

005791

AUG 9 1963

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED

(FOR INTER-OFFICE USE ONLY)

of M/1

To P.M. KAVANAGH From W.M. SIROLA

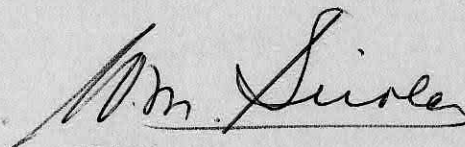
Subject ROX GROUP - MYE MOUNTAIN AREA, Y.T. Date August 7th, 1963

W.S.R.	
K.C.G.	
G.H.M.	
R.P.S.	
R.C.B.	
P.M.K.	✓
C.V.	
F.C.C.	
H.A.P.	
J.B.S.	
G.P.R.	
E.L.D.	
J.I.B.	
E.C.J.	
D.V.B.	

Enclosed are copies of Carter's sketches and notes on the Rox Group.

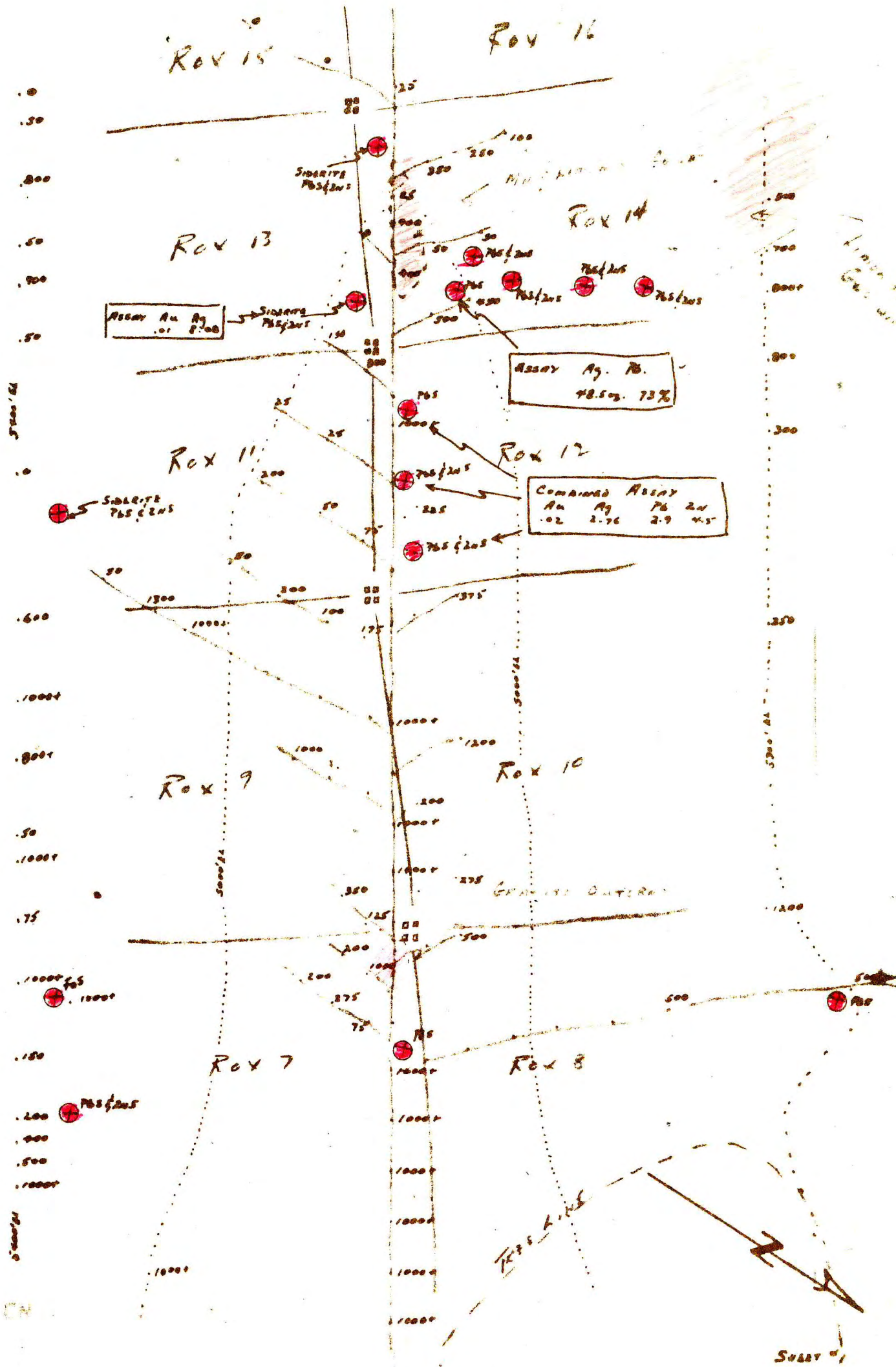
I get the impression from his work that the mineralization occurs either within the quartz-porphyry or along the contacts of the quartz-porphyry and the granite. From the float and outcrop pattern, I believe the mineralization has a N.W. - S.E. direction (parallel to the quartz-porphyry dykes or sills) and ~~hones~~ float occurs on both sides of the valley. The concentration of float at the upper end of the valley would be a natural consequence of erosion if this premise of direction holds true. There would appear to be several bands of mineralization but these in all probability are narrow. A series of geophysical traverses, parallel to the valley, may provide some further information but in the main, this type of mineralization would be hard to detect and I am not very optimistic of the outcome. If nothing is found to alter these opinions, I recommend that all work be terminated on the Rox Group.

I think Carter and Barclay are doing a very good job for us in the Yukon.



William M. Sirola.

WS/iw.



500
700
800+
800
300
350
200

LEADENITE
Gossans

SCHIST & SKARN
1000+
PBS
QUARTZ-PORPHYRY

(Some PORPHYRY RESERVE)
800+

Mt RIDGEMOUNT
GRANITE
150

1000+
150
QUARTZ PORPHYRY
900

525
50
GRANITE RIDGE

300
500+
PBS
QUARTZ PORPHYRY
GRANITE
600' EL

730-835
200
500+
300
500+
400
300
300
500+
TREE LINE

ANGUS POP MYEMT
SCALE 1" to 500' APPROX.
HEAVY METALS READINGS IN PARTS/MILLION (APPROX)
SULPHIDES IN FLOAT

PROSPECTING FOX CLAIM GROUP MINE.

The only exposed bedrock on the claims is in the main creek just above tree line and near the claim posts joining claims 7, 8, 9 & 10, this is granite. On the southeast side of the claims there is mainly talus slides but in places granite outcrop and stam which forms a cap on top of the ridge in places. It was near the limestone, stam granite contact that considerable manganese was noted leaching out of the ground and staining the granite. Lower down the slope siderite float was located containing talena and apatite. A large boulder near the main creek was found to contain apatite, talena & siderite a sample sent in for assay ran Au .01, Ag 7.28 (the lead & zinc results hadn't been run at the time and are still to come). On the north west side of the claims the ground is covered by a grassy slope and a fair amount of float primarily granite, and a rhyolitic quartz porphyry. The quartz porphyry in most places carried sulphides of lead and zinc. The lower six claims in the valley were covered by swamp and beaver ponds.

The numerous occurrences of sulphides as noted on the attached map were all noted near or below the main manganese gossan, assays being taken from the better looking float samples. It appears that there may be a vein to the north west and possibly off the claim group as indicated by the float found up the slope and the limestone gossan that extends down the slope. Most of the sulphide float found appeared to be associated with the rhyolitic quartz porphyry. In the cirque that were primarily granite the only sulphides noted were pyrite and arsenopyrite.

— DITHIONIC GEOCHEMISTRY

A limited amount of soil sampling was taken to enable us to track float and get a general picture of the area. All the samples were not tested in the field nor run to the maximum P.P.M. present in them, as we had only a limited amount of Kylene with us. Many of the samples taken could possibly be in excess of 2000 P.P.M. as they still had the bright red colour at 1000 P.P.M mark and were merely recorded as 1000 as on the map attached.

Mercher. cont'd

The samples taken varied in texture from very fine silt to coarse sand and I think that this could account for most of the erratic results obtained. Six hundred feet above the main zone the heavy metal content in the soil dropped to zero or near zero suggesting that the main material is not too far away. Samples taken in areas of decomposed granite as on the ridge to the ^{N.W.} north-west (see map) and up the side stream gave some relatively high results in P.P.M. suggesting that even the granite might contain sulphide of Pb or Zn or that the area is generally contaminated close to the quartz porphyry.

Conclusions:

Due to the abundance of float on the upper part of the claims and the relatively encouraging assay results.

The high geochemistry results and the area over which they remain high.

I think that some geophysical work should be done on the claims if time and equipment are available before the end of the summer. Mr. Kulan has suggested that I spend a little time on Vangorda Creek below the property and claims there where some good Mercher. results were found last summer about two miles below the main deposit.

If we go into Vangorda we will be within a days packing distance from the New claim group and it might be advisable to send in the Ekstromagetic or Self Potential unit. I have had considerable experience with both the Vertical and Horizontal E.M. type units and have work on a crew with self-potential and I do not think that either unit would give me any problems in operating it or giving a rough interpretation of their results. A man should suffice to do the job as it is all fairly flat and barren country in the Valley bottom. Warden (Lotto) could be dropped by a plane and setting up the lines could be done very rapidly.

The unit could also be used ~~there~~ in a valley about two miles to the North from our camp where some good looking float (what there was of it) was found. See the Claim Maps Sample 2903 Assay Au. 1.9 Ag. 2.40

9 miles from our camp north looking into as the valley seems to be the only way towards the area and geophysics appears to be the only way Au. 2.1 Zn. 1.9

of locating this vein. As we packed out of the Valley to the Pelly we had to leave some food behind so we should be able to go back in quite light with the dogs (enclosed is a list of the Food and Equipment for the side boys if they should go in to the Rex instead)

The only vein located was in the south side of the Valley to the North North West ^{of camp} (see claim map 105 K-C) Sample 2901 Assay as to

Ag 22.3

Fe 58.5

Zn 10.5

This vein had been previously staked and from the look of the posts about five or ten years ago. The vein had a length of about seven feet in length and a width of about eight inches. It is situated at about 4900' E.L. in a large cut in the stream draining the small gulch in the side of the mountain. The country rock near the vein is granitic and quite micaceous and is very close to the contact as marked out on the G.S.C. map of the area. The side of the gulch to the north east is mainly micaceous schist and the side to the south west is mainly granite and granite boulders. Till along the stream as seen in the cut bank near the showing was about 25' thick which could be an indication of what to expect on the Rex group.