013685

SILVER CLAIM
EXAMINATION REPORT

by

T. L. Sadlier-Brown

September 26, 1967

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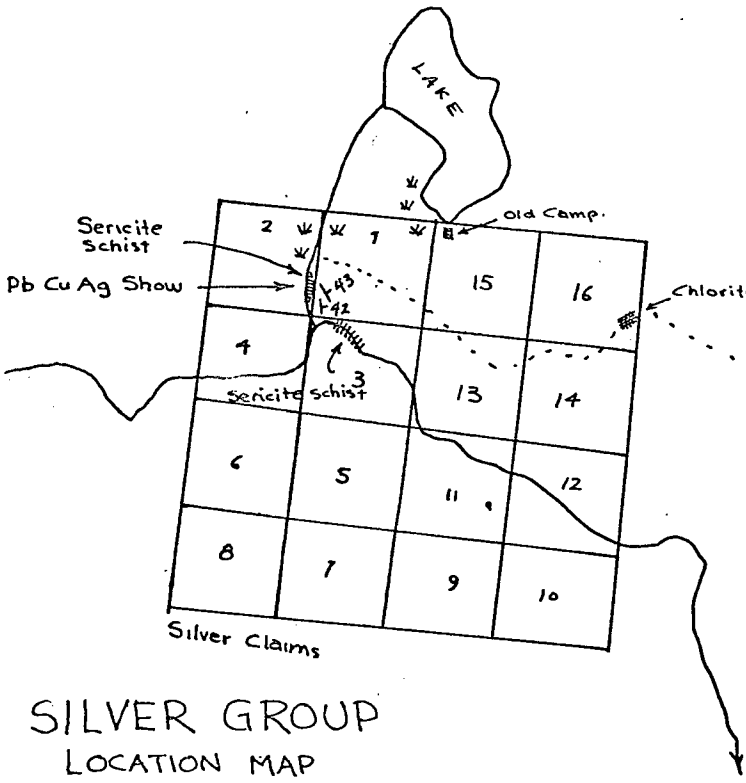
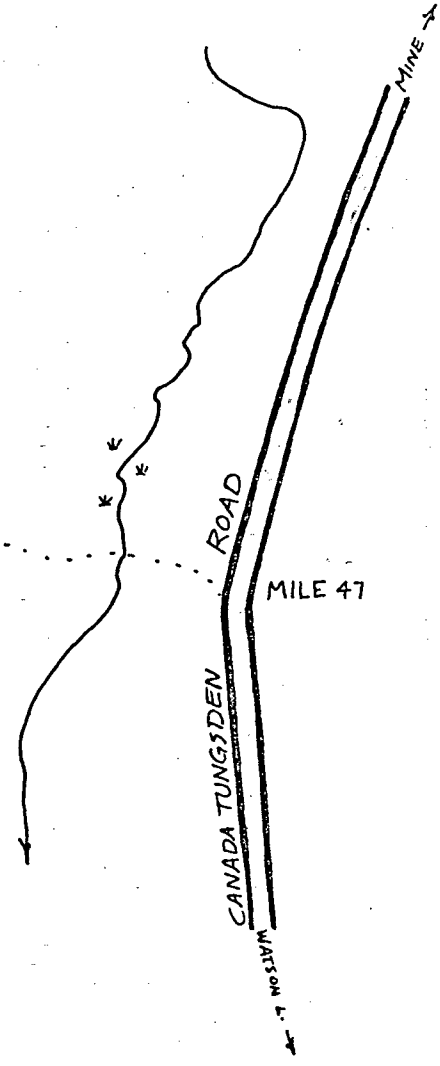
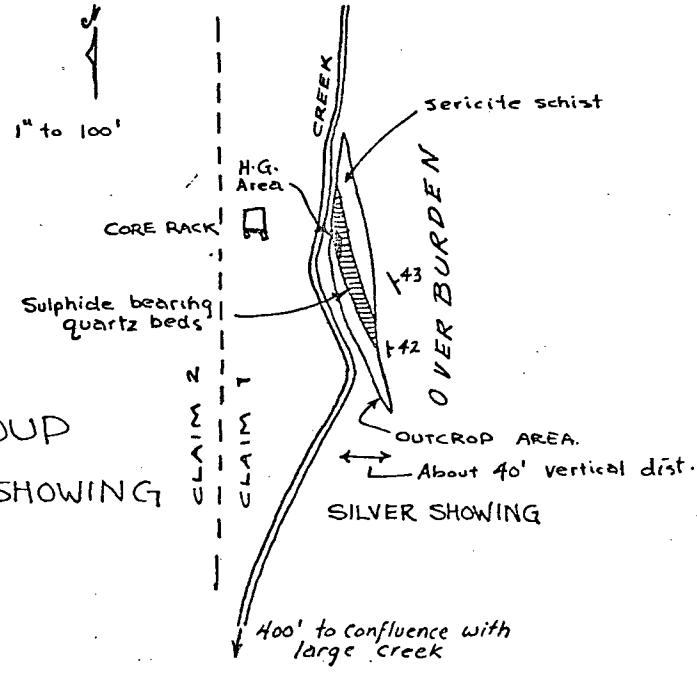


SILVER GROUP
LOCATION MAP
1" = ½ mi





SILVER GROUP
SKETCH OF SHOWING

T. Sadlier-Brown

INTRODUCTION

The "Silver Group" is a block of 16 contiguous claims about two miles west of mile 47 of the Canada Tungsden Road and located on Yukon Claim sheet 105-H-1.

The property may be reached by driving about 115 miles from Watson Lake to mile 47 on the Cantung road then following a well-blazed trail for about 4 miles to the showing area.

GEOLOGY

Except in the creek gulleys, outcrop is very scarce. Overburden in the area is a sandy lake or river deposit forming a series of benches or terraces increasing in elevation to the west. These are cut by several stream gullies and forested with spruce and only light underbrush.

Bedrock is visible in the valley of a large creek flowing east through the centre of the claim block and in at least two of its tributaries. In one of these in the northeastern part of the claim group is an occurrence of light green chlorite schist. In the west central and northwesterly part of the area all outcrop is dark grey sericite schist, with occasional quartz bands. In the vicinity of the showings, which are in a creek gulley on the line between claims 1 and 2, beds are often crenulated but general attitudes of 150NE 43 and 172 E 42 were observed. This rough northwest strike appears to be fairly consistent in the northwest corner of the claim block.

Mineralization occurs in a small canyon about 500 feet north of the mouth of a tributary to the large easterly flowing creek

(see map)

Galena, pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and siderite occur closely associated with the quartz horizons found in the schist in the east wall of the canyon. Galena is fine to medium grained and occurs both massive and disseminated in the quartz and immediately adjacent schist over widths of 6" to 1' and lengths of up to two feet.

Pyrrhotite too is both massive and disseminated in the quartz vein. Chalcopyrite occurs disseminated in the galen-rich material and siderite as brown patches in the quartz vein.

The veins or horizons of quartz are rust-stained on the weathered surface and can be traced for about 75 feet along the wall of the canyon although sulphides were only observed in one confined area. The zone of quartz veining has a maximum thickness of about 5 feet while individual bands are anywhere from one-eighth of an inch to two feet thick. The bands tend to pinch and swell along their strike and disappear beneath the creek bed at the north end of the exposed area, and beneath overburden above the exposed face to the south.

Some core boxes and a small amount of core are present on a rack beside the creek opposite the showing. No mineralization was observed in what remains of the core which consists of sericite schist and quartz.

A few lumps of nearly massive pyrrhotite, probably blasted from the face were, however, found nearby.

Four samples were taken from the showing, Results

are as follows:

No.		Pb	Ag	Zn	Cu
A0134	Silt from creek below showing	.1%	3 ppm	.085%	____
A0135	Talus from below HG zone	.098%	3.5 ppm	.07%	____
A0136	HG Galena & chalcopyrite in schist and quartz	8.31%	1.68 ppm	1.03%	0.03
A0137	3 foot sample across mineralized zone	0.04%	0.38 ppm	0.04%	0.02

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Mineralization on the Silver Group appears to be controlled by a nearly conformable quartz vein or system of veins in the schistoze country rock. This being the case it does not seem likely that a body of much larger proportions than that opened up in the creek gulley will be found. As grades do not indicate a high grade silver deposit it is recommended that, unless encouraging additional geophysical (also mag. etc.) or geochemical results become available, no further work be done.