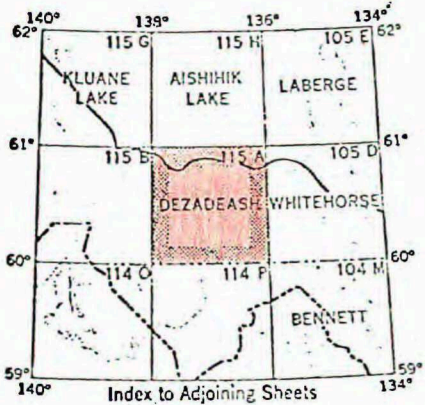

Index to Adjoining Sheets

DEZADEASH

YUKON TERRITORY

SHEET 115A

FIRST EDITION

LODE OCCURRENCES

Sockeye Lake

NTS 115 A 5

#1 Johobo Mines Limited Property (General Enterprises Limited)
(Copper) (60°29'N, 137°34'W)

References: Kindle (1953, pp. 57-58); Skinner (1961, pp. 28-30; 1962, pp. 27-29); Green and Godwin (1963, pp. 24-25; 1964, p. 29); Green (1965, pp. 35-36).

1966

Johobo Mines Limited, owned by H. Johannes and H.E. Boyd of Whitehorse, and H. Honing of Leofnard, Saskatchewan, holds 58 claims covering a copper prospect 2 miles southeast of Sockeye Lake and 18 miles south of Haines Junction. The property was optioned by General Enterprises Limited of Whitehorse, Yukon, late in 1963 and in 1964 a limited amount of work was done, including re-opening of the 18-mile access road from mile 143 on the Haines cut-off road. During 1966 some bulldozer stripping was carried out near the known showings in preparation for further exploration in 1967. The property was not visited.

DEZADEASH AREA

Sockeye Lake

(Copper)

NTS 115 A 5

#1 Johobo Mines Limited Copper Property (General Enterprises Limited)
(60°29'N, 137°34'W).

References: Kindle (1953, pp. 57-58); Skinner (1961, pp. 28-30; 1962, pp. 27-29); Green and Godwin (1963, pp. 24-25; 1964, p. 29).

1964

Johobo Mines Limited, owned by H. Johannes, H.E. Boyd of Whitehorse, and H. Honing of Leofnard, Saskatchewan, has a 58-claim copper property 2 miles southeast of Sockeye Lake and 18 miles south of Haines Junction. The property was optioned by General Enterprises Limited of Whitehorse, Yukon, late in 1963. In the 1964 field season, the 18-mile access road from mile 143 on the Haines Road was re-opened and a limited program of electromagnetic and self-potential surveys followed up by bulldozer stripping was carried out. Several chalcopyrite- and bornite-bearing zones were uncovered, but were too narrow to be of economic interest.

DEZADEASH AREA

Sockeye Lake

NTS 115 A 5

#1 Johobo Mines Limited Copper Property (General Enterprises Limited)
(60°29'N, 137°34'W)

References: Kindle (1953, pp. 57-58); Skinner (1961, pp. 28-30; 1962, pp. 27-29); Green and Godwin (1963, pp. 24-25).

1963

Johobo Mines Limited, owned by H. Johannes, H.E. Boyd of Whitehorse, and H. Honing of Leofnard, Sask., has a 58-claim copper property 2 miles southeast of Sockeye Lake and 18 miles south of Haines Junction. An option on the property held by Dominion Explorers Limited was dropped early in 1963, and the property was inactive during the summer. General Enterprises Limited of Whitehorse, Yukon, optioned the property late in 1963 and re-opened the 18-mile access road from mile 143 Haines Road in preparation for work planned for 1964.

Sockeye Lake NTS 115 A 5

#1 Johobo Mines Limited Copper Property (Dominion Explorers Limited) (60°29'N, 137°34'W)

References: Kindle (1953, pp. 57-58); Skinner (1961, pp. 28-30; 1962, pp. 27-29).

1962

Johobo Mines Limited, owned by H. Johannes, and H.E. Boyd of Whitehorse, and H. Honing of Leofnard, Sask., has a 58-claim copper property 2 miles southeast of Sockeye Lake and 18 miles south of Haines Junction. The property was optioned by Dominion Explorers Limited in September, 1961, and held by them until early 1963, when the property was returned to Johobo Mines Limited. The property is reached by a development road about 18 miles long, which leaves the Haines Road about Mile 143 and follows the south shore of Kathleen Lakes.

Dominion Explorers Limited commenced work on the property in October 1961 and were active until September 1962, when the camp was closed and the equipment and a number of the buildings moved from the property. A crew of up to 8 men was employed. During this period the company mined and shipped 1,062 tons of hand-sorted ore grading 20.17 per cent copper and 1 ounce of silver per ton. The ore was trucked to Haines, Alaska, from whence it went by barge to the smelter at Tacoma, Washington. Previous shipments to Japan, made between 1959 and 1961, totalled 2,585 tons averaging about 23 per cent copper and 2 ounces of silver per ton.

The deposit was visited briefly in September, 1962, and the following description is based on observations made at this time, published information, and conversations with G. Warnock, Resident Manager of Dominion Explorers Limited.

The deposits consist of massive lenses composed essentially of bornite and chalcopyrite occurring in andesite of the Mush Lake Group, which Kindle (1953, pp. 31-35) described as a thick assemblage of volcanic and sedimentary rocks of possible Triassic or Jurassic age. Sulphide lenses were first discovered in the valley of Bornite Creek (Kindle, 1953, pp. 57-58), at an altitude of about 3,500 feet, but later similar lenses were found on the hillside 2,300 feet to the northwest at an altitude of about 3,340 feet. In previous years, open-cut mining was carried out in both areas, but the underground work and mining performed by Dominion Explorers Limited was confined to the hillside showings. The company also did a considerable amount of surface stripping elsewhere on the property.

Two adits were driven on the hillside. An upper level, at an altitude of about 3,435 feet, was collared in the north wall of an earlier open-cut and driven on a bearing of about 095 degrees azimuth for 100 feet. About 500 feet of additional exploratory drifting was done on this level. A lower level, at an altitude of about 3,340 feet, was collared 260 feet southwest of the upper portal and driven about 415 feet passing beneath the upper level 50 feet from the portal of the latter The two levels are connected by a knuckle-back raise and an ore-pass.

The massive part of the lens cut on the upper level consisted of about 60 per cent chalcopyrite and 40 per cent bornite. It trended about east, dipped almost vertically, was under 50 feet in length, and did not extend to the lower level. G. Warnock reported that in transverse (N-S) section the lens thinned, widened abruptly, and then thinned to a point at depth, and that in longitudinal (E-W) section it thinned uniformly to a point at depth. He attributes the pinching and swelling of the lens to the damming effect of gouge in low-angle faults intersecting the steeply dipping main fault.

References: Cockfield (1928, pp. 1A-7A, reprinted in Bostock, 1957, pp. 570-576); Kindle (1953).

Sockeye Lake NTS 115 A5

#1 Bornite Creek Deposit

References: Kindle (1953, pp. 57-58); Skinner (1961, pp. 28-30, 37).

1961

Johobo Mines Limited—owned by H. Johannes, H. Honing and H.E. Boyd, all of Whitehorse—has a 58-claim copper property 2 miles southeast of Sockeye Lake, about 18 miles south of Haines Junction. The workings are on the steep western slope of Kluane Range, north and immediately south of Bornite Creek at altitudes between 3,340 and 3,550 feet.

During the winter of 1960-61 and spring of 1961 Johobo Mines Limited open-cut mined about 1,500 tons of chalcopyrite-bornite ore and hauled it to the Haines Road where it was sorted. About 1,730 tons of ore grading 26 1/2% copper and 2 ounces of silver a ton were hauled to Haines, Alaska and shipped to Japan in July 1961.

Dominion Explorers Limited optioned the Johobo property in September 1961 and have explored the area in the vicinity of the two northern deposits with two adits and diamond-drilling. The first adit was collared in October 1961 in the north wall of the upper cut in a 4 1/2-foot-thick exposure of bornite about 55 feet from the entrance of the cut (adit portal) at an altitude of about 3,435 feet. It was driven on a bearing of about S85°E for 100 feet. About 20 feet from the face a crosscut was driven S32°E for 138 feet, and from a point 65 feet south of the adit a drift was driven about N62°E for 160 feet. About 18 feet from the face of the drift a crosscut was driven N22°W for 70 feet and another crosscut was driven from the face of the adit about N14°E for 120 feet.

The second adit was collared in December 1961, about 190 feet south and 125 feet west of the portal of the upper adit at an altitude of about 3,340 feet. It was driven N84°E for 75 feet, N62°E for 47 feet, N49°E for about 164 feet, then N10°W for 135 feet. A 50-degree knuckle-raise was driven from a point 40 feet from the face of the adit and entered the upper adit 70 feet from the portal in March 1962. Diamond-drilling was done from underground stations.

The following geological description of the property was taken largely from maps drawn by geologist G. Warnock for Cerro de Pasco Corporation in 1960, from conversations with Warnock and from brief visits to the property in 1960 and 1961.

The deposits are on the east limb of a tightly folded northwesterly trending anticline in volcanic rocks of the Lower Mesozoic Mush Lake Group. They are localized along easterly trending, steeply dipping faults and shear zones that cut andesite flows. Bornite and/or chalcopyrite occur as irregular lenses a few inches to several feet long; as veinlets; as breccia fragments; or as disseminated particles. Malachite and minor chalcocite are present along fractures cutting the ore.

The two most important deposits along Bornite Creek lie about 100 and 120 feet south of the creek at an altitude of about 3,550 feet and are exposed in two open-cuts. They consist mainly of bornite lenses up to a few feet long, disseminated within two shear zones trending on the average about N80°E and dipping about 70°S. The bornite lenses commonly contain one or more chalcopyrite lenses. The mineralized zones are 6 to 8 feet wide and 50 or more feet long and deep. A smaller deposit lies about 275 feet east of these, trends about N80°E, dips 10°S, and is about 15 feet long and a foot or two thick.

The deposit discovered in 1959 is 2,300 feet northwest of the Bornite Creek deposits at an altitude of about 3,340 feet. It consists mainly of chalcopyrite lenses, up to a few feet long, disseminated in a N65°E trending shear zone that dips vertically. A few easterly and southeasterly trending, southerly dipping shears within the main shear zone contain chalcopyrite lenses up to 2 feet thick. The lenses commonly contain one or more lenses of bornite. An open-cut in the deposit showed that the mineralized zone varies from 6 to 12 feet in width, is more than 75 feet long and deep, and that the andesite wall-rocks are altered to an orange or purple rock.

The deposit 100 feet northeast of the one described above occurs in an easterly trending, vertically dipping shear zone and consists mainly of chalcopyrite and/or bornite lenses up to several feet long and a few feet thick (ratio of chalcopyrite to bornite is about 3:2). About 1,500 tons of ore from this deposit were mined at an altitude of about 3,435 feet from a cut that is 125 feet long, 8 to 12 feet wide, and trends about S80°E into a 40-degree westerly-sloping hillside. The face contains a cross-section of a chalcopyrite vein about 10 feet wide and 70 feet high that is surrounded by a 2- to 3-foot zone of malachite stain. The walls of the cut are highly fractured and altered, and commonly mineralized with disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite and stained with malachite. A strong set of N60°E striking, 55°NW dipping faults deflects the mineralized zones, flattening them.

A massive bornite-chalcopyrite vein, 4 1/2 feet wide, striking N80°E and dipping 70°N, was exposed in the north wall of the cut 55 feet from the entrance. Dominion Explorers drifted on it for about 45 feet where it is cut off by a northeasterly trending fault dipping 35°SE. A raise from the lower adit shows that the dip of this vein changes to steeply south and becomes low-grade a short distance below the upper adit level. The orebody is estimated to contain 2,100 tons of ore grading 21% copper across an average width of 6 feet.

A mineralized zone averaging about 5% copper across 8 feet was cut in the lower adit about 150 feet from the portal (about 140 feet due south of the upper portal).

The andesite at the Bornite Creek deposits is unaltered up to 200 feet northeast of the deposits where a strong, steeply dipping, northwesterly trending fault is present. East of the fault the andesite is altered to an orange or purple rock. The contact between the Mush Lake andesite and the Dezadeash sedimentary rocks lies about 1,200 feet northeast of this fault. The andesite there is highly shattered and altered up to 200 feet west the contact, and much gouge is present; east of the contact the sedimentary rocks are drag-folded and fractured. An easterly trending fault along Bornite Creek is indicated by a left-hand displacement of about 100 feet at the contact between the altered and unaltered andesite, 200 feet east of the deposits, and a left-hand displacement of about 1,000 feet at the Mush Lake - Dezadeash Group contact, about 3,000 feet up the creek from the deposits. About 400 feet west of the deposits is a 450-foot-wide limestone band crossing the creek, yet there is no apparent displacement there, indicating a scissors-type fault with the south side moved upward. Some of the subsidiary northwesterly trending faults are mineralized.

#1 Sockeye Lake NTS 115 A 5

1960

Johobo Mines Limited—owned by H. Johannes, H. Honing and H. E. Boyd, all of Whitehorse—is mining high-grade copper ore on a small scale 2 miles southeast of Sockeye Lake, in Dezadeash map-area. The property, consisting of 48 claims, is accessible from mile 142 on the Haines Road over an 18-mile truck road along the south side of Kathleen Lakes. The showings are on the steep western slope of the Kluane Range, north and immediately south of Bornite Creek, at an altitude of 3,550 feet.

The showing south of Bornite Creek was discovered in 1950 by E.D. Kindle of the Geological Survey and is described in his memoir (1953, p. 57). H. Honing and associates staked this showing in June 1958 and a local syndicate mined the deposit on a small scale during the winter of 1958-59. Three men, using a compressor, jack hammer, front-end loader, and D-6 bulldozer, produced 150 tons of bornite ore. Early in 1959 Honing discovered a chalcopyrite deposit 3,000 feet north of Bornite Creek, and in August of the same year the property was optioned to Conwest Exploration Company Limited. The company drilled four short diamond-drill holes to test the mineralized zone south of Bornite Creek. The results were discouraging and Conwest relinquished the option in September. In November 1959 the syndicate became incorporated as Johobo Mines Limited. During 1959 about 150 tons of bornite ore and 600 tons of chalcopyrite ore were mined; in December, 750 tons, averaging about 15 per cent copper, was shipped to Japan.

In May 1960 the property was optioned to Cerro de Pasco Corporation. This company spent the summer surveying and geologically mapping Johobo holdings and diamond-drilling the deposit discovered by Honing in 1959. Seven diamond-drill holes were drilled, but apparently the results were not satisfactory as the company surrendered the option in November 1960. During 1960, Johobo Mines Limited mined 650 tons of bornite ore from the original showing south of Bornite Creek. In the autumn of 1960 Honing discovered another orebody about 150 feet east-northeast of the one discovered in 1959.

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[1] Annual Report, 1960, Mining Recorder, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Mayo, Yukon.

By March 31, 1961 the company had mined 600 tons of ore from the most recently discovered orebody, and had 1,500 tons of ore, averaging about 20 per cent copper, ready for shipment to Japan. Because the deposits outcrop on a 45-degree slope, open-cut mining is impractical beyond a depth of 75 feet; consequently, the management is considering resorting to underground mining.

The writer spent a day at the property in September 1960 and was shown the deposits by G. Warnock, the Cerro de Pasco Corporation geologist, who had spent the summer surveying, mapping the geology, and directing exploratory diamond-drilling. Much of the following description was supplied by Warnock.

The deposits are on the eastern limb of a tightly folded, northwest-trending anticline in andesite flows of the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Lower Mesozoic Mush Lake group (Kindle, 1953). The ore is present in faults and shear zones as irregular bornite lenses (a few inches to a few feet long) containing smaller chalcopyrite lenses, or vice versa; as veinlets; as breccia fragments; or as disseminated particles. Malachite and minor chalcocite are present along fractures cutting the ore. The strike of the mineralized faults and shear zones varies from east to N65°E and the dip varies from 70°S to 70°N.

A westerly trending, left-hand fault along Bornite Creek has a horizontal displacement of about 2,000 feet and some of its subsidiary faults, striking east to N65°E, are mineralized. The andesites along some of these subsidiary faults are altered to an orange or purple rock. Indications of a strong fault along the contact between the volcanic rocks of the Mush Lake group and the sedimentary rocks of the Dezadeash group are visible about 250 feet northeast of the main showing south of Bornite Creek. As much as 200 feet west of the contact the andesites are highly shattered and altered, and much gouge is present; east of the contact the sedimentary rocks are drag-folded and fractured.

The known deposits adjacent to Bornite Creek lie within an area 450 feet along, and from 50 to 150 feet south of the creek, and are exposed in three open-cuts. These deposits consist mainly of bornite lenses up to a few feet long, disseminated within four shear zones trending east to N65°E. The bornite lenses commonly contain one or more chalcopyrite lenses. The mineralized zones are 6 to 8 feet wide and 50 or more feet long and deep. The andesite host rock is relatively unaltered.

The deposit, discovered in 1959, is 3,000 feet north of Bornite Creek. It consists mainly of chalcopyrite lenses, up to a few feet long, disseminated in a N65°E-trending shear zone that dips vertically. The lenses commonly contain one or more lenses of bornite. An open-cut in the deposit shows that the mineralized zone varies from 6 to 12 feet in width, is more than 75 feet long and deep, and that the andesite wall-rocks are altered to an orange or purple rock. Five diamond-drill holes across the extension of the ore zone indicate that the ore is discontinuous for at least 300 feet horizontally. Furthermore, two of the holes indicate that either the mineralized zone branches, or that another lies about 40 feet south of the main zone.

The most recently discovered deposit is reported to strike westerly, to dip northerly, to vary in width from 5 to 10 feet, to be at least 75 feet long and deep, and to contain chalcopyrite and bornite in a ratio of about 3:2.

#2 Mush Creek - Fraser Creek Pass

1960 NTS 115 A 5

The British Yukon Navigation Company Limited in 1959 optioned a copper property on the Mush Creek - Fraser Creek Pass, 6 miles south of the east end of Mush Lake. The deposit is described by Kindle (1953, p. 56). Chalcopyrite is in small quartz veins and in veinlets in altered andesite on the west side of a strong northerly trending fault at elevations between 3,250 and 3,900 feet, on the north end of a 6,000-foot ridge. At an elevation of about 3,900 feet a zone 90 feet wide and at least 100 feet long is traversed by numerous intersecting faults. The andesite is replaced along these faults by chalcopyrite veinlets. A chip sample taken by Kindle (1953, p. 57) of 75 feet of the mineralized zone assayed: gold, a trace; copper, 0.46 per cent.

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[1]British Columbia Minister of Mines, Annual Report 1959, p. 6.

The company investigated the Mush Creek - Fraser Creek Pass deposit in 1960 and then relinquished the option. It examined several other showings throughout the Yukon during 1960, but to the writer's knowledge made no options.

Nicolet Asbestos Corporation in August 1960 optioned an asbestos deposit 3 miles southeast of the junction of Dezadeash and Kathleen Rivers. The property is owned by the late J. Noble and associates of Whitehorse and can be reached by a 6- or 8-mile truck road branching eastward from mile 152 on the Haines Road.

Asbestos float was discovered there in the autumn of 1953 by J. Noble and some trenching was done by Noble and associates in 1957 and 1958. In the autumn of 1958, Canex Aerial Explorations Limited optioned the property; they explored it in the summer of 1959 and then relinquished the option. Nicolet Asbestos Corporation made a magnetometer survey of the property in 1960.

The asbestos—a good-grade cross-fibre chrysotile up to an inch or more in length—is in dunite on a small low-lying hill largely covered by overburden. According to Kindle (1953, p. 39) the dunite body is possibly a mile in diameter and intrudes Yukon group metamorphic rocks.

#3 Golden Gate Explorations Limited (60°44'N, 137°17'W)
(Asbestos)

References: Kindle (1953, pp. 57-58); Skinner (1961, pp. 28-30; 1962, pp. 27-29); Green and Godwin (1963, pp. 24-25; 1964, pp. 29-30).

1966

Golden Gate Exploration Limited holds 76 claims in the Kathleen River area about 7 miles east of Haines Junction, in part covering the original Rex Asbestos property formerly owned by P. Hohnson, H.C. Fromme, W.V. Abraham and the V. Noble estate (Green and Godwin, 1964, p. 30). The property is reached by a 7-mile access road that leaves the Haines cut-off road near mile 152.

Asbestos was first discovered in the area in 1953 and some trenching was done by Noble and associates in 1957 and 1958. In subsequent years the property was investigated in turn by Canex Aerial Explorations Limited (1959), Nicolet Asbestos Corporation (1960), Spooner Mines and Oils Limited (1961) and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (1963). The latter company carried out a 5-hole diamond drilling program on the property which was only partly successful due to local overburden depths in excess of 100 feet.

In 1965 the present company acquired the property and during the 1966 season carried out additional trenching and an 8-hole drilling program. Two of the 8 holes did not reach bedrock, but the other 6, covering an area about 600 feet by 200 feet, reportedly intersected asbestos values averaging 2 per cent fibre over horizontal widths of 210 feet (Northern Miner, November 17, 1966). Late in the 1966 season, an airborne magnetometer survey conducted in the area outlined a number of new anomalies which were covered by additional staking. Further exploration work is planned in these areas in 1967. The property was optioned briefly by Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited in late 1966, but the option was later terminated (Northern Miner, December 8, 1966).

The property was visited in late July 1966, and several of the bulldozer trenches that reached bedrock were examined. In one trench, a pit blasted in bedrock provides good exposures of the asbestos-bearing rock, a massive fine- to medium grained, partly serpentinized dunite (unit 5A, Kindle, 1953). Scattered veins carrying cross-fibre asbestos in lengths from 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch occur with random orientation in the rock. The best exposure observed contained approximately 2 per cent fibre, by visual estimate.

Kathleen River

NTS 115 A 11

#4 Rex Asbestos Prospect (60°44'N, 137°18'W)

References: Kindle (1953, p. 39); The Northern Miner (26 September 1963, p. 13); Skinner (1961, p. 38; 1962, p. 35).

1963

The Rex Asbestos Prospect, owned by P. Johnsen, H.C. Fromme, W.V. Abraham, and the V. Noble estate, consists of 50 claims and 5 fractions. The main showing, elevation 2,750 feet, occurs between two distinct knolls, which are 2 1/2 miles northwest of the junction of Quill Creek and Kathleen River. The access road to the property is 6 1/2 miles long and leaves the eastern side of the Haines road at mile post 152.

Asbestos float was discovered at this locality in the autumn of 1953 by V. Noble, and some trenching was done by Noble and associates in 1957 and 1958. Canex Aerial Exploration Limited optioned the property in November 1958 and explored it in 1959. In 1960, Nicolet Asbestos Corporation optioned it and conducted a magnetometer survey on the property. In August 1961, Spooner Mines and Oils Limited optioned it and did further exploratory work.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited optioned the property in June 1963. During the summer the company mapped the area geologically, and carried out a magnetometer survey that outlined three anomalous areas 5,000 to 7,000 gammas above background. On the basis of the latter and previous trenching, five holes were drilled. The drilling operation was shut down in mid-October.

One of the anomalous areas coincided with the early trenching. Fibre to a maximum length of about 7/8 of an inch is found in the peridotite exposed in these trenches. Drill holes R-1 and R-5 are located on the trenches. Hole R-1 was drilled at minus 40 degrees on a bearing of N50°E. BX core, recovered from 19 to 231 feet, contained cross fibre and slip fibre in the upper 100 feet of the hole. The lower part of the hole was in partly serpentinized peridotite. Hole R-5 was drilled at minus 49 degrees on a bearing of N30°W. BX core was recovered from 13 to 143 feet. Slip fibre and minor cross fibre in brecciated zones occurred near the top of the hole, but barren peridotite occurred at the bottom.

Drill hole R-4, situated on another anomaly about 1,500 feet southeast of holes R-1 and R-5, was drilled vertically to a depth of 79 feet. No bedrock was encountered and water return was lost.

Drill holes R-2 and R-3, on the remaining anomaly, were drilled approximately 2,400 feet southeast of R-1 and R-5. R-2, drilled to a depth of 147 feet at minus 69 degrees on a bearing of N50°E, did not encounter bedrock. AX core from hole R-3, drilled vertically in the same area, was recovered from 197 to 231 feet. The core is mainly coarsely crystalline peridotite containing a very minor amount of slip fibre.

Exploration on the property was difficult because of deep overburden and the shortage of water beyond early summer. Drilling, during late summer and fall, was sustained by trucking water several miles from Quill Creek.

NTS 115 A 11

#4 Kathleen River Asbestos Deposit (lat. 60°44 1/2'N, long. 137°18 1/2'W)

References: Kindle (1953, p. 39); Skinner (1961, p. 38).

1961

Kathleen River asbestos deposit lies 6 1/2 miles east-southeast of Haines Junction, Yukon Territory, and about a mile west of Kathleen River at an altitude of about 2,750 feet. It can be reached by a 7-mile truck road from mile 152 on Haines Road. The 36-claim property is owned by H.S. Fromme, P. Johnson, W.J. Abraham, and the estate of the late J. Noble—all of, or formerly of, Whitehorse.

Asbestos float was discovered at this locality in the autumn of 1953 by J. Noble, and some trenching was done by Noble and associates in 1957 and 1958. Canex Aerial Explorations Limited optioned the property and explored it in 1959. In 1960, Nicolet Asbestos Corporation optioned it and made a magnetometer survey of the property. In August, 1961, Spooner Mines and Oils Limited optioned it and did further exploratory work.

Most of the work has been carried out on the Rex No. 2 claim where there are about twelve easterly trending bulldozer-cuts 100 to 200 feet long across a northerly trending zone about 600 feet long. Only the central cuts expose the peridotite bedrock. Spooner Mines cut six bedrock trenches in three of the central cuts and exposed good-grade cross-fibre chrysotile asbestos in two of the trenches. In one trench the asbestos veins make up about 7 per cent of the rock and are up to 2 inches wide, but commonly they are less than 1/2 inch wide.

DEZADEASH AREA

Jarvis River NTS 115 A 13

#5 Canadian Baranca Mines (60°52'N, 137°53'W)
(Copper)

1966

Canadian Baranca Mines holds 28 claims covering an old copper showing previously investigated by Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company Limited near Jarvis River south of mile 1035, Alaska Highway and west of Haines Junction. The showing is located near the head of a small northerly-flowing tributary of Jarvis River, on the northwest flank of Mount Decoeli.

During 1966 the company constructed an access road to the property from the Alaska Highway near the south end of Kloo Lake. The showing was investigated by three diamond drill holes and grades of 2.16 per cent copper over a true width of 16 feet were reported (Northern Miner, January 19, 1967). Further work is planned for 1967. The property was not visited.

PLACER OCCURRENCES

#1 Squaw (Dollis) Creek 1961 NTS 115 A 3

Ad Astra Minerals Limited holds a 1-mile placer lease and two placer claims on Squaw (Dollis) Creek in Yukon Territory and an adjoining 1 1/2-mile placer lease on the same creek in British Columbia, about 10 miles west of the Haines Road. Access is by a 16-mile road from mile 106 on the Haines Road, through Yukon Territory to a point on Squaw Creek near the British Columbia - Yukon border.

Most of the work has been done on the British Columbia side of the border. Between June 28 and October 16, 1959 a crew of five men tested ground, hydraulic-sluiced about 5,000 cubic yards of gravel, and recovered 66 ounces of gold. A D-8 bulldozer was used to remove the overburden and tailings. No production figures for 1960 are known. The creek gravels on the company holdings have been prospected and found to be about 80 feet thick, with an estimated volume of about 7,000,000 cubic yards. It has been reported (Financial Post Survey of Mines, 1961, p. 314) that a contract was signed in November 1960 for a large-scale operation in a Tertiary channel estimated to contain 60 million cubic yards of gold-bearing gravel.

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[1] The geology of the placer deposits of the Dezadeash area is described by Kindle (1953, p. 48).

#2 References: Cockfield (1928*, pp. 1A-7A; 1930*, p. 2A); Bostock (1933*, p. 6AII, 1934*, p. 4A; 1939, p. 10; 1941, pp. 17-18); Kindle (1953, pp. 48-55).

Bates River

R.S. Richards and F. Young

Reference: Skinner (1961, p. 19).

R.S. Richards of Anchorage, Alaska, and F. Young and son of Haines, Alaska, have three placer claims on Bates River below Iron Creek in Dezadeash map-area. In 1961 they extended the Dalton Post - Onion Lake road along Wolverine valley to their property.

Dezadeash Area[1]

Bates River

1960

R.S. Richards of Anchorage, Alaska, and Frank Young and son of Haines, Alaska have three placer claims on Bates River below Iron Creek in Dezadeash map-area. These were staked in 1958, but no production has been reported. Equipment used includes a Saeurman-system dragline, a D-8 bulldozer, a D-4 front loader, and a grizzly-equipped sluice-box. Access to the property is by truck from Beloud Post to Mush Lake then by small boat. The road from Dalton Post, near the Haines Road, to Onion Lake, was improved in 1960 and it may be extended down Wolverine Valley to Bates River, a total distance of 40 miles.

Dezadeasn

CilB

SLIDE CREEK.

TRAVERSE "5" UP CREEK FROM TRAIL.

IRON CREEK

E. SIDE ½ mi above mouth

F.G. GREEN AND TRAN by many QTZ stringers in the shales + some red alteration (hematite)

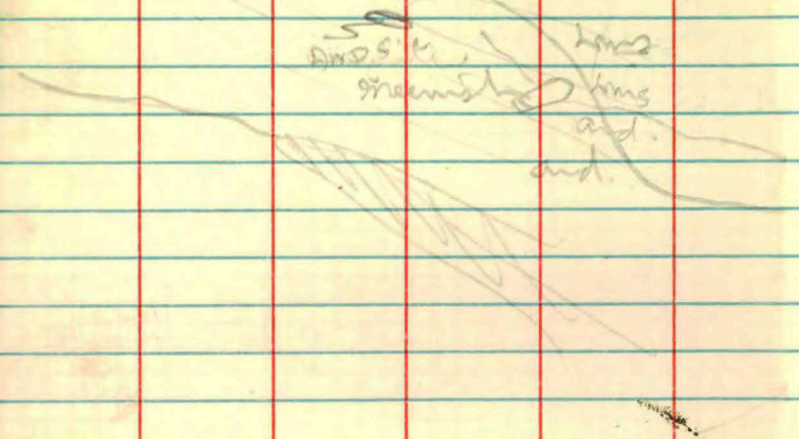
Abundant Granite or quartz porp. and with 5% interbedded beds (arg + slate) to mouth Trend

West

Trend andes F.G with porp. places interbedded.

A 3' vein very massive 2' wide & 100' long with dip of 8°. S E/vert. Float of andes with epidote contains .25% Cu - some py. lime with small blebs of Cu -

TRAVERSE BETWEEN IRON CR &
WOLVERINE CO.



Scattered sea shells and driftwood
Line (Path) made with pebbles
Ins:

Line 020/30° W.

Aug	14	Landed & Camp.
	15	Iron Cr & Bates river valley (Cabin Cr.)
	16	Bates River to Lake & return
	17	Made camps Bates Lake, Iron Cr & Bates River
	18	Bates River to Lake & return
1	19	Traverse cabin creek & gulley
2	20	Down Bates River to 2 canyon.
	21	2 canyon to Bivi.
3	22	Traverse over to Abeck
3A	23	" along talus slope
	24	Back to canyon
4	25	Traverse up Sn. Creek.
5	26	Back to Bates River Cabin Cr.
7	27	Traverse North side Bates river west
	28	" " " " " " " "
6	29	Traverse to head of Cabin Cr.
8	30	To Summit of Pass Cr.
	31	Pocket to Iron Cr.
	1	Pocket additional supplies from Bates Lake
9	2	Traverse up west Fork Iron Cr.
	3	Examined placer workings Iron Cr.
10	4	Traverse Iron Cr.
11	5	Traverse between Iron Cr & Molybdenite
	6	" small creek between Iron & Mol.
	7	Pass Cr to Bates Lake & Rest
	8	2nd trip to Bates Lake
	9	Const raft
	10	N. side Bates Lake

11 Wed. Cr.

12 Drew and Fun camp.

13

14 packing & checking

15 mdse.

Traverse Peterlee from source of
Bates River - across Lake
Steve Lake. Fig. 1 shows traverse in detail
with small scale of 4 ins.
Peterlee from small island
260° @ 1/8 to ridge // to Lake
series of ridges.
1500' from Lake - small gully of pyrite in
silt ridge (not mapped)
260 + 2000' (Head of Lake) Xyline no
sulphides
Ridge becoming more felsitic &
containing small pyrite
Xyline to South? Shows no
signs of
Head of South Xyline Lake
at Bates R.
Xyline Lake Sk 318/N56

Volume 6

Line 1000 below month of campaign

from Sand 330/525

14 Landed at camp

15 }
16 }
17 } Packing.
18 }

19 - #1

20 - #2

21 - #3

22 - #4

23 - Moved to 2 camp

24 - #5

25 - #6

26 - Moved to Bates

27 - #7

28 - 8

29 - 9

30 - Moved to Lunch.

31 - Panned creek & crevice Placer.

1 - 10

2 - 11

3 - 12

4 - — } Moved to Lake.

5 - — }

6 - — Still up.

7 - 13

8 - 14

9 - 15

10 - 16

11

12

13

14

15

~~A~~	~~A~~
~~N55.24E~~	
Δ1+	180°
ΔA+50E	101°
100E	220
150E	24°
200E	24°
250E	23
1+50W	28
100	26
150	24
200	28
250	28
300	29
ΔA50N	16
ΔB	23
B50E	25
100E	21
150E	26
200E	26
250E	27
B50W	26
100W	26
150W	26
200W	26
200W	26

B+50N 25

Survey of Copper King M.C. (Dip needle)

D1 Station 15' N(MAG) of E side of Pit #1

- Edge of Ravine

- OC Dk.

Edge of Ravine

C 150W	22
C 100W	27
C 50W	27
C —	26
C 50E	28
C 100E	24
C 150	27
C 150N	29
D	27
D 50W	36
D 100W	24
D 150W	26
D 200W	29
D 250W	28
D 300W	31
D 350W	28
D 50E	36
D 100E	26
D 50N	26
E	26
E 50W	24
E 100W	25
E 150W	26
E 200W	30
E 250W	28

-OC hms.

-OC hms.

Shawn

GR.

H

GR

Edgleton. hms, SKN, GR Inc. & DYKS

Edge of Ravine

GR.

E300W	30
E350W	29
E400W	29
E450W	29
E500W	32
E550W	32
E600W	34
E650W	33
E200W	
+50N	28
F	28
F50E	26
F100E	29
F50W	27
F100W	29
F150W	31
F200W	30
F250W	36
F300W	39
F350W	34
F400W	34

- New Scotland.

College of Physicians. Edin.

GS?

GS.

A-50	22
Z	21
Z 50 E	23
Z 100 E	26
Z 150 E	24
Z 100 W	26

TRAVERSE No 1

CABIN CREEK.

TRAVERSE S.W. UP STREAM FROM BATES.

AT MOUTH - GREEN AND. - N.W BANK TO 1ST CANYON - 200' CLIFF OF COARSE STRAT GLAC. OUTWASH - FLOAT ARG, CHERT, AND. & ROUNDED GR. BOULD.

1ST CANYON - BLACK APHAN - SIL RX - SIL AND?

2ND " do.

+100' SHEAR 25' WIDE - ABUNDANT CANCITE & EPIDOTE - NO METALLICS - N20W. (T)

+500 WIDE ZONE SHEARED ANDES (RUSTY) FINE PYR. ZONE +1000' SOME HEMT.

FLOAT - HEAVY EPID. AND. SOME VEINS.

CANYON 400' DEEP ROUGH GOING. - [illegible]

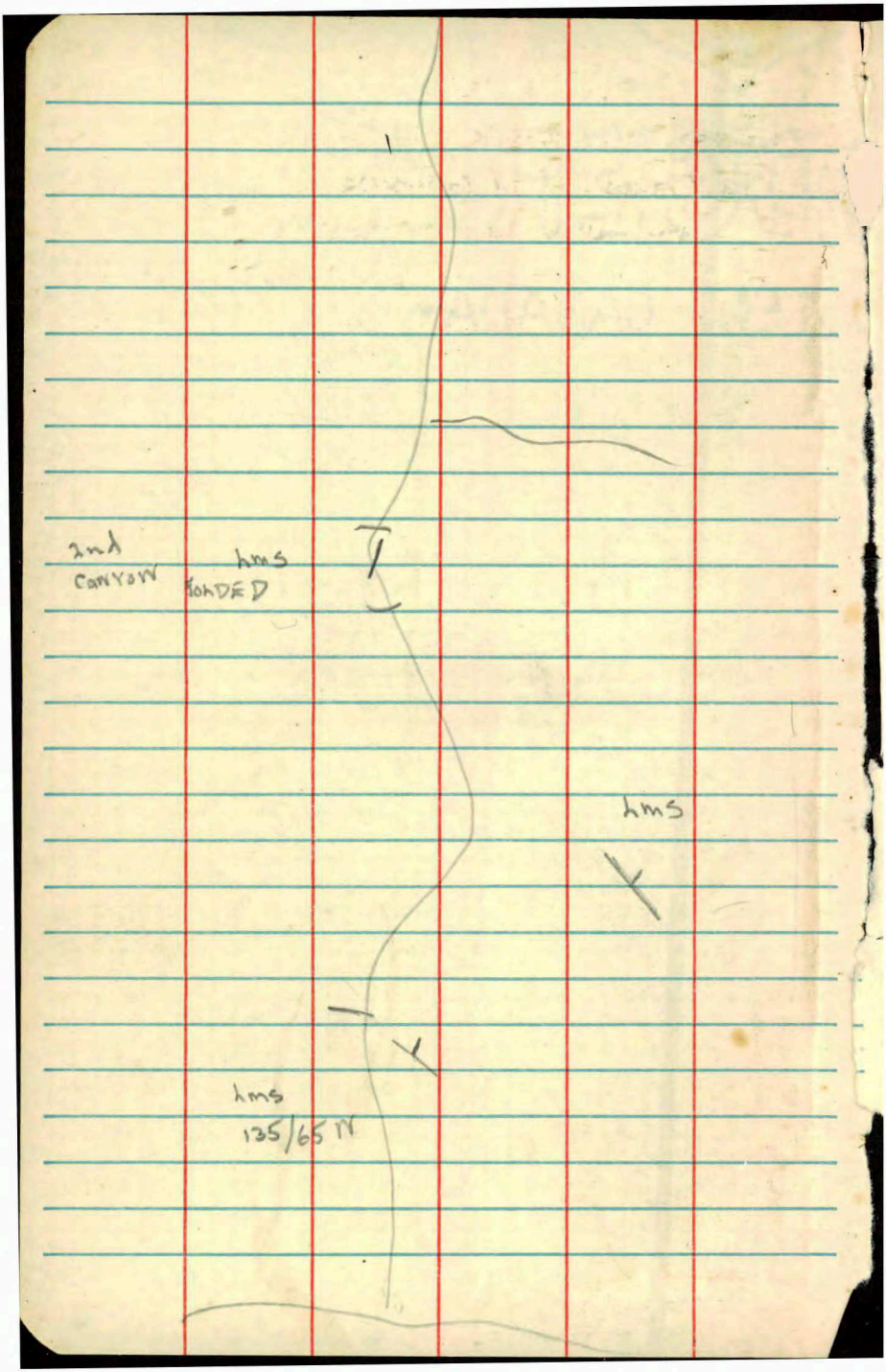
UP TRIB. & OVER TOP -

GR. CONTACT // DIORITE - TYP. CONTACT XENO. ETC.

VERY DANGEROUS SLOPE →

TURNED BACK

RX ADJ. TO CONTACT - MUCH SiO_2 IN STRING MOSTLY APH. AND - SOME MINOR REXYL. VERY RUSTY IN ST. PLANES


2nd
CANYON
hms
FOLDED
hms
hms
135/65 W

BATES RIVER

TRAVERSE DOWN RIVER

GR EXTENDS DOWN TO RIVER

1mi WIDE BIOTITE GRDC.

AT CANYON INTO ALSEA - 4ms 135/65 N

2nd CANYON

4ms ARC 339°/75 S MUCH CONTORTED & FOLDED (NEAR CONTACT

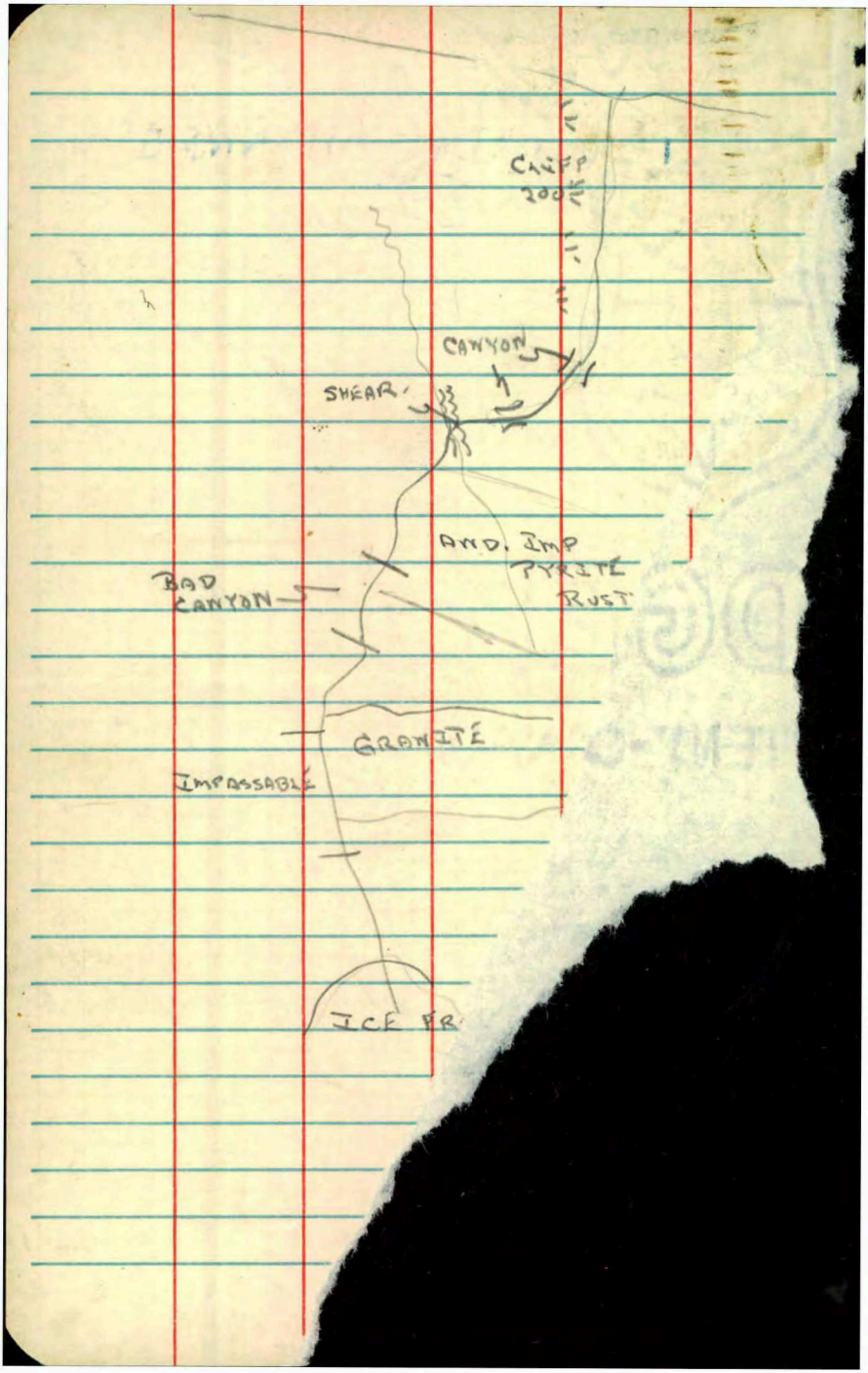
BEDS 1/4" TO 3" THICK

50 - 53 · Subgrackund, (Lower)
70 - 73 · Granit ~ (Upper)
64 - 67 · — Smaller.

BATES RIVER ANTICLINE

31 ANTONDRECHT RANGE

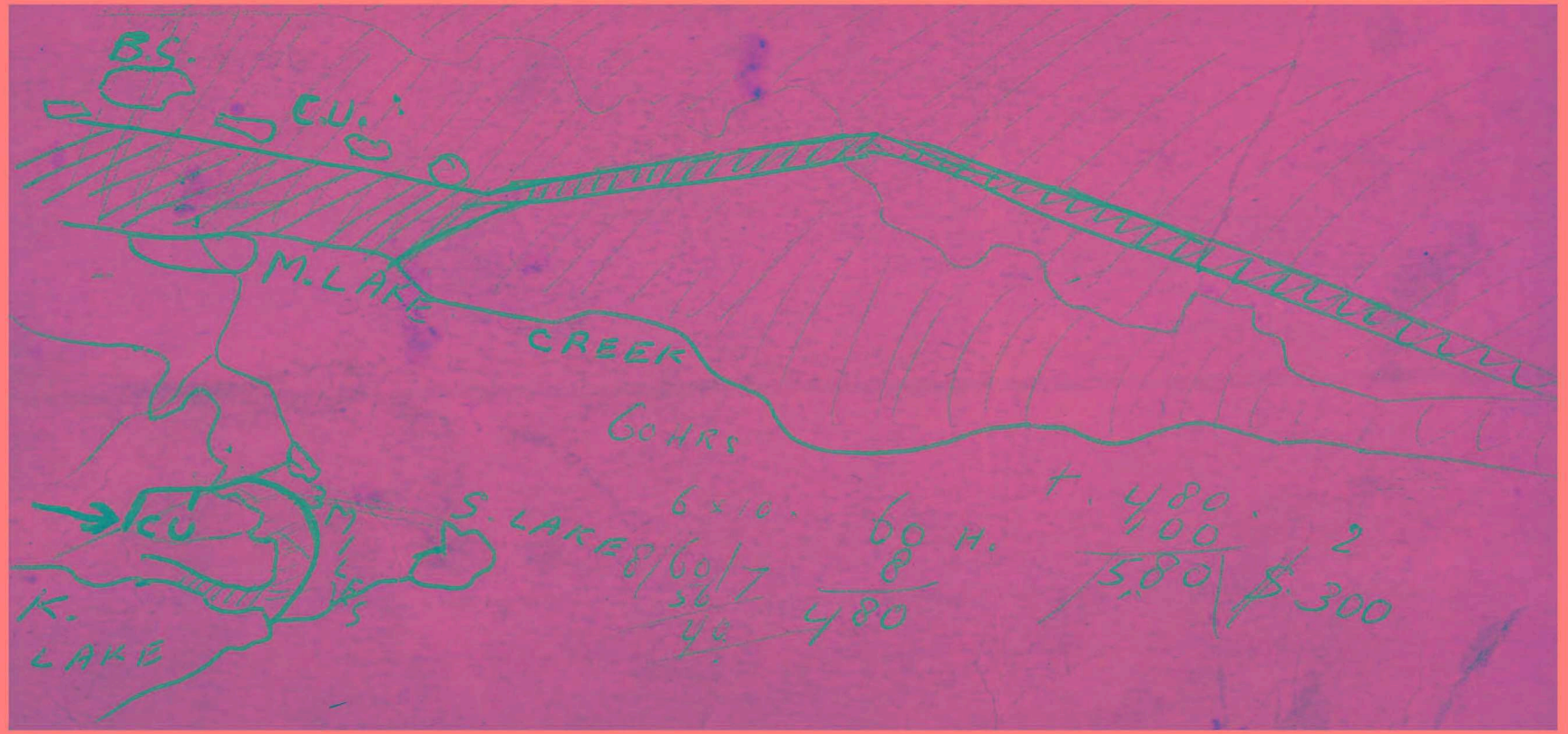
Ravensmith.


CLIFF
200'
CANYON
SHEAR
AND. IMP
PYRITE
RUST
BAD
CANYON
GRANITE
IMPASSABLE
ICE FR

MAC SHOWING

4 FR, 2 FULL CLAIMS

Frank Merryth:
301 700 Chilco St.
Staked 21st June/60


B.S.
C.U.
M. LAKE
CREEK
60 HRS
6 x 10.
S. LAKE
C.U.
K. LAKE
60 H.
t. 480.
400
5,80
$ 300
480