Francis R. Lynd 1962
Geol. Reports

007569

LUCK CLAIM GROUP

PRELIMINARY REPORT

Examined May 27, 28, 1962 — R.E. Gordon Davis

Location and Accessibility

The Luck Claim Group lies across the Boulder Creek Valley 3 miles upstream from its junction with the Rancheria River. The showing is 1000 feet north of the creek on a gently sloping sidehill. Access is by jeep road for 3 miles on the route to the old Yukon Tungsten property. This road starts at mile 701.5 on the Alaska Highway from the north side of the highway. Where the Yukon Tungsten road crosses Boulder Creek a cat trail follows the creek upstream for 3/4 of a mile to the showing. At the time the writer visited the property only the first 2 miles of the Yukon Tungsten road were usable but once the spring thaw is finished and some work done on the cat trail the showing should be accessible by jeep.

Ownership

Fifteen claims were staked in the fall of 1961 by Emil Krysko and John Poikans. The property was later optioned by Scurry Rainbow Oil Co. who employed Krysko and Poikans on the property.

Discovery and Progress

The showing was discovered in September of 1961 by hand trenching on a rusty zone in the overburden in which boulders containing galena mineralization were found. A number of test pits were completed to bed rock in the area around the original discovery. One test pit was dug 400 feet to the east following discovery of galena rich float but bed rock was not reached. The mineralization in these pits was sampled by Peter Sevensma of Consolidated Mining and Smelting.

In late May of 1962 a D7 Caterpillar bulldozer commenced stripping on the showing. At the time of examination two trenches were completed, trenches 5 and 6 on May 1. The cat operator was the only person employed on the property in addition to Krysko and Poikans.

General Geology

The rocks of the area on the north side of Boulder Creek are mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada as Lower Cambrian marble, skarn and phyllite. Most of the outcrops seen by the writer were limy phyllites, well foliated, usually brown or grey in color, and some blue grey crystalline limestone. The showing is within a mile of the Cassiar Batholith that lies to the southwest. Float in the area is predominately granitic, the incompetent phyllite weathering rapidly when exposed on the surface.

Geology of the Showing

No outcrop is found within 1000 feet of the mineralized rock exposed in the trenches although depth to bedrock is often less than 5 feet. The test pits reveal an oxidized capping 2 - 5 feet thick in the bedrock overlying the unaltered rock. The geological data obtained is solely from the trenches, a number of which have been partially filled with overburden that has sloughed in during the winter. The showing consists of fine grained disseminated galena and sphalerite as well as zones of massive galena. A little pyrite is also present and extends beyond the more richly mineralized zones. Chalcopyrite was noted in material from the muck pile beside trench 2. The sulphide mineralization is found in blue grey crystalline limestone and associated coarse calcite veins as well as in limy phyllite and fine grained skarn. Many of the calcite veins have associated quartz. Exposure in trench 5 shows the unmineralized wall rocks to the northwest to be blue grey crystalline limestone, those to the southeast limy, chloritic schists or phyllite. The sulphide mineralization appears to have a northeasterly trend. Shearing in a northeast direction is indicated by zones of gouge 2 to 3 feet wide exposed in trench 5. Lesser shear zones are found in trenches 3 and 4.

Sampling and Assay Values

Samples SR 2.1, SR 2.2, SR 5.2 and SR 5.3 were taken in fresh crystalline limestone and associated calcite and quartz veins. These are the only samples of largely unaltered rock. Particularly in the case of the latter two these samples show the only significant silver values. The remainder of the samples were in fine grained skarn heavily stained with iron and manganese oxides.

An approximate 1:1 ratio of ounces of silver per ton to percent of lead is found in all samples. Zinc assays are higher where lead and silver are high and zinc values are less affected by oxidation.

Krysko reports an average of 14 oz. silver, 14% lead and 32% zinc from 12 samples taken by Sevenema in the fall of 1961. The best values were reported from a trench that has been completely filled with overburden just east of the sulfide mineralization in trench 5.

Other Mineral Deposits in the Area

Two mineral deposits to the north of the Luck Claim Group were visited by the writer. They both lie on the same south facing slope as the showing on the Luck Group. A showing of galena with reportedly high silver values is found on the Pete Claim Group about 5000 feet north of the Luck showing. These claims are owned by Native Minerals Ltd.. The mineralization has been uncovered in a trench and consists of galena and sphalerite confined to a shear zone striking south 65° east and dipping 70° north, in iron and

manganese stained skarn. Nearby outcrops are phyllite with quartz veins with widths to 1 foot present. Massive pyrite is common in the sulphide zone which appears to have a width of from 4 to 6 inches.

At the crest of the ridge is the Wolframite showing of Yukon Tungsten. Mineralization is that of a typical gneisen assemblage with wolframite and cassiterite with lesser amounts of galena and chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz, potash feldspar, hydromuscovite, and small amounts of fluorite and topaz. The ore minerals are confined to northeasterly and northerly trending veins in phyllite.

Conclusions and Recommendations

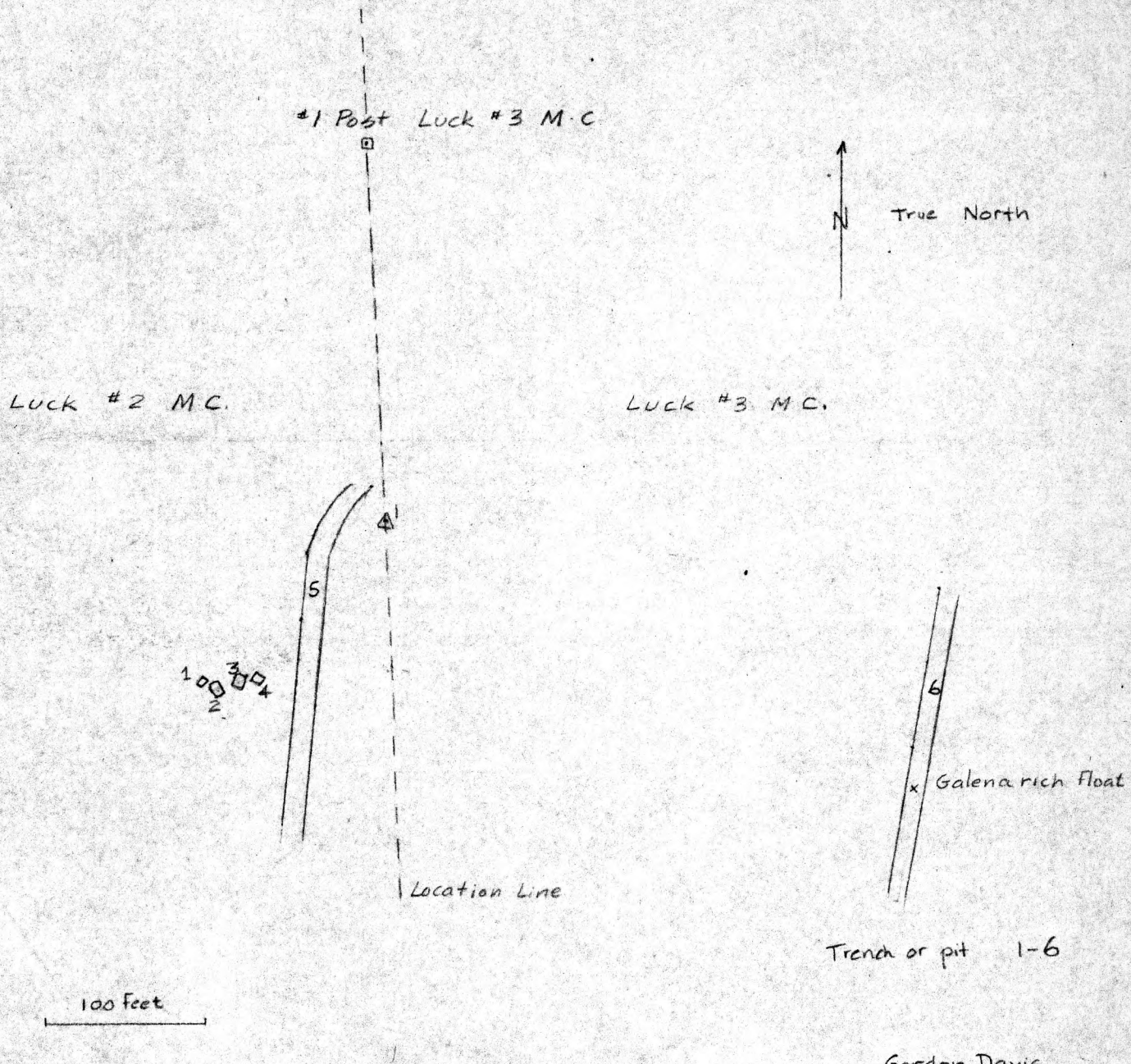
Lack of exposed unaltered rock made sampling difficult and the results obtained of limited significance. Effort should be made to expose unaltered rock by trenching using powder in the bottom of areas stripped by bulldozer. This is in progress at the time of writing and should give a much clearer picture of the nature and extent of mineralization. The shallow depth of overburden over much of the sidehill combined with gentle slopes makes bulldozer stripping easily applicable once the spring runoff is complete. No evidence of permafrost is found. The high percent of sulphides in the mineralized zone combined with a sharp decrease in sulphides in the wall rocks warrants consideration of the use of geophysical methods.

R.E. Gordon Davis

June 14, 1962

MAP 1

TRENCH PLAN
LUCK CLAIM GROUP



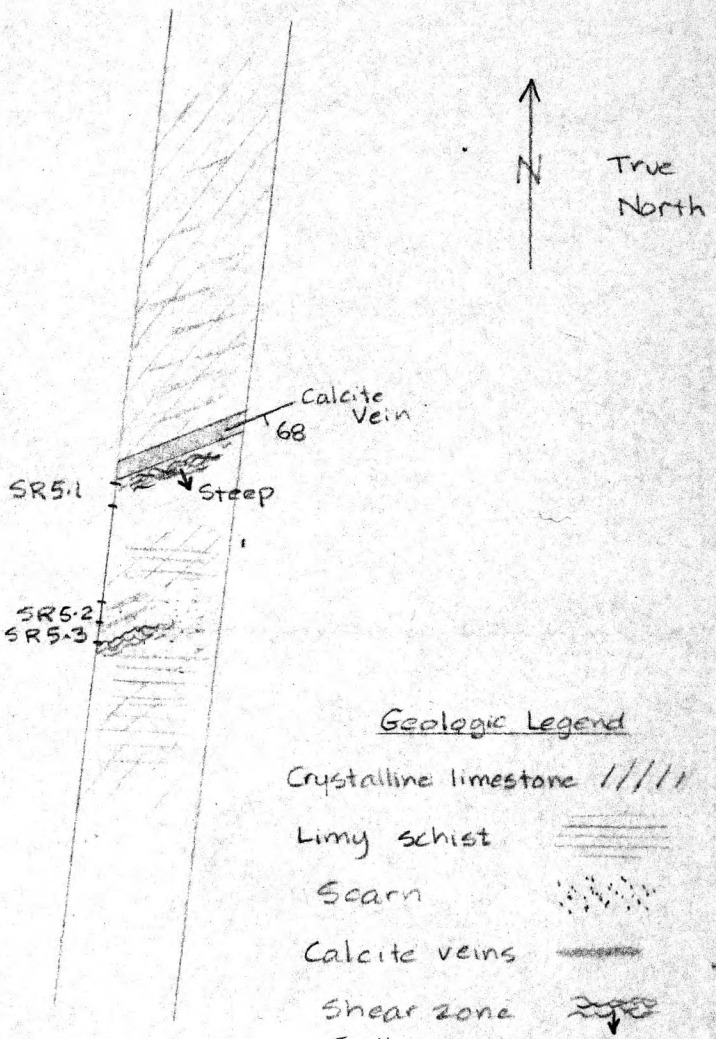
Trench or pit 1-6

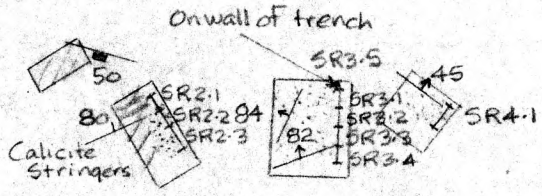
Gordon Davis
May 28, 1962

MAP 2

SAMPLING PLAN
LUCK CLAIM GROUP

Sample No.	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Lead	Zinc	Copper
SR 2·1	.005	3.80	4.5	3.7	Nil
2·2	Trace	4.96	4.5	6.1	Nil
2·3	.005	.92	1.0	2.9	Nil
3·1	Trace	.16	.3	2.0	Nil
3·2	Trace	.26	Nil	1.7	Nil
3·3	.005	.34	.4	.8	Trace
3·4	Trace	Nil	Nil	.5	Nil
3·5	.005	.32	Nil	1.8	Nil
4·1	Trace	.64	Nil	4.0	Trace
5·1	Trace	.44	Nil	.9	Trace
5·2	.01	17.4	17.2	3.1	Nil
5·3	.01	19.5	18.1	11.8	Trace





20 feet

Geologic Legend

Crystalline limestone /////

Limy schist

Scarn

Calcite veins

Shear zone

Fault

Jointing

Vein attitude

Gordon Davis
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