

005653

CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION LTD.

DIVISION OF CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

700 BURRARD BUILDING

VANCOUVER 5, B. C. CANADA

22 October, 1963.

Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd.,
2256 West 12th Ave.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Kerr Addison Gold Mines Ltd.,
409 Granville Street,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

Attention: Mr. B.O. Brynalsen

Attention: Mr. W. Sirola

Homestake Mining Company,
100 Bush Street,
San Francisco, Calif. USA.

Silver Titan Mines Limited,
Room 328 - 355 Burrard St.,
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Attention: Mr. D.C. Sharpstone

Attention: Dr. A. Aho

TITAN PROJECT

Ewing-Bleiler Property - Mt. Haldane - Soil Sampling Program

Purpose of Investigations:

Early work by Yukon Silver Lead, a Mr. Andy Johnson and other early miners proved the existence of mineralized zones on this property. Most of the area is covered by talus (both active and stable) and it is probable that some zones have not been found. The soil sampling program was carried out in an attempt to find previously unknown mineralized zones and to locate continuations of known zones.

Results:

The soil found in this area is unlike any of the other soils previously sampled by the Titan Project. It is primarily a residual soil developed on talus which has undergone very little transport (i.e. only the down slope movement). The soil, although a yellow colour, has a very high organic content. The samples turn black on heating and emit considerable smoke. The problem of organic material in samples has been dealt with in other reports and need not be repeated here. However, as a result of this organic material the Mercury Detector readings have to be adjusted in order to have some basis of comparison. The same adjustment methods were employed as those developed for the muskeg type soils. In the case of the Haldane soil, the adjustments were not made with the same ease or the same conviction. The readings were more erratic within each "smokiness grouping" and the background build-up with time was less readily interpreted than with muskeg soils. Reliability of the profiles of mercury intensity has, of course, suffered in this attempt to eliminate the effect of the organic material.

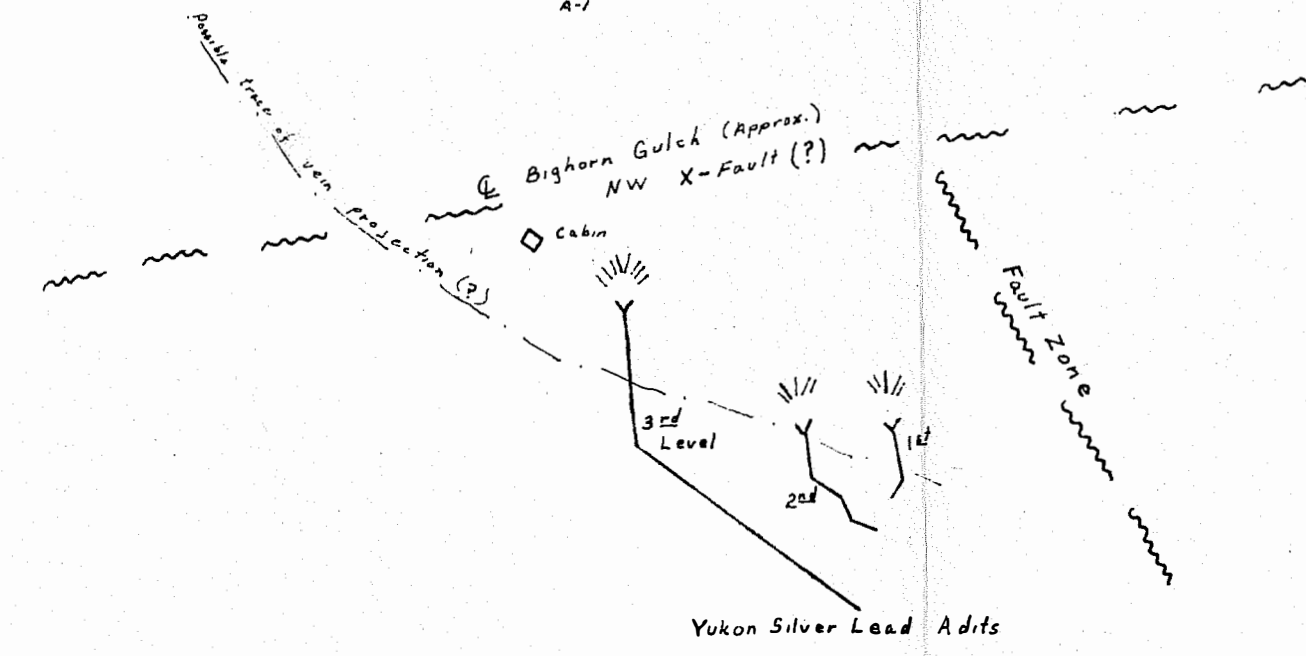
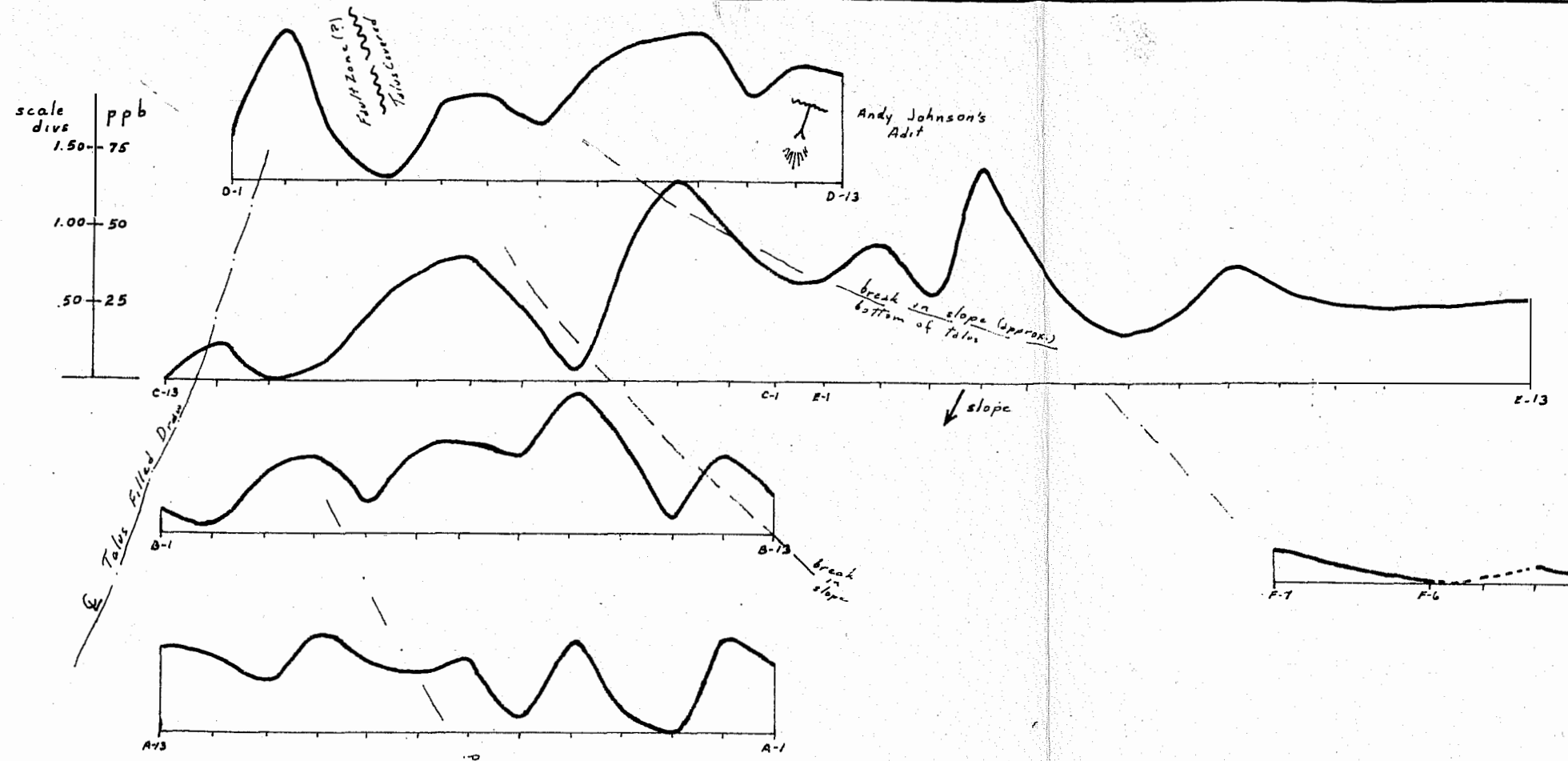
Conclusions and Recommendations

1. The results of the Mercury Detector analysis should not be relied upon as the sole guide to further work. If work in the McQuesten flats proves the reliability of the method in general and offers clues as to how the results might be better adjusted and interpreted, the Mt. Haldane material could possibly be put into a reliable and useful form.
2. It is felt that the mercury content of the soil might be largely from grains of mineral float in the soil rather than from mercury vapours. The residual soil, not permanently frozen and developed on a steep talus slope and the very erratic nature of the Detector readings suggests the float idea. Therefore, analysis for total lead and zinc might give more useful results for this property.

Murray O. Hampton.
17 October, 1963.

MOH: jhw
cc: J.D. Little
E.A. Scholz
L. Adin
File

Typed Vancouver Office
22 October, 1963.



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| SILVER TITAN PROJECT | |
| MAYO, YUKON | |
| EWING-BLEILER PROPERTY MT. HALDANE | |
| SOIL SAMPLE GRID LOCATION | |
| and | |
| MERCURY DETECTOR PROFILES | |
| Sampled by | A.E.A. & M.O.H. |
| Analyzed by | Q.L.S. & M.O.H. |
| Compiled by | A.E.A., M.O.H. |
| Drafted by | M.O.H. |
| Date | October 17, 1963 |