ASSESSMENT REPORT
for the

PROSPECTING PROGRAM
on the

UCHI 1 and UCHI 2
QUARTZ MINING
CLAIMS
(YB57479,YB57480)

MARSH LAKE,
YUKON TERRITORY

NTS 105 D/8
ZONE 8
6704100N, 542450E
LATITUDE 60-29 N
LONGITUDE 134-17W

093596

between
MARCH, 1996
AUGUST, 1996

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

JOSEPH A. J. CLARKE
MARSH LAKE, YUKON
MARCH, 1997

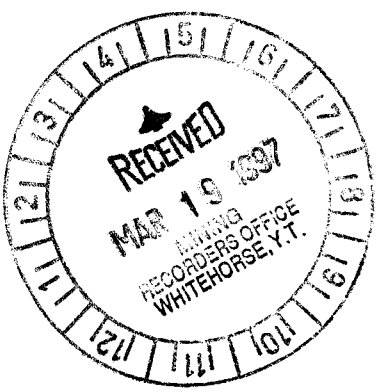


TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the exploration work carried out on the claims Uchi 1 and Uchi 2 March, 1996 and August, 1996. This work consisted of 2 days of grassroots prospecting and 200mof line cutting. The prospector found geological evidence for the NW-SE trending EM conductors located by the 1994 Jakes Corner Helicopter EM survey. Intense shearing, favorable geological units, and nearby listwanite outcroppings justifies further work on these claims as well the staking of further claims. Exploration targets include the following deposit models; mesothermal listwanite Au vein, hydrothermal Au vein, Gabbroic Ni-Cu-PGE-, and podiform chromite.

LOCATION, AND ACCESS

The Uchi 1 and Uchi 2 claims are reached by a 1.2km footpath across from the north end of New Constabulary Subdivision, 65km south of Whitehorse along the Alaska Highway. Access is possible by 4-wheeler, snowmachine, or small 4-wheel drive truck.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE

The topography of the immediate area consists of small 50m-100m hills and valleys running parallel to Marsh Lake. The terrain rises gently from Marsh Lake (elev 2200') for an average of 3km NE of the Alaska Highway then rises steeply reaching 5800 ft at the peak of Mt. Mitchie. Several periods of glaciation have rounded the hills and have resulted in moderate to deep deposits of till, clay, and ancient raised beaches. Outcrop exposure is 10% on the property.

The climate of the area varies from a high of +30C in the summer to lows of -40C during the winter. Typical are long hot summers (May to September) with up to 18 hours of daylight and moderate to harsh winters (October to April) with less than 7 hours of daylight.

Black spruce is the most common tree species on the property. These favor the NE side of valleys and are a common indicator of local permafrost. More exposed areas have a mixture of white and black spruce with occasional pine. In the most exposed areas aspen colonies are well established. Willows are abundant in the valleys and low areas. Wildlife inhabiting the area are typical of the Southern Yukon and include moose, wolves, and various small birds and mammals.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Hard rock exploration in the Marsh Lake area dates from 1895 on the nearby Rossbank property. Only scattered prospecting was performed until 1988 when exploration activity increased with discovery of the Diamond zone by Bill LeBarge, a geologist with DIAND. This zone is now covered by the Mike 1-8 Claims 1.5 km to the south. Further activity was seen on the Bug , Tog, and Rossbank properties. The 1994 Jakes Corner Helicopter EM survey revealed several strong EM conductors resulting in the prospector staking the Uchi 1-2 claims. Further ground exploration gave sufficient justification to stake the Uchi 3 and Uchi 12 claims.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the NE side of Marsh Lake consist of a tectonic assemblage of island arc mafic volcanics, cherts, and up-thrusted and altered ultramafic bodies known collectively as the Cache Creek Group. Intruding these are various Cretaceous felsic to mafic bodies. The NW-SE trending Marsh Lake fault is the prominent feature and includes many oblique splay faults forming drainage basins into the lake. These splay fault features are observable at outcrop scale. Latter fresh gabbros, lamprophyre, and diabase dikes are common.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Prospecting of the property has shown that the most abundant unit are massive volcanics. Remnant flow banding, faint pillow margins, and interflow sediments is common. This unit shows moderate to intense chlorite alteration with local

The cherts may have been deposited during a quiescent period between flows or may be an entirely younger unit with the mafic volcanics thrusted over them and latter folded. The strong shearing may be evidence for this. Silicification increases with distance from the NW-SE trending faults.

Mineralization is rare in the massive mafic volcanics with <1% pyrite and <5cm quartz veins. The blue cherts commonly have 1-2% disseminated fine grained pyrite It is expected that trenching in the recessives will show a higher level of mineralization.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The prospector recommends the cutting of a cross lines running N60E along the eastern edge of the small lake. Cross lines should be cut every 100m and picketed every 25m extending 200m each side of the baseline. Work should be conducted in the winter to enable picketing across the lake. This grid will enable detailed mapping and sampling of outcrops. A VLF/Mag geophysical survey should be conducted over the area to obtain detailed resolution and location of airborne geophysical conductors. Trenching of the anomalous areas should then be done.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

Prospecting and Sampling
Summer 1995

Personnel: Joseph Clarke prospector 2 days@$80/day	$160.00
Linecutting: 200m@$200/km	$40.00
TOTAL COST	**$200.00**

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

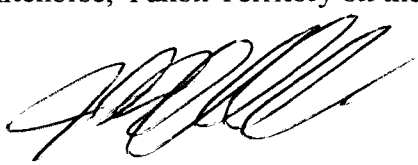
I, Joseph A. J. Clarke, of Marsh Lake Yukon Territory with mailing address of General Delivery, Whitehorse, Yukon hereby certify:

That I have graduated from the Haileybury School of Mines in 1985 with a diploma in Mining Engineering Technology;

That I have been engaged in prospecting in the Yukon on a full time basis since May of 1993 and have been engaged in prospecting and in the mineral industry for 12 years elsewhere in Canada;

That I have a commitment to prospect in a gentlemanly manner with respect for others who use the land.

Signed at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory on the 1 day of March, 1997.



Joseph A. J. Clarke

APPENDIX IV

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

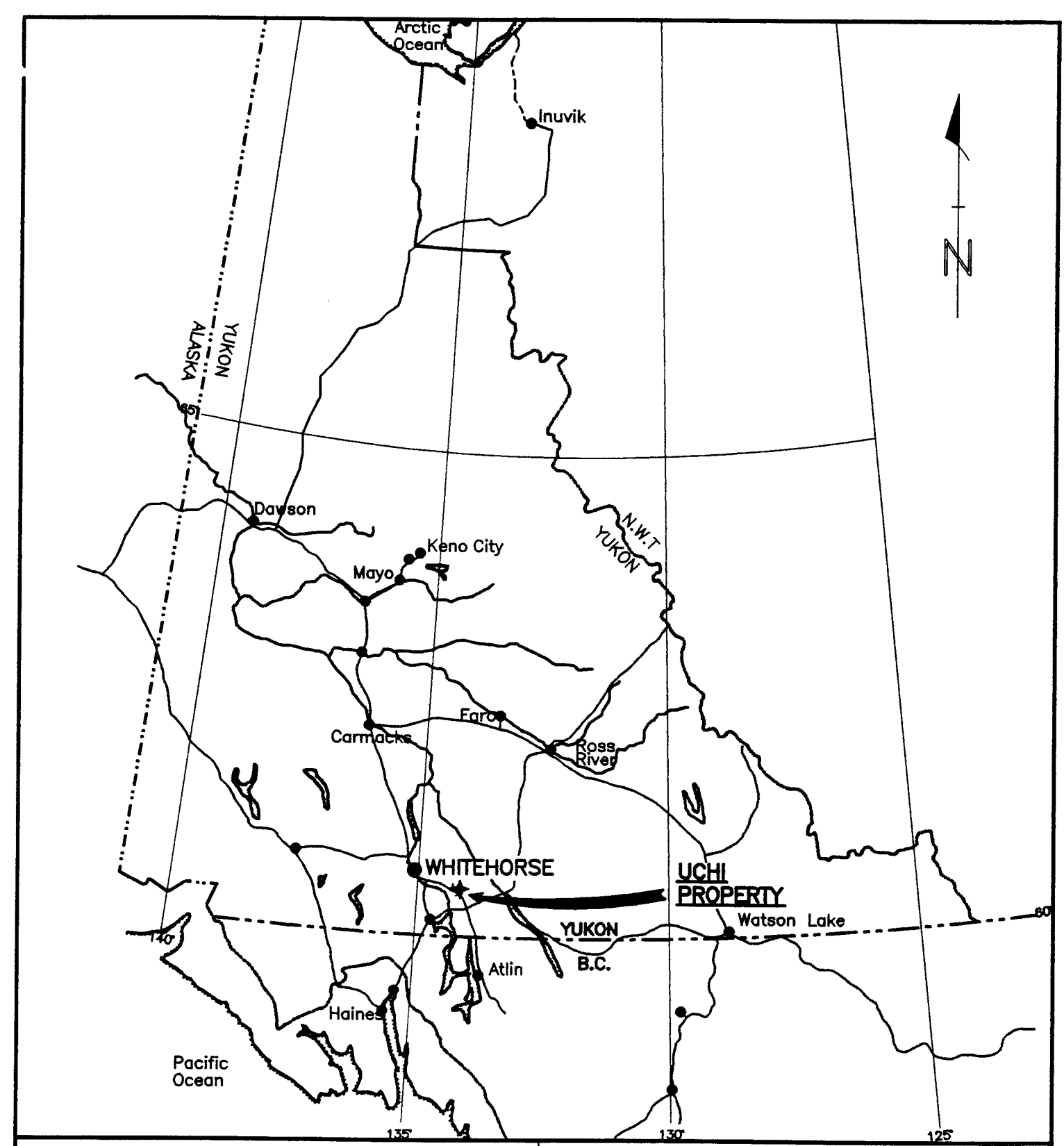
Assessment Report 092965 by Gary Reynolds

The Liswanite-Lode Gold Association of British Columbia
Ash and Arksey
Geological Fieldwork 1989, paper 1990-1

Airborne EM and MAG Survey
Jakes Corner Project
DIAND Open File 1994 - 10 (G)
by Dighem I Power

Notes to Prospectors - Jakes Corner
Dighem Survey Interpretation
DIAND Open File 1995 - 12 (G)
by M.A. Power Msc, Amerok Geophysics

Special thanks for geological discussions with the staff of the MDA and DIAND Whitehorse, Aurum Geological, Amerok Geophysics, and local prospectors.



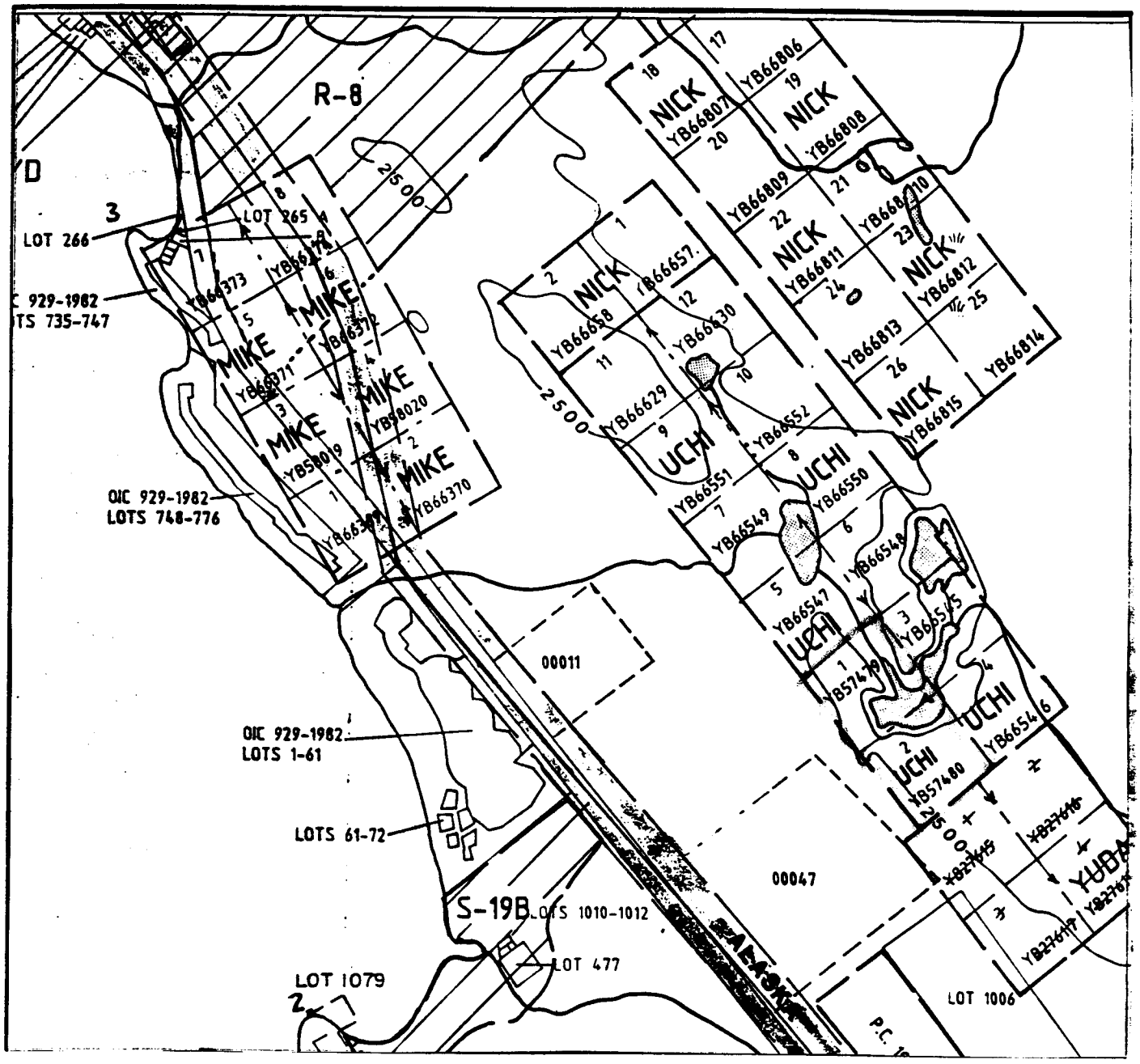
200 100 0 200

kilometres

UCHI 1–2 CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

J. CLARKE, MARSH LAKE, YUKON			DATE: FEBUARY, 1997
NTS 105 D/8	DRAWN BY:JC	SCALE: 1:6,000,000	FIGURE 1



Legend

1000 500 0 1000

metres

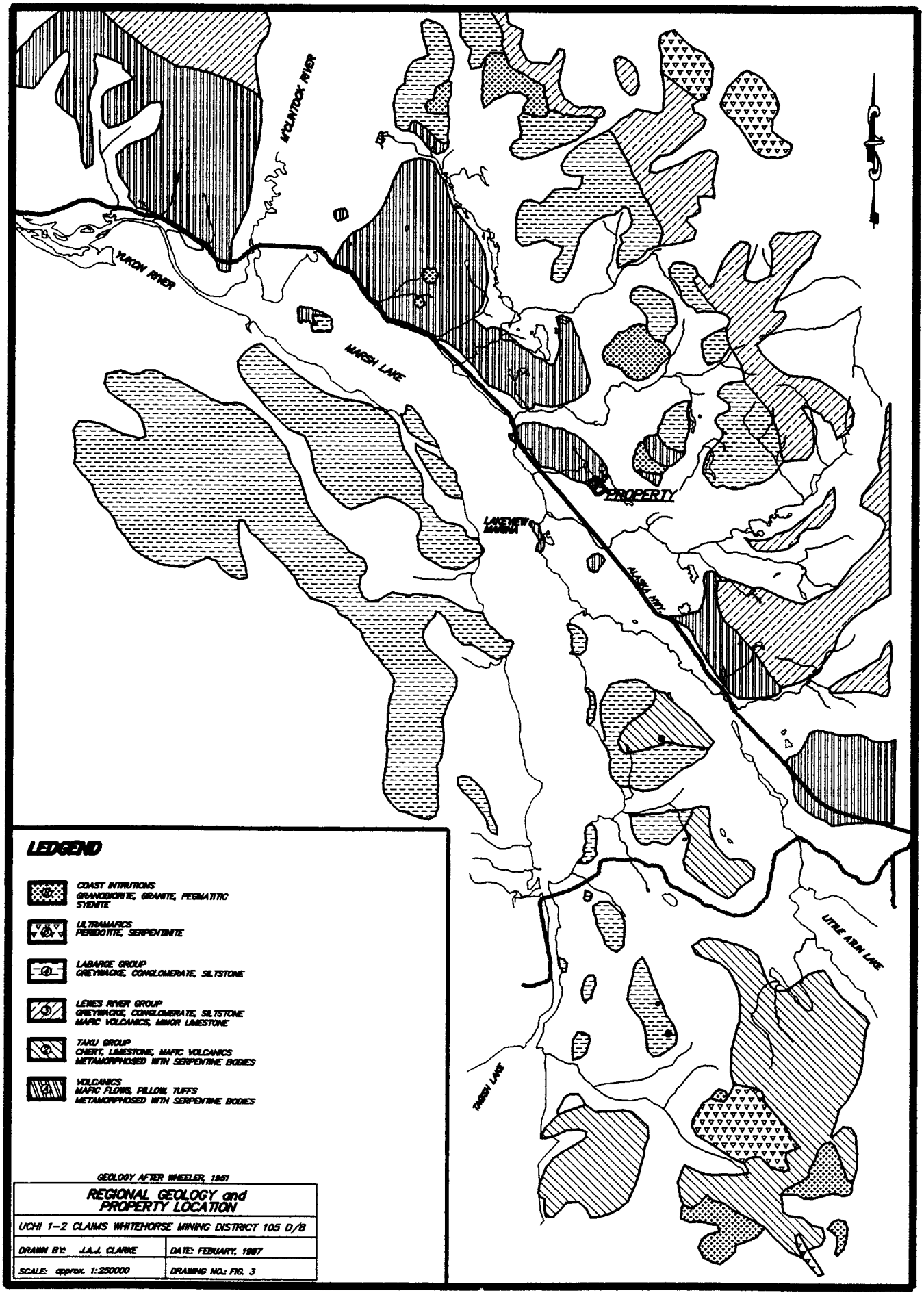
CLAIM #

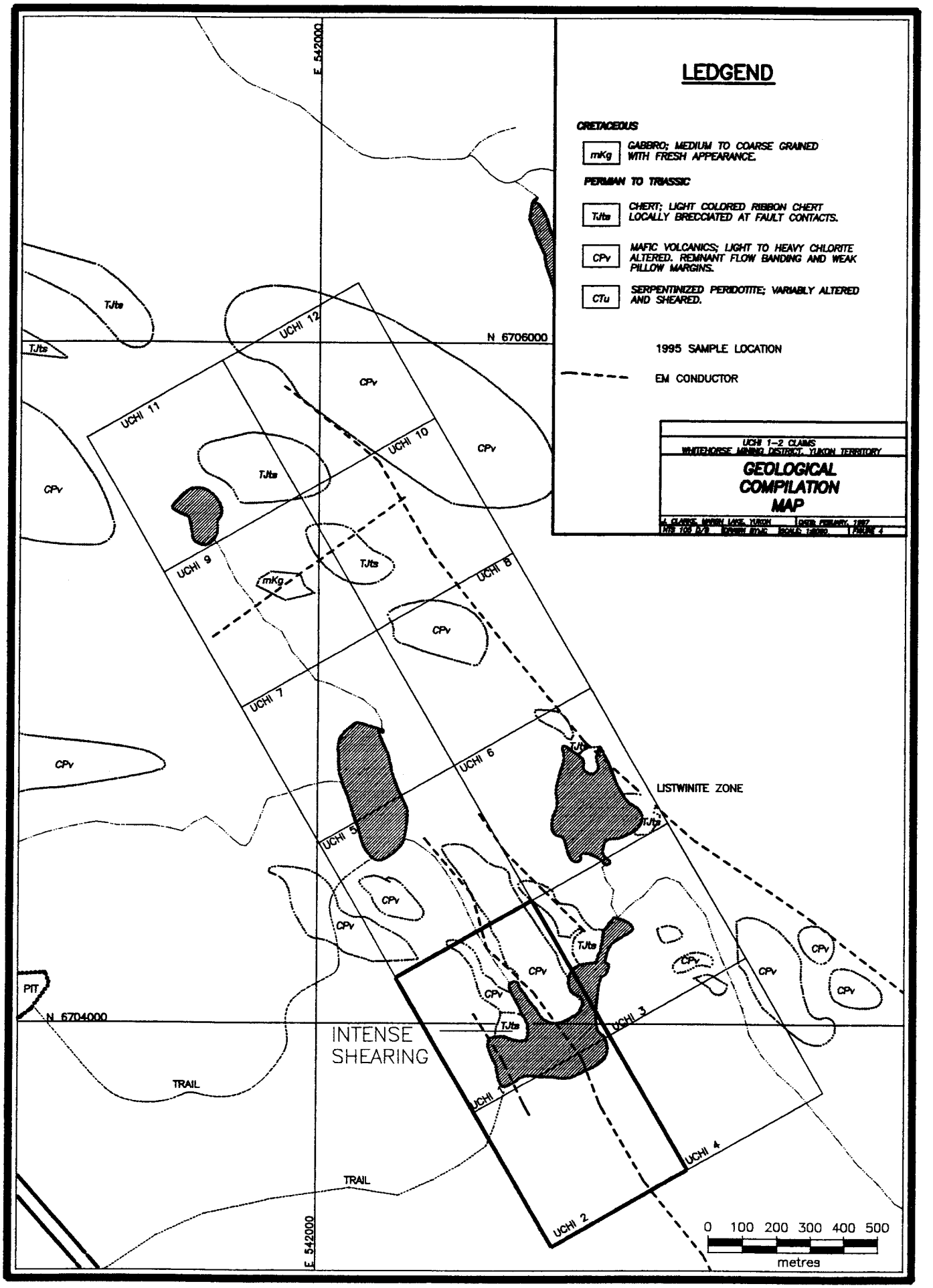
GRANT#

UCHI 1–2 CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

CLAIM LOCATION MAP

J. CLARKE, MARSH LAKE, YUKON		DATE: FEBUARY, 1997	
NTS 105 D/8	DRAWN BY:JC	SCALE: 1:30,000	FIGURE 2


KLONDIKE RIVER
YUKON RIVER
MARSH LAKE
PROPERTY
LAKE
ALASKA HWY.
LITTLE ATLIN LAKE
TAGISH LAKE
LEDGEND
COAST INTRUTIONS
GRANODIORITE, GRANITE, PEGMATITIC
SYENITE
ULTRAMAFICS
PERIDOTITE, SERPENTINITE
LABARGE GROUP
GREYWACKE, CONGLOMERATE, SILTSTONE
LEWES RIVER GROUP
GREYWACKE, CONGLOMERATE, SILTSTONE
MAFIC VOLCANICS, MINOR LIMESTONE
TAKU GROUP
CHERT, LIMESTONE, MAFIC VOLCANICS
METAMORPHOSED WITH SERPENTINE BODIES
VOLCANICS
MAFIC FLOWS, PILLOW, TUFFS
METAMORPHOSED WITH SERPENTINE BODIES
GEOLOGY AFTER WHEELER, 1961
REGIONAL GEOLOGY and PROPERTY LOCATION
UCHI 1-2 CLAIMS WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT 105 D/8
DRAWN BY: J.A.J. CLARKE
DATE: FEBRUARY, 1987
SCALE: approx. 1:250000
DRAWING NO.: FIG. 3


LEDGEND
CRETACEOUS
mKg
GABBRO; MEDIUM TO COARSE GRAINED WITH FRESH APPEARANCE.
PERMIAN TO TRIASSIC
TJts
CHERT; LIGHT COLORED RIBBON CHERT LOCALLY BRECCIATED AT FAULT CONTACTS.
CPv
MAFIC VOLCANICS; LIGHT TO HEAVY CHLORITE ALTERED. REMNANT FLOW BANDING AND WEAK PILLOW MARGINS.
CTu
SERPENTINIZED PERIDOTITE; VARIABLY ALTERED AND SHEARED.
1995 SAMPLE LOCATION
EM CONDUCTOR
UCHI 1-2 CLAIMS
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY
GEOLOGICAL COMPILATION MAP
E 542000
N 6706000
N 6704000
UCHI 12
UCHI 11
UCHI 10
UCHI 9
UCHI 8
UCHI 7
UCHI 6
UCHI 5
UCHI 3
UCHI 1
UCHI 4
UCHI 2
LISTWINITE ZONE
INTENSE SHEARING
PIT
TRAIL
TRAIL
0 100 200 300 400 500
metres