TINTINA PROJECT

MAGNUNDY RIVER AREA

REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

N.T.S. 105-K

by

G. Pearse
& K.M. Dawson

December
1969

/ cA

W.T. Wilmot

Mining Lot

Mineral Claims

Grant to

TINTINA PROJECT - MAGUNDY RIVER AREA

REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

013592

August 15 to September 6, 1969

N.T.S. 105-K

By:

G.H.K. Pearse
&
K.M. Dawson

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

December, 1969

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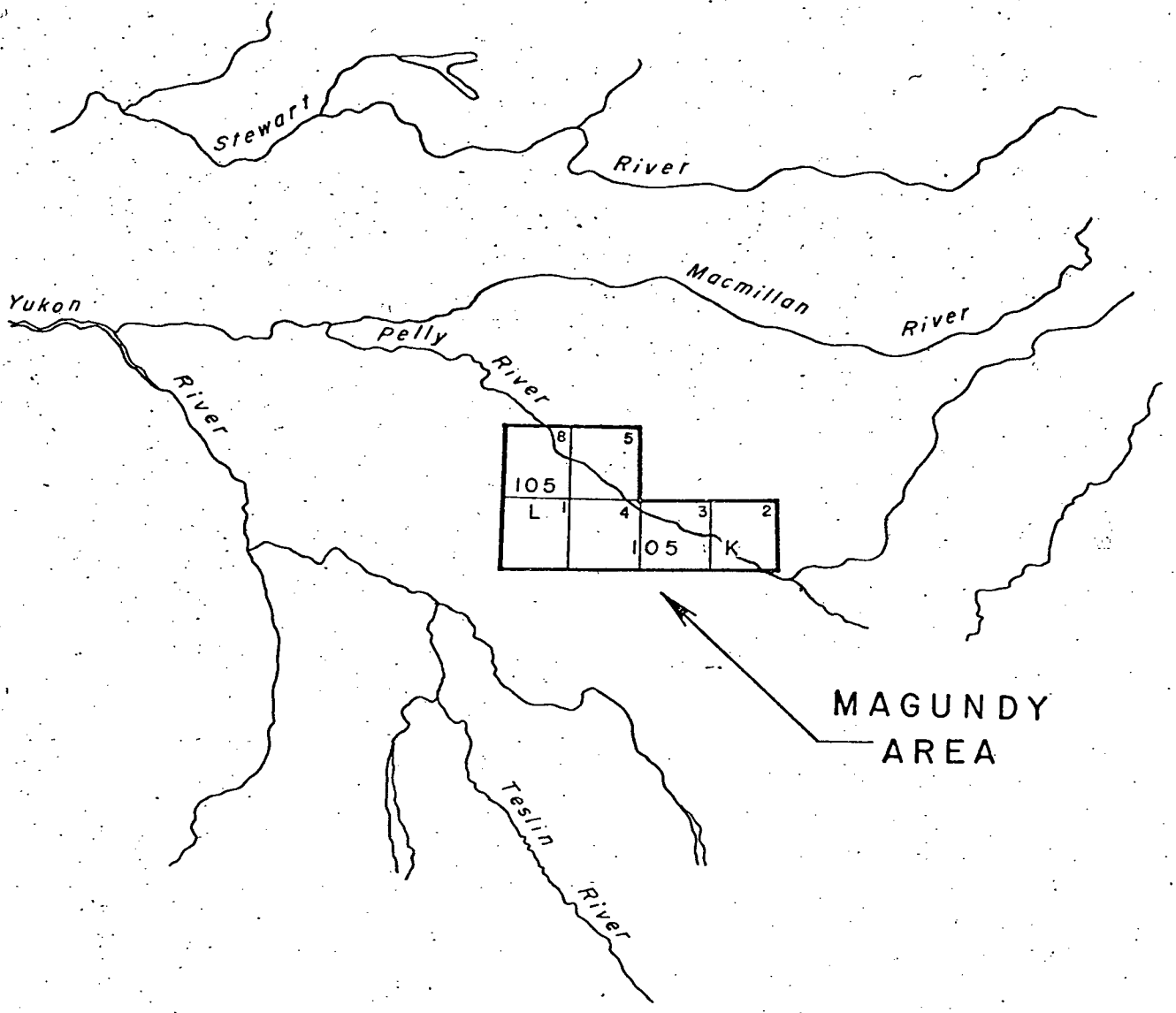
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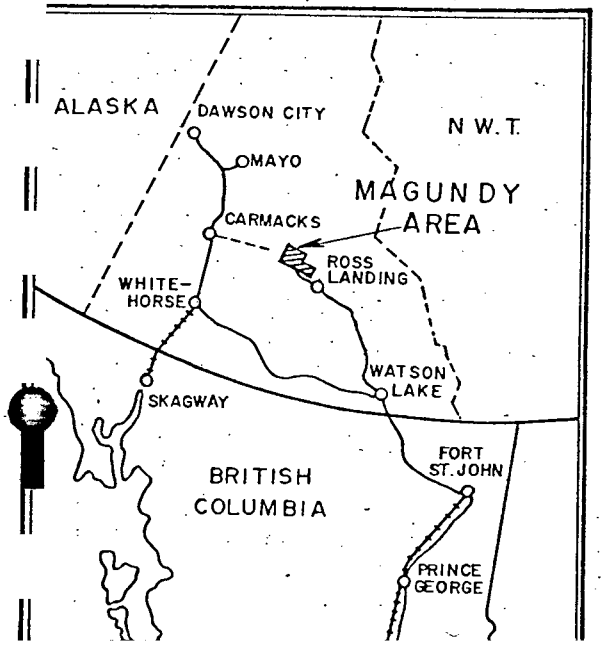
a. Proposed Follow-Up Work

9. Mount Patterson (105-F-13)

a. Proposed Follow-Up Work



KEY MAP



LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1" = 8 miles

TELEPHONE 685-4331

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

330 MARINE BUILDING
355 BURRARD STREET
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.

TINTINA PROJECT - MAGUNDY RIVER AREA
REPORT ON EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

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INTRODUCTION

Geochemical sampling, geologic mapping and prospecting were carried out in Magundy River area during the latter half of August and the first week in September, 1969. Field personnel included three geologists, six geochemical samplers, two prospectors, a camp manager, a cook and two helicopter crew. K.M. Dawson was party chief. A contract G3-B2 helicopter (United Helicopters Ltd. - R. McCord, pilot), two 4-wheel drive trucks and a camp trailer provided support for operations.

Regional geochemical silt sampling supplemented by soil sample lines in areas of poor drainage was the main exploration tool. Prospecting and detailed geochemical sampling was done in areas of favourable geology.

The purpose of the program was to outline areas of potential mineralization for detailed follow-up.

SUMMARY

Silt samples were collected at ½-mile intervals on significant drainages and soil lines with 500-foot sample interval were run in Magundy River area. Coverage is as follows (see enclosed geochemical maps):

1) Swim Lakes (105-K-2) drainages in southwest corner plus two short soil lines.

2) Buttle Creek (105-K-3) most of the drainages south of Pelly River plus two soil lines.

3) (105-K-4) (no name given) nearly all drainages plus numerous soil lines in northern part.

4) Rose Mountain (105-K-5) drainages south of Pelly River plus two soil lines.

5) Truitt Creek (105-L-1) eastern half of the sheet.

6) Truitt Peaks (105-L-8) eastern part, south of Glenlyon Lake.

Reconnaissance geology is shown on enclosed 1-mile geologic maps. Prospecting camps and coverage is indicated on Fig.2.

Zinc skarn mineralization was discovered in the south center of 105-K-4 and the Lil group of 16 claims was staked. Similar showings were discovered elsewhere in the southern part of 105-K-4 and in the southeast corner of 105-L-1. The latter

area has sparse molybdenum mineralization in quartz and structures in granite. An old copper-lead-zinc showing in calc-silicate rock at a feldspar porphyry contact was examined but the ground is still held by Kerr Addison.

Several lead, copper, zinc and tungsten anomalies, and minor molybdenum mineralization provide targets for follow-up in 1970.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Magundy River area is of economic interest primarily for its lead-zinc-tungsten potential in the form of skarn and possibly replacement type mineralization.

Molybdenum may also be of importance and granitic rocks should be examined. First priority follow-up areas are:

1) Swim Lake (105-K-2)

A single silt sample taken from a small tributary of a creek in the southwestern part of the sheet is anomalous in copper and lead. Geochemical sampling has been insufficient to delimit the anomaly. This anomaly lies over the Tintina Fault as mapped by the G.S.C., and is underlain by Unit 2 (G.S.C.) - shales phyllite, siltstone and silty limestone of Cambrian age.

A lead anomaly with near anomalous zinc occurs on a headwater tributary in the southwest and near the western bondary of the sheet. The area is underlain by G.S.C. Unit 2 - Cambrian sediments intruded by Cretaceous granite.

2) Buttle Creek (105-K-3)

Several moderate to high lead and zinc anomalies occur in the two creeks flowing westward from the southeast corner of the sheet, the highest values being in the headwaters. Across the divide to the the northeast, lead is anomalous in the headwaters of the northeast flowing creek. The only exposures seen in the vicinity are phyllite of Cambrian age.

Copper, lead and zinc anomalies occur on a soil line in the west central part of the sheet. The area is covered by overburden. The line crosses a contact mapped by the G.S.C. between Unit A - metamorphic quartzose schists and gneisses, and Cambrian sedimentary rocks.

3) 105-K-4 (no name)

A soil line in the north central part of the sheet is weakly to strongly anomalous in lead at several

sites with intervening sites significantly higher than background. The anomaly is open to the south. There are no outcrops in the area.

Two high lead anomalies occur in the center of the sheet, one on the main creek the other on a tributary. The anomalies are open upstream. The area is underlain by grey phyllite, black calcareous phyllite and phyllite limestone of Cambrian age.

Lead anomalies occur in the south central part of the sheet draining the Lil claims. The west fork of the creek is anomalous in lead and lies outside of the claim group. The area is underlain by crystalline limestones and schists(?) of Cambrian age intruded by a Cretaceous granitic stock.

4) Truitt Creek (105-L-1)

Apart from the Kerr Addison claim only one copper and one lead anomaly was detected in an area (south-west quarter)where widespread zinc and lead skarn mineralization was discovered. Tungsten anomalies however are high; several above 1000 ppm and one

7000 ppm. The area is underlain by Lower Cambrian marble, calc silicates, and skarn intruded by granitic stocks of Jurassic to Cretaceous age.

Anomalous areas should be outlined and evaluated by detailed mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling. Soil lines should be run with a sample interval of 300' and secondary drainages should be sampled at 1000 foot intervals.

5) LIL Claims

The Lil group is well exposed and detailed mapping and chip sampling should be done in 1970. Rock exposures were covered by snow during examination and staking of Lil claims. Grab samples were taken from two skarn zones in western and southern parts of claim group. Assays are:

No.	Description	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu
Y775	15' thick skarn on west side of hill	tr	.1%	tr	.05%	.02%
Y776	2' thick skarn at south end of claims	tr	.1%	tr	.03%	.03%

These assays are quite low. No assays of massive zinc float were taken. Soil lines and prospecting should be done in the area surrounding the Lil claims, especially to the west where the anomaly is still open. Ground magnetometer surveys may be of value and should be run over promising ground as a secondary stage of evaluation. It is anticipated that competitors will be active in the area in 1970 as a result of improved access, and rapid returns of geochemical results are imperative.

6) Regional Work (105-E-16; 105-F-13)

Favourable geologic and geochemical controls immediately north of these two sheets indicate that some regional silt and soil sampling,and prospecting should be extended into this area. Cretaceous granite intrudes a metamorphic complex, similar to Truitt Creek area to north, and contact zones are potential areas of Cu-Zn-W skarns. Two areas of regional reconnaissance are outlined on Follow-Up maps in Appendix. This work is of lower priority than preceding proposed follow-up work.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The country examined lies south of Tintina Fault in the southwest corner of Tay River sheet (105-K) and includes the eastern part of 105-L-1 and 105-L-8 of the adjacent Glenlyon sheet. The area is underlian by sedimentary rocks ranging from a metamorphic unit (G.S.C. unit A) of Lower Cambrian (?) or earlier (?) age to Lower (?) Mississippian rock (Unit 5c) which are intruded by quartz monzonite, granodiorite and minor diorite of Unit 11.

Unit A (G.S.C) consists of quartz-biotite schist, micaceous quartzite, minor volcanics, hornfels, gneiss and crystalline limestone.

Unit 2 (G.S.C.) is a series of shales, slates and phyllite with lesser silty limestone and siltstone. A tentative Middle and Upper Cambrian age has been assigned to this unit.

Unit 4 (G.S.C.) consists of Silurian and Devonian dolomite, sandy silty dolomite, siltstone and quartzite.

Unit 5c (G.S.C.) consists of black slate, siliceous shales, sandstone, greywacke, phyllite and minor conglomerate of Upper Devonian and Lower (?) Mississippina age. The eastern border area of 105-L-1 and 105-L-8 is underlain primarily by granitic rocks which are equivalent to Unit 11 on Tay River.

Sheet. The intrusive is in contact with metamorphic rocks to the west which correlate with Unit A on Tay River Sheet. A wedge of Cenozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks is bounded by Tintina Fault and a secondary fault which split from it at a small angle in the center of 105-K-3.

All of the first priority anomalies are underlain by Cambrian or Earlier (?) rocks and are spatially related to Cretaceous granitic intrusions - facts of considerable significance to further exploration in the area.

STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

Two major structural elements dominate Magundy River area:

1) Faulting

Tintina Fault splits near the center of 105-K-3 and a secondary fault diverges at a small angle northwestward into Glenlyon Sheet (105-L). Further westward the area is dissected into a complex of wedges and blocks bounded by a profusion of secondary faults and block faults. The area of greatest complexity lies immediately south of a broad flexure in Tintina Fault where it has been deflected around the periphery of a large granitic intrusion.

2) Folding

The Paleozoic rocks in Magundy River area are folded into a southeast plunging synclinorium. The rocks are sheared, and contorted in the core of the synclinorium and the faults present as mapped by the G.S.C. appear to be reverse faults parallel to the fold axis. Granitic rocks outcrop around the periphery of the fold and the nose is pinched out between the granitic batholith in Glenlyon Sheet (105-L) and a branch of the Tintina Fault system. Bedding, foliation and fold axes parallel Tintina Faut.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The metals of economic significance in Magundy River area are lead, zinc and tungsten in the form of replacement and skarn mineralization. Geochemical anomalies of importance are underlain by Cambrian and Earlier (?) rocks and are associated with nearby granitic intrusions.

Lead-zinc skarn mineralization was discovered at various localities in the southern half of 105-K-4 and the southeast quarter of 105-L-1. Copper-lead-zinc showings held by Kerr Addison occur north of Magundy River and about 5 miles

due east of Little Salmon Lake.

Minor molybdenite in granite was observed in a few localities in the southwestern part of 105-K-4 and the southeastern part of 105-L-1. This mineral may be of importance and future work should include examination of granitic rocks.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Silt, soil and rock geochemical samples taken during the first half of the program were analyzed at Ross River, the remainder by Chemex Labs Ltd., North Vancouver. Readily available metals were analyzed for in silts and total extractions were run on soil and rock samples. Molybdenum and tungsten were run on selected samples. Water samples were taken and analyzed by Amax Exploration Inc.

Minimum anomalous values chosen were: Cu - 80 ppm, Pb - 60 ppm, Zn - 400 ppm, W - 100 ppm, and Mo - 6 ppm, for silts and soils.

Some factors of the geochemistry worthy of note in Magundy area are:

1) Zinc anomalies are rare and in areas of zinc skarn mineralization in the southwestern part of the area, zinc values are generally below 200 ppm and consequently would have been ignored. The Lil group showed only

weak lead anomalies, and in the southeastern quarter of 105-L-1 where numerous zinc skarn showings were found only one site was moderately anomalous in lead. A similar enigma was encountered by Bremner working in the R.T. Agreement area adjoining Magundy area on the south side.

2) Tungsten responds well. It should be mentioned that tungsten analyses were run by mistake at Chemex Labs and extremely high values were obtained in 105-L-1. In future, tungsten should be analyzed for in any area where granitic rocks intrude limy sedimentary rocks.

3) Soil samples appear to give a more coherent geochemical picture. A soil line in north central 105-K-4 showed a string of lead anomalies. A silt sample taken from a creek covering the anomalous area registered 20 ppm lead and 33 ppm zinc. Soil sampling is obviously imperative in reconnaissance evaluation of this area. Much of the country along Pelly River is low, poorly drained and covered with overburden of unknown depth. Weak anomalous values may therefore be of great significance.

Swim Lakes (105-K-2)

Three anomalous sites occur in the southwest corner of 105-K-2. A copper-lead, molybdenum anomaly of 206 ppm, 62 ppm and 9 ppm, respectively occur on a single sample site on a small tributary creek which is on or close to Tintina Fault, as mapped by the G.S.C. The underlying rocks are Middle and Upper Cambrian sedimentary rocks (G.S.C. Unit 2)

A lead anomaly of 85 ppm occurs on a headwater tributary of a creek at the western boundary of the sheet. It is underlain by Cambrian sediment and granite outcrop was observed about 1 mile downstream.

The above two anomalies are recommended for follow-up work.

A third anomaly - 87 ppm copper - occurs at a soil sample site near Tintina Fault. It is not of immediate interest.

No magnetic expression of the anomalies is apparent.

Buttle Creek (105-K-3)

Lead-zinc anomalies occur on drainages in the southeastern quarter of Buttle Creek sheet. The best values occur in the headwaters area of two main west-flowing creeks (100 ppm Pb, 1050 ppm Zn). Lead anomalies occur on a creek draining into Buttle Creek northeast of the divide between this creek and the above drainage. The only exposures mapped are phyllites

of Cambrian age (Unit 2) above the headwaters. The anomaly is underlain by a well-defined magnetic low. This area warrants detailed follow-up work.

A soil line in the midwestern part of the sheet has four lead, two zinc and one copper anomalies, the highest values being 135 ppm, 422 ppm and 90 ppm, respectively. The line crosses the contact between Cambrian rocks and the underlying metamorphic unit. The anomalous sites in the contact area warrant immediate follow-up, the other anomalies appear to be localized.

Two copper anomalies in the drainage two miles south of the above soil line occur. The nearby silt sites arelow in copper and these are not considered of importance. No magnetic expression of the anomalies in this sheet is apparent.

105-K-4 (no name)

Several lead anomalies occur in this sheet. Drainage from the Lil claims is weakly anomalous in lead (south central part of the sheet). The property contains skarn zinc mineralization which was not detected in silt samples. Anomalous lead values also occur on a tributary west of the claim group. This area is underlain by crystalline marble of Cambrian or Earlier (?) age which is intruded by granitic rocks to the west (Unit 11 - G.S.C.). Prospecting and detailed mapping is recommended for this area.

Two high lead anomalies (150 ppm and 168 ppm) occur on a drainage in the middle of the sheet. Both are open upstream. They are underlain by phyllite and phyllitic limestone of Cambrian age (Unit 2). This area warrants detailed follow-up. Magnetic responses are weak in this area.

A soil line in the north central part of the sheet has a string of anomalous lead values. The central portion of thie line is weakly anomalous over a distance of 2000 feet. Two adjacent lead anomalies of 60 and 370 ppm occur near the northern end of the line and two moderate anomalies (115 ppm and 105 ppm) occur at the south end and are open to the south. The geology is obscured by overburden but Cambrian rocks of Unit 2 probably underlie the northern half of the soil line.

The south end of the line which is anomalous lies about two thousand feet from a well defined elliptical magnetic high centered just south of Magundy River. This area warrants detailed follow-up, including soil sampling over the magnetic anomaly.

Two molybdenum anomalies in the northwest quarter of the sheet and soil and rock lead anomalies along a creek draining the east side of the Rek Claims (not recorded) are underlain

by Cambrian and earlier phyllites and limestone of Unit A and 2 (G.S.C.) Two well-defined magnetic highs trending parallel to the dominant structures in the area (fold axes and fault traces) underlie the anomalies.

Detailed soil sampling over the ground revealed nothing of interest and the claims were not recorded.

Rose Mountain (105-K-5)

Only one anomaly was located on this sheet close to Pelly River at the north end of a soil line south of the center of the sheet. The anomaly has no apparent magnetic expression and no immediate work is warranted in this area.

Truitt Creek (105-L-1)

Numerous skarn zinc showings some with magnetite and pyrrhotite occur on a flat topped ridge in the southeast quarter of this sheet. This was not detected in the detailed silt sampling. Only one site was anomalous in lead. Many of the samples were run for tungsten by error and very high anomalies were found, several over 1000 ppm with an exceptional one of 7000 ppm. This are should be soil sampled, geologically mapped and intensively prospected. Minor copper, lead and molybdenum mineralization was noted as well. The area is underlain by Cambrian or Earlier (?) crystalline limestone, schist, and gneiss which has been intruded by quartz monzonite and other

granitic rocks of Cretaceous age. A complex of magnetic highs and lows trending northwesterly underlies the area.

A copper-lead-zinc property held by Kerr Addison occurs about six miles due east of Little Salmon Lake. Very high anomalies in these elements were found along an east-west soil line. The area is underlain by a well-defined magnetic high of low intensity.

Further regional work in this sheet should be contemplated at some future time.

Truitt Peak (105-L-8)

The eastern part of this sheet was sparsely silt sampled by helicopter and no anomalies were found.

PRELIMINARY BUDGET ESTIMATE

MAGUNDY PROJECT - 1970

A. PERSONNEL

		Salary
1.	Party Chief - geologist	$900.00/mo.
2.	Field Assistant	650.00/mo.
3.	Camp Manager - field man	600.00/mo.
4.	Prospector	600.00/mo.
5.	Sampler	600.00/mo.
6.	Sampler	600.00/m0.
7.	Helicopter pilot	contract
8.	Helicopter engineer	contract
9.	Cook	650.00/mo.
	Total crew salary for 3 weeks:	$3,900.00

B. BUDGET FOR 3-WEEK EXPLORATION PROGRAM

02 Prospecting

1	(wages) 21 man-days - allocated	
3	(field expenses)	200.00
5	(camp operations)	210.00
6	(freight & transportation) - allocated	
44	(overhead - includes expediting, administration)	450.00
	Total Prospecting	860.00

03 Staking

	Estimate 100 claims, 15 man-days	
1	(wages) - allocated	
3	(field expenses)	50.00
5	(camp operations)	150.00
6	(freight and transportation) - allocated	
44	(overhead)	300.00
	Total Staking	500.00

B. BUDGET (contd.)

06 Geology

1	(wages) 21 days geologist, 7 days assistant - allocated	
3	(field expenses)	50.00
4	(assays)	100.00
5	(camp operations)	280.00
6	(freight and transportation) - allocated	
44	(overhead)	840.00
	Total Geology	$1,270.00

08 Geochemistry

1	(wages) 66 man-days - allocated	
3	(field expenses)	100.00
4	(assays) 1235 samples @$4.00 (Cu Pb Zn Mo W)	4,940.00
5	(camp operations)	660.00
6	(freight & transportation) - allocated	
44	(overhead)	1,320.00
	Total Geochemistry	$7,020.00

21 Camp Operations

wages, groceries, supplies - allocated for Atlas crew	
camp expenses - helicopter crew (40 man-days)	400.00
Total Camp Operations	$400.00

B. BUDGET (contd.)

22 Freight and Transportation

1 Freighting supplies to and from camp

Beaver: 4-300 mile round trips, Fyre Lake - Little Salmon Lake, with camp gear, supplies, men, @.90	1,080.00

3 Local transportation - helicopter

Estimate total time - 35 hrs @ $130	4,550.00
Fuel cost 12 drums @ $40 (inc. freight)	480.00

6 Local transportation - truck

Supply trips Finalyson-Ross-Magundy 500 mi @ $0.20	100.00
Total Freight & Transportation	$6,210.00

GRAND TOTAL $20,160.00

C. SCHEDULING

1. Tintina crew will move from Finalyson Lake area on or about August 1, 1970, and will work in Magundy area for 3 weeks.

2. Base camp may be located at either the old 1969 Tintina site (MacGregor Electric camp) mile 259 Watson-Carmacks Highway, or at east end of Little Salmon Lake (Kerr Addison camp).

3. The majority of camp gear, supplies and crew will be moved by Beaver from Fyre Lake to Little Salmon. An advance crew will take the truck and establish base camp.

C. SCHEDULING (contd.)

4. Most sampling and prospecting will be done from 2- and 3-man fly camps in Magundy area. A helicopter will be required on a part-time basis. Proposed follow-up program can be easily accomplished in three weeks' time.

5. Upon completion of proposed work in Magundy area, including regional reconnaissance on Sheets 105-E-16 and 105-F-13, the crew will move to Dawson to commence work at Aussie Creek and Mike Lake.

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS (?)

Kgr — Granite

MISSISSIPPIAN(?) and/or LATER

Man — Andesite and greenstone GSC Unit 8.

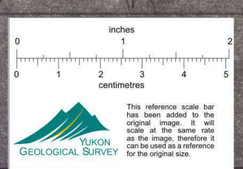
Mpl — Phyllite, limey slate, schist, minor limestone and greenstone. GSC Unit 7.

Mqt — Impure quartzite and purple hornfelse. GSC Unit 7.

Mls — Grey limestone. GSC Unit 7.

SHEET 105-K/2 SWIM LAKES

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 63,360 Miles



SOURCES of GEOLOGIC DATA:

Al Sangster — Rax Group Report 1966.
Reg Davis — Nasky Group Report 1964.
Tintina Oex 1969.

132°

PELLY

RIVER

25.15.30.860

18.20.44.253

18.20.48.305

87 15.109.16050

8.10.35.135.0

11.5.23.291.0

10.3.23.291.0

33.17.72.305.0

20.25.80.278

28.20.85.345

13.20.35.186

13.25.51.225

18.35.97.253

35.30.46.345

20.30.116.204

310.480

16.15.70.265

20.10.103.345

18.10.96.365

30.19.250.377

14.10.100.336

14.8.103.291

14.8.157.275

14.8.157.273

16.10.121.317

20.19.100.250

18.6.100.300

12.12.63.300

8.8.46.97

33.8.79.336

12.1.31.195

14.1.33.142

16.3.37.172

12.1.33.97

26.10.85.235

18.5.5.183

18.17.134.291

206 61 255.1

85.20.87.355

20.20.74.335

62°00

133°00'

Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn

13

132°30'

62°00'

105 K/2

PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP WORK 1970

1 0 1 2 3

SCALE : 1" = 1mile

● ..... Silt sample

× ..... Soil sample

..... Magnetic anomaly

105-K-2

SWIM LAKES

inches

0 1 2

0 1 2 3 4 5

centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

132°30

62°15

PELLY

RIVER

25.15. 30. 860

18.20.44. 253

18.20.48. 305

87 5.109 16050

8.10 35. 195.

11. 5. 23.291. 0

10. 3 23 291. 0

33.17. 72. 305. 0

23. 25. 80. 278

28. 20. 85. 345

13.20. 35. 186

18.35. 97. 253

13. 25. 51. 225

35. 30. 46. 345

20. 30. 116. 204

15 85 310. 480

16. 15. 70. 265

20. 10. 103. 345

18. 10. 96. 365

30. 19. 290. 377

14. 10. 100. 336

14.8. 103. 291

14.8. 157. 275

14.8. 157. 275

16. 10. 121. 317

20. 19. 100. 250

30. 12. 134. 300

18. 6. 100. 300

12. 12. 63. 300

8. 8 46. 97

12. 1. 31. 195

336

8. 6 37. 172

412

12. 1. 33. 327

26. 10. 85. 235

16. 5. 51. 183

12. 17. 134. 291

206 61 235. 155 5

25. 20. 87. 355

20. 20. 74. 335

62°00

133°00'

Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn

132°30'

62°0

GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1" = 1 mile

Cu	○ 80-120	Pb	○ 60-90	Zn	○ 400-600
	○ 120-200		○ 90-150		○ 600-1000
	○ >200		○ > 150		○ > 1000

105-K-2

SWIM LAKES

inches

0 1 2

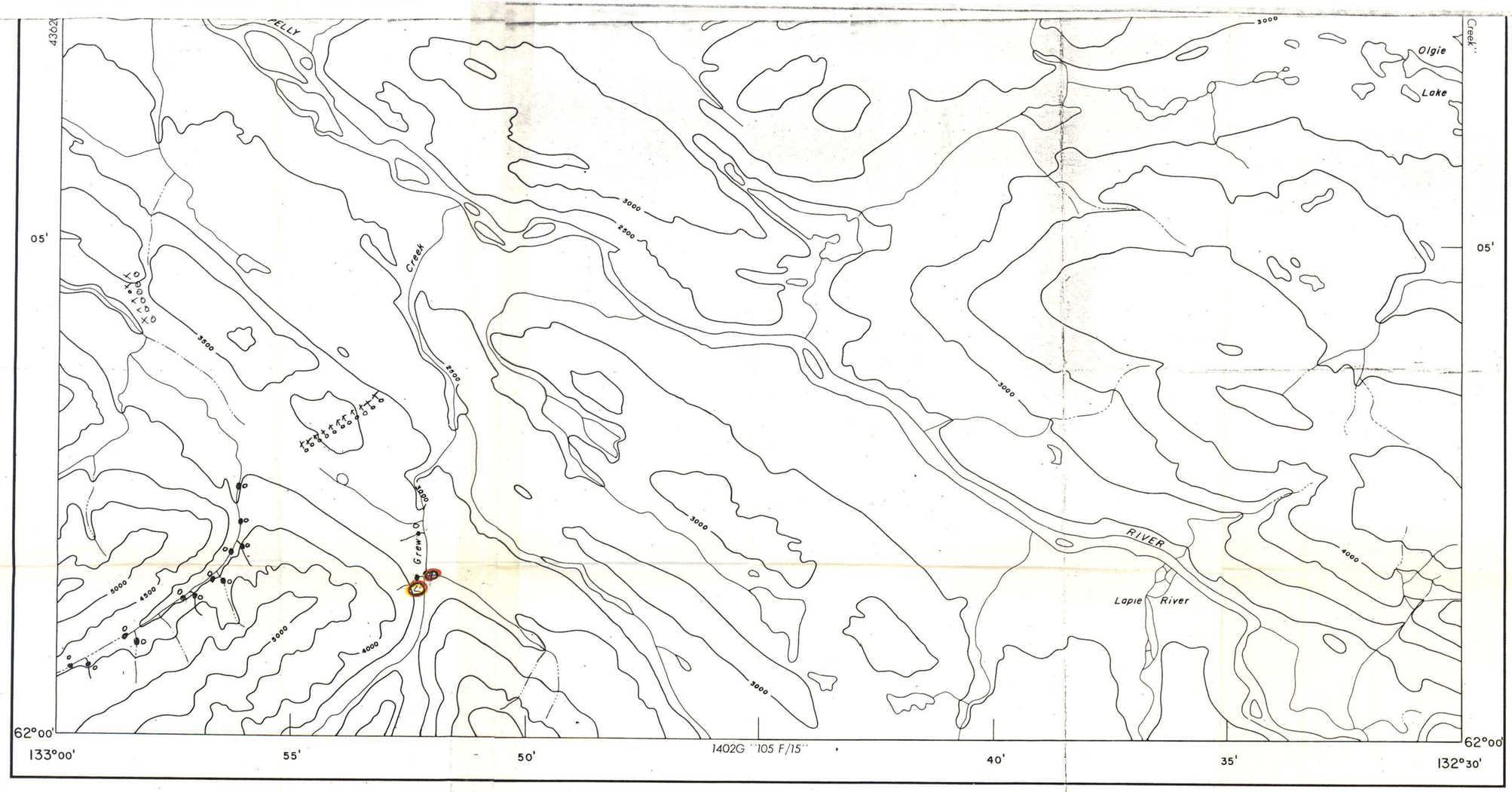
0 1 2 3 4 5

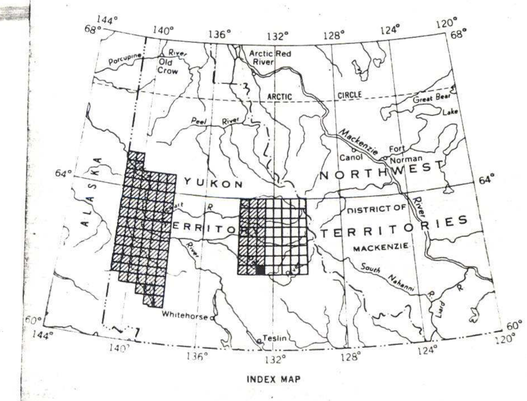
centimetres

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YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

105 K/2





INDEX MAP

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas . . . . . .
100 gammas . . . . . .
20 gammas . . . . . .
10 gammas . . . . . .
Magnetic depression . . . . . .

Flight lines . . . . . .
Flight altitude: nominally 1000 feet above ground level where terrain permitted

MAP 4372 G

SWIM LAKES

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = $\frac{1}{63,360}$

Miles

1 1/2 0 1 2 3

COPIES OF THIS MAP MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, OTTAWA

Magnetic survey, March 1968 to June 1968 by Aero Photo Inc.

No correction has been made for regional variation

The planimetry for this map was obtained from topographical map sheets published by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

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

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic intensities of the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or at unknown depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies normally indicate the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpentine, which have a relatively high iron content, but in special instances may be due, or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic ore minerals. By means of the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural features, such as faults or folds, may be traced into, or across, areas of few or no outcrops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of particular anomalies may be possible without further geological information.

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 4372

SWIM LAKES

YUKON TERRITORY

SHEET 105 $\frac{K}{2}$

PUBLISHED 1968

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

15 — 15a, modern unconsolidated alluvial deposits; 15b, unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits

TERTIARY

14 — Grey and dark grey andesite, dacite, and basalt, commonly massive and porphyritic; minor pyroclastic material

13 — Granodioritic quartz and feldspar porphyry, probably plutonic equivalent of 14

PALEOCENE

12 — Brown-weathering, brown, impure sandstone with plant remains, grey and brown conglomerate, and brown shale; 12a, rusty weathering conglomerate; minor sandstone and shale, may be equivalent to 12 but age not established, locally interbedded with part of 14

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS (?)

11 — Medium-to coarse-grained quartz monzonite and granodiorite, commonly porphyritic, minor diorite and gneiss

TRIASSIC

10 — Interbedded, dark grey to black, friable, micaceous sandstone, and shale; minor conglomerate and concretionary shale

PALAEOZOIC

MISSISSIPPIAN (?) AND/OR LATER (?)

9 — 9a, greenish grey quartzite, commonly thin-bedded; micaceous and silvery graphitic schists, minor dark grey siliceous slate, silty limestone, and grey micaceous quartzite; 9b, conglomerate with pebbles of chert, andesite, quartzite, chlorite schist, and limestone

8 — Altered, dark green andesite and basalt flows and tuffs, commonly schistose, rarely porphyritic; minor phyllite, dark argillite, and light grey quartzite

7 — Banded quartzose granulite, green and purplish banded skarn, quartz-sericite schist, hornfels and phyllite; chlorite schist and thin altered andesite (8) common in upper part; minor crystalline limestone

MISSISSIPPIAN

6 — Dark grey massive limestone

DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN

UPPER DEVONIAN AND LOWER (?) MISSISSIPPIAN

5 — 5a, chert-pebble conglomerate; 5b, black and grey chert, shale, quartzite; minor conglomerate and limestone, 5c, black slate, black and brown siliceous shales, sandstone, greywacke, phyllite; minor conglomerate

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

4 — Grey and buff-weathering, thick-bedded dolomite, buff to reddish weathering, sandy and silty, dolomite and siltstone, buff, grey, and white quartzites

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

3 — Black and varicoloured cherts, black, grey, and greenish grey shales; minor chert-pebble conglomerate, quartzite, limestone, and phyllite; 3a, massive chert-pebble conglomerate

CAMBRIAN (?)

MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN (?)

2 — Buff and grey-weathering, grey, green, and black shales, slates, and phyllites; silty limestone and siltstone

PROTEROZOIC

1 — 1a, light grey and whitish quartzite, banded hornfels and granulite, grey quartzite, skarn; minor chert and crystalline limestone; 1b, crystalline limestone; 1c, green and maroon shale, slate, phyllite, quartzite; minor andesite; 1d, gritty massive, quartz-pebble quartzite, medium-grained, grey quartzite, and dark slate

A — Quartz-biotite schist, micaceous quartzite, banded, altered, sedimentary and volcanic rocks, hornfels; minor gneiss and crystalline limestone

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, tops unknown)

Foliation (inclined)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Anticline (arrow indicates direction of plunge)

Fossil locality

Mineral occurrence or prospect (lead, Pb; zinc, Zn) — x Zn

MAP 13-1961

GEOLOGY

TAY RIVER

YUKON TERRITORY



SHEET 105·K/3

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360

Miles 1 1/2 0 1 2 3

inches 0 1 2

centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

This reference scale bar has been added to the original map. It is drawn to scale at the same ratio as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

LEGEND

Ess — Quartz, mica, and schist.

Egs — Black graphitic phyllite and phyllitic schist.

?Esc — Schist (undivided)

133° 00'

62° 15'

VANGORDA CREEK

PELLY

BUTTLE CREEK

RIVER

Fly Camp

BUTTLE CREEK

PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP WORK
1970

SCALE : 1" = 1 mile

● ..... Silt sample

× ..... Soil sample

..... Magnetic anomaly

105-K-3

Cu Pb Zn Mn

105-K-3

inches

centimetres

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

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

133° 00'

62° 00'

133°00'

62°15'

VANGORDA CREEK

PELLY

BUTTLE CREEK

RIVER

62°00'

GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1" = 1 mile

Cu ○ 80-120 Pb ○ 60-90 Zn ○ 400-600

○ 120-200 ○ 90-150 ○ 600-1000

○ >200 ○ >150 ○ >1000

Cu Pb Zn Mn

105-K-3

inches

0 1 2

0 1 2 3 4 5

centimetres

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

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

134°00'
62°15'
133°30'
62°00'

MAGUNDY RIVER

mag high

Detailed mapping, prospecting & sampling

LIL CLAIM GROUP

Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn

PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP WORK 1970

1 0 1 2 3

SCALE : 1" = 1mile

● ..... Silt sample

× ..... Soil sample

..... Magnetic anomaly

105-W-11

105 K/4

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 scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

62°15'
134°00'
133°30'
62°00'

MAGUNDY RIVER
transp.
gossan

"LIL" CLAIM GROUP

GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE : 1" = 1 mile

Cu ○ 80-120 Pb ○ 60-90 Zn ○ 400-600

○ 120-200 ○ 90-150 ○ 600-1000

○ >200 ○ > 150 ○ > 1000

Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn, Mo

105-K-4

105 K/4

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

15 — 15a, modern unconsolidated alluvial deposits. 15b, unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits

TERTIARY

14 — Grey and dark grey andesite, dacite, and basalt, commonly massive and porphyritic; minor pyroclastic material

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12 — Brown-weathering, brown, impure sandstone with plant remains, grey and brown conglomerate, and brown shale; 12a, rusty weathering conglomerate, minor sandstone and shale, may be equivalent to 12 but age not established, locally interbedded with part of 14

MESOZOIC

CRETACEOUS (?)

11 — Medium to coarse-grained quartz monzonite and granodiorite, commonly porphyritic; minor diorite and gneiss

TRIASSIC

10 — Interbedded, dark grey to black, friable, micaceous sandstone and shale; minor conglomerate and concretionary shale

MISSISSIPPIAN (?) AND/OR LATER (?)

9 — 9a, greenish grey quartzite, commonly thin-bedded, micaceous and silvery graphitic schists, minor dark grey siliceous slate, silty limestone, and grey micaceous quartzite; 9b, conglomerate with pebbles of chert, andesite, quartzite, chlorite schist, and limestone

8 — Altered, dark green andesite and basalt flows and tuffs, commonly schistose, rarely porphyritic; minor phyllite, dark argillite, and light grey quartzite

7 — Banded quartzose granulite, green and purplish banded skarn, quartz-sericite schist, hornfels and phyllite; chlorite schist and thin altered andesite (8) common in upper part; minor crystalline limestone

MISSISSIPPIAN

6 — Dark grey massive limestone

PALAEOZOIC

DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN
UPPER DEVONIAN AND LOWER (?) MISSISSIPPIAN

5 — 5a, chert-pebble conglomerate; 5b, black and grey chert, shale, quartzite; minor conglomerate and limestone; 5c, black slate, black and brown siliceous shales, sandstone, greywacke, phyllite; minor conglomerate

SILURIAN AND DEVONIAN

4 — Grey and buff-weathering, thick-bedded dolomite, buff to reddish weathering, sandy and silty dolomite and siltstone, buff, grey, and white quartzites

ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN

3 — Black and varicoloured cherts, black, grey, and greenish grey shales; minor chert-pebble conglomerate, quartzite, limestone and phyllite; 3a, massive chert-pebble conglomerate

CAMBRIAN (?)
MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN (?)

2 — Buff and grey weathering, grey, green, and black shales, slates, and phyllites, silty limestone and siltstone

1 — 1a, light grey and buff quartzite, banded hornfels and granulite, grey quartzite, skarn, minor chert and crystalline limestone; 1b, crystalline limestone; 1c, green and maroon shale, slate, phyllite, quartzite; minor andesite; 1d, gritty massive, quartz pebble quartzite, medium-grained, grey quartzite, and dark slate

PROTEROZOIC

A — Quartz biotite schist, micaceous quartzite, banded, altered, sedimentary and volcanic rocks, hornfels, minor gneiss and crystalline limestone

Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed)

Bedding (horizontal, inclined, vertical, tops unknown)

Foliation (inclined)

Fault (defined, approximate, assumed)

Anticline (arrow indicates direction of plunge)

Fossil locality

Mineral occurrence or prospect (lead, Pb, zinc, Zn) ×Zn

MAP 13-1961
GEOLOGY
TAY RIVER
YUKON TERRITORY

SHEET 105·K/4

LEGEND

Kgd — Medium to coarse grained granodiorite, quartz monzonite granite and minordiorite.

DMgk — Greywake with with intercalated shale; quartzite (a)

Cpl — Grey phyllite, slaty phyllite with minor limestone, shale and phyllite (a) graphitic phyllite (b). calcareous.

C/s — Phyllitic limstone.

pC bs — Quartz biotite schist, minor granitoid gneiss.

pC/s — Limestone, scarn, limy mica schist

pCss — Quartz, mica, schist, knotted sericite schist, knotted phyllite (andalusite) probably hornfeleed C pl

Scale: One inch to One Mile = 1/63,360
Miles

inches
centimetres

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

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

SHEET 105 K/4

134°00' 55' 50' 40' 35' 133°30'

62°15' 10' 05' 62°00'

4353G Rose Mountain

4353G Bonnet Creek

4400G 105 F/13

River

Magundy

4000 3500 3000 2500 4500 5000 6000

MAP 4352 G

105 K/4

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale: One Inch to One Mile — 1

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas

inches 0 1
centimetres 0 1 2

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

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NORTHWEST DISTRICT OF

Magnetic survey, March 1948 to June 1948, by AGT Photo Inc.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from

Geomagnetism

The magnetic data on this map were co
recorded along the flight lines of wh
magnetic contours are dependent on the variable
the underlying rocks and may be due to bedrock
depths below the surface. High magnetic anom
the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbr
have a relatively high iron content, but in special
or partly due to concentrations of magnetic ore

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

SHEET 105 K/5

134°00' 55' 50' 40' 35' 133°30'

62°30'

4354G Twopete Mountain

3000 5000 4000 2500 Anvil Creek 6000 5500 4500 4000 5000 3000 4500 5000 4000 4500

25'

4000 2000 3000 4500 PELLY 2500 Rose Creek 6000 5000 4000 3000 4000 4500

3397G 105 L/8

4000 3500 4000 6000 5000 4000 ROSE MOUNTAIN 3000 RIVER

20'

4363G Mount Mye

Glenlyon 2500 3000 River 3000 3500 3500 5000 4000

62°15'

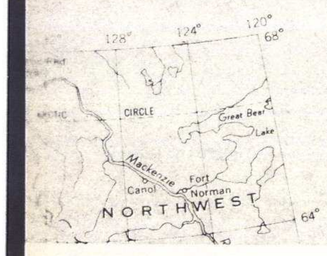
4352G 105 K/4

134°00' 55' 50' 40' 35' 133°30'

MAP 4353 G

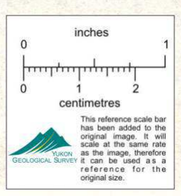
ROSE MOUNTAIN

YUKON TERRITORY



ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas .....
100 gammas .....
20 gammas .....



Magnetic survey, March 1968 to June 1968 by Aero Photo Inc.

No correction has been made for regional gradient

The magnetic data on this map were co
recorded along the flight lines shown. The ano
magnetic contours are dependent on the variabl
the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditi
depths below the surface. High magnetic anor
the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabb
have a relatively high iron content, but in specia

PUBLISHED 19-

62°30' 134°00' 133°30' 62°30'

PELLY RIVER

8.12.61.377
8.12.59.377
7.10.59.377
31.33.109.850
8.10.52.365
12.40.70.440
12.13.72.388
8.12.67.345
8.13.66.365
8.10.67.377
8.6.57.345
10.6.68.377
8.12.54.377
7.3.52.327
12.3.66.377
169.77.1300
13.6.85.1500

12.10.70.377
8.10.66.412
13.8.70.388
12.5.74.850
7.12.55.377
15.5.145
16.13.76.400
14.10.87.580

x 24.13.858.484
x
x
12.13.221.734
x
x 8.10.10.10
x
x 18.20.38.880
8.15.25.161
26.5588.250
12.15.34.330
24.13.43.316
18.13.55.2500
12.15.46.106

15,30,58,194
13,20,75,440
13,20,46,1200
26.20.88.440
18.20.114.5060
18.25.116.840
11,25,39,950
15,25,57,480
13,25,53,650
15,30,62,2040
11,20,45,840
13,25,42,1900
18,40,128,610
8,20,164,1720
8,20,102,2780
15,25,57,225
15,30,64,335
22.20.92.250
22.15.102.660
13,30,72,278
11,30,45,220
12.10.88.960
11,25,48,500
22.15.120.880
18.10.90.890
12.8.60.240
19.8.41.168
26.18.75.270
18.10.90.670
26.18.84.130
12.20.62.500
21.25.84.633
8.15.40.64
18,20,78,243
15,25,70,253
18,15,67,253
18,20,70,220

20,25,97,375
x 18,20,58,322
x 12,30,84,340
x NB,25,50,190
x 8,10,40,230
x 22,20,38,534
x 30,5,92,300
x 22,30,78,460
x 26,20,88,516
x 8,10,62,278
x 8,10,68,350
x 8,10,58,322
x 22,10,116,486
x 18,20,102,218
x 8,20,20,94
x 4,15,40,140
x 12,10,88,340
x 18,10,68,282
x 8,15,76,200
x 4,20,42,126
x 30,25,102,620
x 18,20,68,440
x 18,10 36,162
x 8,20,18,278
x 56,30,144,780
x 18,30,50,496
x 18,20,10,372
x 26,25,82,280
56,20,148,422
36,15,92,646
8,15,70,308
14.5.93.735
6.1.52.800
18.14.157.625
20.22.193.396
6.1.63.318
22.15.124.1130

62°15' 134°00' 133°30' 62°15'

GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1" = 1 mile

Cu	○ 80-120	Pb	○ 60-90	Zn	○ 400-600
	○ 120-200		○ 90-150		○ 600-1000
	○ >200		○ > 150		○ > 1000

Cu Pb Zn Mn

ROSE MOUNTAIN

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

105 K-5

134° 30'
62° 15'
134° 00'
62° 15'

LITTLE SALMON LAKE

MAGUNDY RIVER

TRUITT CREEK

Assays Cu Pb Zn Mn W

62° 00'
134° 30'
134° 00'
62° 00'

GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1" = 1 mile

Cu	○ 80-120	Pb	○ 60-90	Zn	○ 400-600
	○ 120-200		○ 90-150		○ 600-1000
	○ >200		○ > 150		○ > 1000

105-L-1

1 1/2 0 1 2 3
MILES

105-L-1

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

62° 15'
134° 30'
134° 00'
62° 15'

LITTLE SALMON LAKE

MAGUNDY RIVER

Detailed mapping prospecting & sampling

Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn, W

62° 00'
134° 30'
134° 00'
62° 00'

PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP WORK 1970

1 0 1 2 3

SCALE : 1" = 1 mile

● ..... Silt sample

× ..... Soil sample

..... Magnetic anomaly

TRUITT CREEK

1 1/2 0 1 2 3

MILES

inches 0 1 2

0 1 2 3 4 5 centimetres

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

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

105-L-1

134°30' 20' 10' 134°00'

62°15'

3397 G "Truitt Peak"

3389 G "Snowcap Mountain"

62°00'

LITTLE SALMON RANGE

LITTLE SALMON LAKE

GLENLYON

Truitt Creek

Drury Rapids

Railway

Survey

RANGE

Creek

MAGUNDY RIVER

PELLY

BIG SALMON MOUNTAINS

RANGE

Walsh Creek

Lokken Creek

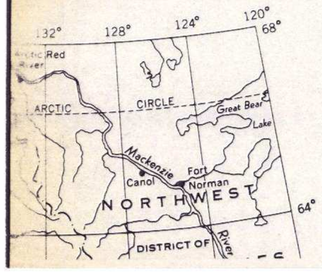
Sotteraz Creek

MAP 3396G

TRUITT CREEK

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale: One Inch to One Mile — 1



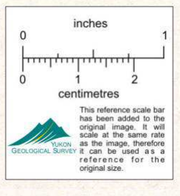
ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field):

500 gammas . . . . . .

100 gammas . . . . . .

20 gammas . . . . . .

10 gammas . . . . . .



Airborne Magnetic Survey, June 1964 to February 1966, by Canadian Aero Service Limited, Ottawa.

No correction has been made for regional variation

The planimetry for this map was obtained from

PUBLISHED 1966

The magnetic data on this map were comp recorded along the flight lines shown. The anoma magnetic contours are dependent on the variable the underlying rocks, and may be due to condition depths below the surface. High magnetic anoma the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro have a relatively high iron content, but in special or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic ore m the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or st

LEGEND

CENOZOIC

QUARTERNARY
RECENT
29 — Stream deposits, sand, gravel, and silt

PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT
28 — Glacial sand, gravel, silt, clay and till; volcanic ash; bog deposits, and soil

TERTIARY
27 — 27a, basaltic flows; minor shale and conglomerate; 27b, trachytic and basaltic flows; may be younger than 27a

26 — 26a, granite (quartz-feldspar) porphyry; 26b, rhyolite (quartz) porphyry

MESOZOIC

JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS AND (?) EARLIER
25 — 25a, biotite granodiorite and quartz monzonite, minor leuco-quartz monzonite and biotite-hornblende quartz diorite; 25b, biotite-hornblende granodiorite, quartz monzonite, and quartz diorite; 25c, augite-hornblende monzonite and syenite; minor diorite and mafic rocks; 25d, gneissose granitic rocks

UPPER JURASSIC (?) AND LOWER CRETACEOUS (?)
TANTALUS GROUP (?)
24 — Chert pebble and cobble conglomerate, and sandstone

JURASSIC
LOWER JURASSIC AND LATER
LABERGE GROUP
23 — Arkose and conglomerate; sandstone, siltstone, and argillite

TRIASSIC
UPPER TRIASSIC
LEWES RIVER GROUP
22 — Grey limestone

21 — Basaltic and andesitic volcanic rocks, conglomerate, and greywacke

MISSISSIPPIAN OR LATER
20 — Conglomerate, shale, and sandstone

19 — Andesitic and basaltic flows, breccia, and tuff; diorite; slate, phyllite, slaty limestone, chert, and carbonaceous shale

18 — Andesitic and basaltic flows, breccia, and tuff; minor rhyolite breccia and argillite

17 — Grey crystalline limestone and limestone breccia and conglomerate (in part interbedded with 16, may represent several limestone units)

16 — Serpentinite

MISSISSIPPIAN AND (?) LATER
15 — Thin-bedded chert, argillite, and quartzite; minor limestone

MISSISSIPPIAN
LOWER MISSISSIPPIAN
14 — Dark grey and black crystalline limestone; minor argillite and chert

MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR EARLIER
13 — 13a, metamorphosed volcanic rocks; greenstone and greenschist (hornblende-albite-epidote-quartz rocks); quartz-chlorite schist, argillite, and limestone; 13b, 13a with many small bodies of serpentinite

12 — 12a, metamorphosed greywacke (quartz-hornblende-epidote-albite-biotite-chlorite schist), grey sericitic and chloritic quartzite, white sericitic quartzite, greenstone, limestone, and lime-silicate rocks (uncertain stratigraphic relationships to 12b and 13a); 12b, feldspathic sericitic quartzite, limy quartzite, shale, argillite, varicoloured slate, greenstone, and limestone; 12c, 12b in a complex with altered and sheared granitic rocks

11 — Grey crystalline limestone, locally crinoidal (interbedded with 12 and 13, probably represents several limestone units)

10 — Chert pebble and cobble conglomerate, slate, sandstone, and greenstone

9 — Grey and brown chert pebble and cobble conglomerate and breccia; minor quartzite, slate, and bedded chert

8 — Dark, bedded chert, varicoloured slate, sandstone, quartzite, limestone and conglomerate

SILURIAN (?) AND DEVONIAN (?)
7 — White and grey quartzite, dolomitic quartzite, slate and argillite

6 — Grey and buff dolomite, siliceous dolomite, and grey slaty limestone (interbedded with 7; may represent two carbonate units)

CAMBRIAN (?) AND/OR ORDOVICIAN (?)
MIDDLE AND UPPER CAMBRIAN (?) AND/OR ORDOVICIAN (?)
5 — Thin-bedded shale, argillite, and siliceous limestone; rhyolitic tuff and flows; greenstone and minor hornfels (may, in part, be equivalent to 4)

4 — Slate, phyllite, spotted slate, and hornfels

CAMBRIAN (?)
LOWER AND/OR MIDDLE CAMBRIAN (?)
3 — Thin-bedded, grey and buff, crystalline limestone, phyllitic limestone, lime-silicate gneiss, and skarn

PROTEROZOIC AND/OR PALAEOZOIC

CAMBRIAN (?) AND/OR EARLIER (?)
LOWER CAMBRIAN (?) AND/OR EARLIER (?)
2 — Limestone, lime-silicate gneiss, amphibolite, and skarn; minor quartzose rocks (beds and lenses within 1 and inclusions within 25a)

1 — Micaceous quartzite and quartz-mica schist; minor limy rocks

R — Metamorphic rocks

LITTLE SALMON LAKE

MAGUNDY RIVER

LOKKER CR.

SHEET 105-L/1 TRUITT CREEK

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360
Miles

LEGEND

JURASSIC and/or CRETACEOUS or EARLIER
JKgr — Pink biotite-hornblende granite, fine to coarse grained, locally porphyritic. Quartz feldspar porphyry.

JKgd — Fine-grained hornblende granodiorite.

MISSISSIPPIAN (?) or EARLIER
Mls — Limestone

Mub — Serpentine with antigonite

LOWER CAMBRIAN (?) and/or EARLIER (?)
eCgn — Injection and granite gneiss, fine grained granite sills.

eCsc — schist (undivided), mainly quartz-mica schist.

eCmb — Marble and skarn beds and lenses intercalated with schist and gneiss.

Geological boundary (defined, approximate) ..... ~ ~
Bedding (inclined, vertical, tops not indicated) ..... /
Bedding (overturned) ..... /
Schistosity (inclined, vertical) ..... /
Fault (defined, approximate, assumed) ..... ~ ~ ~
Anticline, approximate ..... + +
Syncline, approximate ..... + +
Fossil locality ..... (F)
Mineral occurrence (lead Pb, zinc Zn) ..... x Pb, Zn

Geology by R. B. Campbell, 1949 to 1954 and J. O. Wheeler, 1956.
Descriptive notes by R. B. Campbell

In response to public demand for earlier publication, Preliminary Series maps are issued in this simplified form and will be clearer to read if all or some of the map units are hand-coloured

SOURCES of GEOLOGIC DATA:
1. Tintina Project, 1969.

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 scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

134°00'
62°30'

Var Creek

Glenlyon

Pelly Anvil Creek

Pelly River

Glenlyon Lake

8,1,42,250

12,5,62,200

7,10,46,355

12,13,61,400

12,3,74,412

10,5,94,1200

4,3,40,166

7,3,36,242

10,3,64,282

12,5,72,400

10,3,74,388

12,10,68,201

12,3,57,214

10,3,55,265

13,1,70,470

10,3,92,455

Felix Creek

Truitt Peak

Drury Creek

62°15'

134°30'

20'

10'

134°00

GEOCHEMISTRY

SCALE: 1" = 1 mile

Cu	○ 80-120	Pb	○ 60-90	Zn	○ 400-600
	○ 120-200		○ 90-150		○ 600-1000
	○ >200		○ >150		○ >1000

TRUITT PEAK

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

105 L/8

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

SHEET 105 E/16

134°30' 25' 20' 15' 10' 05' 134°00'

62°00'

55'

50'

61°45'

Joins Map 1398 G, "Big Salmon"

Joins Map 1400 G, "Mount Patterson"

Joins Map 1396 G, "Teraktu Creek"

Lokken Creek
Illusion Creek
North Big Salmon River
Salmon River
Carlson Creek
Solitary Creek
MAGNETIC CONTROL LINE

PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP WORK
1970

SCALE : 1" = 1 mile

Silt sample
Soil sample
Magnetic anomaly

PUBLISHED, 1963

MAP 1399G

SOLITARY MOUNTAIN

YUKON TERRITORY

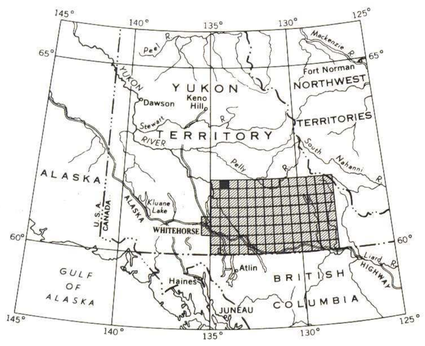
Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360
Miles
1 1/2 0 1 2 3

Air photographs covering this map-area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas
100 gammas
20 gammas
10 gammas
Magnetic depression

Flight lines
Flight altitude: nominally 1000 feet above ground level where terrain permitted.



INDEX MAP

Airborne Magnetic Survey, June to September, 1961, by Aero Surveys Ltd.

No correction has been made for regional variation.

The planimetry for this map was obtained from topographical map sheets, published by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expr magnetic contours are dependent on the variable magnetic the underlying rocks, and may be due to conditions near, or depths below the surface. High magnetic anomalies norm the presence of basic rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, or serpe have a relatively high iron content, but in special instances or partly due, to concentrations of magnetic ore minerals. the magnetic anomalies, various rock bodies or structural fe as faults or folds, may be traced into, or across, areas of fe crops. In many instances, however, no interpretation of p omalies may be possible without further geological informati

GEOPHYSICS PAPER 1399

SOLITARY MOUNTAIN

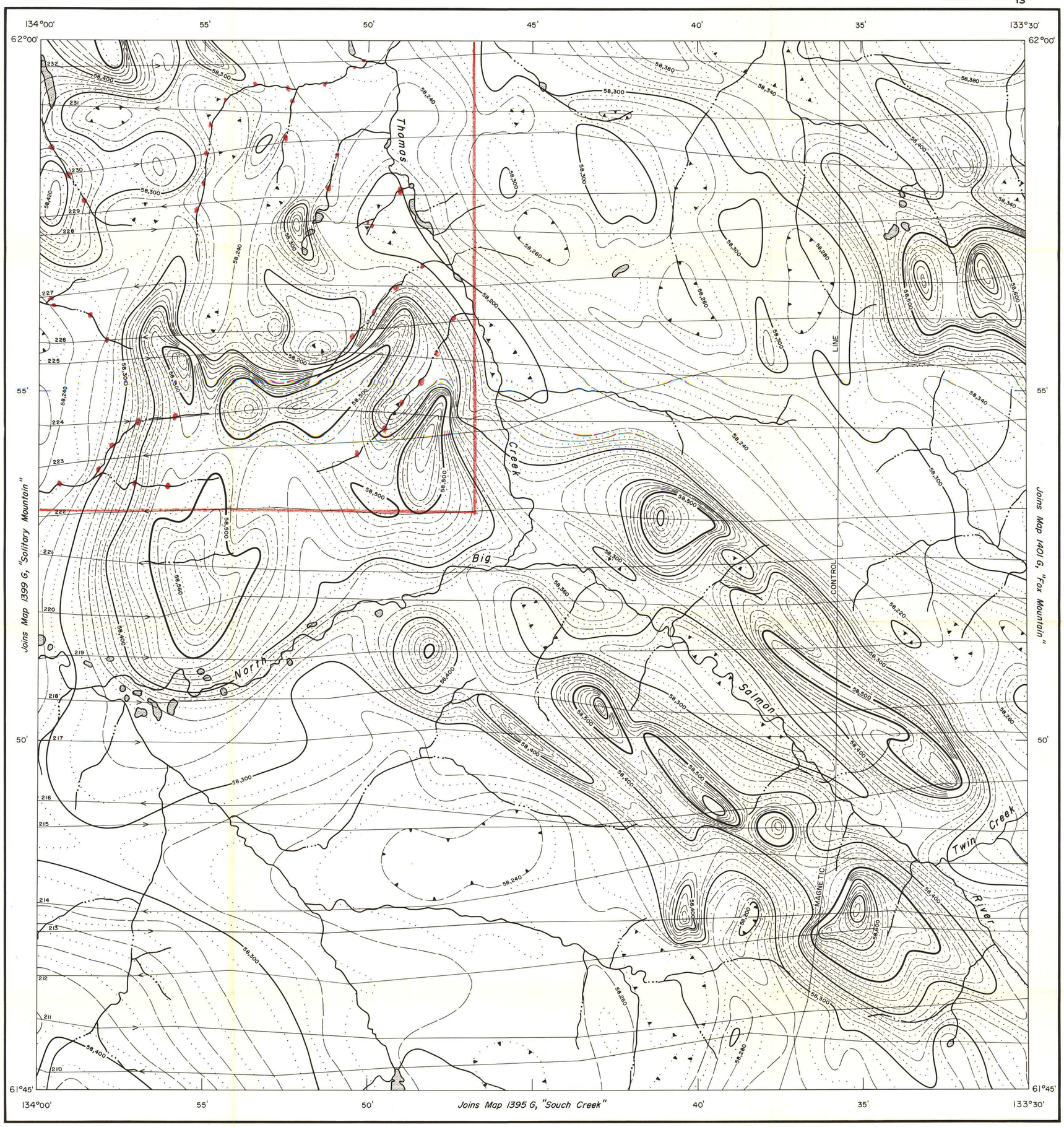
YUKON TERRITORY

SHEET 105 E/16

AEROMAGNETIC SERIES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

SHEET 105 F/13



PROPOSED FOLLOW-UP WORK
1970

SCALE : 1" = 1 mile

Magnetic anomaly

Silt sample

Soil sample

PUBLISHED, 1963

MAP 1400G

MOUNT PATTERSON

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360 Miles

1 1/2 0 1 2 3

Air photographs covering this map-area may be obtained through the National Air Photographic Library, Topographical Survey, Ottawa, Ontario.

ISOMAGNETIC LINES (absolute total field)

500 gammas

100 gammas

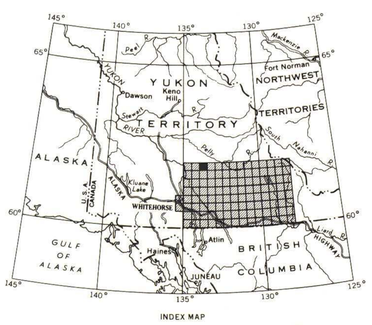
20 gammas

10 gammas

Magnetic depression

Flight lines

Flight altitude: nominally 1000 feet above ground level where terrain permitted.

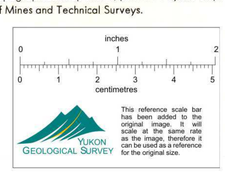


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GEOPHYSICS PAPER 1400

MOUNT PATTERSON

YUKON TERRITORY

SHEET 105 F/13