KERR ADDISON MINES LIMITED
44 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO 1. ONTARIO

007677

COPY

MR. G. M. HOGG

MR. W. M. SIROLA

LYN CLAIMS - YUKON TERRITORY

April 18, 1972.

DIAMOND DRILLING SUMMARY.

We do not have any record of having sent a copy of this report to you in the past, so we now enclose it for your archives.

There appears to be no way for us to do further work on this property and I will therefore try both Cyprus Mines and Dynasty to see if we can encourage one of these companies to pursue the combined gravity - E.M. target further. If this approach fails, we have no recourse except to allow the ground to lapse.

W. M. SIROLA

WMS:eh
encl. - Report dated 11/72

February 11, 1972.

REPORT ON

LYN CLAIMS, YUKON TERRITORY

DIAMOND DRILLING

Diamond Drill Data

Three drill holes were laid out to test three gravity anomalies located on Lines 138, 154 and 166. Drill hole data is listed below:

Hole No.	Location	Inclination	Bearing	Depth	Dip Test
DDHL71-1	56 Line 138	-90°	--	500'	--
DDHL71-2	46+50N Line 154	-60°	N25°E	400'	200'(-70°) 400'(-74°)
DDHL71-3	30+20N Line 166W	-60°	N30°E	426'	200'(-75°) 400'(-70°)

Drill Hole No. 1 intersected a series of interbedded dark grey phyllites and brown biotite schists to 294' with a narrow band of chlorite schist at 235'. Below 294' the rock is mainly quartz-sericite-garnet-pyroxene-biotite schist and quartz-sericite-garnet-biotite schist. The hole was stopped in 1½' of sericite schist. Galena and sphalerite occur mainly as scattered grains between 38' and 225' and between 475' and 480'. Pyrite occurs throughout the section but generally in amounts less than 2%.

Alteration minerals include iron carbonate, calcite and sericite. Magnetite and pyrrhotite are minor constituents.

The presence of kyanite at 420' and 475' implies a high grade metamorphic environment.

Graphite is present as thin films on schistose planes or in faults.

Faulting is prevalent and generally is steep. Schistosity dips at about 20° to core axis, implying a general southwesterly dip to the rock formations. Small drag folds are most common in the upper 200' of the drill hole with the axial plane near parallel to the schistocity. Below a depth of 200' the small folds decrease significantly.

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Drill Hole No. 2 intersected the same sequence of rocks as Hole No. 1 with the quartz-sericite-pyroxene-garnet-biotite schist and quartz-sericite-garnet schists units missing. Graphitic schist and carbonaceous schist occur as the predominant rock between 200' and 400'. The graphitic and carbonaceous schists are brecciated and include fragments of phyllite and quartz. Disseminated grains and massive blebs of pyrite occur scattered through the crushed graphitic and carbonaceous schists. Galena and sphalerite occur at the bottom of the hole in part conformable to the schistocity.

Faulting is prevalent, accompanied by zones of brecciation. Schistocity cuts core axis at angles between 30° - 60°. This could mean either a shallow dip to the northeast or a steep dip to the southwest. Folding is more prevalent here than in Hole No. 1 and overturned folding is present. Folding in part appears to be disharmonic. Drill Hole No. 2 steepened from 60° to 74° on entering the soft graphitic material. The crushed zone may well reflect major faulting.

Drill Hole No. 3 remained in interlayered chlorite sericite phyllite, brown biotite phyllite and grey sericite phyllite. Bands of carbonaceous schist occur between 216' - 232' and 300' - 333'. Pyrite would average less than 2%; traces only of galena and sphalerite were noted. Quartz lenses and veinlets occur throughout the drill section, conformable with as well as crosscutting planes of schistocity.

As in Holes 1 and 2, faulting is present and/or brecciation. Some folding occurs but on a lesser scale than in the other two holes. Schistocity is at 60° - 75° to core axis, giving the rock either a steep southwesterly dip or a shallow northeasterly dip. The general trend to rocks, as indicated from outcrops elsewhere on the property, is a shallow southwesterly dip.

Assay Results

Sections of Drill Holes 1 and 2 assayed gave the following results:

Hole No.	Sample No.	Intersection	Sample Length	Ag	Pb	Zn
1	656	90' - 94'	4'	0.2 oz.	0.2%	4.13
	657	170' - 175'	5'	0.04	0.13	0.30
	658	410' - 412'	2'	0.04	0.01	0.02
	660	480' - 481'	1'	0.28	0.22	1.74
2	655	386.5'- 388'	1½'	0.08	0.34	0.97

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SUMMARY

In summary, Holes 1 and 2 have indications of mineralization. DDHL71-1 intersected 4' of 0.2% Ag, 0.2% Pb and 4.13% Zn between 90' and 94'. Hole No. 3 had no visible lead or zinc.

The presently completed drill program has not determined the cause for the gravity anomalies. The anomaly tested by DDHL71-3 could be explained on the basis of a bedrock hump; those on Holes L71-1 and L71-2 cannot be explained on this basis. Hole L71-2 could conceivably be explained by projecting a northeasterly dip to any heavy mass under which the drill hole passed.

Drill Hole L71-1 did encounter scattered bits of both galena and sphalerite. The combined sulphides could not form a mass of sufficient density to cause the gravity anomaly.

Additional work is needed before the prospect can be dismissed as devoid of significant mineralization.

Consideration for further work should include:

(a) detailed geological mapping with emphasis on structure, and

(b) complete E.M. survey over areas of interest.

The purpose of the E.M. is to follow out carbonaceous horizons and therefore provide some means of projecting continuity, trends or distortions of the rocks units.

Results of the above work, combined with the present gravity picture, should provide a basis for designing future drill holes.

John C. Lund

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