GROUND E.M.; and I. P. Maps (figures 30, 31)
to be used in the SHELDON PROJECT REPORT, Jan/67
By: C. L. Smith, July 1-Sept 1/66, June 1-June 23/67

105 G.

COMPILATION REPORT ON
PIKE MINERAL CLAIM GROUP
TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA

Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory

N.T.S. 105-J-2

Covering the periods
July 1 - October 25, 1966
and
May 29 - June 23, 1967

Latitude : 62°08' North
Longitude : 130°40' West

By:

W. J. Roberts

CIMA RESOURCES LIMITED

January, 1975

TABLE OF CONTENTS

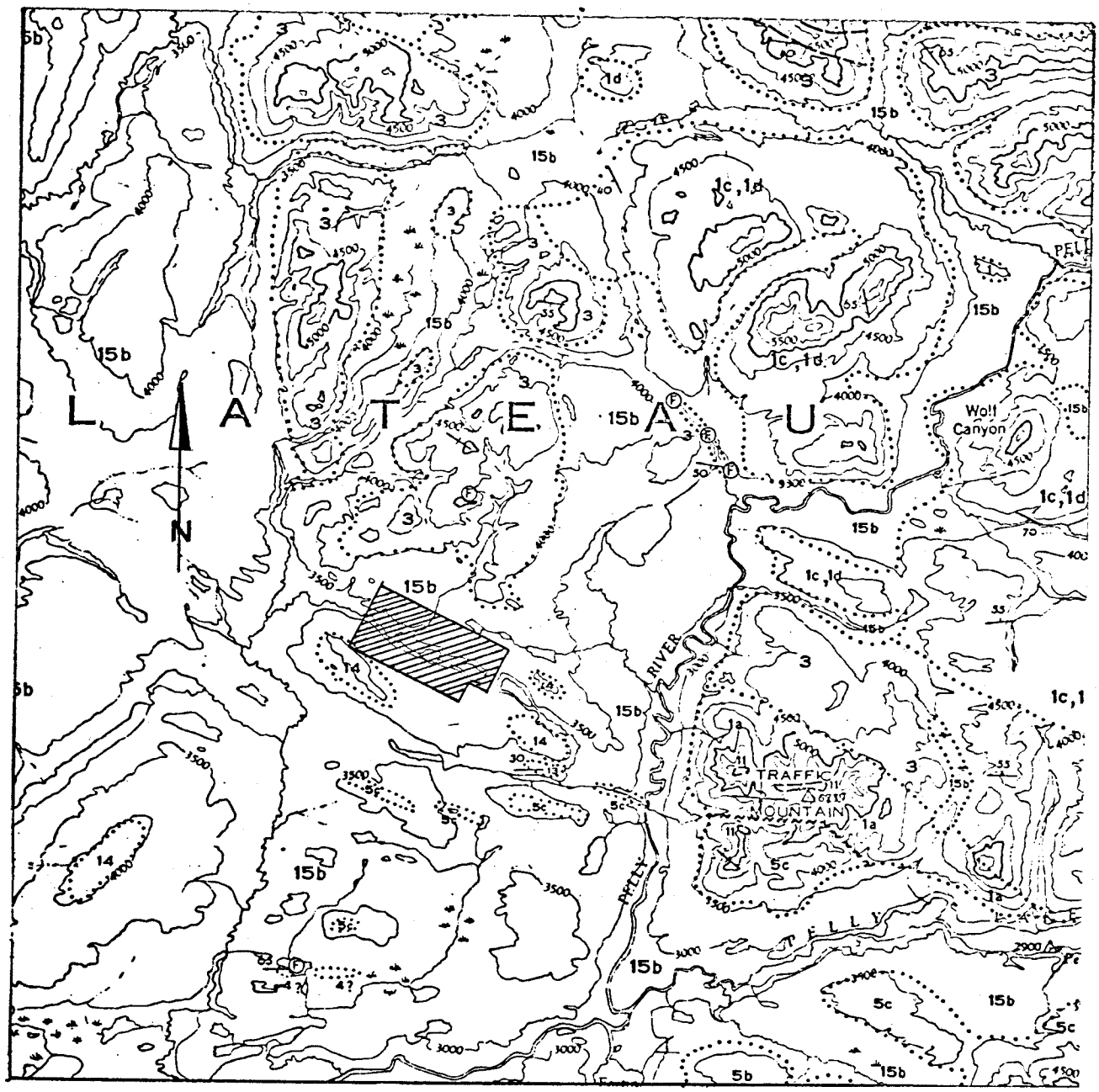
ILLUSTRATIONS

LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Number		Grant Number	Date Recorded
PIKE	7	Y13155	July 4, 1966
	9	Y13157	July 4, 1966
	13-16	Y13161-Y13164	July 4, 1966
	17-22	Y13165-Y13170	July 4, 1966
	37-40	Y13455-Y13458	August 10, 1966

PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

SCALE : 1 : 250,000



Quaternary

15b Unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits

Tertiary

14 Grey and dark grey andesite, dacite and basalt

Devonian and Mississippian

5c Black slate, black and brown siliceous shales, sandstone, greywacke, phyllite; minor conglomerate

Silurian and Devonian

4 Grey and buff-weathering, thick bedded dolomite

Ordovician and Silurian

3 Cherts, quartzite, limestone, shales, phyllite

Cambrian - Middle and Upper Cambrian

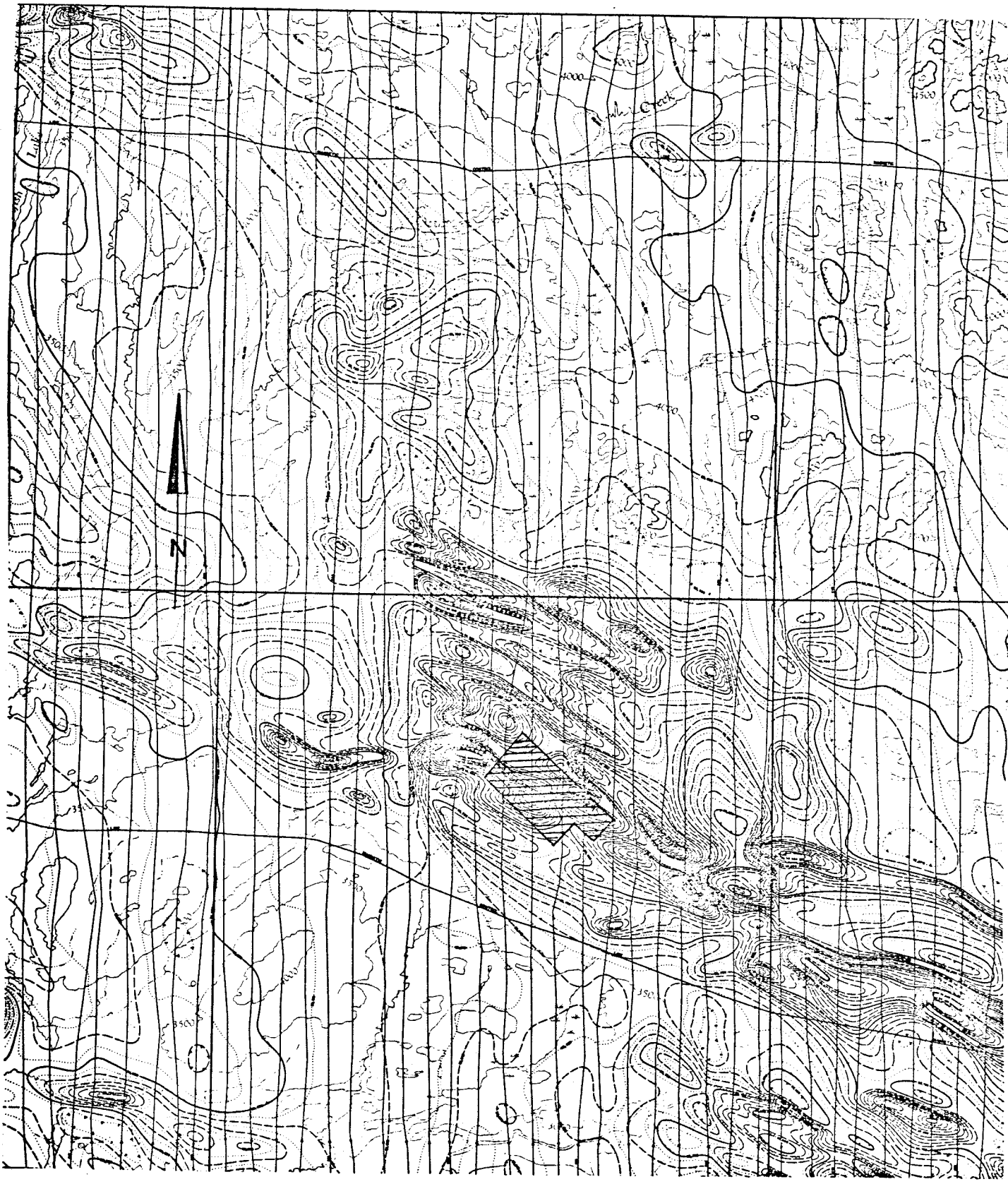
1c 1c shale, slate, phyllite, quartzite, minor andesite

Cretaceous

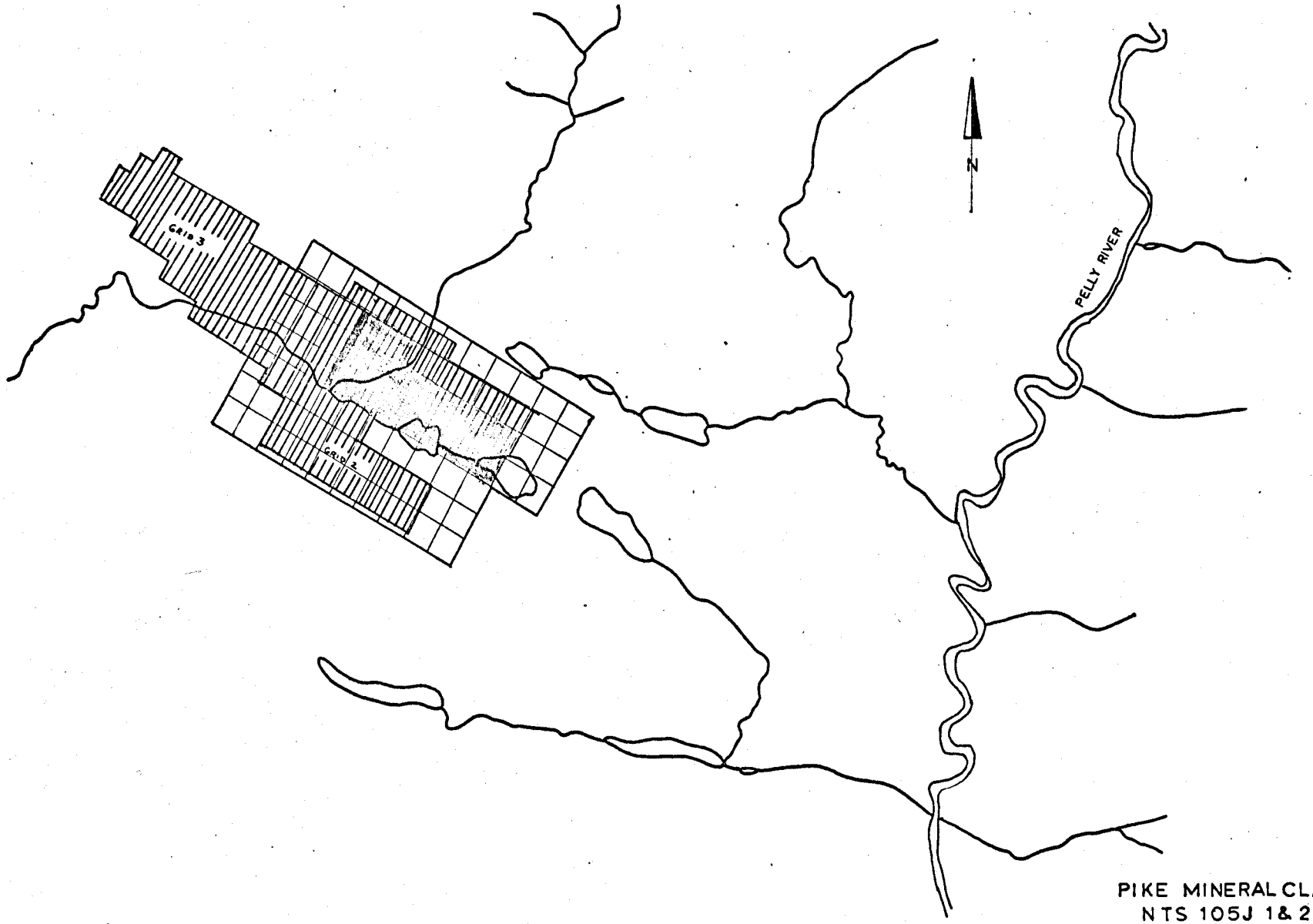
11 Granodiorite

PIKE CLAIM GROUP GEOLOGY MAP

SCALE: 1" = 4 miles



PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GSC Aeromagnetic Map
SCALE : 250,000



PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
NTS 105J 1&2
CLAIM & GRID LOCATIONS

SCALE: 1" = 4 miles

TELEPHONE 685-4331

CIMA RESOURCES LIMITED

FORMERLY

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

330 MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6C 2G8

COMPILATION REPORT ON PIKE MINERAL CLAIM GROUP TRAFFIC MOUNTAIN AREA

INTRODUCTION

Atlas Explorations commenced exploration in the Pike Lake area during 1966. Interest in the area was initiated by a reported discovery of Cu-Ag mineralization in porphyry, assaying in the order of 20 ounces/ton Ag. An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey, under contract to Lockwood Survey Corporation, was flown over a 35 square mile area west of Traffic Mountain during early June of 1966. Prospecting, hand trenching and geochemical silt sampling of anomalous magnetic areas prompted the staking of the Pike Mineral Claims.

The Pike property of 16 claims west of Traffic Mountain covers a zone of porphyry-type copper-silver mineralization with minor lead-zinc associated with geochemical and geophysical anomalies over a two-mile length. Most of the property has been investigated by ground magnetic, electromagnetic, induced polarization, geochemical and geologic surveys. Bulldozer trenching on the western end of the known mineralized zone exposed a length of over 600 feet and a width of 46 feet, averaging 0.61% copper and 2.44 oz/ton silver. Further exploration, involving diamond drilling, is required to test the eastern section of this anomaly and associated mineralization.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Pike group is centred at latitude 62°08' North and longitude 130°40' West. The original group was elongate in a westerly direction, extending from the south slopes of Traffic Mountain to a point 15 miles to the west, and covered much of the north half of topographic sheet 105-J-2 and a western portion of sheet 105-J-1. The present Pike group consists of 16 claims centred to the west of Pike Lakes.

Access to the property is by float-equipped Beaver aircraft from Ross River, 52 miles to the west.

During April, 1967, a winter tote road was put in from north of Finlayson Lake on the Robert Campbell Highway, to the Pike group.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Geologic mapping on Pike Grid No. 1 has been done with a picket line grid used for location control. This grid consists of 140,000 feet of cut line with a 10,000-foot long base line and 400-foot spaced cross lines.

Mapping on Pike Grid No. 3 was done on 1,000-foot scale air photo blow-ups and was tied to grid stakes in the north half of the grid area. Pike Grid No. 3 consists of 111,000 feet of cut line with a 14,000-foot long base line and 800-foot spaced cross lines.

Ground magnetic and electromagnetic follow-up was done over grids 1, 2 and 3, covering an area of 5 square miles. Soil geochemical surveys on both detailed and reconnaissance scales were conducted over much of the Pike group and adjoining areas. Sixteen bulldozer trenches across high geochemical zones

exposed mineralized bedrock. Trenches were mapped in detail and assayed in five-foot sections by continuous chip samples. An attempt was made in October to diamond drill with a Winkie drill but work was halted due to freezing conditions.

	1966	1967
Prospecting	$ 498	$ 1,600
Staking	12,229	1,929
Linecutting	7,462	3,851
Airborne Surveys	5,000	-
Geology	10,526	5,000
Geophysics	9,447	5,016
Geochem	8,473	9,500
Diamond Drilling	8,900	-
Trenching	33,300	2,696
Access Roads	-	11,235
Camp Support	6,663	-
Freight	24,620	-
Administration	30,259	22,562
	$157,377	$63,389
TOTAL	$220,766	

GEOLOGY

The Pike region lies within a major northwesterly-striking wrench fault zone and is underlain by steeply dipping early Paleozoic cherts and shales folded around a northwest-southeast axis, and intruded by a Cretaceous granitic stock.

The north and west portions of Pike No. 3 Grid are underlain by a N70°striking, steeply dipping sequence of black slates, massive bedded cherts and carbonaceous shales with interbedded limestone bands. The sediments are cut by quartz monzonite, granite and four varieties of grey dyke rock. The area is extensively faulted as indicated by strong N70°W photo-linears.

The dominant feature underlying Grid No. 1 is a steeply-dipping partially chilled biotite granite dyke trending N70°W. The dyke is exposed over widths of a few feet to over 500 feet, and over a length of about 2 miles. The intrusion is relatively resistant to erosion and forms a lowlying ridge on the property. The surrounding country rocks are steeply dipping and consist of interbedded cherts, quartzites and slates to the north of the intrusion and black slates with minor limestone to the south.

Ground magnetic and electromagnetic data indicate that the granitic dyke is an offshoot of the nearby Pike stock. The position of the dyke may have been controlled by a fault since the intrusion trends parallel to the Traffic Mountain fracture system.

GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

Topography and Ground Conditions

The Pike grid area covers a gently rolling terrain overlain by residual soils, thin glacial cover and local swamps. Alluvium varies from 0-15 feet thick and appears to have normally developed soil profiles with a black A-horizon of about 6 inches thick overlying an orange-brown to red B-horizon. The environment in general is one of free oxidation, thorough leaching and limited secondary dispersion.

Survey Techniques

Soil sample surveys were conducted over Pike Grid Numbers 1 and 3. Soil samples were taken at 100-foot stations over the grids.

Geochemical Results and Conclusions

Two anomalous zones have been outlined over the Pike No. 1 grid. Zone 1 lies between Lines 39W to 55W and stations 1S to 6S, and Zone 2 lies between Lines 40W to 40E and stations 8S to 26S.

Both zones are defined over most of their areas by coincident anomalous values in Cu, Pb and Zn. Where the anomalous values have been trenched, mineralization has been found in place throughout the cross-sectional limits of the zones.

The largest copper anomaly, with a peak value in excess of 2000 ppm Cu, occurs in Zone 1 and is coincident with more restricted Pb-Zn anomalies. Zone 1 has been trenched and it has been found that the copper geochemistry is related to 'porphyry' Cu-Ag mineralization.

To the east, Zone 2 is composed of a nearly continuous lead anomaly with peak values of 1200 ppm. Limited trenching in Zone 2 uncovered minor galena mineralization. Attempts to reach bedrock over more interesting anomalous sections were thwarted by deeper overburden.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Survey Techniques

Under contract, an aeromagnetic survey was conducted over an area of approximately 380 square miles of which about 35 square miles was also flown using electromagnetic techniques. Ground magnetic, electromagnetic and induced polarization surveys were conducted over the grid.

Geophysical Results and Conclusions

An intense eight-mile long aeromagnetic anomaly occurs about one-quarter mile south of the known mineralized zone. This feature is coincident with a known fault zone and is supported by four separate electromagnetic anomalies of high conductivity ratio.

Within Grid No. 1 a broad magnetic low anomaly trends N70°W across the entire grid and probably reflects the granitic intrusive. Small isolated and erratic magnetic 'highs' within this broad anomaly likely indicate concetrations of pyrrhotite mineralization.

The conductive zones are believed to be reflecting steeply-dipping, northwest-trending carbonaceous sediments on both sides of the intrusive dyke.

Broad, low resistivity and moderate P.F.E. anomalies are recorded over carbonaceous sediments; high resistivity areas apparently indicate intrusive rock. Porphyry mineralization appears to be reflected only by combining high resistivity and P.F.E. values as on Lines 44W and 56W. One I.P. line crossed known mineralization and did not reflect it.

The coincident magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies on the Pike No. 2 Grid are unexplained.

Within Grid No. 3 magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies of an extensive nature were delineated both through airborne and ground surveys. The cause of each has been explained by the presence of magnetite-bearing graphitic schists.

TRENCHING

A total of 16 bulldozer trenches and two hand trenches were placed across the two elongate geochemical anomalies. Trench locations are shown on the accompanying Compilation Map. Trenching in Zone 2 was unsuccessful due to thickness of frozen overburden.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Copper-silver, with minor lead-zinc, mineralization of potential economic grade occurs over narrow widths in the hydrothermally altered, chilled granitic dykes in the Pike grid area. The granite contains irregular alteration-mineral type zones which roughly parallel dyke contacts. Alteration minerals consist of silica, chlorite, clay-sericite and biotite. Mineralization is predominantly of the porphyry copper type with the rather unusual mineral assemblage, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and minor enstatite, bornite, sphalerite and galena occuring as disseminations and veinlets in the zonally-altered intrusive. Narrow ladder veins occur perpendicular to dyke contacts along the north and south margins and carry all of the significant lead-zinc mineralization.

Higher copper grades appear to be related to silicification. Relative mineral percentages and character of veinlets very between zones; veinlets are less common in more intensely altered zones, most copper mineralization occurs as disseminations. It was found with trenching that geochemistry at the Pike accurately reflected the character of underlying mineralization.

A polished section study of some type specimens suggests the following paragenetic sequence: sphalerite (early), arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, arsenopyrite (late). The copper-silver values appear to be carried by the chalcopyrite-tetrahedrite mineralization.

Pike mineralization appears to be of the typical mesothermal porphyry copper type, although the association between tetrahedrite and arsenopyrite indicates that the deposit is telescoped and thus formed at a relatively shallow crustal level.

Preliminary tonnage and grade calculations indicate Zone 1 to have roughly 2500 tons per vertical foot grading 0.61% copper and 2.44 ounces/ton silver. Using present prices of $0.40/lb. for copper and $4.50/ounce for silver, gross value per ton in Zone 1 is approximately $16 per ton.

TRENCH SAMPLING AND DIAMOND DRILLING

The walls of all trenches were sampled by 'continuous chip' method and assayed in five-foot sections. Assay results, as well as average results, for potential economic sections in copper and silver are located in Appendix I.

A map showing continuity of mineralization in Zone 1 is included in the pocket of this report.

A drill hole was collared in trench 43W with a bearing of N10°E at an angle of 60° from the horizontal for a depth of 78 feet. Light grey massive chert was encountered for the first 16 feet of the hole, with the remaining 62 feet in granite. Visual estimates of 0.5 percent copper were estimated from core recovered from the intrusive. Drilling was terminated because of freezing conditions late in the season.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Copper-silver mineralization of potential economic grade has been exposed at the western end of a geochemical anomaly in excess of two miles in length. Detailed trenching and sampling of part of the anomalous area has revealed a small tonnage situation of potential economic grade. However, only a portion of the entire anomaly has been adequately investigated and sufficient drilling has not been done to test depth extensions in the area trenched. Results to date are encouraging and further drilling with perhaps more trenching is warranted over

yet untested parts of anomalous areas. An I.P. survey should also be considered over the eastern portion of the geochemical anomaly.

The following budget is offered for proposed future exploration of the Pike Property:

PROPOSED BUDGET

Geophysical Survey	
I.P. Survey - contract Est. 10 miles @$600/mile including mobilization-demobilization, camp costs, interpretation and supervision	$ 6,000.00
Linecutting	
Location of lines, brushing and re-picketing - est. 10 miles @$50/mile	$ 500.00
Diamond Drilling	
Contract 2500 ft. of BQ wireline at overall cost of $30/ft.	$75,000.00
Contingency - Estimated	$ 3,500.00
Total	$85,000.00

TOTAL DIRECT COST OF INITIAL PROGRAM = $85,000.00

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. Roberts

January, 1975.

130°40'W.

62°11'N.

L 60 W L 56 W L 52 W L 48 W L 44 W L 40 W L 36 W L 32 W L 28 W L 24 W L 20 W L 16 W L 12 W L 8 W L 4 W Line 0 L 4 E L 8 E L 12 E L 16 E L 20 E L 24 E L 28 E L 32 E L 36 E L 40 E

20 N
16 N
12 N
8 N
4 N
B.L.0
4 S
8 S
12 S
16 S

PIKE GRID #1

Tr 52 HT-48 Tr 44 Tr 50 Tr 48 Tr 46 Tr 45 HT 44 Tr 43 TR 43A

ZONE 1

ZONE 2

Tr 12 Tr 10 Tr 4E TR 24E ? (Location questionable) Tr 8 T-TR T-TR Leg

PIKE LAKE

CLAIM BOUNDARY - PIKE GROUP

TRENCH SAMPLING RESULTS

TRENCH No.	INTEVAL	LENGTH	AVERAGE % Cu	AVERAGE Ag(03/T)
24E	170'- 205'	35'	Tr	4.33
43	45' - 90'	45'	0.57	1.44
43A	20' - 58'	38'	0.69	1.50
HT 44	5' - 55'	50'	0.40	0.93
46	25' - 45'	20'	0.45	1.20
48	0' -135' or 10' - 80'	135' 70'	0.36 0.44	2.58 3.86
50	0' -120' or 25' - 60'	120' 35'	0.29 0.61	1.59 2.48
T-TR Leg	0'- 25'	25'	1.48	2.91
T-TR	25'- 88'	63	1.21	2.20

LEGEND

1000 600 200 0 1000 2000
SCALE IN FEET

- BIOTITE GRANITE DYKE
- SOIL GEOCHEM. (COPPER-LEAD) ANOMALOUS ZONE. (Cu > 120 ppm) (Pb > 20 ppm)
- CAT TRENCH
- CAMP SITE
- PRESUMED FAULTS
- CAT ROAD
- PROPOSED DRILL HOLES

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

SHELDON PROJECT

PIKE GROUP

COMPILATION MAP

DATE NOV./72

NTS-105-J-2

APPENDIX I

TR- 12W

Length	AG (ozs/ton)	Cu %	
0 - 5	1.82	.01	(4% Comb Pb/Zn)
5 - 10	2.72	.01	(4.4% Comb Pb/Zn)
10 - 15			
15 - 20	.18	TR	
20 - 25	.18	TR	
25 - 30	.66	.01	
30 - 35	.30	TR	
35 - 40	.48	.01	
40 - 45			
45 - 50			
50 - 55			
55 - 60	.98	.27	(2.4% Pb)
60 - 65			
65 - 70			
70 - 75	.32	.01	
75 - 80	.16	TR	
80 - 85	1.02	.03	
85 - 90			
90 - 95	.30	TR	
95 - 100	.32	TR	
100- 105	.78	.16	
105- 110	.68	.15	(1% Pb)
110- 115	TR	.12	
115- 120	.42	TR	
120- 125	.42	.01	
125- 130	.18	TR	
130- 135	.86	.22	
135- 140	.42	.01	
140- 145	.30	TR	
145 - 150	.92	.30	
150- 155	.72	.28	
155- 160	.18	TR	
160- 165	.32	TR	
165- 170	.32	.01	
170- 175	.18	TR	
175- 180	1.40	.30	
180- 185	.48	.15	
185- 190	.74	.03	
190- 195	1.42	.07	
195- 200	.46	.01	
200- 205	.18	TR	
205- 210	.38	TR	
210- 215	.80	.18	
215- 220	.34	.12	
220- 225			
225- 230	.30	TR	
230- 235	.30	TR	
235- 240	.50	.07	
240- 245	.16	TR	
245- 250	.38	.01	(3% Pb)

TR 24 E

Length	AG	Cu	
0 - 5	5.70	.30	(8.6% Comb. Pb/Zn)
5 - 10	.24	TR.	
10- 15	.16	.04	
15- 20	.80	.01	
20- 25	.60	.18	
25- 30	.24	TR.	
30- 35	.52	TR.	
35- 40	.56	.01	
40- 45	.86	TR.	
45- 50	.86	TR.	
50- 55	.92	TR.	
55- 60	1.00	TR.	
60- 65	TR.	TR.	
65- 70	.24	.01	
70- 75	.30	TR.	
75- 80	TR.	TR.	
80- 85	.12	.01	
85- 90	.04	TR.	
90- 95	.12	TR.	
95- 100	.24	TR.	
100- 105	.26	TR.	
105- 110	.12	TR.	
110- 115	.28	.12	
115- 120	1.95	.81	
120- 125	1.46	TR.	
125- 130	2.06	Tr.	
130- 135	.12	TR.	
135- 140	.52	TR.	
140- 145	1.64	TR.	
145- 150	.28	TR.	
150- 155	.22	TR.	
155- 160	TR.	TR.	
160- 165	.20	TR.	
165- 170	TR.	TR.	
170- 175	6.60	TR.	(8.3% Comb. Pb/Zn)
175- 180	.32	TR.	(4.4% Comb. Pb/Zn)
180- 185	.06	TR.	
185- 190	10.10	.01	(10.6% Comb. Pb/Zn)
190- 195	12.30	.12	
195- 200	.36	.01	
200- 205	.58	TR.	
205- 210			

TR. 43

Length	AG (ozs/ton)	Cu %
0 - 5		
5 - 10		
10- 15	.26	TR
15- 20	.26	TR
20- 25	.10	TR
25- 30	.08	TR
30- 35	.30	TR
35- 40	.24	TR
40- 45	.20	TR
45- 50	1.31	.93
50- 55	.60	.25
55- 60	1.13	.61
60- 65	1.05	.52
65- 70	1.12	.60
70- 75	.93	TR
75- 80	1.18	.60
80- 85	3.95	.99
85- 90	1.70	.63
90- 95	.34	.07
95- 100	.38	.30
100-105	.08	TR

From 45' - 90' i.e. length of 45'

Average Ag = 1.44

Average Cu = .57

TR 43A

Length	Ag (ozs/ton)	Cu%
0 - 5		
5 - 10		
10- 15		
15- 20		
20- 25	2.23	.24
25- 30	1.58	.12
30- 35	.90	.40
35- 40	2.28	1.47
40- 45	1.94	1.50
45- 50	1.60	.99
50- 55	.70	.30
55- 58	.78	.51

(a) From 20' - 58' i.e. length of 38'

Average Ag = 1.50

Average Cu = .69

HT-2 (TR. 44)

Length	AG (ozs/ton)	Cu%
0 - 5	.30	TR
5 - 10	.70	.33
10 - 15	.56	.34
15 - 20	.64	.31
20 - 25	1.20	.49
25 - 30	.75	.36
30 - 35	.76	TR
35 - 40	1.20	.24
40 - 45	1.30	.75
45 - 50	1.24	.81
50 - 55	.92	.37
55 - 60		

From 5'- 55' i.e. length of 50'

Average AG = .93 ozs/ ton
Average Cu = .40%

TR. 46

Length	Ag (ozs/ton)	Cu %
0 - 5 contact	.94	TR.
0 - 5	.58	TR.
5 - 10	.52	TR.
10- 15	1.10	.07
15- 20	.14	.07
20- 25	.18	.01
25- 30	1.22	.48
30-35	1.32	.45
35- 40	.66	.15
40- 45	1.62	.82
45-50	1.24	.15
50- 55	.38	.07
55- 60	3.14	.18
60- 65	.80	.07
65- 70	.42	TR.
70- 75	.24	TR.
75 - 80	TR.	TR.
80 - 85	1.27	TR.
85 - 90	2.74	.19
90 - 95		
95 - 100		

From 25' - 45' i.e. length of 20'

Average Ag = 1.20

Average Cu = .45

TR. 48

Length	Ag (ozs/ton)	Cu%	
0 - 5	.48	.04	
5 - 10	.38	.07	
10 - 15	4.94	.19	
15 - 20	7.22	.45	
20 - 25	4.40	.07	
25 - 30	6.60	.86	
30 - 35	5.81	.75	
35 - 40	5.04	.30	(3.4% Comb. Pb/Zn)
40 - 45	2.34	Tr.	
45 - 50	5.12	0.30	(2.7% Comb. Pb/Zn)
50 - 55	2.30	.37	
55 - 60	1.34	.21	
60 - 65	2.30	.60	
65 - 70	3.42	1.48	
70 - 75	1.36	.51	
75 - 80	1.90	.28	
80 - 85	.24	.04	
85 - 90	.66	.13	
90 - 95	.86	.19	
95 - 100	1.96	.75	
100 - 105	1.84	.54	
105 - 110	4.26	.52	
110 - 115	1.02	.28	
115 - 120	.30	Tr.	
120 - 125	.26	.01	
125 - 130	1.46	.42	
130 - 135	1.82	.29	
135 - 140			

From 10' - 80' i.e. length of 70'

Average Ag = 3.86

Average Cu = .44

TR.50

Length	Ag (ozs/ton)	Cu%
0 - 5	.42	TR
5 - 10	.40	TR
10 - 15	.76	.25
15 - 20	.37	.01
20 - 25	.46	.18
25 - 30	4.46	.37
30 - 35	1.40	.48
35 - 40	4.90	.45
40 - 45	1.72	.75
45 - 50	2.48	1.05
50 - 55	2.26	.97
55 - 60	1.14	.30
60 - 65	-	-
65 - 70	1.74	.36
70 - 75	.47	TR
75 - 80	1.32	TR
80 - 85	1.04	.07
85 - 90	3.56	.36
90 - 95	1.14	.01
95- 100	.76	.15
100 -105	1.24	.34
105- 110	1.34	.30
110- 115	1.48	.01
115- 120	1.74	.18

From 25' - 60' i.e. length of 35'

Average AG = 2.48

Average Cu = .61

T - TR

Length	Ag (ozs/ton)	Cu%	
0 - 5	.72	.15	
5 - 10	1.22	.36	
10- 15	3.18	.60	
15 - 20	.66	.07	
20 - 25	.18	.16	
25 - 30	1.18	.75	
30 - 35	1.02	1.60	
35 - 40	2.74	1.90	
40 - 45	.78	.01	
45 - 50	.50	.16	
50 - 55	2.90	.87	
55 - 60	.26	TR.	
60 - 65	2.84	1.50	
65 - 70	4.04	2.20	
70 - 75	3.28	2.00	
75 - 80	2.32	1.80	
80 - 85	3.84	2.30	
85 - 88	2.98	.75	
Special Contact	10.10	1.9	(6.3% Comb. Pb/Zn)

(a) From 25' - 88' ie length of 63'

Average Ag = 2.20

Average Cu = 1.21

(b) From 60' - 88' ie length of 28'

Average Ag = 3.21

Average Cu = 1.75

T-TR LEG

Length	Ag (ozs/ton)	Cu%
0 - 5	2.38	1.14
5 - 10	2.49	1.09
10 - 15	3.64	2.20
15 - 20	3.98	2.40
20 - 25	2.06	.60
25 - 30	.46	.16
30 - 35	.10	TR.
35 - 40	1.04	.43
40 - 45		
45 -50		
50 - 55		
55 - 60		
60 - 65		
65 - 70		
70 - 75		
75 - 80		

(a) From 0' - 25' i.e. length of 25'

Average Ag = 2.91

Average Cu = 1.48

GRID 3 JUNE 67

PIKE 1 - 88

GRID 2 JULY 66

GRID 1 NOV. 66

SAND TO ASPEN

SAND TO ASPEN

SAND TO ASPEN

PELLY RIVER

N

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

FIG. 2

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD
VANCOUVER, B.C.
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GEOLOGY UP TO AUGUST, 1966

LEGEND

SLATE	1	GRANITE	3
QUARTZITE	2	FOLIATION	
FAULT		FLOAT	
BLASTHOLE	0	OUTCROP	

DATE : NOV 21, 1966
DRAWN BY : J.N.B.
MAPPED BY : A.L. SANGSTER
SCALE : 1" = 400'

SCALE

400 0 400 800 1200

1 inch to 400 feet

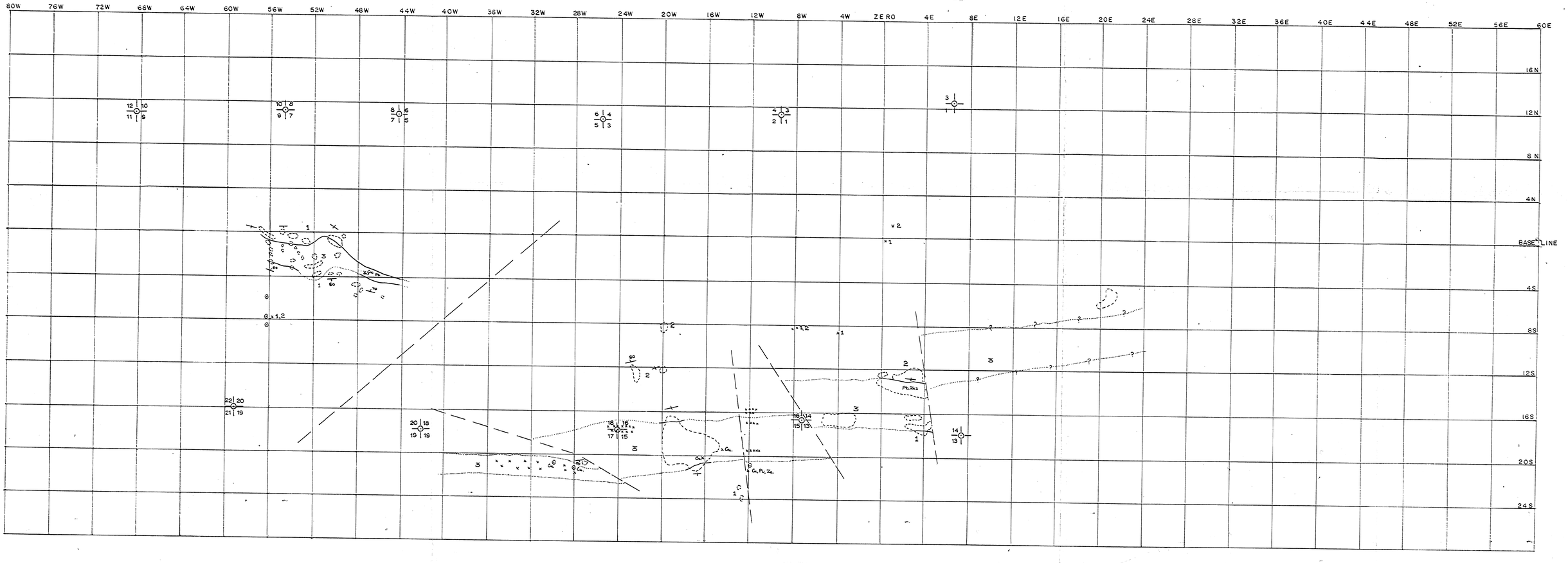
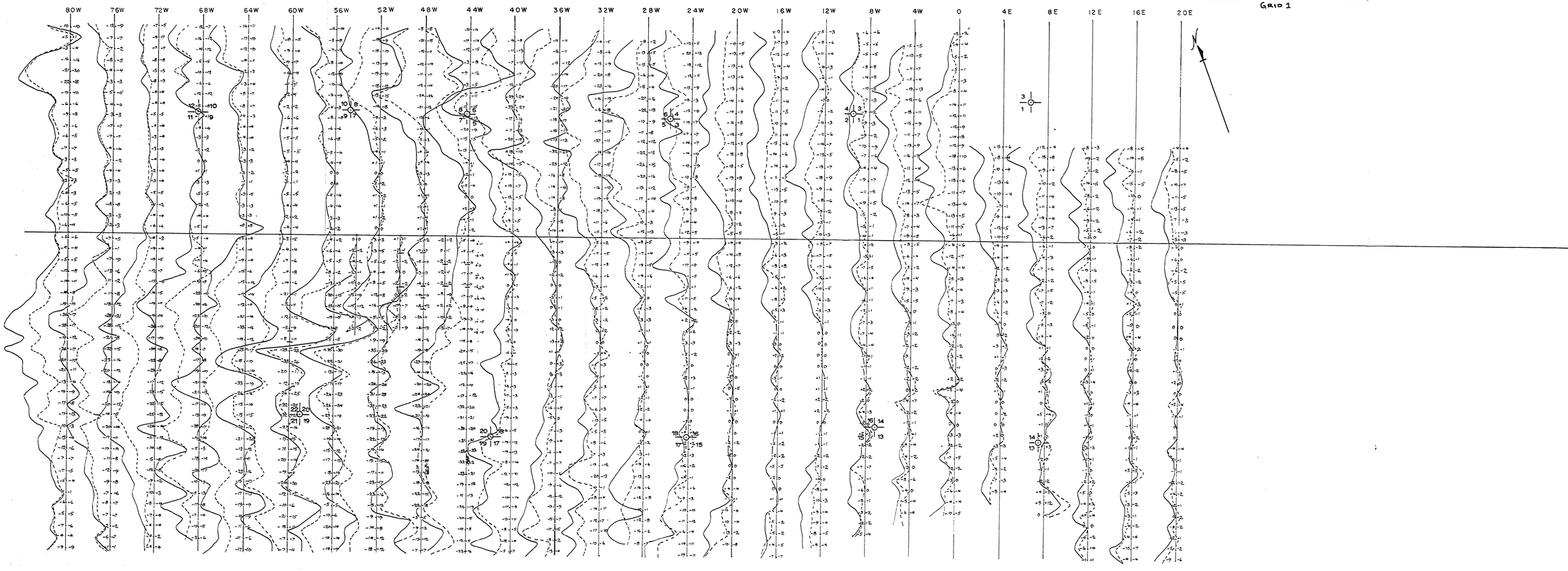


FIG. 30

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD
VANCOUVER, B. C.
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GROUND ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEY
HIGH AND LOW FREQ PROFILES

INSTRUMENT : CRONE JEM
OPERATORS : P DEAN D PRESTON
PROFILE ORIENTATION : -14 ; 1=20° DIP
SCALE : 1=400' — HIGH
DATE : JULY, 1966 ---- LOW
DRAWN BY : JNB.

GRID 1



SCALE
400 0 400 800 1200
1 inch to 400 feet

FIG. 26

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER YUKON
TRAFFIC MTN. AREA
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

GROUND MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
CONTOUR MAP

Date: August 1955
Instrument: Jalander
Contour interval: 200 gammas
Surveyed by: P. Sandaluk
Party chief: A. Hammer
Drawn by:

GRID # 1

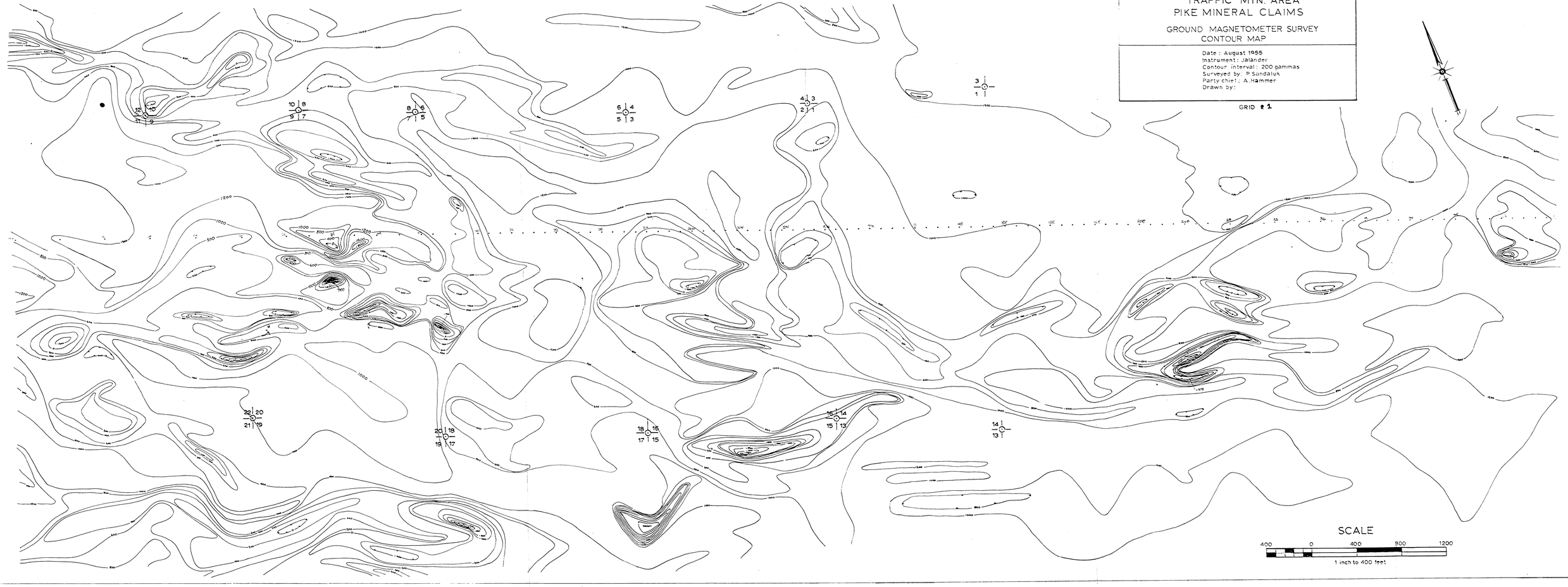


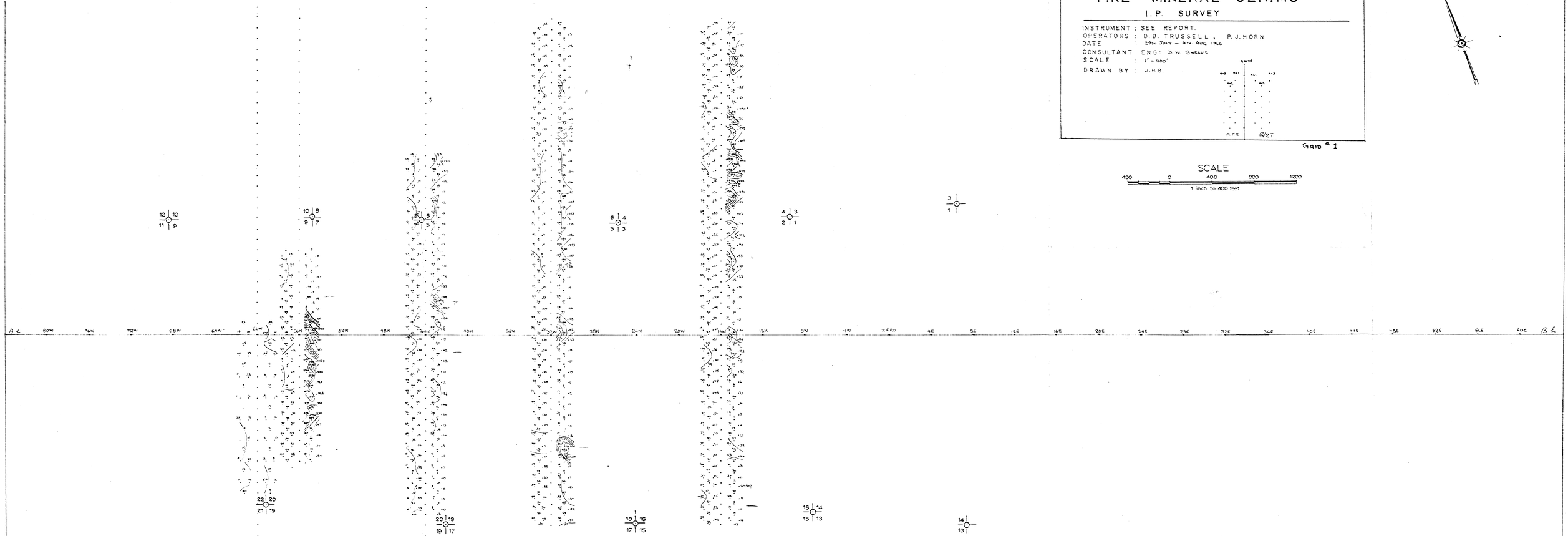
FIG. 31

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD
VANCOUVER, B.C.
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
I.P. SURVEY

INSTRUMENT : SEE REPORT.
OPERATORS : D.B. TRUSSELL, P.J. HORN
DATE : 29th JULY – 4th AUG 1966
CONSULTANT ENG: D.W. SMELLIE
SCALE : 1" = 400'
DRAWN BY : J.N.B.

GRID # 1

SCALE
400 0 400 800 1200
1 inch to 400 feet



80W 76W 72W 68W 64W 60W 56W 52W 48W 44W 40W 36W 32W 28W 24W 20W 16W 12W 8W 4W 0 4E 8E 12E 16E 20E 24E 28E 32E 36E 40E 44E 48E 52E 56E

20N

16N

12N

8N

4N

Base line

4S

8S

12S

16S

20S

24S

28S

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER, YUKON
SHELDON REGION
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY, COPPER LEAD & ZINC RESULTS, BY ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETER ANALYSIS

Results in p.p.m.
Soil Sampler : P.Preston & P.Sandaluk
Party Chief : A.Harman & C.Smith
Date : Oct. 1966
Drawn by : P.J.F.Vlasveld
Checked by :

CLAIM POST: PIKE 4 1 2 / 3 0 1

SCALE
400 0 400 800 1200
1 inch to 400 feet

FIG. 16

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LTD
VANCOUVER, B.C
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS
GEOCHEM. ANOMALOUS ZONES

INSTRUMENT USED FOR ANALYSIS : A.A.S. UNIT
COPPER VALUES OVER 120 p.p.m – – – –
LEAD " " 90 p.p.m .....
ZINC " " 250 p.p.m ——
SCALE : 1"= 400'.
DATE : NOV. 17, 1966
DRAWN BY : J.N.S.

CLAIM POST: PIKE 4 | 2 / 3 | 1

SCALE
400 0 400 800 1200
1 inch to 400 feet

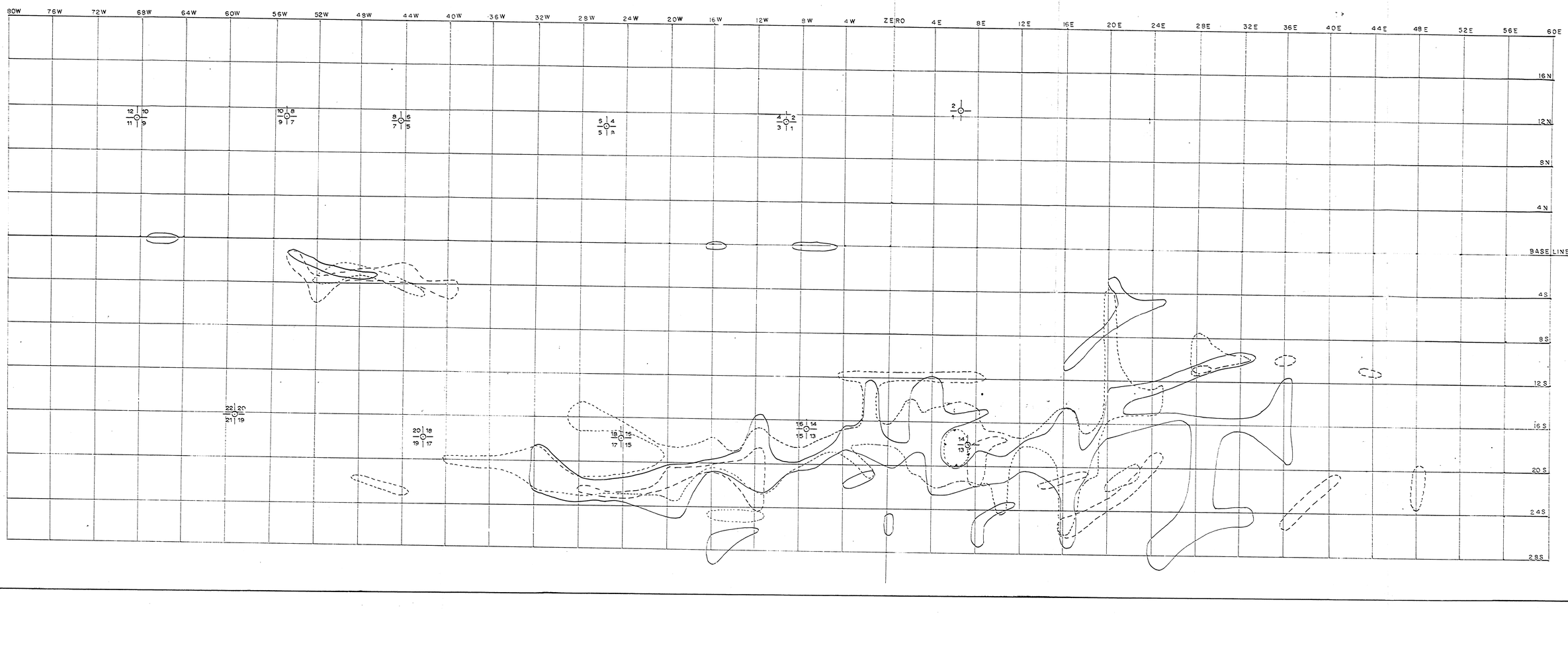


FIG. 14

SCALE
20 0 20 40 50
1 inch to 20 feet

ATLAS. EXPLORATIONS LTD.
ROSS RIVER YUKON.
PIKE LAKE AREA.
PIKE MINERAL CLAIMS

ASSAY RESULTS FOR, Au, Ag, Pb, Zn, &, Cu, ZONE. 1.

Scale. 1" = 20'
Sampler. T. Skonseng.
Assayer. Whitehorse. Assay. Office.
G. Spalding.
Party. Chief. C.L. Smith.
Date. Oct. 1966.
Drawn. by.

Pike claim F.20 — 9 / 20