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ASSESSMENT REPORT

DALL 1-112 CLAIMS

(YA77035 - YA77146)

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

091541

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING

JUNE 28 - JULY 29, 1983

NTS 105-O-3

LATITUDE: 63°13'N

LONGITUDE: 131°20'W

By: R. Robertson

Calgary, May, 1984

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b) Lead, Zinc, Barium
c) Sample Locations

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Statement

This report describes the 1983 field exploration program carried out by AGIP Canada Ltd. on the DALL 1-112 claims (YA77035 to YA77146) located in the eastern Yukon (Figure 400360-1). Exploration consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, and stream sediment, soil and rock sampling.

1.2 Location, Access and Topography

The DALL claims are located approximately 60 kilometers west of MacMillan Pass and 8 kilometers south of Niddery Lake. Most of the exploration was carried out from a fly camp on the property. MacMillan Pass is serviced during the summer months by scheduled fixed wing service from Whitehorse. A summer gravel road links Ross River (approx. 80 kilometers) to MacMillan Pass.

The property is located in a mountainous area on the south end of the broad Hess River valley. The elevation varies between 1200 meters within the major creek valleys and 1965 meters on the rugged peaks within areas of resistant conglomerate. The remaining area is underlain by rounded mountains, most of which is above the treeline.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 Regional Geology

The MacMillan Pass area lies on the eastern margin of the Selwyn Basin, a site of marine sedimentation from Late Cambrian to Triassic time. The basin is underlain by predominantly fine-grained clastic sediments derived from the western edge of the North American craton.

During Devonian time, faulting and uplift of the central part of the basin formed a series of grabens and horsts. The grabens were infilled with clastic sediments derived by erosion of the uplifted portions. One such graben underlies the DALL claims.

A major period of regional folding and faulting during the Cretaceous caused east-west shortening of the sedimentary package. This regional crustal thickening caused partial melting and intrusion of acid to intermediate igneous rocks.

Deposits in the area include the MacTung tungsten deposit, the Tom and Jason lead-zinc-silver deposits, the Plata silver-lead deposit and the Tea barite deposit.

2.2 Geology of the DALL Claims

The DALL claims are underlain by a series of folded and faulted Devonian to Triassic sediments which are intruded and hornfelsed by a small Cretaceous stock and related dykes (Figure 400360-2).

The oldest sedimentary units on the property consist of Lower Devonian tan and black weathering silty limestones and carbonaceous shales of the Ordovician to Lower Devonian Road River Group. These sediments are overlain by the Devonian to Mississippian Lower Earn Group consisting of a lower silver-blue weathering shale (locally carbonaceous) and silty shale overlain by a thick unit of grey weathering chert pebble conglomerate. The uppermost unit within the Lower Earn Group consists of silty shale interbedded with carbonaceous shale and minor limestone. Thin, sometimes crinoidal limestone also occurs within the lowermost shale unit. Bedded barite is often related to the limestone. In the east-central part of the property, the Lower Earn Group increases in thickness from a few hundred meters to well over a kilometer within less than 500 meters of strike length. This probably indicates the presence of Devonian growth faults giving rise to a

third order basin within the west and central parts of the property. These Devonian faults often acted as pathways which precipitated stratiform lead, zinc, silver and barium mineralization within the basin such as occurred at the TOM and JASON deposits (Carne, 1976). The Lower Earn Group is overlain by sandstone, shale and silty shale of the Mississippian Upper Earn Group.

The Road River to Upper Earn Group rocks display open folding in a westward plunging anticline and are thrust up onto southwest-dipping Triassic calcareous cross-laminated sandstone. Pennsylvanian to Permian chert and shale underlie the sandstone. The thrust fault dies out gradually east of the property.

A small Cretaceous biotite quartz monzonite stock, located in the southwest corner of the property, intrudes shale and conglomerate of the Lower Earn Group. The hornfels zone around this intrusion extends for at least 1-2 kilometers into the surrounding country rock. A prominent zone of orange staining has developed over the intrusion and the hornfels due to weathering of disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite in the hornfels and up to 5% pyrite and pyrrhotite in the intrusion). Thin carbonate units form small sphalerite and pyrite-bearing siliceous skarns adjacent to the intrusion. Several thin (1-3 m thick) quartz-eye porphyry dykes appear to be associated with the major intrusion.

The intrusion and hornfels zone are cut off to the east by a large reverse fault (west uplifted relative to east). All sedimentary units are also offset by this fault indicating a right lateral component to the fault.

2.3 Mineralization

Three types of mineralization have been found on the property. The first two types are associated with the intrusion and hornfels zone and consist of sparse, thin (<1 cm

thick) veinlets of quartz-arsenopyrite which fill minor joints within the intrusion and fractures within the sediments. In addition, minor sphalerite mineralization was found within 30 centimeter thick beds of siliceous skarn. In both cases the mineralization appears limited in extent.

The third type of mineralization consists of two separate pods of stratiform shale-hosted barite. These pods ("Curtis" and "Hump" showings) occur within carbonaceous shale and associated limestone beds and consist of alternating thin bands of barite and shale. The "Curtis" showing is tightly folded, 7-10 meters thick and can be found in outcrop and talus for approximately 30 meters. The "Hump" showing, located 800 meters west of the "Curtis" showing, is approximately 30 meters thick at the maximum and can be traced for 100 meters in talus. The "Hump" showing pinches out to the east and is lost in vegetation to the west. Minor veins of barite are associated with the "Hump" showing and also cut the overlying chert pebble conglomerate (Figure 400360-2).

The thin (2-3 cm) carbonaceous shale and carbonate bands associated with the showings occur as large lenses within a siliceous shale sequence. The mineralization occurs in an area where the Devonian shale and overlying conglomerate rapidly increase in thickness over a short distance. The showings are interpreted to occur in submarine pools developed within a small third order basin.

3. GEOCHEMISTRY

3.1 Introduction

Five stream sediment, 269 soil and 51 rock samples were collected around the DALL claims during the 1983 field season. A small grid (1.1 km baseline) was set up over the bedded barite showings. All samples were analysed for gold and silver with several samples also being analysed for antimony, mercury, lead, zinc and barium. The results are plotted in Figures 400360-3 and 4.

3.2 Stream Sediment Geochemistry

Five stream sediment samples were collected from one creek on the property. This creek drains the "Hump" showing. The samples are moderately anomalous in lead and mercury with values up to 44 ppm lead and 1300 ppb mercury. One sample was slightly anomalous in silver with a value of 3.1 ppm. These values are not surprising considering the low lead and zinc contents of the mineralization at this showing.

3.3 Reconnaissance Soil and Rock Sampling

Talus fine samples ("soil samples") were collected at 50 to 200 meter intervals in all cirques containing stream sediment anomalies and below outcrops of the hornfelsed sediments and the intrusion. Samples were also collected at 100 meter intervals in a cirque east of the Hump Zone to locate possible extensions. Grab samples were taken of mineralized and altered intrusives and sediments in most areas. All samples were analysed for gold, and several additional samples were analysed for silver, mercury, antimony, lead, zinc, and barium. Results are plotted in Figures 400360-3a and 3b.

Talus fines were collected at 50 meter intervals on the east end of the property around a creek where silt samples containing anomalous values in gold and mercury were collected in 1982. Several samples near the head of this cirque are anomalous in mercury, with values exceeding 5000 ppb on both sides of the creek. The gold values are low and the anomaly appears to be related to carbonaceous shale outcrop. Further sampling is not necessary.

On the northwest end of the property, talus fines were collected at 50 meter intervals in the area of a 1982 mercury stream sediment anomaly. Several soil samples were anomalous in mercury (exceeding 5000 ppb) but are associated with carbonaceous shale and have no associated gold anomalies. No further exploration is necessary.

Soil samples collected at 50 meter intervals on 3 lines between outcrops of orange weathering hornfelsed shale and intrusive contain anomalous values in gold, silver, lead and antimony. Six samples collected from the south side of the intrusion contain between 230 and 785 ppb gold. Samples collected from the north side of the intrusion contain up to 780 ppb gold, 8.8 ppm silver, 630 ppm antimony and 930 ppm lead. In addition, samples collected to the north of the intrusion, below outcrops of hornfelsed chert pebble conglomerate, contain up to 195 ppb gold, 800 ppm lead, 245 ppm antimony and 15.0 ppm silver.

A grab sample of sphalerite-bearing skarn contained 445 ppb gold and a 1 meter long chip sample taken across thin arsenopyrite veins contained 815 ppb gold. All other rock samples collected within the hornfelsed zone and intrusion were low in all elements.

Five talus fine samples collected at between 100 and 200 meter intervals below cliffs of chert pebble conglomerate, cut by a very thin clay altered dyke (located in the eastern part of the area sampled), contain anomalous values in gold and very anomalous values in lead, antimony and silver. Gold values are up to 150 ppb (below the altered dyke) and lead, antimony and silver values vary between 300 and 1870 ppm, 70 and 925 ppm and 3.4 and 20.0 ppm respectively. The highest lead, antimony and silver values occur in samples taken below cliffs of chert pebble conglomerate underlain by shale (i.e. no intrusive rocks). Several talus fine samples collected on the south side of these conglomerate cliffs contain anomalous lead (up to 240 ppm) and antimony (up to 100 ppm). Grab samples taken of barite vein material found on the south side of the cliff contain up to 57.28% barium. No lead or antimony mineralization was found associated with the veining. Two grab samples taken of the altered dyke rock contain 250 and 300 ppb gold and are low in all other elements. More prospecting and rock sampling will be required to locate the

source of the lead-antimony-silver anomalies, as such high values (especially lead) could be very significant. The source of the anomalies may be mineralization within the conglomerate or in shale outcropping at the base of the cliff although the talus appears to be predominantly derived from the conglomerate.

Soil samples collected east and north of the "Curtis" and "Hump" showings contain values up to 5290 ppm zinc, 12 ppm silver, 50 ppm lead and 170 ppb gold. The anomalous values may indicate an eastern extension of the barite mineralization.

Three talus fine samples collected over a distance of 150 meters near the "Hump" showing contained between 16,990 and >20,000 ppm barium. This anomaly is obviously related to the known mineralization and was sampled in detail along the grid (Section 3.4).

3.4 Grid Geochemistry

A small grid was set up over the "Hump" and "Curtis" showings. The baseline trends 085°, parallel to the strike of the sediments and is 950 meters long. A 100 meter offset is located at 5+00E. Winglines were set up over the "Curtis" and "Hump" showings and were soil sampled at 25 meter spacings. A 200 meter long wingline was also set up half way between the two showings. Soil samples from this grid were analysed for gold, silver, lead and zinc. Grab and chip samples taken at both showings were analysed for gold, silver, lead, zinc and barium. The results of the soil and rock sampling are plotted in Figures 400360-4a and 4b.

Soil values within the grid range up to 3280 ppm zinc, 118 ppm lead and 12.0 ppm silver. The best values are centered around the "Hump" and "Curtis" showings. Samples from the two winglines located between the showings are low in all elements; therefore, the anomaly associated with the

Hump showing is at least 100 meters long and up to 50 meters wide, and the anomaly associated with the Curtis showing is at least 50 meters long and up to 25 meters wide.

Rock samples taken from both showings are low in gold, silver, lead and zinc, but contain up to 48.62% barium in a 1.8 meter chip sample and 47.38% barium in a grab sample (both "Hump" showing). The best result from the "Curtis" showing is 37.66% barium in a grab sample. More rock sampling may be required on these showings to determine the cause of the zinc, lead and silver anomalies and to define the extent of the barium mineralization. This may be aided with further soil sampling.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Summary of Results

The DALL claims are characterized by two distinctly different types of anomalies and showings.

Gold, silver and lead anomalies appear to be related to an uplifted hornfelsed zone and intrusion. The source of the anomalies has not been located, but minor arsenopyrite veins and skarn mineralization have been found in the hornfelsed zone, and disseminated pyrite has been found within the intrusion.

Lead, zinc, antimony, silver and barium anomalies are most likely related to potential stratiform mineralization. Bedded barite mineralization has been found, but the source of the strongest anomalies (lead, silver) has not been found. These include lead, silver and antimony talus fine anomalies below cliffs of chert pebble conglomerate underlain by carbonaceous and silty shales. No mineralization has been found within these units to date, but the area outlined by soil anomalies is large enough to accommodate a typical shale-hosted Pb-Zn-Ag-Ba deposit.

5. REFERENCES

Carne, R.C.,

1976: Geological Setting and Stratiform Lead-Zinc-Barite Mineralization - Tom Claims, MacMillan Pass, Yukon Territory. D.I.A.N.D. Open File Report EGS 1976-16.

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL METHODS

Soil and stream sediment samples are dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh. Rock chip and heavy mineral concentrate samples are pulverized and a split of the minus 100 mesh fraction is analysed.

Lead, zinc, and silver are analysed by atomic absorption techniques; for most elements the sample is dissolved in hot aqua regia. Lead and silver analyses require a correction for background. Silver values greater than 4.0 ppm are checked using a nitric acid digestion.

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

Antimony and barium are analysed by x-ray fluorescence using a pressed pellet of pulverized rock.

Gold analyses are by fire assay techniques using a 20 g sample, but after preparation of the Dore' bead, the bead is dissolved in acid and the gold content determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS

- 7b — Orange-brown weathering intermediate quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and sills
- 7a — Orange weathering biotite quartz monzonite with 1-5% pyrite

TRIASSIC

- 6 — Light brown weathering ripple x-laminated, thin bedded to laminated calcareous sandstone and siltstone

PERMIAN to TRIASSIC

- 5 — Brown and black weathering shale

PERMIAN and PENNSYLVANIAN

- 4 — Orange weathering chert interbedded with cherty shale

MISSISSIPPIAN U. Earn Group

- 3b — Grey-brown weathering thick bedded sandstone
- 3a — Brown and black weathering shale interbedded with silty shale

DEVONIAN to MISSISSIPPIAN L. Earn Group

- 2 — L. Earn Group undivided
- 2c — Silver blue to black weathering shale, carbonaceous shale and limestone (crinoidal locally)
- 2b — Resistant grey weathering chert pebble conglomerate
- 2a — Silver blue to black weathering siliceous shale, carbonaceous shale, silty shale, limestone, bedded barite and minor conglomerate

LOWER DEVONIAN Road River Group

- 1 — Tan and black weathering silty limestone and carbonaceous shale

SYMBOLS

- Geological Contact (defined, approx., assumed)
- Minor Fault
- Normal Fault (dot indicates upthrow side arrows indicate relative movement)
- Thrust Fault
- Bedding (Inclined)
- Jointing (vertical)
- Minor Fold (arrow indicates plunge direction)
- Plunging Anticline
- Claim Boundary
- Limit of Mapping
- 1500 — Contours (Interval = 100 m.)
- Gossan
- Area of Mineralization

X Mineralization

- Aspy (veins) – Arsenopyrite
- Ba (v) vein – Barite
- Ba (b) bedded
- Qtz area of quartz stockwork
- Sp (sk) Skarn-Sphalerite

Inches 0 1 2
Centimeters 0 1 2 3 4 5

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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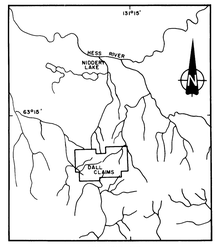

LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:250,000

0 100 200 300 400 500
METERS

Agip Canada Ltd.

DALL CLAIMS
Geology

YUKON

SCALE: 1:10,000	AUTHOR: T.G.	DATE: Oct., 1983
REVISED:	DRAWN BY: J.B.	FIGURE: 400360-2

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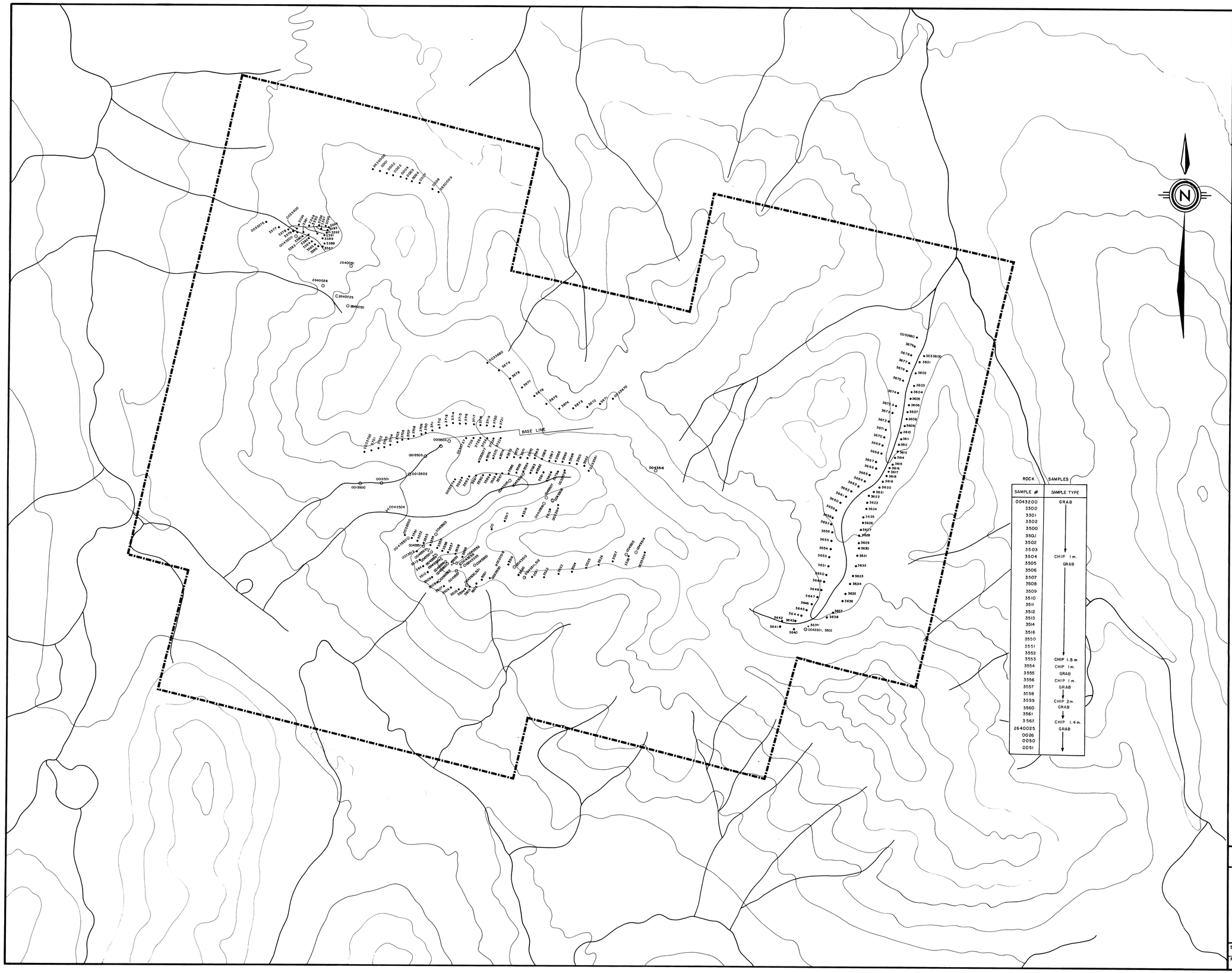
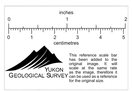
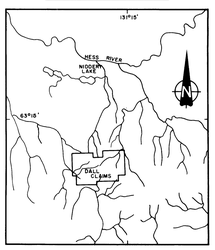


LEGEND

- Stream sediment sample
- Soil sample
- Chip sample
- Grab sample

ROCK SAMPLES	
SAMPLE #	SAMPLE TYPE
0043200	GRAB
3300	↓
3301	↓
3302	↓
3500	↓
3501	↓
3502	↓
3503	↓
3504	CHIP 1 m.
3505	GRAB
3506	↓
3507	↓
3508	↓
3509	↓
3510	↓
3511	↓
3512	↓
3513	↓
3514	↓
3516	↓
3550	↓
3551	↓
3552	↓
3553	CHIP 1.5 m.
3554	CHIP 1 m.
3555	GRAB
3556	CHIP 1 m.
3557	GRAB
3558	↓
3559	CHIP 2 m.
3560	GRAB
3561	↓
3563	CHIP 1.4 m.
2640025	GRAB
0026	↓
0050	↓
0051	↓





LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:250,000

0 100 200 300 400 500
METERS

Agip Canada Ltd.

DALL CLAIMS

Sample Locations

YUKON

SCALE: 1:10,000	AUTHOR: R. R.	DATE: May, 1983
REVISED:	DRAWN BY: J.B.	FIGURE: 400360-3c

091541

LEGEND

- Stream sediment sample
- Soil sample
- Chip sample
- Grab sample
- Pb, Sb, Zn, Ba — all in ppm

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

SAMPLE #	SAMPLE TYPE	Au	Ag	Hg	Sb	Pb	Zn	Ba
0043200	Grab	5	—	1600	—	—	—	—
3300		445	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
3301		<5	—	30	2	—	—	—
3302		<5	—	125	10	—	—	—
3500		50	0.9	—	10	11	—	—
501		40	0.9	—	12	10	—	—
502		55	3.0	—	—	90	—	—
503		135	1.3	—	7	15	—	—
504	Chip 1m	815	1.6	—	31	20	—	—
505	Grab	60	<0.2	—	—	10	—	—
506		15	<0.2	—	—	2	—	—
507		250	<0.2	—	19	34	—	—
508		300	0.4	—	13	23	—	—
509		55	0.3	—	5	44	—	—
510		<5	<0.2	—	—	3	2	46.48%
511		10	0.9	—	—	74	2	47.13%
512		<5	<0.2	—	—	3	1	57.27%
513		5	0.4	—	—	7	4	3540
514		<5	0.3	—	—	11	1	1490
516		<5	0.2			9	26	6020
550		60	0.5	—	17	6	—	—
551		120	4.4	—	6	15	—	—
552		40	0.5	—	<2	9	—	—
553	Chip 1.5m	70	1.1	—	10	10	—	—
554	Chip 1m	10	0.4	—	14	16	—	—
555	Grab	10	0.4	—	<2	13	—	—
556	Chip 1m	25	0.4	—	16	12	—	—
557	Grab	25	1.5	—	10	20	—	—
558		25	0.6	—	—	8	—	—
559	Chip 2m	<5	1.3	—	—	6	—	—
560	Grab	10	0.6	—	8	5	—	—
561		10	—	—	2	7	—	—
563	Chip 1.4m	25	—	—	8	8	—	—
2640025	Grab	30	—	1600	—	—	—	—
0026		<5	—	35	—	—	—	—
0050		5	—	450	—	—	—	—
0051		<5	—	1650	—	—	—	—

Inches 0 1 2
Centimeters 0 1 2 3 4 5

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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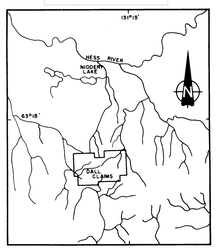

LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:250,000

0 100 200 300 400 500
METERS

Agip Canada Ltd.

DALL CLAIMS

Pb, Sb, Zn, Ba Geochemistry

YUKON

SCALE: 1:10,000	AUTHOR: T.G.	DATE: Oct, 1983
REVISED:	DRAWN BY: J.B.	FIGURE: 400360-3b

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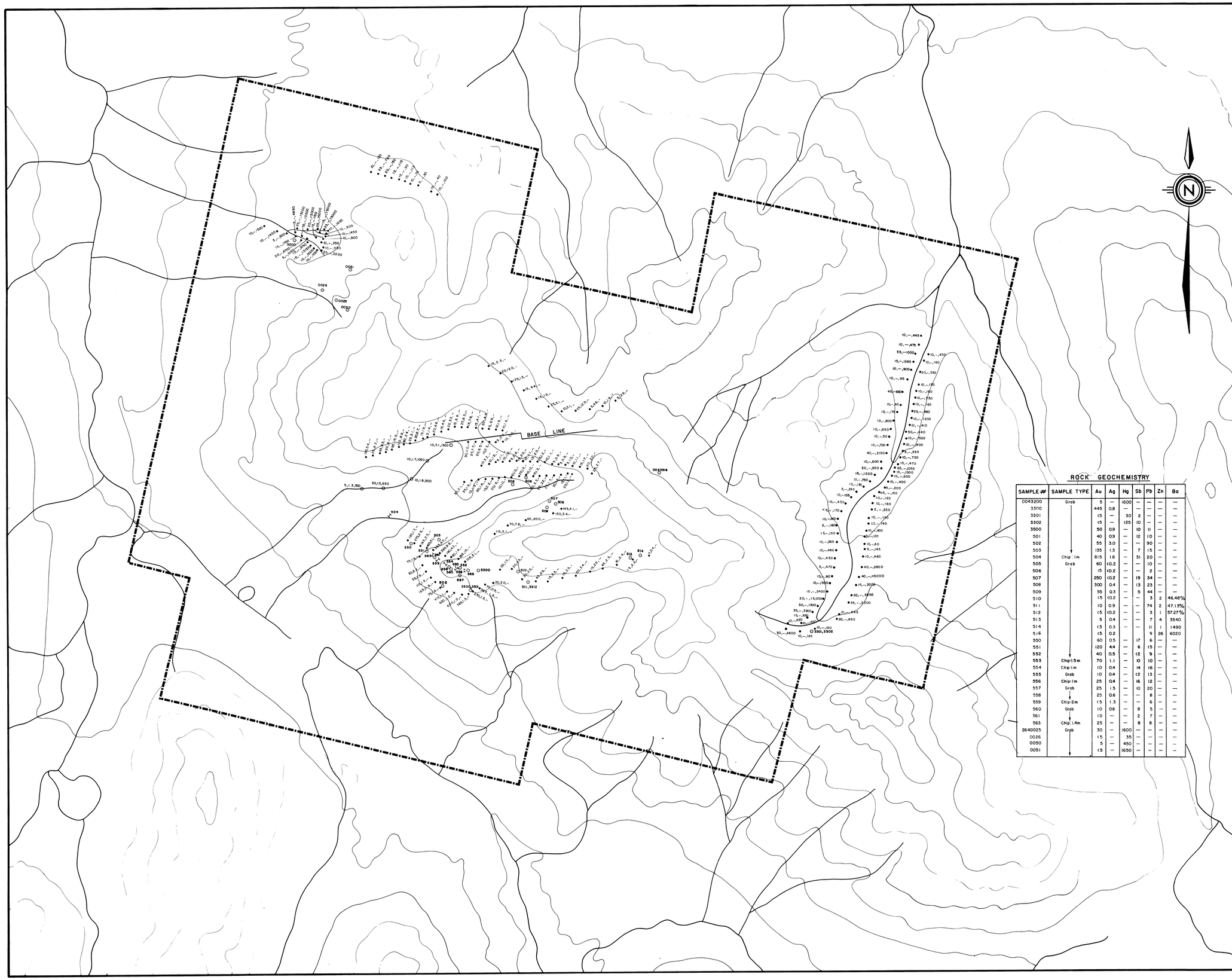

LEGEND

- Stream sediment sample
- Soil sample
- Chip sample
- Grab sample
- Au, Ag, Hg — all ppb except Ag (ppm)

ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

SAMPLE #	SAMPLE TYPE	Au	Ag	Hg	Sb	Pb	Zn	Ba
0043200	Grab	5	—	1600	—	—	—	—
3300	↓	445	0.8	—	—	—	—	—
3301	↓	<5	—	30	2	—	—	—
3302	↓	<5	—	125	10	—	—	—
3500	↓	50	0.9	—	10	11	—	—
501	↓	40	0.9	—	12	10	—	—
502	↓	55	3.0	—	—	90	—	—
503	↓	135	1.3	—	7	15	—	—
504	Chip: 1m	815	1.6	—	31	20	—	—
505	Grab	60	<0.2	—	—	10	—	—
506	↓	15	<0.2	—	—	2	—	—
507	↓	250	<0.2	—	19	34	—	—
508	↓	300	0.4	—	13	23	—	—
509	↓	55	0.3	—	5	44	—	—
510	↓	<5	<0.2	—	—	3	2	46.48%
511	↓	10	0.9	—	—	74	2	47.13%
512	↓	<5	<0.2	—	—	3	1	57.27%
513	↓	5	0.4	—	—	7	4	3540
514	↓	<5	0.3	—	—	11	1	1490
516	↓	<5	0.2			9	26	6020
550	↓	60	0.5	—	17	6	—	—
551	↓	120	4.4	—	6	15	—	—
552	↓	40	0.5	—	<2	9	—	—
553	Chip: 1.5m	70	1.1	—	10	10	—	—
554	Chip: 1m	10	0.4	—	14	16	—	—
555	Grab	10	0.4	—	<2	13	—	—
556	Chip: 1m	25	0.4	—	16	12	—	—
557	Grab	25	1.5	—	10	20	—	—
558	↓	25	0.6	—	—	8	—	—
559	Chip: 2m	<5	1.3	—	—	6	—	—
560	Grab	10	0.6	—	8	5	—	—
561	↓	10	—	—	2	7	—	—
563	Chip: 1.4m	25	—	—	8	8	—	—
2640025	Grab	30	—	1600	—	—	—	—
0026	↓	<5		35	—	—	—	—
0050	↓	5	—	450	—	—	—	—
0051	↓	<5	—	1650	—	—	—	—

inches 0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5 centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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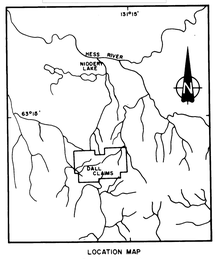


LOCATION MAP
Scale 1:250,000

0 100 200 300 400 500
METERS

Agip Canada Ltd.

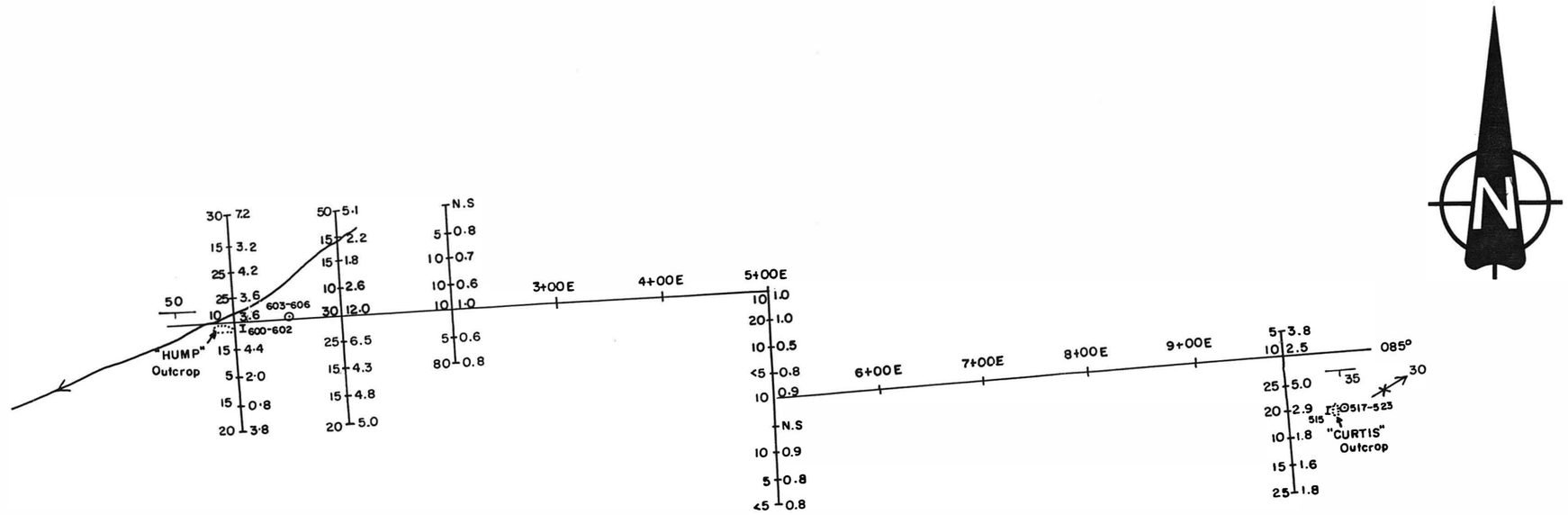
DALL CLAIMS

Au, Ag, Hg Geochemistry

YUKON

SCALE: 1:10,000	AUTHOR: T.G.	DATE: Oct, 1983
REVISED:	DRAWN BY: J.B.	FIGURE: 400360 - 3a

091541

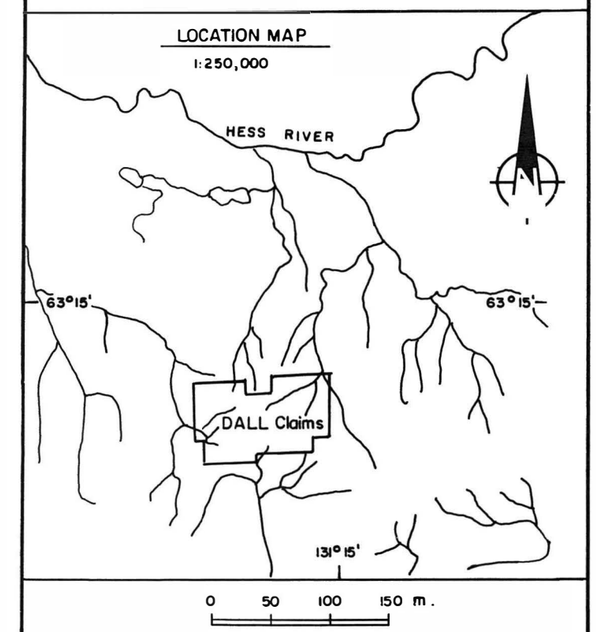


LEGEND

- Mineralized outcrop-Lamellar Barite
- Picket point and soil sample location
- 517 Grab sample
- 515 Chip sample
- Au (ppb) | Ag (ppm)
- 50 Bedding (inclined)
- 30 Minor fold (plunging)
- N.S. Denotes no sample

LOCATION MAP

1:250,000



ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Sample Numbers	Sample Type	Au	Ag
0043600	Chip 1.25 m.	<5	0.4
601	1.8 m.		0.4
602	1.8 m.		0.4
603	Grab		0.2
604			0.5
605			0.8
606			0.3
515	Chip 1.2 m.		1.1
517	Grab		0.7
518			1.0
519			0.6
520			1.0
521		5	0.8
522		10	1.0
523		<5	0.7

091541

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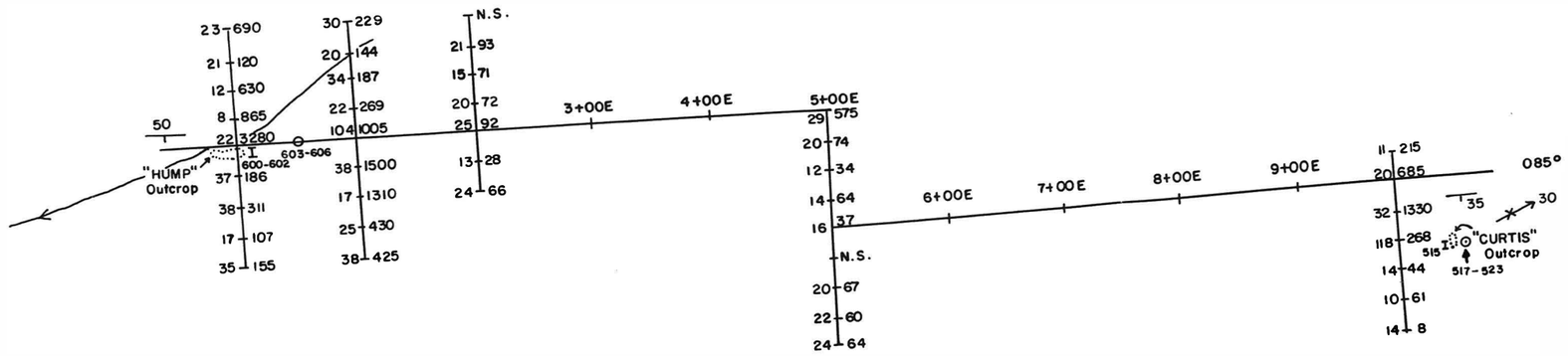
DALL CLAIMS - "Hump" Grid

GOLD, SILVER GEOCHEMISTRY

YUKON

SCALE:	AUTHOR:	DATE:	FIGURE:
1:5000	T.G.	Oct, 1983	400360-4a



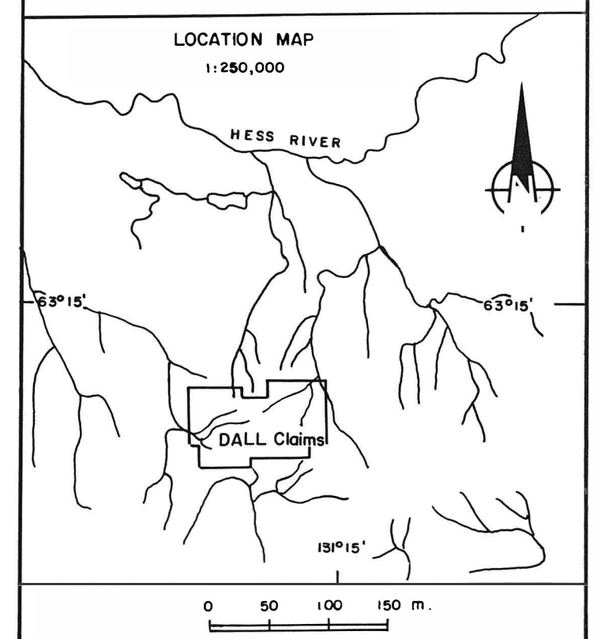
ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Sample Numbers	Sample Type	Pb	Zn	Ba (%)
0043600	Chip 1.25 m.	4	168	40.92
601	1.8 m.	2	114	48.62
602	1.8 m.	<2	138	45.94
603	Grab	4	78	32.89
604		4	27	39.49
605		2	18	47.73
606		3	359	37.45
515	Chip 1.2 m.	2	238	27.33
517	Grab	<2	170	37.66
518		3	170	27.85
519		2	138	36.98
520		4	219	30.07
521		4	317	27.34
522		4	105	33.63
523		3	377	31.01

LEGEND

- Mineralized outcrop-Lamellar Barite
- Picket point and soil sample location
- 517 ⊙ Grab sample
- 515 ⊢ Chip sample
- Pb / Zn in ppm.
- 50 Bedding (inclined)
- 30 Minor fold (plunging)
- N.S. Denotes no sample

LOCATION MAP
1:250,000



Agip Canada Ltd.

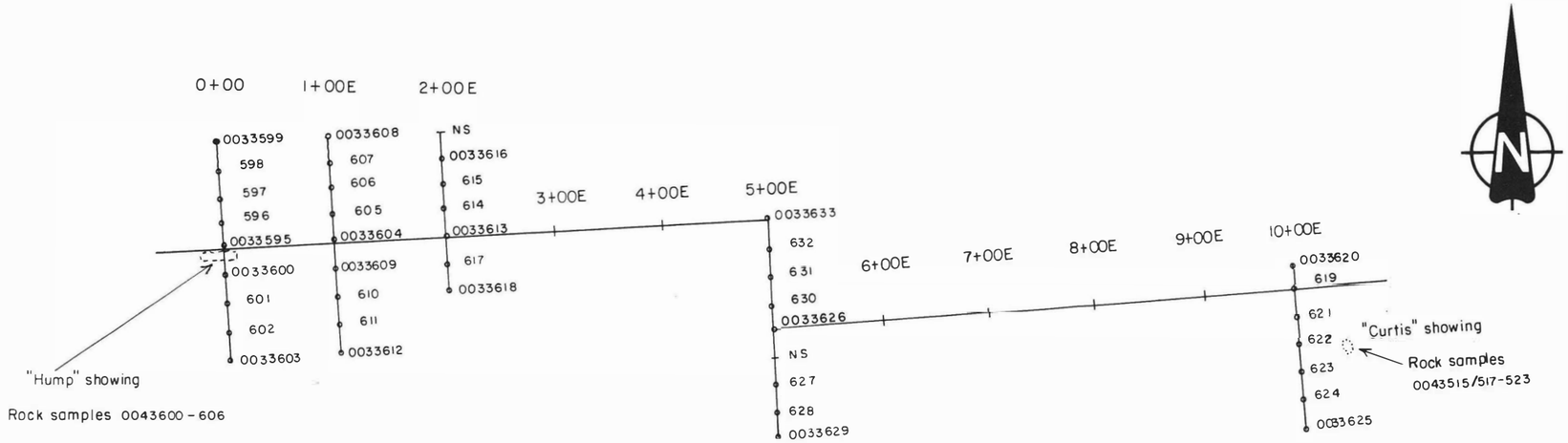
DALL CLAIMS-"Hump" Grid

LEAD, ZINC, BARIUM GEOCHEMISTRY

YUKON

SCALE:	AUTHOR:	DATE:	FIGURE:
1:5000	T.G.	Oct, 1983	400360-4b

091541

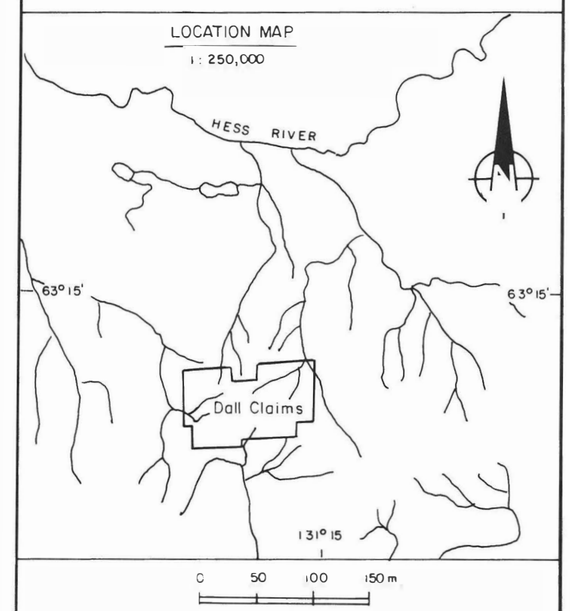


LEGEND

- Mineralized outcrop - Lamellar Barite
- + Picket point
- • Soil sample location
- NS No sample

LOCATION MAP

1 : 250,000



ROCK SAMPLES

Sample Number	Sample Type
0043600	Chip 1.25 m.
601	Chip 1.8 m.
602	Chip 1.8 m.
603	Grab
604	Grab
605	Grab
606	Grab
515	Chip 1.2 m.
517	Grab
518	Grab
519	Grab
520	Grab
521	Grab
522	Grab
0043523	Grab

Agip Canada Ltd.

DALL CLAIMS-"Hump" Grid

SAMPLE LOCATIONS

YUKON

SCALE:	AUTHOR:	DATE:	FIGURE:
1:5000	R R	May, 1984	400360-4c

001541