MAP NO.	**ASSESSMENT REPORT**	X	**DOCUMENT NO.:** 091695
	PROSPECTUS	X	**MINING DISTRICT:** DAWSON
	CONFIDENTIAL		**TYPE OF WORK:** Geological, Geochemical,
116 H 10	**OPEN FILE**		Geophysical, Trenching

REPORT FILED UNDER: ~~Cream Silver Mines, Terry Doubt~~ Balmoral Mines Ltd

DATE PERFORMED: August 21 - September 4, 1968 **DATE FILED:** May 7, 1969

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 65°38'N **AREA:** Hart River

LONG.: 136°50'W **VALUE $:**

CLAIM NAME & NO.: ROSE 1-24
JOHN 1-5
RY 6-7
TRADE 9-16

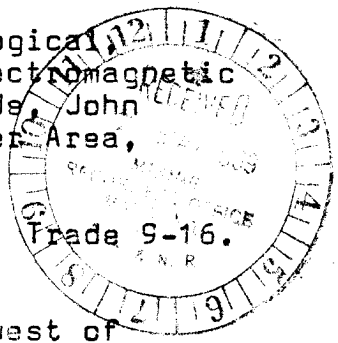
WORK DONE BY: F. Holcapek and R.H.D. Philp (Agilis Exploration Services Ltd)

WORK DONE FOR: Balmoral Mines Ltd

DATE TO GOOD STANDING	REMARKS: #5 ROSE

Evaluation Report of Geological, Geochemical, Magnetometer and Electromagnetic Surveys on the Rose, Trade, John and Ry Claims, Hart River Area, Yukon Territory.

Rose 1-24, John 1-5, Ry 6-7, Trade 9-16.



Situated 80 miles northwest of Dawson City, Y.T.

65°38' north latitude, 136°50' west longitude

Submitted by: F. Holcapek
R.H.D. Philp, P.Eng.

Owners: Cream Silver Mines
Terry Doubt

Work conducted by Belmoral Explorations and Agilis Exploration Services Ltd. during the period August 21 - September 4, 1968

091695

EVALUATION REPORT OF THE
ROSE, TRADE, JOHN AND RY CLAIMS
HART RIVER AREA, YUKON TERRITORY,

FOR

BALMORAL MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit. Approved as to technical worth by:

RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount of: $ 9603.03

RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER

Accepted as representation work under Section 53(4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

COMMISSIONER OF YUKON

EVALUATION REPORT OF THE

ROSE, TRADE, JOHN AND RY CLAIMS

HART RIVER AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

FOR

BALMORAL MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

NOVEMBER 12, 1968

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Maps	Scale
Regional Geology	1 " = ½ mile
Detailed Geological Surveys	1" = 100'; 1" = 200'
Geochemical Surveys	1" = 100'; 1" = 200'
Magnetometer Surveys	1" = 100'; 1" = 200'
Electromagnetic Surveys	1" = 100'; 1" = 200'

EVALUATION REPORT OF THE

ROSE, TRADE, JOHN AND RY CLAIMS

HART RIVER AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

FOR

BALMORAL MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

INTRODUCTION:

The Rose, Trade, John and Ry comprise a total of 39 claims in the Hart River area, Mayo Mining Division, Yukon Territory.

During the summer of 1968 Balmoral Mines Ltd. conducted an exploration program consisting of trenching, geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys. Most of the work was conducted by personnel of Balmoral Mines Ltd. The writer conducted geological mapping and supervised the geophysical surveys during a 14 day period during August, 1968. This report reviews the work carried out and discusses the results of the various surveys.

LOCATION:

The Balmoral claims lie at Latitude 65° 38' north and Longitude 136° 50' west, approximately 80 miles northwest of Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

... 2

ACCESS:

Access to the area is by fixed wing aircraft to either Mark Lake or Two Beaver Lake, then by helicopter 10 miles southwest or 14 miles easterly, respectively to the claim group.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION:

The claim group lies at elevations between 3500 and 5000 feet. The terrain at higher elevations is quite rugged, and in these sections outcrops are plentiful. Steep talus slopes reach nearly into broad U-shaped valleys to the south and east.

The center part of the claims is occupied by a small glacial drift filled stream. Vegetation in the main valleys is mostly brush with occasional stand of scrub timber, although the larger portion of the claims is barren. Permafrost is present throughout the area.

MAPPING:

Three grid systems were established by chain and compass by personnel of Balmoral Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) to obtain ground control for the geochemical survey. These grids were also used for detailed geological mapping at a scale of 1 inch = 100 feet, magnetometer and electro-magnetic surveys. For the regional Geologic mapping an airphotograph enlargement at 1 inch = ¼ mile was used for ground control.

GEOLOGY:

General:

The outline of formations as given by L. R. Green and J. A. Rodderick, Geological Survey of Canada Paper 62-7, map 116 A, was followed in general.

... 3

Cretaceous:

20 - Orange to brown weathering diorite and gabbro, altered equivalent.

Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian:

8 - Grey and buff weathering dolomite and limestone medium to thick bedded, minor platy black argillaceous limestone.

Precambrian:

2 - Orange weathering, platy, grey green dolomite, dark slate, minor phyllite and quartzite.
1 - Mainly dark grey, grey green, and black bedded argillite, slate and phyllite; minor quartzites and orange weathering dolomites; thinly laminated silicated limestone.

Unit 1 outcrops north and south of a massive, fine grained strongly chloritized andesite (possible diorite), unit 20, which trends westerly through the center of the mapped area. It consists of greenish, in places strongly sheared, phyllitic argillites, grey to buff weathering dolomite and thinly interbedded contorted siltstone and dolomite. Chilled contacts were observed at the north and south contact of the andesite. The strike of unit 1 varies from northwest to southwest, with the dip changing frequently from 40°N to 40°S, but in general, a synform is indicated. Unit 2 occurs along the northwest boundary of the mapped area and is bounded by a southeast trending fault. It consists of platy, orange weathering dolomite. Along the west boundary, the same unit occurs in contact with reddish and green thinly interbedded quartzites (unit 2?). Unit 8 does not outcrop on the claims, but is present approximately 1500 feet to the west as a very thick bedded, greyish to buff colored, medium grained dolomite. In places the composition of the andesite sills varys to a gabbro.

Structural Geology:

A possible tightly folded and overturned northwest trending syncline is indicated in the southern part of the mapped area (unit 1 and 20). In the

... 4

western section, unit 2 forms a well exposed small anticlinical fold with a gently northwest plunging axis. The writer believes that this is a secondary feature associated with a north-south trending fault zone.

In the northern half of the mapped area a synform is indicated by a change of dip from north to south in unit 1, although insufficient information was obtained to confirm this.

Three sets of faults and shears occur in the mapped area.

1. The first set generally strikes parallel to the bedding and dips steeply to the south.

2. The second set strikes northerly and dips steeply to 65°W. Right hand movement is apparent where it cuts unit 1.

3. The third set also strikes northerly but has easterly dips of 65°. Apparant offsets indicate left hand movement.

A large north-south trending fault parallel to the main creek is indicated by the discontinuity of rock units across the creek. The apparent movement appears to be extensive although the direction of movement has not been determined.

Economic Geology:

Sulfide mineralization is widespread within the claim group, close to, or along the contact of unit 1 with unit 20.

Three types of mineralization were found in the mapped area:

1. Discontinuous lenses of disseminated Pb - Zn. sulfides occur along the andesite contact and parallel to the bedding in the limestone and siltstone of unit 1.

2. Pb - Zn - Cu sulfides in limestone. This type was found in float along the contact of unit 1 and unit 20. (Grid #1)

... 5

3. Cu - sulfides along a shear zone in phyllitic argillites of unit 1. An east to southeasterly trending shear cuts the phyllitic argillites in the northern section of the mapped area. Considerable chalcopyrite float occurs in the talus slopes along the strike of this shear. The float consists of a quartz healed argillitic breccia with irregular amounts of chalcopyrite along fractures, with the quartz, or as minor disseminations within the argillites. (Grid #3)

TRENCHING:

A total of 14 opencuts were made over a distance of 800 feet to evaluate the lead-zinc mineralization along the andesite-siltstone contact on grid #1.

The trenching was done with a Cobra drill and pick and shovel. Difficulties were encountered because of permafrost and bedrock was reached only where the overburden was less than 2 feet deep.

Total volume of earth and rock moved by trenching is 760 cubic feet.

Description of Trenches:

Trench #1: 15 x 2 x 1 foot stopped in talus. Chalcopyrite and malachite bearing float was encountered. Mineralization consists of disseminated chalcopyrite in sheared siltstone.

Trench #2: 10 x 2 x 1 foot - siltstone - dolomite talus.

Trench #3: 10 x 2 x 1 foot - andesite, no mineralization.

Trench #4: 25 x 2 x 2 feet - andesite, showing chilled and silicified contact with siltstone. Minor galena and sphalerite occurs as fracture fillings along the contact. Width of mineralization is 3 feet.

Trench #5: 25 x 2 x 2 feet - andesite - siltstone chilled contact. Galena, coarser than in trench #4, predominates and occurs

... 6

disseminated and as fracture filling in andesite and siltstone. Very minor sphalerite is present. Width of the mineralization is 6 feet although total sulfide content is low.

Trench #6: 10 x 2 x 1 foot - talus

Trench #7: 10 x 2 x 1 foot - siltstone, with 6 foot zone containing minor galena and sphalerite. Sulfides occur parallel to the bedding plane.

Trench #8: 15 x 2 x 1 foot - chloritized, sheared andesite, barren.

Trench #9: 56 x 2 x 2 feet - andesite - siltstone contact. Chilling effect is not apparent. Minor galena and sphalerite occur disseminated in the andesites.

Trench #10: 30 x 2 x 2 feet - andesite - siltstone contact with strong east-west shearing along the south wall of the trench. Very minor sphalerite disseminated in the andesite.

Trench #11: 15 x 2 x 1 foot - talus

Trench #12: 10 x 2 x 1 foot - talus

Trench #13: 7 x 2 x 1 foot - talus

Trench #14: 10 x 2 x 1 foot - talus

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY:

This survey was carried out by personnel of Balmoral Mines Ltd.

Control Grid:

A total of approximately 7 miles of baselines and crosslines were marked with flagging on 3 individual grids. Lines were established using a Brunton compass and a chain by personnel of Balmoral Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.).

... 7

Line spacing is not the same for all grids, but stations were established at 100 foot intervals on all lines.

Field Procedure:

Soil samples were collected along gridlines at 100 foot intervals and consisted of residual soil (B-horizon) from immediately below the organic layer. A total of 243 samples were taken.

Testing Procedure:

Samples were tested by Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corporation, North Vancouver using the atomic absorption method. All samples were tested for lead, zinc, copper, and 28 samples from grid #1 for silver. Values are reported in parts per million (ppm). The results were plotted at a scale of 1 inch = 100 feet for grid #1 and grid #3, and at 1 inch = 200 feet for grid #2. Copper values were contoured.

Results of Survey:

Grid #1: One hundred and twenty eight samples were taken on a 100 x 100 foot grid pattern. Twenty eight of these were tested for silver and all were tested for copper, lead and zinc. Because of the limited area soil sampled an accurate background value can not be established. Background and peak values are as follows, in ppm:

	Pb.	Zn.	Cu.
Background:	40 - 50	60 - 100	20 - 30
Peak (# of samples):	250- 980 (18)	250-650 (16)	200-714 (4)
Samples over:	200 ppm (35)	200 ppm (25)	100 ppm (21)

The background for silver is zero ppm. A single sample gave a value of one ppm.

A: Copper: Three areas with copper values above 100 ppm were outlined.

Zone 1: From line 1C to 7C and from 200 feet south to the center line for a length of 500 feet, the copper values range between 100 and 710 ppm. The zone is open to the south.

... 8

Zone 2: An anomalous area stretches from line 11C to 14C for a total length of about 300 feet with the zone open to the south. The values range between 180 and 360 ppm.

Zone 3: This copper high consists of 2 samples above 190 ppm occuring along line 18C at 100N to 200N, and open to the north.
At line 21C, 200N a single high value is surrounded by samples in the order of 60 to 80 ppm.

B: Lead:
Zone 1: A large area with lead values over 200 ppm trends from 6C (W) across the grid to 7C (E) over a length of approximately 1200 feet. The eastern section of this zone coincides with the northern part of copper zone 1.

Zone 2: This zone of lead highs lies between lines 7C and 12C for a distance of 500 feet. It is shifted approximately 200 feet uphill with respect to copper zone 2.

Zone 3: A narrow zone lies north of the center line from 9C to 10C, 200N and open to the north. A few isolated high lead values that occur along different lines can be disregarded, since they are likely caused by galena-sphalerite float.

C: Zinc:
Zone 1: A zone aproximately 800 feet long lying completely within lead zone 1 trends nearly east-west and is open to the north. The highest zinc values are in the range of 650 ppm.

Zone 2: This anomaly coincides approximately with copper zone 2. It is 500 feet long extending from line 9C, 100S to 15C, 100S. The eastern portion lies within the grid where as the western portion is open to the south.

Interpretation: The topography of the grid area is very steep averaging about 20° slopes along the eastern and central sections. The western part of the grid lies on top of the ridge and slopes gently towards the saddle. Under this condition dispersion would be appreciable along the center and eastern sections.

... 9

Anomalous zone 1 for copper, lead, and zinc lies nearly at the top of the ridge with only the eastern section lying in the steep part. Andesites and siltstones, both strongly sheared, outcrop in this area. No copper, lead, or zinc sulfides have been found in place, but since part of the zone is overburden covered and lead-zinc float was found at a lower elevation, a mineralized zone may exist. The lead and zinc anomaly trends further northwest to the edge of the grid where the andesite-siltstone contact carrying values in galena and sphalerite outcrops. Chalcopyrite was found disseminated in siltstone and andesite talus.
Zone 2 anomalous for copper, lead, and zinc lies in the steep part of the grid. The entire zone is overburden or talus covered. A shear zone trending east-west is indicated.

Grid #2: Sixty one soil samples were taken at 100 foot intervals on lines 400 feet apart. Background and peak values are as follows:

	Pb.	Pb.	Zn.	Cu.
Background:	25 - 30		50 - 60	10 -30
Peak (# of samples):	150-335 (3)		250-525 (8)	130 (1)
Samples over:	100 ppm (13)		200 ppm (10)	100 ppm (6)

A: Copper: A weak anomalous zone enters the grid at 4C, 200S and trends across a creek towards the baseline at 6C for a distance of 800 feet. Values range between 100 and 130 ppm.
Two isolated highs exist one at 5C, 200N and the other at 9C, baseline.

B: Lead: Two indicated anomalies lie along the southern margin of the grid and are open to the south.

Zone 1: This zone coincides for the most part with the copper zone 1. Where the copper zone shows a tail trending northeast, the lead high is trending nearly east. The total length of this one is 1000 feet extending from 3C to 6C.

Zone 2: Although the lead values are only slightly above 100 ppm the zone is well defined. It extends from 8C to 10C, a total of 800 feet.

... 10

C: Zinc:
Zone 1: The 200ppm contour line shows two distinct highs in zinc.
This high zinc area coincides nearly identicaly with the lead zone 1 and overlaps to a large extent copper zone 1. The total length streches from 4C to 6C for a distance of approximately 800 feet.

Zone 2: This zone completely coincides with lead zone 2.

Interpretation: Grid 2 lies in a broad, glacial drift covered valley. A small east draining creek with moderately steep slopes cuts deeply into the overburden cover. Brush covers nearly the whole grid area. Talus slopes consisting of andesite, dolomite and siltstone fragments line the valley to the south of the grid. To the north argillite talus is predominant and a few small argillites outcrops are exposed in the stream bed. A strong northeast trending lineation, visible on the airphotograph, indicates a shear zone.
The copper, lead, zinc anomaly (zone 1) starts at the south boundary of the grid, at the edge of a talus slope, as does the lead, zinc anomaly (zone 2). Both anomalies appear significant, but an extension of the sampled area will be necessary for proper evaluation.

Grid #3: Fifty four samples were taken at 100 foot intervals along lines 100 feet apart. The area sampled is too small to establish an accurate background value.
Background and peak values, in ppm, are taken as follows:

	Pb.	Zn.	Cu.
Background:	50 - 60	50 - 80	20 - 30
Peak (# of samples):	250-300 (4)	250-645 (8)	200-790 (5)
Samples over:	200 ppm (15)	200 ppm (16)	100 ppm (8)

A: Copper: All copper samples over 100 ppm lie within a strong northwest trending zone. The anomaly starts at the center line between 4C and 6C and extends northwesterly off the grid.

... 11

B: Lead: Three zones were outlined containing high lead values.
Zone1: This zone completely overlies the copper anomaly.
Zone 2: This is a small area of lead highs occuring between line 11C, 100W and 9C, 200W, and trending off the grid.
Zone 3: A single line of highs trends parallel to the center line from 9C, 100S to 11C, 100S. All readings are above 200 ppm.

C: Zinc: Three anomalous areas coincide with the lead zones.

Interpretation: Grid #3 lies in a saddle. The topography is gentle and no large elevation differences exist within the sampled area. The northeast section of the grid is underlain by strongly sheared phyllitic argillites, whereas the central and southwesterly section is covered by overburden and talus.
Chalcopyrite was found as float and in place approximately 300 feet to the north of the grid. The host is a shear zone cutting the phyllitic argillites. Minor lead-zinc mineralization was found disseminated in dolomite and siltstone to the southwest of the grid.
More sampling should be done to deliniate this copper zone. The presence of mineralization in the area makes this a good exploration target.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY:

Instrument:

A Sabre Mark III Magnetometer was used for this survey. This instrument is a direct reading vertical component magnetometer, measuring the total magnetic field.

Field Method:

Base stations were established by taking 3 succesive readings half an hour apart. During the survey, the base stations were checked every half hour to get an accurate estimate for drift and short term field variations.

... 12

The readings were corrected for diurnal changes and plotted for interpretation purposes. Values were contoured at 50 gammas intervals. The accuracy of the survey is within plus or minus 30 gammas.

Grid #1:

The background value was taken to be 57,100 gammas, the maximum observed reading was 57,900 gammas while one reading at 8C was 56,140 gammas, giving a maximum relief of 1760 gammas.

A large area, from 1C, 200 south to 12C, 200 south, a distance of 1100 feet, shows values between 57,300 and 57,900 gammas. Isolated small highs exist at line 9C, 8C, 4C and 23C, but these are too small to be considered important.

Interpretation:

The eastern section of the magnetic high is covered by talus and overburden while the western section is underlain by strongly sheared andesite and siltstone. Since the andesite is altered in parts to greenstone a concentration of finely disseminated magnetite may be present. To the northeast minor amounts of disseminated pyrrhotite were noted in the andesites.

Grid #2 and Grid #3:

Very weak anomalous conditions are indicated coincident with the geochemical anomalies although the significance of these has not been determined.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC SURVEY:

Instrument:

A Ronka EM 16 instrument was employed. This instrument utilizes the low frequency radio stations (V.L.F. stations) which are in contact with offshore submarines, as a transmitter.

Field Procedure:

Readings were taken using the signal of the

... 13

NPG station at Seattle, frequency of 18.6 kilocycles. An attempt to use NPM Honolulu, 23.4 kilocycles failed because of excessive static.

The instrument was oriented to obtain a maximum signal strength, this orientation being kept constant throughout the survey. Both in phase and quadrature measurements were taken. Readings were taken at 100 foot intervals along crosslines.

The actual readings were plotted at an appropriate scale and profiles constructed to be used for interpretation and to determine conductive zones.

Grid #1:

In the western portion a series of crossovers are present from line 12C to 9C, 200 south. This trend continues to 3C, 300 south but is less defined. In the eastern part of the grid a very high trend starts at about 7C and continues to 15C. A high zone also follows approximately the outline of the andesite contact from 17C to 22C.

Grid #2:

A single crossover is present at line 1C, 200 south. It appears that at lines 5A C, 8C and 9C an anomalous condition is being approached and the grid was not extended far enough south.

Grid #3:

Two small crossovers are located at line 11C and 10C, 100 south.

To obtain the most possible information from the electro magnetic survey the results should be assessed by a geophysical consultant.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Widespread lead and zinc mineralization occurs disseminated in dolomite, siltstone and andesite, although values found to date are subcommercial. The more favorable areas for mineralization are at or near

... 14

the andesite-siltstone contact.

Chalcopyrite with galena and sphalerite has been found in float on grid #1, while on grid #3 chalcopyrite is associated with shearing in phyllitic argillites.

The geochemical surveys partially outlined copper-lead-zinc anomalies in each gridded area with the strongest and most significant occuring on grid #1, southeast of the zone explored by trenching, and on grid #3. The latter lies along the projection of a fault extending from a known mineralized zone on the Zebra claims to the northwest. In all cases the gridded areas were too small to fully outline the anomalous conditions.

The magnetic survey outlined a magnetic high on grid #1 coinciding directly with a larger copper, lead, zinc anomaly (zone 1), while no significant anomalous conditions were outlined on grids #2 and 3. The magnetic highs could be caused by variations in rock types, in particular andesite, or concentrations of magnetite or pyrrhotite, the latter commonly associated with copper-lead-zinc mineralization in the area.

The EM surveys indicate several trends of interest in the vicinity of geochemical or magnetic highs, especially on grid #1. To evaluate the significance of these trends an interpretation by a geophysical consultant should be obtained.

Additional work is necessary to fully assess the potential of the property. This should consist of extending the geochemical and geophysical surveys, further geological mapping, and investigation by trenching of the anomalous conditions found to date. With respect to the latter, emphasis should be placed on the coincident copper-lead-zinc anomalies on grid #3, which lie along a projected fault, and on the coincident geochemical, magnetometer, and electromagnetic anomalies in the area of grid #1.

Respectfully Submitted,

F. Holcapek

F. Holcapek

and Endorsed By R. H. D. Philp, P. Eng.

Rose 9-16

Rose 17-24

Rose 1-8

John 1-5

Ry 6 & 7

GRID No. 3

GRID No. 2

GRID. No. 1

Trenches

Pb.

Cu. in Talus

Pb., Zn. float

Pb., Zn.

Cu.

Cu. float

Pb., Zn. float

70°

47°

55°

65°

57°

56°

34°

40°

60°

75°

80°

85°

45°

Legend

- Andesite, Gabbroic in place
- Thin bedded red and green banded Quartzites
- Siltstone, Dolomite & Quartzite thinly interbedded.
- Orange weathering
- Light blue to light grey Dolomite
- Phyllitic Argillite
- Area of surveys
- × Mineralization float, Pb., Zn., Cu.
- ● Mineralization in place, Pb., Zn., Cu.
- Dip – strike
- ~~ Fault observed
- ~~?~~ Fault inferred
- — — — Claims boundary (approx.)

HART RIVER PROPERTY GEOLOGY
FROM ASSESSMENT REPORT
091695 BY F. HOLCAPEK (1968)

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

BALMORAL MINES LTD.(N.P.L.)

HART RIVER PROPERTY

Regional Geology Map

DRAWN BY: K. K.	SCALE: 1" = 1/4 mile
MAPPED BY: F. Holcapek	DATE: October, 1968

(1375)

091695

ROSE No. 18

ROSE No. 9

ROSE No. 4

ROSE No. 6

Talus slope Andesite

Talus Andesite

CAMP

Black phyllitic Argillite Limonite along fractures

Siltstone strongly sheared

Andesite Pyroxene rich chloritized

Siltstone chilled Contact SiO_2 introduced

300 N. 200 N. 100 N. BASELINE 100 S. 200 S. 300 S. 400 S. 500 S. 600 S.

0 50 100 150 200

1A 1C 2A 2C 3A 3C 4A 4C 5A 5C 6A 6C 7A 7C 8A 8C 9A 9C 10C

GRID No. 2

FEET 200 100 0 200 400 800 FEET

SCALE

LEGEND

- Siltstone interbedded with thin quartzite bands up to 6" & limestone bands up to 6" - strongly sheared chilled contact.
- Greenstone - massive - chloritized Andesite ?
- Andesite ? coarser, pyrite, pyroxene phenocrysts.
- Limestone, grey to buff weathering, contorted.
- Phyllitic Argillite
- Quartz lenses with minor disseminated cu.
- Chalcopyrite
- Strike and dip.
- Shearing or fault
- Fault inferred
- Outcrop
- Contact observed.

ROSE No. 19

ROSE No. 17

ROSE No. 20

ROSE No. 18

Cu. float in place

200 W. 100 W. BASELINE 100 E. 200 E.

0 10 20 30 40 50

1+00 2+00 3+00 4+00 5+00 6+00 7+00 8+00 9+00 10+00 11+00

GRID No. 3

FEET 100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET

SCALE

ROSE No. 3

ROSE No. 1

very minor $CuFeS_2$ & FeS_2

JOHN No. 2

RY No. 7

Pb. Float

Chalcopyrite in Talus

TRENCH No. 1
TRENCH No. 2
TRENCH No. 3
TRENCH No. 4
TRENCH No. 5
TRENCH No. 7
TRENCH No. 8 Pb. Zn.
TRENCH No. 9 Pb. Zn.
TRENCH No. 10 Pb. Zn.
TRENCH No. 11
TRENCH No. 12
TRENCH No. 13
TRENCH No. 14

Siltstone Talus

Andesite Talus

Andesite & Siltstone Talus

Phyllitic Argillite Talus

C R E E K

Creek

Branch of Main River

200 N. 100 N. BASELINE 100 S. 200 S.

1100 1200 1300 700 800 900 1000

1C 2C 3C 4C 5C 6C 7C 8C 9C 10C 11C 12C 13C 14C 15C 16C 17C 18C 19C 20C 21C 22C 23C

GRID No. 1

FEET 100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET

SCALE

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

BALMORAL MINES LTD. (N.PL.)

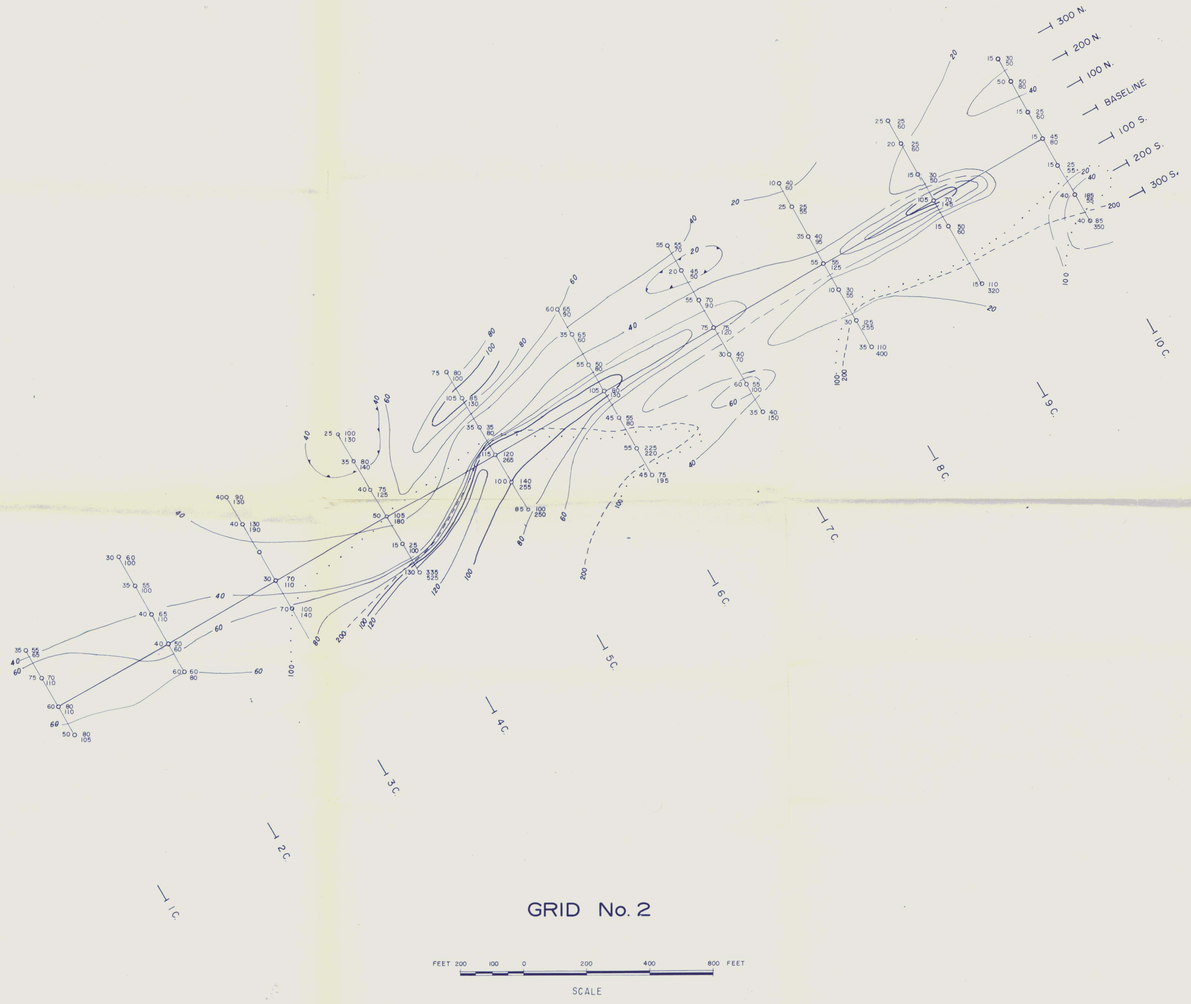
HART RIVER PROPERTY

Detailed Geological Surveys

DRAWN BY: K. K.	SCALE: AS SHOWN
MAPPED BY: F. Holcapek	DATE: October, 1968

1374

091695



GRID No. 2

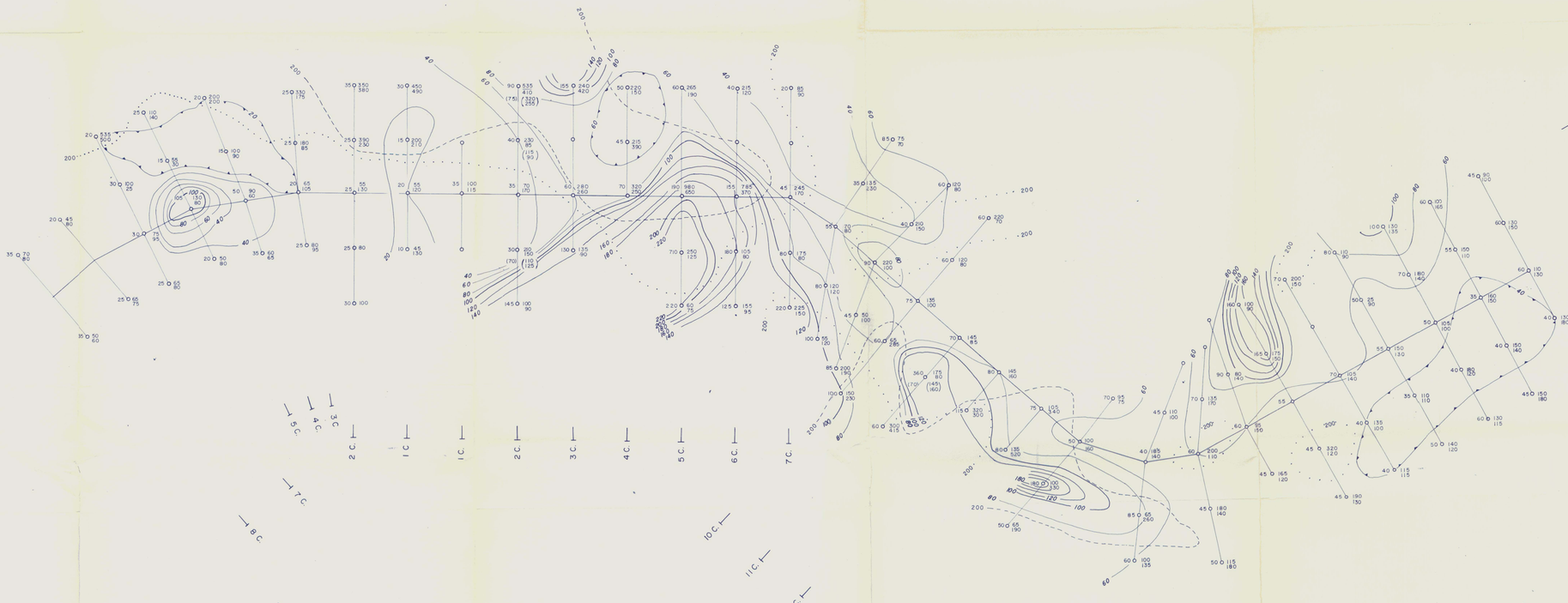
FEET 200 100 0 200 400 800 FEET

SCALE

GRID No. 3

FEET 100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET

SCALE



Legend

Cu Pb. in p.p.m.
Zn.

COPPER CONTOUR - INTERVAL - 20 p.p.m.

ZINC CONTOUR in p.p.m.

LEAD CONTOUR in p.p.m.

GRID No. 1

FEET 100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET

SCALE

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

BALMORAL MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

1316 HART RIVER PROPERTY

091695

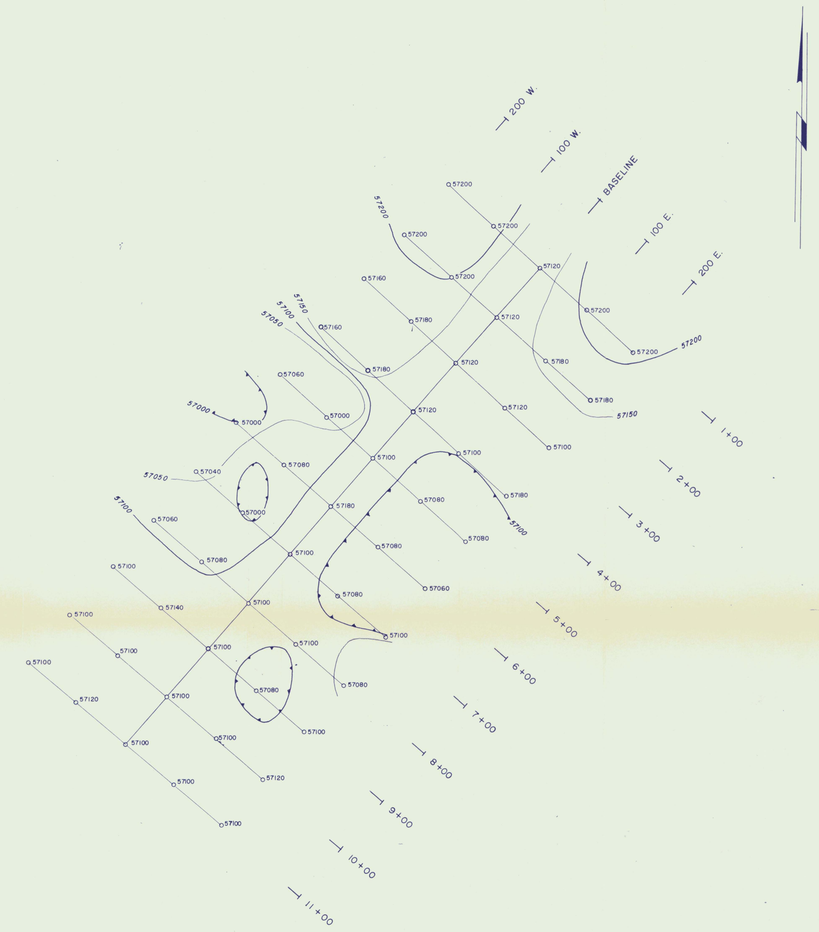
Geochemical Surveys

DRAWN BY: K. K.	SCALE: AS SHOWN
MAPPED BY: F. Holcapek	DATE: October, 1968

GRID No. 2

FEET 200 100 0 200 400 800 FEET

SCALE



GRID No. 3

FEET 100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET

SCALE

GRID No. 1

FEET 100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET

SCALE

INSTRUMENT: SABRE MARK III

CONTOUR INTERVAL: 50 gammas

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

BALMORAL MINES LTD.(N.PL.)

091695

(1377) HART RIVER PROPERTY

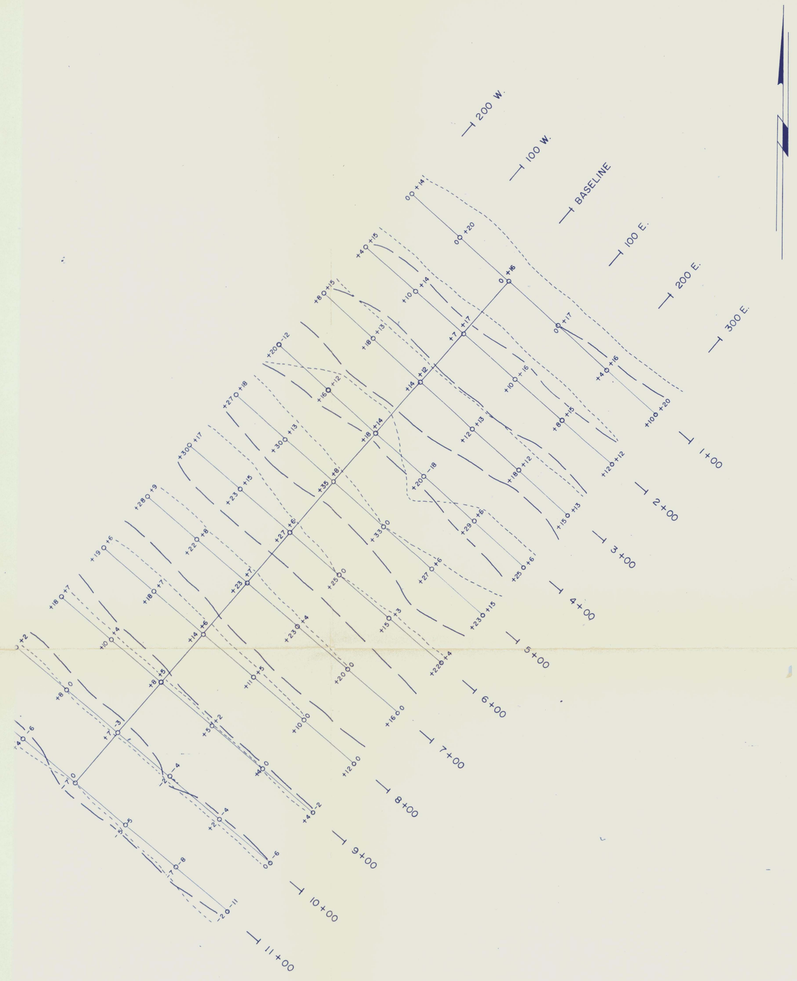
Magnetometer Surveys

DRAWN BY: K. K.	SCALE: AS SHOWN
MAPPED BY: F. Holcapek	DATE: October, 1968

GRID No. 2

FEET 200 100 0 200 400 800 FEET

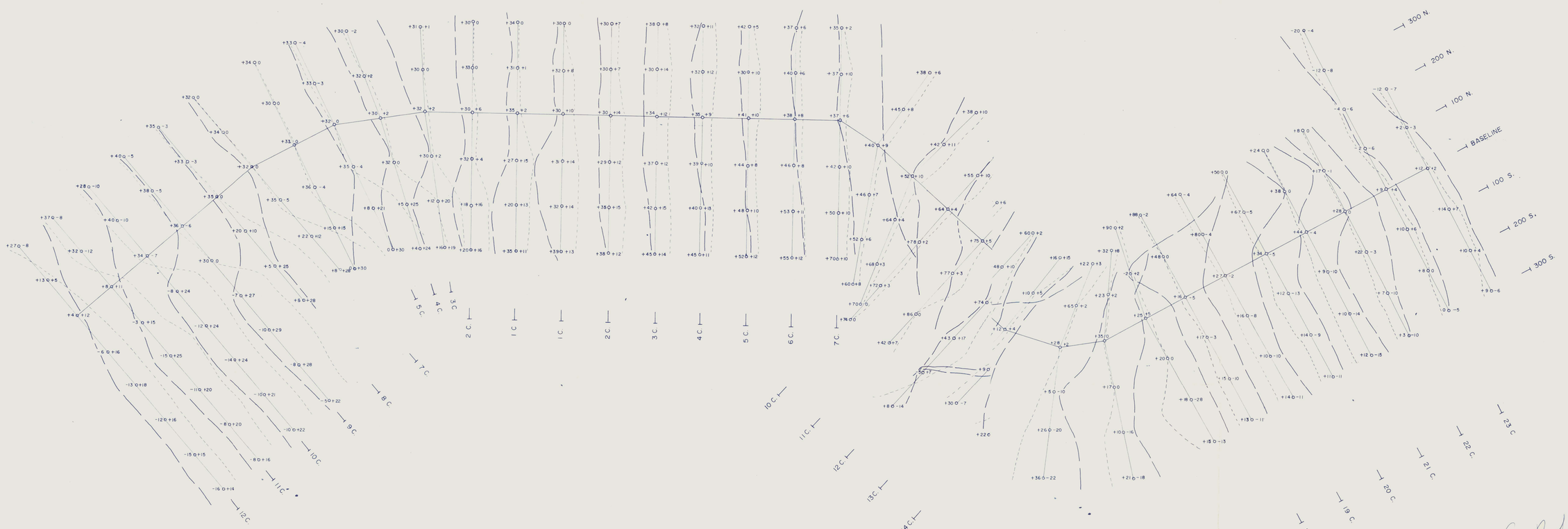
SCALE



GRID No. 3

FEET 100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET

SCALE



LEGEND

+55 Q +10 — IN PHASE Q QUADRATURE

In phase Profile

Quadrature Profile

INSTRUMENT: RONKA E.M. 16

STATION: N.P.G. SEATTLE , FREQUENCE : 18.6 kilocycles

GRID No. 1

FEET 100 50 0 100 200 300 FEET

SCALE

AGILIS EXPLORATION SERVICES LTD.

BALMORAL MINES LTD.(N.PL.)

091695

(1378) HART RIVER PROPERTY

Electromagnetic Surveys

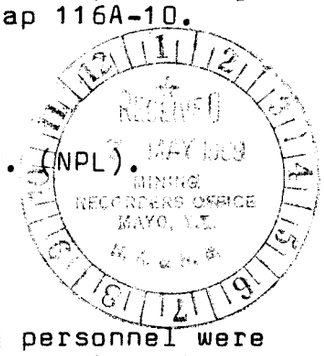
DRAWN BY: K. K.	SCALE: AS SHOWN
MAPPED BY: F. Holcapek	DATE: October, 1968

DOMINION OF CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TO WIT:

In the Matter of the Engineering Evaluation Report on the Rose, Ry, John and Trade Mineral Claims in the Hart River Area, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory. Map 116A-10.



I, Frank A. Lang, President, Cream Silver Mines Ltd. (NPL).

of 4125 Sardis Street, Burnaby 1, B.C.

in the Province of British Columbia, do solemnly declare that the following personnel were employed and costs incurred in the conduction of the engineering evaluation report between the dates of July 22, to August 3, 1968; August 21, to September 4, 1968 and the date of completion of Engineering Evaluation Report. (Nov. 12, 1968).

Personnel:

R.Philp, P.Eng. Supervision, Report 812 Blundell Rd., Richmond, B.C.	Wages included in disbursements. See separate report by Agilis Exploration Services Ltd.	
F.Holcapek Geologist 2556 W. Broadway, Vancouver, B.C.		
K.Kikegawa Drafting, plotting. 2259 Hamilton St., Richmond, B.C.		
W. Kaufmann Prospector, Manager 20133 Lougheed Highway, Haney, B.C.	27 days @ $25.00/day =	$675.00
G. Olchewski Soil sampler, grid layout Dawson City, Yukon.	10 days @ $25.00/day =	$250.00
C.Cochrane Soil sampler, grid layout Dawson City, Yukon.	10 days @ $25.00/day =	$250.00
M.Mitchell Soil sampler, Mag. Asst. #16, 1395 W. 12th. Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	22 days @ $25.00/day =	$550.00
J.Haydon Soil sampler, Mag. Asst. Dawson City, Yukon.	21 days @ $25.00/day =	$525.00
T.Leska Soil sampler, E/M Assist. 4590 Osler St., Vancouver, B.C.	22 days @ $25.00/day =	$550.00
A. Letoumeau Soil sampler, grid layout 4590 Osler St., Vancouver, B.C.	12 days @ $25.00/day =	$300.00
	124 days	$3100.00

Disbursements:

See attached list.....$6572.31

TOTAL COSTS: $9672.31

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

Declared before me at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 28th day of April 1969, A.D.

F. A. Lang

W. David Black

~~A Commissioner for taking Affidavits for British Columbia~~ or
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

★o

Disbursements:

Value of Room & Board @ $7.00/day x 134 days(124+10 for geologist)	$ 938.00
Canada Pension Plan 1.8% of (3100 - 310)	$ 50.22
Workmen's Compensation 4.25% of $3100	$ 131.75
Geochemical Assays	$ 589.60
Helicopter Charges (50% of total cost of $5160.73)	$2580.37
Agilis Exploration Services Ltd.	$2282.37
Total	$6572.31

W. David Black

A Notary Public in and
Province of British Columbia

F. G. Long

091695

MEMORANDUM

Mining Recorder
Mayo, Y.T.

Whitehorse, June 26, 1969.
M.I. M-252

Dear Sir:

Evaluation Report of Geological, Geochemical, Magnetometer and Electromagnetic Surveys on the Ross, Trade and Ry Claims, Hart River Area Cream Silver Mines - Terry Doubt- work by by Belmoral Explorations and Agilis Exploration Services Ltd.

On the recommendation of the Resident Geologist and the Mining Inspector I hereby authorize you to accept this report as representation work under Section 53 (h) of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act to the value of Nine Thousand Six Hundred Dollars ($9,600.00).

Yours sincerely,

Original signed by
Commissioner J. Smith

James Smith,
Commissioner.

Attach.
M. J. Bradhammram

cc: Chief, Oil and Mineral Division
Attention: Geological Evaluation Unit

Central Mining Records - Whitehorse ✓

Resident Geologist