

Indicabls  
NOV 8 63  
T/A. KA.  
Tonto

**CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION LTD.**

DIVISION OF CANADIAN EXPLORATION LIMITED

700 BARRARD BUILDING

VANCOUVER 5, B. C. CANADA

**Titan Project,  
Mayo, Yukon.**

008983 ✓

**2 November, 1963.**

**Dr. D. Richard Clow,  
Barringer Research Ltd.,  
145 Belfield Road,  
Rendale, Ont.**

*Re. Titan Project*

**Dear Dr. Clow,**

I shall be sending off three cardboard cartons of soil samples to you by airfreight from Mayo on the 5th and will be packing myself aboard the same aircraft bound for Vancouver and points south. Enclosed are a number of maps of various locations which will enable you to plot the results of your analytical investigations.

Reconnaissance Stream Sediment Sampling:

I have enclosed a copy of the map which I produced from the CX heavy metal determination run on the 300-odd stream sediment samples we collected in August. In one cardboard carton you will find the suite of samples from H-3, H-4, H-9, Gerlitzki and East Laysier Creeks. The first two creeks, as you can see from the map, show somewhat higher values near their confluence with Haggart Creek. I am most interested to learn whether or not these higher values are due to an accumulation of zinc in this section where the gradient falls off and the creeks meander across relatively flat muskeg-type terrain before joining Haggart Creek. The last three creeks, H-9, Gerlitzki (T.C.) and East Laysier (E.L.C.), drain a first-order northeast lineament which crosses the height of land. It appears from the heavy metal determinations that the lineament may be carrying some mineralization which is reflected to a greater or lesser extent in the headwaters of each of the three creeks. Unfortunately, planned reconnaissance soil sampling over the lineament was left too late and heavy snows have put it off until next season?

Poli Creek and Ur Spring Grid:

The discovery of a spring in Poli Creek from which spring sediment gave very high CX heavy metal values led to the collection of about 100 soil samples from a grid straddling the area. We ran the grid samples with the mercury detector, and the results are not very

encouraging. Perhaps your laboratory techniques will show up something more definite. We used a core-barrel-type sampling tube for this area because permafrost underlies the moss. The soils are very poorly developed, often consisting only of organic muck with occasional narrow layers of inorganic silt (which we sampled).

Area "A" Grid:

This group of samples was taken from the muskeg flats below camp where the sampling tube is the only rapid, inexpensive means of finding some inorganic silt amongst all the organic matter. The depth of permanently frozen overburden is probably 20 to 35 feet. The slope is at best very slight towards the north and would not be much of a factor in interpreting the results. I have put forward my thoughts on the use of the mercury detector in this type of terrain in my letter of the 17th October, and I look forward to your comments in due course.

Once you have had an opportunity to carry out an analytical technique study on our samples, I suggest that you send your findings and recommendations direct to Dr. A.E. Aho, 328-355 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C. I most certainly would appreciate a copy of your correspondence with Dr. Aho; I can always be reached at Homestake Mining Company, 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 4, California. I imagine that your recommendations will carry considerable weight in deciding how heavily to lean upon geochemical prospecting methods next season.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

David L. Seymour.

P.S. I shall be in Montreal for two weeks over Christmas and would like very much to visit your Rexdale establishment - probably early in January on my way back to the U.S. - providing that is alright with you.

DLG:jhw

cc:Moranda, Homestake, Kerr Addison, Silver Titan, Canex Aerial  
D.L. Seymour, E.A. Scholz, J.D. Little, L. Adie, File

Typed Vancouver Office  
6 November, 1963.