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SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION OF THE MT. MYE PROSPECT DURING 1970, 1971, 1972, & 1973

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORP.

by

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FEBRUARY 1974

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INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of all work that has been done on the Mt. Mye Prospect by Kangaroo Exploration Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cyprus Mines Corporation. The work was conducted between 1970 and 1973 and consisted of extensive geochemical and geological surveys and geophysical surveys of selected areas. Thirteen diamond drill holes totalling 7,473 feet have been put down on various targets.

None of the drill holes have intersected economic grades of mineralization over appreciable widths but four holes have partially outlined an interesting low grade deposit of zinc and copper in the metavolcanic rocks underlying the KD claims. Geological mapping shows that the setting of the Mt. Mye Prospect is identical to that on the opposite side of the Anvil Batholith where the Faro, Swim and Vangorda massive lead-zinc sulphide deposits are located.

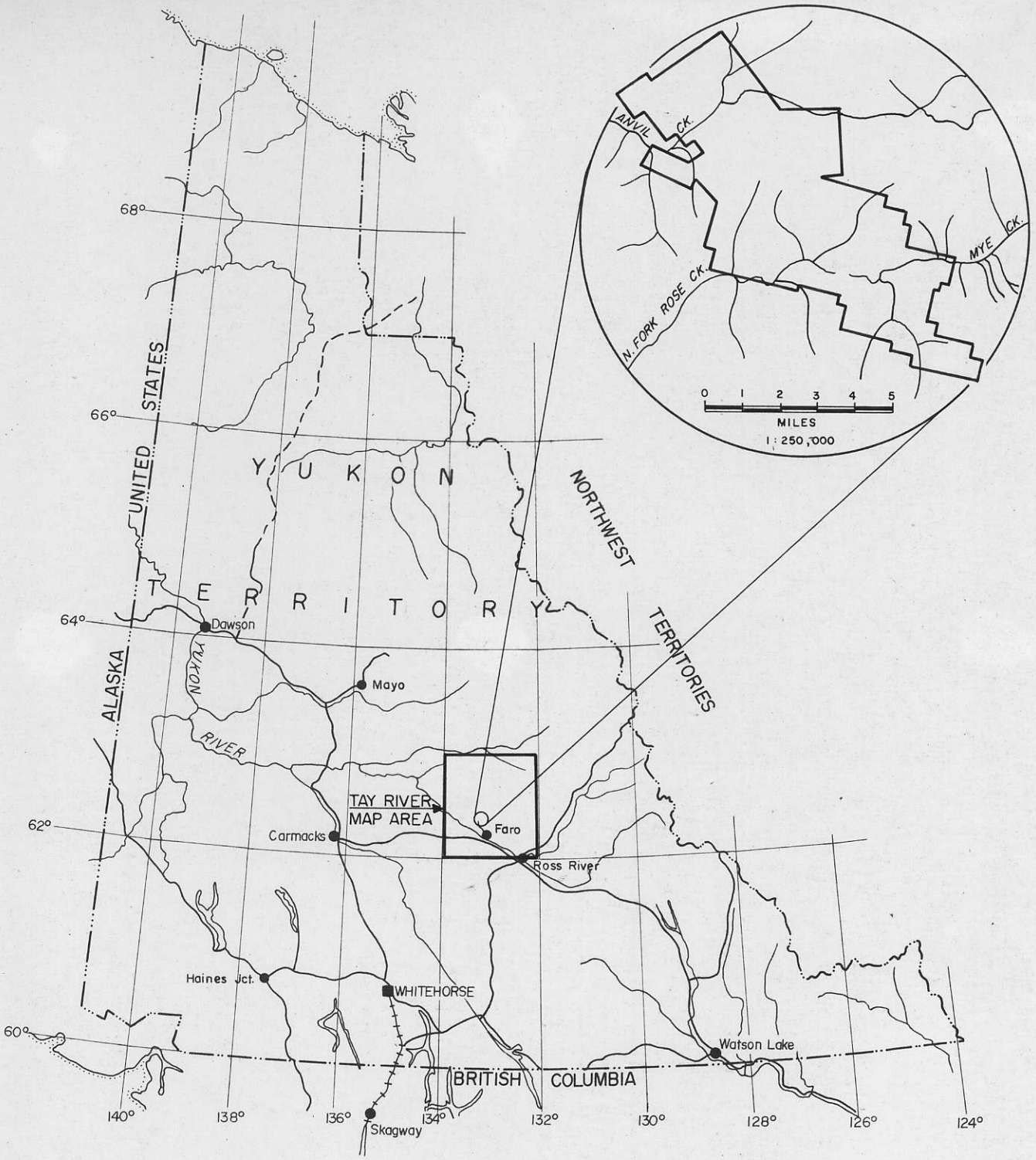
LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Mt. Mye prospect is located in the central portion of the Anvil Range, central Yukon Territory, 12 miles north of the town of Faro and 8 miles northeast of the Anvil Mine. The claim group extends for approximately 8 miles in a northwesterly direction along the northern border of the Anvil Batholith.

The property is accessible by helicopter from Faro or Ross River, or by a tote road extending from the water supply dam of Anvil Mining Corp. Ltd. at Mile 12 of the Faro-Mine road. A helicopter is usually available in Faro and provides the easiest and generally most economical form of access. When a number of helicopter trips are required, a substantial savings can be made by using the cleared areas near the water supply dam as a staging area. Drilling equipment was generally taken to the property by Cat or Nodwell via the tote road but it should be noted that the road is very rough and deep mud holes in the main valley near Rocky Lake make it wise to move such heavy equipment when the ground is well frozen.

CLAIMS

The property consists of 378 full-sized mineral claims. The MX, TIM, ZAN, AC, KD and JET groups are part of the original joint venture area and have been retained in good standing either by restaking or filing work. The TAF, AM, HE and SHE groups were staked by Kangaroo to cover various potential targets that became apparent as work progressed. The claims are listed below in four groups depending on the interest the various parties concerned have in them.



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION
MT. MYE PROSPECT

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

YUKON

SCALE : 1" = 100 MILES

Figure 1

CLAIMS ORIGINALLY OWNED BY MERCURY EXPLORATIONS LTD. (N. P. L.) (Under Joint Venture Agreement with Kangaroo Exploration Corporation (Cyprus Mines Corporation)

Claim Name	Tag Number		Recording Date	Expiry Date
MX Group - 49 claims				
MX 1	Y30497		11-3-69	1-3-75
2	Y30498		11-3-69	11-3-75
3	Y30499		11-3-69	1-3-75
4	Y30500		11-3-69	11-3-75
5	Y30501		11-3-69	1-3-75
6	Y30502		11-3-69	11-3-75
7-10	Y30503-506		11-3-69	1-3-75
11-13	Y30507-509		11-3-69	11-3-75
25-26	Y30521-522		11-3-69	1-3-75
27-28	Y30523-524		11-3-69	11-3-75
30	Y30526		11-3-69	11-3-75
56	Y30552		11-3-69	11-3-75
57-62	Y30553-558		11-3-69	1-3-75
119-122	Y30591-594		11-3-69	1-3-75
178-181	Y30637-640		11-3-69	1-3-75
182-187	Y30641-646		11-3-69	1-3-75
186A-187A	Y30647-648		11-3-69	11-3-75
188-191	Y30649-652		11-3-69	11-3-75
* 192	Y60514	Restaked	5-4-71	5-4-75
193	Y30654		11-3-69	11-3-75
* 194	Y60515	Restaked	5-4-71	5-4-75
195	Y30656		11-3-69	11-3-75
TIM Group - 32 claims				
TIM 1-32	Y30297-328		11-2-69	1-3-75
ZAN Group - 48 claims				
ZAN 1-14	Y25973-986		9-9-68	1-3-75
15	Y26126		23-9-68	1-3-75
16-23	Y25987-994		9-9-68	1-3-75
24	Y25995		9-9-68	1-3-75
25-32	Y26127-134		23-9-68	1-3-75
33-40	Y26135-142		23-9-68	1-3-75
41-48	Y26143-150		23-9-68	1-3-75

* Claims restaked by Kangaroo and held for joint venture.

CLAIMS STAKED BY KANGAROO FOR JOINT VENTURES,
in which Mercury has a beneficial interest.

Claim Name	Tag Number	Recording Date	Expiry Date
AM Group - 14 claims			
AM 1-14	Y63877-890	5-11-71	1-3-76
TAF Group - 64 claims			
TAF 1-6	Y62459-464	29-9-71	1-3-75
7-12	Y62467-472	29-9-71	1-3-75
13-20	Y62475-482	29-9-71	1-3-76
21-22	Y62465-466	29-9-71	1-3-76
23-24	Y62473-474	29-9-71	1-3-75
25-64	Y62483-522	29-9-71	1-3-75
SHE Group - 17 claims			
SHE 1-17	Y75321-337	8-3-73	8-3-75
HE Group - 38 claims			
HE 10-18	Y75280-288	8-3-73	8-3-75
20 & 22	Y75290 & Y75292	8-3-73	8-3-75
24-50	Y75294-320	8-3-73	8-3-75

CLAIMS ORIGINALLY OWNED BY GIANT YELLOWKNIFE MINES
in which Mercury and Kangaroo have a beneficial interest under
Kangaroo-Giant Yellowknife-Mercury Joint Venture Agreement.

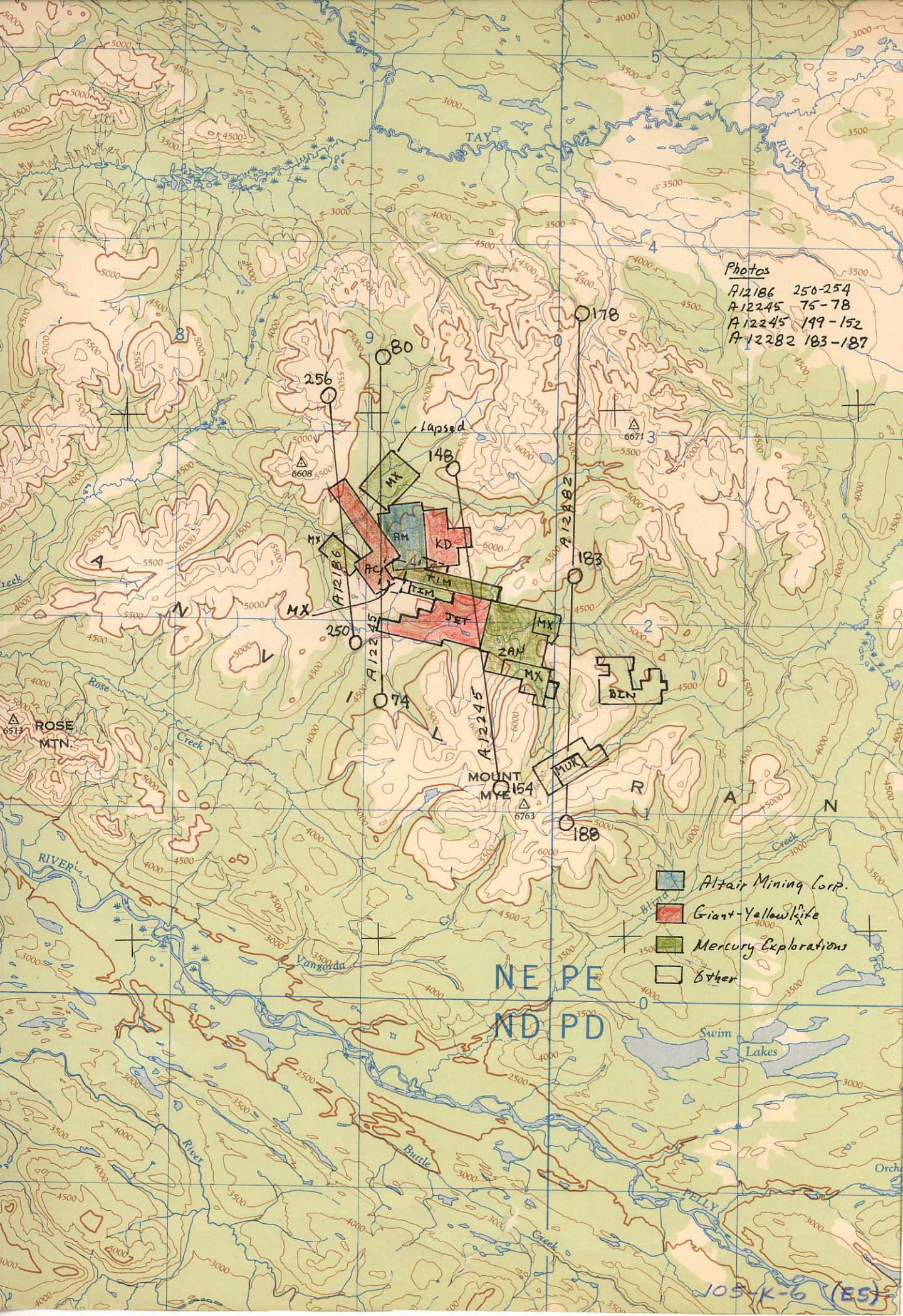
**	**AC Group - 30 claims**			
	AC 67-72	Y60492-497	5-4-71	1-3-75
	75-88	Y60500-513	5-4-71	1-3-75
	89-96	Y60516-523	5-4-71	1-3-75
	111-112	Y60498-499	5-4-71	1-3-75
**	**KD Group - 26 claims**			
	KD 1	Y61954	7-9-71	1-3-76
	2	Y61962	7-9-71	1-3-76
	3-4	Y62052-053	14-9-71	1-3-76
	5-7	Y61955-957	7-9-71	1-3-76
	8	Y61963	7-9-71	1-3-76

** Restaked by Kangaroo and held for joint venture.

Claim Name		Tag Number	Recording Date	Expiry Date
KD	9-10	Y62071-072	15-9-71	1-3-76
	11	Y62054	14-9-71	1-3-76
	12	Y62055	14-9-71	1-3-76
	13-18	Y61964-969	7-9-71	1-3-76
	19-22	Y62056-059	14-9-71	1-3-76
	23-25	Y61958-960	7-9-71	1-3-76
	26	Y61961	7-9-71	1-3-76
JET Group - 48 claims				
JET	1-16	Y3142-57	17-3-66	17-3-75
	18	Y3159	17-3-66	17-3-75
	20	Y3161	17-3-66	17-3-75
	22	Y3163	17-3-66	17-3-75
	24	Y3165	17-3-66	17-3-75
	45	Y3186	17-3-66	17-3-75
	47	Y3188	17-3-66	17-3-75
	49-64	Y3190-3205	17-3-66	17-3-75
	93	Y3234	17-3-66	1-3-75
	95	Y3236	17-3-66	1-3-75
	97-104	Y3238-3245	17-3-66	1-3-75

CLAIMS STAKED BY KANGAROO in which neither Mercury nor Giant Yellowknife have a beneficial interest.

Claim Name		Tag Number	Recording Date	Expiry Date
HE Group - 12 claims				
HE	1-9	Y75271-279	8-3-73	8-3-75
	19	Y75289	8-3-73	8-3-75
	21	Y75291	8-3-73	8-3-75
	23	Y75293	8-3-73	8-3-75


Photos
A12186 250-254
A12245 75-78
A12245 149-152
A12282 183-187
TAY
RIVER
256
080
178
148
lapsed
183
250
074
154
180
A12186
A12245
A12282
MX
AM
KD
AC
TLM
TSM
JET
ZAN
DIN
MUK
6608
6671
6513
6763
ROSE
MTN.
MOUNT
MYE
Rose
Creek
RIVER
Vangorda
Blind
Creek
Swim
Lakes
Buttle
River
PELLY
Creek
Orch
Altair Mining Corp.
Giant-Yellowknife
Mercury Explorations
Other
NE PE
ND PD
105-K-6 (E5)

KD Hill

GRAVITY / E M / GEOCHEM

N.

APPROXIMATE 2 MILE PERIMETER

CLAIMS ORIGINALLY OWNED BY MERCURY EXPLORATIONS LTD.

CLAIMS ORIGINALLY OWNED BY GIANT YELLOWKNIFE MINES.

CLAIMS STAKED BY KANGAROO IN WHICH MERCURY HAS A BENEFICIAL INTEREST.

CLAIMS STAKED BY KANGAROO IN WHICH NEITHER MERCURY NOR GIANT YELLOWKNIFE HAS A BENEFICIAL INTEREST.

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

CLAIM MAP

Showing Ownership

FIGURE: 2 SCALE: 1" = 1 Mile JANUARY 1974

EXPIRY DATE AS OF DECEMBER 1973

1 MARCH 1975	
8 MARCH 1975	
11 MARCH 1975	
17 MARCH 1975	
5 APRIL 1975	
1 MARCH 1976	

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

CLAIM MAP

Showing Expiry Dates

FIGURE: 3 SCALE: 1"= 1 Mile JANUARY 1974

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

Topographic relief in the area under consideration is 2000' with elevations ranging from 4200' in the main valley to 6200' on the hill covered by the KD claims. For the most part slopes are only moderately steep and tops of the lower ridges are nearly flat and concordant. Landforms have a smooth rounded outline only locally broken by steeper rugged areas of outcrop. This smoothly rounded topography is developed on metasedimentary rocks and is in marked contrast to the steep and rugged topography of the Anvil Batholith to the southwest and less so of the metavolcanic rocks to the northeast. The easterly trending valley occupied by Mye Creek and the North Fork of Rose Creek is extensively covered by overburden which locally is in excess of 200 feet. This overburden makes geochemistry ineffective and complicates interpretation of gravity surveys because of the likelihood of bedrock ridges, especially in the vicinity of the drainage divide. The overburden is locally highly conductive further complicating geophysical surveys. Above 5000' elevation, overburden cover is slight and geochemistry is a very effective tool. Outcrop above 5000' is scarce but abundant felsenmeer gives an indication of the nature of underlying rock. Overburden cover in the broad valley at the northwest end of the claim block is not as thick as might be expected from its subdued topography as evidenced by the outcrops scattered throughout this area.

Drainage from the southeastern part of the property is easterly into Mye Creek, from the central area southwesterly into the North Fork of Rose Creek and from the northwestern portion northwesterly into Anvil Creek. It is apparent from topographic features that the drainage divide between Rose Creek and Mye Creek has migrated both easterly and westerly through time. Local drainage in this area is highly complex, consisting of a myriad of small streams and interconnected or isolated swamps and ponds, and probably experiences short term changes making detailed interpretation of the silt and soil geochemical anomalies in this area difficult. A migrating drainage divide has probably been present in this area for some time thus a complex bedrock surface is likely to exist beneath overburden, as noted above.

Below 5200' elevation, vegetation consists of scattered areas of black spruce forest on the valley flanks; the valley floor and the remainder of the flanks are covered by dense brush. Above 5200' this gives way to open, moss covered ground. The dense brush makes linecutting necessary for IP, Turam or gravity surveys in summer.

HISTORY

The area was first staked as the AC and JET claims in March 1966 by Giant Yellowknife Mines Ltd., following the discovery of the Faro orebody to the south by Dynasty and Cyprus. Giant Yellowknife flew airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys, and conducted soil sampling and geologic mapping programs in the same year. This work led to the discovery of galena-bearing veins on a hill to the north which were staked as the KD claims in September 1966. The AM claims were tied on to the west of the KD claims in October 1966 by Altair Mining Corp. Ltd. Giant conducted only geological mapping and soil sampling on the KD claims but Altair completed geological mapping, geochemical, J. E. M. and gravity surveys, and put down three diamond drill holes totalling 1,161 feet in 1967. The results of all this work with the exception of the Giant Yellowknife geochemical surveys have been examined by the writer and where possible, have been included in this report. Graphic logs of the Altair drill holes are also included in this report and the areas covered by their surveys are noted on the survey status maps except where superseded by more recent surveys by Kangaroo Exploration Corporation.

The Giant Yellowknife ground was optioned by Mercury Explorations in 1968 and incorporated into a large block of claims including a large number of new claims and some restaking of original Giant claims. Mercury conducted minor geochemical surveys in 1968 and carried out an extensive reconnaissance gravity survey of overburden covered areas in February 1969. The area of this survey is shown on Figure 10. The gravity survey outlined three anomalous areas within the main valley. Unfortunately, the base line of the gravity survey was not permanently marked so that the location of some of the anomalies is uncertain.

On the strength of the general setting of the prospect and the geochemical and gravity anomalies, the joint Giant/Mercury ground was optioned in 1970 by Kangaroo Exploration Corporation. During the summer and fall of 1970, linecutting, geochemical and induced polarization surveys were conducted and that winter three diamond drill holes were put down to test the gravity and geochemical anomalies. The drill holes failed to intersect mineralized rock.

In 1971 the previous year's geochemical survey was extended and by the end of that year much of the property had been covered in a reconnaissance fashion. In addition, a reconnaissance geological map of the property was prepared. The geochemical survey outlined a large intense anomaly on the KD claims in the area where Giant had previously located galena-bearing veins and several other lesser anomalies nearby. In April 1971 the AC claims and the most westerly two MX claims were restaked. The TAF claims were located to protect areas of favourable geology in September 1971 and in November the AM claims were staked to cover possible extensions of the KD anomaly to the west.

In 1972 the main area of interest was that of the geochemical anomalies. A 400' x 100' grid was cut over this area and Turam, magnetometer, and limited gravity surveys were conducted. The area was geologically mapped in detail and some extensions to the geochemical survey were made. The resulting geochemical and geophysical anomalies were tested by four diamond drill holes in the fall of 1972. The first three failed to intersect mineralization but the last hole drilled to test the largest geochemical anomaly intersected 200' averaging 2.28% Zn with short sections as high as 9% Zn. Severe winter conditions precluded further drilling in 1972.

In February 1973 the HE and SHE claims were staked to the northwest of the KD claims to protect possible extensions of the mineralized zone indicated by favourable geology and aeromagnetic data.

In the summer of 1973 an extensive geochemical survey was conducted over the HE, SHE and AC claims as well as some adjacent unstaked ground and ground magnetometer surveys were conducted. In July three holes were drilled to test possible extensions of the mineralization encountered in 1972. Only one hole intersected appreciable mineralization and drilling in this area was discontinued. In September three more holes were drilled to test lower priority targets but none of these holes intersected mineralization.

The areal extent of the various exploratory surveys noted above is shown on the following figures.

SAMPLE INTERVAL

- 400' x 100'
- 500' x 200'
- 800' x 100'
- 1000' x 200'
- 800' x 200'
- 800' x 400'

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

SURVEY COVERAGE STATUS

GEOCHEMISTRY

COPPER IN SOIL

FIGURE: 5 SCALE: 1" = 1 Mile JANUARY 1974

SAMPLE INTERVAL

- 400' x 100'
- 500' x 200'
- 800' x 100'
- 800' x 200'
- 1000' x 200'
- 800' x 400'
- 1200' x 400'

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

SURVEY COVERAGE STATUS

GEOCHEMISTRY

LEAD & ZINC IN SOIL

FIGURE: 4 SCALE: 1"= 1 Mile JANUARY 1974

SAMPLE INTERVAL

400' x 100'

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

SURVEY COVERAGE STATUS

GEOCHEMISTRY

MERCURY IN SOIL

FIGURE: 6 SCALE: 1"= 1 Mile JANUARY 1974

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

SURVEY COVERAGE STATUS

GEOCHEMISTRY

COLD EXTRACTABLE ZINC IN SOIL

FIGURE 7 SCALE 1"= 1 Mile JANUARY 1974

Map 13

Map 14

Map 15

STATION INTERVAL

400' x 100'

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

SURVEY COVERAGE STATUS

GROUND MAGNETOMETER

FIGURE: 8 SCALE: 1"= 1 Mile JANUARY 1974

I.P. — see Walcott (1971)

Turam — see Walcott (1972)

Crone JEM — see Wober (1967 – 1968 a, b)

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

SURVEY COVERAGE STATUS

GEOPHYSICS

ELECTRICAL & ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

FIGURE 9 SCALE 1" = 1 Mile JANUARY 1974

Kangaroo

Altair

Mercury Explorations

STATION INTERVAL

400' x 100'

800' x 100'

1000' x 100'

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

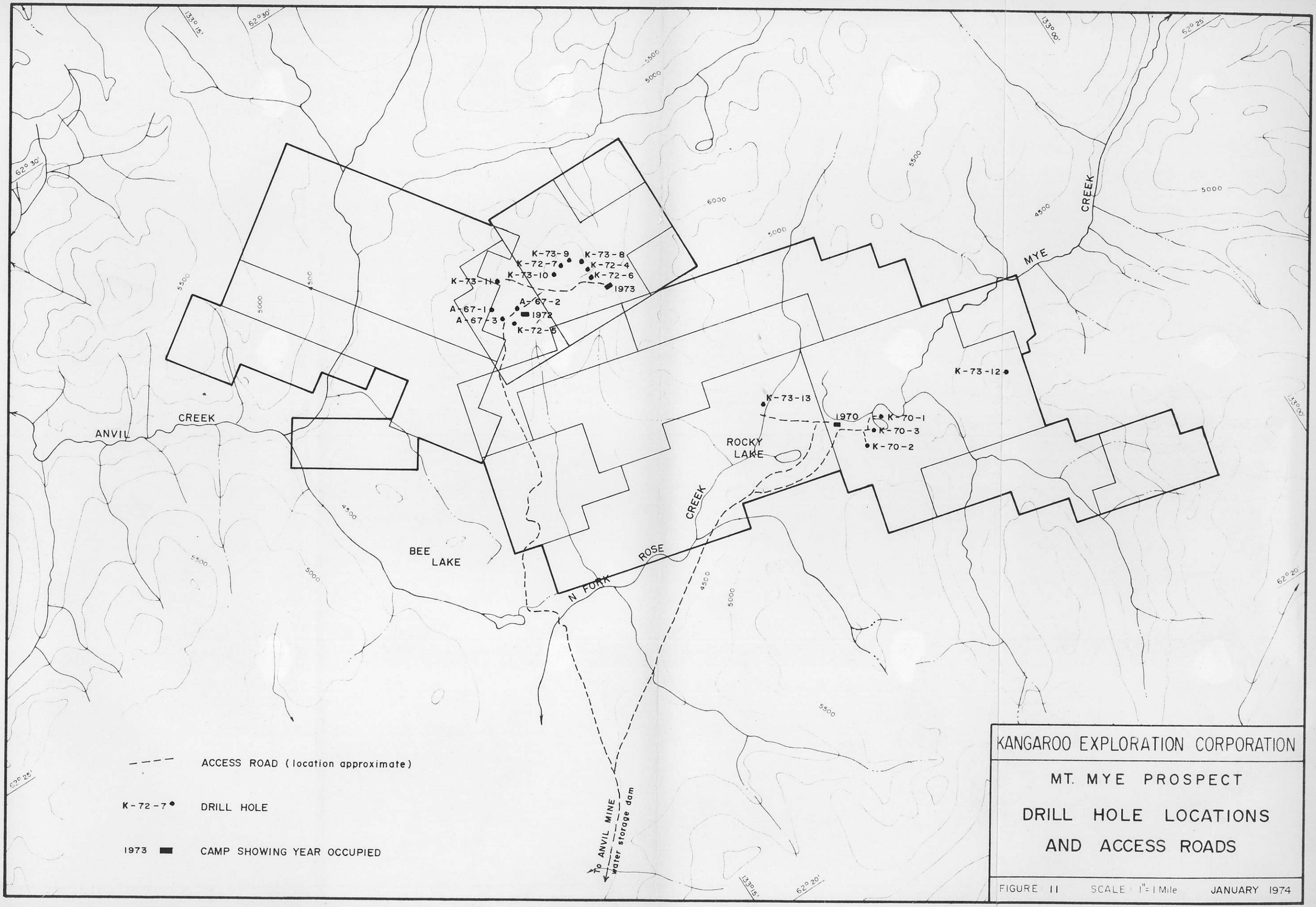
MT. MYE PROSPECT

SURVEY COVERAGE STATUS

GEOPHYSICS

GRAVITY

FIGURE 10 SCALE: 1"= 1 Mile JANUARY 1974


K-73-9
K-73-8
K-72-7
K-72-4
K-73-10
K-72-6
K-73-11
1973
A-67-2
A-67-1
1972
A-67-3
K-72-5
K-73-12
K-73-13
1970
K-70-1
K-70-3
K-70-2
ROCKY LAKE
BEE LAKE
ANVIL CREEK
MYE CREEK
ROSE CREEK
N FORK
To ANVIL MINE water storage dam
ACCESS ROAD (location approximate)
K-72-7 DRILL HOLE
1973 CAMP SHOWING YEAR OCCUPIED
KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION
MT. MYE PROSPECT
DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS AND ACCESS ROADS
FIGURE 11 SCALE: 1"= 1 Mile JANUARY 1974

GEOLOGY

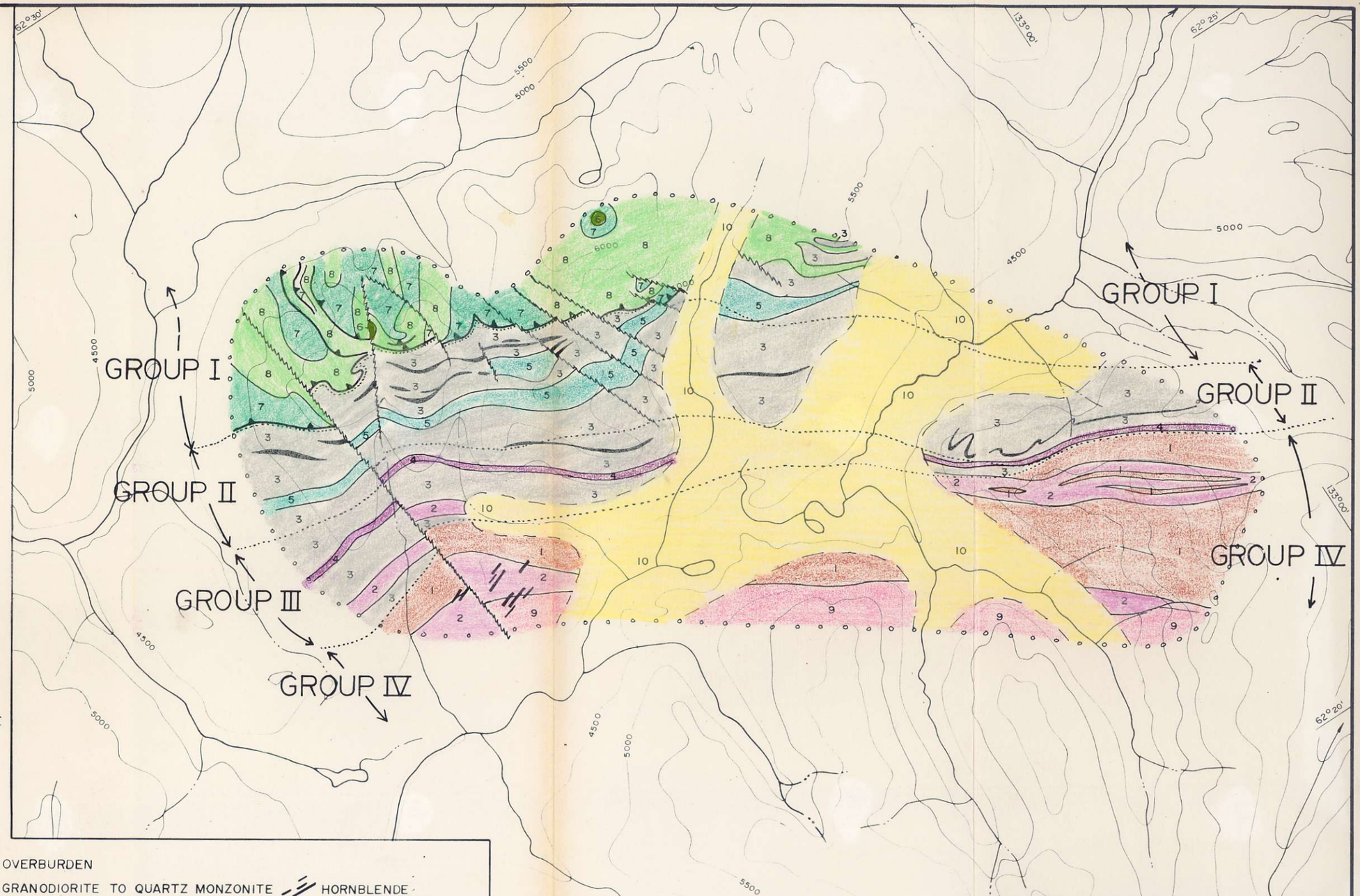
The geology of the property has been mapped in detail by P. F. Lewis in 1972, and is described in a separate report which contains maps at 1" = 500' and detailed cross-sections. The following is a brief description of the geology as summarized from Lewis's report. A sketch map of the property is provided in Figure 12.

The rocks underlying the property have been divided into four groups on the basis of structural criteria; within these groups lithologic units were subdivided.

Group I is characterized by preservation of sedimentary and extrusive structures and textures. Group I rocks are of sub to low greenschist facies and are generally foliated. The development of foliation ranges from a pervasive slaty cleavage in pelitic rocks to no foliation in coarse basic igneous rocks. Lineation is generally present as mineral alignments and crenulation of the above foliation. Crenulations locally give rise to a crenulation foliation. Fracture cleavage cuts the foliation of volcanic lithologies in places and is probably equivalent to the crenulation foliation.

The following rock types are present within Group I: massive medium to coarse-grained metabasite; light and dark green vesicular metavolcanics and pillowed metavolcanics, light green to buff pillow breccia; meta tuff, in part pisolitic and in part bedded; fine-grained tuffaceous sediments, crystalline limestone with tuffaceous interbeds; quartzose pelite; interbedded limy slate and meta-siltstone; and graphitic banded slate. In summary, a dominantly calc-alkaline (?) volcanic pile with lesser subaqueous clastic and volcanoclastic sediments and impure limestone.

Group II rocks generally have a pervasive and well developed foliation, the development of which has destroyed any depositional structures that may have been present. Metamorphism is that of the chlorite zone of greenschist facies. In pelitic rocks the dominant foliation is a crenulation foliation with the earlier cleavage (the dominant foliation of Group I rocks) represented by intrafoliate lithon structures. Chloritic metavolcanics with a good early foliation may show no crenulation foliation but in drill holes where metavolcanic pelite interfaces are clearly exposed, the crenulation foliation can be seen to fade out within the first few inches of metavolcanic material. Coarse-grained metabasic rocks have no foliation but are generally surrounded by chloritic margins with a good early foliation. One or more corrugations are generally present on the crenulation foliation. Locally these corrugations form a later or secondary crenulation foliation.



LEGEND

- LIMIT OF MAPPING
- LIMIT OF OUTCROP
- GROUP BOUNDARY
- THRUST OR SHEAR ZONE
- LITHOLOGICAL CONTACT
- FAULT

LITHOLOGIES:

CRETACEOUS

- 10 — OVERBURDEN
- 9 — GRANODIORITE TO QUARTZ MONZONITE — HORNBLENDE PORPHYRY DYKES

PALAEOZOIC

- 8 — FRAGMENTAL VOLCANICS AND TUFFS
- 7 — PILLOWED VOLCANICS AND FLOWS
- 6 — INTRUSIVE EQUIVALENTS OF 7 AND 8
- 5 — GREENSTONE, MARBLE, MINOR PHYLLITE — GREENSTONE LENSES, MINOR MARBLE
- 4 — GRAPHITIC PHYLLITE
- 3 — PHYLLITE
- 2 — CALCSILICATE GNEISS, MARBLE, MINOR AMPHIBOLITE AND PHYLLITE
- 1 — SCHIST

P.F.L. 1973

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOLOGY

1 0 1 2

FIGURE: 12 SCALE: 1"= 1 Mile FEBRUARY 1973

The contact between Groups I and II is locally a zone of dislocation but in the eastern portion of the property a continuous gradation between the two groups exists with increasing development of the crenulation foliation to the southwest.

The following lithologies are present in Group II: chlorite-sericite phyllite, in part very limy; quartzose graphitic phyllite; impure marble and slaty marble; buff to medium green well foliated metavolcanic rock; massive medium to coarse-grained metabasite. This assemblage, in contrast to Group I, is dominantly pelite and limy pelite with appreciable but subordinate volcanic rocks.

Group III rocks are characterized by well developed pervasive corrugation cleavage with an earlier foliation preserved in rare lithon structures. Early metamorphic banding in limy rocks is transposed parallel to the second foliation with subtle parallel development of fracture cleavage. Metamorphism is in the biotite zone of the greenschist facies. Rock types within Group III are impure marble and very limy phyllite; actinolite schist and gneiss; chloritic schist and phyllite; coarse quartzose phyllite.

In Group IV rocks lithon structure is absent. The second foliation has become a pervasive schistosity in pelitic rocks; calc-silicate gneisses retain an early gneissic banding transposed parallel to the second schistosity. Metamorphic rank of Group IV rocks is above that of the biotite zone of greenschist facies. The secondary foliation is locally overprinted by recrystallization due to a later thermal event. Rock types within Group IV include various calc-silicate gneisses and marble; pelitic schist and quartzose pelitic schist. Lithologic assemblages of Groups II, III and IV are similar with the possible exception of more volcanic material in Group II.

The Anvil Batholith on the property consists of medium-grained granodiorite to quartz monzonite and altered granitic material. The rock is everywhere foliated particularly near the contact and locally the foliation is kinked and lineated in directions consistent with structures in the country rocks. Dykes related to the batholith are found in the schists; these dykes have suffered various degrees of deformation during the second deformational event. Apparently the batholith was emplaced late in the second period of deformation.

Minor hornblende porphyry and aplite dyke swarms are found locally.

The evidence of the structural history of the area is best preserved in the phyllites of Group II. These rocks show a crenulation foliation which is corrugated in two directions and kinked in a third. From this evidence five deformations are evident.

Folds related to the first foliation are only preserved in Group I rocks, where widespread sub-horizontal foliation and inverted beds imply large scale recumbent isoclinal folds. Available evidence suggests that, in Group I, the first period folds have buckle folded noses and highly sheared limbs.

The second phase of folding produced structures whose intensity increases towards the southwest. The folds are defined by variations in the early foliation and vary from gentle to open, steeply inclined to upright with sub-horizontal plunge in Group I rocks, through open to close, inclined to recumbent folds overturned to the south with sub-horizontal plunge, to probable large scale tight to isoclinal recumbent folds with sub-horizontal axes in Groups III and IV.

The chronology of the later events is in doubt but the kinking is considered latest because of its brittle nature and consistent $060^{o} \pm 10^{o}$ trend. The effect of this period of deformation on the distribution of rock units is slight. The most significant aspect of this deformation are sub-vertical tension fractures which trend 060^{o}, these appear to be related to large scale fractures which admitted hornblende porphyry and aplite dykes and coarse galena quartz veins.

The deformations which formed the remaining two sets of crenulations which trend $350^{o} \pm 30^{o}$ and $300^{o} \pm 20^{o}$ produced a greater but still relatively minor effect on the metamorphic pile.

Folds related to the 350^{o} crenulation are open, have sub-vertical axial planes and short western and long eastern limbs. They produce a minor asymmetric undulation in the layering of the metamorphic pile and appear unrelated to any regional structures.

The remaining deformation related to the $300^{o} \pm 20^{o}$ crenulations produced folds in the second cleavage that are asymmetric to the north and have sub-horizontal to northerly dipping axial planes. The main effect of this deformation is to steepen and locally overturn the second cleavage near the batholith. Fold axial directions of this and the second deformations and the trend of the Anvil Arch are parallel, suggesting the features may be genetically related.

Three fault sets are postulated. The earliest are related to the first deformation and are thrusts parallel to the sheared limbs of the early folds. These fault zones are commonly marked by orange carbonate. Also present are north-northwesterly trending high angle to vertical faults of minor displacement with eastern block down dropped and northeasterly trending faults of minor displacement.

The rocks have been affected by three periods of metamorphism all of which increase in intensity towards the southwest. The first is related to the first deformation and ranges from development of slaty cleavage in pelites in Group I to relict coarse schistosity in pelites in Group III and gneissic banding in calcareous rocks. The second is related to the second period of deformation and ranges from nil in Group I to amphibolite facies in Group IV. This gradation spans a distance of about two miles. The third period of metamorphism is a thermal event during which the second foliation was overprinted by unoriented minerals near the batholith.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Geochemical soil sampling has proved to be a very effective tool in the Anvil Range and has been heavily relied on during exploration of the Mt. Mye prospect. Nearly the entire property has been covered at one scale or another; the least detailed being 1200' x 400'. The distribution of soil surveys and the basic sample interval is shown on Figures 4, 5, 6, and 7.

The results of the 1970 and part of the 1971 geochemical surveys are described in assessment reports for Kangaroo Exploration, namely, Turnbull & Simpson (1971) and Sawyer & Jilson (1972) respectively. Maps covering the remainder of these surveys are included in this report. Figure 13 is an index map showing the areas covered by the various maps.

P.M.D. Bradshaw (personal communication, 1971) classifies the soil in the Mt. Mye area as follows:-

1) soil occurring on summits and flanks of rounded hills

   A_o horizon - dark brown to black humic material

   A_1 horizon - dark brown, semi-decomposed humic material, gradational into the A_o

   A_3 horizon (?) - orange red to brown organic and mineral matter. This is not always present.

   B-C horizon - some brown loamy material - mainly angular pebbles of bedrock

2) soil in valley bottoms and where there is no outcrop

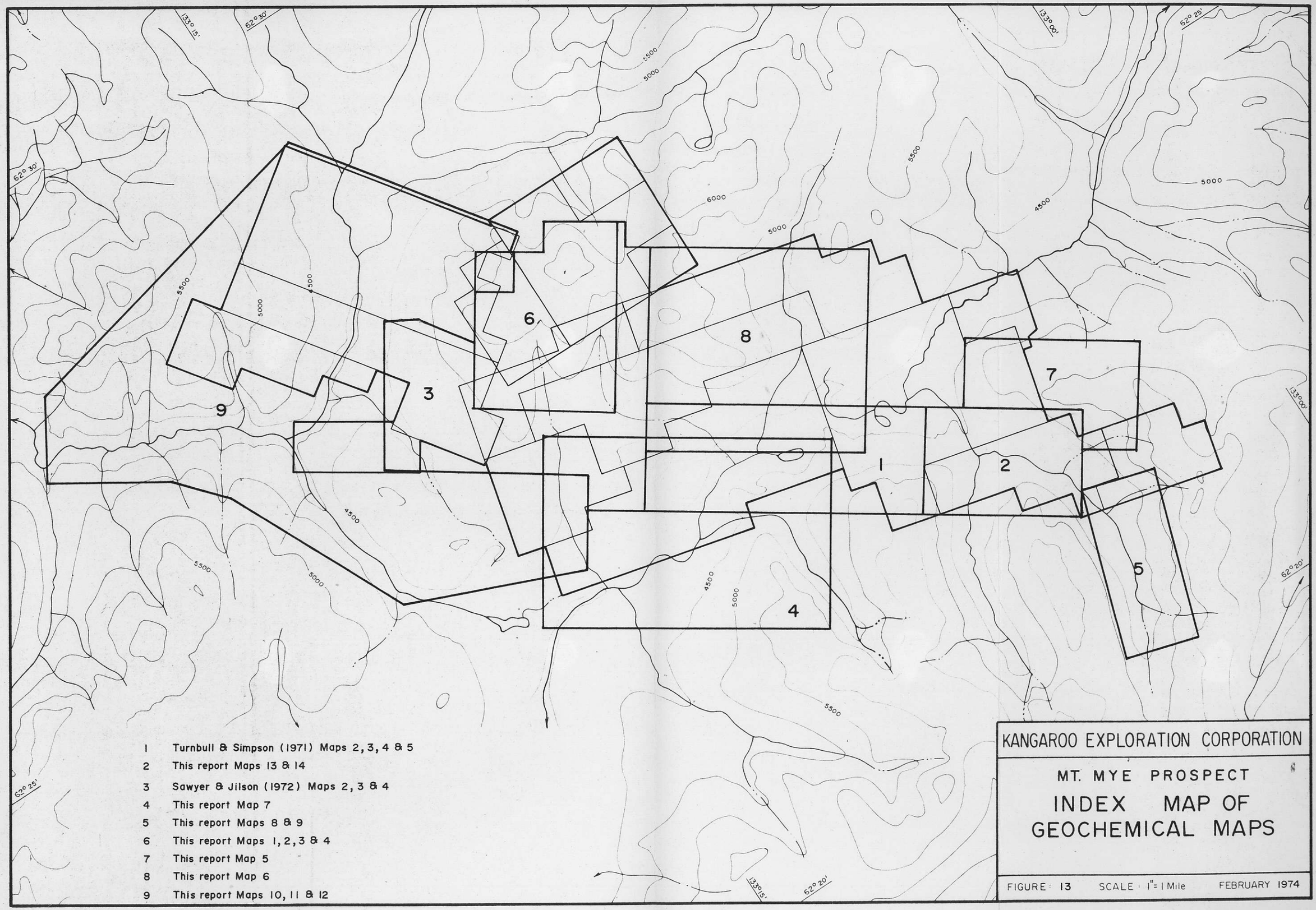
   Organic - undecomposed or semi-decomposed material

   Alluvium - fine-grained, very silty

In many places above 6000' the only available soil is classified as B or C horizons and locally, only fine rock fragments are present.

As noted previously above 5500', there is virtually no glacially transported overburden and geochemistry should be very effective. Downhill transport is, however, quite active and many anomalies may be considerably displaced from the source area.

Samples were collected from the B-C horizon or the alluvial horizon in valleys where possible. There were several places, however, where permafrost or thick organic material made it impossible to reach the desired horizon. In these cases, samples of organic-rich material was taken.



1 Turnbull & Simpson (1971) Maps 2, 3, 4 & 5
2 This report Maps 13 & 14
3 Sawyer & Jilson (1972) Maps 2, 3 & 4
4 This report Map 7
5 This report Maps 8 & 9
6 This report Maps 1, 2, 3 & 4
7 This report Map 5
8 This report Map 6
9 This report Maps 10, 11 & 12

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INDEX MAP OF GEOCHEMICAL MAPS

FIGURE: 13 SCALE: 1" = 1 Mile FEBRUARY 1974

In 1970, when sampling was done in the valley bottom and thick brush, augers were used with success, however, in 1971-1973 shovels and mattocks proved more useful. Samples were placed in wet strength Kraft paper bags and dried partially in camp at room temperature.

All samples have been analysed by Barringer Research, most analyses were performed by Doug Read in their Whitehorse laboratory, but the 1970 analysis and some 1972 analysis were done by Mr. Read in Barringer's North Vancouver laboratory. Mercury analysis was performed in Barringer's laboratory at Rexdale, Ontario.

The 1970 and 1971 samples were air dried at 70°C because of intended or possible analysis for mercury. The 1972 and 1973 samples were oven dried at 80°C and no mercury analyses were done. All samples were sieved to minus 80 mesh on nylon screens. A 250 mg portion (200 mg in the case of 1970 samples) of the minus 80 mesh fraction was digested in perchloric acid ($HClO_4$) in the case of total attack or cold hydrochloric acid (HCl) in the case of a partial attack and the resultant solution submitted to atomic adsorption analysis.

With the exception of the 1973 lead values, all results are as determined directly from atomic adsorption. The 1973 lead results are given as a matrix corrected value. The matrix correction is accomplished by measurement of adsorption from two lamps, one with a broad spectral source and the other with a narrow source. One lamp determines lead plus matrix response, the other is almost 100% matrix response, thus subtraction of the results gives a corrected lead value. The corrected lead results tend to be about 30 ppm lower than uncorrected results as will be noted by comparison of 1973 and earlier maps. The corrected lead value is designed to minimize variation of lead results because of changes in matrix caused by different geologic environments and tends to make very low order anomalies stand out better.

Mercury analyses were performed on the patented Barringer Mercury Spectrometer.

The results of the 1970 soil survey are described by Turnbull & Simpson (1971) who note the possibility of a classic downhill dispersion of lead, zinc and mercury from a source indicated by vaporous mercury anomaly directly above it. The existence of a small lead-zinc vein in the Batholith was known at that time but its location was uncertain. Further work has shown that the lead-zinc vein is directly upslope from the anomalous soil results and that a large landslide separates the vein from the anomaly. The mineralization is probably the source of the anomalous lead, zinc and mercury and the fact that the anomaly does not lead directly to the vein may be explained by seepage through the interior of the large slide mass. The possible vaporous anomaly was further studied in 1971

by re-sampling the area in question being very careful to avoid organic rich samples. The results of this work are presented in Figures 14 and 15. It can be seen that the mercury content of samples correlates well with the organic carbon content and all the highly anomalous mercury results in this area are coincident with high organic carbon content. This work casts doubt on the possibility of a vaporous transported anomaly and the usefulness of sampling mercury in soil in this area.

The extension of soil sampling to the southeast in 1971 and 1972 (see Maps 13 & 14) produced a long, narrow, lead-zinc anomaly extending from 108E, 26S to 40E, 4N. This anomalous area corresponds with Mye Creek and results from downstream transport from a highly anomalous area hear the head of the creek as outlined on the Mye Creek grid. No other significant anomalies were detected in this area.

To the north (60N) are several patchy, low to moderately anomalous zinc responses. These correlate with graphitic rocks and the higher results correspond to areas of better outcrop. These anomalies probably arise from a slightly higher background content of zinc in the graphitic rocks compared with other country rocks. (See Map 5 for this area).

Silt sampling early in 1971 showed very strong anomalies near the headwaters of Mye Creek and a grid was laid out over the valley bottom to investigate this area. The results of sampling on this grid are strongly anomalous on the east side of Mye Creek (maps 8 & 9). Small galena veins were found in the Batholith while mapping in this area and several pods or dykes of quartz feldspar porphyry were noted on the eastern ridge. No mineralization was seen in association with the porphyry but a sample of adjacent rusty soil in one case gave very high results in lead, zinc and copper. Similar porphyry on the MUR claims on the east slope of the ridge is associated with lead-zinc bearing veins. The location of the anomaly in the Batholith is not encouraging and the known sub-economic mineralization explains the anomalous results, thus no further work was done here and none is recommended.

The valley at the headwaters of Rose Creek was sampled in 1971 and results are plotted on the south central grid extension (Map 7). The area is covered with thick overburden and the results were a reflection of this cover. No samples are anomalous in lead and only two small areas are anomalous in zinc. One on the western ends of Lines 80S and 90S coincides with a stream and may represent transport from highly anomalous areas to the north. The other on Line 20S consists of five samples anomalous in zinc, the highest being 415 ppm. No reflection of these high samples is found on adjacent lines. They may reflect mineralization upslope but sampling in that area produced only background results. The rocks in the vicinity are similar to those immediately surrounding the Faro orebody thus there is a remote possibility that the samples represent seepage from a blind sulphide deposit. No follow-up work has been done to test this possibility.

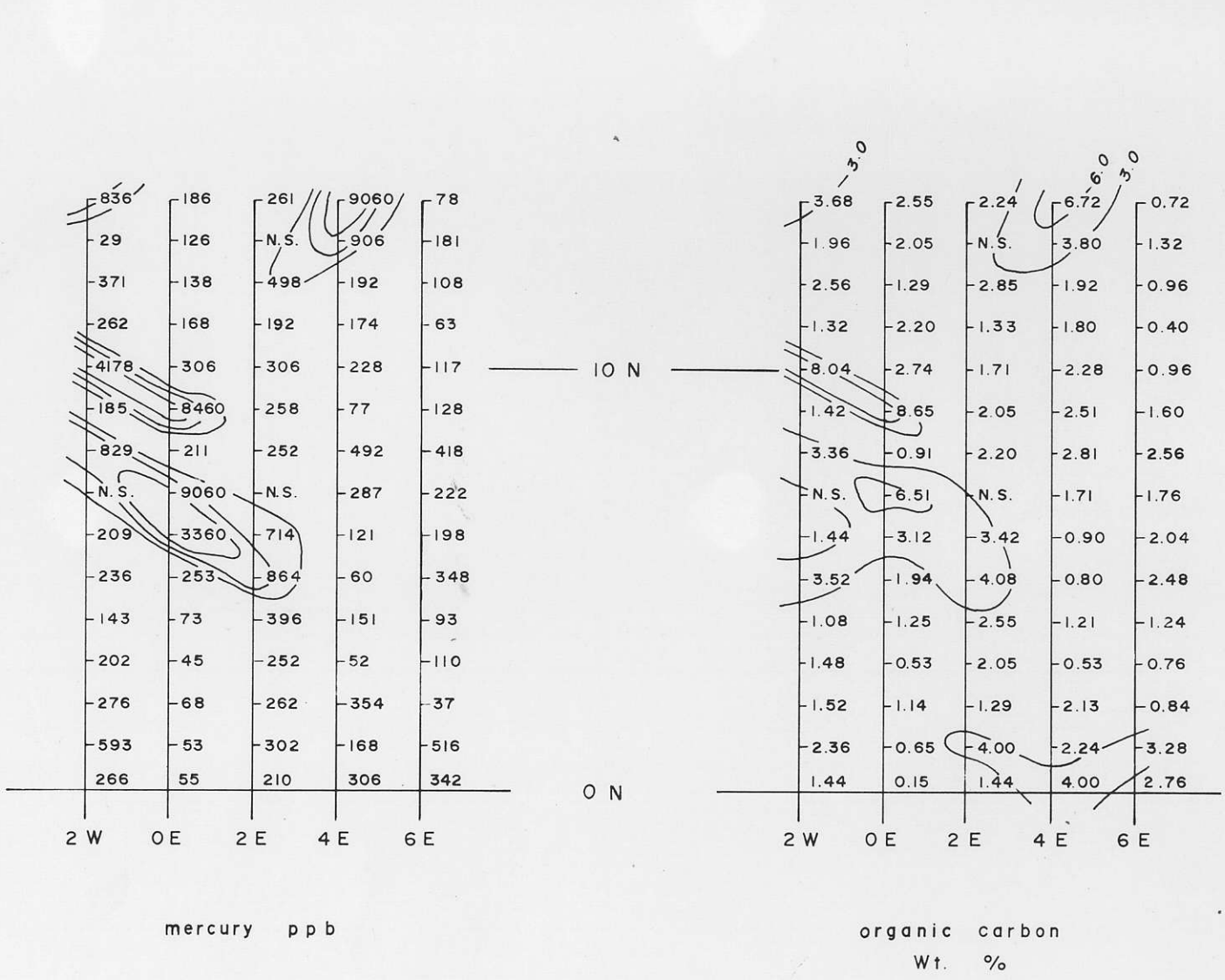


Figure 14 Comparison of distribution of mercury and organic carbon in soil in vicinity of 1970 drill holes.

Scale: 1"= 400'

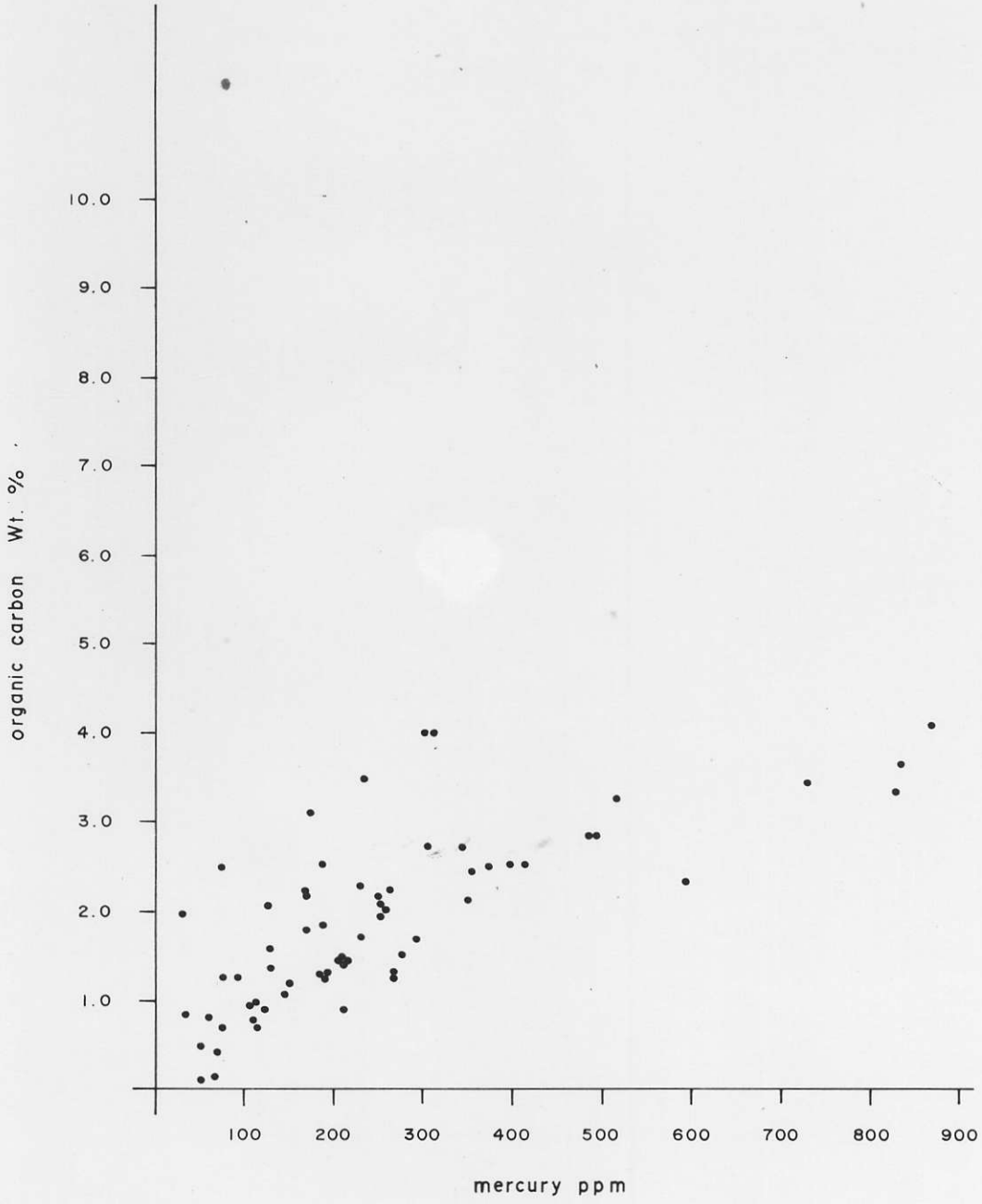


Figure 15 Graph of mercury versus organic carbon content of soil in vicinity of 1970 drill holes.

Sampling of the north central grid in 1971 and 1972 (Map 6) has not delineated any large strong anomalous areas. On Line 60W nine samples are high in zinc with a peak value of 850 ppm but comparable results are not present on adjacent lines. The area in question is swampy and these results may represent a secondary accumulation but this has not been proved. The anomaly is similar to that on the south central grid and similar considerations apply, here however, the rocks are similar to those near the Vangorda deposit. To the east of the above anomaly is one sample highly anomalous in lead (670 ppm), the significance of which is not known. On Lines 84W, 120W and 132W are spot-high zinc results probably related to high background zinc content in graphitic rocks.

The 1971 sampling program to the west of Line 144W has been described previously by Sawyer & Jilson (1972). The reconnaissance grid was more accurately located in 1972 with respect to the cut grid and a portion of the survey is re-plotted on Maps 1, 2, 3 and 4. Some extensions of lines in 1972 are plotted and a new map showing the ratio of cold extractable to total zinc content of part of the grid is also provided.

The outstanding feature of this survey is the anomaly extending from Line 169W to 209W between 100N and 120N on the KD claims. This area has been tested by a number of drill holes and the anomaly is now known to be caused by pre-deformational sphalerite-chalcopyrite veinlets, disseminated and massive zones, and post-deformational quartz-iron rich carbonate-galena veins. The areal distribution of elements are all different, but zinc and copper are more closely related than the lead is to either copper or zinc. This relationship is due to the fact that chalcopyrite is closely associated with sphalerite in the main mineralized body, but lead is virtually restricted to galena bearing veins. The copper pattern may actually be the best guide to the sphalerite mineralization since the zinc pattern seems to be a hybrid of the lead and copper patterns.

The cold extractable zinc content of soil was determined to help decide how much of the zinc geochemical anomaly is transported and how much is caused by underlying mineralization. The results show that hydromorphic transport of zinc has occurred, but because of mechanical transport, do not provide a satisfactory answer to the question.

Two interesting northeasterly trending lead-zinc anomalies occur between Lines 224W and 239W and between Lines 194W and 209W near the 25N base line. The source of the metal in these areas is not known. The anomalous areas bear no obvious relationship to geophysical or geological features, except for their similarity in trend to D_5 linear structures. Near the most westerly of these two areas is a boulder of iron-rich carbonate-quartz vein material, but no mineralization was seen in it. The linear anomalies may originate from unexposed lead-zinc veins in structures that parallel F_5 axial planes, perhaps tension features related to relaxation

of the D_5 stress field. It is tempting to suggest that the source of lead and zinc in this vein material might be a massive sulphide deposit at depth, but it could equally well be background levels of lead and zinc in the metasedimentary rocks. The lead pattern in the main anomaly displays a similar trend and galena-bearing veins are known to parallel this direction. These veins may have a similar origin; their source being the very small amount of lead in the pre-deformational deposit.

The weak to moderate zinc response at the north ends of Lines 254W and 204W on the 1971 survey shows a patchy continuation on the 1973 survey, from Lines 276W to 364W with a northward bend near 265W (see Map 11). This string of weak anomalies may be related to an airborne E.M. conductor, but the location of this E.M. feature is very uncertain. The airborne E.M. conductor is an extension of Conductor D of the Turam survey, which is associated with soil geochemical anomalies just south of the main anomaly on the KD claims and drilling there shows metasediments contain small but anomalous amounts of zinc. A slight lead response is coincident with these zinc anomalies on Lines 260W and 268W but the peak value is only 600 ppm. The low order of these soil anomalies does not suggest that they indicate near surface economic mineralization, however, they could be related to a nearly blind deposit at moderate depth.

North of 100N between Lines 284W and 348W is a large area of slightly anomalous zinc in soil. The anomalous area is not closed off to the north; on its own merits the anomaly is probably not significant but it could be the edge of a more intense anomaly related to mineralization similar to that drilled on the KD claims.

A few more patchy slightly anomalous areas occur on the northwestern grid extension but none seem to be of any consequence.

GEOPHYSICS

The locations of surveys conducted prior to acquisition by Kangaroo Exploration Corporation are shown on Figures 9 & 10. The results of these surveys are described by Chaplin (1969) and Wober (1967, 1968a, b), and need not be repeated here.

As a follow-up to the Mercury Exploration gravity survey, an induced polarization survey was carried out by Kangaroo Exploration Corporation over the three anomalous areas. The survey results did not indicate that a conductive body underlies the gravity anomalies, in fact, Walcott (1970) felt the resistivity portion of the survey showed that the anomalies are underlain by a ridge in the bedrock surface.

The gravity anomaly was drilled during the winter of 1970 but its exact location was not known at the time. Subsequent work has located the anomaly relative to the I. P. grid fairly accurately with the results shown on Map 19. As can be seen, the drill holes were not located directly on the gravity anomaly. The did, however, show that considerable relief is present on the bedrock surface.

Once the gravity anomaly location was known accurately, the I. P. survey date was investigated in detail with particular reference to the chargeability profiles. The results indicate that the valley is underlain by two layers with different chargeabilities; an upper layer of overburden, has a very low and constant chargeability while the lower, bedrock, has a somewhat higher and also fairly constant chargeability. Where overburden is deep, the shorter electrode spreads do not penetrate the first layer and give a very low chargeability while the wider spreads do penetrate the second layer giving somewhat higher chargeabilities. As the gravity anomaly is approached, the chargeability of the shorter spreads increases suggesting that penetration to the second layer is increasing, i.e., the thickness of the first layer is decreasing (among other possibilities). If this model is accepted, then broad bedrock highs can be outlined within which are the gravity features further suggesting that the gravity anomalies are not underlain by sulphides but by local irregularities on the bedrock surface.

It should be noted that using the available data, the mass excess indicated by the southeastern gravity anomaly is too great to be explained by bedrock relief alone. However, Crone (1970) who studied the gravity anomalies suggested that if terrain corrections had been applied, this anomaly would be reduced in intensity, thus this inconsistency may not be serious.

Crone (1970) also felt that the remaining two anomalies would be upgraded by terrain corrections and that they would converge into one large anomaly, which was, in his opinion, the highest priority feature.

This anomaly was covered with a magnetic survey and tested with one drill hole in the fall of 1973. The magnetometer survey produced no anomalies. The drill hole had to be abandoned short of its intended depth due to drilling difficulties. It did, however, intersect biotite schist and minor calc-silicate layers and a muscovite schist resembling the so-called bleached schist in the Faro pit. This is the only occurrence known to the writer of rock similar to the bleached schist on the Mt. Mye Prospect.

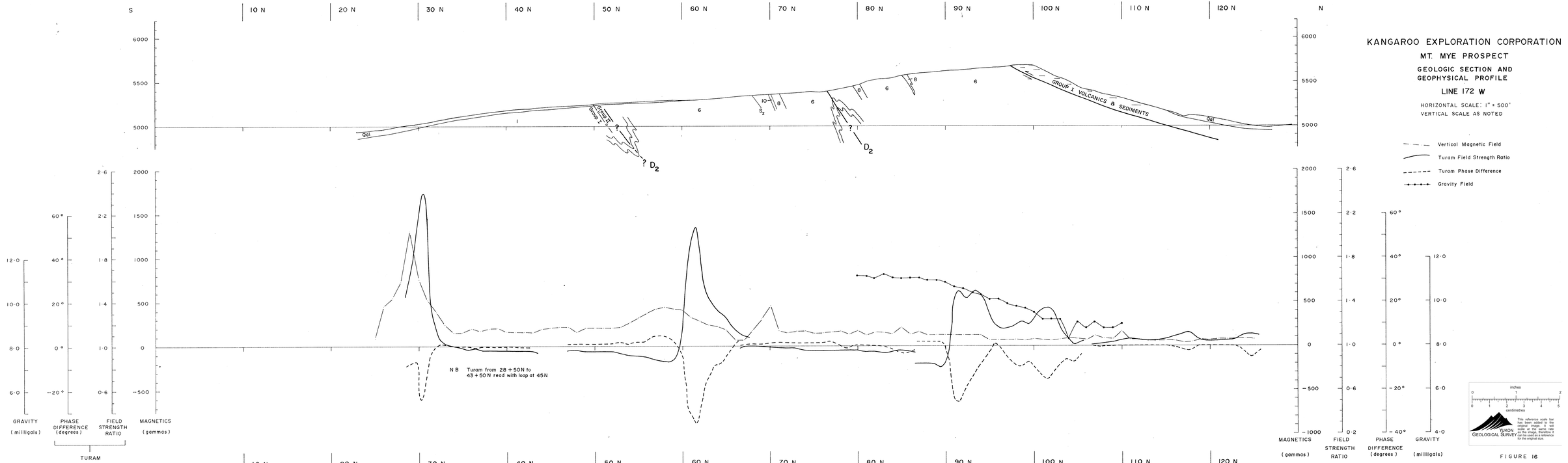
In 1972 the geochemical anomalies outlined in 1971 were covered by Turam, E.M., magnetometer and gravity surveys. The Turam results are described in Walcott (1972) and the gravity results by Galeski (1972). Map 13 in this report shows the results of the magnetometer survey. For comparative purposes the geophysical results are plotted together in profile form along with a topographic profile showing known bedrock and structural attitudes as Figures 16 through 25. These geophysical surveys have failed to outline coincident indicators of massive sulphides. Some weak possibilities of sulphide mineralization were drill tested in 1972 and 1973, but only graphite and disseminated pyrite were encountered.

As will be apparent from the gravity profiles, the gravity survey conducted in 1972 is of little value since both the metering and surveying are suspect. A 30 foot discrepancy was noticed in the original surveying compared to elevation differences determined by accurate location of stations on the orthophoto base map. This discrepancy was reduced to an amount well within the limits of error on the ortho map when the survey notes were checked and elevations recalculated, however, an unreasonable 5 milligal low still exists. Nevertheless, the gravity results are presented here for completeness.

In 1973 two small magnetic surveys were conducted; one, as noted previously, over the western gravity anomaly, the other over an aeromagnetic high at the southeast end of the property. See maps 16 & 17 respectively for results.

A Sharpe MF-1 Fluxgate magnetometer was used for all magnetic surveys (1972 and 1973). Daily corrections were made by reading a base station at camp before and after the day's work. Traverses were tied into carefully established base line stations within two hours for diurnal corrections.

The magnetometer survey over the gravity anomaly was featureless as noted previously. The aeromagnetic anomaly was located on the ground as part of a linear magnetic complex. The high was drill tested and found to be caused by disseminated pyrrhotite in calc-silicate gneiss.



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

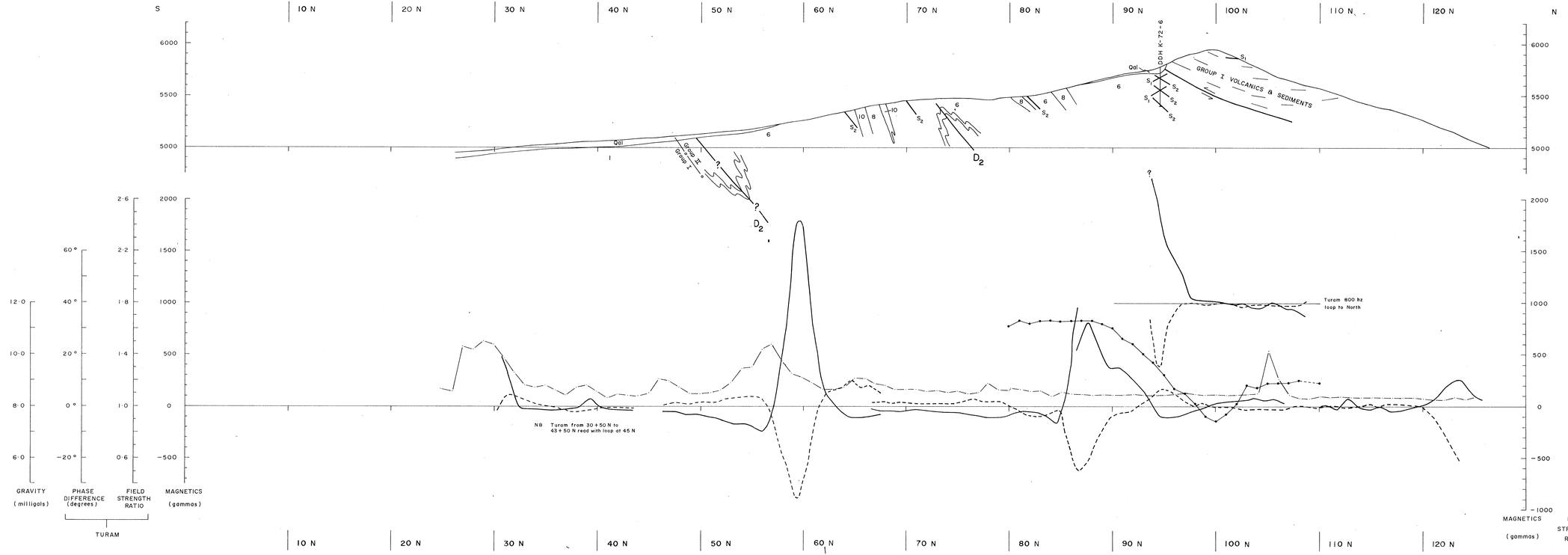
LINE 172 W

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'

VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED

This reference scale bar has been added to the original drawing. If the scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it is not necessarily relevant for the original size.

FIGURE 16



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

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GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

LINE 180 W

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'
VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED

- Vertical Magnetic Field
- Turam Field Strength Ratio
- Turam Phase Difference
- Gravity Field

inches
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original figure. The scale of the figure as published in this report may not be used as a reference scale.

FIGURE 17

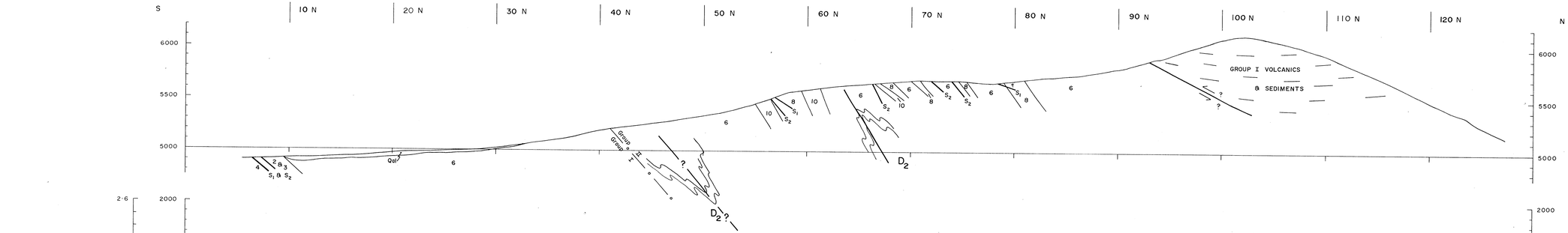
KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

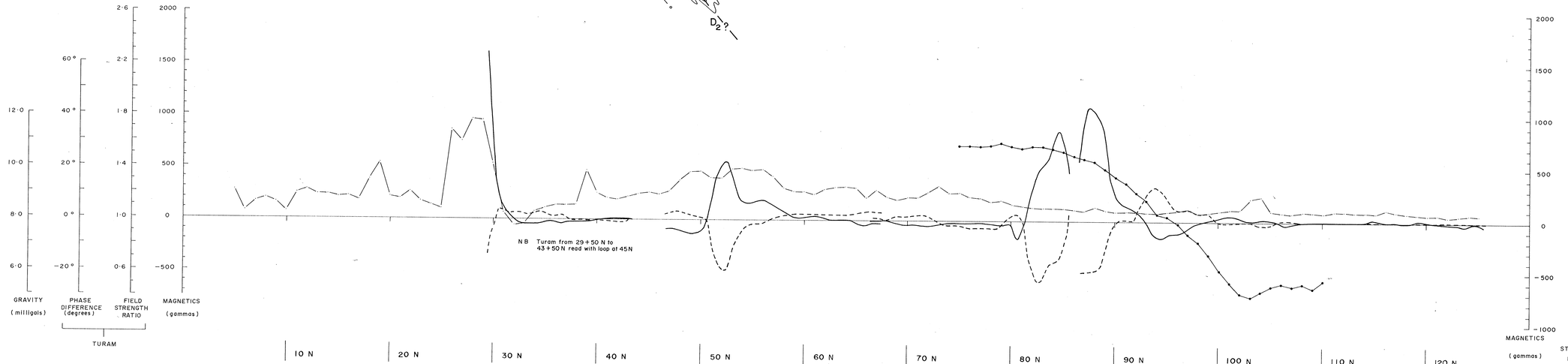
MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

LINE 188 W

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'
VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED





inches
centimetres
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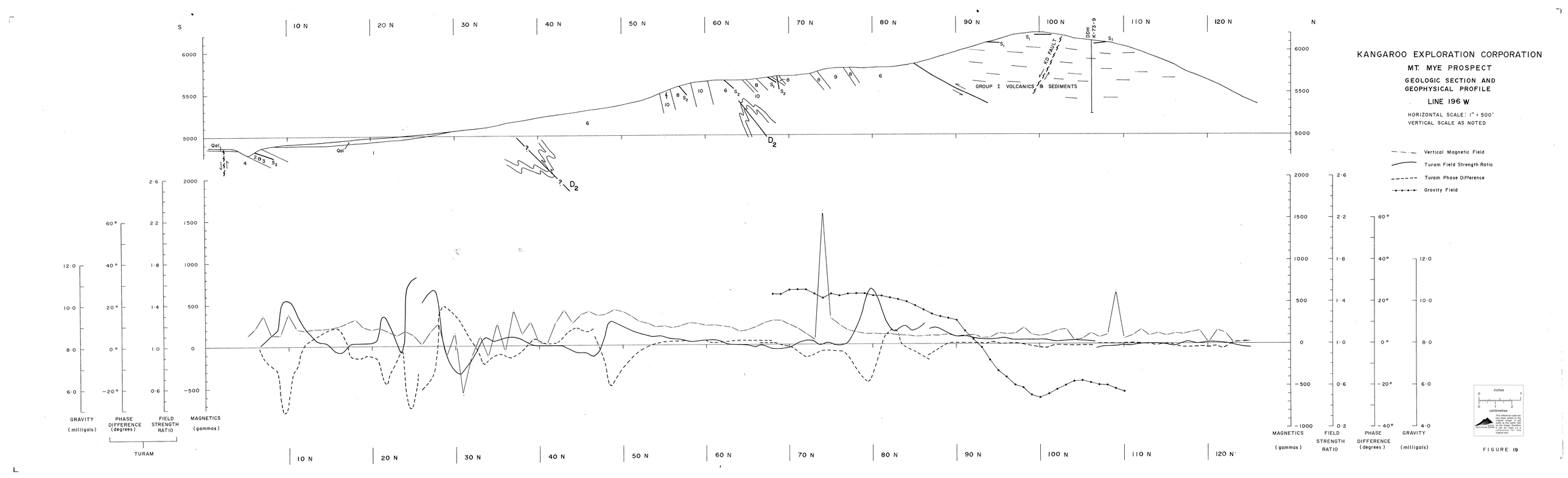
FIGURE 18



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

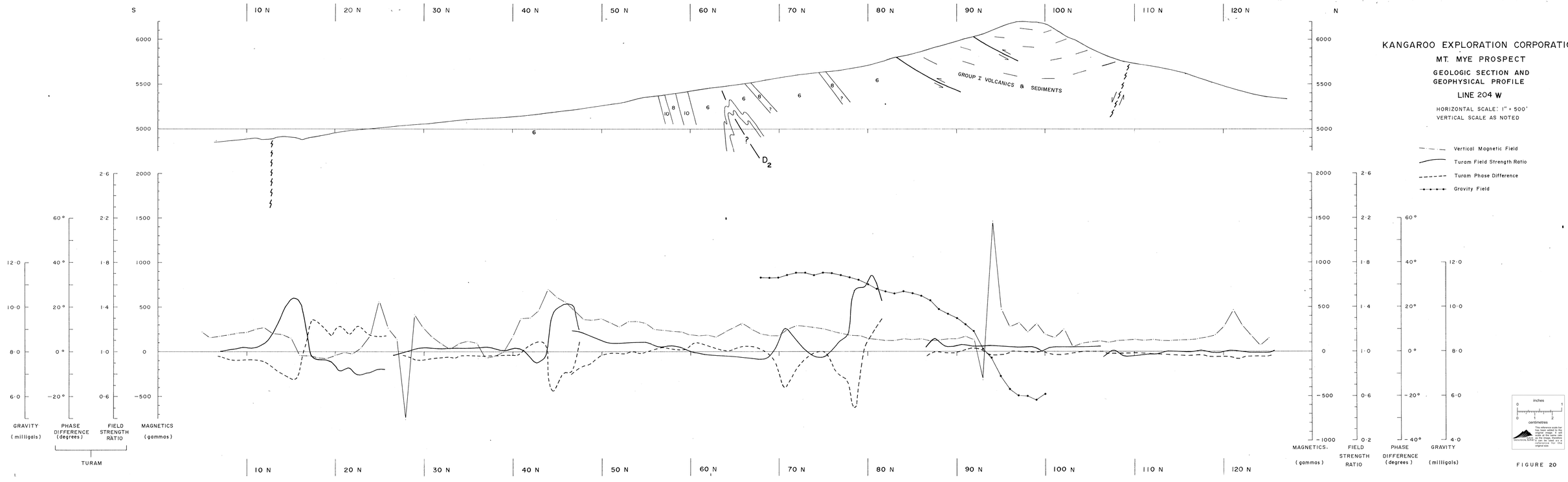
GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

LINE 196 W

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'
VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED

This reference scale for magnetic plotting is 25% smaller than the scale on the actual plots. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY can be used as a guide for the 1" plot of the original size.

FIGURE 19



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

LINE 204 W

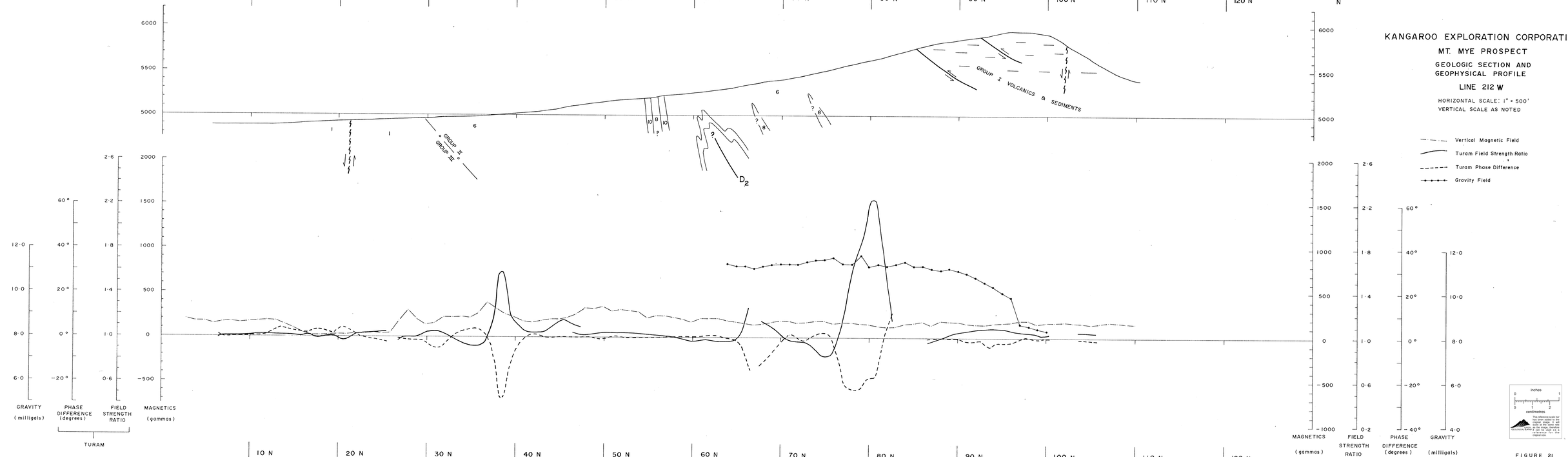
HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'
VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED

- Vertical Magnetic Field
- Turam Field Strength Ratio
- Turam Phase Difference
- Gravity Field

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

This reference scale for hop term added to the original figure is to the scale of the same size as the image. Wording and scale refer to the original size.

FIGURE 20



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

LINE 212 W

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'
VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED

Vertical Magnetic Field
Turam Field Strength Ratio
Turam Phase Difference
Gravity Field

inches
centimetres

Two reference scale bar has been added to the original figure. Use the scale at the same size as the image, therefore 1 inch = 2.5 cm. Scale reference line = the original size.

FIGURE 21

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

LINE 220W

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'
VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED

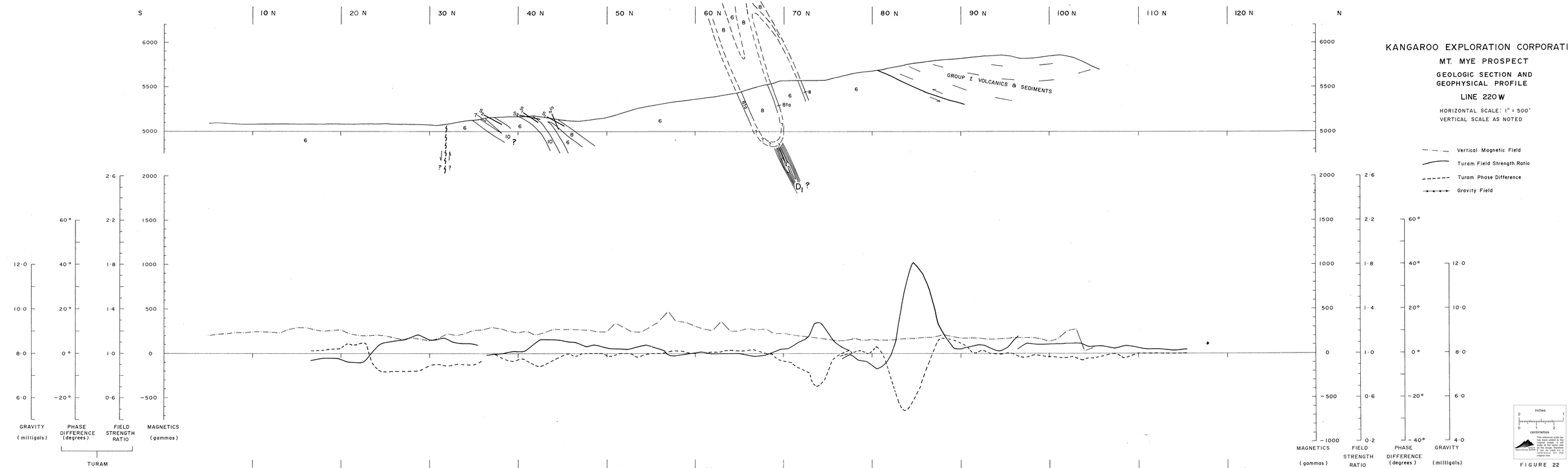
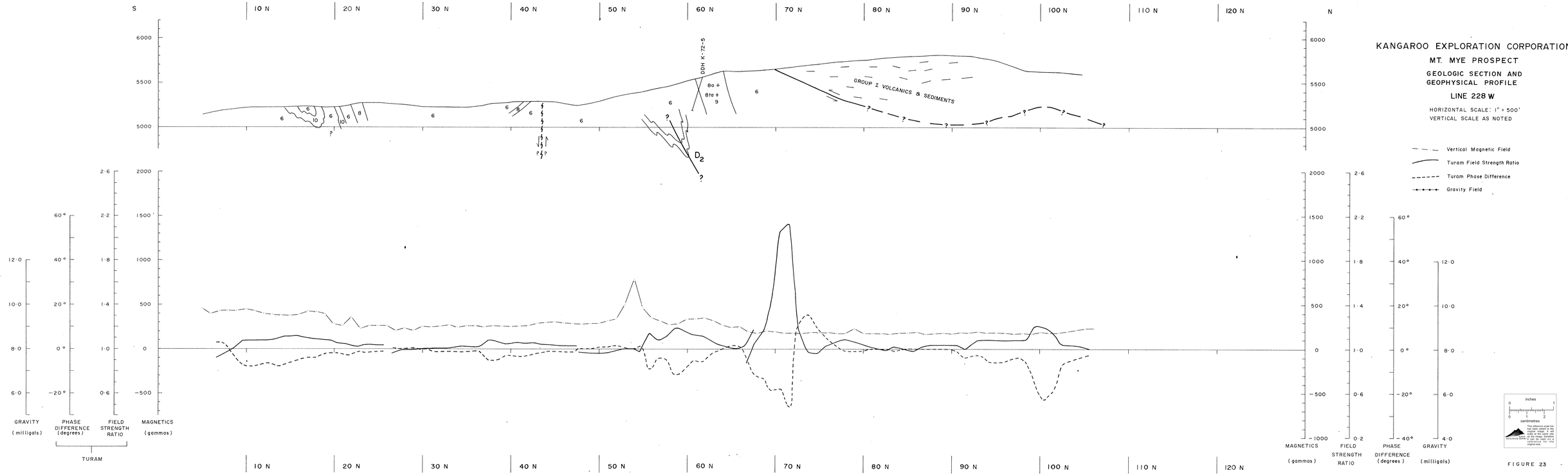


FIGURE 22



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

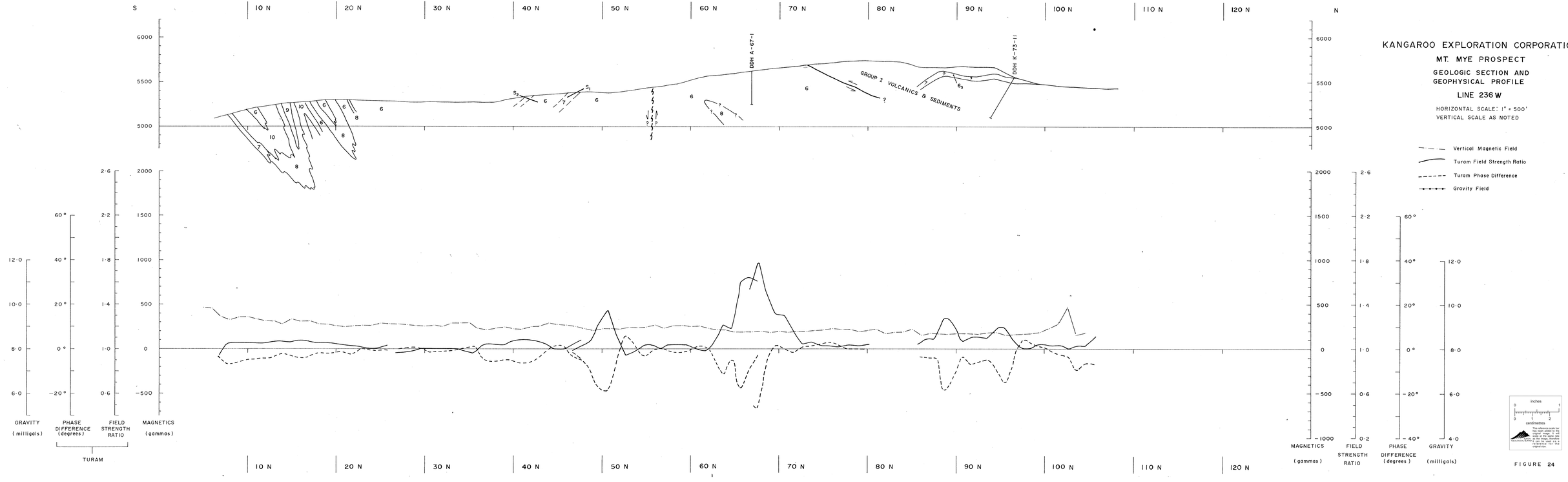
MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

LINE 228 W

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'
VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED

FIGURE 23



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

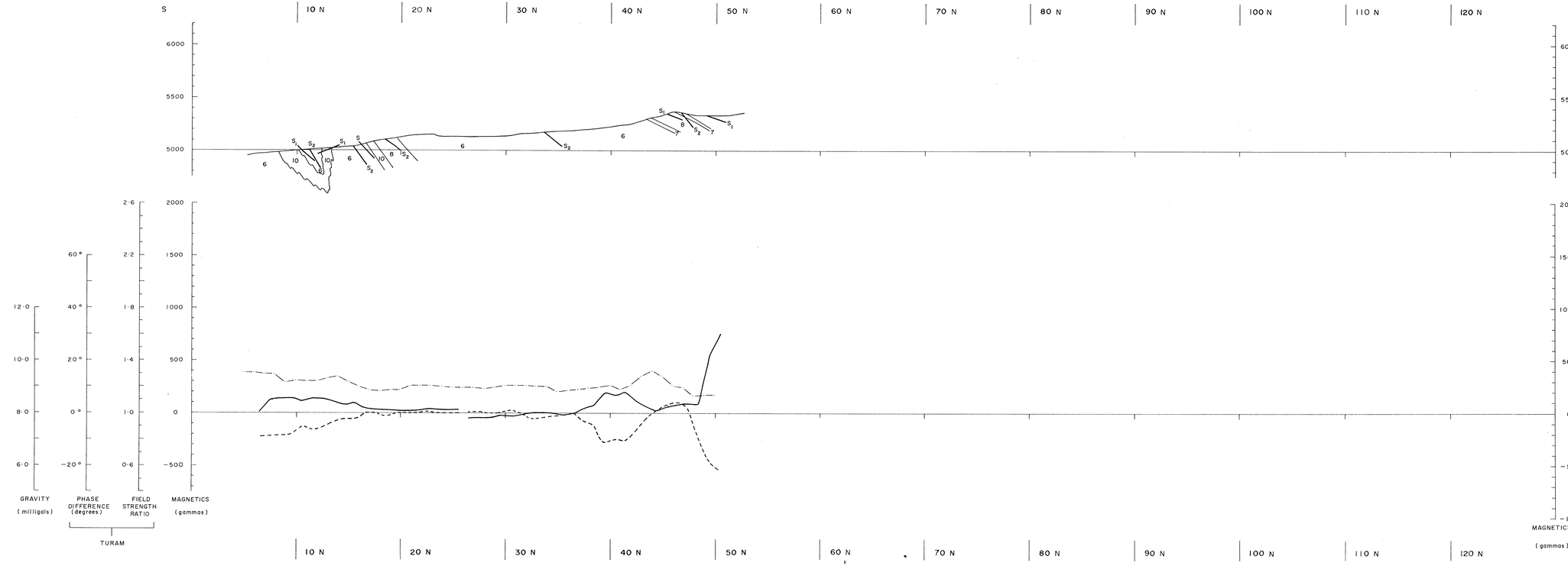
GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

LINE 236W

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'
VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED

This reference scale bar has been added to the original drawing. If the scale of the same size reproduction is not correct, it can be used as a guide to the size of the original size.

FIGURE 24



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOLOGIC SECTION AND GEOPHYSICAL PROFILE

LINE 244 W

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 500'
VERTICAL SCALE AS NOTED

This reference scale has been included on the original image so that it may be printed on the image illustrating any reduction from the original size.

FIGURE 25

DIAMOND DRILLING

Sixteen diamond drill holes have been drilled on the Mt. Mye prospect to date. Three of these were drilled by Altair Mining Corporation Ltd. on the AM claims prior to staking by Kangaroo Exploration and the remainder were drilled by Kangaroo.

All the Kangaroo drill holes were drilled by E. Caron Diamond Drilling of Whitehorse using BQ wireline equipment. The drill holes are numbered consecutively using a code consisting of the letter "K", then the year drilled followed by the hole number. The core from holes K-70-2 and K-70-3 is stored in the Government core storage library in Whitehorse. The remaining drill core is stored in a core rack at the 1973 drill camp on the KD claims. Short descriptions of the holes facing the appropriate graphic logs follow; drill logs for all holes are included as Appendix I.

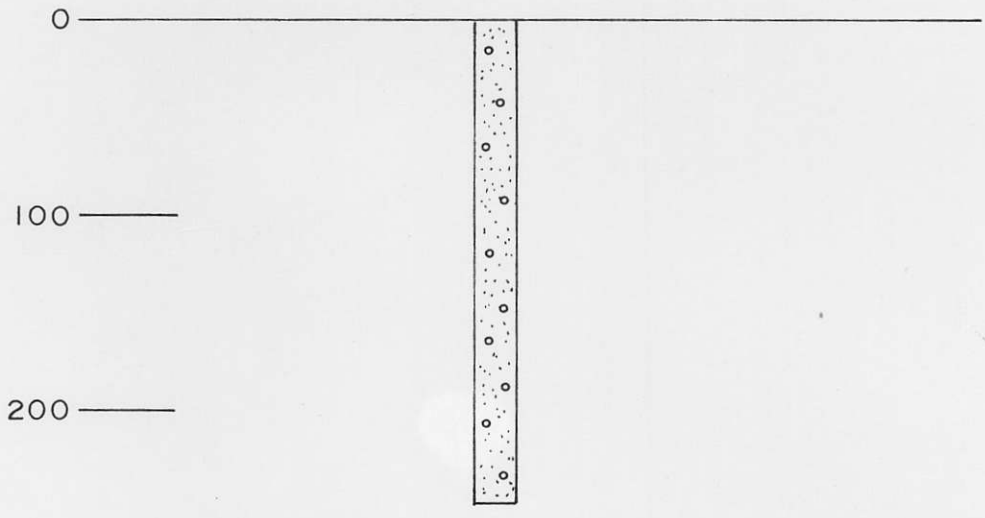
DDH K-70-1

Location 1+25E, 18+00N

Vertical

Total Depth - 251 ft.

Drilled to test geochemical anomaly in valley bottom. Failed to penetrate overburden. Abandoned due to drilling difficulties. The anomaly to be tested appears to be transported thus there is no reason to re-drill this hole especially in the light of great overburden thickness.



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE. PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-70-1

1" = 100'

Figure 26

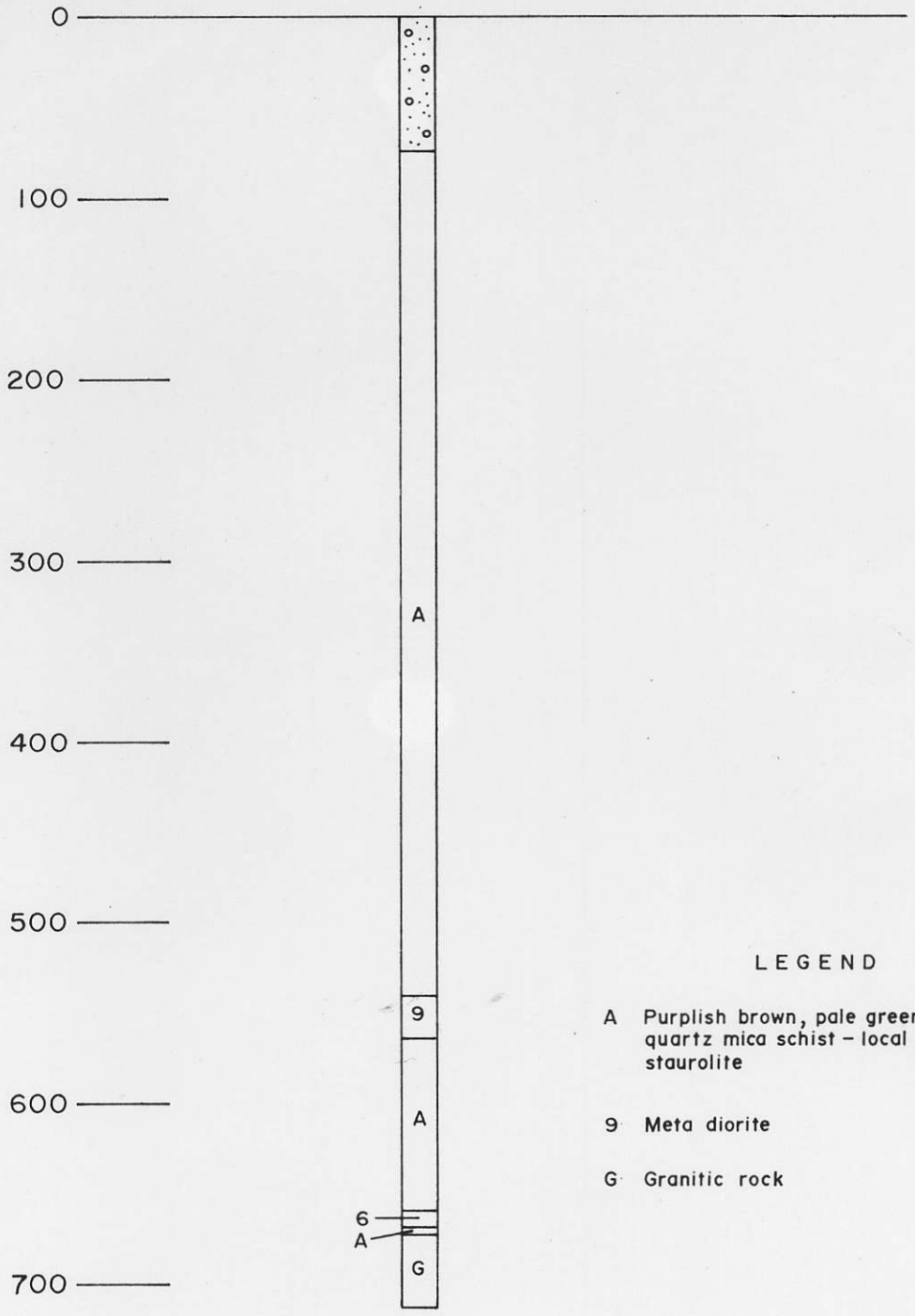
DDH K-70-2

Location 14+00W, 4+00N

Vertical

Total Depth - 713 ft.

Drilled to test gravity anomaly and very weak I.P. effect coincident (Note: location of gravity anomaly uncertain at the time of drilling). The hole intersected metasediments and a small diorite body. Hole bottomed in a possible marginal phase of the Anvil Batholith. No significant mineralization was noted. Re-location of gravity anomaly at a later date showed that the hole was not collared on centre of gravity anomaly but on flank. Overburden thickness was 70 ft. compared to much greater depths in other holes.



LEGEND

A Purplish brown, pale green and brown quartz mica schist – local garnet and staurolite

9 Meta diorite

G Granitic rock

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE. PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-70-2

1" = 100'

Figure 27

DDH K-70-3

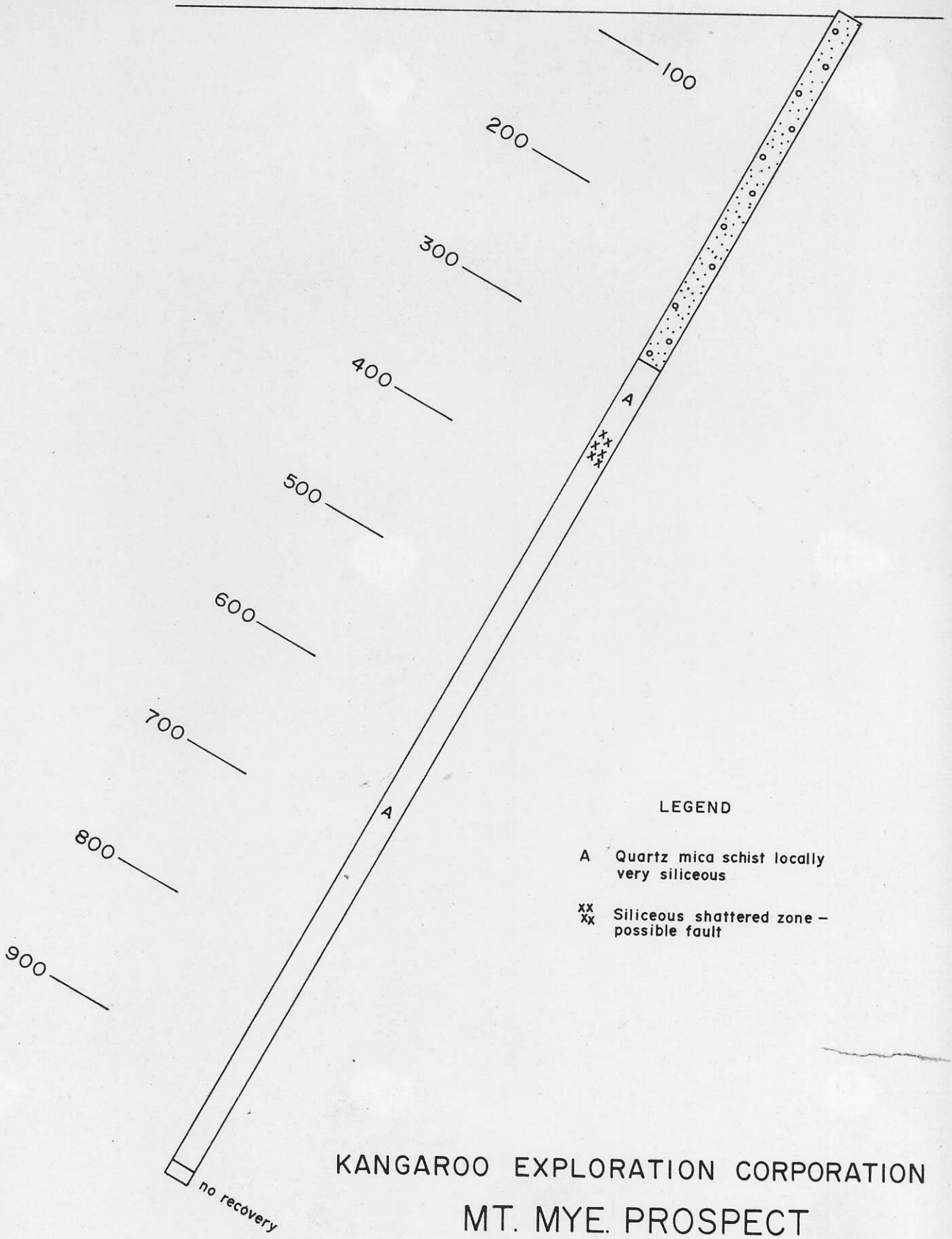
Location 8+50W, 13+00N

Azimuth 075°

Dip -60°

Total Depth - 984 ft.

Drilled to test fault zone inferred from geophysical and geochemical results. Intersected biotite schists with a probable fault zone at 350 ft. to 378 ft. No mineralization other than minor pyrite and pyrrhotite on foliation surfaces throughout, and traces of chalcopyrite at 817 ft. Drilled in overburden for 294 ft. before reaching bedrock lending support to bedrock relief interpretation of the gravity anomaly.



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE. PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-70-3

1" = 100'

Figure 28

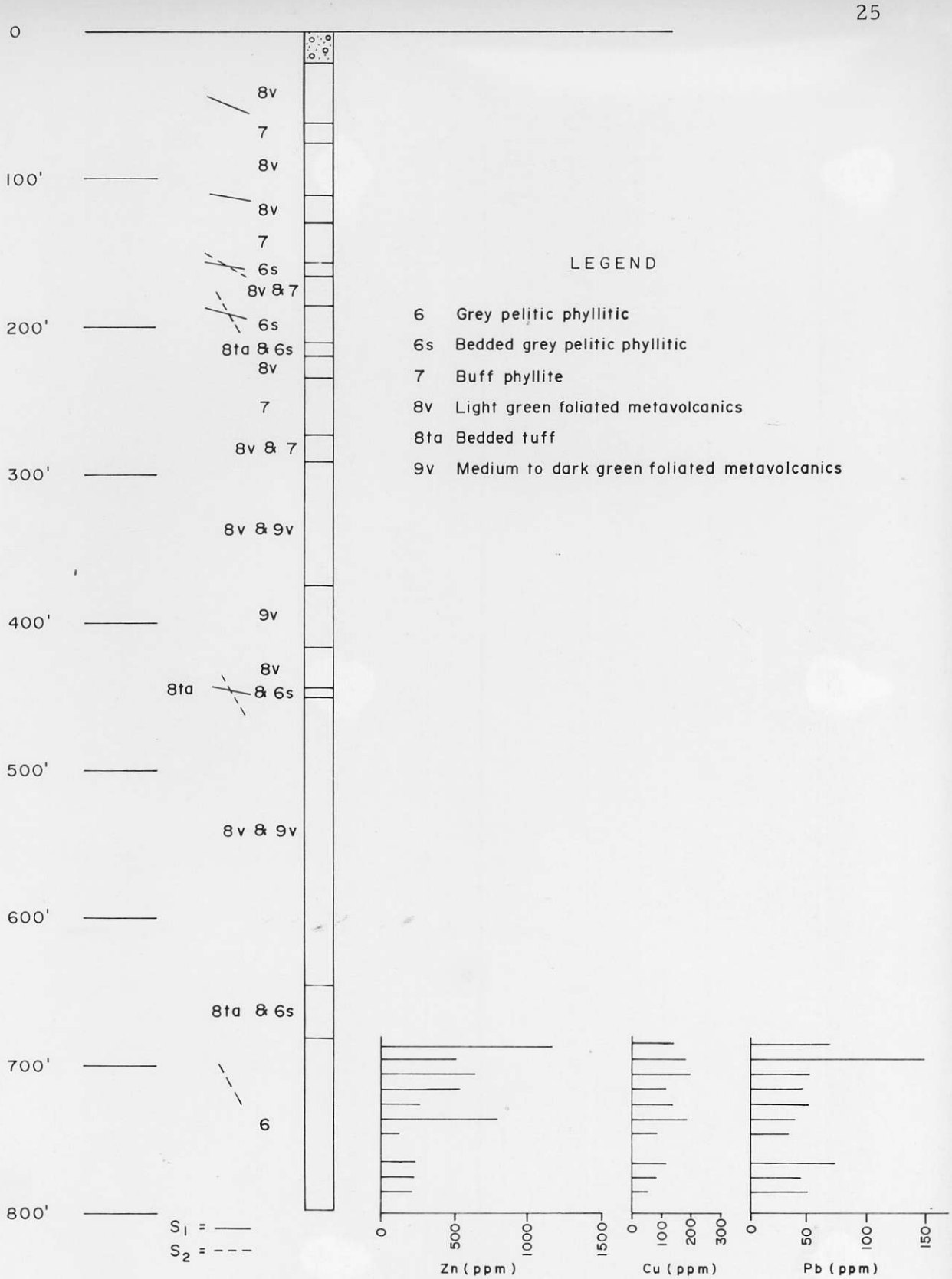
DDH K-72-4

Location 184+30W, 100+25N

Vertical

Total Depth - 797 ft.

Drilled to test intersection of easterly trending galena bearing veins with conductor "D" at approximately 1,100 ft. Hole intersected metavolcanic rocks and minor metasediments to 683 ft. and graphitic phyllite below that. Abandoned at 797 ft., short of target depth by 300 ft. due to severe caving in hole. Further work has shown that the model being tested is probably invalid thus additional effort to reach this target is not considered worthwhile.



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-72-4

1" = 100'

Figure 29

DDH K-72-5

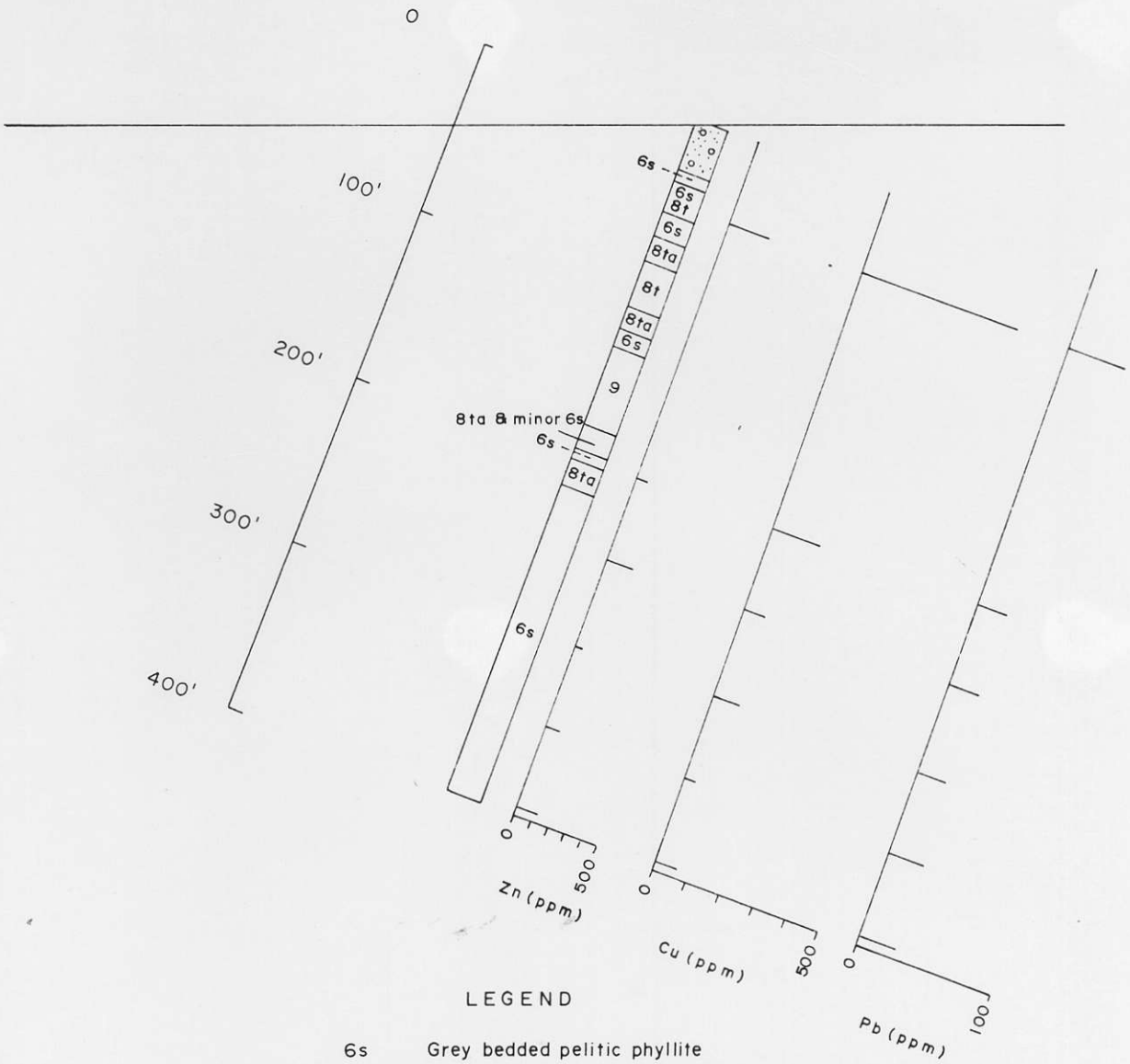
Location 229+25W, 61+80N

Azimuth 185°

Dip -70°

Total Depth - 405 ft.

Drilled to test a magnetometer and Turam anomaly coincidence possibly indicative of a sulphide body with a pyrrhotite rim at depth. Target depth was to be 700 ft. but hole was abandoned 300 ft. short due to difficulties re-entering hole. The recovered core shows S_1 and S_0 dip more steeply than anticipated and that part of the magnetic anomaly pattern is due to pyrrhotite in small amounts near surface. Graphitic rocks explain the Turam anomaly. Steep bedding dips in the hole and shallow dips downhill imply a synformal axis thus the remainder of the anomaly is probably due to repetition of the units across the fold axis.



LEGEND

6s	Grey bedded pelitic phyllite
8t	Massive or well foliated chloritic tuff and some tuff breccia
8ta	Bedded subaqueous tuff
9	Altered basic dike

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-72-5

1" = 100'

Figure 30

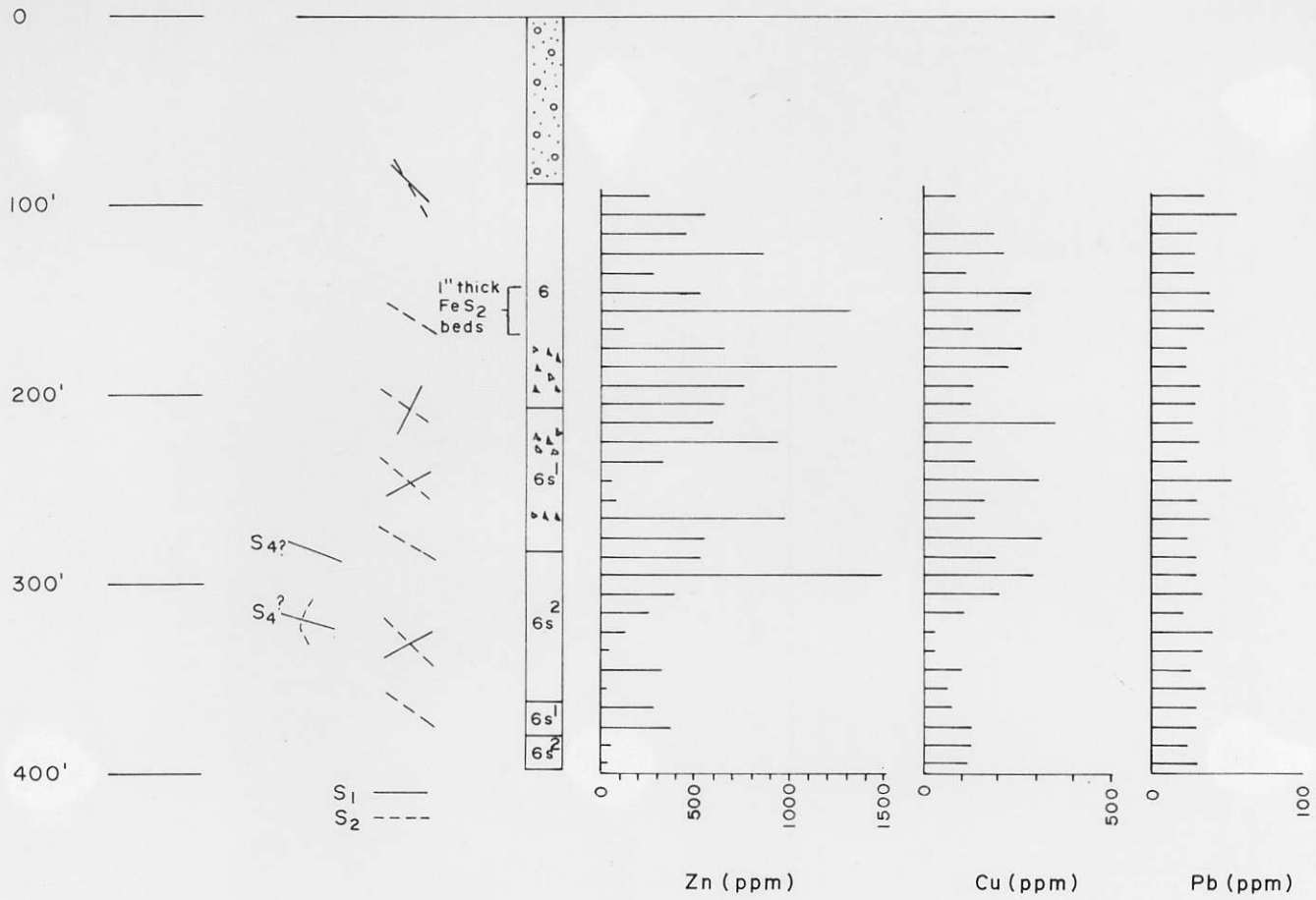
DDH K-72-6

Location 180W, 94+50N

Vertical

Total Depth - 398 ft.

The hole was drilled to test a slight gravity high coincident with conductor "D". Solid bedrock was not encountered for 90 ft. in this hole even though it was collared near a large outcrop of competent metavolcanic rocks. The hole intersected graphitic phyllite which is anomalous in zinc. The disparity in depth to solid bedrock and the change in rock type near the hole could account for a gravity anomaly. The hole was drilled before recalculation of the gravity survey, following which the anomaly was eliminated (see Figure 17).



LEGEND

6	Grey pelitic phyllite, locally very graphitic
$6s^1$	Moderately quartz rich pelitic phyllite
$6s^2$	Quartz rich pelitic phyllite
▽▽▽	Brecciated phyllite with abundant quartz veins

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-72-6

1" = 100'

Figure 31

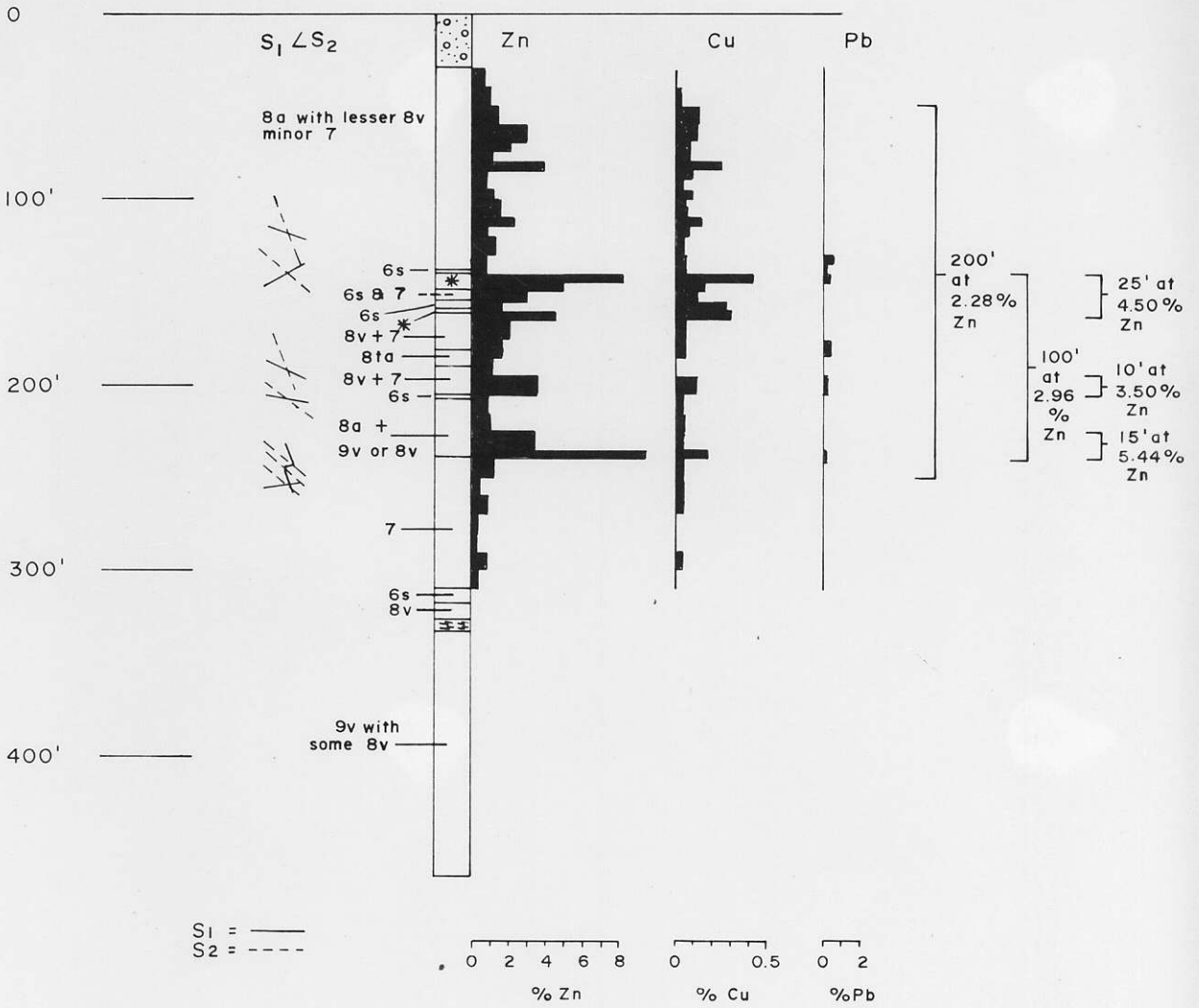
DDH K-72-7

Location 200+10W, 130+50N

Vertical

Total Depth - 464 ft.

Drilled to test very high soil geochemical results within area of metavolcanic rocks. A varied suite of metavolcanic rocks of intermediate to basic composition was intersected. Sphalerite is locally abundant in the rocks and occurs as fine disseminations and blebs in carbonate veinlets, and in a few more massive high grade zones where it is associated with carbonate, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Chalcopyrite closely follows sphalerite but galena is virtually absent. Structural and textural evidence shows that mineralization predates the first period of deformation. As can be seen on the graphic log, the grade is low over appreciable thickness but the mineralization in the hole is a reasonably close approach to ore.



LEGEND

6s	Grey phyllitic meta sediments
7	Buff carbonate rich phyllite
8a	Volcanic breccia
8v	Light green foliated metavolcanic
8ta	Red, grey or green bedded tuff
9v	Medium to dark green foliated metavolcanics
✱	High grade sulfide rich zones
≋	Fault gouge

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-72-7

1" = 100'

Figure 32

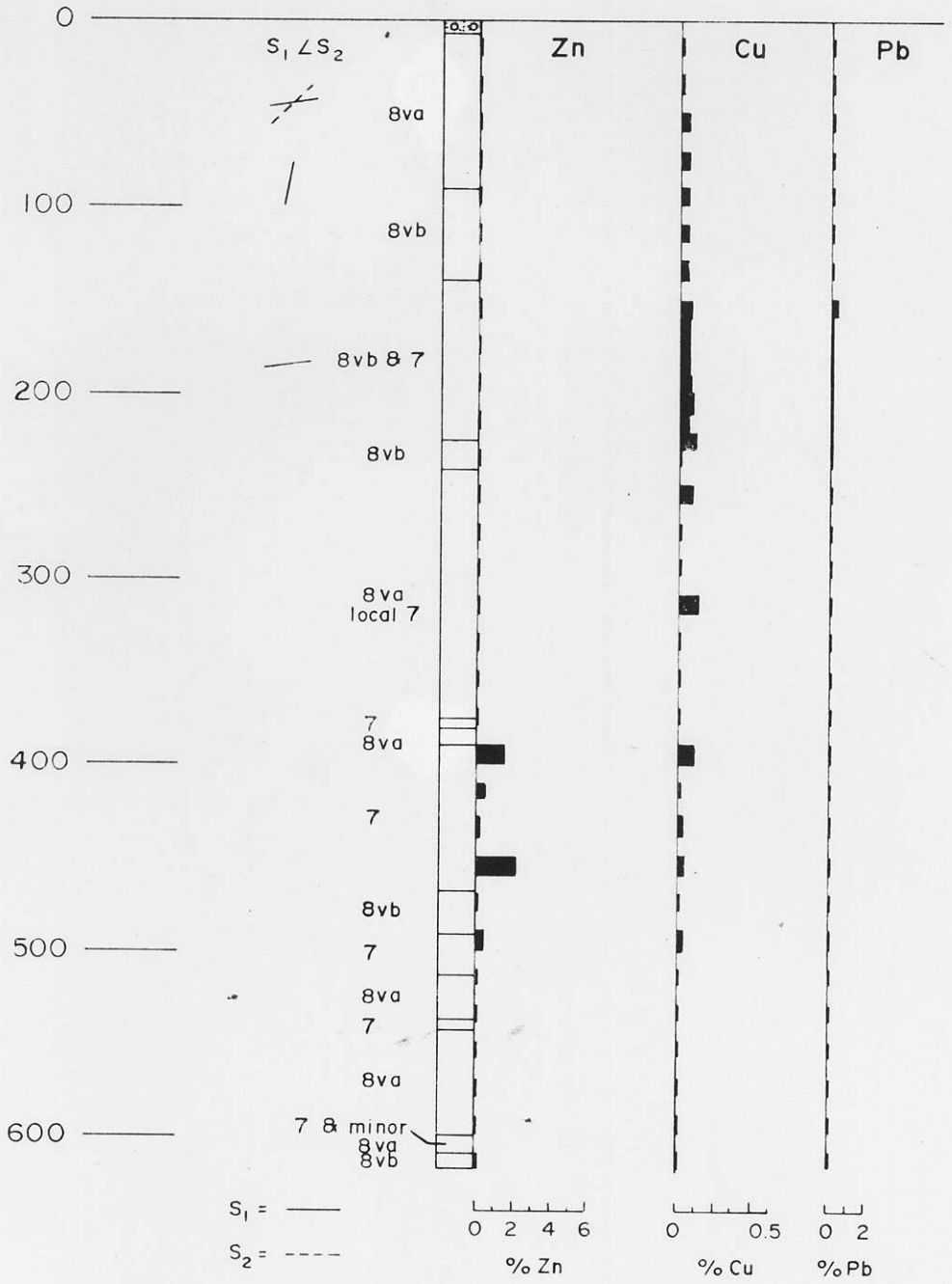
DDH K-73-8

Location 190+20W, 104+10W

Vertical

Total Depth - 623 ft.

Drilled to test for an extension of the mineralized zone in K-72-7 on the assumption of a flat lying to gently tabular mass parallel to S_1 foliation as suggested by trace of geochemical anomalies on hillside. Much mineralization was encountered but most was of iron sulphides particularly in the interval from 150 to 230 ft. Light coloured, carbonate-rich, phyllitic metavolcanic is scattered throughout the hole and is associated with minor, deformed, sphalerite-bearing carbonate veins between 400 and 500 ft.



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE. PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-73-8

1" = 100'

Figure 33

LEGEND

8va	Grey & grey green phyllitic metavolcanics
8vb	Grey green moderately foliated metavolcanics
7	Buff phyllitic metavolcanic generally carbonate rich

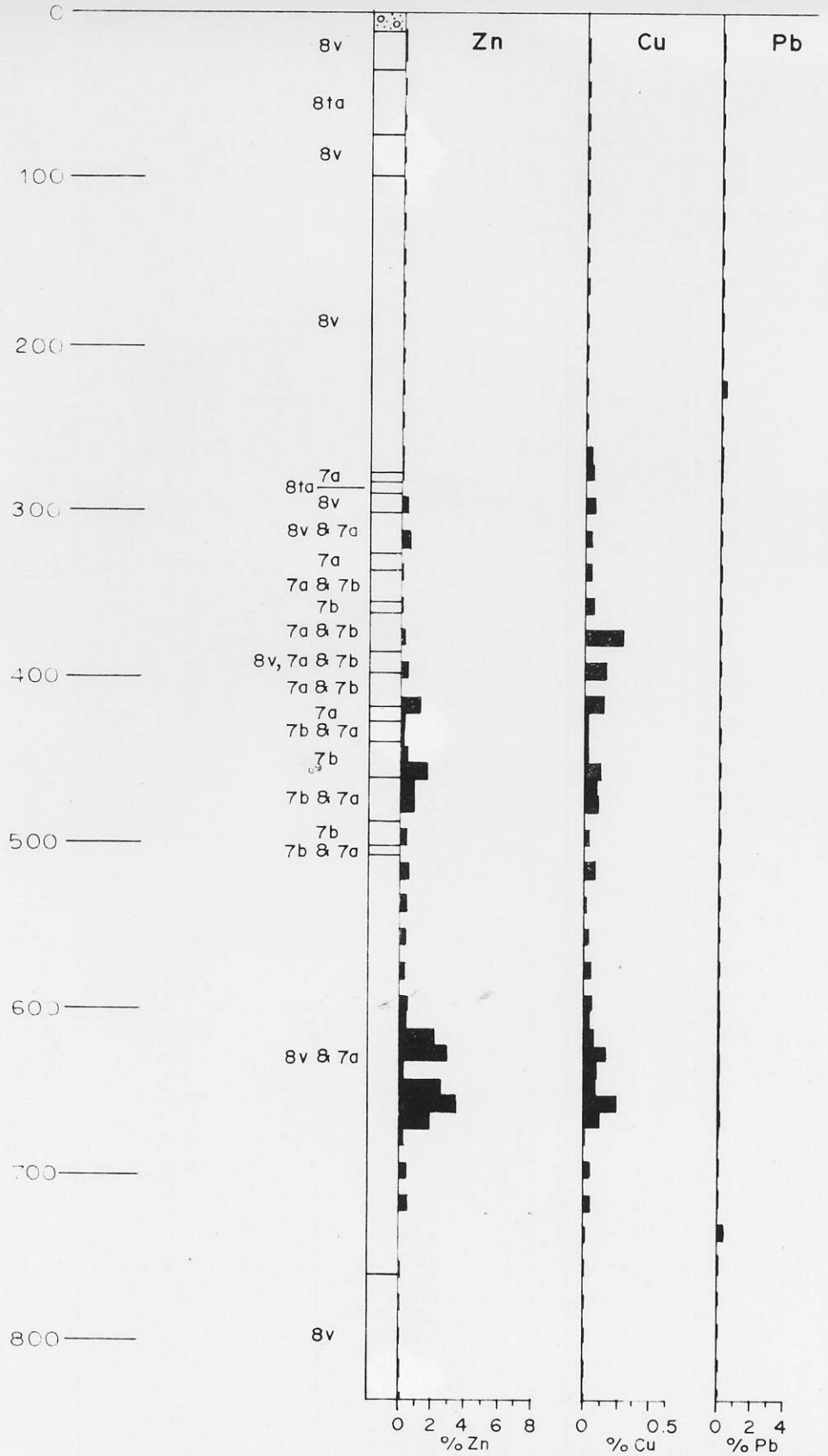
DDH K-73-9

Location 194+80W, 105+90N

Vertical

Total Depth 836 ft.

Drilled to test for lateral extension of mineralization encountered in DDH K-72-7 across KD fault. Encountered widespread mineralization consisting mainly of coarse black sphalerite in carbonate veins and lenses parallel to foliation (deformed veins?) mostly in buff and purplish grey metavolcanics thought to represent volcanics altered before metamorphism. This hole confirms extension of mineralization but the grades are disappointing.



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-73-9

1" = 100'

LEGEND

8v	Grey, grey green & phyllitic metavolcanic
7a	Buff phyllitic metavolcanic
7b	Purplish grey metavolcanic
8ta	Bedded tuff

Figure 34

DDH K-73-10

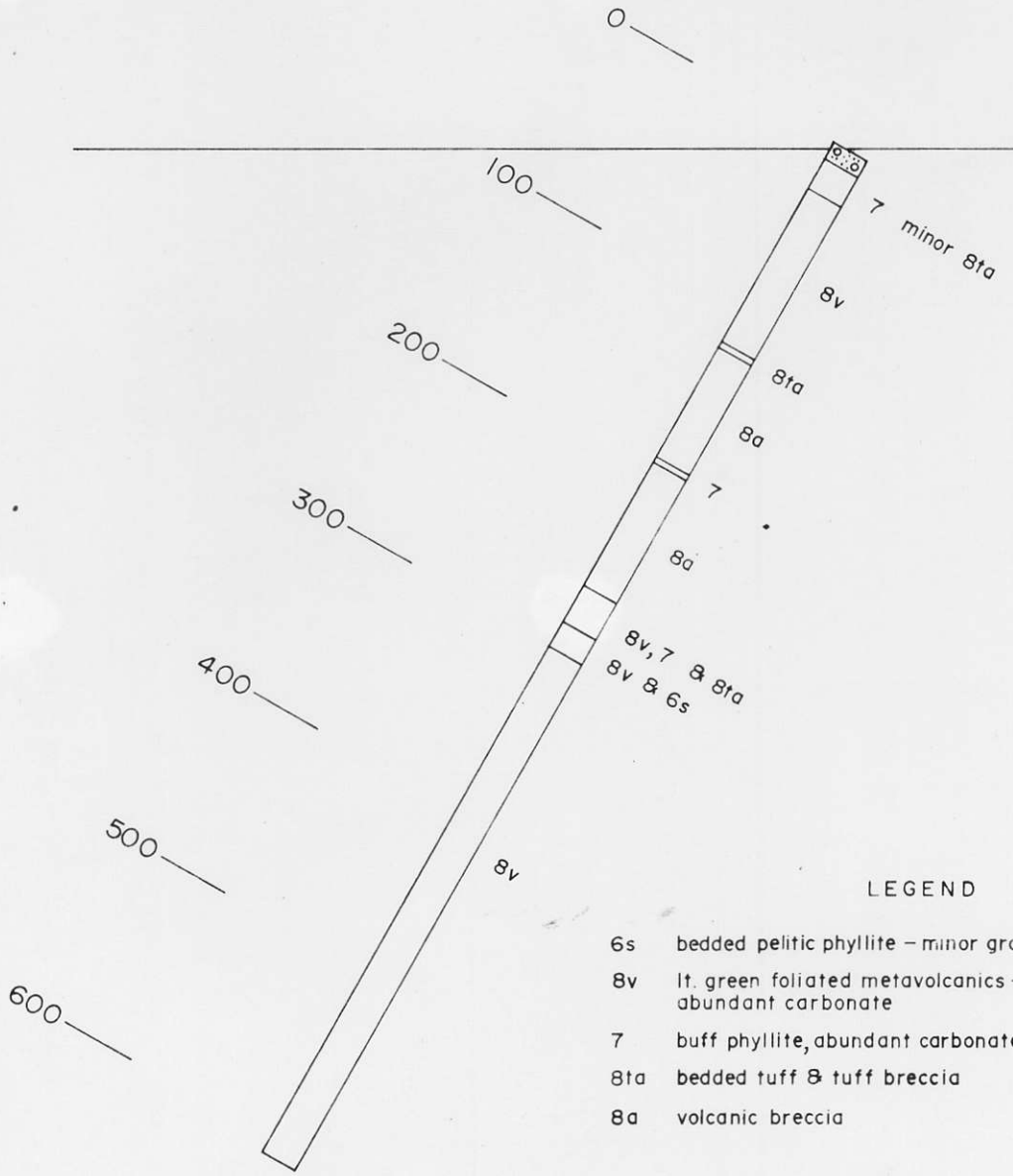
Location 204+30W, 98+30N

Azimuth 180°

Dip -60°

Total Depth - 609 ft.

Drilled to test for extension of mineralization beneath geochemical anomaly west of K-72-7. Intersected similar rocks but encountered only very minor mineralization.



LEGEND

6s	bedded pelitic phyllite – minor graphitic phyllite
8v	lt. green foliated metavolcanics – minor buff phyllite – abundant carbonate
7	buff phyllite, abundant carbonate
8ta	bedded tuff & tuff breccia
8a	volcanic breccia

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE. PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-73-10

1" = 100'

Figure 35

DDH K-73-11

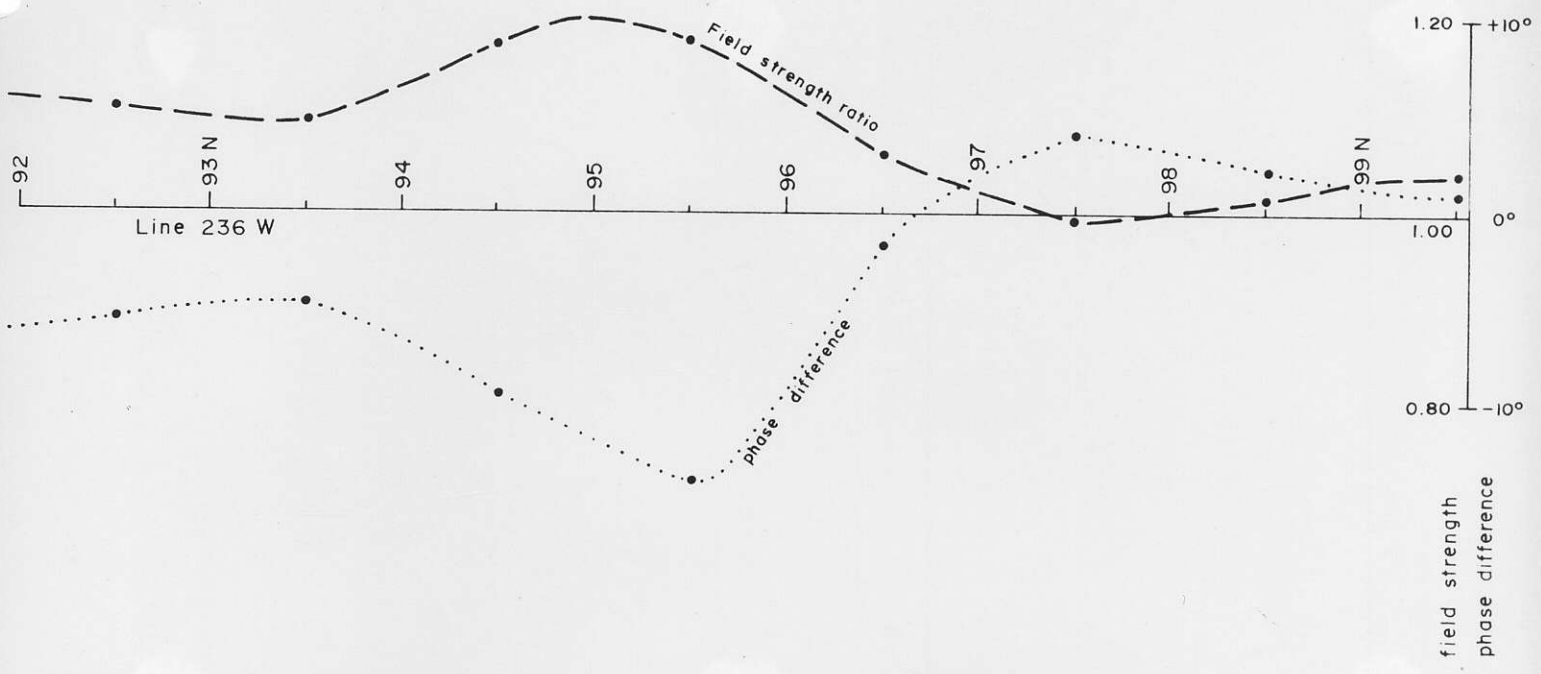
Location 236+00W

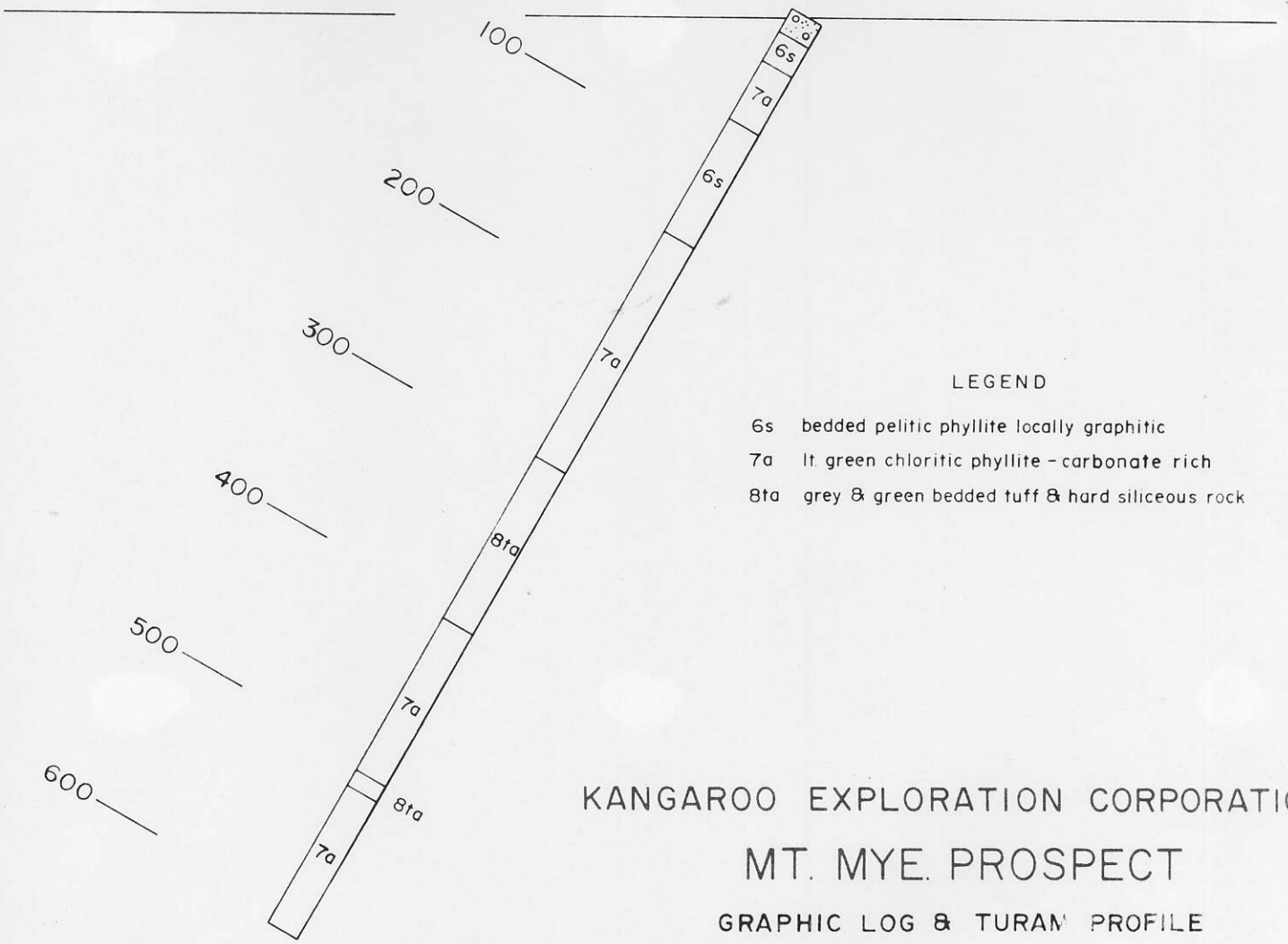
Azimuth 215°

Dip -60°

Total Depth - 612 ft.

Drilled to test a Turam anomaly of very low amplitude (see Figure 36 opposite for the anomaly in the vincinity of K-73-11 and Figure 24 for the whole anomaly) similar to that obtained over the #2 zone of the Faro orebody. Graphitic material was cored on the first 150 ft. of the hole. The anomaly might be explained by this graphitic material if it is relatively flat lying. Much light green, yellowish green and buff phyllitic metavolcanic similar to that on the KD hill was cored, but no mineralization was noted.





KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE. PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG & TURAM PROFILE

DDH K-73-11

1" = 100'

Figure 36

DDH K-73-12

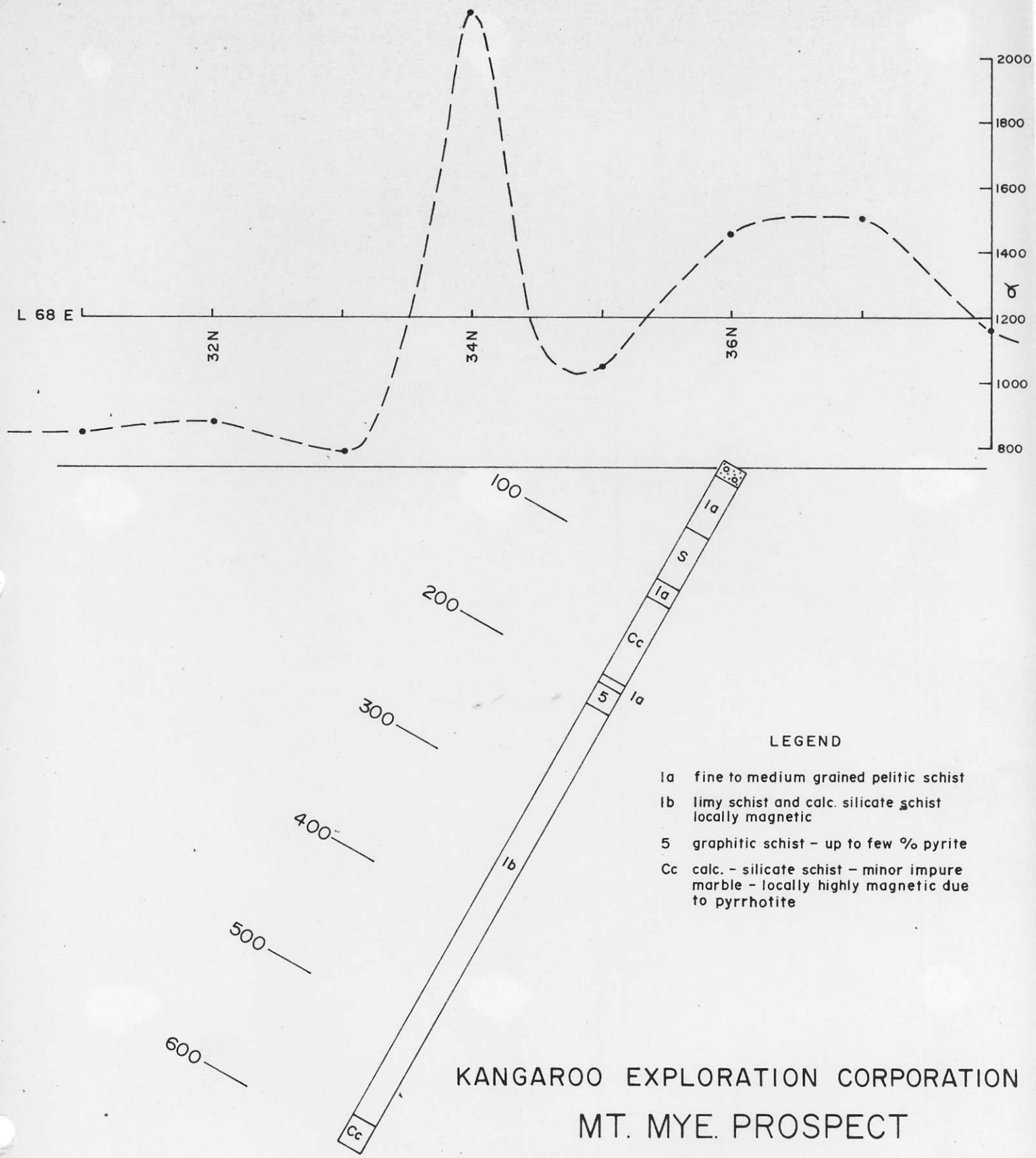
Location 68+00E, 36+00N

Azimuth 215°

Dip -60°

Total Depth - 603 ft.

Drilled to test an aeromagnetic anomaly within a rock sequence similar to that in the vicinity of the Faro orebodies. Intersected a sequence of upper greenschist facies metasediments including calc-silicate gneiss carrying a few percent pyrrhotite. If rock units parallel the S_2 foliation, then the calc-silicate gneiss nicely accounts for the magnetic anomaly.



KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE. PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG & MAGNETIC PROFILE

DDH K-73-12

1" = 100'

Figure 37

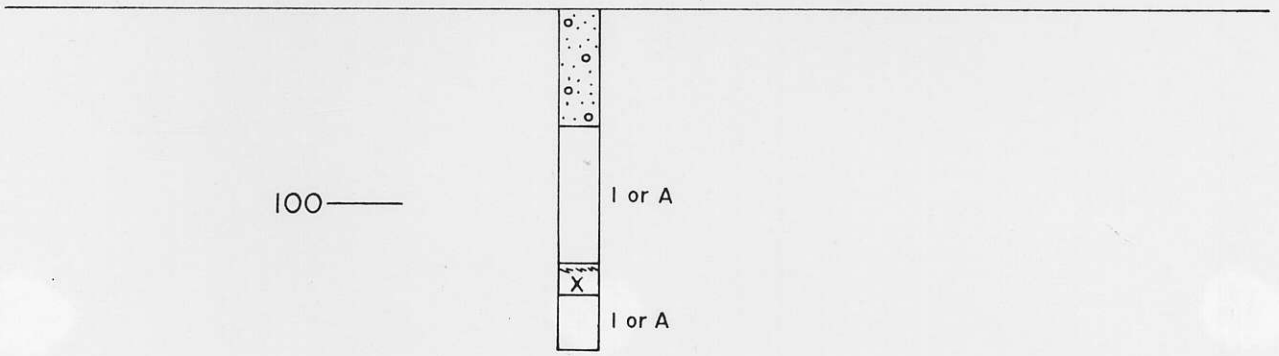
DDH K-73-13

Location 80+25W, 16+00N

Vertical

Total Depth - 178 ft.

Drilled to test a gravity anomaly of uncertain location. The hole was abandoned short of its intended depth of 500 ft. due to the problems with drill set up and stuck rods. Seventy feet of rods, shell, the bit and core barrel were left in the hole. There was no mineralization in the core but a light coloured muscovite schist similar to the bleached schist in the Faro pit was encountered. This is the only known locality of "bleached schist" on the Mt. Mye prospect.



LEGEND

I or A	pelitic biotite muscovite schist & thin layer of calc. – silicate gneiss
X	muscovite rich schist (bleached schist?)

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

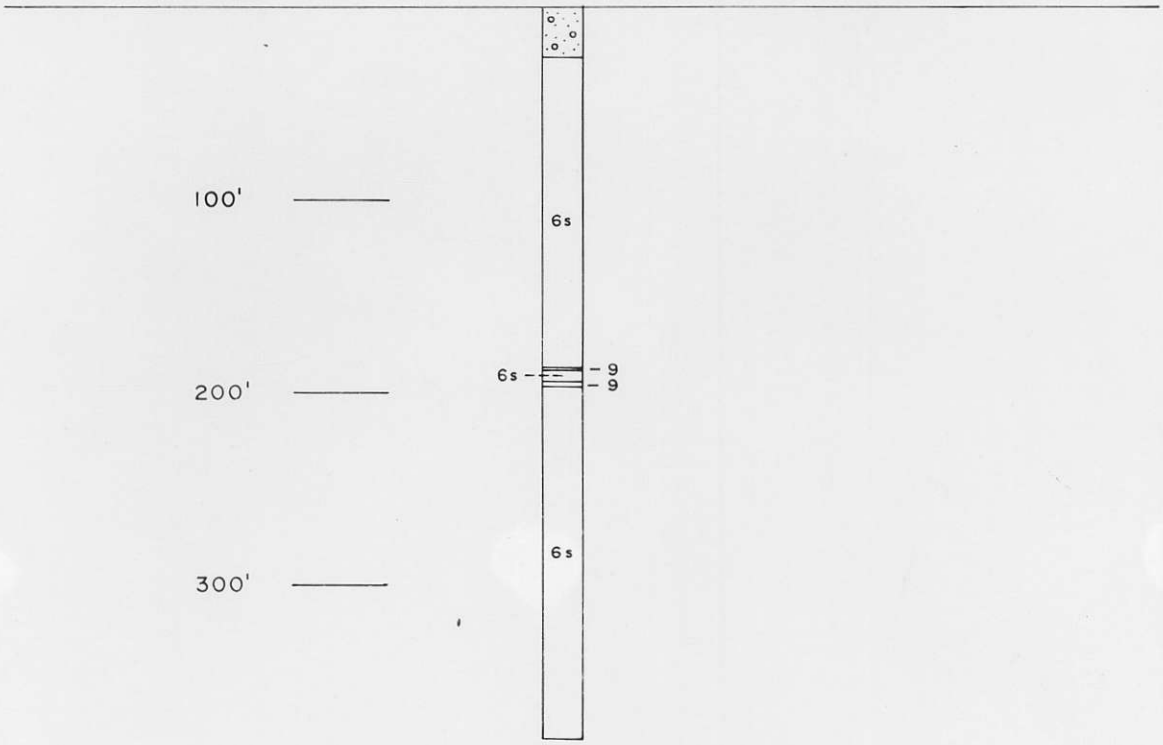
MT. MYE. PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG

DDH K-73-13

1" = 100'

Figure 38



LEGEND

6s	Pelitic phyllite, locally well bedded or strongly graphitic
9	Massive basic dykes

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

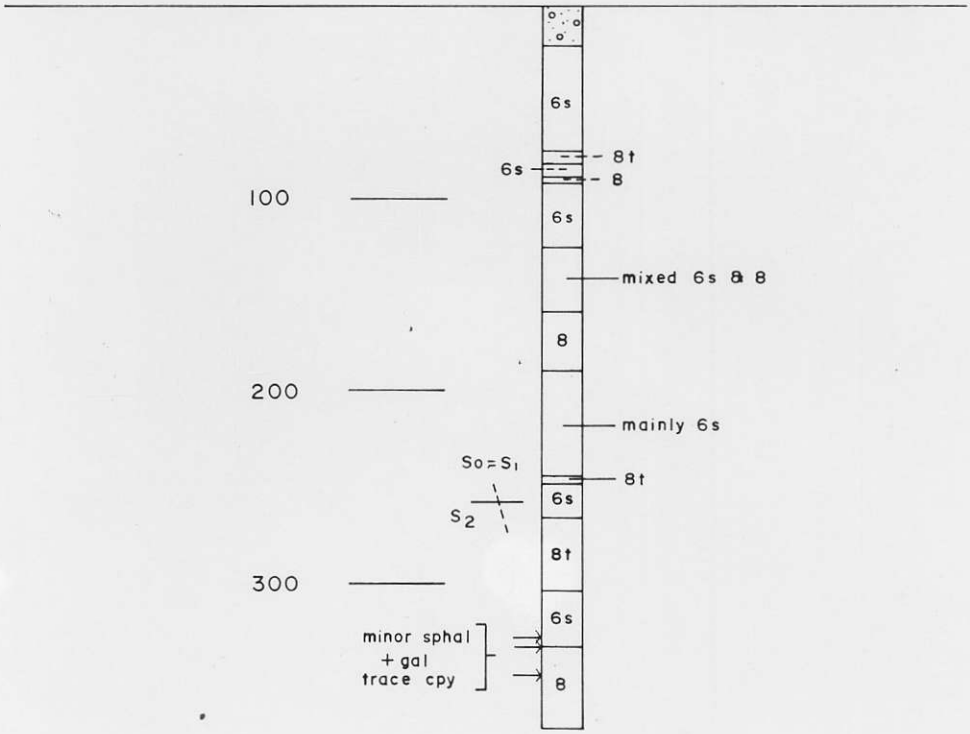
MT. MYE PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG OF ALTAIR DRILL HOLE

DDH A-67-1

1" = 100'

Figure 39



LEGEND

6s	Pelitic phyllite, locally bedded or graphitic
8	Undifferentiated intermediate composition metavolcanics (includes some 9v)
8t	Tuffaceous metavolcanics

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

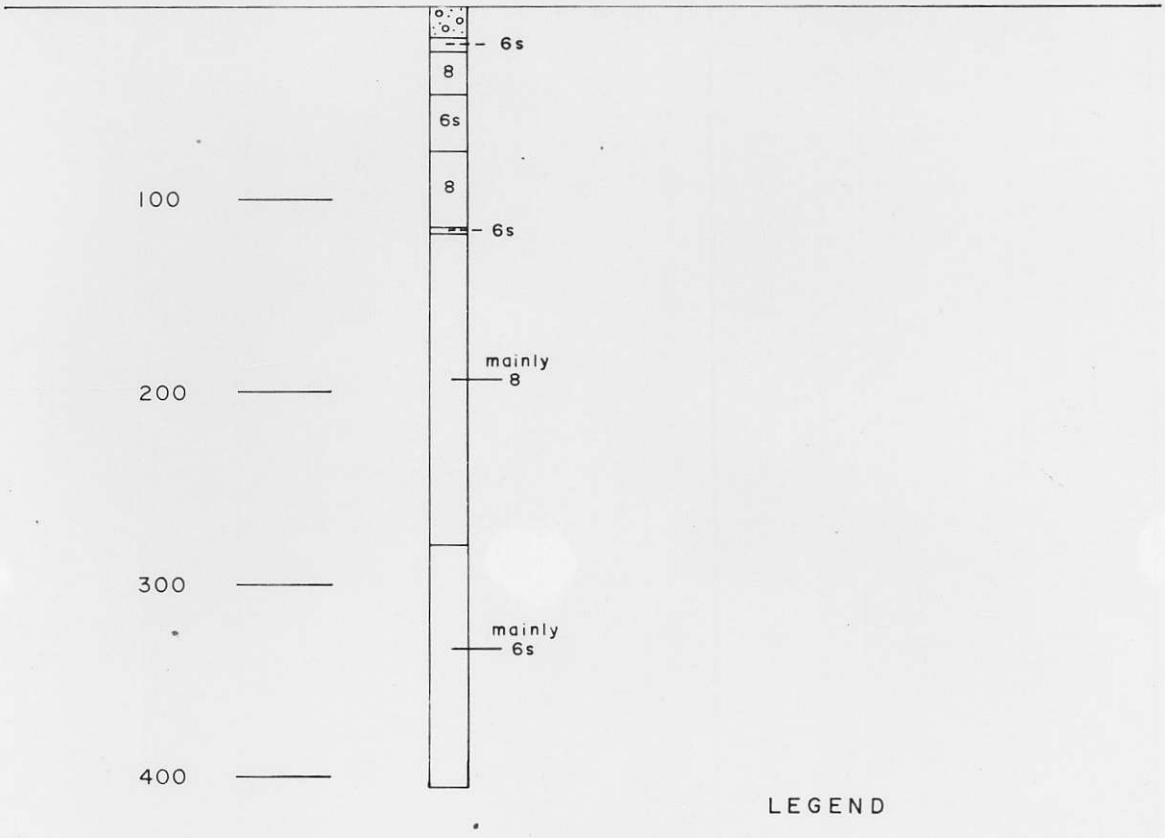
MT. MYE PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG OF ALTAIR DRILL HOLE

DDH A-67-2

1" = 100'

Figure 40



LEGEND

6s	Pelitic phyllite, locally bedded or strongly graphitic
8	Undifferentiated intermediate composition metavolcanics (includes some 9v)

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GRAPHIC LOG OF ALTAIR DRILL HOLE

DDH A-67-3

1" = 100'

Figure 41

DISCUSSION OF DRILLING RESULTS ON KD HILL

The following section is a description of the geology and mineralization in the area of drill holes K-72-7 through K-73-10, known as the KD hill. This area has been the subject of much of the work in 1972 and 1973 and contains the only economically interesting mineralization discovered to date.

Lithologies

The following are brief descriptions of the lithologies encountered on the KD hill and in the drill holes. The unt numbers are after Lewis (1974) although it should be noted particularly with respect to unit 8v that boundaries of rock units are somewhat arbitrary and rocks included in 8v by the author might be in 9v in Lewis's classification.

8a Volcanic breccia

Unit 8a is a coarse volcanic breccia. Fragments range from about 1/4" to several inches in long dimension and are generally elongate in the plane of the foliation of the matrix. Fragments are angular and composition is variable, but generally they are light to medium grey-green, fine-grained metavolcanic rocks with poorly developed foliation, or buff with subordinate purplish-grey, fine-grained metavolcanics. Some fragments contain amygdules and rare pillows are found locally leading to the suggestion that at least part of the unit may be a pillow breccia. The matrix is fine-grained, light or medium green, well foliated metavolcanic material that locally is clearly fine volcanoclastic material. In places the matrix is rich in carbonate. The unit is blocky weathering and forms some of the best outcrops in the drilling area.

The volcanic breccia appears to show drastic lateral variations in thickness and composition west of the KD fault.

8t Bedded tuff and volcanoclastic sediments

Unit 8t consists of grey-green to red finely bedded subaqueous tuff or sediments consisting of locally derived volcanic material. Grain size is generally fine and graded beds are present locally. The unit outcrops poorly and its presence is mainly indicated by distinctive float, thus the distribution of the unit is uncertain. The bedded tuff appears to be related to and possibly grades into the coarser volcanic breccia west of the KD fault, but its relationships to other rocks east of the fault are uncertain. Nearly every hole on the hill has intersected some bedded tuff and locally several horizons are indicated, thus it is probably not a reliable marker.

9v & 9p Dark metavolcanics and pillowed metavolcanics

Unit 9v consists of well foliated to moderately foliated, dark green metavolcanic rocks of basic to intermediate composition. The unit is generally structureless except for the foliation, but locally contains amygdules and pillows. Much of the outcrops mapped as 9v may contain pillows, but they are unrecognizable because of the nature of the outcrop. Local lensoid structures parallel to the foliation may represent highly deformed pillows or breccia fragments.

8v Light green metavolcanics

Unit 8v contains a wide variety of rocks and is similar to 9v but is lighter in colour. Amygdaloidal structure is better developed and the rocks tend to be rich in carbonate. Amygdules are composed of carbonate, often with pyrrhotite cores some of which in turn have chalcopyrite cores. The unit outcrops poorly thus its surface pattern is poorly known. The amygdaloidal varieties may be meta flow rocks but some non-amygdaloidal rocks appear to be tuffaceous.

7 Buff metavolcanics

These rocks are similar to 9v and 8v but for their light colour. Most unit 7 rocks are amygdaloidal and generally weather rusty and outcrop poorly. The mineral composition appears to be mainly quartz, sericite and carbonate with none of the chlorite that distinguishes units 8 and 9. The buff phyllites of unit 7 locally contain minor amounts of fuschite or mariposite, particularly where large fragments of carbonate vein material are abundant in float. The above generalization applies particularly to the vicinity of the trace of the Kangaroo fault.

Interesting outcrops of unit 7 are found on Line 188W near 100N and 110N. Near 100N is a distinctive suite of nearly white, non-rusty weathering, quartz-sericite phyllite and more massive rocks. Also occurring there is a small pillow identical to those in the rocks of more basic composition but also consisting of a quartz sericite assemblage. Near 110N dark green foliated metavolcanics of 9v grade imperceptibly through similar rocks of 8v into very light coloured foliated metavolcanics of unit 7. Both these localities suggest that the light coloured phyllite is not a rock of originally more acid composition, but is a pre-metamorphic alteration product. The light coloured phyllite is locally extremely rich in carbonate, which occurs as amygdules and lenses lying within the foliation planes. These carbonate lenses are thought to be carbonate veinlets that predate the D_1 deformational episode. Pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite are commonly associated with these lenses.

6s Metasediments

Grey to black pelitic and graphitic phyllites occur locally in the drill holes and float of these rock types is found in a few places on the surface. The rocks are occasionally quite rich in quartz, which occurs in thin stringers parallel to the S_1 foliation. Above the Kangaroo thrust these rocks are a very minor component of the lithologic sequence.

Structure

Determination of the structure on the KD hill is difficult because of poor outcrop, lack of distinctive and reliably unique marker horizons and the high probability of considerable lateral variation in thickness and nature of the original volcanic depositional units. Two rock units, volcanic breccia and bedded tuff, are potentially useful as markers, but it is not known whether these rocks are part of one continuous unit and correlations particularly of bedded tuff are tenuous. For discussions of the structure of the main area of drilling, the KD fault is used as a convenient dividing line.

West of the KD fault system, it has been assumed that most of the outcrops of volcanic breccia belong to one stratigraphic unit. If this is accepted, then it is proposed that the distribution of this unit is most simply explained if it is folded into a broad arch with a local domal culmination on its north flank. Such a broad arch is not supported by the attitudes of the S_1 foliation which does form a gentle arch in part but dips about 20° southward on the north flank of the proposed structure rather than shallowly northward as might be expected. This potential anomaly can be explained if S_o and S_1 are parallel or nearly so on the south flank of the proposed arch but dip in opposite directions on the northern portion of the north flank. In other words rocks on the south flank are on the limb of a recumbent first period fold but those on the northern portion of the north flank are in the axial region of the first period fold. This interpretation is supported by the available structural data from DDH K-72-7 and the sparse surface structural data. The structure is, therefore, the result of inter-action of a first period fold with a later possibly second period fold. The south limb of the arch is truncated by a post-mineralization pre-deformation dyke of unit 9v.

The north limb of the "arch" is cut by an easterly trending normal fault which drops the south block down as shown on the west edge of Map 18.

The axis of the arch is paralleled, and in part the structural base of the volcanic breccia is marked on surface by a very striking curvilinear air photographic feature which is interpreted to be the trace of a small thrust fault, the Wallaby thrust. The Wallaby thrust is thought

to be related to the formation of the later folds and may originate because of the presence of the thick and relatively competent volcanic breccia unit embedded in less competent phyllitic metavolcanics. Displacement on the Wallaby thrust is not thought to be great, probably not more than 200' as indicated on the sections. The Wallaby thrust may die out as it cuts "down section" into the more phyllite metavolcanics from the breccia. Down section is in quotes above because a single pillow in an outcrop near 200W, 90N suggests the limb of the recumbent F_1 structure is overturned thus the Wallaby thrust could actually cut up section. The possibility of the rocks here being overturned is potentially important from the viewpoint of further work as will be pointed out after the mineralization has been described below.

The Wallaby thrust is probably nearly parallel to a regionally important structure, the Kangaroo thrust, which underlies it. The Kangaroo thrust here, and other similar structures elsewhere generally separate dominantly volcanic Group I rocks from Group II metasediments and may have considerable displacement. It is interesting to note in passing, that the Kangaroo thrust is marked on the surface at many places by abundant debris of quartz-iron rich carbonate material and altered, rusty weathering buff phyllite that locally contains minor amounts of a bright green mineral, possibly mariposite or fuschite. These features suggest that the Anvil Range may have some similarities with gold and base metal districts in other parts of the world.

The KD fault system represents a transition from D_3 folding in the less competent metasediments and greenstones below the Kangaroo thrust to normal faulting in the more competent volcanics above it. The KD fault and DK fault with opposite displacement outline a horst as shown on Map 18 whose axis parallels that of known D_3 structures and whose location places it directly above a proposed D_3 arch. The DK fault joins the KD fault at the summit of the hill and the KD fault continues on to the north as the only sign of the D_3 deformation. Several small cross faults are mapped in the area of the horst and formed during D_3, however, they are similar in trend to D_5 structures. Northerly trending structures such as the D_3 arch and the KD fault are common in the Anvil Range and are quite plainly visible in the available E.R.T.S. imagery for the area. Since some parts of the KD fault system appear to have controlled late veins in the area, it is interesting to speculate on the significance of the intersection of the KD fault with the mineralized zone as the locus of a small high grade deposit.

The faulting in the area east of the KD fault serves to compound the already difficult task of determining the structure, thus little can be said of this area. The volcanic breccia unit is not present, thus the only potential marker is lost. Furthermore outcrop is very poor here and it appears that a pre-metamorphic quartz-sericite-carbonate alteration exists which casts considerable doubt on the identity of the original rock types that do outcrop.

For these reasons the area is shown mostly as undifferentiated phyllitic metavolcanics on the map and section and what small amount of structure is known is shown on the sections without further comment here. The known distribution of the more intense and complete pre-metamorphic alteration is shown where known.

Mineralization

The drilling on the KD hill has indicated the presence of, but by no means outlined a zone of low grade zinc mineralization, which is interesting from many aspects.

The best intersection was obtained in the first hole to encounter mineralization, K-72-7, which returned 200' of core which averaged 2.28% Zn and 0.10% Cu with only very minor amounts of lead. Within this 200' interval is a 100' interval which averages 2.96% Zn and 0.11% Cu, and within the 100' section are the following higher grade sections:-

25' @ 4.50% Zn & 0.26% Cu, 10' @ 3.50% Zn & 0.12% Cu, and
15' @ 5.44% Zn & 0.08% Cu

Further drilling intersected mineralized zones of similar nature to that in K-72-7, but with nowhere near the same grade.

The following description of the mineralization is based on drill hole data as the sphalerite on the surface is almost completely leached. Only two specimens clearly containing sphalerite were found in surface float. Several galena localities were found on the KD hill despite the fact that the galena is far less abundant in the core than sphalerite.

The mineralized zone as a whole is a rock mass which contains widespread disseminated blebs of sphalerite and veinlets containing sphalerite and carbonate, within which are high grade zones containing coarse sphalerite in a carbonate plus chlorite gangue which are probably large veins. The disseminations and veinlets account for the continuous 1-2 % Zn background apparent on the graphic log of K-72-7. Below about 240' the Zn background drops appreciably due to the lack of disseminated mineralization below that point. The "spikes" on the assay plot on Figure 32 are due to the thick sphalerite-bearing veins.

Sphalerite in the drill core is black and coarsely crystalline. Small blebs are usually a single anhedral crystal, and where sphalerite is abundant, the crystals become quite large. Chalcopyrite is closely associated with pyrite and locally is clearly an exsolution product.

In K-72-7 iron sulphides are not abundant with the exception of some of the larger veins which are occasionally quite rich in pyrite plus pyrrhotite or pyrite alone. Away from the veins pyrite is rare, but small amounts of pyrrhotite as blebs or amygdule fillings are widespread. The pyrrhotite blebs are commonly cored by sphalerite or chalcopyrite. In K-73-9 the sphalerite mineralization is again not accompanied by abundant iron sulphides but in K-73-8 veins are quite rich in pyrite and pyrrhotite, but poor in sphalerite. Galena is rare and where it occurs, it is generally as coarse crystal aggregates in coarse quartz and iron carbonate veins, some of which cross-cut the foliation.

In the volcanic breccias of K-72-7 sphalerite is abundantly disseminated in the breccia matrix but much less so in the fragments. Some fragments are rimmed by sphalerite and one appears to be cut by a sphalerite bearing veinlet which pre-dates brecciation.

Where sphalerite is present in veinlets, it is nearly always accompanied by carbonate and sometimes the veinlets have a selvage of chlorite. Some veinlets are surrounded by a thin bleached zone.

Buff foliated metavolcanics of unit 7 are common where core is mineralized & locally, structures and gradations observed in the core suggest that the buff material is a pre-metamorphic alteration of intermediate to basic volcanics. The same conclusion was reached from study of surface exposures as noted previously. The outcrop pattern of altered rock fits the soil geochemical pattern reasonably well, and there is a gross correlation of low level zinc mineralization with occurrences of unit 7 which is evident in Figures 32, 33 and 34.

The pre-deformation, pre-metamorphic timing of mineralization is clearly shown by crenulation of sphalerite by D_2 and occurrence of sphalerite as blebs along S_1 and in carbonate veinlets outlining folds with axial planes parallel to S_1. It should be noted, however, that planar carbonate veins cross-cutting the S_1 foliation are common and some of these contain minor sphalerite, and as previously noted, coarse galena plus carbonate plus quartz plus sphalerite veins also cross-cut foliation. These features are probably explained by mobilization of metals and emplacement in zones of dilation during late structural events.

The available evidence points to a strictly epignetic deposit of zinc and copper emplaced in volcanic rocks but congenetic with the rocks. The deposit lies within a zone of quartz-sericite-carbonate alteration and probably originally was a stockwork of carbonate veinlets containing sphalerite enclosing a zone of disseminated sphalerite where mineralization was most intense. Scattered through the stockwork and disseminated zones are thick veins of sphalerite and iron sulphides. Figure 42 is an attempt to portray such a zone before deformation. Post-deformation appearance

might be considerably different due to flattening into the S_1 plane and folding of favourably oriented planar elements and possibly most significantly, migration of metals into low pressure zones.

The KD hill zinc deposit is of interest from a regional point of view as it may be the result of synvolcanic fumarolic action; such action may have supplied the metals concentrated in an adjoining euxinic sedimentary basin and combined with biogenic sulphides to form Anvil type orebodies.

The proposed type of deposit also has gross similarities to the feeder pipes to Archean volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits of the Canadian Shield as exemplified by that beneath the Mattagami deposit (Simmons, et al - 1973) or the Kuroko deposits of Japan (Sangster - 1972). Although this mineralization is different in detail from both of these types of deposits (which also differ considerably from one another) it is interesting to speculate on the possibility of a massive sulphide deposit occurring at the sea water interface above this type of mineralization. Since, as noted previously, there is weak evidence that the section on the KD hill is overturned, this speculation could be of more than academic interest.

carbonate ± sphalerite veinlet swarm

disseminated sphalerite

high grade sulphide veins

intensely altered core zone

moderately altered rock

country rock

post alteration dike

Figure 42 Diagramatic cross section of the proposed type of mineralization on KD. hill before deformation and metamorphism.

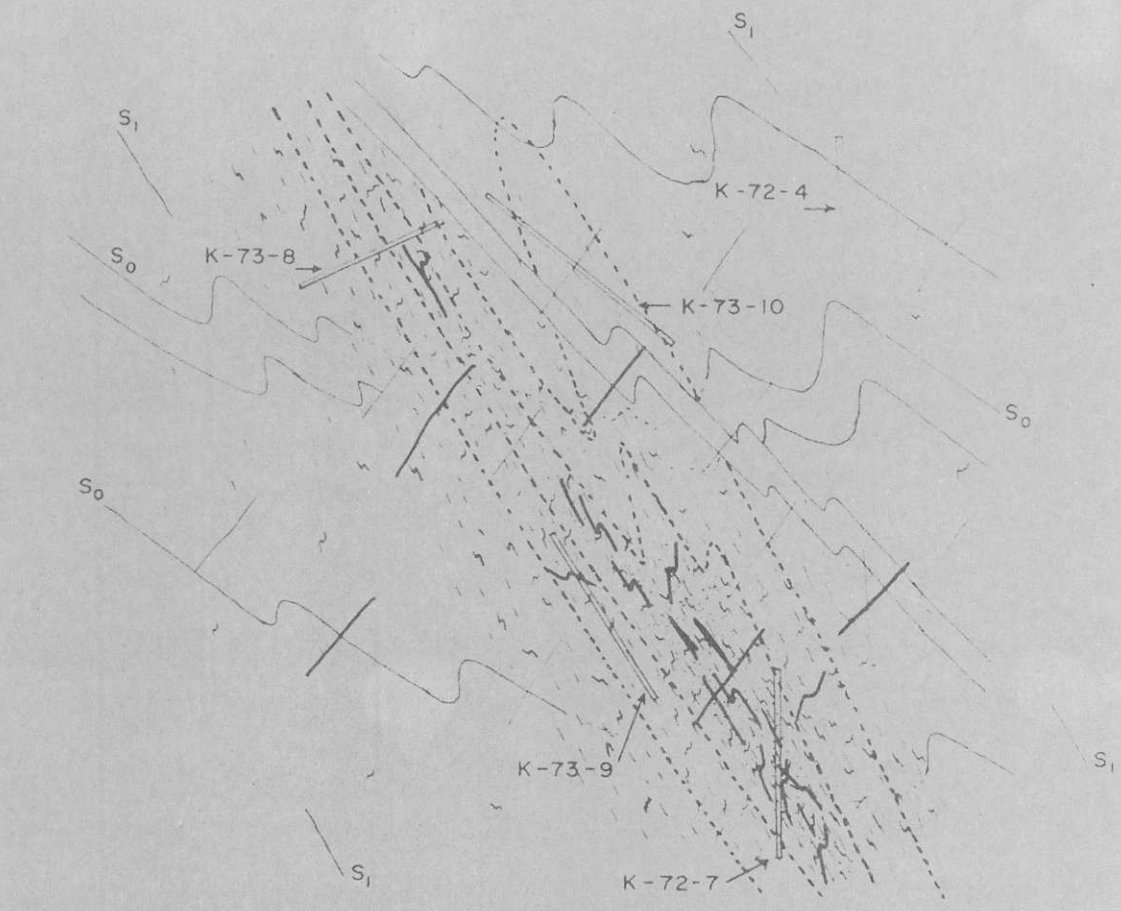
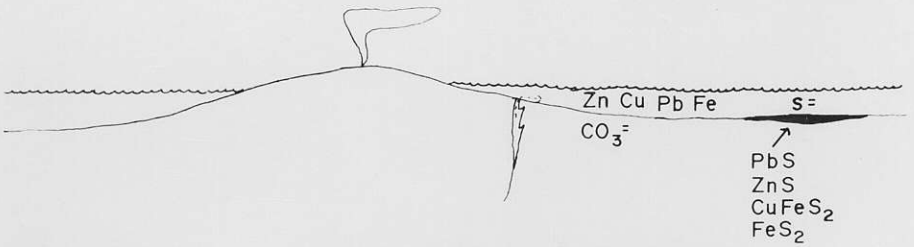
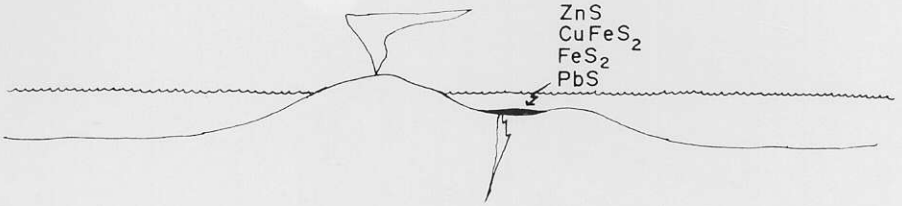


Figure 43 Diagramatic section through model of KD hill mineralization showing some effects of deformation. Migration into low pressure areas is not shown and it is not known if this process has occurred on a large scale. Various hypothetical drill intersections show what parts of such a deposit might have been encountered by drill holes. The available evidence is not adequate to apply this model to a reliable true section through the KD hill.



A. Relationship of KD type of mineralization to Anvil / Vangorda type massive sulphide deposits.



B. Relationship of KD type of mineralization to a possible massive sulphide deposit in volcanic rocks.

Figure 44. Schematic representation of the role the type of mineralization on KD hill in the genesis of other types of deposits: A. Anvil / Vangorda massive sulphides, the distal case: B. A type of massive sulphide deposit not yet discovered, the proximal case. In addition to these sulphide facies exhalites there are in the Anvil Range possible representatives of carbonate and very minor oxide facies exhalites whose relation if any to sulphides is as yet unknown.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From consideration of the above information it is clear that the Mt. Mye prospect no longer offers any high priority targets upon which immediate action is warranted. There are, however, some areas where the work completed to date does not necessarily completely eliminate the possibility of near surface ore.

Two of these areas are the vicinity of the 1970 drilling and the last drill hole, K-73-13. Both of these areas very much depend on the reader's feelings for the applicability of induced polarization in the search for Anvil type ore. The available evidence strongly suggests that the gravity anomalies in question are caused by buried highs on the bedrock surface. The only negative evidence suggesting the absence of ore are the lack of induced polarization and resistivity anomalies comparable at least to those obtained over the deep Faro #2 zone. Positive evidence is the favourable geological setting of this area compared to the immediate vicinity of the Anvil mine, occurrence of bleached schist and thick overburden tending to eliminate geochemical expression. The author feels that if ore were present at the depths to source implied by the shape of the gravity profiles, then this highly conductive rock would have been detected by the resistivity and probably the induced polarization surveys; thus in the author's opinion no further work is warranted. Should the reader, however, disagree with the author's opinion then the logical follow-up would be to re-do the gravity survey on the cut lines now present and precisely locate the gravity highs followed by drill testing. Such a program would involve expenditures of the following order:-

Geophysics	$ 10,000
Drilling (2,000' BQ)	50,000
	$ 60,000

Further possibilities for continued work exist on the KD hill where the possible relation between the KD hill zone and massive sulphides at depth or to the north could be explored as could the possibility of a small very high grade fault controlled deposit. These possible targets must be regarded as low priority situations since better properties exist in the Anvil Range and elsewhere in Yukon Territory where less money could be expended on a better probability of success.

Evaluation of the remainder of the property hinges on the geochemical and geological results. The geological results suggest that many parts of the property are favourable for Anvil/Vangorda type ore but the geochemical results show that except for heavily overburden covered areas there is little chance that near subcroping ore is present in the areas surveyed.

There remains the possibility of deep ore and ore buried beneath extensive overburden being present but search for this ore will be very expensive and the writer cannot recommend it in light of equally favourable areas in and near the Anvil Range which could be subjected to cheaper methods with good or better chances of success.

In summary, the writer feels that the work to date has eliminated the possibility of the occurrence of easily mined near surface ore but the results do not completely eliminate this part of the Anvil Range from future detailed exploration. At present exploration dollars would be better directed elsewhere in and near the Anvil Range and its transportation corridors.

Respectfully submitted,

Gregg Jilson

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APPENDIX I

DRILL LOGS

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KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD.

MOUNT MYE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

COLLAR

North 18+00N
East 01 + 25E
Elevation 4400' approx.
Azimuth -
Dip 90° (vertical)
Logged by Ian Turnbull

FINAL DEPTH: 251'

Commenced: Nov. 14, 1970
Finished: Nov. 19, 1970

HOLE NO. K70-1 **PAGE** 1 of 1

Purpose of Hole: To test geochem. soil anomaly

FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	CORE LENGTH				ASSAYS					ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES				
			FROM	TO	ACC WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	AU OZ.	AG OZ.	% CU			AU W	AG W	CU W		
0	251	Overburden (Hole abandoned)														

COLLAR
North 4 + 00N
East 14+00W
Elevation 4400' approx.
Azimuth -
Dip 90° (vertical)
Logged by: Ian Turnbull

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD.
FINAL DEPTH: 713' MOUNT MYE AREA, YUKON TERRITORY

Commenced: Nov. 20, 1970
Finished: Nov. 25, 1970

HOLE NO. K70-2 PAGE 1 of 4

Purpose of Hole: To test gravity anomaly

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	CORE LENGTH FROM	CORE LENGTH TO	ACC WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS AU OZ.	ASSAYS AG OZ.	ASSAYS % CU	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AU W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AG W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES CU W	Recovery
0	74	No recovery. Overburden. Bedrock probably commences @ 70'; tricone & casing down to 74'											0
74	85	Fragmented recovery of pale green and red brown laminated quartz phyllite. Occasional pink garnets and inclusions altered to brown mica. Phyllite dipping 25°. Fragments coated with yellow brown stain.											90
85	94	Competant sections of green and purple finely laminated quartz phyllite. Occasional 4" wide quartz veins. 1/2" wide graphitic schist at 94'											100
94	103	Purple laminated grey quartz phyllite, 6" wide quartz vein at 98'.											100
103	115	Partially fragmented recovery of pale green and grey quartz laminated phyllite; numerous altered inclusions .2-1.0 cm. in diameter. Rusty stain on fragments. Bedding at 70° to core.											90
115	120	As above, but competant core.											100
120	128	Poor recovery of sandy material, comprising quartz, mica and chlorite particles.											20
128	130	Purple laminated grey quartz phyllite; numerous yellow brown altered inclusions											100
130	130.5	Quartz vein. Pyrite and pyrrhotite mineralization for approximately 1%.											100
130.5	150	Broken sections of pale green and purple brown laminated quartz phyllite.											100
150	162	Unbroken core of purple brown laminated quartz phyllite, occasional pink garnets.											100

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	CORE LENGTH FROM	CORE LENGTH TO	CORE LENGTH ACC WIDTH	CORE LENGTH SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS AU OZ.	ASSAYS AG OZ.	ASSAYS % CU	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AU W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AG W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES CU W	Recovery
162	190	Broken sections of core of mainly pale green and minor purple laminated quartz phyllite. Quartz bands vary from finely banded 1/8" to 2" wide.											100
190	221.5	Gradational change into stronger banded purple and green phyllite. Very weak pyrite and pyrrhotite, occurring as thin sheets - within the phyllite.											100
221.5	222.5	As above, but relatively well pyritized.											100
222.5	241	Broken sections of drab green laminated grey quartz phyllite, generally altered so that bedding is ill defined. Vesicular appearance due to open fractures which carry quartz and pyrite. The most well pyritized fractures parallel the core.											100
241	270	Fragmented recovery of pale green quartz phyllite. Infrequent 2" wide bands white and pink quartz.											85
270	277'	Finely banded purple and green quartz phyllite.											100
277	278.5	Dyke (?) of quartz and coarse sericite mica. Associated weak halo of pyritization extends 6" above and below.											100
278.5	329	Monotonous lengths of purplish and green finely laminated grey quartz phyllite. Very weak mineralization of pyrite and pyrrhotite, which occur as thin flakes within the bedding. This dips at 30°.											100
329	334	Very siliceous pale green laminated quartz phyllite.											100
334	339	Hard pale green to creamy coloured quartz sericite schist. Occasional small pyrite crystals disseminated in the core.											100

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	CORE LENGTH FROM	CORE LENGTH TO	CORE LENGTH ACC WIDTH	CORE LENGTH SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS AU OZ.	ASSAYS AG OZ.	ASSAYS % CU	ASSAYS % Zn	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AU W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AG W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES CU W		Recovery
339	385	Finely laminated phyllite, as before													100
385	387	Weakly pyritized quartz vein													100
387	398	Finely laminated phyllite, as above													100
398	403	Pale grey green quartz phyllite. Fracture system extends along core, this being infilled with fine crystalline pyrite and pyrrhotite.	398	403	5'	401		TR.		TR.					100
403	404.5	Purple and green laminated phyllite.													100
404.5	406	Quartz and sericite mica vein.													100
406	422	Regular purple and green finely laminated quartz phyllite.													100
422	423.5	Quartz sericite mica vein													100
423.5	434	Laminated phyllite, as above													100
434	426.5	Quartz sericite mica vein													100
436.5	444	Laminated phyllite, as above													100
444	445.5	Quartz sericite mica vein													100
445.5	490	Laminated phyllite, as above													100
490	494	Fragmented section of pale green grey quartz phyllite and intermixed white quartz sericite schist.													100
494	540	Purple and green laminated quartz phyllite, as before.													100
540	565	Hard dense competant sections of core of dark green medium grained intermediate to basic dioritic rock, meta-greenstone?													100
565	575	Purple and green laminated quartz phyllite. Weak pyrite and pyrrhotite disseminated through the core, as before													100
575	580	Dyke (?) pale grey and white gneissic granitic rock, minor sericite.													100

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	CORE LENGTH FROM	CORE LENGTH TO	CORE LENGTH ACC WIDTH	CORE LENGTH SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS AU OZ.	ASSAYS AG OZ.	ASSAYS % CU	ASSAYS	ASSAYS	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AU W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AG W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES CU W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES	Recovery
		Pyrite and pyrrhotite concentrated in fractures for approximately 2% sulphides														
580	650	Monotonous regular purple and green laminated grey quartz phyllite. Weakly disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite, with stronger mineralization in the infrequent 2" wide quartz bands.														100
650	652	Dyke (?) of pale grey gneissic granitic rock. Rare small pyrite crystals are disseminated through the core.														100
652	660	Pale green and occasionally purple brown laminated quartz phyllite.														100
660	670	Hard relatively dense pale grey medium to coarse grained altered intrusive rock, as above. In parts gneissic with sericite. Rare red and pink gamets. Pyrrhotite occurs as thin sheets on fracture faces.														100
670	672	Laminated phyllite, as before														100
672	713	Hard pale grey to cream partly gneissic medium grained altered granite. Epidote development along some fractures, together with minor amounts iron sulphides.														100
		END OF HOLE 713' Acid test at end of hole; dip 65°.														

COLLAR
North 13+00N
East 8+50E
Elevation 4400' approx.
Azimuth 075°
Dip -60°
Logged by Ian Turnbull

FINAL DEPTH: 984'

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION LTD.
MOUNT MYE AREA YUKON TERRITORY

Commenced: Nov. 26, 1970
Finished: Dec. 4, 1970

HOLE NO. K70-3 PAGE 1 of 3
Purpose of Hole: To test geochem. soil anomaly

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	CORE LENGTH FROM	CORE LENGTH TO	ACC WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS AU OZ.	ASSAYS AG OZ.	ASSAYS % CU	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AU W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AG W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES CU W	Recovery
0	294	Overburden											0
294	305	Poor recovery of fragmented core of coarsely laminated green and purple siliceous phyllite. Small sections of brown gouge material. Bedding at 25° to the core, dipping 35°.											60
305	330	Competant section of coarse and finely laminated dark brown-purple, occasionally green phyllite. Quartz present for approximately 60%. Orange brown iron stain on some faces.											100
330	350	As above, but core fragmented and heavily stained.											90
350	378	Shattered extremely siliceous laminated phyllite mainly pale to dark green; minor iron staining on the fragmented core.											70
378	395	Competant core of purple and green finely laminated grey quartz phyllite. Core is less siliceous than previous sections, approximately 25% SiO_2. Pyrrhotite occurs as rare thin sheets within the phyllite.											100
395	397	Pale and dark green laminated quartz phylite. Yellow brown iron stain on core faces.											100
397	463	Regular purple and grey green finely laminated quartz phyllite. Banding shows tight and repeated folding along core at 400-403 feet. Quartz bands carry infrequent altered pink felspars and red garnets. Weak pyrrhotite mineralization occurs as thin flakes.											100
463	467	Coarsely banded phyllite, approximately 70% SiO_2. Infrequent yellow brown iron staining.											100
467	473	No recovery. Sand or gouge material.											100

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	CORE LENGTH FROM	CORE LENGTH TO	ACC WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS AU OZ.	ASSAYS AG OZ.	ASSAYS % CU	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AU W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AG W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES CU W	Recovery
473	507	Poor recovery of extremely fragmented and broken core of highly siliceous pale and dark green phyllite.											40
507	522	Regular purple-green finely laminated quartz p phyllite. Weak pyrrhotite mineralization. Bedding at 45° to the core.											100
522	522.5	Black gouge and clay material.											50
522.5	588	Finely laminated quartz phyllite, as before.											100
588	597	Broken section of laminated quartz phyllite, as above. Relatively wide - 4" bands of quartz and altered felspars carry minor amounts pyrite and pyrrhotite.											75
597	638	Extremely siliceous mainly purple laminated phyllite 6"-12" wide bands of quartz and minor pink felspar.											100
638	666	Purple laminated quartz phyllite, as before. Relatively less siliceous.											100
666	702	Monotonous sections of finely and coarsely laminated quartz phyllite. Occasional iron sulphides occur as thin sheets within the phyllite.											100
702	735	As above, regular laminated phyllite. Noticeably stronger pyrrhotite mineralization and small crystals of pyrite associated with the quartz bands.											100
735	770	As before; however pyrite mineralization possibly stronger than pyrrhotite.											100
770	828	Monotonous sections of quartz phyllite as before. Sulphide mineralization possibly weaker. Chalcopyrite noted at 817'.											100

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

FROM	TO	DESCRIPTION	CORE LENGTH FROM	CORE LENGTH TO	CORE LENGTH ACC WIDTH	CORE LENGTH SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS AU OZ.	ASSAYS AG OZ.	ASSAYS % CU	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AU W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES AG W	ACCUMULATIVE AVERAGES CU W	Recovery
828	851	Less distinctly laminated pale green and occasionally purple quartz phyllite.											100
851	875	Regular purple and green laminated quartz phyllite pyrite > pyrrhotite for approx. 0-5% sulphides											100
875	888	Less well defined and coarsely laminated pale green quartz phyllite. Iron sulphides for approx. 0.75%											100
888	910	Fragmented core of irregular purple and green laminated phyllite											90
910	924	Very siliceous mainly pale green laminated quartz phyllite. Pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization for approx. 1%.											100
924	954	Long competant section of purple and green laminated grey quartz phyllite. Mineralization noticeably weaker.											100
954	974	Fairly siliceous purple and minor green laminated grey quartz phyllite. Mineralization not-Sulphides weak to absent. Bedding at 85° to core.											100
		Hole stopped at 984'. No recovery of core from 974-984 due to equipment malfunction. Core barrel, overshot and bit left down hole. No acid test run.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	100+25N	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST	184+30W	0		-90
ELEVATION		No acid tests due		
LOGGED BY	Gregg Jilson	to permafrost		
DATE LOGGED	9/72			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	NTS 105-K6	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION
PROPERTY NAME MT. MYE
DRILLING CONTRACTOR E. Caron Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test phyllites below geochem anomaly

HOLE NO. K-72-4
CLAIM NAME KD 1
COMMENCED 28 Aug. 1972
FINISHED 7 Sept. 1972
PROJECT NO 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
0	21	Nil	Overburden and broken rock.					
21	61	100%	Grey green amygdaloidal chloritic metavolcanic rock, minor sphalerite in amygdules with quartz and Fe carbonate(?). A few quartz carbonate veins with minor sphalerite parallel to S_1 foliation. Normal to foliation at 20°-25° to core axis.					
61	74	100%	More felsic metavolcanic or same rock as above altered before metamorphism. Buff sericitic folia surrounding more quartzose eyes and lenses. Several folded and squeezed quartz (+ carbonate?) veins generally less than 1" thick with minor pyrrhotite and very minor sphalerite - very minor sphalerite in amygdules. Becomes progressively greener with depth and grades near 74' into:					
74	91	100%	Grey green amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite with scattered pre deformation and post deformation(?) quartz veinlets. Very minor sphalerite in some veinlets. Amygdules contain hematite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite or sphalerite with quartz; zinc and copper content very low.					
91	110	100%	Buff sericitic foliated amygdaloidal metavolcanic as above, locally very rusty and vugular suggesting considerable leached sulfides.					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
			A few sericite poor sections where rock is grey green as in units above and below. 108-109' steep very rusty galena bearing vein - a few percent lead over 6" true thickness.											
110	128	100%	Grey green amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite as above - very minor sphalerite and more abundant pyrrhotite in small veinlets and amygdules possible trace galena as well. Not very well foliated; S_1 at about 10° to core axis.											
128	157	100%	Above rock grades into light green to buff metavolcanic that could be in part, where foliated, an alteration of the above rock but mostly unfoliated or poorly foliated and not amygdaloidal. Very rusty and vugular from 135 to 150' suggestive of considerable leached sulfides. Some rust may be due to Fe carbonates. The last 5' of this unit is brecciated and healed by quartz - carbonate material, pyrrhotite and galena - possibly minor sphalerite - but sphalerite seems to leach readily. The galena mineralization is quite low grade <1% over 10'.											
157	165		Grey phyllite locally brecciated - vague S_2 crenulation cleavage at ~30°? S_1 and compositional banding are at 0-10°. Mostly not much pyrite but where quartz lenses are abundant some contain considerable pyrite.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
165	185		Light green to buff sericitic and chloritic phyllite locally with bright green micaeous mineral. Numerous deformed carbonate + quartz veins mostly barren. The phyllitic metavolcanic contains a couple percent pyrrhotite locally and is very weakly magnetic.											
185	210		Grey quartz rich to moderately quartz rich phyllite S_1 at $\sim 15^{\circ}$ to core axis. S_2 crenulation at 60°. Fabric is confusing as in K-72-6 in the quartzose rocks. Some quartzose layers have cross cutting irregular compositional banding and S_2 is wide spaced where it waves around quartzose lenses but can't be clearly shown to be a crenulation cleavage. S_1 in the grey phyllite is parallel to what is clearly the first metamorphic fabric in the chloritic phyllite. Very little sulfide in the grey phyllitic rocks and no economic minerals although some quartzose lenses are rusty and vugular.											
210	218		Interlayered grey bedded pelite and light green to grey metatuff - several quartz and carbonate lenses.											
218	231		Grey to light green metatuff with abundant irregular deformed masses of quartz carbonate material - some with cross cutting banding as in grey phyllite above. Several have very fine disseminated pyrite -											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
			one with 1/2" x 1/2" mass of sphalerite. Last foot of unit includes very rusty and broken quartz carbonate material with a few large crystals of galena.											
231	271		Buff metavolcanic extensively replaced by quartz + carbonate and brecciated. Not much mineralization. Some fine sulfides but only 1% or less. Very broken rusty and vugular below 240' to 256' but little mineralization remaining. Much less carbonate material below 260'. Very rusty and broken 266 to 270' with a few coarse galena crystals at 267' in a steeply dipping rusty vein.											
271	290		Buff to light green metavolcanics as above but interlayered with grey finely bedded tuffs or sediments. Quartz carbonate veins occur fairly frequently and some carry small amounts of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite. Overall grade very low.											
290	374		Grey green metavolcanics similar to above but for the color very little bedded material. Similar to amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite above but with no amygdules - probably an intermediate composition tuff. Scattered quartz carbonate veins - mostly deformed. Quartz carbonate material particularly abundant from 306' to 316' where											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO	ASSAYS
			metavolcanic host rock is brecciated. Most of the veins are barren					
			but a few near 330' contain minor sphalerite and some pyrrhotite.					
			350 to 371' abaundant vein material mostly barren, some with					
			questionable trace sphalerite - rusty 344 to 361'.					
374	386		Coarse grained light olive green metatuff breccia. (Vaguely ingeous					
			texture but most likely clastic.) Locally broken and rusty but barren -					
			only minor pyrrhotite in carbonate veins.					
386	392		Finer grained metatuff - olive green with small dark green lenses					
			that probably are remains of small rock fragments now altered to					
			chlorite.					
392	417		Coarse grained grey green metatuff-breccia.					
417	444		Fine grained light olive green buff and grey green tuffs; scattered					
			quartz carbonate veins with up to a few percent disseminated					
			pyrrhotite and very minor sphalerite(?).					
444	446	100%	Finely bedded grey and brown sediments. S_1 and compositional					
			banding at 10°. S_2 crenulation cleavage at 60°.					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
446	448'6"	100%	Tuffs as above except last 1'6" is mottled light/dark green by chloritic fragments.											
448'6"	450	100%	Sediments as above.											
450	681		Grey green and light olive green metavolcanics as above but crowded with amygdules and/or coarse fragments. Four inches of sediments at 469' and minor sediments at 460'. Pyrite + pyrrhotite accumulations for a few inches at 461' and 472'. Rusty 470' to 476' - possible trace sphalerite near 476'. 489-490 1/2', 493', 507-510', 526 1/2-527' minor grey bedded sediments. Below 505' with less amygdules. 507-530' mostly light olive green and fine grained - numerous quartz carbonate veins but with only pyrite as sulfides locally amygdaloidal near "base". 530-557' uniform fine grained grey green metavolcanic with scattered veins as above. Metavolcanic contains minor very fine disseminated pyrite and traces chalcopyrite. Green rock gradually becomes rusty and eventually loses its identity by 559'. 559-582' core is broken, rusty, locally brecciated and bleached -											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
			with minor pyrite.											
			564-565' bedded sediments.											
			565' and below light green amygdaloidal chloritic phyllite.											
			Numerous carbonate veins with minor pyrite especially near 592-593'.											
			Minor bedded sediments near 608 and 609'.											
			624-626' grey bedded sediments.											
			Below 626' metavolcanics are light green as above 624' but lack											
			white amygdules of carbonate + pyrite. Rocks are cut by numerous											
			irregular veinlets of carbonate with disseminated pyrite. Some											
			veins have pyritic margins. Mainly light green metavolcanics with											
			up to a few percent pyrite locally mostly in veins.											
			645-681' mixed light green tuffaceous metavolcanics, grey and brown											
			bedded sediments and fine to medium pebble grit. Up to a few											
			percent disseminated pyrite in coarser beds. Scattered quartz											
			carbonate pyrite veinlets. Bedding and S_1 are not parallel and											
			bedding is highly variable in orientation and locally steep but no											
			consistent trend can be deciphered. Pebbles in grit are mainly											
			quartzose and cherty with subordinate pelite and are up to 1/4-1/2"											
			in long dimension - considerably flattened. Near contact with											
			underlying phyllites core is quite broken and rock is rusty and											
			brecciated with considerable quartz + carbonate + pyrite material.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS (ppm) Pb	Zn	Cu
			Contact is not clearly a thrust or depositional contact or the latter							
			modified by tectonism. The occurrence of grit in the transition from							
			mainly volcanic to mainly sedimentary rock suggest a modified							
			depositional contact.							
681	797		Grey phyllite - with very thin quartz + pyrite layers. Core is							
			moderately broken and fractures are rusty and yellowish near upper	685	686	1'				
			contact, perhaps a zinc alteration product.							
			Particularly quartzose from 723 to 731' with a few pyrite rich layers	695	696	1'				
			less than 1" thick.							
			Below 731' grey phyllite as above but locally richer in pyrite -	705	706	1'				
			probably averages about 20%. Contains a few coarser sandy more							
			pyrite rich layers but mostly monotonous grey phyllite to total depth.	715	716	1'				
			Two short sections of very light green tuff 767-768' and 772-773'.							
			Fabric in phyllites is confusing - there is a good pervasive meta-	725	726	1'				
			morphic foliation locally crenulated by a foliation at about 60°.							
			S_1 (or S_2?) varies from 0 to about 45°. The good foliation is	735	736	1'				
			locally widely spaced but never clearly crenulates a previous meta-							
			morphic foliation as is the case elsewhere on the property. Locally	745	746	1'				
			a case can be made for a previous fabric but it must have been							
			practically a slaty cleavage as it is barely visible but the good	755	756	1'				

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-4
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS (ppm) Pb	Zn	Cu	
			metamorphic foliation is a strain slip cleavage with respect to	765	766	1'					
			very thin quartzose layers. The lack of a clear S_2 crenulation								
			cleavage dipping shallowly suggests that the good foliation here	775	776	1'					
			is S_2 not S_1. As in K-72-6 a cross banding cut by S_2(?) is visible								
			in more quartzose sections; this could be S_1 or the banding could	785	786	1'					
			result from tensional fractures during an early more brittle period								
			of folding.								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	61+80N	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST	229+25W	0	185°	-70
ELEVATION				
LOGGED BY	Gregg Jilson	No acid tests		
DATE LOGGED	9/72			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	NTS 105-K-6	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION
PROPERTY NAME MT. MYE
DRILLING CONTRACTOR E. Caron Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test Mag/EM feature

HOLE NO. K-72-5
CLAIM NAME AM 5
COMMENCED 14 Aug. 1972
FINISHED 20 Aug. 1972
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO	ASSAYS
0	30		Overburden and broken rock - no recovery.					
30	36	100%	Grey bedded phyllite - minor pyrrhotite.					
36	38.5	100%	Chloritic phyllite.					
38.5	50.5	100%	Grey bedded phyllite with some chloritic material.	48	49	1'		
50.5	56.5	100%	Chloritic phyllite with short infolded sections of grey bedded phyllite - numerous irregular quartz + carbonate veins with minor amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite and sphalerite.					
56.5	68	100%	Grey bedded phyllite and greenish grey bedded tuffaceous chloritic phyllite - grades into chloritic phyllite near 68' - minor sphalerite at 57' - contains several small quartz veinlets - with considerable quartz carbonate material from 62-64' with minor pyrrhotite and traces of sphalerite(?). Compositional banding at 15° to core axis. S_2 at 20° opposite.					
68	78.5	100%	Chloritic phyllite, good S_1 foliation crenulated by S_2. S_2 at ~30°					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-5
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			to core axis. Contains a few deformed quartz veinlets.					
'78.5	80	100%	Bedded grey and greenish grey phyllite.					
80	84	100%	Light green locally bedded phyllite.					
84	111	100%	Coarse grained tuffaceous chloritic metavolcanic. 104.5-105.5' fine grained - a few barren quartz veinlets.					
111	126	100%	Green grey locally bedded phyllite - good S_2 crenulation at 25° to core axis. Compositional banding and S_1 at 40° opposite dip. S_1 and compositional banding preserved in lithons - lithon structure very well developed in contrast to bedded rocks in K-72-6. 117-120' pelitic mainly.					
126	136	100%	Grey bedded phyllite - up to few percent pyrite locally. Very graphitic 133-135'. S_2 crenulation cleavage appears to be cut by a wavy wide spaced cleavage at ~20° to core axis.					
136	182.5	100%	Talcose chloritic metavolcanic or meta intrusive. Mostly coarse grained and locally with what could be a relict porphyritic texture.					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO K-72-5
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			Many barren folded carbonate veins. Relict phenocrysts(?) could have been mostly feldspars but some possibly were a pyroxene or some perhaps olivine. Now all are altered to a creamy green to brown fine grained mass. Coarse grained rock grades into finer grained talcose rock near 180'.					
182.5	186.5	100%	Fine grained chloritic phyllite locally bedded - non-talcose.					
186.5	189.5	100%	Mostly grey bedded pelitic phyllite with 3-5% pyrite.					
189.5	197	100%	Chloritic phyllite. 195-197' abundant quartz carbonate material with locally abundant pyrite - a few pyrite veinlets in rest of rock mass.					
197	203	100%	Mostly grey bedded phyllite with 1-3% pyrite.					
203	219	100%	Chloritic phyllite as above.					
219	405	99%	Grey bedded phyllite. S_1 and compositional layers trend roughly down the core. S_2 is a very well developed cleavage with .1mm pervasive cleavage separating ~1 cm lithons with S_2 as crenulation	200	201	1'		

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO K-72-5
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			cleavage. A few pyrite rich thin quartzose layers but generally					
			with 1% or less pyrite. Scattered quartz carbonate lenses ± pyrite.					
			256-273' very broken and locally graphitic.					
			Below 290' S_2 is nearly pervasive in less well bedded pelite.	250	251	1'		
			317-325' core moderately broken.					
			346-343' brecciated phyllite and gouge with abundant quartz	300	301	1'		
			carbonate material - a probable fault zone with normal $\sim 60^{\circ}$ to					
			core axis.					
			367-380' abundant barren quartz carbonate veins.					
			Near 368' S_2 at 20° to core axis - bedding strongly folded in	350	351	1'		
			modified buckle folds - S_2 nearly pervasive with less well developed					
			lithon structure than described above.					
			Core locally very broken 387-397'.					
			At 402' S_2 at 30° to core axis - general trend of bedding is same	400	401	1'		
			direction at 45° but tightly folded.					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
		FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH	94+50N	0		-90°
EAST	180W	320	N?	-85°
ELEVATION				
LOGGED BY	Gregg Jilson			
DATE LOGGED	9/72			
MAP REFERENCE NO	NTS 105-K-6	METHOD:	Acid etch	

COMPANY NAME KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION
PROPERTY NAME MT. MYE
DRILLING CONTRACTOR E. Caron Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test EM/Gravity anomaly

HOLE NO. K-72-6
CLAIM NAME KD 24
COMMENCED 22 Aug. 1972
FINISHED 28 Aug. 1972
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Pb (ppm)	ASSAYS Zn (ppm)	ASSAYS Cu (ppm)	% Py	Footage	S_1	S_2
0	89		Overburden and broken rock.											
'89	208	~80%	Grey phyllite with very thin quartz + pyrite bands. Bands are a few	95	96	1'					1%	90'	?	~40°
			100ths inch thick and barely visible from a few feet away. Possible								2%	92'	45°	60°
			trace amounts of galena. Compositional bands are paralleled by S_1								<1%	99'	58°?	58°
			mostly but F_1 closures can be seen locally; for example just above								<1%	103'	20°	?
			92' and at 99'5". The F_1 folds are rootless and isoclinal. Phyllite								1%	107'	52°	50°
			locally has enough graphite to mark paper . A few quartz + pyrite								<1%	113'	?	0.90°
			veinlets occur which parallel S_1 or cut it. These are .1 to .5 inches									120'	?	?
			thick and there are usually 0-3 per foot. Some carry Fe carbonate	105	106	1'					<1%	128'	?	?
			but all seem to be barren.								<1%	135'	?	?
			89-108' recovery ~75-80%.											
			Larger quartz accumulations particularly common from 109-115'.	115	116	1'								
			Core very broken 117-157' and locally small fragments are very											
			graphitic.	125	126	1'								
			Near 113' fabric is confusing - S_2 seems to be nearly pervasive											
			with S_1 preserved only in lithons. S_2 is folded with a shallowly	135	136	1'								
			dipping axial plane.											
			Recovery 108-117' - 100%; 117-137' - ~50%.											
			Below 138' light grey sandy layers frequently and are up to 4" thick.											
			Locally well bedded with sandy material or pyrite.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-6
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Pb (ppm)	ASSAYS Zn (ppm)	ASSAYS Cu (ppm)	% Py	Footage	S_1	S_2
			Pyrite rich layers occur at 142', 152'6", 155', 158'6", 159'8",	145	146	1'					<1%	138'	?	?
			160', 161'6", 162', 165', 168'6". These sulfide rich layers are								<1%	140'	?	25°?
			visibly barren and generally <1" thick.	155	156	1'					<1%	145'	13°	15°
			Recovery 137' to 170' ~90%.								<1%	150'	?	25°?
			170-195' abundant quartz veins and brecciated dark grey phyllite.	165	166	1'					<1%	155'	20°?	?
			At 170' what appears to be nearly pervasive S_2 is folded on a								50%	160'	30°?	?
			shallowly dipping axis but at 175' what appears to be S_2 has about	175	176	1'					30%	165'	?	30°
			the same dip but is a weakly developed crenulation cleavage.								1%	168'	-	-
			Pyrite and quartz layers <1" thick at 199' and 205'.	185	186	1'					<1%	171'		
											<1%	175'		
208	283	90%+	Moderately quartz rich banded phyllite. S_2 nearly flat and mostly	195	196	1'					1%	180'		
			pervasive but only weakly developed crenulation over some 6"								1%	185'		
			intervals. Near 220' grades into quartz vein rich zone of brecciated	205	206	1'					1%	190'		
			phyllite. Brecciated zone ends near 231'. Brecciation may be								<1%	195'		
			associated with F_2. At 237' good S_2 crenulation at 35°; S_1 and	215	216	1'					<1%	200'		
			compositional banding at 30° opposite dip.								10%	205'		
			262-266' slightly brecciated zone with quartz with small local	225	226	1'					1%	208'	65°	35° opp.
			sulfide accumulations - barren.								<1%	213'	-	-
			Near 280' a shallow dipping crenulation cleavage is apparent but	235	236	1'					1%	217'	90°	40°
			it is not certain whether this is S_2 or a later foliation. At 284'								<1%	222'	-	-
			there are three foliations and S_2 seems to get obliterated by a later	245	246	1'					1%	226'	-	-

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-6
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Pb (ppm)	ASSAYS Zn (ppm)	ASSAYS Cu (ppm)	% Py	Footage	S_1	S_2
			shallow cleavage which is at about 20° to core axis. Another	255	256	1'					< 1%	230'	-	-
			good example of same at 286'.								< 1%	234'	-	50°
				265	266	1'					1%	238'	20°	40° opp.
283	361		Quartz rich banded phyllite. The rock is becoming conspicuously								< 1%	242'	40°	45° opp.
			banded and quite quartz rich below 283'. Some quartz rich bands	275	276	1'					1%	246'	? 25°	-
			contain considerable pyrite. Folded barren quartz veins of high								< 1%	248'	S_2 perv.	? 30°
			purity up to a few inches thick occur locally in the more quartz	285	286	1'					1%	256'	60°± opp.	40°
			rich phyllite.								< 1%	260'	45°± opp.	30°
			Good example of folded S_2 and interference in F_2 fold at 317'.	296	297	1'					10%	264'	-	-
			Late axial plane again dips shallowly.								< 1%	269'	S_2 perv.	30°
			333' quartz and minor carbonate vein and some brecciated phyllite.	306	307	1'					< 1%	278'	-	-
			Quartz content of phyllite decreases somewhat below 330'.								5%	283'	-	-
			A few light grey coarser sandy layers occur between 330' and 360'.	& 295 305	296 306	2'					1-2%	286'	-	-
			Some carry considerable pyrite notably at 352'+6".								3%	289'	-	-
				315	316	1'					< 1%	294'	Steep	45°
361	380	100%	Moderately quartz rich banded phyllite, grey slightly banded								2%	304'	-	-
			phyllite and bedded sandy pelite interlayered. Large quartz and	325	326	1'					< 1%	312'	-	-
			carbonate vein at 371' - barren.								3%	317'	-	45-90
				335	336	1'					< 1%	320'	-	-
380	398	100%	Quartz rich banded phyllite with numerous folded and cross-cutting								5%	327'	-	-
			veins of quartz and carbonate - all barren.	345	346	1'					< 1%	330'	-	-

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-6
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS						
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	% Py	Footage	S_1	S_2
											1%	334'	30° opp.	45°
				355	356	1'					1%	340'	-	-
											<1%	346'	Steep	35°
				365	366	1'					1-2%	352'	-	-
											<1%	355'	-	35°
				375	376	1'					2%	361'	-	? 30°
											<1%	365'	-	? 35°
				385	386	1'					2%	371'	-	? 40°
											<1%	377'	-	-
				395	396	1'					<1%	384'	-	? 35°
											1%	392'	-	-
											<1%	398'	-	-

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
		FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH	103+50N	0		-90°
EAST	200+10W	No acid tests due		
ELEVATION	6,100'	to permafrost		
LOGGED BY	Gregg Jilson			
DATE LOGGED	9/72			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	NTS 105-K-6	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION
PROPERTY NAME MT. MYE
DRILLING CONTRACTOR E. Caron Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER Bondar-Clegg
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test geochem
(Note: Logged in artificial light.)

HOLE NO. K-72-7
CLAIM NAME KD 4
COMMENCED 10 Sept. 1972
FINISHED 17 Sept. 1972
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS % Zn	% Cu	% Pb	Ag Au oz/ton	Footage S_1	S_2	%ZnS
0	30		Overburden and broken bedrock.											
30	41	100%	Fragmental metavolcanic rock: buff fragments in dark grey (with											
(Unit A)			slight greenish tinge) matrix of fine quartz and sericite. Fragments											
			are angular and have very intricate outlines with abundant re-											
			entrants suggestive of a replacement breccia. Both matrix and											
			fragments are foliated but it is not certain whether foliation is									32'		
			pre or post brecciation - some of the fragments have quartz eyes.	30	40	10'	28660	0.76	0.02	<0.02		25°	-	Nil
			Most fragments are 1/4 - 1/2" or less in long dimension and are											
			platy parallel to S_1. Very minor assorted fine sulfides in matrix,									39'		
			not noted in fragments.									20°	-	<<1%
41	51	100%	Grey metavolcanic rock - very similar to matrix above. Contact											
(Unit V)			is vague but not clearly gradational by decrease in fragment	40	50	10'	28661	0.98	0.04	0.02				
			abundance. Very heterogeneous, locally vesicular and locally											
			probably altered before metamorphism. Sphalerite and associated									42'		
			manganese pyrrhotite chalcopyrite and galena are widely									10°	-	<< 1%
			distributed as blebs and in veinlets. Mineralization is in part											
			clearly pre F_2 and perhaps pre F_1 however thin veinlets occur									48'		
			that could be post F_2. Grade of mineralization <0.5% Zn,									10°?	-	<<1%
			<< 0.1% Cu, <<<0.5% Pb.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-7
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS % Zn	% Cu	% Pb	Ag/Au oz/ton	Footage S_1	S_2	%ZnS
51	138.5		Brecciated as above and fairly well mineralized but still low grade											
(Unit A+V)			probably 1% Zn or less.											
(and rusty float)			63-65' hi-grade zone of coarse sphalerite and carbonate and	50	60	10'	28662	1.44	0.14	0.04				
			chloritic gangue, minor chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite.									53'		
			70-71' barren zone of unbrecciated grey metavolcanic rock.	60	70	10'	28663	3.00	0.12	0.12		10°?		<1%
			Below 71' Zn grade picks up and locally is probably over 2%.									59'		
			Most sphalerite is disseminated through breccia matrix and in									20°	-	1%
			relatively thin veinlets up to 1/2". Some fragments contain									63'		
			sphalerite and one seems to have a pre breccia veinlet. Sphalerite	70	75	5'	28665	2.08	0.08	0.02		18°	-	1%
			tends to be marginal to fragments locally. Sphalerite is the only									64'		
			important sulfide. Pyrite is minor and generally localized in									?	-	10-15%
			veinlets. Pyrrhotite is minor as blebs. Chalcopyrite is minor and									71'		
			associated with sphalerite and rarely pyrite, galena is rare.	75	80	5'	28651	1.13	0.09	0.02		25°	-	Nil
			Narrow (6") hi-grade zones at 80' and 84'.									72'		
			Locally heavily leached and rusty 92-100'.	80	85	5'	28652	4.00	0.25	0.06	0.49/.005	30°	-	5%
			A few sections of grey tuffaceous and/or amygdaloidal metavolcanics									76'		
			occur (as at 70-71') notably 76-77 1/2', 89-91' and near 93'. These									20°?	-	2%
			are certainly barren and pyrrhotite predominates generally occurring									81'		
			as amygdaloidal fillings with local sphalerite or chalcopyrite cores.	85	90	5'	28653	0.86	0.09	0.01		20°	-	<1%
			These barren sections are probably related to the enclosing rock									86'		
			by a decrease in intensity of pre metamorphic hydrothermal alteration									20°	-	5%

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-7
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS % Zn	% Cu	% Pb	Ag/Au oz/ton	Footage S_1	S_2	%ZnS
			and mineralization.									90'		
			Between 100 and 120' seems to be interlayered sequence of strongly	90	95	5'	28654	0.84	0.04	0.01		15°	-	Nil
			deformed brecciated and unbrecciated rocks. Mineralization varies									91'		
			considerably but no consistent association with lithology - seems	95	100	5'	28655	1.23	0.10	0.02		15°	-	<1%
			to be a fairly low grade section with only a few narrow hi-grade									99'		
			zones. In short sections a buff amygdaloidal metavolcanic (probably	100	105	5'	28656	1.58	0.06	0.01		20°	-	<1%
			originally a felsic rock) is interlayered with the generally darker									103'		
			grey metavolcanics and breccia and tends to be relatively barren.	105	110	5'	28657	1.51	0.07	0.01		20°	-	1%
			120-138 1/2' few breccia fragments, grey tuffaceous? metavolcanic									106'		
			with a section of grey pelite from 134 1/2-136' and 132 1/2-133 1/2'.	110	115	5'	28658	2.25	0.14	0.06		20°	-	<1%
			Mineralization tends to be larger discrete blebs and narrow veinlets -									108'		
			mostly sphalerite.	115	120	5'	28659	0.73	0.08	0.02		20°	-	<1%
138.5	140.5		Grey pelitic phyllite with a few deformed Fe carbonate veinlets.									113'		
			Phyllite is well bedded.	120	130	10'	28666	1.38	0.06	0.04		0°	-	5%
140.5	148		High grade zone with coarse sphalerite, abundant pyrrhotite pyrite									118' 20°	70°	<1%
			and chalcopyrite locally abundant. Gangue Fe carbonate and									121' 15°	-	2%
			country rock partly replaced by carbonate.	130	140	10'	28667	0.90	0.07	0.02		123' 20°	Steep	1-2%
			Beyond 145' grade and sulfide content decreases. Abundant gangue									128' 0-10°	-	<<1%
			is unidentifiable. Altered metavolcanics.									132' 5°	-	2%
148	154	100%	Grey phyllite and altered metavolcanics. Abundant vein material	140	145	5'	28668	8.21	0.42	0.56	1.42/.005	137' 10°	-	<1%
			and blebs of sphalerite - some galena.									140' 30°	50° opp.	1%

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-7
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO	ASSAYS % Zn	% Cu	% Pb	Ag oz/ton / Au oz/ton	Footage S_1	Footage S_2	Footage %ZnS
154	158	100%	Grey phyllite with several diverse types of mineralized veins.								0.70 / .005	144'		
				145	150	5'	28670	4.98	0.16	0.25		-	-	15%
158	161.5	100%	High grade zone as above.	150	155	5'	28671	3.00	0.12	0.29		149'		
				155	160	5'	28672	1.64	0.28	0.07		30°		<1%
161.5	182	100%	Complex rusty altered metavolcanics with scattered sphalerite +									154'		
			Fe carbonate veins. Basic metavolcanic rock is greenish grey.	160	165	5'	28673	4.65	0.30	0.08		45°?		5%
			170 1/2-177 1/2' carbonate vein material locally brecciated by									156'		
			later mineralization - low grade mineralization throughout.	165	175	10'	28674	2.02	0.06	0.12		0-30°		<1%
												166'		
182	190	100%	Reddish tuff? with cream colored layers and fragments, locally									?	-	2%
			crenulated by S_2 or S_3 dipping ~70°.	175	185	10'	28675	1.68	0.06	0.41				
												169'		
190	205	100%	Above rock grades near 190' into greenish grey metavolcanic also									0-10°?	-	2%?
			with cream colored fragments and/or layers. High grade zones	185	195	10'	676	1.16	0.02	0.08		179'		
			near 195' and 197' and 202' and 204'.									-	-	1%
												184'		
205	208	100%	Grey pelitic phyllite - well bedded. Bedding normal at 10° to									20°	-	2%
			core axis - minor mineralized veins.	195	205	10'	677	3.50	0.12	0.36		187'		
												?	-	<1%
208	238	100%	Greenish grey metavolcanics with cream colored fragments and									191'		
			lenses, probably unit A - locally abundant coarse blebs (often									20-30°	~70	Nil

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-7
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO	ASSAYS % Zn	ASSAYS % Cu	ASSAYS % Pb	ASSAYS Ag/Au oz/ton	Footage S_1	Footage S_2	Footage %ZnS
			angular) and lenses of sphalerite with minor chalcopyrite and									192' 20°	70°	1%
			pyrrhotite.	205	215	10'	678	0.90	0.04	0.02		196' 30°	-	<1%
			Cream fragments not abundant below 230' but rest of rock is the	215	225	10'	679	1.00	0.06	0.02		202' -	-	10%
			same grey (slightly greenish) metavolcanic, probably a tuffaceous	225	235	10'	680	3.40	0.04	0.02		207' 10°	37°	<1%
			rock. Mineralization continues low grade as coarse angular blebs									211' 20°	-	2%
			and in veinlets. Mainly sphalerite, minor pyrite and chalcopyrite									217' 25°	-	1%
			mainly in veinlets, 6" high grade zone at 228' and 236 1/2-240' with	235	240	5'	681	9.51	0.18	0.10		222' 30°	-	1%
			moderate grade to 242'.									227' 15-20°	-	1-2%
												232' 25°	-	1%
238	310	100%	Cream colored metavolcanic rock. Same as fragments in above rocks.	240	250	10'	682	1.12	0.04	0.04		237' 30°	-	20%
			Generally has a light green tinge. Locally bleached (silicified?)									242' 0-90°	~40°	5%
			especially near zinc bearing veinlets. From 240 to 250' S_1 becomes									247' 0-90°	40° opp.	1%
			locally quite steep. Flattens out again below 250'. Mineralization	250	260	10'	683	0.46	0.04	0.02		252' 10°+	35° opp.	2%
			is mainly in folded veinlets and is associated with pyrite in some.									257' 20°?	-	2%
			A few blebs but not nearly as much as in the breccias.	260	270	10'	684	0.86	0.04	<0.02		262' 25°	-	1%
			Between 260 and 280' cream metavolcanic grades through orange									267' ?	-	<1%
			to cream earthy textured rock to greenish mottled earthy textured									272' 25°?	-	Nil
			rock and eventually into grey green tuffaceous metavolcanic with	270	280	10'	685	0.30	0.01	0.07		277' -	-	<1%
			fragments ~1/8" size. By 285' grades back into orange to cream									282' ?	-	Nil
			punky mass that is the clay rich weathered equivalent of cream to											
			light green tuffaceous metavolcanics locally preserved. Minor											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-7
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO	ASSAYS % Zn	% Cu	% Pb	Ag oz / Au tom	Footage S_1	Footage S_2	Footage %ZnS
			sphalerite mineralization mostly in veinlets. Core is locally									293'		
			quite vugular and there has probably been a fair amount of	280	290	10'	686	0.18	0.01	<0.02		20°	-	1%
			leaching of the widely spaced veins.									297'		
			Ditto to 310'. Possible tetrahedrite at 297' - not much.	290	300	10'	687	0.86	0.04	0.04	0.11	-	-	Nil
												305'		
310	318	100%	Brecciated pelite with cream to orange matrix.	300	310	10'	688	0.34	0.02	<0.02		-	-	Nil
318	333	100%	Brecciated competent cream metavolcanic rock in punky cream to											
			orange matrix. Gougy clayey matrix becomes more abundant with											
			depth and core is all soft clayey mass below 327' with no competent											
			fragments remaining. Matrix is intensely slickensided and is no											
			doubt a fault gouge probably related to the mapped thrusts. Slick											
			surfaces are at about 20° to core axis as S_1 has been in most of											
			the hole. Gouge becomes off-white near 327' then light green by											
			330'.											
			At 333' core is competent green to grey tuffaceous and/or											
			amygdaloidal metavolcanic rock with scattered quartz veinlets											
			and lenses some of which contain minor sphalerite. Notable											
			feature of rock are flattened lenses of dark green chlorite probably											
			representing original rock fragments or vesicles now strongly											
			deformed. These give the foliation surface a light green/dark green											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-7
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS	Footage S_1	Footage S_2	Footage %ZnS
			mottled appearance. A near vertical crenulation foliation is locally								
			developed in this rock giving foliation surfaces a wrinkle lineation.						337'		
			Local hematite or pyrrhotite/pyrite in amygdules and rare sphalerite						12°	-	Nil
			also.								
			355 and 368' minor sphalerite in quartz vein (1").						347'		
			373' galena and chalcopyrite + pyrite in quartz vein (1/2").						15°	-	Nil
			394' hematite in quartz vein (2").								
			396 1/2' hematite + pyrite + minor fine black sphalerite in quartz						366'		
			vein (4").						15°	-	Nil
			398' minor sphalerite in quartz vein.								
			404' steep thin Fe carbonate veinlet along steep reverse fault with						376'		
			1" displacement.						15°	-	Nil
			Below 412' quartz + carbonate material is fairly abundant occurring								
			both as lenses along foliation and steep veins cutting foliation and								
			carrying minor sphalerite + pyrite (413-414' = 1% Zn). Quartz +						382'		
			carbonate veins less abundant below 427'.						10°	-	Nil
			Minor sphalerite in quartz vein at 433'.								
			Minor sphalerite + galena quartz vein at 437'.						420'		
			Rock locally weathered tan.						5°	-	Nil
			Below 450' to total depth at 464' quartz carbonate lenses parallel								
			to foliation are abundant again. Carry only minor pyrrhotite and								

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-72-7
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS				Footage		
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.					S_1	S_2	%ZnS
			trace chalcopyrite + sphalerite.									443'		
			455-457' 6" core loss.									15°	-	Nil
			457-459' 1' core loss.											
			459-464' 2' core loss.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH 104+10N	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST 190+20W	0		-90
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY G. Jilson			
DATE LOGGED July 1973			
MAP REFERENCE NO. 105-K-6	METHOD: no acid tests permafrost		

COMPANY NAME KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORP.
PROPERTY NAME MOUNT MYE PROSPECT
DRILLING CONTRACTOR E. Caron Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER Bondar-Clegg, Whitehorse
PURPOSE OF HOLE to test extension of mineralization and geochemical anomaly

HOLE NO. K-73-8
CLAIM NAME KD 2
COMMENCED June 24, 1973
FINISHED June 28, 1973
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu%	ASSAYS Pb%	ASSAYS Zn%
0	8	Nil	Overburden and broken bedrock	10	20	10	9576	0.01	0.02	0.02
8	90	100%	Phyllitic metavolcanic Grey to slightly greenish grey meta-	30	40	10	9577	0.01	<0.02	<0.02
			volcanic rock with carbonate (± chlorite) filled eyes							
			(probably amygdules) ranging from less than 1 mm to several	50	60	10	9578	0.04	0.02	<0.02
			mm in diameter. Several thin carbonate ± chlorite veinlets							
			folded into F_1 folds. S_1 cleavage at 80°-90° to core axis.	70	80	10	9579	0.06	0.03	0.08
			S_2 crenulation cleavage at 45° to core axis but highly variable.	90	100	10	9580	0.05	0.03	<0.02
			Several rusty vuggy coarse carbonate and euhedral coarse	110	120	10	9581	0.04	<0.02	0.02
			quartz veins scattered through ranging from 1" to 5" thick.	130	140	10	9582	0.04	<0.02	<0.02
			Veins appear to be same composition as "eyes" and thin							
			veinlets. Some veins have chloritic selvages and some	150	160	10	9583	0.05	0.30	0.15
			contain considerable pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite.	160	170	10	9584	0.04	<0.02	<0.02
			Below 29' amygdules ("eyes") commonly contain	170	180	10	9585	0.04	0.03	<0.02
			pyrrhotite and have cores of chalcopyrite.	180	190	10	9586	0.04	0.03	<0.02
			Core badly broken from 43' to 73'	190	200	10	9587	0.05	0.02	<0.02
			Near 80' amygdaloidal sections alternate with more	200	210	10	9588	0.06	0.03	<0.02
			common non-amygdaloidal sections - could be drilling in	210	220	10	9589	0.04	<0.02	<0.02
			highly deformed pillow lava sequence.	220	230	10	9590	0.08	<0.02	<0.02
			- gradational contact -	230	240	10	9591	0.01	<0.02	<0.02
90	240	95%	Moderately foliated metavolcanic Greenish grey massive to	250	260	10	9592	0.06	<0.02	<0.02

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORP.
PROPERTY NAME MOUNT MYE PROSPECT
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO K-73-8
CLAIM NAME KD 2
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO	ASSAYS Cu%	ASSAYS Pb%	ASSAYS Zn%
			slightly foliated, fine grained metavolcanic rocks. Commonly							
			with disseminated pyrrhotite which is locally associated with	270	280	10	9593	0.01	<0.02	<0.02
			chalcopyrite. Several rusty quartz carbonate veins to 118' at							
			which point core is less broken and sulphides show up better.	290	300	10	9594	0.01	<0.02	0.02
			Veins locally quite rich in pyrrhotite 116 to 130. Below 126'	310	320	10	9595	0.11	<0.02	0.10
			thin veinlets and irregular blebs of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite	330	340	10	9596	0.02	<0.02	0.02
			are common. Possibly minor sphalerite is also associated							
			but material in question is sooty, very fine grained and hard	350	360	10	9597	<0.01	<0.02	0.02
			to identify - locally it appears to be an alteration of pyrrhotite.							
			Between 140' and 225' are numerous partings of buff	370	380	10	9598	<0.01	<0.02	0.02
			weathering quartz sericite phyllite a few feet or less thick.	390	400	10	9599	0.09	0.02	1.56
			Pyrrhotite filled amygdules (?) are locally well developed -							
			commonly altered to black sooty material. Pyrite & chalco-	410	420	10	9600	<0.01	0.02	0.06
			pyrite and minor sphalerite veins concordant to S_1 and a few							
			inches thick are locally developed between 160' and 180'. S_1							
			foliation mostly perpendicular to core axis. At 163.5' to 165'	430	440	10	9551	0.03	<0.02	0.18
			is a carbonate and quartz and minor pyrrhotite and chalco-	450	460	10	9552	0.04	0.09	2.25
			pyrite vein with interesting coloform texture suggestive of							
			open space filling. Veins of pyrrhotite & carbonate $\pm$ chalco-							
			pyrite or pyrite & epidote $\pm$ galena $\pm$ sphalerite $\pm$ chalcopyrite	470	480	10	9553	0.02	0.02	0.15
			(some with marcasite?) are well developed from 180' to 221'.	490	500	10	9554	0.04	0.03	0.50

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORP.
PROPERTY NAME MOUNT MYE PROSPECT
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO K-73-8
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO	ASSAYS Cu%	ASSAYS Pb%	ASSAYS Zn%
			Below 225' buff phyllite and sulphide rich veins are not	510	520	10	9555	0.01	< 0.02	0.08
			common. There are a number of carbonate veins that carry							
			very minor pyrrhotite especially between 226' and 233'.	530	540	10	9556	0.01	< 0.02	0.04
240	375	100%	Phyllitic metavolcanic Grey and grey green, locally buff phyllitic	550	560	10	9557	0.01	< 0.02	<0.02
			metavolcanic similar to the buff phyllite above. Amygdules	570	580	10	9558	0.01	< 0.02	0.02
			are common mostly containing carbonate with only minor							
			pyrrhotite. A few carbonate veins similar to above only some	590	600	10	9559	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
			of which contain sulphides.	610	620	10	9560	9.01	< 0.02	0.02
375	380	100%	Buff phyllitic metavolcanic as above							
380	390	100%	Grey phyllite metavolcanic as above							
390	469	100%	Phyllitic metavolcanic Buff carbonate rich phyllitic metavolcanic							
			basically a quartz sericite carbonate phyllite. A little coarse							
			sphalerite at 422' but not much anywhere. Carbonate veins							
			with minor sulphides are very common.							
			- gradational contact -							

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORP.
PROPERTY NAME MOUNT MYE PROSPECT
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-8
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu%	ASSAYS Pb%	ASSAYS Zn%
469	491	100%	Moderately foliated metavolcanic Greenish grey rock similar to that up hole. Rock contains fewer carbonate veins. A little sphalerite with carbonate vein at 484'.							
491	513	100%	Buff phyllite as above with abundant carbonate - minor green phyllite.							
513	537.5	100%	Grey and green phyllitic metavolcanic as above. Some hematite in amygdules.							
537.5	542	100%	Buff phyllitic metavolcanic as above.							
542	600	100%	Grey and greenish phyllitic metavolcanic as above. A monotonous sequence with considerable variability similar to rocks elsewhere in hole.							
600	615	100%	Buff and greenish phyllite with abundant carbonate							
615	623	100%	Green moderately foliated metavolcanic rock							
			END OF HOLE							

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:
NORTH 106N
EAST 195W
ELEVATION 6100
LOGGED BY G. Jilson
DATE LOGGED July 1973
MAP REFERENCE NO. 105-K-6

HOLE SURVEY		
FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
836	-	-90
METHOD: Permafrost	No acid tests	

COMPANY NAME Kangaroo Exploration Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Mt. Mye Prospect
DRILLING CONTRACTOR E. Caron Diamond Drilling
ASSAYER Bondar-Clegg
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test lateral extension of mineralization at depth

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME K.D. 4
COMMENCED 30 June 1973 A.M.
FINISHED 8 Jul
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu%	ASSAYS Pb%	ASSAYS Zn%
0	12		Overburden and broken rock.	12	20	8	9044	0.01	0.02	0.03
				20	30	10	9045	0.01	0.02	0.08
12	17	100%	12'-13' buff metavolcanic - altered pisolitic tuff? with apple							
			green (fuchsite?) flat lenses - associated with carbonate	40	50	10	9046	0.02	0.04	0.16
			breccia vein (minor quartz in vein) - vein is vuggy with							
			carbonate crystals in vugs - some vugs due to leached	60	70	10	9047	0.01	0.02	0.02
			sulphides (sphalerite?).							
			13'-17' bluish grey to slightly greenish grey locally pisolitic	80	90	10	9048	0.02	0.02	0.07
			meta tuff - pisolites are dark green to olive green flattened							
			lenticular masses. Traces of sphalerite in amydules (?)	100	110	10	9049	0.02	0.02	0.06
			foliation wraps around amygdules (eyes)- a number of							
			thin veinlets 1/4" or less thick cut foliation & pisolites-veins white	120	130	10	9050	0.01	0.02	0.16
			on cut surface and with dull waxy lustre and green colour							
			on broken surface - very soft and fine grained. Some	140	150	10	689	0.01	0.02	0.16
			associated with dark - olive green fine grained waxy material							
				160	170	10	690	0.03	0.02	0.17
17	27	100%	Grey green to olive green pisolitic tuff - tuff matrix							
			characterized by small angular white fragments.	180	190	10	691	0.01	0.02	0.07
			Flattened dark green pisolites as above. Several thin							
			veinlets as above - transect foliation - may be dark carbonate.	200	210	10	692	0.01	0.02	0.03
			Also irregular veinlets of same material that could be							

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu%	ASSAYS Pb%	ASSAYS Zn%
			pre deformation - some pisolites. Pisolite poor otherwise	220	230	10	693	0.01	0.24	0.08
			same 25.5'-27'.							
27	28	100%	Pisolite poor green foliated tuff.	240	250	10	694	0.01	0.02	0.02
28	36	~100% (broken)	Pisolite - minor pyrrhotite and traces galena and chalcopyrite							
			in veinlet near 28', 29'-36' quite broken and rusty with	260	270	10	695	0.05	0.02	0.10
			abundant veining - veinlets are rusty and vuggy - in some	270	280	10	9562	0.06	0.03	0.06
			vugular veins quartz euhedrons are obvious, others less so	280	290	10	9563			
			but probably present. Some rust apparently due to iron	290	300	10	9564	0.06	0.02	0.38
			carbonate. Other may be due to pyrrhotite which is locally	300	310	10	9565			
			present.	310	320	10	9566	0.04	0.02	0.61
			Below 32.5' rock is bluish grey fine non-pisolithic tuff -	320	330	10	9567			
			locally bedded with So at 45° to core axis.	330	340	10	9568	0.04	0.04	0.05
			At 32'8" minor malachite and fibrous zincian (?) crystals	340	350	10	9569			
			At 33'-33.5' breccia vein - coarse chlorite(?) (± epidote) rich	350	360	10	9570	0.05	0.02	0.05
			fragments (altered metavolcanics) in rusty carbonate matrix.	360	370	10	9571			
			Bedding more obvious below vein.	370	380	10	9572	0.23	0.02	0.15
			Minor malachite at 34.5' associated with small leached quartz	380	390	10	9573			
			rich vein.	390	400	10	9574	0.12	0.02	0.37
36	42	~100% (broken)	Bluish grey bedded tuff and lesser tuff breccia. So to core axis 30°	400	410	10	9575			
			At 39' rusty vein with brecciated pale green fine grained	410	420	10	9526	0.11	0.04	1.06
			metavolcanics in matrix of carbonate and pyrite + arsenopyrite(?)	420	430	10	9527	0.03	L0.05	0.20

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu%	ASSAYS Pb%	ASSAYS Zn%
			with minor chalcopyrite.	430	440	10	9528	0.02	0.02	0.08
42	48	<50%	Broken bedded tuff as above.	440	450	10	9529	0.02	L0.05	0.30
48	50	~80%	Ditto.	450	460	10	9530	0.09	0.02	1.66
50	51	~75%	Ditto.	460	470	10	9531	0.07	L0.05	0.85
51	53	~80%	Ditto. Very steep ∠So to core axis 20°	470	480	10	9532	0.08	0.02	0.84
53	56	~80%	Ditto.	480	490	10	9533			
56	58	~75%	Ditto. Several thin pyrite and pyrrhotite veinlets with carbonate	490	500	10	9534	0.03	0.02	0.30
			gangue parallel S_1.	500	510	10	9535			
58	60	75%	Well bedded tuff as above. ∠So to core axis $\doteq 20^{\circ}$. Less broken	510	520	10	9536	0.07	0.02	0.38
			than above.	520	530	10	9537			
60	64	100+%	Bedded tuff as above. Few thin planar carbonate + pyrrhotite	530	540	10	9538	0.01	0.02	0.27
			(+ quartz?) veinlets - some with altered selvedge. (Veinlets	540	550	10	9539			
			parallel S_1 elsewhere.)	550	560	10	9540	0.02	0.02	0.28
64	71	100%	Bedded tuff and tuff breccia - ∠So to core axis $\doteq 45^{\circ}$ to 30° (varies).	560	570	10	9541			
			Some coarser sections impregnated with few percent of	570	580	10	9542	0.03	0.02	0.18
			sulphide (at least some is pyrrhotite) - a few thin irregular	580	590	10	9543			
			carbonate + pyrrhotite veinlets cutting and disrupting So	590	600	10	9544	0.04	0.02	0.37
			(veinlets not parallel S_1).	600	610	10	9545	0.03	0.05	0.45
71	77	100%	Bedded tuff as above to 72.5'.	610	620	10	9546	0.06	0.03	2.05
			Below 72.5' bedding not apparent but carbonate + pyrrhotite	620	630	10	9547	0.13	L0.05	2.85
			amygdules(?) are abundant - some with trace chalcopyrite -	630	640	10	9548	0.08	0.02	0.28

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS Cu%	ASSAYS Pb%	ASSAYS Zn%
			also several irregular veinlets and masses of same	640	650	10	9549	0.07	L0.05	2.50
			composition.	650	660	10	9550	0.20	0.04	3.45
			Rock seems to become more siliceous towards 77' and at 77'	660	670	10	9026	0.10	0.10	1.90
			is very fine-grained buff siliceous rock.	670	680	10	9027	0.01	0.02	0.24
77	81	100%	As above - light coloured near 78' where associated with coarse	680	690	10	9028			
			carbonate + quartz crystals - pyrrhotite as above and common	690	700	10	9029	0.04	0.02	0.50
			leached rusty vugs - darker coloured near 81'.	700	710	10	9030			
81	83	~80%	Purplish grey to bluish grey fine grained slightly foliated meta-	710	720	10	9031	0.04	0.02	0.45
			volcanics - locally abundant irregular carbonate(?) masses -	720	730	10	9032			
			green waxy material similar to veinlets at top of hole.	730	740	10	9033	0.01	0.44	0.43
			At 82.5' clean vug with euhedral quartz crystals and carbonate	740	750	10	9034			
			crystals.	750	760	10	9035	0.01	0.11	0.09
83	88	100%	Ditto - with pyrrhotite blebs and rusty patches after pyrrhotite	760	770	10	9036			
			and several thin carbonate and pyrrhotite veinlets - mostly	770	780	10	9037	0.01	0.02	0.08
			rusted.	780	790	10	9038			
88	98	50%	As above but locally light coloured particularly where associated	790	800	10	9039	0.01	0.02	0.04
	(5' missing from depth?)		with several vuggy and very rusty typical quartz + carbonate	800	813	13	9040			
			veinlets - core quite broken.	813	820	7	9041	0.01	0.02	0.02
98	108	95%	Grey to slightly greenish grey slightly foliated metavolcanic	820	830	10	9042			
			with the usual carbonate + chlorite or carbonate + pyrrhotite	830	836	6	9043	0.01	0.02	0.17
			± chlorite amygdules.							

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS						
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.							
108	110	100%	Ditto.											
110	112	80%	Ditto.											
112	118	70%	Ditto but variable.											
118	124	75%	Ditto.											
124	128	75%	Greenish grey slightly foliated metavolcanic rock - few pyrrhotite'											
			blebs and veinlets - minor sphalerite blebs.											
128	129	80%	Ditto - somewhat lighter and rusty.											
129	133	100%	Ditto - abundant pyrrhotite + carbonate amygdule with minor											
			chalcopyrite in cores.											
133	138	90%	As above but rusty and with several vuggy leached carbonate											
			+ quartz veins - buff phyllite with greenish carbonate lenses											
			near 138'.											
138	142	100%	Greenish grey to grey slightly foliated metavolcanic - similar											
			to pisolitic tuff.											
142	147	100%	Greenish grey meta tuff similar to above - with usual irregular											
			carbonate + pyrrhotite veinlets and pyrrhotite blebs.											
147	150	80%	Ditto - locally greener - rusty.											
150	151	100%	Ditto.											
151	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	100%	Ditto.											
152 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	100%	Ditto. Numerous irregular carbonate (& quartz) + pyrrhotite											
			± chalcopyrite ± sphalerite (trace) masses or veinlets.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
155½	157½	90%	Ditto.											
157½	162	90%	Greenish grey meta tuff - a few flattened dark green pisoliths and											
			some amygdules(?) - locally quite crowded with amygdules											
			($\measuredangle S_1$ to core axis $\doteq 80^\circ$ more) - some thin greenish carbonate											
			veinlets apparently pre D_1, some cleaner white coarse											
			carbonate veinlets post D_1.											
162	167	100%	Ditto.											
167	171	90%	Ditto. 168'-171' broken and rusty - few more carbonate veinlets											
			now rusty and leached.											
171	174	100%	Ditto. Also broken and rusty.											
174	176	100%	Ditto. Broken and rusty - locally buff coloured and with large											
			rusty vein fragments.											
176	177	36%	Ditto.											
177	182	100%	Greenish grey meta tuff (?) - scattered amygdules most with											
			carbonate and pyrrhotite - a few with sphalerite - several											
			late barren carbonate veinlets and much pre deformation carbonate											
			+ pyrrhotite masses - one ? timing sphalerite + carbonate											
			veinlet.											
182	187	95%	Ditto with flat green masses as well - several pyrrhotite blebs											
			carry chalcopyrite in trace amounts.											
187	192	100%	Ditto.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
192	197	100%	Green metavolcanics - locally "amygdaloidal" - carbonate +											
			pyrrhotite amygdule and with several pre deformation carbonate											
			+ pyrrhotite stringers.											
197	200 1/2	90%	Ditto.											
200 1/2	205	100%	As above but with sphalerite ± chalcopyrite replacing some of											
			the pyrrhotite - core has slight purplish cast but very subtle.											
205	210 1/2	100%	Ditto - not much sphalerite.											
210 1/2	216	100%	As above but with sphalerite blebs (similar in occurrence to											
			pyrrhotite) more common - locally few percent pyrrhotite											
			with minimum chalcopyrite.											
216	220	100%	Ditto - small sphalerite blebs throughout - at 218' irregular											
			veinlet of quartz carbonate, pyrrhotite, sphalerite,											
			chalcopyrite.											
221	225	100%	Greenish grey metavolcanic with moderate foliation - many											
			carbonate veinlets and blebs commonly with pyrrhotite less											
			commonly with sphalerite.											
225	231	100%	Ditto to 228'.											
			Below 228' rusty and buff weathering, otherwise similar to											
			above - possibly a bit more sphalerite and carbonate masses											
			but weathering makes this difficult to judge.											
231	236	100%	To 235' coarser mottled rock similar to above but with abundant											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS						
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.							
			carbonate veinlets - at 232' and 235' large carbonate											
			accumulations with minor sphalerite. Below 235' coarse											
			meta tuff - with a few subhedral feldspars(?) - the usual											
			carbonate and pyrrhotite veinlets.											
236	241	100%	Coarse meta tuff with carbonate veinlets but little sulphides.											
241	246	100%	Ditto.											
246	251	100%	Medium meta tuff - brecciated with minor chalcopyrite, sphalerite											
			and pyrrhotite in quartz carbonate matrix.											
251	256	100%	Green grey moderate to slightly foliated metavolcanics traversed											
			by a few pre deformation carbonate veinlets and a few steep											
			cross-cutting veinlets - a few small blebs sphalerite in											
			carbonate blebs (amygdule?) and in pre deformation veinlets.											
			Amygdules are not common.											
256	261	100%	Ditto - rock locally contains few percent disseminated pyrrhotite.											
261	265	100%	Ditto to 263.5' - rusty and leached to 265' - carbonate in sulphide											
			vein?											
265	271	100%	Metavolcanic similar to above but mottled light and dark green.											
			Dark green may be after hornblende - vague igneous texture											
			suggest meta flow rock - texture very broken by 270' -											
			similar to what has been called pisolitic tuff but appears											
			closely related to above rock.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
271	275	80%	Mottled olive green/dark green foliated metavolcanics similar					
			to last foot of above. Contains carbonate amygdule probably					
			originally a flow rock.					
275	280	100%	Buff altered amygdaloidal metavolcanic similar to above and					
			probably derived from it - near 277' very siliceous and cherty -					
			at 279' carbonate + sphalerite(?) vein very rusty.					
280	285	100%	280'-281' as above.					
			281'-285' grey bedded tuff - bedding generally steep.					
285	290	100%	285'-287' bedded tuff as above.					
			287'-290' light green to olive green foliated metavolcanic with					
			carbonate amygdules. Vein with pyrite, chalcopyrite and					
			sphalerite contact - also sphalerite in carbonate blebs along					
			foliation and in amygdules.					
290	297	30%	Ditto - broken and rusty.					
297	300	50%	Ditto.					
300	309 1/2	~100%	Buff to light green foliated metavolcanics - coarse carbonate					
			sulphide poor vein near 300' and near 305'.					
309 1/2	311	70%	Mostly rusty carbonate vein material.					
311	316		Carbonate vein material - locally rusty but with only minor					
			sulphides - a bit of sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite at					
			313'.					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
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COMPANY NAME
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ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

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CLAIM NAME
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FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
316	321	100%	Ditto to 320' - at 320' becomes rusty and with more sphalerite.					
321	326	100%	321'-322' sulphide rich vein material as above - mostly pyrite					
			with lesser sphalerite.					
			322'-326' buff to olive green well foliated metavolcanic with					
			buff to grey carbonate lenses along foliation locally					
			containing considerable sulphides including sphalerite.					
326	332	80%	Buff phyllite with abundant carbonate along foliation with minor					
			associated sulphide, interlayered with light green metavolcanics.					
332	335	100%	Ditto.					
335	340	100%	Buff to grey phyllite with abundant carbonate associated with					
			sulphides generally pyrite but locally considerable sphalerite					
			and minor chalcopyrite.					
340	346	90%	Buff to purplish grey locally crenulated phyllite as above -					
			carbonate lenses along foliation, some with sphalerite -					
			a couple of coarse carbonate veins few inches thick with a					
			little pyrite and minor sphalerite.					
			$\angle S_1$ to core axis $\doteq 30^{\circ}$					
			$\angle S_2$ to core axis $\doteq 10\text{-}30^{\circ}$					
346	350	100%	Ditto but with only minor buff material - locally with considerable					
			pyrrhotite and trace chalcopyrite associated with carbonate					
			lenses and pre deformation veinlets.					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD		

COMPANY NAME
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CLAIM NAME
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FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			349 ½' pyrite and chalcopyrite with carbonate vein.					
			Locally a few sphalerite(?) amygdules.					
350	355	100%	Grey and buff phyllite with carbonate lenses as above. Minor					
			sphalerite and chalcopyrite.					
355	360	100%	Mostly grey phyllitic metavolcanics as above - some coarse					
			carbonate, minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite.					
360	365	100%	Buff to grey phyllitic material separating carbonate rich layers					
			as above - some pyrrhotite in carbonate lenses. 363'-364.5'					
			carbonate pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena vein.					
365	370	100%	Buff to grey phyllite as above - a few minor coarse carbonate					
			veins.					
370	376	80%	Grey to buff carbonate rich phyllite as above - bit of pyrrhotite					
			associated with carbonate lenses and eyes - minor sphalerite					
			within coarse carbonate - also irregular blebs along foliation					
			locally.					
376	380	100%	Ditto.					
380	386	>100%	Ditto.					
386	391	100%	Buff and greenish or purplish grey phyllitic amygdaloidal					
			metavolcanic - carbonate ± sulphide amygdules.					
			At 390.5' quartz, carbonate pyrite ± sphalerite vein - pyrrhotite					
			locally abundant in carbonate lenses - some pyrrhotite					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
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FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			masses with chalcopyrite cores.					
391	396	90%	Ditto - minor sphalerite with 2 inch carbonate vein at 396'.					
396	401	100%	Buff and grey locally carbonate rich amygdular phyllitic meta-					
			volcanics as above - a few coarse carbonate + pyrite zones					
			carrying minor sphalerite, chalcopyrite and very minor					
			galena. Only few inches wide. At 400' coarse carbonate					
			with large blebs pyrrhotite and minor chalcopyrite.					
401	406	100%	Ditto - the usual carbonate ± pyrrhotite masses and two well					
			developed zones of coarse grey carbonate ± pyrrhotite both					
			with some sphalerite.					
406	410	100%	As above but perhaps a bit more sphalerite in carbonate zones -					
			as above carbonate ± sphalerite veins appear to be pre					
			deformation.					
410	413	100%	Ditto - less sphalerite in carbonate veins and a bit more					
			chalcopyrite + pyrrhotite amygdules.					
413	418	100%	Grey to buff foliated carbonate rich metavolcanics as above -					
			buff coloured below 416' - minor sulphides with carbonate					
			mostly pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite and very minor sphalerite.					
418	423	95%	Buff phyllitic metavolcanics as above - sphalerite rich vein					
			at 419', otherwise poorly mineralized.					
423	428	100%	Ditto to 425' then grey coloured metavolcanics as above -					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
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DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
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ASSAYER
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CLAIM NAME
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PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			carbonate with pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite but little sphalerite.					
428	433	100%	Buff and grey "amygdular" foliated metavolcanics as above with small carbonate + pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite vein at 429' but little sphalerite.					
433	438	100%	Ditto - a few carbonate, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite veins - broken near 438'.					
438	442 1/2	100%	Typical grey foliated metavolcanic with carbonate ± pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite lenses, blebs and eyes lending appearance of deformed amygdaloidal rock - a little sphalerite + pyrite in coarse carbonate vein.					
442 1/2	445	50%	Ditto.					
445	450	100%	Ditto - a few narrow sphalerite + pyrite + carbonate veins.					
450	455	100%	Ditto - several carbonate + pyrrhotite veins and sphalerite + minor chalcopyrite and carbonate vein 3 inches thick at 454'.					
455	460	100%	Ditto - a few carbonate + pyrrhotite or pyrite + chalcopyrite zones but only very minor sphalerite.					
460	465	95%	Similar to above but lighter grey with some buff coloured zones - pyrite or pyrrhotite with carbonate and minor chalcopyrite - little or no sphalerite.					
465	470 1/2	95%	Ditto - a few small carbonate pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite veins.					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
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DATE LOGGED			
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COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
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FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
470 1/2	476	95%	Ditto - minor sphalerite with pyrrhotite in carbonate lenses along foliation - distinct occurrence from restriction of sphalerite to veins above (with one exception).					
476	481	100%	Ditto - little sphalerite mostly associated with coarser carbonate.					
481	486	100%	Ditto - sphalerite with carbonate in blebs along foliation and in irregular carbonate masses.					
486	491	100%	Grey phyllitic metavolcanics as above with carbonate lenses - 487 1/2' two inch solid sphalerite + chalcopyrite (minor) and below that sphalerite + pyrite + chalcopyrite associated with carbonate.					
491	496	100%	Ditto - sphalerite associated with carbonate and quartz veins and in blebs along foliation.					
496	501		Ditto - minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite.					
501	506		Grey buff and grey green foliated carbonate rich metavolcanics as above except for colour locally - minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite in carbonate lenses along foliation and as thin disrupted veinlets.					
506	511	100%	Ditto.					
511	516	100%	Ditto.					
516	520	80%	Ditto.					
520	530	100%	Ditto - minor sphalerite with carbonate blebs along foliation -					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
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NORTH			
EAST			
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COMPANY NAME
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CLAIM NAME
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PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS						
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.							
			grey to buff phyllitic metavolcanic with carbonate layers and											
			lenses and eyes along foliation same as above - some carbonate											
			with sphalerite and/or pyrrhotite.											
530	538	100%	Ditto - several carbonate veins along foliation - barren.											
538	542	100%	Ditto - but with a little sphalerite - rock greener than above.											
542	552	100%	Ditto - grey and green - locally with good carbonate eyes											
			(amygdule) - many with pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite - some											
			stringers of pyrrhotite and/or sphalerite and sphalerite											
			associated with coarser carbonate masses.											
552	562	100%	Ditto.											
562	572		Ditto - rock locally buff as well as green and grey - several											
			larger coarse carbonate veins but only minor sphalerite.											
572	583	90%	Ditto - minor sphalerite - one or two carbonate veins as above.											
583	593	100%	Ditto - one or two carbonate veins also.											
593	603		Ditto - 598'-601' - sphalerite bearing carbonate veins common.											
603	614	100%	Ditto - at 612' four inch high grade sphalerite + chalcopyrite vein.											
614	622	100%	Ditto - high grade zones. Two inches @ 614'. One inch 620'-621'.											
622	630	100%	Ditto - core broken and rusty, little sphalerite.											
630	636	100%	Ditto.											
636	637	100%	Ditto.											
637	640	100%	Ditto - 641 $\frac{1}{2}$'-642' high grade zone associated with coarse carbonate.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
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COMPANY NAME
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FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
640	647	100%	Buff to brownish grey green phyllitic metavolcanics as above but											
			slightly different colour than most (colour changes throughout											
			this unit are gradational - erratic and deceptive). Four inch											
			zone sphalerite + chalcopyrite + carbonate at 642'.											
647	657		Ditto - One quarter inch sphalerite + carbonate + pyrite vein											
			along core axis. From 646'-648' and at 652' - thin sphalerite											
			+ carbonate lenses along foliation are relatively common.											
657	667		Ditto - locally rusty - 659'-600' high grade zone associated with											
			coarse carbonate.											
			662'-664' heavy sulphide zone with good sphalerite.											
			Three inch sphalerite vein at 655 $\frac{1}{2}$'.											
667	678	90%	Buff and brownish to greenish grey phyllitic metavolcanics with											
			abundant carbonate layers and lenses as above - minor											
			sphalerite with carbonate blebs.											
678	688	100%	Ditto - a little more sphalerite but still not very much.											
688	698	100%	Ditto - relatively minor sphalerite as above.											
698	708	100%	Ditto - only minor sphalerite.											
708	718	100%	Greenish grey phyllitic metavolcanics similar to above -											
			sphalerite locally in amygdules.											
718	728	100%	Brownish grey less foliated metavolcanics - less carbonate in											
			body of rock but several veins a few inches thick of carbonate -											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
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MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
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PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-9
CLAIM NAME
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FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			with considerable sphalerite in interval 724'-725', otherwise					
			only a couple of stringers of sphalerite - more foliated below					
			726'.					
728	738	100%	Buff and grey green foliated carbonate rich metavolcanics with					
			a little sphalerite associated with carbonate and a few					
			stringers of sphalerite.					
738	748	100%	Ditto - locally heavy carbonate + quartz but only a few carbonate					
			veins have sphalerite.					
748	758	95%	Ditto - only minor sphalerite.					
758	763	60%	Greenish grey foliated carbonate rich metavolcanics - nil					
			sphalerite.					
763	770	100%	Ditto - practically no sphalerite.					
770	778	60%	Ditto.					
778	788	100%	Ditto - one 1" zone of carbonate with sphalerite otherwise barren.					
788	793	100%	Ditto - little sphalerite broken 791'-793'.					
793	796	100%	Ditto - broken 793'-794' nil sphalerite.					
796	806	100%	Ditto - nil sphalerite.					
806	816	100%	Ditto - nil sphalerite.					
816	826	100%	Ditto - nil sphalerite - good F_1 folds in sphalerite (S_1 foliation					
			to core axis $\simeq$ 0').					
826	836	100%	Ditto - one inch sphalerite at 824'.					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME _____

PROPERTY NAME _____

DRILLING CONTRACTOR _____

ASSAYER _____

PURPOSE OF HOLE _____

HOLE NO. K-73-9

CLAIM NAME _____

COMMENCED _____

FINISHED _____

PROJECT NO. _____

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS						
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.							
836	=		Total depth of hole.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:
NORTH 98+30N
EAST 204+30W
ELEVATION 6150
LOGGED BY G. Jilson
DATE LOGGED July 1973
MAP REFERENCE NO 105 K-6

HOLE SURVEY		
FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
609	180	-60

METHOD: No tests

COMPANY NAME Kangaroo Exploration Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Mt. Mye Prospect
DRILLING CONTRACTOR E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd.
ASSAYER Bondar-Clegg
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test extension of mineralization west of K-72-7

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME K.D. 12
COMMENCED 8 Jul 1973
FINISHED 18 Jul, 1973
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
0	10	Nil	Overburden.											
10	12	50%	Highly fractured - greenish grey and buff bedded tuff.											
12	16	75%	Ditto.											
16	17	75%	Ditto - more buff phyllite - rusty.											
17	19	75%	Buff phyllite - 17'-18' carbonate vein.											
19	24	60%	Ditto - some fine-grained breccia. $\angle S_1$ to core axis $\simeq 30^\circ$											
			$\angle S_2$ to core axis $\simeq 65^\circ$ opposite											
24	28	100%	Buff phyllite and bedded tuff. $\angle S_1$ to core axis $\simeq 60^\circ$. Highly broken.											
28	32	100%	Weakly foliated green to grey meta tuff(?) - several pre D_1											
			carbonate veinlets and scattered carbonate blebs - minor											
			pyrrhotite with trace chalcopyrite and a few specks											
			sphalerite.											
32	41	100%	Ditto - minor sphalerite at 37' - rock becomes light coloured 6"											
			from 41'.											
41	46	100%	Ditto - 41'-42' light buff coloured - little or no sphalerite.											
46	51	100%	Ditto - minor fine pyrite, nil sphalerite.											
51	56	100%	Ditto - becomes carbonate bleb poor at ~53'.											
56	65	100%	Light grey green metavolcanic - poorly foliated amygdular											
			- meta tuff? - clayey 63'-64' & 64.5'.											
65	75	100%	Ditto - a few fractures with carbonate run parallel to core axis -											
			some rusty.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
75	85	100%	Ditto - little fractured, hardly any carbonate - very fresh.											
85	95	100%	Ditto.											
95	100	100%	Ditto.											
100	110	100%	Ditto but has a few flat dark green specks - clasts(?) and											
			carbonate vein breccia at 103' post deformation(?).											
110	117	100%	Ditto - more carbonate veinlets 110'-112'.											
			At 114' becomes lighter coloured - possible pillow at 114'.											
			Below 114' more carbonate material - some veinlets clearly											
			pre deformation - minor pyrrhotite with them but generally											
			sulphide poor.											
117	127	100%	As above to 121.5'. 117'-120' heavy carbonate with minor											
			sphalerite and malachite.											
			121.5'-122.5' bedded tuff.											
			122.5'-124.0' fine breccia - see below.											
			124.0'-127' volcanic breccia - light green fragments in darker											
			foliated clastic matrix.											
127	137	100%	Volcanic breccia - a few post deformation carbonate + pyrite											
			to 134'.											
			Becomes fine grained breccia at 135' with a few coarse fragments											
			here and there.											
			A few late mineralized veinlets scattered throughout but very											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
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HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
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FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS						
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.							
			low grade - one nearly pure sphalerite + minor galena -											
			others carbonate + sphalerite ± quartz.											
137	147	100%	Finer breccia to 140' : Local sulphide - poor irregular carbonate											
			veins.											
			Below 140' rock breccia different from above breccia. Fragments											
			are purplish fine-grained metavolcanics in lighter green											
			foliated matrix - some fragments look as though brecciated											
			in places. One steep carbonate + sphalerite veinlet at 142' -											
			post deformation.											
147	150	90%	147'-147.5' volcanic breccia as above.											
			147.5'-150' fine-grained grey green to olive green metavolcanic -											
			strongly fractured - locally rusty carbonate veinlets.											
150	154	90%	As above - 150'-152' highly fractured and rusty.											
154	157	90%	Ditto.											
157	160	100%	Ditto - 159'-160' highly broken.											
160	162	100%	Ditto.											
162	168.5		Ditto to 168' - rusty and broken. 163'-167' with 1.5' core loss											
			in sand seam. 163.5' minor galena in rusty zone at 45° to											
			core axis.											
			168'-168.5' volcanic breccia as above.											
168.5	174	100%	Volcanic breccia, mostly green fine-grained fragments with											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
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COMPANY NAME
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PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
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PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			lesser buff and rare purple matrix, light green to olive green					
			and strongly foliated. Abundant carbonate material in matrix					
			around fragments and in pressure shadows behind fragments -					
			a few steep veinlets of carbonate cut fragments and foliation -					
			carbonate generally somewhat rusty.					
174	178	100%	Ditto - broken 176.5'-178'(more purple fragments).					
178	183	100%	Ditto - last 2/3rds somewhat finer grained.					
183	186	100%	Breccia and fine breccia - local buff poorly foliated metavolcanic					
			fragments - abundant carbonate.					
186	187	80%	Fine breccia broken and rusty.					
187	189	80%	Ditto.					
189	194.5	100%	189'-190.5' fine greenish breccia abrupt contact with					
			190.5'-193.5' buff phyllite with abundant carbonate grade into					
			193.5'-194.5' volcanic breccia with buff matrix near 193.5'					
			grading into light green by 194'.					
194.5	199	100%+	Fine to medium-grained breccia, green matrix with purplish and					
			buff fragments - buff phyllite 198'-199'.					
199	205	80%	Fine breccia as above, buff to light green siliceous matrix -					
			well foliated. $\angle S_1$ to core axis $\triangleq 70^\circ$					
			$\angle S_2$ to core axis $\triangleq 45^\circ$ (S_3 or later ??) good area					
			$\angle S_2$ variable					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
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ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS						
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.							
			Minor galena and trace sphalerite with carbonate interlayered											
			with buff phyllitic shows near 202'.											
			Below 202' relationships confusing - rock appears to be inter-											
			layered carbonate and buff phyllite with layering strongly											
			disrupted and approaching a breccia texture.											
			Some interlayered non-foliated buff metavolcanics near 204'.											
205	210	100%	As below 202' - relationships somewhat clearer at 207' - rock											
			appears to have been interlayered buff phyllite (acidic											
			metavolcanic) and darker carbonate rich material - carbonate											
			material appears to have migrated extensively along and											
			locally across S_1 during D_1 event producing confusing											
			textures locally simulating a breccia.											
			Above mass appears to grade back and forth into true breccia											
			with same components - i.e. same buff material as fragments											
			rather than layers - distinguishing feature is presence of fine											
			light green fragments.											
210	215	100%	Breccia and layered buff metavolcanic/carbonate as above. Gouge											
			zone at 213' - gouge is crenulated - broken material in gouge -											
			different from usual breccia.											
215	220	100%	215'-217' - ditto.											
			217'-220' - good coarse volcanic breccia - purplish fragments in											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
			green matrix - minor carbonate along foliation.											
215	220	100%	Ditto - local buff metavolcanic fragments.											
220	225	100%	Ditto.											
225	231.6	80%	Ditto to 230'.											
			230'-231' bedded tuff - minor pyrite in carbonate mass.											
			231'-231.5' breccia as above.											
231.6	237	100%+	Breccia as above.											
237	242	100%	Breccia - carbonate veinlets locally appear pre-brecciation.											
242	247	100%	Ditto.											
247	251	100%	Ditto - purple fragments strongly dominant as above.											
251	256	100%	Ditto - broken and rusty below 255'.											
256	259	~100%	Breccia broken and rusty - steep carbonate veins.											
259	264	100%	Unbroken core of breccia as above.											
264	269	100%	Ditto - becoming finer near 267' - no large fragments below 268.5'.											
269	274	100%	Fine-grained dark green bedded tuff to 272'.											
			272'-273' similar but light green grading into buff phyllite and											
			carbonate through light green bedded tuff with carbonate.											
			273.5'-274' light green tuff.											
274	279	100%	Very heterogenous light green to slightly rusty green meta tuffs,											
			small with specks particularly noticeable below 274.5' -											
			minor carbonate along foliation and crosscutting at steep angle.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
279	284	100%	As above to 280.5' - steep sphalerite + minor carbonate pyrite					
			and trace galena vein 1/2" thick. Rock cuts foliation at 280'.					
			280.5'-290.5' buff phyllite interlayered with pelitic material.					
			280.5'-283' complex mixture of brownish green meta tuff with					
			lesser dark pelite and buff metavolcanic.					
			283'-284' brownish green meta tuff.					
284	290	80%	284'-285.2' ditto with pelite and carbonate zone at 284.5'.					
			285.2'-287.5' pelite and carbonate. $\angle S_1$ to core axis $\simeq 70^\circ$					
			$\angle S_2$ to core axis $\simeq 60^\circ$ opposite					
			287.5'-290' grey green metavolcanic - slightly foliated with					
			white specks.					
290	295	100%	Ditto to 291' - below 291' same rock but with abundant carbonate					
			in large folded veins and highly irregular blebs and lenses -					
			no significant sulphide.					
			294'-295' grey pelite with abundant carbonate.					
295	300	100%	Light green foliated metavolcanic with a little pelitic material					
			near 295'.					
			Near 295'-298' abundant carbonate as above. Below 298' light					
			green foliated metavolcanics with white specks as above and					
			a few deformed carbonate veins.					
300	305	100%	300'-302' metavolcanics as above with lots of carbonate.					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			302'-304' dark grey pelitic phyllite with abundant carbonate.					
			$\angle S_1$ to core axis $\triangleq 30^o$.					
			304'-305' light green foliated metavolcanics with a bit of carbonate.					
305	311	90%	As above - locally grades into pisolithic tuff and is buff with					
			apple green specks near 306' where associated with carbonate -					
			contains small grey carbonate lenses throughout - appear to					
			be part of original rock - amygdules(?).					
			309'-311' contains larger round white carbonate amygdules as					
			well as flattened lenses.					
311	316	100%	Ditto - with round amygdules and a few large folded carbonate					
			veins and locally boudinaged - same amygdules die out by					
			315.5'. (A flow margin?)					
316	322	80%	Ditto but with few white amygdules - has flattened darker lenses					
			and is medium to well foliated, grey green to yellowish green -					
			a few folded carbonate veins.					
322	327	100%	Grey green moderate to slightly foliated metavolcanic scattered					
			carbonate veinlets - deformed.					
327	332	100%	Ditto.					
332	337	100%	Ditto - brownish grey at 335.5'-337'.					
			Minor chalcopyrite in carbonate vein at 336'.					
337	343	95%	Grey green medium-grained metavolcanics similar to above rocks -					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS						
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.							
			rusty and with carbonate veining near 338'.											
343	348	100%	Ditto - brownish with carbonate veining below 345'.											
348	353	100%	348'-349.5' locally brown and with carbonate veins as above -											
			otherwise some moderate foliated metavolcanics as above											
			but with more grey colour. Scattered barren carbonate veins.											
353	358		Ditto to 354'.											
			354'-355' similar to above but light green colour.											
			355'-358' similar metavolcanics but brownish green.											
			355'-356' lots of barren carbonate along foliation.											
			358' sphalerite associated with carbonate.											
358	363	100%	Heavy carbonate + quartz in brownish metavolcanics to buff											
			phyllite. A few apple green specks in buff phyllite -											
			carbonate + quartz masses are highly irregular and predate											
			D_1 - minor pyrite, sphalerite and galena associated with											
			carbonate.											
363	368	100%	As above but with little in way of thick carbonate + quartz veins -											
			carbonate still abundant but as small lenses parallel foliation											
			and rounded to irregular shaped white blebs.											
			Apple green mineral particularly abundant - minor sphalerite											
			in carbonate.											
368	373	80%	Ditto.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
373	378	100%	Ditto.											
378	383	100%	Ditto - few inches of sediments at 380' - a bit greener and with											
			little apple green mineral.											
383	388	100%	As above - 386.5'-388' quartz carbonate vein.											
388	393	100%	As above - green colour becoming more pronounced with depth.											
			Small irregular pyrite + galena + sphalerite lens at 391.5'.											
393	398	100%	Yellowish green well foliated metavolcanic essentially the same											
			as the above metavolcanics - contains the usual high percentage											
			carbonate lenses and blebs.											
398	404	80%	Ditto.											
404	409		Ditto - a bit of galena + sphalerite at 404' and a fair amount											
			between 408' and 409' associated with carbonate and pyrite.											
409	414	100%	Grey green to slightly yellowish green foliated metavolcanic											
			with carbonate blebs as above - 4" quartz vein at 412' - a few											
			deformed carbonate veinlets throughout - minor galena and											
			pyrite at 413'.											
414	418	100%	Ditto - minor sphalerite at 415', 3" quartz carbonate vein at 415.5'.											
418	424	90%	Ditto - 6" quartz carbonate vein at 419.5'.											
424	428	100%	Ditto - a few small sphalerite blebs.											
428	433	100%	Ditto - 432.5'-433' quartz carbonate vein with minor pyrite and											
			trace sphalerite - a few cross cutting carbonate veinlets.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
433	437	100%	Ditto - a few more carbonate + quartz veins especially 435'-437'.											
437	442	100%	Ditto - buff coloured near quartz carbonate vein at 439'.											
442	452	100%	442'-443' as above but slight buff tinge.											
(block missing)			443'-452' heavy carbonate vein zone - irregular quartz + carbonate											
			veins in buff to brownish green matrix - veins have small											
			amounts of pyrrhotite, sphalerite and galena.											
452	457	100%	Carbonate zone as above but host rock is the foliated green											
			metavolcanic so common above. Little mineralization.											
457	463	100%	Ditto - chloritic material associated with veins - minor galena											
			+ sphalerite associated with carbonate.											
463	466	100%	Carbonate zone as above to 465'.											
			465'-466' - light brownish green metavolcanic as above - same											
			as vein host but less altered.											
466	471	100%+	Grey green foliated metavolcanic as above with numerous carbonate											
			veinlets along foliation - some with minor pyrite and sphalerite.											
471	477	80%	Ditto - less mineralization.											
477	482	100%	Ditto.											
482	487	100%	As above but with abundant carbonate + quartz material 485.5'-487'.											
487	492	100%	Ditto but with more flattened dark specks (pisolitic tuff??).											
			$\angle S_1$ to core axis below 490' is $\doteq 60^\circ$ contrast with 80-90° in the											
			last hundred or so feet.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
NORTH	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
492	494	100%	Ditto.											
494	501(?)	100%	Ditto - rusty and broken below 498.5'. Brecciated and veined											
(block missing?)			lightly at 498'.											
501(?)	507	80%	Grey green metavolcanic as above - locally quite amygdaloidal											
			and cut by a few carbonate veinlets.											
507	512	100%	Ditto.											
512	517	100%	Ditto - minor pyrite in carbonate + quartz vein at 515'.											
517	522	100%	Ditto - becomes buff coloured by 520' - cross cutting carbonate											
			vein with minor sphalerite.											
522	527	100%	Buff to light green well foliated metavolcanic similar to above											
			green metavolcanic except for colour, cut by numerous											
			pre deformation carbonate veins and veinlets.											
527	532	100%	Mostly grey green phyllite with numerous pre deformation											
			carbonate veinlets and irregular blebs to round amygdules(?)											
			of carbonate. 531'-531.6' - barren quartz carbonate vein.											
532	538	100%	Ditto.											
538	543	100%	Ditto.											
543	548	100%	Ditto - 544' two inch carbonate vein - (1/2" carbonate veins											
			every two feet).											
548	553	100%	Ditto - (1-2" carbonate veins every two feet barren).											
553	558	100%	Ditto - "											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
558	563	100%	Ditto - slightly buff coloured below 560'. (1-2" carbonate veins											
			every two feet barren.)											
563	569	90%	Buff to light green metavolcanic similar to above rock.											
			556'-567' quartz carbonate vein.											
			567'-569' several smaller carbonate veins.											
569	574	100%	569'-571.5' - ditto - 1/2" thick galena + sphalerite + pyrite											
			vein parallel foliation (⊥ parallel to core axis) at 571'.											
			571.5'-574' another complex quartz carbonate zone, highly											
			irregular quartz + carbonate masses in buff phyllite locally											
			with apple green blebs - veins barren.											
574	-579	100%	Carbonate zone as above.											
579	584	100%	Ditto.											
584	589	100%	Ditto - but carbonate less abundant.											
589	594		Buff coloured with a little carbonate for 1' then grey green to											
			green foliated metavolcanic with scattered carbonate blebs											
			and veinlets to 594'.											
594	600	80%	Ditto - slightly buff coloured near 600'.											
600	605	100%	Ditto - slight buff tinge to colour but green still dominant locally											
			with white carbonate amygdules.											
			Thin galena + sphalerite + pyrite at 601'.											
			Small amount sphalerite in carbonate + quartz vein at 602'.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME
PROPERTY NAME
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-10
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE				ASSAYS						
				FROM	TO	WIDTH	NO.							
605	609		605'-606.5' light green foliated metavolcanic as above.											
			606.5'-609' buff metavolcanic similar to above - has apple green											
			blebs and several large carbonate amygdules.											
609	=		Total Depth.											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
		FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH	96+75			
EAST	236W			
ELEVATION	5,000'	612'	Grid S	-60
LOGGED BY	G. Jilson			
DATE LOGGED	Sept 18/73			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	Mye Sht 1	METHOD	Acid Test	

COMPANY NAME Kangaroo Exploration Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Mount Mye
DRILLING CONTRACTOR E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd.
ASSAYER Bondar-Clegg & Co.
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test EM anomalies west of KD hill

HOLE NO. K-73-11
CLAIM NAME HE 18
COMMENCED Sept 2, 1973
FINISHED Sept 14, 1973
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
0	16	Nil	Overburden					
16	35		Bedded pelitic phyllite - grey weathering, rusty due to carbonate veins along foliation. S_2 crenulation cleavage well developed with normal at 10-20° to core axis. F_2 axis normal to core axis. S_1 & S_0 highly variable, but on the whole normal makes a high angle with core axis.					
35	73		Chloritic phyllite - light olive green, highly carbonate rich locally amygdaloidal (?) phyllitic metavolcanic - minor interlayered grey pelitic phyllite between 45 and 48 - some isolated carbonate lenses are clearly veinlets disrupted by foliation.					
73	149		Bedded phyllite - mostly medium grey with some dark grey graphitic phyllite and some light grey coarser tuffaceous beds. S_2 crenulation cleavage generally well developed with normal at 20° to core axis. S_1 & S_0 highly variable but generally with normal at high angle to core axis - carbonate and quartz veinlets ubiquitous and minor interlayered light olive green material as above.					
149	300		Chloritic phyllite - light olive green, identical to above - carbonate veinlets and blebs are very common - as above, certain carbonate lenses appear to be disrupted veinlets, however, others clearly are an original texture - no sulphide					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Kangaroo Exploration Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Mount Mye
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-11
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS						
			accompanies carbonate in amygdules in contrast to those on											
			KD hill - foliation (S_1) is generally at about 40 to 60° to core											
			axis. Shallow S_2 crenulation cleavage but very poorly											
			developed. Wavy crenulation cleavage is present with normal											
			at 80° to core axis.											
300	409		Bedded tuff and tuff breccia. Finely laminated light green (same											
			colour as above) and medium grey (as in pelitic rocks)											
			foliated rock apparently representing intimate mixture of											
			sediments and volcanics. Carbonate masses and folded											
			veinlets are as usual abundant. Only the most meagre											
			trace of pyrite present. Minor "pisolitic" tuff with flat											
			dark specks. Between 355' and 396' is a great deal of very											
			hard, very fine grained, light bluish-grey silica. Structural											
			relations are confusing but it would appear that the silica is											
			part of the layered sequence and probably represents a											
			cherty tuff. The silica is crudely laminated parallel to											
			lamination in other rocks and contains layers that appear											
			to be coarse beds with the silica as matrix - locally pink											
			garnet (?) is present.											
409	509		Chloritic phyllite as above - light olive to yellowish green with											
			abundant carbonate masses as usual. The S_1 normal is											

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:	HOLE SURVEY		
	FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH			
EAST			
ELEVATION			
LOGGED BY			
DATE LOGGED			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	METHOD:		

COMPANY NAME Kangaroo Exploration Corporation
PROPERTY NAME Mount Mye
DRILLING CONTRACTOR
ASSAYER
PURPOSE OF HOLE

HOLE NO. K-73-11
CLAIM NAME
COMMENCED
FINISHED
PROJECT NO.

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
			at 10-20° to the core axis.					
509	519		Bedded tuffaceous rocks laminated in green and grey as above - minor fine silica rock near 510'.					
519	612		Chloritic phyllite similar to above but with variable colour from dark green to pale yellowish green with bright apple green lenses. Abundant carbonate as usual and below 580' with quartz-carbonate veins up to 6" thick common - no sulphides.					
			612' - END OF HOLE					

Diamond Drill Record

COLLAR:		HOLE SURVEY		
		FOOTAGE	AZIMUTH	DIP
NORTH	16N			
EAST	80+25W			
ELEVATION	4,500'	178'		Vert
LOGGED BY	G. Jilson			
DATE LOGGED	Sept 28/73			
MAP REFERENCE NO.	Mye Sht 2	METHOD:	Nil	

COMPANY NAME KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORP.
PROPERTY NAME MOUNT MYE
DRILLING CONTRACTOR E. Caron Diamond Drilling Ltd.
ASSAYER Bondar-Clegg & Co. Ltd.
PURPOSE OF HOLE To test revised gravity anomaly

HOLE NO. K-73-13
CLAIM NAME Jet 99
COMMENCED Sept 21, 1973
FINISHED Sept 27, 1973
PROJECT NO. 460

FROM	TO	RECOVY	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE FROM	SAMPLE TO	SAMPLE WIDTH	SAMPLE NO.	ASSAYS
0	30	Nil	Overburden					
30	62	50%	Overburden - mostly grantic boulders up to one foot long in core					
62	178	90%	Biotite muscovite schist - Muscovite biotite schist and minor calc-silicate gneiss layers. Minor pyrrhotite in biotite schist near 63'. Muscovite biotite schist particularly good 132'-148'. 133'-137' - core badly broken, minor gouge - fault zone. 162.5-164' - calc-silicate gneiss					
			(Hole abandoned at 178' due to trouble with set up. Bit shell core barrel and 7 rods left in hole.)					

120 N

110 N

100 N

90 N

80 N

70 N

60 N

50 N

40 N

30 N

20 N

10 N

0 N

10 S

TO 299 W ←

254 W 249 W 244 W 234 W 224 W 214 W 209 W 204 W 199 W 194 W 184 W 174 W 164 W 154 W 144 W

244 W 236 W 228 W 220 W 209 W 204 W 199 W 194 W 189 W 184 W 179 W 174 W 169 W 164 W 154 W

N

line accurately located (each station = ± 20 - 50')

position of line inferred (each station = ± 200' or less)

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 original image and can be used as a reference for the original size.

Yukon Geological Survey

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

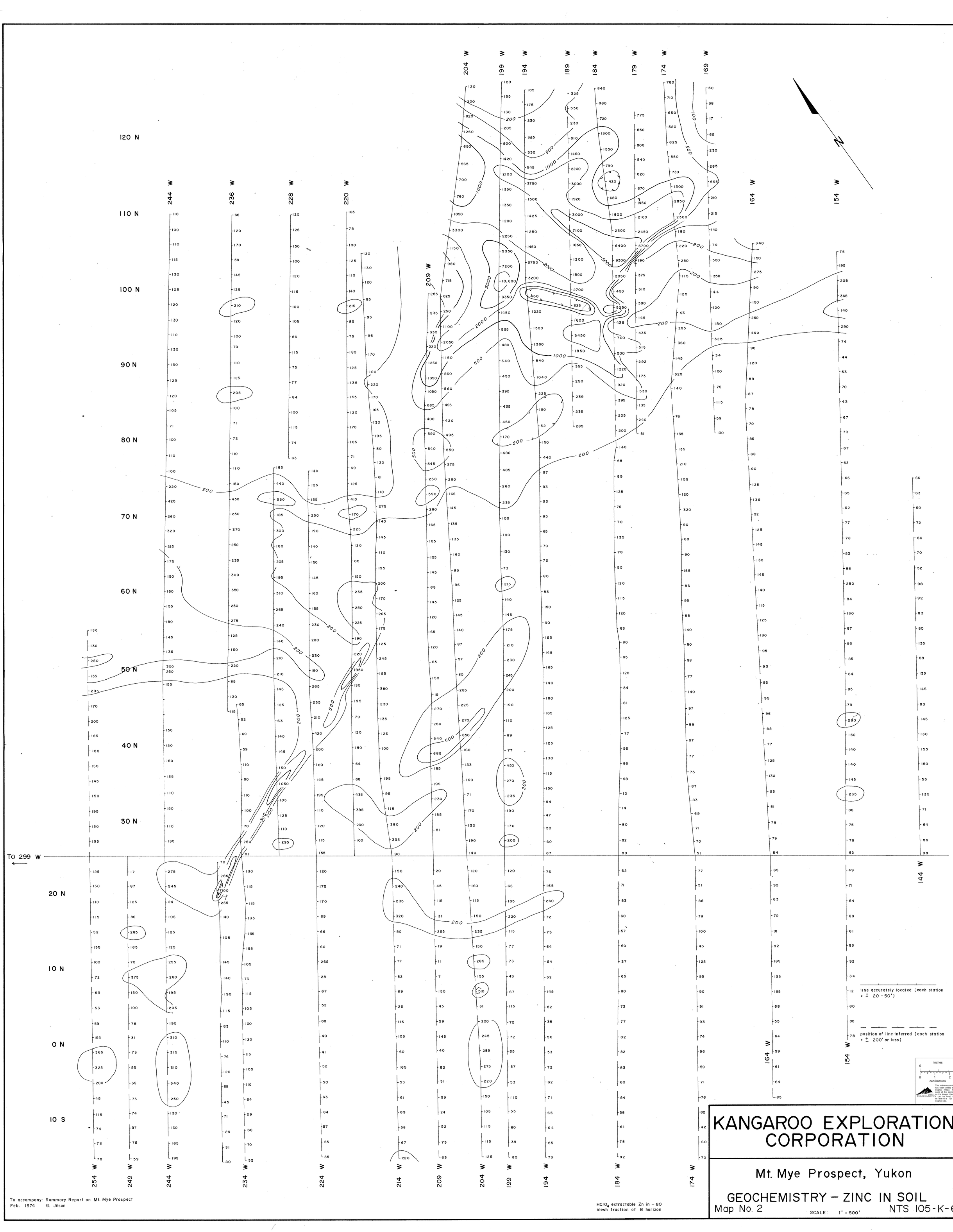
Mt. Mye Prospect, Yukon

GEOCHEMISTRY - LEAD & SILVER IN SOIL

Map No. 1 SCALE: 1" = 500' NTS 105.-K-6

To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

$HClO_4$ extractable Pb & KCN extractable Ag in — 80 mesh fraction of B horizon



To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

$HClO_4$ extractable Zn in - 80 mesh fraction of B horizon

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

Mt. Mye Prospect, Yukon

GEOCHEMISTRY – ZINC IN SOIL

Map No. 2 SCALE: 1" = 500' NTS 105-K-6

120 N
110 N
100 N
90 N
80 N
70 N
60 N
50 N
40 N
30 N
20 N
10 N
0 N
10 S

244 W 236 W 228 W 220 W 209 W 204 W 199 W 194 W 189 W 184 W 179 W 174 W 169 W 164 W 154 W

TO 299 W ←

254 W 249 W 244 W 234 W 224 W 214 W 209 W 204 W 199 W 194 W 184 W 174 W 164 W 154 W 144 W

N

line accurately located (each station = ± 20 - 50')

position of line inferred (each station = ± 200' or less)

inches
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will print correctly on paper the same size as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

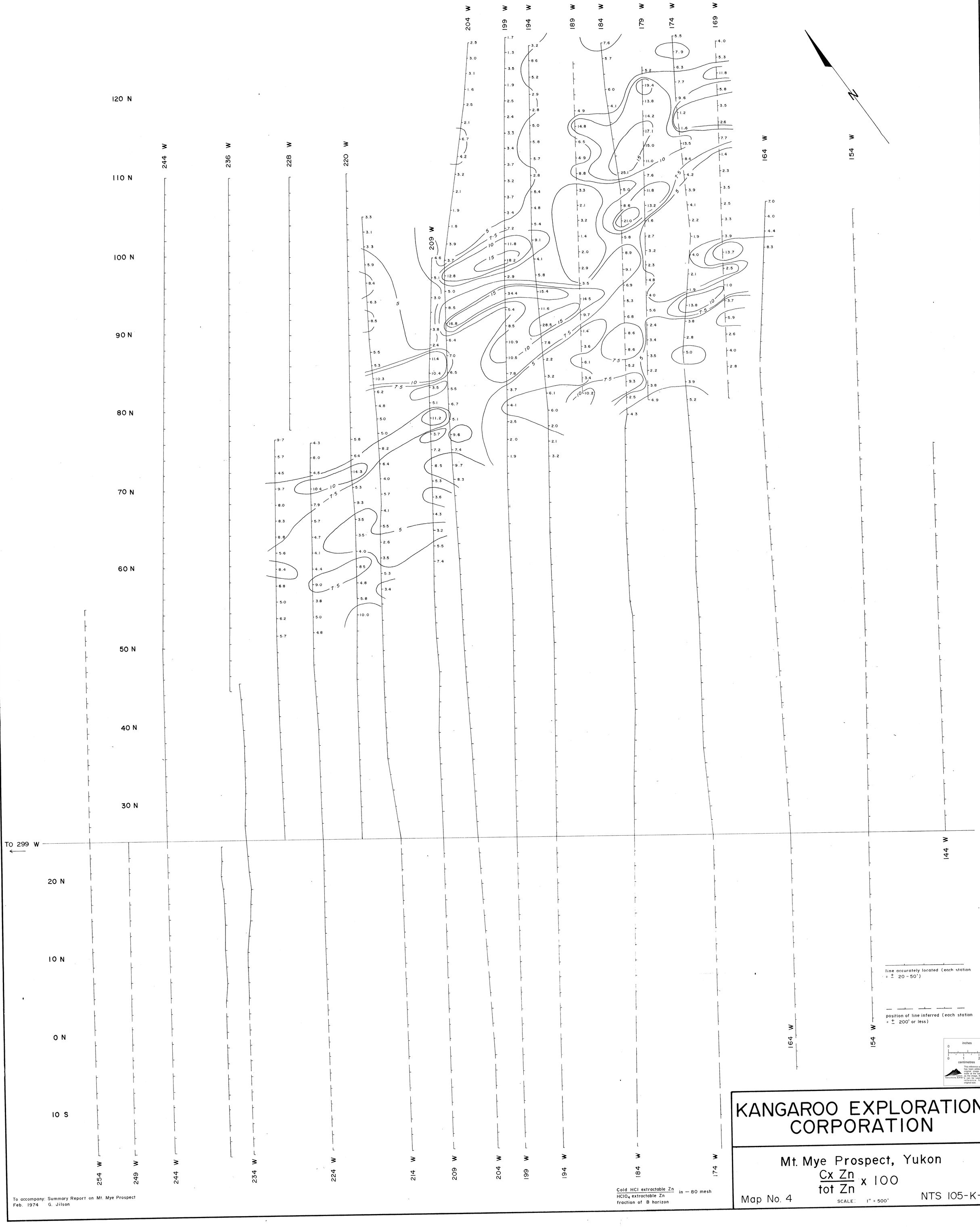
Mt. Mye Prospect, Yukon

GEOCHEMISTRY — COPPER IN SOIL

Map No. 3 SCALE: 1" = 500' NTS 105-K-6

To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

$HClO_4$ extractable Cu in - 80 mesh fraction of B horizon


120 N
110 N
100 N
90 N
80 N
70 N
60 N
50 N
40 N
30 N
20 N
10 N
0 N
10 S
TO 299 W
144 W
254 W
249 W
244 W
234 W
224 W
214 W
209 W
204 W
199 W
194 W
184 W
174 W
164 W
154 W
N
Cold HCl extractable Zn / HClO4 extractable Zn fraction of B horizon in — 80 mesh
line accurately located (each station = ± 20 - 50')
position of line inferred (each station = ± 200' or less)
inches
centimetres
This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same ratio as the image, therefore it is a valid reference for the original size.
KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION
Mt. Mye Prospect, Yukon
Cx Zn / tot Zn x 100
Map No. 4
SCALE: 1" = 500'
NTS 105-K-6
To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

40 E
61-125
51-120
33-120
36-120
18-79
31-135
43-84
30-135
36-110

48 E
41-84
36-75
31-120
36-125
36-135
36-94
42-185
35-180
32-210
35-90
41-140

56 E
28-72
25-63
20-48
35-110
36-110
51-240
41-200
40-170
51-350
48-405
34-150
42-150

62 E
34-91
39-91
48-120
40-91
43-94
45-135
60-530
37-185
35-115
44-130

68 E
39-140
35-100
35-105
42-125
35-110
48-145
47-245
49-125
40-125
41-125
45-125

76 E
39-125
42-205
41-130
30-69
37-115
40-120
38-69
45-135
55-140
35-88
40-105

84 E
42-160
43-135
27-61
29-140
51-155
39-155
28-145
24-57
32-72

92 E
12-9
35-85
40-120
31-71
36-115
37-155
33-115
33-105
34-100

100 E
39-115
37-135
37-69
41-170
47-170
36-130
36-96
30-90
33-100
37-86

108 E
42-140
55-100
38-79
36-160
33-130
22-90
37-145
34-100
34-84

116 E
33-91
37-72
42-120
30-78
48-220
28-71
19-45
29-83
31-79
34-84
29-76
34-77
41-84
32-75
35-77
34-80
34-115

124 E
38-92
32-97
32-90
57-295
24-51
36-150
41-170
26-58
34-105
30-105
41-79
21-73
32-55
35-86
40-115
76-130

132 E
39-115
34-78
71-640
29-92
16-33
31-91
34-130
35-94
47-140
32-46
39-150
19-29
41-76
45-87
27-56
44-89

140 E
42-81
41-87
37-91
30-76
36-95
26-91
45-180
N.S.-N.S.
22-48
53-120
39-84
33-71
36-48
35-52
79-82
41-58
52-77
49-98

84 42 37 51 59 55 56 64
155 91 77 120 115 125 135 130

BASE LINE 0 North

N

PPM Lead 20-80 PPM Zinc

⊙ CONTROL POINT

ZINC ONLY CONTOURED AT 200, 500 PPM

inches 0 1
centimetres 0 1 2
This reference scale bar has been added to the original plan. If the plan is copied at the same rate (size) as the image, therefore the bar will be a true reference for the original size.

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT
LEAD AND ZINC IN SOILS
EASTERN GRID EXTENSION

MAP No. 5

500 0 500 1000
SCALE 1" = 500'

NTS ref 105 K 6

To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

$HClO_4$ extractable Pb & Zn in − 80 mesh fraction of B horizon

144 W 132 W 120 W 108 W 96 W 84 W 68 W 60 W 52 W 44 W 36 W 28 W

100 N
80 N
60 N
40 N
TL 25 N
20 N

144 W 140 W 136 W 132 W 128 W 124 W 120 W 116 W 112 W 108 W 104 W 100 W 96 W 92 W 88 W 84 W 80 W 76 W 72 W 68 W 64 W 60 W 52 W 44 W 40 W 36 W 32 W 28 W 24 W 20 W 16 W 12 W 8 W 4 W 0 E 4 E 8 E

100 N
80 N
60 N
40 N
25 N

Pb Zn
36 115
22 98
25 75

N.B. Zinc values only are contoured.

HCl0 extractable Pb & Zn in - 80 mesh fraction of B horizon

To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT
GEOCHEMISTRY - LEAD & ZINC
NORTH CENTRAL GRID AREA

MAP No. 6

500 0 500 1000
SCALE 1" = 500'

NTS ref 105 K 6

204 W

199 W

194 W

184 W

174 W

164 W

154 W

144 W

44 W

(10 S)

(20 S)

(30 S)

(40 S)

(50 S)

(60 S)

(70 S)

(80 S)

(90 S)

(125 W)

(100 W)

(88 W)

(70 W)

N

Zinc

Lead

Zn only Contoured

$HClO_4$ extractable Pb & Zn in −80 mesh fraction of B horizon

To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

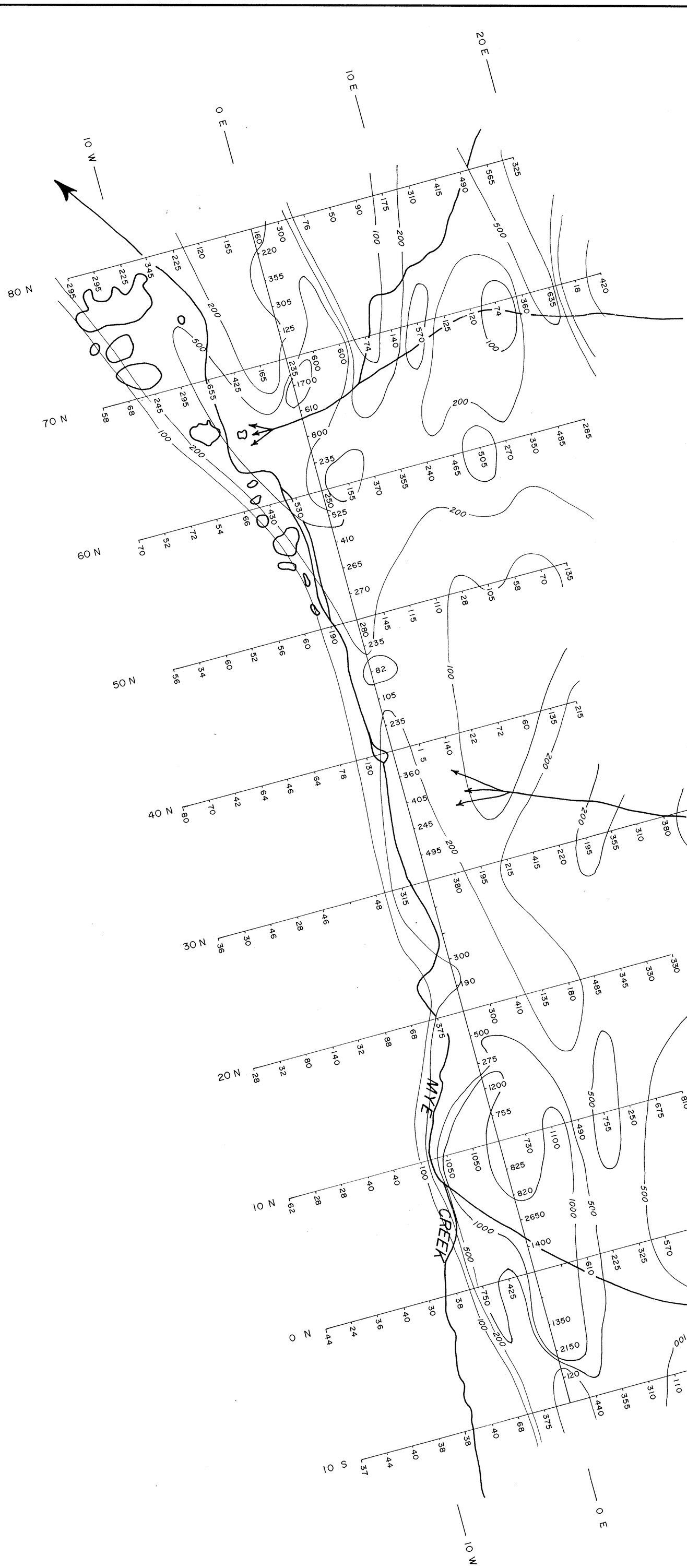
GEOCHEMISTRY–Zn & Pb IN SOIL SOUTH CENTRAL GRID EXTENSION

Map No. 7

500 0 500 1000

SCALE 1" = 500'

NTS 105K-6



To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

$HClO_4$ extractable Pb in -80 mesh fraction of B horizon

inches
0 1
0 1 2
centimetres

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOCHEMISTRY - MYE CREEK GRID

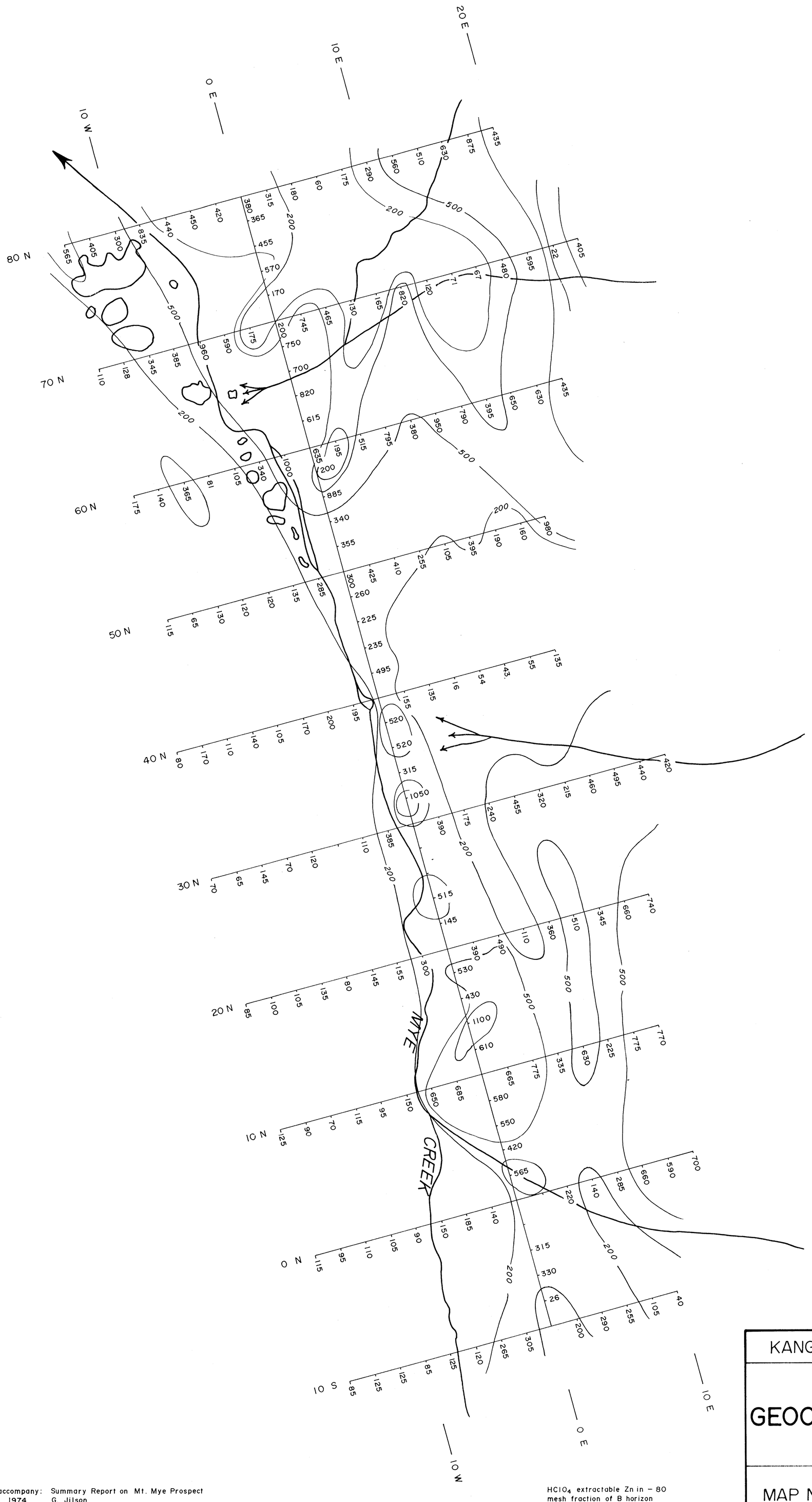
LEAD IN SOIL

MAP No. 8

500 0 500 1000

SCALE 1" = 500'

NTS ref
105 K 6



N

To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

$HClO_4$ extractable Zn in – 80 mesh fraction of B horizon

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.

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

GEOCHEMISTRY - MYE CREEK GRID

ZINC IN SOIL

MAP No. 9

500 0 500 1000

SCALE 1" = 500'

NTS ref
105 K 6

TRY CLAIM BOUNDARY

MT. MYE PROSPECT CLAIM BOUNDARY

T.L. 100 N

B.L. 25 N

(10S) (50S) (60S) (70S) (80S) (90S)

(B.L. BEARING)

To accompany Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
G. Jilson B.Sc., Feb. 1974.

$HClO_4$ extractable Pb in - 80 mesh fraction of B horizon.
Note: matrix corrected values.

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT
WEST HALF

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1973
LEAD

Date: July 1973 — Designed by: G. J. & G. S. — N.T.S. 105-K-6
Drawn by: C. L. C. — Scale: 1" = 1000' — MAP No. 10

TL 100 N

B.L.

TRY CLAIM BOUNDARY

MT. MYE PROSPECT CLAIM BOUNDARY

(B.L. 68 W.)

25 N

0 N.

(10S)

(50S)

(60S)

(70S)

(80S)

(90S)

To accompany Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
G. Jillson B.Sc. Feb. 1974.

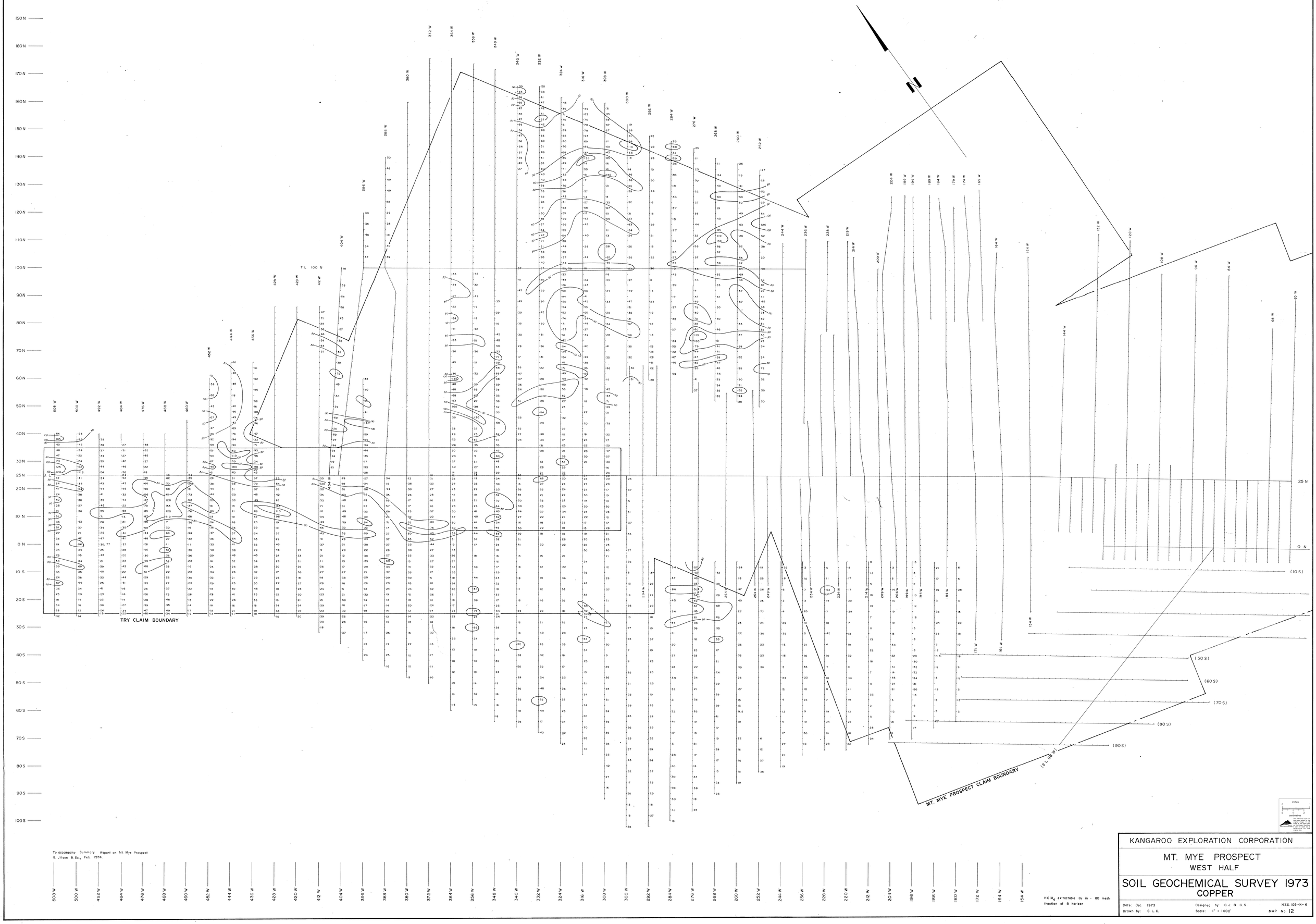
$NiClO_4$ extractable Zn in - 80 mesh fraction of B horizon

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT
WEST HALF
SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1973
ZINC

Date: July 1973 — Designed by: G. J. & J. G. S. — N.T.S. 105-K-6

Drawn by: C. L. C. — Scale: 1" = 1000' — MAP No. II



To accompany Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
G. Jilson B.Sc., Feb. 1974.

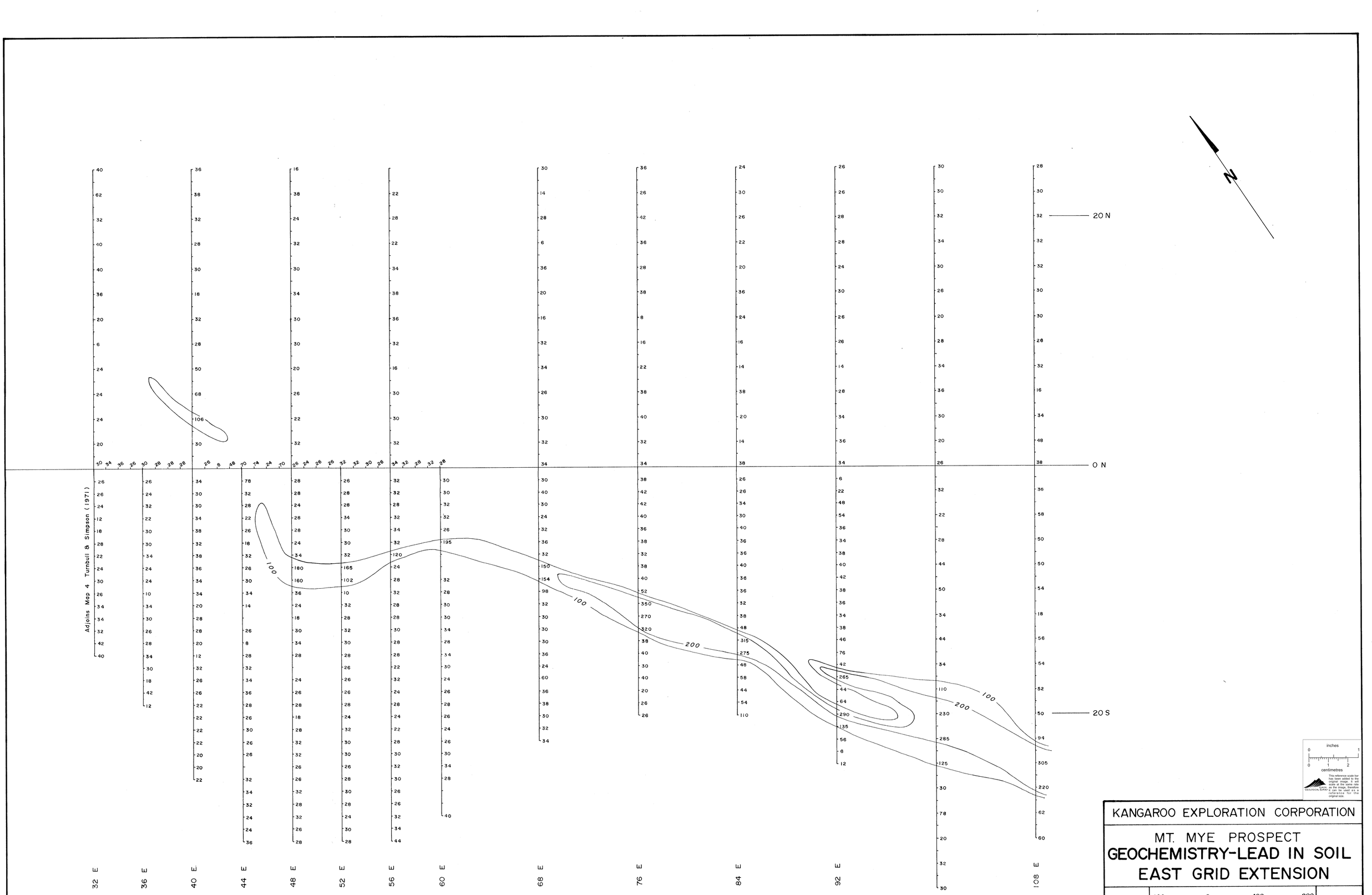
$HClO_4$ extractable Cu in - 80 mesh fraction of B horizon

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT
WEST HALF

SOIL GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY 1973
COPPER

Date: Dec. 1973 | Designed by: G.J. & G.S. | N.T.S. 105-K-6
Drawn by: C.L.C. | Scale: 1" = 1000' | MAP No. 12



To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

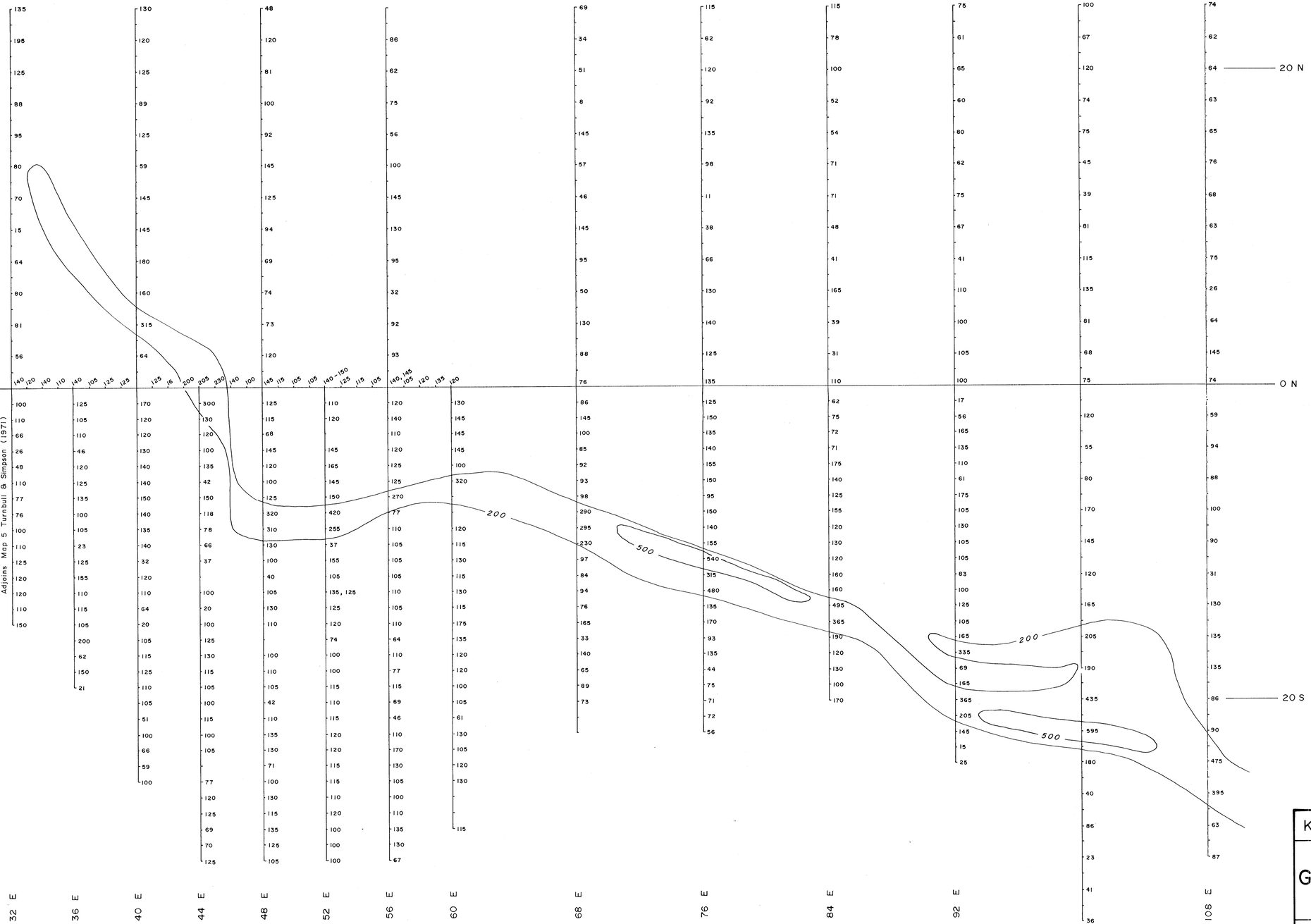
KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT
GEOCHEMISTRY-LEAD IN SOIL
EAST GRID EXTENSION

Map No. 13

SCALE: 1" = 400'

NTS 105K-6



To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

inches
centimetres
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KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT
GEOCHEMISTRY ZINC IN SOIL
EAST GRID EXTENSION

Map No. 14

400 0 400 800
SCALE: 1" = 400'

NTS 105K-6

L 100 W | L 96 W | L 92 W | L 88 W | L 84 W | L 80 W | L 76 W | L 72 W | L 68 W | L 64 W | L 60 W

T.L. 25 N

595 550 480 550 620 705 555 590 615 635 625

565 475 535 630 620 715 665 610 640 635 625

635 525 445 695 650 700 685 640 660 655 655

670 560 570 690 600 715 755 675 690 685 665

670 650 690 660 575 730 755 725 725 695 685

20 N

710 640 850 680 720 895 765 745 735 705 705

620 660 740 710 730 835 820 770 745 715 725

710 680 610 750 930 850 810 780 750 720 735

860 640 595 815 860 850 810 780 750 705 730

710 690 735 860 805 840 810 775 760 735 720

740 715 835 825 740 900 800 775 775 720 710

710 715 845 835 750 900 810 765 765 730 730

760 800 775 775 740 860 790 760 775 730 720

730 850 815 765 770 840 800 770 780 730 740

855 795 795 745 775 820 830 780 760 740 760

10 N

805 780 785 780 770 780 825 765 740 750 770

735 785 785 765 760 800 820 765 735 760 780

765 785 765 765 750 800 810 785 735 750 780

745 765 775 785 740 805 810 800 750 760 790

725 765 795 765 770 780 810 780 750 760 765

735 785 805 775 780 810 810 780 760 760 780

765 785 805 795 790 820 790 785 760 760 780

780 785 805 770 790 790 810 785 765 760 780

765 805 795 775 775 750 810 785 755 800 800

755 795 835 795 800 800 800 805 755 780 780

765 785 845 815 820 830 810 810 775 800 820

B.L. 0+00 N

B.L. 0 N

600 700 800 900

L 100 W | L 96 W | L 92 W | L 88 W | L 84 W | L 80 W | L 76 W | L 72 W | L 68 W | L 64 W | L 60 W

To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 G. Jilson

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Map No. 16

200 150 0 200 400

SCALE 1" = 200'

NTS ref

105 K 6

L 20 E | L 24 E | L 28 E | L 32 E | L 36 E | L 40 E | L 44 E | L 48 E | L 52 E | L 56 E | L 60 E | L 64 E | L 68 E | L 72 E | L 76 E | L 80 E

60 N

50 N

40 N

30 N

20 N

10 N

B.L. 0 N

DDH K-73-12
-60°
TD 603

N

inches
centimetres

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
SOUTHEAST RIDGE

MAP No. 17

200 150 0 200 400
SCALE 1" = 200'

NTS ref 105-K-6

To accompany: Summary report on Mt. Mye Prospect
Feb. 1974 by G. Jilson B. Sc.

T. L. 120 N

T. L. 100 N

T. L. 80 N

204 W 200 W 196 W 192 W 188 W 184 W 180 W 176 W 172 W

220 W 216 W 212 W 208 W

K-73-9 t.d. 836'

K-73-8 t.d. 623'

K-72-7 t.d. 464'

K-73-10 t.d. 609' -60°

K-72-4 t.d. 797'

K-72-6 t.d. 398'

WALLABY THRUST

KANGAROO THRUST

K.D. FAULT

K.10 FAULT

ALTERED UNALTERED

UNALTERED ALTERED

A A' B B' C C' D D' E E' F F'

EXPLANATION

MAPPED UNITS WEST OF K.D. FAULT

6	Sediments	
7	Light colored generally rusty weathering metavolcanics	
8v	Light green foliated massive or amygdaloidal metavolcanics	U_2 UNDIFFERENTIATED METAVOLCANIC ROCKS OVERLYING BRECCIA UNIT
8a	Volcanic breccia	8a BRECCIA UNIT
8p	Light green pillowed metavolcanics	
8ta	Bedded tuff	
9v	Dark green foliated massive or amygdaloidal metavolcanics	U_1 UNDIFFERENTIATED METAVOLCANIC ROCKS UNDERLYING BRECCIA UNIT
9p	Dark green pillowed metavolcanics	

Fault

Thrust fault

Outcrop boundary

Contact

S_1 Foliation

Bedding inclined, overturned

Crenulation lineation

Trace of galena bearing veins

Outline of altered zone

LINE OF SECTION A A'

DRILL HOLE Vertical Inclined

ROAD

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50'

N.B. See Figures 45 – 50 for Cross Sections

inches 0 1

centimetres 0 1 2

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KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

DRILL HOLE PLAN

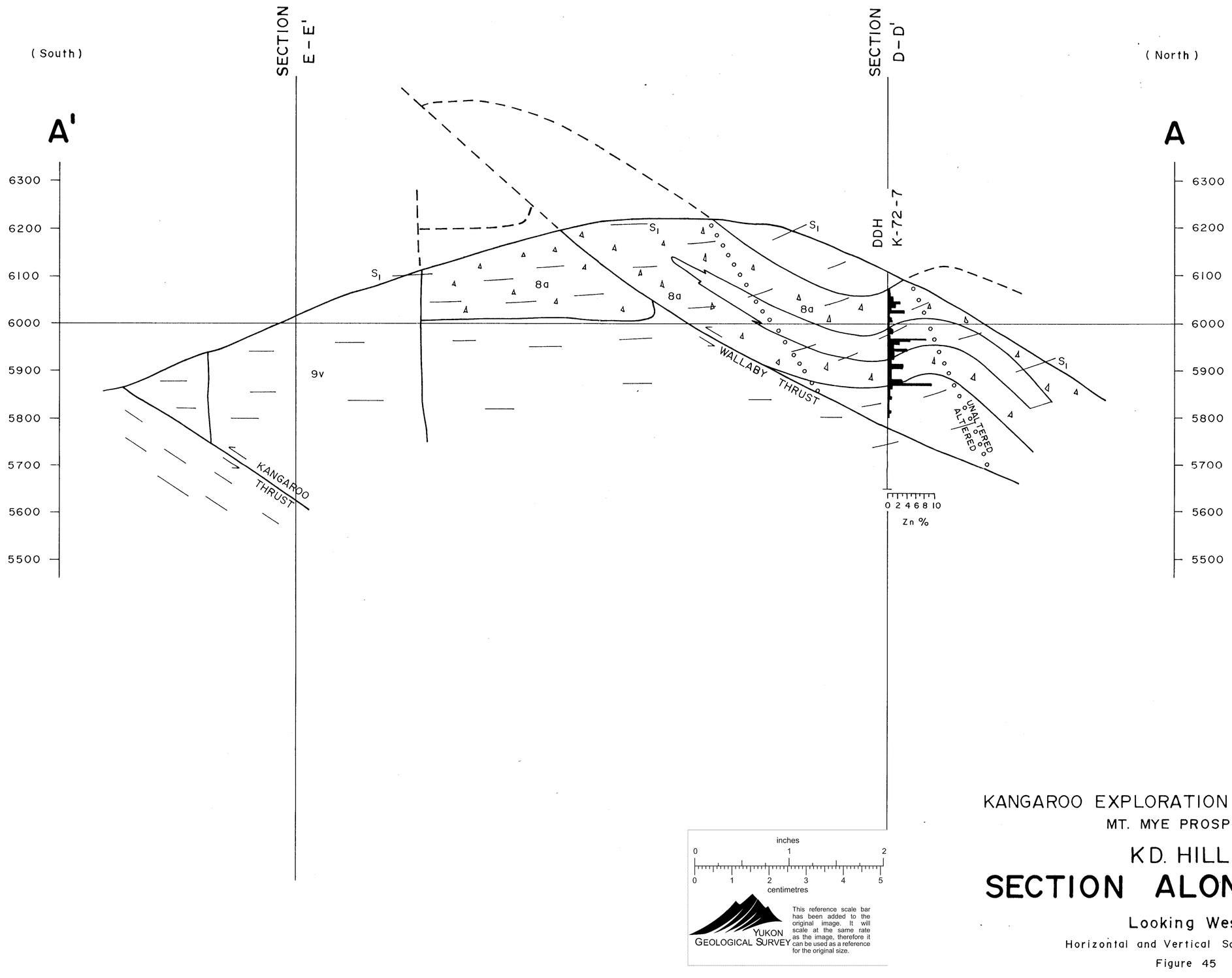
Map No. 18

200 150 0 200 400

SCALE 1" = 200'

NTS ref. 105 K 6

To accompany: Summary Report on Mt. Mye Prospect Feb. 1974 G. Jilson



inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

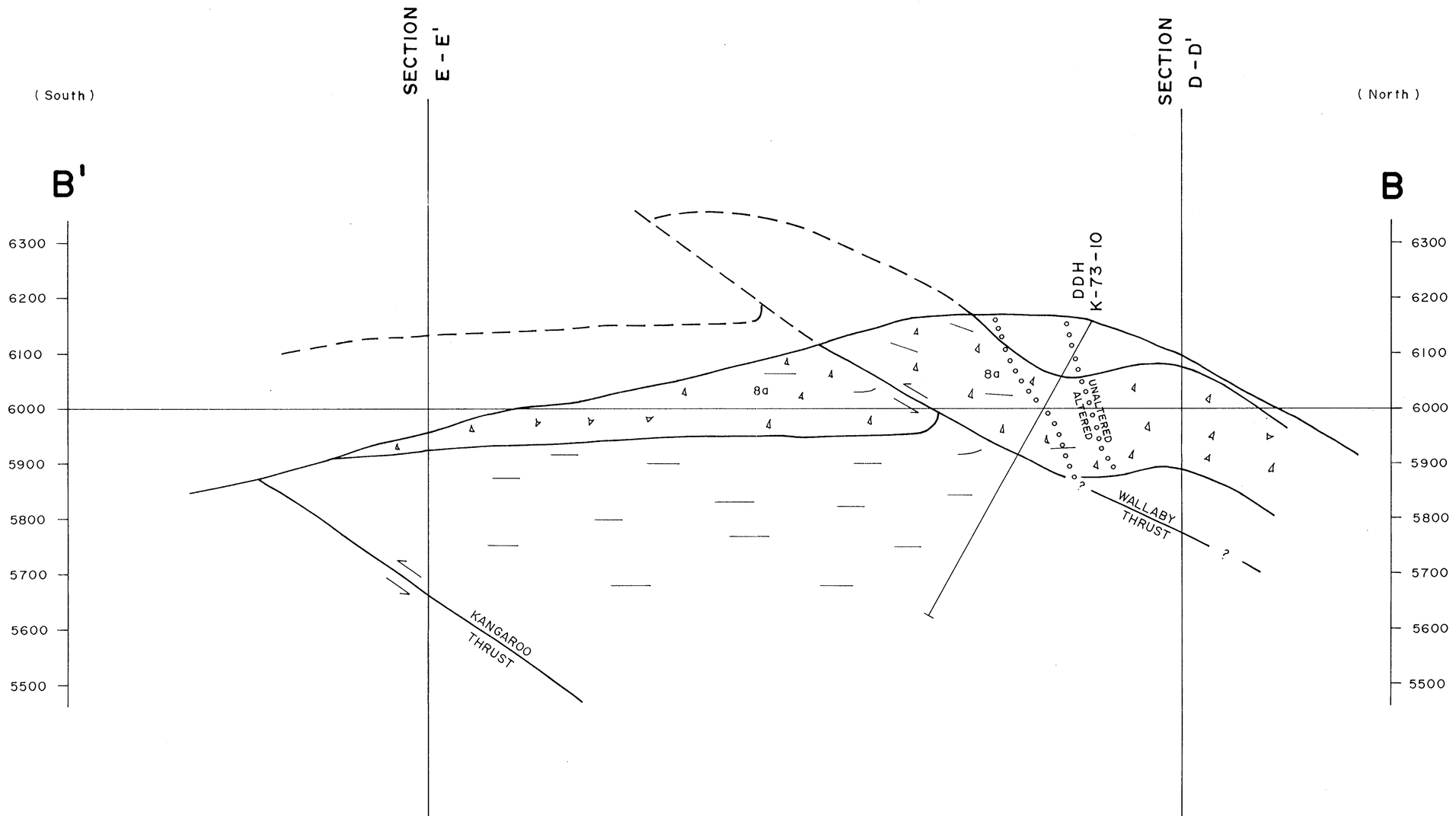
KD. HILL

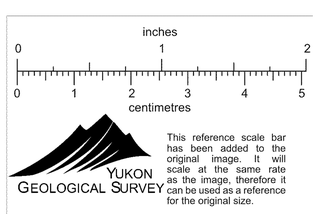
SECTION ALONG A-A'

Looking West

Horizontal and Vertical Scale: 1" = 200'

Figure 45





KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

K.D. HILL

SECTION ALONG B-B'

Looking West

Horizontal and Vertical Scale: 1" = 200'

Figure 46

(South)

C'

SECTION E - E'

SECTION F - F'

SECTION C - C'

(North)

C

DDH K-72-6

DDH K-72-4

DDH K-73-8

6300
6200
6100
6000
5900
5800
5700
5600
5500
5400

S_1 S_2

9v

8v & 7

8p

8v or 9v

7

UNALTERED ALTERED

8v & 9v & 6s & 8ta

8v, 8ta, 6s & 7

KANGAROO THRUST

DK FAULT

6

0 2 4 6
%Zn

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

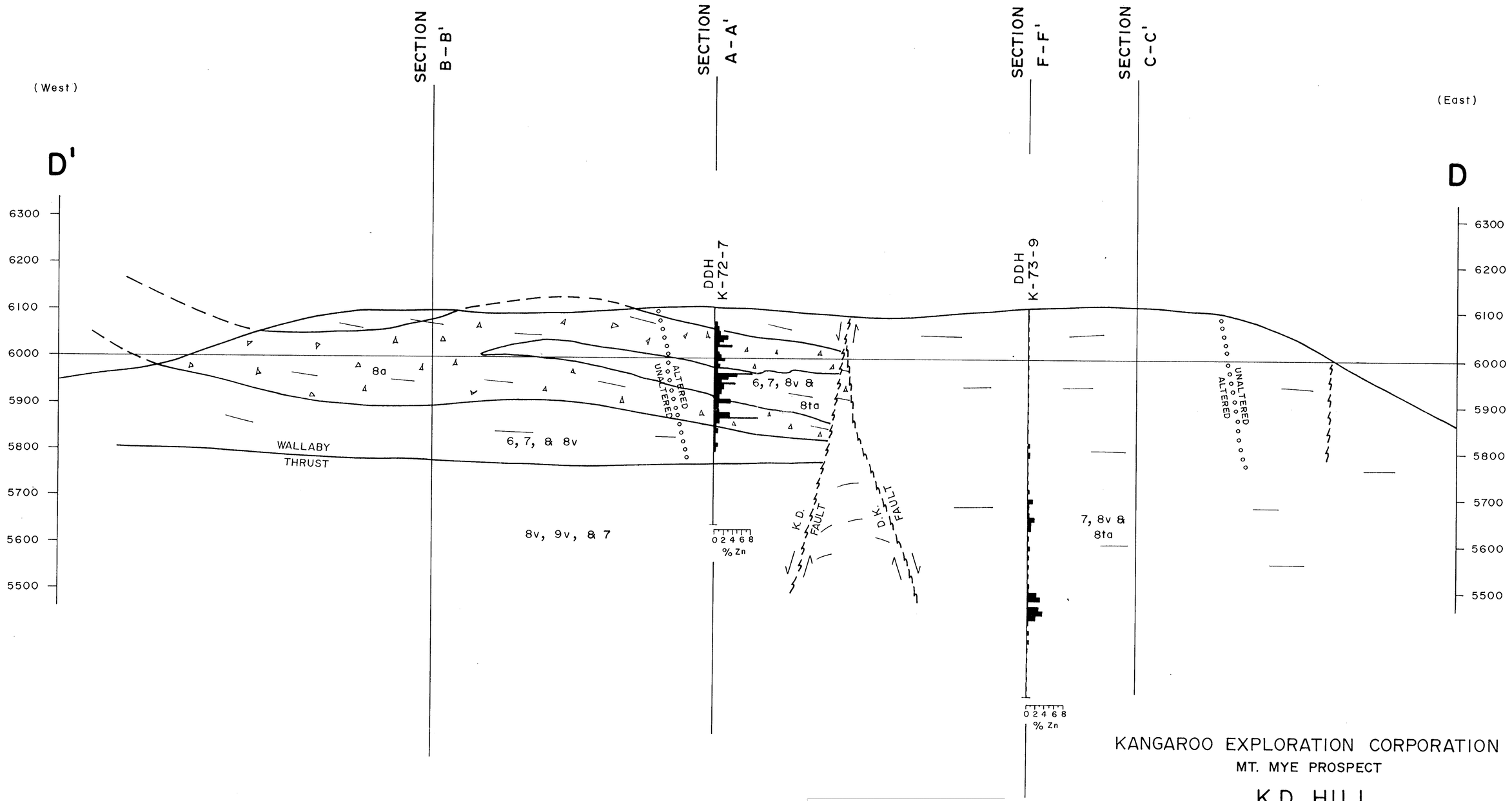
KD. HILL

SECTION ALONG C - C'

Looking West

Horizontal and Vertical Scale: 1" = 200'

Figure 47



inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

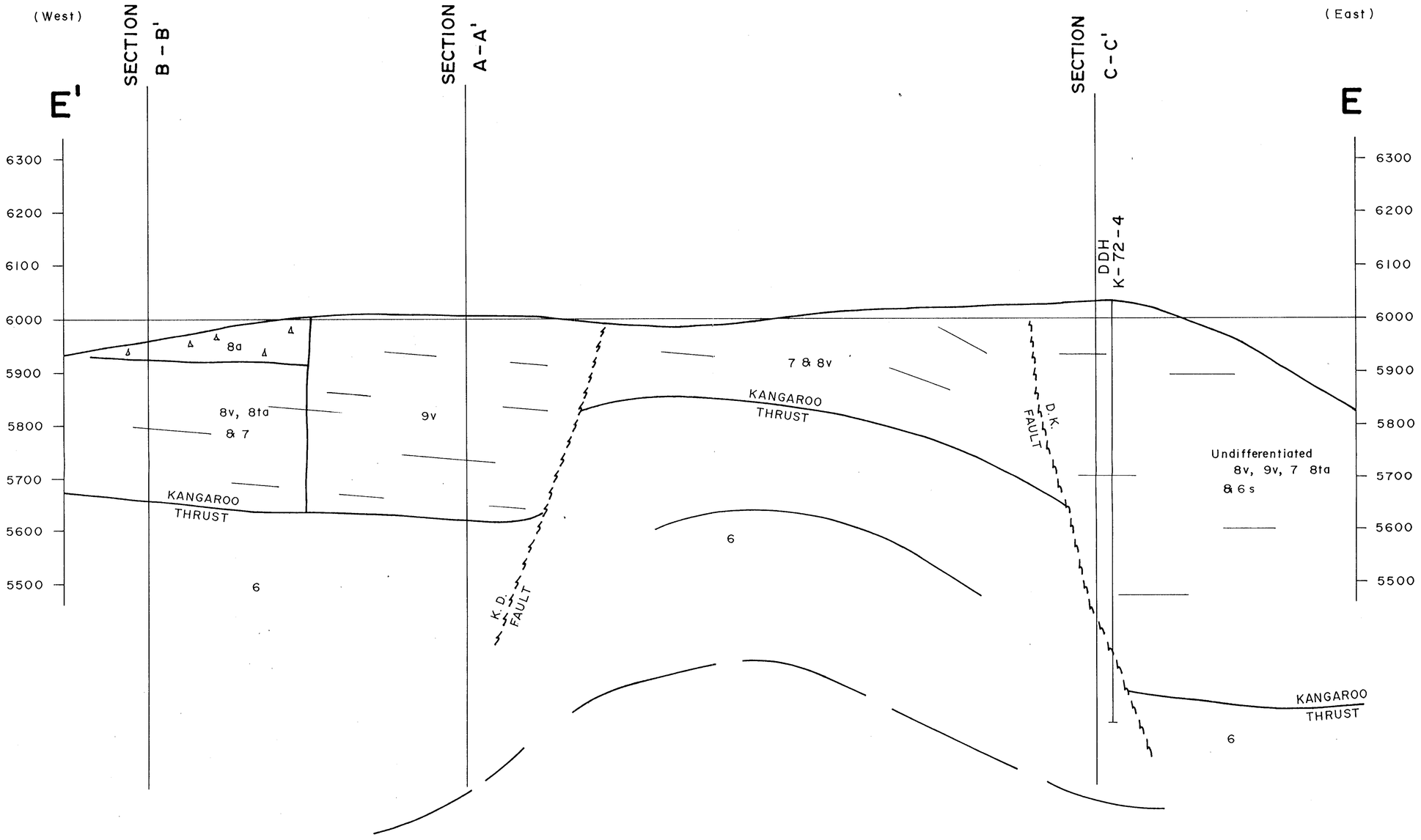
K.D. HILL

SECTION ALONG D-D'

Looking North

Horizontal and Vertical Scale: 1" = 200'

Figure 48



inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

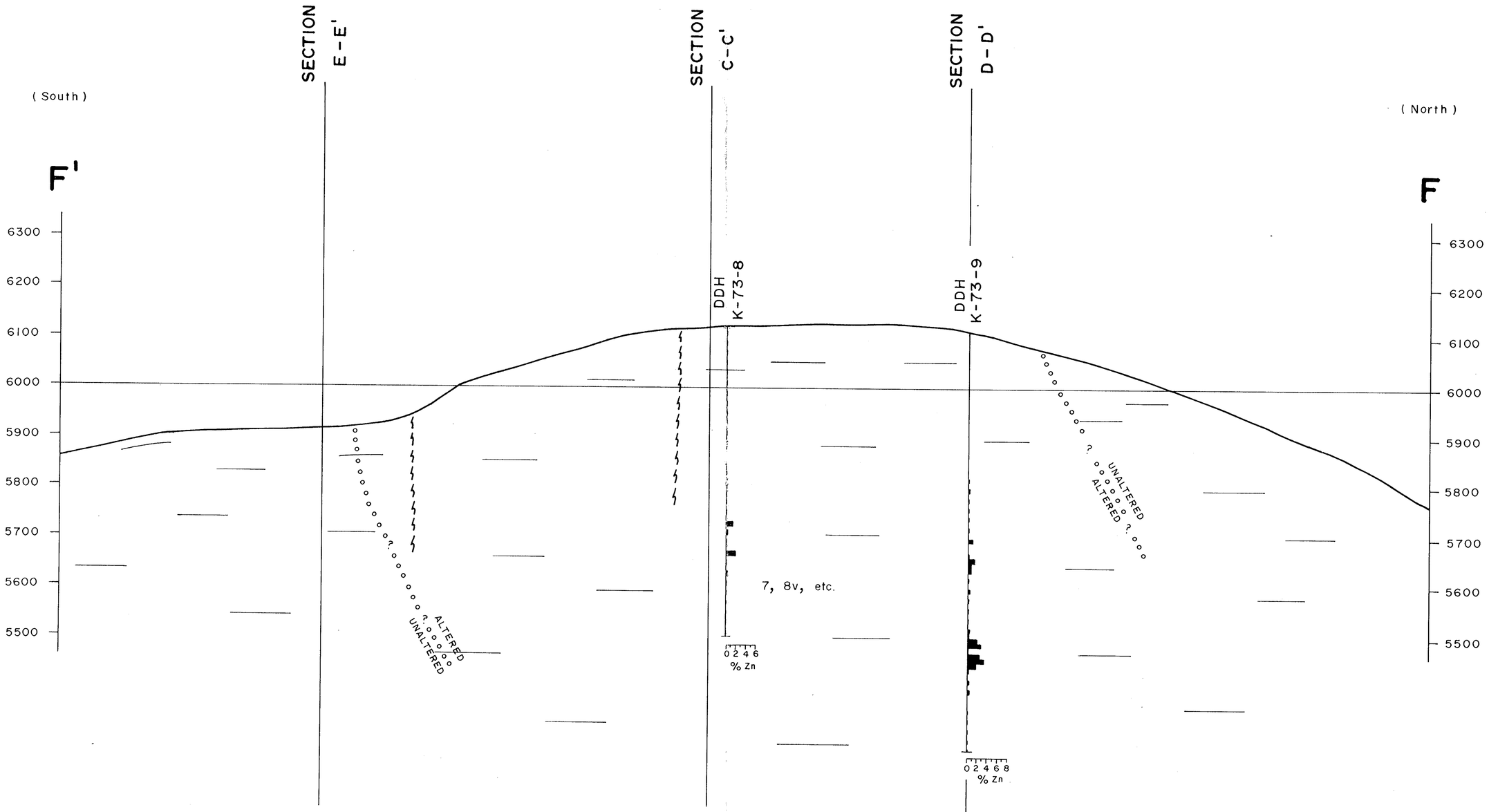
K.D. HILL

SECTION ALONG E-E'

Looking North

Horizontal and Vertical Scale: 1" = 200'

Figure 49



inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

KANGAROO EXPLORATION CORPORATION

MT. MYE PROSPECT

K.D. HILL

SECTION ALONG F-F'

Looking West

Horizontal and Vertical Scale: 1" = 200'

Figure 50