



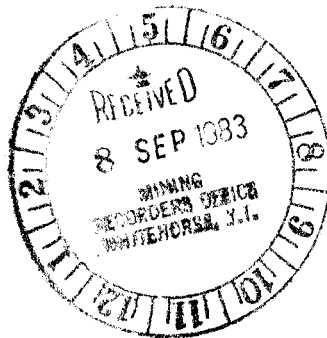
ASSESSMENT REPORT
Geological Mapping and Geochemical Sampling

WOOF 1-40 CLAIMS
(YA 75009 to YA 75048)
Whitehorse Mining District
NTS 105 D/3

Latitude: 60° 11' N
Longitude: 135° 27' W

091481

July 21st to August 17th, 1983



L. K. Bertrand
R. A. Doherty
August 1983

AGIP CANADA LTD.

This report has been examined by
the Director of the Territory
under Section 58 (4) Yukon Quartz
Mining Act and the amount
represented therein is the amount
of \$ 5,200-

P. Watson

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

The WOOF claim group (Figure 1) consists of 40 contiguous quartz mineral claims which cover an area of 8.36 km² in the Berney Creek area of the southwestern Yukon, which is approximately 3 km south of Mt. Skukum. These claims were staked in August 1982.

This report describes surface work which was carried out during the period July 21st to August 17th 1983.

1.2 Location and Access

The WOOF claims are located in the southwestern Yukon at 60°11' north latitude and 135°27' west longitude (NTS map sheet 105-D-3). The WOOF claim area is bounded to the north by Skukum Creek and to the south by Berney Creek, both of which trend approximately east/west.

The area is 65 km southwest by air from Whitehorse and is accessed by helicopter from the Mt. Skukum base camp.

1.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The topography of the WOOF claim area is mountainous and ranges in elevation from 1300 to 2243 meters. Four deep cirques occupy the area, forming four peaks - the highest being Mt. Reid which has an elevation of 2243 meters.

Vegetation in the area is sparse above 1350 meters. The flora is typically alpine with stunted willows. Dwarf birch occurs along creeks as well as mosses and alpine plants. Much of the area is barren and consists predominantly of felsenmeer. Several permanent snowfields exist within the cirques.

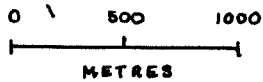
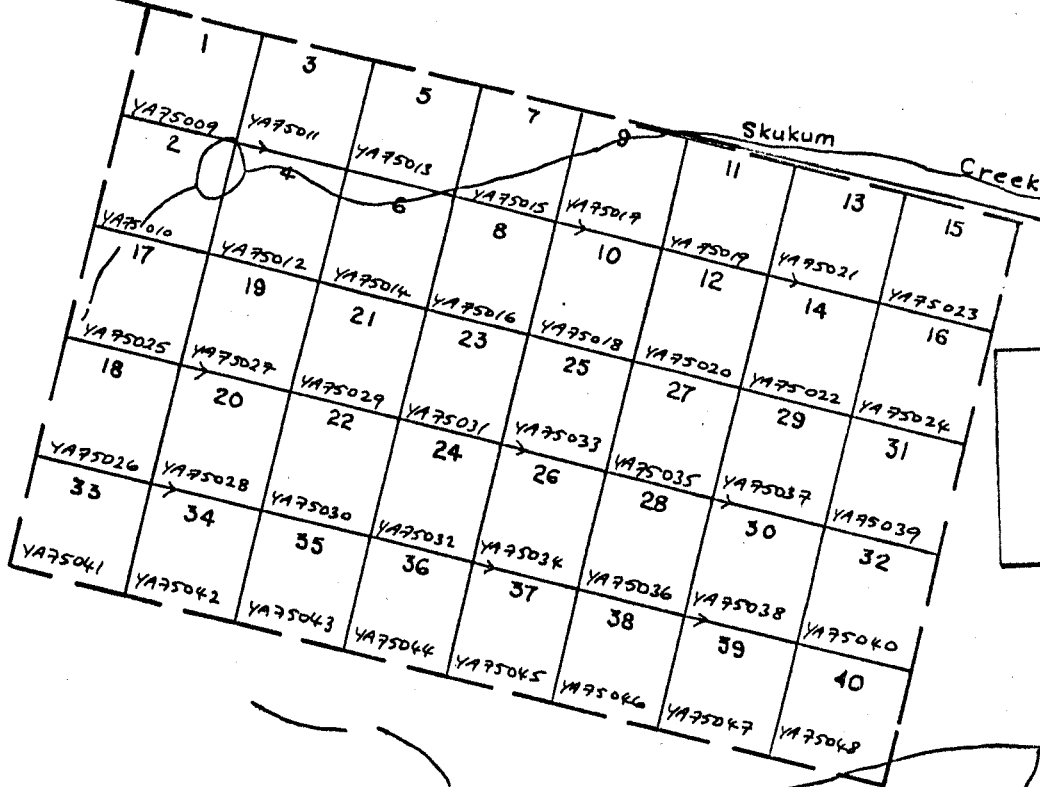
2. EXPLORATION

2.1 Introduction

Exploration carried out on the WOOF 1-40 claims since they were recorded in September 1982 consists of preparation of a 1:10,000 scale orthophoto topographic base map by McElhanney Surveying and Engineering Ltd. in the spring of 1983, prospecting and sampling by three people on 21st July 1983 and 1:10,000 scale geological mapping, soil and rock sampling carried out by three field personnel based at a camp at Skukum Creek from August 12th to 17th 1983. This crew was mobilized out of a base camp located at Butte Creek on Agip Canada Ltd.'s adjacent Mt. Skukum property (KUKU and CHIEF claims).



KUKU 1-331



Agip Canada Ltd.			REPORT:
MT. SKUKUM LOCATION MAP WOOF 1-40 CLAIMS YUKON			
NTS. 105 / D / 3			
SCALE: 1:31,680	AUTHOR: L.K.B.	DATE: AUG., 1983	FIGURE: 1

2.2 Geology

The Mt. Skukum area is formed by a complex of late Cretaceous to early Tertiary intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks which unconformably overlie or intrude a local basement of metasedimentary rocks (schist, quartzite, marble) of probable Late Precambrian age intruded by granodiorites, granites and monzonites of mid to late Cretaceous age. These granitoid rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex may include some bodies of Triassic age.

The Mt. Skukum volcanic complex probably represents a caldera bounded by partial ring fractures such as the well-defined Berney Creek Fracture which forms the southern limit of the volcanic complex within the WOOF claims. Within the complex, the volcanic rocks are flat-lying or gently-dipping. Paleotopography of the basement surface exerts a marked effect on the distribution and thickness of individual rock units. Volcanic stratigraphy is often discontinuous and dissected by late normal faults on several different trends. Principal lithologies in the complex are andesite and rhyolite pyroclastics and flows; the pyroclastic units predominate over the flows.

Two principal volcanic cycles are recognized within the Mt. Skukum complex. Cycle I consists laharc breccias and intermediate to felsic, moderately to densely welded, tuffs capped by a thick (greater than 700 meters) pile of andesite tuffs and flows. Cycle II volcanics consist of rhyolite flows, lapilli tuffs and densely welded rhyolite ash tuffs. The thick sequence of andesite and basaltic andesite developed late in the first cycle suggests that deeper levels of a differentiated magma chamber were being tapped at this time.

Late dykes of rhyolite, dacite, andesite and diabase compositions intrude the extrusive rocks of the complex; rhyolite dykes are most abundant. Small stocks of quartz-feldspar porphyry are common within and adjacent to the complex, generally intruding areas of felsic volcanics.

The geology of the WOOF claims is shown in Figure 2. Most of the area of the claims is occupied by gently dipping intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks of the late Cretaceous or early Tertiary Mt. Skukum complex, consisting of felsic lithic lapilli tuffs, felsic breccias, andesite flows and agglomerates. A central rhyolite plug intrudes porphyritic andesite and basaltic andesite flows, felsic tuffs and rhyolite breccias. The southeastern part of the claims is underlain by granodiorites of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Berney Creek Fracture, a fault zone trending at 075°, separates the volcanic complex from the older plutonic rocks. This probable ring fracture is followed by a rhyolite dyke and barren quartz-calcite veining.

The basal unit of the volcanic sequence is a conglomerate which overlies the granodiorites. This unit is interbedded with felsic tuffs and contains clasts of granodiorite and Skukum Group volcanic rocks.

Alteration zones within the volcanic rocks range from moderately strong propylitic alteration of the porphyritic andesites to moderate to intense

phyllitic alteration of the central flow-banded and spherulitic rhyolites.

The volcanic units are intruded by several late dykes, commonly rhyolite or diabase with lesser volumes of dacite. Many of the rhyolite dykes are emplaced along faults. Intense faulting crosscuts Tertiary volcanic units and basement rocks. Most faults trend approximately north/south.

2.3 Geochemistry

Prospecting, rock and soil sampling were carried out as part of the preliminary evaluation of the W00F claims. Areas were selected for sampling where favourable lithologies, veining, alteration or strong iron staining were present.

Nineteen rock chip samples were collected for analysis of gold, silver, copper and mercury by Bondar-Clegg Laboratories, Vancouver. Sample locations are shown on Figure 3, analytical results are shown on Figure 4 and analytical methods are described in Appendix A. Samples were collected over widths ranging from 0.1 to 5.0 meters (Figure 4).

Most rock chip samples were collected across quartz-calcite veining along the Berney Creek Fracture. None of these samples carry significant gold values; several contained minor amounts of malachite staining or trace chalcopyrite and two of these samples contain copper values of 2200 and 2370 ppm copper respectively. The first of these latter two samples also contains 41 ppm silver. Most mercury values in this area are at background levels. One sample towards the east end of the fracture zone has 800 ppb mercury but other elements in the sample are all low. None of the eight chip samples collected in other parts of the claim group contain anomalous amounts of any of the elements analysed except for one sample of bleached pyritic andesite which contains 1450 ppb mercury but low values of the other elements.

A total of 94 soil samples (mostly talus fines) were collected in and adjacent to the claims; 39 were analysed for gold, silver, copper and mercury and 55 were analysed for gold and silver only. All analyses were performed by Bondar-Clegg Laboratories in Vancouver. Sample locations are plotted on Figure 3 and analytical results are shown on Figure 5.

Twenty-two soil samples were collected near the Berney Creek Fracture zone. Four of these are anomalous in gold (values of 95, 105, 115 and 250 ppb respectively); however, these samples are distributed over a distance of 1600 meters and the other samples within this interval are not anomalous, suggesting that gold values are generally low and their distribution is very spotty. All rock samples in this area have low gold values. Twelve of the samples have anomalous silver values ranging from 1.1 to 6.2 ppm.

Silver anomalies are closely related to anomalous gold and copper values. One sample has a slightly anomalous copper value of 220 ppm; soil sample results do not indicate that the high copper values seen in some rock samples have a wide distribution. None of the 18 samples analysed for mercury are anomalous.

Seventy-two soil samples were collected from other parts of the property. None of these samples have gold values greater than 80 ppb and only five are in the 50-80 ppb range. Six samples have slightly anomalous silver values; silver values are mostly in the 1.0 to 1.5 ppm range only and are not associated with anomalous amounts of the other elements analysed. One sample has 4.3 ppm silver, 80 ppb gold and 210 ppb mercury; this site is just outside the claims. This is also the highest mercury value found (most samples were analysed for gold and silver only).

2.4 Discussion

The geological mapping showed that lithologies outcropping on the WOOF claims are similar to those on the KUKU-CHIEF claims to the north and some of the same structural trends are present. Veining, alteration and areas of rust-staining were found during prospecting and mapping. The geological potential of the area is therefore very attractive.

Results of geochemical sampling carried out to date must be regarded as disappointing. Gold and silver values are generally very low; no significant gold values were found in rock samples, and only a few low-order soil gold values were found near the Berney Creek Fracture despite quite extensive quartz-calcite veining.

APPENDIX A

Analytical Methods

Soil samples are dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh. Rock samples are crushed and pulverised to approximately 100 mesh. A split of the pulverised material is analysed.

Copper and silver are analysed by standard atomic absorption techniques after digestion with hot aqua regia. Silver analyses require a background correction and values greater than 4.0 ppm are repeated using a nitric acid digestion.

Mercury analyses are by flameless atomic absorption spectrophotometry after sample digestion.

Gold analyses are by fire assay techniques using a 10 g sample. After preparation of the lead bead, the bead is dissolved in acid and the gold content determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

APPENDIX B

Statement of Costs

1. Topographic base map

In early 1983, a 1:10,000 scale contoured topographic base map of the W00F claims area was prepared from 1:20,000 scale colour air photos by McElhanney Surveying and Engineering Ltd., Vancouver. Cost:

\$1,200.00
=====

2. Analyses

Samples were prepared and analysed by Bondar-Clegg Laboratories, North Vancouver:

19 rock samples - sample preparation @ \$2.75 each:	\$ 52.25
94 soil samples - sample preparation @ \$0.75 each:	70.50
58 analyses of copper	49.59
113 analyses of silver	182.50
113 analyses of gold	678.00
58 analyses of mercury	208.80
Computer data transmission costs (estimate)	18.80

\$1,260.44
=====

3. Helicopter

Mobilization and demobilization of field crew and camp equipment to W00F claims from Mt. Skukum base camp by Hughes 500D helicopter on contract from ALC Airlift Corp., Pitt Meadows, B.C.

1 hour @ \$450/hour, including fuel:	\$450.00 =====
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4. Food, equipment and supplies

Food costs estimated at \$20/man day - 18 man days:	\$360.00
Camp and field equipment and supply costs estimated at \$10/man day - 18 man days:	180.00

\$540.00
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APPENDIX C

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, LINDA KATHERINE BERTRAND, of the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario, hereby certify:

THAT I am a geologist employed by Agip Canada Ltd. and that I performed the work described in this report;

THAT I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree with Honours in Geology from the University of Ottawa in 1983;

THAT I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a part-time basis for four years, of which three have been on mineral exploration programs in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia.

SIGNED at Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory this 15th day of September 1983.

L. Katherine Bertrand

L. Katherine Bertrand

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, RICHARD ALLAN DOHERTY, of the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, hereby certify:

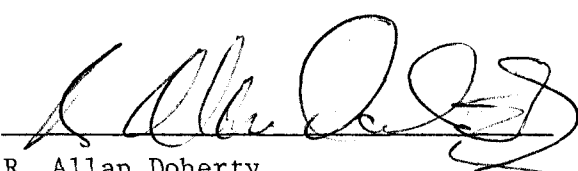
THAT I am a geologist employed by Agip Canada Ltd.
AND THAT I caused to be performed the work described
in this report;

THAT I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree with
Honours in Geology from the University of New Brunswick
at Fredericton in 1977 and carried out graduate studies
at Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland;

THAT I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a
fulltime and parttime basis for nine years, of which
five have been on mineral exploration programs in the
Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and British
Columbia;

THAT I am a member of Calgary Mineral Exploration Group
and of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

SIGNED at Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory this 15th day of September, 1983.


R. Allan Doherty



LEGEND

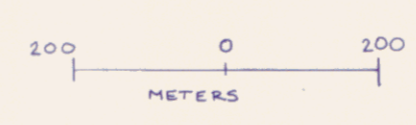
- Quaternary**
 QUAT Alluvium
- Tertiary**
 RW/D Diabase dike
 RW/R Rhyolite dike
 DB/D Dacite dike
 AN/D Andesite dike
 BA/D Basaltic andesite dike
 BA/S Basaltic andesite sill
 RH/L Rhyolite (lithic) lapilli tuffs
 RH/L RH/L Rhyolite (spherulitic, flow banded), Rhyolite breccia
 ANGL Agglomerate - composed of well rounded basements, porphyritic andesite and rhyolite fragments.
 ANGL Agglomerate - well rounded porphyritic andesite and dacitic andesite fragments contained in a hematized matrix.
 PPAN Porphyritic andesite with associated basaltic andesitic flows.
- Cretaceous + Early Tertiary**
 GR/D Hornblende granodiorite

Symbols

- outcrop
 ~ creek
 ○ lake
 ICE ice
- geologic boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)
 . . . limit of geological mapping
 ~ fault (defined, assumed).
 < strike and dip
 / joints



669 000 N
 475 000 E



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WOOLF 1-40 CLAIMS
 GEOLOGY 091481

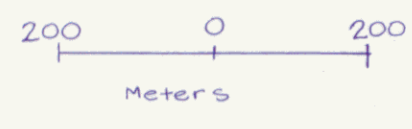
GEOLOGY BY: L.K.B.	SCALE: 1:1000	DATE: AUGUST 1983
DRAWN BY: L.K.B.	NTS: 105-D-3	FIGURE: 2



LEGEND

- 1237000 soil sample number and location
- ✓ 1247000 chip sample number and location
- ~ stream
- ⊕ lake

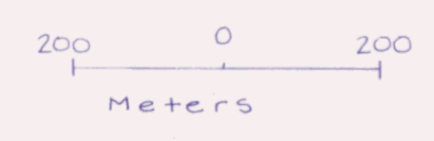
411000E
6669000N



AGIP CANADA LTD		
Woolf 1-40 claims 0914R1		
SAMPLE LOCATIONS		
400630		
SCALE: 1:1000	NTS: 105-D-3	DATE: August 1983
DRAWN BY: L.K.B.		FIGURE: 3



6669 000N
472 000E



LEGEND
 ── Au | Ag | Cu | Hg (μg) (ppm) (ppm) (ppb) (L.C. LESS THAN)
 meters
 ~~~~~ stream  
 ○ lake

|                   |         |             |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|
| AGIP CANADA LTD.  |         |             |
| WOOF 1-40 CLAIMS  |         |             |
|                   |         | 091481      |
| ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY |         |             |
| 400630            |         |             |
| Scale:            | NTS:    | DATE:       |
| 1:1000            | 105-D-3 | August 1983 |
| DRAWN BY:         |         | FIGURE:     |
| L.R.B.            |         | 4           |

