

ASSESSMENT REPORTS

WHITEHORSE M.D.

MAP No. 115 I 11 TYPE OF WORK: DIAMOND DRILLING

REPORT FILED UNDER	UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.	
DATE PERFORMED	18-30 August 1984	DATE FILED: September 5, 1985
LOCATION - LAT.	62°38'N	
LONG.	137°15'W	
CLAIM Nos.	DEF 1-32 Y61693-Y61724	
	DEF 33-78 Y61978-Y62023	
	DEF 79-84 Y66779-Y66784	
	DEF 85-87 Y76954-Y76956	
	DEF 1379 Y76953	
WORK DONE BY	UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.	
WORK DONE FOR	UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.	
REMARKS	Copper mineralization with minor gold and silver occurs in gneissic rocks of the Klotassin Batholith as chalcopyrite and bornite with minor malachite and azurite.	
	4ex 85 p. 218	

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Five rotary reverse circulation drill holes were sunk, totalling 520m in the northern corner of claim DEF 63. Cuttings were bagged every 3m and analyzed for gold, copper, zinc and silver. Average copper grades for each hole are as follows:

<u>DRILL HOLE NO.</u>	<u>Cu(%)</u>
DEF 84-1	.077
DEF 84-2	.018
DEF 84-3	.016
DEF 84-4	.011
DEF 84-5	.021

All holes averaged 0.069 g/t Au (0.002 oz/ton), 0.69 g/t Ag (0.02 oz/ton) and 0.01% Zn.



UNITED KENO HILL MINES LIMITED

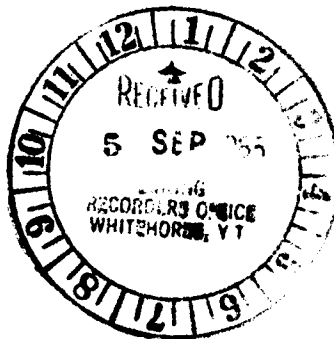
WHITEHORSE, YUKON



A REPORT ON THE
1984 DRILL PROGRAM ON
THE DEF CLAIMS

by

R. RYCHLEWSKI
EXPLORATION GEOLOGIST



NTS SHEET 115-I-11
DATED: DECEMBER 6, 1984

091654

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INTRODUCTION

Part of the DEF claim group (DEF-63 Grant Number Y62008) were investigated from September 18 to 30, 1984 with reverse circulation drilling. A total of five holes were drilled for a total footage of 1700 feet. The drilling was contracted out to Midnight Sun Drilling Company Limited, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. Samples were taken over a 10 foot interval. The purpose of this project was to investigate a soil geochemistry anomaly that consisted of above threshold Cu values, discovered in August, 1974.

The drilling was done by a T64HB Schramm air rotary reverse circulation drill mounted on a TF-360 nodwell carrier which proved to be very efficient when moving and drilling. All drill sites were prepared by D7E cat. The camp was located on the west bank of the Yukon River, thus travelling to the drill site was necessary by pick-up truck. A Honda TRX-400 all terrain vehicle was used by the author which proved to be quite effective in all types of terrain.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

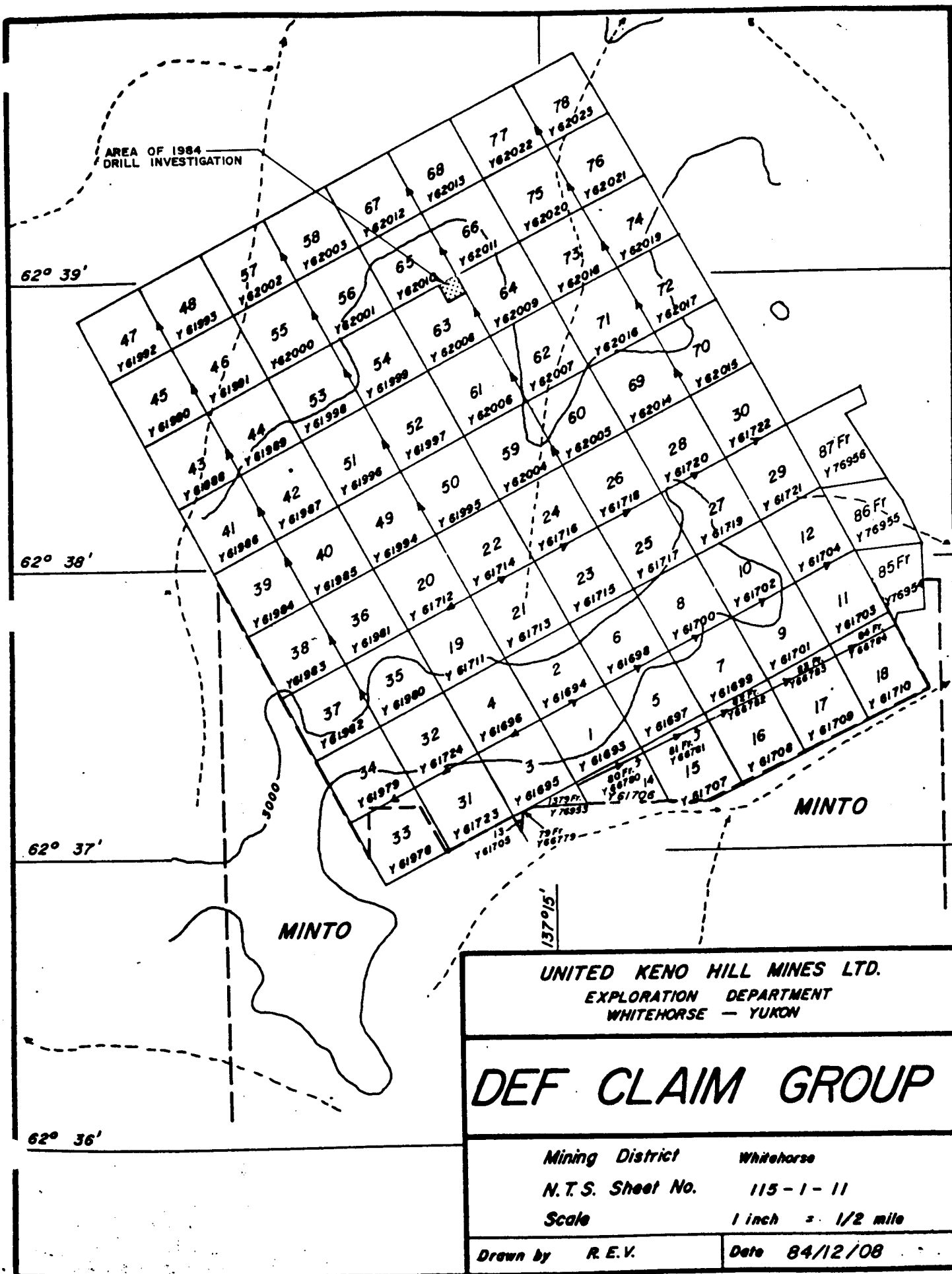
The DEF Claim Group is located 51 miles northwest of Whitehorse on the south side of the Yukon River, approximately 13 air miles west northwest of Minto. The drilling was carried out in the northern part of the DEF Claim Group. Latitude 62° 48' N, longitude 137° 16'W N.T.S. 115 I/11.

The property is accessed by a tote road that was built during 1974 by J.E. Brown Contracting (Yukon) Ltd. The road was further upgraded by Midnight Sun Drilling which created an additional branch to the drill site. All heavy equipment was floated down river by barge and it took a total of two days to mobilize the camp and drill equipment to the property. Three claims were staked (POP 1-3) 2 miles south-east of Ingersol Islands by Andy Hureau which were used for access purposes and as a camp location. Progress on the upgrading of the cat road was delayed for one day due to the complete immobilization of the cat in a swamp.



HISTORY

The area has been explored extensively in the past by UKHM field crews. The DEF Claim Group was staked in 1971 and explored by reconnaissance prospecting and mapping. Further follow-up work was carried out which consisted of geochemistry, geophysics, trenching and diamond drilling which eventually led to the delineation of the DEF Copper Deposit. Dick Joy concisely describes the history and development work carried out on the claim group in "1974 Exploration Report on the DEF Claim Group", UKHM files.



GEOLOGY

i) Regional Geology

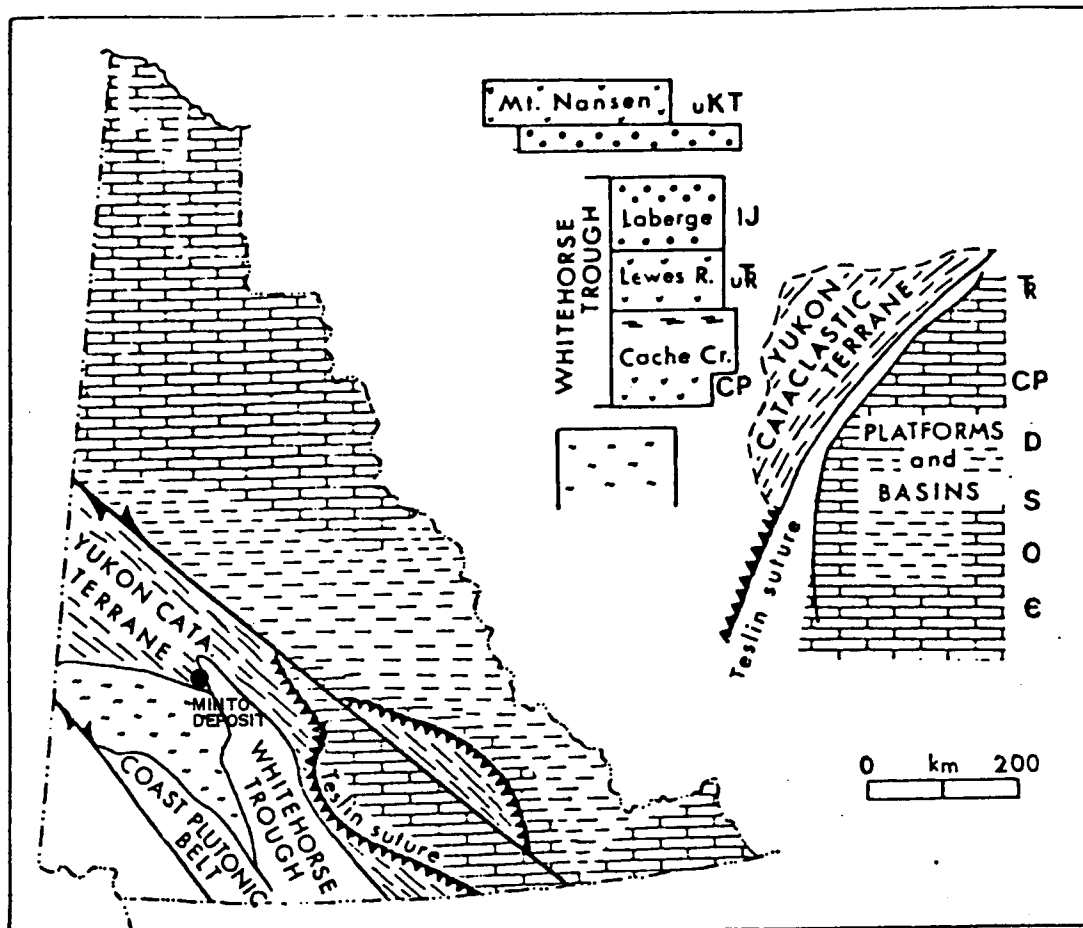
The area was first mapped by Bostock (1936) who describes the Carmacks district to lie within the Plateau Province. Templeman-Kluit (1973) describes the region to be within the Yukon Crystalline Terrane, a region of metamorphic and plutonic rocks in the axial zone of the northern Canadian Cordillera. The metamorphic rocks are largely meta-volcanic and metaplutonic origin and are possibly Devonian to Mississippian in age. Metamorphism to the Upper Greenschist or Lower Amphibolite facies probably occurred during the Triassic.

The plutonic rocks range in age from Triassic to Tertiary and vary from quartz diorite to alaskite (Pearson and Clark 1979). The most extensive suite of plutonic rocks is the Klotassin Suite which constitutes the wall rocks of the DEF-MINTO deposits. The rocks consist of biotite-hornblende granodiorite to quartz monzonite and are typically granitic in character but weak to moderate foliation is present. Plutons of the Klotassin Suite display steeply dipping contacts (Pearson and Clark 1979) which are parallel to the foliation in enclosing rocks.

The Klotassin Suite age has been inferred to be Upper Triassic (Templeman-Kluit 1976). Clasts of granitic material are present in the Lower to Middle Jurassic Laberge Group in the Whitehorse Trough, therefore the Klotassin Suite is earliest Jurassic or older. U-Pb dating

of zircons yielded an age of 203 m.y.

Sub-aerial volcanics of the Mt. Nansen Group consist of black weathering dark green, red or purple calc-alkaline andesites with massive tuff and tuff breccia have been interpreted to be of Eocene age (Pearson and Clark 1979). In addition sub-aerial volcanism from the Eocene to Pliocene interval emplaced the Carmacks Group and in the Pleistocene to Recent emplaced the Selkirk Group volcanics.



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EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT
WHITEHORSE — YUKON

YUKON TECTONIC ELEMENTS

Figure 3

Drawn by H.D.P.

Date 84/12/05

ii) Geology of DEF Claim Group (see Map 2)

The DEF Claim Group has a copper occurrence co-linear with two other occurrences trending northwest for 26 miles. The Williams Creek deposit is at the southeast end; the STU occurrence is 7 miles to the northwest; and the DEF MINTO deposit is 19 miles northwest of STU.

The copper deposit consists of disseminated copper with minor gold and silver occurring in gneissic zones within the Klotassin Batholith. The Klotassin Batholith in this area is Upper Triassic in age. It is overlain by Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group Volcanics and is exposed just south of the DEF-MINTO deposit. The linear trend of the mineralization may be related to the northwest trending Teslin Suture Zone which occurs to the east of this area.

TABLE OF FORMATIONS*

RECENT

Qal Alluvium

UPPER TERTIARY (PLEISTOCENE)

QTS Salkirk Series Volcanics: black, dark blue-green or brown augite basalt and andesite flows, breccias, and tuffs. [Rs]

UPPER CRETACEOUS

eTcv Carmacks Group Volcanics: brown weathering basalt, andesite flows, and flow breccia. Includes calc-alkaline andesite to alkali basalt, trachybasalt, and tristanite. (Pond, Pass = porphyritic andesite, basalt) [OMcv]

eTcg Conglomerate and Sandstone: immature coarse conglomerate with minor brown weathering andesitic tuff, tuffaceous sandstone, and carbonaceous shale [Ocs]

Tnn Mount Nansen Group Volcanics: black weathering (black talus) dark green-grey, red, or purple calc-alkaline andesites, massive tuff, and tuff breccia. [ENN]

LOWER CRETACEOUS and/or UPPER JURASSIC

LKt Tantalus Formation: chert pebble conglomerate with interbedded sandstone and shale; minor coal. [JKt]

JURASSIC

Jl Laberge Group: poorly sorted, buff-weathering, massive to thick bedded sandstone and conglomerate with interbedded tuff and shale. [JL]

UPPER TRIASSIC (LOWER JURASSIC?)

My Syenite: grey, coarse-grained melanocratic, porphyritic (K-feldspar) syenite; may include Tgdm unaltered. age unknown. [Ky - Cretaceous]

Tgdm Klotassin Suite: biotite-hornblende granodiorite to quartz monzonite. [Tgdm]

Pgdm - porphyritic, medium to coarse grained biotite-hornblende granodiorite to quartz monzonite

g, gd, gdm - as above: phenocrysts (presence of phenocrysts not recorded during early mapping)

wfgdm, wPgdm - weakly foliated gdm, Pgdm

mf gdm, mfPgdm - moderately foliated gdm, Pgdm

sf gdm, sfPgdm - strongly foliated gdm, Pgdm

gn - biotite granodiorite gneiss with local hornblende-biotite granodiorite gneiss and quartz-feldspar gneiss.

mgr - microgranite

ap, peg - apfite, pegmatite dykes

Tvb Massive Green Volcanics (Late Triassic Basalt): dark green, typically porphyritic epidotized basalt; minor flow breccia, argillite, and tuff. Locally includes hornblende-chlorite schist. This unit is presumed cogenetic with Tgdm. [Tv]

UPPER PALEOZOIC

Pub Diorite: dark green, coarse grained diorite, hornblende diorite, gabbro and pyroxenite, and altered equivalents. [JKd - Jurassic and Cretaceous]

PPc Marble: light grey to white, finely crystalline, thin bedded marble. [Pc]

PPsn Schist Gneiss: banded hornblende gneiss, and garnetiferous amphibolite with chlorite quartz schist; minor graphitic schist. [CPsn - Carboniferous]

PPgdn Pelly Gneiss (Late Devonian to Early Permian): strongly foliated muscovite-chlorite-biotite granodiorite gneiss; minor augen gneiss. [Pgdn]

Table 1

Metallogeny - DEF-MINTO Deposit

The dominant mineralization is chalcopyrite and bornite with appreciable gold and silver values. Pyrite is present as a minor constituent. Magnetite is present in the DEF-MINTO orebody but is absent at the other copper occurrences.

The deposit at DEF-MINTO consists of foliated biotite granodiorite to biotite quartz feldspar gneiss or quartz feldspar gneiss and siliceous ore. The sulphides in the ore are segregated along foliation planes defined by banding of biotite and magnetite. Malachite and azurite occur in these mineralized zones of DEF.

DEF exhibits supergene and hydrothermal alteration. The DEF-MINTO alteration appears to be associated with the DEF fault that occurs in the north part of the deposit. The fault probably acted as a conduit for hydrothermal fluids.

The hosts for the gneissic zones is a medium grained biotite hornblende granodiorite to quartz monzonite, typically with 10 to 20% mafics and often porphyritic with feldspar phenocrysts.

RESULTS:

A total of 170 samples were taken over a 10 foot interval for a total footage of 1700'. The cuttings were analyzed for Au, Cu, Zn and Ag. A plan and section map show the location and attitude of the drill holes. Copper is the main metal of interest and showed the greatest variation in value. Average assay values, weighted over the entire hole were calculated along with standard deviation and coefficient of variation. The following results were obtained:

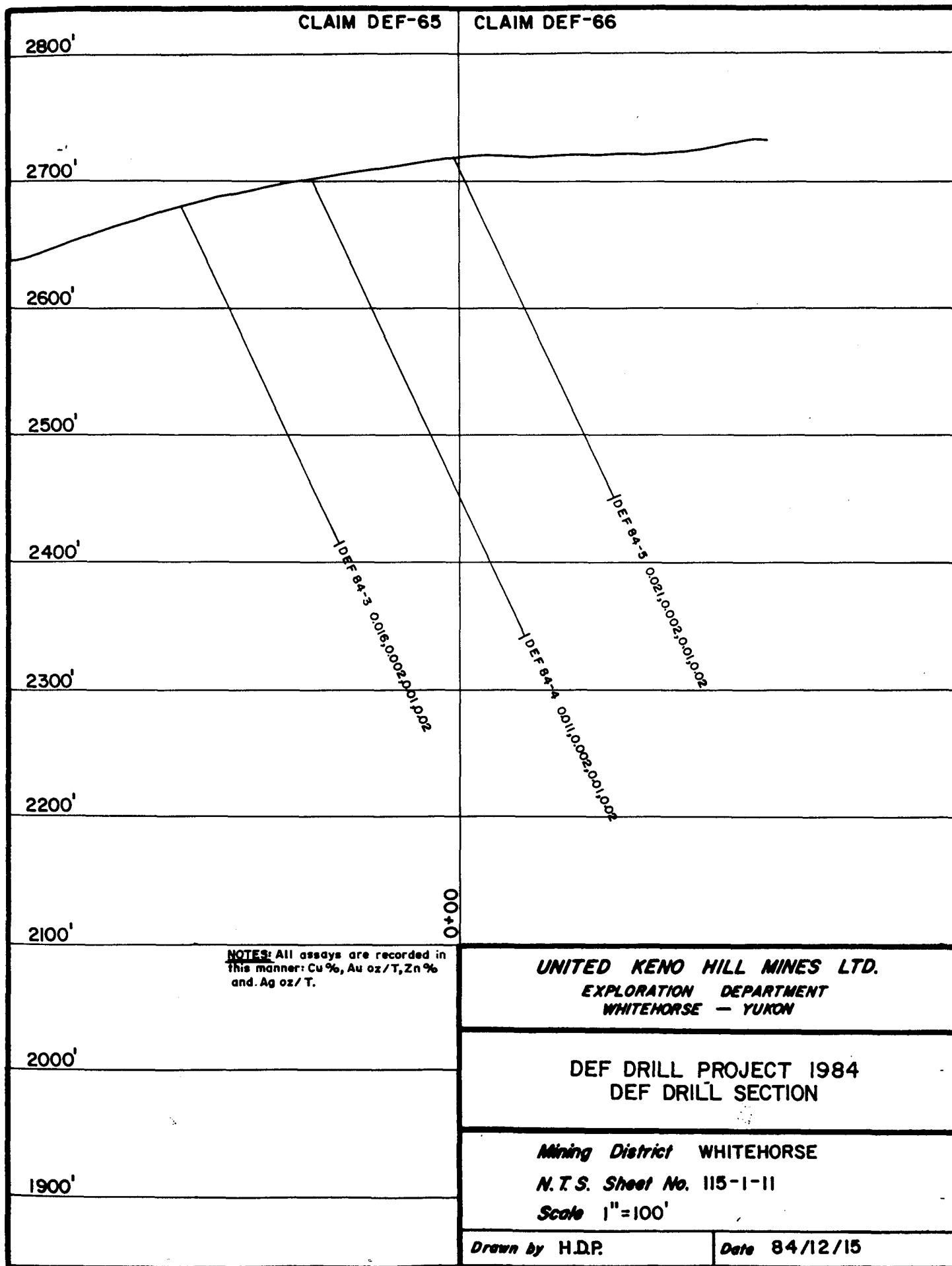
D.H. No.	*Avg. Cu %	Standard Deviation	Coeff. of Variation
DEF-84-1	0.077	0.025	147
DEF-84-2	0.018	0.035	194
DEF-84-3	0.016	0.016	100
DEF-84-4	0.011	0.016	54
DEF-84-5	0.021	0.022	128

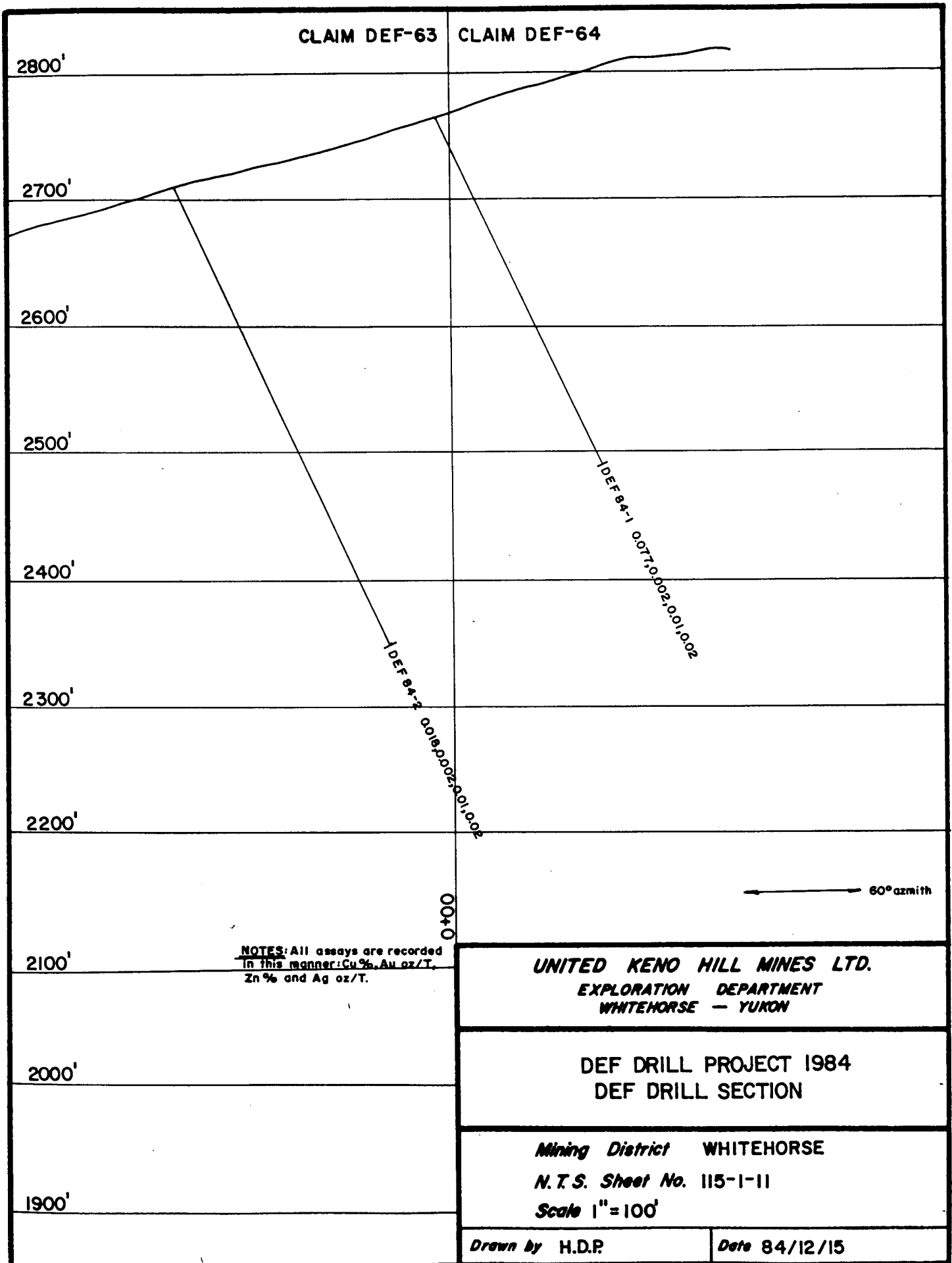
D.H. No.	*Avg. Au OPT	Standard Deviation	Coeff. of Variation
DEF-84-1	0.002	0	0
DEF-84-2	0.002	0	0
DEF-84-3	0.002	.0004	20
DEF-84-4	0.002	.0004	20
DEF-84-5	0.002	.0003	15

D.H. No.	*Avg. Zn %	Standard Deviation	Coeff. of Variation
DEF-84-1	0.01	0.005	50
DEF-84-2	0.01	0.008	80
DEF-84-3	0.01	0	0
DEF-84-4	0.01	0.005	50
DEF-84-5	0.01	0.003	30

D.H. No.	*Avg. Ag OPT	Standard Deviation	Coeff. of Variation
DEF-84-1	0.02	0	0
DEF-84-2	0.02	.0001	0.005
DEF-84-3	0.02	0	0
DEF-84-4	0.02	0	0
DEF-84-5	0.02	0	0

* The average trace element values correspond to the weighted average.





Overall Cu, Au, Zn and Ag values are extremely low and are representative of the low potential for mineralization in the area. The highest copper value obtained was 0.23 percent which was encountered in hole DEF-84-2 at the 150-160 foot interval. A value of 0.05 percent Zn was also obtained but obviously of no economic potential. A sample of float was taken adjacent to hole DEF-84-1 which graded 0.40 percent Cu and hosted in a quartz biotite gneiss. This would explain the soil sample anomaly encountered in 1974. The float can be traced back to an outcrop in which malachite staining in granodiorite and gneiss were observed.

The standard deviation of all holes is very low and represents the lack of variation in data encountered between intervals. The high coefficients of variation also represent the lack of variation in the data.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

The drilling of these weak copper anomalies suggests that the source of these anomalies was not from the underlying bedrock but probably from the downslope movement of Cu ions and copper stained float.

Drilling results on the DEF-63 (Y62008) claim did not indicate any economic mineralization but this does not rule out any similar DEF-MINTO copper deposits that might exist in adjoining claims.

With regards to equipment the T64HB Schramm air rotary drill proved to be effective in the ground conditions encountered on the DEF claims and the mounting of this drill on a nodwell carrier made moving quick and efficient.

Contamination of samples from overlying bedrock are usually encountered in conventional rotary drills but reverse circulation was used on this project which virtually eliminated this problem.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that no further work be carried out on this part of the DEF claim group but further anomalies may need to be investigated in other parts of the DEF claim group.

The efficiency and cost effectiveness of the Schramn type of rotary drill is highly recommended when drilling geochemical or geophysical anomalies and should be seriously compared and considered over conventional diamond drills. Costs not including mobilization significantly reduced the overall cost from \$40.64/foot to \$23.33/foot, therefore percussion drilling would decrease the cost when greater footage are required.

In addition the malachite stained outcrop discovered on the top of the hill may need to be investigated by drilling.

REFERENCES

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Terraine, Economic Geology, Vol. 74 pp 1577-1599.
- Templeman-Kluit, D.J., 1973. Reconnaissance Geology of Aishihik Lake,
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Central Yukon. G.S.C. Open File 161.
- 1976, The Yukon Crystalline Terrane: Enigma in the Canadian
Cordillera: Geol. Soc. America Bull., v. 18, p. 1343-1357.



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- RECENT
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- eTco Conglomerate and Sandstone: immature coarse conglomerate with minor brown weathering andesite (blocky talus) dark green-grey red or purple calc-alkaline andesites, massive tuff, and tuff breccia [Ew]
- LOWER CRETACEOUS and/or UPPER JURASSIC
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- JURASSIC
- JL Laberge Group: poorly sorted, buff-weathering, massive to buff conglomerate with quartz monzonite and interbedded tuff and shale [JL]
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v, vt, gdm - as above + phenocrysts (presence of phenocrysts not recorded during early mapping)
wfgdm, wltgdm - weakly foliated gdm, Pgd
nfgdm, nltgdm - moderately foliated gdm, Pgd
sfgdm, slfgdm - strongly foliated gdm, Pgd
gn - biotite granodiorite gneiss with local hornblende-biotite granodiorite gneiss and quartz-feldspar gneiss.
mgr - microgranite
ap, peg - apatite, pegmatite dikes
- Rvb Massive Green Volcanics (Late Triassic Basalt): dark green, massive, biotite porphyritic andesite basalt, minor flow breccia, argillite, and tuff. Locally includes hornblende-chlorite schist. This unit is presumed cogenetic with Rgd. [Tg]
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- PPgdn Pelly Gneiss (Late Devonian to Early Permian): strongly foliated muscovite-chlorite-biotite granodiorite gneiss; minor augen gneiss. [Pgd]
- * map unit symbols from GSC Open File 200, 1974
[Ky] = symbol from GSC Map 1398A, 1977
unit ages are based on most recent reports to 1981

LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| amph - amphibolite | hb - hornblende |
| and - andesite | hem - hematite |
| ap - apatite | laum - laumontite |
| az - azurite | lm - limonite |
| bas - basalt | mal - malachite |
| bio - biotite | mf - moderately foliated |
| bn - barnite | mg - medium grained |
| brn - brown | mgr - microgranite |
| cg - conglomerate | mt - magnetite |
| c.p. - coarse grained | P, parph - porphyritic |
| chl - chlorite | peg - pegmatite |
| cp - chalcopyrite | pk - pyrite |
| dior - diorite | py - pyrite |
| fai - feldspar | qtz - quartz-feldspar |
| fg - fine grained | q, qtz - quartz |
| ga - gabbro | sch - schlieren |
| gdm - granodiorite | sf - strongly foliated |
| gn - gneiss | tr - trace |
| grn - green | wf - weakly foliated |
- Bedding: inclined, vertical
- Foliation: inclined, vertical
- Jointing: inclined, vertical
- Geological Contact (defined, approximate, assumed)
- Geological Contact from GSC Open File 200
- Geological Contact interpreted from Digen® geophysics
- Fault (defined, assumed)
- Dike
- Area of outcrop, float
- Mineral Showing
- Drill indicated mineralization
- Bulldozer Trench
- Car Road
- Helipoint
- Claim Boundary: includes claims in good standing and lapsed U.K.M.M. claims
- Digen® geophysics - air photo mosaic boundaries (approximate fit; masses not to scale)
- Digen® Anomalies

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT WHITEHORSE, YUKON
DARK CREEK
N.T.S. SHEET 1151-II
GEOLOGY



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | GREY/PINK GRANITE (A) Massive
(B) Porphyritic |
| 2 | GREY/PINK FOLIATED GRANITE
(A) Nonporphyroblastic
(B) Porphyroblastic |
| 3 | WHITISH/YELLOW OXIDIZED GRANITE (A) Foliated
(B) Massive
(C) Porphyritic |
| 4 | BIOTITE GNEISS (A) Nonporphyroblastic
(B) Porphyroblastic |
| 5 | QUARTZ/FELDSPATHIC GNEISS (A) Quartz rich
(B) Feldspar rich |

- | | |
|----|---|
| 6 | ALTERED WEATHERED GRANITE no primary comp. features recognized |
| 7 | GRANITE PORPHYRY Grey with 1-5mm feldspar & biotite phenocrysts |
| 8 | VOLCANIC ROCKS (A) Dikes - andesite & basalt
(B) Flows - andesite & basalt
(C) Tephra tuffs |
| 9 | BRECCIA (A) Hematite rich matrix
(B) Carbonate, chlorite rich matrix |
| 10 | RECENT SEDIMENTS |

- | | |
|------|----------------|
| Pdg | Pegmatite dyke |
| Ad | Applite dyke |
| Di | Diorite |
| Hb | Hornblende |
| Mg | Microgranite |
| Sf | Siliceous |
| Carb | Carbonate |
| K | Potash |
| Ch | Chlorite |
| Epi | Epilite |
| Kf | Kapinite |
| Hem | Hematite |
| Lam | Laumontite |
| Lim | Limonite |
| Mal | Malachite |
| Az | Azurite |
| cp | chalcocite |
| bn | bornite |
| cc | chalcocite |
| Mt | magnetite |

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| ○ | Outcrop |
| — | Slide rock or talus |
| — | Foliation |
| — | Jointing |
| — | Angle diamond drill hole |
| — | Vertical diamond drill hole |
| — | Fault |

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| — | Bulldozer Tranch |
| — | Access road |

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LTD.
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

DEF CLAIM GROUP
N.T.S. SHEET 115-1-11

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Scale: 1:50,000

DATE: 1962

BY: J.W.S.

6-62

PN. P6

[illegible]

PERCUSSION DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

D. H. No.

DEF-84-1

PROJECT NAME

P6-DEF

[illegible]

PERCUSSION DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

D. H. No.

DEF-84-2

PROJECT NAME

P6-DEF

Sample No.	FOOTAGE	Width	Cu %	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %
8906	0-10'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8907	10-20'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8908	20-30'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8909	30-40'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8910	40-50'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8911	50-60'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8912	60-70'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8913	70-80'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8914	80-90'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8915	90-100'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8916	100-110'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8917	110-120'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8918	120-130'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8919	130-140'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		0.01
8920	140-150'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		0.03
8921	150-160'	10'	0.23	0.09	≤ 0.002		0.05
8922	160-170'	10'	0.02	0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8923	170-180'	10'	0.07	0.02	≤ 0.002		0.02
8924	180-190'	10'	0.02	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		0.02
8925	190-200'	10'	0.02	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8926	200-210'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8927	210-220'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8928	220-230'	10'	0.03	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8929	230-240'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8930	240-250'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8931	250-260'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8932	260-270'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8933	270-280'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8934	280-290'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8935	290-300'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8936	300-310'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8937	310-320'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8938	320-330'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8939	330-340'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8940	340-350'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8941	350-360'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8942	360-370'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01

PERCUSSION DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

D. H. No.

DEF-84-2

P6-DEF

PROJECT NAME

[illegible]

PERCUSSION DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

D. H. No.

DEF-84-3

PROJECT NAME

P6-DEF

[illegible]

PERCUSSION DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

D. H. No.

DEF-84-4

PROJECT NAME

P6-DEF

Sample No.	FOOTAGE	Width	Cu %	Ag oz/ton	Au oz/ton	Pb %	Zn %
8976	0-10'	10'	0.03	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		0.04
8977	10-20'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		0.02
8978	20-30'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		0.02
8979	30-40'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		0.01
8980	40-50'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8981	50-60'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8982	60-70'	10'	0.04	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		0.02
8983	70-80'	10'	0.03	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		0.02
8984	80-90'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8985	90-100'	10'	0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8986	100-110'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8987	110-120'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8988	120-130'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.002		≤ 0.01
8989	130-140'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8990	140-150'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8991	150-160'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8992	160-170'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8993	170-180'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8994	180-190'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8995	190-200'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8996	200-210'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8997	210-220'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8998	220-230'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
8999	230-240'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
9000	240-250'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		0.01
9001	250-260'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		0.01
9002	260-270'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
9003	270-280'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		0.01
9004	280-290'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
9005	290-300'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		0.01
9006	300-310'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
9007	310-320'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
9008	320-330'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
9009	330-340'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
9010	340-350'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
9011	350-360'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01
9012	360-370'	10'	≤ 0.01	≤ 0.02	≤ .002		≤ 0.01

PERCUSSION DRILL ASSAY RESULTS

D. H. No.

DEF-84-4

P6-DEF

PROJECT NAME

[illegible]

D.H. No.	<u>DEF-84-5</u>
PROJECT NAME	<u>P6-DEF</u>

[illegible]

APPENDIX B
SUMMARY OF COSTS

Mobilization and De-mobilization

Whitehorse yard to Minto Landing
Barging from Minto to debarkation to first
drill site and return at job completion \$29,425.00

Drilling

Including all down-hole costs, rig move,
camp, service truck @ 17.90/ft. (1700') \$30,430.00

Sample Analysis

170 analyses of copper, zinc, gold
and silver and sample preparation.
Analyses of two rock samples \$4,572.00

Salary Cost

From September 18 to 30, 1984 \$3,406.73

Miscellaneous Costs

\$1,258.37

Total: \$69,092.10

therefore, cost per foot = \$40.64

APPENDIX C

PERSONNEL AND CONTRACTORS EMPLOYED

Midnight Sun Drilling Company Ltd.
Box 4391
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3T5

Jacob's Industries Ltd.
4269 Fourth Avenue
Whitehorse, Yukon

Bondar Clegg and Company Ltd.
136B Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2V1

Richard Rychlewski
Geologist
123 Pearson Avenue
Toronto, Ontario
M6R 1G4

Andy Hureau
Geologist
32 Stewart Road
Whitehorse, Yukon

APPENDIX D

LOGISTICS

September 18 to 19, 1984 - Mobilization of T64HB Schramm, nodwell trailer, TF60 Nodwell carrier, D7E cat, pick-up truck and one 10' x 55' camp trailer to campsite by Jacob's Industries Barge Service.

September 20 to 22, 1984 - Move to base of hill.

September 23 to 30, 1984 - Drill 1700', average rate per 12 hour shift 212 feet.

September 30 to October 1, 1984 - Demobilization of equipment to Minto Landing.