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"LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN"

013468

B.C.-YUKON EXPLORATION CO. LTD. (NPL)

# MOLYBDENITE PROPERTY
# LIME MOUNTAIN & WINDY ARM AREA
# CARCROSS, YUKON TERRITORY
# CANADA

PROGRESS REPORT

AUGUST 1-OCTOBER 15 (1968)

JUNE 1-SEPTEMBER 12 (1969)

BY

R.G. HILKER, P.ENG.

WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

CANADA

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1 - Geochemical Soil Sample Copper PPM Plan (1968), 1" = 400 ft.

1 - Trenching Sketch (1969), 1" = 100 ft.

1 - Geology Map, West Lime Creek (1969), 1" = 200 ft.

1 - Detail Geology Map, East Lime Creek (1969), 1" = 50 ft.

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1 - Geology Map 1093A, Whitehorse, Y.T., 1" = 4 mi.

## INTRODUCTION

B.C.-Yukon Exploration Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.) conducted surface exploration work August 1st to October 15th, 1968 on the company claims in the Carcross area of the Yukon Territory. The claims are located on Sheet 105-D-1 Jubilee Mountain in the Whitehorse Mining District. Attached to this sheet is a list of claims registered in the name of B.C.-Yukon Exploration. The exploration work was conducted on the Strik 1-4, G 1-8, B 1-4 and T 1-8 Yukon quartz mineral claims. Following is a list of employees who worked on the exploration survey and the jobs done.

During late August 1968, Mr. A. Oliver of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Resources Branch) visited the property, observed the work in progress and inspected the molybdenite showings. Mr. Oliver was conducted on his tour by Mr. R.G. Hilker.

In June of 1969 linecutting commenced on a ten-mile grid west of Lime Creek on the B.C.-Yukon Exploration property. The area west of Lime Creek was geologically mapped at a scale of 1" = 200 ft., to outline the boundaries of the granite stock that contains molybdenite mineralization to the east of Lime Creek.

On the east side of Lime Creek a 100 feet space crossline linecutting grid was slashed in the bush between Lines 44+00 N, 40+00 N and 36+00 N (see Linecutting Map). Detailed geological mapping was conducted to determine the occurrence of molybdenite veins and stringers. The jointing, fracturing, veins, veinlets and stringer attitudes and directions were measured to determine the pattern that mineralization occurs. (Detailed Geology Map 1" = 50 ft.)

At 25 locations trenches were blasted near the molybdenite occurrences adjacent to Line 40+00 N (1968) grid (see Trenching Sketch). Samples were acquired from the trenches for assaying of $MoS_2$ and for a petrographic study.

LIST OF EMPLOYEES - 1968

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. M.J. Hannan | 3rd year Geology Student<br>402 E. Fairview<br>Houghton, Michigan, U.S.A. |
| Terry Aimone | 3rd year Mining Student<br>210 East Street<br>Houghton, Michigan, U.S.A. |
| G.J. Miatech | 3rd year Geophysics Student<br>402 Fairview Park<br>Houghton, Michigan, U.S.A. |
| F. Osachoff | Draftsman<br>1106 4th Street N.E.<br>Calgary, Alberta |
| Roger Voisine | Linecutter Contractor<br>P.O. Box 37<br>Val D'or, Quebec |
| Gille Desmone | Linecutter |
| Legar Roy | Linecutter |
| Hector Rail | Blaster<br>Carcross, Y.T. |
| R.G. Hilker | Technical Adviser<br>P.O. Box 566<br>Whitehorse, Y.T. |

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LIST OF EMPLOYEES - 1969

| | |
|---|---|
| Paul R. Mattinen | Student Geologist<br>2439 Rossini Blvd.<br>Windsor, Ontario |
| John Greer | Student Assistant<br>Box 422<br>Whitehorse, Y.T. |
| Gille Desmone | Linecutter<br>P.O. Box 37<br>Val D'or, Quebec |
| Legar Roy | Linecutter<br>P.O. Box 37<br>Val D'or, Quebec |
| R.G. Hilker | Consultant Geologist<br>P.O. Box 566<br>Whitehorse, Y.T. |

## SCOPE OF WORK

Exploration work conducted on the claims during the late summer and fall of 1968 was as follows:

1. Slashed 27 linemiles of 400 feet spaced grid lines on claim group for surface control and mapping purposes.

2. Geological mapping over grid system and plotting all outcrops on 1" = 200 feet Geology Plan Map.

3. Conducted a magnetics survey over grid system using a Sharpe MF-1 Fluxgate magnetometer.

4. Acquired soil samples at each 100 foot station over the entire grid system, and Whitehorse Assay Office made copper and molybdenum determinations in parts per million.

5. All survey data plotted on plan and geochemical data interpretation.

6. Holes drilled with plugger for trenching in selected areas across the granite plug that was delineated by the geological mapping. Trenches dynamited in some areas but stopped before completion due to snow cover.

Exploration work conducted on the B.C.-Yukon claims in 1969 is as follows:

1. Slashed 15 miles of line spaced at 400 feet and 100 feet on a continuation of the 1968 linecutting grid.

2. Geological mapping 1" = 200 feet west Lime Creek.

3. Geological mapping 1" = 50 feet adjacent to Line 40+00 N (1968 grid).

4. Blasted trenches in bedrock in 25 locations.

5. Sampled trenches for molybdenite mineralization and rock specimens for petrographic study.

6. Assayed mineralized samples.

7. Applied assessment work to claim group and to a common anniversary date of July 15, 1974.

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## SHEET 105-D-1 - JUBILEE MOUNTAIN

| Claim | | Anniversary Date | Registration Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| STRIK-1 | Y9638 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 2 | Y9639 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 3 | Y9640 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 4 | Y9641 | July 15, 1974 | |
| G -1 | Y9943 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 2 | Y9947 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 3 | Y9944 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 4 | Y9948 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 5 | Y9945 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 6 | Y9949 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 7 | Y9946 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 8 | Y9950 | July 15, 1974 | |
| B -1 | Y10376 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 2 | Y10377 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 3 | Y10378 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 4 | Y10379 | July 15, 1974 | |
| T -1 | Y10368 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 2 | Y10369 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 3 | Y10370 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 4 | Y10371 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 5 | Y10372 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 6 | Y10373 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 7 | Y10374 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 8 | Y10375 | July 15, 1974 | |
| J -1 | Y10131 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 2 | Y10132 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 3 | Y10133 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 4 | Y10134 | July 15, 1974 | |
| JUNE -1 | Y25644 | July 15, 1974 | August 5, 1968 |
| 2 | Y25645 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 3 | Y25646 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 4 | Y25647 | July 15, 1974 | August 5, 1968 |
| JOHN -1 | Y25630 | July 15, 1974 | August 5, 1968 |
| 2 | Y25631 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 3 | Y25632 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 4 | Y25633 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 5 | Y25634 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 6 | Y25635 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 7 | Y25636 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 8 | Y25637 | July 15, 1974 | August 5, 1968 |

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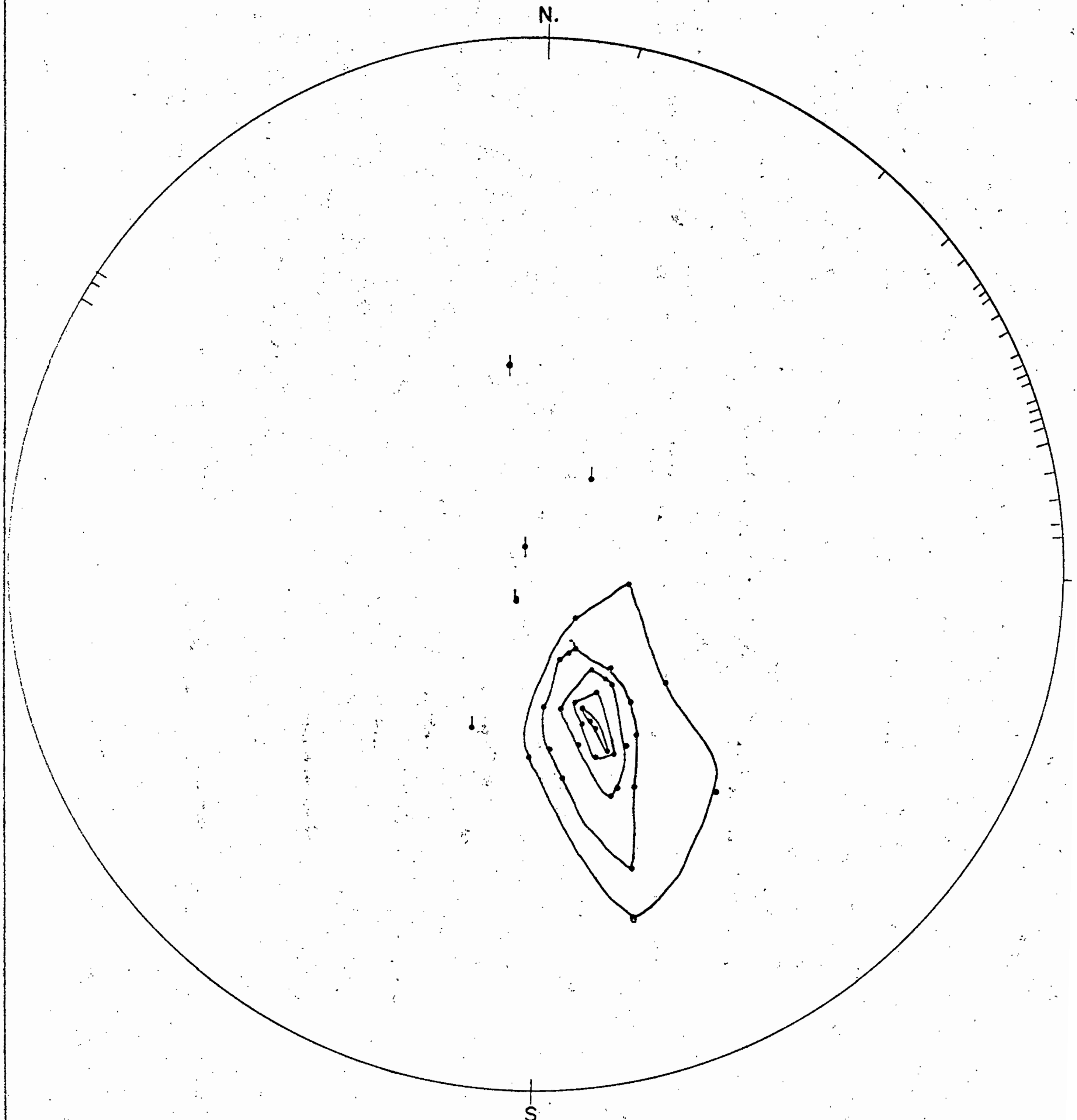
| Claim | | Anniversary Date | Registration Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROGER-1 | Y25805 | July 15, 1974 | August 29, 1968 |
| 2 | Y25806 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 3 | Y25807 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 4 | Y25808 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 5 | Y25809 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 6 | Y25810 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 7 | Y25811 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 8 | Y25812 | July 15, 1974 | August 29, 1968 |
| BOB -1 | Y30329 | July 15, 1974 | February 14, 1969 |
| 2 | Y30330 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 3 | Y30331 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 4 | Y30332 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 5 | Y30333 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 6 | Y30334 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 7 | Y30335 | July 15, 1974 | |
| 8 | Y30336 | July 15, 1974 | |

B.C.-YUKON EXPLORATION

- — Erratic W. of N.
- — Erratic E. of N.

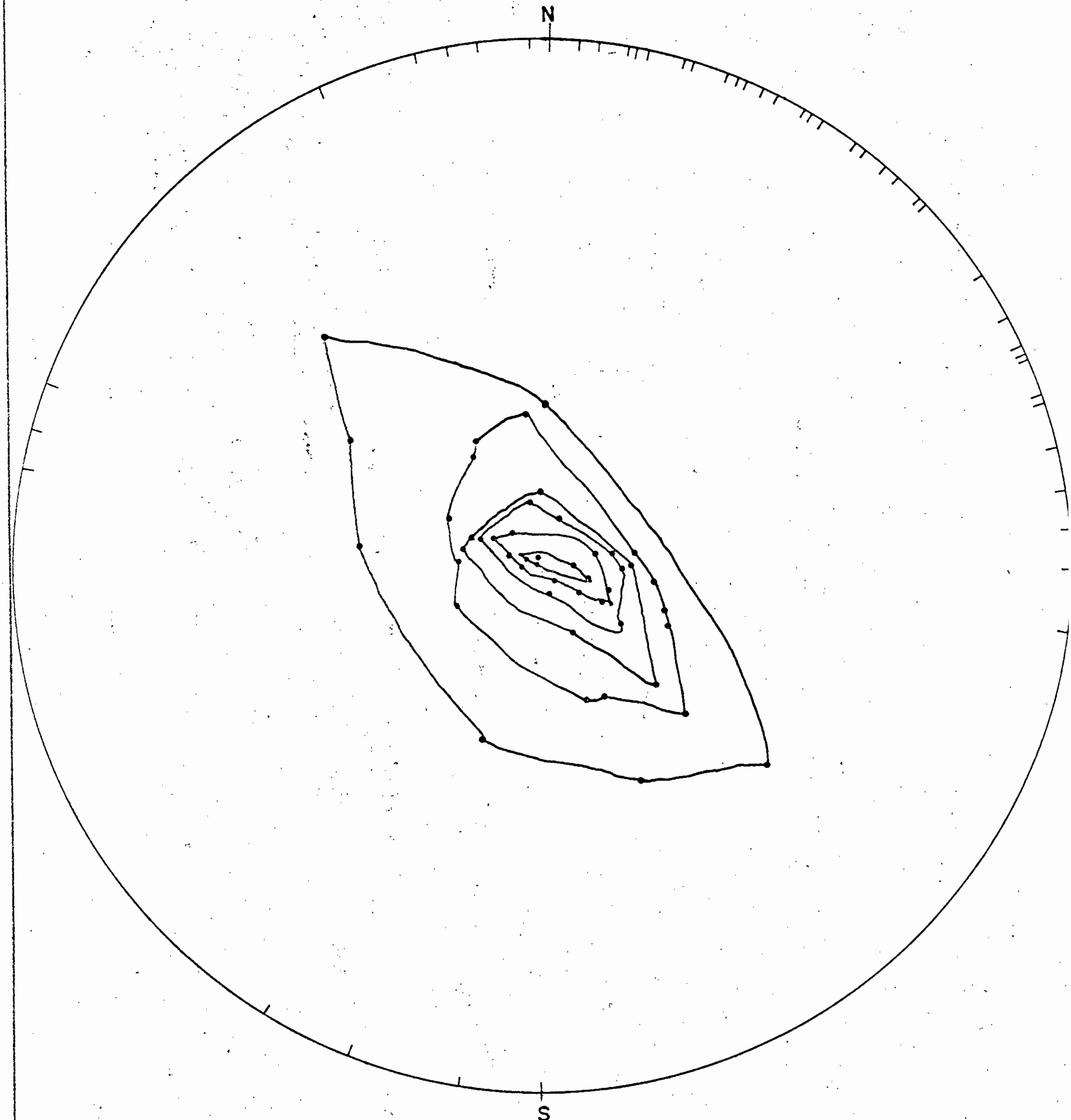
AVG. STRIKE - N. 68°E.
DIP - 53° S.




STEREO PLOT OF VEIN DATA

B.C.-YUKON EXPLORATION

AVG. STRIKE - N. 10° E.
DIP - 85° E.




STEREO PLOT OF JOINT DATA

## GEOLOGICAL DATA - 1969

The following vein and joint data was gathered by Paul Mattinen, adjacent to Line 40+00 N and plotted on a stereographic net.

1. Quartz Veins containing Molybdenite:

   Strike - N 68° E
   Dip - 53° S

2. Jointing:

   Strike - N 10° E
   Dip - 85° E

### Vein Data:

Taken between 48+00 N - 40+00 N
30+00 W - 8+00 W

| Strike | Dip |
|---|---|
| N 85° E | 60° S |
| N 59° W | 68° N |
| N 71° E | 37° S |
| N 61° W | 81° S |
| N 71° E | 48° S |
| N 81° E | 48° N |
| N 58° E | 49° S |
| N 53° E | 76° E |
| N 57° E | 85° N |
| N 76° E | |
| N 61° E | |
| N 89° E | |
| N 85° E | Unable |
| N 66° E | to |
| N 81° W | take |
| N 76° E | Dip |
| N 86° E | Reading |
| N 51° E | |
| N 60° E | |
| N 81° E | |
| N 71° E | |
| N 62° E | |
| N 76° E | |
| N 46° E | |
| N 45° E | |

Vein Data (cont'd)

Taken between 48+00 N - 40+00 N
30+00 W - 8+00 W

| Strike | Dip |
|---|---|
| N 76° E | Unable |
| N 66° E | to |
| N 79° E | take |
| N 22° E | Dip |
| N 46° E | Reading |
| N 70° E | |
| N 82° E | |

Strike and Dip of $SiO_2$ stringers containing Moly:

| Strike | Dip |
|---|---|
| N 59° E | 61° S |
| N 53° E | 55° S |
| N 10° E | 70° S |
| N 60° E | 85° S |
| N 80° W | -- |
| N 66° E | 47° S |
| N 40° E | 53° S |
| N 40° E | -- |
| N 81° E | 45° S |
| N 66° E | 70° S |
| N 10° E | 90° |
| N 53° E | 63° S |
| N 62° E | 60° S |
| N 72° E | 60° S |
| N 72° E | 55° S |
| N 73° E | 69° S |
| N 70° E | 58° S |
| N 67° E | 48° S |
| N 70° E | -- |
| N 70° E | 55° S |
| N 62° E | 48° S |
| N 65° E | 70° S |
| N 68° E | 41° S |
| N 70° E | 40° S |
| N 65° E | 40° S |
| Due E | 50° S |
| S 70° E | 53° S |
| N 73° E | 20° S |
| N 68° E | 42° S |

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Vein Data (cont'd)

| Strike | Dip |
|---|---|
| N 68° E | 53° S |
| N 85° E | 51° S |
| N 75° E | 51° S |
| N 78° E | 59° S |
| N 50° E | 32° S |
| N 56° E | 60° S |
| N 70° E | 60° S |

Joint Data

Taken between 48+00 N - 40+00 N
30+00 W - 8+00 W

| Strike | Dip |
|---|---|
| N 71° E | 60° S |
| N 66° E | 41° S |
| Due N | 71° E |
| N 31° E | 88° S |
| N 21° E | 88° N |
| N 20° E | 75° N |
| N 9° E | 72° W |
| N 31° E | 75° S |
| Due N | 84° E |
| N 56° E | 86° S |
| N 80° W | 89° S |
| N 31° E | 81° N |
| N 65° E | 59° S |
| N 11° E | 89° W |
| N 22° E | 75° W |
| N 85° E | 90° |
| Due E | 90° |
| N 40° E | 81° E |
| N 46° E | 80° W |
| N 81° E | 84° S |
| N 85° E | 74° N |
| N 66° E | 74° S |
| N 37° E | 88° W |
| N 66° E | 88° S |
| Due N | 85° W |
| N 3° E | 71° W |
| N 16° E | 82° W |
| N 5° E | 90° |
| N 5° E | 50° W |
| N 15° E | 85° W |
| N 45° E | 47° S |

| Strike | Dip |
|---|---|
| Due E | 55° N |
| N 26° E | 90° |
| N 9° E | 66° E |
| N 30° E | 73° E |
| N 56° E | 62° N |
| N 81° E | 58° N |
| N 29° E | 90° |
| N 26° E | 67° W |
| N 31° E | 42° W |
| N 42° E | 30° S |
| N 26° E | 77° W |
| N 61° E | 60° N |
| N 70° W | 50° S |
| N 20° E | 73° W |
| N 24° E | 84° W |
| N 76° W | 80° N |
| N 45° E | 27° N |
| N 30° E | 90° |
| N 21° E | 74° W |
| N 21° E | 90° |
| N 11° W | 75° E |
| N 15° W | 79° E |
| N 31° E | 73° E |
| N 26° W | 69° W |
| N 76° E | 75° W |
| N 46° E | 55° S |
| N 15° E | 80° E |
| Due N | 73° E |
| N 36° E | 69° E |
| N 8° W | 70° E |
| N 27° E | 61° E |

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Joint Data (cont'd)

Taken between 48+00 N - 40+00 N
30+00 W - 8+00 W

| Strike | Dip |
|---|---|
| N 21° E | 63° E |
| N 37° E | 80° E |
| N 64° E | 90° |
| N 2° W | 88° W |
| | |
| N 56° E | |
| N 21° E | |
| N 45° E | |
| N 40° E | |
| Due N | |
| N 51° E | |
| N 81° E | Unable |
| N 48° E | to |
| N 41° E | take |
| N 21° E | Dip |
| N 60° W | Readings |

GRANITE STOCK SPECIMENS

The following samples were gathered for a petrographic study of the host rock that molybdenite occurs in on the B.C.-Yukon Exploration claim group. (Locations contained on the Trenching Map 1" = 50 feet).

A - Granite outcrop.
B - Trench #1, granite.
C - Granite outcrop, diss. moly. showing.
D - Granite outcrop, rusty stained.
E - Granite outcrop, coarse-grained granite.
F - Trench #5, granite.
G - Trench #8(b), granite (k-spar laths ½").
H - Trench #7(a), granite.
I - Granite outcrop.
J - Trench #9, granite.
K - Trench #13, granite.
L - Trench #14, granite.
M - Granite outcrop.
N - Trench #25, granite.
O - Trench #19, granite.
P - Trench #22, granite.
Q - Trench #9(a), granite.
R - Granite outcrop.
S - Trench #3(a), granite.
T - Trench #11, Biotite melophyre inclusion.
U - Trench #13, felsic granite.
V - Trench #27, qtz-biotite porphyry.
W - Trench #31, granite.

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## GEOLOGY

The B.C.-Yukon Exploration molybdenite prospect is contained within a granite stock that is located to the east of Lime Creek. The granite stock continues to the west side of Lime Creek but has been found to be barren of molybdenite mineralization. The molybdenite mineralized granite on the east side of Lime Creek measures roughly 3600 feet east-west and 4800 feet north-south. Molybdenite mineralization occurs near Line 44+00 N along an east-west strike distance of 20+00 feet. Within the 20+00 feet strike distance of molybdenite mineralization, 800 feet is overburden covered, and no molybdenite can be observed in place. Numerous angular boulders and cobbles are contained in the overburden and are heavily mineralized with molybdenite.

The granite is Cretaceous in age, and has been mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada (map in pocket) as Coastal Intrusives. The igneous stock contacts with the Taku Group, Pennsylvanian and Permian in age, greenstone and volcanic rocks. To the east of the granite stock and at a stratographic higher elevation, limestone beds of the Taku Group are exposed.

Two creeks that strike nearly east-west and appear to be structurally-controlled cut the granite stock. The drainage system has a strike similar to the molybdenite mineralized zone that is adjacent to Line 44+00 N.

The mineralized zone is contained on an eastern-rising gentle slope of the mountain that starts at Lime Creek.

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The previously-described geology has been mapped on a slashed linecutting grid and is contained on the following maps:

1. Geology Map - East of Lime Creek, Scale: 1" = 400 ft. (1968).

2. Geology Map - West of Lime Creek, Scale: 1" = 200 ft. (1969).

3. Detail Geology - East of Lime Creek (L 44+00 N), Scale: 1" = 50 ft. (1969).

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## MOLYBDENITE MINERALIZATION

Molybdenite mineralization occurs in the following manner in conjunction with quartz veins in the granite stock. As previously mentioned under the Geology section, the mineralization occurs along a 2000-ft. east-west strike distance:

1. Rosettes of molybdenite (¼-to-½ inch diameter) in quartz veins that are 1/8-inch to 2 inches thick. In places the veins pinch and swell with no uniform thickness.

2. Molybdenite mineralization on the walls of the quartz veins and in contact with the host granite rock.

3. Rosettes of molybdenite in the granite host rock. This type of mineralization occurs adjacent to quartz veins and veinlets at a distance from 2-to-3 feet on either side of the vein system.

4. Finely disseminated molybdenite mineralization in the granite host rock adjacent to quartz veins and veinlets. This type of mineralization occurs 1-to-2 feet from quartz veins.

The following strike and dip data was collected during the field season of 1969 on the quartz veins and jointing in the granite host rock that contains the molybdenite mineralization:

1. Quartz Veins

   Average Strike - N 68° E
   Dip - 53° S

2. Jointing Data

   Average Strike - N 10° E
   Dip - 85° E

The molybdenite mineralization should be probed at depth for continuation from surface to subsurface along the vein system line of strike (N 68° E).

# A P P E N D I X

B.C. - Yukon Exploration Co. Ltd. (N.P.L.)
Lime Lake Property - Molybdenite Study
October, 1969
By: R. G. Hilker, P. Eng.
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

| Trench No. & Description | Sample No. | Assay MoS2 |
|---|---|---|
| <u>One</u> - | | |
| TS (1-3) - Granite sample represents 1 ft. width footwall side of 4 in. thick, quartz vein #2. | 3746 | 0.340 |
| TS (1-4) - Granite & Quartz Vein #2- sample represents 5 ft. of vein system. | 3803 | 0.756 |
| TS (1-8) - Granite sample represents 4 ft. width of hanging wall side of 4 in. thick quartz vein #2. | 3744 | 0.163 |
| <u>Two</u> - | | |
| TS (2-1) - Granite sample represents 2.5 ft. width of hanging wall side of molybdenite mineralized joint. | 3748 | 0.011 |
| <u>Three</u> - | | |
| TS (3-1) - Granite sample represents 3 ft. width on both sides of a 5 in. wide quartz vein. | 3802 | 0.345 |
| TS (3a-2) - Granite grab sample across 5 ft. width of shattered rock in trench that contains thin quartz vein. | 3816 | 0.790 |

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B.C.-Yukon Exploration Co. Ltd. November 12th, 1969

Four -
TS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (4-2) - Granite sample represents 2 ft. width on both sides of a 1 in. thick quartz vein. | 3745 | 0.327 |

Five -
TS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (5-1) - Biotite Granite - some alteration to kaolin. Sample represents 2 ft. width on foot-wall side and 1 ft. width on hanging wall side of 6 in. thick quartz vein. | 3801 | 0.047 |

Six -

No. samples

Seven -

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (7A-1) - Granite - disseminated molybdenite and stringers, kaolin, jointed, biotite, sample represents 5 ft. width across stringers and joints. | 3742 | 0.156 |
| (7D-1) - Biotite Granite - no visible molybdenite or quartz vein. Samples represents 3 ft. width. | 3747 | .023 |

Eight -
TS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (8-1) - Granite - sample represents 4 ft. width across three quartz vein 2 in., 1 in. and 1 in. thick. No visible molybdenite and jointed with limonotic staining, pyrite. | 3806 | 0.031 |

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B.C. - Yukon Exploration Co. Ltd. November 12th, 1969

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TS (8a-1) - Biotite Granite - granite altered, spotted limonitic weathering, disseminated pyrite, no quartz vein, molybdenite disseminated along joint surfaces and in parts 1/4 to 1/2 in. diameter rosettes. Sample represents 8 ft. width. | 3820 | 0.020 |
| TS (8b-3) - Granite - biotite, limonite. Sample represents 2 ft. width between two quartz veins - north quartz vein 1 in. thick and no visible molybdenite-south quartz vein 6 in. thick molybdenite rosettes 1/4-1/2 in. diameter. | 3804 | 0.016 |
| <u>Nine</u> - TS (9-2) - Granite - limonitic stained, jointed. Sample represents 2.5 ft. of hanging wall side of 11 in. thick quartz vein that contains minor molybdenite rosettes 1/2 in. diameter. | 3819 | 0.009 |
| <u>Ten</u> - TS (10-1) - Granite - limonitic staining, jointed, chlorite alteration at contact with quartz vein and host rock. Sample represents 5 ft. wide sample from a 1 in. thick quartz vein. | 3818 | 0.018 |
| <u>Eleven</u> - TS (11-1) - Granite - biotite, pyrite, abundant molybdenite 1/16 - 1/4 in. diameter rosettes in sericite schist in quartz vein. Sample across the 3 in. thick quartz vein. | 3805 | 1.565 |

...4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <u>Twelve</u> - | | |
| TS (12-1) - Granite - kaolinized and chloritized, pyrite, limonite, molybdenite 1/8 - 1/4 in. and 1 in. thick. Sample represents 4 ft. width that crosses the vein system. | 3826 | 0.374 |
| TS (12-2) - Granite - same as at (12-1). Sample represents 8 ft. width on hanging wall side of the vein system. | 3810 | 0.004 |
| <u>Thirteen</u> - | | |
| TS (13-1) - Granite - Quartz Porphyry - pegmatite in parts to gneissic, limonite stain, quartz, disseminated and 1/8 - 1/4 in. diameter rosettes of molybdenite. Sample represents 4 ft. width perpendicular to 6 in. thick vein on hanging wall side. Some finely disseminated molybdenite in sample. | 3823 | 0.014 |
| TS (13-2) - Granite - same as in (13-1) across 6 in. thick quartz vein. Sample represents 0.5 ft. across the vein. | 3824 | 2.085 |
| <u>Fourteen</u> - | | |
| TS (14-2) - Granite/Quartz Veins - sample taken across a width of 1 ft. across a quartz vein in granite system 8 in. wide. Pyrite, limonite stain, sericite, in parts molybdenite rosettes 1/4 - 1 in. in diameter. | 3808 | 0.014 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <u>Fifteen</u> - TS<br>(15-2) - Granite - biotite, altered, pyrite, limonite stain. Sample represents a 3 ft. wide section that includes three quartz stringers that are a total thickness of 1 in. | 3809 | 0.057 |
| <u>Sixteen</u> - TS<br>(16-2) - Granite/Quartz Vein - biotite and altered biotite granite, jointed, limonite stain. 1/8-1/4 in. diameter rosettes of molybdenite in vein. Sample represents 1 ft. width and includes quartz vein. | 3817 | 0.270 |
| <u>Seventeen</u> - TS<br>(17-1) - Granite - biotite, quartz vein rosettes 1/8 - 1/2 in. diameter, limonitic stain. Sample taken across a 6 in. width, in quartz vein and granite. | 3749 | 0.084 |
| <u>Eighteen</u> - TS<br>(18-3) - Granite/Quartz Vein - pyrite, limonitic, vein is vuggy, 1/8-1/4 in. quartz vein. Sample represents 1 ft. width across a 4 in. thick quartz vein. | 3741 | 0.688 |
| <u>Nineteen</u> - TS<br>(19-2) - Granite - pyrite, limonitic, muscovite, quartz stringers and two veins 2 in. and 1 in. thick. Sample represents 6 ft. width taken across the vein stringer system. | 3744 | 0.163 |

Twenty -

No Samples

Twenty-One -

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TS<br>(21-1) - Granite - disseminated molybdenite in granite. Sample represents 2 ft. width across granite with quartz stringers with 1/8-1/4 in. diameter rosettes of molybdenite. | 3750 | 0.768 |
| TS<br>(21-4) - Granite - molybdenite in quartz stringers and disseminated in granite host rock. Sample represents 1 ft. width. | 3825 | 0.133 |

Twenty-Two -

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TS<br>(22-1) - Quartz Vein System - 6 in. thick, vuggy quartz, limonitic stained, abundant 1/4 - 1 in. diameter rosettes of molybdenite. Granite-biotite, altered, muscovite - sericite. The granite is altered over about a four ft. width. Sample represents 1/2 ft. width across vein system. | 3821 | 0.804 |
| TS<br>(22-3) - Quartz Vein System - same as at (22-1) but located 4 ft. to north of the 1st vein system, on the footwall side. | 3743 | 0.255 |

Twenty-Three -

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| TS<br>(23-2) - Quartz Vein/Granite - Sample represents a 1 ft. width across in 4 in. thick quartz vein in granite host rock. Limonitic stained, sericite, irregularly scattered, 1/4 in. diameter molybdenite rosettes. | 3822 | 0.340 |

...7

Twenty-Four -

No Samples

Twenty-Five -

| TS | | |
|---|---|---|
| (25-1) - Granite - biotite, limonitic stain on joint planes. Sample represents 4 ft. width and crosses one narrow quartz vein. | 3807 | 0.010 |

Twenty-Six -

| TS | | |
|---|---|---|
| (26-1) - Granite - jointed, limonitic stained, minor disseminated and 1/4 in. rosettes of molybdenite. Sample represents 4 ft. width. | 3812 | 0.580 |

Twenty-Seven -

| TS | | |
|---|---|---|
| (27-1) - Granite - highly limonitic stained, jointed. Sample represents 4 ft. width and crosses one quartz vein 1 in. thick. | 3813 | 0.013 |

Twenty-Eight -

| TS | 3815 | 0.004 |
|---|---|---|
| (28-B1) - Granite - limonitic stained, jointed, minor quartz veins - only one present and 1/2 in. thick. Sample represents 5 ft. width. No visible molybdenite. | | |

Twenty-Nine -

| TS | | |
|---|---|---|
| (29-1) - Granite - minor quartz vein 1/2 in. thick, no visible molybdenite. Sample represents 4 ft. width. | 3811 | 0.005 |

Thirty -

No Samples

B.C. - Yukon Exploration Co. Ltd. November 12th, 1969

Thirty-One -
TS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (31-2) - Granite - limonitic stain, minor molybdenite along joint plane. Sample represents 3 ft. width. | 3814 | 0.006 |

The molybdenite study shows that $MoS_2$ mineralization exists in the granite wallrock up to four feet from the narrow quartz veins. The zone of molybdenite mineralization occurs mainly between L44 + 00N and L40 + 00N and 30 + 00 & 10 + 00W (1968 linecutting grid). Molybdenite occurs as rosettes in the quartz veins, disseminated between wallrock and quartz veins, and in the granite host rock. The host rock granite is jointed, contains pyrite and is slightly altered in parts. The zone of mineralization could exist to depth and therefore warrants diamond drilling, using a large diameter type of core.

R. G. Hilker, P. Eng.
November 12th, 1969.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The B.C. - Yukon Exploration Company Limited (N.P.L.) Lime Lake, Y.T. molybdenite property warrants the following surface and diamond drilling program.

| | |
|---|---|
| Induced Polarization Survey ......... | $10,000.00 |
| Diamond Drill Program-NQ Wireline ... | 75,000.00 |
| Transportation Property ............. | 8,000.00 |
| Camp Costs .......................... | 5,000.00 |
| Geological & Engineering Consulting.. | 10,000.00 |
| Total ....................................... | $108,000.00 |
| Contingencies 10.%.......................... | 10,800.00 |
| | $118,000.00 |

R. G. Hilker, P. Eng.
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.
November 12th, 1969.

To: R. G. Hilker Limited
Box 566
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Mr. F. G. Hilker, P. Eng.

File No. 2304
Date October 14, 1969
Samples Grab

# Certificate of ASSAY

# LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

629 BEAVERDAM RD., N.E., CALGARY 67
PHONE 277-6797

BC-YUKON

| SAMPLE No. | $MoS_2$ % |
|---|---|
| 3741 | .688 |
| 3742 | .156 |
| 3743 | .255 |
| 3744 | .163 |
| 3745 | .327 |
| 3746 | .340 |
| 3747 | .023 |
| 3748 | .011 |
| 3749 | .084 |
| 3750 | .768 |
| 3801 | .047 |
| 3802 | .345 |
| 3803 | .756 |
| 3804 | .016 |
| 3805 | 1.565 |
| 3806 | .031 |
| 3807 | .010 |
| 3808 | .014 |
| 3809 | .057 |
| 3810 | .004 |
| 3811 | .005 |
| 3812 | .580 |
| 3813 | .013 |
| 3814 | .006 |
| 3815 | .004 |
| 3816 | .790 |
| 3817 | .270 |
| 3818 | .018 |
| 3819 | .009 |
| 3820 | .020 |

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

...jects Retained one month.
Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

C L McIsaac
Provincial Assayer of British Columbia

To: R. G. Hilker Limited
Box 566
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Mr. F. G. Hilker, P. Eng.

File No. 2304
Date October 14, 1969
Samples Grab

# Certificate of ASSAY

## LORING LABORATORIES LTD.

629 BEAVERDAM RD., N.E., CALGARY 67
PHONE 277-6797

| SAMPLE No. | $MoS_2$ % |
|---|---|
| 3821 | .804 |
| 3822 | .340 |
| 3823 | .014 |
| 3824 | 2.085 |
| 3825 | .133 |
| 3826 | .374 |
| 3827 | 1.124 |

I Hereby Certify THAT THE ABOVE RESULTS ARE THOSE ASSAYS MADE BY ME UPON THE HEREIN DESCRIBED SAMPLES . . . .

Rejects Retained one month.
Pulps Retained one month unless specific arrangements made in advance.

C. L. McIsaac
Provincial Assayer of British Columbia

B.C.-YUKON EXPLORATION CO. LTD. (N.P.L.)

# GEOCHEMISTRY REPORT

LIME MOUNTAIN AREA

WINDY ARM

YUKON TERRITORY

BY

R.G. HILKER LIMITED

CONSULTANT GEOLOGIST

WHITEHORSE, YUKON TERRITORY

<u>TABLE OF CONTENTS</u>



* * * * * * *

## SUMMARY

During the last of August and early September, 1968, the claim group at Lime Mountain was soil sampled by linecutters.

From statistical interpretation of the copper and molybdenum contour intervals were determined and the two maps contoured according to the understanding of the significance of the values.

From the contours pattern it becomes evident there are three significant anomalies. The first, Zone A, on the Moly map is characterized by a ring halo common to copper-moly porphyry granite stocks; the second, Zone B, is either an alteration due to this stock or a small subordinate stock; the third, Zone C, is important in that it suggests more mineralization further up-hill on Lime Mountain.

From the interpretation it is suggested that Zone A be examined by drilling and/or trenching to determine economic potential. That Zone B be further sampled to delineate the shape and significance of this anomaly. That further exploration be carried out further up-hill to determine if more mineralization occurs.

Since Anomaly A is open-sided on the lake side, it is suggested that more effort be expended by sampling this area as soon as is practical to determine where this anomaly terminates.

INTRODUCTION

Between the 21st of August, and September 15th, approximately 1,650 soil samples were taken along cut lines 400 feet apart, at 100-foot spacings on the claim group. This group is situated on Lime Mountain, Claim Sheet 105-D-1, i.e., the Jubilee Mountain Sheet.

Samples consisted of borings from below moss, using an auger. Samples were collected in kraft bags. Three samplers completed the task.

The only problems evident from the data are as below:

a. The samplers were unfamiliar with the sampling method and procedure, and may have accidentally caused erroneous values due to contamination.

b. No effort was taken to determine pH, water content of soil, local slope, local vegetation, soil composition and colour. All these factors should have been noted, their lack makes the conclusions somewhat qualified due to a lack of control features of the possible anomalies. All these factors are pertinent to understanding the importance of an anomaly. For example, and most importantly, the pH controls the mobility of the molybdenation <u>and</u> cupric ion. If the soil is acidic then moly does not move except by purely mechanical means (soil creep). Copper is effectively leached from the soil. The opposite is in effect in a basic soil. Sometimes soil cover over rocks may have very little to do with subcropping rocks, i.e., the soil over a limestone may be acidic due to its own composition and in spite of local limestone.

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## PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETATION

From a perusal of the data it became evident that there are some possible errors in the values. This is especially noticeable in the rather poor repeatability of any sample site value from double (accidental) sampling. This poor repeatability may be due to many factors. Some are noted below:

(a) Improper sampling, i.e., non-uniformity of sample depth.

(b) Contamination.

(c) Poor assay repeatability.

Because future work is suggested, it is recommended that more effort be spent at defining all pertinent parameters (as noted earlier) affecting sample values. This does not require much more time, energy, knowledge or money, but leads to a more reliable picture of the sample value relation to the real value at the sample site.

## INTERPRETATION OF ANALYSIS

From the values of the two analyses an idea of the significance of unusual or anomalous values must be obtained. That is to say, one must be able to note how anomalous any given value is and what the average value is. This requires some simple but laborious mechanical arithmetic. The average used is the arithmetic mean, i.e., the sum of the values divided by the number of values -- as follows: $\bar{x} = \sqrt{(\sum (PPM)/N}$ where $\bar{x}$ is the mean, $\Sigma$ means to sum all inside the bracket, PPM stands for the values, and N the number of values.

The next important value is the standard deviation of the sample values from the mean. This is the sample variance of the values. It is a measure of the spread of the values from the mean, as below:

$S = \sqrt{(\Sigma(PPM - \bar{x})^2)/N-1)}$ This "S" then is the standard deviation (variance) of the sample). These two values must be determined if one is going to attempt to compare the contours on the Copper and Moly map.

If arbitrary contour values are chosen it is similar to using two altimeters, both possibly in error, to try to compare the altitude of two mountains. You know the mountains are there and that they are high, but you are not sure which altimeter is showing a measure of the true height.

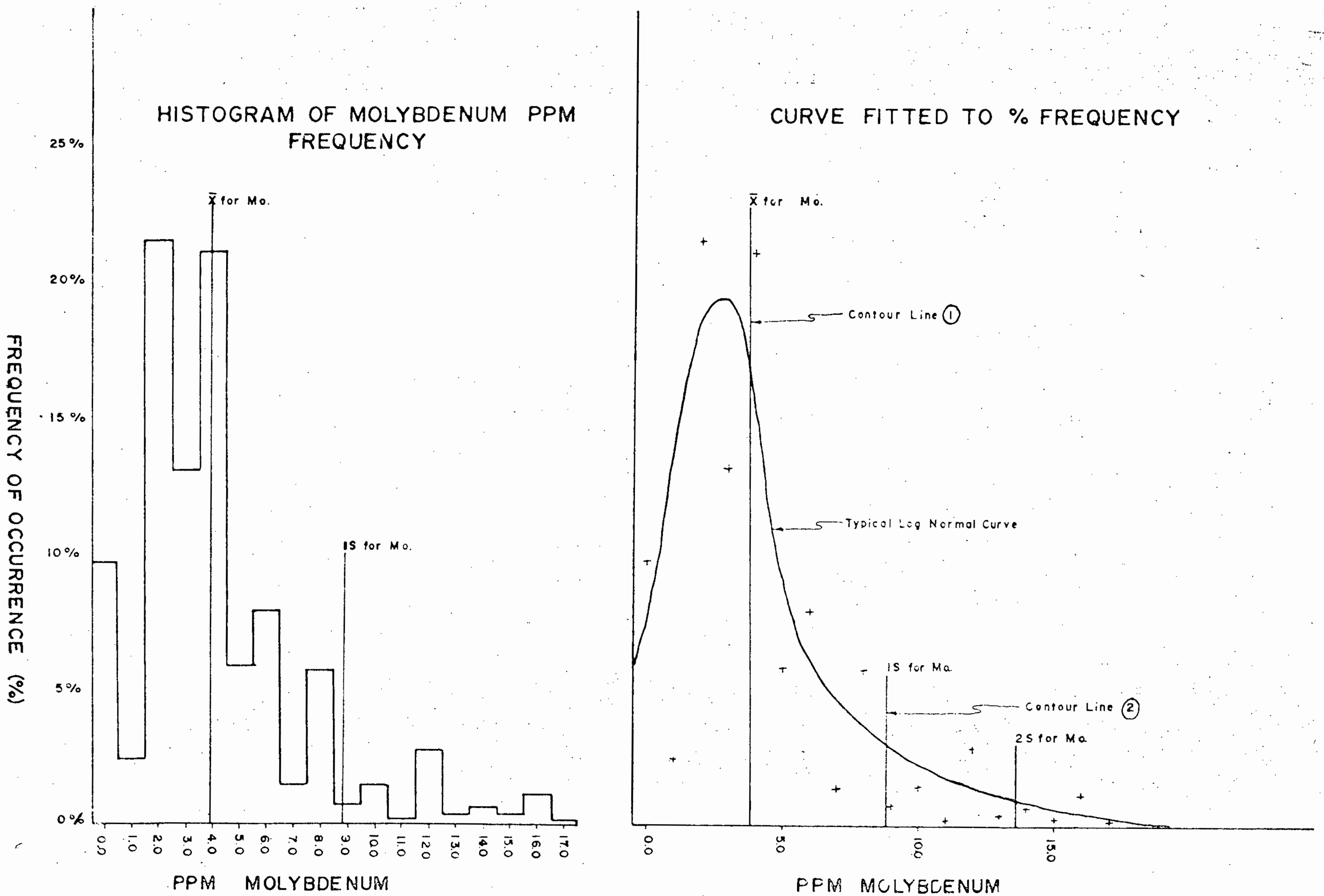
Thus, by converting the contours to the statistics <u>of each sample</u> you can compare the outlines of each contour on the basis of how high it is in relation to the basis (mean) of each sample.

From the plot of the frequency of occurrence of values of Moly (the Copper being almost the same) it is possible to note why the contour interval was chosen. The first contour represents the mean; the second contour represents the first standard deviation. If one takes the area under the frequency curve, the mean divides the area in two. The first standard deviation means only about 16% of the area is above this value. The usual meaning to these lines is that the mean differentiates background from potential anomalous areas. The area inside the second line represents probably anomalous values.

There the mean for Moly was 4.0 ppm and the standard deviation is 4.8 ppm, and the mean and standard deviation for Copper are 30.0 ppm and 61.8 ppm.

Not all areas equal to over 4.0 ppm were contoured. The areas contoured have some significant shape and/or continuation. The areas not contoured appear to be random highs and lows.

.../6



HISTOGRAM OF MOLYBDENUM PPM FREQUENCY
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE (%)
X̄ for Mo.
1S for Mo.
0.0
1.0
2.0
3.0
4.0
5.0
6.0
7.0
8.0
9.0
10.0
11.0
12.0
13.0
14.0
15.0
16.0
17.0
PPM MOLYBDENUM
CURVE FITTED TO % FREQUENCY
X̄ for Mo.
Contour Line 1
Typical Log Normal Curve
1S for Mo.
Contour Line 2
2S for Mo.
0.0
5.0
10.0
15.0
PPM MOLYBDENUM

## INTERPRETATION OF ANOMALIES

It is the opinion of the writer that there are three significant and a few possibly significant anomalies shown by the contouring of the copper and moly values.

The moly map is the best map for delineation of the anomalous zone; this will be explained later.

Anomaly A on the moly map shows a characteristic halo effect common to copper-moly porphyries. This effect is very often noted. It has a richer zone of copper and moly around the edges of a stock producing a circular zone of mineralization. The copper anomaly in the same area outlines most of the band of moly anomaly above one standard deviation. But as is noted the copper is not as rich in this area as the moly. This anomaly when compared to the geology map shows a slight downhill shift from the area interpreted as having sub-crop of intrusive.

Anomaly B appears to lie over the extrusive rocks up-hill from the intrusive rocks (8). It may be an alteration in the extrusives or, since the moly is quite high in the rocks, that it represents a small stock off-shoot from the stock downhill (under Anomaly A).

The third major anomaly, Anomaly C, lies in the upper edge of the map. The main interest in this area is that it is suggested it represents a solufluction off the hill of moly oxides in soil. From the solubility properties of Moly and Copper it becomes evident in this area that copper is being leached rapidly from the soil and

.../7

moly is remaining. This occurs under strong acid conditions. In spite of the limestone bedrock, I suggest that because the copper anomalies are much lower and less significant than the moly that acid soil conditions prevail and this Zone C thus is important in that it points to possible mineralization further uphill.

Proof of the acid soil hypothesis is based on the poor copper values below and along Lines 8400 N. There is shown from the geology work that visible copper float was found but there is no appreciable copper retained in the soil. This copper float may be an expression of the moly solufluction from further uphill.

Thus in only one area is there no coincidence of copper and moly anomalies. This latter case has been covered above. As a result, it is suggested that a significant anomaly of copper and molybdenum has been determined by soil survey.

The only other significant point is that the zone of relatively high moly values of which Zone A is a part, is open-sided on the bottom or lake and stream side. This means that the other side of this area must be sampled to determine where the large area of anomalous moly values is terminated, i.e., Zone A must be terminated, its boundary must be defined, before the true significance of this area can be determined.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Zone A

This area has been sufficiently defined and delineated by the present work. The only follow-up that should be done is drilling and/or trenching of this area to determine actual rock mineralization. The only work in this area being sampling the other side of the creek to be carried out.

### Zone B

This area should be re-done at tighter spaced sampling, i.e., a 50' x 50' grid to tighten down the boundary and significance of this anomaly.

### Zone C

Exploratory work should be undertaken further up this hill to see if other stocks intrude in this area, with the aim of tying down more mineralized zones.

### Remaining Small, Possibly Insignificant, Anomalies

The other small discontinuous anomalies should be tight grid sampled to either reject or further enlarge their anomalous significance. This grid should be at least 50' x 50' spacing with the grid lines re-sampled.

There are too many of these to be listed, but if further work is undertaken, all these areas should be double-checked by re-sampling to check for further possible mineralized zones.

## CERTIFICATION

I, ROBERT G. HILKER of #6 Chalet Crescent Hillcrest, in the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Consulting Geologist, with an office located at #8 Northern Metalic Building and postal address P.O. Box 566, in the City of Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory.

2. THAT I am a graduate of the Michigan Technological University located at Houghton, Michigan, U.S.A., where I obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in Geological Engineering (Exploration Option) in 1962.

3. THAT I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory, and am registered with a non-resident's license in The Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia.

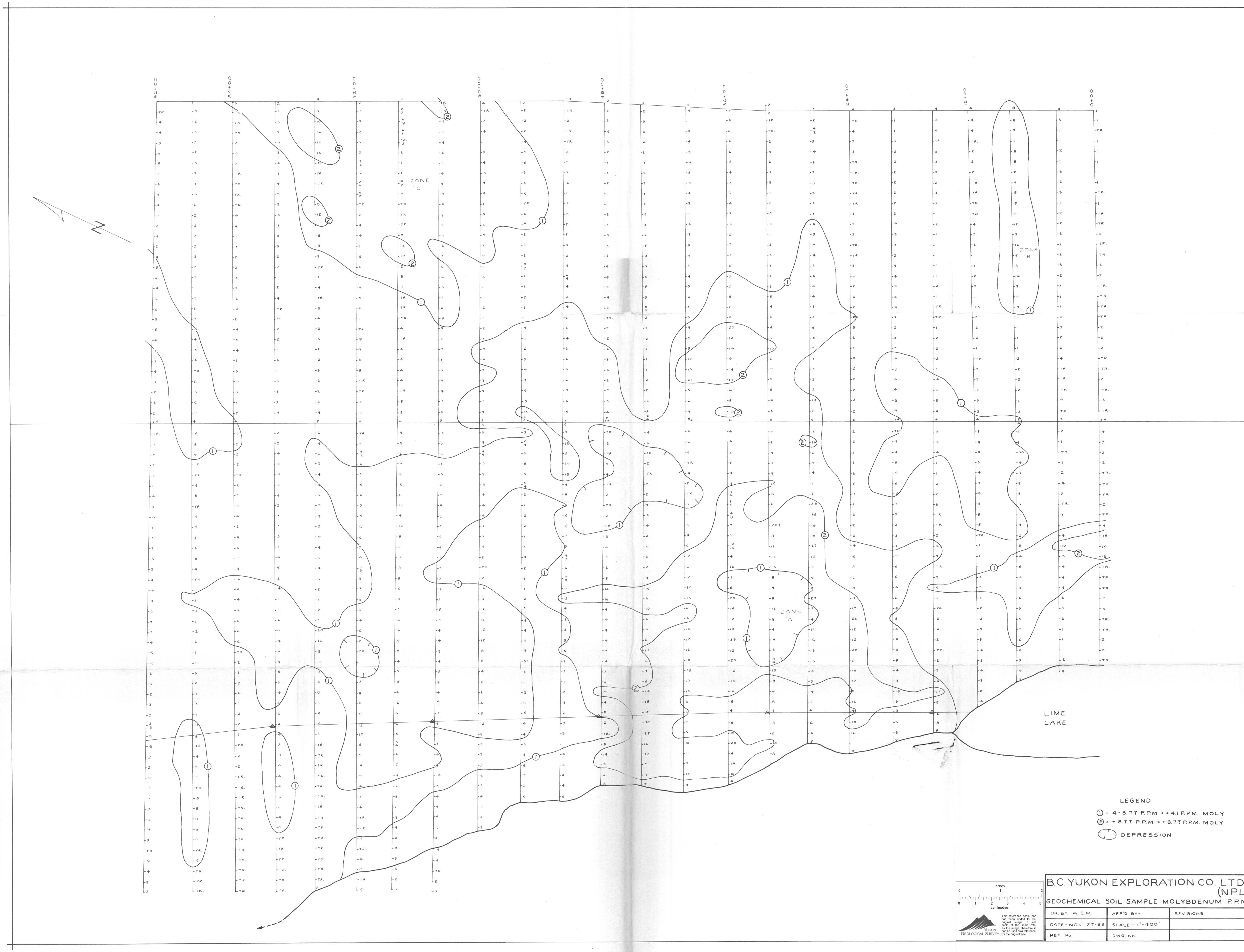
4. THAT I have practised my profession as an engineer and geologist for the past seven years.

5. THAT I have personally examined the B.C.-Yukon Exploration claim group located in the Whitehorse Mining Division of the Yukon Territory during the field season of 1968 and 1969.

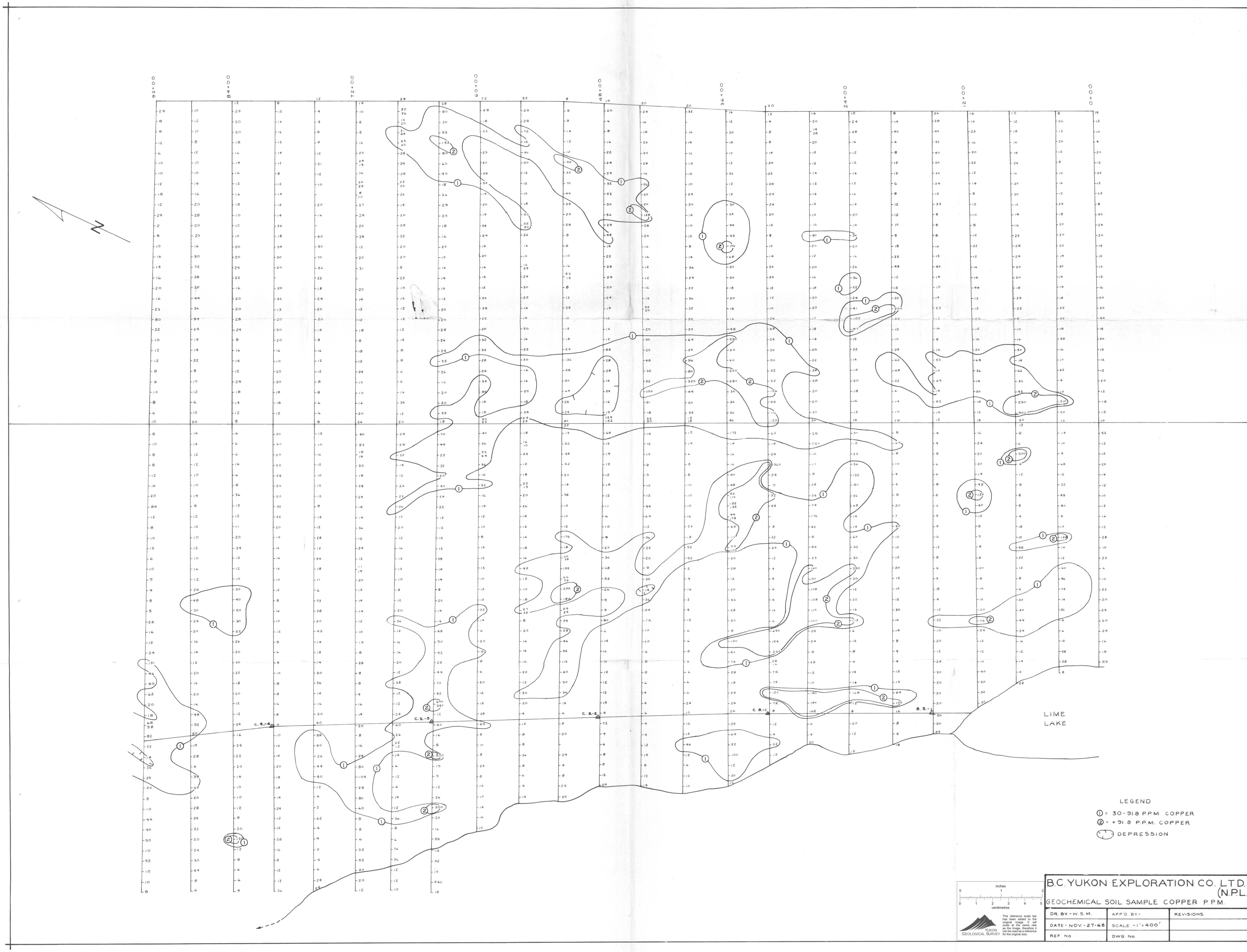
DATED this 29th day of August, A.D. 1969.

R.G. Hilker, P.Eng.


B.C.-YUKON EXPLORATION Co. (N.P.L.)
TRENCHING SKETCH 1968 - 1969
105 D-1
SCALE - 1" = 100 ft.
44+00 N.
40+00 N.
36+00 N.
28+00 W.
0+00 N.
TIE LINE
BASE LINE
DRILL
CLEARING
HELICOPTER LANDING PAD
N
inches
centimetres
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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.



92+00
84+00
72+00
60+00
48+00
36+00
24+00
12+00
0+00
N
ZONE "C"
ZONE "B"
ZONE "A"
LIME LAKE
LEGEND
① = 4-8.77 P.P.M. = +4.1 P.P.M. MOLY
② = +8.77 P.P.M. = +8.77 P.P.M. MOLY
DEPRESSION
inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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.
B.C. YUKON EXPLORATION CO. LTD. (N.P.L.)
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLE MOLYBDENUM P.P.M.
DR. BY.-W. S. M.
APP'D. BY-
REVISIONS.
DATE-NOV.-27-68
SCALE-1"=400'
REF. No.
DWG. No.




| B.C. YUKON EXPLORATION CO. LTD. (N.P.L.) | | |
|---|---|---|
| GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLE COPPER P.P.M. | | |
| DR. BY - W.S.M. | APP'D. BY - | REVISIONS. |
| DATE - NOV.-27-68 | SCALE - 1" = 400' | |
| REF. No. | DWG. No. | |

inches 0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5 centimetres
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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.


## LEGEND

~3600~ 3600 GAMMA CONTOUR INTERVAL

△C.S.-1 MAGNETIC CONTROL STATION

△B.S.-1 BASE CONTROL STATION WITH ASSUMED GAMMA VALUE

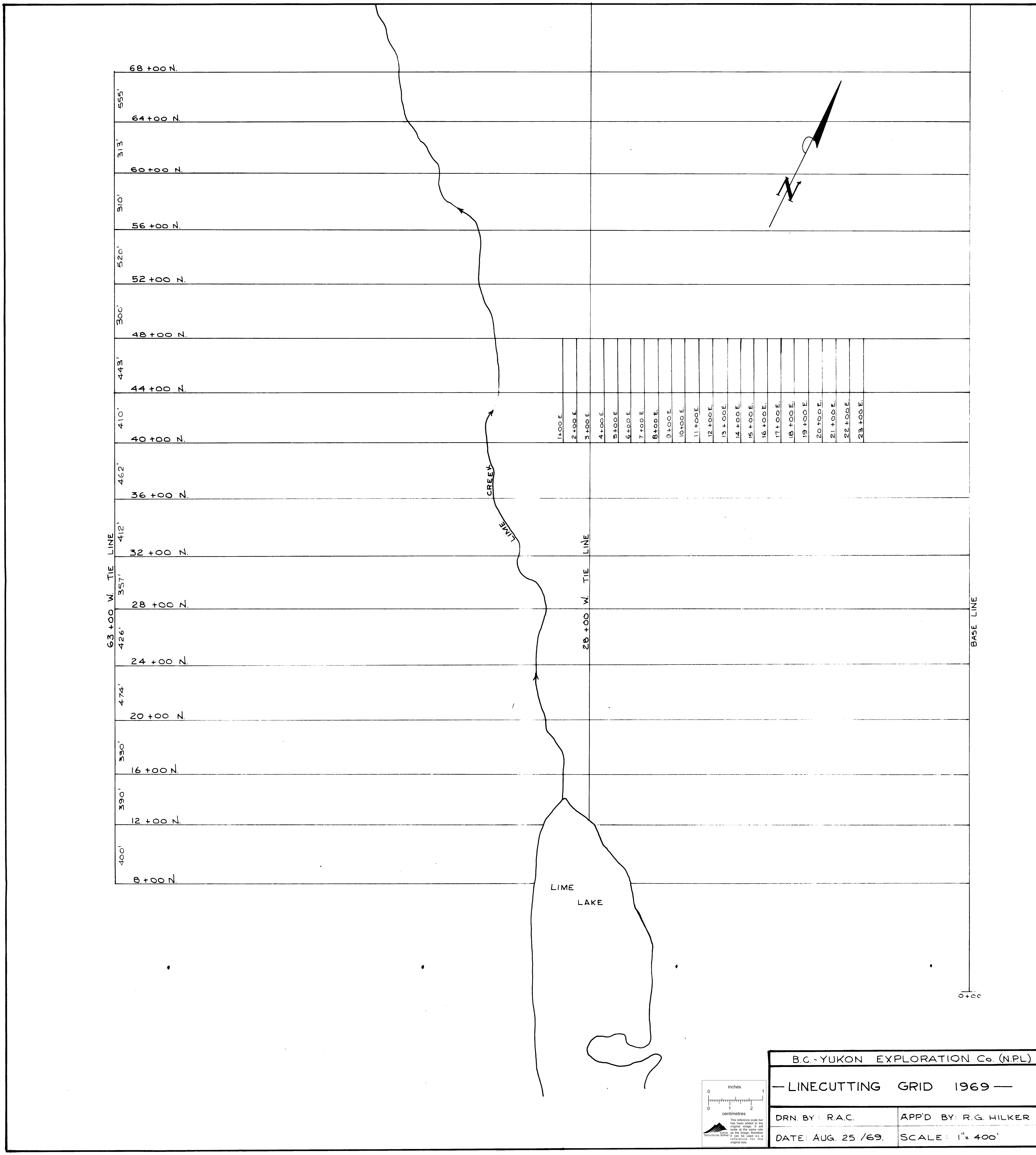
-3602- DETERMINED MAGNETIC INTENSITY IN COMPARISON WITH THE BASE CONTROL STATION-VERTICAL COMPONENT OF THE TOTAL MAGNETIC FIELD



B.C. YUKON EXPLORATION CO. LTD. (N.P.L.)

MAGNETICS SURVEY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DR. BY.-W.S.M. | APP'D BY- | REVISIONS |
| DATE-NOV-27-68 | SCALE - 1" = 400' | |
| REF. No. | DWG. No. | |


68+00 N.
555'
64+00 N.
313'
60+00 N.
310'
56+00 N.
520'
52+00 N.
300'
48+00 N.
443'
44+00 N.
410'
40+00 N.
462'
36+00 N.
412'
32+00 N.
357'
28+00 N.
426'
24+00 N.
474'
20+00 N.
330'
16+00 N.
390'
12+00 N.
400'
8+00 N.
63+00 W. TIE LINE
28+00 W. TIE LINE
BASE LINE
0+00
N
1+00 E.
2+00 E.
3+00 E.
4+00 E.
5+00 E.
6+00 E.
7+00 E.
8+00 E.
9+00 E.
10+00 E.
11+00 E.
12+00 E.
13+00 E.
14+00 E.
15+00 E.
16+00 E.
17+00 E.
18+00 E.
19+00 E.
20+00 E.
21+00 E.
22+00 E.
23+00 E.
LIME CREEK
LIME LAKE
inches
centimetres
B.C.-YUKON EXPLORATION Co. (N.P.L.)
— LINECUTTING GRID 1969 —
DRN. BY: R.A.C.
APP'D BY: R.G. HILKER
DATE: AUG. 25 /69.
SCALE: 1" = 400'


LEGEND

1A····· MOLYBDENITE MINERALIZATION

MF····· MOLYBDENITE FLOAT (Angular Boulders) (Cobbles)

R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

B.C.-YUKON EXPLORATION Co. (N.P.L.)

·GEOLOGY MAP·

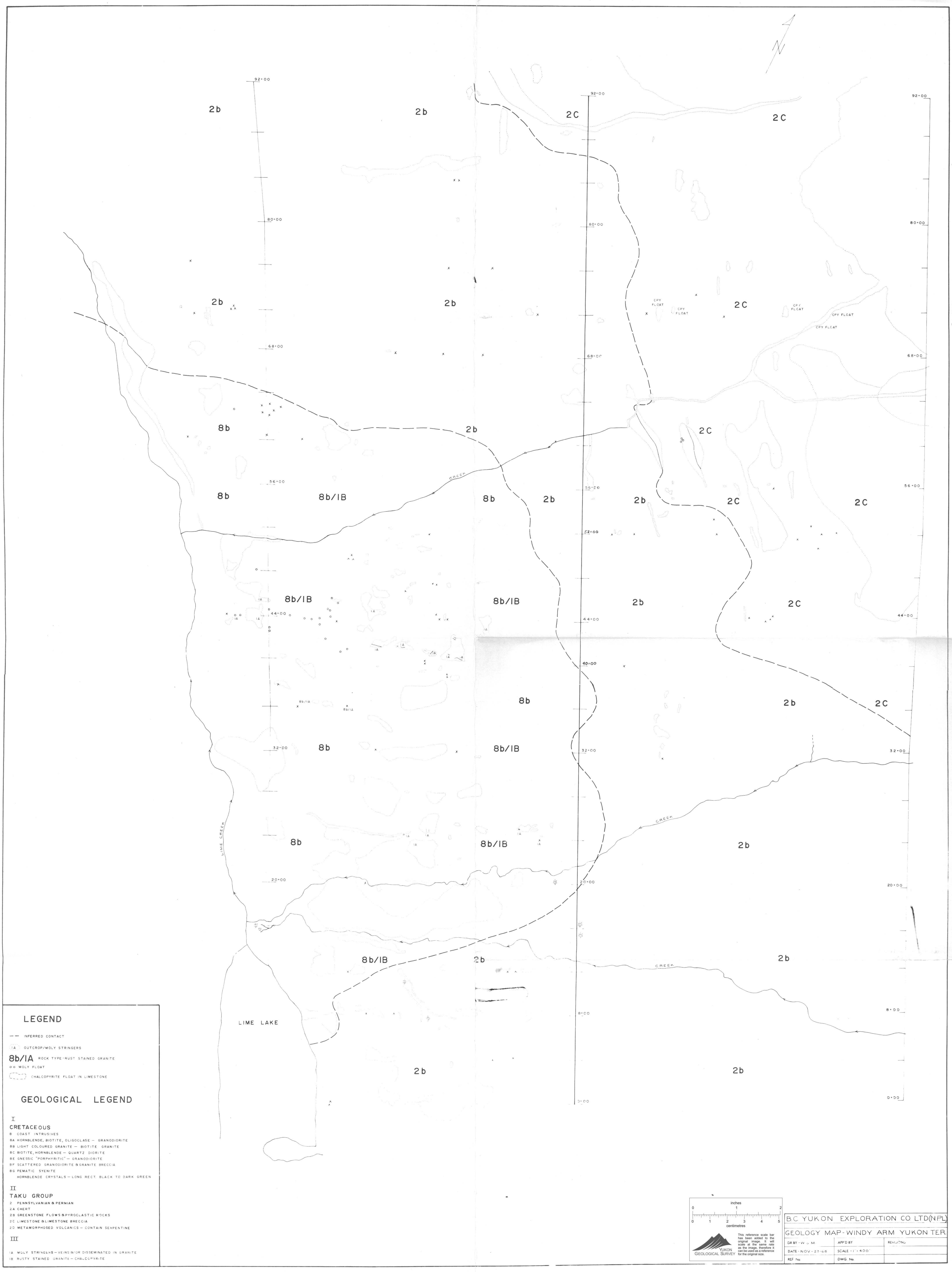
— EAST OF LIME CREEK —

| | |
|---|---|
| DRN. BY: R. A. C. | APP'D. BY: R.G. HILKER |
| DATE: AUGUST 18, 1969. | SCALE: 1" = 50 ft. |

inches 0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5 centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

63+00W. TIE LINE
28+00W. TIE LINE
68+00 N.
60+00 N.
52+00 N.
44+00 N.
36+00 N.
28+00 N.
20+00 N.
N
8B
2B
8B/1b
8B/1a
LIME CREEK
PEGMATITE DIKE
LIME LAKE
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
I CRETACEOUS
8B··· LIGHT COLOUR GRANITE -- BIOTITE GRANITE
II TAKU GROUP
2B··· GREENSTONE FLOWS & PYROCLASTIC ROCKS
III
1a···· MOLY STRINGERS — VEINS &/OR DISSEMINATED IN GRANITE
1b···· RUSTY STAINED GRANITE — CHALCOPYRITE
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
R.G. HILKER LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
WHITEHORSE, Y.T.
B.C.-YUKON EXPLORATION Co. (N.P.L.)
·GEOLOGY MAP
·WEST OF LIME CREEK
·WINDY ARM AREA Y.T.
DRN. BY: R.A.C.
APP'D BY: R.G. HILKER
DATE: AUGUST 19, 1969.
SCALE: 1" = 200 ft.


2b
2C
CPY FLOAT
8b
8b/IB
2b
CREEK
LIME CREEK
LIME LAKE
92+00
80+00
68+00
56+00
52+00
44+00
40+00
32+00
20+00
8+00
0+00
8b/IA
LEGEND
INFERRED CONTACT
IA OUTCROP/MOLY STRINGERS
8b/IA ROCK TYPE-RUST STAINED GRANITE
oo MOLY FLOAT
CHALCOPYRITE FLOAT IN LIMESTONE
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
I
CRETACEOUS
8 COAST INTRUSIVES
8A HORNBLENDE, BIOTITE, OLIGOCLASE — GRANODIORITE
8B LIGHT COLOURED GRANITE — BIOTITE GRANITE
8C BIOTITE, HORNBLENDE — QUARTZ DIORITE
8E GNESSIC "PORPHYRITIC" — GRANODIORITE
8F SCATTERED GRANODIORITE & GRANITE BRECCIA
8G PEMATIC SYENITE
HORNBLENDE CRYSTALS — LONG RECT. BLACK TO DARK GREEN
II
TAKU GROUP
2 PENNSYLVANIAN & PERMIAN
2A CHERT
2B GREENSTONE FLOWS & PYROCLASTIC ROCKS
2C LIMESTONE & LIMESTONE BRECCIA
2D METAMORPHOSED VOLCANICS — CONTAIN SERPENTINE
III
IA MOLY STRINGERS — VEINS &/OR DISSEMINATED IN GRANITE
IB RUSTY STAINED GRANITE — CHALCOPYRITE
inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
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
B.C. YUKON EXPLORATION CO. LTD (N.P.L.)
GEOLOGY MAP - WINDY ARM YUKON TER.
DR BY - W. M.
APP'D BY
REVISIONS
DATE - NOV - 27 - 68
SCALE - 1" = 400'
REF. No.
DWG. No.