

TAK 1-52 CLAIMS

GEOLOGY, GEOCHEMISTRY, GEOPHYSICS,

and

DIAMOND DRILLING, 1984

Dawson Mining District

N.T.S. 116 B/9 & 10

Latitude 64 degrees 33'N

Longitude 138 degrees 32'W

by

Wayne Reid

for

Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

October, 1984

091607

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 \$ 13,100.00.

D. D. Emmond

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

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1-1: GENERAL STATEMENT

The TAK 1 to 52 claims are located 69 kilometres northeast of Dawson City. They were staked in 1980 by Mattagami Lake Exploration Limited to cover the presumed source of anomalous base metal and silver in silt values. Work performed on the claims since that time consisted of various field surveys which led to the discovery and drill testing of galena-siderite-arsenopyrite-quartz veins located in Road River Formation host rocks.

This report describes the final target definition and drilling of the veins during the 1984 field season.

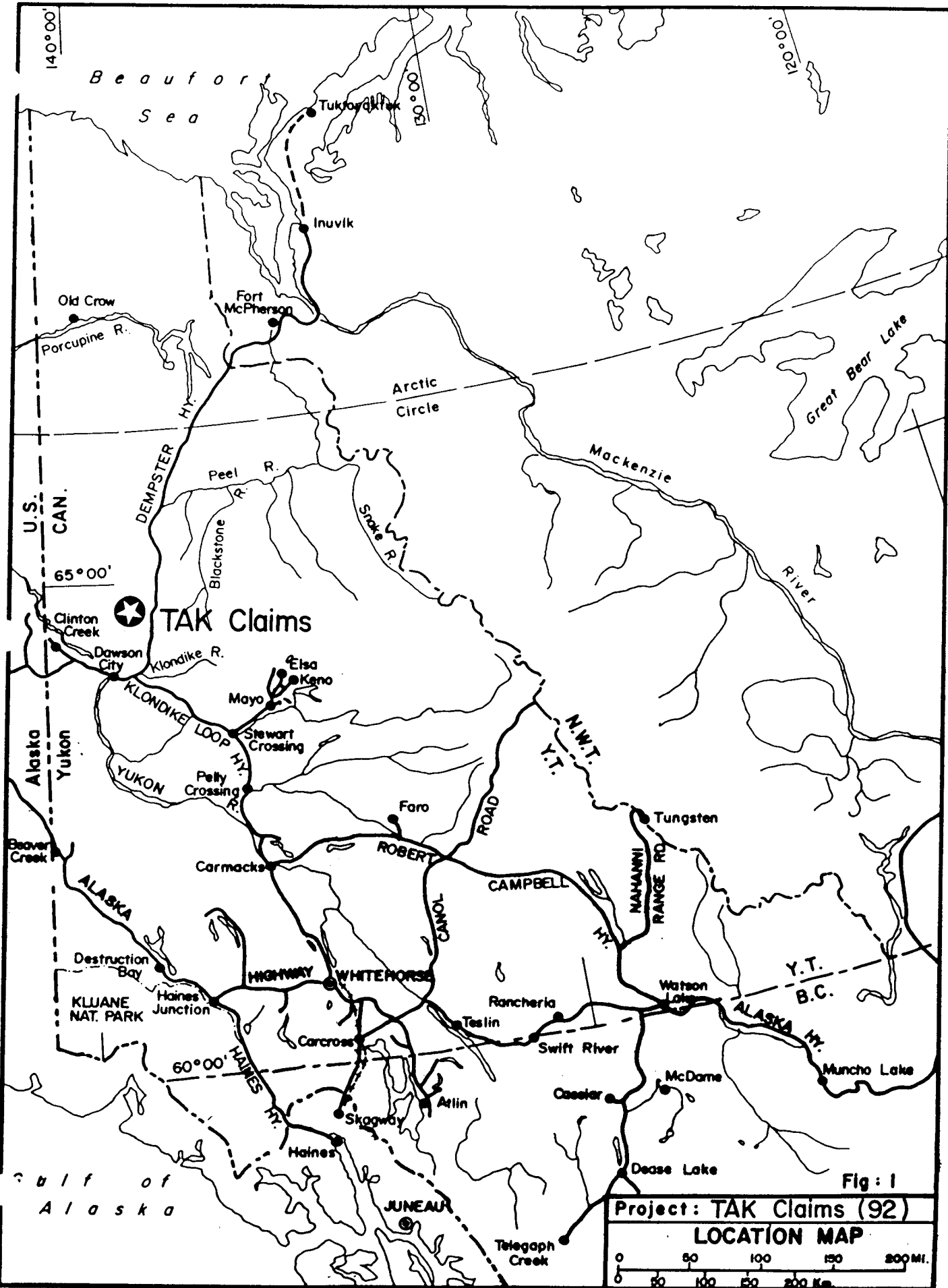
1-2: LOCATION and ACCESS

The TAK claims (Figures 1 and 2) are located 69 kilometres NE of Dawson City at 64 degrees 33'N and 138 degrees 32'W on N.T.S. sheet 116 B/9 and 10. They are within the Tombstone Mountains which are part of the Ogilvie Range. Access, to date, has been by helicopter from a debarkation point located 13 kilometres to the east at North Fork Pass, Kilometre 76 on the Dempster Highway. A wide, flat-bottomed valley connects the claims with the highway and a road could easily be constructed along this valley.

1-3: CLAIM STATUS

The TAK 1-48 claims were staked on July 16, 1980 and recorded on August 4, 1980. Grant numbers, YA 52870 to YA 52917 inclusive, were assigned to the claims. The TAK 49-52 were staked in July, 1983 on the west side of the initial block and assigned grant numbers YA 79129 to YA 72132.

The initial 48 claims were in good standing until August 4, 1987 prior to this year's work. Upon acceptance of this report, they will be in good standing until August 4, 1990 and the TAK 49-52 claims until July 14, 1985.



VANCAL 1126

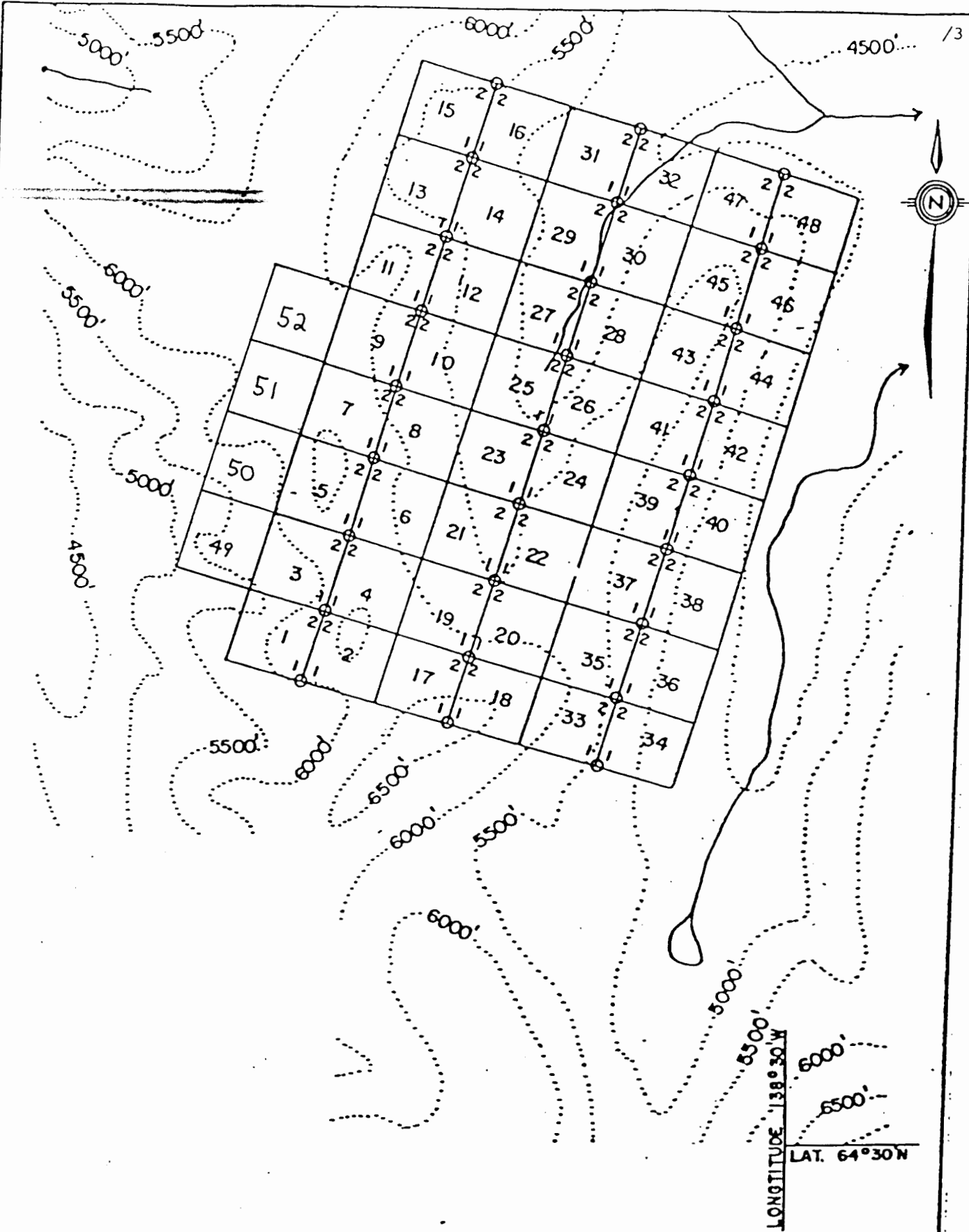


FIGURE 2.

Tak 1 - 52 Claims

1-4: PREVIOUS WORK

A total of three field programs were completed on the TAK claims between 1981 and 1983. A brief summary of each follows:

1) 1981: Detailed mapping of the southern part of the claims with emphasis on the black clastic unit.

2) 1982: Detailed silt sampling, prospecting, and geology (Northern claims) were carried out. Float containing galena-siderite-quartz vein material was found in the northern claims and the exploration target was changed from a Pb-Zn stratiform deposit to a precious metal-vein type deposit.

3) 1983: The purpose of the 1983 program was to delineate the source of the mineralized float. This detailed work consisted of laying out an 11.5 kilometre grid, soil sampling, and limited geophysics which partly defined a linear target. In early August 1983, three holes totalling 50 metres were drilled. Core recovery was minimal and ground conditions were so bad that the target depths were not reached in any hole, consequently the vein was not tested.

1-5: 1984 WORK PROGRAM

Field work on the TAK claims commenced in May, 1984 with the mobilization of camp gear and drill equipment. Initially, a six man field crew was used to expand the grid and complete the soil sampling and VLF-EM surveys. Limited geological mapping on the grid and prospecting were carried out in conjunction with the other surveys. Hand trenching exposed the vein in two localities and partially defined a second parallel galena vein to the south.

On June 15th, drilling commenced and was completed on July 4th. A total of 223.7 metres was drilled in three holes by Arctic Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse, Yukon using a Longyear 38.

The following is a list of Noranda personnel who worked on the claims:

Wayne Reid	Project Geologist
Bruce Jago	Party Chief
Stuart MacKenzie	Senior Assistant
Steve Mackay	Junior Assistant
Robin Mitchell	Junior Assistant
Dave Harvey	Field Man
Kim Blackwell	Cook

CHAPTER II

GEOLOGY

Geological mapping was carried out on most grid lines in conjunction with prospecting and other surveys. The area had been mapped in some detail prior to this year's work and emphasis was placed on prospecting more so than detail mapping.

Figure 4 presents the new mapping along with locations of new mineralization.

The main change in the geology is located near the northern part of the grid. (See previous reports for general and detailed geological descriptions.) Table I lists the Formations mapped on the grid during 1984.

TABLE I: LIST OF FORMATIONS

PERIOD		NAME & DESCRIPTION
Cretaceous	4	Quartz-siderite-galena-arsenopyrite veins
Cretaceous	3	Gabbro-medium to coarse grained
Ordovician/ Silurian	2	Road River Formation. Grey-green to black cherty shale and argillite, often graphitic, minor conglomerate
Pre-Cambrian	1	"Grit Unit" maroon to green slates, shales, and phyllite, grey limestone and a rusty weathering quartzite (1A)

A moderately thick bedded quartzite was mapped at the contact of the Road River Formation to the south and the Pre-Cambrian Grid Unit to the north. The quartzite is somewhat altered by Fe-rich solutions giving the rock a brown rusty appearance. Minor fracture filling, disseminated galena has been found in the rusty quartzite in two locations.

The Road River Formation underlies most of the grid. This is a monotonous series of interbedded grey-green to black chert and shales with minor thin limestones and fine grained sandstone units. The beds generally strike east-west and are open to moderately folded.

CHAPTER III

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

The original 1983 grid was extended in all directions and also some fill-in lines were chained and flagged to more adequately define the 1983 soil anomalies. Nine and a half kilometres of new lines were compassed and chained. The baseline now extends from L-30+00E to L-7+75E and a southwest extension extends from the L-7+00E to L-4+00E using T.L-15+00N for control. (See Figure 3.)

A total of 426 soil samples were taken on the new lines. These were taken at 25 metre intervals and results are plotted on Figures 5, 6, and 7 along with the 1983 results. Because of snow cover on some north slopes, grid coverage is not complete.

Statistical analysis and individual element dispersions for the 1983 survey are given in Biczok's 1984 report. The revised stats from this latest work are included as Table II.

The central part of the grid between L-12+00E and L-20+00E contains a highly anomalous area that can best be described as four separate anomalies. In general these are all Pb-Ag anomalies. High As values are associated with Vein No. 1 only. Cu and Zn values are only weakly anomalous but coincident with the main Pb-Ag (+ or - As) anomalies.

The first anomaly is located on L-14+00E, 21+25N. This soil contained 3850 ppm Pb and 21.0 ppm Ag. It is fairly isolated except for a weak down slope dispersion to the east. Minor galena in a rusty quartzite is the main source for this anomaly.

Approximately 150 metres to the south, an excellent Pb-Ag-As soil anomaly correlates well with the No. 1 vein system. The soil anomaly is quite linear due in part to the strike of the vein but also to the downslope transport of the vein material.

A Pb-Ag soil anomaly is located 100 metres further south. This zone has defined the No. 2 vein quite well and shows a marked cut off north (upslope) of this galena vein.

The soil anomalies over Veins No. 1 and 2 appear to converge to the west, however, this is due to the local topography and not that the veins themselves converge.

Further south across a small creek, a moderate Pb(Ag) anomaly (up to 810 ppm and 2.4 ppm respectively) is centred on L-17+00E, 16+25N. The source of this anomaly is unexplained.

Other weaker, isolated to semi-linear anomalies occur to the west of the main zone and in most cases are caused by thin siderite-galena-quartz vein mineralization.

No soil anomalies are seen east of Winisk Creek.

TABLE 2

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF TAK SOIL SAMPLE DATA, 1984

ELEMENT	NUMBER OF ANALYSES	RANGE (ppm)	LOGARITHMIC MEAN (ppm)	LOGARITHMIC STANDARD DEVIATION
Cu	426	16-200	67.8	.221
Zn	426	40-940	169.1	.250
Pb	426	2-2200	45.3	.448
Ag	426	.2-30.0	.51	.380
As	426	1-560	24.9	.389

CHAPTER IV

GEOPHYSICS

A total of 16.5 kilometres of VLF-EM was completed on the grid using a GEONICS EM 16 unit. This included all the new lines plus most of the old grid since only 2.5 kilometres of V.L.F. was carried out in 1983. Stations were read every 25 metres along the lines using Hawaii as the transmitter station. Some snow covered slopes were inaccessible at the time of the survey as can be seen on Figures 8 and 9.

The Fraser Filtered map (Figure 8) shows a number of parallel linear anomalies striking approximately east-west. One of these correlates with vein No. 1 between L-15+00E and L-17+00E. A H.L.E.M. survey conducted in 1983 also confirmed this correlation. However with the entire grid now covered with VLF, it can be seen that the vein and the conductive horizon actually cut each other at an oblique 15 degree angle and that their intersection is centred on L-16+00E. Drilling has confirmed that a black graphitic argillite is the source of this conductivity.

Elsewhere on the grid, cherty black argillites are seen to correlate with the VLF conductors. Generally, however, the black graphitic shales are recessive and are rarely seen in outcrop. Some filtered anomalies tend to follow creek bottoms and depressions. This is due in part to the change in slope direction and possibly in part to the recessively weathering black shales which may underlie the depressions.

The raw data profiled in Figure 9 is quite noisy due to the continuous change in slope angle and direction and the poor coupling angle of Hawaii with the east-west trending conductive horizons. Because of this, only the filtered data has been interpreted. This data, although of little use for finding mineralization on the TAK claims at present, certainly helps to interpret the structural geology and bedding trends.

CHAPTER V

DIAMOND DRILLING

Three holes were drilled on the TAK claims in an attempt to intersect the galena-arsenopyrite-siderite veins. DDH-T-84-4 and T-84-5 were drilled from the same set-up at -45 degree and -70 degree dips respectively. This corresponds with the same set-up that T-83-1 was drilled from (Figure 10). T-84-6 was drilled 300 metres to the west with the intention of testing both Vein No. 1 and No. 2 (Figure 11).

The results of the drilling, although inconclusive regarding Vein No. 2, were not encouraging. The only intersection of mineralized vein was a 4 cm wide arsenopyrite-quartz-siderite vein which assayed 0.239 o.p.t. Au. This intersection was obtained in DDH-T-84-4. T-84-5, drilled under this, failed to extend the vein. The vein is located in a moderately fractured zone of graphitic to cherty argillites. Minor clay alteration and shearing is evident.

T-84-6, located 300 metres to the west, was drilled from the north side of Vein No. 1. It intersected a zone of limonite-hematite-clay altered argillite, however no vein material was seen. The hole was lost at 73.5 metres before it could reach the galena mineralization of Vein No. 2.

Diamond drill logs, sections, and a plan are appended. The following is a summary of the holes:

- 1) DDH-T-84-4
 - Co-ordinates: 17+50E, 20+14N
 - Dip/Azimuth: -45 degrees/345 degrees
 - Drill Log:

0	-	26.5 m	Overburden
26.5	-	32.46	Grey Argillite, C.A. Bedding 65 degrees
32.46	-	32.5	Siderite-Arsenopyrite vein 25% arsenopyrite, C.A. Bedding 85 degrees
32.5	-	45.7	Graphitic Argillite
45.7	-	52.7	Grey Argillite
52.7	-	58.2	Cherty Argillite
58.2			End of Hole

2) DDH-T-84-5

Co-ordinates: 17+50E, 20+14N

Dip/Azimuth: -70 degrees/345 degrees

Drill Log:

0	- 20.7 m	Overburden
20.7	- 27.6	Grey Argillite
27.6	- 41.9	Graphitic Argillite, C.A. Bedding 50 degrees
41.9	- 59.3	Grey Argillite
59.3	- 62.8	Graphitic Argillite
62.8	- 73.5	Grey Argillite, C.A. Bedding 30 degrees
73.5	- 88.1	Graphitic Argillite, C.A. Bedding -55 degrees
88.1	- 92.0	Grey Argillite
92.0		End of Hole

3) DDH-T-84-6

Co-ordinates: 13+60E, 19+65N

Dip/Azimuth: -50 degrees/165 degrees

Drill Log:

0	- 5.5 m	Overburden
5.5	- 21.7	Phyllitic Green Argillite, C.A. Bedding -30 degrees Hematite and Mn coating fractures & cleavages
21.7	- 27.1	Grey Argillite, Hematite, limonite; Mn alteration, minor thin sid-qtz veinlets, partially brecciated and well fractured.
27.1	- 53.9	Graphitic Argillite, extensively fractured & sheared with bands of brown sandy breccia, (1 cm of qtz) hem, limonite & clay altered
53.9	- 65.2	Grey Argillite and "Conglomerate" purplish tint to conglomerate which is possible breccia C.A. Banding 15 degrees
65.2	- 70.1	Grey Argillite
70.1	- 71.1	Cherty Argillite
71.1	- 73.5	Lost Core
73.5		End of Hole (Hole abandoned)

CHAPTER VI

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization on the TAK 1-52 claims and more particularly on the grid, consists of narrow veins of siderite-arsenopyrite-galena-quartz or massive galena. Vein No. 1 represents the first type and Vein No. 2 consists of massive galena with minor tetrahedrite. The only other mineralization of any significance is disseminated and stringer galena in a rusty, medium-grained quartzite, located north of the veins.

Numerous pieces of galena-siderite float, soil sampling, and topographic depressions had partly defined the trace of the No. 1 vein in 1983. Hand trenching during this last stage of work located the vein in subcrop at two localities. although the vein was broken and mixed with the talus and precise measurement could not be taken, a good estimate in both trenches would be a 40 cm wide vein assaying 11% Pb, 8 o.p.t. Ag, and 0.20 o.p.t. Au. The Ag is tied up with the galena and minor tetrahedrite and the Au is apparently associated with the arsenopyrite. Detailed mineralogical descriptions of float from this vein are given in previous reports.

Prospecting in 1984, 100 metres south of this vein, located numerous massive galena float pieces weighing up to 20 kg. This float is very angular and although hand trenching failed to find the source, this was because the talus was too steep and thick. Forty metres to the west of the main float location, a thin galena lens (5 cm x 50 cm) was found in an argillite outcrop. This vein strikes at 060 degrees and 56 degrees to the north.

Assays of the massive galena float ranged from 68% to 82% Pb, and 39 to 250 o.p.t. Ag with up to 1% Cu and 1% Sb.

Assay locations are shown on Figure 4 and the results of the assays are listed in Appendix III.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY and RECOMMENDATIONS

Field work during 1984 defined the trace of two vein systems within Road River Formation argillites. Hand trenching on Vein No. 1 located a 40 cm wide galena-arsenopyrite-siderite vein which assayed 11% Pb, 8 o.p.t. Ag, and 0.20 o.p.t. Au. Three holes were drilled but failed to extend the dip of the vein.

One hundred metres south of this, massive galena float containing up to 82% Pb and 250 o.p.t. Ag was found in a blocky talus slope. Float pieces up to 20 kg were found, however, hand trenching on the talus slope failed to reach bedrock because of the talus thickness and steepness of the slope. DDH-T-84-6 was intended to test this vein but the hole never reached its projected 150 metre depth because of ground conditions.

The only other mineralization found on the grid was fracture filling and disseminated galena in a rusty quartzite.

Vein No. 1 has been tested by three drill holes and two hand trenches. It appears to be narrow and discontinuous and thus no further work is recommended.

The massive galena vein (No. 2), on the other hand, has not been tested and certainly has the potential to make a high grade, low tonnage deposit. The big question is how low is the tonnage. This question could in part be answered by cat trenching on the talus slope to find the source of the float. If warranted drill pads could be placed on the slope at the same time to test the depth of the galena vein.

Although the potential tonnage in this type of deposit is small, the high grade of the material certainly makes it lucrative. Because of its limited potential, a smaller operator with experience in this type of mining should be encouraged to further evaluate the property.

Respectfully submitted,



Wayne Reid
Project Geologist

LIST OF REFERENCES

Biczok, J.L., 1984. TAK 1-52 Claims, Geology, Geochemistry, Geophysics, and Drilling, 1983. Noranda Exploration Company, Limited. Assessment Report.

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

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

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Wayne Reid, of the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, do hereby certify:

1. THAT, I have been employed as a Geologist by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited (No Personal Liability) since 1976.
2. THAT, I am a graduate of Memorial University of Newfoundland with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology.
3. THAT, I am a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Prospectors and Developers Association.
4. THAT, I supervised and performed part of the work described in this report.

N. Wayne Reid

N. Wayne Reid
Project Geologist
Noranda Exploration Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COSTS
(1984 TAK 1-52 Field Program)

Helicopter:		
Charter	\$20,509.95	
Fuel	<u>3,000.00</u>	
		\$23,509.95
Drilling:		
Contractor	\$30,503.08	
Fuel	2,700.00	
Cement	<u>479.90</u>	
		33,682.98
Camp and Supplies:		
Food	\$ 2,045.64	
Lumber, Hardware	<u>1,500.00</u>	
		3,545.64
Wages:		
120 man days @ \$100.00	\$12,000.00	12,000.00
Expediting:		1,014.48
Assays:		
Rock (Bondar-Clegg)	\$ 1,313.00	
Soils (Noranda Lab)	<u>1,914.00</u>	
		3,227.00
Vehicles: (Rental, repairs and gas)		3,500.00
Radio Rental		665.00
Freight Charges		<u>724.80</u>
	TOTAL	<u>\$81,869.85</u>

APPENDIX II:

1984 SOIL ANALYSIS RESULTS

APPENDIX III:

ROCK ASSAY RESULTS

APPENDIX IV:

DIAMOND DRILL LOGS

NORANDA EXPLORATION COMPANY LTD.

Property		TAK		Started		June 25, 1984		FIELD CO-ORDINATES		SURVEYED CO-ORDINATES		DIP TESTS						NTS no.		116 B/10																			
Hole no.		T-84-6		Finished		Lat.		19+65N		Lat.		Depth		Bearing		Dip		Depth		Bearing		Dip		Project no.		92													
Bearing		165°		Length		73.5 m		Dep.		13+60E		Dep.												Logged by		W. Reid													
Dip - Collar		-50°		Core size		NQ		Elev.		1650 m		Elev.												Sheet		1 of 2													
METRES		% Recovery		Graphic Log		DESCRIPTION OF UNITS						% Mineralization		Sample no.		METRES			ASSAYS																				
From		To														From			To			Length			Pb			Zn			As			Ag			Au		
0		5.5		N/A		OVERBURDEN: Talus and Broken bedrock																																	
5.5		21.7				<p>PHYLITIC GRN. ARGILLITE: Light green, very fine grained, mudstone, moderately bedded with 20% light brown interbeds. Beds are lensoid, discontinuous and streaky. Minor thin black lenses. There is a non-penetrative cleavage at 35 to 40° to C.A. which is often coated with red hematite and disseminated manganese dendroids, and spots. Fractures are also lined with this material. C.A. bedding avg - 15 - 20°</p> <p>Hematite gives rock a red color when broken and is more common on the brown beds. Gradational contact.</p>						hematite & Mn on fractures																											
21.7		27.1		95°		<p>GREY ARGILLITE</p> <p>Bedding is very disrupted and in part brecciated. Rock is well fractured and altered by clay, hematite and limonite. Bedding and cleavage irregular. Minor thin veinlets and knots of white and brown material (qtz + siderite) however no mineral is seen and the veinlets are quite thin (mm)</p>						rusty weathering (limonite)		37356		23.6			25.1			1.5																	
												37357		25.1			26.9			1.8																			
27.1		53.9		60°		<p>GRAPHITIC ARGILLITE: Unit as a whole is extensively broken, fractured and sheared with only 60% core recovery. The graphitic unit is interbedded with altered lt. brn. to grey argillite and sandy breccia. These non graphitic units are Fe oxidized with 1% very thin qtz siderite veins and knots. It is extensively clay altered and some shearing and crushing is seen in the coarser beds. Graphitic units have a yellow to orange coating on cleavage planes and fractures. Hematite alteration still moderate, however Mn not seen. C.A. cleavage @ 40-50°</p> <p>30.9 - 33.7: best section of minor veining in a grey sheared argillite and silt</p> <p>32.4 - 33.0: medium to coarse grained tectonic breccia (crushed) frags up to 1 cm Hematite & limonite altered</p> <p>31.2: 1 cm vein of qtz x ls (largest seen)</p> <p>40.0 - 41.3: med. grv to brn sheared argillite and graphitic schist. Limonite, altered and minor</p>						limonite alteration		37358		26.9			28.9			2.0																	
												37359		28.9			30.9			2.0																			
												37360		30.9			33.0			2.1																			
												37361		40.0			41.3			1.3																			
												37362		49.1			50.6			1.5																			
												37363		50.6			52.1			1.5																			



Legend

- Tr 2
△ Trench
- x Mineralized talus
- T-84-1
○ Diamond drill hole location

Noranda TAK Claim Boundary

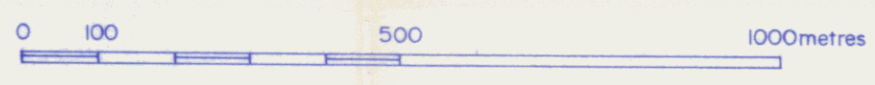
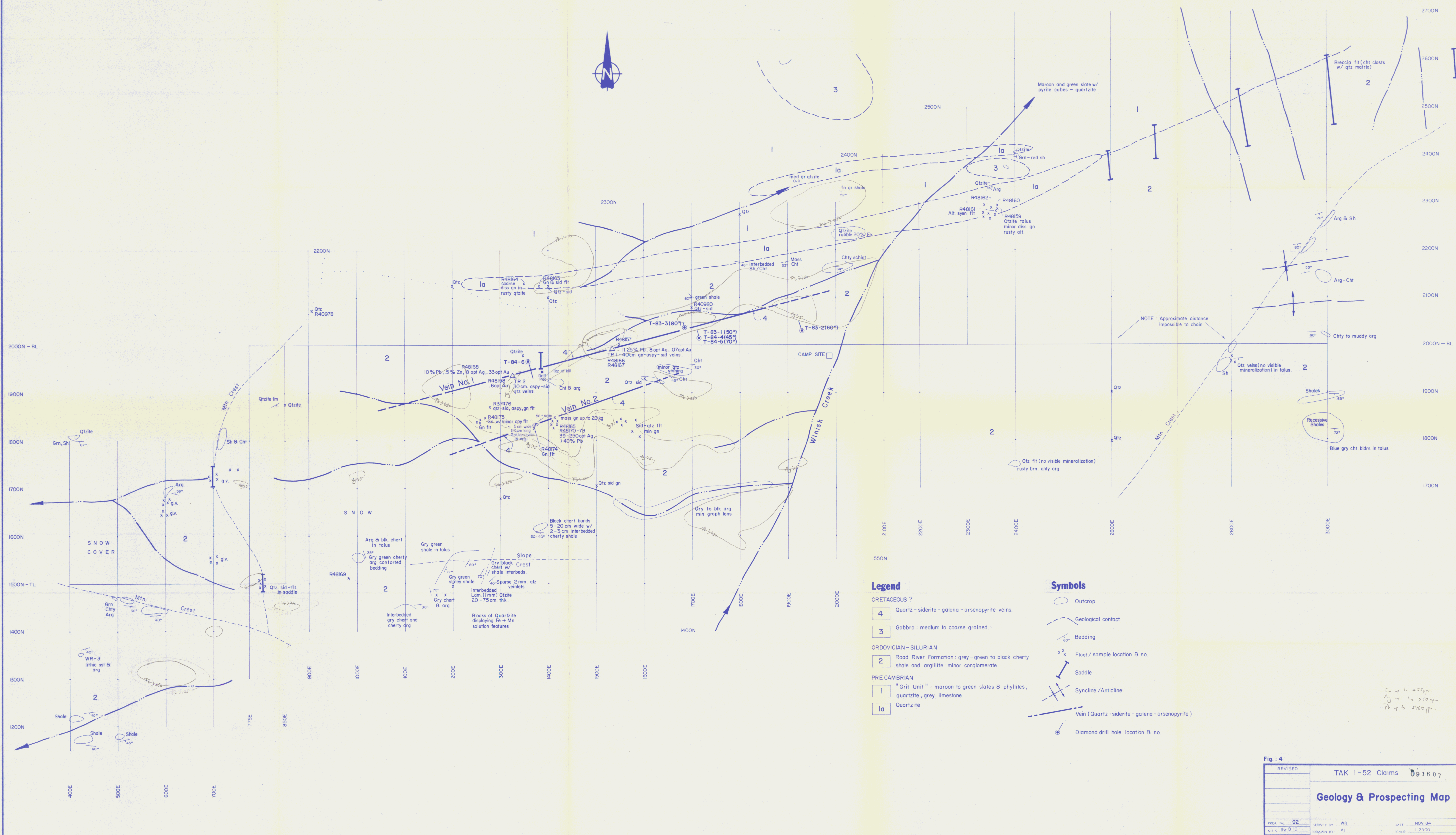


Fig. : 3

REVISED	TAK 1-52 Claims 091607	
Grid Location Map		
PROJ. No. 92	SURVEY BY: WR	DATE: JUL 84
N.T.S. 1:16,000	DRAWN BY: WR, AI	SCALE: 1:10,000
NORANDA EXPLORATION		
OFFICE: Whitehorse		



Legend

- CRETACEOUS ?
- 4 Quartz - siderite - galena - arsenopyrite veins.
- 3 Gabbro : medium to coarse grained.
- ORDOVICIAN - SILURIAN
- 2 Road River Formation : grey - green to black cherty shale and argillite - minor conglomerate.
- PRE CAMBRIAN
- 1 "Grit Unit" : maroon to green slates & phyllites, quartzite, grey limestone.
- 1a Quartzite

Symbols

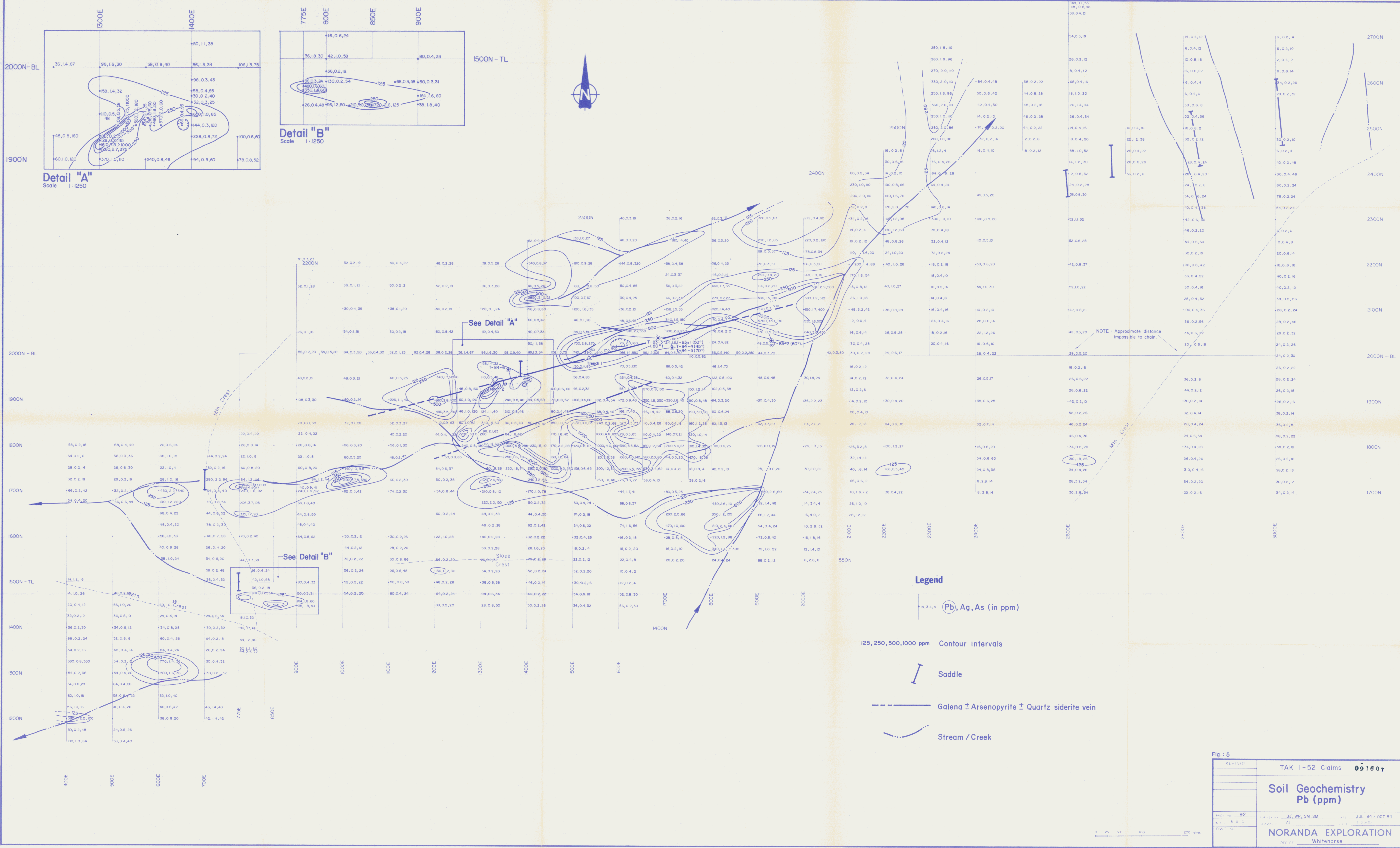
- Outcrop
- - - Geological contact
- ↘ Bedding
- x x x Float / sample location & no.
- ⊥ Saddle
- ∩ Syncline / Anticline
- with dot Vein (Quartz - siderite - galena - arsenopyrite)
- with dot Diamond drill hole location & no.



Fig. : 4

REVISED	TAK 1-52 Claims 091607	
Geology & Prospecting Map		
PROJ. No. 92	SURVEY BY: WR	DATE: NOV 84
N.T.S. 1:6,000	DRAWN BY: AI	SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Whitehorse	

Cu up to 455 ppm
 Ag up to 550 ppm
 Pb up to 5760 ppm.



Detail "A"
Scale 1:1250

Detail "B"
Scale 1:1250

See Detail "A"

See Detail "B"

NOTE: Approximate distance impossible to chain

Legend

+14,34,4 (Pb, Ag, As (in ppm))

125, 250, 500, 1000 ppm Contour intervals

Saddle

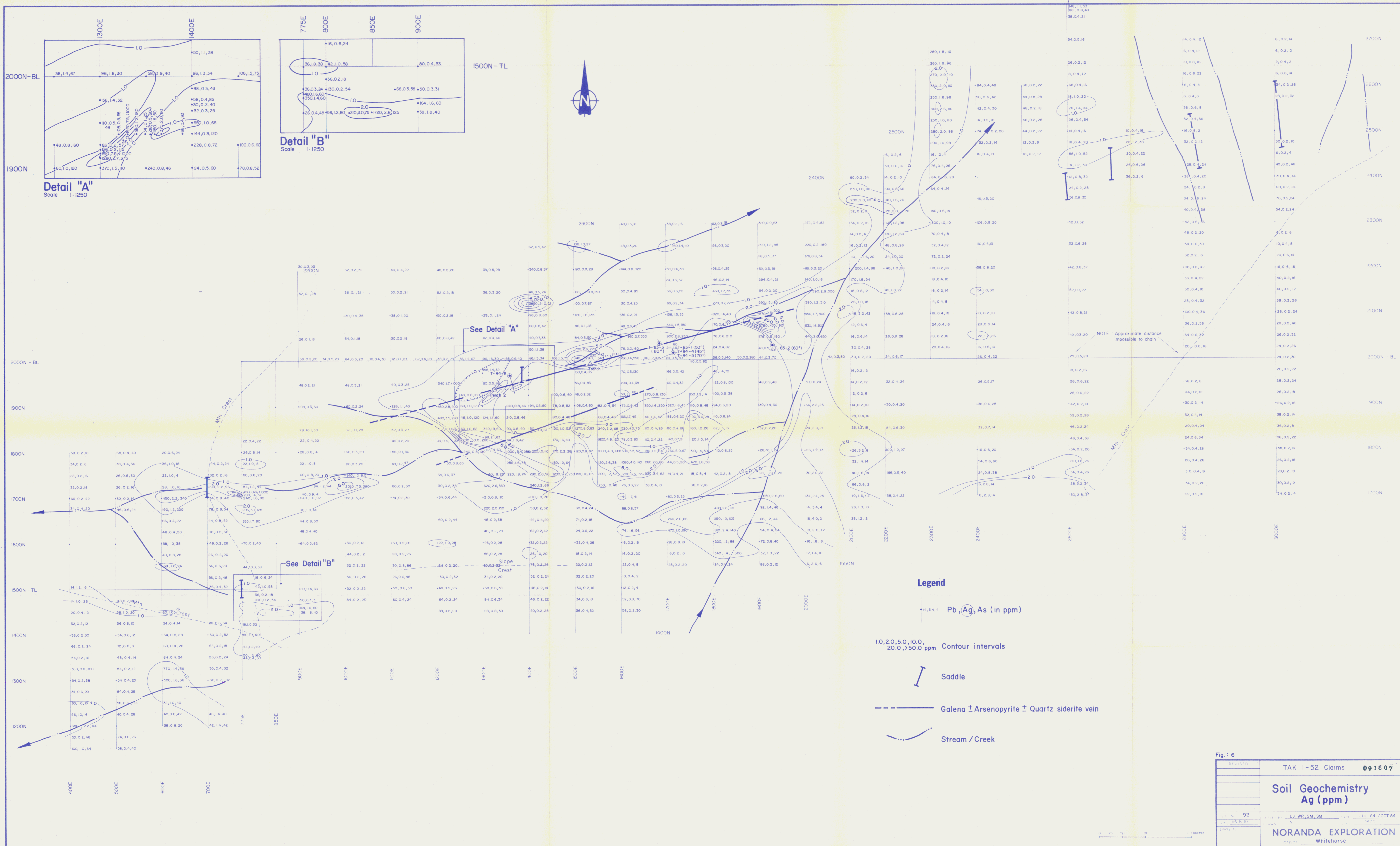
Galena ± Arsenopyrite ± Quartz siderite vein

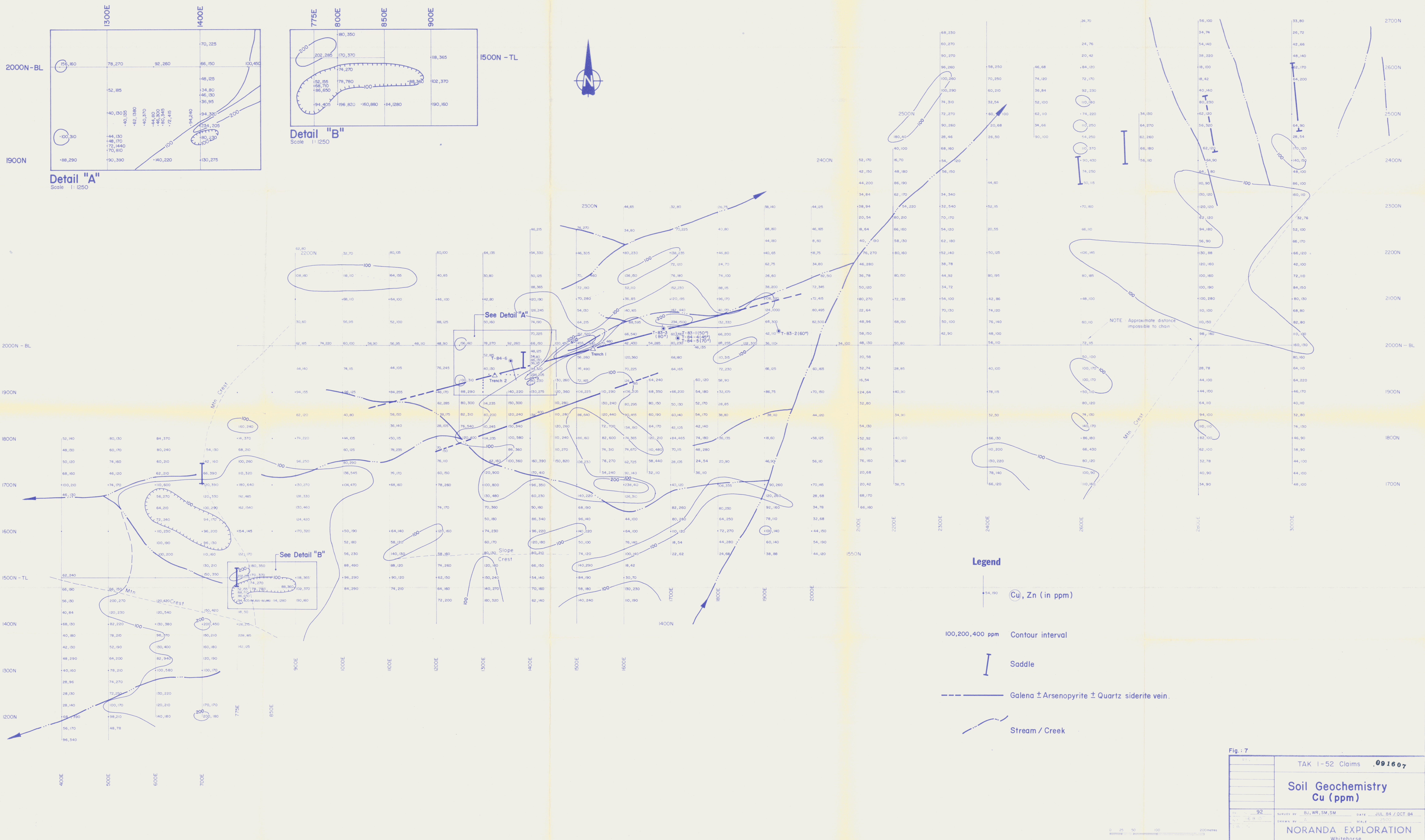
Stream / Creek

Fig. 5

REVISED	TAK 1-52 Claims	09:607
Soil Geochemistry Pb (ppm)		
PROJ. NO. 92	BY: WR, SM, SM	JUL 84 / OCT 84
DATE: 08.84	SCALE: 1:1250	
NORANDA EXPLORATION		
OFFICE: Whitehorse		







Detail "A"
Scale 1:1250

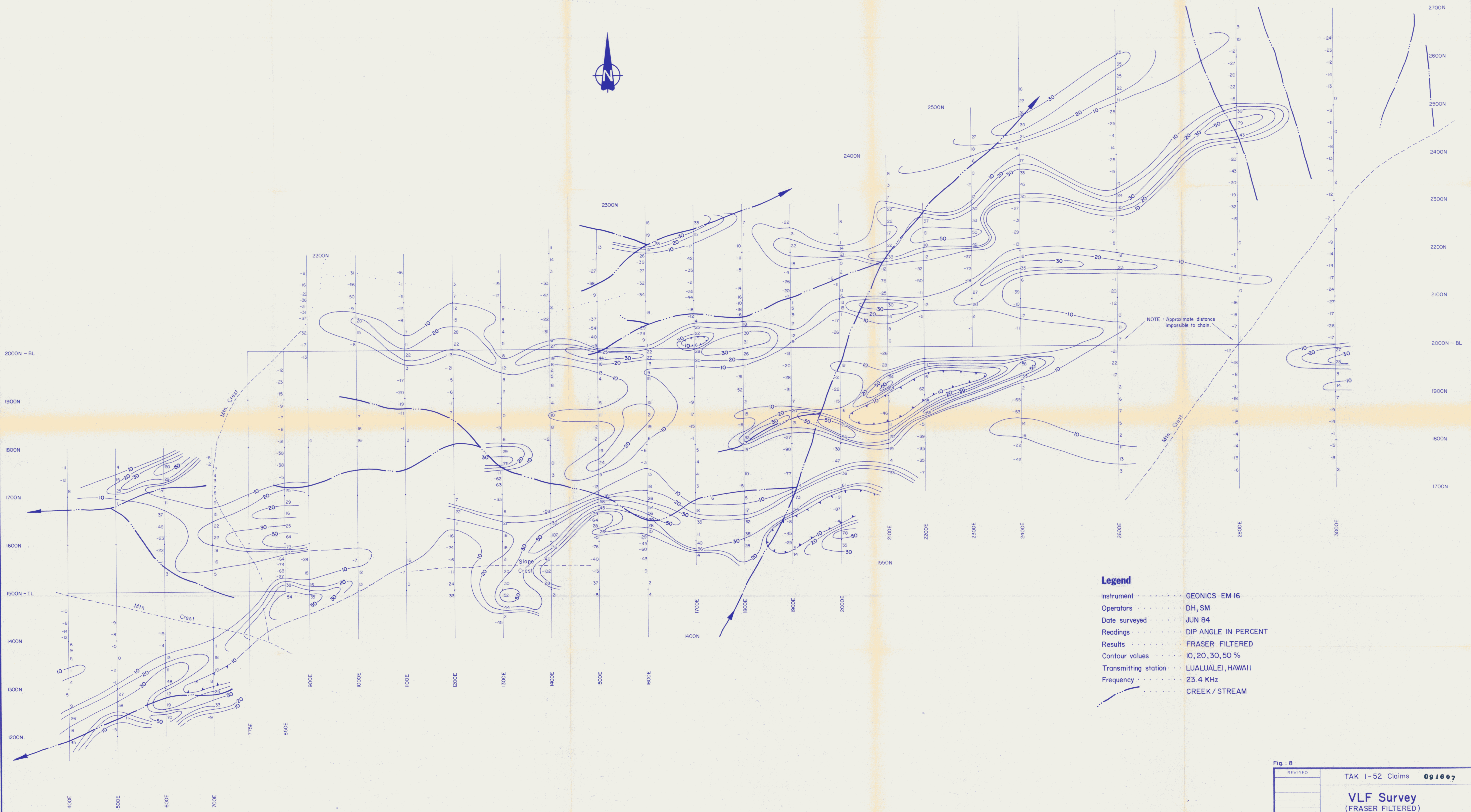
Detail "B"
Scale 1:1250

Legend

- Cu, Zn (in ppm)
- 100, 200, 400 ppm Contour interval
- I Saddle
- Galena ± Arsenopyrite ± Quartz siderite vein.
- ~ Stream / Creek

Fig. 7

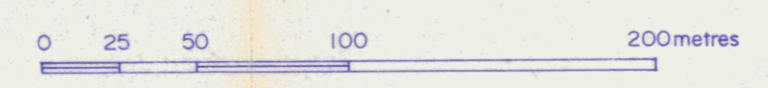
TAK 1-52 Claims .091607	
Soil Geochemistry	
Cu (ppm)	
92	DATE JUL 84 / OCT 84
DRAWN BY A SCALE 2500	
NORANDA EXPLORATION	
Whitehorse	

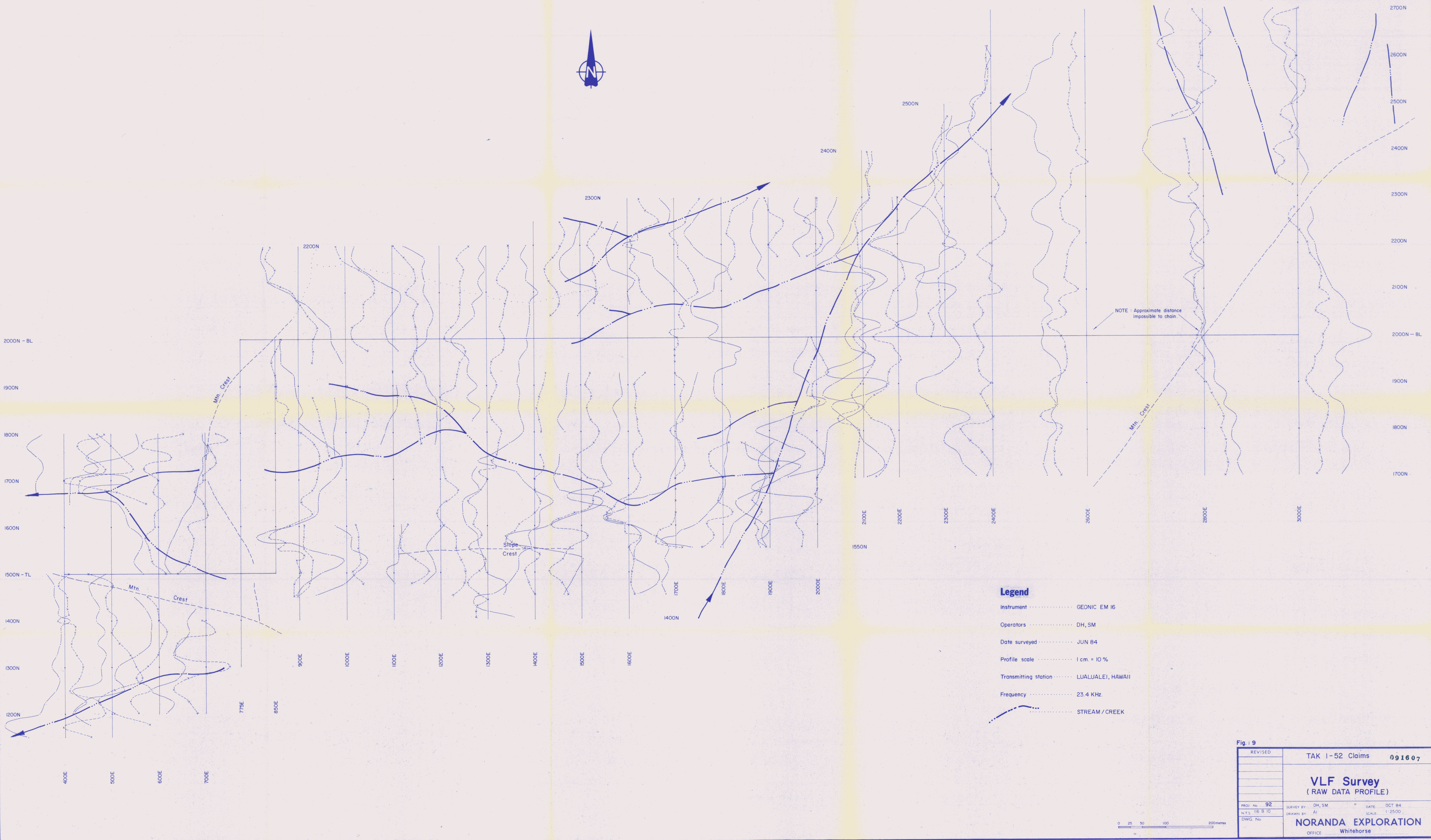


- Legend**
- Instrument GEONICS EM 16
 - Operators DH, SM
 - Date surveyed JUN 84
 - Readings DIP ANGLE IN PERCENT
 - Results FRASER FILTERED
 - Contour values 10, 20, 30, 50 %
 - Transmitting station LUUALALEI, HAWAII
 - Frequency 23.4 KHz
 - CREEK / STREAM

Fig : 8

REVISED	TAK 1-52 Claims	091607
VLF Survey (FRASER FILTERED)		
PROJ No. 92	SURVEY BY DH, SM	DATE JUL 84
N.T.S. 1:6 B.10	DRAWN BY AI	SCALE 1:2500
DWG No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE Whitehorse	



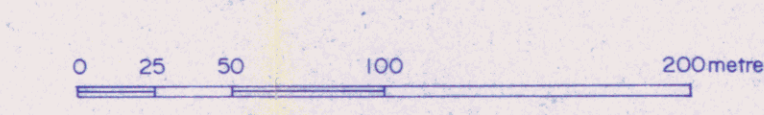


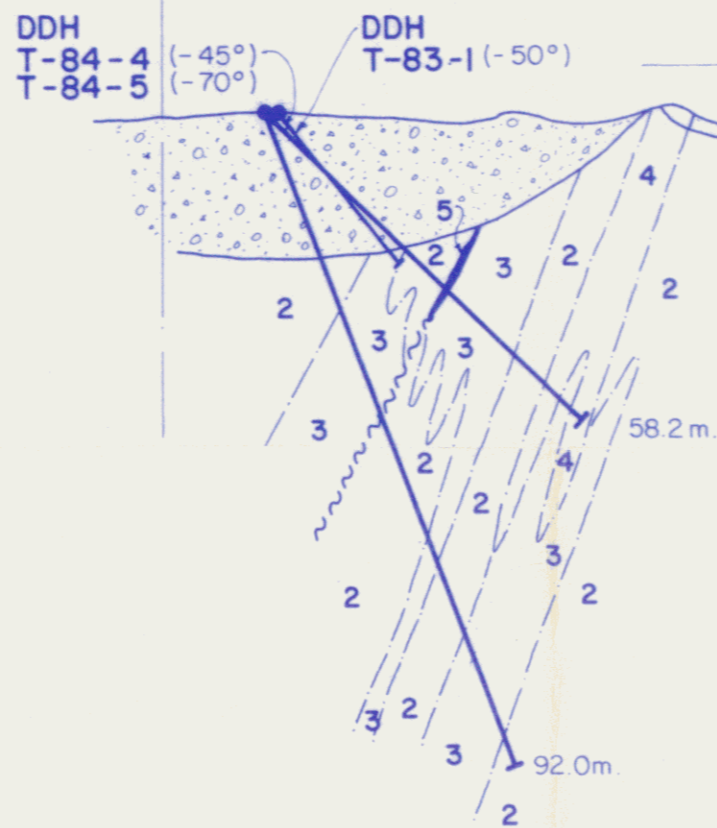
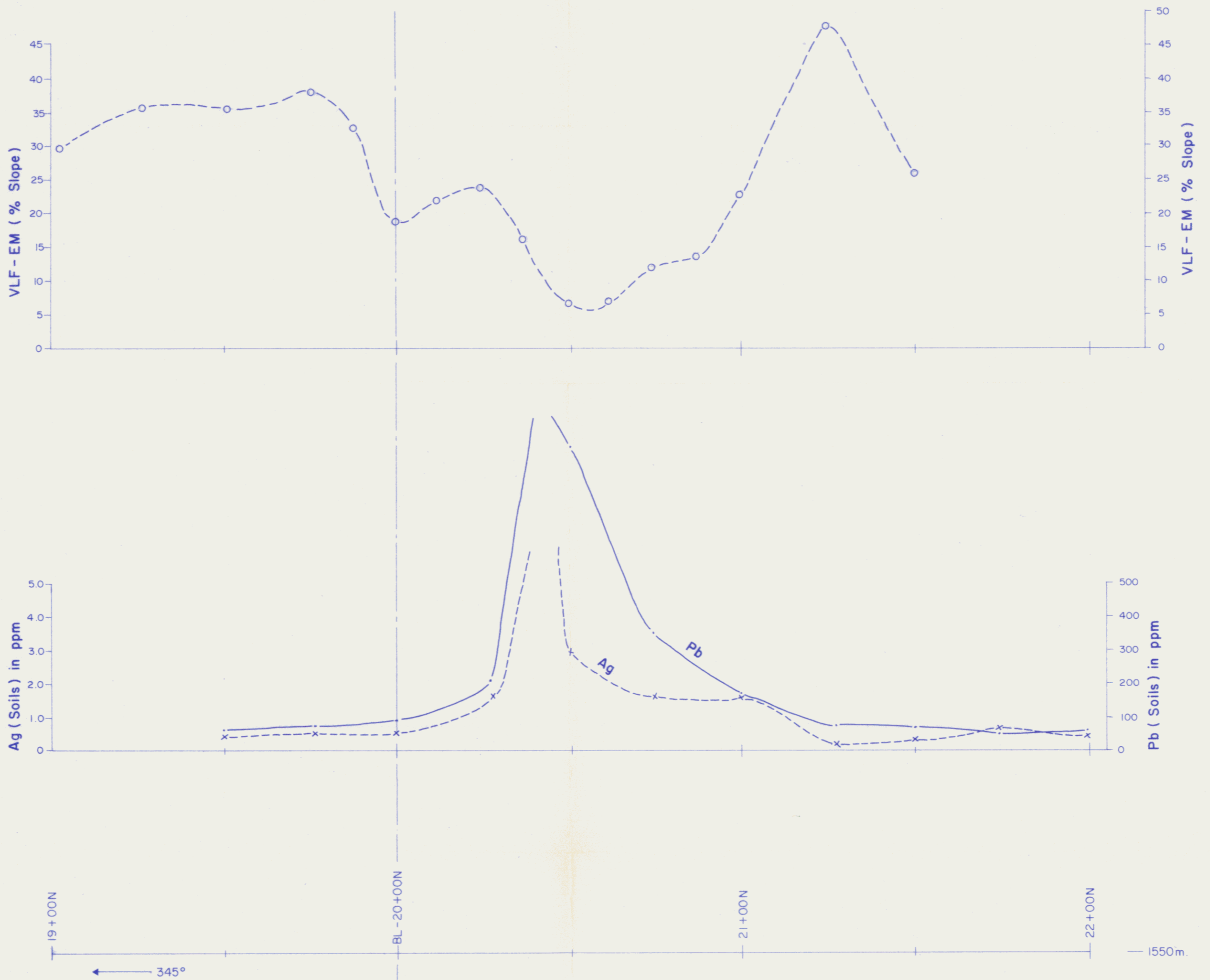
Legend

- Instrument GEONIC EM 16
- Operators DH, SM
- Date surveyed JUN 84
- Profile scale 1 cm = 10 %
- Transmitting station LUALUALEI, HAWAII
- Frequency 23.4 KHz
- STREAM / CREEK

Fig : 9

REVISED	TAK 1-52 Claims 091607	
	VLF Survey (RAW DATA PROFILE)	
PROJ. No. 92	SURVEY BY: DH, SM	DATE: OCT 84
N.T.S. 1:6 B 10	DRAWN BY: AI	SCALE: 1:2500
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION OFFICE Whitehorse	





Legend

- 5 Siderite - Arsenopyrite vein (4 cm. wide)
- 4 Cherty argillite
- 3 Graphitic argillite
- 2 Grey argillite

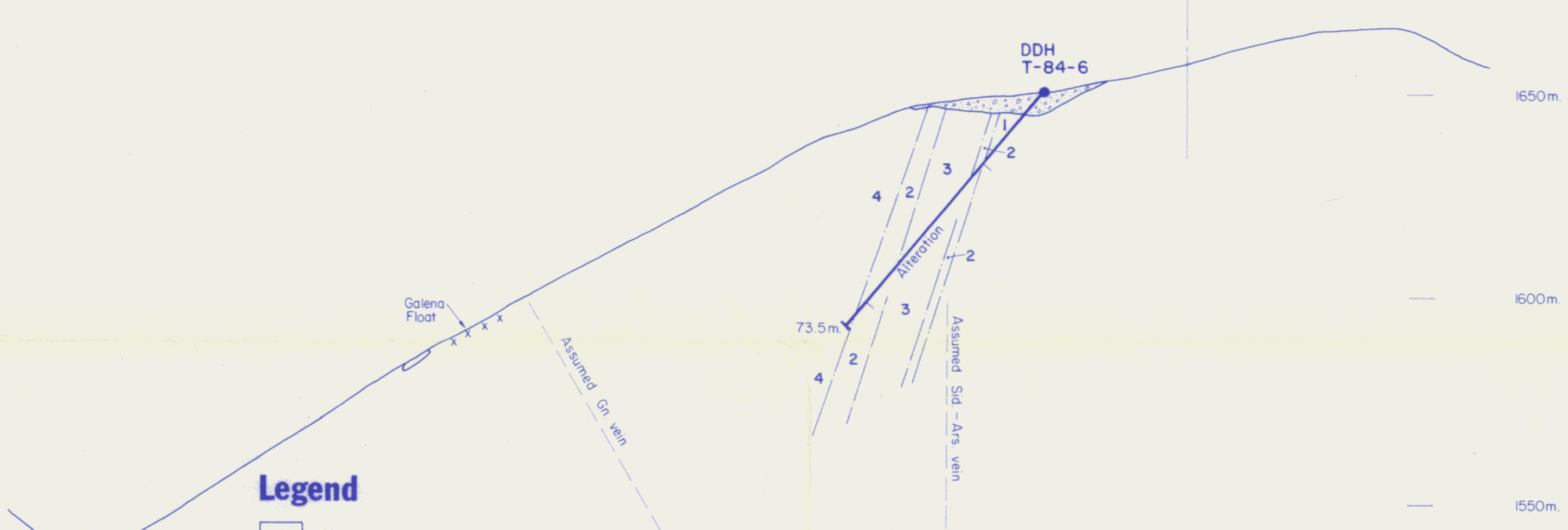
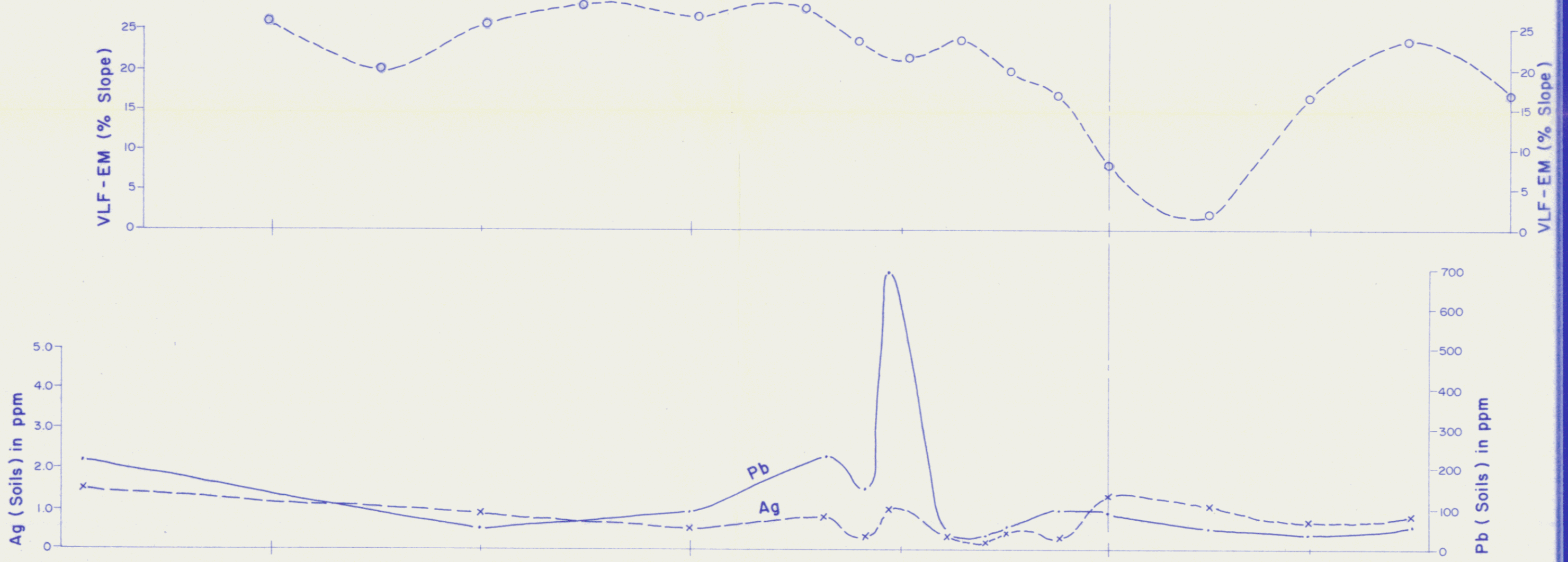
NOTE : Section is off 15° West of North.

T-84-4 & 5 Collar : 20+13N
17+15E

Fig. : 10



REVISED	TAK I-52 Claims 091607	
	Section L-17+00E & Compilation	
PROJ. No. 92	SURVEY BY: WR	DATE: JUL 84
N.T.S. 1:16 B 10	DRAWN BY: WR, AI	SCALE: 1:1,000
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Whitehorse	



Legend

- 4 Chert & Cherty argillite.
- 3 Graphitic argillite
- 2 Grey argillite
- 1 Green argillite & phyllite

Alteration : Hematite + Mn. +
siderite - quartz - veinlets
sheared & broken argillite

NOTE : Section is off 15° West of North.

T-84-6 Collar : 19+65N
13+60E

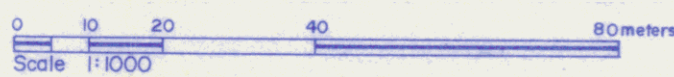


Fig. : II

REVISED	TAK I-52 Claims 091607	
	Section L-14+00E & Compilation	
PROJ. No. 92	SURVEY BY: WR	DATE: JUL 84
N.T.S. 1:16,000	DRAWN BY: WR, AI	SCALE: 1:1,000
DWG. No.	NORANDA EXPLORATION	
	OFFICE: Whitehorse	