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FRANCES RIVER SYNDICATE

SUMMARY REPORT ON

HUNDERE*-RITCO LEAD-ZINC-SILVER PROPERTY

Watson Lake District, Yukon

Submitted to

Frances River Syndicate
comprised of

Canex Aerial Exploration Ltd.
New Consolidated Canadian Exploration Ltd. (Newconex)
Kerr Addison Gold Mines Ltd.
Anglo-Huronian Ltd.

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Syndicate Manager

October 30, 1962

* Pronounced "Hundery"

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MAPS
(IN BACK FOLDER)

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SUMMARY

The Hundere-Ritco lead-zinc-silver property 33 miles north of Watson Lake, Yukon, consists of 336 claims covering a 4 mi. by 6 mi. NNW-striking deformed area of phyllite and limestone which contains two promising replacement showings 2 miles apart and other signs of mineralization. The area lies within a regional environment in which major ore deposits might occur.

It appears that the favourable area may consist of an anticlinal or domelike uplift, probably steepened or overturned to the east, perhaps bounded by and cut by faults, and probably underlain by a granitic stock or heat and mineral source. The general area has been covered by reconnaissance prospecting, geologic mapping and geochemistry, but very little detailed work has yet been done on the property except for building of an access road and some bulldozer-trenching of the two main showings.

The north showing consists of two or three separate, irregular, steeply-dipping north-south striking lenses which average 1.2 oz/ton silver, 11.3% lead and 7.2% zinc or 18.5% combined across an aggregate average width of about 25 feet and length of slightly over 420 feet, with nearby possibilities of on-strike continuations or other parallel zones.

The south showing consists of a single apparently gently - or moderately - southwest dipping, northwest-striking zone traced for an indicated length of 520 feet and open at both ends. In the southeast part oxidized residual gossan averages 3.5 oz/ton silver, 11.6% lead and 5% zinc across several tens of feet. The northwest part consists of massive sulfides averaging 5.25 oz/ton silver, 34.4% lead and 18.3% zinc or 52.7% combined across apparent widths up to 50 feet, averaging 34 feet apparent width, or about 20 to 25 feet true width assuming a southwest dip of 25 to 30°. Other similar mineralization occurs nearby at a lower stratigraphic horizon. Much of the area is covered with light to moderate overburden but favourable geology, signs of mineralization, and geochemical anomalies suggest more unexplored possibilities.

Mineralization appears to be controlled by (a) favourable limestone, especially impure limestone contact facies, (b) gently-dipping beds, (c) steeply-dipping beds enclosed by phyllite or other geologic features, and (d) proximity to faults which may carry fluorite and quartz.

Considering the size and relatively high grade of two showings whose full extent and potential are not known, plus the definite possibility that other such deposits exist under the extensive overburden of the slopes, an intensive programme of exploration consisting of geologic mapping, geochemistry, geophysics, bulldozer trenching, and diamond drilling is recommended. Cost of an effective programme of this type would initially be in the order of $100,000.

INTRODUCTION

The Yukon has long been recognized as having mineral possibilities comparable to other major productive regions of the Cordillera, but discovery, exploration, and development have been hindered by remoteness and high costs. However, this situation has been steadily improving over the years as more facilities are established. As more exploration is being done, Yukon is showing increasing indications of considerable possibilities in lead-zinc and silver, the most characteristic deposits of the Cordillera.

Several years ago the regional structural similarity between productive parts of the Cordillera and the Watson Lake-Coal River area was recognized by the writer. In 1962, with the new Watson Lake-Ross River road built through part of the area, the Frances River Syndicate was organized to start prospecting this belt. Most of the interesting area consisted of rolling timbered hills with some areas above timberline and, except for the ASARCO lead-zinc-silver deposit at Quartz Lake, no geologic work or prospecting had been done on the area. Within a short time from the start of the 1962 field season Jacob Hundere and Peter Ritco (See Photo No. 3) made a promising lead-zinc-silver discovery 8 miles northwest of the first base camp at Tom Lake, in a completely virgin area. This discovery, its geologic setting, and results of other reconnaissance to the north and east completely vindicate the original premises of regional structure and favourable environment for ore deposits upon which the Syndicate was founded.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Location and Access (See Figure 1 and Photos No. 1 and 2)

The Hundere-Ritco lead-zinc property is centered around a rolling ridge, Mt. Hundere, 33 miles N 12° W from the village of Watson Lake, Yukon, and 29 miles due north of the Watson Lake air field.

The property was initially reached by hiking a few miles from either of two small lakes NW of Tom Lake. In September, 1962, a 12-mile access road was built up Ritco Creek to the property from the first bridge over Frances River on the new Watson Lake-Ross River road. The access road is passable with a 4-wheel drive and can be easily improved without major relocation. A 35-mile stretch of the Watson Lake-Ross River road, all in good condition, connects up with the Alaska Highway at Watson Lake. From Watson Lake a concentrate haul would involve (a) trucking 280 miles to railhead at Whitehorse, then 110 miles by rail to tidewater at Skagway or (b) trucking about 330 miles to tidewater

Photo No. 1

View ENE showing Watson Lake-Ross River road crossing Frances River in Liard plain, and new access road location following Ritco Creek toward Mt. Mundere.

Photo No. 2

New access road entering pass shown in photo above.

at Stewart, B.C. over the new Stewart road which is expected to be completed about 1965 or 1966.

Watson Lake has twice-weekly northbound and twice-weekly southbound plane connections, and daily bus service along the Alaska Highway.

Topography and Overburden

The showings both occur at about 4700 feet elevation on eastward-facing spurs of a northerly trending complex of rolling hills or ridges dominated by round-topped Mt. Hundere, elevation 5165'.

Topography on the north showing is very favourable since a steep dip in the nose of the ridge on the east side and steep slopes on both northeast and south make it possible to drill the steeply dipping showing to depth with relatively short holes. The steep slopes, particularly on the northeast side, extend down a thousand feet in elevation, favouring deeper drilling or underground development from the east side.

Topography on the south showing is less favourable since the showing dips into the hill, but considerable drilling could be done down dip. Moreover lower horizons can be conveniently explored in the vicinity of the northeast fault gully and around the shoulder of the ridge.

Although many slopes on the property are steep, most of the terrain is mantled by light to moderate glacial drift and some slopes are virtually devoid of outcrop. (See Photos No. 3 and 7). Except for the higher elevations where permafrost occurs, most of the hills and road location are reasonably well drained and amenable to road building or prospect trenching.

Timber

Forest cover at the lower elevations consists of abundant lodgepole pine and northern spruce suitable for logging and mine timber. Much of the Liard plain and region around Stewart Lake contains reasonably good timber. Brown Bros. operate a sawmill about halfway up the Watson Lake-Ross River road, supplying timber and lumber to Cassiar, B.C.

Climate

Climate is typical of south central Yukon with cool summers, cold winters and moderate precipitation; offering no unusual difficulty to year-around operation.

Water

On the ridges and around the showings, water is scarce even for diamond drilling unless captured in catchment basins in the early part of the season before all melt water from snow is gone.

At the north showing a sump or catchment basin fed from a snowbank area has already been bulldozed out for possible use until July. After that time water for drilling would have to be hauled since the nearest natural supply is a mile away to the south and 1100 feet lower in elevation.

At the south showing water sufficient for drilling remains in a nearby gulch and alpine meadow a few hundred feet from the showing until late July.

Lower down, any of the streams, such as the one being used along the road, contain enough water for a temporary camp; and larger supplies could be developed still lower down as required.

Facilities

The lack of any sizeable power developments in the area would necessitate investigation for power if required.

Telephone, telegraph, stores, mining recorder's office and other facilities exist in Watson Lake. Two or more seaplane charter services operate out of the airfield 8 miles away, and Klondike Helicopters base a machine out of Watson Lake part time during summer months.

Costs

No operating costs are available except for preliminary studies that suggest that the lower limit of economic milling in Yukon in general would be 500 tons per day, operating on reserves of greater than one million tons of ore grading not less than 12% combined lead and zinc. Depending on mining and other costs, silver values up to 10 to 15 oz. per ton may be necessary to indicate an economic operation. In the world consumption picture there appears to be room for substantial additional lead-zinc production by 1970, especially considering probable Asian markets.

BACKGROUND

Prior to 1962 no geologic work or prospecting whatsoever had been done on any scale within miles of the property. The entire Watson Lake sheet, 1 in. = 4 mi., is unmapped.

Snow still persisted on the north slopes below timberline in mid June, but on the 21st of June some float had been found and on the 25th and 27th of June Jacob Hundere and Peter Ritco found the two areas of float and frost heave comprising the south and north showings respectively. On July 5 the four JP claims were staked on the north showing and the four PJ claims were staked on the south showing. After an examination by the writer an additional 64 claims were staked in mid July to cover the intervening area, including geochemical anomalies, plus a mineralised locality 2 miles west of the north showing. After preliminary hand trenching and sampling, it was decided in August to trench the showings with a bulldozer and map them preparatory to drilling next season. An access road was started at the end of August and completed by September 15, and some trenching was done on the showings. Reconnaissance geologic mapping, prospecting and geochemistry was concentrated on the area as a whole in order to determine the overall extent of favourable terrain, but little or no detailed mapping was done. The extent and value of the south showing was not realized until late September, then a further 264 claims were staked in October, making a total of 336 claims.

For further background the reader is referred to the following reports in the Syndicate files:

1. Proposal for Prospecting on Southeastern Yukon, November 1961 and Proposed Field Program, 1962.

2. Frances River Syndicate Field Reports, No.'s 1, 2, 3 and 4 and accompanying maps, 1962.

PROPERTY (See Claim Map, Figure 2)

The property consists of the following claims:

Name	Grant Number	Record Date	B/S
PJ 1-4	79569-79572	July 20/62	Sept. 26/62
JP 1-4	79573-79576	"	"
OP 1-8, 45-48 53-56, 21-22, 49-50, 43-44, 51-52	79598-79621	Aug. 2/62 "	Aug. 2/62 "
BUZ 1-8	79622-79629	Aug. 2/62	Aug. 2/62

Name	Grant Number	Record Date	B/S
OP 23-30 9-16 39-42 31-38 17-20	79646-79677	Aug. 6/62	Aug. 6/62
OP 57-320	Not yet issued	Oct.23 to 29/62 Details not yet available	Details not yet available

GEOLOGY

The lead-zinc-silver showings occur within a central NNW-striking, westerly-dipping deformed phyllite-limestone area flanked by less deformed westward-dipping greywacke, sandstone, shale, and chert formations. The west side of the central phyllite-limestone area is flanked by about 3 miles of sandstone and shale, then by a chert formation which forms the higher ridges fronting Liard Plain and Frances River. The east side of the central area is flanked by about 3 miles of greywacke and shale, then by a zone of gabbro, paragneiss, cherite schist, and serpentine. The north side of the central phyllite-limestone area about 4 miles [redacted] along strike NNW of Mt. Hundere gives way to relatively undeformed slate, shale and limestone. The south side, 2 miles south of Mt. Hundere, gives way to less deformed quartzite, slate and limestone.

The phyllite-limestone area itself shows predominantly steep to moderate westward dips, with some flat dips in certain localities. The structure appears to be complex, with much drag folding.

It would appear that this favourable central phyllite-limestone area, 4 miles wide and 6 miles long, may be an uplifted unit, perhaps of general anticlinal or domelike character, apparently steepened or even overturned to the east, perhaps bounded by and cut by faults, and probably underlain by a granitic stock or heat source that has acted as the uplifting and mineralizing mechanism.

MINERALIZATION

The two main lead-zinc-silver showings were found as zones of float and frost heave, each at 4700 feet elevation and each on an eastward projecting nose of the highest ridge in the area, Mt. Hundere. They occur as replacements two miles apart

in a north-south zone of limestone bands along the east half of the deformed area. Other mineralization and geochemical anomalies have been found along this belt and to a lesser extent in a similar zone of limestones two miles to the west along the west half of the deformed area.

North Showing (JP) and Vicinity (See Figure 3 and Photos No. 3 and 4)

The north showing consists of lenses of galena and sphalerite with skarn minerals replacing north-south striking, steeply dipping lenses of limestone enclosed in phyllite. The enclosing rocks vary in dip from 60° westerly to 80° easterly and the replacement lenses probably follow these beds, perhaps controlled by a nearby northeast fault. Gangue minerals within the sulfide zone are quartz, lime garnet, epidote, diopside, and actinolite. No pyrite and consequently very little rust was seen.

Nine bulldozer trenches about 50 feet apart across the zone of two or three separate lenses have proven up a length of 420 feet containing 1.2 oz/ton silver, 11.3% lead, and 7.2% zinc, or 18.5% combined across an aggregate average width of about 25 feet. The main sulfide lens is about 250 feet long, averaging 1.3 oz/ton silver, 14.2% lead, and 10% zinc, or 24.2% combined across 42 feet. Much of this trenching is still in oxidized mineralization, probably in the form of carbonates.

To the north the zone is open for perhaps 50 feet before it runs into an area of sparsely mineralized outcrops; to the south it narrows out, but to the southeast another altered zone extends under overburden on the slope of the spur. Other mineralization consisting largely of sphalerite has been found for at least 1000 feet across strike to the east along the crest of the spur; the slopes are largely mantled with overburden. Minor sphalerite-chalcopyrite mineralization was found in steeply-dipping limestone about half a mile north of the showing. Slopes to the south of the showing are nearly all covered with overburden, the rare outcrops examined were phyllite or limestone, no mineralization was seen, but a geochemical silt anomaly occurs near the head of the creek south of the showing. Near the saddle at the head of this creek minor galena float was found.

BUZ Group

Two miles west of the north showing, on BUZ No.'s 1 to 8 claims small amounts of galena and sphalerite were found in phyllite; minor chalcopyrite mineralization occurs in limestone southeast of these claims, and a silt geochemical anomaly

occurs in the gulch below this (on new access road). Flat-dipping limestone and dolomite also occur on the slope to the west, so the area is considered favourable and was initially staked in July.

South Showing (PJ) and Vicinity (See Figure 4 and Photos No. 5 and 6)

The south showing, the better of the two main showings, consists of a zone of massive galena and sphalerite with some quartz and fluorite gangue as a matrix, and actinolitic skarn in impure zones or contacts with phyllite or enclosing crystalline limestone. Limestone and phyllite beds in the vicinity dip from 20° to 45° southwest and although dip of the sulfide zone could not be ascertained directly, its surface trace around the hillside and its replacement character strongly suggest a gentle to moderate dip, probably in the order of 25° to 30° southwest.

In the main area of float (Photos No. 5 and No. 6) limited bulldozer stripping in late September exposed massive sulfides at a depth of about 4 feet but permafrost prevented deeper or more complete trenching to give information on attitude.

The primary sulfides which were exposed averaged 5.25 oz/ton silver, 34.4% lead, and 18.3% zinc, or 52.7% combined over a length of 170 feet and across apparent widths up to 52 feet and averaging about 34 feet. Assuming a dip of 25-30° to the southwest, true width of this exposure would average about 25 to 30 feet.

To the southeast there were little or no surface indications of continuity of the zone under light overburden. No trenching was done for 200 feet although a topographic break suggests a continuation, but beyond this stretch three trenches about 50 feet apart revealed an additional 160 feet length of residual gossan which averaged 3.5 oz/ton silver, 11.6% lead, and 5% zinc, or 16.7% combined across apparent widths up to the order of 50 feet. True width is unknown but may reach 40 feet in places. Some massive fresh galena was seen in one trench, and skarn minerals are mingled with the gossan. Wall rocks are both phyllite and crystalline limestone but the trenches were not deep enough to determine attitudes.

The sulfide-bearing zone thus has an indicated length of 330 feet and widths, assuming a dip of 25-30° to the southwest, of 20 to 30 feet and perhaps up to 40 feet. Even if it is locally discontinuous within this length, its continuity, strength and presence particularly to the southeast where there are no float indications are encouraging. The zone appears to be open to the northwest for 100 or perhaps 200 or more feet since a slight break in

slope continues over this distance and similar galena-sphalerite float occurs at about the same stratigraphic horizon several hundred feet away. To the southeast the zone is open completely on the steep heather-clad overburden slope.

Another nearby zone, some 200 feet below in stratigraphy and in elevation, outcrops on the hillside to the north, and contains two smaller showings of similar mineralization. One of these showings, Pete No. 1 (See Photo No. 7) is up to a few feet in true width and about 30 feet in length, consisting largely of sphalerite and galena with an interstitial gangue of quartz and fluorite, and wall rock replacement of actinolite in apparently flat-lying limestone. Pete No. 2 showing, a couple of hundred feet to the southeast along strike consists of several feet of skarn and similar float suggesting a still smaller showing.

In spite of its unimpressive appearance, this lower stratigraphic horizon or other similar horizons in this type of environment, especially if consisting of thin limestones or limestone-phyllite contact facies, may contain hidden or blind sulfide bodies similar to the main south showing.

At the bottom of the gulch some 150 feet below Pete No. 1 showing is a 20-foot wide outcrop of fine-grained drusy quartz with fluorite, and another outcrop of similar quartz above it. Similar fluorite-bearing quartz breccia float with minor chalcopyrite mineralization in nearby limestone occurs where the gully crosses the ridge about 1200 feet away to the southwest, suggesting a northeast fault zone which may control the mineralization around the south showings.

Traces of galena-sphalerite float are also reported on the hillside north of the fluorite showing.

Minor galena is also reported in quartz a considerable distance south of the main south showing.

It thus appears that additional possibilities exist in this vicinity and many of these should be resolved by careful geologic mapping.

Between the north and south showings general topography suggests a possible zone of weakness but so far there is no geologic evidence to support this.

STRUCTURAL CONTROLS

Conditions which would appear to control the mineralization are as follows:

1. Chemically and physically favourable limestone, especially impure contact facies.

2. Gently or moderately-dipping beds forming a structural trap.

3. Steeply dipping lenses of limestone enclosed in phyllite or other rocks as a structural trap.

4. Proximity to faults (NE faults?) especially those that carry quartz and fluorite.

Most of these conditions occur in several parts of the property.

Depth potential in the property as a whole should be good since there are no apparent major terminating geologic conditions or structures. The structure or control of mineralization in individual localities is not yet known so no structural limitations can be placed on any of the showings as yet.

At this preliminary stage, therefore, very little can be concluded as to the overall potential of the property, or even the true potential of either showing. However, the mineralization is high in grade and interesting tonnage possibilities exist in both of the main showings and their vicinities and perhaps also in other areas indicated by geochemistry and presence of mineralization.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

Geologic Mapping

Since the position and structure of limestones relative to other features is most important, and structure of the area is apparently complex, the most urgent requirement for sound exploration is careful stratigraphic and structural mapping of the deformed area with particular initial emphasis on mineralization control in the vicinities of the main showings.

Prospecting

Detailed prospecting for mineralization, quartz, fluorite, skarn minerals, or alteration should also be done as an adjunct to mapping and geochemistry, since the possibilities of direct discovery are by no means exhausted.

Geochemistry

Detailed and systematic stream silt geochemistry and soils geochemistry, using wildcat bulldozer cuts for sampling in favourable areas, should prove very useful in defining promising sections.

Geophysics

Below the permafrost areas of the higher slopes, areas of favourable geology or of float or geochemical indications should be covered by self potential surveys or whatever other method may appear justified.

Bulldozer Trenching

Trenching, initially with a D-6 bulldozer, should be started on known showings or favourable zones early in the season to allow permafrost to thaw. This trenching can be continued into new localities indicated by float, geochemistry, or geophysics. Wildcat trenching of favourable sections can also be done for geochemical sampling and to check for signs of mineralization or of float.

Drilling

As soon as some preliminary geologic work and enough trenching has been done to indicate the shape and extent of the south showing diamond drilling should be started. It may even be advisable to drill the north showing first before the water supply is gone.

Personnel should include the following:

Geologist in charge of initial mapping, stripping, drilling, and sampling directly on the showings, plus a well qualified Assistant.

Master's Student or well trained structural geologist to map and study stratigraphy, structure and ore control of the entire area, plus assistant or partner to do geochemistry with complete laboratory setup on property.

Geophysicist or geophysics student plus helper to do geophysics.

Bulldozer operator.

"Pick and shovel" type detailed prospector.

Diamond drill crews, 2 shifts on one drill, 4 men plus foreman.

Cook plus general camp man.

Total: 15 to 16 men.

CONCLUSIONS

The Hundere-Ritco lead-zinc-silver property shows promise for containing sizeable lead-zinc-silver replacement deposits of good grade in two or more known showings and in other unexplored sections suggested by favourable geology, geochemical anomalies, or traces of mineralization.

More intensive exploration of this easily accessible property is warranted but must be done in the most systematic manner taking care to set a careful geologic foundation for intelligent drilling and other work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Certain supplies and equipment, especially fuel, should be freighted into the property in March before breakup.

2. Field work should be started about the end of May, to consist of:

   (a) Establishing a survey grid to tie in surveys.
   (b) Geologic work and geochemistry, then self potential or other geophysical surveys.
   (c) Bulldozer trenching of known showings as soon as feasible, followed by continued trenching.

3. Diamond drilling as soon as reliable geologic information is available in the showings.

It would appear that about $100,000 would be required to conduct this program on a scale sufficient to determine if greater expenditure on drilling and other work would be warranted.

Respectfully submitted,

Aaro E. Aho,
Syndicate Manager.

October 30 , 1962

Photo No. 3

Aerial view west onto north showing with initial hand trenches across area of float and frostheave(grey); also shows possible northeast fault as green break in slope. Typical rounded hill-top with very few outcrops.

Photo No. 4

View east over trench on left hand side of Photo No. 3 (now trench I-JP); shows terrain typical of the region in the back-ground.

Photo No. 5

Aerial view SW over main float area of massive sulfides on south showing with initial hand trench. Grey float area is lead sulphate, white is limestone.

Photo No. 6

View SE over same area as Photo No. 5. Trenching showed 3 bulldozer blade widths (36') of massive galena and sphalerite. Taken during last examination October 5, 1962.

Photo No. 7

View north from Pete No. 1 showing (below main south showing), looking through break in intervening overburden-covered ridge to north showing; Dr. P.M. Kavanagh of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines examining outcrop of galena and sphalerite.

Photo No. 8

Discoverers of the property, Peter Ritco on left and Jacob Hundere on right, starting on first trip of 1962 season with pack dogs.

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

FIRST EDITION

CANADA, SHEET 105 A

Surveyed, compiled, drawn and printed by the Army Survey Est. R.C.E. 1948-50. Aerial photography by the R.C.A.F. 1948.

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

Magnetic Declination 33° 35′ East at centre of sheet, 1950. The declination of the compass needle is decreasing a minutes annually.

REFERENCE

Road, Hard Surface, Heavy Duty	3 or more Lanes — Partially completed
,, Hard Surface, Heavy Duty	2 Lanes — Route No.
,, Hard Surface, Medium Duty	3 or more Lanes — 1 Lane
,, Loose Surface, Graded and Drained	No. 1 — Not less than 14 ft. wide
Other Roads	Poor condition
Trail	
Railway, Double Track	
,, Single Track	Station — Stop
Boundary, International	
,, Provincial	
,, County or District	
,, Reservation, Military, etc.	
Electric Power Line	on Steel Towers — on Wood Poles

WATSON LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1 : 250,000

Approximately 4 Miles to 1 Inch.

Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles

Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometres

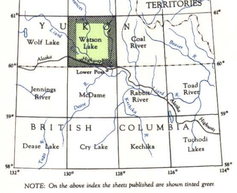
Contour interval 500 Feet.

All Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level

Copies may be obtained from The Map Distribution Office, Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, at 25 cents each.

REFERENCE

Horizontal Control Point	Spot Elevation, in feet .821
Contours, Elevation	Wooded Areas
,, Depression	Swamp or Marsh
Form Lines	W.L. 631
Stream, Intermittent	Cliff — Mud or Sand
Dam	Navigation Light
Falls — Rapids	
Airfield, Military, El. in feet 765	Seaplane Base
,, Civil	Seaplane Anchorage
,, Auxiliary	
Building	Fire Lookout Tower
Church	Bench Mark + B.M. 752
School	Telephone, Trunk Route



NOTE: On the above index the sheets published are shown tinted green

SHEET 105 A
FIRST EDITION

inches 0 1 2
centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will accurately reproduce at the image size therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

FIGURE 3

LEGEND

- PHYLLITE
- STRONGLY ALTERED PHYLLITE
- LIMESTONE
- OXIDIZED AND MINERALIZED ROCK
- BEDDING PLANE
- JOINTS
- FAULT (INFERRED).

AVERAGE OF 27 SAMPLES

LENGTH	WIDTH	Ag	Pb	Zn	Comb.	Ag/Pb
420'	26.5'	1.22	11.3	7.2	18.5	.108

TRENCH 6-JP

38'
Ag-1.32
Pb-11.2
Zn-10.3

TRENCH 5-JP

18'
Ag-1.89
Pb-17.3
Zn-6.0

TRENCH 4-B-JP

7'
Ag-0.60
Pb-3.8
Zn-3.5

TRENCH 4-JP

18'
Ag-1.40
Pb-14.4
Zn-8.7

TRENCH 3-JP

76'
Ag-1.84
Pb-20.0
Zn-13.3

57'
Ag-0.83
Pb-10.8
Zn-6.4

TRENCH 2-JP

40'
Ag-1.09
Pb-10.6
Zn-36

54'
Ag-1.21
Pb-20.0
Zn-13.3

TRENCH 1-JP

5'
Ag-0.56
Pb-4.8
Zn-13.5

5'
Ag-2.30
Pb-16.0
Zn-8.8

36'
Ag-1.30
Pb-9.0
Zn-10.8

TRENCH 7-JP

1'
Ag-1.24
Pb-13.2
Zn-7.8

36'
Ag-1.02
Pb-7.5
Zn-9.6

TRENCH 8-JP.

7'
Ag-0.84
Pb-6.5
Zn-6.3

FAULT TRENCH

Angus shows 20' min. zone @ N end of 7-JP.

N 33°

MAP OF TRENCHES ON JP GROUP GEOLOGY AND ASSAY RESULTS

SCALE: 40 FT. = 1 INCH

OCT. 1962.

FIGURE 4

AVERAGE OF 4 SAMPLES ACROSS PRIMARY SULPHIDES (PARTLY OXIDIZED).					
WIDTH	Ag	Pb	Zn	Comb.	Ag/Pb
34′	5.25	34.4	18.3	52.7	.153

AVERAGE OF 3 GOSSAN SAMPLES					
WIDTH	Ag	Pb	Zn	Comb.	Ag/Pb
58′	3.51	11.6	5.1	16.7	.331

COMPOSITE ORIGINAL FLOAT
Ag - 7.8
Pb - 47.7
Zn - 18.4

FLOAT FROM TRENCH
Ag - 6.00
Pb - 44.0
Zn - 20.4

BREAK IN SLOPE

LST.

30′
Ag - 5.30
Pb - 36.2
Zn - 17.3

52′
Ag - 5.34
Pb - 32.9
Zn - 20.1

16′
Ag - 3.30
Pb - 22.4
Zn - 18.5

PJ #1

LST.

FROST HEAVE

PJ #2

37′
Ag - 5.94
Pb - 39.8
Zn - 16.5

LIMIT OF STRIPPING

TOPOGRAPHIC DEPRESSION

PJ #3

PJ #4

34′
Ag - 5.50
Pb - 24.8
Zn - 7.7

9′
Ag - 9.94
Pb - 14.7
Zn - 7.5

69′
Ag - 2.54
Pb - 12.5
Zn - 6.5

8′
Ag - 1.40
Pb - 13.5
Zn - 07

7′
Ag - 1.30
Pb - 10.5
Zn - 1.2

72′
Ag - 3.50
Pb - 5.9
Zn - 2.6
} DEEPENED

MAP OF TRENCHES ON PJ GROUP GEOLOGY AND ASSAY RESULTS

PRIMARY SULPHIDES

LIMESTONE

RUST ZONE - GOSSAN

PHYLLITE

△△ BLOCKS OF CRYSTALLINE LST.

N

33°

SCALE: 40 FT. = 1 INCH

OCT. 1962