

MAX CLAIMS

Atlas Explorations Limited
 330 Marine Building
 355 Burrard Street
 Vancouver, British Columbia.

Copper, Molybdenum
 115 G 15, 16
 (61°51'N, 138°34'W)

Claims: MAX - 217 claims

Location and Access:

The claims are located between the headwaters of Onion Creek and Rhyolite Creek about 50 miles northeast of Burwash Landing. Access is by helicopter only although Casino road which is passable only in winter comes within 5 miles west of the claim group.

History:

The 217 Max claims were staked in June and July 1970 to cover a copper-molybdenum prospect discovered in the course of regional exploration in the Nisling Range. Succeeding work consisted of cutting 800 foot and 400 foot spaced grid lines over selected areas, geologic mapping at 1 inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, soil sampling, prospecting, magnetometer and barometer topographical surveying.

Description:

The Max claims are underlain by Yukon Group rocks intruded by a series of Mesozoic and Tertiary granitic rocks. The main unit underlying the Max group is composed of micaceous quartzite, amphibolite gneiss and minor marble. The eastern portion of the claims is covered by dark green to purple andesitic, porphyritic flows to pyroclastic breccias thought to be of early Mesozoic age.

Three separate phases of intrusion have been recognized: (1) the Nisling Range Granodiorite represented by two small, hornblende-biotite, quartz monzonite plugs, (2) a coarse grained, occasionally porphyritic alaskite with associated felsite dykes in the southern and central parts of the claim group, and (3) small basic dykes with compositions ranging from fine-grained diorite to lamprophyre.

Max claims cont.

A series of northwest trending faults, two of which occur on the claim group, dominate the structural features and are disrupted by smaller cross faults.

Molybdenum occurs in quartz veins and as minor disseminations in the western quartz monzonite plug and as rosettes in quartz veins cutting quartzite whereas the copper is associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite in rusty breccia pockets in quartzite, in white to grey felsite dykes and their immediate host rocks and along with the molybdenite in the quartz monzonite stock.

Assays showed .009 per cent molybdenum and .033 per cent copper in the quartz monzonite plug and .31 per cent copper and .003 per cent molybdenum in grab samples of the rusty and brecciated Yukon group.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling was done over two grids. The soil survey over grid #1 in the central part of the claim group revealed the presence of four copper anomalies. The strongest anomaly is more than 6000 feet long on the east side of the property and can be correlated with a quartz monzonite plug and adjoining felsite in the south and a rusty silicified zone in the vicinity of a felsite contact to the north. A 3000 foot long molybdenum anomaly coincides with the northern part of the copper anomaly. The second largest anomaly trends northeasterly with copper highs to the east not coinciding with molybdenum highs. The centre of this anomaly covers a quartz monzonite plug. The smallest anomaly is over an area of rusty quartzite and adjacent to a northwesterly trending fault. A lead-zinc anomaly trends northeasterly in the southeastern part of the grid. This anomaly is adjacent to and partly overlapped by a molybdenum anomaly.

Most of the stream sediments on grid #2 are anomalous in copper. Copper and lead-zinc highs mostly coincide with anomalies covering large areas over the

Max claims cont.

southeast half of the grid.

The magnetometer survey was run on the eastern part of grid #1 and outlined the quartzite-quartz porphyry contact and anomalous readings, usually high and low patterns, coincide with the copper-molybdenum anomalies.

The geochemical anomalies over grid #1 appear to be caused by minor, disseminated sulphides and veinlets in intrusive and Yukon Group rocks and in quartz veins.