MAP NO.: 115 I 6	**ASSESSMENT REPORT** X **PROSPECTUS** **CONFIDENTIAL** **OPEN FILE** X	**DOCUMENT NO:** **MINING DISTRICT:** **TYPE OF WORK:**	092139 WHITEHORSE GEOCHEMICAL, GEOLOGICAL

REPORT FILED UNDER:	Dominion Explorers Inc.		
DATE PERFORMED:	June 25-September 25, 1987	**DATE FILED:**	May 15, 1988
LOCATION: **LAT.:**	62°17'N	**AREA:**	Freegold Mountain
LONG.:	137°14'W	**VALUE $:**	9,250.00
CLAIM NAME & NO.:	RAG 1-24 YA86809-832; RAG 25-26 YA87059-060; RAG 27 Fr. YA93755; RAG Fr. YA93756; RAG Fr. YA97125; MAY 1 YA87057; MAY 3 YA87058		

WORK DONE BY:	R. Edison
WORK DONE FOR:	Dominion Explorers Inc.

DATE TO GOOD STANDING:

REMARKS: #32 RED FOX

In 1987, 9 rock and 254 soil samples were analysed for gold and arsenic. Two areas of anomalous soil recorded values up to 370 ppb Au and 949 ppm As. Quartz vein material from the southeast part of the property assayed 100 ppb Au and 945 ppm As.

ROUND TRIP MEMORANDUM / **NOTE DE SERVICE ALLER RETOUR**

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA / GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA

TO / À: Trevor Bremner

File No. (originator) – Dossier nº (source)

FROM / DE: Mike Fish
Whitehorse Mining Recorder

092139

File No. (addressee) – Dossier nº (destinataire)

Subject – Sujet

Dominion Explorers Inc.
Assessment report on RAG and MAY claims.

Please request:

(1) A map showing the location of all the claims

(2) Details of the "Supplies + Travel" item listed in the Statement of Costs.

T.J. Bremner

Signature

Date 18 Feb. 88

Reply – Réponse

TREVOR attached is the information you requested.

Mike Fish
15 March 1988

092139

Signature

Date

2 **REPLY** / ***RÉPONSE*** **Please return this copy to originator.** / ***Veuillez retourner cet exemplaire à la source.***

FORMULE NORMALISÉE 59 DE L'ONGC

Fold / Plier - 1

Fold / Plier - 2

Fold / Plier - 3

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

RAG AND MAY CLAIMS

1987 SUMMER GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL PROGRAM REPORT

WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION
YUKON TERRITORY

PROPERTY LOCATION:

62° 17' N

137° 14' W

CLAIM SHEET: 115-I-6

ROBERT EDISON
PROJECT GEOLOGIST
DOMINION EXPLORERS INC
916-111 Richmond St W
Toronto, Ontario
M5H-2G4
(416-364-3182)

092139

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 $ 10 814.43 .

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAPS (in back pockets) Scale:

1. INTRODUCTION

During the summer of 1987 a four week program of follow up geological prospecting and geochemical soil sampling involving one geologist and one assistant was undertaken on the Rag and May claims in the Yukon Territory. The main objective of this program was to investigate the high soil values of the 1986 program, by adding new traverses in the area of the high gold values. This report and the results it represents are meant to be a supplement to the 1986 report by the same author.

2. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Rag property consists of thirty-one contiguous unpatented mining claims situated primarily on the south side of a northwest trending ridge, two kilometers from the summit of Freegold Mountain. The property is located seventy-five kilometers northwest of Carmacks, Yukon Territory, and two hundred and ten kilometers north of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. It forms an outlying part of the northeast section of the Dawson Range Mountains which lie in the Yukon Plateau Province.

Access to the claim group is provided by a government maintained gravel road from Carmacks. The travelling distance is about seventy kilometers and takes about two hours to drive safely. Carmacks is located one hundred and eighty kilometers north of Whitehorse on the Klondike Highway, most of which is paved, requiring a travelling time of about two hours between the two communities.

The claim numbers which comprise the property are as follows:

Claim Number	Claim Name
YA86809 - YA86832	RAG 1 - 24
YA87059 - YA87060	RAG 25 - 26
YA93755	RAG 27 Fr.
YA93756	RAG 28 Fr.
YA97125	RAG 29 Fr
YA87057	MAY 1
YA87058	MAY 3

3. PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property, being located in the Dawson Mountain Range, is in rugged terrain. The summit of the mountain ridge is approximately 4,400 feet above sea level which places it 1,400 feet above Seymour Creek. The grade of the hillside between Seymour Creek and the summit varies between 5 and 35 degrees with the average being about 20 degrees.

The topography on the slopes is the result of erosion without any glacial modification (Bostock 1936). Stream gulches are V shaped in cross section and steepen rapidly in profile towards the crest of the mountain. Conversely, the mountain side rises steeply out of Seymour Valley and flattens out toward the top. This flattening out section is believed to be the mature erosional surface of the Yukon Plateau (Bostock 1936).

The Seymour Valley is on average 1000 feet across and flat, and tends to widen towards the southeast. The creek has an average width of ten feet across and well is entrenched into the permafrost. The head waters for the creek are the Wolf Lakes, which are found about twenty kilometers upstream to the southeast. The confluence of Bow and Seymour Creeks lies on the eastern side of the property, and it is rumoured to be a very good spot for Greyling fishing. The resulting stream has been named Kitchener Creek.

Rock outcrops are scarce; less than 1% of the bedrock is exposed. Another 3% of the area is covered by a layer composed of angular rock fragments and soil. These are residuals of erosion and are of local origin. Well defined areas of coarse detritus occur on the south facing slopes where the thawing action of the sun is most pronounced, causing the finer material to be removed by running water. In mapping the area these coarse fragments of rock are assumed to be close to their source and therefore representative of the underlying bedrock.

The most common tree species on the property are black spruce, white spruce, aspen, white birch and balsam fir. They tend to grow on the south facing slopes and parts of the valleys due to the favorable angle of the sun, reaching mature heights of 40 to 60 feet and are commonly ten inches in diameter. On the north facing slopes and in poorly drained valley bottoms and hollows, the ground is frozen to within a foot of the surface all year. These areas are carpeted in a thick moss in which only a few hearty and stunted black spruce and shrubs grow (Bostock 1936). The timberline on the property is at an elevation of approximately 4,200 feet or just on the top of the ridge.

4. PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

In 1930 Mr. P.F. Guder discovered lode gold in the Mt. Freegold area and in 1931 that discovery caused a rush resulting in over 100 claims staked in the area (Bostock 1936). This initial activity subsided and four years later (1934/1935) the N. A. Timmins Corporation took control of most of the claims. The company began underground development on the LaForma group of claims and built a winter road into the site. Later, during that summer the company relinquished its holdings in the area and abandoned the district (Bostock 1936).

In 1963 Discovery Mines Ltd. acquired many of the key claims in the area, constructed a mill on the LaForma Property and commenced mining. During the period 1963 to 1966 they processed 9,500 tons of ore, and in 1966 they were forced to shut down, apparently due to equipment problems. The property remained dormant until Discovery Mines Ltd. conducted a soil geochemical survey over the property and discovered a wide arsenic-gold anomaly, which is now known as the Antoniuk Project. In 1980 Discovery Mines Ltd. optioned the whole claim group to Arctic Red Resources, who then began an extensive exploration program, including nine drill holes on the now Antoniuk ground. Arctic Red Resources dropped its option on part of the claim group which now forms the Antoniuk Project (Howard 1985). This block of claims is about three kilometers southeast of the Rag and May claims.

Recently, Archer Cathro and Associates (Geological Consultants) have carried out more than three miles of trenching (1985) and a two month drilling program (1986) on the Antoniuk Property. The Antoniuk Project is now a joint venture between Rexford Minerals Ltd. and Big Creek Resources Ltd. (formerly Nordac Mining Corp.) under option from Discovery Mines Ltd, the target being low grade gold mineralization amenable to heap leaching. The project is now in a holding stage with an inferred mineral reserve of 4.17 million tons grading .033 oz/ton gold (1986 figures).

During the 1987 season Archer Cathro and Associates performed work on the old Augusta and Margarete zones on the northwest block of the Guder Estate claims. This has been termed the Goldstar Project and is at an early stage of development; however, work by previous operators outlined a deposit of 180,000 tons grading 0.100 oz/ton gold. This zone is estimated to be within a mile of the northeast corner of the Rag Property.

At one time the ground covering the Rag Property was part of the Guder Estate claims. A grid was cut and geophysical surveys were performed on the Rag portion of the Guder Estate claims; however as some of these original claims are still in good standing, a release of the previous exploration work is not allowed by the government.

In early summer 1985, Mr. R. A. Granger sampled a roadside gossan zone on the Rag claims. This sampling resulted in a) 36 feet of rubble averaging .054 oz/ton gold, b) 10 feet of dark gossanous material averaging .111 oz/ton gold and c) 8 feet of light gossanous material averaging .691 oz/ton gold. Also, two grab samples of rubble, one of light gossanous material and one of dark gossanous material, assayed 1.29 and 4.39 oz/ton gold respectively.

Later that summer two bulldozer trenches were cut above the road rubble in an attempt to identify the source of the gold bearing rubble. Initial sampling that summer returned gold values ranging from 32 to 1040 ppb gold in the upper trench and 19 to 70 ppb gold in the lower trench.

5. REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the area was first investigated fifty years ago by H.S. Bostock (1936). Since then there has been a proliferation of new information and theories on the evolution of the Northern Cordillera. The geology of the area was reinterpreted in 1974

by the Geological Survey of Canada. A remapping program was started in 1979, and is still in progress.

The property, according to Tempelman-Kluit (G.S.C 1980,1984), is located in the Intermontane Belt at the contact of the Yukon Cataclastic Complex and the Yukon Crystalline Terrane. The Yukon Cataclastic Complex is thought to consist mostly of Upper Paleozoic (Permian) extrusives and Mesozoic sediments. The Yukon Crystalline Terrane is thought to be early Paleozoic, and since then metamorphosed and intruded by younger (Jurassic to Cretaceous) plutonic rocks.

Locally the rocks of the Mt. Freegold area are divided into three groups: 1) the older metamorphic schists and gneisses (Yukon Group, Lower Paleozoic?), 2) stocks of granitic, granodioritic and syenitic composition (Jurassic to Cretaceous), and 3) dikes of intermediate and felsic composition (Cretaceous), (Bostock 1936, Johnston 1937, Tempelman-Kluit 1980, 1984).

6. GEOLOGY SURVEY

The geological survey was performed at the same time as the soil and rock survey and enhanced the 1986 survey. The results are added to the 1986 1:5000 Rag geological map. Major outcrops are shown in local extent and smaller outcrops are shown as x's.

This year's survey produced no significant changes to the Rag geological map. Several outcrops of altered granite were found along the top of Granite Gulch. An outcrop of altered granodiorite containing large pink feldspars was found on the top of the ridge near the northeast corner and a sample of granodioritic gneiss was found on the north side, west end of Granite Gulch. Several other outcrops of the major rock units were found and plotted on the geological map.

Schists of the Yukon Group

The schists are found on the northeast flank of the property in contact with the granodiorite. These schists are predominantly medium grained, composed of quartz, biotite, muscovite and minor sulfides, and have a well developed schistose structure.

Granodiorite

This rock type covers most of the property area, contacting with the schist to the northeast and a small granitic plug to the south. It is resistant, massive, medium to coarse grained, unfoliated, and composed mostly of quartz, plagioclase, hornblende, and biotite. Both the biotite and hornblende are slightly magnetic. At the contact with the granite, the granodiorite appears altered, showing a dark weathered appearance, with a 1-2% pyrite content. This alteration is most notable at two locations along the road where the granodiorite becomes very dark in colour on a fresh surface, the composition now bordering on diorite.

The granodiorite mapped on the property is only a small part of the Casino Granodiorite, a plutonic phase of the Mount Nansen Group. It has been placed as Mid-Cretaceous in age.

Granite

The granite was found to be present on the southwestern side of the property. It is pink in colour, fine to medium grained, massive to porphyritic, and composed of quartz (20-30%), alkali feldspar (30-50%), plagioclase (20-30%) and biotite (10-20%). The porphyritic phase has phenocrysts of alkali feldspar and plagioclase slightly larger (.5 mm wide) than the medium grained groundmass .

The granite is a very prominent image on aerial photographs appearing as a lens shaped plug about one kilometer long and one half kilometer wide. This rock type has not been distinguished from the Casino Granodiorite on any geological maps to date. A rock sample was taken by the Geological Survey of Canada in the approximate location of the granite and age dated at 82.5 +/- 2.6 million years old (early Cretaceous). A rock sample of the Casino Granodiorite ten kilometers to the south was age dated at 110.0 +/- 8.0 million years old (Tempelman-Kluit 1984).

Intermediate/Felsic Dikes

These dikes are divided into three distinct types and are noted to occur at random throughout the whole property. No strikes or dips were obtained since these dikes were always mapped from float. However, the apparent width of some of these dikes exposed in the trenches was noted to be between 5 and 15 meters.

The three types were:

a) Felsite White to light grey, commonly rusty-gossanous, sometimes porphyritic with .5 cm wide medium grained feldspar crystals in medium grained, felsic groundmass.

b) Rhyolite Light pink, commonly rusty-gossanous, porphyritic with .5 cm wide feldspar crystals, fine grained groundmass.

d) Andesite Porphyritic with .5 cm wide white feldspar crystals and .8 cm long hornblende crystals. Fine grained grey groundmass.

Gossanous Breccia

This rock type is highly oxidized and predominantly found in the various trenches. It is typically characterized by .5 to 2 centimeter quartz fragments in a fine grained silicic, rusty to gossanous matrix.

7. GEOCHEMICAL ROCK SURVEY

The geochemical rock survey was aimed at sampling any rock in the vicinity of the high values of gold found in the soils in 1986. It was run simultaneously with the detailed soil sampling. Nine samples were collected and analyzed for gold and arsenic. The gold was analyzed either by the Fire Assay/Atomic Absorption (preconcentration by Fire Assay) method or by Direct Irradiation/Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis (I.N.A.A.). Both methods use a 10 gram sample and have a detection limit of 5 parts per billion (ppb). The Atomic Absorption method reports the results to the nearest 5 ppb, while the I.N.A.A method reports the results to the nearest 1 ppb. The arsenic was analyzed by either the Nitric Perchlor. Digestion/Colourmetric method (detection limit of 2 parts per million (ppm)) or the I.N.A.A method (detection limit of 1 ppm). These methods were applied to all samples of rock and soil collected.

Of the eight samples collected only two returned gold values of interest. Samples RR87-5b and 7 analysed 100 and 83 ppb gold and 945 and 71 ppm arsenic. Both these samples are from the southeast side of the property and are composed of quartz vein material and quartz breccia respectively.

The samples of altered granodiorite, black granodiorite and rhyolite (RR87-1 to 4) were collected in the vicinity of Granite Gulch in the hope of gaining some information as to the cause of the high gold and arsenic content in the soils there. Unfortunately these samples returned low values of both elements.

A sample of silt (Granite Gulch) was taken on a very small creek near the bottom of Granite Gulch on traverse T87-5. This sample analyzed 1240 ppb Au and 127 ppm As.

8. GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

During the summer 254 soil samples were collected on the property by using the standard soil augering method. The soil horizon sampled was the B horizon. The spacing of most of the samples was 25 meters. The area has not been heavily glaciated so the soils reflect the underlying rock. There is however a layer of ash in places that must be penetrated to collect the sample.

The sample results are plotted on the 1986 1:5000 scale map. The gold values are plotted on the right side of the traverse line while the arsenic values are plotted on the left side. This map was then duplicated, the gold contours (15 and 100 ppb) on one and the arsenic contours (25 and 100 ppm) on the other.

Eight soil anomalies greater than 50 ppb gold were found and are listed as follows:

Sample No.	Traverse	Location	Gold in ppb	Arsenic in ppm
R87-69	T87-1	820m up from road	72	10
R87-71	T87-1	870m up from road	70	22
R87-107	T87-2	75m up from C.L.	50	10
R87-161	T87-4	690m up from road	99	40
R87-166	T87-4	575m up from road	280	44
R87-167	T87-4	370m up from road	370	20
R87-192	T87-4	On road	300	176
R87-212	T87-6	325m down from C.L.	210	949

Most of these anomalies are found in two areas, the north side of the northwest end of Granite Gulch (centered around RAG 21), and on the southeast side of the property (RAG 29Fr, 28Fr, 11 and 12 claims).

Thirteen soil anomalies greater than 100 ppm arsenic were found and are listed as follows:

Sample No.	Traverse	Location	Gold in ppb	Arsenic in ppm
R87-9	T87-7	Junction w/T14	20	115
R87-10	T87-7	Junction w/T14	<5	157
R87-60	T87-1	600m up from road	32	241
R87-61	T87-1	625m up from road	<5	160
R87-99	T87-2	250m up from C.L.	<5	148
R87-100	T87-2	255m up from C.L.	29	258
R87-112	T87-3	25m up from C.L.	17	393
R87-113	T87-3	50m up from C.L.	<5	435
R87-115	T87-3	100m up from C.L.	<5	181
R87-192	T87-4	On Road	300	176
R87-212	T87-6	325m down from C.L.	210	949
R87-221	T87-6	100m down from C.L.	22	126
R87-224	T87-6	50m down from C.L.	10	119

These anomalies are found in the two areas of high gold values as described above. The contouring suggests that these high arsenic values are larger in aerial extent than the corresponding gold values. In addition, a smaller area of high arsenic values appears just east of 1985 roadcut trenching.

9. SUMMARY

The geochemical rock survey was not successful in determining the nature of the high values of gold and arsenic in the soils along Granite Gulch and the southeast side of the property. The silt sample that was taken on lower Granite Gulch indicates that there is gold mineralization associated with the Gulch.

The geochemical soil survey was successful in finding anomalies in gold and arsenic in the vicinity of the anomalies found in the 1986 survey, thus enhancing and confirming their existence. The detailed soil sampling in the vicinity of the road cut trenches has detected an arsenic anomaly with low associated gold values in the soil. This agrees with the general conclusion in the Mt. Freegold area that arsenic in the soils is a better pathfinder element for gold mineralization than gold itself.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the company continue to hold the option on the property for the purpose of further exploration work. This work should consist of bulldozer trenching in the vicinity of the two areas of anomalous soils (gold and arsenic) and on the north half of the southeast side to test for any extensions of the mineralizing structure of the Goldstar project.

11. STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. R. C. Edison, of the City of Toronto, Borough of York, Province of Ontario, hereby certify:

1) That I am a staff project geologist with Dominion Explorers Inc. of Toronto, and reside at 133 Dunvegan Rd, Toronto, Ontario.

2) That I am a graduate of McMaster University and hold a Bachelor of Science Degree in General Science.

3) That I am a graduate of The University of Guelph and hold an Honour's Bachelor of Science Degree in Earth Science.

4) That I have been practicing my profession as an Exploration Geologist since May of 1984.

5) That the accompanying report is based on a study of all the available data on the property and vicinity, together with the writer's field work on the property.

6) I hereby consent to the inclusion and use of this report in any documents required by the regulatory authorities.

J. R. C. Edison BSc. Hon. BSc.

12. REFERENCES

Bostock, H. S., 1936, Carmacks District, Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 189, 67p

Edison, J. R., 1986, Rag and May Claims, 1986 geological and geochemical program report, Whitehorse Mining Division, Yukon Territory, for Durham Resources Inc.

Howard, D. A., 1985, Report on the 1985 exploration program conducted on the Antoniuk Property, Mount Freegold area, Yukon Territory, for Permian Resources Ltd. D. D. H. Geomanagement Ltd. 23p

Johnston, J. R., 1937, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Freegold Mountain, Carmacks District, Yukon; Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 214, 21p

Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1980, Highlights of the field work in Laberge and Carmacks areas, Yukon Territory. Geological Survey of Canada, Paper 80-1A

Tempelman-Kluit, D.J., 1984, Geology, Laberge (105E) and Carmacks(115I), Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 1101.

13. Appendixes

a) Rag rock listing. In back pocket

Note that this computer file treats gold values less than 5 ppb as -5, arsenic values less than 2 ppm as -2 ppm. This was done for numerical sorting purposes.

b) Expense Accounting. In back pocket

Reference notes:

Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd. ..... Assaying
Tilden ..... Truck rental
U. Abolins ..... Supervision
R. A Granger ..... Consulting
Edison Expense ..... Supplies
E. Caron ..... Hoe Trenching
Eastern Associates ..... Line cutting.

c) Personnel:

Mr. U. Abolins
Vice-President of Exploration
Dominion Explorers Inc.
916-111 Richmond St. W.
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2G4
Supervisor

Ms. S. Ratsep
Geologist
Dominion Explorers Inc.
916-111 Richmond St. W.
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2G4
Field Assistant

Mr. R. Edison
Geologist
Dominion Explorers Inc.
916-111 Richmond St. W.
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2G4
Project Geologist

Mr. R. A. Granger
Geological Field Consultant
48 Tamarack Dr.
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

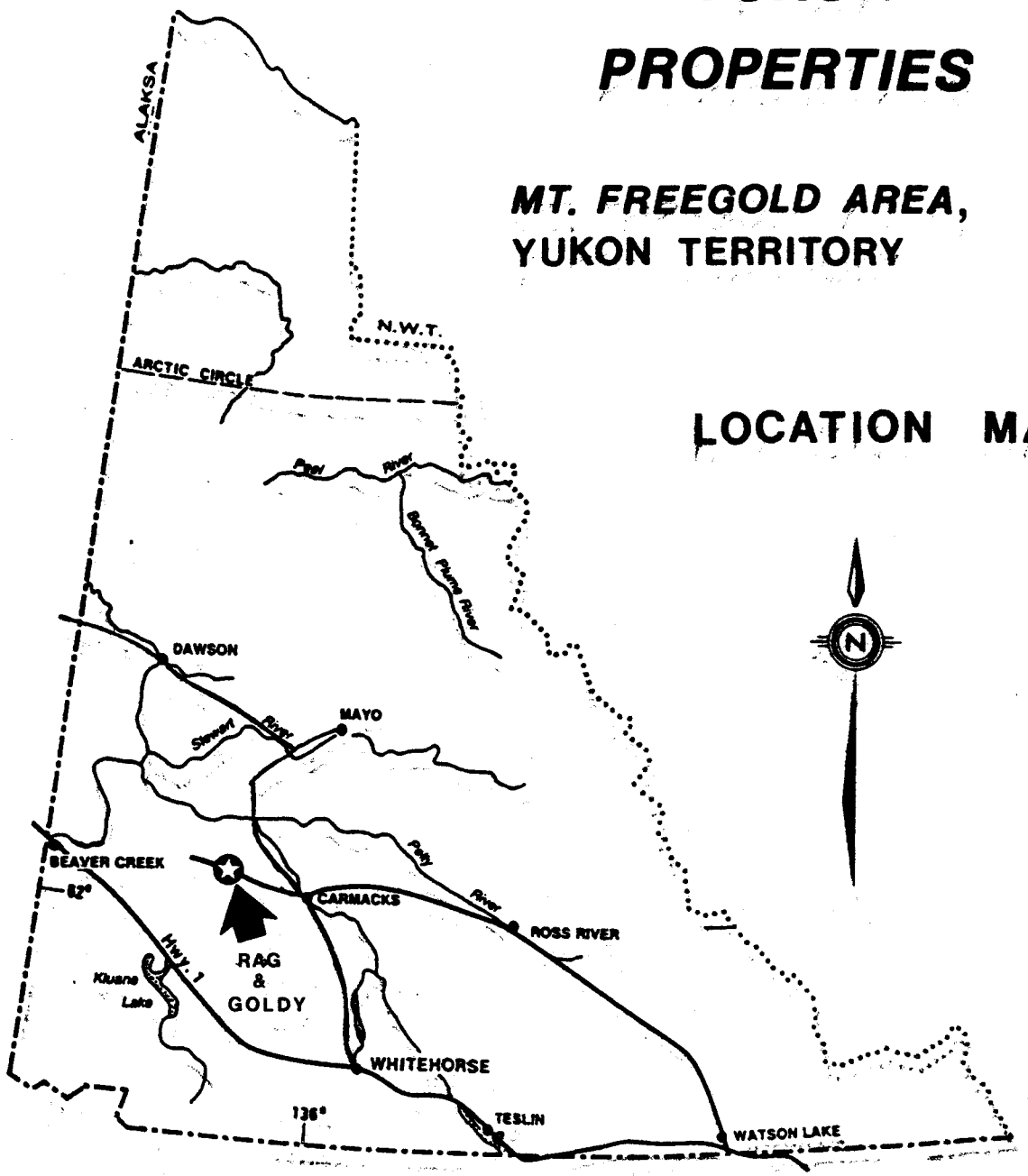
d) Field work was performed intermittently in the Yukon between June 25, 1987 and September 25, 1987

092139

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC

YUKON PROPERTIES

MT. FREEGOLD AREA, YUKON TERRITORY



LANDMARK CORPORATION

OAKWOOD PETROLEUMS LTD.
DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.
NOBLE MINES & OILS LTD.
CANADIAN SPOONER RESOURCES INC.

SUITE 916
111 RICHMOND STREET WEST
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5H 2G4
TELEPHONE (416) 364-3182
TELECOPIER (416) 364-5265

CERTIFICATION OF EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

We, the undersigned, J.A. Francis and M.L. Butler, respectively Vice-President, Finance and Treasurer of Dominion Explorers Inc. hereby certify that the following schedule of expenditures has been examined by ourselves and we have conducted such inquiries, made such verifications and received such opinions and assurances as we have considered necessary for the purpose of certifying that the following expenditures were made by the Company during the period July 1, 1987 through November 30, 1987 and can be supported with adequate documentation if required.

Exploration Expenditures - RAG Property

Supplies and Travel	$ 3,570.42
Rentals	2,933.59
Assaying	2,705.48
Labour	2,367.59
Mob & Demob	57.50
	$11,634.58

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

J.A. Francis
Vice-President, Finance

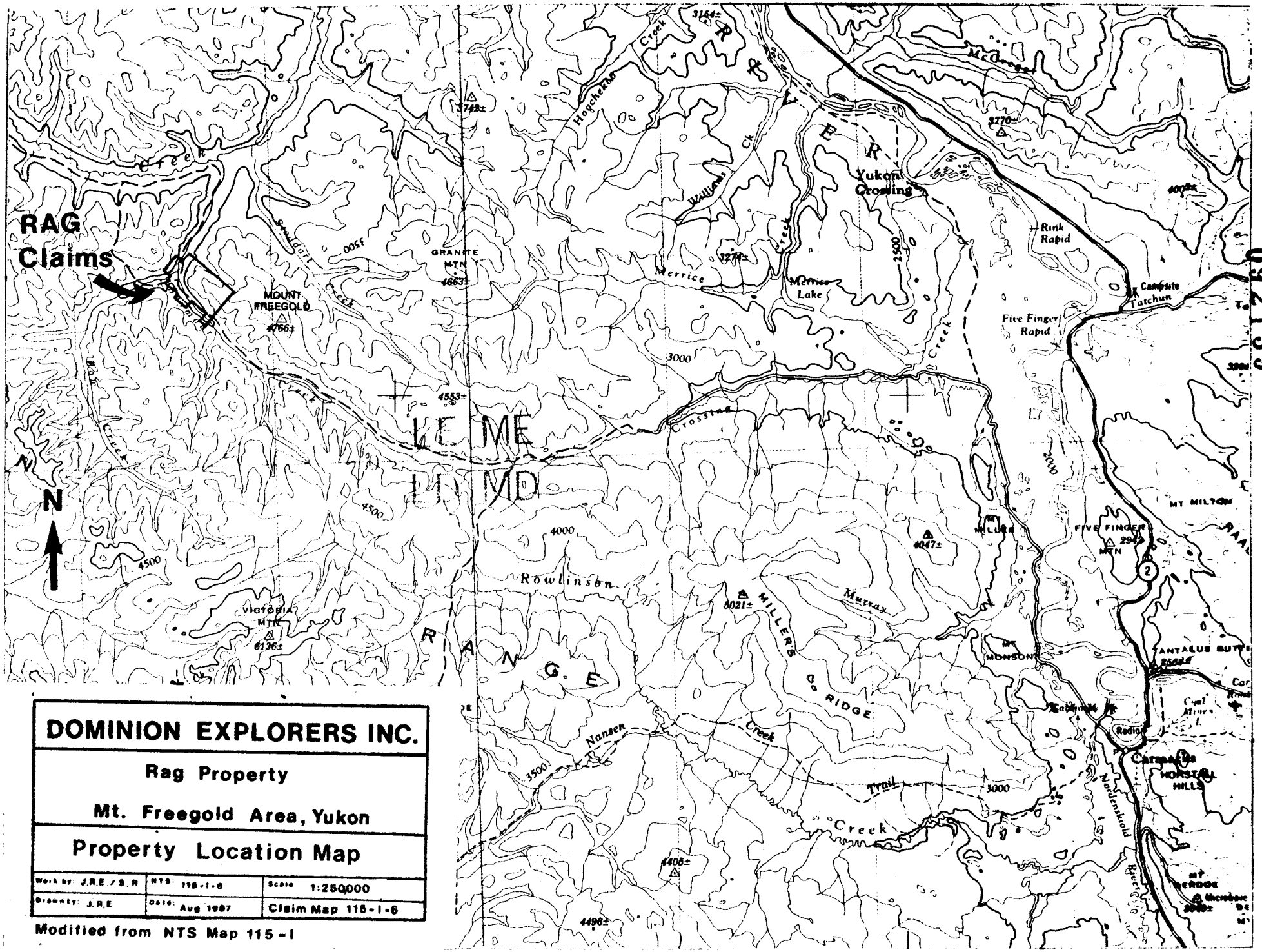
M.L. Butler
Treasurer

c/s

092139

File: Rag Rocks 87
Report: Minus = less than December 9 1987

Sample #	Au PPB	As PPM	Rock Type	Location
RR87-1	15	5	Black granodiorite	On road
RR87-2	-5	5	Granitic gneiss	Lower Granite Gulch
RR87-3	-5	5	Rhyolitic dike	Lower Granite Gulch
RR87-4	-5	20	Altered granite	Granite Gulch
RR87-5	-5	92	Altered granodiorite	84m up T87-3
RR87-5a	-5	49	Altered granodiorite	84m up T87-3
RR87-5b	100	945	Quartz vein material	84m up T87-3
RR87-6	n/a	n/a	Altered granodiorite	Start T87-4
RR87-7	83	71	Quartz breccia	Start T87-4
RR87-8	-5	22	Altered granite	Granite Gulch



DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

Rag Property

Mt. Freegold Area, Yukon

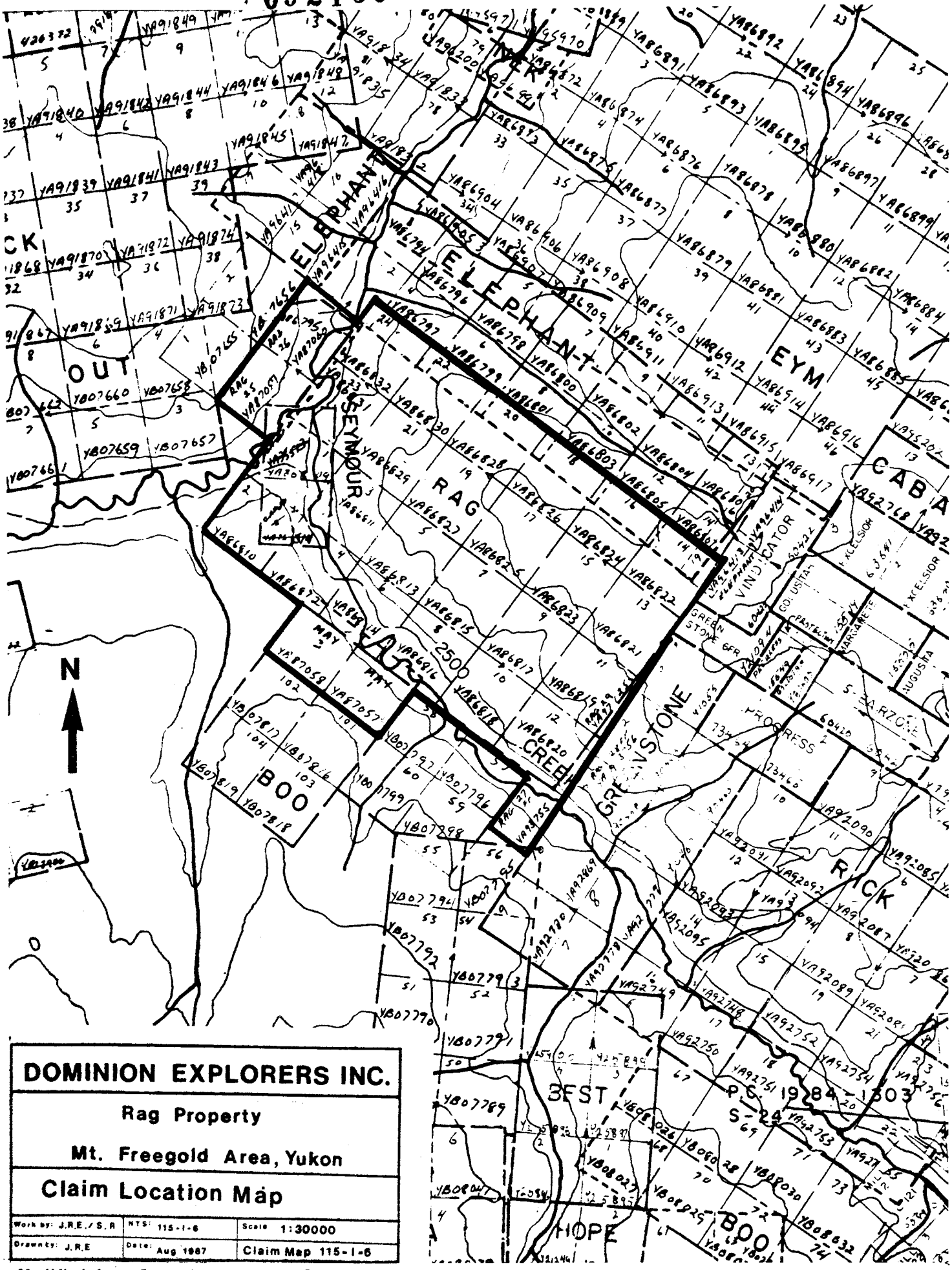
Property Location Map

Work by: J.R.E. / S.R	NTS: 115-I-6	Scale 1:250000
Drawn by: J.R.E	Date: Aug 1987	Claim Map 115-I-6

Modified from NTS Map 115-I

092139

092139



DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

Rag Property

Mt. Freegold Area, Yukon

Claim Location Map

Work by: J.R.E. / S.R	NTS: 115-I-6	Scale 1:30000
Drawn by: J.R.E	Date: Aug 1987	Claim Map 115-I-6

Modified from Claim Sheet 115-I-6

092139

RAG GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

- Gravel Road
- Creek
- Claim Post (located)
- Claim Post (inferred)
- Traverse Line
- 50 metre Flagged
- Stations
- (Topo. Corrected)
- Claim Boundary
- Inferred Geological Contact

Scale: 1:5000

0m 50m 100m 200m 300m 400m

5 Gossanous Breccia

4 Intrusive Dykes
- 4a Felsite
- 4b Rhyolite
- 4c Andesite

3 Granite
- 3a Altered

2 Granodiorite
- 2a Altered

1 Schist (Yukon Group) Gneiss

Summer 1986 1987

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

Rag Property

Mt. Freegold Area, Yukon

Geological Survey

Work by: J.R.E./S.R	NTS: 115-1-6	Scale: 1:5000	
Drawn by: J.R.E	Date: Aug 1987		

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092139

RAG GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
Gold & Arsenic

- Gravel Road
- Creek
- Claim Post (located)
- Claim Post (inferred)
- Traverse Line
- Gold Contours
- 15 & 100 ppb

As Au
100m
50m
25m
0
ppm ppb

- Claim Boundary
- Inferred Geological Contact

Scale 1:5000

0m 50m 100m 200m 300m 400m

Summer 1986, 1987

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

Rag Property

Mt. Freegold Area, Yukon

Geochemical Survey — Gold Contours

Work by: J.R.E./S.R.	NTS: 115-1-6	Scale: 1:5000	
Drawn by: J.R.E.	Date: Aug. 1987		

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RAG GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY
Gold & Arsenic

- Gravel Road
- Creek
- Claim Post (located)
- Claim Post (inferred)
- Traverse Line
- Arsenic Contours 25 & 100 ppm (As / Au; 100m, 50m, 25m, 0; ppm | ppb)
- Claim Boundary
- Inferred Geological Contact

Scale 1:5000

0m 50m 100m 200m 300m 400m

Summer 1986, 1987

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.

DOMINION EXPLORERS INC.		
Rag Property		
Mt. Freegold Area, Yukon		
Geochemical Survey	Arsenic Contours	
Work by: J.R.E. / S.R.	NTS: 115-I-6	Scale: 1:5000
Drawn by: J.R.E.	Date: Aug 1987	

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