

YUKON



REVENUE MINES LIMITED

*GEM PROPERTY
ROSS R. HUGHES Y.T.*

"DEVELOPING IN THE STREAM OF PROGRESS" — GOLD • COPPER • SILVER • LEAD • ZINC • URANIUM

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VIA 278

NEWS LETTER

We have been fortunate to have secured the service of Mr. W.T. Irvine, a consulting geologist of international stature, who visited our "GEM" property and was able to devise a new program for us which is now starting.

The four drill holes have been completed and while mineralization was encountered in three of the holes, none were of commercial value. On Mr. Irvine's advice the drilling has been suspended while we persue new targets where he has outlined the best possibility as the structure there matches the geology of the Anvil and other ore deposits in the area.

Mr. Irvine's report is enclosed with this submission and we are proceeding as per his recommendations.

Respectfully submitted by:

H.C. FROMME, President

YUKON REVENUE MINES LIMITED (N.P.L.)

HCF:sb

W. T. IRVINE
CONSULTING GEOLOGIST
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REPORT ON THE GEM PROPERTY OF YUKON REVENUE MINES LTD., YUKON TERRITORY.

INTRODUCTION: Under instruction from Mr. Harry Fromme President of Yukon Revenue Mines, I made an examination of the optioned Gem property located about 40 miles east of Ross River, Yukon Territory, on June 16, 1977

GENERAL:

1. Four diamond drill holes totalling 1217 feet of drilling had been completed at the time of my visit. These holes tested a series of more or less coincident zinc, lead and copper soil geochem anomalies that extend for a 4,000 foot length along a prominent east-west trending ridge on the property. The holes, spaced along a 3600 foot length, indicated that the anomaly was caused by weak bedrock mineralization in zinc and copper sulphides that although low grade, (in the range of 0.1 to 0.2% combined metals) is still slightly anomalous as compared with the same rocks near by.
2. It is desirable to work toward developing competent new exploration targets if useful work is to be continued on the property, and there are excellent prospects that such targets can be found on the Gem claims.
3. The drilling has mainly been done in a quartz - rich graphitic schist of a type that is generally closely associated with ore along the belt that extends north-west to Anvil. but is not the host rock for ore. In general, ore is in, or is bordered by a pale bleached siliceous phyllite, that may in various properties either lie stratigraphically above or below the graphitic schist or represent a facies change along the strike. One should thus be alive to the possibility that such potential host rocks occur on the property, and on the Gem, south-west of the area being drilled, there are outcrops of bleached siliceous phyllite that deserves further attention.
4. The siliceous phyllite, a quartz-sericite schist, grades towards the north to a quartz chlorite sericite schist that apparently is similar in origin. These phyllites extend along the north shore of Slim Lake, and there are outcrops of what may be similar rock extending farther west along the lake, although these have not yet been mapped.

REPORT ON THE GEM PROPERTY OF YUKON REVENUE MINES LTD., YUKON TERRITORY - Cont'd

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Since the original geochem soil anomaly along the ridge has now been explained by drilling, there is no need to continue drilling, and it is recommended that the drill program be stopped with the completion of the current hole, Number 4.
2. A program of mapping to trace the silicious and bleached phyllitic rocks to the west along the trend of Slim Lake should be started as soon as possible.
3. A broadly spaced pattern of geochem soil sampling should be established that would cover a belt about 8,000 feet long in an east-west direction, and about 2,000 feet wide. This belt should cover the area of phyllitic rocks that outcrop south of the zone of graphitic schist along the ridge and should extend to at least several thousand feet west of Slim Lake. Because the permafrost in the north-facing slope south of Slim Lake inhibits soil sampling, this type of sampling would have to be confined to the north side of the lake. Suggested spacing for the primary pattern would be samples at 200 foot spacing on lines 500 feet apart. This pattern can be closed in around areas of interest that may develop from the primary geochem results.
4. Any geochemical anomalies that emerge from this work can be further checked by I.P. geophysical survey since the area to be surveyed appears sufficiently remote from the graphite schist that there would be no interference by the conductive graphite.
5. Any coincident I.P. geochem anomalies would then be competent targets for further drill testing

Respectfully Submitted,

W. T. Irvine P. Eng.

W. T. Irvine.