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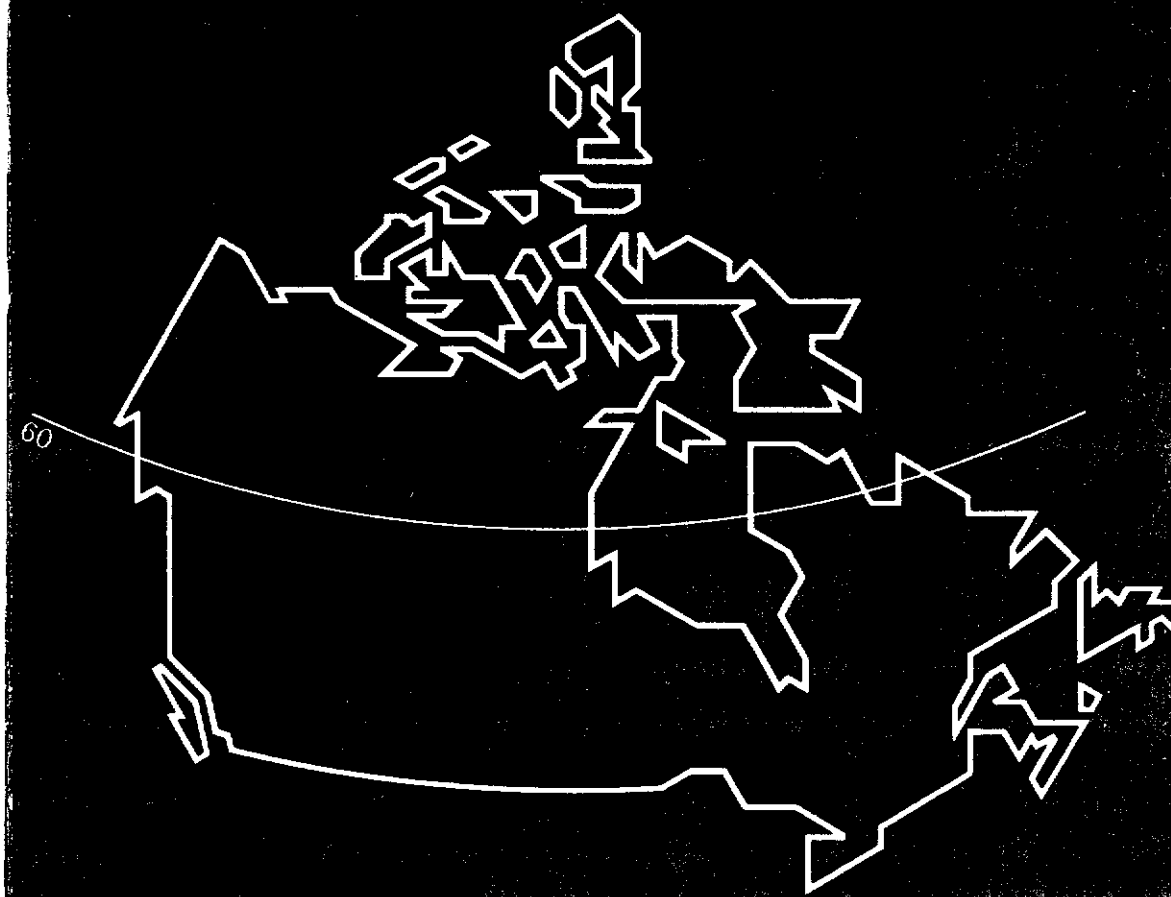
Mineral Industry Report 1973 Yukon Territory EGS 1975-7

W. D. Sinclair
G. W. Gilbert



MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT

1973

Yukon Territory

by

W.D. Sinclair
G.W. Gilbert

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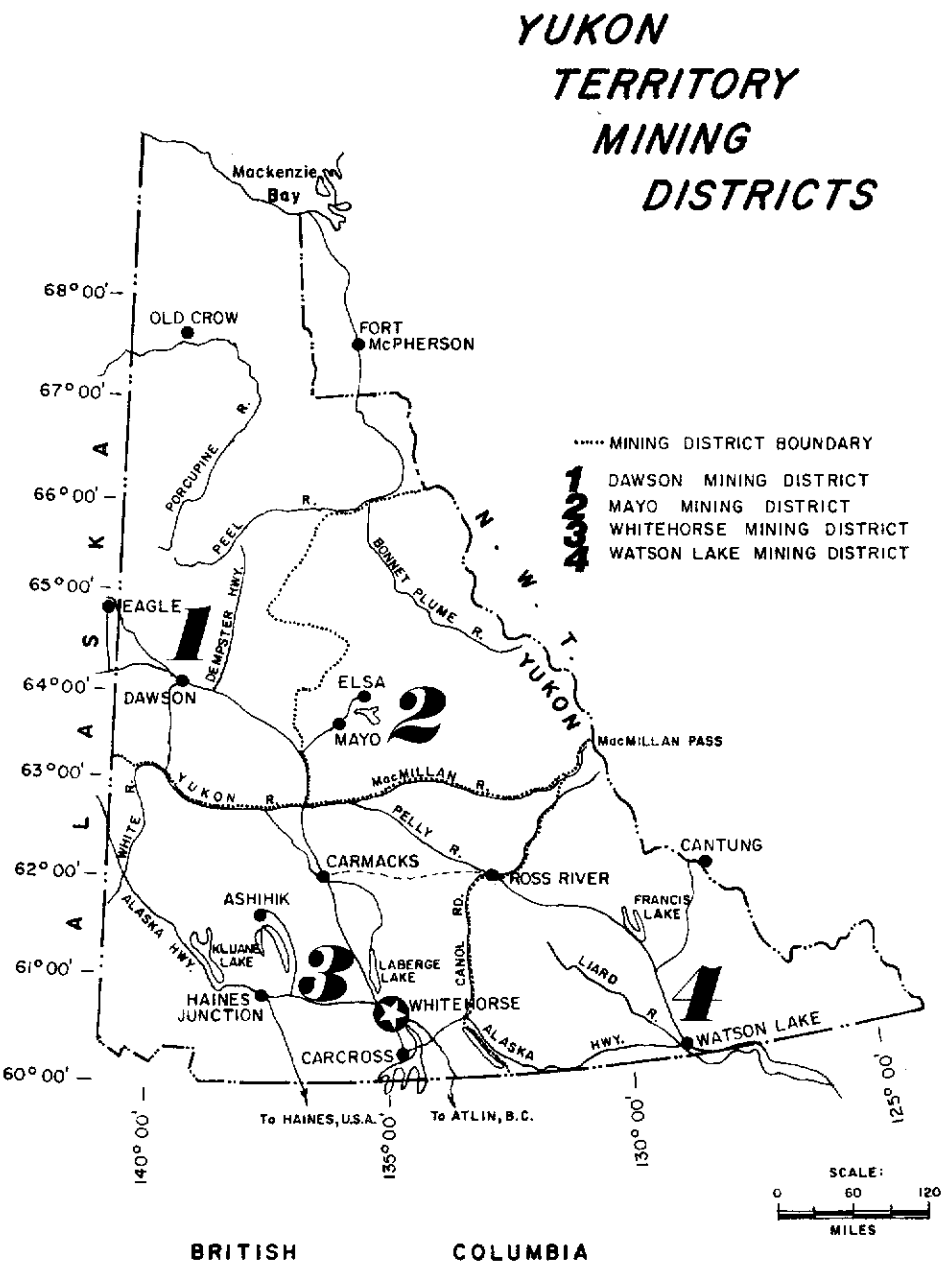

YUKON TERRITORY MINING DISTRICTS
Mackenzie Bay
68° 00'
OLD CROW
FORT McPHERSON
67° 00'
PORCUPINE R.
66° 00'
PEEL R.
65° 00'
EAGLE
1
DEMPSTER HWY.
64° 00'
DAWSON
ELSA
MAYO
2
63° 00'
YUKON R.
WHITE R.
MacMILLAN R.
PELLY R.
MacMILLAN PASS
CANTUNG
62° 00'
CARMACKS
ROSS RIVER
ASHIHIK
FRANCIS LAKE
ALASKA HWY.
KLUANE LAKE
61° 00'
3
LABERGE LAKE
CANOL RD.
LIARD R.
4
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
ALASKA HWY.
WATSON LAKE
60° 00'
CARCROSS
To HAINES, U.S.A.
To ATLIN, B.C.
140° 00'
135° 00'
130° 00'
125° 00'
MINING DISTRICT BOUNDARY
1 DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
2 MAYO MINING DISTRICT
3 WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT
4 WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT
N. W. T.
YUKON
ALASKA
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SCALE:
0 60 120
MILES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to thank L. Green, D.S. McDiarmid and T.W. Caine for their assistance in editing this report.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

This report is a review of the Yukon mineral industry for 1973. Earlier records of mineral industry activities are presented in the Annual and Summary Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada (1898 to 1933), Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Canada (1935 to 1940), Papers of the Geological Survey of Canada (1960 to 1968) and a Mineral Industry Report by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (1969 and 1970). The information in this report was obtained from visits to mineral properties and by personal communication with individuals involved as well as from technical reports, trade journals, newspapers, publications of the Geological Survey of Canada and the monthly reports of the Mining Recorders of the Dawson, Mayo, Watson Lake and Whitehorse Mining Districts. The co-operation and assistance of companies and individuals of the mineral industry and members of government agencies is gratefully acknowledged.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Whitehorse, with a population of roughly 12,000 in 1973, is the capital and main distribution centre in the Yukon. It is serviced by ship and rail via Skagway and by truck, bus and air from Edmonton and Vancouver. Surface transportation routes connect to Dawson, Carmacks, Faro, Ross River, Watson Lake, Haines Junction and Alaska as well as points between and regular bus and freight service are available. Minor roads connect with many mining properties, ranches and timber leases. Boats or barges are also used on occasion to transport heavy equipment and fuel on the Yukon River. Fixed wing and helicopter aircraft are available for charter at Whitehorse, Watson Lake and Ross River throughout the year and at numerous other designated points during the summer months. Representative costs for transportation in the Yukon are given in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Transportation Costs

RAIL AND BOAT

Ore and concentrates, Whitehorse to North Vancouver
Rate on 30,000 lb. carloads

Lead, zinc, copper con's.....$16.00/ton
Asbestos fibre.....$17.00/ton

Mining equipment and related supplies - North Vancouver to Whitehorse (dollars/100 lb.)

Pounds	10,000	24,000	36,000
Machinery	3.75	3.00	2.90
Packaged Petroleum products	3.60	3.20	3.15
Drilling mud, plywood	3.60	3.00	2.90

Backhaul rate up to 12 months is 60 per cent

TRUCK

Basic rates - Whitehorse from Edmonton and Vancouver (dollars/100 lb.)

Pounds	100	1,000	5,000	10,000
From Edmonton	12.00	7.90	6.50	5.64
From Vancouver	18.25	10.30	7.76	6.65

BUS

Express rates - Whitehorse

Pounds	1-2	2-10	40-50	90-100
From Edmonton	3.65	3.65	8.95	15.85
From Vancouver	3.40	3.65	9.95	18.00

AIR (Edmonton-daily, Vancouver-twice daily)

Air express and air freight - Whitehorse

Air express	Minimum 11 lb.	20 lb.	100 lb.
From Edmonton	$8.00	$11.25	$38.75
	Minimum 9 lb.		
From Vancouver	$8.00	$12.15	$43.50

Table 1 (cont'd)

Air freight	Min. 50 lb.	50-100	over 100 lb.
From Edmonton	$11.50	$.22/lb.	$.21/lb.
	Min. 25 lb.		
From Vancouver	$6.00	$.22/lb.	$.20/lb.

CHARTER AIRCRAFT

Type	Rate per hour	Rate per mile
Fixed wing		
Cessna 172	$65.00	$0.55
185	96.50	0.75
Beaver	105.00	1.00
Otter (Single)	145.00	1.35
Otter (Twin)	265.00	1.60
Aztec	150.00	0.80
Helicopter (Fuel supplied by charterer)		
Bell 47G-2	132.00	
Bell 47 G-3B-1	165.00	
Bell 206A	240.00	
Sikorsky S55T	340.00	
Hiller 12-E	160.00	

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF YUKON

The current and cumulative values of Yukon mineral production are given in Table 11. In 1973, the total mineral production was valued at $145.8 million, an increase of $39.1 million from 1972. Anvil Mines ($112.9 million) was the major producer in the Yukon, followed by Clinton Creek ($14.8 million), Whitehorse Copper Mines ($14.4 million) and United Keno Hill Mines ($11.6 million). The increase in total production is a reflection of increased production at Anvil Mines and the start-up of underground operations at Whitehorse Copper Mines.

TABLE 11

Mineral Production of Yukon Territory

Product	1971	1972	1973[1]	Cumulative Totals[1] 1886 to 1973
Gold				
fine oz.	14,473	4,079	4,000	
$	511,534	234,983	386,000	268,904,353
Silver				
fine oz.	5,747,703	4,988,967	6,156,000	
$	8,966,417	8,331,575	15,391,000	178,771,234
Lead				
lb.	217,336,142	222,921,742	227,499,000	
$	29,340,379	34,392,366	36,718,000	181,833,943
Zinc				
lb.	233,134,144	237,225,560	252,654,000	
$	39,003,342	45,241,287	60,536,000	209,146,854
Cadmium				
lb.	59,100	32,711	15,000	
$	114,654	82,759	55,000	6,353,517
Copper				
lb.	5,132,000	1,748,093	21,587,000	
$	2,709,696	890,286	13,771,000	45,774,319
Nickel				
lb.		2,814,621	2,541,000	
$		3,996,762	3,888,000	7,884,762
Platinum				
fine oz.		3,625		
$		325,573		341,126
Asbestos				
tons	91,969	101,888	99,000	
$	12,374,380	13,006,476	14,849,000	75,172,530

Table 11 (Cont'd)

Coal				
tons	21,026[2]	18,435[2]	19,915[2]	
$	210,250[2]	184,350[2]	199,150[2]	3,378,072
Totals	$ 93,230,662	106,686,417	145,793,150	980,112,289

[1]Preliminary figures

[2]At approximate value of $10/ton

LODE EXPLORATION IN YUKON

Mineral exploration activity by major mining companies as well as junior companies and individuals increased significantly in 1973 from 1972. This increase was due to a number of factors including favourable metal prices and a significant lead-zinc discovery in the Summit Lake area late in 1972. The increase in exploration activity is reflected in the total number of claims staked (Table 111) which shows an increase from 6,845 in 1972 to 9,383 in 1973.

The discovery of lead-zinc mineralization by Canex Placer Limited in the Summit Lake area of the Watson Lake Mining District led to a major staking rush in the fall and winter of 1972-73. In the summer of 1973 Canex Placer Limited carried out roughly 15,000 feet of diamond drilling on their Howard's Pass property in the Summit Lake area and numerous companies conducted geological and geochemical surveys on other properties in the area. In addition, several companies carried out regional programs in the area.

The Hoo Joint Venture carried out bulldozer trenching and 2,500 feet of diamond drilling on the HOO property 50 miles southeast of Ross River.

TABLE 111

Mineral Claims Recorded, Yukon Territory

Mining District	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Dawson	846	848	1,054	669	1,168
Mayo	1,466	768	1,026	1,784	2,587
Watson Lake	996	1,294	1,245	2,470	2,509
Whitehorse	12,927	8,609	4,380	1,922	3,119
Totals	16,235	11,519	7,705	6,845	9,383

A major copper discovery was made by United Keno Explorations on the DEF property, 12 miles west of Minto in the Whitehorse Mining District. The deposit, which occurs in flat-lying foliated zones in Triassic granodiorite, was found to extend south onto the MINTO property, jointly owned by Silver Standard Mines and Asarco. In 1973 both United Keno and Silver Standard-Asarco carried out over 25,000 feet of drilling on each of their properties and outlined a minimum of six million tons of material grading two per cent copper.

Casino Silver Mines Limited carried out over 4,000 feet of drilling on their copper-molybdenum property at the heads of Casino and Canadian Creeks.

There was active exploration in the Faro area with various programs including geophysical, geochemical and geological surveys as well as some diamond drilling being carried out by Dynasty Explorations Limited, Kerr Addison Mines Limited and Ridgemont Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Cyprus Mines Limited.

The Wellgreen Mine west of Burwash Flats was shut down in August due to lack of continuity in the ore body and bad ground conditions. The mine had been operating for roughly a year and a half.

Silver City Mines Limited continued work on their copper property on the White River but were hampered by equipment problems, driving slightly over 400 feet on an adit at the 2,800 foot level when work was curtailed due to freeze-up.

In the Mayo Mining District, a major staking rush was sparked by the discovery of high grade zinc showings in Precambrian to Cambrian carbonates in the Bonnet Plume River area by Barrier Reef Resources Limited. In 1973, Barrier carried out some trenching and surface sampling of the showings. The staking rush, which began in earnest in August, continued into the spring of 1974 and resulted in the recording of over 4,000 claims.

In the Hess Mountains, the PLATA lead-silver-zinc property belonging to Dynasty Explorations Limited was explored by 1,300 feet of diamond drilling and 34,500 feet of bulldozer trenching.

In February, 1973, the Amax Northwest Mining Company Limited announced that 30 million tons of 0.9 per cent WO_3 had been outlined by drilling in 1972 and previous years at their tungsten property in the MacMillan Pass area. Work in 1973 consisted of driving an adit and several crosscuts at the 6,200 foot level and carrying out over 5,000 feet of underground drilling. In addition, several bulk samples were sent out for metallurgical, crushing and grinding tests.

Also in the MacMillan Pass area, Spartan Explorations Limited announced a discovery of barite. Hand trenching indicated two zones of barite of drilling mud grade.

Scurry-Rainbow Oil Limited carried out 1,500 feet of drifting from an adit at the 3,300 foot level and a program of underground drilling on the CLARK silver-lead-zinc property near Clark Lakes.

In the Rambler Hill area, Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Limited and Silver Spring Mines Limited conducted geochemical surveys, bulldozer trenching and 681 feet of diamond drilling on their silver-lead-zinc properties.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA IN YUKON DURING 1973

During 1973, one reconnaissance mapping program and numerous special studies were undertaken by officers of the Geological Survey of Canada (Geol. Survey Canada, Paper 74-1, parts A and B).

Reconnaissance mapping with helicopter support in the Saint Elias Mountains was undertaken by R.B. Campbell and G.H. Eisbacher. A major straight segment of the Denali Fault System, for which the name Dalton Fault was proposed, was traced from the south end of Kluane Lake to the Kelsall River valley. The fault had previously been interpreted as an unconformity.

In the Pelly Mountains, D. Tempelman-Kluit, G. Abbott and B. Read carried out a study of Lower Paleozoic rocks. Particular attention was paid to the Cambro-Ordovician phyllite which was found to have some similarities to phyllite in the Anvil District and which should therefore be favourable for exploration for massive sulphide ore bodies similar to those in the Anvil District. The overlying Siluro-Devonian succession exhibited a general similarity to the Lower Paleozoic succession in the Selwyn Basin including carbonate-shale facies boundaries favourable for lead-zinc deposits.

R.V. Kirkham visited the Minto copper deposit as part of his continuing study on copper deposits in Canada. He concluded that the mineralization was pre-metamorphic in origin although the significant gold content and potassic (biotitic) nature of the host rocks make it unlikely that they are metasedimentary deposits.

J.G. Souther made a brief reconnaissance of Tertiary volcanic rocks in the Saint Elias Mountains as part of his Cordilleran Volcanic Project. Tertiary volcanics were found to consist of volcanic flows and pyroclastics having a composite thickness of 4,000 feet. The volcanics have been tentatively assigned to the alkali-olivine basalt, trachy-basalt, trachyte, sodic rhyolite succession.

W.H. Fritz measured a number of sections in Cambrian rocks in Northern Yukon in conjunction with Operation Porcupine. A number of unconformities were recognized and carbonate-shale facies relationships were traced through Cambrian time.

L.D. Dyke examined the Barn Uplift in the Barn Mountains, Northern Yukon Territory. The Barn Uplift exhibits great structural relief in a relatively small area. The likelihood of associated structural closure and updip truncation of strata make Barn and similar areas of uplift prime targets for hydrocarbon exploration.

W.S. Hopkins, Jr. and D.K. Norris made a study of unconsolidated Paleogene sediments in the Old Crow Structural Depression, Northern Yukon Territory. From the microfloral assemblage they postulated a temperate to warm-temperate climate during the Paleogene.

R.W. Macqueen examined Lower and Middle Paleozoic rocks in Northern Yukon in conjunction with Operation Porcupine. A number of sections mainly in Wernecke and western Mackenzie Mountains were measured and described. These consisted of approximately 3,500 feet of platform carbonates.

D.K. Norris obtained additional structural, stratigraphic and paleontological data in the Northern Canadian Cordillera necessary for the preparation of 1:250,000 scale geological maps.

J.A. Jeletzky undertook a stratigraphic-paleontological study of Jurassic and Cretaceous rocks of the Northern Yukon and District of Mackenzie.

F.G. Young studied Cretaceous stratigraphic displacements across the Blow Fault Zone, Northern Yukon Territory. He concluded from stratigraphic contrasts that large displacements occurred in Early Cretaceous time.

LODE MINING AND EXPLORATION

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

Galena and Keno Hills Area

(1) UNITED KENO HILLS MINES LIMITED
Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario
M5L 1B4

Silver, Lead, Zinc, Cadmium
105 M 13, 14
(63°55'N, 135°29'W)

References: Boyle (1956; 1964; 1965; 1968); Green and McTaggart (1960); Green (1966, pp. 10-17); Gleeson (1966; 1967); Findlay (1967, pp. 18-21; 1969a, pp. 20-24; 1969b, pp. 10-12); Tempelman-Kluit (1970); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 11-13).

Claims: 894 patented and unpatented claims and leases in the Mayo district.

Location and Access:

The properties are all on Keno Hill and Galena Hill and are accessible by an all-weather road from Mayo, 32 miles to the south. Ore concentrates are trucked to Mayo and then to Whitehorse, a distance of 277 miles. From Whitehorse, the concentrates are shipped by the White Pass and Yukon Railway 110 miles to the port of Skagway.

History:

The Keno-Galena Hills district is the second most important silver-producing area in Canada and has the longest production history of any lode mining area in the Yukon. The area was first prospected in 1887, and placer gold reported to exist in bars and tributaries of the Stewart River led to a large influx of prospectors in 1898, resulting in the discovery of a number of placer gold deposits. Attention was soon drawn to lode gold deposits in the area and subsequently to the lead-silver veins.

The initial discovery of the silver-lead veins was made in 1906 by H.W. McWhorter on Galena Creek, site of the present Silver King veins and from 1913-1919 a small tonnage of high grade silver-lead ore was mined and shipped.

Discovery of the No. 9 vein system on Keno Hill by Louis Beauvette in July, 1919, sparked a stampede to the area, resulting in the staking of over 500 claims and the discovery of a number of important mineral prospects. Beauvette's claims were subsequently acquired by the Yukon Gold Company which in 1920 formed the subsidiary company, Keno Hill Limited to mine them.

In 1921, the Treadwell Yukon Company Limited, began mining on the Ladue claim and gradually acquired many of the

better showings in the area. From 1921 to 1941, Treadwell Yukon produced from the Sadie-Friendship, Lucky Queen, Silver King, Calumet, Elsa and Ladue mines for a total of 44 million ounces of silver and 96 million pounds of lead from 625,000 tons of ore.

Inoperative from 1942 to 1946, the Treadwell Yukon Company Limited was succeeded in 1946 by Keno Hill Mines Limited, reorganized in 1948 as United Keno Hill Mines Limited. Since 1962 the controlling interest in the company has been held by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited. From 1947 to 1973, the total production has been 119,991,605 ounces of silver, 425,793,139 pounds of lead, 327,587,223 pounds of zinc and 4,150,424 pounds of cadmium from 3,365,949 tons of ore milled (United Keno Hill Mines Limited, Annual Report, 1973).

Description:

The Keno-Galena Hills area is underlain by graphitic and sericitic schists, phyllite and quartzite which have been divided into a lower schist, a central quartzite and an upper schist (Units 1, 2 and 3, Boyle, 1964). Formerly considered part of the Precambrian Yukon Group of metasediments, the lower schist and central quartzite are now thought to be Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous respectively, with the age of the upper schist uncertain (Tempelman-Kluit, 1970). Metadiorite and metagabbro, locally referred to as "greenstone", occur as conformable lenses and sills in the lower schist and central quartzite. Granitic stocks of Cretaceous age outcrop northwest and southwest of the Keno-Galena Hills area and quartz-feldspar sills are present locally.

The metasedimentary rocks form the southern limb of a large open anticline and dip southeast. They are cut by two systems of faults, one striking northeast and one northwest.

The ore deposits are siderite-galena-sphalerite-freibergite-pyrite-chalcopyrite lodes in northwest-trending vein faults and appear to be best developed in erratic, structurally-related dilatant zones in thick-bedded quartzites and greenstones.

Current Work:

During 1973, production came from 5 mines in the area. The greatest production came from the Husky Mine, which produced 44,583 tons of ore averaging 52.25 ounces of silver per ton, 5.53 per cent lead and 0.85 per cent zinc. Development work at this mine consisted of 1,919 feet of lateral development on the 250 foot level and cross-cutting on the 375 foot level in preparation for underground drilling. The No Cash Mine produced 23,439 tons of ore grading from 28.55 ounces of silver per ton, 3.11 per cent lead and 1.87 per cent zinc. Lateral development including cross-cuts, totalled 1,333 feet of which 160 feet was in ore. Production from the Elsa Mine was 12,972 tons with an average grade of 28.46

ounces of silver per ton, 3.33 per cent lead and 1.47 per cent zinc. Underground development at the Elsa, confined to 321 feet of sub-drifting in the 17 vein, failed to disclose any ore. From the Dixie Adit, 7,671 tons were produced averaging 19.71 ounces of silver per ton, 4.17 per cent lead and 7.52 per cent zinc. Underground development totalled 680 feet and failed to develop ore. The Townsite Adit produced 5,914 tons of ore containing 11.82 ounces of silver per ton, 3.26 per cent lead and 1.02 per cent zinc. Underground drifting totalling 1,048 feet encountered 40 feet of ore. Higher silver prices in 1973 prompted a re-evaluation of the company's reserves. At year end minor exploration was underway at the Shamrock and Keno properties.

Surface exploration in 1973 included 141,180 feet of rotary percussion drilling, most of which was on targets on Galena Hill. Results were reported as negative. Preliminary drilling was carried out on the Lake, Shamrock and Lucky Queen grids on Keno Hill and more detailed drilling is scheduled for 1974.

The following summary of operating results for 1971, 1972 and 1973 is taken from information provided by the Company:

	1973	1972	1971
Dry tons milled	94,819	80,646	94,754
Daily average (tons)	259.8	220.3	259.6
Mill Heads			
Silver (oz/ton)	34.99	32.54	31.80
Lead (%)	4.04	3.96	4.47
Zinc (%)	0.92	2.66	3.83
Metal Production			
Silver (oz)	3,134,828	2,503,921	2,919,693
Lead (lb)	7,262,400	6,108,042	8,220,513
Zinc (lb)	1,345,062	3,307,178	6,533,208
Cadmium (lb)	17,944	46,736	84,432
Metal Sales	$11,614,473	$6,120,944	$6,714,042
Ore Reserves (tons)	84,500	65,200	142,260
Silver (oz/ton)	47.4	56.8	51.6
Lead (%)	5.8	6.4	5.3
Zinc (%)	1.5	1.5	2.4

(2) FORMO
Rio Plata Silver Mines Limited
420 - 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Silver, Lead, Zinc
105 M 14
(63°56'N, 135°22'W)

References: Green and Godwin (1963, p. 10); Boyle (1965, pp. 67-68).

Claims: PAPOOSE, TYEE, PREMIER, SPRUCE, CHEECHAKO, ROCKET, TILLICUM, DOROTHY, TAGISH, SKOOKUM, BIRCH, SOMETHING (Fr.), WIMPY (Fr.).

Location and Access:

The FORMO group of claims is situated on the north slope of Galena Hill beside the Elsa-Keno road. The southern part of the property is also crossed by the Calumet road.

History:

The FORMO group was formerly owned by Yukeno Mines Limited, who leased the property to A.A. Smith of Mayo, Yukon Territory, in 1961. In the winter of 1961-62 Smith mined 14.8 tons of hand cobbed ore that assayed 144.6 ounces per ton silver, 57.0 per cent lead and 10.3 per cent zinc (Green, 1963, p.10). Late in 1962, the FORMO property was acquired by Rio Plata Silver Mines Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain by graphitic, quartz-sericite schists of the Lower Schist Formation (Unit 1a, Boyle, 1965, Figure 2) that have been intruded by sill-like bodies of metadiorite and metagabbro locally referred to as greenstone (Unit 7, op. cit). The principal showing on the FORMO group is in a fault zone trending 030° and dipping 50° east. The fault is mainly within quartz-sericite schist except near the original FORMO shaft where schist east of the fault is in contact with greenstone west of the fault. When visited by Green and Godwin (1963, p. 10) a lens of massive galena 12 to 16 inches wide was exposed in trenches in the schist.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the FORMO property in 1973 included a ground magnetic survey, soil sampling and roughly 1,800 feet of trenching. Further soil sampling and geological mapping are planned for 1974.

In 1973 the company also carried out some line-cutting and soil sampling on the AZTEC, HACIENDA and CAPRICORN properties on Galena Hill.

Lynx Creek

(3) JAY
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc, Silver, Gold
106 D 4
(64°00'N, 135°38'W)

References: Gleeson et al (1965, Maps 30-1964 and 31-1964); Green (1966, pp. 16-17); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 15-16).

Claims: JAY 1-16

Location and Access:

The property is situated 30 miles northeast of Mayo on the south side of Lynx Creek. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Mayo.

History:

The claims were originally staked as the G group by United Keno Hill Mines Limited who carried out soil sampling and trenching on silver-lead-antimony veins in 1965 and 1966. The claims were subsequently allowed to lapse and were restaked as the JAY claims in 1969 by Altair Mining Corporation Limited. This company carried out a soil sampling survey in 1969 and subsequently optioned the property to Belmoral Mines Limited.

Description:

The claims are underlain by Precambrian and/or Cambrian thin banded, gritty quartzite, limestone and biotite schist (Unit 3, Green, 1972) which is thrust over Lower Cretaceous Keno Hill quartzite (Unit 18, Green, 1972) along the southeastern and eastern boundary of the property. Siderite and associated galena occur in a northwest-striking vein up to 35 feet wide and dipping 20° to 30° east.

Current Work and Results:

Detailed geological mapping conducted in 1973 outlined a siderite-galena vein up to 35 feet wide trending northwest and dipping 25° to 30° east. The vein material consists of coarse crystalline, strongly oxidized siderite with narrow stringers and veinlets of galena. Samples taken from trenches on the vein assayed 0.003 to 0.02 ounces per ton gold, 0.07 to 36.3 ounces per ton silver, 0.01 to 15.7 per cent lead and 0.20 to 12.95 per cent zinc. Recommendations for further work included soil sampling, trenching and possibly diamond drilling.

DAVIDSON RANGE AREA

Rambler Hill

(4) RAMBLER HILL PROPERTY — Silver, Lead, Zinc
Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Limited (60%) 106 D 3
1600 - 639 - 5th Avenue S.W. (64°05'N, 135°14'W)
Calgary, Alberta
and
Silver Spring Mines Limited (40%)
204 - 2061 Beach Avenue
Vancouver 5, British Columbia

References: Cockfield (1919, pp. 6-7; 1922, pp. 4-5); Green (1971, p. 63; 1972, p. 131).

Claims: IRENE 1-6, DOG 7-16, 20-24, 33-53, NAT 1-16, COPPER 1-6, ZAP 1-32, PAUL 1-8, TIGER 1-14, BOB 1-6, JAN 1-8, GOLD 1-8, VERN 1, 2, DEN 1-8; a total of 158

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on Rambler Hill and the surrounding area in the Davidson Range and lie approximately 38 miles north-northeast of Mayo. The claims can be reached by a 5-Mile tote road which leaves the McQuesten Lake Road at a point 12.2 miles from the Mayo-Keno City Road.

History:

The earliest reports of work on the property are from Cockfield (1919) who visited the area in 1918. At that time development consisted of a 50 foot shaft and a 10 foot crosscut on a vein, measuring 12 feet across but containing areas of waste. When visited again by Cockfield in 1921 (Cockfield 1922) the shaft was reported to be 80 feet deep, with a 12 foot crosscut. In addition, the vein had been traced down hill by a number of trenches and an adit had been started about 300 feet below the shaft. Since then this showing has been staked many times but little work has been done with the exception of some bulldozer stripping carried out in 1961. Since 1971, most of the claims in the Rambler Hill area have been acquired by Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas and Silver Spring Mines.

In 1972, the vein described by Cockfield and currently covered by the IRENE claims was explored by at least 12 drill holes totalling over 2,000 feet. One of these holes was reported to have intersected 20 feet of heavily limonitized material containing sphalerite, galena, minor chalcopyrite and siderite. On the west side of Rambler Hill, on the NAT claims, ground mag and E.M. surveys were carried out and a series of bulldozer trenches put in across a quartz vein up to 8 feet wide containing disseminated galena and sphalerite.

Description:

The claims are underlain primarily by graphitic phyllite, thin-bedded phyllitic quartzites and phyllite (Unit 7, Green, 1971) which are considered to be Jurassic in age, intruded by sills and lens-shaped bodies of metadiorite and metagabbro locally referred to as "greenstone" (Unit 9, Green, 1971).

Mineral showings occur in roughly north-trending veins dipping to the east in phyllitic host rocks and consist mainly of limonite with siderite, galena, sphalerite and some chalcopyrite. A selected sample of this material assayed 0.01 ounces per ton gold, 49.53 ounces per ton silver, 80.0 per cent lead, 0.10 per cent zinc and 0.40 per cent copper (Green, 1971).

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, three diamond drill holes totalling 681 feet were drilled on NAT and COPPER group claims to test the showings exposed in the trenches on the NAT claims. A soil geochemistry survey was carried out on the DOG claims and apparently outlined an anomalous area which was subjected to more detailed examination by bulldozer stripping. Approximately 200 feet of bulldozer trenching was also carried out on the NAT, TIGER, COPPER and DOG groups.

Clark Lakes

(5) CLARK
Scurry-Rainbow Oil Limited
709 - 8th Avenue South West
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 1H5

Lead, Zinc, Silver
106 D 2
(64°08'N, 134°57'W)

References: Green (1971); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp.19-20)

Claims: CLARK 1-86

Location and Access:

The claims are situated south of Clark Lakes approximately 18 miles northeast of Keno. The Wind River Trail, a winter tote road, passes one mile north of the property. Access in 1973 was by fixed wing from Mayo to Clark Lakes and then by a roughly two mile tote trail to the property or by helicopter from Mayo.

History:

The initial claims were staked in 1967 and 1968 following a soil and silt geochemical survey. Some bulldozer trenching was carried out in 1968. In 1970, the property was purchased by Bullion Mountain Mining Company Limited who carried out soil sample surveys and drilled 11 holes using Winkie AX equipment. Further drilling was carried out in 1971 and

1972. In 1972 the property was optioned by Scurry-Rainbow Oil Limited.

Description:

The underlying rocks consist of black to grey mottled limestone, minor graphitic and calcareous schist and schistose, gritty quartzite (Unit 3, Green, 1971) of Precambrian or Cambrian age. The rocks have been folded into a northwest trending, steeply plunging antiform of quartzite with a core of sheared and crumpled graphitic schist and limestone. Galena with lesser sphalerite and minor pyrite occur in drag folds and pipe-like replacements in limestone and as narrow veins in the quartzite, phyllite and limestone.

Current Work and Results:

When the property was visited in late August, the company had completed some 1,500 feet of drifting from an adit at the 3,300 foot elevation. The drift was headed east-southeast for approximately 650 feet and then turned southwest. A northeast-trending silver-bearing vein was encountered first at about 800 feet where it was 8 to 10 feet wide and contained bands of galena and sphalerite with some chalcopyrite. The vein was highly oxidized and contained abundant earthy iron oxides. Further along the drift galena and sphalerite occurred in mineralized stringer zones about 3 to 4 feet wide.

A program of underground drilling was also scheduled, on completion of the underground drifting.

(6) SON, PIK
George Van Bibber
Post Office Box 125
Mayo, Yukon Territory

Antimony, Silver, Gold
105 M 11
(63°35'N, 135°12'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 890 A

Claims: PIK 1-6, SON 7-26

Location and Access:

The property is situated astride a small creek, referred to locally as 4 Mile Creek, roughly 20 miles due east of Mayo. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Mayo; a tote road runs to the property from Mayo but was impassable by wheeled vehicles in 1973.

History:

The SON claims were staked in November, 1970, following the discovery of a large boulder of stibnite in 4 Mile Creek. The PIK claims were staked in October, 1971. The main showing was trenched in 1971 and 1972.

Description:

The property is underlain by flaggy to blocky weathering, massive pebbly quartzite with interbedded schist and phyllite (Unit 6, G.S.C. Map 890 A) belonging to the Yukon Group of Precambrian age or younger. To the northeast these rocks are underlain by interbedded quartz-mica schist and schistose quartzite (Unit 5, G.S.C. Map 890 A) also belonging to the Yukon Group.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, additional trenching and stripping of the main showing was carried out. The main showing was exposed along the north bank of 4 Mile Creek and consisted of a vein of stibnite within highly and irregularly sheared, schistose quartzite. The vein was roughly 12 to 14 inches thick, striking east and dipping 45° north and was exposed for about 100 feet along strike. Vein material varied from massive, coarse crystalline stibnite to fine-grained stibnite containing quartz and quartzite fragments. Stibnite also occurred in isolated pockets of high grade material within the sheared quartzite. A grab sample of the high grade vein material assayed 58.8 per cent antimony, 0.01 per cent arsenic, 12.6 ounces per ton silver, 0.01 ounces per ton gold and trace mercury. Small amounts of bismuth have also been reported.

HESS MOUNTAINS AREA

Rogue River

(7) PLATA — Silver, Lead, Zinc
Dynasty Explorations Limited — 105 N 9
330 - 355 Burrard Street — (63°35'N, 132°02'W)
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

References: Blusson and Tempelman-Kluit (1970, pp. 29-32)

Claims: PLATA 1-232, 241-288, INCA 1-32

Location and Access:

The claims form contiguous blocks situated in the Bostock Range of the Hess Mountains roughly halfway between the Rogue and Hess Rivers. Access in 1973 was by fixed wing from Ross River, 108 miles to the south. Narrow Lake, 7 miles south of the property, was used by float planes and a 2,200 foot airstrip 6 miles south of the property served wheeled aircraft. The property itself was then reached by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in August and September, 1972, to cover a high-grade silver-lead-zinc showing. The showing had been previously staked in 1969 as the GREG claims, but these had lapsed.

Description:

The area is underlain by argillaceous sediments ranging from Precambrian to Mississippian in age. The oldest sediments are Proterozoic red, green and grey slates with some interbedded quartzite and rare limestone and dolomite (Unit 7, Blusson and Tempelman-Kluit, 1970). These appear to be unconformably overlain by Devono-Mississippian black clastics comprising argillite, chert, chert-pebble conglomerate and minor limestone (Unit 12, Blusson and Templeman-Kluit, 1970). The sediments are cut by several small granitic stocks of probable Cretaceous or Early Tertiary age (Unit 14, Blusson and Tempelman-Kluit, 1970) and several outcrops of dikes or sills of quartz muscovite porphyry and aplite occur on the property.

The sediments strike west to west-northwest and are generally isoclinally folded and displaced by bedding plane faults. They are also cut by two sets of faults, one trending northeast and the other trending roughly northwest. The northeast-trending faults contain breccia zones with quartz, carbonate and pyrite, and creeks in the area have some rusty seepages associated with them. A northwest-trending fault zone referred to as the Plata fault zone occurs on the western portion of the property. The zone dips 65° southwest, close to the bedding and appears to be a fault with right lateral displacement between Proterozoic slates and younger black argillite and slate. A number of mineral showings are associated with this zone.

Showings on the Plata property consist of numerous vein types including galena-sphalerite-tetrahedrite veins, quartz-tetrahedrite veins, galena veins, siderite-sphalerite-galena replacements and arsenopyrite-pyrite-galena-boulangerite-tetrahedrite veins. High silver values are associated with galena and tetrahedrite. The major showings on the Plata property occur mainly on the north flank of an anticlinal structure cut by at least four different sets of faults or fractures and it is uncertain as yet which of these structures controls mineralization.

To date, six major showings have been discovered, including the main, or No. 4 showing. On this showing, the vein has been traced for over 700 feet along strike with widths varying from 5 to 18 feet. The No. 4 vein strikes roughly N 80° E, dips 45° S and appears to be in a bedding plane fault between black slate and phyllite on the footwall and rusty, limy quartzite on the hanging wall. Vein material consists of quartz, arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, boulangerite and sphalerite in varying amounts.

Current Work and Results:

The property was initially examined in late 1972 by a program of hand trenching and pitting, geophysical and geochemical surveys and diamond drilling.

A total of 13 hand pits or trenches were dug or blasted, including 5 on the main showing. Mineralized float was encountered in overburden in a number of locations where actual bedrock was not reached.

The geophysical survey consisted of a test ground E.M. survey over the main showing. The vein was found to give a definite dip angle response at high frequency (1830 HZ) and a marked increase in field strength. There was no distinguishable response at low frequency (390 HZ).

Soil sampling was conducted on a grid over the main showing and samples were analyzed for copper, lead and zinc. A major lead anomaly was found to correspond closely with the main showing vein system. There was little zinc response except for two downslope anomalies near the east and west extremities of the known vein system. A second area of lead and zinc anomalies occurs on the western portion of the claims. Some galena is known to account for part of the lead anomaly, but the remainder is unexplained.

Diamond drilling was undertaken to outline structure and grade on the No. 4 vein and six holes totalling 1,315 feet were drilled. Core recovery varied from 20 to 100 per cent, and was poorest in fault gouge in the hanging wall of the vein. In such instances, sludge samples were taken when circulation permitted. The drilling confirmed continuation of the vein system from the surface for at least 750 feet down dip, although the dip appears to flatten slightly to 35 to 40° S compared to 45° S at the surface. The width of the vein including fault gouge varied from 3 feet up to 20 feet. In hole No. 4 the vein was 6 feet wide and ran 10 ounces per ton silver, 3.4-8.0 per cent lead and 10.8-15.3 per cent zinc. The other holes contained lower grades and the assays were generally lower than for surface samples. Also, the silver-lead ratios obtained in the core were on the order of 2 to 1, compared to 5 to 1 from surface samples.

Further work in 1973 included more soil sampling in addition to 34,500 feet of bulldozer trenching. Some 16 miles of road plus a 2,200 foot airstrip were also built. Emphasis in 1974 is to be on bulldozer trenching and detailed structural geological mapping.

MACMILLAN PASS AREA

(8) MACMILLAN TUNGSTEN — Tungsten, Copper
Amax Northwest Mining Company Limited — 105 O
601 - 535 Thurlow Street — 105 P
Vancouver, British Columbia — (63°17'N, 130°07'W)

References: Green (1965, pp. 48-50); Findlay (1969a, p.88; 1969b, pp. 52-53); Allan and Findlay (1972, pp. 97-101).

Claims: PAT, BETTY, BORDER, PAR, PIT, DONNA, GULL - total of 89

Location and Access:

The claims straddle the Yukon-Northwest Territory boundary at a point roughly 7 miles northwest of Macmillan Pass. A 7-mile access road, built in 1970, connects the property with the Canol Road which is now open for vehicular traffic in the summer months only.

History:

The property was discovered and staked in 1962 by Southwest Potash Corporation, a subsidiary of Amax. Some surface exploration was carried out in 1963, 1964 and again in 1967. Diamond drilling on the property was begun in 1968 when 4,647 feet were drilled. Another 31,000 feet were drilled in 1971 and 1972 which outlined approximately 30 million tons of 0.9 per cent WO_3 (Northern Miner, February 8, 1973).

Description:

The property is underlain by phyllites and mica schists of presumed Proterozoic (?) age which are unconformably overlain by 1,000 to 1,500 feet of argillaceous siltstones and impure limestones ranging from Ordovician to Devonian in age (Allan and Findlay, 1972). The sediments are intruded by two small stocks of quartz monzonite referred to as the Rockslide Mountain and Peak 7280 stocks. Tungsten and copper mineralization occur in skarn zones developed in calcareous sedements adjacent to the southern contact of the Peak 7280 stock.

The skarn and associated mineralization occur in two distinct stratigraphically related zones within the sediments. The lower, or B zone, occurs in a limestone, now altered to marble and skarn, 50 to 100 feet thick, striking roughly east-west and dipping 30° south. The upper zone is a group of zones, designated D, E and F which occur in a group of units up to 400 feet thick comprising argillaceous limestone, siltstone and minor volcanic conglomerate and separated from the underlying B zone by approximately 350 feet of argillite and argillaceous siltstone.

Two types of skarn have developed in the zones. One is a light-coloured skarn commonly composed of diopside with lesser amounts of plagioclase and quartz; the other is a dark-coloured skarn composed principally of pyroxene, with varying amounts of garnet, hornblende, plagioclase, and quartz. Tungsten occurs as sheelite, the bulk of which forms disseminated grains in dark-coloured skarn. Minor amounts of scheelite also occur as disseminations in the Peak 7280 monzonite and localized in veins cutting both the stock and adjacent skarn. Chalcopyrite is the primary copper mineral and occurs only in the dark-coloured skarn in the B zone.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, an adit was driven at the 6,200 foot level and four crosscuts driven on the B zone. Approximately 250 tons of crushed B zone ore were sent out for metallurgical testing and 75 tons for crushing and grinding tests at the Colorado Laboratory of the parent company, American Metal Climax. Some stoping was also carried out to test the competency of the hanging wall rock.

In addition to underground drifting, over 5,000 feet of underground drilling was carried out. This work was aimed primarily at testing the grade and continuity of the eastern portion of the B zone.

(9) SLATE
Mr. S. Belzberg
450 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Tungsten
105 0 8
(63°15'N, 139°15'W)

Claims: SLATE 1-64

Location and Access:

The property is situated immediately west of the Amax Tungsten property and 10 miles south of Keele Peak. Access is by helicopter from an airstrip 6 miles south of the property on the Canol Road or from Ross River, 150 miles to the southwest.

History:

The claims were staked in May, 1973. No previous work in the area is recorded although there have undoubtedly been reconnaissance geochemical surveys in the region.

Description:

The property is underlain by sediments and volcanics ranging from Cambrian and Precambrian phyllite, shale and mica schist to late Paleozoic shale and slate. No mineral occurences have been reported.

Current Work and Results:

During 1973, a brief geological examination and ground magnetometer survey were carried out. A series of low magnetic anomalies were outlined, probably indicating a fault zone or similar feature. Further work was recommended including detailed geological mapping, soil sampling and a detailed magnetic survey.

(10) MOOSE
Spartan Explorations Limited
3165 Dunbar Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Barite
105 O 1
(63°04'N, 130°12'W)

Claims: MOOSE 1-4

Location and Access:

The claim group is situated approximately 12 miles southwest of Macmillan Pass and one-half mile northwest of the Canol Road, which provides ready access.

History:

The claims were staked in August, 1973, in the same area as the BARITE claims, staked in June, 1972, but subsequently allowed to lapse. No previous work on these claims has been reported.

Description:

The area is underlain by Upper Devonian and (?) Mississippian black shale and argillite with minor chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate. The rocks have been folded along axes trending roughly northwest. Two zones of bedded barite have been exposed on the surface, one up to 110 feet wide and 850 feet long and the second up to 80 feet wide and 750 feet long. The second zone lies about 300 feet northwest of the first zone. No sulphide minerals have been observed.

Current Work and Results:

Hand trenching and pitting were carried out late in the season and indicated barite of drilling mud grade. Bulldozer trenching and possibly diamond drilling are planned for the property in 1974.

BONNET PLUME RIVER AREA

Goz Creek

(11) Goz Creek Property — Zinc
Barrier Reef Resources Limited — 106 C 7, 8
1418 - 355 Burrard Street — (64°25'N, 132°32'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

References: Murphy and Sinclair (1974)

Claims: WALT 1-8, VUH 1-8, BAF 1-96, HAM 1-16, ANG 1-8, ANN 1-8, LIN 1-8, DUO 1-8, STOL 1-8, LUV 1-8, GOZ 1-8, BON 1-8.

Location and Access:

The claim groups form a single contiguous block trending east straddling Goz Creek and are located approximately 125 miles northeast of Mayo. In 1973 access was by fixed wing from Mayo to Rackla Lake and then by helicopter to the property itself.

History:

Zinc showings were found in the Goz Creek area by visual prospecting and geochemistry early in the 1973 field season and the subsequent staking took place in July. The discovery resulted in a major staking rush in the area in August and September. Major staking activity also took place in the winter months of 1973-74.

Description:

The Barrier Reef discovery occurs near the top of a thick sequence of carbonate and pelitic rocks ranging from Precambrian to Lower Cambrian in age. The host carbonate has been correlated with the Lower Cambrian Backbone Formation (Blusson, personal communication) and undergoes abrupt thickening in the area and a facies change northeastward to shale. The carbonate unit is also bordered by shale stratigraphically both above and below. Mineralization occurs mainly within breccia zones within the dolomite and consists largely of low iron, light-coloured sphalerite with minor amounts of galena and some boulangerite. Secondary quartz is abundant and often stands out in sharp relief on weathered surfaces. Secondary zinc carbonate is abundant locally, but because the sphalerite contains little iron and there are virtually no associated iron sulphides, the amount of gossan which has developed is negligible.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted mainly of preliminary prospecting and sampling of mineralized outcrops. One group of showings containing sphalerite occured over a strike length of 4,400 feet and had an average thickness of 25 to 40 feet. The dip was roughly 27° to the south, approximately parallel to the slope of the hillside. Chip samples ranged as high as 50% zinc and minor lead over 15 feet. No silver assays were reported by the company. However, one grab sample assayed (Whitehorse Assay Office) 31.8% zinc, 0.5% iron, 0.10% cadmium and 0.88 ounces per ton silver. In 1974 the company plans to carry out geological mapping and diamond drilling.

Harrison Creek

(12) Harrison Creek — Lead, Zinc
Barrier Reef Resources Limited — 106 C 7
1418 -355 Burrard Street — (64°23'N, 132°50'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

References: Murphy and Sinclair (1974)

Claims: GYK 1-8, GEP 1-8, KIS 1-8, RAY 1-8, BOB 1-8

Location and Access:

The Harrison Creek Claims are situated roughly 6 miles west of the Barrier Reef property on Goz Creek. The claims were reached by helicopter from Rackla Lake in 1973.

History:

The claims were staked in July, 1973 to cover lead-zinc showings discovered earlier by prospecting. Major staking also occurred in this area after the discovery became known.

Description:

The area is underlain by Precambrian sediments of the Sheepbed Formation (Blusson, Personal communication). Lead-zinc mineralization occurs near the top of a carbonate sequence which changes facies to shale to the northeast. The mineralized zone occurs in breccia consisting of sub-angular fragments of dolomite embedded in a pyrite-quartz matrix and accompanied by minor amounts of galena and yellow sphalerite.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of preliminary prospecting and sampling. In one location surface sampling over 35 feet averaged 2.5 per cent combined lead and zinc.

(13)CYR, FXE, ED, PB,
ZN, CYP, SCREW
Cypress Resources Limited
705 - 900 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1B2

Lead, Zinc
106 C 6, 7
(64°25'N, 132°53'W)

References: Murphy and Sinclair (1974)

Claims: CYR 9-40, FXE 1-8, ED 1-8, PB 1-8, ZN 1-8, CYP 1-40, SCREW 1-16

Location and Access:

The claim groups form a single block of 120 claims beside the Bonnet Plume River 13 miles northeast of Rackla Lake. Fixed wing from Mayo to Rackla Lake and then helicopter was the normal mode of access in 1973.

History:

The claims were staked in July and August, 1973 following the lead-zinc discovery by Barrier Reef Resources.

Description:

The area is underlain by Precambrian sediments of the Sheepbed Formation (Blusson, personal communication). Zinc showings occur near the top of a thick carbonate unit which changes facies to shale to the northeast.

Current Work and Results:

Surface prospecting conducted in 1973 indicated zinc mineralization extended for over 22,000 feet along strike. Three shallow holes were drilled but two had to be stopped because of water problems before intersecting the mineralized horizon. However, Hole 73-2 was reported to have an intersection of 28 feet running 8.3% zinc (Northern Miner, November 1, 1973). Recommendations for further work in 1974 included 5,000 feet of diamond drilling in addition to trenching, geological mapping and geophysics.

Corn Creek

(14) Corn Creek Property
Barrier Reef Resources Limited
1418 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
106 C 10, 11, 14, 15
(64°45'N, 133°00'W)

References: Murphy and Sinclair (1974)

Claims: JOHN 1-8, LEO 1-8, TG 1-8, DON 1-8, BARB 1-8, GIN 1-8, ROB 1-8

Location and Access:

The claims form a contiguous block at the headwaters of Corn Creek roughly 14 miles east-northeast of Pinguicula Lake. Access in 1973 was by fixed wing from Mayo to Rackla or Pinguicula Lake and then by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in August, 1973 following a lead-zinc discovery made by visual prospecting. Additional staking took place in the area after the discovery became known.

Description:

The area is apparently underlain by carbonate rocks of the Precambrian Sheepbed Formation (Blusson, personal communication). The mineral showings occur in carbonate rocks and consist of sphalerite and galena occurring as open-space filling in porous dolomite and in fractures and as matrix in fault breccia.

Current Work and Results:

During the 1973 field season, visual prospecting and sampling were conducted on the property. Three lead-zinc-silver occurrences were found.

Dolores Creek

(15) LAD
Cypress Resources Limited
705 - 900 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
106 C 13
(64°51'N, 133°41'W)

References: Findlay (1969a, pp. 30-31; 1969b, pp. 8, 16-17).

Claims: LAD 1-2, 49-56; SUN 1-8; AIR 1-16

Location and Access:

The claims are located at the mouth of Dolores Creek on the south side. The property lies 110 miles north-northeast of Mayo from which it can be reached by helicopter. A winter tote road built in 1968 from the Wind River Trail passes through the property.

History:

The LAD 1-2, SUN 1-8, AIR 1-16 claims were most recently staked in March, 1972, and the LAD 49-56 claims the following August. The property has apparently received some attention previously but very little is known of the earlier work.

Description:

The property lies within a belt of Precambrian metasediments at the base of which is the Katherine Group of interbedded slate, phyllite, quartzite, dolomite and limestone. Overlying this unit unconformably is the Rapitan Formation composed of coarse breccia fragments and randomly distributed dioritic to gabbroic sills, dykes and stocks. A thick carbonate sequence overlies the Rapitan.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling and trenching were carried out in 1972. Further geochemical surveying and ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were carried out in 1973. At least one hole of 330 feet was drilled on coincident soil sample and electromagnetic anomalies before the drill was moved to the Bonnet Plume River property to the south, sometime in August.

Slab Mountain

(16) DIT
Minex Development Company Limited
210 - 470 Granville Street
Vancouver 2, British Columbia

Copper, Molybdenum
106 D 16
(65°00'N, 134°00'W)

References: Findlay (1969b, pp. 17-18); Green (1972)

Claims: DIT 1-16

Location and Access:

The property is situated on Slab Mountain, a precipitous mountain peak on the north side of the Bonnet Plume River about 110 miles north-northeast of Mayo. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Mayo.

History:

The Slab Mountain copper occurrence was first staked as the SLAB group in 1968 by Cyprus Exploration Corporation Limited, who performed a brief geological examination at that time. The occurrence is conspicuous by its widespread malachite staining but there is little evidence of any prior work. In May, 1973, the property was restaked as the DIT claims and are currently held by D.I.T. Holdings Limited under option to Minex Development Company Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain by thinly-bedded, limy and cherty rocks of Precambrian age (Unit 1a, Green, 1972) separated by faults from grey-green schist and phyllite to the north. The beds strike northwest and are vertical to south dipping. Chalcopyrite and pyrite with minor molybdenite and cobalt mineralization are reported to occur as disseminated grains in thin-bedded, cherty and limy, andesitic tuffs.

Current Work and Results:

During 1973, brief examinations were made of the copper occurrence and further work was recommended, including diamond drilling.

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

FORTY MILE AREA

Clinton Creek

(17) CLINTON CREEK MINE — Asbestos
Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited — 116 C 7
85 Richmond Street West — (64°27'N, 140°42'W)
Toronto, Ontario

References: Green and Godwin (1964, pp. 19-21); Green (1965, pp. 25-27; 1966, pp. 25-26); Christian (1966); Findlay (1967, pp. 27-29; 1969a, pp. 31-32; 1969b, pp. 18-20); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 30-31); Green (1972, pp. 143-144).

Claims: 147 claims

Location and Access:

The open pit is roughly 50 miles northwest of Dawson and is 5 miles up Clinton Creek, a left bank tributary to the Fortymile River. Access is via a 26-mile all-weather road which leaves the Sixtymile-Boundary Road at Mile 33. Asbestos fibre is shipped by truck to Whitehorse, a distance of approximately 390 miles, and then by rail to the port of Skagway.

History:

The property was staked in the spring of 1957 and explored in 1957 and 1958. Development work was carried out in 1963 and 1964 and production began in 1967.

Description:

The Clinton Creek deposit is in one of a number of ultramafic bodies (Unit E, Green, 1972) that occur in metamorphic rocks of the Nasina Series (Unit A, Green, 1972), The enclosing metamorphic rocks consist mainly of black phyllite, platy black limestone, grey argillite and brown weathering, micaceous gritty quartzite. The ore body is a westerly-plunging, northerly-dipping lens in the hanging wall of a sheared serpentine mass, typically lustrous, green to grey-green, with numerous polished slip surfaces. The asbestos occurs almost entirely as cross-fibre veins, one quarter inch or less wide.

Current Work and Results:

Production in 1969 was all Canadian Group 4 and 5 (cement fibre). In 1971, recovery of the longer fibre Cassiar grade CC was begun. The new CZ fibre, formerly passed off as waste, has been used in experimental asphalt-asbestos mixtures. Diamond drilling was performed in 1973 to test possible reserves.

Operating Summary for 1973, 1972 and 1971 is as follows:

	1973	1972	1971
Tons milled	1,247,154	1,267,178	1,447,863
Rate (tons/day)	4,838	4,400	4,460
Grade (% recovery)	5.64	5.66	5.37
Reserves (probable)	7,861,123	9,250,000	18,750,000
(possible)	8,792,000	9,500,000	

(18) ADD
D. Reinke and G. Needoba
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Asbestos
116 C 7
(64°29'N, 136°52'W)

References: Green (1972, p. 149)

Claims: ADD 1-12

Location and Access:

The property is situated two miles north of the Clinton Creek Mine immediately east of the mine airstrip. Access is by 60 miles of gravel road from Dawson.

History:

The property was first staked as the FOXY claims by the Asbestos Corporation (Explorations) Limited who drilled two holes in 1964 totalling 900 feet. Both holes cut serpentinized ultrabasic rocks containing traces of asbestos (Green, 1972, p. 149). The ADD 1-8 claims were staked in August, 1972, and the ADD 9-12 claims in July, 1973.

Description:

The geology of the area is known only from residual rock chips and boulders as there are no outcrops on the property. The area is underlain by chloritic phyllite and black argillite of the Nasina Series (Unit A, Green, 1972) intruded by serpentinized ultrabasic bodies (Unit E, Green, 1972), the latter outlined by magnetic anomalies.

Current Work and Results:

A ground magnetic survey conducted in 1973 outlined two magnetic anomalies. Recommendations for further work included trenching and possibly diamond drilling.

South Boundary Creek

(19) RH
Minas De Cerro Dorado Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Asbestos
116 C 7
(64°29'N, 140°56'W)

Reference: Green (1972)

Claims: RH 1-6

Location and Access:

The property is situated 58 miles northwest of Dawson, two and a half miles east of the Alaska border. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from the end of the Clinton Creek Mine road.

History:

The RH claims were staked in August, 1972. The group is on a magnetic anomaly which was explored in the 1960's at which time geological and geophysical surveys were carried out.

Description:

Outcrop in the area is rare but it is unglaciated and much of the geology was inferred from boulders and rock chips in the soil. The eastern half of the property is underlain by schist and slate of the Nasina Series (Unit A, Green, 1972). The western portion of the property is underlain by ultrabasic rocks (Unit E, Green, 1972) with a zone of serpentinization along the contact with the metamorphic rocks. Minor amounts of asbestos fibre 1/8 inch or less were noted.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey were conducted in 1973. A magnetic anomaly roughly 4,000 feet long and 800 feet wide trending east was outlined. Trenching was recommended in the area of the anomaly.

SIXTYMILE AREA

Mount Hart

(20) HART MOUNTAIN — Gold
Silver Standard Mines Limited — 115 N 16
808 - 602 West Hastings Street — (63°54'N, 140°25'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia.

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1972, pp. 36-39; 1973, pp. 48-49)

Claims: HART 1-24, DOLLY 1-8

Location and Access:

The HART 1-8 claims occur in a single block on the south side of Mount Hart, roughly 35 miles southwest of Dawson City. The HART 9-24 and DOLLY 1-8 claims are in a separate block about a mile north of the HART 1-8 group on the north side of Mount Hart. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Dawson.

History:

The claims were staked in January, 1973 in response to the discovery of gold by Tempelman-Kluit (1973) during regional mapping of the area.

Description:

The area is underlain by Permian (?) rocks consisting of strongly foliated muscovite biotite granodiorite and undifferentiated gneiss with lesser quartz mica schist and minor micaceous quartzite (Unit 2, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). On the property itself these rocks are overlain by massive well-indurated quartz-chert-quartzite-pebble conglomerate of Tertiary age included in the Carmacks Volcanics (Unit 15, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). Visible gold in this conglomerate was noted by Tempelman-Kluit (1973) on a ridge 1.7 miles southwest of Mount Hart.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of geological mapping and rock geochemistry. No significant gold showings were encountered and the claims were allowed to lapse.

OGILVIE MOUNTAINS AREA

Fish Creek

(21)AS, GH
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street,
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Copper, Gold
116 A 5
(64°15'N, 137°55'W)

Reference: Green (1972)

Claims: AS 1-8, GH 1-2

Location and Access:

The claims are situated in two separate blocks about one quarter mile apart 46 miles east-northeast of Dawson and 17 miles east of the north Klondike River. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Dawson or from Mile 41 of the Dempster Highway.

History:

The AS claims were staked in September, 1972, and the GH claims in July, 1973. No previous work in the area is recorded.

Description:

The property is underlain by Precambrian and/or Cambrian shale, quartzite, metasiltstone, dolomite and limestone (Unit 3, Green, 1972) intruded by biotite hornblende syenite porphyry of Cretaceous age (Unit 21b, Green, 1972). Copper and gold occurrences have been found along the intrusive-sediment contact zone.

Current Work and Results:

Detailed prospecting and mapping carried out in 1973 located five mineral occurrences which were separated into two groups. The first group consists of disseminated chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and pyrite in sediments or intrusive within one hundred feet of the contact; the second group consists of arsenopyrite and/or chalcopyrite in quartz veins in tension fractures in the syenite porphyry. Although the continuity of the mineralized veins and low grade disseminated copper was not fully tested, the reported grades of copper and gold were relatively low and not encouraging.

MCQUESTEN RIVER AREA

Fortymile Creek

(22) STERLING — Lead, Silver
Silver Standard Mines Limited — 115 P 15
808 - 602 West Hastings Street — (63°49'N, 136°57'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: Bostock (1964)

Claims: STERLING 1-56

Location and Access:

The claims are situated at the headwaters of Fortymile Creek, roughly 24 miles northeast of McQuesten and 43 miles west of Elsa. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Mayo, roughly 35 miles to the southeast.

History:

The original group of STERLING claims was staked in August, 1971; the remaining claims were staked a year later.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by Yukon group metasediments comprising schist, quartzite, phyllite and limestone (Unit 4, Bostock, 1964). These rocks are intruded by stocks and dykes of granite, granodiorite and/or quartz monzonite of Jurassic or Cretaceous age (Unit 14, Bostock, 1964). Veins observed on the claims consist of sulphide stringers containing argentiferous galena in a chlorite-muscovite schist.

Current Work and Results:

Roughly 2,000 feet of trenching in 10 trenches was carried out in 1973. Permafrost was encountered in each case, necessitating the use of a ripper. The results of this work were negative, and a number of claims have since been allowed to lapse.

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

DAWSON RANGE AREA

Casino Creek

(23) CASINO — Copper, Molybdenum, Gold
Casino Silver Mines Limited — 115 J 10, 15
700 - 1177 West Hastings Street — (62°43'N, 138°39'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2K5

References: Cockfield (1928, pp. 11A-13A; in Bostock, 1957, pp. 576-578); Green and Godwin (1964, pp. 22-24); Green (1965, pp. 34-35; 1966, pp. 39-42); Findlay (1967, pp. 32-34; 1969a, pp. 39-40); Archer and Main (1970); Phillips and Godwin (1970); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 55-57).

Claims: CAT, MOUSE, JOE, RAT, LOST, BOMBER, AIRPORT, VIC, TD, - total of 471.

Location and Access:

The property is situated south of the Yukon River between Canadian Creek and Casino Creek, about 190 miles northwest of Whitehorse. Access in 1973 was by fixed wing aircraft to an airstrip on the property.

History:

Production of placer gold from Canadian Creek has been recorded since 1911. Scheelite was recognized in 1915 and placer tungsten mining attempted in 1941. Silver-lead veins, discovered in 1936, were trenched during 1963 by Rio Tinto and Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation. Casino Silver Mines Limited was formed in 1965 and investigated the veins during 1965 and 1967. Geochemical surveys were conducted in 1966 and 1968 and diamond drilling in 1967, 1969 and 1970. Following completion of this drilling, mineable reserves of 179 million tons of material grading 0.37 per cent copper and 0.023 per cent molybdenum (copper equivalent 0.45 per cent) were indicated.

Description:

The property lies along the northeast margin of the Klotassin Batholith, which consists locally of biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite of Late Cretaceous age (Findlay, 1967, p. 40). The Klotassin Batholith intrudes Yukon Group schist, gneiss and quartzite with minor marble and conglomerate. Intruding the Klotassin rocks is the Casino stock dated at 70 m.y. or Early Tertiary (Archer and Main, 1970) and composed mainly of feldspar porphyry and coarse breccia with quartz porphyry matrix. The stock is intensely hydrothermally altered in a zonal pattern typical of porphyry copper deposits; an irregular central area

of potassic alteration followed successively outward by zones of advanced argillic alteration, phyllic alteration and propylitic alteration. Copper and molybdenum occur primarily as chalcopyrite and molybdenite, associated with magnetite, tourmaline and pyrite and concentrated mainly within breccia.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling, an electromagnetic survey and 4,662 feet of diamond drilling in 7 holes were carried out in 1973. The program was aimed at defining the higher grade eastern zone more closely and locating other high grade zones. Results were generally as expected except the higher grade eastern zone was proved smaller than anticipated.

Prospector Mountain

(24) STAR — Copper, Molybdenum
Starbird Mines Limited — 115 I 5
427 - 510 West Hastings Street — (62°25'N, 137°50'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: STAR 1-40

Location and Access:

The claims are located on the south flank of Prospector Mountain, roughly one mile from the summit. In 1973, access was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip, 31 miles to the east.

History:

The claims were staked in January, 1970, following the Casino rush, and were transferred to the present owners in April, 1970. No previous work on the property is reported.

Description:

The claims have roughly one or two per cent outcrop, but the area is unglaciated and residual boulders are considered representative of underlying bedrock. The southern three quarters of the claim group is underlain by the Jurassic Mount Nansen volcanics and sediments (Unit 7, Bostock, 1936) consisting of a basal basaltic layer overlain by fine sediments and tuffs and a sequence of intermediate fragmental rocks. Dykes of mafic to intermediate composition intrude these rocks.

The northern quarter of the property is underlain by granitic rocks belonging to the Cretaceous Klotassin Batholith (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936) which intrudes the Mount Nansen volcanics, the contact trending roughly northwest.

Pyrite was observed locally within the granitic rocks and rarely within the volcanics. A trace of malachite was observed at one locality within the volcanics. Magnetite is finely disseminated in the volcanic rocks adjacent to the granitic intrusive contact.

Current Work and Results:

The 1973 field work consisted of geological mapping and soil sampling. Soil samples, analyzed for copper, molybdenum and silver, outlined a copper anomaly along the intrusive contact with associated minor molybdenum anomalies. Recommendations for further work include rock sample analysis, ground magnetic, induced polarization and electromagnetic surveys.

Freegold Mountain

(25) TINTA — Lead, Zinc
Canex Placer Limited — 115 I 7
1030 West Georgia Street — (62°17'N, 136°58'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

References: Bostock (1936; 1941, p. 26); Skinner (1961, pp. 35-36); Findlay (1969a, p. 34); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 85)

Claims: TINTA 1-8

Location and Access:

The property is located at the headwaters of Stoddard and Merrice Creeks about two miles southwest of Granite Mountain. Access is by a four-wheel drive tote road, about six miles long, leading from mile 32 on the Mount Freegold road.

History:

The property was originally staked in 1930 to cover a quartz vein and has been explored intermittently since then (Skinner, 1961). In 1966, the ground was staked by Canex Aerial Exploration Limited and an E.M. 16 survey and a geochemical soil survey were conducted. Silgold Mines Limited optioned the property in 1968 and carried out sampling of the veins. Coin Canyon Mines Limited acquired an interest in the claims in 1969 and conducted a geochemical soil survey. Late in 1973, the claims were returned to the original owner, renamed Canex Placer Limited in 1972. The claims were subsequently optioned by Exeter Mines Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain by granite (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936), capped locally in the northeast corner of the claim group by Carmacks Volcanics (Unit 12, op. cit.). The exposed quartz vein strikes 300° and dips 80° north, with well-defined walls of granite. The vein carried galena and sphalerite in a mineralized zone from 2.5 feet to 10 feet wide. Chalcopyrite and pyrite are disseminated in the wall rocks on either side of the vein. The vein occurs within a zone of shearing up to 100 feet wide.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1973 by Exeter Mines Limited consisted of four diamond drill holes totalling about 1,000 feet. Pyrite stringers with galena and sphalerite were encountered in the holes.

Mount Nansen

(26) MOUNT NANSEN — Copper, Molybdenum, Gold, Silver
Cyprus Exploration Corporation Limited
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California
U.S.A. 90071
115 I 3
(62°03'N, 137°08'W)

Reference: Bostock (1936); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 88-89)

Claims: 347 claims

Location and Access:

The claims are situated in the Dawson Range about 30 miles west of Carmacks. Access in 1973 was by a 40-mile gravel road which leaves the Carmacks-Laforma Road about one mile west of the Nordenskiold River bridge at Carmacks.

History:

The Webber gold-silver vein system was discovered in 1962 and subsequent exploration resulted in the discovery of the Huestis and other showings. Underground development was carried out in 1964, 1965 and 1966 and diamond drilling in 1965 and 1966. Production was begun in 1968 but ceased in April, 1969 due to inadequate gold recovery in the mill circuit.

In 1971, the property was optioned to Cyprus Mines Corporation, who staked an additional 39 claims (RUSK group). In 1971, exploration was carried out by the subsidiary company, Cyprus Exploration Company Limited, and consisted of soil sampling, ground magnetic and induced polarization surveys and some percussion and diamond drilling. Additional soil sampling and continued diamond drilling were carried out

in 1972.

Description:

The oldest rocks in the area consist of quartz-biotite schists and gneisses of the Yukon Group (Unit 1, Bostock, 1936). These are overlain by Jurassic or later volcanics of the Mount Nansen Group (Unit 7, Bostock, 1936) consisting of basic to intermediate flows and pyroclastics, and rocks of both units are intruded by Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry (Unit 13, Bostock, 1936). Silver and gold-bearing quartz veins and stockworks cut highly altered quartz-feldspar porphyry and Yukon Group rocks, and were the attention of earlier exploration. Current exploration is focused on porphyry copper-molybdenum mineralization in the quartz-feldspar porphyry, within which a leached oxide capping and enriched chalcocite blanket have been recognized. Silicified and tourmalinized breccia pipes have also been recognized within the main intrusive, although their relationship to porphyry mineralization is unclear.

Current Work and Results:

Exploration in 1973 consisted of some trenching and three diamond drill holes totalling roughly 2,000 feet. No significant intersections were reported.

Dark Creek

(27) DEF GROUP
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
405 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Copper, Silver, Gold
115 I 11
(62°38'N, 137°15'W)

References: Bostock (1936); Craig and Milner (in preparation).

Claims: DEF 1-87, 1379 Fr.

Location and Access:

The DEF claims lie south of Wolverine Creek 4 miles west of the Yukon River and 49 miles northwest of Carmacks. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip 12 miles to the southeast. A tote road is presently being built from Carmacks to the United Keno and Asarco-Silver Standard properties and hopefully will be finished in time for the 1974 field season.

History:

Outcrop stained with malachite was discovered and staked north of Silver Standard's MINTO claims during a prospecting program in 1971. Subsequent soil geochemistry, EM, IP, magnetic and geological surveys outlined anomalous zones trending northwest. Grab samples from outcrops in the area assayed 0.15-1.98 per cent copper, 0.001 per cent molyb-

denum and 0.6 ounces per ton silver. In 1972 the anomalous zones were investigated by 13,500 feet of bulldozer trenching. The exposed copper mineralization appears to be oxidized almost entirely to malachite and azurite; only minor primary sulphides were found in place.

Description:

Bedrock in the area is poorly exposed with only 1-2 per cent outcrop. Underlying rocks consist mainly of fine-grained to coarse-grained and locally porphyritic granite, granodiorite, quartz monzonite and diorite, (all Unit 10, Bostock, 1936) together with foliated, biotite-rich, gneissic bands. Contacts between the foliated and non-foliated units appear gradational on the hanging wall contact and sharp on the footwall contact. The granitic and gneissic rocks are cut by numerous small aplite and pegmatite dykes and a few dykes of volcanic material.

The primary mineral occurrence consists of finely disseminated grains to irregular blebs and coalescing masses of chalcopyrite and bornite, interstitial to and replacing gangue in zones restricted mainly to the gneissic, biotite-rich bands, although some high grade material occurs in a fine-grained, siliceous phase of the intrusive. Some bornite and chalcopyrite also occur as fracture fillings and veinlets. Pyrite and magnetite are present in minor amounts.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, the company carried out detailed soil sampling, EM, IP and magnetic surveys, 3,750 feet of additional bulldozer trenching, and diamond drilled 41 holes for a total of 25,432 feet. A major mineralized zone over 1,000 feet across was discovered in a relatively flat-lying, gneissic unit 150 to 300 feet below surface. The mineralized zone is roughly lens-shaped with the thickness ranging from 100 feet up to more than 200 feet along a central, roughly north-south axis and thinning to 10 feet or less on the edges. To the south, the mineralized zone extends onto the MINTO claims belonging to Asarco and Silver Standard. A north-dipping, east-west fault appears to truncate the mineralized zone to the north; the possible extension of the zone on the north side of the fault has not yet been discovered.

The grade of copper is roughly correlative with the thickness of the mineralized zone. Along the thicker central axis assays range from 1.04 to 4.99 per cent copper but are generally one per cent or less along the flanks. High gold and silver values are correlative with the high copper values and vary from 0.01 to 0.06 ounces per ton and 0.1 to 0.6 ounces per ton respectively along the axis. Along the flanks gold drops to 0.005 ounces per ton and silver to 0.05 ounces per ton. No definite figures for tonnage and grade are available, but reserves are thought to be in excess of two million tons grading roughly two per cent copper. Combined

with the extension of the zone onto the MINTO claims, total reserves for the two properties are probably in excess of six million tons (Yukon News, September 13, 1973).

In 1974, the company plans to continue diamond drilling for accurate grade and tonnage calculations and to explore for the possible extension of the mineralized zone north of the east-west fault.

(28) MINTO — Copper
115 I 11
(62°37'N, 137°15'W)

Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited
504 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Silver Standard Mines Limited
808 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: MINTO 1-73, 75-94, 94-97 Fr.

Location and Access:

The MINTO claims are situated directly south of United Keno Hill Mining Company's DEF property, roughly 12 miles west of the Minto airstrip. In 1973 the property was serviced by helicopter from the Minto airstrip and by fixed wing from Whitehorse to an airstrip on the MINTO property. During the winter of 1973-74 a tote road was built from Carmacks along the west side of the Yukon River to the MINTO and DEF groups.

History:

The claims were staked by Silver Standard Mines Limited in the summer of 1971 following a reconnaissance soil geochemical survey. Subsequent property work that year included 7 holes totalling 3,800 feet of diamond drilling. In 1972 Silver Standard drilled another 6,000 feet in 12 holes and cut bulldozer trenches across the mineralized zone.

Description:

Outcrop in the area is very poor and exposure is probably less than 2 per cent. The underlying rocks consist mainly of grey biotite granodiorite and prophyritic granite characterized by pink orthoclase phenocysts (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936). Within these intrusive rocks are biotite-rich foliated zones up to several hundred feet wide or more. Copper mineralization is restricted to these foliated zones and occurs as disseminated to irregular, coalescing blebs of bornite and chalcopyrite with minor gold and silver content. Drilling in 1971 and 1972 outlined four separate zones of low grade copper.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the MINTO claims was resumed in August 1973 when Silver Standard moved in a drill on the northern part of the claim group to test the extension of the mineralized zone discovered by United Keno Hill Mines Limited on the DEF group. In September the program was taken over by Asarco and a second drill added to the property. Drilling continued until mid-November and amounted to over 25,000 feet in 62 holes in addition to the 1971 and 1972 work. Drilling results for 1973 indicated 3.5 million tons of readily open-pittable ore grading 2.12 per cent copper (Silver Standard Mines Limited, Semi-Annual Report of 30 November, 1973). Drilling in 1974 will explore away from the known zone, and obtain additional data on the ore zone required for more accurate tonnage and grade calculations.

(29) BEN, PAL, KAP, NEB — Copper
Dawson Range Joint Venture — 115 I 11
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited — (62°37'N, 137°12'W)
P.O. Box 4127
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

References: Bostock (1936); Craig and Milner (1974)

Claims: PAL, KAP, BEN, NEB - total of 120 claims and fractions

Location and Access:

The claims are situated roughly two miles east of the copper discovery belonging to United Keno Hill Mines Limited and Asarco-Silver Standard Mines Limited, and adjoin the eastern boundary of the MINTO group originally staked by Silver Standard. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip 10 miles to the east or by fixed wing to the airstrip on the Silver Standard claims, roughly 1,000 feet west of the property. A tote road built during the winter of 1973-74 to the main copper discovery should make the property accessible by road in the 1974 season.

History:

The PAL claims were staked in September, 1971, by G. Wing and were sold soon afterward to the Dawson Range Joint Venture, a consortium consisting of Strauss Exploration Incorporated, BX Development Limited, Marietta Resources International Limited and Molybdenum Corporation of America, following the discovery of copper occurrences on the adjoining Silver Standard MINTO claims. Dawson Range Joint Venture added the BEN and KAP claims in October, 1971, and the NEB fractions in September, 1973. Geological mapping and soil sampling in 1972 outlined a copper anomaly on the west side of the property in an area of known malachite staining.

Description:

The property is underlain by only a few per cent of outcrop which consists mainly of biotite-hornblende granodiorite of Jurassic age or later (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936). The granodiorite is weakly foliated and porphyritic and locally cut by aplite and pegmatite up to 20 feet wide.

In the southwest corner of the property the granodiorite is overlain by a thin capping of Tertiary Carmacks Volcanics consisting of basalt, andesite, and porphyritic dacite (Unit 12, Bostock, 1936).

Copper occurs as chalcopyrite, bornite and chalcocite, with traces of pyrite and molybdenite in northwest-trending, gneissose zones of biotite-quartz-rich granodiorite. Some oxidation of the copper to malachite has occurred.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of electromagnetic and magnetic surveys and 7 bulldozer trenches on the west side of the property.

(30) FED
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
405 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Copper
115 I 11
(62°35'N, 137°05'W)

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: FED 1-228

Location and Access:

The FED group lies east of the DEF and MINTO claims, on the west side of the Yukon River roughly 7 miles west-north-west of the Minto airstrip. Access was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip in 1973. The DEF-Carmacks tote road crosses the northern end of the FED group.

History:

The claims were staked in July, 1973, following the copper discovery on the DEF and MINTO claims.

Description:

Although poorly exposed, the rocks underlying the claims consist mainly of medium-grained granitic rocks (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936) with syenitic and monzonitic phases on the eastern margin (Unit 9, Bostock, 1936). These rocks intrude Mount Nansen Group volcanics (Unit 7, Bostock, 1936) to the southeast and are in turn overlain by Carmacks Volcanics (Unit 12, Bostock, 1936) to the southwest. Malachite staining is present in fractures in granitic rocks, and chalcopyrite and bornite were noted in a

pegmatitic quartz vein in one locality.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 covered about half the claim group and consisted of reconnaissance geochemical and geological surveys. A number of minor occurrences of copper, mainly malachite stains, were noted. The remainder of the claims are to be covered with a similar program in 1974.

(31) ROD
Northair Mines Limited
333 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 11
(62°40'N, 137°09'W)

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: ROD 1-32

Location and Access:

The property lies 9 miles west of the Minto airstrip and one mile southwest of the Yukon River. In 1973 the property was serviced by helicopter from the Minto airstrip.

History:

The claims were staked in August, 1972.

Description:

Most of the area is underlain by near-bedrock float consisting of a medium to coarse-grained biotite hornblende granodiorite of Jurassic age or later (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936) intruded by dykes of aplite or pegmatite. Minor limonite or hematitic stain was observed, but no sulphides were noted.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1973 consisted of geological mapping and soil sampling. Geochemical sampling was conducted on a 400 foot grid; samples were analyzed for copper. Two areas of above threshold copper response were outlined and recommended for bulldozer trenching.

(32) DARK
Klondike Explorations Limited
550 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 11
(62° 34'N, 137° 13'W)

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: DARK 1-40

Location and Access:

The DARK claim group is situated roughly 7 miles southwest of the Yukon River and 35 miles northwest of Carmacks. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip, about 10 miles to the east. During the winter of 1973-74 an access road was constructed from Carmacks to the Asarco and United Keno properties.

History:

The claims were staked in the spring of 1972 immediately south of the MINTO claims of Asarco-Silver Standard. No previous work on the property has been reported.

Description:

The DARK claims are apparently entirely underlain by Tertiary volcanics of the Carmacks Group (Unit 12, Bostock, 1936) which overlie the favourable granitic rocks in which copper mineralization occurs on the MINTO and DEF claims to the north.

Current Work and Results:

In October, 1973, a geochemical soil survey was carried out on the property and samples analyzed for copper. Although no significant anomalies were outlined, geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey were recommended to outline possible areas where the Tertiary volcanics might be thin or absent.

(33) SUN
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
405 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Copper
115 I 11
(62°38'N, 137°12'W)

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: SUN 1-24

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 50 miles northwest of Carmacks and approximately 4 miles west of the Yukon River at a point 13 miles downstream from the Minto airstrip. The property is on the eastern boundary of the DEF claims. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip. A tote road currently being built to service the DEF and MINTO properties will pass through the SUN claims.

History:

The claims were staked in September, 1971 following the staking of the MINTO and DEF groups and subsequently optioned to United Keno Hill Mines Limited. No previous work on the SUN claims is reported although some geochemical samples were taken by the original owners.

Description:

Similar to other properties in the area, the geology is represented by roughly one per cent outcrop. The principal rock type is a poorly foliated, biotite granite porphyry (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936) which is apparently cut by aplite and pegmatite dykes. Biotite is commonly altered to epidote in the porphyry. Foliation is fairly consistent, trending northwest and dipping nearly vertical.
No mineral showings were noted.

Current Work and Results:

In addition to geological mapping, soil sampling was conducted on grid lines 300 feet apart, samples taken at 100 foot intervals and analyzed for copper. No significant anomalies were found.

(34) COMANCHE
Yukon Gold Placers Limited
420 - 890 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Pinnacle Mines Limited
720 - 505 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 11
(62°37'N, 137°19'W)

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: COMANCHE 1-52

Location and Access:

The claim group is situated 16 miles west of the Minto airstrip and 8 miles southwest of the Yukon River. During the 1973 field season the property was reached by helicopter from the Minto airstrip.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1971 and transferred to the present owners (50 per cent each) in the summer of 1972. Five bulldozer trenches were cut late in 1972.

Description:

Near-bedrock float indicates that most of the area is underlain by a medium - to coarse-grained biotite granodiorite of Jurassic age or older (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936). The granodiorite is generally well-foliated and is cut by aplite and pegmatite dykes. Andesite of the Carmacks Volcanics (Unit 12, Bostock, 1936) caps the intrusive to the southwest. Minor malachite staining was observed in one bulldozer trench.

Current Work and Results:

Geological and geochemical surveys were conducted on the claims in 1973. Soil sampling was done on a 400 foot by 400 foot grid; samples were analyzed for copper. Five areas of anomalous copper response were outlined and recommended for bulldozer trenching. Trenching was carried out in September but was unsuccessful in reaching bedrock. Ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys conducted in October located a number of electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies coincident with the copper soil anomalies. Diamond drilling was recommended to test these coincident anomalies in 1974.

(35) COIN
Taseko Mines Limited
248 - 2nd Avenue
Kamloops, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 11
(62°37'N, 137°05'W)

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: COIN 1-24

Location and Access:

The COIN group of claims is situated roughly 1 1/2 miles west of the Yukon River about 7 miles downstream from Minto. The major copper discovery jointly held by United Keno Exploration and Silver Standard-Asarco is 5 miles to the west. During the 1973 field season the property was reached by helicopter from the Minto air strip.

History:

Copper minerals were discovered about the turn of the century and the original showing was staked as the HARDLUCK claims in 1902, at which time a short adit was driven. The ground was restaked in 1907 as the COPPER COIN group and subsequently allowed to lapse. The property remained dormant until it was restaked in 1970 as the COIN group. These claims lapsed in 1971 and were then restaked, with some additional claims, for the present owners. A 300 foot side-hill trench was cut in the area of the old showing in September, 1972.

Description:

The property lies southwest of the north-northwest trending Teslin lineament which underlies the Yukon River. To the east, andesites and basalts along with minor argillaceous sediments, all belonging to the Mount Nansen Volcanics (Unit 7, Bostock, 1936) underlie the property. To the west these rocks are intruded by Triassic (?) granitic intrusives (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936). The contact zone trends roughly north-northwest and is marked by syenitic and monzonitic phases. The volcanics are apparently amphibolitized locally along the contact.

Scattered bornite is exposed in epidote-rich bands in altered and sheared amphibolite, for a length of about 1,000 feet along a contact zone scarp.

Current Work and Results:

During the 1973 field season work consisted of a location line survey and preliminary geochemical sampling and geological mapping. Geochemical sampling consisted of soil sampling on two north-south location lines at 400 foot intervals and on several east-west traverses at 200 foot intervals. Anomalous copper in the soils was detected along the mineralized scarp and in two isolated areas to the west. A chip sample taken across 45 feet of the mineralized

amphibolite assayed 0.27 per cent copper, 0.06 ounces per ton silver and traces of gold. A grab sample from talus 550 feet south of the main zone of mineralization ran 1.8 per cent copper, trace molybdenum, 0.02 per cent WO_3, 0.32 ounces per ton silver and 0.08 ounces per ton gold. Two grab samples from near the old adit assayed 6.77 per cent copper, 1.28 ounces per ton silver and less than 0.003 ounces per ton gold, and 4.40 per cent copper, 0.99 ounces per ton silver and 0.011 ounces per ton gold respectively. More detailed geological and geochemical surveys were recommended followed by a drilling program of 3,000 feet if the initial work proves encouraging.

(36) GORB
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 11
(62°33'N, 137°10'W)

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: GORB 1-72

Location and Access:

The claims were staked in a single block straddling Dark Creek, about 10 miles west of the Minto airstrip from which they can be reached by helicopter.

History:

The property was staked in August, 1973, roughly 5 miles south of the copper discovery of United Keno Hill Mines and Asarco-Silver Standard. No previous work on the property has been reported.

Description:

The property is underlain by Carmacks Volcanics (Unit 12, Bostock, 1936) comprising basalt to trachyte flows, breccias and tuffs. These rocks form a thin capping over the Jurassic granite and granodiorite (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936) which host the copper mineralization to the north.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil sampling were carried out on the property in 1973. No significant soil anomalies were reported, but one diamond drill hole was proposed to determine if the claims are underlain within reasonable depth by the foliated granodiorite which hosts copper occurrences in the area.

(37) WET — Copper
Minto Mining Limited — 115 I 7
898 W. Hastings Street — (62°18'N, 136°38'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: Bostock (1936)

Claims: WET 1-33, 35-48

Location and Access:

The property is situated to the west of Merrice Lake, roughly 17 miles north-northwest of Carmacks. Access to the property in 1973 was by light aircraft to Merrice Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in June and September, 1971, southeast of the Williams Creek property.

Description:

The property is underlain by "granite, granodiorite and allied rock types" (Unit 10, Bostock, 1936) related to the Klotassin Batholith of Triassic(?)age. Copper occurrences on the Williams Creek property to the northwest are in zones of quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss within the intrusive.

Current Work and Results:

A ground magnetic survey conducted in 1973 outlined two large areas of low magnetic intensity. Induced polarization surveys were recommended to test these anomalies.

ANVIL RANGE AREA

Rose Creek

(38) ANVIL MINE — Lead, Zinc, Silver
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited — 105 K 2, 3, 6
Box 1000 — (62°21.5'N, 133°22'W)
Faro, Yukon Territory

References: Chisholm (1957, pp. 269-277); Roddick and Green (1961a); Green and Godwin (1964, pp. 31-32); Green (1965, pp. 36-37; 1966, pp. 47-50); Aho (1966, pp. 127-149); Roddick (1967); Findlay (1967, pp. 35-39; 1969a, pp. 43-45; 1969b, pp. 29-30); Tempelman-Kluit (1968, pp. 48-52; 1970); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 94-96); Brock (1973, pp. 97-116)

Claims: FARO, GAL, ED, SUN, RICH, DY, GALE, DEA, LEA, PEA, SB, DP, SEA, KAY, MOR, SINK - total of 1,965 claims.

Location and Access:

The Anvil property is situated in the Anvil Range 143 miles northeast of Whitehorse. Ore concentrates are trucked in containers with a 30 ton capacity from the mine site to Whitehorse, a distance of 230 miles. At Whitehorse the containers are transferred to railroad cars and shipped to Skagway via the White Pass and Yukon Route.

History:

The Faro deposit of the Anvil Mining Corporation was initially staked by Prospectors Airways in 1956 as the GAL claims, 12 miles northwest of the Vangorda lead-zinc deposit. In 1957 a coincident magnetic, electromagnetic and geochemical anomaly was located, but an attempt to test it with a packsack drill was unsuccessful and the claims were subsequently allowed to lapse.

In 1963, the Dickson-Yukon Syndicate staked several groups of claims in the area, including the ROSE claims which were located over the old GAL group. Little work was carried out on the claims and they were allowed to lapse in 1964. Dynasty Explorations Limited restaked the ROSE group as the FARO claims late in 1964.

In 1965, a program of airborne magnetometer and electromagnetic and gravity surveys, geochemical sampling and geological mapping outlined a number of coincident anomalies. Rotary drilling resulted in the discovery of the Faro No. 1 ore deposit in June. Late in 1965, Anvil Mining Corporation Limited was formed as a private company (Cyprus Mines Corporation 60 per cent, Dynasty Explorations 40 per cent) to develop the Faro deposit.

Exploration in 1966 consisted of 37,349 feet of diamond drilling in 56 holes to delineate the zone and 2,700 feet of underground drifting from which bulk samples were taken for milling and metallurgical testing. In late 1969, the mine was brought into production and the first concentrates were shipped to Japan.

Description:

The rocks underlying the property consist of pelitic schists and calc-silicate phyllites believed to be Cambrian in age (Unit 2, Tempelman-Kluit, 1970). The ore occurs in the pelitic schist unit beneath the calc-silicate phyllite and consists of massive pyrite-pyrrhotite-sphalerite-galena assemblages in three zones along a 6,600 foot strike length. The main zone (Faro No. 1) is a northwest-striking, gently southwest-dipping lens 2,400 feet long and 1,200 feet wide. The orebody is tabular in longitudinal sections and lenticular in cross section. Massive sulphides subcrop locally below 60 feet of glacial debris and elsewhere occur below up to 500 feet of cap rock.

Current Work and Results:

During 1973 production continued at a daily rate of 7,940 tons although this is expected to increase substantially in 1974. Exploration on the mine property consisted of electromagnetic and gravity surveys and 2,175 feet of diamond drilling in 4 holes. Operating results for 1973 and the two previous years are summarized as follows:

	1973	1972	1971
Tons Milled	2,899,124	3,060,168	2,673,000
Daily Rate (tons)	7,942	7,935	7,299
Mill Heads			
Lead (%)]		4.6	4.9
Zinc (%)]	11.7combined	6.2	6.9
Silver (oz/ton)]	1	1	1
Ore Reserves	59,940,000	59,940,000	58,404,000

(39) KO
Cream Silver Mines and
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 K 6
(62°20'N, 133°20'W)

References: Findlay (1967, pp. 40-41); Tempelman-Kluit (1972)

Claims: KO 1-36

Location and Access:

The property is situated eleven miles northwest of Faro and two miles southeast of the Anvil Mine. Access is via an 11.5 mile tote road to the southwest corner of the property from the Faro road.

History:

The property was first staked as the A and KEN claims by Tay River Mines following the discovery of the Faro deposit. Geochemical, geological and ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were carried out, but the results were not encouraging and claims were allowed to lapse in 1973 when they were restaked as the KO group.

Description:

The underlying rocks consist of Precambrian and (?) Cambrian calc-silicate skarn, biotite schist and muscovite-chlorite, phyllitic schist (Unit 2, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972) intruded in the northern part of the property by quartz

monzonite and granodiorite of the Anvil Batholith (Unit 11, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). Aside from minor pyrite and pyrrhotite, no significant mineral occurrences were located.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping carried out in 1973 indicated the sequence of rocks exposed on the property lies stratigraphically below the horizon containing the economic deposits of the area.

Blind Creek

(40) HOHO, BRAM
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 K 3
(62°14'N, 133°02'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1972)

Claims: HOHO 1-8, 18-33, 36-43, BRAM 9-16

Location and Access:

The HOHO and BRAM claim groups lie along Blind Creek at a point 7 miles upstream from the Pelly River and 10 miles northeast of Faro. A 4 1/2 mile tote road suitable for tracked vehicles runs through the property along the northwest side of Blind Creek from the Vangorda Road. In 1973 access was normally by helicopter from Faro.

History:

The property was originally staked as part of the DY group in 1964, following airborne surveys which outlined a number of magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies within the area. The claims lapsed and were restaked as part of the LUK group in 1966. The LUK claims also lapsed and were restaked in 1971 by Dynasty as the HOHO-BRAM claims. In 1971 several showings consisting of sphalerite-galena occurrences in quartz veins and pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite occurrences in greenstone lenses were discovered in the course of detailed geological mapping. Soil sampling and ground geophysical surveys were also carried out in 1971.

Description:

The area is underlain by a sequence of Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata, mainly sericite-biotite schist and quartz phyllite (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). To the northwest, the Anvil Batholith consists of muscovite alaskite bordered by biotite granodiorite.

On the property itself exposures are very poor except along Blind Creek where the sequence consists of quartz-rich, sericite-chlorite and limy phyllites. Greenstone lenses up to tens of feet thick and varying from amphibolite

to chlorite schist are present in the upper part of the section. Sphalerite and galena are present in quartz veins, and pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite showings occur in the greenstone lenses.

Current Work and Results:

Turam electromagnetic and ground magnetic surveys conducted in 1973 outlined a number of coincident anomalies. It was recommended that gravity surveys be carried out in these areas.

(41) FOTO — Lead, Zinc
Dynasty Explorations Limited — 105 K 2, 7
330 - 355 Burrard Street — (62°15'N, 132°44'W)
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1972)

Claims: FOTO 1-224

Location and Access:

The claims are situated in a single block approximately 20 miles northeast of Faro and 20 miles northwest of Ross River. The property is normally accessible via helicopter or float plane from Faro or Ross River. A tote road has also been completed from Faro to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in the spring of 1972.

Description:

The property is largely covered by overburden but is thought to be underlain by a sequence of Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata, comprised of muscovite quartz phyllite with some interbedded amphibolite (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). This is the same unit which hosts the stratiform lead-zinc deposits of the Anvil area.

Current Work and Results:

Since the property was acquired the company has carried out gravimetric, Turam electromagnetic and magnetic surveys which outlined a number of geophysical anomalies. In 1973, 5 holes totalling 2,072 feet were completed. No significant intersections of massive sulphides were reported.

(42) JAN
Ridgemont Mining Corporation
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California
U.S.A. 90071

Lead, Zinc, Copper
105 K 7
(62°26'N, 132°52'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 13-1961

Claims: JAN 1-110

Location and Access:

The property is situated in the Anvil Range 22 miles northeast of Faro. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Faro or Ross River, 32 miles to the southeast.

History:

The claims were staked in March, 1973. No previous work on the property is reported.

Description:

The property is underlain by black, tuffaceous, cherty rocks associated with less abundant banded, white, siliceous pyroclastics (Unit 5b, G.S.C. Map 13-1961).

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling in 1973 outlined a number of small, non-coincident lead and zinc anomalies and local weak copper anomalies. The anomalies are considered to be due to small lead and zinc veins of little or no economic interest. Recommendations for further work include extension of the soil sampling and detailed prospecting.

(43) LISA
Ridgemont Mining Corporation
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California
U.S.A. 90071

Lead, Zinc, Copper
105 K 7
(62°22'N, 132°50'W)

References: Findlay (1967, p. 39); Tempelman-Kluit (1972)

Claims: LISA 1-28

Location and Access:

The property is situated 16 miles east of the Anvil Mine roughly 18 miles northeast of Faro. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Ross River. Access is also possible by tracked vehicle from the Robert Campbell Highway via Blind Creek. An airstrip near the property can be used by light planes.

History:

The property was initially staked in 1965 as the ACE group by Dynasty Explorations Limited following a regional aeromagnetic survey. In 1966, Dynasty conducted ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys and soil sampling. The property was transferred to Anvil Mining Corporation Limited in 1966 and four holes were diamond drilled for a total of 1,966 feet. Traces of sulphides were reported from some of the holes. Ground magnetic and I.P. surveys were carried out in 1967 and two more holes diamond drilled.

The property was restaked as the MAG claims in 1971 by Spartan Explorations Limited in a joint venture with Preussag A.G. Metall, and a program of geological, magnetic, geochemical and I.P. surveys were carried out. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1972 and were restaked by Ridgemont Mining Corporation as the LISA claims.

Description:

The property is underlain by "medium greenish-grey, lustrous, chlorite-muscovite-quartz-phyllite, locally graphitic or calcareous" (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). Foliation varies from northwesterly to northeasterly, dipping 40° to 60° north. Chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite have been reported from four closely-spaced localities in blocky, quartz-rich phyllite.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping conducted in 1973 indicated that the southern two-thirds of the property was most favourable for further exploration and geochemical, magnetic and electromagnetic (Turam) surveys.

Anvil Creek

(44) ROTO, LORNA, GRAN, JEAN, ARO
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 K 5
(62°25'N, 133°45'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1972)

Claims: ROTO 1-53, LORNA 1-60, GRAN 1-24, JEAN 1-28, ARO 1-40, 49-50.

Location and Access:

The property is situated 7 miles northwest of Rose Mountain along Anvil Creek and can be reached by helicopter from the town of Faro, 18 miles to the southeast.

History:

The claims were staked late in the summer of 1970, following airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys which outlined several anomalies. Preliminary regional geological mapping was done the same year together with silt and soil sampling and ground electromagnetic, magnetic and gravity surveys. A single 576 foot hole on the LORNA group was also drilled to test a geophysical anomaly. In 1971, detailed geological mapping was carried out on the property.

Description:

The area is underlain by a succession of Proterozoic and Paleozoic strata dominated by quartz mica schist and phyllite (Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). These strata form the southwest limb of the Anvil arch, a northwest-trending antiform with the elongate Anvil Batholith in the core. The area has a complex structural history having undergone at least 5 deformations during regional metamorphism. Major faults trend northwest, parallel to the Tintina Trench system about 6 miles to the southwest.

Massive sulphides, mainly galena and sphalerite, with varying amounts of pyrite and pyrrhotite occur at a particular stratigraphic horizon in the phyllite and were apparently emplaced pre-metamorphism according to deformation fabrics in the sulphides.

The ROTO-GRAN-LORNA-JEAN-ARO claims are underlain by favourable phyllite (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972) although glacial overburden up to 200 feet thick obscures geologic interpretation and correlation.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of a ground magnetometer survey and a Turam electromagnetic survey. The Turam survey outlined large areas of moderate to strong electromagnetic distortions but these were considered to be related to overburden, weathering or banded carbonaceous and graphitic horizons. No further work was proposed and some of the claims were allowed to lapse.

Swim Lakes

(45) BS — Lead, Zinc
Kerr Addison Mines Limited — 105 K 2
405 - 1112 West Pender Street — (62°11'N, 132°54'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

References: Green (1965, p. 36); Tempelman-Kluit (1972)

Claims: BS 19-24, 26, 27 (Fr.); SEA 5 (Fr.)

Location and Access:

The claims are located south of Swim Lakes approximately 15 miles east-southeast of Faro. The claims can be reached by a four-wheel drive road from Faro.

History:

The claims were staked in April, 1964, following an airborne magnetometer survey carried out by the company in late 1963. In 1964, magnetic, electromagnetic, self-potential, gravity and geochemical surveys were carried out on the property and two diamond drill holes totalling 572 feet were completed. The property remained idle until 1973 and a number of the original claims were allowed to lapse early in 1973.

Description:

The area is underlain by chlorite muscovite quartz phyllite, locally graphitic or calcareous, of Cambrian (?) or Ordovician (?) age (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). The stratiform, massive pyrite-sphalerite-galena-pyrrhotite Swim deposit to the northwest occurs in the same stratigraphic sequence.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, three diamond drill holes were completed totalling 1,502 feet. Narrow sections of pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor amounts of galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite were encountered but these appeared to be lower in the stratigraphic sequence than the main deposit at Swim Lakes.

Tay River

(46) JON — Lead, Zinc, Copper
Ridgemont Mining Corporation — 105 K 11
555 South Flower Street — (62°32'N, 133°12'W)
Los Angeles, California
U.S.A. 90071

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1972)

Location and Access:

The property lies 21 miles north of Faro in the Anvil Range and can be reached by helicopter from either Faro or Ross River, 48 miles to the southeast.

History:

The claims were staked in March, 1973. No previous work on the property is reported.

Description:

The property is underlain in the north by slate, limy slate, chert and minor pyroclastics (Unit 7, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972) of Upper Devonian and Mississippian age. The remainder of the property is underlain by intermediate to basic volcanics including possible carbonate exhalite facies (Unit 8b, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972).

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling conducted in 1973 located small, patchy and non-coincident lead, zinc and copper anomalies. Recommendations for further work included further soil sampling plus detailed geological mapping.

(47) DANA — Lead, Zinc, Copper
Ridgemont Mining Corporation — 105 K 11
555 South Flower Street — (62°35'N, 133°17'W)
Los Angeles, California
U.S.A. 90071

References: Findlay (1967, p. 39); Tempelman-Kluit (1972)

Claims: DANA 1-76

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 23 miles north of Faro and south of the Tay River. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Faro.

History:

The claims were initially staked as the IVAN group by Anvil Mining Corporation who drilled 4 diamond drill holes totalling 1,553 feet in 1966. The claims were subsequently restaked as the TER claims by Inter Tech Development and Resources Limited in 1969. The claims were allowed to lapse and in 1973 were staked by Ridgemont Mining Corporation as the DANA group.

Description:

The property is underlain by Devonian and Mississippian slate, chert, greywacke, chert-pebble conglomerate and limestone (Unit 7, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972) which are overlain by siliceous banded tuffs (Unit 8, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972).

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling conducted in 1973 outlined a zone of coincident copper, lead and zinc anomalies. It was recommended that this area be checked in 1974 by geological, megnetic, electromagnetic and induced polarization surveys.

UPPER WHITE RIVER AREA

(48) MICRO, MAG (CANALASK)
Nickel Syndicate
709 - 1075 Melville Street
Vancouver 5, British Columbia

Copper, Nickel
105 F 15, 16
(61° 57'N, 140° 32'W)

References: Campbell (1960); Muller (1958; 1967); Findlay (1967, pp. 13-16; 1969a, pp. 65-68).

Claims: MICRO 1-73; MAG 1-39

Location and Access:

The property is situated on both sides of the White River approximately three miles south of Koidern. A 2.8 mile tote road at Mile 1167.5 of the Alaska Highway provides access to the property.

History:

Copper-nickel showings in the area were first discovered and staked by Prospectors Airways Company Limited in 1952. In 1952 and 1953 about 5,300 feet of surface diamond drilling was completed. In 1954 the property was acquired by Canalask Nickel Mines Limited. Between 1954 and 1958 this company conducted 8,800 feet of surface drilling, 1,700 feet of underground drifting and 1,500 feet of underground drilling, and reported reserves of 550,000 tons of 1.68 per cent nickel. In 1958 work on the property was suspended, and the claims were allowed to lapse in 1964, at which time they were restaked by P. Versluce and Associates

along with additional claims on the west bank of the river. In 1966 P. Versluce and Associates did some blasting and bulldozer trenching and uncovered several new mineralized zones. These were further investigated in 1967 and 1968 by Discovery Mines Limited under option from P. Versluce and Associates. The option agreement was terminated in 1968. Work on the property was resumed in 1972 by a syndicate headed by J.S. Vincent Limited under an option agreement with P. Versluce and Associates. Field work in 1972 consisted of detailed magnetometer and E.M. (horizontal loop, vertical loop and shootback) surveys and detailed geological mapping. The MAG claims were staked in May 1973 adjacent to the MICRO claims on the east side of the White River.

Description:

The area is underlain by volcanics and sediments of the Lower Permian and (?) earlier Cache Creek Group (Units 10 and 11, Muller, 1967). Intruded into this sequence is a steeply north dipping ultramafic body of Permian and/or Triassic age approximately 600 feet thick (Unit 12, Muller, 1967), which grades from a gabbro at its footwall contact to a serpentinized peridotite at the hanging wall contact. Irregular disseminations and some massive lenses of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite with sphalerite, pyrite and marcasite occur in a sequence of fine-grained altered volcanics about 400 feet north of the ultramafic contact. The volcanics are siliceous and in places finely laminated suggesting a tuffaceous origin. Dissemimated pyrrhotite is also present in a gabbroic phase near the hanging wall contact in the ultramafic intrusive.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, five diamond drill holes, totalling about 2,000 feet, were drilled to test magnetic anomalies related to the peridotite.

Canyon City

(49) NUK, MARK, GOLDEN HORNE
Silver City Mines Limited
580 Howe Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 F 15
(61°47'N, 140°47.5'W

References: Findlay (1967, pp. 51-52; 1969a, pp. 68-70; 1969b, pp. 40-41); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 98-100).

Claims: NUK, MARC, GOLDEN HORNE, SLAGGARD and HANNA groups for a total of 224 claims.

Location and Access:

The property lies on the east side of the Upper White River some 18 miles south of Mile 1168 on the Alaska Highway. Heavy equipment is brought in to the property during the winter by a 20 mile tote road from the Alaska Highway. During the 1973 season the camp was normally serviced by float-equipped aircraft from Whitehorse landing in Rifle Lake, a small lake roughly three-quarters of a mile south of the main showing.

History:

Native copper and chalcocite, with minor chalcopyrite, have been known in the vicinity since the turn of the century. The property includes the original Discovery Copper Grant, first staked in 1905. The early workings consisted of three short adits which resulted in the discovery of several large slabs of copper, one of which is now on display in front of the MacBride Museum in Whitehorse. In 1967 Silver City Mines Limited made a new discovery during bulldozer trenching near the old workings. A private company, United Pemetex Limited, formed by Silver City Mines Limited and Central Del Rio Oils Limited did 2,600 feet of diamond drilling and conducted ground magnetometer and I.P. surveys in 1968. At this point, Central Del Rio Oils Limited terminated its option agreement and sole ownership of the property reverted to Silver City Mines Limited.

In 1969, Silver City Mines Limited completed 10,000 feet of diamond drilling on the 1969 I.P. anomalies and conducted a further I.P. survey on the property. In 1970, the property was explored by 1,124 feet of underground workings, collared at the 2,900 foot elevation level. The underground workings were further explored by 2,900 feet of underground drilling in 1972.

Description:

The property is underlain by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Permian and (?) earlier Cache Creek Group (Units 10 and 11, Muller, 1967) and the Triassic Mush Lake Group (Unit 13, op. cit.). To the east, the area is cut by the major, west-dipping thrust fault, the Generc-Tchawsahmon

which forms a prominent scarp on Slaggard Ridge. Another fault, trending slightly west of north along the White River, appears to separate Mush Lake Volcanics on the east bank from Cache Creek strata on the west.

Mineralization occurs in the fractured, dark green, locally amygdaloidal Mush Lake basalt, primarily as irregular stringers and lenses of native copper, steely chalcocite and minor bornite, with occasional large masses of native copper.

The 1967 discovery zone is 35 feet wide and appears to be in a fracture zone trending N 20°E and dipping nearly vertically. Published assays are 0.76 per cent copper for the eastern 9 feet and 3.53 per cent copper and 0.2 ounces per ton silver for the western 30 feet (Northern Miner, January 11, 1968). Late in 1968, a drill hole 720 feet north of this showing intersected 56 feet (true width 42 feet) of 2.55 per cent copper (Northern Miner, December 29, 1968). The 1969 drilling encountered intersections of up to 6.8 per cent copper over 5.5 feet but distribution appears to be erratic and no continuous copper zones were found. There was no consistent correlation between copper mineralization and I.P. anomalies although some known mineralized zones were found to correspond with a high chargeability response.

The 1970 underground workings were almost entirely within porphyritic to amygdaloidal andesites or basalts, locally sheared and chloritized and varying from purplish to green in colour. Minor faults are numerous and the structure is complex. Several significantly mineralized sections were encountered but these appear to be erratic. In general, the best mineralized zones appear to be in chloritized shear zones in the amygdaloidal andesites or basalts. The underground drilling in 1972 confirmed the erratic distribution of the copper mineralization.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1973 consisted of driving an adit on the 2,800 foot level, designed to intersect high grade mineralization found in the 2,900 foot level workings. Equipment problems delayed work and a total of 407 feet had been driven when work was curtailed due to freeze-up. Some thin stringers of chalcocite were observed near the present face of the drift.

KLUANE AREA

Quill Creek - Kluane Area

(50) WELLGREEN MINE — Nickel, Copper
Hudson-Yukon Mining Co. Limited — 115 G 5
Post Office Box 28 — (61°28'N, 139°32'W)
Toronto Dominion Centre
Toronto, Ontario
M5K 1B8

References: Campbell (1960); Muller (1958; 1967); Findlay (1967, pp. 52-53; 1969b, p. 43); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 100-101).

Claims: 91 claims

Location and Access:

The mine is situated near the head of Nickel Creek in the Kluane Range west of Burwash Flats. Access is by a 9 mile road which follows the Quill Creek Valley from Mile 1111 of the Alaska Highway.

History:

Massive sulphides were discovered in 1952 in a steep gully above Nickel Creek by prospectors W.B. Green and C.A. Aird. The property, optioned by Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited is held through a subsidiary, Hudson-Yukon Mining Company Limited. From 1953 to 1956 the property was explored by 14,000 feet of underground workings and 65,000 feet of surface and underground drilling which outlined 738,000 tons of 2.04 per cent nickel, 1.42 per cent copper and minor amounts of cobalt, platinum and palladium. From 1956 to 1968 the property was inactive. Several anomalous areas were outlined by ground geophysics in 1968 and 2,500 feet of diamond drilling was completed in 1969. Production plans were announced in 1970 and production began in May, 1972.

Description:

The property is underlain by Lower Permian volcanics and sediments (Units 10 and 11, Muller, 1967) intruded by Permian or Triassic peridotite (Unit 12, Muller, 1967). The Lower Permian rocks, mainly argillite and altered basic lava form an overturned anticline trending northwest cut by two dyke-like bodies of peridotite striking east and dipping steeply south. The ultramafic body with which the deposit is associated is 200 to 300 feet thick and consists mainly of serpentinized peridotite and feldspathic peridotite with a footwall zone of altered, anorthositic gabbro or diorite. Massive to heavily disseminated pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pentlandite and violarite occur as lenses within the footwall zone and within a bordering hornfels zone. The ore shoots, typically thin and irregular, are roughly parallel to the ultramafic-gabbro contact.

Current Work and Results:

Production started in May 1972, at a rate of 360 tons per day. In August 1973 the mine closed after roughly a year and a half of operation due to lack of continuity in the ore body and bad ground conditions. Concentrates were shipped by road to Haines, Alaska.

Operating summary for 1972 and 1973 is as follows:

	1973	1972
Tons Milled	76,760	112,451
Rate (tons/day)	420	356
Grade		
Nickel (%)	2.49	2.05
Copper (%)	1.45	1.35
Platinum metals (oz/ton)	0.065	0.065
Cobalt (%)	0.073	0.073
Reserves	not available	not available

Tetamagouche Creek

(51) MARY
Alice Lake Mines Limited
306 - 736 Granville Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Copper, Nickel
115 G 6
(61°23'N, 139°18'W)

References: Muller (1967); Findlay (1969b, pp. 72-73); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 102).

Claims: MARY 1-24

Location and Access:

The property is situated at the mouth of Tetamagouche Creek approximately 6 miles southwest of Burwash Flats. Access is by four-wheel drive on a tote road leaving the Alaska Highway at Mile 1104.

History:

The claims were originally staked in the 1950's and explored by three short diamond drill holes although very little is known of this work. The property was acquired by the present owners as the GLEN group in 1967 and a program of ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys and geological mapping carried out. Two diamond drill holes totalling 717 feet were completed in 1967. Only traces of

copper and nickel sulphides were found and the claims were subsequently allowed to lapse. The property was recently restaked by the same company, this time as the MARY group.

Description:

The claims are underlain by sediments and volcanics of the Cache Creek Group (Unit 11, Muller, 1967). The sediments and volcanics trend generally N 60° W, dipping 50°-60° southwest and are intruded by latite porphyry (Unit 23a, Muller, 1967) and gabbro and peridotite (Unit 12, Muller, 1967). A gossan zone with scattered stringers of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite is exposed in the canyon walls of Tetamagouche Creek at the contact of the gabbros and peridotites and Cache Creek Group sediments and volcanics.

Current Work and Results:

In October 1972 a limited soil samping program was carried out along with some grab sampling of the gossan zone. The soil sampling outlined a copper and nickel anomaly up to 1,400 feet long. Grab samples ran as high as 0.58% Cu and 0.13% Ni. Recommendations for further work included additional mapping and sampling, bulldozer trenching and percussion drilling.

Nines Creek

(52) SPY
J.S. Vincent Limited
309 - 1075 Melville Street
Vancouver 5, British Columbia

Copper, Nickel
115 G 2
(61°09'N, 138°45'W)

Reference: Muller (1967)

Claims: SPY 1-12

Location and Access:

The claim group is situated on the south side of Nines Creek, 4 miles west of Mile 1077 on the Alaska Highway and 6 miles south of Destruction Bay. In 1973 the property was serviced by helicopter from Haines Junction.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1972, and subsequently transferred to the present owner. Preliminary geology and geochemistry surveys were conducted in 1972.

Description:

The area is underlain by Cache Creek Volcanics (Unit 10, Muller, 1967) and later sediments and tuffs of Permian to Permo-Triassic age (Unit 13, Muller, 1967). These have been intruded by Early Triassic gabbro, peridotite and diorite (Unit 12, Muller, 1967). Folding and faulting has occurred on a northwest trend; dips are generally to the southwest. Significant amounts of copper and nickel bearing sulphides occur as disseminations and blebs at the base of the main gabbro-peridotite intrusive. Sulphides with trace nickel and copper also occur as isolated pods and replacements in fracture fillings in limestone.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of detailed geological mapping. Additional geochemical and geological surveys have been recommended for the property.

RUBY RANGE AREA

Kluane River

(53) CAM, RUBY, TIN
Asarco Exploration Limited
504 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3L2

Asbestos
115 G 11
(61°41'N, 139°20'W)

Reference: Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 104)

Claims: CAM 1-4; RUBY 1-12; TIN 1-20

Location and Access:

The property lies approximately 1 mile east of the Kluane River, 8 miles north of Mile 1118 on the Alaska Highway and 25 miles northwest of Burwash Landing. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Haines Junction, 90 miles to the southeast.

History:

The property was staked in 1953 and examined by Northwestern Explorations in 1954 but subsequently allowed to lapse. T.L. Sadlier-Brown and E.O. Chisholm restaked the ground in 1968 and optioned it to Arrow Inter-America Corporation. In 1969, this company carried out geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys and test pitting. The asbestos discovered was typically short fibre from 1/16 to 1/8 inch long and formed roughly 3 per cent of the rock. The best showing, occurring in a moderately to highly serpentinized zone 50 feet wide, contained 7 to 8 per cent fibre up to 1/2 inch long but averaging only 1/8 inch. After this work the claims were returned to the

owners who subsequently restaked part of the original group as the RUBY and TIN claims and optioned them to Asarco along with some of the original CAM claims.

Description:

The property is in a small swampy valley between Tincup Lake and the Kluane River. The rocks underlying the property consist of Yukon Group metasediments, mainly slate, quartzite, schist and recrystallized limestone (Unit 3, Muller, 1967) striking east and dipping 40°-50° to the south. The metasediments are intruded by a concordant ultrabasic sill 15,000 feet long and 4,000 to 5,000 feet thick. The sill has a base of peridotite which is succeeded upward by pyroxenite and then gabbroic rocks. There are apparent repetitions of this sequence within the sill.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973 the company carried out a general reconnaissance magnetometer survey and drilled 4 holes totalling 1,001 feet. The claims were subsequently returned to the owners.

NISLING RANGE

Aishihik Lake

(54) HATCH, THATCH
Canadian Occidental Petroleum Limited
Minerals Division
801 - 161 Eglington Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1J5

Molybdenum, Copper, Zinc
115 H 12
(61°35'N, 137°38'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1973)

Claims: HATCH 1-36; THATCH 1-8, 15-22, 29-36

Location and Access:

The two claim groups form a contiguous block situated 5 miles southwest of Aishihik Village west of Aishihik Lake. The property can be reached by helicopter from the village.

History:

The THATCH claims were staked in 1971 to cover copper, zinc and molybdenum anomalies discovered in a reconnaissance geochemistry program. Subsequent detailed soil sampling revealed an extensive molydbenum anomaly on the southern half of the claim group. The HATCH claims were staked to the southeast of the THATCH claims in October, 1972, to cover the extension of this anomaly.

Description:

Due to glaciation and extensive cover by morainal deposits outcrops in the area are sparse. Most exposures are of the Yukon Group of rocks consisting of micaceous quartzite, marble and locally, quartz-mica schist. These rocks have been intruded by Nisling Range alaskite of Eocene age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1973) represented only by angular boulders of porphyritic quartz monzonite near the south-eastern corner of the THATCH group.

Minor pyrite and pyrrhotite is disseminated locally in micaceous quartzite. No significant mineralization was observed in the intrusive rocks.

Current Work and Results:

Soil geochemistry conducted over the HATCH claims in 1973 outlined a significant extension to the anomalous molybdenum zone on the THATCH claims.

A ground magnetic survey over both claim groups outlined magnetic anomalies over the areas high in molybdenum and suggests a magnetic horizon in the micaceous quartzite close to the quartz monzonite intrusive. Anomalous molybdenum values occur over an area tentatively mapped as intrusive and an I.P. survey was recommended for this area.

(55) ASH
Canadian Occidental Petroleum Limited
Minerals Division
801 - 161 Eglington Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1J5

Copper
115 H 3
(61°13'N, 137°04'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1973)

Claims: ASH 1-36

Location and Access:

The claims are situated four miles west of the south end of Aishihik Lake, approximately 76 miles northwest of Whitehorse. In 1973 the property was serviced by helicopter from the Aishihik Lake campground at the south end of Aishihik Lake or from Haines Junction.

History:

The claims were staked for the present owners in October, 1972, following reconnaissance geochemistry conducted in 1971. No other work on the claims is known.

Description:

The southern part of the property is underlain by Yukon Group rocks consisting of alternating bands of marble, mica schist and hornblende gneiss that generally strike southeast. In the northern part of the claims, these have been intruded by porphyritic granodiorite, correlated with the Ruby Range granodiorite of Triassic age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1973). The granodiorites themselves are intruded by fine-grained diorite and possibly a mafic dyke.

The banded rocks of the Yukon Group are cut by northwest-trending shear zones and both the Yukon Group and granodiorites are cut by northeast-trending shears. Rocks associated with the shear zones are commonly chloritized. Skarn zones occur locally near intrusive contacts and around shear zones.

Minor chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite occurrences were found along some of the northeast-trending shears in hornblende gneiss.

Current Work and Results:

Soil geochemistry conducted on the property revealed a number of anomalies, some, if not all, of which appeared related to structural features. More detailed geological and geochemical surveys were recommended, as well as a magnetic survey over the southern portion of the claims which appears to be underlain by a regional aeromagnetic high.

Talbot Creek

(56) BIR, RIB — Copper, Molybdenum
115 G 9
(61°40'N, 138°20'W)

Canadian Occidental Petroleum Limited
Minerals Division
801 - 161 Eglington Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4P 1J5

Reference: Muller (1967)

Claims: BIR 1-10, 19-26, 37-46, 55-62, 74, 76, 78, 80;
RIB 1-18

Location and Access:

The two claim groups form a continuous block situated north of Talbot Creek and 32.5 miles northeast of Burwash Landing. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Burwash Landing.

History:

The BIR claims were staked in 1971 following a reconnaissance stream sediment survey, and subsequent detailed geochemistry revealed a number of molybdenum anomalies. The RIB claims were staked in October 1972 to cover the southern extension of a mineralized zone on the southeastern corner of the BIR claims.

Description:

The oldest rocks exposed on the property are banded quartzites of the Yukon Group (Unit 1, Muller, 1967). The quartzites, commonly mafic-rich locally contain up to 20 per cent disseminated pyrite and some pyrrhotite. The quartzites are intruded by Nisling Range alaskite (Unit 7, Muller, 1967) which underlies most of the property and which has been divided into three phases based mainly on grain size texture. Fine-grained and medium to coarse-grained granites are the most abundant varieties and are leucocratic rocks composed mainly of quartz and feldspar with only minor amounts of mafic materials. The third variety is fine to medium-grained granite with a serrate texture and is characterized by local fracturing and argillic alteration.

The alaskite is cut by later intrusions of mafic dykes, diorite and breccia composed of quartzite fragments in a granite matrix.

Topographic lineaments strike northeast and northwest; the mafic dikes strike north, suggesting a third direction of structural control.

Minor molybdenite was found associated with watery quartz stringers in the fractures in the serratitic granite.

Current Work and Results:

Soil geochemistry on the RIB claims in 1973 outlined a molybdenum anomaly and a copper-zinc anomaly, both extensions of known anomalies on the BIR group. Rock geochemistry in the area of the molybdenum soil anomaly showed anomalous values for molybdenum, but no significant values for fluorine, tin or tungsten were coincident with the molybdenum values. The copper-zinc anomaly was found to correspond with local minor occurrences of copper and zinc sulphides in the quartzites.

The results of a ground magnetometer survey over both the BIR and RIB claims did not outline any significant anomalies; the areas of known molybdenum mineralization were underlain by negative magnetic anomalies.

It was recommended that further work include an I.P. survey over the molybdenum anomaly.

DEZADEASH AREA

Tatshenshini River

(57) LILL, TATS, RUM, STE, HILL — Copper
Jackpot Copper Mines Limited — 115 A 3
R.R. 1 - 7593 Lark Street — (60°03'N, 137°07'W)
Mission City, British Columbia

References: Kindle (1953); Findlay (1969b, pp. 43-44); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 108)

Claims: LILL, TATS, RUM, STE, HILL groups, 206 claims total.

Location and Access:

The property is situated 6 miles southwest of Dalton Post and 3 miles north of the Yukon-British Columbia border. Access is from Mile 105 on the Haines cut-off road west to Dalton Post and then by a 6 mile tote road to the property. The tote road crosses the Tatshenshini River which can be forded only during low water.

History:

The property was staked in 1965 and acquired by Jackpot Copper Mines Limited in 1967. Electromagnetic, magnetic and geochemical surveys were conducted in 1967 and the subsequent trenching exposed copper minerals for a strike length of 90 feet. Further trenching in 1969 and diamond drilling in 1970 indicated a mineralized zone along a strike length of at least 600 feet and from 2 to 7 feet thick.

Description:

Disseminated and massive chalcopyrite in quartz-breccia filling occur in a rusty shear zone which trends slightly west of north, dips steeply east and lies along the contact of a fine to medium-grained granitic intrusive (Unit 7a, Kindle, 1953) to the east, and fine-grained, schistose andesite or basalt to the west (Mush Lake Group, Unit 3, Kindle, 1953; Findlay, 1969b). Malachite and azurite stains are abundant.

Current Work and Results:

During the summer of 1973, an IP survey was conducted on the property. Later, the company drilled 4 holes, totalling 1,200 feet, to test the I.P. results.

Quill Creek - Haines Junction

(58) REX

Asarco Explorations Limited
504 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3L2

Asbestos
115 A 11, 14
(60°44'N, 137°17'W)

References: Kindle (1953, pp. 57-58); Skinner (1961, pp. 28-30; 1962, pp. 27-29); Green and Godwin (1963, pp. 24-25; 1964, pp. 29-30); Findlay (1967, pp. 55-56); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 109)

Claims: REX 1-6, 12-19, 31-40; ASBESTOS 1-2, 5, 13-16; GINA 3, 5, 7; HAWK 1-16.

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on the west side of Kathleen River, some 7 miles east of Haines Junction. The property is easily reached by a 7 mile tote road which leaves the Haines cut-off road at Mile 152, north of Quill Creek.

History:

Asbestos was first discovered in 1953 and since then the property has been investigated by a number of companies including Noble and Associates (1957, 1958), Canex Aerial Explorations Limited (1959), Nicolet Asbestos Corporation (1960), Cominco (1963) and Golden Gate Explorations Limited (1966, 1969). Drilling by Cominco in 1963 was hampered by deep overburden. In 1969 Golden Gate completed 1,200 feet of drilling which involved coring of only the first 10 feet of bedrock below glacial till and lake sediments. Results of the drilling to 1969 indicate the presence of a zone carrying roughly 2 per cent fibre over a distance of 210 feet. In 1973, 34 claims of the original REX property were optioned from Golden Gate Explorations Limited by Asarco, who also staked the HAWK claims.

Description:

Although very poorly exposed in outcrop, the underlying rock is a fine to medium-grained, partly serpentinized dunite (Unit 5, Kindle, 1953). Where exposed in a pit blasted in bedrock, the asbestos occurs as cross-fibre in scattered veins and ranges from 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch in length.

Current Work and Results:

Diamond drilling by Asarco in 1973 amounted to 2,016 feet in 8 holes.

WHITEHORSE AREA

Whitehorse Copper Belt

(59) WHITEHORSE COPPER MINES LIMITED
1695 - 555 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper, Silver, Gold
105 D 10, 11
(60°33'N to 60°45'N
134°53'W to 135°10'W)

References: Kindle (1964); Green (1965, pp. 40-41, 1966 pp. 50-51); Green and Godwin (1964, pp. 33-39); Findlay (1967, pp. 41-43; 1969, pp. 49-54); Hilker (1967); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 110-111).

Claims: 677 claims in the Whitehorse Copper Belt

Location and Access:

The properties of Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited are in a north to north-west trending belt up to 4 miles wide and 20 miles long lying west of the City of Whitehorse. Concentrates are shipped by rail to Skagway.

History:

Copper occurrences were first noted in 1897 by miners enroute to the Klondike gold fields and most of the presently known showings were staked in 1898 and 1899. Some hand-picked ore was shipped in the period 1900 to 1909 and some development and production took place from 1915 to 1920, a period of high copper prices. Diamond drilling was carried out in 1927 by Richmond Yukon Company Limited and in 1947 and 1948 by Noranda Mines Limited.

Imperial Mines and Metals Limited acquired claims in the Copper Belt in 1955 and commenced drilling on the Best Chance prospect in 1956. Renamed New Imperial Mines Limited in 1957, the company re-commenced drilling in 1963 and by 1964 had outlined 4.6 million tons of ore grading 1.17 per cent copper with minor gold and silver values. Starting in 1966, there has been production from six open pits; the Little Chief, Arctic Chief, (East and West Pits), Black Cub, South Keewenaw and War Eagle.

Exploration during this period indicated 822,000 tons of material on the Gem prospect grading one per cent copper and roughly 2.7 million tons of 2.38 per cent copper beneath the Little Chief and Middle Chief pits.

In June, 1971, production was suspended due to low metal prices and high mining costs. Production was resumed in December, 1972, from underground mining of the Little Chief ore body. The name of the company was changed from New Imperial Mines Limited to Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited in September, 1971.

Description:

Most of the copper occurrences of the Whitehorse Copper Belt are classed as contact metamorphic skarn deposits. They occur typically as irregular patches and lenses in skarn developed in Triassic Lewes River limestone (Unit 3c, Wheeler, 1961) adjacent to granite to granodiorite of the Coast Range Intrusions (Unit 8, Wheeler, 1961). The skarn consists of varying amounts of diopside, epidote, tremolite-actinolite, garnet, serpentine, magnetite and/or hematite, and rarely, asbestos. Chalcopyrite and bornite are the main ore minerals with minor chalcocite and native copper. Valleriite is locally abundant but because of its physical properties recovery is poor.

Current Work and Results:

Production in 1973 at a rate of 1,900 tons per day was entirely from the Little Chief underground orebody Underground development of the Middle Chief orebody began in 1973 with production scheduled for late 1974.

Surface exploration on properties in the Whitehorse Copper Belt by Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited included geochemical and geophysical surveys, geological mapping and diamond drilling. On the WE claims geological mapping was conducted in addition to ground magnetic and induced polarization surveys. Several anomalies were outlined by the induced polarization survey.

On the GENO claims, geological mapping and a ground magnetic survey were completed in 1973. This property is underlain by limestone and quartzite of the Lewes River Group which is intruded by diorite of the Coast Range Intrusive Complex on the west side of the property.

In the Middle Chief area two diamond drill holes on the northward extension of the Middle Chief ore zone intersected widespread low-grade mineralization. Three deep holes drilled below Cowley Park deposit intersected low-grade copper and some associated molybdenum. One hole was completed on the footwall (north) side of the Black Cub South pit and encountered minor disseminated copper mineralization. In December 1973, a deep hole designed to test limestone at depth north of the old Valerie workings was stopped at 2,000 feet in quartzite after passing through a thick bed of limestone exposed at surface in the area. The hole was scheduled for completion early in 1974.

The change-over from surface to underground mining and the suspension of production from June, 1971, to December, 1972, are reflected in the following operating summary for 1971, 1972 and 1973:

	1973	1972	1971
Tons Milled	700,054	10,707	337,758
Rate (tons/day)	1,919		
Grade (% copper)	1.83	1.92	1.02

(60) PUEBLO, GRAFTER
Hudson Bay Exploration
and Development Co. Ltd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Copper
105 D 11, 14
Whitehorse Copper Belt
PUEBLO: (60°43'N, 135°11'W)

GRAFTER: (60°40'N,135°08'W)

References: McConnell (1909, pp. 38, 44); MacLean (1914, pp. 160, 163); Cockfield (1928, pp. 14-18); Wheeler (1961, pp. 138-139); Kindle (1964, pp. 25-26, 30-32).

Claims: PUEBLO, GRAFTER

Location and Access:

The claims are in two separate blocks in the northern part of the Whitehorse Copper Belt and can be reached by the Whitehorse Copper Mines haulage road, to which there is access from several points on the Alaska Highway.

History:

The PUEBLO and GRAFTER claims were among those originally staked during the period 1898 to 1899 at which time almost all of the presently known showings were staked. There has been some production from the PUEBLO, but this ceased in 1917 after a disastrous mine cave-in. The above company is presently exploring these claims under an option agreement with Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited.

Description:

The deposits of the Whitehorse Copper Belt occur as irregular lenses and patches in silicate and calc-silicate skarns. These skarns are developed mainly at the contact of limestones of the Lewes River Group (Unit 3c, Wheeler, 1961) and granodiorite and diorite of the Coast Range Batholith (Unit 8, Wheeler, 1961). Bornite and chalcopyrite are the main ore minerals.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of a detailed ground magnetometer survey over the claims. Fifteen diamond drill holes totalling 10,425 feet were drilled; no significant intersections were reported.

WHEATON RIVER AREA

Macauley Creek

(61) WHEATON PROJECT — Gold, Silver
Jorex Limited — 105 D 3
600 - 85 Richmond Street West — (60°01'N, 135°18'W)
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2E8
and
Dome Exploration (Canada) Limited
600 - 365 Bay Street
Toronto 1, Ontario

References: Wheeler (1961); Lambert (1969).

Claims: RIDGE 1-30

Location and Access:

The claims lie on the southeast side of Macauley Creek, 25 miles southwest of Carcross and 7 miles southwest of the west arm of Bennett Lake. In 1973 access to the property was by helicopter from Whitehorse, a distance of approximately 48 miles. The area is extremely rugged and the services of a professional mountain climber were employed for the 1973 field work.

History:

Silver and gold-bearing float was discovered in 1972 in the course of prospecting a relatively unexplored ring dyke complex. Fourteen claims were staked in 1972 and an additional 16 in 1973.

Description:

The property lies within an area of cauldron subsidence on the eastern edge of the Coast Crystalline Complex (Lambert, 1969). The cauldron subsidence was accompanied by explosive volcanism and rapid sedimentation that produced great thicknesses of tuffs, breccias, ignimbrites and conglomerates (Unit 10, Wheeler, 1961). The claims themselves are underlain by a grey volcanic sequence of tuffaceous formations which are intruded by a white, rusty-weathering felsite.

Sulphides are present in two separate, north-trending, steeply-dipping vein systems. The Macauley Creek East prospect is up to 300 feet wide and 800 feet long and is

composed of sub-paralled mineral zones separated by 100 feet of fractured and unmineralized volcanic material. Pyrite, arsenopyrite and some galena occur within silicified zones but distribution is erratic. The Macauley Creek West prospect is a zone of sub-parallel veins up to 1,400 feet in strike length which contains narrow veins of arsenopyrite in altered volcanic rocks.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of hand trenching and detailed geological mapping. Gold and silver assay values were obtained in the Macauley Creek East prospect but none in the Macauley Creek West prospect.

LAKE LABERGE - TESLIN RIVER AREA

Miller Creek

(62) TUV
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
405 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Copper, Molybdenum
105 E 7
(61° 17'N, 134° 50'W)

Reference: Bostock and Lees (1938)

Claims: TUV 1-24

Location and Access:

The property lies 14 miles east of Lake Laberge, roughly 42 miles northeast of Whitehorse. The claims can be reached by helicopter from Braeburn, 34 miles to the northwest, or from Whitehorse.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1972, when soil sampling outlined scattered copper and molybdenum anomalies.

Description:

The claims are underlain by a complex of syenite, monzonite, and granodiorite (Units 11 and 12, Bostock and Lees, 1938) which intrudes sediments of the Laberge Series (Unit 6, Bostock and Lees, 1938). Chalcopyrite and minor bornite occur in random fractures as thin coatings and as disseminated grains in quartz, calcite and dolomite veinlets. Oxidation of the chalcopyrite has resulted in the formation of malachite and minor azurite.

Current Work and Results:

Three hand trenches were put in over copper soil anomalies in 1973. The trenching did not expose copper occurrences more encouraging than those found during the earlier prospecting and geological mapping.

BIG SALMON RANGE AREA

Sawtooth Range

(63) LINDSAY, MINERAL, SPRING — Copper, Nickel
Trans-Yukon Exploration Limited — 105 C 14
Post Office Box 1979 — (60°56'N, 133°03'W)
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

References: Mulligan (1963); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 124-125).

Claims: LINDSAY 1-38, 41-43, 45-52; MINERAL 1-16; SPRING 4-16.

Location and Access:

The property is located at the south end of Quiet Lake in a valley at 2,500 to 3,000 foot elevation. Access is by a 3 mile road west from Mile 45 on the Canol Road.

History:

The original claims were staked in 1966 to cover an isolated magnetic anomaly on Government airborne magnetic survey maps 7007 G and 1345 G (1961). The same year the claims were optioned by Newmont Mining Corporation of Canada who conducted a geochemical survey and subsequently dropped their option. In 1967, Trans-Yukon Exploration Limited carried out airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveys of the area. In 1968, the company conducted ground geochemical, electromagnetic and magnetic surveys over two magnetic anomalies outlined from the airborne surveys. Ground magnetic surveys, soil sampling and an induced polarization survey were carried out in 1969. The ground magnetics served to outline the contact of an ultrabasic body and schistose host rock; the induced polarization survey outlined three anomalies in the schistose rocks near the intrusive contact. Copper and nickel soil geochemical anomalies were outlined coincident with the geophysical anomalies.

In 1970 and 1971 the property was inactive.

Description:

The property is almost entirely covered by overburden ranging up to 70 feet thick. The underlying rocks consist of northwest-trending, northeast-dipping schist, quartzite and gneiss of the Big Salmon Complex (Unit 1, Mulligan, 1963) of Mississippian or earlier age. Granodiorite of Cretaceous age (Unit 13, Mulligan, 1963) outcrops in the northwest corner of the property. Serpentinized dunite and peridotite (Unit 11, Mulligan, 1963) occurs in outcrop in Quiet Creek and is believed to underlie the central part of the claim group. Magnetite, as well as minor pyrite, is present in the ultrabasic rocks as fine disseminations and

narrow bands.

Current Work and Results:

Two diamond drill holes totalling 516 feet were drilled late in 1972. The holes encountered mainly shale and quartzite and some serpentinized ultrabasic rocks carrying trace amounts of pyrite.

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

CASSIAR MOUNTAINS AREA

Irvine Lake

(64) ZAK — Lead, Zinc, Silver
Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Co. Ltd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
105 B 11
(60°31'N, 131°15'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 10-1960

Claims: ZAK 1-8, 14-21

Location and Access:

The claims are situated roughly 88 miles west-northwest of Watson Lake, five miles south of Irvine Lake. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Watson Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in August 1973, following a program of surface prospecting. No previous work on the claims was reported.

Description:

The claims are underlain by metasediments of Cambrian age and (?) earlier (Units 1a, b and c, G.S.C. Map 10-1960) trending north to northwest and dipping 40°-60° to the southwest. To the south and southwest these rocks are intruded by granodioritic and monzonitic rocks of the Cassiar Batholith (Unit 15a, G.S.C. map 10-1960). Lead-zinc sulphides occur in quartz stringers in a brecciated dolomite.

Current Work and Results:

In addition to the surface prospecting, silt and soil sample surveys were conducted in 1973. IP was carried out over several of the claims and one trench cut. A total of 668 feet were drilled with a Winkie drill but core recovery was very poor.

FRANCES LAKE AREA

Hyland River

(65) RIETA, WO
Pan Ocean Oil Limited
1050 - 355 4th Avenue S.W.
Calgary 1, Alberta

Tungsten
105 H 2, 7
(61°15'N, 128°38'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 6-1966.

Claims: RIETA 1-26, WO 1-32

Location and Access:

The property lies 20 miles east of the south end of Frances Lake and approximately 12 miles west of the Cantung Road. The property can be reached by a tote road from Mile 47 on the Cantung Highway to the Monarch Mines Camp (a distance of roughly 12 miles from the Cantung Highway) after which a four-wheel drive vehicle is required. During the 1973 season the camp was serviced mainly by helicopter from Watson Lake, 90 miles to the south.

History:

The claims were staked by Mr. Cliff Turner in September and October, 1972 and were subsequently optioned to Pan Ocean Oil Limited who examined and sampled a showing on the property late in 1972.

Description:

The area is underlain by complexly-deformed pelitic sediments of Devono-Mississippian age (Unit 14, G.S.C. Map 6-1966) which are intruded by Cretaceous granitic rocks (Unit 15, G.S.C. Map 6-1966). The sedimentary rocks consist of siltstone, mudstone and recrystallized limestone, which have been metamorphosed to phyllite, slate, quartzite, schist, gneiss and remobilized limestone over much of the property. The metasediments are cut by numerous granodiorite dykes and sills. The granitic rocks consist mainly of biotite granodiorite with minor quartz monzonite. The main body of granodiorite lies to the west of the claims and is in contact with the sediments along a north trending fault.

Two types of mineralization have been recognized. One is in skarn developed at the contact of granodiorite intrusives and recrystallized impure limestone and consists mainly of scattered galena and sphalerite with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and scheelite in tremolite-epidote skarn. The second type of mineralization consists of disseminated galena with occasional chalcopyrite and sphalerite in vuggy, altered zones of granodiorite. The second type of mineralization is not considered to have any economic importance.

Current Work and Results:

During the 1973 field season the claims were mapped at a scale of 1"-500' and a reconnaissance geochemical program of stream sediment, soil and rock sampling was carried out. The main showing was trenched to a depth of 3 to 4 feet over a length of 18 feet. Six additional mineral occurrences were recognized in the course of geological mapping, although none was considered adequate to justify further work.

The reconnaissance geochemical survey was carried out at various intervals and samples were analyzed for copper, lead, zinc and tungsten. Four anomalies were outlined and a second phase of geochemistry involved detailed sampling on these anomalies at 100 foot intervals on grid lines spaced 100 to 200 feet apart. An area anomalous in tungsten about 700 feet by 800 feet was outlined on one of these grids and some bulldozer trenches were cut on it late in the season. The trenches were not successful in relating the anomaly to a bedrock source.

LIARD PLATEAU AREA

Otter Lake

(66) MEL, JEAN
Empire Metals Corporation Limited
5th Floor - 134 Abbott Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 2K4

Lead, Zinc, Barite
95 D 6
(60°21'N, 127°25'W)

Reference: Gabrielse and Blusson (1969)

Claims: MEL 11-16, JEAN 1-21

Location and Access:

The property lies roughly 50 miles east-northeast of Watson Lake, 4 miles east of the Coal River and one and one-half miles south-southeast of Otter Lake. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Watson Lake to Otter Lake and by helicopter to the property itself. A 28 mile winter tote road to the property leaves the Alaska Highway at Mile 590.

History:

The presence of barite with associated galena and sphalerite in this locality was known prior to the mapping of the area by the G.S.C. in 1967. In 1967 Newmont Mining Limited optioned the original MEL claims and exposed sulphides at four locations along a strike length of 1,600 feet. Assays were on the order of 5.0 per cent combined lead-zinc over sample widths from 7.5 to 30.0 feet. Subsequently, the MEL claims were acquired by the present holders. Some of the JEAN claims were staked in March, 1973 and the remainder in October, 1973. In September, 1973 the property

was optioned to Granby Mining Company Limited although work on the property in 1973 was carried out by Empire Metals Corporation Limited.

Description:

The claims are underlain by Lower Paleozoic carbonates and argillaceous sediments which have been folded along north-trending axes. On the western portion of the claims the rocks consist mainly of a competent, massive, fine-grained grey limestone (Unit 9, Gabrielse and Blusson, 1969). The east half of the claim group is underlain by silty limestone and calcareous phyllite (Unit 8, Gabrielse and Blusson, 1969) and is separated from the massive carbonates on the west half of the claims by a north-trending, steeply dipping, normal fault carrying barite-galena-sphalerite mineralization. This fault lies subparallel to, and several hundred feet east of a major, westerly-dipping thrust fault.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling in the fall of 1973 outlined several lead and zinc anomalies which appear to be coincident with and parallel to the known mineralized zone. Geological mapping confirmed the extension of the zone for 600 feet north of the previously known showings. Recommendations for further work included trenching and diamond drilling.

(67) MCMILLAN — Lead, Zinc, Silver
Hyland Joint Venture — 95 D 5, 12
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited — (60°31'N, 127°57'W)
Post Office Box 4127
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

References: Green (1966, pp. 72-74); Gabrielse and Blusson (1969)

Claims: PORKER 1-56

Location and Access:

The PORKER block of claims is situated immediately south of Quartz Lake and adjoins the east side of the Liard River Mining (Asarco) property. Access in 1973 was by float plane from Watson Lake, 40 miles to the southwest, to Quartz Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in July, 1973 and acquired by the Hyland Joint Venture which is composed of Marietta Resources International Limited, Mitsubishi Metal Corporation and L.T. and Harris Clay.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by Proterozoic shale, slate, siltstone and limestone (Unit 1, Gabrielse and Blusson, 1969), striking northwest and dipping to the northeast. Disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite with associated hydrothermal alteration are reported to occur in zones of siderite gossans. On the adjoining Liard River Mining Company Limited property to the west, roughly 1 million tons grading 5 per cent lead, 10 per cent zinc and 1.8 ounces of silver per ton were outlined at the base of a limestone conglomerate replaced by siderite and ankerite (Green, 1966, pp. 72-74).

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil and silt sampling conducted in 1973 is reported to have outlined a number of geochemical anomalies.

PELLY MOUNTAINS AREA

Seagull Creek

(68) MM — Lead, Zinc
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited — 105 F 7
Box 1000 — (61°27'N, 132°38'W)
Faro, Yukon Territory

Reference: G.S.C. Map 7-1960

Claims: MM 1-76, JJ 1-81

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on the west side of Seagull Creek in the vicinity of Peak 6570 and are roughly 37 miles south of Ross River. Access in 1973 was by helicopter.

History:

The MM claims were staked in July, 1973 and the JJ claims in September. The claims had been previously staked as the ARNOLD and ZINC groups.

Description:

The property is underlain by Middle and Upper Cambrian (?) phyllite and mafic-rich schist (Unit 2, G.S.C. Map 7-1960). The east side of the property is marked by a north-trending fault, east of which the underlying rocks are Lower Cambrian metasediments (Unit 1, G.S.C. Map 7-1960).

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of geological mapping and sampling, soil and silt sampling, a gravity survey and two diamond drill holes. Exploration target is a massive pyritic base metal deposit in mafic-rich schists.

(69)HOO — Zinc, Lead, Silver
Hoo Joint Venture — 105 G 12
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited — (61°32'N, 131°33'W)
Post Office Box 4127
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1960; Findlay (1967, p. 59; 1969a, p. 79).

Claims: HO-HO 1-272

Location and Access:

The HO-HO claims are situated 50 miles southeast of Ross River and 15 miles south of mile 169 Campbell Highway. Access is by a 30 mile winter road from Mile 169 of the Campbell Highway or by fixed wing aircraft to a bush airstrip on the south side of the property.

History:

Zinc-lead sulphides in limestone float and chalcopyrite in quartz float were discovered by Newmont prospectors in 1955. In 1966 the property was staked as the HOO claims by Northlake Mines Limited which carried out combined airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys and limited geochemical surveys and geological mapping. Late in the year, a prominent electromagnetic anomaly was tested by four diamond drill holes totalling about 1,600 feet. This drilling encountered minor sulphides. In 1968, Northlake Mines Limited became inactive and the claims lapsed in 1971.

In the fall of 1972, the HO-HO claims were staked, prospected and soil sampled by Archer, Cathro and Associates on behalf of the South Yukon Joint Venture, composed of Marietta Resources International Limited, Union Oil Company of Canada Limited, Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, Strauss Exploration Incorporated and L.T. and Harris Clay. In 1973, this project was renamed the Hoo Joint Venture with the same participants.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by rock consisting of chlorite schist, massive limestone and muscovite-quartz-chlorite and biotite schists (Unit A, G.S.C. Map 8-1960) although very little is represented in outcrop. The western part of the property is covered by basalt flows of

Tertiary age (Unit 11, G.S.C. Map 8-1960)

The initial discovery consisted of float specimens up to several tons in size of laminated quartzite containing bands of disseminated sphalerite with minor amounts of galena and pyrite. Assays of float material ranged from 6.0 to 9.0 per cent zinc, 0.3 to 0.5 per cent lead, 0.3 to 0.5 ounces per ton silver and 0.02 to 0.04 per cent cadmium.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling in 1972 located five anomalies over a strike length of 18,000 feet. In 1973, further soil sampling was carried out and the anomalies were tested by bulldozer trenching and roughly 2,500 feet of diamond drilling in 8 holes. The holes were reported to have intersected several narrow sulphide horizons but grades were lower than indicated by surface float.

(70) FETISH — Copper, Lead, Zinc
Finlayson Joint Venture — 105 G 8
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited — (61°25'N, 130°07'W)
Post Office Box 4127
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1960

Claims: FETISH 1-20

Location and Access:

The claim block is situated roughly one mile southeast of the southeast end of Wolverine Lake, 85 miles east southeast of Ross River. Access in 1973 was by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July, 1973, for the Finlayson Joint Venture, a consortium consisting of Marietta Resources International Limited, Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, Union Oil Company of Canada and L.T. and Harris Clay. No previous work has been reported.

Description:

The claims are underlain primarily by quartz-biotite and quartz-chlorite schist and micaceous quartzite (Unit A, G.S.C. Map 8-1960) which have a northwest-trending foliation. To the northeast of the property, these rocks are in contact with partly altered, green volcanic rocks, greenstone and metadiorite (Unit 6a, G.S.C. Map 8-1960). Copper, lead and zinc sulphides have been found in mineralized chlorite schist occurring as float and geochemical anomalies are present.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil and silt sampling were carried out in 1973.

(71) MYDA
Finlayson Joint Venture
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited
Post Office Box 4127
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Tungsten
105 G 7
(61°24'N, 130°30'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1960

Claims: MYDA 1-32

Location and Access:

The claim group is situated roughly 3 miles east of North Lakes, 75 miles southeast of Ross River, from which the property is accessible by float plane.

History:

The claims were staked in August, 1973, for the Finlayson Joint Venture, a consortium composed of Marietta Resources International Limited, Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, Union Oil Company of Canada and L.T. and Harris Clay. No previous work in the area is reported.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss (Unit C, G.S.C. Map 8-1960) which is intruded by an unmapped biotite quartz monzonite stock (Unit 9, G.S.C. Map 8-1960). Scheelite is reported to occur in skarn developed in a limy horizon in the quartz-feldspar-biotite gneiss near the biotite quartz monzonite contact. The skarn is composed of 40-80 per cent scapolite with plagioclase, quartz and minor diopside, garnet and vesuvianite.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and minor sampling carried out in 1973 indicated the grade of WO_3 to be less than 0.1 per cent.

PELLY PLATEAU AREA

McEvoy Lake

(72) IRENE, FISH
Vestor Explorations Limited
1502 - 11111 87th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta

Zinc, Lead, Copper
105 G 16
(61°46'N, 130°15'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1960

Claims: IRENE 1-28, FISH 1-6

Location and Access:

The claims are situated several miles south of McEvoy Lake approximately 70 miles east of Ross River from which the claims can be reached by helicopter.

History:

The IRENE claims were staked in October, 1972 and the FISH claims in July, 1973. No previous work on the property has been reported.

Description:

The property is underlain by Middle and Upper Cambrian phyllite, quartzite and limestone (Unit 2, G.S.C. Map 8-1960) intruded by granodiorite, aplite and felsite of Jurassic and/or Cretaceous age (Unit 9, G.S.C. Map 8-1960). Hornfels and skarn are developed along contact zones of the intrusive and related dykes.

Current Work and Results:

Geochemical sampling in 1973 outlined a number of small lead-zinc anomalies. Sphalerite, chalcopyrite and traces of galena were observed in skarn developed adjacent to a felsite dyke. Recommendations for further work included detailed geochemistry and ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys.

SELWYN MOUNTAINS AREA

Summit Lake

(73) HOWARDS PASS PROPERTY
Canex Placer Limited
1030 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3A8

Lead, Zinc
105 I 6, 11, 12
(62°27'N, 129°11'W)

References: G.S.C. Map 8-1967; Craig and Milner (1974).

Claims: DON, OP, R, X, Y, ANNIV. - total of 355 claims in Yukon

Location and Access:

The property lies along the crest of the Selwyn Mountains and straddles the Northwest Territories-Yukon border, roughly 160 miles north of Watson Lake and 100 miles east-northeast of Ross River. During the winter of 1972-73 heavy equipment was brought in on a winter road from Mile 101 on the Nahanni Range Road. During the 1973 field season the property could be reached by float-equipped aircraft from either Watson Lake or Ross River to Summit Lake and then via helicopter to the property itself. Later in the season an airstrip was completed west of the main camp which was used by aircraft equipped with oversize wheels.

History:

The area was originally investigated by the company in 1968 during the course of a regional geochemical survey. In 1971 the company returned to the area for more detailed geochemical sampling. Further geochemical work and prospecting in 1972 resulted in the discovery of the initial showings of galena and sphalerite in July and approximately 450 claims were staked by the company between then and the end of August. Late in the season a bulldozer was brought in and a series of trenches were cut across the mineralized zone. Announcement of the discovery that fall resulted in a major staking rush into the area.

Description:

The Howards Pass Property lies within the Selwyn Fold Belt and is underlain by Paleozoic sediments of the Selwyn Basin. The oldest unit in the immediate area is an Upper Cambrian and (?) Ordovician limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) which is irregularly banded and is locally referred to as the "wavy-banded" limestone. This limestone apparently grades conformably through a transitional zone into a sequence of shales, sandstones and conglomerates (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) ranging from Ordovician to Devono-Mississippian in age. Above the transitional zone this unit consists of up to 1,000 feet of calcareous, cherty and siliceous shales possibly correlative with the Road River Formation. These are overlain by at least 2,000 feet of black clastics consisting of several successions of

shale, sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate. The rocks are tightly folded within a broad synclinorium trending roughly west-northwest. Isoclinal and chevron folds are present and a pervasive cleavage has been developed in the shales.

Extremely fine-grained galena and sphalerite occur within a zone of black, graphitic, laminated shale approximately 200 feet above the limestone-shale contact. Although the mineralized zones in the shales may be as much as 100 feet thick, the highest grades of lead and zinc occur in thin calcareous lenses in the shale which reportedly run as high as 40 per cent combined lead-zinc. Mineral showings have been observed in several places over a total strike length of approximately 16 miles.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, detailed geological mapping and soil sampling was conducted on the property. A reconnaissance gravity survey was carried out in the area of the mineralized zone. The mineralized zone was trenched by bulldozer in a number of places and 26 diamond drill holes were put down for a total of 15,400 feet.

In their 1973 Annual Report, the company stated that the work had proved the presence of mineralization but showed the structure to be more complex and the grade to be lower than original surface exposures suggested. A reduced exploration program is planned in 1974.

(74) TAP
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc
105 I 5, 12
(62°29'N, 129°37'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: TAP 21-76, 100-113, 200-231

Location and Access:

The claim group is situated roughly 20 miles northwest of Summit Lake from which it can be reached by helicopter. Access by helicopter is also possible from Cominco Lake, 17 miles further to the northwest.

History:

The claims were staked by Dynasty in July and August, 1973 on a zinc anomaly, following a regional reconnaissance program.

Description:

Although outcrop is scarce, the area appears to be underlain primarily by black clastics, consisting of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). Minor dolomitic and baritic beds have been noted locally. Strike of the beds trends north-northwesterly.

Current Work and Results:

In July, 1973, regional and detailed geochemical samples were collected from the TAP claims. A number of areas with zinc anomalies were outlined, including two which are considered attractive targets. Further work recommended for the anomalous areas included detailed geochemistry and reconnaissance magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys.

(75) MS
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Tungsten, Copper, Zinc, Molybdenum
105 J 16
(62°46'N, 130°11'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 12-1961

Claims: MS 10-21, 30-41, 60-73, 90-101

Location and Access:

The MS claims lie roughly 5 miles south of Itsi Lakes, and 12 miles northwest of Cominco Lake. Access is by fixed wing from Ross River, 92 miles southwest, to either Itsi Lakes or Cominco Lake and then via helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July,1973, following the discovery of minor copper showings. The work on the claims was undertaken by Dynasty Explorations Limited under an agreement between Dynasty, Atlas Explorations Limited, Shield Resources Limited and Numac Oil and Gas Limited.

Description:

Outcrops on the property consist of clastic sedimentary rocks of Lower Ordovician to Middle Silurian age (Unit 3, G.S.C. Map 12-1961). The sequence is comprised of interbedded chert and shale with minor limestone, quartzite and conglomerate which are folded about northwest-trending axes. To the north, on the adjoining FOX claims, these rocks are intruded by coarse-grained, porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite of Cretaceous age (Unit 11, G.S.C. Map 12-1961). No outcrops of intrusive were noted on the MS claims but there are several gossans, possibly related to skarn-type mineralization.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of reconnaissance soil and silt sampling over the claims. Two anomalies were outlined by the geochemistry and recommended for further work including detailed soil sampling, geological mapping and a ground magnetometer survey.

(76) PAS
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 6, 11
(62°29'N, 129°14'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: PAS 1-50

Location and Access:

The claims lie roughly 110 miles east-northeast of Ross River along the Yukon-Northwest Territories border. Access in the 1973 field season was via helicopter from Cominco or Summit Lake.

History:

Claims PAS 1-32 were staked in October, 1972 following the announced lead-zinc discovery by Canex Placer. The additional fractional claims were staked in August, 1973. No previous work on the property is reported.

Description:

The claim group is underlain by a folded sequence of Lower Paleozoic sediments. At the base of this sequence is the wavy-banded limestone, thinly bedded, buff-weathering and dolomitic (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The wavy banded grades upward through a thinly-bedded, buff and black weathering, dolomitic transition zone into black graptolitic shales, locally graphitic and calcareous (Unit 10 (?) G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The shales are successively overlain by limy argillites and black shales (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967).

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical surveys. These were followed by detailed geochemical sampling and geological mapping in anomalous areas. A zone anomalous in lead, associated with a lesser zinc and copper anomaly was outlined and found to correspond with a four to six inch lead and zinc-rich horizon in the black shales above the transition zone. Assays from this horizon averaged 3.99% lead, 14.5% zinc and 0.12 oz per ton silver. Samples from the six inches above this horizon assayed 0.15% lead and 1.24% zinc.

Recommendations for further work included additional geochemical sampling plus bulldozer or hand trenching on the anomalies.

(77) GULL, DYN, DEA
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 11
(62°33'N, 129°24'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: GULL 1-54; DYN 1-24; DEA 1-34

Location and Access:

The claim groups form a contiguous block trending roughly northwest situated approximately 108 miles east-northeast of Ross River and are directly adjacent to the DON and R groups of Canex Placer. Access to the property in 1973 was by float plane from either Ross River or Watson Lake to one of the small lakes (Cominco, Summit) in the area and then by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in the winter of 1972-73 following the lead-zinc discovery by Canex Placer. The GULL and DYN groups were staked for Dynasty; the DEA claims have been optioned from Welcome North Mines Limited. No previous work is reported on the claims.

Description:

The claim group is underlain by a folded sequence of Lower Paleozoic sedimentary rocks which is not well exposed on this property. Lowermost in this sequence is the wavy-banded limestone, a thinly-bedded, buff-weathering, dolomitic limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). This unit usually grades upward into a dolomitic, shaly transition zone which was not observed in outcrop or float on this property. Overlying the transition zone is a sequence of black shales, locally graphitic and calcareous which were observed in only a few outcrops (Unit 10 (?), G.S.C. Map 8-1967). This unit is thought to be stratigraphically similar to the shales which contain the lead-zinc mineralized zones on the Canex Placer property although no sulphides were observed on these claims. Overlying these shales are limy argillites and black shales (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8, 1967).

The beds are folded into two anticlines trending roughly northwest following the regional trend. The beds are also cut by a fault trending northeast across the fold axes.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical surveys. One area on the GULL group, anomalous in lead and zinc, was subjected to detailed soil sampling. Additional soil sampling and bulldozer trenching were recommended for the anomalies found in the detailed work.

(78) PREVO
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°37'N, 129°40'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: PREVO 1-42

Location and Access:

The claims are located approximately 20 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake, 105 miles east-northeast of Ross River. Access is by float plane from Watson Lake or Ross River to either Summit Lake or a small lake to the northwest locally referred to as Cominco Lake and then by helicopter to the property itself.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 following the lead-zinc discovery by Canex Placer. No previous work on the claims is recorded.

Description:

The claims are underlain by a sequence of Lower Paleozoic sediments. A wavy-banded limestone is lowermost in the sequence and consists of a thinly-bedded, grey to brown weathering dolomitic rock with limestone pebbles and bands (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The carbonates are overlain by grey-weathering black shales which are in turn overlain by buff-weathering, pyrite-rich, limy argillites (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). Chert-pebble conglomerates, chert greywacke and black shales are uppermost in the sequence. No sulphide occurrences were found.

The strata are folded on west-northwest-trending axes, following the regional trend; the southern part of the claim group is underlain by an anticline, the northern part is underlain by a synclinal structure.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of reconnaissance geochemistry and geological mapping. Two areas anomalous in zinc, lead and copper were located from soil and silt samples and were subjected to detailed soil sampling. Anomalous zones were outlined by the detailed sampling but no strong targets were defined and no further work was recommended.

(79) TAM
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°34'N, 129°45'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: TAM 1-48

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 19 miles northwest of Summit Lake, approximately 96 miles east-northeast of Ross River. Access to the property in 1973 was by helicopter from either Summit Lake or Cominco Lake, the only lakes in the area which can be serviced by float planes from Watson Lake or Ross River.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 by Welcome North Mines Limited, following the discovery of lead-zinc by Canex Placer. The claims were subsequently optioned to Dynasty. No previous work is recorded for these claims.

Description:

The property is underlain by Lower Paleozoic sediments consisting of argillite overlain by chert and shale, chert-pebble conglomerate and siltstone (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). No mineralization was observed.

The main structure is a synclinal fold along an east-west trending axis. Within the synclinal structure shale and chert units are complexly folded. The structure is apparently cut by two northeast-trending faults.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, reconnaissance geochemistry and geologic mapping were conducted. Lead, zinc and copper anomalies were erratically distributed and consisted mainly of spot highs. Follow-up rock geochemical sampling was undertaken in several areas, but none of the areas examined in detail appeared to merit any further work. A small amount of further work was recommended, mainly to fulfill assessment requirements.

(80) ORO
Noranda Exploration Company Limited
Box 2380
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3W7

Barite
105 I 12
(62°37'N, 129°48'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: ORO 1-40, BUC 1-8, MAR 1-3, DAR 1-7 Fr.

Location and Access:

The claims lie approximately 187 miles north of Watson Lake on the west side of the Pelly River. Access is by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked following the announcement of a significant lead-zinc discovery by Canex Placer. No previous work on the claims is reported.

Description:

The claims are underlain primarily by shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). These rocks are folded along northwest-trending fold axes.

Current Work and Results:

A stream sediment survey was carried out over the entire property and soil sampling over local areas. Barite was discovered and was explored by six diamond drill holes totalling 1,026 feet late in the season. There were apparently no lead-zinc sulphides associated with the barite.

(81) KAY, NESS, MAD
Noranda Exploration Company Limited
Box 2380
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3W7

Lead, Zinc
105 I 6, 11
(62°28' to 62°31'N,
129°15' to 129°24'W)

References: G.S.C. Map 8-1967; Gabrielse, Blusson and Roddick (1973)

Claims: KAY 1-16; NESS 1-12, 19-26, 33-44; MAD 1-14, 17-24

Location and Access:

The three claim groups are in separate blocks lying along a northwest-trending line centered roughly 11 miles north of Summit Lake. During the 1973 field season access was provided by helicopter either from the Canex Placer camp or from Summit Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 during the staking rush following the announced discovery by Canex Placer. No previous work is reported on the claims.

Description:

The claims are underlain by sedimentary rocks ranging from Cambrian to Devono-Mississippian in age. The oldest unit is a thin sequence of buff to grey-weathering limestone and dolomite with thin, undulating beds (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). This unit is referred to as the wavy-banded limestone. The wavy-banded limestone is overlain by approximately 700 feet of graphitic and graptolitic shales with some poorly-bedded, cherty shales near the top. These shales are possibly correlative with the Road River Formation (Gabrielse et al, 1973). Overlying the shales is a sequence of repetitive interbeds of silty, sandy and pebbly shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate. This unit underlies more than half the area of the claim groups and is up to 3,000 feet thick.

The structure is a northwest-trending overturned anticline with the beds dipping 45° to 55° southwest.

No lead or zinc minerals were recognized. Minor malachite, azurite and tetrahedrite were found associated with calcite in a graphitic shear zone on the MAD claim group.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of geological mapping and stream sediment and soil geochemical surveys. Lead and zinc anomalies on the MAD and NESS claims were tentatively correlated with the shales of the Road River Formation. No anomalies were recognized on the KAY group.

(82) BET — Zinc
105 I 12
(62°36'N, 129°47'W)

Noranda Exploration Company Limited
Post Office Box 2380
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3W7

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: BET 1-26

Location and Access:

The claims lie on the west side of the Pelly River roughly 22 miles northwest of Summit Lake. Helicopter from Cominco Lake or Summit Lake was the normal mode of access in 1973.

History:

The claims were located in the fall of 1972 and subsequently optioned by Noranda. No previous work has been done on the claims.

Description:

The underlying rocks, although poorly exposed, consist mainly of Devono-Mississippian black clastics comprising shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The strata strike roughly northwest and dip 40° to 70° to the southwest. No lead, zinc or copper sulphides were found.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1973 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical stream sediment and soil surveys. Zinc anomalies in stream sediments were outlined for which there was no apparent local source. Zinc, cadmium, copper and molybdenum anomalies found in the soils were apparently related to drainage patterns or mechanically transported materials. No further work was recommended.

(83) LEA — Lead, Zinc
105 I 11
(62°32'N, 129°20'W)

Makaoo Development Company Limited
600-789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: LEA 1-15

Location and Access:

The property is situated 170 miles north of Watson Lake and 12 miles north of Summit Lake. Access is by fixed wing from Ross River or Watson Lake to Summit Lake and then by helicopter to the property itself.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 following the lead-zinc discovery by Canex Placer and subsequently acquired by the present owners. No previous work is reported.

Description:

The property is underlain predominantly by wavy-banded and massive grey limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The limestone is overlain by siliceous shale (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) in the northeastern part of the claims. The underlying structure is a major overturned anticline striking roughly east-west with dips varying from 55° to 70° to the south. Although some gossan was noted on the shale-limestone contact, no galena or sphalerite was recognized in the outcrops.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling. A sample from the gossan on the shale-limestone contact was found to assay 2.5 per cent zinc. Soil samples in the same horizon were anomalous in zinc but not in lead. The zinc anomaly was considered to be due to transport of accessory zinc mineralization. No further work was recommended.

(84) BEA, DOP, NOR — Lead, Zinc
Makaoo Development Company Limited — 105 I 11, 12
600 - 789 West Pender Street — (62°35'N, 129°35'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: BEA 1-7, 10-15, 18-23, 26-29; DOP 8-9, 16-17, 24-25, 28-29; NOR 14-19, 34-39, 51-56

Location and Access:

The claims form one contiguous block situated astride the Northwest Territories-Yukon boundary roughly 158 miles north of Watson Lake, Y.T. Access in 1973 was by float plane from Watson Lake or Ross River to Summit Lake and then by helicopter to the property 18 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 following the lead-zinc discovery by Canex Placer and were subsequently acquired by the present owners. No previous work is reported.

Description:

The southern part of the claims is underlain by wavy-banded limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). To the north the limestone grades into calcareous shale overlain by siliceous shale (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The strata strike consistently 280-285° and dip steeply south. Cleavage is intense and is roughly parallel with the bedding. No lead-zinc sulphides were observed.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling. Scattered anomalous zones coincident in zinc and lead were found. Further soil sampling on a more detailed scale was recommended as well as some bulldozer trenching as conditions become feasible.

(85) MTX
NRD Mining Limited
305 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3L2

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°35'N, 129°45'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: MTX 1-63

Location and Access:

The property is situated 200 miles north of Watson Lake and about 20 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake. Access is by fixed wing aircraft to Summit Lake from either Ross River or Watson Lake and then by helicopter to the property itself.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 following the lead-zinc discovery by Canex Placer. No previous work is reported.

Description:

The property is underlain entirely by chert-pebble conglomerate, chert sandstone, sandstone, shale and argillite (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) which have been folded along a roughly east-west axis. No mineral showings were found although some gossan is present.

Current Work and Results:

In addition to geological mapping, soil sampling was carried out on the claims in 1973. Four areas anomalous in zinc were outlined but there were no lead anomalies. Additional soil sampling has been recommended.

(86) POS, FOS
Thor Explorations Limited
301 - 540 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°31'N, 129°47'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: FOS 1-16, POS 7-14, 63, 102

Location and Access:

The claims form two closely-spaced blocks situated roughly 200 miles north of Watson Lake and 16 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake. Access in 1973 was by fixed wing aircraft to Summit Lake from either Ross River or Watson Lake and by helicopter to the property from Summit Lake.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1973 as a result of the lead-zinc discovery by Canex Placer. No previous work on the property is known.

Description:

Rocks underlying the property consist primarily of grit, sandstone, conglomerate and slaty shale (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) which have been folded along east-west trending axes. Although some gossans have been observed, no sulphide minerals were found.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted mainly of soil sampling. A number of zinc anomalies were found but lead highs were erratic and apparently unrelated to the zinc distribution. Further soil sampling was recommended.

(87) SAM
Thor Explorations Limited
301 - 540 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°35'N, 129°45'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: SAM 1-12

Location and Access:

The claims lie roughly 200 miles north of Watson Lake, east of the Pelly River and 20 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake. Access is by fixed wing aircraft to Summit Lake from either Ross River or Watson Lake and by helicopter to the property from Summit Lake.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1973 following the discovery of lead-zinc mineralization by Canex Placer. No previous work is known.

Description:

The property is underlain by argillite, sandstone, chert sandstone, chert-pebble conglomerate and slaty shale which have been folded into a syncline along an east-west trending axis. No mineral showings were found.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling was carried out in 1973 with samples being taken at 200 foot intervals on lines 800 feet apart. Separate lead and zinc anomalies were outlined and hand trenching was recommended to determine a bedrock source.

(88) ROSS
Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°29'N, 129°17'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: ROSS 1-48

Location and Access:

The ROSS Group is situated 9 miles north of Summit Lake. Access is by helicopter from Summit Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in the rush that followed the announcement by Canex Placer of a significant lead-zinc discovery in the area. The claims are currently under option from Maverick Syndicate.

Description:

The underlying rocks consist of Lower Paleozoic sediments. Lowermost in the sequence is the wavy-banded limestone of Upper Cambrian-Lower Ordovician age (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) which is overlain by a sequence of Ordovician to Devonian black, graphitic and siliceous shales correlative to the Road River Formation. These are conformably overlain by a thick sequence of Devono-Mississippian black clastics consisting of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The structure underlying the property is a westerly-plunging anticline which has exposed the wavy-banded limestone in the central portion of the property.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973 the property was geologically mapped and soil and rock geochemical surveys were undertaken. A number of coincident lead-zinc soil anomalies were recognized and although no sulphide minerals were found, rock samples in the area of the soil anomalies assayed up to 2.2% combined lead-zinc. At least one anomaly occurred over strata considered to be in the same horizon as the mineralized zone on the Canex Placer property to the east.

(89) PB
Tanzilla Explorations Limited
4 - 558 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°36'N, 129°30'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: PB 1-28

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 105 miles east-northeast of Ross River and 19 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from either Ross River or Watson Lake, to Summit Lake and then by helicopter to the property itself. A small lake one-half mile east of the property can be used by fixed wing aircraft under favourable conditions.

History:

The original claims were staked in November, 1972 following the annoucement of a lead-zinc discovery by Canex Placer. Additional claims were staked in July, 1973 to cover open ground to the west of the original group. No previous work on the claims has been reported.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by grit, sandstone, chert-pebble conglomerate and slaty shale (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) although the underlying wavy-banded limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) is exposed in the southern portion of the claims. No mineralized zones were recognized.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling in 1973 demonstrated several zinc anomalies. Further detailed geochemistry was recommended.

(90) NOR, PELL
Vestor Explorations Limited
1502 - 11111 87th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°37'N, 129°45'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: NOR 1-13, 20-33, 40-50; PELL 1-56

Location and Access:

The NOR and PELL claims are in two separate blocks, the NOR group and the PELL group. The NOR group is located on the south side of Ebbe Creek, 19 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake. The PELL claims lie one mile to the south of the NOR group. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Summit Lake or from Cominco Lake, roughly 9 miles to the northwest.

History:

The PELL group was staked by Vestor in the rush following the discovery in August, 1972 of lead-zinc occurrences on the Canex property. The NOR group was also staked about the same time and subsequently acquired by Vestor. No previous exploration activity has been reported.

Description:

The area is underlain by a broad antiform structure which plunges generally to the northwest. The Cambrian wavy-banded limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) is exposed in the core of this structure, mainly on the southern portion of the NOR claims. The black graphitic and cherty shale (Unit 10, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) overlies the wavy-banded limestone and is exposed on the northern portion of the NOR claims and immediately south of the NOR group. The Devono-Mississippian black clastic sequence of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) underlies the PELL claims but is poorly exposed in outcrop. No lead-zinc sulphide occurrences were observed on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of geologic mapping and geochemical soil, silt and rock sampling. A number of lead and zinc anomalies were outlined on the NOR claims in areas underlain by the black graphitic shales. A number of anomalies were also outlined on the PELL group but were not considered significant because the area is underlain by the black clastic unit.

(91)UN
Vestor Explorations Limited
1502 - 11111 87th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°37'N, 129°45'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: UN 1-19

Location and Access:

The UN group of claims is situated mainly on the east side of the Pelly River about 22 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from either Summit or Cominco Lake.

History:

The claims were staked by Vestor following the Canex Placer discovery in August, 1972. There is no record of any prior exploration activity in the area.

Description:

The most abundant rock type underlying the property is the Cambrian wavy-banded limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) which is exposed in the core of a major anticline plunging to the northwest through the centre of the property. The Devono-Mississippian black clastic sequence, comprising shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) outcrops immediately south of the claims. The black graphitic shale and siltstone (Unit 10, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) do not outcrop on the property and are inferred to be present in subcrop.

Several areas of bog iron accumulations were noted. These may be due to weathering of sulphides in the graphitic shales but are more likely due to weathering of pyrite in the overlying conglomerates and the deposition of iron oxide by ground waters.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and geochemical soil and silt sampling were conducted on the property in 1973. A number of zinc anomalies were outlined and it was recommended that these be examined by more detailed soil sampling.

(92) TROIS
Vestor Explorations Limited
1502 - 11111 87th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta

Lead, Zinc
105 I 11
(62°32'N, 129°27'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Location and Access:

The TROIS group is situated on the south side of Don Creek about 12 miles north of Summit Lake from which it is accessible by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 following the announced discovery of lead-zinc by Canex Placer. No previous activity in the area is known.

Description:

The area is underlain by Lower Paleozoic clastic sediments exposed in a northwest-plunging syncline, the axis of which runs through the centre of the property. The oldest exposed rocks are the black graphitic and cherty shales of Ordovician or Silurian age (Unit 10, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) which outcrop mainly on the western part of the claims. The remainder of the claims is underlain mainly by Devono-Mississippian shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). Two mineral occurrences have been noted, one described as a breccia with quartz and shale fragments which assayed 1.7% zinc and the other as black shale with malachite staining and containing barite. Both occurrences are in areas underlain by the Devono-Mississippian conglomerate-grit Unit.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of reconnaissance geology and geochemical sampling followed by more detailed mapping and detailed soil sampling. Samples were analyzed for copper, lead and zinc. A significant zinc anomaly was outlined in an area underlain by graphitic shale and it was recommended that it be examined in more detail, initially by more detailed soil sampling and perhaps trenching. A number of zinc anomalies were also outlined in areas underlain by shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate; these were not considered to reflect any significant mineralization.

(93) BEV
Cominco Limited
2200 - 200 Granville Square
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 12
(62°39'N, 129°50'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: BEV 1-96

Location and Access:

The BEV claims form a single block on the southeast side of a small lake locally referred to as Cominco Lake, roughly 26 miles northwest of Summit Lake. Fixed wing aircraft from Ross River or Watson Lake serviced camps on Cominco Lake in 1973.

History:

The claims were staked by Cominco in November, 1972 following the discovery of lead-zinc mineralization by Canex Placer. No previous work on the claims is known.

Description:

The property is underlain entirely by Lower Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. The oldest exposed rocks are the Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician, wavy-banded limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The limestone is overlain by roughly 300 feet of Ordovician to Silurian shale, probably correlative with the Road River Formation (Unit 10, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The top of the sequence consists of over 3,000 feet of Devono-Mississippian black clastics composed of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate.

The strata have been folded along northwest-trending axes. Folding is generally open although locally there is tight, isoclinal folding.

No lead-zinc sulphide minerals have been observed on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Field work on the property in 1973 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical soil and rock sampling. A number of zinc anomalies were outlined and it was recommended that these be investigated further.

(94)NAH
Dasson Copper Corporation Limited
415 - 1015 Beaver Hall Hill
Montreal, Quebec

Lead, Zinc
105 I 5, 6, 11, 12
(62°30'N, 129°30'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: NAH 1-22, 39-56, 73-90, 107-124, 141-152

Location and Access:

The claims occur in two separate blocks roughly two miles apart which lie 10 miles north of Summit Lake. The two groups can be reached by helicopter from Summit Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 and subsequently acquired by Dasson. No previous work has been done on the claims.

Description:

The claims lie on the southern limb of a northwest-trending anticlinal structure. Local folding is tight and isoclinal.

The underlying rocks consist mainly of Devono-Mississippian black clastics consisting of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). However, on the northern portion of the east block of claims, underlying wavy-banded limestone of Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician age (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) and graphitic shale of the Road River Formation (Unit 10, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) have been exposed.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil geochemistry were carried out in 1973 on a reconnaissance basis. No significant geochemical anomalies were located and no lead-zinc sulphide occurrences were observed. In general, except for the northern portion of the east block of claims, the strata are considered to be too high in the sequence to be correlated with the strata containing lead-zinc mineralization at the Canex Placer property.

(95) KAM — Lead, Zinc
Golden Gate Explorations Limited — 105 I 12
26 - 425 Howe Street — (62°38'N, 124°45'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: KAM 1-14

Location and Access:

The KAM claims lie roughly 24 miles northwest of Summit Lake and 4 miles east of Cominco Lake. Access is by helicopter from either Summit or Cominco Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 and subsequently acquired by Golden Gate. No previous work has been done on the claims.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by Devono-Mississippian black clastics consisting of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). Isoclinal folding is common; fold axes trend roughly northwest.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, reconnaissance geochemistry and a reconnaissance magnetometer survey were carried out. Geochemical anomalies were outlined in northwest-trending zones. Weakly magnetic zones apparently correlated to some degree with the geochemical anomalies. Recommendations for further work included detailed geological mapping and an I.P. survey.

(96) TON — Lead, Zinc
Renton Management Limited — 105 I 6
609 - 850 West Hastings Street — (62°27'N, 129°15'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: TON 1-16

Location and Access:

The TON claim group lies 8 miles north-northeast of Summit Lake, immediately west of the Canex Placer discovery. Helicopter from Summit Lake was the normal mode of access in 1973.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 following the announcement by Canex Placer of a significant lead-zinc discovery in the area. No previous work has been reported.

Description:

The rocks underlying the property consist entirely of Lower Paleozoic sediments. Lowest in the sequence is a sequence of limestone and dolomite of Upper Cambrian to Lower Ordovician age (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) which outcrops on the northeast corner of the property. This sequence is overlain by black, cherty shale, tentatively correlated with the Road River Formation of Upper Ordovician age (Unit 10, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The upper part of the sequence consists of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate of Devono-Mississippian age (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967).

The property lies on the southwest limb of a northwest-trending anticlinal structure. Tight isoclinal folding is abundant.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil geochemistry were conducted on the property in 1973. No lead-zinc sulphide minerals were reported in outcrop but a zone of significant lead-zinc geochemical anomalies were outlined roughly coincident with the Road River shale. Detailed geological mapping, plus additional soil and rock geochemistry have been recommended.

(97) ENVI
Acheron Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 11
(62°31'N, 129°16'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: ENVI 1-40

Location and Access:

The claims are located 12 miles north of Summit Lake from which they can be reached by helicopter. The Canex Placer lead-zinc discovery is 4 miles to the southeast.

History:

The claims were located by A. Harman in November, 1972 and subsequently acquired by the present owners. No previous work on the property has been reported.

Description:

The property is underlain by Upper Cambrian sediments (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) exposed in the anticlinal zone of a regional fold. The sequence consists mainly of wavy-banded, dark and light grey limestone with intercalated shale and siltstone. The structure is complex, being dominated by tight, isoclinal folds trending northwest. Other than pervasive disseminated pyrite, no sulphide mineralization has been observed.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, geological mapping, plus rock and soil geochemical surveys were conducted on the property. A number of small discontinuous anomalies were outlined but were considered too small to be of interest. In addition, the strata were considered too low in the sequence to be favourable for the development of lead-zinc mineralized zones such as on the Canex Placer ground and no further work was recommended.

The property was subsequently returned to the original owners.

(98) BANK — Lead, Zinc
Colt Resources Limited — 105 I 12
711 - 475 Howe Street — (62°35'N, 129°33'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: BANK 1-39

Location and Access:

The BANK group lies roughly 16 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake from which it is accessible by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 and subsequently acquired by the present owners. There has been no previous work on the claims reported.

Description:

The property appears to be underlain entirely by wavy-banded limestone of Cambrian to Lower Ordovician age (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967).

Current Work and Results:

A reconnaissance stream silt geochemistry survey was conducted in 1973. The results were considered negative and no further work was recommended.

(99)ORE — Lead, Zinc
Highland Mercury Mines Limited — 105 I 6
700 - 1177 West Hastings Street — (62°21'N, 129°23'W)
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: ORE 1-66

Location and Access:

The ORE group lies along the southwest side of Summit Lake and extends to the northwest. Access is by fixed wing from either Ross River or Watson Lake to Summit Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in February, 1973 and subsequently acquired by the present owners. No previous work on the property has been reported.

Description:

The property is underlain almost entirely by wavy-banded limestone of Cambrian to Lower Ordovician age (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The limestone occurs on the northeast limb of a northwest-trending anticline, with dips on the order of 45°-50° northeast.

Current Work and Results:

In 1973, geological mapping and soil geochemistry on the property were undertaken. No lead-zinc sulphides were found nor were any soil geochemistry anomalies outlined. The strata were considered to be lower stratigraphically than the lead-zinc mineralized zones on the Canex property and no further work was recommended.

(100)PRO — Lead, Zinc
Consolidated Nicholson Mines Limited — 105 I 6
4900 - Toronto Dominion Centre — (62°19'N, 129°28'W)
Toronto, Ontario

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: PRO 1-40

Location and Access:

The PRO group lies 3 miles southwest of Summit Lake from which it can be reached by helicopter.

History:

There is no record of any work on the property prior to the staking of the claims in February, 1973, subsequent to the discovery of lead-zinc occurrences by Canex Placer.

Description:

The underlying rocks are predominantly black shale and argillite (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) with calcareous shale and limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) outcropping to the north. These rocks are on the north limb of a northwest-trending syncline.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and a geochemical soil survey were undertaken in 1973. Scattered and isolated lead-zinc soil anomalies were outlined within a chert-shale sequence. Recommendations for further work included detailed geological mapping and rock geochemistry around the soil anomalies.

(101) CED — Lead, Zinc
Slocan Development Corporation Limited — 105 I 11, 12
2002 - 1177 West Hastings Street — (62°32'N, 129°30'W)
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: CED 1-26

Location and Access:

The claims are located 13 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake. Helicopter from Summit Lake was the normal mode of access in 1973.

History:

The claims were staked in the winter of 1973-1974. No previous work on the property has been reported.

Description:

The underlying rocks consist of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967).

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling in 1973 outlined a number of zinc anomalies apparently due to leaching from surrounding shales and not necessarily related to zinc sulphide mineralization. No further work was recommended.

(102) NAT — Lead, Zinc
Tay River Mines Limited — 105 I 12
2002 - 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, British Columbia — (62°41'N, 129°52'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: NAT 1-72

Location and Access:

The NAT group lies directly north of Cominco Lake, roughly 27 miles northwest of Summit Lake. Fixed wing aircraft from Watson Lake or Ross River can be landed on Cominco Lake.

History:

The NAT claims were staked in the rush following the discovery of lead-zinc occurrences by Canex Placer. No previous work is reported.

Description:

The claims lie within an extensive area underlain by shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967).

Current Work and Results:

A number of zinc anomalies were outlined by soil sampling. These were considered to be due mainly to high background in underlying shales and not necessarily to sulphide mineralization. No further work was recommended.

(103) SUM, SAND, MIT — Lead, Zinc
Black Giant Mines Limited — 105 I 6
2002 - 1177 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia — (62°24'N, 129°20'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: SUM 1-36, SAND 1-24, MIT 1-48

Location and Access:

The SUM and SAND claims form a contiguous block roughly four miles north of Summit Lake. The MIT group lies immediately south of SUM and SAND groups north of the west end of Summit Lake. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Summit Lake.

History:

The claims were staked subsequent to the discovery of significant lead-zinc mineralization by Canex Placer in the fall of 1972. No previous work on the properties has been

reported.

Description:

The oldest rocks in the area are vari-coloured slate and phyllite of Cambrian age or earlier (Unit 2, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). These are overlain by the wavy-banded limestone of Upper Cambrian-Lower Ordovician age (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) and a thick sequence of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate. On the SUM and SAND claims, a roughly east-west trending fault appears to have brought rocks of Unit 18b to the north in contact with Unit 2 rocks to the south. The MIT group is on the north limb of a westerly-plunging syncline.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted almost solely of soil sampling. A number of zinc anomalies were outlined but these were generally scattered highs apparently unrelated to lead-zinc mineralization and no further work was recommended.

(103) YUK
Spirit Explorations Limited
540 Howe Street, 3rd Floor
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 6
(62°22'N, 129°21'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: YUK 1-44, 46, 50-58, 65, 67, 69-70, 73, 75, 79-80

Location and Access:

The claims are situated across the north end of, and north of Summit Lake. Access is by fixed wing aircraft to Summit Lake from either Ross River or Watson Lake and then via helicopter to the property itself.

History:

The property was staked in February, 1973, and subsequently acquired by Spirit Explorations Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by black, locally calcareous shale (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967) underlain by limestone (Unit 7b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). The rocks are isoclinally folded about a northwest-plunging axis. Aside from minor pyrite, no mineral occurrences were noted.

Current Work and Results:

Soil and rock geochemical sampling in 1973 failed to outline any significant lead or zinc anomalies.

(104) PAT
Acheron Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 I 5
(62°21'N, 129°40'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 8-1967

Claims: PAT 1-40

Location and Access:

The property lies 10 miles west of Summit Lake, from which it can be reached by helicopter. Summit Lake can be reached by fixed wing aircraft from Ross River or Watson Lake.

History:

The property was staked in February, 1973, 18 miles west-southwest of Canex Placer's lead-zinc discovery.

Description:

The property is underlain by Upper Ordovician-Silurian rocks consisting of red and black, locally graptolitic shale overlain by black chert (Unit 18b, G.S.C. Map 8-1967). No mineral occurrences, aside from minor pyrite were observed.

Current Work and Results:

Rock sampling carried out in 1973 failed to outline any signigicant lead or zinc anomalies.

Itsi Lakes

(105) FOX
Canex Placer Limited
700 - 1030 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3A8

Lead, Zinc
105 J 16
(62°45'N, 130°15'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 12-1961

Claims: FOX 1-48

Location and Access:

The FOX claims lie roughly 80 miles northeast of Ross River and 5 miles south of Itsi Lakes. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Itsi Lakes or from the Canol Road at a point 15 miles northwest of the property.

History:

The property was first explored by Spartan Explorations Limited who conducted a reconnaissance stream geochemical survey in the area in 1968. In the spring of 1973 Spartan entered into an agreement with Canex Placer under which Spartan staked the ground and Canex agreed to evaluate the property.

Description:

The property is underlain by clastic sedimentary rocks of Lower Ordovician to Middle Silurian age (Unit 3, G.S.C. Map 12-1961). This sequence is comprised primarily of interbedded chert and shale but includes some limestone, quartzite and conglomerate. The sediments are intruded by coarse-grained, porphyritic quartz monzonite and granodiorite of Cretaceous age (Unit 11, G.S.C. Map 12-1961). Minor hornfels with pyrite occurs locally near the contacts. No lead-zinc occurrences have been observed.

Folding has occurred about northwest-trending axes. Two faults, one trending north-south and the other trending roughly east-west occur on the western end of the property.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1973 consisted of geological mapping and a geochemical soil survey; samples were analyzed for lead, zinc and cadmium. No lead-zinc mineralized zones were found during the geological mapping and no anomalies were recognized by the soil sampling.

(106) JOY, AJAX
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Tungsten
105 J 9
(62°41'N, 130°06'W)

Reference: G.S.C. Map 12-1961

Claims: JOY 1-48, AJAX 1-14

Location and Access:

The claims are situated in two adjacent blocks 90 miles northeast of Ross River and about 32 miles east of Sheldon Lake. Access in 1973 was by helicopter from Cominco Lake, 17 miles to the east.

History:

The area was originally staked as the SEAN group in 1969 by Newmont Mining Corporation who conducted only preliminary surveys before allowing the claims to lapse. Claims JOY 1-16 were staked in July, 1972 by J. Carson and the JOY 17-48 and AJAX 1-14 were recorded in July, 1973. Dynasty subsequently optioned the claims and explored the claims under an agreement between Dynasty, Atlas Explorations Limited, Shield Resources Limited and Numac Oil and Gas Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain by clastic sedimentary rocks of Lower Ordovician to Middle Silurian age (Unit 3, G.S.C. Map 12-1961). The sequence is poorly exposed and appears to consist mainly of shale with dolomitic beds and phyllite. The shales are locally phosphatic, variscite having been tentatively identified in a number of locations. The sediments are folded about north-west trending axes.

The sediments are intruded by a porphyritic quartz monzonite stock of Cretaceous age (Unit 11, G.S.C. Map 12-1961). This stock is about 1/4 mile in diameter but appears to underlie much of the sediments at shallow depths according to aeromagnetic data (Map 4402 G). The intrusive is marked by vertical joints trending approximately 010°, the faces of which are commonly greisenized. Fracture spaces in the altered granite are commonly filled with white quartz and accompanying scheelite.

The contact zone surrounding the intrusive consists of slightly rusty, hornfelsed shales and minor skarnified limestone. Pyrrhotite and traces of chalcopyrite, pyrite and fluorite occur locally in the hornfelsed shales and traces of scheelite are associated with diopsidic skarn.

Current Work and Results:

Reconnaissance geochemical sampling and geological mapping along with some detailed prospecting were carried out in August, 1973. Follow-up work, conducted later in August and September, consisted of detailed soil sampling and geological mapping.

Geochemical anomalies in general tended to be spot highs associated with erratic scheelite distribution. Two high grade samples of greisen from the altered intrusive ran 0.26 per cent WO_3 and 1.60 per cent WO_3 respectively. However, a sample over 30 feet representing a zone of closely spaced joints ran 0.06 per cent WO_3. The results were not considered attractive enough for further work and return of the claims to J. Carson was recommended.

COAL MINING AND EXPLORATION

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

(107) Teslin Exploration Limited
Box 8592, Station "F"
Calgary, Alberta

Coal
115 I 1
(62°05'N, 136°15'W)

References: Dawson (1887); Cairnes (1910); Bostock (1936)

Licences: Territorial Coal Exploration Licenses No. 15, 16, 17.

Location and Access:

The licenced areas form a contiguous block in the vicinity of Carmacks, 100 miles north of Whitehorse. Licences 15 and 16 are north of Carmacks and east of the Yukon River. Licence 17 is immediately east of Carmacks and mainly on the south side of the Yukon River. A good, one-mile tote road leaving the Klondike Highway at Mile 107.7 provided access for the drilling on Licence 15. The Klondike Highway crosses Licence 16, from which a 3.5 mile road connects to the Five Finger Mine area. The access road to Licence 17 leaves the Klondike Highway at Mile 100.5 but is only passable by four-wheel drive vehicles during freeze-up.

History:

Occurrences of coal that were later mined at the Five Finger and Tantalus Mines were first noted by Dawson in 1887. The Five Finger Mine was staked in 1898 and operated intermittently from 1905 to 1908. The Tantalus Mine, staked in 1903, operated from 1904 to 1922, and produced roughly 7,000 tons of coal per year. The Tantalus Butte Mine was opened in 1923 and continued supplying coal to the Carmacks and Dawson areas and the United Keno Hill Mines at Elsa until 1967. From 1969 to the present it has been supplying coal to the Anvil Mine near Faro for heating purposes and concentrate drying.

In 1971 Teslin Exploration drilled an exploratory hole roughly a mile south of the Five Finger Mine. The hole was stopped in bad ground and the top 600 feet of the Laberge Formation was not drilled. A hole was also drilled one mile south of the Tantalus Mine and intersected 5 thin seams of coal in the Laberge Formation.

Description:

The area underlain by the licences consists of rocks of the Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous Laberge Series and Tantalus Formation. The Laberge Series (Unit 5, Bostock, 1936) consists of sandstone and fine conglomerate with intercalated shale and coal. The Tantalus Formation (Unit 6, Bostock, 1936) is characterized by conglomerate with minor sandstone, shale and coal. Both units are tightly folded along

northwest-trending axes and are intruded and overlain by volcanic rocks of the Carmacks Series.
Exposure of the coal-bearing units is poor owing to extensive glacial and alluvial cover.

Current Work and Results:

In September, a one-mile road was constructed from Mile 107.7 on the Klondike Highway to provide access to a drill site on Licence 15. Two holes were subsequently drilled on Licence 15 and one on Licence 17. Coal partings and lenses up to 0.3 feet wide were observed in all the sediments on Licence 15. The drill hole on Licence 17 cut 10.4 feet of coal (Teslin seam).

In addition to the drilling, an induced polarization (I.P.) survey and an electromagnetic (EM 16) survey were conducted across known coal seams in the Carmacks area. The results indicated slight response to EM 16, but no detectable response to I.P. The conductivity of the coal is thought to be due to residual moisture in the coal.

(108) TANTALUS BUTTE MINE — Coal
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited — 115 I 1
Box 1000 — (62°08'N, 136°16'W)
Faro, Yukon Territory

References: Bostock (1936, pp. 59-62); Wheeler (1961, p. 74); Green (1966, pp. 121-122); Findlay (1967, p. 88; 1969a, p. 15; 1969b, pp. 66-67); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 155-156).

Lots and Leases: Leases 2955, 2959; Lots 23, 24

Location and Access:

The mine and storage facilities are located on the north bank of the Yukon River approximately four miles north of the community of Carmacks and less than one-half mile from the Whitehorse-Mayo road.

History:

The mine began operation in 1923, supplying coal to Carmacks and Dawson and the mill at United Keno Hill Mines, Elsa until 1967. From 1969 on the mine has been operated by Anvil Mining Corporation Limited. The coal is back hauled by the concentrate trucks on their return to the Anvil Mine where the coal is used for plant heating and concentrate drying.

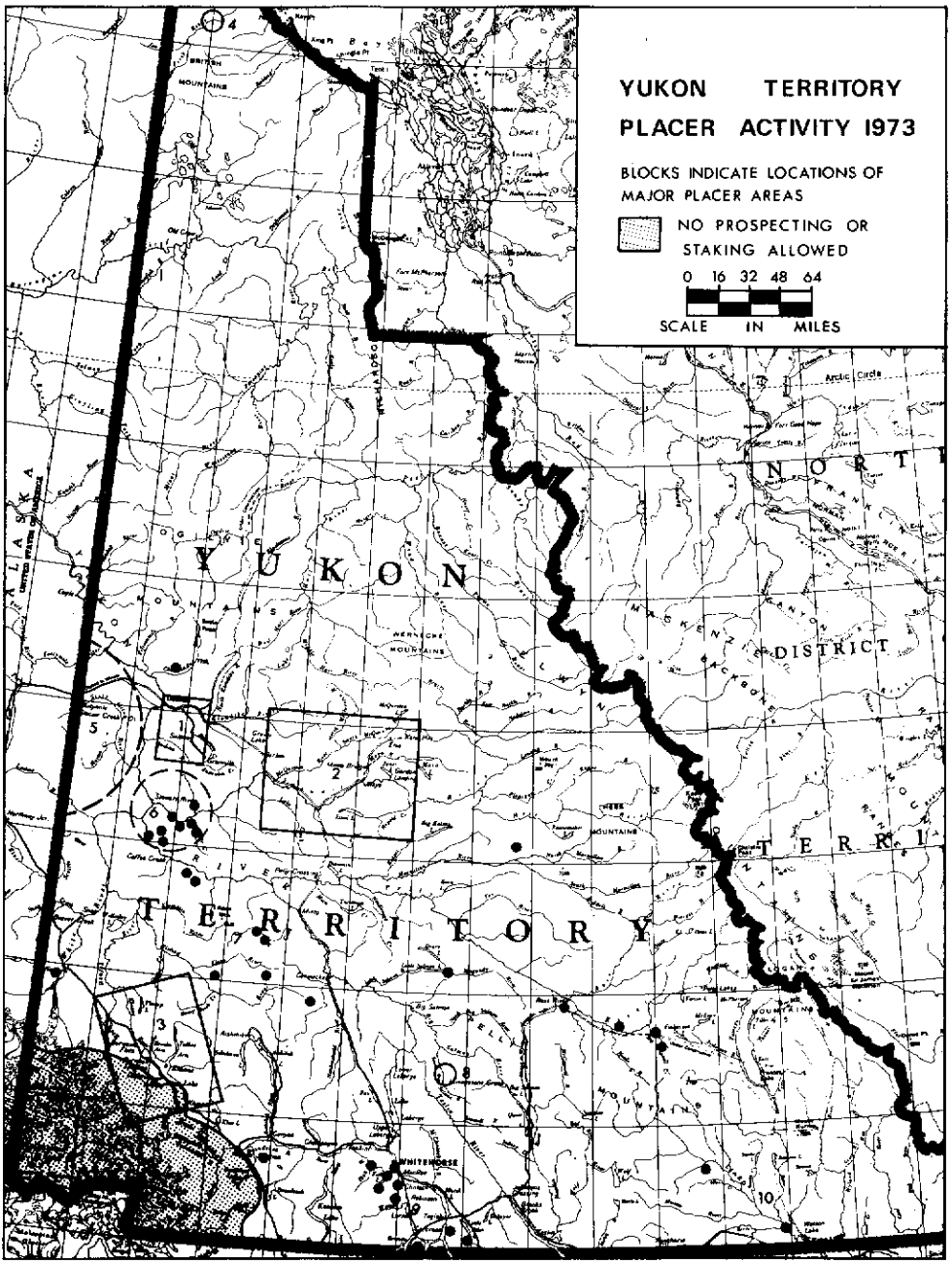
Description:

The coal occurs in the Tantalus Formation of Upper Jurassic (?) and Lower Jurassic age, consisting of conglomerate with lesser amounts of sandstone, shale and a few coal

seams (Bostock, 1936, p. 74). The main seam ranges from 8 to 20 feet thick, strikes north and dips from 45°to 70° west. The seam is displaced by northeast-trending, southeast-dipping faults. The coal is a high volatile bituminous with calorific value ranging from 11,000 to 12,700 BTU. Samples are agglomerating with a swelling index of 1 (ASTM) and are not suitable for making metallurgical grade coke (Green, 1966, p. 124).

Current Activities:

During 1973 the mine was operated at a rate of 78 tons per day for a total production of 19,601 tons. Exploration in the area included surface and underground geological mapping and 6 underground diamond drill holes totalling 966 feet.


YUKON TERRITORY
PLACER ACTIVITY 1973
BLOCKS INDICATE LOCATIONS OF MAJOR PLACER AREAS
NO PROSPECTING OR STAKING ALLOWED
0 16 32 48 64
SCALE IN MILES
YUKON
TERRITORY
DISTRICT
WHITEHORSE
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2
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4
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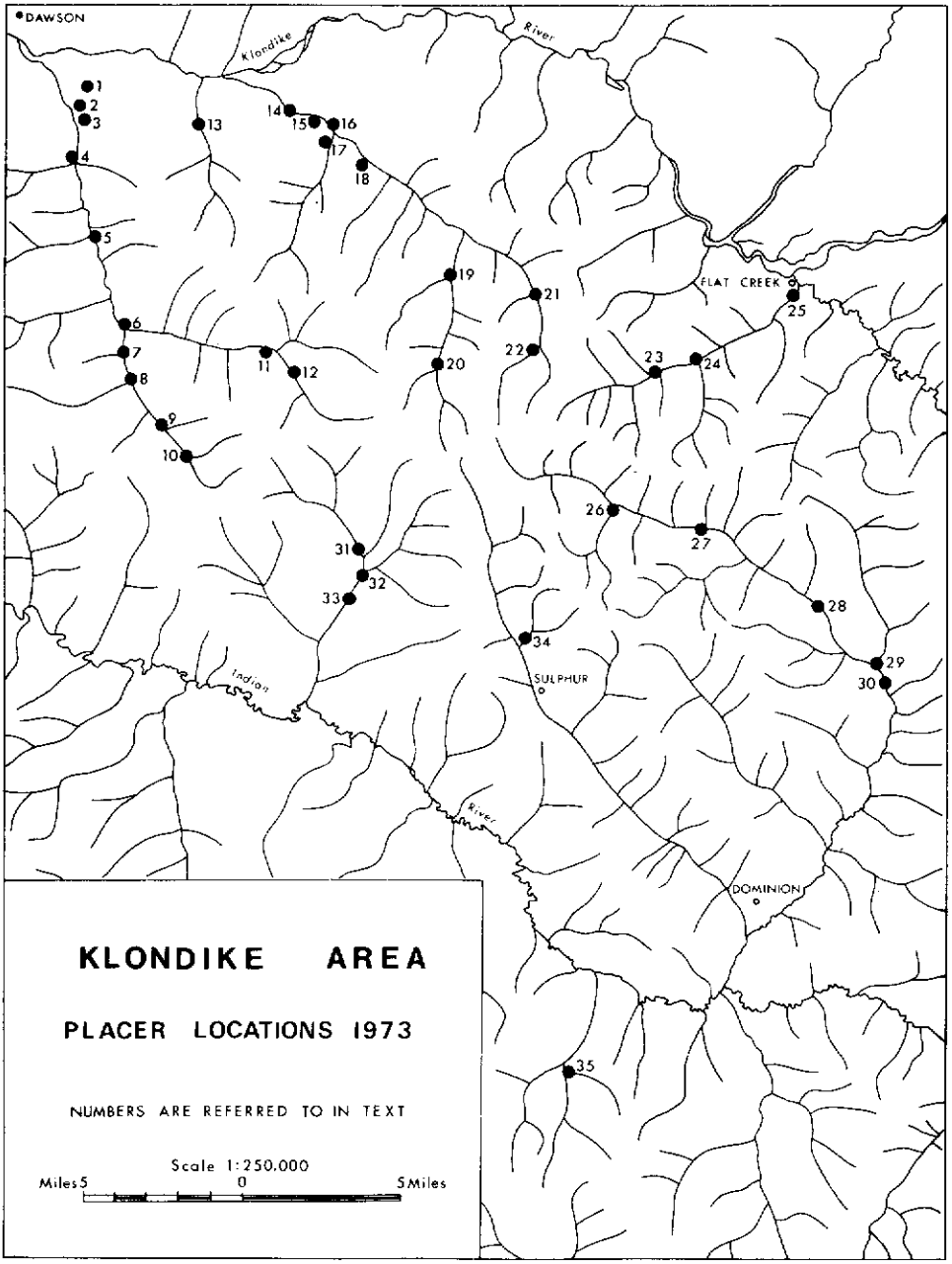
10

General Areas of Placer Activity 1973

1. KLONDIKE (See larger scale map)
2. MAYO-MCQUESTEN (See larger scale map)
3. KLUANE (See larger scale map)
4. FIRTH
5. FORTYMILE-SIXTYMILE-LADUE
6. STEWART RIVER
7. DAWSON RANGE
8. LIVINGSTONE
9. WHITEHORSE
10. LIARD


DAWSON
Klondike
River
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22
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FLAT CREEK
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28
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31
32
33
34
SULPHUR
35
Indian
River
DOMINION
KLONDIKE AREA
PLACER LOCATIONS 1973
NUMBERS ARE REFERRED TO IN TEXT
Scale 1:250,000
Miles 5 0 5 Miles

PLACER OPERATIONS - KLONDIKE 1973

1. G. Heitmann
2. P. Foth
3. C. Nicholson
4. S. Berg
5. J. and R. Archibald
6. A. and D. Fry
7. S. Rivers
8. A. & H. England, D. Werner, et al
9. G. Caley
10. J. Lamontagne
11. F. Perret
12. J. Langevin; Borrecco, et al
13. J. Fraser; F. Chapil; A. Hill
14. Hunker Placers
15. Miben Mining Co.
16. F. Schneider
17. I. Bremner
18. A. Kosuta
19. O. Lunde
20. M. Crockett
21. J. Erickson, H. Leidtke
22. P. Erickson, D. Gritzka
23. S. Prohaszka
24. A. & N. Burgleman
25. K and S Placers
26. A. & N. Burgleman
27. A. Sailer
28. Ballarat Mines Ltd.
29. Black Creek Mining Ltd.
30. I. Norback
31. Hunker Placers
32. R. and L. Mining Co.
33. Ballarat Mines Ltd.
34. R. Gibson
35. Black Creek Mining Ltd; L. Ross
36. A. Sinkowicz, D. Kreuger
37. W. Boyne

All properties not shown.

By late 1973, practically all potential placer ground in the area had been staked as claims or prospecting leases.

(1) G. Heitmann — 116 B 3
Jackson Gulch — (64°02'N, 139°21'W)

This operator, working at Jackson's Gulch on the Klondike, did testing and preparation work for the 1974 season. Using a D-8 bulldozer he stripped 1,500 cubic yards of White Channel Bench gravels. The gravels here are 150 feet thick, with only the botton 6 feet containing significant amounts of gold.

(2) P. Foth — 116 B 3
Trail Gulch — (64°01'N, 139°22'W)

Mr. Foth conducted a part-time hand operation on Trail Gulch bench gravels using a rocker and recovered a few ounces of gold.

G. Berglund, who also had a rocker operation, did minor drifting on bedrock below the White Channel gravel face.

(3) C. Nicholson — 116 B 3
Trail Hill — (64°01'N, 139°22'W)

C. Nicholson mined on Trail Hill above Bonanza Creek operating with a bulldozer-sluice system, using water pumped from Bonanza Creek.

(4) S. Berg — 116 B 3
Sourdough Hill — (64°00'N, 139°22'W)

This operator, using a D-7 bulldozer and water pumped from Bonanza Creek, stripped 3,000 cubic yards of muck 10 to 15 feet thick and sluiced 2,000 cubic yards of gravel from a section averaging 10 feet thick.

(5) J. and R. Archibald — 115 O 14
Mosquito Gulch — (63°58'N, 139°20'W)

Early in the season the Archibald brothers mined bench gravels on Bonanza Creek below Mosquito Gulch using a bulldozer and water pumped from Bonanza Creek. Later in the season they stripped and mined creek gravels on the east side of the valley using a 4-inch diameter monitor.

(6) A. and D. Fry — 115 O 14
Grand Forks — (63°55'N, 139°18'30"W)

References: Green (1966, pp. 94-95); Findlay (1967, p. 75; 1969a, p. 75; 1969b, p. 55); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 144)

These operators worked creek gravels at the site of the former town of Grand Forks at the confluence of Bonanza and Eldorado Creeks. Two bulldozers (a D-7 and a D-8) were used to strip 50,000 cubic yards of black muck up to 30 feet deep. Using sluice water ditched at a low head from Bonanza Creek, approximately 7,000 cubic yards of gravel were sluiced in 1973.

(7) S. Rivers — 115 0 14
Irish Gulch — (63°54'N, 139°19'W)

Mr. Rivers operated on a part time basis using a bulldozer on Eldorado Creek near Irish Gulch.

(8) A. and H. England, D. Werner, et al — 115 0 14
Eldorado Creek — (63° 52'N, 139°18'W)

(9) C. Caley — 115 0 14
Eldorado Creek — (63° 52'N, 139°16'W)

Mr. Caley, working part time during the 1973 season mined one cut 150 feet by 50 feet using a D-7 bulldozer. 4,200 cubic feet of muck up to 23 feet thick was stripped and 400 cubic yards of pay gravel, 2 feet thick, was sluiced.

(10) J. Lamontagne — 115 0 14
Eldorado Creek — (63°51'N, 139°15'W)

Reference: Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 147)

During the 1973 season, this operator working on Eldorado Creek below Chief Gulch, stripped 28,000 cubic yards using two D-6 bulldozers. Much of the material sluiced was thin-bedded quartzite and schist bedrock, most gravels having been mined previously. One tailings pile left by a previous operator was sluiced and yielded about 100 ounces of gold.

(11) F. Perret — 115 0 14
Bonanza Creek — (63°55'N, 139°13'W)

During the 1973 season, this operator, working with an automatic gate for stripping and a TD18 bulldozer for feeding the sluice, mined on upper Bonanza Creek below the mouth of Victoria Gulch. He stripped 2,200 cubic yards of black muck averaging 10 feet thick and sluiced 900 cubic yards of gravel 3 to 5 feet thick to recover 63 crude ounces of gold.

(12) J. Langevin — 115 0 14
Victoria Gulch - Bonanza — (63°54'N, 139°12'W)

Minor stripping and sluicing were done using a small John Deere bulldozer. These creek gravels have been previously worked.

and

E. Borrecco — 115 0 14
Victoria Gulch - Bonanza — (63°54'N, 139°12'W)

For part of the season, this operator shovelled into his sluice boxes by hand.

(13) J. Fraser; F. Chapil; A. Hill — 116 B 3
Bear Creek — (64°01'N, 139°15'W)

This operator working on Bear Creek, in preparation for later mining, stripped 2 feet of overburden from 30,000 square feet, exposing the lower muck for further thawing. No sluicing was done.

(14) Hunker Placers — 116 B 3
B. Bratsberg — (64°01'N, 139°09'W)
Hunker Creek

This operator stripped and sluiced creek gravels on lower Hunker Creek during the 1973 season. Production figures are not available.

(15) Miben Mining Limited — 116 B 3
Dago Hill — (64°00'30"N, 139°06'W)

This company owned and operated by M. Stutter and B. Warnsby, holds 32 bench claims on the west side of Dago Hill on the left limit of Hunker Creek 2 1/2 miles above the mouth. 1973 was the first year of production; the 1972 season being spent assembling equipment and testing ground.

Mining is essentially an hydraulic operation with a vertical turbine pump providing 230 feet of head, in series with a horizontal turbine pump providing 130 feet of head. Volume is 4,500 gallons per minute. Each pump is driven by twin Jimmy diesel engines. With this system the operators are able to move 125 cubic yards of gravel per hour to the steel sluice box. About 80 per cent of the gravel is moved by the monitor; the remaining, near-bedrock material, is moved to the sluice with a D-6 bulldozer. Gravel is 45 to 90 feet thick, all of which is sluiced. Gold occurs throughout the section, fine in the upper part, coarse near bedrock. 1973 production was 384 crude ounces gold from 100,000 cubic yards gravel overlying 3,000 bedrock square feet.

(16) F. Schneider — 116 B 3
Hunker Creek — (64°01'N, 139°07'W)

This operator mined for part of the season near the confluence of Hunker and Last Chance Creeks, using a front-end loader and water pumped from Hunker Creek.

(17) I. Bremner — 116 B 3
Last Chance Creek — (64°00'N, 139°07'W)

Reference: Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 148)

Mr. Bremner works entirely with a hydraulic system using water ditched from five miles upstream on Last Chance Creek. A 10-inch diameter pipe conveys the water to the 4-inch monitor at a 50-foot head. The White Channel gravels are approximately 50 feet deep on this left limit bench above Last Chance Creek. During the 1973 season Mr. Bremner and one helper mined 18,000 cubic yards for a total production of approximately 165 ounces.

(18) A. Kosuta — 116 B 3
Hunker Creek — (64°00'N, 139°05'W)

Reference: Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 146)

The property is located on Eighty Pup, a left limit tributary of Hunker Creek immediately above Last Chance Creek.

Using a D-6 bulldozer and diesel pumps, this operator stripped 3,500 cubic yards and sluiced an additional 3,500 cubic yards. Production was 127 ounces.

(19) Mr. and Mrs. O. Lunde — 115 O 15
Gold Bottom Creek — (63°57'N, 138°59'W)

References: Skinner (1961, p. 12; 1962, pp. 11-12); Green and Godwin (1963, pp. 49-50; 1964, p. 60); Green (1965, p. 60; 1966, pp. 98-99); Findlay (1967, p. 77; 1969a, pp. 99-100; 1969b, p. 58); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 145).

This couple worked on Gold Bottom Creek at Soda Creek. Using a D-7 bulldozer and automatic gate they stripped some 15,000 cubic yards of muck up to 20 feet thick, maintaining stripping 2 years in advance of the sluicing operations. 4,500 cubic yards of pay gravels to 3 feet thick and the top 2 feet of bedrock, here decomposed schist, were sluiced to recover 260 ounces of fine and coarse gold.

(20) M. Crockett — 115 O 15
Gold Bottom Creek — (63°55'N, 138°59'W)

References: Skinner (1961, p. 10; 1962, pp. 11-12); Green and Godwin (1963, p. 50; 1964, pp. 60-61); Green (1965, p. 60; 1966, p. 99); Findlay (1967, p. 77; 1969a, p. 100; 1969b, p. 58); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 145).

Working on Gold Bottom Discovery claim, the operator stripped 7 feet of muck and 5 feet of barren gravel from 92,000 square feet (40,000 cubic yards) mainly with a D-8 bulldozer, but in part by ground sluicing. The pay streak is thin, averaging 2 feet thick and 7,000 cubic yards of gravel were sluiced.

(21) J. Erickson and H. Leidtke — 115 O 15
Hunker Creek — (63°56'N, 138°54'W)

J. Erickson, with partner H. Leidtke, worked claim 1 above Discovery, on Hunker Creek, opposite Mint Gulch. They stripped 20,000 cubic yards of black muck, some of it 35 feet thick, largely by ground sluicing. Using bulldozer and front-end loader the operators sluiced about 400 cubic yards of gravel from which they recovered 110 ounces of coarse and fine gold. Most of the ground was mined previously by underground methods and some rich pillars were left.

(22) P. Erickson and D. Gritzka

This is a part-time operation on the right fork of Hunker Creek. P. Erickson, assisted by D. Gritzka, stripped some 1,000 yards of muck 8 to 12 feet thick using a combination of D-8 bulldozer and pump driven monitor. The operators then sluiced 200 cubic yards of gravel, which is up to 3 feet thick, and recovered 71 ounces of coarse gold. Most of this area has been worked previously by hand methods.

(23) S. Prohaska — 115 N 15
Bedrock Creek — (63°58'N, 140°55'W)
Allgold Creek — 115 O 15
(63°53'N, 138°47'W)

Mr. Prohaska worked claims on Bedrock Creek (63°58'N, 140°55'W) a left limit tributary of Sixtymile River. Using a D-7 bulldozer he stripped 16,000 cubic yards of muck, sluiced 3,000 cubic yards of gravel and trenched a 700 foot long bedrock drain.

On Allgold Creek (63°53'N, 138°47'W) the same operator stripped a 2 foot layer of muck from 30,000 square feet (2,000 cubic yards) in preparation for mining in the 1974 season.

(24) Mr. and Mrs. A. Burgleman — 115 O 15
Dominion Creek — (63°50'N, 138°49'W)

Reference: Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 146).

This couple worked on Caribou Creek, a right limit tributary of Dominion Creek, stipping 3,000 cubic yards of muck 5 to 6 feet deep, and bulldozing a 1,000 foot bedrock drain, which involved moving 6,000 cubic yards of material. No sluicing was done in the 1973 season, the above being preparation for future mining. Mr. and Mrs. Burgleman also constructed a tote trail from near Hunker Summit to their lease on Allgold Creek.

(25) K and S Placers — 115 O 15
M. Kinakin — (63°56'N, 138°37'W)
Allgold Creek

References: Skinner (1962, p. 14); Green and Godwin (1963, p. 56; 1964, p. 66); Green (1965, pp. 63-64; 1966, pp. 103-104); Findlay (1967, p. 79; 1969a, p. 103; 1969b, p. 60); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 147).

Working alone with a D-7 bulldozer, M. Kinakin stripped 27,000 cubic yards from the right limit of Allgold Creek and 1,800 cubic yards on bench claims above the highway. On claims 6 and 7 A/D, 5,000 cubic yards were processed using bulldozer and steel sluice-box. Recovery was approximately 350 ounces.

(26) Mr. and Mrs. A. Burgleman

See Klondike Placer Operation (24).

(27) Mr. and Mrs. A. Sailer — 115 O 15
Dominion Creek — (63°48'N, 138°43'W)

References: Green (1965, p. 62; 1966, p. 102); Findlay (1967, p. 79; 1969a, p. 102; 1969b, p. 60); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 149).

These operators mined Dominion Creek below Nevada Creek, stripping 30,000 cubic yards of overburden and sluicing 12,000 cubic yards of gravel using a D-6 bulldozer.

(28) Ballarat Mines Ltd. 115 O 14
Quartz Creek (63°47'30"N, 139°06'W)

References: Skinner (1961, p. 10; 1962, p. 10); Green and Godwin (1963, pp. 47-48; 1964, pp. 53-56); Schmidt (1964); Green (1965, pp. 56-57; 1966, pp. 89-91); Findlay (1967, pp. 72-73; 1969a, pp. 92-93; 1969b, p. 55); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 143).

This company, owned and managed by Mrs. H. Schmidt, worked the Quartz Creek property during the early part of the season using a bulldozer for feeding the sluice and mechanical taillings stacker.

On August 31, operations were moved to Dominion Creek where some sluicing was done. (115 O 15, 63°50'N, 138°45'W)

(29) Black Creek Mining Ltd. 115 O 15
Dominion Creek (63°46'N, 138°32'W)

These operators, at the mouth of Jensen Creek, ran trials on their experimental washing plant. The machine consists of a mobile inclined steel ramp on which an 18" endless belt conveys gravel to a height of approximately 25 feet above ground level. At this point the gravel is subjected to high-pressure water jets on a Tyler shaker screen. Coarse material is thus discarded and fines return by gravity through a series of sluice boxes on the ramp. Gravels are excavated by a power shovel which dumps into a hopper feeding the conveyor belt. All power is diesel-electric.

Production and volume figures were not available.

(30) I. Norback 115 O 15
Dominion Creek (63°46'N, 138°31'W)

References: Findlay (1969a, p. 101; 1969b, p. 59); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 146).

This operator mined on Dominion Creek using a TD-18 bulldozer. After many years operating as a placer miner, Mr. Norback sold his claims and equipment to Mr. W. Hakonson of Dawson City at the end of the 1973 season.

(31) Hunker Placers

See Klondike Placer Operation (14).

(32) R. and L. Mining Co. 115 O 14
J. Lacross and W. Rasmussen (63°48'N, 139°04'W)
Quartz Creek

J. Lacross and W. Rasmussen, on Quartz Creek at Little Blanche Creek, stripped 80,000 cubic yards of muck up to 24 feet deep using a D-9 bulldozer and a dragline with a 3 cubic yard bucket. They sluiced some 30,000 cubic yards of gravel. Recovery was fine gold.

(33) Ballarat Mines Ltd.

See Klondike Placer Operation (28).

(34) R. Gibson 115 O 15
Sulphur Creek (63°47'N, 138°54'W)

R. Gibson, working claims on Friday Gulch, a left limit tributary of Sulphur Creek, stripped 45,000 cubic yards of muck using a bulldozer and a ground sluicing technique. The muck is 10 to 12 feet thick. The operator sluiced 10,000 cubic yards of pay gravel which is one to four feet thick. Most of the gold is coarse, with one 2 ounce nugget being recovered during the 1973 season.

(35) Black Creek Mining Ltd. 115 O 10
L. Ross (63°35'N, 138°52'W)
Eureka Creek

Two men operated a bulldozer-steel sluice program for part of the season near the forks of Eureka Creek.

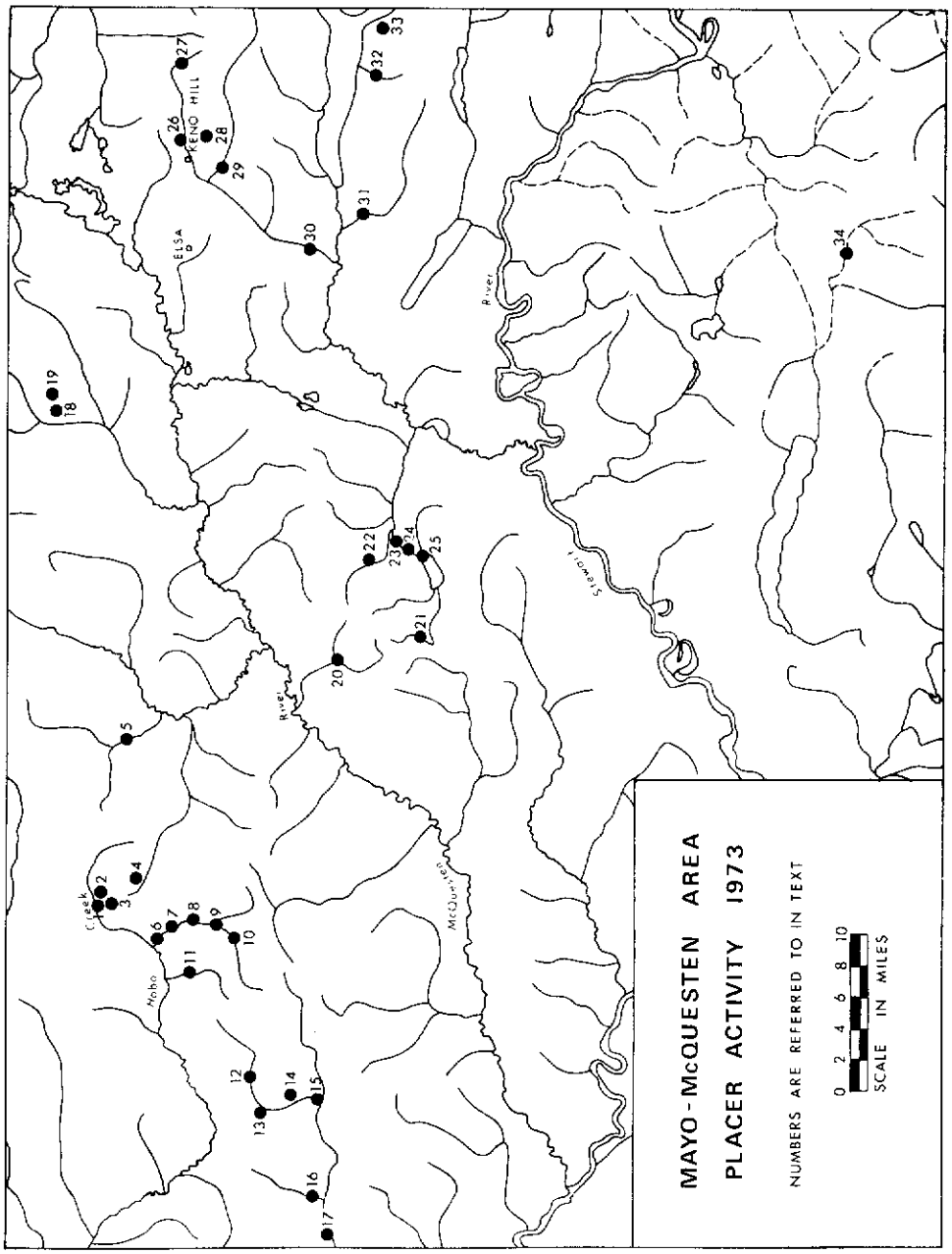
Production and volume figures were not available.

(36) A. Sinkowicz and D. Kreuger 115 O 10
Lower Sulphur Creek (63°41'N, 138°43'W)

These men sunk eight shafts by hand on the left limit of Sulphur Creek near Mile 43, using a portable steam boiler. Only 5 or 6 ft. of muck overlies the White Channel gravels in this area. The deepest shaft was 40 feet.

(37) W. Boyne 115 O 14
Quartz Creek (63°46'N, 139°07'W)

Mr. Boyne drove a short drift on the right limit of Quartz Creek immediately below the mouth of Calder Creek.


MAYO - McQUESTEN AREA
PLACER ACTIVITY 1973
NUMBERS ARE REFERRED TO IN TEXT
0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE IN MILES
ELSA
KENO HILL
McQuesten
Stewart
River

PLACER OPERATIONS - MAYO-MCQUESTEN 1973

1. D. Bernier
2. H. Klassen
3. A. Genier
4. R. and J. Grant
5. E. Friesen
6. M. McIntyre
7. C. Waterman
8. A. Aho
9. S. Rousseau
10. H. Ball et al
11. D. Genier
12. W. Malicky et al
13. W. Scott
14. V. Norby
15. L. Loge
16. C. Ames
17. T. Thompson et al
18. Darron Placers
19. H. Honing et al
20. C. and C. Klippert
21. A. McDiarmid
22. E. Bleiler
23. G. Heitmann
24. J. Gmitrowicz
25. F. Erl
26. J. Todd
27. P. Todd
28. Bardusan Placers
29. K. Djukastein et al
30. F. Taylor
31. A. Pelland
32. A. and G. Moritz
33. L. Wozniak
34. A. Henney

(1) D. Bernier

(2) H. Klassen

(3) A. Genier

(4) R. and J. Grant — 115 P 15
Gem Creek — (136°49'N, 63°57'W)

Some testing was done on a lease on Gem Creek, a left limit tributary of Sprague Creek.

(5) E. Friesen

(6) M. McIntyre

(7) C. Waterman

(8) A. Aho

(9) S. Rousseau

(10) H. Ball et al

(11) D. Genier

(12) W. Malicky et al

(13) Clear Creek Gold Mines — 115 P 14
W. Scott — (63°48'N, 137°16'W)
Clear Creek

W. Scott, L. Loge and V. Norby used a D-8 bulldozer to strip ground and did other preparatory work on Left Clear Creek in the vicinity of ground partially dredged in the mid 1940's. Some sluicing was done to recover approximately 150 ounces of gold.

(14) Clear Creek Gold Mines — 115 P 14
V. Norby — (63°48'N, 137°16'W)
Clear Creek

See Mayo-McQuesten Placer Operation (13).

(15) Clear Creek Gold Mines — 115 P 14
L. Loge — (63°48'N, 137°16'W)

See Mayo-McQuesten Placer Operation (13).

(16) C. Ames

(17) T. Thompson et al

(18) Darron Placers — 106 D 4
Dublin Gulch — (64°02'N, 135°50'W)

References: Skinner (1961, p. 14; 1962, p. 17); Green and Godwin (1963, pp. 59-60; 1964, pp. 76-77); Green (1965, pp. 72-73; 1966, pp. 112-113); Findlay (1967, p. 83; 1969a, p. 107; 1969b, p. 63); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 151).

R. Holway and D. Duensing, assisted by one or two men, washed 35,000 cubic yards on the left limit of Dublin Gulch, a tributary of Haggart Creek, on claims previously mined by F. Taylor.

A grizzly-protected sluice was fed by a 2 1/2 cubic yard front-end loader, from gravel excavated by a D-7E bulldozer. Little stripping was done and most of the 30 feet of gravels was sluiced. Chief problems were large boulders, tailings disposal, and fouling of sluice riffles by scheelite.

Production was approximately 750 ounces.

(19) H. Honing and F. Levi — 106 D 4
Dublin Gulch — (64°02'N, 135°49'W)

These operators spent part of the season testing ground at Stewart Pup on Dublin Gulch and running performance trials on a trommel-type recovery plant of their design.

Gravels are 15 to 20 feet deep, poorly sorted, and contain many large boulders and talus. The abnormally high scheelite content presents gold recovery problems.

(20) Klippert Brothers — 115 P 16
Johnson Creek — (63°50'N, 136°20'W)

The Klipperts, working on Johnson Creek, a left limit tributary of McQuesten River, stripped 3,000 cubic yards of overburden from 6,000 square feet, using a caterpillar 977 front-end loader. Work was in preparation for future mining, only minor sluicing being done to test the ground. Average overburden is 14 feet, beneath which lies 3 feet of gold-bearing gravels.

(21) A. McDiarmid

(22) E. Bleiler — 115 P 16
Highet Creek — (63°50'N, 136°20'W)

References: Skinner (1961, pp. 15-16; 1962, p. 19); Green and Godwin (1963, pp. 60-61; 1964, pp. 78-79); Green (1965, pp. 73-76; 1966, pp. 113-114); Findlay (1967, pp. 83-84; 1969a, p. 108; 1969b, pp. 63-64); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 151).

Mr. Bleiler mined on the left limit of Highet Creek during the 1973 season. A 12-inch diameter pipe provides an 80-foot head to the 4-inch monitor. The gravel bank, approximately 30 feet high, is undercut and the gravel swept into the sluice by the monitor. Bleiler made three cuts during the season, totalling 15,000 bedrock square feet, and sluiced approximately 15,000 cubic yards of gravel.

(23) G. Heitmann — 115 P 9
Minto Creek — (63°42'N, 136°08'W)

This operator, working a bench above Minto Creek, one mile north of Minto Lake, sluiced 1,000 cubic yards of gravel, average thickness 8 feet, using a highway scraper and D-8 bulldozer. Recovery was poor and operation was abandoned.

(24) J. Gmitrowicz — 115 P 9
Minto Creek — (63°40'N, 136°04'W)

Mr. Gmitrowicz, working on Minto Creek below Minto Lake, stripped 330 yards of overburden.

(25) F. Erl — 115 P 9
Highet Creek — (63°42'N, 136°09'W)

Mr. Erl, on Highet Creek, used a D-8 bulldozer to strip 4,800 cubic yards of overburden in preparation for later mining.

(26) J. Todd

(27) P. Todd

(28) Bardusan Placers Ltd. — 105 M 14
Thunder Gulch — (63°55'N, 135°15'W)

References: Findlay (1969a, pp. 111-112; 1969b, pp. 64-65); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 151).

H. Barchan, mining on Thunder Gulch, a tributary of Lightning Creek, stripped 10,000 cubic yards of slide rock overburden and sluiced 10,000 cubic yards of gravel 15 to 20 feet deep, using a D-6 bulldozer. He prepared a bedrock drain at the mouth of Thunder Gulch using a 3/4 yard power shovel. Of the gold recovered, 80 per cent is coarse, jewelry grade material. Silver-bearing galena is abundant in the heavy mineral fraction in this placer to the extent that it complicated gold recovery.

(29) K. Djukastein et al

(30) F. Taylor

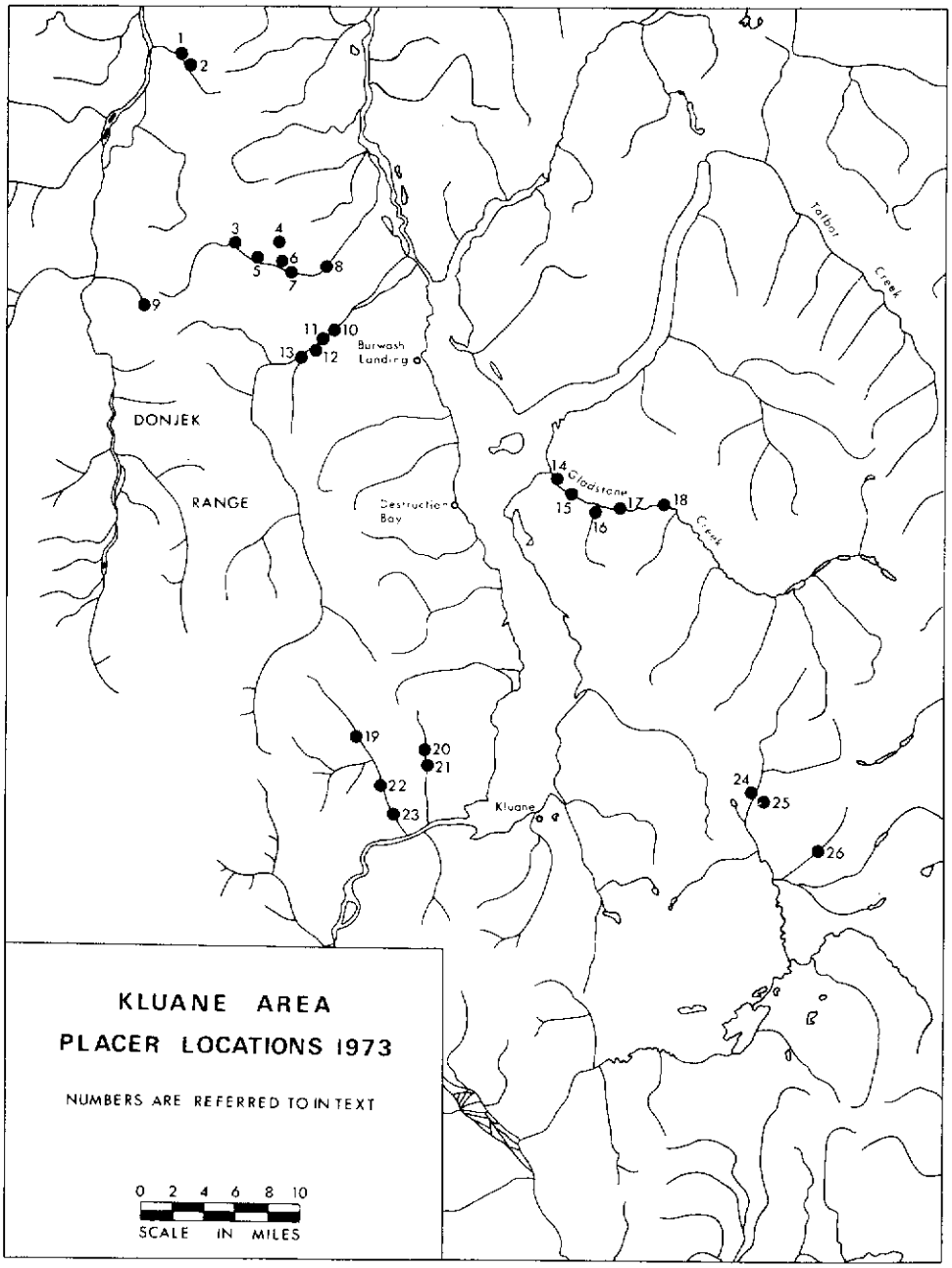
(31) A. Pelland — 105 M 14
Davidson Creek — (63°46'N, 135°42'W)

Mr. Pelland mined on Davidson Creek, a left limit tributary of Mayo River. Using a bulldozer, Mr. Pelland stripped 2,000 cubic yards of overburden.

(32) A. and G. Moritz

(33) L. Wozniak

(34) A. Henney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Burwash Landing
DONJEK
RANGE
Destruction Bay
14
15
16
17
18
Gladstone Creek
Talbot Creek
19
20
21
22
23
Kluane
24
25
26
KLUANE AREA
PLACER LOCATIONS 1973
NUMBERS ARE REFERRED TO IN TEXT
0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE IN MILES

PLACER OPERATIONS - KLUANE AREA 1973

1. R.O. Davis
2. J. Cox
3. Cooper Creek Mining Co.
4. W. Rothbauer
5. H. Fromme
6. Burwash Mining Co.
7. W. Wyatt
8. E. Harris, G. Klein
9. Moraine Gold Mines Ltd.
10. S. McCallum
11. G. McCallum
12. J. LeMoignan
13. B. LeMoignan
14. W. Brewster, et al
15. A. Zastre
16. D. Brannigan, et al
17. P. Southwicke
18. A. Dickson
19. E. Cox
20. A. Osborne
21. L. Bur
22. E. Smith
23. H. Fromme, et al
24. T. Churchill
25. E. Churchill
26. L. Frantz, et al

(1) R.O. Davis — 115 G 5
Arch Creek — (61°30'N, 139°42'W)

Davis, assisted by one or two men, mined creek gravels downstream from the "natural arch". A 3/4 cubic yard P and H backhoe was used to feed the sluice. Additional equipment included two bulldozers and a gasoline rock drill for breaking boulders. Gravels are about 14 feet deep and contain many large boulders and talus. Major access road repairs were effected and an airstrip was constructed in the Donjek Valley.

(2) J. Cox — 115 G 5
Arch Creek — (61°30'N, 139°40'W)

This operator reportedly worked on his lease above the "arch", but was hindered by extremely high water and mechanical break downs. The property was not visited.

(3) Cooper Creek Mining Co. — 115 G 6
Burwash Creek — (61°22'N, 139°25'W)

F. Lefever and E. McDonald used a front-end loader to feed gravels from the right limit of Burwash Creek into a steel dump box equipped with a grizzly. Sluice water is conveyed from upstream via a 10-inch steel pipeline.

(4) W. Rothbauer — 115 G 6
Tatamagouche Creek — (61°24'N, 139°21'W)

This operator used a bulldozer to strip and test ground on a one mile lease of R. Holway's.

(5) H. Fromme

(6) Burwash Mining Company Limited — 115 G 6
Tatamagouche Creek — (61°23'N, 139°19'W)

H. Besner and crew operated in the canyon of Tatamagouche using bulldozers and a diesel shovel. Mr. Besner has mined in the immediate area since 1945. No figures on production are available for the 1973 season.

(7) W. Wyatt — 115 G 6
Burwash Creek — (61°22'N, 139°18'W)

This miner used a front-end loader to feed his sluice from right limit gravels.

(8) E. Harris, G. Klein

(9) Moraine Gold Mines Ltd.

(10) S. McCallum

(11) G. McCallum

(12) J. LeMoignan — 115 G 6
Squirrel Creek - Duke River — (61°20'N, 139°10'W)

Drilling was done in shallow gravels after "freeze-up" using a small portable churn drill.

(13) B. LeMoignan

(14) W. Brewster, et al

(15) A. Zastre

(16) D. Brannigan — 115 G 7
Cyr Creek — (61°18'N, 138°34'W)

Minor bulldozer stripping and testing were done by D. Pring et al on leases located on Cyr Creek, a left limit tributary of Gladstone Creek.

(17) P. Southwicke

(18) A. Dickson

(19) E. Cox

(20) A. Osborne

(21) L. Bur

(22) E. Smith

(23) H. Fromme, et al

(24) T. Churchill — 115 G 1
Fourth of July Creek — (61°10'N, 138°03'W)

Work consisted of building an access road, an airstrip, and bulldozer trenching to locate gravel benches.

(25) E. Churchill

(26) L. Frantz, H. Rastetter, R. Seeh — 115 H 4
Ruby Creek — (61°07'N, 137°53'W)

These miners used a suction dredge and hand-shovelling methods to produce a few ounces of flour gold. Mercury was used in the riffles to aid recovery.

PLACER OPERATIONS - FIRTH 1973

(1) J. Johnson

(2) R. Parkes

(3) L. Woznica

(1) J. Johnson
Firth River — 117 C 1 (69°10'N, 140°09'W)

This operator used a 3" suction dredge to pick up gravel from natural riffles occurring in the Canyon below Sheep Creek. Abnormally high water hindered the operation so some testing was done on the left limit bench. Minor gold recovered was in small, well-worn, flattened pieces. No earthmoving machinery has been brought into the Firth River area.

(2) R. Parkes
Sheep Creek — 117 C 1 (69°10'N, 140°09'W)

This operator reportedly tested left limit gravels near the confluence of Sheep Creek and Firth River using hand methods.

(3) L. Woznica
Firth River — 117 C 1 (69°10'N, 140°09'W)

Hand testing was done on the left limit adjacent to J. Johnson's operation.

PLACER OPERATIONS - FORTYMILE-SIXTYMILE-LADUE 1973

(1) G. La Roche
(2) J. Sestak
(3) Glacier Creek Placers
(4) J. Lynch
(5) W. Yaremcio

(1) G. La Roche — 115 N 15
Sixtymile River — (63°56'N, 140°42'W) Approximately

Mr. La Roche with two partners sank a shaft on a Sixtymile bench near the mouth of Miller Creek.

(2) J. Sestak — 115 N 9
Tenmile Creek - Sixtymile River — (63°36'N, 140°04'W)

Mr. Sestak reportedly carried out a bulldozer sluicing operation on the lower part of the creek. The property was not visited.

(3) Glacier Creek Placers — 116 C 2
L. Grimard and E. Faucher — (64°02'N, 140°46'W)
Dawson City, Yukon Territory

Reference: Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 149).

During 1973 these partners worked with two D-6 bulldozers to strip 30 feet of muck from 10,000 bedrock square feet (10,000 cubic yards) from a left limit bench of Glacier Creek. Two feet of gravel lying on an irrigular surface of andesite bedrock were sluiced (800 cubic yards). Most of the gold recovered was coarse, jewelry-grade material.

Gillespie Construction, using a D-8 bulldozer, stripped muck from claims belonging to Glacier Creek Placers, on the south side of Glacier Creek upstream from the 1973 production workings.

(4) J. Lynch — 116 C 2
Glacier Creek — (64°02'N, 140°53'W)

References: Green (1965, p. 67); Findlay (1969a, p. 105; 1969b, p. 61); Craig and Laporte (1972, p. 150).

Mr. Lynch, operating on Glacier Creek, upstream from Glacier Creek Placers, mined only a small part of the 1973 season. He uses a 10 inch by 12 inch diesel driven pump

and 3 1/2 inch monitor for hydraulicking muck. With this system he stripped up to 40 feet of the overburden from 6,000 square feet (7,000 cubic yards). Using a D-7 bulldozer Mr. Lynch sluiced 6 feet of pay gravels and the top foot of schistose bedrock, a total of 1,300 cubic yards.

(5)W. Yaremcio — 115 N 15
Sixtymile River — (63°59'N, 140°47'W)

This operator works below Miller Creek mouth on a Sixtymile left limit bench. Using a monitor, sluice, D-8 bulldozer and pump Mr. Yaremcio stripped 7,500 cubic yards of muck up to 10 feet deep, and sluiced 3,000 cubic yards of gravel and underlying, decomposed, clay-rich bedrock to produce 300 crude ounces of gold. The bench, as exposed in 1973, was 100 feet wide and 300 feet long. The exposed section consisted of 4 feet of slide-rock, 6 to 8 feet of muck and 4 feet of pay gravel above the decomposed bedrock.

Mr. Yaremcio is preparing ground above and below his present location on a similar position on the hillside. The ground does not appear to have been worked in the past except in the gulch upstream. The heavy minerals fraction from the sluice, as well as magnetite and gold, contains galena, cinnabar, scheelite, and hematite.

PLACER OPERATIONS - LIVINGSTONE 1973

(1) G. Asuchak

(2) T. Ames, E. Hill

(1) G. Asuchak — 105 E 8
Lake Creek — (61°22'N, 134°20'W)

This operator used an HD 5 loader and a monitor under a 60 ft. head to produce approximately 20 ounces of coarse gold. In addition, some stripping of bench gravels was done on Summit Creek using a D4 bulldozer.

(2) T. Ames, E. Hill — 105 E 8
Lake Creek — (61°22'N, 134°20'W)

Stripping, testing and some sluicing were done using an International loader/back hoe. The creek gravels are overlain by 10 ft. to 15 ft. of glacial till containing many large boulders. Approximately ten ounces of coarse gold were recovered.

Fineness of Yukon Placer Gold

This incomplete list was compiled from Geological Survey of Canada reports, gold-buyer's lists and personal communications with placer miners.

Since fairly wide ranges of purity exist even on relatively small creeks, this list may be used as a guide only.

Figures tabulated are in fineness: i.e. - parts per 1000 of pure gold; the remainder is usually silver, with minor amounts of base metals. To calculate the value of contained gold multiply the fineness by the current price of refined gold: e.g. - Allgold Creek, .860 x $150.=$129. per ounce of raw gold. The unweighted average fineness of this list is 800 and the range is from 605 to 946. (In 1905, the average fineness of approximately 500,000 ounces shipped from the Klondike area was 775.)

A name in parentheses following the creek refers to the main drainage system to aid in location on the map.

FINENESS OF YUKON PLACER GOLD

KLONDIKE AREA	RANGE
Adams Gulch (Bonanza)	615 - 746
American Hill (Bonanza)	864
Allgold (Klondike R.)	860
Bear (Klondike R.)	644 - 726
Bonanza - upper (Klondike R.)	809 - 827
Bonanza - middle (Klondike R.)	781
Bonanza - lower (Klondike R.)	739 - 798
Bonanza - discovery (Klondike R.)	762
Boulder (Bonanza)	800
Claffey Pup (Quartz)	750
Caribou (Dominion)	816 - 840
Cheechako (Bonanza)	750 - 785
Dago Hill (Hunker)	798 - 859
Dominion - upper (Indian R.)	810
Dominion - lower	847
Dominion - middle	817 - 835
Eighty Pup (Hunker)	797
Eldorado (Bonanza)	633 - 783
Eureka (Indian R.)	677 - 727
French Gulch (Eldorado)	631 - 676
Gay Gulch (Eldorado)	780
Gauvin Gulch (Bonanza)	664

Gold Bottom (Hunker)	780 - 800
Gold Run (Dominion)	848 - 860
Gold Hill (Eldorado)	768
Goring (Klondike R.)	738
Henry Gulch (Hunker)	605 - 650
Homestake (Bonanza)	663
Hunker (Klondike)	701 - 859
Hunker - Right Fork	802 - 804
Hunker - Upper	798 - 859
Hunker - Mouth	701 - 726
Indian R. (Yukon R.)	843
Irish Gulch (Eldorado)	624 - 742
Jackson Gulch (Klondike R.)	829 - 842
King Solomon Hill (Bonanza)	785 - 800
Last Chance (Hunker)	683 - 832
Lombard Pup (Dominion)	860
Lovett Gulch (Bonanza)	808 - 836
Little Blanche (Quartz)	658
Montana (Indian R.)	770
Monte Cristo (Bonanza)	784 - 796
Mint Gulch (Hunker)	851
Oro Grande (Eldorado)	775
Paradise Hill (Hunker)	735 - 802
Quartz (Indian R.)	732 - 784
Skookum (Bonanza)	605
Sulphur (Dominion)	797 - 821
Trail Hill (Bonanza)	800 - 805
Victoria Gulch (Bonanza)	807 - 820

SIXTYMILE AREA

Big Gold (Sixtymile R.)	854
Glacier (Sixtymile R.)	830 - 860
Fortymile R. (Yukon R.)	814 - 820
Matson (Sixtymile R.)	775
Miller (Sixtymile R.)	827 - 857
Moose (Fortymile R.)	855
Poker (U.S. Side) (Fortymile R.)	873
Sixtymile R. (Yukon R.)	808
Tenmile (Sixtymile R.)	830 - 845

STEWART R. AREA

Ballarat (Yukon R.)	852
Barker (Stewart R.)	793 - 900
Black Hills (Stewart R.)	750 - 855
Henderson (Yukon R.)	725 - 730
Independence (Stewart R.)	780 - 794
Kirkman (Yukon R.)	860 - 896
Mariposa (Scroggie)	900
Stewart R. (Yukon R.)	837 - 850
Scroggie (Stewart R.)	900 - 905
Thistle (Yukon R.)	848 - 895
Canadian (Yukon R.)	864 - 883

MAYO-MCQUESTEN AREA

Anderson (Mayo R.)	720 - 728
Clear (McQuesten R.)	828 - 860
Davidson (Mayo R.)	840
Dublin Gulch (McQuesten R.)	860 - 923
Duncan (Mayo R.)	792 - 802
Haggart (McQuesten R.)	885 - 895
Highet (Mayo R.)	832 - 845
Johnson (McQuesten R.)	760 - 820
Ledge (Mayo R.)	808 - 820
Lightning (Mayo R.)	830
Minto (Mayo R.)	827 - 835
Steep (Mayo R.)	931 - 946
Thunder Gulch (Lightning)	790 - 825

KLUANE AREA

Burwash (Kluane R.)	871 - 876
Bullion (Slims R.)	871

BIG SALMON AREA

Lake (S. Big Salmon R.)	895
Livingstone (S. Big Salmon R.)	880

Reports accepted for assessment credit - 1973

Coordinates and N.T.S.	Property, Company and Author	Date	Work
60-20-127-25 95 D 6	MEL, JEAN Granby Mining Co. Ltd. E.D. Chisholm	20/11/73	Geol, Geochem
60-31-127-57 95 D 12	PORKER Hyland Joint Venture A.R. Archer	15/11/73	Geol, Geochem
60-01-130-31 105 B 1	L, LOLA C.C. Curlett H. Laanela, J. Foster Irwin	9/73	Geol, Geochem
60-00-30- 135-18-30 105 D 3	RIDGE Jorex Ltd. and Dome Expl. (Canada) Ltd. J.R. Woodcock Consultants Ltd.	9/73	Geol
60-38-135-05 105 D 11	GENO Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd. R.A. Hureau	8/73	Geol, Mag survey
61-01-133-40 105 F 4	AG El Paso Mining and Milling Co. B. Taylor	6/74	Geol, Geochem
61-25-130-07 105 G 8	FETISH Finlayson Joint Venture A.R. Archer	15/11/73	Geol, Geochem
61-32-131-33 105 G 12	HO-HO South Yukon Joint Venture A.R. Archer	10/ 5/73	Geol, Geochem
61-46-130-15 105 G 16	IRENE Vestor Expl. Ltd. Say Lee Kuo	7/73	Geol, Geochem
61-15-128-38 105 H 2,7	RIETA, WO Pan Ocean Oil Ltd. J.S. Vincent	13/ 9/73	Geol, Geochem
62-21-129-40 105 I 5	PAT Acheron Mines Ltd. and Cream Silver Mines Ltd. D.P. Taylor	11/73	Geol, Geochem

Coordinates and N.T.S.	Property, Company and Author	Date	Work
62-30-129-30 105 I 5, 6, 11, 12	GULL, PAS, PREVO Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. Dean	1/73	Geol, Geochem
62-30-129-37 105 I 5, 12	TAP Dynasty Explorations Ltd. Colin I. Godwin	11/73	Geol, Geochem
62-19-129-28 105 I 6	PRO Consolidated Nicholson Mines Ltd. D.P. Taylor	24/10/73	Geol, Geochem
62-21-129-23 105 I 6	ORE Highland Mercury Mines Ltd. D.P. Taylor	8/11/73	Geol, Geochem
62-22-129-21 105 I 6	YUK Spirit Exploration Ltd. D.P. Taylor	5/11/73	Geol, Geochem
62-23-129-23 105 I 6	MIT Black Giant Mines Ltd. Robert W. Nusbaum	8/ 1/74	Geochem
62-26-129-15 105 I 6	SAND Black Giant Mines Ltd. Robert W. Nusbaum	25/ 1/74	Geochem
62-26-129-16 105 I 6	SUM Black Giant Mines Ltd. Robert W. Nusbaum	29/ 1/74	Geochem
62-27-129-15 105 I 6	TON Renton Management Ltd. R. Darney & G. Gutrath	8/73	Geol, Geochem
62-28-129-17 105 I 6	ROSS Cream Silver Mines Ltd. D.P. Taylor	19/10/73	Geol, Geochem
62-28-129-15 105 I 6, 11	MAD Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. P.M. McAndless, J.D. Knaver G.E. Diron	12/73	Geol, Geochem

Coordinates and N.T.S.	Property, Company and Author	Date	Work
62-29-129-14 105 I 6, 11	PAS Dynasty Explorations Ltd. John D. Curry	10/73	Geol, Geochem
62-30-129-20 105 I 6, 11	NESS Noranda Exploration P.M. McAndless J.D. Knauer G.E. Dirom	12/73	Geol, Geochem
62-31-129-24 105 I 6, 11	KAY Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. P.M. McAndless J.D. Knauer G.E. Dirom	12/73	Geol, Geochem
62-31-129-16 105 I 11	ENVI Acheron Mines Ltd. D.P. Taylor	11/73	Geol, Geochem
62-34-129-27 105 I 11	GULL Dynasty Explorations Ltd. John D. Curry	10/73	Geol, Geochem
62-33-129-24 105 I 11	DYN Dynasty Explorations Ltd. Colin I. Godwin	10/73	Geol, Geochem
62-33-129-23 105 I 11	DEA Dynasty Explorations Ltd. Colin I. Godwin	10/73	Geol, Geochem
62-32-62-37 129-27-129-45 105 I 11	UN, TROIS, PELL, CINQ Vestor Exploration Ltd. Douglas D. Campbell	2/73	Geol
62-32-62-37 129-27-129-45 105 I 11	UN, NOR, PELL, TROIS Vestor Explorations Ltd. N. Badham	8/73	Geol, Geochem
62-35-129-22 105 I 11	LEA Makaoo Development Co. Ltd. D.P. Taylor	16/10/73	Geol, Geochem
62-35-129-29 105 I 11	DON Canex Placer Ltd. B. Ainsworth	summer 73	Geochem

Coordinates and N.T.S.	Property, Company and Author	Date	Work
62-38-129-44 105 I 11	CED Slocan Development Corp. Ltd. Robert W. Nusbaum	18/12/73	Geochem
62-35-129-31 105 I 11, 12	NOR, BEA DOP, LEA Makaoo Development Co. Ltd. R.J. Cathro	11/ 5/73	Geol
62-34-129-31 105 I 12	ANNIV Canex Placer Ltd. B. Ainsworth	8/73	Geochem
62-36-129-34 105 I 12	NOR BEA, DOP Makaoo Development Co. Ltd. D.P. Taylor	16/10/73	Geochem
62-30-129-45 105 I 12	POS L. Hart R.S. Adamson	24/10/73	Geochem
62-30-129-45 105 I 12	FOS L. Hart R.S. Adamson	28/10/73	Geochem
62-36-129-47 105 I 12	BET Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. G.E. Dirom P.M. McAndless J.D. Knauer	8/73	Geol, Geochem
62-38-129-45 105 I 12	KAM Golden Gate Exploration Ltd. Victor Zachanko	10/73	Mag, Geochem
62-39-129-50 105 I 12	BEV Cominco Ltd. Ken R. Pride	27/11/73	Geol, Geochem
62-43-129-33 105 I 12	AT Morris Black Robert W. Nusbaum	20/12/73	Geochem
62-44-129-55 105 I 12	NAT Tay River Mines Ltd. Robert W. Nusbaum	18/12/73	Geochem
62-34-129-45 105 I 12	TAM Dynasty Explorations Colin I. Godwin	11/73	Geochem
62-35-129-45 105 I 12	MTX NRD Mining Co. Ltd. R.S. Adamson	9/10/73	Geochem

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62-35-129-45 105 I 12	SAM L. Hart R.S. Adamson	19/10/73	Geochem
62-36-129-30 105 I 12	PB Tanzilla Exploration Ltd. P.H. Sevensma	21/11/73	Geochem
62-37-129-40 105 I 12	PREVO Dynasty Explorations Ltd. John D. Curry	10/73	Geol, Geochem
62-41-130-06 105 J 9	JOY, AJAX Dynasty Explorations Ltd. Colin I. Godwin	11/73	Geol, Geochem
62-45-130-15 105 J 16	FOX Sparton Explorations Ltd. J.M. Kowalchuk	7/73	Geol, Geochem
62-46-130-11 105 J 16	MS Dynasty Explorations Ltd. Colin I. Godwin	12/73	Geochem
62-13-133-06 105 K 2, 3, 6	SEA, MOR, SINK, GALE, DY, PEA, BP, DP, SUN Anvil Mining Corp. Ltd. Peter E. Walcott	8/73	Turam E.M.
62-18-133-00 105 K 3	HOHO, BRAM Dynasty Explorations Ltd. T.J. Adamson	8/73	E.M., Ground Mag
62-25-133-45 105 K 5	ROTO, LORNA, GRAN, JEAN, ARO Dynasty Explorations Ltd. Michael Lewis	24/ 8/73	Turam E.M.
62-20-133-20 105 K 6	KO Cream Silver Mines Ltd. Belmoral Mines Ltd. F. Holcapak	1973	Geol
62-22-132-51 105 K 7	LISA Ridgemont Mining Corp. P.F. Lewis, J.G. Simpson	9/73	Geol

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62-35-133-17 105 K 11	DANA Ridgemont Mining Corp. G.A. Jilson J.G. Simpson	7/73	Geochem
62-52-133-12 105 K 11	JON Ridgemont Mining Corp. G.A. Jilson J.G. Simpson	8/73	Geochem
63-55-135-17 105 M 14	GALAXY United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. Terry Levicki D.P. Walli	28/ 5/74	Geol, Geochem
63-35-132-05 105 N 9	PLATA Dynasty Explorations Ltd. J.S. Brock	3/73	Geol
63-40-132-02 105 N 9	PLATA Dynasty Explorations Ltd. W.J. Roberts	12/72	Geol, Geochem, E.M., DDH, Trench
63-40-132-02 105 N 9	PLATA Dynasty Explorations Ltd. W.J. Roberts, P. Lane	1/73	Geol, Geochem, E.M., DDH, Trench
63-15-130-15 105 O 8	SLATE S. Belzberg Donald W. Tulley	11/73	Mag Survey
63-17-130-05 105 O 8	KEN # 1 Tyee Lake Resources Ltd. & Titan-Polaris Mines Ltd. Bacon & Crowhurst Ltd.	8/73	Geol, Geochem
64-25-132-55 106 C 7	CYR, FXE, ED, PB, ZN, CYP Cypress Resources Ltd. G.C. Gutrath	9/73	Geol

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64-08-134-58 106 D 2, 3	CLARK Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd. M.J. Lewis P.J. Fominoff	9/ 4/73	Geol, Geochem, I.P., Grav., DDH
64-08-134-58 106 D 2, 3	CLARK Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd. D.C. Malcolm	9/ 4/73	Geol
64-08-134-58 106 D 2, 3	CLARK Scurry-Rainbow Oil Ltd. D.C. Malcolm	9/ 4/73	Geol, Geochem, I.P., Grav, DDH, Trenches
65-00-134-02 106 D 16	D.I.T. Minex Development Ltd. J. Sullivan	8/73	Geol
61-47-140-46 115 F 15	Silver City Property Silver City Mines Ltd. Wm. V. Smitheringale	7/ 2/73	I.P. Survey, DDH
61-40-138-20 115 G 9	BIR, RIB Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. Mineral Division N. Saracoglu	8/73	Geol, Geochem, Ground Mag
61-30-137-05 115 H 3	ASH Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. Mineral Division A.M. Seanor	28/ 8/73	Geol, Geochem
61-34-137-38 115 H 12	HATCH, THATCH Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. Mineral Division N. Saracoglu	7/73	Geol, Geochem, Ground Mag
62-08-136-15 115 I 1	Yukon Terr. Coal Lic. 15, 16, 17 Teslin Exploration Ltd. M.P. Phillips	11/73	DDH
62-08-137-20 115 I 3	RICO AEX Minerals Corp. A.E. Aho	summer 73	Geochem
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62-34-137-13 115 I 11	DARK Klondike Explorations Ltd. G.H. Rayner	16/ 1/74	Geochem
62-41-137-15 115 I 11	NAVAJO Tay River Mines Ltd. Robert W. Nusbaum	21/ 1/74	Geochem
62-38-137-12 115 I 11	SUN United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. A. Beavan and R.T. Heard		Geol, Geochem
62-37-137-05 115 I 11	COIN Taseko Mines Ltd. G.A. Dirom		Geol, Geochem
62-36-137-19 115 I 11	COMANCHE Yukon Gold Placer Ltd. and Pinnacle Mines Ltd. A.R. Archer		Geol, Geochem
62-40-137-09 115 I 11	ROD Northair Mines Ltd. A.R. Archer		Geol, Geochem
62-41-137-15 115 I 11	NAVAJO Black Giant Mines Ltd. Robert W. Nusbaum	17/ 1/74	Geochem
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63-40-139-08 115 O 11	MAC, RAY, TOM Andac Resources Ltd. T.E. Lisle	9/73	Geol
63-50-136-45 115 P 15	TED Quintana Minerals Corp. Clyde L. Smith	8/72	Geol, Geochem, Ground Mag
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64-29-140-44 116 C 7	ADD D. Reinke and J. Needoba J. Needoba, F. Holcapek	9/73	Geol, Geophys

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62-30-129-30 105 I 5, 6, 11, 12	NAH Dasson Copper Corp. S.C. Farquharson	9/73	Geol, Geochem
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66-10-140-10 116 K 1	MINK Inexco Mining Co. John R. O'Donnell	7/73	Geol, Geochem, Mag, E.M.

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