ARTIC RED PROJECT

Welcome North Mines,
1027-470 Granville St.,
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1V5.

Zinc, lead

106 C/16, 106 C F/1
65°00'N, 132°13'W

REFERENCES

Blusson OF 206.

PROPERTY

236 AB, 56 BB, DAB 1-20.

65(18)

LOCATION

The property is about 233 km northeast of Mayo, Yukon Territory, and 253 km northwest of Norman Wells, N.W.T.

HISTORY

The claims were staked in 1974 by Welcome North Mines on behalf of the Artic Red Joint Venture to cover sphalerite mineralization in the Lower Cambrian Sekwi Formation. Chip sampling and mapping were completed that year.

Three diamond drill holes tested the showings in the fall of 1974 and one hole (DDH AB-2) intersected 30.5 m of disseminated sphalerite including a 3.05 m section containing 12% zinc.

In 1976 prospecting, detailed mapping and geochemical surveys were completed. New mineral occurrences were found.

DESCRIPTION

The claims are underlain by Lower Paleozoic fine to coarse clastics and carbonates (Fig. VIII- ).

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN OF LOWER PALEOZOIC ROCKS
EXPOSED ON THE CLAIM GROUPS

The Backbone Range Formation, possibly of Lower Cambrian Sekwi age, consists of brightly coloured orange to brown sandstone, quartzite and conglomerate, representing material derived from the emergent Mackenzie Arch and deposited in stream channels, beach and deltaic environments.

Conformably overlying the Backbone Range Formation and in part facies equivalent, are the carbonates and minor clastics of the Sekwi Formation which in this area represent a shallow water peri-tidal to sub-tidal facies.

The Cambro-Ordovician Franklin Mountain Formation unconformably overlies the Sekwi Formation and consists of a thin sequence of thick-bedded, coarse to finely crystalline, light to dark grey dolostones with minor chert.

The Road River Formation is thought to be represented by thin-bedded silty limestones, siltstones and calcareous and bituminous shales which overlie the Franklin Mountain Formation.

Horst and graben structures in the area have brought shales of the Road River Formation into contact with the carbonates of the Sekwi Formation.

Sphalerite and galena are found in the Franklin Mountain and Sekwi Formations. In the Franklin Mountain dolostones, sphalerite, galena, pyrite and associated minerals quartz, dolospar, calcite and barite are commonly found as veinlets, vug fillings and in fractures. The grade of this mineralization is usually low.

Sphalerite and galena are found in the Sekwi Formation as massive replacements, disseminations, and

as veins and fracture fillings. The lower grade mineralization is apparently spatially related to faults, higher concentrations being found in bioturbated dolostones.

Two major showings, the 'Main' and the C-Zone, were the target for much of the exploration. At surface the 'Main' showing on the AB claims consists of red to orange to honey coloured sphalerite, with pyrite and minor galena and barite in fractures, breccias, disseminations and replacements of the dolostone. A diamond drill hole tested this showing and intersected 30 m of disseminated sphalerite in a dark grey, bioturbated dolostone with oolite and oncolitic dolostones below.

The 'C Zone' has the same host unit as the 'Main' showing but sphalerite is associated with abundant pyrite which forms a distinctive gossan. Sphalerite is found over a true thickness of 76 m in fractures, along laminations and in the more silty organic rich parts of the bioturbated dolostone. Barite, pyrite and quartz are common accessory minerals.

CURRENT WORK AND RESULTS

Geological mapping, geochemical surveys, trenching and prospecting explored the claims. Diamond drilling tested the 'C' zone.

65(21)