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GLENNA - LAKE CLAIM GROUP - *Cliff Turner*

October 16, 1965.

NORQUEST JOINT VENTURE

013714

To: The Management Committee
From: A. F. Reeve, Project Manager.

Introduction

This report is based on work done by the Norquest property examination crew in August and September 1965. During the period of August 1st to 9th, the property was mapped at 400 scale, prospected in detail and sampled. On August 15th and 16th, reconnaissance mapping was done on portions of the mineralized structure which extend beyond the claim boundaries. On September 13th, ten magnetometer traverses were run over buried portions of the zone of interest. The writer examined the property and adjacent areas on August 7, 17, and September 13th. Access was by helicopter.

The following maps and diagrams are enclosed:

1. Glenna-Lake group, extensions and adjacent properties (1" = 1 mi.)
2. Ten magnetic profiles (1" = 100')
3. Geology plan (1" = 400') showing assay results and geophysical anomalies.

Location

Approximately 61° 15½'N, and 128° 33'W, 9 miles west of the Cantung Road, Frances Lake area, Yukon Territory.

Property

Assessment Anniversaries

16	20 claims	-	Lake 9 to 16	June 23, 1966
		-	Glenna 1 to 12	August 13, 1966.

All claim posts are tagged.

Background

Silver-lead-zinc mineralization was discovered in this area by Cliff Turner in 1964. A specimen obtained at that time assayed (16.3 oz. Ag, 2.92% Pb, 2.35% Zn). The showing was examined briefly by R.D. Walton (1964). Eight claims were staked on the showings on June 7, 1965 and 12 additional claims were staked on August 11, 1965.

Adjacent Properties

(a) "BM" group of 60 claims held by Mt. Billings Venture is located about 1 mile northwest along the same intrusive contact which crosses the Glenna-Lake. A crew which varied in strength from two to six spent about two months on this property. It has been reported that

some significant silver assays were obtained. It is not known if the "BM" group mineralization is related to that on the Glenna-Lake group.

(b) The "Canyon-Lake" group of 16 claims held by Ventures Mining Ltd. of Vancouver lies about 7 miles to the southeast. A prospector of this Company spent several days on the ground. A reconnaissance traverse was run across this property by J.M. Dawson of Norquest. The sedimentary rocks in which the mineralization apparently occurs is distinctively unlike that on the Glenna-Lake. A recent press release in the Northern Miner reports an assay of 15 oz. Ag, 45% Pb (grab sample) obtained by Ventures from this property.

Geology

The Glenna-Lake claims are situated along an east-southeast trending ridge which is mainly composed of meta-sedimentary rocks. The contact of a large batholithic intrusive mass lies about parallel to and just inside the northeast property boundary.

Locally, the intrusive is of granodiorite-quartz monzonite composition. The contact appears to be vertical or dipping steeply southward.

The meta-sediments are impure quartzite, quartz mica schist, paragneiss, limestone and skarn. These rocks strike at S 60° E and dip moderately southward away from the intrusive contact. This sequence is somewhat similar to the siliceous-calcareous rocks which underlie the Copter-Ron group.

Mineralization

Sulphide minerals in the order of their abundance are sphalerite, galena, and minor pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. These occur as small submassive lenses and disseminations in a sequence of skarn bands within a stratigraphic horizon that has a maximum thickness of 300'. Remnants of limestone in this unit are only slightly mineralized at three or four locations. There are up to twenty-five concordant skarn bands which occur within the control horizon. The skarn bands have an estimated average thickness of 3'. The surface trace of this layer runs east-southeast subparallel to the intrusive contact, and 100' to 600' to the south of it. It has been traced along strike for a distance of about 5½ miles. Two miles of this strike length is drift-covered, but float and geophysical results suggest that the horizon is more or less continuous in the buried areas.

The western-most portion of the mineralized formation lies on the Glenna-Lake claims. (3 miles) At the extreme west end of the property the mineralized beds are flexed and cut off by the intrusive. The most heavily mineralized section occurs in this area; it is estimated to be 25' thick and not more than 200' long. Assay results for this portion are as follows:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>W'</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>W₂O₃</u>
70287	25'	.88	4.49	.35	Tr.	5.9	.15

From the preceding section to a point 6000' south-eastward, the mineralized beds are exposed almost continuously along a steep north-facing cliff. The following samples are from this 6000' section. The material sampled includes mineralized skarn bands and barren intercalations of meta-sedimentary rock.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>W'</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>W₂O₃</u>
70288	40'	.29	1.65	.04	Tr.	1.0	.05
70289	12'	Tr.	1.45	.09	Tr.	1.1	Tr.
70290 30% mineralized skarn.	60'	.74	1.85	.06	Tr.	1.8	.03
70291 30% mineralized skarn.	60'	.59	2.25	.02	Tr.	1.4	.01

A selected highgrade specimen from this area assayed as follows:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Pb</u>	<u>Zn</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Ag</u>
70292	26.47	8.35	.24	2.4

From the east end of the above section to a point 4500' south-eastward, the zone is buried; however, float and magnetic anomalies suggest that there is 80 per cent continuity of the mineralized skarn, in this section. It is estimated from float specimens that the mineralization is of about the same grade as that in the 6000' exposed portion.

South-eastward to the property boundary (6000') only scattered occurrences of mineralized float were found.

At the southeastern property boundary, in the creek bed, eight or nine skarn bands outcrop. They average 1' to 2' in thickness and are sparsely mineralized with sphalerite and galena.

About 3000' beyond the property line (southeast), the skarn horizon was picked up again. It was traced intermittently from this point for about 3000'. It consists of two to eight bands of skarn which are sparsely mineralized with sphalerite and galena. Some of the bands are up to 10' thick but are barren in many places.

The results of sampling do not indicate any significantly uniform relationship between silver values and base metals content; suggesting the possibility that the silver is not being directly carried by base metal sulphides.

Conclusions

1. The zinc, lead, silver mineralization on this property and its stratigraphic control horizon demonstrate notable length and continuity. However, assuming that the known exposures are representative of the type of material that can generally be expected, it is unlikely that a zone of presently commercial ore could be developed over substantial mining widths.

2. This property was approached on the basis of silver being the important commodity. There is a remote possibility that sulphide lenses within individual skarn bands could be developed as high-grade silver material. However, preliminary assay results suggest that substantially increased silver values in zones high in sulphide material cannot be predicted. Secondly, massive or submassive sulphides are irregularly localized within any selected band.
3. No significant relationship has been established between the Glenna-Lake and the adjacent properties. The showings on the "BM" to the northwest (Mt. Billings Venture) might possibly be of a similar type, but potential continuity is interrupted by an intrusive between the two properties. The Ventures property on apparent strike to the southeast is underlain by a sequence of rocks which are distinctly different from those on the Glenna-Lake.

Summarizing; it is not likely that a large zone of low-grade commercial material or smaller highgrade bodies could be developed in the Glenna-Lake control horizon. This horizon does not appear to be the direct extension of mineralization which occurs on adjacent properties.

Recommendation

No further work is recommended.