

FROM Mining Recorder at Watson Lake

TO Supervising Mining Recorder at Whitehorse, Y.T.

FOR ACTION ARE:

NEW APPL'N for PLACER LEASE to PROSPECT: Name:

RENEWAL APPL'N PLACER LEASE to PROSPECT: Name:

AFFIDAVIT of EXPENDITURE on PLACER LEASE. Name

Lease No

ASSIGNMENT of PLACER LEASE No.

From: To:

GROUPING APPL'N UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT.

Owner:

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS.

Claims: Claim sheet no:

QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT

Claims: BT 1-24.

Claim sheet no. 105-B-3.

Type of report:
Geological

Submitted by:
Jerry McCrory

Cls. work performed on:

BT 8
BT 19.

\$ Req. for ren. application

2,400-
[Signature]

Signature

REPLY ACTION.

Date Ret.

090897

Signature





REPORT ON THE

BT CLAIMS

NTS 105 B/3 W1/2

SWIFT RIVER AREA

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

(60° 03' N, 131° 25' 30" W)

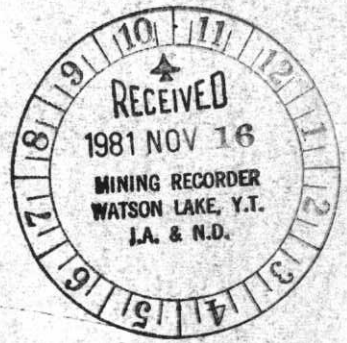
For

Player Petroleum Inc.

By

Vick

V. Ryback-Hardy, P. Eng.



June 26, 1981

Hinterland Resource Services Ltd.,
11691 Trumpeter Drive,
Richmond, B. C.
V7E 3X4 (604) 271-5922

090897

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 \$ 2,400.⁰⁰.

Ruth Seibert

Regional Manager, Exp'ration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.



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SUMMARY

The BT Claims are located in the southern Yukon, approximately 20.3 km westerly from Swift River Lodge Y.T. Swift River is at 1033 km of the Alaska Highway. The claims lie 4.8 km due west of the head waters of Partridge Creek. The area is underlain by limestones and quartzites of probable Devono-Mississippian Age (Sylvester Group?) intruded by leucocratic granite of the Seagull Batholith. Several small mineralized skarn bands were observed cutting through the limestones. Mineralization consisted of sparse disseminated pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and occasionally MoS_2 . One skarn band contained a heavily mineralized griessen zone several metres wide consisting of massive stringers of pyrite and magnetite with smaller veinlets of dense black metallic mineral (cassiterite?).

An overhanging snow cornice, a result of an unusually late spring, precluded an examination of the trench on what is considered the main skarn zone.

A two stage program is recommended to further assess the claims. Stage I, estimated to cost \$76,500.00, includes geological mapping, trenching, surveying, magnetometer surveying, geochemical rock and silt sampling, and general

HINTERLAND RESOURCE SERVICES LTD.

PLAYER PETROLEUM INC.

BT CLAIMS

LOCATION MAP

DORSEY LAKE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1:250 000

MAPPED BY: V.R.H.	DRAWN BY: K.L.J.	DRWG No.:
DATE: JUNE '81	DATE: JULY '81	1



prospecting. Stage II consists mainly of diamond drilling.

The property is to be considered at the initial exploration stage.

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Player Petroleum Inc., the author, on June 17 and June 18, 1981 examined the BT 1-24 mineral claims in the Partridge Creek area, Yukon Territory. The claims are staked pursuant to the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

LOCATION AND ACCESS (60° 03'N, 131° 25' 30"W)

The BT Claims are located in the southern Yukon about 4.8 km west of the upper end of Partridge Creek. The claims lie 20.3 km westerly of the Swift River Lodge (under lease to DuPont Exploration of Canada Ltd.). Swift River is located at kilometre 1033 on the Alaska Highway approximately 160 km west of Watson Lake and 340 km east of Whitehorse. By prior arrangement with DuPont, fuel, food and lodgings are available at Swift River.

Access to the claim area is by helicopter from Swift River.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The BT Claims lie between 1400 metres and 1800 metres in elevation. About 70% of the claims area lie above tree

line on a rocky northwesterly trending ridge. The southwesterly facing slope is moderately steep at about 40° to 50°. However the northeasterly face is steep to precipitous and would require the use of climbing equipment ("eye-bolts" and ropes) for safe travel along the slopes while conducting assessment work. These slopes overlook two tarns to the northeast which could supply water for camp or drilling purposes.

The upper slopes are covered in grasses, moss, and lichens, while below 1450 metres the growth thickens to scrub alpine fir.

PROPERTY

The property consists of 24 Yukon Quartz Mining Claims as follows:

<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Record Number</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
BT 1-24	YA57348-YA57371 incl.	Feb. 3, 1982

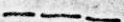
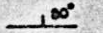



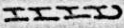


The claims, indicated on claim map NTS 105 B/3, are owned by McPres Explorations Ltd. and are held under option by Player Petroleum Inc. The claims lie within the Watson Lake Mining Division.

HISTORY

The Seagull Batholith has been an area of intensive mineral exploration for tungsten, molybdenum and tin since



LEGEND

-  CONTACT, INFERRED
-  STRIKE & DIP OF BEDDING
-  GRANITE - SEAGULL BATHOLITH
-  LIMESTONE - MINOR SKARN BANDS & QUARTZITE BEDS
-  QUARTZITE & SHALE
-  OUTLINE OF MAIN SKARN BAND
-  SILT SAMPLE SITE & No.
-  ROCK CHIP SAMPLE SITE & No.



HINTERLAND RESOURCE SERVICES LTD
 PLAYER PETROLEUM INC.
BT CLAIMS
 GENERAL GEOLOGY & SAMPLE LOCATION
 DORSEY LAKE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 1:50000

MAPPED BY: V.R.H.	DRAWN BY: K.L.J.	DRWG No
DATE: JUNE '81	DATE: JULY '81	2

1976 when prospectors for Cordilleran Engineering discovered the Logtung deposit presently being developed by Amax. The deposit, estimated to be 162 million tons grading 0.13% WO_3 and 0.052% MoS_2 , is located about 10 km to the southwest in the Logjam Creek Area. At present, several major companies such as Amax, Cominco, and DuPont Exploration of Canada Ltd. are engaged in various levels of exploration in the immediate area.

There are no known old workings on the BT Claims. The claims were previously held by DuPont Explorations of Canada Ltd. which conducted a limited program of rock chip sampling. The results of this program are unavailable. The claims were allowed to lapse and were re-staked by McPres Minerals Ltd. in January, 1981. To the knowledge of the author, no further work has been conducted on the claim.

GEOLOGY

The area in general lies within the northern Omineca Crystalline belt of predominantly Mesozoic plutonic rocks intruding older Mesozoic and Paleozoic clastic sediments and limestones. In the vicinity of the claim area, the geology is dominated by the intrusion of the Seagull Batholith. This northwesterly trending elongate plutonic body is

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT

18

Glacial till; gravel, sand, and silt; lake clay; volcanic ash

TERTIARY (?) AND QUATERNARY

17

Vesicular olivine basalt

CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY

UPPERMOST CRETACEOUS OR LOWERMOST TERTIARY

16

SEAGULL AND HAKE BATHOLITHS AND STOCKS: mainly biotite leuco-quartz monzonite and alaskite, in places with quartz-tourmaline concentrations andmiarolitic cavities

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS

15

15a, CASSIAR BATHOLITH: mainly biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite, in part sheared and altered; 15b, RAM STOCK: saussuritized biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite and granodiorite, in part sheared; 15c, LOGJAM STOCKS: mainly biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite with basic borders; 15d, mainly biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite; 15e, mainly biotite-muscovite granodiorite

14

Dioritic rocks: diorite, granodiorite, quartz diorite; 14a, includes gneiss, hornblendite

13

Ultramafic rocks: olivine-bearing clinopyroxenite, dunite; serpentized and metamorphosed equivalents

PERMIAN TO JURASSIC (?)

12

12a, pebble and cobble conglomerate, greywacke, limestone; minor quartzite, chert; 12b, andesitic volcanic breccia and tuff; minor lava(?); 12c, feldspathic quartzite, subgreywacke, greywacke, quartzite, grit, argillite; relatively rich in microcline, may be in part equivalent to 12a and 12b

MISSISSIPPIAN

LOWER AND MIDDLE MISSISSIPPIAN

11

Upper Division: chert, slate, argillite, hornfels; minor greywacke; 11a, limestone and dolomite, in part with chert nodules, skarn; 11b, sandy and conglomeratic tuff

10

Lower Division: chert and quartzite pebble and cobble conglomerate, chert, quartzite, slate, argillite, hornfels

DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN

UPPER DEVONIAN AND LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN

9

Limestone and dolomite, in part with chert nodules, skarn

8

Chert, hornfels, argillite, slate, phyllite, quartzite, limestone, in part with chert nodules; skarn, tremolitic marble, dolomite; 8a, schist and gneiss

7

Greenstone, chlorite schist and quartzite, phyllite, slate, argillite, chert; 7a, greenstone, chlorite schist; 7b, argillite, slate, phyllite, chert, subgreywacke, grit, conglomerate, granite-biotite schist and quartzite

CASSIAR INTRUSIONS

MESOZOIC



5' 30' 15' 13' 00' YUKON TERRITORY BRITISH COLUMBIA



MAP 10-1960
 GEOLOGY
WOLF LAKE
 YUKON TERRITORY

Scale: One Inch to Four Miles = $\frac{1}{253,472}$
 Miles



roughly 38.5 km long and approximately 10 km wide. The composition of the batholith ranges from leuco-quartz monzonite and alaskite to granite, with abundant miarolitic cavities. Fluorite is a common accessory, and tourmaline-quartz concentrations are characteristic. Topaz has been found as large crystals in some miarolitic cavities.

The Seagull is younger than the Cassiar Batholith and was probably emplaced at shallower depth. A well-developed metamorphic aureole includes tourmaline, axinite and vesuvianite-bearing contact skarns. The intrusive body intrudes metamorphosed clastic sediments of Devonian to Mississippian Age. Compilation of data by the Geological Survey of Canada indicates that the granitic intrusive is permissive for occurrences of tungsten, tin and molybdenum mineralization.

Within the claim group, a pendant of limestone and quartzite overlies a quartz-rich altered granite. To the northwest along the main ridge of the property, the sedimentary unit is in sharp contact with the granite apparently cutting through and rising above the sediments. To the southeast near the central part of the claim group, the granite contact lies beneath the sediments and can only be found on the lower

northeast facing slopes.

The limestone is grey, fine grained and partly marblized. It is generally thin-bedded striking 240° and dipping steeply (70° - 80°) north. In the central part of the claim block a massive limestone unit is visible in the northeast facing slope. This carbonate unit may be a contact aureole near the granite or it may possibly be a reef structure. The limestone unit contains intermittent quartzite beds and localized skarn bands. The skarn bands are generally weakly mineralized with pyrite, sparse sphalerite and occasionally disseminated chalcopyrite and rarely disseminated molybdenite.

On the northeast facing slope, a 50 metre thick skarn band extends across the face for several hundred metres. Within this unit, narrower zones occur containing massive stringers of pyrite and magnetite with an occasional narrow band of a dense black-brown mineral with a resinous-vitreous lustre. Several grab samples of this material were collected for assay.

Further to the southeast, the limestones are in contact with a rusty weathering quartzite unit. The quartzite is occasionally interbedded with minor shale bands.

SAMPLING

Several rock chip and geochemical silt samples were collected to test mainly for anomalous amounts of trace metals in the area. The samples are plotted on the accompanying sketch plan and are as follows: (Results in ppm unless otherwise noted)

Sample No.	Width	Mo	W	Sn	Cu	Ag	Au(oz/ton)	F	Pb
14307		2	.001%	<2	278	3.2	.002	175	66
14308		4	.001%	<2	10	2.2	.002	10000	70
14309		2	.001%	.02%	39	1.4	.001	8000	24
Silt Samples	Cu	Mo	W	Pb	Zn	F	Sn	Ag	Au
#1	77	2	72	102	460	840	2	2.1	45
#2	71	3	72	110	505	150	5	2.3	60
#3	33	2	72	64	300	1020	2	2.6	40
#4	20	1	12	50	295	950	3	1.3	25
#5	46	4	8	56	238	910	2	1.4	55

CONCLUSIONS

The general area is permissive for the occurrence of tungsten, tin and molybdenum mineralization associated with griessen zones within the granitic rocks or contact skarn zones within limy units near granitic rocks. The skarn zones located on the BT Claims warrant an initial exploration program to evaluate the possibility of the occurrence of

economic deposits of tungsten, tin or molybdenum. Tin mineralization is often associated with high fluorine values in silts, whereas tin itself generally shows a poor response to geochemical silt and soil sampling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the foregoing, the following exploration program is proposed:

STAGE I

1. Ground Preparation: The steep to precipitous slopes on the northeast facing side require the emplacement of several eye-bolts along the ridge in order that safety ropes may be used to facilitate travel about the area of main interest.
2. Survey Control: A conventional grid along the slopes would not be practical. Using a transit, an electronic distance measuring device and a reflector mounted on a range pole, a network of survey points clearly marked on the ground could be established quickly and economically. These strategically located points could then be used to tie in future assessment work.
3. Geological Mapping: The claims area require a detailed surface examination in order to discover possible mineralized zones. It is recommended that the main ridge area of nearly continuous rock exposure be mapped at a scale of 1:2500. Night lamping with an ultraviolet lamp is recommended to delineate possible scheelite mineralization.

4. Trenching and Blasting: Due to the fractured and weathered nature of the underlying rocks, fresh rock surfaces for sampling purposes should be exposed. Several hand trenches cut by drilling with a plugger, followed by blasting would be required to supply adequate sample material.

5. Magnetometer Surveying: The claims area, especially overburden covered areas, should be covered by a close-spaced magnetometer survey. Samples found by the author indicate that tin mineralization may be associated with magnetite-rich griessen zones. Zones containing significant segregations of magnetite would be readily delineated and would constitute a prime drill target.

PROPOSED BUDGET

Ground Preparation	\$ 1,500.00
Trenching and Blasting	25,000.00
Survey Control	5,000.00
Magnetometer Survey	6,000.00
Geological Mapping (Incl. report prep)	9,000.00
Assaying	2,500.00
Camp Costs	7,500.00
Helicopter Support	10,000.00
Contingency @ 15%	9,975.00

Total of Stage I \$76,475.00

STAGE II

Contingent upon favourable results encountered in Stage I program.

Diamond Drilling 1000 metres @\$180/m \$180,000.00

Geological Supervision 10,000.00

Assaying 10,000.00

Camp Costs 15,000.00

Helicopter Support 21,000.00

Contingency @ 15% 35,400.00

Total of Stage II \$271,400.00

Total Stages I and II \$347,875.00

The above costs do not include any administrative costs, legal fees, property maintenance, or option payments. Favourable results obtained subsequent to Stage II drilling would lead to a major development program of diamond drilling and bulk sampling to provide data for a full scale feasibility study.

Respectfully submitted,

Victor Ryback-Hardy

V. Ryback-Hardy, P.Eng.
July 11, 1981.



REFERENCES

Dunbar, Carl O., and Rodgers, John - "Principles of Stratigraphy"
John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1957

Berry, L. and Mason, B. - "Mineralogy Concepts,
Descriptions, Determinations" W.H. Freeman and Company, 1959

Mulligan, R., - "Metallogeny of the Region Adjacent to
the Northern Part of the Cassiar Batholith, Yukon Territory
and British Columbia. " Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 68-70

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Victor P. Ryback-Hardy of Richmond, British Columbia do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting Geological Engineer with Hinterland Resource Services Ltd., at 11691 Trumpeter Drive, Richmond, B. C., V7E 3X4.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in Geological Engineering in 1970 (B.A.Sc.). I am also a Commissioned British Columbia Land Surveyor (1979).
3. I have been practising my profession as a Geological Engineer for 8 years.
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia, Registration No. 8825.
5. I examined the BT Claims on June 17 and 18, 1981.
6. I have no interest, nor do I expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect in the BT Claims or the securities of Player Petroleum Inc.
7. Player Petroleum Inc. is hereby given permission to reproduce this report, or any part of it, for financing purposes; provided however, that no portion may be used out of context in such a manner as to convey a meaning differing from that set out in the whole.

Dated at Richmond, B. C., this 1st day of July, 1981.

V. Ryback-Hardy, P. Eng.
Victor Ryback-Hardy



APPENDIX I

Assay Results

MIN-EN Laboratories Ltd.

705 WEST 15th STREET,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V7M 1T2
TELEPHONE (604) 980-5814

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Project Swift River Date of report July 11/81.
File No. 1-369 Date samples received June 25/81.
Samples submitted by: V. Hardy
Company: Hinterland Resources
Report on: 5 silt, 8 rock Geochem samples

..... 8 Assay samples

Copies sent to:

1. Hinterland, Resources,
2.
3.

Samples: Sieved to mesh -80 silt Ground to mesh -100 rock

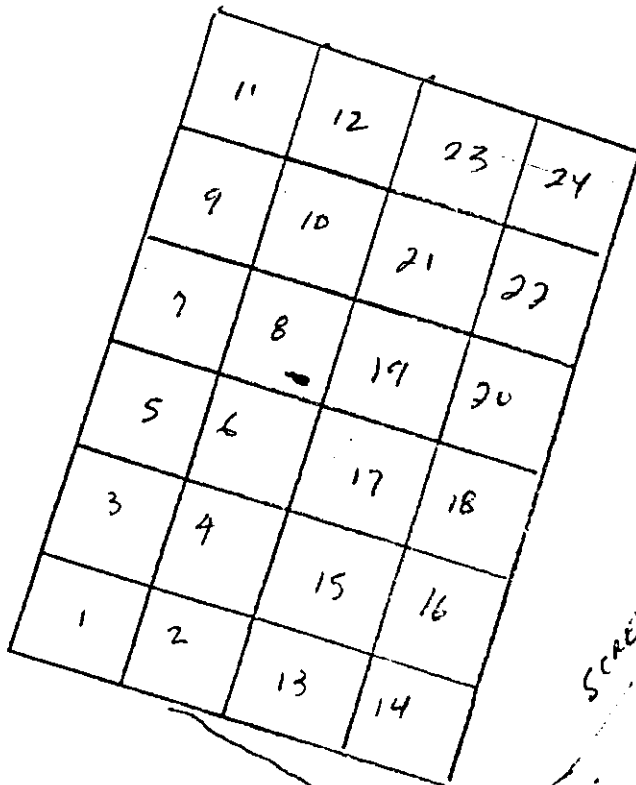
Prepared samples stored discarded
rejects assay stored discarded geochem

Methods of analysis: Assays-Cu,Zn,Ag-Acid digestion-chemical

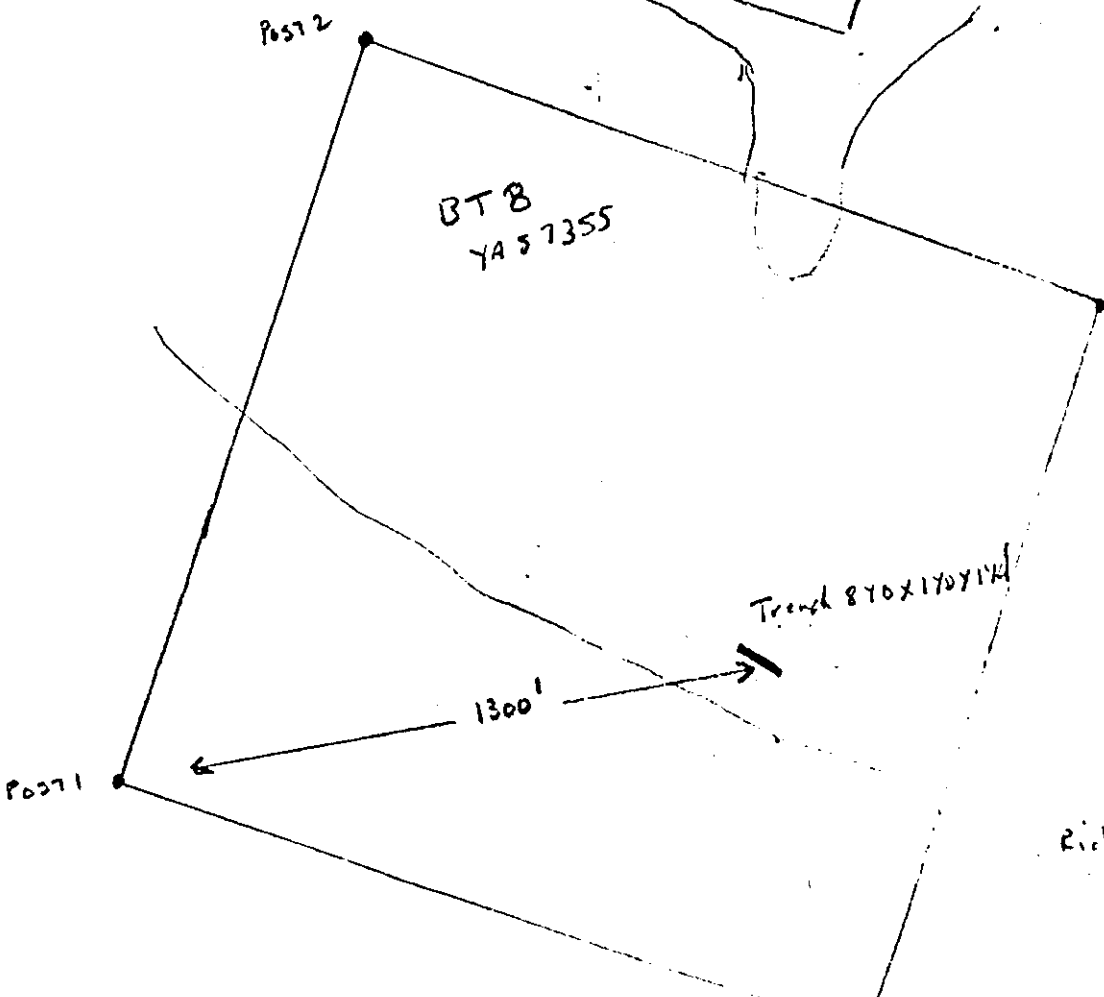
..... analysis. Au-Fire and A.A. Finish. W,Sn-Fusion-Colorimetric
..... and A.A. Geochem - Mo,Cu,Pb,Zn,Ag-nitric,perchloric digestion
Remarks: A.A. Analysis. Sn-Fusion-Colorimetric. F-Specific Ion.
..... Meter.

Trenching OCT 1981

BT1-24 (4A57348-4A57372)
Group H(2930)
Screw Creek
105 B 3



Screw Creek



Trenching Oct 1981
 BT 1-24 (4457348-4457372)
 Group H 2931
 Screw Creek
 105B3

