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REPORT ON SHELDON REGION CLAIM GROUPS

(EXCLUDING PAY GROUP)

November 23, 1967     Clyde L. Smith

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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THE FOLLOWING MAPS ARE NOT IN THIS REPORT AND MAY BE FOUND IN  
RELATED REPORTS:--

FIGURE 27 - GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY VALUES MAP OF SOUTH PIKE GROUPS AREA  
105 J

SEE: GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEYS PIKE MINERAL CLAIM GROUP REPORT  
BY: C. L. SMITH JULY 1 - SEPT 1/66  
RE: GEOCHEMICAL DEVELOPMENT MAP

FIGURES 28 & 29

MAGNETIC VALUES & PROFILES, GRID 3 WEST PART  
MAGNETIC VALUES & PROFILES, GRID 3 EAST PART

SEE: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, PIKE MINERAL CLAIM GROUP  
BY: J. S. BROCK 1966  
RE: APPENDIX IX GAMMA VALUES WEST & EAST

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

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November 23, 1967

by

Clyde L. Smith,  
Chief Geologist

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
A) INTRODUCTION	
History and general nature of program	1
General Results	2
B) CLAIM GROUPS RETAINED AFTER 1967 SEASON BECAUSE OF IMPORTANT ECONOMIC POTENTIAL (EXCLUDING PAY GROUP)	
(1) <u>BILL-PELLEY GROUP</u> 105-5-1	
a) Introduction	3
List of Claims	3
Claim Acquisition	3
Location and Access	4
b) Work done	4
c) Results and Interpretations	5
Geology	5
Geochemistry	6
Geophysics (J.S. Brock)	7
d) Recommendations	7
(2) <u>NAR GROUP</u>	
a) Introduction	8
List of Claims	8
Claim Acquisition	8
Location and Access	8
b) Work done	9
c) Results and Interpretations	9
Geology	9
Economic Geology	11
Geochemistry	12
Geophysics (J.S. Brock)	13
d) Recommendations	13
C) CLAIM GROUPS ALLOWED TO LAPSE AFTER 1967 SEASON BECAUSE OF LACK OF ECONOMIC POTENTIAL	
(1) <u>JAKE GROUP</u>	
a) Introduction	13
b) Work done	14
c) Geology	14
d) Geochemistry	15
e) Recommendations	15

	<u>Page</u>
(2) <u>PIKE GROUP</u>	
a) Introduction	15
List of Claims	15
Claim Acquisition	16
Location and Access	16
b) Work done	17
c) Results and Interpretations	18
Geology of Pike Grid #3	18
Geochemistry of Pike Grid #3	19
Geophysics of Pike Grid #3	19
d) Conclusions and Recommendations	20
(3) <u>RIS GROUP</u>	21
(4) <u>SPUD GROUP</u>	21
a) Introduction	21
b) Work done	22
c) Geochemistry and Geology	22
d) Conclusions and Recommendations	22
(5) <u>TED GROUP</u>	22
(6) <u>TOY GROUP</u>	23
D) CLAIM GROUPS STAKED DURING 1967 SEASON	
(1) <u>TIM GROUP</u>	26
a) Introduction	26
b) Work done	26
c) Geology	27
d) Geochemistry	27
e) Geophysics (J.S. Brock)	27
f) Conclusions and Recommendations	27

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure

1	Location Map	- Sheldon Region	
2	Bill Group	- Key Map	
3	" "	- Geologic Map - North Bill Group	1" = 1000'
4	" "	- Geochemical Values Map	1" = 400'
5	" "	- Zinc Contour Map	1" = 400'
6	" "	- Magnetic Contour Map	1" = 400'
7	" "	- Crone EM, Values and Profiles	1" = 400'
8	Nar Group	- Key Map	
9	" "	- Geologic Map	1" = 1000'
10	" "	- Geologic Map - West Nar	1" = 200'
11	" "	- Geologic Map - North Nar	1" = 100'
12	" "	- South Nar - Geochemical Values	1" = 200'
13	" "	- South Nar - Lead Contour	1" = 200'
14	" "	- South Nar - Zinc Contour	1" = 200'
15	" "	- South Nar - Magnetic Contour	1" = 200'
16	" "	- South Nar - EM Values	1" = 200'
17	Jake Group	- Key Map	
18	" "	- Geologic Map	1" = 1000'
19	" "	- East Jake - Geologic Map	1" = 1000'
20	" "	- Geochemical Soil Survey Values Map	1" = 1000'
21	" "	- Lead Contour Map	1" = 1000'
22	" "	- Zinc Contour Map	1" = 1000'
23	Pike Group	- Key Map	
24	" "	- Geologic Map of Number 3 Grid	1" = 1000'
25	" "	- Geochemical Soil Survey Values Map, West part	1" = 400'
26	" "	- Geochemical Soil Survey Values Map, East part	1" = 400'
27	" "	- Geochemical Soil Survey Values Map of South Pike Group Area	1" = 1000'
28	" "	- Magnetic Values & Profiles, Grid 3, West part	1" = 400'
29	" "	- Magnetic Values & Profiles, Grid 3, East part	1" = 400'
30	" "	- Ronka EM Values, Grid 3, West part	1" = 400'
31	" "	- Ronka EM Profiles, Grid 3, West part	1" = 400'
32	" "	- Ronka EM Values & Profiles, Grid 3, East part	1" = 400'
33	Ris & Spud Groups	- Key Map	
34	Spud Group	- Geochemical Soil Sampling Values & Contour Map	1" = 1000'
35	Ted Group	- Key Map & Geochemical Soil Sampling Values Map	1" = 1/2 mile
36	Toy Group	- Key Map and Regional Geology	1" = 1/2 mile
37	" "	- Grid Geology	1" = 50'
38	Tim Group	- Key Map	
39	" "	- Geochemical Values and Contours	1" = 400'
40	" "	- Crone EM Profiles	1" = 400'
41	" "	- Magnetic Contours	1" = 400'

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A) INTRODUCTION

History and General Nature of Program

In June, 1966, Atlas Explorations Limited began a two-man prospecting program near Pike Lake, about 60 miles east of Ross River, Yukon Territory. As a result of encouraging discoveries of copper-silver in the Pike Lake area, a regional exploration program was initiated in early August, 1966. The regional project began as a prospecting venture, but soon evolved into an extensive program of reconnaissance geochemical surveying, geologic mapping, and aeromagnetic surveying. The discovery of mineralization in many areas, the recognition of favorable geologic structures, and the location of numerous geochemical and aeromagnetic anomalies prompted the staking of over 1400 claims in nine claim groups within the Sheldon region.

During the winter of 1966, Atlas made the decision to conduct a program of follow-up evaluations on the Sheldon claim groups as well as to do more outside exploration in the region. The program was to have an estimated budget of \$230,000.00 and consist of detailed geological, geochemical, and geophysical surveys, as well as surveying, trenching, and diamond drilling where warranted. Between 30 and 40 men were employed for a period of about 3 months between June 1 and August 31, 1967. Field work was done under the supervision of C.L. Smith, Chief Geologist, and J.S. Brock, Operations Manager.

All significant prospecting discoveries, geochemical anomalies, and airborne anomalies were examined, geologically mapped, and the type of follow-up work required was planned. Where required, grids were cut (either 400 or

800 foot line spacing), and geochemical soil sampling, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys conducted. Important targets were either diamond drilled (with a Winkie drill), hand trenched, or bulldozer trenched.

### General Results

Of the nine claim groups evaluated during the 1967 season, one (Pay group) was found to have good potential for large tonnage, low-grade Zn-Pb, one (Bill group) to have some potential for moderate tonnage, low-grade Zn-Pb, one (Nar group) to have some potential for small tonnage, high-grade Zn-Pb-Ag, and six (Jake, Pike, Ris, Spud, Ted, and Toy groups) were found to be of limited potential and the claims were allowed to lapse. In addition, a new group was staked (Tim group) and additional claims were attached to the Pay group (Pay 167 - 221, and Phil group). Regional geologic mapping was completed over a large part of the Sheldon region, from which important concepts of geologic controls of mineralization were postulated.

The description of the Pay group is contained in a separate report by C.L. Smith dated November 15, 1967.

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B.1) BILL PELLY GROUP

a) Introduction

List of Claims

<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>
Bill 45 - 48	Y16676-Y16680	October 17, 1966
Bill 69 - 72	Y16701-Y16704	October 17, 1966
Bill 91 - 94	Y16723-Y16726	October 17, 1966
Pelly 95 - 120	Y17990-Y19015	August 11, 1967

Claim Acquisition

During August, 1966, a reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling line was run by T. Skonseng across an area about one mile south of the eastern Pelly Lakes trading post on the south shore of the eastern Pelly Lakes. High values in zinc were located and additional sampling in the area further south succeeded in defining a locale of high Zn, Pb, and Cu geochemical values. A group of 94 claims was staked in late September to cover this area as well as a cluster of geochemical highs about 4 miles south of the trading post.

Following detailed prospecting and geologic, geochemical, and geophysical studies of the Bill group in July and August, 1967, an additional 25 claims (Pelly 95 - 120) were staked to cover extensions of anomalies to the northwest. It was further decided to drop all the remainder of the Bill group south of an upper tier, including Bill 45 - 48, 69 - 72, and 91 - 94.

### Location and Access

The Bill-Pelly group is located at and to the south-east of the abandoned Pelly Lakes trading post, about 75 air-miles east of Ross River. The group may be reached by float aircraft landing on Pelly Lake, or by the Atlas tote trail from north of Finlayson Lake. The trail is accessible by bombardier year round and by 4-wheel drive truck in the winter.

### b) Work done

The Bill-Pelly group was mapped by C.L. Smith and R. Dunsmore on a scale of 1" = 1000' during the period July 1 - August 30, 1967. Mapping was done on an air photo blow-up. Dunsmore did most of the mapping in early July and was accompanied by H. Brodell, who traversed the anomalous geochemical area and its surroundings in detail. J. Hundere did about one week's prospecting in late August.

A grid totalling 86,000 feet in length was cut in mid-late August by J. Ollie and S. McLeod. The grid consists of an 8,000 foot long baseline trending N60°W, with 21 cross-lines of 3,000 and 4,000 feet in length, spaced 400 feet apart.

Prior to line cutting, seven northeasterly-trending lines of 6,000 feet in length were run over the area of reconnaissance geochemical highs; samples were taken at 300-foot intervals, and total footage covered was 21,000 feet.

The entire cut grid was soil sampled on 100-foot intervals by C. Scott and M. Simpson, and covered by magnetic and electromagnetic surveys done by M. Simpson and J. Galeski.

c) Results and Interpretations

1) Geology

The northern part of the Bill-Pelly group is underlain by a succession of Middle-Upper Cambrian and Upper Devonian low-grade metasedimentary rocks which strike about N70°W and dip moderately to the northeast except in areas of local faulting.

The oldest unit in the area (1) is Middle-Upper Cambrian phyllite, which crops out at the base of the succession on the southwest side of the mapped area. The phyllites are grey, well-foliated, and cleaved, and contain up to 50 percent quartz as distinct laminae, lenticular pods, or veinlets; the quartz bodies are probably thin chert layers which have been modified in shape and crystallinity by metamorphism. The phyllites have a characteristic "Gleitbrit" structure, consisting of microfolds separated by fractures along which fold limbs are displaced.

Five units (2-6) of black chert, dolomite, black slate, grey chert, and minor quartzite and limestone of Upper Devonian age lie disconformably on older phyllite. Black chert is massively bedded with slaty partings and black slate is high in carbon content and strongly cleaved. Dolomite is dark brownish-grey, massively bedded, and closely resembles the host unit of the Pay group. Pb-Zn mineralization occurs at two points in this unit and an intense Zn geochemical anomaly lies on-strike with dolomite northwest of the outcrop area.

The eastern edge of the claim group is underlain by a body of medium-grained biotite granodiorite of Cretaceous(?) age which has passively intruded the strata. The granodiorite stands as a distinct topographic high and the body apparently

plunges beneath Pelly Lakes. A broad pyrite alteration halo surrounds the nose of the intrusive and is reflected by rusty outcrops.

A N70°E striking fault zone cuts the strata near the north end of the outcrop area. Displacements are not known, but beds are not greatly disturbed in the area. Faults parallel the Pelly Lakes lineament and may be part of a major structural zone.

Small Pb-Zn showings were located by J. Hundere; they consist of breccia fillings in black limestone breccia near the north margin of outcrop. It is notable that showings occur on-strike with a dolomite bed which closely resembles the host dolomite of the Pay group. The dolomite here, however, occurs near the base of the Upper Devonian sequence rather than within the Silurian-Devonian. Exposure is small in the area of showings. Two grab assays ran 2.35 - 3.65% Pb-Zn combined. The showings occur on the southeast end of an extensive Zn geochemical anomaly.

## 2) Geochemistry

Approximate threshold values in the Bill-Pelly grid area appear to be as follows: Cu - 90 ppm; Pb - 60 ppm; Zn - 300 ppm.

Zinc geochemistry closely resembles the Pay area, for elongate, intense anomalies occur on-strike with possible host strata. Four major isolated anomalies are outlined by the 1000 ppm Zn contour. The largest of these anomalies lies between L72E, 20S, and L28E, 8S; it is 4600 feet long, averages about

200 feet wide, within the 1000 ppm contour, and reaches a peak of over 2300 ppm Zn. The showings mentioned above occur near the southeast end of the anomaly, but the exact grid location of the showings was not checked; whatever the relation, Pb-Zn mineralization is exposed near the geochemical peak.

Lead geochemical results are nowhere markedly anomalous; lead does show slightly higher values near Zn peaks, but none are believed significant. Copper results are commonly higher near Zn highs (values up to 380 ppm) and mineralization should be expected in these areas.

3) Geophysics (J.S. Brock)

d) Recommendations

A geological-geochemical environment similar to the Pay group has been shown to exist on the northern part of the Bill-Pelly group. Exposure in the area of the main Zn geochemical anomaly is limited and only one small showing of low grade Pb-Zn mineralization is known. Because this showing corresponds in general location with the peak of the Zn geochemical anomaly, it is perhaps safe to assume that the geochemistry is reflecting an extensive zone of very low grade Zn-Pb mineralization. Geophysical results in the area are, as in the Pay situation, of little value in assessing potential. EM appears to reflect two zones of graphitic material known to crop out a short distance southeast of anomalies, and magnetics is probably of no value due to character of mineralization.

In summary, the Bill-Pelly situation appears to be low in economic potential. However, it is recommended that, should work be done in the region this coming season, attempts be made to diamond drill geochemical highs.

B.2) NAR GROUP

a) Introduction

List of Claims

<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>
Nar 1 - 72	Y16294-Y16365	September 21, 1966

Claim Acquisition

In mid-August, 1966, P. Risby and E. Dick made a prospecting discovery of Pb-Zn and Cu mineralization on the west slope of a mountain located 12½ miles east of the Pelly Lakes base camp. Subsequent showings were discovered on the northwest and southeast side of the mountain by Risby, Dick, and J. French. A 72 claim group was staked in late August to cover the area of known showings.

Location and Access

The Nar group is located 12½ miles east of the Pelly Lakes base camp at latitude 129°52' N, longitude 62°01' W in the southwest corner of sheet 105 I 4. Access to the property is by helicopter from Pelly Lakes or by foot from one of three large lakes in the area which are adequate for float aircraft.

b) Work done

Most of the outcrop area of the Nar group was mapped by T. Adamson on a scale of 1" = 1000' during July, 1967. Base map was an air photo blow-up. Adamson also did detailed mapping in areas of showings on the west and north sides of the mountain. P. Risby and E. Dick did preliminary prospecting out of three camps.

Grids were cut on the west (grid #1) and south (grid #2) sides of Nar mountain. Grid 1 has a 2400 foot base line trending east-west with 7 cross-lines, spaced 400' apart, of 1000' long on the north side and 6 cross-lines of 500' long on the south side. Grid 2 has an 1800 foot long N30°W base line with 10 cross-lines, spaced 200' apart, of 1400-3000' long, trending north-easterly. Total cut line is 19,000'. Line cutters were T. Adamson, C. Scott, C. Ollie, F. Charlie, and E. Dick.

A magnetic survey was run by P. Dean on Grid 1. Magnetic, EM, and geochemical soil surveys were done by T. Adamson and C. Scott on Grid 2. In addition, a small reconnaissance grid was geochemically sampled on the northwest side of Nar Mountain.

c) Results and Interpretations

1) Geology

Outcrop is abundant in cirque walls on the west, north, and east sides of Nar mountain; the south slope of the mountain is covered with a blanket of talus at a repose angle of up to 30 degrees.

Nar mountain is underlain by an east-west striking, moderately-to-steeply dipping succession of Proterozoic (?) and Upper Devonian metasedimentary rocks locally intruded by Cretaceous (?) granite. Stratigraphic relations in the Proterozoic (?) are not certain, but it is made up of six stratigraphically complex units of quartzite, chert, rhyolite limestone, skarn, and minor graywacke and dolomite. Quartzite and cherts are white to light grey, very pure quartzose rocks with generally massive bedding. Limestones are light-colored and locally metamorphosed to diopside-pyrrhotite skarn or grossularite-calcite skarn. Dark brown, massively-bedded Upper Devonian dolomite crops out on the north and east sides of the mountain and appears to occur only in fault contact with older rocks.

A small stock of fine- to medium-grained porphyritic granite cuts the metasediments just west of the mountain peak.

Structure consists generally of a gently westward-plunging anticline with a steep north limb, locally overturned, and a gently dipping axial area. The south limb of the fold is not exposed. Two major faults trend east-west and north-south and bring Upper Devonian dolomites against older rocks on the north and east sides of the mountain. Showings on the west and south sides of the mountain appear to be related to the anticlinal axis.

The west slope of the mountain is extremely rusty and, on examination, was found to have abundant pyrrhotite peppered through chert beds (units 2 and 3). Pyrrhotite appears to have little relation to Pb-Zn-Cu mineralization.

2) Economic Geology

South Nar: Three float locations are known in the south Nar talus slope:

i) The "French No. 2" float consists of a 20 x 30 foot area of frost-heaved rubble of quartz vein and quartzite breccia material with filling and replacement lead-zinc. A sample of about 30 representative chips of all mineralized material ran: .02 oz/ton Au, 48.9 oz/ton Ag, .11% Cu, 9.5% Pb, and 3.8% Zn. (Assay 1678).

ii) The "Risby No. 1" float consists of a 5 x 20 foot area on the steep talus slope of diopside-pyrrhotite skarn with replacement (some banded) lead-zinc. Representative grab assay as follows: .02 oz/ton Au, 53.8 oz/ton Ag, .01% Cu, 14% Pb, 1.2% Zn (assay 1679).

iii) The "Waugh" float consists of a large boulder and minor talus about 200 feet south of the "Risby No. 1" float. The boulder is diopside-pyrrhotite skarn with lead-zinc, assaying: TR Au, 4.56 oz/ton Ag, .15% Cu, 9.3% Pb, 13.9% Zn (assay 1680).

Detailed examinations in the area suggest that the three float locations may be related to a northwesterly-trending fault which is barely observable by a topographic break running across the talus slope. No size estimate is possible, but talus is nowhere in great abundance, suggesting that the zone is probably quite narrow.

West Nar: Zinc mineralization occurs in diopside-pyrrhotite skarn float and outcrop over a length of 2000 feet along strike on the west side of Nar mountain. Skarn bodies appear to be narrow beds, interbedded in a quartzite-chert succession. Fourteen selected grab samples were taken from float and outcrop; an average of all results gave 8.39% Zn with minor Ag and Pb. Although Zn assays are encouraging, it is believed that tonnage would probably be very small.

North Nar: A 17 x 200 foot lens of diopside-pyrrhotite skarn and grossularite-calcite skarn contains a continuous chip assay of 3.9% Zn with minor Ag on the north side of Nar mountain. The lens occurs in a steeply-dipping sequence of crystalline limestone, cherty dolomite, and chert. About three-fourths of a mile west of the above locale, floats of zinc, minor lead, and copper were found. A geochemical survey over the area was not successful in locating significant anomalies.

### 3) Geochemistry

A distinct northwest-trending coincident lead and zinc geochemical anomaly occurs upslope from the 'French No. 2' showing for a distance of over 400 feet and with a gradient of approximately 500 ppm lead per 100 feet. Peak values for lead and zinc are 6,000 and 5,000 ppm respectively.

The 'Risby No. 1' and 'Waugh' float locations lie on opposite sides of a more broad and less well-defined coincident lead and zinc anomaly. This anomaly is over 1,000 feet long and strikes in a northwesterly direction. Its width varies from 200 to 600 feet between 1,000 ppm lead contours. Peak values are over 4,000 ppm lead and 5,000 ppm zinc. The anomaly is open at its northwest end due to further sampling being prevented by a steep cliff; however, examination of outcrop in the cliff face failed to locate further mineralization.

The two anomalies described are elongate in a downslope direction to the southeast and would appear to reflect a down-slope movement of mineralized material. It is not possible, therefore, to accurately locate the source of lead and zinc mineralization and, further, to predict its dimensions. It is notable that parts of the anomalous trends are generally sub-parallel to strike of rock units in nearby exposures.

4) Geophysics (J.S. Brock)

d) Recommendations

No further work should be devoted to the north and west Nar situations due to lack of significant grade and size of known mineralization. On the south Nar, high grade Pb-Ag mineralization (over \$100/ton) has been located, but bodies of host diopside-pyrrhotite skarn are probably small. However, the extent of known float and associated geochemical highs holds the possibility that significant tonnage could exist. At some reasonable time in the future, it is suggested that blasting and trenching be done to definitely determine the size of the mineralized zone on the south Nar.

C.1) JAKE GROUP

a) Introduction

The Jake group consists of 80 contiguous claims centered about 4½ miles southeast of the east end of McEvoy Lake. The group was staked in September, 1966, to cover several small showings located by J. Hundere and T. Skonseng.

b) Work done

Most of the outcrop area was geologically mapped by R. Dunsmore and T. Adamson on air photo blow-ups; scale 1" = 1000 feet. H. Brodell and J. Hundere prospected most of the group. No grids were cut. Geochemical soil sampling surveys were run over flagged grids in two separated areas. No geophysical work was done.

c) Geology

The Jake group is underlain by a gentle to moderately westward dipping sequence of six Proterozoic (?) Middle-Upper Cambrian (?), and Silurian Devonian (?) metasedimentary units locally intruded by small bodies of quartz-orthoclase porphyry. The two older units (Proterozoic) consist mainly of varicolored cherts with minor interbedded argillite, quartzite, and phyllite. These are overlain by a phyllite unit with interbedded chert, limestone, and argillite, which appears to resemble Middle-Upper Cambrian phyllites to the northwest. Units 4, 5, and 6 consist of clean quartzites, limy phyllites, and quartzite and dolomite breccias. These carbonates resemble those exposed on Dolomite Ridge and are of probable Silurian-Devonian age.

A total of about 14 mineral showings are known on the Jake group. All were examined and sampled by competent geologists and found to be small vein, shear zone, or disseminated bodies of little or no economic consequence (see Figure for details).

d) Geochemistry

Two small soil sampling surveys were done over showings areas. Anomalies in lead and zinc were located, but all are narrow and erratic and correspond with locales of known vein showings; anomalies are probably of no significance.

e) Recommendations

It is recommended that the Jake group be allowed to lapse and that no further work be done on the property.

C.2) PIKE GROUP

a) Introduction

This report contains a description of information gathered on the Pike group during the 1967 field season. For a complete description of 1966 results, the reader is referred to the Sheldon Project Report by Clyde L. Smith, dated January, 1967. The entire Pike group was not allowed to lapse, but most of the area of the group on which work was done in 1967 was dropped. Claims 1 - 88 are still held by Atlas to protect the porphyry Cu-Ag zone developed during the 1966 season. Again, see Sheldon Project Report, January, 1967, for this information.

1) List of Claims

<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>
PIKE 1 - 24	Y13149-Y13172	July 4, 1966
25 - 88	Y13443-Y13506	August 10, 1966
89 - 152	Y13682-Y13745	August 30, 1966
153 - 608	Y13763-Y16204	September 9, 1966
609 - 776	Y16727-Y16894	October 17, 1966

<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>
PIKE FRACTIONS		
1 - 6		
8 - 9		
14 - 22	Y17243-Y17259	November 21, 1966

2) Claim Acquisition

Atlas Explorations Limited became interested in the Pike Lake area during June, 1966. Interest was prompted primarily by an earlier prospecting discovery by Al Kulan of Cu-Ag mineralization in porphyry, running about 20 ounces Ag, in the area of Pike Lake. An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, under contract to Lockwood Survey Corporation, was conducted in a 35 square mile area west of Traffic Mountain in early June, and prospectors began prospecting, trenching, and geochemical silt sampling anomalous magnetic areas.

A 24-claim group was staked in mid-June to cover showings and anomalous geochemical results discovered. The Pike group was increased to 152 claims in mid-July. In mid-August, the decision was made to increase the Pike group to 608 total claims to cover scattered high geochemical results as well as an area of apparently significant structural geology. A 168-claim addition was staked in mid-September, bringing the Pike group total to 776 claims.

3) Location and Access

The Pike group is centered roughly at latitude 62°08' North and longitude 130°40' West, and covers much of the north half of topographic sheet 105 J 2, and a western portion of

sheet 105 J 1. The group is elongate in a westerly direction, and extends from the south slopes of Traffic Mountain to a point 15 miles to the west. Three small groups adjoin the Pike claims on the west end: Star 1-40 and Cree 1-32, held by A. Rasicot, and Oxo 1-40 held by C. Poli.

Access to the property is by aircraft from Ross River; air-line mileage is 52 miles. Beavers on floats have been used, and landings made on 3/4 mile long Pike Lake. A temporary camp was established on the north side of Pike Lake, from which supplies were transported to the base camp, 1½ miles to the west, by helicopter or D6 Cat. Pike Lake is connected with the base camp by a Cat road.

During April, 1967, a tote road was put in from north of Finlayson Lake on the Watson Lake - Ross River road to the Pike group. Fuel was trucked over the road to the Pike base camp. It was intended that the road be used for bombardier support, but the Pelly River could not be forded with the bombardier and it was not used on the property.

b) Work done

The Pike number 3 Grid (see Key Map) was cut west of the number 1 Grid. It consists of 111,000 feet of cut line with a 14,000 foot long base line and 800 foot spaced cross-lines. Cross lines average about 5000 feet long.

Geologic mapping on Pike grid number 3 was done by T. Adamson on 1,000 foot scale air photo blow-ups and was tied to grid stakes in the north half of the grid area. H. Brodell, T. Skonsent, and W. Roberts conducted brief prospecting examinations of magnetic anomalies on geochemical highs.

The entire number 3 Grid was geochemically soil sampled and surveyed with a Jalander Magnetometer and a Ronka EM 16 Electromagnetometer. Also, the grid and claims in the grid area were surveyed by P. Sandaluk.

c) Results and Interpretations

Geology of Pike Grid #3: During late May and June, 1967, T. Adamson mapped the area of Pike grid number 3 (Fig.24). Outcrop is scarce in the area, most occurring in low hills north of the grid and in stream banks west of the grid.

Four stratigraphic units containing at least seven sub-units were recognized. Stratigraphic relations are not clear; the sequence is steeply-dipping and tops of beds could not be determined. The most prominent stratigraphic unit is black slate which varies locally in color, but has a generally high carbonaceous content and local narrow lenses containing magnetic material. It is this unit which is responsible for narrow, intense magnetic anomalies in the grid area. In places, electromagnetic anomalies correspond - these may be explained by the graphitic content of the slates.

Grey to black, massive-bedded cherts occur in contact north of the slates. These are followed again to the north by black carbonaceous shales with sub-units containing interbedded black limestone bands; this unit is also abundant in stream outcrops west of the grid.

Stratigraphic units are cut by dykes and sills of quartz monzonite (locally porphyritic), granite (locally chilled), and four varieties of grey dyke rocks. Granitic intrusives are biotite-bearing and commonly contain disseminated pyrrhotite or

pyrite. Pyrrhotite in intrusives appears to explain the magnetics of some of the Pike region. Grey dyke rocks consist of kersantite lamprophyre, grey aplite, greenstone, and alkali diabase.

Structural trends are about N70°W throughout the area. Dips are steep and to the north or south. Extensive faults of the same attitude are suggested by strong photolinears in the area and fault zones may be seen cutting sediments west of the grid.

Apart from disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite, and arsenopyrite in altered granitic intrusive, and rare arsenopyrite veins, no mineralization was noted in the area.

Geochemistry of Pike Grid #3: No contourable or significant geochemical anomalies were located on the number 3 Grid (Fig. 25). A few spot Zn highs were located in the area south of Pike Lake, which was covered by a reconnaissance soil survey on 1000 foot spaced lines (Fig. 26), but all are apparently erratic.

Geophysics of Pike Grid #3: Ground Magnetics - An elongate aeromagnetic anomaly striking in a northwesterly direction was fully delineated on the ground by magnetometer survey. Good coincidence was obtained in relative intensities between the two surveys. No interpretation of the anomaly was carried out due to ground geologic work outlining concentrations of magnetite in metamorphic formations. Detailed geologic examinations of outcrop at geophysical stations revealed that coincident magnetic-electromagnetic anomalies within the major anomaly lay immediately over steeply-dipping black carbonaceous

slates at points where slates have a magnetic content of one percent or better. Slates were crushed and tested for magnetics on stations across the three major magnetic anomalies in the area and a very close correspondence between variations in magnetometer profiles and percentage of magnetic material in the slates was found. Ground EM anomalies are abundant and may be unquestionably explained by the black slates.

Ground Electromagnetics: A Ronka EM 16 electromagnetic unit was used in place of the Crone JEM for the electromagnetic survey. It was estimated that the Ronka would be a deeper penetrating unit for follow-up of airborne electromagnetic anomalies in this area than the Crone. Results gained were on 18.6 kc frequency. The conductors outlined are extensive and trend in a northwest direction; the area outlined is more extensive than that shown by the airborne survey, the reason being the ground survey's deeper penetration (600 feet vs. 150 feet). The irregular profile of in- and out-phase response is extremely pronounced and conductive axis are difficult to trace. The electromagnetics are typical of graphitic horizons with varying conductivity. This fact was later proven by ground examination of areas of high conductivity.

d) Conclusions and Recommendations

It was clearly established that the extensive magnetic and EM anomalies located on the number 3 Grid are caused by magnetite-bearing sections in steeply-dipping conductive black slates. No economic potential is believed to exist and no further work should be done in the area of the number 3 Grid.

Regional prospecting was done over areas of geochemical highs and magnetic anomalies. (Minor mineralization was located near geochemical highs in the form of small disseminations or small fracture fillings.) Most aeromagnetic anomalies were found to reflect pyrrhotite-bearing granitic intrusive. Little economic potential is believed to exist on the remainder of the Pike group; for this reason, the entire group, except for claims 1 - 80 covering the previously discovered porphyry Cu-Ag zone, was allowed to lapse.

C.3) RIS GROUP

In October, 1966, 24 claims were staked to cover an area in which several wide copper-bearing quartz veins were reported by a prospector. Assays selected from the veins ran: 2.6% Cu with minor Au and Ag. No further work was done in 1966; a geological examination was not possible due to snow cover shortly after the time of discovery.

In July, 1967, A. Lake and McLary Acklack re-prospected the Ris group area and found one 1½ foot wide quartz vein with associated narrow veins. C.L. Smith examined the showings and surrounding areas and found the situation to be of no economic potential. At that time, the decision was made to allow the entire Ris group to lapse. No further work is recommended in the area of the claims.

C.4) SPUD GROUP

a) Introduction

In October, 1966, 32 claims were staked to cover an area of anomalous Cu-Pb-Zn geochemical values located by reconnaissance soil sampling. A geological examination was not possible in 1966 due to snow cover.

b) Work done

In July, 1967, a geochemical soil sampling survey was done over the previously located anomalous values on 1000 foot spaced lines by G. Hayne, C. Wicks, and V. Pratico. M. Sakurai mapped the geology of the area at 1" = ½ mile scale.

c) Geochemistry and Geology

A narrow, elongate zinc geochemical anomaly was located. The anomaly is about one mile long, between the 400 ppm Zn contour, and about 200-500 feet wide; peak value is 670 ppm Zn. The anomaly closely corresponds in strike with bedrock; outcrop in the area consists of black slates, black cherts, and dark brown dolomite. Although no zinc mineralization was noted, it is logical to assume that the geochemical values indicate the presence of a mineralized zone, probably in dolomite.

d) Conclusions and Recommendations

The geochemical values are low and it is probable that mineralization is of little or no economic potential. The Spud claims have been allowed to lapse and no further work is recommended in the area.

C.5) TED GROUP

In September, 1966, 20 claims were staked to cover a 5-10 foot wide barite vein of over 100 feet long with associated smaller barite showings in the area. Reconnaissance soil samples taken in the area showed high values. A. Lake and J. Atkinson spent 4 days on the property prospecting for more barite and doing some geochemical soil sampling mainly south of the group. The area was not adequately covered geochemically and the 1966 high values are still not adequately explained;

Work was terminated in the Ted area because of demands in higher priority areas.

When evaluated as a barite prospect, the potential tonnage of the Ted group appears to be small, although material is of good purity. The economics of barite production for the immediate future are not favorable for this area of the Yukon. The claims were allowed to lapse. It is recommended, however, that further work in the area is entirely justified for the possibilities for further barite finds as well as base metal potentials have not been expended in the Ted group area.

C.6) TOY GROUP

a) Introduction

Hugo Brodell, prospector, of Watson Lake, Yukon, brought the Toy Mineral Claims to the attention of Atlas Explorations in September, 1966. The discovery of copper, lead, and zinc sulphides by Brodell prompted Atlas to option the Toy Mineral Claims, numbers 1 to 6, from the prospector in order that a detailed examination of the ground could be made.

On July 11, 1967, Brodell accompanied Atlas Exploration's geologist, C.L. Smith, to the property for a preliminary examination. From August 14th to August 20th, 1967, geologic mapping and geophysical (magnetic) - geochemical investigations were carried out.

Location and Access: The Toy 1 - 6 group is located five miles east of the east end of Anderson Lake, about 58 miles southeast of the abandoned Pelly Lakes Trading Post and 12 miles west of the Cantung Road. The claims are situated on the steep south slope of an east-west valley.

Access to the property for the purposes of preliminary examinations was made by helicopter from the Pelly Lake Post. Transportation was later provided by fixed-wing aircraft, equipped with floats, which were able to land on Anderson Lake.

b) Geology

Three days were spent mapping and sampling the Toy Mineral Claims by Atlas Explorations' geologists, T. Adamson and W. Roberts; control was maintained by the use of aerial photographs. In the immediate area of the sulphide occurrence, a small grid was laid out. Over this grid, geologic mapping (1:50), soil sampling, and a magnetometer survey were carried out.

The rock units in the area of interest consist mainly of granite that has intruded quartz-feldspar-mica gneiss, biotite schist and minor quartz and marble. All that remains of the host are random lenses and inclusions. The contacts between the host and the intrusive are indefinite and transitional because much granitization appears to have occurred. Many of the calcareous members of the host have been altered to skarn.

The mineral occurrence seems to be one small "bleb" of sulphides including sphalerite, galena, and minor chalcopryrite in a lense of grossularite-calcite diopside skarn. This lense, or large inclusion, appears to be surrounded on all sides by the granite intrusive.

The sulphide zone, a stratiform replacement body, has a maximum thickness of about ten feet on the western margin, where it passes abruptly into barren calcite-grossularite skarn across a small north-south vertical shear. The direction of movement along this shear could not be determined. The sulphides pinch out into barren skarn 25 feet to the east of the shear.

It is not known whether the sulphide zone has been terminated by the north-south shear, or whether the fault was pre-mineralization, giving access to sulphide-bearing solutions. If the later situation was the case, the skarn zone to the east of the fault was only chemically favourable to replacement by the sulphides.

Grab assays taken by Brodell from the showings ranged as follows: 1.00 - 13.2 oz/ton Ag, 0.2 - 14.4% Pb, 9.5 - 10.9% Pb, and .39 - .73 Cu.

A magnetometer survey was run over the area mapped geologically. The sulphide zone was not detected. A magnetic 'high' to the northwest of the sulphide zone reflects a remnant inclusion of highly altered and granitized gneiss and schist with a high magnetite content (up to 3 percent).

c) Conclusions and Recommendations

The sulphide occurrence on the Toy Mineral Claims, although of good grade, appears to be limited in size and economic potential. Further prospecting and mapping of the surrounding Toy Mineral Claims failed to reveal any other mineral occurrences worthy of development. It is therefore recommended that the option on the Toy Group be dropped and that the claims be returned in good standing to Brodell.

D) CLAIM GROUPS STAKED DURING 1967 SEASON

1) TIM GROUP

a) Introduction

In June, 1967, the Tim 1 - 43 group was staked over an elongate aeromagnetic anomaly located north and northwest of Ptarmigan Lake and southeast of Pelly Lakes.

b) Work done

Reconnaissance geochemical lines across the southeast end of the magnetic anomaly located an area about one mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, within which zinc geochemical values of over 300 ppm occur; peak values are over 1000 ppm Zn. General prospecting showed the existence of narrow Pb-Zn-Cu skarn zones in a limestone unit located south of the geochemical anomaly. Minor tungsten was also noted in skarn in skarn in this area. Geologic mapping on 1" = ½ mile scale showed a limestone bed folded into a northwesterly-plunging syncline which appears to be on-strike with the geochemical anomaly.

In August, claims Tim 44 - 49 were staked to cover the southeast end of the geochemical anomaly and a grid with 8000 foot long base line and 3000 foot long cross-lines was cut. Geochemical soil sampling, magnetics, and Ronka electromagnetics were run over the grid. Winkie drilling was planned for the property, but never carried out.

c) Geology

R. Dunsmore did some outcrop examinations in the anomaly areas and found a steeply-dipping sequence of dark limestone, limestone-chert, and minor black slate in the southeast corner of the grid. It appeared that black slate could be the cause of the anomalous EM, but no definitive relation between the two was established. Dunsmore did not submit a geologic map.

d) Geochemistry

A 4000 foot long elongate zinc geochemical anomaly was delineated in the north half of the grid. The anomaly has a width of 200-800 feet, with peak values of over 1300 ppm Zn. No significant Cu or Pb values are associated.

e) Geophysics (J.S. Brock)

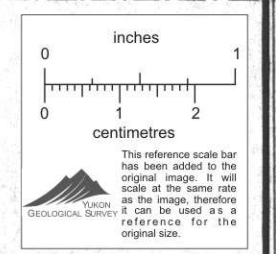
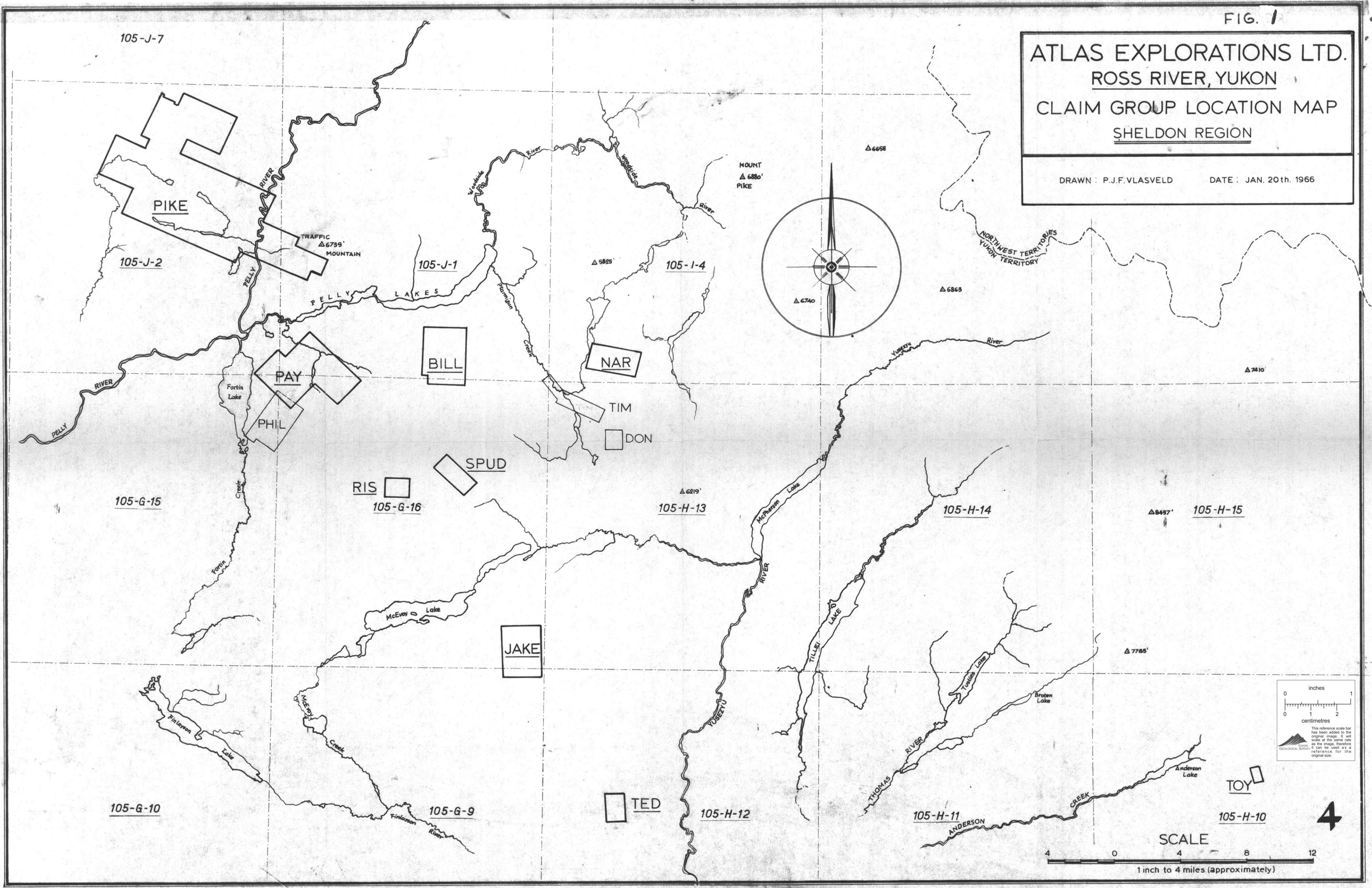
f) Conclusions and Recommendations

The very definite relation between anomalous Zn geochemistry and magnetic-electromagnetic anomalies in an area underlain by favourable limestone host rocks makes the Tim property a good exploration situation. Geophysical anomalies should be diamond drilled.

FIG. 1

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.  
 ROSS RIVER, YUKON  
 CLAIM GROUP LOCATION MAP  
 SHELDON REGION

DRAWN : P.J.F. VLASVELD      DATE : JAN. 20th. 1966

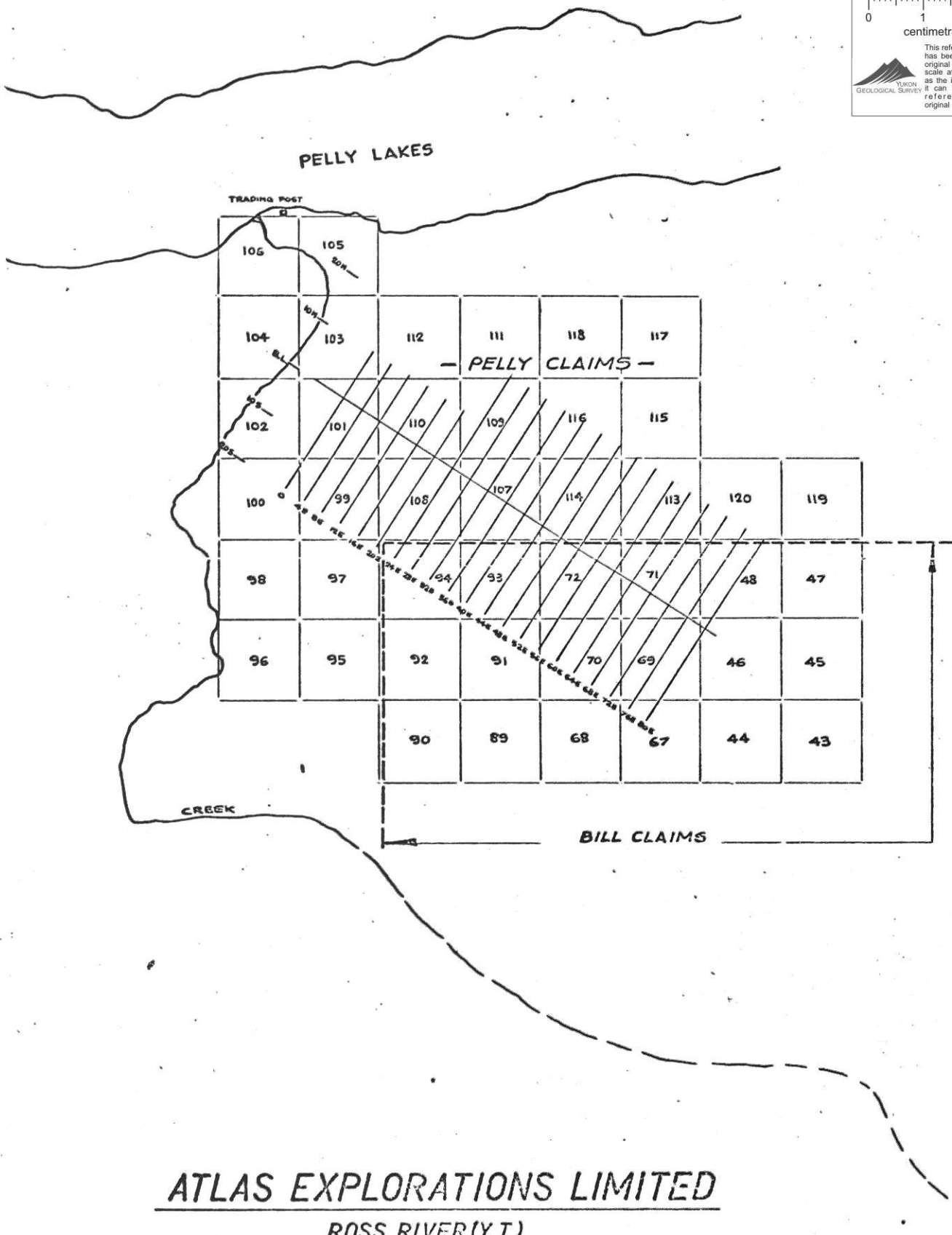
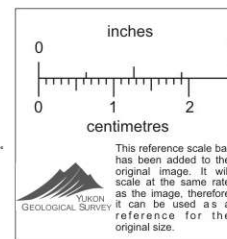


SCALE  
 1 inch to 4 miles (approximately)

TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN  
REGION

# KEY MAP OF BILL CLAIMS + GRID

SCALE 1" = 1/2 MILE



## ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

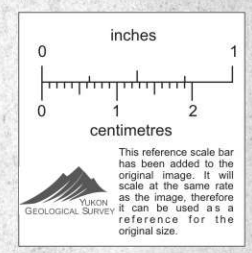
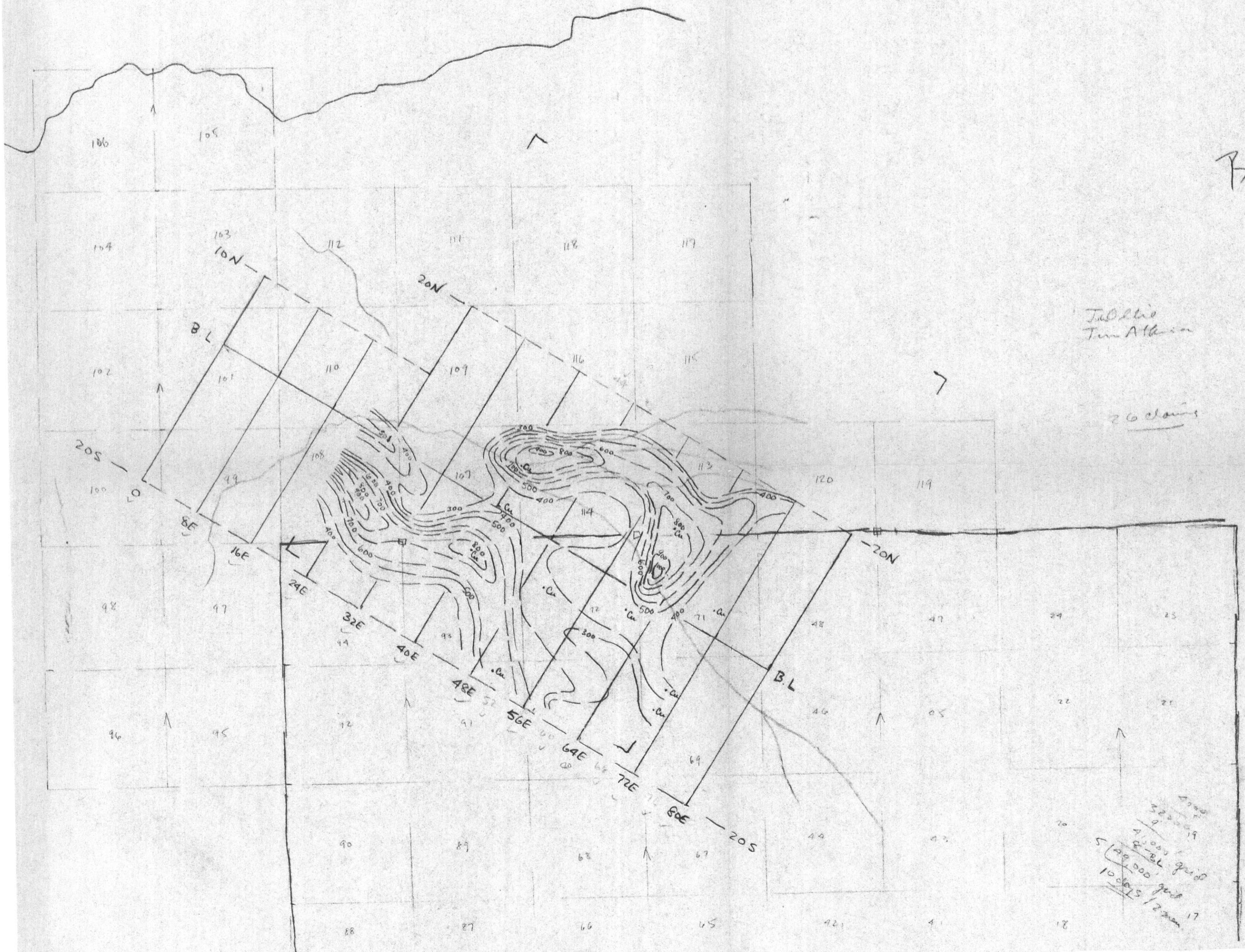
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)

Bill

Julius  
Tom Allison

26 claims

10000  
32000  
40000  
40000  
50000  
100000  
17



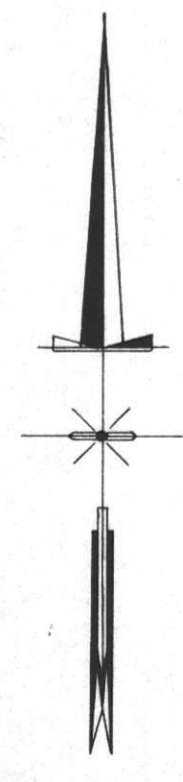
PELLE LAK

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
ROSS RIVER (YT)

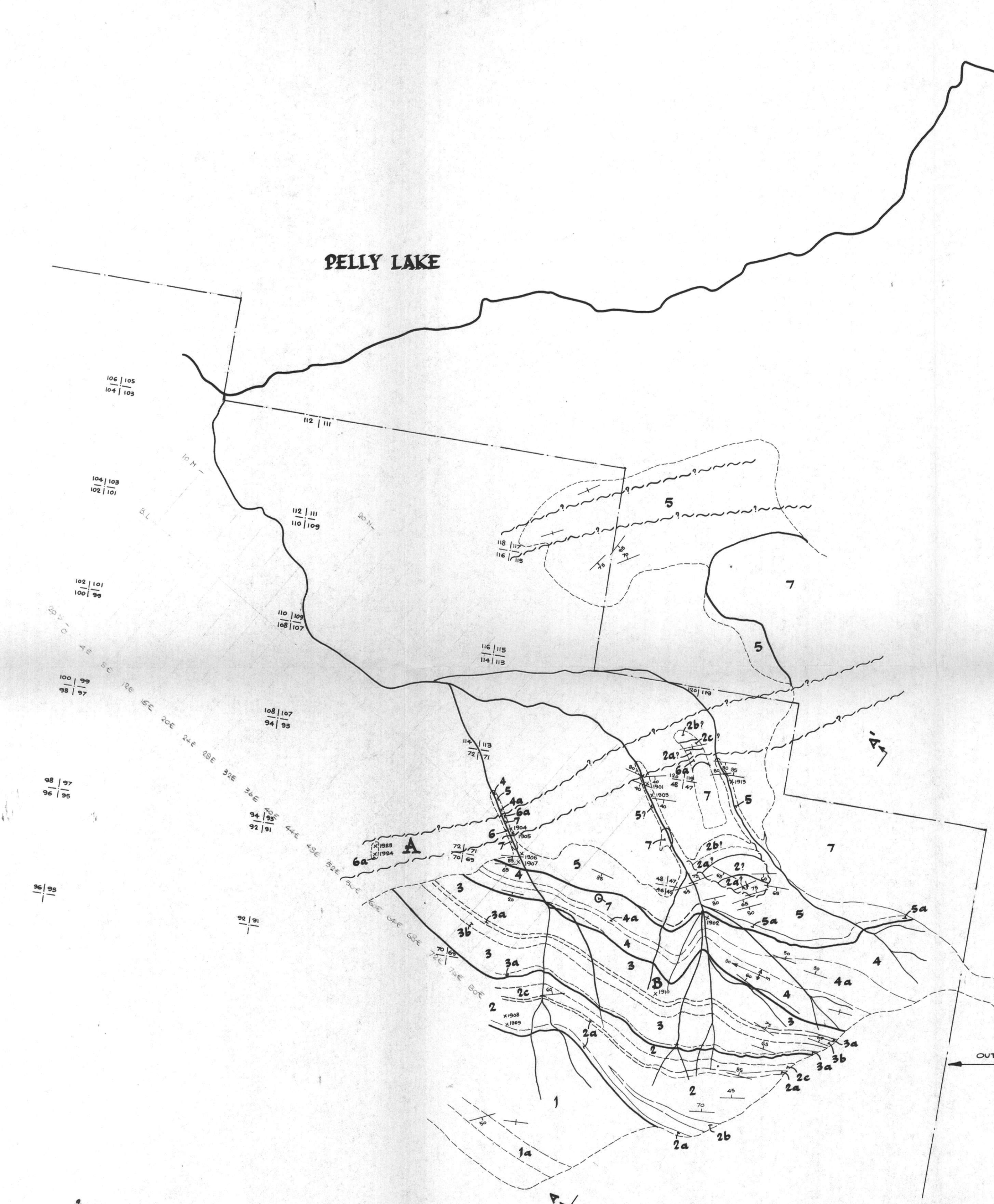
BILL GROUP GEOLOGY

(PHOTO OVERLAY OF # A-12189-357)  
1000' : 1"

GEOLOGY : C.L. SMITH & R. DUNSMORE  
DATE : JULY 1967  
SCALE 1"=1000'

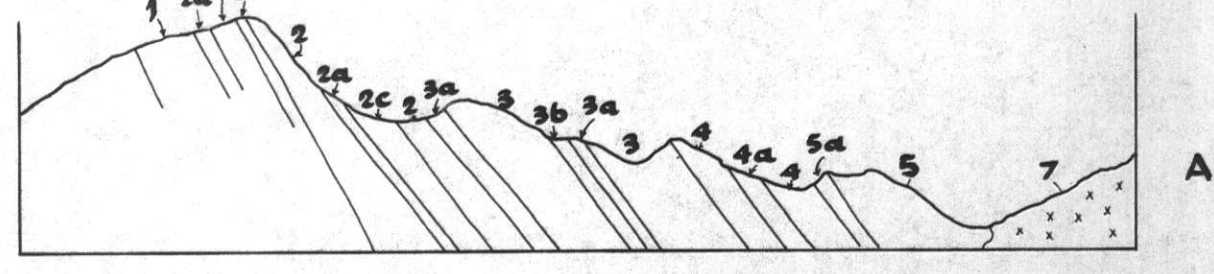


- SYMBOLS :**
- OUTCROP OUTLINE
  - UNIT CONTACTS
  - MEMBER CONTACT
  - - - - - APPROXIMATE MEMBER CONTACT
  - - - - - INFERRED MEMBER CONTACT
  - ~~~~~ FAULTS
  - BEDDING



- LEGEND :**
- CRETACEOUS (?)
    - 7 GRANODIORITE
    - 6 GRAY LIMESTONE ; 6a BLACK LIMESTONE BRECCIA AND QUARTZ-MICA SCHIST.
    - 5 GRAY CHERT ; 5a GRAY LIMESTONE
  - UPPER DEVONIAN
    - 4 BLACK CHERT- BLACK PHYLLITE ; 4a BLACK PHYLLITE
    - 3 GRAY DOLOMITE ; 3a WHITE QUARTZITE ; 3b BLACK PHYLLITE
    - 2 BLACK CHERT ; 2a GRAY DOLOMITE ; 2b GRAY QUARTZITE ; BLACK PHYLLITE
  - MIDDLE UPPER CABRIAN
    - 1 GRAY PHYLLITE ; 1a GRAY QUARTZITE

- MAIN SHOWINGS**
- A SMALL Pb-Zn MATRIX FILLING IN LIMESTONE BRECCIA
  - B SMALL Pb-Zn REPLACEMENT ZONE IN DOLOMITE

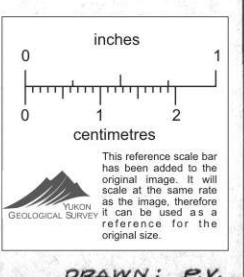


**ASSAYS :**

#	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
Y 1901	.25	.01	.01	.01	
Y 1902	.25	.02	.05	.19	
Y 1903	ND	.03	.02	.10	
Y 1904	TR	.11	.008	.02	.02
Y 1905	TR	.25	.004	WD	.004
Y 1906	WD	.008	.007	.01	
Y 1907	TR	ND	.006	.012	.02

**RESULTS**

	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
Y 1908	.14	.07	.013	.006	
Y 1909	TR	.27	.003	.008	.002
Y 1910		.36	.095	1.05	2.00
Y 1912		.12	.004	.13	.007
Y 1913		ND	.004	.009	.012
Y 1923		.12	.016	1.15	1.20
Y 1924	TRW	.13	.013	1.60	2.05



DRAWN : P.V.

	-0-E	4E	8E	12E	16E	20E	24E	28E	32E	36E	40E	44E	48E	52E	56E	60E	64E	68E	72E	76E	80E	
20 N																						
16 N																						
12 N																						
8 N																						
4 N																						
0	B.L.																					
4 S																						
8 S																						
12 S																						
16 S																						
20 S																						

102 / 103  
102 / 101

103 / 102  
102 / 102

102 / 101  
101 / 109

101 / 102  
102 / 107

101 / 108  
109 / 116

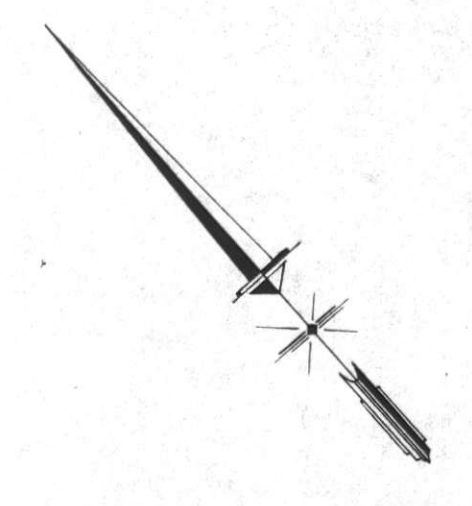
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114 / 114

92 / 93  
92 / 91

91 / 70

97 / 94  
95 / 92

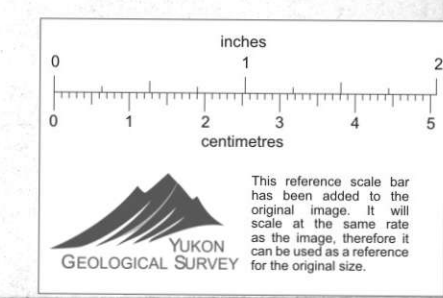
92 / 91

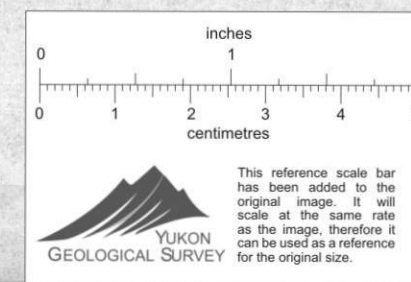
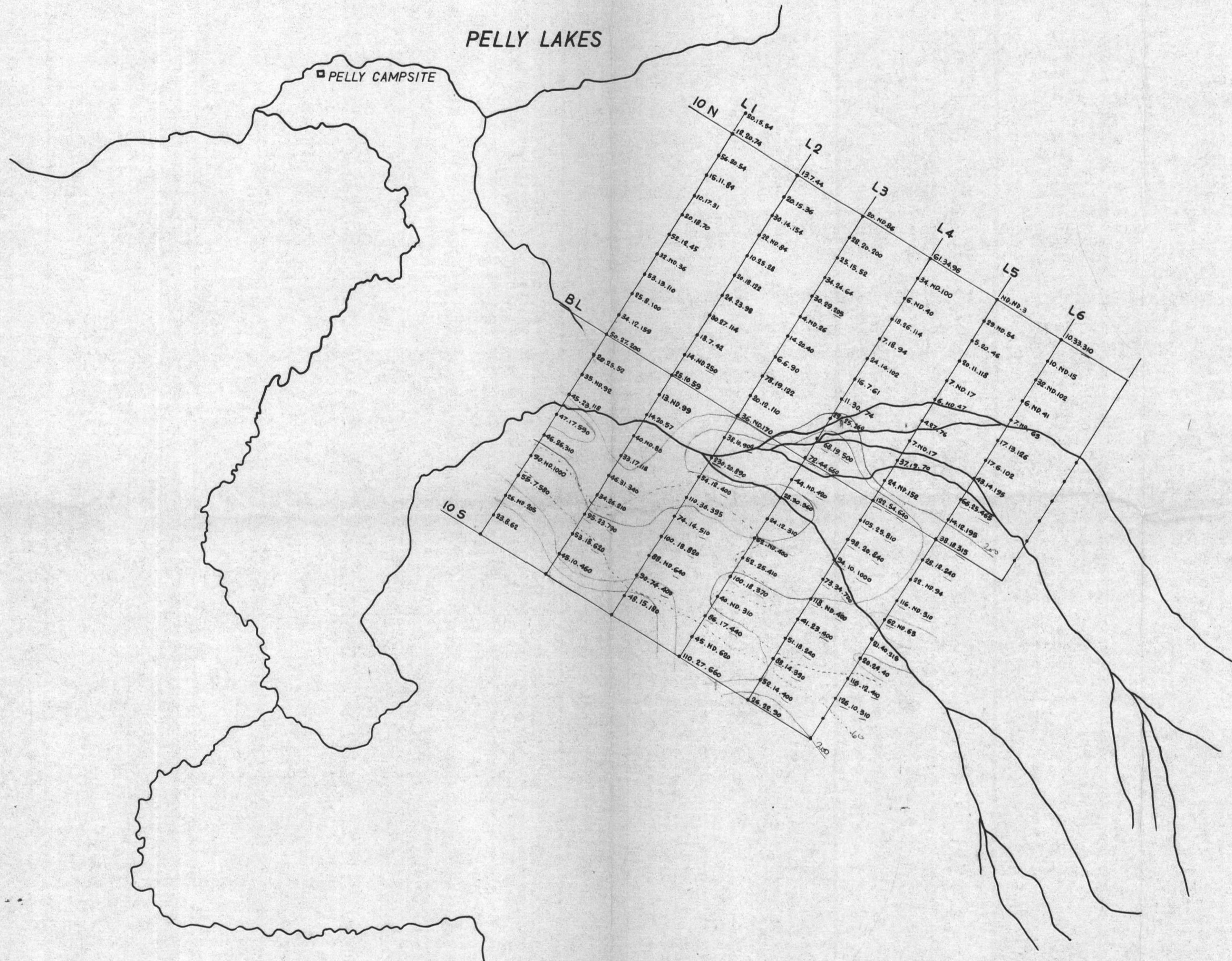


**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
**BILL MINERAL CLAIMS**  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD & ZINC  
 RESULTS, BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION  
 SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS

SOIL SAMPLER : M. SIMPSON      DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD  
 DATE : AUGUST 1967

400      0      400      800  
 scale in feet





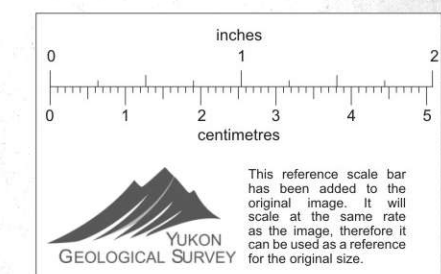
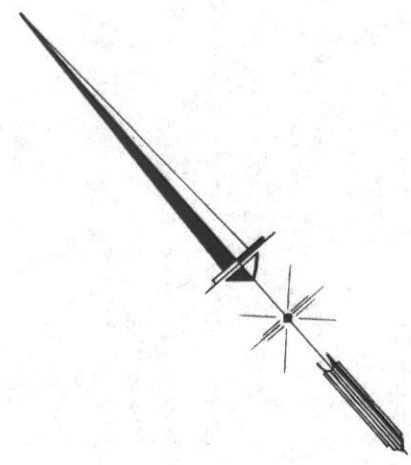
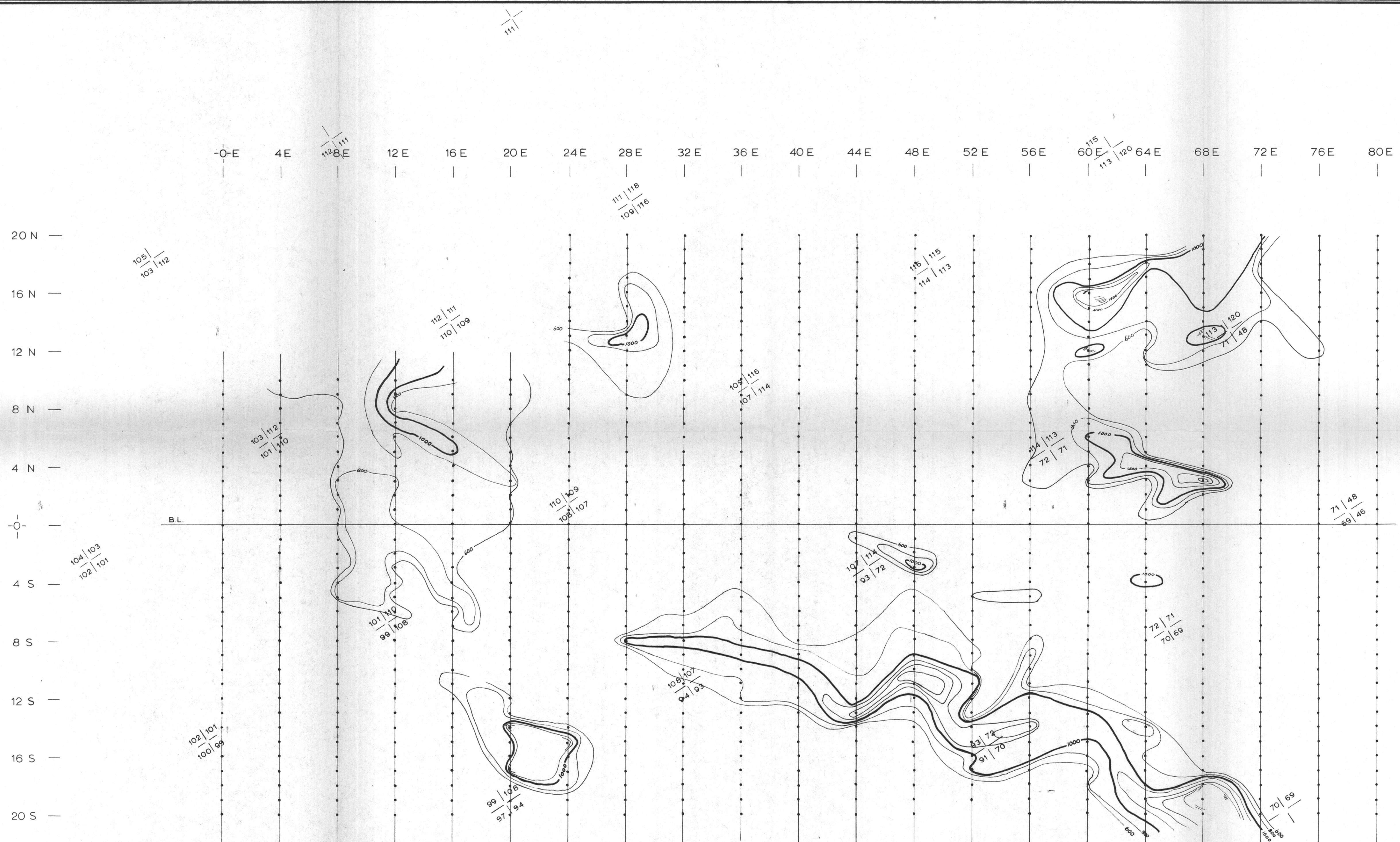
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
SHELDON REGION  
BILL MINERAL CLAIMS  
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD & ZINC  
RESULTS, BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION  
SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS

SOIL SAMPLERS: G.HAYNE, C.WICKS, V.PRATICO

DRAWN BY: P.J.F.VLASVELD  
DATE: JULY 1967

SCALE IN FEET

1000 0 1000 2000

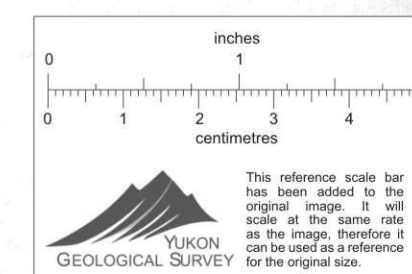
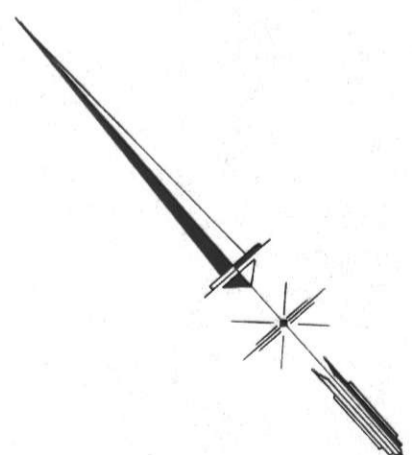
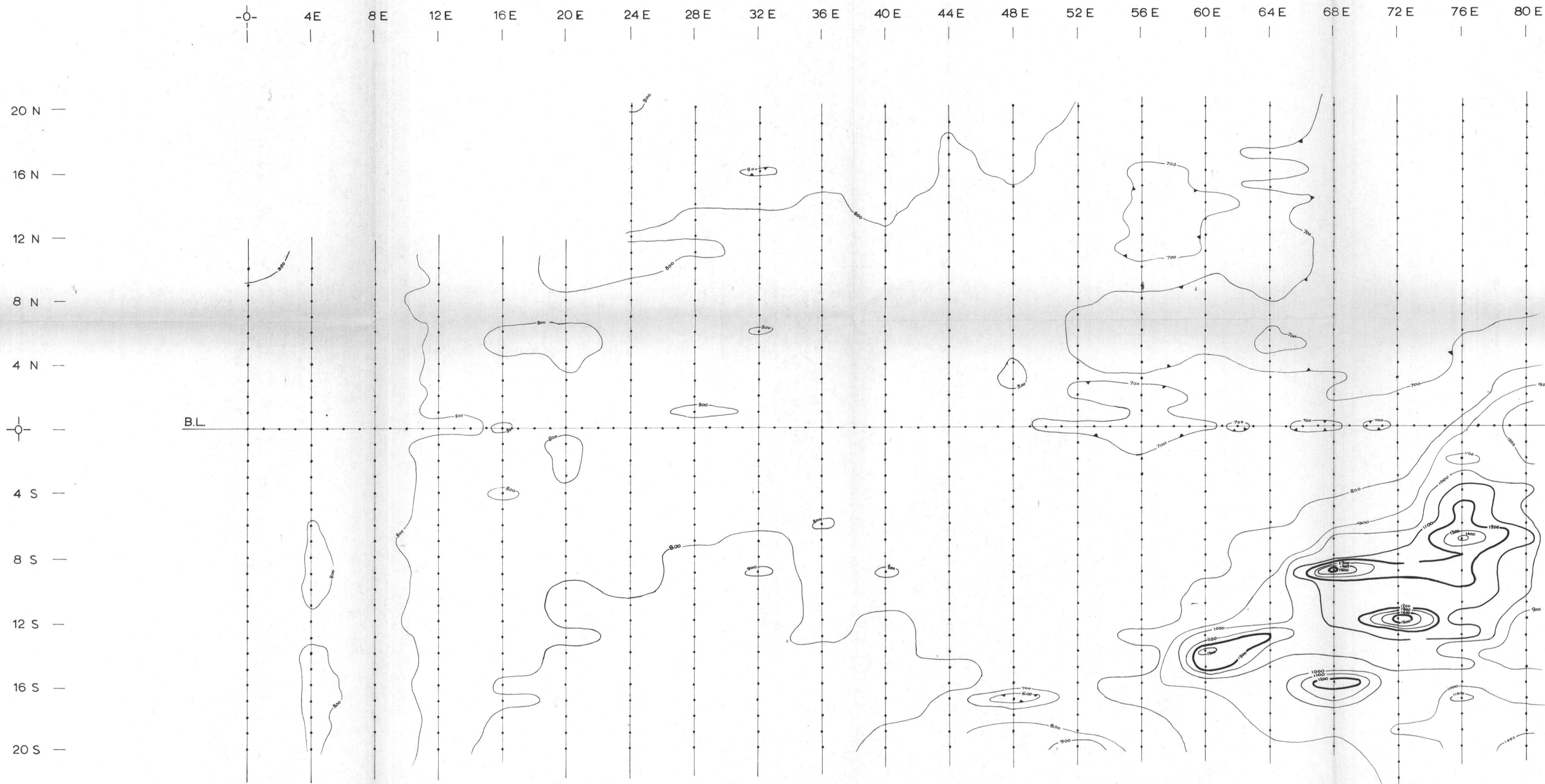


ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
SHELDON REGION  
BILL MINERAL CLAIMS  
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY  
ZINC CONTOURS

SOIL SAMPLER : M. SIMPSON      DRAWN BY : R. J. DARNEY  
800      DATE : OCTOBER 1967

400      0      400      800  
scale in feet

FIG. 5



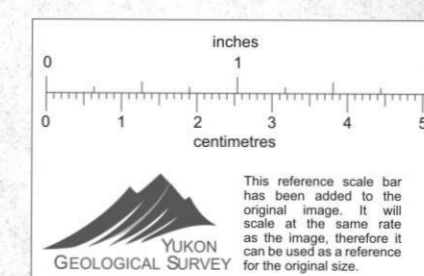
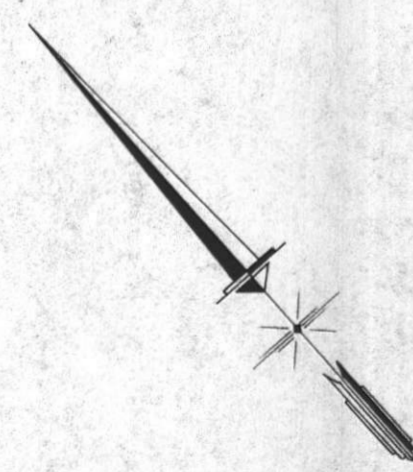
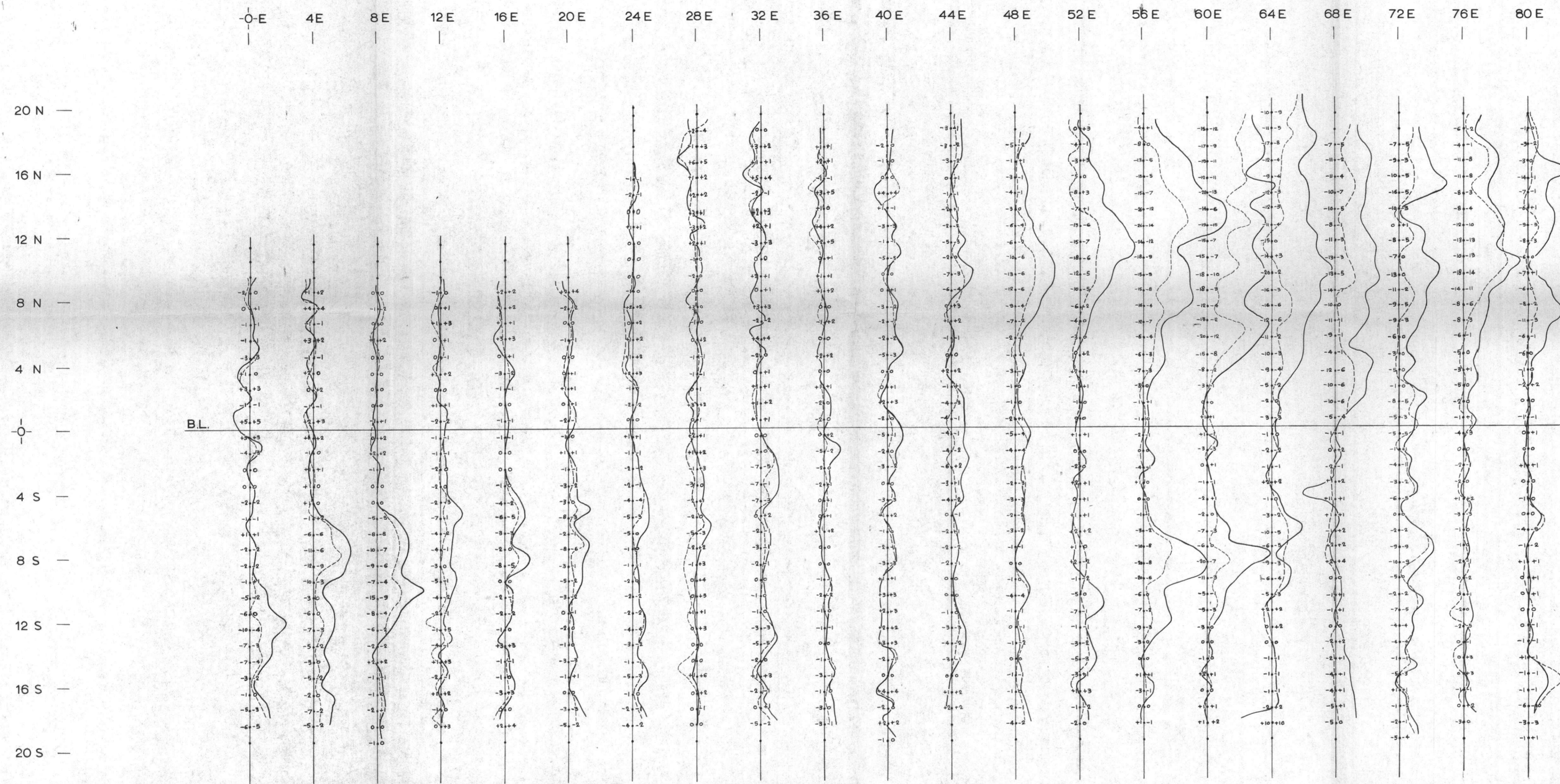
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 BILL MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY  
**CONTOURS**

INSTRUMENT: JALANDER  
 OPERATOR: J. GALESKI

DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD  
 DATE: OCTOBER 1967

400 0 400 800  
 scale in feet

FIG. 6



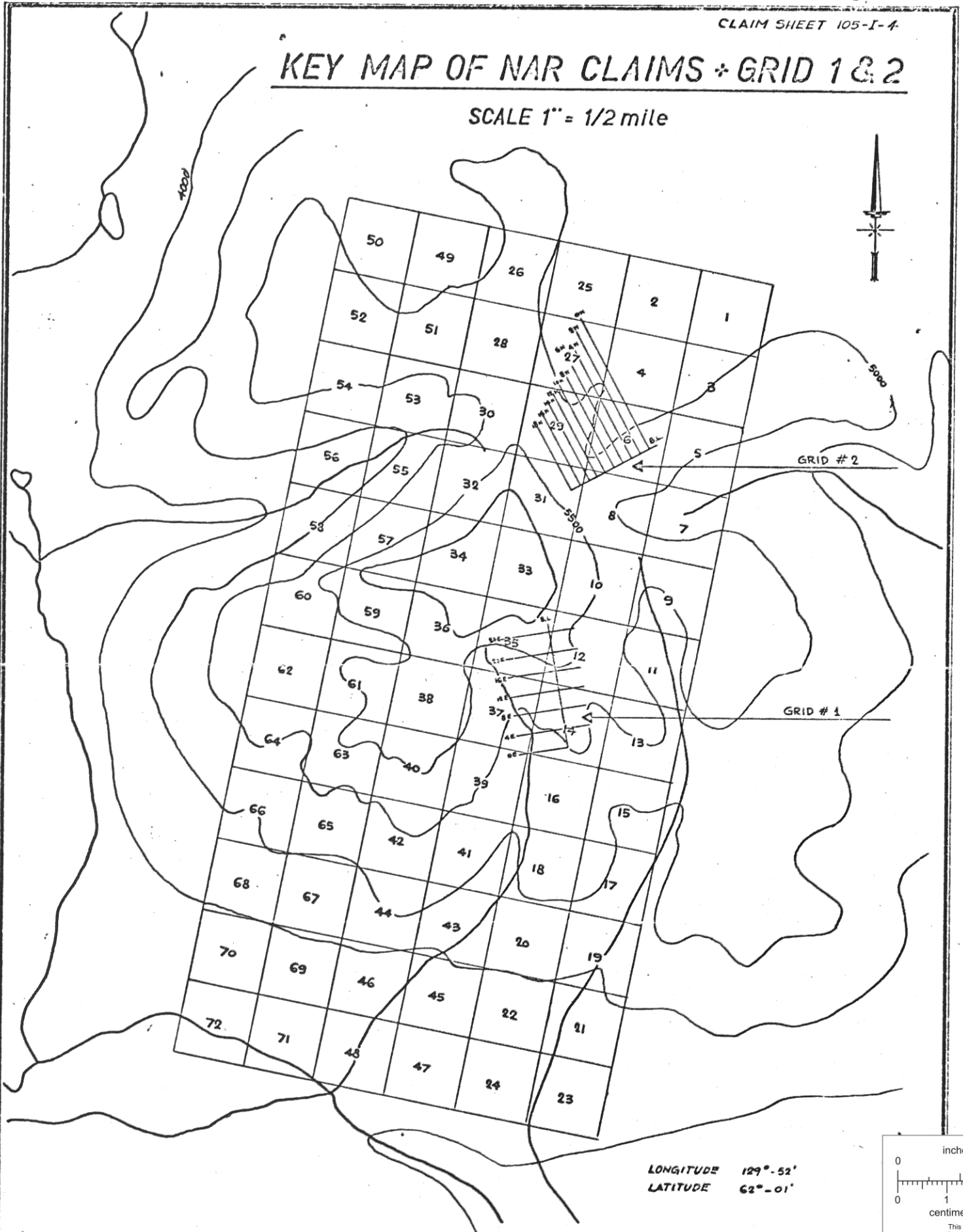
**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
**BILL MINERAL CLAIMS**  
**GROUND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY**  
**E.M. VALUES & PROFILES**

INSTRUMENT: CRONE (JEM)      DRAWN BY: R.J.F. VLASVELD  
 OPERATOR: J. GALESKI      DATE: AUGUST 1967

400      0      400      800  
 scale in feet

# KEY MAP OF NAR CLAIMS + GRID 1 & 2

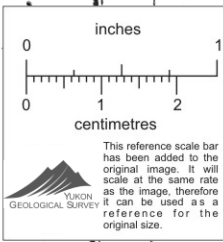
SCALE 1" = 1/2 mile



GRID # 2

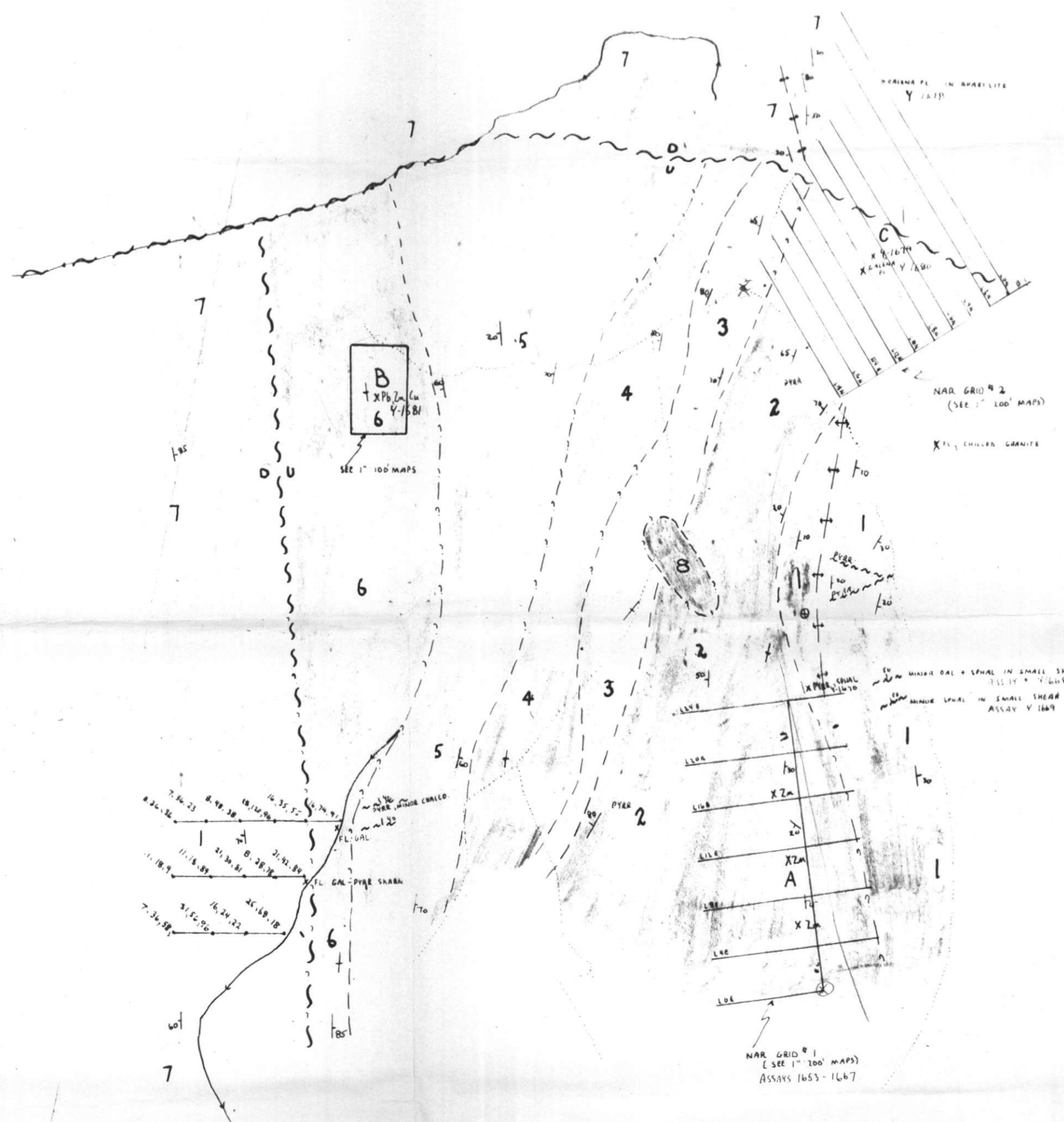
GRID # 1

LONGITUDE 129°-52'  
LATITUDE 62°-01'



## ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)



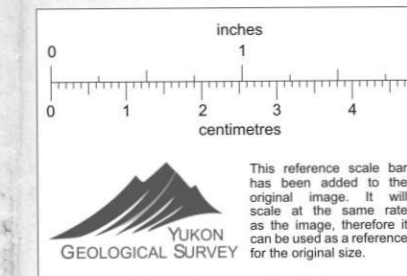
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)

**NAR GROUP GEOLOGY**

(PHOTO OVERLAY OF A 12189-399)  
1000' : 1"

GEOLOGY : T. ADAMSON

DATE : JULY 1967  
SCALE 1"=1000'



**MAIN SHOWINGS :**

- A - SPHALERITE DISSEMINATED IN FINE GRAINED MONZONITE SILLS (SEE MAPS "NAR GRID # 1")
- B - SPHALERITE (MASSIVE TO DISSEMINATED) AND CHALCOPYRITE (DISSEMINATED) IN SHEARED LIMESTONE + SKARN (SEE MAP "NAR GROUP-NORTH SHOWINGS" 1"=100')
- C - FLOAT GALENA, SPHALERITE, AND PYRRHOTITE, IN DIOPSIDE SKARN

**LEGEND :**

- 8 GRANITE. MEDIUM GRAINED, GREY TO SLIGHTLY PINK, SLIGHTLY PORPHYRITIC (ORTHOCLASE)
- 7 DOLOMITE. MEDIUM TO DARK GREY ; BROWNISH CAST ; MASSIVE TO VERY FISSILE ; SLIGHTLY RUSTY WEATHERING.
- 6 LIMESTONE. CHERT SKARN, INTERBEDDED LIMESTONE, AND CHERT (BEDS A FEW FEET TO < 1" THICK) AND RANDOM LENSES OF SKARN (GROSSULARITE-CALCITE SKARN AND DIOPSIDE-PYRRHOTITE SKARN).
- 5 QUARTZITE, CHERT, RHYOLITE. INTERBEDDED, GENERALLY WHITE COLOUR, VERY LITTLE RUST.
- 4 CHERT. WHITE, NON RUSTY, MAINLY MASSIVE ; SOME THIN IRREGULAR LIMESTONE LENSES (< 2% OF UNIT)
- 3 QUARTZITE, RHYOLITE, DOLOMITE, GREYWACHE ; MEDIUM TO DARK GREY, GENERALLY RUSTY.
- 2 CHERT, QUARTZITE, RHYOLITE, INTERBEDDED ; LOCALLY GREY, RUSTY (PYRRHOTITE IN CHERT) A FEW SMALL FINE GRAINED MONZONITE SILLS (SEEN IN AREA OF NAR GRID # 1)
- 1 QUARTZITE, CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE, SKARN, SANDSTONE, SHALE.

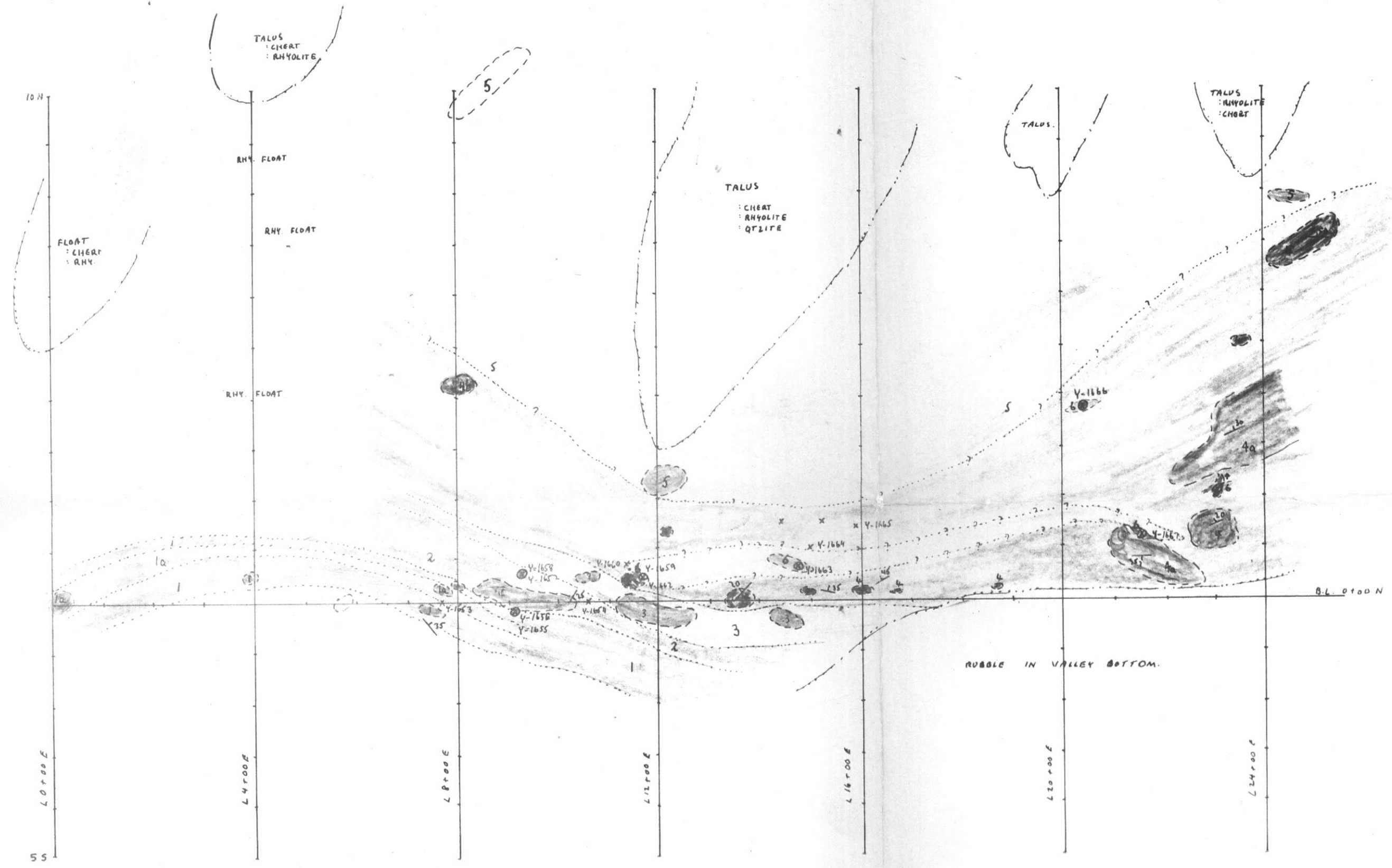
**SYMBOLS**

- CONTACT
- - - - - CONTACT (APPROXIMATELY)
- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ FAULT
- ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ FAULT (APPROXIMATELY)
- ↑ ↑ ↑ ANTICLINE AXIS
- — — RIDGE
- — — BEDDING
- — — SLATY CLEAVAGE
- FL. FLOAT

**ASSAYS :**

	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
# Y-1668	—	.18	ND	.01	.01
Y-1669	—	.67	.27	.01	.74
Y-1670	—	—	.13	.01	.45
Y-1678					
Y-1679					
Y-1680					
Y-1681					

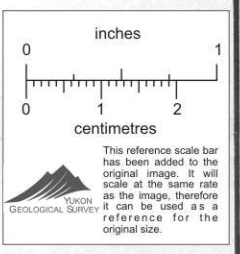
ASSAYS # Y-1653 TO Y-1667 SEE NAR GRID # 1 GEOLOGY MAP



# NAR GROUP (WEST)

GEOLOGY GRID # 1

SCALE 1" = 200'  
 GEOLOGY : T. ADAMSON  
 DATE : JUNE '67.



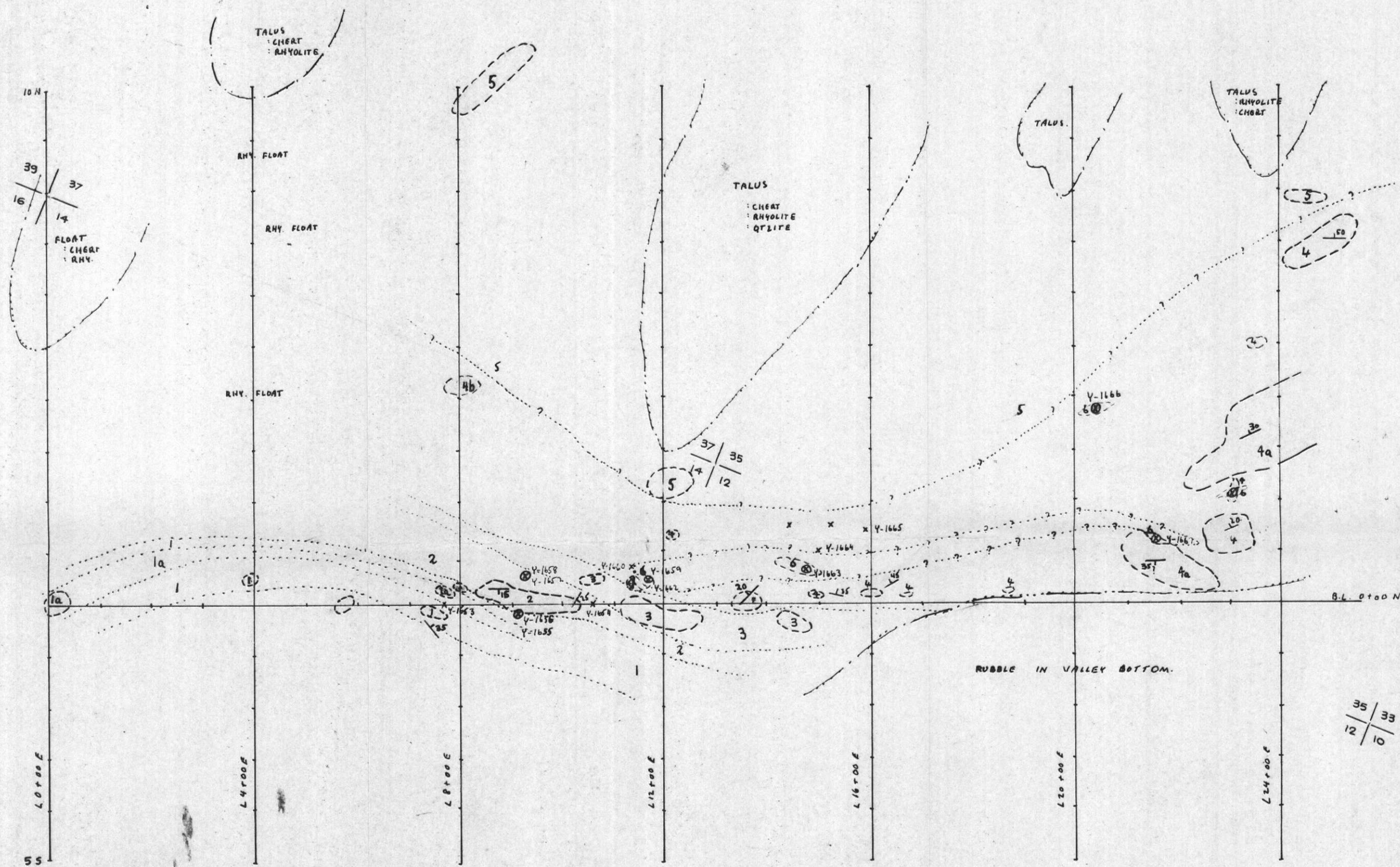
## LEGEND :

- 6 MONZONITE FINE GRAINED
- 5 RHYOLITE
- 4 CHERT
  - A) INTERBEDDED CHERT + RHYOLITE
  - B) QUARTZITE
- 3 QUARTZITE
- 2 CHERT, WHITE TO RUSTY, MOSTLY MASSIVE
- 1 QUARTZITE, WHITE TO BLACK, FINE GRAINED
  - A) RHYOLITE, WHITE TO BUFF, PROMINENT QTZ. EYES
- ⊗ SPHALERITE IN MONZONITE
- × SPHALERITE IN MONZONITE (FLOAT)
- OUT CROP LIMIT
- CONTACT
- ASSUMED CONTACT

### ASSAYS :

#	RESULTS				
	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
Y-1653	ND	.23	ND	.04	12.0
Y-1654	ND	4.85	ND	2.75	5.25
Y-1655	ND	2.35	ND	2.75	.75
Y-1656	ND	.17	ND	.01	10.0
Y-1657	ND	.31	ND	.04	11.5
Y-1658	ND	.17	ND	.008	9.75
Y-1659	ND	.47	.04	.27	8.00
Y-1660	ND	.16	ND	.037	19.5
Y-1661	ND	.12	ND	.031	2.63

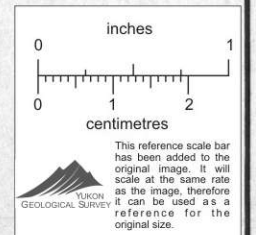
#	RESULTS				
	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
Y-1662	ND	-	.05	.01	4.5
Y-1663	ND	.53	.06	.01	8.6
Y-1664	ND	-	.05	.01	9.5
Y-1665	ND	-	.12	-	9.6
Y-1666	ND	-	.01	.01	16.0
Y-1667	-	-	.11	.02	.95



# NAR GROUP (WEST)

## GEOLOGY GRID # 1

SCALE 1" = 200'  
 GEOLOGY: T. ADAMSON  
 DATE: JUNE '67



### LEGEND:

- 6 MONZONITE FINE GRAINED
- 5 RHYOLITE
- 4 CHERT
  - A) INTERBEDDED CHERT + RHYOLITE
  - B) QUARTZITE
- 3 QUARTZITE
- 2 CHERT, WHITE TO RUSTY, MOSTLY MASSIVE
- 1 QUARTZITE, WHITE TO BLACK, FINE GRAINED
  - A) RHYOLITE, WHITE TO BUFF, PROMINENT QTZ. EYES
- ⊗ SPHALERITE IN MONZONITE
- ⊗ SPHALERITE IN MONZONITE (FLOAT)
- OUT CROP LIMIT
- CONTACT
- ASSUMED CONTACT

### ASSAYS:

#	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
Y-1653	ND	.23	ND	.04	12.0
Y-1654	ND	4.85	ND	2.75	5.25
Y-1655	ND	2.35	ND	2.75	.75
Y-1656	ND	.17	ND	.01	10.0
Y-1657	ND	.31	ND	.04	11.5
Y-1658	ND	.17	ND	.008	9.75
Y-1659	ND	.47	.04	.27	8.00
Y-1660	ND	.16	ND	.097	19.5
Y-1661	ND	.12	ND	.031	2.63

### RESULTS

#	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
Y-1662	ND	-	.05	.01	4.3
Y-1663	ND	.33	.06	.01	3.6
Y-1664	ND	-	.05	.01	9.5
Y-1665	ND	-	.12	-	9.6
Y-1666	ND	-	.01	.01	16.0
Y-1667	-	-	.11	.02	.95

# NAR GROUP (NORTH-SHOWING)

SCALE 1"=100'

GEOLOGY: T. ADAMSON

DATE: JULY 1967

LOCATION SEE 1000'/1" NAR GEOLOGY MAP

## LEGEND:

**3**

**CHERT**

- A) LIMESTONE
- B) BLACK SLATE
- C) DIOPSIDE SKARN
- D) GROSSULARITE CALCITE SKARN

**2**

**INTERBEDDED CHERT + LIMESTONE**

- A) LIMESTONE

**1**

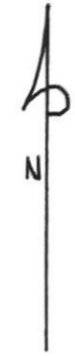
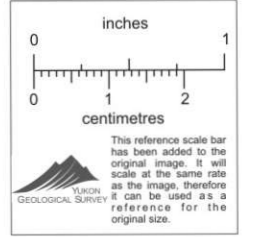
**CHERTY DOLOMITE**

- A) CHERT

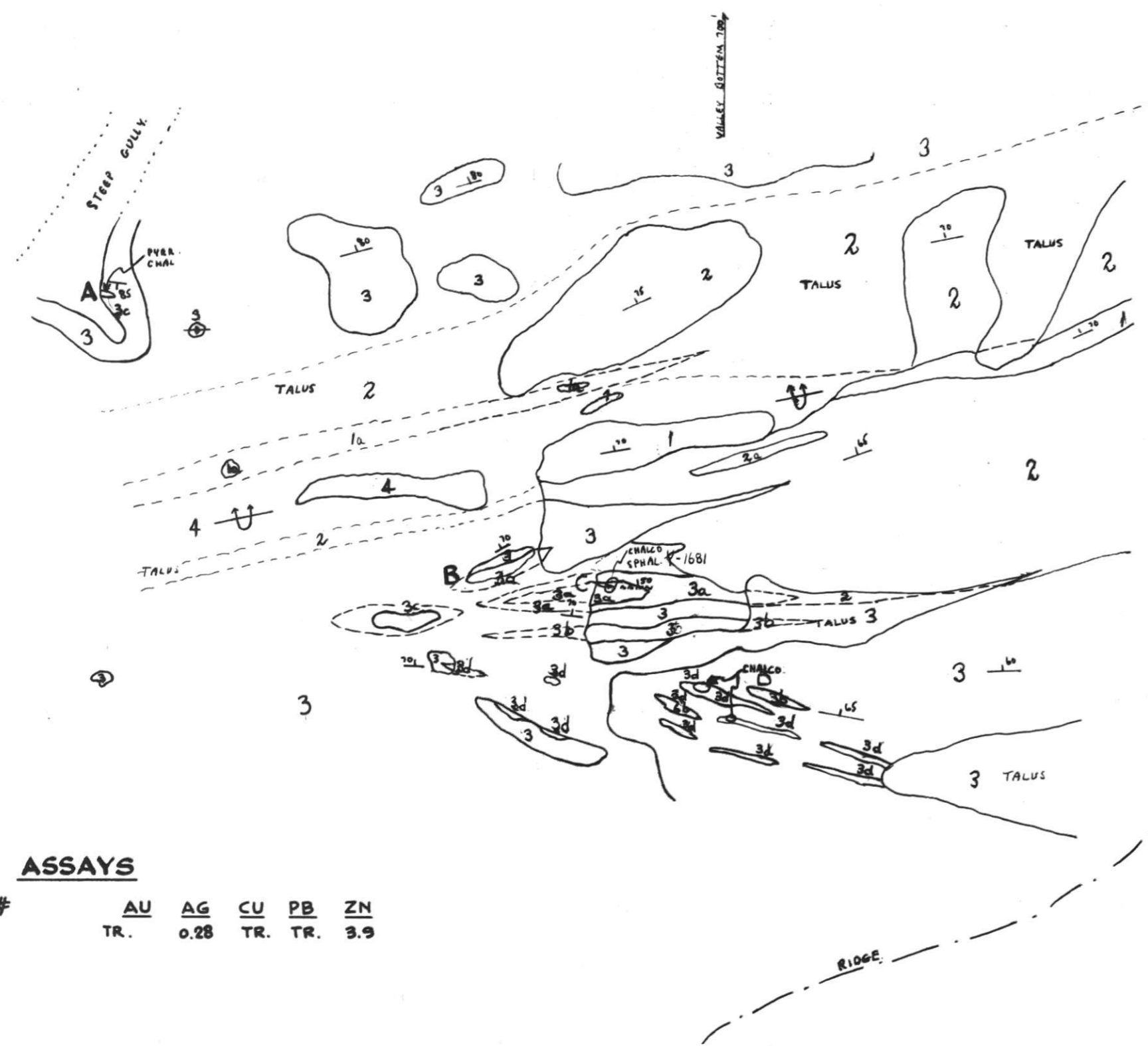
**A - DIOPSIDE SKARN**

**B - GROSSULARITE CALCITE SKARN**

- A) DIOPSIDE SKARN; DISSEMINATED PYRRHOTITE; MINOR SPHALERITE (< 1%) AND CHALCOPYRITE (< 1%) WIDTH 1', EXPOSED FOR LENGTH OF 4' ASSAY #
- B) FLOAT ONLY. DIOPSIDE SKARN. HEAVELY DISSEMINATED ARSENOPYRITE + PYRRHOTITE. VERY MINOR CHALCOPYRITE AND SPHALERITE ASSAY #
- C) CHALCOPYRITE (DISSEMINATED) AND SPHALERITE (DISSEMINATED) TO MASSIVE PARALLEL TO BEDDING. IN WHITE SHEARED LIMESTONE + DIOPSIDE SKARN. MAXIMUM WIDTH OF MINERALIZATION 15'. EXPOSED FOR 20'. VISUAL GRADE ESTIMATION, ACROSS 15' : .5% CU, 3% ZN.
- D) MINOR CHALCOPYRITE (< 1%) DISSEMINATED IN A SMALL AREA OF TWO GROSSULARITE-CALCITE SKARN LENSES.



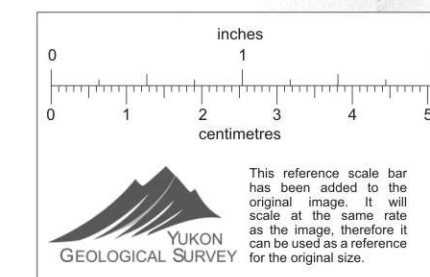
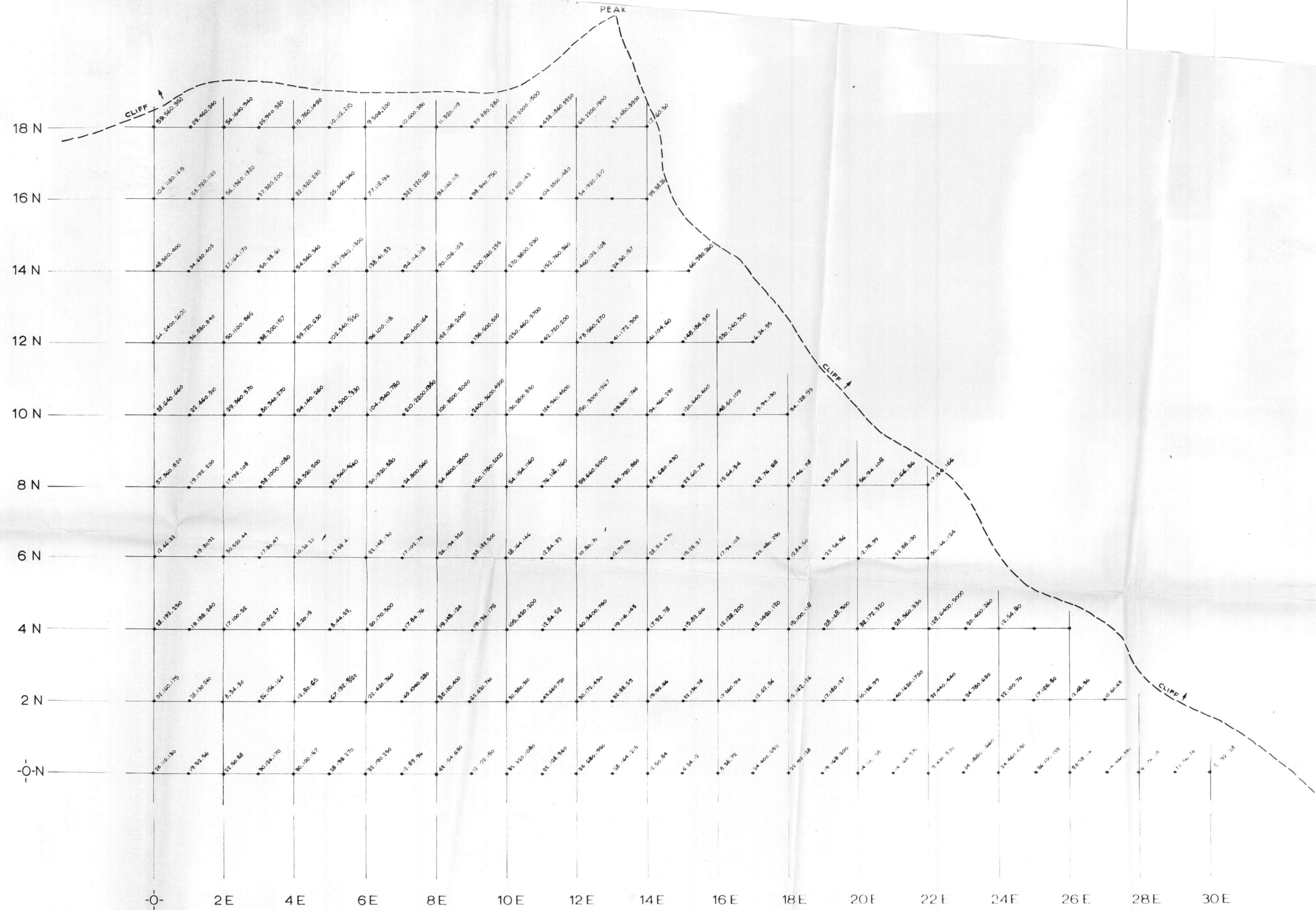
SLOPE: 25-30°



## ASSAYS

ASSAY #	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
Y-1681	TR.	0.28	TR.	TR.	3.9

MR 12A JP47

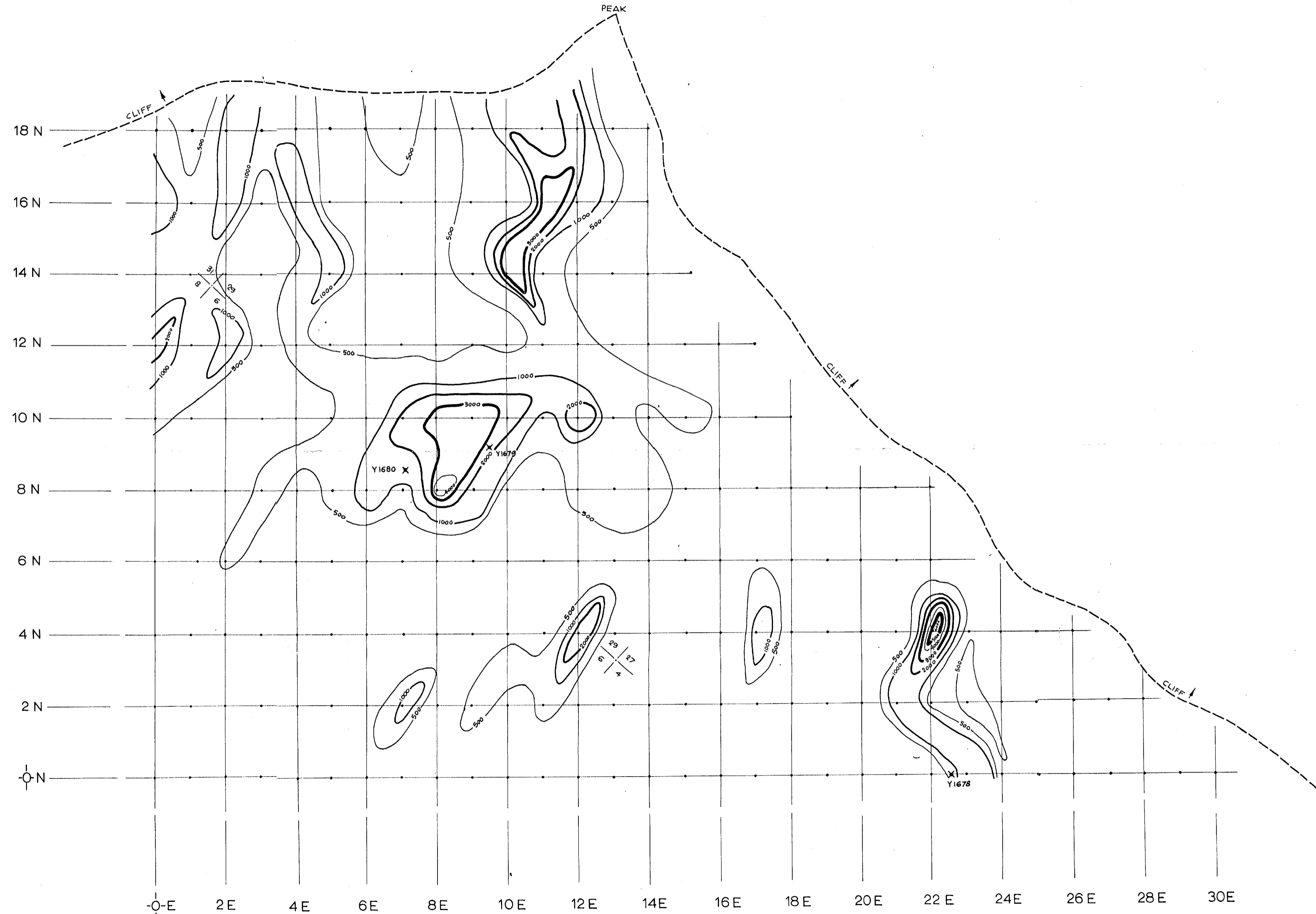


ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 NAR MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD & ZINC  
 RESULTS, BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION  
 SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS

SOIL SAMPLER: CH SCOTT  
 DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD  
 DATE: JULY 1967

SCALE IN FEET  
 0 200 400

Fig 12



ASSAYS:

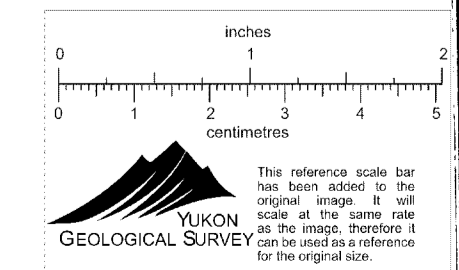
	RESULTS				
	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
# 1678	.02	48.9	.11	9.5	3.8
# 1679	.02	53.8	.01	14.0	1.2
# 1680	TR.	4.56	.15	9.3	13.9

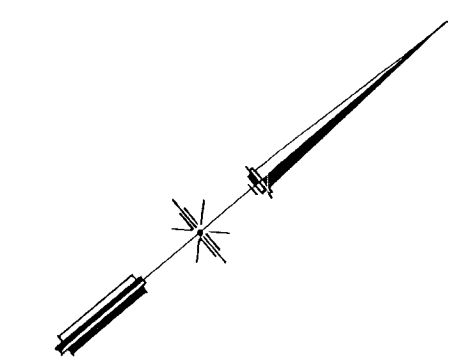
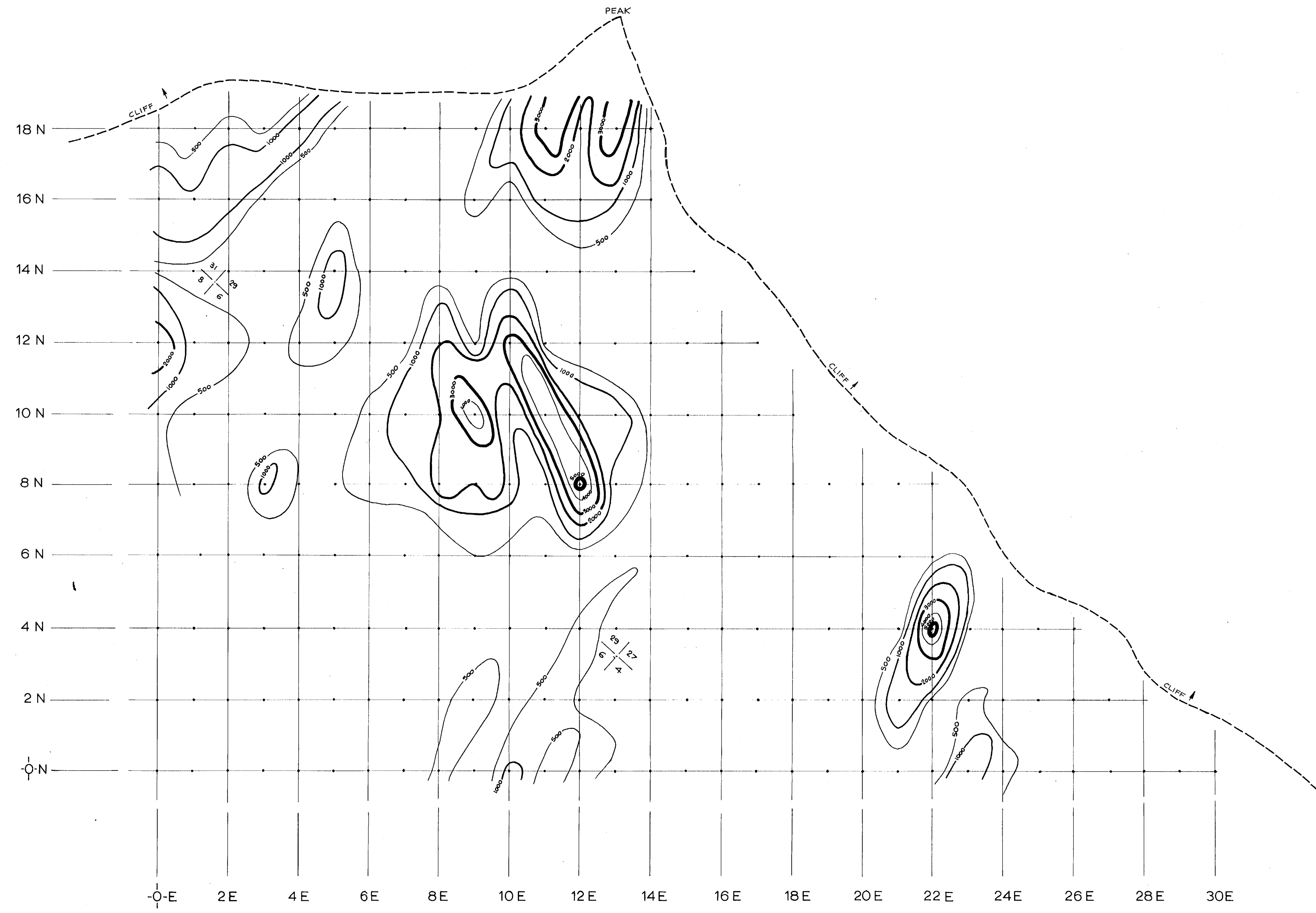
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1000 ppm.

FIG. 13

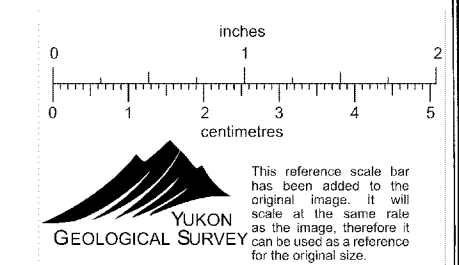
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 NAR MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY  
 LEAD CONTOUR MAP

SOIL SAMPLER: CH. SCOTT  
 DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD  
 DATE: AUGUST '67





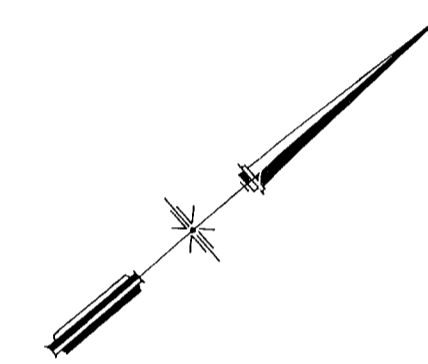
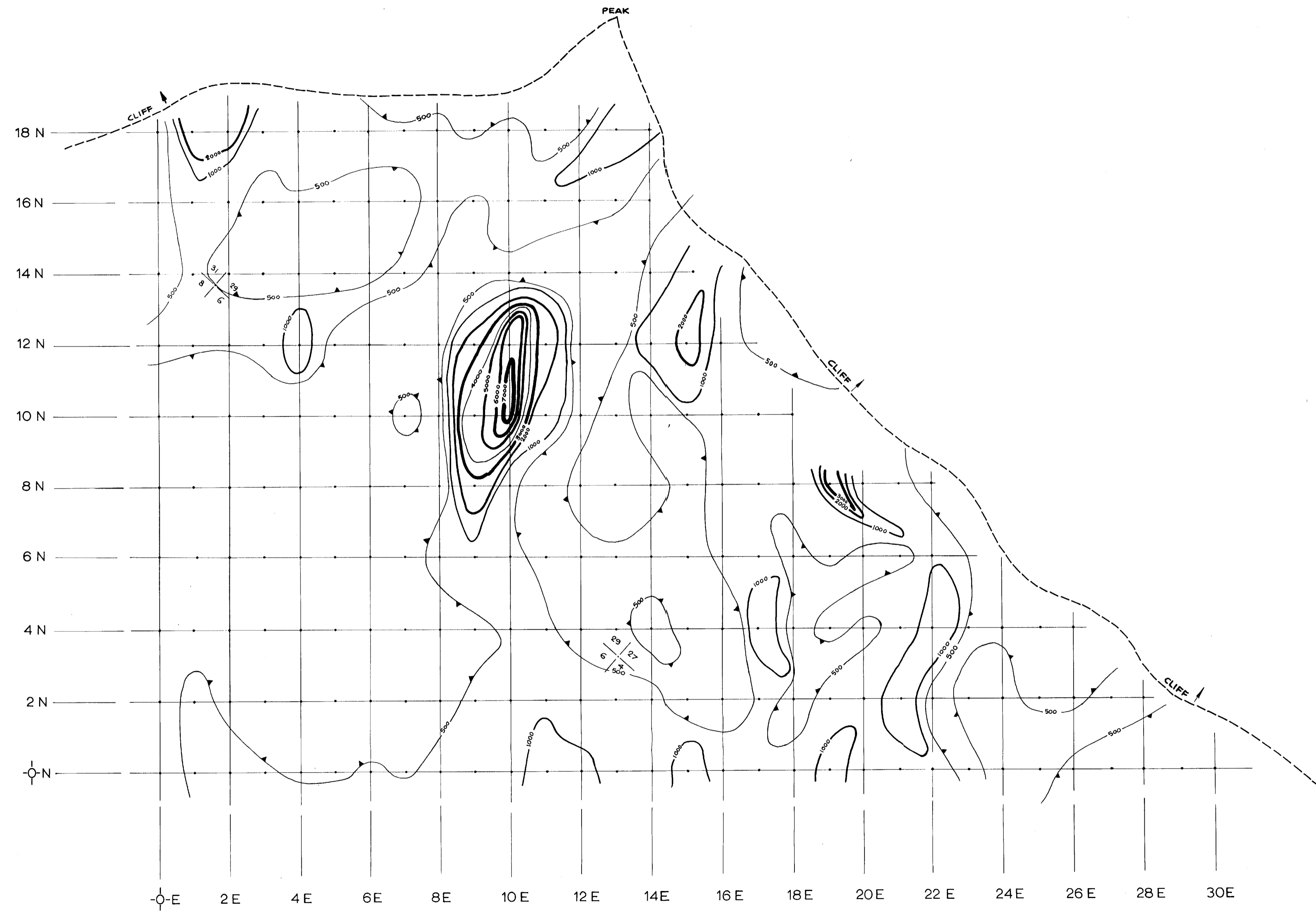
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1000 ppm.



**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
**NAR MINERAL CLAIMS**  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY  
**ZINC CONTOUR MAP**

SOIL SAMPLER: CH. SCOTT  
 DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD  
 DATE: AUGUST '67

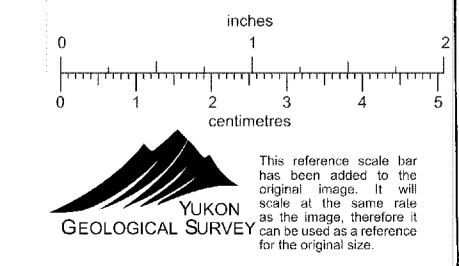
200 0 200 400  
 scale in feet

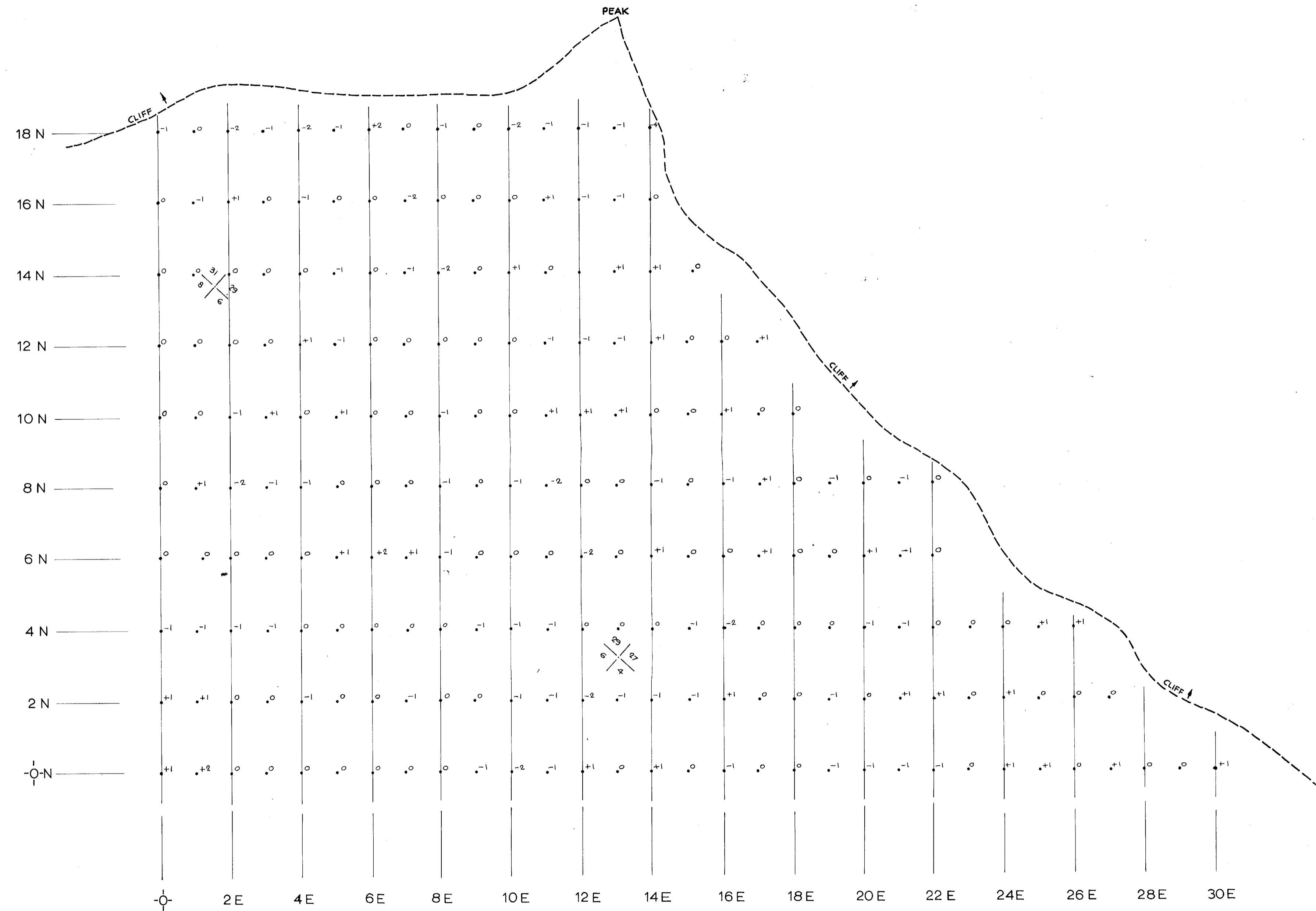


150 MAGNETIC CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1000 GAMMA'S

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 NAR MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY  
 CONTOUR MAP

INSTRUMENT: JALANDER  
 OPERATOR: CH. SCOTT  
 DRAWN BY: R.J.F. VLASVELD  
 DATE: AUGUST 1967



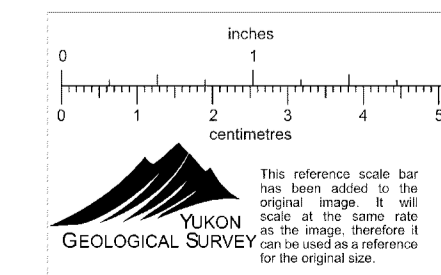


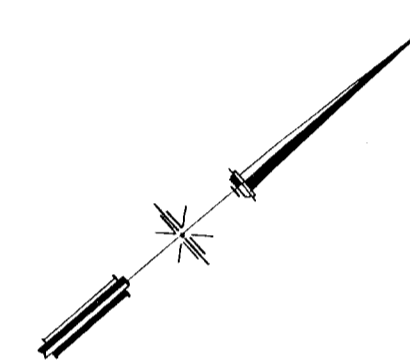
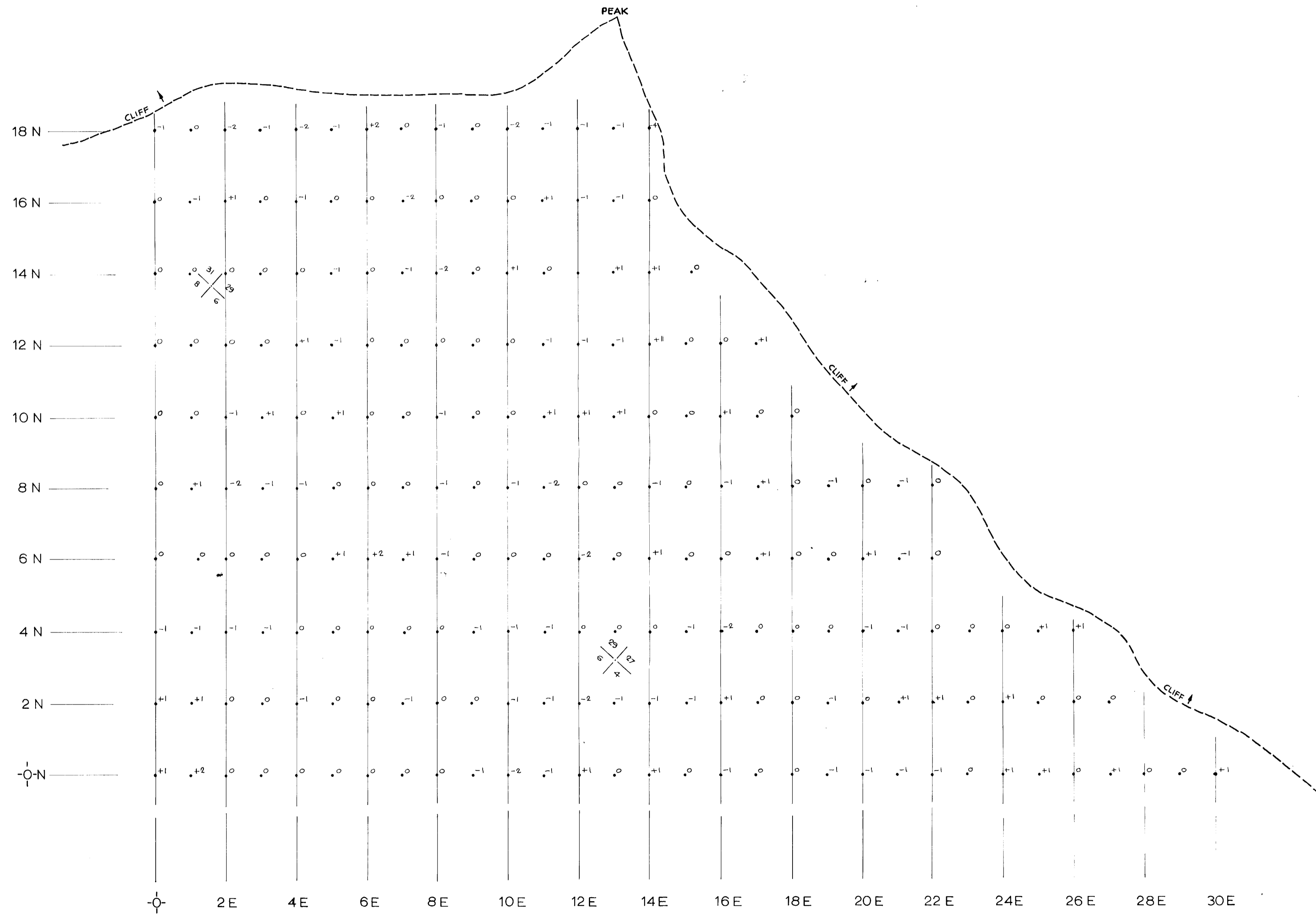
-1 = 1800 cps RESULTANT DIP ANGLE

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 NAR MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GROUND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY  
 HIGH FREQUENCY VALUES (SOUTH-NAR)

INSTRUMENT : CRONE JEM  
 OPERATOR : T. ADAMSON & CH. SCOTT

DRAWN BY : P.J.F. VLASVELD  
 DATE : JULY 1967

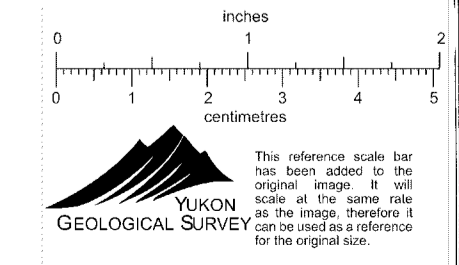


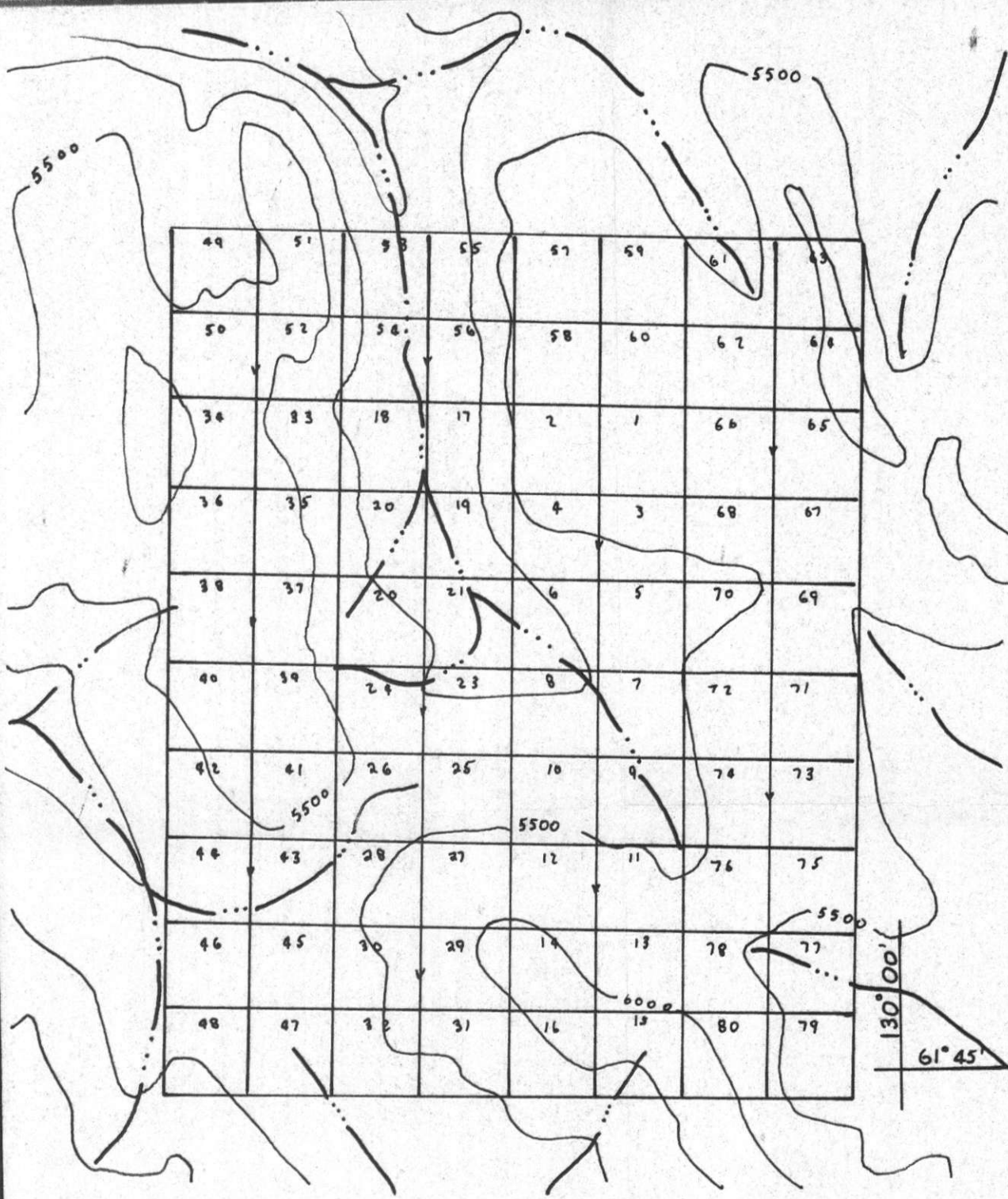


-1 = 1800 cps RESULTANT DIP ANGLE

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 NAR MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GROUND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY  
 HIGH FREQUENCY VALUES (SOUTH-NAR)

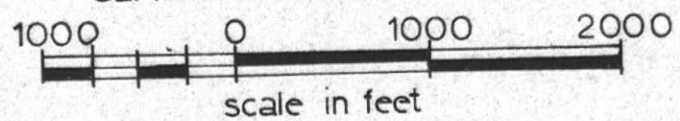
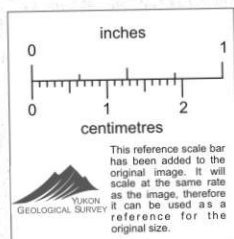
INSTRUMENT : CRONE JEM  
 OPERATOR : T. ADAMSON & CH. SCOTT  
 DRAWN BY : P.J.F. VLASVELD  
 DATE : JULY 1967





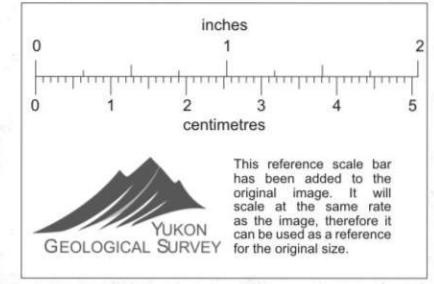
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
ROSS RIVER, Y. T.

JAKE MINERAL CLAIMS  
KEY MAP OF CLAIMS  
CLAIM SHEET 105 G-16



ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 JAKE MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GEOLOGY

GEOLOGY BY: R. DUNSMORE  
 DATE: JULY 1967  
 SCALE: 1"=1000'

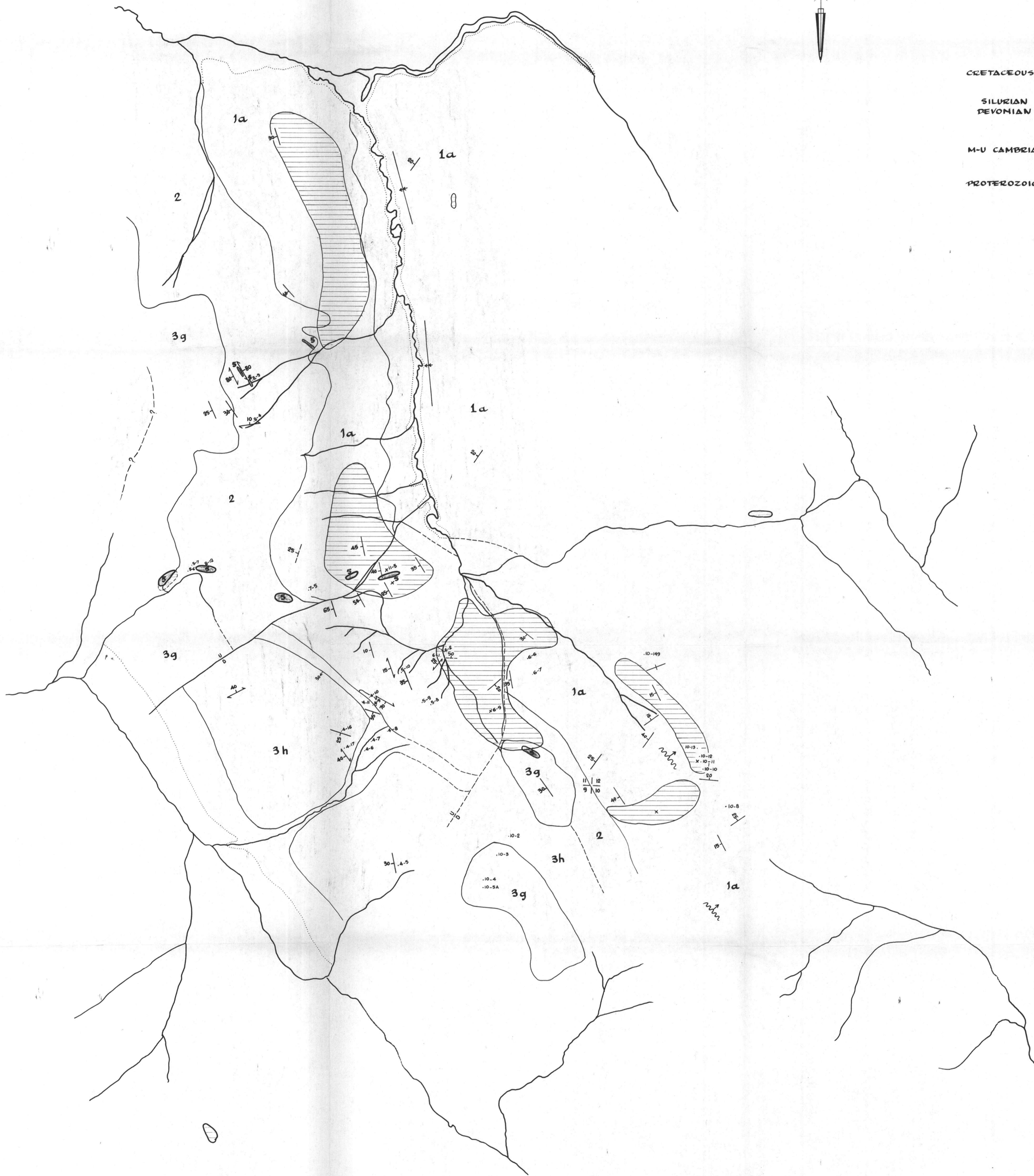


LEGEND:

CRETACEOUS ?	5	QUARTZ - ORTHOCLASE PORPHYRY
SILURIAN DEVONIAN	3h	QUARTZ - SERICITE PHYLITE, LIMY, GREY TO BUFF COLOUR
	3g	QUARTZITE, GREY, SUGARY TEXTURE; MINOR QUARTZITE - DOLOMITE BRECCIA.
M-U CAMBRIAN	2	PHYLITE, BLACK TO BROWN, SOME SERICITIC, MINOR CHERT, LIMESTONE, ARGILLITE.
PROTEROZOIC ?	1a	CHERT, GREY, BUFF TO BLACK, WITH INTERBEDDED PHYLITES & THIN-BEDDED QUARTZITES, LARGE AREAS OF RUST STAIN.

SYMBOLS:

	CLAIM POSTS
	RUST STAINED AREAS
	STRIKE & DIP OF BEDDING
	STRIKE & DIP OF FOLIATION
	CONTACT
	CONTACT (ASSUMED)
	FAULT
	FAULT (LOCATED APPROXIMATELY)
	AXIAL TREND OF MINOR FOLDS
	ZN MINERAL OCCURRENCE

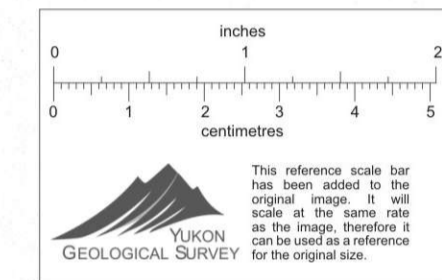


# ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED ROSS RIVER (YT)

## EAST JAKE GROUP GEOLOGY

(PHOTO OVERLAY OF A 12185-389)

GEOLOGY: T. ADAMSON  
SCALE: 1" = 1000'  
DATE: AUGUST 1967



ASSAYS	RESULTS				
	AU	AG	CU	PB	ZN
# Y 1501	2.35	.048	2.26	4.75	
Y 1502	1.10	.017	2.5	1.92	
Y 1503	1.85	.004	5.88	2.25	
Y 1504	0.1	1.60	0.10	.395	
Y 1505	5.42	ND	8.73	2.00	
Y 1506	0.4	1.52	0.66	1.14	
Y 1507	4.65	0.01	9.12	4.20	
Y 1508	ND	0.10	.022	0.10	
Y 1509	ND	.078	0.10	0.15	
Y 1510	1.85	.018	1.2	32.5	
Y 1511	2.65	.008	2.1	3.20	
Y 1512	2.15	.026	0.82	20.0	
Y 1513	.72	.605	.14	.27	
Y 1514	1.72	.0135	6.65	17.0	
Y 1515	.23	.003	.09	.047	
Y 1516	.18	.0455	.48	.087	



### SYMBOLS

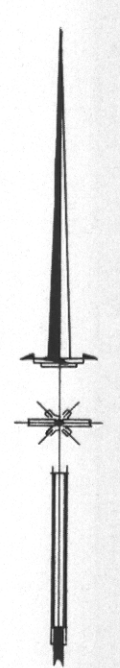
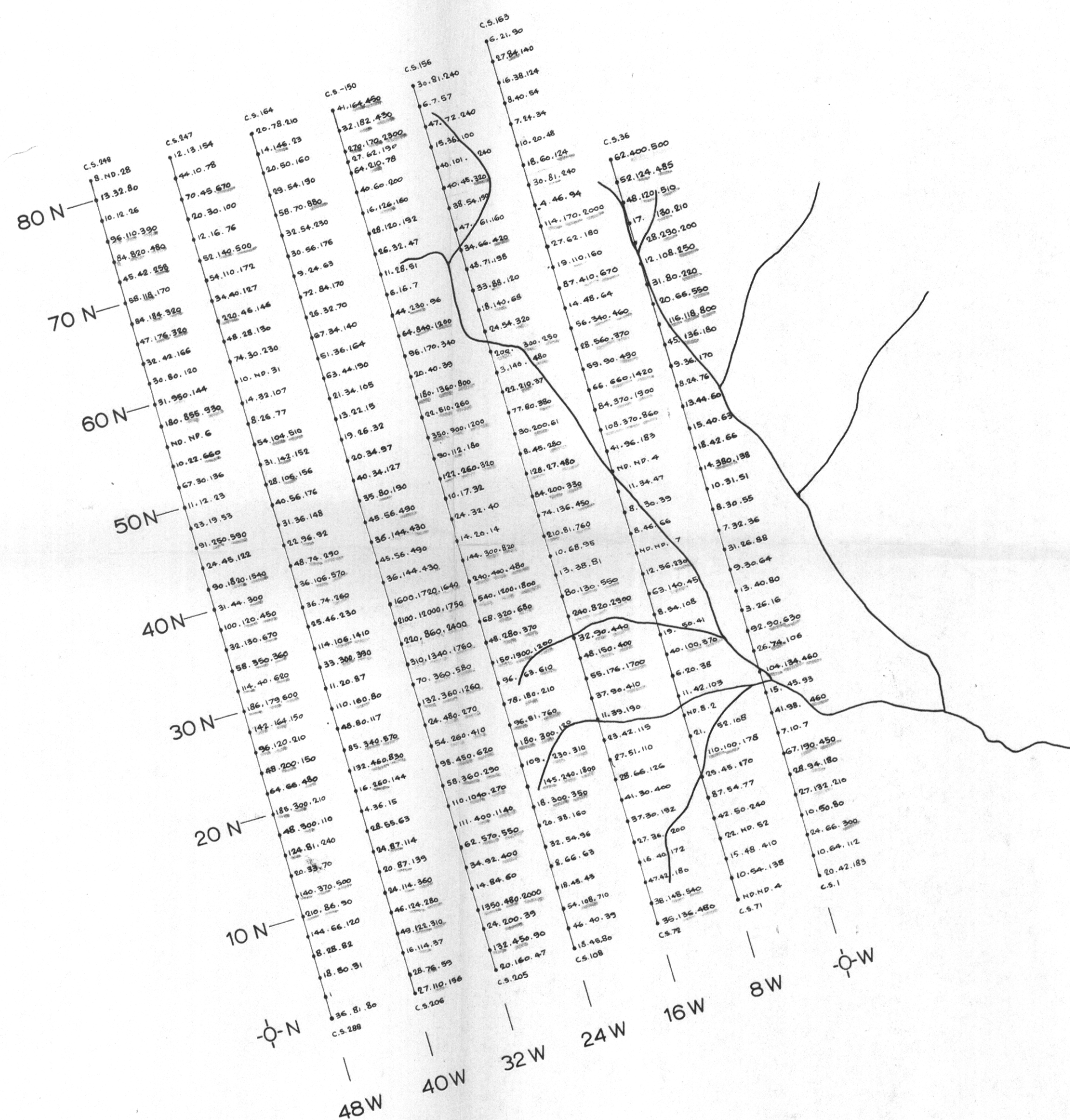
---	CONTACT
-?-?	CONTACT (ASSUMED)
+	ANTICLINE AXIS
— —	BEDDING
~~~~~	FAULT
~~~~~	FAULT (ASSUMED)
.....	RIDGE

### LEGEND

CRETACEOUS (?)	4	DACITE DYKES ; PORPHYRITIC
	3	VESICULAR BASALT DYKES
MIDDLE-UPPER CAMBRIAN (?)	2	BANDED HORNFELS ; ORIGINALLY A FINELY INTERBEDDED SHALE-CHERT SEQUENCE
	1	SHALE ; IN PLACES QUITE SILICEOUS

### MAIN SHOWINGS

- GALENA-SPHALERITE MINERALIZATION IN NARROW IRREGULAR SHEAR ZONE (IN SILICEOUS BLACK SHALE) MAXIMUM WIDTH = 1'; SOME VERY NARROW MINERALIZED SUBSIDIARY SHEARS. ASSAY # Y 1514 (GRAB)
- NUMEROUS VERY SMALL SHEARS (WIDTH 1-2", LENGTH 3-4') IN BANDED CHERTS + SHALES (HORNFELSIC ALTERATION) MINERALIZED WITH GALENA, SPHALERITE, CHALCOPYRITE, QUARTZ, CALCITE. ASSAY # Y 1501 (GRAB) Y 1503 (GRAB)
- GALENA-SPHALERITE-CHALCOPYRITE - A SMALL FLAT LYING SHEAR. (1-2" WIDE, 15' LONG) ASSAY # Y 1505
- DISSEMINATED CHALCOPYRITE - GALENA-SPHALERITE IN A CALCITE-GARNET-TREMOLITE SKARN LENS (WIDTH 1-2', LENGTH = 200') ASSAY # Y 1502 - Y 1504
- SPOTTY LOW GRADE GALENA-SPHALERITE MINERALIZATION IN NARROW SHEAR ZONES.
- DISSEMINATED CHALCOPYRITE IN HIGHLY FRACTURED BLACK CHERT. EXPOSED FOR A WIDTH OF 10' AND STRIKE LENGTH OF 30' ASSAY # Y 1513 (CHIP ACROSS 10')
- MINOR CHALCOPYRITE, GALENA SPHALERITE, IN NARROW, WIDELY SPACED QUARTZ VEINS. ASSAY # Y 1508 (GRAB) - Y 1510 (GRAB) - Y 1511 (GRAB) - Y 1512 (GRAB)

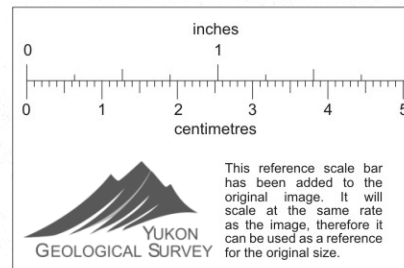


**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
**JAKE MINERAL CLAIMS**  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD  
 & ZINC. RESULTS BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION  
 SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS

SOIL SAMPLER: C. SCOTT DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD

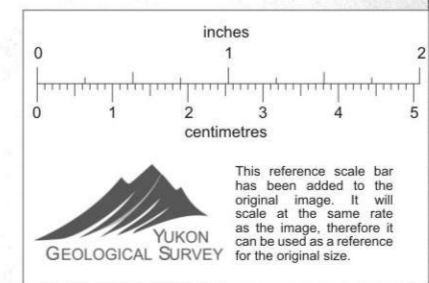
inches  
0 1 2  
centimetres  
0 1 2 3 4 5

1000 0 1000 2000  
scale in feet





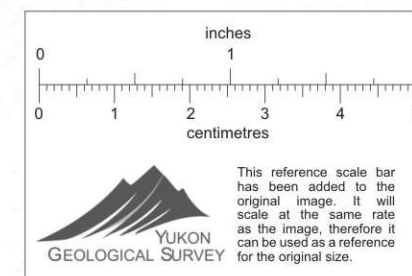
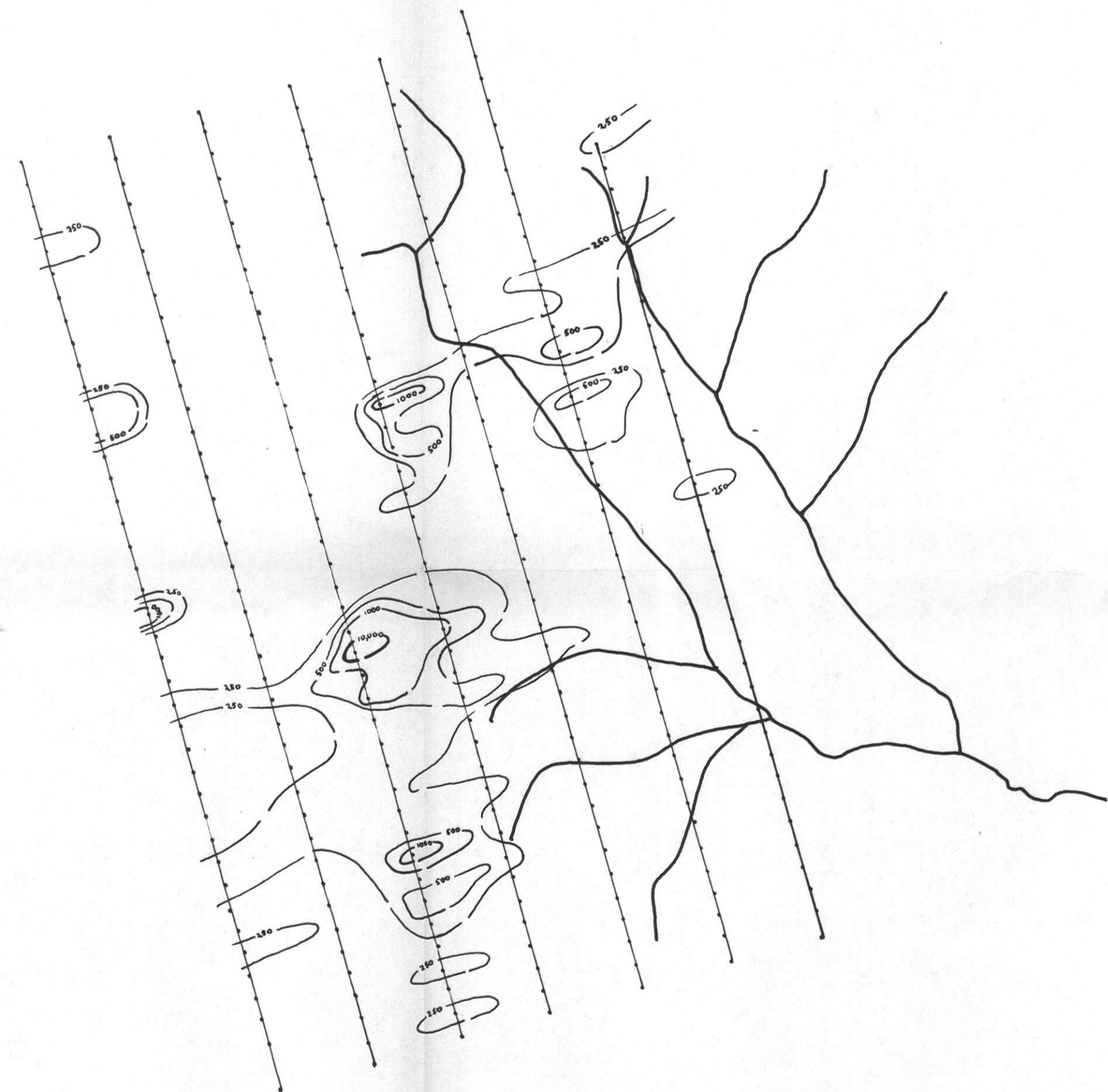
5.20.130	11.40.18	17.52.98	12.18.150	23.60.90
6.28.44	13.14.23	15.40.43	19.88.57	24.62.81
11.20.020	15.16.38	25.40.63	16.20.93	10.34.45
19.34.010	9.38.59	4.16.21	11.44.112	22.76.250
40.21.28	28.36.150	23.14.300	4.10.58	38.168.270
4.18.31	5.40.40	26.04.44	34.60.920	13.18.860
10.60.68	11.26.32	15.90.87	19.32.75	5.34.139
11.04.61	10.24.17	31.40.33	19.26.59	40.40.16
5.40.51	23.54.58	23.64.54	17.01.040	10.58.70
10.40.28	27.40.92	40.04.119	39.62.65	11.172.040
15.40.59	23.22.240	22.12.040	16.40.147	19.42.88
				19.32.120
				30.58.144



**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
**JAKE MINERAL CLAIMS**  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD & ZINC  
 RESULTS, BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION  
 SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS

SOIL SAMPLER : G.HAYNE DRAWN BY : P.J.F. VLASVELD  
DATE : AUGUST 1967

1000 0 1000 2000  
 scale in feet

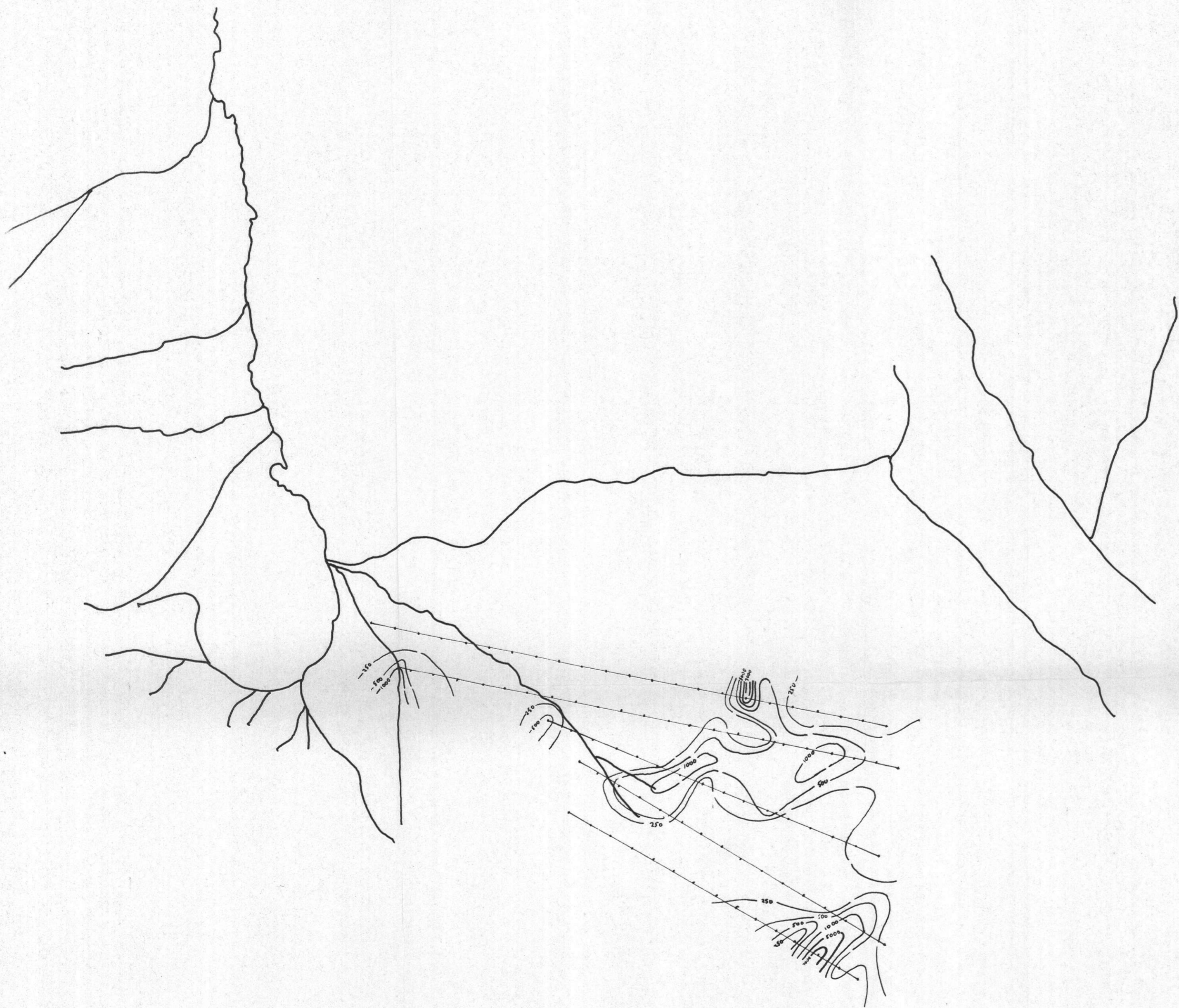


**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
**E. JAKE MINERAL CLAIMS**  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY  
 PB CONTOURS

---

SOIL SAMPLER : C. SCOTT DRAWN BY : T. ADAMSON

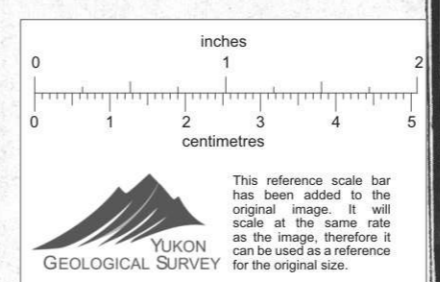
1000    0    1000    2000  
 scale in feet

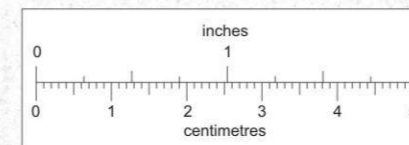
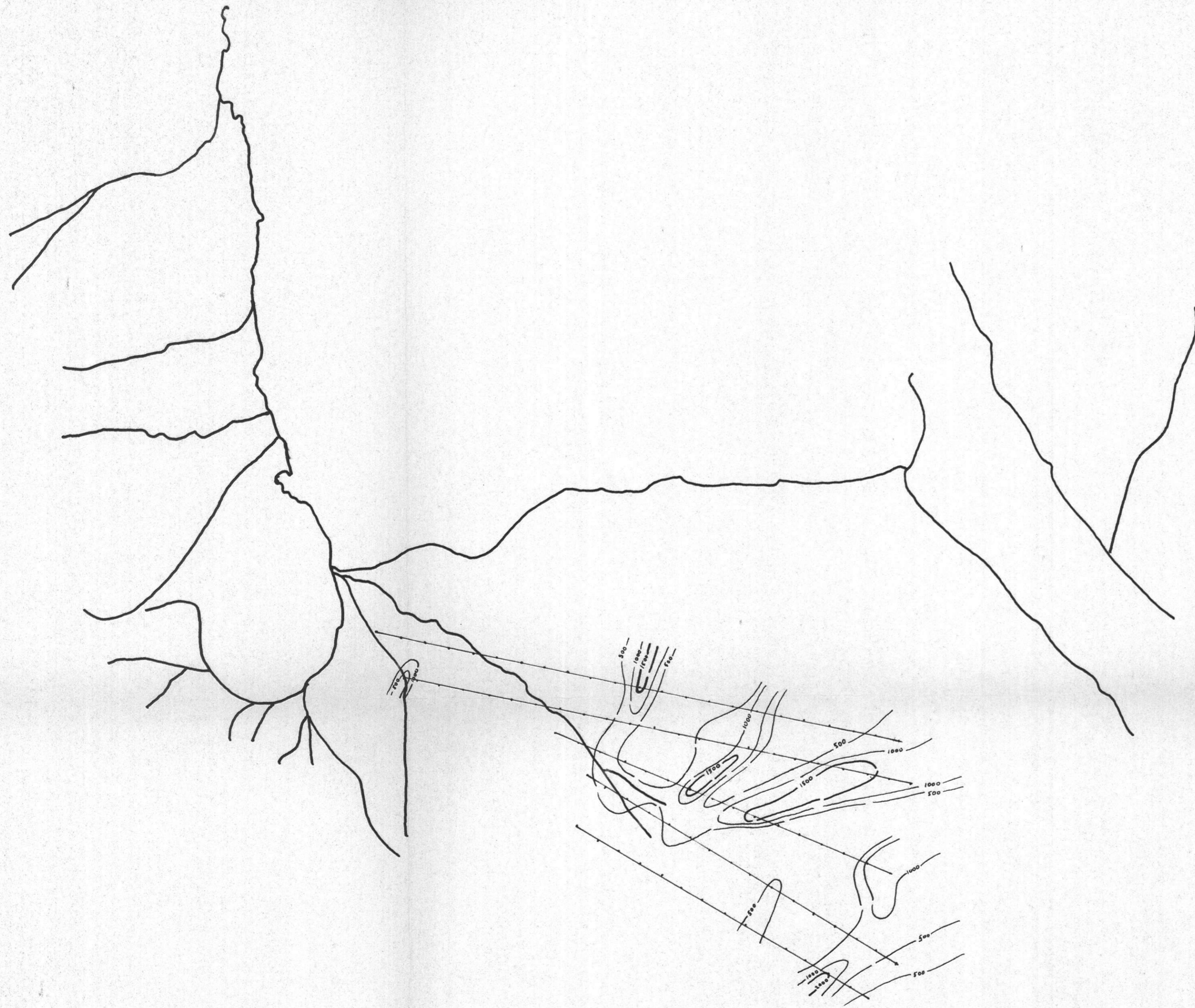


ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
**JAKE MINERAL CLAIMS**  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY  
 PB CONTOURS

SOIL SAMPLER : G.HAYNE DRAWN BY : T. ADAMSON

1000 0 1000 2000  
 scale in feet





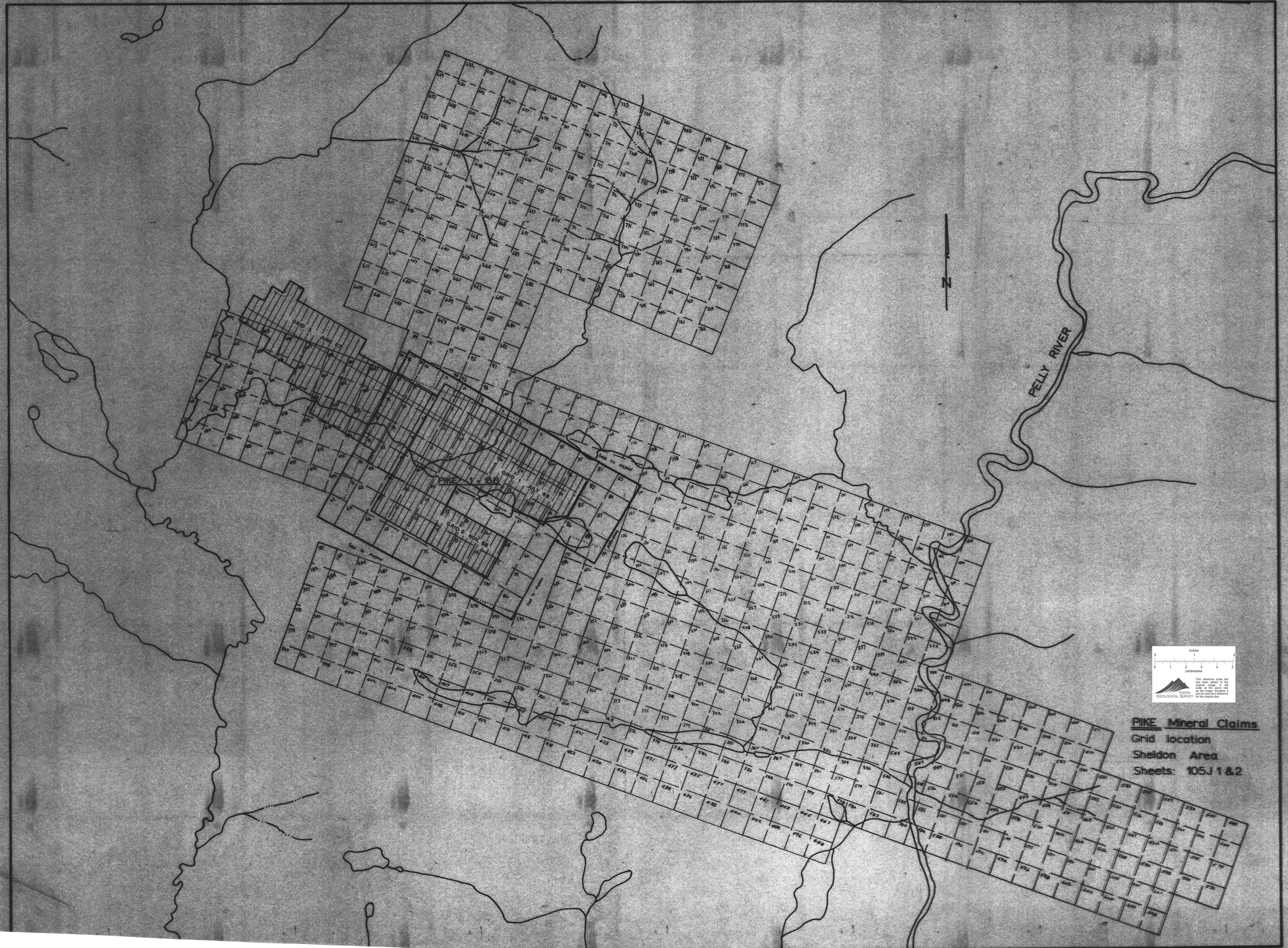
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

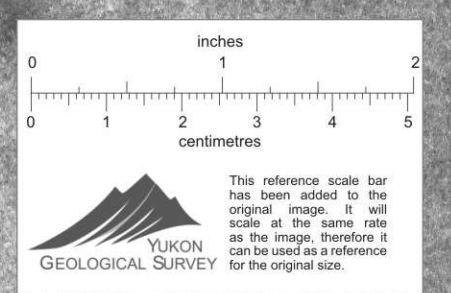
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 JAKE MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY  
 ZN CONTOURS

SOIL SAMPLER : G.HAYNE      DRAWN BY : T.AMAMSON

1000      0      1000      2000  
 scale in feet

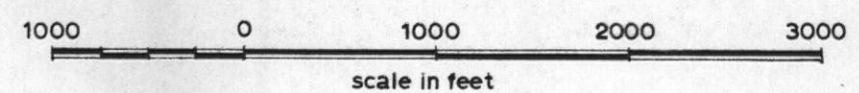


PELLY RIVER



**PIKE Mineral Claims**  
Grid location  
Sheldon Area  
Sheets: 105J 1 & 2

# ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)

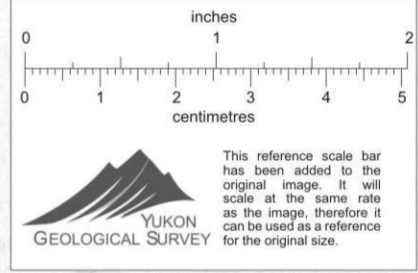


## GEOLOGY - VICINITY OF PIKE GRID NO 3 ( WESTERN END )

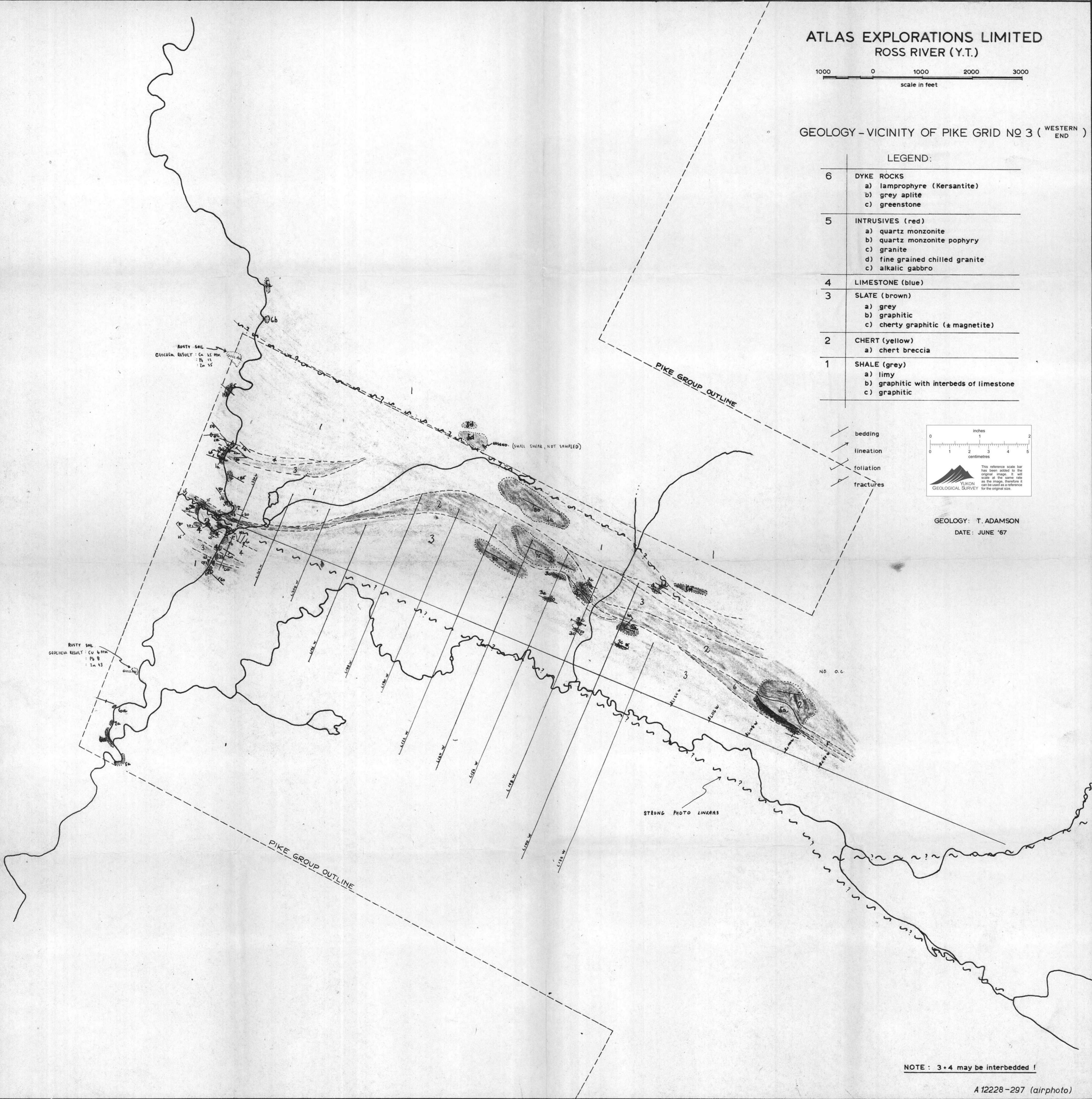
### LEGEND:

6	DYKE ROCKS a) lamprophyre (Kersantite) b) grey aplite c) greenstone
5	INTRUSIVES (red) a) quartz monzonite b) quartz monzonite porphyry c) granite d) fine grained chilled granite e) alkalic gabbro
4	LIMESTONE (blue)
3	SLATE (brown) a) grey b) graphitic c) cherty graphitic ( $\pm$ magnetite)
2	CHERT (yellow) a) chert breccia
1	SHALE (grey) a) limy b) graphitic with interbeds of limestone c) graphitic

- bedding
- lineation
- foliation
- fractures



GEOLOGY: T. ADAMSON  
DATE: JUNE '67



RUSTY SOIL  
Geochem Result: Cu 15 ppm  
Pb 15  
Zn 35

RUSTY SOIL  
Geochem Result: Cu 6 ppm  
Pb 8  
Zn 43

IRISHO (SMALL SHEAR, NOT SAMPLED)

STRONG PHOTO LINEARS

NOTE: 3+4 may be interbedded!

220 W      212 W      204 W      196 W      188 W      180 W      172 W      164 W      156 W      148 W      140 W      132 W      124 W      116 W

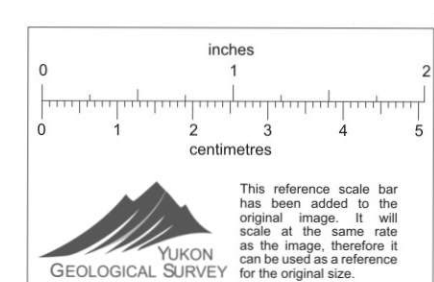
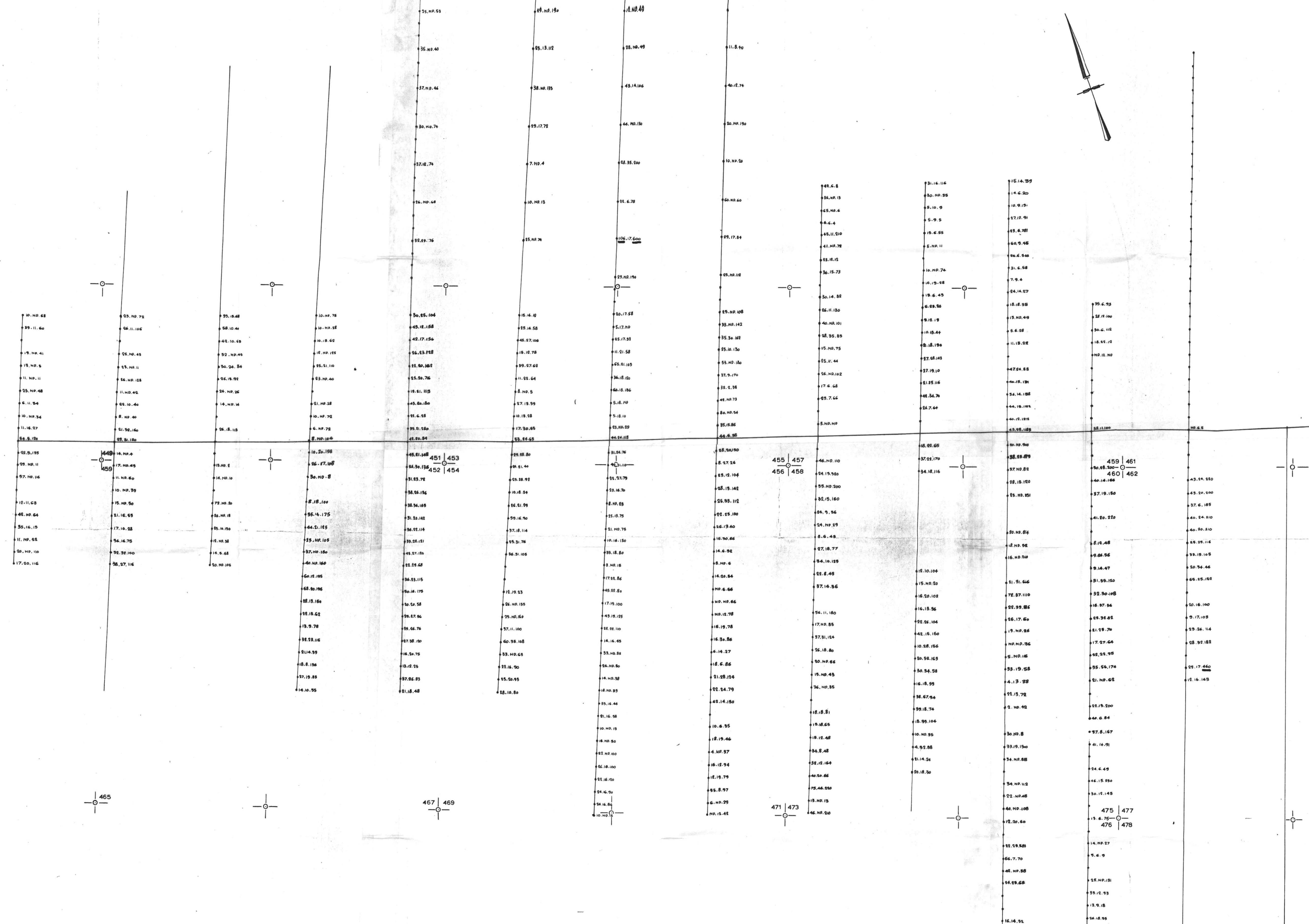


FIG. 25

**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
SHELDON REGION  
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS  
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD & ZINC  
RESULTS BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION  
SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS

GRID # 3

SOIL SAMPLERS: G.HAYNE, C.WICKS, F.CHARLIE, W.ROBERTS      DATE: JUNE 1967  
PARTY CHIEF: C.L.SMITH      DRAWN BY: P.J.F.VLASVELD

400      0      400      800  
feet in feet

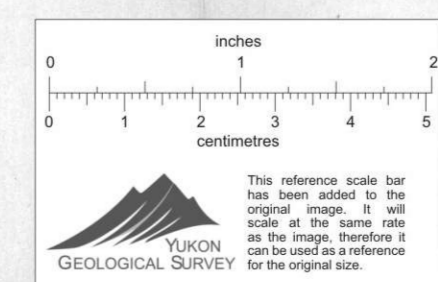
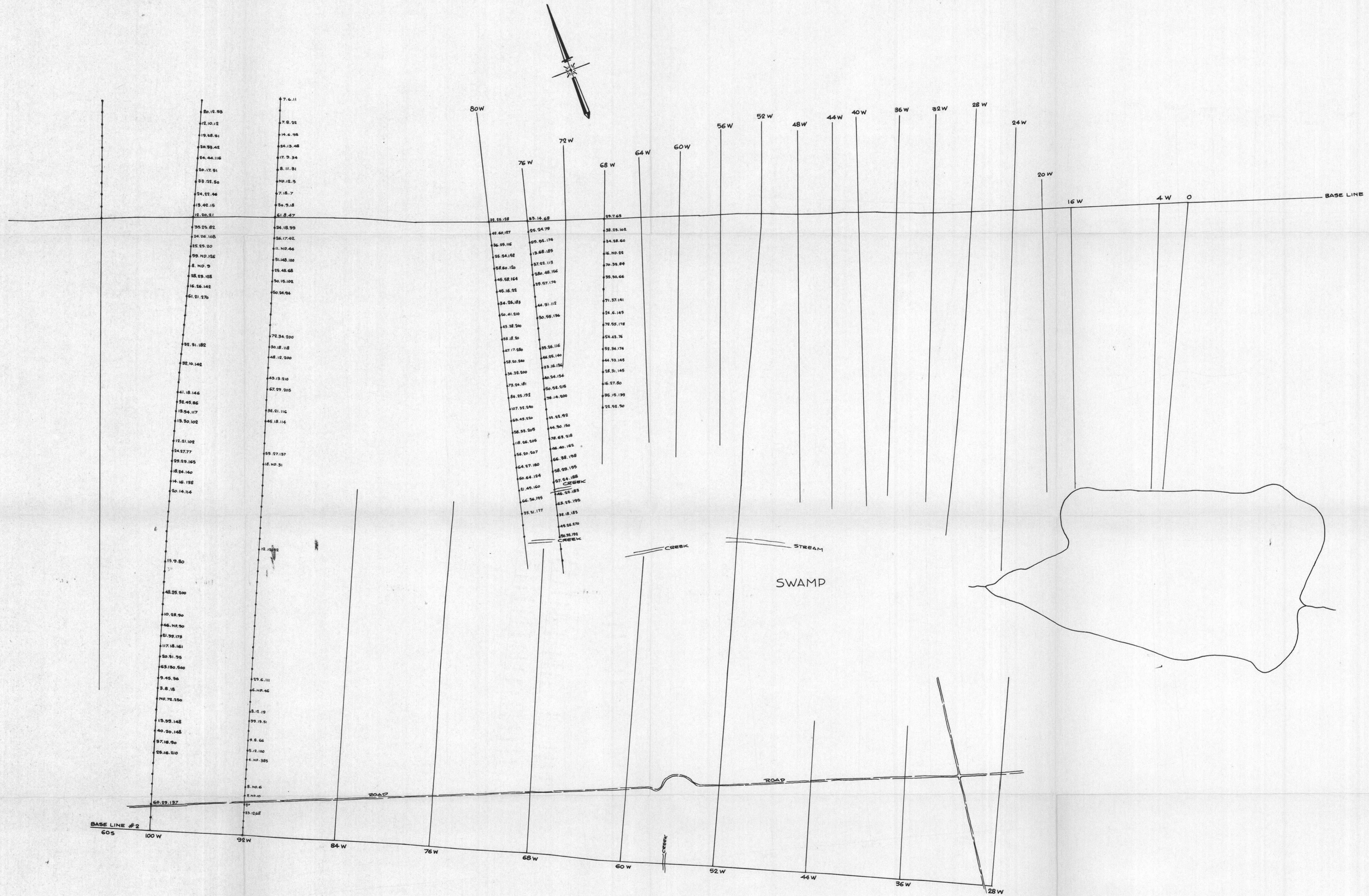


Fig 26

**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
SHELDON REGION  
**PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS**  
**GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD & ZINC**  
**RESULTS, BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION**  
**SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS**

SOIL SAMPLERS: M.SHORTY  
F.CHARLIE

DATE: JULY 1967  
DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD

0 400 800  
scale in feet

220 W    212 W    204 W    196 W    188 W    180 W    172 W    164 W    156 W    148 W    140 W    132 W    124 W    116 W

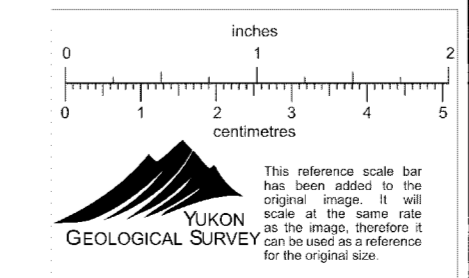
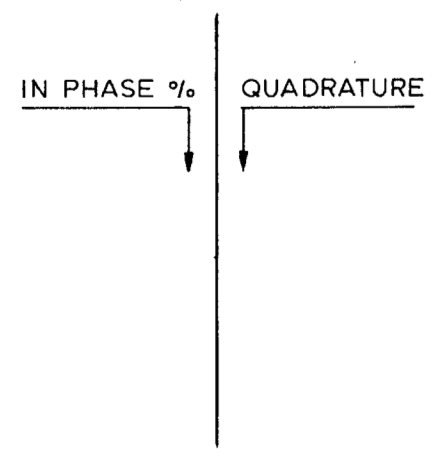
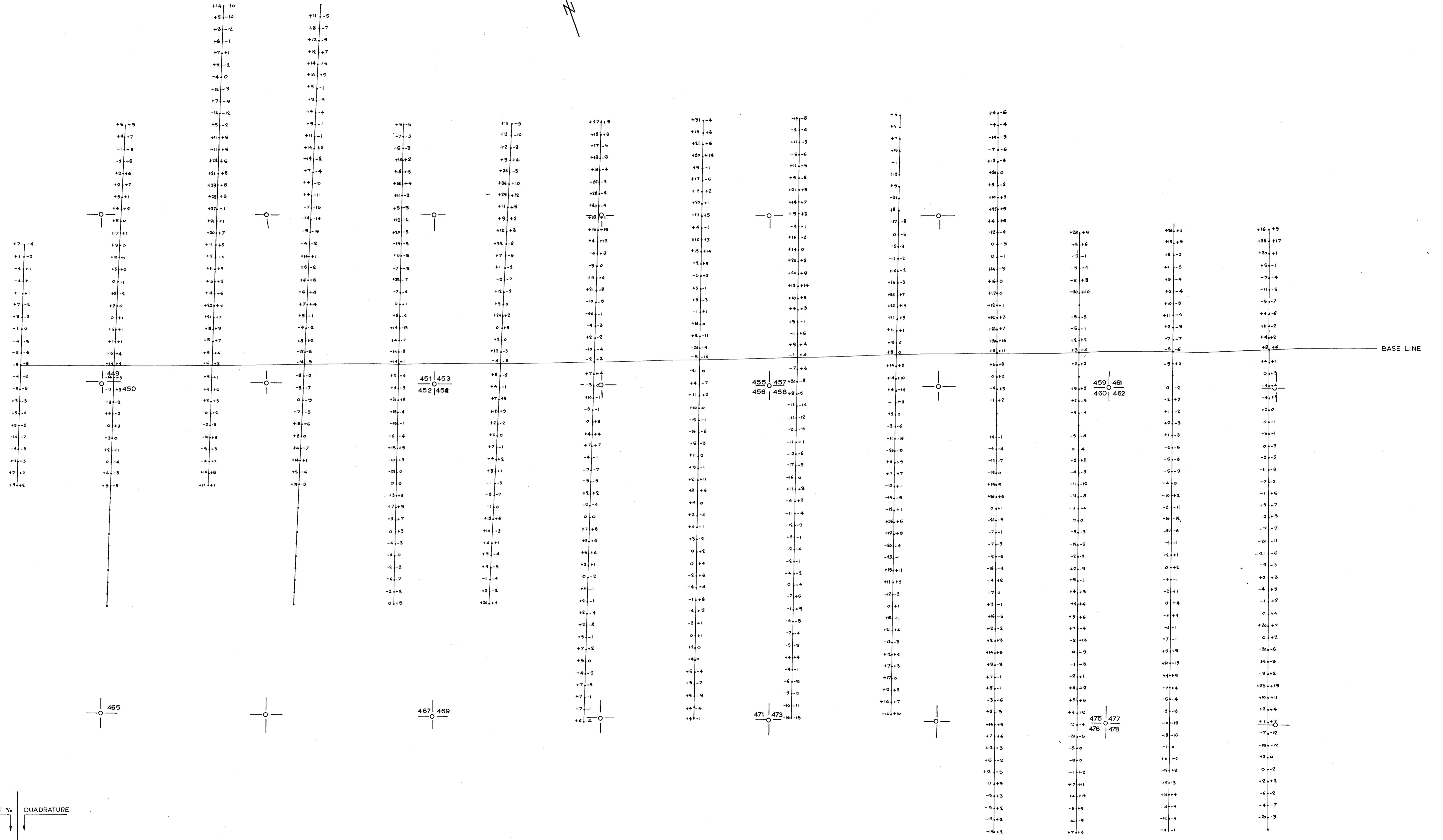


Fig. 30 GRID 3

**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GROUND E.M. SURVEY  
**-VALUES-**

INSTRUMENT: RONKA E.M. 16      DATE: JUNE 1967  
 OPERATOR: V. PRATICO      DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD

400    0    400    800  
 SCALE IN FEET

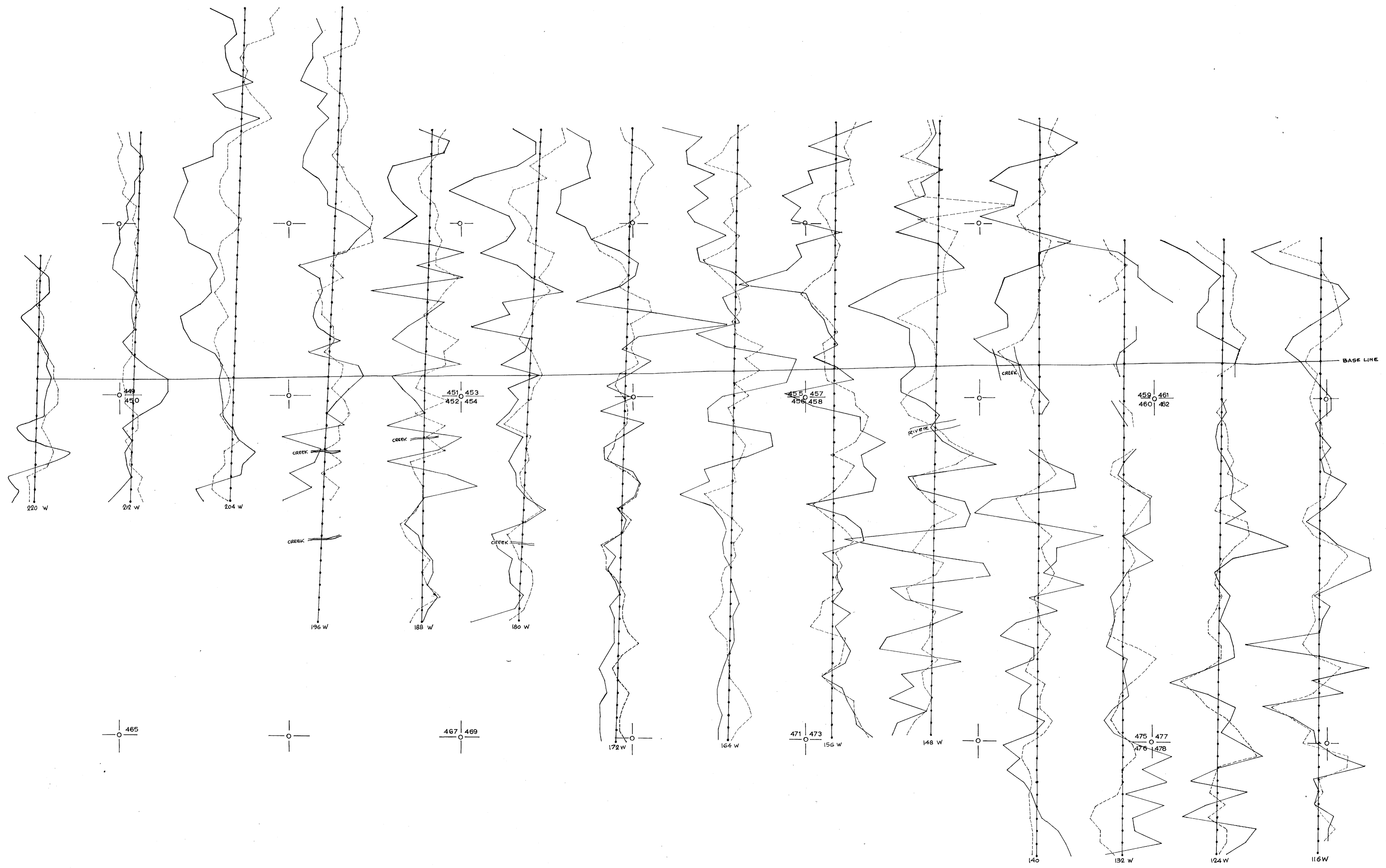
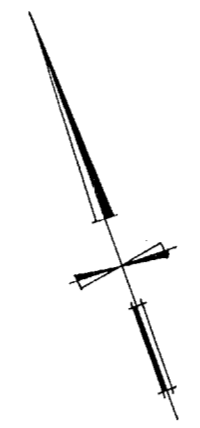


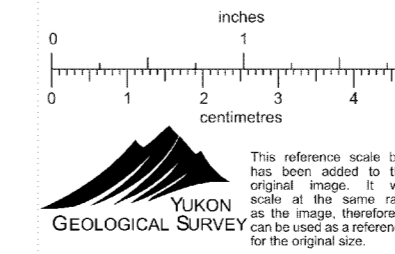
Fig. 31 GRID 3

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GROUND E.M. SURVEY  
**PROFILE MAP**

INSTRUMENT: RONKA E.M. 16    PROFILE SCALE: 1/10" = 2'    DATE: JUNE 1987  
 OPERATOR: V. PRATICO    DRAWN BY: P.J. EVLASVELD

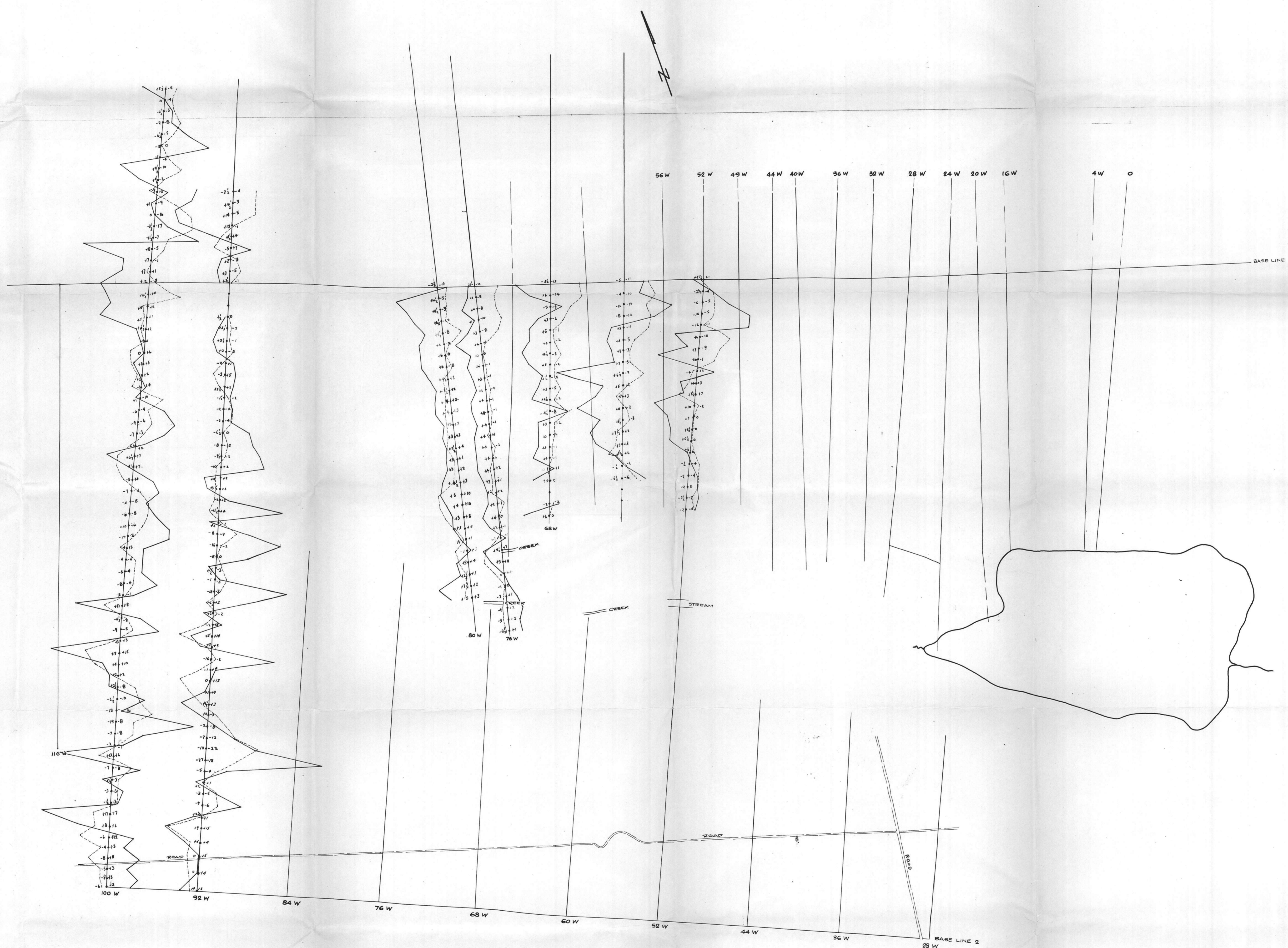
0 1 2 3 4 5  
 INCHES  
 0 1 2 3 4 5  
 METERS

0 400 800  
 SCALE IN FEET



The reference used for this map has been added to the original map. It will be used as the datum for the profile. Therefore it can be used as a reference for the original data.

E.M.



IN PHASE QUADRATURE

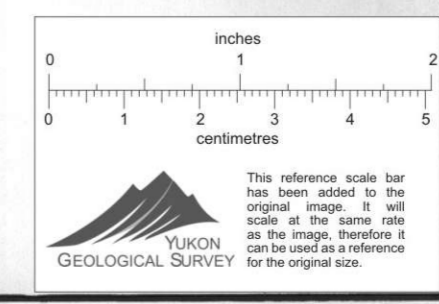


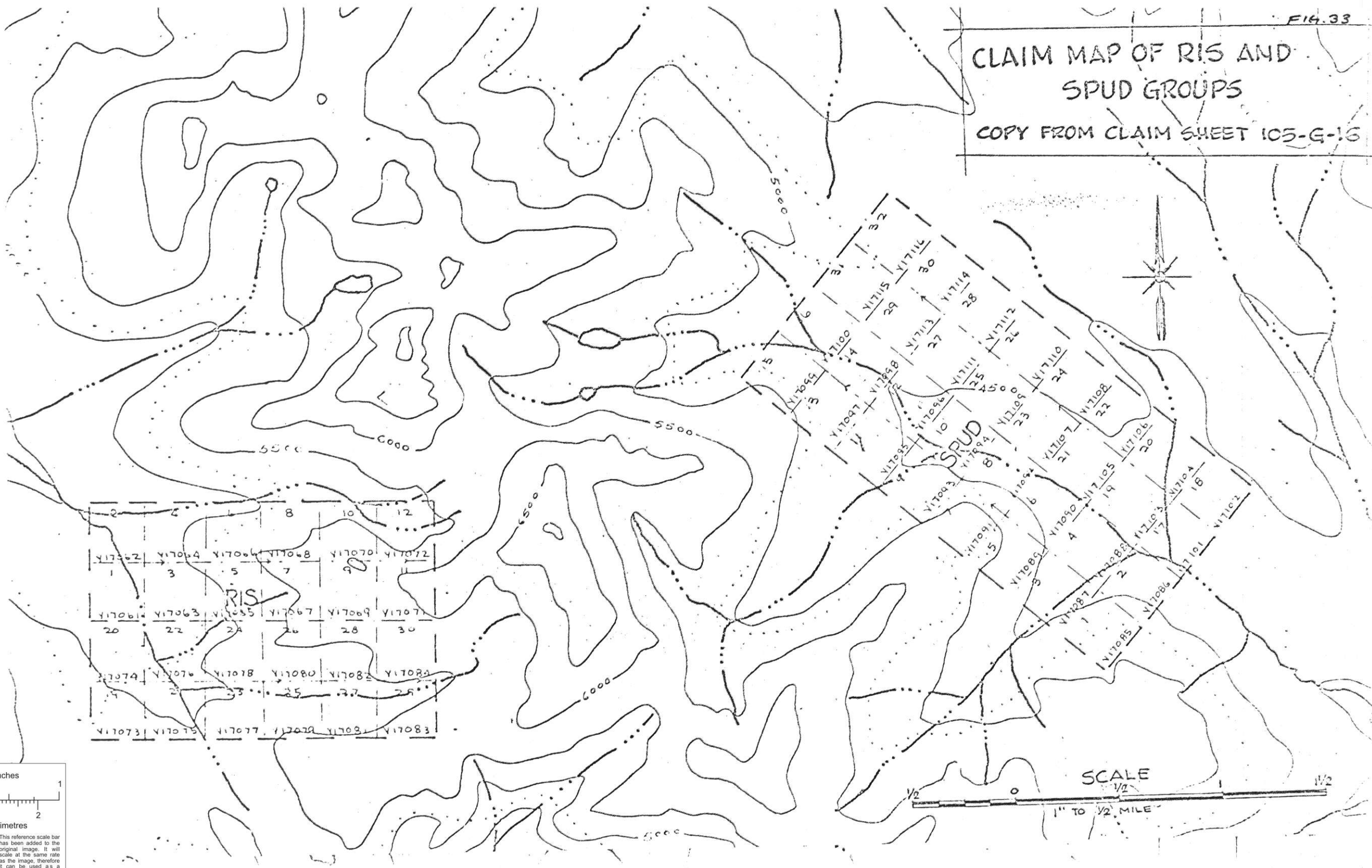
FIG. 32 GRID 183

**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
SHELDON REGION  
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS  
GROUND E.M. SURVEY  
**PROFILES & VALUES**

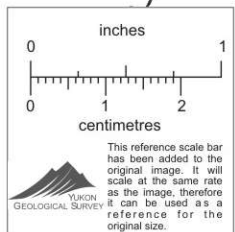
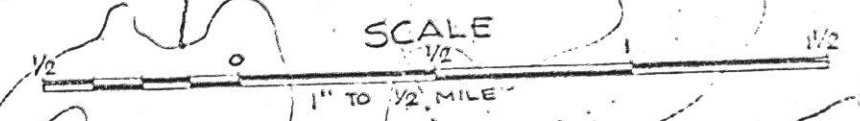
INSTRUMENT: RONKA E.M.    PROFILE SCALE: 1/10" = 2'    DATE: JUNE 1967  
OPERATOR: V. PRATICO       DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD

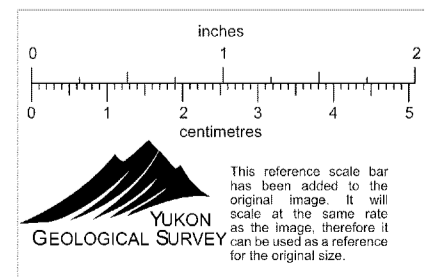
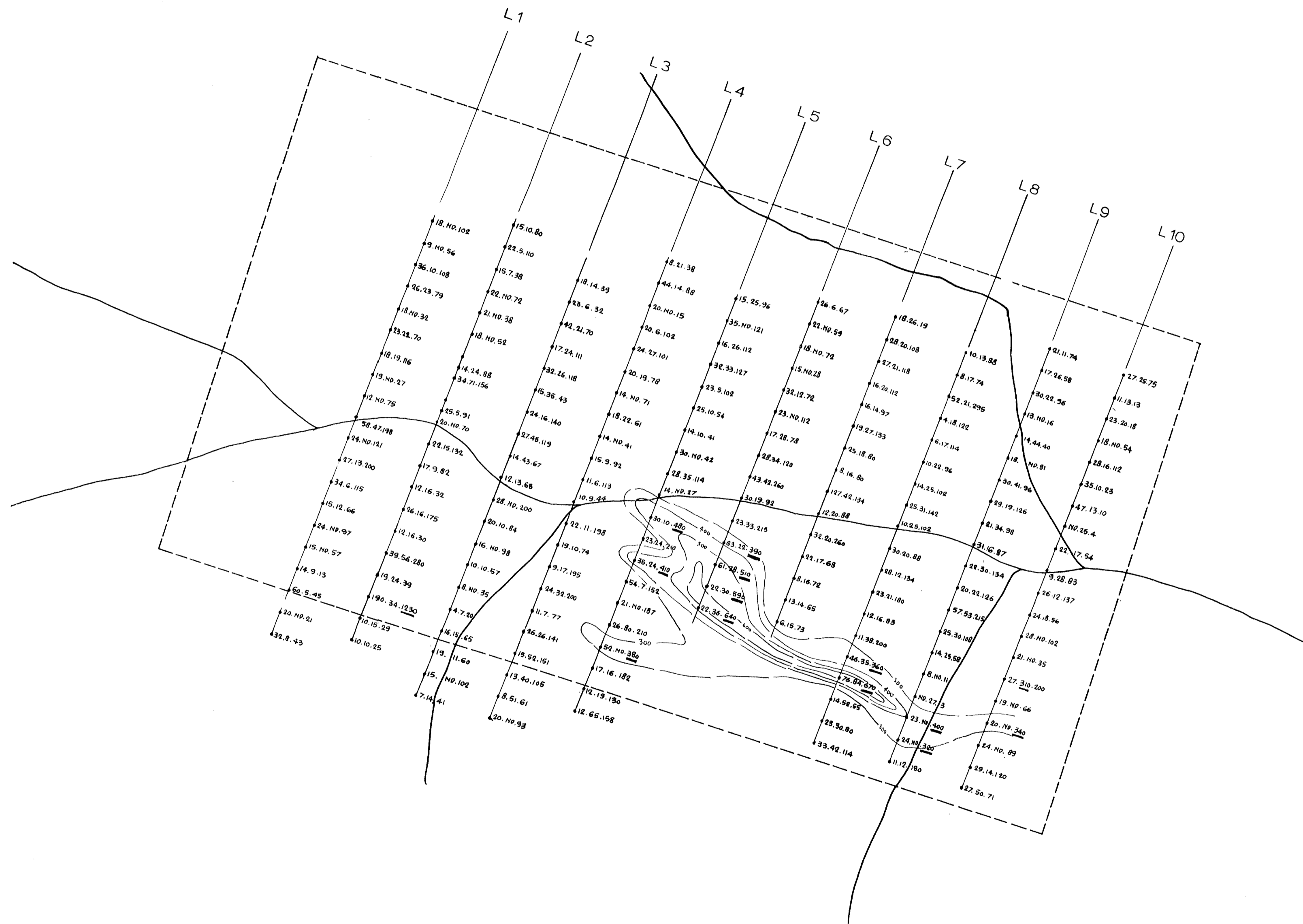
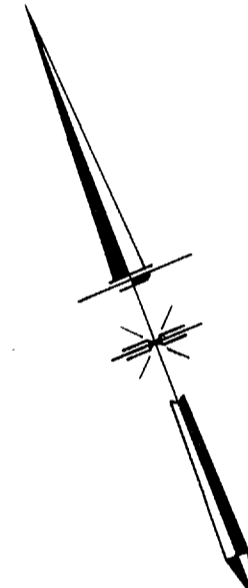
# CLAIM MAP OF RIS AND SPUD GROUPS

COPY FROM CLAIM SHEET 105-G-16



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Y17062	Y17064	Y17066	Y17068	Y17070	Y17072						
20	22	24	26	28	30						
Y17074	Y17076	Y17078	Y17080	Y17082	Y17084						
Y17073	Y17075	Y17077	Y17079	Y17081	Y17083						





ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 SPUD MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD & ZINC  
 RESULTS, BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION  
 SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS

SOIL SAMPLERS: G. HAYNE, V. PRATICO, C. WICKS  
 DATE: JULY 1967  
 DRAWN BY: P.J.F. VLASVELD

SCALE IN FEET: 0 1000 2000

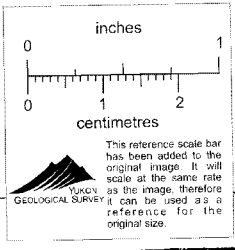
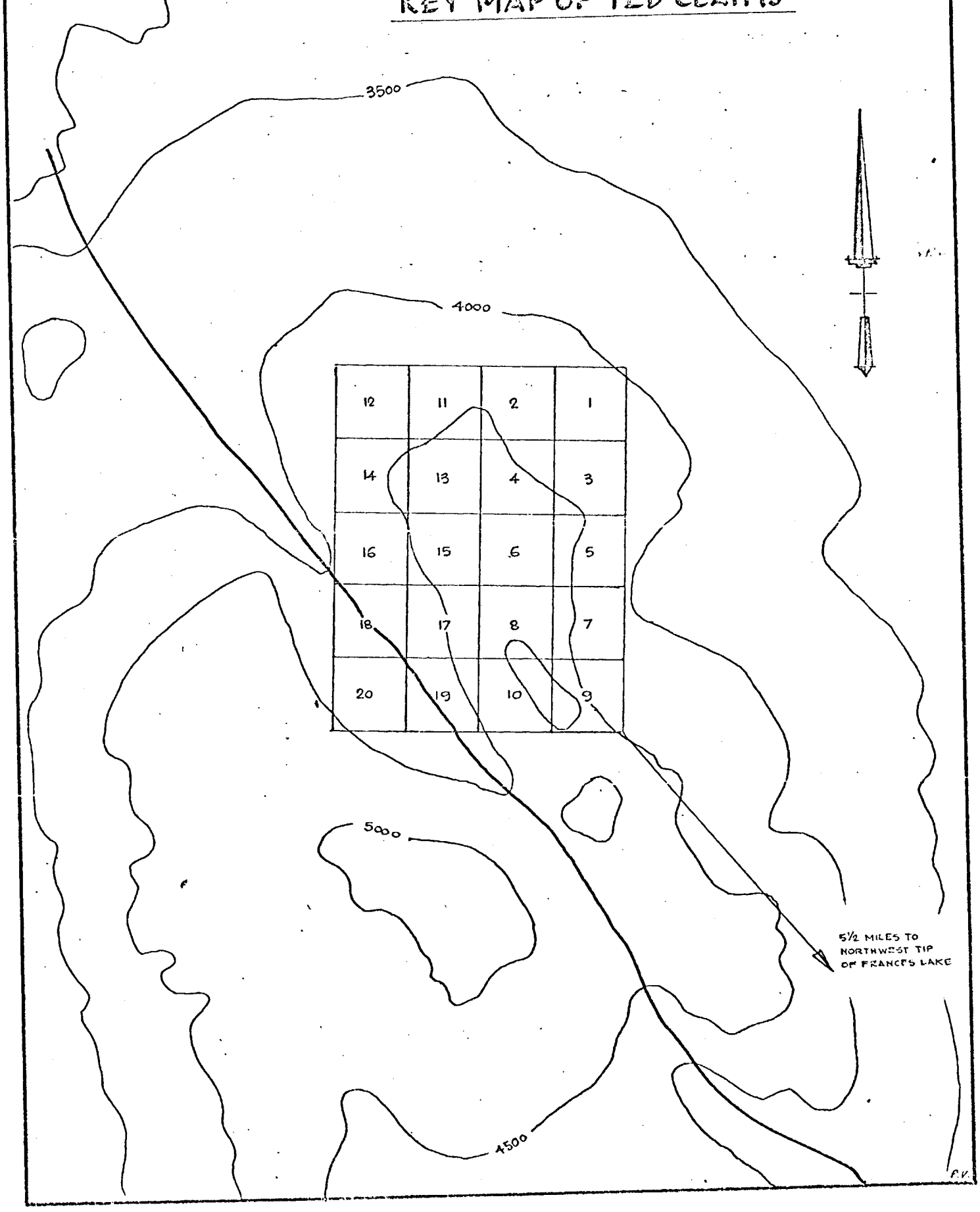


FIG. 35

**ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED**  
**ROSS RIVER (C.P.)**  
 SCALE 1" = 1/2 MILE

**KEY MAP OF TED CLAIMS**



F.V.



# ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

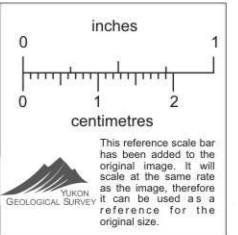
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)

## GEOLOGY AND KEY MAP OF TOY GROUP

SCALE 1" = 1/2 MILE

GEOLOGY : T. ADAMSON

DATE : AUGUST 1967



### SYMBOLS :

- CONTACT
- |-| BEDDING
- FOLIATION

### LEGEND :

#### CRETECEOUS

- 2** GRANITE TO GRANODIORITE, MEDIUM GRAINED BIOTITE RICH.

#### PROTEROZOIC

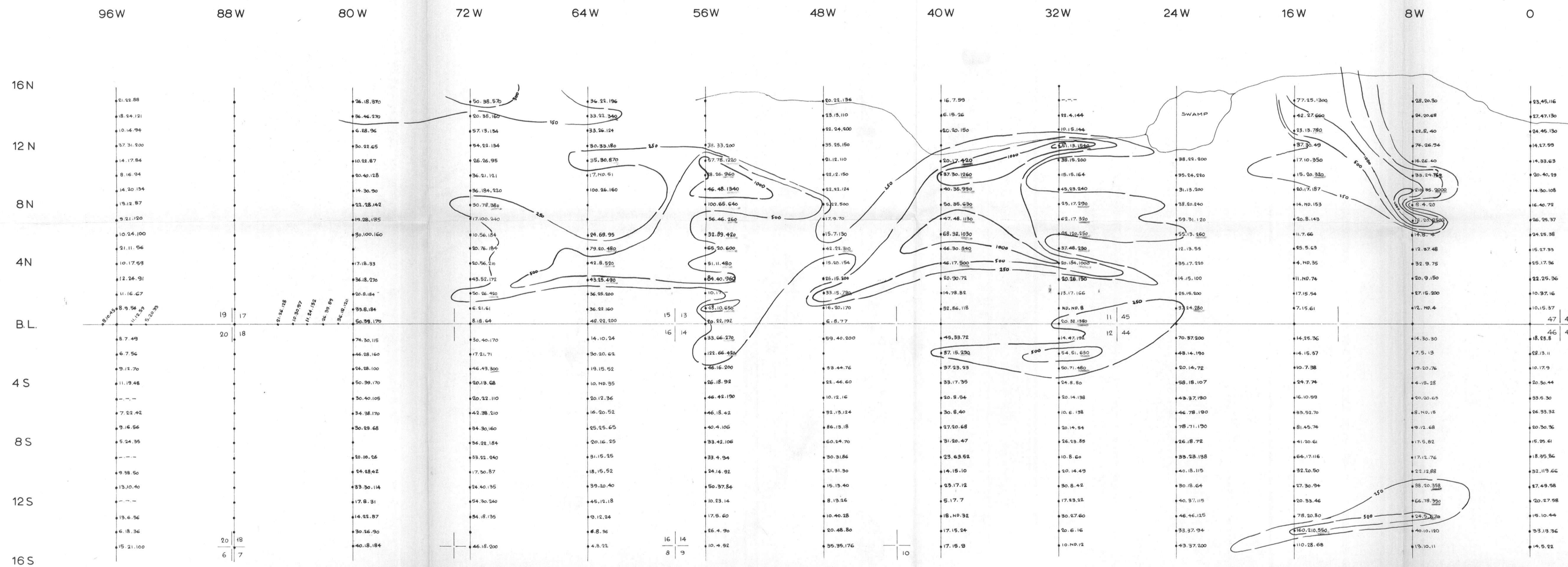
- 1** GRANITE GNEISS, BIOTITE SCHIST, MARBLE, CALCITE - GROSSULARITE - DIOPSIDE SKARN, MINOR QUARTZITE.

⊙ TOY Pb-Zn SHOWING (ASSAY # )

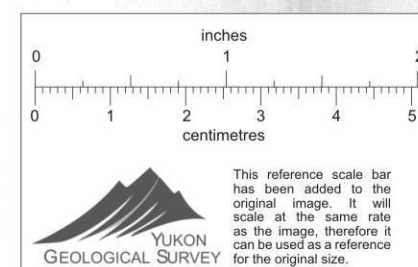




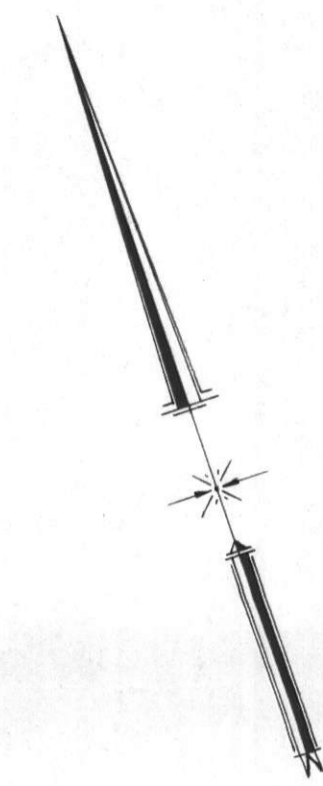
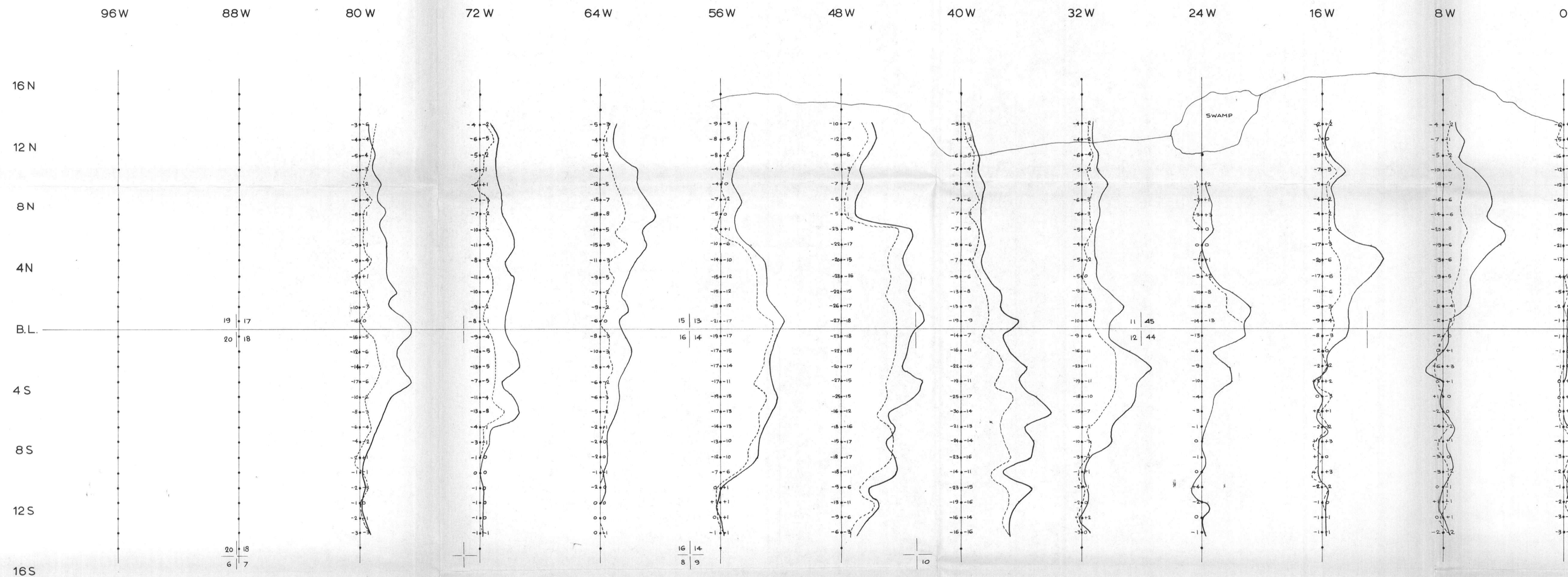




N.B. ZN RESULTS CONTOURED



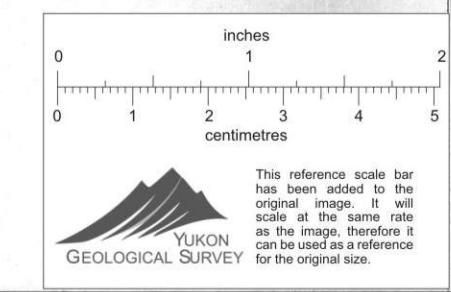
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
 SHELDON REGION  
 TIM MINERAL CLAIMS  
 GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER, LEAD & ZINC  
 RESULTS BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION  
 SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS  
 SOIL SAMPLER: B. ETZEL, J. LADUE and  
 J. OLLIE  
 DATE: AUGUST 1967  
 DRAWN BY: R.J. FVLASVELD

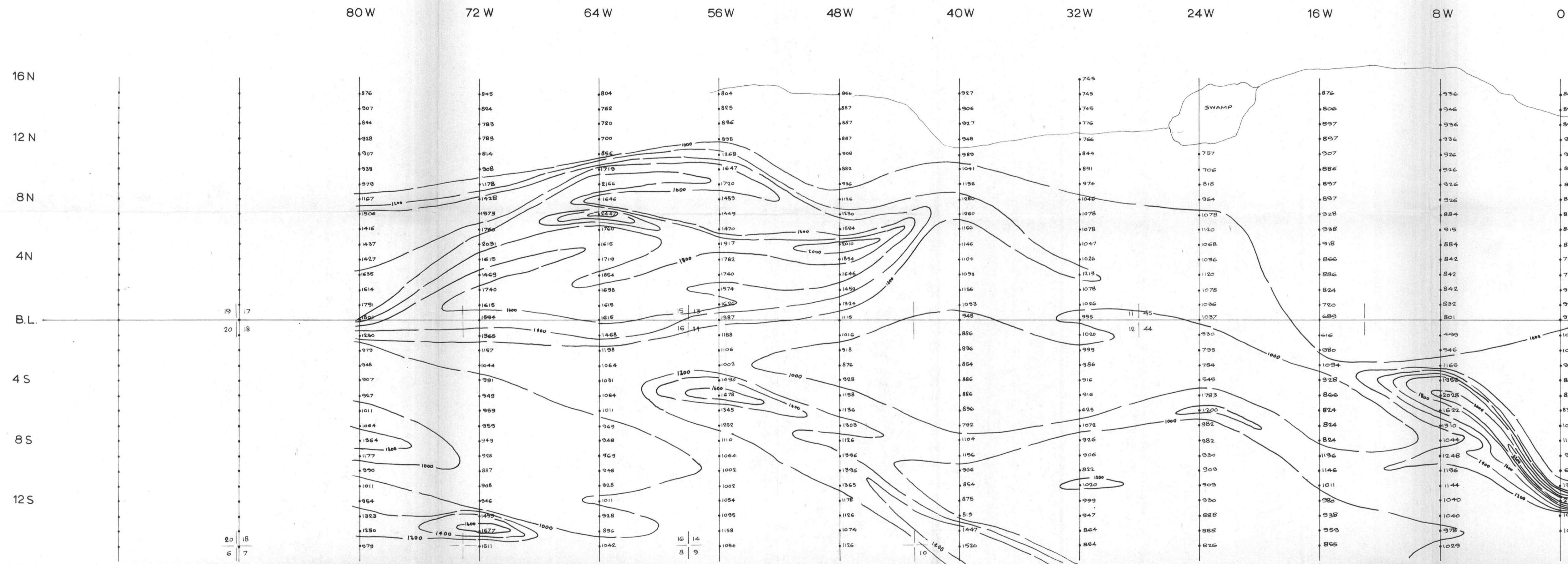


ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
SHELDON REGION  
TIM MINERAL CLAIMS  
GROUND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY  
VALUES AND PROFILES

INSTRUMENT: J.GALESKI (HIGH & LOW FREQ. RESULTS) DRAWN BY: P.J.FVLASVELD  
1800 cps → ← 480 cps DATE: AUGUST 1967

PROFILE SCALE: 1" : 20' DIP ANGLE





ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED  
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)  
SHELDON REGION  
TIM MINERAL CLAIMS  
GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY  
VALUES & CONTOURS

INSTRUMENT: JALANDER  
OPERATOR: V. PRATICO

DRAWN BY: P.J.FVLASVELD  
DATE: AUGUST 1967

