

PROPERTY EXAMS, Y.T., June 84
ETC.

RECEIVED
JUN 25 1984
KERR ADDISON MAPS LTD.

Du Jardin:

The examination of the two main properties (5 groups of claims), was rather brief. The trip to the CMC coincided with a bone-drenching hail-storm and vivid lightening. The Klinkit visit was shortened by John Kowalchuk's imminent departure for Vancouver. (His courtesy in fitting me in was exemplary). Finally the required 16 hours of driving in 3 days nearly recrystallized me.

But enough excuses. The reports are attached. They should be supplemented by other available data e.g. Smith's report on the CMC and Klinkit assessment reports (in Art's possession)

McRory et al have offered a trip to their claims in the Wheaton area. No details yet but I may do a visit in about 2 weeks time, at which time I also hope to visit Cam Steven's property. The latter may provide additional information to set beside that from the CMC and Klinkit in the same general region.

No attempt will be made to visit Mt. Haldane until Dupont's position is clear. Even

John Kowalchuk does not know what Dupont's properties status is.

Our own program proceeds without mishap, in this order (except for the blasting)

- Detail mapping on HIK (~~3/4~~^{1/2} completed) & AL
- Regional recce., Aishihik area
- Detail work on KOE
- Regional, Carmacks - Cockfield belt
- Dawson regional.

Hudson Bay have taken over Canadian Occidental's ground near our HIK claims and already (as mentioned by phone) completed a short drilling program there.

We (via McRory) have staked 40 claims on target 55 (the AL claims), and the crew will be moving there to map the "hydrothermal explosion breccias" soon.

I discovered too late (after promising the staking contract) that one rule has changed in the Yukon. One individual may now stake any number of claims in any given area

All the best

D.A.

22 June 84

NOTES
CMC CLAIMS
EXAMINATION

22 June 84

Only the 2 main showings were visited. The older one, the 'S', is not promising in itself. Small lenses and veinlets of galena-rich, pyrite-poor mineralization (samples VC-DR1 and 2) lie sub-parallel to near-horizontally dipping beds in granular limestone near the top of a broad knoll. The width is small, (though the footwall is masked by the shallowness of the trenching) and the position on the knoll clearly restricts the overall possible tonnage.

The more newly discovered zone, the 'FM', is more impressive. Its character varies from generally siliceous to quartz vein stockwork over a hundred m. or more, disappearing beneath overburden at each end. The width is of the order of 1m. or greater. Dark mineralization (stephanite?) in the yellow-green stained siliceous zone is peripheral to narrow but rich galena mineralization (20cm?). It is not clear if the mineralization is parallel to an intermediate dip bedding or to jointing at this location (Marshall Smith refers to the host here as being a "grey porphyry").

Depth on the FM zone may or may not be limited by the Cassiar Batholith contact which appears - to judge by the distribution of outcrops - to lie

at relatively shallow depth* beneath the FM showing.

The property is appealing because of:

1. The continuity of the FM zone
2. The unusual character of the FM zone. The rock "smells good"
3. The high relative abundance of precious metals.
4. The widespread abundance of Mn-rich float which has to represent other, unexamined zones. Work to date has been little better than hen-scratching. (overburden is light however, suboutcrop common, and the area easy to work. Mapping and geochemistry would be cheap and rapid)
5. The good access potential. The Meister deposit road is some 25km away, but the ground between looks favourable for road building.

So the overall impression is favourable. I think much would be gained from a more detailed examination (3 persons, 2 days or so) later in the summer. The owners find this acceptable, especially as they require assessment by September.

* One of the (poorly oriented) BRX drill holes penetrated the intrusive only a hundred feet or so below collar.

The current owners (Wally Hyde, 60%, McRory 40%) are not happy with United Greenwood which is having difficulty fulfilling its (generously promised) obligations. Hyde and McRory would like to see United Greenwood diluted or replaced. Hyde, who has the controlling say, has assured me that his requirements for re-negotiation and further option would be reasonable. He recognizes that United Greenwood offered too much and realizes the difficulty of the property-vending market. McRory talks a little more grandly, but may be more realistic than he first appears. At any rate they are both tired of Mickey-mouse optioning (my words), on the part of United Greenwood and BRX.

D.A.

CMC EXAMINATION

19 Jun 84

SAMPLES

- YC - DR1 Grab, select, from S2 trench
5mm lenses of massive gal.
in limestone
- YC - DR2 Garnet-actinolite skarn from
float 10m S.? of trench S2.
Not chosen for obvious mineral
content.
- YC - DR3 High Mn, rusty, surficial, float.
Chosen for weight alone
- YC - DR4 Rough chip over 36cm in FM2
trench. Rusty, silicified, material
with scoroditic stain
- YC - DR5 ~~Rough chip over~~
Grab from FM1 trench. Includes
siliceous, scoroditic, material and
a chunk of massive galena (10%
of sample)
- YC - DR6 Grab, not necessarily best, of yellow
stained, rusty and/or siliceous
material from FM zone some
60m S. of trench FM1. Suboutcrop,
on trend with FM1 & FM2. Includes
about 10% quartz vein material bearing
silvery black mineral (stephanite?)
- YC - DR7 Grab, select, of suboutcrop 8m
N of trench FM2. Grey, siliceous,
weakly pyritic, yellow stained.
- YC - DR8 Grab of rusty Mn rich surface of
outcrop 35m N of small central
lake.
- YC - DR9 Fairly typical FM zone specimen.

NOTES
KLINKIT J.V.
EXAMINATION

22 June 84

A fairly simple sequence of recrystallized limestone and weakly pyritic hornfels is intruded by pink biotite granite of the Seagull Batholith. The limestone occurs in thicknesses up to 50m or more, and is the host to the mineralized skarns. Diorites and peridotites are also present, the former barren, the latter serving as host to uneconomic Sn-bearing veins.

As many as 10 skarn varieties have been distinguished, with combinations of the following minerals: (in crude order of overall abundance) — Actinolite, magnetite, garnet (brown, red, black, and green), biotite, hornblende, fluorite, tourmaline, idocrase, hedenburgite, cassiterite, sphalerite and malayite (Sn bearing sphene). Cassiterite has never been seen ^{in hand specimen} on the Klinkit ground but is evident from cassiterite-specific assaying.

John Kowalchuk of Dupont makes an important distinction between 2 main assemblages — an early phase of garnet-actinolite which is replaced during prolonged metamorphism by magnetite-fluorite. It is during this replacement that Sn silicates in the garnet are released to form cassiterite. This theory is, I believe, based on thesis work conducted by a

U. of T student on Cominco's nearby Sn deposit, and on skarn studies by Larry Dick (now of Chevron).

The outcome of a close magnetite - cassiterite relation is that magnetic anomalies near the granitic contact* become the prime drill targets. The just completed diamond drilling is a technical success (at least) based on this approach. Drilling a blind magnetic anomaly (Hole 12, Swift claims) has yielded two good looking zones of magnetite - fluorite (30 to 52m and 100 to 115m in 60° hole). HCl - zinc flake testing on these zones gives a positive response. The forthcoming assays should be most interesting. These sections are also higher than usual in arsenopyrite and pyrite (total $\frac{1}{2}\%$?), and may be precious - metal bearing. A hole 200m from this hole proved barren, but the zone is open in the other direction.

The major question with these skarns is of course their erraticness in shape and normally small size. However:

1. There are adequate thicknesses and extents of potential host rock.

2. Cominco is reported to have a deposit of

* Preferably within 50m

1.5 m.t. @ 0.6% Sn between the VAL B and SWIFT-SLIP claims

3. There are many small bodies in the district of modest grade which might be open-pit table, should mill facilities be available in the district. J.K. knows of several potential skarns presently unstaked amid the very widespread current staking.

The implication is that any approach to Sn in this district should be all or nothing. Only a large cumulative tonnage will lead to mining in the district at current Sn prices. Certainly Cominco's cooperation would have to be solicited. A broad-scale approach would hedge the odds of finding a single large deposit.

Metallurgy? I have no knowledge of this.

The examination consisted of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours on the VAL A, a fly over the DV and Cominco claims, and brief stops on the VAL B and SWIFT-SLIP claims. Much of the above is obviously drawn from J.K.'s comments. Some detail follows:

VAL A claims

A roof pendent, largely limestone, occupies the top of a low hog-backed ridge in a broad topographic basin. The pendent appears to be bowl-

bottomed (slightly convex downwards) and is less than 1km long, less than 100m thick, and perhaps less than 300m wide. At least 3 skarns are present in the limestone. The one I was best able to examine in detail showed extension both along bedding and along a probable ^{cross-cutting} fault. Banding in the skarn parallels the adjacent bedding. The extent of this skarn is some 20m by 20m (edge obscured by snow). It is mainly actinolite with moderately abundant magnetite and 10cm lenses of Cu rich sulphides. It is within 25m of relatively fresh slightly coarse grained pink biotite granite (major contact).

Trenches in the neighbourhood of the granitic contact on the E. side of the ridge have weakly to strongly skarnified intrusive and limestone (samples YV-DR 1, 2 and 3)

VAL B claims

These are characterized by an abundance of skarn types over a probably cupola shaped Seagull granite which forms the core of a ridge. The adjacent valleys are floored by granite and the best mineralization (close to the contact) is unfortunately beneath talus.

SWIFT - SLIP claims

As mentioned earlier, this is the scene of what may become ^{upon assay} a discovery hole. The setting is similar to the VAL A and B but abrupt variations in the depth of the batholith are suggestive of block faulting. The promising hole resulted from essentially reconnaissance magnetic lines with a 200m line interval. A large area of these claims with geologic potential has yet to be magnetically surveyed.

D.A.

KLINKIT PROPERTY
EXAMINATION

21 June 84

SAMPLES

- YV - DR 1 Grab from boulders in upper *
trench on VAL A claims.
Actinolite skarn, green,
fairly fine grained.
Almost no magnetite
- YV - DR 2 Grab from boulders in upper *
VAL A trench. High magnetite
skarn (almost massive magnetite)
- YV - DR 1-2 Specimen showing some features
of DR 1 and DR 2
- YV - DR 3 Grab from boulders in lower *
VAL A trench. Weakly
skarnified granitic intrusive.
Trace magnetite and fluorite.
- YV - DR 4 Typical Seagull batholith biotite
granite (slightly coarser
grained than average)
- YV - DR 5 Alaskitic phase of Seagull
batholith

* Show moderate purple fluorescence

JACK PROPERTY

20 Jun 84

Owners: Jack Tracy, Terry McRory.

Summary: Don't bother.

Very irregular Pb rich mineralization is present in a fairly well exposed and heavily trenched, monotonous sequence of phyllites. The 102 cm width sampled (YJ-DR) probably has a strike extent of only a few m. at best. Both weak bedding and slightly stronger vein control is evident

D.A.

JACK PROPERTY
EXAMINATION

19 Jun 84

YJ-DR1

Rough chip over 102 cm, perpendicular to foliation in a pale brown phyllite showing small amounts (patchy) galena.

YJ-DR 2

Grab, best, from vein cutting phyllite Vuggy, Mn rich Pb-Zn mineralization. Vein is less than 30cm wide.