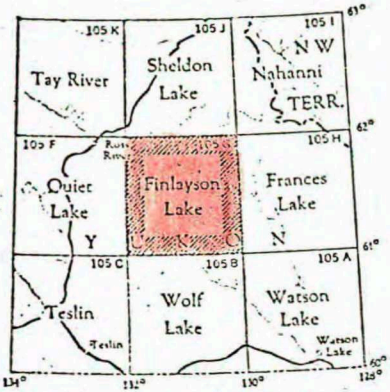
013857



NOTE: *On the above index the sheets published are shown tinted green*

FINLAYSON LAKE Y.T

SHEET 105 G

FIRST EDITION

LODE OCCURRENCES

#1

Fyre Lake Property (Atlas Explorations Limited) (61°13.5'N, 130°31'W)
(Copper)
1966

References: Wheeler, Green and Roddick (1960b); Skinner (1961, p. 42; 1962, pp. 39-40); Chisholm and Brock (1967).

Atlas Explorations Limited holds a total of 167 claims covering copper prospects near Fyre Lake on North River, about 6 miles north of Tintina Trench (Hoole River-Black River) and about 95 miles northwest of Watson Lake.

The original Fyre (or 'Fire') Lake copper showing was discovered in 1960 by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited (Skinner, 1961) and during 1960 and 1961 it was extensively explored by that company through trenching and drilling. The main showing lies about 3 miles northeast of Fyre Lake in a cirque near the headwaters of a southerly flowing tributary of the lake. It is at an elevation of about 4,800 feet. The showing consists of disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and minor sphalerite in nearly flat-lying quartz-mica and quartz-chlorite schists (unit A, Wheeler, Green and Roddick, 1960b). Work done by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited indicated that the mineralized zone trends northwesterly, is about 400 feet long, 125 to 150 feet wide and up to 30 feet thick (Skinner, 1962, p. 39).

Early in 1966, Atlas Exploration Limited acquired 48 or the original claims from prospector G.E. Stephens and staked an additional 119 claims in the area. Subsequently, airborne geophysical surveys and ground geophysical and geochemical surveys outlined a number of anomalies on the property, two of which were selected for additional detailed work. The 'Dub' No. 1 area, lying at an elevation of about 3,500 feet and 1,200 feet east of the southeast corner of Fyre Lake, comprises coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies underlain by quartz-mica and quartz-chlorite schists and phyllites. Reconnaissance geological mapping was carried out in the area and a drilling program is planned for 1967.

The 'Dub' No. 2 area includes the original Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited showing, and detailed geophysical and geochemical surveys outlined extensions to the original zone as well as delineating a new anomalous zone nearby (Chisholm, and Brock, 1967). Trenching and pitting along the anomalous zones revealed disseminated pyrite-chalcopyrite mineralization in several places. Late in the 1966 season, a diamond drilling program was begun in the 'Dub' No. 2 area and five holes were drilled before adverse weather conditions forced suspension of the work. Additional drilling is planned for 1967. The Fyre Lake property was not visited during 1966.

#1 Fire Lake Copper Deposit (lat. 61°13 1/2'N, long. 130°31'W)

References: Wheeler, Green, and Roddick (1960b); Skinner (1961, p. 42).

1961

The Fire Lake copper deposit is 95 miles northwest of Watson Lake and 2 1/2 miles east of the north end of the largest lake (locally called "Fire Lake") on North River. It is at the head of a southerly flowing tributary of the lake, at an altitude of about 4,800 feet. The property comprises 272 claims and is owned by Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited.

The showing was discovered in August 1960 by prospectors of Cassiar Asbestos Corporation in the bed of a westerly flowing creek. In 1961 the company explored the showing and immediate vicinity (claims Top No. 5, No. 22, and No. 32) by geological, magnetometer, and electromagnetic surveys, and trenched, drilled, and sampled the main showing. The main showing has been trenched for about 250 feet along the creek, for about 350 feet parallel to and about 50 feet north of the creek, and for about 200 feet north at the west end of the showing. Eighteen Packsack and ten AX diamond-drill holes were drilled to test magnetometer and E.M. anomalies over the main showing, and four Packsack and two AX holes to test an anomaly 600 feet east of the main showing. Another anomaly lies about 600 feet southeast of the main showing, but it was not drilled.

The main showing consists mainly of fine-grained pyrite and quartz that has replaced a 20- to 30-foot-thick zone of nearly flat lying mica and chlorite schist. The upper exposed part of the showing has been leached to pyrite and consists of white porous quartz; the lower part, exposed in the creek and cuts, consists of rusty, disseminated sulphides and quartz in schist. The diamond-drilling shows that the sulphide zone is up to 30 feet thick. The upper 20 feet consists of disseminated pyrite and quartz; the lower 10 feet of chlorite schist partly replaced by quartz, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and some sphalerite. A small amount of magnetite is present in the chlorite schist. The geophysical surveys and drilling indicate that the mineralized zone trends northwesterly and is about 400 feet long and 125 to 150 feet wide.

Two small sulphide showings are situated upstream from the main showing. One is 650 feet S70°E from the east end of the main showing and the other is 550 feet S47°E from the same point. A fine-grained pyritic zone is reported to be 3,000 feet north-northwest of the main showing. Very little exploratory work has been done on these three showings.

Drilling over the magnetometer and electromagnetic anomaly 600 feet west of the main showing cut a promising sulphide zone. A vertical Packsack drill-hole over the centre of the anomaly cuts 23 feet of disseminated sulphides in chlorite schist and 10 feet of magnetite iron-formation. The sulphides are mainly pyrrhotite and pyrite, but two sections—one 9 feet long, the other 3 1/2 feet—contain moderately high concentrations of chalcopyrite. The underlying magnetite zone also contains a chalcopyrite-rich section, which is 5 1/2 feet northeast of the hole described above, but neither of these cut sulphides; however, the hole 20 feet northeast cuts iron-formation. The anomalies indicate that the mineralized zone trends northwestward and is about 500 feet long. Lateral dimensions are not known.

The country rocks near the showing are pre-Jurassic or pre-Cretaceous phyllites, chlorite schists, and sericite schists whose schistosity commonly dips about 15°NE. These rocks have been intruded by a large granodiorite stock 1 mile to the east and smaller ones a mile to the north and 4 1/2 miles to the south. Immediately west of the main showing along the creek, and southeast of the showing on the hillside, the dip of the schists changes abruptly eastward from about 15°NE to 40 or 50°NE, possibly indicating a northwesterly trending fault through this area. Near the head of the cirque valley about 1,200 feet east-southeast of the showing the dips are about 45° easterly.

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation also had a six-man party exploring and mapping the area between the Sixtymile Road and Circle, Alaska, west of Yukon River, during the summer of 1961.

Fire Lake 1960 NTS 105 G2

#1

In August 1960, Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited discovered a copper showing on North River in Finlayson map-area (105G), about 95 miles northwest of Watson Lake. The property comprises 272 claims which lie east of the largest lake on North River (locally called 'Fire Lake'). The main showing is reported to be at the head of a small southerly flowing tributary of Fire Lake about 1 1/2 miles northwest of the centre of the lake, at lat. 61°13'N, long. 130°30'W, at an elevation of about 5,000 feet.

The main showing is reported to be a 47-foot-wide, northwesterly trending zone of sulphides consisting mainly of pyrite, but containing some narrow chalcopyrite-rich bands. One chalcopyrite band is 5 feet wide and assays between 3 and 4 per cent copper. The mineralized zone has been traced for some distance to the northwest and southeast. Very little exploration has been done on the showing, but the company plans to explore it in 1961.

The geology of the area was described by Wheeler, Green, and Roddick (1960b). According to their map, the showing is in a metamorphic formation that contains quartz-biotite and quartz-chlorite schists, micaceous quartzite, hornfels, and minor phyllite and limestone, and dips at 30°E. A granodiorite stock lies about a mile to the east, a second about 1 1/2 miles to the north, and a third about 3 miles to the south.

Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited during the summer of 1960 prospected Pelly Mountains west of Frances Lake and Finlayson River to Tintina Valley (Hoole and Black River valleys).

Old Gold Creek

(Copper)

NTS 105 G 2

#2 Mont Group (61°01'N, 130°40'W)

Reference: Wheeler, Green and Roddick (1960b).

1965

The group, originally explored by Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited between 1955 and 1957, was restaked in 1965 by G.E. Stephen of Watson Lake, Yukon. The property was visited briefly with Stephen in August 1965.

The showing, located in a cirque at an elevation of about 5,500 feet, was explored from a camp in the main valley of Old Gold Creek, about 3 miles west of the showing and 4 miles from the mouth of the creek. The camp was accessible by a winter air strip nearby and by a road, about 17 miles in length and suitable for tracked vehicles, leading from Watson Lake. Except in periods of very low water, the Liard River is navigable by small river boats from Upper Liard bridge, on the Alaska Highway, to the mouth of Old Gold Creek, a straight-line distance of about 90 miles. Float-equipped aircraft have landed on suitable stretches of the Liard River in this area. Work done between 1955 and 1957 included trenching of the main showings and 7 diamond drill holes with a total length of about 7,055 feet.

Country rock of the showing is hornfels formed from phyllite and minor limestone of Middle and Upper Cambrian age (?)(Wheeler, Green, and Roddick, 1960) located about one mile southwest of the contact of a small batholith of granodiorite. The showings, consisting of lenses of white quartz with minor calcite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite, have been trenched for about 1,500 feet along the flank of the cirque and some copper staining was noticed over a distance of about 5,000 feet. The thickness and number of quartz lenses appear to vary across the area and the showing appears to consist of en echelon lenses rather than a single vein. The lenses strike about N 55° W and dip steeply. A chip sample taken from the most westerly cut over a distance of 12 feet assayed*: trace of gold, 0.20 ounces of silver per ton, 1.80 per cent copper and a trace of zinc. The quartz vein in this cut is wider and contains more visible chalcopyrite than most others observed. In the surface cuts, much of the pyrrhotite is altered to limonite and chalcopyrite to secondary copper minerals.

Diamond drilling was done from 3 stations, all at an elevation of about 5,300 feet and roughly 300 to 500 feet beneath the showings. Holes 1, 3, and 5 were fanned from the most westerly station, Holes 2, 4, and 6 from a station 790 feet S 47° E of the original station and Hole 7, 1,040 feet S 54° E of the centre station. The holes were drilled at an inclination of about 15 degrees below the horizontal, with the exception of Hole 7 at about 25 degrees. Some quartz containing scattered pyrrhotite and

*Assayed by G. Spalding, Whitehorse, Y.T.

chalcopyrite was encountered in all the drill holes but none appeared to be of potential economic interest.

Examined microscopically in index oils, the rocks were found to be hornfels. Minerals present in it include: muscovite, biotite, albite, calcite, tremolite (?), and quartz. Distinctive purplish-brown bands in the hornfels are coloured by fine grained biotite and the light green to white areas are rich in muscovite and fine albite, and possibly tremolite.

Exploration of this showing proved discouraging because of low copper values and the narrow width and lens-like nature of the mineralized quartz. However, a number of other copper showings are known in the general area and it would appear to warrant additional prospecting. During 1965, Stephens located a new copper showing on the left limit of the Liard River about one mile downstream from the mouth of Old Gold Creek. He also prospected an area about 4½ miles up Dome Creek (60°55½'N, 130°49'W) where flat-lying lenses of quartz in a grey to white marble contain minor chalcopyrite and secondary copper minerals. The lenses are up to 1 foot thick and form about 5 per cent of the bluff. The overall copper content is low and an assay* indicated only traces of precious metals.

*Assayed by G. Spalding, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Tuesday

13

May

Conwest should have
a detailed map
of Tinta Silver[3] prepared
in 1963 by Dr Moorehouse
and his son

St. Cyr Range NTS 105 G 3

#3 Tintina Silver Mines Limited (61°09'N, 131°09'W)

References: Wheeler, Green, and Roddick (1960); Northern Miner (Nov. 2, 1961); Skinner (1962, pp. 37-39).

1962

Tintina Silver Mines Limited was formed to explore a number of silver-lead-zinc showings located approximately 105 miles northwest of Watson Lake and 7 miles northwest of the confluence of the Ings and Upper Liard Rivers. The company, in which Conwest Exploration Company Limited has an 80 per cent interest and Central Patricia Gold Mines Limited, 20 per cent, holds 302 claims in the area comprised of the Eagle group of 130 claims, the Ram group of 104 claims, the It group of 36 claims, and the El group of 32 claims.

Early in 1962, a 110-mile winter road was built from the Alaska Highway, near Teslin, Yukon, and the mining equipment and camp buildings moved in over it. An airstrip was also built in the wide valley bottom approximately 6 miles southwest of the showing. Access to the property during the summer of 1962 was by fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter. Fixed-wing aircraft used either the airstrip or a small lake approximately 4 1/2 miles west of the showing.

The deposits were discovered in July 1961, and work done during the remainder of the field season included sampling, Packsack diamond-drilling, and preliminary geological mapping. Work done during 1962 consisted of approximately 1,830 feet of underground development, 22 underground diamond-drill holes with a total length of 3,201 feet, 6 surface diamond-drill holes with a total length of 625 feet, an electromagnetic survey, and surface geological mapping. Up to 35 men were employed during 1962. The results of this work were considered disappointing and late in the year arrangements were made to remove the camp buildings and mining equipment from the property.

The more important showings occur at an elevation of over 5,000 feet in a small north-trending cirque-valley nestled on the side of and parallel to a spur extending from a high area of granitic rocks some 4 miles to the north-northwest. At the northern end of the valley the small creek draining it drops precipitously to the east into a tributary of the Ings River. The main camp is on a bench on the west side of the main ridge at an elevation of about 4,500 feet, well above a creek draining into the Liard River.

The sedimentary rocks near the showings can be divided into two units: a lower, of limestone and argillite, and an upper, of slaty limestone. The lower unit contains one band and possibly two bands of chiefly massive, reddish-buff weathering, dark grey limestone cut by numerous veinlets of secondary white calcite; purplish-brown argillite, probably composed of secondary minerals; and dark grey to black graphitic argillite. A thick limestone at the base of the exposed section contained Archaeocyathids of Early Cambrian age. The upper unit is much more uniform and consists of a considerable thickness of brown-weathering, dark grey, silty limestone, with well-developed slaty cleavage. The sedimentary rocks are cut by both granitic rocks, which occur less than a mile to the north of the showings, and lamprophyre dykes, near the showings.

The lower unit is believed to correspond to parts of unit 1 of Early Cambrian age, and the upper unit to unit 2 of Middle and Late Cambrian(?) age, as mapped by Wheeler, Green, and Roddick (1960).

The simplest structural interpretation of the area around the showings is a series of open, northwest-trending folds in the lower unit. This unit is truncated to the west by a north-trending fault, which brings the limy slates of the upper unit in contact with it. Several features suggest the structure may be much more complex. The various rock types within the lower unit do not have consistent thicknesses and places were observed in which some of them, particularly limestone, appeared to thin out and disappear. Bedding is not visible in most of the area, but where observed it often dipped too steeply to be in accord with the apparent open folding. Another possible inconsistency is the highly-developed foliation that strikes northwest and dips steeply southwest. More complex structure occurs 2 miles to the northwest where the incompetent phyllites near the contact with granitic rocks are thrown into attenuated isoclinal folds with axial planes that dip very gently away from the contact.

The more important showings within the cirque-valley have been described as Nos. 1 to 9. Showings No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 occur near the north end of the valley just west of the creek draining it. All appear to consist of irregular pods of sulphides developed in the limestone of the lower unit near the contact with an overlying black argillite of the same unit. Dips in this area appear to be gentle and it is possible that all four showings occur in the same stratigraphic position. The sulphides are mainly galena and brown sphalerite. Other minerals include vein quartz and a pale green silicate (probably tremolite-actinolite) that is commonly associated with the sphalerite-rich parts of the mineralized zone. In the western part of No. 1 showing, the limestone is much thinner and the sulphides occur in a thin band of skarn material between black argillite and underlying brown argillite. No. 3, the most impressive showing of the group, can be traced for over 100 feet around the nose of a small open syncline. It consists of scattered pods of sulphides, mostly high in sphalerite content, which at one point are spread through a thickness of almost 10 feet beneath the black argillite contact. The original sampling on this showing (Northern Miner, Nov. 2, 1961) returned 36.8 ounces of silver per ton, 13.4 per cent lead, and 9.2 per cent zinc over a length of 95 feet and across 6.6 feet. Showing No. 5, approximately 1,100 feet south of showings No. 1 to 4, consists of scattered sulphide minerals in a lens-like body with a maximum thickness of 4 feet. It occurs in brown weathering, dark grey limestone, and is possibly 50 feet beneath the contact of the limestone with the overlying black argillite. One lens, 2 feet thick, composed essentially of massive galena, was exposed for a distance of 3 feet. The original sampling on this showing (Northern Miner, Nov. 2, 1961) returned 36.9 ounces of silver per ton, 15.1 per cent lead, and 16.0 per cent zinc over a length of 75 feet and across 4.8 feet. Showing No. 6, approximately 250 feet south of No. 5, occurs in the limestone at the contact with overlying brown weathering, purplish brown argillite, and can be traced for approximately 70 feet. The showing consists of some massive sulphides and a considerable amount of quartz with minor sulphides. The original sampling on this showing (Northern Miner, Nov. 2, 1961) returned 88.8 ounces of silver per ton, 24.8 per cent lead, and 4.5 per cent zinc over a length of 70 feet and across 4.3 feet. Showing No. 7, 350 feet southeast of No. 6, occurs along a fault trending 070 degrees azimuth, which can be traced for 110 feet. Throughout much of its length, the fault consists of a rusty gouge zone about 1/2 inch wide, but in places it contains galena up to 6 inches wide. In addition, galena locally fills small off-shoots, which may extend as much as 6 inches from the fault. A parallel fault, up to 6 inches wide and mineralized mainly with sphalerite, occurs 15 feet away and can be traced for a short distance. Showing No. 8 occurs in the slaty limestone of the upper unit approximately 400 feet southwest of No. 6. It occurs along a fault and can be traced on the steep hillside for about 400 feet. The fault trends about

N50°W and dips about 40°SW. The vein ranges in thickness from less than a foot to more than 6 feet and contains mainly gossan and secondary calcite plus some sulphides. Galena occurs in thin veinlets and pods up to 1 foot thick within the fault and in parallel faults that occur as much as 15 feet away. Sphalerite is commonly more disseminated and occurs both within the fault and the adjacent wall-rocks. The original sampling of two parts of this showing (Northern Miner, Nov. 2, 1961) returned: ("8A") 35.1 ounces of silver per ton, 19.9 per cent lead, and 4.9 per cent zinc over a length of 52 feet and across 6.4 feet; and ("8B") 33.0 ounces of silver per ton, 15.7 per cent lead, and 10.6 per cent zinc over a length of 112 feet and across 3.7 feet. Showing No. 9 occurs in the slaty limestone of the upper unit about 300 feet southwest of showings Nos. 1 to 4. It can be traced for a short distance and consists of a foot or so of sulphides with associated vein quartz and calcite. It appears to have developed along a thin band of argillite within the slaty limestone. In addition to the showings referred to, a number of other widely scattered silver-lead-zinc showings have been discovered on the property.

The underground workings were planned to test No. 5, 6, and 8 showings at depth. The 101 crosscut, to test the No. 8 showing was driven 1,088.5 feet on a bearing of 200 degrees azimuth. It passed through limestone, argillite, and graphitic argillite of the lower unit and ended in slaty limestone of the upper unit. The drive, which was almost 300 feet below the No. 8 showing, did not pick up the lower extensions of the latter. Underground drilling suggested that the mineralized zone could be traced for 100 feet beneath the surface. The 102 crosscut, to test the 5 and 6 showings, turned off the 101 crosscut at a point 185 feet from the portal and was driven 571 feet on a bearing of about 150 degrees azimuth. The crosscut was mainly in limestone. Sulphides were lacking beneath both showings, although some were cut in both the 101 and 102 crosscuts and traced by drilling between them.

Although the silver values obtained on the property are encouraging, exploration to date has been unsuccessful in blocking out sufficient tonnages. Two types of mineralization occur, irregular pods parallel to the bedding, often beneath an argillite contact, and vein deposits. Showings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and possibly 9 belong to the former type, and showings 7 and 8 to the latter. The best hope for further exploration would appear to lie in careful examination of limestone-argillite contacts. The deposits show many similarities to those occurring elsewhere in the Lower Cambrian carbonates, namely the Ketza district, about 75 miles to the northwest, and near Mile 701 on the Alaska Highway, about 70 miles to the south.

NTS 105 G 3

#3 Eagle Showings (Tintina Silver Mines Limited) (lat. 61°09'N, long. 131°09'W)

Reference: Wheeler, Green, and Roddick (1960b).

1961

The Eagle silver-lead-zinc showings are 7 miles northwest of the confluence of the Ings and upper Liard Rivers in the St. Cyr Range of the Pelly Mountains, 105 miles northwest of Watson Lake, at an altitude of 4,500 to 5,600 feet. The property—consisting of 130 "Eagle" claims, 104 "Ram" claims (southwest of the Eagle Group) and 36 "It" claims and 30 "El" claims (northwest of the Eagle Group)—was acquired in December 1961 by Tintina Silver Mines Limited, a subsidiary of Conwest Exploration Company Limited.

The first discoveries (Nos. 1-4 veins) were made by prospector Nels Hal of Conwest Exploration Company in July and August 1961 in a small northerly trending cirque valley at an altitude of 5,300 feet. During August and September 1961, Conwest trenched, Packsack diamond-drilled, surveyed, and sampled eight of the nine cirque showings on Eagle claims 1-6, and discovered and prospected six other showings that lie up to 4,000 feet to the northwest. In December 1961 and January 1962 the company built a 110-mile winter road to the property from a point on the Alaska Highway about 15 miles southeast of Teslin, and freighted camp and mining equipment to the property. In February 1961 an adit was collared at an altitude of about 5,375 feet to be driven about 900 feet S20°W to intersect No. 8 vein about 250 feet below its outcropping. By May 15, 1961, the adit had been advanced about 600 feet; at 290 feet it intersected a mineralized zone thought to be the westward extension of No. 5 vein. A crosscut, driven southeastward 155 feet from a point 190 feet from the portal, intersected a 4 1/2- to 5-foot galena-sphalerite vein, also believed to be the westward extension of No. 5 vein.

The most impressive of the cirque valley showings, No. 8 vein, is the southernmost one, which is on the west side of the valley at an altitude of about 5,600 feet. It consists of up to three subparallel galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite-greenockite (?) replacement veins, 1 foot to 3 feet thick, within a shear zone up to 15 feet wide in limy slate. The veins are exposed over a length of 200 feet, strike about N60°W and dip 60 to 70°SW into a 35-degree, northeasterly sloping hillside. A 52-foot section averaged 35.1 ounces of silver a ton, 19.9% lead and 4.9% zinc, across an average of 6.4 feet. Another 112-foot section averaged 33.0 ounces of silver a ton, 15.7% lead, and 10.6% zinc, across an average of 3.7 feet.

Another important showing, No. 6 vein, lies in the cirque valley bottom 400 feet northeast of No. 8 vein, at an altitude of about 5,450 feet. It consists of galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, and some chalcopyrite and vein quartz—all replacing slaty grey, orange-weathering limestone and limy argillite along their contact. The average strike of the main vein, which is about 90 feet long, is north, but a 40-foot section of it lies 20 feet to the northeast and trends northeasterly. A 70-foot section of the main vein averages 83.8 ounces of silver a ton, 24.8% lead, and 4.5% zinc, across an average width of 4.3 feet.

No. 5 vein lies 200 feet north of No. 6 vein and consists of massive galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite, which replace grey, slaty, orange-weathering limestone. The vein has been exposed over a length of 100 feet; the western half strikes N70°E, the eastern half S55°E, and the dip is about 60° in a southerly direction. A 75-foot length of this vein averages 36.9 ounces of silver a ton, 15.1% lead, and 16.0% zinc, across an average width of 4.8 feet.

No. 3 vein lies 1,450 feet due north of No. 8 vein near the bottom of the cirque valley, at an altitude of about 5,300 feet. It consists of galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite, which replace grey, slaty, orange-weathering limestone. It strikes mainly S85°E and dips 30-40°S, but 15 feet of the west end of it strikes southerly. A 95-foot section of the vein averages 36.8 ounces of silver a ton, 13.4% lead, and 9.2% zinc, across an average width of 6.6 feet.

No. 4 vein lies 40 feet south of the west end of No. 3 vein, strikes easterly and dips southward at 40°, and replaces grey, slaty, orange-weathering limestone. A 25-foot section averages 35.6 ounces of silver a ton, 17.9% lead, and 10.3% zinc, across an average of 2.2 feet.

No. 1 vein lies about 100 feet north of No. 3 vein and has been exposed over a length of 95 feet. It replaces grey slaty limestone along or near the contact with graphitic slate along a northwesterly trending shear zone that dips 75°SW. No. 2 vein is about 80 feet east-northeast of No. 3 vein, has been exposed over a length of about 30 feet, and replaces grey slaty limestone along a northwesterly trending shear zone. No. 9 vein is about 180 feet southwest of No. 4 vein at an altitude of about 5,525 feet. Exposed over a length of 35 feet, it replaces calcareous slate and strikes northerly. No. 7 vein system lies about 600 feet east-northeast of No. 8 vein at an altitude of 5,450 feet. It consists of two parallel east-northeast-striking galena-sphalerite veins. They are 15 feet apart and replace grey slaty limestone. The northern vein is exposed along a length of 60 feet, and the southern one for 90 feet.

Three parallel east-northeast-trending silver-gold-bearing quartz veins lie about 200 feet southwest of No. 7 vein system. From north to south they are 50 feet, 100 feet, and 140 feet long, and cut limy argillite.

Six silver-lead-zinc showings were discovered northwest of the cirque valley showings. They are within a 600-by-3,400-foot belt trending N50°W and lying 2,000 feet N50°W from No. 9 vein. Little exploratory work has been done on them.

Preliminary estimates indicate a total length of 429 feet of vein material averaging 4.8 feet in width (250 tons per vertical foot) grading 42.4 ounces of silver a ton, 16.9% lead, and 9.3% zinc.

The country rocks are tightly folded northwesterly trending Cambrian slates, argillites, and limestones, which have been intruded by a small biotite granodiorite stock about 5,000 feet northwest of the cirque valley showings. The Tintina fault, a major northwesterly trending structural feature of the district, lies 10 miles to the northeast. Near the cirque valley showings the slate-argillite-limestone assemblage has been contorted into a number of tight minor folds that plunge to the southeast at about 15 to 20 degrees. The schistosity in the slates commonly strikes northwest and dips steeply to the southwest. Two northerly striking diorite dykes, 10 to 15 feet wide and about 250 feet long, cut argillite immediately south of No. 6 vein; and a northwesterly trending one, 20 to 50 feet wide and 350 or more feet long, cuts graphitic slate 400 feet northeast of No. 3 vein. Two or more northwesterly trending lamprophyre dykes, 2 to 4 feet wide and about 50 feet long, cut limestone and graphitic slate between No. 8 and No. 3 veins. Northeasterly trending faults cut and displace the country rocks, the No. 8 and No. 6 veins, and possibly other veins.

105 G-3.

TINTINA SILVER MINES LIMITED

REPORT OF WORK

ON

#3 EAGLE CLAIMS, YUKON TERRITORY

BY

P. R. HEEMAN, P. ENG.

Toronto, Ontario 10. 1962

TINTINA SILVER MINES LIMITED

REPORT OF WORK

ON

#3 EAGLE CLAIMS, YUKON TERRITORY

SUMMARY

The Eagle claims were staked during the summer of 1961 in the St. Cyr Range at the headwaters of the Liard River, Yukon Territory. The staking covers a new discovery of several zones containing silver-rich galena sphalerite mineralization.

Limited geological mapping, trenching and pack sack drilling indicate sufficiently encouraging results to warrant a major exploration program.

Recommendations with this report would be superfluous at this time, since plans already have been formulated to carry out a major exploration program. The writer concurs in plans already formulated.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a resume of work carried out during 1961 on the Eagle claims, subsequent to staking.

HISTORY

The Eagle claims were staked in July and August of 1961 following a discovery of silver-lead-zinc mineralization. Eagle claims Nos. 1 to 16, inclusive, were recorded August 22nd and the remainder, Eagle claims Nos. 17 to 130, inclusive, were recorded on August 25th. Subsequent to the staking of the Eagle group of claims, the "Ram" group of 104 claims to the south-east, the "It" group of 36 claims and the "El" group of 32 claims to the north-west were staked. All these claim groups were later acquired by Tintina Silver Mines Limited.

On completion of the staking program, the camp was moved from the valley to an elevation of 4700'. During the remainder of the season, the area covering the original showings was mapped geologically and topographically, using a picket line grid system.

A considerable amount of trenching, pack sack drilling and sampling of the sulphide zone was also carried out.

All work was completed by the end of September, 1961.

LOCATION and ACCESS

The property is located on the St. Cyr mountain range on the headwaters of the Liard River. The area is 110 air miles north-west of Watson Lake, and 130 air miles east by north-east of Whitehorse. The claims are located in the central part of Claim Map Sheet 105-G-3, Canada Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

During the summer of 1961, Mud Lake, which is located 4½ miles west of the property, was used as a base for float type aircraft. Dogs, and later

in the season a helicopter, were used to transport supplies from Mud Lake to the camp.

The showings occur above the timber line at elevations from 4500' to 5600'.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED

During the months of August and September of 1961, the following work was carried out on the Eagle claims Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive:-

1. Nine miles of picket lines - 100' Grid.
2. Geological mapping of picket survey area.
3. Trenching - 1,945 cu. ft. of overburden,
   - 326 cu. ft. in solid rock.
4. Pack Sack drilling - 284 ft.
5. Surveying and sampling of sulphide zones - (see plans)

In addition to the above work, 400 cu. ft. of overburden was removed from three trenches located on Eagle claim No. 43.

GEOLOGY:

REGIONAL

The regional geology is covered by the G.S.C. Map 8-1960, Finlayson Lake Sheet, Yukon Territory.

The area is underlain by Lower Cambrian sediments consisting of limestone, argillite, phyllite and graphitic slate. These sediments lie to the south-west of the Tintina fault which is a regional structure striking north-west - south-east.

The Eagle claim group is located about 8 miles south-west of the Tintina fault. Numerous sulphide showings on the Eagle claims were found at intervals over a strike length of 1 mile. The sulphide showings probably occur in a subsidiary structure parallel to the Tintina fault.

Immediately to the north of the Eagle claims, is a small biotite granodiorite stock.

Fifty percent of the area, mainly the valleys, is covered by unconsolidated glacial and alluvial deposits. Vegatation over this portion is mainly coniferous bush. The higher ground is either rock outcrop or covered with talus.

LOCAL - CIRQUE AREA

The original showings occur in a north facing cirque-like basin. The area on which most of the work was conducted is covered by Eagle claims Nos. 1 to 6. This area is at an elevation varying from 5300' to 5600'.

- Description of Rock Types

The area is underlain by Lower Cambrian sediments. The rock formations from south in the area of No. 6 zone to the north in the area of No. 1 zone are as follows:-

Calcareous phyllite, argillite, orange weathering limestone, argillite, light grey massive limestone and graphitic slate.

The phyllites are dark grey in colour, medium grained and calcareous. They are rough weathering, banded, and in places highly contorted. Quartz carbonate stringers are prevalent in the phyllites.

The argillites are light grey siliceous and massive in appearance.

Two types of limestone were mapped. The orange weathering type is slaty and more silicified and carbonatized. The massive limestone is light grey in colour.

The slates are rusty weathering, highly graphitic and carry some disseminated pyrite throughout.

Intrusive rocks in the area are dikes of fine-grained diorite and lamprophyre. Their relation to the sulphides is not obvious.

- Structure

Though evidence is very limited, the cirque area appears to be a synclinal fold structure. The axial plane of the syncline strikes 310° and passes through the common corner of Eagle claims Nos. 1 to 4. The plunge of the fold appears to be 15° - 20° to the south-east.

Schistosity appears parallel to the general direction of the rock formations at 310° and dipping steeply to the south-west.

Bedding determinations were difficult to obtain. Direction of bedding appears parallel to the schistosity but the dips are variable, suggesting folding.

Mapping indicates a complimentary set of shear and tension faults. The shearing strikes at 310° and dips vertically or steeply to the south-west. Two directions of tension faults occur. These faults strike at 010° and 060° and dip steeply.

- Mineralization

The only sulphide mineralization, apart from the silver-lead-zinc zones, is disseminated pyrite in the graphitic slate. Some low gold values occur in narrow quartz carbonate stringers at the south end of the mapped area - picket lines 13S - 14S.

- Mineralized Float

All known sulphide zones in the cirque area can be traced to their source by a train of mineralized float. Other areas of mineralized float noteably P.L. 3 S., 450 W and P.L. 7 N., 1100 W. have been mapped for which the source has as yet not been found.

SULPHIDE ZONES:

MINERALIZATION

The sulphide zones consist of galena and sphalerite mineralization

TINTINA SILVER MINES LIMITED

Yukon Territory

REPORT

OF

UNDERGROUND WORK

CARRIED ON

FEB. 1st to JULY 30th, 1962.

BY

W.O. HAINSWORTH, B. Sc.

Whitehorse, Yukon August 4, 1962.

INTRODUCTION

With the finding of high grade silver-lead-zinc ores on the present Tindina property in June 1961 some 302 claims were staked in the following two months. The discovery area was mapped and sampled before snow conditions ended further operations. A decision was reached that fall to go underground with an adit.

A winter road from Teslin was cut through to the property over which all the heavy machinery was trucked. On January 31st, 1962 the portal was collared. On July 25th, 1962 the mining crews were called off and a week later the diamond drill crews were removed.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

With three ore zones as its objective - #5, #6 and #8 - an adit was driven in on the 5390 ft. level of the property. The main drive, #101 crosscut, bore directly for the #8 ore zone. The 102 crosscut was diverted off the main drive towards the #5 and #6. None of the objectives were achieved in underground mining. A possible ore section 125 feet in length and 4 ft. - 5 ft. in width was delineated by mining and drilling methods. This is the 5A structure. In all a total of 1831.6 feet of underground excavation was carried out.

Underground diamond drilling showed the surface ore section to be apparently flat and not carrying down to any great depth. The #8 zone was weakly picked up some 100 feet below its surface outcropping. The #5 zone carried down to at least 30 feet below its exposure but not to the adit level. The #6 zone was not encountered in the drilling.

In surface drilling the area around the 1, 2 and 3 zones showed up in the limited drilling as pockets of ore within close proximity to the capping slates. Values were mostly in the zinc mineral.

Drilling at the uppermost end of the cirque in the vicinity of the #7 zone and the quartz veins gave opposing results. The #7 vein was not picked up at depth. Several of the quartz veins gave encouraging assays.

In retrospect it would appear that insufficient information had been obtained concerning the mine area before underground operations were ordered. What was

considered as a relatively straight forward geology has developed into a complex structural problem. The formations are known to lie flatter than originally presumed. Folding appears to play a greater role than was originally thought. The ore structures are in a lens form not a vein style.

The structural control of the ore zones has not been satisfactorily demonstrated. The opportunity to drift out, raise, stope or in any manner p rsue the ore zones and thus more closely examine their geological nature did not present itself.

The writer cannot visualize so much mineralization being confined to within 20 or 30 feet of the property's surface. If the ore structures are lenses, as they presently appear, then it would appear proper that other lenses at other horizons should be present.

As ore zones have only been observed within the limestone beds, other than for the #8, t is favourable formation should in future work be given more intensive examination. The argillites and black slates, showing an apparent absence of mineralization on surface or underground, can be eliminated. If underground work at a later date is considered, the writer would recommend drifting out any limestone contacts followed by an intensive underground drill program at regularly spaced intervals.

The 5A zone should be drifted out with a raise or two put through to surface.

The east-west trending quartz veins in the argillite at the south end of the cirque are worthy of further surface investigation, possibly by diamond drilling. If these results are encouraging, the 102 crosscut can be extended south into this area.

The contact sulphides of the 1, 2 and 3 ore zone areas should be further investigated by vertical drill holes through the salten to the limestone.

The #9 zone lying in the limey phyllites is in a good position for surface drilling. The results here might yield further clues for the deciphering of the #8.

In all, although the initial investigation of the property had discouraging results, there is reason to suppose that further work might lead to clarification and thence to mine reduction.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Tintina ground is located in the St. Cyr mountain range on the headwaters of the Liard River. It is reached only by air transportation, being 110 miles north-west of Watson Lake and 130 miles north-east of Whitehorse. There is a 3500 foot length air strip six miles south of the camp for wheel and ski aircraft while float planes use Mud Lake 1½ miles west of the property.

The property consists of the following claims:

Eagle Group	1 to 130 inclusive
Ram Group	1 to 104 inclusive
It Group	1 to 36 inclusive
Mi Group	1 to 32 inclusive

This made up a total of 302 claims all acquired by Tintina Silver Mines Limited. These claims are located on Canada Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources Claim Map 105-G-3.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology of the area is distinctively divided by a strong linear, the Tintina Fault. This structure appears to be the extension of the Rocky Mountain trough extending northwards into the Yukon Plateau area. In the area under consideration a marked difference in rock strata appears on opposing sides of the fault.

To the north of this north-west trending linear the formations are well metamorphosed but appear to be relatively undisturbed by earth movements. South of the fault the formations become more complex with warping and thrusting a more common feature.

Granitic plugs and minor batholiths lay within close proximity to the fault while their more basic counterparts appear only occasionally on the north side.

The formations consist of Paleozoic sediments and extrusives with the granitic intrusives being classified as of Mesozoic age.

The only known geological literature of the area is obtained from Geological Survey of Canada Map 8-1960, Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

The mine area lies within a cirque at an elevation of 5300-5500 feet. The formations enclosed within this area are sediments of Middle and Lower Cambrian age. In the latter group may be classified the graphitic slates, limestones and argillites. The calcareous slate, or phyllite, is recorded by government geologists as of the Middle Cambrian era. Intrusives within the area consist of lamprophyre and diorite dykes. A granodiorite plug is some 6000 feet to the northwest of the adit.

The general trend of the local formations is northwest in compliance with the regional trend. On surface the formations appear to lie conformably upon one another and to some extent this was born out underground. The surface contacts show a normal continuity broken by a few faults. In sub surface work, this continuity was, in some cases, irregular as proven by some of the underground borings.

Bedding, of great impertance at Tintina, is obscured in many cases by the schistosity. Where observed, it has shown the beds to be relatively flat.

Folding and doming are other structural features of the mine area. The latter effect is quite noticeable in the 1, 2 and 3 ore zones. Here a relatively flat limestone dome dips away gently under the slates and argillites.

Faulting is arrived at from the stratigraphical offsetting observed on surface. In underground operations several mud seams and strongly altered faults were encountered. In one particular instant an ore zone (5A) was completely cut off by a strong break. Faulting of some magnitude was encountered in the workings at the limestone-graphitic slate contact.

The underground workings appear to lie within the central and right limb of an antiline overturned to the north.

A description of the formations as seen on surface and underground follows.

Limestone: In the adit this formation was of a light grey colour, cut throughout by calcite-quartz stringers, soft, carried little or no scattered sulphides, and in places showed a rough banding effect. This banding occurred through a carbonatisation of the schistosity planes.

On the surface two types of limestone are mapped. The adit limestone weathers an orange colour whereas the other, not encountered underground, has no distinctive weathering colour. In drilling this latter formation, the only outstanding differences are that the colour is more of a grayish-green and the formation is slightly more siliceous than the adit limestone. Other than for these minor variations, the possibility of the two being the same formation can be entertained.

No bedding was recognized underground and few instances were noted on surface. Where seen the weathered bedding planes were quite flat.

A most distinctive feature of the limestone underground is the profuseness of the calcite veins and stringers. These array themselves in every direction and at all angles across the headings. Only a few are weakly mineralised with pyrite.

The competent limestone tends to fracture readily and many of these slips are calcite filled. Mapping shows the greater percentage of these fractures to run on a bearing roughly parallel to the strike of the formation. A few weak shear zones were intersected in drifting through the limestone but these were of a short length.

The limestone serves as the host rock for most of the sulphide zones.

Argillite: This formation is slightly harder than the limestones and normally a shade darker in colour. It is of a fine grained texture showing a rough salt-and-pepper pyrite effect. Thin seams of pyrite are not uncommon. It is more siliceous having no reaction to hydrochloric acid other than in the vicinity of the limestone contact.

Generally the argillite is fairly massive with only occassional quartz-carbonate veins aligning along the fracture planes. Locally, however, the veins appear in clusters of four and five contained within a narrow width of 10 - 15 feet. These structures are normally mineralised with pyrite and pyrrhotite in varying amounts. In the underground operation no sulphides other than these noted were observed but surface drilling in the argillite to the south of the workings revealed quartz veins with sphalerite, tetrahedrite and lesser amounts of galena. Gold and silver values are also associated with these narrow veins. In this vicinity the veins are more evenly spaced.

Bedding is poorly visible as a rule. However, in certain locations highly contorted laminations were noticed.

Graphitic Slates: These are black, carbonaceous slates that on surface show a well-developed schistosity. Bedding is again poorly discernible and often highly contorted. Underground this structural feature was never identified. However, the formations when drifted against the strike broke in a blocky or jagged style, often necessitating in more schistose areas, a timbering operation. There appears to be two well developed cleavage planes almost at right angles to one another.

The only mineralization associated with these black slates is pyrite. The iron sulphide appears as round blebs scattered through the formation, as a coating on many cleavage planes and as irregular narrow seams.

Carbonate veining is not too prevalent but tends to increase near the phyllite contact.

Calcareous Slates: Often called limey phyllites, these formations are similar in identity to the graphitic variety. They are dark grey to black, highly schistose and often associated with quartz-carbonate veining.

Unlike the graphitic slates, they are devoid of diagenetic sulphides.

Surface bedding has been identified but unfortunately in the mining operation this formation was only entered for a short length over which distance no bedding planes were noticed.

Lamprophyre Dykes: These intrusives are fairly numerous and range in all sizes. They are a dark brown, fine grained, highly micaceous type. Their contacts are sharp with few fingers into the host rock. They are post-mineral.

UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS

As originally laid out the adit had three primary targets - #5 zone, #6 and #8 zones.

The 8 zone was to be reached by a straight drive, the 101 crosscut. The 5 zone would be handled by another crosscut, the 102, angled off from the adit drive. The

#4 Northlake Mines Limited (61°20'N to 61°32'N, 130°50'W to 131° 37'W)
(General exploration)
1966

During the 1966 season this company carried out an extensive helicopter-supported exploration program over a 824-claim block lying north of Tintina Trench between Hoole and Pelly Rivers and about 45 miles southeast of Ross River. The program included airborne geophysical surveys (magnetic and electromagnetic), ground geophysics, geological mapping, and geochemical surveys over selected areas. The area is underlain chiefly by quartzitic and chloritic schists of uncertain age (unit A, Wheeler, Green and Roddick, 1960), probably partly of volcanic origin, that have been intruded by serpentinized ultramafic rocks (dunite, peridotite). The general exploration approach involved detailed prospecting, ground geophysics, and geochemical surveys along contact zones of the ultramafic intrusions, defined in part by the airborne surveys. Also, several old copper-lead-zinc occurrences are known, and prospecting and survey programs were fanned out from these targets. Several coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies were outlined, and will be further investigated during 1967. Minor short-fibre asbestos occurrences were known in the area and these were further prospected. A prominent electromagnetic anomaly near Hoole River was tested by 4 diamond drill-holes, totalling about 1,600 feet. Minor sulphides were encountered and further drilling is planned. Loc?

As a result of the 1966 program, Northlake Mines Limited dropped all but 280 claims of the original claims early in 1967, and staked an additional 130 claims to cover favourable areas outlined by 1966 field work.

#4 North Lakes Copper Showing (lat. 61° 21'N, long. 130° 36 1/2'W)

Reference: Wheeler, Green, and Roddick (1960b).

1961

The North Lakes copper showing is 110 miles north-northwest of Watson Lake, about 1 1/2 miles south-southwest of the southernmost of the North Lakes, at an altitude of 5,750 feet. Conwest Exploration Company owns the 96-claim property.

The showing was discovered by Conwest prospector Ole Hauge in June 1961 in the face of a northwesterly facing cirque. The mineralized zone consists of slightly banded, massive and disseminated chalcopyrite with pyrrhotite with some sphalerite that replaces a bed of nearly flat lying quartz-mica schist, on a small N60°E trending drag-fold. In places the mineralized zone appears to be up to 30 feet thick and in other places it is a foot or less thick. In places, irregular lenses of quartz and sulphide veinlets extend into the unreplaced schist. The sulphide zone is exposed across the face of the cirque for a distance of about 500 feet and has been traced for 1,000 feet. The western part of the showing has been down-faulted about 100 feet below the eastern part.

The eastern part of the showing was tested in August 1961 with two vertical AX diamond-drill holes, drilled from a saddle about 120 feet above the showing. The holes were drilled to a depth of about 300 feet, but no mineralized material was cut.

The country rocks are flat-lying quartz-biotite schists that have been intruded by a granodiorite plug about 2 miles east of the showing. Above the showing, aplitic sills up to 2 feet thick are present in the schist. Numerous small drag-folds in the schist indicate that these rocks have been overthrust to the southeast. A large, steeply dipping, northerly trending fault cuts the schists on the west side of the showing.

Hoole River

(Asbestos)
HOOLE RIVER (116-G.S.C. Paper 64-36) NTS 105 G 12

#5 Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada Limited (61°43'N, 131°45'W)

References: Wheeler, Green, and Roddick (1960b); Geological Survey of Canada (1963).

1964

---

*Assayed by G. Spalding, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Late in the 1963 field season, the company staked the Pup group of 19 claims covering an occurrence of asbestos-bearing float. A magnetometer survey was completed in 1963 and bulldozer trenching and two diamond drill holes in 1964. A crew of 8 men was employed in the 1964 field season. The property is reached by a bulldozer access road about 3 1/2 miles in length that leaves the Watson Lake-Ross River development road at the Hoole River bridge, 33 miles from the junction with the Canol Road. The property was visited by the writer in late August 1964.

The showing lies at an elevation of about 2,700 feet in a poorly-defined plateau area. Bedrock is not exposed and the diamond drilling indicated that it lies beneath about 40 feet of overburden. In prospecting, coarse angular blocks of asbestos-bearing float were found in an area roughly coincident with an aeromagnetic anomaly (Geol. Surv. Can., 1963a). Bulldozer trenching, in places to a depth of 12 feet, did not reach bedrock, but exposed angular blocks of float to 6 feet in maximum dimension in a till containing rounded boulders to 6 inches in diameter. Two diamond drill holes with a total length of 635 feet were used to test the magnetic anomaly. No asbestos fibre of potential economic interest was encountered.

Two types of serpentine occur in the float and in the drill core; a dark green barren serpentine and a light apple-green serpentine cut by numerous white veinlets containing slip fibre asbestos. Very little fibre over 1/4 inch in length was noted. Other minerals present in both types of serpentine include magnetite and talc. In the lower part of one drill hole, the serpentine is altered to a carbonate-rich rock containing mostly dolomite. Magnetite is still present and the rock retains the outline of the altered asbestos fibre.

Grass Lakes

#1

NORTHLAKE MINES LIMITED

NTS 105-G-6

WATSON LAKE, M.D.

YUKON

61°25'N } appx
131°02'W }

BY: J.M. Cormie, P.Eng.
December 1st, 1967

Gee Group - Area 5 Soil sampling returned spotty lead and zinc highs and some above-background copper in an area of known galena-bearing quartz veins. A Ronka survey indicated only a very weak conductor. The hope here is that the present lead indications represent a halo around a more important deposit, possibly to the southeast where the overburden thickens in the valley bottom.

GRASS LAKES*

Numerous quartz veins were found within the area during a brief examination. They crosscut the foliation of a granitic gneiss host, and have a northeast strike with shallow northwest dip (Fig. 9) Observed veins are 6 to 12 inches in width and widely separated. A few contain local masses of galena for a few feet of their length.

Trenching A drill and explosives were used on showing 2-2 in claims Gee 173 and 174. A total of 95 cubic yards of rock and frozen material were excavated in nine trenches, but because of the permafrost bedrock was not reached. One sample of nearly massive pyrrhotite float was assayed spectrographically, but with negative results.

* Number 118 - G.S.C. Paper 67-36

Area No.	Claim Name	Claim No.	No. Claims	Expiry Date	Sheet No.
2	Gee	13,14	30	Jan.31, 1970	105G-7
		50,52,54		Jan.31, 1970	
		71,72		Jan.31, 1970	
		90,92,94		Jan.31, 1970	
		96,98		Jan.31, 1970	
		173-190		Jan.31, 1970	
5	Gee	1-6	26	Jan.31, 1970	105G-7
		8-10		Jan.31, 1970	
		114		Jan.31, 1970	
		233-244		Jan.31, 1970	
		385,387,389,391		Jan.31, 1970	
10	Gee	265-272	20	Jan.31, 1970	105G-6
		301,303,305			
		307		Jan.31, 1970	
		347-354		Jan.31, 1970	

*#6 NORTHLAKE MINES LIMITED NTS 105-G-6

WATSON LAKE, M.D.

YUKON

BY: J.M. Cormie, P.Eng.
December 1st, 1967

61°29'N
131°20'W } Appx

El Group - Area 17 The very high copper stream-silt anomaly was associated with zinc of normal background and nil lead. The anomaly was apparently repeated by weak copper in another creek, 1½ miles west; and since a line drawn between the two is about parallel to the regional structure as defined by aeromagnetics, the possibility of stratabound sulphides is suggested. These results were reinforced by a well-defined airborne electromagnetic conductor near the highest copper readings. Attention was first drawn to this area by a rusty patch on the mountain which led to the decision to take stream-silt samples in the nearby creek, but which has since been proved to be unrelated to any sulphide mineralization.

8. GEOCHEMISTRY

(1) EL, Area 17, Zone 17-1

Silt sampling in 1966 delimited a section of Anomaly Creek containing strongly anomalous copper values in the stream silts. Re-assay of the original 1966 samples confirmed their anomalous character.

Subsequent soil sampling in the vicinity did not succeed in locating any copper anomaly (Fig. 4) Silt re-sampling did not reproduce the original anomaly. Note that the silt re-sampling was subject to possible contamination since work was near base camp, and was undertaken about two months after considerable trenching of the creek bed.

(2) EL, Area 17, Zone 17-2

Soil sampling has outlined an east-trending Pb-Zn geochemical anomaly 2,500 feet in length and 600 to 800 feet in width (Fig. 5,6). Its western sector was tested by drilling and trenching, and resulted in the discovery of lead and zinc sulfides in place.

The anomaly is situated on the lower, gently-sloped portion of a hillside. Generally the overburden is a few tens of feet in thickness, and is mainly clayey silt overlain by a thin soil and ash layer. Thick valley fill borders the anomalous zone to the south and east.

The El geochemical anomaly is a prime target and justifies further exploration due to its extent, magnitude, and association with known sulfide in a particular host. More discriminitive geophysical work at this stage would provide useful guidance to a drill program. Specifically, a gravity survey in conjunction with a ground magnetic survey should be considered.

Area No.	Claim Name	Claim No.	No. Claims	Expiry Date	Sheet No.
17	El	1-14	135	Jan.31, 1970	105G-6
		33-48		Jan.31, 1970	
		61-90		Jan.13, 1968	
		91-117		Mar.29, 1968	
		118-165		Jul.27, 1968	

#8 NORTHLAKE MINES LIMITED NTS 105-G-6

WATSON LAKE, M.D.

YUKON

61°29'N } appx.
131°05'W }

BY: J.M. Cormie, P.Eng.
December 1st, 1967

Leo Group - Area 11 A strong airborne anomaly was later pinpointed by a Ronka survey and then by soil samples which showed peaks of 409 ppm. Cu, 100 ppm. Pb and 660 ppm. Zn in an environment similar to that on the E1 group. A hole drilled on nearby ground had intersected a few feet of pyrite-pyrrhotite in an argillite bed.

Follow-up sampling confirmed the Cu-Pb-Zn anomaly of 1966. Values in the recent survey reached 616 p.p.m. Cu, 224 p.p.m. Pb, and 1050 p.p.m. Zn and are about 1½ times higher than earlier results. The difference is attributed to samples being taken from material in the trench floor in 1967, and from undisturbed ground in 1966.

Trenching across the anomaly down to underlying bedrock debris did not disclose any significant mineralization.

Principal rock types underlying the Leo grid include limestone, graphite schist, and chlorite schist. Subordinate chloritic argillite and chert are present, and carbonate is common to most of the rock units. (Fig. 8)

Locally the trenches expose graphite schist in contact with rusty weathering micaceous carbonate rock. The presence of mariposite in the latter suggests it may border on ultramafic mass.

On Hill 5230 both bedding and foliation trend northeast and dip 30 degrees southeast, limestone beds are strongly crumpled, and axis of small folds plunge approximately 30 degrees in east-southeast direction. In contrast at the trenches both bedding and foliation strike approximately north-northwest and dip 40 degrees northeast. A northwest-striking fault or fold is inferred between the two areas.

The coincidence of strong copper geochemical values, complex structural deformation and strong conductive zone combine to make the Leo an attractive exploration bet that merits additional evaluation.

Trenching across the anomalous area cut into bedrock debris, but due to permafrost apparently not into bedrock surface. The work did not disclose any significant mineralization but conceivably such features could be masked by solifluction. (Fig. 8)

Again, a gravity survey should be considered as the next step to a drilling program aimed at determining the source of the geochemical anomaly.

Area No.	Claim Name	Claim No.	No. Claims	Expiry Date	Sheet No.
11	Leo	1-30	32	Jan.31, 1970	105G-6

105G16-9

#9 Jake Group - Atlas Explorations, 1966, 1967.

105G15-10

#10 Pay Group - Atlas Explorations

#11 Ris Group - Atlas Explorations, 1966-1967. Located approximately 10 miles S-SE Pelly Lakes Trading Post. Several copper-bearing quartz veins of no economic potential. Claims allowed to lapse by Atlas after 1967 field season.

#12 Hoo Group - Northlake Mines Ltd. Copper float.

PLACER OCCURRENCES

Occurrence No. 3

Property Name: Common BLUEBERRY Other Silver

Location: Lat. 61°4' Long. 130°50' NTS 105G/2

Metals: Major Silver, Lead Minor Zinc, copper tungsten

Type of Mineral Deposit: Vein, Minor skarn

History and Previous Work:

Earliest staking in this area is Blueberry (60553) in Aug/51 by E. Hagen; Liard Galena (70621) in July/55 by F. Hasselberg; and Silver cl (77134) in Oct/61 by Asbestos Corp. Mapping and sampling in 1962 believed latest work. The Ron cl (Y7055) were staked in this area in April/66 by D. Reinke and E. Miller.

Description:

Host rocks are Cambrian phyllite, quartzite and limestone, altered to hornfels with minor amounts of garnet-epidote skarn at the contact of a quartz monzonite stock. Vein mineralization occurs near the outer edge of the contact aureole. Galena is the most abundant mineral, occurring in a quartz-healed breccia zone 70 ft. wide (Pole showing); with sphalerite in a 10 ft. wide vein traced for a length of 800 ft. (Camp showing); and in four other showings. Silver content is low (pure galena assayed about 4-12 oz/ton). Pyrrhotite and pyrite are common in the hornfels zone and in quartz veins. Scheelite was found in a few samples of hornfels and skarn near the contact (one sample assayed 0.07%WO_3). Minor amounts of malachite and chalcopyrite were seen in a large quartz vein, up to 50 ft wide and over 2200 ft. long. An 18 foot chip sample from the Camp showing assayed 16.0% Pb, 12.0% Zn, 3.1 oz/ton Ag and trace Au and Cu. A 4 ft. chip sample of the Pole showing assayed 74.0% Pb, 11.1 oz/ton Ag and trace Au.

References:

ER, October/62, by W.G. Stevenson and R.H.D. Philp for Asbestos Corp- filed for assessment credit.

Occurrence No. 13

REVISED & UPDATED APRIL/73

Property Name: Common HOO Other

Location: Lat. 61°32' Long. 131°33' NTS 105G/12

Metals: Major Zinc, lead Minor Silver, cadmium

Type of Mineral Deposit: Stratiform

History and Previous Work:

First staked in Jan/66 as Hoo cl(90072) by Northlake ML (Augustus EL, Silver Standard ML, Transcontinental Res. L, North Pacific ML) in an area where mineralized float was found by K.G. Sanders and J. Ryan for Newmont in 1955. Lead-zinc bearing limestone float was found in a small creek which crosses claims Hoo 44, 46 and 63, while chalcopyrite in quartz was found in a larger creek crossing claims 76 and 88. Northlake flew an airborne mag and EM survey and carried out grid soil sampling and a Ronka survey on one anomaly(Area 19) and drilled 4 holes (1596 ft.) in a second EM conductor (Area 18) following Ronka and Turam surveys. Restaked as Ho Ho cls(Y64634) in Aug-Oct/72 by South Yukon Joint Venture(Straus Explorations Inc., Marietta Res. International L, Union Oil C of Can. L, and Standard Oil C of B.C. L) and explored by grid soil sampling and mapping.

Description:

The 1966 drilling was located about 3 miles southwest of the 1972 work, on the southwest side of Hoole River. The EM conductor was found to be caused by graphite schist of Unit A, which contains minor pyrrhotite and pyrite and a trace of chalcopyrite. The 1972 work traced the zinc-lead float found in 1955 to its source area, which does not outcrop. The float has an average grade of 6 to 9% Zn, 0.3 to 0.5% Pb, and 0.3 to 0.5 oz/ton Ag with a trace of cadmium, and appears to be derived from a siliceous horizon in Unit A, of probable Cambrian or earlier age.

References:

ER, March/66 by P.H. Sevensma in Northlake ML Prospectus
ER, Feb/67 by P.H. Sevensma and R.T. Heard for Northlake ML - filed for assess.credit
Geophysical Report, Jan/67 by N.R. Patterson for Northlake ML - filed for assess.credit.

Occurrence No. 17

Property Name: Common PICK Other

Location: Lat. 61°23' Long. 131°11' NTS 105C/6

Metals: Major Silver, lead Minor

Type of Mineral Deposit: Vein

History and Previous Work:

Staked as Pick c1 (89398) in Sept/65 by R. Grant for Nordex EL.

Description:

GSC mapping shows scattered outcrops of schist and gneiss (units A and C). There is no magnetic pattern in the area. The mineralization is associated with a prominent gossan.

References:

REVISED APRIL/73

Occurrence No. 19

Property Name: Common SANDERS Other

Location: Lat. 61°24' Long. 131°06' NTS 105G/6

Metals: Major Lead, zinc, copper Minor

Type of Mineral Deposit: Skarn

History and Previous Work:

Staked in Jan/66 as Gee cl (90172) by Northlake ML(Augustus EL, Silver Standard ML, Transcontinental Res. L, North Pacific ML) on a showing found in 1954 by K.G. Sanders and R. Zielinski for Pelly River EL (Pioneer Gold ML and Northwest Ventures L) Northlake conducted an airborne mag and EM survey and grid soil sampling in 1966(Areas 4 & 16).

Description:

The 1954 showing consists of small lenses of galena,sphalerite & chalcopyrite in schist near a granite gneiss contact. No samples were assayed. Cassiar found pyritic chert at this location in 1963 which carried low precious metal values. Northlake found pyrrhotite float in the creek which assayed with negative results.

References:

ER, March/66 by P.H. Sevensma in Northlake ML prospectus.
ER, Feb/67 by P.H. Sevensma & R.T. Heard for Northlake ML - filed for assess.credit.

REVISED APRIL/73 Occurrence No. 28

Property Name: Common GYP Other

Location: Lat. 61°27' Long. 130°59' NTS 105G/7

Metals: Major Lead, zinc, copper Minor

Type of Mineral Deposit: Stratiform

History and Previous Work:

Staked in Jan/66 as Geo cl(90172) by Northlake ML(Augustus ML, Silver Standard ML, Transcontinental Res. L, North Pacific ML) over a showing found by K.G. Sanders and R. Zielinski for Pelly River EL(Pioneer Gold ML and Northwest Ventures L) in 1954. Airborne surveys, prospecting, and grid soil sampling were conducted in 1966(Northlake Area 3).

Description:

Sanders reported that pyrrhotite with blebs of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite occurs in a silicified replacement zone 100 ft. long and up to 4 ft. thick in flat - lying sericite schist. No samples were assayed. Northlake was unable to sample the showing due to snow cover throughout the summer.

References:

ER, March/66 by P.H. Sevensma in Northlake ML Prospectus.
ER, Feb /67 by P.H. Sevensma & R.T. Heard for Northlake ML-filed for assess. credit.

REVISED - APRIL/73 Occurrence No. 30

Property Name: Common PIT Other

Location: Lat. 61°25' Long. 130°57' NTS 105C/7

Metals: Major Zinc, copper Minor Silver, gold

Type of Mineral Deposit: Stratiform or vein

History and Previous Work:

Staked as Pit cl(68993) in Aug/54 by Pelly River EL (Pioneer Gold ML and Northwest Ventures L) and optioned to Transcontinental Res. L, which conducted a ground mag survey in 1955. Restaked by Northlake ML(Augustus ML, Silver Standard ML, Transcontinental Res. L, and North Pacific ML) as Gee cl(90172) in Jan/66. Later in the year, Northlake flew an airborne mag and EM survey and performed grid soil sampling, mapping and hand trenching.

Description:

Sanders described two showings. The main showing on claim Gee 173 is a large piece of massive sulfides, possibly float, which is 5 ft. in diameter and occurs 15 ft. from an intrusive contact. Mineralization consists mainly of pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. The other showing on claim Gee 179 is a vein exposed for a length of 20 ft. The hanging wall contains 3 ft. of massive arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite, while the footwall contains 3 ft. of "reticulated sulfides". A sample of massive arsenopyrite assayed 2.0 oz/ton Ag and trace Au.

Northlake designated this occurrence as Area 2 and located three showings. What is apparently Sanders main showing is called showing 2 and consists of massive pyrrhotite float containing traces of chalcopyrite near a gneiss-schist contact. It forms a prominent gossan 200 ft. by 100 ft. All assays were low. Sanders other showing (2a) was not sampled. Northlake found a new showing (2b) which consists of disseminated pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite in amphibolite, forming a gossan 100 ft. x 50 ft. All assays were low.

References:

ER, March/66 by P.H. Sevensma in Northlake ML Prospectus.
ER, Feb/67 by P.H. Sevensma & R.T. Heard for Northlake ML - filed for assess.credit.

Property Name: Common PACK Other

Location: Lat. 61°21' Long. 130°36' NTS 105G/7

Metals: Major Copper Minor Zinc silver

Type of Mineral Deposit: Stratiform

History and Previous Work:

Staked as Pack cl (75914) in June/61 by Conwest, which drilled two vertical holes (300 ft each) in Aug/61.

Description:

Slightly banded, massive pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite and some sphalerite, following a contact between schist and quartzite, occurs along the crest of a flat-lying, overturned fold, from 1-30 ft. thick for a length of over 500 ft. Structure is complex. Drilling found no extension Two samples by Sevensma assayed as follows:

Width	Au(oz/ton)	Ag(oz/ton)	Cu(%)	Pb(%)	Zn (%)	Comb
10'	tr	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.4
4'	tr	0.6	1.8	0.3	4.0	4.3

Four grab samples by Conwest averaged 4.3% Cu & 1.6 oz/ton Ag.

References:

P 62-27, p.40
ER, Mar/66, by P.H. Sevensma in Northlake M Prospectus, p.15

NTS & Occur. Number	Reference	Name of Occurrence	Date	Lat.& Long.	Metals	Host Rock (with age)	Alteration, Gangue and Control	Remarks
FINLAYSON LAKE 105-G								
105G2-1	121 GSC P67-36	Fyre Lake	1960 discov.	61°13.5'N 130°31'W	Cu	Flat lying qtz-mica & qtz-chl. schist (Triassic?)	Dissem. Py, Pr, Cp. Sl. Structural-stratigraphic	Zone trends NW approx. 150' wide (30'thick) and 400'long. Near large granodiorite stock.
105G2-2	119 GSC P67-36	Mont(Liard Group) Old Gold	1955	61°01'N 130°40'W	Cu	Hrfl. phlt. with lmsn. (M-U Cambrian)	Qu, Ca, Pr, Cp, en echelon Qu lenses. Skarn	Sparse staining over 5000' lengt 12' cut assayed: 0.20 oz/T Ag., 1.8% Cu, tr. Zn.
105G3-3	117 GSC P67-36	Tintina Silver Mines Ltd.	1961	61°09'N 131°09'W	Ag, Pb, Zn	Early Cambrian Archeocyathid Lmsn. Argl. overlain by silty Lmsn.	Gl, Sl, along Lmsn. Argl. contact and veins	Contact: 62 oz/T Ag, 20% Pb, 10% Zn (approx.) Vein: 35 oz./T Ag, 20% Pb 5% Zn (approx.) Similar to Ketza dist. & Mile 701
105G7-4	120 GSC P67-36	North Lakes	1961	61°21'N 130°36.5'W	Cu	Flat lying Qu-MI Scst.	Repl. of scst. by massive & dissem. cp, pr. sl. Structural-stratigraphic	Min. up to 30' thick on N60E trending drag fold. Flay lying. Granodiorite plug 2 mi.E. of showing
105G12-5	116 GSC P67-36	Hoole River (Newmont)	1963	61°43°N 131°45'W	Asb.	Sprn	Do.	Very little fibre>¼" noted. Angular float coincident with airborne mag. anomaly
105G6-6		El Group (Northlake Mines)	1967	61°29'N 131°20'W Appr.	Pb, Zn		Assoc. with gossan & airborne E.M. conductor	Pb-Zn soil geochemical anomaly 2,500 ft. x 700 ft. strata-bound sulphides suggested. Drilling proved Pb-Zn. No grades.
105G6-7	118 GSC P67-36	Gee Group (Northlake Mines) Grass Lakes	1967	61°25'N 131°02'W Appr.	Pb, (Ag)	Grnt, Gnss	Gl, Qu, veins crosscut Gnss. Pr float.	Spotty Pb, Zn soil geochem highs. Weak Ronka E.M. response.

NTS & Occur. Number	Reference	Name of Occurrence	Date	Lat.& Long.	Metals	Host Rock (with age)	Alteration, Gangue and Control	Remarks
105-G Contd.								
105G6-8		Leo Group (Northlake Mines)	1967	61°29'N 131°05'W Appr.	Cu? Pb?	Lmsn. Gr Scst. Cl Scst	Insignificant	E.M. airborne and Ronka with anom. Cu, Pb, Zn geochem. Trenching negative
105G16-9	124 GSC P67-36	Jake Group (Atlas)	1966	61°46'N 130°00'W	Cu, Pb, Zn			
105G15-10	122 GSC P67-36	Pay Group (Atlas)	1966	61°59'N 130°30'W	Pb, Zn, Cu, Ag.	Graphitic argillite	Stratiform Zinc silification, brecciation widespread.	
105G16-11	123 GSC P67-36	Ris Group (Atlas)	1966	61°55'N 130°16'W	Cu(Ag, Pb)	Qu veins	Qu, calcite Pb.	
105G12-12		Hoo (Northlake Mines)	1966	61°32'N 131°32'W	Cu	Float		
105G6-13		Red Claims	1963	61°19'N 131°12'W	Ag, Pb, Zn	Calc. sil. hornfels, marble & bx.	Blebs & stringers replacing limy rock.	Limy rocks 50'-100' thick in phyllite & N80°W/steep - between Tintina & St. Cyr faults - one trend 4'-40-50% Pb. Cassier- 10 Pb, 5 Zn 702 Ag.
105G9-14	Reported by Prospector Wally Hyde	not staked	1962		Cu, Ni	Gossan	Gossan	
105G8-15	BUD STEPHENS	PLACER			Au			

Finlayson Lake 105 G - Priority areas.

- Area of interest on this sheet — N.W.-trending belt South of Pelly River bounded by Tintina trench on SW and Campbell Creek — Wolverine Lake line on NE
- Known showings here appear to be confined to Unit A (Wheeler, Roddick, Green) qtz-bio & qtz-chl. sch., micac qtzite, hornfels; minor phyllite and limestone

1) lowland area — Asb showing and reported? Cu. float?

Information extracted from North Lake Mineral Rep.

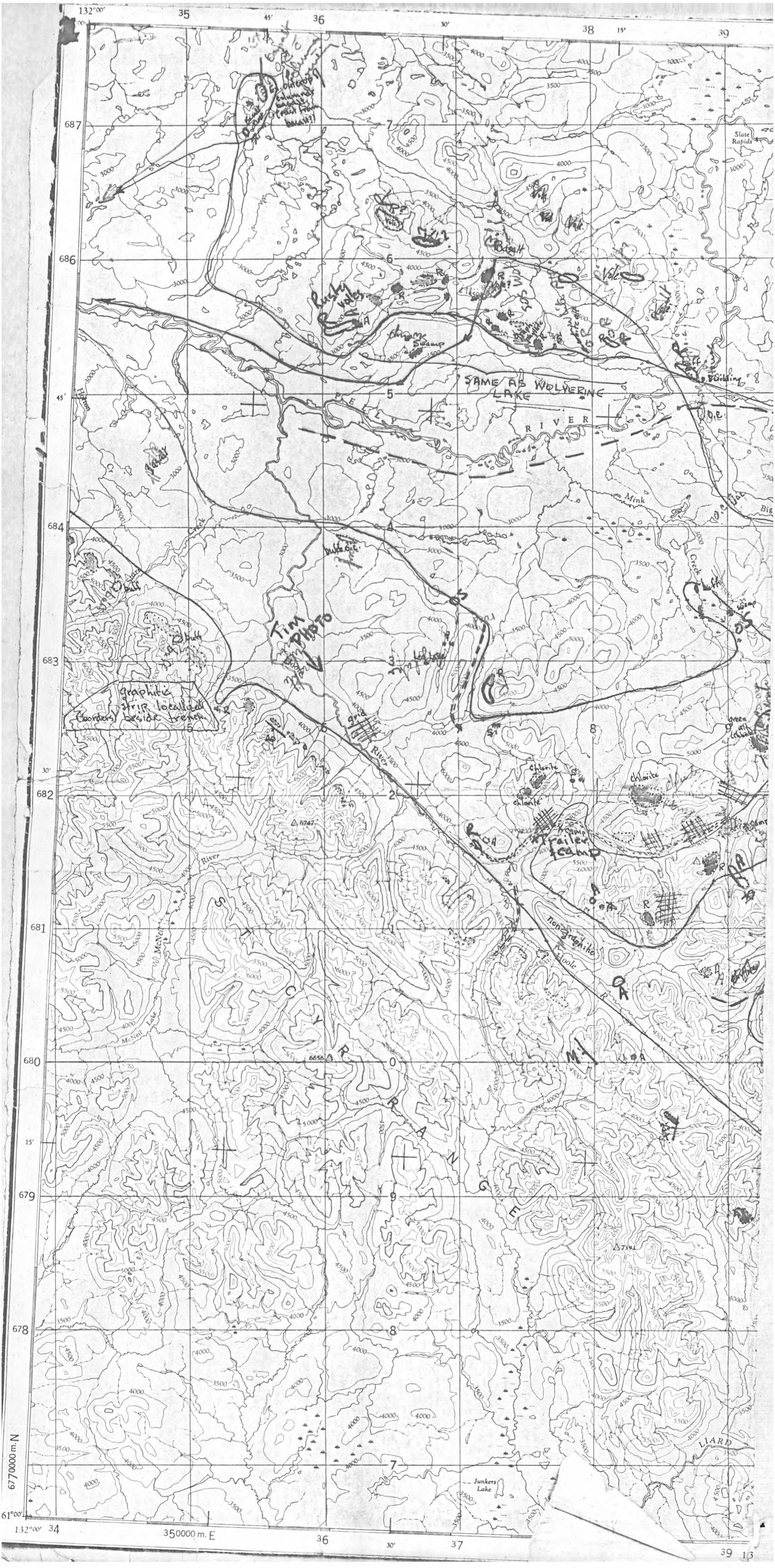
2) Boundary between 105 G-6 and 11 — North Lake Mines ground - a Cu Pb-Zn showing — galena sphl. to depth of 147' (0.6 Pb, 0.6 Zn to 57') from rept by consultants — "possibility that the mineralized fm. at the EL Group (center of arm outline) could be extensive & traceable for great distances in either direction E & W [foliation WNW/steep]
   - superimposed shallow dipping cleavage & isoclinal crumpling
   - chl, graphitic & fold augen schist & minor quartzite
   - mineralization assoc with distinctive fold augen sch - galena in seams // foliation & bedding (N80°E/steep) bounded by graphitic sch on either side - assoc with pyrite.
   - weak mag & electromag — moderate geochem (like Anvil)
   - perhaps resistivity to outline graphitic bounding layers
   - JSB recommend further work south of God & Gun Claims (area of North Lake Mines Ltd) where geophys anomalies occur.

3) 105 G 6 Red Claim - just south of Tintina near St. Cyr. fault - examined by G. Davis 1963 (two days under bad snow & weather conditions - confined to digging pits)
   - few test pits in limy skarn bounded by phyllite.
   - one 4' section - 40-50% Pb (visual)
   - Cassiar assay of 10% Pb, 5% Zn, 7 oz Ag over 10' width - concluded mineralization irregular & sparse (replacement)
   - perhaps worth examining on strike.

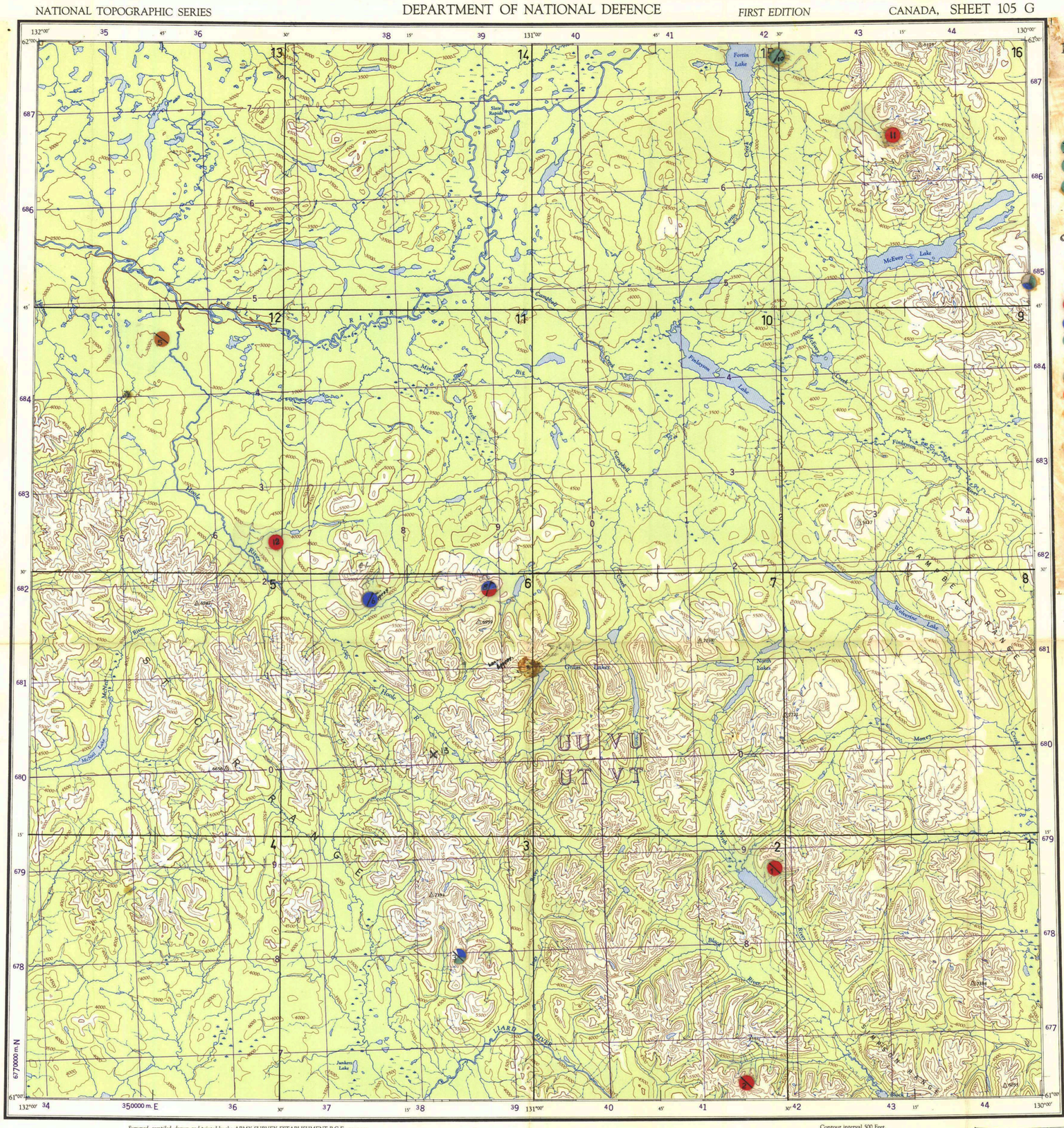
4) 105G-6 North Lakes Geo Group — Pb Ag in qtz veins in granitoids. gen area intruded by Unit 9 (Wheeler, Rodrick, Green)

5) Fyre Lake – North Lakes 105G 1,2,7,8 — area of qtz-mica & qtz chl schist intruded by granitic stocks – Cu mineralization
– perhaps examine ultrabasic rocks – asb, Ni.

Fortin Lake
Fortin Creek
McEvoy Lake
McEvoy Creek
Finlayson Lake
Campbell Creek
Finlayson River
DIPS PROB GENTLE
Excellent
PICTURES TAKEN BY TIM COATES
Wolverine Lake
CAMPBELL RANGE
North Lakes
Gyliss Lakes
Money Creek
North River
Granite
Excellent
No apparent fault along contact
GOSSAN RECCE
FINLAYSON LAKE 105G


132°00'
35
45'
36
30'
38
15'
39
687
686
684
683
682
681
680
679
678
Slate Rapids
P E L L Y
R I V E R
Mink
Big
Creek
River
Hoole
S T. C Y R R A N G E
McNeil Lake
6747
6656
7393
LIARD
Junkers Lake
6770000 m.N
61°00'
132°00' 34
350000 m. E
36
30'
37
39 13
SAME AS WOLVERINE LAKE
Tim Photo
graphitic strip localized (borders) beside trench.
Trailer camp
Chlorite
non graphite
Basalt
Rusty volcs
Swamp
Building
Volc.
grid
camp

NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES — DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE — *FIRST EDITION* — CANADA, SHEET 105 G



MINERAL SHOWINGS LOCATION MAP

LEGEND :

LODE DEPOSITS

- MINERAL PRODUCER (PAST, PRESENT OR FUTURE)
- PROSPECT
- MINERAL OCCURRENCE (SMALL OR NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE)

COLOR CODE :

- GOLD
- SILVER
- COPPER
- LEAD
- ZINC
- TUNGSTEN
- MOLYBDENUM
- IRON
- BARITE
- NICKEL
- ASBESTOS

PLACER DEPOSITS

- GOLD
- TIN

GRID ZONE DESIGNATION 9 V	TO GIVE A STANDARD REFERENCE ON THIS SHEET TO NEAREST 1000 METRES
100,000 M. SQUARE IDENTIFICATION: UU VU / UT VT / 680 / 40	SAMPLE POINT: TRIANGULATION STATION
IGNORE the SMALLER figures of any grid number; these are for finding the full coordinates. Use ONLY the LARGER figures of the grid number; example: 34 0000	1. Read letters identifying 100,000 metre square in which the point lies: UT 2. Locate first VERTICAL grid line to LEFT of point and read LARGE figures labeling the line either in the top or bottom margin, or on the line itself: 82 Estimate tenths from grid line to point. 3. Locate first HORIZ[ontal] grid line BELOW point and read LARGE figures labeling the line either in the [illegible] margin, or on the line itself: 86 Estimate tenths from grid line to point. SAMPLE REFERENCE: UT 8286 If reporting in yards [illegible] prefix Grid Zone Designation as: 9VUT8286

TEN THOUSAND METRE
UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR GRID
ZONE 9

THE DECLINATION OF THE COMPASS NEEDLE, 1952

The declination of the compass needle at any place along a red line is the declination given on that red line. At other places the declination is between those given on the neighbouring red lines; thus at the place marked A, the declination is between N.34°30'E and N.35°E. The easterly declinations of the compass needle are decreasing 4.5 minutes annually.

Surveyed, compiled, drawn and printed by the ARMY SURVEY ESTABLISHMENT R.C.E., 1949-52.
Aerial photography by the R.C.A.F. 1949.
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection.

REFERENCE

	More than 2 Lanes	2 Lanes
Road, Loose Surface, All Weather		
,, Loose Surface, Less than 2 Lanes	All Weather	Dry Weather
Cart Track		
Trail		
Railway, Multiple Track		
,, Single Track		
Boundary, International		
,, Province or State		
,, County or District		
,, Reservations, Indian, Military, Park, etc.		

FINLAYSON LAKE
YUKON TERRITORY

Scale 1 : 250,000
1 Inch to 4 Miles Approximately

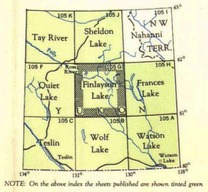
Miles 5 0 5 10 15 20 Miles
Kilometres 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometres

The general public may obtain copies of this map from the Map Distribution Office, Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, at 25 cents per copy.

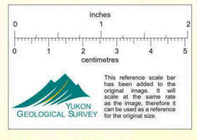
Contour interval 500 Feet.
All Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level.

REFERENCE

Triangulation Station	△	Spot Elevation, in feet	257
Contours, Elevation	500 / 1000	Wooded Areas	
,, Depression	500	Swamp or Marsh	
,, Approximate			
Church, School	⛪ ▪S	Stream, Intermittent	
Ferry		W.L. 241	
Dam		Mud	
Falls		Navigation Light	
Aerodrome, on Land		Sand	
Main Electric Power Line		Elevation in Feet 250 ○ on Water Ⓐ	



NOTE: On the above index the sheets published are shown tinted green



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

FINLAYSON LAKE Y.T
SHEET 105 G
FIRST EDITION