

VINA GROUP
Atlas Explorations Limited (40%)
Dynasty Explorations Limited (60%)
330 Marine Building
355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia.

Copper, Molybdenum, Zinc, Lead
115 J13
(62°46'N, 139°45'W).

012519

Claims: VINA 1 to 241

Location and Access:

The claims are mainly at the headwaters of Home Creek to the south but also occupy part of the headwaters of Moose Creek to the west, Carlisle Creek to the north and Independence Creek to the northeast.

Access to the claims in 1969 and 1970 was by helicopter from the Yukon River, and the Uranus, Polaris and Casino airstrips.

History:

The Home Creek area was examined by Atlas Explorations Limited geologists in the course of a reconnaissance of the Dawson Range in 1969. Favourable geology and geochemical results lead to the staking of 148 claims in October 1969. 93 claims were added in 1970.

Subsequent to the 1970 exploration program, the western 52 claims and the northeastern 24 claims were allowed to lapse.

Description:

The oldest unit in the area, an assemblage of Yukon Group high-grade metamorphic rocks, underlies the northeastern third of the claim group and is intruded by numerous Cretaceous and Tertiary units. Hornblende gneiss with foliation trending west-northwest and dipping steeply south occurs along the northwest-trending contact of the Yukon Group with a Tertiary granitic sill in the southernmost outcrops of the group. This unit grades into quartz-muscovite gneiss, intercalated with quartzite, with a foliation trending northwest and dipping steeply

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southwest. To the north, hornblende-rich gneiss is predominant with intercalated amphibolite and blue grey quartzite and a moderately southwest dipping north-northwest trending foliation.

The southern Vina claims are underlain by Cretaceous Klotassin hornblende granodiorite which grades locally to quartz diorite and quartz monzonite. These rocks are medium- to coarse-grained, commonly foliated and commonly gneissic adjacent to the contacts. The foliation roughly follows the northwest trend of the intrusive contacts. Related to the Klotassin intrusions is a large, 500 foot wide, medium-grained diorite dyke intruding the Yukon Group gneiss in the central-northeastern claims.

The Tertiary intrusions comprise three sills and two small stocks of biotite-granite and dykes of alaskite and quartz monzonite. A large granite sill intrudes the northwest trending granodiorite-gneiss contact in the central part of the claim group. The sill is 12,000 to 3,000 feet thick. A second, narrower, parallel sill dipping 15 to 20 degrees south intrudes the metasediments in the northern Vina claims and the third sill occurs to the northeast of the claim group. One of the two small stocks, both roughly circular and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter, occurs in granodiorite southwest of the larger sill and the other at the granodiorite-gneiss contact north of the claim group.

Small Tertiary dykes ranging from acidic to ultrabasic and porphyritic to aphanitic in composition and texture intrude the older rock units. Fine-to medium-grained granite and rhyolite dykes are most abundant in the northern claims within gneiss underlain at shallow depth by a granite sill. The only concentration of the less abundant basic dykes is several small serpentinite dykes on a hill east of the claim group.

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The Tertiary rhyolite and felsite flows, a terminal phase of the magmatic activity, exhibit a variety of textures and occur as discontinuous outcrops on the crest of hills in the south claims and as larger coherent cappings in the central and eastern parts of the property.

The general structural trend in the Dawson Range, as exhibited by the strike of the Yukon Group pendents, the granodiorite foliation and the trend of the Tertiary intrusives, is northwest. On the Vina claims, a second fracture direction, northeast, may represent the release of stresses generated by emplacement of the plutons. Most of the copper and molybdenum geochemical anomalies occur near the fracture intersections in the centre of the claims.

Small amounts of molybdenite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in hair-line quartz veins and as fine-fracture fillings occur in four localities in the unaltered granite near the centre of the claim group. Molybdenite and chalcopyrite were also observed in vuggy granite float showing pervasive weak argillic alteration in the west-central claims. The Yukon Group quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss along the southern sill's northern contact is rusty, veined by quartz and contains disseminated pyrrhotite, pyrite, magnetite and traces of chalcopyrite.

Current Work and Results:

The favourable geology of the area was first noted during the reconnaissance of the Dawson Range by Atlas Explorations Limited geologists in July 1969. Mapping at $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 mile scale, and geochemical sampling was carried out in August and again in October. Three grid areas were located on the basis of this reconnaissance work and linecutting was started in April 1970. The grids then served as the reference point for a detailed soil sampling, magnetometer surveying and geological

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mapping at 1 inch to 1,000 feet in April to July 1970.

The magnetometer survey outlined two small magnetic highs; one, on the northern grid over a granite dyke was caused by pyrite, pyrrhotite and magnetite at the contact and the second one, on the central grid is thought to be due to a similar mineralized contact.

The geochemical survey reflects the small veins and contact mineralization described with few exceptions. Erratic soil molybdenum anomalies occur over the granitic plug in the south. On the central grid, erratic molybdenum and copper anomalies reflect the presence of fine mineralized quartz veins and fractures. Lead and zinc anomalies show some correlation with the molybdenum anomalies and with rhyolite float but no galena or sphalerite was noticed. Copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum geochemical anomalies over the northern grid are believed to reflect contact mineralization in the gneiss.