

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

(N. P. L.)

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

INTRODUCTION

Through a prospecting program conducted by Atlas Explorations during the late summer and fall of 1966, numerous lead, zinc and copper showings were discovered and staked. One of these claim groups, the Nar Mineral Claims, is located some 12-1/2 miles east-southeast of the Pelly Lakes Trading Post and covers all known mineral occurrences in that area. Follow-up prospecting revealed sulphides of high silver assay as well as encouraging geochemical soil sample results over areas related to known mineral occurrences.

From June 22 to July 23, 1967, a crew consisting of linecutters, prospectors, geologists and technical field operators, conducted geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys over the Nar Mineral Claims in order to further determine its economic potential.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The NAR Mineral Claims are located approximately 12-1/2 miles east-southeast of the Pelly Lake Trading Post on Pelly Lakes. The location of the Claim Group may be found at 129 deg. 52' North Latitude and 62 deg. 1' West Longitude on mineral claim sheet 105 I 4. The central portion of the NAR Group is

located on the peak of a mountain southeast of Ptarmigan Lake. Elevations rise to 6,000 feet above sea level, treeline is at approximately 4,800 feet.

Access to the property was made by helicopter from the Atlas Exploration field base at Pelly Lakes, however, float-equipped aircraft may land with ease on Ptarmigan Lake. A winter tote road was constructed from Finlayson Lake on the Ross River - Watson Lake Highway to Pelly Lake in order that bulk supplies could be brought within close proximity to the NAR Claims.

GEOLOGY

Outcrop is abundant in cirque walls on the west, north and east sides of NAR Mountain where a fairly reliable geologic picture has been developed. The south slope of the mountain is covered with a thick blanket of talus at a repose angle of about 30 degrees.

Seven stratigraphic units have been distinguished. The older five units are complex, consisting of varying thicknesses of quartzite, chert, rhyolite and dolomite; the two younger units consist of limestone with local skarn and fresh dolomite. The sediments are cut by a small granite body west of the mountain peak. Structure is simple, consisting of a moderately tight, gently plunging, east-west trending anticline. Along the north, limb dips are steep and locally recumbent, gentle dips prevail over the crest, the south limb is not exposed.

Two varieties of mineralization have been noted, - lead, zinc, copper replacement in diopside-pyrrhotite skarn and lead-zinc replacement and fillings in quartz veins and quartzite breccia. Mineralization appears to be generally related to the axis of the anticline.