MAP NO.	ASSESSMENT REPORT	DOCUMENT NO.:	092109
	PROSPECTUS X	MINING DISTRICT:	WHITEHORSE
	CONFIDENTIAL	TYPE OF WORK:	GEOLOGICAL SUMMARY
105 K 3	OPEN FILE	ISN. 134699	
115 I 3			
115 P 13, 14			

REPORT FILED UNDER: AEX Minerals Corporation

DATE PERFORMED: 1974 DATE FILED: May 15, 1974

LOCATION: LAT.: 62°07', 64°50', 62°12', 62°12' AREA: Big Granite-Blind Creeks Mount Nansen-Faro

LONG.: 137°20', 136°50', 133°15', 133°03' VALUE $:

CLAIM NAME & NO.: ELLEMAY 1-2 66680-81; ROCKY 2, 4, 6 66673, 75, 77; WYNNE 1-5 66684-88; ROCKY 3, 5, 7-8 66674, 76, 78, 79; BIX 2, 3 70440-41; CHAMP 3-6 66702-05; ELLEMAY 3 66682; MAC 1-2 66720-21; TIM 1-3 66728-30; TIM 6-7 66733-34; HANK 4-8 77901-05; SALLY 1-4 66708-11; WYNNE 6-8 66689-91; ALICE 1-8 66692-99; ROCKY 1 66672; ELLEMAY 4 66683; JACK 1-5 66664-68; HANK 2-3 77899-900; CHAMP 1, 2, 7-8 66700, 701, 706-707; GRUM 1-3 66752-54; GRUM 5 66756; CHUCK 1-2 66760-61; CHUCK 5-8 66764-67; FIRTH 6-8 66741-43; SWIM 1-7 85511-17; SWIM 9-11 85519-21; SWIM 13-22 85523-32; SWIM 29-48 85539-58; SWIM 49-56 92271-78; SWIM 57-72 92255-70;

WORK DONE BY: S.B. Reamsbottom

WORK DONE FOR: AEX Minerals Corporation

DATE TO GOOD STANDING		REMARKS:
		#30 GRUM, #25 SWIM
		Application for Northern Mineral Exploration
		Assistance.

APPLICATION FOR NORTHERN MINERAL

EXPLORATION ASSISTANCE

by

AEX MINERALS CORPORATION

~~101 535 Thurlow Street,~~ 330-355 BURRARD ST.

Vancouver, B.C.

for

GRAN PLACER PROJECT

NANSEN PROJECT

VANGORDA PROJECT

SWIM PROJECT

Field Reports compiled by

Stanley B. Reamsbottom, M . Sc..

CONTENTS

FIGURES AND MAPS IN POCKET

PROPOSED TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR 1974 FIELD SEASON

	$
GRAN PLACER PROJECT	44340
NANSEN PROJECT	122250
VANGORDA PROJECT	225370
SWIM PROJECT	73325
TOTAL	465285

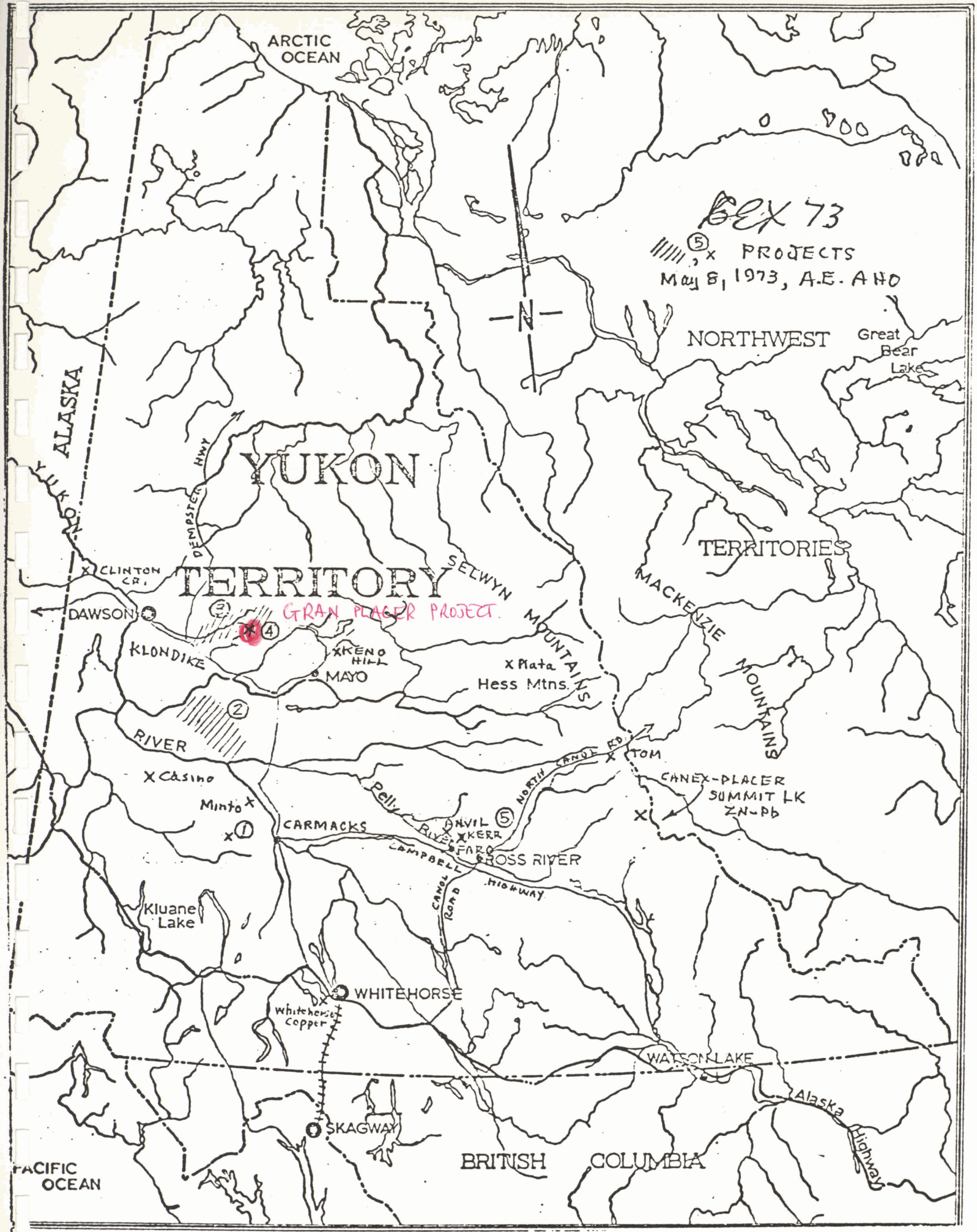
GRAN PLACER PROJECT.

Location: N64°50 W136°50
N.T.S. 115P 13,14
Big Granite Creek, north of Clear Creek area 40 miles N.W. of Mayo.

Access: Helicopter based in Mayo.

Fieldwork: Summer 1973.

Persons Involved: Dr. A.E. Aho.
Victor Mukans.
T. Skonseng.



BCX 73

5 x PROJECTS

May 8, 1973, A.E. AHO

Introduction.

The Gran Placer Project was designed to prospect Big Granite Creek for placer gold and/or tin and was justified on the following grounds:

1) In the 1930's gold in almost paying quantity was found at the mouth of this creek but prospecting farther up was frustrated by "conglomerate" (Road River Formation, rust seep or Tertiary gold-bearing gravels?).

2) The older schists and quartzites off the headwaters of the creek contain numerous prospects of lead-zinc-silver veins and tungsten and tin near several granite bodies. Aeromagnetic anomalies suggest granite in the creek valley also. The vicinity of mapped granites has apparently been prospected by modern methods for tingsten and copper. This mineral belt extends west from Keno Hill through this and Clear Creek area to Tintina Trench.

Tin often associated with tourmaline or quartz veins occurs near many of the granite bodies in this belt and may not have been recognized. This general tin environment is similar to that of Bolivia, an important world producer.

Bismuth and other tellurides also occur in several creeks in this belt and gold-silver tellurides may occur. (A specimen of gold tellurides of the Western H.S. "Bonanza" type is reported to have been found in an old cabin at the junction of Ross or Hamilton Creek and the Little South Klondike River.

Recent volcanic rocks around Hobo Creek make the presence of mercury in the area a good possibility.

3) Big Granite Creek formerly drained much more than its present area, but its former headwaters were 'captured' by Fortymile Creek which cut back faster because of its steeper gradient. Since most creeks in this mineral belt carry gold and several hace been gold producers, this formerly larger creek may contain several miles of important placer, a good concentration perhaps being at or near the forks. The creek is unglaciated, runs across favourable bedrock and could have the characteristics of a good producer if it contained enough gold.

Program 1973:

From a base camp at the junction of Big and Granite Creeks, the main creek valley was thoroughly prospected for placer. Silt and contour soil samples were also collected. The results of these analyses have been discussed in the Klondike Headwaters Project as most pertain to strata-bound lead-zinc prospecting in the Road River Formation. However eighteen specimens collected from the headwaters of Big Creek were analysed for arsenic (a gold indicator) in addition to copper, lead, zinc, silver and molybdenum.

Results:

Gold was proven at the mouth and headwaters of the creek and seven miles of prospecting leases were staked (Figure 1).

Although the creek was superficially prospected in early days, no manually workable bench gravels occur. There is no evidence of serious prospecting or staking although gravel bars at the mouth were considered marginally workable in the 1930's. Fine gold was found in a bar near the mouth, slightly coarser gold in a low gravel bench remnant nearby and fine gold in the headwaters, all only in surface gravels. (See Figure 1.)

One geochemical analysis (V. 369) gave 176p.pm. arsenic and may indicate gold at the head of Big Creek.

Physical characteristics of the creek appear to be excellent since most of it crosses northerly-dipping schist, slate and shale formations at right angles creating ideal natural riffles for trapping gold. Bouldery sections appear to be rare except in the headwaters, bedrock should be good for mining, gradient is good, water is abundant and width varies from 150 to several hundred feet.

Recommendations:

From all indications this could be a richly productive creek and thus warrants an aggressive program. It is proposed to open up and test several strategic localities, be prepared to mine and recover gold and strip ground for mining as warranted by a bulldozer, backhoe and sluice-box combination. This should be started next May, with an

experienced and trustworthy placer mine operator as a joint venture partner. Subject to detailed study and estimates by such a partner, a tentative budget in the order of $100,000 should be considered, depending on various factors.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Northern Mineral Exploration Program

Note: 1. This sheet must accompany the application for assistance.
2. It must be completed anew at the conclusion of the approved exploration program to show actual expenditures, and is to be submitted under oath with the request for grant payment.
3. "Units" refers to units of performance such as feet of drilling, line miles of surveys, hours of flying time, etc.

Property ...GRAN PLACER..... Claim Sheet No. ...115 P..., 13, 14...

Name of Company AEX MINERALS CORP. Lat. 64° 50'.... Long. 136° 5'

Program to be carried out between MARCH 1st, 1974 and DEC 30th, 1974

Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED		ACTUAL		Inspecti Field Cho
	Units	Expenditure	Units	Expenditure	
1. (a) Consultants Fees	2 Mo @ $2000	$ 4.000			
(b) Field Supervision					
2. Mobilization and Demobilization of Program					
(a) Transportation		400			
(b) Freight		1600			
(c) Road Construction					
3 Exploration Work					
(a) Mapping & Prospecting	6 MO @ 700	4200			
(b) Surveys					
(i) Geological	6 mo @ 1000	6000			
(ii) Geophysical					
(iii) Geochemical					
(iv) Evaluation					
(c) Trenching					
d) Dia. Drilling–(surface)					
(e) Shaft Sinking					
f) Underground Expl.					
(i) Drifts & Crosscuts					
(ii) Raising					
(iii) Dia. Drilling					
(iv) Servicing					

LAND 52-155 (5-68)

Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED Units	ESTIMATED Expenditure	ACTUAL Units	ACTUAL Expenditure	Inspection Field Check
4. Miscellaneous sampling and Assays.	100 @ $16.50	1650			
5. Camp Construction					
6. Camp Operation					
(a) Supplies	4 men, 5 MO, @ $10 / day	6000			
(b) Heating					
(c) Maintenance					
7. Rental of Equipment	BULLDOZER etc. PLACER OPERATION. 6 MO @ $12,000	72,000			
8. Depreciation					
9. Major Transportation for Field Support or Service					
(i) Fixed Wing Aircraft					
(ii) Rotary Wing Aircraft					
10. Communications					
11. Other	~~[redacted]~~ CONTINGENCIES	5000			
12. General and Administrative Expenses (includes head office and field office administration; attach list of details).	10%	10,000			
TOTAL	$	110,850			

If joint ventured AEX will contribute 40% i.e. $ 44,340

Stanley B Beamish

Signature

COMPANY GEOLOGIST

Title

11th April. 1974

Date

Inspecting Officer

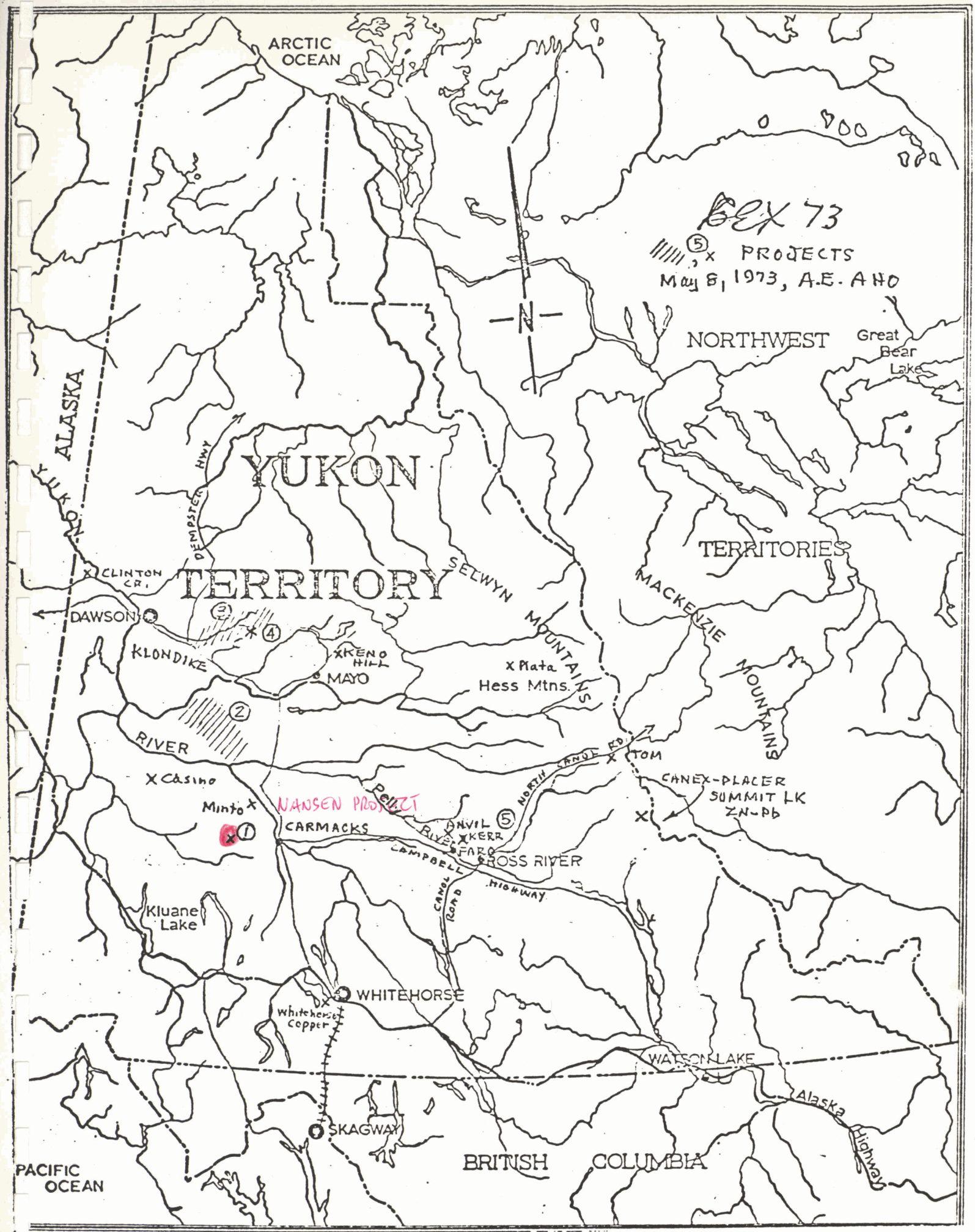
NANSEN PROJECT.

Location: N.62°07' W137°20'
N.T.S. 115 I/3
34 miles west of Carmacks.

Access: By road to Mount Nansen Mines, thence about 8 miles by helicopter.

Fieldwork: Summer 1973.

Persons Involved: Dr. A.E. Aho.
B. Chaplin.
S. Zillman.


ARCTIC OCEAN
ALASKA
YUKON
TERRITORY
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Great Bear Lake
DEMPSTER HWY
CLINTON CR.
DAWSON
KLONDIKE
KENO HILL
MAYO
Hess Mtns.
Plata
SELWYN MOUNTAINS
MACKENZIE MOUNTAINS
RIVER
Casino
Minto
NANSEN PROJECT
CARMACKS
Pelly
ANVIL
KERR
FARO
CROSS RIVER
CAMPBELL HIGHWAY
CANOL ROAD
NORTH CANOL RD.
TOM
CANEX-PLACER
SUMMIT LK
ZN-PB
Kluane Lake
WHITEHORSE
Whitehorse Copper
WATSON LAKE
Alaska Highway
SKAGWAY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
EX 73
PROJECTS
May 8, 1973, A.E. AHO

Introduction.

The Nansen Project involved prospecting for porphyry cpper and was justified on the following grounds:

1) Placer gold, complex gold-silver veins (Mt. Nansen and Brown McDade - Mines) and related porphyry copper mineralization on the east side of Mount Nansen is being explored by Cyprus Exploration Corporation Ltd. who report "large tonnage but low grade".

2) Aeromagnetic maps show a W.N.W. magnetic low through the porphyry copper area passing into the headwaters of Klaza River on the north side of Mount Nansen. This latter locality is also intersected by E.N.E. magnetic trends and linears. The lowest magnetics lie in the overburden covered valley. A well-mineralized porphyry copper deposit would tend to be eroded down and exhibit low or intermediate magnetics.

3) Soil geochem from both sides of the valley on strike from the known mineralization contain generally higher than background copper with occasional high lead and zinc, but it appears that much of the sampling was too low in the valley to be representative and that mineralization in the valley could be largely if not entirely masked by valley and sidehill overburden.

4. Considering

a) the low topography and stream gradients

b) the permafrost north slope

c) leaching due to lack of glaciation and

d) geochemistry in nearby areas of known mineralization,

the amount of metals present may be more significant and conceal a "valley copper" type deposit.

Geology:

In the area the Yukon Group (1) is overlain by the Mesozoic volcanics of the Mount Nansen Group (7). These formations have been intruded by granites, syenites (9,10) and small tertiary acidic plugs of quartz porphyry, granite porphyry and rhyolite (13) (Figure 1). The ruled areas in the Figure are characterized by abundant dykes and irregular bodies of quartz and granite porphyry and rhyolite.

The area lies to the west of the limit of the last glaciation.

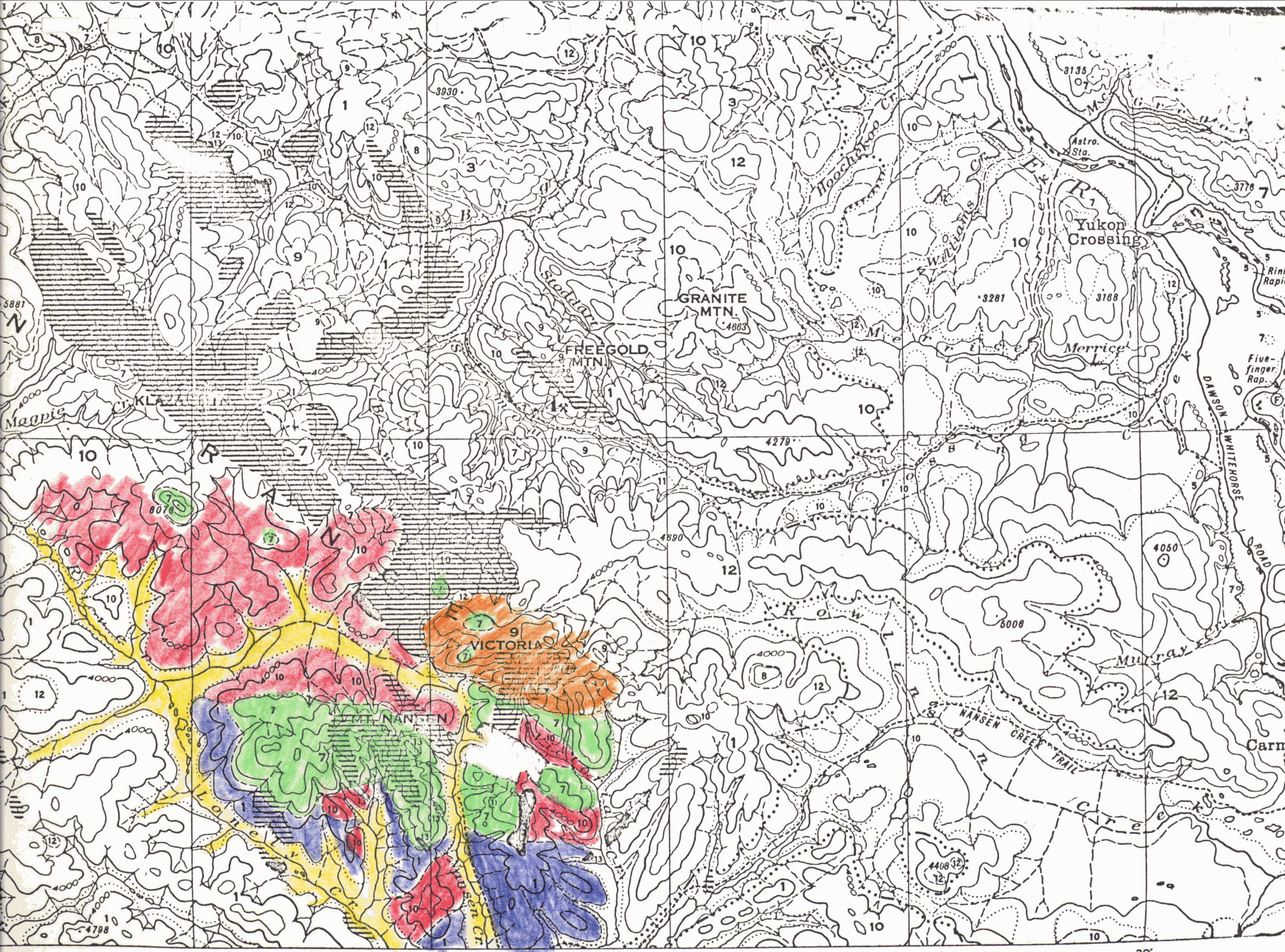

Yukon Crossing
GRANITE MTN.
FREEGOLD MTN.
VICTORIA
MT. NANSEN
Magpie Cr.
Stoddart
Williams Cr.
Merrice L.
Hoochekoo Cr.
Five-finger Rap.
Astro. Sta.
DAWSON WHITEHORSE ROAD
NANSEN CREEK TRAIL
Murray Cr.
Nansen Cr.
Lonely Cr.
Carm
30′
15′
137°00′
45′
30′
MILES

FIGURE -1

Program 1973:

The 108 claims of the Rico Group which ties into the porphyry - copper property being explored by Cyprus Exploration Corporation Ltd., were staked between March and July 1973. (Map 1).

Sidehill soil sampling on the north slope of Mount Nansen, and soil and silt sampling on the valley bottom was systematically carried out on the claim group. Grids were cut over the areas of low magnetics and these were also soil sampled. In addition a ground magnetometer survey was carried out on Grid A (Map 1). The soil and silt samples were analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and molybdenum.

In all, 368 soil and 1 silt sample were collected.

Results:

Rico Grid: Geochemical sampling of the Rico grid (Map 2) revealed an area of high lead and higher than background zinc close to the eastern magnetic low on the Rico claim group. In this zone lead values of soils range from 60-615 p.pm. and associated zinc ranges from 50-675 p.pm. A silt sample west of Rico Claim 2 at the confluence of creeks which drain the central magnetic low yielded copper and lead values of 200 and 220 p.pm. respectively. A soil sample from the western magnetic low yielded 57 p.pm. copper.

Grid A:

Magnetics: The survey of Grid A (Map 3) revealed the expected subtle variation in magnetics from 75- to 100 gammas. The 79 gamma contour defines the areas of lowest magnetics in the grid.

Geochemistry: The results of soil analyses for copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum and silver are plotted in Map 4.

Copper values range from 5-58 p.p.m. Moderately anomalous values greater than 30 p.p.m. have been underlined. There is no relationship between lowest magnetics and highest copper values.

Lead values range from 1-79 p.p.m. and values greater than 30 p.p.m. have been underlined. The highest lead value falls within a zone of lowest magnetics. (Line 5-6N).

Zinc values range from 8-200 p.p.m. Values greater than 100 p.p.m. have been underlined.

Maximum molybdenum and silver values are 17 and 1.8 respectively.

The low metal values of the soils may be due to extreme leaching of the overburden in this unglaciated area.

Grid B: Soils from Grid B were also analysed for copper, lead, zinc, silver and molybdenum and the results plotted in Map (5). This grid is also characterized by low values of analysed metals. Specimens with copper 30 p.p.m. and zinc 100 p.p.m. have been underlined. Again extreme leaching of overburden may affect the values.

Grid C: Values of copper, lead and zinc greater than 30, 30 and 100 p.p.m. respectively have been underlined in Map 6. The grid lies to the north of the area of high lead and zinc values shown in Map 2. The higher lead and zinc values of specimens from lines 5 and 6 may reflect this relationship.

Conclusions:

The project is centred in an unglaciated area so that leaching may have affected the overburden geochemistry. In an acid environment the relative mobility of the metals is as follows;= Zn. = Mo. = Ag> Cu> Pb. so that lower Zn and Cu values may be expected. Thus the high Cu and Pb values near claim 2; higher zinc and lead values over the east mag. low and spot highs of slightly anomalous copper recorded in the grids may assume extra significance.

Though the geochemistry is not completely definitive it nevertheless points to two favourable areas for follow-up, viz.; the central (Grid A) and eastern magnetic low areas. The western magnetic low should also be checked although it is a lower priority target.

Recommendations:

Further work should be carried out in the areas of low magnetics. A detailed magnetic survey should be followed by exploratory overburden drilling of the targets discussed above and any others defined

by the magnetic survey. The drilling program should be completed by late June 1974, before swampy areas become impassable.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Northern Mineral Exploration Program

Note: 1. This sheet must accompany the application for assistance.
2. It must be completed anew at the conclusion of the approved exploration program to show actual expenditures, and is to be submitted under oath with the request for grant payment.
3. "Units" refers to units of performance such as feet of drilling, line miles of surveys, hours of flying time, etc.

Property NANSEN PROJECT (RICO) Claim Sheet No. 115 I/3

Name of Company AEX MINERALS CORP. Lat. 62°07' Long. 137°20'

Program to be carried out between MARCH 1st, 1974 and DEC. 30th, 1974

Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED		ACTUAL		Inspecti Field Ch
	Units	Expenditure	Units	Expenditure	
1. (a) Consultants Fees	2 mo @ $2000 per Mo	4000			
(b) Field Supervision					
2. Mobilization and Demobilization of Program					
(a) Transportation		800			
(b) Freight		200			
(c) Road Construction					
3. Exploration Work					
(a) Mapping & Prospecting	6 Mo @ $700	4200			
(b) Surveys					
(i) Geological	6 Mo @ $2100 (2 GEOL)	12300			
(ii) Geophysical	31 ML. @ $500/ML	15 500			
(iii) Geochemical	700 Samples @ $2 sample	1.400			
(iv) Evaluation					
(c) Trenching					
(d) Dia. Drilling–(surface)	OVERBURDEN DR.	60,000			
(e) Shaft Sinking	4000' @ $15/FT				
(f) Underground Expl.					
(i) Drifts & Crosscuts					
(ii) Raising					
(iii) Dia. Drilling					
(iv) Servicing					

LAND 52-155 (5-68)

Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED Units	ESTIMATED Expenditure	ACTUAL Units	ACTUAL Expenditure	Inspection Field Check
4. Miscellaneous sampling and Assays.	100 @ $16⁵⁰	1650			
5. Camp Construction					
6. Camp Operation					
(a) Supplies	2-3 men, 300 days @ $10/day	5000			
(b) Heating					
(c) Maintenance					
7. Rental of Equipment					
8. Depreciation					
9. Major Transportation for Field Support or Service					
(i) Fixed Wing Aircraft					
(ii) Rotary Wing Aircraft	10 hrs @ $120 hr	1200			
10. Communications					
11. Other	CONTINGENCIES	5000			
12. General and Administrative Expenses (includes head office and field office administration; attach list of details).	10%	11000			
TOTAL	$	122,250			

Stanley B. [signature]
Signature

Inspecting Officer

COMPANY GEOLOGIST
Title

11th April 1972

VANGORDA PROJECT.

Location: 9 miles N.E. of Faro township.
N.T S 105 K3 N62 12 W 133 15

Access: Road from Faro.

Fieldwork: Summer 1973.

Persons Involved: Dr. A.E. Aho.

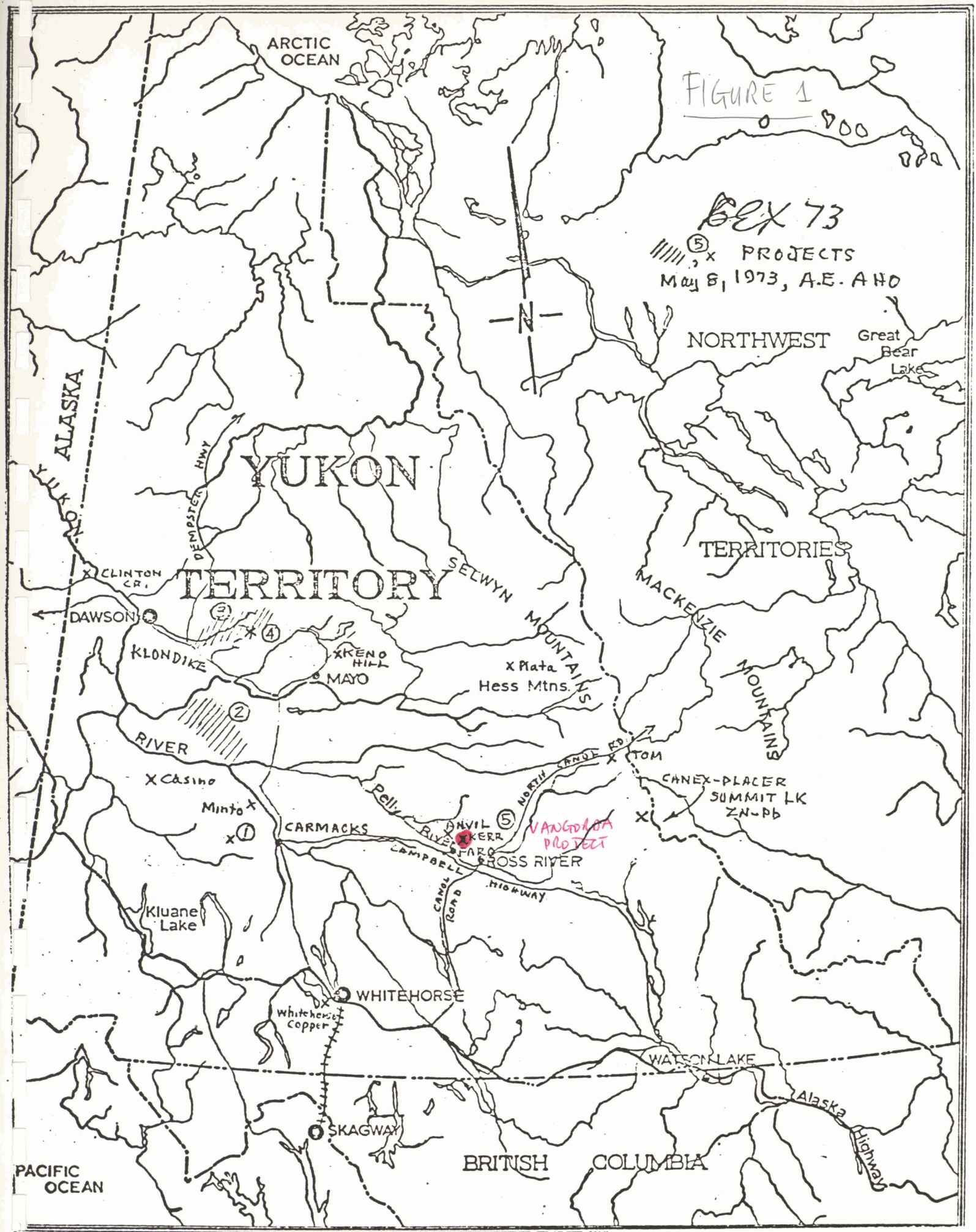


FIGURE 1
BEX 73
5 x PROJECTS
May 8, 1973, A.E. AHO
ARCTIC OCEAN
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Great Bear Lake
DEMPSTER HWY
CLINTON CR.
DAWSON
KLONDIKE
KENO HILL
MAYO
Hess Mtns.
Plata
SELWYN MOUNTAINS
MACKENZIE MOUNTAINS
RIVER
Casino
Minto
CARMACKS
TOM
NORTH CANOL RD.
CANEX-PLACER
SUMMIT LK
ZN-Pb
Pell
ANVIL
KERR
FARO
VANGORDA PLATEAU
GROSS RIVER
CAMPBELL HIGHWAY
CANOL ROAD
Kluane Lake
WHITEHORSE
Whitehorse Copper
WATSON LAKE
Alaska Highway
SKAGWAY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PACIFIC OCEAN

Introduction:

The Vangorda project is centred on a group of claims around the Vangorda ore deposit, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). Thirty - five claims (35) and four (4) fractions are under option agreement with Vangorda Mines (75% KerrAddison) and nineteen (19) claims and four (4) fractions on extensions of the claim area are under agreement with Ker-Addison Mines (Figure 2).

The three main known deposits of the region, Vangorda, Swim and Faro (Figure 3) are gently-dipping elongate lenses of massive sulphides averaging 50- to 150 feet thick (Faro Maximum 283 feet), from a few hundred to 2,000 feet in width and up to several thousand feet in length, with parts eroded away, thus their original dimensions were greater. Both Swim and Vangorda contain perhaps 20 million additional tons of lower grade or barren sulphides, largely in the magnetic sections, not included in the quoted tonnage figures (Vangorda 9.4 m. tons Swim 5 m. tons). The Vangorda and Swim zones still remain to be explored more intensively for extensions.

These deposits are conformably enclosed in graphitic and altered sections within a north-westerly striking, south-westerly dipping phyllite unit with an average 10^{o} northwest plunge. They tend to be magnetic or have related magnetics to be conductive enough for electromagnetic (i.e. Turam) response and dense enough to cause gravity anomalies. However, any of these three indications or combinations of them may result from certain barren rock or overburden effects and the maximum effective depth for gravity or Turam detection appears to be 400 to 500 feet, due to interference from intervening overburden and/or rock types. Geochemical detection is possible only where such deposits are at or close to bedrock surface.

1973 Program:

The 1973 program was conducted by Dr. A.E. Aho, between August 16 and October 14. Local Turam electromagnetic surveys (contractor, Scintrex) over two selected areas led to selection of drill targets on the Grum (Kerr- Addison) and Vangorda extension (Vangorda Mines)

SCHEDULE C.
Vangorda Mines Ltd – AEX 1973 Agreement

FIGURE 2.

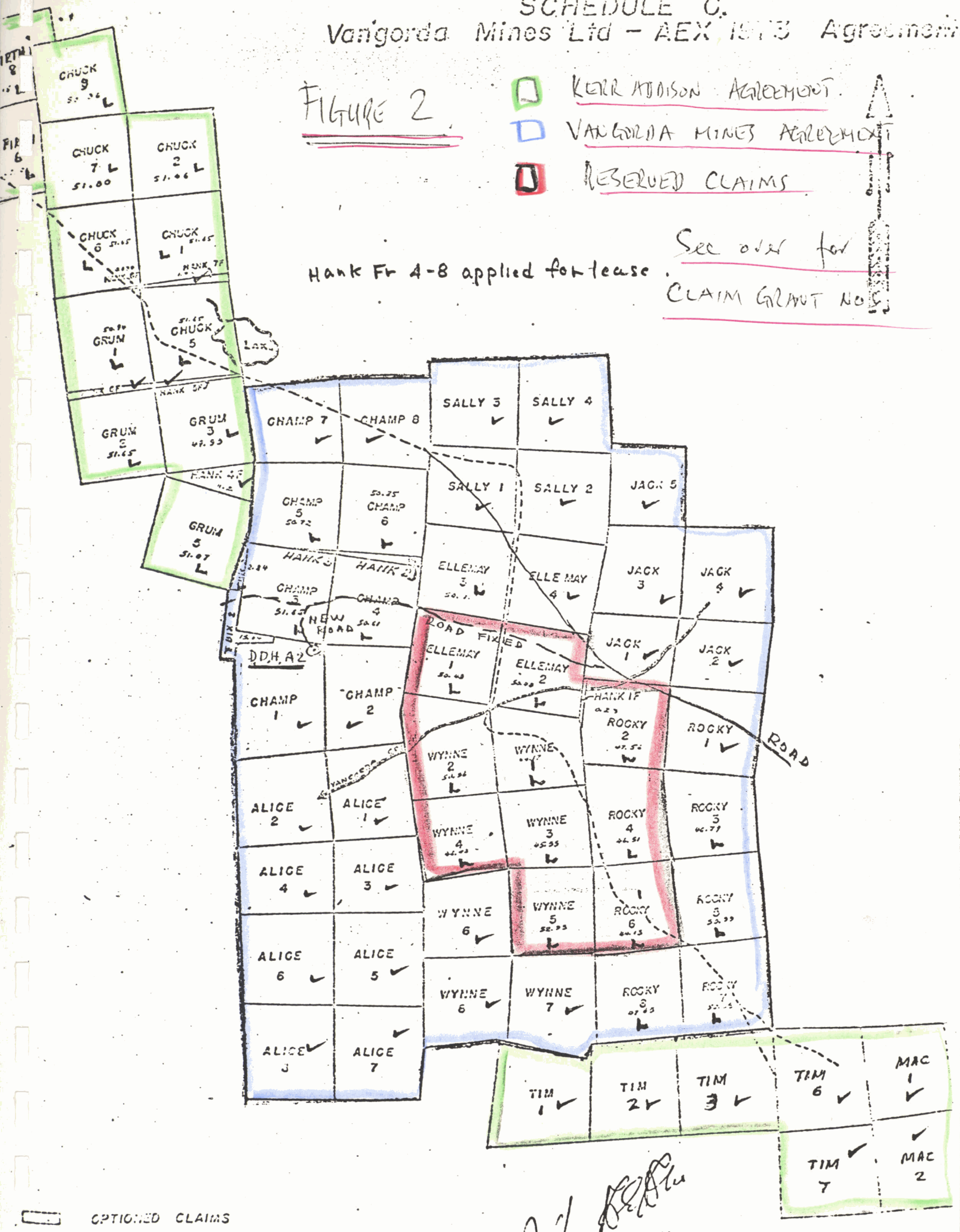
KERR ADDISON AGREEMENT.

VANGORDA MINES AGREEMENT

RESERVED CLAIMS

Hank Fr 4-8 applied for lease.

See over for CLAIM GRANT NOS.



OPTIONED CLAIMS

SCHEDULE A

VANGORDA MINES LIMITED - AEX 1973 AGREEMENT

OPTIONED CLAIMS

A total of 39 mining claims located in the Vangorda Creek Area, Yukon Territory being:-

a) Leased Claims

Rocky 3, 5, 7 and 8	(Record Nos. 66674, 66676, 66678 and 66679)
Bix 2 and 3	(Record Nos. 70440 and 70441)
Champ 3 - 6 incl.	(Record Nos. 66702 - 66705 incl.)
Ellemay 3	(Record No. 66682)

Total 11 leased claims

b) Claims

Sally 1 - 4 incl.	(Record Nos. 66708 - 66711 : incl.)
Wynne 6 - 8 incl.	(Record Nos. 66689 - 66691 incl.)
Alice 1 - 8 incl.	(Record Nos. 66692 - 66699 incl.)
Rocky 1	(Record No. 66672)
Ellemay 4	(Record No. 66683)
Jack 1 - 5 incl.	(Record Nos. 66664 - 66668 incl.)
Hank 2 and 3	(Record Nos. 77899 - 77900)
Champ 1, 2, 7 and 8	(Record Nos. 66700, 66701, 66706 and 66707)

Total 28 claims

SCHEDULE A

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED - AEX 1973 AGREEMENT

OPTIONED CLAIMS

1) A total of 63 mining claims located in the Swim Lakes Area, Yukon Territory being:-

Swim 1 - 7 incl.	(Record Nos. 85511 - 85517 incl)
Swim 9 and 11	(Record Nos. 85519 and 85521)
Swim 13 - 22 incl.	(Record Nos. 85523 - 85532 incl.)
Swim 29 - 48 incl.	(Record Nos. 85539 - 85558 incl.)
Swim 49 - 56 incl.	(Record Nos. 92271 - 92278 incl.)
Swim 57 - 72 incl.	(Record Nos. 92255 - 92270 incl.)

2) A total of 24 mining claims located in the Vangorda Creek Area, Yukon Territory being.

a) Claims held under lease

Grum 1 - 3 incl.	(Record Nos. 66752 - 66754 incl.)
Grum 5	(Record No. 66756)
Chuck 1 - 2	(Record Nos. 66760 - 66761)
Chuck 5 - 8 incl.	(Record Nos. 66764 - 66767 incl.)
Firth 6 and 8	(Record Nos. 66741 and 66743)

Total 12 lease claims

b) Claims

Mac 1 and 2	(Record Nos. 66720 and 66721)
Tim 1 - 3 incl.	(Record Nos. 66728 - 66730 incl)
Tim 6 and 7	(Record Nos. 66733 and 66734)
Hank 4 - 8 incl. 5 Fr's	(Record Nos. 77901 - 77905 incl.)

Total 12 claims

Being a Grand Total of 87 claims

SCHEDULE B

VANGORDA MINES LIMITED - AEX 1973 AGREEMENT

RESERVED CLAIMS

A total of 11 claims all located in the Vangorda Creek Area, Yukon Territory being:-

a) Leased Claims

Ellemay 1 and 2	(Record Nos. 66680 and 66681)
Rocky 2, 4, and 6	(Record Nos. 66673, 66675 and 66677)
Wynne 1 - 5 incl.	(Record Nos. 66684 - 66688 incl.)

Total 10 lease claims

b) Claims

Hank 1	(Record No. 77898)

Total 1 claim


FARO NO.1
Faro Airstrip
MOUNT MYE
6763
Rose Creek Fault
VANGORDA
Blind
Pelly Bridge
Blind Creek Fault
SWIM
Swim Lakes
Glenlyon
FIG 3

Thirty-four (34) line miles of line-cutting and Turam were completed on the Vangorda claims and soil sampling (165 samples), geology, prospecting and data interpretation were continued during drilling.

Diamond drilling was started September 3, under contract by Arctic Diamond Drilling. Two holes A-1 (1026') and A-4 (753') intersected massive sulphides on the Grum Target between the Champ and Firth deposits (Kerr Addison). Two holes, A-2 (502') and A-3 (648') on the Vangorda extension southeast of Champ deposit found no significant mineralization. (Fig.4)

Results of drilling Vangorda Claim Area:

One definite zone of large tonnage possibilities and one probable zone of comparable potential are concluded to exist on the claims optioned from Kerr Addison and Vangorda Mines respectively as follows:

(A) Kerr Addison Grum Zone

Program

This large target mentioned in the August 27 Progress Report was selected for drilling of its southeast portion on the following basis:

1. Geologic location on graphitic unit between Champ and Firth sulphide bodies; no exposed greenstone to cause magnetics.

2. Although the massive sulfides (50' total) in A-4 occur exactly on the up-dip projection from A-1, this may be only fortuitous since A-1 bottommed in a favourable sulfide-rich graphitic section.

3. Presumably approximately conformable with surrounding rocks, this sulfide zone may be expected to consist of an irregular elongate lens or lenses striking northwesterly, dipping 15-25° southwesterly, and plunging about 10° northwesterly, as also suggested by Turam, gravity, and magnetics.

4. As in other deposits in the area, grade may vary from relatively barren sulfides to high grade, as it does in holes A-1 and A-4, and thicknesses and shape may vary considerably.

5. The mineralization is similar in character and copper content to Vangorda but with a higher silver content than the other deposits. The high grade section is 1.9 times Anvil's average zinc-lead grade and the silver-lead ratio (.55) is about 50% higher. This grade would be mineable underground.

6. Since only minor pyrrhotite occurs even in the pyritic section and the highest grade is not magnetic, like the thickest and highest grade northwest end of the Vangorda deposit, the coincident Turam and steep gravity gradient zone 850 wide across strike and up dip, extending about 4,000 feet along the flank of the main associated magnetic anomaly, becomes a prime target for thicker sections of good grade at shallower depth suitable for open pit mining. This may sub-outcrop under a zone of low topography, overburden, lake and swamp which would have to be drilled in March when frozen.

7. Moreover, the entire magnetic anomaly zone, 6,500 feet long and up to 2,500 feet wide, is a target within or under which magnetic or non-magnetic ore may occur, down-dip and down-plunge portions being out of reach of gravity or Turam indications (limits 400 to 500 feet); related magnetics being the only possible indication from depth.

8. Only two holes were drilled on this target and both encountered massive sulfides.

This hole intersected a well-defined 265-foot zone of highly graphitic sections, alteration and four mineralized sections between 434 and 699 feet depth. Mineralization was as follows:

481.5 - 491.5 10' breccia .16% zinc, .10% lead, .04% copper, .06 oz/ton silver, .005 oz/ton gold.

515 - 527 12' breccia .25% zinc, .30% lead, .08% copper, .12 oz/ ton silver, .005 oz/ton gold.

537.5 - 562.3 24.8' mostly massive pyrite, some pyrrhotite (magnetic) 1.8% zinc, 2.1% lead, .27% copper, 1.2 oz/ton silver, .018 oz/ton gold.

656 - 675.5 19.5' mostly massive pyritic sulfides 10.8% zinc, 6.7% lead, .30% copper, 3.85 oz/ton silver, .05 oz/ton gold.

675.5 - 682.5 7' largely fault gouge, lost core, and massive sulfides 3.84% zinc, 2.23% lead, .16% copper, 1.76 oz/ton silver, .01 oz/ton gold, making the lowest mineralized section 26.5 feet thick.

All mineralized sections (5 samples) from A-1 and A-4 are being spectrographed for other possible metals, and core specimens are to be microscopically studied and analysed at the new Geological Sciences Centre at the University of British Columbia for further data and correlation.

Further drilling of this zone was deferred to organize financing and plan a drill program after final Turam results, gravity residual interpretation, geochemical results from two lines sampled by the writer and final interpretation; and to allow drilling of the Swamp and Lake areas when the ground is frozen early next year.

Conclusions on Grum Zone

1. The overall graphitic, altered and mineralized 265-foot section suggests potential for thickness and size (Faro has similar breccia zones).

2. Coincident subtle ground and airborne magnetic anomalies about 6,500 feet long and up to 2,000 feet or more wide, identical in size to outline of Faro orebody and suggestive of Vangorda-type magnetics at depth.

3. Steep gravity gradient extending along the northeast flank of the magnetics, and flattening into a broad nose coincident with the southeast magnetics.

4. Airborne electromagnetic response indicating a conductor along the northeast flank of the magnetics.

5. Local Turam survey confirming the above airborne electromagnetic response; also suggesting a deeper conductor coincident with the magnetics and gravity nose.

A 1,000 foot hole was planned to cut the magnetics and test for down-dip and down-plunge projection of the Champ zone, expected at about 800 feet.

Hole A-1 at 7600W 740S, was drilled 1,026' vertical in the centre of the magnetics where weak Turam suggested a deep conductor. It intersected massive pyrrhotite (magnetic) including 2 feet of breccia at its base, between 853 and 863.7 feet (10.7 feet), assaying 1.28% zinc, 1.45% lead, .25% copper, .59 oz/ton silver, and .01 oz/ton gold. This intersection is near the base of an 83'-thick graphitic section, and the last 66 feet of the hole ended in a favourable graphitic section with many small bands of pyrrhotite and pyrite.

The main magnetic anomaly here appears to be caused mainly by pyrrhotite and perhaps magnetite above the sulfide section.

Hole A-4, about 60'S 15°W of 7600W and 700 feet across strike from A-1, was drilled 753 feet vertical to test the up-dip projection of the first intersection, on the flattened gravity nose in a compromise location between edge of magnetics, closer to the main zone of steep gravity gradient and coincident Turam conductors which flank the northeast side of the magnetics for an additional 850 feet across strike and about 4,000 feet of length.

9. All indications lead to a conclusion of wide open major tonnage possibilities, depending on grade, for both open pit and underground. Simple speculative calculations may give anything from 10 million tons to over 100 million, eg. the Turam-gravity zone alone is 850 feet wide, 4,000 feet long - if 100 feet thick and 8.5 cubic feet per ton, could contain $\frac{850 \times 4000 \times 100}{8.5}$ = 40 million tons.

Whatever the ultimate tonnage may turn out to be, with changing economics and sufficient district tonnage for realistic smelter feasibility, mining of lower grades both open pit and underground may become economic.

When a final Turam map and gravity residual map have been prepared a drill program will be planned for the Grum zone and drilling should be started in March to outline the shallowest sections in the lake and swamp before they thaw out (end of April) and become inaccessible. Then the program can continue to block out the sulfide body on drier ground and at greater depth, making sure at times to penetrate the entire section with an occasional deep hole. The target otherwise has excellent accessibility, being centred under the main road only 9 miles from the town of Faro with the lake as a nearby drill water supply.

(B) Vangorda Mines Extension

Two target zones were considered, partly to satisfy work commitment and mainly to test (a) southeast extension of the Grum-Champ zone down dip and (b) a suspected offset northwest extension of the Vangorda deposit (suggested by William Sirola and Kerr Addison interpretations.)

(a) Holes A-2, 2800W 1375S 502' vertical, and A-3, 3600W 1600S 648' vertical, were drilled on coincident magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies, scattered high geochemistry, and slight gravity (A-3) to test southeast extension of the Champ zone.

These anomalies were caused by pyrrhotite (? also magnetite), abundant graphite and, in the case of slight gravity, possibly by older rocks encountered at depth in A-3.

Conclusions are that the favourable graphite section contains no significant mineralization here, at least to depths drilled in these localities. Since projection of the Champ zone itself has been eroded away, down-dip extension does not occur where drilled.

(b) A gravity high at 2800W (about 1600' NE of Hole A-2) with only slight surrounding magnetics now appears to be the probable offset of the non-magnetic northwest end of the Vangorda deposit, and a high priority target zone for the following reasons:

1. One set of faults in the district tends to offset in this direction (1500' in this case?) and the corresponding northwest end of the Vangorda deposit is non-magnetic, thickest and best grade.

2. A hole drilled in 1955 (Hole 155) vertically to 331 feet at 2550W on the edges of the gravity high and a nearby magnetic high encountered alteration with small amounts of lead and zinc as in the upper parts of the section in Hole A-4, and bottomed in graphitic phyllite, suspected by Kerr Addison to have stopped short of encountering a northwest-plunging offset extension of the Vangorda zone. Holes farther northwest (uphill) on a continuation of the gravity feature and magnetics were also interpreted to have encountered alteration but did not penetrate deep enough.

3. A small swamp below the 2000W locality is rusty and gave two high lead and zinc geochem samples. Results from more detailed sampling should be available this week.

4. Turam field results appear to be very similar to those over the northwest end of the Vangorda deposit.

5. Although Turam response extends only about 1,000 feet northwest, a broad gravity high with associated local or weak magnetics and a closure over low magnetics extends 4500 feet northwest, perhaps reflecting deeper extension of this target into the hill.

6. Comparable to the Grum zone, this parallel "Vangorda extension" has about 6,000 feet length of associated magnetics, 4,500 feet of gravity, 2,000 feet of Turam on its southeast part and slight airborne EM on the northwest. A gravity "valley" between the two zones may be caused by deeper overburden, thus perhaps diminishing both apparent gravity anomalies.

If this zone proves to be ore-bearing it could also have major tonnage possibilities, mainly underground, with local open pit on its southeast end. It should be explored by at least four drill holes to sufficient depth, locations to be decided when final data and interpretation are available.

Aside from the Grum and Vangorda extension zones, and the Firth and Champ, three other localities of mineralization or high geochemistry are reliably reported on the Vangorda claim area but were not covered by the Turam survey or investigated so it is not known if they may be of significance.

Proposed 1974 Program:

Compilation of ground magnetic and electromagnetic data of the Vangorda Claim area (Figure 4) coupled with a residual gravity interpretation (Figure 5; Galeski 1973) define two prime target areas. Gravity anomaly A on the northeast flanks of a broad magnetic anomaly zone is considered to be the more favourable target as D.D.H. A-4 was drilled on its southwest flanks.

Proposed diamond drill holes are indicated in Figure 4. These will test both residual Gravity anomalies (A + B) with special priority being given to areas of coincident gravity - magnetics - and Turam.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Northern Mineral Exploration Program

Note: 1. This sheet must accompany the application for assistance.
2. It must be completed anew at the conclusion of the approved exploration program to show actual expenditures, and is to be submitted under oath with the request for grant payment.
3. "Units" refers to units of performance such as feet of drilling, line miles of surveys, hours of flying time, etc.

Property ...VANGORDA..... Claim Sheet No. 105..K...3,6...
Name of Company AEX MINERALS CORP.... Lat. ..62°15'.... Long..133°15'

Program to be carried out between MARCH 1st, 1974 and DEC. 30th, 1974.

Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED		ACTUAL		Inspectio Field Che
	Units	Expenditure	Units	Expenditure	
1. (a) Consultants Fees	6 MO @$2000	$12,000			
(b) Field Supervision					
2. Mobilization and Demobilization of Program					
(a) Transportation		$ 2,000			
(b) Freight		$ 3,000			
(c) Road Construction					
Exploration Work					
(a) Mapping & Prospecting					
(b) Surveys					
(i) Geological	7 MO @ 2100 (2 GEOL)	14,700			
(ii) Geophysical					
(iii) Geochemical	1000 SAMPLES @ $2 /s.	2,000			
(iv) Evaluation					
(c) Trenching					
(d) Dia. Drilling–(surface)	10,000' @$15/ft	150,000			
(e) Shaft Sinking					
(f) Underground Expl.....					
(i) Drifts & Crosscuts					
(ii) Raising					
(iii) Dia. Drilling					
(iv) Servicing					

LAND 52-155 (5-68)

Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED Units	ESTIMATED Expenditure	ACTUAL Units	ACTUAL Expenditure	Inspection Field Check
4. Miscellaneous sampling and Assays.	300 @ $16.50	$ 5000			
5 Camp Construction					
6. Camp Operation					
(a) Supplies	4 men, 180 days @ $10 / day.	8000			
(b) Heating					
(c) Maintenance					
7 Rental of Equipment					
8 Depreciation					
9. Major Transportation for Field Support or Service					
(i) Fixed Wing Aircraft					
(ii) Rotary Wing Aircraft		—			
10 Communications					
11. Other	CONTINGENCIES	$9000.			
12. General and Administrative Expenses (includes head office and field office administration; attach list of details).	10%	19,670			
TOTAL		225,370			

Stanley B [signature]

Signature

COMPANY GEOLOGIST

Title

Inspecting Officer

11th April 1972

SWIM PROJECT.

Location: 5 miles S.E. of Vangorda, Yukon Territory.
N T S 105 K3 N 62 12 W133 03

Access: Blind Creek Road from Faro.

Fieldwork: Summer 1973.

Persons Involved: Dr. A.E. Aho.

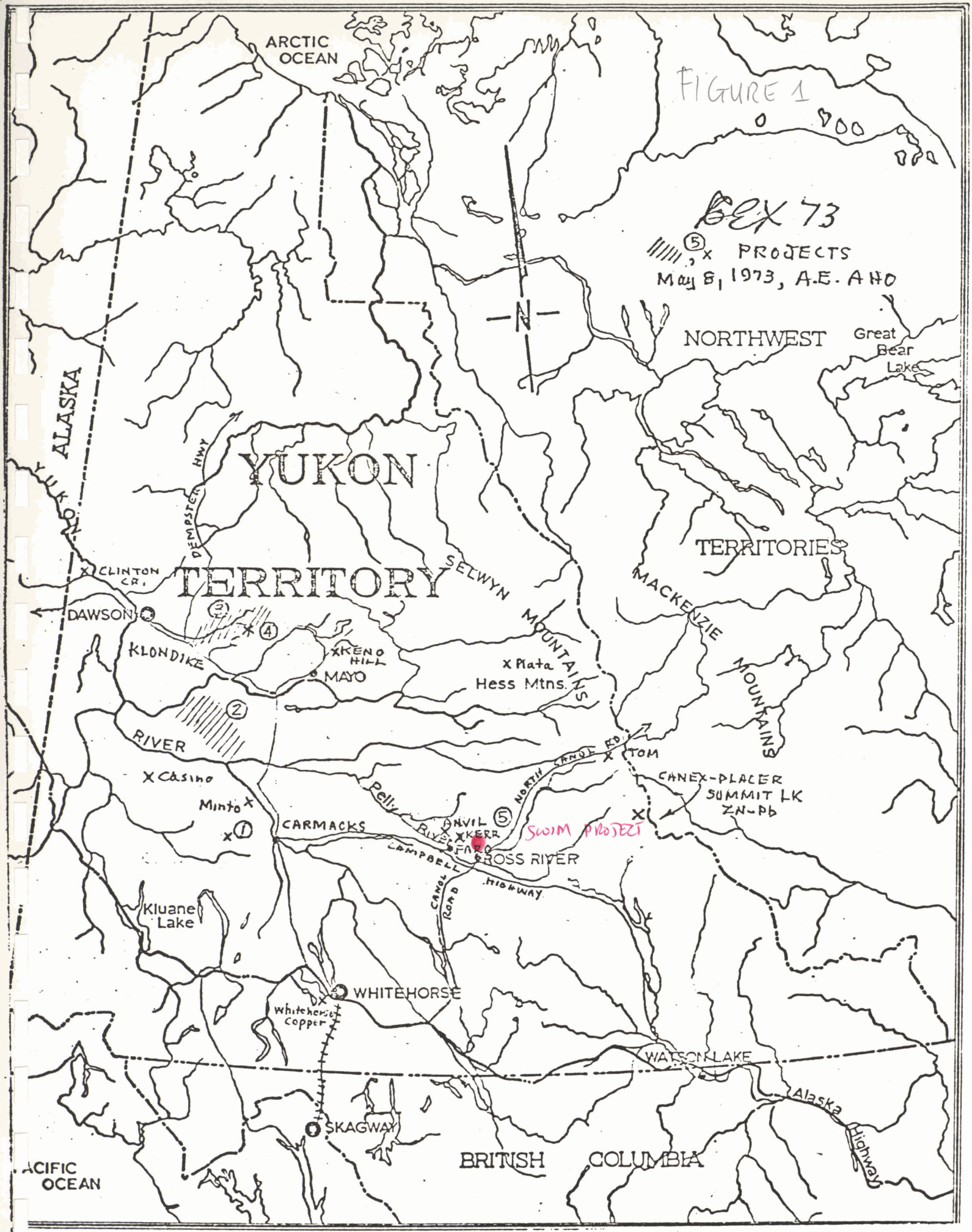


FIGURE 1
BEX 73
⑤, x PROJECTS
May 8, 1973, A.E. AHO
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Great Bear Lake
YUKON TERRITORY
ALASKA
DEMPSTER HWY
CLINTON CR.
DAWSON
KLONDIKE
KENO HILL
MAYO
Plata
Hess Mtns.
SELWYN MOUNTAINS
MACKENZIE MOUNTAINS
RIVER
Casino
Minto
CARMACKS
Pelly
NORTH CANOL RD
TOM
CANEX-PLACER
SUMMIT LK
Zn-Pb
ANVIL
KERR
SWIM PROJECT
FARO
CROSS RIVER
CAMPBELL HIGHWAY
CANOL ROAD
Kluane Lake
WHITEHORSE
Whitehorse Copper
WATSON LAKE
Alaska Highway
SKAGWAY
BRITISH COLUMBIA
PACIFIC OCEAN

Introduction.

The Swim Project is centred on a group of claims around the Swim ore deposit, Yukon Territory (Figure 1). The 63 claims around the deposit are under option agreement with Kerr-Addison Mines (Figure 2).

The Swim deposit is one of three (Vangorda + Faro) gently dipping elongate lenses of sulphides which are conformably enclosed in graphitic and altered schists of probable Cambro-ordivician age in Anvil Range, Yukon Territory. These deposits tend to be magnetic or have related magnetics, to be conductive enough for electromagnetic response and dense enough to cause gravity anomalies. Geochemical detection is possible only where such deposits are at or close to bedrock surface.

1973 Program:

The 1973 program was directed by Dr. A.E. Aho. Twenty-five miles of line cutting and 5 miles of Turam and magnetics were carried out in the eastern part of the claim group.

The ground magnetics and Turam defined a drill target 800 feet, down the direction of glacial movement from a lead and zinc geochemical anomaly which had been previously defined by Kerr-Addison (Figure 3). Diamond drill hole A-5S (317'), drilled on this target, failed to reach bedrock and was abandoned on October 13. after caving at 110', leaving this promising target untested.

Proposed 1974 Program:

The 1974 program will retest the defined target either by selecting another site or by redrilling equipped to cope with the overburden problem.

In addition to this target at least two other zones in the claims warrant intensive exploration:

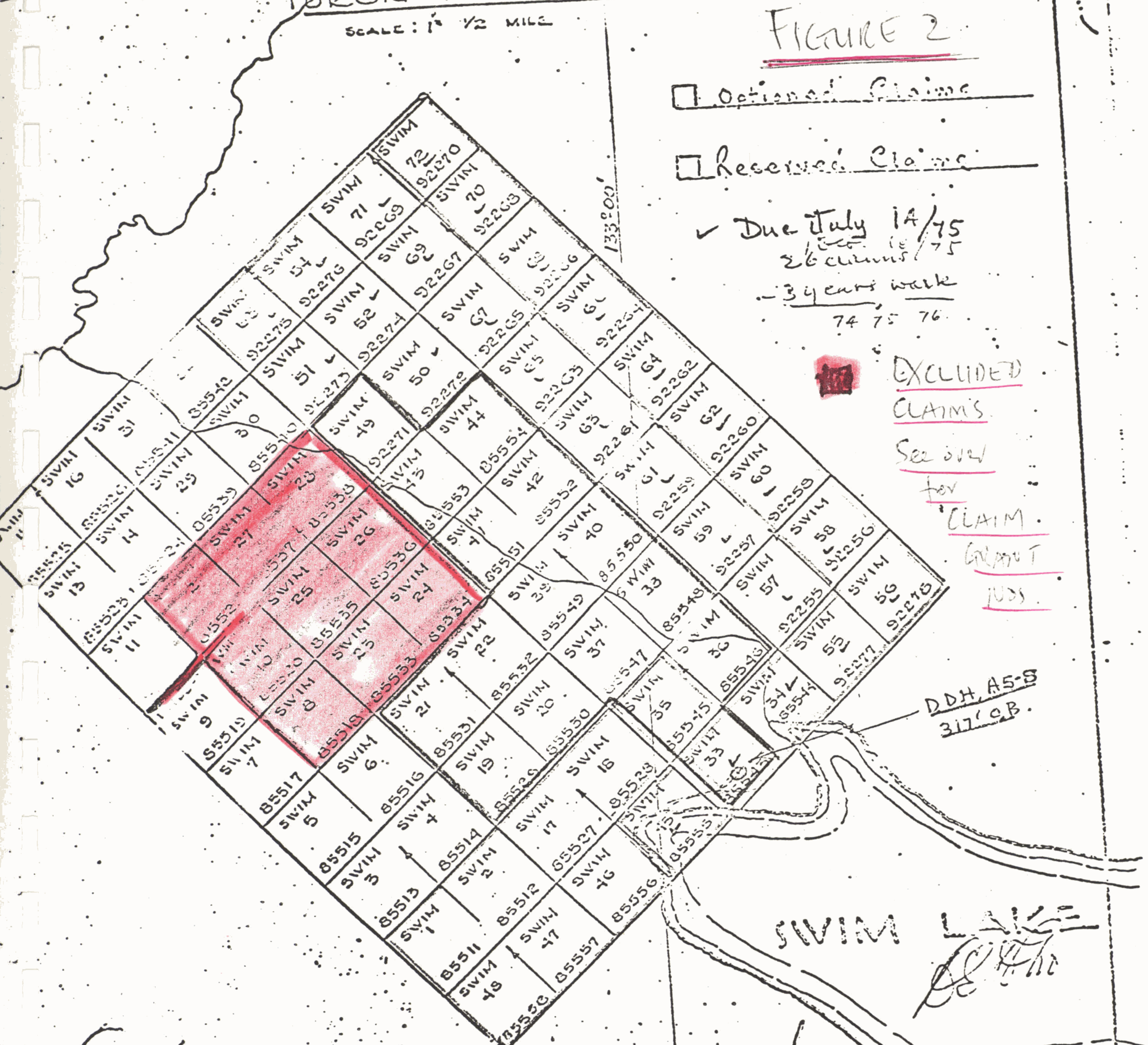
a) Airborne electromagnetic extension of the Swim sulphide - bearing conductor northwest toward Swim Creek where alteration and mineralization are reported (Figure 5).

SWIM LAKES GROUP

SWIM LAKE AREA WHITEHORSE MINING DIV.

YUKON TERRITORY

SCALE: 1" = 1/2 MILE



GROUPING 1973 Dec

GROUP 4	9 claims, one year's work applied to each claim, except Swim 33 & 35
GROUP 3	16 claims, one yrs work applied to each claim, except Swim 33
GROUP 2	16 claims, } 2 yrs work applied to each claim
GROUP 1	13 claims, }
(shaded)	9 claims + 2 Fr. claims not incl. in AEX agreement.

AEX

SCHEDULE A

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED - AEX 1973 AGREEMENT

OPTIONED CLAIMS

1) A total of 63 mining claims located in the Swim Lakes Area, Yukon Territory being:-

Swim 1 - 7 incl.	(Record Nos. 85511 - 85517 incl)
Swim 9 and 11	(Record Nos. 85519 and 85521)
Swim 13 - 22 incl.	(Record Nos. 85523 - 85532 incl.)
Swim 29 - 48 incl.	(Record Nos. 85539 - 85558 incl.)
Swim 49 - 56 incl.	(Record Nos. 92271 - 92278 incl.)
Swim 57 - 72 incl.	(Record Nos. 92255 - 92270 incl.)

2) A total of 24 mining claims located in the Vangorda Creek Area, Yukon Territory being.

a) Claims held under lease

Grum 1 - 3 incl.	(Record Nos. 66752 - 66754 incl.)
Grum 5	(Record No. 66756)
Chuck 1 - 2	(Record Nos. 66760 - 66761)
Chuck 5 - 8 incl.	(Record Nos. 66764 - 66767 incl.)
Firth 6 and 8	(Record Nos. 66741 and 66743)

Total 12 lease claims

b) Claims

Mac 1 and 2	(Record Nos. 66720 and 66721)
Tim 1 - 3 incl.	(Record Nos. 66728 - 66730 incl)
Tim 6 and 7	(Record Nos. 66733 and 66734)
Hank 4 - 8 incl. 5 Fr's	(Record Nos. 77901 - 77905 incl.)

Total 12 claims

Being a Grand Total of 87 claims

SCHEDULE B

KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED - AEX 1973 AGREEMENT

RESERVED CLAIMS

A total of 11 mining claims located in the Swim Lake Area, Yukon Territory being:-

Swim 8, 10 and 12	(Record Nos. 85518, 85520 and 85522)
Swim 23 - 28 incl.	(Record Nos. 85533 - 85538 incl.)
Whi 88 and 89	(Record Nos. Y4354 and Y4355)


FIGURE 5
SWIM CREEK
SWIM DEPOSIT
AIRBORNE EM

b) Extension of the drilled geochemical anomaly zone northwest towards Swim Creek (A- Figure 3) at about (10.000W and 3,000 - 5,000N) where alteration is also reported and phyllite host rocks occur.

A Turam survey of most of the optioned claims may delineate additional targets whose definition would be well warranted by further gravity and magnetic surveys.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Northern Mineral Exploration Program

Note: 1. This sheet must accompany the application for assistance.
2. It must be completed anew at the conclusion of the approved exploration program to show actual expenditures, and is to be submitted under oath with the request for grant payment.
3. "Units" refers to units of performance such as feet of drilling, line miles of surveys, hours of flying time, etc.

Property SWIM Claim Sheet No. 105K 2,3

Name of Company AEX MINERALS CORP. Lat. 62°12' Long. 133°3'

Program to be carried out between MARCH 1st, 1974 and DEC 30th, 1974

Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED		ACTUAL		Inspectic Field Chc
	Units	Expenditure	Units	Expenditure	
1. (a) Consultants Fees	1 Mo @ 2000	$ 2000			
(b) Field Supervision					
2. Mobilization and Demobilization of Program					
(a) Transportation		300			
(b) Freight		700			
(c) Road Construction					
Exploration Work					
(a) Mapping & Prospecting		1			
(b) Surveys					
(i) Geological	3 mo @ 2100	6300			
(ii) Geophysical	GRAVITY, 40 mi @ $500/mi	20,000			
(iii) Geochemical					
(iv) Evaluation					
(c) Trenching					
(d) Dia. Drilling–(surface)	2000' @ $15/ ft.	30,000			
(e) Shaft Sinking					
(f) Underground Expl.					
(i) Drifts & Crosscuts					
(ii) Raising					
(iii) Dia. Drilling					
(iv) Servicing					

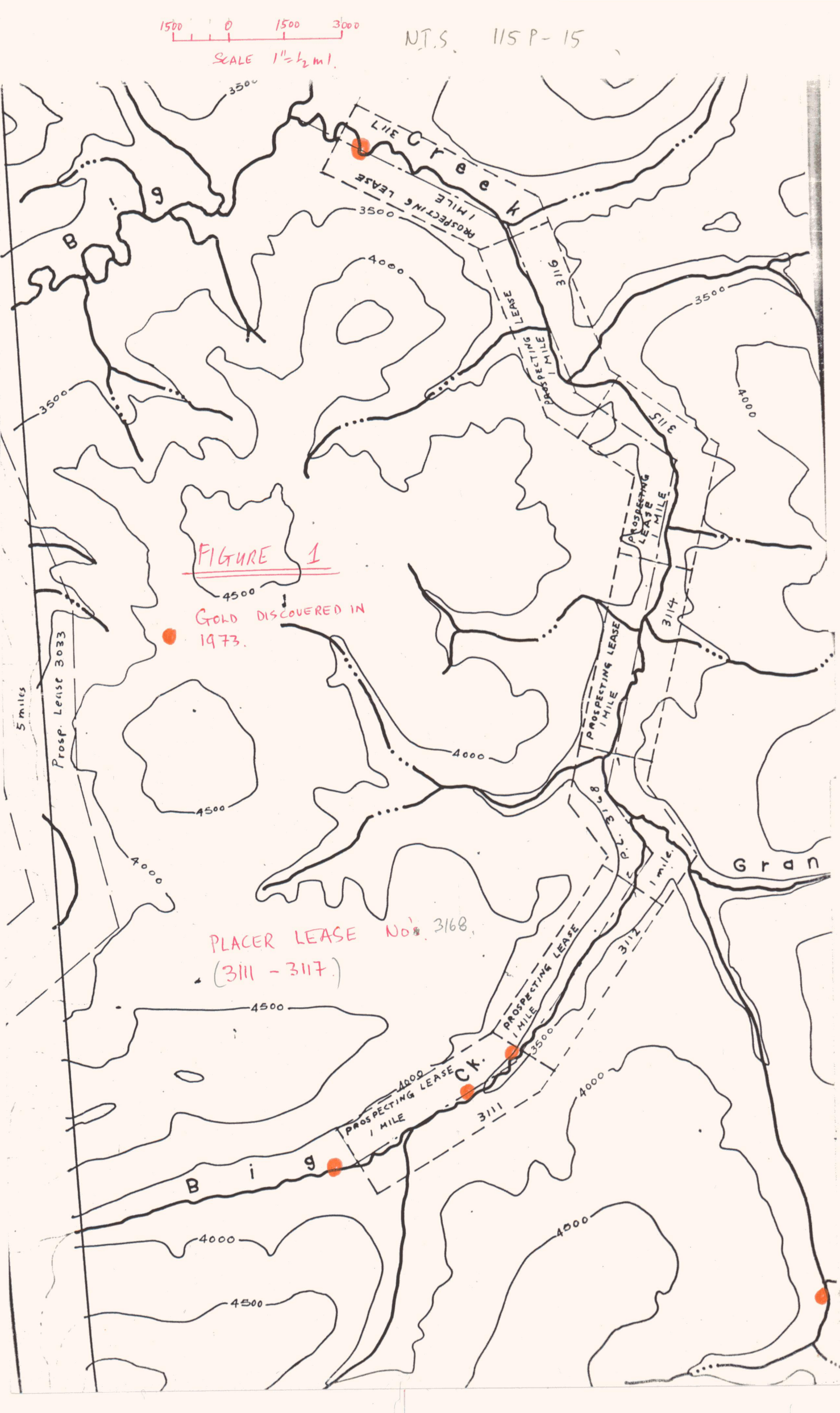
Mining Exploration Program	ESTIMATED		ACTUAL		Inspection Field Check
	Units	Expenditure	Units	Expenditure	
4. Miscellaneous sampling and Assays.	50 @ $16.50	825			
5. Camp Construction					
6. Camp Operation					
(a) Supplies	4 men $10 day - 90 days.	3,600.			
(b) Heating					
(c) Maintenance					
7. Rental of Equipment					
8. Depreciation					
9. Major Transportation for Field Support or Service					
(i) Fixed Wing Aircraft					
(ii) Rotary Wing Aircraft					
10. Communications					
11. Other	CONTINGENCIES	3000.			
12. General and Administrative Expenses (includes head office and field office administration; attach list of details).	10%	6600			
TOTAL		73,325			

Stanley B Hamilton
Signature

COMPANY GEOLOGIST
Title

Inspecting Officer

11th April 1974
Date


1500 0 1500 3000
SCALE 1" = ½ mi.
N.T.S. 115 P - 15
Lile Creek
PROSPECTING LEASE 1 MILE
LEASE
3116
PROSPECTING 1 MILE
3115
PROSPECTING LEASE 1 MILE
3114
PROSPECTING LEASE 1 MILE
3112
PROSPECTING LEASE 1 MILE
3111
Big
Big Ck.
Prosp. Lease 3033
5 miles
FIGURE 1
GOLD DISCOVERED IN 1973.
PLACER LEASE No's. 3168, (3111 - 3117.)
3500
4000
4500

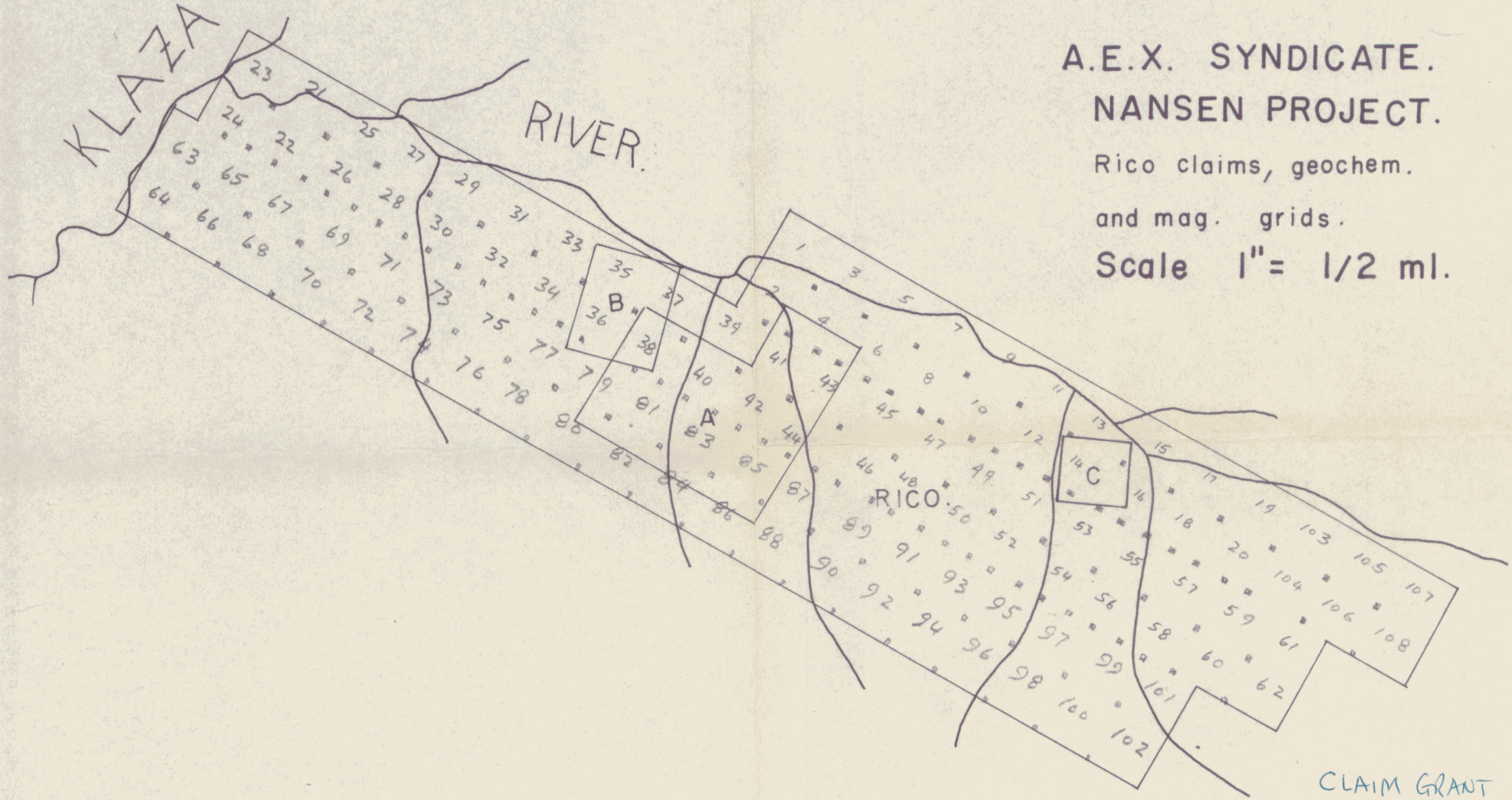
N.T.S. 115 I-3

A.E.X. SYNDICATE.
NANSEN PROJECT.

Rico claims, geochem.

and mag. grids.

Scale 1"= 1/2 mi.

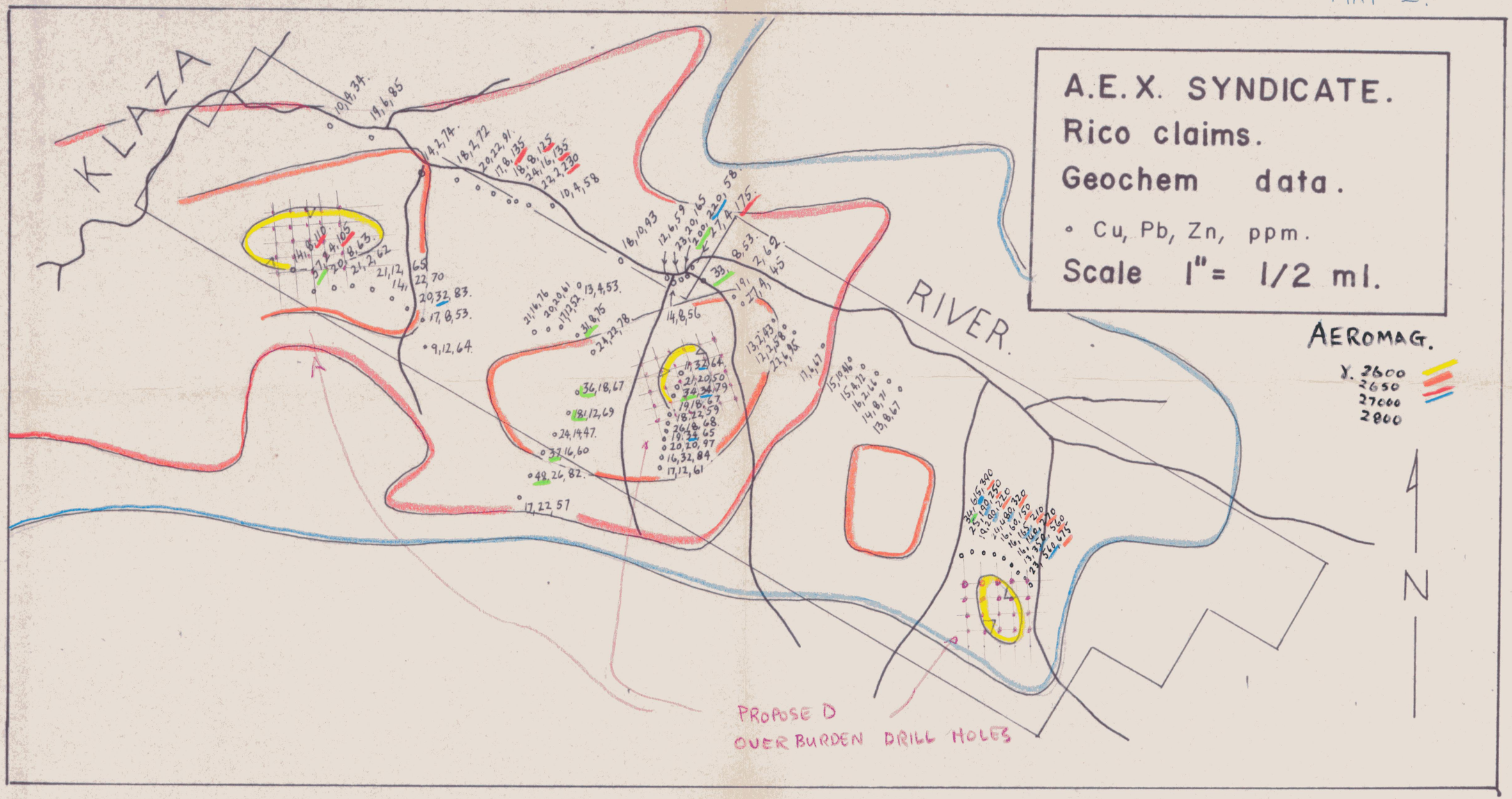


CLAIM GRANT NO.

RICO 1-108 Y75639 - Y75746

△ Mt. Nansen.

MAP 2.


A.E.X. SYNDICATE.
Rico claims.
Geochem data.
• Cu, Pb, Zn, ppm.
Scale 1"= 1/2 mi.
AEROMAG.
Y. 2600
2650
27000
2800
KLAZA
RIVER.
N
PROPOSED
OVERBURDEN DRILL HOLES

MAP 3 - GRID. A

A.E.X. SYNDICATE.
RICO CLAIMS.

Magnetic grid.

Scale 1" = 400'

N. 30. E. (TRUE)

60N
50N
40N
30N
20N
10N
0N

C.P. 39,40.
C.P. 41,42
C.P. 83,84.
C.P. 87,88.

14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 15 16

LINE

MAP 4 : GRID A

A.E.X. SYNDICATE

RICO CLAIMS.

Geochemical soil data.

° Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ag, . ppm.

Scale 1" = 400'

N.30.E. (TRUE)

60 N

50N

40N

30N

20N

10N

0N

C.P. 39,40.

C.P. 41,42.

C.P. 83,84.

C.P. 87,88.

LINE 1

14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 15 16

MAP 5 GRID B

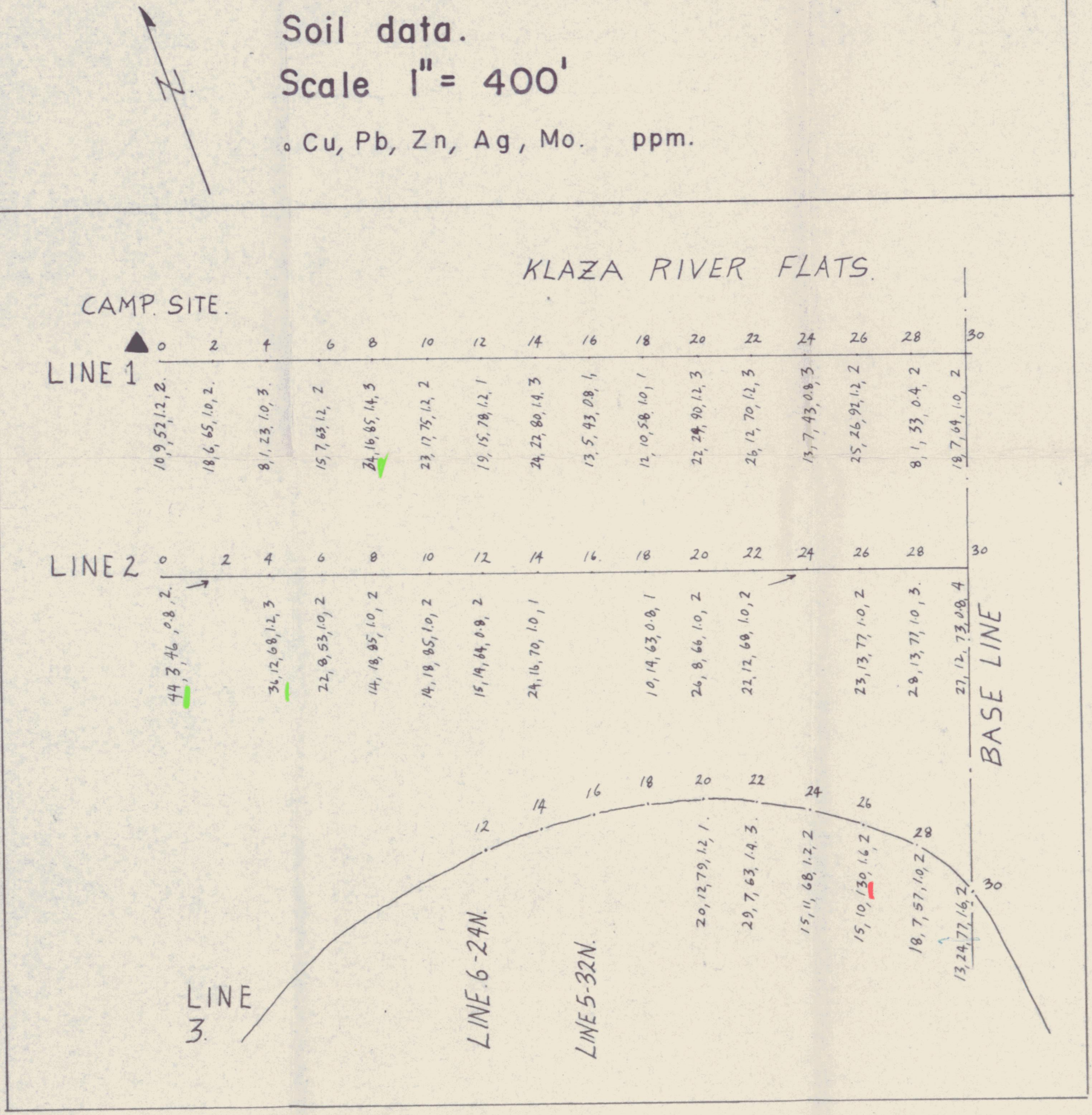
RICO CLAIMS.

Rico camp mag. low.

Soil data.

Scale 1" = 400'

∘ Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo. ppm.



MAP 6 GRID C

RICO CLAIMS.

East mag. low.

Soil data.

Scale 1" = 400'

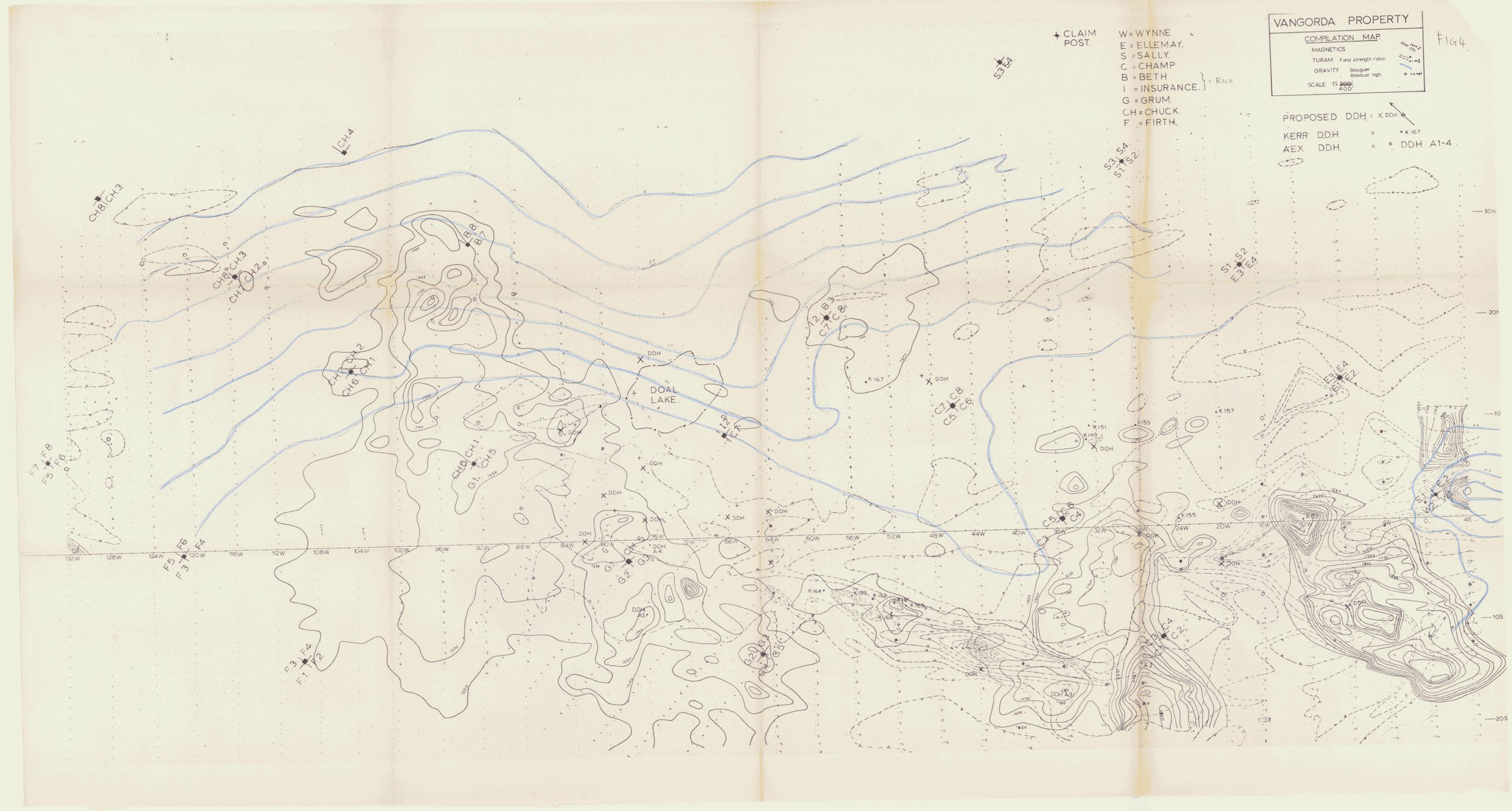
• Cu, Pb, Zn, Mo, Ag. · ppm.

N. 10. E. / TRUE.

OLD CAT ROAD.

20	20,17,83,2,1.2.	17,16,79,2,1.0	12,18,67,2,1.2	9,19,77,2,1.1	17,12,81,2,0.9	18,16,85,2,1.0.
18	11,2,36,2,0.8.	26,17,72,2,1.2	9,15,57,2,1.0.	9,16,79,2,1.3.	28,34,180,3,1.2.	17,16,82,2,0.9.
16	14,14,67,2,0.9.	23,15,88,2,2.0	13,16,85,2,1.3. RICO C.P.	7,6,58,2,1.2.	21,29,130,3,1.3.	27,17,94,2,0.7.
14	14,17,84,2,1.4.	7,4,36,2,1.4.	13,14. 21,17,79,2,1.6	12,21,79,2,0.8.	17,26,95,2,1.0.	29,33,200,3,1.7.
12	24,37,96,3,1.6.	11,7,54,2,1.3.	9,5,48,2,1.8.	39,27,140,2,1.1.	14,1,48,2,1.0.	9,22,120,2,0.9.
10	20,25,90,2,1.0	14,1,46,2,1.2	15,9,53,2,1.1	13,19,81,3,1.0.	17,1,65,3,0.9.	10,24,115,2,0.8
8	11,15,66,2,1.0	14,4,41,2,1.1	10,4,47,2,0.9.	10,4,46,2,1.3.	40,35,210,4,2.1.	15,46,130,4,1.2.
6	12,21,80,2,1.3.	18,7,56,2,0.9.	11,26,80,2,1.0.	12,4,51,2,1.3.	38,29,170,3,2.2	31,39,180,3,1.2.
4	17,22,72,2,1.1	15,4,32,2,1.5.	12,2,42,2,1.3.	9,1,10,2,1.2.	35,20,130,3,1.9.	44,26,200,3,1.0.
2	35,8,73,2,1.6	16,1,55,2,1.4.	12,6,46,2,1.5	17,4,24,2,0.8.	10,12,72,3,0.7.	14,7,74,3,0.7.
0	23,21,97,2,1.4.	19,1,48,2,0.8.	12,6,44,2,0.8.	10,1,20,2,1.1	15,1,51,2,1.2	10,2,58,2,0.7.

LINE 1 2 3 4 5 6


VANGORDA PROPERTY
COMPILATION MAP
MAGNETICS
TURAM Field strength ratio
GRAVITY Bouguer
Residual high
SCALE 1" = 200' 400'
FIG 4.
CLAIM POST.
W = WYNNE
E = ELLEMAY.
S = SALLY.
C = CHAMP
B = BETH
I = INSURANCE. } = RICH
G = GRUM.
CH = CHUCK.
F = FIRTH.
PROPOSED DDH = X DDH #
KERR DDH = * K 167
AEX DDH = ° DDH A1-4
DOAL LAKE.
30N
20N
10
10S
20S
4E
132W
128W
124W
120W
116W
112W
108W
104W
100W
96W
92W
88W
84W
80W
76W
72W
68W
64W
60W
56W
52W
48W
44W
40W
36W
32W
28W
24W
20W
16W
12W
8W
4W

FIGS.


SWIM LAKE
SWIM CREEK
A
N
AEX MINERALS
SWIM LAKE, Y.T.
COMPILATION MAP
LEGEND. Geochem. Pb 40 100 ppm
Magnetics.
Turam.
Claim. 18
Contour.
Trail.
Drill hole. DDH A5S.
SCALE 1" = 400'

FIG. 3