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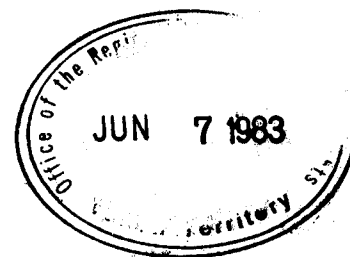
TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD.

EXPLORATION - 1982

GOLD, SILVER AND URANIUM DEPOSITS

GLACIER LAKE REGION

MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

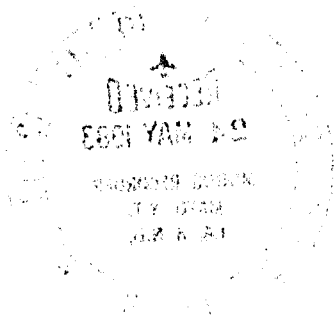


Trigg, Woollett Consulting Ltd.

January, 1983

091456

P. G. Lhotka
R. A. Olson



This report by _____, prepared by
the _____, _____
under contract No. _____, Quartz
Mining and _____, as
represented by _____, in the amount
of \$ 76,000-_____.

P. Walker

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

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SUMMARY

Exploration of IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks was conducted between August 1 and 31, 1982. At IOTA and GOLLUM mineral claim blocks, prospecting, grab rock sampling, geological mapping, overburden stripping, trenching, lithogeochemical sampling, geochemical talus fine sampling and very low frequency electromagnetic surveying were performed. Exploration was concentrated at and near the previously discovered gold occurrence within IOTA 19 mineral claim. At IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks, one or more of prospecting, geological mapping, sampling and radiometric surveying were performed. A total of 106 grab and composite rock samples, 32 rock chip samples, 13 lithogeochemical samples, 41 geochemical talus fine samples and 8 geochemical stream sediment samples were collected from the mineral claim blocks and analyzed for gold, silver and copper; selected samples were also analyzed for lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony, cobalt and uranium.

IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks are underlain predominantly by Proterozoic clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks. Numerous faults cut the Proterozoic rocks. Hematitic breccias of enigmatic origin exist locally.

IOTA mineral claim block is underlain by numerous faults which are associated with two types of veins. Type I veins comprise tetrahedrite, with or without minor amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, in dark red weathering siderite. Type II veins comprise one or more of tetrahedrite, galena or sphalerite in quartz, calcite and dolomite. High gold and silver values cannot be directly related to vein type and generally do not occur together. At least four mineralized locales that comprise gold- and/or silver-bearing veins exist along IOTA Fault, the major easterly trending fault that crosses IOTA mineral claim block. Trenching within IOTA 19 mineral claim exposed the source of gold-bearing float. The gold-bearing vein material occurs within an altered fault zone and, where exposed, the vein contains a weighted average of 56.14 grams gold per tonne, 67.0 grams silver per tonne, 0.90 per cent copper, 6.36 per cent lead, 13.11 per cent zinc and 1.62 per cent antimony over a width of 0.27 metres. The significance of the three other

gold- and/or silver-bearing locales which exist along IOTA Fault east of IOTA 19 gold occurrence, is undetermined.

At GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks, no important gold, uranium and/or other metal occurrences were discovered. No further exploration is warranted at these mineral claim blocks.

Further exploration is required within and adjacent to IOTA mineral claim block. Detailed geological mapping, prospecting, grid surveying and rock sampling should be performed at mineral locales 1, 2, 3 and 4. In addition, selected sites will require one or more of geochemical talus fine sampling, very low frequency electromagnetic surveying, topographic surveying, overburden stripping and trenching. At IOTA 19 gold occurrence further overburden stripping must be performed to better expose the gold-bearing zone. The only certain, positive method for overburden stripping at IOTA mineral claim block is manually. A program of detailed exploration at IOTA mineral claim block will require a geologist, an assisting geologist, a geological assistant, a trencher, two overburden strippers and a cook for five weeks. Exploration should be performed from a camp established within IOTA mineral claim block. A helicopter will be needed for five weeks for daily crew deployment. Prior to the field season, certain petrographic studies should be performed on selected specimens from IOTA 19 gold occurrence to allow a better understanding of the paragenesis of gold at IOTA mineral claim block. The estimated cost of the office studies and of the program of field exploration is \$150,000.

INTRODUCTION

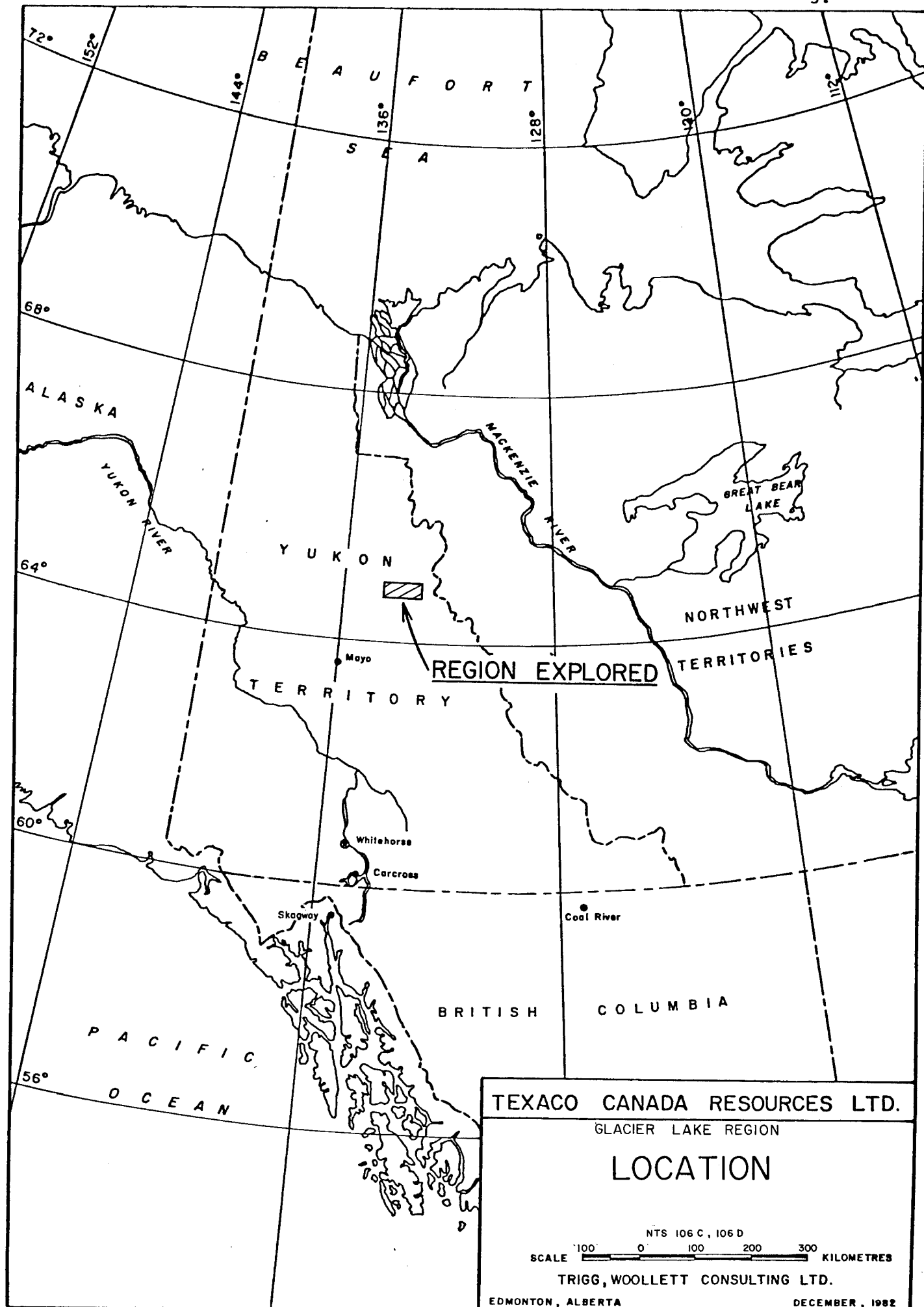
Location and Access

IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks are about 175 km northeast of Mayo, Yukon Territory (Dwg. 2106-14). IOTA and GOLLUM mineral claim blocks are within National Topographic System (NTS) map area 106C/14 and are centered at 64°56'N latitude and 133°12'W longitude. The IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks are west of IOTA mineral claim block and are within NTS map areas 106C/13 or 106D/16.

Access to the mineral claims is by float- or ski-equipped aircraft to Glacier or Fairchild Lakes, by wheel- or ski-equipped aircraft to a gravel airstrip at Bear River near IRON mineral claim block, and/or by helicopter. An abandoned, but possibly usable gravel airstrip exists at Dolores Creek just west of IOTA mineral claim block. Access to the area by caterpillar tractor from Keno Hill is also possible during winter months.

Mineral Claims

IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks were staked and recorded at various times between July 7, 1980 and



September 21, 1982 (Table I). In total, these mineral claim blocks now comprise 210 mineral claims which encompass 4,347.2 ha (10,743.2 acres).

Previous Exploration

Exploration was conducted in the 1960's at IRON mineral claim block by Pacific Giant Steel Ores Limited for iron, and west of IOTA mineral claim block by Bonnet Plume River Mines Ltd. for copper (Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd., 1973). In the 1970's, exploration northwest of IOTA mineral claim block resulted in the discovery of the PTERD uranium occurrence (Archer and Schmidt, 1978).

In 1980 and 1981 exploration at and near IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks was conducted by Zelon Enterprises Ltd. for Texaco Canada Resources Ltd. (Hajek, 1981). This exploration discovered several mineral occurrences that contain one or more of gold, silver, uranium and copper.

1982 Exploration

Exploration of IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks was performed by Trigg, Woollett Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Texaco Canada Resources Ltd. between August 1 and 31, 1982. Exploration was performed from a camp established at Glacier Lake. The camp was serviced by a float-equipped Single Otter aircraft based at Mayo. A Hughes 500D helicopter was used for daily transport of the field crew to the work site. In total 315 man-days were expended during the course of 1982 exploration from Glacier Lake (Appendix I). The cost of this exploration, including preparation of a final report, is \$117,990.22 (Appendix II).

At and near IOTA and GOLLUM mineral claim blocks, prospecting, grab rock sampling and geological mapping at a scale of 1:10,000 were performed. At and near the previously discovered gold occurrence within IOTA 19 mineral claim, geological mapping at a scale of 1:1,000, detailed geochemical talus fine sampling, lithogeochemical sampling, grab rock sampling, trenching, and geological mapping at a scale of 1:100 and detailed chip sampling of the two trenches excavated, were performed. Two hundred and seventy-nine man-days were expended during exploration conducted at or near IOTA and GOLLUM mineral claim blocks.

At IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks, one or more of prospecting, geological mapping, grab rock and chip sampling, and radiometric surveying were performed. The man-days expended during exploration performed at each of these mineral claim blocks are 2, 8, 6, 6 and 14, respectively.

GEOLOGY

IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks are underlain predominantly by Proterozoic clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks. Proterozoic rocks are divisible into an Helikian sequence, Wernecke Supergroup, and an unnamed Hadrynian sequence, which are separated by an angular unconformity (Table II). Wernecke Supergroup has been divided by Delaney (1981) into three groups: lowermost is Fairchild Lake Group, comprising 4,000 m of dark grey slate, siltstone, argillite and limestone; the overlying Quartet Lake Group is comprised of at least 5,000 m of slate, argillite, siltstone and minor limy beds; uppermost is Gillespie Lake Group, comprising more than 4,000 m of orange weathering dolostone with minor argillite and limestone. Delaney (1981) concludes Wernecke Supergroup represents a shoaling upwards miogeoclinal depositional regime.

Hadrynian rocks outcrop only at the eastern margin of IOTA mineral claim block and are divisible into five units (Blusson, 1974). From lowermost to uppermost these comprise: distinctive maroon and green slate, shale and siltstone (unit H_s), buff weathering dolostone (unit H_{c1}), grey weathering dolostone and limestone (unit H_{c2}), brown weathering grey shale and siltstone (unit H_{sq}), and orange weathering dolostone interbedded with brown and black shale, sandstone and carbonate conglomerate (unit H_{sc}). The upper two units may correlate with Rapitan Group.

Breccia complexes of enigmatic origin cut Helikian Wernecke Supergroup strata, but apparently do not cut Hadrynian strata (Delaney, 1981). The breccia complexes are irregularly shaped to pipe-like, and locally have stratabound apophyses of breccia. Fragments within the breccia are angular to rounded and source from adjacent or underlying strata, and the matrix is comprised of milled rock fragments. The margins of the breccia complexes vary from sharp to gradational, with breccia and fractures gradually dying out into the host rock. Alteration minerals associated with breccias include sodic-feldspar, hematite, calcite and quartz with accompanying enrichment in copper, cobalt, uranium, barium, iron and molybdenum (Archer and Schmidt, 1978; Laznicka and Edwards, 1979).

Altered diorite and dolerite dykes and sills cut Wernecke Supergroup, Hadrynian strata and breccia bodies, but some dykes are known to terminate at the Helikian-Hadrynian unconformity and some of the breccias include fragments of diorite. Lamprophyre and/or peridotite dykes also exist but are rare. Delaney (1981) suggests it is probable that several ages of intrusive rocks exist.

Wernecke Supergroup strata are deformed into open folds whose axes trend northwest. Steeply dipping faults that cut both Helikian and Hadrynian strata trend west to northwest; offsets include both vertical and horizontal displacements. Locally, strata are intensely faulted, causing complex structural relationships.

PROSPECTING

Thirty-four prospecting and reconnaissance geological mapping traverses were performed by a two-man crew comprised of a geologist and a prospector, at and near IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks. Scintillometers (SRAT SPP2N) were used for radiometric prospecting at IRON, ADUB, HAIL and SAM mineral claim blocks. Samples collected during reconnaissance prospecting and during detailed exploration of the mineral claim blocks include 106 grab and composite rock samples, 32 rock chip samples, 13 lithogeochemical samples, 41 geochemical talus fine samples and 8 geochemical stream sediment samples. All samples were sent to Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd., North Vancouver, British Columbia for analysis. The talus fine and stream sediment samples were dried, sieved and the -80 mesh fraction was analyzed for gold, silver and copper; selected samples were also analyzed for lead, zinc, arsenic and antimony. The rock samples were crushed, pulverized and the -100 mesh fraction was analyzed for gold, silver and copper; in addition, selected samples were also analyzed for lead, zinc, antimony, uranium and cobalt. Gold was analyzed for by fire assay-atomic absorption; samples containing greater than 10,000 parts per billion (ppb) gold were fire assayed. Copper, lead, zinc and silver were analyzed for by atomic absorption. Samples containing greater than 20,000 parts per million (ppm) copper, 10,000 ppm lead, 20,000 ppm zinc and 50 ppm silver were assayed. Arsenic was analyzed for by colourimetry and uranium was analyzed for by fluorimetry. Antimony was analyzed for by X-ray fluorescence; samples containing greater than 10,000 ppm antimony were assayed. Geochemical Lab Reports and Certificates of Analysis are included as Appendix III. Certain selected rock samples were also analyzed for copper and gold using an ASOMA Instruments portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer (PXRF).

Summarized in Appendix IV are the analytical results obtained for each sample that was collected.

IOTA and GOLLUM Mineral Claim Blocks

Twenty-seven prospecting and reconnaissance geological mapping traverses were performed within or adjacent to IOTA and GOLLUM mineral claim blocks. Traverses, sample locations and identifiers are shown on drawing 2106-15. IOTA mineral claim block is underlain by Helikian dolostone, slate, siltstone, argillite and limestone, and by Hadrynian dolostone, shale, slate, sandstone, limestone and conglomerate (Dwg. 2106-16). Helikian and Hadrynian dolostone and limestone generally form resistive, well exposed outcrops, except where these rocks are highly faulted. Diorite, dolerite and mafic dykes which cut Helikian strata exist locally. Several major faults cut both Helikian and Hadrynian strata, and locally truncate the diorite, dolerite and mafic dykes. The major faults generally trend easterly and dip steeply. Extensive talus slopes overlie most fault traces and outcrop typically occurs only at or near ridge crests. This is illustrated along the major IOTA Fault east of Tetrahedrite Creek where the fault passes through the gold occurrence within IOTA 19 mineral claim (Appendix V).

Breccia complexes occur in Fairchild Lake Group and Quartet Lake Group within IOTA mineral claim blocks. Minor occurrences of specular hematite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, barite and bornite are locally present in the breccia complexes. Minor amounts of malachite exist in green shale in the lowermost Hadrynian strata. Laznicka (1977) suggests this is a "copper-shale" type mineral occurrence.

Quartz, calcite, dolomite and/or siderite veins are associated with faults in carbonate rocks. The veins locally contain tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, bornite, galena, sphalerite and native gold. Two predominant types of vein mineralogy are present: Type I comprises tetrahedrite with or without minor amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite in dark red weathering siderite, whereas Type II comprises one or more of tetrahedrite, galena or sphalerite in quartz, calcite and dolomite.

Thirty-six of the 85 grab, 30 chip and 13 lithogeochemical rock samples collected within or near IOTA and GOLLUM mineral claim blocks contain greater than or equal to 1.00 gram gold per tonne (g/t) and/or contain greater than or equal to 70.0 g/t silver. Samples that have a high gold content do not necessarily have a corresponding high silver content (Appendix VI). Thirty-five of the samples which contain high gold and/or silver were collected along or near IOTA Fault and one silver-bearing sample is from GOLLUM mineral claim block (Dwg. 2106-16). Along IOTA Fault, four mineral locales, designated 1 to 4 respectively, have produced most of the gold- and/or silver-bearing samples.

Mineral Locale 1

Gold-bearing talus from mineral locale 1 was discovered in July, 1980 by Zelon Enterprises Ltd. on behalf of Texaco Canada Resources Ltd. (Hajek, 1981). In 1981 the gold-bearing quartz vein material was traced in talus to within a few metres of a ridge crest within IOTA 19 mineral claim. Exploration in 1982 included trenching to expose the gold occurrence, and detailed prospecting, geological mapping and sampling near the occurrence.

Geological mapping at 1:1,000 scale, encompassing an area 300 m by 600 m, was performed about the trenched locale (Dwg. 2106-17). Fifty-seven survey stations were established by compass, clinometer and chain. Station 1 was assigned an elevation of 1,800 m above sea level based on topographic map sheet NTS 106C/14.

Geological mapping indicates IOTA Fault truncates a 10 m wide mafic dyke, another fault juxtaposes Gillespie Lake Group rocks against Quartet Lake Group rocks and a third fault exists in the gully northwest of IOTA 19 gold occurrence. The displacement on these faults is undetermined. Siderite veins, which locally have slickensides, are spatially related to these and other faults. Geological mapping shows Gillespie Lake Group dolostone comprises three lithological types, but, due to the lack of outcrop, beds of each lithological type are not

traceable for more than a few tens of metres. Locally the dolostone is altered and contains veinlets of siderite, dolomite and quartz. Pervasive silicification also exists. Altered and silicified dolostone is typically reddish weathering. Reddish weathering generally is spatially related to IOTA Fault.

Geological mapping at a scale of 1:100 and detailed chip sampling were performed at the trenched gold occurrence within IOTA 19 mineral claim (Dwg. 2106-18). Approximately 29 cubic metres of rock and frozen talus were removed from two trenches using explosives and a small hand-portable drill, and 92 cubic metres of overburden were cleared by shovel to expose bedrock and prevent slumping of overburden into the excavations. A photograph of the excavated trenches is included in Appendix V. Dolostone in the trenches is highly altered, silicified and fractured. Clayey fault gouge, with local dolostone fragments, is present in both the trenches. In the east trench the lithological units appear bedded, whereas in the west trench the lithological units are more chaotic and cataclastized. A quartz vein containing native gold, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and galena exists in the west trench. The vein is at least 7 m in length and averages 0.27 m in width. The eastern portion of the vein strikes easterly, dips 42 degrees to the south and pinches out to the east. The western portion of the vein continues beyond the west wall of the west trench, where the vein is exposed on the trench shoulder. At the edge of the exposed area, the vein strikes north-northwesterly and dips vertically. Twenty-five chip samples were taken from the two trenches and were analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and antimony. Some of the samples were not completely fresh due to deep weathering in the intensely fractured areas. Thus, the grade of the weathered portions of the vein may have been affected. Twenty samples of faulted, fractured and altered dolostone, which do not contain mineralized quartz vein material, all contain less than 1.00 g/t gold. Five samples were collected from the vein. The weighted average of the four samples that were taken completely across the vein is 56.14 g/t gold, 67.0 g/t silver, 0.90 per cent (%) copper, 6.36% lead, 13.11% zinc and 1.62% antimony over a width of 0.27 m (Dwg. 2106-18).

In addition to the trenched gold occurrence, two other sites that produce gold-bearing samples from outcrop were discovered (Dwg. 2106-17). At sample site 106C82MBM002 an area about 1 m by 2 m is underlain by schistose, altered, chloritic, sedimentary rock of Quartet Lake Group that contains up to 5% bornite and one speck of visible gold. Sample 106C82MBM002, which did not contain visible gold, analyzed 3.12 g/t gold, 23.0 g/t silver and 2.60% copper. At sample site 106C82MBM003 a siderite vein 4 m wide contains a one square metre zone mineralized with tetrahedrite. The siderite vein is spatially related to a fault which trends southeast and dips 68 degrees to the northeast. Sample 106C82MBM003 contains 5.14 g/t gold, 702.9 g/t silver and 5.96% copper.

Three grab samples, 106C82ROP002, 106C82ROP003 and 106C82ROP004, which were collected about 200 m west of the trenches,

contain 1.68, 2.37 and 5.39 g/t gold, and 251.0, 243.4 and 514.3 g/t silver, respectively (Dwg. 2106-17). All three samples comprise siderite vein material with tetrahedrite; one sample contains minor amounts of quartz. Grab sample 106C82PLM002, which was collected from talus 40 m northwest of the trenches, is comprised of tetrahedrite in siderite and assays 15.26 g/t gold and 2,269.7 g/t silver. Two talus fine samples which were collected 70 m downslope from the trenched gold occurrence prior to trenching, were taken to evaluate whether the trenched gold occurrence is detectable geochemically. Sample 106C82PLY001, which was collected immediately below the occurrence, contains 3,150 ppb gold and 8.3 ppm silver, whereas sample 106C82PLY002, which was collected at the same elevation but on the opposite slope across a gully, contains 25 ppb gold and 2.5 ppm silver (Dwg. 2106-17). Anomalous lead, zinc, copper, antimony and arsenic values are associated with the 3,150 ppb gold value, whereas the 25 ppb gold value has low values for these metals. Following the results of this sampling, 19 talus fine samples were collected at a depth of 30 cm from the northwesterly facing talus slope which is west of the trenched gold occurrence. Five of these samples contain from 50 ppb gold to a maximum of 565 ppb gold (Dwg. 2106-17).

Thirteen lithogeochemical samples and 20 geochemical talus fine samples were collected along two lines which are about 300 m east of the trenched gold occurrence (Dwg. 2106-17, Appendix VII). These lines are oriented approximately perpendicular to the trace of IOTA Fault. The samples were collected to assess whether there was any variability in selected elements across the fault trace. The lithogeochemical and talus fine samples were analyzed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony and arsenic. None of the lithogeochemical samples contain visible sulphides. All the lithogeochemical samples contain less than or equal to 5 ppb gold, but the results for the other elements are more variable, with arsenic, antimony, silver, lead and zinc generally increasing over the altered zone. The geochemical talus fine sample results also are variable, and generally show that higher values for silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony and arsenic exist over the altered area. Most of the talus fine samples contain 5 ppb gold or less, but one sample contains 65 ppb gold. A tetrahedrite-bearing grab sample which was collected 20 m southwest of the gold-bearing talus fine sample contains 0.04 g/t gold and 98.7 g/t silver (Dwg. 2106-17).

These same two lines were very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveyed using a Geonics EM-16 instrument and the Cutler, Maine transmitter station. Precise definition of "nulls" was not possible because of poor reception of the transmitter station. Variations in the dip angle measurements greater than 20 degrees exist, and four inflexion point anomalies, two north-facing and two south-facing, are present (Appendix VII, Dwg. 2106-17). The anomalies occur within the area of altered dolostone.

Mineral Locale 2

Mineral locale 2 is about 0.7 km east of the trenched gold occurrence (Dwg. 2106-16). Two grab samples of quartz, siderite and tetrahedrite vein material which were collected from talus near a ridge crest contain 13.03 g/t gold, 1,590.9 g/t silver and 10.63 g/t gold, 514.3 g/t silver. A third sample, with similar mineralogy that was collected 860 m downslope to the south, contains 2.36 g/t gold and 1,954.3 g/t silver. This third sample may source from mineral locale 2. Twenty metres above the sample containing 10.63 g/t gold, siderite veinlets exist in an outcrop of altered dolostone. The siderite veinlets trend 115 degrees and dip 85 degrees southwest, but do not contain tetrahedrite. Two northeast trending faults, with unknown displacement, exist a few hundred metres southwest of mineral locale 2. Mineral locale 2 is along the projected trends of these faults.

Mineral Locale 3

Mineral locale 3 is on a ridge crest about 1.2 km east of the trenched gold occurrence (Dwg. 2106-16). A sample of tetrahedrite with quartz and minor amounts of siderite from this locale contains 16.80 g/t gold and 66.9 g/t silver. The vein is associated with a fractured and silicified zone that occurs along an easterly trending fault. The width of the vein ranges from 10 cm to 20 cm, and the vein material occurs over a strike length of about 10 m.

Mineral Locale 4

At mineral locale 4, which is 2.0 km east of the trenched gold occurrence, five quartz vein occurrences hosted by dolostone, exist locally in outcrop over a distance of about 500 m (Dwg. 2106-16). The quartz veins contain one or more of tetrahedrite, galena, sphalerite and siderite. Eleven grab samples and 5 chip samples were collected at these five occurrences. None of the samples contain greater than 0.10 g/t gold, but six of the samples contain from 88.5 to 617.1 g/t silver. The two western quartz veins contain up to 23.0 g/t silver. At the central quartz vein, the sulphide minerals are sporadically distributed in a vein which is less than 1 m in width; grab samples from the vein contain up to 617.1 g/t silver, 11.15% copper and 45.95% lead. At the two eastern quartz veins, grab samples contain up to 33.0 g/t silver. A chip sample from the easternmost occurrence contains 88.5 g/t silver and 7.65% zinc over 2.40 m.

Gollum Occurrence

The site of a gold occurrence within GOLLUM 1 mineral claim which is reported by Hajek (1981) to have produced a sample containing 17.1 g/t gold, was examined. At the site of the reported gold occurrence, several siderite boulders exist in glacial drift along the bank of a small stream. One of the boulders contains a small mass of tetrahedrite. A sample of this material contains 0.09 g/t gold and 1,587.4 g/t silver. Prospecting opposite to the direction of glacial

transport from the siderite boulders, upstream along the stream bed and around the cirque, failed to locate similar boulders. Unlabelled weathered flagging at the site indicates that this was probably where the original sample containing 17.1 g/t gold was collected, but it is not possible to determine exactly what was sampled.

IRON Mineral Claim Block

One traverse was performed within IRON mineral claim block to collect samples to evaluate the gold content of a zone of massive hematite which exists in a breccia complex that cuts Fairchild Lake Group sedimentary rocks. Four samples were collected (Dwg. 2106-19). A grab sample from a small, 15 cm by 30 cm, chalcopyrite zone contains 0.52 g/t gold, 3.2 g/t silver and 2.10% copper. A grab sample of hematite, and two composite grab samples, collected over 50 m and 75 m, respectively, from hematitic breccia and from massive hematite, all contain less than or equal to 0.02 g/t gold, and low contents of silver and copper.

ADUB Mineral Claim Block

ADUB mineral claim block is underlain by Fairchild Lake Group and Quartet Lake Group sedimentary rocks, that locally are cut by northwesterly trending faults. Three prospecting traverses were performed within the mineral claim block to evaluate the claim block's potential for gold and/or uranium deposits (Dwg. 2106-19). Six grab rock samples and two rock chip samples were collected and analyzed for gold, silver, copper and, for four samples, uranium.

Prospecting traverses were performed in the eastern part of ADUB mineral claim block to evaluate a reported copper-bearing boulder that produced a sample containing 10.80 g/t gold (Hajek, 1981). At the plotted location of the boulder, unlabelled weathered flagging, which probably marks the original discovery, was found and chalcopyrite-hematite boulders were traced up the talus slope to a 2 m by 8 m zone of chalcopyrite and hematite in outcrop. A sample from a talus boulder that contains abundant chalcopyrite contains 0.12 g/t gold, 2.6 g/t silver and 4.14% copper. Two chip samples which were collected across the zone in outcrop contain a weighted average of 0.05 g/t gold, 1.1 g/t silver and 0.85% copper over 1.75 m.

Radiometric prospecting in the northwest part of ADUB mineral claim block rediscovered an anomalously radioactive shear zone. The shear zone trends northwest, contains pyrite and chalcopyrite, and locally produces radioactivity to 160 counts per second (cps, SPP2N). Background radioactivity is 75 cps. Two anomalously radioactive zones, each less than 2.0 square metres, occur along the shear zone. Samples from these zones contain a maximum of 0.15 g/t gold and 2.0 ppm uranium. Two talus samples, which were collected below the shear zone and produce maximum radioactivity of 600 and 1,200 cps (SPP2N), contain 130.0 ppm and 400.0 ppm uranium.

In the north-central part of ADUB mineral claim block, a gossan which has developed on a pyrite-bearing breccia produced a sample that contains 0.04 g/t gold and 0.6 g/t silver.

HAIL Mineral Claim Block

Previous work had discovered a train of radioactive boulders within HAIL mineral claim block (Hajek, 1981). In 1982 an area 20 m by 180 m about the radioactive boulder train was radiometrically (SPP2N) surveyed at a scale of 1:500 along flagged lines run at a constant elevation (Dwg. 2106-19). The zone of radioactive boulders is underlain by a hematitic breccia complex that produces average radioactivity of 120 cps. The detailed radiometric survey shows that two oval-shaped, radioactive trends, each about 15 m long, are enclosed by the 175 cps radiometric contour. At least 17 anomalously radioactive boulders, which produce 500 cps to a maximum of 8,500 cps, exist within or near the radioactive trends. The majority of the anomalously radioactive boulders have a sheared or cataclastized fabric. Several of the boulders, particularly near the uphill end of the trends, are large, angular and are not far from their subcropping source. Three samples were collected from the anomalously radioactive boulders. A sample from a boulder which produces radioactivity of 8,500 cps contain 430.0 ppm uranium. Two composite grab samples collected from radioactive boulders which exist within each radioactive trend, contain 1,300.0 ppm and 820.0 ppm uranium. Isolated outcrops which are uphill and locally underlie the radioactive trends produce only background radioactivity. Two grab samples from nearby outcrops which produce maximum radioactivity of 130 cps and 150 cps contain 4.0 ppm and 9.0 ppm uranium.

A mineralogical and petrographic study of a radioactive specimen from HAIL mineral claim block was performed by Dr. J. Hoeve of Saskatchewan Research Council (Appendix VIII). Hoeve states that the radioactive mineral is amorphous (metamict). After heating the radioactive mineral at 800°C, the mineral produces an X-ray diffractogram pattern which matches that of brannerite. Microscopic examination of a polished thin section by Hoeve shows that the radioactive mineral "forms aggregates and single grains which occur as fracture fillings and associated impregnations" (see photograph in Appendix VIII).

SAM Mineral Claim Block

One traverse was performed within SAM mineral claim block to evaluate the claim block's potential for uranium deposits. The claim block is underlain by Fairchild Lake Group sedimentary rocks that produce background radioactivity of 75 cps (SPP2N) (Dwg. 2106-19). No breccia complexes were discovered. An anomalously radioactive brannerite occurrence reported by Hajek (1981) to outcrop within the claim block could not be found. Further, no anomalous radioactivity was discovered in the vicinity of the reported brannerite occurrence. Two grab samples that contain minor chalcopyrite were collected in the area of the reported brannerite occurrence. One sample contains chalcopyrite and erythrite, and analyzed 0.00 g/t gold, 0.6 g/t silver and 0.08% copper. The other grab

In the north-central part of ADUB mineral claim block, a gossan which has developed on a pyrite-bearing breccia produced a sample that contains 0.04 g/t gold and 0.6 g/t silver.

HAIL Mineral Claim Block

Previous work had discovered a train of radioactive boulders within HAIL mineral claim block (Hajek, 1981). In 1982 an area 20 m by 180 m about the radioactive boulder train was radiometrically (SPP2N) surveyed at a scale of 1:500 along flagged lines run at a constant elevation (Dwg. 2106-19). The zone of radioactive boulders is underlain by a hematitic breccia complex that produces average radioactivity of 120 cps. The detailed radiometric survey shows that two oval-shaped, radioactive trends, each about 15 m long, are enclosed by the 175 cps radiometric contour. At least 17 anomalously radioactive boulders, which produce 500 cps to a maximum of 8,500 cps, exist within or near the radioactive trends. The majority of the anomalously radioactive boulders have a sheared or cataclastized fabric. Several of the boulders, particularly near the uphill end of the trends, are large, angular and are not far from their subcropping source. Three samples were collected from the anomalously radioactive boulders. A sample from a boulder which produces radioactivity of 8,500 cps contain 430.0 ppm uranium. Two composite grab samples collected from radioactive boulders which exist within each radioactive trend, contain 1,300.0 ppm and 820.0 ppm uranium. Isolated outcrops which are uphill and locally underlie the radioactive trends produce only background radioactivity. Two grab samples from nearby outcrops which produce maximum radioactivity of 130 cps and 150 cps contain 4.0 ppm and 9.0 ppm uranium.

A mineralogical and petrographic study of a radioactive specimen from HAIL mineral claim block was performed by Dr. J. Hoeve of Saskatchewan Research Council (Appendix VIII). Hoeve states that the radioactive mineral is amorphous (metamict). After heating the radioactive mineral at 800°C, the mineral produces an X-ray diffractogram pattern which matches that of brannerite. Microscopic examination of a polished thin section by Hoeve shows that the radioactive mineral "forms aggregates and single grains which occur as fracture fillings and associated impregnations" (see photograph in Appendix VIII).

SAM Mineral Claim Block

One traverse was performed within SAM mineral claim block to evaluate the claim block's potential for uranium deposits. The claim block is underlain by Fairchild Lake Group sedimentary rocks (Dwg. 2106-19). No breccia complexes were discovered. An anomalously radioactive brannerite occurrence reported by Hajek (1981) to outcrop within the claim block could not be found. Further, no anomalous radioactivity was discovered in the vicinity of the reported brannerite occurrence. Two grab samples that contain minor chalcopyrite were collected in the area of the reported brannerite occurrence. One sample contains chalcopyrite and erythrite, and analyzed 0.00 g/t gold, 0.6 g/t silver and 0.08% copper. The other grab

sample contains pyrite as well as chalcopyrite, and analyzed 0.00 g/t gold, 1.0 g/t silver, 0.08% copper and 2.0 ppm uranium. Near the eastern margin of the claim block a radioactive fracture zone, 20 cm in width and about 10 m in length, was discovered. This zone produces maximum radioactivity of 1,500 cps (SPP2N). Nearby, another radioactive fracture zone, 2 m by 5 m, produces radioactivity of 300 cps (SPP2N). Prospecting east of the claim block along the stream found a radioactive boulder. This boulder, which is marked by unlabelled weathered flagging, probably corresponds to either sample RL-2 or RL-3 of Hajek (1981). The boulder produces radioactivity of 750 cps (SPP2N); a grab sample from the boulder contains 2.0 ppm uranium. The boulder is a metamorphosed carbonate rock unlike any rock types observed within SAM mineral claim block.

BARB Mineral Claim Block

Copper, silver and cobalt occurrences are reported to have been discovered within BARB mineral claim block (Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd., 1973).

In 1982, two prospecting traverses were performed within BARB mineral claim block (Dwg. 2106-19). The claim block is underlain by Fairchild Lake Group sedimentary rocks which are cut by dolerite dykes of uncertain age. Hematitic breccia exists locally. Six grab rock samples which were collected contain up to 0.44 g/t gold, 5.5 g/t silver and 2.50% copper. None of the samples are from important sulphide occurrences. The cobalt occurrence reported to exist within BARB 2 mineral claim (Hajek, 1981) was not examined due to other exploration priorities and to inclement weather on the day assigned for the examination.

STAKING

IOTA 113 to IOTA 128 mineral claims, inclusive, were staked during August 1982 to protect silver-bearing vein occurrences that exist along the eastern extension of IOTA Fault (Dwgs. 2106-15 and 2106-16). The 16 mineral claims, which encompass 334.4 ha (826.3 acres), were recorded on September 21, 1982 and were transferred to Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.

PORTABLE X-RAY FLUORESCENCE ANALYZER

A portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer (PXRF), manufactured by ASOMA Instruments, was used to analyze 60 selected rock samples for copper and 36 selected rock samples for gold. The analysis for copper comprises: (a) manually crushing the sample to about -20 mesh, (b) inserting the crushed portion of the sample into the PXRF where it is exposed to a radioactive source, (c) the analytical data is automatically fed to and processed by a Hewlett-Packard calculator, and (d) the results for copper are printed out on a paper tape in hundredths of a per cent. The analysis for gold involves a pre-concentration step that comprises: (a) inserting a measured quantity of crushed sample into an agitator bottle, (b) adding water and a specified

amount of sodium cyanide which depends in part on the copper content of the sample, (c) inserting a carbon-impregnated flannel disc, and (d) agitating the sample solution for a period of 12 to 24 hours. The gold, liberated by the cyanide, accumulates on the carbon disc. The gold-impregnated carbon disc, when dried, is inserted into the PXRF for analysis. The gold results are reported in thousandths of an ounce per ton.

A comparison of the results for copper obtained by the PXRF versus those obtained on different splits of the same samples by the atomic absorption method, correlate well (Appendix IX). In general, at values of less than 1 per cent copper, the PXRF tends to give somewhat higher results than does atomic absorption, but at values greater than about 1 per cent copper the analyses, although somewhat scattered, tend to approximate a 1:1 relationship.

A comparison of the results for the samples analyzed for gold by PXRF versus the fire assay-atomic absorption method indicates that the two methods correlate poorly (Appendix IX). The PXRF results for gold are consistently much lower than those obtained by fire assay-atomic absorption. For example, a sample reported to contain 188.6 g/t gold by fire assay-atomic absorption, analyzed only 1.13 g/t by PXRF.

CONCLUSIONS

IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB mineral claim blocks are underlain predominantly by Helikian clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks. The eastern part of IOTA mineral claim block is also underlain by Hadrynian clastic and carbonate rocks which unconformably overlie the Helikian sequence. Numerous faults cut both Helikian and Hadrynian rocks. Diorite, dolerite and mafic intrusions of several ages exist in several of the mineral claim blocks. Hematitic breccias of enigmatic origin exist locally and cut Helikian strata but not Hadrynian strata. The breccias are altered, and are enriched in copper, cobalt, uranium, barium, iron and molybdenum.

IOTA and GOLLUM mineral claim blocks are underlain by numerous faults which are associated with two types of veins. Type I veins comprise tetrahedrite, with or without minor amounts of pyrite and chalcopyrite, in dark red weathering siderite. Type II veins comprise one or more of tetrahedrite, galena or sphalerite in quartz, calcite and dolomite. High gold and silver values cannot be directly related to vein type and generally do not occur together.

Twenty of the 21 rock samples that contain greater than 1.00 g/t gold are from veins hosted by either Helikian or Hadrynian dolostone. The other sample that contains greater than 1.00 g/t gold is from a small zone of disseminated bornite in a schistose, chloritic sedimentary rock of Quartet Lake Group. It is possible that the gold-bearing bornite occurrence is related to a major fault which outcrops 10 m away. Samples from other

geologically similar bornite occurrences which exist in the northwest corner of IOTA mineral claim block do not contain gold.

At least four mineralized locales that comprise gold- and/or silver-bearing veins exist along IOTA Fault, which is the major easterly trending fault that crosses IOTA mineral claim block. At mineral locale 1, which is a structurally complex zone, silicification and a reddish alteration occur along IOTA Fault. Trenching at IOTA 19 gold occurrence uncovered a quartz vein that contains native gold, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and galena within an altered fault zone. The vein was exposed for a length of 7 m and changes rapidly in attitude, from an easterly strike with a dip of 42 degrees south in the eastern portion, to a north-northwesterly strike with a vertical dip at the western portion. Chip samples from the vein contain a weighted average of 56.14 g/t gold, 67.0 g/t silver, 0.90% copper, 6.36% lead, 13.11% zinc and 1.62% antimony over a width of 0.27 m.

A few hundred metres east of IOTA 19 gold occurrence, lithogeochemical and talus fine sampling across an altered but apparently unmineralized portion of IOTA Fault, indicate that concentrations of arsenic, antimony, silver, lead and zinc increase and/or are more variable over the faulted zone. It is probable that there has been an enrichment, at least locally, of these metals along IOTA Fault. A VLF-EM survey at the same location shows that VLF-EM anomalies exist near the trace of IOTA Fault. Thus, IOTA Fault and any associated mineralized and/or altered zone may be detectable by one or more of lithogeochemical sampling, talus fine sampling and VLF-EM surveys, even where no obvious gold- or sulphide-bearing material exists in outcrop or in talus. Talus fine sampling, below the trenched occurrence, indicates that gold-bearing veins can be detected by this type of sampling. Talus fine samples which were collected west of the trenched occurrence indicate the gold-bearing zone exists to the west.

At mineral locale 2 anomalous values up to 13.03 g/t gold and 1,590.9 g/t silver occur in grab samples. The significance of the values is uncertain as the vein from which the samples source was not discovered in outcrop. Further work is required to determine if the veins are associated with important gold-bearing zones. At mineral locale 3 a narrow vein produced a sample containing 16.80 g/t gold and 66.9 g/t silver. Although mineral locales 2 and 3 may not in themselves be important, they do contain gold and are on or near IOTA Fault, thus they indicate that the fault may be a gold-bearing structure.

At mineral locale 4, tetrahedrite-, galena-, sphalerite- and siderite-bearing quartz veins up to 2.40 m wide are associated with the IOTA Fault. The veins, although they are mineralogically similar to those at the trenched IOTA 19 gold occurrence, have produced samples that contain less than or equal to 0.10 g/t gold and up to 617.1 g/t silver. The reason for the apparent lack of gold in a geological setting so similar to the trenched occurrence is unknown. Further prospecting, geological mapping and sampling is required.

At Gollum occurrence, glacially transported siderite boulders are present. A small mass of tetrahedrite occurs in one of the siderite boulders and contains 0.09 g/t gold. No tetrahedrite and only a very narrow siderite vein was found in outcrop. The source of the siderite boulders was not discovered. It is not possible to determine exactly the source of the sample which was collected in 1981 that contains 17.1 g/t gold. Gollum occurrence is not important.

At IRON mineral claim block, rock sampling indicates that important concentrations of gold do not occur in massive hematite or hematitic breccia. A small mass of chalcopyrite that exists within the breccia produced a sample containing 0.52 g/t gold. No further exploration for gold is warranted at IRON mineral claim block.

At ADUB mineral claim block, follow-up prospecting of a reported gold-bearing chalcopyrite boulder discovered several other chalcopyrite-bearing boulders and a small chalcopyrite-hematite zone in outcrop. Samples from this outcrop and from the boulders contain up to 0.12 g/t gold, 2.62 g/t silver and 4.14 per cent copper. No further exploration for gold is warranted. A reported radioactive occurrence comprises two small, locally anomalously radioactive zones that are associated with a narrow shear zone in hematitic breccia. Neither of the anomalously radioactive zones is important.

At HAIL mineral claim block, the train of anomalously radioactive boulders in talus is derived from a narrow shear zone within a breccia complex. Samples from the anomalously radioactive boulders contain up to 1,300.0 ppm uranium. The radioactive mineral present is amorphous; after heating, however, the radioactive mineral produces a brannerite X-ray diffractogram pattern. The radioactive zone is small and not important.

At SAM mineral claim block, a reported brannerite occurrence could not be found. Maximum radioactivity discovered was 1,500 cps in a narrow shear zone. The occurrence is not important. A radioactive boulder reported by Hajek (1981) was resampled and contains 2.0 ppm uranium. The boulder is lithologically unlike the other rocks present within the mineral claim block and probably sources from outside the claim block.

At BARB mineral claim block, prospecting did not discover any gold- or cobalt-bearing zones. Due to inclement weather and time constraints a reported cobalt occurrence was not examined. All known cobalt occurrences in the area comprise narrow discontinuous veins and it is probable that the reported cobalt occurrence is of a similar type.

A portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer (PXRF) provided fast, simple and relatively correlative analyses for copper compared to analyses obtained by the atomic absorption method. The gold analyses obtained by PXRF, however, are not correlative and generally are much lower than gold results obtained by the fire assay-atomic absorption method. The reasons for this discrepancy are uncertain. Until the reasons for the discrepancy are resolved, the PXRF should not be used for field analysis for gold.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No further exploration is warranted at GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM or BARB mineral claim blocks.

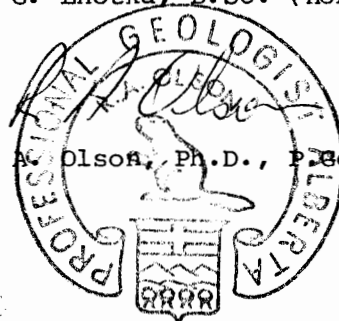
At IOTA mineral claim block, detailed geological mapping, prospecting, grid surveying and rock sampling should be performed at mineral locales 1, 2, 3 and 4. In addition to this work, selected sites require one or more of geochemical talus fine sampling, VLF-EM surveying, overburden stripping and trenching. IOTA Fault between mineral locales 1 and 4, should be thoroughly prospected. At IOTA 19 gold occurrence, further overburden stripping must be performed to better expose the gold-bearing zone. Overburden stripping should be performed manually. A program of detailed exploration will require a geologist, an assisting geologist, a geological assistant, a trencher, two overburden strippers and a cook for five weeks. Exploration should be performed from a camp established along Tetrahedrite Creek within IOTA mineral claim block. A helicopter will be needed for five weeks for daily crew deployment. Prior to the field season, certain petrographic studies should be performed on selected samples from IOTA 19 gold occurrence to allow a better understanding of the paragenesis of gold at IOTA mineral claim block.

The estimated cost of the office studies and of the program of field exploration is \$150,000. The cost estimate assumes a Single Otter aircraft is available in Mayo for casual charter, that a Hiller 12E helicopter is used, and that a maximum of 125 helicopter hours is required.

Trigg, Woollett Consulting Ltd.

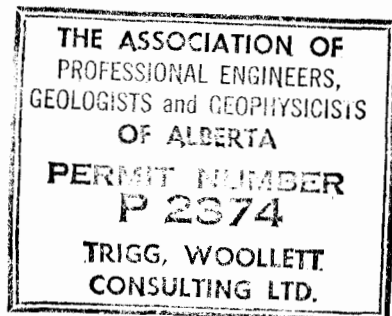
P. G. Lhotka

P. G. Lhotka, B.Sc. (Hons.)



R. A. Olson, Ph.D., P. Geol.

January 26, 1983
Edmonton, Alberta



REFERENCES

- Archer, A. R. (1967) Bonnet Plume River copper property; unpublished assessment report prepared for Bonnet Plume River Mines by Archer, Cathro & Associates Ltd.
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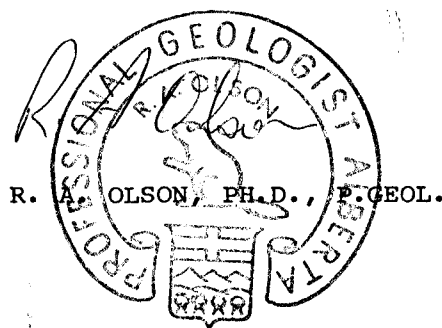
CERTIFICATION

I, R. A. OLSON OF 8727 - 181 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA CERTIFY AND DECLARE THAT I AM A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH A B.SC. DEGREE IN GEOLOGY (1968), A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO WITH AN M.SC. DEGREE IN GEOLOGY (1971) AND A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH A PH.D. DEGREE IN GEOLOGY (1977). I AM REGISTERED AS A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND AS A PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST WITH THE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND GEOPHYSICISTS OF ALBERTA.

MY EXPERIENCE INCLUDES SERVICE AS AN EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST WITH TEXASGULF INC., VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA. SINCE 1969 I HAVE CONDUCTED AND DIRECTED PROPERTY EXAMINATIONS, PROPERTY EVALUATIONS AND EXPLORATION PROGRAMS ON BEHALF OF COMPANIES AS A GEOLOGIST IN THE EMPLOY OF TRIGG, WOOLLETT & ASSOCIATES LTD. AND AS A PARTNER IN THE FIRM OF TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD., EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

I HAVE NO INTEREST, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, IN TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. OR THEIR PROPERTIES, NOR DO I EXPECT TO RECEIVE SUCH INTEREST.

P. G. LHOTKA'S REPORT ON EXPLORATION - 1982, GOLD, SILVER AND URANIUM DEPOSITS, GLACIER LAKE REGION, MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY IS BASED UPON FIELD WORK AND UPON STUDY OF PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED DATA.



JANUARY, 1983
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TABLE IMINERAL CLAIMSIOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM AND BARB MINERAL CLAIM BLOCKS

<u>CLAIM NAME</u>	<u>TAG NUMBER</u>	<u>DATE RECORDED</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
IOTA 1-20	YA43419-YA43438	November 17, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
IOTA 21-28	YA63115-YA63122	July 17, 1981	Robert Simpson
IOTA 29-92	YA76265-YA76328	October 8, 1981	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
IOTA 93-112	YA76329-YA76348	October 13, 1981	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
IOTA 113-128	YA76800-YA76815	September 21, 1982	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
GOLLUM 1-2	YA63416-YA63417	July 28, 1981	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
IRON 1-8	YA41857-YA41864	July 7, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
IRON 9-14	YA41872-YA41877	July 14, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
IRON 17-22	YA41878-YA41883	July 14, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
IRON 23-30	YA42301-YA42308	August 13, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
ADUB 1-16	YA41897-YA41912	July 21, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
ADUB 17-18	YA42317-YA42318	August 13, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
ADUB 19-24	YA63426-YA63431	July 28, 1981	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
HAIL 1-4	YA42025-YA42028	July 28, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
HAIL 5-12	YA42309-YA42316	August 13, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
SAM 1-8	YA63418-YA63425	July 28, 1981	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
BARB 1-4	YA43415-YA43418	November 17, 1980	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.
BARB 5-8	YA76349-YA76352	October 13, 1981	Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.

TABLE II

TABLE OF FORMATIONS*

IOTA, GOLLUM, IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM AND BARB MINERAL CLAIM BLOCKS

EON	ERA	GROUP	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY
PROTEROZOIC	HADRYNIAN AND/OR HELIKIAN			diorite and dolerite dykes and sills
	INTRUSIVE CONTACT			
	HADRYNIAN	Rapitan Group(?)	unit H ^{sc} (unnamed)	orange weathering dolostone with brown and black shale
			unit H ^{sq} (unnamed)	brown weathering grey shale and siltstone
			unit H ^c (unnamed)	grey weathering dolostone and limestone
			unit H ^c (unnamed)	buff weathering dolostone
			unit H ^s (unnamed)	maroon and green slate, shale and siltstone
			UNCONFORMITY	
	HELIKIAN	"Wernecke Breccias"		Breccia complexes containing predominantly Helikian clasts
	CROSS CUTTING CONTACT			
	HELIKIAN	WERNECKE SUPERGROUP: Gillespie Lake Group (unit Hc)		orange weathering dolostone with minor argillite and limestone
		Quartet Lake Group (unit Hsc)		slate, argillite, siltstone and minor limy beds
		Fairchild Lake Group (unit Hcs)		slate, siltstone, argillite and limestone

* Modified after Blusson (1974) and Delaney (1981).

APPENDIX I

FIELD PERSONNEL

APPENDIX I

FIELD PERSONNEL

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATES IN FIELD (1982)</u>	<u>FIELD DAYS</u>
<u>Trigg, Woollett Consulting Ltd.</u>			
Beauregard, M. 13915 - 64 Street Edmonton, Alberta	Geological Technologist	August 1 to 31	31
Fluet, D. Box 4, Site 3, R.R. #1 Cherhill, Alberta	Geological Assistant	August 1 to 31	31
Hummel, D. c/o General Delivery Mayo, Yukon Territory	Trencher's Assistant	August 19 to 20	2
Kelly, P. 621 Elgin Street Weyburn, Saskatchewan	Trencher's Assistant	August 1 to 31	31
Lhotka, P. G. #307, 10615 - 111 Street Edmonton, Alberta	Geologist (Party Leader)	July 8; August 3 to 30	29
Olson, R. A. 8727 - 181 Street Edmonton, Alberta	Consultant	August 10 to 15; 28 to 30	9
Owen, E. P.O. Box 4645 Whitehorse, Yukon	Cook	August 1 to 30	30
Schutze, J. 4242 - 111 Avenue Edmonton, Alberta	Geologist	August 1 to 31	31
Smith, R. R. R. #2, Box 743 Bathurst, New Brunswick	Prospector	August 1 to 30	30
Trigg, C. M. 15235 - 43 Avenue Edmonton, Alberta	Consultant	July 8	1

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>DATES IN FIELD (1982)</u>	<u>FIELD DAYS</u>
Thibeault, A. c/o General Delivery Yellowknife, N.W.T.	Trencher	August 1 to 31	31
Van Sacker, G. c/o General Delivery Mayo, Yukon Territory	Trencher's Assistant	August 18 to 30	<u>13</u> 269

Texaco Canada Resources Ltd.

Broadbent, C. c/o P.O. Box 3333 Postal Station "M" Calgary, Alberta	Geologist	August 10 to 13, 15	5
Coldwell, S. c/o P.O. Box 3333 Postal Station "M" Calgary, Alberta	Geologist	August 23 to 27	5
Munday, R. J. C. c/o P.O. Box 3333 Postal Station "M" Calgary, Alberta	Geologist	July 8	1
Schoddert, R. c/o P.O. Box 3333 Postal Station "M" Calgary, Alberta	Visitor	August 23 to 27	<u>5</u> 16

Buffalo Airways Ltd.

Brierley, D. c/o P. O. Box 168 Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Helicopter Pilot	August 1 to 30	30
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315

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

1.	Field camp	\$ 2,357.44
2.	Analytical (a) PXRF	3,750.00
	(b) Geochemical analyses/assays	3,510.73
3.	Expediting	2,101.12
4.	Food	2,738.18
5.	Helicopter (a) Charter	48,351.25
	(b) Fuel	7,973.55
6.	Aircraft charter (Single Otter)	15,327.51
7.	Truck rental plus fuel	4,647.78
8.	Salaries	21,458.44
9.	Trenching (a) Explosives	869.93
	(b) Drill rental	529.29
10.	Supervision	4,175.00
11	Petrographic study (Dr. J. Hoeve)	200.00
	TOTAL	\$117,990.22

APPENDIX III

GEOCHEMICAL LAB REPORTS;
CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 983-0681
Telex: 04-352667



Geochemical
Lab Report

REPORT: 122-2480

FROM: TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.
DATE: 16-AUG-82 PROJECT: 2106-2

SUBMITTED BY: P LHOTKA

LOWER		EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT					
Cu	1 PPM	HNO ₃ -HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100	OTHER	CRUSH, PULVERIZE -100 PULVERIZING
Pb	2 PPM	HNO ₃ -HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100		
Zn	1 PPM	HNO ₃ -HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100		
As	.1 PPM	HNO ₃ -HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100		
As	2 PPM	NITRIC PERCHLOR DIG	Colourimetric	-100		
Au	5 PPB	AQUA REGIA	Fire Assay AA	-100		
Sb	2 PPM		X-RAY Fluorescence	-100		

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. PAUL LHOTKA
PAUL LHOTKA

INVOICE TO: MR. PAUL LHOTKA

REMARKS: ASSAY OF HIGH As, Au, Cu, TO FOLLOW ON 622-2480



REPORT: 122-2480 PROJECT: 2106-2

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	Ag PPM	As PPM	Au PPB	Sb PPM	NOTES
S 106C82PLY001		515	2940	7080	8.3	240	3150	600	
S 106C82PLY002		38	38	64	2.5	30	25	10	
R 106C82HBM001		1205			12.0		<5		
R 106C82HBM002	> 20000				23.0		3120		
R 106C82HBM003	> 20000			> 50.0			5140		
R 106C82HBM004	> 20000			> 50.0		> 10000			
R 106C82HBM005	> 20000			> 50.0			3640		
R 106C82PLM001		1690			20.0		125		
R 106C82PLM003		5205		> 50.0			5620		
R 106C82PLM005		8390		> 50.0			1390		
R 106C82XSM001		208			3.6		25		
R 106C82XSM002		12500			35.0		35		
R 106C82XSM003	> 20000			> 50.0			80		
R 106C82XSM004		12030		> 50.0			330		

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.

130 Pemberton Ave.
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Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667



BONDAR-CLEGG

Geochemical
Lab Report

REPORT: 122-2596

FROM: TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

SUBMITTED BY: R OLSON

DATE: 18-AUG-82 PROJECT: 2106-2

LOWER

ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
Cu	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100	ROCKS	CRUSH, PULVERIZE -100
As	.1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100		
Au	5 PPM	AQUA REGIA	Fire Assay AA	-100		

REPORT COPIES TO: DR. R. A. OLSON
PAUL LHOTKA

INVOICE TO: DR. R. A. OLSON

REMARKS: ASSAY OF HIGH Cu, As TO FOLLOW ON 622-2596

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
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Geochemical
Lab Report

REPORT: 122-2596 PROJECT: 2106-2

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Ag PPM	Au PPB	NOTES
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R 106CB2R0P005	> 20000	> 50.0		35	
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Geochemical
Lab Report

REPORT: 122-2669

FROM: TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.
DATE: 25-AUG-82 PROJECT: 2106-2

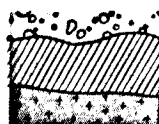
SUBMITTED BY: P LHOTKA

LOWER ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
Cu	1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100	ROCKS	CRUSH, PULVERIZE -100
As	.1 PPM	HNO3-HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100		RETENTION OF REJECTS
Au	5 PPM	AQUA REGIA	Fire Assay AA	-100		

REPORT COPIES TO: DR. R A OLSON
PAUL LHOTKA

INVOICE TO: DR. R A OLSON

REMARKS: ASSAY OF HIGH As, Au, Cu TO FOLLOW ON 622-2669.



REPORT: 122-2669 PROJECT: 2106-2

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	As PPM	Au PPB	NOTES	SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	As PPM	Au PPB	NOTES
R 106CB2MRM006	> 20000	17.0	95			R 106CB2XSM009	10050	32.0	130		
R 106CB2MRM007	> 20000	23.0	55			R 106CB2XSM010	17550	23.0	310		
R 106CB2MRM008	> 20000	> 50.0	> 10000			R 106CB2XSM011	13800	11.0	265		
R 106CB2MRM009	6850	16.0	35			R 106IB2PLM001	> 20000	2.6	125		
R 106CB2MRM010	17600	> 50.0	> 10000			R 106IB2ROP001	> 20000	3.2	525		
R 106CB2MRM011	156	2.5	45			R 106IB2ROP002	136	0.2	10		
R 106CB2MRM012	> 20000	> 50.0	> 10000			R 106IB2ROP003	1210	0.2	25		
R 106CB2MRM013	800	16.0	85			R 106IB2ROP004	68	0.6	5		
R 106CB2MRM014	14550	12.0	15								
R 106CB2MRM015	1650	> 50.0	35								
R 106CB2MRM016	1095	> 50.0	35								
R 106CB2MRM017	> 20000	> 50.0	70								
R 106CB2PLM002	> 20000	> 50.0	7550	SEE FIRE ASSAY 622-2669							
R 106CB2PLM004	16000	> 50.0	2150								
R 106CB2PLM006	1245	12.0	65								
R 106CB2PLM007	> 20000	> 50.0	2360								
R 106CB2PLM008	3650	15.0	30								
R 106CB2PLM009	1790	11.0	10								
R 106CB2PLM010	2100	19.0	45								
R 106CB2PLM011	9350	> 50.0	10								
R 106CB2PLM012	157	2.2	20								
R 106CB2PLM013	1830	5.1	5								
R 106CB2PLM014	4025	> 50.0	1760								
R 106CB2PLM015	> 20000	> 50.0	90								
R 106CB2PLM016	> 20000	> 50.0	780								
R 106CB2PLM017	320	8.0	835								
R 106CB2PLM018	2425	23.0	50								
R 106CB2PLM019	2775	24.0	45								
R 106CB2PLM020	4400	> 50.0	15								
R 106CB2PLM021	4250	33.0	5								
R 106CB2PLM022	2550	30.0	10								
R 106CB2ROP001	228	7.4	5								
R 106CB2ROP002	> 20000	> 50.0	1685								
R 106CB2ROP003	12750	> 50.0	2370								
R 106CB2ROP004	> 20000	> 50.0	5390								
R 106CB2XSM001	5500	3.7	395								
R 106CB2XSM005	4400	4.4	35								
R 106CB2XSM006	13700	1.2	10								
R 106CB2XSM007	415	0.7	30								
R 106CB2XSM008	3450	6.5	30								



PORT: 122-2944

FROM: TRIGG, WOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

SUBMITTED BY: P LHOTKA

DATE: 24-SEP-82 PROJECT: 2106-2

LOWER

ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
Cu	1 PPM	HNO ₃ -HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100	OTHER	CRUSH, PULVERIZE -100
Pb	2 PPM	HNO ₃ -HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100		RETENTION OF REJECTS
Zn	1 PPM	HNO ₃ -HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100		DRY, SEIVE -80
As	.1 PPM	HNO ₃ -HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100		RETENTION OF REJECTS
Co	1 PPM	HNO ₃ -HCL HOT EXTR	Atomic Absorption	-100		
Fl	.2 PPM	HNO ₃	Fluorometric	-100		
As	2 PPM	NITRIC PERCHLOR DIG	Colourimetric	-100		
Au	5 PPM	AQUA REGIA	Fire Assay AA	-100		
Bi	2 PPM		X RAY Fluorescence	-100		

PORT COPIES TO: MR. PAUL LHOTKA

INVOICE TO: MR. PAUL LHOTKA

MARKS: ASSAY OF HIGH Pb, Zn, Cu, As, Au TO FOLLOW ON
622-2944

DETECTION LIMITS FOR GOLD

20 gram sample: 5 ppb.

10 gram sample: 10 ppb.

1 gram sample: 100 ppb.

3. Sb - INTERFERENCE NOTED

Sample Wt. 20 g, unless otherwise stated.

NOTE:

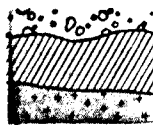
Check concentration/sample weight ratio
for effective detection level.



EPORT: 122-2944 PROJECT: 2106-2

PAGE 1

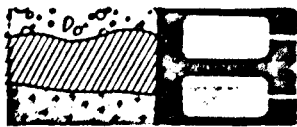
SAMPLE UMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Co PPM	Uf1 PPM	As PPM	Au PPB	wt/Au	Sb PPM	NOTES
S 106C82XFS001		9	7	30	0.2			6	<5		<2	
106C82XFS002		12	8	46	0.2			6	<5		<2	
106C82XFS003		11	9	36	0.2			6	<5		<2	
S 106C82XFS004		12	10	70	0.2			8	<5		3	
106C82XFS005		16	17	78	0.3			26	<5		<2	
S 106C82XFS006		18	34	142	0.5			33	<10	4.0	10	
S 106C82XFS007		49	19	67	0.8			33	10		3	
106C82XFS008		47	18	55	0.8			40	5		<2	
S 106C82XFS009		26	21	68	0.6			30	5		4	
S 106C82XFS010		13	17	93	0.3			10	<5		<2	
106C82XFS011		19	30	118	0.2			8	<5		3	
S 106C82XFS012		5	7	38	0.2			11	5		<2	
106C82XFS013		8	11	69	0.2			22	10		<2	
106C82XFS014		88	8	77	1.6			43	65		31	
S 106C82XFS015		3	2	23	0.2			4	<5		<2	
106C82XFS016		12	8	60	0.2			11	<5		<2	
S 106C82XFS017		8	14	69	0.3			7	<5		<2	
S 106C82XFS018		12	14	84	0.3			7	<5		<2	
106C82XFS019		11	12	81	0.2			6	<5		<2	
106C82XFS020		9	12	77	0.2			5	<5		<2	
106C82XSY001		9	14	51	0.4			2	<5		14	
106C82XSY002		33	26	77	0.8			21	<15	3.0	12	
S 106C82XSY003		29	12	89	0.8			13	<5		10	
S 106C82XSY004		63	23	59	1.6			27	5		43	
106C82XSY005		23	17	60	0.7			27	<10	4.0	17	
S 106C82XSY006		98	14	111	0.6			82	10		4	
106C82XSY007		233	84	266	5.1			400	70		150	
106C82XSY008		43	12	50	2.0			95	15		27	
S 106C82XSY009		25	64	60	1.2			65	5		5	
106C82XSY010		196	129	133	5.0			400	120		125	
S 106C82XSY011		318	69	148	7.0			400	125		130	
S 106C82XSY012		77	24	94	5.1			85	565		18	
106C82XSY013		117	56	110	4.5			125	50		27	
S 106C82XSY014		208	61	161	2.2			300	30		42	
S 106C82XSY015		29	7	37	0.6			31	10		20	
106C82XSY016		78	13	83	1.3			72	25		39	
S 106C82XSY017		64	13	115	0.4			60	<5		17	
106C82XSY018		84	44	57	1.4			77	15		24	
106C82XSY019		54	30	63	2.0			38	<10	4.0	31	
106C82HBC001		61			2.1				<5			



PORT: 122-2944 PROJECT: 2106-2

PAGE 2

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Co PPM	Uf1 PPM	As PPM	Au PPB	wt/Au	Sb PPM	NOTES
T 106CB2HBC002		155			1.1				5			
106CB2HBC003		210			0.4				<10	4.0		
106CB2XSC001		1255			3.0				<5			
T 106CB2XSC002		52			0.3				<5			
106CB2XSC003		32			0.2				<5			
T 106CB2XSC004		36			0.2				<5			
T 106CB2XSC005		37			0.2				<5			
106CB2HRM018		625		> 50.0					60			
106CB2HRM019		8760		> 50.0					40			
R 106CB2HRM020		74			3.1				5			
106CB2HRM021		23			1.5				20			
R 106CB2HRP001		207	560	415	2.2				<5			
106CB2HRP002		915	> 10000	355	25.0				35			
106CB2HRP003		3040	> 10000	3020	> 50.0				100			
R 106CB2PKD001		89	2195	80	1.6				<5		90	
106CB2PKD002		236	1300	130	1.4				<5		140	
106CB2PKD003		225	273	1555	1.6				15		115	
R 106CB2PKD004		230	695	2540	4.6				80		90	
106CB2PKD005		13200	> 10000	> 20000	41.0			> 10000		> 10000		3*
106CB2PKD006		425	1040	2000	14.0				295		350	
106CB2PKD007		11650	> 10000	11800	> 50.0			> 10000		> 10000		3*
106CB2PKD008		69	415	114	0.4				210		100	
R 106CB2PKD009		71	520	91	0.5				170		120	
106CB2PKD010		34	93	58	0.4				40		34	
106CB2PKD011		68	105	83	0.6				45		56	
R 106CB2PKD012		149	87	157	0.9				20		88	
106CB2PKD013		134	363	277	1.0				45		90	
106CB2PKD014		46	26	121	0.2				25		39	
R 106CB2PKD015		2580	> 10000	> 20000	46.0			> 10000			3480	
106CB2PKD016		10560	> 10000	> 20000	> 50.0			> 10000		> 10000		3*
R 106CB2PKD017		8070	> 10000	> 20000	18.0				5320		> 10000	3*
R 106CB2PKD018		258	515	5520	1.9				495		190	
106CB2PKD019		141	366	10280	1.4				225		105	
106CB2PKD020		23	82	10720	0.2				35		50	
R 106CB2PKD021		28	175	1595	0.6				80		60	
106CB2PKD022		13	46	297	0.2				65		21	
R 106CB2PKD023		18	74	320	0.5				65		22	
P 106CB2PKD024		44	48	520	1.4				20		30	
106CB2PKD025		210	59	635	5.9				55		145	
106CB2PLM023		1735			0.2				10			



R DRT: 122-2944 PROJECT: 2106-2

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Co PPM	Uf1 PPM	As PPM	Au PPB	wt/Au	Sb PPM	NOTES
R 106CB2PLM024		1300			0.2				95			
R 06CB2PLM025		271			0.6				<5			
R 06CB2PLM026		690			8.3				135			
R 106CB2PLM027		2670			25.0				15			
R 106CB2PLM028		29			0.4				<5			
R 106CB2RSM002		3610			0.4				30			
R 106CB2SCM021		16			0.2		4.0		<5			
R 06CB2SCM022		263			0.5		67.0		<5			
R 106CB2XFM001		88			0.2				<5			
R 106CB2XFM002		> 20000			8.6				60			
R 06CB2XFM003		515	7	27	0.2			6	<5		19	
R 106CB2XFM004		620	6	16	0.2			11	<5		13	
R 06CB2XFM005		45	2	14	0.2			4	<5		4	
R 06CB2XFM006		54	8	31	0.2			4	<5		26	
R 106CB2XFM007		15	8	38	0.2			2	<5		12	
R 06CB2XFM008		44	18	42	0.2			12	<5		<2	
R 106CB2XFM009		30	9	21	0.2			2	<5		<2	
R 106CB2XFM010		173	14	57	0.6			40	<5		11	
R 06CB2XFM011		17	6	21	0.3			11	<5		4	
R 06CB2XFM012		19	59	28	0.2			28	5		<2	
R 06CB2XFM013		5	7	41	0.2			2	<5		<2	
R 06CB2XFM014		15	9	54	0.2			3	<5		<2	
R 106CB2XFM015		4	3	50	0.2			2	<5		<2	
R 06CB2XSM012		53			0.2				15			
R 06CB2XSM013		610			0.2				10			
R 106CB2XSM017		> 20000		> 50.0					90			
R 06CB2XSM018		10070		> 50.0					235			
R 106CB2XSM019		4410		13.0					45			
R 06CB2XSM020		4340		28.0					25			
R 06CB2XSM021		1000		5.3					10			
R 106CB2XSM022		> 20000		5.5					255			
R 106CB2XSM023		13000		3.7					440			
R 06CB2XSM024		7460		4.2					530			
R 106CB2XSM025		> 20000		33.0					30			
R 06CB2XSM026		535		5.1					5			
R 06CB2XSM027		1050		11.0					10			
R 106CB2XSM028		5940		2.8					50			

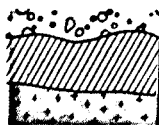


REPORT: 122-2944 PROJECT: 2106-2

PAGE 4

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PPM	Pb PPM	Zn PPM	As PPM	Co PPM	Uf1 PPM	As PPM	Au PPB	wt/Au	Sb PPM	NOTES
R 106C82XS0001		2650	2600	3570	3.0				<5			
106C82XS0002		465	1735	6260	5.1				<5			
106C82XS0003		6400	3560	> 20000	> 50.0				5			
R 106C82XS0004		2040	535	1285	4.8				45			
106C82XS0005		1315	71	680	4.1				5			
R 106D82MBM001		39			1.0		430.0		<5			
P 106D82MBM002		41			0.6		1300.0		5			
106D82MBM003		21			0.7		820.0		190			
R 106D82MBM004		19			0.6		9.0		20			
R 106D82MBM005		13			0.5		4.0		10			
106D82PLM002		810			0.6				10			
R 106D82PLM003		35			2.4	12	2.0		<5			
106D82PLM004		890			1.0		2.0		<5			
106D82XSM001		> 20000			3.0		2.0		150			
R 106D82XSM002		8170			0.5		1.0		10			
106D82XSM003		169			0.6		400.0		10			
R 106D82XSM004		91			0.4		130.0		115			
R 106D82XSM005		116			0.6				40			
106D82XS0001		16020			0.6				45			
106D82XS0002		755			1.7				75			

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
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Telex: 04-352667



BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate
of Analysis

REPORT: 622-2480

FROM: TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.
DATE: 30-NOV-82 PROJECT: 2106-2

SUBMITTED BY: P LHOTKA

LOWER ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
Cu	.01 PCT			-100	OTHER	CRUSH, PULVERIZE -100
As	.7 GMT		F A	-100		PULVERIZING
Au	.07 GMT		F A	-100		

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. PAUL LHOTKA
PAUL LHOTKA

INVOICE TO: MR. PAUL LHOTKA

REMARKS: ***** CORRECTED REPORT *****

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 983-0681
Telex: 04-352667



Certificate
of Analysis

REPORT: 622-2480 PROJECT: 2106-2

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PCT	Ag GNT	Au GNT	NOTES
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R 106CB2HBM002		2.60			
R 106CB2HBM003		5.96	702.9		
R 106CB2HBM004		4.00	87.8	188.57	
R 106CB2HBM005		2.86	269.5		
R 106CB2PLM003			57.6		

R 106CB2PLM005			221.1		
R 106CB2XSM003		5.70	840.0		
R 106CB2XSM004			648.0		

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
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Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667



Certificate
of Analysis

REPORT: 622-2596

FROM: TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.
DATE: 06-OCT-82 PROJECT: 2106-2

SUBMITTED BY: R-OLSON

	LOWER ELEMENT DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
Cu	.01 PCT			-100	ROCKS	CRUSH, PULVERIZE -100
As	.7 GHT		F A	-100		

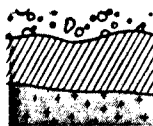
REPORT COPIES TO: DR. R A OLSON
PAUL LHOTKA

INVOICE TO: DR. R A OLSON

REMARKS: CORRECTED REPORT.

Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.

130 Pemberton Ave.
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BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate
of Analysis

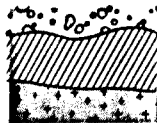
REPORT: 622-2596 PROJECT: 2106-2

PAGE 1

SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Cu PCT	As GNT	NOTES
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7 106C82R0P005		2.48	339.4	
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Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
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BONDAR-CLEGG

Certificate
of Analysis

REPORT: 622-2669

FROM: TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.
DATE: 07-OCT-82 PROJECT: 2106-2

SUBMITTED BY: P LHOTKA

ELEMENT	LOWER DETECTION LIMIT	EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
Ag	.7 GMT		F A	-100	ROCKS	CRUSH, PULVERIZE -100
Cu	.01 PCT			-100		RETENTION OF REJECTS
Au	.07 GMT		F A	-100		

REPORT COPIES TO: DR. R A OLSON
PAUL LHOTKA

INV DICE TO: DR. R A OLSON

REMARKS: CORRECTED REPORT.



REPORT: 622-2669 PROJECT: 2106-2

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SAMPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT UNITS	Ag GMT	Cu PCT	Au GMT	NOTES
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R 106C82HBM006			12.80		
I 106C82HBM007			32.00		
R 106C82HBM008		66.9	2.96	16.80	
R 106C82HBM010		514.3		10.63	
I 106C82HBM012		1590.9	7.10	13.03	

R 106C82HBM015		70.3			
I 106C82HBM016		215.6			
I 106C82HBM017		394.3	11.15		
R 106C82PLM002		2269.7	10.20	15.26	
R 106C82PLM004		152.2			

R 106C82PLM007		1954.3	22.80		
R 106C82PLM011		168.7			
I 106C82PLM014		55.9			
I 106C82PLM015		1587.4	3.86		
R 106C82PLM016		267.4	4.12		

I 106C82PLM020		67.9			
R 106C82ROP002		251.0	2.74		
R 106C82ROP003		243.4			
I 106C82ROP004		514.3	4.36		
R 106D82PLM001			4.14		

I 106D82ROP001			2.10		
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Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd.
130 Pemberton Ave.
North Vancouver, B.C.
Canada V7P 2R5
Phone: (604) 985-0681
Telex: 04-352667



Certificate
of Analysis

PORT: 622-2944

ON: TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.
TE: 07-OCT-82 PROJECT: 2106-2

SUBMITTED BY: P. LHOTKA

LOWER		EXTRACTION	METHOD	SIZE FRACTION	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE PREPARATIONS
ELEMENT	DETECTION LIMIT					
Au	.07 GMT		F A	-100	ROCKS	CRUSH, PULVERIZE -100
S	.7 GMT		F A	-100		RETENTION OF REJECTS
CU	.01 PCT			-100		
Pb	.01 PCT			-100		
n	.01 PCT			-100		
b	.01 PCT			-100		
Ag	1 GMT		F A	-100		

REPORT COPIES TO: MR. PAUL LHOTKA

INVOICE TO: MR. PAUL LHOTKA



R DRT: 622-2944 PROJECT: 2106-2

PAGE 1

SAMPLE N BER	ELEMENT UNITS	Au GNT	Ag GNT	Cu PCT	Pb PCT	Zn PCT	Sb PCT	As GNT	NOTES
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R 106C82HRM018		617.1							
R 06C82HRM019		98.7							
R 106C82MBP002					6.15				
R 106C82MBP003		290.1			45.95				
R 06C82PK0005	14.14				6.00	5.10	2.56		

R 106C82PK0007	107.93	68.9			9.25		2.12		
R 06C82PK0015	30.75				3.65	4.25			
R 06C82PK0016	54.96	101.8			6.40	38.71	1.85		
R 106C82PK0017					2.80	11.70	1.53		
R 06C82XFH002			25.05						

R 06C82XSH017		221.5	2.22						
R 106C82XSH018		191.3							

R 06C82XSH022			2.50						
R 106C82XSH025			3.44						
R 06C82XS0003		88.5			7.65				
R 06C82XSH001			2.64						

APPENDIX IV

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS

COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: MBSAMPLE TYPE: Rock

SAMPLE				RESULTS														COMMENTS	
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	PXRF					FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)								
				No. (2)	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	THM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	U ppm		
106C	Aug 5	2MBM001	MB007 IOTA 19	50/64			0.22		0.10					1205	12.0	45		malachite, azurite	
106C	Aug 5	2MBM002	MB007 IOTA 19	51/65			2.06		nil					260%	23.0	5120		Impure quartzite; bornite, gold.	
106C	Aug 5	2MBM003	MB007 IOTA 19	52/66			4.61		0.17					596%	702.9	5140		Dark matrix; bornite, azurite, tetrahedrite.	
106C	Aug 5	2MBM004	PL058 Trench IOTA 19	53/67			4.17		1.13					4.00%	87.8	188.6 g/t		Ankerite veins; malachite.	
106C	Aug 5	2MBM005	PL058 IOTA 2	54/68			2.19		nil					2.86%	24.5	300		Tetrahedrite veins; malachite, azurite, malachite, tetrahedrite.	
106C	Aug 11	2MBM006	MB008 IOTA	101/149			9.78		nil					12.80%	17.0	95		Ankerite-qtz veins; chalcopyrite, malachite.	
106C	Aug 11	2MBM007	MB008 IOTA	114/150			27.93		0.27					32.00%	23.0	55		Shear zone/silica veins.	
106C	Aug 13	2MBM008	MB010 IOTA	118			2.34							2.96%	66.0	1680 g/t		Chalcopyrite, malachite.	
106C	Aug 13	2MBM009	MB010 IOTA	125			1.42							6850	16.0	35		Qtz-sil veins; det., mal.	
106C	Aug 13	2MBM010	MB010 IOTA	129			1.15							17600	514.3	10.63 g/t		sp mal, az, det?	
106C	Aug 13	2MBM011	MB012 IOTA	120			nil							156	2.5	45		Fractured quartzite.	
106C	Aug 13	2MBM012	MB012 IOTA	121			5.26							7.10%	1590.9	13.03 g/t		Ankerite veins; no malachite.	
106C	Aug 13	2MBM013	MB011 IOTA	115/151			nil		2.11					800	16.0	85		Qtz-sil. veins; det., mal.	
106C	Aug 13	2MBM014	MB011 IOTA	102/140/152			2.42		nil					14550	12.0	15		Fractured dolomite; galena.	
106C	Aug 13	2MBM015	MB011 IOTA	103/141/153			0.37		0.03					1650	70.3	35		Fractured dolomite; galena.	
									0.52									Qtz-sil. veins; det., mal, az	

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
 * A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

[illegible]

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: PLSAMPLE TYPE: RockPURE
LEACH TIME

24

SAMPLE				RESULTS													COMMENTS		
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	PXRF						FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)							
				No. (2) Cu/Au	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	TBM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb		U ppm	
106C	Aug 6	ZPLM001	PL058 IOTA 19	45/59			nil		nil					1690	20.0	125		Highly altered crystalline rock; malachite, pyrite	
106C	Aug 6	ZPLM002	PL058 IOTA 19	46/60			7.36		0.55					1020%	2269.7	15264		malachite Tetrahedrite, v. azurite	
106C	Aug 6	ZPLM003	PL058 IOTA 19	47/61			0.07		nil					5205	57.6	5620		tetrahedrite, malachite, azurite Quartz-siderite v. iron	
106C	Aug 6	ZPLM004	PL058 IOTA 2	48/62			1.52		0.03					16000	152.2	2150		copper stain. Siderite v. iron; tetrahedrite	
106C	Aug 6	ZPLM005	PL058 IOTA 2	49/63			1.17		0.14					8390	221.1	1390		tetrahedrite, copper stain Dolomite @ qtz v. iron	
106C	Aug 7	ZPLM006	PL059 IOTA	77/84			0.12		0.11					1245	12.0	65		Altered gabbro; chalcopyrite	
106C	Aug 7	ZPLM007	PL059 IOTA	78/85			17.19		nil					2280	154.3	2360		Tetrahedrite v. iron; chalcopyrite	
106C	Aug 7	ZPLM008	PL059 IOTA	79/86			0.72		0.27					3650	15.0	30		azurite, malachite Dolomite @ qtz v. iron	
106C	Aug 7	ZPLM009	PL059 IOTA	80/87			0.14		nil					1790	11.0	10		tetrahedrite, malachite Dolomite, brecciated, qtz v. iron	
106C	Aug 7	ZPLM010	PL059 IOTA	81/88			0.60		0.26					2100	19.0	45		malachite, azurite. Qtz v. iron @ dolomite fr. iron	
106C	Aug 8	ZPLM011	PL060 IOTA	122/			2.22							9350	168.7	10		+ tetrahedrite, mal., az. Quartz-carbonate v. iron	
106C	Aug 8	ZPLM012	PL060 IOTA	106/			0.00							157	2.2	20		Altered gabbro; pyrite. azurite, malachite	
106C	Aug 8	ZPLM013	PL061 IOTA	106/			0.30							1830	5.1	5		Dolomite; chalcopyrite	
106C	Aug 11	ZPLM014	- IOTA 17/20	130/			0.45							4025	55.9	1760		Qtz-siderite v. iron; tetrahedrite	
106C	Aug 11	ZPLM015	- GOLLUM	131/			1.49							386%	1587.4	90		Siderite v. iron; tetrahedrite	

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 * A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: PLSAMPLE TYPE: Rock

SAMPLE				RESULTS														COMMENTS	
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	PXRF						FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)							
				No. (2)	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	TBM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	U ppm		
106C	Aug 14	2PLM016	PL063 IOTA	107			3.72							4.12%	267.4	780		Ank-sid vein; tel.	
106C	Aug 14	2PLM017	PL063 IOTA	113			0.11							320	8.0	835		Iron carbonate vein; chip sample	
106C	Aug 15	2PLM018	PL064 IOTA	132			0.41							2425	23.0	50		Silicified dolomite; chip	
106C	Aug 15	2PLM019	PL064 IOTA	133			0.85							2775	24.0	45		mal, az, or; tel. Silicified quartz; dolomite	
106C	Aug 15	2PLM020	PL064 IOTA	134			0.98							4900	67.9	15		Dolomite; sphalerite	
106C	Aug 15	2PLM021	PL064 IOTA	135			0.83							4250	33.0	5		Dolomite; sphalerite	
106C	Aug 15	2PLM022	PL064 IOTA	136			0.53							2550	30.0	10		gal. tel; sphal. Silicified zone; vein	
106C	Aug 15	2PLM023	BAFB											1735	0.2	10		5m chip Silicified zone; vein	
106C	Aug 15	2PLM024	BAFB											1300	0.2	95		Dolomite; chalcopyrite	
106C	Aug 24	2PLM025	IOTA											271	0.6	<5		Mafic dyke; pyrite	
106C	Aug 24	2PLM026	IOTA											690	8.3	135		Siderite vein; malachite	
106C	Aug 24	2PLM027	IOTA											2670	25.0	15		Silicified dolomite; pyrite	
106C	Aug 24	2PLM028	IOTA											29	0.4	<5		Qtz-siderite vein	

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1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yukon Territory

SAMPLER: RAO

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

[illegible]

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: n.e. Yukon Terr.

SAMPLER: RS

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

[illegible]

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
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1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

SAMPLER: SC Silene

SAMPLE TYPE:

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
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COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: XSSAMPLE TYPE: Rock

SAMPLE				RESULTS													COMMENTS		
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	No. (2)	PXRF					FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)							
					Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	THM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm		U ppm	
106C	Aug 12	2XSM017	X5072 IOTA											222%	221.5	90		mal, az, ep, tet. Sid-gtz vein in dolomite;	
106C	Aug 13	2XSM018	X5073 IOTA											10070	191.3	235		mal, az, tet. Tet. in frx in dolomite;	
106C	Aug 13	2XSM019	X5073 IOTA											4410	130	45		mal, ep, hem, sid. Metasediment @ gtz veins;	
106C	Aug 13	2XSM020	X5073 IOTA											4340	28.0	25		Calcite veins in dol; mal, az, ep	
106C	Aug 13	2XSM021	X5075 BARB											1000	5.3	10		Dolomitic siltstone; ep, mal	
106C	Aug 13	2XSM022	X5075 BARB											2.50%	5.5	255		Dolomitic siltstone; ep, hem, mal	
106C	Aug 13	2XSM023	X5075 BARB											13000	3.7	440		Dolomitic siltstone; ep, hem, mal	
106C	Aug 19	2XSM024	X5076 east of IOTA											7460	4.2	530		Qtz-siderite veining in ep, mal	
106C	Aug 19	2XSM025	X5076 east of IOTA											3.44%	33.0	30		Breccia; tet, mal, az	
106C	Aug 19	2XSM026	X5076 east of IOTA											535	5.1	5		Qtz veining in dolomite; ep	
106C	Aug 19	2XSM027	X5076 east of IOTA											1050	11.0	10		Dolomite; mal, az	
106C	Aug 19	2XSM028	X5078 IOTA											5940	2.8	50		Dolomitic siltstone; ep, mal	

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COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: XSSAMPLE TYPE: Rock

SAMPLE				RESULTS													COMMENTS	
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	No. (2)	PXRF					FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)						
					Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	TM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb	U ppm	
106C	Aug 5	2XSM001	XS 066 IOTA 19	55/69			0.03		nil					208	3.6	25		qtz-siderite veins, malachite Calcareous metasiltschist;
106C	Aug 5	2XSM002	XS 066 IOTA 19	56/70			2.78		nil					12500	35.0	35		azurite, tetrahedrite Calcareous chert; malachite
106C	Aug 6	2XSM003	XS 067 IOTA 19	57/71			6.31 5.09							570%	840.0	80		qtz, carbonate, siderite veins; mal Dolomitic metachert @ tid?
106C	Aug 6	2XSM004	XS 067 IOTA 112	58/72			0.86 0.73							12030	648.0	330		tetrahedrite, gold. Calcite; malachite, azurite,
106C	Aug 7	2XSM005	XS 068 IOTA 16	71/81			0.41		0.17					4400	4.4	35		veining; mal, py, hem, sp Dolomitic siltschist @ qtz, dol
106C	Aug 7	2XSM006	XS 068 IOTA 16	72/90			1.42		nil					13700	1.2	10		hem, sid. Dolomite; mal, az, py, sp
106C	Aug 8	2XSM007	XS 068 IOTA	73/91			0.03		0.07					415	0.7	30		malachite Breccia; pyrite, chalcocite,
106C	Aug 8	2XSM008	XS 068 IOTA	74/92			0.34		nil					3450	6.5	30		cp, mal, hem. Calcareous syenite;
106C	Aug 8	2XSM009	XS 068 IOTA	75/93			1.09		nil					10050	32.0	130		covellite; malachite Dolomitic metachert; bornite,
106C	Aug 8	2XSM010	XS 068 IOTA	76/94			1.81		0.30					17550	23.0	310		covellite, malachite Dolomitic metachert; bornite
106C	Aug 10	2XSM011	XS 07 IOTA	171/			1.60							13800	11.0	265		Dolomite; mal, az, bor, cov, hem
106C	Aug 10	2XSM012	XS 07 IOTA											53	0.2	15		Sparite; pyrite, hematite.
106C	Aug 10	2XSM013	XS 07 IOTA											610	0.2	10		Metasediment; mal, sp, hem

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COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: n.e. Yukon Terr.

SAMPLER: XF

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

SAMPLE				RESULTS										COMMENTS					
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	PXRF						FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)							
				No. (2)	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	TM ppm	Sb ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm		Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	As ppm	
106C	Aug 21	2XFM001	IOTA gill											88	0.2	<5		Calcic rock, altered	
106C	Aug 21	2XFM002	IOTA gill								Sb ppm			2505%	8.6	60		Altered dolomite, zone	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM003	IOTA platform Line 1, 10m								19	7	27	515	0.2	<5	6	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM004	IOTA platform Line 1, 10m								13	6	16	620	0.2	<5	11	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM005	IOTA platform Line 1, 10m								4	2	14	45	0.2	<5	4	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM006	IOTA platform Line 1, 80m								26	8	31	54	0.2	<5	4	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM007	IOTA platform Line 1, 35m								12	8	38	15	0.2	<5	2	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM008	IOTA platform Line 1, 100m								<2	18	42	44	0.2	<5	12	Dolomite & black chert	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM009	IOTA platform Line 1, 120m								<2	9	21	30	0.2	<5	2	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM010	IOTA platform Line 1, 140m								11	14	57	173	0.6	<5	40	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM011	IOTA platform Line 1, 100m								4	6	21	17	0.3	<5	11	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM012	IOTA platform Line 1, 100m								<2	59	28	19	0.2	5	28	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM013	IOTA platform Line 1, 200m								<2	7	41	5	0.2	<5	2	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM014	IOTA platform Line 1, 92m								<2	9	54	15	0.2	<5	3	Dolomite,	
106C	Aug 25	2XFM015	IOTA platform								<2	3	50	4	0.2	<5	2	Dolomite & siliceous veins	

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COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: north east Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: PKSAMPLE TYPE: Chip

SAMPLE				RESULTS													COMMENTS	
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	PXRF						FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)						
				No. (2)	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	TBM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	56 ppm	
106C	Aug 28	ZPK0001	Trench 1									2195	80	89	1.6	<5	90	1.00m
↑	↑	ZPK0002	↑									1300	130	236	1.4	<5	140	1.70m
		ZPK0003										273	1555	225	1.6	15	115	2.20m
		ZPK0004										605	2540	230	4.6	80	90	0.57m
		ZPK0005										6.00%	5.10%	1.32% 13200	41.0	14.14	2.56%	0.18
		ZPK0006										1040	2000	425	14.0	295	350	0.80
		ZPK0007										9.25%	11800	11650	68.9	187.93	212%	0.30
		ZPK0008										415	114	69	0.4	210	100	0.60
		ZPK0009										520	91	71	0.5	170	120	0.25
		ZPK0010										93	58	34	0.4	40	34	0.95
		ZPK0011										105	83	68	0.6	45	52	0.60
		ZPK0012										87	157	149	0.9	20	88	0.40
		ZPK0013										363	277	134	1.0	45	90	1.10
↓	Aug 28	ZPK0014	↓									26	121	46	0.2	25	39	0.70
106C	Aug 29	ZPK0015	Trench 1									365%	4.25%	2580	46.0	30.75	3400	6.30

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COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: PKSAMPLE TYPE: Chip

SAMPLE				RESULTS												COMMENTS		
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	No. (2)	PXRF					FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)						
						Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	THM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	56 ppm
106C	Aug 29	ZPK0016	Trench, IOT									6.4%	38.71%	10560	101.8	57.96	1.85%	0.30m
↑		ZPK0017	↑									2.80%	11.70%	8070	18.0	5320	1.53 21%	1.00m
		ZPK0018										515	5520	258	1.9	495	190	1.00m
		ZPK0019										366	10280	141	1.4	225	105	1.00m
		ZPK0020										82	10720	23	0.2	35	50	0.90m
		ZPK0021										175	1595	28	0.6	80	60	1.65m
		ZPK0022										46	297	13	0.2	65	21	1.00m
		ZPK0023										74	320	18	0.5	65	22	1.00m
		ZPK0024										48	520	44	1.4	20	30	1.00m
106C	Aug 29	ZPK0025	Trench, IOT									59	635	210	5.9	55	145	1.70m

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
 * A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yuk Territory

SAMPLER: XS

SAMPLE TYPE: Chip sample

[illegible]

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

SAMPLER: MB

SAMPLE TYPE: Stream sed.

[illegible]

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTSAREA: northeast Yukon Terr.SAMPLER: XSSAMPLE TYPE: Stream sediment

SAMPLE				RESULTS												COMMENTS			
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	PXRF						FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)							
				No. (2)	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	THM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm		Au ppm	U ppm	
106C	Aug 10	2XSC001	XS070 IOTA											1255	3.0	<5		below epithermal zone	
106C	Aug 11	2XSC002	XS071 IOTA											52	0.3	<5			
106C	Aug 20	2XSC003	XS077 east of IOTA											32	0.2	<5			
106C	Aug 20	2XSC004	XS077 east of IOTA											36	0.2	<5			
106C	Aug 20	2XSC005	XS077 east of IOTA											37	0.2	<5			

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
 * A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTSAREA: northeast Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: XSSAMPLE TYPE: Talus fine

SAMPLE				RESULTS											COMMENTS			
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	PXRF						FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)						
				No. (2)	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	THM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm		Ag ppm	Au ppm	As ppm
106C	Aug 28	ZXS Y001	IOTA, An 3'									14	51	9	0.4	<5	2	14
	↑	ZXS Y002	↑									26	77	33	0.8	<5	21	12
		ZXS Y003	1'									12	89	29	0.8	<5	13	10
		ZXS Y004	6m									23	59	63	1.6	5	27	43
		ZXS Y005										17	60	23	0.7	<10	27	17
		ZXS Y006										14	111	98	0.6	10	82	4
		ZXS Y007	10m									84	266	233	5.1	70	400	150
		ZXS Y008										12	50	43	2.0	15	95	27
		ZXS Y009	Stn 20									64	60	25	1.2	5	85	5
		ZXS Y010	Stn 20 uphill									129	133	196	5.0	120	400	125
		ZXS Y011										69	148	318	7.0	125	400	130
		ZXS Y012										24	94	77	5.1	565	85	18
		ZXS Y013										56	110	117	4.5	50	125	27
✓	✓	ZXS Y014	✓									61	161	208	2.2	30	300	42
106C	Aug 28	ZXS Y015	IOTA Stn 20 uphill									7	37	29	0.6	10	31	20

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted.
 * A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

SAMPLER: XJ

SAMPLE TYPE: Talus fine

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTSAREA: northeast Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: XFSAMPLE TYPE: Soil

SAMPLE				RESULTS												COMMENTS		
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	No. (2)	PXRF					FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)						
					Pb	Zn	Cu	As	Au	THM	Cu	Pb	Zn	Cu	Ag	Au	As	Sb
					%	%	%	%	g/t	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
106C	Aug 25	2XFS001	IOTA, Line 1, 1m									7	30	9	0.2	<5	6	<2
↑	↑	2XFS002	↑ Line 1, 2m									8	46	12	0.2	<5	6	<2
		2XFS003	Line 1, 1m									9	36	11	0.2	<5	6	<2
		2XFS004	Line 1, 1m									10	70	12	0.2	<5	8	3
		2XFS005	Line 1, 1m									17	78	16	0.3	<5	26	<2
		2XFS006	Line 1, 1.5m									34	142	18	0.5	<10	33	10
		2XFS007	Line 1, 1.2m									19	67	49	0.8	10	33	3
		2XFS008	Line 1, 1.4m									18	55	47	0.8	5	40	<2
		2XFS009	Line 1, 1.3m									21	68	26	0.6	5	30	4
		2XFS010	Line 1, 1.5m									17	93	13	0.3	<5	10	<2
		2XFS011	Line 1, 2m									30	118	19	0.2	<5	8	3
		2XFS012	Line 2, 0m									7	38	5	0.2	5	11	<2
		2XFS013	Line 2, 2m									11	69	8	0.2	10	22	<2
✓	✓	2XFS014	Line 2, 1m									8	77	88	1.6	65	43	31
106C	Aug 25	2XFS015	IOTA Line 2, 2m									2	23	3	0.2	<5	4	<2

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
 * A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTSAREA: northeast Yukon TerritorySAMPLER: MBSAMPLE TYPE: Rock

SAMPLE				RESULTS													COMMENTS	
NTS	DATE	IDENTIFIER (1)	GENERAL LOCATION	PXRF					FIELD LAB		LABORATORY (3)							
				No. (2)	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	As %	Au g/t	THM ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppm	U ppm	
106D	Aug 24	2MBM001	HAIL claim											39	1.0	<5	430	Breccia? radioactive bldrs
106D	Aug 24	2MBM002	HAIL											41	0.6	5	1300	Breccia? radioactive bldrs
106D	Aug 24	2MBM003	HAIL											21	0.7	190	820	Breccia? radioactive bldrs
106D	Aug 24	2MBM004	HAIL											19	0.6	20	9.0	Breccia? subcrop
106D	Aug 24	2MBM005	HAIL											13	0.5	10	4.0	Breccia? outcrop

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
 * A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

COMPANY: TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD. (2106)

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yukon Territory

SAMPLER: PL

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

[illegible]

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

SAMPLER: RAO

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

AREA: northeast Yukon Territory

SAMPLER: XS

SAMPLE TYPE: Rock

[illegible]

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK CHIP

1982 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

[illegible]

(1) Last seven digits of identifier. (2) Sequential analytical number. (3) Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. unless otherwise noted
* A denotes combined silver plus cadmium.

APPENDIX V

PHOTOGRAPHS: IOTA FAULT AND TRENCHES

FIGURE 1: IOTA FAULT

FIGURE 2: TRENCHING WITHIN IOTA 19 MINERAL CLAIM

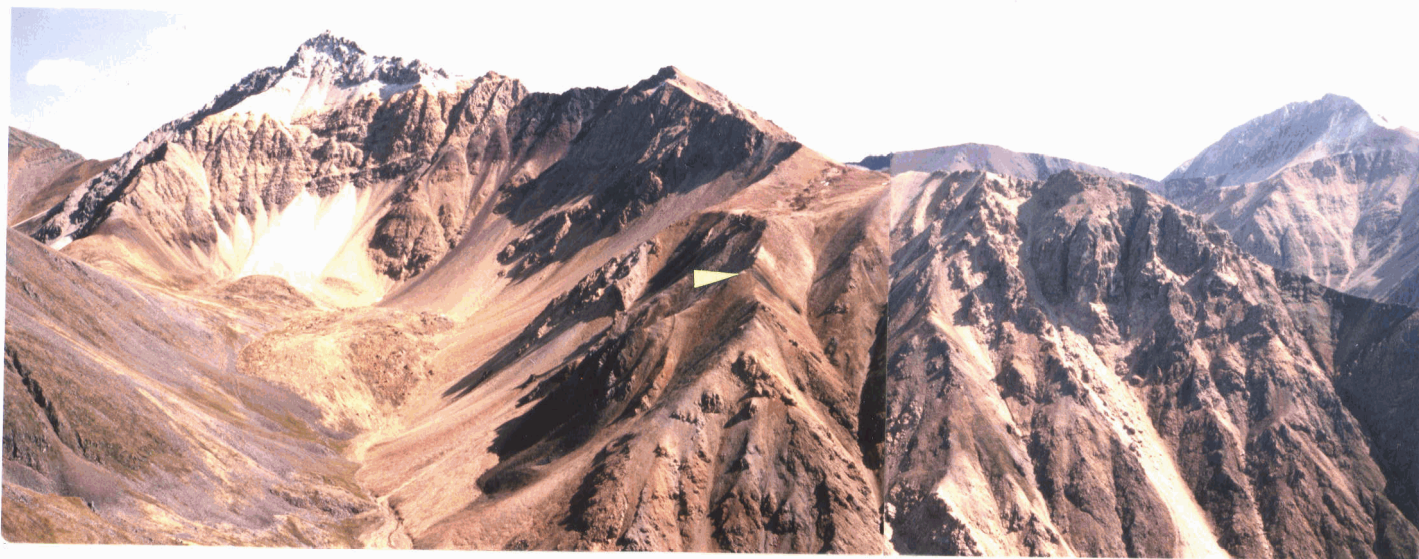


FIGURE 1: IOTA FAULT

View of IOTA Fault, facing east from the ridge west of Tetrahedrite Creek. IOTA Fault trace is visible in the central part of the photograph as a linear disturbed zone which crosses the plateau. IOTA Fault trace is also visible in the left central bottom portion of the photograph as a well defined talus-filled groove in the outcrop. Note that in the central part of the photograph near IOTA Fault, the mountain is largely talus covered, whereas at the margins of the photograph dolostone forms well exposed outcrops. This topographic feature may result from fracturing and/or alteration along IOTA Fault. The arrow indicates the location of the trenched gold occurrence.



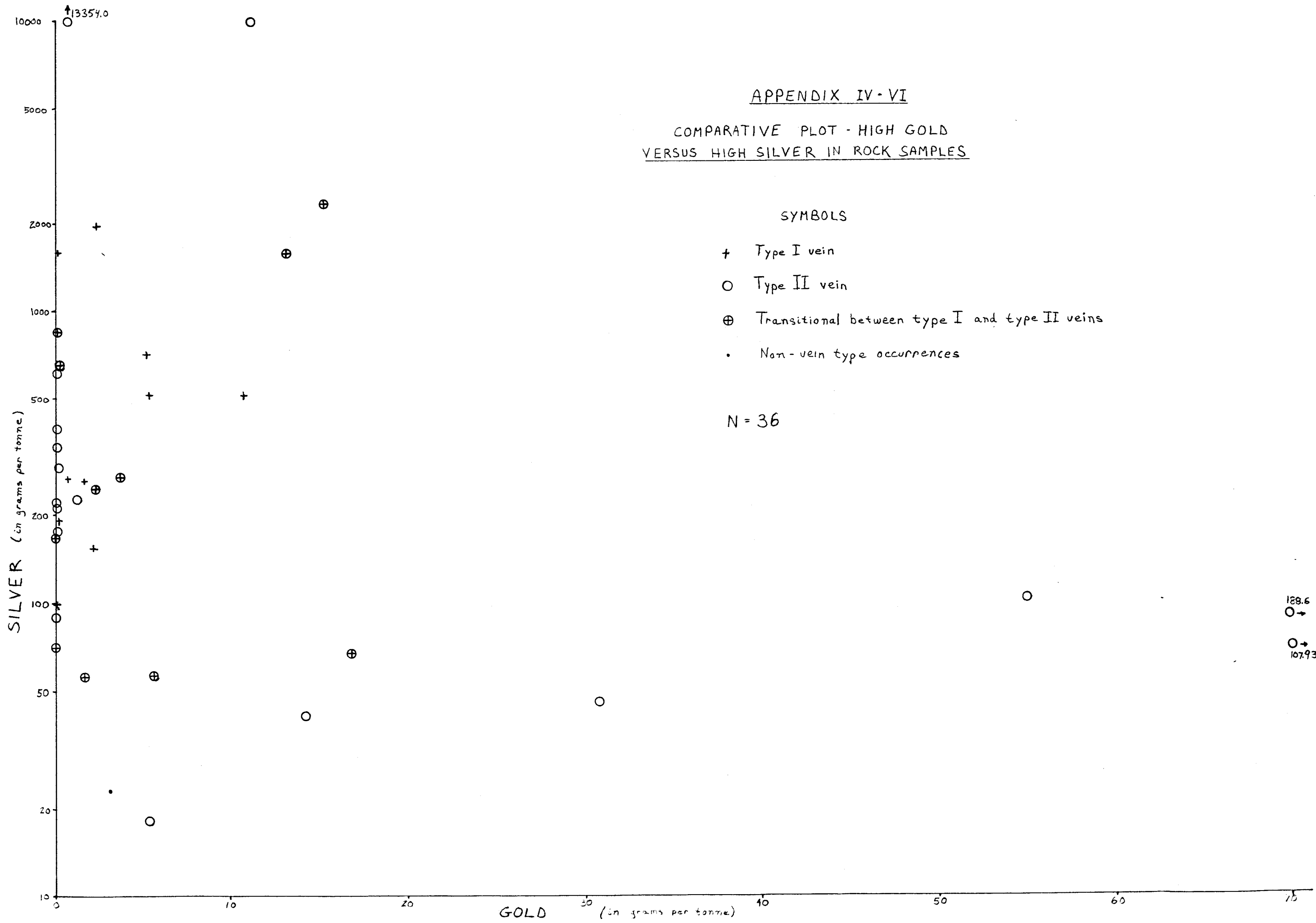
FIGURE 2: TRENCHING WITHIN IOTA 19 MINERAL CLAIM

View of the trenched IOTA 19 gold occurrence, facing west from above the trenches. Note the steep angle of the slope and the extensive talus near the trenched area. Scale is provided by a 4' x 8' sheet of plywood that exists in the east trench at the bottom of the photograph.

APPENDIX VI

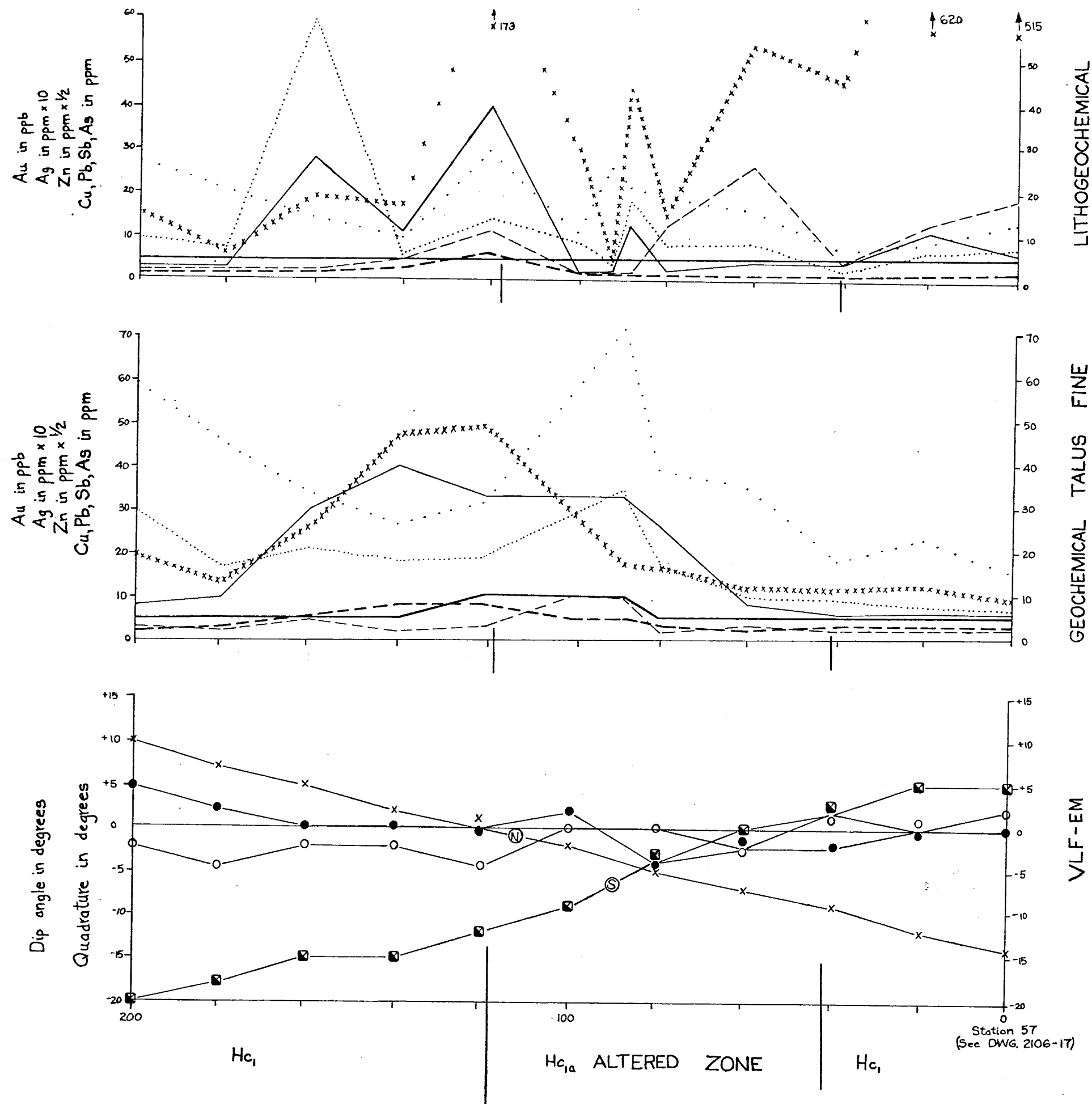
COMPARATIVE PLOT - HIGH GOLD
VERSUS HIGH SILVER IN ROCK SAMPLES

For those 36 rock samples containing greater than or equal to 1.00 grams gold per tonne and/or greater than or equal to 70.0 grams silver per tonne.



APPENDIX VII

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL, GEOCHEMICAL SOIL AND
VLF-EM PROFILES ACROSS IOTA FAULT



SYMBOLS

LITHOGEOCHEMICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL TALUS FINE RESULTS

- Au; gold
- - - Ag; silver
- As; arsenic
- - - Sb; antimony
- x x x x Cu; copper
- Pb; lead
- Zn; zinc

VERY LOW FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC (VLF-EM) SURVEY RESULTS

- Ⓝ VLF-EM anomaly: N (north) and S (south) denote facing direction of receiver when anomaly was detected. The instrument used was a Geonics EM-16, and the transmitter station was Cutler, Maine.

- x Dip angle, facing north
- ⊗ Dip angle, facing south
- Quadrature, facing north
- Quadrature, facing south

Geological contact: geology from DWG. 2106-17

TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD.

IOTA MINERAL CLAIM BLOCK : LINE 1

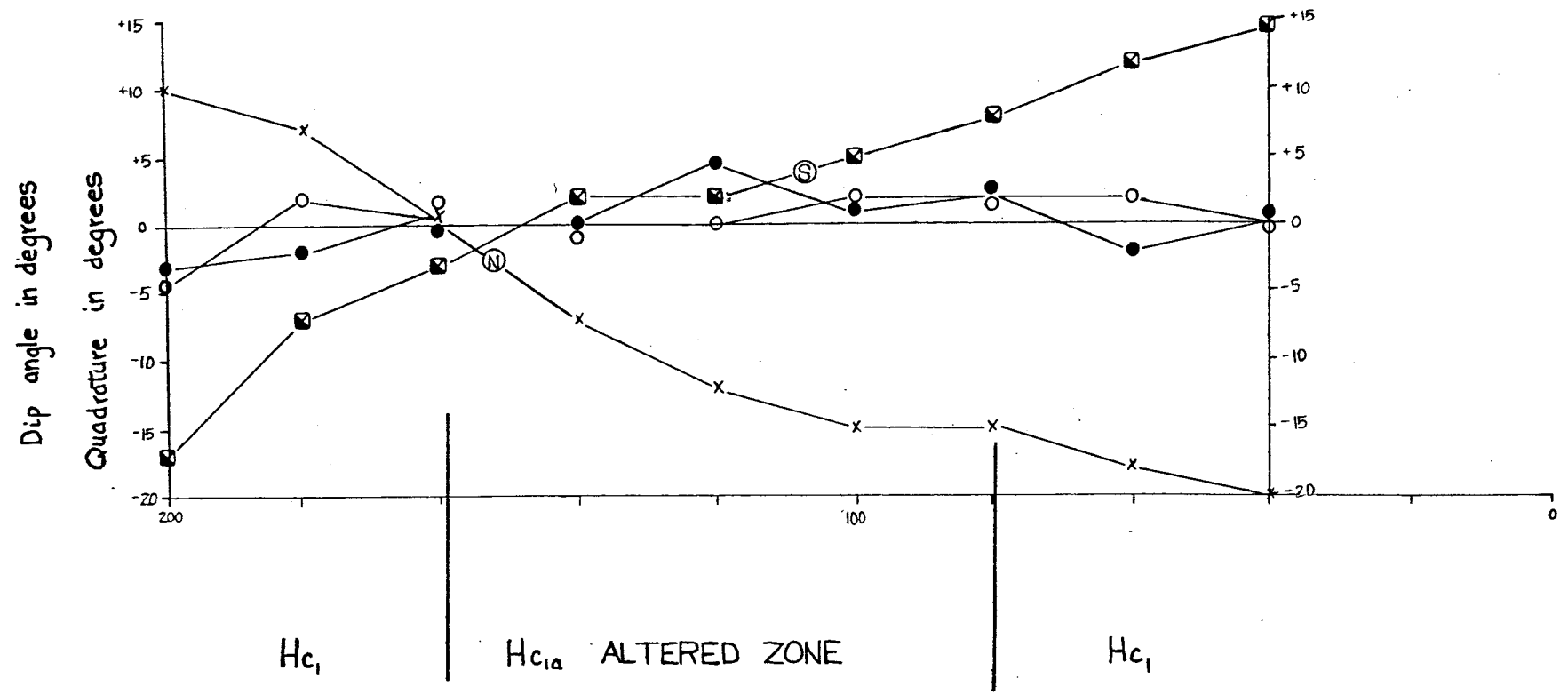
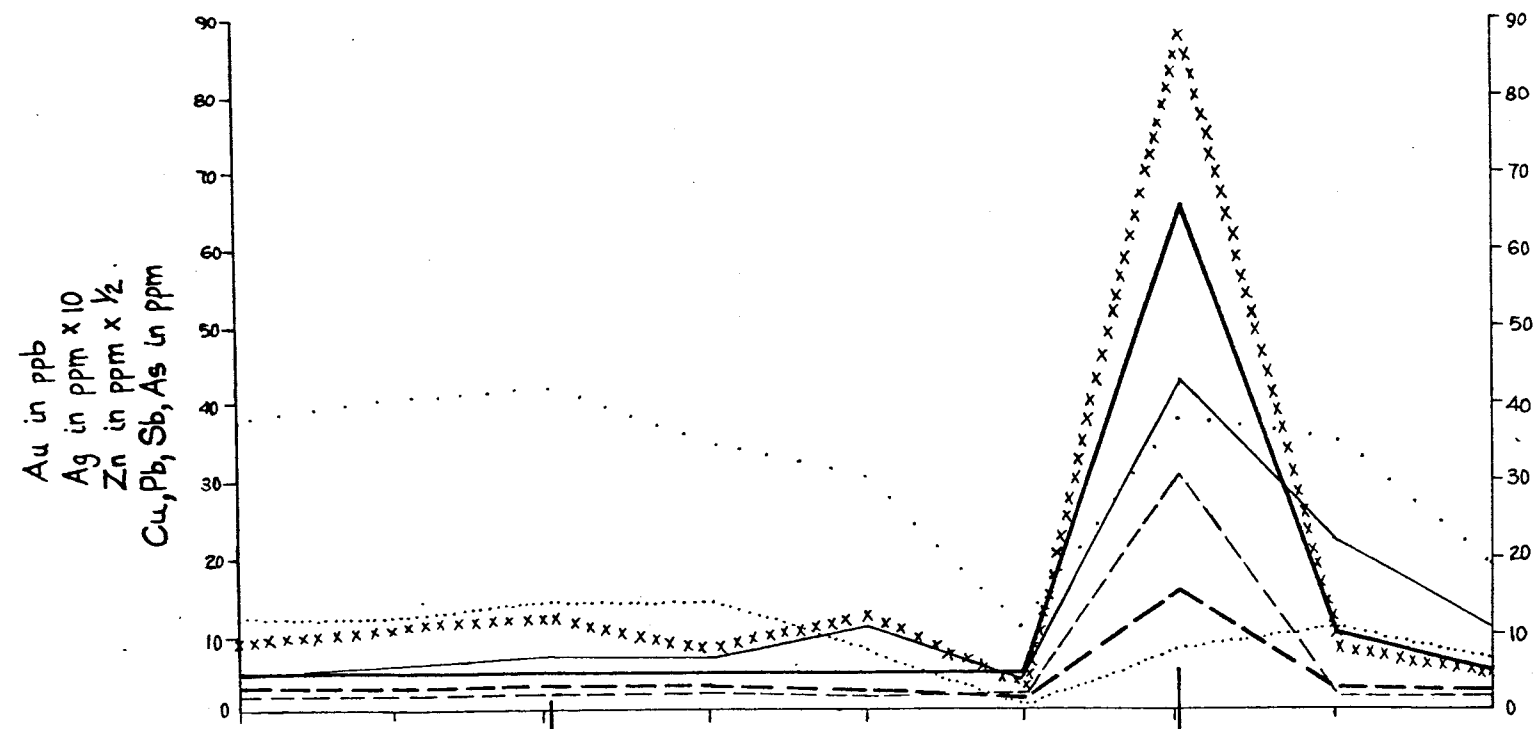
LITHOGEOCHEMICAL,
GEOCHEMICAL TALUS FINE,
VLF-EM PROFILES

NTS 106/14

MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 0 20 40 METRES

TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD., DECEMBER, 1982



SYMBOLS

GEOCHEMICAL TALUS FINE RESULTS

- Au; gold
- - - Ag; silver
- As; arsenic
- - - Sb; antimony
- x x x x Cu; copper
- Pb; lead
- Zn; zinc

VERY LOW FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC (VLF-EM) SURVEY RESULTS

(N) VLF-EM anomaly: N (north) and S (south) denote facing direction of receiver when anomaly was detected. The instrument used was a Geonics EM-16, and the transmitter station was Cutler, Maine.

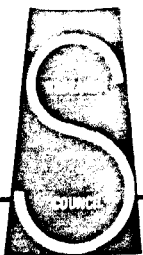
- X — Dip angle, facing north
- [] — Dip angle, facing south
- O — Quadrature, facing north
- • — Quadrature, facing south

Geological contact: geology from DWG. 2106-17

TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD.
 IOTA MINERAL CLAIM BLOCK : LINE 2
 GEOCHEMICAL TALUS FINE,
 VLF-EM PROFILES
 NTS 106C/14
 MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
 SCALE 1" = 20 METRES
 TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD. DECEMBER, 1982

APPENDIX VIII

PETROGRAPHIC REPORT ON A RADIOACTIVE SPECIMEN FROM
HAIL MINERAL CLAIM BLOCK
BY DR. J. HOEVE



SASKATCHEWAN RESEARCH COUNCIL

30 CAMPUS DRIVE • SASKATOON • SASKATCHEWAN • CANADA • S7N 0X1 • Tel. 306/664-5400 • TELEX 074-2484

Science Serving Saskatchewan

November 29, 1982

Dr. R.A. Olson
Trigg, Woollett Consulting Limited
10504 - 103rd Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 2V4

Dear Reg:

Enclosed you will find:

- i) 1 autoradiograph
- ii) 4 chart diffractograms
- iii) 2 powder camera diffractograms (Debye-Scherrer)
- iv) 1 polished thin section description

Identification of the radioactive mineral was a bit problematic, because it turned out to be amorphous (metamict). Heating at 800°C produced a brannerite pattern.

Microscopic examination of the polished thin section revealed that the "brannerite" occurs as fracture fillings.

Yours sincerely, _____

J. Hoeve
Principal Research Scientist
Geology Division

JH/bg

Enclosures

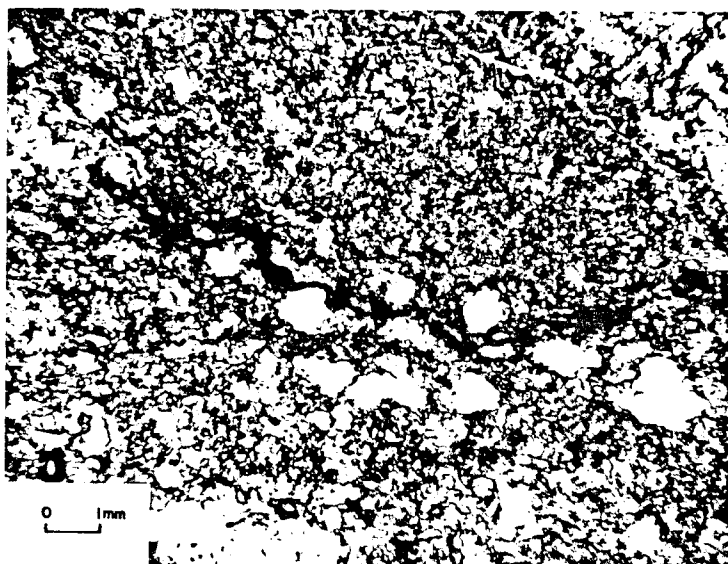
Hail

The breccia is made up of rounded and elongated rock fragments embedded in a laminated, inhomogeneous matrix.

The rock fragments consist of fine-grained granular quartz, accompanied by carbonate, muscovite and accessory biotite and tourmaline. The quartz grains define an equigranoblastic texture with, locally, a relict preferred orientation.

The breccia matrix consists of coarser grained carbonate, quartz, k-feldspar, plagioclase (albite) and chlorite, accompanied by accessory amounts of rutile and tourmaline. The overall texture is granoblastic.

The ore mineral, "brannerite" (heated) forms aggregates and single grains which occur as fracture fillings and associated impregnations (see polaroid pictures; magnification 80X).



TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

10504 - 103 STREET

EDMONTON, ALBERTA T5H 2V4

(403) 425-8905

November 2, 1982

Dr. J. Hoeve
Saskatchewan Research Council
30 Campus Drive
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 0X1

Dear Dr. Hoeve:

Further to our telephone conversation of November 2, 1982, enclosed is a radioactive specimen, labelled HAIL, from a radioactive breccia pipe in Wernecke Mountains. The specimen produces maximum radioactivity of 1150 cps (SPP2N). This specimen has not been analyzed for uranium, but a sample from a similar radioactive boulder collected nearby contains 1,300 parts per million uranium. Thorium has not been assayed for, but may be present. The specimen is from a radioactive occurrence that comprises a radioactive shear or sheared zone which exists locally within a breccia body. The specimen is from the shear zone, thus it's fabric should not be considered typical of the remainder of the breccia body.

I am having a polished thin-section prepared and will forward the thin-section to you shortly. The thin-section is from the slabbed end of the specimen enclosed.

I would appreciate you doing the following:

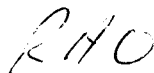
1. Use an autoradiograph to determine which sites in the rock are producing anomalous radioactivity.
2. Identify, if possible, the mineral(s) that produce anomalous radioactivity.
3. Use the thin-section to determine the main rock-forming minerals present, and describe their textural relationship with the anomalously radioactive mineral(s).

Thank you for completing this work by November 30, 1982 and for issuing a brief report suitable for appending to our summary report for this project. Please advise me if the cost for this specimen examination will exceed \$200.

Enclosed as references are copies of papers by Morin(1976), Bell and Delaney(1977), and Archer and Schmidt(1978).

If you have any questions, please call me or Paul Lhotka.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'RAO', is positioned above the typed name.

R.A. Olson, Ph.D., P.Geol.

RAO/kt

APPENDIX IX

COMPARATIVE RESULTS FOR COPPER AND GOLD -
PXRF VERSUS GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES/ASSAYS

COMPARATIVE RESULTS FOR COPPER AND GOLD -
PORTABLE X-RAY FLUORESCENCE ANALYZER
VERSUS GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSES/ASSAYS

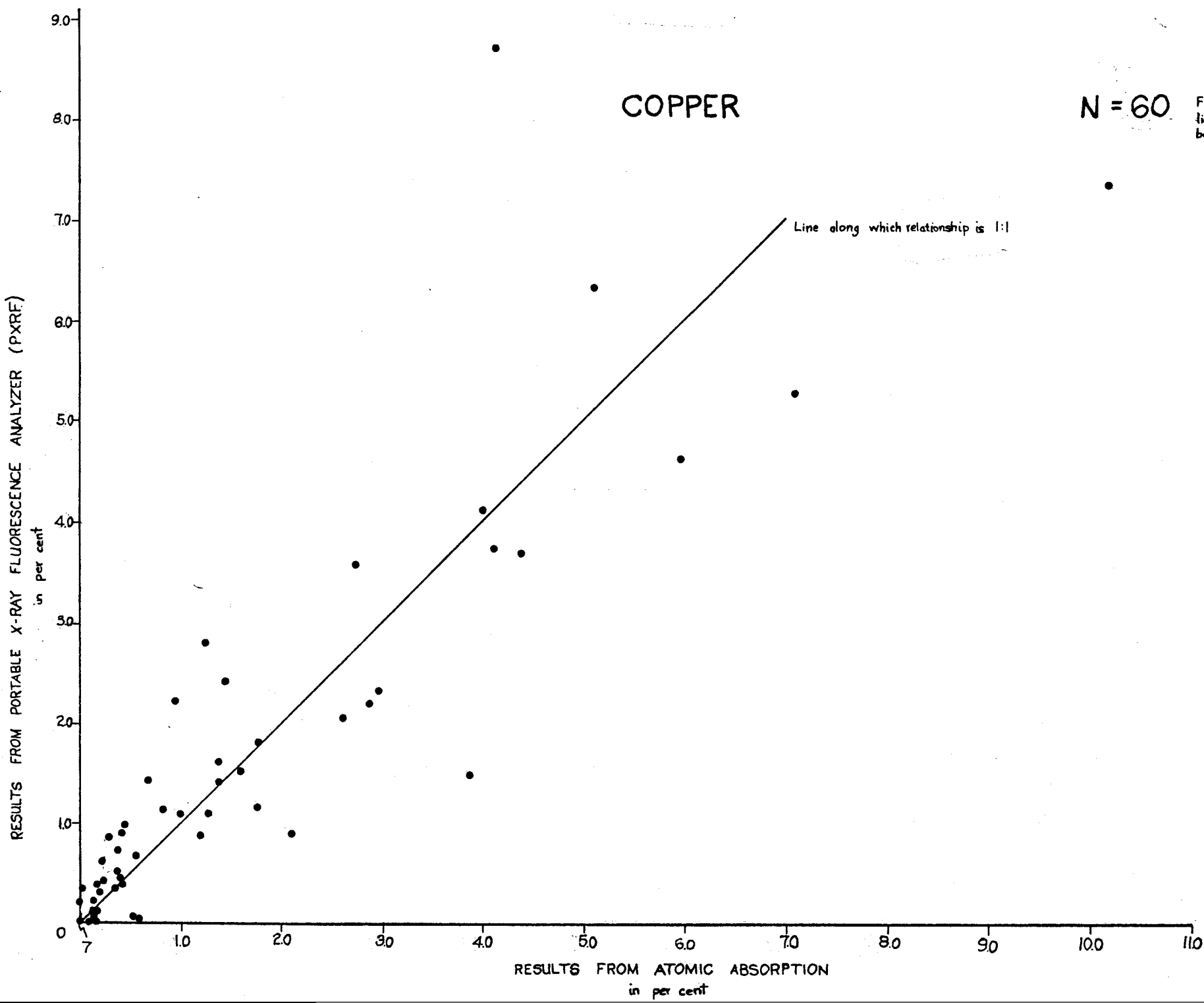
1

SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	METHOD	Cu %	Au g/t PXRF-12 hr LEACH	Au g/t PXRF-24 hr LEACH	
106C8ZPLM004	PXRF GEOCHEM	1.52 1.60	0.03 2.150		
106C8ZPLM005	PXRF GEOCHEM	1.17 0.84	0.14 1.390		
106C8ZPLM006	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.12 0.12	0.14 0.065	nil	
106C8ZPLM007	PXRF GEOCHEM	17.19 22.80	nil 2.360	nil	
106C8ZPLM008	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.72 0.36	0.17 0.030	0.27	
106C8ZPLM009	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.14 0.18	nil 0.001	nil	
106C8ZPLM010	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.60 0.21	0.02 0.045	0.20	
106C8ZPLM011	PXRF GEOCHEM	2.22 0.94			
106C8ZPLM012	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.00 0.01			
106C8ZPLM013	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.30 0.18			
106C8ZPLM014	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.45 0.40			
106C8ZPLM015	PXRF GEOCHEM	1.49 3.86			
106C8ZPLM016	PXRF GEOCHEM	3.72 4.12			
106C8ZPLM017	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.11 0.03			
106C8ZPLM018	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.41 0.24			

SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	METHOD	Cu %	Au g/t PXRF - 12 hr LEACH	Au g/t PXRF - 24 hr LEACH	
106C8ZPLM019	PXRF	0.85			
	GEOCHEM	0.28			
106C8ZPLM020	PXRF	0.98			
	GEOCHEM	0.44			
106C8ZPLM021	PXRF	0.83			
	GEOCHEM	0.42			
106C8ZPLM022	PXRF	0.53			
	GEOCHEM	0.26			
106C8ZXSM001	PXRF	0.03	NIL		
	GEOCHEM	0.02	0.02		
106C8ZXSM002	PXRF	2.78	NIL		
	GEOCHEM	1.25	0.03		
106C8ZXSM003	PXRF	6.34 ^{5.8} 5.09			
	GEOCHEM	5.70			
106C8ZXSM004	PXRF	0.86 0.73			
	GEOCHEM	1.20			
106C8ZXSM005	PXRF	0.41	0.17		
	GEOCHEM	0.44	0.03		
106C8ZXSM006	PXRF	1.42	nil		
	GEOCHEM	1.37	0.01		
106C8ZXSM007	PXRF	0.03	0.07		
	GEOCHEM	0.04	0.03		
106C8ZXSM008	PXRF	0.34	NIL		
	GEOCHEM	0.34	0.03		
106C8ZXSM009	PXRF	1.09	NIL		
	GEOCHEM	1.00	0.13		
106C8ZXSM010	PXRF	1.81	0.00		
	GEOCHEM	1.76	0.31		
106C8ZXSM011	PXRF	1.60			
	GEOCHEM	1.38			

SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	METHOD	Cu %	Aug't PXRF-12hr LEACH	Aug't PXRF-24hr LEACH	
106C8ZMBM001	PXRF	0.22	0.10		
	GEOCHEM	0.12	0.005		
106C8ZMBM002	PXRF	2.06	nil		
	GEOCHEM	2.60	3.12		
106C8ZMBM003	PXRF	4.61	0.17		
	GEOCHEM	5.96	5.14		
106C8ZMBM004	PXRF	4.17	1.13		
	GEOCHEM	4.00	188.6		
106C8ZMBM005	PXRF	2.19	nil		
	GEOCHEM	2.86	3.64		
106C8ZMBM006	PXRF	9.78	nil	nil	
	GEOCHEM	12.80	0.095		
106C8ZMBM007	PXRF	27.93	0.27	0.03	
	GEOCHEM	37.00	0.055		
106C8ZMBM008	PXRF	2.34			
	GEOCHEM	2.96			
106C8ZMBM009	PXRF	1.42			
	GEOCHEM	0.68			
106C8ZMBM010	PXRF	1.15			
	GEOCHEM	1.76			
106C8ZMBM011	PXRF	nil			
	GEOCHEM	0.01			
106C8ZMBM012	PXRF	5.26			
	GEOCHEM	7.10			
106C8ZMBM013	PXRF	nil	nil	2.11	
	GEOCHEM	0.08	0.085		
106C8ZMBM014	PXRF	2.42	0.14	nil	
	GEOCHEM	1.45	0.015		
106C8ZMBM015	PXRF	0.37	0.03	0.52	
	GEOCHEM	0.16	0.035		

SAMPLE IDENTIFIER	METHOD	Cu %	Au g/t PXRF-12 hr LEACH	Au g/t PXRF-24 hr LEACH	
106C8ZMBM016	PXRF GEOCHEM	nil 0.11	nil 0.035	nil	
106C8ZMBM017	PXRF GEOCHEM	9.61 11.15	0.17 0.070	nil	
106C8ZRSMB001	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.67 0.55	nil 0.395		
106C8ZROP001	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.29 0.02	nil 0.005		
106C8ZROP002	PXRF GEOCHEM	3.57 2.74	0.17 1.685	nil	
106C8ZROP003	PXRF GEOCHEM	1.10 1.27	0.34 2.370	nil	
106C8ZROP004	PXRF GEOCHEM	3.69 4.36	0.04 5.390	nil	
106D8ZPLM001	PXRF GEOCHEM	8.71 4.14			
106D8ZROP001	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.87 2.10	0.03 0.525	0.13	
106D8ZROP002	PXRF GEOCHEM	nil 0.01			
106D8ZROP003	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.07 0.12			
106D8ZROP004	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.21 0.007			
106C8ZPLM001	PXRF GEOCHEM	nil 0.16	nil 0.12		
106C8ZPLM002	PXRF GEOCHEM	7.36 10.20	0.55 15.26		
106C8ZPLM003	PXRF GEOCHEM	0.07 0.52	nil 5.62		





LEGEND

HADRYNIAN AND/OR HELIKIAN

Kd Diorite and dolerite: orange- to brown-weathering, medium grained, green, altered to chlorite and carbonate

HADRYNIAN

Hsc Dolostone and shale: interbedded, orange weathering dolostone, brown and black shale, sandstone and some carbonate conglomerate

Hsq Shale and siltstone: grey, brown weathering

Hc2 Dolostone and limestone: grey weathering, resistant, massive

Hc1 Dolostone: buff weathering, resistant, medium bedded

Hs Slate: maroon and green slate, shale and siltstone

HELIKIAN

WERNECKE SUPERGROUP

Gillespie Lake Group

Hc Dolostone: orange weathering, grey, pink and buff dolostone, minor argillite beds

Quartet Lake Group

Hsc Slate, siltstone and argillite: dark grey, minor limy beds

Fairchild Lake Group

Hcs Argillite and limestone: impure, grey weathering

Note: Stratigraphy modified after Blusson (1974).

SYMBOLS

Geological contact: defined, approximate or assumed

Bedding: tops unknown; vertical, inclined

Drag fold: direction and amount of plunge

Fault: defined, approximate or assumed; arrows indicate relative movement

Unconformity: defined, approximate or assumed

Locale trended within IOTA 19 mineral claim

Rock sample from talus, from outcrop: minerals present
Samples with greater than or equal to 1.00 grams gold per tonne and/or greater than or equal to 70.0 grams silver per tonne are highlighted. Copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), lead (Pb) results are given where they are greater than or equal to 1 per cent and are associated with a high precious metal content.

5.62, 57.6 Talus grab sample: gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne

0.23, 191.3, 1.00 Outcrop grab sample: gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne, base metal in per cent

0.00, 88.5, 7.65/2.40 Chip sample: gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne, base metal in per cent/length of sample in metres. Results shown for trench are weighted averages of the gold-bearing vein (see Dwg. 2106-18 for details of trench sampling).

Geochemical stream sediment sample

<5, 30, 1255 Sample with a high precious metal content: high metal content is underlined; gold in parts per billion, silver in parts per million, copper in parts per million

py, hem X Minor mineral occurrence in outcrop or talus: minerals present

Mineral locale referred to in text: identifier

Mineral Abbreviations

Au	visible gold	hem	hematite
bar	barite	lim	limonite/goethite
bor	bornite	mal	malachite
cal	calcite	py	pyrite
cp	chalcophyrite	qtz	quartz
dol	dolomite	sid	siderite
gal	galena	sph	sphalerite
		tet	tetrahedrite



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TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD.

IOTA and GOLLUM MINERAL CLAIM BLOCKS

091456

GEOLOGY, SAMPLE RESULTS

NTS 106C/14
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE 400 0 400 800 METRES
TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

Field geologist: P. Lhoika

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

DECEMBER, 1982

DWG. 2106-16



LEGEND

- HADRYNIAN AND/OR HELIKIAN
- Kd Diorite and dolerite: orange- to brown-weathering, medium grained, green, altered to chlorite and carbonate
- Km Mafic dyke: very dark green weathering, dark green, fine- to medium-grained; Kms, altered equivalent, very fine grained, highly calcareous, disseminated pyrite
- HELIKIAN
- WERNECKE SUPERGROUP
- Gillespie Lake Group
- Hc3 Dolostone: laminated to medium-bedded, buff weathering, grey to white dolostone; minor argillite laminae, minor fissile brown dolostone; stromatolites, ripples and crossbeds common; Hc3a, altered equivalent, red-weathering, silicified
- Hc2 Dolostone and argillite: buff- to orange-weathering, grey dolomite interbedded with black argillite, thinly bedded
- Hc1 Massive dolostone: buff weathering, grey or white dolostone, thick bedded to massive; minor dark grey argillaceous dolostone beds; Hc1a, altered equivalent, red weathering, silicified
- Quartet Lake Group
- Hsc2 Slate: dark green, chlorite-rich, fine grained, schistose
- Hsc1 Siltstone: dark grey- to brown-weathering, mottled pink and green, abundant specular hematite, siliceous
- Note: No stratigraphic relationships are implied for the rock units in Quartet Lake and Gillespie Lake Groups.
- Stratigraphy modified after Blusson (1974).

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop: large, small
- Frost heaved and broken bedrock in place
- Geological contact: defined, approximate or assumed
- Bedding: tops known; inclined
- Bedding: tops unknown; vertical, inclined
- Drag fold: direction and amount of plunge
- Lamination: direction and amount of plunge
- Fault: defined, approximate or assumed; dip vertical, inclined
- Vein: minerals present
- Locate trenching
- Rock grab sample from talus, from outcrop: identifier (prefix 106CB omitted); minerals present; gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne, copper in per cent
- Samples with greater than or equal to 1.00 grams gold per tonne and/or greater than or equal to 70.0 grams silver per tonne are highlighted.
- Talus sample: gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne, copper in per cent
- Outcrop sample: gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne, copper in per cent
- Lithogeochemical sample: identifier (prefix 106CB omitted); gold in parts per billion
- Weighted averages from four chip samples collected across the trenching gold-bearing vein: minerals present; gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne, copper in per cent, lead in per cent, zinc in per cent, antimony in per cent/width in metres
- Talus fine sample: identifier (prefix 106CB omitted); gold in parts per billion
- Samples with greater than or equal to 50 parts per billion gold are highlighted; gold in parts per billion
- Very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) anomaly: N (north) and S (south) denote facing direction of receiver when anomaly was detected. The instrument used was a Geonics EM-16, and the transmitter station was Outler, Maine.
- Topographic survey station: identifier
- Topographic contour: elevation in metres above sea level with respect to datum of 1800 m established for station 1
- Claim post: claim name; post number 1 or 2

Mineral Abbreviations

an	visible gold	py	pyrite
bor	bornite	qts	quartz
cp	chalcopryite	sld	siderite
gal	galena	sph	sphalerite
lim	limonite/goethite	tet	tetrahedrite

TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD.

IOTA 19 and IOTA 21 MINERAL CLAIMS

GEOLOGY, SAMPLING, TOPOGRAPHY, VLF-EM SURVEY

001456

NTS 106C/14

MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE 0 20 40 METRES

TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.



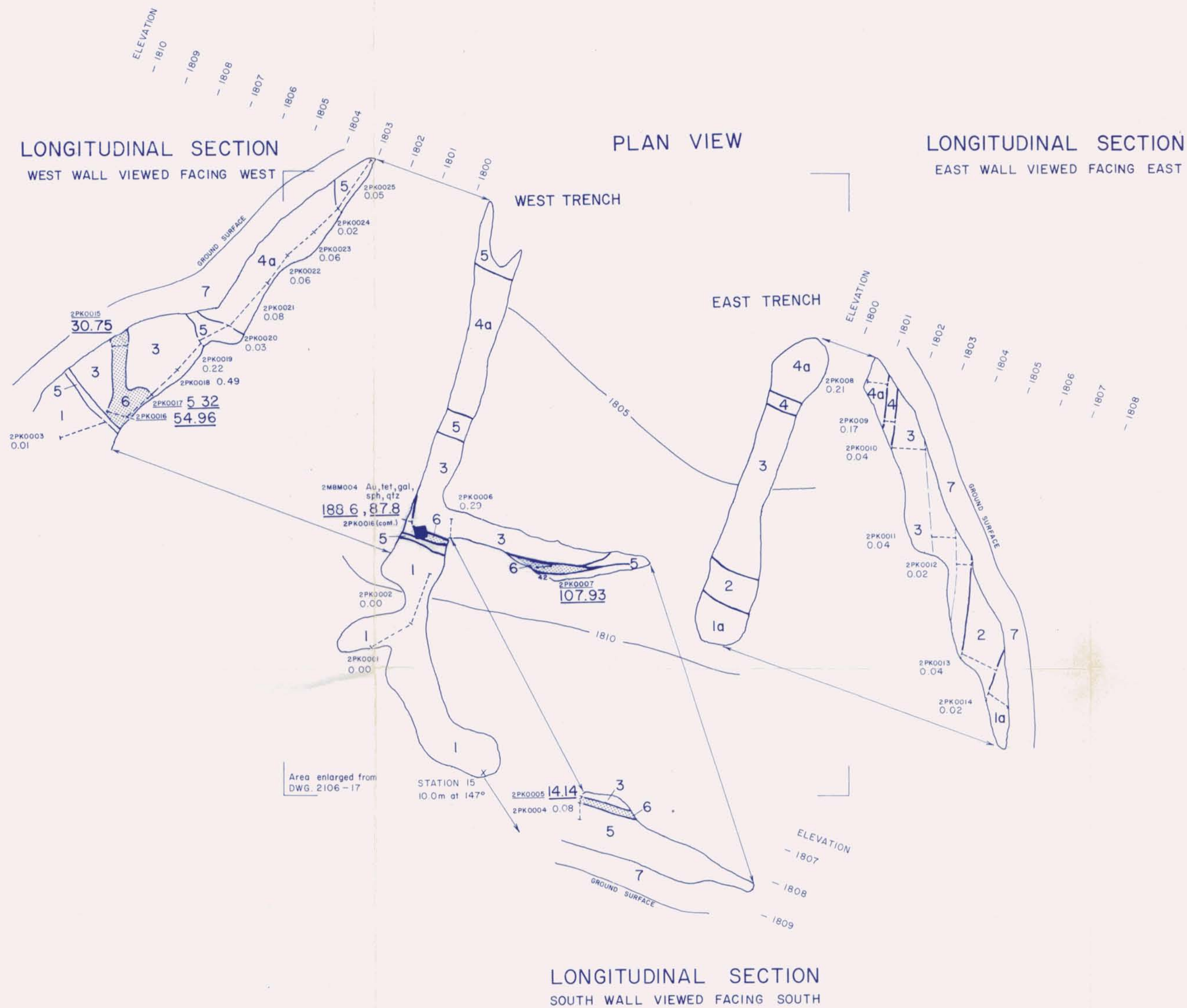
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PERMIT NUMBER
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TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

Field geologist: P. L. Horke

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

DECEMBER, 1982

DWG. 2106-17



Summary of Anomalous Chip Sample Results

Identifier	Sample Length (m)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	Antimony (%)
2PK0005 *	0.18	14.14	41.0	1.32	6.00	5.10	2.56
2PK0007 *	0.30	107.93	68.9	1.16	9.25	1.18	2.12
2PK0015 *	0.30	30.75	46.0	0.25	3.65	4.25	0.34
2PK0016 *	0.30	54.96	101.8	1.05	6.40	38.71	1.85
2PK0017	1.00	5.32	18.0	0.80	2.80	11.70	1.53
WEIGHTED AVERAGE *	0.27	56.14	67.0	0.90	6.36	13.11	1.62

NOTE: Sample 2PK0017 was not used to calculate the weighted averages because it was not collected across the complete width of the vein as were the other four samples.

LEGEND

QUATERNARY

7 Overburden

HELIKIAN OR YOUNGER

6 Quartz vein: contains native gold, tetrahedrite, sphalerite and galena

5 Fault gouge: yellow and/or reddish, clayey fault gouge with dolostone fragments

HELIKIAN

WERNECKE SUPERGROUP

Gillespie Lake Group

4 Argillaceous dolostone: grey, fractured; 4a, highly fractured and silicified

3 Silicified dolostone: cream coloured, fractured, contains clayey fault gouge

2 Dolostone: brown, highly fractured, contains clayey fault gouge

1 Crystalline dolostone: buff to brown; 1a, highly fractured equivalent

Note: No stratigraphic relationships are implied for units 1 to 4. Stratigraphy modified after Blusson (1974).

SYMBOLS

Trench outline

Geological contact: defined

Trend of bedding

Vein attitude: inclined

Rock chip sample: identifier (prefix 106C8 omitted), gold in grams per tonne

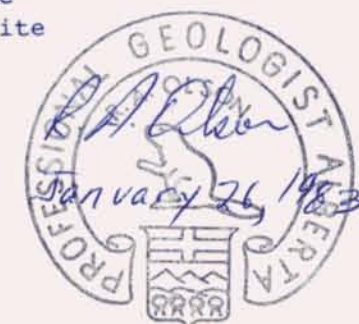
Sample with gold greater than or equal to 1.00 grams per tonne

Rock grab sample: identifier (prefix 106C8 omitted); minerals present, gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne

Topographic contour: elevation in metres above sea level with respect to datum of 1,800 m established for station 1

Mineral Abbreviations

Au visible gold sph sphalerite
gal galena tet tetrahedrite
qtz quartz



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TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD.

107A 19 MINERAL CLAIM

TRENCHING, GEOLOGY, CHIP SAMPLE RESULTS

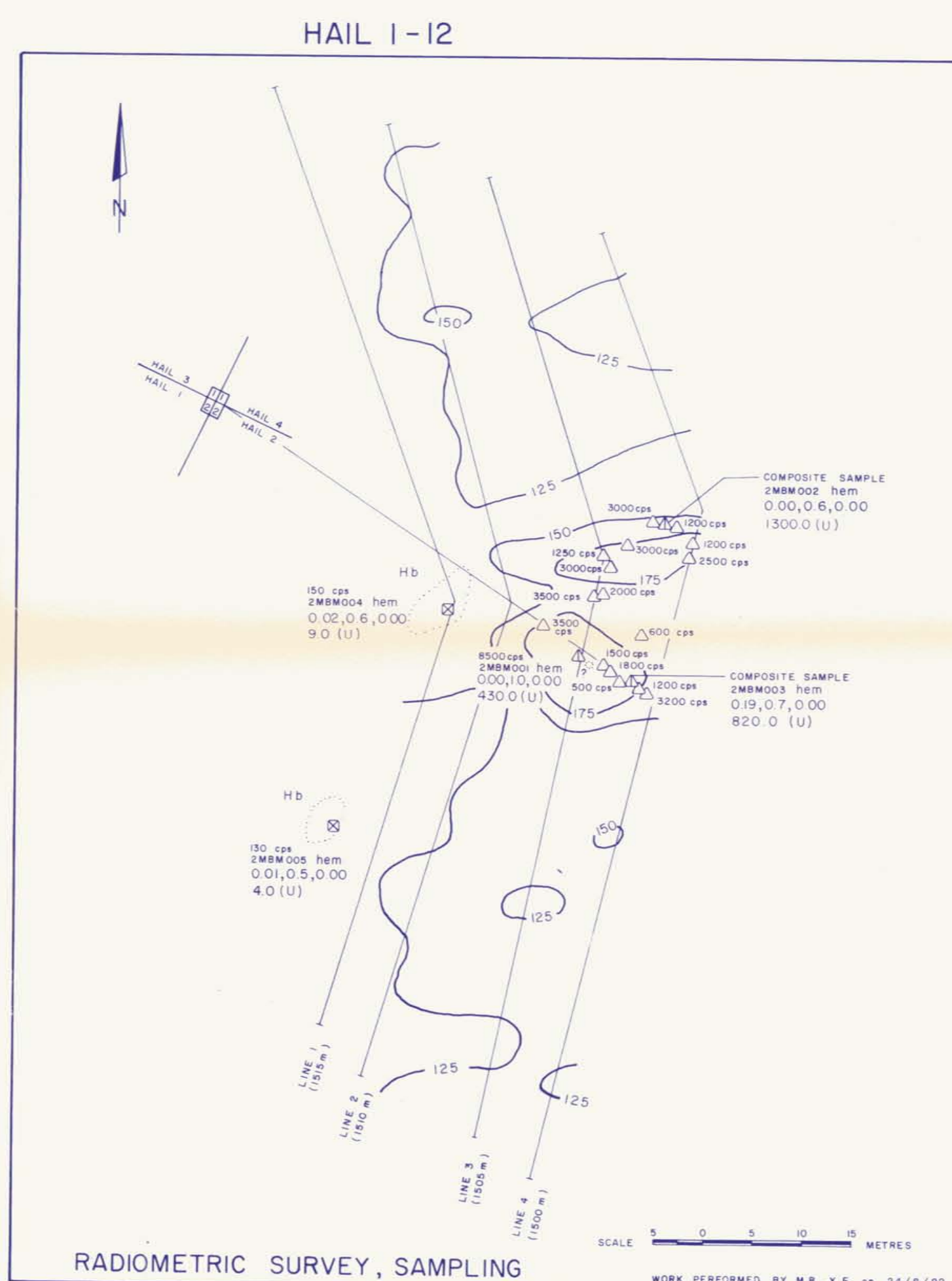
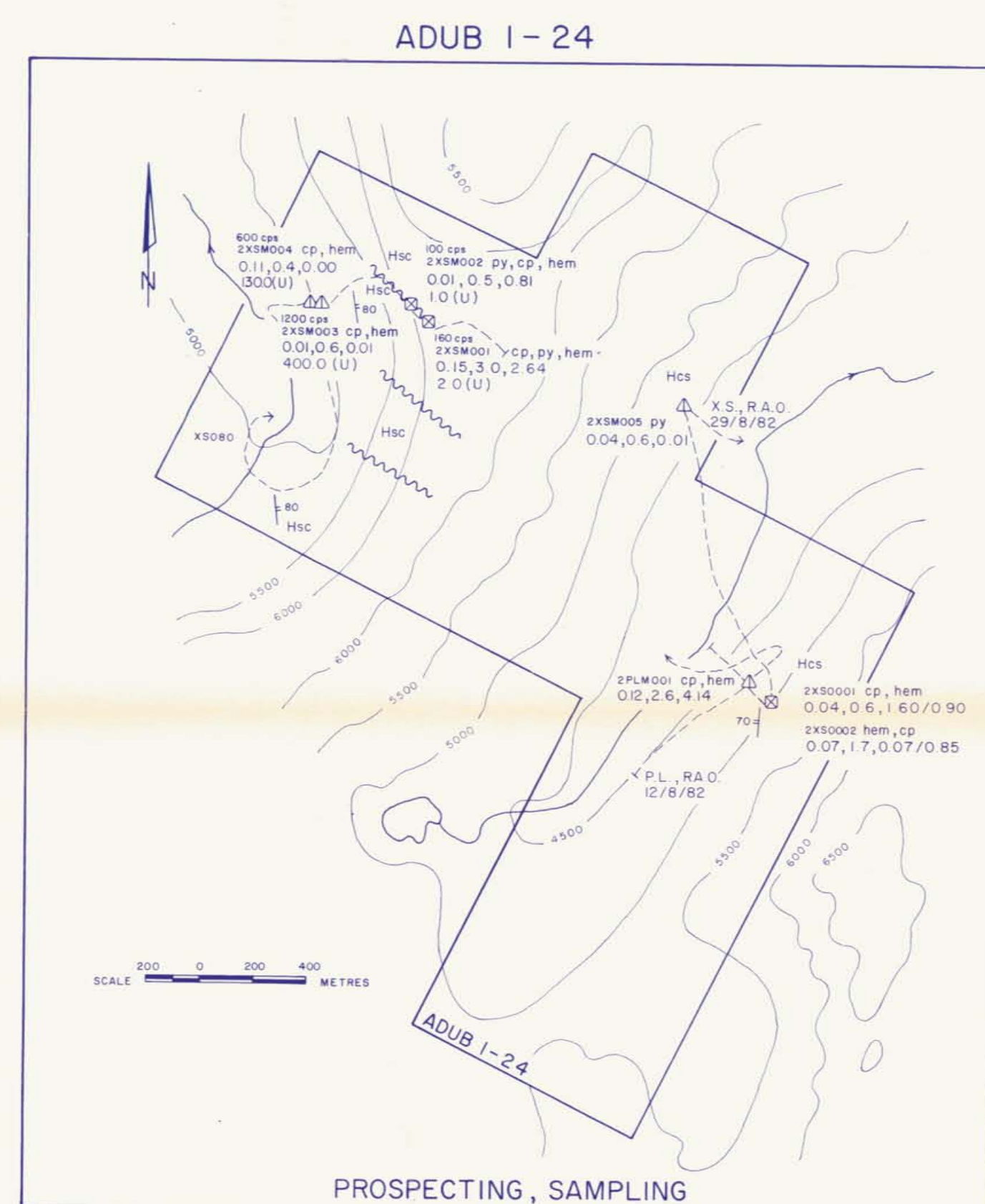
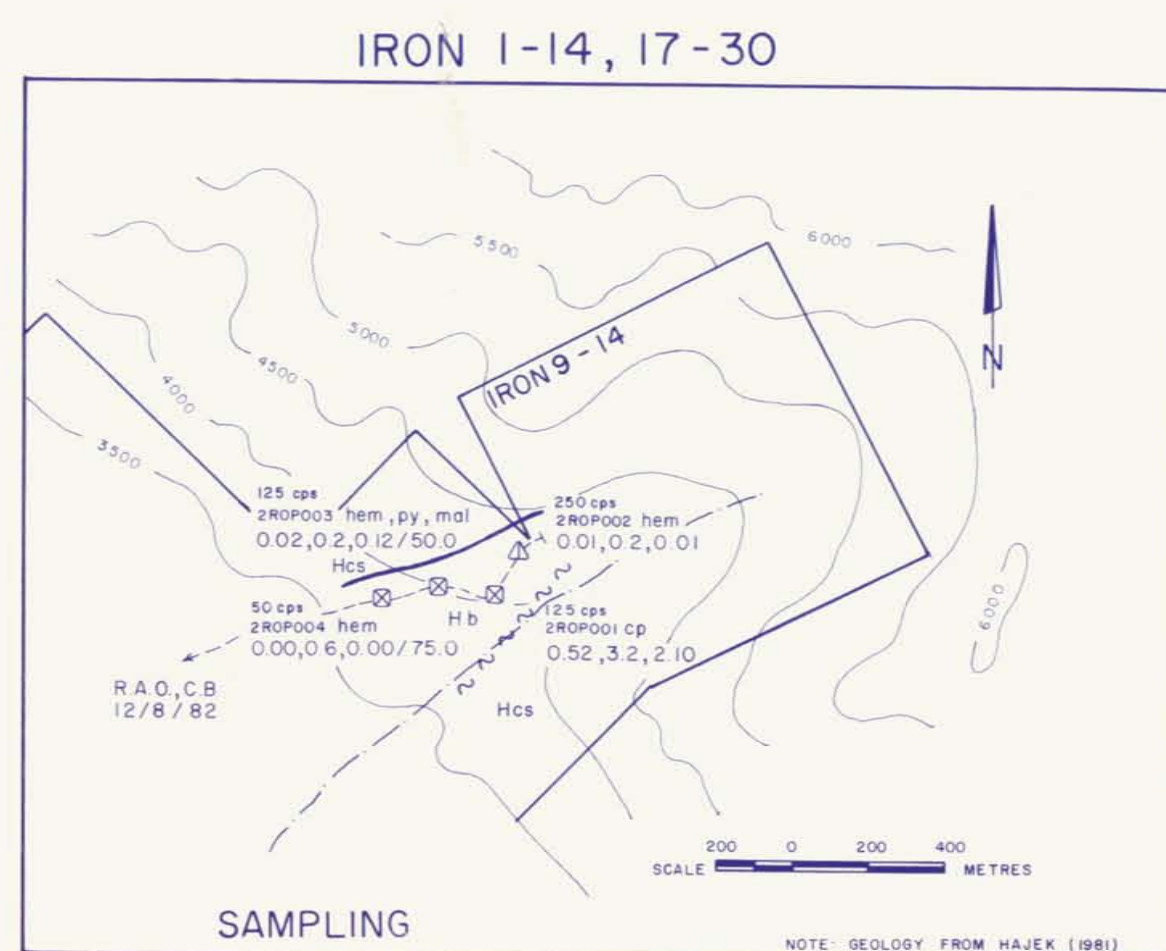
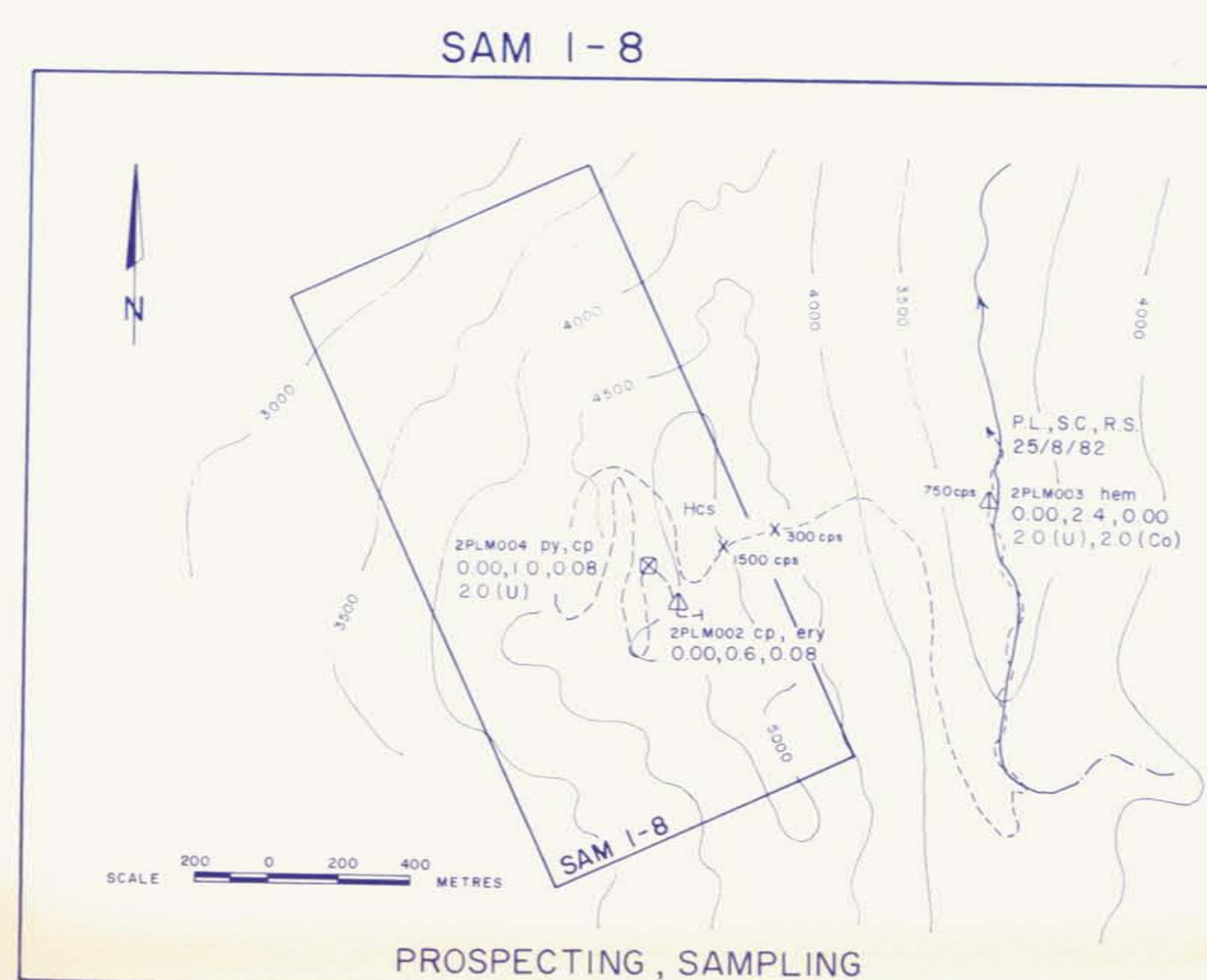
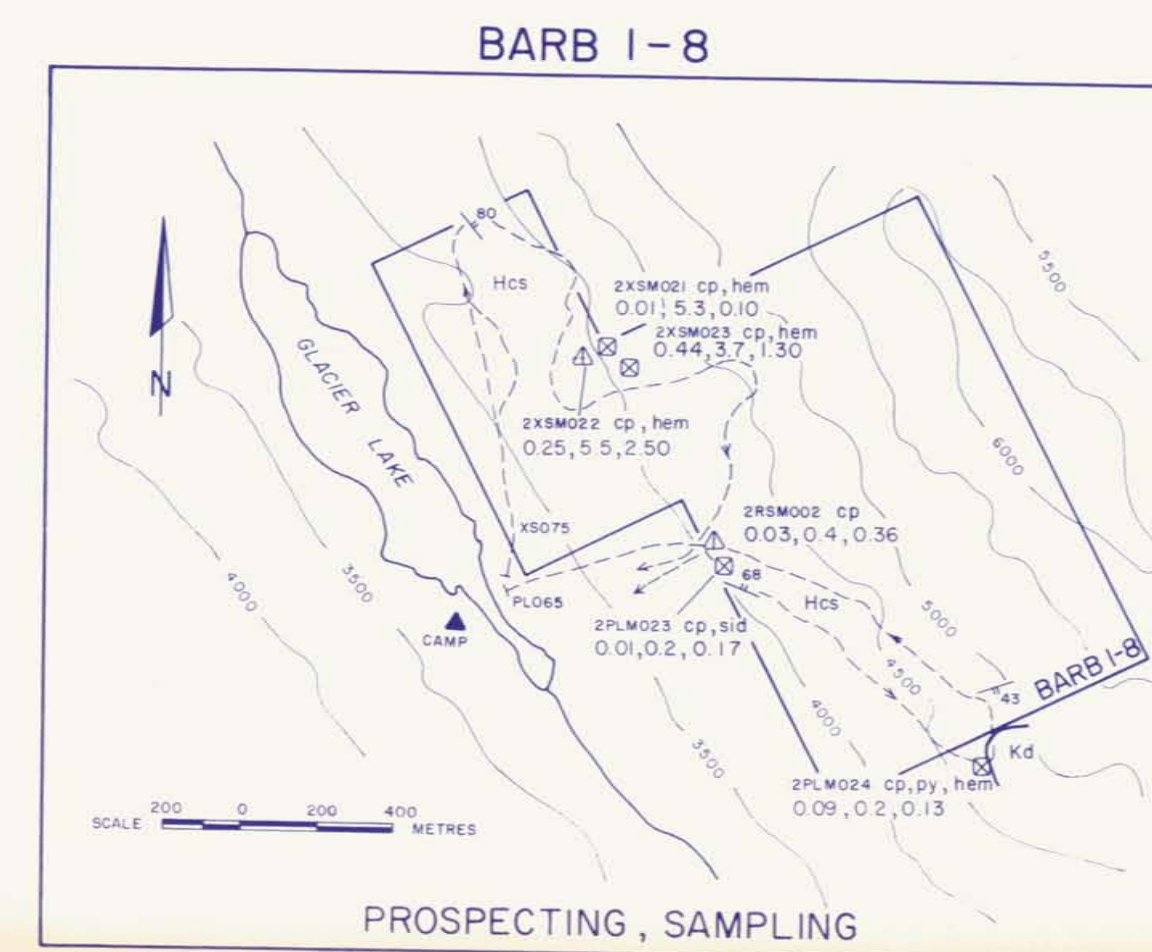
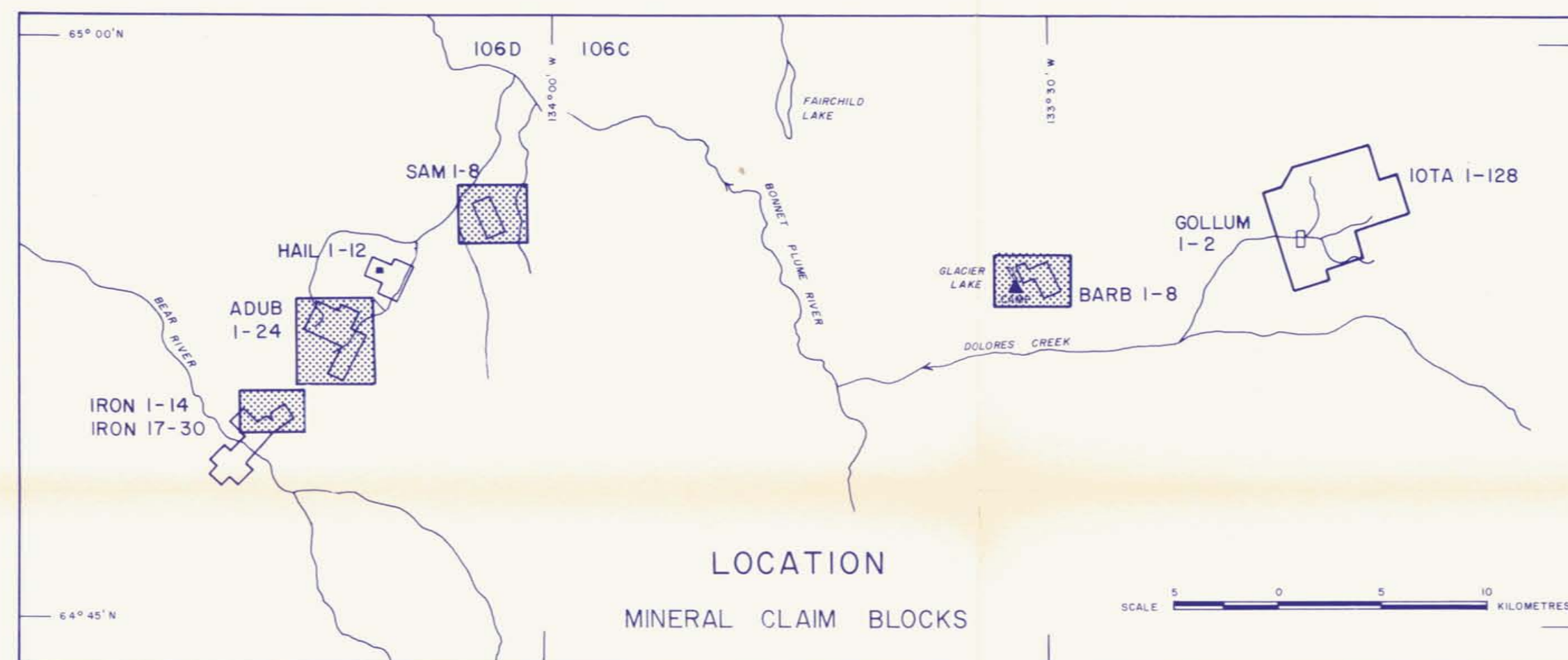
NTS 106C/14
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE 0 1 2 METRES
TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

Field geologist P. Lhotka

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

DECEMBER, 1982

DWG. 2106-18



LEGEND

HADRYNIAN AND/OR HELIKIAN

HD Diorite and dolerite: orange- to brown-weathering, medium grained, green, altered to chlorite and carbonate

HELIKIAN

HB Breccia: red- to pink-weathering, grey, abundant hematite, subrounded to subangular fragments; fragments and matrix are derived from Helikian strata

WERNECKE SUPERGROUP

Quartet Lake Group

HSC Slate, siltstone and argillite: dark grey, minor limy beds

Fairchild Lake Group

HLS Argillite and limestone: impure, grey weathering

Note: Stratigraphy modified after Blusson (1974).

SYMBOLS

○ Outcrop, possible outcrop

— Geological contact: defined

— Bedding: tops unknown; inclined

— Fault: defined, approximate

X5075 Prospecting and geological traverse: identifier

2PLW004 hem, cp 0.00, 0.4, 0.00 2.0(U), 2.0(G) Rock grab sample from talus, from outcrop: identifier (prefix 106C8 or 106D8 omitted); minerals present; gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne, copper in per cent, uranium (U) and cobalt (Co) in parts per million

2X50001 hem, cp 0.07, 1.7, 0.07/0.85 Rock chip sample: identifier (prefix 106D8 omitted); minerals present; gold in grams per tonne, silver in grams per tonne, copper in per cent/length of sample in metres

1800 cps X, Δ Radioactivity: in counts per second (SPFZN) from an outcrop, from a boulder

— 125 Radiometric contour: counts per second (SPFZN) at ground level

— 3500 Topographic contour: elevation in feet

□ Mineral claim block: claim block name and inclusive numerical sequence

HAIR 1 □ Claim post: claim name; post number 1 or 2

Mineral Abbreviations

cp	chalcopyrite	mal	malachite
ery	erythrite	py	pyrite
hem	hematite	sid	siderite

TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD.

IRON, ADUB, HAIL, SAM and BARB MINERAL CLAIM BLOCKS

PROSPECTING, SAMPLING,
RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

091458

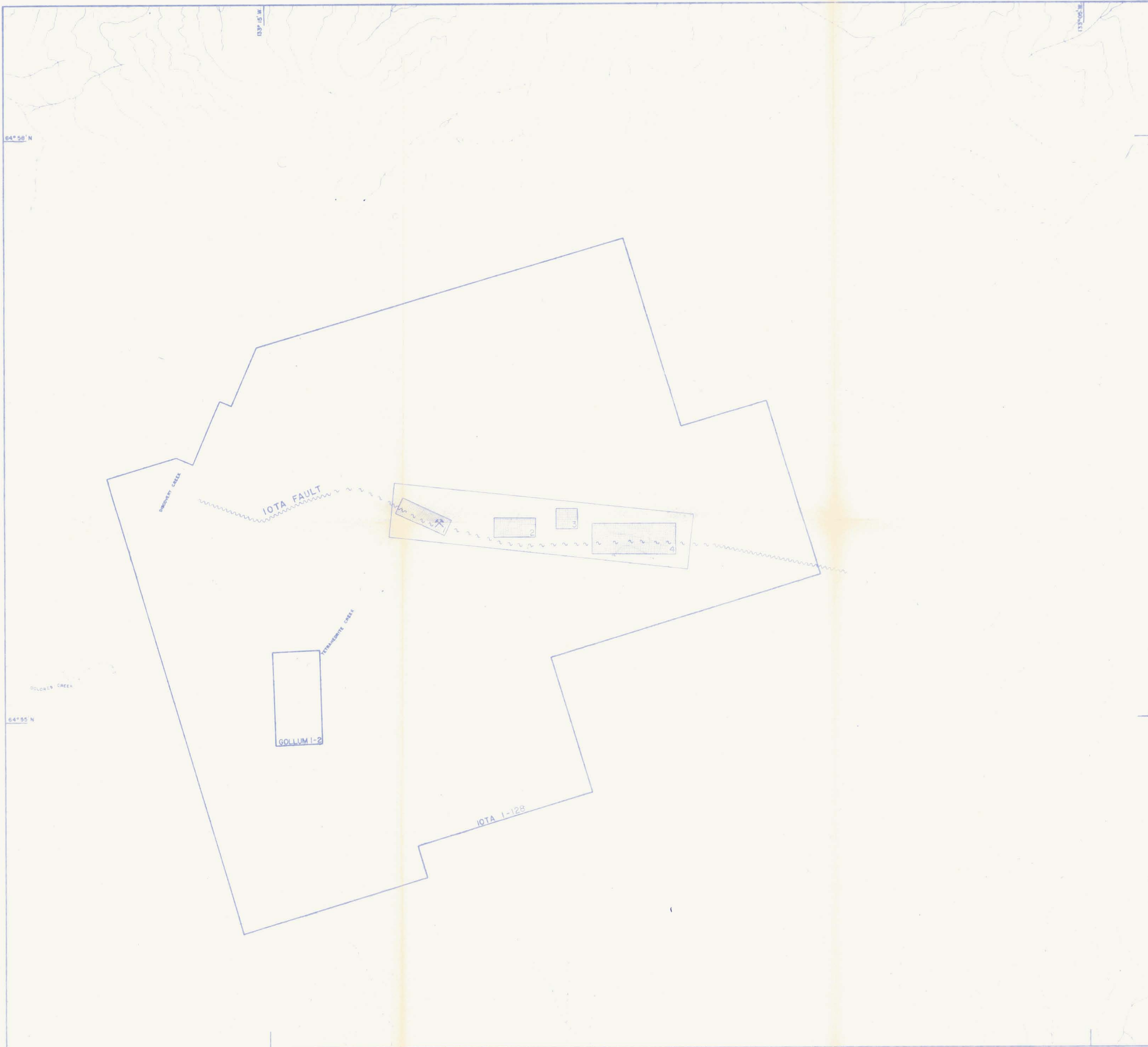
NTS 106C, 106D
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

Field geologist: P. Lohrke

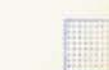
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

DECEMBER, 1982

DWG. 2106-19



SYMBOLS



Mineral locale at which one or more of detailed geological mapping, prospecting, grid surveying and rock sampling should be performed. Identifier shown. Selected sites may require one or more of: geochemical talus fine sampling, very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) surveying, overburden stripping and trenching.



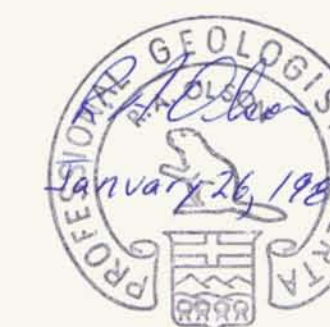
Area which should be thoroughly prospecting; major fault shown



Trenched gold occurrence within IOTA 19 mineral claim: further stripping and trenching is required at and near this occurrence.



Mineral claim block; claim block name and inclusive numerical sequence



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TEXACO CANADA RESOURCES LTD.

IOTA and GOLLUM MINERAL CLAIM BLOCKS

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

NTS 106C/14
MAYO MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
SCALE 1:50,000
TRIGG, WOOLLETT CONSULTING LTD.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

DECEMBER, 1982

DWG. 2106-20