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1st November 1964

018862

D I C K S O N - Y U K O N S Y N D I C A T E

R O S E C R E E K G R O U P

G E O C H E M I C A L S U R V E Y

P E L L Y R I V E R A R E A

Y U K O N T E R R I T O R Y

I N T R O D U C T I O N

At intervals during the period from 23rd of June to 5th of October 1964 the writers - A. C. Skerl and L. Ostensoe - carried out geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration in the valley of Rose Creek. Here the Dickson - Yukon Syndicate had a large group of claims of which 50 are being retained as shown on the accompanying map (1" to 1000').

P R O P E R T Y A N D S I T U A T I O N

The strip of fifty claims extends northwesterly down the valley of Rose Creek for eight miles. The southeast end adjoins the Vangorda property.

The claim names are as follows :

Tic Nos 1 to 24

Joe Nos 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18,

Bill Nos 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.

They appear on claim sheet No 105 K - 6, lat. 62° 15', long. 133° 30'.

The claims are in the name of Gordon Dickson of Whitehorse and the current season's work has been done by the Dickson - Yukon Syndicate with Leif Ostensoe as field engineer and A. C. Skerl as geological consultant.

T O P O G R A P H Y

Within the claim area the elevation ranges from 3500 to 4500 feet but to the north the side of the Rose Creek valley goes up to 6000 feet.

The valley sides, particularly the south, are characterised by bluffs and dip slopes that have been carved by ice action.

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

The area is remote from any highway and access is gained by aircraft either to Shrimp Lake or to the rough landing strip at Vangorda. It is then one day's journey on foot to camp sites at the northeast end of the claims. To save time and transportation costs a helicopter was employed on several occasions.

G E O L O G Y

The general geology of the area is shown on the Tay River Sheet of the Canadian Geological Survey.

A companion geological report for assessment purposes describes the rock types, possible mineralisation, etc.

G E O C H E M I C A L S U R V E Y

Although the Vangorda ore body averages only 0.2% Cu it was found that distinct geochemical copper responses could be obtained from the overlying soil. It was therefore decided to use the rubeanic method for copper developed by Dr. H. V. Warren of U. B. C. because of its simplicity in the field and to retain all samples in case they were later required for zinc testing. The method is described as follows :

This rubeanic acid field test for copper was described by H. V. Warren and R. E. Delavault in the January 1959 issue of the Western Miner.

The materials were prepared as follows :

1. Reagent Paper.

1 gm of rubeanic acid was dissolved in 100 ml reagent grade acetone and then used to wet strips of filter paper that were then dried and cut up into pieces 1" by 1".

2. Extracting Solution

One pound of hydrated sodium acetate together with 1 quart of acetone, both reagent grade, were made up to 1 gallon with copper free water.

3. A quantity of 2 inch squares of glazed onion skin paper were prepared.

4. Apparatus

The following were obtained :

a 50 ml pyrex beaker, a 12 mm test tube with a rubber stopper, a ½ teaspoon measure, a plastic bottle for the extracting solution, 9 cm filter papers and 1" squares of filter paper.

PROCEDURE

To make a test a piece of reagent paper with an identification number on it was placed on a 1" square of filter paper in the bottom of the beaker. A carefully folded filter paper with a sharp tip was placed in the beaker so that the tip just touched the reagent paper. Next some soil was placed on the onion skin paper where small stones and roots could be sorted out before taking a level ½ teaspoonful that was placed in the test tube. From 1 to 2 ml of extracting solution sufficient to make a thick slurry was then added, the tube closed with the stopper wrapped in onion skin paper to prevent contamination and then shaken for 15 to 20 seconds.

The mixture was then poured neatly into the filter paper funnel whereupon a stain would develope on the reagent paper whose intensity and size would depend on the amount of copper present.

The various spots obtained were classified by letters as follows with the approximate equivalent in micrograms of copper per gm of soil as suggested by Warren and Delavault :

A	very large black stain	1.0
B	large black stain	0.5
C	distinct black stain	0.2
D	distinct grey stain	0.1
N	nil	nil

Apart from samples taken during reconnaisance trips through the area the main geochemical survey was made where a series of lines totalling 30,000 feet were run with tape and compass. Samples wer taken at 100 ft intervals and closer where interesting values were found.

R E S U L T S

The geochemical readings have been plotted on the accompanying map (scale 1" to 400').

On the hillside in the L. O. claims in the area of the schistose rocks between the granite and Rose Creek the soil samples gave low readings generally although there were occasional highs. When closer sampling was tried around these highs they were not sustained.

Along the floor of the valley of Rose Creek soil samples were much higher on the average but too widespread to be identified as anomalous.

Special samples taken in the area of the magnetic high in the Hill 24 claim failed to indicate the presence of a significant amount of copper.

A special effort was made to obtain soil samples from below the surface materials but there was often the complication of an ash layer up to 6 inches thick that might sometimes have sufficient soil above it that its presence would not be realised. It would therefore be advisable to use a hand auger in areas where the ash is prevalent.

C O N C L U S I O N

No definite geochemical anomaly was found in the area prospected but the survey should be extended to cover all the claims. In particular it could be of value in conjunction with a magnetometer survey of the southeast end of the group.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

Continue the geochemical survey using a hand auger to obtain samples from a depth of say four feet which should be compared with those taken closer to the surface.

A F F I D A V I T

I hereby certify that the proportion of expenses for the Rose Creek investigations in 1964 allocated to the geochemical work were as follows :

	$
Air Transportation	200.00
Salary L. Ostensoe	200.00
Consulting Fees A. C. Skerl	100.00
Wages T. Lowery	150.00
Camp equipment	50.00
Supplies	100.00
Misc. (geochem. kit, radio rental,etc.)	100.00
Total	$ 900.00

The addresses of those employed on the work are

Dr. A. C. Skerl, 1759 Western Parkway, Vancouver 8, B. C.

Mr. Leif Ostensoe, 5597 Toronto Road, Vancouver 8, B. C.

Mr. T. Lowery, c/o Mr. K. Macraken, 4429 Angus Drive, Vancouver, B. C.