105-K

013593

HESS PROJECT

SUMMARY

February 28th, 1969

HESS RIVER AREA

SUMMARY

Geological mapping in the 1968 season succeeded in determining the gross structural features of the area. The area of contact between Proterozoic and Paleozoic rocks was mapped in greatest detail. Several new granodiorite - quartz - monzonite stocks were discovered and the contacts of previously known intrusions were more accurately delineated.

Geochemical drainage surveys have equipped us with a regional standard for comparison and statistical evaluation of results. A large number of geochemical anomalies have been discovered, many of which merit further study. A research program has been embarked upon to explain the local abundance of zinc in the Bob Group - Mt. Aho Area.

Prospecting work has made possible the correlation of geochemical data with actual mineralization. Descriptions of the showings examined are included in this report.

CONCLUSIONS

Reconnaissance geological coverage has been adequate to provide a regional control for silt sampling. Geochemical work has revealed anomalous results in proximity to intrusive rocks or linear features of regional extent. Work in the vicinity of properties staked in the 1967 season has proven our approach to be a valid one. Proterozoic to Cambrian rocks, intrusive stocks, as well as northeast and northwest trending lineaments and faults are good guides to mineralization. Continued comprehensive coverage and systematic evaluation of results should bring our explorations to fruition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further geological and geochemical work should be done in the Emerald - Arrowhead Lakes Area (105-O-11). Geological mapping of the intrusive contacts and structures, coupled with prospecting and a district-wide stream-sediment survey should be effected. Geochemical anomalies detected in the 1967-68 season should be tested at that time. This work should be completed by a 17 man crew in approximately 15 days (June 21 - July 5).

Subsequently, work should be initiated in the Bob Group - Mount Aho Area, utilizing a 5 man crew. Approximately 18 days (July 6 - July 24) would be required to complete this work. During this period, geochemical anomalies discovered during the 1968 field season (see "Geochemistry") should be re-examined from a base camp at Swan Lake (see detailed budgets for cost estimates).

Some work would be done in the western parts of the Vole Creek Area in the latter part of the season. This would be work connected with continued reconnaissance and would be based at Big Kalzas Lake.

LAFORCE LAKE - MOUNT SELOUS AREA

SUMMARY

Geological mapping in the latter part of the 1968 season was restricted to spot check work in areas of immediate economic interest. Several new quartz-monzonite intrusions were discovered and the contacts of some - previously known - were more accurately outlined.

Geochemical drainage surveys have equipped us with a regional standard for comparison and statistical evaluation of results. A large number of geochemical anomalies have been discovered, many of which merit further study. A comparative evaluation of these anomalies is included in this report.

Prospecting work has made possible the correlation of geochemical data with actual mineralization. It was also successful in discovering several showings which show promise in a new mineralized district. Descriptions of the showings examined are included in this report.

CONCLUSIONS

Reconnaissance geochemical survey coverage was not completed in the Laforce Lake - Mount Selous Area. In the areas surveyed, anomalous results have been found in proximity to intrusive rocks or regional linear features. Showings discovered in the latter part of the 1968 season merit further work. Zones with anomalous geochemical results in several cases are also worth doing follow-up work on.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Laforce Lake camp should be re-opened as early as possible in the 1969 season and work begun in the Peak 5267 area. Geological mapping should be done in conjunction with this work which would take four (4) men approximately ten days to complete.

At the same time reconnaissance silt sampling, started in the 1968 season, could be completed and anomalous zones revealed by surveys in 1968 could be examined by geological personnel. This work should be completed by a 17 man crew in approximately twenty-one days (May 31 - June 20).

PROPERTY EXAMINATIONS

The following is a brief summary of the results of the property evaluation program in the Hess area during the 1968 field season:

SCOT GROUP *

In September, 1967, on the results of a reconnaissance geochemical program, the Scot 1-24 mineral claims were staked. They covered an area of high zinc values in soils.

Follow-up work was done on the Scot Group in the period June 21 to July 15, 1968. During this time, a grid was cut over the area of interest (total footage 67,200 ft.). Work done on this grid consisted of geologic mapping and prospecting, geochemical sampling, and magnetic and electromagnetic geophysical surveying. Silt sampling was done on all drainages in the area.

The Scot Group is within a thick, steeply dipping Ordovician-Devonian section composed mainly of black chert, black shales, and slates and minor limestone, quartzite and phyllite. In the grid area, outcrop is very limit d. Only one small sulphide showing has been found. It consists of very minor tetrahedrite in a narrow quartz-calcite vein. The vein cuts black cherts, shales and limestone.

In the eastern grid area is an area of about 400 ft. by 500 ft.

* (This claim group consists of 24 claims staked and held by location in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.)

in which carbonate rich ground water has emerged to the surface, depositing a light, porous chemical sediment of calcium carbonate (travertine). Travertine float was found over a wide area on the eastern portion of the grid.

Silt samples were taken from all drainages in the claim group area. A zone of very high zinc values (to 8000 ppm) was found in drainages on the slope east of the creek draining Jake Lake, in the eastern grid area.

The results of the soil sampling survey outlined a strong, well defined zinc anomaly in the eastern grid area. East of the creek a zone of about 1600 ft. by 2400 ft. has values of between 5000 ppm and 35,000 ppm zinc.

There is no outcrop within the anomalous area. The carbonate seepage area mentioned above is within the anomaly. Travertine float was found close to nearly all high zinc geochemical results. In a rock geochemical determination, the travertine ran 9000 ppm zinc.

The geophysical surveys were not successful in defining any economically significant targets. The magnetic responses were all of a very "flat" nature and the elctromagnetic results were very irregular and chaotic, which is thought to be due to the high and varying percentage of graphite in the Ordovician-Devonian sediments.

A large unexplained zinc geochemical anomaly was outlined by soil and silt sampling. Because of this anomaly, and because of the indicated presence of a host rock suitable for replacement (carbonate), the following additional work is recommended:

1. Line cutting to reduce the line spacing to 400 ft. in the anomalous zone.

2. Soil sampling on the above lines.
3. Detailed search for outcrop in the anomalous zone, and the sinking of test pits on the geochemical "highs".
4. Bulldozer trenching or diamond drilling contingent on the results of the above additional work.

ART GROUP

The Art group was evaluated by the Hess Properties crew during the period of June 6 to July 15, 1968. The crew consisted of a geologist, 2 student assistants, 2 linecutters and a cook.

The Art Group was staked in 1967 on the basis of high copper, lead and zinc values in soils obtained on a reconnaissance soil sample traverse along the valley bottom.

In July, 1968, a grid was cut over the area of interest (800 foot line spacing, total footage 41,000 ft.). Over this grid geology was mapped and soil samples were collected at 100 ft. intervals on all grid lines. Magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were also run.

Regionally, the claim group is within a thick Ordovician-Devonian section composed mainly of black chert, black shales and slates and minor limestone, quartzite, argillite and phyllite.

The sediments are quite uniformly steeply dipping, and strike in an easterly to southeasterly direction.

The grid area is underlain by Ordovician-Devonian, unit 3a. This unit has been broken down to include:

3a - (i) Dark grey to black graphitic chert.
3a - (ii) Light to dark grey massively bedded argillite.

The general strike is about 115° and dipping steeply to the north or south. A number of aplitic sills have intruded the above units. A small granitic intrusive is located just west of the grid area. The granitic intrusive has produced strong hornfelsic alteration in the western grid area. The hornfels is thinly banded, light to dark grey and very siliceous. The black cherts tend to become bleached and re-crystallized near the intrusive contact. In places the hornfels is quite pyrite-rich and rusty. Other than pyrite in the hornfels, no sulphides were seen in the area.

A total of 326 soil samples were taken at 100 ft. intervals on the grid with 800 ft. line spacing. Copper and zinc values were found to be quite high in the hornfelsed northwest section of the grid. A small coincident copper-zinc anomaly centred at line 72W, 5+00S is in an area of highly fractured black chert laced with small quartz veinlets, again, no sulphides other than very minor pyrite was noted. In other places on the grid there are a few small random high copper and zinc values but none that are coincident.

A magnetometer survey was run over the grid. The area of hornfelsic alteration is all above magnetic background. A large overburden covered anomalous area is located in the south-central grid area. The causative structure of this anomaly is possibly a small intrusive plug. The magnetic anomaly does not coincide with any of the geochemical anomalies.

Crone EM (JEM) horizontal loop was also run over the grid. The only positive results recorded could be attributed to high pyrite content in the hornfels.

No significant sulphide mineralization was seen in the area, either in place or as float. Outcrop over the best coincident copper and zinc geochemistry consists of fractured graphitic chert laced with quartz stringers. No coincidence is apparent

between geophysical and geochemical responses. On the basis of the above, the Art mineral claims are being allowed to lapse.

TOM GROUP

The Tom Group of mineral claims was evaluated during the period of July 16 to July 21, 1968. The crew working on the property consisted of a geologist and two student assistant prospectors.

The claim group was staked last year to cover a gossan zone discovered by aerial reconnaissance. Regional soil and gossan sampling in the vicinity produced some anomalous copper and zinc values. Also last year, one small piece of mineralized float, vein quartz containing tetrahedrite which assayed 66.8 oz/ton silver, was found on the property.

The work done on the claims this year consisted of geological mapping and prospecting. The claim group is above timberline and outcrop exposure is close to 100 percent throughout. Because of this, no geochemical or geophysical work was considered necessary for preliminary evaluation.

The claim group is within a thick Ordovician-Devonian section of black cherts and shales, chert pebble conglomerate and minor graphitic dolomite, grey argillite and grey shale. The regional strike is from 120° to 140° and dips are moderate to steep to the southwest.

A Cretaceous granitic intrusive is found just to the northeast of the claim group. Intense hornfelsic alteration was noted in a wide halo around this intrusive. In this area, bedding attitudes are very variable. The hornfels is banded, pyrite-rich, and very siliceous. The black cherts have been somewhat bleached and re-crystallized. Weathered surfaces of the

hornfels are rusty. No sulphides, other than pyrite, were seen in this area.

The southwest half of the claim group is underlain by a thick section of chert pebble conglomerate (unit 3d). This rock is very clean, compact, massive and highly resistant to weathering. The northeast section of the claim group is underlain mainly by black shale and chert, with minor grey argillite and graphitic dolomite.

A number of fine to medium-grained intrusive dikes were noted around the pluton, but no sulphide mineralization was associated with them.

A barite vein, and a number of narrow quartz-calcite veins were found east of the claim group, but, again, no associated sulphide mineralization was seen.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The area was mapped and prospected in detail. There were no encouraging results of any kind.

It is thought that the gossans in the streams in this area are a product of the high pyrite content in the hornfelsic halo around the pluton.

The Tom group of mineral claims is being allowed to lapse.

PROPERTY EXAMINATIONS

The following is a brief summary of the results of the property evaluation program in the Hess area during the 1968 field season:

IVOR GROUP

The Hess Properties crew spent from June 10 to June 20, 1968, evaluating the Ivor Group. The crew consisted of a geologist, two soil samplers, two linecutters, and a cook. The purpose was to investigate an area of high zinc values obtained from reconnaissance soil and gossan sampling during the 1967 field season.

The area was geologically mapped and prospected. A grid was cut over the most promising area on the basis of the reconnaissance soil geochemistry. Soil sampling and rock geochemical sampling were carried out over this grid. Silt samples were taken from all drainages on and in the vicinity of the claim group.

The claim group is underlain by sediments of Ordovician-Devonian age, striking about 100° and steeply dipping. The most abundant rock types in this section are very graphitic cherts and slates, and chert pebble conglomerate. A small intrusive plug is located about 2 miles west of the claim group. No sulphide mineralization of any description was seen in the claim group area.

A number of anomalous zones of soil and silt geochemical values were outlined in the claim group area. These anomalies occur

over graphitic shales and cherts. Although outcrop is relatively abundant in the area of interest, no sulphide mineralization that could explain the geochemical anomalies was found, either in place or as float.

It is recommended that no concrete plans for further work in this area be made until some research is undertaken to determine the significance and reliability of our geochemical methods and results in a highly graphitic geological environment such as the one we are dealing with in this area. The Ivor claims are being allowed to lapse.

LAD GROUP *

Work on the Lad Group during the 1968 field season consisted of cutting a grid (approximately 90 line miles) over which geological mapping and prospecting, geochemical soil and silt sampling, magnetic and electromagnetic surveying, and some hand trenching was done. An airborne mag.-EM survey was also carried out in the Mt. Selous area.

As a result of the above work, several new zones of strong silver-lead-zinc-copper mineralization have been discovered. The mineralization occurs in vein fracture zones, as shear zone impregnations, and as skarn-type replacements in limestone units. Its strong and general lithologic and structural environment suggests attractive possibilities of defining substantial sections of economic grade.

One showing, exposed for a strike length of about 50 ft., and open on both ends, consists of two parallel, closely spaced, vein systems with skarn-type sulphide mineralization. The sulphide zones, each varying in width from about 10 ft. to 1 ft.

* (This claim group consists of 208 claims staked and held by location in accordance with the Yukon Quartz Mining Act).

but averaging about 5 ft., have an average assay across each of them of about 6 oz/Ton silver, 6¢ lead, 3% zinc and 2% copper. Grab samples assay up to 37 oz/Ton silver, 18% lead, 17% zinc and 4.5% copper.

Several very interesting zones of anomalous lead and copper-zinc values in soil have been outlined and detailed in over-burden covered area by the geochemical surveys.

The results of the airborne mag.-EM survey have not yet been compiled.

A program of bulldozer trenching of showings and geochemical anomalies and follow-up diamond drilling is planned for next season.

More detailed information on the Hess area 1968 property evaluation results may be found in the separate reports written on each claim group.

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

BOB MINERAL CLAIM GROUP
(Bob 1-4)

By: M. E. Coates

The Bob Group of mineral claims was staked in October, 1967 (See Fig.1 and maps for 105-N-9 for location). Three large gossans, spotted during aerial reconnaissance of the area, yielded high zinc values. Four claims were staked to cover the area immediately surrounding the gossans. Ground follow-up in 1967 consisted mainly of geochemical sampling of the gossans and several contour soil-sample traverses along the hillside.

In the 1968 season it was decided that additional work should be done in the general vicinity to more accurately define the size and location of the anomalous source. Stream sediment sampling was done on all the nearby drainages and the area was mapped geologically.

Late in the 1968 season it was decided the four existing claims would be dropped and that staking of alternative sites would depend on the results of research into the rock geochemistry of the area.

Statistical treatment of the geochemical data failed to reveal any strong positive correlations to explain the zinc anomalies. Further follow-up work is planned for the 1969 season. Six men should spend two weeks in the area doing detailed geology, prospecting and follow-up geochemistry.

CERTIFICATE

I, R. E. Gordon Davis of 5555 Newmont Wynd, Vancouver, British Columbia, certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and hold a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering, 1962.

2. I have been a member of the Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia since 1966.

3. I have been engaged in the profession of Geological Engineering for seven years.

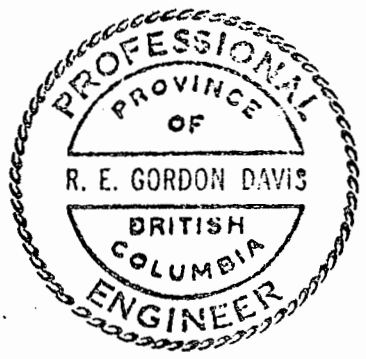
4. This report is a compilation of the summaries, conclusions and recommendations extracted from more detailed reports prepared by M. E. Coates and T. J. Adamson of Atlas Explorations Limited.

5. I visited the Hess Project Area in July, 1968, and examined the Lad Claim Group at that time.

6. I am Executive Vice-President and Director of Atlas Explorations Limited.

7. I am a shareholder of Atlas Explorations Limited and have an assessable interest in the Hess Project through the Hess Syndicate for which Atlas Explorations Limited is the managing partner.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 28th day of February, 1969.



R. E. Gordon Davis

LEGEND

CRETACEOUS (?)

Kgr — Granite

MISSISSIPPIAN(?) and/or LATER

Man — Andesite and greenstone GSC Unit 8.

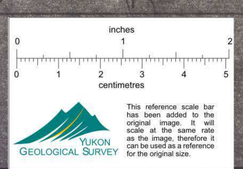
Mpl — Phyllite, limey slate, schist, minor limestone and greenstone. GSC Unit 7.

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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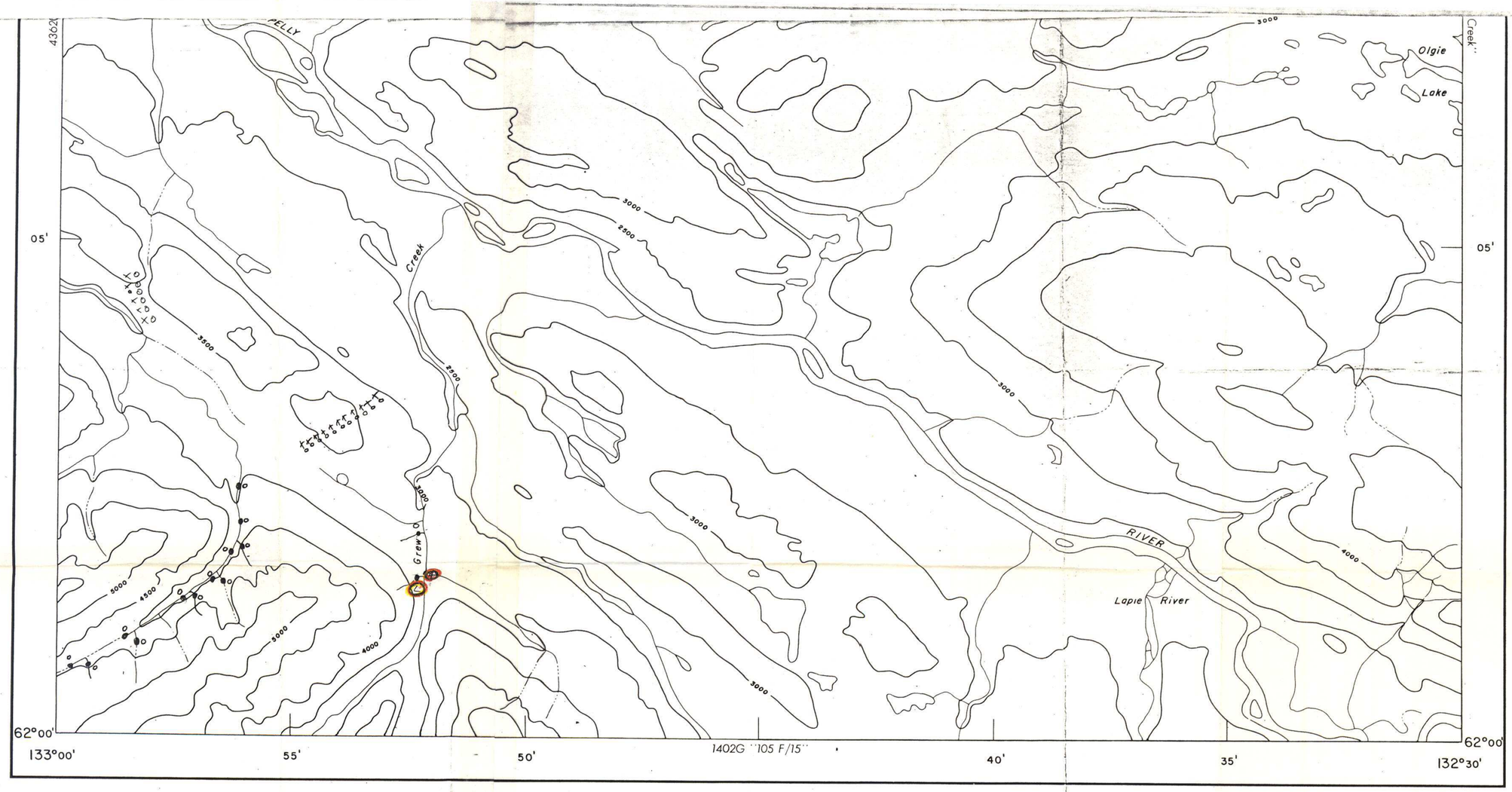
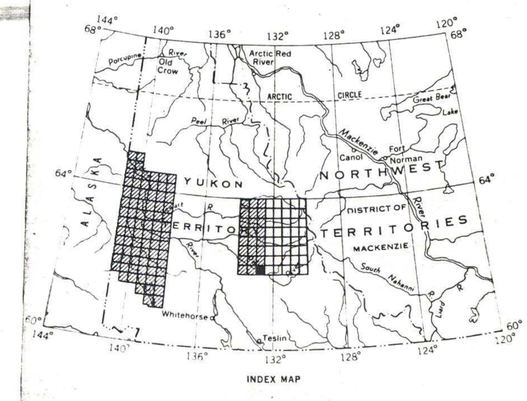
YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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

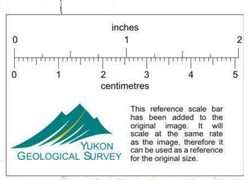
1 1/2 0 1 2 3

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



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

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

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'

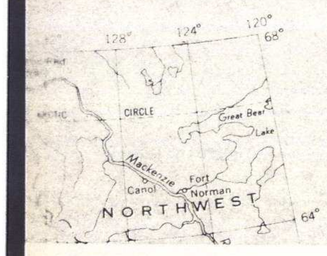
4352G 105 K/4

134°00' 55' 50' 40' 35' 133°30'

MAP 4353 G

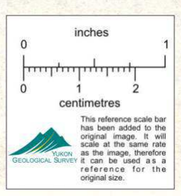
ROSE MOUNTAIN

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

62° 00'
134° 30'
134° 00'
62° 00'

Assays Cu Pb Zn Mn W

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

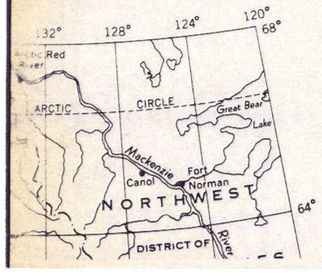
Sotteraz Creek

MAP 3396G

TRUITT CREEK

YUKON TERRITORY

Scale: One Inch to One Mile — 1



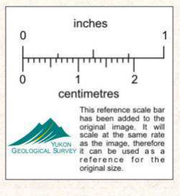
ISOMAGNETIC LINES (total field):

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

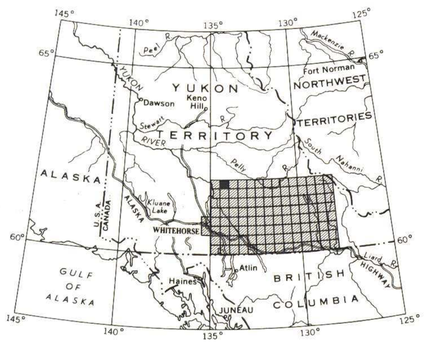
Scale: One Inch to One Mile = 1/63,360
Miles
1 1/2 0 1 2 3

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

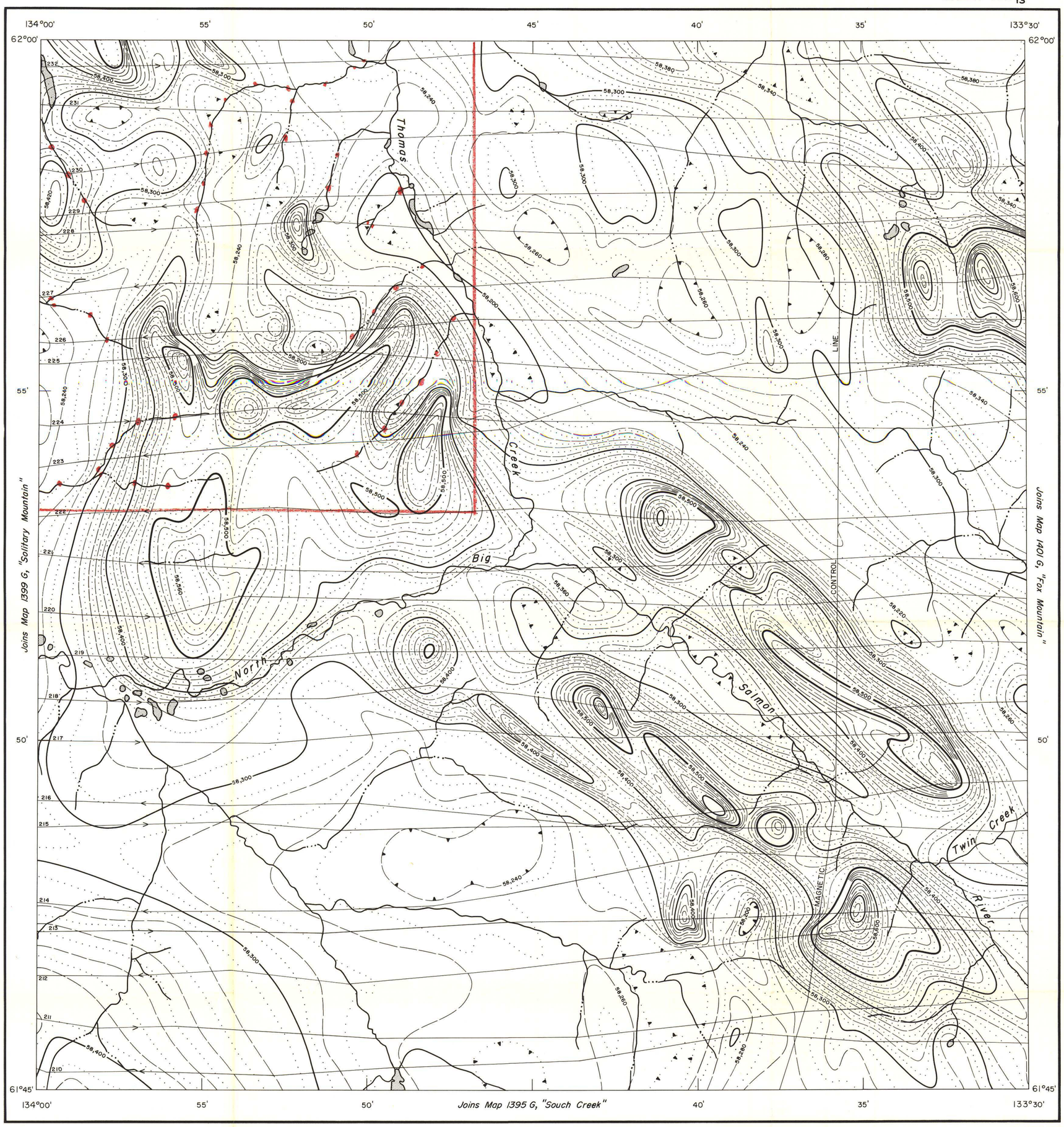
YUKON TERRITORY

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

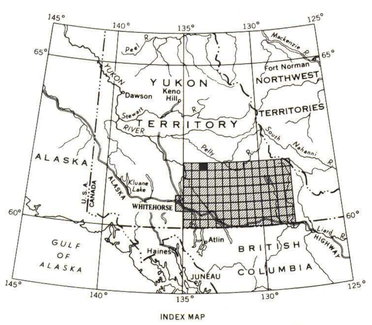
20 gammas

10 gammas

Magnetic depression

Flight lines

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

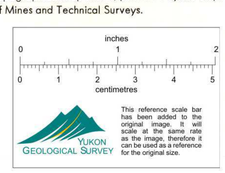


INDEX MAP

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.



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 1400

MOUNT PATTERSON

YUKON TERRITORY

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