005673

TITAN PROJECT

Report on Progress of Exploration
No. 6
by A.E. Aho

February 7, 1964

To: L. Adie - Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd.
B.O. Brynelson - Noranda Exploration Ltd.
D.C. Sharpstone - Homestake Mining Company
Wm. Sirola - Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Ltd.
Dr. P.M. Kavanagh - Kerr-Addison Gold Mines Ltd.

Gentlemen:

Since my last report of December 16, I have kept close touch with the Titan Project through Roy McKamey of Mayo, have had Murray Hampton and Gordon Davis do some laboratory work at the University of British Columbia on minerals in panning from the prospect shafts, and between January 27 and 31 I visited the project, examined all results in detail, and have obtained assays and geochemical results which are now incorporated in this present complete report.

Two additional boilers with steam points are now also on the property after considerable time having been spent by both Hampton and McKamey in trying to obtain such equipment. A letter explaining the circumstances was sent to L. Adie. The prospect shaft sections have been renamed with Roman numerals (or plain numbers) and lower case letters to avoid confusion.

PROSPECT SHAFT RESULTS

Area B-2 (Section IX)

Prospect shaft no. 2 (Shaft IXb) was discontinued after drifting 10 feet to the northwest (see accompanying diagrams). The intensely altered and fractured quartzite found in this shaft appears to be more rust-stained and altered to the northwest, supporting the previous idea that it was probably on the hanging wall of a vein-fault.

If this shaft is on the hanging wall side of a vein-fault as suspected, there would not necessarily be any mineralization or geochemical anomaly if the structure contained ore. Two assays from the shaft showed no gold or silver.

Although no mineralization other than limonite is apparent and only one geochemical sample at the end of the northwest drift is anomalous (see diagram), the appearance of the bedrock warrants extending the drift by one more thaw, and sinking another shaft to bedrock 50 feet to the northwest.

An additional prospect shaft site (IXc) has accordingly been laid out 50 feet to the northwest.

Geochemical samples from shaft No. 1, Area B-2 (Shaft IXa) gave the following results.

Depth	ppm Total Cu	ppm Total Zn	ppm Total Pb
10'	24	100	22
15	40	140	30
20	48	140	35
25	56	400	40

Mercury results on samples from both shafts in Area B-2 are as follows.

Shaft No. 1 (IXa)		Shaft No. 2 (IXb)	
Depth	PPb Hg	Depth	PPb Hg
10'	245	10	670 ?
15 (Smoky)	1380	20	400
20	1040	Bedrock in NW drift	200
25	1100		

The high mercury values from shaft IXa are not explainable in view of the absence of anything of interest being reported on bedrock, but considering the higher zinc values at bedrock, there may be either a nearby source or the source is hydromorphic. The values from shaft IXb show nothing significant as far as mercury is concerned, therefore the surface anomaly may be hydromorphic or more probably simply a result of inaccuracies due to organic material.

Since shaft IXb was sited on a structural projection of the Gerlitzki vein and on geophysical indications, as well as on a mercury anomaly, the results do not indicate whether the surface mercury anomaly has any significance or whether it is just fortuitously located over these trends and may be of hydromorphic origin.

Area A (Section VII) (See accompanying diagram)

Shaft No. 1 (Shaft VIIa) encountered fractured blue-grey quartzite bedrock at a depth of 32 feet, overlain by several inches to a foot of ground moraine consisting of fractured vein quartz, quartzite, and fault gouge from which small amounts of pannings showed the distinct presence of sphalerite and galena.

At the time of my examination, drifting 10 feet to the northwest showed only quartzite, but drifting 12 feet to the southeast has revealed several feet of wide vein fault zone consisting, at this point, of gouge, altered rock, and rusty seams with the quartzite footwall striking about N30°E and dipping 74° SE. The first three feet of width (footwall side) showed only a trace of gold and silver in both channel and select grab samples. Later drifting up to

February 4 is reported by McKenney to be still in similar gouge with a gently eastward-pitching seam of shattered quartz. Assays of the gouge and of rusty material at 12 feet also showed no values.

Geochemical samples (soils) showed a strong anomaly corresponding with the sphalerite-galena bearing ground moraine and the immediately overlying overburden 2 to 3 feet above bedrock. The source of these metals and of the ground moraine would appear to lie to the east according to glacial movement, and may be expected to be in the immediate vicinity of the hanging wall of the vein-fault zone represented by the altered gouge zone.

Up in the shaft faintly higher geochemical values show up at 10 feet and 18 feet depth. They probably have no significance, but may reflect float trains from a zone of surface geochemical anomalies some 300 feet to the east.

Shaft VIIa was sited over the peak of a broad mercury anomaly on the NW flank of a resistivity high, next to a slight EM anomaly. Samples analysed for mercury with the Canex mercury detector at depths of 5, 10, 15, and 20 feet all gave anomalous values, whereas the sample from 30 feet (just above bedrock on the footwall) gave a low value as follows:

Depth	Hg (PPB)
10'	1400
15'	850
20'	830
25'	960
33' (bedrock)	400

Samples of the gouge zone tested from 6 feet and 12 feet SE gave the following lower results:

6'	240 ppb
12'	140
12' (rusty)	200

The mercury values could be derived from a zone near the shaft. Again the significance of the anomaly is unknown since the shaft was sited on other structural and geophysical data as well.

Since drifting to the southeast has reached a practical physical limit, the presumed hanging wall source of the metal-bearing ground moraine could only be investigated by means of another shaft within easy drifting distance (15 feet) beyond the end of the SE drift. Some conclusive work should be done either on this locality or along strike to test this strong favourable vein-fault structure.

Since the gougey nature of this section of the structure may preclude the presence of ore-bearing sections of any size in this immediate locality, it was decided to test the strike extension by starting a second shaft (VIIb) 150 feet to the SW at 6E, 4 + 75N. This site is on a previously proposed

location corresponding to moderate heavy metals, and faint electromagnetic, and magnetic anomalies at the "eye" of the resistivity highs, which may be the location of some type of vein and fault intersections. Another possible shaft location (VIc) is at 4E, 4 + 00N on a mercury anomaly which would be the counterpart of shaft VIIa but on the other side of the resistivity "eye".

Results of accurate laboratory analysis of surface soil samples from the grid on Area A by Dr. D.H. Clews indicated irregular or complex geochemical anomalies NE of shaft VIIa and a more definite NE-trending zone of anomalies paralleling this zone about 250 feet to the southeast (along the SE flank of the resistivity highs). Although the significance of surface geochemical results in this area is open to question, this latter trend may have more significance since it corresponds to a probably resistivity discontinuity.

In order to test this second possible NE zone in an area of probable shallow overburden, shaft VIIc has been located at 10E, 3 + 00N where mercury and heavy metals anomalies coincide with an otherwise suitable shaft site.

Section VI (See Diagram)

The shaft on section VI (shaft VIa) encountered bedrock at 17 feet and drifting 7 feet each way showed grey phyllite, fractured rusty quartzite, and a 2.5-foot wide fault-breccia zone striking 105° and dipping 65°N.

Geochemical samples showed no values of any consequence except that zinc and mercury contents were slightly higher above bedrock (perhaps fossil hydromorphic), as follows:

	Cu ppm	Zn ppm	Pb ppm	Hg ppb
Bedrock 5' N in drift	400	300	130	100 (low)
Above Bedrock 7' N in drift	48	160	35	1360
Bedrock 5' S in drift	72	320	60	100
Above Bedrock 7' S in drift	44	300	32	125

Mercury values in the overburden above were 540 ppb at 5 feet and 500 ppb at 10 feet. The fault breccia zone may be the source of some of the mercury. Pannings from the bedrock surface in shaft VIa showed nothing of interest, probably partly due to the washed sand and gravel that overlies this area.

Shaft No. VIa was sunk on a strong heavy metals anomaly just NW of a strong mercury anomaly in an area of suspected shallower overburden (depth turned out to be only 17 feet). However, the first three geochemical samples near surface have not been analysed so the surface anomaly has not been confirmed.

From present data there is nothing of interest to warrant any follow up of the results obtained in shaft VIa itself, but future work may be justified

to the southeast depending on results of work on other sections.

Section IV

The first shaft on section IV (shaft IVa) was located on a strong resistivity low, favouring the footwall side of a projected NE zone especially considering that the plotted position of the zone is probably increasingly NW of its true position the farther it is from base line "A" due to the geophysicist using a 97-foot long probe cable at the time of the resistivity survey. This prospect shaft location would therefore have picked up any ground moraine shoved west from the vein zone and would have ensured intersection of any vein zone that passed NW of the suspected trend.

However, the shaft landed on a bedrock ridge of massive grey quartzite at a depth of 21 feet (see accompanying diagram) which is essentially structureless except for a NW-dipping slickensided fault face and minor fractures that strike about N60°E and dip steeply SE. Although several pieces of galena- and sphalerite-bearing quartzite and quartz float of subrounded character were found on the top of the ridge, no other float or ground moraine may be expected because the ridge is surrounded by washed gravels and sand.

Geochemical samples show slightly anomalous values in till above the gravelly section that lies around the bedrock ridge, and a higher zinc content in silty till at the NW side of the ridge. (See diagram). Mercury results are low (140 ppb at 20'depth, 100 ppb 5' to SE, 120 ppb 10' to SE).

The presence of float, of some geochemical indications even though slight, and of SE-dipping fractures with some rust in the bedrock ridge suggest that in spite of the inconclusive results that such a bedrock ridge results in, further work may be warranted. The structural location which corresponds to a NE-trending zone of conductivity (resistivity low) close to an indicated cross-fault and has similarities in pattern to the Calumet No. 3 vein certainly supports further work in this vicinity.

A new prospect shaft (shaft IVb) has been started 52 feet to the southeast (Az 122°) from this first shaft. Geochemical samples from this shaft gave the following results:

Depth	CxCu	Total Cu	CxZn	Total Zn	CxPB	Total PB	
1.5'	16	140	9	130	2	15	
3'	13	84	7	170	7	20	
5'	10	72	7	180	16	50	
7'	4	64	6	230	24	60	(slightly higher
9'	4	100	3	170	8	25	
11'	3	44	3	120	8	20	
13'	3	56	3	130	5	15	

None of the samples have been tested for mercury yet.

OTHER SECTIONS

Prospect shaft locations have been laid out on sections I, II and III, but the above sections should be completed before work is planned on these.

A more aggressive prospect shaft and follow-up program is proposed; details of which are included under "Recommendations".

SHANGHAI PROPERTY (See accompanying plan)

Adit No. 1

Drifting on the Shanghai property was not geologically supervised due to absence of H.O. Hampton in January and was unsuccessful in encountering the vein zone as yet. Due to the appearance of a large slab of quartzite and considerable water seepage at the hanging wall (NW side), the drift was swung to the right (SE) as a cross cut and continued across the zone until the footwall was encountered.

The hanging wall is a well fractured, manganese-stained quartzite on which the fault surface strikes N50°E and dips 70°NW. An assay of similar rock found as float in the drift assayed 0.7 oz/ton silver and a trace of gold.

The footwall is a rusty, very altered quartzite with irregular impregnations of vein quartz and minor manganiferous siderite stringers. Slickensided surfaces in the footwall strike N35°E and dipping 50 to 70°NW. An assay of the rustier material gave only .01 oz/ton gold and a trace of silver.

Within the 30-foot wide overburden-filled gully between these two well-altered walls, the material consists of talus and rounded glacial pebble material (some very weathered) with interstitial silt. Within this gully fill, to within 10 feet of the footwall, abundant pieces of vein float occur. Pieces of this float assayed as follows:

	Au	Ag	Pb	Ag/Pb
Float 5' in X cut (galena in quartzite)	.02	7.1	15.42	0.46
Float in X cut (weathered galena, pyrite)	nil	17.4	19.76	0.88
Earthy manganiferous float	nil	5.4	2.76	1.96
Earthy anglesite and galena	nil	7.4	18.10	0.41
Limonitic float at face of drift	nil	3.0	0.78	3.46

The greater variability in silver-lead ratios indicated by assays of this more deeply buried float suggests that no firm conclusions can yet be made as to the silver-lead ratios that would be encountered in the main zone itself. Considering the degree of weathering exhibited by the overburden fill in the gully, silver values within the near-surface overburden might be leached, giving a lower Ag/Pb ratio than originally.

The drifting should be completed to intersect and cross cut the vein zone in place within solid rock. Water seepage has now diminished greatly so progress would be easier.

In any case, with the structures, values, and favourable wall rocks indicated in general over the 2000 feet or more of Shanghai vein zones over which mineralization has been found to date, a much more aggressive program of exploration is warranted.

It is proposed that 750 to 800 feet of drifting be done on the Shanghai No. 1 zone to explore it up to the possible cross-fault structure where it may offset over to No. 2 zone. If started at or below the present adit level, a drift would explore the most favourable zone, i.e. within quartzites just below a schist capping and near the cross-fault.

The best timing for this work would be to haul all supplies and equipment over a winter trail in March, get set up, and drift in May and June. A portal site around the corner about 20 feet SE of the present adit portal and about 10 feet below it in elevation could intersect the zone in solid rock within 150 feet and follow it for about 600 feet.

Trench No. 2

Trenching across trench No. 2 was stopped by a flood of water from fractured quartzite and greenstone under the permafrost capping, so work was suspended.

However, a trench 10 feet long and 4 to 5 feet deep was dug partly into fractured greenstone which was altered and contained veins of siderite up to 3" wide and fine hairline stringers and disseminations of galena. The degree of fracturing and abundance of galena stringers appear to increase to the SE where the bedrock profile drops off under the overburden that fills the main N60°E vein-fault gully. The main zone is thus still unexposed.

Samples taken on January 29 assayed as follows:

	Au	Ag	Pb	Ag/Pb
2.3' siderite altered rock N end cut	Tr	Tr	-	-
Galena in greenstone	nil	1.6	0.55	2.9
Siderite from 2" vein	Tr	Tr	-	-

The silver-lead ratio of the galena suggests that a generally higher silver content may occur in any mineralization that may be found on the adjacent main vein-fault zone.

This trench should be completed across the vein zone with the aid of a small pump to dispose of the water.

OTHER

Geochemistry

Dr. D.R. Clews has completed laboratory analyses of a number of reconnaissance silts and of soil samples from the UR and Area A grids. A copy of these results and his comments have already been forwarded to the members of the management committee, and the zones of surface geochemical anomalies on Area A have been noted (significance unknown as yet).

The only comments that should be added to these results are:

(a) H-9 and Laysier areas should be more closely investigated and other reconnaissance results should also be followed up with more detailed work.

(b) The results on Poli Creek on the UR property strongly suggest to me that the main UR 1-8 zone, although of limited interest to the SW, may be well mineralized where it enters the main quartzite section and that this zone may swing to the NNE forming the air photo linear that marks the eastern headwaters of Poli Creek.

This would account for the lower and stronger silt anomalies on Poli Creek as being derived from drainage from the steep slope on UR No. 17 and 19 claims, and the upper anomalies as being derived from the same zone after it has crossed under the creek and over to the other side on about UR No. 23 claim.

These anomalies, the strongest of any stream silts sampled in 1963, should be followed up especially into the steeper slope on UR No. 17 and 19 claims where the source might be revealed by ground sluicing.

The Mt. Haldane soil samples should be analysed for total Pb and Zn and other reconnaissance samples should also be re-run.

Miscellaneous

Consideration should be given in due course to possible optioning of the Mt. Haldane property of Ewing and Bleiler if it can be intelligently explored on the basis of geochemistry or geologic data.

The Seattle Creek float locality should be examined in 1964, and possibilities of optioning the Laysier and Alice groups should be kept open in future.

Plans should be made for reconnaissance prospecting for silver-lead, tin and other metals to the west along the McQuesten mineral belt.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geologic, geophysical, and geochemical work to date has been successful in defining or indicating a number of vein-fault structures in favourable

geologic environments and in showing the presence of mineralization in some. Strong silver-lead-bearing vein-fault systems are now known on the Galena Hill, Shanghai and UR properties, all in favourable quartzite host rocks. Additional secondary possibilities exist on the Bob, Argent, Laysier and H-9 localities on the north limb of the McQuesten anticline, on Mt. Haldane and the Seattle Creek area on the south limb, and on three or four other localities of possible interest on the Galena Hill property, making a total of 10 additional localities of possible secondary interest.

Actual physical work by the Titan Project, however, has been done only on the Galena Hill, Shanghai and UR properties.

Except for some accompanying geologic and geochemical work, exploration in 1964 should consist almost entirely of continued physical work such as test pitting, ground sluicing, tranching, and underground work on the known or indicated mineralized structures. In view of present indications in the light of previous district ore occurrence, a more aggressive programme of physical work must be carried out.

Unless objectives are set and followed out for completely satisfactory evaluation of the main possibilities on a geologic basis rather than a budgetary basis the exploration work will fall short of its desired results and has a good probability of being unsuccessful. Since the prize warrants it, the physical work programme should be large enough to adequately test the targets, or in other words an elephant rifle should be used when hunting elephants.

Galena Hill Property

The prime target on this property is the Hector-Calumet type structure that has recently been indicated on KPO No. 1 and LEO No. 1 claims. This should be thoroughly tested by means of prospect shafts in January, February, and March as recommended in my report of December 16, 1963, and each section should also be diamond drilled in May to intersect all structures and test them to some depth. At least 6 or more shafts should be sunk as laid out on the main sections of the property, accompanied by the same type of detailed investigation and by follow-up drifting and further shafts. In addition, each section should be diamond drilled using the best assured core recovery methods and nothing smaller than EX core at vein intersection. Drill holes should average about 200 to 250 feet in length and using two drills, should be drilled to test each shaft section to depth. A total of 15 holes would cover the main possibilities approximately as follows:

One hole under each section, allowing 2 in section VII and 3 spares. This drilling should be completed by June 15 or 30 before the muskeg becomes difficult to work in. Secondarily, sections IX and X on the Gerlitzki-vein section should be tested similarly .

The estimated cost to complete the prospect shafts is about $25,000 and cost to do the drilling is about $75,000, making a total of about $100,000. This work should reveal strong mineralized vein-faults on which further underground exploration and development will be warranted, and therefore a larger

expenditure would be required in a secondary follow-up phase. Further surface exploration should also be continued on the Galena Hill property during summer using an overburden drill and diamond drill; the extent of such work would be decided on the basis of results of the prospect shaft programme.

Shanghai Property

The vein-faults on the Shanghai property are essentially the same as those that have been so productive on the south side of the McQuesten Valley. They strike NE, dip steeply NW, are offset by NW-striking right lateral cross-faults, occur in the same favourable host rocks, and have the same silver-lead ratios with an occurrence of exceptionally high values. There is thus every reason to think that possibilities on this north limb, only 4 miles from Elsa, are as good as in the proven part of the district, and in view of the type of mineralized structures that have made mines in the district, there is every reason to explore these showings thoroughly.

Trench No. 11 and some other trenches should be ground-sluiced during spring runoff, but further hand work is largely impractical due to nature and depth of overburden and physical conditions such as topography. Bulldozer trenching later in the season should produce further results but cannot add greatly to No. 1 zone, the main locality of interest. Since diamond drilling is useful mainly to determine presence of structure and mineralization which are already known, it does not appear that drilling would be advisable because of its high cost and unreliability in this type of situation.

In view of the economic possibilities indicated by mineralization and its geologic environment, and of the type of exploration necessary, it is firmly recommended that underground exploration be the main approach as follows:

Cross-cut 150 feet and drift 600 to 700 feet NE along No. 1 zone, from an elevation about 10 to 20 feet below No. 1 adit; sampling full width of zone at intervals with cross-cuts and sludge holes.

Approximate costs:

Ground sluicing and additional bulldozing		$ 5,000.00
Road, camp, equipment and drifting, say		120,000.00
	Total	$125,000.00

All equipment and supplies should be hauled in in March over the frost, a camp set up, and drifting started in April or May with completion scheduled in June or July. Certain bulldozer trenches should be further cleaned out whenever a bulldozer is available on the job. Any other timing would result in difficulties of access, or starting of the crosscut later in July or August with the possible necessity of winterizing the operation before its completion.

Based on district knowledge, this venture should have a good chance of success.

SECONDARY TARGETS

UR

Upon completion of detailed geochemical follow-up of stream silt anomalies, ground sluicing should be done on this zone if possible, and some of the bulldozer trenches that have been started should be ground sluiced during breakup. Costs of all this work are estimated to be about - $3,000.00

Argent

About a month's hand trenching should be done, possibly followed by bulldozer work if warranted.

Approximate cost $1,000.00

H-9

The linear or its vicinity should be more closely prospected and probably staked and trenched if justified. Approximate cost $1,000.00

Bob

The reported float locality and surrounding geology should be checked more closely. Approximate cost $ 500.00

Leysier

Encourage prospecting by owner, C.D. Poli.

Seattle Creek

(a) Examine and possibly trench Jay-B float discovery if warranted. Approximate cost $ 500.00

(b) Encourage prospecting of Alice Group by owners, C.D. Poli and Alex A. Smith.

Mt. Haldane

Analyse soil samples for total Pb and Zn. Arrange free option to open up old portals, sample, examine and trench Ewing-Bleiler property more closely, decide on exploration that would be feasible, and arrange further option on this basis if warranted by consideration of all data. Approximate cost, say $1,000.00

Reconnaissance

Most of the 1963 stream silt samples should be reanalysed in the laboratory and some follow-up done.

Approximate cost $2,000.00

✓ Rec. by Hans Seymour.

Because of the mineralisation of the McQuesten mineral belt, particularly its suggestion of tin possibilities as well as silver-lead, gold, and tungsten; a two-man reconnaissance team should cover certain parts of this mineral belt to the west with special emphasis on searching for tin in the vicinity of granitic or quartz porphyry plugs in the best mineralized localities. The main areas of interest should be Boulder, Arizona, and Clear Creeks. Approximate cost $10,000.00

TOTAL COST (Approximate)

Primary Targets

Galena Hill	$100,000
Shanghai	125,000

Secondary Targets

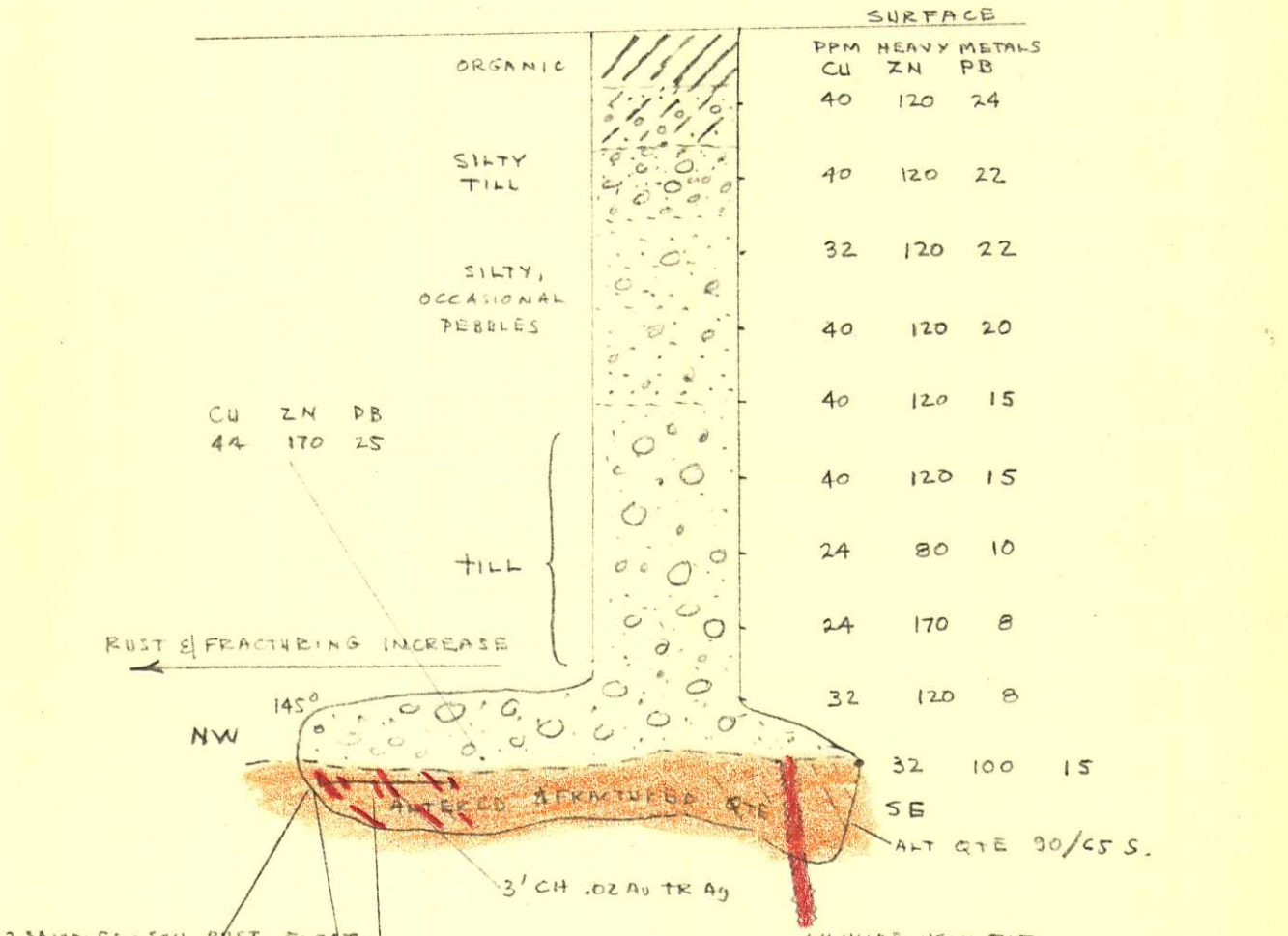
UR	3,000
Argent	1,000
H-9	1,000
Bob	500
Seattle Creek	500
Haldane	1,000
Stream silt reconnaissance	2,000
Reconnaissance	10,000
	$244,000

More detailed estimates can be submitted later, but it would appear that about $250,000 should be allotted to the next phases of the 1964 programme.

In view of the fact that either I or Silver Titan Mines have had to make certain commitments to keep a minimum programme operational within the recent period, decisions on whether or not to carry out a programme along the general lines recommended above and whether or not to participate further in the Titan Project should be made as promptly as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Dr. A. E. Aho.

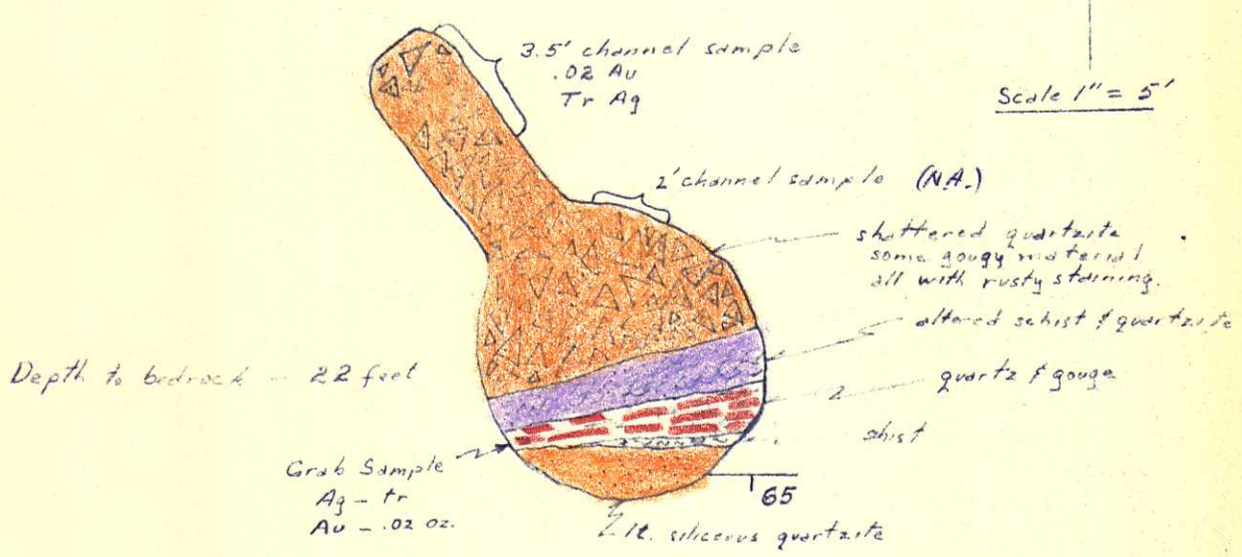


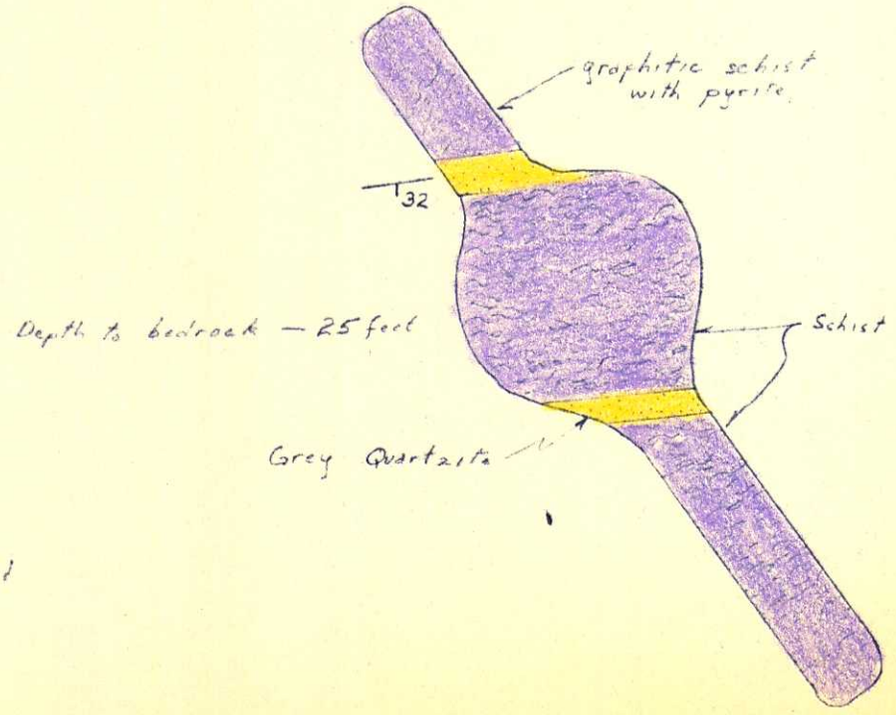
SECTION IX
SHAFT (b)
(AREA B-2 SHAFT 2)
JAN 30/64
AE AHO
SCALE 1 IN = 5 FT.

(22' TO BEDROCK)

TITAN PROJECT — GALENA HILL PROPERTY

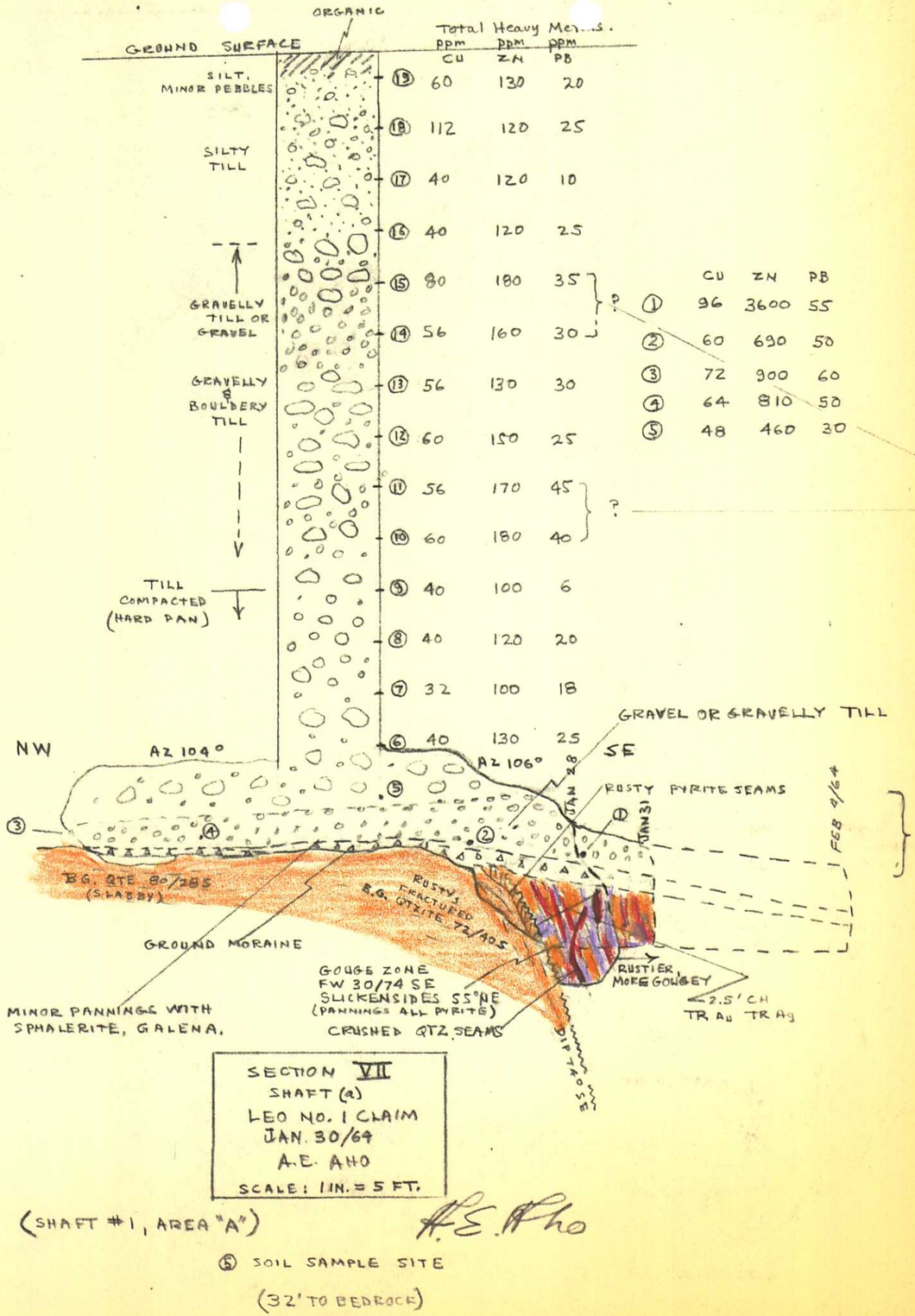
PLAN OF BOTTOM SHAFT No. 2 AREA B-2





PLAN OF BOTTOM SHAFT No. 1 AREA B-2

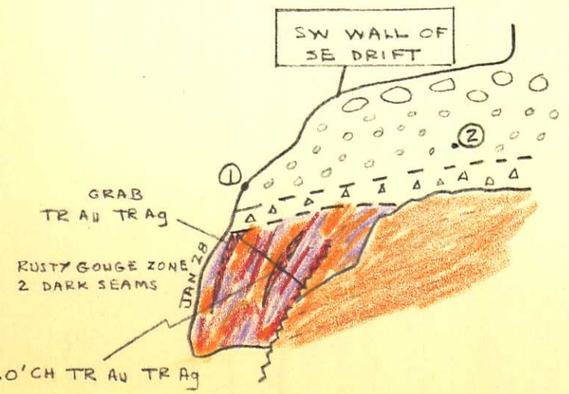
M.O.H.
Jan. 14/63

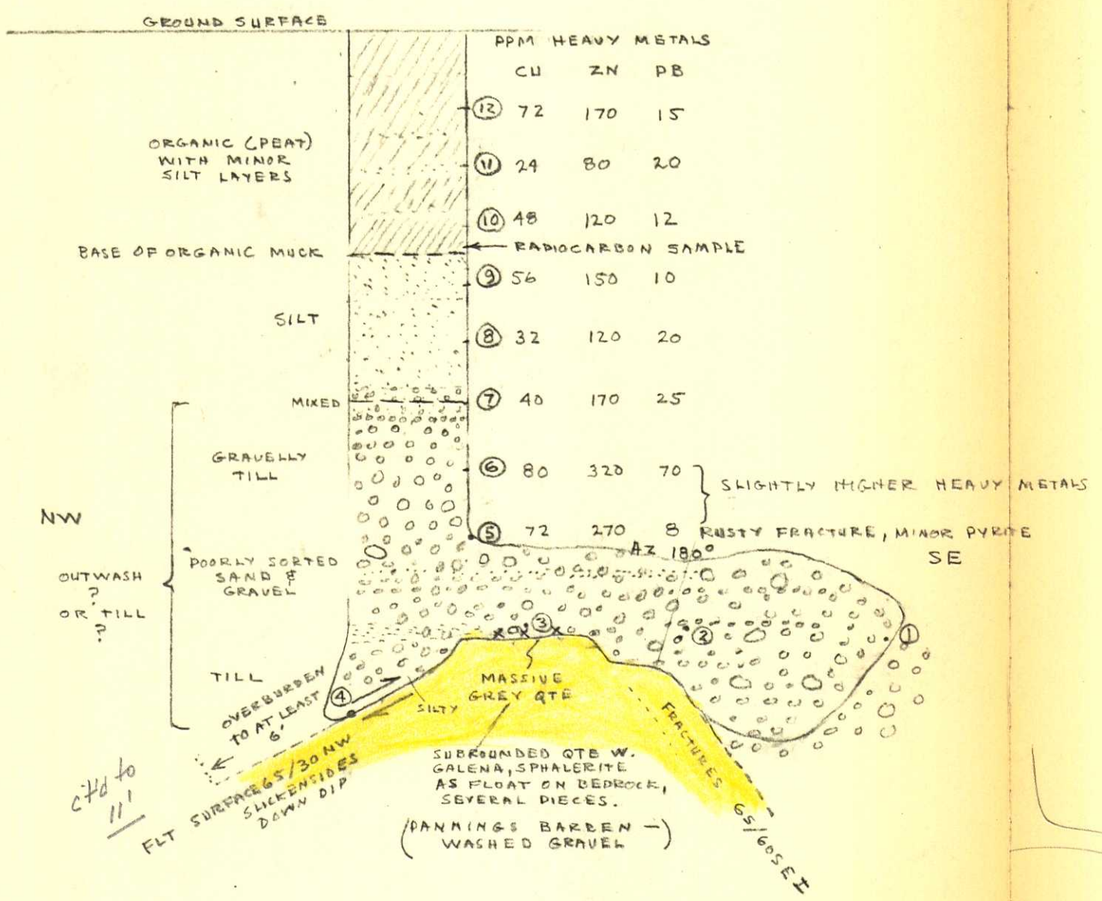


	CU	ZN	PB
①	96	3600	55
②	60	690	50
③	72	300	60
④	64	810	50
⑤	48	460	30

FAINTLY HIGHER GEOCHEMICAL VALUES PROBABLY OF NO SIGNIFICANCE; BUT MAY REFLECT FLOAT TRAINS FROM SURFACE ANOMALY ZONE 300 FT TO EAST.

GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALY CORRESPONDING TO GROUND MORAINE AND TILL WITH SPHALERITE AND GALENA.



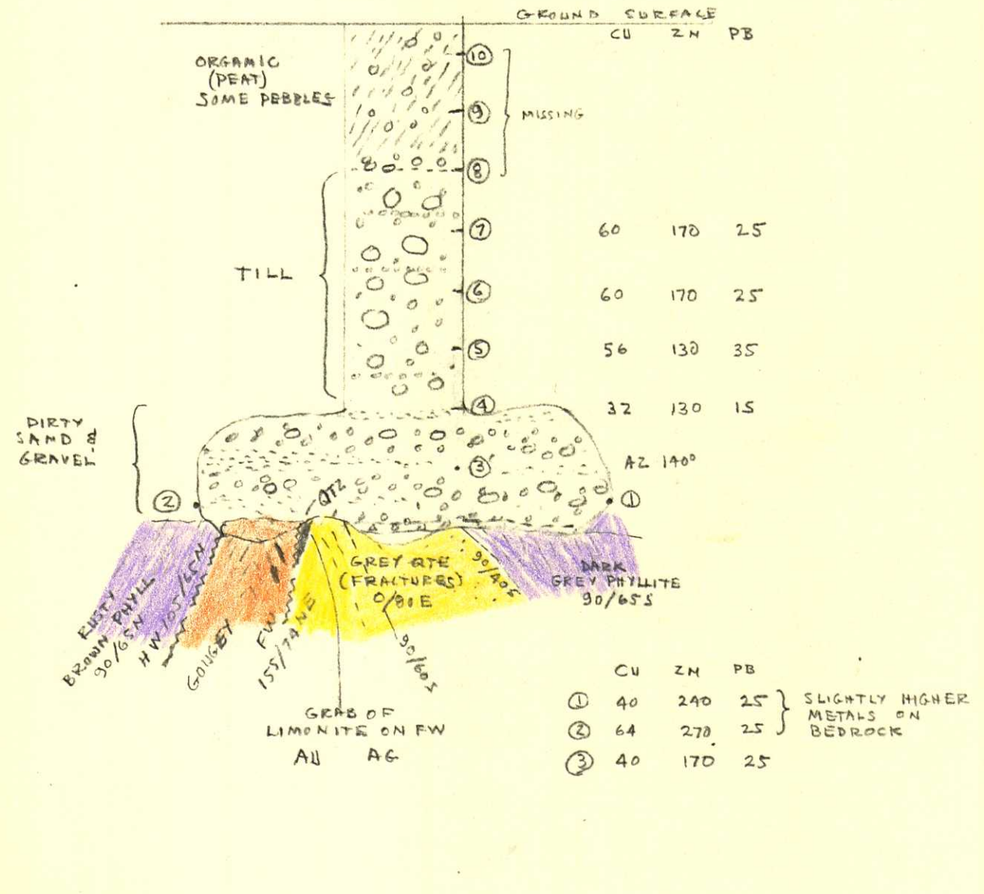


	CU	ZN	PB	
①	56	170	20	
②	64	200	20	
③	44	130	18	
④	60	600	70	(TILL)
⑤	72	270	8	
⑥	80	320	70	

SECTION IV
SHAFT (a)
KPO NO. 1 CLAIM
JAN. 30/64
A.E. AHO
SCALE 1 IN. = 5 FT.

⑤ SOIL SAMPLE SITE

(21' TO BEDROCK)

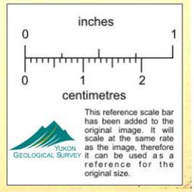


	CU	ZN	PB	
①	40	240	25	SLIGHTLY HIGHER METALS ON BEDROCK
②	64	270	25	
③	40	170	25	

SECTION VI
SHAFT (a)
LEO NO. 1 CLAIM
JAN. 30/64
A.E. AHO
SCALE 1 IN. = 5 FT.

⑩ SOIL SAMPLE

(17' TO BEDROCK)



PLAN OF
NO. 1 TRENCH AND ADIT
ON SHANGHAI PROPERTY
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
YUKON
A E AHO JAN 30/64
SCALE 1 IN. = 20 FT.

Ag-Pb-Zn FLOAT

BOULDERS (NOT IN PLACE)

N

FRACTURED, MANGANESE-STAINED & ALTERED HANGING WALL

BULLDOZER CUT +25° SLOPE

QUARTZITE CLIFF 30' ELN. ABOVE ADIT PORTAL

35' 85-V

178

LAST FLOAT TO SE

RUSTY BRECCIATED FOOT WALL, MINOR SIDERITE VEINLETS & QUARTZ.

SCHIST - ? MAY BE IN PLACE

OPEN CUT

50-70

30' TO QTE CLIFF

JTS

QTE OTCS

RUSTY FRACTURED & ALTERED QUARTZITE OUTCROP

40?

30

UNALTERED QUARTZITE OUTCROPS

NOTE: ADIT ALL IN O.B EXCEPT HW & F.W.

APPROX. DIRECTION OF POLI SHAFT (14' NO BEDROCK)
≈3/1 Ag/Pb RATIO FROM GALENA IN QUARTZITE ABOUT 15' NW OF SHAFT

EDGE OF DUMP

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY