

Notes on Visit to Tony Fakette's property near Seagull Lake
South of Ross River

Property is underlain by carbonates and carbonaceous shales to siltstones, and ~~The 2 rock types are~~ ^{perhaps} ~~is~~ ^{is} apparently ~~is~~ ^{is} juxtaposed against a fault running north-south. Mineralization consists of quartz veins trending north-south up to a maximum of about a foot thick with strike extends of 20 to 50 feet. The veins occur in the swarm over a aggregate width of about 200 feet. There are indications that the swarm is part of a zone that may extend hundreds of metres if not a couple of kilometers. The veins carry galena, mostly coarse crystalline galena, minor pyrite and have a gang of quartz. They tend to oxidize very rapidly and in a matter of a year all the galena down to a depth of 2 feet is totally oxidized. There are what Fakette describes as warm springs emerging several places on the property which have apparently deposited fairly extensive travertine deposits in the past. Interestingly one of these travertine deposits assays 1/2 ounce silver per tonne. The main zone of veins occurs just west of the trailer which serves as Fakette base camp. It is close to the location line for the last line of Fakette's claims and consequently the boundary with Yukon Mineral's Property adjoining to the west. In discussions with Yukon Mineral's staff they contend that ~~most~~ ^{much} of Fakette's trenching is actually on their ground and this would have to be resolved. The exploration work carried out by Fakette to date consists mainly of bulldozer trenching in an area where previous landholders have conducted even more extensive trenching. There has been limited ~~VOLSEM~~ ^{VLF} surveying, which has outlined the conductors. Apparently the carbonaceous shale package mentioned previously, and it is this conductor which is the target of the trenching and the trenching has revealed that the swarm of quartz veins follows the carbonaceous contact. All in all the property really has very little in the way of definitive exploration. There is no organization of the data onto a set of coherent maps showing trenches, streams, veins, claims and the VLM survey lines and this should definitely be done at the earliest date. The area is extensively covered by a blanket of ~~colluvium~~ ^{colluvium} shed from the surrounding mountainous areas. This blanket is on the order of 10 to 20 feet thick as evidenced by the trenching and will greatly complicate any geochemical surveying. I expect that an effective exploration tool would be overburden drilling on a grid basis with holes put down to bedrock and samples every 10 feet to 5 feet. The property has basically been taken as far as Fakette can take it. Bulldozer trenching has proved to be useful in exposing mineralized areas but it is not giving the definitive exposures that are required to assess the property. The next step will have to be trenching with a backhoe or shallow diamond drilling, percussion drilling on a dense grid basis would be a definite

possibility, however, wouldn't give very definitive geologic information. This property can't be viewed in isolation from Yukon Minerals' adjoining property, particularly in light of the land conflict. I would say in general the Yukon Minerals Property is better in that it is better exposed, as a more continuous strike length of mineralization and it has discrete structures which have appreciable thicknesses of mineralization that one can develop, minor, admittedly, Reserves of high grade lead zinc. ^{THIS} has as yet to be established on Fakette's property, however, it may well be possible. We should try to find out what Noranda drilled on their H claim group to the south of Faketti's ground. They seem to have drilled about 2 or 3 kilometers south. Basically, on trend they are reported to have gotten quartz veins and dolomites. My impression was that they were probably west of a fault zone that might be related to Faketti's mineralization.

Should definitely look up Grant Abbott's paper in Yukon Geology on the Ketza uplift and check out the geological surveys open file geochemical survey on Sheep 105F to see what this property looks like in a regional setting, also, drag out the AC mineral sheets for the relevant showings.