MAP NO.	**ASSESSMENT REPORT**	X	**DOCUMENT NO.:** 092123
	PROSPECTUS		**MINING DISTRICT:** WATSON LAKE
	CONFIDENTIAL	X	**TYPE OF WORK:** GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL,
105 F 8, 9	**OPEN FILE**		GEOPHYSICAL

REPORT FILED UNDER: Consolidated Rio Plata Resources Ltd

DATE PERFORMED: June 24 - July 16, 1987 **DATE FILED:** March 4, 1988

LOCATION: **LAT.:** 61°32'N **AREA:** Pelly Mountains

LONG.: 132°07'W **VALUE $:** 11,450.00

CLAIM NAME & NO.: PIZZA 21-26 YA90535-540

COP 1-22 YB00990-YB01009

WORK DONE BY: Brian V. Hall

WORK DONE FOR: Consolidated Rio Plata Resources Ltd

DATE TO GOOD STANDING		**REMARKS:**
		#111 SOUTH FAULT (F6, F4) Linecutting, geological mapping (1:2500), soil sampling (930 samples), and VLF-EM and proton magnetometer surveys were performed. Three new massive siderite veins discovered, but only Fe and Cu contained.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada | Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL MANAGER MINERAL RIGHTS MAR 16 1988 WHITEHORSE YUKON TERRITORY

TRANSMITTAL FORM

M.R. file no.

R.M.M.R. file no.

Date forwarded: 11 Mar 88

From ▶ Mining Recorder at: WATSON LAKE

To ▶ Regional Manager, Mineral Rights at Whitehorse, Y.T.

For action are:

☐ NEW APPLICATION FOR PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name		
☐ RENEWAL APPLICATION PLACER LEASE TO PROSPECT	Name		Lease no.
☐ AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENDITURE ON PLACER LEASE	Name		Lease no.
☐ SECURITY DEPOSIT			
☐ FINANCIAL ABILITY			
☐ ASSIGNMENT OF PLACER LEASE NO.	From	To	
☐ GROUPING APPLICATION UNDER SEC. 52(2) PLACER MINING ACT.	Owner		
☐ DIAMOND DRILL LOGS	Claims		Claim sheet no.
☒ QUARTZ ASSESSMENT REPORT	Claims: P122A 21-26; COP 1-14, 17-22		Claim sheet no.: 105-F-8/9
	Type of report: G, GC, GP	Submitted by: Brian Hall	
	Cls. work performed on: P133A 21-26, COP 5-6		$ req. for ren. application: 11,450.00

WORK DONE
JUN 24-JULY 16/87

Signature

092123

REPLY ACTION

Date returned: 7 April, 1988

Approved for amount required

Signature

802-6027-26 (6-86)

092123

NTS 105 E / 9
Latitude 61° 32'
Longitude 132° 07'

GEOLOGICAL, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL

REPORT ON THE

PIZZA 21-26 AND COP 1-14, 17-22 CLAIMS,

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT,

YUKON TERRITORY

092123

Consolidated Rio Plata Resources Ltd.
Suite 1984 - 1055 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V7X 1L4

Brian V. Hall, M.Sc.

February 15, 1988

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 $ 11,459.00

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter			Page
1.	INTRODUCTION		1
	1.1	Location and Access	2
	1.2	Physiography	2
	1.3	Claim Information	6
	1.4	Property History	6
2.	DISTRICT GEOLOGY		9
	2.1	Stratigraphy and Lithology	9
	2.2	Structure	12
	2.3	Mineralization	13
3.	PROPERTY GEOLOGY		15
	3.1	Stratigraphy and Lithology	16
	3.2	Structure	18
	3.3	Mineralization	19
4.	PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY		21
	4.1	Method	21
	4.2	Results	21
5.	VLF-EM SURVEY		22
	5.1	Method	22
	5.2	Results	23
6.	SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY		25
	6.1	Method	25
	6.2	Results	27
7.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS		28
REFERENCES			33

APPENDICES

Appendix

A Description of Rock Samples Submitted for Analysis
B Rock Sample Data
C Soil Sample Data
D Cumulative-Frequency Plots for the Soil Sample Data
E Cost Statement
F Cost of Proposed Work
G Statement of Qualifications

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
1	Claim Information	7
2	Summary of Statistical Populations for Soil Sample Data	26

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	Location Map	3
2	Property Map	4
3	Detailed Claim Map	5
4	District Geology	10
5	Property Geology	in pocket
6	Rock Sample Location Map	in pocket
7	Proton Magnetometer Survey	in pocket
8	VLF Survey - F_1 Data	in pocket
9	VLF Survey - F_2 Data	in pocket
10	Ag Geochemistry	in pocket
11	Pb Geochemistry	in pocket
12	Zn Geochemistry	in pocket
13	Cu Geochemistry	in pocket
14	Cd Geochemistry	in pocket
15	Au Geochemistry	in pocket

1. INTRODUCTION

At the request of Consolidated Rio Plata Resources Ltd. a preliminary exploration program was carried on the Pizza 21-26 claims. The long term goal of this project is to locate silver-bearing galena mineralization which could be exploited by a small-scale high grade mining situation. The purpose behind this year's program was to locate targets for trenching and/or eventual diamond drilling.

Between the time period June 24 to July 16, 1987, a four-man crew carried out geological mapping, linecutting, soil sampling and geophysics. Inclusive of the work completed in 1986, a total of 25 km of flag line grid has been established over the entire property, at a line spacing of 50 m. Over this grid geological mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:2500 along with a VLF-EM and proton magnetometer survey. A program of soil sampling resulted in the collection of over 930 samples at 25 m intervals. Of these 587 were analyzed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd and Cu. In addition, gold analyses were completed on all but 21 of the samples submitted for analysis in 1986 and 1987 for a total of 647 analyses.

The results of this year's program were for the most part successful. Three, possibly four multi-element soil anomalies were outlined by the soil geochemistry. Two of which can be directly related to the mineralization present in the F-6 trench. Both the geological mapping and geophysical surveys indicate a number of structures which could host significant vein mineralization. The most important of which are the northwesterly trending structures which host most of the silver-bearing galena veins in the district. On the property the Ketza River Fault appears to have the most potential for this form of mineralization.

Further work is recommended. This work should entail trenching the anomalies generated through this past year's work. Contingent upon the results of the trenching then diamond drilling would be warranted.

1.1 Location and Access

The property is located roughly in the centre of the St. Cyr Range which belongs to the Pelly Mountains of the southern Yukon. Whitehorse is the nearest sizeable community (population 15,000) lying 150 kilometres to the southwest (Figure 1). Ross River (population 400) lies 50 km to the northwest.

Access to the Ross River is afforded by the Robert Campbell and Canol Highways, plus scheduled flights from Whitehorse. The property is best accessed via a four-wheel drive road which travels through the entire length of the property. This road originates off the Ketza River Mine road at the site of an abandoned airstrip 5 km to the north (Figure 2). Within the property a number of roads criss-cross the immediate area of the F-6 trench. Helicopters, if required, can be obtained from a base in Ross River operated by Trans North Turbo Air.

1.2 Physiography

The property is situated roughly at the headwaters of the Ketza River. Dominating the topography are two of the main tributaries of this river. The Ketza River proper (Figure 3) flows northeasterly through the western half of the property, occupying a narrow canyon. This joins with a northerly flowing creek just north of the property which occupies a broad swampy valley.

For the most part the property occurs on the north slope of a broad mountain. Elevations range from 1,150 metres (3800 ft.) at the north end to over 1,550 metres (5100 ft.) at the south. Subalpine to alpine conditions predominate, however, in the area where this year's work was carried out wooded conditions preside. Outcrop is for the most part scarce, except in the canyon presently occupied by the Ketza River and at the extreme south of the property.

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

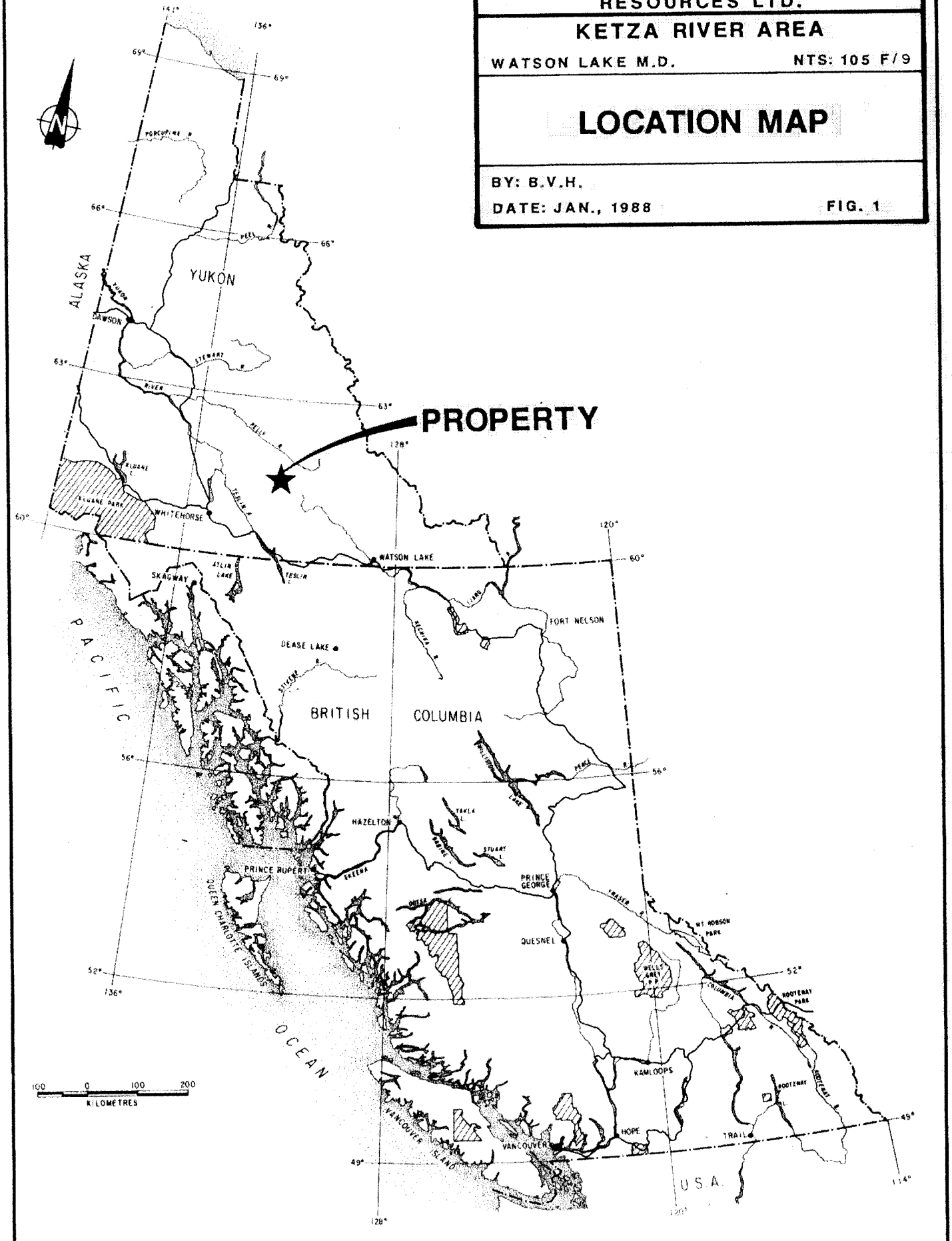
KETZA RIVER AREA

WATSON LAKE M.D. NTS: 105 F/9

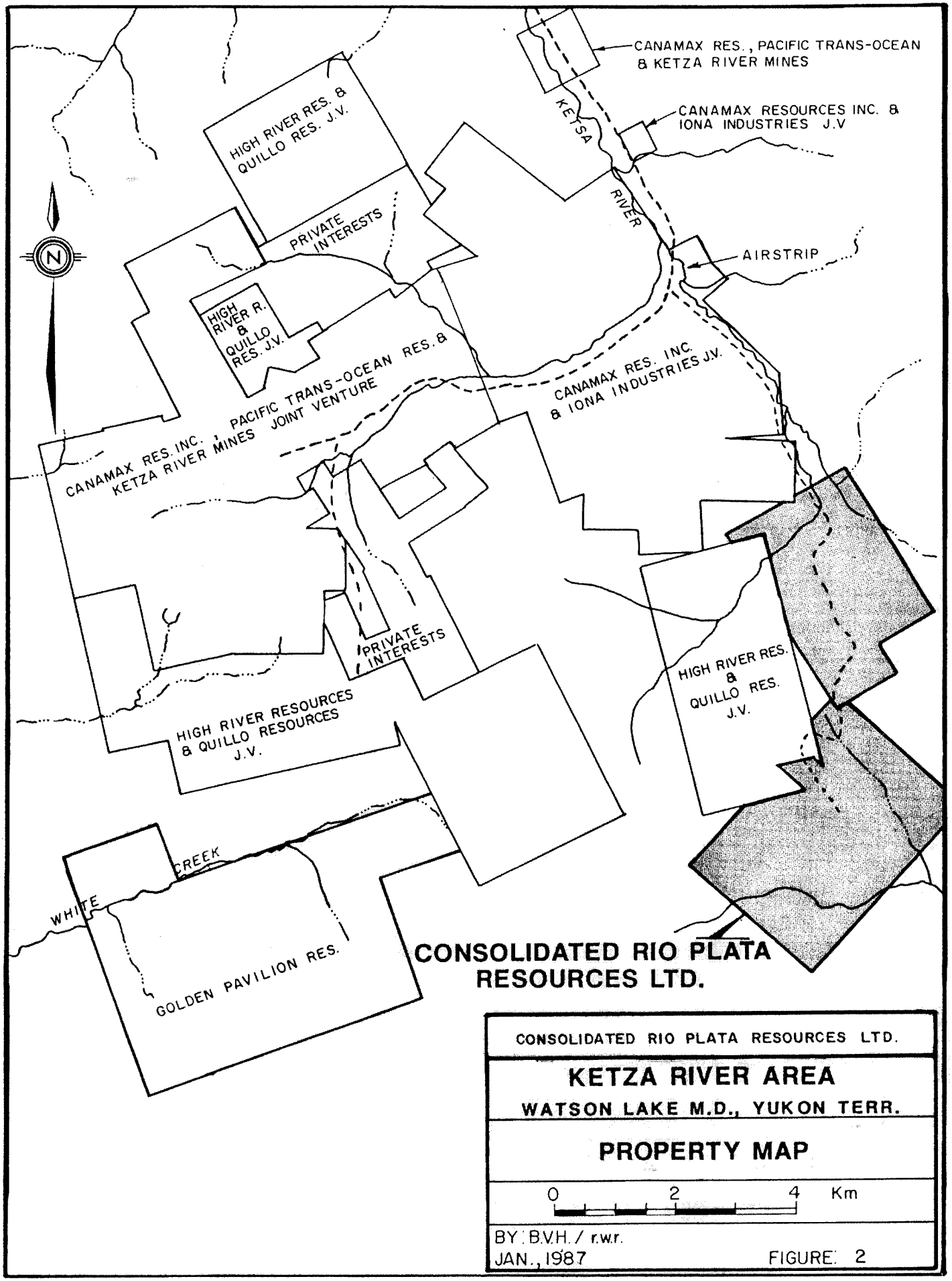
LOCATION MAP

BY: B.V.H.

DATE: JAN., 1988 FIG. 1



RWR MINERAL GRAPHICS LTD



CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

KETZA RIVER AREA

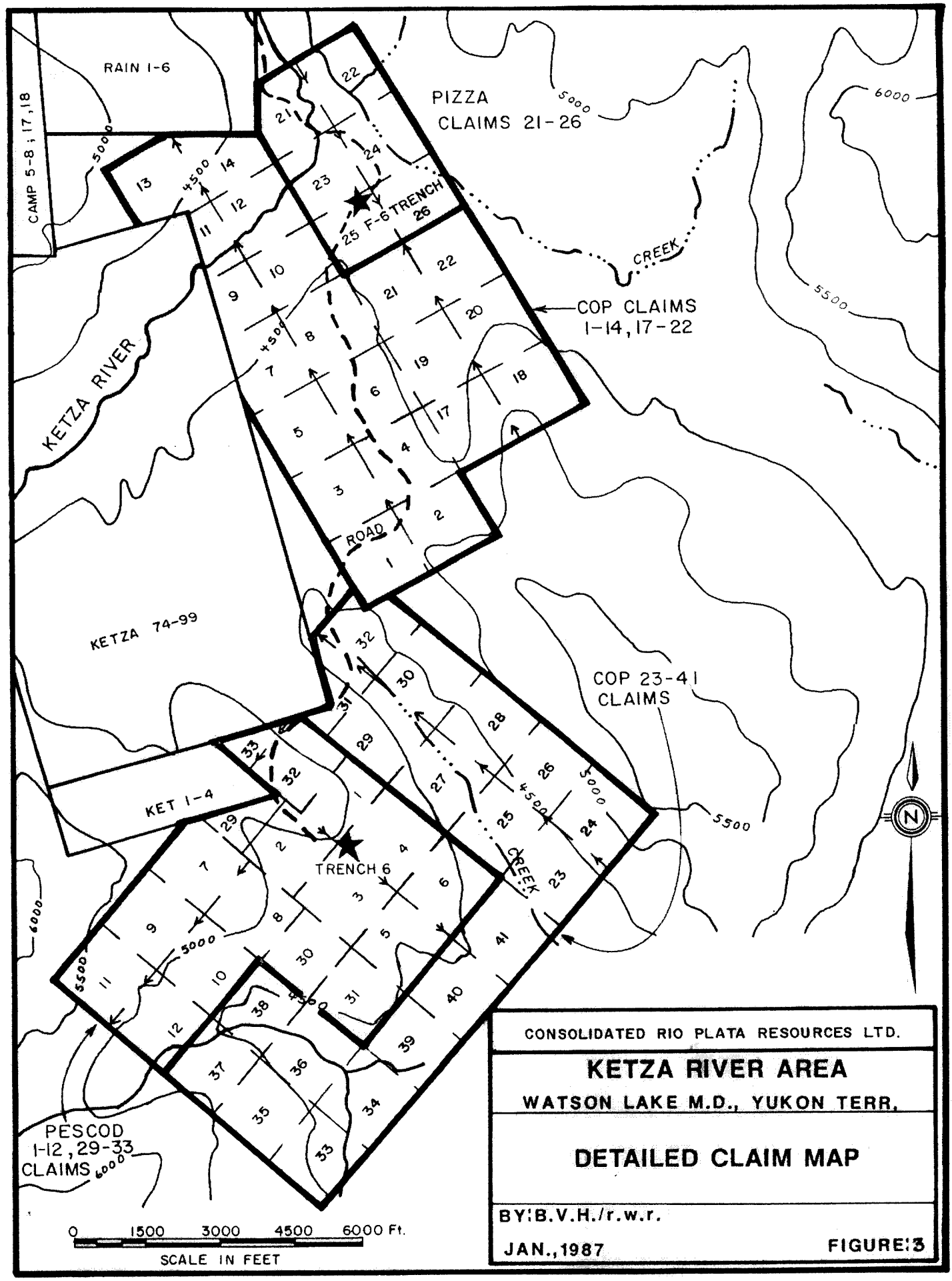
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.

PROPERTY MAP

0 2 4 Km

BY: B.V.H. / r.w.r.
JAN., 1987

FIGURE: 2


RAIN 1-6
CAMP 5-8 ; 17,18
PIZZA
CLAIMS 21-26
5000
6000
5500
4500
TRENCH 26
F-6
CREEK
COP CLAIMS
1-14, 17-22
KETZA RIVER
ROAD
KETZA 74-99
COP 23-41
CLAIMS
KET 1-4
TRENCH 6
CREEK
N
PESCOD
1-12, 29-33
CLAIMS
0 1500 3000 4500 6000 Ft.
SCALE IN FEET
CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.
KETZA RIVER AREA
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.
DETAILED CLAIM MAP
BY: B.V.H./r.w.r.
JAN., 1987
FIGURE: 3

The annual snowfall rarely exceeds 3 m although local accumulations up to 15 m may be present. In general elevations below 1,400 m are clear of snow from the middle of June through to the latter part of September.

1.3 Claim Information

Currently the property consists of 26 mineral claims staked under the Yukon Quartz Act. The initial claims on the property were the Pizza 21-26. These were staked on December 26, 1986 to cover a mineralized showing known as the F-6. Subsequently the COP 1-14, 17-22 claims were staked to provide some additional coverage.

Presently claims have been transferred to Consolidated Rio Plata Resources Ltd. Assessment work based upon the work covered by this report was filed on September 30, 1987. Also at this time the expiry date for all the claims was common dated to April 1st. Assuming acceptance of this report then the Pizza 21-26 claims should be valid to 1994 and the COP 1-14, 17-22 claims to 1993.

In part the COP and Pizza claim blocks (Figure 3) appear to have overstaked two existing claim blocks (Rain 1-6 and Ketza 74-99). In case of the Pizza 21-26 claims a yellow and blue flag line was observed in the vicinity of L13+00N, 3+00E trending roughly east-west. If this is the claim line for the Rain 5 and 6 claims, then a considerable portion of the area occupied by the Pizza 21 claim is overstaked.

1.4 Property History

The first mineral discovery in the district is credited to Hudson Bay Mining Ltd. in 1947. This resulted in the first claims being staked in 1948 by George Fairclough. In 1954 he returned with another prospector, Erik Erikson and staked the Key claims on what is now known as Iona Silver. Being sufficiently encouraged by the high grade float found on these claims, Dr. W.V. Smitheringale of Conwest Exploration organized a major exploration program for the area in 1955 (Dalgleish, A. and Sellmer, H.W., 1985). Between 1955 and 1957, Conwest carried out surface stripping, geological mapping, diamond drilling, plus drove three short adits (Archer, A.R., 1968).

TABLE 1

CLAIM INFORMATION

Claim Name	Record Number	Group Number	Staking Date	Expiry Date
Pizza 21	YA90535	1	Dec. 26, 1986	Apr. 1, 1994
Pizza 22	YA90536	1	Dec. 26, 1986	Apr. 1, 1994
Pizza 23	YA90537	1	Dec. 26, 1986	Apr. 1, 1994
Pizza 24	YA90538	1	Dec. 26, 1986	Apr. 1, 1994
Pizza 25	YA90539	2	Dec. 26, 1986	Apr. 1, 1994
Pizza 26	YA90540	2	Dec. 26, 1986	Apr. 1, 1994
Cop 1	YB00990	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 2	YB00991	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 3	YB00992	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 4	YB00993	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 5	YB00994	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 6	YB00995	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 7	YB00996	1		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 8	YB00997	1		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 9	YB00998	1		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 10	YB00999	1		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 11	YB01000	1		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 12	YB01001	1		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 13	YB01002	1		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 14	YB01003	1		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 17	YB01004	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 18	YB01005	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 19	YB01007	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 20	YB01007	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 21	YB01008	2		Apr. 1, 1993
Cop 22	YB01009	2		Apr. 1, 1993

Later, in 1955 Ketza Key Silver Mines Ltd. acquired some property in the area and in 1960-61, they built a tote road to the property, plus an airstrip. In addition, 13 tons of hand-cobbled ore was shipped to Trail, B.C. for smelting.

Silver Key Mines Ltd. then acquired the properties of Ketza Key Silver Mines in 1964 plus staked a number of additional claims. Exploration work by Silver Key Mines from 1964 to 1967 consisted of bulldozer stripping, diamond drilling and geochemical surveys. This work resulted in discovery of more than 20 separate galena-silver showings. One of which was the F-6 zone where galena float was found assaying as high as 150 oz/ton Ag (Archer, A.R., 1967).

Ground adjoining the holdings of Silver Key Mines was then acquired by Stump Mines Ltd. in 1965. The next year a program of soil geochemistry was initiated and this resulted in the discovery of the district's largest silver vein, the A-1.

Northwest Explorers Ltd. then acquired a considerable amount of ground in the southern portion of the district in 1967. Over this soil surveys, prospecting plus trenching was carried over a relatively large area. Unfortunately, this work failed to outline mineralization sufficiently encouraging to continue work.

Iona Silver Mines Ltd. consolidated much of the prospective silver-bearing ground in the early 1970's. Between 1976 and 1981, they improved the access road, mapped and sampled much of the property; trenched and drilled several of the showings plus carried out almost 1,000 metres of underground development on two of the more promising veins (Dalgleish, A. and Sellmer, H.W., 1985). At the conclusion of this work approximately 50,000 tons of rock containing 17 oz/ton Ag and 12% Pb had been outlined. In addition, the possibility of an additional 124,000 tons of a similar grade material was indicated (Morin, J.A. and Downing, D.A., 1984). Presently, Canamax Resources Ltd. is exploring this ground in joint venture with Iona Industries Ltd.

Work on the Pizza 21-26 claims resumed in 1985. This work consisted of the establishment of 3.6 km of flag line grid, plus the sampling of the F-6 trench. Results from grab samples produced values up to 14.73 oz/ton Ag, 2.60% Pb and 2.51% Zn (Hall, B.V., 1986a).

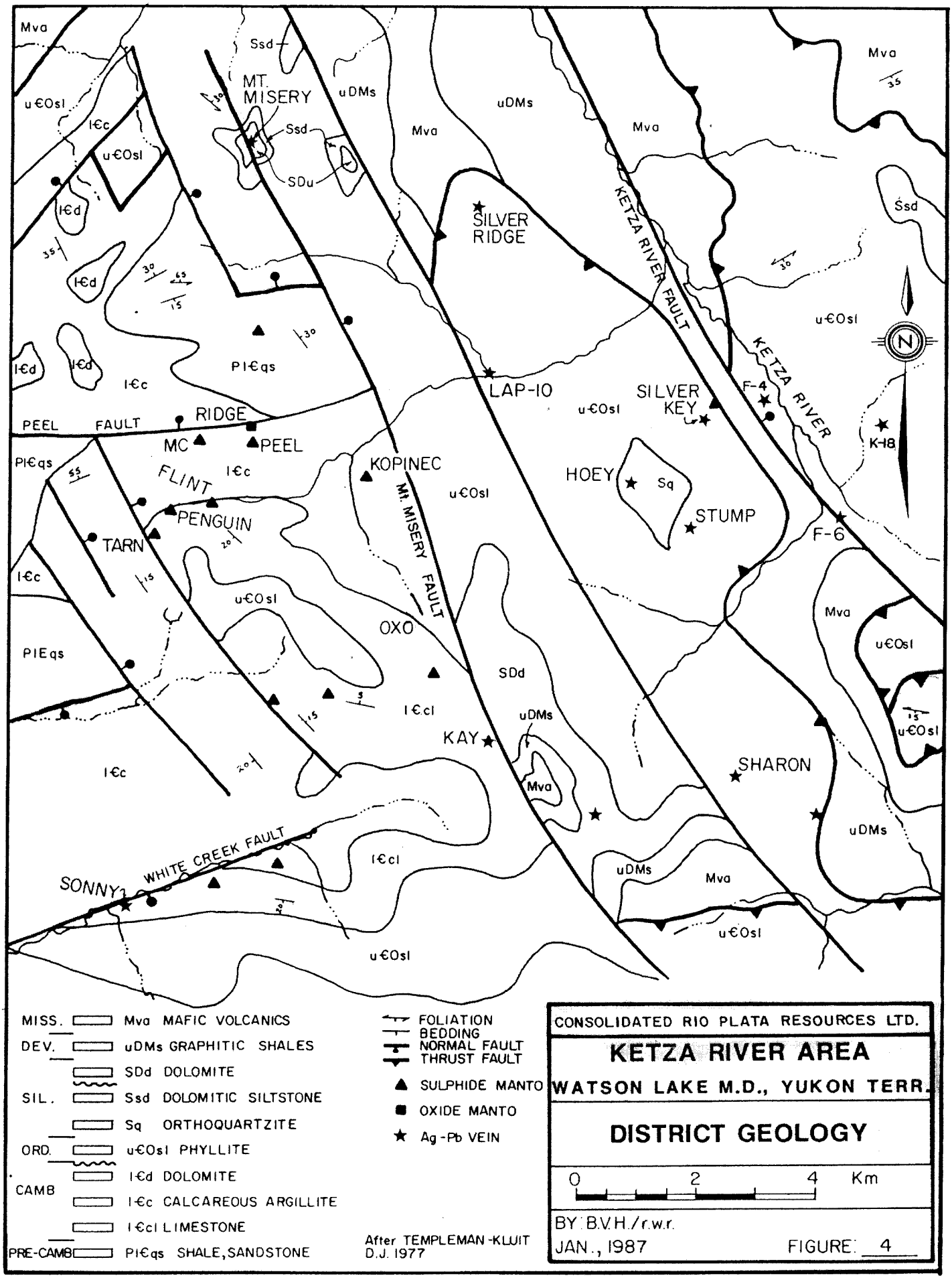
In 1986, a soil sampling program was carried out over the grid established in 1985. As a result of this work, a total of 82 soil samples were collected and subsequently analyzed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd. This program resulted in the delineation of a strong geochemical anomaly emanating from the F-6 trench. Values for Pb, Zn and Ag ranged up to 2,398; 6,873; and 24.5 ppm respectively. In addition, a second weaker anomaly was discernable roughly 200 metres to the east (Hall, B.V., 1986b).

2. DISTRICT GEOLOGY

Regionally the district consists of a miogeosynclinal sequence of clastic, volcanic and carbonate rocks which are situated immediately to the east of the Ketza-Seagull Arch (Abott, J.G., 1986). Beginning in the Hadrynian, this stratigraphic package represents a somewhat discontinuous succession of Paleozoic carbonates, phyllites and quartzites which are overlain by an allochthonous sequence of upper Devonian to Mississippian volcanics and sediments. Deformation during a Mesozoic arc-continent collision has resulted in the emplacement of the allochthonous rocks, plus the development of most of the major structures (Tempelman-Kluit, D., 1979).

2.1 Stratigraphy and Lithology

The Hadrynian to lower Cambrian stratigraphy begins with a sequence of thin banded slates and shaley quartzites (lP_{fqs}). Elsewhere in the Cordillera this unit is considered to be equivalent to the Windermere Group (Tempelman-Kluit et. al., 1976). Overlying this is a lower Cambrian series of limestones (lCcl), calcareous argillites (lCc) and dolomites (lCd) which comprise in part the Pelly-Cassiar Platform. This in turn represents a portion of a carbonate facies belt which occurs along the western edge of the North American craton. According to Read (1980) this lower Cambrian carbonate succession is thought to be up to 700 m thick. However, within the immediate area of the Ketza River, the thickness of the reef-forming archaeocyathid build-ups is estimated by Canamax Resources Inc. to be up


MT. MISERY
SILVER RIDGE
KETZA RIVER FAULT
KETZA RIVER
PEEL FAULT
RIDGE
MC
PEEL
FLINT
PENGUIN
TARN
KOPINEC
Mt. MISERY FAULT
OXO
LAP-10
SILVER KEY
F-4
K-18
HOEY
Sq
STUMP
F-6
KAY
SHARON
WHITE CREEK FAULT
SONNY
Mva
Ssd
SDu
uDMs
SDd
u€Osl
l€d
l€c
l€cl
Pl€qs
N
MISS.
Mva MAFIC VOLCANICS
DEV.
uDMs GRAPHITIC SHALES
SDd DOLOMITE
SIL.
Ssd DOLOMITIC SILTSTONE
Sq ORTHOQUARTZITE
ORD.
u€Osl PHYLLITE
CAMB
l€d DOLOMITE
l€c CALCAREOUS ARGILLITE
l€cl LIMESTONE
PRE-CAMB
Pl€qs SHALE, SANDSTONE
FOLIATION
BEDDING
NORMAL FAULT
THRUST FAULT
SULPHIDE MANTO
OXIDE MANTO
Ag-Pb VEIN
After TEMPLEMAN-KLUIT D.J. 1977
CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.
KETZA RIVER AREA
WATSON LAKE M.D., YUKON TERR.
DISTRICT GEOLOGY
0 2 4 Km
BY: B.V.H./r.w.r.
JAN., 1987
FIGURE: 4

to 180 metres. Dolomitization, possibly related to the unconformity which overlies this unit is most prevalent along its upper contact (Parry, S. personal communication).

According to Tempelman-Kluit (1977) an upper Cambrian phyllite (uЄosl) unconformably overlies the lower Cambrian strata. This unit consists predominantly of a medium-grey chlorite-muscovite quartz phyllite. To the south in the McDame Mapsheet this unit is considered to represent the Kechika Group of Gabrielse (1963). Interspersed within this unit are minor lenses of mafic tuff, which are represented by chloritic phyllites. A total thickness for this unit is estimated to be about 1,000 metres (Tempelman-Kluit et. al., 1976).

Conformably overlying the calcareous phyllites are a series of mafic volcanic breccias which grade upward from the mafic volcanics of the upper Cambrian strata. Overlying this is up to 1,000 metres of recessive weathering fissile black graptolitic slate ranging in age from early to late Ordovician. Elsewhere in the Yukon this unit represents the Road River Formation of the Kechika Group, and is used to define the lateral extent of the Selywn Basin.

Lower to Middle Silurian orthoquartzites (Sq) and dolomitic siltstones (SDd) conformably overlie the Kechika Group. The well sorted nature of these sediments suggest deposition in a beach environment. To the south in the McDame Mapsheet this unit is known as the Sandpile Group (Gabrielse, H., 1963).

Between the middle Silurian and lower Devonian, an angular unconformity separates the middle to lower Devonian dolomites and Silurian orthoquartzites from the underlying strata. Above the lower Devonian dolomites and orthoquartzites are a series of upper Devonian to Mississippian graphitic clasts which can be considered to be equivalent to the lower Sylvestor Group on the McDame Mapsheet (Gabrielse, H., 1963).

An allochthonous package of mafic volcanics, pyroclastics, cherts and argillites overlies the Hadrynian to lower Paleozoic strata. Although some confusion exists over the precise age relationships of this somewhat chaotic package, it is generally

considered to be Mississippian to Permian in age. Possible equivalents would be the upper Sylvestor Formation in the McDame map area (Gabrielse, H., 1963) or the Anvil Range Group to the northwest of the Tintina Trench (Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1972).

Immediately to the south and west of the area represented by Figure 4, is a northwest trending series of Mississippian syenites and Cretaceous quartz monzonites (Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1977). In the centre of the district the presence of a buried intrusive is suggested by the hornfelsing of some of the argillites. In addition the outline of the Ketza - Seagull Arch is northwesterly or the same as the outlying intrusives (Steve Parry, personal communication, 1985; Abott, J.G., 1986).

2.2 Structure

For the most part the structure of the district is relatively uncomplicated in comparison to the highly deformed strata which occupies much of the Pelly Mountains.

Faulting has played the dominant role in the structural evolution of this district. The earliest of which are a series of northeasterly directed thrust sheets. Accompanying this thrust faulting is some localized drag folding in the hangingwall blocks. Recent mapping has shown the geology of the Ketza River District to comprise of four major thrust blocks. From southwest to northeast these are separated by the McConnell Thrust, upper and lower Seagull Thrusts, upper and lower Porcupine Thrusts, and the Cloutier Thrust (Abott, J.G., 1986).

Subsequently, the area was affected by a series of northwesterly trending normal faults and a set of north to northeasterly striking high-angle faults. Based upon offsetting relationships on the northeasterly striking Peel Fault it appears that the northwesterly striking normal faults are older. This permits the northwesterly striking normal faults to be related to the thrusting which is also a relatively old event. The mechanism for the formation of these normal faults could be related to relaxation, subsequent to cessation of the thrusting. Supportive of this

interpretation is the fact these faults have a sense of offset, which is northeast side down.

Looking at the sense of offset for the east to northeasterly trending faults, it is evident that the central portion of the district has the overall structure of a horst. Since the sense of displacement for the thrust faults is to the northeast, the lowest thrust sheet is therefore the Cloutier Block. This block occupies much of the Ketza -Seagull Arch. Outward from the centre of this horst the stratigraphy becomes progressively younger from a central core of pre-Cambrian sediments. In addition, outward from this horst the upper thrust blocks such as the Seagull and Porcupine become exposed. This chronology of events also implies that the Seagull and Porcupine thrusts may be one and the same only separated by an area of uplift.

Folding of significance is most prevalent in the upper Cambrian phyllites. Here at least two phases of deformation are present, both of which strike and plunge to the northwest.

In age these folds appear to pre-date the faulting, and possibly represent the inception of an arc-continent collision which began in the late Triassic to early Jurassic (Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1979).

2.3 Mineralization

Shown on Figure 4 are a number of the more important mineral occurrences in the district. At present over 70 are known to exist. In general these fall into two main categories: 1) replacement deposits within the lower Cambrian carbonates; and 2) silver-bearing galena veins which tend to occur along northwest trending structures.

The replacement deposits are restricted to a horst-like structure known as the Seagull-Ketza Arch (Abott, J.G., 1986). This structure exposes a lower Cambrian limestone unit west of the Ketza River Fault (Figure 4). Deposits which occur in this limestone include: 1) oxide and sulphide mantos, 2) oxide and sulphide chimneys, 3) quartz stockwork zones and 4) sulphide veins. Of these the sulphide

and/or oxide mantos are the most economically important. Currently at the Ketza River Mine, Canamax Resources Inc. is exploiting an orebody which contains 306,900 tons of oxide material at an average grade of 0.446 oz/ton Au, with an additional 595,000 tons of sulphide material containing 0.219 oz/ton Au. In general the mantos consist of stratabound tube-like bodies which are up to 450 meters long by 150 meters wide and 45 meters thick. The sulphide mantos consist of varying amounts of siderite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, arsenopyrite and galena. Oxidizing these mantos to a mixture of limonite and goethite is found to increase the gold grade substantially.

The chimney deposits are genetically similar to the mantos. However, by definition they are roughly perpendicular to bedding. In general these tend to occupy prominent joints or faults within the lower Cambrian limestones. Although the sulphide mineralogy is roughly similar to the manto deposits, the quartz content appears to be significantly higher. The sulphide veins, although roughly similar to the chimneys, tend to occur in stratigraphy other than the lower Cambrian limestones. As a consequence, are not considered to be genetically related to the karsting within this unit.

The stockwork zones also appear to be related to the chimneys and manto deposits in that they usually are found in close proximity. Generally these consist of quartz with minor amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite. In some places these stockwork zones grade outward into distinct veins. These may in turn grade outward into either a manto or chimney deposit.

East of the Mt. Misery Fault the predominant form of mineralization are the silver bearing galena veins. A total of 16 are known within the immediate vicinity of the property.

For the most part the silver-bearing galena veins occur in the northwesterly trending structures such as the Ketza River and Mt. Misery Faults. These being a series of normal faults which have strike lengths in excess of 10 kilometres.

In general the veins are less than 1.0 m wide, and have been traced for distances in excess of 500 metres. The largest is the A-1 vein, located by Stump Mines Ltd. is roughly 2 km to the west of the Pizza claims. According to Morin and Downing (1984) this vein has proven reserves of 50,000 tons of 17 oz/ton Ag and 12% Pb, with the possibility of an additional 124,000 tons of similar grade material. Galena, freiburgite and arsenopyrite are the main sulphide minerals with the gangue consisting of quartz.

Other veins in the area with indicated tonnages include the K-18 which contains 9,000 tons of material grading 20 oz/ton Ag, and 12% Pb, and the Silver Key which shipped 13.1 tons of hand-cobbled material grading 143 oz/ton Ag, 73.8% Pb and 0.70% Zn. For the K-18 vein the mineralogy consists of galena, freiburgite and pyrite hosted by a siderite-bearing quartz vein. This is similar to the Silver Key Mine where sphalerite and pyrrhotite were also noted (Morin, J.A. and Downing, D.A., 1984).

Grades for some of the other occurrences vary from 85 oz/ton Ag, 1.5% Zn and 74.4% Pb over 2.1 m in the case of the South Fault (F-4) vein to 1.8 oz/ton Ag and 23.7% Pb over 11 m in the case of the Hoey vein. In general, the gold grades are characteristically low (less than 0.005 oz/ton). However, in places where the arsenopyrite content is high, assays of up to 1.0 oz/ton have been returned (Morin, J.A. and Downing, D.A., 1984).

3. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

During the course of the property work, geological mapping was carried out over the entire grid at a scale of 1:2500. This entailed mapping all outcrops for lithology, mineralization and structure. In addition, observations concerning the nature of any float proved useful in the absence of outcrop. Also integrated on the geological map shown on Figure 5 is information gleaned from the proton magnetometer and VLF surveys.

3.1 Stratigraphy and Lithology

Stratigraphically, the property represents a sequence of sediments and volcanics which range in age from Hadrynian to Mississippian.

The oldest of which are a series of Hadrynian quartzites, which represent a portion of the Windermere Group. On the property this unit represents a thrust block which consists of three rock types: 1) orthoquartzite, 2) graphitic quartzite and 3) limestone.

The orthoquartzites (Hq) are the most abundant comprising over 75% of the known exposures. In outcrop this rock type is silver-weathering, grey, medium-bedded, medium-grained and well-sorted. With a decrease in grain-size and an increase in the percentage of carbonaceous material the orthoquartzites grade into what has been termed a graphitic quartzite (Hgq). Due to the somewhat recessive nature of this rock type, it has been observed in only one outcrop (B-359). On the geological map the surface trace of this unit has largely been established through the mapping of float, plus the presence of a VLF conductor (Figure 8). Where observed this rock type is medium to dark-grey, silver-weathering, thin-bedded and well foliated.

The third unit which comprises the Hadrynian strata is the limestone (H_l). Exposures of this rock type are restricted to one outcrop (B-323), plus an area of float, both of which are centred about L4+50N, 4+25E. In outcrop this rock type is medium-grey, massive, orange-weathering and medium bedded. In appearance this rock type closely resembles some of the upper Cambrian calcareous phyllites. Consequently, it is a possibility the exposures of this rock type may represent a fault bounded slice of the upper Cambrian stratigraphy.

Next are a series of upper Cambrian calcareous chlorite-sericite phyllites (uCcsp). In outcrop they are grey-green to silver in colour, thin-bedded recessive and characterized by the development of a pronounced foliation. In addition the bedding has often been transposed into the plane of the F_1 foliation and where discernable is represented by a series of 1-5 mm thick bands of calcareous material. Crosscutting only this rock type are a number of veins of sparry calcite.

Upward in this upper Cambrian stratigraphic package are a series of intercalated chloritic phyllites (u€cp) and mafic volcanics (u€mv). On the property these occur in the vicinity of L6+00N, 2+00E in what appears to be a southeasterly plunging synform. Regionally, these rock types occur in close proximity to one another with chloritic phyllites (u€cp) generally surrounding the mafic volcanics (uCmv). In outcrop both rock types are medium to dark green and massive. Distinguishing the mafic volcanics from the chloritic phyllites is the presence of attenuated phenocrysts of mafic material in the mafic volcanics, plus the absence of a foliation. Another distinctive feature of these rock types is their non-calcareous nature. This suggests an origin which is distinctly different from the calcareous phyllites which enclose them. Based upon appearance the mafic volcanics are thought to represent flows. The chloritic phyllites on the other hand are thought to represent either mafic tuffs or the margins of volcanic flows which have been involved in the regional deformation. Both interpretations are based largely upon the development of the foliation which is lacking in the mafic volcanics.

Conformably overlying the upper Cambrian calcareous chlorite-sericite phyllites in the northeastern corner of the grid is a package mafic volcanic tuffs and breccias (u€Omv).

Based upon appearance and stratigraphic position this rock type closely resembles a Cambro-Ordovician sequence of mafic flows, pillow lavas, breccias and tuffs in the Tay River Mapsheet (Gordy, S.P. and Irwin, S.E.B., 1987). In outcrop this unit is pale grey-green in colour, orange weathering, blocky and calcareous. Breccia clasts up to 6 cm long are also a common feature, along with the development of a faint foliation. Also present in some outcrops are rare mafic phenocrysts and/or tuff clasts. In thickness this unit appears to be in excess of 100 m with the hangingwall contact represented by a thrust fault.

The youngest rock type on the property are a series of carbonaceous clastics (uDMc) situated on the eastern extremity of the grid. Based upon appearance these rocks closely resemble the upper Devonian to Mississippian black clastics elsewhere

in the Yukon. On the property most exposures of this rock type consist of a coarse-grained grit or greywacke. However, both within individual outcrops and between outcrops the grain size does vary from silt size to a very coarse sand. Clast composition is also hetrolithic consisting of chert, quartzite, graphitic phyllite and mafic volcanic. Graded bedding and scour marks have also been observed. These indicate stratigraphic tops is to the southwest and internally this unit appears to represent a sequence of turbidites. Separating this unit (uDMc) from the remainder of the property is a major northwesterly trending fault known as the East Fault.

3.2 Structure

Structurally a number of events have affected the area, most of which appear to be the result of a Mesozoic arc-continent collision (Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1979).

The oldest event is the development of at least two foliations, plus a series northwesterly plunging folds. These structures are for the most part manifested in the upper Cambrian calcareous phyllites (uCcsp), which appears to deform much more readily than the other units. Both the F_1 and F_2 foliations in general strike to the northwest, with the F_2 foliation being the more consistent of the two. Dips for the F_2 foliation cluster around 70^o to the northeast, with the range being between 32 and 90^o. Bedding where observed also appears to strike northwesterly, and has a northeast dip. However, for the most part the bedding appears to have been transposed into the plane of F_1 foliation. The second phase of folding also appears to be roughly parallel the first. In addition based upon the L_1 and L_2 lineations, the first and second phases of folding also appear to be coaxial. In general both the L_1 lineation representing the intersection of bedding and the F_1 foliation, plus the L_2 lineation representing the intersection of the F_1 and F_2 foliations plunge to the northwest between 2 and 23^o. Rarely are lineation measurements observed which plunge to the southeast, and where present are at a very shallow angle.

On the map scale several folds are inferred to be present based upon changes in dip of the F_1 foliation. In addition in the vicinity of L7+50N, 1+00N an synform cored by upper Cambrian mafic volcanics (uCmv) and chloritic phyllites (uCcp)

is interpreted to plunge to the southeast beneath a cover upper Cambrian calcareous phyllites.

The earliest fault on the property is interpreted to be a major thrust. This fault places what are thought to be Hadrynian quartzites over a series of upper Cambrian to Ordovician mafic volcanics. The trace of this fault passes roughly through the centre of the property, trending northwesterly. Associated with this thrust fault is a small northeasterly fault. Based upon the VLF data (Figure 9) and the geological mapping (Figure 5) this fault appears to have a right lateral sense of displacement, and is confined entirely to this thrust fault block. Consequently it is thought this fault may represent a wrench fault which is related to the emplacement of this thrust block. Somewhat confirming this hypothesis is a fault plane observed in outcrop B-399 which has slickensides indicating transcurrent movement. Other faults having roughly the same orientation and sense of displacement include a northeasterly striking fault which passes through outcrops B-306 and B-311.

Major northwesterly trending faults include the Ketza River and East Faults. It is thought that both these faults have a normal sense of displacement with the northeast side downdropped. Somewhat at odds with this interpretation is outcrop B-328 which displays a small northwesterly striking fault plane which has slickensides indicating a transcurrent sense of displacement. Also of interest is the orientation of the fault plane in outcrop B-338 which is at 30° to the strike of the Ketza River Fault, and has a sense of displacement which is transcurrent. The possibility exists both these faults could represent second order shears off the Ketza River Fault if it were shown to have a transcurrent sense of displacement.

3.3 Mineralization

The main mineralized zone on the grid consists of an old showing known as the F-6 trench. This trench, located about L3+50N, 3+75E was originally excavated by Silver Key Mines around 1965. At that time, silver-bearing galena float containing

oz/ton Ag was uncovered (Archer, A.R., 1967). Unfortunately, this trench did not extend into unoxidized bedrock, and is now badly sloughed in.

In 1985, this trench was re-mapped and sampled (Hall, B.V., 1986a). Where present the mineralization consists of 1-5% galena and sphalerite contained in fine veinlets and disseminations. The host rock is a brecciated quartzite of which the fragments have been cemented together by oxide minerals, sparry calcite and rock flour. Two representative grab samples were collected for assay. The highest in base metals contained 2.60% Pb and 2.51% Zn with 2.57 oz/ton Ag (sample 85-B-13a). The other contained 14.73 oz/ton Ag, along with 1.88% Pb and 1.43% Zn. Hosting the mineralization is a northwesterly trending fault which is thought to pass through the F-4 zone, 1.0 km to the northwest. Here values of 85 oz/ton Ag, 74.4% Pb and 1.5% Zn were obtained over 2.1 m (Morin, J.A. and Downing, J.A., 1984).

Three additional showings were discovered this past year. All three of which consist of veins of massive siderite contained in upper Cambrian calcareous phyllites (uCcsp). The largest occurs in the vicinity of 5+40N, 2+05E and is represented by four samples (87-B-304A-C, 87-MR-102). In outcrop this vein is roughly horizontal and can be traced for roughly 5 m ranging in width from 10-30 cm. Assay values from this vein were high for Fe (24.32 to 28.50%) and Cu (203-509 ppm) only.

The other two siderite veins were located in the vicinity of L3+80N, 2+80E (87-BR-391) and L9+50, 2+00E (87-BR-433). Both these veins were less than 10 cm wide and contained values which were elevated only in Fe (20.37 and 36.31% respectively).

4. PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

A proton magnetometer survey was conducted to help delineate the extent of the magnetic rock types. Since the silver-bearing galena veins in the district characteristically occur along major faults the magnetometer survey would be of use in defining these structures.

4.1 Method

For the magnetometer survey, a Geometrics Model C-836 portable proton magnetometer was used. Over the entire grid duplicate readings were taken at every station with the instrument always pointing north. Over most of the grid readings were taken at 25 metre intervals. However, for one area located about L7+00N, 8+25E the magnetic gradient was such that readings were taken at 10 metre intervals.

For the diurnal drift corrections, base station readings were taken at the beginning and end of each day from a fixed base station. In addition readings were taken along a previously surveyed base line at the beginning and end of each survey loop. This gave replicate readings of intervals of roughly one hour. From the corrected data baseline the survey lines were then corrected. Corrections were also made between data collected on different days so as to make the entire survey internally consistent.

4.2 Results

For the most part the results for the survey area were fairly flat. Values ranged from a low of 5,824 gammas to a high of 5,843 with most of the results clustering between 5,827 and 5,830. Although the proton magnetometer survey did not directly locate any areas of mineralization, it did prove useful in mapping the distribution of certain rock types. In particular both packages of mafic volcanics (uCmv and uCOmv) showed up as subtle highs with values in the range of 5,830 to 5,831 gammas. In particular the high located about L7+00N, 2+00E coincides in shape and size with the outline of a series of upper Cambrian mafic volcanics

(uCmv). This feature also has a subtle low to the northwest about L10+00N, 2+00E which suggests a dip to this magnetic body to the southeast. Based upon the outcrop pattern on the geological map (Figure 6) would make this unit into a synform.

Perhaps the most pronounced magnetic feature on the property is a high located about L7+00N, 8+25E. This feature appears to have the dimensions of roughly 50 by 100 m with values up to 5,843 gammas. To the north is a subtle low with values down to 5,826 gammas. Based upon the geological mapping and VLF data (Figure 8) a linear representing the East Fault truncates this feature to the west. Along strike approximately 500 m to the southeast in the vicinity of L2+00N, 9+00E is a second magnetic high, only this one appears to be truncated to the east. Several other small highs occur on either side of this linear. If these two highs are found to join up then a 500 m component of strike slip movement is realized for the East Fault.

5. VLF-EM SURVEY

One characteristic of the silver-bearing galena mineralization in the Ketza River area is their tendency to occur along faults. Since VLF surveys are specifically adept at locating faults, it was decided to cover the entire grid. In addition with galena constituting the main sulphide mineral and it being specifically conductive there was also the chance the VLF survey could discover new mineralization.

5.1 Method

Using a Phoenix VLF-2 the entire grid was surveyed with readings routinely taken at 25 m intervals. For the most part, this proved sufficient to outline any conductors. However, for the immediate area of the F-6 trench (L0+50 to 2+00N, 3+00 to 5+00E) it was decided to survey the lines in more detail consequently a 12 m spacing was used.

Readings were collected from two transmitting base stations (Seattle, Washington and Laulaulei, Hawaii). Both stations were chosen for their relatively strong signal

strengths plus they were more or less perpendicular to one another in relation to the survey area.

For the F_1 data (Seattle, Washington) the data was plotted using consecutive stations along each line (Figure 8). This data was then used to define conductors having a northwest - southeast orientation. The F_2 data (Laulaulei, Hawaii) in turn was plotted using data from the same station but on consecutive lines (Figure 9). This data was the used to define conductors having a northeast-southwest orientation.

5.2 Results

The VLF-EM survey proved to be very useful in locating features which appear to represent major faults and/or mineralization. In particular the F_1 channel transmitting from Seattle, Washington delineated a number of north to northwesterly trending features (Figure 8). The largest of which stretches from L0+50N, 3+00E through to L13+50N, 3+75E and represents the trace of the Ketza River Fault. From L0+50N to 5+50N this conductor is quite pronounced, having what appears to be a northeasterly dip. Along strike to the northwest the crossovers are not as pronounced, and the shape suggests a vertical dip.

In contrast to the Ketza River Fault, readings across the East Fault does not result in a very distinctive feature. Only a series subtle crossovers are indicated where the values change from east dipping to west. Based upon the shape of the crossovers a vertical dip is suggested. However, the broad valley floor where swampy conditions preside has no doubt had some bearing upon the response.

Another feature which may be of significance is a pronounced northwesterly trending curvilinear feature which is located between L0+50N, 5+00E, to L9+00N, 5+00E. The northern half of the feature coincides with the assumed trace of a major thrust fault which separates Hadrynian quartzites from a series of upper Cambro-Ordovician mafic volcanics. Somewhat at odds with this interpretation is the dip of this conductor which is to the northeast, whereas the thrust fault is thought to dip to the southwest.

Several small crossovers occur to the southeast of the F-6 trench. None of these appear to be particularly strong, nor do they have an appreciable strike length. In addition all appear to terminate at the beginning of the soil anomaly.

One remaining feature outlined by the F_1 data was a northerly trending conductor which stretches from L0+50N, 7+50E through to L5+00N, 8+75E. The significance of this feature is somewhat enhanced by the presence of a subtle geochem anomaly for Zn, Cd, Ag and Pb. Unfortunately, this feature is in an area of sparse outcrop.

For the F_2 data transmitting from Laulaulei, Hawaii the intention was to define structures which had a northeasterly trend (Figure 9). Unfortunately the relatively wide distance between readings (50 m) produced crossovers which were not as pronounced as the F_1 data. However, several features were discernable.

In particular in the vicinity of L4+00N, 5+00E a cluster of relatively short northeasterly trending crossovers are present. All of which are contained entirely within a thrust block of Hadrynian quartzites (Hq). As mentioned previously the northeasterly trending crossover which occurs in the vicinity of L4+70N, 4+00E appears to represent a transcurrent fault. Associated with this structure is a fault plane observed in outcrop (B-399) plus an apparent offset in the stratigraphy. The other two crossovers located about L2+50N, 6+50E and L2+70N, 4+00E also appear to represent transcurrent faults.

Other features include two northeasterly trending crossovers located about L10+50N, 1+50E and L11+50N, 8+00E. Both of these features have a relatively short strike length (less than 200 m) and based upon the geology do not appear to represent faults of appreciable offset.

Looking at the VLF responses in relation to the swamps it becomes apparent the signal is often significantly enhanced. Three specific areas where swamps are present are around L7+50N, 6+00E, L1+00N, 8+00E, and L2+00N, 2+50E. In each of these areas some of the best crossovers on the property are present.

6. SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

In 1986 a total of 82 soil samples were collected and analyzed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd. These were gathered from the central portion of Lines 3+00 to 4+50N at 25 m intervals (Hall, B.V., 1986b). This proved to be successful in locating the trend of the mineralization in the F-6 trench, consequently it was decided to cover the entire grid.

During the course of this past year's program an additional 930 samples were collected over the remainder of the grid. To minimize the assaying costs initially only the samples collected at 50 m intervals were analyzed. Subsequently in all areas found to be anomalous fill in samples at 25 m intervals were submitted for analyses. In total 586 of the samples collected in 1987. These were all analyzed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd. In addition gold analyses were completed on all but 21 of the samples submitted for analysis in 1986 and 1987.

6.1 Method

Using a mattock the samples were all collected from the B horizon, although in a few cases material from the C and A horizons was included. Upon collection the samples were placed in high-strength paper envelopes and field dried for one week, then sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories for analyses. Here they were dried overnight, then sieved to minus 80 mesh.

For the analysis of Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd a 0.500 gram portion of the minus 80 mesh was dissolved in 3 mls of aqua-regia for one hour. The resulting solution was then diluted to a volume of 10 mls with distilled water and analyzed using Inductivity Coupled Argon Plasma. To determine the absolute amounts the results were then compared to prepared standards.

For the Au analysis a 10.0 gram aliquot of the minus 80 mesh portion was used. After concentrating the Au through standard fire assay methods the resulting bead was then dissolved in 1 ml of aqua-regia at 95°C for one hour. The resulting solution was then analyzed by atomic absorption using a graphite furnace unit. The

absolute amounts were then determined by comparing the results to those of prepared standards.

To determine the existence of, and any threshold values for the anomalous populations a series of cumulative-frequency plots were constructed (Appendix D). Using this approach statistically normal populations should plot as straight lines and any boundaries or thresholds between more than one population will show up as a point of inflection (Sinclair, A.J., 1975). Depending upon what percentage of the total population the inflection point occurs the data was then classified as being: 1) definitely anomalous, 2) anomalous, 3) possibly anomalous, 4) above background or 5) normal. For the determination of the threshold values only the samples collected at 50 m intervals were used. This is done so as to not bias the results since the 25 m samples were only collected in areas of anomalous geochemistry.

For Ag, since a disproportinate percentage of the data was at the detection limit, this data was removed or truncated from the remainder of the population so as not to bias the results. Also for Au and Cd cumulative-frequency plots were not constructed since most of the data was at the detection limit.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF STATISTICAL POPULATIONS FOR SOIL SAMPLE DATA

Element	Above Background		Possibly Anomalous		Anomalous		Definitely Anomalous	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Pb			85	87			160	96
Zn			225	88	350	94	470	97
Ag					1.4	96	2.5	98
Cd					2	96	3	98
Cu	25	73			37	94	45	97
Au*	2	76	3	92	4	96	5	97

A = threshold value
B = percentage of data below threshold value
* = Au values in ppb, all others in ppm

6.2 Results

The soil geochemistry provided to be extremely useful in locating three areas of interest; all of which appear to be related to Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization. The strongest and most widespread anomaly occurs immediately downhill of the F-6 trench. Here anomalous to definitely anomalous values for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cd, Au and to a lesser degree Cu are present. In general, this anomaly is continuous for roughly 300 m beginning at L4+00N, 4+00E and terminating at L7+00N, 3+75 to 6+00E. Within this area individual high values range up to 6,873 ppm Zn; 2,318 ppm Pb; 19.2 ppm Ag; 28 ppm Cd, and 64 ppb Au. Compared to background values these values are between 50 and 300 times higher. Looking at this anomaly in more detail and in relation to the topography it becomes apparent that the shape is an inverted "V" with the apex occurring at the F-6 trench. The western most splay of this anomaly coincides reasonably well with the trace of the Ketza River Fault as outlined by the VLF survey. The eastern half trends roughly north-south and does not appear to be associated with any known structure. In addition this side of the anomaly can be traced approximately 150 m further than the western side for a total length of roughly 450 m. It is also interesting to note that in the centre of this anomalous area is a valley or topographic low. If a broad source to this anomaly is contemplated then in the valley is where one would expect the values to be highest. Since this is not the case, then the source of these anomalies is assumed to be two bodies. One occurring along the trace of the Ketza River Fault, with the second trending north-south through the area of L5+00N, 5+00E.

A second area of anomalous soil samples occurs in the area of a small hill located about L10+00N, 6+00E. Present here is a cluster of anomalous to definitely anomalous values in Pb, Ag, Zn, Cd and Cu occupying an area roughly 200 by 200 m. Individual high values within this area range up to 2,749 ppm Zn; 5,365 ppm Pb, 19.5 ppm Ag, 9 ppm Cd and 102 Cu ppm. Although not as high as the anomaly located downhill of the F-6 trench these values are still up to 40 times greater than what is considered to be background. Looking at these values in detail it becomes apparent that the highest values Zn, Ag, Pb and to a lesser degree Cu form a linear trend oriented N30E. Aligned with this anomaly is a VLF conductor for F_2 station (Laulaulei, Hawaii) centred about L11+50N, 8+00E. Although the source of this

anomaly is assumed to be mineralization similar to the area of the F-6 trench, none has been observed in this area to date.

The third area of interest occurs around L2+00N, 8+00E. Here are a number of anomalous samples for Zn and Ag occur over an area of roughly 100 by 100 metres. Individual high values for Zn range up to 502 ppm, and for Ag 2.0 ppm. Also associated with this area are a number of spot highs for Pb, Cd and Cu. Passing through the centre of this anomalous is a northerly trending VLF anomaly (Figure 8). Although the surface trace of this VLF conductor occurs downhill of the beginning of this anomaly the two may still be related.

Comparing the results of the soil geochemistry to the geology map it becomes apparent that the Cambro-Ordovician mafic volcanics (uCOmv) have significantly higher background values for Cu, Zn, Cd and Pb. This has no doubt enhanced the responses for the last two anomalies somewhat, but does not negate their significance.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The area of the Pizza 21-26 claims is known to contain one showing containing silver-bearing galena mineralization and has the indications of hosting more. The F-6 trench sampled in 1986 produced some values of interest. From this sampling values of up to 2.60% Pb, 2.51% Zn and 14.73 oz/ton Ag were obtained from grab samples. The area of this trench was badly brecciated indicating the presence of a major fault. To the immediate west of this trench is a major northwesterly trending fault, informally known as the Ketza River Fault. Based upon the regional mapping of the Geological Survey of Canada (Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1977) this fault is thought to be "normal" with the northeast side downdropped. This year's mapping suggests the latest movement to be transcurrent, possibly reactivated during movement along the Tintina Trench. Based upon the VLF survey this fault can be traced the entire length of the grid (1.3 km).

Emanating from the area of the F-6 trench were two multi-element soil anomalies. These produced an anomaly which has the shape of an inverted "V". The western side of this anomaly coincides in part with the surface trace of the Ketza River Fault. The eastern half has a northerly trend which can be traced for approximately 600 m. Values within this anomalous area for Pb, Zn, Ag, Au and Cd were up to 50-200 times background.

Two other soil sample anomalies were located (L10+00N, 6+00E and L2+00N, 8+00E). Values for Pb, Zn, Ag and Cd were also significantly above background, and both anomalies are interpreted to be the result of Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization.

In the South Fault or F-4 showing located along the Ketza River Fault 1.0 km to the northwest of the F-6 trench grades of 85 oz/ton Ag, 1.5% Zn and 74.4% Pb have been obtained over a width of 2.1 m. It is likely grades such as this could exist on the Pizza claims.

The next stage in the exploration of this property would be a trenching program. Since a network of roads already exist in the area of the F-6 trench this would be the most cost effective means of evaluating the anomalies generated through the ground surveys.

Assuming a track mounted backhoe will be available then approximately 8 days of trenching should be sufficient. The cost for this would be approximately $41,920.00 inclusive of geological supervision and report.

If sufficient encouragement is achieved through the trenching then a program of diamond drilling would be warranted. This would initially involve approximately 2,000 ft. to be distributed throughout a series of short holes. The cost of this would be approximately $80,000.

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LEGEND:

MISSISSIPPIAN

- uDMc — CARBONACEOUS GREYWACKE,CHERT GRANULE GRIT

DEVONIAN
SILURIAN
ORDOVICIAN

CAMBRIAN

- u €Omv — MAFIC VOLCANIC BRECCIA AND TUFF
- u €cp — CHLORITIC PHYLLITE
- u €mv — MAFIC VOLCANIC FLOW
- u €csp — CALCAREOUS CHLORITE-SERICITE PHYLLITE

HADRYNIAN

- Hq — ORTHOQUARTZITE
- Hgq — GRAPHITIC QUARTZITE
- Hl — LIMESTONE

- BEDDING (INCLINED, VERTICAL, HORIZONTAL)
- F_1 FOLIATION (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- F_2 FOLIATION (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- L_1 LINEATION (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- L_2 LINEATION (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- JOINTING
- SYNFORM / ANTIFORM
- FAULT, OBSERVED (INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- SLICKENSIDES
- FAULT, INTERPRETED
- THRUST FAULT
- OUTCROP / SUBCROP / FLOAT
- qtz QUARTZ py PRYITE Bx BRECCIA

092123.

50 0 100 200 m
SCALE : 1:2 500

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

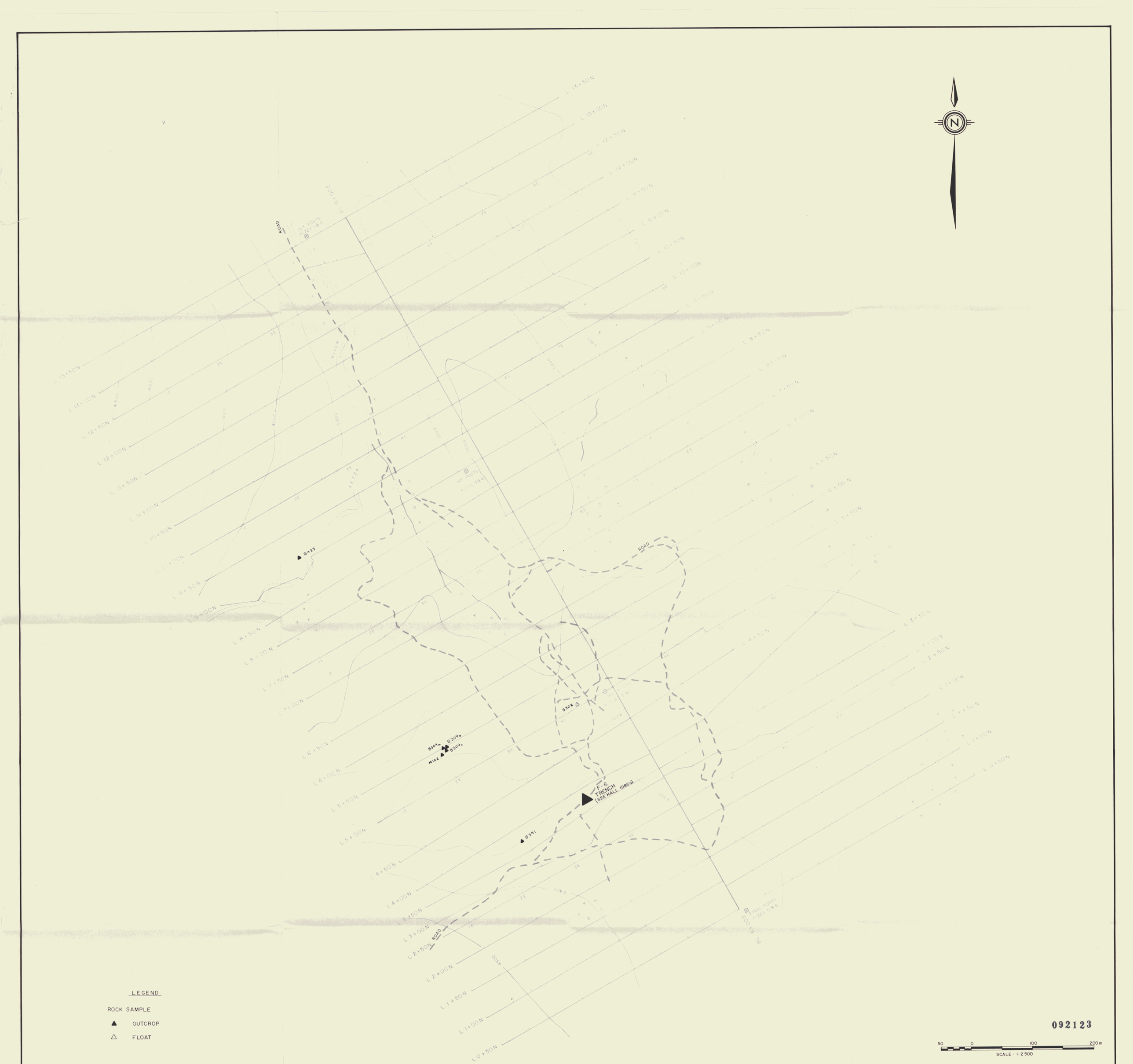
WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 FIGURE No. 5


L 13+50N
L 13+00N
L 12+50N
L 12+00N
L 11+50N
L 11+00N
L 10+50N
L 10+00N
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L 9+00N
L 8+50N
L 8+00N
L 7+50N
L 7+00N
L 6+50N
L 6+00N
L 5+50N
L 5+00N
L 4+50N
L 4+00N
L 3+50N
L 3+00N
L 2+50N
L 2+00N
L 1+50N
L 1+00N
L 0+50N
ROAD
INT POSTS PIZZA 1 & 2
NT POSTS PIZZA 3 & 4
FINAL POSTS PIZZA 1 & 6
RIVER
KETZA
B433
B391
B322
B304a
B304b
B304c
M102
F-6 TRENCH (SEE HALL 1986)
4200
4300
4400
4500
4600
4700
4800
4900
5000
5100
5200
5300
5400
5500
5600
5700
5800
5900
6000
6100
6200
6300
6400
6500
6600
6700
6800
6900
7000
7100
7200
7300
7400
7500
7600
7700
7800
7900
8000
8100

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

PROTON MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 FIGURE No. 7

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

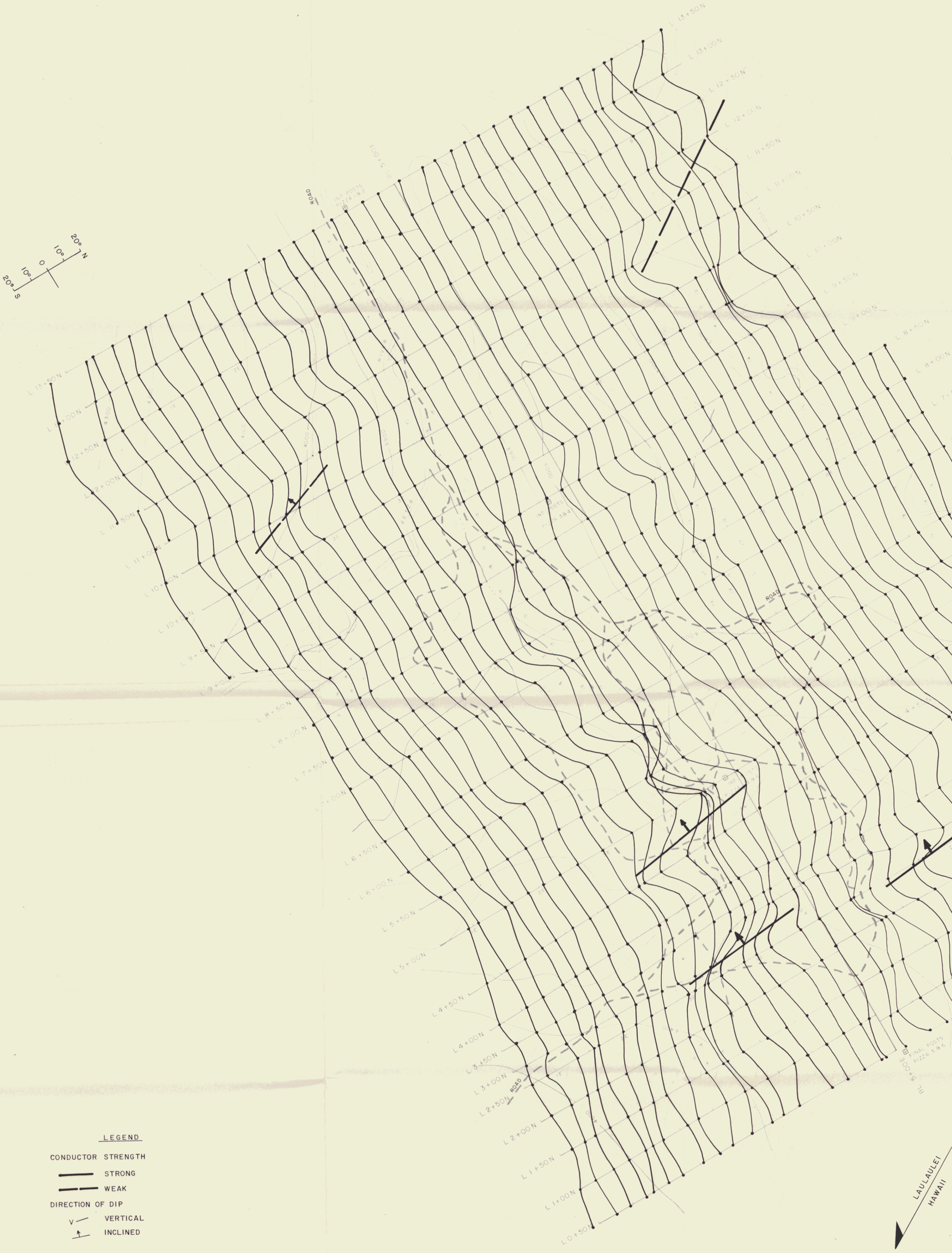
VLF - F_1 DATA

TRANSMITTING STATION SEATTLE, WA.

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 FIGURE No. 8

116



LEGEND

CONDUCTOR STRENGTH

STRONG

WEAK

DIRECTION OF DIP

VERTICAL

INCLINED

092123

50 0 100 200 m

SCALE 1:2500

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

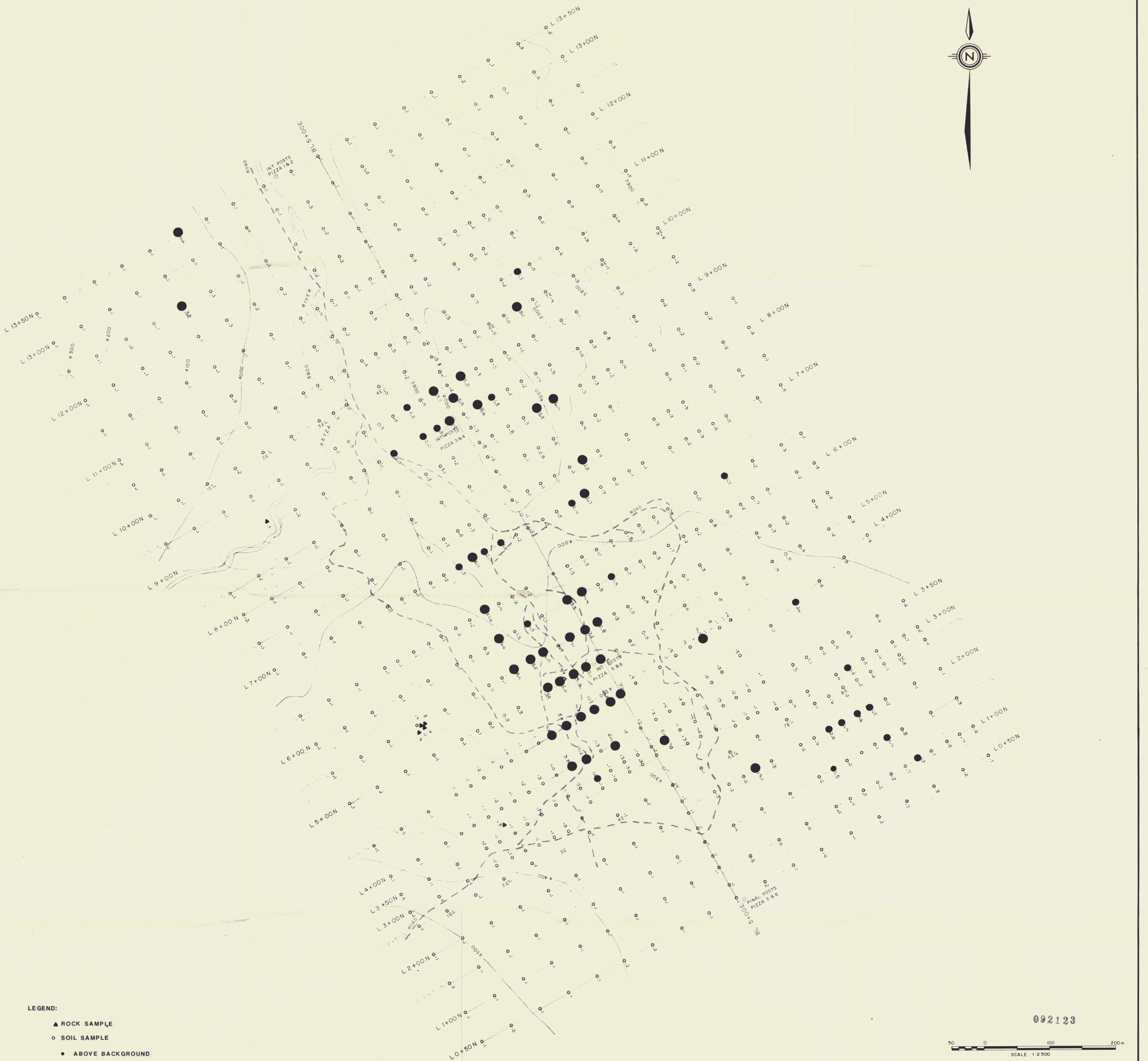
VLF – F_2 DATA

TRANSMITTING STATION LAULAULEI, HAWAII

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 FIGURE No. 9

(117)



LEGEND:

- ▲ ROCK SAMPLE
- ○ SOIL SAMPLE
- • ABOVE BACKGROUND
- ● POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
- ● ANOMALOUS
- ● DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

NOTE: SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 1986 ARE PLOTTED TO LEFT OF LINE

092123

50 0 100 200 m

SCALE 1:2500

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

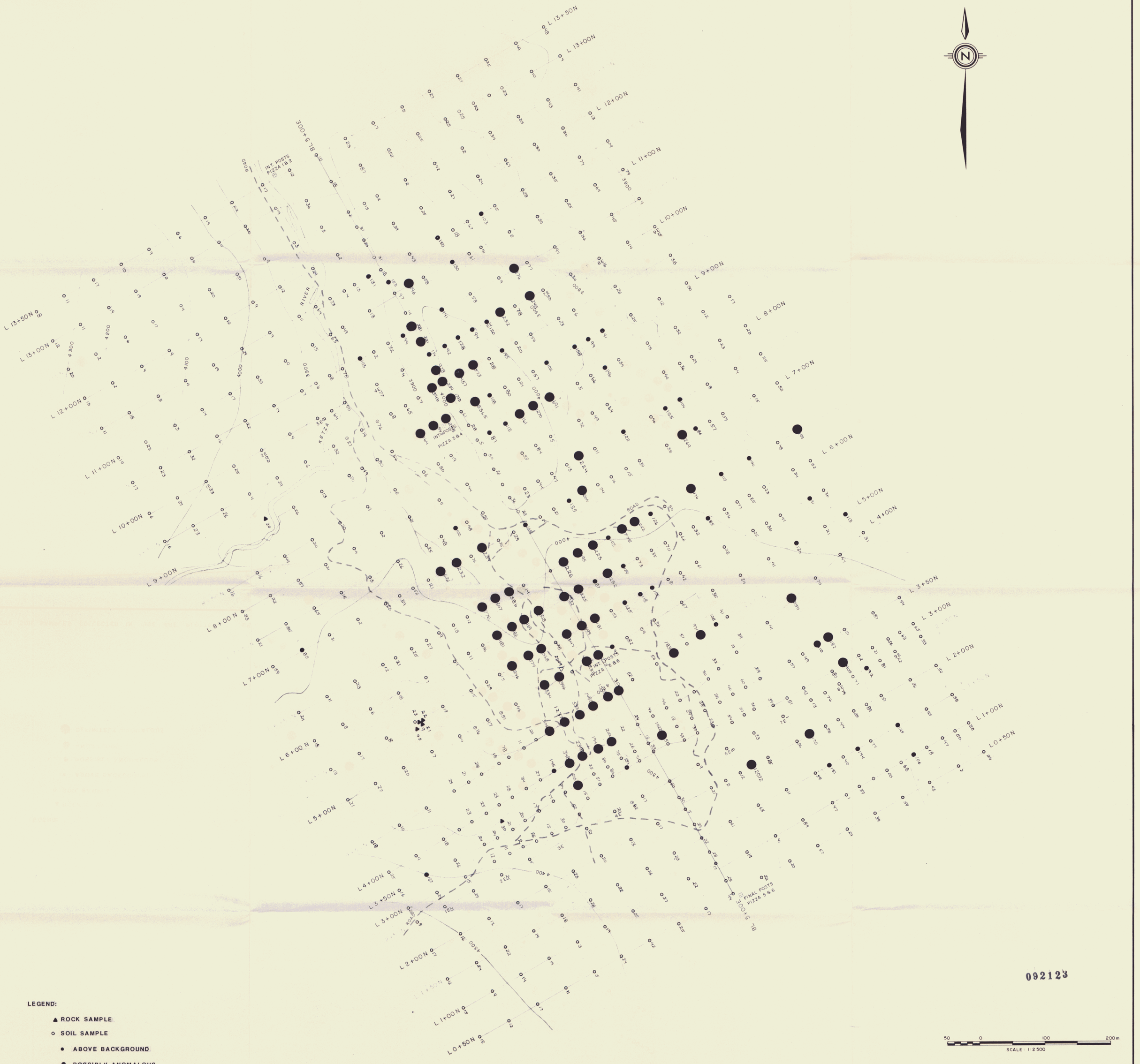
GEOCHEMISTRY

Ag RESULTS in ppm

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 FIGURE No. 10

(118)



LEGEND:

- ▲ ROCK SAMPLE
- o SOIL SAMPLE
- • ABOVE BACKGROUND
- ● POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
- ● ANOMALOUS
- ● DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

NOTE : SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 1986 ARE PLOTTED TO LEFT OF LINE

092123

50 0 100 200m
SCALE 1:2500

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

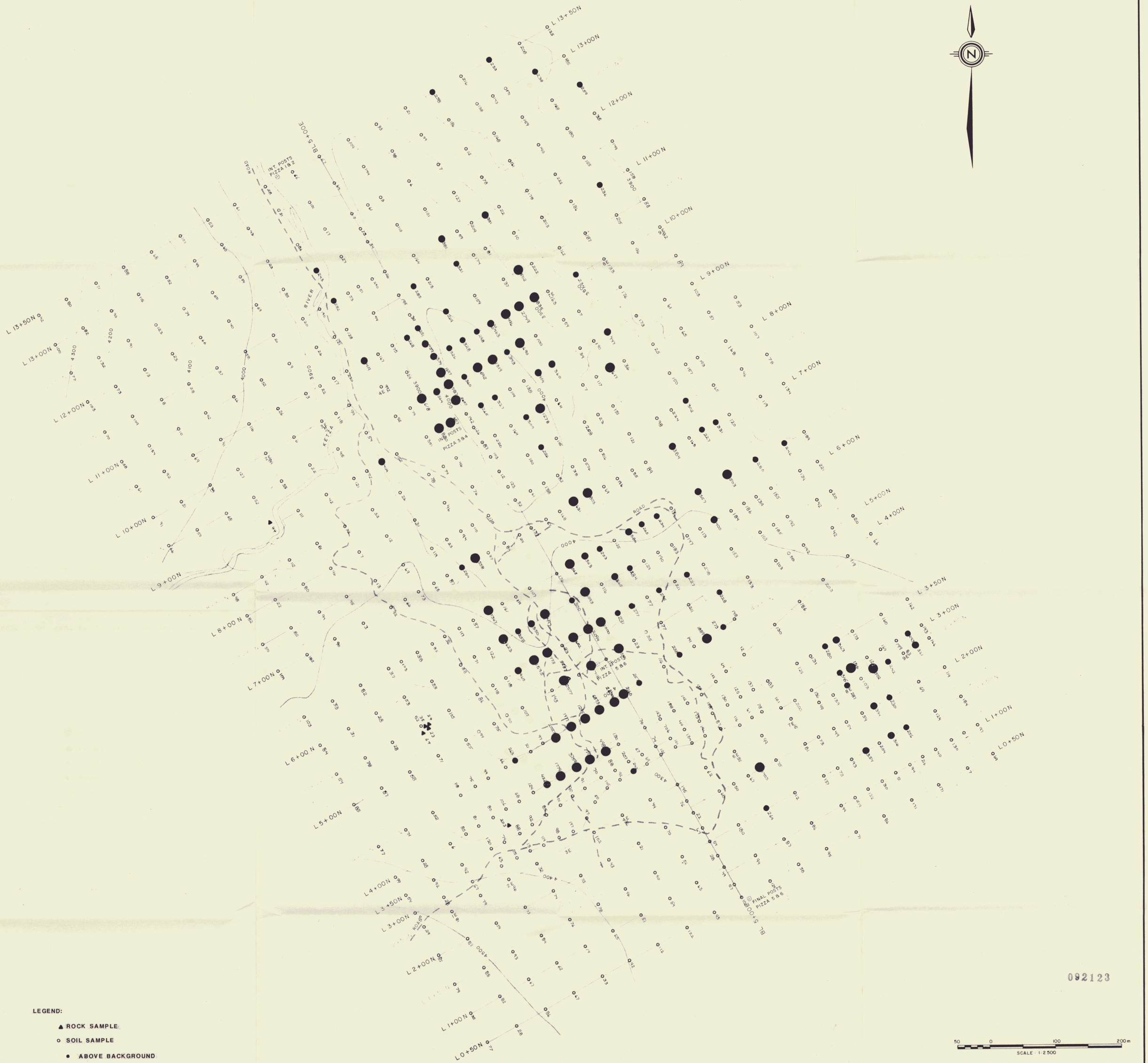
GEOCHEMISTRY

Pb RESULTS in ppm

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 FIGURE No. II

(119)



092123

LEGEND:

- ▲ ROCK SAMPLE
- o SOIL SAMPLE
- • ABOVE BACKGROUND
- ● POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
- ● ANOMALOUS
- ● DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

50 0 100 200 m

SCALE 1:2500

NOTE: SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 1986 ARE PLOTTED TO LEFT OF LINE

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

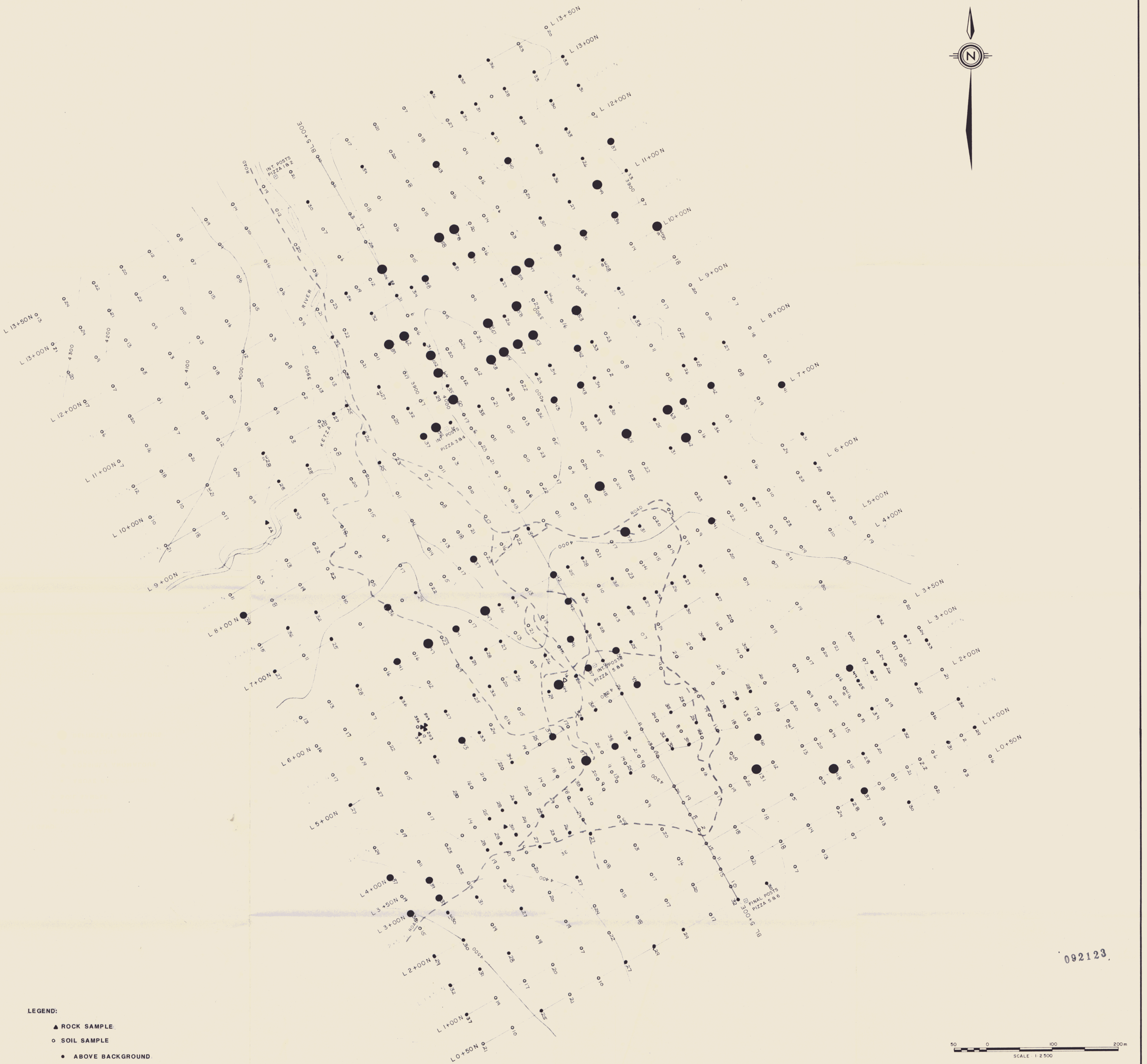
GEOCHEMISTRY

Zn RESULTS in ppm

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 FIGURE No. 12

120



LEGEND:

- ▲ ROCK SAMPLE
- o SOIL SAMPLE
- • ABOVE BACKGROUND
- ● POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
- ⬤ ANOMALOUS
- ⬤ DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

NOTE : SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 1986 ARE PLOTTED TO LEFT OF LINE

092123.

50 0 100 200 m
SCALE 1:2500

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

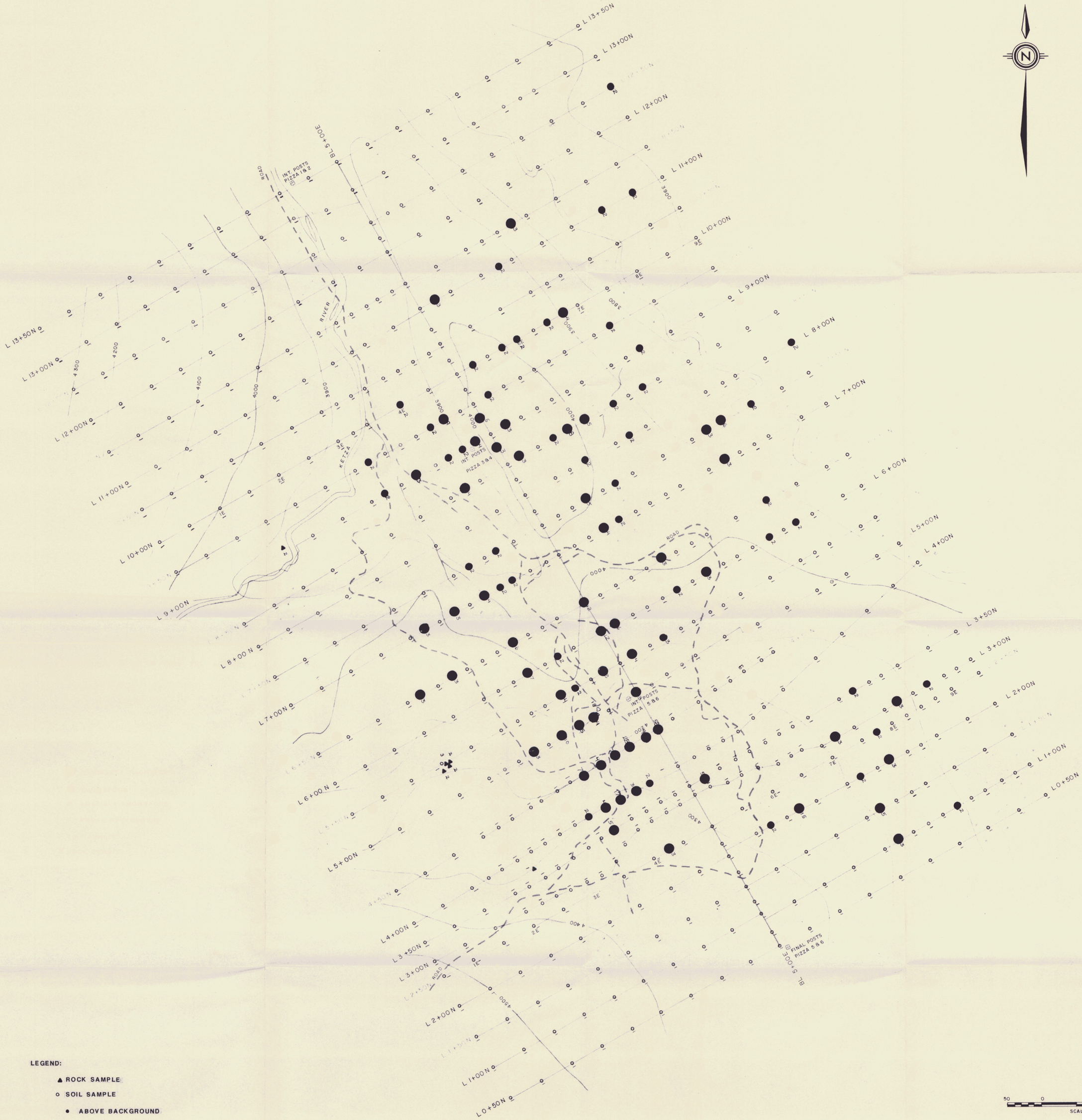
GEOCHEMISTRY

Cu RESULTS in ppm

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 FIGURE No. 13

(121)



LEGEND:

- ▲ ROCK SAMPLE
- o SOIL SAMPLE
- • ABOVE BACKGROUND
- ● POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
- ● ANOMALOUS
- ● DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

NOTE: SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 1986 ARE PLOTTED TO LEFT OF LINE

092123

50 0 100 200 m
SCALE 1:2500

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

GEOCHEMISTRY

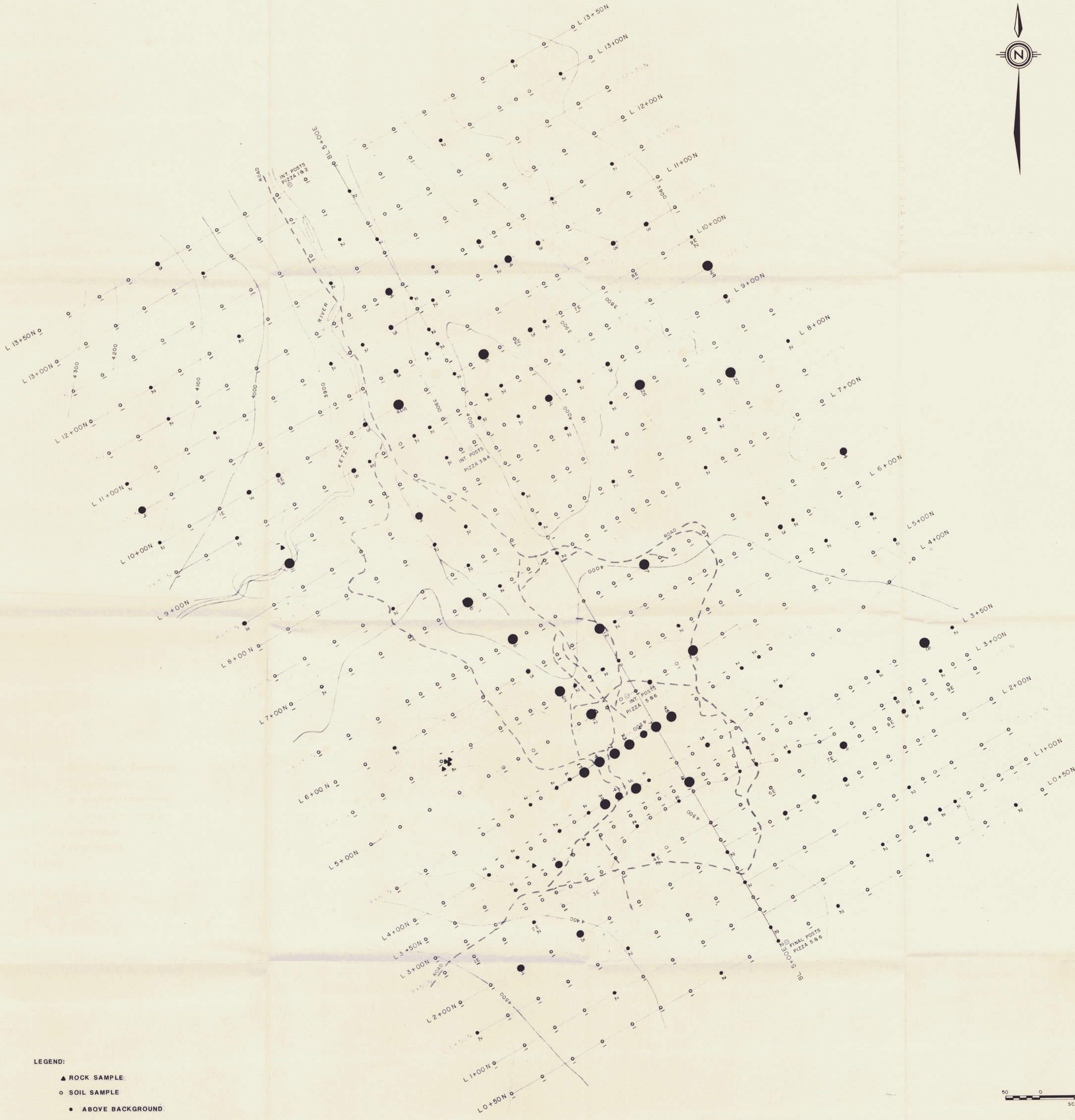
Cd RESULTS in ppm

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987

FIGURE No. 14

122



LEGEND:

- ▲ ROCK SAMPLE
- o SOIL SAMPLE
- • ABOVE BACKGROUND
- ● POSSIBLY ANOMALOUS
- ● ANOMALOUS
- ● DEFINITELY ANOMALOUS

NOTE: SOIL SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 1986 ARE PLOTTED TO LEFT OF LINE

50 0 100 200 m
SCALE 1:2500

092123

CONSOLIDATED RIO PLATA RESOURCES LTD.

PIZZA 21-25 CLAIMS

WATSON LAKE M.D., KETZA RIVER, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS:105F/9

GEOCHEMISTRY

Au RESULTS in ppb

BY:B.V.HALL

DATE: DECEMBER, 1987 FIGURE No. 15

(123)

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF ROCK SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF ROCK SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS

Sample	Location	Description
87-BR-304A	L5+40N 2+05E	Chip sample across a 25 cm wide flat-lying zone of massive siderite, host rock is a chlorite-sericite phyllite.
87-BR-304B	L5+40N 2+05E	Chip sample across a 25 cm wide flat-lying zone of massive siderite, host rock is a chlorite-sericite phyllite, sample taken 2 m to east of 87-BR-304a.
87-BR-304C	L5+40N 2+05E	Grab sample of massive siderite in a flat-lying vein 20-30 cm wide, hosted by a chlorite-sericite phyllite.
87-BR-322	L5+00N 4+13E	Float grab sample, chlorite-sericite phyllite containing disseminations of galena and sphalerite.
87-BR-391	L3+80N 2+80E	Grab sample of a non-calcareous chlorite phyllite which is crosscut by a series of quartz veinlets, which contain some Mn staining.
87-BR-433	L9+50N 2+00E	Grab sample of a chlorite-sericite phyllite which contains a small (less than 10 cm wide) siderite vein.
87-MR-102	L5+40N 2+05E	Grab sample of a massive siderite vein hosted by a chlorite-sericite phyllite, vein is flat-lying and 20-30 cm wide.

APPENDIX B

ROCK SAMPLE DATA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6 PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER.
THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: Pulp AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 25 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept 10/87 ASSAYER. D. Toye ..DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BRIAN V. HALL PROJECT-PIZZA File # 87-2640 R Page 1

SAMPLE#	MO PPM	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	NI PPM	CO PPM	MN PPM	FE %	AS PPM	U PPM	AU PPM	TH PPM	SR PPM	CD PPM	SB PPM	BI PPM	V PPM	CA %	P %	LA PPM	CR PPM	MG %	BA PPM	TI %	B PPM	AL %	NA %	K %	W PPM	AU* PPB
87-BR-304A	4	356	16	95	.4	34	10	5106	24.32	22	5	ND	3	132	3	2	19	60	5.22	.037	3	27	.98	111	.01	9	2.41	.01	.91	1	1
87-BR-304B	4	509	21	94	.5	34	13	7104	28.50	24	5	ND	3	244	2	2	22	24	4.72	.004	2	1	.41	30	.01	2	1.01	.01	.02	1	1
87-BR-304C	4	203	21	73	.4	22	12	6497	26.04	23	6	ND	3	278	2	2	21	20	6.43	.004	2	1	.58	21	.01	5	.71	.01	.01	1	2
87-BR-322	6	54	2004	9287	14.9	11	4	7837	3.94	119	5	ND	3	75	18	54	2	8	19.44	.001	2	3	5.07	266	.01	3	.22	.01	.04	12	14
87-BR-391	4	22	30	207	.3	19	15	4439	20.37	19	5	ND	6	52	1	2	17	31	4.63	.015	4	21	.78	77	.01	7	2.35	.01	.01	1	1
87-BR-433	3	16	30	44	.1	17	12	7791	35.31	22	5	ND	6	29	2	2	23	17	.48	.020	4	7	.66	7	.01	6	2.50	.01	.02	1	1
87-MR-102	4	379	45	64	.4	39	17	5741	25.29	29	5	ND	3	142	2	2	21	47	5.23	.034	3	22	1.29	21	.01	3	2.22	.01	.01	1	1
STD C/AU-R	29	61	40	132	7.0	67	28	901	3.97	39	20	8	37	49	17	17	20	56	.49	.082	37	57	.87	178	.08	36	1.71	.06	.14	12	480

APPENDIX C

SOIL SAMPLE DATA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER, B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011 DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 3 1987
DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 10/87

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: D. Toye DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

B.V. HALL PROJECT-M-PIZZA File # 87-2392 R Page 1

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 13+50N 0+00E	13	8	42	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 0+50E	24	11	80	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 1+00E	22	17	74	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 1+50E	20	10	88	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 2+00E	12	9	68	.1	1	3
PZ 13+50N 2+50E	8	6	107	10.6	1	1
PZ 13+50N 3+00E	19	19	53	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 3+50E	14	22	61	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 4+00E	19	17	28	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 4+50E	21	12	66	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 5+50E	17	23	109	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 6+00E	20	17	93	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 6+50E	7	5	21	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 7+00E	36	27	258	.1	1	1
PZ 13+50N 7+50E	35	27	216	.2	1	1
PZ 13+50N 8+00E	36	25	233	.1	1	2
PZ 13+50N 8+50E	23	49	208	.3	1	1
PZ 13+50N 9+00E	20	48	125	.5	1	1
PZ 13N 0+00E	21	12	100	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 0+50E	24	11	82	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 1+00E	21	19	90	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 1+50E	22	19	115	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 2+00E	7	2	52	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 2+50E	7	6	49	.1	1	2
PZ 13N 3+00E	9	11	60	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 3+50E	10	20	43	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 4+00E	12	14	31	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 4+50E	30	36	101	.3	1	1
PZ 13N 5+50E	34	87	144	1.2	1	2
PZ 13N 6+00E	20	52	98	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 6+50E	18	25	99	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 7+00E	27	25	186	.1	1	2
PZ 13N 7+25E	34	25	138	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 7+50E	31	23	143	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 8+00E	28	23	171	.1	1	1
PZ 13N 8+50E	33	40	238	.2	1	2
STD C/AU-S	57	41	128	7.2	16	49

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 13N 9+00E	33	24	185	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 0+00E	20	20	77	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 0+50E	9	2	132	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 1+00E	13	6	91	.2	1	1
PZ 12+50N 1+50E	9	17	123	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 2+00E	10	4	79	3.8	1	1
PZ 12+50N 2+50E	15	20	50	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 3+00E	16	51	54	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 3+50E	16	9	23	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 4+00E	20	43	86	.2	1	1
PZ 12+50N 4+50E	7	3	17	.2	1	2
PZ 12+50N 5+00E	3	2	7	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 5+25E	18	15	61	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 5+50E	1	2	3	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 6+00E	8	2	6	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 6+50E	43	42	78	.2	1	1
PZ 12+50N 7+00E	4	2	12	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 7+50E	27	34	168	.3	1	1
PZ 12+50N 8+00E	29	35	159	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 8+50E	30	43	168	.1	1	1
PZ 12+50N 9+00E	31	41	259	.1	2	1
PZ 12N 0+00E	17	13	103	.1	1	1
PZ 12N 0+50E	7	2	73	.1	1	1
PZ 12N 1+00E	3	4	13	.1	1	2
PZ 12N 1+50E	3	9	23	.1	1	1
PZ 12N 2+00E	13	14	66	.1	1	1
PZ 12N 2+50E	16	10	40	.3	1	2
PZ 12N 3+00E	15	9	61	.2	1	1
PZ 12N 3+50E	16	12	35	.2	1	1
PZ 12N 4+00E	16	29	243	.2	1	2
PZ 12N 4+50E	6	2	27	.2	1	1
PZ 12N 5+00E	20	20	34	.2	1	1
PZ 12N 5+50E	16	39	110	.2	1	1
PZ 12N 6+00E	15	25	101	.2	1	1
PZ 12N 6+50E	16	27	127	.3	1	1
PZ 12N 7+00E	16	24	78	.2	1	1
STD C/AU-S	58	42	131	7.4	17	52

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 12N 7+50E	40	67	161	.2	1	1
PZ 12N 8+00E	28	30	140	.1	1	1
PZ 12N 8+50E	33	30	180	.1	1	1
PZ 12N 9+00E	7	13	35	.1	1	1
STD C/AU-S	61	39	130	7.2	18	52
PZ 11+50N 0+00E	6	11	70	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 0+50E	20	18	109	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 1+00E	1	3	8	.1	1	2
PZ 11+50N 1+50E	7	4	28	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 2+00E	18	19	37	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 2+50E	12	29	58	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 3+00E	3	9	21	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 3+50E	19	11	20	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 4+00E	23	73	282	.7	1	1
PZ 11+50N 4+50E	19	13	51	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 5+50E	15	43	164	.3	1	2
PZ 11+50N 6+00E	58	150	381	.3	1	1
PZ 11+50N 6+50E	20	67	209	.2	1	1
PZ 11+50N 7+00E	6	5	22	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 7+50E	24	28	178	.3	1	2
PZ 11+50N 8+00E	36	35	222	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 8+50E	26	74	155	.2	1	2
PZ 11+50N 9+00E	37	79	149	.3	1	1
PZ 11N 0+00E	7	10	38	.1	1	2
PZ 11N 0+50E	16	23	134	.1	1	1
PZ 11N 1+00E	7	3	10	.1	1	1
PZ 11N 1+50E	13	14	42	.1	1	2
PZ 11N 2+00E	10	17	66	.3	1	1
PZ 11N 2+50E	20	35	52	.1	1	1
PZ 11N 3+00E	8	9	9	.1	1	1
PZ 11N 3+50E	12	15	26	.1	1	2
PZ 11N 4+00E	22	49	128	.2	1	2
PZ 11N 4+50E	32	18	44	.3	1	3
PZ 11N 5+50E	38	58	213	.2	1	1
PZ 11N 6+00E	31	130	321	.9	1	1
PZ 11N 6+50E	16	41	81	.2	1	4
PZ 11N 7+00E	3	5	10	.1	1	3

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 11N 7+50E	30	39	203	.5	1	1
PZ 11N 8+00E	27	25	186	.3	2	1
PZ 11N 8+50E	49	64	230	.4	2	1
PZ 11N 9+00E	33	79	158	.5	1	1
PZ 10+50N 0+00E	12	17	61	.1	1	4
PZ 10+50N 0+50E	18	23	92	.1	1	1
PZ 10+50N 1+00E	21	32	69	.1	1	1
PZ 10+50N 1+50E	12	16	41	.1	1	1
PZ 10+50N 2+00E	18	22	116	.1	1	1
PZ 10+50N 2+50E	9	14	26	.1	1	1
PZ 10+50N 3+00E	2	7	3	.1	1	1
PZ 10+50N 3+50E	13	8	17	.1	1	1
PZ 10+50N 4+00E	21	103	419	.9	1	1
PZ 10+50N 4+50E	39	32	75	.3	1	1
PZ 10+50N 5+50E	19	141	269	.3	1	1
PZ 10+50N 6+00E	9	58	159	.7	1	1
PZ 10+50N 6+50E	27	9	37	.2	1	1
PZ 10+50N 7+00E	47	77	222	.5	1	1
PZ 10+50N 7+50E	30	97	162	.6	1	1
PZ 10+50N 8+00E	31	36	187	.3	1	3
PZ 10+50N 8+50E	34	45	215	1.0	1	3
PZ 10+50N 9+00E	7	4	38	.2	1	1
PZ 10N 0+00E	10	6	91	.1	1	2
PZ 10N 0+50E	10	39	51	.1	1	1
PZ 10N 1+00E	21	33	74	.1	1	1
PZ 10N 1+50E	24	25	127	.2	1	3
PZ 10N 2+00E	28	52	89	.1	1	3
PZ 10N 2+50E	3	4	6	.1	1	1
PZ 10N 3+00E	20	8	27	.1	1	1
PZ 10N 3+50E	25	50	99	.1	1	3
PZ 10N 4+00E	27	77	992	1.0	2	5
PZ 10N 4+50E	17	4	29	.2	1	1
PZ 10N 5+50E	24	128	328	.2	1	5
PZ 10N 6+00E	51	110	463	1.5	2	1
PZ 10N 6+50E	58	318	2749	3.1	11	2
STD C/AU-S	61	41	137	7.0	19	48

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 10N 7+00E	30	50	163	.4	1	1
PZ 10N 7+50E	20	36	234	.3	1	1
PZ 10N 8+00E	28	26	133	.1	1	1
PZ 10N 8+50E	14	14	96	.2	1	1
PZ 10N 9+00E	50	115	82	.6	1	2
PZ 9+50N 0+00E	21	16	66	.1	1	1
PZ 9+50N 0+50E	18	23	59	.1	1	1
PZ 9+50N 1+00E	17	26	68	.1	1	2
PZ 9+50N 1+50E	19	4	52	.1	1	1
PZ 9+50N 2+00E	28	29	55	.1	1	1
PZ 9+50N 2+50E	28	6	22	.1	1	1
PZ 9+50N 3+00E	8	32	45	.1	1	3
PZ 9+50N 3+50E	26	19	54	.1	1	1
PZ 9+50N 4+00E	20	8	92	.5	1	2
PZ 9+50N 4+50E	7	107	613	.4	9	1
PZ 9+50N 5+50E	12	573	692	.3	1	2
PZ 9+50N 6+00E	54	145	343	1.0	1	1
PZ 9+50N 6+50E	53	56	100	.1	1	1
PZ 9+50N 7+00E	16	23	54	.1	1	1
PZ 9+50N 8+00E	27	26	176	.3	1	1
PZ 9+50N 9+00E	18	38	89	.2	1	49
PZ 9N 1+50E	56	543	880	2.3	2	11
PZ 9N 2+00E	33	26	111	.2	1	1
PZ 9N 2+50E	24	13	42	.1	1	1
PZ 9N 3+00E	20	30	121	.1	1	1
PZ 9N 3+50E	25	80	404	1.1	1	1
PZ 9N 5+50E	21	108	327	1.8	1	2
PZ 9N 6+00E	22	24	138	.2	1	4
PZ 9N 6+50E	34	102	360	1.3	1	2
PZ 9N 7+00E	42	158	321	1.2	1	3
PZ 9N 7+50E	23	91	447	.8	2	1
PZ 9N 8+00E	33	25	173	.2	1	1
PZ 9N 8+50E	17	12	61	.2	1	1
PZ 9N 9+00E	20	50	103	.3	1	3
PZ 8+50N 0+50E	11	16	48	.1	1	1
PZ 8+50N 1+00E	13	16	42	.1	1	3
STD C/AU-S	60	38	130	7.1	19	48

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 8+50N 1+50E	43	44	112	.1	1	1
PZ 8+50N 2+00E	22	20	81	.1	1	1
PZ 8+50N 2+50E	18	20	72	.1	1	1
PZ 8+50N 3+00E	15	9	33	.1	1	1
PZ 8+50N 3+50E	11	5	26	.1	1	4
PZ 8+50N 4+00E	7	6	78	.3	1	1
PZ 8+50N 4+50E	3	19	46	.2	1	1
PZ 8+50N 5+50E	15	113	164	.8	1	1
PZ 8+50N 6+00E	36	1270	1278	3.9	8	2
PZ 8+50N 7+00E	34	66	112	.3	1	2
PZ 8+50N 7+50E	8	34	36	.4	1	25
PZ 8+50N 8+00E	11	15	25	.3	1	1
PZ 8+50N 8+50E	22	32	65	.2	1	1
PZ 8+50N 9+00E	10	12	51	.2	1	1
PZ 8+50N 9+50E	7	17	53	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 0+50E	39	33	82	.2	1	1
PZ 8N 1+00E	8	22	22	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 1+50E	19	57	80	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 2+00E	22	21	96	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 2+50E	5	4	7	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 3+00E	4	2	12	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 3+50E	9	21	31	.1	1	2
PZ 8N 4+00E	8	5	46	.2	1	2
PZ 8N 4+50E	10	44	76	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 5+50E	10	53	100	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 6+00E	5	5	115	.5	2	1
PZ 8N 6+50E	24	72	208	.4	1	2
PZ 8N 7+00E	30	64	151	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 8+00E	15	40	150	.4	1	1
PZ 8N 8+25E	26	36	157	.1	1	1
PZ 8N 8+50E	28	29	193	.2	1	120
PZ 8N 9+00E	27	23	168	.2	2	1
PZ 8N 9+50E	18	23	107	.2	1	2
PZ 7+50N 0+50E	15	21	50	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 1+00E	36	35	88	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 1+50E	32	65	94	.1	1	1
STD C/AU-S	58	41	131	7.3	17	51

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 7+50N 2+00E	10	18	45	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 2+50E	5	3	13	.1	1	2
PZ 7+50N 3+00E	17	26	69	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 3+50E	14	25	119	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 4+00E	18	100	94	.5	1	1
PZ 7+50N 4+50E	17	50	128	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 5+50E	22	44	138	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 6+00E	4	13	38	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 6+50E	5	11	216	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 7+00E	69	122	121	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 7+50E	25	46	98	.3	1	1
PZ 7+50N 8+00E	37	104	302	.3	2	2
PZ 7+50N 8+50E	42	8	65	.4	6	1
PZ 7+50N 9+00E	8	4	46	.2	1	1
PZ 7+50N 9+50E	12	25	78	.1	1	1
PZ 7N 0+50E	27	59	109	.1	1	1
PZ 7N 1+00E	11	85	182	.1	1	2
PZ 7N 1+50E	25	31	90	.1	1	1
PZ 7N 2+00E	1	2	3	.1	1	1
PZ 7N 2+50E	36	60	92	.1	1	1
PZ 7N 3+00E	29	56	73	.1	1	1
PZ 7N 3+50E	5	626	87	.2	1	6
PZ 7N 4+00E	37	769	558	6.7	2	2
PZ 7N 4+50E	16	251	84	1.5	1	1
PZ 7N 5+50E	11	21	168	.5	1	1
PZ 7N 6+00E	25	204	803	2.7	2	1
PZ 7N 6+50E	24	76	196	.2	1	1
PZ 7N 7+00E	22	39	89	.1	1	1
PZ 7N 7+50E	51	38	384	.1	1	2
PZ 7N 8+00E	16	86	227	.3	1	1
PZ 7N 8+50E	19	59	120	.5	1	1
PZ 7N 9+00E	19	15	119	.1	1	1
PZ 7N 9+50E	41	52	134	.5	1	1
PZ 6N 0+50E	16	18	84	.1	1	1
PZ 6N 1+00E	17	8	31	.1	1	1
PZ 6N 1+50E	7	6	28	.1	1	2
STD C/AU-S	60	43	129	7.5	17	50

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 6N 2+00E	36	18	53	.1	1	1
PZ 6N 2+50E	12	7	33	.1	1	1
PZ 6N 3+00E	19	9	38	.1	1	1
PZ 6N 3+50E	28	36	122	.3	1	1
PZ 6N 4+00E	13	186	258	1.3	1	1
PZ 6N 4+50E	19	308	497	1.1	1	1
PZ 6N 5+50E	10	47	116	.3	1	1
PZ 6N 6+00E	23	124	284	.7	1	1
PZ 6N 6+50E	15	35	90	.3	1	1
PZ 6N 7+00E	17	66	147	.2	1	1
PZ 6N 7+50E	41	185	400	.8	1	1
PZ 6N 8+00E	17	79	186	.2	1	3
PZ 6N 8+50E	10	23	155	.1	1	1
PZ 6N 9+00E	22	34	139	.2	1	1
PZ 6N 9+50E	28	32	221	.3	1	1
PZ 5+50N 0+50E	17	13	54	.1	1	1
PZ 5+50N 1+00E	19	17	78	.1	1	1
PZ 5+50N 1+50E	22	8	28	.1	1	1
PZ 5+50N 2+00E	9	9	38	.1	1	1
PZ 5+50N 2+50E	27	19	105	.1	1	1
PZ 5+50N 3+00E	25	15	86	.1	1	1
PZ 5+50N 3+50E	20	15	118	.1	1	1
PZ 5+50N 4+00E	19	579	1595	3.5	11	64
PZ 5+50N 4+50E	15	178	235	.7	1	1
PZ 5+50N 5+00E	30	499	2094	7.2	6	2
PZ 5+50N 5+50E	13	53	164	.3	1	1
PZ 5+50N 6+00E	27	118	318	.9	1	2
PZ 5+50N 6+50E	26	81	172	.4	1	1
PZ 5+50N 7+00E	31	61	193	.3	1	1
PZ 5+50N 7+50E	20	28	97	.1	1	1
PZ 5+50N 8+00E	22	25	109	.1	1	1
PZ 5+50N 8+50E	23	47	214	.2	1	2
PZ 5+50N 9+00E	23	91	172	.6	1	1
PZ 5+50N 9+50E	22	36	125	.2	1	2
PZ 5+00N 5+00E	30	223	1127	3.7	3	1
PZ 5+00N 5+50E	23	82	231	.5	1	1
PZ 5+00N 6+00E	14	36	77	.1	1	14
STD C/AU-S	57	40	129	7.3	18	48

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 5+00N 6+50E	30	67	211	.4	1	1
PZ 5+00N 7+00E	27	75	228	.5	1	1
PZ 5+00N 7+50E	14	34	133	.2	1	1
PZ 5+00N 8+00E	17	41	103	.4	1	1
PZ 5+00N 8+50E	19	130	192	.9	1	1
PZ 5+00N 9+00E	10	21	42	.2	1	1
PZ 5+00N 9+50E	21	113	210	.3	1	2
PZ 4+50N 0+50E	24	18	77	.1	1	1
PZ 4+50N 1+00E	19	10	71	.1	1	1
PZ 4+50N 1+50E	17	11	52	.1	1	1
PZ 4N 0+50E	37	25	99	.1	1	1
PZ 4N 1+00E	11	9	28	.1	1	1
PZ 4N 1+50E	23	18	68	.1	1	1
PZ 3+50N 0+50E	19	16	54	.1	1	1
PZ 3+50N 1+00E	39	137	92	.1	1	1
PZ 3+50N 1+50E	23	26	92	.1	1	1
PZ 3+50N 7+00E	17	32	83	.1	1	1
PZ 3+50N 7+50E	14	57	129	.3	1	2
PZ 3+50N 8+00E	20	110	280	2.2	1	1
PZ 3+50N 8+50E	20	51	173	.9	1	1
PZ 3+50N 9+00E	32	87	160	.6	1	8
PZ 3+50N 9+50E	20	54	162	.2	1	2
PZ 3N 0+50E	38	23	91	.1	1	1
PZ 3N 1+00E	37	24	88	.1	1	1
PZ 3N 1+50E	19	15	67	.1	1	1
PZ 3N 7+50E	19	43	138	.4	1	1
PZ 3N 8+00E	16	80	345	.9	1	1
PZ 3N 8+50E	7	2	12	.5	1	1
PZ 3N 9+00E	17	56	149	.7	1	2
PZ 3N 9+50E	24	65	143	.2	1	1
PZ 2+50N 0+50E	15	9	59	.1	1	1
PZ 2+50N 1+00E	30	21	81	.1	1	1
PZ 2+50N 1+50E	30	29	79	.1	1	1
PZ 2+50N 2+00E	33	25	96	.1	1	2
PZ 2+50N 2+50E	20	5	32	.1	1	1
PZ 2+50N 3+50E	27	32	102	.1	1	1
STD C/AU-S	58	40	130	7.3	17	50

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 2+50N 4+00E	9	20	36	.1	1	2
PZ 2+50N 4+50E	9	17	44	.1	1	1
PZ 2+50N 5+50E	16	9	62	.1	1	1
PZ 2+50N 6+00E	9	8	35	.5	1	1
PZ 2+50N 6+50E	40	33	99	.1	1	1
PZ 2+50N 7+00E	21	34	145	.1	1	1
PZ 2+50N 7+50E	10	13	49	.1	1	1
PZ 2+50N 8+00E	16	79	287	.2	1	1
PZ 2+50N 8+50E	27	98	502	.2	1	2
PZ 2+50N 9+00E	10	22	83	.2	1	1
PZ 2+50N 9+50E	33	53	166	.1	1	1
PZ 2N 0+50E	29	17	85	.1	1	1
PZ 2N 1+00E	30	16	87	.1	1	1
PZ 2N 1+50E	19	12	59	.1	1	4
PZ 2N 2+00E	27	17	73	.1	1	1
PZ 2N 2+50E	20	15	74	.1	1	3
PZ 2N 3+00E	27	23	73	.1	1	1
PZ 2N 3+50E	18	20	45	.1	1	1
PZ 2N 4+00E	3	13	21	.1	1	1
PZ 2N 4+50E	20	17	70	.1	1	2
PZ 2N 5+50E	17	21	68	.3	1	1
PZ 2N 6+00E	20	12	67	.2	1	3
PZ 2N 6+50E	12	25	75	.3	1	3
PZ 2N 7+00E	15	36	81	.2	1	3
PZ 2N 7+50E	14	38	49	2.0	1	1
PZ 2N 8+00E	19	35	59	1.6	1	1
PZ 2N 8+50E	19	51	230	.2	1	1
PZ 2N 9+00E	25	36	69	.1	1	1
PZ 2N 9+50E	21	32	114	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 0+50E	32	12	79	.1	1	2
PZ 1+50N 1+00E	31	24	88	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 1+50E	28	22	93	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 2+00E	19	14	84	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 2+50E	19	18	76	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 3+00E	24	28	78	.1	1	2
PZ 1+50N 3+50E	15	22	46	.1	1	1
STD C/AU-S	57	40	125	7.2	17	48

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 1+50N 4+00E	17	26	40	.1	1	2
PZ 1+50N 4+50E	16	23	56	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 5+50E	18	61	180	.4	1	1
PZ 1+50N 6+00E	18	63	269	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 6+50E	5	11	12	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 7+00E	15	59	137	.2	1	1
PZ 1+50N 7+50E	15	40	93	.2	1	1
PZ 1+50N 8+00E	20	77	204	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 8+50E	32	125	256	.8	1	1
PZ 1+50N 9+00E	16	55	124	.1	1	1
PZ 1+50N 9+50E	32	58	184	.3	1	1
PZ 1+00N 0+50E	37	15	331	.1	1	1
PZ 1+00N 1+00E	19	9	82	.1	1	1
PZ 1+00N 1+50E	17	14	67	.1	1	1
PZ 1+00N 2+00E	20	14	62	.1	1	1
PZ 1+00N 2+50E	7	3	14	.1	1	2
PZ 1+00N 3+00E	22	19	63	.1	1	1
PZ 1+00N 3+50E	18	25	51	.1	1	1
PZ 1+00N 4+00E	17	27	54	.1	1	1
PZ 1+00N 4+50E	20	22	63	.1	1	1
PZ 1+00N 5+50E	21	19	94	.3	1	1
PZ 1+00N 6+00E	18	41	87	.4	1	1
PZ 1+00N 6+50E	14	84	86	.4	1	1
PZ 1+00N 7+00E	24	47	99	.5	1	2
PZ 1+00N 7+50E	37	39	132	.5	1	1
PZ 1+00N 8+00E	11	20	51	.2	1	2
PZ 1+00N 8+50E	22	106	216	1.7	1	1
PZ 1+00N 9+00E	31	47	130	.5	1	1
PZ 1+00N 9+50E	27	38	97	.2	1	1
PZ 0+50N 0+50E	21	15	77	.1	1	1
PZ 0+50N 1+00E	10	12	25	.2	1	1
PZ 0+50N 1+50E	25	17	86	.1	1	1
PZ 0+50N 2+00E	21	11	67	.1	1	1
PZ 0+50N 2+50E	10	5	33	.1	1	1
PZ 0+50N 3+00E	27	24	92	.2	1	1
PZ 0+50N 3+50E	29	42	112	.2	1	1
STD C/AU-S	58	39	127	7.5	18	51

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 0+50N 4+00E	29	25	122	.1	1	2
PZ 0+50N 4+50E	17	17	93	.1	1	1
PZ 0+50N 5+50E	30	22	139	.2	1	1
PZ 0+50N 6+00E	7	20	38	.1	1	2
PZ 0+50N 6+50E	13	57	95	.4	1	1
PZ 0+50N 7+00E	7	29	71	.1	1	1
PZ 0+50N 7+50E	13	39	86	.1	1	2
PZ 0+50N 8+00E	30	59	171	.7	1	1
PZ 0+50N 8+50E	21	43	171	.3	1	1
PZ 0+50N 9+00E	3	2	7	.2	1	2
PZ 0+50N 9+50E	16	24	69	.1	1	1
PZ BLSE 13+50N	10	15	67	.1	1	1
PZ BLSE 13+00N	11	18	64	.1	1	1
PZ BLSE 12+25N	17	31	73	.1	1	2
PZ BLSE 11+50N	106	18	26	.6	1	1
PZ BLSE 11+25N	30	153	353	.2	1	2
PZ BLSE 11+00N	31	97	195	.1	1	1
PZ BLSE 10+75N	6	14	30	.1	1	2
PZ BLSE 10+50N	16	281	291	.1	1	2
PZ BLSE 10+25N	31	221	459	.6	1	1
PZ BLSE 10+00N	102	114	379	.5	1	2
PZ BLSE 9+50N	55	239	489	.2	1	1
PZ BLSE 9+00N	17	61	142	.1	1	1
PZ BLSE 8+50N	23	5	87	.8	1	1
PZ BLSE 8+00N	7	26	12	.1	1	2
PZ BLSE 7+50N	13	36	52	.1	1	2
PZ BLSE 7+25N	7	28	53	.1	1	1
PZ BLSE 7+00N	31	105	137	.5	1	2
PZ BLSE 6+00N	42	932	3001	10.3	12	12
PZ BLSE 2+50N	24	60	145	.4	1	1
PZ BLSE 2+25N	19	30	76	.1	1	1
PZ BLSE 2+00N	8	5	22	.1	1	2
PZ BLSE 1+75N	21	29	67	.1	1	1
PZ BLSE 1+50N	15	22	54	.1	1	2
PZ BLSE 1+25N	11	28	28	.1	1	1
PZ BLSE 1+00N	15	17	49	.1	1	1
STD C/AU-S	57	41	125	7.2	17	51

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ BLSE 0+75N	10	23	57	.1	1	2
PZ BLSE 0+50N	32	44	100	.1	1	2
PZ 6+50N 5+50E	28	195	363	1.3	1	1
PZ 6+50N 6+00E	17	103	125	.6	1	7
PZ 6+50N 6+50E	31	222	265	1.3	1	1
PZ 6+50N 7+00E	24	50	136	.8	1	1
PZ 6+50N 7+50E	23	176	357	1.0	1	1
PZ 6+50N 8+00E	26	115	505	1.7	2	2
PZ 6+50N 8+50E	16	100	280	.2	1	1
PZ 6+50N 9+00E	24	48	242	.3	1	1
PZ 6+50N 9+50E	31	199	189	.1	1	4
STD C/AU-S	60	42	128	7.5	18	47

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ L6+50N 0+50E	15	24	103	.1	1	1
PZ L6+50N 1+00E	13	11	55	.1	1	1
PZ L6+50N 1+50E	28	23	82	.1	1	1
PZ L6+50N 2+00E	16	12	57	.1	1	1
PZ L6+50N 2+50E	16	25	58	.1	1	2
PZ L6+50N 3+00E	22	9	56	.1	1	1
PZ L6+50N 3+50E	17	12	57	.2	1	1
PZ L6+50N 4+50E	15	507	161	.4	1	3
PZ L5+00N 0+50E	27	21	85	.1	1	1
PZ L5+00N 1+00E	27	27	87	.1	1	1
PZ L5+00N 1+50E	15	20	58	.1	1	2
PZ L5+00N 2+00E	26	17	71	.1	1	1
PZ L5+00N 2+50E	43	14	55	.1	1	1
PZ L5+00N 3+00E	24	17	75	.1	1	1
PZ L5+00N 3+50E	15	46	107	.3	1	2
PZ L5+00N 4+00E	29	334	1439	3.9	5	2
PZ L4+00N 7+50E	19	41	130	.1	1	2
PZ L4+00N 8+00E	19	250	186	2.4	1	1
PZ L4+00N 8+50E	30	70	203	.6	1	1
PZ L4+00N 9+00E	15	47	119	.3	1	1
PZ L4+00N 9+50E	19	31	66	.6	1	1
STD C/AU-S	63	36	131	6.9	18	52

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER B.C. V6A 1R6
PHONE 253-3158 DATA LINE 251-1011 DATE RECEIVED: SEPT 7 1987
DATE REPORT MAILED: Sept. 16/87.

GEOCHEMICAL ICP ANALYSIS

.500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG.C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR MN FE CA P LA CR MG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA AND K. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL AU* ANALYSIS BY AA FROM 10 GRAM SAMPLE.

ASSAYER: DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BRIAN V. HALL PROJECT-PIZZA CLAIMS File # 87-3966 Page 1

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 11+50N 3+75E	26	64	190	.4	1	1
PZ 11+50N 4+25E	12	4	53	.1	1	1
PZ 11+50N 4+75E	78	131	290	.1	1	4
PZ 11+50N 6+25E	14	18	59	.1	1	3
PZ 11+50N 6+75E	45	103	351	.9	3	1
PZ 11+00N 3+75E	26	63	121	.4	1	1
PZ 11+00N 5+25E	34	196	285	.5	3	2
PZ 11+00N 6+25E	41	61	174	.5	2	2
PZ 10+50N 3+25E	13	6	22	.1	1	1
PZ 10+50N 3+75E	22	78	220	.4	1	1
PZ 10+50N 4+25E	11	2	167	.1	1	3
PZ 10+50N 4+75E	62	99	268	.2	1	2
PZ 10+50N 6+75E	59	176	502	1.5	1	1
PZ 10+00N 3+25E	27	64	118	.3	1	1
PZ 10+00N 5+25E	20	92	326	.1	2	1
PZ 10+00N 5+75E	24	94	298	.2	2	1
PZ 10+00N 6+25E	26	232	496	1.0	1	3
PZ 10+00N 6+50E	24	78	235	1.2	2	1
PZ 10+00N 6+75E	66	245	855	1.3	4	1
PZ 9+75N 5+00E	66	978	1697	10.7	1	1
PZ 9+50N 3+25E	32	27	79	.3	2	2
PZ 9+50N 3+75E	29	76	364	.9	1	1
PZ 9+50N 4+25E	12	65	630	2.2	4	2
PZ 9+50N 4+75E	73	546	1319	3.7	2	1
PZ 9+50N 5+25E	77	457	690	9.8	2	2
PZ 9+50N 5+75E	53	28	138	.5	1	1
PZ 9+50N 6+25E	70	20	91	.2	2	1
PZ 9+50N 7+25E	4	6	7	.1	2	1
PZ 9+25N BLSE	60	1793	2607	5.9	5	2
PZ 9+00N 3+25E	21	19	72	.1	2	1
PZ 9+00N 3+75E	23	56	152	2.0	3	1
PZ 9+00N 4+25E	37	164	351	2.0	2	2
PZ 9+00N 4+75E	31	298	607	19.5	4	1
PZ 9+00N 5+25E	35	5365	265	8.6	3	1
PZ 9+00N 5+75E	28	80	109	.1	1	1
PZ 9+00N 6+25E	29	57	404	.4	1	1
STD C/AU-S	60	39	132	7.3	18	48

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 9+00N 7+25E	33	99	190	.3	1	1
PZ 8+50N 4+25E	11	50	79	1.1	4	1
PZ 8+50N 5+25E	11	87	200	.7	3	1
PZ 8+50N 5+75E	13	161	309	.3	2	1
PZ 8+50N 6+25E	43	691	611	6.4	5	1
PZ 8+50N 6+75E	2	5	7	.3	2	1
PZ 8+50N 7+25E	18	146	617	.2	2	1
PZ 8+00N 5+75E	23	84	226	2.8	1	1
PZ 8+00N 6+75E	33	49	115	.2	2	1
PZ 7+50N 3+75E	13	48	23	.3	2	2
PZ 7+50N 4+25E	21	48	115	.3	2	1
PZ 7+50N 5+25E	6	23	61	.1	1	1
PZ 7+50N 5+75E	17	47	82	.3	4	1
PZ 7+50N 6+25E	24	224	576	2.8	5	2
PZ 7+50N 7+75E	63	105	224	.3	2	1
PZ 7N 2+75E	22	39	66	.1	3	1
PZ 7N 3+25E	17	21	63	.1	3	1
PZ 7N 3+75E	23	232	284	1.5	4	1
PZ 7N 4+25E	22	239	97	2.0	2	1
PZ 7N 4+75E	6	29	29	.2	1	1
PZ 7N 5+25E	5	14	67	.2	1	1
PZ 7N 5+75E	45	135	631	2.4	4	1
PZ 7N 6+25E	22	74	69	.3	1	1
PZ 7N 6+75E	62	15	55	.1	1	1
PZ 7N 7+25E	36	269	168	.2	1	1
PZ 7N 7+75E	65	57	331	.5	3	1
PZ 7N 8+25E	41	62	201	.4	1	1
PZ 6+50N 2+25E	41	21	103	.1	3	1
PZ 6+50N 2+75E	47	27	85	.1	3	1
PZ 6+50N 3+25E	36	15	117	.2	1	1
PZ 6+50N 3+75E	34	776	1367	11.6	6	6
PZ 6+50N 4+25E	14	386	119	.2	1	1
PZ 6+50N 5+25E	25	226	563	1.3	1	1
PZ 6+50N 5+75E	21	223	257	1.1	1	1
PZ 6+50N 6+25E	73	775	384	5.5	3	1
PZ 6+50N 6+75E	20	126	234	.8	1	1
STD C/AU-S	63	43	132	7.1	19	50

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 6N 3+25E	29	11	71	.1	1	1
PZ 6N 3+75E	27	481	1623	6.6	7	3
PZ 6N 4+25E	21	169	350	1.5	2	1
PZ 6N 5+25E	36	225	1093	4.4	6	2
PZ 6N 5+75E	35	282	365	1.9	1	1
PZ 6N 6+25E	14	73	129	.4	2	1
PZ 6N 6+75E	19	70	183	.7	3	1
PZ 6N 7+25E	9	32	113	.2	1	1
PZ 6N 7+75E	22	56	184	.5	2	1
PZ 6N 8+25E	27	35	139	.7	2	2
PZ 5+50N 3+25E	32	29	118	.5	1	1
PZ 5+50N 3+75E	26	246	465	8.4	1	1
PZ 5+50N 4+25E	26	568	773	6.0	2	2
PZ 5+50N 4+75E	41	347	602	4.1	3	2
PZ 5+50N 5+25E	28	181	1000	2.8	4	1
PZ 5+50N 5+75E	30	125	277	1.0	3	1
PZ 5+50N 6+25E	36	115	295	.9	1	1
PZ 5+50N 6+75E	27	42	227	.7	1	1
PZ 5+50N 8+25E	19	36	185	.3	1	1
PZ 5N 2+75E	33	16	99	.1	1	1
PZ 5N 3+25E	16	51	90	.3	3	1
PZ 5N 4+25E	44	396	2577	5.6	10	12
PZ 5N 4+75E	37	238	1418	3.3	4	1
PZ 5N 5+25E	39	91	549	1.2	1	3
PZ 5N 5+75E	7	9	35	.3	1	1
PZ 5N 8+25E	11	15	50	.5	1	1
PZ 3+50N 7+75E	17	49	131	1.1	2	1
PZ 3+50N 8+25E	21	182	363	.9	1	2
PZ 3+00N 7+25E	20	51	200	.4	3	1
PZ 3+00N 8+25E	44	905	1316	1.5	3	1
PZ 3+00N 8+75E	24	21	164	.4	2	1
PZ 3+00N 9+25E	27	63	293	.7	1	1
PZ 2+50N 4+25E	28	62	139	.6	3	1
PZ 2+50N 7+75E	22	36	103	.2	2	4
PZ 2+50N 8+25E	25	71	242	.1	1	3
PZ 2+50N 8+75E	26	81	361	.8	1	1
STD C/AU-S	62	38	132	7.3	19	51

SAMPLE#	CU PPM	PB PPM	ZN PPM	AG PPM	CD PPM	AU* PPB
PZ 2+00N 5+75E	19	2	50	.2	2	1
PZ 2+00N 6+25E	131	12072	1455	19.1	15	1
PZ 2+00N 7+25E	20	170	73	.6	2	1
PZ 2+00N 7+75E	15	44	54	1.4	3	1
PZ 2+00N 8+25E	34	89	394	1.5	4	1
PZ 1+50N 7+75E	48	151	354	1.5	5	2
PZ 1+50N 8+25E	28	144	316	1.4	1	1
PZ 1N 7+25E	28	68	219	.4	3	1
PZ 1N 7+75E	8	18	30	.2	1	3
PZ 1N 8+25E	21	50	94	.7	2	2
PZ 1N 8+75E	6	28	40	.4	1	1
PZ 1N 9+25E	2	2	1	.2	1	1
PZ 5E 8+25N	16	56	123	.2	1	3
PZ 5E 8+75N	22	22	103	1.2	3	2

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.
PH: (604) 253-3158 COMPUTER LINE: 251-1011

DATE RECEIVED SEPT 3 1987

DATE REPORTS MAILED Sept 15/87

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE TYPE : PULP
Au* - 10 GM, IGNITED, HOT AQUA REGIA LEACHED, MIBK EXTRACTION, AA ANALYSIS.

ASSAYER D. Toye DEAN TOYE , CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

BRIAN V. HALL FILE# 86-2048

SAMPLE	Au* ppb
86-BL-600	1
86-BL-601	1
86-BL-602	1
86-BL-603	1
86-BL-604	1
86-BL-605	1
86-BL-606	1
86-BL-607	1
86-BL-608	2
86-BL-609	1
86-BL-610	1
86-BL-611	2
86-BL-612	1
86-BL-613	1
86-BL-614	1
86-BL-615	2
86-BL-616	2
86-BL-617	1
86-BL-618	2
86-BL-619	1
86-BL-620	1
86-BL-621	1
86-BL-622	1
86-BL-623	1
86-BL-624	1
86-BL-625	2
86-BL-626	1
86-BL-627	1
86-BL-628	1
86-BL-629	16
86-BL-630	1
86-BL-631	1
86-BL-632	1
86-BL-633	1
86-BL-634	1
86-BL-635	1

SAMPLE	Au* ppb
86-BL-636	2
86-BL-637	1
86-BL-638	4
86-BL-639	1
86-BL-640	1
86-BL-641	2
86-BL-642	4
86-BL-643	5
86-BL-644	2
86-BL-645	1
86-BL-646	1
86-BL-647	3
86-BL-650	2
86-BL-651	1
86-BL-652	5
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86-BL-654	1
86-BL-655	2
86-BL-656	1
86-BL-657	70
86-BL-658	4
86-BL-659	4
86-BL-660	1
86-BL-661	3
86-BL-662	2
86-BL-663	3
86-BL-664	2
86-BL-665	4
86-BL-666	2
86-BL-667	4
86-BL-668	1
86-BL-669	2
86-BL-670	2
86-BL-671	2
86-BL-672	2
86-BL-673	1

SAMPLE	Au* ppb
86-BL-674	1
86-BL-675	1
86-BL-676	2
86-BL-677	1
86-BL-678	1
86-BL-679	2
86-BL-680	1
86-BL-681	1
86-BL-682	1
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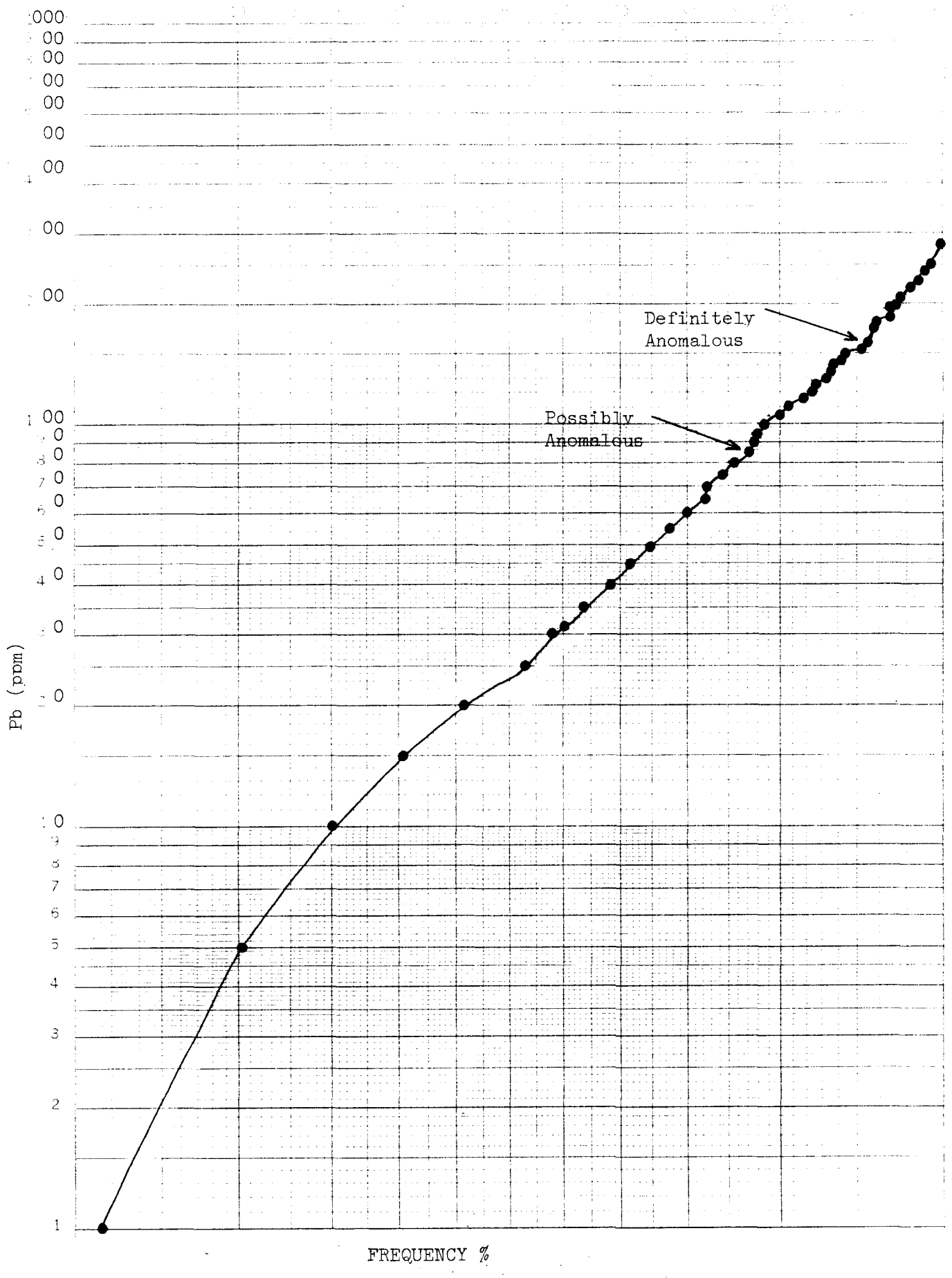
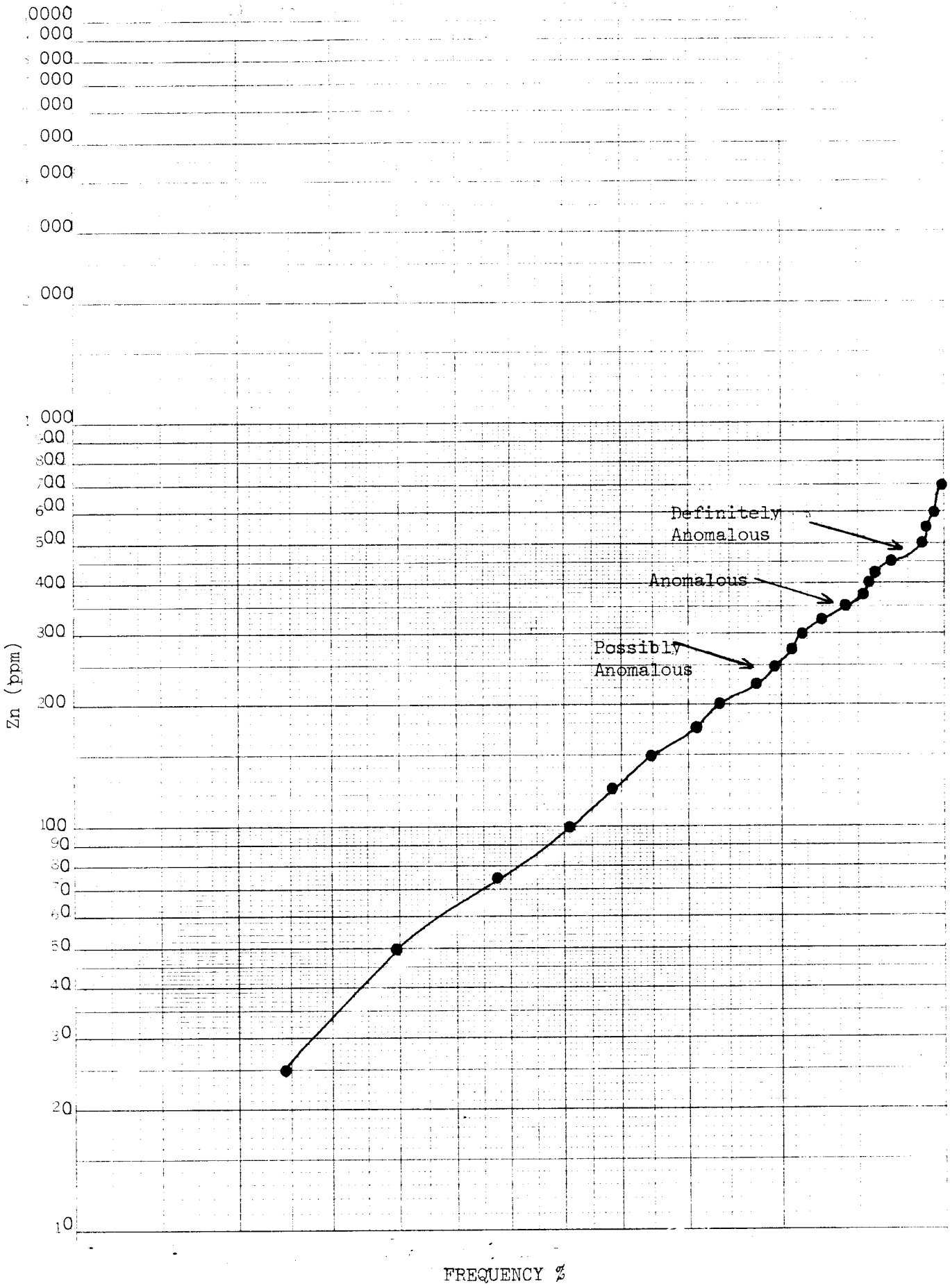
86-BL-409	1
86-BL-410	2
86-BL-411	1
86-BL-412	1
86-BL-413	1
86-BL-414	2
86-BL-415	2
86-BL-416	17

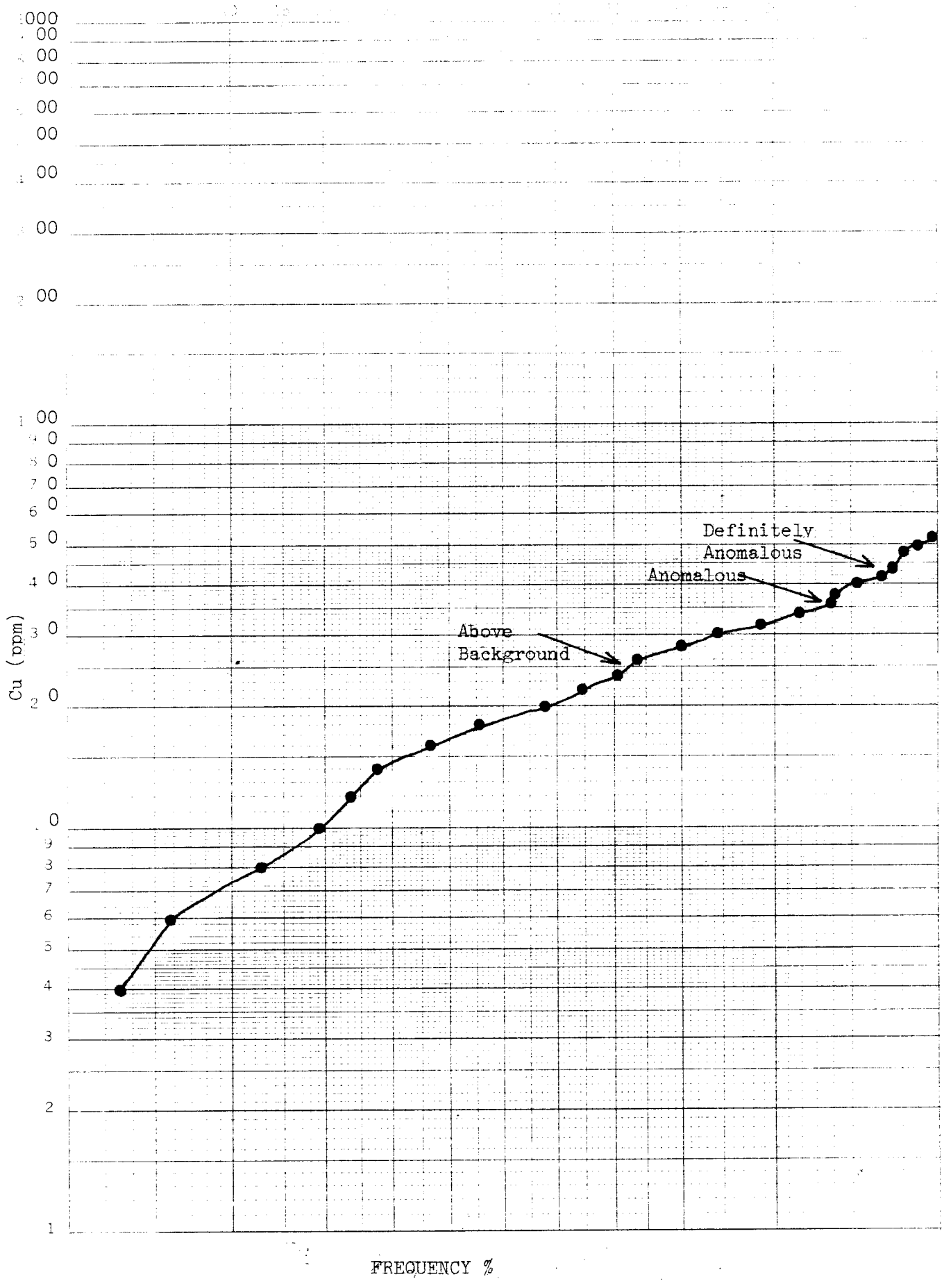
SAMPLE	Au* ppb
86-BL-417	14
86-BL-418	7
86-BL-419	23
86-BL-420	4
86-BL-421	7
86-BL-422	45
86-BL-423	1
86-BL-424	1
86-BL-425	1
86-BL-426	2
86-BL-427	2
86-BL-428	1
86-BL-429	2
86-BL-430	1
86-BL-431	1
86-BL-433	1
86-BL-434	1

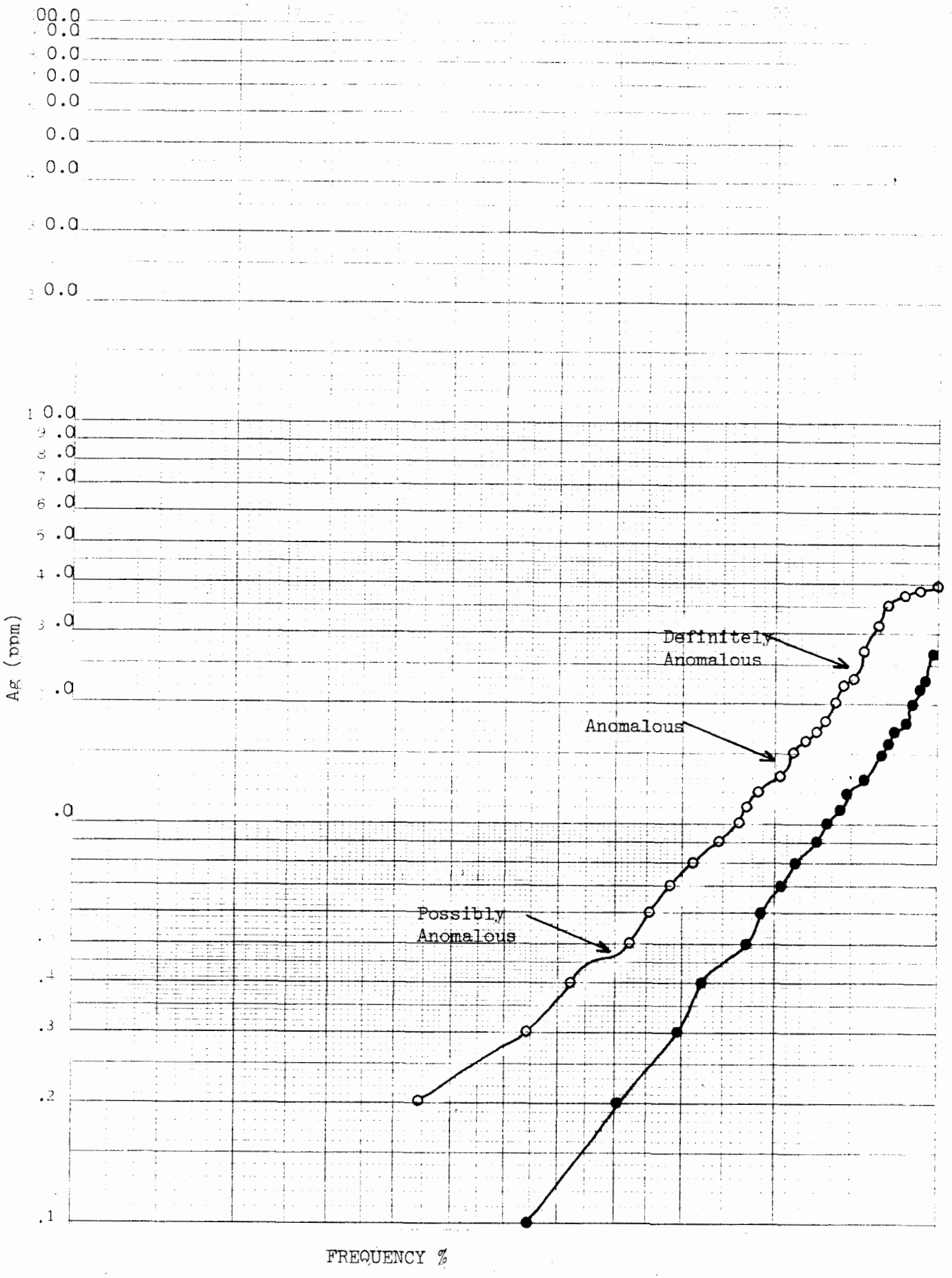
APPENDIX D

CUMULATIVE-FREQUENCY PLOTS FOR THE SOIL SAMPLE DATA


Definitely
Anomalous
Possibly
Anomalous
Pb (ppm)
FREQUENCY %


Definitely Anomalous
Anomalous
Possibly Anomalous
Zn (ppm)
FREQUENCY %


Definitely
Anomalous
Anomalous
Above
Background
Cu (ppm)
FREQUENCY %


Ag (ppm)
FREQUENCY %
Definitely Anomalous
Anomalous
Possibly Anomalous

APPENDIX E

COST STATEMENT

APPENDIX E

COST STATEMENT

Wages

Brian V. Hall (Project Geologist) 23 days at $250.00 per day	$ 5,750.00
Audrey Heagy (Geologist) 10½ days at $200.00 per day	2,100.00
Chris Young (Geologist) 21 days at $180.00 per day	3,780.00
David Ridley (Prospector) 24 days at $165.00 per day	3,960.00
Mike Gray (Assistant) 25 days at $135.00 per day	3,375.00
Total Wages	18,965.00

Assays and Analyses

586 soil samples analyzed for Pb, Zn, Ag, Cu and Cd at $5.00 per sample	2,930.00
7 rock samples analyzed for 30 elements at $9.00 per sample	270.00
647 Au analysis at $4.25 per sample	2,749.75
Total	5,949.75

Truck Rental

1986 Ford 3/4 ton, 4x4 14 days at $73.15 per day	1,024.04
1986 Toyota Forerunner 8 days at $35.00 per day	280.00
1979 Toyota Landcruiser 23 days at $35.00 per day	805.00
Total	2,109.04

COST STATEMENT CONTINUED

Camp Rental 3½ weeks at $150.00 per week	$ 525.00
VLF Rental 12 days at $25.00 per day	300.00
Magnetometer Rental 8 days at $25.00 per day	200.00
Food and Accommodation	2,018.01
Office Supplies	227.55
Field Supplies	664.68
Gas	871.98
Telephone	48.70
Freight	331.88
Drafting	340.91
GRAND TOTAL	**$ 32,552.50**

APPENDIX F

COST OF PROPOSED WORK

APPENDIX F

COST OF PROPOSED WORK

Trenching	
8 backhoe days at $1,500.00 per day	$ 12,000.00
Mobilization of backhoe	5,000.00
Geologist	
14 days at $300.00 per day	4,200.00
Assistant	
14 days at $170.00 per day	2,380.00
Mobilization	
of geological crew	4,000.00
Accommodation	
36 mandays at $65.00 per day	2,340.00
Truck Rental	
20 days at $50.00 per day	1,000.00
Assays and Analyses	
100 samples at $20.00 per sample	2,000.00
Reporting	7,000.00
Miscellaneous	2,000.00
TOTAL	**$ 41,920.00**

APPENDIX G

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

APPENDIX G

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian V. Hall of R.R.-1, Bowen Island, British Columbia, V0N, 1G0, do certify that:

1) I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.Sc., 1975) and the University of Waterloo (M.Sc., 1978) in geology.

2) I have practiced by profession for thirteen years since my graduation from the University of British Columbia.

3) I am a member of the Society of Economic Geologists and a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

4) I have no beneficial interest in this property discussed in this report, nor do I expect to receive any in the future.

Brian V. Hall, M.Sc.
February 20, 1988