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091818

ASSESSMENT REPORT



BULLDOZER TRENCHING, GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING, GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

CR 1	YA 78392
CR 7	YA 78398
CR 8	YA 78399
CR 14	YA 78405
CR 16-18	YA 78407-09
CR 34	YA 78769
CR 119	YA 78844

GOLD HILL
NTS 105-D-6
Whitehorse Mining District

Latitude: 60°17' North
Longitude: 135°08' West

091818

By:
G. S. DAVIDSON, P.GEOL.

March 1986



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 \$ -8,800-.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. H. ...", is written over the end of the monetary value.

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

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INTRODUCTION

This assessment report describes a program of bulldozer trenching and geological mapping and sampling of the trenches undertaken between 30th August and 25th September 1985 on the CR claims owned by Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd. Exploration in 1985 was carried out by G. Macdonald & Associates and financed by Permian Resources and Giro-Petroleum on behalf of the Wheaton River Joint Venture.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims cover a rolling upland surface on the ridgetop of Gold Hill in the Wheaton River district of southwestern Yukon Territory. The property is located on NTS map sheet 105-D-6 at latitude 60°17' north and longitude 135°12' west. Property location is shown on Figure 1.

The property is accessible from Whitehorse via the Alaska and Carcross highways and the Wheaton River/Mount Skukum gravel road. A four-wheel-drive road extends up Thompson Creek from the Wheaton River road to the ridgetop on Gold Hill. Total road distance from Whitehorse to the claims is approximately 65 km.

PHYSIOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, VEGETATION

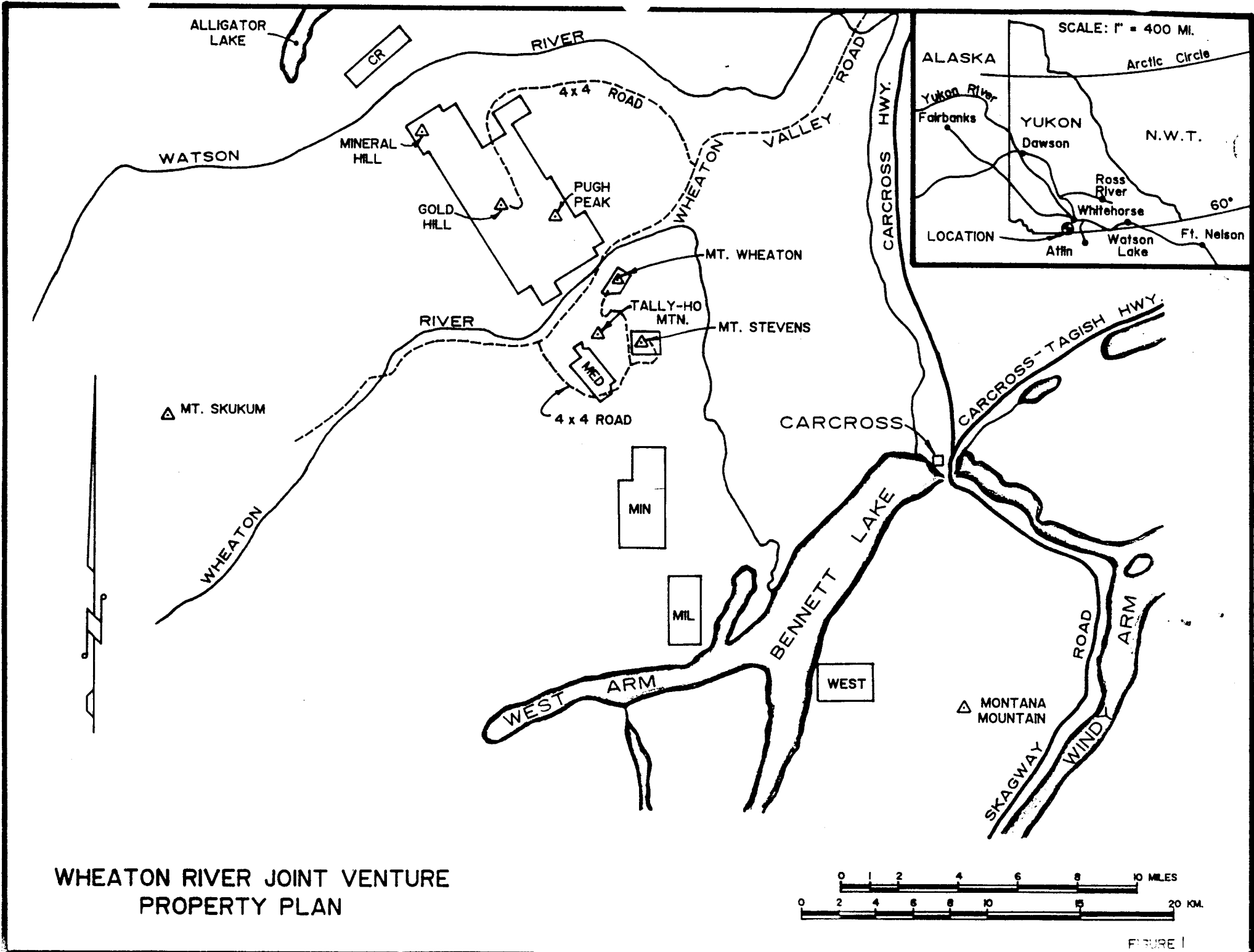
The CR claims lie on the rolling ridgetop of Gold Hill. Elevations in the area range from 6,000' (1,830 m) at the summit of Gold Hill to 3,900' (1,190 m) at the Hodnett Lakes. The ridgetop is grass covered and devoid of outcrop.

Figure 2 shows the claim location relative to the grid and topography.

Southwestern Yukon has a dry sub-arctic climate with temperatures varying between extremes of -50°C in winter and +25°C in summer. Precipitation averages 35 cm per year. Large areas of the CR claims are quite remote from reliable sources of water for diamond drilling; water sources are often dry by late July in years with low snowfall or exceptionally dry summers. On average, mineral exploration is practical from early June to late September.

An exceptionally snowy winter in 1984-85 delayed access to the CR claims until early July.

Strong winds and squalls at higher elevations frequently disrupt exploration activities.



WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE
PROPERTY PLAN

FIGURE 1

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Wheaton River/Bennett Lake district overlies the boundary between two terranes: (1) the Whitehorse Trough, consisting of Mesozoic and Paleozoic, folded metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, and (2) a younger volcanic and intrusive suite consisting of intrusive rocks of the Cretaceous Coast Plutonic Complex and Early Tertiary volcanic rocks of the Skukum Group.

The Whitehorse Trough features a complex assemblage of deformed volcanic and sedimentary rocks consisting of the Triassic Lewes River Group, the Lower Jurassic Laberge Group, the Jurassic Tantalus Group and the Jurassic or Cretaceous Hutshi Group. The Lewes River Group consists of andesite, basalt and pyroclastic flows, and foliated marine sedimentary rocks. A narrow but continuous unit of limestone, limestone breccia and quartzite has been traced in a northwesterly direction from the west side of Mount Stevens across Tally Ho Mountain and Gold Hill to the Hodnett Lakes. Interbedded schists occur with the limestone and volcanic rocks of the Lewes River Group. A narrow band of Tantalus Group conglomerates and Laberge Group siltstones outcrops on Folle Mountain and Idaho Hill; however, rocks of these groups primarily outcrop north and east of the Wheaton River/Bennett Lake district. Hutshi Group volcanic rocks occur on Montana Mountain and Gray Ridge. They are thought to be contemporaneous with Mount Nansen volcanics in central Yukon.

Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex are the most common in the district; typically, they consist of fresh quartz monzonite or quartz diorite. Pendants and masses of Yukon Group quartz-mica schist, gneisses and crystalline limestone occur in the granitic intrusives. The Yukon Group is of early Paleozoic and Precambrian age.

A younger series of andesite and rhyolite flows, tuffs and agglomerates mapped as the Tertiary Mount Skukum Group intrude and overlie granitic rocks, forming volcanic complexes at Mount Skukum and Mt. Macauley. Also, Skukum Group rhyolite and granite porphyry dykes and plugs intrude Lewes River Group rocks and Cretaceous granodiorites throughout the Wheaton River area.

The geology of the Wheaton River region was initially mapped by D. D. Cairnes of the G.S.C., published in Memoir #31 (1912) and later by J. Wheeler published in Memoir #312 (1961). A reinterpretation of the regional geology formed part of the metallogenic map published as Open File E.G.S. 1979-6 (G. W. Morrison) by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Table 1
TABLE OF FORMATIONS

QUATERNARY	Q	Alluvium; glacial and fluvial deposits.
QUATERNARY(?)		
Miles Canyon Volcanics		Basalt; minor pyroclastics.
LATE CRETACEOUS/ EARLY TERTIARY		
Skukum Group	Trp	Stocks, plugs and dykes of quartz and feldspar porphyry with aphanitic rhyolitic matrix. Some granite porphyry; some intermediate plugs and dykes.
	Tva	Rhyolite and trachyte breccias, tuffs and flows; some felsic plugs and dykes (Trp).
	Tvb	Andesite and basalt tuffs, flows and breccias; minor greywacke at base.
MID-CRETACEOUS		
Coast Plutonic Complex	Kgd	Medium to coarse grained homogeneous biotite-hornblende granodiorite and quartz monzonite. Includes undifferentiated Trp and Tva.
JURASSIC/CRETACEOUS		
Hutshi Group(?)		Andesite, rhyolite flows and pyroclastic equivalents.
JURASSIC		
Tantalus Group		Mainly conglomerate
LOWER JURASSIC		
Laberge Group		Greywacke, arkose, quartzite, siltstone, argillite and conglomerate.
TRIASSIC		
Lewes River Group	uRc	Fine to medium grained limestone, quartzite and some marble.
	uRwp	Greywacke, siltstone, argillite and minor conglomerate.
	uRvb	Basalt and andesite flows and flow breccias; augite and/or feldspar porphyry locally.
PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC		
"Yukon Group"	PIPc	Marble, crystalline limestone, minor graphitic limestone, skarn.
	PIPsq	Quartz-mica and quartz-chlorite schist, quartzite, minor amphibolite, feldspathic gneiss.

(Note: Symbols from Morrison (1979))

Mesozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Whitehorse Trough Terrane are deformed and generally metamorphosed to at least lower green schist facies. These units trend north to northwest and are internally complex.

Structurally, the area features major faults, primarily along river valleys, associated with movement in the Coast Plutonic Complex and with early Tertiary volcanism at Mount Skukum, Mount Macauley and Montana Mountain(?). The Skukum Group volcanic rocks are equivalent to the Sloko Group of northern British Columbia and the Mount Nansen Group of central Yukon. Late stage features of Skukum Group volcanism include dacite, rhyolite and granite porphyry dykes, emplaced in fracture and fault zones around the volcanic complexes, and quartz or quartz carbonate veining with significant precious and base metal mineralization. Figure 3 shows the regional geology.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

The Wheaton River/Lake Bennett district was first explored by prospectors travelling along the major lakes and rivers of southwestern Yukon in the early 1890's. The original claims recorded in the district were those of prospectors Corwin and Rickman who, in 1893, located antimony showings on Carbon Hill and gold-silver bearing quartz veins at an undisclosed site. The untimely deaths of the two men occurred before revealing the location of the high grade quartz showings.

The Klondike Gold Rush brought a great influx of people to the Yukon, many of whom crossed Lake Bennett en route to Dawson City. Some of these individuals strayed into the Wheaton Valley, locating claims in the Schnabel Creek drainage in 1903.

More intensive exploration began in 1906 after the discovery of free gold and gold-silver tellurides on Gold Hill by D. Hodnett and J. Stagar, and the rediscovery of the Corwin-Rickman antimony-silver showings on Carbon and Chieftain Hills. Wagon roads were built along the Wheaton River, Thompson Creek and Stevens Creek to provide access to numerous adits and pits on Gold Hill, Mineral Hill, Mount Stevens, Wheaton Mountain and Mount Anderson. Limited mining of high grade gold and silver bearing ore occurred on the Gold Reef vein at the northeast end of Gold Hill and on the Becker-Cochran (WHIRLWIND) property on the west face of Mount Anderson. Adits and shafts on Mount Stevens and Wheaton Mountain were probably exploratory; no record of ore production exists.

The Tally Ho Mine on Tally Ho Mountain was the most significant operation during the early years of activity in the area. In 1918, a shipment of 14 tons of hand-sorted ore grading 2.35 oz/ton gold, 5.1 oz/ton silver and 7% lead was smelted at Tacoma. Underground development was continued at various times between 1909 and 1938; additional ore shipments were sent to Juneau but details no longer exist. On Montana Mountain, Colonel Conrad and associates developed several gold and silver bearing quartz veins on the slope above Windy Arm (Tagish Lake). A small mill on the shore of Windy Arm processed ore extracted from the Venus, Montana and

Big Thing quartz veins between 1906 and 1920.

From the mid-1920's to the late 1960's, little exploration of significance took place. By 1970, many of the old showings were restaked as an increase in the value of base and precious metals rekindled the interest of mining companies and prospectors. The Venus and Arctic mines operated on Montana Mountain between 1969 and 1971. The Venus Mine was briefly rehabilitated during 1980-81 and a new mill was installed at the southern end of Windy Arm.

In 1981, Agip Canada Ltd. discovered a gold bearing vein structure on Mount Skukum and proceeded to define a commercially viable ore-body consisting of 165,000 tons grading 0.73 oz gold and 0.63 oz silver per ton by 1984. Mount Skukum Gold Mines Ltd., through a joint venture agreement with Agip, has developed the ore-body and constructed a 300 ton-per-day mill. Production is expected to commence in March 1986.

The discovery of gold on Mount Skukum has intensified exploration activities in the Wheaton district and initiated a methodical staking rush in which all of the known showings and most of the surrounding area has been staked. Presently, large claim blocks are held by Erickson Gold Mines Ltd., United Keno Hill Mines, Omni Resources Inc., Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd., Shakwak Exploration Co. Ltd., Island Mining and Exploration Ltd., Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., Berglynn Resources Inc., Carmac Resources Ltd. and Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.

Historically, Gold Hill was the centre of prospecting activity in the Wheaton Valley after free gold and gold bearing telluride minerals were discovered on the northeast face of the mountain. A staking rush ensued, with over 700 claims being recorded in the immediate area from 1906 to 1907. Numerous old pits lie along the ridgetop and several hundred feet of underground workings were completed on the Gold Reef claim. No records of ore shipments exist but evidently several tons of high grade gold and silver bearing quartz were mined.

On Gold Hill, Tally-Ho Exploration Ltd. has investigated the ridgetop in a program consisting of grid development, geological mapping, geophysical and geochemical surveys and bulldozer trenching during 1984-85.

1984 EXPLORATION SUMMARY

Exploration in 1984 was primarily at a reconnaissance level consisting of geological, geochemical and prospecting surveys with follow-up bulldozer trenching. A 4.6 km baseline was established across the top of Gold Hill and four small grids were laid out from this baseline. The trenching program examined gold-silver soil anomalies and exposed the local geology at several places along the ridgetop. An existing road to the summit of Gold Hill was rehabilitated during the season and a 12' x 25' shack was built at the head of Thompson Creek.

The 1984 program outlined a silicified limestone unit, often brecciated by narrow quartz veins which occasionally contain galena and/or tetrahedrite. Grab samples of mineralized vein material returned gold values up to 0.67 ounces per ton and silver values up to 38.8 ounces per ton. Trenching of the anomalous zones did not locate significant mineralization.

Sampling of the larger quartz veins on Dail Creek, at the Gold Reef adit, and on the north end of Gold Hill (quartz float trains) obtained low to trace gold and silver values.

1985 EXPLORATION SUMMARY (July/August)

In 1985, a four-man field crew continued to investigate the long ridgetop of Gold Hill in an exploration program involving soil and rock geochemistry, geological, geophysical and prospecting surveys and follow-up bulldozer trenching. Flagged crosslines (17.3 km) were developed along the existing baseline to provide a more complete grid for geochemical sampling. On the grid, 1333 soil samples were collected from the B soil horizon, where possible. An additional 62 soil samples were taken on contour lines below the Gold Reef adit and at the head of Dail Creek. Two detailed soil grids were completed over geochemically anomalous areas identified earlier in the season. All soil samples were analysed for gold, silver, copper and lead. A description of the analytical methods is included in the appendices.

In the course of prospecting traverses and geological mapping, 84 rock samples were collected for geochemical analysis. The majority of the sample sites are on Gold Hill; the remaining samples are from Pugh Peak and the ridge south of Hodnett Lakes. Rock samples were analysed for gold, silver, copper and lead.

VLF-EM surveys utilizing a Phoenix EM2 unit were undertaken on the North, 4500N and South grids on Gold Hill. The Seattle and Maine VLF channels provided moderate to strong signal response on the 4500N and South grids, while Hawaii substituted for Maine on the North grid. The VLF data was Frazer Filtered and accordingly contoured.

The geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys outlined anomalous areas primarily on the South and North grids on Gold Hill.

GEOLOGY

The Gold Hill area is primarily underlain by Cretaceous granodiorite of the Coast Plutonic Complex and a northwesterly trending belt of Triassic Lewes River Group metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks. Dykes and plugs of early Tertiary Skukum Group volcanic rocks intrude the Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks. Porphyry dykes and fracture systems associated with the volcanic centre at Mount Skukum pass through the Gold Hill area.

Geology of the Gold Hill area is shown in Figure 3.

The oldest rocks occurring on Gold Hill are limestone, limestone breccia, quartzite, schist, greywacke and argillite, overlain and possibly interbedded with andesitic and basaltic flow rocks, breccias and tuff, collectively known as the Lewes River Group. The limestone unit is generally less than 100 metres wide and is locally deformed by cross-faulting and felsic dykes. Low grade regional metamorphism and deformation of the Lewes River Group has left a widespread schistosity and brittle fracture in the rock.

Triassic sedimentary rocks were probably silicified and metamorphosed during the intrusive events.

Early Tertiary Skukum Group rhyolite, trachyte and andesite plugs and dykes have intruded the Lewes River Group and the granodiorite along fracture systems crossing the Gold Hill area in a north to northwesterly trend. These felsic volcanic rocks were accompanied by hydrothermal fluids which locally silicified and brecciated the limestone and, in the last stages, introduced silica-rich fluids into fractures and zones of weakness in Mesozoic and Paleozoic rocks.

TRIASSIC LEWES RIVER GROUP

Limestone, Limestone Breccia, Quartzite

Limestone, limestone breccia and quartzite with some interbedded metasedimentary rock occur in a continuous belt of Triassic rocks passing through Gold Hill. Grey weathering limestone outcrops at the north and south ends of Gold Hill and on the east flank of Gold Hill above Dail Creek; it is also exposed in the bulldozer trenches excavated on the North, 4500N and South grids.

The limestone is a fine to medium grained, white to blue-grey rock, occasionally brecciated by narrow quartz and calcite veins or silicified to "quartzite". Minor amounts of siderite, barite and sulphide minerals occur occasionally in the narrow quartz-calcite veins.

At the north end of Gold Hill and on the east face overlooking Dail Creek, the limestone unit is only 5-10 metres wide and is displaced and intruded by granitic and volcanic rocks. On the South grid, the limestone and limestone breccia unit widens to over 100 metres - containing interbedded schist, greywacke, siltstone and argillite. At the south end of Gold Hill, crystalline limestone outcrops in a belt at least 50 metres wide and contains lenses of rusty quartz-carbonate breccia.

In numerous trenches, wide intersections of limestone, limestone breccia and quartzite are well exposed. Notably, in Trench 84-10 a block of limestone occurring between two rhyolite porphyry dykes is brecciated by numerous quartz veins and, in places, altered to a white or orange clay gouge containing fragments of quartz.

Schist, Greywacke, Argillite and Siltstone

Dark grey metasedimentary rocks of the Lewes River Group are interbedded with andesite, basalt and limestone in trenches excavated on the North, 4500N and South grids. Generally, they are foliated in a northwest direction and contain quartz veins and pods developed along remnant bedding planes and foliations. Local silicification occurs in these metasedimentary units at contacts with Tertiary felsic dykes. Pyritic graphite schist occurs at the south end of Gold Hill with limestone near rhyolite porphyry dykes.

On the northeast face of Gold Hill, the Triassic metasedimentary rocks are intruded by several Tertiary rhyolite dykes. There they are pyritized and silicified, weathering a rusty red colour. The Gold Reef quartz vein occurs in these rocks.

Metavolcanic Rocks

Triassic volcanic rocks outcrop extensively at the north end of Gold Hill and on the east face of Gold Hill above Dail Creek. Typically, they are a massive green to black, slightly foliated andesite and andesite breccia, and may contain narrow quartz veins in more foliated sections.

COAST PLUTONIC COMPLEX

Granodiorite

Cretaceous granodiorite talus and outcrop is extensive on the east side of Gold Hill, in the steep walled valleys at the head of Thompson Creek and around Pugh Peak. Aplitic and microgranite phases are common west of Pugh Peak and on the ridge south of the Hodnett Lakes.

Typically, the intrusive rock is a homogeneous, medium grained, biotite-hornblende granodiorite or quartz diorite containing minor magnetite. Bulldozer trenching has exposed fresh granodiorite along the western side of Gold Hill where no outcrop is present.

White quartz veins bearing gold and silver mineralization occur in fractures in the granodiorite at the head of Dail Creek, on Gold Hill and Pugh Peak, and on the ridge south of the Hodnett Lakes.

SKUKUM GROUP

Felsic Volcanic Rocks

Skukum Group felsic volcanic rocks occur as porphyritic dykes and plugs outcropping on the north face of Gold Hill, south of Pugh Peak and along the ridgetop of Gold Hill. Megascopically they weather a light grey to orange colour and contain phenocrysts of quartz, feldspar and occasionally mafic minerals in a fine grained rhyolitic groundmass. Fresh surfaces are buff to brown in colour and contain minor pyrite as an accessory mineral.

On the Gold Hill ridgetop, much of the float material is rhyolite and trachyte porphyry, probably derived from several dykes intruding granodiorite in the middle section of Gold Hill. These dykes trend north to northwesterly and are up to 15 metres wide. Minor silicification occurs at contacts with granodiorite.

On the north face of Gold Hill, the rhyolite porphyry dykes weather buff to rusty orange and intrude silicified metasedimentary rocks. Spatially, the dykes lie close to the Gold Reef quartz vein; however, no inherent relationship exists between them.

In several of the bulldozer trenches, rhyolite porphyry dykes intrude limestone and metasedimentary rocks. Zones of narrow quartz veins and silicification are common in the older rocks near the contacts. An unusual andesitic pyroclastic rock containing chalcedony, vein quartz and fragments of limestone, quartzite and rhyolite(?) intrudes limestone in the 4500N grid (Trench 84-10); it appears to have formed during Skukum Group volcanism.

MINERALIZATION

Mineralization occurs primarily in two types of quartz veins on Gold Hill: (1) quartz veins up to 2 metres wide in granitic and metasedimentary rocks, and (2) narrow quartz and quartz-carbonate veins in limestone, quartzite and schistose rocks.

- (1) The wider white quartz veins are continuous and generally trend west or northwesterly. The best explored vein of these characteristics is the Gold Reef vein which lies on the northeast face of Gold Hill. The Gold Reef vein strikes N55°W across the steep slope, dipping 50-60°SW in schistose metavolcanic rocks. In 1909, it was traced for over 300 metres, averaging 1.5 metres wide, following the local foliation. Isolated pockets of quartz containing native gold and telluride minerals were located along several hundred feet of drifts and shafts dug on the vein in 1909; however, most of the white quartz contained only minor pyrite and trace amounts of gold and silver. Further development was abandoned.
- (2) Quartz-calcite veins in Triassic limestone, limestone breccia, quartzite and limy schist occasionally contain galena, tetrahedrite, malachite and azurite. Mineralization of this type is best exposed in the bulldozer trenches and in old pits at the North, 3200N and South sections of Gold Hill. The sulphide minerals always occur in the narrow quartz-calcite veins and are not present in the host rocks. In 1984-85, grab samples of sulphide-bearing quartz calcite veins in limestone and quartzite breccias and limy schist recorded silver values between 7.4 and 36.5 ounces per ton. Sample #2058, collected from a 2 metre deep pit at 2080N/4880E, contained approximately 2% tetrahedrite in a quartz-carbonate breccia vein and limestone obtained a silver value of 36.5 ounces per ton and a copper value of 8600 ppm. Intersections recorded in trench samples will be discussed in the section on bulldozer trenching.

Quartz breccia veins occurring mainly in granodiorite recorded weak to moderately anomalous gold values. Angular fragments of granodiorite lie in

a crystalline quartz groundmass with open fractures and vugs. Samples #2019, 2020, 2045 and 2055 collected from quartz breccia veins recorded 90-360 ppb gold, 1.0-4.3 ppm silver and 13-290 ppm lead.

Genetically, the mineralizing events are not well understood at present; they are associated with early Tertiary volcanism in the Bennett Lake/Wheaton River district. The volcanics are present as rhyolite and trachyte breccias, dykes and sills and may represent late associated ring fracture intrusions related to caldera formation at Bennett Lake and/or Mount Skukum (M. Pride, 1981).

Fluids associated with the volcanic activity have filled fractures with quartz or quartz-calcite veining in orientations parallel or occasionally perpendicular to the major fracture orientation. The Triassic limestone unit provided the natural host for migrating fluids and became intensely silicified and brecciated during the event.

TRENCHING

A D7G Caterpillar bulldozer was utilized in a trenching program undertaken to investigate rock and soil geochemical anomalies and geophysical conductors. Trench location maps for the North, 4500N, 3200N and South grids are presented in Figures 4 A-D. Individual trench plans showing geology and chip sample geochemistry are depicted in Figures 5 A-R.

The trenches were excavated to broken bedrock where possible; however, permafrost at 2 metres depth often prevented adequate stripping. A ripper tooth was then dragged across the trench floor to produce a channel of broken rock and soil. Trench floor chip samples were collected from 1-6 metre intervals along the centre of the trench and analysed by the geochemical methods described in Appendix I. Thirteen new trenches were excavated in 1985 (85-14 to 85-26) and five of the 1984 trenches were deepened and lengthened (84-1, 84-2, 84-3, 84-10 and 84-11). Individual grids are discussed below.

North Grid

Trenches 85-14 to 85-18 were developed on the North grid to investigate a spotty gold-silver soil geochemical anomaly and undercut gold-silver bearing quartz float (85-14, 85-15) at the north end of Gold Hill. Trenches 84-1 to 84-3, already on the above zones, were expanded and deepened. In Trench 84-1 a mineralized zone was uncovered from 5038-5045E. There, narrow quartz veins containing galena and tetrahedrite occur in a carbonate-rich schist. The best sample over 5 metres obtained a silver value of 10.99 ounces per ton. Gold, lead and copper values were weak to moderately anomalous in the mineralized zone.

Elsewhere on the North grid, gold and silver values from trench samples were low. Limestone breccia and schistose rocks consistently produced weakly anomalous (>1.0-3.9 ppm) silver and lead or copper values (Trenches 84-1, 84-2 and 84-3). Minor tetrahedrite and galena occurred in the limestone breccia in those trenches. Slightly anomalous gold values (>30-300 ppb) were obtained in metavolcanic rock containing narrow quartz-calcite veins (Trenches 85-16, 85-17) and in rhyolite porphyry in contact with granodiorite (Trench 85-18). In Trench 85-17, a rusty soil horizon produced moderately anomalous gold values; however, the underlying rhyolite porphyry was barren.

4500N Grid

On the 4500N grid, Trench 84-10 was stripped to permafrost exposing brecciated limestone and rusty brown schist cut by rhyolite porphyry and an andesitic pyroclastic dyke. Numerous narrow quartz veins occur in the limestone and rusty schist. White to orange gouge containing quartz fragments lies in contact with rhyolite porphyry at 4935E.

Sample geochemical values are low in Trench 84-10, with a weak lead-copper anomaly in the gouge zone and weak gold-silver-lead values in one sample of the andesite flow breccia and pyroclastic rock.

Trench 85-26 tested a spot gold anomaly in soils (310 ppb) and uncovered rusty brown schist containing narrow quartz veins. Two weakly anomalous gold values of 35 and 80 ppb were returned.

2700-3300N Grid

Trenches 84-11 and 85-25 investigated a broad silver-lead soil geochemical anomaly and Trenches 85-23 and 85-24 tested spot gold values in soils.

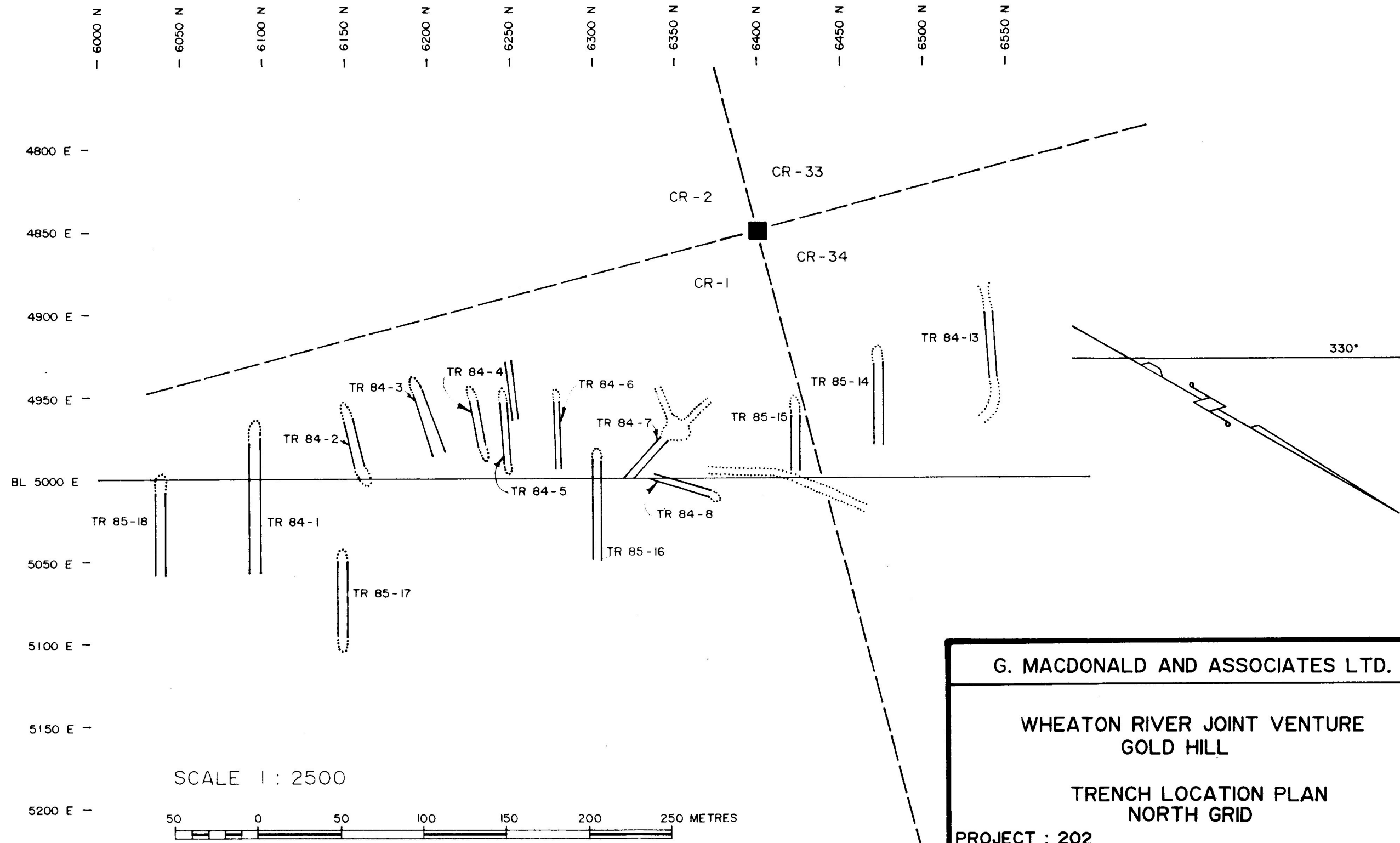
In 1985, Trench 84-11 was deepened between 5020E and 5035E over the VLF crossover, uncovering limestone breccia in contact with silicified meta-volcanic rock. Several quartz veins occurring in the limestone at 5030E contained up to 10% galena in small veinlets. Trench sampling returned a silver value of 16.0 ppm and a lead value of 3890 ppm over 1.5 metres in the mineralized zone. The un-numbered trench west of Trench 85-25 also contains veinlets of galena and quartz in a silicified limestone breccia; however, the veinlets are sparsely distributed.

Samples collected from Trenches 85-23 to 85-25 did not produce any anomalous geochemical values.

South Grid

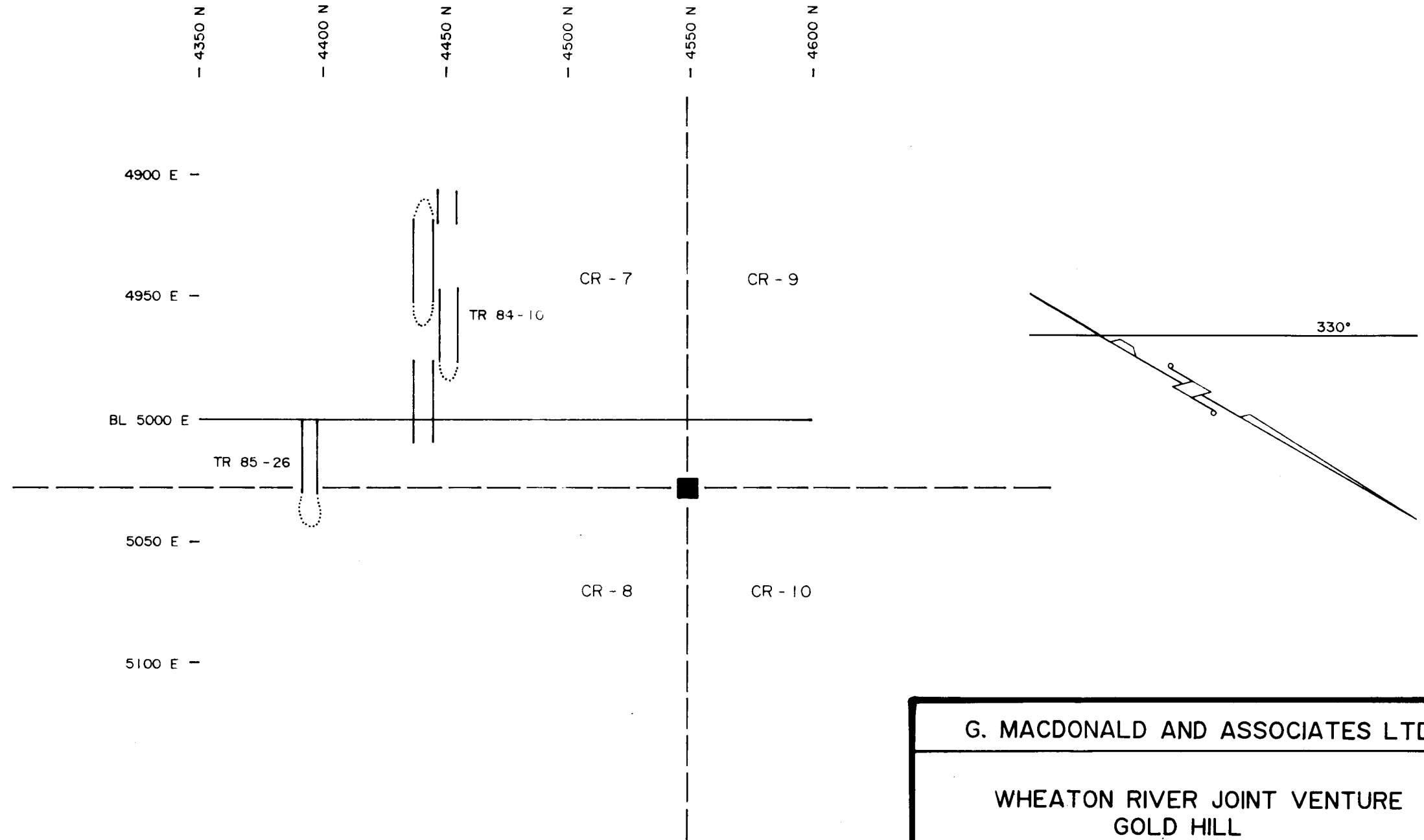
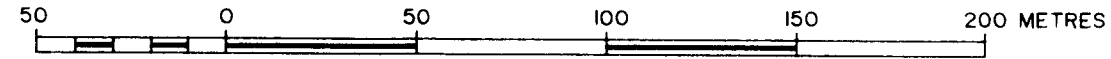
Four new trenches were excavated on silver-lead and gold soil geochemical anomalies. Trenches 85-19 to 85-21 tested a 550 metre long, northwesterly trending silver-lead soil anomaly with peak silver values of 5.0 ppm and lead values of 342 ppm. Comparable silver-lead values in trench samples were obtained from limestone cut by narrow quartz veins in Trenches 85-20 and 85-21. Minor galena occurs at 4975E in Trench 85-20.

Trench 85-22 examined a spot gold anomaly in soil of 510 ppb. It exposed limestone and marble intruded by dykes of granodiorite. Weakly anomalous gold and silver values were returned in the trench samples.

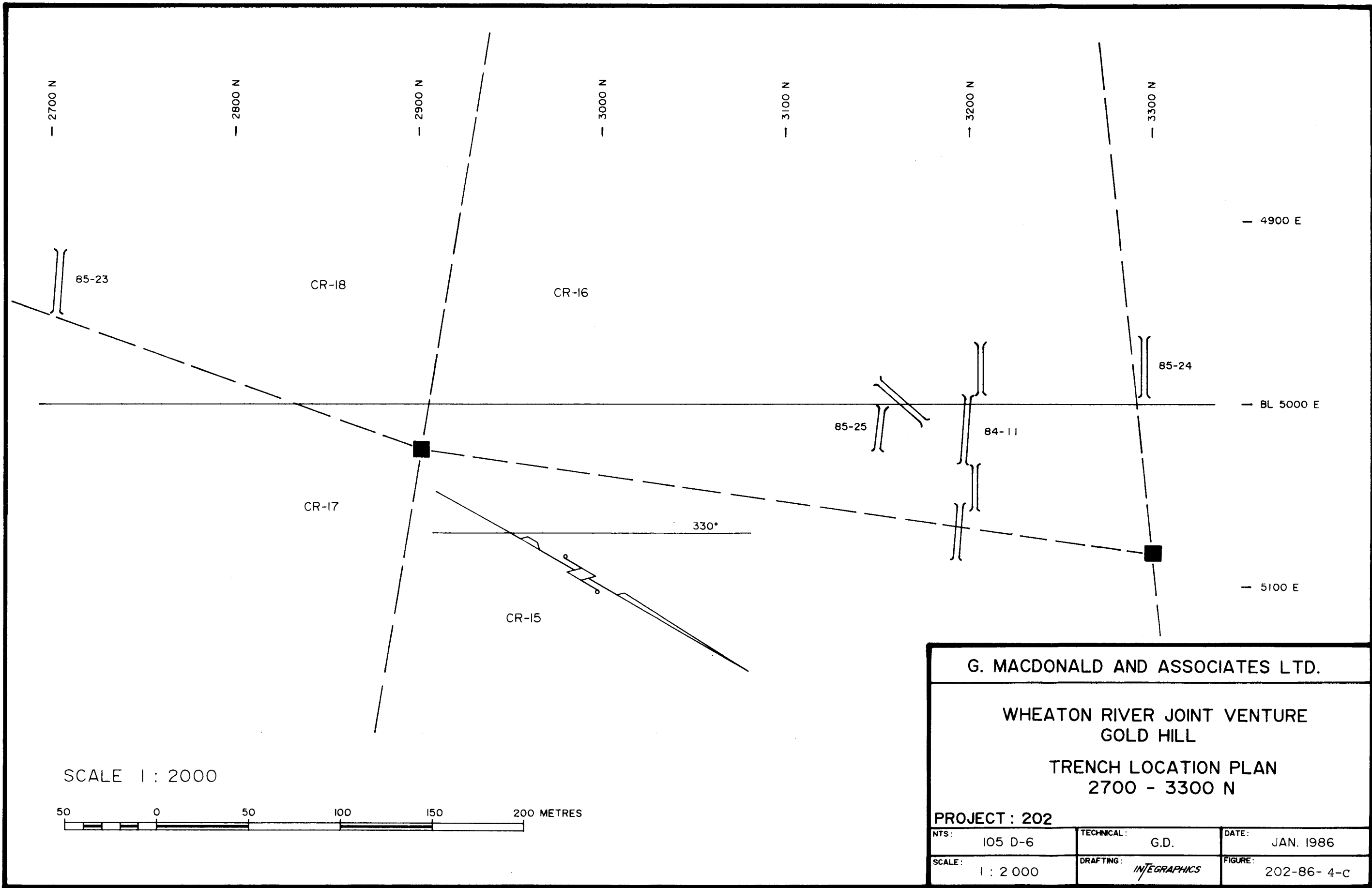


G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.		
WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE GOLD HILL		
TRENCH LOCATION PLAN NORTH GRID		
PROJECT : 202		
NTS:	105 D-6	TECHNICAL: G.D.
		DATE: OCT. 1985
SCALE:	1 : 2 500	DRAFTING: INTEGRAPHICS
		FIGURE: 202 - 85- 4-A

SCALE 1 : 2000



G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.		
WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE GOLD HILL		
TRENCH LOCATION PLAN 4500 N GRID		
PROJECT : 202		
NTS:	105 D-6	TECHNICAL: G.D.
SCALE:	1 : 2 000	DATE: DEC. 1985
	DRAFTING: <i>INTEGRAPHICS</i>	FIGURE: 202-85-4-B



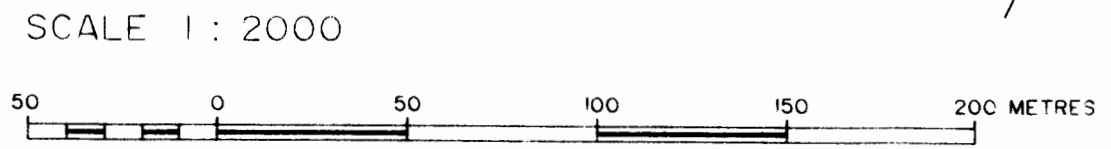
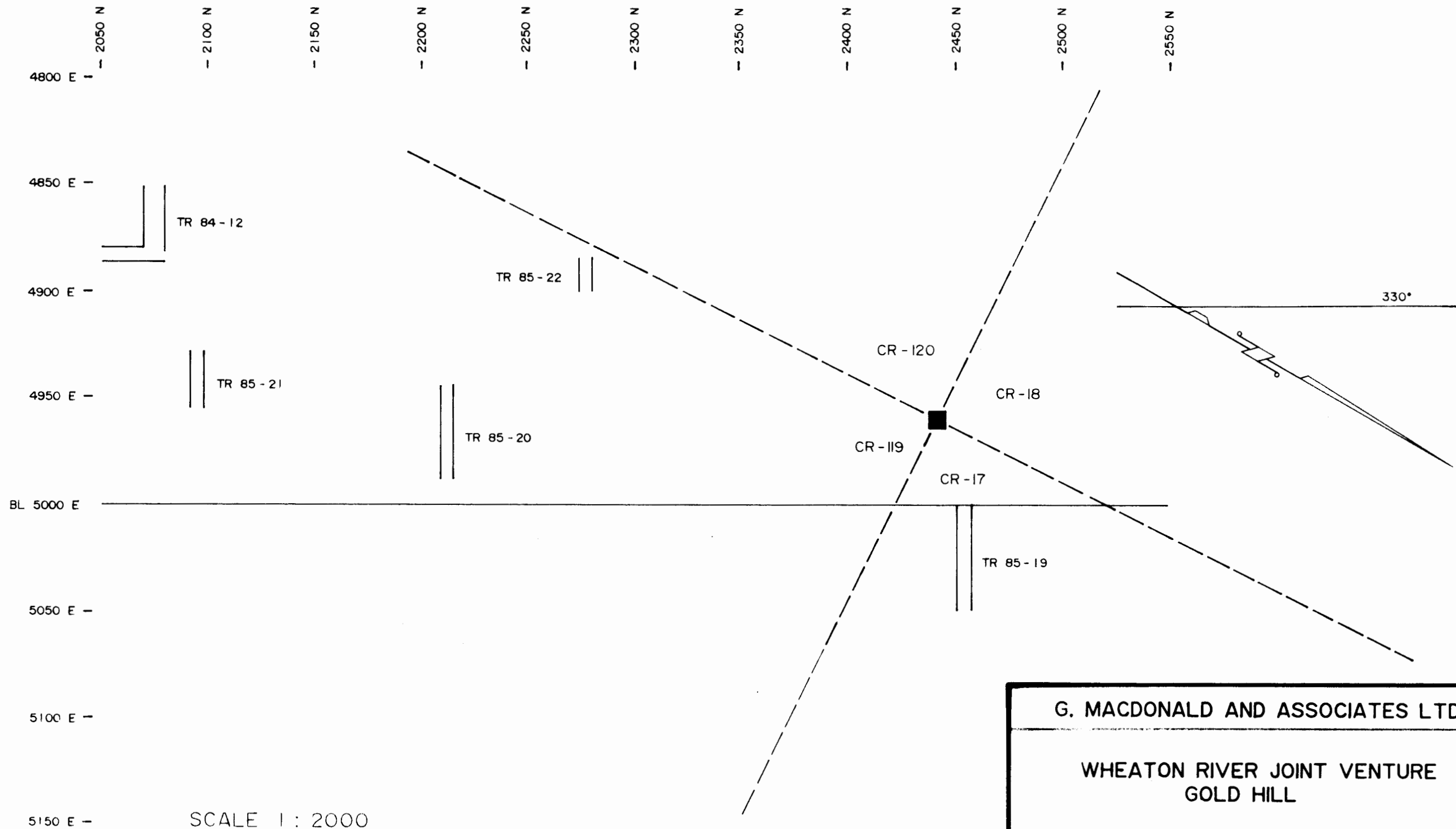
G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE
GOLD HILL

TRENCH LOCATION PLAN
2700 - 3300 N

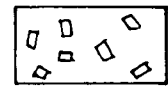
PROJECT : 202

NTS:	105 D-6	TECHNICAL:	G.D.	DATE:	JAN. 1986
SCALE:	1 : 2 000	DRAFTING:	INTEGRAPHICS	FIGURE:	202-86- 4-c



G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.		
WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE GOLD HILL		
TRENCH LOCATION PLAN SOUTH GRID		
PROJECT : 202		
NTS: 105 D-6	TECHNICAL: G.D.	DATE: DEC. 1985
SCALE: 1 : 2 000	DRAFTING: <i>INTEGRAPHICS</i>	FIGURE: 202-85-4-D

LEGEND

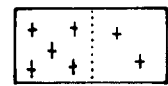


MID to EARLY TERTIARY
Skukum Group

Rhyolite to dacite porphyry dikes containing feldspar phenocrysts.



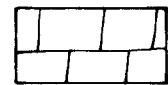
Andesite flow breccia and pyroclastic dike - contains angular limestone, quartzite and rhyolite (?) fragments, minor quartz and chalcedony veining.



MID CRETACEOUS
Coast Range Intrusives

Homogeneous biotite-hornblende granodiorite and quartz diorite, aplite to microgranite.

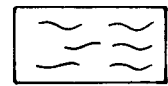
TRIASSIC
Lewes River Group



Limestone, limestone breccia and quartzite, crystalline limestone.



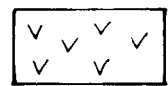
Marble



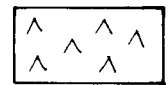
Quartz sericite to graphite schist, some limey schist.



Greywacke, siltstone, argillite.

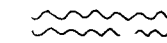


Andesite flows and flow breccias.

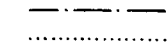


Basalt flows and flow breccias.

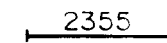
SYMBOLS



Quartz veins



Geological contacts



Sample interval and number

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

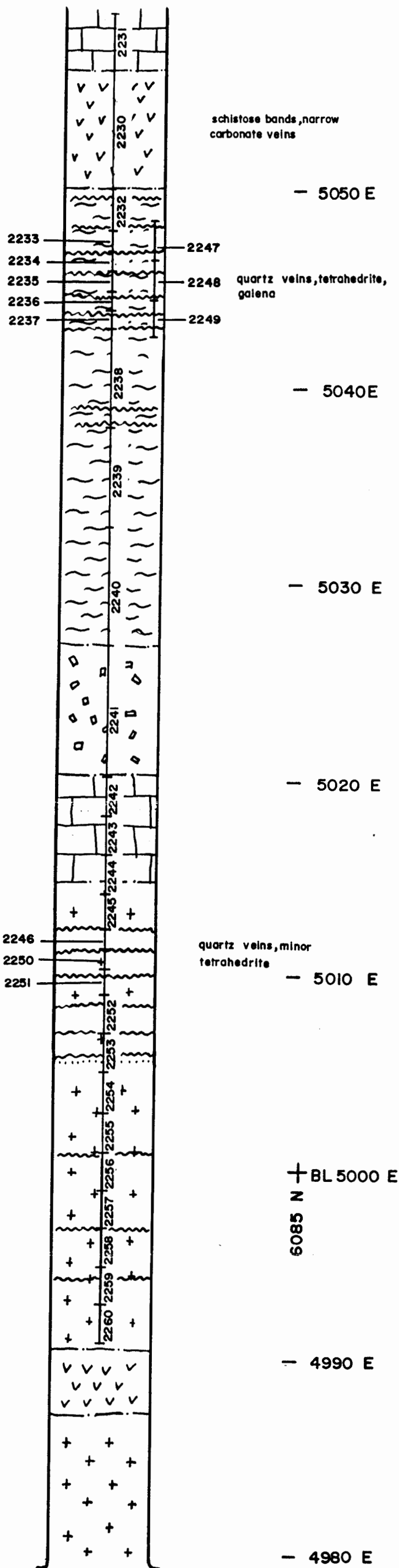
WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

LEGEND AND SYMBOLS

PROJECT: 202

NTS:	TECHNICAL: G.D.	DATE: JAN. 1986
SCALE:	DRAFTING: <i>INTEGRAPHICS</i>	FIGURE: 202-85- 5

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2230	15	1.9	35	50
2231	5	1.1	30	44
2232	<5	2.1	28	28
2233	15	2.6	50	38
2234	<5	4.0	39	45
2235	15	11.0	284	89
2236	190	2.25 OPT	695	355
2237	30	9.8	54	300
2238	150	10.99 OPT	660	1550
2239	35	14.0	51	225
2240	10	2.0	31	36
2241	<5	0.4	12	18
2242	<5	0.2	18	4
2243	<5	0.2	13	3
2244	<5	0.3	20	5
2245	<5	0.4	98	6
2246	5	0.4	78	12
2247	<5	1.5	20	18
2248	10	1.69 OPT	635	200
2249	50	40.0	209	260
2250	25	1.2	55	6
2251	10	0.6	32	9
2252	5	0.9	57	16
2253	<5	0.4	20	9
2254	<5	0.3	15	8
2255	<5	0.3	15	8
2256	25	0.2	13	10
2257	<5	0.2	13	10
2258	5	0.3	14	18
2259	<5	0.3	19	22
2260	<5	0.4	17	35

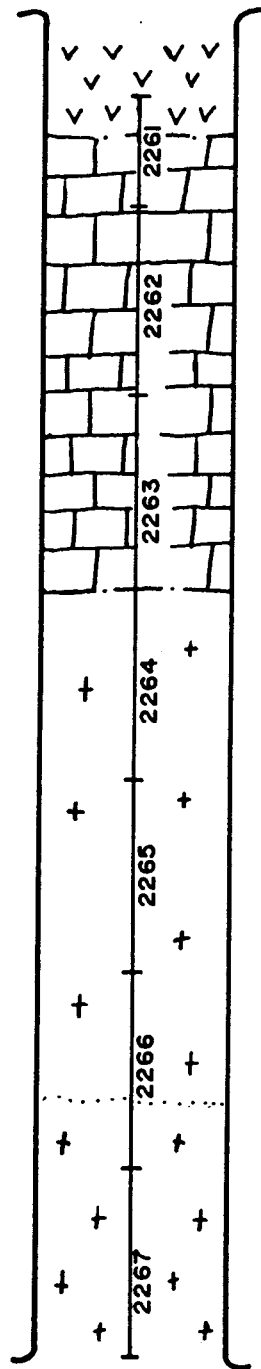


G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE
GOLD HILL
TRENCH 84-1

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6	Technical: G.D.	Date: Nov., 1985
Scale: 1: 200	Drafting: G.D.	Figure: 5-A



quartz veins, minor
tetrahedrite

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2261	<5	0.8	21	29
2262	10	1.8	33	78
2263	10	2.1	36	86
2264	<5	0.5	20	33
2265	<5	0.3	19	29
2266	10	0.2	10	30
2267	<5	0.2	8	47

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

TRENCH 84-2

PROJECT:202

NTS: 105 D-6

Technical: G.D.

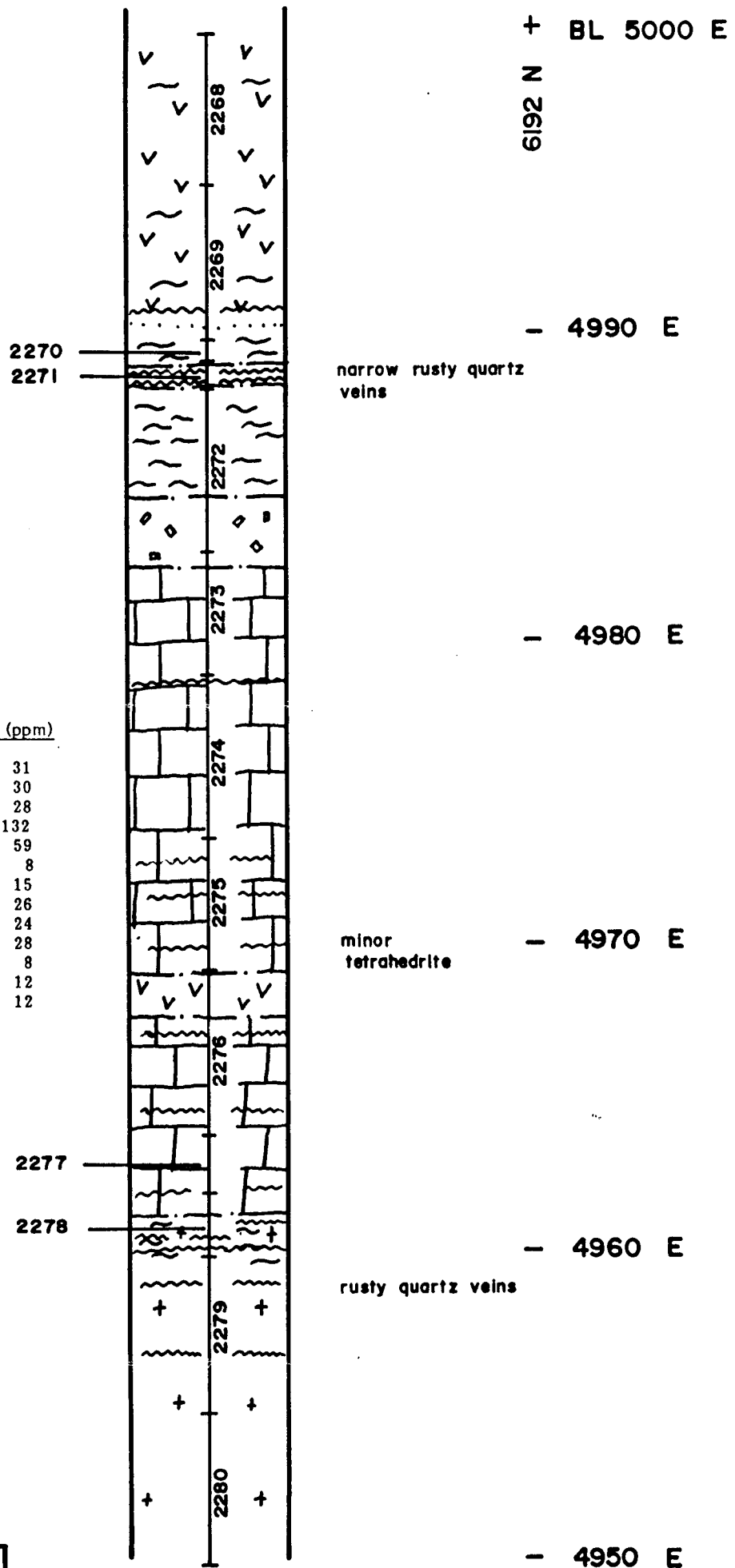
Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-B

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2268	10	0.4	8	31
2269	<5	0.7	14	30
2270	<5	0.8	23	28
2271	20	3.9	14	132
2272	10	2.3	18	59
2273	15	0.6	30	8
2274	5	0.6	29	15
2275	15	0.8	18	26
2276	<5	0.7	20	24
2277	5	1.1	17	28
2278	<5	0.2	12	8
2279	<5	0.2	9	12
2280	<5	0.2	9	12



G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE
GOLD HILL
TRENCH 84-3

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

Technical: G.D.

Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-C

- 4990 E

- 4980 E

- 4970 E

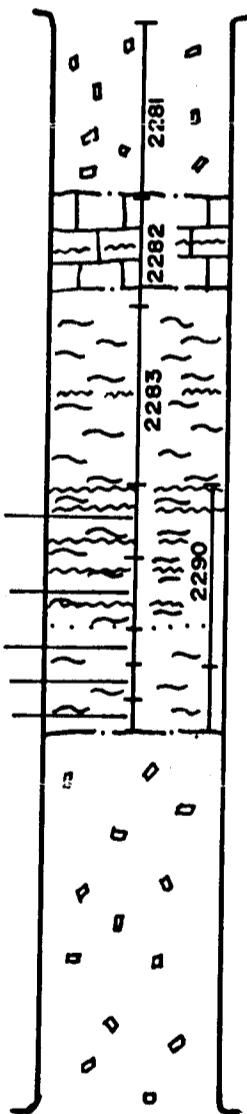
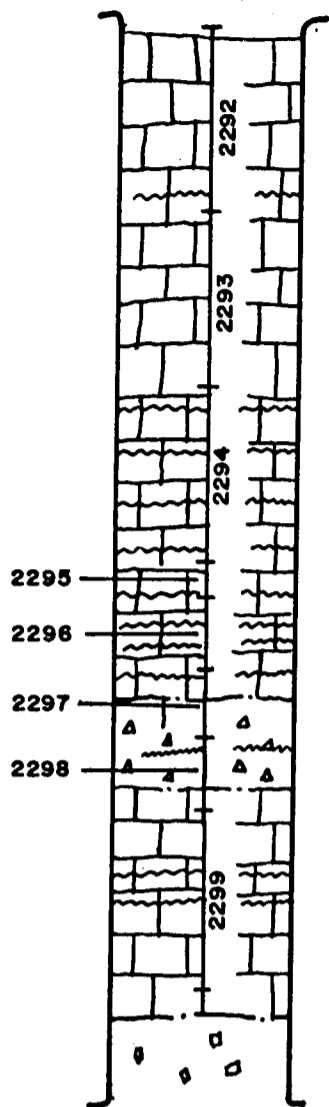
- 4960 E

+ 4950 E

- 4940 E

- 4930 E

- 4920 E



Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2292	<5	0.3	25	7
2293	<5	0.4	33	9
2294	<5	0.4	87	7
2295	<5	0.4	23	8
2296	25	1.1	94	19
2297	95	3.0	89	34
2298	10	0.9	18	14
2299	<5	0.3	8	5

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2281	<5	0.4	16	13
2282	<5	0.4	21	20
2283	<5	0.3	15	40
2284	<5	0.2	25	172
2285	<5	<0.2	101	137
2286	<5	0.2	25	44
2287	<5	0.2	26	151
2288	<5	0.3	9	32
2289	<5	0.2	37	90
2290	<5	0.3	57	88
2291	<5	0.3	56	41

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

TRENCH 84-10

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

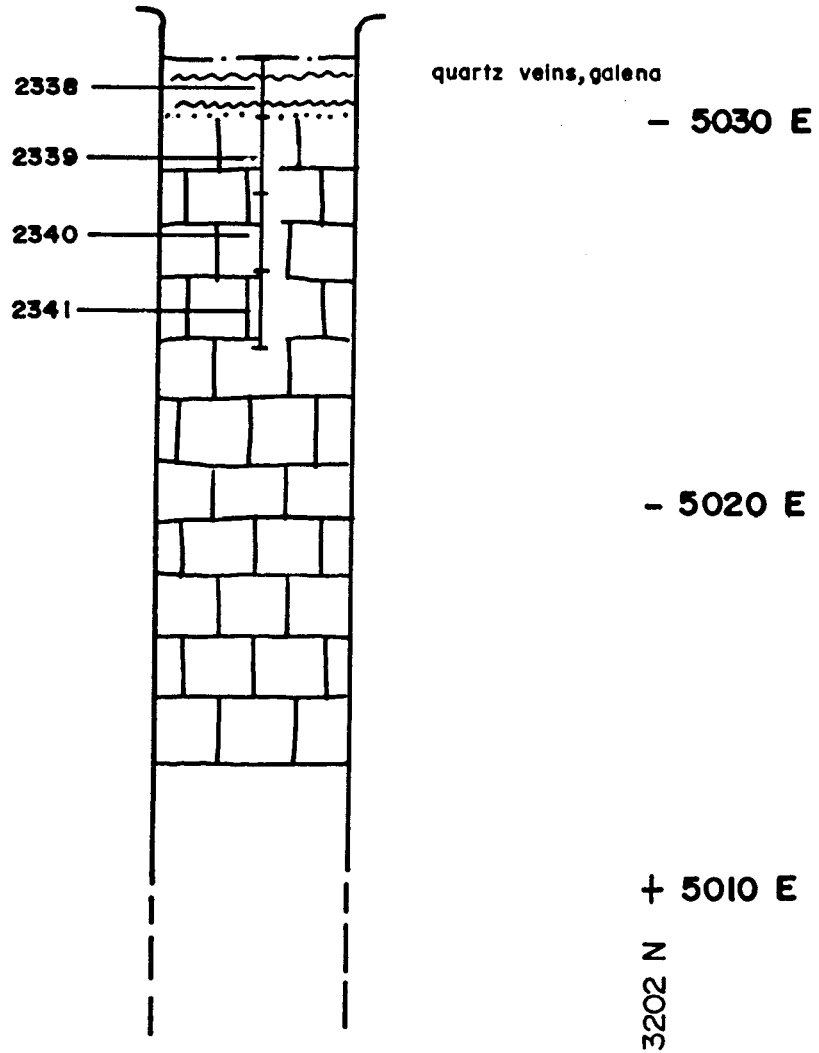
Technical: G.D.

Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

Figure 5-D



Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2338	180	16.0	3890	44
2339	35	1.9	540	18
2340	20	0.6	115	7
2341	10	1.1	57	19

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

TRENCH 84-II

NTS: 105 D-6

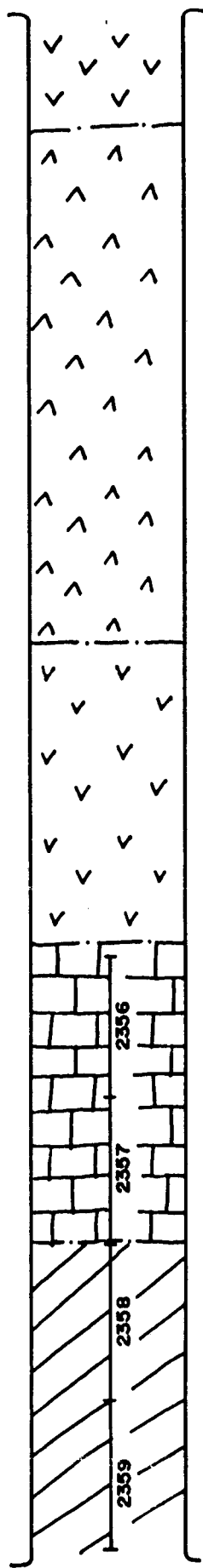
Technical: G.D.

Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-B



- 4980 E

- 4970 E

- 4960 E

- 4950 E

- 4940 E

+ 4930 E

6464 N

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2356	15	0.9	37	16
2357	15	0.3	20	16
2358	10	0.4	32	6
2359	<5	0.7	23	35

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

TRENCH 85-14

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

Technical: G.D.

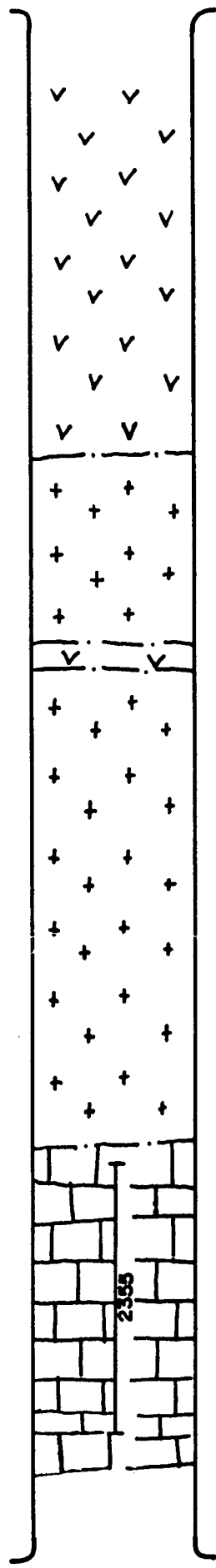
Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-F

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2355	<5	0.2	13	7



- + BL 5000 E
- 6412 N
- 4990 E
- 4980 E
- 4970 E
- 4960 E
- 4950 E

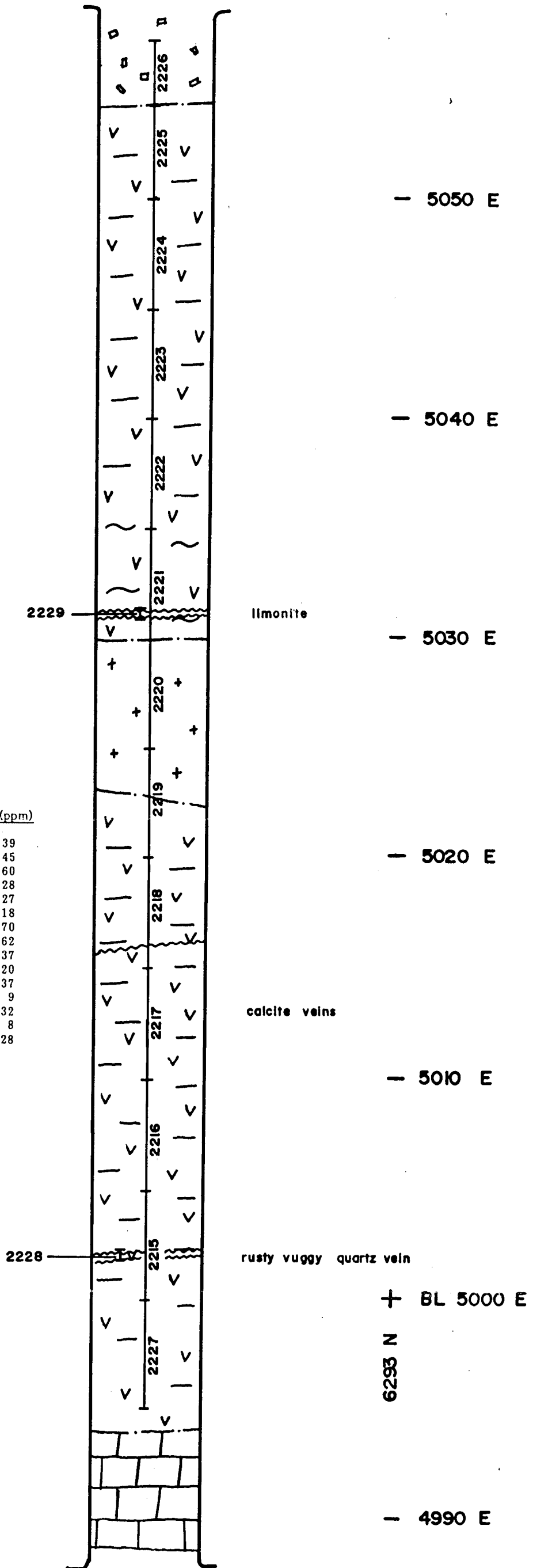
G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE
 GOLD HILL
 TRENCH 85-15

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6	Technical: G.D.	Date: Dec., 1985
Scale: 1:200	Drafting: G.D.	Figure: 5-G

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2215	10	0.7	21	39
2216	25	0.7	53	45
2217	300	1.2	109	60
2218	10	0.3	21	28
2219	5	0.3	33	27
2220	10	0.2	9	18
2221	5	0.3	7	70
2222	<5	0.4	7	62
2223	<5	0.3	16	37
2224	<5	0.2	9	20
2225	<5	0.4	7	37
2226	<5	0.3	26	9
2227	85	0.6	29	32
2228	<5	0.2	41	8
2229	5	0.4	21	28



G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE
GOLD HILL

TRENCH 85-16

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

Technical: G.D.

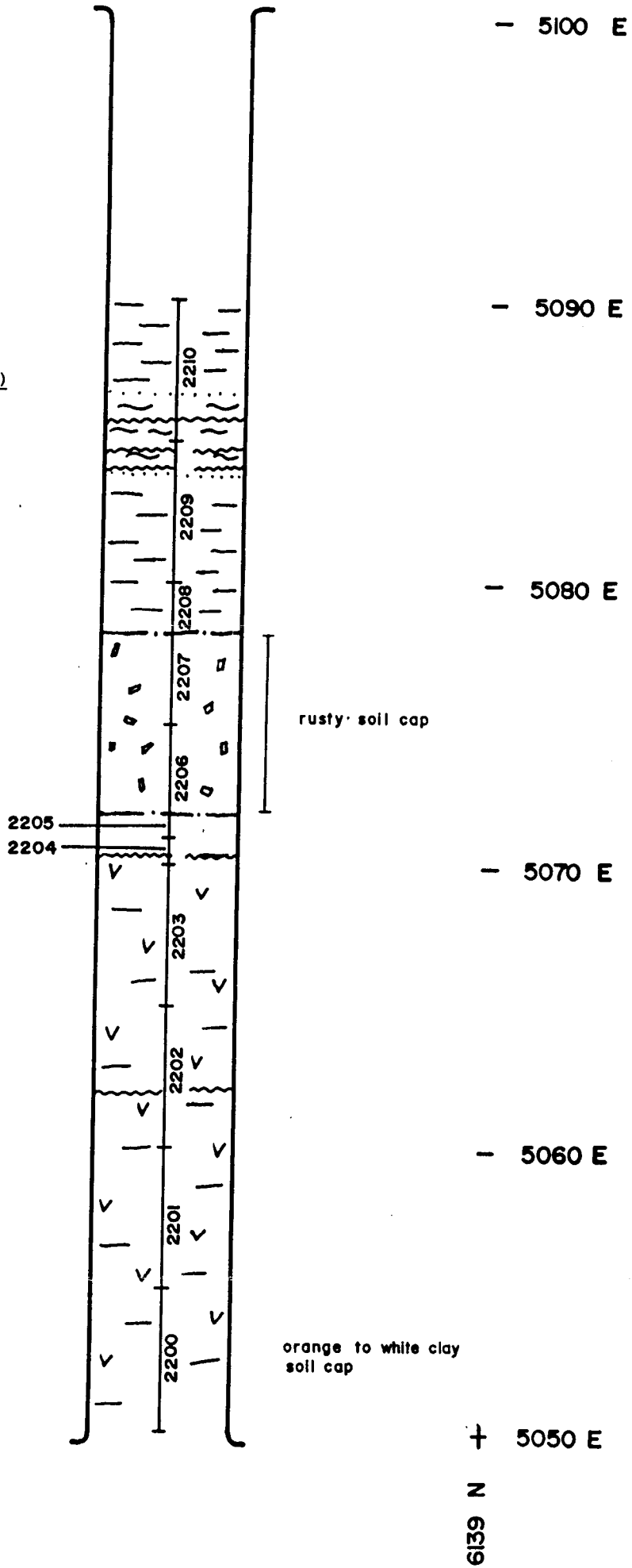
Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

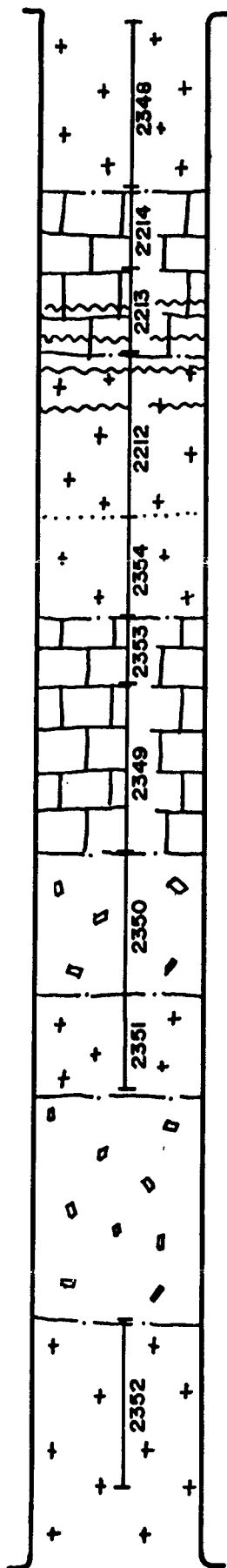
Figure: 5-H

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2200	10	2.3	230	25
2201	10	1.8	60	40
2202	50	1.0	26	35
2203	10	0.7	21	30
2204	5	0.7	22	44
2205	<5	0.4	12	32
2206	<5	0.2	28	4
2207	<5	0.2	21	6
2208	10	0.8	16	35
2209	15	0.8	8	41
2210	15	0.7	12	42



G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.		
WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE GOLD HILL TRENCH 85-17		
PROJECT: 202		
NTS: 105 D-6	Technical: G.D.	Date: Dec., 1985
Scale: 1:200	Drafting: G.D.	Figure: 5-I

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2212	10	0.4	7	26
2213	10	<0.2	7	8
2214	<5	0.2	14	12
2348	<5	0.2	6	10
2349	10	0.4	14	10
2350	90	0.3	8	8
2351	60	0.3	8	6
2352	10	0.2	19	6
2353	30	0.6	15	14
2354	<5	0.2	13	9



- 5070 E
 - 5060 E
 - 5050 E
 - 5040 E
 + 5030 E
 6034 N

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE
 GOLD HILL
 TRENCH 85-18

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

Technical: G.D.

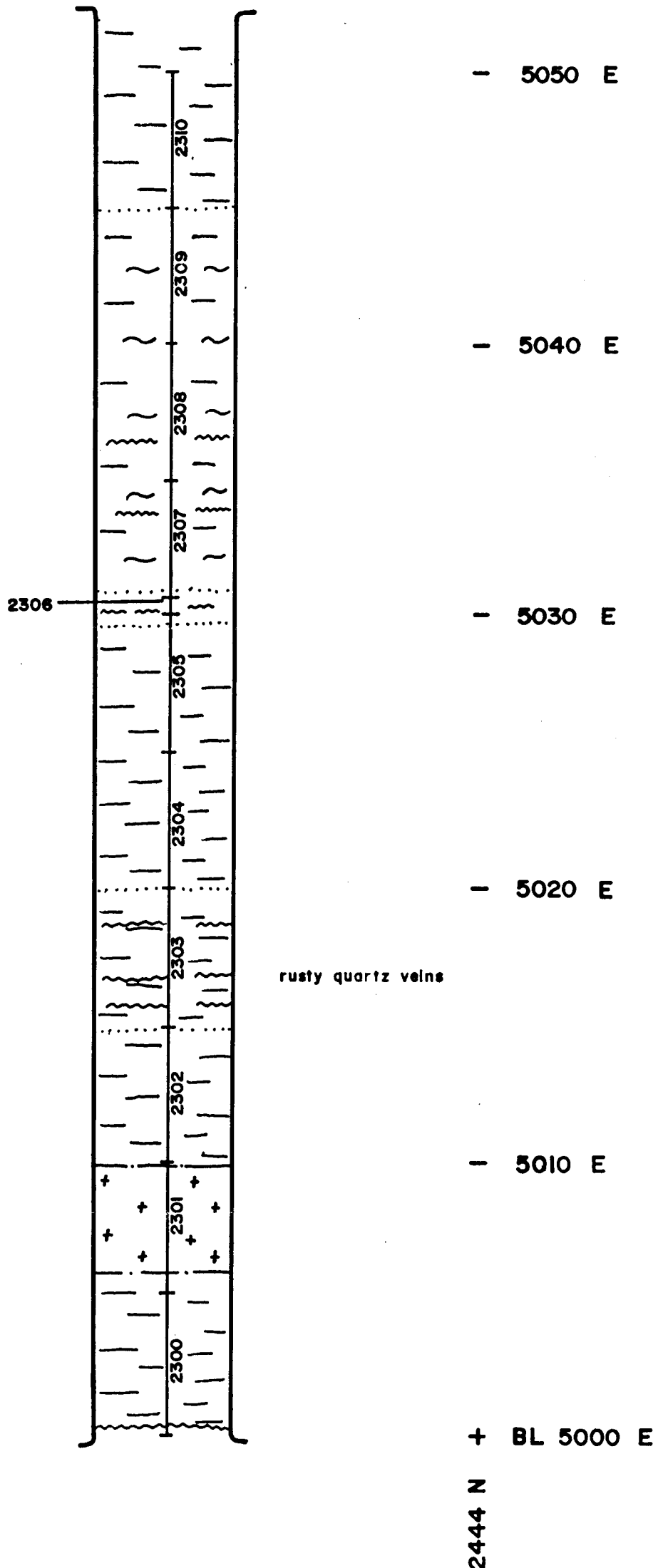
Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-J

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2300	<5	0.3	5	43
2301	10	0.2	7	32
2302	<5	0.2	6	34
2303	15	0.2	12	37
2304	<5	0.2	6	25
2305	<5	<0.2	7	27
2306	<5	0.3	9	29
2307	<5	<0.2	6	40
2308	<5	<0.2	7	26
2309	<5	0.3	8	35
2310	5	0.4	12	31



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WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE
GOLD HILL
TRENCH 85-19

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

Technical: G.D.

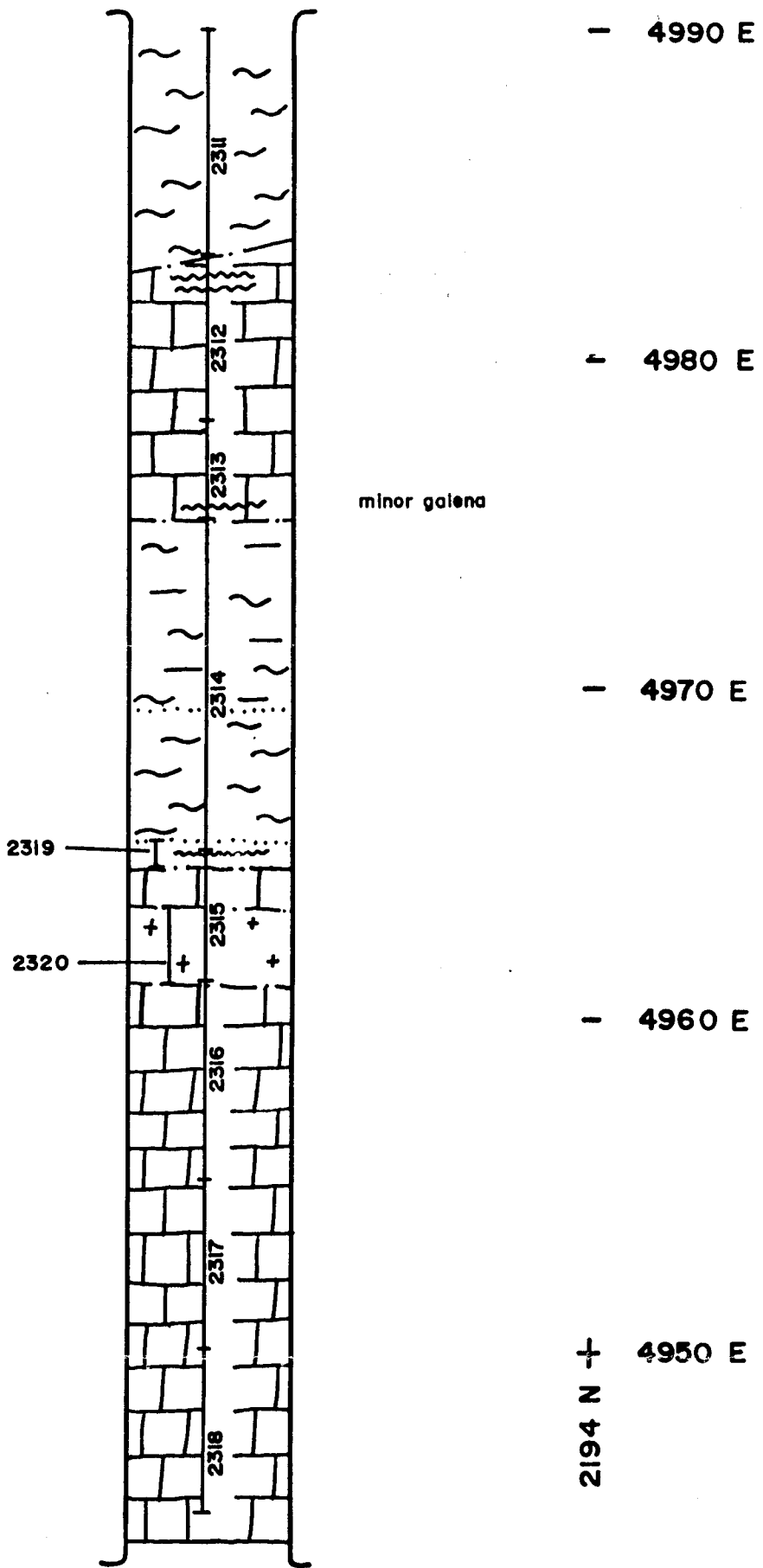
Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-K

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2311	5	0.3	5	46
2312	<5	0.5	50	18
2313	<5	3.6	173	13
2314	<5	0.6	27	60
2315	10	0.5	62	37
2316	10	0.5	39	16
2317	<5	0.4	37	21
2318	<5	0.6	24	22
2319	40	0.2	6	86
2320	40	0.5	30	16



G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

TRENCH 85-20

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

Technical: G.D.

Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-L

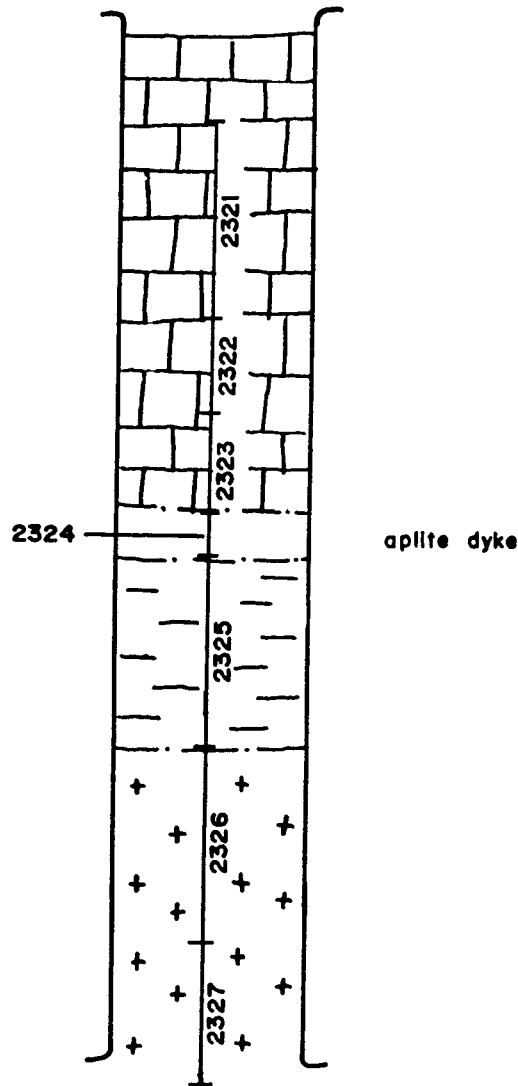
- 4970 E

- 4960 E

+ 4950 E

2085 N

- 4940 E



Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2321	<5	1.1	143	20
2322	<5	0.9	108	32
2323	5	0.4	21	106
2324	5	0.4	27	99
2325	50	1.0	57	19
2326	35	0.2	39	11
2327	<5	0.2	20	6

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

TRENCH 85-21

NTS: 105 D-6

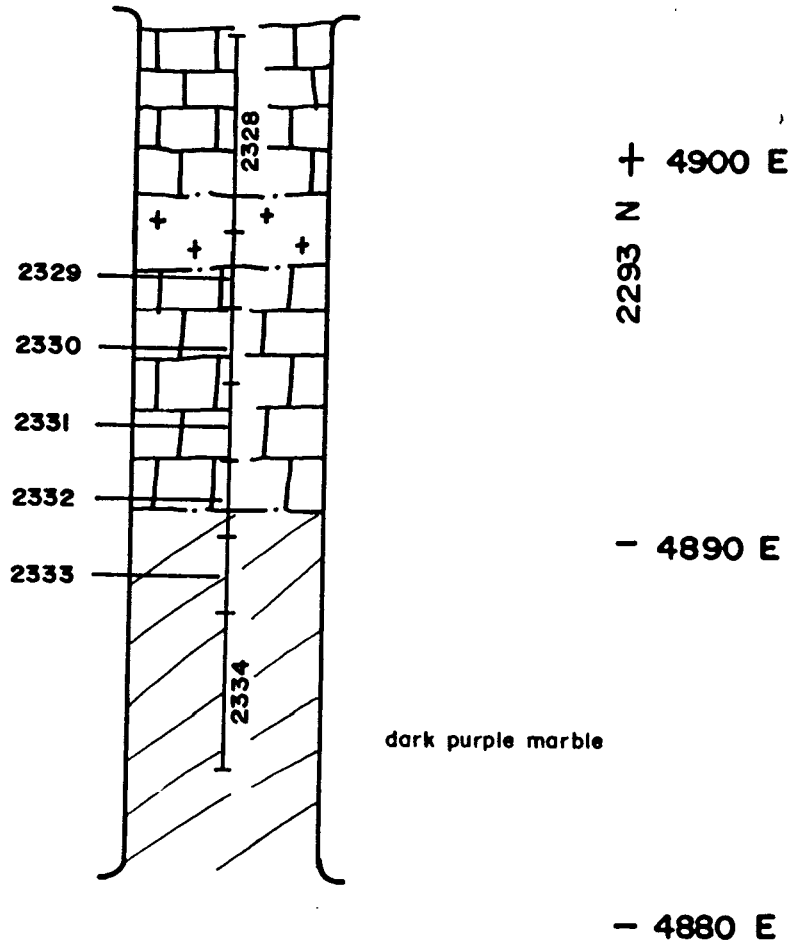
Technical: G.D.

Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

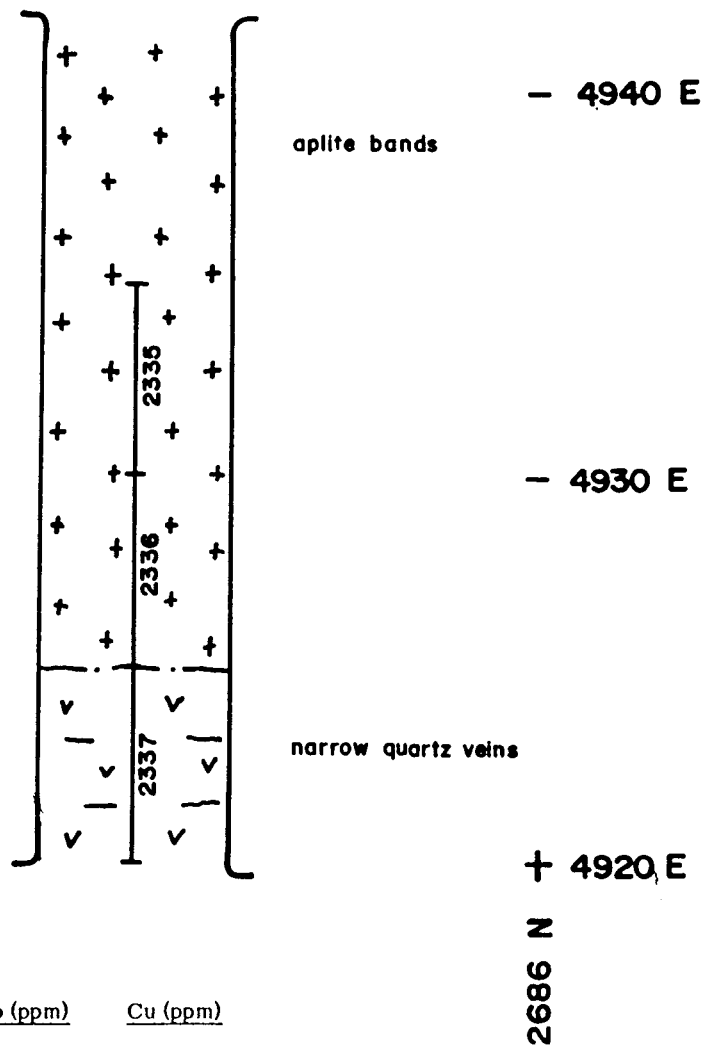
Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-M



Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2328	<5	0.2	12	11
2329	15	<0.2	16	22
2330	<5	0.4	9	18
2331	35	0.2	12	19
2332	35	0.3	15	36
2333	10	0.4	6	14
2334	<5	2.0	63	14

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.		
WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE		
GOLD HILL		
TRENCH 85-22		
PROJECT: 202		
NTS: 105 D-6	Technical: G.D.	Date: Dec., 1985
Scale: 1:200	Drafting: G.D.	Figure: 5-N



Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2335	<5	1.3	11	6
2336	<5	0.3	11	22
2337	25	0.5	18	92

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

TRENCH 85-23

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

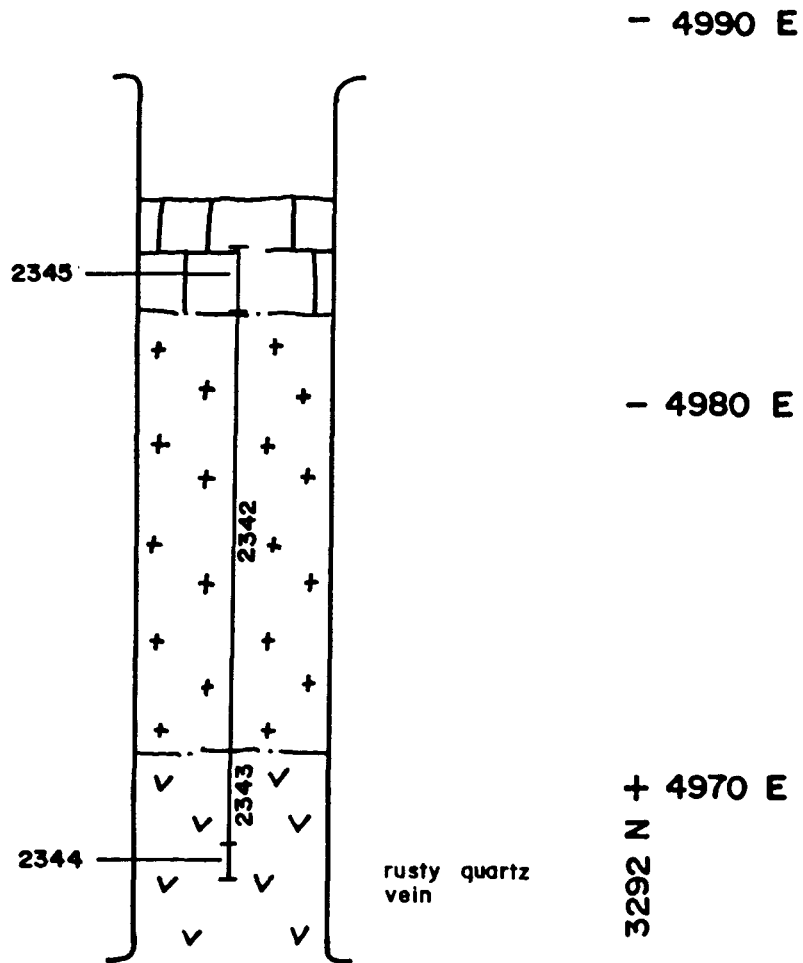
Technical: G.D.

Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

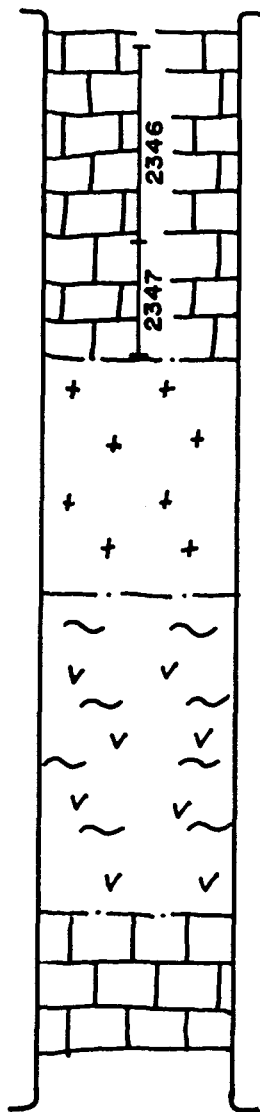
Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-0



Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2342	15	0.2	31	5
2343	25	0.2	11	71
2344	< 5	0.7	22	145
2345	< 5	0.4	23	7

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.		
WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE		
GOLD HILL		
TRENCH 85-24		
PROJECT: 202		
NTS: 105 D-6	Technical: G.D.	Date: Dec., 1985
Scale: 1:200	Drafting: G.D.	Fluor: 5-P



narrow quartz veins - 5020 E

- 5010 E

+ BL 5000 E

3144 N

Sample #	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
2346	25	0.4	18	6
2347	30	0.5	25	22

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

TRENCH 85-25

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

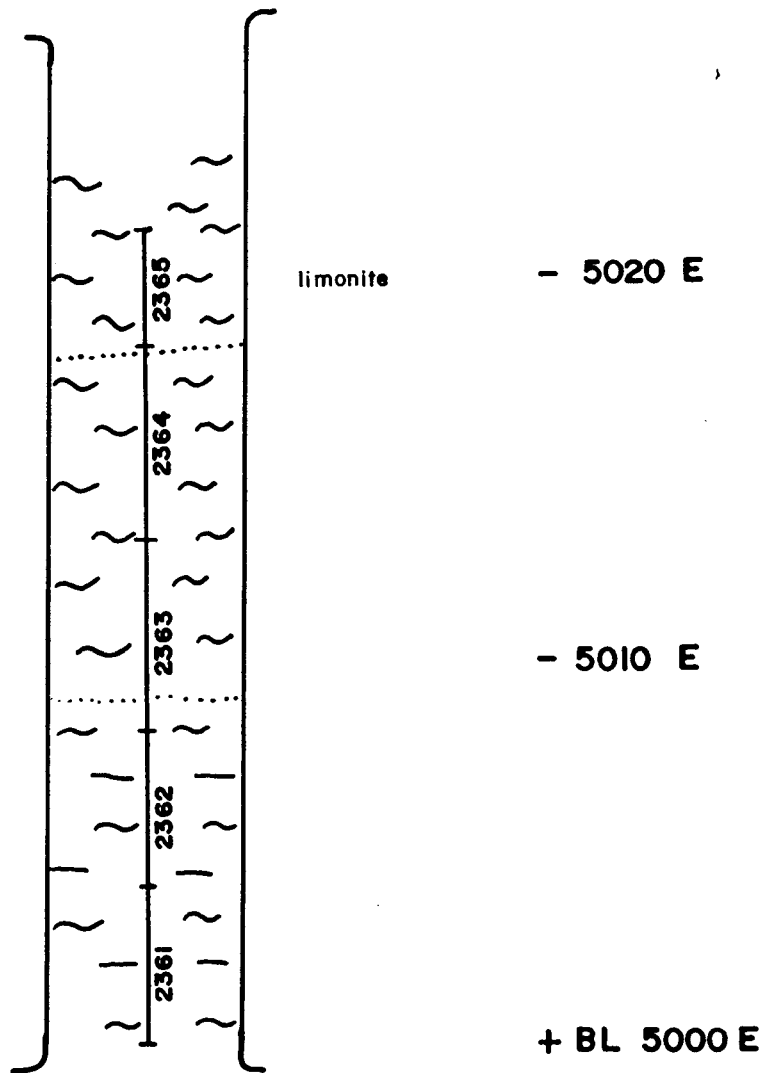
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Date: Dec., 1985

Scale: 1:200

Drafting: G.D.

Figure: 5-Q



<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Au (ppb)</u>	<u>Ag (ppm)</u>	<u>Pb (ppm)</u>	<u>Cu (ppm)</u>
2361	<5	0.4	13	42
2362	5	0.3	4	43
2363	35	0.4	15	60
2364	5	0.4	9	43
2365	80	0.6	5	45

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G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

TRENCH 85-26

PROJECT: 202

NTS: 105 D-6

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Date: Dec., 1985

CONCLUSIONS

The bulldozer trenching program on Gold Hill has outlined important silver values in silicified limestone breccia and schist cut by numerous quartz veins. Galena and/or tetrahedrite occur in the narrow quartz veins in Trenches 84-1 and 84-11. The best silver value (10.99 ounces per ton) was recorded over a 5 metre sample interval in the east end of Trench 84-1.

Trenching of mineralized quartz float trains has not exposed quartz veins in bedrock.

It is recommended that the silicified limestone unit be further evaluated through trenching and diamond drilling programs.

REFERENCES

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- Cairnes, D.D., 1912: Wheaton District, Yukon Territory. Canada Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, Memoir 31 (153 pp).
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- Pride, M.J., 1981: Petrology and Geology of High Level Rhyolite Intrusives of the Skukum Area, 105-D-SW, Yukon Territory. Yukon Exploration and Geology, 1981.
- Pride, M.J., 1985: Preliminary Geological Map of Mount Skukum Volcanic Complex. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Northern Affairs, Whitehorse.
- Wheeler, J.O., 1961: Whitehorse Map Area, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 312 (156 pp).

APPENDIX I
ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

Rock and soil samples were analysed by Bondar-Clegg Laboratories in Whitehorse and Vancouver. Most samples were analysed for Au, Ag, Cu and Pb. Soil samples were collected in the B horizon; however, in many areas soil profiles are poorly developed. On very rocky ground or talus slopes, insufficient fine material was available for sampling.

Soil samples are dried and sieved to minus 80 mesh while rock and chip samples are pulverized and a split of the minus 150 mesh fraction is analysed.

Gold analyses are by fire assay techniques using a 10 g sample (30 g sample for rocks) but, after preparation of the lead bead, the bead is dissolved in acid and the gold content determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry.

Gold assays are by standard fire assay techniques using a 30 g sample. After preparation of the bead, silver is removed by dissolving with nitric acid and the bead weighed to determine the gold content of the original sample.

Copper, lead and silver are analysed by atomic absorption techniques; the sample is dissolved in hot aqua regia. Silver values greater than 4.0 ppm are checked using a nitric acid digestion.

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Period 30 August - 7 September 1985
CR 1 Claim
Trenches 84-1 ext., 84-2 ext., 84-3 ext., 85-17

Bulldozer: 20 hours @ \$80/hour	\$1,600.00
Operator: 25 hours @ \$29/hour	725.00
Share of mobilization	400.00
Share of fuel cost	250.00
Vehicle	250.00
Food, equipment, supplies, etc.	425.00
Soil and rock geochemistry, assays	1,678.65
Labour	2,200.00
Report preparation	300.00
	<u>\$7,828.65</u>

Period 8 September - 25 September 1985
CR 1, 7, 14, 16, 17, 18, 34, 119 Claims

Bulldozer: 35 hours @ \$80/hour	\$2,800.00
Operator: 48 hours @ \$29/hour	1,392.00
Share of mobilization/repair costs	767.53
Share of fuel cost	665.00
Vehicle: 7 days @ \$75/day	525.00
Food, equipment, supplies: 20 mandays @ \$35	735.00
Rock geochemistry: 103 samples Au, Ag, Pb, Cu	1,570.75
Labour: R. Robertson - 1 day	400.00
G. Davidson - 7 days	1,837.50
J. Atkinson - 7 days	945.00
M. Van Veen - 8 days	900.00
J. Byrne - 1 day	150.00
Report preparation	900.00
	<u>\$13,587.78</u>

Distribution of Costs between Claims

CR 1, 7, 8, 14, 16:	Trenches 84-10 ext., 84-11 ext., 85-15, 16, 18, 24, 25, 26	\$ 5,000.00
CR 17, 18:	Trenches 85-19, 85-23	2,450.00
CR 34:	Trench 85-14	2,450.00
CR 119:	Trenches 85-20, 21, 22	3,600.00
		<u>\$13,500.00</u>

G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LIMITED
Consulting Professional Geologists

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Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 4P6

(403) 668-2044

(403) 667-7229

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

**I, GRAHAM DAVIDSON, of the City of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory,
HEREBY CERTIFY:**


**THAT I am a geologist employed by G. Macdonald and Associates Limited AND
THAT I participated in the work described in this report;**

**THAT I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario (H.B.Sc., Geology,
1981);**

**THAT I am registered as a Professional Geologist by the Association of Professional
Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (No. 42308);**

**THAT I have been engaged in mineral exploration on a full-time and part-time
basis for seven years, of which five have been in the Yukon and Northwest
Territories.**

SIGNED at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, this 29 day of March, 1986.



G. S. Davidson, P.Geol.



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G. MACDONALD AND ASSOCIATES LTD.

WHEATON RIVER JOINT VENTURE

GOLD HILL

CLAIM AND GRID PLAN

PROJECT 202

NTS 105 D-6

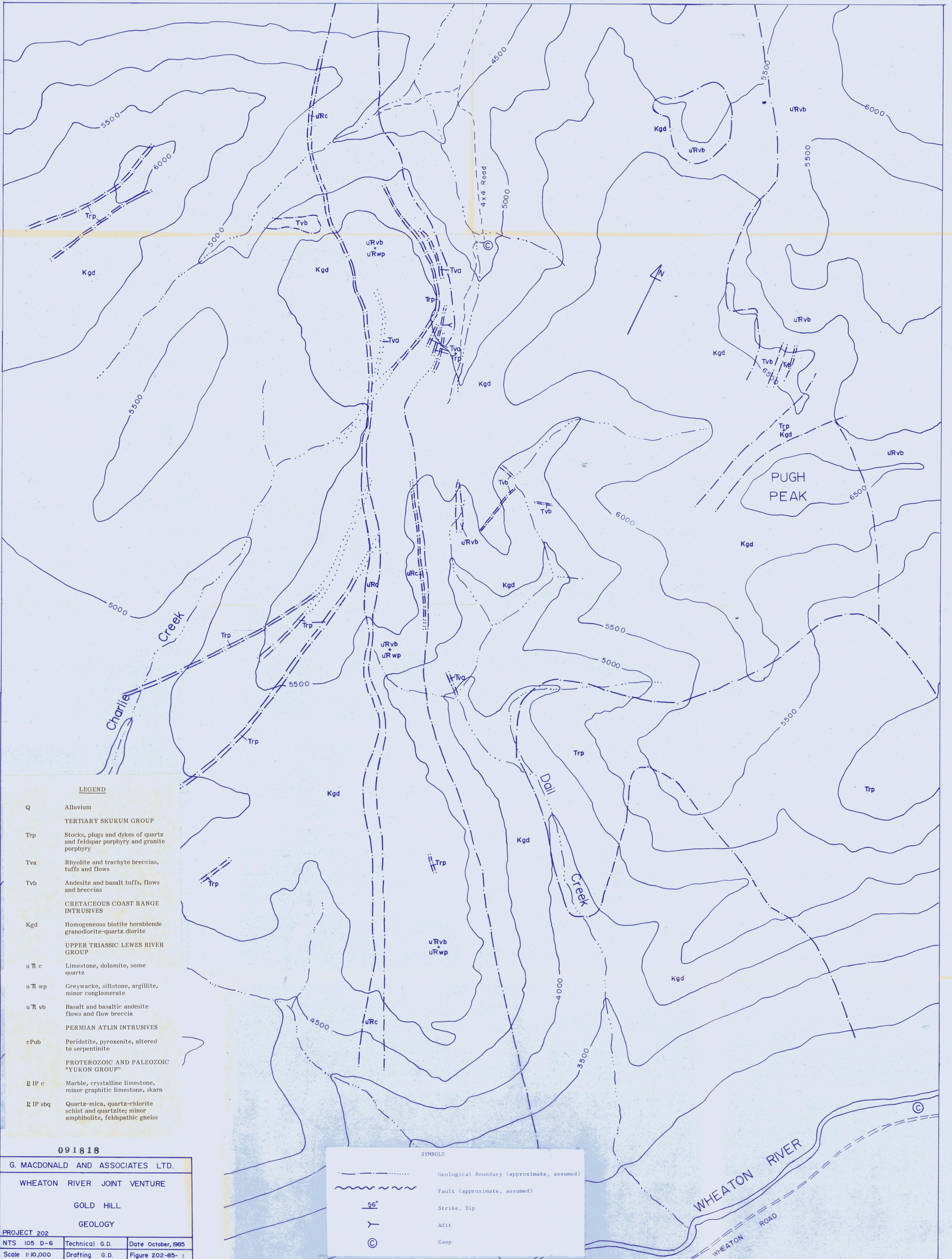
Technical G.D.

Date November, 1995

Scale 1:10,000

Drafting G.D.

Figure 202-85-2



LEGEND

- Q Alluvium
- TERTIARY SKUKUM GROUP**
- Trp Stocks, plugs and dykes of quartz and feldspar porphyry and granite porphyry
- Tva Rhyolite and trachyte breccias, tuffs and flows
- Tvb Andesite and basalt tuffs, flows and breccias
- CRETACEOUS COAST RANGE INTRUSIVES**
- Kgd Homogeneous biotite hornblende granodiorite-quartz diorite
- UPPER TRIASSIC LEWES RIVER GROUP**
- uRc Limestone, dolomite, some quartz
- uRwp Greywacke, siltstone, argillite, minor conglomerate
- uRvb Basalt and basaltic andesite flows and flow breccia
- PERMIAN ATLIN INTRUSIVES**
- cPub Peridotite, pyroxenite, altered to serpentinite
- PROTEROZOIC AND PALEOZOIC "YUKON GROUP"**
- IPc Marble, crystalline limestone, minor graphitic limestone, skarn
- IPsbq Quartz-mica, quartz-chlorite schist and quartzite; minor amphibolite, feldspathic gneiss

SYMBOLS

- Geological Boundary (approximate, assumed)
- Fault (approximate, assumed)
- Strike, Dip
- Adit
- Camp

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GOLD HILL

GEOLOGY

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NTS 105 D-6	Technical G.D.	Date October, 1985	
Scale 1:10,000	Drafting G.D.	Figure 202-85-3	