TAK 1 - 52 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS
AND DRILLING, 1983

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

NTS: 116 B/9 and B/10

LATITUDE: 64°33' N
LONGITUDE: 138°32' W

AUTHOR: J. BICZOK, H.B.Sc.

OWNER: MATTAGAMI LAKE EXPLORATION LIMITED/
NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY, LIMITED(N.P.L.)

DATE: JANUARY, 1984

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

[illegible]

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
Location and Access	1
History of the Claims	1-4
Work Program	5
CHAPTER TWO: GEOLOGY	6-7
CHAPTER THREE: SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	8
Lead	8
Silver	9
Arsenic	9
Zinc and Copper	10
CHAPTER FOUR: GEOPHYSICS	12
CHAPTER FIVE: DRILLING	17-19
CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	20
LIST OF REFERENCES	21
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS	22
STATEMENT OF COSTS	23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Location Map	2
2	Claim Map	3
3	Contoured Map of Pb-in-soil results	(in pocket)
4	Contoured Map of Ag-in-soil results	(in pocket)
5a	VLF Survey-Raw Data Profiles	(in pocket)
5b	VLF Survey-Fraser Filtered	(in pocket)
6	Contoured magnetometer survey	(in pocket)
7a	MAG & GENIE Profiles - Line 1700E	13
7b	MAG & GENIE Profiles - Line 1800E	14
7c	MAG & GENIE Profiles - Line 1900E	15
7d	MAG & GENIE Profiles - Line 2000E	16
8	Compilation Map	(in pocket)
9	Cross-Section of DDH's T-83-1 and 3 with stacked geochemical and geophysical profiles	(in pocket)

LIST OF MAPS

Map		
1	Geological Compilation Map	(in pocket)

LIST OF TABLES

Table		
1	Table of Formations	7
2	Statistical Summary of TAK soil sample data	11

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	
1	Soil Sample Results
2	Detailed Logs of Drill Holes T-83-1 to 3

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Location and Access:

The TAK 1-48 claims (Figure 1) are located 69 km NE of Dawson City, Yukon at 64°33' N and 138°32' W (NTS 116 B/9 and 116 B/10), within the Tombstone Mountains, Ogilvie Range. Access to date has been by helicopter from a debarkation point located 13 km to east, at North Fork Pass, km 76 on the Dempster Highway. In future, if the property warrants development, a road could easily be constructed to the property along a wide, flat-bottomed valley which connects the claim group with the highway.

History of the Claims:

The TAK 1-48 claims were staked on July 16, 1980, by company personnel and recorded on August 4, 1980 (Figure 2). Grant numbers YA52870 to YA52917 inclusive were assigned to the claims. This staking program followed a moderately successful, stream geochemical survey which located anomalous lead-in-silt levels (180 ppm) with associated zinc, silver and copper anomalies. These were initially detected by the G.S.C. during a regional geochemical survey. In 1981, detailed geological mapping (see TAK 1-48, Geology and Geochemistry, Biczok, 1980) was conducted within the southern portion of the claim group and adjacent lands to locate the presumed source of these metal-in-silt anomalies. Originally the source rocks were thought to be a Devonian clastic unit exposed in the southern portion of the claim group. Rocks of similar age host important lead-zinc deposits elsewhere in the Selwyn Basin. However, detailed mapping in 1981 and 1982 was not able to confirm this hypothesis.

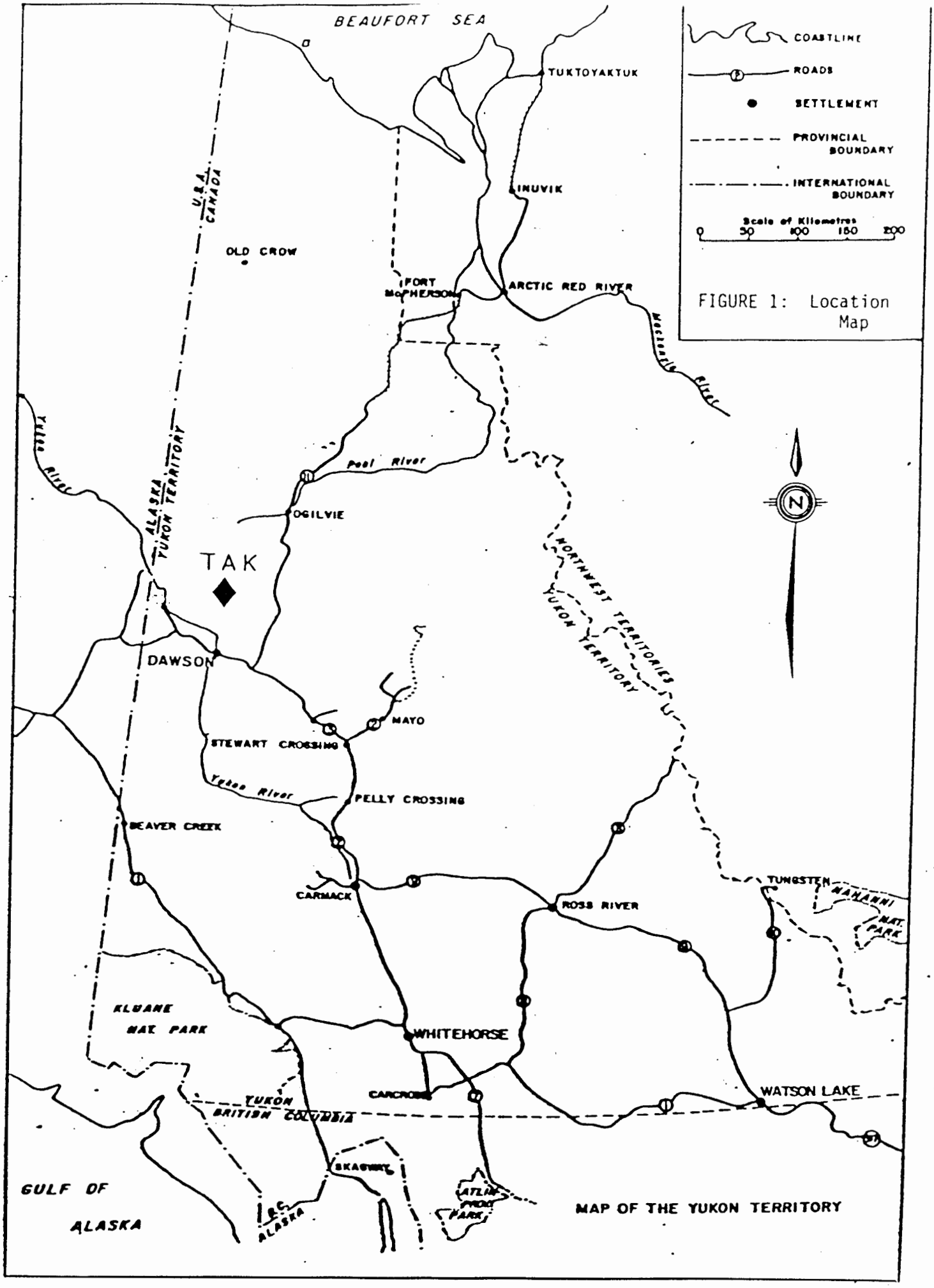
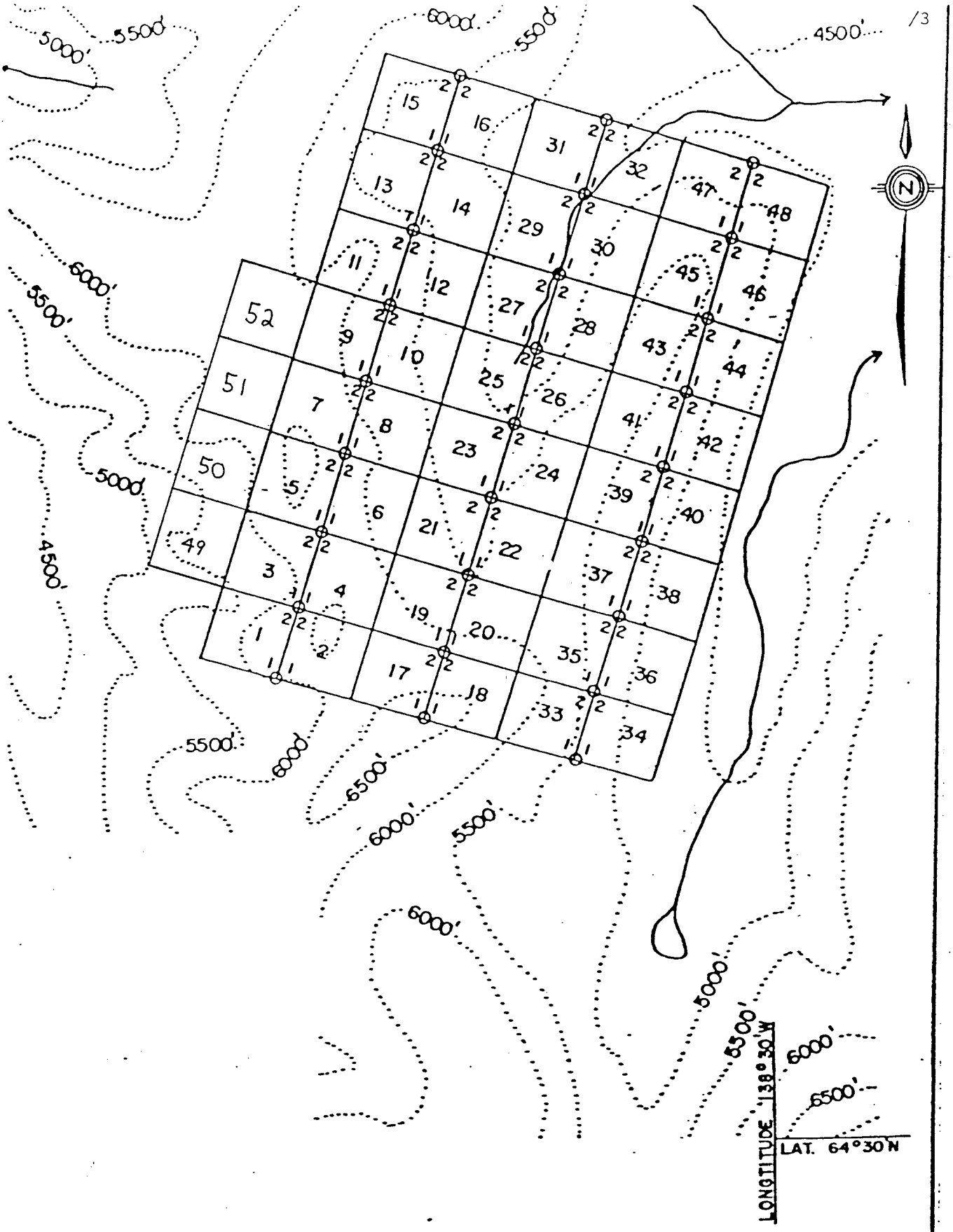


FIGURE 1: Location Map

MAP OF THE YUKON TERRITORY



0 0-5 1-0 mile

FIGURE 2.

Tak 1 - 52 Claims

CLAIM MAP SHEETS 116 B-9, 116 B-10

In 1982 detailed stream sampling of the northern claims was undertaken from July 15th - 19th, followed by detailed mapping and prospecting from September 14th - 18th (Jago, 1982). During this latter period, galena-siderite-quartz float was discovered. Delineating the source of this float was the purpose of the 1983 program. Four additional claims, TAK 49-52, were staked by Noranda personnel on July 14th and assigned grant numbers of YA79129-YA79132.

1-3: Work Program

A crew of four geologists conducted detailed exploration of the northern TAK claims from June 27th to July 13th. BQ diamond drilling (3 holes totalling 50.0 m) commenced August 3rd and was completed by August 11th. The following personnel were involved in the work:

Del Ferguson	Party Chief
Andy Lane	Senior Assistant
Stuart MacKenzie	Junior Assistant
Mark McKim	Junior Assistant

Drilling was undertaken by Globe Drilling (1981) Ltd. of Vancouver, B.C. and helicopter support was provided by a Bell 47 chartered from Trans North Turbo Air as well as a Hughes 500D from the Dawson City T.N.T.A. base.

The 1983 work program consisted mainly of establishment of a flagged and picketed grid (11.475 line km) followed by the collection of 321 soil samples, 53 rock samples and 8 silt samples. Geophysical test surveys, including 1.0 km of Proton Magnetometer, 1.125 km of GENIE H.L.E.M. and 2.4 km of VLF, were completed over the presumed mineralized structure. A minor amount of geological mapping was undertaken in order to define more closely the "Grit Unit"-Road River Fm. contact and prospecting was completed over the northern half of the claim block. The various aspects of the program are described separately under the following chapters.

CHAPTER TWO: GEOLOGY

The geology of the TAK claims has been previously described by Biczok (1982) and Jago (1982). L.H. Green (1972) of the G.S.C. mapped the Dawson area and his work is currently being revised by Bob Thompson of the G.S.C. (1982).

No appreciable mapping was undertaken in 1983 due to the completeness of the earlier work. Some effort was made to define the contact of the Precambrian "Grit Unit" with the Ordovician-Silurian, Road River Formation. Members of these formations are commonly very similar in appearance (Table 1) and difficult to distinguish lowever the contact has now been pinpointed and is illustrated on Map 1.

Table 1: Table of Formations (after Biczok, 1982 and Jago, 1982)

PERIOD	FORMATION	DESCRIPTION
CRETACEOUS	8. Siderite-Quartz Vein	Coarse-grained siderite and quartz±galena±arsenopyrite
	7. Syenitic Intrusions	Sills and dykes of Hbl-Kfd(7a) and Musc.(7b)-Phyric syenite, biotite lamprophyre(7c).
	6. Diabase	Medium-grained diabase dyke.
	5. Keno Hill Quartzite	Thick sequence of massive orthoquartzite with shale and phyllite partings(5a) and minor sandy limestone(5b).
JURASSIC	4. Lower Schist	Phyllitic to graphitic slate and shale, minor quartzite(4a) with minor green phyllite(4b).
DEVONIAN	3. "Black Clastic" Formation	Predominantly grey-black shale with minor conglomerate. 3a) Chert pebble conglomerate, grey quartzite with chert clasts. 3b) Grey-black shale.
ORDOVICIAN/ SILURIAN	2. Road River Formation	Largely a cherty sequence with green-grey to black cherty shale and argillite. 2a) green-grey to black argillite/ shale. 2b) grey-black to green cherty shale, slate; minor quartzite. 2c) black shale. 2d) chert pebble conglomerate, black chert 2e) grey chert and quartzite.
PRECAMBRIAN or LATER	1. "Grit Unit"	Mainly a clastic sequence of maroon and green phyllites, slates, minor quartzite. 1a) maroon and green slate, phyllite, minor quartzite. 1b) green phyllite. 1c) olive-green to grey phyllite and mudstone. 1d) grey limestone, minor sandstone and chert interbeds. 1e) white sandstone. 1f) chert/quartz pebble conglomerate.

CHAPTER THREE: SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil samples were collected along grid lines generally at 25 m intervals and at shorter intervals over suspected veins. An effort was made to sample the B horizon and this commonly involved digging through 0.3 to 0.6 m of loose talus. Samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Sb by the Noranda laboratory in Vancouver, B.C., and these results are presented in Appendix One. Pb, and Ag values have been plotted on individual figures and contoured by hand (Fig. 3 and 4). A summary of the statistical data for each element is presented in Table 2 and the distribution of each is discussed in the following sections.

Lead (Fig. 3)

Lead-in-soil values range from 18 to 5760 with an incredibly high anomalous threshold of 1093 ppm. Upon inspection of Fig. 3, it is apparent that background levels are generally less than 60 ppm, therefore 125 ppm was selected as the lowest contour value and anything above that assumed to be anomalous.

The contoured Pb-in-soil values outline a series of linear anomalies. The strongest anomaly in centred at approximately 1750E, 2050N and trends ESE-WNW from there. Three linear or spot anomalies at 775E, 1700N; 1000E, 1725N and 1300E, 1900N are aligned with the major anomaly and form an anomalous trend 1400 m long. The western end of this trend extends past the limit of the grid,whereas the eastern end is obscured by Winisk Creek.

Several elongate or spot anomalies are found north of the major anomaly at 1400E, 21+25N and south of it at 1500E, 18+50N and 1600E, 17+50N. These latter anomalies may reflect a second vein structure which extends southwest to the lead anomaly at 800E, 14+50N. The northern anomaly is quite significant (3850 ppm Pb) but obscured by a stream valley.

Silver (Fig. 4)

Silver-in-soil values range from 0.2 to 50.0 ppm with a statistically anomalous threshold of 5.90 ppm. As was the case with lead, however, this threshold seems unrealistically high due to the preponderance of highly enriched samples collected along the vein structures. Inspection of Fig. 4 indicates that typical background values are less than 0.5 ppm, therefore a value of twice that, 1.0 ppm, was selected as the lowest contour value.

The distribution of anomalous silver values is virtually identical to that of lead. The outline and extent of silver-in-soil anomalies duplicates closely that of the lead-in-soil anomalies with only minor variations. The major anomaly has maximum silver values of 29 ppm at 1500E and 2000N which is 2 lines west of the highest Pb value. (The high Ag and Pb values at 1900E, 20+75N are of uncertain relevance since they represent only one sample collected in an outwash area.)

Arsenic

Arsenic values range from 12 to 1000 ppm with a statistically anomalous threshold of 418.7. They have not been contoured, however, a profile along L16+85E and 17+00E is presented in Fig. 9 and clearly indicates that arsenic distribution parallels that of Pb and Ag. An inspection of the data in Appendix One suggests that As correlates well with Pb, Ag and Zn. The correlation is somewhat imperfect, however, occasional high As values do not correspond to high Pb, Ag or Zn values, suggesting that there are both arsenopyrite and galena-arsenopyrite-sphalerite rich zones within the vein.

Zinc and Copper

Neither of these elements have been contoured or profiled since their range of values are relatively restricted. Zinc values vary from 40-4300 ppm with a threshold of 890, whereas copper ranges from 8-455 ppm with a threshold of 202 ppm. Neither is found in great quantities within vein float samples but an inspection of Appendix One indicates that there is ome correlation with Pb, Ag and As values.

TABLE 2: STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TAK SOIL SAMPLE DATA

ELEMENT*	RANGE (ppm)	LOGARITHMIC MEAN (ppm)	LOGARITHMIC STANDARD DEVIATION	THRESHOLD** (ppm)
Cu_{320}	8-455	69.2	0.233	202.3
Pb_{320}	18-5760	105.8	0.507	1092.7
Zn_{320}	40-4300	199.3	0.325	890.2
Ag_{320}	< 0.2->50.0	0.74	0.451	5.90
As_{320}	12-1000	53.2	0.448	418.7
Sb_{25}	1-100	18	0.362	95.3

* Subscripts indicate number of analyses

** Antilog (log. mean + 2X St. Dev.)

CHAPTER FOUR: GEOPHYSICS

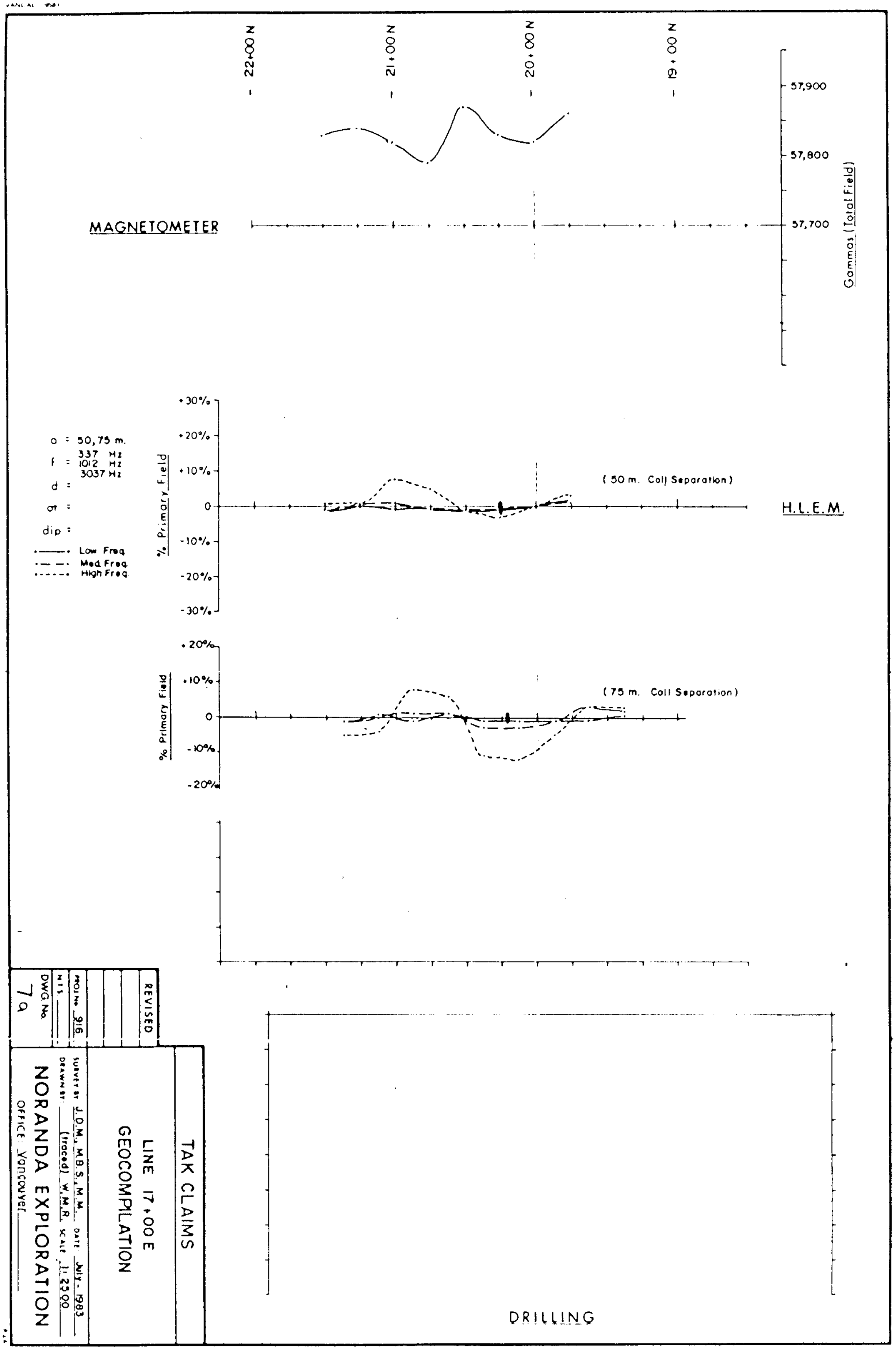
A variety of geophysical techniques were tested over the assumed vein in an effort to discover a useful exploration tool. Unfortunately, due to the poor conductivity of the quartz-siderite vein and the abundance of shale beds and graphitic slips within the adjacent chert, the geophysical results are of little use (Figs. 5-7).

The VLF survey appeared to be the most useful tool, after the data was Fraser Filtered(Fig. 5a,b). The contoured data outlines a long narrow anomaly which is slightly displaced to the south of the Pb-Ag soil anomaly. However, the trace of the anomaly closely parallels the crest of the bank along the south side of the stream in this area. The east part of the VLF anomaly diverges markedly from the assumed trace of the vein while remaining centred over the crest of the stream bank. Consequently it appears highly probable that the VLF method has reacted to topographic effects rather than the presence of any vein/structure(Fig. 8).

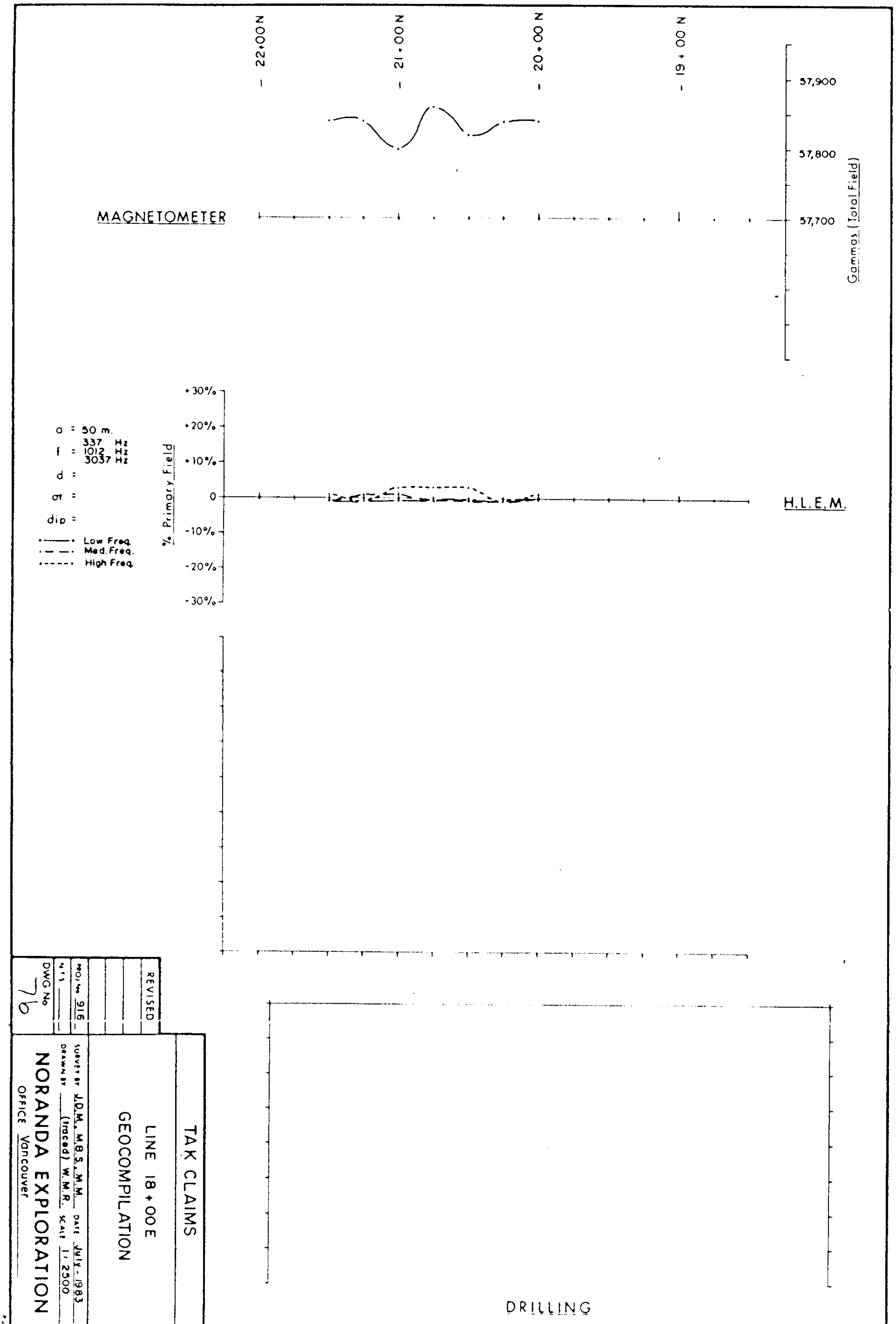
Results of the proton magnetometer survey are quite erratic and difficult to contour (Fig. 6,7) or correlate with the vein (Fig.8,9). This is not especially surprising considering the lack of any magnetic minerals in the vein, however, it was hoped that recrystallization of pyrite to pyrrhotite in the chert adjacent to the vein may have produced a magnetic anomaly. This apparently has not occurred, presumably due to the low temperature nature of the vein.

A horizontal loop test survey using a GENIE SE-88 system was also completed,again with discouraging results (Fig. 7a-d). Although an axis has been delineated on several lines the "anomalies" are very weak and are not likely to be related to the vein (Fig. 9). The strongest anomaly (lines 1900E and 2000E) is 100 m south of the assumed vein and, like the VLF anomaly, is centred over the crest of a stream bank.

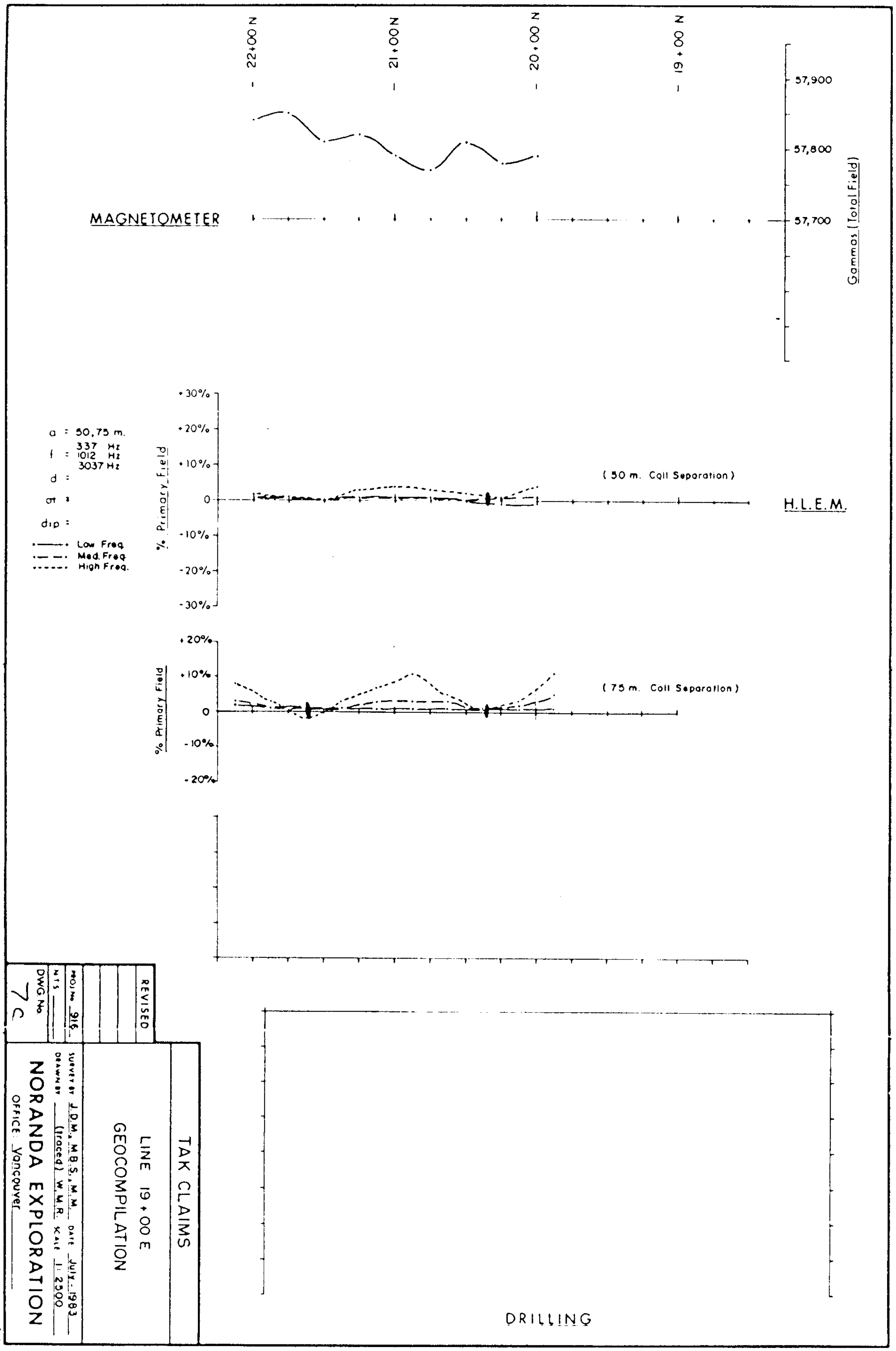
In conclusion, it is apparent that the geophysical techniques tested are of little use in tracing the assumed veins. The narrowness and paucity of conductive sulphides makes the vein a poor target for any conceivable geophysical survey. The conductivity of shear zones and shale beds within the host chert strata further reduce the effectiveness of geophysics in picking out the veins.



22+00 N
21+00 N
20+00 N
19+00 N
57,900
57,800
57,700
Gammas (Total Field)
MAGNETOMETER
a = 50,75 m.
f = 337 Hz
1012 Hz
3037 Hz
d =
σt =
dip =
Low Freq.
Med. Freq.
High Freq.
+30%
+20%
+10%
0
-10%
-20%
-30%
% Primary Field
(50 m. Coil Separation)
H.L.E.M.
+20%
+10%
0
-10%
-20%
% Primary Field
(75 m. Coil Separation)
DRILLING
REVISED
PROJ. No. 916
NTS
DWG. No. 7a
TAK CLAIMS
LINE 17+00 E
GEOCOMPLATION
SURVEY BY J.D.M., M.B.S., M.M.
DATE July - 1983
DRAWN BY (traced) W.M.R.
SCALE 1:2500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE: Vancouver



22+00 N
21+00 N
20+00 N
19+00 N
MAGNETOMETER
57,900
57,800
57,700
Gammas (Total Field)
+30%
+20%
+10%
0
-10%
-20%
-30%
% Primary Field
a = 50 m.
f = 337 Hz 1012 Hz 3037 Hz
d =
σt =
dip =
Low Freq.
Med. Freq.
High Freq.
H.L.E.M.
DRILLING
REVISED
PROJ No 916
NTS
DWG No 7b
TAK CLAIMS
LINE 18+00E
GEOCOMPILATION
SURVEY BY J.D.M., M.B.S., M.M. DATE July - 1983
DRAWN BY (traced) W.M.R. SCALE 1:2500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE Vancouver


22+00 N
21+00 N
20+00 N
19+00 N
57,900
57,800
57,700
Gammas (Total Field)
MAGNETOMETER
a = 50,75 m.
f = 337 Hz
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3037 Hz
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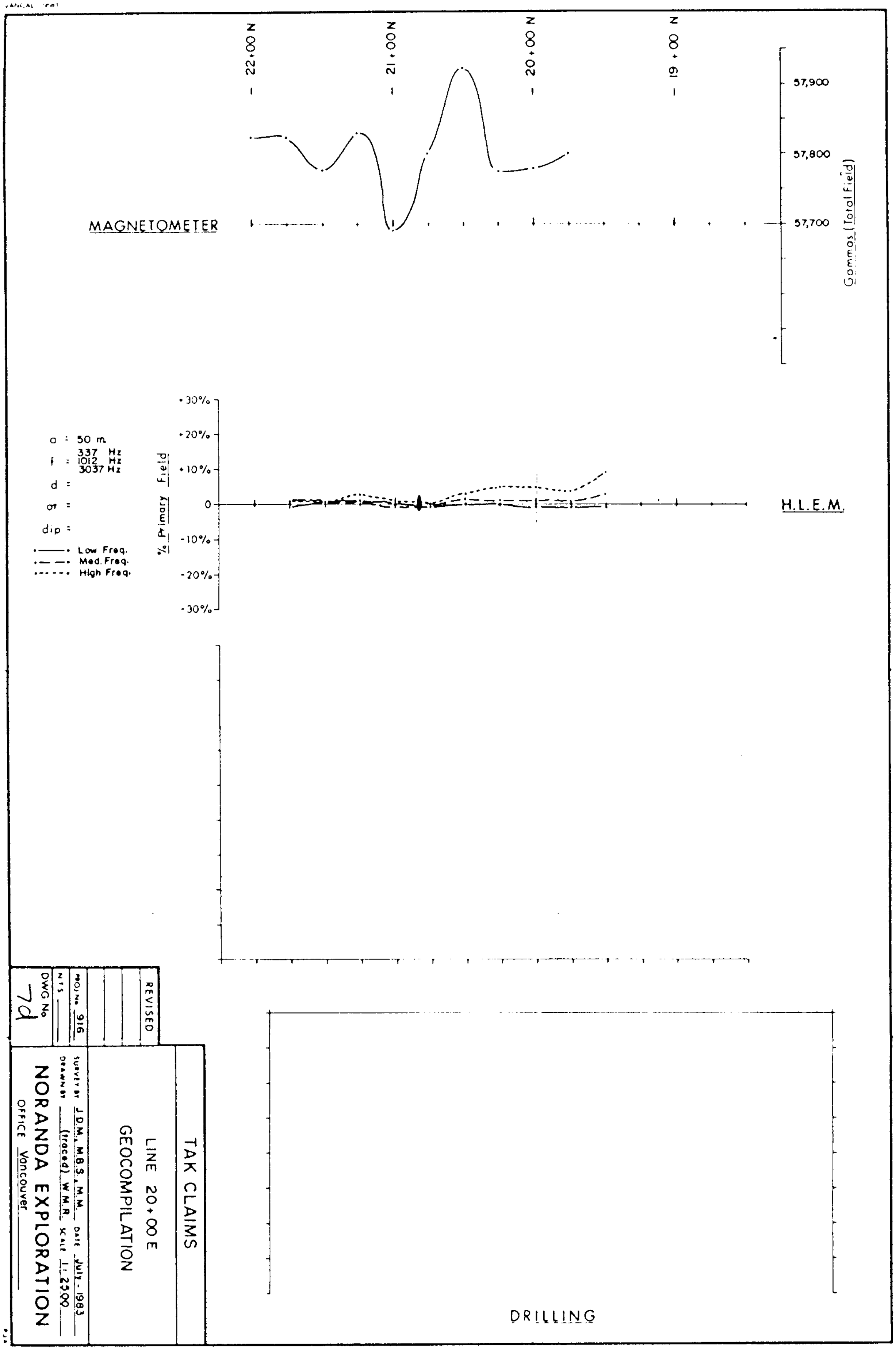
σt =
dip =
Low Freq.
Med. Freq.
High Freq.
+30%
+20%
+10%
0
-10%
-20%
-30%
% Primary Field
(50 m. Coil Separation)
H.L.E.M.
(75 m. Coil Separation)
DRILLING
REVISED
PROJ. No. 916
N.T.S.
DWG No. 7c
TAK CLAIMS
LINE 19+00 E
GEOCOMPILATION
SURVEY BY J.D.M., M.B.S., M.M.
DATE July, 1983
DRAWN BY (traced) W.M.R.
SCALE 1:2500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE Vancouver


22+00 N
21+00 N
20+00 N
19+00 N
57,900
57,800
57,700
Gammas (Total Field)
MAGNETOMETER
+30%
+20%
+10%
0
-10%
-20%
-30%
% Primary Field
a : 50 m
f : 337 Hz 1012 Hz 3037 Hz
d :
σt :
dip :
Low Freq.
Med. Freq.
High Freq.
H.L.E.M.
DRILLING
REVISED
PROJ. No 916
NTS
DWG No 7d
TAK CLAIMS
LINE 20+00 E
GEOCOMPILATION
SURVEY BY J.D.M., M.B.S., M.M. DATE July-1983
DRAWN BY (traced) W.M.R. SCALE 1:2500
NORANDA EXPLORATION
OFFICE Vancouver

CHAPTER FIVE: DRILLING

Introduction

Upon delineation of the Ag-Pb-in-soil and geophysical anomalies it was decided to attempt drilling of the assumed vein. A Longyear Hydracore 28 on contract from Globe Drilling (1981) Ltd. was mobilized to the property from the MARN project on August 3rd and drilling of hole T-83-1 commenced August 5th.

Ground conditions proved to be exceedingly poor in all holes. Core recovery ranged from 4% to 60% and averaged 20%. The core generally consisted of small chips (the only piece longer than a few centimetres was a 1 m section of ice) in spite of all efforts to cement the ground and the extensive use of drilling muds. Consequently, logging the holes has been somewhat subjective, stratigraphic contacts or the presence of the siderite-quartz vein generally have been recorded based on the first appearance of a few appropriate rock chips.

Detailed logs of the holes are presented in Appendix 2 and summarized in the following section. Due to the broken and jumbled nature of the core, no samples were assayed.

Hole: T-83-1
Co-ordinates: 20+15N, 17+15E
Bearing: 340°
Dip: -50°

This hole was spotted in an effort to intersect the source of soil, GENIE, VLF and Magnetometer anomalies as well as the trace of the vein assumed form float distribution and topographic depressions (Map). It intersected grey and black chert with minor shale throughout the entire 25.30 m length. A 3 cm fragment of siderite-arsenopyrite was encountered at the bottom of the hole and may represent the top of the vein system. The hole was terminated due to the extremely bad ground conditions which continued even after 2 cementing operations.

Hole: T-83-2
Co-ordinates: 20+30N, 19+30E
Bearing: 340°
Dip: -60°

After termination of hole T-83-1, the drill was moved downhill into the Winisk Creek Valley in an effort to locate more competent ground conditions. It was spotted in order to intersect the VLF, GENIE and Ag-Pb-in-soil anomalies. The dip angle was increased to -60° in an effort to overcome some of the caving problems encountered in the first hole.

This hole encountered grey siltstone from 2.43 to 11.58 m and grey-black shale from 11.58 m to the end of the hole at 14.63 m. Drilling was terminated before reaching target depth when the rods repeatedly jammed in the hole.

Hole: T-83-3
Co-ordinates: 20+35N, 16+85E
Bearing: 340°
Dip: -85°

After the frustration of the first 2 holes, it was decided to set up on the edge of the assumed vein and drill into it rather than trying to intersect it at depth with a shallow angle hole. The hole encountered siderite with arsenopyrite-quartz-galena from the top of "bedrock" at 3.05 m to 5.49 m. Black shale fragments and minor quartz-siderite fragments in an ice matrix was encountered from 5.49 m to 7.01 m followed by quartz-siderite fragments in black chert to a depth of 10.06 m. At that point the drilling was terminated due to ground conditions.

Conclusions

A cross-section of holes T-83-1 and 3 with stacked geochemical and geophysical profiles is presented in Fig. 9 . It appears that the vein dips steeply at -80° to the south which is about parallel to the local bedding. The width of the vein appears to be at least 2 m, but is

uncertain since hole T-83-1 intersected only the top 3 cm and hole T-83-3 was virtually collared within the vein.

Drilling conditions on this property are difficult for a number of reasons. The rocks consist primarily of steeply dipping, thinly bedded chert which is badly fractured to a depth of at least 20 m. To intersect the steeply dipping vein within this sequence requires either a shallow angle hole set-up at some distance from the vein or a steep angle hole set-up near the vein. It was found that when drilling a shallow angle hole chert fragments continually fall into the hole above the bit and cut the rods. Seven rods were ruined in one hole and one bit was cut in half within 5 m of drilling. In attempting to drill a steeper hole one approaches the bedding plane of the chert and is almost guaranteed to encounter severe deflection and possible jamming of the rods.

It may be possible to drill this ground with a larger drill and size of rod, perhaps 1-1Q, as opposed to the BQ core size of the Hydracore 28. A larger drill should be able to power its way down through the chert fast enough to prevent the chert fragments from cutting through the rods.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The distribution of mineralized quartz-siderite ± Asp ± Gal float boulders along topographic depressions first indicated the presence of at least two epithermal vein systems, 1.4 km long, within steeply dipping chert and shale of the Road River Formation. A detailed soil sampling program delineated intense Pb and Ag anomalies which coincide fairly well with the assumed trace of the veins as indicated by the float patterns. Geophysical test surveys (VLF, MAG, GENIE) were unsuccessful in delineating the vein due to its poor conductivity and complexities related to conductive horizons within the adjacent chert strata.

Diamond drilling was only partially successful in reaching the vein at depth due to horrendous ground conditions. What little core was recovered indicated that one vein may be 2-2.5 m wide and dips -80° south.

It is recommended that detailed prospecting and soil sampling be completed over the entire potential length of both veins. An effort should also be made to find an area with more competent ground conditions in order to drill test the vein more satisfactorily. A larger drill than the Hydracore 28 utilized in 1983, using HQ rods, may have more success.

Respectfully Submitted,

John Biczok

John Biczok
District Geologist

LIST OF REFERENCES

Biczok, J.L., 1982. TAK 1-48 Claims, Geology and Geochemistry, 1981. Mattagami Lake Exploration Co. Ltd. Assessment Report.

Jago, B., 1982. TAK 1-48 Claims, Geology and Geochemistry, 1982. Mattagami Lake Exploration Co. Ltd. Assessment Report

Green, L.H. and Roddick, J.A., 1962. Dawson, Larsen Creek and Nash Creek Map areas, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 62-7.

Thompson, R.I. and Roots, C.F., Ogilvie Mountains Project, Yukon; Part A: A New Regional Mapping Program in Geological Survey of Canada Paper 82-1A Current Research Pages 403-411.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Biczok, of the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, do hereby certify :

THAT I have been employed as a Geologist by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) since October 1, 1982, and by Mattagami Lake Exploration Limited (No Personal Liability) (a Noranda subsidiary) for three years previous to that date;

THAT I am a graduate of Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ontario, with an Honours Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology;

THAT I am currently completing a Master of Science Degree in Geology with the University of Manitoba;

THAT I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada, and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy;

THAT I supervised the work described in this report.

John L. Biczok
District Geologist
Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.)

TAK, 1983

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Helicopter charter	$10,763.22
Helicopter Fuel	1,216.60
Drilling Contractor Charges	16,814.00
Drilling Cement & Lime	475.80
Drilling Parts	976.00
Camp Supplies:	
Groceries	1,761.00
Hardware & Lumber	621.00
Wages: 98 man days X $100	9,800.00
Assays: Bondar-Clegg for rocks	4,590.00
Noranda for soils and silts: 329 samples X $5.40	1,776.60
Freight	283.00
Travel & Hotels	1,030.00
Vehicle Rental	1,614.00
Vehicle Operations	1,389.00
Maps and Office Supplies	290.00
Radio Rental	350.50
Expediting	1,449.80
Report Writing: 6 days X $150/day	900.00
Drafting: 10 days X $125/day	1,250.00
GRAND TOTAL:	$57,350.52

A P P E N D I X

1

S O I L S A M P L E

R E S U L T S

NTS Mapsheet(s): 116 B/10
Project: Tatk (916)

Date Received:
Shipping Number:
Assay Sheet Number(s):

Results

Sample Number	GCI	Date	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As	
L 9+00E 22+00N	Grid	June 30	62	30	80	0.3		23	
21+50N			108	52	160	0.1		28	
20+50N			30	26	60	0.1		18	
20+00N			62	56	185	0.2		20	B
19+50N			49	48	140	0.2		21	
19+00N			94	108	155	0.3		30	
18+50N			82	78	120	L 0.1		30	
18+00N			74	80	220	0.2		17	
17+50N			96	38	250	0.4		35	
17+00N			130	40	270	0.9		41	
16+75N			128	36	330	1.0		40	
16+50N			130	44	460	0.8		50	
16+25N			124	48	420	0.4		40	
16+00N			170	64	320	0.5		62	
L 9+50E 20+00N		July 1	74	34	220	0.5		20	
L 10+00E 17+00N			104	82	470	0.5		42	
17+25N			136	2020	545	7.5		380	
17+50N			80	140	290	1.0		95	
17+75N			60	80	125	0.3		20	
18+00N			44	66	105	0.3		20	
18+50N			40	32	80	0.1		28	
19+00N			96	60	125	0.2		24	
19+50N			74	48	115	0.3		21	
20+00N			60	64	100	0.3		20	B
20+50N			56	34	95	0.1		18	
21+00N			68	30	110	0.4		35	
21+50N			118	36	110	0.1		21	
22+00N			32	32	70	0.2		19	
L 10+50E 20+00N			58	36	90	0.4		30	

check

NTS Mapsheet(s): 116 B/10
Project: Talk (916)

Date Received:
Shipping Number:
Assay Sheet Number(s):

Sample Number		GCI	Date	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As	
				Results						
L11+00E	17+00N	Grid	July 1	68	74	160	0.2		30	
	17+25N			76	60	140	0.2		30	
	17+75N			78	48	235	0.2		47	
	18+00N			50	56	115	0.1		30	
	18+25N			36	40	140	0.2		20	
	18+50N			58	52	130	0.3		27	
	19+00N			89	226	235	1.1		43	
	19+50N			99	40	105	0.3		25	
	20+00N			56	32	95	0.1		23	IP
	20+50N			52	30	100	0.2		18	
	21+00N			64	38	100	0.1		20	
	21+50N			164	50	155	0.2		21	
	22+00N			80	40	105	0.4		22	
L11+50E	20+00N			48	62	110	0.4		28	
L14+50E	20+00N		July 2	100	106	450	1.5		75	
L15+00E	22+50N			74	136	290	1.0		27	
	22+00N			46	190	305	0.9		28	
	21+50N			70	188	460	0.8		150	
	21+25N			72	100	190	0.7		69	
	21+00N			70	120	280	1.6		135	
	20+75N			54	46	130	0.1		28	
	20+50N			64	84	215	0.3		50	
	20+25N			152	700	520	2.6		270	
	20+00N			455	790	940	29.0		230	
	19+75N			56	130	260	0.9		85	
	19+50N			96	56	990	0.4		83	
	19+25N			72	46	165	0.2		32	
	19+00N			106	108	215	0.4		60	
	18+50N			86	1270	640	8.0		83	
	18+00N			86	120	160	0.8		29	
	17+50N			108	138	230	0.6		65	

NTS Mapsheet(s): 116 B/10
Project: Tah (916)

Date Received:
Shipping Number:
Assay Sheet Number(s):

Results

Sample Number		GCI	Date	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As
L 15+50 E	20+00N	Grid	July 2	70	540	460	17.0		800
L 16+00E	23+00N			44	40	65	0.3		18
	22+50N			34	48	80	0.3		20
	22+00N			80	144	230	0.8		320
	21+50N			136	50	150	0.4		85
	21+25N			52	30	110	0.4		25
	21+00N			36	36	85	0.2		21
	20+75N			140	48	165	0.6		45
	20+50N			88	910	595	2.7		550
	20+25N			66	76	540	2.0		160
	20+00N			42	266	430	1.4		550
	19+75N			120	70	360	0.3		130
	19+50N			70	234	225	0.4		38
	19+25N			124	58	185	1.1		60
	19+00N			106	72	205	0.9		43
	18+75N			80	166	295	1.7		45
	18+50N			90	520	455	4.3		73
	18+25N			134	78	190	0.3		65
	18+00N			74	390	365	5.5		52
	17+75N			74	1080	670	4.0		140
	17+50N			62	1200	725	6.5		155
	17+25N			92	76	140	0.3		22
	17+00N			238	44	410	1.7		41
	16+75N			126	88	310	0.6		34
L 16+50 E	20+00N		July 3 83	54	116	285	1.2		105
L 17+00 E	23+00N			32	38	80	0.2		16
	22+50N			70	160	225	1.4		40
	22+00N			138	58	235	0.4		38
	21+75N			72	24	120	0.3		34
	21+50N			76	36	180	0.3		22

NTS Map Area(s): 116 B/10
Project: TAK (916)

Date Received:
Shipping Number:
Assay Sheet Number(s):

Results

Line	Sample Number	GCI	Date	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As
L 17+00E	21+25N		July 3	152	66	230	0.2		34
	21+00N			120	158	195	1.5		35
	20+75N			142	340	440	1.5		180
	20+50N			234	900	1500	2.8		230
	20+25N			60	214	390	1.6		80
	20+00N			80	84	230	0.5		80
	19+75N			68	66	180	0.5		42
	19+50N			64	60	165	0.4		32
	19+00N			66	320	200	1.8		45
	18+75N			50	88	130	0.6		20
	18+50N			60	80	140	0.4		18
	18+25N			42	140	105	0.7		21
	18+00N			84	760	465	5.0		67
	17+75N			70	44	115	0.5		20
	17+50N			28	74	105	0.4		21
	17+00N			40	80	120	0.3		25
	16+50N			102	360	310	2.2		130
L 17+50E	20+00N			46	110	135	0.5		62
L 18+00E	23+00N			26	62	75	0.3		18
	22+50N			40	56	80	0.3		28
	22+00N			46	56	80	0.4		25
	21+75N			24	46	70	0.2		14
	21+50N			74	460	100	1.7		35
	21+25N			88	278	115	0.7		27
	21+00N			96	920	170	1.4		40
	20+75N			40	170	170	0.6		100
	20+50N			132	76	330	0.6		210
	20+25N			66	24	200	0.4		82
	20+00N			88	36	255	0.5		109

TAK (816)

				Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As
L 18+00E	19+75 N		July 3	110	46	315	1.4		70
	19+50N			72	122	230	0.8		100
	19+25N			58	102	90	0.5		38
	19+00N			32	94	105	0.3		20
	18+75 N			28	110	85	0.6		24
	18+50N			38	62	80	1.5		13
	18+00N			36	110	135	0.6		25
	17+50N			20	42	90	0.2		18
	16195N			106	480	355	2.6		110
	16+50N		▼	80	350	250	1.2		105
L 18+50E	20+00N		July 4	122	50	300	0.2		280
L 19+00E	23+00N			58	320	140	0.9		63
	22+50N			68	290	160	1.2		85
	22+25N			44	118	80	0.5		37
	22+00N			40	32	65	0.3		19
	21+75 N			62	294	95	0.4		21
	21+50 N			26	114	60	0.2		20
	21+25 N			38	590	200	1.5		180
	21+00N			106	570	320	2.3		500
	20+75 N			124	5760	1000	G 50		190
	20+50 N			66	176	300	0.5		190
	20+25N			42	48	110	0.5		65
	20+00N			36	44	110	0.3		70
	19+50N			66	48	125	0.7		48
	19+00N			86	30	75	0.4		30
	18+50N			38	32	110	0.7		20
	18+00N			18	26	60	L 0.1		15
	17+50N			46	28	90	0.2		20
	17+00N		▼	110	630	310	3.8		105

Location: TAK

NTS Mapsheet(s): 116 B/10

Project: TAK (916)

Date Received:

Shipping Number:

Assay Sheet Number(s):

Results

Sample Number		GCI	Date	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As
~~L 20+50E~~	~~20+00N~~	GRID	July 9	34	42	100	0.3		80
L 20+00E	23+00N			44	272	125	0.4		82
	22+50N			46	220	165	0.2		180
	22+25N			8	178	60	0.8		34
	22+00N			18	66	75	0.3		20
	21+75N			34	140	80	1.0		16
	21+50N			82	590	510	2.9		500
	21+25N			72	380	345	1.2		310
	21+00N			72	450	915	1.7		400
	20+75N			80	530	495	1.6		500
	20+50N			82	640	500	3.0		450
	19+50N			60	30	165	1.8		24
	19+00N			70	36	150	2.2		23
	18+50N			44	24	120	2.0		21
	18+00N			58	26	125	1.9		13
	17+50N			56	30	110	2.0		22
	17+00N			90	34	145	2.4		25

NTS Mapsheet(s):
Project:

Date Received:
Shipping Number:
Assay Sheet Number(s):

Results

Sample Number	GCI	Date	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As	Sb
L17+35E, 20+80N	Grid	July 4	48	248	120	0.8		40	5
20+75N			56	150	160	1.0		87	9
20+70N			76	430	490	2.0		350	15
20+65N			86	460	495	2.3		320	20
20+60N			122	750	530	2.6		750	35
20+55N			136	1070	765	6.0		750	35
20+50N			44	1460	495	13.0		400	100
20+45N			56	1120	465	6.5		500	20
20+40N			56	256	395	1.5		200	20
20+35N			62	280	400	1.3		180	17
20+30N			60	102	255	1.0		82	10
L17+85E, 20+75N			52	400	140	1.6		50	L2
20+70N			96	860	540	2.3		550	21
20+65N			94	1090	585	4.0		600	24
20+60N			102	570	520	2.7		600	19
20+55N			170	86	1200	0.6		650	12
L16+85E, 20+55N			220	46	1400	0.8		30	13
20+50N			152	148	505	1.6		190	19
20+45N			284	120	630	2.0		145	31
20+40N			144	172	360	2.0		150	36
20+35N			160	760	595	3.1		900	36
20+30N			114	1960	935	5.5		650	28
20+20N			56	380	455	2.2		400	24
20+10N			54	570	450	2.6		550	19
20+15N			52	320	410	2.0		300	14

Location: TAK
NTS mapsheet: 116 B/10
Project: TAK (916)

Date shipped.
Date received
Shipping No:
Assay Sheet Number

RESULTS

Sample Number		GCI	Date	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As
L 12+00E	22+00 N	GRID	July 7 '83	60	48	100	0.2		28
	21+50N			40	52	85	0.2		18
	21+00N			46	50	100	0.2		20
	20+50N			88	60	125	0.8		42
	20+00N			48	38	90	0.2		28
	19+50N			76	340	245	1.7		G 1000
	19+00N			46	660	170	2.8		400
	18+75N			62	490	285	3.5		290
	18+50N			38	112	175	0.9		63
	18+25N			28	44	105	0.4		33
	NS 18+~~00~~N	/	/	No	Sample				
	17+75N			70	50	150	0.8		65
	17+50N			76	34	110	0.6		37
	17+00N			84	330	320	1.0		80
L 12+50E	20+00N			156	36	160	1.4		67
L 9+00E	15+00N			118	80	365	0.4		33
	19+75 N			102	50	370	0.3		31
	19+60 N			150	164	280	1.6		60
	19+50N			190	38	160	1.8		40
L 8+75E	19+75 N			88	68	360	0.3		38
L 8+50E	19+50N			114	1720	1280	2.6		125
L 8+25E	19+50N			160	210	880	3.0		75
L 8+00E	19+50N A			196	56	820	1.0		62
	19+50N B			190	56	395	1.2		60
L 7+75E	17+10 N			202	4500	4300	43		G 1000
	17+05			58	228	330	1.4		57
	17+00			62	254	260	1.7		62
	16+75			192	206	485	3.7		125
	16+50			162	335	1540	1.7		90
	16+00			154	70	145	0.2		40
	15+50			122	44	170	0.3		28

Location: TAK
NTS mapsheet: 116 B/10
Project: TAK (916)

Date shipped
Date received July 28 '83 ?
Shipping No:
Assay Sheet Number

Sample Number		GCI	Date	RESULTS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As
L 7+75 E	15+00N	GRID	July 7	202	36	285	1.8		30
	14+75 N			52	36	155	0.3		24
	14+70			68	480	710	1.6		60
	14+65			86	350	650	1.4		60
	14+50			94	26	405	0.4		48
	14+25			118	18	50	1.0		32
	14+00			126	80	215	1.0		60
	13+75			228	44	185	1.2		40
	13+55			98	50	185	1.2		60
	13+50			142	44	125	0.4		33
35137				28	74	20	0.1		38
35138				14	80	25	0.3		170
L 13+00E	22+00N	GRID	July 8	64	38	135	0.5		28
	21+50			30	36	80	0.3		20
	21+00			42	28	80	0.1		24
	20+50			50	112	160	0.4		60
	20+00			78	96	270	1.6		30
	19+75			52	158	185	1.4		32
	19+50			40	110	130	0.5		48
	19+25			44	86	130	0.2		57
	19+20			48	126	170	0.2		115
	19+15			72	1610	1490	7.5		>1000
	19+10			70	1260	810	2.7		375
	19+00			90	370	390	1.5		110
	18+75			114	124	235	1.1		60
	18+50			80	340	200	1.9		60
	18+25			110	98	245	2.1		63
	18+00			114	112	235	1.4		60
	17+00			84	510	510	2.4		260
L 13+50 E	20+00N			92	58	260	0.9		40

Location: TAK
NTS mapsheet: 116/B10
Project: TAK (916)

Date shipped:
Date received:
Shipping No.
Assay Sheet Number

Sample Number		GCI	Date	RESULTS Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As
L 14+00E	22+50N	GRID	July 8	46	62	215	0.9		42
	22+00			54	340	330	0.8		37
	21+50			50	46	125	0.5		24
	21+25			88	3850	365	21.0		52
	21+00			120	96	190	0.8		60
	20+75			126	60	245	0.8		92
	20+50			74	40	190	0.7		33
	20+25			70	50	225	1.1		38
	20+00			66	86	150	1.3		34
	19+87.5			48	98	125	0.3		43
	19+75			34	58	80	0.4		85
	19+70			46	30	130	0.2		40
	19+62.5			36	32	95	0.3		25
	19+50			94	690	320	1.0		65
	19+37.5			234	144	205	0.3		120
	19+25			80	228	230	0.8		72
	19+00			130	94	275	0.5		60
	18+50			138	50	400	0.9		69
	17+50			130	220	340	1.5		110
L 19+37.5N	13+90E			94	66	240	0.4		43
	13+75E								
	13+67.5			72	370	415	2.0		60
	13+60			80	480	345	1.8		50
	13+55			46	218	300	0.5		60
	13+50			44	34	80	0.1		25
	13+40			40	560	370	1.2		180
	13+30			62	1920	1380	7.5		G 1000
	13+20			40	108	135	0.5		58

Location TAK
NTS 116 B/10
Project TAK (916)

RESULTS

Sample Number		LOC	DATE	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	As
L 26+00E	28+50N	GRID	July 8	82	148	270	1.1		53
	28+00			82	118	295	0.8		48
	27+50			32	38	90	0.4		21
	27+00			24	54	70	0.5		
	26+50			30	34	85	0.9		12
	26+00			76	78	100	0.5		20
	25+50			100	40	200	2.3		38
	25+00			68	22	205	1.6		20
	24+50			32	60	185	0.5		17
	24+00			86	48	375	0.6		34
	23+50			50	56	115	0.8		30
	23+00			70	52	160	1.1		32
	22+50			66	52	110	0.6		28
	22+00			106	42	145	0.8		37
	21+50			80	52	185	1.0		22
	21+00			48	42	100	0.8		21
	20+50			60	42	110	0.3		20
	20+00			72	24	115	0.5		20
L 22+00E	17+00N	Grid	July 10	38	38	75	0.4		22
	17+50N			36	166	140	0.5		40
	18+00N			40	100	100	1.2		27
	18+50N			34	84	90	0.6		30
	19+00N			40	30	90	0.4		20
	19+50N			28	32	85	0.4		23
	20+00N			50	24	80	0.6		19
	20+50N			68	26	150	0.9		28
	21+00N			72	38	135	0.8		28
	21+50N			80	40	150	1.0		29
	22+00N			30	20	85	0.6		13

1168/10

Tak (916)

				RESULTS				
L24+00E	26+00N	GRID	July 10	62	78	230	0.5	40
	25+50N			70	80	200	1.0	30
	24+90			30	54	65	0.4	20
	24+50			26	20	40	0.6	13
	23+50			44	46	60	0.5	20
	23+00			52	106	115	0.9	20
	22+50			20	110	55	0.5	13
	22+00			50	58	125	0.6	20
	21+50			80	54	195	1.0	30
	21+00			60	26	105	0.4	20
	20+50			40	36	190	1.3	24
	20+00			126	32	75	0.5	15
	19+50			40	26	100	0.5	17
	19+00			78	38	115	0.6	25
	18+50			32	32	50	0.7	14
	18+00			112	62	200	0.3	42

A P P E N D I X

2

D R I L L L O G S

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Date Collared	Date Completed	Core Size
August 5,1983	Aug. 8, 1983	BQ

FIELD CO-ORDINATES		
Lat. 20+15N	Elev. 1494 m	Dip -50°
Dep. 17+15E	Length 25.3 m	Bearing 340°

DIP TESTS	BEARING		ANGLE	
DEPTH	RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED	CORRECTED

PROPERTY	PROJECT No.	N.T.S. No.
TAK	916	116 B/10

SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES			Sheet 1 of 1
Lat.	Elev.	Dip	HOLE No.
Dep.	Length	Bearing	T-83-1

From / To	Recovery	Graphic Log	UNIT NAME / Description & Alteration	MINERALIZATION / Structure	% Sulph.	Est. Grade	SAMPLE No.	Width	ASSAYS
0 / 1.52			TALUS						
1.52 / 25.30	14%		ROAD RIVER FM Grey-black chert, heavily fractured. Numerous quartz veinlets and some chert breccia fragments. Core is very badly broken. Frequent caving in hole.						
			16.16 m: Quartz-carbonate vein fragment 1 cm long 25.30 m: 3 cm long siderite vein with arsenopyrite stringers. Probable top of vein system.		30%				
			Hole redrilled after cementing and terminated at 22.56 m.						

DRILL LOG - 81

Date August 11, 1983 Logged By Del Ferguson

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Date Collared	Date Completed	Core Size
Aug.9,1983	Aug.10,1983	BQ

FIELD CO-ORDINATES		
Lat. 20+30N	Elev. 1440 m	Dip -60°
Dep. 19+30E	Length 14.63 m	Bearing 340°

DIP TESTS				
DEPTH	BEARING		ANGLE	
	RECORDED	CORRECTED	RECORDED	CORRECTED

PROPERTY	PROJECT No.	N.T.S. No.
TAK	916	116B/10

SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES			
Lat.	Elev.	Dip	Sheet 1 of 1
Dep.	Length	Bearing	HOLE No. T-83-2

From / To	Recovery	Graphic Log	UNIT NAME / Description & Alteration	MINERALIZATION / Structure	% Sulph.	Est. Grade	SAMPLE No.	Width	ASSAYS
0 / 2.43			TALUS						
2.43 / 14.63	27%		SILTSTONE Grey, thinly laminated siltstone with iron stained fractures. 60% of core is very badly broken.	Thinly bedded at about 60° to core axis.					
			11.58-14.63 m: Grey-black shale fragments						

DRILL LOG - 81

Date August 11,1983 Logged By Del Ferguson

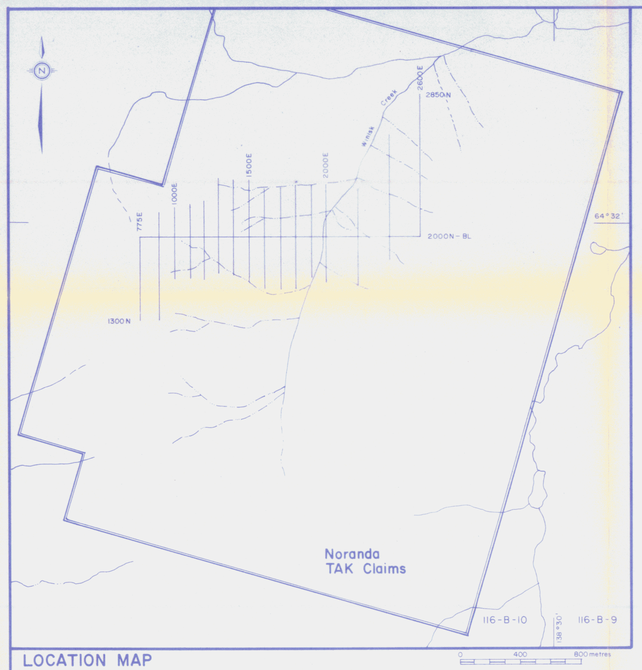
NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Date Collared	Date Completed	Core Size	DIP TESTS				PROPERTY	PROJECT No.	N.T.S. No.
Aug. 11, 1983	Aug. 11, 1983	BQ	DEPTH	BEARING RECORDED	BEARING CORRECTED	ANGLE RECORDED	ANGLE CORRECTED	TAK	916	116B/10
FIELD CO-ORDINATES								SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES		Sheet 1 of 1
Lat. 20+35N	Elev. 1500 m	Dip -85°						Lat.	Elev.	Dip	HOLE No.
Dep. 16+85E	Length 10.06 m	Bearing 340°						Dep.	Length	Bearing	T-83-3

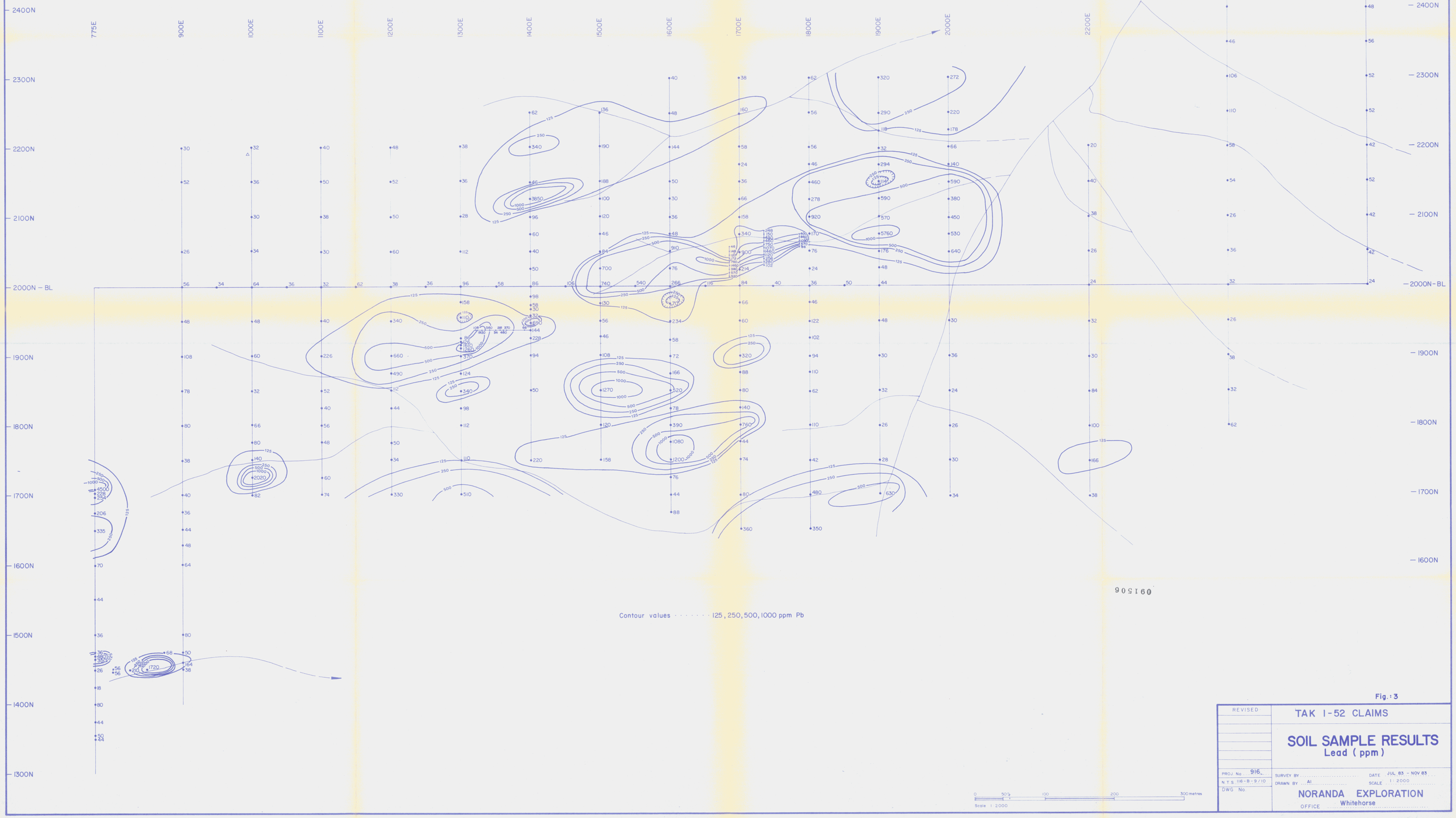
From / To	Recovery	Graphic Log	UNIT NAME / Description & Alteration	MINERALIZATION	Structure	% Sulph.	Est. Grade	SAMPLE No.	Width	ASSAYS
0 / 3.05			TALUS							
3.05 / 5.49	12%		SIDERITE VEIN Siderite with 20% arsenopyrite stringers and disseminated grains. Minor quartz and galena, strong Fe and Mn staining			20%				
5.49 / 7.01	60%		BLACK SHALE Very fine grained shale fragments in a matrix of ice. Some fragments of quartz-carbonate vein material.							
7.01 / 10.06	5%		BLACK CHERT Fragments of quartz-carbonate vein material in black chert. Strong Fe and Mn staining.	QUARTZ-CARBONATE						

DRILL LOG - 81

Date August 11,1983 Logged By Del Ferguson



LOCATION MAP



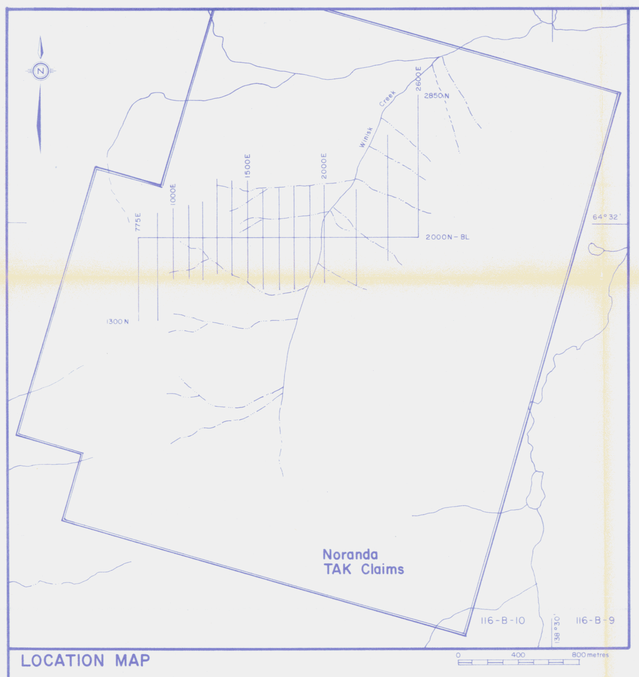
Contour values · · · · · · · 125, 250, 500, 1000 ppm Pb

091506

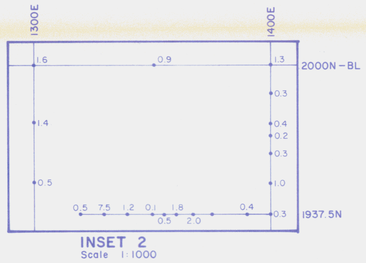
Fig.: 3

REVISED	TAK 1-52 CLAIMS
	SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS Lead (ppm)
PROJ No. 916.	SURVEY BY ..... DATE JUL. 83 - NOV 83
N.T.S. 116-B-9/10	DRAWN BY AI SCALE 1:2000
DWG No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE Whitehorse

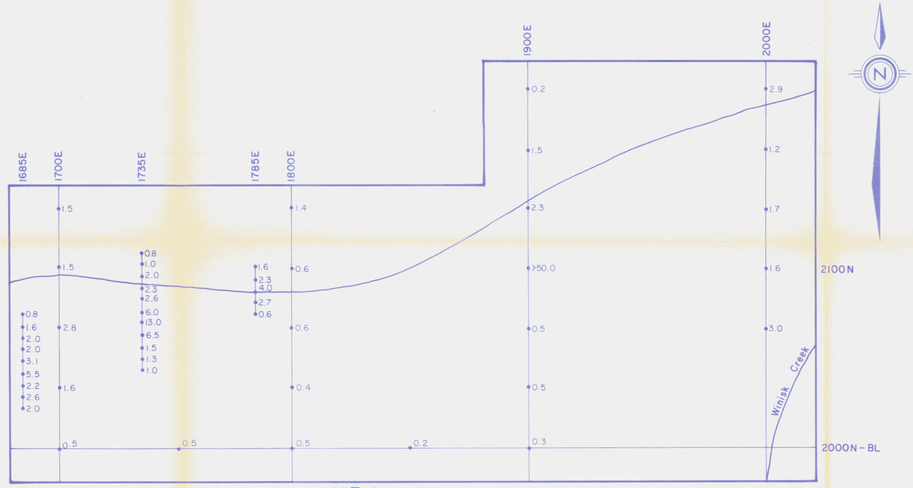
0 50 100 200 300 metres
Scale 1:2000



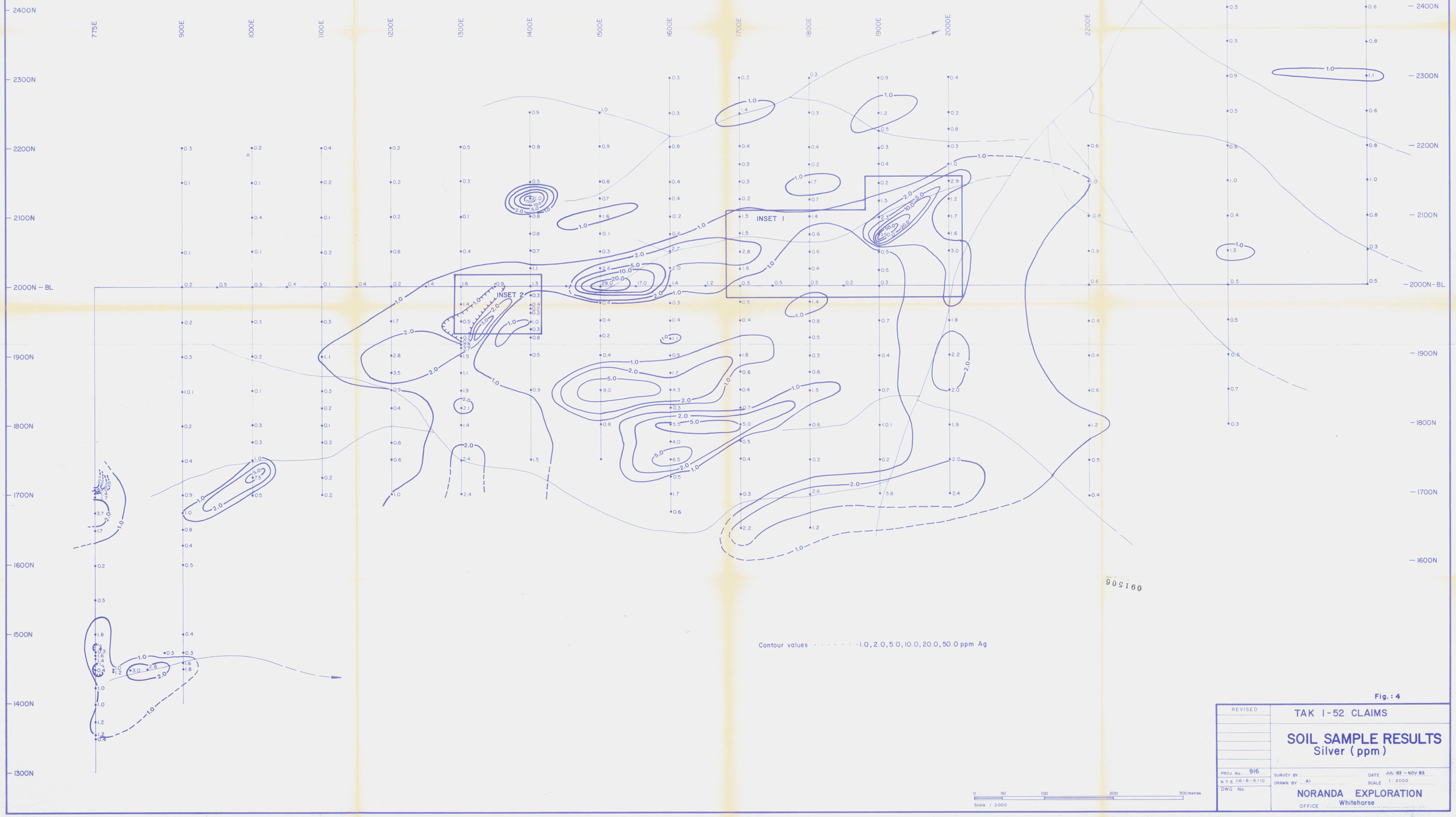
LOCATION MAP



INSET 2
Scale 1:1000



INSET 1
Scale 1:1000

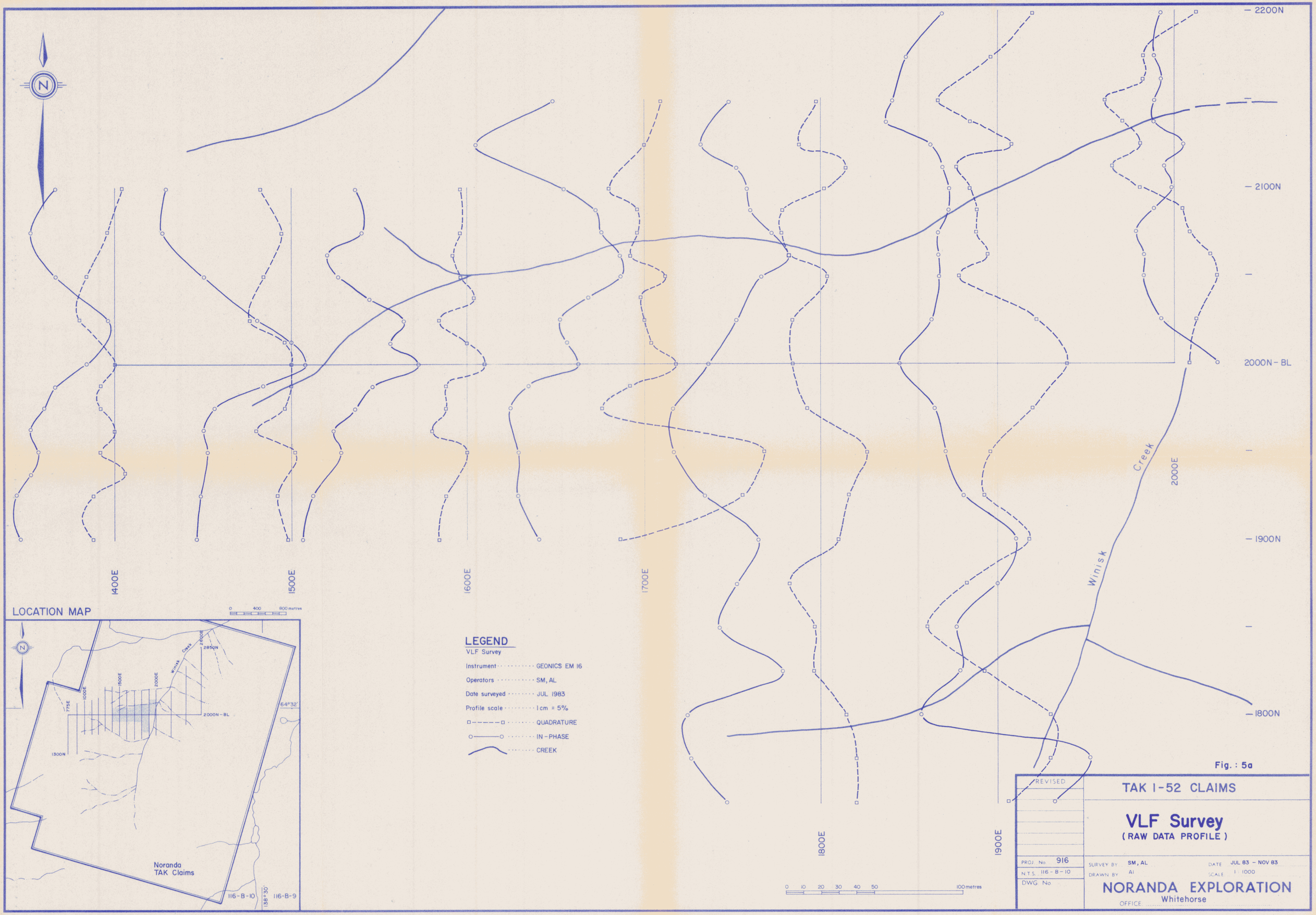


Contour values · · · · · · · 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10.0, 20.0, 50.0 ppm Ag

0 50 100 200 300 metres
Scale 1:2000

Fig.: 4

REVISED	TAK 1-52 CLAIMS
	SOIL SAMPLE RESULTS Silver (ppm)
PROJ. No. 916	SURVEY BY
N.T.S. 116-B-9/10	DRAWN BY AI
DWG. No.	DATE JUL 83 – NOV 83
	SCALE 1:2000
	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE Whitehorse



LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

VLF Survey

Instrument ..... GEONICS EM 16

Operators ..... SM, AL

Date surveyed ..... JUL 1983

Profile scale ..... 1 cm = 5%

□------□ ..... QUADRATURE

○——○ ..... IN-PHASE

..... CREEK

0 10 20 30 40 50 100 metres

Fig. : 5a

REVISED

TAK 1-52 CLAIMS

VLF Survey
(RAW DATA PROFILE)

PROJ. No. 916

N.T.S. 116 - B - 10

DWG No.

SURVEY BY SM, AL

DRAWN BY AI

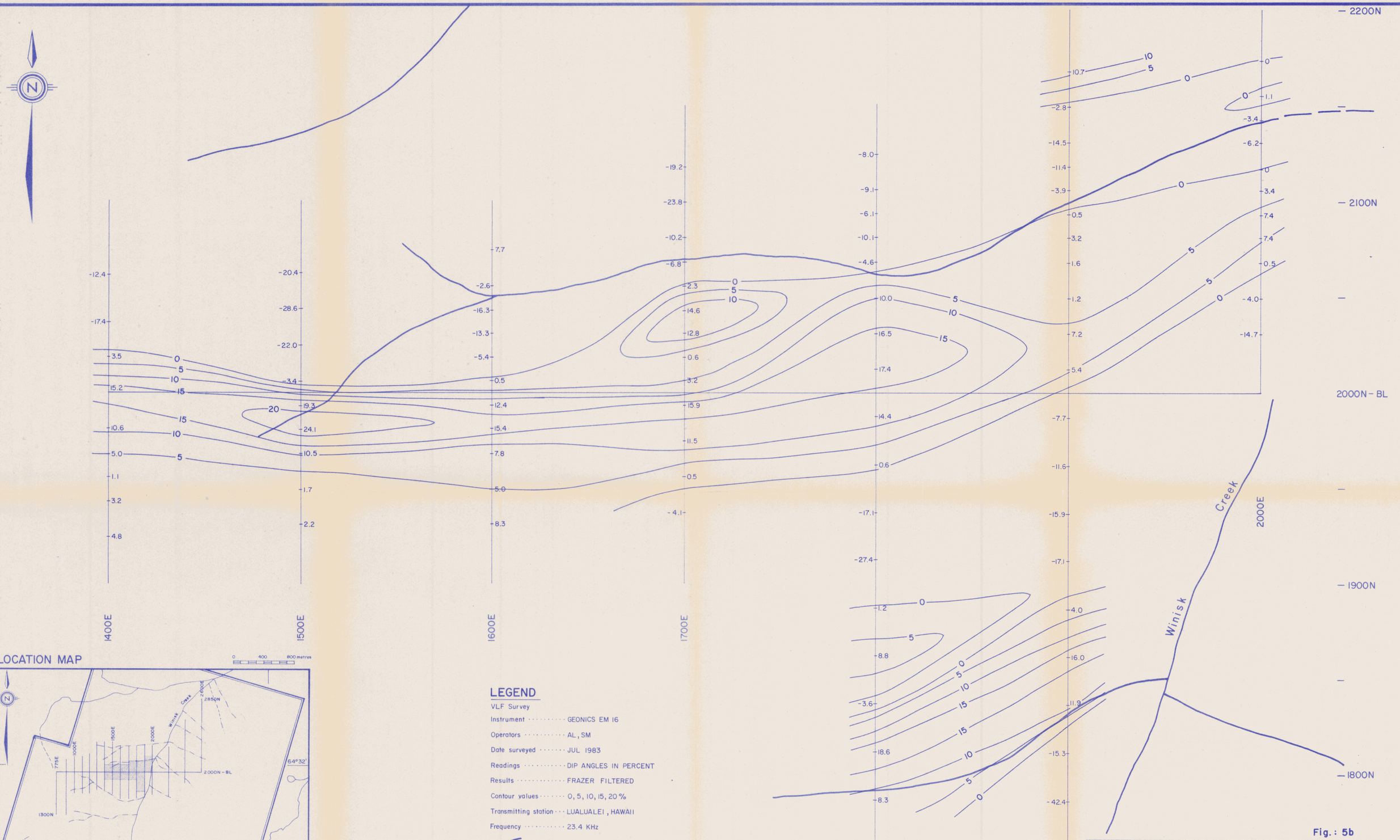
DATE JUL 83 - NOV 83

SCALE 1 : 1000

NORANDA EXPLORATION

OFFICE Whitehorse

091506



LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

VLF Survey

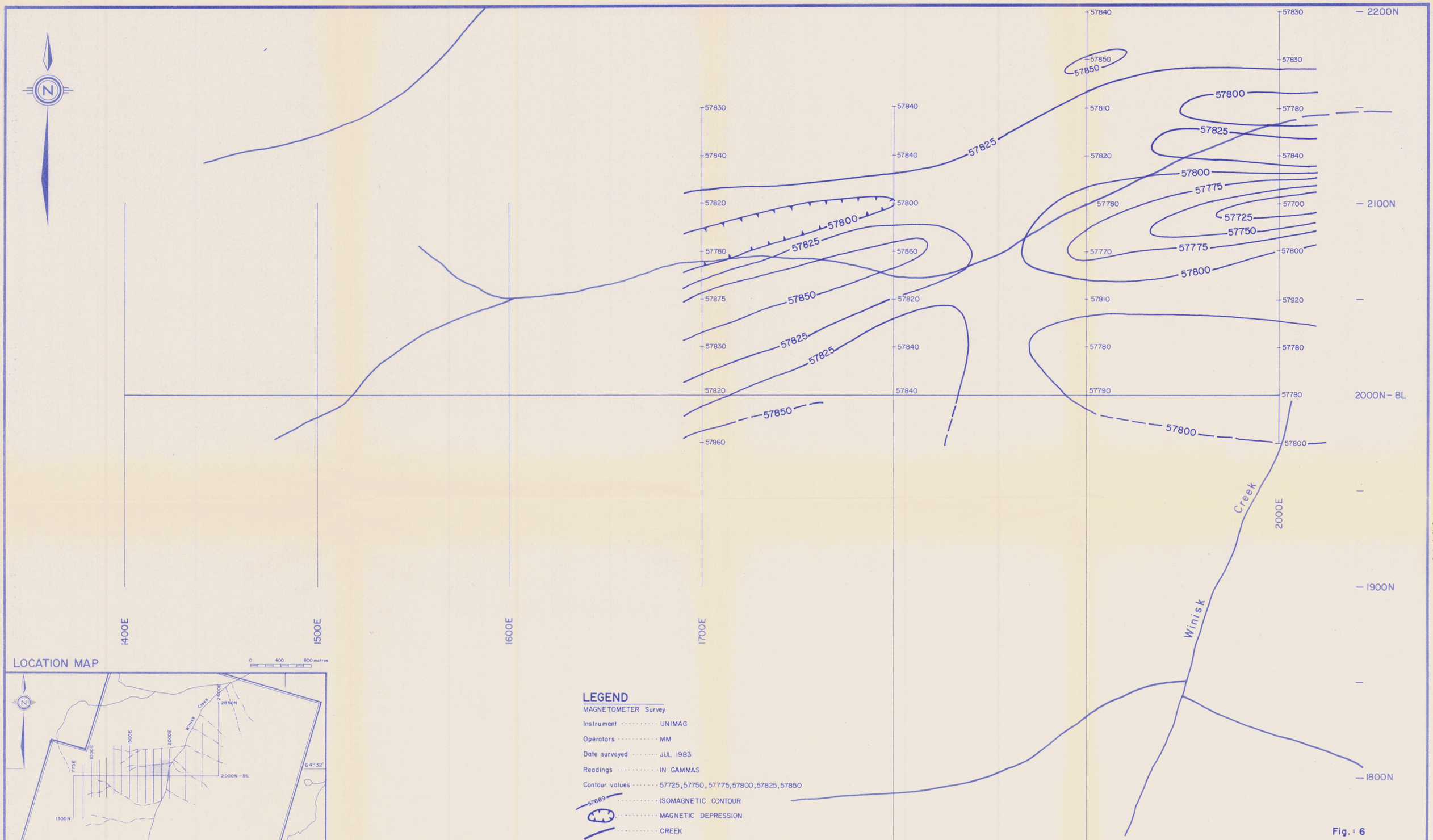
Instrument	GEONICS EM 16
Operators	AL, SM
Date surveyed	JUL 1983
Readings	DIP ANGLES IN PERCENT
Results	FRAZER FILTERED
Contour values	0, 5, 10, 15, 20 %
Transmitting station	LUALUALEI, HAWAII
Frequency	23.4 KHz
	CREEK

0 10 20 30 40 50 100 metres

Fig.: 5b

REVISED	TAK 1-52 CLAIMS
	VLF Survey (FRASER FILTERED)
PROJ. No. 916	SURVEY BY: AL, SM — DATE: JUL 83 - NOV 83
N.T.S. 116-B-10	DRAWN BY: AI — SCALE: 1:1000
DWG No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE: Whitehorse

091506



LOCATION MAP

LEGEND

MAGNETOMETER Survey

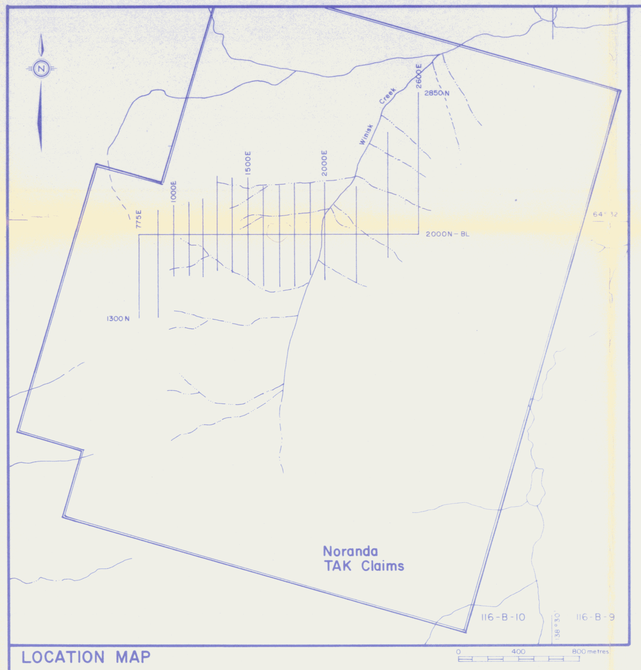
Instrument	UNIMAG
Operators	MM
Date surveyed	JUL 1983
Readings	IN GAMMAS
Contour values	57725, 57750, 57775, 57800, 57825, 57850
57685	ISOMAGNETIC CONTOUR
	MAGNETIC DEPRESSION
	CREEK

0 10 20 30 40 50 100 metres

Fig.: 6

REVISED	TAK 1-52 CLAIMS
	MAGNETOMETER Survey
PROJ. No. 916	SURVEY BY MM — DATE JUL 1983 – NOV 1983
N.T.S. 116 - B - 10	DRAWN BY AI — SCALE 1: 1000
DWG No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE Whitehorse

091506



LOCATION MAP

L E G E N D

- VLF Axis (FRASER FILTER)
- MAG Axis
- GENIE Axis
- ASSUMED VEIN (BASE ON FLOAT, TOPOGRAPHIC DEPRESSIONS)

Ag

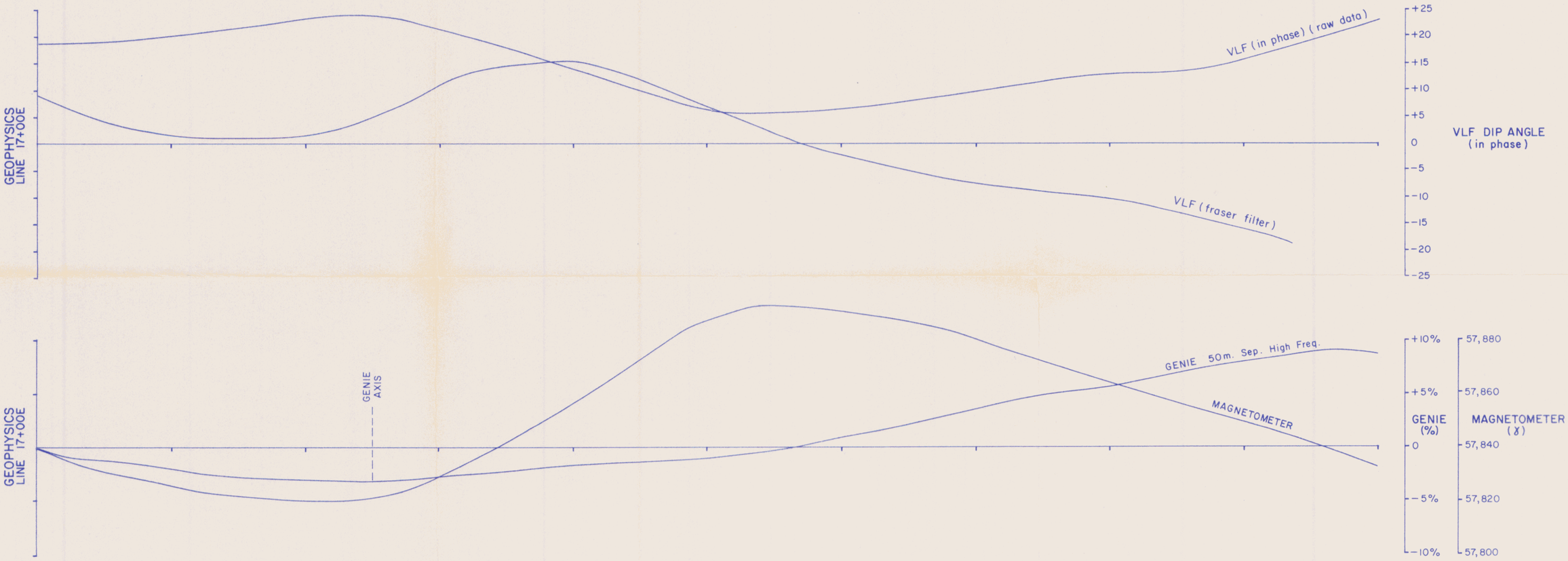
- >5 ppm
- 1-5 ppm
- PROJECTED Axis
- T-83-4 DIAMOND DRILL HOLE

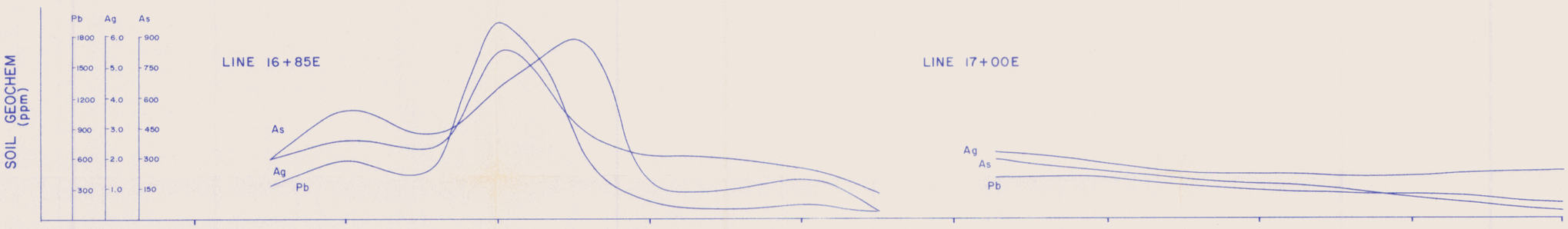
0 50 100 200 300 metres
Scale 1:2000

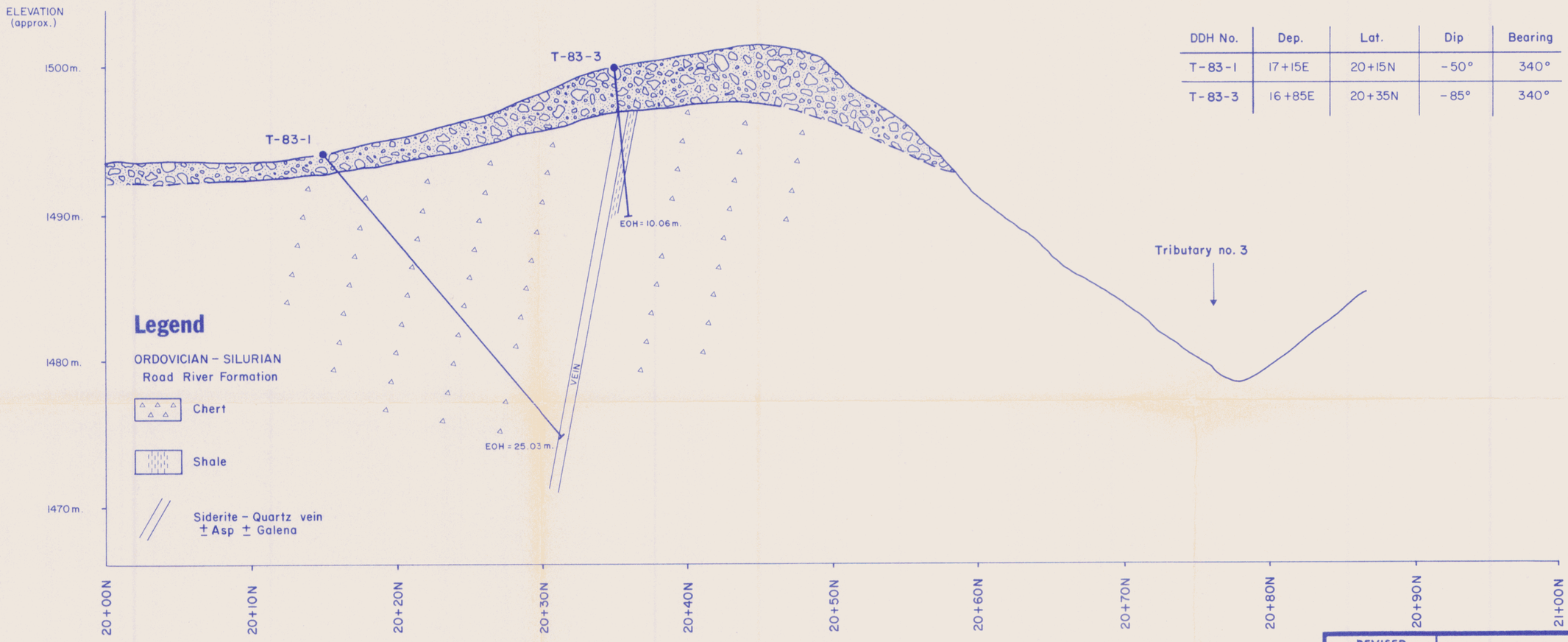
Fig.: 8

REVISED	TAK 1-52 CLAIMS
	COMPILATION MAP
PROJ No. 916	SURVEY BY JB — DATE JAN 84
N.T.S. 116-B-9/10	DRAWN BY AI — SCALE 1:2000
DWG No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION
	OFFICE Whitehorse

09150







DDH No.	Dep.	Lat.	Dip	Bearing
T-83-1	17+15E	20+15N	-50°	340°
T-83-3	16+85E	20+35N	-85°	340°

Fig. : 9

REVISED	TAK CLAIMS
	PROFILE COMPILATION ACROSS D.D.H. T-83-1 & T-83-3
PROJ. No. 916	SURVEY BY: ..... DATE: NOV 1983
N.T.S.	DRAWN BY: AI SCALE: HOR. - 1:200 VERT. - As noted
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE: Whitehorse

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091506

TAK 1-52 CLAIMS
COMPILATION MAP (Geology)
1983 Revision

LEGEND
Geology

ORDOVICIAN SILURIAN

2 — ROAD RIVER FORMATION
(b.) Grey black to green chert, interbedded cherty shale slate, minor quartzite.

PRECAMBRIAN Or LATER

1 — GRIT UNIT
(a.) Maroon and green slate, minor quartzite.
(e.) White sandstone.

SYMBOLS

- Outcrop perimeter
- Geological contact (defined, assumed)
- Fault (orientation/type unknown)
- Thrust fault (arrowheads on upthrust side)
- Fold (syncline, anticline)
- Bedding, foliation, jointing
- Siderite – quartz vein scree (mineralized)
- Quartz vein scree (no visible mineralization)
- Approximate trend of vein systems
- Claim boundary

091506

Map 1

NORANDA EXPLORATION CO. LTD.

YUKON TAK PROJECT

Project no. 916 Date JUL 83
Surveyed by ..... Scale 1: 10,000

SCALE OF METERS
0 400 800

Vein system no. 1

Vein system no. 2

TAK CLAIM BOUNDARY

5500'

6000'

5000'

4500

64° 32'

138° 30'