metals, petroleum & hydraulic resources *consulting limited*

SUITE 907, 100 ADELAIDE ST. W., TORONTO 1, ONT./(416) 362-1285

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REPORTS

on the

YUKON SILVER PROPERTIES

of

PACIFIC GIANT STEEL ORES LTD.

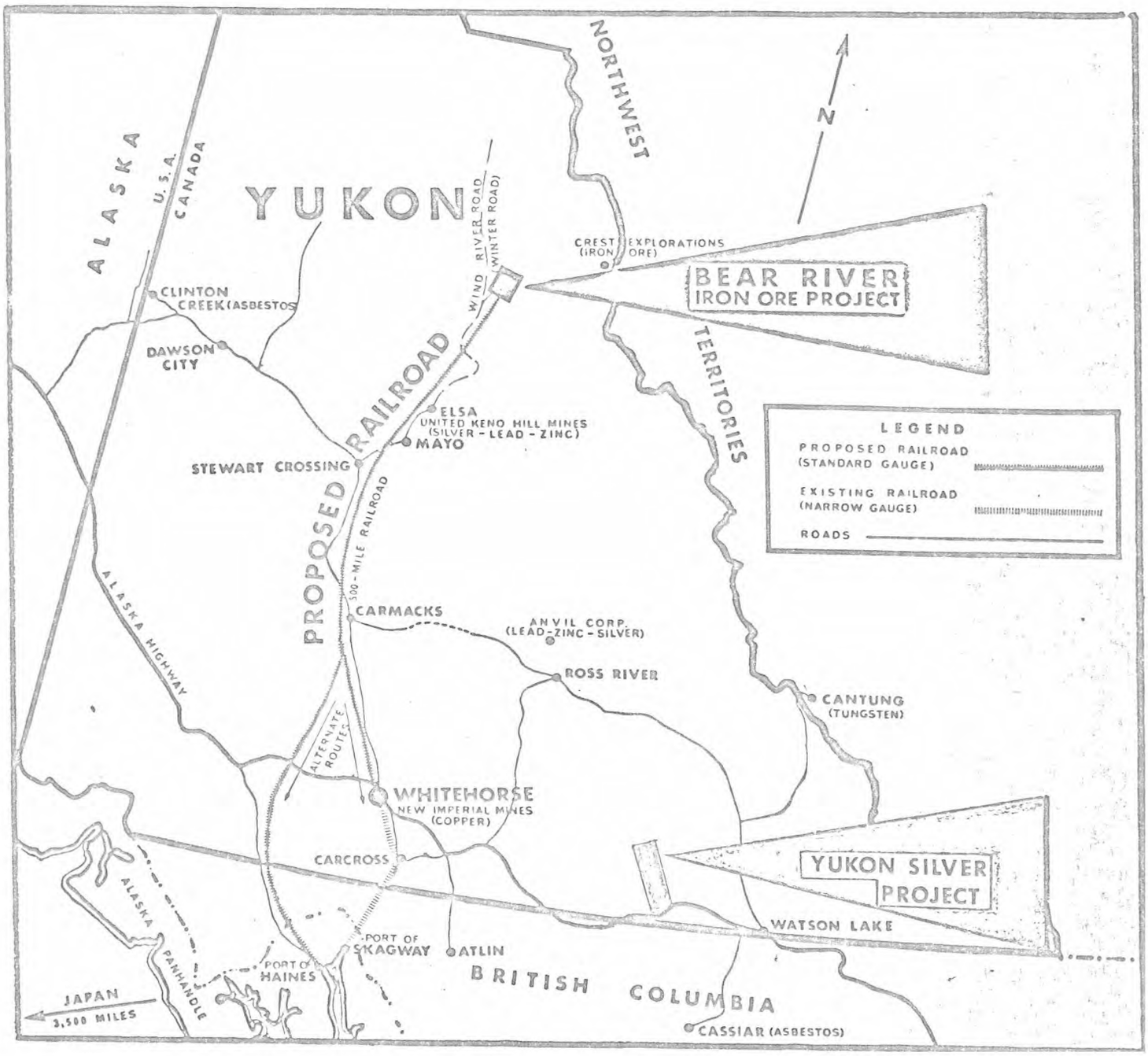
SPENCER CREEK & CARIBOU LAKE AREAS
SOUTHEASTERN YUKON

Toronto, Ontario
November 3, 1967

E. D. Black
President & Managing Director

I N D E X

Pacific Giant Steel Ores Ltd.



SUMMARY

Pacific Giant Steel Ores Limited holds claims on two silver-lead-zinc prospects in the Spencer Creek area and a copper and silver-lead-zinc prospect in the Caribou Lake area, all in the south-eastern Yukon. The Spencer Creek prospects lie ten miles north of the Alaska Highway at Mile Post 693 - a total of 32 claims are held in this area; one group consisting of 24 contiguous claims and the other, one-half mile away, consists 8 contiguous claims. The Caribou Lake prospects, situated 20 miles north of the Highway of Mile Post 710, also consist of two groups separated by approximately one mile of open ground. The main Caribou group consists of 6 contiguous claims while the other is a group of two tied on to claims recently staked by Union Carbide Explorations Limited.

On the Spencer Creek properties four showings of narrow (1-6 inch) silver bearing galena veins have been located above the treeline (4,000 feet) in the low mountainous terrain. The area of mineralization lies approximately 2-3 miles to the east of the Cassiar Batholith complex and the local host rock is a rust weathered argillaceous schist. Mineralization occupies narrow vertical gash veins that transect the schist in a northeasterly direction, practically at right angles to the schistosity of the host rock.

A prospecting programme of reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling, minor bulldozer trenching and hand trenching was carried out on the Spencer Creek properties during a one-week period in late August of this year. A total of 27,000 feet of claim-line was surveyed geochemically at two-hundred foot intervals. Several areas of high basemetal content (50-150 ppm, THM) were noted,

some above the treeline in light soils and others below the treeline in areas of heavier overburden.

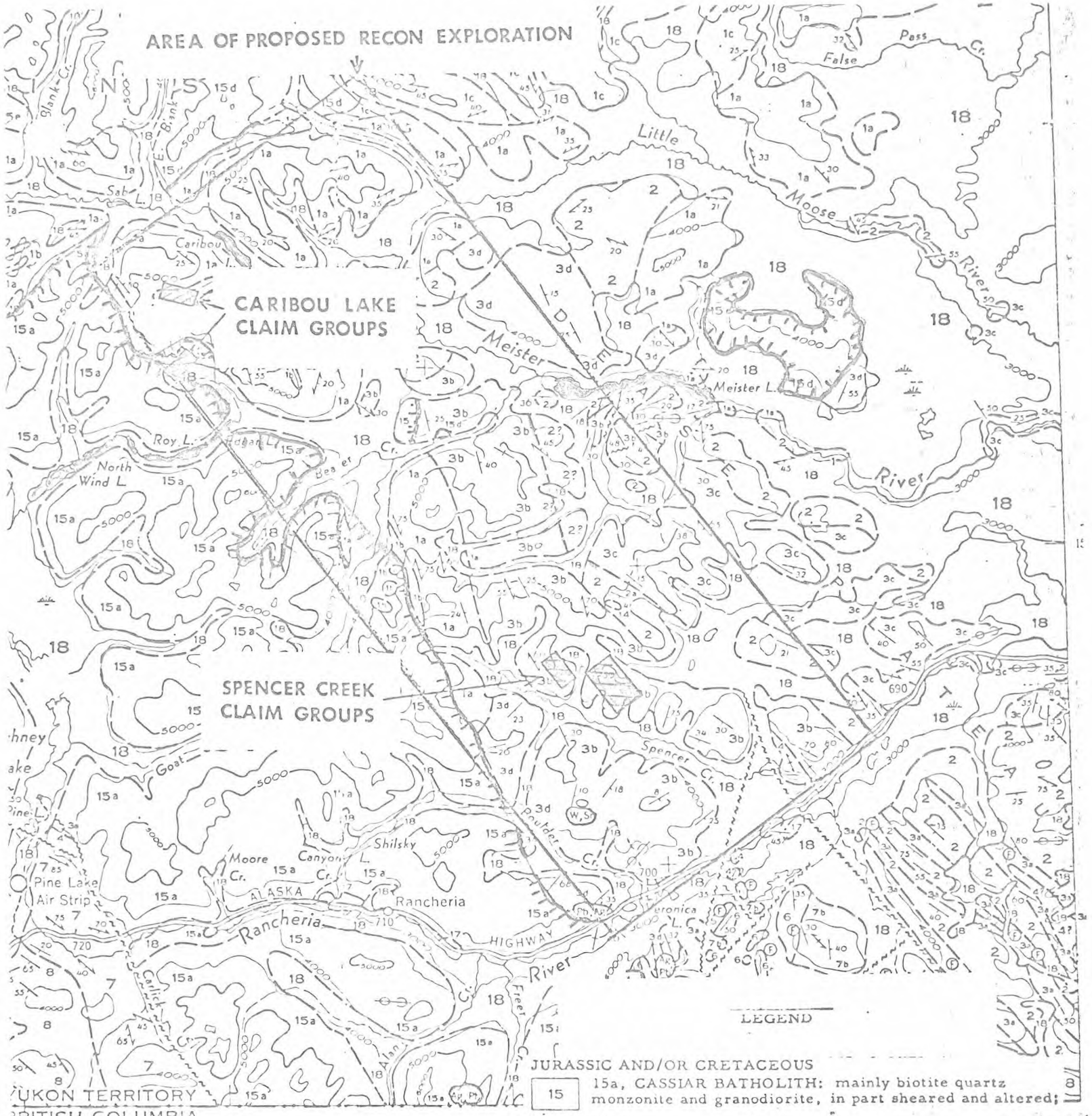
Because of their erratic behaviors, small dimensions and adverse silver to lead ratios none of the known mineralized zones in the Spencer Creek area can be considered important from a potential silver ore standpoint. Best reported sample results contained 70.0 oz of silver and 79.9% lead. Best sample results obtained from present work ran 0.02 oz of gold, 44.38 oz of silver, 37.28% lead and 6.10% zinc, across a 4-inch vein (Showing No.3).

In the Caribou Lake area the copper mineralization zone holds some possibilities of being of economic importance provided strike and dip extensions can be developed and the width and grade remain equal or better than the present ten to 15 feet of estimated 2-3% copper.

The silver-lead-zinc showing in the Caribou Lake area reported 2.7 oz silver, 12.2% Pb and 6.6% Zn over a width of 2½ feet. Neither grade nor width are sufficient to be considered important.

Despite the lack of discovery of economically important metal deposits in this area those found so far attract attention to the favourable geological environment and suggest the possibility that the area could contain deposits such as those recently found and now being developed in the Vangorda area, a short distance to the north of the present area of interest. In view of this possibility a programme of careful prospecting, reconnaissance geochemical soil sampling and followup hand trenching is warranted in this general area, particularly over those areas underlain by sediment-

ary rocks within a few miles of the granite-sediment contact.



GEOLOGY
WOLF LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

Miles

4 2 0 4

LEGEND

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS

15 — 15a, CASSIAR BATHOLITH: mainly biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite, in part sheared and altered;

CAMBRIAN

LOWER CAMBRIAN

3 — 3a, grey limestone; minor dolomite, slate, and phyllite; 3b, unfossiliferous, probably equivalent to 3a; 3c, limestone minor grey and green argillite and slate, dolomite; may be older than 2; 3d, marble, skarn

CAMBRIAN AND (?) EARLIER

LOWER CAMBRIAN AND (?) EARLIER

2 — Quartzite, minor slate and phyllite, quartz grit and fine pebble conglomerate; 2a, phyllite, minor slate; 2b, hornfels

1 — Probably metamorphic equivalents of 2; 1a, biotite schist and quartzite; 1b, marble and skarn; 1c, biotite schist and quartzite with sills, dykes, and irregular bodies of pegmatite

1d, biotite schist and gneiss

RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of a general prospecting effort in this area it is recommended that the Company consider the following programme for the 1968 field season. The importance of silver and basemetals in the Canadian Northwest and the existence of numerous local occurrences of these substances provide the inducement to launch an exploration programme of the type hereinafter proposed.

1) Geochemical Reconnaissance

Stream sediment sampling for total heavy metals by cold extraction field techniques over an area of 260 quare miles. The area in view being a 26 mile by 10 mile rectangle lying north of the Alaska Highway between the Meister River and the granite mountains of the Cassiar Range.

2) Outcrop Prospecting

Helicopter supported prospecting of all accessible ground in the 260 square mile area of interest.

3) Detailed Followup

a) Local detailed geochem followup using standard cold extraction methods to delimit important basemental zones.

b) Staking of important areas where geochem anomalies or mineral discoveries are found.

c) Hand trenching of old and newly located mineralized zones. Except where access already exists, bulldozer trenching would not be warranted without a programme and appropriation revision.

EDB

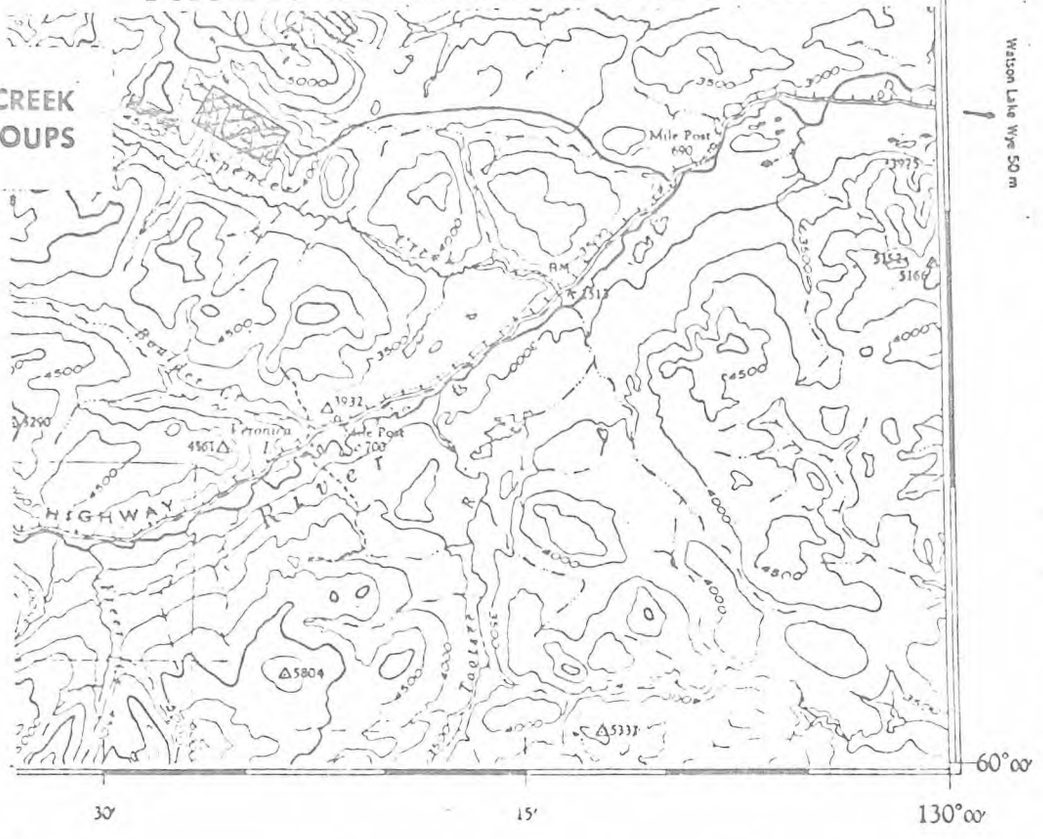
PROVISIONAL EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

COST ESTIMATE

1)	**Geochemical Reconnaissance**	
	260 square miles @ $25	6,500
	Helicopter 50 hrs @ $135	6,750
	Support 120 man-days @ $15	1,800
2)	**Outcrop Prospecting**	
	2 men 60 days @ $25	3,000
	Helicopter 30 hrs @ $135	4,050
	Support 120 man-days @ $15	1,800
3)	**Detailed Follow-up**	
	a) Detailed Geochem	
	100 line-miles @ $50	5,000
	b) Staking	
	150 claims @ $100	15,000
	c) Hand Trenching	
	60 man-days @ $25	1,500
	Helicopter 20 hrs @ $135	2,700
	Support 60 man-days @ $15	900
4)	**Camp**	
	8 - 10 man temporary camp	5,000
	Vehicle 3 mon. @ $500	1,500
	Administration, consulting fees, travel, reports, etc.	4,000
		59,500
	Contingency 10%	6,000
		$ 65,500

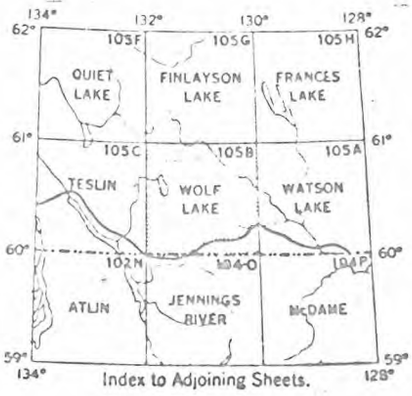
PACIFIC GIANT STEEL ORES LTD.

SPENCER CREEK CLAIM GROUPS

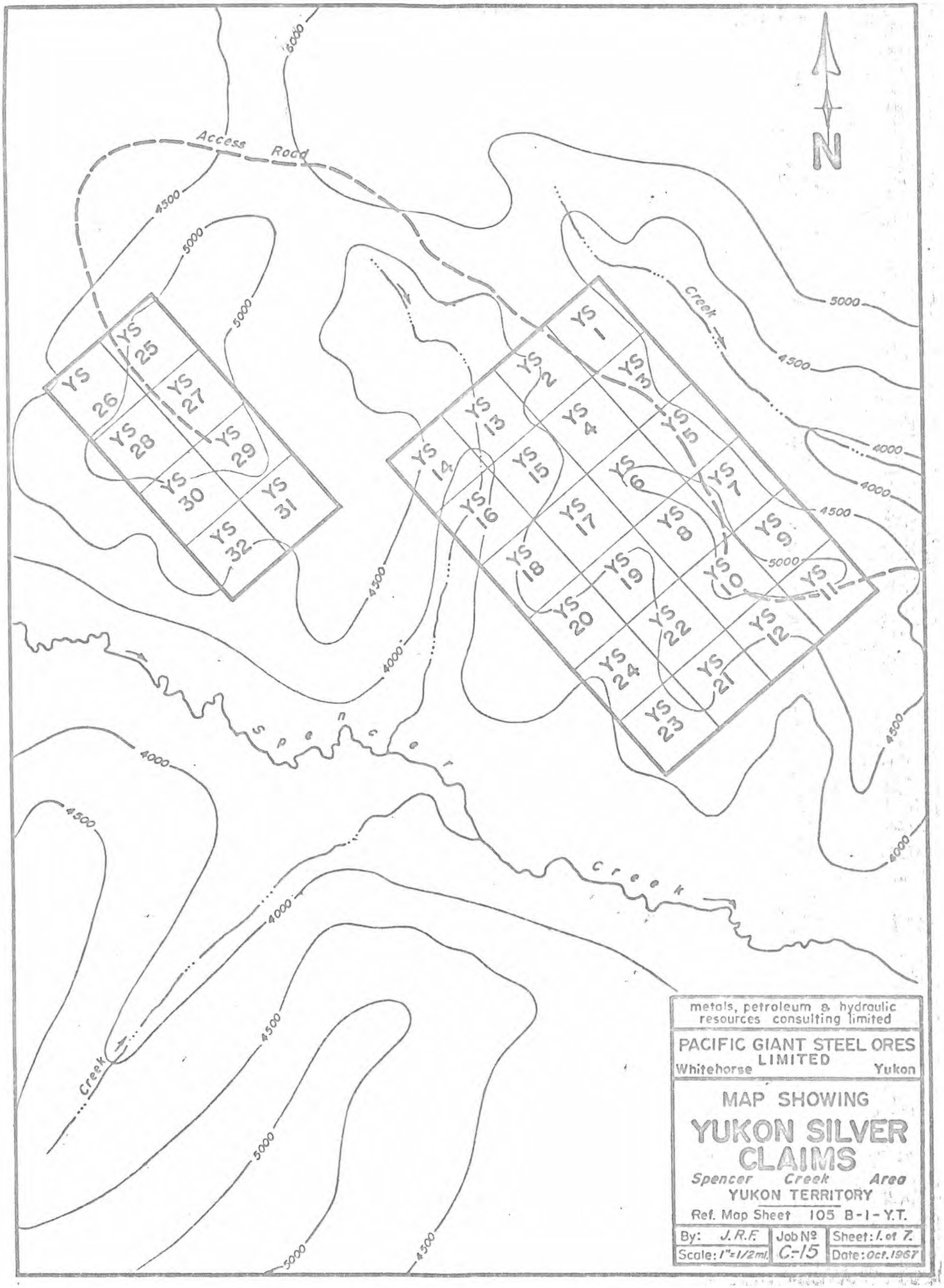


REFERENCE

Building	Fire Lookout Tower	Contours, Elevation	
School S	Wireless Station	Contours, Approximate	
Post Office P	Mine	Contours, Depression	
Church	Cliff	Esker	
Stream, Indefinite or Unsurveyed		Wooded Areas	
Stream, Intermittent		Navigable Canal	Navigable
Stream, in Dry River Bed		Rapids and Falls	R F
Braided Stream		Ferry	F
Marsh or Swamp		Dam	
Marsh or Swamp, in water		Lighthouse	
Glacier or Snowfield		Aerodrome (Elevation in feet) 2156	
Sand, Gravel or Mud (Sand / Mud)		Seaplane Anchorage	



PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



metals, petroleum & hydraulic resources consulting limited

PACIFIC GIANT STEEL ORES LIMITED

Whitehorse Yukon

MAP SHOWING

YUKON SILVER CLAIMS

Spencer Creek Area

YUKON TERRITORY

Ref. Map Sheet 105 B-1-Y.T.

By: J.R.F.	Job No C-15	Sheet: 1 of 7.
Scale: 1"=1/2mi.		Date: Oct. 1967

SPENCER CREEK AREA

INTRODUCTION

General

As an extension to the exploration operations being carried out by Pacific Giant Steel Ores Limited, toward the end of the field season M P & H R Consulting Ltd. was commissioned to carry out investigations of certain silver and basemetal prospects in the southeastern part of the Yukon. Among the properties examined are the presently reported silver-lead prospects in the Spencer Creek area, north of the Alaska Highway.

The properties were staked, bulldozer trenched, sampled, and geochemically prospected during a two week period in the latter half of August. Mr. Jerry Ferrill, geologist for M P & H R, carried out the technical work and supervised the trenching done by Mr. Daryle Hepple, an employee of Pagisteel.

The writer examined the prospect during a one-day excursion in mid-August and outlined the phases of work to be carried out. The contents of this report is based therefore on a personal examination of the showings before the new work was carried out and on the results of subsequent findings reported by Jerry Ferrill.

Property & Location

The properties consists of two blocks of mining claims in the Wolf Lake area of southeastern Yukon Territory. One block comprises 24 contiguous claims and the second 8 contiguous claims. These claim blocks are separated by a gap of approximately one half mile.

The claim blocks lie approximately one-mile north of Spencer Creek and ten miles to the north of the Alaska Highway at Mile 693. Geographical reference coordinates passing through the claim area include 130° 20' West longitude and 60° 13' North latitude.

The claim groups are made up of Yukon Silver claims Nos. 1 to 24, inclusive, and Yukon Silver claims Nos. 25 to 32, inclusive. All of the claims are held in good standing under the regulations of the Quartz Mining Act and all are on record at the District Mining Recorders Office in Watson Lake, Y.T.

Access

The property can best be reached by a bulldozed tote trail of approximately ten miles in length, leading north and west from the Highway.

Staging points for local field work are, Transport, a truck stop at Mile 670, or the town of Watson Lake, at Mile 635 on the Highway. The properties are readily accessible by four wheel drive vehicle or helicopter from these staging points.

Topography

Both of the properties lie in an area of rather subdued mountains along the eastern flank of the Cassiar Mountain Plateau.

Local relief is in the order of 1,000 feet with the hilltops reaching elevations of 4,500 feet above sea level.

The area is drained by Spencer Creek which flows southeastward into the east flowing Rancheria River. The latter occupies the

major valley system for the general area and flows eastward, parallel to the Alaska Highway, to join the Liard River near Watson Lake.

Climate & Vegetation

The climate is typical for the northern foothills area with cool wet summers and cold dry winters.

The treeline in the area is at an elevation of approximately 4,000 feet. Therefore little vegetation of consequence occurs within the bulk of the claims' area. Below the treeline spruce and pine form a heavy forest along the lower slopes and the valley floors.

Resources

Water is in scarce supply on the hills but can be reached within a mile of the claims.

Trees suitable for mine timbering are in fair abundance within a mile of the property and can be brought in by truck if necessary from excellent forest areas along the Highway.

Gravel is scarce on the properties but is also relatively abundant along the access road, within a few miles of the claims. Moreover, the soils on the hillsides are generally composed of material satisfactory for road building over most of the tote trail and the general property area.

No power is available locally other than along the Highway. In

general, mining operations in the area would find it necessary to install their own diesel driven power plants.

G E O L O G Y

Regional Geology

The present properties lie within the G.S.C.'s Wolf Lake map sheet No. 10-1960, which covers the southeastern Yukon between the coordinates 60° 00' to 61° 00' north latitude and 130° 00' to 132° 00' west longitude. Regional mapping and geology of the area is by W.H. Poole (1951-55) and J.A. Roddick and L.H. Green (1959).

The general map-area occupies the northwestern end of the Cassiar Mountains where the range gives way to the Nisutlin Plateau in the northwestern quadrant and the Liard Plateau to the east. The Liard River Valley provides the topographic break between the main Cassiar Range and the Simpson Range - the latter lying in the northeastern extremity of the map sheet.

The properties occur on the eastern flank of the Cassiar Mountains in the part of the northwestern trending divide that has become known as the Dease Plateau.

Three dominant geological sub-provinces occupy the area. The central division which forms the northwest trending divide comprises the Jurassic and/or Cretaceous monzonites and granodiorites of the Cassiar Mountains. Flanking this highland to the southwest is a complex system of ranges comprising Devonian and Mississipian arenaceous and argillaceous sediments, intruded by Cretaceous and Tertiary granitic plutons.

The sub-province northeast of the Cassiar Range comprises a sequence of folded Cambrian and/or Precambrian quartzites and

phyllites, overlain conformably by a light-grey limestone. The latter being identified as Lower Cambrian in age.

Intrusions of Cassiar-type granodiorites and monzonites are widely scattered throughout the Cambrian-Precambrian terrain.

Local Geology

Within this regional geological framework the present area of interest lies in a folded limestone phyllite sequence presumed to be Lower Cambrian in age. The properties are within four miles of the Cassiar intrusive along its eastern boundary.

A general northwest strike predominates the local area but dips very widely from a matter of a few degrees up to 75 degrees in either the northeast or southwest directions.

A number of major faults have been inferred in the general area and some local adjustment along cross-cutting fractures have been noted.

The phyllitic rocks are slightly metamorphosed, most often showing strong schistosity akin to shearing in the strike direction.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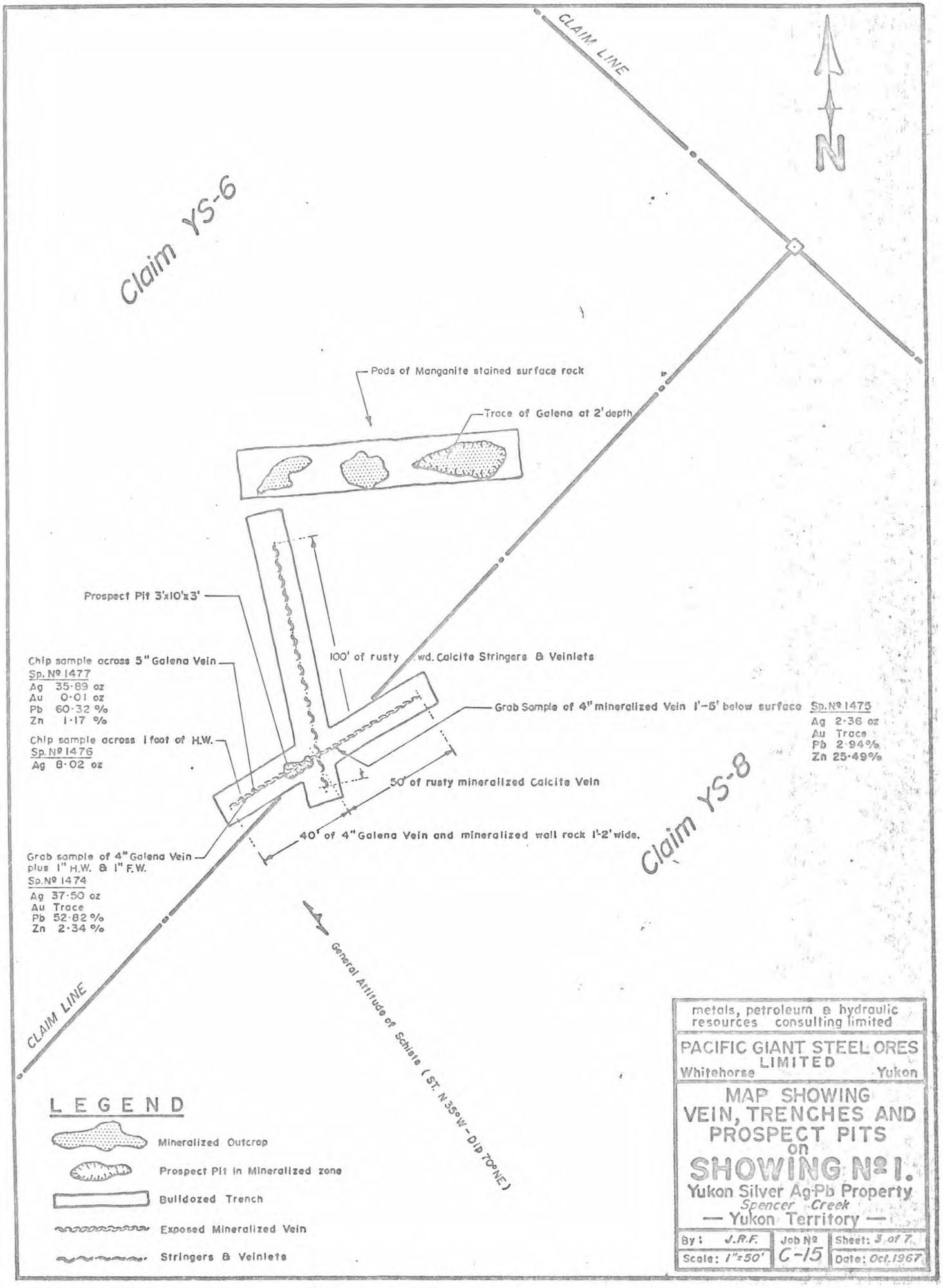
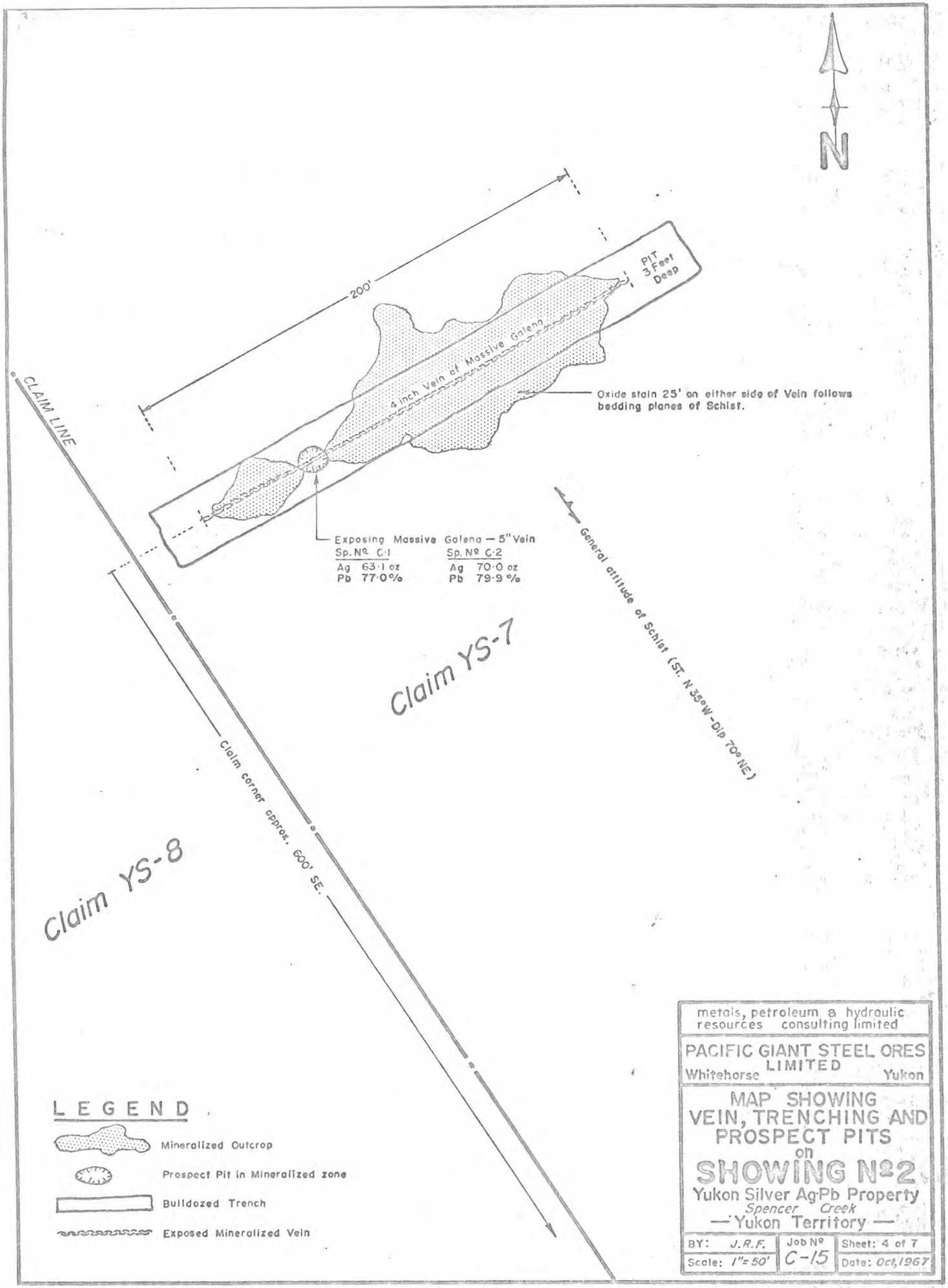
PACIFIC GIANT STEEL ORES LIMITED
Whitehorse
MAP SHOWING
Claim Location & Soils Survey
Yukon Silver Ag-Pb Property
Spencer Creek Area
YUKON TERRITORY
By: J.R.F.
Scale: 1" = 1000'
Job № C-15
Sheet: 2 of 7
Date: Oct. 1967
N
ACCESS ROAD
YS-1
YS-2
YS-3
YS-4
YS-5
YS-6
YS-7
YS-8
YS-9
YS-10
YS-11
YS-12
YS-13
YS-14
YS-15
YS-16
YS-17
YS-18
YS-19
YS-20
YS-21
YS-22
YS-23
YS-24
YS-25
YS-26
YS-27
YS-28
YS-29
YS-30
YS-31
YS-32
SHOWING № 1
SHOWING № 2
SHOWING № 3
SHOWING № 4
5000
4500
4000
10 Miles to "Mile 882"
Alaska Highway
Spencer Creek
Creek
LEGEND:
5000 Topo contour
Claim line & Claim corner
Showing № 2 Showing map area
YS-25 Yukon Silver Claims
50 Soil survey line, Sample point & Soil sample, showing THM content in PPM above background.


CLAIM LINE
N
Claim YS-6
Pods of Manganite stained surface rock
Trace of Galena at 2' depth
Prospect Pit 3'x10'x3'
100' of rusty wd. Calcite Stringers & Veinlets
Chip sample across 5" Galena Vein
Sp. Nº 1477
Ag 35·89 oz
Au 0·01 oz
Pb 60·32 %
Zn 1·17 %
Chip sample across 1 foot of H.W.
Sp. Nº 1476
Ag 8·02 oz
Grab Sample of 4" mineralized Vein 1'-5' below surface Sp. Nº 1475
Ag 2·36 oz
Au Trace
Pb 2·94%
Zn 25·49%
50' of rusty mineralized Calcite Vein
40' of 4" Galena Vein and mineralized wall rock 1-2' wide.
Grab sample of 4" Galena Vein plus 1" H.W. & 1" F.W.
Sp. Nº 1474
Ag 37·50 oz
Au Trace
Pb 52·82 %
Zn 2·34 %
Claim YS-8
CLAIM LINE
General Attitude of Schists (St. N 35°W - Dip 70°NE)
LEGEND
Mineralized Outcrop
Prospect Pit in Mineralized zone
Bulldozed Trench
Exposed Mineralized Vein
Stringers & Veinlets
metals, petroleum & hydraulic resources consulting limited
PACIFIC GIANT STEEL ORES LIMITED
Whitehorse Yukon
MAP SHOWING VEIN, TRENCHES AND PROSPECT PITS on SHOWING Nº 1.
Yukon Silver Ag-Pb Property
Spencer Creek
— Yukon Territory —
By: J.R.F.
Job Nº C-15
Sheet: 3 of 7
Scale: 1"=50'
Date: Oct. 1967


N
200'
PIT
3 Feet
Deep
4 Inch Vein of Massive Galena
Oxide stain 25' on either side of Vein follows bedding planes of Schist.
CLAIM LINE
Exposing Massive Galena — 5" Vein
Sp. Nº C-1
Ag 63·1 oz
Pb 77·0%
Sp. Nº C-2
Ag 70·0 oz
Pb 79·9 %
General attitude of Schist (St. N 35ºW-Dip 70º NE)
Claim YS-7
Claim YS-8
Claim corner approx. 600' SE.
LEGEND
Mineralized Outcrop
Prospect Pit in Mineralized zone
Bulldozed Trench
Exposed Mineralized Vein
metals, petroleum & hydraulic resources consulting limited
PACIFIC GIANT STEEL ORES LIMITED
Whitehorse Yukon
MAP SHOWING VEIN, TRENCHING AND PROSPECT PITS on SHOWING Nº2
Yukon Silver Ag-Pb Property
Spencer Creek
— Yukon Territory —
BY: J.R.F.
Job Nº C-15
Sheet: 4 of 7
Scale: 1"=50'
Date: Oct, 1967

metals, petroleum & hydraulic resources consulting limited

PACIFIC GIANT STEEL ORES LIMITED
Whitehorse Yukon

MAP SHOWING
Soil Survey & Mineralization
· OF SHOWING Nº3 ·
Yukon Silver Ag-Pb Property
Spencer Creek Area
YUKON TERRITORY

By: J.R.F.	Job Nº C-15	Sheet: 5 of 7
Scale: 1"=100'		Date: Oct 1967

N

YS-1

YS-2

YS-3

YS-4

Strike of Schist N25°W - Dip 70°NE

270'

Pits showing massive Galena & Chalcopyrite

84'

4" wide Vein Sp. Nº 1470
Ag 44·38 oz
Au 0·02 oz

Calcite-Quartz Veinlets

75'

6" Galena Vein Sp. Nº 1471
Ag 20·48 oz
Au 0·02 oz

3" Galena Vein

Manganite zone

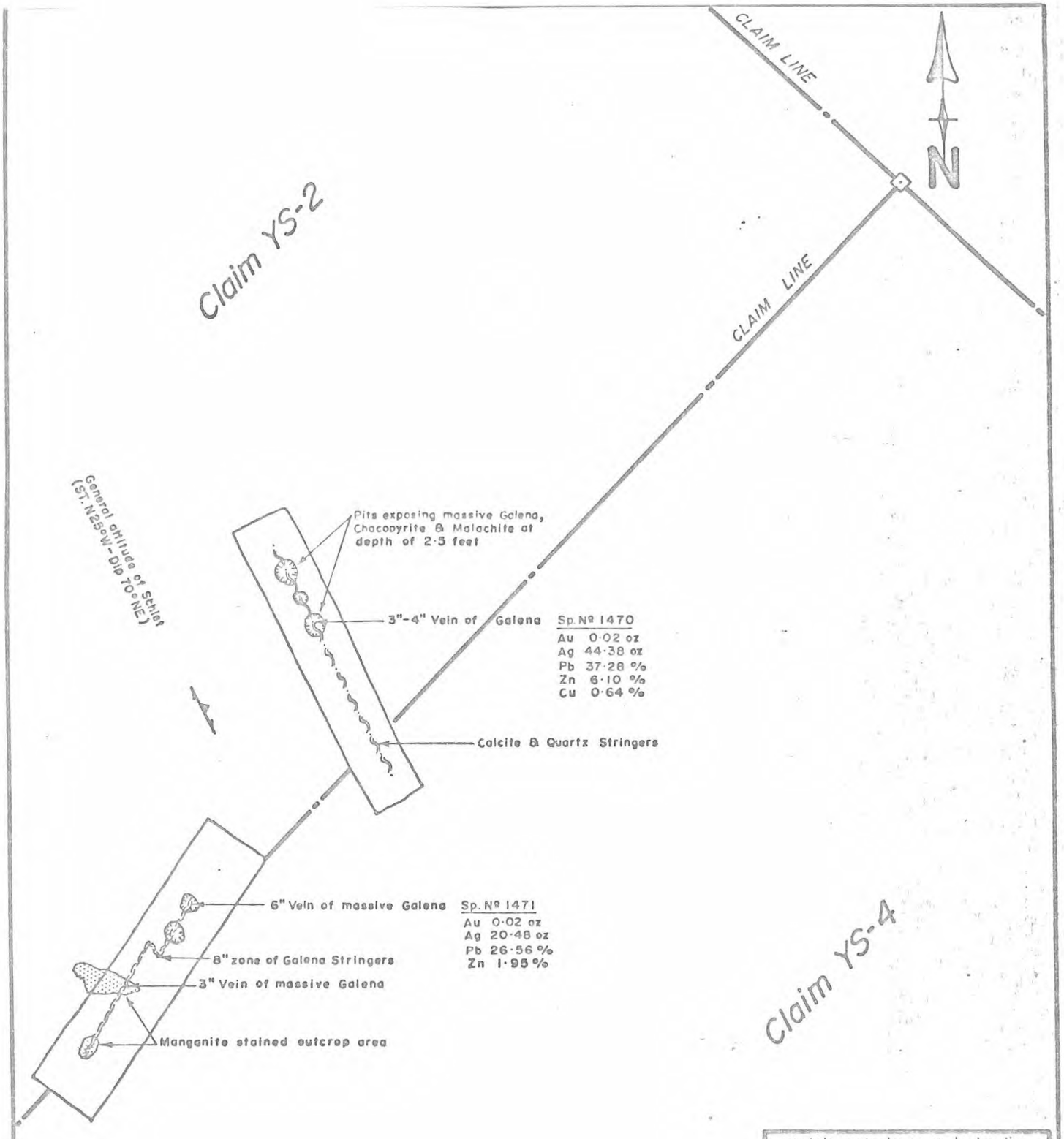
SHOWING Nº 3

100 50 100 BG 50 150 25 50 BG BG BG

50 100 100 100 50 50 25

LEGEND:

- Mineralized Vein
- Prospect Pit
- Claim line & Claim corner
- Showing Nº3 — Showing map area
- YS-2 — Yukon Silver Claims
- 50 — Soil survey line, Sample point & Soil sample, showing THM content in PPM above background (BG)



LEGEND

- Mineralized Outcrop
- Prospect Pit in Mineralized zone
- Bulldozed Trench
- Exposed Mineralized Vein
- Stringers & Veinlets

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PACIFIC GIANT STEEL ORES LIMITED
Whitehorse Yukon

MAP SHOWING VEIN, TRENCHES AND PROSPECT PITS on SHOWING Nº3

Yukon Silver Ag-Pb Property
Spencer Creek
— Yukon Territory —

By: J.R.F.	Job Nº C-15	Sheet: 6 of 7
Scale: 1"=50'		Date: Oct. 1967

PACIFIC GIA
LI
Whitehorse

MAP
MINER
TRENCHING

SHOWI
Yukon Silver
— Spencer
YUKON

By: J.R.E.
Scale: 1"=100'

N

Post #1
88739
88740

TR-1
TR-2
TR-3
TR-4
TR-6
TR-7
TR-8
TR-9

Slope Directions

Sample Nº 472 Ag 1·18 oz
Pb 1·63 %
Zn 1·27 %

4"-6" wide Vein Manganit, & Heavy oxidation

Sample Nº 1473 Ag 0·46 oz
Pb 0·37 %
Zn 0·98 %

CLAIM
YS-30

General Attitude of Schists (ST. N60°W – Dip 70° NE)

150 100 50 25 100 50 25 50

150 100 50 25 25 50

LEGEND:

- Mineralized Vein
- Interpretted Vein Continuity
- Claim Corner
- Bulldozed Trench & Number (TR-7)
- 50 — Soil survey line, Sample point & Soil sample, showing THM content in PPM above background.

MINERALIZATION

Four silver bearing galena showings have been located in the claim groups and reconnaissance geochemical prospecting along the claim-lines has indicated three other sectors where the basemetal content in the overburden is notably high. Manganese staining and/or calcite veins are the common surface manifestations of lead - silver mineralization in this area.

Showing No.I

Situated on the projected east - west claim boundary between Yukon Silver claims No.6 and No.8, this showing comprises a strong 4-inch galena vein traced by trenching for a strike length of ninety feet.

Strike of the vein is northeast and the dip is approximately vertical.

The following values were obtained from various samples taken along the strike of the vein:

Sample No.	Location	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Remarks
1474	5 ft NE	Tr	37.50	52.82	2.34	4" galena vein plus 1" HW. 1" FW.
1476	5 ft NE	-	8.02	-	-	1 ft of HW.
1477	12 ft NE	0.01	35.89	60.32	1.17	5" galena vein
1475	50 ft NE	Tr	2.36	2.94	25.49	Grab sample of 4" mineralized zone

A narrow rusty weathered calcite stringer system cuts across the centre of the lead-silver vein in a north - south direction. No mineralization was found in this zone except at its junction with the main vein. This calcite zone may also be mineralized at depth.

Approximately 100 feet to the north and roughly parallel to the main vein is a zone of discontinuous manganese stained pods - ten to twenty feet in width and over one hundred feet in strike length. Traces of galena were found in hand excavations made in decomposed outcrop material to a depth of two feet. No assays were made on this mineralized zone.

Showing No.2

This showing occurs approximately 500 feet along strike from Showing No.1, on the same barren hilltop.

A bulldozed trench exposed a manganese stained zone in the schists over a length of 150 feet and widths of 20 to 50 feet. A blasted and hand dug glory-hole, put down 50 feet from the southwest end of the trench, located a 4 to 5-inch vein of massive galena at a 2-foot depth. The general strike of this vein is northeast and the dip is more-or-less vertical. Analyses of galena reported by Mr. Leverman to have come from this pit gave the following values:

Sample No.	Ag (oz)	Pb (%)	Remarks
1	63.1	77.0	Grab sample 5" galena vein
2	70.0	79.9	Grab sample 5" galena vein

The mineralization zone is discontinuous beyond the bulldozer trenched zone.

Showing No.3

This showing consists to two veins in schists each traced by trenching for approximately 100 feet.

Most important of these two structures is a vertical 6-inch galena bearing vein in the southwest quadrant of the showing area. The mineralized vein is somewhat erratic, varying from a three inch wide mass of galena to an eight inch wide vein made up of several one inch stringers of massive galena and intercollated weathered calcite.

Bulldozer trenching along the strike of this vein exposed the structure for seventy-five feet. Continuity beyond this length is not clearly seen. At one point the vein has been displaced five feet along a narrow shear zone parallel to the schistosity of the outcrop. Its continuation beyond this shear zone is well established.

Values for a single sample taken across 6 inches of vein material at the north end of the structure reported the following metal content:

Sample No.	An (oz)	Ag (oz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Remarks
1471	0.02	20.48	26.56	1.95	Chip sample across 6" vein.

EDS.

Some manganese staining occurs along schist planes running out from the mineralized vein. A little galena has been found in these manganite zones by hand trenching.

The secondary zone of mineralization in this showing consists of a discontinuous shear paralleling the schistosity and containing calcite stringers over a minimum length of 100 feet. The zone was exposed by bulldozer trenching over a length of 125 feet.

Blasting and hand trenching at the north end of the structure exposed a 3 to 4 inch vein of galena with minor associated chalcopyrite and malachite. Assays of vein material reported the following metal content:

Sample No.	An (oz)	Ag (oz)	Pb %	Zn %	Cu %	Remarks
1470	0.02	44.38	37.28	6.10	0.64	3 - 4 inch vein at 2½ ft depth.

Geochem Anomalies

Reconnaissance soil sampling carried out on the claim lines picked-up four areas where the total heavy metal content in the overburden is significantly higher than the general background. Values in the order of 50 to 150 ppm are considered important indicators of mineralization. Cold extraction techniques were employed in the field and the values are therefore only semi-quantitative.

One of the anomalous areas lies to the east of Showing No.3 and

EOS

may be due to vein extensions or a parallel structure in the same general area.

A second anomalous spot, located approximately halfway along the line between claims YS 9 and 10, gave a reading of 150 ppm (THM). This is probably due to a local vein that has not been exposed by trenching.

A third anomalous area has been found on the claim line between claims YS 21 and 23, at the south end of the property. This zone is below the treeline where no outcrop exposure has yet been found. Numerous samples were taken in this area at closer intervals, defining a fairly broad moderately high anomalous zone.

At the north end of the property the fourth anomalous area lies on the boundary between claims YS 13 and 14. Considering the usual northeast strike on the veins in the area this anomaly could be tied in with the mineralization in the No.3 Showing. The latter lies about 3,000 feet to the northeast. This anomalous zone also lies below the treeline.

Showing No.4

In the separate block of eight contiguous claims lying approximately one-half mile to the northwest of the claim group discussed in the previous section, a system of parallel veins has been traced over a distance of approximately 700 feet. Because of its proximity and general similarity to the other showings it has been included as Showing No.4.

Heavy manganite staining on the surface provides evidence of

a continuous mineralized zone transecting the local schistosity over a northeast strike length of seven hundred feet. A series of old bulldozer trenches cross the mineralized zone at various intervals over its length. Recent hand work by Ferrill and Hepple (in trenches near the extremities, i.e. trenches No.3 and No.8) confirmed the presence of two or more parallel veins of silver-lead-zinc mineralization approximately 6 inches in width and 5 to 10 feet apart. As no new bulldozer work was carried out the zone was examined and sampled with difficulty. The attitude of the veins has not been reported. Grab samples from the mineralization returned the following assays:

Sample Location	Sample Number	Ag (oz)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Remarks
Tr #3	1472	1.18	1.63	1.27	Grab sample Vein #1
Tr #8	1473	0.46	0.37	0.98	Grab sample Vein #2

Two lines of reconnaissance geochemical sampling carried out at right angles to the direction of the mineralized zone, one hundred feet beyond the ends of the trenches, showed high basemetal content in soils directly along strike. Other values of 100 - 150 ppm were located approximately 100 feet to the northwest, up-slope from the showing, possibly indicating other parallel mineralized zones.

Another geochem high (100 pph - THM) was picked-up approximately 350 feet to the southeast, along the sample line east of the trenches. The significance of this anomaly is not known but it could indicate a third parallel mineralization zone on the

EDB

down-slope side of the trenched showing.

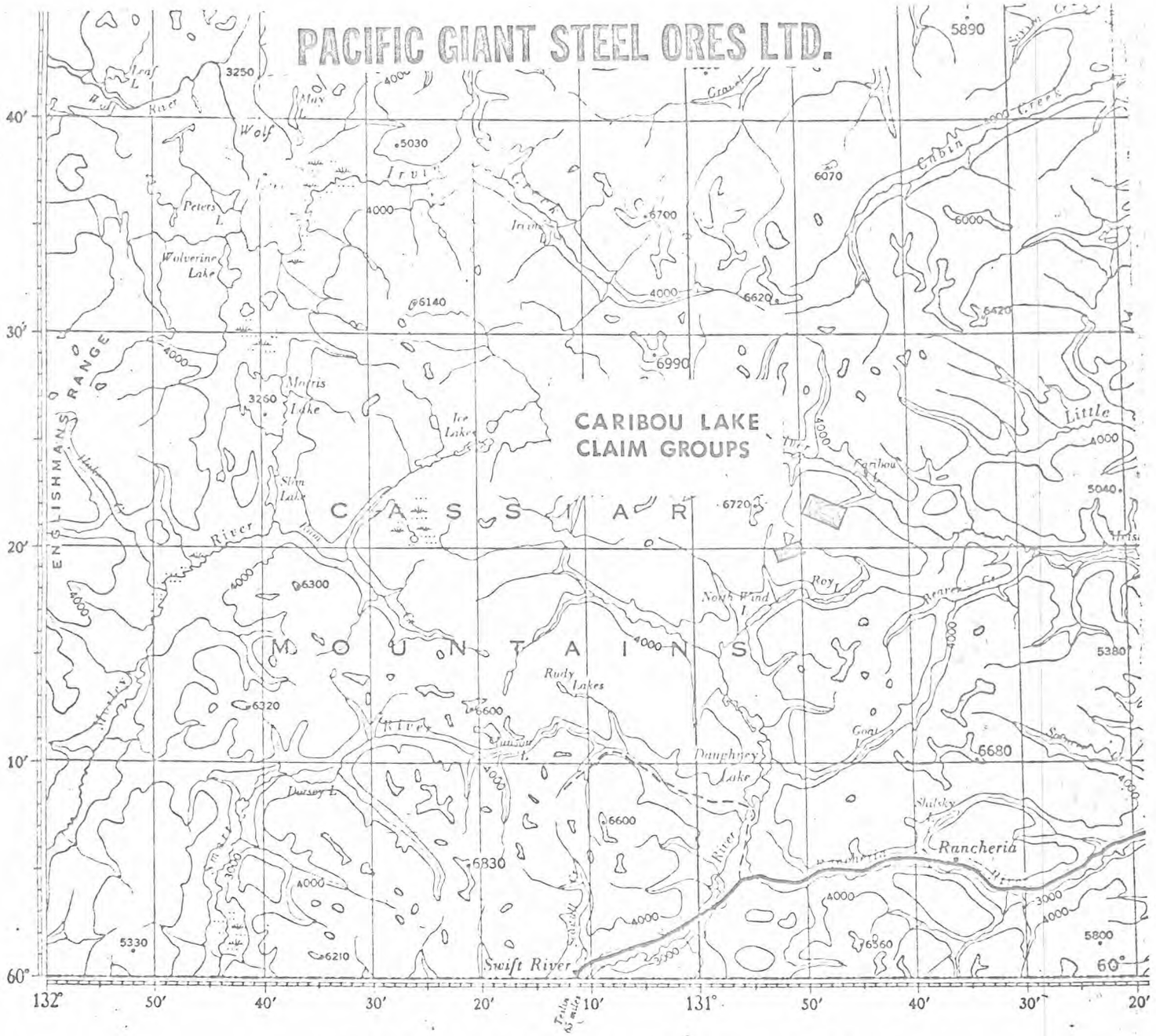
Conclusions

All four of the showings are similar. Characteristically, they are all weathered, vertical or nearly vertical, calcite veins from 3 to 12 inches thick. Some consist of discontinuous veinlets, others, masses of silver-bearing galena up to 6 inches in thickness. All strike in a general northeast direction and most display haloes of surface manganese stain and occasionally have discontinuous off-sets along the direction of foliation in their schistose host rock.

It is reasonable to conclude that these veins occupy dilation zones or fissures in the schists, and that the schists were hydrothermally mineralized by impregnating solutions related to underlying or adjacent granitic intrusives of the type found immediately to the west of the area in the Cassiar Mountains.

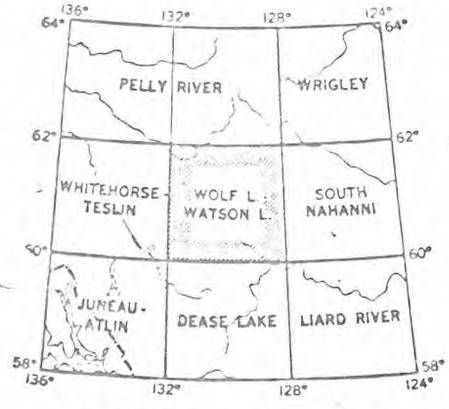
Because the veins are dimensionally small and erratic on surface the present known veins hold little promise of having important depth continuity. Moreover their tendency to contain only a 1:1 silver to lead ratio renders them equally unimportant from an ore standpoint. Therefore, unless further geochemical prospecting and trenching leads to the discovery of new mineralized zone of better size and grade the properties hold little economic importance. The significance of showings such as these, lies not with their individual ore - making possibilities but, rather, with the attention they draw to the area, which is easy of access and lends itself to simple surface prospecting with a grub hoe or

reconnaissance geochemical methods. It must not be overlooked that this area could contain major basemetal deposits related to the Cassiar Batholithic intrusives.



WOLF LAKE-WATSON LAKE

YUKON TERRITORY N.W. 60/132



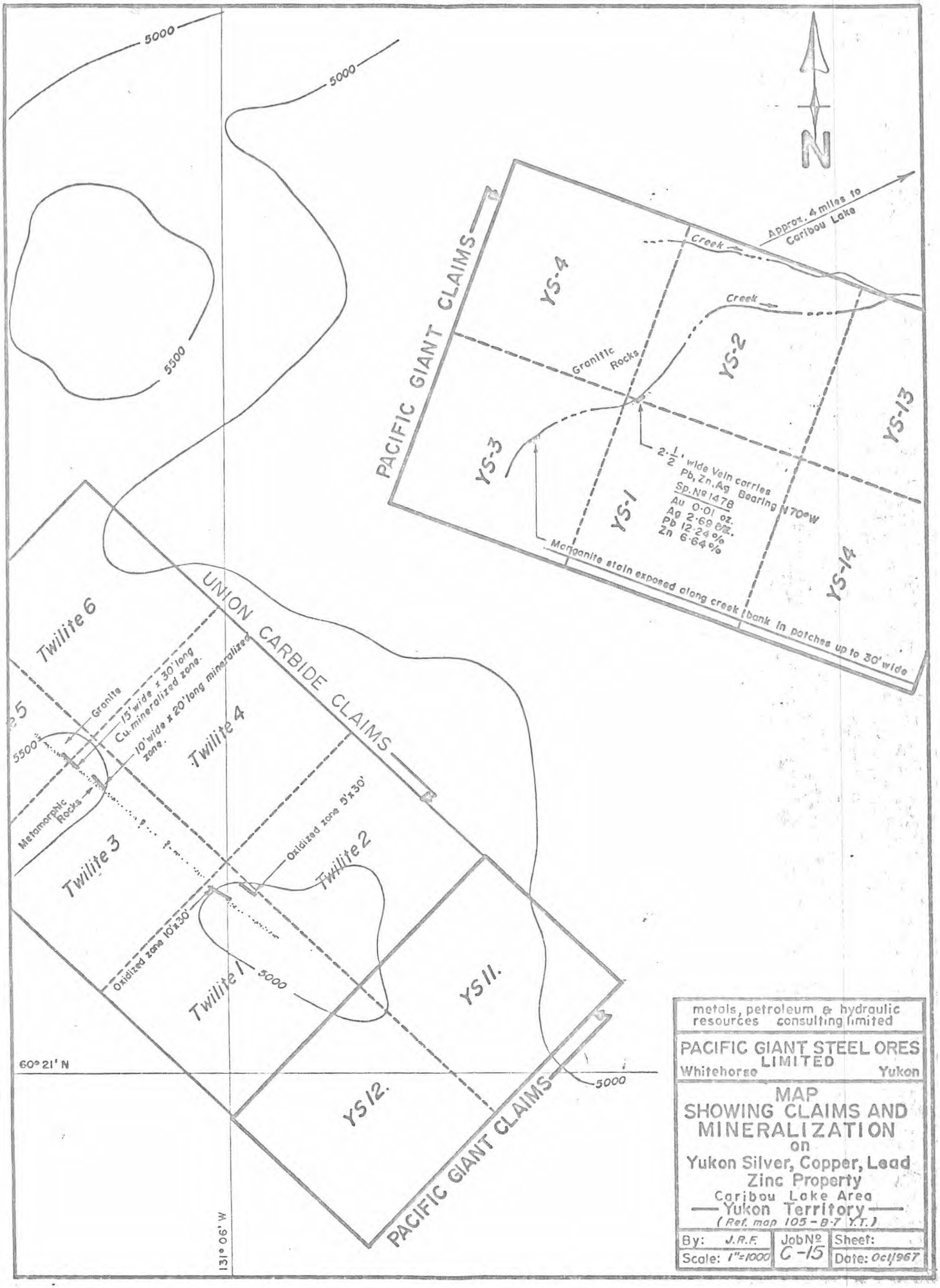
INDEX TO ADJOINING SHEETS

REFERENCE

- Boundary: Provincial
- Main Highway
- Secondary Road
- Trail
- 3000 Contours
- Glacier
- Marsh or Swamp
- Rapids
- Village
- Settlement
- .5530 Spot Elevation (in feet)

Kilometres 10 0 10
Nautical Miles 5 0 10
Statute Miles 5 0 10

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP



metals, petroleum & hydraulic resources consulting limited

PACIFIC GIANT STEEL ORES LIMITED

Whitehorse Yukon

MAP SHOWING CLAIMS AND MINERALIZATION on Yukon Silver, Copper, Lead Zinc Property

Caribou Lake Area

— Yukon Territory —

(Ref. map 105 - B-7 Y.T.)

By: J.R.F.	Job № C-15	Sheet:
Scale: 1"=1000		Date: Oct/1967

CARIBOU LAKE AREA

INTRODUCTION

General

As a further extension of Pacific Giant Steel's "Yukon Silver" project Jerry Ferrill, field geologist for MP&HR, carried out a one-day helicopter visit, examination and staking job on a copper showing and a silver-lead showing formerly held by local prospector, John Kubiak, in the Caribou Lake area, 15 miles to the north of the Spencer Creek properties. Kubiak and Mr. G. Leverman accompanied and assisted Ferrill in this project.

Kubiak's claims on the copper showing (El Capitan 1 to 20), lapsed on the day of their visit and had been re-staked on behalf of Union Carbide Explorations Ltd. prior to their arrival. Two claims (YS 11 and 12) were tacked on to the south end of the Union Carbide group to cover a supposed extension of the mineralized zone.

Six new claims - YS 1 to 4 and YS 13 and 14 were staked on a silver-lead-zinc showing John Kubiak had once found lower down on the north slope of the copper-bearing ridge.

Both prospects were examined and mapped in a preliminary fashion during Ferrill's short visit.

The present report is based on details from Ferrill's field notes.

of the overburden cover. The closest exposure of mineralization lies in Union Carbides adjacent claims - Twilite No. 1 and 2, approximately 1,000 feet to the northwest of claims YS 11 and 12.

Silver-Lead-Zinc Showing

The silver-lead-zinc showing is exposed in a creek bed approximately 1½ miles northeast of the copper zone. A 2½ foot wide vein of mineralized rock containing galena, sphalerite, quartz and calcite stringers in a massive zone of manganese staining can be seen striking N. 70° W. across the creek bed. The vein is exposed on both banks of the creek. The mineralization is reminiscent of the silver-lead veins in the Spencer Creek area.

The host rock is a light coloured, altered, granite of the type seen on the top of the ridge.

CONCLUSIONS

The mineralization in the two Caribou Lake properties are not large enough or of sufficient metal tenor to be considered of economic importance. On the other hand, they tend to attract attention to the area and suggest that intensified prospecting in the area may lead to the discovery of other deposits of greater importance. The area lends itself well to geochemical and basic outcrop prospecting and could be included in a regional exploration programme based on this approach.

The Union Carbide Copper showing has some promise and should be acquired if a reasonable arrangement can be arrived at.

E.D.S.

CERTIFICATE

I, E. D. Black, of Suite 907, 100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, certify that:

1) I am a graduate of McGill University in Montreal, Quebec, and hold a degree of Master of Science in Geology.

2) I am a member of the Geological Association of Canada and have practiced my profession for twelve years.

3) I have based my Summary and Recommendations on my experience and from knowledge gained during a visit to the properties, information provided by G. R. Ferrill, staff geologist, and the various governmental reports on the area sited in the present report.

4) I hold no interest directly or indirectly in this property nor do I expect to receive any interest directly or indirectly in this property or the companies referred to in this report.

E. D. BLACK, M.Sc.

Toronto, Ontario
November 3, 1967.

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SAMPLE(S) FROM Metals Petroleum & Hydraulic Resources Laboratory Limited,
907 - 100 Adelaide St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

REPORT NO. T-08447

SAMPLE(S) OF ROCK

Attn: Mr. E.D. Black

Sample No.	Gold(Au)oz:ton	Silver(Ag)oz:ton
1470	0.02	44.38
1471	0.02	20.48
1472	--	1.18
1473	--	0.46
1474	trace	37.50
1475	trace	2.36
1476	--	8.02
1477	0.01	35.89
1478	0.01	2.69
1482	trace	0.50
1483	0.01	1.81
1485	trace	18.50
1486	trace	trace
1487	trace	---
1488	trace	trace

Samples, Pulps and Rejects discarded after six months

DATE Sept. 21'67 SIGNED

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SAMPLE(S) FROM Metals Petroleum & Hydraulic Resources Laboratory Limited.

REPORT NO. T-08447

SAMPLE(S) OF ROCK

Attn: Mr. E.D. Black

Sample No.	Copper (Cu)%	Lead (Pb)%	Zinc (Zn)%	Nickel (Ni)%
1470	0.64	37.28	6.10	--
1471	--	26.56	1.95	--
1472	--	1.63	1.27	--
1473	--	0.37	0.98	--
1474	--	52.82	2.34	--
1475	--	2.94	25.49	--
1477	--	60.32	[illegible]	--
1478	--	12.24	6.04	--
1482	--	0.15	4.59	--
1483	--	6.94	1.27	--
1485	0.02	41.56	1.56	--
1486	0.09	--	--	0.02
1487	0.06	--	--	0.01
1488	0.42	--	--	0.02

Samples, Pulps and Rejects discarded after six months

DATE Sept. 21'67

SIGNED

C.S. JOYCE, B.Sc., Manager of Laboratories

CTA