IB 752		92E	91+94.44		0244.96	2617.31	961.98

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION
IB 752		92E	91+94.44		6970244.96	522617.31	961.98
	107°30'46"			84.99			
IB 914			92+79.43		0219.38	2698.36	984.78
	107°30'46"			69.99			
nail 913 in stump			93+49.42		0198.32	2765.11	995.44
	107°30'46"			45.14			
IB 751		94E	93+94.56		0184.74	2808.15	996.82
	107°30'46"			199.89			
IB 750		96E	95+94.45		0124.59	2998.78	995.64
	107°30'46"			89.35			
SPK 912			96+83.80		0097.70	3083.99	995.37
	107°30'46"			110.77			
IB 749		98E	97+94.57		0064.37	3189.62	988.39
	107°30'46"			20.24			
IB 911			98+14.81		0058.28	3208.93	987.17
	108°05'13"			179.06			
IB 748		100E	99+93.87		0002.69	3379.14	965.00
	108°05'13"			200.28			
IB 747		102E	101+94.15		6969940.51	3569.52	959.56
	108°05'13"			92.97			
IB 910			102+87.12		9911.64	3657.90	978.75
	107°48'51"			106.66			
IB 746		104E	103+93.78		9879.01	3759.44	981.13
	107°48'51"			129.76			
SPK 909			105+23.54		9839.32	3882.98	985.40
	107°48'51"			70.28			
IB 745		106E	105+93.82		9817.81	3949.89	985.30

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY PROJECT

BASELINE SURVEY INFORMATION

TAG NO.	BEARING	LINE #	STATIONING	DISTANCE BETWEEN STATIONS	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION
IB 745		106E	105+93.82		6969817.81	523949.89	985.30
	107°48'51"			23.80			
SPK 908			106+17.62		9810.53	3972.55	984.83

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY MOUNTAIN

UTM COORDINATES FOR PHOTO CONTROL POINTS

---

STATION	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION
200	6,973,097.27	513,876.53	1663.43
199	71,667.44	497,959.72	651.08
198	82,824.07	505,778.64	866.15
197	84,597.86	497,147.08	731.36
196	87,467.89	474,996.24	1714.74
195	83,210.44	477,047.16	1250.29
194	81,718.29	472,588.72	722.18
193	73,264.99	473,167.93	512.31
191	62,000.39	535,452.37	934.90
190	54,020.68	528,788.80	1255.10
189	50,045.54	548,636.95	1006.74
188	55,328.43	549,763.47	987.80
187	63,633.94	549,447.57	805.15
186	75,229.65	536,903.35	1403.34
185	71,490.73	489,973.64	522.53
184	64,137.76	501,022.01	612.76
183	75,308.41	501,423.51	531.63
182	79,668.47	502,481.85	1583.67
181	80,096.81	504,391.68	1328.59
180	77,465.50	508,210.25	535.94
179	74,742.54	509,017.62	633.74
178	72,288.10	506,924.73	683.57
177	70,224.36	505,588.64	658.77
175	72,824.98	512,477.95	1353.34
174	74,416.11	513,305.41	1302.43
173	78,481.57	516,046.62	1263.92
172	75,122.97	519,688.87	1465.02
171	73,495.14	525,339.81	1320.13
170	71,038.93	525,478.86	918.88

ANACONDA - DROMEDARY MOUNTAIN

UTM COORDINATES FOR PHOTO CONTROL POINTS

---

STATION	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION
980	6,969,953.83	532,118.00	1076.11
168	63,085.26	535,920.89	793.25
167	69,318.18	536,262.99	840.40
166	63,338.05	528,059.65	629.88
165	64,338.56	524,804.06	1175.12
164	68,243.74	525,032.50	1028.42
201	70,000.03	521,398.99	1188.25
202	68,312.26	516,543.37	1351.33
161	69,900.95	516,728.94	1041.13
160	71,830.75	519,730.26	920.43
203	80,507.05	495,191.26	1595.17
988	67,412.76	523,196.43	1677.90
990	70,650.18	535,625.62	1372.60
1000	58,065.17	538,453.63	1682.90

APPENDIX III

**Statement of Expenditures**

Airborne Geophysical Program (Contract to Geoterrex Ltd )	\$44,540.00
Linecutting: 158 km. @ \$475/km	75,050.00
Helicopter and Fuel: 542.7 hrs. @ \$450/hr.	244,215.00
Surveying: (Contract to Underhill Engineers)	27,980.00
Geochemical Analysis: 5776 soil samples @ \$5.85/sample	33,789.00
Camp Costs (groceries, supplies, fuel):	58,720.00
Salaries:	104,711.00 =====
TOTAL	\$ 589,005.00

Note: All invoices, contracts and salary records are on file at the offices of Anaconda Canada Exploration Ltd., Suite 1600 1500 W. Georgia St. Vancouver. B.C. V6G 2Z6.

## APPENDIX IV

### **Personnel**


The following people were employed in the field on the geological, geophysical and geochemical assessment of the ACE claim group:

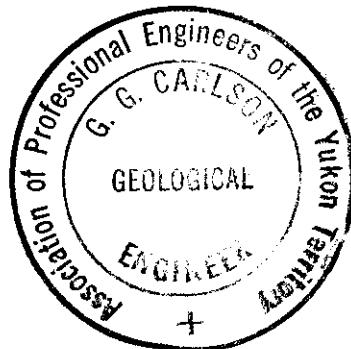
<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>
Hardolph Wasteneys	Assoc. Geologist	Feb. 09	Apr. 11
Bernie Marini	Prospector	Feb. 01 May 11	Apr. 01 Sept. 1
Marthe Archambault	Sr. Geol. Asst.	May 21	Sept. 1
Shirley Abercrombie	Sr. Geol. Asst.	May 21	Sept. 1
Bruce Gemmell	Sr. Geol. Asst.	June 15	Sept. 1
Jane Murray	Sr. Geol. Asst.	June 2	Sept. 1
Gerard Haughey	Sr. Geoph. Asst.	June 2	Aug. 25
Stephen Wallace	Jr. Assistant	May 11	Sept. 1
Liz Brady	Jr. Assistant	May 11	Sept. 1
Sarah Dobell	Jr. Assistant	May 21	Sept. 1
Catherine Gittins	Jr. Assistant	May 21	Sept. 1
Phil Gregory	Jr. Assistant	May 21	Sept. 1
Peter Eitutis	Jr. Assistant	May 21	Aug. 28
Gail Slawson	Cook	May 21	Sept. 1
Brian Wilson	Cook	Feb. 02	March 17
Ed Brown	Cook	March 17	Apr. 11

## STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, GERALD G. CARLSON, of Apt. 303, 620 West 8th Avenue, 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 eight 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 ACE and EARN claim groups described in this report.

  
Gerald G. Carlson  
Regional Exploration Manager  
Western Canada



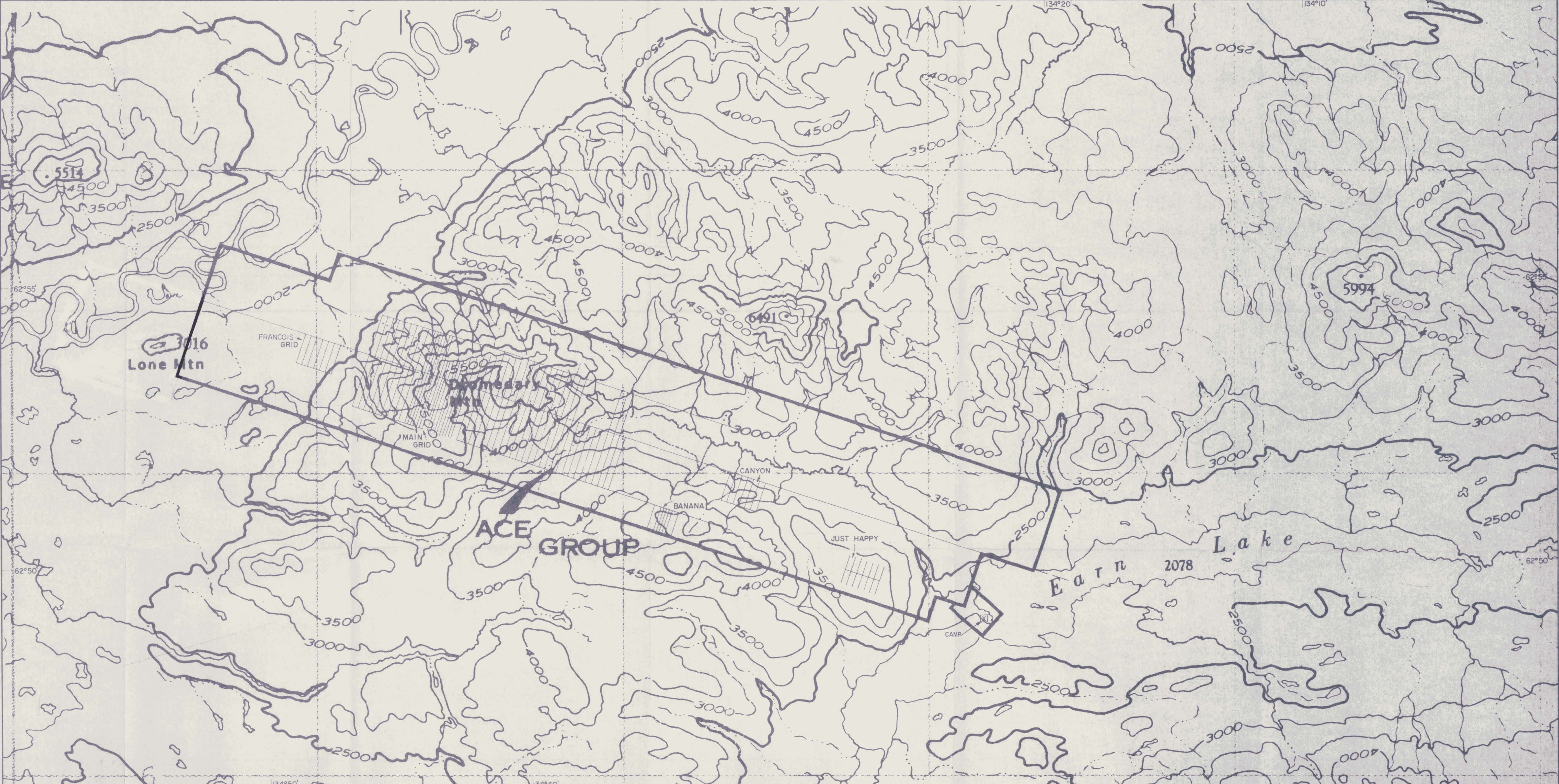
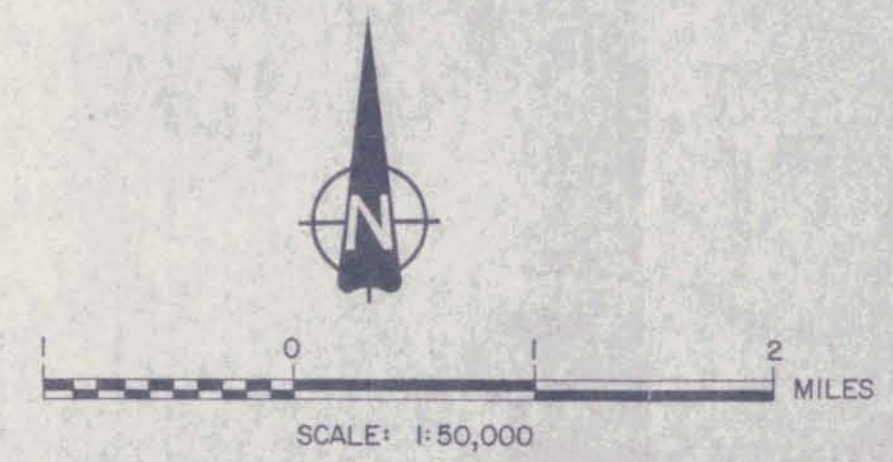


Fig. 2

ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd. ▲

DROMEDARY PROJECT

**LOCATION MAP**  
1981 GRID SYSTEMS



geology by:	drawn by: cd	date: NOVEMBER, 1981
scale: 1:50,000	n.t.s. 105-L/15,16	drawing no. of

LEGEND:





**LEGEND:**  
**GEOLOGY**  
**TERTIARY**  
 9 SOUTH FORK FORMATION: INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC VOLCANIC PLUGS, DYKES AND SHALLOW INTRUSIONS.  
**JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS AND EARLIER**  
 8 BIOTITE QUARTZ MONZONITE, PORPHYRYIC IN PLACES; DYKES.

**MISSISSIPPIAN OR LATER**  
 7 ANVIL RANGE GROUP: PORPHYRYIC INTERMEDIATE TO FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS.  
**PERMIAN (?)**  
 6 BIOTURBATED, RUSTY-WEATHERING, CALCAREOUS SHALE AND SLATE; INTERBEDS OF CROSS-BEDDED QUARTZ AND CARBONATE SANDSTONE. 6a: CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE OVERLIES SHALE.  
**MISSISSIPPIAN OR LATER - EARN GROUP (UNITS 3-5)**  
 5 THIN-BEDDED GREEN TO GREY, MAROON OR WHITE, ORANGE-WEATHERING CHERT TO SHALEY CHERT. 5a: LIMESTONE.  
**LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN**  
 4 KAZAS FORMATION: GREY CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE WITH ABUNDANT ORNODS IN PLACE.  
**MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR EARLIER**  
 3 CRYSTAL PEAK FORMATION: CHERT-PEBBLE CONGLOMERATE AND BRECCIA, WITH INTERBEDS OF QUARTZ SANDSTONE. 3a: GRAPHIC LIME. 3b: INTERBEDDED SILVERY GREY CALCAREOUS SHALE AND INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC PORPHYRY. 3c: GRAPHIC LIME. 3d: INTERBEDDED SILVERY GREY CALCAREOUS SHALE AND INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC PORPHYRY. 3e: PYRITIC GREY CHERT TO SLATEY CHERT.

**UPPER DEVONIAN OR EARLIER (?)**  
 2 CAMP FORMATION (?), BLACK SHALE (I.E. BASAL "BLACK CLASTIC") POSSIBLE UNCONFORMITY.  
**ORDOVICIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN (?)**  
 1 ROAD RIVER FORMATION (?)  
 1a SILICEOUS CARBONATE, LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE, SHALE.  
 1b PALE QUARTZITE.  
 1c GRAPHIC AND/OR ANDALUSITE-BEARING SLATE; PYRITIC SLATE AND CHERTY SLATE.  
 1d INTERBEDDED SILVERY GREY CALCAREOUS SHALE AND INTERMEDIATE VOLCANIC PORPHYRY.  
 1e PYRITIC GREY CHERT TO SLATEY CHERT.  
**LATE PROTEROZOIC**  
 P2 MAROON AND GREEN SLATE WITH GREYWACKE INTERBEDS.  
 P1 QUARTZ/FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONE, GRIT AND WACKE.

**SYMBOLS:**  
 — BEDDING  
 - - - CLEAVAGE  
 ~~~~~ FOLD AXIS  
 — CLAIM BOUNDARY  
 - - - AREA OF OUTCROPS  
 - - - FAULT  
 - - - GEOLOGICAL CONTACT  
 - - - SYNCLINE  
 - - - ANTICLINE  
 \* SHOWING

**ANACONDA** Canada Exploration Ltd.

**ACE CLAIM GROUP**  
**GEOLOGY**

|                    |                                     |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| geology by:        | drawn by:<br>E.B.W. - C.D. - K.G.N. | date:<br>NOV 1981 |
| scale:<br>1:50,000 | n.t.s.<br>105L-15, 16               | drawing no.<br>of |

FIG. 5.

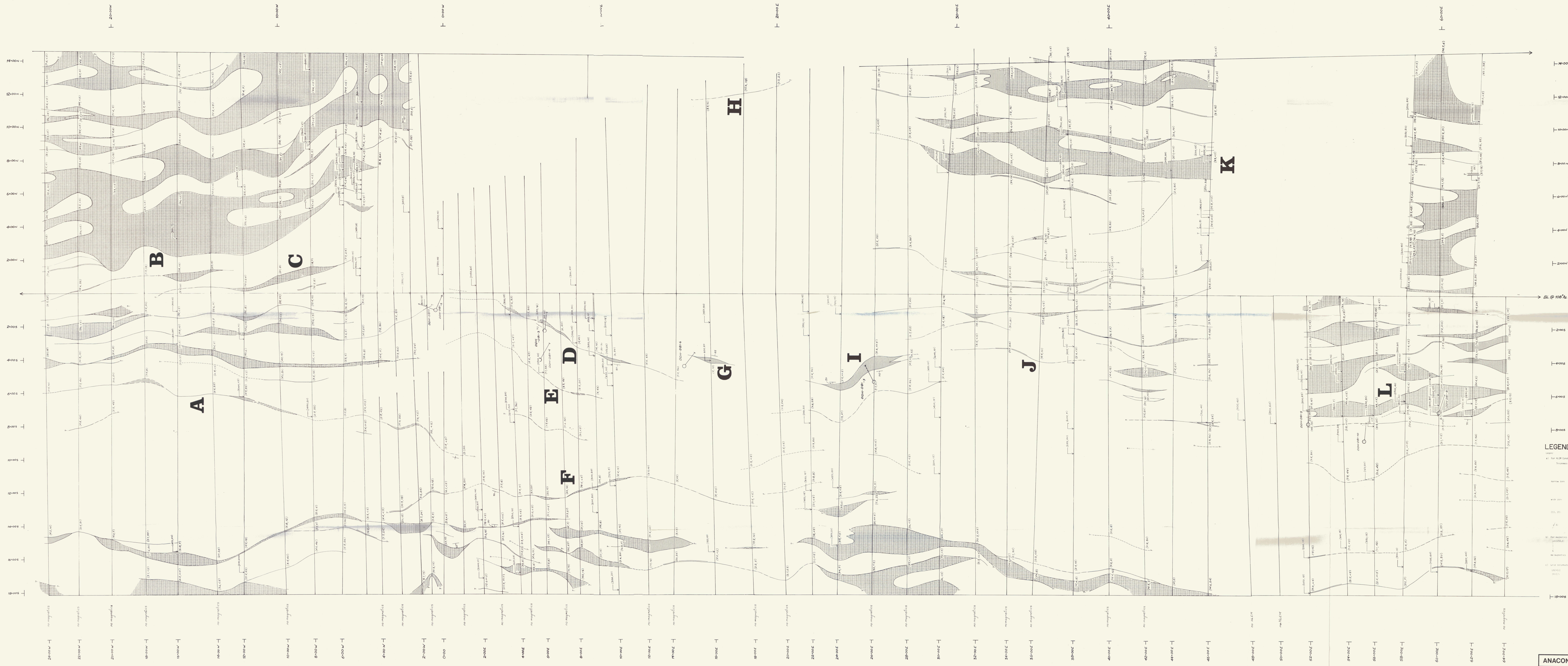
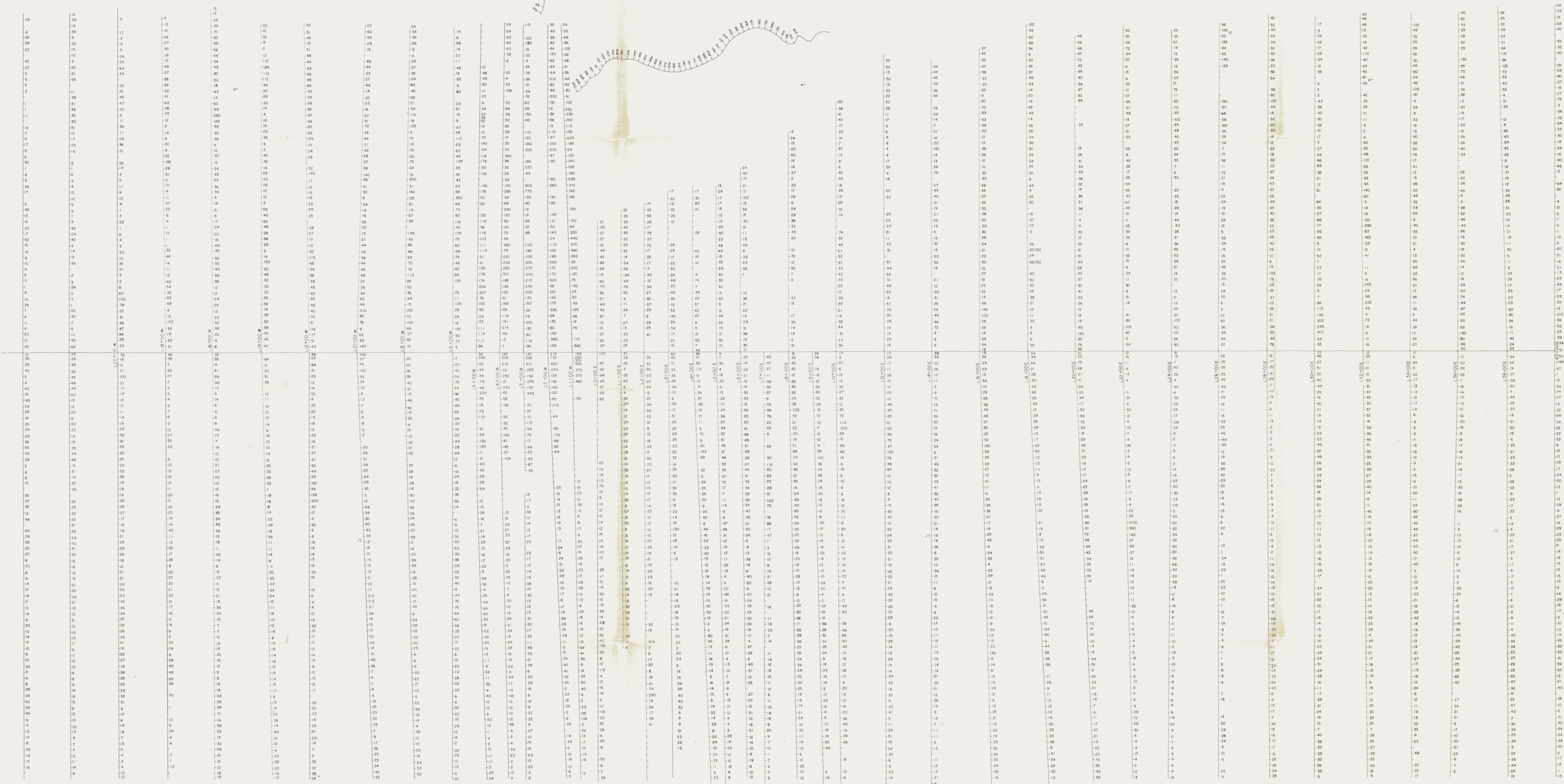


Fig. 6.  
 ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd.   
 DROMEDARY PROJECT  
 GEOPHYSICS COMPILATION  
 MAP  
 MAIN  
 GRID  
 geology by: Mh  
 scale: 1:5,000  
 drawn by: RZ  
 date: NOVEMBER 1981  
 n.t.s.: 105-LV15  
 drawing no.: 4

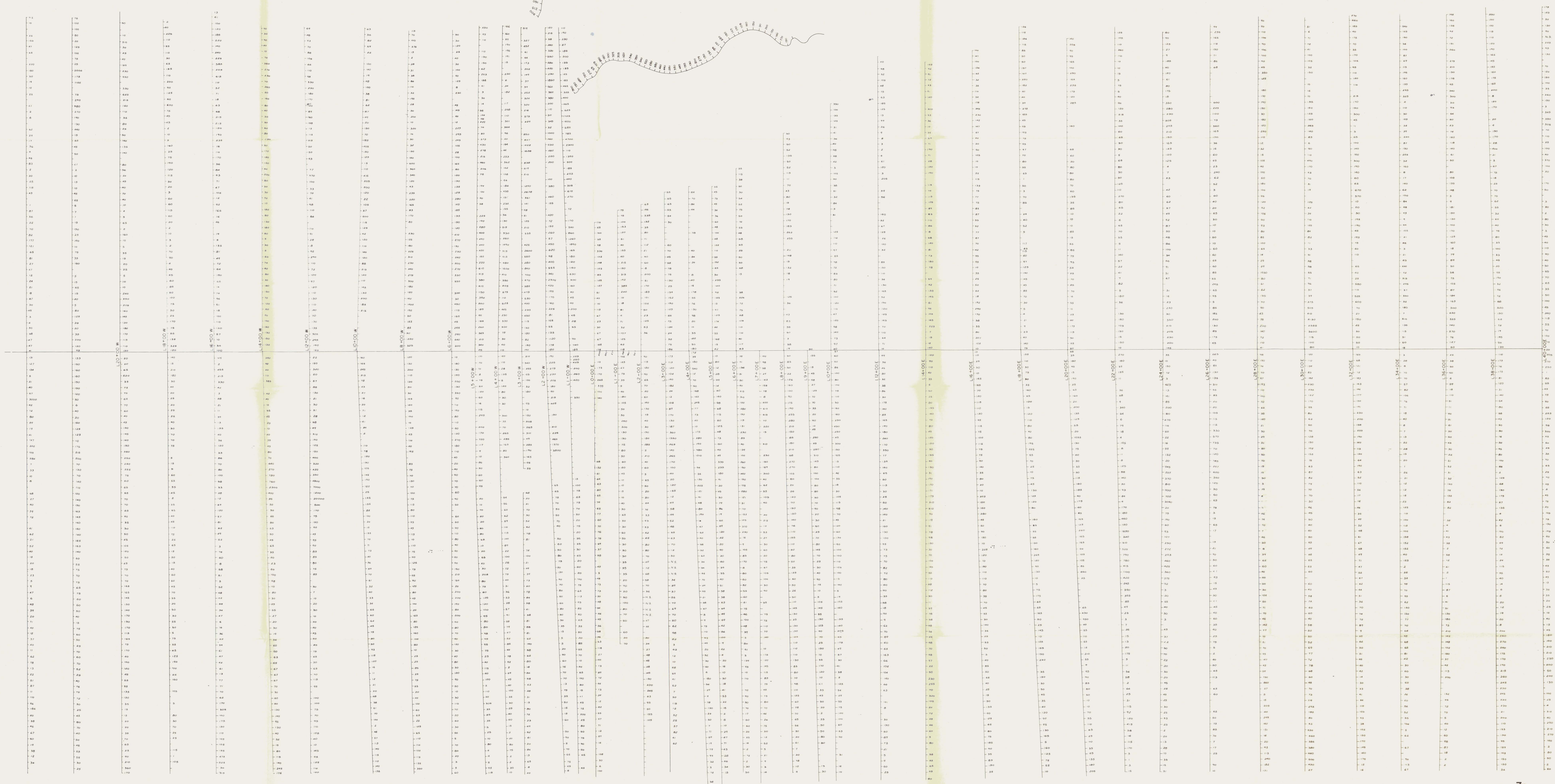




Pb Fig. 8.

20 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Pb ppm)

|                                  |          |      |             |
|----------------------------------|----------|------|-------------|
| ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd. |          |      |             |
| DROMEDARY PROJECT                |          |      |             |
| YUKON TERRITORY                  |          |      |             |
| <b>MAIN</b>                      |          |      |             |
| GRID                             |          |      |             |
| <b>LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>    |          |      |             |
| geology by                       | drawn by | date |             |
| scale                            | n.t.s.   | CD   | MAY 1981    |
|                                  |          |      | drawing no. |

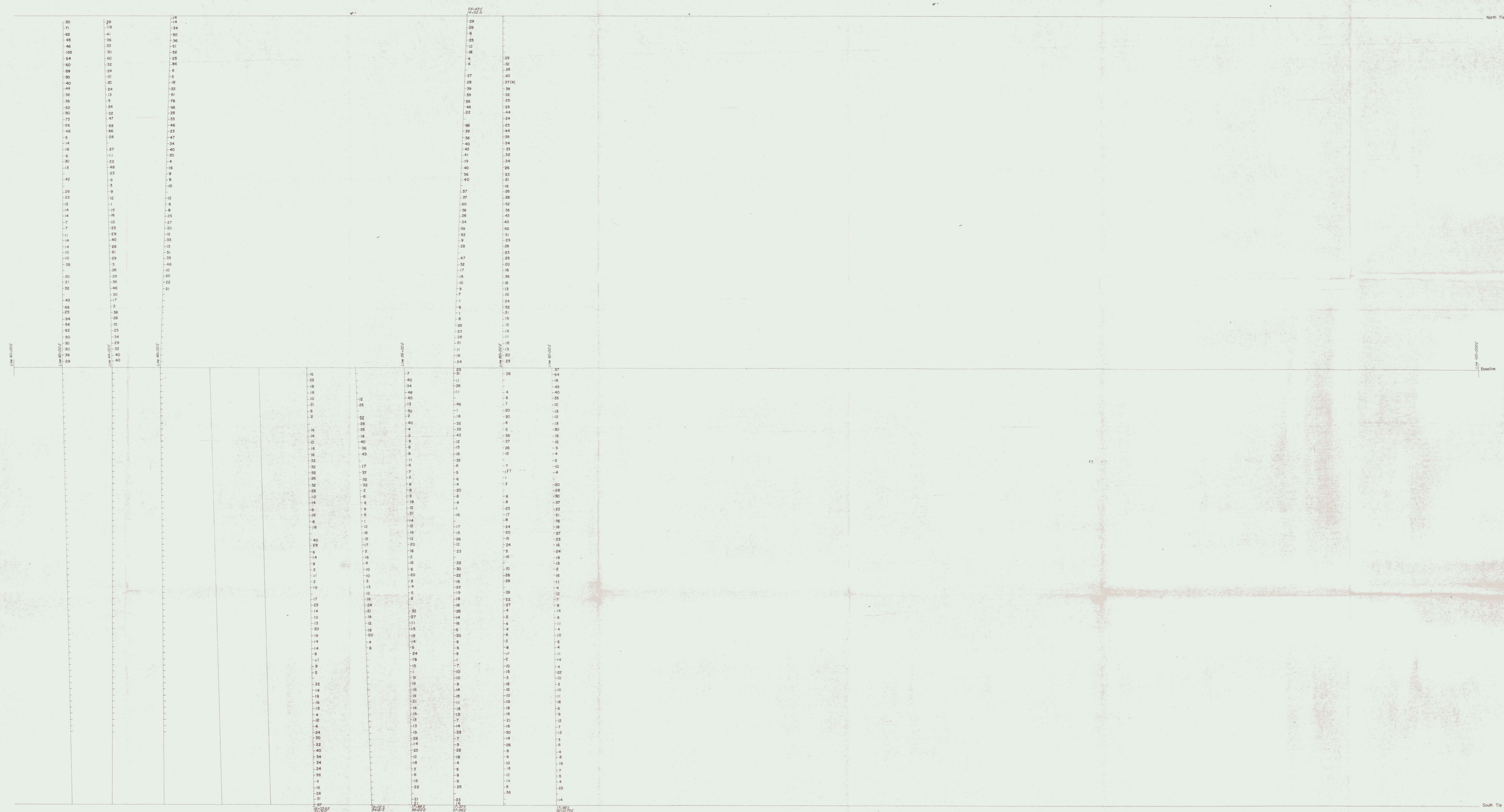


1/4" = 100' (Zn ppm)





North Tie Line



Baseline

South Tie Line

100-SOL SAMPLE RESULTS (Cu ppm)

Cu *Fig. 11.*

ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd.

DROMEDARY PROJECT  
YUKON TERRITORY

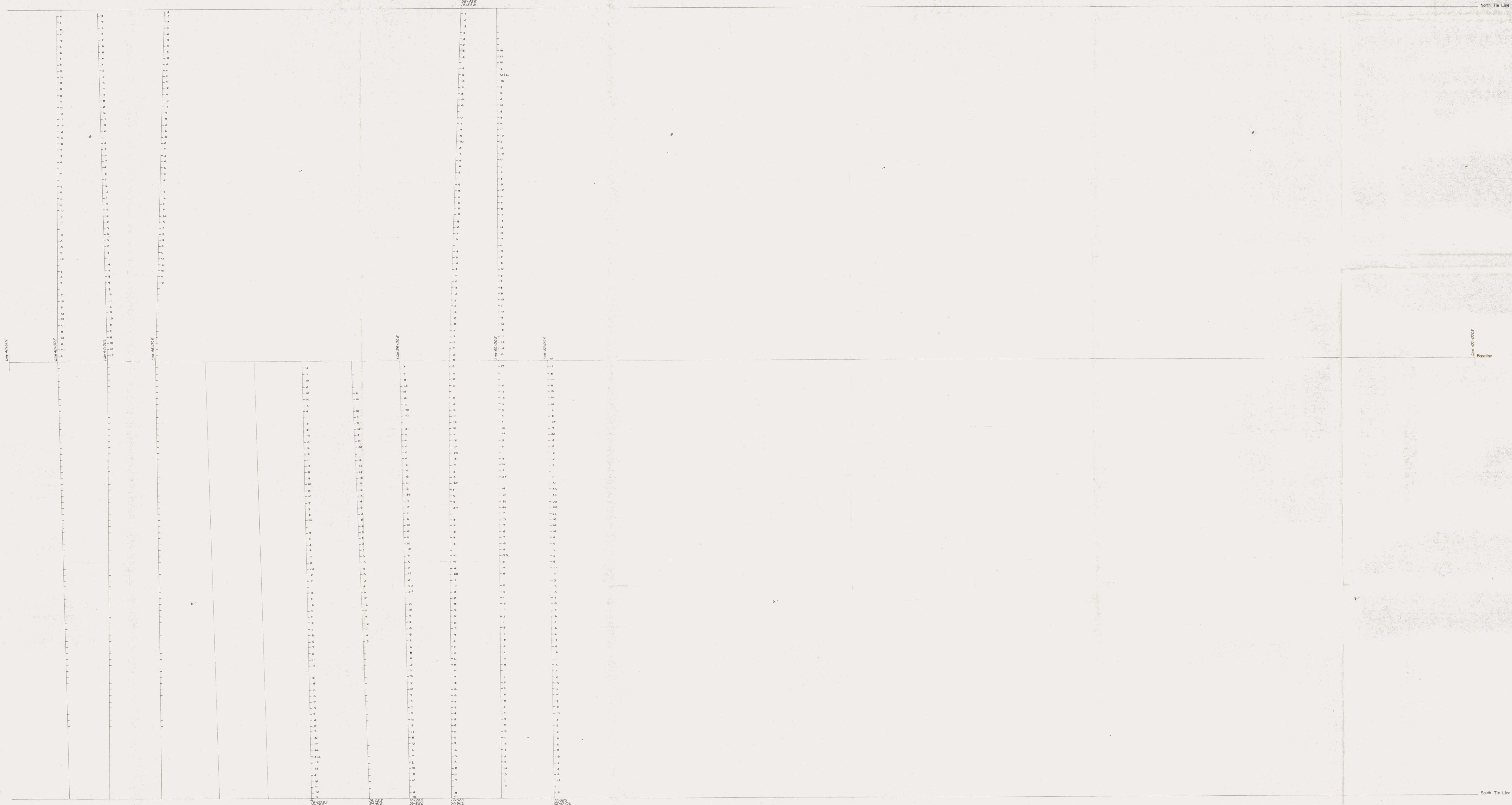
**MAIN EXTENSION**  
GRID

COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

|                |                 |                     |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| geology by:    | drawn by: KSN   | date: OCTOBER, 1981 |
| scale: 1:5,000 | n.e.s. 105-L/15 | drawing no. 11-01   |



North Tie Line



South Tie Line

Pb

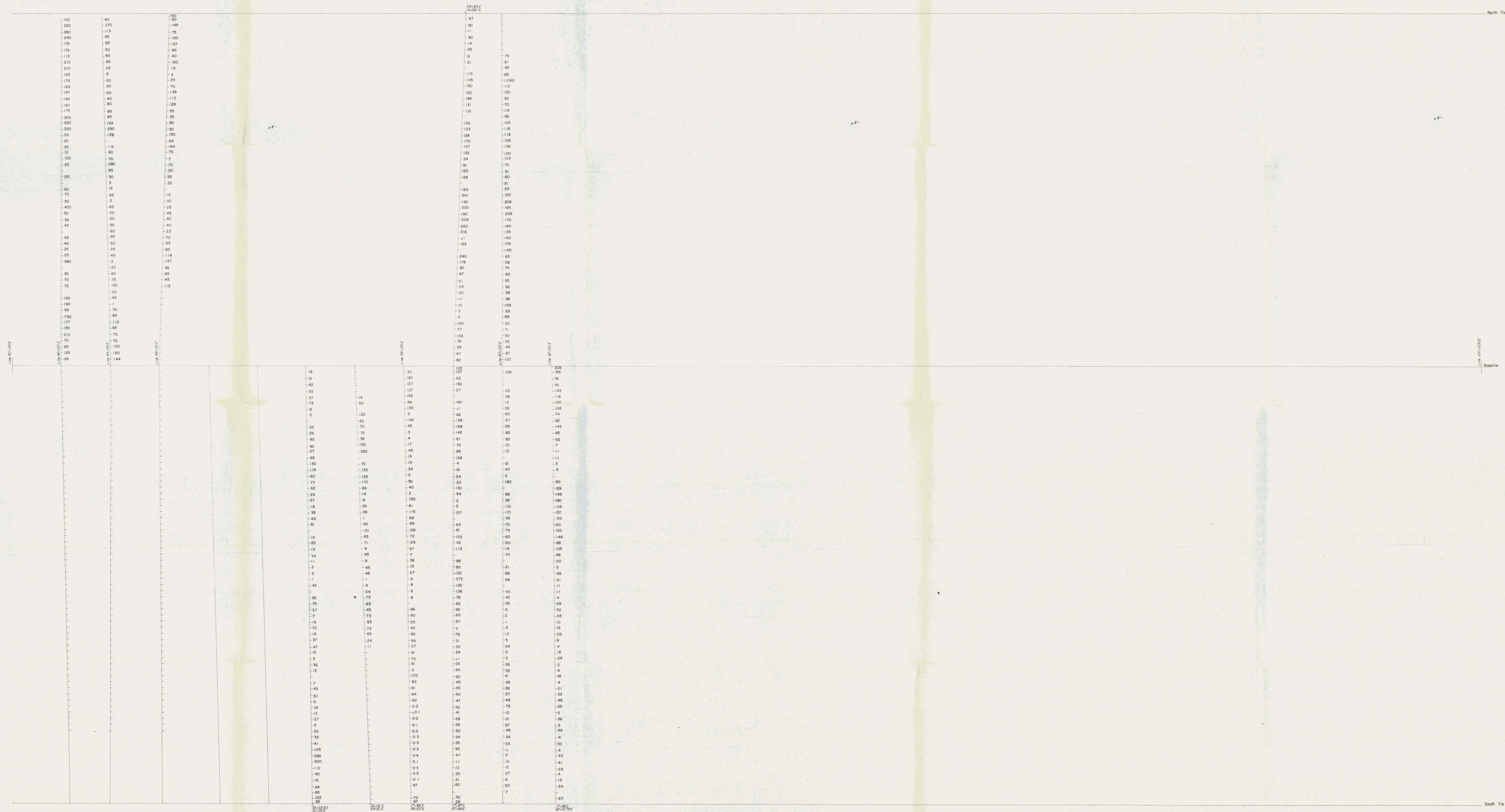
Fig. 12

20 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Pb ppm)

|                                    |                |                   |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd. ▲ |                |                   |
| DROMEDARY PROJECT                  |                |                   |
| SUBUR - TERRITORY                  |                |                   |
| MAIN EXTENSION                     |                |                   |
| GRID                               |                |                   |
| LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY             |                |                   |
| geology by:                        | drawn by:      | date:             |
| scale: 1:5,000                     | n.t.s. 05-1/15 | OCTOBER, 1981     |
|                                    |                | drawing no. _____ |
|                                    |                | of _____          |



North Tie Line



South Tie Line

Zn Fig. 13.

ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd.

DROMEDARY PROJECT  
SUBSOL. TESTS/RESULTS

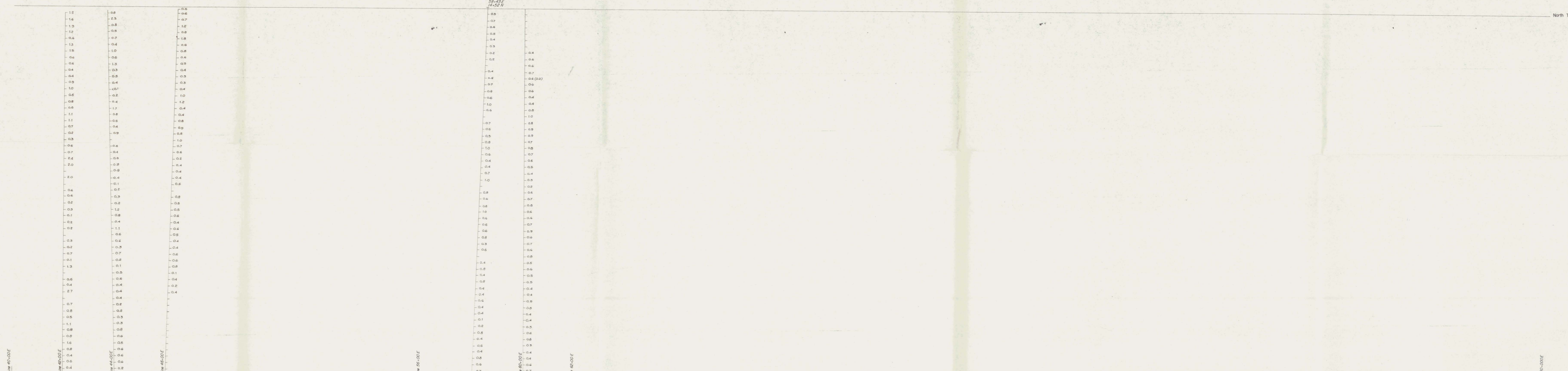
**MAIN EXTENSION**  
SH10

**ZINC SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

|                |                 |                            |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| geology by:    | drawn by: KGN   | date: OCTOBER, 1981        |
| scale: 1:5,000 | N.S.S. 105-L/15 | drawing no. _____ of _____ |



North Tie Line



Baseline



South Tie Line

Ag

Fig. 14

ANACONDA Canada Exploration Ltd.

DROMEDARY PROJECT  
YUKON TERRITORY

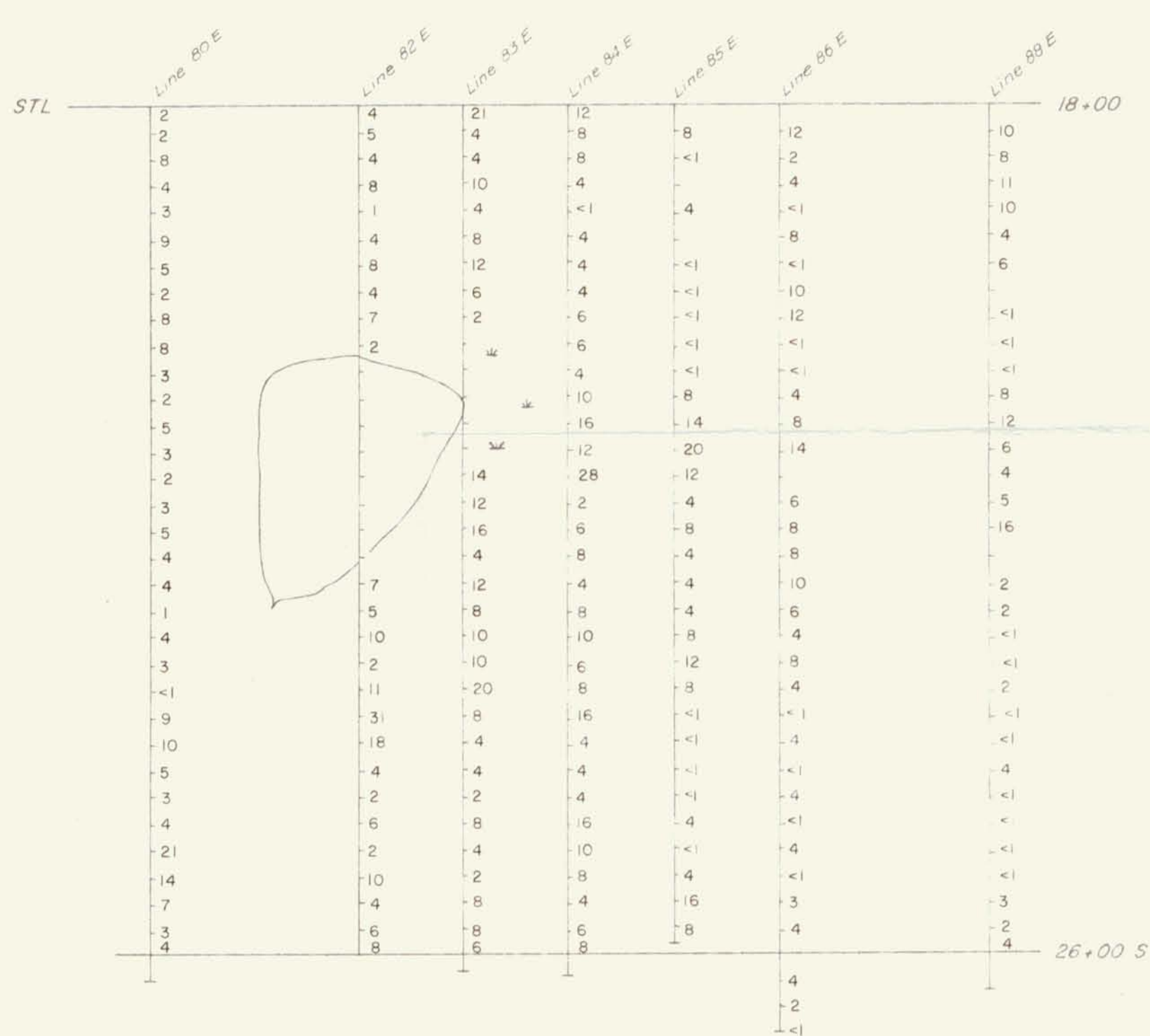
MAIN EXTENSION  
GRID

SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

geology by: drawn by: C.D. date: OCTOBER, 1987

scale: 1:5,000 n.e.#: 105-L/15 drawing no. \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

1/4" SOL SAMPLE RESULTS (Ag ppm)



4 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Cu ppm)  
 <=Less than

Note:  
 For location see TOPO MAP 1: 50,000

▲

**ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.**

DROMEDARY PROJECT  
 YUKON TERRITORY

**BANANA**  
 GRID

**COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

|                |                    |                     |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Geology by     | Date: October 1981 | N.T.S. 105-L/15     |
| Scale: 1:5,000 | Drawn by: C.D.     | Map: _____ of _____ |

Figure 15.

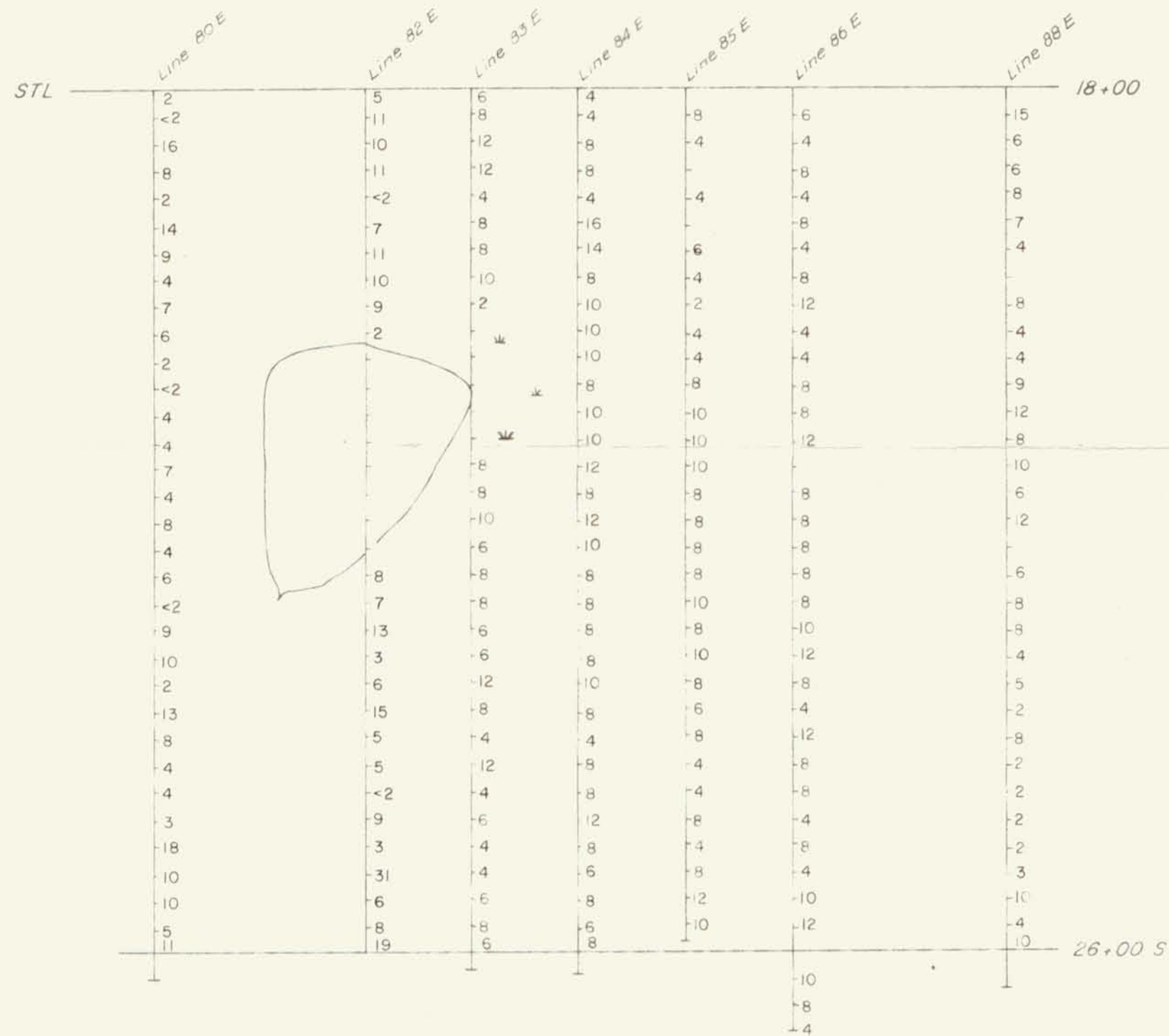
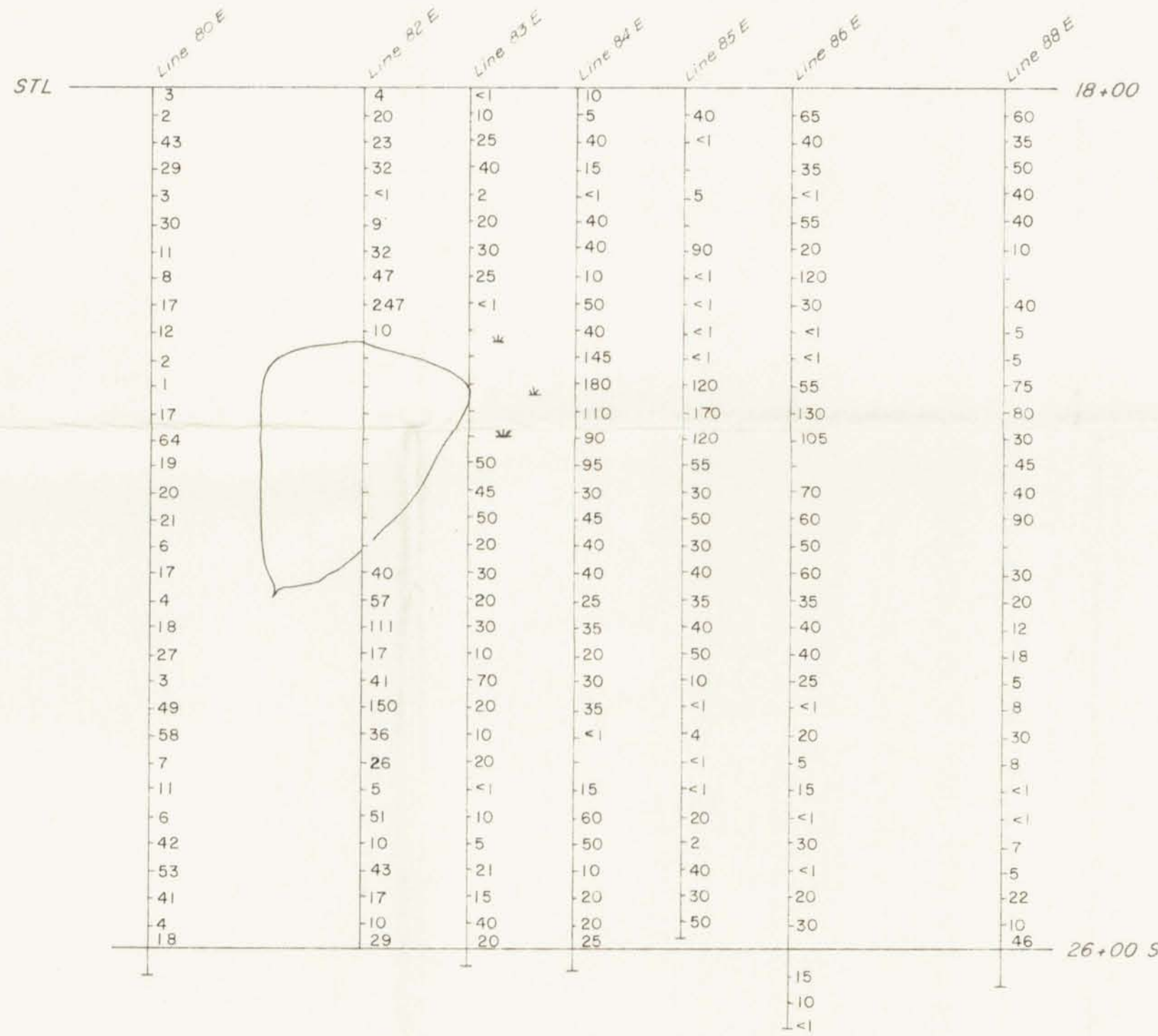


Figure 16.

† 10 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Pb ppm)  
 <math><2</math> - Less than

Note:  
 For location see TOPO MAP 1:50,000

|                                         |                    |                    |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ANACONDA</b> CANADA EXPLORATION LTD. |                    |                    |
| DROMEDARY PROJECT<br>YUKON TERRITORY    |                    |                    |
| <b>BANANA</b><br>GRID                   |                    |                    |
| LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY                  |                    |                    |
| Geology by:                             | Date: October 1981 | N.T.S. 105-L/15    |
| Scale: 1:5,000                          | Drawn by: C.D.     | Map _____ of _____ |



† 25' SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Zn ppm)  
 <= Less than

Note:  
 For location see TOPO MAP 1:50,000

Figure 17.

|                                         |                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.</b> |                   |                    |
| DROMEDARY PROJECT<br>YUKON TERRITORY    |                   |                    |
| <b>BANANA</b><br>GRID                   |                   |                    |
| <b>ZINC SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>           |                   |                    |
| Geology by                              | Date October 1981 | N.T.S. 105-L/15    |
| Scale 1:5,000                           | Drawn by C.D.     | Map _____ of _____ |



Figure 18.

0.4 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Ag ppm)  
 < = Less than  
 Note:  
 For location see TOPO MAP 1:50,000

|                                                                                           |                    |                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ANACONDA</b> CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.                                                   |                    |                    |
| DROMEDARY PROJECT<br>YUKON TERRITORY<br><b>BANANA</b><br>GRID<br>SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY |                    |                    |
| Geology by:                                                                               | Date: October 1981 | N.T.S. 105-L/15    |
| Scale: 1:5,000                                                                            | Drawn by: C.D.     | Map _____ of _____ |

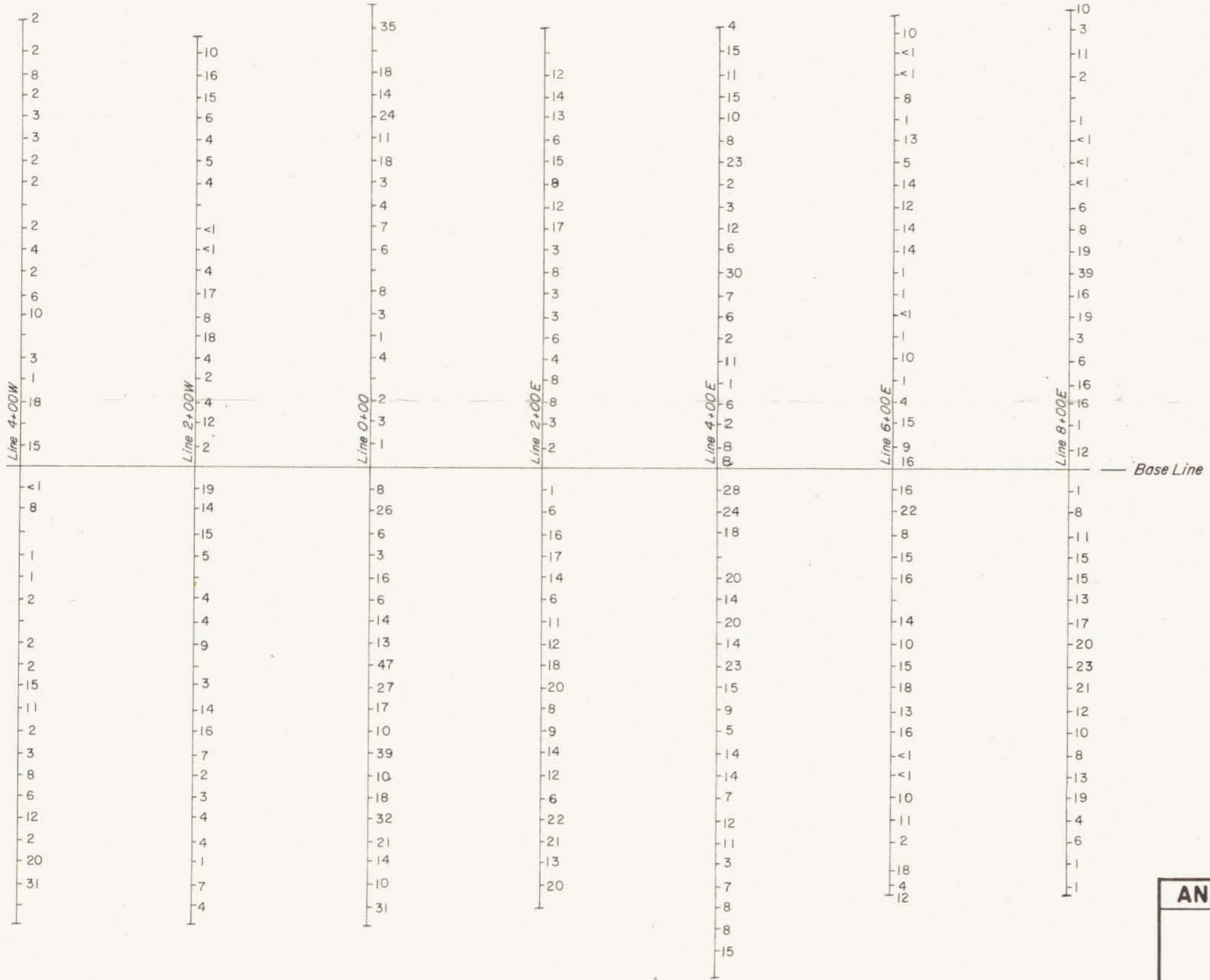


Figure 19.

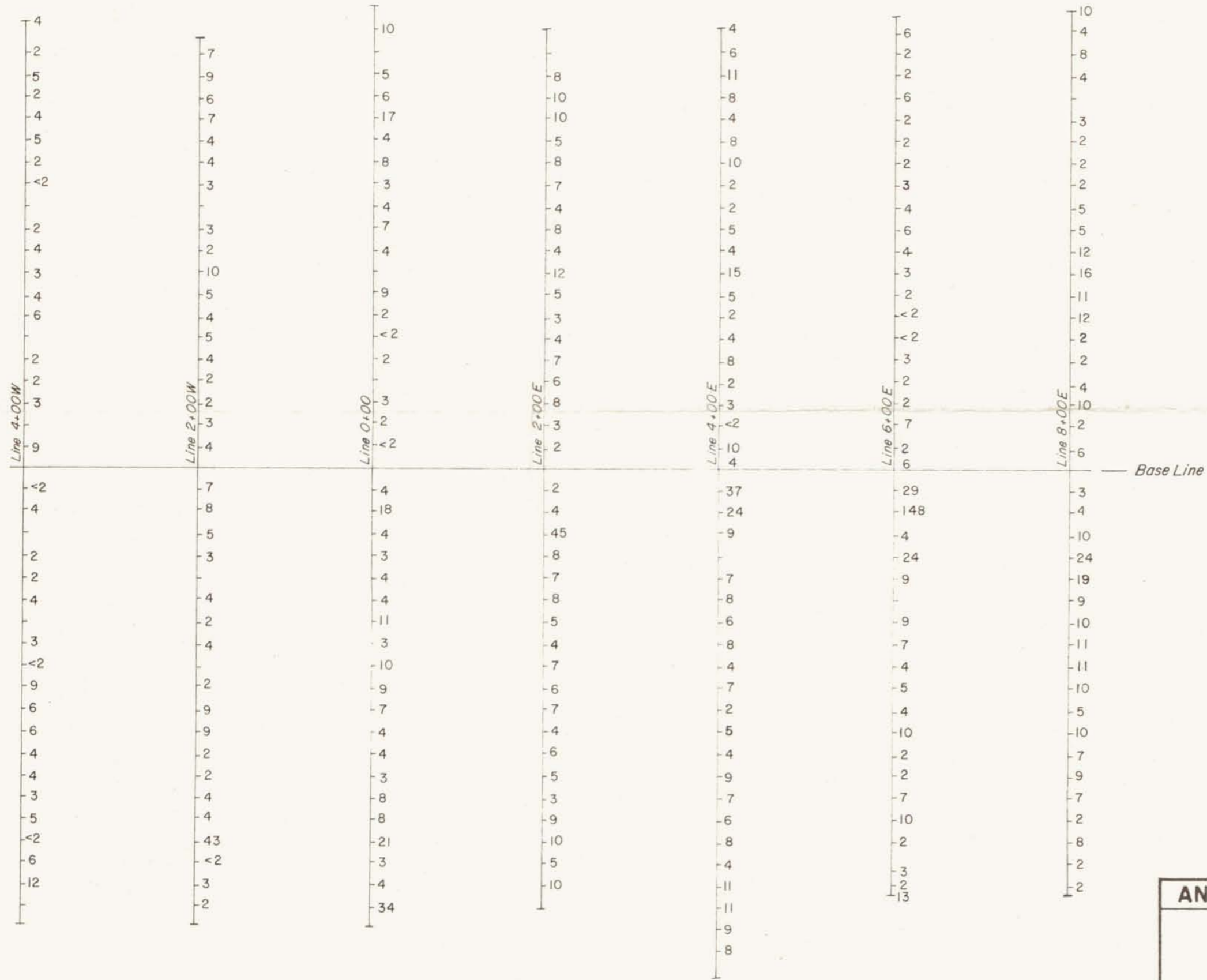
† 15 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Cu ppm)

<= Less than

Note:

For location see TOPO MAP 1:50,000

|                                         |                     |                    |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.</b> |                     |                    |
| DROMEDARY PROJECT<br>YUKON TERRITORY    |                     |                    |
| <b>JUST HAPPY</b><br>GRID               |                     |                    |
| <b>COPPER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>         |                     |                    |
| Geology by :                            | Date : October 1981 | N.T.S. 105-L/16    |
| Scale: 1:5,000                          | Drawn by :KGN       | Map _____ of _____ |



† 4 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Pb ppm)  
 <= Less than  
 Note:  
 For location see TOPO MAP 1:50,000

Figure 20.

|                                         |                     |                    |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.</b> |                     |                    |
| DROMEDARY PROJECT<br>YUKON TERRITORY    |                     |                    |
| <b>JUST HAPPY</b><br>GRID               |                     |                    |
| <b>LEAD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>           |                     |                    |
| Geology by :                            | Date : October 1981 | N.T.S 105-L/16     |
| Scale: 1:5,000                          | Drawn by KGN        | Map _____ of _____ |

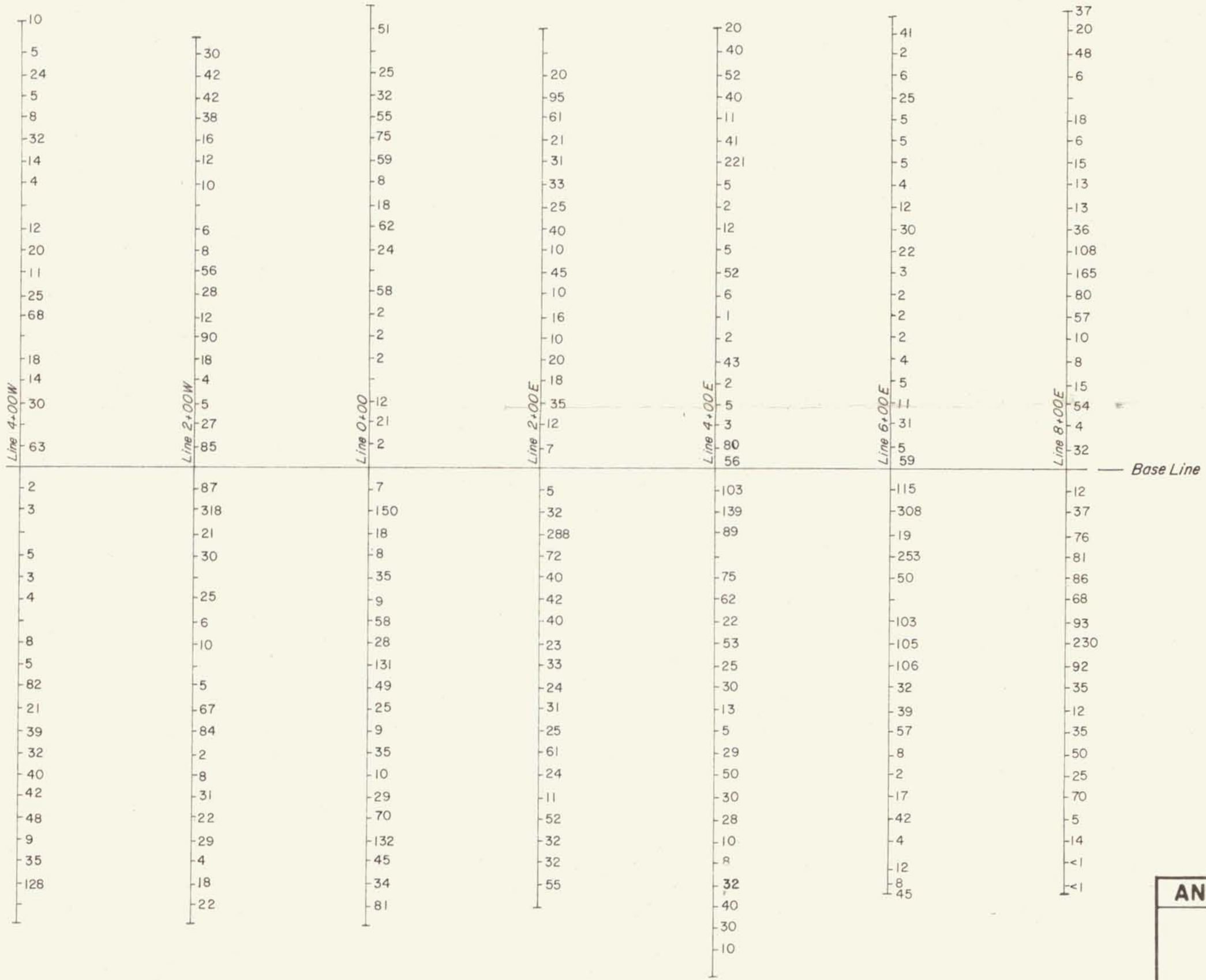


Figure 21.

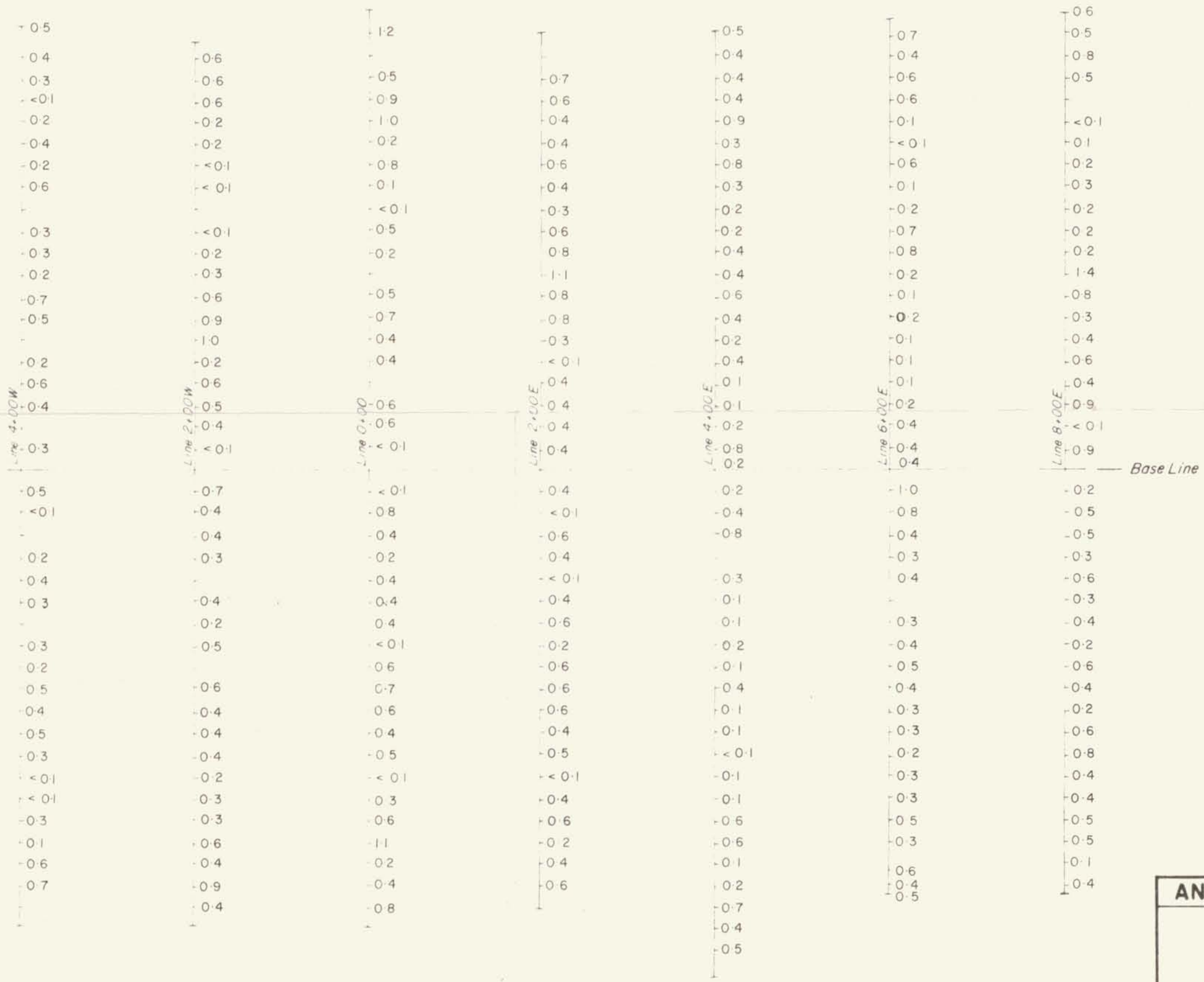
† 30 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Zn ppm)

<= Less than

Note:

For location see TOPO MAP 1:50,000

|                                         |                    |                    |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.</b> |                    |                    |
| DROMEDARY PROJECT<br>YUKON TERRITORY    |                    |                    |
| <b>JUST HAPPY GRID</b>                  |                    |                    |
| <b>ZINC SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>           |                    |                    |
| Geology by:                             | Date: October 1981 | N.T.S. 105-L/16    |
| Scale: 1:5,000                          | Drawn by: KGN      | Map _____ of _____ |



† 0.4 - SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS (Ag ppm)  
 < = Less than  
 Note  
 For location see TOPO MAP 1:50,000

Figure 22.

|                                         |                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>ANACONDA CANADA EXPLORATION LTD.</b> |                   |                    |
| DROMEDARY PROJECT<br>YUKON TERRITORY    |                   |                    |
| <b>JUST HAPPY</b><br>GRID               |                   |                    |
| <b>SILVER SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY</b>         |                   |                    |
| Geology by                              | Date October 1981 | NTS 105-L/16       |
| Scale 1:5,000                           | Drawn by KGN      | Map _____ of _____ |