

(ASSESSMENT and IN HOUSE REPORT)
GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the
SHADOW 1-24 CLAIMS

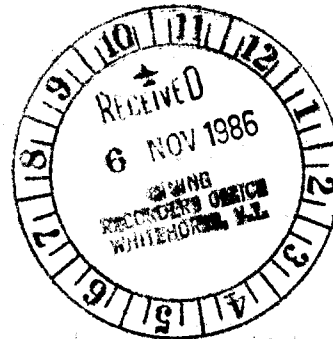
NTS: 115 J/8

091865

Latitude: 62°20' Longitude: 138°09'

Whitehorse Mining District

July 1 to July 6, 1986



Owner: Kerr Addison Mines Ltd.,
703 - 1112 W. Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2S1

Author: J. Pautler
October, 1986

091865

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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 \$ 4800.00.

DA Emond

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

2011 03

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	1
Location and Access	4
Legal Description	4
Topography and Vegetation	4
History	7
1986 Program	7
Geology	
Regional	8
Property	8
Structure	10
Mineralization and Alteration	11
Geochemistry	
Procedure	14
Results	14
Conclusions and Recommendations	17
Appendices:	
I Selected References	
II Rock Descriptions	
III Statement of Expenses	
IV Statement of Qualifications	
Figures:	
1. Compilation Map 1:25,000	3
2. Location Map 1:1,000,000	5
3. Claim Map 1:50,000	6
4. Geology 1:5,000	Back Pocket
5. Geochemistry 1:5,000	Back Pocket
Photos:	
1. View of northern Shadow Lineament including the Shadow zone	Back Pocket
2. View of southern Shadow Lineament	Back Pocket
3. View of Shadow Zone from the northwest	12
4. View of Creek Zone	Back Pocket

Summary: (Figure 1)

The SHADOW property was staked in 1985 following the discovery of a 200 m long outcrop of intensely silicified rhyolite breccia (Shadow Zone), along a major north trending lineament, (Shadow Lineament). The 1986 program involved mapping at a scale of 1:5,000, delineation of the Shadow Lineament, chip sampling of the Shadow Zone and other rock and soil geochemistry.

The claims are underlain by Cretaceous volcanic and related intrusive rocks. The volcanic rocks include an andesitic pyroclastic and plagioclase porphyry unit and a contemporaneous to older rhyolite flow unit; these resting on a granodiorite intrusion. All of the above are intruded by numerous rhyolite quartz feldspar and feldspar porphyry dykes. A younger basalt unit is exposed northeast and east of the claim block. North trending and lesser northwest trending lineaments dissect the property and appear to control silicification.

A north trending 1.3 km long intensely silicified rhyolite breccia zone has been delineated along the Shadow Lineament. Although it only contains a 400 ppb Au value, it is highly anomalous in Sb (310.0 ppm) and As (460 ppm). A northwest trending lineation and associated quartz breccia zone apparently cuts across the Shadow Lineament and contains up to 850.0 ppm Sb and 570 ppm As.

The intensity of silicification, high Sb and As values and existence of major silicified structures are all favourable characteristics despite low Au values. High Sb values and the presence of chalcedonic quartz on the Shadow suggest a high level in the hot spring model. Also Au mineralization may

be related to secondary silicification which could not penetrate previously silicified breccias. Mineralization may therefore occur deeper than the level exposed on the Shadow.

Consequently a \$70,000 program of Winkie drilling with some soil sampling and detailed prospecting is proposed for the 1987 season.

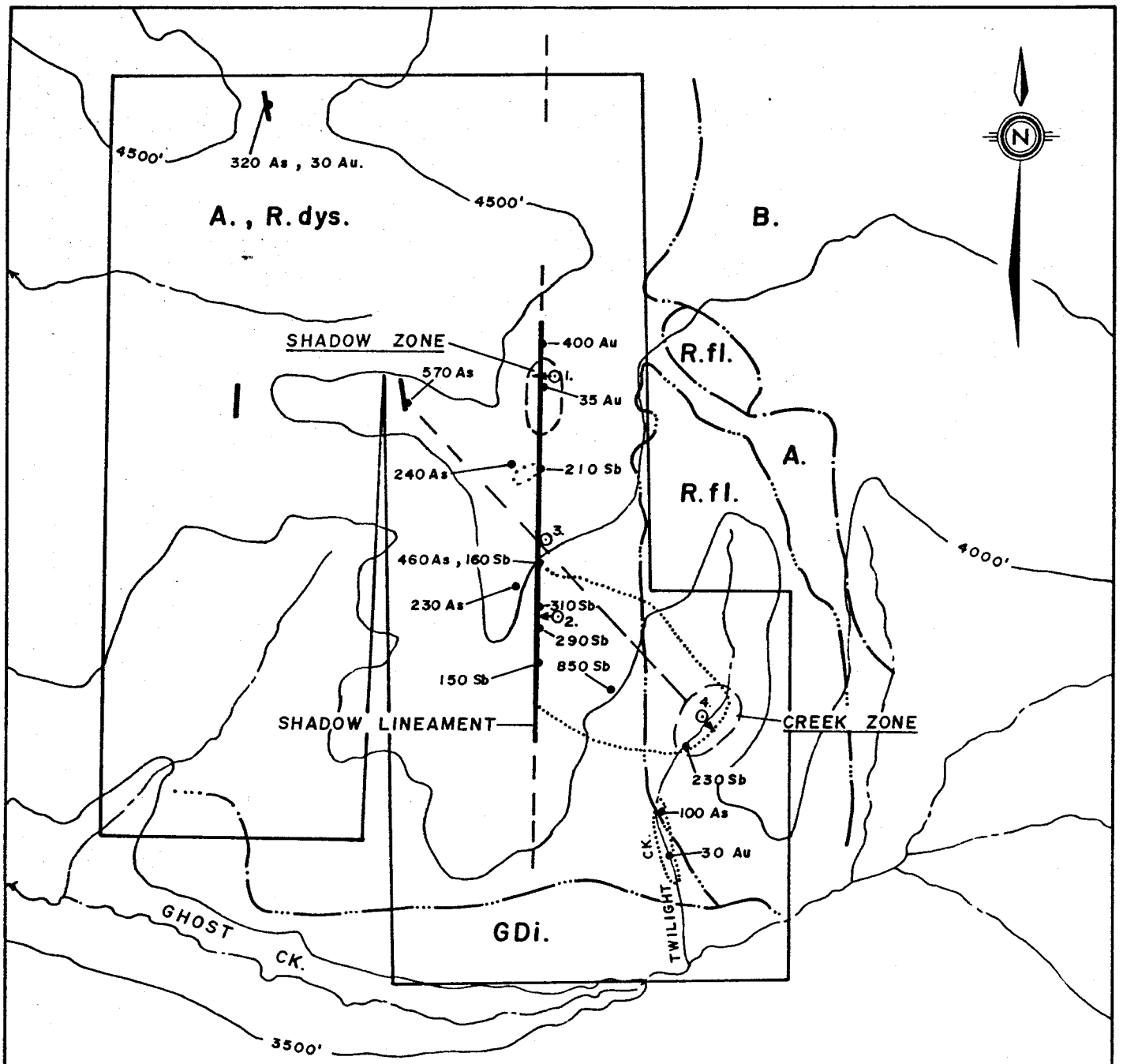


FIG. I

- B Basalt.
- R.dy. Rhyolite dyke.
- A. Andesite.
- R.fl. Rhyolite flow.
- GDi. Granodiorite.
- Lineament.
- ⊙; — Intensely silicified Rhyolite breccia, known occurrences; with trends.
- ⊙⁴ Proposed winkie drill hole.

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
SHADOW CLAIMS COMPILATION MAP	
SCALE - 1 : 20 000	DATE - OCT. ,1986
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - J.P. , L.G.
NTS - 115 J / 8	REVISED -

Location and Access

The SHADOW mineral claims, N.T.S. Map Sheet 115 J/8, are located 15 km southsouthwest of Apex Mtn. and 95 km west, 30 km north of Carmacks, Y.T. (Figure 2). Carmacks is 175 km north of Whitehorse by road. Latitude and longitude of property centre are 62°20'; 138°09'.

Helicopter access is available from Carmacks, Y.T. There is road access to the Mt. Nansen area, 55 km southeast of the property. The Casino airstrip is 60 km to the northwest of the SHADOW.

Legal Description

The SHADOW property consists of 29 contiguous claims with record numbers YA 92672 - YA 92695 and YA 95094 - YA 95098. (Figure 3). SHADOW 1-24 were recorded on July 16, 1985 and 2 years of assessment work was filed on July 7, 1986 which is discussed in this report. SHADOW 25-29 were recorded on July 7, 1986 and although work was conducted on the claims and will be discussed in this report, it will not be included in the assessment costs.

Topography and Vegetation

The SHADOW claims lie within the Dawson Range, southwestern Yukon. They consist of felsensmere and buckbrush covered flat to gently rounded ridges separated by spruce forested valleys. The elevation of the property ranges from 3400' in the southwest corner to 4800'. (see Photos 1 to 4).

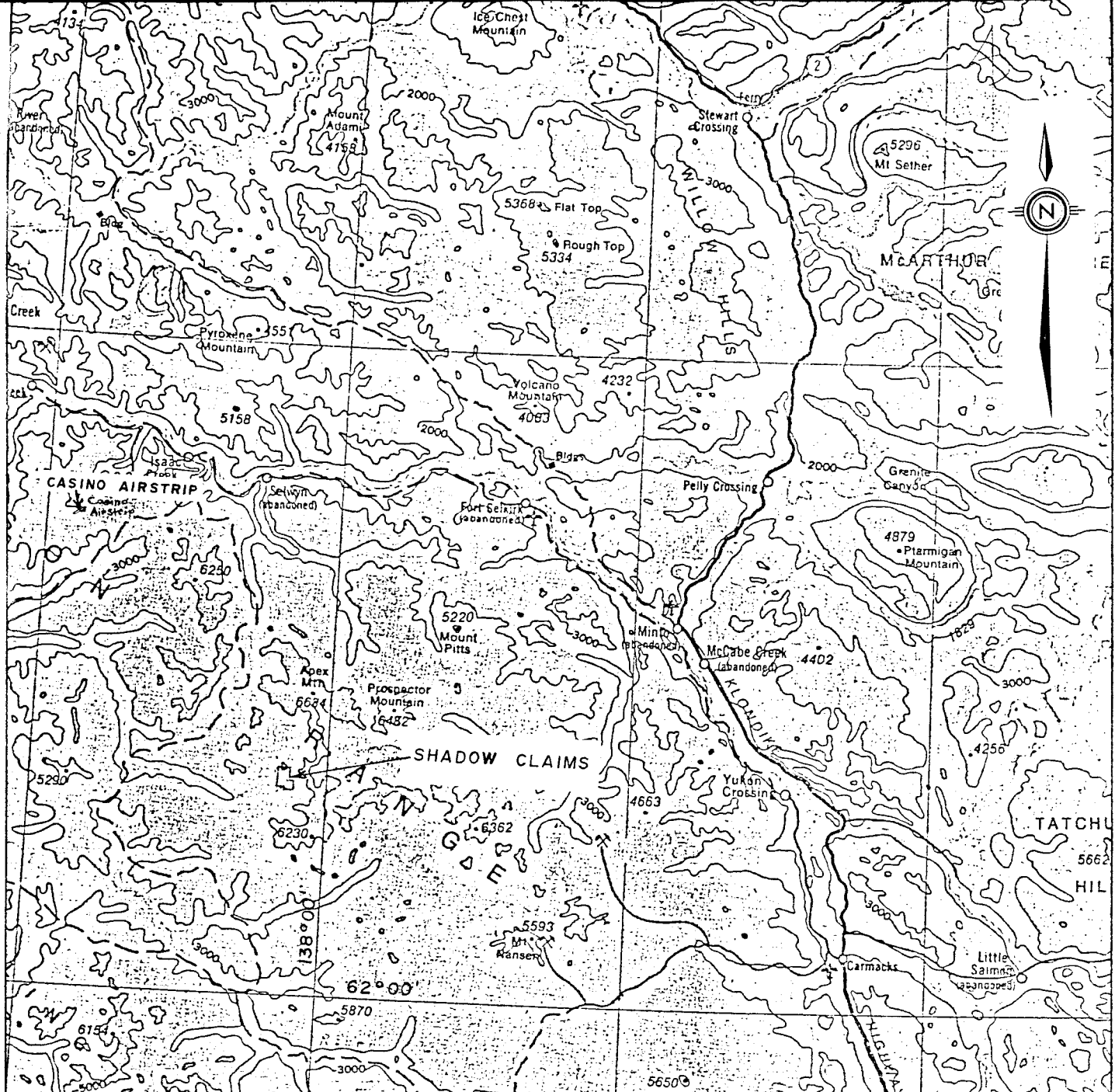
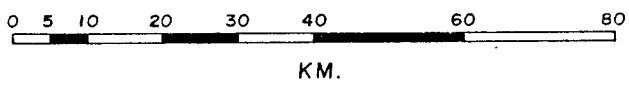


FIG. 2



KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
SHADOW CLAIMS	
LOCATION MAP	
SCALE - 1: 1,000,000	DATE - SEPTEMBER, 1986
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - J.P., L.G.
NTS - 115 J/8	REVISED -

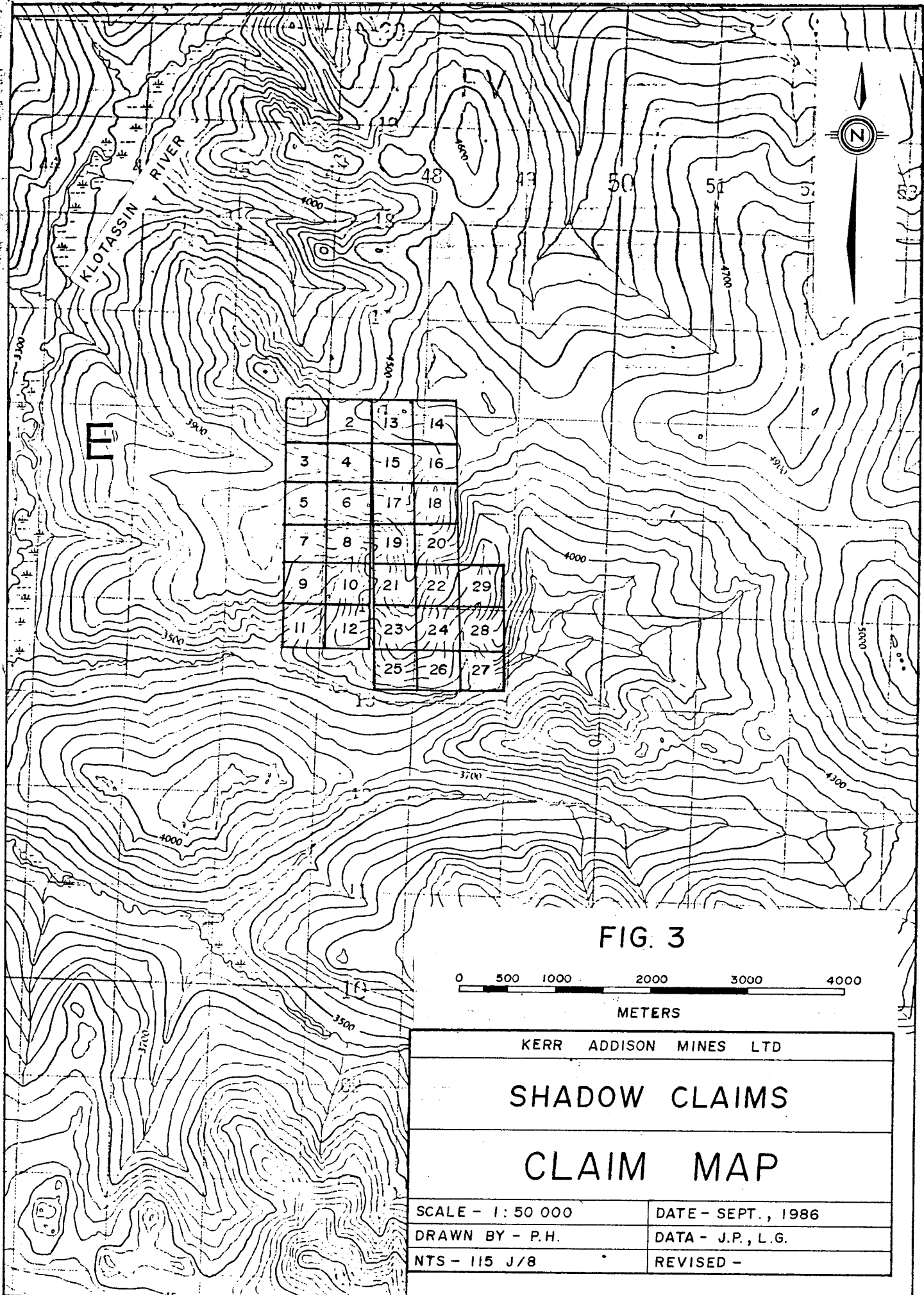
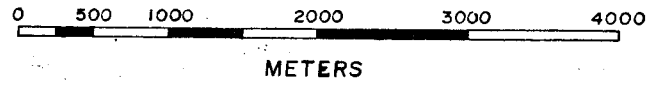


FIG. 3



KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
SHADOW CLAIMS	
CLAIM MAP	
SCALE - 1: 50 000	DATE - SEPT., 1986
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - J.P., L.G.
NTS - 115 J/8	REVISED -

History

The SHADOW 1-24 claims were staked in July, 1985 by Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. following the discovery of the Shadow Zone. The Shadow Zone consists of a 200m long outcrop of intensely silicified rhyolite breccia along a major north trending lineament and is surrounded by a clay-sericite alteration zone. In 1985 the property was mapped at a scale of 1:50,000 and reconnaissance rock, soil and silt samples were collected.

1986 Program

Ten man days were spent on the SHADOW property between July 1 and July 6, 1986. The program involved detailed mapping of the property at a scale of 1:5,000, delineation of the Shadow Lineament, chip sampling of the Shadow Zone, soil sampling generally at 100m intervals along the claim lines and additional rock sampling.

Geology

Regional:

The SHADOW property is located within a large northerly trending rhyolite (quartz) feldspar porphyry dyke swarm of Cretaceous age. The dykes intrude Cretaceous andesites and an older Cretaceous granodiorite batholith, the latter intruding Paleozoic and/or Proterozoic metamorphic basement rocks. Upper Cretaceous basalts are extensive in the area and overlie all the above units. An easterly fault may offset the dyke swarm and/or andesitic volcanics. For a more thorough description and regional overview refer to Tempelman-Kluit, 1974, 1984 and Grexton and Pautler, 1985.

Property:

The geology is plotted on Figure 4 in the back pocket. The property is almost entirely underlain by an andesitic pyroclastic and plagioclase porphyry unit. A rhyolite flow underlies the andesite unit and is exposed on the southeastern claims and eastern margin of the property. The volcanic rocks rest on a granodiorite intrusion which underlies the extreme southern part of the property. Numerous rhyolite quartz, feldspar and feldspar porphyry dykes intrude all of the above lithologies, commonly masking the host rock. Northeast and east of the claim block a basalt porphyry flow overlies the andesite and rhyolite flow units.

The andesite unit consists of medium to dark green tuffs and lapilli tuffs, occasionally porphyritic, with andesite plagioclase porphyry interbeds, the latter being calcareous in places. Weak clay alteration when present imparts a light green colour to the rock making it difficult to distinguish weakly chloritic and clay altered rhyolite feldspar porphyry dykes from the altered andesite feldspar porphyry. Silicification further complicates the distinction between the two.

The rhyolite flow unit is commonly spherulitic and flow banded and weathers white, buff and orange.

The rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry and rhyolite to rare rhyodacite feldspar porphyry dykes weather the same as the flows and are light green when weak chlorite alteration is evident. Quartz eyes are usually present but sparse and the feldspar phenocrysts are commonly clay altered.

The rhyolite flow unit appears to be older than the andesites since the former is exposed in a valley and along a low ridge beneath the latter and andesite dykes cut the rhyolite. However rhyolite porphyry dykes cut both the rhyolite flow and andesite units. This suggests a contemporaneous to slightly older age for the rhyolites since the rhyolite porphyry dykes appear to be related to the flow unit and may represent a late phase of felsic volcanism.

The basaltic unit consists of basalt and andesitic basalt augite porphyry, commonly with plagioclase phenocrysts as well. The unit is commonly magnetic and weathers dark brown to black. The basalt appears to stratigraphically overlie the above units and is not cut by rhyolite dykes.

The intrusion is mesocratic, equigranular, fresh looking and varies in composition from hornblende biotite granodiorite to biotite quartz monzonite. Rhyolite dykes cut the intrusion but other age relationships are unclear in the field due to poor exposure. However, it appears to be of Cretaceous age based on similarities to intrusions of that age in the southwestern Yukon. It could, therefore, be the source of the overlying andesite to rhyolite volcanic units.

On the basis of rock descriptions and age relationships the following correlations with Tempelman-Kluit, 1984 have been drawn:

Symbol	Lithology	Tempelman-Kluit, 1984
B	basalt	- uKCb
A	andesite	- KMN
R.fl	rhyolite flow	} - KMNr
R.dys	rhyolite dykes	
GDi	granodiorite	- Kgd.

Structure:

A major north trending lineament, (Shadow Lineament), extends for approximately 2.0 km across the eastern SHADOW claims. Photo 1 shows the prominent northern part of the lineament. The location of the less prominent but distinct southern extent is illustrated in Photo 2. The southern Shadow Lineament is much more obvious in lower light conditions than that seen in Photo 2.

Other north trending lineaments occur across the northern part of the property, one of which is very prominent and appears to be the northern extent of the Shadow Lineament. This Shadow extension lies 600m across a valley from the northern Shadow Lineament. Silicified zones that are not associated with visible lineations also trend north. Rhyolite dykes generally trend north on the north and central claims and northwesterly on the southern claims.

Mineralization and Alteration:

An intensely silicified replacement breccia, apparently hosted by rhyolite porphyry dykes, has been traced for 1.3 km along the Shadow Lineament. The southern extent of the breccia is open since the lineament is covered by thick overburden in this vicinity. The silicified breccia has been traced into a valley on the north end but is not evident in what appears to be the northern extent of the Shadow Lineament on the north side of the valley. This may be due to the absence of a favourable host, (rhyolite dykes), in this area.

The Shadow Breccia consists of silicified rhyolite porphyry fragments in a silicious matrix. In the more strongly silicified breccias the rhyolite fragments are coated by cryptocrystalline and chalcedonic quartz and radiating drusy quartz. Botryoidal 'growths' of silica are also common. Later stage quartz and chalcedony veinlets cut the breccias.

It appears that existing rhyolite porphyry dykes were brecciated and invaded by silica flooding. Secondary veinlets represent the last phase of silicification.

The Shadow Breccia is best exposed along a 2m high, 200m long outcrop that extends along the north part of the Shadow Lineament and is referred to as the Shadow Zone. (Photos 1 and 3).

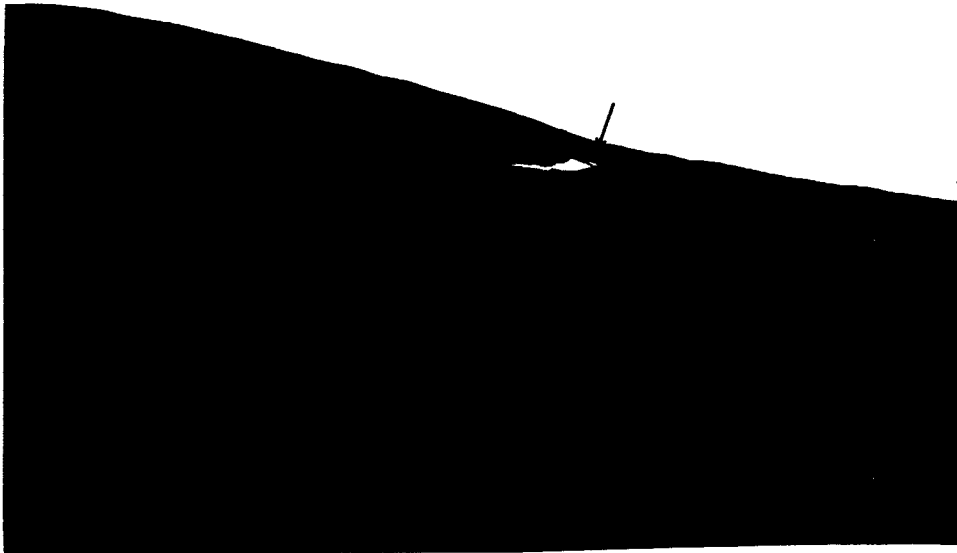


Photo 3: View of Shadow Zone from the northwest

The Shadow Zone is surrounded by a clay-sericite alteration zone with quartz stringers which increases in intensity and number of stringers towards the breccia zone.

The Creek Zone on Shadow 29 (Photo 4) contains large, (up to 2m) and very blocky breccia boulders of similar composition to the SHADOW ZONE, though more variably silicified. The location of the boulders suggests downward creep from the Shadow Lineament. However, a large weakly clay altered zone (Photo 4), is evident on the hillside adjacent to the Creek Zone. It may, therefore, represent a separate zone. The possibility of it being a down dip extent of the Shadow is not feasible since the Shadow Zone would have a very gentle dip, (about 12°) and should therefore be exposed further up Twilight Creek as well.

A collection of breccia boulders occurs downstream, though separated from the Creek Zone. They may represent float from the Creek Zone but the slightly steeper topography in this region suggest they may have originated from the southern Shadow Lineament, 400m uphill. This would indicate a 1.9 km length for silicification along the lineament.

A 15m wide x 57m long zone of quartz veining, up to 15 cm wide, and peripheral heterogeneous multiphase breccias occur one km to the west of the Shadow Zone (5J16, 17R). The veins contain some vuggy, drusy and chalcedonic quartz. The breccias consist of angular rhyolitic fragments hosted by elongated fragments of quartz which are hosted by rhyolite. Later rhyolitic activity appears to have brecciated the existing quartz vein margins. This zone is surrounded by a 130m wide area of quartz stringers, moderate clay alteration and weak sericite alteration.

A 100m long 170° trending zone (J10R) of intensely silicified breccia similar to the Shadow occurs on Shadow 2 and is also apparently hosted by rhyolite feldspar porphyry dykes. A 3m x 30m zone of similar composition, and trend occurs on SHADOW 17, (G14-18R, 5J7R).

Weak chlorite alteration is evident in some of the rhyolite dykes but no relationship to silicification was noted. It most probably relates to the andesitic host rock.

Minor rusty brown remnants of pyrite and some pyrite was observed in the rhyolite porphyry dykes.

Geochemistry:

Procedure:

A total of 54 rock, 54 soil and 11 silt samples were collected from the property between July 1 and July 6, 1986. All samples were sent to Chemex Labs Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. and analyzed for Au, Ag, As and Sb using standard atomic absorption procedures, Au being first preconcentrated by fire assay. Sample locations are shown on Figure 5.

Chip samples were collected from the Shadow Zone. All other rock samples were generally of the grab type.

Soil samples were collected at 100 m intervals where possible along the claim lines and reconnaissance samples taken when indicated.

Thick moss and bog hampered soil sampling; consequently the soils were generally of poor quality. Talus fines were collected from the felsenmere covered ridges.

Results:

Au results are poor and Ag negligible. However, strong Sb, and to a lesser degree, strong As anomalies do exist.

Only a few soil samples were anomalous and these correlate with anomalies found in rock. The following discussion will pertain to anomalous rock samples only, unless otherwise specified. Rock descriptions are listed in Appendix II.

The highest gold value on the property was 400 ppb and was hosted by a silicified breccia boulder just north and along trend of the Shadow Zone. The Shadow Zone itself returned

only one 35 ppb Au value although elevated Sb values in the 5.0 - 15.0 ppm range do occur. No distinction exists between the weakly Au bearing Shadow Breccia and those that are barren.

Along the Shadow Lineament to the south, highly anomalous Sb and moderate to high As values, (>50 ppm), occur. Sb values range up to 310.0 ppm and several spot high As values occur with a maximum of 460 ppm.

Anomalous Sb values, including one of 850.0 ppm, continue downslope from the southern Shadow Lineament to the Creek Zone. A sample of Shadow Breccia in this area and a silt sample from the slope ran 20 ppb Au. The downward pattern of values may be due to downslope movement from the lineament or may reflect a secondary lineament and associated breccia zone. The latter idea is supported by the presence of a northwest trending air photo lineation through this area, (Photo 4), and would explain the altered zone on the hillside east of the Creek Zone. In this case the Creek Zone lineament would plunge beneath the altered hillside. As values in the 25 - 100 ppm range and a soil sample with 20 ppb Au occur on the north edge of the Sb lineation.

Anomalous As values, (one of 570 ppm), and weakly anomalous Sb, (up to 13.8 ppm), were returned from the breccia zone on Shadow 17, (G14-18R, 5J7R). This anomalous zone lies along the As-Sb lineation.

At the confluence of the Shadow Lineament with the As-Sb lineation there is a slight diffusion of anomalous As and Sb values which reflects both the north and the northwest trends.

The As-Sb lineation also appears to be offset along the Shadow Lineament, though this may be a reflection of sample density and rock exposure.

Downstream from the Creek Zone 20 ppb and 30 ppb Au values, associated with 100 ppm As and 28.0 ppm Sb respectively, were obtained from Shadow Breccia float. These values may be related to the Shadow Lineament as previously suggested.

The Shadow Breccia exposed on Shadow 2, (J10R), contains 30 ppb Au, 320 ppm As and 23.0 ppm Sb. Only one sample was collected from this zone.

Conclusions and Recommendations;

Despite the low Au, (maximum 400 ppb), and negligible Ag values obtained, the SHADOW property still has several attributes which include:

- 1) the intensity of silicification
- 2) very high Sb anomalies (up to 850.0 ppm)
- 3) high As values (up to 570 ppm)
- 4) the presence of a major silicified breccia structure (Shadow Lineament).
- 5) a possible secondary structure (As-Sb lineation).

The low Au values could be a result of a high level of emplacement in the hot spring model which is indicated in this case by the high Sb values and the presence of chalcedonic quartz.

The evidence for several episodes of silicification may also explain the low Au. Au mineralization may be related to secondary silicification which could not penetrate the previously silicified Shadow Breccias. Au may therefore be concentrated in the footwall of the Shadow Lineament.

Follow up work on the Shadow claims must concentrate on determining if significant Au is present. Further surface work may uncover a few more Au values but testing of the Shadow Zone and Lineament at depth would be the determining factor. Winkie's drilling is recommended for the following reasons:

- 1) it would sufficiently test the depth extent of the Shadow Lineament for Au mineralization. (The very high Sb values suggest a close proximity to Au).

- 2) it would be within the economic scope of a follow-up program on this property.

If Winkie drilling should prove to be too expensive, trenching should at least be conducted on the Shadow Zone.

The following program is recommended for 1987:

- 1) Winkie drilling on the Shadow Zone to determine dip, width and existence of Au mineralization.
- 2) Winkie drilling on the south Shadow Lineament in the area of high Sb values. (The high Sb values may indicate lower depth in the hot springs model and therefore be closer to Au mineralization).
- 3) Possible Winkie drilling at the confluence of the Shadow Lineament and the As-Sb lineation to determine structure and Au potential.
- 4) Possible Winkie drilling of the Creek Zone into the altered hillside to determine structure and Au potential.

	<hr/>
	\$55,000.?
5) Soil/talus sampling along the Shadow Lineament to determine extent. At least 3 lines 50 m apart and 2 km long should be sampled at 25 m intervals and analyzed for Au, Ag, As and Sb. (250 samples)	\$5,000.
6) Further sampling and follow up on Shadow 2 breccia zone.	\$ 400.
Access:	\$7,000.
Prefield Preparation	\$ 250.
Report, drafting, overhead.	\$1,350.
Other	\$1,000.
Total:	\$70,000.

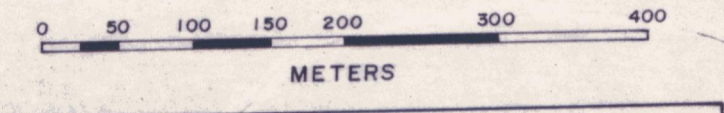


LEGEND

Youngest	B	Basalt - commonly olivine Basalt with augite ± feldspar phenocrysts commonly magnetic.
	R, RD	Rhyolite, Rhodacite - predominantly as quartz feldspar porphyry (q.f.p.) and feldspar porphyry dykes (f.p.dys.).
	A	Andesite - tuff, lapilli tuff ± porphyritic.
	R.fl.	Rhyolite flows - commonly spherulitic.
	QM	Quartz Monzonite - source intrusion.
Oldest	GDi	Granodiorite - source intrusion.

p.	Porphyry	a.	Altered
t.	Tuff	sil.	Silicified
lap.	Lapilli	ser.	Sericite
sph.	Spherulitic	cl.	Clay
bx.	Brecciated	v.	Very
q.	Quartz	r.	Rusty
f.	Feldspar	w., m.	Weak, moderate
cal.	Calcite	s., i.	Strong, intense
calc.	Calcareous	l.	Local
chalc.	Chalcedony		
hem.	Hematite		
magn.	Magnetic		
dy.	Dyke	○	Outcrop
vn.	Vein	○	Felsenmeer
str.	Stringer	△	Float
fl.	Flow	▲	Strong silicified breccia boulder
		—	Vein or dyke
		—	Major contacts between units.
		---	Sub-contact.

FIG. 4



KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
SHADOW CLAIMS	
GEOLOGY	
SCALE - 1 : 5000	DATE - SEPTEMBER, 1986
DRAWN BY - P.H.	DATA - J.P., L.G.
NTS - 115 J/B	REVISED -

NORTH

SOUTH

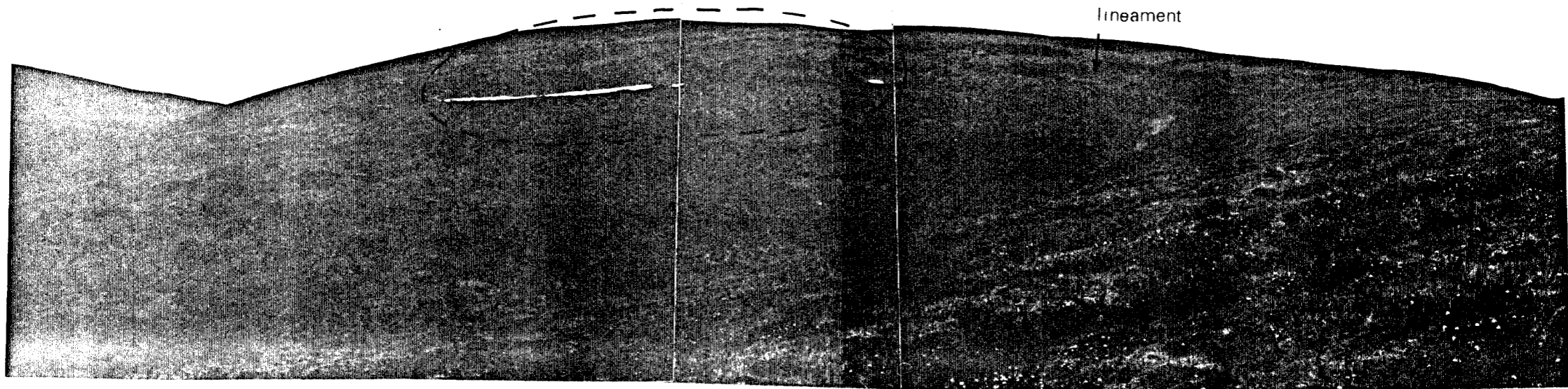


Photo 1: View of northern Shadow Lineament including the Shadow Zone.

SOUTH

NORTH

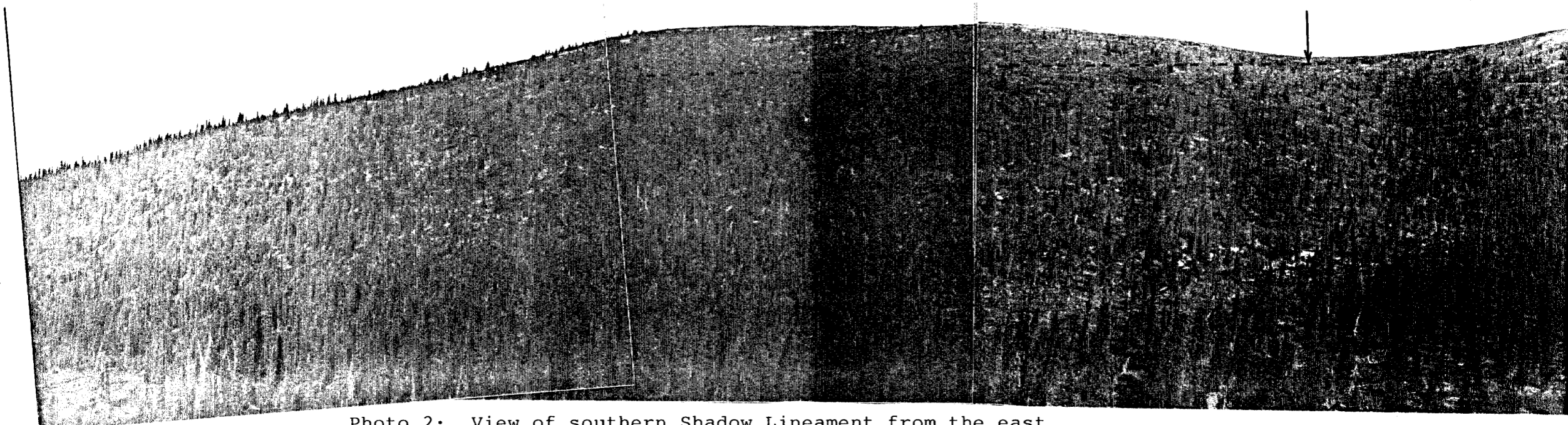


Photo 2: View of southern Shadow Lineament from the east.

WEST

EAST



As - Sb lineation

Photo 4: View of Creek Zone and As-Sb lineament

Clay altered zone

APPENDIX I

Selected References:

- Grextton, L and Pautler, J., 1985; Yukon gold-silver regional project (Y-06), 1985 program; Kerr Addison Mines Limited In House Report.
- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J. 1974; Reconnaissance Geology of the Aishihik Lake, Snag and part of Stewart River map-areas, west-central Yukon; G.S.C. Paper 73-41.
- Tempelman-Kluit, D.J. 1984; Geology, Laberge (105E) and Carmacks (115 I), Yukon Territory; G.S.C. O.F. 1101.

APPENDIX II

ROCK DESCRIPTIONS

SAMPLER J. Pautler

PROJECT

Y-13 (SHADOW)

NTS 115 J/8

DATE July 2nd - 4th / 86

LINE

AIR PHOTO No.

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	ASSAYS			
									Ag	As	Sb	Au
(1) YW-631R	Creek zone	g. bx	C sil ^R frags						0.1	35	<u>72</u>	<5
(2) J2R	"	g bx	m sil; m cl a of R frags						0.1	17	31	<5
(3) J3R	S. of ck zone	g bx				float in ck.			0.1	27	23	<u>15</u>
(4) J4R	Creek zone	g bx							0.1	10	<u>76</u>	<5
(5) J5R	"	↓				g y g + z, minor bl. chert - drusy vugs			0.2	33	<u>230</u>	10
(6) J6R	"	↓							0.1	20	34	<5
(7) J7R	"	↓							0.1	23	<u>68</u>	<5
(8) J8R	Near Post 1 1, 1, 12	g bx	m-s sil, cla m silera of R			some chert vns up to 2.5 cm wide; ck float			0.1	320	3.6 <u>30</u>	
(9) J9R	E of Post 1 5, 6	g bx				float in ck.			0.1	30		
(10) J10R	SE of Post 1 1, 2	g bx			170°?	bl. train 100m + extent			0.1	<u>320</u>	23	<u>30</u>
(11) J11R	ck zone	"							0.1	17	<u>82</u>	<5
(12) J12R	small ck NW of camp	"				2 blds. edge of ck.			0.1	70	10	<5
(13) J13R	"	drusy g str in RFP	w-sil of R			up to 1cm wide str.			0.3	6	15	<5
(14) J14R	S. extent of Shadow	g bx	S-sil R frags		180°	- bl. train with blds 1-1.5m ²			0.1	16	20	<5
(15) J15R	Shadow zone	"		at 0m		chip sample of etc	2m		0.1	22	12.8	<5
(16) J16R	↓	"		60m		lg blds	5m		0.1	16	14.8	<5
(17) J17R	↓	"		90m		chip sample of etc	1m		0.1	17	9.4	<5
(18) J18R	↓	"		115m		" " "	1m		0.1	32	14.4	<5
(19) J19R	↓	"		145m		" " "	1.5m		0.1	30	7.0	<u>35</u>
(20) J20R	↓	↓	↓	170m	↓	" " "	1m		0.1	9	4.2	<5

* Descriptions in Entirety

SAMPLER GREXTON

PROJECT Y06 - SHADOW M.C.

DATE July /86

NTS

LINE

AIR PHOTO No.

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT WIDTH		ASSAYS ppm			
							TRUE WIDTH	WIDTH	Ag	As	Sb	Au
(1) YW-6G1R	CENTRAL TWILIGHT CK AREA	q bx	s-c sil ser a?	w Mn		-minor f-mg drusy q & chalcedonic -frags nearly complete replace	6 rocks/50m	50cm min	0.2	25	10.0	<5
(2) YW-6G2R	" "	q bx	i sil -minor carbonate	patchy Mn		-secondary q str, wht-gy	11 rocks/50m	30-60 min	0.1	11	4.2	<5
(3) YW-6G3R	" "	q bx	" "	" "		-secondary q str, wht-gy = G2R	11 rocks/50m	60-120 cm	0.1	35	20.0	<5
(4) YW-6G4R		R? fp	w clg	Mn, microclitic cavities		-wht-llgy q str, <1/2 mm	2 rocks		0.1	5	1.4	<5
(5) YW-6G5R		R flow?	m-s sil, w clg s ser (patchy)	w orange r		-q str, wht-llgy, 2mm max	6 rocks 6mx 1m		0.1	3	0.7	<5
(6) YW-6G6R	30m S of G35	A-q bx	m sil			-v fg drusy & aph. wht q -along 340° contact (Ad/AR)	3 rocks 5cm min		0.1	2	0.2	<5
(7) YW-6G7R	near G35	R? fp	w-m sil w clg, w ser	Mn-v dk brn, in some q str -minor lt-m orange r & mdk brn r		-q str. max 1cm, most <2mm -wht minor vfg drusy -minor mgy	15 rocks 20m radius		0.1	32	20.0	<5
(8)												
(9) YW-6G8R		R? fp	w-m sil w clg, w ser	Mn-m-s, & various brn r on d fr		AS G7R	8 rocks 10m radius		2.7	240	110.0	<5
(10) YW-6G9R		R fp	w-m clg (patchy)	w-m r, Mn		-q str, wht-gy, 1/2-20mm -v minor chalcedonic			0.1	24	8.0	<5
(11) YW-6G10R		q bx	i sil	hew, w patchy -Sb ochre?		-f-mg drusy q & aph, wht-gy -minor chalcedonic	3 rocks 15-25cm		0.2	30	26.0	20
(12) YW-6G11R		Rqfp-q bx	-frags show v. little a			-q wht-llgy, aph, as boxwork -minor fg drusy, non calc, vuggy	1 rock 20cm min		0.1	7	0.8	<5
(13) YW-6G12R		q bx	i sil			-q vfg to near chalcedonic -v minor vfg drusy, v minor mgy	1 rock 60cm min		0.1	12	850.0	<5
(14) YW-6G13R		?fp-q bx	i sil, s clg	Mn-s blk, coats vugs		-q vfg-aph, minor chalcedonic -drusy, wht-minor mgy	2 rocks 25cm min		0.1	55	23.0	<5
(15) YW-6G14R		R p?	m-s sil s ser (patchy)	w Mn		-q wht-mgy, str irregular -max 1cm, patchy, ~chalcedonic	4 rocks 8cm min		0.2	55	13.8	<5
(16) YW-6G15R		R? q fp	s-c clg	dk r (py?) 1-2% vfg orange r		-q str max 1cm, wht, aph to v fg, recd creamy-buff	15 rocks 60m		0.1	60	5.4	<5
(17) YW-6G16R		q bx	i sil	Mn on druses in vugs		-q wht-mgy some w pinkish vfg, minor drusy	2 rocks 15cm min		0.4	27	7.2	35
(18) YW-6G17R		R? fp-q bx	s-c sil, w-m ser w-s clg	Mn-s, patchy on druses		-vuggy	3 rocks/15m 15-20cm min		0.1	60	5.0	<5
(19) YW-6G18R		R? fp-q bx	i-m sil w ser?	Mn-m brn-llt on druses		q wht-mgy, v fg some chal-donic, druses in vugs	2 rock 15-20cm min		0.1	70	6.6	20
(20)						-170° trend with G17R						

APPENDIX III

Statement of Expenses:

Wages:

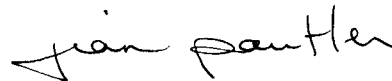
J. Pautler, 4912 62nd Street Ladner, B.C.	July 1-6, 1986	
L. Grexton, 1761 - 16th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.	July 1-6, 1986	
10 man days @ \$115/man day + 10%		\$1265.
Groceries: 10 man days @ \$16/man day		160.
Camp Supplies: 10 man days @ \$15/man day		150.
Field Supplies: (flagging, toposil, sample bags, etc.) 10 man days @ \$15/man day		150.
Expeditor: 6 days @ \$400/mo.		80.
Truck: 6 days @ \$33/day		198.
Geochemical Analyses:		
54 rocks @ \$21. each	\$1134.	
54 soils @ \$16 each	864.	
11 silts @ \$16.each	<u>176.</u>	
		2174.
Air Charter:		
Trans North Helicopters Ltd.		
July 1 1 hour	\$585/hr.	
July 6 1 hour	<u>\$585/hr</u>	
		1170.
Maps: 1:5,000 enlargement		<u>50.</u>
	Total	\$5397.

APPENDIX IV

Statement of Qualifications

I, Jean Marie Pautler, graduated from Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario in May, 1980 with an Honours Bachelor of Science degree in geology. I have worked as a geologist in the Canadian Cordillera over the past seven years.

I was actively involved in the 1986 field program on the SHADOW property.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jean Pautler".

Jean Pautler
Geologist