

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

ON THE

MAJI 1-30 CLAIMS
(Targets Y110, 110A)
N.T.S.: 105D/3,4

005283

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

July 14-16, August 8-9, 18-19, 1986

Latitude: 60°01'

Longitude: 135°29'

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD.,
703, 1112 W. Pender St.,
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2S1

J. Pautler
December, 1986.

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SUMMARY: (Figure 1)

The MAJI 1-30 Claims are located 30 km southwest of the Wheaton air strip which is approximately 70 km south of Whitehorse by road.

The property was staked this year following the discovery of anomalous Au and Ag values in quartz veins, breccias and stringers.

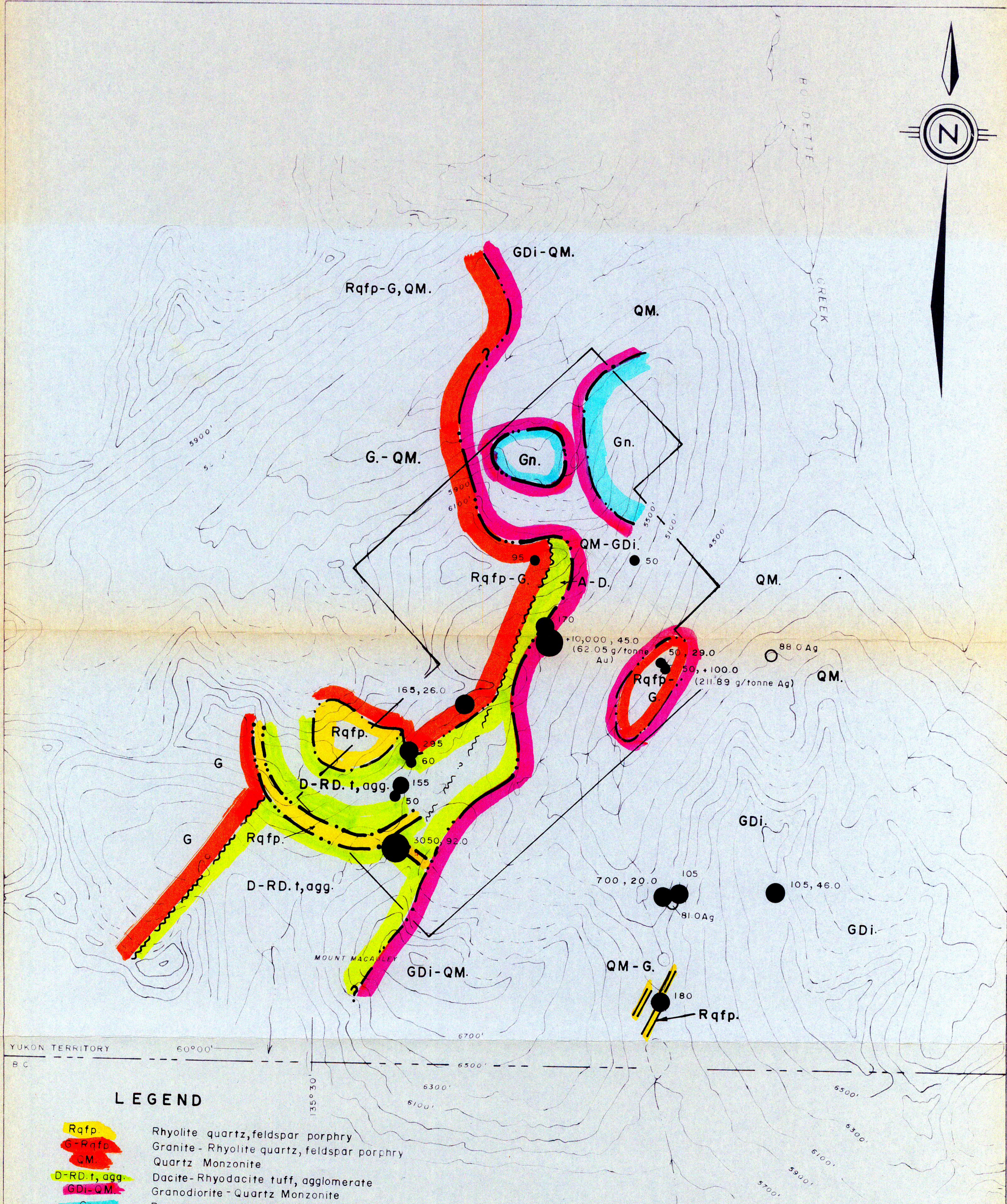
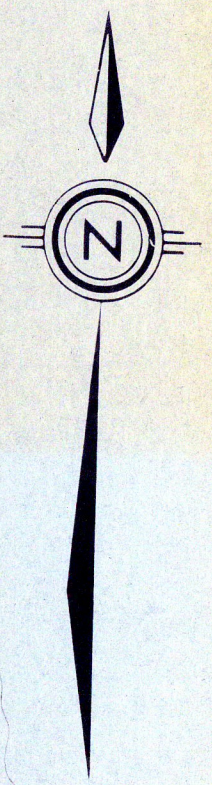
The oldest rock type exposed on the property is gneiss of the Paleozoic metamorphic basement complex. This unit is intruded by a quartz monzonite batholith which contains numerous xenoliths of intermediate volcanics and locally rhyolitic xenoliths. A granite to rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry pluton appears to intrude the above. Dacite to rhyodacite pyroclastics ± porphyritic, (of probably Tertiary age), overlie and are probably genetically related to the quartz monzonite. Tertiary rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry dykes and late stage andesite dykes cut the above units. Quartz veins, breccias and stringers are hosted by all lithologies. Fluorite, pyrite, calcite and less commonly Cu minerals and galena occur in some of the veins. Veins range up to 1 m wide in zones up to 10 m wide x 30 m long. One zone may be 200 m long.

The highest Au value on the property was 62.05 g/t associated with 45.0 ppm Ag hosted by andesite porphyry boulders. It appears to be related to a northeast trending fault that transects the property. Values of 3050 ppb Au, 92.0 ppm Ag, from quartz stringers in rhyolite porphyry, and other values up to 295 ppb Au and 26.0 ppm Ag may also be related to the same fault zone. Creek float, (that appears to be local), of quartz veined granite with chalcopryrite and pyrite carried 211.89 g/t Ag. One km uphill from this, 29.0 ppm Ag was found in quartz veins in outcrop. Ag values up to 22.0 ppm are associated with quartz veins with minor galena ± ^{Cu} ~~Ag~~ minerals in gneiss on the northern MAJI claims.

SUMMARY: - cont'd

Southeast of the MAJI Ag values up to 88.0 ppm and Au values up to 700 ppb have been found.

The 1987 program should involve detailed mapping and sampling of the property, follow up of 1986 anomalies and tracing of the northeast trending fault zone. Detailed prospecting should be conducted both on and southeast of the claims. Cost of the program is anticipated at \$25,000.



LEGEND

- Rqfp Rhyolite quartz, feldspar porphyry
- G-Rqfp Granite - Rhyolite quartz, feldspar porphyry
- QM Quartz Monzonite
- D-RD. t, agg. Dacite-Rhyodacite tuff, agglomerate
- GDI-QM Grandiorite - Quartz Monzonite
- Gn Basement metamorphic complex

- Au, Ag (ppb, ppm)
- +1,000 Au
 - 150 - 1,000 Au
 - 50 - 149 Au
 - +50 Ag

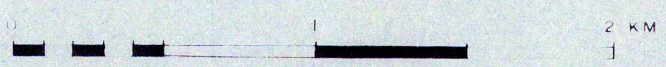


FIG. 1

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
YUKON REGIONAL 1986	
MAJI CLAIMS TARGETS Y110, 110A	
COMPILATION MAP	
SCALE - 1 : 25,000	DATE - OCT., 1986
DRAWN BY - L.G.	DATA - L.G., J.P.
NTS - 105 D/3 84	REVISED -

LOCATION AND ACCESS: (Figure 2)

The MAJI mineral claims, N.T.S. Map Sheet 105D/3, are located immediately north of Mt. MacAuley and lie 30 km southwest of the Wheaton air strip which is approximately 70 km south of Whitehorse by road. Latitude and longitude of property centre are $60^{\circ}01'$; $135^{\circ}29'$.

Helicopter access is available from Whitehorse and during the 1985 and 1986 seasons from the Wheaton air strip where a temporary Frontier Helicopter base was located.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: (Figure 3)

The MAJI property consists of 30 contiguous claims with record numbers YA 96020 to YA 96049. The claims were staked on August 8 and 19, 1986 and were recorded on August 22, 1986. No assessment work has been completed as yet.

TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION: (Photos 1-5)

The MAJI claims lie within the Coast Mountains of the southwestern Yukon. The topography is quite steep and rugged with elevations ranging from 4400' to 7000'. Almost the entire property is covered by outcrop, felsenmeer or talus. Only the very low elevations along the southern creek valley are covered by buckbrush.

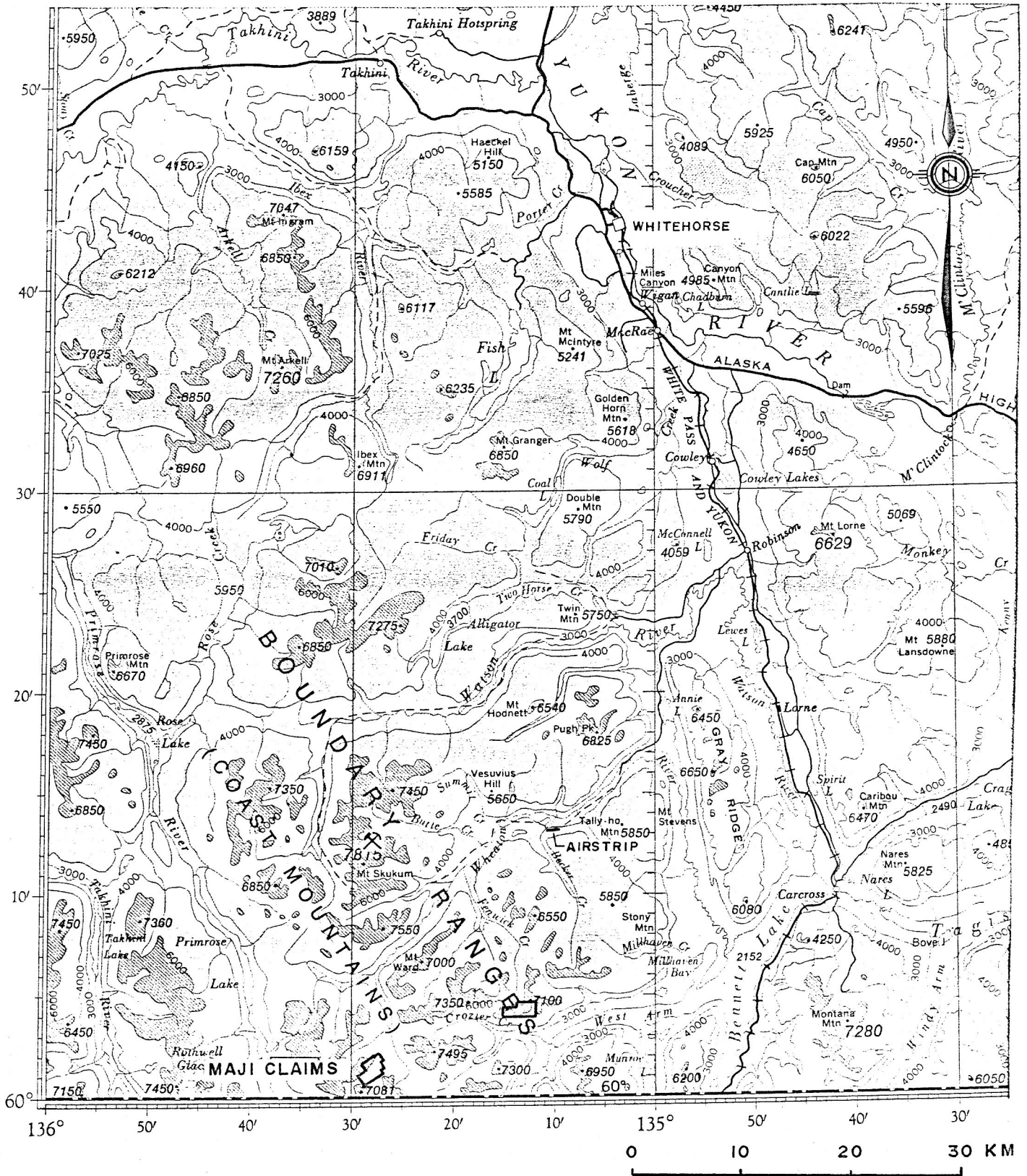


FIG 2.

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
MAJI CLAIMS	
SCALE - 1 : 500,000	DATE - OCT. , 1986
DRAWN BY - L.G.	DATA - L.G. , J.P.
NTS - 105 D	REVISED -

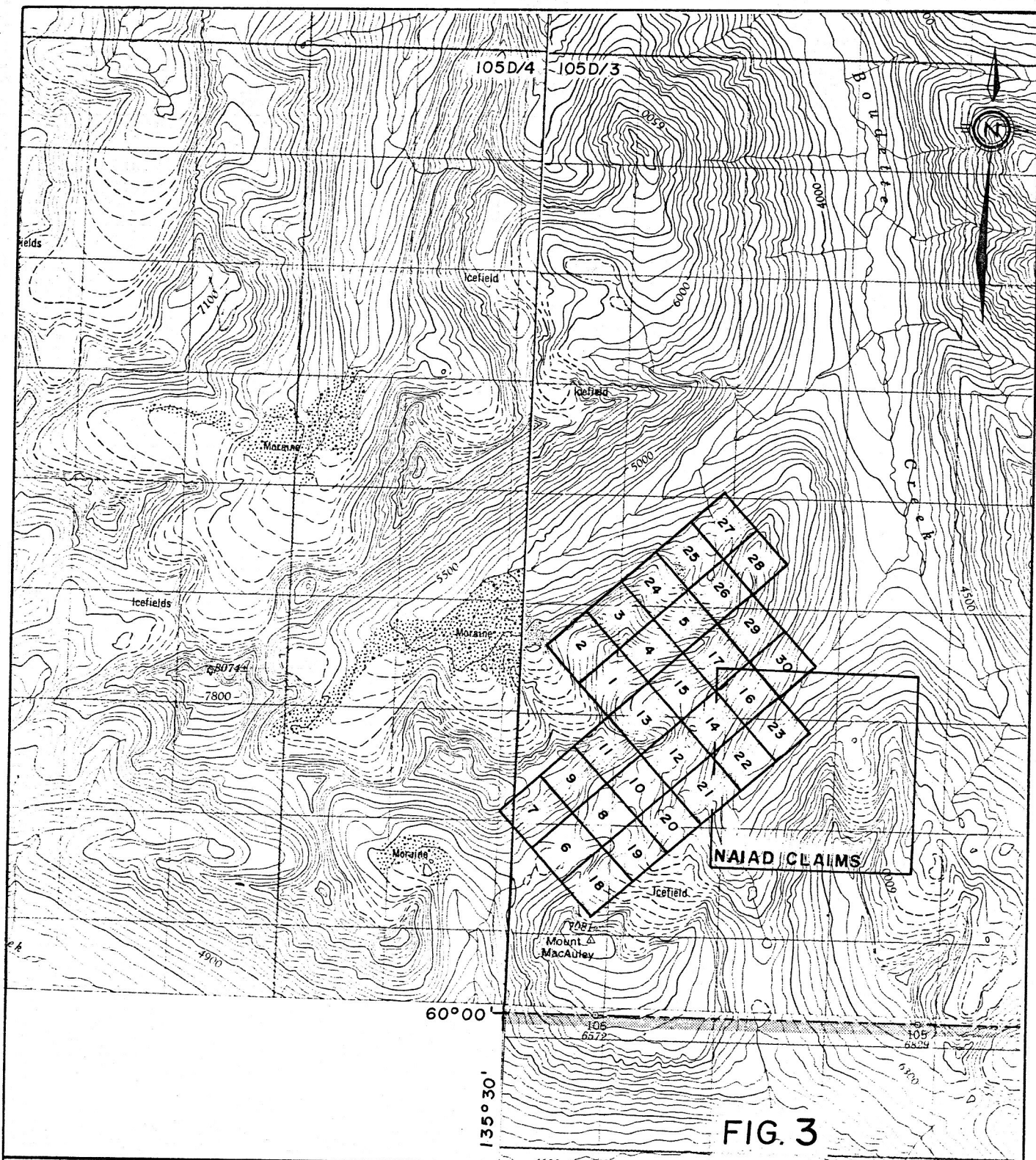
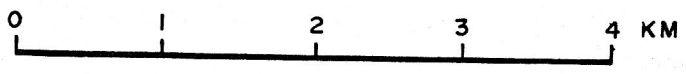


FIG. 3



KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
MAJI CLAIMS	
CLAIM MAP	
SCALE - 1 : 50 000	DATE - OCT. , 1986
DRAWN BY - L.G.,P.H.	DATA - L.G. , J.P.
NTS - 105D/3,4	REVISED -



PHOTO 1: MAJI 6, 7; View from southeast.



PHOTO 2: MAJI 18 and south of property;
View from east. (Mt. MacAuley is right of centre in photo).



PHOTO 3: MAJI 6-13; View from southwest

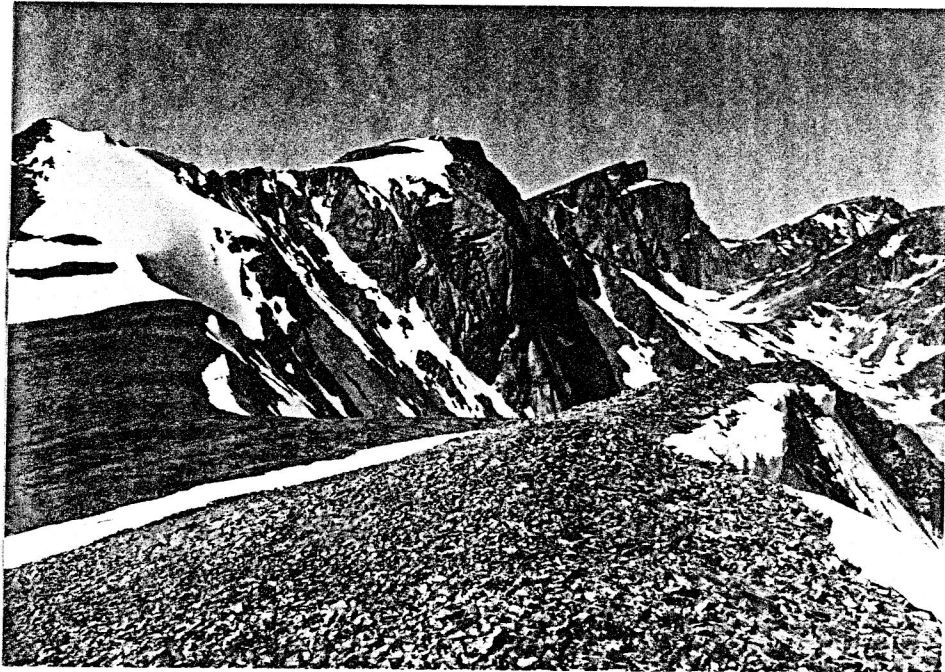


PHOTO 4: MAJI 7, 9 and north of property;
View from east. (This flat area corresponds to lightly
snow covered saddle in Photo 3).



PHOTO 5: MAJI 11-13; View from south.
(Corresponds to right half of Photo 3.)

HISTORY:

The old NAIAD 1-16 claims overlap the MAJI 14, 16, 21-23 claims and continue further to the southeast. These claims were staked in 1981 by Archer Cathro and Associates Ltd. on the basis of anomalous Ag, Pb geochemistry. Follow up work in 1982 showed that the anomalies were associated with quartz vein float with a maximum of 569.8 g/t Ag. The property was subsequently dropped.

1986 PROGRAM:

The MAJI and vicinity, (including the old NAIAD property), were explored as targets Y110 and Y110A in 1986. Reconnaissance scale 1:50,000 mapping and geochemical sampling was conducted.

GEOLOGY: (Figure 4)

Regional:

The MAJI property lies along the western edge of the Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence complex. Eocene non welded to partially welded pyroclastics and minor andesite to dacite overlie a basement of probable genetically related Cretaceous quartz monzonite to granodiorite. The batholith intrudes Paleozoic gneisses of the Yukon Group Metamorphic Complex. Cretaceous to Tertiary granite to rhyolite and possibly related Tertiary rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry ring dykes intrude the granodiorite. The dykes also intrude the volcanic rocks.

Refer to Lambert, 1974 and Wheeler, 1961 for a more thorough description.

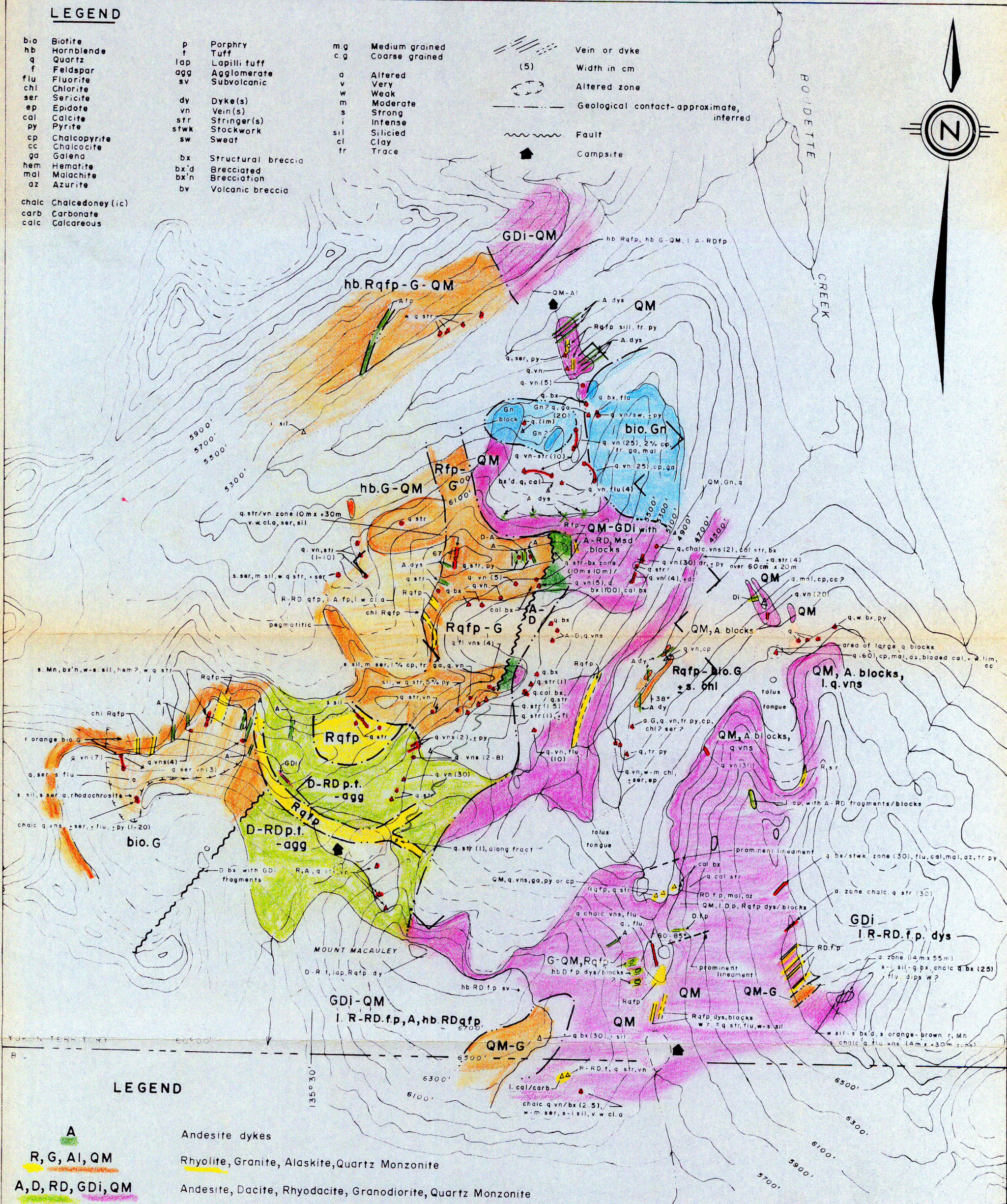
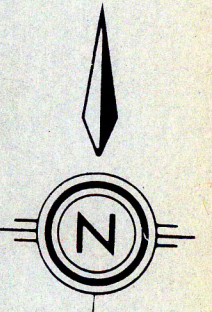
Property:

Biotite feldspar quartz gneisses of the basement complex underlie the northeast corner of the property. These are intruded by a medium grained hornblende + biotite quartz monzonite to granodiorite batholith which is exposed on the eastern half of the property as well as in the vicinity of the old NAIAD claims. The batholith contains numerous xenoliths of intermediate volcanics as well as xenoliths of rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry in a localized area southeast of the claim block. Gneissic blocks predominate in the northeast corner of the property.

LEGEND

bio	Biotite	p	Porphyry	m.g	Medium grained
hb	Hornblende	t	Tuff	c.g	Coarse grained
q	Quartz	lap	Lapilli tuff		
f	Feldspar	agg	Agglomerate	a	Altered
flu	Fluorite	sv	Subvolcanic	v	Very
chl	Chlorite	dy	Dyke(s)	w	Weak
ser	Sericite	vn	Vein(s)	m	Moderate
ep	Epidote	str	Stringer(s)	s	Strong
cal	Calcite	stwk	Stockwork	i	Intense
py	Pyrite	sw	Sweat	sil	Silicied
cp	Chalcopyrite			cl	Clay
cc	Chalcoite			tr	Trace
ga	Galena	bx	Structural breccia		
hem	Hematite	bx'd	Brecciated		
mal	Malachite	bx'n	Brecciation		
az	Azurite	bv	Volcanic breccia		
chalc	Chalcedony (ic)				
carb	Carbonate				
calc	Calcareous				

	Vein or dyke
	(5) Width in cm
	Altered zone
	Geological contact—approximate, inferred
	Fault
	Campsite



LEGEND

	A	Andesite dykes
	R, G, Al, QM	Rhyolite, Granite, Alaskite, Quartz Monzonite
	A, D, RD, GDI, QM	Andesite, Dacite, Rhyodacite, Granodiorite, Quartz Monzonite
	Gn, Msd	Gneiss, Metasediments

	Subcrop, Outcrop
	Rock—local, float

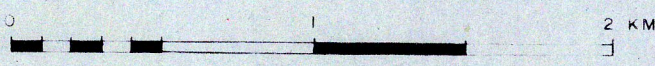


FIG. 4

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
YUKON REGIONAL 1986	
MAJI CLAIMS TARGETS Y110, I10A	
GEOLOGY	
SCALE - 1 : 25,000	DATE - OCT., 1986
DRAWN BY - L.G.	DATA - L.G., J.P.
NTS - 105 D/3 & 4	REVISED -

Property: - cont'd

A Coarse grained biotite granite intrusion occurs to the west of the property. It grades to a fine grained granite to rhyolite quartz feldspar and feldspar porphyry on the north-western MAJI claims where it appears to intrude the quartz monzonite to granodiorite. Hornblende granite to quartz monzonite, which grades locally to hornblende rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry north of the property, occurs in the extreme northwest corner of the MAJI and continues to the north. This intrusion may be a phase of the aforementioned biotite granite.

The southern part of the property is underlain by rhyodacite to dacite tuffs, lapilli tuffs agglomerates and local volcanic breccia. The pyroclastics are commonly feldspar porphyritic and include magnetic, partially welded varieties.

Massive andesite to dacite, which occurs in the central part of claims, may be related to the above pyroclastics or more probably to late stage andesite to dacite dyking.

Structure:

The MAJI claims lie along the western edge of the Bennet Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex within the outer ring fracture system. Northeast faults on the property may be related to the ring fractures.

Refer to Lambert, 1974 for a more thorough description.

Mineralization and Alteration:

Numerous quartz stringers, veins and quartz breccias occur across the property and surrounding area. They are predominantly hosted by clay altered, locally sericite altered and silicified biotite granite to rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry and related dykes as well as the older quartz monzonite intrusion. The rhyodacite to andesite volcanics and the gneisses also host some veins.

Fluorite, pyrite, and less common malachite, chalcopryrite, azurite, chalcocite and galena occur in some of the veins. Possible trace sphalerite was also observed. Calcite, occasionally bladed occurs with some of the quartz veins and some calcite stringers and breccias have been observed. Quartz and calcite breccias occur along the northeast trending fault separating the Rqfp-G unit from the A-D unit in the central part of the property. In one locality along the fault a quartz breccia vein with associated stringer zone is 7m wide with a possible 200m+ strike length.

Veins generally range up to 1m in width over zones up to 10m wide x 30m long. They may have greater strike lengths but are difficult to trace due to the rugged topography. More detailed mapping of the property should better delineate the veins and vein zones.

GEOCHEMISTRY: (Figures 5-7)

Procedure:

A total of 106 rock, 7 soil and 10 silt samples were collected from the property and surrounding area during reconnaissance 1:50,000 scale mapping in the area. All samples were sent to Chemex Labs and analyzed for Au, Ag, As and Sb using standard atomic absorption procedures, Au being first preconcentrated by fire assay. Sample locations are shown on Figure 5.

Results: (Figures 6,7)

The highest Au value on the property was 62.05 g/t associated with 45.0 ppm Ag, (6G18R). It was hosted by irregular quartz veins and stringers cutting andesite plagioclase porphyry boulders in a talus tongue in the central part of the property. Another sample of boulders in the immediate area ran 170 ppb Au, 6.6 ppm Ag, (6G19R). The source of the boulders appears to be the northeast fault zone separating the A-D unit from the Rqfp.-G. intrusion. Other anomalous values proximal to and along this fault zone are 165 ppb Au, 26.0ppm Ag, (6J19R) and 95 ppb Au, 13.0 ppm Ag (6G24R), both within the adjacent rhyolite to felsite.

Values of 3250 ppb Au, 92 ppm Ag were returned from a sample (6J14R) of rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry with abundant northeast trending quartz stringers. The mineralization here may be related to the same northeast trending fault mentioned above. Similar material was found south of the NAIAD claims but was only weakly anomalous with one sample, (A-6J30R), running 180 ppb Au, 8.8 ppm Ag. Stringer/vein trends were 010°-015°/80-90°. Fluorite and minor chalcedony was present in some of the veins. This may indicate a possible higher level in the epithermal system than at 6J14R and explain the lower Au and Ag values.

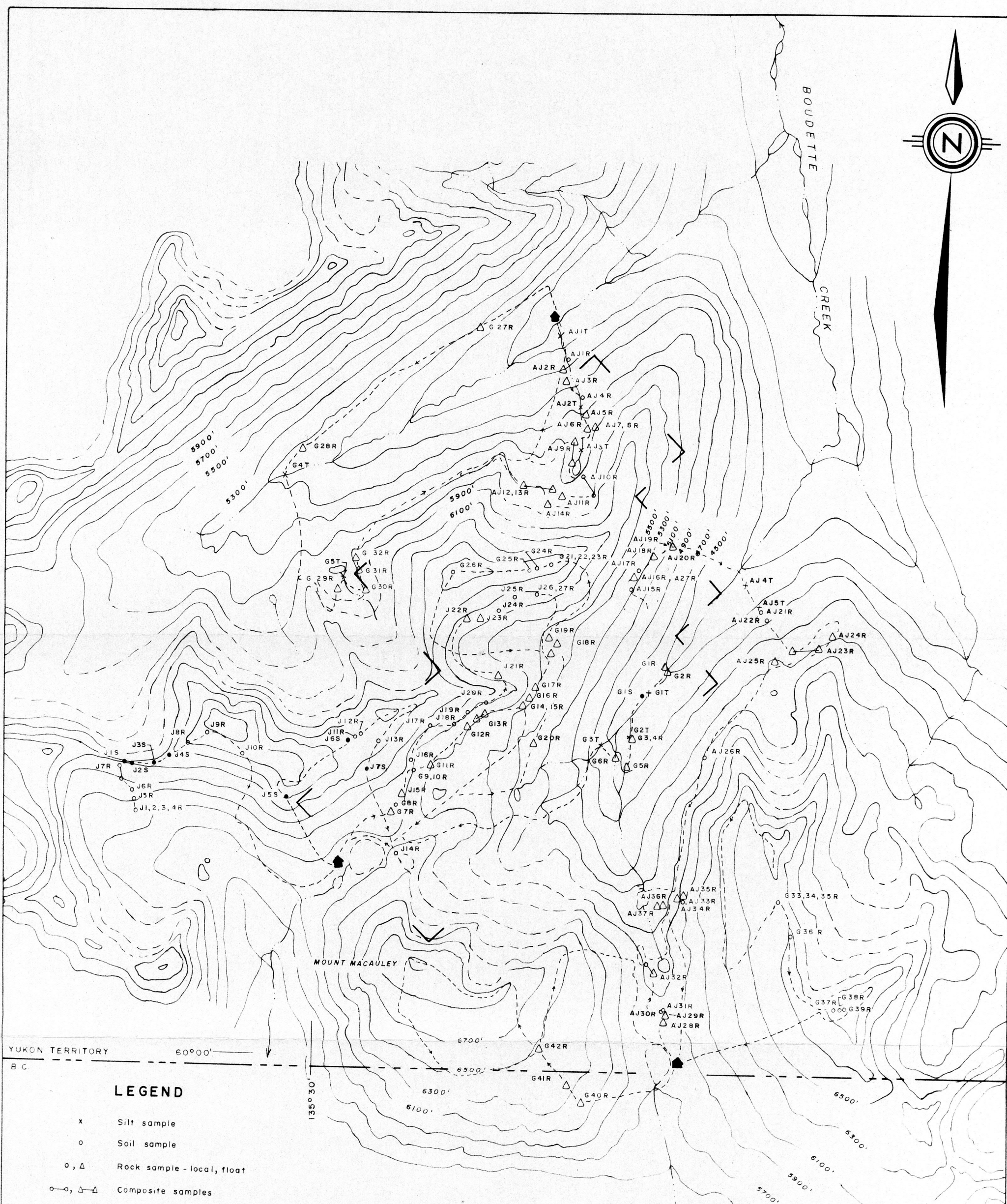
Results:- cont'd

Four samples, (6J15,16R, 6G8,9R), with values of 50 to 295 ppb Au and a maximum of 12.8 ppm Ag may also be related to fractures associated with the same northeast trending fault mentioned above.

A value of 211.89 g/t Ag, 50 ppb Au was obtained from creek float of quartz veins with chalcopyrite and pyrite in possible granite. The host rock suggests that the float is local since a small Rqfp-G plug occurs in this area within the older quartz monzonite. Values of 29.0 ppm Ag, 50 ppm Au were obtained from quartz veins in quartz monzonite about 1 km north of and uphill from the creek float. It is possible, however, that the float is from the vicinity of the old NAIAD property where values of 569.82 g/t and 154.97 g/t Ag have been reported. Current sampling in the NAIAD area revealed high Ag values of 20.0, 46.0, 81.0 and 88.0 ppm. All are associated with Cu minerals + pyrite and + galena, mostly in quartz veins. The 20.0 ppm Ag was associated with 700 ppb Au contained in quartz stringers up to 1.5 cm wide in the quartz monzonite, (A-6J36R).

Ag values of 18.0, 20.0 and 22.0 ppm are associated with quartz veins with minor galena + Cu minerals and hosted by gneiss in the northern part of the MAJI claims.

Anomalous As and Sb values are not associated with the Au, Ag mineralization in the area. In fact the only anomalous As, Sb values occur peripheral to the property further suggesting that the area southeast of the claims represents a higher epithermal level.

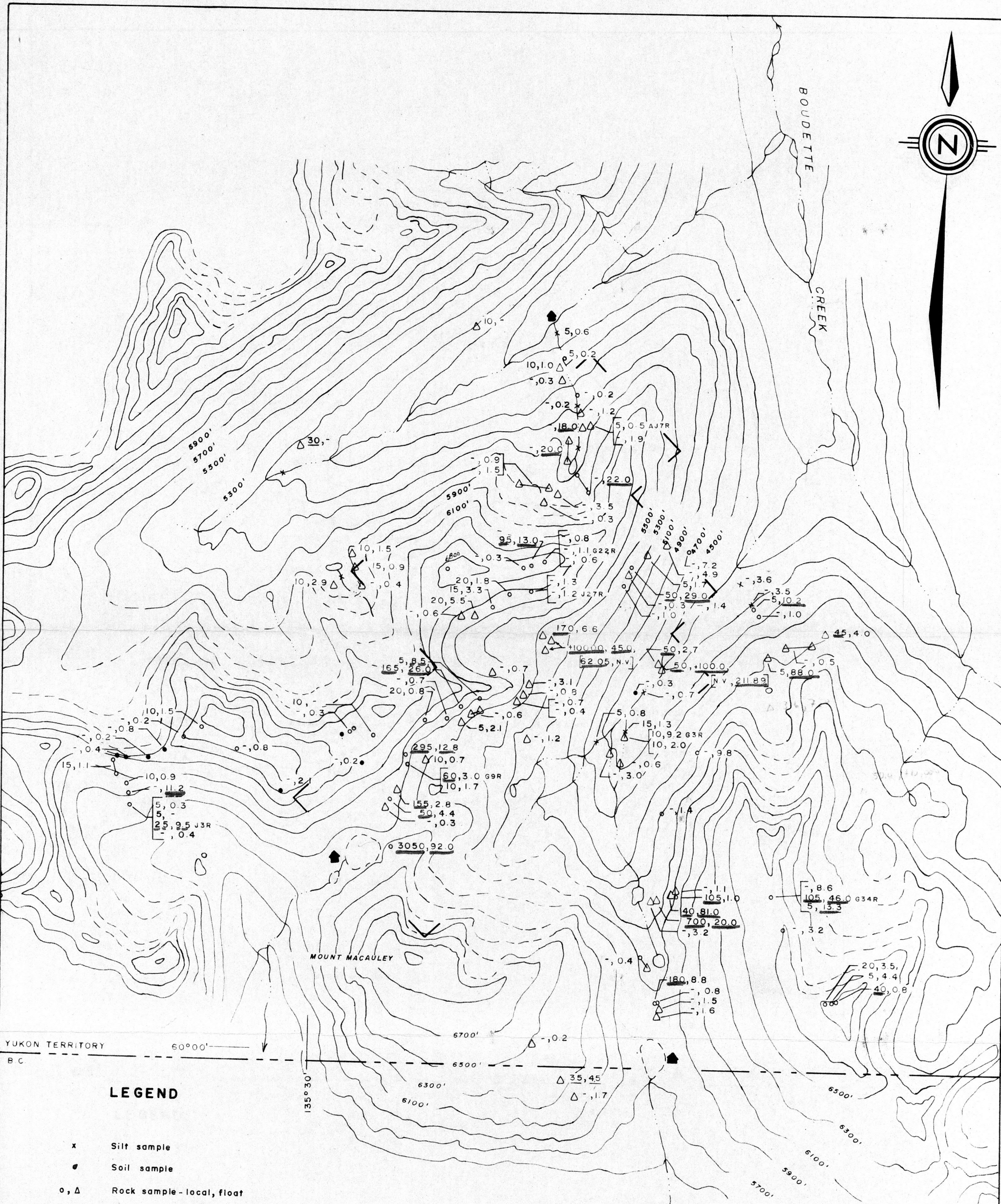
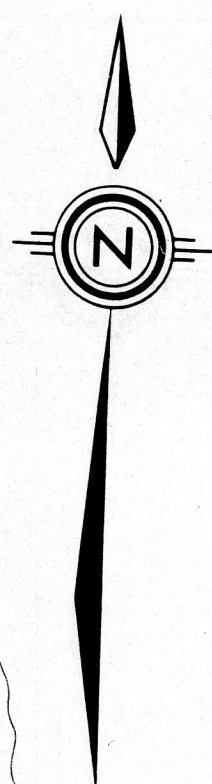


LEGEND

- x Silt sample
- o Soil sample
- o, Δ Rock sample - local, float
- o, Δ Composite samples
- o^{J2R} 1986 sample (Y110-GJ2R)
- o^{AJ2R} 1986 sample (Y110A-GJ2R)
- - - Traverse
- ▲ Campsite

FIG. 5

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
YUKON REGIONAL 1986	
MAJI CLAIMS TARGETS Y110,110A	
SAMPLE LOCATIONS	
SCALE - 1 : 25,000	DATE - OCT., 1986
DRAWN BY - L.G.	DATA - L.G., J.P.
NTS - 105 D/3 & 4	REVISED -

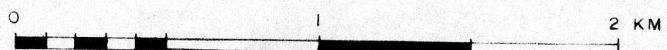


YUKON TERRITORY 60°00' BC

LEGEND

- x Silt sample
- Soil sample
- o, Δ Rock sample - local, float
- o-Δ Composite samples

Analyses - 25 ppb Au, 2.8 ppm Ag
 - [50.01 g/tonne Au, 200.01 g/tonne Ag]
 - N.V. no value
 - Values < 5ppb Au and 0.1 ppm Ag are not shown.



▲ Campsite

FIG. 6

KERR ADDISON MINES LTD	
YUKON REGIONAL 1986	
MAJI CLAIMS TARGETS Y110,110A	
Au, Ag GEOCHEMISTRY	
SCALE - 1:25,000	DATE - OCT., 1986
DRAWN BY - L.G.	DATA - L.G., J.P.
NTS - 105 D/3 & 4	REVISED -

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Significant Au, Ag mineralization has been found on the MAJI claims and to some extent in the area southeast of the claims during reconnaissance 1:50,000 scale mapping and prospecting of the area. The mineralization is related to quartz vein, stringer and breccia zones that cut all lithologies. The presence of fluorite and sulfides are not indicative of Au, Ag mineralization but anomalous Ag is often associated with Cu minerals and/or galena. Many anomalous values appear to be related to a northeast trending fault that transects the claim block.

The 1987 program should involve follow up of the 1986 anomalies during 1:10,000 or 1:5,000 scale mapping and sampling of the property. It may be necessary to map the fault zone in more detail. Detailed prospecting is necessary both on and southeast of the claims. An expenditure of \$25,000 is recommended to fully evaluate the area.

APPENDIX I

EATON, D., 1982;

Geological and Geochemical Report on the NAIAD 1-16 claims. Assessment Report.

LAMBERT, M.B., 1974;

The Bennett Lake Cauldron Subsidence Complex, British Columbia and Yukon Territory; Geol. Survey of Canada, Bull. 227.

WHEELER, J.O., 1961;

Whitehorse Map Area, Yukon Territory, 105 D; Geol. Survey of Canada.

APPENDIX II

Rock Descriptions and Geochemistry

* Complete Description for G

SAMPLER GREXTON

NTS 105 D 384

DATE July 1986

PROJECT YOG Y110 + MASH

LINE TARGET Y110

AIR PHOTO No.

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT		ASSAYS (ppm)					
							WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	Au	Ag	Sb	Ag		
(1) Y110-6G1R		bio G ² -g vns	m cl a, patchy s chl?			- f-mg massive & cg drusy wht g vns	3 rocks	1cm max	50	3	0.2	2.7	211.8 31+	
(2) Y110-6G2R	creek float	G ² -g vns		cp - 2% p malach. minor dk brn r		- v. fg & aph. g, wht-dk gy q, nearly sheeted structures	1 rock	10cm min	50	4	5.4	7100		
(3) Y110-6G3R		bio G ² -g vns	-none			- wht & gy. aph. g vn & str	1 rock	4cm min	10	2	0.2	2.0		
(4) Y110-6G4R		a G	ser ² & chl patches/masses	cp, py - trace		- aph to mgr wht, gy & clear g; gn irreg. masses	2 rocks	20cm min	10	3	3.8	9.2		
(5)						interstitial to g masses								
(6) Y110-6G5R		g vn (sw ²)		py. trace		- wht bull to cg q	3 rocks	5m radius	50cm	<5	1	0.2		0.6
(7) Y110-6G6R		Int ^(G²CDI?) -g vns	w-m chl & ser for ap	s hem & Mn trace malach.		- similar to G2R	1 rock	6cm min	<5	3	0.2	3.0		
(8) Y110-6G7R		Rg sp - Int	w-m cl a, vw ser in sil (perv.)			- weathers buff - lt r. v minor wht-ovish g str < 1/2 mm, sporadic	8 rocks	8cm	<5	2	0.2	0.3		
(9)														
(10) Y110-6G8R		R ² g p	w ² sil (perv.)	minor m-lignite orange - bright r		- well fract; wht fg minor mg drusy wht g str < 1/2 mm to 2 cm	10 rocks	8m radius	50	2	0.2	4.4		
(11)														
(12) Y110-6G9R		Rd ² lt-(agg)?			220°	- g vns, str, wht minor gy f-mg q minor cg drusy	15 rocks	over	60	3	0.7	3.0		
(13)						- 6-8 cm (2 vns & str) min sheeted, & hard frags	20x 2.5m	1 rock						
(14) Y110-6G10R	etc	R - Rt	w ser			- wht aph g, most < 2mm max 2cm, 1/20cm	across	3m	10	3	0.8	1.7		
(15) Y110-6G11R		Rg sp (-Int?)	w a			- g str & small vns, max 3cm	6 rocks	1.5m	10	5	0.4	0.7		
(16) Y110-6G12R		G ² -Rg fo	w cl a, vw ser	-fl, minor gn & purple - py, rare, diss		- wht & gyish, f-mg g str < 1cm	15 rocks	x 3.0m	5	6	0.4	2.1		
(17)				-minor m orange brn r										
(18) Y110-6G13R		R - G ²	w cl a, patchy, w ser w. sil patchy, perv	-remnant fl structures		- wht minor gy brn g str 2mm to 1.5 cm	12 rock	x 100m	<5	2	0.2	0.6		
(19) Y110-6G14R	* = Mine quest Sample	G-Rg sp - g calbr				- wht-gy v fg g, some rfa drusy str & coatings	6 rocks	5m radius	<5	3	0.3	0.7		
(20)						- g rich to cal rich	10 ch	min						

SAMPLER GREYTON, Paullee.

NTS 105 D 384

DATE July 196

PROJECT Y06 Y110, 110A

LINE TARGET Y10

AIR PHOTO No.

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPEARANT		ASSAYS			
							WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	Au.	As.	Sb.	Ag
(1) Y110-6G15R		R-G	w clg, w ser	spotty hem w		- wht to lt gy, fg - aph & str most < 2mm max 1cm	15 rocks x 30 m		<5	2	0.1	0.4
(2) Y110-6G16R		R	w clg	w r		- wht-gy q < 1/2 mm - 1cm	10 rocks x 3 m		<5	2	0.1	0.8
(3) Y110-6G17R		? g bx	sclg of frags			- wht to lt gy fg & minor fg.	7 rocks x 6m 20cm		<5	1	0.3	3.1
(4) Y110-6G18R	2 zones, width 3m & 5m	A-D-gvns		rare w orange r		- g vns & str, wht, aph to v cg; largest bld 40cm	25 m x 35 m		62,059/1000 > 10,000	2	0.2	45.0
(5) Y110-6G19R		? sp - g bx		tr ep		- wht - gyish, f - cg, minor drusy vuggy &	15 rocks x 15m 25-30 cm		170	2	0.1	6.6
(6) Y110-6G20R		Rsp-G-g stnk	w - m clg minor - sil?	fl-purple-gn v minor lt orange to salmon r & dk brn r on surface		- cg drusy & f - mg wht q vns & str	1 rock 10 cm		<5	1	0.1	1.2
(7)												
(8) Y110-6G21R	5 m wide zone	A-Dsp - str/vns		w r on fract. & surface		wht q str lns, max 4cm f - mg to cg drusy q	20 rocks x 5 m		<5	1	0.1	0.8
(9) Y110-6G22R		Int Voles - g bx	Int sil replace - mant		352°	- s stnk to complete replacement;	18 rocks x 7m		<5	1	0.2	1.1
(10) Y110-6G23R	Rdsp			w r		- fine gy q str sparse	6 rocks x 2 m		<5	1	0.1	0.6
(11) Y110-6G24R		R - g bx, str				- cg wht q, str for 4m & bx 2-3m			95	1	0.1	13.0
(12) Y110-6G25R		R (pinkish)	- w sil	tr py		- wht q str; cg drusy	max wi 25cm te.		<5	1	0.1	0.3
(13) Y110-6G26R		R-G	v w clg, v w ser prev. sil		197°/67° RSE	- g str v n zone - 1 x 3 m competent v n v 10 m zone, g str envelope: + 30 m strike			<5	1	0.1	0.8
(14) Western Majic:												
(15) Y110A-6J15R	A on A block in OM	g vns rare drusy			020°	- r n etc - in 5 m wide zone	4cm		<5	2	0.2	1.0
(16) A-6J16R	OM, aGn	g str				- talus from above	5mm - 1cm		<5	1	0.1	0.3
(17) A-6J17R		g v n zone to g str stnk - g bx		± w. py	012°/90°	- with vns up to 30cm drusy at least 20m long	60 cm zone		50	4	0.3	29.0
(18) J18R	OM, and/or Gr	g float				- 20 pieces t w. drusy			<5	1	0.1	4.9
(19) J19R	A	chalc. g-cryptog.				6 talus pieces ± w bx	2cm		5	2	0.2	1.7
(20) A-6J20R	A	g str.					4cm		<5	2	0.1	7.2
A-6J27R	A.	g str				- at 6J16R			<5			1.4

SAMPLER J. Pautler

NTS 105A/3W, 4

DATE July 14 - 16/86

PROJECT 406A target 4110

LINE _____

AIR PHOTO No. _____

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION host	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	WIDTH		ASSAYS			
							APPARENT	TRUE	Au.	Ag.	Sb.	Pg.
(1) 4110-631R	bio G. eg.	chalc. g. ser str		w. fluorite purple		str up to 1cm in talus			5	15	0.6	0.3
(2) 52R	"	"				4-10 cm wide talus			5	24	0.8	0.1
(3) 53R	"	"		~1% py		~ 20cm wide talus			25	70	2.4	9.5
(4) 54R	"		S. sil a S. ser a	rhodochrosite bl Mn					45	11	1.0	0.4
(5) 55R	"	drusy g. tal		bl Mn - S.		wk + smoky g.			45	2	0.1	11.2
(6) 56R	"	fine g. ser		" Mn, lots fluor.					10	430	6.8	0.9
(7) 57R	"	v. fig. g. un		fluor.		7cm wide talus			15	80	2.2	1.1
(8) 58R	"	g. vns, wk.	w-m ser m cla			3-4cm wide			45	4	0.4	0.2
(9) 59R	"	g. str.	w-m sil a	S. Mn, ser a , km	192°	- trend of a zone			10	340	53.0	1.5
(10) 510R	"	g. ser vns	cla. ser a.			1-3cm wide str.			45	5	0.8	0.8
(11) 511R	Rgfp	g. str	m cla m ser a	w-m Mn					45	2	0.4	0.3
(12) 512R	R-Algfp		S-c sil						45	24	2.4	0.1
(13) 513R	Rgfp	drusy g. str.			135°?				10	2	0.6	0.1
(14) 514R	Rgfp dy.	g. str. drusy	w-m sil a w-m cla	w-s Mn, rusty	030°				3050	4	1.2	92.0
(15) 515R	Rd-5 pyroclastics	g. un float	i sil margins			bids up to 30cm			155	5	0.1	2.8
(16) 516R	"	several g. vns-gbbs w drusy	w-m ser a w cla, S sil	E py w-m Mn	047° 052°	1-9cm wide			295	6	1.2	12.8
(17) 517R	R-G	g. uned	m-s sil	red stain w-m Mn skin					20	5	0.2	0.8
(18) 518R	Rgfp	few g. str	bleached	S py					45	2	0.1	0.7
(19) 519R	Pelsite	g. vns m ser a	S. sil m ser a	malachite 1% op, 4% agat	040°?	- irregular g. un			165	3	0.2	26.0
(20) 520R	A. vokes	g. vns		fluor.		up to 4cm wide			5	2	0.6	8.5

SAMPLER J. Pautler

DATE July 16/86

PROJECT 406A (target 110^g, 110A)

NTS 105 A / 3 W, 4

LINE _____

AIR PHOTO No. _____

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION host	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE / DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT WIDTH	TRUE WIDTH	ASSAYS					
									Au.	As.	Sb.	Ag		
(1) 7110-622R	q felsite	q vns		fluor.										
(2) J22R	"	q bx	w sera			1 x 1m bld			<5	2	0.1	0.7		
(3) J23R	R-G	q bx				talus			<5	2	0.4	0.6		
(4) J24R	felsite	q vn				± drusy			20	1	0.1	5.5		
(5) J25R	"	q vns				sem water			15	2	0.1	3.3		
(6) J26R	R-G	q bx					5cm		20	2	0.1	1.8		
7) J27R	A-D apt	q str vns		fluor.		-in. fault zone with calc. bld			<5	1	0.1	1.3		
8) NORTH MASH 110A-61R		Rqfp		py.		at top fault zone with calc. bld		5cm	<5	1	0.1	1.2		
9) J2R		q. -ser, wuggy q		py		etc			5	6	0.1	0.2		
10) 3R	fg Qm	q vns				5 pieces talus			10	14	0.1	1.0		
11) 4R		bull q vns				R 5 pieces	10cm		<5	3	0.2	0.3		
12) 5R	Rp? or intr.?	q. bx					5mm 4cm		<5	2	0.2	0.2		
13) 6R	Gn?	q	red, lim	ga.		angular float drusy q. 5 pieces			<5	1	0.1	1.2		
14) 7R	chertic? intr or AnGn	q bx		fluorite		talus blds	20cm		<5	6	0.2	18.0		
15) 8R	Gn?	q vns or sweets		EPY					5	3	0.1	0.5		
16) 9R	Gn?	q vn		1-2% CP tr ga, mal.		10 pieces			<5	70	0.4	1.9		
17) 10R	Gn?	q vn		CP, ga		2 pieces ch. float	75cm		<5	41	0.2	20.0		
18) 11R	R-G	q vn	m sera	fluor.		in talus below r. cliffs	"		<5	36	0.2	22.0		
19) 12R	R-G	q vn	w sera				4cm		<5	2	0.3	3.5		
20) 13R	chl. A.	q str					1-10cm		<5	1	0.1	0.9		
14R	calcareous cement	brecciated q.	m sera.			10 pieces	1-3mm		<5	1	0.3	1.5		
									<5	1	0.2	0.3		

SAMPLER GREXTON

NTS 10.5 D/4, 3W

DATE Aug 9, 18/86

PROJECT Y06 - Y110 E MAJI M.C.

LINE

AIR PHOTO No.

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	ROCK TYPE	ALTERATION	MINERALIZATION	STRIKE DIP	ADDITIONAL REMARKS	APPARENT		ASSAYS				
							WIDTH	FREE WIDTH	Au.	Ag.	Sb.	As	
(1) Y110-6G27R	NW side	a bio G	m-s ep	dk orange r (cobweb)		- zeolite in vugs?	5rx 10cm	6m radius min.	10	2	0.2	0.1	
(2) Y110-6G28R	"	R? gfp	± w ser, w clg			- fresh surface lt-dk orange to reddish to yellowish	3rx radius	5m radius	30	5	0.2	0.1	
(3) Y110-6G29R	"	q G - g str	s ser, m sil	- m. r. surface		- q str 2mm, wht - m gn gy - host mg equigranular	1 rock	30cm min	10	2	0.2	2.9	
(4) Y110-6G30R	"	Int? - R - g str	clg?, m sil			- q str fine max 1cm ± gn - host buff, no remnant mafics	5rx 15cm min	2m radius	<5	2	0.2	0.4	
(5) Y110-6G31R	"	G - g str/vns	w ser, ± w sil	w-m dk orange		- str wht crypto rare drusy numerous, max 1cm	3rx 15cm min	x100m	15	2	0.1	0.9	
(6) Y110-6G32R	"	Rfp - q vn	w-m clg, s ser patchy	lt orange surface r; dk brn along vn		- dk gy q	1 rock; 1.5-2cm		10	1	0.2	0.2	
7) Y110-6G33R	E SIDE	GDi - q bx	s ser, s-l sil	- rare purple fl in vug, is surrounded by brn cal		- frags s ser, indistinct boundaries - bx not s developed, occurs in str/str zone ~30cm wide, weathers small cobbles - q wht - gnish gy, crypto to vfg crystalline, some mg drusy in str/vn areas	4m lost in show		<5	1	0.1	8.6	
8) Y110-6G34R	" "	GDi - q bx	- minor malachite rare azur	- minor malachite rare azurite - py 1%	042°	- v w to nil r - trace v fg py							
9) Y110-6G35R	" "	GDi - q str/vns				- composite of vns on both sides 6G33R zone, 1/2 N, 9/5	9 rocks 10x10m						
10) Y110-6G36R	" "	Int - g str		w r soil		- chalcedonic q, max 3mm - v small weathering zone, 045	15rx 30cm x 4m		5	1	0.4	13.3	
11) Y110-6G37R	" "	R? sp - q bx/vn	- host nearly completely replaced - i clg fp	fl - clear, large irreg. masses - v w r, v minor Mn	250°	- q crypto, wht - gy, chalcedonic	10rx 12cm min		<5	5	0.4	3.2	
12) Y110-6G38R	" "	Rdlt - q vn/str	s-l sil	- sr orange brn, Mn - fl vns / str	022°/E	- numerous chalcedonic q fl vns/str max 2cm; - etc	15rx 4x30m		20	5	0.3	3.5	
13) Y110-6G39R	" "	Rd? - q bx	± s sil	- some gn fl or remnant barwork	210°/W?	- fl vns widespread, q max ~4cm, usually ± chalcedonic - q crypto wht to chalcedonic wht - gyish	rim 15rx 14x55m		5	10	4.4	4.4	
14) Y110-6G40R	" "	QM-GDi q vns/bx	w-m ser, s-l sil, v w clg	w-s dk r, minor orange brn		- weather orangish - major q bx zone confined to E side;	min 25 cm		40	5	1.8	0.8	
15) Y110-6G41R	" "					- q wht crypto - chalcedonic wht - gy, 1-2.5 cm wide	8rx x5m 10cm min		<5	9	0.2	1.7	

