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FINAL REPORT ON

SILVER-LEAD SHOWING "A", TET NO.9 M.C.

SEAGULL LAKES, Y.T.

Submitted to McIntyre Porcupine Mines Ltd., Toronto.

J.C. den Boer
August, 1957.

Report On

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INTRODUCTION

The main silver-lead showing on the Tet Group of claims, Showing A, is situated 2 to 3 miles west of lower Seagull Lake in the Pelly Mountains, Quiet Lake sheet 105F. It can be reached in two ways: 1) by 3 miles trail from lower Seagull Lake, and 2) by 15 miles trail up Groundhog Creek from Lapie Lakes on the Canol Road. By air Seagull Lakes lie about 100 miles northeast of Whitehorse; Groundhog Creek can be reached by 80 miles down the Alaska Highway and 100 miles up the Canol Road, the latter being in impassable condition at present.

Showing A lies above timberline at an elevation of about 5800 feet. Timber can be obtained only in the main valley about 1 to 3 miles from the showing. Water for drilling is available during the first part of the season when the snow is melting, but only in limited amounts in the immediate vicinity of the showing. At least 1500 feet of hose are needed later in the season.

This Seagull Lake area of the Pelly Mountains has considerable rain and snow, and in the higher parts snow does not melt away until the end of June.

The previous work that has been done consists only of a few shallow trenches, not reaching into bedrock. The present work started with extensive trenching for determining length, width and dip of the vein. Two drill holes were drilled for exploring continuation to depth; a third hole has been put in but has not been finished. A topographical map of the immediate surroundings of the showing has been made by means of a transit serving as a base map for geological mapping, laying out of drill holes and location of trenches.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The rocks in the Seagull Lake area consist of a series of Lower Paleozoic dolomites, slates and quartzites, which are intruded by small gabbroic bodies. This series is folded in a general N 70°W direction and is cut by numerous faults, mineralized zones and quartz veins of all sizes, mostly trending about N 20°W.

GEOLOGY AT SHOWING A

Structurally the neighbourhood of the showing consists of a gently folded monoclinal series of dolomitic rocks having a general trend to the northwest and dipping 20-50 degrees to the northeast. Two sets of joints are visible in this series, of which one is always very pronounced. The latter strikes generally S to SSW, dipping steeply to the

W or WNW. The other joints are prominent only in the neighbourhood of small faults (two were observed in the mapping area) and sometimes give rise to a prominent slaty cleavage in the rocks. They have the same direction as the major structural break along Seagull Creek, i.e. N 20 W.

The rocks of this showing consist mainly of dolomites differing only in thickness of beds, internal structure and texture, and colour of weathering. Minor quartzitâc intercalatiâns occur but some of them might have been formed by silicification of dolomite. In some places the dolomite has a very pronounced slaty cleavage along the bedding (layers of 0.04-0.1 inches). The rock series has been divided in two major groups, i.e. a higher, yellow-brown and red weathering, blue-grey dolomite; and a lower, yellow-grey weathering, light grey dolomite. The latter becomes very massive in the lower parts forming cliffs. The rocks of the first group are marked by numerous very thin (0.04-0.01 in.) interstratified quartzitic layers. The whole of the series in the mapped area has a thickness of roughly 400 feet.

MINERALIZATION

The chief mineralization occurs in veins of galena or quartz located in the joints with a general trend S to SSW mentioned above. Several quartz veins with a thickness up to 5 inches, sometimes carrying massive galena, were observed in the neighbourhood of Showing A, but mostly the joints are coated only by very thin quartz veins. It is presumed that the galena vein of Showing A is situated in one of these joints.

The vein of Showing A has a general trend N 12°E to N 20°E and dips steeply to WNW (85°-90°). Five trenches (No. 1,2,3,4 and 5) were dug on this vein. Even after extensive trenching in three of them (No. 2,3 and 4) no galena has been found in place. Only trenches No.2 and No.4 extend into bedrock, the others are still in frozen and frost-heaved material. The trenches are described below.

Trench #1 (approximately 17'x5'x7'). No vein material at all. No traces of oxidation. A few small pieces of massive galena were found while digging.

Trench #2 (approximately 25'x15'x12'). This trench extends into nearly solid bedrock. Width of vein material 3.2 feet, consisting of massive galena with bands of brown-orange oxidized vein material. A chip sample across the full width of 3.2 feet of still frozen vein material gave the following assay:

Sample No.	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Lead %	Ratio ag/pb	Width
5732	0.02	49.6	70.5	.705	3.2 ft.

This trench produced several big frost-heaved boulders (up to 2'x3'x0.5') of massive galena together with numerous smaller pieces totaling several tons of massive galena.

Trench #3 (approximately 21'x10'x8'). Several pieces of massive galena were found during digging. The trench itself is still in frozen ground and encountered frozen vein-material, mostly oxidized. No width determination possible. No samples taken. The quantity of float suggests a vein comparable in width to that exposed in Trench #4.

Trench #4 (32'x15'x10'). Numerous pieces of massive galena have been recovered during digging. Trench is still in frozen ground and shows a width of 0.75 feet of frozen vein-material consisting of pieces of massive galena with bands of brown-orange oxidized material. A chip sample across the full width of the vein in this trench gave the following assay:

Sample No.	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Lead %	Ratio Ag/Pb	Width
5733	0.04	42.4	70.5	.601	0.75 ft.

Trench #5 (15'x7'x5'). No traces of vein material at all in this shallow trench. Trench still in frozen ground.

Two holes were drilled with a Packsack Diamond Drill to explore the continuation of the vein to depth. Diamond drill hole #1 below trench #3 (see D.D.H.#1 report and section BB') encountered mylonitic shear-zone material showing the same type of oxidation as the vein material in the trenches, at a distance of 38.7 feet continuing down to about 46 feet. A sludge sample over this run assayed as follows:

Sample #	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Lead %	
5738	Tr	0.10	Nil	Core recovery 65%, no mineralization.

Diamond drill hole #2, downslope midway between trenches #1and #2 (see D.D.H.#2 report and section AA') met with the same sort of mylonitic material at a distance of 17.5 feet. A sludge sample of this run assayed as follows:

Sample #	Gold oz/ton	Silver oz/ton	Lead %
5739	Tr	0.22	Nil

A third diamond drill hole, below trench #4, was put in 12 feet but could not be completed because of drill failure.

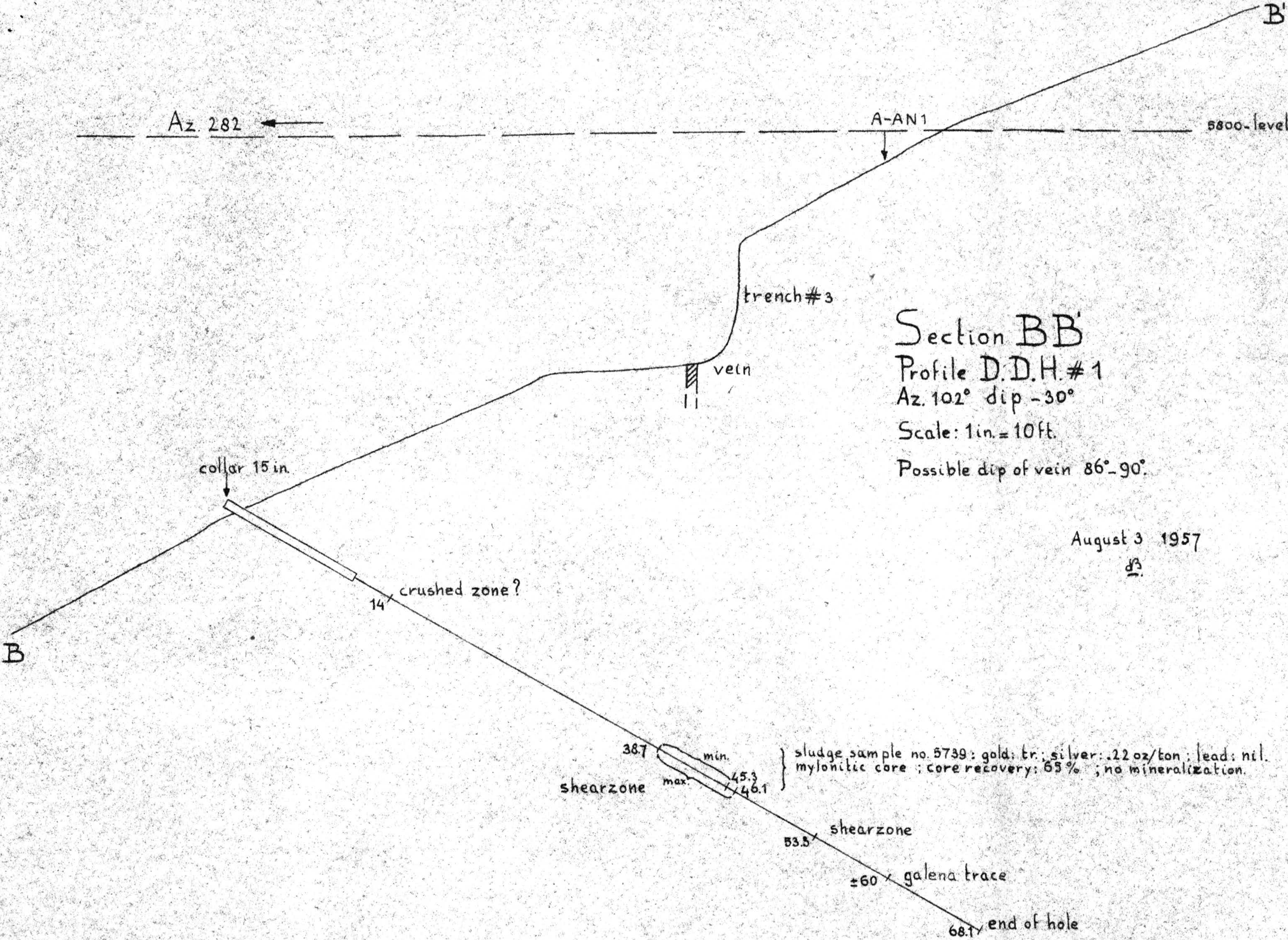
CONCLUSIONS

The trenching on this vein shows clearly that the vein material is continuous over a length of at least 90 feet from trench #2 to trench #4. Extension in a southerly direction does not seem probable because of findings in trench #1 and the same appears to be the case in a northerly direction. Trenches #3 and #4 indicate a distinct thinning of the vein. The lack of indications of extensive mineralization north and south of the showing supports the opinion that the vein material does not extend much beyond the trenched section. The results of the two drill holes clearly indicate that the only possible way for continuation of the vein to depth is a plunge to the north. The third drill hole was intended to test this possibility but could not be finished. However, even if this hole had encountered vein material, the size of this sulfide body would be far too small to warrant any profitable mining.

Respectfully submitted,

J.C. den Boer
Geologist.

cc: D.F. Kidd
F.H. Brown
A.P. Friesen
C.F. Abrams



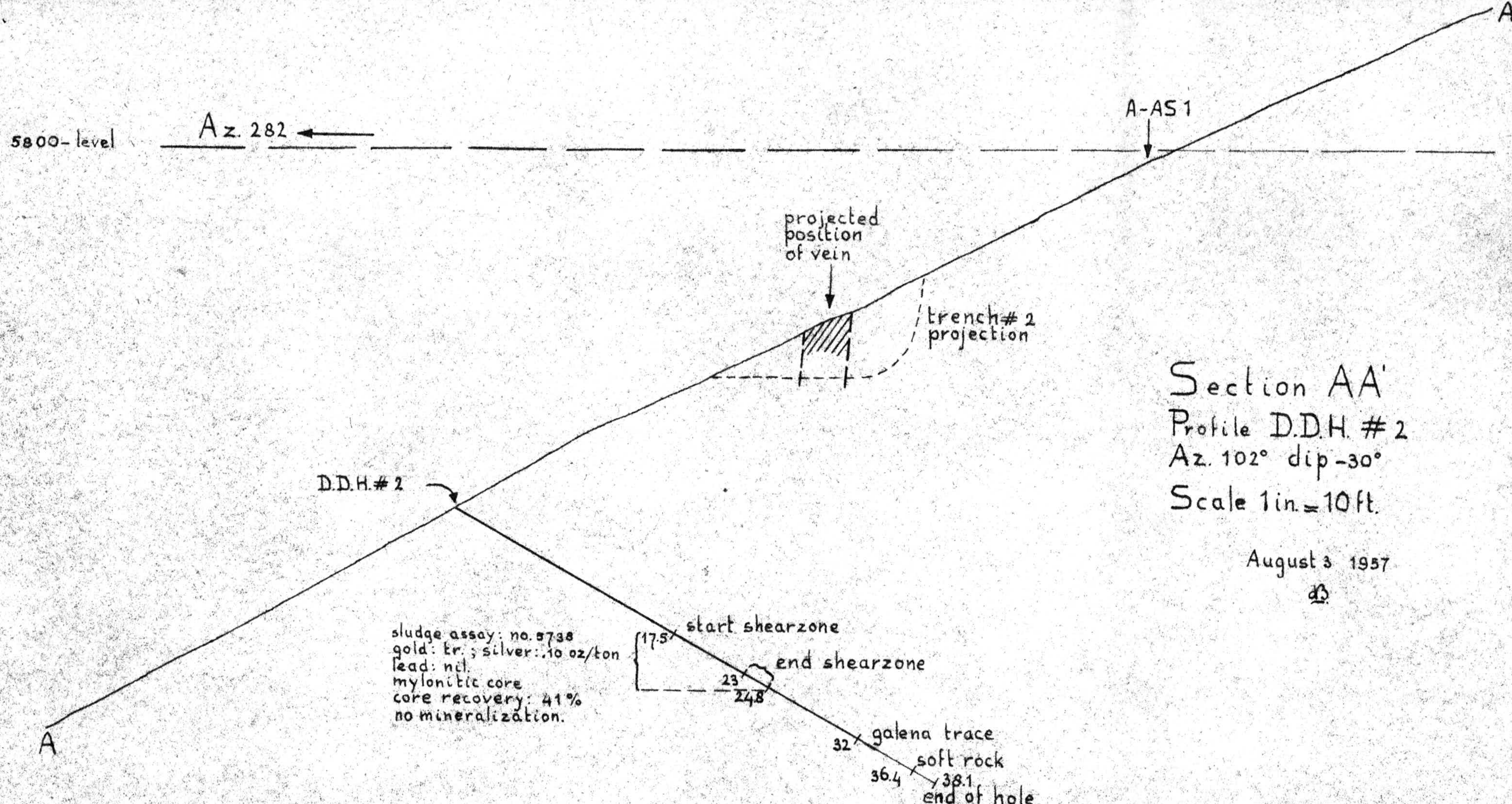
Section BB'
Profile D.D.H. # 1
Az. 102° dip -30°
Scale: 1 in. = 10 ft.
Possible dip of vein 86°-90°.

August 3 1957
d3.

Report On Diamond Drill Hole #1
MAIN SHOWING SEAGULL LAKES
Az 102° Dip 30°

Driller: Peter Ritco
Helper: E.O. Sandsmark
Lay-out and report: J.C. den Boer

Date	Footage	Water Return	Rock Conditions	Sludge Colour	Core Recovery	Remarks
July 4	0 -11.50	None	Dolomite and quartz veins.	------	87%	
	11.5 -17.67	None	Dolomite and quartz veins.	------	73%	Crushed zone (gravel) at 14 ft.
	17.67-21.00	None	Dolomite and quartz veins.	------		Run continued next day.
July 5	17.67-25.17	Fairly good after 21.00	Hard dolomite and tiny quartz veins.	Light grey	71.6%	Hole fully frozen; time-consuming drilling in ice.
	25.17-29.42	Fairly good	Hard dolomite and tiny quartz veins.	Light grey	73 %	
July 6	29.42-34.33	Fairly good	Hard dolomite and tiny quartz veins.	Light grey	77.8%	
	34.33-37.67	Fairly good	Hard dolomite and tiny quartz veins.	Light grey	95 %	
	37.67-44.42	Fairly good	Dolomite and soft shear zone (alterat ?).	Light grey and br.orange (#5738)	65.3%	At 38.67 ft start soft rock-shearzone mylonite or wallrock alteration.
	44.42-51.25	Fairly good	Shear zone and dolomite.	Br.orange and light grey (core)	72 %	
July 7	51.25-56.75	Fairly good	Dolomite, shear zone, dolomite.	Lt.grey, br.orange, lt. grey	78.7%	At 53.33 ft very thin shear zone (alteration) material.
	56.75-63.42	None, fairly good, none.	Massive dolomite and quartz veins, traces of galena.	If sludge, light grey	85 %	At 60 ft traces of galena in spots or stringers.
	63.42-68.08 End of hole	None	Massive dolomite.	------	91 %	Picket in hole: D.D.H.#1 102/30



Section AA'
Profile D.D.H. # 2
Az. 102° dip -30°
Scale 1 in. = 10 ft.

August 3 1957

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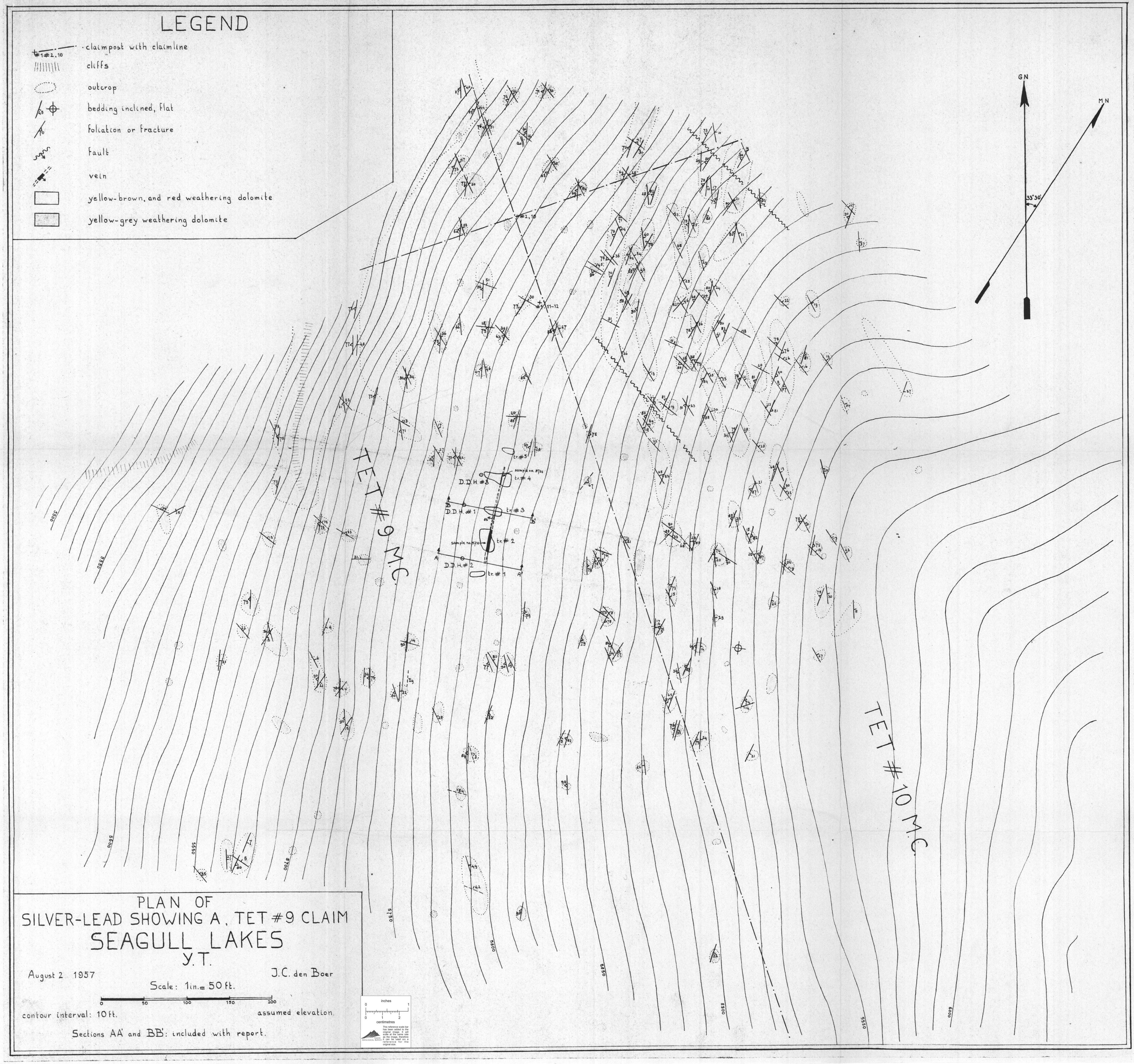
Report On Diamond Drill Hole #2
MAIN SHOWING SEAGULL LAKES
Az 102° Dip 30°

Driller: Peter Ritco
Helper: Gus Loland
Lay-out and report: J.C. den Boer

Date	Footage	Water return	Rock Conditions	Sludge Colour	Core Recovery	Remarks
July 9	0.0 - 7.0	Satisfactory	Dolomite and tiny quartz veins.	Light grey	71.4%	Poor core; no casing.
	7.0 -14.0	Satisfactory	Dolomite and tiny quartz veins.	Light grey	78.5%	Poor core.
	14.0 -18.83	Satisfactory	Dolomite, qtz veins, some shearzone material.	Light grey, afterwards brown-orange	58.4%	At 17.42 ft brown-orange sludge; sample #5739 started; bad core, bad recovery (shearzone ?).
	18.83-24.67	Good	Shattered dolomite and quartz veins and shearzone material (?)	Brown orange (lighter)	41.3%	Very bad core and core recovery.
	24.67-32.17	Satisfactory at first, later none	Dolomite partly massive and quartz veins.	Light brown, later -----	67.3%	Core reasonable, galena in small stringers at 32 ft. End of sludge sample.
	32.17-38.08	None	Massive dolomite and quartz veins.	------	90.3%	Good core and recovery. Soft rock from 36.33 ft to approx. 38.08 ft.


LEGEND
claimpost with claimline
cliffs
outcrop
bedding inclined, flat
foliation or fracture
fault
vein
yellow-brown, and red weathering dolomite
yellow-grey weathering dolomite
GN
MN
33°30'
TET #9 M.C.
TET #10 M.C.
D.D.H. #3
D.D.H. #1
D.D.H. #2
tr. #1
tr. #2
tr. #3
tr. #4
tr. #5
A
A'
B
B'
PLAN OF
SILVER-LEAD SHOWING A, TET #9 CLAIM
SEAGULL LAKES
Y.T.
August 2 1957
J.C. den Boer
Scale: 1in. = 50 ft.
0 50 100 150 200
contour interval: 10 ft.
assumed elevation.
Sections AA' and BB': included with report.