MAP NO.	ASSESSMENT REPORT	X	DOCUMENT NO.:	092140
	PROSPECTUS		MINING DISTRICT:	DAWSON
	CONFIDENTIAL	X	TYPE OF WORK:	GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND SAMPLING
115 N 15	OPEN FILE			

REPORT FILED UNDER:	Esso Minerals Canada		
DATE PERFORMED:	July 16-20, 1987	DATE FILED:	May 3, 1988
LOCATION: LAT.:	63°59'N	AREA:	Sixty Mile River
LONG.:	140°32'W	VALUE $:	4,919.31
CLAIM NAME & NO.:	SIXTY MILE 1-51 YA88238-288		

WORK DONE BY: W. Melnyk

WORK DONE FOR: Esso Minerals Canada

DATE TO GOOD STANDING		REMARKS: ~~#14 PER~~ #1116 SIXTYMILE

1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING AND SAMPLING

ON THE

SIXTY MILE QUARTZ CLAIMS, YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 115N/15
Latitude: 63°59'N
Longitude: 140°32'W

Report By:
Walter Melnyk

For:
ESSO MINERALS CANADA
A Division of Esso Resources Canada Limited
1600 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6C 1T2

April, 1988

Distribution:
Mining Recorder - 2
EMC Files - 1
EMC Field - 1

404.B

092140

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 $ 1919.31 .

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

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RECOMMENDATIONS

A program of backhoe trenching, sampling and geological mapping is proposed for the Sixty Mile Claims. The trenches should be positioned perpendicular to the trend of the Sixty Mile River valley and would consist of either continuous open cuts or separate pits designed to provide directional alteration intensity trends, surface assay data, and geological information.

Contingent on the results of the trenching, sampling and mapping program, a diamond drill program may be undertaken.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Sixty Mile Property consists of two separate claim blocks, comprising 51 claims, situated in the Sixty Mile River valley, 65km west of Dawson City, Yukon. The claims are owned by Esso Minerals Canada. An exploration program conducted by EMC during the summer of 1987 consisted of geological mapping and rock sampling. The target is a high level epithermal gold deposit.

2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

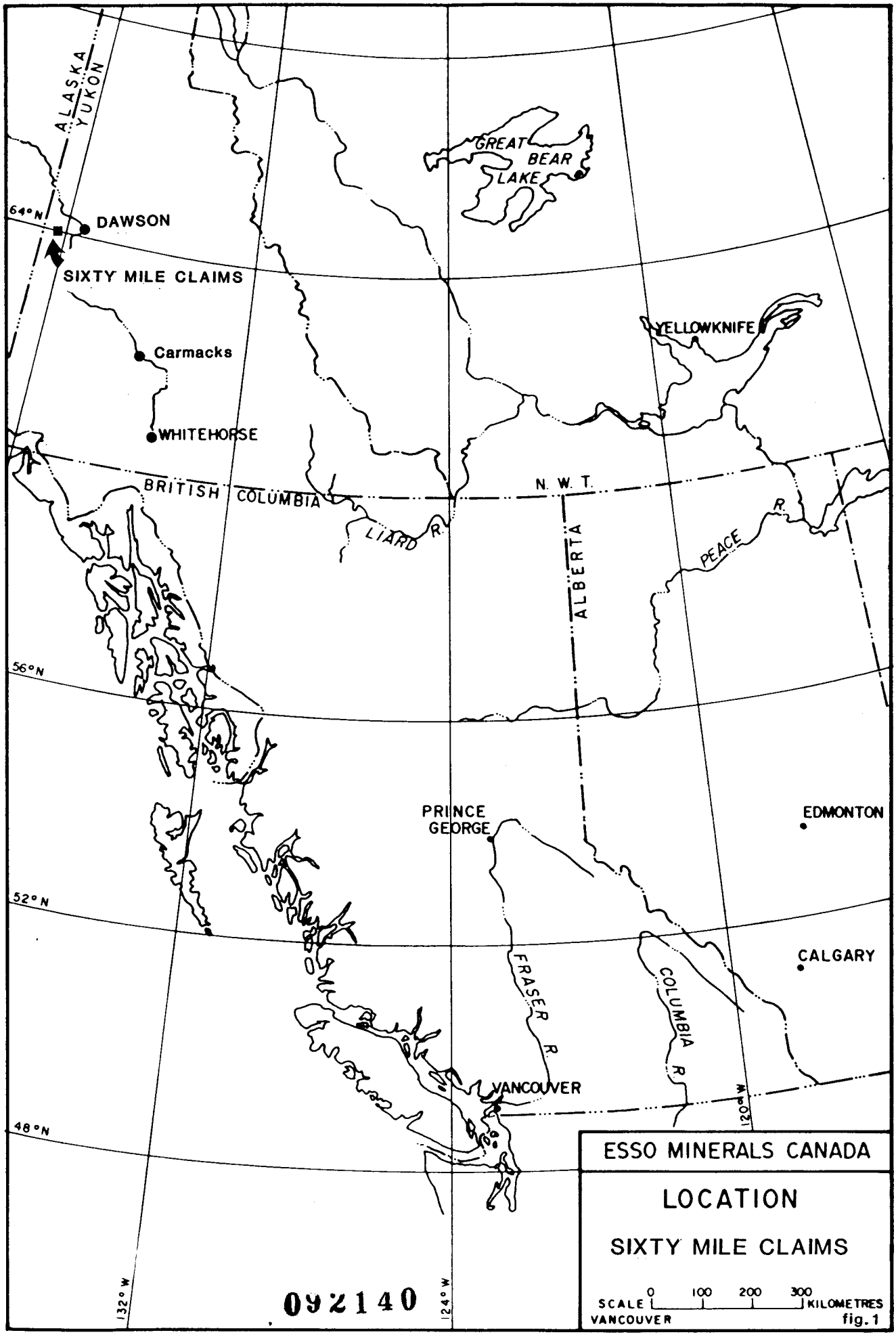
The Sixty Mile claims are located in the Sixty Mile River valley, Yukon near latitude 63°59'N, longitude 140°32'W (NTS 115N/15). Access to the claims is via a good seasonal road along Big Gold Creek from kilometre 85 on the 'Top of the World Highway'.

3.0 CLAIM STATUS

The Sixty Mile Quartz Claims (Map 1, in pocket) are owned by Esso Minerals Canada, a Division of Esso Resources Canada Limited. The Sixty Mile Claims are located as two separate claim blocks, a southwesterly block comprising 34 full size two-post claims and a northeasterly block consisting of 13 full size claims and three claim fractions. The two claim blocks are separated by 1.8km. See Appendix A for the list of claims and status.

4.0 HISTORY

The Sixty Mile River valley and several tributaries have been subjected to placer mining activities dating back to 1892 when C. Miller discovered placer gold in Miller Creek.


ALASKA
YUKON
64°N
DAWSON
SIXTY MILE CLAIMS
Carmacks
WHITEHORSE
GREAT BEAR LAKE
YELLOWKNIFE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
N. W. T.
LIARD R.
ALBERTA
PEACE R.
56°N
PRINCE GEORGE
EDMONTON
52°N
CALGARY
FRASER R.
COLUMBIA R.
VANCOUVER
120°W
48°N
132°W
124°W
092140
ESSO MINERALS CANADA
LOCATION
SIXTY MILE CLAIMS
SCALE 0 100 200 300 KILOMETRES
VANCOUVER
fig. 1

With the discovery of placer gold in the Klondike, however, placer activity in the Sixty Mile River area diminished. By 1915, mechanized sluicing and dredging operations revived placer activities in the area but sustained production was not maintained. It was not until the late 1970's and the dramatic increase in the price of gold that placer activity was once again thriving.

A Doctoral thesis was written by Ulrich Glasmacher from the Institute for Mineralogy and Economic Geology at the Rhenish Westphalian Technical University in Aachen, entitled, 'Geology, Petrology and Mineralization in the Sixty Mile River Area, Yukon Territory, 1985.

Mr. Glasmacher observed that, "the primary mineralization in the Sixty Mile River area consists of northeast-southwest striking vein-type mineralization which traverses the metamorphic basement and the Tertiary volcanics, and of a hot spring-type epithermal mineralization within Tertiary calc-alkali volcanics which underlie the area around the mouth of Big Gold Creek." On the basis of Mr. Glasmacher's observations and the discovery of pyritic and altered volcanics on the Wendy-Delia Claims at the confluence of Miller Creek and Sixty Mile River, EMC staked the Sixty Mile River Claims.

5.0 1987 FIELD ACTIVITIES

The Sixty Mile Claims were mapped and sampled on July 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1987. The purpose of the program was to evaluate the precious metal potential of the Sixty Mile Claims. Work was done by Walter Melnyk, P.Eng. and Shaun Pattenden, geologists employed by Esso Minerals

Canada. Geological traverses were conducted to the southwest and northeast extremities of the Sixty Mile Claims. A placer pit, Haner Pit on Sixty Mile 35 Fr., was mapped and sampled and a second pit in the vicinity of Sixty Mile 39 and 41, Hakonson Pit, was also sampled and geologically mapped.

The mapping and sampling program cost $6,183.31. See Section 8.0 for the cost statement.

6.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Sixty Mile River area is located within the Yukon cataclastic terrane. Most of the area is underlain by Nasina Series rocks of Paleozoic and Precambrian age. An erosional remnant of rocks correlative with Tertiary Mt. Nansen Group is centered near the confluence of Big Gold Creek and Sixty Mile River.

The Paleozoic and Precambrian metamorphic rocks consist of chert and metachert, massive dark graphitic-quartzite and quartz-mica-schist, black and orange foliated chlorite-muscovite-quartz-schist, and strongly foliated to gneissic muscovite-chlorite-biotite granodiorite.

The Carmacks Group rocks consist of brown and green and red andesite, basalt and flow breccia with interdigitated sedimentary rocks.

One outcrop of Quaternary alkali-olivine basalt has been mapped in the area (Glasmacher, 1985).

Extensive Quaternary alluvium covers much of the Sixty Mile River valley.

7.0 1987 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

7.1 Introduction

The Sixty Mile Claims lie within the broad Sixty Mile River flood plain and are coincident with placer claims which during the 1987 field season were being mined by three principle operators. The mining method consisted of scraping the surface gravels with caterpillar-tractors to bedrock, ripping bedrock to about 50cm depth and pushing the broken debris through large capacity sluice boxes for processing. The alluvial deposits consist of sand and gravel with basal layers of white clay and patches of coarse milky-white pebbly-quartz gravel immediately above bedrock.

During July 1987, three pits were being exploited in the Sixty Mile River valley, two within the confines of the Sixty Mile Claims and one pit on the Delia Claims. Alluvium varies in thickness from 1 to 4m in the valley and up to 40m near the confluence of Miller Creek and Sixty Mile River.

7.2 Property Geology

Traverses were conducted along the Sixty Mile Claim lines in search of rock exposures but none were found, nor were any exposures expected to be found along the periphery of the property given the valley-central location of the property in the Sixty Mile River valley.

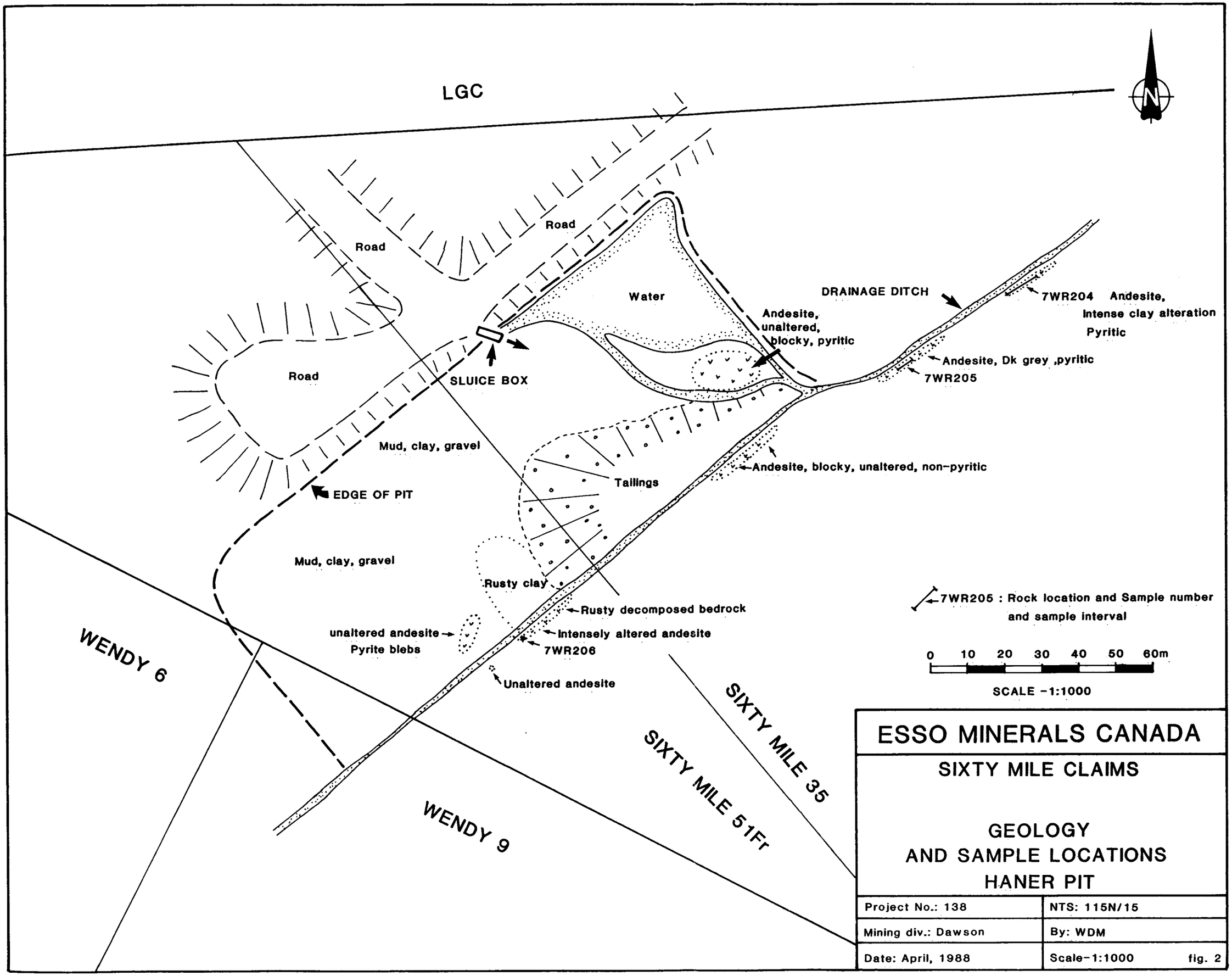
Two open pit placer operations were present on the Sixty Mile Claims. One small pit, 60m by 100m, was excavated on the Haner placer property located on Sixty Mile Claim 35 Fr. Exposure was restricted to two small areas totalling 250m^2 and a drainage ditch trending northeasterly for 200m. A second pit, Hokanson Pit, located near the western boundary of Sixty Mile Claim 29 and 41, was also examined. The Hokanson pit measured 100m by 190m and provided good exposure over an area of 4600m^2.

Haner Pit

Two areas of unaltered, green, blocky andesite were exposed in the Haner pit (Fig. 2). A small bedrock exposure of andesite in the southwest corner of the pit, 50m^2, contains small widely scattered blebs of pyrite.

A second exposure of andesite in the northwestern end of the pit measures 160m^2. The andesite is weakly pyritic, unaltered and massive.

A drainage ditch extends along the southeastern edge of the pit and exhibits good patchy exposure over a distance of 200m. The drainage ditch trends northeasterly and coincides with the general trend of the Sixty Mile River valley. At the southwestern end of the drainage ditch a zone of intense clay and pyrite altered volcanic rock is exposed. The exposure extends over 27m and consists of strongly weathered and jointed rock (Sample 7WR206). In the central portion of the trench a 26m long subcrop of


LGC
N
Road
Road
Road
Water
DRAINAGE DITCH
7WR204 Andesite,
Intense clay alteration
Pyritic
Andesite,
unaltered,
blocky, pyritic
SLUICE BOX
Andesite, Dk grey ,pyritic
7WR205
Mud, clay, gravel
Andesite, blocky, unaltered, non-pyritic
Tailings
EDGE OF PIT
Mud, clay, gravel
Rusty clay
Rusty decomposed bedrock
unaltered andesite
Pyrite blebs
Intensely altered andesite
7WR206
Unaltered andesite
WENDY 6
WENDY 9
SIXTY MILE 51Fr
SIXTY MILE 35
7WR205 : Rock location and Sample number
and sample interval
0 10 20 30 40 50 60m
SCALE -1:1000
ESSO MINERALS CANADA
SIXTY MILE CLAIMS
GEOLOGY
AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS
HANER PIT
Project No.: 138
NTS: 115N/15
Mining div.: Dawson
By: WDM
Date: April, 1988
Scale-1:1000
fig. 2

andesite occurs in the southeastern ditch bank. The rock is blocky, unaltered and not mineralized. A further 30m northeasterly, the andesite is relatively unaltered but does contain blebs and fracture controlled pyrite (Sample 7WR205).

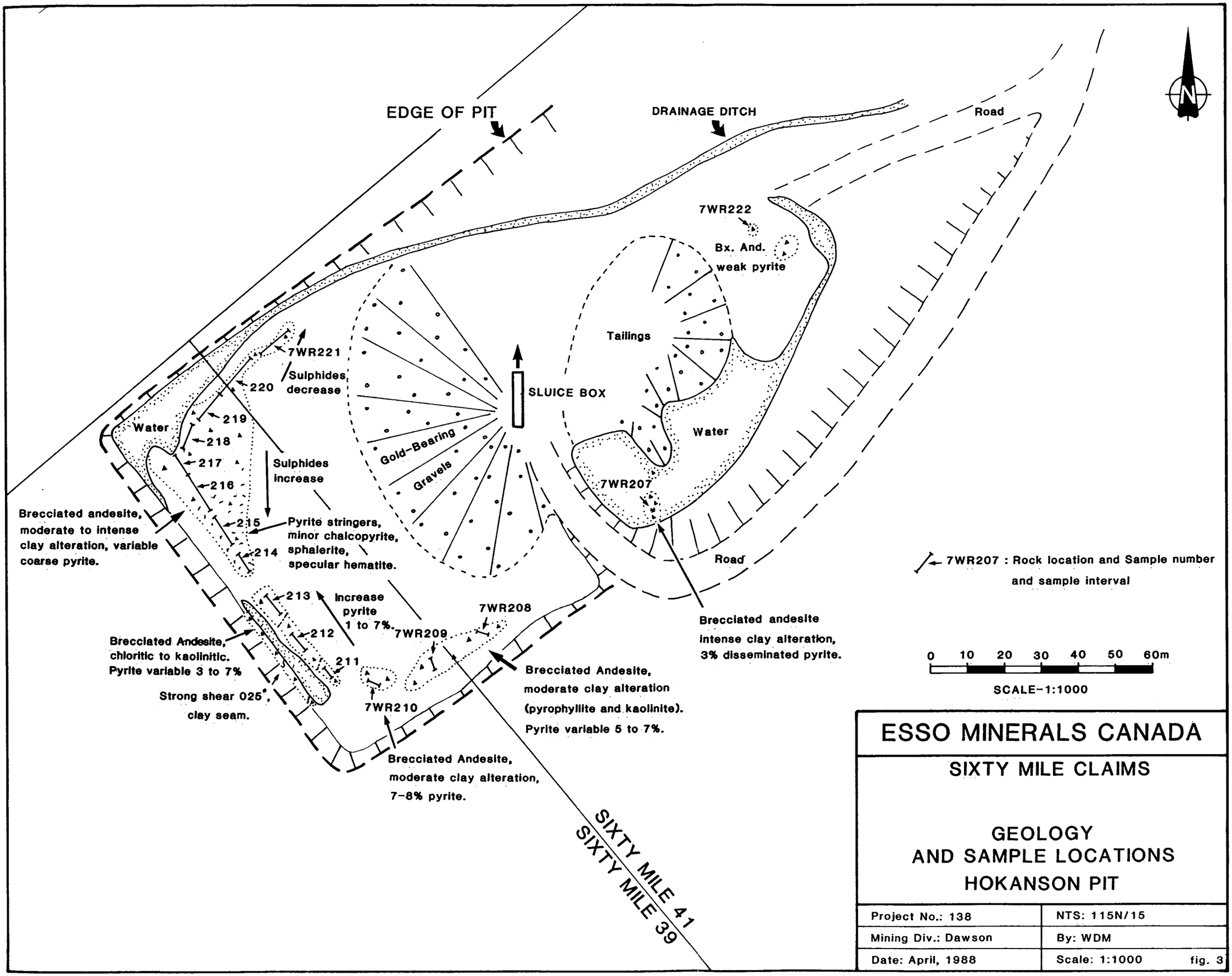
At sample station 7WR204 the andesite is intensely altered to clays and mineralized in very coarse blebs of pyrite. Trend of the altered zone is unknown but the alteration pattern is believed to represent narrow zones trending either 030° or 055° parallel with the drainage ditch.

Hokanson Pit

Bedrock exposure in the Hokanson pit (Fig. 3) was very good at the southwestern end where the dozer had scraped and ripped bedrock. Rock exposure to the northeast was restricted to four small separate $25m^2$ patches.

All exposures in the Hokanson pit were of brecciated, altered, pyritic andesite. The degree of brecciation, alteration and mineralization varies within the pit. Brecciation ranges from a tight cracked nature with infilling of minor sulphides, to a matrix supported breccia containing rounded and rotated fragments. Matrix supported breccias have a grey fine-grained to sugary siliceous matrix with coarse enhedral pyrite crystals up to 1cm in diameter surrounded by a white powdery mineral, probably kaolinite.

Hydrothermal alteration of the volcanic breccia consists of moderate to intense argillic and pyritic alteration. The volcanic fragments are pale earthy in appearance and consist of kaolinite ±



ESSO MINERALS CANADA

SIXTY MILE CLAIMS

GEOLOGY AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS HOKANSON PIT

Project No.: 138	NTS: 115N/15
Mining Div.: Dawson	By: WDM
Date: April, 1988	Scale: 1:1000 fig. 3

pyrophyllite ± sericite and minor quartz. Coarse, granular, euhedral pyrite is ubiquitous and occurs in the volcanic fragments as disseminations, clots and veinlets. In the matrix, the pyrite occurs as coarse aggregates up to 1cm in diameter.

Mineralization consists of disseminations and veinlets of pyrite, specular hematite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena. Pyrite is the dominant sulphide and occurs in concentrations up to 7% by volume. The pyrite is generally euhedual, fine to very coarse, disseminated in both matrix and breccia fragments. Narrow pyrite veinlets, 1-2mm wide, also occur in the volcanic fragments. Specular hematite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena occur disseminated in the siliceous breccia matrix but rarely does the combined concentration exceed 1% by volume.

A loose sulphide-stockwork zone occurs in the vicinity of sample 7WR214 to 7WR217 surrounded by a much broader zone of disseminated sulphides.

7.3 Rock Sampling and Results

The rock sampling program on the Sixty Mile Claims was designed to determine the precious metal potential of the property.

A total of 19 rock samples were collected from the Haner and Hokanson pits. Samples were collected from dozer-ripped bedrock with a rock-hammer. Extreme care was taken not to contaminate the sample with placer gold. Continuous chip samples were collected at a volume of approximately 1kg over 1m.

The samples were collected in 3 ml plastic sample bags and submitted for analysis to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for 30 element ICP analysis, gold fire assay and mercury analysis by flameless atomic absorption (A.A.).

The laboratory analytical procedure consists of pulverizing a portion of the sample to -100 mesh, splitting a 0.5 gram sample and digesting it with 3 ml 3-1-2 Hcl-$HN0_3$-H_20 at 95°C for one hour and diluting it to 10 ml with water. The samples are then run for 30 elements using the ICP technique. The elements analyzed include Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Ni, Co, Mn, Fe, As, U, Au, Th, Sr, Cd, Sb, Bi, V, Ca, P, La, Cr, Mg, Ba, Ti, B, Al, Na, K, W. The leach is partial for Mn, Fe, Ca, P, Cr, Mg, Ti, Al, Na, K, W. Gold is fire assayed and analyzed by A.A. from a 10 gram sample. Mercury in the solution is determined by cold vapour A.A. using a F and J scientific mercury assembly. The aliquots of the extract are added to a stannous chloride/hydrochloric acid solution. The reduced mercury is swept out of the solution and passed into the mercury cell where it is measured by atomic absorption.

Altered rock samples collected from the Haner pit (7WR204-206) resulted in low values for base and precious metals (Table 2). Gold values vary from 1 to 8 ppb and silver values vary from 0.1 to 0.2 ppm. Geochemical values for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb and Hg are at background levels. See Table 1 and 2 for rock sample descriptions and analytical results.

The geochemical results indicate that the Haner pit area is distant from any epigenetic mineralizing system that might be present in the Sixty Mile River valley.

Rock samples collected from the Hokanson pit resulted in geochemically anomalous values in Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb and Hg (Table 2). An area in the western corner of the pit, from sample 7WR214 to 7WR219, shows a distinct metal enhancement. In this area gold values vary from 20 to 158 ppb, silver varies from 1.3 to 2.0 ppm and values for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Sb and Hg vary up to 612, 573, 2171, 85, 28 ppm, and 40 ppb, respectively. The disturbed nature of bedrock precludes a zonal metal trend, however, taking into account the poor geochemical response derived from the Haner pit to the southwest, the direction of metal enrichment is to the northeast. The Hokanson pit geology and geochemistry may represent the periphery and upper levels of an epithermal system. More work is required to determine with certainty the significance of elevated precious and base metal values in the Hokanson pit.

TABLE 1 - ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Sample No.	Description
7WR204:	Andesite, intense clay alteration, abundant coarse pyrite up to 8% disseminated and some fracture controlled pyrite. Representative sample over 10.0m.
7WR205:	Andesite, weakly altered to chlorite. Fracture controlled pyrite up to 4%. Irregular chip sample over 5.0m.
7WR206:	Andesite, intensely altered to clays and pyrite to 5%. Exposure extensively leached. Representative grab sample.
7WR207:	Brecciated andesite, intense clay alteration. Disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite 2-3%. Representative grab sample.
7WR208:	Brecciated andesite, moderate to intense clay alteration, abundant pyrite, disseminated with occasional veinlet, 7% py by volume. Representative chip sample over 3.5m.
7WR209:	Brecciated andesite, moderate clay alteration, abundant coarse disseminated pyrite, up to 5% by volume. Representative sample over 4m.
7WR210:	Brecciated andesite, moderate clay alteration, locally very pyritic, 7-8%. Representative sample over 4m.
7WR211:	Weakly brecciated andesite. Weakly pyritic. Representative sample over 4m.

TABLE 1 - ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS (cont'd)

Sample No.	Description
7WR212:	Weakly brecciated andesite, moderate clay alteration, weakly pyritic, 2% py. Representative sample over 6m.
7WR213:	Brecciated andesite, intensely altered to clays with abundant pyrite to 7%. Many large blebs. Representative sample over 7m.
7WR214:	Brecciated andesite, intensely altered to clay, much pyrite, trace chalcopyrite, sphalerite and specular hematite. Abundant pyrite up to 10%. Representative sample over 6.5m.
7WR215:	Same as 7WR214. Representative sample over 9.0m.
7WR216:	Same as 7WR214. Representative sample over 11.0m.
7WR217:	Same as 7WR214. Representative sample over 6.0m.
7WR218:	Brecciated andesite, moderate to intense clay alteration pyrite to 7% disseminated. Representative sample over 7.0m.
7WR219:	Brecciated andesite, intense clay alteration, abundant disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite 5%, with specks of specular hematite. Representative sample over 9.0m.
7WR220:	Same as 7WR219. Representative sample over 13.0m.
7WR221:	Same as 7WR219. Representative sample over 10.0m.
7WR222:	Brecciated andesite, moderate to intense alteration with weak, 3%, disseminated pyrite. Representative grab sample.

TABLE 2

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: ROCK AU* ANALYSIS BY FA+AA FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. HG ANALYSIS BY FLAMLESS AA.

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 27 1987 DATE REPORT MAILED: Aug 5/87 ASSAYER. D. Toye. DEAN TOYE. CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

ESSO MINERALS PROJECT SIXTY MILE CR #138 File # 87-2727

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	HG PPB
7WR-204	1	12	92	206	.2	41	33	203	6.10	3	5	ND	2	21	2	2	2	37	.93	.102	8	78	.81	16	.01	3	.86	.01	.14	1	8	20
7WR-205	1	19	33	160	.1	32	17	836	4.47	6	5	ND	1	71	1	2	2	86	1.54	.114	6	155	2.54	15	.13	6	1.76	.09	.09	1	6	10
7WR-206	2	10	18	142	.1	7	11	641	2.69	2	5	ND	3	19	1	2	2	19	1.55	.073	9	13	.58	33	.01	4	.55	.01	.10	1	1	10
7WR-207	1	41	38	288	1.2	5	27	784	3.26	21	5	ND	2	14	1	2	2	18	.37	.116	14	13	.34	64	.01	7	.43	.01	.20	1	460	5
7WR-208	2	76	21	278	.4	2	15	1992	5.01	14	5	ND	2	20	1	2	3	43	.87	.122	16	13	1.01	47	.01	8	.43	.01	.19	1	6	30
7WR-209	3	67	61	253	.6	5	13	1636	4.97	9	5	ND	2	15	1	2	4	47	.54	.132	15	14	.94	41	.01	6	.66	.01	.16	1	47	20
7WR-210	2	32	90	222	.4	4	16	1307	4.77	21	5	ND	1	27	2	2	2	48	.71	.128	15	16	.86	68	.01	4	.50	.01	.14	1	11	20
7WR-211	5	36	61	352	.5	4	11	830	4.44	67	5	ND	2	21	2	3	2	52	.54	.134	18	15	.59	50	.01	5	.73	.01	.19	1	151	80
7WR-212	2	100	25	179	.1	6	9	970	4.17	14	5	ND	2	35	1	2	2	67	.57	.140	19	22	.64	34	.01	2	.96	.01	.24	1	9	150
7WR-213	4	96	179	1462	.7	5	14	1293	5.28	15	5	ND	2	16	10	2	3	53	.65	.130	14	12	1.05	33	.01	6	.50	.01	.14	1	26	20
7WR-214	7	104	106	1699	1.4	4	13	2681	4.62	710	7	ND	2	20	10	5	5	33	.51	.112	10	9	.74	46	.01	5	.39	.01	.16	1	111	20
7WR-215	8	146	275	1692	1.8	4	17	1952	6.38	40	5	ND	3	13	11	8	4	56	.40	.122	11	16	1.26	28	.01	12	.45	.01	.10	1	52	30
7WR-216	4	89	573	2171	1.3	4	19	1696	5.86	22	5	ND	3	13	17	3	2	55	.42	.120	11	16	1.24	39	.01	3	.42	.01	.12	1	20	20
7WR-217	4	218	206	1306	2.0	7	8	1627	5.70	21	5	ND	3	15	9	4	3	53	.43	.122	14	21	1.13	34	.01	3	.47	.01	.15	1	49	40
7WR-218	6	612	152	1319	1.5	7	16	1397	5.33	55	6	ND	3	14	8	28	2	47	.43	.119	13	18	.86	51	.01	4	.46	.01	.14	1	158	20
7WR-219	6	184	108	2011	1.3	13	20	1771	7.07	85	5	ND	3	20	11	12	4	55	.61	.120	13	30	1.05	34	.01	4	.51	.01	.15	1	103	50
7WR-220	1	54	37	428	1.1	8	15	2650	5.98	34	5	ND	2	21	1	2	2	48	.71	.116	15	25	1.28	40	.01	2	.45	.01	.19	1	28	20
7WR-221	1	34	25	408	.5	8	6	2580	5.54	39	5	ND	2	19	1	2	2	44	.64	.119	17	23	1.18	58	.01	2	.47	.01	.22	1	17	30
7WR-222	1	57	22	256	.1	5	14	4469	5.45	22	5	ND	3	21	1	2	2	36	.70	.126	14	14	.50	41	.01	6	.53	.01	.21	1	1	60

8.0 STATEMENT OF COSTS

Salaries	
Geologist - 5 days @ $245	$1,225.00
Assistant - 5 days @ $100	500.00
Accommodation	
Hotel	424.00
Meals	341.52
Transportation	
Airfare - Vancouver/Whitehorse return	1,264.00
Truck - 4WD, 5 days @ $60	300.00
Fuel for truck	128.25
Mileage - 2224 km @ .35/km	778.40
Freight	58.14
Supplies	
Topo Maps	16.00
Analyses	
Acme Analytical Labs - 19 rocks @ $17	323.00
Office and Report Preparation	
Geologist - 2 days @ $245	490.00
Draftsman - 1 day @ $235	235.00
Secretarial and Reproduction	100.00
TOTAL	$6,183.31

Walter Mahy C

9.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I received by Bachelor of Science Degree in Geological Engineering from the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon in 1972. I have been permanently employed as an exploration geologist since 1974. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario and British Columbia.

I have no financial interest in the property described herein.

DATED THIS 12 DAY OF APRIL, 1988 AT VANCOUVER, B.C.

Walter D. Melnyk

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

GLASMACHER, V. (1985): Geology, Petrography and Mineralization in the Sixty Mile River Area, Yukon Territory, Canada - Translation - Thesis, Rhenish Westphalian Technical University, Aachen, West Germany.

APPENDIX A

LIST OF CLAIMS

APPENDIX A - LIST OF CLAIMS

CLAIM NAME	TAG NO.	RENEWAL	EXPIRY DATE*
Sixty Mile No.			
1	YA88238	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
2	YA88239	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
3	YA88240	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
4	YA88241	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
5	YA88242	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
6	YA88243	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
7	YA88244	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
8	YA88245	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
9	YA88246	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
10	YA88247	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
11	YA88248	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
12	YA88249	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
13	YA88250	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
14	YA88251	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
15	YA88252	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
16	YA88253	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
17	YA88254	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
18	YA88255	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
19	YA88256	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
20	YA88257	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
21	YA88258	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
22	YA88259	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
23	YA88260	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
24	YA88261	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
25	YA88262	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
26	YA88263	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
27	YA88264	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
28	YA88265	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
29	YA88266	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
30	YA88267	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
31	YA88268	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
32	YA88269	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
33	YA88270	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
34	YA88271	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
35	YA88272	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
36	YA88273	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
37	YA88274	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
38	YA88275	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
39	YA88276	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
40	YA88277	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
41	YA88278	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
42	YA88279	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
43	YA88280	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
44	YA88281	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
45	YA88282	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
46	YA88283	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
47	YA88284	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
48	YA88285	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
49	YA88286	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
50	YA88287	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988
51	YA88288	1 year	Oct. 31, 1988

* Contingent upon acceptance of this report for assessment purposes.

140°47'

64°00'

Gold Creek

Glacier Creek

Miller Creek

Mosquito Creek

Big Gold Creek

MARY

LGC

LGC

LGC

LGC

LGC

LGC

BE

BE

PINE

SONY

KOSTEN

WY

VANCE

DELIA

QUARTZ

MOLY

MOLY

AIME

WENDY

SIXTY MILE CLAIMS

SIXTY MILE CLAIMS

SIXTY

HOKANSON PIT

HANER PIT

MILE

RIVER

N

0 500 1000 1500m

Scale 1:30,000

092140 711

ESSO MINERALS CANADA

SIXTY MILE CLAIMS

1987 Placer Pits

To accompany a report by: W. Melnyk

Project No: MA38	Report No:
Mining Div: Dawson	NTS: 115N/15
Survey By: WDM	Drafted by: WDM
April, 1988	Scale 1:30,000	MAP: 1

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

EOCENE OR YOUNGER

- eTcv — CARMACKS GROUP: brown-weathering, brown, green and red andesite, basalt and flow breccia

PROTEROZOIC AND/OR PALEOZOIC

PERMIAN AND/OR OLDER

- Pt — CHERT AND METACHERT: grey-weathering pale green and purplish brown hornfelsed argillaceous chert with lesser interbedded chloritic phyllite and marble
- PPgd — FOLIATED BIOTITE GRANODIORITE: foliated to gneissic biotite granodiorite, minor interfoliated phyllite, schist and amphibolite
- PPqs — NASINA QUARTZITE: black-weathering, massive, dark grey to black graphitic quartzite with lesser grey micaceous quartzite and quartz mica schist
- PPsqm — KLONDIKE SCHIST: black and orange-weathering well foliated pale green chlorite muscovite quartz schist; includes augen gneiss and amphibolite
- PPgdn — PELLY GNEISS: strongly foliated to gneissic muscovite chlorite biotite granodiorite, minor augen gneiss; includes some undifferentiated foliated muscovite quartz monzonite

FAULT

092140

ESSO MINERALS CANADA

SIXTYMILE AREA
Regional Geology and Claim Status

712

To Accompany a report by W. Melnyk

Project No. MD-02	Report No:
Mining Div. Dawson	NTS: 115N/15, 116C/2
Survey By: WDM	Drafted By: WDM
Date: April, 1988 / Scale-1:50,000	Map No: 2

REVISIONS

By	Date	Approv. By