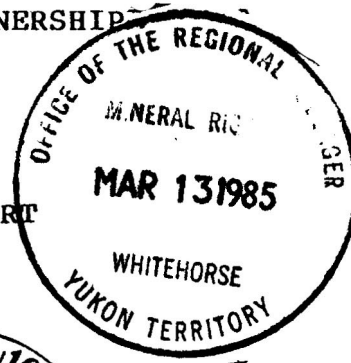


DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP



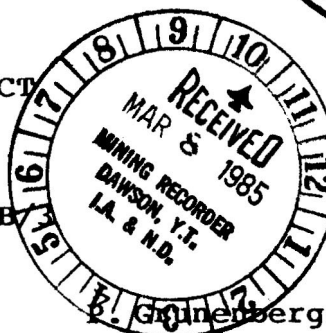
GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
for WORK PERFORMED by MARK MANAGEMENT LTD.
on the

DAWSON PROPERTY

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 115 O/14 AND 116 B



February 1985

P. Grunenberg, B.Sc.
A.G. Troup, P.Eng.

Claims Worked

SYNDICATE 1-83 YA79198-280, DAWSON 1-96 YA79281-376, WILLIAM 1-8
YA79377-384, DAWSON 101-124, 126-132, 134-180, 201-237, 239-243 and
245-248 YA79385-508, "83" 1-40 YA79509-548, "98" 1-60 YA79549-608,
WILD 1 and WILD CARD YA79609-610, CRAZY 1-27 YA79611-637, SHARON 1-33
YA79638-670, MOON 1-55 YA79671-725, ALPHA A-P YA79850-865, PAULA 1-4
YA79866-869, EHYOU 1-10 YA79870-879, NIAN 5-6 and 11-12 YA79915-16
and YA79921-22, BETSY 1-4 YA80516-519, PLINC 1-68 YA84100-167, FILLER
1-8 YA84252-259, "98" 1 PLUS and 3 PLUS, YA84260-61, ALPHA Q-T
YA84286-289, SHARON 35-39 YA84291-295, PENIBE 1-31 YA84296-326,
SHARON 40-59 YA84408-427, and ZIP 1-40 YA84428-467

WORK PERIOD: 8 MAY through 15 OCTOBER 1984
LOCATION: 63° 59' / 139° 14'
OWNER: WILLIAM T. DAWSON
OPERATORS: SEE CLAIMS LIST (TABLE 1)
CONSULTANT: A.G. TROUP, ARCHEAN ENGINEERING LTD.
PROJECT GEOLOGIST: PERRY GRUNENBERG, MARK MANAGEMENT LTD.



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 \$ 89,900.

D A Emmond

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

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL and GEOPHYSICAL REPORT
on the DAWSON PROPERTY
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
NTS 115 O/14 AND 116 B/3
63° 57' NORTH LATITUDE: 139° 22' WEST LONGITUDE

SUMMARY

The DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP Dawson Property is situated four kilometres from Dawson City in the Klondike Mining District, Yukon. The property consists of 831 quartz claims along Bonanza Creek, Hunker Creek, and the Klondike River. The claims were staked adjacent to some of the most productive placer gravel deposits in the Klondike.

The property is underlain by Klondike schist which was considered to be genetically related to the source of gold. The Klondike schists are locally intruded by several types and ages of intrusives, including those belonging to the Carmacks Group.

The 1984 field programme included geological mapping at two scales, rock chip, soil, heavy mineral concentrate, and stream sediment sampling, VLF-EM surveys, road building and trenching.

Sulfide rich horizons were found on the property within the Klondike schists. Rock chip sampling of these horizons was unsuccessful in discovering any significant precious metal content.

Soil sample results delineate an extensive anomalous zone for the elements Ag, Pb, Zn, Ba, Cu, and Fe west of Bonanza Creek. It is believed that this anomalous zone is indicative of mineralized veining related to a Permian granodiorite which outcrops to the west of the zone.

Heavy mineral concentrate and silt sampling results delineate a regional multi-element geochemical anomaly in the vicinity of Quigley Gulch, and very anomalous gold values along Bear Creek, Last Chance Creek, and Big Skookum Gulch. These anomalies are believed to be indicative of Tertiary epithermal mineralization in these areas. Several major shear zones were delineated which may be important structural controls for this mineralization.

Further geochemical, geophysical and trenching programmes are needed to ascertain which anomalies and structures are of greatest importance for lode-gold mineralization.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Klondike has a long and colourful history of placer gold production since the gold rush days of 1897-98. However, even though this area represents the richest placer deposits known to man, very little systematic geologic investigation has been undertaken since the first published works by the GSC at the turn of the century. One of the pressing problems has been an attempt to locate the source area of the gold recovered by placer miners. In its nearly ninety years history, no significant lode-gold mineralization has been discovered. Not until a recent conceptual re-interpretation followed by systematic geological exploration has the origin of the districts gold been partially understood.

In 1983, an independent aerial photogrametric project was carried out by Mr. William Dawson to trace geologic units and to identify source areas for gold mineralization in the Klondike placer gold camp. This survey identified the existence of a geologic, probably stratiform, unit believed to be the principal source for placer gold in Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks. The suspected source was staked for lode mineralization in the late summer and early fall of 1983 and in early 1984. Prior to and during the staking programme a preliminary assessment of the area's potential was undertaken. This work included geologic examinations, regional heavy mineral concentrate sampling, and a VLF-EM survey over selected targets. The results of this programme outlined a conductor coincident with anomalous geochemical values, and suggested a potential for lode-gold mineralization. A PHASE I programme was outlined for the 1984 field season to further delineate lode-gold mineralization.

This report discusses the results of the PHASE I exploration programme.

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) LTD.

DAWSON CLAIM GROUP - DAWSON M.D.

PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP

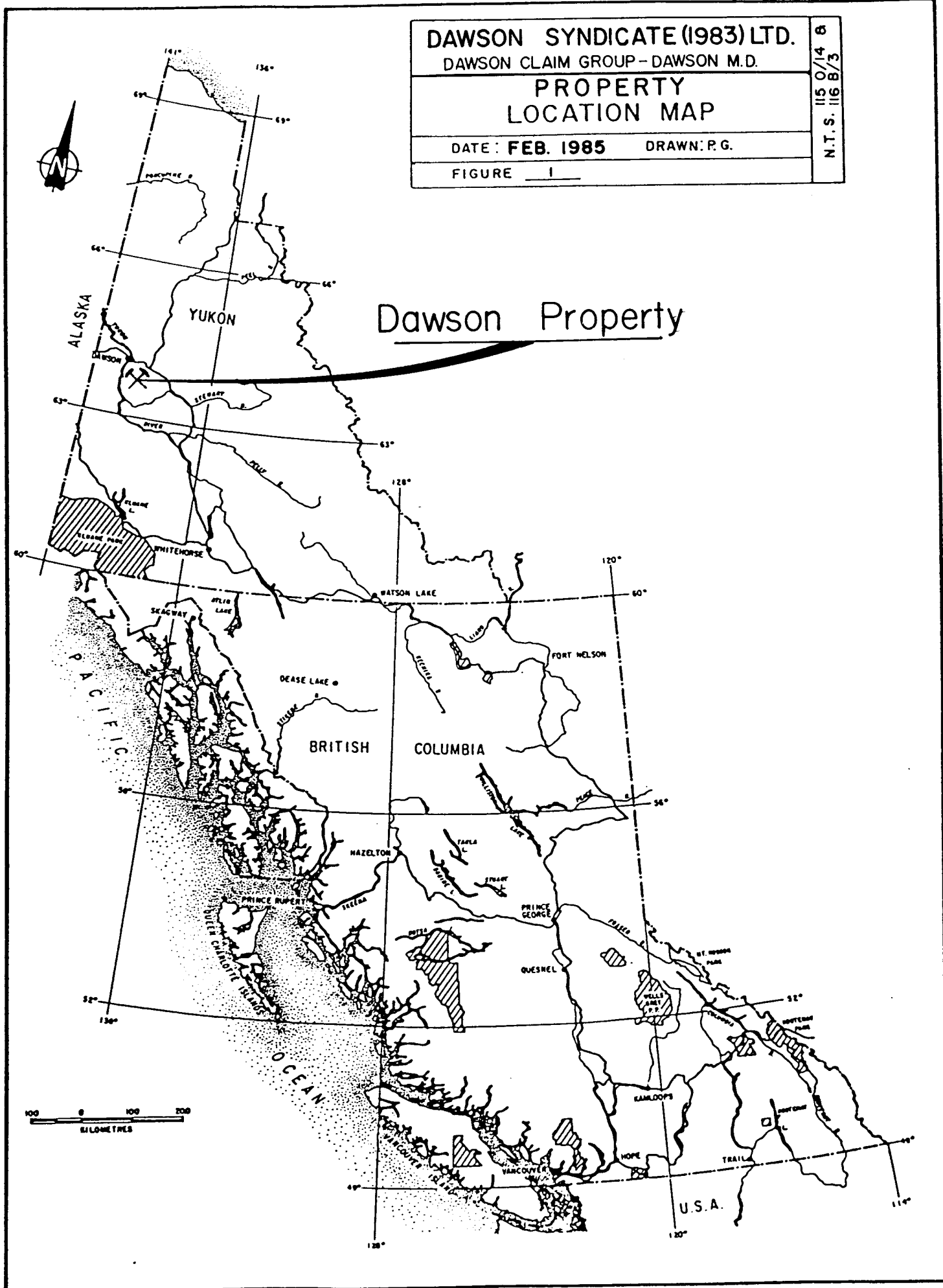
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FIGURE 1

115 O/14 B
N.T.S. 116 B/3

Dawson Property



1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

Dawson City is, and has been since early gold rush days of 1897 and 1898, the principal population and supply centre of northwestern Yukon. Until 1953 it was the territorial capital. It can be reached via the two-lane, mostly gravelled, Klondike Highway from Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway, a distance of 535 km (333 miles). Dawson City is served by scheduled flights of Trans Northern Airways from Whitehorse where connections to Vancouver or Edmonton are available.

The claim group is located four kilometres (2.5 miles) southeast of Dawson City in the Klondike Mining District (Figure 1). The claims are located along Bonanza Creek, Klondike River, and Hunker Creek Valleys (Figure 2). Relief is on the order of 732 metres (2400 ft.) with elevations ranging from 305 metres (1000 ft.) to 1037 metres (3400 ft.). Terrestrial coordinates for the center of the claim block are as follows:

63°59' North Latitude
139°14' West Longitude

Excellent access to all areas of the property is available by well maintained roads along the Klondike River, Bonanza Creek, Hunker Creek, and Bear Creek.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The Klondike region forms a part of the Yukon Plateau or upland surface which, locally, occupies an area between the Pacific and Alaskan Mountain Ranges to the west and northwest, the Ogilvie Mountains to the northeast and east, and the Dawson Range to the southwest and south.

The region has been described as a typical example of a thoroughly dissected upland which was elevated at one period in its history into a high plateau. This plateau was subsequently deeply eroded by a multitude of small streams, tributary to the main water

courses. A secondary uplift resulted in further deepening of the valleys of from 150 metres (500 ft.) to 200 metres (700 ft.). Portions of the old valley-bottoms, still covered with thick accumulations of gravel forming terraces of varying width, border the newer valleys (McConnell, 1905; also, G.S.C. Mem. 284, 1957). Today, the valleys are flat and wide in their lower reaches, but gradually narrow toward their head waters into steep-sided gulches ending in broad, amphitheatre-shaped bowls.

Locally within the Klondike region, the drainage is dominated by the northerly flowing Yukon River and its westerly flowing tributaries, the Klondike River on the north and the Indian River on the south. The intervening Klondike area to the east of the Yukon River is a gently rolling, mature, and deeply dissected upland with tributaries to the Klondike and Indian Rivers radiating from a more or less centrally located topographic and drainage high point known as King Solomon Dome, located approximately 32 km (20 miles) southeast of Dawson City.

The Klondike proper occupies an area of approximately 30 by 60 km (18 by 37 miles), its long axis extending southeasterly from Dawson City which is situated at the northwestern apex of the main gold-producing region. Elevations within the Klondike range from 320 metres (1050 ft.) at Dawson City to 1295 metres (4048 ft.) at the top of King Solomon Dome, a span of approximately 915 metres (3000 ft.). The principal gold-producing streams of the Klondike originate near, and radiate in a general way from, King Solomon Dome, flowing eventually into the Klondike River on the north and the Indian River on the south and thence into the Yukon River.

The Klondike region was not glaciated and, as a result, the deeply weathered, pre-glacial, gently rolling upland surface has been preserved. A thick covering of decomposed schist, usually intermingled with slide rock, mantles the side hills nearly everywhere. On the ridges the covering is less; the schists, often worn into fantastic shapes, occasionally project above the surface or crop out along the sides of the steeper hills.

The region has a northern continental climate, characterized by low precipitation and a wide temperature range. The winters are intensely cold and long, while the summers, although short, are pleasant with cool nights and warm days. Because of the land form there is a tendency for local micro-climates to develop at the bottom of steep valleys which involves higher summer maxima and lower winter minima than are recorded in Dawson City.

Precipitation is only about 30 cm (12 in.) per year with more rain in summer than snow in winter. Most of the mountain ridges are free of snow by mid-July, but frost may occur at any time during the summer. As a rule, precipitation is so low that shortages of water for placer mining are sometimes experienced.

Vegetation is mixed boreal forest and tundra. Immature and stunted stands of aspen, balsam poplar, and birch are present in the valley bottoms and are beginning to reclaim the older mining areas. Softwood timber consisting mainly of white and black spruce are limited to slopes and ridge tops.

1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

The property is located in the Dawson Mining District of northwestern Yukon Territory and consists of 831 claims (Figure 2). Pertinent claim information including operators of individual claims is listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Claims	Grants	Anniversary	Operator
SYNDICATE 1-40	YA79198-YA79237	16 Sep	Arbor Resources
SYNDICATE 41-83	YA79238-YA79280	16 Sep	Canadian Ferrite
DAWSON 1-24	YA79281-YA79304	14 Oct	Ebony Gold Corp
DAWSON 25-48	YA79305-YA79328	14 Oct	Falmouth Minerals
DAWSON 49-96	YA79329-YA79376	14 Oct	Perron Gold Mines
WILLIAM 1-8	YA79377-YA79384	18 Oct	Ebony Gold Corp
DAWSON 101-124	YA79385-YA79408	21 Oct	Tiburon Petroleum
DAWSON 126-132	YA79409-YA79415	21 Oct	Tiburon Petroleum
DAWSON 134-140	YA79416-YA79422	21 Oct	Tiburon Petroleum
DAWSON 141-180	YA79423-YA79462	21 Oct	Lockwood Petroleum
DAWSON 201-237	YA79463-YA79499	21 Oct	Texoro Resources
DAWSON 239-243	YA79500-YA79504	21 Oct	Texoro Resources
DAWSON 245-248	YA79505-YA79508	21 Oct	Texoro Resources
"83" 1-30	YA79509-YA79538	1 Dec	Arbor Resources
"83" 31-40	YA79539-YA79548	1 Dec	Dawson Syndicate
"98" 1-11	YA79549-YA79559	5 Dec	Dawson Syndicate
"98" 12	YA79560	5 Dec	Canadian Ferrite
"98" 13-16	YA79561-YA79564	5 Dec	H-L Corp
"98" 17	YA79565	5 Dec	Canadian Ferrite
"98" 18-21	YA79566-YA79569	5 Dec	H-L Corp
"98" 22	YA79570	5 Dec	Canadian Ferrite
"98" 23-27	YA79571-YA79575	5 Dec	H-L Corp
"98" 28	YA79576	5 Dec	Canadian Ferrite
"98" 29-60	YA79577-YA79608	5 Dec	H-L Corp
WILD 1	YA79609	5 Dec	Dawson Syndicate
WILD CARD	YA79610	5 Dec	Dawson Syndicate
CRAZY 1-27	YA79611-YA79637	17 Feb	Eastern Mines
SHARON 1-33	YA79638-YA79670	22 Feb	Standard Gold Mines
MOON 1-55	YA79671-YA79725	27 Feb	Gallant Gold Mines
ALPHA A-P	YA79850-YA79865	22 May	Silver Sceptre
PAULA 1-4	YA79866-YA79869	22 May	Dawson Syndicate
EHYOU 1-10	YA79870-YA79879	22 May	Gallant Gold Mines
NIAN 5-6	YA79915-YA79916	15 Jun	Dawson Syndicate
NIAN 11-12	YA79921-YA79922	15 Jun	Dawson Syndicate
BETSY 1-4	YA80516-YA80519	21 Jun	Tiburon Petroleum
PLINC 1-35	YA84100-YA84134	3 Jul	Dawson Syndicate
PLINC 36-68	YA84135-YA84167	9 Jul	Dawson Syndicate
FILLER 1-8	YA84252-YA84259	16 Jul	Arbor Resources
"98" 1 PLUS	YA84260	16 Jul	Dawson Syndicate
"98" 3 PLUS	YA84261	16 Jul	Dawson Syndicate
ALPHA Q-T	YA84286-YA84289	24 Jul	Silver Sceptre
SHARON 35-39	YA84291-YA84295	24 Jul	Standard Gold Mines
PENIBE 1-31	YA84296-YA84326	24 Jul	Silver Sceptre

TABLE 1 Continued

Claims	Grants	Anniversary	Operator
SHARON 40-59	YA84408-YA84427	1 Aug	Standard Gold Mines
ZIP 1-40	YA84428-YA84467	8 Aug	Dawson Syndicate
FISH 1-24	YA84476-YA84499	24 Aug	Dawson Syndicate
SNAKE 3-25	YA84563-YA84585	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
SNAKE 25A	YA84586	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
SNAKE 26-46	YA84587-YA84607	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
FINIT 1-7	YA84608-YA84614	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
CLANCY 1-2	YA84615-YA84616	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
1FORTHEMONEY	YA84617	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
2FORTHESHOW	YA84618	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
3TOGETREADY	YA84619	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
LAUREL	YA84620	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
HARDY	YA84621	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
GROUCHO	YA84622	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
CHICO	YA84623	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate
HARPO	YA84624	4 Sep	Dawson Syndicate

1.4 HISTORY AND PREVIOUS PRODUCTION

The colourful history of discovery, development, and subsequent mining of placer gold in the Klondike has been documented by many authors and historians and is therefore treated only briefly herein.

The earliest reported discovery of gold dates to the mid-1800's, but not until the phenomenally rich "Klondike Discovery" in 1896 on Bonanza Creek and the subsequent gold rush of 1897-98, was much interest paid to the area. Gold production from the Western Cordillera of Canada to the end of 1978 totals 35 million ounces, of which over 11 million ounces were produced from the Klondike.

The mining history of the Klondike can be divided into four overlapping periods: 1) hand and primitive mining, 2) dredging, 3) dormant, and 4) renewed activity.

Hand and primitive mining methods lasted about nine years (1896 to 1905) and were undertaken usually by individuals or small groups. Production through these early years was estimated by McConnell in 1905 to have been over 5.5 million ounces; this production was primarily by shaft sinking and drifting along bedrock or by open-cut mining. When water was available and the topography allowed the use of hydraulicking operations, good results were possible.

The first dredge was introduced in 1903, and although there were some non-production years during the start of this period, the last dredging operation ceased production in 1966. During the more than 60 years of dredging over 400 million yards of creek and river gravels were treated and more than 5.5 million ounces of gold recovered.

Dredging operations began to decline in the late 1950's and ended in 1966 initiating the 10 to 12 year dormant period. During this time only a few hardy individuals worked their claims on a part-time basis.

In 1977 interest and activity resumed with the increase in the price of gold. Today the area is swarming with activity; although only one dredge is presently working in the Dawson Mining District (at Clear Creek), many operators have introduced the largest earth moving equipment available, and for five months a year the area is alive with small and medium-sized operations re-working or re-examining the area.

1.5 PREVIOUS WORK

No available information was found to indicate that this area had ever been staked for its lode potential; however, the hillsides are dotted with small shafts and workings that indicate at one time there was interest in the area if only for its placer potential.

In 1983, an independent aerial photogrametric project was carried out by Mr. William Dawson to trace geologic units and to identify source areas for gold mineralization in the Klondike placer gold camp. This survey identified the existence of a geologic, probably stratiform, unit believed to be the principal source area for placer gold in Bonanza Creek. An initial VLF-EM geophysical survey and a cursory geochemical survey outlined a coincident VLF-EM conductor and anomalous gold overlying some of the photogrametric linear.

In May 1984, Questor Surveys Limited of Mississauga, Ontario was contracted to fly an INPUT electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the northern portion of the Klondike. This survey outlined a number of anomalous areas which were to be followed up during the 1984 field season.

1.6 WORK DONE BY DAWSON SYNDICATE IN 1984

During the 1984 field season the following surveys were completed:

- (1) Reconnaissance geological mapping was carried out over all areas of the property, and rock chip samples were taken over interesting outcrops.
- (2) Detailed geological mapping was carried out along Bonanza Creek between Adams and Boulder Creeks, with further rock chip sampling over interesting outcrops.
- (3) Detailed rock chip sampling was carried out over the Cheechako Hill area on the west side of Bonanza Creek, south of Adams Creek, in an effort to discover gold bearing horizons.
- (4) Soil sampling was carried out over the entire property using a 50-metre sample spacing along 900-metre spaced lines.
- (5) Detailed soil sampling was carried out on the ridge between the headwaters of Boulder and Adams Creeks, as well as on several of the benches on the west side of Bonanza Creek.
- (6) Heavy mineral concentrate and stream sediment samples were taken at approximately 500-metre intervals along all tributaries entering Hunker Creek, Bonanza Creek and the Klondike River, within the property boundaries.
- (7) Several VLF-EM lines were run over an area to the east of Bear Creek, and over Cheechako Hill in an effort to confirm airborne conductors in these areas.
- (8) 3.6 kilometres (2.25 miles) of road was constructed from Adams Creek to the ridge between Boulder and Adams Creeks. Subsequent trenching was done on the ridge in an effort to

uncover the source of a soil geochemical anomaly.

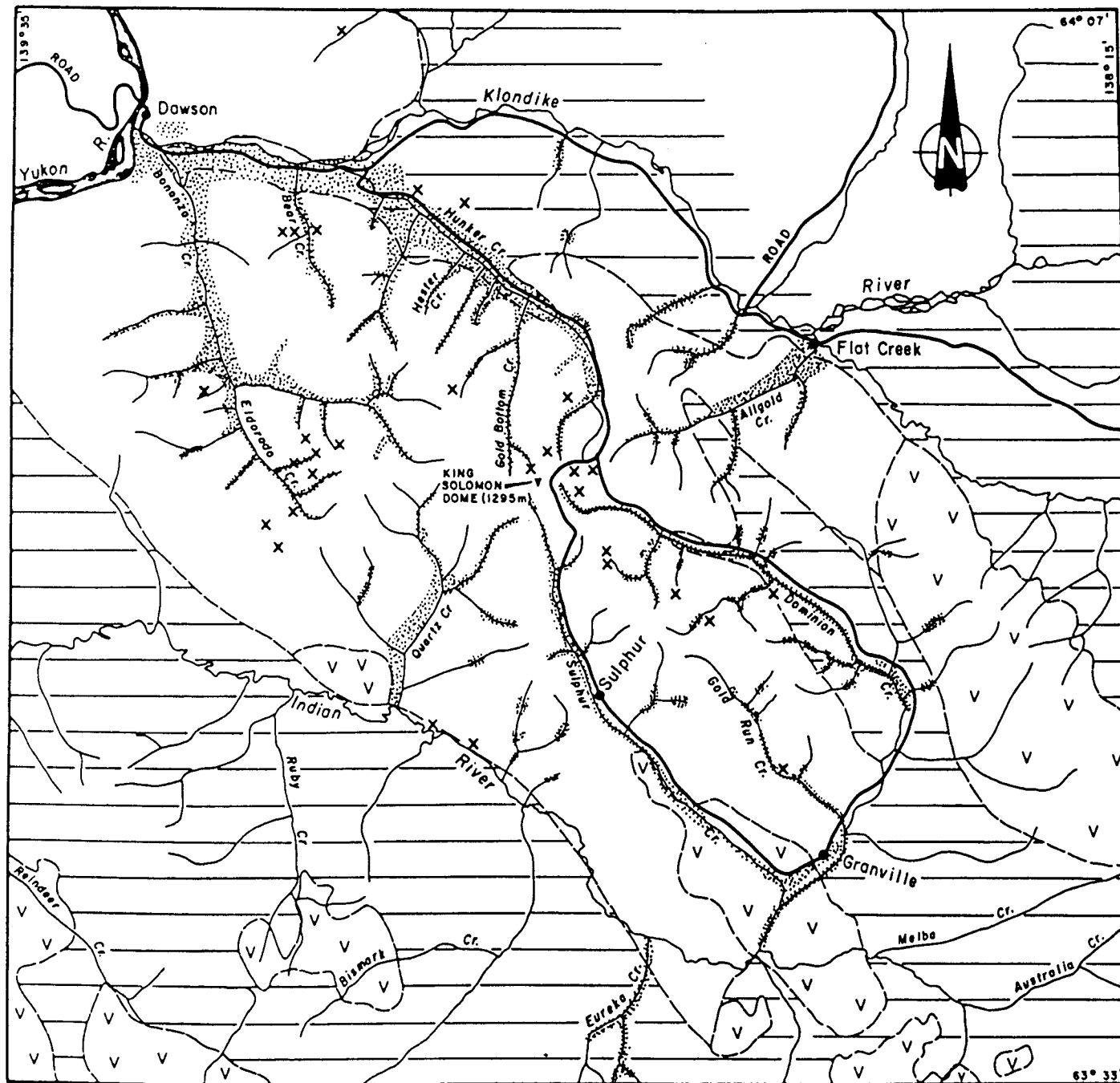
- (9) A fixed-wing input electromagnetic and magnetic survey was flown over the entire property on May 12 and 13, 1984. (See Questor Surveys report of August 1984).
- (10) Reconnaissance induced polarization, horizontal-loop electromagnetic, and magnetic surveys were carried out at several locations along Bonanza Creek from September 7 to September 20, 1984 (See Geoterrex reports (2) of October 1984).
- (11) 2,184 feet of diamond drilling was carried out at 8 locations along Bonanza Creek in the fall and early winter of 1984. (See R.A. Gonzalez/P. Grunenberg reports (2) of December 1984).

2. GEOLOGY






2.1 GENERAL GEOLOGY

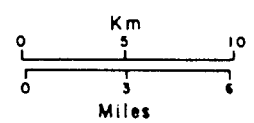
Bedrock exposures probably amount to less than one per cent of the area and are generally confined to gulches, recent landslide areas, and road cuts. When exposed, the bedrock is always deeply weathered. The claims appear to be underlain by metamorphic rocks of unknown age, but believed to be late Precambrian. These are referred to as the Klondike Schists. This series of metamorphics are locally intruded at numerous points by several types of intrusives. A massive coarse-grained grayish granite, similar to coast granites, cuts the schist to the west of the claim block, and serpentines, derived in part from peridotites, crop out at several points on the crest of the ridge separating Hunker Creek from the Klondike; also, numerous small, intrusions of quartz porphyry, rhyolite, and andesites are dotted irregularly throughout the district.

The Klondike Schists are the most important group of rocks in the district, as they constitute the country rock along the productive portions of all the richer creeks and are were initially thought to be genetically related to the occurrence of gold. The rocks of this series are now mainly light-coloured or greenish micaceous schists; the principal minerals present being quartz, orthoclase, some plagioclase, sericite, and fine-grained chlorite. The schists often occur in alternating white and green bands, the colour of the banding entirely dependent on the predominance of either sericite or chlorite. Ferro-magnesian minerals are almost entirely absent. The rocks are greatly crushed and altered, and in places they are almost entirely recrystallized. Narrow quartz veins, lenses, and blows are ubiquitous within the schists. McConnell (1905) reports that thin-section examination indicates that the schists were derived from quartz and granite porphyries.



LEGEND:

-  Known placer production
-  Zones of auriferous quartz veins & polymetallic veins
-  Klondike gneissic granite
-  Klondike schist: sericite, chlorite & graphitic schist.
-  Mainly Yukon Group rocks (gneiss, quartzite, schist, slate) overlain by Tertiary and Quaternary alluvial deposits.



NOTE: Modified from Boyles 1979.

FIGURE 3: Generalized geology of the Klondike Mining District, Yukon Territory.

The Klondike Schists are cut repeatedly by small faults with indicated displacements ranging from a few centimetres to several metres. Because of the depth of weathering and the resulting decomposition of the bedrock, faults are seldom conspicuous except in areas where bedrock is exposed by mining operations. Figure 3 is a generalized geologic map of the Klondike showing the approximate distribution of the Klondike Schist.

2.2.1 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Geological mapping was carried out over all areas of the property during the 1984 field season. Much of this mapping was done concurrently with soil sampling to make use of rock chips which were often encountered during sampling. This data, supplemented by geophysical information (Questor survey) and government geology maps (Debicki, 1984) was used to compile a 1:50,000 scale geology map of the property (Figure 4). More detailed 1:5,000 geological mapping (Figure 5) was carried out along the Bonanza Creek side of the property between Adams and Boulder Creeks, a 10-metre interval contour map having been produced for this purpose.

The majority of rocks underlying the claim group belong to the Klondike schists. These are quartzofeldspathic schists containing varying amounts of chlorite, muscovite and sericite. Muscovite schist is the most common variety found, followed by chlorite schist, and sericite schist. The various schist types grade into one another, and contacts are often poorly defined. These rocks display a high degree of schistosity, and commonly contain porphyroblasts of quartz and/or feldspar. In the chlorite schist quartz porphyroblasts commonly make up to 30% of the total rock. Graphite rich beds also occur within the Klondike schists. These stand out where visible in outcrop because of the contrasting black color within the light greens and greys of the surrounding schists. Graphitic beds are fairly continuous and are useful as marker horizons when following stratigraphy, especially along the Bonanza Creek side of the property. Graphite is closely associated with chlorite and

sericite in graphitic schists, but is also found with marble to the west of Bonanza Creek and in greenstones along the Klondike Valley. Bedding orientations indicate a general north-south strike with dips of 30° to 40° west. Contorted pods and lenses of quartz and quartz-calcite are common throughout the Klondike schists. These are plastically deformed to a high degree, and are generally aligned parallel to foliation. A later set of fracture filling quartz forms narrow stringers of up to 1 centimetre width which both crosscut and parallel foliations. The total amount of quartz in a given area may reach up to 50% of total rock, but averages approximately 20%. An area of coarsely crystalline white marble float was found near a tributary of Boulder Creek. It is assumed that this was derived from a unit within the Klondike schists.

On the south western margin of the property Klondike schists are in contact with blocky weathering quartz-feldspar schists. Rocks from this area are not as highly metamorphosed as those of the Klondike schists, and resemble granodiorite in content and texture. This unit has recently been dated at approximately 250 million years (Permian)¹.

A porphyritic quartz-feldspar schist with quartz porphyroblasts was mapped along Bonanza Creek. This rock much resembles those found along the southwestern margin of the property and it is believed that this may represent a sill derived from the same granodiorite stock.

Rhyolitic intrusives outcrop in several places along Bonanza and Hunker Creeks. These are light pink to orange in color and are porphyritic containing quartz and/or feldspar phenocrysts in a fine-grained matrix. This unit has been dated at approximately 50 million years (Tertiary)¹.

Late tertiary volcanism is present as basalt dykes, as well as andesite dykes, flows and tuffs. These younger volcanic rocks are closely associated with clastic sediments which together comprise the Carmacks group as mapped by H.S. Bostock.

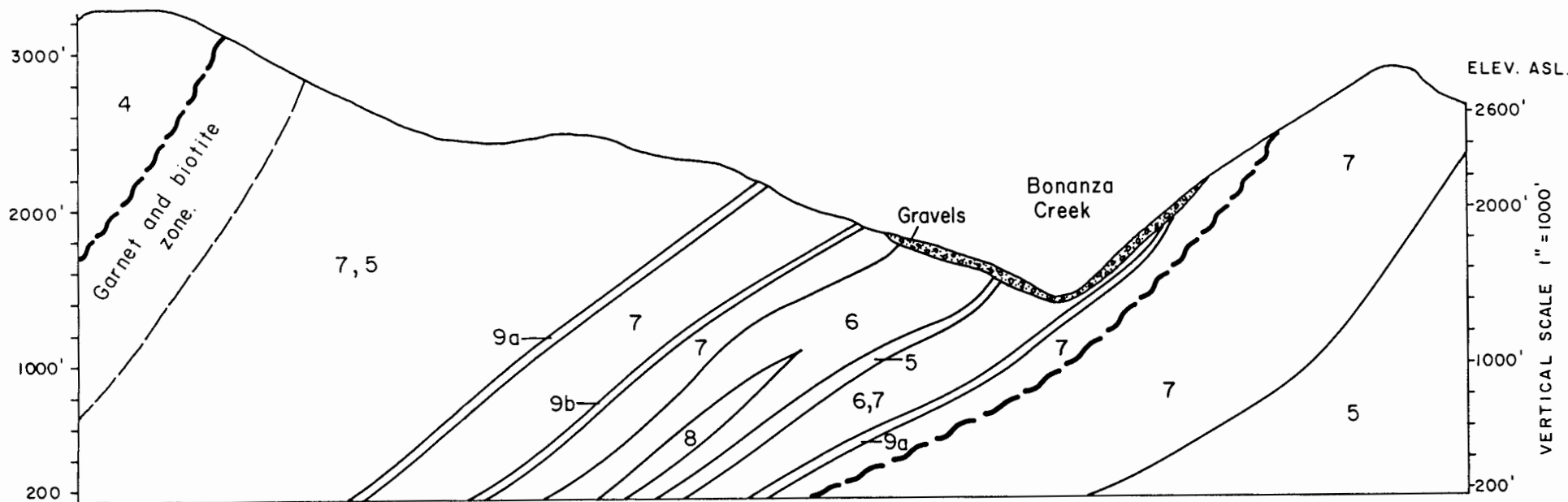
¹Dating presently being done for the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Geological Services Division, Whitehorse, Yukon.

WEST

EAST

A

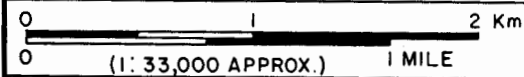
A'



SEE FIGURE 4 FOR GEOLOGY LEGEND

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION
 LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
 DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115-0-14

SIMPLIFIED CROSS SECTION
 ACROSS BONANZA CREEK



BY: P.G.
 DATE JAN. 24/85

FIGURE 6

An idealized geological cross-section across Bonanza Creek is shown in Figure 6.

2.2.2 MINERALIZATION

Pyrite is common as agglomerates of coarsely crystalline cubes dispersed through much of the schists on the property, locally reaching up to 25% of total rock. Stringer sulfides, as well as some fine disseminate is also present to a fractional percentage. Pyrite appears to be primary in origin, and most of the stringer sulfide is noted to be foliated parallel to schistosity. One 3 inch band of massive sulfide was encountered while drilling on Little Skookum Gulch which suggests that large beds of sulfide may exist. Samples taken for assay from these pyritiferous materials were found to contain only trace amounts of gold and silver.

Traces of galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite were found along with disseminated pyrite in quartz and in sheared country rock on the ridge between the headwaters of Adams and Boulder Creeks. This mineralization is related to a soil geochemical anomaly which appears to outline a north-south shear zone across the western portion of the property. Further work is needed to determine if this shear controls significant mineralization.

The geology division of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs in Whitehorse has recently begun a study of White Channel Gravels to determine whether or not epithermal alterations that occur at the base of the gravels are genetically related to the deposition of gold in the Klondike. Results of this study may be important to future exploration of lode gold deposits in the region.

2.2.3 METAMORPHISM

The Klondike schists are low grade metamorphic rocks of the Greenschist Facies. Metamorphism likely resulted from regional burial in the upper mesozone to lower epizone, resulting in moderate pressures, and temperatures of approximately 500°C. Those rocks

which were adjacent to the quartz-feldspar schist to the southwest of the property were found to contain secondary biotite and almandine garnets, which are indicative of medium grade metamorphism. This appears to be the result of contact metamorphism with the quartz-feldspar body which would have intruded as a magma producing a higher temperature aureole within adjacent rocks. This aureole grades for 1/2 to 1 kilometre eastward into the Klondike schists.

2.2.4 STRUCTURE

A stereonet plot of poles to bedding and fold axis orientations was carried out to determine the number of folding events which occurred on the property. (See Appendix 1). The results suggest that at least two folding events have occurred, one around an east-west trending fold axis, followed by a second around a north-south trending fold axis. Other field evidence suggests that as many as four folding events may have taken place, in which case the stereonet data would probably represent the last two events.

Major north-south trending shear zones have been mapped in several places on the property. A shear zone was encountered while trenching, and later while drilling, on the ridge between Boulder and Adams Creeks. Large quartz boulders suggest that this shear is rich in quartz. The presence of quartz has been interpreted as resulting from faulting along the contact between Klondike schist and quartz feldspar schist. A second shear zone was discovered at surface near the junction of Upper Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks. Drilling which took place to the immediate west of this surface expression encountered further shearing within graphite schist beds. These two zones are interpreted as resulting from a north-south trending fault. An airborne survey magnetic anomaly that exists at this same location further supports the presence of this fault.

Slickensides were found within graphitic schist beds at the mouth of Boulder Creek, and on Cheechako Hill. The orientations of these indicate normal faulting to some degree along these beds.

3. GEOPHYSICS

3.1 Instrument and Survey Techniques

A Geonics EM-16 unit was used to carry out VLF-EM surveys over two areas on the property. Using the submarine transmitting station in Seattle, Washington (NLK, 24.8 kHz), readings were taken at 25-metre intervals along flagged lines running obliquely to the direction of the station. At each station readings were taken in an easterly direction so that west dips were indicated as negative readings. A total of eight line kilometres was surveyed over two areas on the property, one immediately east of Bear Creek, and the other on Cheechako Hill. Survey lines were established using Topolite hip chain and Silva Ranger compasses. Stations were marked with labelled colored flagging.

3.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Results of the surveys are shown on profile plot figures 7 and 8.

Cheechako Hill was covered by four lines ranging in length from 400 to 1000 metres. Three lines were spaced 200 metres apart, and a fourth line was placed 100 metres to the north of these. A fifth line was placed approximately 300 metres north of Cheechako Hill to discover the extent of conductors found on Cheechako Hill. These lines were run over an area where conductors were shown to exist by airborne survey.

The four lines on Cheechako Hill outline a conductor which is coincident with the airborne conductor whereas the fifth line to the north did not delineate any significant conductors. Geological mapping in this area indicates that these conductors are related to graphitic schist bands which trend north-south across Cheechako Hill.

Two lines were run along Moon Claim lines to the east of Bear Creek to cover an area where conductors were shown to exist by airborne survey. These two lines outline an east-west conductor at the northernmost end of the Moon Claim group. Geological mapping here suggests that a contact between quartz-feldspar schist and graphite-rich schist is responsible for this conductor.

4. GEOCHEMISTRY

4.1 Stream sediment sampling

4.1.1 Sampling, Sample Preparation and Analytical Procedures

Silt samples were taken from all streams which drain into Bonanza Creek, Hunker Creek, and the Klondike River within and adjacent to the property boundaries. Sample spacing was approximately 500 metres along creeks. Sample sites were indicated by numbered colored flagging, and samples were placed into kraft envelopes bearing the corresponding number. A total of 118 samples was collected in this way.

Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were dried then sieved through minus 80 mesh screen. The screened material was fire assayed and then analysed for gold by atomic absorption. Samples were also analysed for 13 additional elements using the I.C.P.-A.E.S. analytical technique.

4.1.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Sample location and results are shown on figures 9 through 14. The majority of samples contained less than detectable levels of gold (less than 5 ppb). Areas of notably higher gold values were found along Bear Creek and Big Skookum Gulch, with values up to 590 parts per billion. Only three samples contained detectable levels of silver, the highest of which was 1.0 part per million on Seventy-seven Pup Creek. Nine samples contained detectable amounts of molybdenum with values ranging from 1 to 6 parts per million.

In order to interpret Copper, Lead, Zinc, Nickel, Barium, Iron, Cobalt and Manganese results, a statistical study was done to separate anomalous from background values for each of the elements. Using the background population, threshold values were determined as the mean plus two standard deviations ($X+2s$) and highly anomalous values as the mean plus three standard deviations ($X+3s$) or greater. The threshold and anomalous levels determined from this study are given in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Mean, Threshold, and Anomalous Element Values in Silt Samples.

Element	Mean (X)	Threshold ($X+2s$)	Anomalous ($X+3s$)
Cu	11	25	31 ppm
Pb	17	30	36 ppm
Zn	62	102	122 ppm
Ni	14	27	34 ppm
Ba	1360	2140	2360 ppm
Fe	2.1	3.0	3.4 %
Mn	420	710	840 ppm
Co	5	10	12 ppm

Inspection of the results shows that sediments from Quigley Gulch and the unnamed stream directly east of Quigley Gulch contain anomalous amounts of all elements listed in Table 2, and that scattered anomalies of various elements occur along other streams on the property.

4.2 Heavy Mineral Concentrate Sampling

4.2.1 Sampling, Sample Preparation, and Analytical Procedures

Heavy mineral samples were taken along all streams which drained into Bonanza Creek, Hunker Creek, and the Klondike River within and adjacent to the property boundaries. A total of 105 samples were collected using sample spacings of approximately 500 metres along streams. To ensure that enough heavy mineral concentrate was obtained, 50-100 kg samples of gravel were sieved to minus 10 mesh, the coarse fraction discarded and the remaining fine fraction panned down to approximately 0.5 kg. Sample sites were indicated by numbered colored flagging, and samples were placed into plastic bags bearing the corresponding number.

Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were further concentrated by heavy liquid separation and magnetic mineral separation. The non-magnetic fraction was crushed to minus 200 mesh and analysed for 14 elements by atomic absorption.

4.2.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Sample locations are shown on Figure 9 and plotted results are shown on Figures 15 - 19. In order to interpret results, a statistical study was done to separate anomalous from background values for 11 elements of interest. Using the background population, threshold values were determined as the mean plus two standard deviations ($X+2s$), and highly anomalous values as the mean plus three standard deviations ($X+3s$), or greater. The threshold and anomalous levels determined from this study are given in Table 3.

Table 3

Mean, Threshold, and Anomalous Element Values in Heavy Mineral Concentrate Samples.

Element	Mean (X)	Threshold(X+2s)	Anomalous (X+3s)
Ag	3.1	8.9	11.8 ppm
Au	1810	6790	9280 ppb
Pb	270	622	798 ppm
Zn	345	733	927 ppm
Ba	3224	7530	9683 ppm
Fe	19.35	30.55	36.15 %
Mn	2821	4621	5521 ppm
Cu	141	327	420 ppm
Mo	12	38	51 ppm
Co	64	122	151 ppm
Ni	108	194	237 ppm

Inspection of the results shows that Quigley Gulch and the unnamed stream directly east of Quigley Gulch contain anomalous amounts of most elements with the exception of silver and gold. The most outstanding gold results are found along the length of Bear Creek. Coincident high Barium results along Bear Creek suggests that Barium may be an indicator to the presence of gold in this area. Exceedingly high gold values (to greater than 200,000 ppb), often coinciding with high silver values in places, are found along Last Chance Creek and Big Skookum Gulch.

Scattered anomalies of all elements are found on other streams on the property. The significance of these anomalies can only be determined with further work.

4.3 Soil Sampling

4.3.1 Sampling, sample preparation, and Analytical Procedures.

Soil sampling was carried out over the entire property using staking grid lines as sample lines. Line spacing averaged 900 metres, with sample spacing of 50 metres. Closer lines and sample spacings were used where anomalous areas were anticipated, with line spacing down to 100 metres and sample spacing as small as 10 metres. A total of 1,997 'B' Horizon soil samples were taken. In order to handle data from a large number of samples over a large area of sampling, the property area was divided into 6 grids. Grid location, name, and corresponding sample number intervals per line are shown in figure 20. All samples were placed in numbered Kraft envelopes and sample locations were marked with colored plastic flagging tape bearing the corresponding number. Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver for analysis.

In the laboratory, samples were oven-dried and sieved to either minus 10 or minus 80 mesh. The coarse fraction was then discarded and the fine fraction analysed for gold by atomic absorption. Molybdenum, tungsten, zinc, phosphorus, lead, bismuth, cobalt, nickel, barium, iron, manganese, copper, and silver values were also obtained using an inductively coupled plasma analysis.

4.3.2 Treatment, Presentation, and Discussion of Results

In order to interpret results, a statistical study was done to separate anomalous from background values for nine elements of greatest interest. Using the background population, threshold values were determined as the mean plus two standard deviations ($\bar{x} + 2s$), and highly anomalous values as the mean plus three standard deviations ($\bar{x} + 3s$) or greater. The threshold and anomalous levels determined from this study are given in Table 4. Sample results for lead, zinc, barium, silver, gold, copper and iron are shown on Figures 21 through 38.

Table 4

Mean, Threshold, and Anomalous Element Values in Soil Samples

Element	Mean (X)	Threshold X+2s)	Anomalous (X+3s)
Au	5	10	12 ppb
Ag	0.3	1.0	1.3 ppm
Ba	1653	3294	4114 ppm
Zn	71	130	160 ppm
Pb	18	38	38 ppm
Fe	2.58	4.32	5.19 %
Cu	22	48	60 ppm
Mo	0.7	2	2.7 ppm
Mn	373	752	942 ppm

The most outstanding feature shown by the soil geochemistry is a northwest-southeast trending anomalous zone which extends for approximately 4.5 kilometres, and centers on the ridge between Boulder and Adams Creeks. This ridge contains anomalous and highly anomalous samples of all elements with the exception of gold.

The highest gold values were discovered in samples which were taken off of bedrock which had previously been uncovered by placer operations. Some of these samples were analysed after being sieved through minus 80 mesh, others were analysed after being sieved through minus 10 mesh. The higher results were obtained from samples which underwent minus 10 sieving indicating that gold in these samples is coarser than minus 80 mesh. One such sample (CH122) was found to contain visible gold after the light portion was panned out. These visible particles were quite rounded and "well worked" in appearance, suggesting a placer origin. Other highly anomalous values are found scattered throughout the property. Further work may determine which of these gold values may be of greater importance.

4.4 Rock Chip Sampling

4.4.1 Sampling and Sample Treatment

Rock chip samples were taken across interesting outcrops and areas of float during geological mapping at both 1:50,000 and 1:5,000 scales. Additional, more systematic rock chip sampling was done within trenches on Cheechako Hill. These trenches were produced fifteen to twenty years ago by hydraulic monitors which cut into bedrock an average of 4.5 metres (15 ft.) to assist in placering of gravels off of the hill. All sample sites were indicated using numbered colored flagging and samples were placed into bags bearing the corresponding number.

Samples were shipped to Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver where they were crushed to minus 200 mesh and fire assayed for gold. A perchloric-nitric acid digestion followed by atomic absorption analysis was used to analyse for copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, tin and silver in some samples.

4.4.2 Presentation and Discussion of Results

Assay results, locations and descriptions of samples are given in Table 5 and 6 and on Figures 4 and 5. Hydraulic trench sample locations are shown on Figure 39.

One sample of quartz-chlorite schist from Big Skookum Gulch contained 0.42 oz/T silver, and a sample of graphitic schist with pyrite bands from dredge tailings piles at the mouth of Boulder Creek contained 0.05 oz/T gold. The majority of samples contained amounts of gold and/or silver that was either marginally above, or below detection limits of the laboratory equipment.

Table 5

Location, Assay Values and Description of Outcrop Chip Samples.

Sample	Location	Cu	Pb	Zn	Oz/T Ag	Oz/T Au	Description
PG001	Hunker Ck. dredge tailings					0.02	Graphitic schist w/coarse pyrite cubes
PG002	Hunker Ck. dredge tailings					0.003	Coarse pyrite cubes
PG003	Bonanza Creek				0.01	0.005	Rhyolite with pyrite
PG004	Bonanza Creek				0.01	<0.003	Rhyolite with pyrite
PG005	Boulder Creek tailings				0.01	<0.003	Rusty, silicified pyritiferous schist
PG006	Boulder Creek				0.01	<0.003	Rhyolite dyke w/py
PG007	Adams Creek				0.01	0.003	Graphite schist w/py
.....					PPM	PPB
					Ag	Au	
RCL001	Bonanza Creek				1.4	85	Chlorite schist w/py
RCL002	Bonanza Creek w/py				0.6	30	Graphite schist
RCL003	Bonanza Creek dredge tailings				0.8	25	
HA001	Adit on Bonanza Creek				2.3	135	
RCL004	Boulder Creek				0.3	5	
RCL005	Boulder Creek				0.4	60	
RCL006	Boulder Creek				0.4	5	

Table 5 Continued

				PPM	PPB		
				Ag	Au		
RCL007	Adams Creek			0.8	5		
RCL008	Adams Creek			0.1	5		
RCL009	Gold Hill			0.1	5		
RCL010	Eldorado Ck. dredge tailings			0.7	20		
		PPM	PPM	PPM			
		Cu	Pb	Zn			
RCL011	Boulder-Adams ridge	5	10	21	0.3		
		%	%	%	Oz/T	Oz/T	
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	
3683	Boulder-Adams ridge	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.003	
3684	Boulder-Adams ridge	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.003	Quartz chlorite schist
3685	Boulder-Adams ridge	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.20	<0.003	Quartz block float
3686	Bonanza Creek				0.01	<0.003	Rhyolite w/py
3687	Bonanza Creek				0.14	0.003	Contact rhyolite /schist
3688	Bonanza Creek				0.02	<0.003	Chlorite schist w/py
3689	Big Skookum Gulch				0.42	0.003	Quartz, chlorite schist
3690	Adams Creek				0.02	<0.003	Quartz, chlorite schist
3691	Adams Creek				0.08	<0.003	Quartz lenses
3692	Boulder-Adams ridge	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	0.01		Quartz-feldspar schist

Table 5 Continued

		PPM	PPM	PPM	PPM	Oz/T	
		Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au	
3693	Boulder-Adams ridge; trench	14	700	42	5.0		Quartz lenses w/galena & py
3694	Boulder-Adams ridge; trench	30	95	103	0.8		Sheared schist w/py
3695	Boulder-Adams ridge; trench	36	79	100	0.6		Sheared schist w/py
DA-1	Boulder Creek dredge tailings					0.05	Graphite schist w/bands
DA-2	Boulder Creek dredge tailings					0.03	Silicified chlo- rite schist w/py bands
DA-3	Boulder Creek dredge tailings					0.003	Silicified chlo- rite schist w/py bands

TABLE 6

**Assay Values and Description of
Hydraulic Trench Rock Chip Samples**

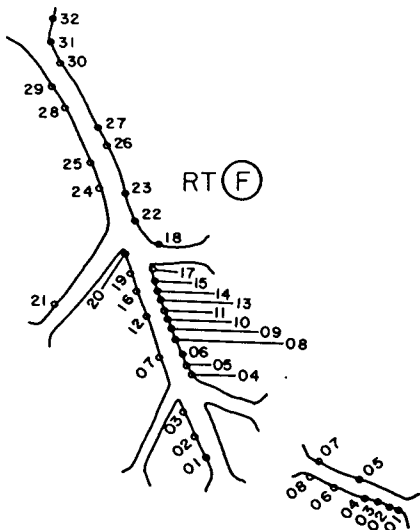
Sample	PPM	PPB	Description
	Ag	Au	
RTA-01	0.5	5	Quartz stringers
RTA-02	0.3	<5	Chlorite schist
RTA-03	0.8	<5	Sericite schist
RTA-04	0.3	5	Graphite schist
RTB-01	0.4	<5	Rusty zone
RTB-02	0.6	<5	Graphite and py
RTC-01	0.7	5	Graphite and quartz
RTC-02	0.5	<5	Graphite and quartz
RTC-03	0.4	<5	Rusty quartz
RTD-01	0.5	5	Chlorite and quartz
RTD-02	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTD-03	0.7	<5	Sericite schist
RTE-01	0.1	<5	Quartz pods
RTE-02	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTE-03	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTE-04	0.1	<5	Sericite-chlorite schist
RTE-05	0.1	<5	Sericite-chlorite schist
RTE-06	0.1	<5	Chlorite-sericite schist
RTE-07	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTE-08	0.1	<5	Quartz-sericite schist
RTE-09	0.1	<5	Sericite+quartz
RTF-01	0.1	<5	Sericite-chlorite schist
RTF-02	0.2	<5	Sericite-chlorite schist
RTF-03	0.2	<5	Sericite-chlorite schist
RTF-04	0.1	<5	Sericite+boxwork
RTF-05	1.0	<5	Graphite schist
RTF-06	0.9	<5	Graphite schist
RTF-07	0.8	<5	Sericite schist
RTF-08	0.7	<5	Graphite schist
RTF-09	0.8	<5	Graphite+limonite
RTF-10	0.5	<5	Sericite schist
RTF-11	0.5	5	Sericite schist
RTF-12	0.2	<5	Graphite schist
RTF-13	0.4	<5	Sericite+quartz
RTF-14	0.3	<5	Rusty shear
RTF-15	0.1	10	Siliceous, sericite
RTF-16	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTF-17	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTF-18	0.1	<5	Sericite+quartz
RTF-19	0.1	5	Sericite schist
RTF-20	0.1	<5	Chlorite schist

TABLE 6 Continued

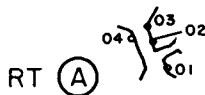
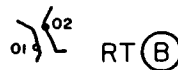
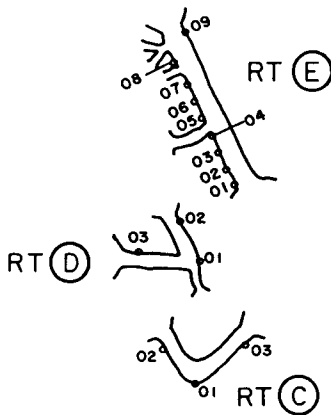
Sample	PPM Ag	PPB Au	Description
RTF-21	0.1	<5	Chlorite schist
RTF-22	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTF-23	0.1	<5	Chlorite schist
RTF-24	0.1	<5	Chlorite schist
RTF-25	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTF-26	0.1	<5	Graphite schist
RTF-27	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTF-28	0.1	5	Chlorite schist
RTF-29	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTF-10	0.1	<5	Muscovite schist
RTF-31	0.1	<5	Chlorite schist
RTF-32	0.1	<5	Chlorite schist
RTG-01	0.1	<5	Sericite schist
RTG-02	0.1	<5	Quartz vein
RTG-03	0.1	<5	Rusty contact
RTG-04	0.6	<5	Rusty contact
RTG-05	0.5	<5	Graphite schist
RTG-06	0.7	<5	Graphite schist
RTG-07	0.5	5	Graphite schist
RTG-08	0.2	<5	Graphite schist

ADAMS CREEK

NOTE : Trench locations on Bonanza Detailed Geology Map N^o 5 .



CHEECHAKO HILL



LITTLE SKOOKUM GULCH

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	
DAWSON M.D., Y.T.	NTS 115-0-14
LOCATION OF ROCK CHIP SAMPLES - CHEECHAKO HILL	
0 100 METRES 0 300 FEET (1:3,300)	
BY: P.G. DATE JAN. 24/85	
FIGURE 39	

5. Road Building and Trenching

3.6 kilometres (2.25 miles) of road was constructed by D-8k caterpillar to access Plinc Claims 21, 22, 26 and 27 and Syndicate Claims 15, 16, 23 and 24, an area where an Ag, Pb, An, Ba, Cu, and Fe soil geochemical anomaly was discovered. The road followed a pre-existing cat track which began 1 km upstream from the mouth of Adams Creek and ended on the ridge between the headwaters of Boulder and Adams Creeks.

Three east-west trenches of 80, 75 and 30 metres length were dug in order to investigate the soil anomaly on the ridge. Only a fraction of the trench lengths reached bedrock which was found at an average depth of 10 feet. Bedrock in the area was mapped as being a muscovite, chlorite, garnet, quartz schist containing up to 20% pyrite boxworks, and vuggy quartz lenses with low percentages of galena and chalcopyrite. Three rock chip samples were taken from bedrock in one of the trenches, the assay results of which can be found in Table 5. Location of trenches, and related rock chip samples can be found on Figure 4.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results of the 1984 programme outlined three main areas of interest. These areas are:

- (1) An extensive northwest-southeast trending Pb, Zn, Cu, Fe, Ag soil geochemistry anomaly which is centered on the ridge between Boulder and Adams Creeks, and parallels a sheared contact which may act as a structural control for mineralization in this area.
- (2) An area of highly anomalous heavy mineral concentrate and stream sediment samples along Quigley Gulch and Bear Creek. The pattern of these anomalous values suggests that their source is localized near these streams.
- (3) A major north-south trending shear zone running along Eldorado Creek and paralleling the east side of Bonanza Creek. This shear zone trends through some of the richest placer ground in the Klondike, and may act as a structural control for the original mineralization in this area.

Many other geochemical anomalies were discovered on the property, some of which warrant further investigation. The majority of work in the 1984 field season was concentrated along the Bonanza Creek side of the property, resulting in less data being collected from the Hunker Creek side of the property, although the Hunker Creek area also appears to possess a high potential for lode-gold deposits.

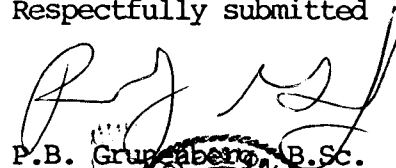
General information accumulated from various sources over the duration of the field season tends to suggest that lode-gold mineralization in the area of Bonanza Creek may well be associated with a relatively late stage epithermal depositional event. The evidence suggesting this is summarized below:


- (1) The larger nuggets of gold recovered in placer operations are almost invariably attached to quartz.
- (2) Cassiterite, commonly associated with hydrothermal veining, is often found as nuggets along with the gold recovered in sluicing operations along Bonanza Creek.

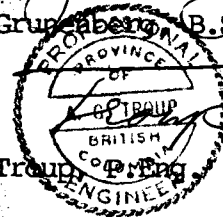
- (3) High arsenic concentrations in water has been noted as a hazard to some of the settlements in the area that wish to use this water for household use. Arsenic in the form of arsenopyrite is commonly associated with hydrothermal veining.

- (4) Hydrothermal alteration has recently been mapped (Defresne and Morison, 1985) along the base of white channel gravels suggesting that gold emplaced within these gravels may be of a hydrothermal origin.

Respectfully submitted


P.B. Grunberger B.Sc.


A.G. Traup P. Eng.



7. REFERENCES

- Bostock, H.S., 1957; Yukon Territory Selected Field Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1893 to 1937: Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 284.
- Debicki, R.L., 1984; Bedrock Geology and Mineralization of the Klondike Area (West), 115 O/14, 15 and 116 B/2, 3. Exploration and Geological Sciences Division, Yukon; Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 1:50,000 Map.
- de Carle, R.J., Questor Surveys Limited, 1984; Airborne Electromagnetic Survey, Mark Management Limited, Dawson Area, Yukon Territory, File Number 26023, 37pp.
- Defresne, M., Morison, S.R., 1985; Sedimentology and Alteration of White Channel Gravel in the Klondike - Implications for Exploration; Presentation given at Cordilleran Geology and Exploration Roundup in Vancouver, British Columbia.
- Gonzalez, R.A., Grunenberg, P.B., 1984; Representation Report for Diamond Drilling on the Syndicate 41-83, and the "98" 12, 17, 22 and 28 Mineral Claims, Dawson Mining District; Yukon Territory, 23pp.
- Gonzalez, R.A., Grunenberg, P.B., 1984; Representation Report for Diamond Drilling on the Syndicate 1-40, Filler 1-8, "83" 1-40, "98" 1 Plus, Wild 1, and Wild Card Mineral Claims, Dawson Mining District; Yukon Territory, 23pp.
- Gonzalez, R.A., 1984; Regional Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Syndicate, Dawson, William, "83", "98", Wild, and Wild Card Claims; Dawson Mining District, Yukon Territory, Eng. Rep., 30pp.
- Hawkins, J., Geoterrex Limited; Interpretation Report on Induced Polarization, Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic, and Magnetic Surveys Performed on the Bonanza Creek Area, Yukon Territory, Job Number 4-115, 19pp.
- Hawkins, J., Geoterrex Limited; Interpretation Report on Induced Polarization, Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic, and Magnetic Surveys Performed on the Bonanza Creek Area, Yukon Territory, Job Number 4-125, 18pp.
- Winkler, H.G.F., 1979; Petrogenesis of Metamorphic Rocks, Fifth Edition, P74-80.

COST STATEMENT

REGIONAL GEOCHEMICAL, RECONNAISSANCE GEOPHYSICAL, and GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
7 March 1984-7 October 1984

LIST OF PERSONNEL

Colman Wong: #305-777 W.7th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
Perry Grunenberg: 19407 62Ave., Surrey, B.C.
Larry Zecchel: 3660 Cameron, Vancouver, B.C.
Betsy Fletcher: 744 W 26th, Vancouver, B.C.
Ninna Jessen: 6522 Wellington Place, West Vancouver, B.C.

GENERAL COSTS

Food & Accommodation:		\$ 11,077.43
Supplies:		9,399.47
Fuel:		2,800.95
Air Fares: CP Air		2,970.25
Shipping:		2,934.10
Long Distance Telephone Service:		80.00
Rentals:		
Ezekiel Camp Equip.		
344 Man Days @ \$6.00/day	2,064.00	
Airways 4wd Blazer, 2May-7Oct		
159 days @ \$35.00/day	<u>5,565.00</u>	7,629.00
Expediting (Resources Expediting Services)		750.00
Project and Data Preparation		2,879.30
Consultants Fees (Archean)		8,528.98
Report Preparation		8,500.00
Repairs		<u>533.21</u>
 TOTAL GENERAL COSTS		 \$58,082.69

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY COSTS

Salaries & Wages:

Perry Grunenberg		
25Apr-7Oct.,		
13 days @ \$95.65/day	\$ 1,243.45	
Larry Zecchel:		
25Apr-7Oct.,		
13 days @ \$95.65/day	1,243.45	
Betsey Fletcher:		
30May-29Aug		
2 days @ \$65.22/day	130.44	
Nina Jessen:		
30May-29Aug		
1 day @ \$56.52/day	<u>56.52</u>	2,673.86
BENEFITS @ 20%		534.77
RENTALS:		
Dora EM-26, 25 days @ \$27.00/day		675.00
Airborne EM Survey (Questor)		60,408.35
GENERAL COSTS APPORTIONED:		
29/344 X \$58,082.69		<u>4,896.51</u>
TOTAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY COSTS		<u>\$ 69,188.49</u>

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY COSTS

Salaries & Wages:

Perry Grunenberg:		
25Apr-7Oct. 1984		
30.5 days @ 95.65/day	\$ 2,917.33	
Larry Zecchel:		
25Apr-7Oct. 1984		
39.5 days @ 95.65/day	3,778.18	
Betsy Fletcher:		
30May-29Aug		
36.5 days @ 65.22/day	2,380.53	
Ninna Jessen:		
30May-29Aug		
39.5 days @ 56.52/day	<u>2,232.54</u>	11,308.58
BENEFITS @ 20%		2,261.72

Assays & Analysis:

1,612 soil 13 element analyses @ \$10.13	\$16,322.80	
412 soil 13 element analyses @ \$16.32	6,724.00	
1112 soil Au analyses @ \$5.96	6,626.70	
61 Soil Au,Ag analyses @ \$15.13	922.86	
7 rock Au assay @ \$13.61	95.25	
39 rock Au,Ag assay @ 21.07	821.75	
5 rock Cu,Pb,Zn,Ag,+Au @ \$42.57	212.86	
101 Heavy mineral separation @ \$20.01	<u>2,021.50</u>	33,818.54

General Cost Apportioned:

146/344 x 58,082.69		<u>24,651.37</u>
---------------------	--	------------------

TOTAL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY COSTS

\$ 72,040.21

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY COST**Salaries and Wages**

Perry Grunenberg:		
32 days @ 95.65/day	\$ 3,060.80	
Larry Zecchel:		
1 day @ 95.65/day	95.65	
Betsy Fletcher:		
6 days @ 65.22/day	391.32	
Ninna Jessen:		
7 days @ 56.52/day	<u>395.64</u>	3,943.41
Benefits @ 20%		788.68

General Costs Apportioned

46/344 x 58,082.69		<u>7,766.87</u>
--------------------	--	-----------------

TOTAL GEOLOGICAL SURVEY COST

\$ 12,498.96

STAKING COST

Salaries and Wages

Perry Grunenberg:		
28.5 days @ 95.65/day	\$ 2,726.03	
Larry Zecchel:		
44.5 days @ 95.65/day	4,256.43	
Betsy Fletcher:		
24.5 days @ 65.22/day	1,597.89	
Ninna Jessen:		
25.5 days @ 56.52/day	<u>1,441.26</u>	10,021.61
Benefits @ 20%		2,004.32
Recording Fees		3,720.50
General Costs Apportioned		
$123/344 \times 58,082.69$		<u>20,767.94</u>
TOTAL STAKING COST		\$ 36,514.36

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONSA. TROUP, P.ENG.ACADEMIC

1967	B.Sc. Geology	McMaster University, Ontario
1969	M.Sc. Geochemistry	McMaster University, Ontario

PRACTICAL

1981 -	3605 Creery Ave. West Vancouver, B.C.	Consulting Geologist with Archean Engineering Ltd.
1977 - 1980	Geological Survey of Malaysia	Project Manager on a CIDA supported mineral explora- tion survey over peninsular Malaysia.
1969 - 1977	Rio Tinto Canadian Exploration Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.	Geologist involved in all aspects of mineral explora- tion in B.C., the Yukon and N.W.T.
1968	McMaster University Dept. of Geology Hamilton, Ontario	M.Sc. thesis work. Reconnaissance mapping and geochemical study, Lake Shubenicadia area, Nova Scotia.
1967 (summer)	Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd. Toronto, Ontario	Geologist in charge of detailed mapping and reconnaissance geochemical program in Gaspé, Quebec
1966 (summer)	McMaster University Dept. of Geology Hamilton, Ontario	Detailed and reconnaissance mapping in Northern Ontario.
1965 (summer)	International Nickel Co. of Canada Thompson, Manitoba	Detailed mapping in the Thompson area, Manitoba.
1964 (summer)	Geological Survey of Canada Ottawa, Ontario	Regional geochemical survey in the Keno Hill area, Yukon.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS (continued)PERRY GRUNENBERG, B.Sc.ACADEMIC

1982 B.Sc. in Geology The University of British Columbia

PROFESSIONAL

1984 Mark Management Limited Project Geologist

1983 Strato Geological Engineering Ltd Geologist

1982 Self Employed Geologist

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

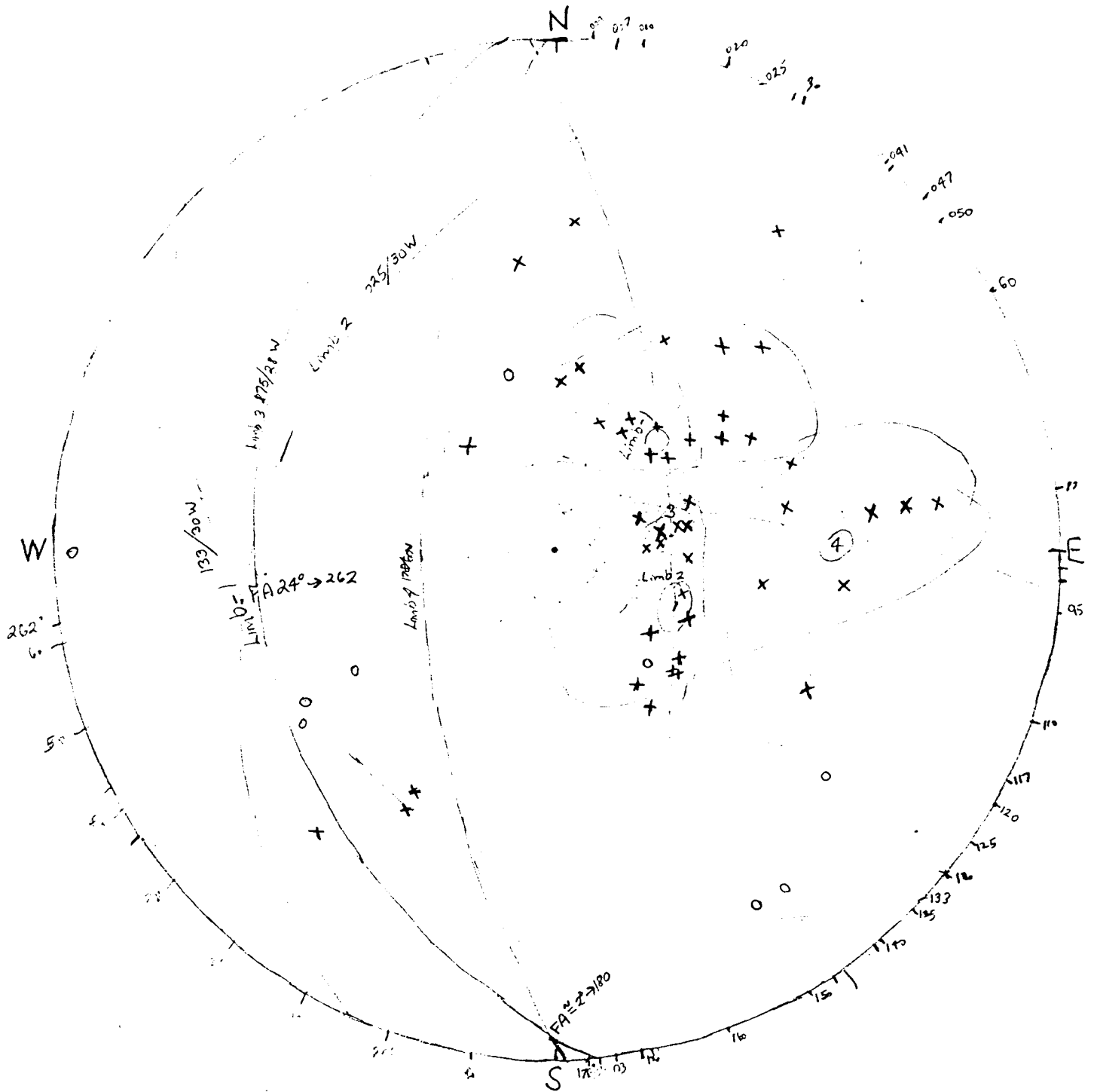
1981 Mark Management limited Assistant Party Chief

1980 Kennco Explorations Senior Assistant

1979 Riocanex Junior Assistant

1978 Riocanex Junior Assistant

Poles to Bedding

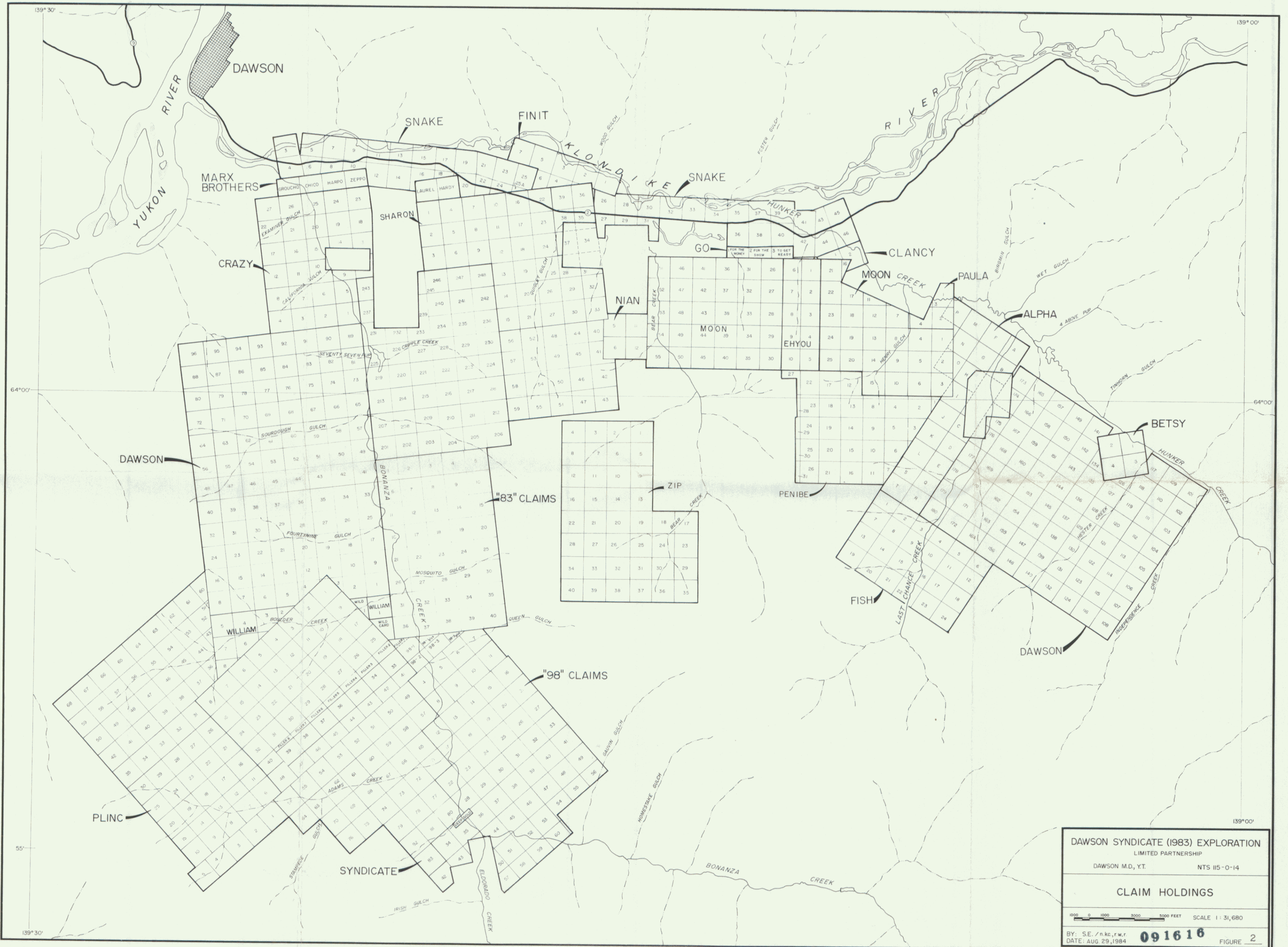


x = poles to bedding

- Limbs averaged from poles to bedding

F.A. = fold Axis averaged from bedding planes.

o - fold axis measured in field

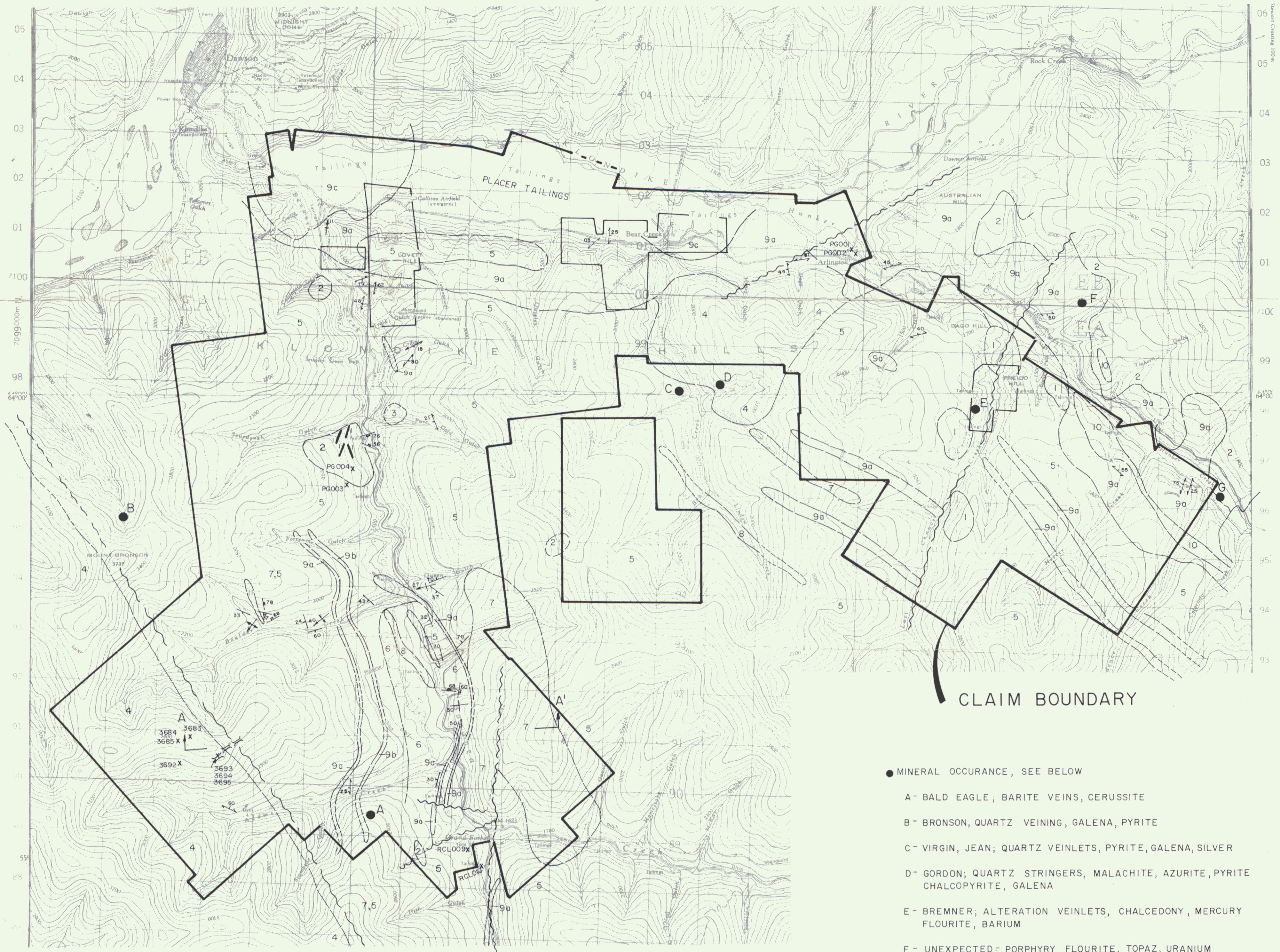


DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION
 LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
 DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115-0-14

CLAIM HOLDINGS

1000 0 1000 3000 5000 FEET SCALE 1 : 31,680

BY: S.E. / n.k.c. / r.w.r. **091616**
 DATE: AUG 29, 1984 FIGURE 2



CLAIM BOUNDARY

- MINERAL OCCURANCE, SEE BELOW
- A - BALD EAGLE; BARITE VEINS, CERUSSITE
- B - BRONSON, QUARTZ VEINING, GALENA, PYRITE
- C - VIRGIN, JEAN; QUARTZ VEINLETS, PYRITE, GALENA, SILVER
- D - GORDON; QUARTZ STRINGERS, MALACHITE, AZURITE, PYRITE, CHALCOPYRITE, GALENA
- E - BREMNER; ALTERATION VEINLETS, CHALCEDONY, MERCURY FLOURITE, BARIUM
- F - UNEXPECTED; PORPHYRY, FLOURITE, TOPAZ, URANIUM
- G - TRILBY; QUARTZ CARBONATE VEINLETS, PYRITE, TRACES OF GOLD AND SILVER

LEGEND:

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>LATE CRETACEOUS TO EARLY TERTIARY</p> | <p>1 ANDESITE grey to brown weathering
Intrusive / Extrusive</p> <p>2 QUARTZ FELDSPAR RHYOLITE PORPHYRY
light pink to orange</p> | <p>/// - GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY, LOCATION KNOWN, APPROXIMATE AND ESTIMATED</p> |
| <p>TRIASSIC OR OLDER</p> | <p>3 GRANODIORITE foliated, equigranular</p> <p>4 FELDSPAR - QUARTZ SCHIST blocky weathering
light grey to pinkish grey</p> <p>5 MUSCOVITE, QUARTZ, FELDSPAR SCHIST
buff weathering</p> <p>6 SERICITE - QUARTZ, minor CHLORITE SCHIST
silvery grey to light grey weathering</p> <p>7 QUARTZ - CHLORITE SCHIST, light to medium green
and buff weathering, commonly with quartz porphyroblasts.</p> <p>8 QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY, light coloured (to white)
with quartz porphyroblasts to 30%</p> <p>9 CARBONACEOUS ROCKS (a) graphitic chlorite and/or
sericite schist (b) graphitic marble (c) graphitic greenstone.</p> <p>10 SERPENTINITE, massive, dark green</p> <p>11 MARBLE, white, coarsely crystalline</p> | <p>~ - FAULT LOCATION</p> <p>— - DYKE</p> <p>↔ - SCHISTOSITY PLANE WITH INDICATED DIP</p> <p>⊕ ⊕ - FOLD AXIS TREND (ANTICLINE/ SYNCLINE)
WITH PLUNGE INDICATED</p> <p>— - JOINT PLANE WITH INDICATED DIP</p> <p>— - BEDDING PLANE WITH DIP INDICATED,
TOP UNKNOWN.</p> <p>x - ROCK CHIP SAMPLE SITE</p> <p>— - BULLDOZER TRENCHING</p> |

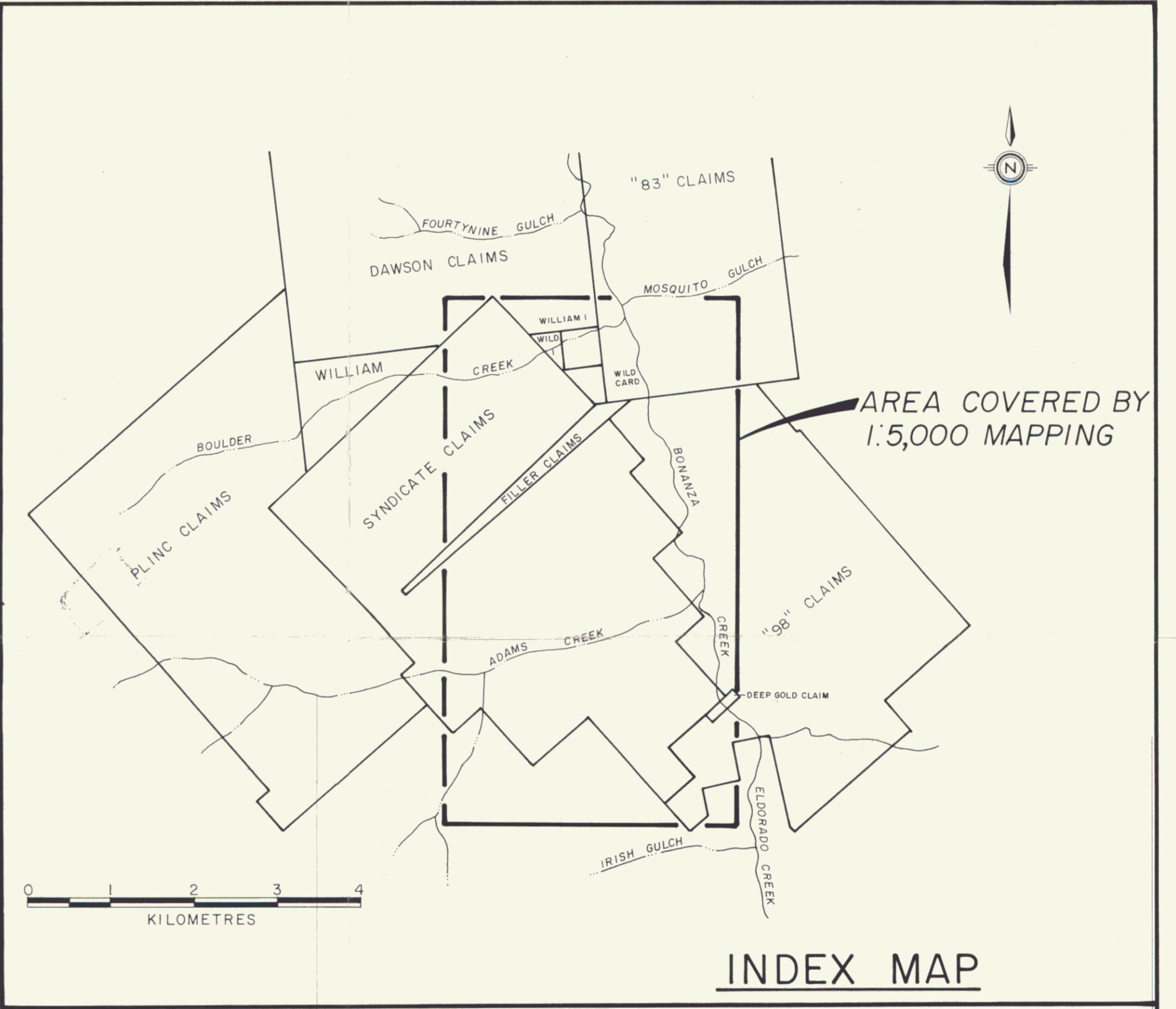
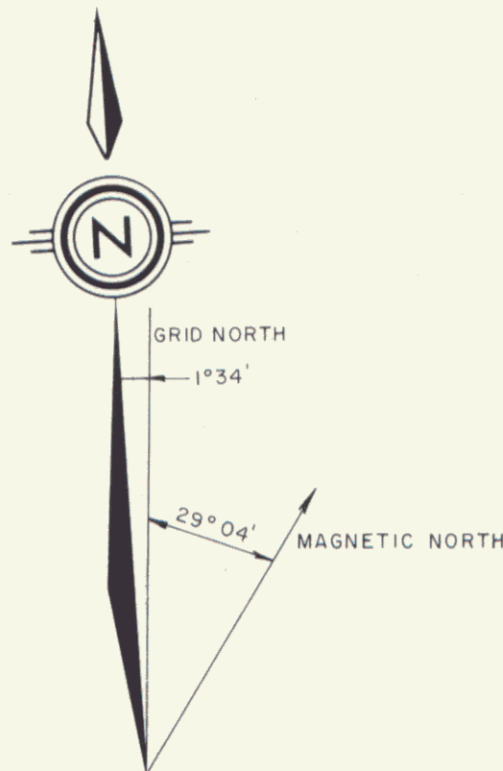
DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON PROJECT
DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-0-14

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

0 1000 3000 m 1:50000

DATE: JAN. 20. 1985. 091616
BY: PG./r.w.r. FIG. 4



THICK OVERBURDEN
 SOILS CONTAIN MUSCOVITE-QUARTZ SCHIST AND CHLORITE-QUARTZ SCHIST.

LEGEND

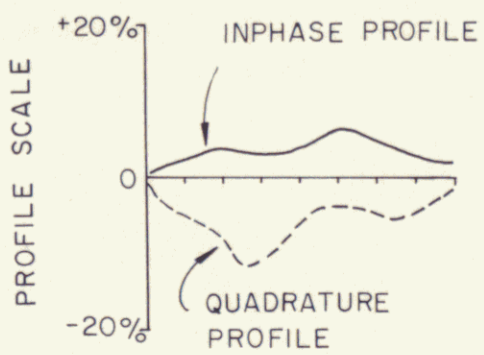
LATE CRETACEOUS TO EARLY TERTIARY	1	ANDESITE	grey to brown weathering
	2	QUARTZ FELDSPAR RHYOLITE PORPHYRY	light pink to orange
	3	GRANODIORITE	foliated, equigranular
	4	FELDSPAR QUARTZ SCHIST	blocky weathering
	5	MUSCOVITE QUARTZ, FELDSPAR SCHIST	buff weathering
TRIASSIC OR OLDER	6	SERICITE-QUARTZ, minor CHLORITE SCHIST	silvery grey to light grey weathering
	7	QUARTZ-CHLORITE SCHIST	light to medium green and buff weathering, commonly with quartz porphyroblasts
	8	QUARTZ FELDSPAR PORPHYRY	(light coloured (to white) with quartz porphyroblasts to 50%)
	9	CARBONACEOUS ROCKS (a) graphitic chlorite and/or sericite schist (b) graphitic marble	
	10	SERPENTINITE	massive, dark green
	11	MARBLE	white, coarsely crystalline

- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY, LOCATION KNOWN, APPROXIMATE AND ESTIMATED
- AREA OF OUTCROP
- ↘ BEDDING PLANE DIP INDICATED, TOP UNKNOWN
- ↔ FOLD AXIS TREND (ANTICLINE/SYNCLINE) WITH PLUNGE INDICATED
- DYKE
- CO₃ CARBONATE, POWDER COATING (MAGNESITE)
- X FLOAT
- ⊖ HYDRAULICALLY PRODUCED TRENCHES
- PS001 ROCK CHIP SAMPLE LOCATIONS
- FAULT LOCATION

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
SYNDICATE CLAIMS
 DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-0-14
GEOLOGY MAP
 DATE FEB 1985
 BY P.G./r.w.f. **091616** FIG. 5

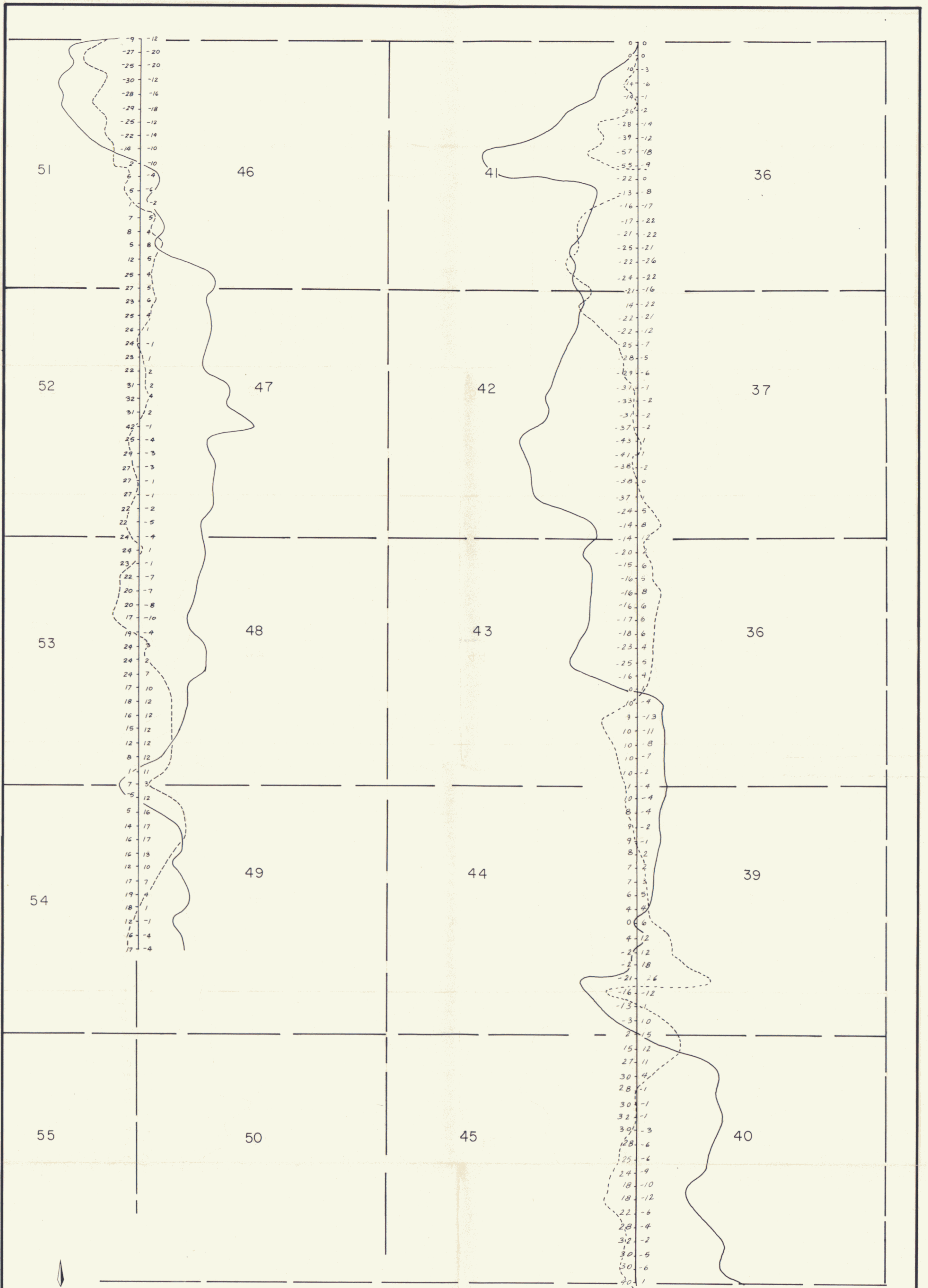


LEGEND



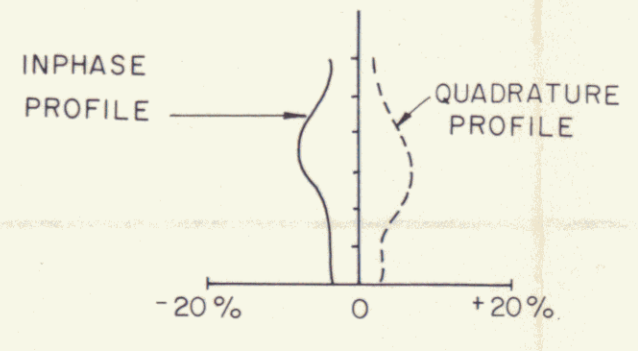
INSTRUMENT GEONICS EM-16

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	
SYNDICATE CLAIMS	
DAWSON M. D. Y.T.	NTS 115-0-14
VLF-EM SURVEY (PROFILES)	
1:5000	
DATE: FEB. 1985	091616
BY: PG/rwr	FIGURE 7



STATION NLK
24.8 khz. at 138°

LEGEND



INSTRUMENT: GEONICS EM 16

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	
MOON CLAIMS	
DAWSON M.D. Y.T.	NTS 115-0-14
VLF-EM SURVEY (PROFILES)	
1:5000	
DATE: FEB. 1985	
BY: PG/r.w.r	
FIGURE 8	



79°30'

139°00'



LEGEND:

- H = HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLE SITE
- T = SILT SAMPLE SITE
- DS = 1983 HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLE SITE

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP	
DAWSON AREA	
HMC & SILT SAMPLE LOCATION MAP	
DATE SEPT 84 BY AGT/rwr	091616 <small>FIGURE 9</small>



139°30'

64°00'



LEGEND

•_{5,10} Au ppb, Ag ppm

NOTE: ALL SAMPLES < 0.2 Ag ARE NOT PLOTTED

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON AREA

SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

Au PPB, Ag PPM.

1000 0 1000 2000 SCALE 1:50,000

DATE SEPT 84
BY AGT./rwr

091616

FIGURE 10



139°30'

139°00'



LEGEND

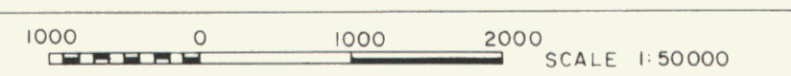
•_{56,18} Zn, Pb in ppm

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON AREA

SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

Zn - Pb RESULTS IN P.P.M.



DATE SEPT 84
BY A.G.T./r.w.r.

FIGURE 11



139°30

139°00



07
06
05
04
03
02
01
00
99
98
97
96
95
94
93
92
91
90
89
88
87
86

LEGEND

1470,1,21,600 Ba ppm, Fe %, Mn ppm

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON AREA

SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

Ba, Fe & Mn RESULTS

1000 0 1000 2000 SCALE 1:50000

DATE SEPT 84
BY AGT/rwr

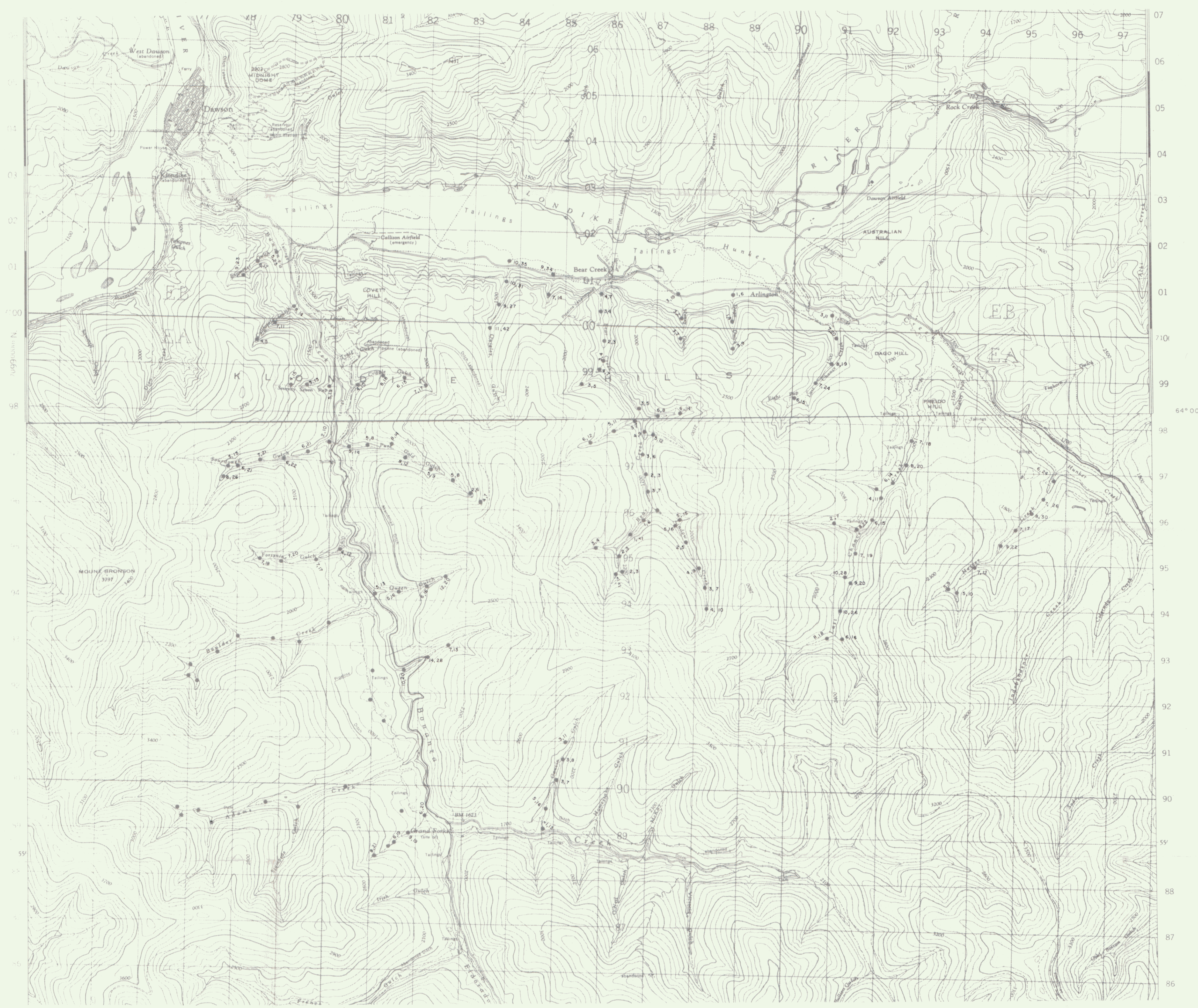
091616

FIGURE 12



139°30'

139°00'



LEGEND

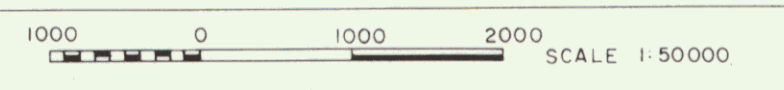
○_{7,8} Co, Ni in ppm

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON AREA

SILT GEOCHEMISTRY

Co - Ni RESULTS IN P.P.M.



DATE SEPT 84
BY AGT/rwr

091616

FIGURE 14



139°30'

64°00'



LEGEND

- 1800,2.0 Au ppb, Ag ppm
- T SILT SAMPLE SITE

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON AREA

HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLING

Au PPB, Ag PPM.



DATE SEPT 84
BY AGT/rwr

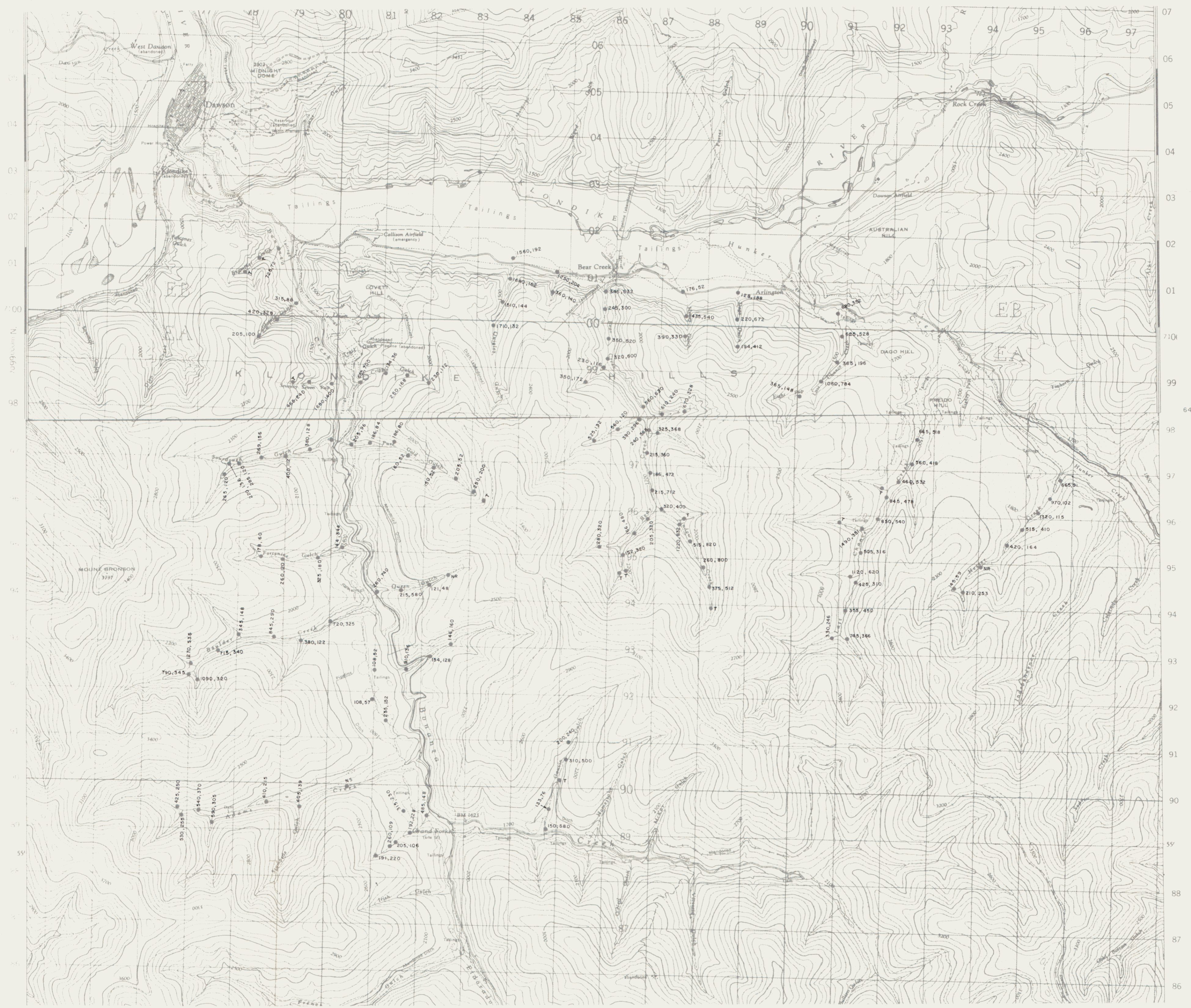
091616

FIGURE 15



139°30'

139°00'



LEGEND

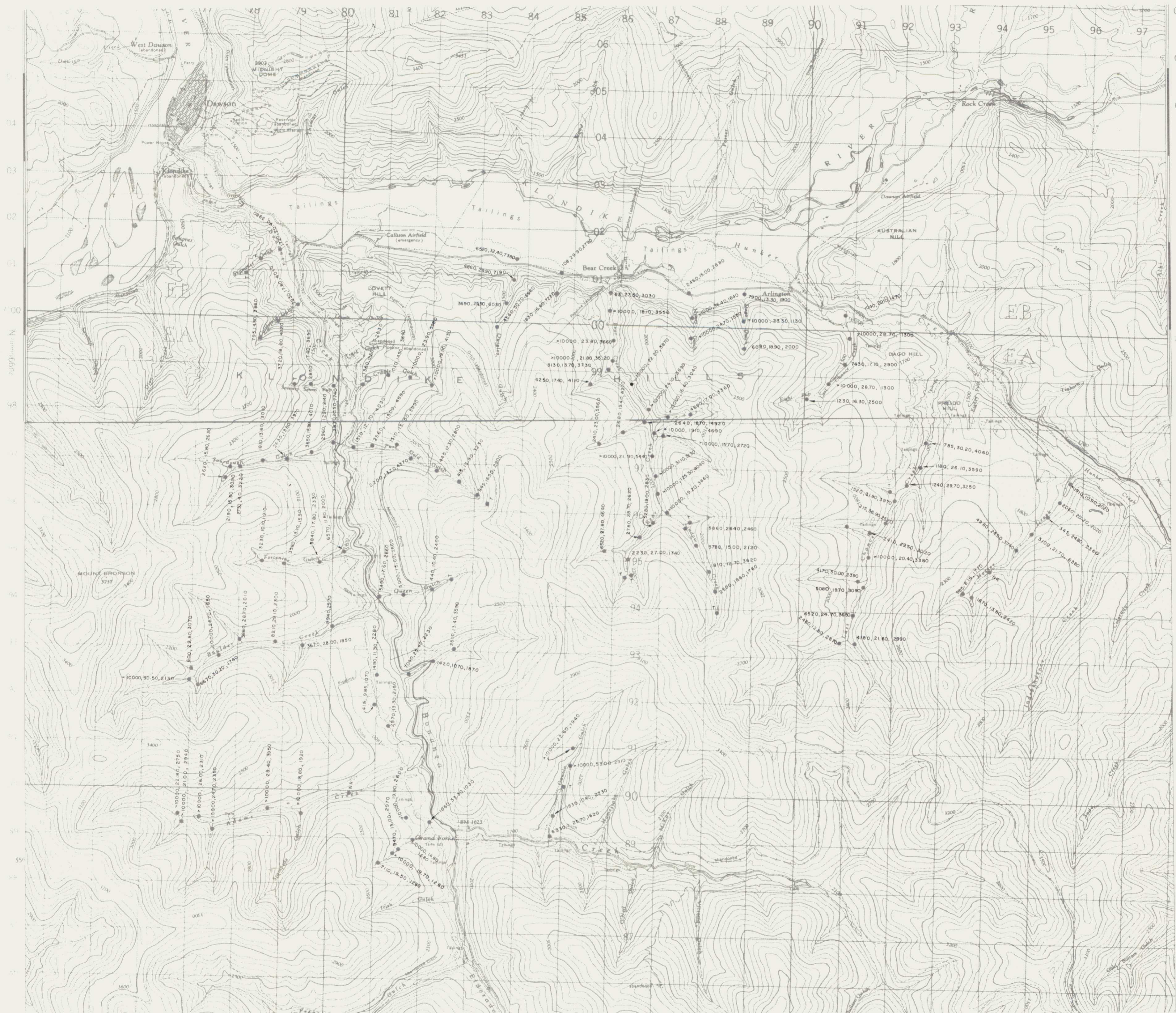
- 505,316 Zn, Pb in ppm
- SILT SAMPLE SITE

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP	
DAWSON AREA	
HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLING	
Zn - Pb RESULTS IN P.P.M.	
DATE SEPT 84 BY AGT./c.w.	091616
FIGURE 16	



139°30

139°00



LEGEND

- 3100, 2170, 6380 Ba ppm, Fe %, Mn ppm
- T SILT SAMPLE

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON AREA

HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLING

Ba, Fe & Mn RESULTS



DATE SEPT 84
BY AGT./rwr

091616

FIGURE 17



129°30

139°00



LEGEND

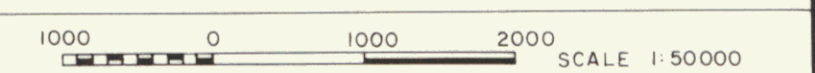
- 425, 31 Cu, Mo in ppm
- r SILT SAMPLE SITE

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON AREA

HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLING

Cu-Mo RESULTS IN P.P.M.



DATE SEPT 84
BY AGT/rwr

091616

FIGURE 18



139°30

139°00



LEGEND

- 73, 157 Co, Ni in ppm
- SILT SAMPLE SITE

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION
LTD. PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON AREA

HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLING

Co - Ni RESULTS IN P.P.M.

1000 0 1000 2000 SCALE 1:50000

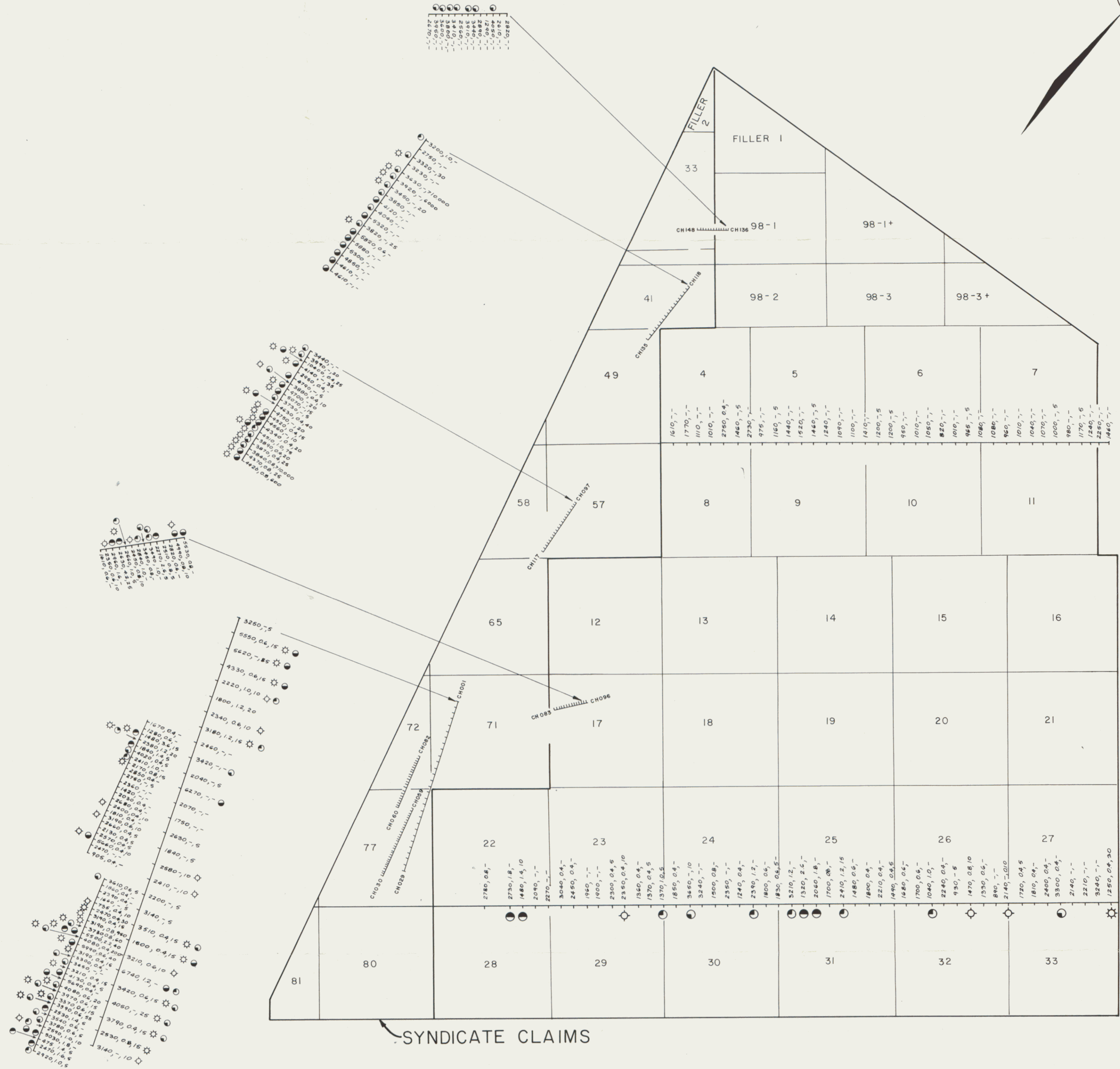
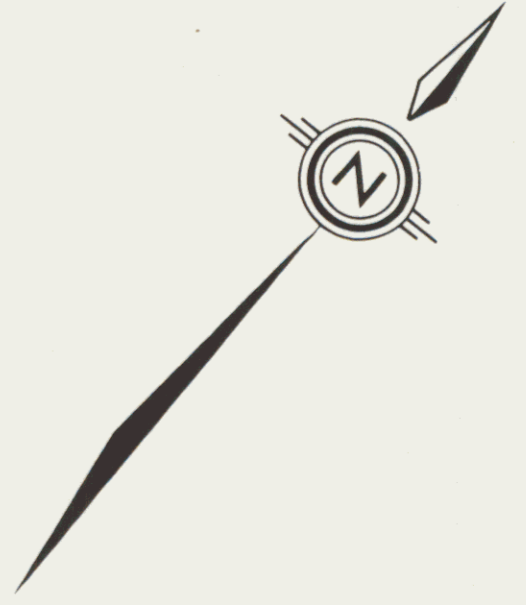
DATE SEPT 84
BY AGT./rwr

091616
001616

FIGURE 19



DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION
 LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
 DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115-0-14
091616
CLAIM HOLDINGS
AND (SOIL) GRID LOCATIONS
 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET SCALE 1 : 31,680
 BY: S.E./n.k.c.r.w.r DATE: AUG 29, 1984 Rev. Feb 7, 1985 PG FIGURE 20



"98" CLAIMS

SYNDICATE CLAIMS

LEGEND
 2780, 0.8, - Ba%, Ag ppm, Au ppb

NOTE:
 A DASH INDICATES VALUE BELOW
 INSTRUMENT DETECTION LIMITS

- BARIUM
 ● $\bar{x} + 2S = 3293$ p.p.m.
 ● $\bar{x} + 3S = 4113$ p.p.m.
- SILVER
 ● $\bar{x} + 2S = 0.94$ p.p.m.
 ● $\bar{x} + 3S = 1.24$ p.p.m.
- GOLD
 ⦿ $\bar{x} + 2S = 9.8$ p.p.b.
 ⚙ $\bar{x} + 3S = 12.2$ p.p.b.

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
 LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

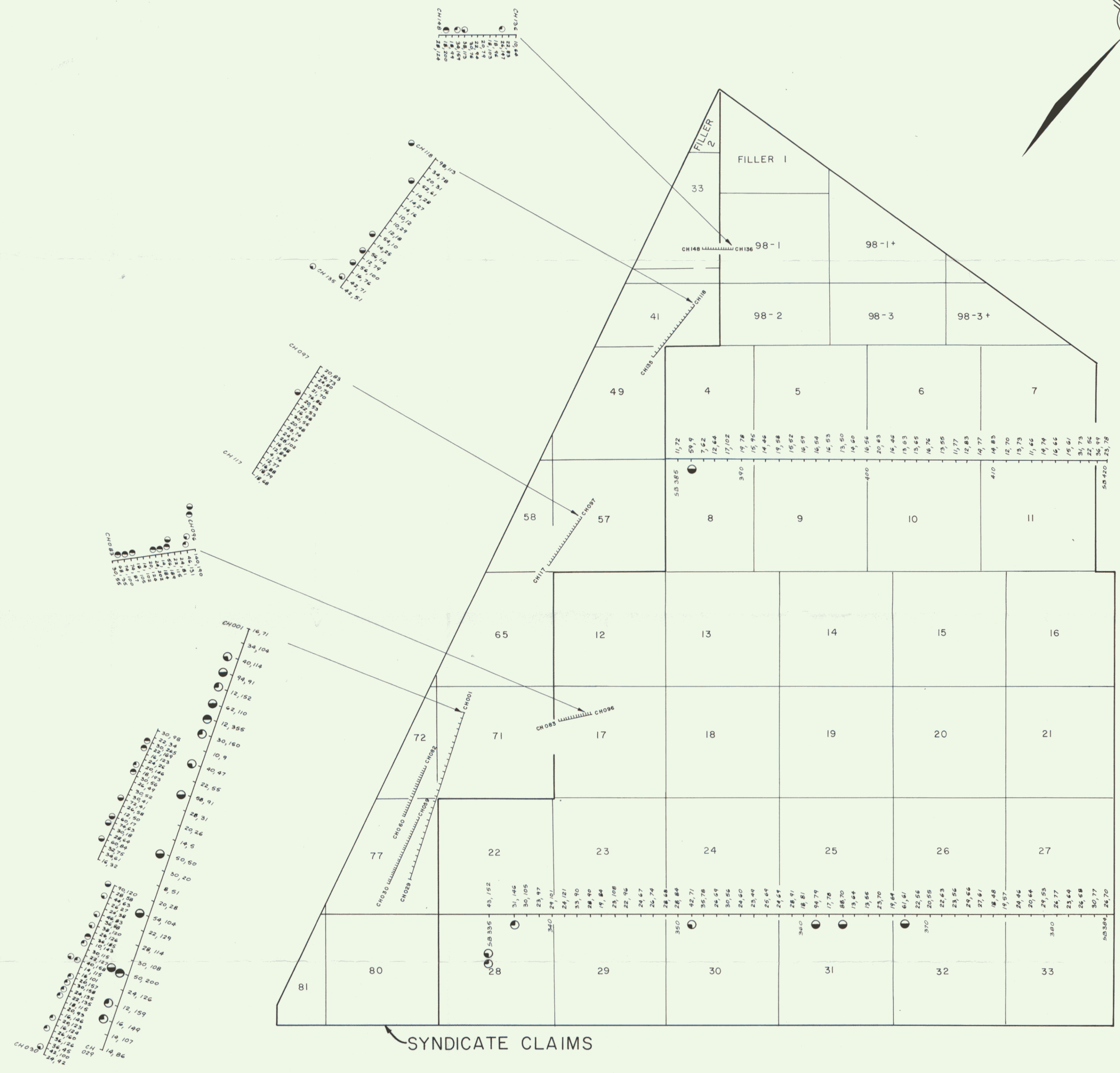
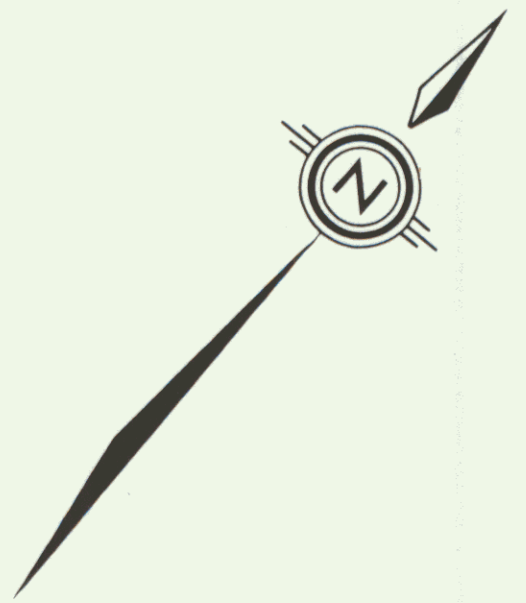
CHEECHAKO 98 GRID
 DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-0-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Ba, Ag, Au, RESULTS

0 200 400 600m
 SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 1985
 BY: P.G./r.w.r. **091616** FIG. 21



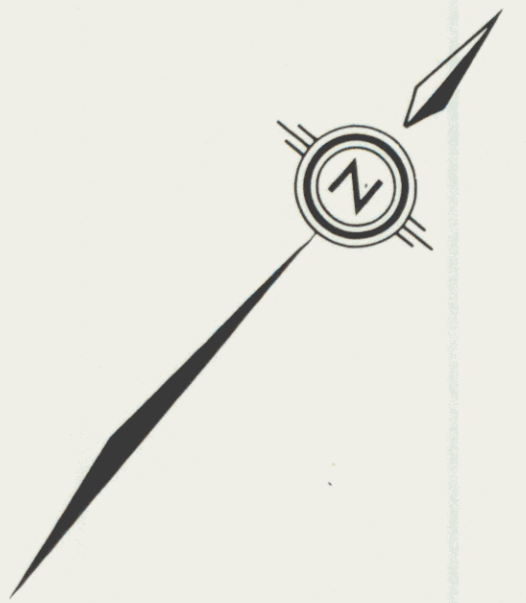
"98" CLAIMS

SYNDICATE CLAIMS

LEGEND

- sample number CH001
- 24, 12/ Pb ppm, Zn ppm
 - LEAD
 - $\bar{x} + 2S = 38$ ppm
 - $\bar{x} + 3S = 48$ ppm
 - ZINC
 - $\bar{x} + 2S = 131$ ppm
 - $\bar{x} + 3S = 161$ ppm

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	
CHEECHAKO 98 GRID	
DAWSON M.D. Y.T.	NTS I15-0-14
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY	
Pb, Zn RESULTS	
SCALE 1:10,000	
DATE: JAN. 1985	
BY: P.G./r.w.r.	091616
FIG. 22	



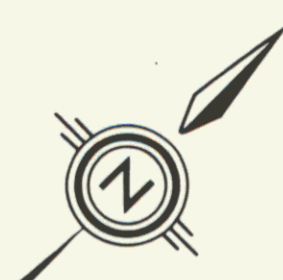
"98" CLAIMS

SYNDICATE CLAIMS

LEGEND

- 45,400 Cu ppm, Fe %
- COPPER
 - $\bar{x} + 2S = 48$ p.p.m.
 - $\bar{x} + 3S = 61$ p.p.m.
- IRON
 - $\bar{x} + 2S = 432$ %
 - $\bar{x} + 3S = 519$ %

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	
CHEECHAKO 98 GRID	
DAWSON M.D. Y.T.	NTS I15-0-14
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY Cu, Fe RESULTS	
SCALE 1:10,000	
DATE: JAN. 1985	
BY: P.G./r.w.r.	091616
FIG. 23	



DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PLINC-SYNDICATE SOIL GRID
 DAWSON M.D. YT NTS 115-0-14

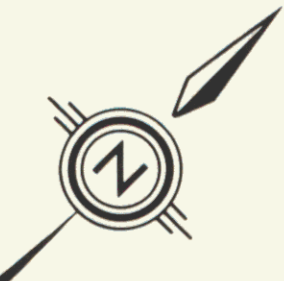
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Ba, Ag, Au, RESULTS

0 200 400 600 m SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN 85

BY: P.G./r.w.r. **091616** FIG. 24



LEGEND
 sample number SB 075 6.58 Pb ppm, Zn ppm

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
 LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

PLINC-SYNDICATE SOIL GRID
 DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-O-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
 Pb, Zn RESULTS

0 200 400 600 m SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 85 091616
 BY: P.G./r.w.r. FIG. 25



96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89
88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81
80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73
72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65
64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57
56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49
48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41
40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33

DAWSON '0' CLAIMS

'83' CLAIMS

243	245	246	247	248
237	239	240	241	242
231	233	234	235	236
225	228	227	228	229
219	220	221	222	223
213	214	215	216	217
207	208	209	210	211
201	202	203	204	205
206	206	206	206	206
201	202	203	204	205
21	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30

G-C CLAIMS

DAWSON '200' CLAIMS

LEGEND

- BARIUM**
- $\bar{x} + 2S = 3293$ ppm.
 - $\bar{x} + 3S = 4113$ ppm.
- GOLD**
- ◇ $\bar{x} + 2S = 9.8$ ppb
 - ☆ $\bar{x} + 3S = 12.2$ ppb

LEGEND

— 1020, 4, 10 Ba%, Ag ppm, Au ppb

NOTE: A DASH INDICATES VALUE BELOW INSTRUMENT DETECTION LIMITS

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON - 83 GRID
 DAWSON M.D. Y.T. N.T.S. 115-0-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Ba, Ag, Au, RESULTS

0 200 400 600 SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 85. 091616

BY: P.G./r.w.r. FIG. 27



DAWSON "200" CLAIMS

DAWSON '0' CLAIMS

'83' CLAIMS

LEGEND

- LEAD
- $\bar{x} + 2S = 38$ ppm.
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 48$ ppm.

LEGEND
 sample number \rightarrow 4221
 1.60 Pb ppm, Zn ppm

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
 LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON - 83 GRID
 DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS. 115-0-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Pb, Zn RESULTS

0 200 400 600 SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 85. **091616**

BY: P.G./r.w.r. **091616** FIG. 28

SHARON
7 - 15
56-59

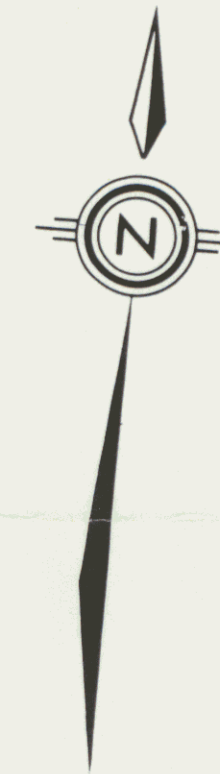
SHARON
16-27
48-55

SHARON
28-39
40-47

1	4	7	10	16	22	39	36
2	5	8	11	17	23	38	35
3	6	9	12	18	24	37	34
246	247	248	13	19	25	28	31
	242	14	20	26	29	32	
	236	15	21	27	30	33	
	230	56	52	48	44	40	
	224	57	53	49	45	41	
	218	58	54	50	46	42	
	212	59	55	51	47	43	

SHARON CLAIMS

DAWSON CLAIMS



LEGEND

700, -5 Ba %, Ag ppm, Au ppb

NOTE:
A DASH INDICATES VALUE BELOW
INSTRUMENT DETECTION LIMITS

BARIUM

☉ $\bar{x} + 2S = 3293$ p.p.m.

☉ $\bar{x} + 3S = 4113$ p.p.m.

☉ $\bar{x} + 2S = 0.94$ p.p.m.

SILVER

☉ $\bar{x} + 2S = 9.8$ ppb.

GOLD

☉ $\bar{x} + 3S = 12.2$ ppb

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

SHARON GRID

DAWSON M.D. Y.T.

NTS 115-0-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Ba, Ag, Au, RESULTS

0 200 400 600m

SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 1985

BY: P.G./r.w.r.

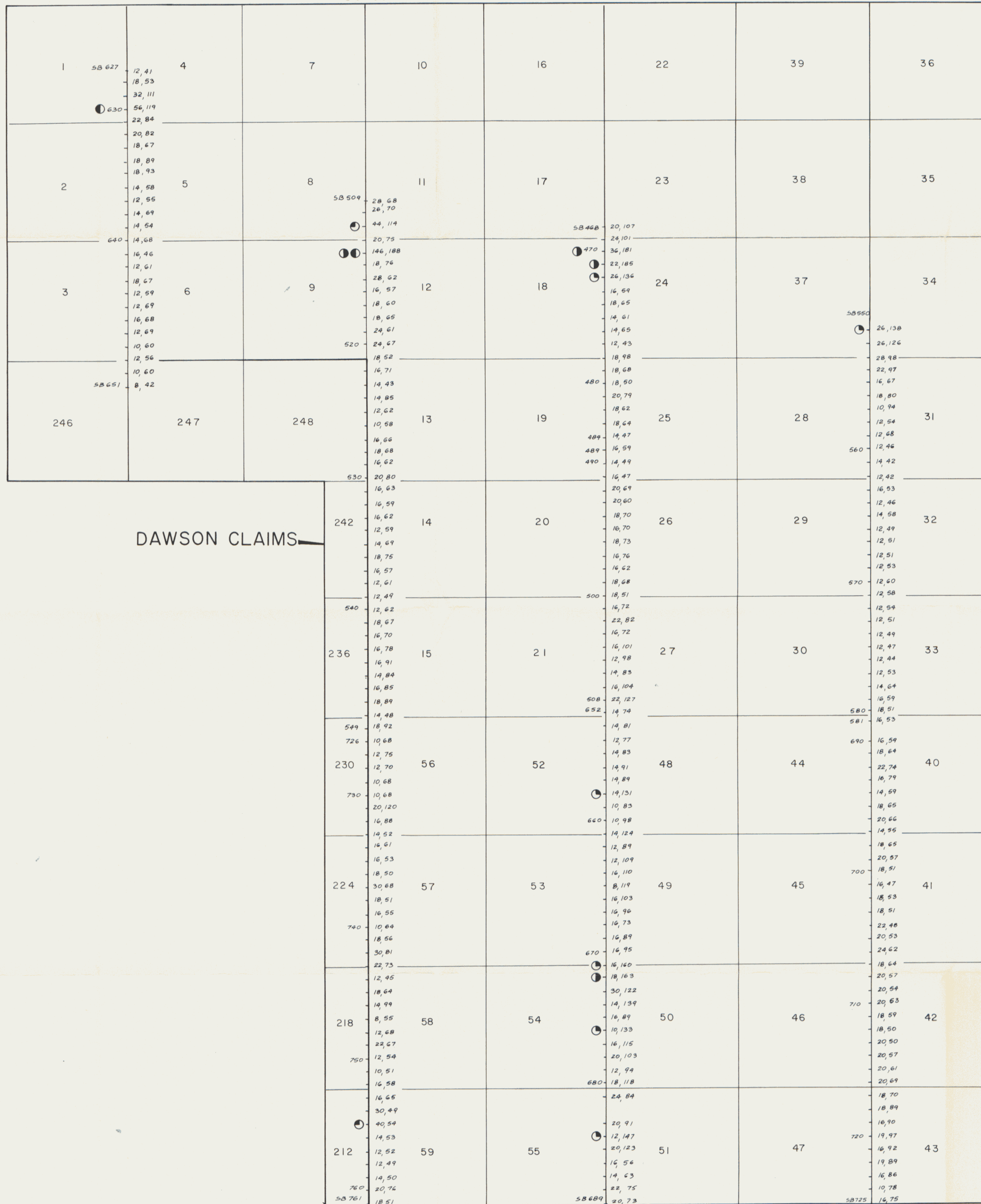
091616

FIG. 30

SHARON
7-15
56-59

SHARON
16-27
48-55

SHARON
28-39
40-47



SHARON CLAIMS

DAWSON CLAIMS



LEGEND

sample number SB 550

LEAD

☉ $\bar{x} + 2S = 38$ ppm

● $\bar{x} + 3S = 48$ ppm

ZINC

☉ $\bar{x} + 2S = 131$ p.p.m.

● $\bar{x} + 3S = 161$ ppm

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

SHARON GRID

DAWSON M.D. Y.T.

NTS 115-0-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Pb, Zn RESULTS

0 200 400 600m

SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 1985

BY: P.G./r.w.r.

SHARON
7 - 15
56-59

SHARON
16-27
48-55

SHARON
28-39
40-47

1	4 11, 1.36 11, 1.78 30, 2.55 34, 3.66 17, 2.72	7	10	16	22	39	36																				
2	5 14, 1.89 23, 2.62 35, 3.14 32, 3.32 22, 2.66 23, 2.69 28, 2.95 28, 2.94 34, 2.73	8	11 16, 2.31 20, 2.47 25, 2.91	17	23 36, 3.09 35, 3.52	38	35																				
3	6 9, 1.05 25, 2.67 22, 2.96 20, 2.39 22, 3.02 19, 2.65 19, 2.73 22, 2.76 31, 3.36 22, 3.20 22, 2.50	9	12 41, 1.99 30, 1.84 23, 3.17 25, 3.01 35, 3.41 32, 3.51 23, 3.02 32, 3.40 37, 1.71 46, 3.99 36, 3.19 22, 2.61 31, 3.43 37, 3.52 30, 3.47 28, 3.26	18	24 46, 5.02 55, 4.29 41, 3.49 29, 1.74 29, 2.54 25, 1.98 25, 2.84 17, 1.39 22, 3.32 29, 3.17 28, 2.84 36, 3.08 24, 2.64 26, 2.79 20, 2.70 19, 2.90 23, 2.71 28, 2.48 29, 2.94 36, 3.74 24, 3.27 19, 3.01 22, 2.86 20, 3.01 20, 2.64 26, 2.76 16, 2.26 24, 3.24 22, 3.31 22, 2.81 25, 3.12 28, 3.22 24, 2.98 27, 3.19 37, 3.22 38, 2.38 22, 2.18 24, 2.28 39, 2.36 26, 2.36 26, 2.36 42, 2.87 28, 2.36 28, 2.66 42, 3.30 27, 2.57 36, 2.88 45, 3.08 35, 2.75 29, 2.68 27, 2.57 26, 2.47 24, 2.70 24, 2.84 46, 3.25 49, 3.10 34, 2.84 43, 3.28 29, 2.62 38, 2.96 39, 2.85 27, 2.95 25, 2.83 28, 2.78 22, 2.73 23, 3.02 37, 3.11 29, 2.68 12, 2.00 14, 2.63 18, 3.03 18, 3.29	19	25 26, 2.79 20, 2.70 19, 2.90 23, 2.71 28, 2.48 29, 2.94 36, 3.74 24, 3.27 19, 3.01 22, 2.86 20, 3.01 20, 2.64 26, 2.76 16, 2.26 24, 3.24 22, 3.31 22, 2.81 25, 3.12 28, 3.22 24, 2.98 27, 3.19 37, 3.22 38, 2.38 22, 2.18 24, 2.28 39, 2.36 26, 2.36 26, 2.36 42, 2.87 28, 2.36 28, 2.66 42, 3.30 27, 2.57 36, 2.88 45, 3.08 35, 2.75 29, 2.68 27, 2.57 26, 2.47 24, 2.70 24, 2.84 46, 3.25 49, 3.10 34, 2.84 43, 3.28 29, 2.62 38, 2.96 39, 2.85 27, 2.95 25, 2.83 28, 2.78 22, 2.73 23, 3.02 37, 3.11 29, 2.68 12, 2.00 14, 2.63 18, 3.03 18, 3.29	20	26 19, 3.01 22, 2.86 20, 3.01 20, 2.64 26, 2.76 16, 2.26 24, 3.24 22, 3.31 22, 2.81 25, 3.12 28, 3.22 24, 2.98 27, 3.19 37, 3.22 38, 2.38 22, 2.18 24, 2.28 39, 2.36 26, 2.36 26, 2.36 42, 2.87 28, 2.36 28, 2.66 42, 3.30 27, 2.57 36, 2.88 45, 3.08 35, 2.75 29, 2.68 27, 2.57 26, 2.47 24, 2.70 24, 2.84 46, 3.25 49, 3.10 34, 2.84 43, 3.28 29, 2.62 38, 2.96 39, 2.85 27, 2.95 25, 2.83 28, 2.78 22, 2.73 23, 3.02 37, 3.11 29, 2.68 12, 2.00 14, 2.63 18, 3.03 18, 3.29	21	27 25, 3.12 28, 3.22 24, 2.98 27, 3.19 37, 3.22 38, 2.38 22, 2.18 24, 2.28 39, 2.36 26, 2.36 26, 2.36 42, 2.87 28, 2.36 28, 2.66 42, 3.30 27, 2.57 36, 2.88 45, 3.08 35, 2.75 29, 2.68 27, 2.57 26, 2.47 24, 2.70 24, 2.84 46, 3.25 49, 3.10 34, 2.84 43, 3.28 29, 2.62 38, 2.96 39, 2.85 27, 2.95 25, 2.83 28, 2.78 22, 2.73 23, 3.02 37, 3.11 29, 2.68 12, 2.00 14, 2.63 18, 3.03 18, 3.29	24	28 44, 3.12 44, 2.96 34, 2.73 49, 2.93 34, 2.46 37, 2.62 18, 2.88 21, 2.32 21, 2.33 20, 2.66 17, 2.78 19, 2.75 22, 2.80 21, 2.58 17, 2.79 16, 1.91 18, 2.22 16, 2.22 23, 2.43 22, 2.40 22, 2.37 21, 2.18 19, 2.20 20, 2.29 20, 2.08 16, 1.85 18, 2.20 23, 2.20 21, 2.29 20, 1.98 18, 2.17 24, 2.39 24, 2.48 27, 3.05 28, 3.01 25, 2.34 25, 2.28 20, 2.15 22, 2.22 22, 2.48 18, 2.10 13, 2.02 19, 2.83 21, 3.32 15, 1.97 12, 1.94 13, 2.47 20, 2.49 24, 2.64 19, 2.86 19, 3.17 23, 3.01 23, 2.80 22, 2.60 16, 2.16 20, 2.49 22, 2.67 23, 2.64 26, 2.78 34, 2.96 34, 2.85 40, 3.12 39, 2.86 37, 3.06 34, 2.94 36, 2.71 30, 2.94	28	29 44, 3.12 44, 2.96 34, 2.73 49, 2.93 34, 2.46 37, 2.62 18, 2.88 21, 2.32 21, 2.33 20, 2.66 17, 2.78 19, 2.75 22, 2.80 21, 2.58 17, 2.79 16, 1.91 18, 2.22 16, 2.22 23, 2.43 22, 2.40 22, 2.37 21, 2.18 19, 2.20 20, 2.29 20, 2.08 16, 1.85 18, 2.20 23, 2.20 21, 2.29 20, 1.98 18, 2.17 24, 2.39 24, 2.48 27, 3.05 28, 3.01 25, 2.34 25, 2.28 20, 2.15 22, 2.22 22, 2.48 18, 2.10 13, 2.02 19, 2.83 21, 3.32 15, 1.97 12, 1.94 13, 2.47 20, 2.49 24, 2.64 19, 2.86 19, 3.17 23, 3.01 23, 2.80 22, 2.60 16, 2.16 20, 2.49 22, 2.67 23, 2.64 26, 2.78 34, 2.96 34, 2.85 40, 3.12 39, 2.86 37, 3.06 34, 2.94 36, 2.71 30, 2.94	29	30 21, 2.18 18, 2.22 16, 2.22 23, 2.43 22, 2.40 22, 2.37 21, 2.18 19, 2.20 20, 2.29 20, 2.08 16, 1.85 18, 2.20 23, 2.20 21, 2.29 20, 1.98 18, 2.17 24, 2.39 24, 2.48 27, 3.05 28, 3.01 25, 2.34 25, 2.28 20, 2.15 22, 2.22 22, 2.48 18, 2.10 13, 2.02 19, 2.83 21, 3.32 15, 1.97 12, 1.94 13, 2.47 20, 2.49 24, 2.64 19, 2.86 19, 3.17 23, 3.01 23, 2.80 22, 2.60 16, 2.16 20, 2.49 22, 2.67 23, 2.64 26, 2.78 34, 2.96 34, 2.85 40, 3.12 39, 2.86 37, 3.06 34, 2.94 36, 2.71 30, 2.94	32	31 44, 3.12 44, 2.96 34, 2.73 49, 2.93 34, 2.46 37, 2.62 18, 2.88 21, 2.32 21, 2.33 20, 2.66 17, 2.78 19, 2.75 22, 2.80 21, 2.58 17, 2.79 16, 1.91 18, 2.22 16, 2.22 23, 2.43 22, 2.40 22, 2.37 21, 2.18 19, 2.20 20, 2.29 20, 2.08 16, 1.85 18, 2.20 23, 2.20 21, 2.29 20, 1.98 18, 2.17 24, 2.39 24, 2.48 27, 3.05 28, 3.01 25, 2.34 25, 2.28 20, 2.15 22, 2.22 22, 2.48 18, 2.10 13, 2.02 19, 2.83 21, 3.32 15, 1.97 12, 1.94 13, 2.47 20, 2.49 24, 2.64 19, 2.86 19, 3.17 23, 3.01 23, 2.80 22, 2.60 16, 2.16 20, 2.49 22, 2.67 23, 2.64 26, 2.78 34, 2.96 34, 2.85 40, 3.12 39, 2.86 37, 3.06 34, 2.94 36, 2.71 30, 2.94	33	32 21, 2.18 18, 2.22 16, 2.22 23, 2.43 22, 2.40 22, 2.37 21, 2.18 19, 2.20 20, 2.29 20, 2.08 16, 1.85 18, 2.20 23, 2.20 21, 2.29 20, 1.98 18, 2.17 24, 2.39 24, 2.48 27, 3.05 28, 3.01 25, 2.34 25, 2.28 20, 2.15 22, 2.22 22, 2.48 18, 2.10 13, 2.02 19, 2.83 21, 3.32 15, 1.97 12, 1.94 13, 2.47 20, 2.49 24, 2.64 19, 2.86 19, 3.17 23, 3.01 23, 2.80 22, 2.60 16, 2.16 20, 2.49 22, 2.67 23, 2.64 26, 2.78 34, 2.96 34, 2.85 40, 3.12 39, 2.86 37, 3.06 34, 2.94 36, 2.71 30, 2.94	34	33 21, 2.18 18, 2.22 16, 2.22 23, 2.43 22, 2.40 22, 2.37 21, 2.18 19, 2.20 20, 2.29 20, 2.08 16, 1.85 18, 2.20 23, 2.20 21, 2.29 20, 1.98 18, 2.17 24, 2.39 24, 2.48 27, 3.05 28, 3.01 25, 2.34 25, 2.28 20, 2.15 22, 2.22 22, 2.48 18, 2.10 13, 2.02 19, 2.83 21, 3.32 15, 1.97 12, 1.94 13, 2.47 20, 2.49 24, 2.64 19, 2.86 19, 3.17 23, 3.01 23, 2.80 22, 2.60 16, 2.16 20, 2.49 22, 2.67 23, 2.64 26, 2.78 34, 2.96 34, 2.85 40, 3.12 39, 2.86 37, 3.06 34, 2.94 36, 2.71 30, 2.94	35	34 21, 2.18 18, 2.22 16, 2.22 23, 2.43 22, 2.40 22, 2.37 21, 2.18 19, 2.20 20, 2.29 20, 2.08 16, 1.85 18, 2.20 23, 2.20 21, 2.29 20, 1.98 18, 2.17 24, 2.39 24, 2.48 27, 3.05 28, 3.01 25, 2.34 25, 2.28 20, 2.15 22, 2.22 22, 2.48 18, 2.10 13, 2.02 19, 2.83 21, 3.32 15, 1.97 12, 1.94 13, 2.47 20, 2.49 24, 2.64 19, 2.86 19, 3.17 23, 3.01 23, 2.80 22, 2.60 16, 2.16 20, 2.49 22, 2.67 23, 2.64 26, 2.78 34, 2.96 34, 2.85 40, 3.12 39, 2.86 37, 3.06 34, 2.94 36, 2.71 30, 2.94	36	35 21, 2.18 18, 2.22 16, 2.22 23, 2.43 22, 2.40 22, 2.37 21, 2.18 19, 2.20 20, 2.29 20, 2.08 16, 1.85 18, 2.20 23, 2.20 21, 2.29 20, 1.98 18, 2.17 24, 2.39 24, 2.48 27, 3.05 28, 3.01 25, 2.34 25, 2.28 20, 2.15 22, 2.22 22, 2.48 18, 2.10 13, 2.02 19, 2.83 21, 3.32 15, 1.97 12, 1.94 13, 2.47 20, 2.49 24, 2.64 19, 2.86 19, 3.17 23, 3.01 23, 2.80 22, 2.60 16, 2.16 20, 2.49 22, 2.67 23, 2.64 26, 2.78 34, 2.96 34, 2.85 40, 3.12 39, 2.86 37, 3.06 34, 2.94 36, 2.71 30, 2.94

SHARON CLAIMS

DAWSON CLAIMS



LEGEND

- 27, 3.32 Cu ppm, Fe%
- COPPER
- $\bar{x} + 2S = 48$ ppm
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 61$ ppm
- IRON
- $\bar{x} + 2S = 4.32$ %

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

SHARON GRID
DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-0-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Cu, Fe RESULTS

0 200 400 600m SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 1985

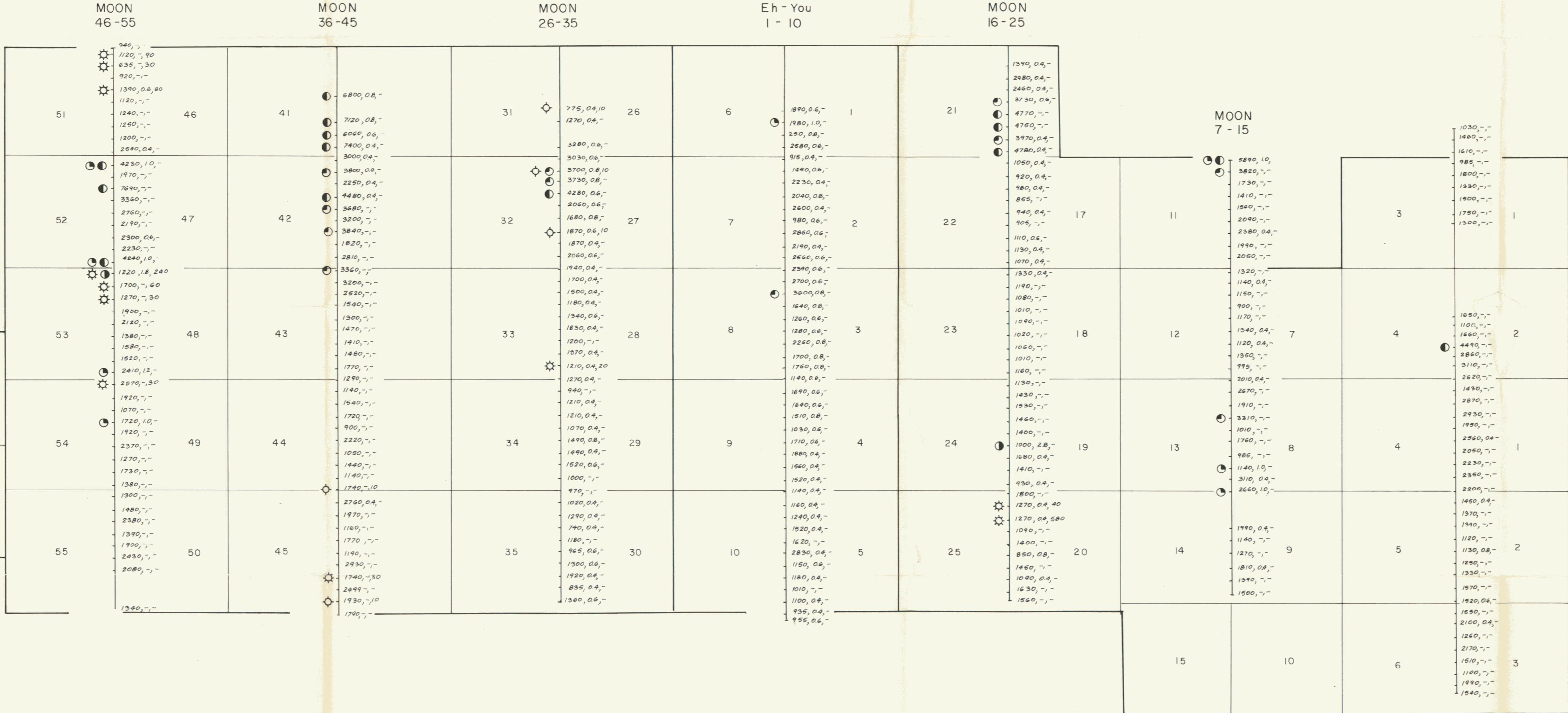
BY: PG./r.w.r.

091616

FIG. 32



NOT ASSAYED - NIAN 1-4, AND 7-10 WITHDRAWN



LEGEND

BARIUM

☉ $\bar{x} + 2S = 3293$ ppm

⊙ $\bar{x} + 3S = 4113$

SILVER

☾ $\bar{x} + 2S = 0.94$ ppb

⊕ $\bar{x} + 3S = 1.24$ ppm

GOLD

⊙ $\bar{x} + 2S = 9.8$ ppb

☼ $\bar{x} + 3S = 12.2$ ppb

— /450,04,- Ba% Agppm, Au ppb

NOTE: A DASH INDICATES VALUE BELOW INSTRUMENT DETECTION LIMITS

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

MOON GRID

DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-0-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Ba, Au, Ag, RESULTS

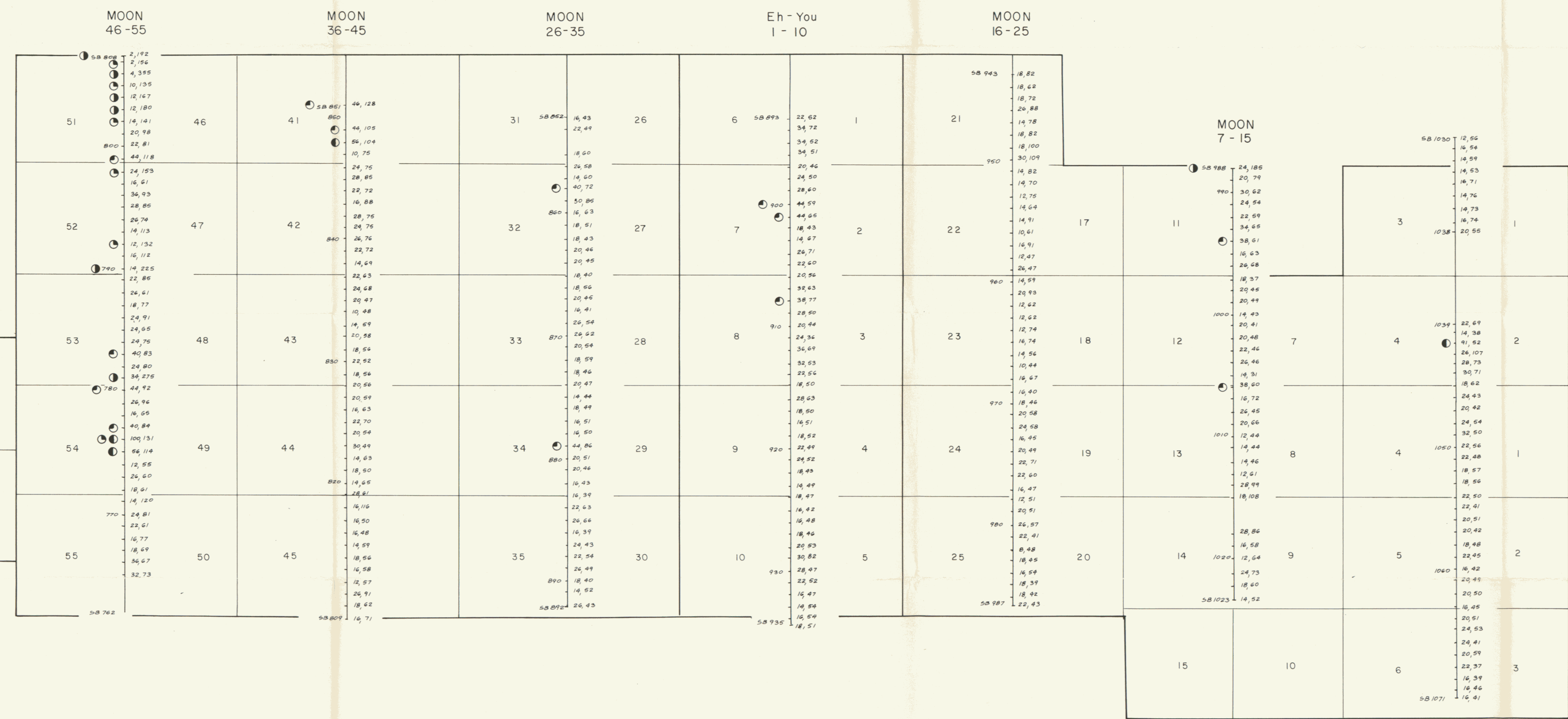
0 200 400 600m SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 1985

BY: PG./r.w.r. 091616 MAP# 33



NOT ASSAYED - NIAN 1, 4, AND 7-10 WITHDRAWN



LEGEND

LEAD

- $\bar{x} + 2S = 38$ ppm.
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 48$ ppm.

ZINC

- $\bar{x} + 2S = 131$ ppm.
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 161$ ppm.

sample number 58/030, 28.73 Pb ppm, Zn ppm

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

MOON GRID

DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-0-14

**SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Pb,Zn RESULTS**

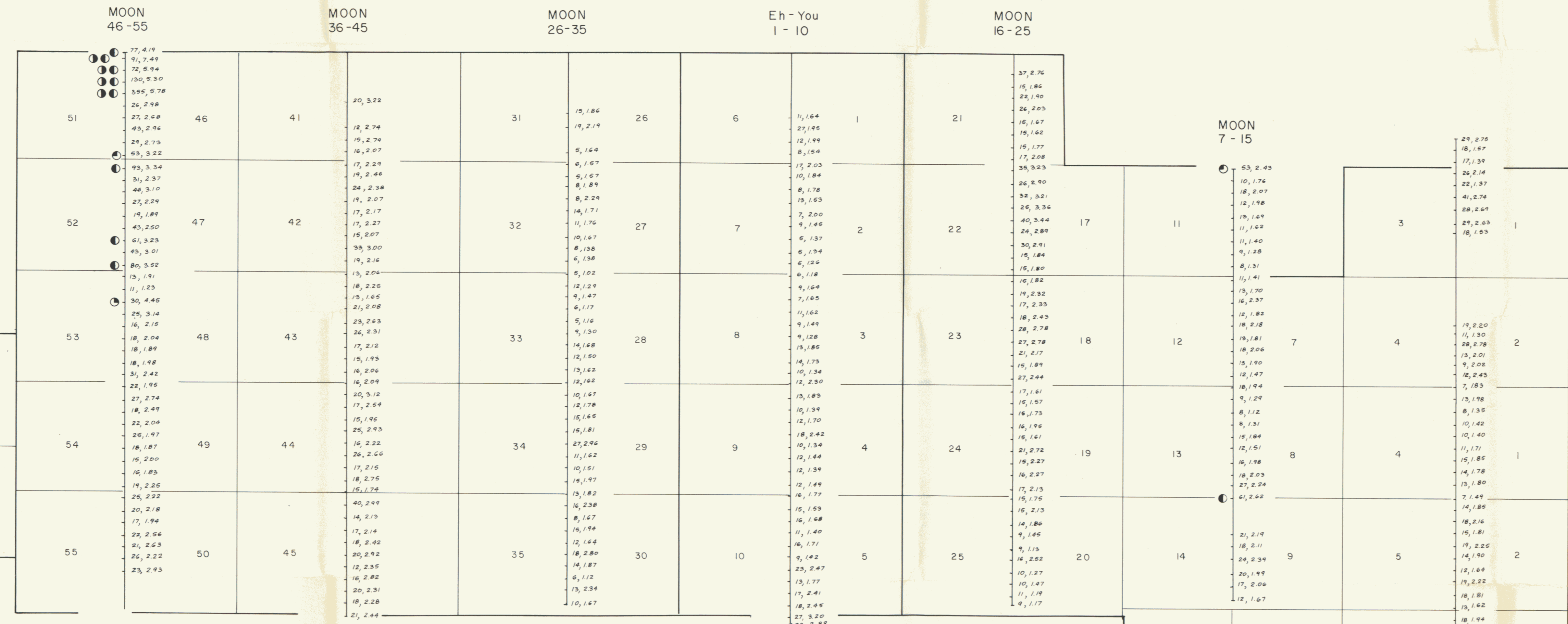
0 200 400 600m SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 1985 091616

BY: P.G./r.w.r. MAP No. 34



NOT ASSAYED - NIAN 1-4, AND 7-10 WITHDRAWN



LEGEND

- COPPER
- $\bar{x} + 2S = 48$ ppm.
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 61$ ppm.
- IRON
- $\bar{x} + 2S = 4.32\%$
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 5.19\%$

25.2% Cu ppm, Fe %

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

MOON GRID

DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-O-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Cu, Fe RESULTS

0 200 400 600m

SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 1985

BY: P.G./r.w.r. **091616**

MAP No 35

ALPHA CLAIMS



LEGEND

sample number 58 1205

30.56 Pb ppm, Zn ppm

LEAD

- $\bar{x} + 2S = 38$ pp.m.
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 48$ pp.m.

ZINC

- $\bar{x} + 2S = 131$ pp.m.
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 161$ pp.m.

DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

ALPHA-DAWSON "100" GRID

DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-O-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

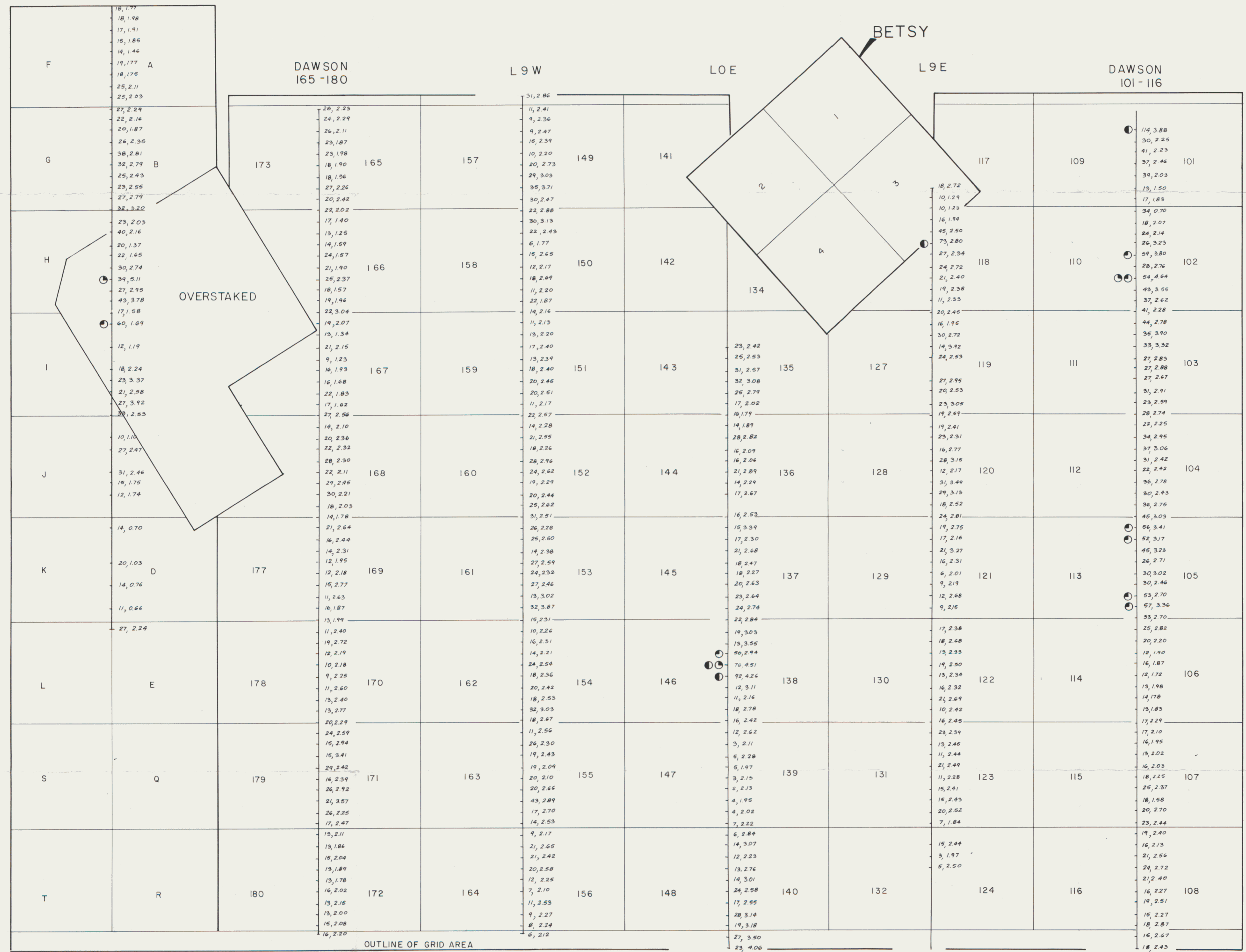
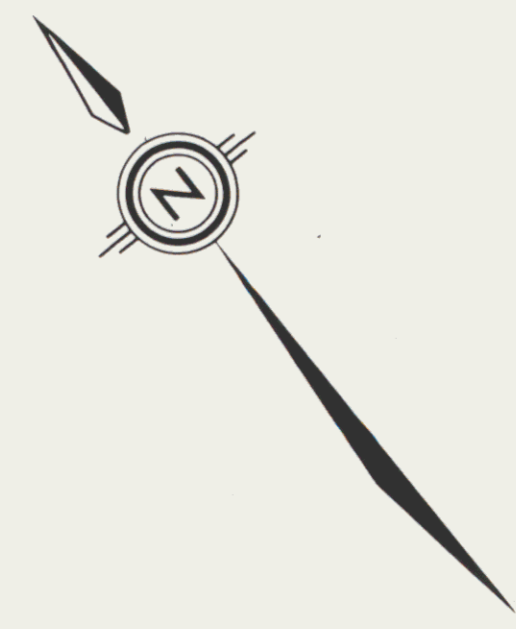
Pb, Zn RESULTS

0 200 400 600m SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 1985

BY: P.G./r.w.r. **091616** MAP N^o 37

ALPHA CLAIMS



LEGEND

36,271 Cu ppm, Fe %

COPPER

- $\bar{x} + 2S = 48$ ppm
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 61$ ppm

IRON

- $\bar{x} + 2S = 4.32$ %
- $\bar{x} + 3S = 5.19$ %

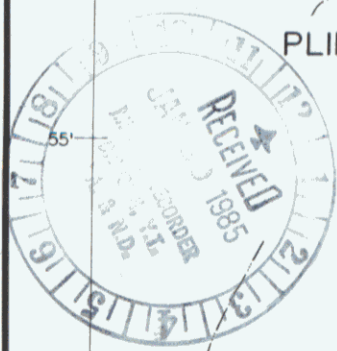
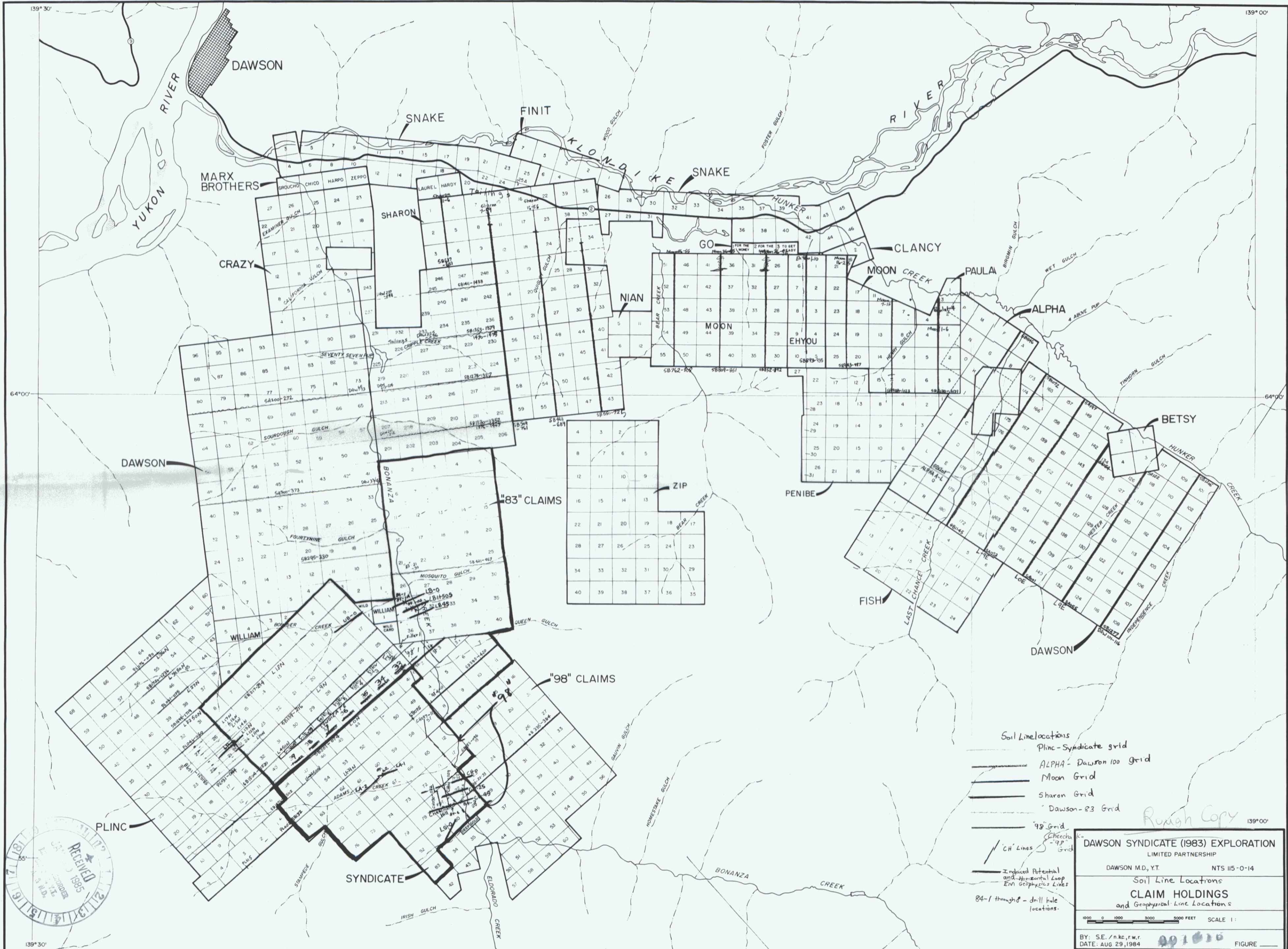
DAWSON SYNDICATE 1983 EXPLORATION
LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

ALPHA- DAWSON "100" GRID
DAWSON M.D. Y.T. NTS 115-0-14

SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Cu, Fe RESULTS

0 200 400 600m SCALE 1:10,000

DATE: JAN. 1985
BY: PG./r.w.r. **091616** MAP No 38



- Soil Line locations
- Plinc-Syndicate grid
 - ALPHA - Dawson 100 grid
 - Moon Grid
 - Sharon Grid
 - Dawson-83 Grid
 - 98' Grid
 - 'CH' Lines
 - Induced Potential and Horizontal Loop Emf geophysical Lines
 - 84-1 through - drill hole locations.

Rough Copy

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
 DAWSON M.D., Y.T. NTS 115-0-14
 Soil Line Locations
CLAIM HOLDINGS
 and Geophysical Line Locations

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 FEET SCALE 1:1

BY: S.E./n.kc,r.w.r. DATE: AUG 29, 1984

FIGURE

Rough Copy

Note: Geology compiled from regional and detailed mapping, airborne survey interpretation and previous mapping by DeBicki R.L. (1984)



LEGEND

Late Cretaceous to Early Tertiary	1	grey to brown weathering andesite intrusive/entrusives
	2	light pink to orange quartz-feldspar rhyolite porphyry
	3	foliated equigranular granodiorite
	4	blocky weathering light grey to pinkish grey feldspar-quartz schist
	5	buff weathering muscovite, quartz, feldspar schist
	6	siliceous grey to light green weathering sericite-quartz, muscovite schist
	7	light to medium green and buff weathering quartz-chlorite schist, commonly with quartz porphyroblasts
Triassic or Older	8	light colored (to white) quartz-feldspar porphyry, with quartz porphyroblasts to 30%
	9	carbonaceous rocks (a) graphitic chlorite and/or sericite schist (b) graphitic marble
	10	massive dark green serpentinite
	11	coarsely crystalline white marble

Geological boundary, location known, approximate and estimated

fault location

dyke

schistosity plane with indicated dip

fold axis trend (anticline/syncline) with indicated plunge

joint plane with indicated dip

bedding plane with indicated dip, top unknown

outline of claim block

mineral occurrence, see list below

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) Exploration LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
 DAWSON MB, YT. NTS 115-0-14
Property Geology
 SCALE 1:50,000
 BY PG/091616
 DATE: Jan 20, 1985

Mineral Occurrences

A - Bald Eagle; barite veins, cerussite
 B - Bronson; quartz veining, galena, pyrite
 C - Virgin Jean; quartz veins, pyrite, galena, cerussite
 D - Gordon; quartz stringers, malachite, chalcocite, pyrite
 E - Brenner; alteration veins, chalcocite, fluorite, barite
 F - Unexpected - porphyry, fluorite, topaz, uranium
 G - Trilby - quartz carbonate veins, pyrite, traces of gold and silver



79°30'

139°00'



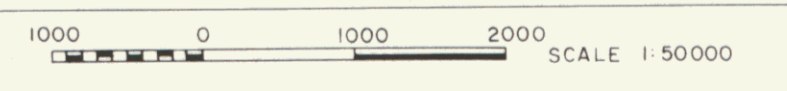
LEGEND:

- H = HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLE SITE
- T = SILT SAMPLE SITE
- DS = 1983 HEAVY MINERAL CONCENTRATE SAMPLE SITE

DAWSON SYNDICATE (1983) EXPLORATION LTD. PARTNERSHIP

DAWSON AREA

HMC & SILT SAMPLE LOCATION MAP



DATE SEPT 84
BY AGT/rwr

091616

FIGURE