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DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED

REPORT ON EXPLORATION

ATLIN-MCKEE PROJECT

MCKEE CREEK, ATLIN MINING DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SEPTEMBER 1976 - APRIL 1977

NTS: 104-N-5

by

C.B. Gunn, P.Eng.

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. _____

Vancouver, B.C.

May, 1977

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SUMMARY

In order to test a hypothesis that a potentially valuable buried gold placer channel exists in the McKee Creek Valley, a group of placer leases and mineral claims were optioned by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited in 1976. In September and October the property was mapped and a reconnaissance refraction seismic survey made. A feature which warranted drilling was outlined. Test drilling with a Becker hammer drill was carried out in April 1977 which proved that the feature suspected to be a buried channel is a bedrock shear zone with no placer potential. Surface examination and chip sampling of exposed bedrock shear zones in the vicinity of the existing placer workings revealed only minor and subeconomic values in precious metal and other mineral contents. No further work is recommended and the property is to be returned to the owners.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the exploration work carried out by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited on McKee Creek in 1976 and 1977. The object of this work was to discover and evaluate a supposed buried gold placer channel in the upper reaches of McKee Creek. The work was carried out under the direction of C.B. Gunn of Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited under an option agreement with John Harvey and Harvey Evenden, joint owners of a group of placer and mineral claims on McKee Creek.

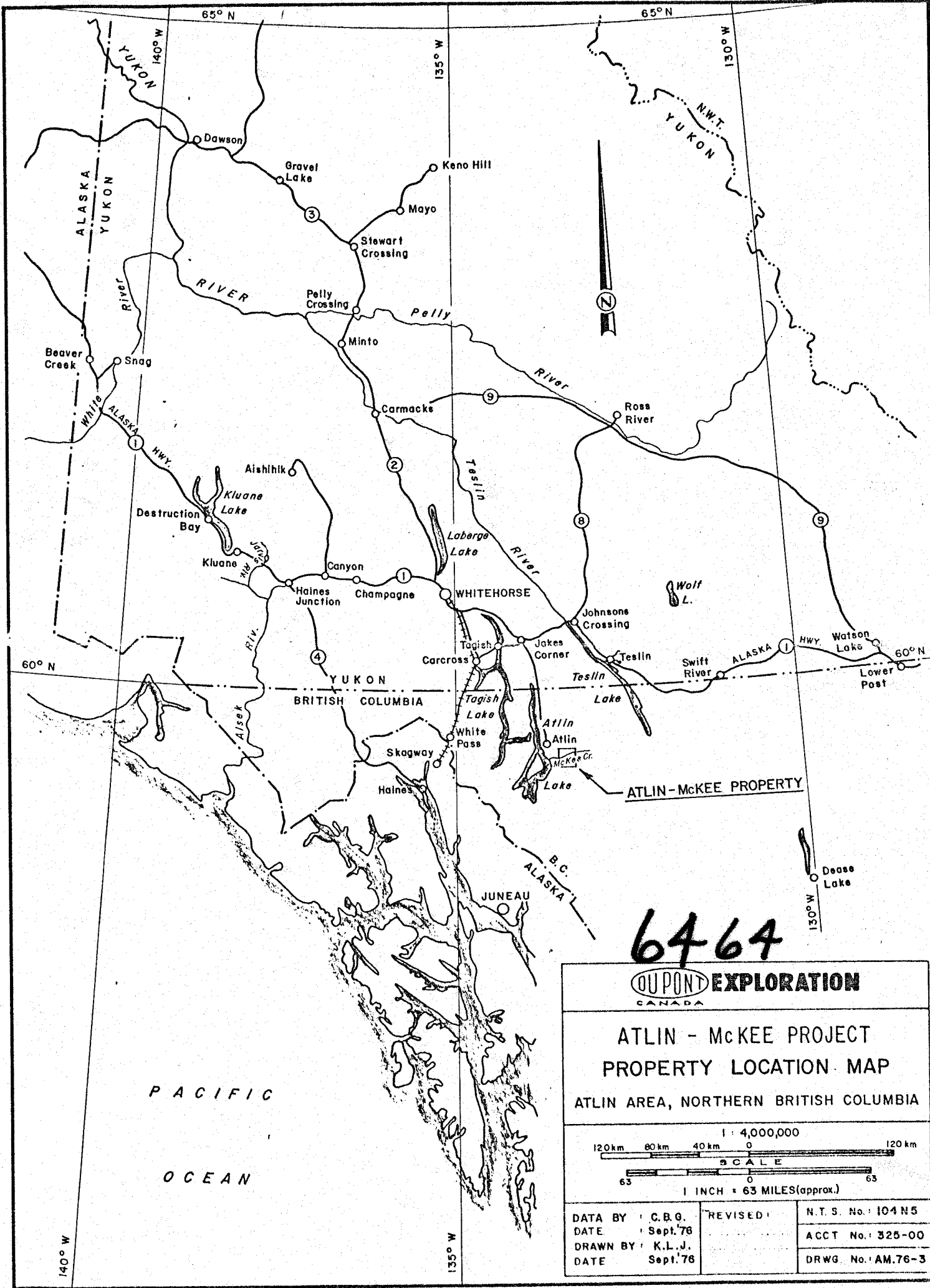
PROPERTY

The property covered by the agreement consists of 9 placer leases and 3 mineral claims as shown on the report claim map (Dwg. AM.76-4) and described in Schedule A, (Appendix A). Under the terms of the option any additional leases or mineral claims acquired within a 4 mile radius of the junction of McKee and Eldorado Creeks would be included in the agreement. The granting of placer leases Rain #1 and Rain #2, staked by Du Pont in 1976 and also placer leases 465 and 464, staked by Harvey has been delayed pending a visit of the mining inspector to the area on May 29, 1977.

On April 19, 1977, 3 mineral claims were grouped into a new unit called the Canary claim (39 units) and assessment work was recorded sufficient to hold this claim in good standing until April 19, 1978.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

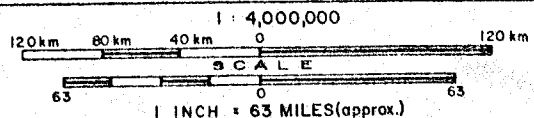
The property is on McKee Creek, 15 km (9 miles) southeast of the town of Atlin, Atlin Mining District, B.C. It is in NTS quadrangle 104-N-5 at 59°29'N, 133°32'W at an elevation of approximately 3250'.



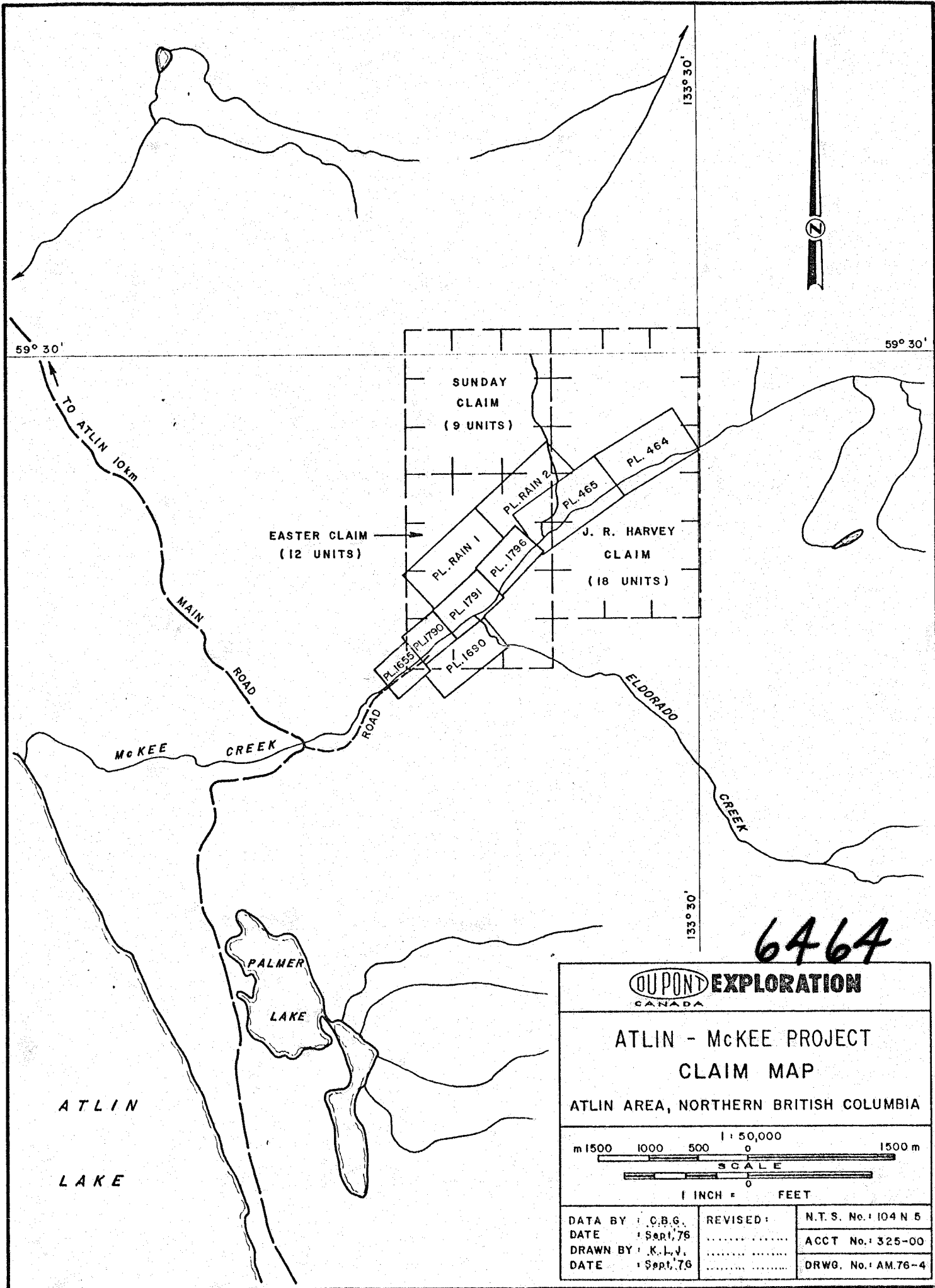
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DU PONT EXPLORATION
CANADA

**ATLIN - MCKEE PROJECT
PROPERTY LOCATION MAP**
ATLIN AREA, NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA



DATA BY : C.B.G.	REVISED :	N.T.S. No. : 104N5
DATE : Sept. 78		ACCT No. : 325-00
DRAWN BY : K.L.J.		DRWG No. : AM.76-3
DATE : Sept. 78		



6464

ATLIN - McKEE PROJECT CLAIM MAP		
ATLIN AREA, NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA		
1 : 50,000 m 1500 1000 500 0 1500 m 		
SCALE 		
1 INCH = FEET		
DATA BY : C.B.G. DATE : Sept, 76 DRAWN BY : K.L.J. DATE : Sept, 76	REVISED :	N.T.S. No. : 104 N 5 ACCT No. : 325-00 DRWG. No. : AM.76-4

The property is accessible by all weather gravel road from Atlin as far as the McKee Creek bridge. From there a private 2-wheel drive mine access road leads to the claims, one mile upstream. A jeep road runs from the mine site to the Du Pont camp area. The camp has been removed.

A full range of essential services, including airport, float base, helicopter base and Mining Recorder, as well as accommodation is available in Atlin. A 96 km (60 mile) road links Atlin with the Alaska Highway at Jakes Corner, Y.T. The city of Whitehorse is 192 km (120 miles) by road from Atlin and is accessible on a year round basis. Whitehorse is serviced daily by commercial air, rail and truck transport services.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

Placer gold was discovered on McKee Creek in 1898 although it is possible that Russian trappers visiting from the Alaska coast were aware of its presence before then. Mining on the creek has been almost continuous to the present day by a number of companies, among them the following:

1900-1904	Atlin Mining Co.
1904-1908	Amalgamated McKee Creek Mining Co. Ltd.
1908-1913	Pittsburgh British Gold Co. Ltd.
1913-1932	Delta Mining Co. Ltd.
1934-1937	Atlin Gold Mines Ltd.

Thereafter work continued intermittently to the present day.

There are presently two mines on the creek. Antonio Vesnaver is drift mining gold bearing gravels under the north bank of the lower creek and John Harvey has been hydraulicking on the optioned property. Harvey has been active on the creek since 1973 when he acquired leases previously held and worked by Bruce Morton. Lacking sufficient funds and expertise to explore for the buried channel he optioned the property to Du Pont in 1976. During 1976 Du Pont examined and mapped the property and carried out a seismic reconnaissance survey.

Harvey has recovered in his sluice box a number of large very angular gold nuggets intimately mixed with white quartz vein. From their appearance these have been washed more or less directly from pyrite bearing quartz veins and shear zones in the bedrock.

In 1976 an assay of pyrite, recovered from Harvey's sluice box, returned a value of 172.8 oz/ton Au, and 53.52 oz/ton Ag.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The area lies in the northern part of the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. McKee Creek and the surrounding area north to Atlin and south to O'Donnel River is underlain by a thick sequence

of Late Paleozoic Cache Creek group limestones, cherts and basalts. These are intruded by irregularly spaced and sized ultramafic bodies (the Atlin intrusions). Further to the north, northeast and southeast are large areas underlain by granitic rocks of the coast intrusions and Cretaceous alaskite-quartz monzonite bodies. Granitic intrusive rocks may underlie the McKee Creek area at no great depth.

The geology of the Atlin area is described by J.D. Aitken in G.S.C. Memoir 307. In the area of the property the Cache Creek rocks are folded into broad, generally northeast-southwest trending, faulted fold structures.

Monger (G.S.C. Paper 74-47) has ascribed the rocks underlying McKee Creek to the Nakina and overlying Kedahda formations. The Nakina Formation contains three main lithologies, basalt, diabase and lithic tuff. The basalt is conformable with bedded chert of the Kedahda Formation, the diabase locally intrudes it and the lithic tuff is gradational with it so that the junction between the two formations is ill defined. Observations by Du Pont confirm the above observations except that significant pods and lenses of banded limestone and limestone breccia are also present in the creek beds and banks.

The basalt is typically yellowish or greenish grey but may be locally maroon or purple. Much of the volcanic rock is dense and fine grained. Occasionally pillows weather out as discrete boulders.

In the southern part of the property where bedrock has been exposed by hydraulic mining, at least two north-trending zones of strong shearing underlie the existing placer workings. The shear zones are extensively weathered to red and yellow clay and blue chloritic mud. In many parts of the shear zone conspicuous emerald green sheens of mariposite coat the fault breccia fragments. Small outcrops of pale cream talcose rock represent sheared lenses of ultramafic rocks. In the vicinity of the Harvey sluice box the shear zone is shot through with quartz veins and stringers with disseminated pyrite, arsenopyrite, minor galena and chalcopyrite. The recovery in the sluice box of free nugget gold attached to white quartz vein and an assay of pyrite which contained 172.8 oz/ton Au and 53.52 oz/ton Ag suggest that the shear contains potentially economic concentrations of gold. However, chip samples taken by Du Pont of Canada Exploration Limited in 1977 returned only low values (see Appendix 4). This shear zone is at least 25 m wide and of unknown length. A second and similar zone is present in the bedrock drain 150 m to the northeast. Shearing of this magnitude can be expected to have considerable strike continuity and may well be a source of the placer gold.

Fragments of bedrock brought to the surface by blasting during the seismic survey indicate that the north bank of McKee Creek is underlain largely by greenstones. Becker drilling showed that the seismic "low velocity" zone on lines 2+50N and 5+00N was due to underlying sheared greenstone with included chert and limestone and particularly to talcose sheared ultrabasic rocks similar to those seen in McKee Creek close to the J.R. Harvey workings.

DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION RESULTS

According to Harvey and others, a buried channel should run parallel to McKee Creek on the north bank from a point at the head of the previous hydraulic workings and about opposite the confluence of Eldorado and McKee Creeks. Such a view has been current for a long time among those prospectors and miners familiar with McKee Creek. In order to test this hypothesis, Du Pont in September and October of 1976 surveyed the area at a scale of 1:1000, cut a grid and ran a seismic reconnaissance survey. The seismic survey was carried out under contract to Du Pont by Geotronics Surveys under Du Pont supervision and their report is attached for reference as Appendix 1. The results of the seismic survey are shown as profiles superimposed on Du Pont's property map. (See Seismic Refraction Study, Dwg. AM.76-6 a, b).

The seismic survey indicated that much of the area of interest is underlain by bedrock at shallow depths. However, in the area where the buried channel was thought to lie a low velocity zone was discovered which could be interpreted as indicating the presence of a buried channel.

To confirm the presence or absence of such a channel a drilling contract was negotiated with Becker Drills Limited of Vancouver and after construction of access roads the drill was hauled on to the property on April 14, 1977. The Becker hammer drill, commonly used for placer exploration, drives a double wall drive pipe and retrieves the cuttings continuously by compressed air. The unusually early breakup this year made the positioning and operation of this truck mounted drill unusually difficult. However, between April 14th-21st, 10 holes were drilled to bedrock. Seven of these were in the vicinity of line 2+50N, 1 on line 5+00N and 2 on the access road in McKee Creek. (See Drill Plan and Sections, Dwg. AM.77-2). A total of 93.65 m (307. ft) was drilled.

The results of the drilling showed conclusively that the seismic feature which might have represented a buried channel was caused by sheared greenstones and ultrabasic lenses at shallow depths. No buried channel is present. The discovery of till in Hole #10 in the bottom of the existing McKee Creek indicates that the present line of the creek was in existence at least some time during the glacial period. It had previously been thought that

TABLE 1

BEDROCK CHIP SAMPLE ASSAYS
EASTER CLAIM (P.L. 1790)*

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>% Cu</u>	<u>Ag oz/ton</u>	<u>Au oz/ton</u>	
2161	1.0 m	Panel Chip	0.01	0.02	0.003	Weathered pyrite shear zone at mouth of sluice box.
2162	0.75 m	Panel Chip	<0.01	0.01	0.005	Adjacent to 2161
2163	1.0 m	Panel Chip	<0.01	<0.01	<0.003	0.5 m white quartz vein in sheared volcanics, strong green stain on north side.
2164	2.65 m	Panel Chip	<0.01	<0.01	<0.003	Weathered shear zone with quartz vein. Rusty weathering & green stain.
2165	1.3 m	Panel Chip	<0.01	<0.01	<0.003	As 2164
2166	1.25 m	Panel Chip	<0.01	<0.01	<0.003	Manganese stained shear zone with quartz vein containing fine pyrite cubes.

Semi quantitative spectrographic analyses of the above samples did not reveal the presence of any unrecognized mineral content of commercial significance.

*For locations see "General Surface Plan" Dwg. AM.76-7c. See assay sheets Appendix 4.

the existing course of McKee Creek above the placer workings was probably a post-glacial feature.

The positions and depths of the drill holes are shown on the profiles on Dwg. AM.77-2. The drill logs are included in the report as Appendix 3. All the material obtained from the drilling was bagged in 1 metre lengths in heavy polythene sacks, identified by sample tag, and stored at the property for future reference if required.

In addition to the drilling, chip sampling was carried out on exposed bedrock sections in the vicinity of the placer workings where shearing, quartz veining and red and green staining indicates the possible presence of economically significant mineralization. The results of this sampling are shown in Table 1 and the locations of the samples are shown on Dwg. AM.77-2. Assay sheets are included as Appendix 4.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The supposed buried channel, long thought to exist on the north flank of McKee Creek above the old hydraulic workings, has been shown by a combination of seismic refraction and Becker drilling not to exist.

The ambiguous interpretation of parts of the seismic profiles on lines SL 0, SL 1 and SL 2 has been satisfactorily resolved by drilling. The "zone of lower velocity" is due to the presence of a bedrock shear zone in which ultrabasic rocks now altered to serpentine and talc are included.

The discovery of glacial till below the water table in the existing McKee Creek gorge indicates that the gorge section of the creek is older than was supposed and it is no longer necessary to postulate the presence of a preglacial drainage in another location.

In view of the lack of encouragement, both with respect to placer and bedrock gold potential, no recommendations are being made for further work.

CERTIFICATION

I, Christopher B. Gunn, of 2867 Panorama Drive, North Vancouver, B.C. hereby certify that:

1. I am a professional geologist and have been engaged in the practice of geology and mineral exploration since 1962 in Europe, Africa, Central and North America.
2. I hold a B.Sc. Honours degree in geology from the University of Wales and a Master of Science degree in geology from the University of Western Ontario.
3. I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the provinces of British Columbia and Ontario. I am also a Chartered Engineer of the United Kingdom.
4. The work described in this report was carried out by me or under my personal supervision.
5. I do not hold any beneficial interest, direct or indirect, in the subject property; nor do I expect to receive any such interest.

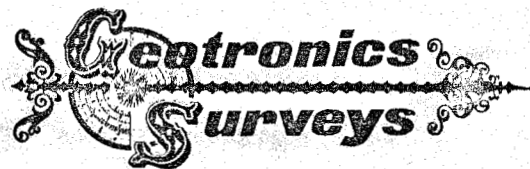


The seal is circular with a double-line border. The text inside the seal reads: "PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER" at the top, "PROVINCE OF" in the middle, "C. B. GUNN" in the center, and "BRITISH COLUMBIA" at the bottom. A large, stylized signature of "C. Gunn" is written across the seal.

Christopher B. Gunn

APPENDIX 1

REPORT ON SEISMIC REFRACTION STUDY



★ Telephone 687-6671

302 - 475 HOWE STREET

VANCOUVER, B.C. V6C 2B3

Du Pont of Canada Explorations Ltd
102-1550 Alberni Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6G 1A5

December 3, 1976

Attention: Christopher B. Gunn

Dear Sirs:

RE: SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY
ATLIN-McKEE CREEK PLACER DEPOSIT
ATLIN M.D., B.C.
Our Job No. 76-46

The interpretation of data obtained from the seismic refraction survey carried out on McKee Creek has been completed. A total of seven lines, located as shown on the accompanying drawing AM76-5,* were profiled. The purpose of the survey was to locate a buried river channel that was postulated to occur in this area. The geophysical information presented here is based upon our best interpretation of field data which were collected according to generally accepted field procedures.

The procedure was as follows: 12 geophones were planted at 50 or 100 foot intervals along the line of investigation. The 'two-way, in-line' seismic refraction method was used. The data were generally recorded from seven shots, two off-end, one at each end and three at 1/4-spread intervals within the spread. A 12-channel, SIE Dresser refraction seismic system was used for recording.

A 100-foot spread was used only on SL-1 (L2+50N) which was the first line completed. It was found that the overburden was too shallow for accurate depth determinations and therefore a 50-foot spread was used from then on.

*Now Dwg. AM.76-6a, b

The data were first interpreted in the field by calculating the delay time for each geophone. The procedure is as follows:

1. Pick the first arrivals from the field records and draw time-distance graphs for each spread;
2. With the help of a 'Russian', determine which points are bedrock and which are overburden, and how many layers occur in the overburden;
3. Draw a delay line for each end shot and from this determine the delay time for each geophone;
4. Proportion the delay time for each geophone into the various times spent in the various layers. Multiply each layer time by the corresponding layer velocity to obtain the layer thickness. Adding the layer thickness together will give the total overburden depth.

Profiles were drawn in the field for lines SL-0 to SL-4. SL-5 and SL-6 were completed on the last day and therefore the field profiles were not calculated for these two lines.

In two or three of the lines, some difficulty was encountered in the field interpretation and therefore the data was put through a computer-assisted interpretation developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Calculate the depth and velocity of the overburden after making elevation corrections;
2. Decide the number of layers represented by the data and assign each data point a correct layer number;

3. The computer program then went through a modelling sequence whereby the delineation of the interface was done by a ray-tracing procedure which started out by computing the time taken by the ray to reach each geophone location. Any discrepancy between the calculated and observed times was corrected by the subsequent adjustment of the boundaries.
4. The program does not take into account lateral variations in the velocities. This could lead to erroneous depths. All computer assisted interpretations were therefore checked manually with the observed travel time plots. Any discrepancies were subsequently corrected in the final interpretation.

The computer assisted interpreted profiles are shown on drawing No. AM76-6 which is drawn at a scale of 1:1,000 (1 cm = 1 meter). The profiles are placed so that the separation between each line along the baseline is drawn to the same scale. The overburden/bedrock interface as interpreted in the field is shown by a dashed line on each profile. This was put in because of the added information contained in the field profiles, that did not show on the computer interpretation.

We would like to bring the following points to your attention:

1. In general, the depth to bedrock is apparently rather shallow. It varies from only 20 meters on SL-5 to 2 meters on SL-2.
2. The bedrock is shown to have a velocity of 2,900 to 3,500 meters/sec as interpreted by the U.S. Bureau of Mines program. This program averages the velocity over the entire spread length and does not take into

account lateral variations. On spreads SL-1 and SL-2, the field interpretation showed a bedrock velocity of about 1,400 feet/sec with a zone of lower velocity within both spreads of 3,000 to 3,350 meters/sec. The lower velocity could be reflecting a shear zone, or, very possibly, a clay-filled channel (see Note No. 3)

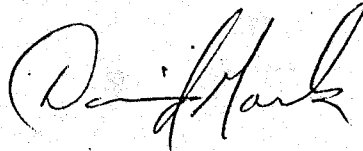
3. From field examinations of clay layers, we feel the clay could easily have velocities of about 3,000 meters/sec. It is, therefore, strongly possible there are velocity inversion layers in this area, that is, clay layers underlain by sands and gravels. The clay layers then could mistakenly be interpreted as bedrock. The depth to bedrock could then be much deeper than is shown on profiles SL-3 to SL-6.
4. Except for SL-3, the fit is generally quite good between the two interpretations. The variation on SL-3 is caused by the inability of the field interpretation to calculate the proper thickness of one or more of the overburden layers.
5. The shot between geophones 3 and 4 exposed a fractured rock that appeared to be a bedrock exposure of peridotite. However, the velocity in this area is only 1,400 meters/sec, which is rather low, even for fractured bedrock. If it is bedrock, then all such velocities on this and the other profiles could be reflecting fractured bedrock. We feel the more likely possibility is that the rock is in fact a large boulder.

6. If the channel is comparatively narrower to depth, the first arrivals from such an interface may be refractions from the channel side rather than the bottom and the channel may appear shallower than it actually is.

VELOCITY CLASSIFICATION

<u>Velocity (meters/sec)</u>	<u>Material</u>
340 - 490	Loose surface material
600 - 760	More compacted surface material
1,000 - 1,500	Sands, gravels (around 1,500 probably wet sands and gravels) fractured bedrock?
2,900 - 3,500	bedrock, possibly clay lenses

Respectfully submitted,
GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD.,



David G. Mark
Geophysicist

DGM:vsm

APPENDIX 2

SCHEDULE A

APPENDIX 2

SCHEDULE A - PART 1

Placer Leases

<u>Lease No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Tag No.</u>	<u>Lease Expiry Date</u> (3)	<u>Anniv. Date</u>
PL 1790	Sunrise #2	269481M	13/4/81	23/10/77
PL 1791	Sunrise #3	269482M	13/4/81	23/10/77
PL 1796	Sunrise #4	269024M	13/4/81	23/10/77
PL 465	Sunrise #5	416927M	-/-/87 (2)	
PL 464	Sunrise #6	416928M	-/-/87 (2)	
(1)	Rain #1	416948M	-/-/87 (2)	
(1)	Rain #2	416949M	-/-/87 (2)	
PL 1655	Fido	872935M	1/6/90 (4)	23/10/77
PL 1690	Fortuna	80689M	1/6/90 (4)	23/10/77

Notes

1. 10 year lease applied for by Du Pont 27/8/76. Lease No. not yet assigned. Staked in the name of T.M. Harrison, to be transferred to Du Pont.
2. 10 year terms applied for but not yet granted.
3. Rental and assessment work required each and every year to maintain lease in good standing. Rental for each lease is \$50 annually and work requirement for each lease is \$250. Cash in lieu may be paid once in a three year period.
4. Assigned to J.R. Harvey by Antonio Vesnaver 23/8/76.

APPENDIX 2 (continued)

SCHEDULE A - PART 2

Mineral Claims

<u>Claim</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Tag No.</u>	<u>Recorded</u>	<u>Anniv. Date</u>
Easter	12	19011	20/4/76	20/4/77 ⁽²⁾
Sunday	9	19140	15/6/76	15/6/77
J.R. Harvey	18	19139	15/6/76	15/6/77

Notes

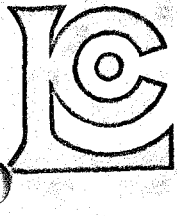
1. 30 day extension for filing work permitted.
2. On April 19, 1977 application was made to group the Easter, Sunday and J.R. Harvey claims into the Canary group and work filed sufficient to hold this group until 19/4/78.
3. Assessment work requirement is \$200/unit/year.
4. Rental requirement is \$10 per \$200 work or \$20 per \$200 cash in lieu.

APPENDIX 3

DRILL LOGS - BECKER HAMMER DRILL

APPENDIX 4

ASSAY CERTIFICATES



CHEMEX LABS LTD.

212 BROOKSBANK AVE.
 NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.
 CANADA V7J 2C1
 TELEPHONE: 985-0648
 AREA CODE: 604
 TELEX: 043-52597

• ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS • GEOCHEMISTS • REGISTERED ASSAYERS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

TO: Dupont of Canada Exploration Ltd.,
 Rm 102 - 1550 Alberni
 Vancouver, B. C.

CERTIFICATE NO. SP 0592

INVOICE NO. 19947

RECEIVED May 2/77

ATTN: C.B. Gunn

ANALYSED May 11/77

SAMPLE NO. :	Lower Concentration Limit (PPM)	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166
Antimony	50	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Arsenic	50	50	500	200	bcl	bcl	bcl
Barium	5	500	500	150	150	150	200
Beryllium	5	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Bismuth	5	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Boron	20	bcl	50	bcl	bcl	bcl	20
Cadmium	20	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Calcium	0.05%	7%	10%	10%	10%	7%	10%
Chromium	10	1000	1500	1500	2000	2000	200
Cobalt	10	50	50	20	70	70	10
Copper	1	70	30	50	50	50	30
Gallium	2	20	10	5	10	5	10
Germanium	20	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Iron	0.05%	10%	10%	5%	5%	5%	2%
Lead	5	5	bcl	5	bcl	bcl	5
Magnesium	0.02%	5%	7%	7%	7%	10%	5%
Manganese	5	1000	1000	1000	700	500	500
Molybdenum	10	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Nickel	5	150	200	200	1000	1000	50
Niobium	50	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Silver	1	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Strontium	20	100	300	200	100	50	50
Tantalum	200	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Tellurium	200	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Thorium	100	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl
Tin	10	bcl	bcl	bcl	bcl	20	10
Titanium	5	5000	2000	700	1500	1500	1500
Vanadium	10	300	150	100	200	100	100
Zinc	50	100	100	100	50	50	70
Zirconium	20	30	50	20	70	50	70

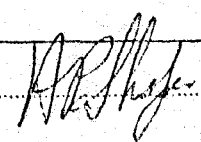
SEMI QUANTITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES

>5000 ppm = > 5000 ppm 50 ppm = 25-100 ppm
 5000 ppm = 2500-10000 ppm 20 ppm = 10-50 ppm
 2000 ppm = 1000-4000 ppm 10 ppm = 5-20 ppm
 1000 ppm = 500-2000 ppm 5 ppm = 2-10 ppm

500 ppm = 250-1000 ppm 2 ppm = 1-4 ppm
 200 ppm = 100-400 ppm 1 ppm = 0.5-2 ppm
 100 ppm = 50-200 ppm bcl = below concentration limit
 Ranges for Iron, Calcium & Magnesium are reported in %



MEMBER
 CANADIAN TESTING
 ASSOCIATION

CERTIFIED BY: 

DU PONT OF CANADA EXPLORATION LIMITED

ATLIN-MCKEE PROJECT

STATEMENT OF EXPLORATION COSTS

July 1, 1976 - May 31, 1977

Casual Labour	\$ 558.57
Legal Fees	1,614.00
Travel Expenses, Property Examination	3,214.35
Camp Expenses	2,228.26
Mapping, Gr, Surveys, Maps, Repts.	8,574.11
Drilling Costs	12,506.70
Ground Clearing & Trenching	2,970.00
Option Payments	9,500.00
Claim Fees & Licences	495.00
Freight, Hauling, Storage	598.68
Assaying	183.75
Miscellaneous	17.63
Salaries - Regular	12,000.49
Salaries - Temporary	2,662.33
Equipment Rental	583.40
Telephone Telex	104.86
Auto Expenses	148.63
Non-Capital Equipment Purchases	336.72
Depreciation Expenses	221.00
TOTAL	<u>\$58,518.48</u>

Certified Correct



D. A. Barr
Vice President

SL - 4 (LINE 10+00 N)

SL - 3 (LINE 7+50 N)

SL - 2 (LINE 5+00 N)

SL - 1 (LINE 2+50 N)

SL - 0 (UNCLIP) LINE 1+67 N

- GEOPHYSICAL LEGEND**
- GEOPHONE LOCATIONS
 - COMPUTED DEPTH POINT ON INFERRED LAYER BOUNDARY (COMPUTER "BEST FIT")
 - COMPUTED DEPTH POINT ON INFERRED LAYER BOUNDARY (ARITHMETICAL "FIELD INTERPRETATION")
 - 470 m/sec AVERAGE VELOCITY IN METRES PER SECOND

- LEGEND**
- OUTCROP
 - GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
 - MAIN CREEK WITH DIRECTION
 - MINOR WATERCOURSE OR DRAIN
 - SLOPE, VERY STEEP > 75% GRADE
 - SLOPE, STEEP, 50 TO 75% GRADE
 - SLOPE, MODERATE, < 50% GRADE
 - CREST OF SLOPE
 - BASE OF SLOPE OR CLIFF
 - MINOR TOPOGRAPHIC FRACTURE, TAILINGS DUMPS, TRENCHES ETC.
 - OLD DEEP TRAIL OR WAGON ROAD, SOME SECTIONS IMPROVED (SOME SECTIONS IMPROVED 1976-77)
 - CLAIM POST
 - BECKER PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE
 - SECTION THROUGH BECKER PERCUSSION DRILL HOLE
 - BEDROCK
- NOTE: BASE MAP COMPILED FROM UNCONTROLLED PACE AND COMPASS TRAVERSES.

- SHEET INDEX**
- SEISMIC STUDY
DRWG NO. AM 76-60
 - SEISMIC STUDY
DRWG NO. AM 76-61
 - ALSO
DRILL PLAN
DRWG NO. AM 77-2
 - SURFACE PLAN
DRWG NO. AM 76-70

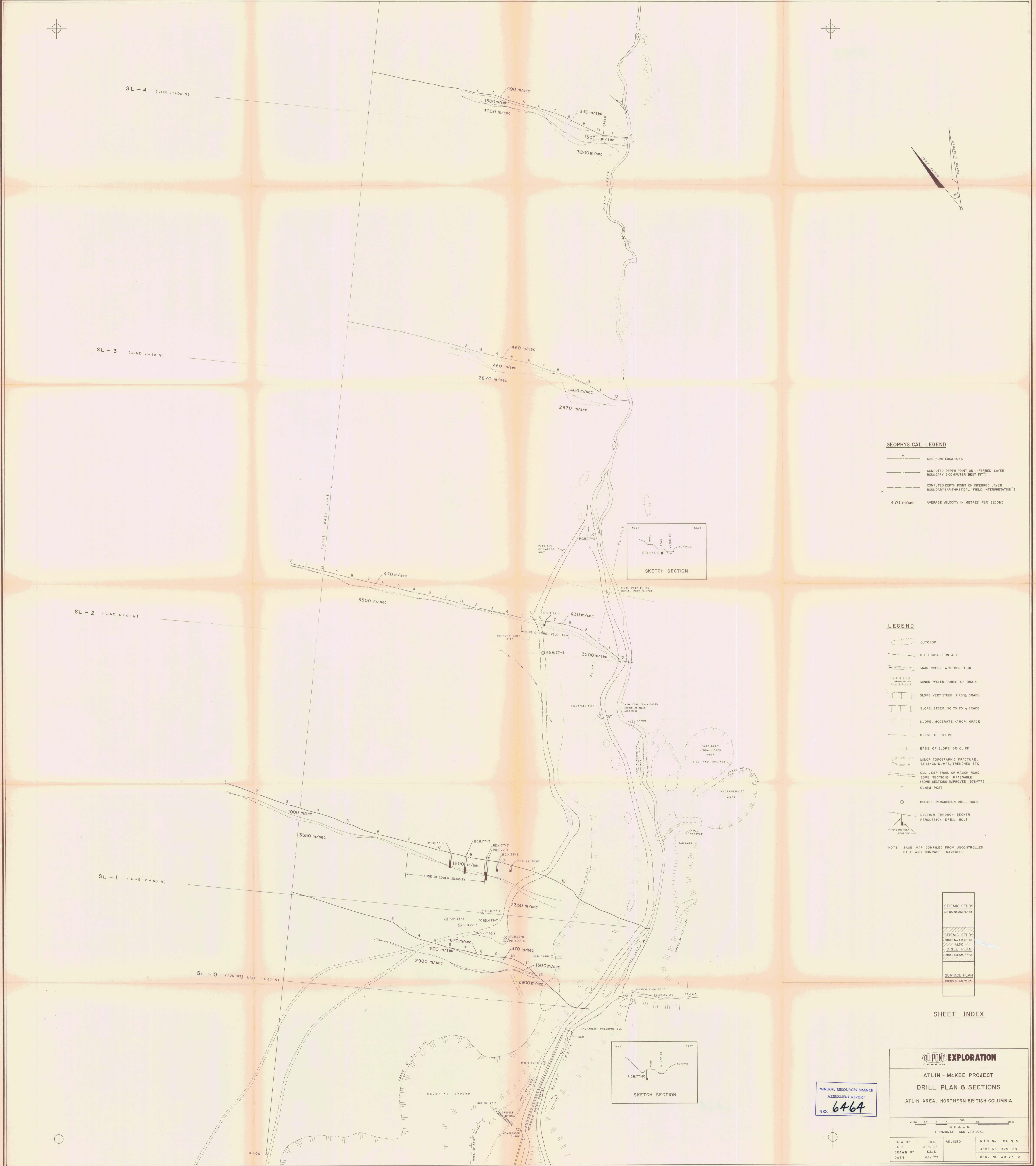
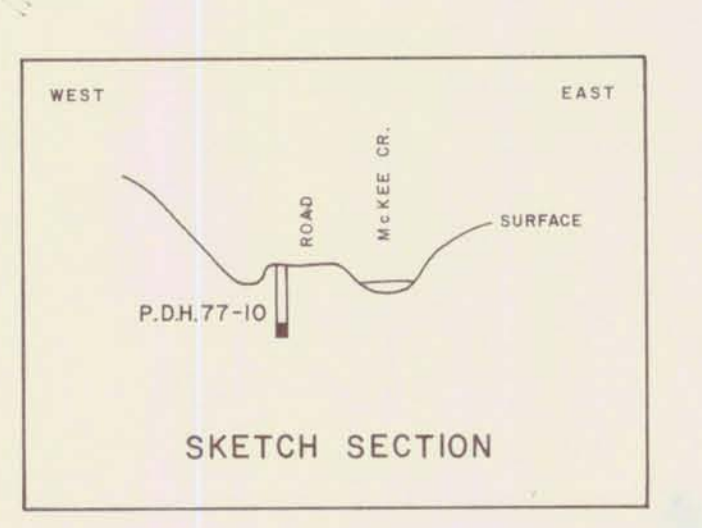
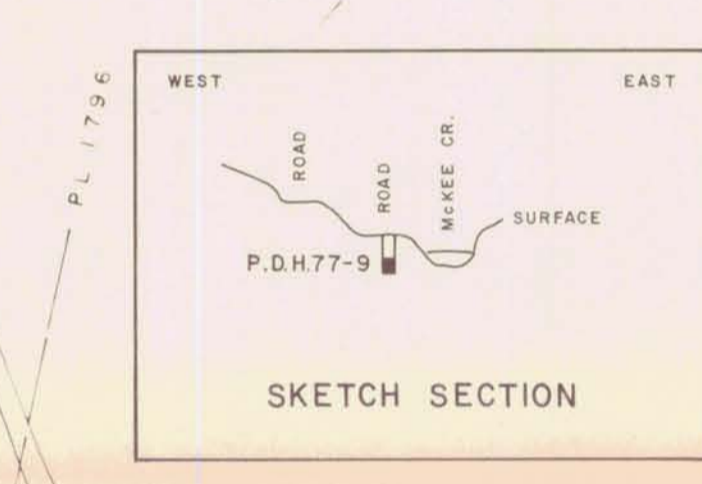
SHEET INDEX

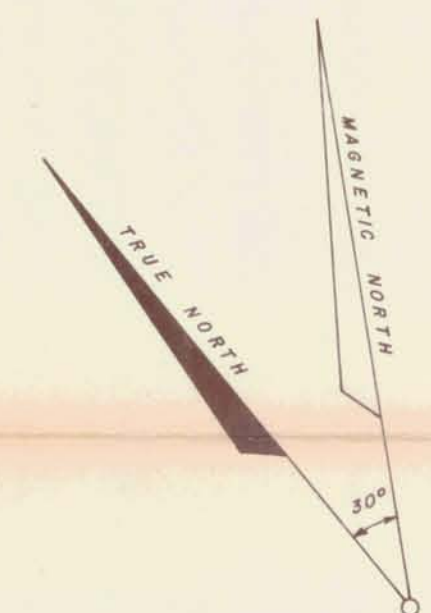
ATLIN - McKEE PROJECT
DRILL PLAN & SECTIONS
 ATLIN AREA, NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
 ASSESSMENT REPORT
 NO. **6464**

SCALE: 1:1000
 HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL

DATA BY: C.B.G.	REVISED: N.T.S. No. 104 N 5
DATE: APR 77	ACCT No. 325-00
DRAWN BY: K.L.J.	DRWG No. AM 77-2
DATE: MAY 77	





LEGEND

- OUTCROP
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- MAIN CREEK WITH DIRECTION
- MINOR WATERCOURSE OR DRAIN
- SLOPE, VERY STEEP > 75% GRADE
- SLOPE, STEEP, 50 TO 75% GRADE
- SLOPE, MODERATE, < 50% GRADE
- CREST OF SLOPE
- BASE OF SLOPE OR CLIFF
- MINOR TOPOGRAPHIC FRACTURE, TAILINGS DUMPS, TRENCHES ETC.
- OLD JEEP TRAIL ON WAGON ROAD, SOME SECTIONS IMPASSABLE, SOME SECTIONS IMPROVED 1976-77
- CLAIM POST
- GHP SAMPLE LOCATION & NUMBER

NOTE: BASE MAP COMPILED FROM UNCONTROLLED PACE AND COMPASS TRAVERSES.

SEISMIC STUDY DRWG No. AM 76-6a
SEISMIC STUDY DRWG No. AM 76-6b ALSO DRILL PLAN DRWG No. AM 77-2
SURFACE PLAN DRWG No. AM 76-7c

SHEET INDEX

MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. **6464**

OU PONT EXPLORATION
CANADA

ATLIN - McKEE PROJECT
GENERAL SURFACE PLAN
ATLIN AREA, NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

1:10000
SCALE

MAPPED BY: C.B.G.	REVISED: MAY 77	N.T.S. No: 104 R 5
DATE: AUG. 76	ACT: 323-00	
DRAWN BY: K.L.J.	DRWG No: AM 76-7c	
DATE: DEC. 76		



GEOPHYSICAL LEGEND

- GEOPHONE LOCATIONS
- COMPUTED DEPTH POINT ON INFERRED LAYER BOUNDARY ("COMPUTER BEST FIT")
- COMPUTED DEPTH POINT ON INFERRED LAYER BOUNDARY (ARITHMETICAL "FIELD INTERPRETATION")
- 470 m/sec AVERAGE VELOCITY IN METRES PER SECOND

LEGEND

- OUTCROP
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- MAIN CREEK WITH DIRECTION
- ||||| MINOR WATERCOURSE OR DRAIN
- ||||| SLOPE, VERY STEEP > 75% GRADE
- ||||| SLOPE, STEEP, 50 TO 75% GRADE
- ||||| SLOPE, MODERATE, < 50% GRADE
- CREST OF SLOPE
- BASE OF SLOPE OR CLIFF
- ||||| MINOR TOPOGRAPHIC FRACTURE, TAILINGS DUMPS, TRENCHES ETC.
- OLD JEEP TRAIL OR WAGON ROAD, SOME SECTIONS IMPASSABLE
- CLAIM POST

NOTE: BASE MAP COMPILED FROM UNCONTROLLED PACE AND COMPASS TRAVERSES.

SEISMIC STUDY
DRAWING NO. AM 76-66

SEISMIC STUDY
DRAWING NO. AM 76-65
ALSO
DRILL PLAN
DRAWING NO. AM 77-2

SURFACE PLAN
DRAWING NO. AM 76-74

SHEET INDEX

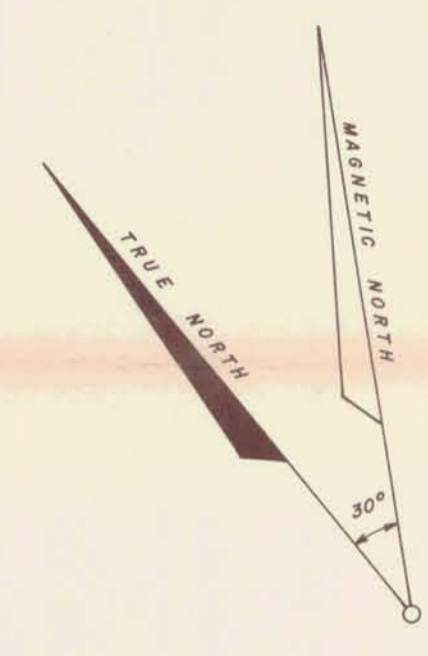
MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 6464

DUPONT EXPLORATION
CANADA

ATLIN - McKEEK PROJECT
SEISMIC REFRACTION STUDY
PROFILES SL-0 TO SL-6
ATLIN AREA, NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
SURVEY BY GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

GEOTRONICS JOB NO. 76-48 REVISION: N.T.S. No. 104 N 5
DATE DEC. 76 DRAWN BY K.L.J. ACT No. 325-00
DATE DEC. 76 DATE DRWG No. AM 76-66

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL
1" = 20' 1" = 20'



GEOPHYSICAL LEGEND

- 5 — GEOPHONE LOCATIONS
- COMPUTED DEPTH POINT ON INFERRED LAYER BOUNDARY (COMPUTER "BEST FIT")
- - - COMPUTED DEPTH POINT ON INFERRED LAYER BOUNDARY (ARITHMETICAL "FIELD INTERPRETATION")
- 470 m/sec AVERAGE VELOCITY IN METRES PER SECOND

LEGEND

- OUTCROP
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- MAIN CREEK WITH DIRECTION
- ||||| MINOR WATERCOURSE OR DRAIN
- ||||| SLOPE, VERY STEEP >75% GRADE
- ||||| SLOPE, STEEP, 50 TO 75% GRADE
- ||||| SLOPE, MODERATE, <50% GRADE
- CREST OF SLOPE
- BASE OF SLOPE OR CLIFF
- ||||| MINOR TOPOGRAPHIC FRACTURE, TAILINGS DUMPS, TRENCHES ETC.
- OLD JEEP TRAIL OR WAGON ROAD, SOME SECTIONS IMPASSABLE
- CLAIM POST

NOTE: BASE MAP COMPILED FROM UNCONTROLLED PACE AND COMPASS TRAVERSES.

SEISMIC STUDY
DRAWN BY AM 76-69

SEISMIC STUDY
DRAWN BY AM 76-69
ALSO
DRILL PLAN
DRAWN BY AM 77-2

SURFACE PLAN
DRAWN BY AM 76-71

SHEET INDEX



MINERAL RESOURCES BRANCH
ASSESSMENT REPORT
No. 6464

DUPONT EXPLORATION
CANADA

ATLIN - McKEE PROJECT
SEISMIC REFRACTION STUDY
PROFILES SL-0 TO SL-6
ATLIN AREA, NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
SURVEY BY GEOTRONICS SURVEYS LTD

GEOTRONICS JOB No. 76-68
DATE DEC. '76
DRAWN BY K.L.J.
DATE DEC. '76

REVISED
N.T.S. No. 104 N. 5
ACCT No. 325-00
DRWS No. AM 76-69

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL
1:1000
1:1000