

Trenching Results - Shanghai Claims, Mayo Mining District, Yukon

On October 1st, 1962 a limited trenching program was started on the Shanghai claims. These claims, located on the north side of the McQuesten River near Shanghai Creek, had been previously mapped by Dr. A.E. Aho. This mapping indicated a number of northeast trending vein faults of a similar nature to those found on Galena and Keno Hills. The lithology was also similar and previous prospecting had disclosed minor silver-lead mineralization. The purpose of the trenching program was to expose these vein faults and determine their mineral possibilities.

The first trench was started approximately 200 feet southwest of claim posts 1, 2, 3 and 4. About 150 feet of trench was excavated up to a depth of twenty feet. Large boulders and permafrost prevented further excavation. Northwest dipping quartzites were exposed at the extreme southern end of the trench but otherwise bedrock was not reached. Rounded pebbles and cobbles indicated the trench was cutting across an old stream channel. A small stream was cut into the trench to help thaw the permafrost. It is felt that by next summer this trench will be sufficiently thawed to complete.

The second trench was located approximately twenty feet northeast of claim posts 3, 4, 5 and 6, roughly perpendicular to the middle vein fault as mapped by Dr. Aho. Of the 275 feet of trench only the southern 50 feet and the northern 130 feet reached bedrock. Permafrost less than two feet below the surface prevented reaching any depth in the middle section.

The southern 50 feet exposed only white to light green chloritic schists with no mineralization. Northwest dipping yellow to brown and green schists occupied the northern 60 feet of the trench. Conformably below this, 40 feet of highly fractured quartzites were present. In these quartzites two minor northeast faults were found. An oxidized zone a few inches in width in one of these faults showed some copper stain. A grab sample was assayed and gave

the following results:

Au.	Ag.	Cu.	Pb.
1.10	790.5	10.4	.4

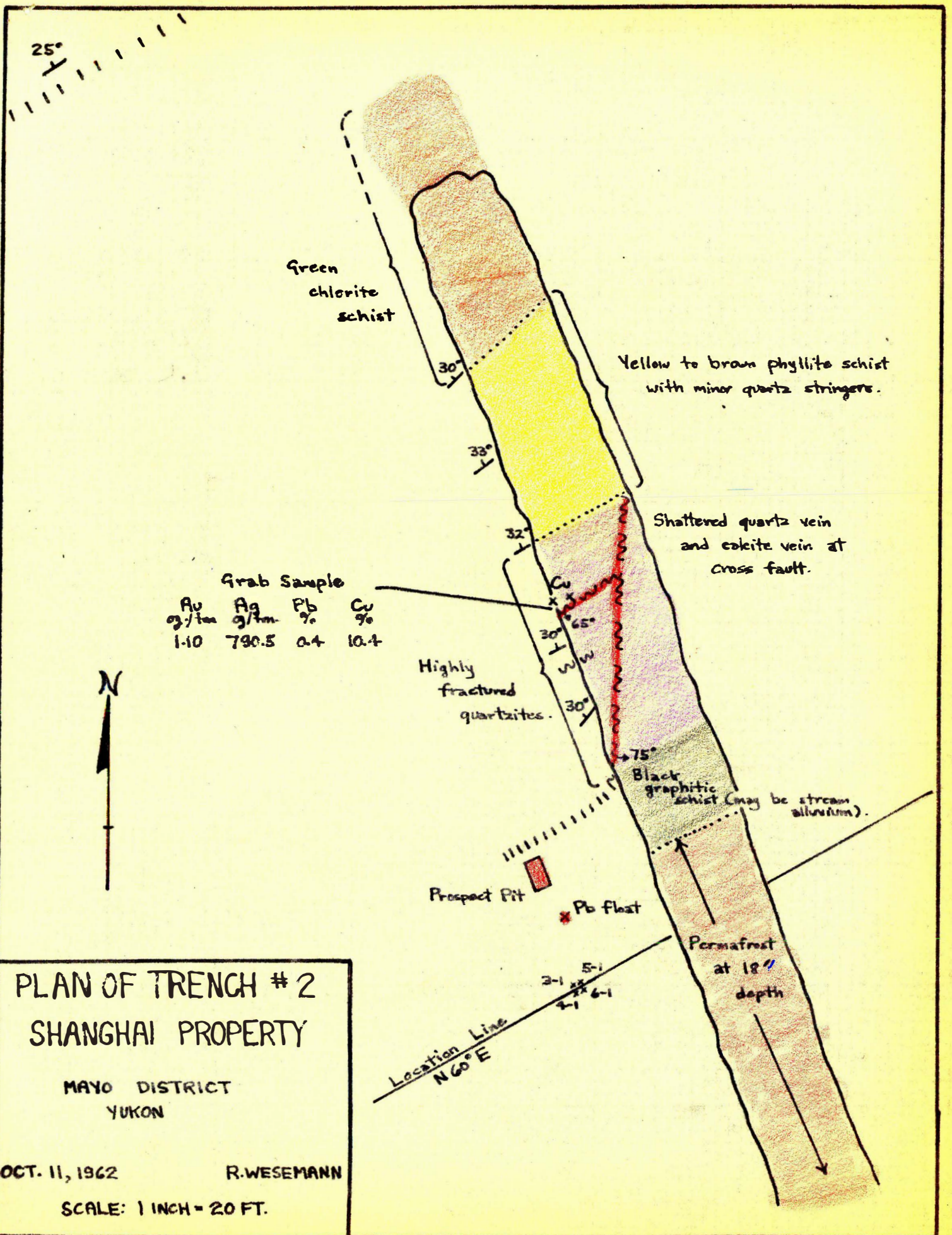
A north striking cross fault truncated the quartzites against black graphitic shists on the east.

Permafrost did not allow trenching at the main vein fault but the exceptional assay from the oxidized zone in the minor fault in the N.W. side of main zone lends weight to the reasoning that strong mineralized vein faults are present on the Shanghai claims. The fractured and faulted zones are deeply weathered therefore little mineralization is seen at the surface although bedrock is reasonably well exposed. It is recommended that the trenching program be continued and that in addition the geology of the area be mapped in detail and a geochemical program be undertaken. Detailed geologic mapping combined with a geochemical survey, its emphasis on lead and copper, should locate the vein faults most favourable for trenching.

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25°

Green chlorite schist

Yellow to brown phyllite schist with minor quartz stringers.

Shattered quartz vein and calcite vein at cross fault.

Grab Sample

Au	Ag	Pb	Cu
g/ton	g/ton	%	%
1.10	790.5	0.4	10.4

Highly fractured quartzites.

Black graphitic schist (may be stream alluvium).

Prospect Pit

Pb float

Permafrost at 18" depth

Location Line
N 60° E

PLAN OF TRENCH # 2 SHANGHAI PROPERTY

MAYO DISTRICT
YUKON

OCT. 11, 1962

R. WESEMANN

SCALE: 1 INCH = 20 FT.