II 510 050 ow Hanly
687- 9986

014671

GLENLYON MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)

*Geological, Geophysical & Geochemical Report

Pine, Hub & JH Claim Groups

Whitehorse M.D. 105 L-10

62°41'North, 134°39' West

by

P. H. Sevensma, Ph.D., P.Eng.

*Progress report on work completed between
May 1st and Sept. 30th 1967

October 26, 1967

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

1. INTRODUCTION

Previous reports have outlined the location, history and general geological setting of the mineral claim holdings of Glenlyon Mines Ltd. As of Sept. 30, 1967 *318 mineral claims were being retained in good standing. During the 1966 field season emphasis had been placed on a ground follow-up program covering several HEM anomalies located on the south half of the property. During the winter a block of ground adjacent to previous holdings and on strike with the recently located "Pine" geochemical anomaly came open and was acquired by staking. The 1967 field program was therefore modified to focus attention on only those areas which had responded favourably to the initial work. Exploration methods employed included prospecting, geological mapping, sampling, geochemical soil surveys, bulldozer trenching, magnetomer surveys and deep penetration ground EM. Aeromagnetic data was reviewed in the light of newly acquired lithologic and structural evidence.

2. PROPERTY & OWNERSHIP

The mineral claim holdings which are the subject of this report comprise a total of one hundred and twenty-seven claims of the three hundred and eighteen currently held in good standing by Glenlyon Mines Ltd. (N.P.L.) as at October 1, 1967. The center of this group of claims is located at $62^{\circ}41'$ north latitude and $134^{\circ}39'$ west longitude. Figure 1 shows claim locations indicated by staking records and subsequent figures indicate the position of claim posts in relation to areas of interest as well as topographic features.

2. PROPERTY & OWNERSHIP

LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Name	Record Number	Expiry Dates
Hub 1 to Hub 40	Y 5468 to Y 5507	
Hub 41 to Hub 72	Y 12239 to Y 12270	
F.H.*(f)1 & F.H.(f)2	Y 10968 & Y 10969	
F.H.(f) 3	Y 10973	
F.H.(f.)4 to F.H.(f.)8	Y 12521 to Y 12525	
Pine 1	Y 10970	
Pine 2 to Pine 7	Y 10125 to Y 10130	
Pine 8 & Pine 9	Y 11329 & Y 11330	
Pine 10 & Pine 11	Y 10971 & Y 10972	
Pine 12 to Pine 17	Y 11331 to Y 11336	
J.H. 1 to J.H. 14	Y 10954 to Y 10967	
J.H. 17 to J.H.32	Y 11313 to Y 11328	

*(f) claims recorded as fractional.

3. PROSPECTING

An assessment of the information available at mid-season suggested that a careful examination of all rock exposures north of the andesite-schist contact was warranted. A number of scattered outcrops west of the established Pine group anomaly were checked and a series of mineral occurrences were located. Chalcopyrite, bornite and minor sphalerite were the only minerals of potential commercial interest located in the showings. The outcrop area was confined to the upper half of a steep north slope, the lower half being obscured by talus and a mantle of soil and vegetation. Sulphide mineralization within the area is confined to a belt of light coloured sericite schists unique to this zone but bearing a marked similarity to the hanging wall formation at the Faro orebody. The zone was traced for a distance of about 800 feet on strike and the base is obscured by overburden.

Overlying rocks are highly chloritic and devoid of sulphides.

On the JH group all sulphide exposures were in a quartz matrix which occurs as a series of irregular lenses oriented parallel to the planes of schistosity but exhibiting crosscutting relationships when examined in detail. Relic bedding was exhibited by some of less highly altered rocks but the original altitude of the layered rocks was not clearly evident.

4. GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

The nature of the physiographic surface within the claim boundaries precluded the preparation of a detailed geological map. Numerous outcrops are however, located along the two drumlinoid ridges which form the most prominent features on the property.

The more southerly of these ridges extends from the Detour Lakes in an easterly direction for a distance of some 3 miles. The exposed portion of this ridge is composed of a coarse boulder conglomerate in which a number of steeply inclined grit beds have been observed. The pebbles are mainly quartzite and the unit does not appear to have undergone complete diagenisis, and is therefore much younger than the underlying formations as exposed elsewhere on the property.

The interval between these two ridges, a distance of about one and one half miles is devoid of outcrop and is a moranic surface, beneath which glaco-fluval deposits to a depth of perhaps one-hundred feet have been deposited.

The south flank of the northern ridge shows numerous outcrops of andesite which are interpreted as a succession of flows of varying thickness based on observed textural and compositional changes. Minor pyrrhotite was noted as an accessory mineral which would account for the higher magnetics indicated in this area. Johnson (Ref.1) reports the presence of gabbroic rocks in this succession east of the map area and notes their frequent alteration to serpentine. Ferruginous dolomite of a type often associated with ultrabasic intrusives, forms a series of ridges sub-parallel to the regional strike.

Because of its cliff forming propensity, the dolomite can be traced the length of the property.

The surface expression of the greenstone belt which borders the volcanic sequence is outlined on Figure 4. Lenses of black phyllitic rock occur within the greenstone unit but form a very minor part of the unit as exposed in the trenches and scattered outcrops. The northern half of this belt exhibits a marked schistosity with folding evidenced by highly contorted surfaces.

The contact between the greenstones and what is tentatively identified as a metamorphosed sequence of fine clastics with a high carbonaceous and variable carbonate content is obscured by a drift filled depression which forms a pronounced lineament. The attitude of this lineament suggests a south dipping fault plane with a wide shatter zone on the footwall side.

The schist-slate-phyllite unit exposed by trenching is highly contorted by a series of NW trending folds. It may be postulated that the unit is dipping gently to the south, or south-west, although the nature of the folding is such that near vertical limbs are most frequently seen. Examination of fold crests and troughs shows both east and west plunging structures suggesting that an en echelon arrangement of secondary folds have been developed by compressive stresses within this competent layer. This, together with the marked lack of tension features, tends to support the structural picture indicated on Figure 2, that is, of a broad west plunging syncline.

The foregoing text summarizes in general form the detailed mapping completed by Mr. D. McSpadden, B.A., geologist for Glenlyon Mines, on the Pine group claims during the early part of the season.

The subsequent discovery of copper minerals,- as described under prospecting,-in the schists on the Hub group some 4000 feet to the west and along the trend suggested by geochemical surveys on the Pine group has only been subjected to cursory geological examination but it is evident that the geochemically anomalous zone and the showings have a close stratigraphic relationship. The extensive copper showings on the JH group-see report vii- also form a part of this belt.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING CONT'D

The sulphides noted on the Hub group occur as open space fillings or replacement blebs and lenses in a highly altered, mylonitic schist. The mineral assemblage in one of the showings consisted of coarse sphalerite in a bornite-chalcopyrite matrix. While no commercial widths have been encountered the pervasive nature of this type of mineralization is suggestive of a complex sulphide body at depth which has been subjected to some remobilization.

Figure 10 indicates the position of some of the mineralized showings and gives the analysis of samples taken on the JH claim group.

5. GEOPHYSICS

Figure 2 is derived from Geophysics paper 3391 published by the Geological Survey of Canada. Flight line spacing over the Detour Lakes area varied from less than one-half mile to almost one mile and all lines were flown at a nominal terrain clearance of 1000 feet.

The regional magnetic picture is revealed on the 4 mile Glenlyon sheet, published as geophysics paper 7209, which when correlated with known geological features shows the Tintina Trench between the MacMillan and Tay Rivers to occupy a fault block some 10 miles in width. The area is of generally low magnetic relief with a mean relative intensity of about 3100 gammas. With the exception of the conglomerate-grit unit located on the south side of Detour Lake, all rock exposures are confined to the volcanic-sedimentary sequence mapped as unit 19 on G.S.C. map 25-1960. The orientation of the magnetic lineaments tend to parallel the trench with a bearing of N 55°W. The magnetic anomalies can in part be attributed to the somewhat higher susceptibility of the effusive layers and also the local development of serpentine.

The sharp magnetic relief of the anomaly located one mile east of Detour Lake is, however, not explained by surface evidence, and a similar magnetic high occurs near the site of a drill hole in which Conwest Explorations are reported to have intersected massive pyrrhotite, carrying base metal values, some 10 miles to the northwest.

A Ronka EM 16, deep penetration electromagnetic detector unit was employed to test anomalous areas indicated by the Lockwood HEM survey described in a previous report and illustrated by Figure 3 attached.

The Ronka instrument utilizes a homogeneous horizontal primary field in the 15 to 25 kc range. In phase and quadrature components of the resultant vertical field are measured by null detection. VLF transmitters located in various parts of the northern hemisphere are available for selection by plug-in components, any two of which may be used concurrently by means of a selector switch. Best results are obtained where the conductor points toward the transmitting station.

In operation, the signal received by a vertically mounted coil is minimized by tilting the instrument in the plane of the primary magnetic field, to establish a null point. This tilt angle is a measure of the in-phase component of the induced field. The quadrature component is measured by an in-put method utilizing a calibrated dial to null out the out of phase signal detected by a reference coil mounted at right angles to the receiver coil.

In-phase tilt angle and the in-phase to quadrature ratio are both a measure of conductivity, i.e. a good conductor gives a strong in-phase reading and a weak quadrature response. Conductive overburden reverses the polarity of the quadrature component.

The null position normally occurs when the receiver coil is pointed towards the conductor, that is a plus reading is obtained while approaching a conductor and a negative reading while receding with the cross-over located directly above the electromagnetic pole of the conductive mass.

GEOPHYSICS CONT'D

In practice however, it has been found that a terrain correction factor must be applied to the reference level when working in areas of moderate relief. This factor can vary up to about one-half of the slope angle. Parallel conductors may also affect the shape of the electromagnetic profile and hence the position of the cross-over. In this latter case, the position of the conductor is assumed to underlie the mid-point of the most steeply inclined part of the curve.

(a) Pine Group Survey

The result of this survey is shown on Figure 6. This survey was run using station NPG, Seattle, Washington as transmitter and reading along a field oriented N 70°E. Two significant conductors were detected to the north of base line "P" as shown. The close proximity of the two conductors obviates the possibility of calculating depth and probable attitude, but the parallelism implies that they are of the formational type, that is they conform to the regional strike. It should be noted that the geochemical anomaly has a coincident trend supported by all three metals.

(b) Hub Group Survey

The reconnaissance survey south of the Hub location line crossed two relatively weak conductors as indicated by the quadrature response. It is believed that the more southerly of the conductors reflects a fault plane along the north margin of the andesite body. North of the location line a strong, somewhat sinuous conductor exhibiting very high in-phase-quadrature ratios extends for 1600 feet open to the west. The symetric nature of the profile on line 0+00 and 4+00E suggests a near vertical conductor with a center of response at a depth of 400 feet. A significant aspect of this particular conductor is the presence of a weak zinc geochemical halo, coincident with the indicated position of the conductor.

Interference from the adjacent conductive zone renders interpretation of the weaker more northerly conductor doubtful but although it appears to have a shallower source it gives a weaker response, such as might be expected from a disseminated sulphide body.

6. GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING

Soil samples were taken from all areas under active investigation and results are shown on the attached maps. Field procedure involved the preparation of a grid by chain and picket surveys along cut lines. Sample pits were excavated by shovel or mattock to enable crews to identify the soil profile and samples were taken from near the base of the "B" horizon at depths varying from 6" to 24", depending on the thickness of the A zone and the Yukon volcanic ash layer. Detailed notes on topography, vegetation, drainage and soil type were prepared as an aid in correlating the results.

The majority of the samples were forwarded for analysis without processing, the exception being the samples taken from the Hub group, which were dried and seived by a member of the field crew. A nylon screen was employed and the -80 mesh fraction was retained and forwarded.

Analytic work was performed by Rondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd. of Vancouver who employ a hot HNO_3 - HCl extraction method and Atomic Absorption analysis.

A comparison of selected results from two anomalous zones on the Glenlyon property with results obtained from a survey over the Faro No. 1 Orebody, conducted by J.A.C. Fortescue and reported in G.S.C. Paper 67-40, provides a basis for assessing the significance of these anomalies. Analytic results are contained in the following table:

COMPARISON OF TOTAL METAL CONTENT IN SAMPLES FROM GLENLYON MINES LTD. PROPERTY AT DETOUR LAKE WITH SAMPLES TAKEN ACROSS THE FARO NO. 1 and FARO NO.3 ORE ZONES BEING DEVELOPED BY ANVIL MINING CORPORATION.

Faro No. 1 Zone - Line 80 West (B -horizon values only)

Station	p.p.m.Zinc	p.p.m.Copper	p.p.m.Lead
21 N	110	36	15
20 N	120	36	5
19 N	170	16	35
18 N	230	24	90
17 N	340	20	140
15 N	260	20	140
14 N	460	28	230
13 N	260	20	140
12 N	220	28	50
11 N	170	24	40
10 N	270	32	70
9 N	140	8	20
8 N	240	32	55
7 N	240	40	100
6 N	180	36	45

Faro No. 3 Zone - Line 36 West (B -horizon values only)

Station	p.p.m.Zinc	p.p.m.Copper	p.p.m.Lead
19 N	130	32	35
17 N	130	36	30
15 N	170	32	25
13 N	180	56	50
11 N	170	44	90
9 N	180	44	140
8 N	240	72	700
7 N	460	48	200
5 N	270	48	220
3 N	290	40	180
2 N	600	68	220

Faro No. 3 Zone Cont'd

Station	p.p.m.Zinc	p.p.m.Copper	p.p.m.Lead
1 N	3400	120	45
1 S	170	20	30
3 S	150	20	20
5 S	180	24	80

Glenlyon; Pine Anomaly - Line 4 +00 West

Station	p.p.m.Zinc	p.p.m.Copper	p.p.m.Lead
0 +00	125	21	10
1 N	730	21	7
2 N	93	21	12
3 N	118	66	27
3+40 N	530	19	143
4 N	2000	65	385
5 N	1025	45	113
6 N	136	32	16
7 N	160	30	19
8 N	57	25	14
9 N	77	9	16
10 N	83	10	14

Glenlyon - Hub Anomaly - Line 4 +00 E

Station	p.p.m.Zinc	p.p.m.Copper	p.p.m.Lead
0	60	14	14
1 N	7	15	15
2 N	76	30	17
3 N	102	28	22
4 N	171	41	24
5 N	625	44	19
6 N	135	9	13
7 N	60	30	13

Glenlyon - Hub Anomaly Cont'd

Station	p.p.m.Zinc	p.p.m.Copper	p.p.m.Lead
8 N	52	8	14
9 N	34	104	8
10 N	70	297	12
11 N	23	51	7
12 N	60	253	13

Soil samples discussed in this report provide a series of cross-sections at intervals over a distance of three miles. In general the sampled areas were relatively free of drift and soil conditions were similar in all localities. It is therefore significant to note that the Pine zone shows a coincident zinc-lead-copper anomaly; the Hub zone a copper-weak zinc anomaly; and the JH zone a copper anomaly. This is interpreted as further evidence that a complex sulphide host is the common source, the varying metal ratios being a dependent function of the relative mobility of the ions.

Figures 7a to 9c attached show all individual values and the interpretation of this data.

7. SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

The presence of copper and zinc sulphides in a host formation which is, in all probability, the same unit in which the 3 major commercial orebodies of the Vangorda camp are located is in itself significant. Geochemical soil surveys have extended the favourable evidence suggesting that a strata controlled sulphide body may be present along a well defined zone which extends for some five miles on this property. The importance of the alteration zone surrounding the Hub showings can only be viewed in the light of its relationship and similarity to a comparable zone in the hanging wall of the Faro No. 1 ore body.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS:(Cont'd)

Ground and airborne electromagnetic surveys have confirmed the existence of several strong conductors which are of a type often associated with sulphide deposits, and for which no other adequate lithologic explanations exists. Structural controls are present which may be expected to affect favourably the localization of a sulphide body.

The target in this area can therefore be defined as a potential multi-million ton deposit in which zinc-copper and lead sulphides are associated with a pyrite-pyrrhotite gangue.

An exploration program is therefore recommended with the direct objective of pinpointing three exploratory drill holes at intervals of approximately one mile along the favourable zones to test the individual targets at depth and to obtain lithological and structural information required to assess the potential of this zone in more detail.

8. PROPOSED PROGRAM

A two stage program involving (a) a firm proposal for an expenditure of $60,000, one half on surface programs and one-half on diamond drilling on the Pine-Hub claim groups as shown on Figure 11 and (b), a flexible follow-up to assess adjacent claims in the light of the new information. A Total budget of $100,000 is therefore recommended for the 1968 field season.

The following breakdown of costs is based on the assumption that all facilities and equipment now on the property can be utilized.

Proposed Program (cont'd)

(a)	Line cutting; 25 line miles @ $125.00 per mile	$ 3100.00
(b)	Soil Sampling; 600 samples @ $5.00 per sample	$ 3000.00
(c)	Magnetometer survey; 10 line miles @ $40.00 per mile	$ 400.00
(d)	E.M. Survey, deep penetration method	$ 2000.00
(e)	Geological mapping; 2 man/months	$ 2000.00
(f)	Camp operation; 250 man/days @ $7.50 per day	$ 2000.00
(g)	Transportation and Communication	$ 2500.00
*(h)	Diamond drilling; 2000 feet @ $15.00 per foot	$30000.00
(i)	Supervision and overhead (12½%)	$ 5500.00
	Sub-Total	$50000.00
	Contingencies (20%)	$10000.00
	Recommended Program, 1st Stage	$60000.00

* This is an all inclusive figure, excluding only logging and assaying.

It should be noted that the above program could be conducted during the excellent weather conditions which prevail during May and June. This would permit an assessment of the results by July 15th. Provision for a second stage program during this same field season should therefore be made with the view towards testing secondary targets and making a preliminary assessment of the total potential of the area.

No less than $40,000 should be budgeted for this second stage program, contingent only on results obtained during the first part of the season.

Total Budget requirement, 1st & 2nd Stages $100,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. Sevensma Ph.D., P. Eng.

Vancouver, B. C.
October 26, 1967.

List of References:

(i) G.S.C. Memoir 200, A Reconnaissance of the Pelly River between MacMillan River and Hoole Canyon, J.R. Johnson, 1936.

(ii) G.S.C.Map 25-1960, Glenlyon (105-L), R.B.Campbell and J.O. Wheeler

(iii) Dept. of Mines & Technical Resources, Geophysics paper 3391, 1" = 1 mile.

(iv) Dept. of Mines and Technical Resources, Geophysics paper 7209, 1" = 4 miles.

(v) G.S.C. paper 67-40, Report on Activities, Yukon Territory, C. Findlay.

Previous Reports by P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.:

(vi) Detour Lakes Area, Oct. 4, 1966.

(vii) Tee, Klik & Bun Claims, Jan. 9, 1967.

(viii) JH Group, Feb. 2, 1967

(ix) Progress Report, June 28, 1967

(x) Anne Group, Aug. 7, 1967.

CERTIFICATE

I, PETER H. SEVENSMA, of Vancouver, B. C., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of Geneva, Switzerland (Physics and Chemistry, 1937; Geology and Mineralogy, 1937) where I obtained my Ph.D. in Geological and Mineralogical Sciences in 1941.

2. I am a Consulting Geological Engineer and a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers in British Columbia and of the Association of Professional Engineers of Yukon Territory.

3. From February 1948 until December 1965 I have been engaged continuously in mining and exploration geology in the employ of Cominco Ltd. As a Senior Exploration Geologist, I have worked extensively both in Eastern and Western Canada.

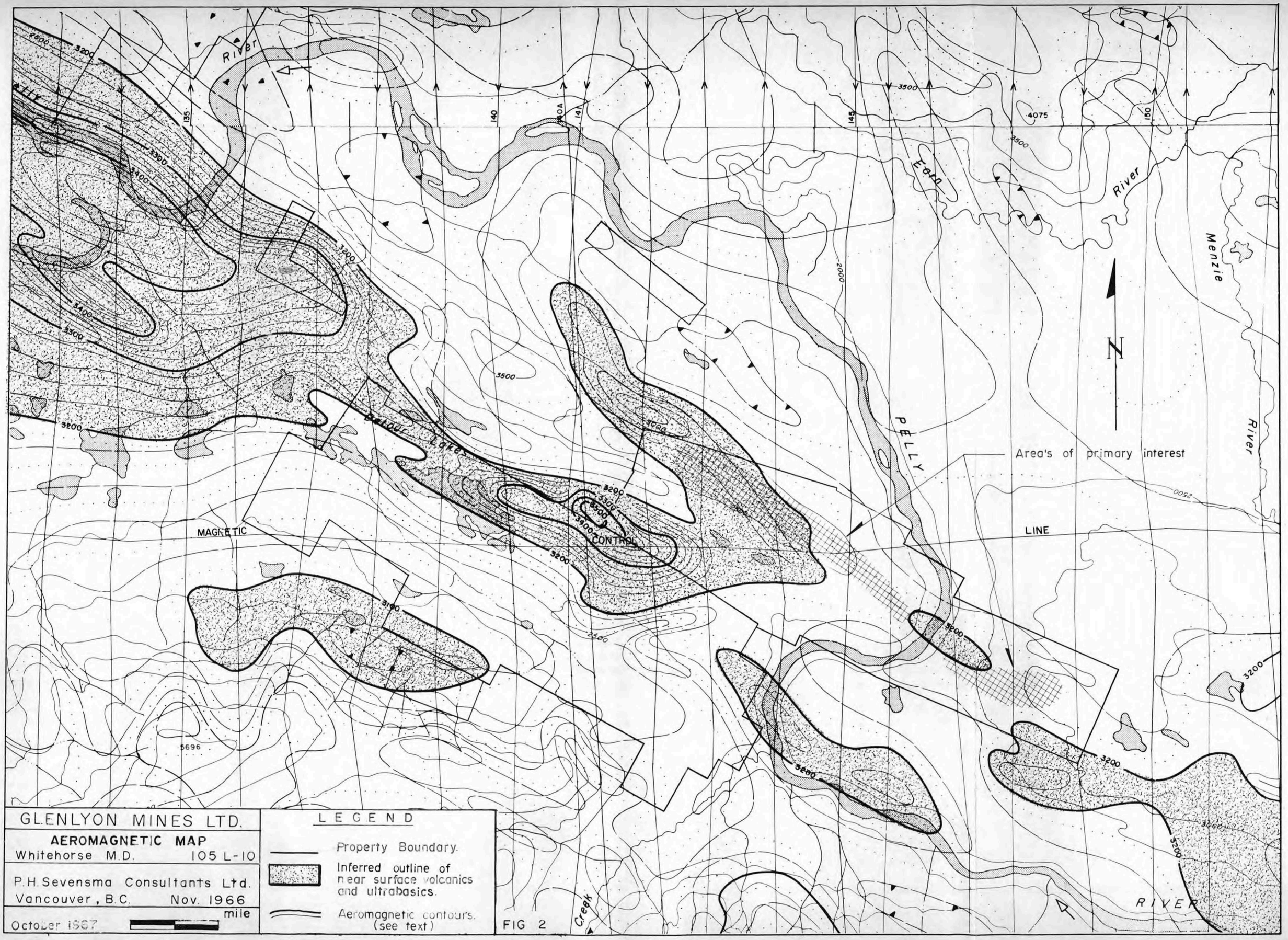
4. I have personally examined on several occasions the claims which are the subject of this report and have acted as a consulting geologist since early 1966 on the exploration program conducted by Glenlyon Mines on these claims.

5. I have not received, nor do I expect or acquire, directly or indirectly, any interest in any of the properties or securities of Glenlyon Mines Ltd.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. Sevensma, Ph.D., P. Eng.

October 26, 1967.



GLENLYON MINES LTD.

AEROMAGNETIC MAP

Whitehorse M.D. 105 L-10

P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C. Nov. 1966

mile

October 1967

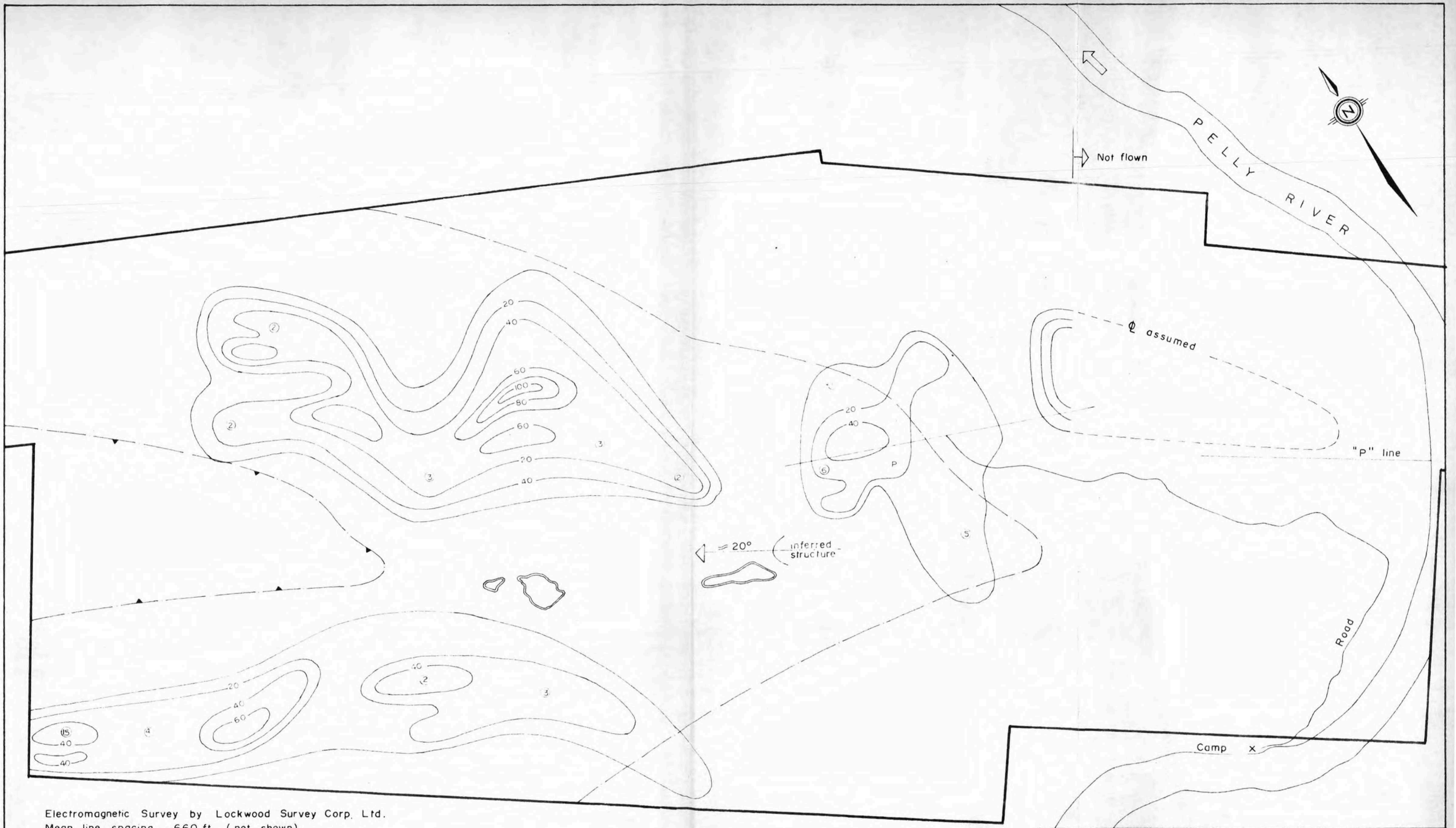
LEGEND

Property Boundary.

Inferred outline of near surface volcanics and ultrabasics.

Aeromagnetic contours. (see text)

FIG 2



Electromagnetic Survey by Lockwood Survey Corp. Ltd.
Mean line spacing -- 660 ft. (not shown)
Mean terrain clearance --- 200 ft.
Frequency of primary current --- 4000 c.p.s.
Contours represent response of the resultant field expressed in p.p.m. of primary.
The figures (2) represent the ratio $\frac{\text{in-phase}}{\text{Quadrature}}$

H. E. M. Data compiled by Exploration Geophysics Yukon Ltd.

Aeromagnetic contours from Geophysics paper 3391
Dept. of Mines & Technical Surveys.
3200 Gamma contour

FIG. 3

GLENLYON MINES LTD.

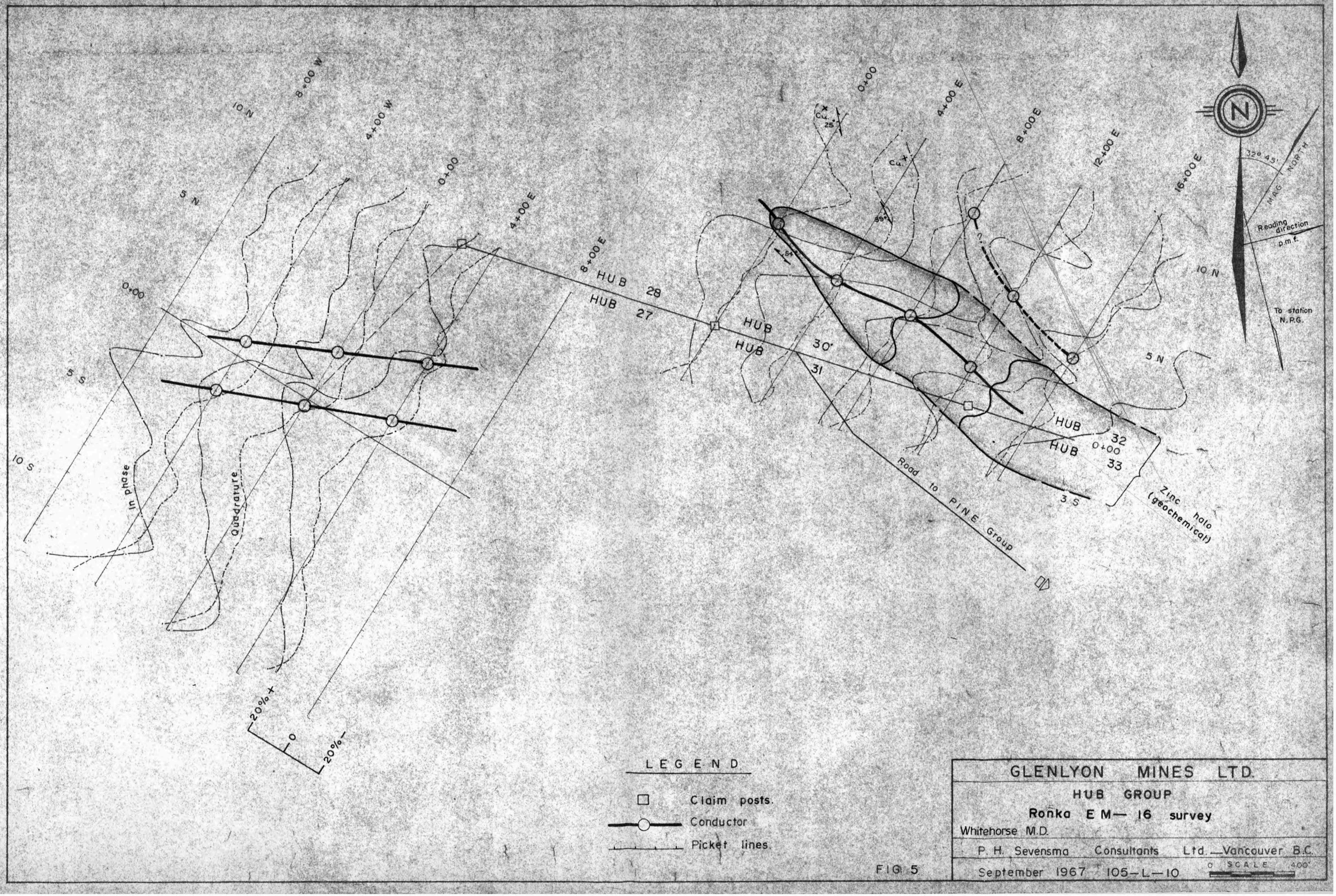
PINE & HUB CLAIM GROUPS

Airborne surveys

Whitehorse M.D.

P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd — Vancouver B.C.

October 1967, 105 — L — 10, SCALE 1320'



LEGEND

- Claim posts.
- Conductor
- Picket lines.

FIG. 5

GLENLYON MINES LTD.

HUB GROUP

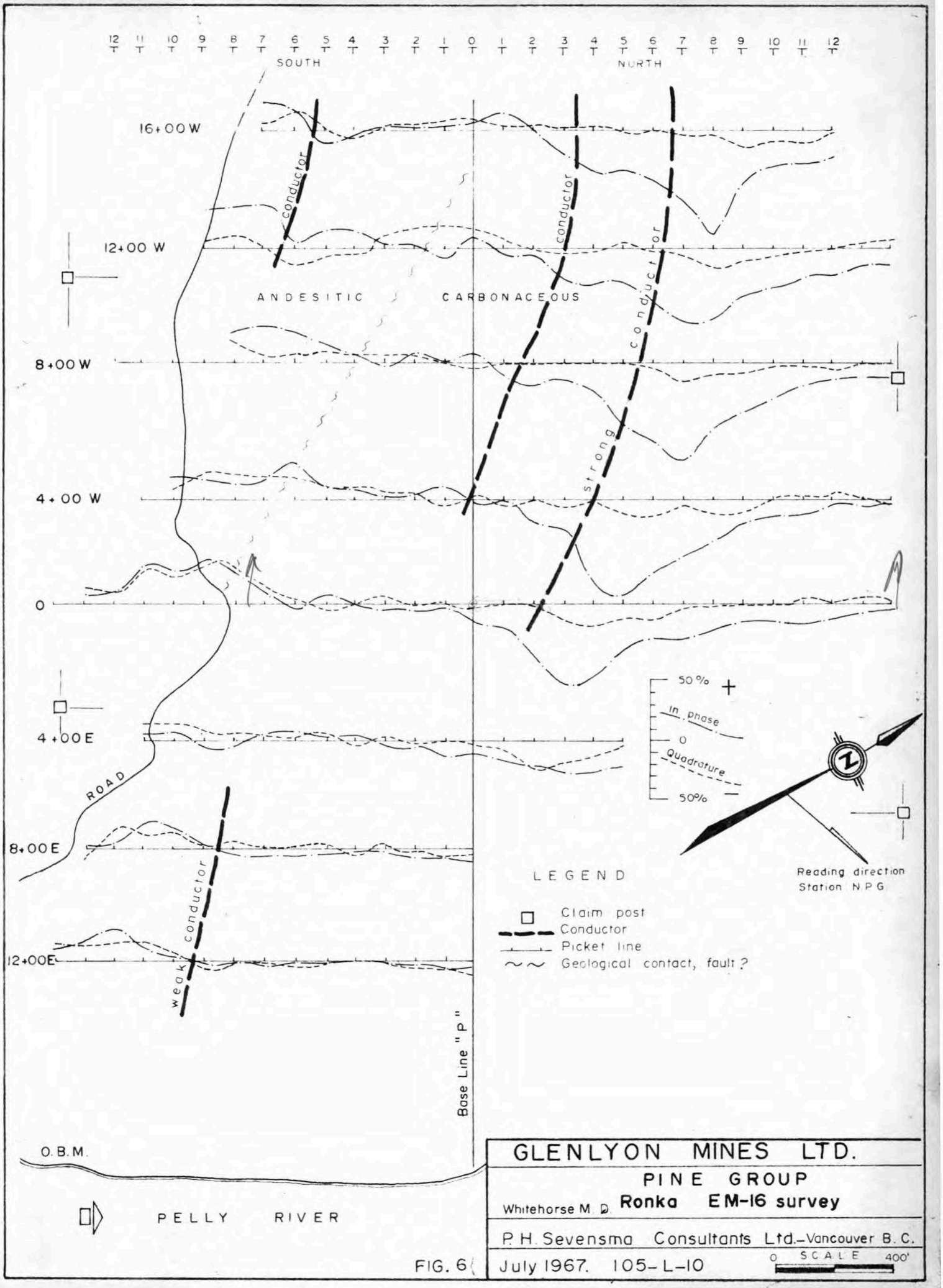
Ronka E M— 16 survey

Whitehorse M.D.

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver B.C.

September 1967 105-L-10

SCALE 0 400'



GLENLYON MINES LTD.

PINE GROUP

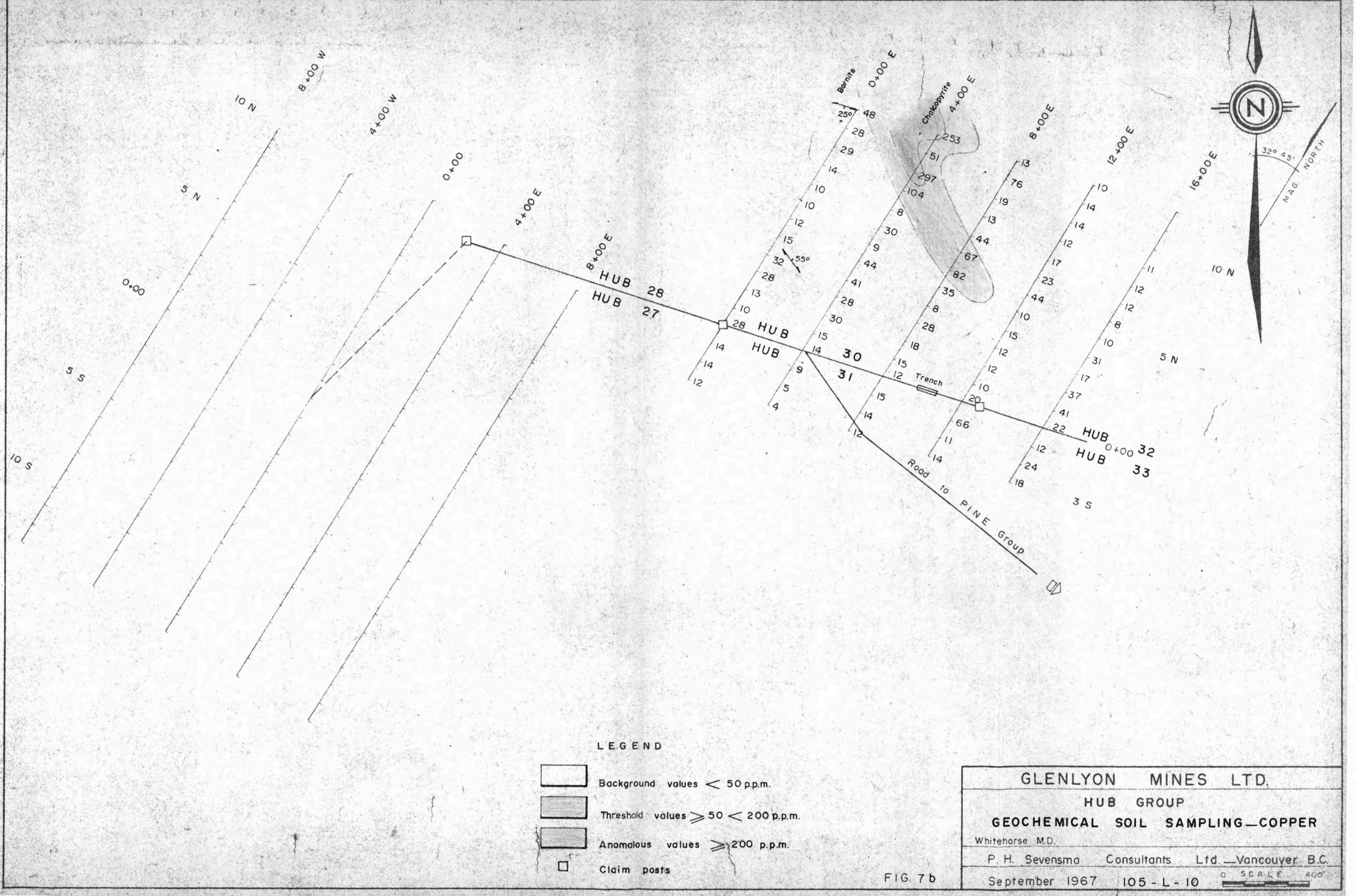
Whitehorse M. D. **Ronka EM-16 survey**

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.–Vancouver B. C.

July 1967. 105-L-10

SCALE 0 400'

FIG. 6



LEGEND

- Background values < 50 p.p.m.
- Threshold values ⩾ 50 < 200 p.p.m.
- Anomalous values ⩾ 200 p.p.m.
- Claim posts

FIG. 7 b

GLENLYON MINES LTD.

HUB GROUP

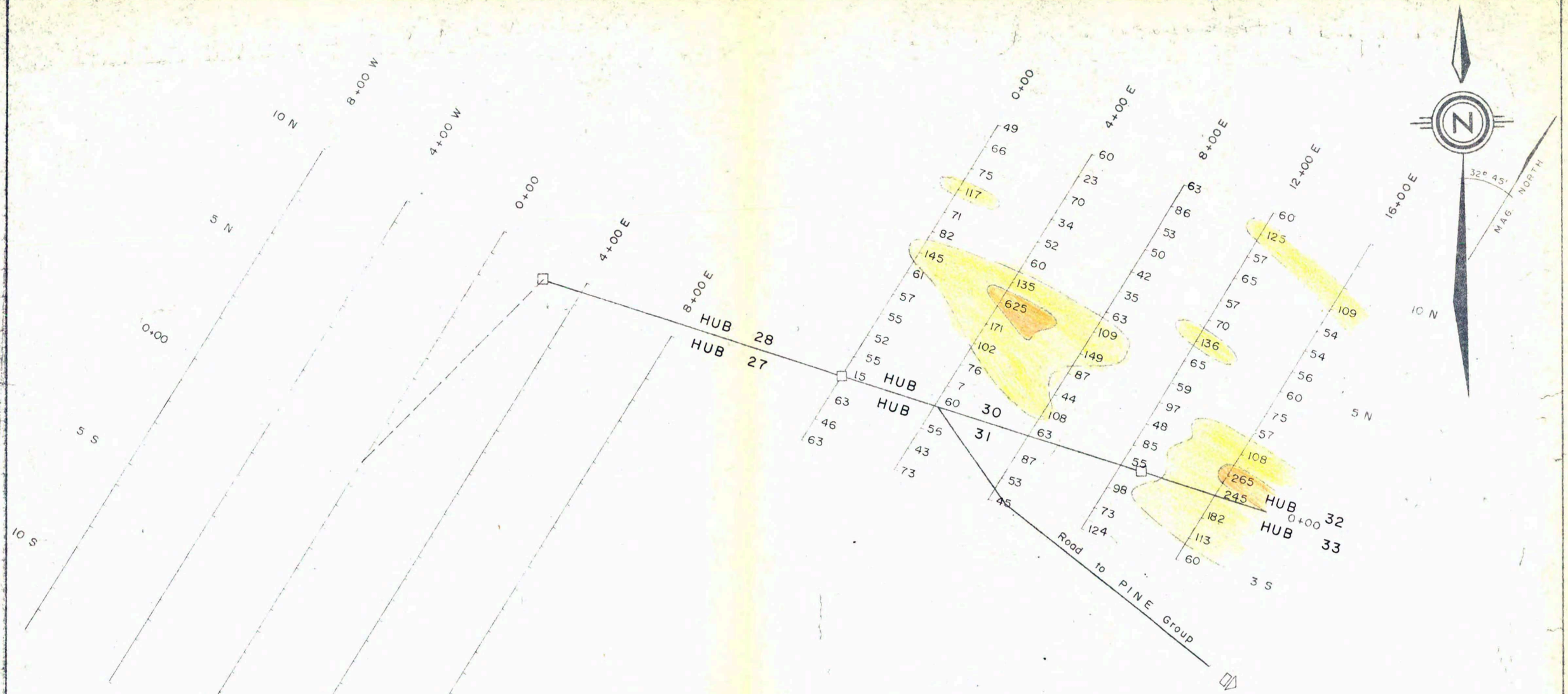
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING—COPPER

Whitehorse M.D.

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.—Vancouver B.C.

September 1967 105 - L - 10

SCALE 0 400'



LEGEND

Background values < 100 p.p.m.

High Background ≥ 100 < 250 p.p.m.

} average background value 75 p.p.m.

Threshold values ≥ 250 p.p.m.

Claim posts.

* Data obtained elsewhere in this belt suggests that anomalous values are those which exceed average background by a factor of 10.
i.e. Avg.(Bg.) x 10 or 750 p.p.m.

FIG. 7a

GLENLYON MINES LTD.

HUB GROUP

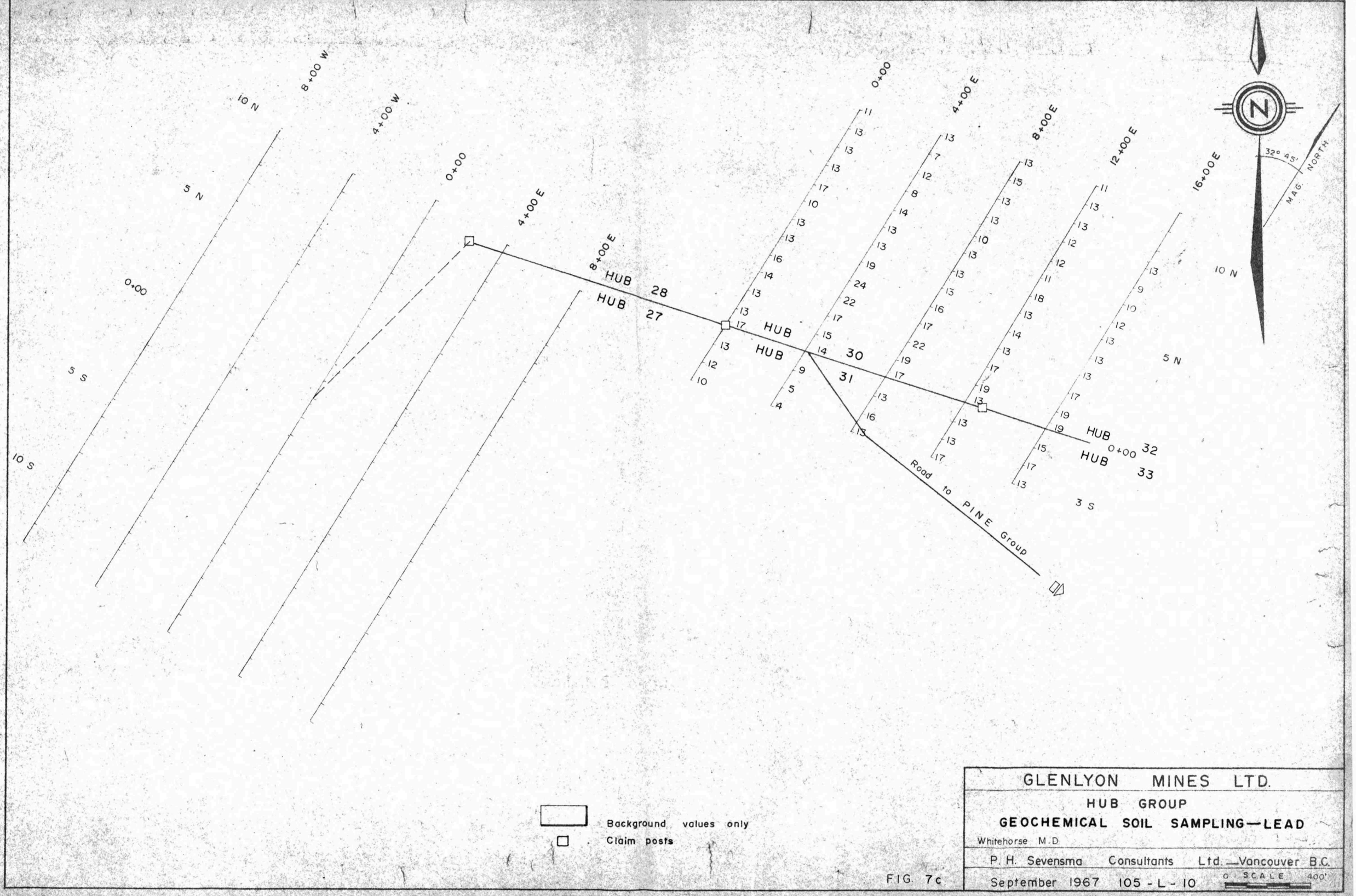
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING — ZINC

Whitehorse M.D

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vancouver B.C.

September 1967 105-L-10

SCALE 0 400'



Background values only

Claim posts

FIG. 7c

GLENLYON MINES LTD.

HUB GROUP

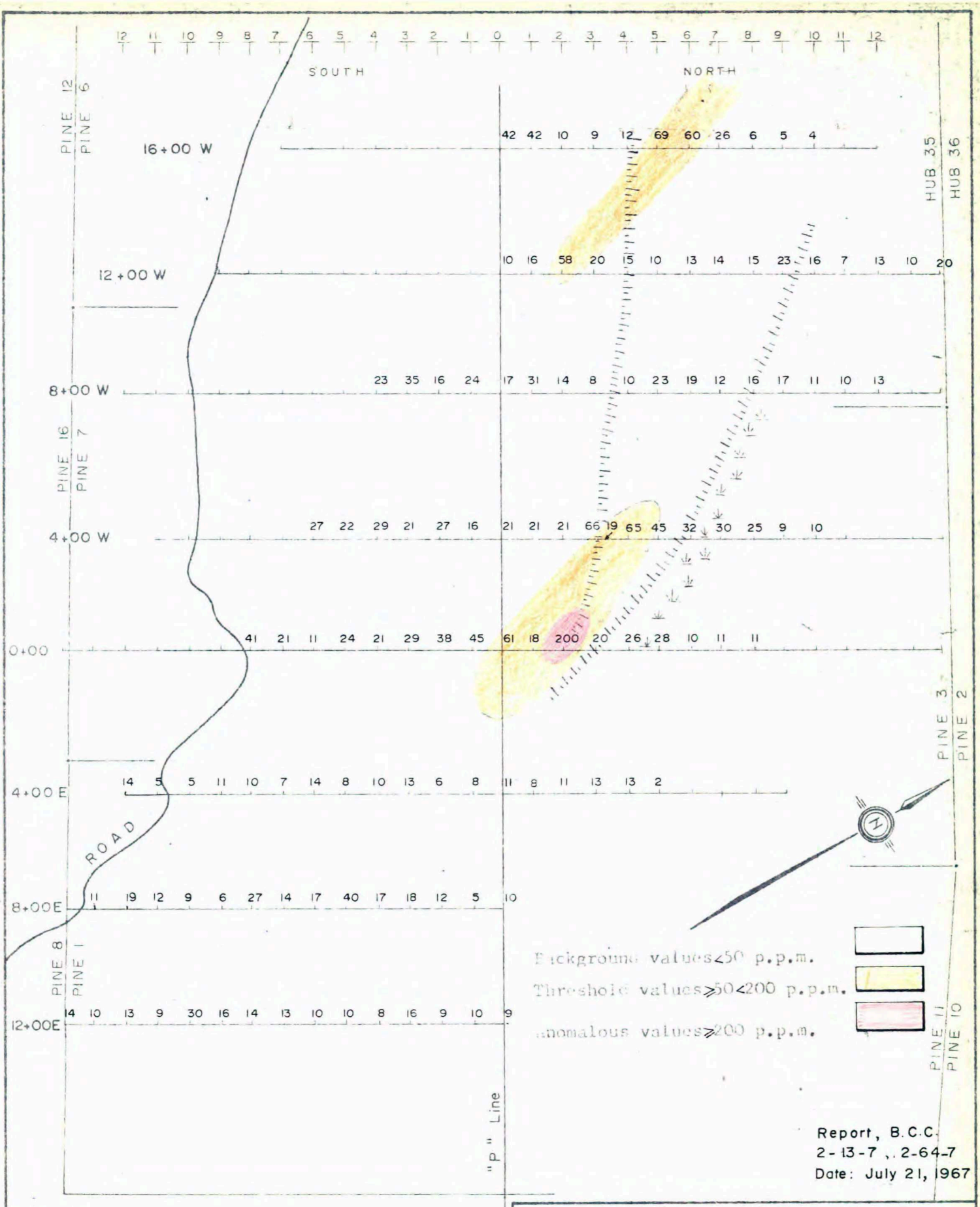
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING—LEAD

Whitehorse M.D

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd.—Vancouver B.C.

September 1967 105 - L - 10

SCALE 0 400'



Report, B.C.C.
2-13-7 , 2-64-7
Date: July 21, 1967

GLENLYON MINE LTD.

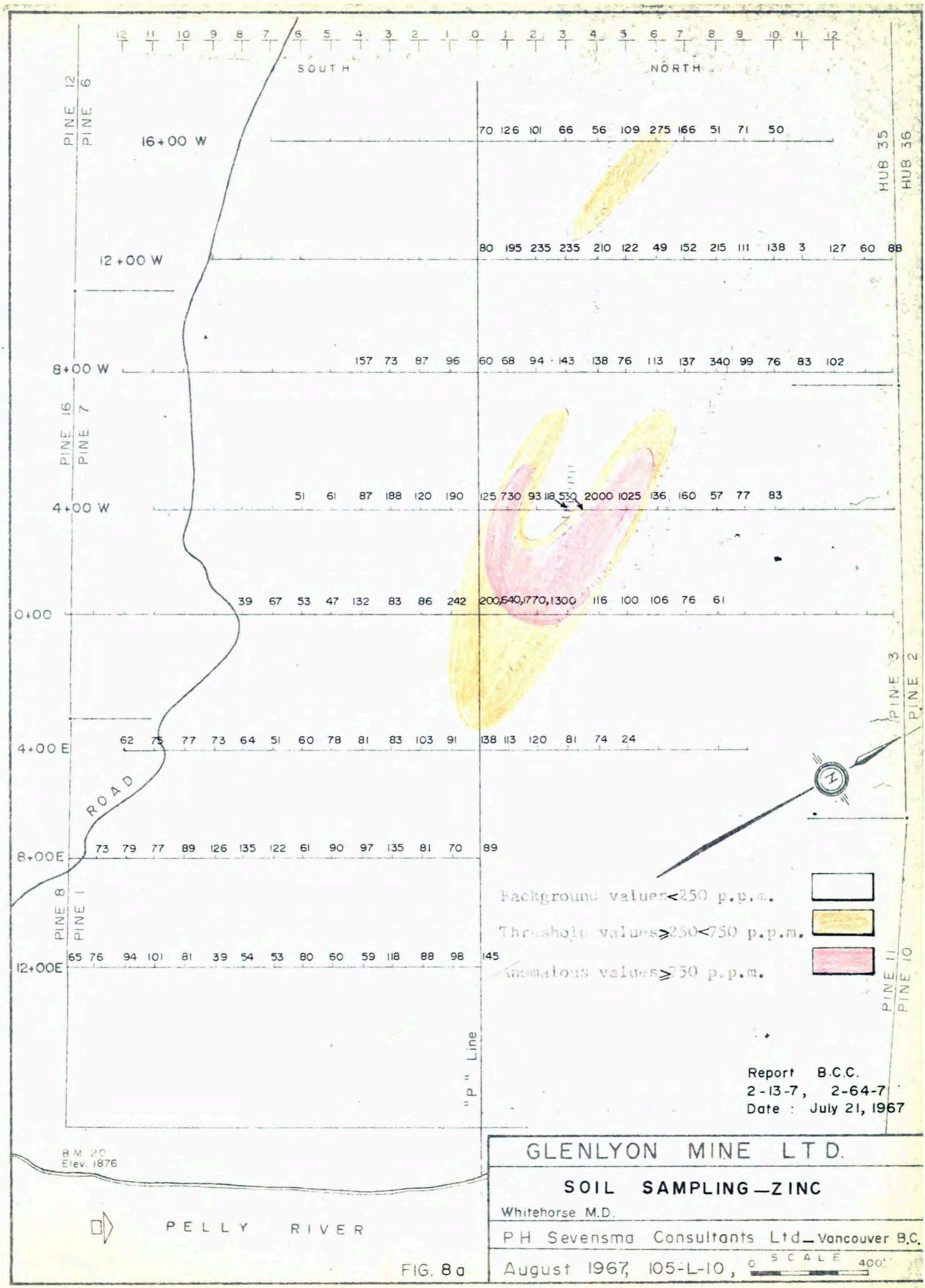
SOIL SAMPLING — COPPER

Whitehorse. M.D.

P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd — Vancouver BC

August 1967, 105-L-10, SCALE 0 400'

FIG. 8b



Report B.C.C.
2-13-7, 2-64-7
Date : July 21, 1967

GLENLYON MINE LTD.

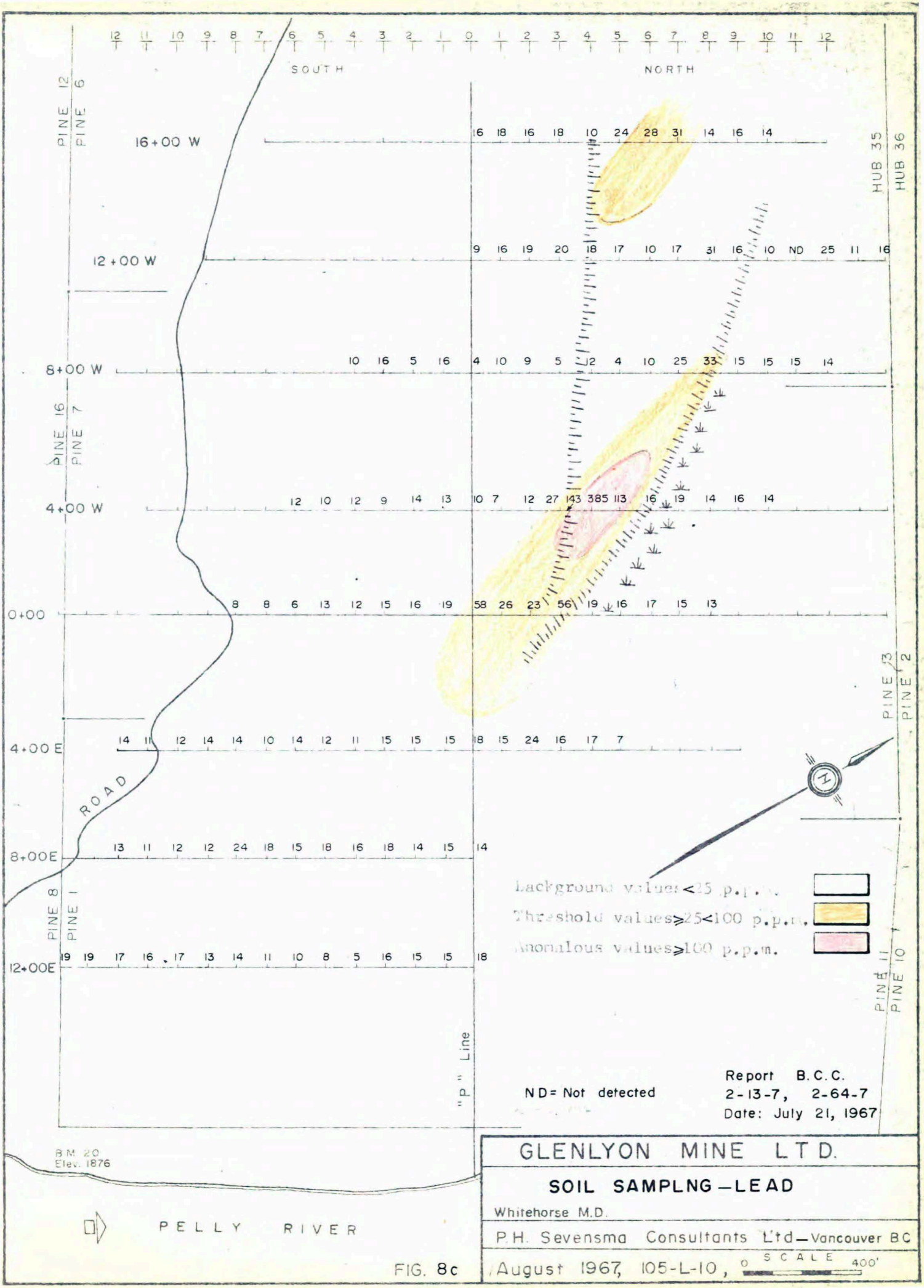
SOIL SAMPLING — ZINC

Whitehorse M.D.

P H Sevensma Consultants Ltd — Vancouver B.C.

August 1967, 105-L-10, SCALE 0 400'

FIG. 8a



ND = Not detected

Report B.C.C.
2-13-7, 2-64-7
Date: July 21, 1967

GLENLYON MINE LTD.

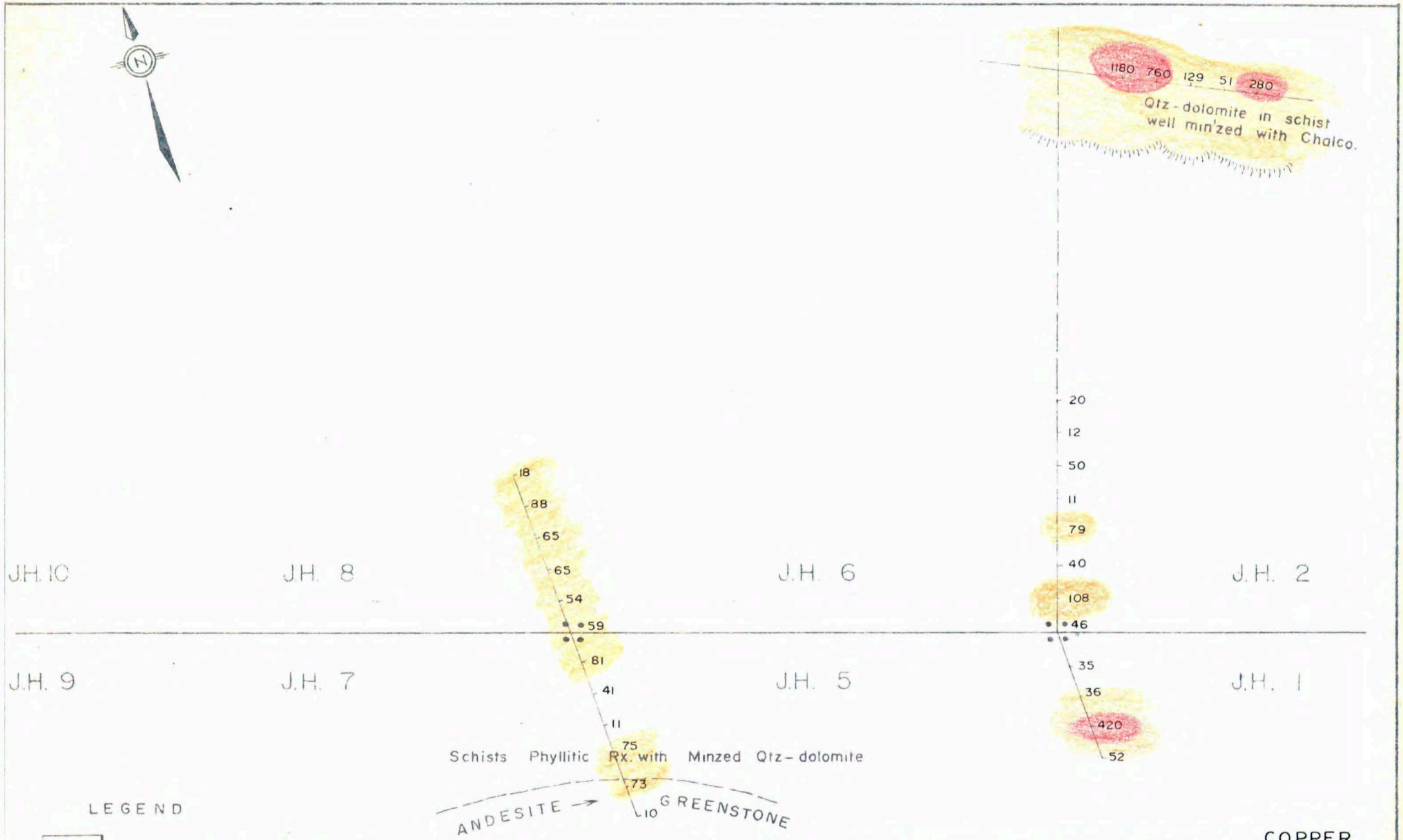
SOIL SAMPLNG — LEAD

Whitehorse M.D.

P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd — Vancouver BC

August 1967, 105-L-10, SCALE 0 400'

FIG. 8c



COPPER

GLENLYON MINES LTD.

Geochemical Soil Survey

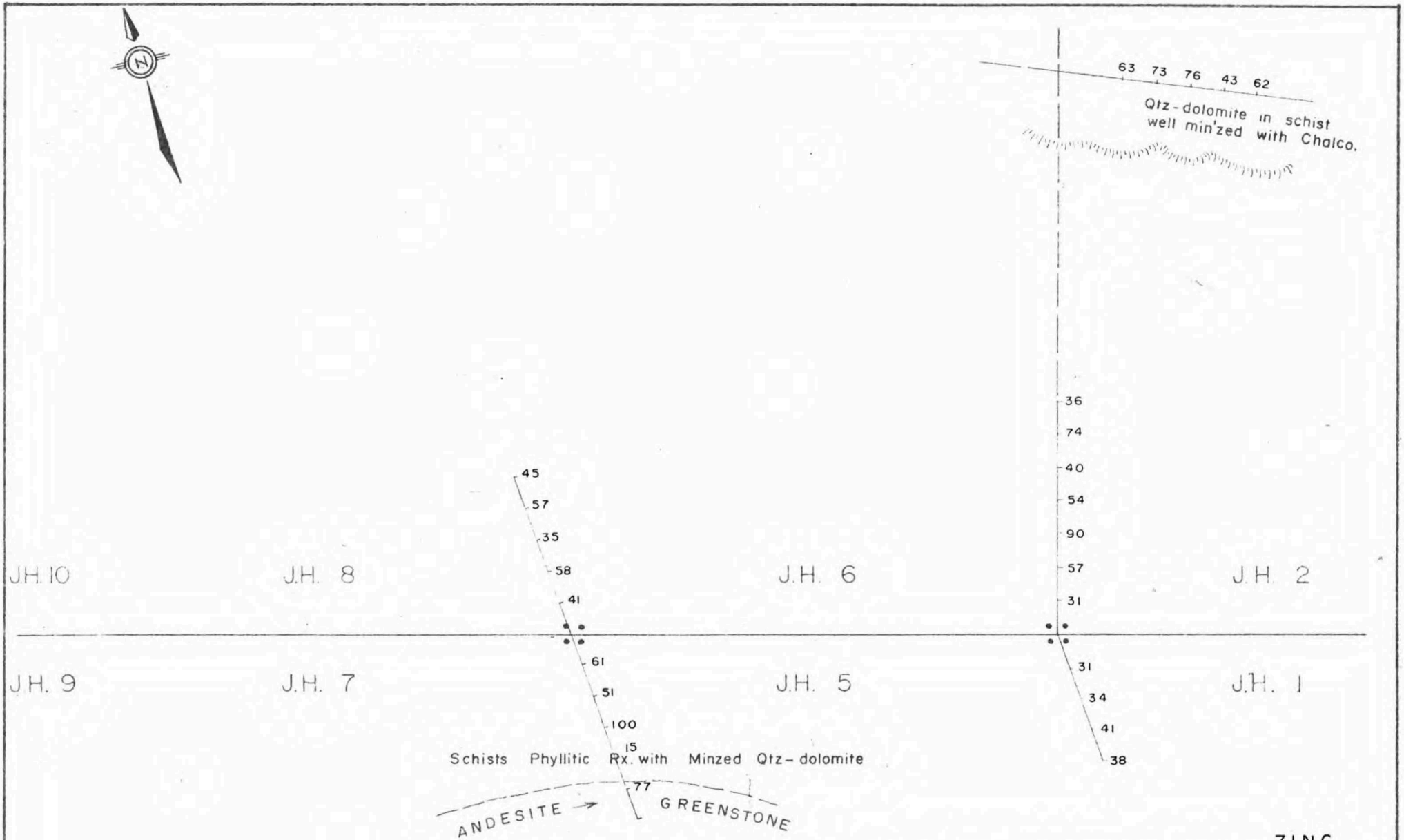
Whitehorse M.D. J H GROUP

P. H. Sevensma Consultant Ltd.—Vancouver B.C.

August 1967 105 - L - 10

SCALE 0 400'

FIG. 9a



ZINC

GLENLYON MINES LTD.

Geochemical Soil Survey

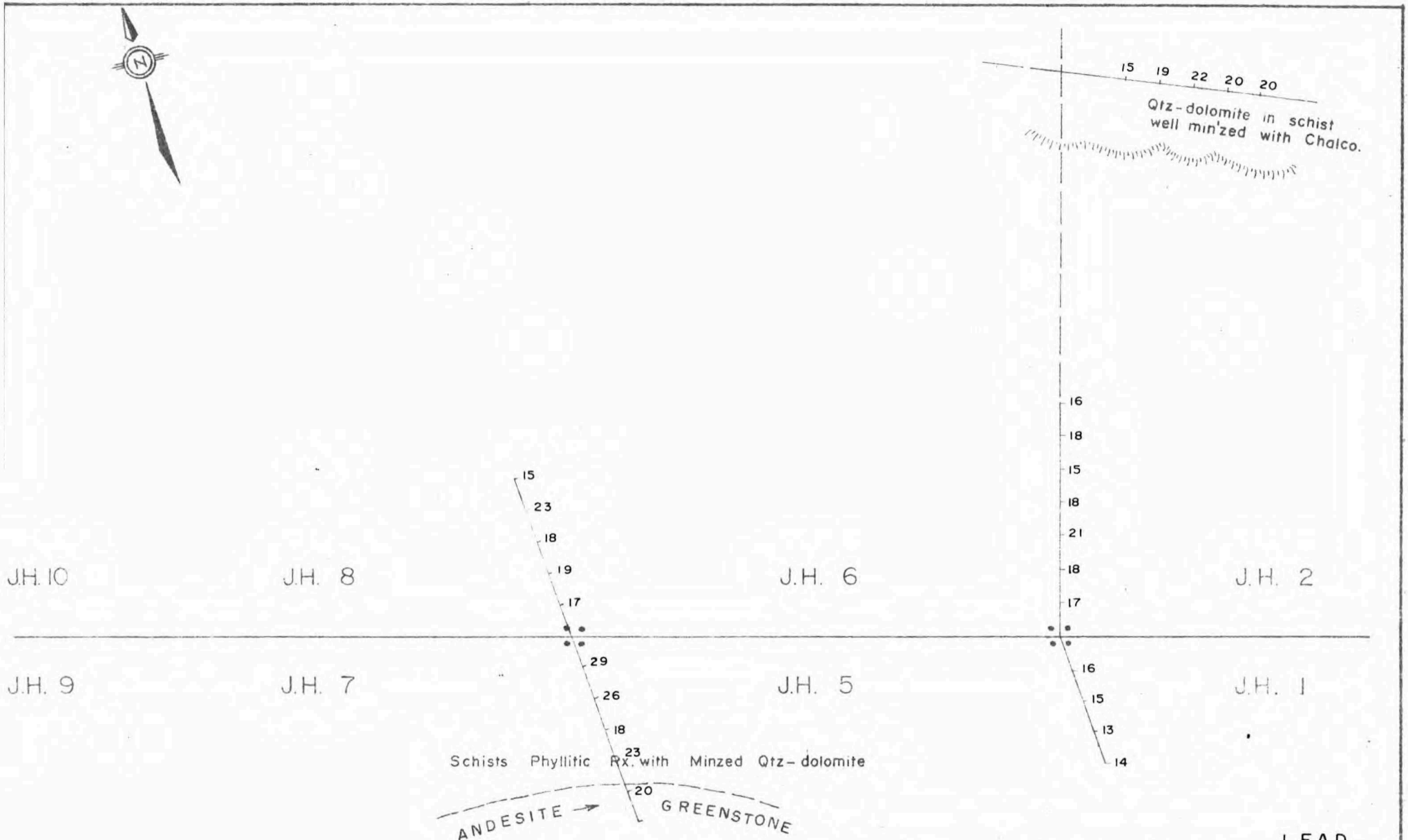
Whitehorse M.D. J H GROUP

P. H. Sevensma Consultant Ltd.—Vancouver B.C.

August 1967 105 - L - 10 SCALE 0 400'

Background values only

FIG. 9b



Background values only

FIG. 9c

GLENLYON MINES LTD.

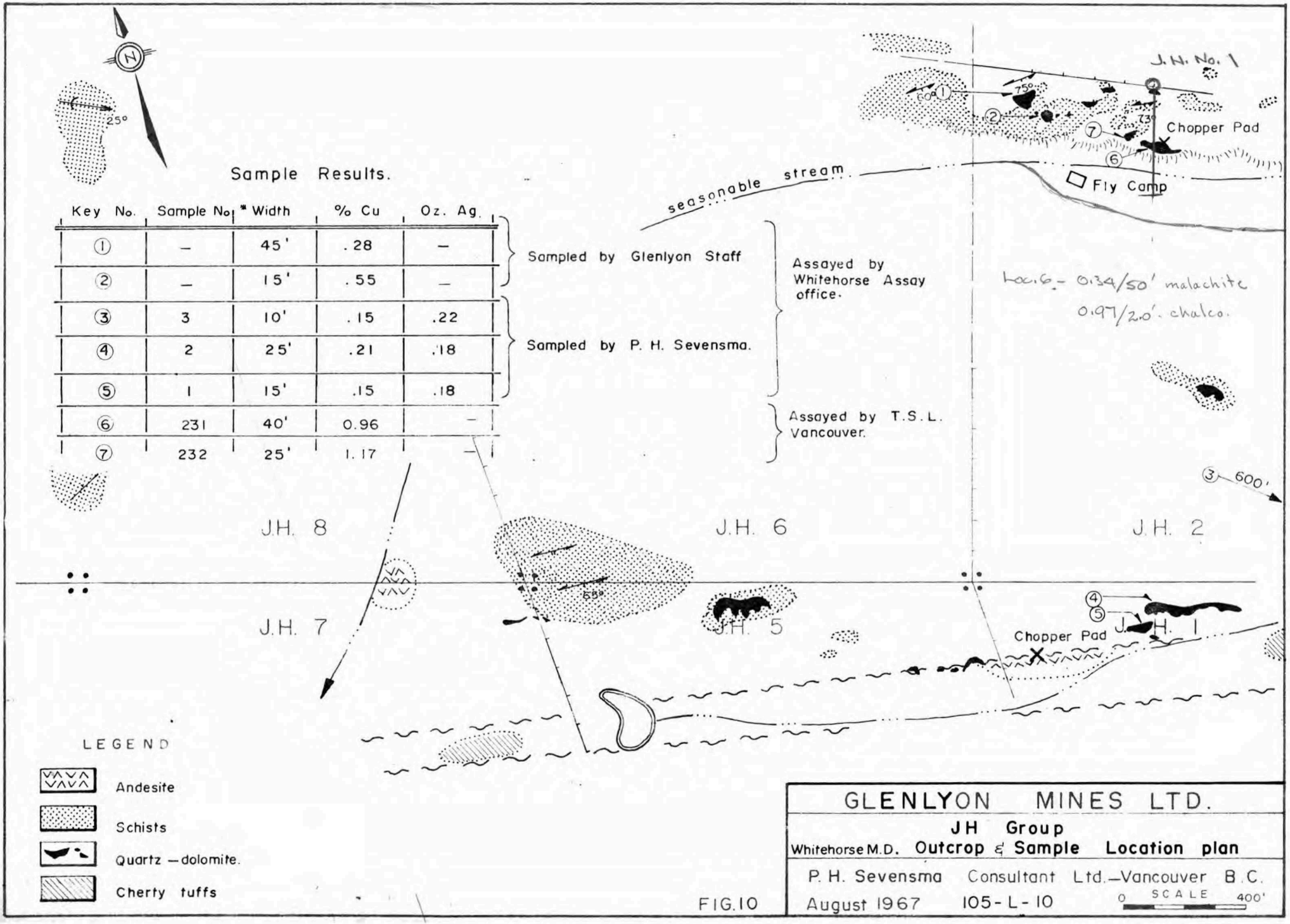
Geochemical Soil Survey

Whitehorse M.D. J.H. GROUP

P.H. Sevensma Consultant Ltd.—Vancouver B.C.

August 1967 105 - L - 10

SCALE 0 400'



Sample Results.

Key No.	Sample No.	* Width	% Cu	Oz. Ag.	
①	—	45'	.28	—	Sampled by Glenlyon Staff
②	—	15'	.55	—	
③	3	10'	.15	.22	Sampled by P. H. Sevensma.
④	2	25'	.21	.18	
⑤	1	15'	.15	.18	
⑥	231	40'	0.96	—	Assayed by T.S.L. Vancouver.
⑦	232	25'	1.17	—	

Assayed by Whitehorse Assay office.

FIG. 10

GLENLYON MINES LTD.

JH Group

Whitehorse M.D. **Outcrop & Sample Location plan**

P. H. Sevensma Consultant Ltd.—Vancouver B.C.

August 1967 105-L-10

SCALE 0 400'

Not flown

PELLY RIVER

N

Inferred lateral limit of the favourable area

Hub Zone

Pine Zone

ϕ assumed

"P" line

20°

inferred structure

Suggested layout for reconnaissance soil sampling program.

Road

Camp

LEGEND

- Adequately explored.
- Proposed for further geophysical & Geochemical work programs.
- Tentative location of proposed D.D. holes.

Electromagnetic Survey by Lockwood Survey Corp. Ltd.
Mean line spacing — 660 ft. (not shown)
Mean terrain clearance — 200 ft.
Frequency of primary current — 4000 c.p.s.
Contours represent response of the resultant field expressed in p.p.m. of primary.
The figures (2) represent the ratio $\frac{\text{in-phase}}{\text{Quadrature}}$

H. E. M. Data compiled by Exploration Geophysics Yukon Ltd.

Aeromagnetic contours from Geophysics paper 3391
Dept. of Mines & Technical Surveys.
3200 Gamma contour

FIG. II

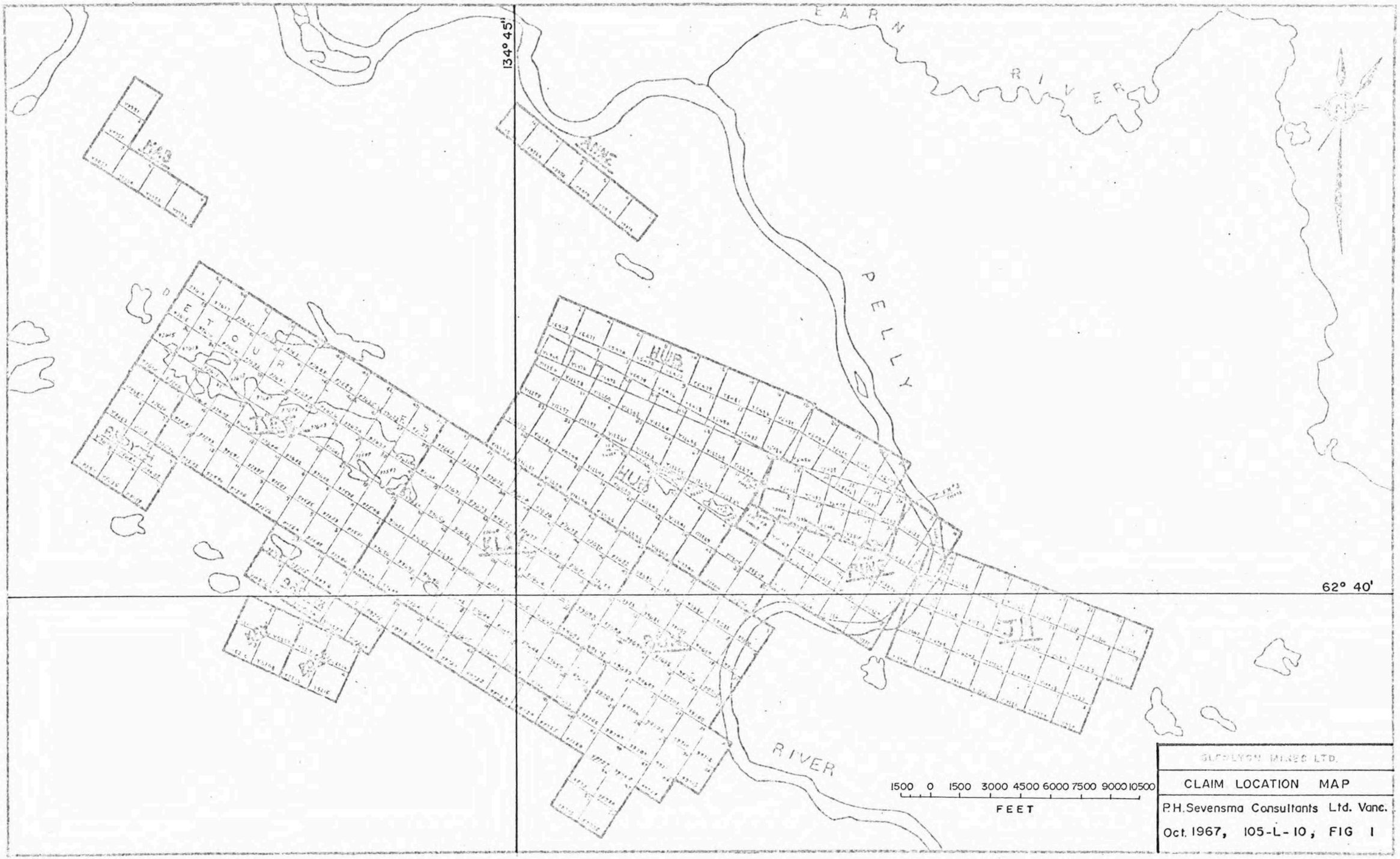
GLENLYON MINES LTD.

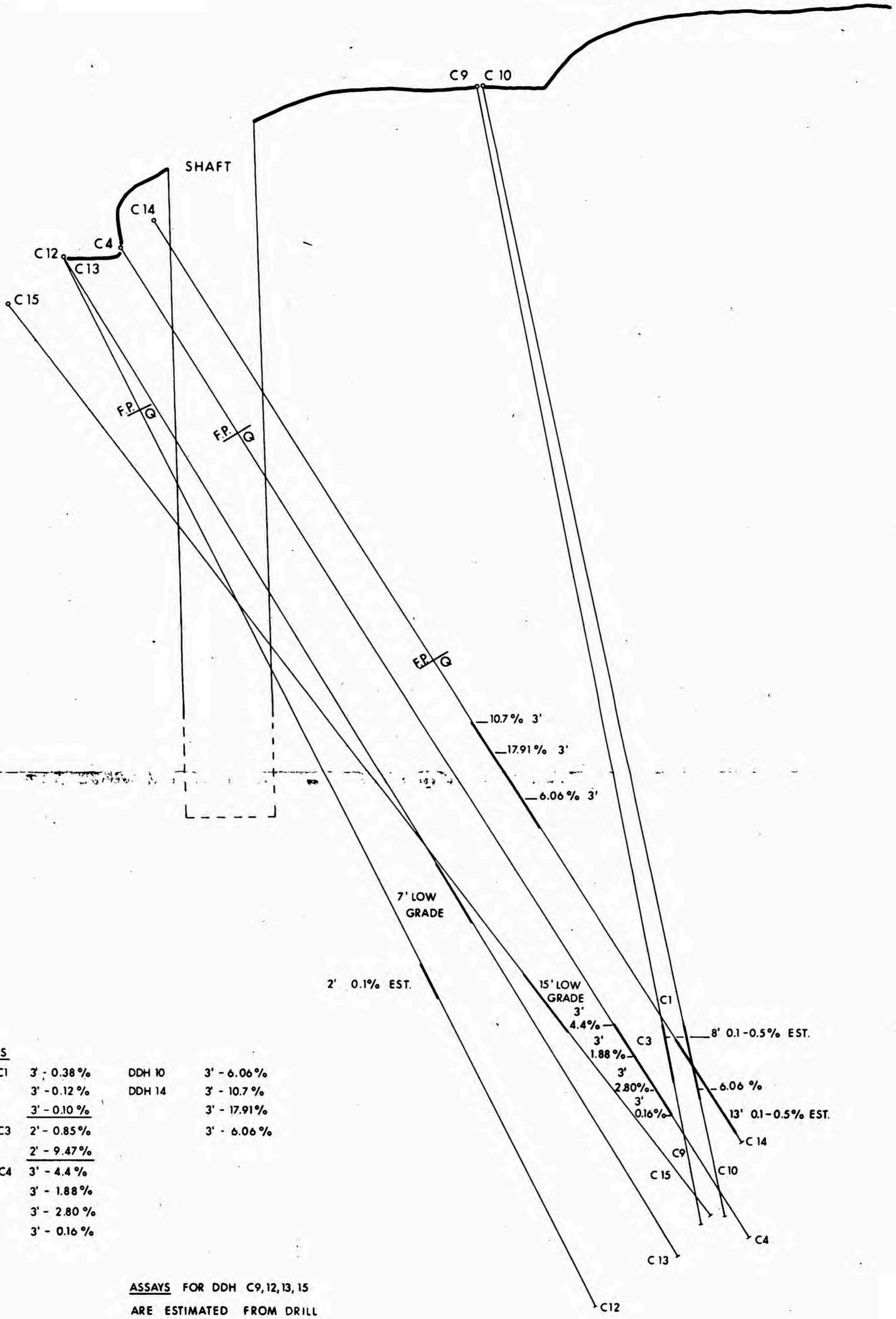
PINE & HUB CLAIM GROUPS
PROPOSED PROGRAM

Whitehorse M.D.

P. H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd — Vancouver B.C.

October 1967, 105 — L — 10, SCALE 1320'


134° 45'
62° 40'
EARN
RIVER
PELLY
RIVER
MAB
ANNE
DETOUR
HUB
HUB
1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500
FEET
SKEENA MINES LTD.
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
P.H. Sevensma Consultants Ltd. Vanc.
Oct. 1967, 105-L-10, FIG 1



ASSAYS

DDH C1	3' - 0.38 %	DDH 10	3' - 6.06 %
	3' - 0.12 %	DDH 14	3' - 10.7 %
	3' - 0.10 %		3' - 17.91 %
DDH C3	2' - 0.85 %		3' - 6.06 %
	2' - 9.47 %		
DDH C4	3' - 4.4 %		
	3' - 1.88 %		
	3' - 2.80 %		
	3' - 0.16 %		

ASSAYS FOR DDH C9, 12, 13, 15 ARE ESTIMATED FROM DRILL HOLE GEIGER PROBE READINGS.

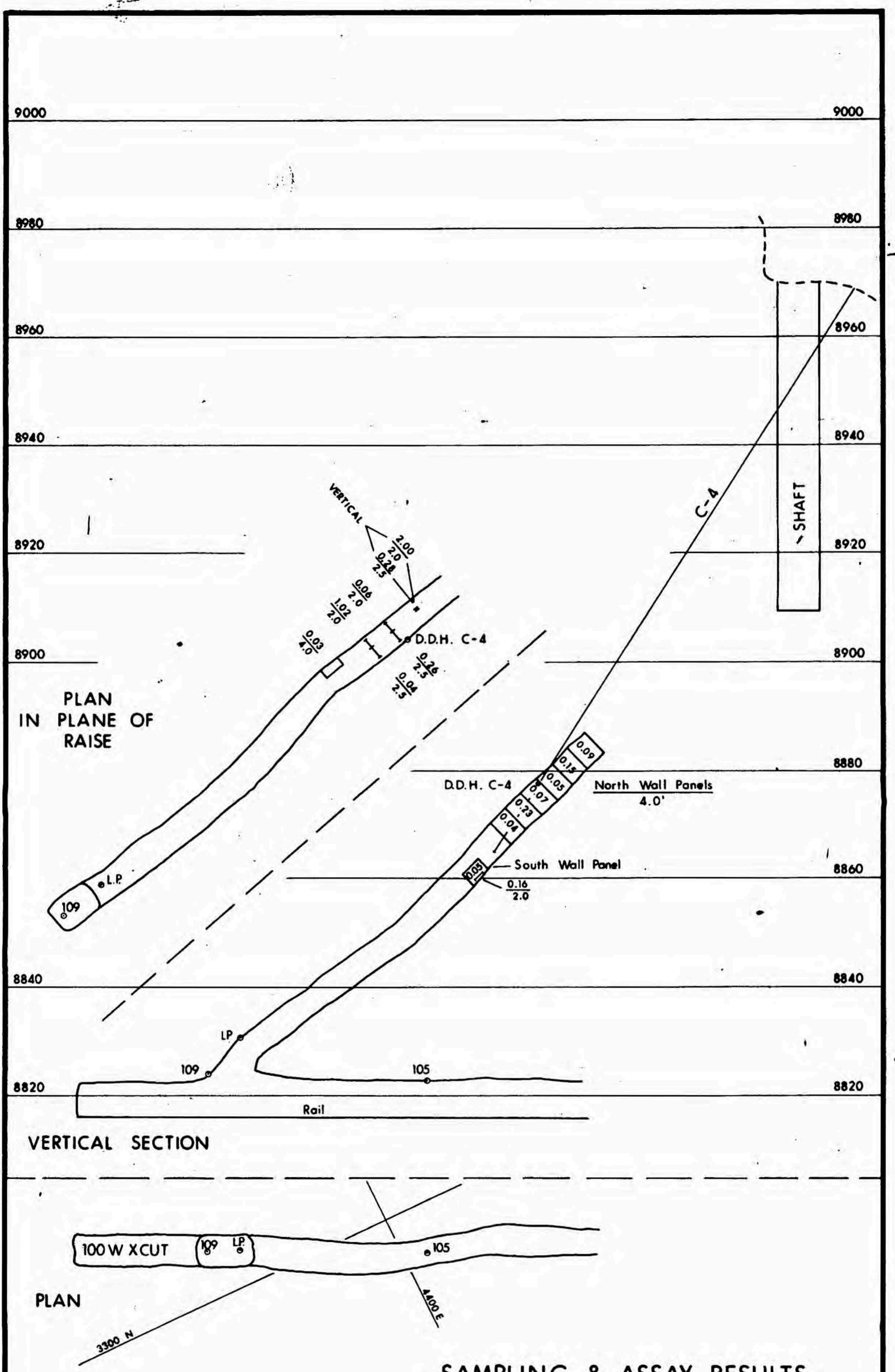
SECTION ALONG A – A'

DRILL HOLES C4, C9, C10, C12, C13, C14, C15.
PROJECTED ON A – A'
SCALE : 1" to 10'

Compiled & Revised
by
ORHAN BAYKAL, P.Eng., P.Geol.

AUGUST, 1967

FIG. 6



SAMPLING & ASSAY RESULTS of 100 RAISE

LEGEND

$\frac{\%\ U_3O_8}{\text{FEET}} : \frac{0.16}{2.0}$

SCALE : 1" to 20'

AUGUST 1967

FIGURE 9

4500 E

4600 E

4400 E

3400 N

111

DRIFT

1.07
GRAB

102 W X CUT

(VERTICAL) 0.01/2.0 Tr/2.5

0.12/CAR

0.06/CAR

102 E X CUT

Tr/1.0

0.02/2.0

0.01/2.0 0.48/2.0 0.03/1.5

108

0.28/2.5 0.02/2.0 0.01/2.0
(VERTICAL)

0.04/2.0 0.01/2.0
(VERTICAL)

NORTH

Tr/1.0

101

Tr/1.0

100 RAISE

109 LP

105

106

107

104

3300 N

110

101 SOUTH DRIFT

4300 E

3200 N

LEGEND

% U_3O_8 / FEET : 0.16/2.0

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

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

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SAMPLING & ASSAY RESULTS of 101 NORTH DRIFT

SCALE : 1" to 20'

AUGUST 1967

FIGURE 8