

DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS

1000 GUINNESS TOWER

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Canol Mines Ltd.

014412

SUMMARY REPORT

SEAGULL LAKE PROPERTY

Canol Road, Y.T.

Nov. 10, 1969

D.D. Campbell

Consultant

Vancouver, Canada.

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INTRODUCTION

From mid-May until early September, 1969, an exploration programme, consisting of the diamond drilling of two sulphide zones, the bulldozer trenching of mineral occurrences, the mapping and sampling of various showings, and limited property geological mapping, was carried out on the Seagull Lake Property of Canol Mines Ltd. in the central Yukon.

The programme was generally directed by Dolmage Campbell & Associates Ltd. during July and August, when one of their staff engineers, Mr. Peter Coxall, was resident on the project.

LOCATION: (61° 35' N, 132° 40' W)

The Canol Mine's property in the Pelly Mountains lies approximately 10 miles to the east of the Canol Road, with which it is connected by tote road from Mile 98 along Groundhog Creek. The community of Ross River is situated 25 miles to the north-northeast, and road distances to Ross River and Whitehorse are 40 and 170 miles respectively. (Figs. 69-6, 69-7).

Divided by a broad valley, the claim area has a relief of 2500 feet, much of the property lying above timberline, (5000 feet), where outcrops are relatively abundant and overburden shallow.

Annual precipitation averages less than 20 inches, and snowfall ranges from 24-36 inches, melting by June.

HISTORY:

Prior to acquisition of the claims by Canol Mines Ltd. very little work was done on the property. The area was prospected for placer gold early in this century, and some reconnaissance was done by the Geological Survey of Canada in the 1930's. The entire area was relatively dormant until the Canol Road, built during World War II, provided better access. Prospecting in 1963 uncovered mineralized showings on the property and some limited exploration work was carried out before the property was dropped.

Interest in the Dynasty-Vangorda Creek area, together with the increase in the price of silver, resulted in further prospecting and eventual staking of the Seagull Lake property. During the summers of 1966 to 1968, Canol Mines Ltd. carried out prospecting, a partial soil sampling survey, and limited bulldozer trenching plus some surface diamond drilling on various showings on the property. In early 1968 a camp was established near the mineral showings, and a road was driven round the flanks of the Hill Range that forms the backbone of the property. The Cone Camp was established in 1969 and diamond drilling, bulldozer trenching and prospecting were again undertaken on the property.

PROPERTY:

The original Seagull Lake property of Canol Mines Ltd. is comprised of a contiguous block of 72 claims located immediately west of Lower Seagull Lake.

In late 1968 additional claims were staked and acquired by option on a number of other lead-silver veins and float occurrences in the vicinity. The total number of claims now held by Canol Mines Ltd. in the Seagull Lake's area is 521, 497 owned and 24 under option.

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Seagull Lake property of Canol Mines Ltd. is comprised of a southeast-trending block of 521 mineral claims located along the valley of Seagull Creek from the Seagull Lakes, 10 miles east of the Canol Road and 40 miles south of Ross River, Y.T.

The bedrock geology of the property is masked by deep overburden in the valley and cirque bottoms; however, in the upper slopes it is revealed as a structurally complex assemblage of Paleozoic sedimentary formations that have been displaced by both thrust and normal faults. In the southeastern portion of the property these rocks have been intruded by two syenitic stocks that have locally folded and faulted the host formations. Most of the known sulphide mineralization (lead-zinc-iron) on the eastern part of the property is spatially distributed around the periphery of the northernmost stock, suggesting a genetic relation.

Known mineralization on the property consists of silver-bearing lead-zinc veins which have been exposed in the Silurian-Devonian dolomites in the northwestern part of the claim group, and in the dolomite-chert-limestone assemblage of the Cone Group to the east. Diamond drilling has revealed that the veins in the northwest (No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Zones), pinch out immediately below surface or extend downwards into the underlying phyllites as barren fracture zones, and occupy tension cracks and faults related to the regional gentle folding of the dolomite and faulting to the northeast. The Cone Showings are isolated replacement bodies of massive sulphides of small volume and no continuity. Various other showings of galena and magnetite exist on the property.

The 1969 exploration programme was comprised of the following phases:

1. Trenching and diamond drilling of the Cone Showings.
2. Trenching and diamond drilling of the No. 2 Vein Zone.
3. Trenching and mapping of known and newly-discovered showings.
4. Trenching up the valleys off Seagull Creek for the purposes of exploration and assessment work.
5. Reconnaissance geological mapping.

The results of the above programme have been:

1. Numerous discontinuous galena-bearing veins and one lense of lead-zinc sulphide replacement were outlined on the Cone Showings but none are of commercial interest.
2. The No. 2 Vein becomes a zone of diffuse fracture fillings immediately below the surface at the upper trenches as well as towards the southeast. No other veins of comparable size and grade were found in the vicinity of these showings.
3. The No. 4 Vein, 450 feet to the northeast of No. 2 Vein, contains areas of galena and splalerite over a width of 1 foot, capping off sharply to the southeast and disappearing beneath talus to the north. It is of no commercial interest.
4. Most of the new sulphide showings investigated on the property are either too low grade or too small in size to be of commercial interest. Some showings require excavation by blasting before proper evaluation is possible. Most of the showings in the northern half of the property were examined, the southern half has barely been prospected.
5. A general geological map of the northern portion of the property has been prepared and reconnaissance of the southern portion has been made.

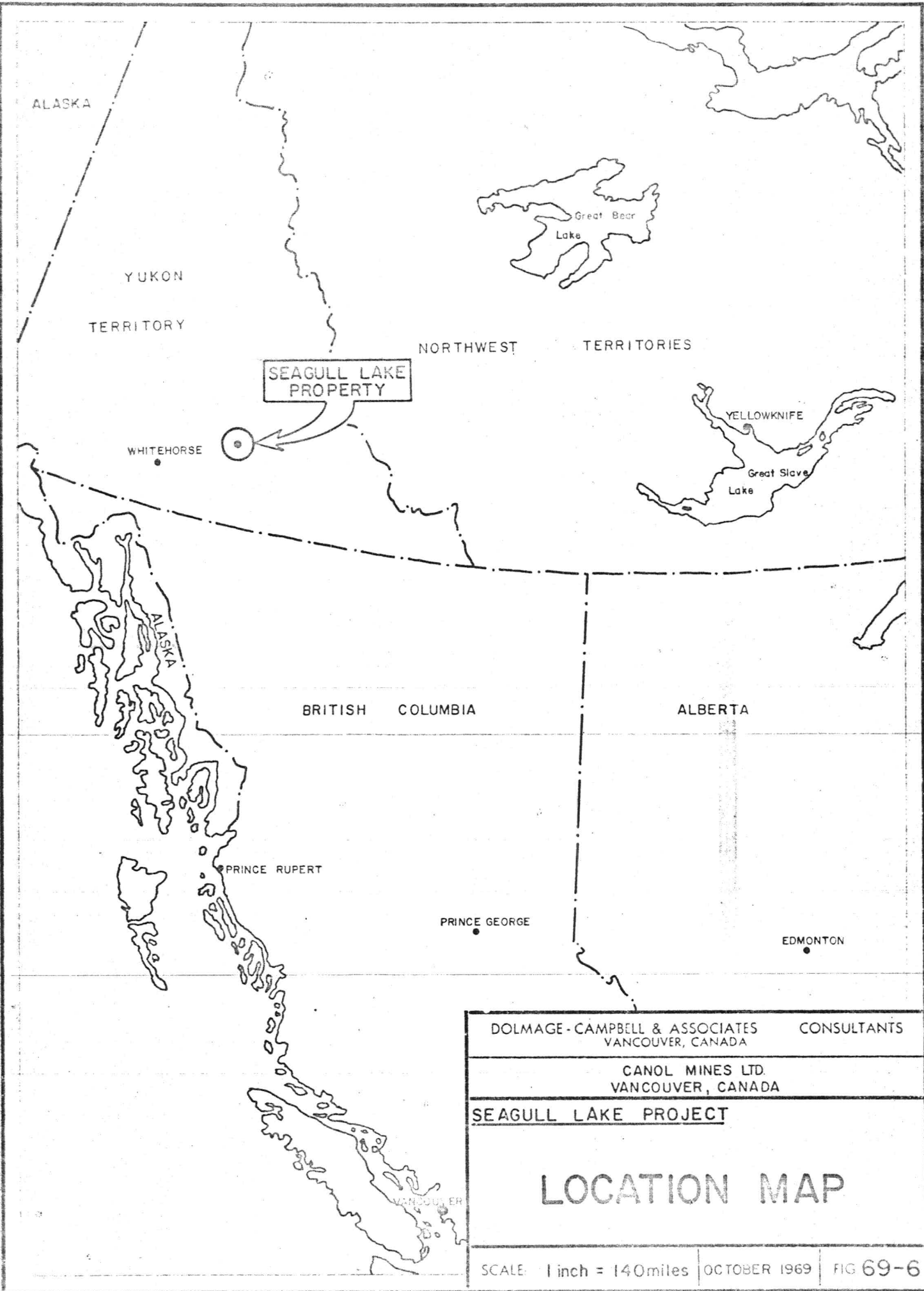
#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

The northern and western portions of the property have been investigated and do not warrant further work at this time other than reconnaissance of those areas not visited by the resident engineer in 1969.

The intrusive stocks to the south represent a different geological environment, one that is similar to that of porphyry copper type deposits. This is of particular interest for exploration now that such a deposit has been discovered in the Yukon by Casino Silver Mines Ltd., about 200 miles northwest of the Canal property. It is recommended that the southeastern portion of the Canal property be geologically mapped, prospected and soil sampled for copper and lead on a reconnaissance survey. Soil sampling of the intrusive stocks and their immediate peripheries should be on a closer grid and should be accompanied by a ground magnetometer survey. Any soil anomalies or mineral showings should be exposed by bulldozer trenching.

The total costs of the recommended program are:

1. Mapping and soils survey	\$ 35,000
2. Trenching and road access	50,000
3. Reconnaissance drilling	40,000
4. Support and contingencies	<u>75,000</u>
<u>TOTAL:-</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>



ALASKA

YUKON  
TERRITORY

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SEAGULL LAKE  
PROPERTY

WHITEHORSE

Great Bear  
Lake

YELLOWKNIFE

Great Slave  
Lake

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALBERTA

ALASKA

PRINCE RUPERT

PRINCE GEORGE

EDMONTON

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VANCOUVER, CANADA

CONSULTANTS

CANOL MINES LTD.  
VANCOUVER, CANADA

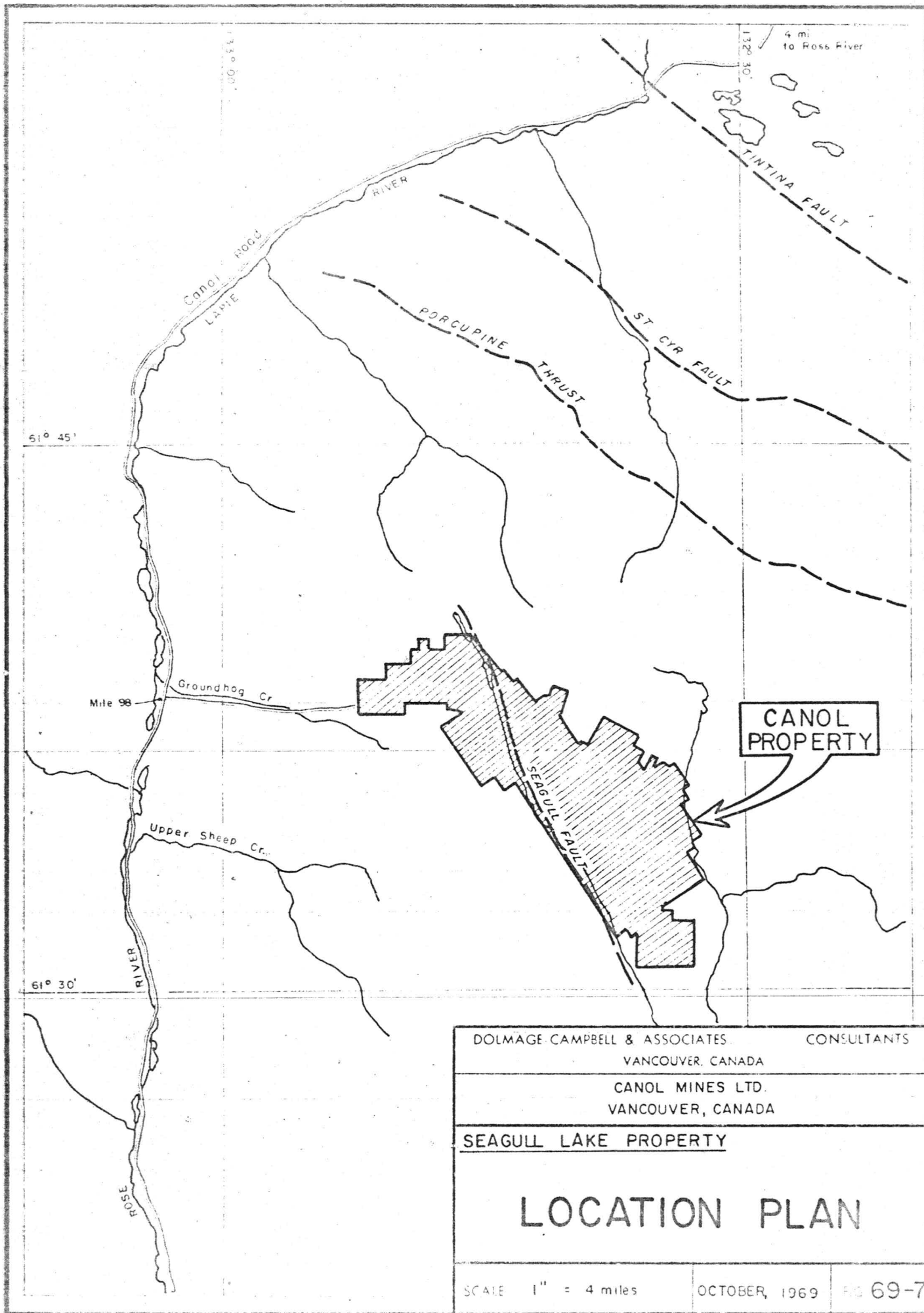
SEAGULL LAKE PROJECT

LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1 inch = 140 miles

OCTOBER 1969

FIG 69-6



## GEOLOGICAL SETTING

### REGIONAL:

The Seagull Lakes property of Canol Mines Ltd. is underlain by a belt of folded and faulted Upper Cambrian-Devonian sedimentary formations bounded to the southwest by a broad belt of granitic and metamorphic rocks which dip moderately northeastward, and to the northeast by a zone of intense deformation that extends to the Tintina Valley, an en echelon continuation of the Rocky Mountain Trench.

The Paleozoic formations on the property consist of Middle and Upper Cambrian phyllites overlain by dolomites of Silurian-Devonian age, sometimes conformably and sometimes as parts of folded thrust sheets. The phyllites form an extensive unit of unknown thickness, in part limy, dolomitic and locally changed to hornfels. In some areas the phyllite is separated from the overlying dolomite by black slate, platy limestone and siltstone, totalling less than 700 feet. The dolomite ranges up to 5000 feet in thickness and consists of three members; a sandy and silty dolomite basal member, with lenses of massive grey dolomite, a dolomitic sandstone and quartzite middle member, and an upper member of dark grey dolomite. To the east of the Seagull Fault, flat lying volcanic rocks intercalated with clastic sediments overlie the Lower Paleozoic succession, and the Lower Cambrian and Silurian-Devonian units are often intensely folded. The formations are also broken into numerous blocks by thrust and normal faulting, characterized by isolated klippe of dolomite.

The volcanic rocks are spatially associated with two intrusive syenite stocks.

Major geological structures in the area trend northwestward. The Tintina Fault, the dominant structure in the area and a major crustal break, lies 20 miles northeast of the Canol property, and between it and the inferred Seagull Fault are numerous smaller faults, of which the chief are the Porcupine Thrust and St. Cyr Fault, (Fig. 69-7).

### PROPERTY GEOLOGY: (Reference = Fig. 69-8)

The 1969 reconnaissance geological mapping of the Seagull Lake property of Canol Mines Ltd. was done in correlation with the geology represented on the Quiet Lake Sheet of the Geological Survey of Canada. In some exposures it is difficult to assign the rocks to the particular formations described by the survey, but for purposes of property exploration this is not considered to be critical.

The property has been divided into two distinct units by the northwesterly-trending Seagull Fault which underlies the broad valley of the Seagull Lakes and Seagull Creek; broadly speaking, Devonian and older formations lie to the west and Mississippian and earlier formations to the east. The division is further accentuated by the nature of the rock types, the earlier being solely sedimentary, whilst the later formations to the east and south include a large percentage of igneous rocks; an important factor when considering the economic potential of the property, (Fig. 69-8).

West of Seagull Valley the property is underlain by Middle and Upper Cambrian lustrous grey phyllites, limy in part and locally changed to hornfels. (Unit 1). Minor grey-black slates and white to grey banded limestone, folded and schistose in places, were also noted near Seagull Creek. Only minor greenstone occurs west of Lower Seagull Lake.

Thick bedded grey dolomites (Unit 3) overlie the phyllites to cap most of the hills west of Seagull Valley. These are generally of gentle dip, well bedded in places, particularly to the north of Silver Creek, and are generally the dolomitic sandstone and quartzite middle members of the Silurian-Devonian unit. The unit trends northwest in broad gentle folds possibly related to the regional faulting to the northeast, and tension cracks and fracturing have resulted which have locally been partially filled to form silver-lead-zinc veins and stringers. The veins are generally discontinuous both laterally and vertically, and they disappear in the underlying phyllites as barren fracture zones. Calcite stringers are abundant, particularly in the unit immediately east of Lower Seagull Lake, and quartz is common, generally as a fracture filling, although veins up to 6 feet in width occur locally, as in the "Stringer Zone". Some of the milky quartz veins contain pyrite, chalcopyrite and chalcocite, but these do not appear to be extensive. Thin galena veins are sometimes associated with quartz-filled fractures, as in the No. 2 Vein Zone, but thus far none have been found to persist to depth.

The dolomite is generally unconformable on the phyllites, and the two units are sometimes separated by black slates and shales, platy black limestone and grey siltstone (unit 2). A good example being immediately to the west of the Silver Creek Trailer Camp. A thin wedge slices upwards and crops out just to the west of the No. 2 Vein, possibly the result of tight folding or faulting. Trenching in the valley north of the trailer camp has shown that the boundary between units 1 and 2 is often indistinct. Galena is found as irregular chunks and thin stringers in the silicified grey siltstones near the trailer camp and in showing G5.

A small fault northwest of the trailer camp has formed a small wedge of broken black slate of unit 4, near the boundary of which occurs a thin milky quartz vein carrying blebs of galena and granular stibnite.

The easterly portion of the property is underlain by an assemblage of green volcanic rocks, meta-diorite, and minor serpentine and amphibolite, intercalated with phyllite and the clastic sediments and bedded chert of unit 4. The area is broken up by thrust and normal faults into numerous blocks characterized by isolated klippen of dolomite of unit 3. This feature is well illustrated south of Iron Mountain, where a thrust and a number of small normal faults have uplifted a thin band of brecciated dolomite against limestone to the south, and steeply-dipping quartzite beds to the north. A thin zone of amphibolite and serpentine, with masses of slip and cross-fibre asbestos up to 1 foot across, occurs in the vicinity, and a fine grained magnetite veins 35 feet in width, containing minor sulphides, occurs adjacent to one of the normal faults exposed by trenching. Fine grained magnetite also occurs in amphibolite on Iron Mountain, a grab sample returning 37.6% iron and 0.01% nickel.

Unit 4 consists of foliated greenish-brown banded chert, brown and black weathering siliceous slate and shale, and minor greywacke. It is also thought that the interbedded chert, dolomite and limestone of the Cone Group is part of this unit, indicated by the Geological Survey of Canada as encircling the dolomite unit.

Sheared and contorted rusty quartzites intercalated with thin argillaceous and chert beds occur at showing P1. Pyrite and arsenopyrite are disseminated through the quartzite in a proportion of up to 10%, but with only traces of gold and silver.

Heterogeneous, intensely fractured syenite stocks crop out in the eastern and southern portion of the property, northeast of Seagull Valley, in association with volcanic rocks, and are probably responsible for the thermal alteration of the dolomites of the Cone Group and those immediately to the west. Narrow veins of sugary quartz with thin stringers and blebs of pyrite, arsenopyrite, and minor galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite were found near the contact with the volcanic rocks in one instance (Showing G9, Fig. 69-8). Most of the contacts of the syenite stocks are masked by overburden, therefore the relations of the formations to the intrusive are not known. About 2000 ft. southeast of the northern stock a bedded dolomite (unit 7), contains a thin vein of fine grained magnetite (Showing M3). Small syenite stocks are reported in the south of the property but this area was not mapped. The only other intrusives noted were purple and black lamprophyre narrow dykes up to 10 feet in width exposed in the Cone trenches and in the dolomite east of Lower Seagull Lake.

## ORE OCCURRENCES:

Mineralogically, the property lies in a silver-lead-zinc province with economic minerals confined predominantly to calcareous rocks, and to a lesser extent to syenite intrusives. Sulphide genesis is uncertain, being possibly related to the syenite intrusion. Gold is generally associated with all mineral occurrences in quantity less than 0.01 oz. ton, although it assays 0.32 oz. in one Cone Group diamond drill hole. Copper is also generally present in small amounts, with a maximum concentration of 0.14% in a vein northwest of the Cone Camp. Nickel up to 0.01% is associated with the fine-grained magnetite at Iron Mountain. Molybdenum and tungsten have also been reported to occur in the vicinity of the property but none have been found on the property to date.

Float occurrences are numerous, particularly near Lower Seagull Lake, in the valley west of the Cone camp, and to a lesser extent on the road to the southern part of the property. The seagull Lake float is of four main types; one being similar to the No. 2 Vein galena, another to the Stringer Zone mineralization, and the other two to the magnetite and pyrite found in the volcanic rocks. Much of it appears to have been transported by water and/or glaciers. Some material completely foreign to the property, such as gabbro, also occurs as float on the property suggesting transport of float over considerable distances. The galena float west of the Cone possibly originates from the syenite body to the northeast, where the Geological Survey of Canada map notes a lead-silver occurrences. The pyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite float on the Seagull Creek road possibly originated in the volcanic rocks of the hills above, but no reconnaissance has been made there.

The sulphide showings explored on the property to date consist primarily of galena-sphalerite veins and replacement lenses in dolomite rocks. These have been trenched and diamond drilled in two areas, the Silver Creek Showings, west of Lower Seagull Lake, and the Cone Showings, near the southeastern contact of the northern syenite stock, 3 miles east of Seagull Creek, (Fig. 69-8). In 1968 two veins, No. 1 and No. 6, in the Silver Creek Showings were drilled and found to contain rich but limited silver-lead ore shoots. In 1969 No. 2 Vein, in the same area, and a replacement lense in the Cone Showing were drilled with essentially the same result.

All of these sulphide occurrences are of the same general type; namely, fillings of fracture and breccia zones, with some wallrock replacement, by quartz, galena, pyrite and sphalerite. The host fractures are generally tectonically related to folds in the host dolomitic rocks and tend to be discontinuous, or subject to abrupt pinches, swells and dispersion. The fracture zones virtually disappear in the structurally unfavourable shales, phyllites, cherts and volcanic rocks, thus further limiting this type of ore structure for exploration.

### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Full details on the results of the drill investigations of No's. 1 and 6 veins have already been presented in the Dolmage Campbell & Associates Ltd. report, "Summary Report, Seagull Lake Properties, Y.T., Nov. 5, 1968", and will not be repeated here. This portion of this report presents the results of the following work done in 1969:

1. Trenching and drilling of Cone Showing.
2. Drilling of No. 2 Vein Zone.
3. Exploration of other showings.
4. Mapping of property.

All of the results are presented and illustrated in detail so that the company will have a documented record of all work done on the Seagull Lake Property. Complete core logs of all diamond drill holes drilled in 1969 are included in the appendix of this report.

## CONE GROUP

LOCATION: T. 223 000N, R. 67 300E (Fig. 69-8)

The Cone Group is situated approximately 8 miles east-southeast of the Silver Creek Trailer Camp on the south side of an east-west valley draining into the McConnell River. Trenching and diamond drilling were done on the Cone claims 1 and 7, at an elevation of roughly 4800 feet.

GEOLOGY: (Fig. 69-9)

The Cone sulphide bodies lie in a unit of interbedded dolomite, chert and limestone of Devonian-Mississippian age that strikes north to northeasterly, and dips generally to the west. Folding and minor slips and shears have shattered some of the beds, particularly the chert. Correlation of the beds is difficult because of limited exposures and complex structural deformation of the formations. All of the exposures are in a series of 5 long bulldozer trenches on a sidehill on the south side of a creek, (Figs. 69-9, 69-10).

The predominant dolomite is fine-medium grained, pale grey and brown weathering, silicified and often contains minor disseminated pyrite. Chert is often present intermingled in the matrix or as thin bands and small lenses, and calcite stringers also locally cut the dolomites. The chert is generally a light greenish-brown colour, black in one band, very fractured, and brecciated in places. Light to dark grey limestone of very variable thickness is intercalated with the chert and dolomite and in some instances, contains blotches of fine pyrite and minor sphalerite.

Two thin purple lamprophyre dykes intrude the dolomite in Trench 5, (Fig. 69-10), and intersections of intensely hydrothermally altered granitic rocks, probably dykes, were obtained in D.D.H. C5. The dolomites, in holes C5 and C7 particularly, are thermally altered to a hard greenish rock with patches of skarn, pyroxene and fine magnetite, and locally kaolinized or changed to montmorillonite. The dolomite body forming the hill to the west also shows thermal alteration, and this can probably be attributed to the proximity of syenite stocks exposed elsewhere in the vicinity.

Two sulphide occurrences are exposed in the Cone trenches; "A" body, a large pyrrhotite-galena-sphalerite replacement body in Trench 2, and "B", a small vein in Trench 4, (Fig. 69-10). The "A" body consists of massive pyrite and pyrrhotite with blebs and disseminations of galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite. One section of core from a hole drilled beneath the body grades 0.55 oz. silver, 6.2% lead and 0.19% zinc. The "B" body is 4 feet wide and appears to lie in the axis of a very tight synclinal fold, underlain by sand and shattered chert, striking at  $20^{\circ}$  and dipping  $60^{\circ}$  southeast, and consists of massive pyrrhotite and galena. Numerous other random mineral occurrences were noted on the surface and intersected during drilling, generally thin and of low grade, but no pattern is apparent that would assist in predicting the occurrence and location of commercial bodies. Mineralization is predominantly associated with limestone and calcite, and it is thought that minor quartz and calcite were introduced prior to the mineralization stage.

1969 PROGRAM: Graphic logs of the seven diamond drill holes drilled on the Cone Showings in 1969 are presented in Figures 69-11 to 69-14 (incl) accompanying this report. All pertinent assays and geology are shown on these graphic logs.

Five bulldozer trenches were excavated along the hillside, (Fig. 69-10), and a diamond drill programme conducted to test the depth of mineralization of the exposed sulphide bodies.

Holes C1 and C2 were drilled at  $-30^{\circ}$  and  $-45^{\circ}$  to the southeast underneath the "A" body, but no significant sulphide intersections were obtained. The drill was moved closer to the body and hole C3 was drilled to the northwest at  $-45^{\circ}$ . Failure to intersect the sulphide body again led to the drilling of C4 from the same site but at  $-24^{\circ}$ , and an intersection was obtained across 12 feet, approximately 10 feet below surface. A good intersection of massive sulphides in an altered breccia zone was also obtained at 93-104 feet, two adjacent samples averaging 6.40 oz/t. silver, 8.95% lead and 50% zinc over 11.7 feet. Copper values throughout the programme were less than 0.1%.

Hole C5 was drilled at  $-45^{\circ}$  to a depth of 396 feet beneath the "B" body to explore for possible major blind orebodies. A short hole was also drilled vertically from the same site. Another long hole, C7, was drilled to the east from Trench 4A to complete the programme, (Fig. 69-10).

A total of 1452 feet was drilled from the end of May until the beginning of July.


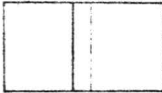
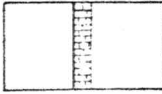
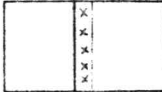
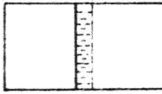
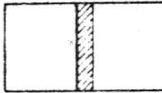
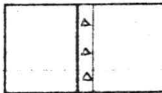
Further trenching was done from Trench 5 around the hillside to the south, and on the north side of the valley, when a thin galena vein was exposed, (Showing G11)

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Diamond drilling established the discontinuity of the major exposed sulphide Cone deposits, and also revealed the presence of other thinner zones of mineralization. If it is accepted that mineralization is chiefly a replacement in limestone, then the small extent of these beds, together with the presence of any major structure in the vicinity, renders the existence of extensive deposits of lead and zinc generally unlikely. Moreover, the whole unit is surrounded by massive dolomite to the west, chert and phyllite to the south and the volcanic assemblage to the north, and any major change in the nature of the unit also appears unlikely. There is one small occurrence of pyrrhotite and galena in the floor of Trench 1 that could be opened up by jackhammer, but no other work is warranted for any of the Cone Showings.

# LEGEND

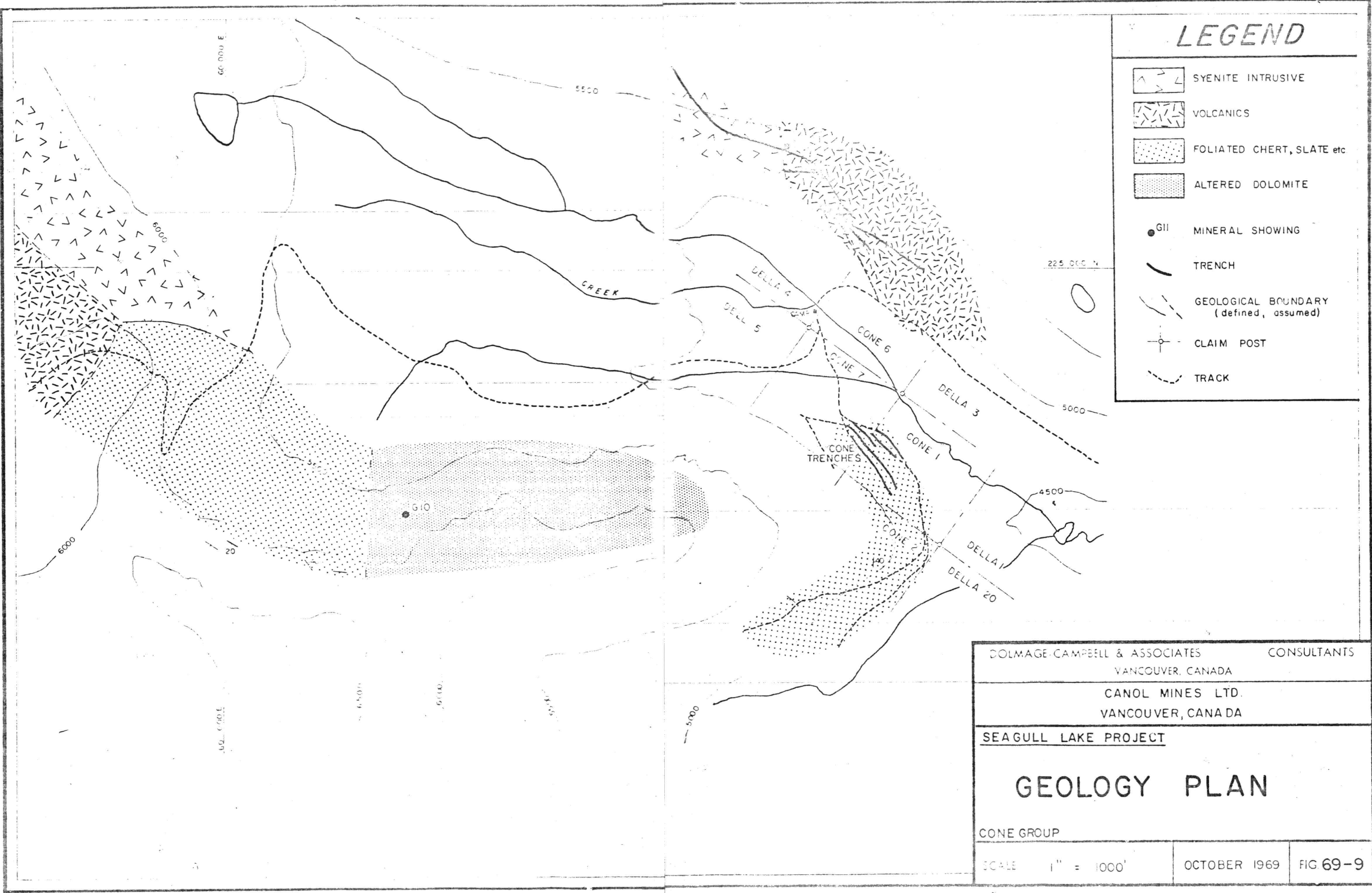
CONE GROUP  
Fig. 69-11 to 69-14

	MASSIVE SULPHIDES
	DOLOMITE
	LIMESTONE
	CHERTY DOLOMITE
	CHERT
	GRANATIC ROCK
	BRECCIA

ASSAYS:

.01	4.69	7.2	5.5	
2				Au, Ag (oz/ton); Pb, Zn (%)
				Width (feet)

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CANOL MINES LTD. VANCOUVER, CANADA	
<u>SEAGULL LAKE PROJECT</u>	
<h2 style="margin: 0;">LEGEND</h2>	
CONE GROUP	
SCALE	OCTOBER 1969



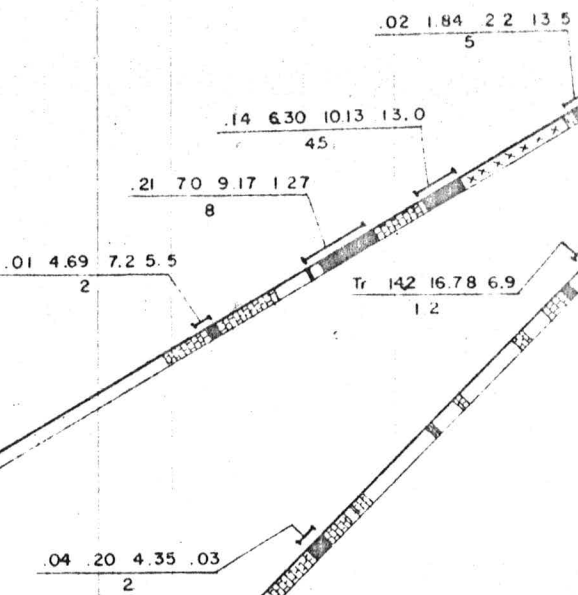
# LEGEND

- SYENITE INTRUSIVE
- VOLCANICS
- FOLIATED CHERT, SLATE etc
- ALTERED DOLOMITE
- G11 MINERAL SHOWING
- TRENCH
- GEOLOGICAL BOUNDARY (defined, assumed)
- CLAIM POST
- TRACK

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CANOL MINES LTD.		
VANCOUVER, CANADA		
SEAGULL LAKE PROJECT		
<b>GEOLOGY PLAN</b>		
CONE GROUP		
SCALE	1" = 1000'	OCTOBER 1969
		FIG 69-9

DDH C1  
166'

DDH C2  
213'



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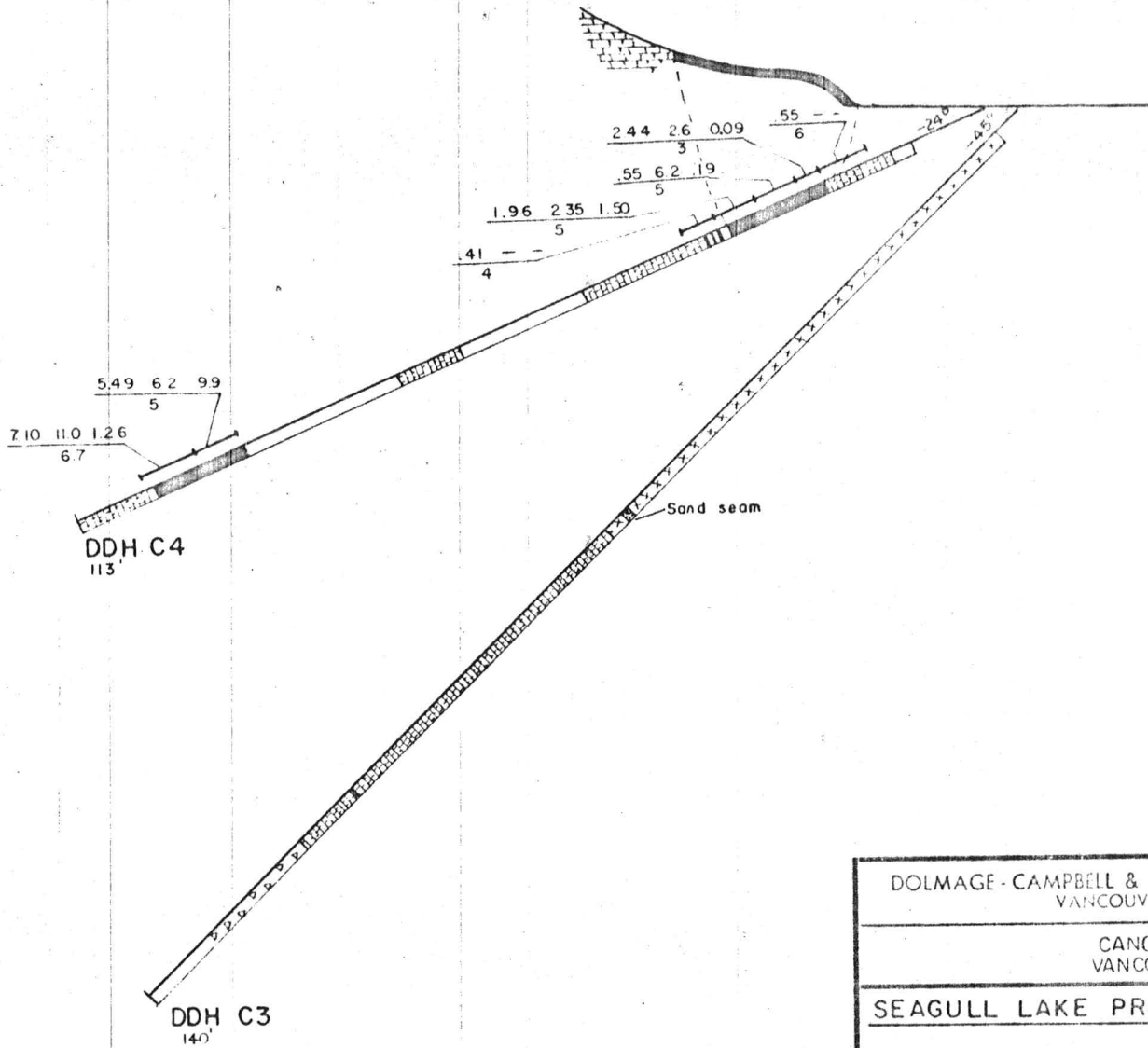
# SECTION DDH C1 & C2

CONE GROUP

SCALE: 1" = 20'

OCTOBER 1969

FIG. 69-11



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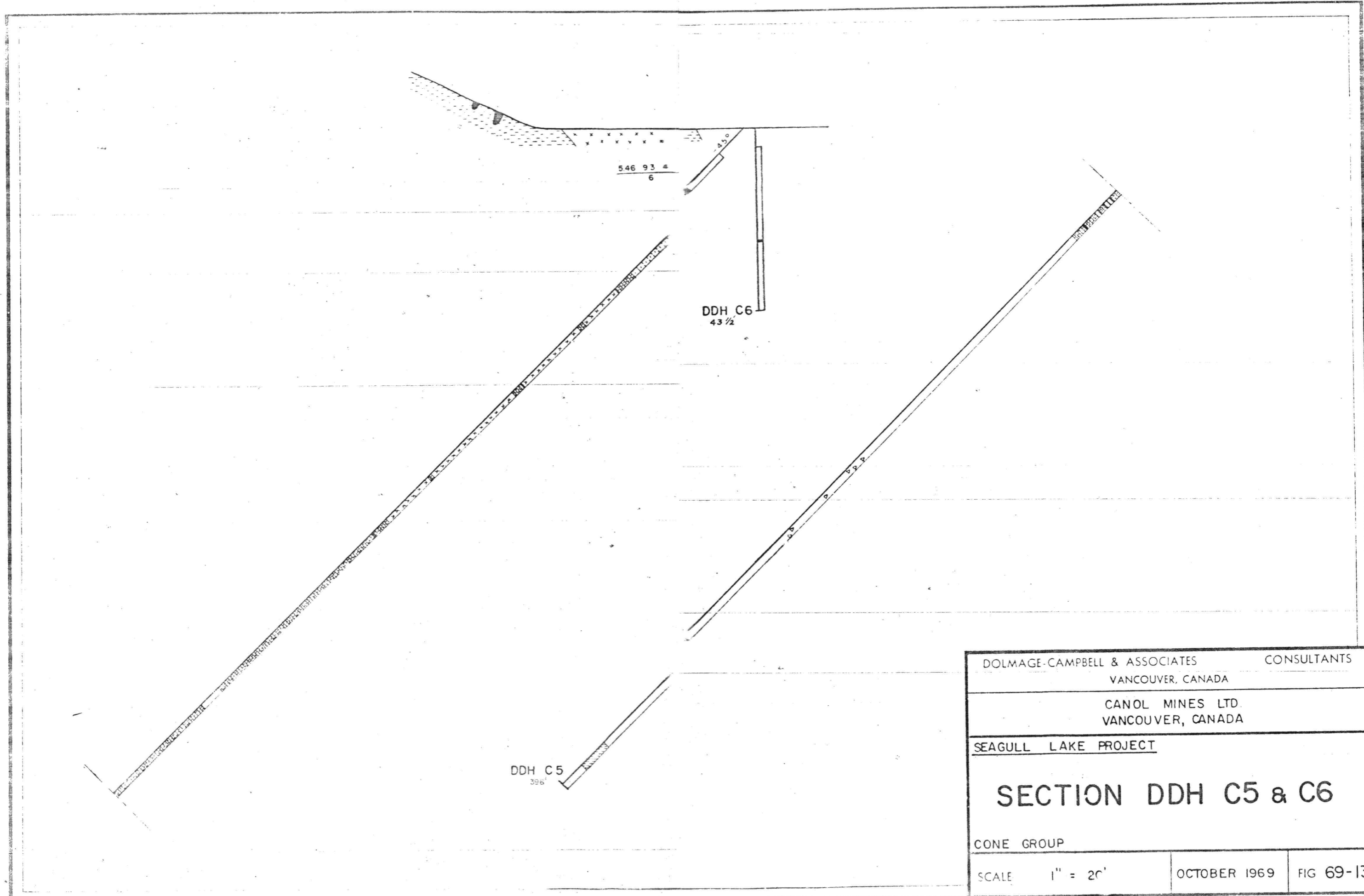
# SECTION DDHC3 & C4

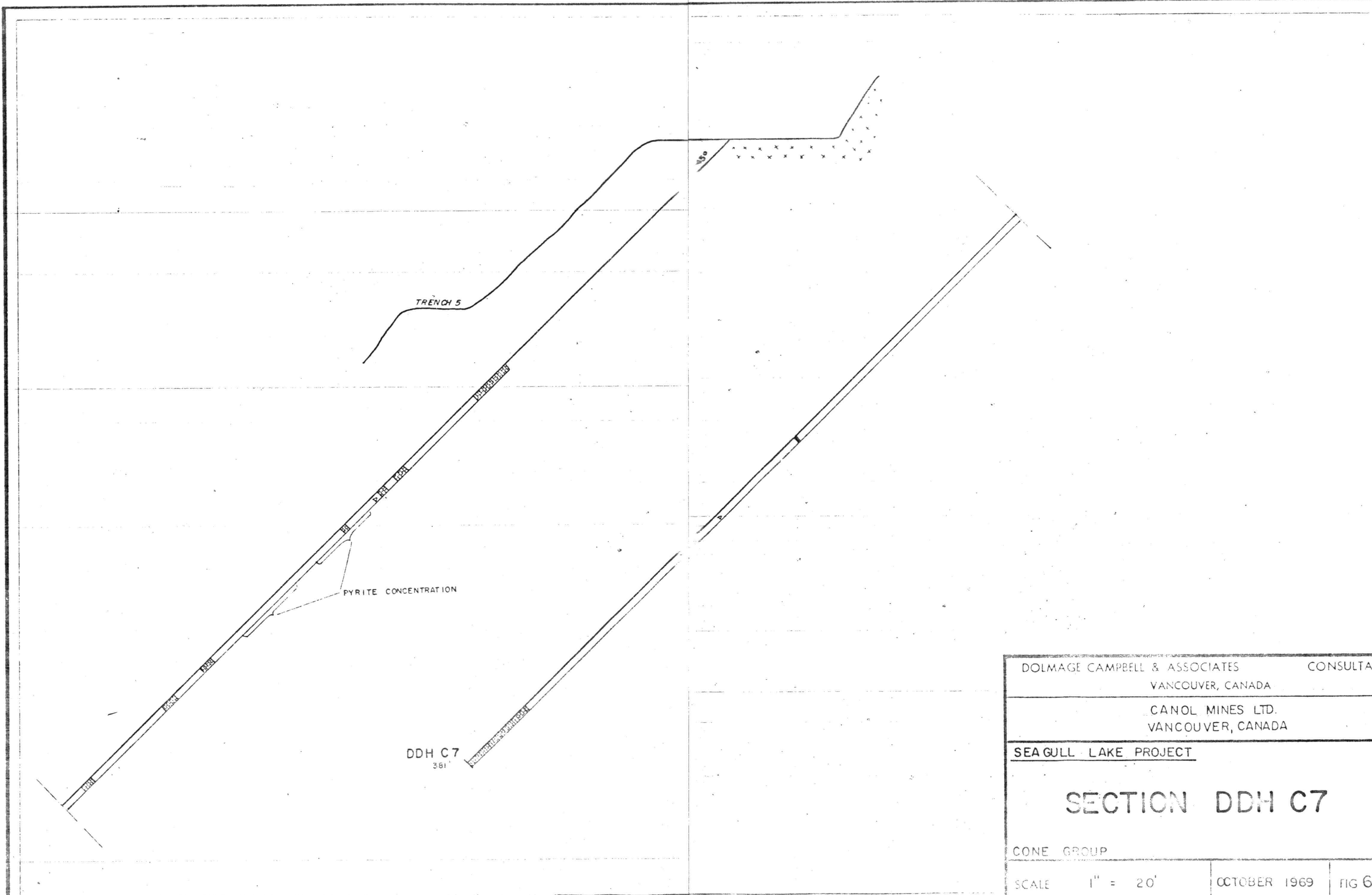
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SCALE: 1" = 20'

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FIG. 69-12





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<b>SECTION DDH C7</b>		
CONE GROUP		
SCALE	1" = 20'	OCTOBER 1969
		FIG 69-14

## NO. 2 VEIN ZONE

LOCATION: (232,400N, 30,600E)

The vein is situated in the saddle of a hill 5300 feet due west of the Trailer Camp, at an elevation of approximately 6300 feet on the Ben 5 claim (Y13537).

GEOLOGY: (Fig. 69-15)

Striking at  $305^{\circ}$  and swinging around to  $295^{\circ}$  to the southeast, No. 2 Vein Zone dips steeply northeast and lies adjacent to a strong gouge-filled fault in massive dolomite. Where exposed at the crest of the hill, it is strong, with an average width of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  feet assaying 8.30 oz silver and 14.7% lead over a length of 200 feet, and the controlling structure can be traced 800 feet downhill to the southeast, where it becomes obscured by talus and probably terminates. To the north the zone is cut off by a steep talus slope which when trenched, revealed weak mineralization at an elevation 90 feet below the crest of the ridge.

Minor gouge-filled faults, thin shears, quartz and mineralized veins occur parallel to the main structure up to 280 feet on either side and were intersected during drilling. Toward the southeast another structural trend becomes apparent, striking approximately north and characterized by quartz-filled fractures up to 2 feet wide which are sometimes associated with thin veins of galena. As exposed by trenches and drilling, the vein zone becomes dispersed into a zone of fractures and stringers.

The host rock is dolomitic sandstone and quartzite of the middle member of the Silurian-Devonian dolomite unit. All of the wallrocks have been pyritized, silicified, and thin zones of sericitization occur in Hole 69-2-2, whilst talc-filled fractures are common. Thin, oxidized and leached zones are common in the vicinity of No. 2 Vein Zone and probably represent pyrite zones and shear zones.

The mineralogy is fairly simple, the main vein consisting of fine-grained argentiferous galena and minor sphalerite. The silver-lead ratio is 1 oz Ag/2% Pb.

Diamond drill holes revealed that the main vein pinches out immediately below the surface exposures and galena is intersected as thin intermittent stringers and blebs generally associated with pyrite, with which it sometimes intermingles and against which it sometimes abuts. Sphalerite occurs as small blebs and thin stringers chiefly in Holes 69-2-5, 6 and 7, reaching a concentration of 2-7%, but bears no relation to

the galena concentration. Toward the southeast, galena mineralization becomes more diffuse, occurring in numerous thin veins and breccia zones, and also as fillings in tiny cracks in the dolomite. Grade reaches as high as 1.5% lead.

The shallow mineralization and absence in the drill core of the quartz stringers and galena veins exposed in the trenches, plus the dispersion of the zone down the hill to the southeast, indicate that No. 2 Vein zone is a local, discontinuous concentration of sulphides in a particularly heavily fractured, but restricted section of rock.

#### 1969 PROGRAM:

The main showing at the crest of the hill was stripped in 1968, and three bulldozer trenches excavated across the structure. Surface chip sampling in 5-foot increments was done on 3 lines across the vein, and an initial zone map was prepared.

A comprehensive diamond-drilling programme was initiated in mid-July, 1969, and continued until mid-August, when a total of 1552 feet had been drilled in eight holes from five set-ups. Maximum and minimum hole lengths were 301 and 87 feet. Recovery of the BQ core was generally fair in the fractured ground, ranging from 89% to 62%, with occasional loss of vein material. Sludge samples were taken where possible. Logs of these holes are appended to this report and graphic logs are presented in Figures 69-16 to 69-20, incl.

Two trenches on the talus slope to the north of the vein indicated a steep easterly dip, and this was confirmed by subsequent drilling. Hole 69-2-2, drilling toward the northeast, intersected slight mineralization over a length of 20½ feet at a depth of 120 feet below surface, and the remaining holes, drilled toward the southwest, were aimed at delineating the vein closer to the surface.

The next four holes, from two set-ups 100 feet apart, were no more successful in intersecting vein material of grade approaching that of the surface showing, galena occurring as small spots and thin shears in holes 69-2-3 and 4, and similarly in Holes 69-2-5 and 6, where higher grade thin stringers were also found in two veins grading up to 4 oz. silver/ton and 6.7% lead over 7 feet.


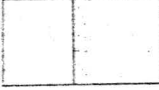
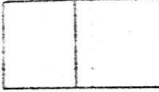
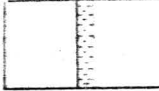
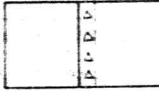
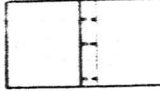
One new trench, (No. 3), was excavated and the old ones stripped, the No. 4 Trench being mapped and sampled in increments of 10 feet, and holes 69-2-7 and 8 drilled at a shallow angle to cover as much ground laterally as possible. Significantly, few of the surface showings and quartz veins of Trench 4 were intersected at depth.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Extensive drilling of No. 2 Vein Zone has failed to reveal any economic concentration of lead and silver, and in fact has indicated that the vein structure itself disperses with depth. For these reasons, no further work is recommended for No. 2 Vein Zone.

# LEGEND

No. 2 VEIN ZONE  
Fig. 69-16 to 69-20

	GALENA
	OXIDIZED
	DOLOMITE
	CHERT
	BRECCIA
	QUARTZ STRINGER

ASSAYS:

4.42	8.1	.22	<u>Ag (oz/ton) ; Pb, Zn (%)</u>
5			<u>Width (feet)</u>

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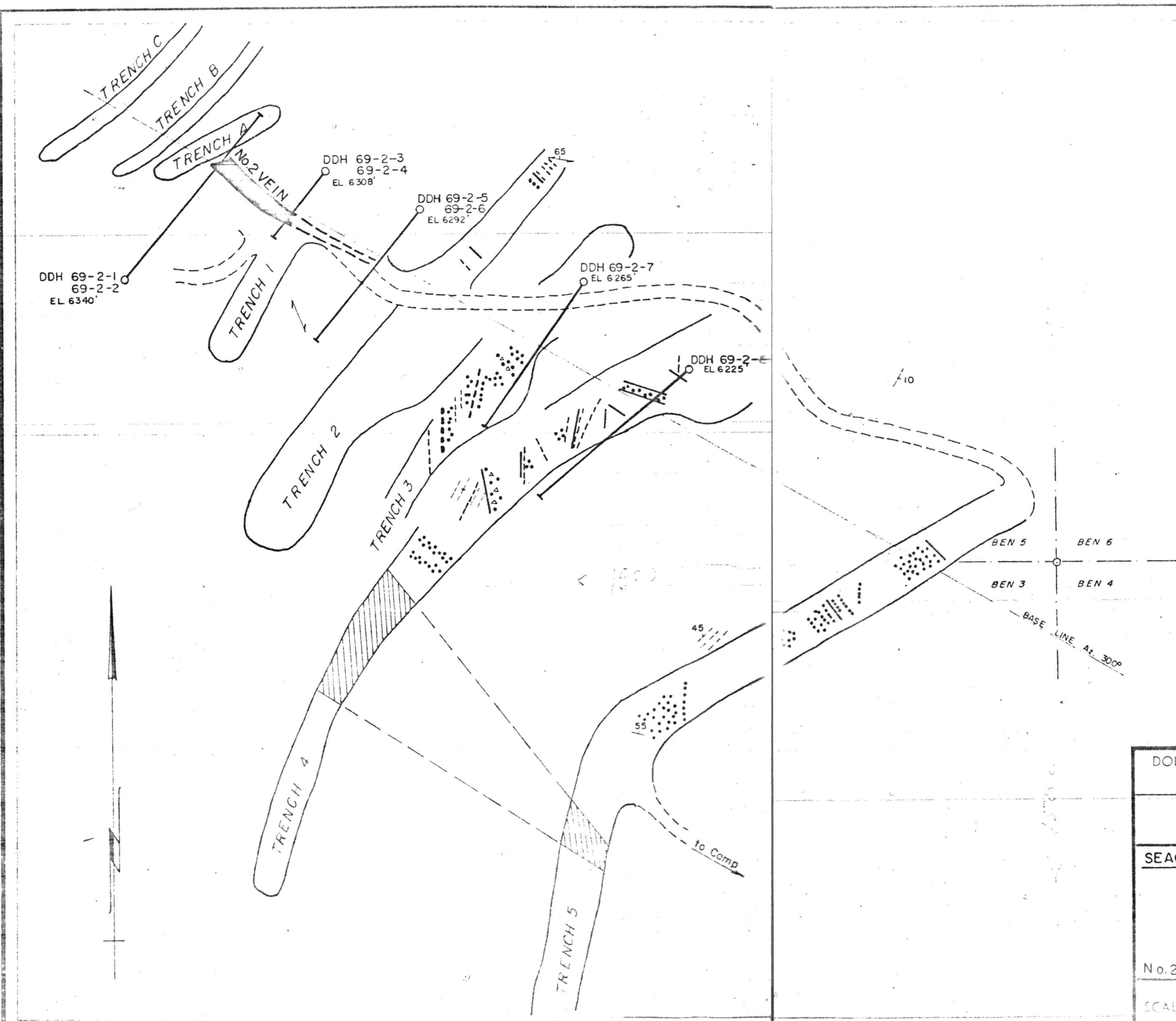
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## LEGEND

No. 2 VEIN ZONE

SCALE

OCTOBER 1969    FIG



### LEGEND

	GALENA
	QUARTZ VEIN
	BLACK SHALE
	BRECCIA
	SHEAR
	FRACTURES
	DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
	ROAD

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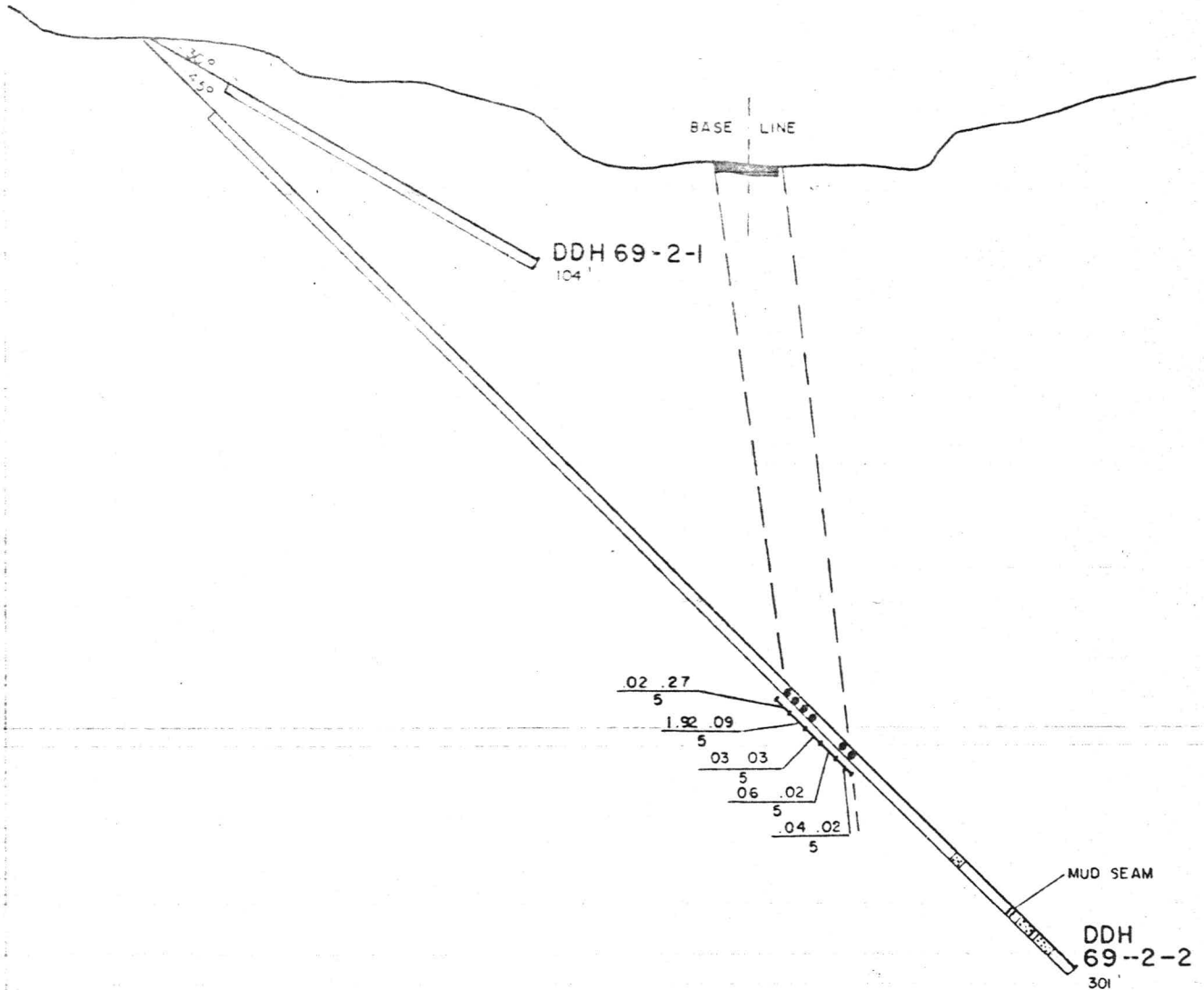
# PLAN

No. 2 VEIN ZONE

SCALE 1" = 100'      OCTOBER 1969      FIG 69-15

SW

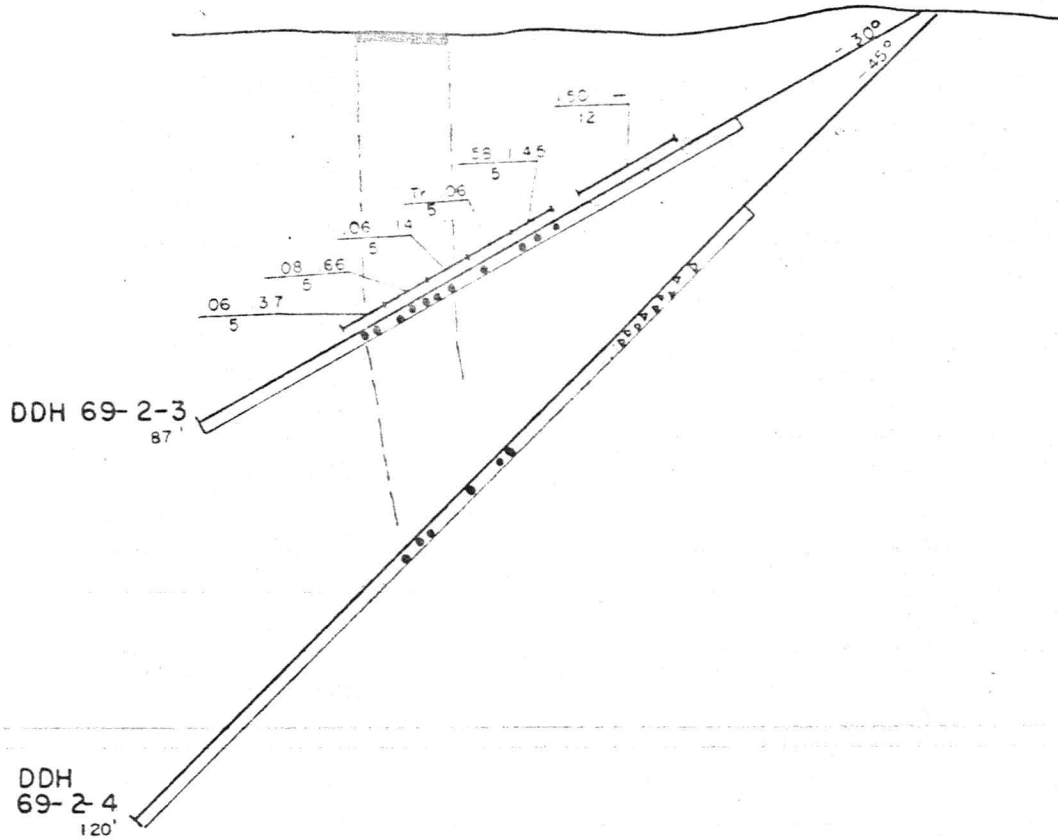
NE



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SECTION DDH 69-2-1&2		
No 2 VEIN ZONE		
SCALE	1" = 40'	OCTOBER 1969
		FIG 69-16

SW

NE



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# SECTION DDH69-2-3&-4

No. 2 VEIN ZONE

SCALE 1" = 20'

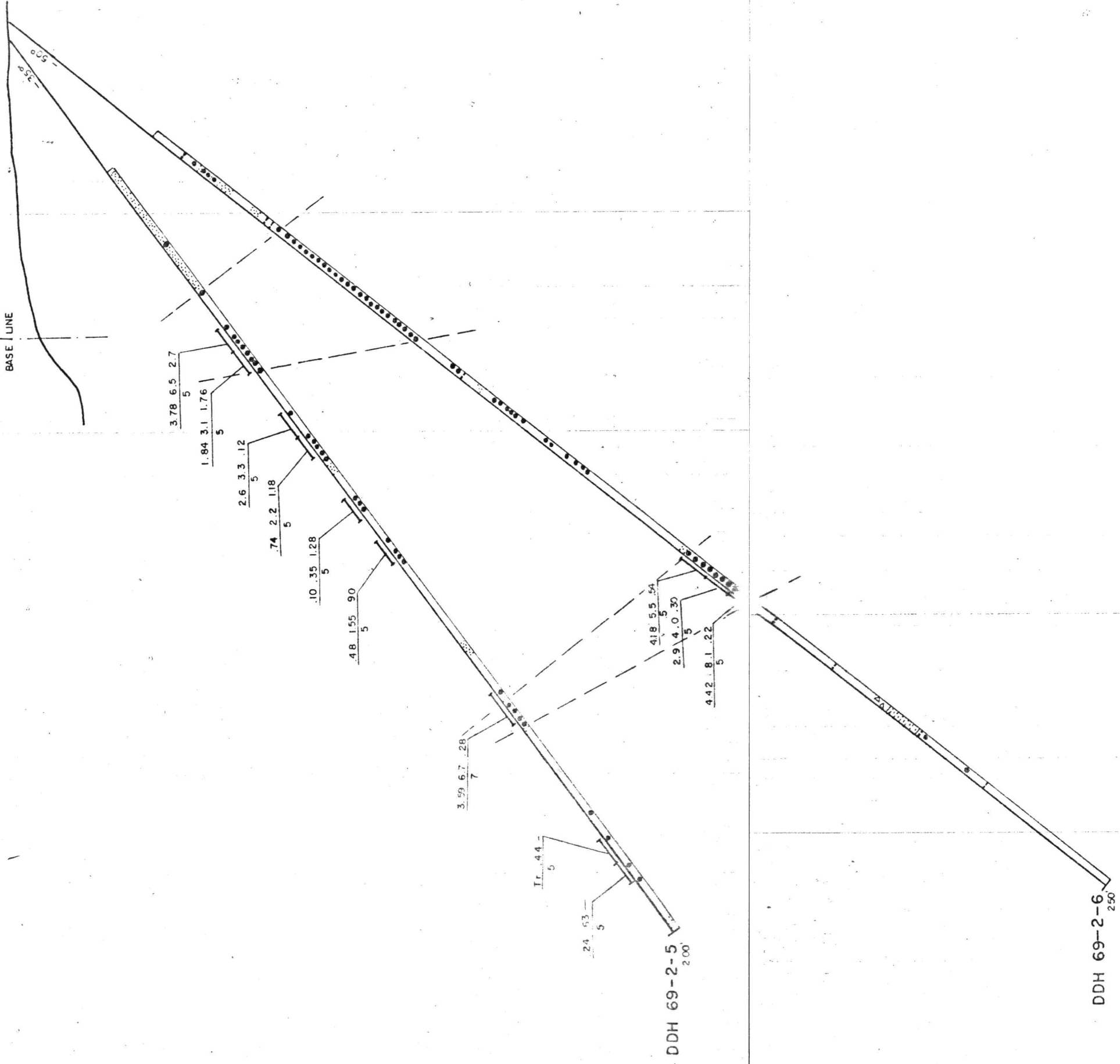
OCTOBER 1969

FIG 69-17

NE

SW

BASE LINE



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<b>SECTION DDH 69-2-5 &amp; -6</b>		
No. 2 VEIN ZONE		
SCALE 1" = 20'	OCTOBER 1969	FIG 69-18

SW

NE

TRENCH 3

BAS F LINE

GALENA IN SMALL FRACTURES

1.72 2.8 2.5  
5

DDH  
69-2-7  
203

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# SECTION DDH69-2-7

No. 2 VEIN ZONE

SCALE: 1" = 20'

OCTOBER 1969

FIG 69-19

SW

NE

TRENCH 4

BASE LINE

- 30°

DDH 69-2-8  
287'

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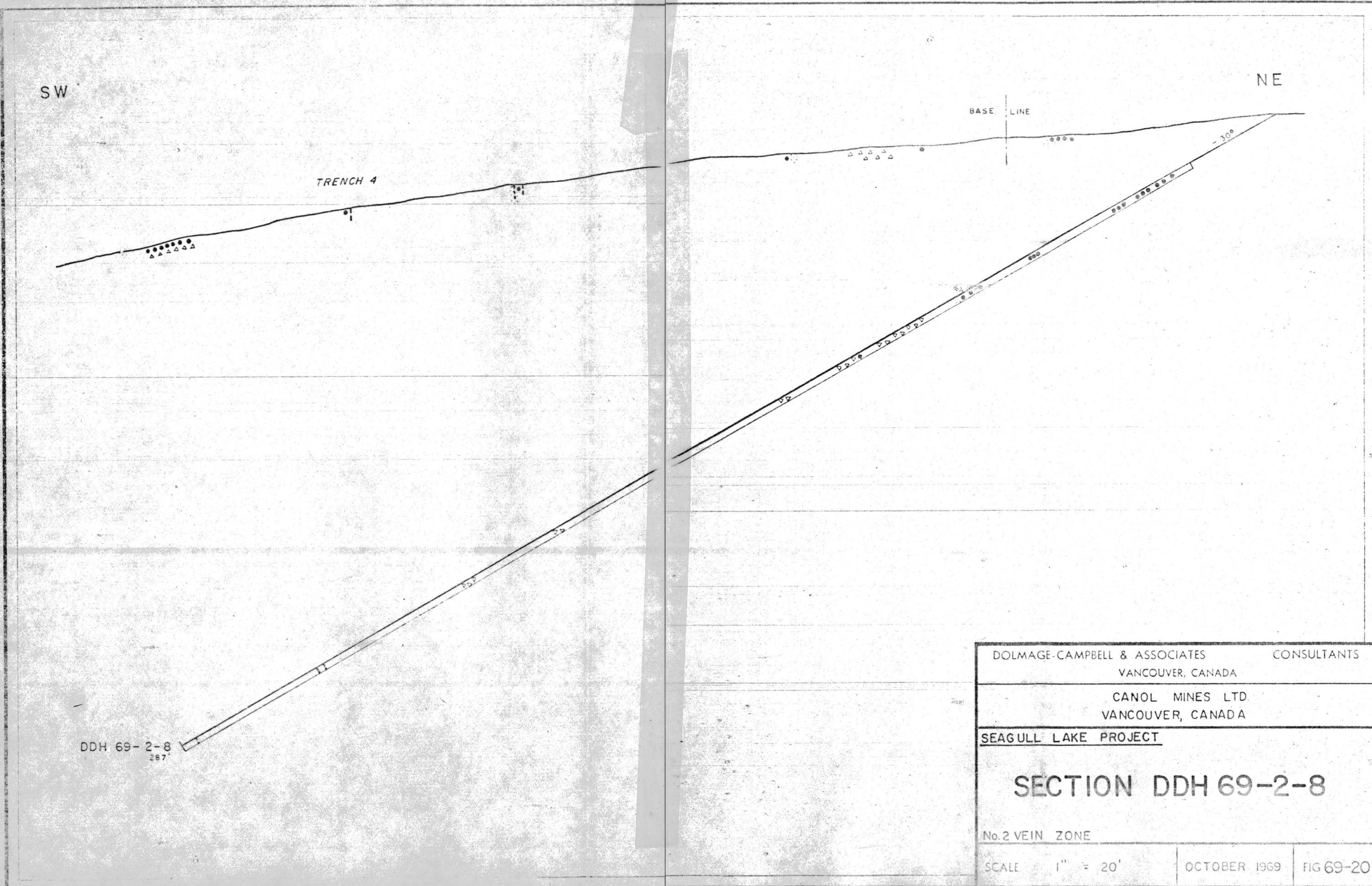
# SECTION DDH 69-2-8

No. 2 VEIN ZONE

SCALE 1" = 20'

OCTOBER 1969

FIG 69-20



EXPLORATION OF OTHER SHOWINGS

A total of 16 other showings and float occurrences on the property were investigated by the resident geologist in 1969. None of these showings has sufficient commercial promise to warrant further work being done on them; however, for the record they are briefly described in this part of the report and their locations are indicated on the main property map in the pocket of the report.

(1) GALENA OCCURRENCE G2 (No. 4 Vein):

(232 700N, 30930E) - 450 ft. NE of No. 2 Vein

Bulldozer trenching of crown of hill NE of No. 2 Vein.

Narrow oxidized vein striking  $130^{\circ}$ , carrying blebs of galena and sphalerite, in siliceous grey dolomite. Talus covers the vein to the northwest, whilst to the southeast it cuts off sharply near the easterly trench wall.

Steep quartz-filled fractures strike at  $25^{\circ}$  and  $110^{\circ}$ , one 3" wide contains blebs of chalcopyrite and chalcocite.

Eighty feet to the southeast a vertical oxidized shear striking at  $15^{\circ}$  contains minor blebs of galena. The surrounding dolomite carries galena as thin smears up to one inch across in small cracks.

Work done: 550 ft. of bulldozer trenching. Chip sample across oxidized shear (#080) = 0.005 Au, 1.12 Ag, 1.95% Pb. Grab sample of dolomite (#081) = 0.26 Ag, 1.3% Pb.

Potential: Not enough to warrant further work.

(2) GALENA OCCURRENCE G4:

Adjacent to Trailer Camp, exposed by 200 ft. of bulldozer trench.

Coincident with geochemical Pb high found by MacDonald Consultants in 1966. (Line 14N, 2 and 4E).

Large intermittent chunks and fine stringers of galena in silicified grey siltstone laced with thin quartz stringers (G.S.C. Unit 3). Bisected by numerous large

milky quartz veins, which sometimes carry minor pyrite and chalcopyrite. Area approximately 300 feet square

Potential: Zone probably has no great thickness, and little extent (MacDonald contour map). No mineral in the trench to the east.

(3) GALENA OCCURRENCE G5:  
(235°30'N, 22°50'E), 74500 ft NW of Silver Creek Trailer Camp)

Exposed in road cut. Similar to G4 only much smaller in extent. Very near contact with underlying phyllite therefore potential is not significant.

(4) GALENA OCCURRENCE G6:  
(237°90'N, 25°74'E), (1 mile NNW of No. 2 Vein.)

Discovered by prospectors, opened by blasting small trench. In 1969 it was trenched at 50 ft. intervals south of initial trench.

Milky quartz vein approximately 10 feet wide striking  $150^{\circ}$ , near contact of dolomite and black slates of G.S.C. Unit 5.

Irregular smears and blebs of galena up to 5% and granular stibnite up to 3%. Extent approximately 50 ft.

Potential: Limited to visible exposure. No work warranted.

(5) BRECCIA ZONE G7:  
(229800N, 39000E), (1200 ft. S. of Silver Creek, elev. 4730 ft.)

Two trenches excavated in 1969. Westerly trench sampled over 2 consecutive 20 ft. lengths in oxidized zone:

#065 0.005 Au, 0.52 Ag, 0.51% Pb, 0.12% Cu  
#066 " , 0.20 Ag, 0.10 " , 0.03 "

Zone of yellow-brown oxidation in black-weathered phyllite. Pale grey quartz with minor pyrite adjacent to shear in westerly trench. Areas of quartz breccia, mineralized in one instance. Irregular masses of fine-grained galena in southern portion of easterly trench. Much float.

Potential: Very localized and low grade mineralization. No further work warranted.

(6) GALENA OCCURRENCE G8:

(232000N, 39600E) (Above Silver Creek on road to Seagull Lake)

Red oxidized zone in dolomite adjacent to phyllite. Length of zone 20 feet. Cannot be traced above or below.

Blebs of galena, very minor chalcopyrite and pyrite in quartz vein. Grab sample of best material, (#064):

0.22 Ag, 0.63% Pb, 0.03% Cu

Potential: Nil, no mineralization in surrounding outcrops. Low grade.

(7) GALENA OCCURRENCE G9:

(230300N, 55700E) (2 miles ESE of Lower Seagull Lake on top of ridge above small lake. Discovered during mapping.)

Narrow sugary quartz veins with stringers and blebs of pyrite, arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena, in syenite parallel to contact with volcanics. Very limited extent. Best vein chip samples, (#029) = Tr. Au, 0.05 Ag, 0.22% Pb, 3% Zn, 0.01% Cu.

Potential: This showing does not warrant further work, but the syenite body should be thoroughly explored because it has been fractured and mineralized.

(8) GALENA OCCURRENCE G10:

(222200N, 62000E), (S. side of valley west of Cone Camp. Discovered by prospectors, no work done.)

Two ft. wide vein dipping 65° E in altered dolomite. Contains pyrite, arsenopyrite and some pyrrothite, with minor galena and chalcopyrite.

Not sufficient size or rich enough sulphide mineralization to be of interest in this district.

(9) GALENA OCCURRENCE G11:  
(223300N, 63400E), (Hillside north of Cone Camp.)

Discovered by prospectors, exposed by trench. Chip sample across true width (#027) = 0.01 Au, 0.97 Ag, 2.8% Pb

Oxidized, isolated vein, 3 ft. in width, striking 200° and dipping 35° N. Thin band of galena in footwall

Potential: Neither enough grade or tonnage to be of interest.

(10) COPPER OCCURRENCE C1:  
(218650N, 56900E) (E. bank of Iron Creek, discovered by prospectors.)

Outcrop well exposed by bulldozing down dip.

Disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite as fine dusting in grey quartzite on small knoll, dipping steeply northeasterly, overlying black shale. Slight mineralization in thin quartz stringers. Some thin barren calcite veinlets.

No mineralization visible down dip. Thickness of bed 10 ft.

Potential: Too low grade and only local in extent.

(11) COPPER OCCURRENCE C2:  
(218950N, 57200E), (east of Iron Creek, discovered by prospectors.)

Chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite filling across few inches in low dipping shear. Too small to warrant work.

(12) COPPER OCCURRENCE C3:  
(230,200N, 30300E), (1/2 mile north of No. 2 Vein, discovered in mapping.)

Blebs of chalcocite in narrow quartz vein in dolomite. Pinches out in discovery outcrop. No potential.

(13) MAGNETITE OCCURRENCE M1:

(22000N, 3500E) (Iron Mt. government aeromag. anomaly.) Trench cut around south side of mountain.

Fine magnetite in altered greenish amphibolite to the west of the top of Iron Mountain. Surrounded by quartzite, green volcanic rocks, meta-diorite and felsic breccia. Grab sample (#033) - 37.6% Fe, 0.01% Ni, Trace Cu.

No potential.

(14) MAGNETITE OCCURRENCE M2:

(217500N, 53700E) (1000 ft. east of Iron Creek.) Discovered in reconnaissance mapping. Trenched by bulldozer along hillside.

Fine magnetite and minor sulphides in vein adjacent to normal fault between limestone and black shale. Zone approximately 30 feet wide. Low angle thrust fault to the east. Siliceous dolomite still further east with disseminated pyrite. Chip samples across complete width of magnetite (031), and dolomite (032). =

#031 - 48.5% Fe, 0.01% Cu, 0.01% Ni  
032 - Tr. Au, 0.02 Ag.

Potential: No commercial grade for this district.

(15) MAGNETITE OCCURRENCE M3:

(228200N, 57200E) (Top of N-S ridge east of Seagull Creek.)

Fine magnetite body 10 ft. in width in pale, red-weathering dolomite overlying syenite. No extent determined.

(16) STRINGER ZONE:

(226100N, 37800E), (top of small cirque 5000 ft. south of Silver Creek.)

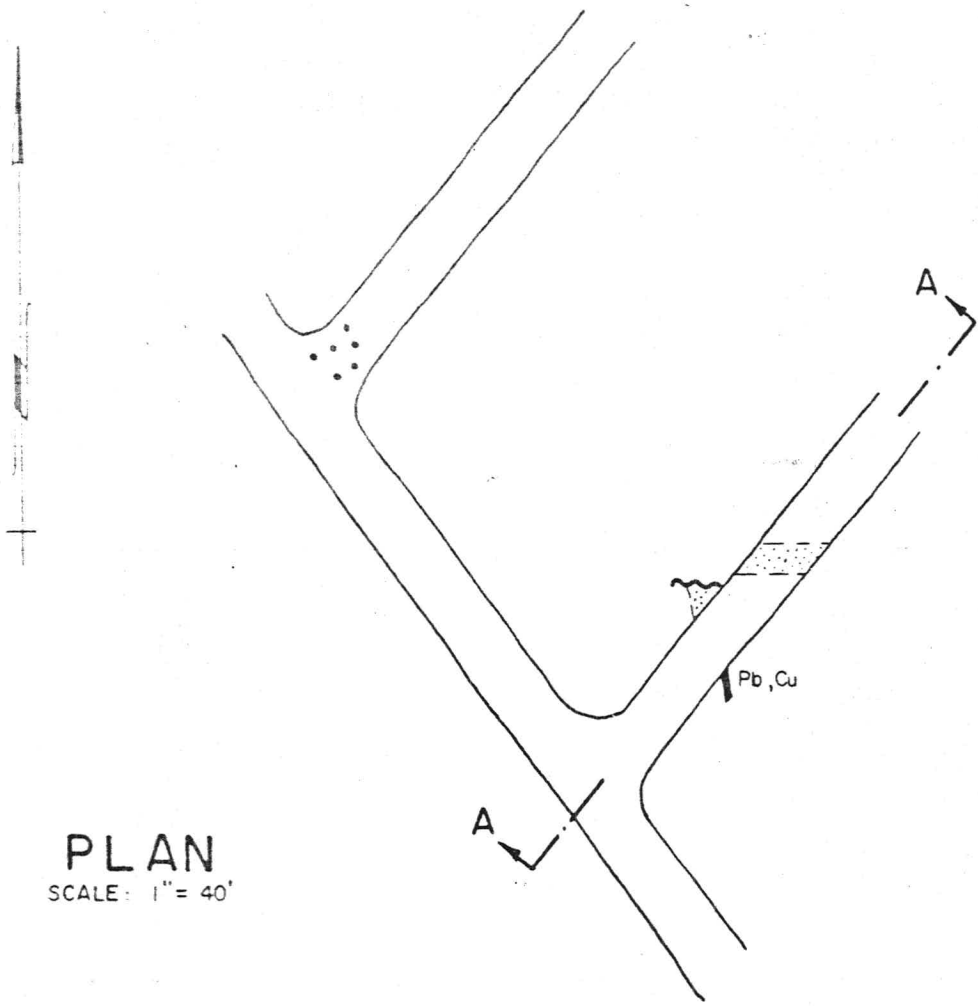
The zone is approximately 200 feet wide in dolomite, capped by a basic dyke and abutted to the east by black slates and phyllites, possibly along a vertical fault. Quartz veins containing large pyrite crystals strike at 350° and dip 85° east, whilst thinner veins of massive siderite, pyrite and blebs of galena, sphalerite and chalcocopyrite occur further west. The slope below the showing is covered with large boulders.

A chip sample (056) was taken over 6 ft. across one quartz vein, and a grab sample taken of the vein material to the west (057).

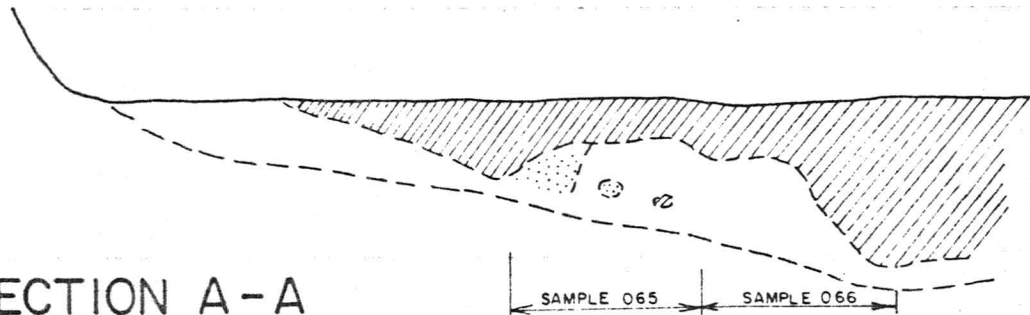
#056 = Trace Au and Ag

057 = 0.005 Au, 1.32 Ag, 2.5% Pb, 0.17% Zn, 0.10% Cu.

Potential: Too low grade to warrant further work.

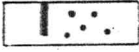
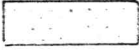
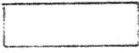




**PLAN**  
SCALE: 1" = 40'



**SECTION A-A**  
SCALE: 1" = 20'

**LEGEND**

-  GALENA
-  QUARTZ
-  OXIDIZED ZONE
-  BLACK PHYLLITE
-  SHEAR

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**BRECCIA ZONE**

SCALE as shown

OCTOBER 1969

FIG 69-21

TALUS

3" MILKY QUARTZ, BLEBS OF CHALCOPYRITE AND CHALCOCITE

BLEBS AND THIN VEINLETS OF GALENA IN DOLOMITE, GRAB SAMPLE 081 - 0.26 ozAg, 1.30 % Pb

1 3/4" SHEAR, OXIDIZED, MINOR GALENA, SAMPLE 080  $\frac{1.12 \text{ oz Ag}}{5'}$ ; 1.95 % Pb

TRENCH

THIN OXIDIZED ZONE  
MINOR GALENA, SPHALERITE

### LEGEND



GALENA VEIN, DISSEMINATED



QUARTZ STRINGER



FRACTURES

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# No. 4 VEIN

SCALE: 1" = 60'

OCTOBER 1969

FIG. 69-22

## MAPPING OF PROPERTY

Reconnaissance mapping of the Seagull Lake property was completed only for the northern and western half, but it has revealed enough of the general geology of the claim area to permit an assessment of the property for future work.

The northwestern portion of the property is entirely underlain by sedimentary rocks that are host to many scattered, small lead-silver-zinc deposits that are too limited in extent to be of commercial interest. The potential of these deposits has been well and thoroughly tested by the work done by Canol Mines Ltd. in 1967-69, and no further work is warranted in that area except for the possible mining of No. 1 Vein should a mill become established in the area.

The eastern and southern portion of the property is distinguished by quite different geology, consisting primarily of sedimentary and volcanic rocks intruded by syenite stocks. One stock about 2 miles in diameter occurs at the northeast corner of the property and others are known to occur to the south but have not yet been defined by mapping.

The feature of primary geological economic interest on the property now is the possibility of these intrusive bodies being host to porphyry-type copper orebodies. This possibility is enhanced by the following occurrences on the Canol Property of features that are characteristic of such deposits:

1. Profusion of lead-zinc deposits in the sedimentary rocks surrounding the intrusive stocks.
2. Concentration of magnetite-pyrrhotite deposits around the immediate rim of the intrusives.
3. Pyritization of the surrounding intruded rocks.
4. Nearby location of a major, deep-seated regional fault, (Seagull Fault).
5. Occurrence of some peripheral veining and mineralization within the northern syenite stock.

Some encouragement for the exploration for such orebodies is provided by the recent discovery and present development of a typical porphyry copper type of deposit by Casino Silver Mines Ltd. on their property 200 miles to the northwest in the Yukon. This discovery is in a quartz-monzonite intrusive stock and is considerable distance from the Canol property, but the geological environment is similar and the type of mineralization indicates a continuation of the porphyry-copper belt into the Yukon from British Columbia.

For the above reasons, the writer feels that the eastern portion of the Canol property, northeast of Seagull Creek, be mapped, prospected, soil sampled, and selectively surveyed by geophysical methods in order to further assess the potential in that area of disseminated copper-molybdenum deposits.

## CONCLUSIONS

The extensive and comprehensive exploration done on the Canol claims lying west of Seagull Creek and Lakes in the past three seasons have reasonably well exhausted all possibilities for the existence of economic orebodies on those claims, with the possible exception of No. 1 Vein.

The drill investigations of promising lead-zinc occurrences in the limey rocks should be continued wherever such an occurrence is found, because one may be found that is large and rich enough to be economic.

The most interesting part of the property that now remains to be explored is the eastern and southern block of claims, (Fig. 69-8), covering about 30 square miles. Because of the existence there of at least two intrusive syenite stocks, that are surrounded by lead-zinc and magnetite bodies in the intruded formations, it is a worthwhile exploration venture to thoroughly map, prospect and soil sample this block of claims. The primary target for such a program will be large, disseminated copper (molybdenite) deposits of openpit potential.

Based on the foregoing geological situation the followed exploration program is considered warranted on the Seagull Lake property and is recommended to Canol Mines Ltd. for the 1970, or a subsequent, field season.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

Camp should be re-established in the vicinity of the Cone Camp to serve as a base for the exploration of the northern intrusive body. Subsequently an additional (fly) camp will have to be established further south to serve as a base for mapping and surveying the southern portion of the claims.

The estimated cost for the program is:

1. Geological mapping	\$ 15,000.
2. Soils survey and assays	20,000.
3. Bulldozer trenching	20,000.
4. Access roads and road improvement	30,000.
5. Reconnaissance diamond drilling (\$20/ft., 2000 ft.)	40,000.
6. Transportation and communication	15,000.
7. Camp and support facilities	20,000.

8. Administration and overhead	\$ 15,000.
9. Consulting and supervision	10,000.
10. Contingencies	15,000.

TOTAL:- \$200,000.

The results of the above program will govern recommendations for any subsequent work that should be done on the property.

Respectfully submitted,  
DOLMAGE CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Douglas D. Campbell, P.Eng., Ph.D.

DÖLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL & MINING ENGINEERS

1000 GUINNESS TOWER

VANCOUVER 1, B. C.

Nov. 10, 1969

- 27 -

CERTIFICATE

I, Douglas D. Campbell, with business and residential addresses in Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a consulting geological engineer.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, (B.A. Sc., Geological Engineering, 1946), and of the California Institute of Technology, (Ph.D., Economic Geology and Geophysics, 1955).
3. I am a registered Professional Engineer of the Yukon Territory and British Columbia.
4. From 1946 until 1957 I was engaged in mining and mineral exploration in Canada and the United States as geologist for a number of companies. In 1957 I retired as chief geologist for Eldorado Mining & Refining Co. Ltd. to begin private practice as a consulting engineer.
5. I am completely familiar with the Seagull Lake property of Canol Mines Ltd., having examined it at various times in 1968 and 1969, and having supervised the resident geologists on the property during both years.
6. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly in the properties or securities of Canol Mines Ltd., or any associated companies.

Respectfully submitted,



Douglas D. Campbell, P.Eng., B.A. Sc., Ph.D.

Vancouver, Canada.

APPENDIX

Written 1969 diamond drill core logs.

CANOL MINES LTD.

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 232,400N  
 30,450E  
 Elev. 6340'  
 Core Size BQ

Length 104'  
 Azimuth 40°  
 Dip -30°

Project Canol Mines  
 Location No. 2 Vein  
 Purpose Test for values.

Hole No. 69-2-1  
 Date 16-18 July, 69  
 Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	104	DOLOMITE	23	104	50	

Casing begun at 23', casing to 104'.

Light to dark grey, brown-black weathering, fine grained. Extremely shattered core. Clay in places, weathered to 93'.

Project Canol Hole No. 69-2-1

CANOL MINES LTD.

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 232,505N  
30,465E

Elev. 6368'  
Core Size BQ

Length 87'  
Azimuth 220°  
Dip -30°

Project Canol Mines  
Location No. 2 Vein.  
Purpose Explore for values.

Hole No. 69-2-3  
Date 25-26th July, 69  
Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	23	OVERBURDEN	Casing to 25'	27	29	1'
23	87	DOLOMITE	Medium grained, mottled grey and light brown cemented breccia, reddish brown weathering, to 69'. Minor disseminated pyrite in places. 70-87: Dark grey, fine grained, numerous random fine pale silicified dolomite stringers. Fractures generally 50°-55°, denser rock thin overlying. Core very broken, crumbly in places.	29	32	9"
				32	37	3 1/2'
				37	42	3 1/2'
				42	47	6'
				47	50	1 1/2'
				52 1/2	55 1/2	1'
				71	74	6"
				74	79	1 1/2'
				79	84	2'
				84	87	1'
			25-29: Light chocolate coloured, very soft and porous, speared (20°), blebs of siderite.			
			30-42: Oxidized and leached, yellow-brown, crumbly.			
			42-69: More competent, mildly oxidized, slightly silicified, small blebs of pyrite, crystalline talc in fractures. Small blebs of galena associated with pyrite.			
			69: Slip at 50°.			
			69-70: Light brown, cherty, pyritic, sharp lower contact at 70°.			
			71 1/4-73: 1/8" and 1/2" milky quartz veins at 50°.			
			81-84: Very finely broken.			
			Spots of galena at:- 45 1/2, 46, 48, 48 1/2, 50, 54, 54 1/2, 58 1/2, 59, 60, 61, 61 1/8, 62 1/2, 64-64 1/8, 67, 68 1/2.			
			Sampled - 45 - 70. Sludge samples (good water return)			
						Total loss, 17'
						Recovery 73 1/2%

Project CANOL MINES LTD.

Hole No. 69-2-3

CANOL MINES LTD.

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord 232,400N  
 30,450E  
 Elev 6340'  
 Core Size BQ

Length 301'  
 Azimuth 40°  
 Dip -45°

Project Canol Mines  
 Location Canol Camp, Y.T.  
 Purpose test for values

Hole No. 69-2-2  
 Date 18-24 July, 69.  
 Logged by P.Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	25	GROUND CORE	Casing to 50'	25	38	7 1/2'
25	301 END	DOLOMITE	Dark grey, fine grained occasional areas of lighter coloured blotches and stringers of dolomite. Minor shearing, occasional quartz stringers, and thin zones of sericitization in upper parts of hole. Occasional small pyrite blebs. Core very blocky and broken, crumbly in places, esp. (205-252) and(283-301). 44-45: Slight shearing at 35°. 67-79: Shear zone with white-yellow-red silicified dolomite stringers and minor disseminated pyrite, at 35°. 146: 1/2" milky quartz vein at 65°. 164-172: Shear zone at 50°. 174: 4" milky quartz vein at 30° 180 1/2: 1" milky quartz vein at 70° 255-264: Dark grey soft silty dolomite, fine pyrite disseminated throughout. 264-267: Soft yellow-brown oxidized zone, no visible mineralization. 281-283: Grey clay seam. 285-289: and (290-298) yellow brown sand. Rock from 267-301 brecciated, breaking very small.	43	47	2'
				54	61	1 1/2'
				70	76	3'
				74	82	1'
				93	100	2 1/2'
				117	122	1'
				127	128	6"
				136	137	6"
				143	146	1 1/4'
				151	159	3 1/4'
				170	186	5 1/2'
				187	192	3 1/4'
						(2' grid)
				203	211	5 1/4'
						(2' grid)
				213	225	6'
				228	229	6"
				239	240	6"
				241	244	2 1/2'
				246	252	3'
				255	260	2 1/2'
				264	278	8 1/4'
				279	283	2 1/2'
				283	289	5'
						(sand )
		DOLOMITE	Minor sericite at:- 30, 33, 34, 36, 38, 50-52, 62, 63 1/2, 84, 158 1/2, 169'.	289	295	5'
						(sand )
				295	298	1 1/2'
				298	301	2'

Project Canol Hole No. 69-2-2



CANOL MINES LTD.

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Cont'd 232, 505N  
30, 465E  
El-7 6303'  
Core Size B.Q.

Length 120'  
Azimuth 220°  
Dip -45°

Project CANOL MINES LTD.  
Location No. 2 Vein,  
Purpose

Hole No 69-2-4  
Date 27-28th July 69.  
Logged by P.Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	30	OVERBURDEN	Very broken rock.	30	32	1 1/2'
30	120	DOLOMITE	To 75' : Medium grained mottled grey and light brown recemented breccia, brown weathering, minor disseminated pyrite.	32	36	2 1/2'
	END		Below 75', dark grey, fine grained, numerous yellowish silicified dolomite stringers.	36	38	1'
			Some fractures at 40° and 60°.	38	41	2'
			Core very broken, crumbly over considerable lengths.	41	44	1 1/2'
				44	51	3'
				51	55 1/2	2 1/2'
				56	57	6"
				57	61	1'
			34-35: Light chocolate coloured, very soft and porous, shears at 40°.	61	64	1'
			33-50: Light to dark grey gouge and breccia, oxidized in parts.	67	68	6"
			Occasional thin milky quartz.	73	75	1'
			50-52: Finely broken, oxidized and leached.	79	81	6"
			52-61: Larger disseminated pyrite, up to 1/4"	81	85	1'
			65-67: Reddish tinge in parts, minor talc in fractures.	85	81	1'
			68-70: Darker bands at 58°.	91	98	1 1/2'
			78 : Shears at 40°, spot of galena.	98	102	1'
			84 : Thin quartz infusion at 40°.	102	110	5'
			96-98: Shear Zone at 30°.	110	120	6'
			100-119: Very broken core, mildly oxidized in places.			
			119-120: Rock type (30-75)			
			Thin random galena at:- 66, 67, 71 1/2, 78, 79, 81, 81 1/2, 119.			
			Not sampled. Good water return.			
				Total loss		34'
				Recovery		62%
			Sludge assayed.			

Project

CANOL MINES LTD.

Hole No

69-2-4

CANOL MINES LTD.

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 232,470N  
30,740E  
Elev 6292'  
Core Size B.Q.

Length 200'  
Azimuth 220°  
Dip -35°

Project CANOL MINES LTD.  
Location No. 2. Vein.  
Purpose

Hole No. 69-2-5  
Date 29 July-Aug. 1st/69  
Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS			
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST	
0	32	OVERBURDEN	Casing to 33 feet.	32	38	3'	
32	200	DOLOMITE END	32-120: Medium grained, mottled grey and light brown, brecciated, small pyrite blebs in places.	38	40	6"	
				40-120: Medium grained, mottled grey and light brown, brecciated, small pyrite blebs in places.	40	43	2'
				43-120: Medium grained, mottled grey and light brown, brecciated, small pyrite blebs in places.	43	45	1 1/2'
				120-200: Fine grained, dark grey interlaced with numerous yellowish silicified dolomite stringers.	45	49	2'
				Core very broken, crumbly in places, milky oxidized zones and some minor shear zones.	49	54	4'
					54	59	4 1/2'
					59	61	6"
					61	64	1'
				32-58: Very crumbly, oxidized in places, much core loss.	71 1/2	76	1 1/2'
				58-77: Dark grey dolomite, numerous thin stringers and blebs of pyrite and sphalerite, pyrite up to 10% in places. Occasional thin quartz veins at 40°-50°.	76	81	4 1/2'
							(sand)
					81	84 1/2	2'
					84 1/2	90	3'
				67-75: Light brown, slightly oxidized, some light grey bands with finely disseminated pyrite. Galena diffused through core as random stringers and blebs from 68-75, most abundant 68-69 where concentration up to 10% of rock associated with pyrite, (up to 15%), and sphalerite. Minor pale Talc in fractures.	90	93	2 1/4'
					93	97	1'
					97	102	1 1/2'
					102	107	1'
				107	112	1'	
			67 & 72: Fracture at 60°, thin pyrite filling.	112	117	1'	
			77-86: Grey brown, with finely disseminated pyrite, occasional thin galena veinlet.	117	120	1'	
				120	127	3'	
			94-98: Brown, slightly oxidized (96 1/2) fracture at 40°.	127	130	6"	
			99 & 102: Slips at 45°.	135	138	1'	
			136-138: Oxidized and leached shear zone at 70°.	138	140	1'	
			149-155: Very rusty, crumbly in places.	144	147	2'	
			155-163: Grey, with white dolomite blebs, fine disseminated pyrite.	147	150	1 1/2'	
				150	153 1/2	2 1/2'	
			174-182: Cemented breccia as from 30-120.	153 1/2	155 1/8	6"	
			194-196: As from (155-163). Sheared at 40°.	155 1/2	160	6"	
			173: 1/4" pyrite stringer at 40°.	168	172	2'	

Project CANOL MINES LTD. Hole No. 69-2-5

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
		DOLOMITE	174: Ditto, with minor galena.	172	180	2'
			189: 1/4" pyrite stringer at 45°, minor galena.	180	190	2'
			197-199: Oxidized zone.	190	192	1'
				193	200	1'
			Galena at:- 48, 59, 66, 66 1/2, 68, 68 1/2, - 75, 75 1/2, 85, 89, 90-93, 105-106, 114; 116 1/2-118, 147 1/2, 150-154, 179, 186, 189.			Total loss 57 1/4'
			Sample 66-76°, 85-90°, 90-95°, 104-109°; 113 1/2-118 1/2°, 147-184°, 179-189°.			Recovery 66%
			No water recovery.			

CANOL MINES LTD.

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 232, 470 N  
30, 740E  
Elev. 6292'  
Core Size BQ

Length 250'  
Azimuth 220°  
Dip -50°

Project CANOL MINES LTD.  
Location No. 2 Vein.  
Purpose

Hole No. 69-2-6  
Date 1-4 Aug. 1969.  
Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	35	OVERBURDEN	Soil and broken rock, casing to 35'.	35	40	3'
35	250 END	DOLomite	(35-123) Medium grained, grey and yellow-brown, cemented breccia, oxidized in parts, minor disseminated pyrite, some zones of angular quartz fragments. Core broken, crumbly in places.	40	52	5 1/2'
			(123-250) Grey, fine grained, very thin pale interwoven veinlets. Occasional oxidized zones, milky quartz, chert. Brecciated in places as from (35-123).	53	57	1 1/2'
			(56-110) Dark grey, fine grained, interlaced with pale silicified dolomite and milky quartz stringers. Pyrite up to 20% as blebs and stringers associated with quartz blebs and thin veinlets of galena sometimes associated with pyrite. Minor sphalerite. Some oxidized zones. Stretches of competent core, blocky and crumbly in places.	58	63	1 1/2'
				63	65	6"
				65	69	2'
				73	82	2'
				82	90	1'
				93	99	3'
				99	104	1'
				104	109	1'
				109	115 1/2	1'
				116	118	1 1/2'
				118	119	6"
				129	132	2 1/2'
				132	137	2 1/2'
				137	139	6"
				139	142	1'
				142	155	5'
			(37-40) Sand,	155	164	2'
			(41) Thin grey mud seam.	176	178	1 1/2'
			(44-52) More oxidized, 2' sand (50-52')	180	184	1 1/2'
			(57-55) Light brown, oxidized, sandy.	187	197	4'
			(60) Thin veinlets of quartz with small pyrite blebs.	197	202	2'
			(61) 2" Milky quartz at 45°.	202	207	2'
			(63-65) Milky quartz, small pyrite crystals, minor galena.	207	210	1'
			(87) Thin cemented breccia at 45°.	210	212	6"
			(108-109) Slightly oxidized.	219	222	1'
			(109 1/2) Milky quartz vein at 30°	222	224	6"
			(152) Slip at 60°	224	226	1'

Project

CANOL MINES LTD.

Hole No.

69-2-6

FOOTAGE  
FROM TO

ROCK TYPE  
DOLOMITE

DESCRIPTION

CORE LOSS

FROM	TO	LOST
226	231	4'
231	236	3'
236	250	13'
Total Loss		73 1/2'
Recovery		65%

(154-169) Brecciated, slightly oxidized and leached, large blebs of galena from 156-165, and random stringers, associated with pyrite.

(175) 1' Milky quartz vein at 35°

(188) 1/2" Milky quartz Vein at 55°

(198) 6" Breccia, slip face shows 2 movements at 60° to each other.

(200-207) Chert. Pale grey.

(207) Milky quartz.

(207-209) Very broken core, blebs of galena.

(221) 1/2" Quartz vein at 20°.

(237-250) Sandy breccia, little recovered.

Some joints at 50° and 70°.  
Little water return.

Sample 155-170

Nos. -76-078.

Galena at:- 44, 45-48, 63-94, 103, 104, 112, 113, 114, 114 1/2-115 1/2, 116, 117 1/2, 124, 124 1/2, 128, 130, 132, 133, 156-168, 208, 218.

CANOL MINES LTD.

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coörd. 232, 390N  
30, 895E  
Elev. 6225'  
Core Size BQ

Length 203'  
Azimuth 215°  
Dip -30°

Project CANOL MINES LTD.  
Location No. 2 Vein.  
Purpose

Hole No. 69-2-7  
Date 5-7th Aug. 1969.  
Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	44	OVERBURDEN	Soil and broken rock. Casing to 47'.	44	49	1'
44	203	DOLOMITE	Light - dark grey, fine grained, mottled. Sandy and brecciated to 97'.	49	53	1'
	END		Oxidized in places, thin random milky quartz veins, occasional thin pyrite stringers.	53	55	1'
			Galena occurs over large part of hole as discontinuous fillings in very thin cracks, generally associated with pyrite, against which it abuts in places, and is intermingled in others.	55	60	1 1/2'
			Some very minor chalcopyrite also present.	60	65	1 1/2'
			Fractures at 40° to 60°.	65	67	1'
			Core blocky and crumbly in places.	67	71	1'
			(48-48 1/2) Oxidized seam, blebs of galena.	71	73	6"
			(51) Thin breccia zone, sandy, quartz, minor pyrite veinlets.	73	75	6"
			(65-66) Milky quartz.	75	78	1'
			(95-100) Partially leached oxidized zone, pyrite and galena in blebs and veinlets.	78	83	1 1/2'
			(117-115) Oxidized breccia, slip at 45°. Spot of galena.	83	89	1'
			(137) Slip at 70°.	89	90	1'
			(134) 1/4" Pyrite - galena vein at 50°.	90	110	1'
			(161) 1/2" Milky quartz vein at 5°.	113	118	1'
			(177 1/2) 1" breccia.	118	123	6"
			(177-179) More massive blotches of pyrite up to 20%.	123	128	1 1/2'
			(184) Slip at 65°.	142	147	9"
			(184 1/2) Thin sericite.	147	194	1'
			(185) Thin sandy breccia.			
			(194-203) Blotchy, pale-dark grey.			
			Galena at:- 48, 51, 95, 96, 96 1/2, 97-99 1/2, 100-180, 117, 122-123, 124, 125-126, 128, 129, 129 1/2, 150, 167 1/2.			
			No water return.			
			Sample 95-100 No. 079			
			Total Loss 17 1/2'			
			Recovery 89%.			

Project CANOL MINES LTD. Hole No. 69-2-7

## CANOL MINES LTD.

## DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL &amp; ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 232, 310N  
31, 000E

Length 287'

Project CANOL MINES LTD.

Hole No. 69-2-8

Elev. 6225'

Azimuth 230°

Location Canol Camp. Y.T.

Date 9-16 Aug. 1969.

Core Size BQ

Dip -30°

Purpose Exploration.

Logged by P.Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	24	GROUND CORE	Casing to 34'	24	32	6'
24	287	DOLOMITE	Light - dark grey, medium - fine grained, silicified, interlaced with thin pale silicified dolomite stringers. Brecciated in places. Some fractures at 40°.	32	35	1 1/2'
	END		Occasional thin milky quartz veins.	35	40	3'
			Minor disseminated pyrite, and some pyrite filling in small cracks.	2'	sand,	
				40	42	1 1/2'
				42	47	2'
				47	52	1 1/2'
				52	54	1'
			Core blocky and crumbly in places.	54	57	1 1/2'
				57	63	5'
			(45-46) Soft, brown, sandy, with disseminated pyrite (3%)	(5'	Ground)	
			(50) Thin milky quartz at 0°.	63	70	2 1/2'
			(79-82) Fractured zone, partly oxidized, pyrite and minor galena filling.	73	78	1 1/2'
				78	83	9"
			(83 1/2-85) Breccia zone, blebs of pyrite, minor galena.	83	85	6"
			Very oxidized, leached from (83 1/2-84) at 30°.	85	88	6"
			(93-106) Breccia zone. Slip at 70° at 95', and 55° at 101'.	88	93	2'
			(110-116) Breccia zone at 80°.	93	98	2 1/2'
			(129) Brecciated over 4" at 70°.	98	102	1'
			(137-170) Grey-black, blotchy.	104	107	6"
			(152-158) Fine-grained, light grey, tough, quartzitic, with fine disseminated pyrite (5%). Intercalated with thin, V. fine grained light brown silty dolomite.	109	113	1 1/2'
				113	117	6"
				118	124	1'
			(170-180) As from 152-158. Joints at 75°. Some irregular slips.	128	131	6"
			(187-187 1/2) As from 152-158.	135	140	6"
			(189) Thin Breccia zone.	140	145	9"
			(189-190) As from (152-158)	145	150	1'
			(192-193) Ditto	150	155	1'
			(212 1/2-213 1/2) Breccia.	158	160	6"
			(250) 1/4" Quartz vein at 45°.	160	165	2'
			(251 1/2) 1/2" Quartz vein at 40°.	165	170	6"

Project

CANOL

Hole No. 69-2-8

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
		DOLOMITE	(274-275) Shearing at 50°.	170	175	1'
			(283) 1/8" quartz vein at 40°.	175	180	1 1/2'
				183	185	6"
				185	190	1'
			Minor blebs and thin veinlets of galena at:-	190	198	2'
			(29,31-32,33,35 1/2,37,38,42,43,44-44 1/2) (64-66)	200	205	1 1/2'
			(79,81-82,83 1/2) (110 1/2).	210	212	9"
			Irregular water return.	215	220	2'
			Not sampled.	(1' Ground)		
				220	225	2'
				225	230	1 3/4'
				235	240	2'
				240	249	7'
				(ground)		
				249	259	1'
			259	264	9"	
			264	275	6'	
			275	280	2'	
			280	285	1'	
				TOTAL LOSS 78 1/4'		
				RECOVERY 70%		

Project

CANOL

Hole No. 09-2-8

Page

CANOL MINES LTD.

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 223,015N  
66,863E  
Elev. 4,840'  
Core Size BQ

Length 166'  
Azimuth 135°  
Dip =30°

Project Seagull Lakes.  
Location Cone claims, Canol Camp. Y.T.  
Purpose Exploration.

Hole No. C1  
Date 29th May - 1st June, 1969.  
Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	17	CASING		35	39	2'
17	34	BOX UPSET	Dolomite, limestone, thin chert bands.	39	44	1'
34	43	CHERT	Light brown to light green. Thin calcite in fractures.	50	54	1 1/2'
			(37 3/4) 1/2" pyrite, sphalerite, galena vein at 45°	58	63	6"
			(39 1/2) 1/4" ditto	65	72	1'
			(40-43) Mineralized vein. Sphalerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, V. minor chalcopyrite. Quartz and calcite gangue.	81	86	6"
			(43 1/2-44) Calcite at 40°. Blebs of pyrite, sphalerite, galena.	86	92	6"
45	62 1/2	CHERTY DOLOMITE	Fine grained, light brown-greenish, locally brecciated, some thin pyrite veinlets.	105	109	9"
			(57 1/2-62) Mineralized vein. Massive pyrrhotite, blebs of pyrite, sphalerite, galena.	114	120	6"
				124	127	6"
				127	131	1 1/2'
				131	133	6"
				133	138	9"
				146	154	1 1/2'
				154	166	2'
62 1/2	74	LIMESTONE	Pale grey, upper contact at 25°, interlaced fine pyrite at (63) over 3". Some thin calcite stringers.	Total loss 15'		
			(67) 2" massive sulphides at 0°.	Recovery 90%		
			(68-74) Mineralized vein. Massive pyrrhotite with stringers of galena at 45°-55°. Minor pyrite, V. minor blebs of chalcopyrite.			
74	79 1/2	DOLOMITE	Pale green-brownish, medium grained, silicified, thin quartz stringers. Pyrite disseminated throughout, occasional blebs of galena.			
			(74 1/2) Thin massive galena and sphalerite, some pyrite.			
			(76) 2" pyrite, galena, sphalerite.			
79 1/2	93	LIMESTONE	Pale grey, fine pyrite disseminated and in thin stringers.			
			(87-88) Massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite.			

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone Claims.

Hole No.

C1

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS			
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST	
93	166	DOLOMITE	Light greenish-grey, fine - medium grained, silicified, patchy brown weathering. Thin interbedded limestone. Sparse disseminated pyrite. Thin quartz and calcite veinlets.				
	END		(100)	Quartz veinlet at 60°, blebs of pyrite.			
			(113)	3/4" calcite veinlet at 50°			
			(116)	Thin coarse breccia, calcite filled.			
			(120 1/2)	1/4" pyrite stringer at 45°.			
			(126)	Shear at 40°.			
			(133-134)	Calcite vein at 60°, pyrite stringers.			
			(141)	Slip at 5°, pyrite filled.			
			(158)	1/4" Oxidized pyrite veinlet at 80°.			
			(164)	Thin crumbly weathered dolomite.			
				Core generally competent, blocky and broken in places.			
				<u>Sampled.</u> (40-45), (57 1/2-62), (68-76), (87-89).			

Project Seagull Lakes Cone Claims.  
 Hole No. C1  
 Page 2

## CANOL MINES LTD.

## DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL &amp; ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord 223 015 N

66 853 E

Elev 4,840 ft.

Core Size BQ

Length 213ft.

Azimuth 135°

Dip -46°

Project Seagull Lakes Cone Claims

Location Cone, Canol Camp, Y.T.

Purpose Exploration.

Hole No. C2

Date 1st - 3rd June 1969.

Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	12	GROUND CORE		12	22	5'
12	213	DOLOMITE LHD	Coarse-fine grained, mottled light greenish, dark green in places. Silicified and thermally altered over most of hole. Patches of brown weathering, minor disseminated pyrite. Fractures predominate at 40°-50°.	31	34	1'
				34	36	6"
				40	44 1/2	1'
				44 1/2	52	6"
				63	64	6"
			Bands of chert and limestone, occasional thin calcite stringers.	64	68	1'
				72	77	6"
			Core generally competent. Blocky and crumbly in places.	82	88	9"
				88	90	6"
				90	94	6"
			(12-16) Grey-white limestone, V. sparse disseminated pyrite.	97	101	1'
			(26 1/2-40) Chert. Light brown-greenish. Fine calcite - filled cracks. Irregular jointing.	123	127	6"
				127	129	6"
			(40-41) Limestone. Light-dark grey.	134 1/2	140	1 1/2'
			(41) Slip at 5°	140	146 1/2	6"
			(41-45) Chert. As above.	146 1/2	150	9"
			(44) 1" Calcite.	150	166	1 1/2'
			(45-46) Banding at 70°, joints at 60°	172	176	1'
			(53-54 3/4) Mineralized vein. Massive pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, minor pyrite. Calcite gangue.	184	186	6"
			Lower contact 40°	186	191	6"
			(57-61) Limestone, White, patches of brown carbonate. Pyrite disseminated and in blebs.	201	206	9"
			Blebs of galena (57 1/2-58)	206	211	1'
			(63) Thin calcite.	Total loss 21 3/4'		
			(64-65 1/2) Limestone. Light - dark grey, lower contact 50°.	Recovery 89%		
			Minor pyrite.			
			(69 1/2-71) V. crumbly, altered to montmorillonite			

Project Seagull Lakes Cone Claims.

Hole No. C2

FOOTAGE FROM TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
			FROM	TO	LOST
	DOLOMITE	(73-74) Limestone at 60°. Small pyrite blebs.			
		(76) Slip at 75°. Patches of fine pyrite (76-77).			
		(77 1/4-77 3/4) Limestone. Pale grey. At 60°			
		(85) 1" calcite at 50°			
		(86) 1" calcite at 60°			
		(87-89) Limestone. Light grey, sparse disseminated pyrite.			
		(90-103) Limestone. Dark grey bands.			
		(93-95) Mineralized vein. Massive arsenopyrite and pyrite, some pyrrhotite stringers, minor sphalerite. Dolomite and chert in thin bands.			
		(105 1/2) Calcite stringer at 65°			
		(107) Ditto " 80°			
		(108) Shear at 10°.			
		(110) Chert. Thin light brown band.			
		(111) Very altered, crumbly over 6", as from (69 1/2-71)			
		(118 1/4) 1/8" calcite-pyrite stringer at 55°.			
		(123-128) Porphyritic, light-dark green, Diopside and minor blebs of magnetite.			
		(126) 0.4" calcite at 70°			
		(128 1/2-129 1/2) Calcite, partly oxidized pyrite blebs.			
		(128 1/2) Slip at 50°.			
		(135) 1/4" calcite - pyrite stringer at 40°.			
		(135 1/4-135 3/4) Calcite, brecciated at 135 1/2.			
		(142 1/2) 1/8" pyrite stringer at 70°.			
		(143 1/2-144) Soft, altered, light-dark green.			
		(148) Small VUG with quartz crystals.			
		(153) 1" calcite with pyrite blebs.			
		(155 1/2-157) Coarse breccia, calcite filling.			
		(158) 1" calcite. Slip at 60°.			
		(162) 1/2" quartz - pyrite vein at 60°.			
		(164) Quartz and pyrite. Massive and as small crystals over 2".			
		(160-161) Calcite, light-dark grey, pyrite and spot of galena.			
		(178-184) Fractures at 5°			
		(183) 1" Calcite at 60°.			
		(194) White dolomite - filled fracture at 20°.			

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
		DOLOMITE	(195 1/2-197)			
			Calcite vein, lower contact 65°, pyrite blebs.			
			(198)			
			Low angle calcite stringer.			
			(198 1/2)			
			Slip at 85°.			
			(210)			
			Slip parallel to C.A.			
			(212)			
			Thin calcite infusion.			
			<u>SAMPLE:</u> (52.8 - 54), (93 - 95)			

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone Craters.  
 Hole No. C2  
 Page 3

## CANOL MINES LTD.

## DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL &amp; ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 222,913N

66,762E

Elev. 4,840'

Core Size EQ

Length 140'

Azimuth 282°

Dip -45°

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone Claims

Location Cone Claims, Canol Camp, Y.T.

Purpose Exploration.

Hole No. C3

Date 5-8th June, 1969.

Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	6	GROUND CORE				
6	67 1/2	DOLOMITE & CHERT	Heterogeneous assemblage. Dolomite bluish-grey to brown, broken and weathered with numerous random thin calcite veinlets. Fractures at 20° and 30°. Chert light brown-greenish, irregular fractures.	6	8	5"
				8	13	4'
				13	17	2 1/2'
				17	24	4'
				27	28	6"
				31	35 1/2	6"
				67 1/2	70	6"
			Core blocky, crumbly in places.	70	71 1/2	9"
				79	82	1'
			(47 1/2) 2" calcite stringer at 80°	97	102	6"
			(64 1/2-65) Yellow sand seam.	111	116 1/2	4"
67 1/2	116	LIMESTONE	Fine-medium grained, bluish-grey with numerous calcite veinlets. Pyrite disseminated sparsely throughout, locally concentrated in thin veinlets.	116 1/2	121	1 1/2'
				125	131	1'
				131	135	1'
			(68-73) Blebs of pyrite in calcite.	Total loss 16' 8"		
			(74) 1 1/2" Pyrite - Galena (15%) stringer at 30°. Oxidized.	Recovery 88%		
			(98) 1/2" Pyrite stringer, very oxidized.			
			(108) Massive pyrite and galena, at 30°, with blebs of pyrite extending 6" into F/W. Oxidized.			
			(112) Small blebs of galena in thin fracture at 20°.			
116	140	DOLOMITE	Medium-coarse grained, brown to greenish white, silicified and thermally altered.			
	END		Oxidized.			
			(116-131) Brecciated.			
			(130) 1 1/2" calcite stringer at 35°.			

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone Claims.

Hole No. C3

**CANOL MINES LTD.**

**DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.**

Coord. 222,913N  
66,762E  
Elev. 4,840ft.  
Core Size BQ

Length 113'  
Azimuth 282°  
Dip -24°

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone Claims.  
Location Cone Group, Canol Camp, Y.T.  
Purpose Exploration.

Hole No. C4  
Date 9th June 1969.  
Logged by P.Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	11	GROUND COPE				
11	13 1/2	DOLOMITE	Fine-medium grained, oxidized light brown, occasional quartz veinlets.	11	14	1'
13 1/2	51 1/2	LIMESTONE	Blue-grey, occasional grey-brown magnesian bands. Brecciated to 33', broken and oxidized to 43'. Patches and seams of ankerite. Fine pyrite sparsely disseminated throughout, concentrating into coarse blebs and stringers as mineralized zones approached, and becoming associated with galena and minor sphalerite. (22-34) Mineralized vein. Massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Galena up to 15% as coarse blebs and random stringers. Pyrrhotite predominant (26-28) and (29-30). (35-36 1/2) Thin pyrite-galena stringers in calcite. (36) Pyrite - galena stringer at 45°, minor sphalerite.	18	21 1/2	9"
				28	33	6"
				37	42	6"
				46	51 1/2	6"
				53 1/2	58	1'
				63	68	4"
				88	93	6"
				Total loss 5'10"		
				Recovery 95%		
51 1/2	66 1/2	DOLOMITE	Medium grained, grey-brown, silicified, interlaced with minute calcite stringers. Pyrite up to 5% as disseminated blebs. (51 1/2) Shear at 5°, (64) 1/2" pyrite stringer at 0°, oxidized and leached.			
66 1/2	74	LIMESTONE	As above, numerous calcite and thin pyrite stringers.			
74	93	DOLOMITE	Pale green, silicified and altered, slightly porphyritic. Numerous calcite stringers and minor pyrite disseminated throughout.			
93	113 END	LIMESTONE	Blue grey, minor shears in competent core. (93-104) Altered breccia zone with massive pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, chalcopyrite and sphalerite.			
Sample: (22-25) (25-30) (30-35) (35-39) (93-98) (98-104.7) (16-22).						

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone Claims.

Hole No.

C4

## CANOL MINES LTD.

## DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL &amp; ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 222.770N  
66,810E  
Elev. 4,760 ft.  
Core Size BQ

Length 396'  
Azimuth 150°  
Dip -45°

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone claims.  
Location Cone Group, Canol Camp, Y.T.  
Purpose Exploration.

Hole No. C5  
Date 24th June 1969  
Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	10	GROUND CORE				
10	26	DOLOMITE	Fine-medium grained, variegated pale grey-brownish, silicified. Local minor greenish chert. (15) Slip at 60°. (20 1/2-24) Mineralized vein. Large blebs galena, pyrite, some sphalerite. Oxidized and leached.	10	13	1'
				15	20	3 1/2'
				20	23	1 1/2'
				23	26	1'
				23	31	9"
				32	50 1/2	14'
				54	62	3 1/2'
				64	66 1/2	2'
26	53	LIMESTONE	Light-dark grey, coarse-fine grained, locally reddish. (33-48) Chert. Light brown-greenish. V. broken, little recovery. (44-45 1/2) Calcite.	66 1/2	68	6"
				68	72 1/2	1 1/2'
				76 1/2	78	6"
				78	80	1'
				80	86	6"
53	126	CHERTY DOLOMITE	Mottled light green-brownish, dark green in places. Numerous chert bands. Thin calcite stringers. Fractured. Local recemented breccia and minor limestone. (57-66) Oxidized patches. (63 1/2-65) Calcite, some pyrite. (75) Slip at 60° (83) Thin discontinuous sphalerite veinlets associated with minor pyrite in calcite. (84-86) Limestone at 70°. Sparse disseminated pyrite. (90 1/2) Thin calcite. (92) Fractures at 45°. (102) Slip at 25°. (103 1/2) 1" calcite at 70°. (104) Bedding at 50°. (107) ditto (110) 1/4" calcite at 50°. (111 1/2-112 1/2) Limestone. Blue grey, at 50°. Sparsely disseminated fine pyrite	101	104	9"
				105	106 1/2	6"
				109 1/2	119	1'
				119	125	1'
				125	129	1 1/2'
				136	141	6"
				141	150	5'
				150	156	2'
				160	165	6"
				170	176	9"
				181	186	9"
				186	191	6"
				192 1/2	197	6"
				197	201	2 1/2'
				201	207	2'
				207	215	1'
				215	220 1/2	9"
				220 1/2	224 1/2	1'

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone Claims.

Hole No.

C5

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
		CHERTY DOLOMITE	(113-115) Dark grey, fine grained, siliceous. Minute sparse blebs of galena, some pyrite.	232	235	1'
			(119-121 1/2) Irregular calcite stringers.	242	247	9"
			(124) Fracture at 15°.	254	257	1 1/2'
				257	267	1'
				267	272 1/2	6"
126	224	LIMESTONE	White-light grey, dark patches. Pyrite as small blebs, thin stringers and sparsely disseminated small crystals.	277	282	6"
			(130) Two bands of pyrite, galena and sphalerite at 45°.	299	303	6"
			(140 1/2) 3" Chert band.	307 1/2	310	9"
			(179-185) Pale dolomite, blebs of pyrite up to 10%. V. Sparse fine blebs galena. Upper contact 40°.	310	315	9"
			(187) Irregular massive pyrite.	321	327	2 1/2'
			(195) 1/4" Pyrite stringer at 60°.	337	342	5"
			(199) Thin irregular pyrite stringer, blebs of sphalerite.	(Ground)		
			(212-217) Stringers of pyrite, pyrrhotite, minor galena and sphalerite, greatest concentration at (214).	351	356	6"
			(216-220) Recemented breccia.	362	367	6"
			(220 1/2-221) Thin stringers, blebs of pyrite, sphalerite, galena.	391	396	1'
				Total loss 70 1/2'		
				Recovery 82%		
224	396 END		DOLOMITE	Mottled light green-grey. Dark green bands. Fine-medium grained, silicified, and, below 247 1/2, very altered and intruded by hydrothermally altered granitic rocks. Thin calcite stringers and talc-filled fractures. Pyrite finely disseminated and in thin veinlets. Core blocky and crumbly in places.		
			(227) 1/2" calcite stringer at 20°			
			(237) 1 1/2" ditto at 55°			
			(239) Thin quartz stringer, pyrite blebs.			
			(246-248) Slips at 10°, calcite filled.			
			(248 1/2) Slip at 70°.			
			(252) Slip at 30°.			
			(265) Slip at 10°, talc filled.			
			(275) Slip and 1/4" calcite stringer at 50°			
			(288) 6" calcite, patches of fine pyrite.			

FOOTAGE FROM TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
			FROM	TO	LOST
	DOLOMITE	(292-297) Sheared, brecciated. Calcite stringers 20°-45°. Thin pyrite stringers.			
		(304) Breccia.			
		(315 1/2-316) Brecciated, shear at 50°. Fine pyrite.			
		(321-321 1/2) Numerous thin pyrite veinlets.			
		(322) 3/4" calcite stringer at 50°.			
		(330) Slip at 35°.			
		(332) Fracture parallel to C.A.			
		(346-349) Darker green, coarse grained, silicified.			
		(349-359) Granitic rock, mottled black and white, intensely hydrothermally altered. Probably dyke.			
		(359-375) Darker green, disseminated pyrite.			
		(375-383) White-pale green, hard and altered.			
		(383-390) Granitic rock as above, slight foliation.			
		(390-396) As from (375-383).			

Sample: (20 1/2-26 1/2)

Project sequoia Lakes, Cone Claims.

Hole No.

C5

Page

3

CANOL MINES LTD.

DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL & ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 222,770N  
66,810E  
Elev 4,760ft.  
Core Size BQ

Length 43 1/2'  
Azimuth -  
Dip -90°

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone Claims.  
Location Cone Group, Canol Camp, Y.T.  
Purpose Exploration.

Hole No. C6  
Date 24-26th June 1969  
Logged by P.Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	1/2	GROUND CORE				
6 1/2	43 1/2	DOLOMITE	Pale grey-brownish, medium grained, silicified. Thin bands of chert and occasional calcite veinlets.  Core very broken.  (27 1/2) Small wedge of pyrite with trace of galena.	6 1/2	9	1'
				15	17	1'
				17	20	2 1/2'
				20	20 1/2	1.2'
				22 1/2	24	6"
				24	27 1/2	2'
				30	43 1/2	12'
				Total loss		20'
				Recovery		53 1/2%

Project Seagull Lakes, Cone claims.  
Hole No. C6

## CANOL MINES LTD.

## DRILL RECORD—DOLMAGE, CAMPBELL &amp; ASSOCIATES LTD.

Coord. 222,863N  
66,967E  
Elev. 4,730ft.  
Core Size BQ

Length 381ft.  
Azimuth 85°  
Dip -45°

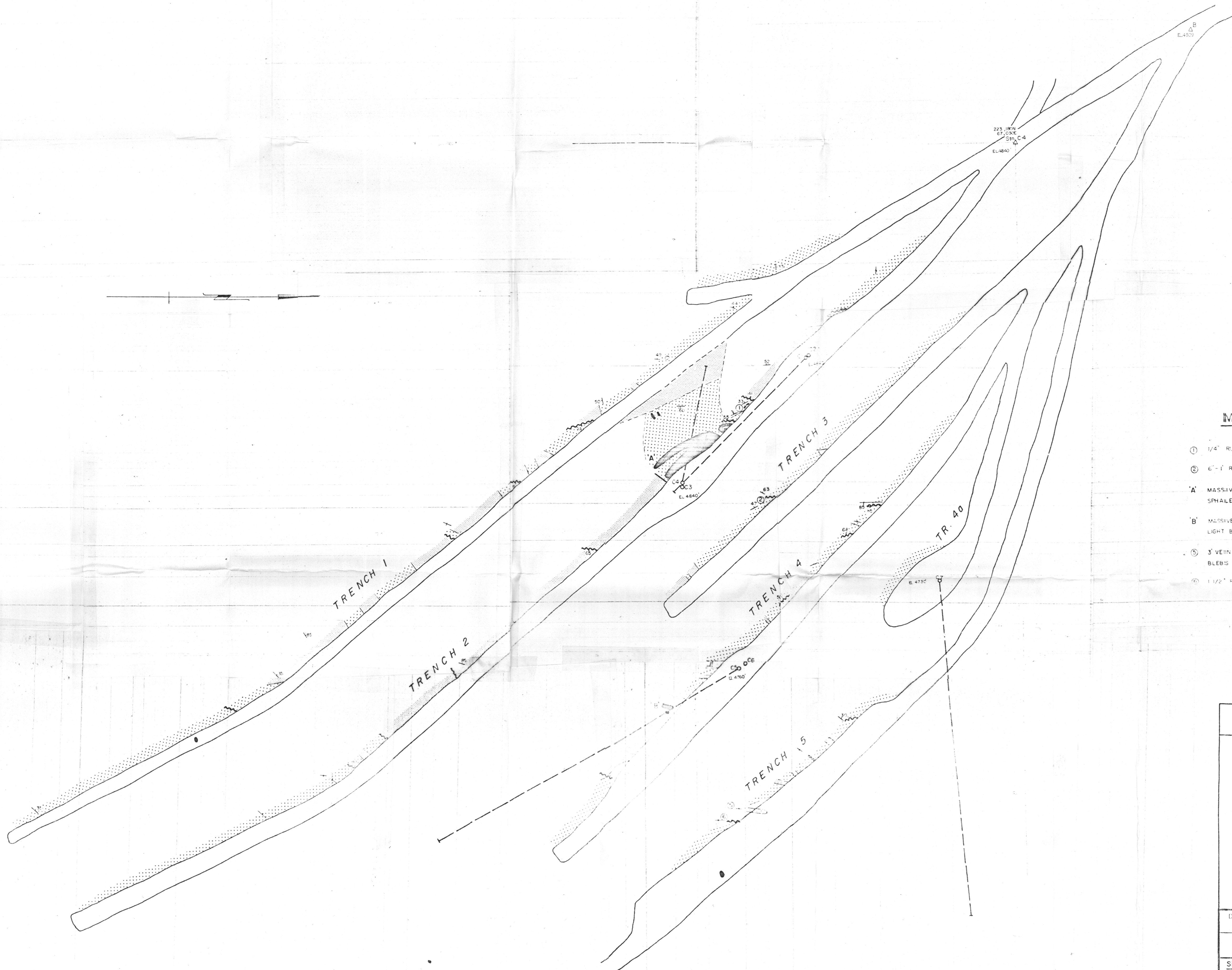
Project Seagull Lakes, Cone Claims.  
Location Cone Group, Canol Camp. Y.T.  
Purpose Exploration.

Hole No. C7  
Date 5th July, 1969.  
Logged by P. Coxall.

FOOTAGE		ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
FROM	TO			FROM	TO	LOST
0	72	GROUND CORE				
72	363	DOLOMITE	Mottled white-pale green, fine-coarse grained, silicified and thermally altered over greater part of hole. Occasional hydrothermal alteration. Fine disseminated pyrite and thin calcite stringers. Brown weathered in patches. Thin limestone beds. Core fairly broken, crumbly in places.	72	75 1/2	6"
				75 1/2	83 1/2	5'
				83 1/2	86	1'
				91	96	1'
				96	105	5'
				106	109	1'
				110	115	1'
				127 1/2	129	1'
				131	136	1'
				162	167	9"
			(72-82) Limestone. Light-dark grey, weathered.	171 1/2	178	1 1/2'
			(84) Slip at 20°	180	186	1'
			(104-107) Limestone. Upper contact 20°. As above.	188	194	2'
			(110-112) Limestone. As above.	203	205	1'
			(114-114 3/4) Limestone. Brecciated band at 50°.	207 1/2	209	9"
			(116 1/2-126) Concentration of fine pyrite up to 20%.	216	222	1 1/2'
			(129-131) ditto	230	234	9"
			(122-123 1/2) Calcite. Irregular.	234	238	1'
			(128-130) ditto	241	243	9"
			140, 142 1/2, - 1/4" quartz stringers at 50°.	243	247	6"
			Quantities of fine-grained pyrite.	248	251	1 1/2'
			(143) Core very crumbly.	263 1/2	268 1/2	9"
			(140-153) V. pyritiferous Core.	276	278 1/2	1'
			(150-151) Calcite at 20°.	280	285	1'
			(159 1/2-164) Mixed white calcite and light greenish dolomite. Fine pyrite as blebs and random stringers.	285	290	9"
				290 1/2	292	9"
			(164-167) Limestone. Light-dark grey.	292	296	1'
			(167-171) Fine grained, quartzitic, light grey-green.	296	301	1'
			(173) 3" calcite adjacent to cross-shears.	301	307 1/2	1 1/2'
			(175 1/2-179) Limestone. Mottled grey-white. Patches of fine pyrite.	307 1/2	312 1/2	6"
				325	335	2 1/2'

Project SEAGULL LAKES CONE CLAIMS. Hole No. C7

FOOTAGE FROM TO	ROCK TYPE	DESCRIPTION	CORE LOSS		
			FROM	TO	LOST
	DOLOMITE	(179-180) Green-brown, thin calcite stringers.	335	336 1/2	1 1/4'
		(183) 2" calcite stringer at 30°. Fine pyrite and galena.	336 1/2	341	2 3/4'
		(184) 1/4" quartz stringer at 15°. Pyrite blebs.	341	346	9"
		(188-192) Mottled light-dark green. Fine pyroxene.	355	358	6"
		(194-195 1/2) Sheared at 45°, calcite, filling.	361	366	1'
		(201-204) Limestone, as above. Locally weathered.	366	370	9"
		(201 1/2) 1 1/2" calcite vein at 45°.	370	373	1'
		(204-228 1/2) Light green-grey, fine-grained, siliceous, Patches of white alteration.	373	378	5'
		Cherty from (215-225)	(Ground)		
		(225) Crumbly, altered.	378	381	1'
		(228 1/2) ditto	Total loss 54 1/4'		
		(243-252) As from 188-192.	Recovery 82 1/2%		
		(243) Fracture at 10°.			
		(253-255) Altered, fine grained, dark grey. Biotite flecks.			
		(263 1/2) Crumbly, kaolinized.			
		(263 1/2-271) Dark green, medium-coarse grained.			
		(276-277) Broken core.			
		(279) 6" Mineralized vein. Pyrite, pyrrhotite (patchy), sphalerite and galena in quartz and calcite at 45°.			
		(279-300) White-light green, coarse-fine grained.			
		(281-282) Blotches pyrite and minor galena.			
		(291-292 1/2) Broken, ground core.			
		(295) Calcite stringer at 45°.			
		(303) 6" calcite at 50°, small pyrite stringer.			
		(303 1/2) Brecciated calcite filled, altered and crumbly, broken core.			
		(315) Thin breccia zone, calcite filled.			
		(328-330) Altered, crumbly.			
		(335-336) Ground core.			
		(336 1/2) 2" calcite at 75°.			
		(349) Sheared at 40°.			
		(351 1/2) Thin calcite stringer.			
		(356) Sheared at 50°, grey gouge, 2" calcite,			



**MINERAL OCCURRENCES**

- ① 1/4" RUSTY VEIN, THIN BLEBS OF GALENA
- ② 6"-1" RUSTY VEIN STR 20°, DIP 47° W. SMALL GALENA BLEBS.
- 'A' MASSIVE PYRITE, PYRROHITITE, BLEBS GALENA, MINOR SPHALERITE & CHALCOP
- 'B' MASSIVE PYRROHITITE AND GALENA, OXIDIZED, UNDERLAIN BY LIGHT BROWN SAND AND SHATTERED CHERT.
- ⑤ 3' VEIN CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE, STRIKE 8°, STRINGERS & BLEBS OF PYRITE, SPHALERITE & CHALCOPYRITE
- ⑥ 1 1/2" RUSTY CALCITE, STR 3°, DIP 9°, BLEBS OF PYRITE.

**LEGEND**

- DOLomite & LIMESTONE
- CHERT
- LAMINOLARITE LIKE
- MASSIVE SULPHIDES
- FAULT
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLE
- SURVEY STATION

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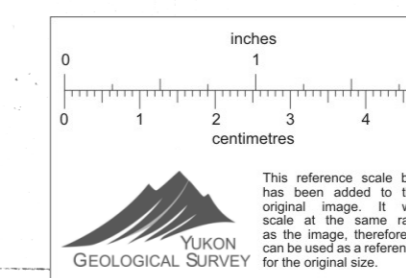
SEAGULL LAKE PROJECT

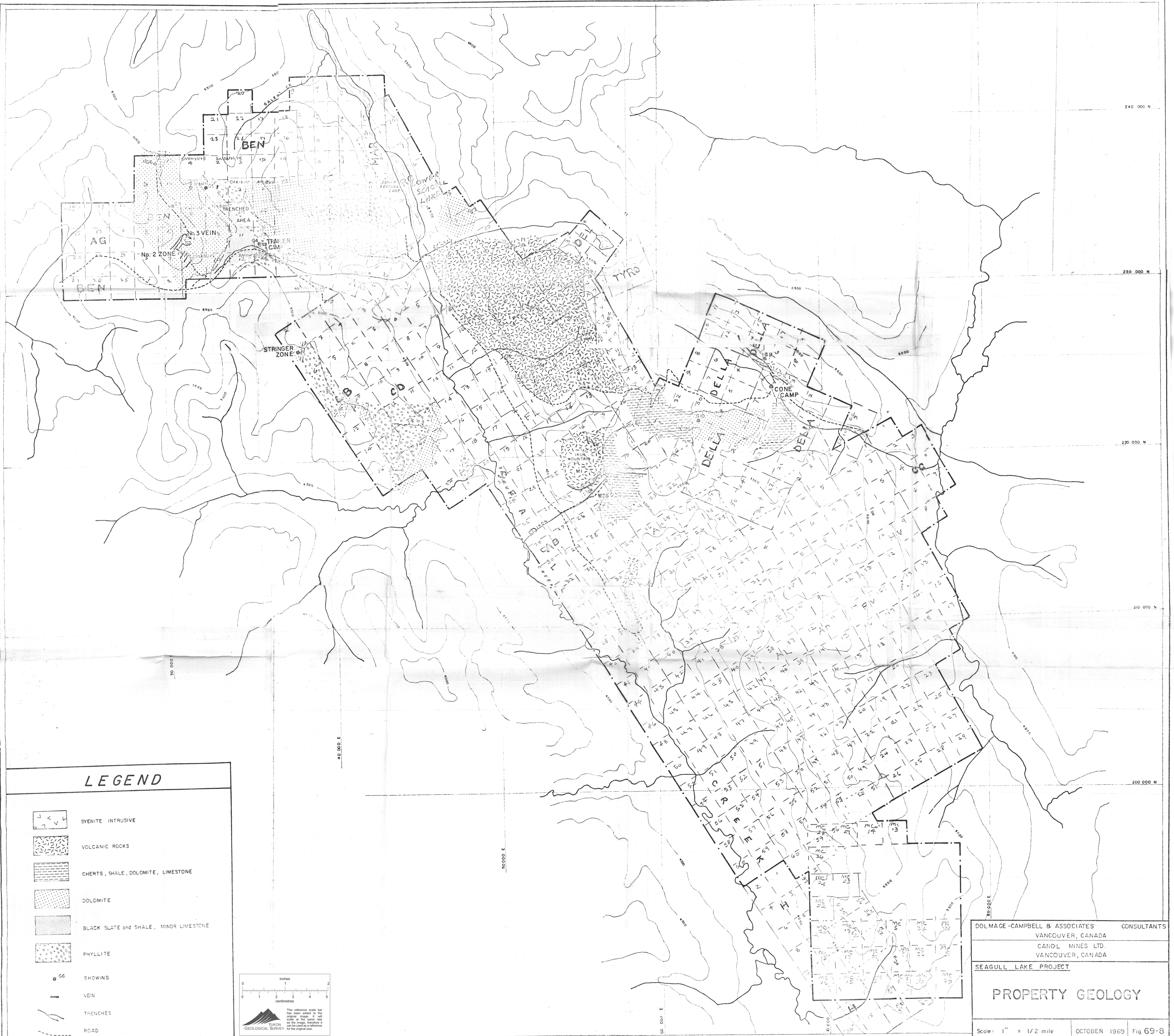
**PLAN OF TRENCHES**

CONE GROUP

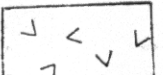
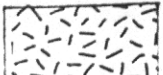








SCALE 1" = 40'

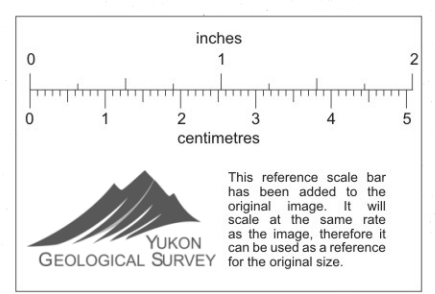
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**LEGEND**

-  SYENITE INTRUSIVE
-  VOLCANIC ROCKS
-  CHERTS, SHALE, DOLOMITE, LIMESTONE
-  DOLOMITE
-  BLACK SLATE and SHALE, MINOR LIMESTONE
-  PHYLLITE
-  SHOWING
-  VEN
-  TRENCHES
-  ROAD



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**PROPERTY GEOLOGY**

Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile    OCTOBER 1969    Fig 69-8