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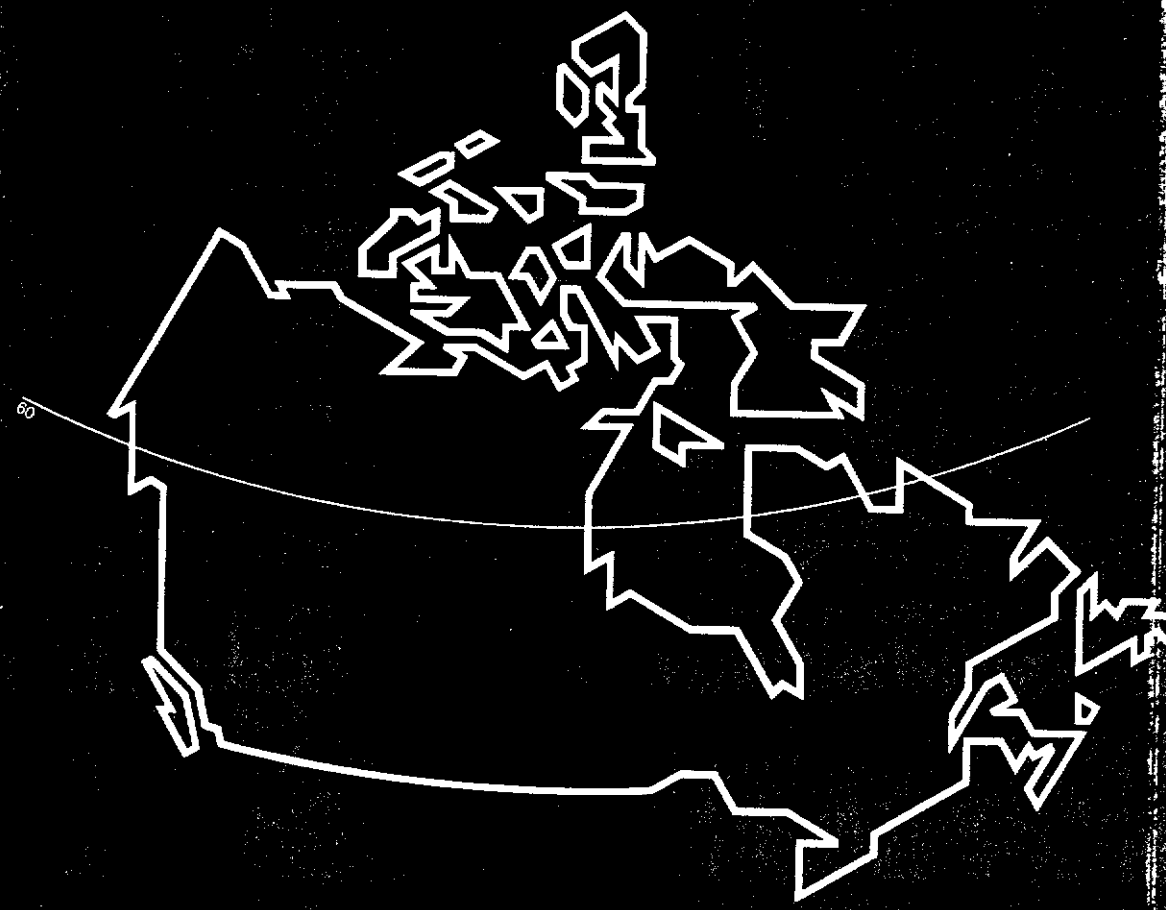
Mineral Industry Report 1974 Yukon Territory

EGS 1975-9

W. D. Sinclair
J. M. Maloney
D. B. Craig



MINERAL INDUSTRY REPORT

1974

Yukon Territory

by

W.D. Sinclair
J.M. Maloney
D.B. Craig

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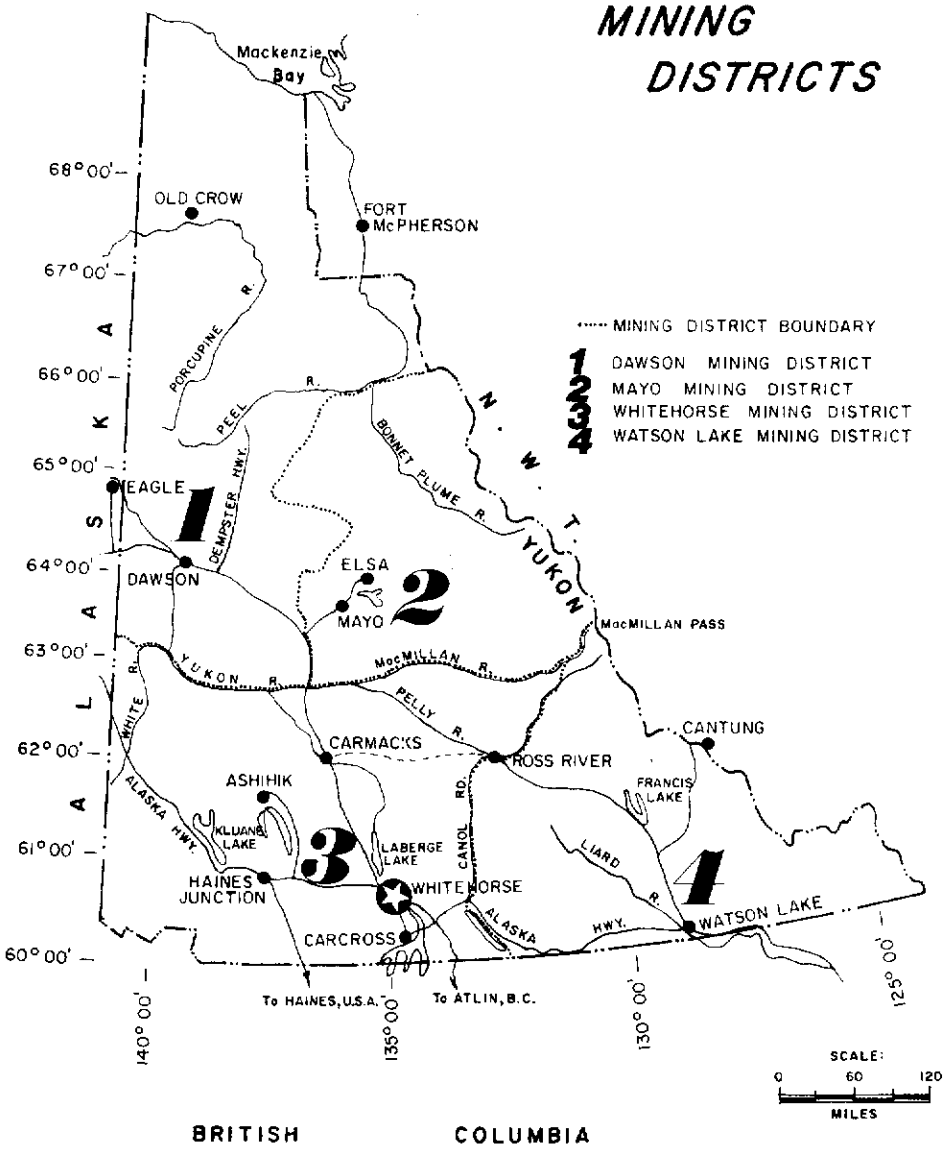
YUKON TERRITORY MINING DISTRICTS



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ABSTRACT

This report is a summary of activity by the mineral industry in the Yukon Territory during 1974.

The value of Yukon mineral production in 1974 was $185 million, compared to $150 million in 1973. The increase is due mainly to favourable metal prices in 1974, rather than any significant increases in production from any of the mines.

Exploration activity increased significantly in 1974 to $11.9 million from $9.2 million in 1973. The increase in activity is also reflected in the number of claims staked, which was 13,734 in 1974 compared to 9,383 in 1973.

Placer gold production increased in 1974 reflecting the renewed interest in gold due to its increased value in recent years.

Coal mining and exploration was limited to production from the Tantalus Butte Mine near Carmacks.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a review of the Yukon mineral industry for 1974 by the Northern Natural Resources and Environment Branch, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. 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 Mineral Industry Reports of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (1969 to 1973). Information in this report was obtained from visits to mineral properties and by personal communication with individuals 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 cooperation and assistance of companies and individuals of the mineral industry and members of government agencies are gratefully acknowledged.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Whitehorse, with a population of roughly 13,000 in 1974, 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. All-weather surface transportation routes connect to Dawson, Carmacks, Faro, Ross River, Watson Lake, Haines Junction, Alaska and points between. Regular bus and freight services 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 points during the summer months. Representative costs for transportation in the Yukon during 1974 are given in Table I.

TABLE I

Transportation Costs, Yukon Territory

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 47G-3B-1	165.00	
Bell 206A	240.00	
Sikorsky S55T	340.00	
Hiller 12-E	160.00	

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF YUKON

Mineral production in Yukon Territory in 1974 came from three underground and two open-pit mines which together produced lead, zinc, copper and silver concentrates, asbestos fibre and coal. The current and cumulative values of the mineral production summarized in Table II show a preliminary value of $185 million for 1974, compared with $151 million in 1973. Production of silver increased slightly whereas production of lead, zinc, copper, asbestos and coal declined. The increased value of total mineral production is due to favourable metal prices in 1974 rather than any substantial increases in production. Individually, the Anvil Mine continued to be the Yukon's leading mineral producer ($130 million) followed by Clinton Creek ($22 million), Whitehorse Copper Mines ($19 million) and United Keno Hill Mines ($17 million). Production of coal from the Tantalus Butte Mines was used almost entirely for heating and concentrate drying at the Anvil Mine.

TABLE II

Mineral Production, Yukon Territory

Product	1972	1973	1974[1]	Cumulative totals[1] 1886 to 1974
Gold...$	234,983	2,032,502	4,130,000	274,680,855
ounces	4,079	20,865	26,000	
Silver...$	8,331,575	15,342,856	28,420,000	207,143,090
ounces	4,988,967	6,073,973	6,158,000	
Lead...$	34,392,366	38,013,324	44,010,000	227,139,267
pounds	222,921,742	235,522,452	212,609,000	
Zinc...$	45,241,287	61,167,027	68,576,000	278,353,881
pounds	237,225,560	253,321,575	183,344,000	
Cadmium...$	82,759	45,718		6,344,235
pounds	32,711	12,560	7,330	
Copper...$	890,286	14,791,665	17,605,000	64,399,984
pounds	1,748,093	23,186,245	22,600,000	
Nickel...$	3,996,762	5,209,621		9,206,383
pounds	2,814,621	3,404,981		
Platinum...$	325,573	149,458		475,031
ounces	3,625	1,314		
Asbestos...$	13,006,476	13,915,140	22,300,000	96,538,670
tons	101,888	100,734	90,000	
Coal...$				2,567,132
tons	18,435	19,915	17,027	
Totals...$	106,502,067	150,667,311	185,041,000	1,166,848,528

[1]Preliminary Figures

LODE EXPLORATION

Mineral exploration activty in Yukon Territory amounted to expenditure of $11.9 million in 1974, up from $9.2 million in 1973. Considerable exploration activity took place in the MacKenzie Mountains, following base metal discoveries near Goz Creek in the Bonnet Plume River area, which precipitated a major staking rush in 1973. There were also major drilling programs carried out on the Minto copper deposit north of Carmacks and the Grum lead-zinc deposit near Faro. Claims recorded in the Yukon, also a reflection of exploration activity, increased in 1974 to 13,734 from 9,383 in 1973 (Table III).

TABLE III

Mineral Claims Staked, Yukon Territory

Mining District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Dawson	848	1,054	669	1,168	1,504
Mayo	768	1,026	1,784	2,587	6,038
Watson Lake	1,294	1,245	2,470	2,509	1,325
Whitehorse	8,609	4,380	1,922	3,119	4,867
Totals	11,519	7,705	6,845	9,383	13,734

In the Dawson Mining District, a number of major companies did regional surveys and some detailed property examinations in the Ogilvie and southern Richardson Mountains.

The Mayo Mining District hosted the greatest share of exploration activity, much of it in the Bonnet Plume River area where base metal discoveries had been made the previous year. On the Goz Creek property of Barrier Reef Resources Limited, the principal discovery to date, a diamond drilling program amounting to 6,639 feet in 20 holes was carried out. On the Cypress Resources Limited property, seven holes were drilled totalling roughly 3,000 feet. Numerous other companies made detailed property examinations in the area and several regional exploration programs were conducted throughout the MacKenzie Mountains by major mining companies.

In the MacMillan Pass area, Amax Northwest Mining Company Limited carried out preliminary environmental baseline studies on the MacMillan Tungsten property. Amax had previously announced reserves of approximately 30 million tons of 0.9 per cent tungsten trioxide on the property.

In the Watson Lake Mining District, Canex Placer Limited continued work on the Howard's Pass lead-zinc property in the Summit Lake area and drilled ten holes totalling 4,076 feet. Several other companies did detailed work in the area including Dynasty Explorations Limited who did 1,661 feet of diamond drilling in four holes on the PAS property.

Tintina Silver Mines Limited carried out an extensive exploration program on their silver-lead-zinc property in the Ings River area, Pelly Mountains. A total of 11,899 feet were drilled on the property in 97 holes.

In the Whitehorse Mining District, United Keno Hill Mines Limited did 27,029 feet of diamond drilling and Asarco Exploration Company of Canada Limited did 36,838 feet of diamond drilling on their respective copper properties in the Minto area. The principal ore body, which straddles the boundary between the two properties is estimated to contain in excess of eight million tons of 1.8 per cent copper with minor amounts of gold and silver. Several other companies carried out detailed property examinations, including diamond drilling, in the Minto area. In addition to detailed property work, several companies carried out regional exploration programs in the general Dawson Range area.

In the Anvil Range area, Kerr Addison Mines Limited and AEX Minerals Corporation diamond-drilled 55,784 feet in 60 holes on the GRUM property near Faro and announced discovery of a major zinc-lead-silver deposit. Considerable development work is planned for this property in 1975. A number of other companies including Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation carried out detailed property exploration in the Anvil Range area in 1974.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA

During 1974, officers of the Geological Survey of Canada undertook one reconnaissance mapping program and numerous special studies in Yukon Territory.

R.B. Campbell and C.J. Dodds carried out regional mapping in the Dezadeash area as part of Operation Saint Elias. Rocks mapped were mainly Paleozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks of low metamorphic grade and a variety of plutons in the Icefield Ranges.

P.B. Read and J.W.H. Monger studied the Mush Lake Group and underlying rocks in Dezadeash, eastern Mount Saint Elias and Kluane Lake map-areas. Rocks of the Mush Lake Group, previously mapped by Kindle (1953) as Triassic and Jurassic (?) in age, are now thought to be of probable Ordovician and Devonian ages.

G.H. Eisbacher conducted reconnaissance mapping to determine the sedimentology and structure of the Upper Jurassic (?)-Lower Cretaceous Dezadeash Group. The Dezadeash Group was found to consist of roughly 11,000 feet of marine flysch. The structure of the flysch sequence has been complicated by three major deformational events.

J.G. Souther and Constantina Stanciu studied Tertiary volcanic rocks along the eastern fringe of the Saint Elias Mountains. The volcanic rocks consist of lavas and pyroclastic rocks for which the name Wrangell Lava was adopted and felsic, subvolcanic rocks to which the name Wrangell Intrusions was applied. Within the volcanic terrain, three distinct sub-provinces were recognized: the Canyon Mountain Province, the St. Clare Province and the Alsek Province. In the Alsek Province, a zone of hydrothermal alteration was outlined centred around a vent breccia. Quartz-calcite-epidote veins carrying sulphides were found in the central part of the altered zone.

D.J. Tempelman-Kluit examined parts of the Carmacks map-area in the early part of the 1974 field season. This work was aimed at the re-interpretation of the geology following recent studies in the adjacent Snag and Aishihik Lake map-areas. A brief examination was also made of the drill core at the United Keno Hill copper property near Minto. It was concluded that the copper was hydrothermally emplaced in schlieren of poorly digested Pelly Gneiss during late stages in the formation of Klotassin granodiorite from the Pelly Gneiss.

D.J. Tempelman-Kluit, G. Abbott, S. Gordey and B. Read carried out stratigraphic and structural studies in the Pelly Mountains. This work was designed to gain a better understanding of the tectonics of the Tintina Trench.

R.J. Allan initiated a study of bedrock geochemistry in the immediate vicinity of several major ore deposits including the Faro lead-zinc deposit. Samples of diamond drill core were collected and will be analyzed for a variety of major and minor elements in order to characterize geochemical patterns in the bedrock around these deposits.

D.F. Sangster made a brief study of smithsonite occurrences in the northern Cordillera and concluded that secondary lead and zinc minerals will be important in future prospecting for lead and zinc in the Mackenzie Mountains.

K.M. Dawson outlined the distribution of zinc-lead deposits in carbonate rocks of the northern Cordillera and grouped them in three separate "camps" - Godlin Lakes, Bonnet Plume River and northern Mackenzie Mountains. The deposits are similar in that they generally occur in Lower Paleozoic rocks, mainly Lower Cambrian carbonates, and consist of low-grade stratiform sphalerite-galena deposits locally remobilized and upgraded in Laramide fractures.

K.R. Dawson spent part of the summer examining barite and fluorite occurrences in the Selwyn Fold Belt. The MOOSE and TOM properties in the MacMillan Pass area were visited and are believed to be primary baritiferous sediments.

S.F. Leaming visited the King Jade property four miles west of Mile 84 on the Campbell Highway. An attempt to locate the source of the jade referred to by Kindle (1953) east of Klukshu Lake near the Haines Road was unsuccessful.

W.H. Fritz visited a number of classical Cambrian fossil localities in the North American Cordillera. Stratigraphic and fossil data were collected to establish a correlation framework based on three elements: a Lower Cambrian fossil zonation, a concept of large Cambrian sedimentary cycles and a concept of large Cambrian sedimentary belts. In the suggested framework, the observed strata have been assigned to three Lower Cambrian sedimentary cycles which have been traced from Idaho to the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

J.M. Carson, J.A. Hunter and C.P. Lewis conducted a shallow marine refraction survey in the Kay Point area of the Yukon Territory as part of a study of sediments and sedimentary processes along the Beaufort Sea Coast, jointly sponsored by the Geological Survey, the Beaufort Sea Project, and the Environmental-Social Program, Northern Pipelines. Using a "reversed" profiling procedure, the distribution and nature of sub-seabottom frozen ground were outlined and related to coastal processes such as delta formation and shoreline recession.

J.V. Matthews, Jr. studied a small assemblage of plant and animal macrofossils and pollen from a site on the Yukon coast near Alaska. The fossil data were found to be incongruent with the pollen data and the danger of relying on pollen evidence to plot the dispersal history of plants was illustrated.

D.L. Forbes initiated a study of sedimentary processes and sediments on the Babbage River delta, Yukon coast, to document river-marine interaction in an arctic context, with particular emphasis on the effects of storms and

floods. The results may help to outline hazards associated with future exploration or construction in the area.

C.P. Lewis continued investigation of sediments and sedimentary processes on the Yukon-Beaufort Sea Coast. Work in 1974 was concentrated on detailed studies in the Kay Point area with particular emphasis on the geological aspects of coastal susceptibility to potential oil spills associated with proposed exploratory offshore drilling.

J.A. Jeletzky studied a distinctive conglomerate unit in the eastern Keele Range. This unit, now named the Sharp Mountain Formation, is thought to be a shoreline facies of the Upper Aptian-Lower Albian flysch sequence of the Porcupine Plateau.

A.E.H. Pedder outlined the sequence of three Lower Devonian coral faunas from Yukon Territory. The coral faunas were correlated with previously established conodont sequences and comparisons were made with sequences in Nevada and Europe.

F.G. Young conducted stratigraphic and sedimentologic studies on Upper Devonian and younger rocks in northeastern Eagle Plain, Yukon Territory. Preliminary data on stratigraphy, lithofacies, petrography, paleontology, thickness trends and paleocurrents support the existence of the early Mesozoic Eagle Arch.

LODE MINING AND EXPLORATION

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

GALENA AND KENO HILLS AREA

UNITED KENO HILL MINES LIMITED
P.O. Box 40, Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario
M5L 1B4

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

Selected References: Boyle (1957; 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); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.9-11).

Claims: Approximately 892 claims in the Mayo district.

Location and Access:

The properties, mainly on Keno Hill and Galena Hill, are easily accessible by an all-weather road from Mayo, 32 miles to the south. Ore concentrates are trucked 277 miles to Whitehorse then transferred to the White Pass and Yukon Railway and shipped to 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. Silver-bearing galena was first discovered in 1906 on Galena Creek and from 1913 to 1919 a small tonnage of high grade silver-lead ore was mined and shipped. In July 1919, silver-lead veins were discovered by Louis Beauvette on Keno Hill and in the resulting stampede a number of important prospects were discovered. Beauvette's claims were acquired by the Yukon Gold Company which, in 1920, formed a 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 camp. In the period 1921-1941, Treadwell Yukon operated the Ladue, Sadie-Friendship, Lucky Queen, Silver King, Elsa and Calumet mines. Total production was about 44 million ounces of silver and 96 million pounds of lead from 625,000 tons of ore mined.

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. From 1947 to 1974, United Keno has produced 123,228,810 ounces of silver, 432,527,858 pounds of lead, 328,132,580 pounds of zinc and 4,157,754 pounds of cadmium from 3,459,181 tons of ore milled (United Keno Hill Mines Limited, Annual Report, 1974).

Description:

The Keno-Galena Hills area is underlain by graphitic and sericitic schist, phyllite and quartzite which have been divided into a lower schist, a central quartzite and an upper schist (Unit 1, 2, 3, Boyle, 1964). Formerly considered to be 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 southeast of the Keno-Galena Hills area and quartz-feldspar dykes are present locally.

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

The ore deposits consist of siderite-galena-sphalerite-freibergite-pyrite-chalcopyrite veins in northeast-trending faults and appear to be best developed in erratic, structurally-related dilatant zones in thick-bedded quartzite and greenstone.

Current Work and Results:

During 1974, total production was 93,232 tons of ore from seven mines in the area. The greatest production was from the Husky Mine which accounted for 43,540 tons of ore grading 52.38 ounces of silver per ton, 4.76 per cent lead and 0.60 per cent zinc. Development work at the Husky Mine consisted of 2,020.5 feet of lateral advancement, 615 feet of which was in ore. Sub-drifting, sub-crosscutting and raising in the southwest section did not encounter ore. Diamond drilling was carried out intermittently on the 375-foot level with inconclusive results. The No Cash Mine produced 15,608 tons of ore which carried 32.90 ounces of silver per ton, 3.61 per cent lead and 1.16 per cent zinc. Lateral development totalled 1,541 feet. Diamond drilling was carried out below the 225-foot level. Production from the Elsa Mine was 9,214 tons averaging 26.76 ounces of silver per ton, 3.71 per cent lead and 1.44 per cent zinc. Underground development was limited to 25 feet of cross-cutting and 352.5 feet of sub-drifting, none of which encountered any ore shoots. From the Dixie Mine, 5,296 tons of ore were produced with an average grade of 22.40 ounces of silver per ton, 3.67 per cent lead and 3.92 per cent zinc. Lateral advancement of 549 feet failed to develop any new ore. The Shamrock Mine produced 4,635 tons of ore containing 28.99 ounces of silver per ton, 7.20 per cent lead and 0.51 per cent zinc. Underground development included a 1,914 foot crosscut to the "J" Structure and 343 feet of drifting and sub-drifting. The main raise was advanced 217 feet, of which 133 feet developed ore over a width of 11.1 feet. The Townsite Mine produced 3,910 tons of ore with a content of 20.55 ounces of silver per ton, 5.06 per cent lead and 2.50 per cent zinc. Underground development was limited to 151 feet of sub-drifting. The Keno Mine accounted for 3,857 tons of ore averaging 29.23 ounces of silver per ton, 4.98 per cent lead and 2.30 per cent zinc. In addition to the production from the mines, the Calumet dump provided 7,172 tons of ore with an average grade of 4.35 ounces of silver per ton, 0.54 per cent lead and 1.10 per cent zinc.

Surface exploration in the area consisted mainly of overburden drilling, which totalled 207,770 feet in 1974 on sixteen drilling grids. No significant discoveries were made although some follow-up drilling will be required. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling were carried out on the CH claim group on Chambers Hill on the northwest side of the South McQuesten River.

The following summary of operating results for 1972, 1973 and 1974 is taken from information provided by the company:

	1974	1973	1972
Tons milled	93,232	94,819	80,646
Daily average (tons)	255.4	259.8	220.3
Mill Heads:			
Silver (oz/ton)	37.73	34.99	32.54
Lead (%)	4.22	4.04	3.96
Zinc (%)	1.15	0.92	2.66
Metal Production			
Silver (oz)	3,237,205	3,134,828	2,503,921
Lead (lb)	6,734,719	7,262,400	6,108,042
Zinc (lb)	545,357	1,345,062	3,307,178
Cadmium (lb)	7,330	17,944	46,736
Metal Sales	$17,480,540	$11,614,473	$6,120,944
Ore Reserves (tons)	105,632	84,500	65,200
Silver (oz/ton)	44.0	47.4	56.8
Lead (%)	4.9	5.8	6.4
Zinc (%)	1.2	1.5	1.5

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); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 12).

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

Location and Access:

The property is situated on the north slope of Galena Hill, nearly five miles northeast of Elsa. Access is by the Elsa-Keno road.

History:

The FORMO property was formerly owned by Yukeno Mines Limited. In 1961, the property was leased by A.A. Smith of Mayo, who hand-cobbed 14.8 tons of ore grading 144.6 ounces of silver per ton, 57.0 per cent lead and 10.3 per cent zinc in the winter of 1961-62 (Green, 1963,p.10). Late in 1962, the FORMO property was acquired by Rio Plata Silver Mines Limited, who carried out a program of ground magnetics,soil sampling and bulldozer trenching in 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by graphitic, quartz-sericite schist 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 main showing on the property is a silver-lead-zinc vein in a fault zone 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.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Rio Plata carried out a ground electromagnetic survey, bulldozer trenching and drilled 8 diamond drill holes totalling roughly 900 feet. The drilling outlined an extension of the FORMO vein on the south side of a cross-fault.

SNOWDRIFT
United Keno Hill Mines Limited — 105 M 13
Elsa, Yukon Territory — (63°53'N, 135°40'W)

References: Boyle (1965); Findlay (1969a, p.26).

Claims: SNOWDRIFT 1-11

Location and Access:

The property is situated on the west end of Galena Hill, roughly seven miles west of Elsa. Access is via the South McQuesten Road.

History:

The property was previously staked as the ALBERTA and YUKON groups which were investigated by Fort George Mining and Exploration Company Limited in 1967 and later by Silver Spring Mines Limited. These claims lapsed and were restaked as the SNOWDRIFT claims in March 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by sericite and graphite schist and thin-bedded quartzite of the Upper Schist Formation. These rocks strike east to northeast and dip to the south 24° to 55°. To the northeast, quartzite float is present suggesting the Upper Schist Formation is underlain by the Central Quartzite Formation. No mineral occurrences have been noted on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling in 1974 outlined a number of coincident, low-order lead and zinc anomalies.

Chambers Hill

CH
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
Elsa, Yukon Territory

Silver, Lead, Zinc
105 M 13, 106 D 4
(64°00'N, 135°35'W)

References: Green and Godwin (1963, p.9; 1964, p.13); Green (1965, pp.19-20; 1965, p.19); Findlay (1967, pp.24-25); Boyle (1965).

Claims: CH 1-224

Location and Access:

The CH claims are situated on Chambers Hill, approximately six miles northwest of Elsa. Access to the property in 1974 was mainly by helicopter.

History:

Showings on Chambers Hill have apparently been known since the 1930's but were not staked until 1961, when the Shanghai and U.R. properties were staked. During the following six years considerable work was carried out including extensive underground development and diamond drilling on several vein zones. Most of the Shanghai and all of the U.R. claims lapsed by 1969 and little work has been done in the area since then. The CH claims were staked in February and March 1974.

Description:

The CH claims were staked to cover the favourable Central Quartzite Formation which is thought to represent the north limb of an anticline with a south-west trending axis paralleling the South McQuesten River Valley. Units mapped on the property include thick- and thin-bedded quartzites, graphitic quartzite, graphitic schist and quartz-sericite schist, with minor limestone lenses. Intruding these rocks are two small stocks of Cretaceous granodiorite, local, sill-like bodies of quartz-feldspar porphyry and more widespread lens-like bodies of greenstone, and several small, discontinuous sills of biotite lamprophyre.

Structural lineations determined from drainage patterns and air photos trend northeast, northwest and north. Some of these lineations appear to be associated with faulting.

Numerous occurrences of pyrite, siderite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite are present, in addition to a number of galena and sphalerite showings.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, United Keno carried out a program of geological mapping, stream and soil geochemical surveys and bulldozer trenching. The geochemical surveys outlined a number of low-order silver-lead-zinc anomalies, but only a few high-order anomalies. The bulldozer trenching uncovered some silver-lead-zinc occurrences, but assays of the mineralization were generally low.

DAVIDSON RANGE AREA

Rambler Hill

RAMBLER HILL PROPERTY
Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Limited
1600 - 639 5th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 0M9
and
Silver Spring Mines Limited
204 - 2061 Beach Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia
V2G 1Z3

Silver, Lead, Zinc
106 D 3
(64°05'N, 135°14'W)

References: Cockfield (1922, p.5); Green (1971,1972); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.14-15).

Claims: DOG 21-24; ZAP 1-32; MOSHE 1-12,15,16,19-22; PAUL 1-6; DEN 1-8

Location and Access:

The property is situated on Rambler Hill in the Davidson Range approximately 38 miles north-northeast of Mayo. Access is by a five-mile tote road which leaves the McQuesten Lake Road at a point 12.2 miles from the Mayo-Keno City Road.

History:

The claims cover the Lucknow showing which was originally discovered and explored by trenching in the early 1920's. Since then, there appears to have been little work on the property until the present time. Since 1971, most of the claims in the Rambler Hill area have been owned by Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Limited and Silver Spring Mines Limited. The MOSHE claims were staked in 1974 to cover some open ground. Geological mapping and soil sampling plus some bulldozer trenching were carried out on the property in 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by the Jurassic Lower Schist Formation (Unit 7, Green, 1971) which includes greenstone sills of Cretaceous age (Unit 9, op.cit). On the east end of the claim group, the Lower Schist Formation is overlain by Lower Cretaceous Keno Hill Quartzite (Unit 8, op.cit.).

The Lucknow showing consists of vein mineralization along a north-south fault cutting Lower Schist Formation and greenstone sills. The vein is up to six feet across and dips 65° to 75° to the east. Vein material consists mainly of siderite with disseminated galena which has been exposed in trenches for eleven hundred feet along strike.

Current Work and Results:

Detailed geological mapping and soil sampling were carried out on the Lucknow showing in 1974. Grab samples from one of the trenches on the showing assayed as follows:

	Ag (oz./ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1.	4.62	14.07	0.02
2.	0.15	0.18	0.02
3.	0.15	0.03	0.01

The soil sampling outlined a roughly north-south trending silver anomaly east of the Lucknow zone. The Lucknow zone itself does not appear to have a strong geochemical expression in silver, lead, zinc or manganese.

Mount Cameron

PAUL GROUP
Bullion Mountain Mining Limited
7049 Curragh Avenue
Burnaby 1, British Columbia

Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper
106 D 3
(64°05'N, 135°00'W)

References: Cockfield (1920, p.5; 1922, pp.1-6); Green (1971, pp.63-64; 1972, p.132).

Claims: PAUL 1-8

Location and Access:

The property is situated on a plateau to the northeast of Mount Cameron and is roughly 43 miles northeast of Mayo, from which it can be reached by helicopter. In 1974, equipment and supplies were hauled to the property via a bulldozer trail which leaves the McQuesten Lake Road and passes through the Bullion Mountain Mining CLARK property south of Clark Lakes.

History:

The property was first explored in the late 1910's by a 30-foot adit and a 12-foot crosscut plus a number of surface trenches (Cockfield;1920, p.5; 1922, pp.1-6). Since then, there has apparently been very little work on the property. The property, currently owned by Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited, was optioned to Bullion Mountain Mining Limited in 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain to the northeast by Precambrian and/or Cambrian sediments, mainly quartzite and phyllite but including minor limestone (Unit 3, Green, 1971). To the southwest, these sediments are overlain by slate and phyllite of Jurassic age (Unit 7, op.cit.).

The silver-lead-zinc-copper showings occur along a fault trending 030° which cuts and displaces a limestone band within Precambrian and/or Cambrian sediments. The fault has a surface expression of at least 1200 feet and is up to 50 feet wide. Vein material consists of siderite with galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and quartz crystals. Scattered ore minerals were noted along the entire length of the fault workings (about 950 feet) but the heaviest distribution appeared to be along the 400 feet where both walls of the fault were in limestone. A grab sample of high-grade material taken from the dump by Green (1971) assayed 0.005 ounces per ton gold, 40.48 ounces per ton silver, 40.9 per cent lead, 10.75 per cent zinc, 0.28 per cent copper and 0.09 per cent antimony.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Bullion Mountain Mining Limited carried out a program of geological mapping, trenching and 1,171 feet of diamond drilling in 7 holes. Six of the holes were drilled along a 650-foot strike length of the fault and gave the following results:

Hole	Length of intersection (feet)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb+Zn (%)
74-1	23	1.12	7.43
74-2	46	0.29	8.49
74-3	37	3.5	8.1
74-4	44	1.06	20.97
74-5	20	8.38	32.28
74-6	3	0.12	8.76

Hole 74-7 apparently failed to intersect mineralization and no assays are reported.

HESS MOUNTAINS AREA

Rogue River

PLATA
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Silver, Lead, Zinc
105 N 9, 105 O 12
(63°35'N, 132°02'W)

References: Blusson and Tempelman-Kluit (1970, pp.29-32); Blusson (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.17-19).

Claims: PLATA 1-232, 241-258, 267-288; INCA 1-44

Location and Access:

The claim groups are situated in the Bostock Range of the Hess Mountains roughly halfway between the Rogue and Hess Rivers. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing aircraft from Ross River, 108 miles to the south, to an airstrip six miles south of the property. The property was then reached by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in August and September 1972 and July 1974. The property was first examined late in 1972 by a program of hand trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveys and diamond drilling. Work in 1973 consisted mainly of bulldozer trenching.

Description:

The property is underlain by interbedded shale and chert of Mississippian age unconformably overlying or in fault contact with Proterozoic maroon and green slate with quartzite and limestone lenses. A quartz porphyry dyke trending east-west is the only intrusive on the property. The sediments strike west to west-northwest and are isoclinally folded and displaced by bedding plane thrusts. They are also cut by a set of conjugate faults trending roughly northeast and northwest. Vein mineralization consists of gold and silver in a central quartz vein in a major thrust zone and high

grade argentiferous galena associated with siderite gangue in the northeast- and northwest-trending faults. The latter are considered by Dynasty to have the greatest potential. In all, 42 separate showings have been discovered to date.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, a number of important silver-lead occurrences were investigated by bulldozer trenching. Zone 2 on the PLATA claims consists of foliated galena with minor tetrahedrite and siderite gangue within a northeast-trending shear zone dipping 55° - 70° to the west. A 180-foot section along this zone grades 35 per cent lead and 84 ounces per ton silver over mineable widths.

Zone 6 on the PLATA group contains jarosite, anglesite and siderite fault gouge with galena blocks in highly sheared black shale and chert. Grade of the galena blocks averages 80 per cent lead and 235 ounces of silver per ton. The bedrock source of this high-grade float has not yet been discovered.

Another fault structure outlined a 70-foot length of yellow jarosite-siderite-anglesite fault gouge with minor galena with average thickness of two feet grading .17 ounces per ton gold, 70 ounces per ton silver and 15 per cent lead.

On the INCA claims, zone 7 contains massive galena with minor tetrahedrite in a northwest-striking fault zone up to 35 feet wide and dipping 60° to 80° to the northeast. Grades over a 70-foot long section on the zone average 27.5 per cent lead and 70 ounces of silver per ton.

Zone 12 on the INCA claims is a lens of massive galena with minor tetrahedrite, one to three feet thick, in a northeast-striking fault zone that dips 60° northwest. This zone has been traced for 130 feet along strike over which the grades over a five foot mining width are roughly 30 per cent lead and 47 ounces of silver per ton.

Geochemical soil sampling was also carried out on the PLATA and INCA claims in 1974. The samples were analyzed for silver and lead. Silver-lead anomalies were found to coincide very closely with known areas of near-surface mineralization and at least two additional zones of potential interest were outlined on the PLATA claims.

For 1975, the company has recommended a program of diamond drilling to test the possible tonnage potential of zones 2 and 6 on the PLATA Group, and 7 and 12 on the INCA Group.

North Stewart River

ECON
Noranda Exploration Company Limited
P.O. Box 2380
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
106 B 6
(64°20'N, 131°13'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: ECON 1-36

Location and Access:

The property straddles the headwaters of the North Stewart River, 22 miles east of Bonnet Plume Lake. Access to Bonnet Plume Lake is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo, 125 miles to the southwest. From the lake the property is reached by helicopter.

History:

The ECON claims were staked by the company in July and August 1973 to cover lead-zinc mineralization found during regional exploration of the Bonnet Plume River area.

Description:

Lead-zinc mineralization on the property occurs within a series of ferro-calcite veins which are controlled by and emplaced along east-west fractures related to a regional northwest-striking fault system. The host rocks are carbonates developed locally at the top of the Lower Cambrian Sekwi Formation. These are overlain unconformably by shales of the Ordovician to Devonian Road River Formation.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 program consisted of detailed geological mapping, prospecting, and trenching of selected showings. No significant mineralization was found beyond that discovered during 1973. The trenching program was inconclusive since it was impossible to expose vein material below the zone of weathering. Company geologists recommended that further work should include a diamond drilling program to obtain fresh material below the zone of weathering and to test the depth extension of the mineralized veins.

MACMILLAN PASS AREA

MACMILLAN TUNGSTEN
AMAX Northwest Mining Company Limited
601 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3L6

Tungsten
105 O 8, 105 P 5
(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); Craig and Milner (1975); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.19-21).

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

Location and Access:

The claims straddle the Yukon-Northwest Territories boundary seven miles northwest of MacMillan Pass. A seven-mile access road connects with the Canol Road, the latter open for vehicular traffic during the summer months only.

History:

The property was discovered and staked in 1962 by Southwest Potash Corporation, a subsidiary of AMAX Incorporated. Surface exploration was carried out in 1963, 1964 and 1967 and roughly 35,000 feet of diamond drilling carried out in 1968, 1971 and 1972. Early in 1973, AMAX announced reserves of 30 million tons of 0.9 per cent tungsten trioxide (Northern Miner, February 8 1973). During the summer of 1973 the company carried out underground development and over 5,000 feet of drilling on the 6,200-foot level. In addition, bulk samples of the ore were sent out for metallurgical and milling tests.

Description:

Tungsten occurs as scheelite in pyroxene skarn developed in Lower Paleozoic limy sediments adjacent to a Cretaceous quartz monzonite stock. The scheelite is disseminated in four horizons constituting two zones termed the Upper and Lower Zones. These zones are conformable to bedding, striking westerly and dipping 10° to 30° to the south.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1974 involved preliminary environmental studies in the area. A preliminary engineering feasibility study was reported to be in progress.

KEN
Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited
80 Niobe Street
North Vancouver, British Columbia

Tungsten
105 O 8
(63°15'N, 130°05'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: KEN 1-30

Location and Access:

The KEN claims are located roughly four miles northwest of MacMillan Pass on the Yukon-N.W.T. border. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from the Canol Road, which provides easy access to MacMillan Pass during the summer months.

History:

The KEN 1-30 claims were staked in May 1973 and subsequently acquired by Tyee Lake Resources Limited and Titan-Polaris Mines Limited, who conducted geological mapping and soil and silt sampling in 1973. Several skarn zones were outlined and some associated scheelite was noted. In 1974, the property was under option to Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain by black to grey argillite, limestone and impure limestone which strike 075° and dip to the south, varying from gentle to nearly vertical. Three separate skarn zones have been recognized. One of these is a dark-coloured skarn composed mainly of pyroxene with minor garnet, quartz and calcite; the other two are light-coloured skarns which contain tremolite. Scheelite has been observed in gravels from creeks in the vicinity of the skarn zones.

Current Work and Results:

A combined Turair electromagnetic and magnetic survey conducted in 1974 outlined a number of coincident electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies.

MOOSE
Nuspar Resources Limited
3165 Dunbar Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Barite
105 O 1
(63°04'N, 130°12'W)

References: Blusson (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 22).

Claims: MOOSE 1-4

Location and Access:

The property is situated roughly one-quarter mile northwest of the Canol Road at a point 12 miles southwest of MacMillan Pass. Ready access is provided by the Canol Road which is open during the summer months.

History:

The claims were originally staked in June 1972 as the BARITE claims. These claims lapsed and were restaked in August 1973 at which time some hand trenching was carried out.

Description:

The property is underlain by Devonian-Mississippian black shale and argillite with minor chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate which have been folded along northwest-trending axes. Two zones of bedded barite are presently known, one up to 100 feet wide and 750 feet long and the second up to 100 feet wide and 600 feet long. The second zone lies en echelon to and about 300 feet northwest of the first zone. No sulphides have been noted associated with the barite.

Current Work and Results:

Nuspar completed roughly 1,400 feet of bulldozer trenching in 1974 on the barite zones. These zones, which are moderately to steeply dipping, are estimated by Nuspar to contain roughly three million tons of material uniformly grading 84 per cent barium sulphate and 12 to 14 per cent silica (Yukon News, December 12 1974). Drilling-mud grade barite requires a minimum of 92 per cent barium sulphate. Preliminary milling tests on large barite samples from bulldozer trenches demonstrate that crude ore can be efficiently upgraded by the use of low-cost wet concentrating tables to produce a product grading over 94 per cent barium sulphate with a specific gravity of 4.25 or greater. Nuspar is planning to conduct a drilling program on the property in 1975.

SLATE
Regency Resources Limited
534 - 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

105 O 8
(63°16'N, 130°17'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 21).

Claims: SLATE 35-38, 57

Location and Access:

The claims belong to a group of 64 claims located immediately west of the Amax tungsten property and ten miles south of Keele Peak. Access is by helicopter from an airstrip about six miles south of the property on the Canol Road, or from Ross River 110 miles to the southwest.

History:

The claims were staked in May 1973. A preliminary magnetometer survey in November 1973 revealed a north-trending series of magnetic "low" areas through the centre of the property.

Description:

The property is underlain by several lithologic units ranging from Precambrian phyllite and mica schist to late Paleozoic shale and slate. On the Amax property to the east, the Road River shale is the host rock for the scheelite in areas where the shale has been intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite and monzonite.

Current Work and Results:

During 1974, an electromagnetic survey and a magnetometer survey were carried out over a selected area of the north-trending magnetic "low"

discovered the previous year. No significant anomalies were discovered by these surveys.

BONNET PLUME RIVER AREA

Goz Creek

Goz Creek Property
Barrier Reef Resources Limited
1418 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2P8

Zinc, Lead
106 C 7, 8
(64°25'N, 132°30'W)

References: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.23-24); Blusson (1974a).

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

Location and Access:

The property straddles Goz Creek just above its confluence with Duo Creek. Mayo lies 118 miles to the southwest. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Goz Lake or Rackla Lake, and thence by helicopter to the property.

History:

The original block of 192 claims was staked in June and July 1973, to cover widespread zinc-lead mineralization discovered during the course of a regional geological and geochemical reconnaissance program. The discovery resulted in a staking rush in the area which lasted through the following winter and on into the spring. Initial work on the Barrier Reef property consisted of detailed geological mapping and prospecting, measurement of stratigraphic sections and surface rock sampling.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of carbonates and clastics believed to be a facies equivalent of the Sekwi Formation of Lower Cambrian age. At the base of the section is a recessive phyllitic shale. This is overlain conformably by a resistant, grey, thin- to thick-bedded, calcareous dolomite, locally vuggy and pisolitic. Total thickness of this unit is about 1,150 feet. A disconformity separates it from an overlying very thin-bedded, dolomitic quartz sandstone about 150 feet thick. The sandstone is overlain by a thick-bedded to massive, fine to microcrystalline calcareous dolomite. Porous vuggy beds with local breccias and pisolitic textures are common. Total thickness of this unit is about 1,000 feet, although the upper part has been removed by erosion in the vicinity of Goz Creek. At the top of the exposed section is a very thin-bedded, silty shale and sandstone unit about 1,000 feet thick.

Regional deformation has resulted in a structural style characterized by west-northwest trending fold axes and faults. Two prominent westerly trending faults cut across the property, one across its northern edge and one about a mile farther south. Between these faults the upper dolomite unit is exposed in outcrop for about 5 1/2 miles in an east-west direction. Extensive showings of zinc and lead sulphides occur along this outcrop over a stratigraphic interval of about 400 feet.

The mineralization is mostly greenish-yellow and red crystalline sphalerite with minor amounts of galena. Secondary smithsonite, cerussite and hydrozincite are common. Minor boulangerite occurs with sphalerite at several locations. Trace amounts of pyrite and marcasite are present, and secondary limonite is widespread. Several modes of mineralization are recognized: matrix in silicified breccia beds, vug fillings, fracture fillings and disseminations in coarse crystalline dolomite.

The showings are visualized as irregular stratabound bodies of high-grade disseminated sphalerite, and as breccia with sphalerite matrix. These are surrounded by areas of lower grade sphalerite vug and fracture filling.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 field program included more detailed mapping to determine the areal extent of the mineralized zones. This was followed by diamond drilling of the most important showing to determine the thickness and the depth of oxidation of the mineralized zones. A total of 6,639 feet was drilled in 20 holes. Most of the holes encountered good mineralized sections. Assay results were as high as 32 per cent sulphide zinc in one hole over an intersection of 98 feet (not necessarily true stratigraphic thickness). The drilling outlined roughly one and one half million tons of ten per cent sulphide zinc and three per cent oxide and carbonate zinc in dolomite beds dipping 5° to 10° to the south. The deposit is described by Barrier as "an elongated steep-walled collapse breccia mass about 100 feet wide having strataform 'wings' with an average thickness of about 20 feet surrounded by an irregular zone of disseminated zinc minerals" (Northern Miner, January 30 1975).

In 1975, the company plans to use two diamond drills on the property to determine tonnage potential in the main mineralized areas and to prospect other parts of the property.

BID
Sicintine Mines Limited
1425 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2G8

Zinc
106 C 7, 8
(64°27'N, 132°30'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: BID 7-14, 25-32, 43-50, 57-64, and fractional claims 55 and 56

Location and Access:

The property covers a ridge on the west side of Goz Creek and immediately north of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. Access is by helicopter from Mayo, 118 miles to the southwest, or by float plane to Goz Lake and thence by helicopter to the property.

History:

The BID 7 to 14, 25 to 32, and 43 to 50 claims were staked in August 1973, to cover ground on the north side of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. The remaining ten claims were staked in September 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain by sediments that dip gently to the south and

are believed to be facies equivalents of the Sekwi Formation of Lower Cambrian age. In ascending order they include: brown to grey, recessive phyllitic shale; resistant, thin-to thick-bedded, medium to microcrystalline calcareous dolomite; arenaceous dolomite and dolomitic sandstone; and massive, fine to coarse-crystalline dolomite.

The upper dolomite unit is the primary host for the lead and zinc mineral occurrences on the Barrier Reef property to the south. The upper part of this unit has been removed from the BID claims by erosion; however, the lower part contains some smithsonite and hydrozincite with quartz as fracture fillings in a gossan zone. Analyses of representative rock chip samples show that the best section contains 2.68 per cent total zinc.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974 a consultant did geological mapping, prospecting and a geochemical soil survey on the property. The small showing described above was the only one found on the claim group. The soil survey outlined a broad zinc anomaly down-slope from the showing.

NAD
Sicintine Mines Limited
1425 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2G8

106 C 8
(64°24'N, 132°29'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: NAD 41-62

Location and Access:

The claims are located on Duo Creek, immediately south of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property and two miles east of the junction of Goz and Duo Creeks. Access in 1974 was by float plane from Mayo to Porter Puddle, the local name of a small lake about about eight miles west of the property, and then by helicopter to the property.

History:

The NAD 41-62 claims were staked in August 1973, shortly after the discovery of zinc-lead showings on the Barrier Reef property about two miles to the north.

Description:

The property is underlain by a thick section of Lower Cambrian brown and grey, laminated phyllitic shale and phyllite. These recessive rocks form negative topographical features such as the valley of Duo Creek in which the property is located. The overlying carbonates which host the lead and zinc mineralization on the Barrier Reef property have been removed by erosion from the NAD claims.

Current Work and Results:

No sulphide minerals were found during prospecting of the sparse outcrops in Duo Creek valley. A geochemical soil survey did not outline any significant lead or zinc anomalies. No additional work was recommended.

RYE, BID
Action Resources Limited
1425 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2G8

Zinc
106 C 8
(64°27'N, 132°27'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: BID 15-18, 33-36, 51-54; RYE 9-14, 23-26, 35-40, 45-48; RYE 49-51 Fr.

Location and Access:

The claims straddle Goz Creek and are adjacent to the Barrier Reef Resources property to the southwest. The claim group is accessible by helicopter from Mayo or by float plane to Goz Lake and then by helicopter the remaining seven miles to the property.

History:

The 32 full-sized mineral claims of the group were staked in the summer of 1973 during the staking rush which followed Barrier Reef's zinc-lead discovery on the adjoining property to the southwest. An additional three fractional RYE claims were staked on September 10 1974.

Description:

The area is underlain by a sequence of Lower Cambrian sedimentary rocks of the Sekwi Formation. These include in ascending order: phyllitic shale; medium to microcrystalline calcareous dolomite; arenaceous dolomite and dolomitic quartz sandstone; microcrystalline to coarse crystalline, locally vuggy and brecciated dolomite; and thin-bedded to laminated silty shale and sandstone.

The structural style in the area is characterized by west-northwest trending fold axes and faults. A prominent northwest-trending reverse fault bisects the property and can be followed for at least ten miles.

The uppermost dolomite unit mentioned above is considered the primary host for the mineralization on the Barrier Reef property. However, this unit and the overlying shale and sandstone have been removed by erosion from the RYE-BID claim group. The lower calcareous dolomite was the only unit in which minor zinc mineralization was observed on the property.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 field program consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and soil geochemistry. The soil survey was successful in outlining a broad zinc anomaly which appears to be related to an area of secondary zinc mineralization in the calcareous dolomite unit.

Recommendations by a consultant for further work included more detailed geological mapping, and a rock chip sampling and trenching program in order to fully evaluate the mineralized zone.

RYE
Claymore Resources Limited
1830 - 505 Burrard Street
P.O. Box 49057, Bentall Centre #1
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7X 1G1

106 C 8
(64°27'N, 132°24'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: RYE 1-8, 15-22, 27-34, 41-44

Location and Access:

The claims are located on the east side of Goz Creek, adjacent to the Barrier Reef Resources property to the south and west. The property is accessible by helicopter from Mayo or by float plane to Goz Lake and then by helicopter the remaining seven miles to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in the summer of 1973 during the staking rush which followed Barrier Reef's lead-zinc discovery on the adjoining property to the southwest.

Description:

The area is underlain by a sequence of folded and faulted Lower Cambrian sedimentary rocks of the Sekwi Formation. These include in ascending order: phyllitic shale; medium to microcrystalline calcareous dolomite; arenaceous dolomite and dolomitic quartz sandstone; microcrystalline to coarse-crystalline, locally vuggy and brecciated dolomite; and thin-bedded to laminated silty shale and sandstone.

The structural style is characterized by west-northwest trending fold axes and faults. A prominent northwest-trending reverse fault crosses the southern part of the property and can be followed for at least ten miles. Bedding planes dip moderately to the south.

The uppermost dolomite unit mentioned above is considered the primary host for the mineralization on the Barrier Reef property. However, this unit and the overlying shale and sandstone unit have been removed by erosion from the RYE property. The lower two dolomite units have some potential as host rocks, but these two members are barren on the RYE property.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 field program consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and soil geochemistry. No mineralization was found. The geochemical survey failed to outline any significant anomalies. No additional work was recommended.

BID, ACE
Gentry Oil and Gas Limited
534 - 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc
106 C 7, 8
(64°27'N, 132°31'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: BID 1-6, 19-24, 37-42; ACE 33, 34

Location and Access:

The property is located about 120 miles northeast of Mayo, on the west side of Goz Creek and just north of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. Access during 1974 was by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Goz Lake, seven miles northeast of the claims, and thence by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1973, to cover open ground to the north of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property.

Description:

Most of the property is underlain by southerly dipping, buff-weathering, grey dolomite of the Lower Cambrian Backbone Ranges Formation. The northern part of the property is underlain by a shale and siltstone unit of probable Hadrynian age. The contact between this unit and the overlying dolomite is apparently unconformable.

Minor amounts of zinc oxide are present in quartz veins and in a siliceous breccia zone within a fractured member of the dolomite unit.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the claims in 1974 consisted of prospecting and geological mapping. No sphalerite is associated with the zinc oxide showings which are apparently below economic grade.

ACE
Chatex Industries Limited
1425 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2G8

Zinc
106 C 7
(64°27'N, 132°34'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: ACE 1-32, 35-48

Location and Access:

The claims are located about one mile north of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. Access is by helicopter from Mayo or by fixed wing aircraft to Goz Lake and thence by helicopter the remaining eight miles to the property.

History:

The claims were recorded in October 1973, during the staking rush which followed Barrier Reef's zinc-lead discovery at Goz Creek.

Description:

The property is underlain by clastics and carbonates which are assigned to the Lower Cambrian Sekwi Formation. At the base of the section is a phyllitic shale unit with minor interbeds of dolomite and limestone. This is overlain conformably by a resistant, thin- to thick-bedded, medium- to microcrystalline calcareous dolomite which is exposed in outcrop over most of the property. Above this unit is a sequence of arenaceous dolomite and dolomitic quartz sandstone. The local stratigraphy also includes an upper, massive, fine- to coarse-crystalline dolomite and a very thin-bedded silty shale and sandstone, but these units have been removed by erosion from the ACE claim group.

The upper dolomite is the primary host unit for the mineralization on the Barrier Reef property, where sphalerite and galena occur as breccia matrix, vug fillings and disseminations. Mineralization on the ACE group is restricted to the upper part of the lower calcareous dolomite unit. Smithsonite and hydrozincite, thought to be secondary weathering products after sphalerite, occur with quartz as fracture fillings in one 50 foot by 30 foot gossanous area.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 field program consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and a geochemical soil survey. A representative rock chip sample taken from the main showing assayed 9.88 per cent total zinc. The soil survey outlined a strong, widespread zinc anomaly in the area of the showing. A consultant recommended a program of additional detailed prospecting and rock sampling to evaluate the property.

TOM
Harman Management Limited
821 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
106 C 7
(64°29'N, 132°40'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: TOM 13-16, 29-32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44-64

Location and Access:

The property is two miles east of Harrison Creek in the Bonnet Plume Range, 115 miles northeast of Mayo and ten miles west-southwest of Goz Lake. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Goz Lake, and from there to the property by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1973 to cover favourable ground about five miles northwest of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian sedimentary rocks with a moderate southeasterly dip. Shale and siltstone of the Hadrynian Sheepbed Formation are overlain to the southeast by dolomite, quartzite and shale of Lower Cambrian age. Vein quartz commonly occurs as fracture and vug fillings in the dolomite. Rarely, disseminated lead and zinc sulphides are associated with the quartz.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the property in 1974 consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical silt and soil sampling. A zinc geochemical anomaly was outlined on a ridge on the northeast part of the property. This anomaly appears to be related to a known showing of sphalerite in a vuggy dolomite unit.

ANN, GAL, GIN, GOZ, PAL, ZOG
Conwest Exploration Company Limited
Tenth Floor, 85 Richmond Street West
Toronto, Ontario.
M5H 2G1

Zinc, Lead
106 C 7
(64°25'N, 132°40'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: ANN 1-64; GAL 1-50; GIN 1-70; GOZ 9-80; PAL 1-51, PAL 52 -58Fr.,PAL 59-60, PAL 61 -67Fr.; ZOG 1-8. Total 331 full-sized and fractional claims.

Location and Access:

The property is on the north side of Goz Creek about three miles upstream from its confluence with the Bonnet Plume River. Access is by float plane from Mayo to a small lake locally known as Porter Puddle, and then by helicopter the remaining four miles to the property.

History:

Three hundred and one of the claims were staked in the summer of 1973, after Barrier Reef Resources Limited announced the discovery of lead-zinc mineral showings on Goz Creek. The remaining 30 fractional and full-sized claims were staked during the 1974 field season.

Description:

The property is underlain by Lower Cambrian sedimentary rocks. Relatively flat-lying carbonates and shale in the northern two-thirds of the property appear to be thrust southward against steep, northerly dipping shale, phyllite and carbonates. A major, west-trending fault is the boundary between the two structural zones.

Starting from the base, the stratigraphic sequence in the area is as follows: phyllite; intraclastic and microcrystalline limestone; slightly phyllitic shale with interbedded micrite and sandstone; thin-to thick-bedded, fine to microcrystalline dolomite; shale with interbedded sandstone and limestone; thick-to thin-bedded, medium to microcrystalline, pisolitic dolomite; cross-bedded quartz sandstone and quartzite; and thick-bedded, medium to microcrystalline dolomite.

On the property, the uppermost dolomite unit, primary host for the sphalerite and galena showings on the Barrier Reef property, appears to be barren of economic minerals. The pisolitic dolomite unit, which covers most of the northern structural zone on the property, has minor occurrences of sphalerite and secondary zinc minerals in breccia zones, fractures and vug fillings. Galena also occurs in narrow fractures.

The third dolomite unit, present in the southern structural zone, contains zinc oxides and carbonate on weathered surfaces of small breccia zones. Outcrops of the same unit in Harrison Creek to the west of the property contain sphalerite and galena with pyrite as breccia matrix.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, stream sediment geochemistry and soil geochemistry. Stream sediment anomalies discovered in the northern part of the property were explained by the small occurrences of lead and zinc minerals in the pisolitic dolomite unit. Stream sediment and soil anomalies in the southwest part of the property were found to overlie the lower dolomite unit.

YK
Tournigan Mining Explorations Limited
709 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc
106 C 7
(64°24'N, 132°40'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: YK 1-40

Location and Access:

The property is located on Goz Creek, about four miles upstream from its confluence with the Bonnet Plume River. Access is by float plane from Mayo to a small lake locally known as Porter Puddle, and from there to the property by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1973, following the discovery by Barrier Reef Resources Limited of zinc-lead mineralization in the area. Subsequently they were acquired by Tournigan Mining Explorations Limited.

Description:

The area is underlain by Lower Cambrian sediments which can be divided into five mappable units. At the base of the section is a greenish-grey, laminated phyllite with lenses of black, medium-crystalline limestone. This is overlain by a thin-bedded, orange-weathering, pale greenish-grey, microcrystalline limestone. The upper beds of this unit consist of an intraformational breccia. The limestone is overlain by a medium to dark grey, phyllitic shale unit. This is covered by a thin-bedded, dark grey, fine-crystalline dolomite with small breccia zones caused by disrupted bedding. To the west of the property a sequence of shale overlies the dolomite, but this shale unit has been removed by erosion from the YK claims.

Outcrop is restricted to the stream-bed of Goz Creek and the ridges of low lying hills. The bedding dips steeply to the north-northwest. The

property appears to be on the north limb of a regional anticline which plunges moderately to the west. Two major faults, both of which strike approximately 130°, cut across the claim block.

A small outcrop of dolomite near Goz Creek contains pyrite as a matrix in small breccia zones which occur along disrupted beds of this unit. Traces of sphalerite are associated with the pyrite matrix. The dolomite is believed correlative with a lead-zinc bearing horizon at Harrison Creek, four miles to the west. Its stratigraphic relationship to the mineralized units of Barrier Reef's property to the east is uncertain since a major fault lies between the Barrier Reef property and the YK claims.

Current Work and Results:

During 1974 detailed geological mapping was carried out on the YK claims. A reconnaissance geochemical soil survey was also done on the property. The small outcrop described above was the only showing found on the property. A shallow trench was blasted across 20 feet of this outcrop, exposing more mineralized dolomite. The soil survey outlined one small zinc-lead anomaly in the northwestern part of the property near Goz Creek. Anomalous zinc samples were also scattered along Goz Creek. Since the anomalous samples were found on overflow channels of Goz Creek, they may be the result of mineralized float from upstream. The mineralized dolomite outcrop does not correlate with any of the creek anomalies, although an accurate geochemical response to the mineralization may be masked by the alluvium and the glacial till.

A consultant recommended that an I.P. survey be carried out on the northern part of the claim group to test for the existence of sulphide bodies in the dolomite unit.

FUN
Yukon Revenue Mines Limited
c/o Cominco Limited
2200 - 200 Granville Square
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 7
(64°23'N, 132°46'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: FUN 1-4

Location and Access:

The property is on the north side of the Bonnet Plume River, near the mouth of Goz Creek and about 110 miles northeast of Mayo.

History:

The claims were recorded in September 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by slate, siltstone, sandstone, conglomerate and dolomite of Hadrynian age.

Current Work and Results:

Coast Copper Company Limited , a 95% owned subsidiary of Cominco, did geological mapping and soil geochemistry on the claims in 1974. One geochemical anomaly was outlined by the work.

DU
Harman Management Limited
821 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Box 4509
Whitehorse, Yukon

106 C 7
(64°24'N, 132°34'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: DU 1-40

Location and Access:

The property is on the south side of Goz Creek, adjacent to the south boundary of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to a small lake locally known as Porter Puddle, and from there by helicopter the remaining six miles to the property.

History:

The claims were recorded in August 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by interbedded shale, limestone, dolomite and minor sandstone of Hadrynian age. The beds strike easterly and dip to the south.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical sampling of stream sediments. Lead and zinc content of the stream sediments was not found to be anomalous.

AXE, NEST
Arctic Red Joint Venture
c/o Welcome North Mines Limited
8 - 1161 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2X7

Zinc, Lead
106 C 9, 10
(64°34'N, 132°32'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: AXE 1-40; NEST 1-6

Location and Access:

The property is located on an upper tributary of the Snake River, about ten miles north of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. Access is by helicopter from Mayo, 120 miles to the southwest.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1974 to cover favorable carbonate strata in an area of known lead and zinc occurrences.

Description:

The property straddles the valley of a tributary of the Snake River, with elevations ranging from 4,000 feet in the valley floor to 5,500 feet on the highest slopes. Lower elevations on the property are underlain by gently undulating, flat-lying, light grey, bedded dolomite of Ordovician to Devonian age. Above the 5,000 foot level, the property is underlain by recessive, grey to black shale of the Devono-Mississippian Besa River Formation. The southeast corner of the claim block is underlain by undifferentiated shale of the Road River and Besa River Formations.

Two areas of lead and zinc mineral occurrences, referred to as the upper and lower mineralized bands, were discovered on the AXE claim group. The upper mineralized band was not observed in place, but is indicated by float material at the 4,400 foot level. Yellow sphalerite and smithsonite encrustations rim coarse, calcite-filled voids in the dolomite rock. Locally, calcite with subordinate sphalerite forms irregular veinlets. The upper mineralized band can be traced for some 1,400 feet along the western side of the valley.

The lower mineralized band lies within 100 feet vertically of the valley floor. Sphalerite occurs locally as rims around sparry calcite void and fracture fillings within a band of dolomite 20 to 40 feet thick, which can be traced about 2,000 feet along the valley wall.

A sphalerite showing in the eastern part of the property (NEST claims) is correlated with the lower mineralized band on the AXE claims.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 program of geological mapping and prospecting discovered interesting lead-zinc mineral occurrences. Company geologists recommended additional prospecting and soil geochemistry to evaluate the showings.

BAR
A. Harman
and
C. Toporowski
c/o 821 - 602 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
106 C 10
(64°35'N, 132°33'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: BAR 1-40

Location and Access:

The property is located on an upper tributary of the Snake River, about 12 miles north of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Goz Lake, and from there by helicopter the remaining seven miles to the property.

History:

The claims were staked on March 27 1974, during the rush into the area generated by Barrier Reef's discovery on Goz Creek the previous summer.

Description:

The property is underlain by a relatively flat-lying section of Silurian-Devonian limestone and dolomite. This unit is exposed in sections at least 200 feet thick in bluffs and along stream cuts. The carbonate unit is overlain by black to brown shale of possible Upper Devonian age. Five showings have been discovered within the carbonate unit. These showings occur in two modes: as massive, light brown, resinous sphalerite replacing fragments in an algal reef, and as veinlets of resinous sphalerite and white sparry calcite in breccia zones within the carbonate unit. Galena is also sparsely disseminated through the breccia zones.

The showings occur at various locations over a horizontal distance of 4,500 feet. In some of the showings, local concentrations of sphalerite average 15 to 20 per cent zinc. Mineralized beds are up to 25 feet thick and some have been traced horizontally for up to 500 feet. Continuity between the showings has not been established.

Current Work and Results:

During the 1974 season the five main showings were discovered by prospecting, rock sampling and geological mapping. The consultant recommended careful topographic and geological mapping to determine the continuity and extent of the showings. Geochemical and I.P. surveys were also recommended.

Duo Creek

PLU
GBX Mines Limited (80%)
and
Welcome North Mines Limited (20%)
8 - 1161 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 8
(64°25'N, 132°25'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: PLU 1-40

Location and Access:

The PLU claims straddle Duo Creek about five miles upstream from where it joins Goz Creek. The property is accessible by float plane from Mayo to Rackla Lake and by helicopter the remaining 27 miles to the claims.

History:

The claims were acquired during the staking rush which followed Barrier Reef's important lead-zinc discovery on Goz Creek in 1973. They adjoin the Barrier Reef property to the west.

Description:

The area is underlain by Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian sediments (Blusson,

1974a). To the west of the claim group a reefal dolomite unit (equivalent to dolomite of the Sekwi Formation) is host for the lead-zinc mineralization on the Barrier Reef and Cypress properties. This unit does not outcrop on the PLU claims, which are covered with thick overburden. The dolomite unit may not continue below the claim group due to interruption by a major fault to the west of the property.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 field program consisted of geological mapping, limited by the extensive overburden, and a geochemical soil survey. Soil samples were taken at 300 foot intervals on cross lines 400 feet apart. The cross lines were marked off from the claim staking lines, which were used as base lines. From a total of 463 stations over 20.7 miles of grid lines, a total of 399 samples were collected and analyzed. Two large zinc-lead anomalous areas were located, one of which may be considered as a future exploration target. A consultant recommended that the claims be retained pending further evaluation and publication of exploration results on the adjoining properties.

GUS
SEREM Limited
505 - 850 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1E1

Zinc, Lead
106 C 8
(64°26'N, 132°20'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: GUS 1-20

Location and Access:

The GUS claims lie six miles northeast of the confluence of Goz and Duo creeks. Access is by float plane from Mayo to Goz Lake and thence by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1973, following the zinc-lead discovery by Barrier Reef on Goz Creek. The claims were subsequently acquired by SEREM.

Description:

The GUS property is underlain by dolomite and quartzite of the Backbone Range Formation of Lower Cambrian age and Hadrynian Grit Unit rocks (Blusson, 1974a). Sphalerite occurs in two stratigraphic horizons near the top of the dolomite. The two horizons are roughly 20 feet thick, separated by a lens of fine-grained quartzite. The sphalerite is dominantly green or brown and occurs as euhedral crystals lining vugs in the dolomite. Quartz, dolomite and calcite crystals are associated with the sphalerite. Galena occurs in fractures and veinlets within the dolomite horizons.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, SEREM carried out geological mapping and geochemical surveys over the GUS claims. Several surface showings were found on the eastern part of the property associated with soil geochemical anomalies.

RUM
Colby Mines Limited
519 - 409 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
106 C 8
(64°27'N, 132°20'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: RUM 1-58

Location and Access:

The claims lie between Goz and Duo Creeks roughly 120 miles northeast of Mayo. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing from Mayo to Goz Lake and thence by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in October 1973 in the rush following the discovery of high-grade zinc by Barrier Reef.

Description:

The property is underlain by Helikian and Lower Paleozoic sediments trending northwest and generally dipping about 30° to the southwest. Black-brown, thinly bedded shale of probable Helikian age is exposed in the northwest part of the property. The shale is overlain by grey, buff-weathering, Lower Cambrian dolomite which underlies the major part of the claims. The Lower Cambrian dolomite is overlain in turn by light grey dolomite and black shales in the northeast part of the property.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and geochemical sampling were carried out in 1974. Minor sphalerite and galena with quartz was found in fractures and vugs in the Lower Cambrian dolomite and secondary zinc was noted in the grey dolomite overlying the Lower Cambrian dolomite. Rock samples showed negligible amounts of lead and zinc and the mineralization in both cases is probably too limited to be of importance.

Geochemical sampling of the streams on the property showed only a few spot highs for lead and zinc which can be accounted for by the minor occurrences of sphalerite and galena in the dolomites.

LIZ
Cream Silver Mines Limited
202 - 900 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1L1

Lead, Zinc
106 C 8
(64°26'N, 132°18'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: LIZ 1-8, 17-24

Location and Access:

The claims are on the north side of Duo Creek, about five miles east of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. Access is by helicopter from Mayo.

History:

The claims were staked in 1973 following Barrier Reef's lead-zinc discovery on Goz Creek.

Description:

The property is underlain by shale, siltstone, quartzite, limestone and dolomite of Hadrynian to Cambrian age. The rocks are strongly folded and faulted, with fold axes plunging to the east and faults trending north and southeast. Sphalerite, smithsonite and minor galena occur as breccia matrix associated with fault zones in the carbonate rocks.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and a geochemical soil survey. Several coincident zinc-lead soil anomalies appear to correlate with fault-breccia zones in the carbonate rocks. The consultant recommended detailed mapping, trenching and sampling to evaluate the anomalous areas.

LIZ
Acheron Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1Z7

Zinc
106 C 8
(64°26'N, 132°16'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: LIZ 9-16, 25-32

Location and Access:

The claims are located on the northwest side of Duo Creek, about five miles east of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. Access is by helicopter from Mayo.

History:

The claims were staked in 1973 during the staking rush which followed Barrier Reef's discovery on Goz Creek.

Description:

The property is underlain by shale, argillite, quartzite, limestone and dolomite of Hadrynian to Cambrian age. Several northwest-trending faults and shear zones cut across the property. Smithsonite is present in some carbonate float rock.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and a geochemical soil survey. Soil samples were analyzed for lead and zinc. No significant anomalies were recognized.

RAF
Harman Management Limited
821 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia.

Lead, Zinc
106 C 8
(64°28'N, 132°13'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: RAF 1-40

Location and Access:

The property is located on the northwest side of Duo Creek about 125 miles northeast of Mayo. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Goz Lake, six miles northwest of the claims, and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in August 1973, about eight miles northeast of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property.

Description:

The property is underlain mostly by northwest-striking dolomitic rocks of Cambrian to Silurian age. Black shale of the Road River Formation is exposed at the southwest end of the property. Minor galena and sphalerite occur as vug and fracture fillings in some of the dolomite units.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the property consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling. Zinc and lead content of the soils were found to be within the range of background values for the area.

TYE
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
106 C 8
(64°25.5'N, 132°21'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: TYE 1-20

Location and Access:

The property lies on the north side of Duo Creek, about five miles east of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek discovery. Access during 1974 was by helicopter from Mayo.

History:

The claims were staked in the summer of 1973, shortly after the discovery of lead-zinc showings by Barrier Reef Resources Limited at Goz Creek.

Description:

The property is underlain by shale, siltstone, quartzite, limestone and dolomite of the Lower Cambrian Backbone Ranges Formation. Fault zones are

common. Limestone breccias near some of these zones contain sphalerite, smithsonite, quartz and calcite as matrix.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and grid soil sampling were done on the property in 1974. Samples were analyzed for lead and zinc, but no significant anomalies were found.

HA
Spectroair Explorations Limited
c/o Cominco Limited
2200 - 200 Granville Square
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 6
(64°25'N, 132°14'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: HA 1-56

Location and Access:

The property is located on Duo Creek, 16 miles east of a small lake locally known as Porter Puddle. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Porter Puddle and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were recorded on 4 September 1973 to cover open ground about seven miles east of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property.

Description:

Most of the property is covered by overburden. The area of immediate interest is underlain by dolomite, limestone, shale and sandstone of Lower Cambrian age.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and a geochemical soil survey did not reveal any mineral showings or geochemical anomalies.

CAT, BEAR, MOUSE, JMA
Yukon Revenue Mines Limited
c/o Cominco Limited
2200 - 200 Granville Square
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc, Silver
106 C 6
(64°27'N, 133°07'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: CAT 1-12, 17-32; BEAR 1-24, 33-48; MOUSE 1-48; JMA 1-9

Location and Access:

The contiguous claim groups form a block on the north side of the Bonnet Plume River, about 12 miles downstream from the mouth of Goz Creek and 102 miles northeast of Mayo. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to a small lake locally known as Porter Puddle, and from there by helicopter to the

property.

History:

The CAT, BEAR and MOUSE claims were recorded in September 1973. The JMA claims were added in August 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain by a thick sedimentary sequence of shale, siltstone, conglomerate, dolomite and sandstone, ranging in age from Hadrynian to Silurian. Minor amounts of sphalerite and galena occur in fractures in a Hadrynian dolomite unit.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping was done on all claim groups in 1974. Geochemical silt and soil surveys were carried out on the BEAR, MOUSE and CAT claims. Several trenches were dug on the BEAR 43 claim. The work was carried out by Coast Copper Company Limited, a 95% owned subsidiary of Cominco.

Harrison Creek

BOB, GEP, GYK, KIS, RAY
Great Plains Development Company of Canada Limited
736 - 8th Avenue South West
Calgary, Alberta

Lead, Zinc
106 C 7
(64°25'N, 132°49'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

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

Location and Access:

The property straddles Harrison Creek about two miles upstream from its confluence with the Bonnet Plume River. Access is by float plane from Mayo to Porter Puddle (local name of a small lake) and then by helicopter three miles to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1973, following Barrier Reef's lead-zinc discovery on Goz Creek about ten miles to the east. Showings of galena and sphalerite were discovered on the Harrison Creek property during preliminary soil geochemistry and geological mapping in 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of Lower Cambrian shale and carbonates which dip steeply to the northeast. The oldest unit exposed is a slightly phyllitic shale with some interbedded micrite and sandstone. This is overlain by a light to medium grey, thin-bedded, finely crystalline dolomite that is vuggy in darker sequences. To the west this unit becomes a medium-crystalline siliceous dolomite. Dolomite breccia occurs in the lower three hundred feet of this unit and has a matrix of white to dark grey dolomite. Overlying the dolomite is a medium to dark grey shale with some interbedded limestone and sandstone. This is overlain successively by a thin-

bedded to massive, fine-crystalline reefal limestone and grey phyllitic shale.

Sphalerite, pyrite and galena occur as vug fillings, breccia matrix and on fractures throughout the dolomite. The main showing in Harrison Creek consists of pyrite, sphalerite, white sparry dolomite and galena as matrix in a solution collapse breccia.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 program consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical soil sampling and an I.P. survey. Several areas of coincident lead-zinc soil anomalies were outlined. The I.P. survey outlined a resistivity anomaly which extends along the strike of the dolomite host rock and is also coincident with the geochemical anomalies. Several anomalies were tested with five diamond-drill holes totalling 1,298 feet.

The consultant recommended additional diamond drilling and a detailed I.P. survey to evaluate the property.

CYR, FXE, ED, PB, ZN, CYP
SCREW, ZOT, WHI
Cypress Resources Limited
705 - 900 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1B2
and
British Newfoundland Exploration Limited
704 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

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

References: Blusson (1974b); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.25).

Claims: CYR 9-40; FXE 1-8; ED 1-8; PB 1-8; ZN 1-8; CYP 1-40; SCREW 1-16; ZOT 1-22; WHI 1-24

Location and Access:

The claims form a single block on the northeast side of the Bonnet Plume River, 110 miles northeast of Mayo and 13 miles northeast of Rackla Lake. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing from Mayo to Rackla Lake or a small lake known locally as Porter Puddle, six miles southeast of the property and then by helicopter.

History:

The majority of the claims were staked in July and August 1973, following the lead-zinc discovery by Barrier Reef Resources on Goz Creek. Preliminary mapping and prospecting were carried out by Cypress Resources Limited in 1973 and three short holes were drilled, one of which encountered 28 feet of 8.3 per cent zinc (Northern Miner, November 1, 1973). Work on the property in 1974 was carried out by British Newfoundland Exploration Limited (Brinex) under an agreement with Cypress. The ZOT and WHI claims and fractions were staked during the summer of 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain by a thick sedimentary sequence ranging in age from Hadrynian to Mississippian. The strata strike northwest and dip to the northeast at 40° to 70°. Company geologists have divided the Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian sequence into four units: a Middle Hadrynian unit up to 3200 feet thick consisting of dolomite, siltstone and shale; an Upper Hadrynian unit 1800 to 2400 feet thick of medium- to thick-bedded dolomite; an Upper Hadrynian (?) to Lower Cambrian unit of porous, buff-coloured dolomite 450 to 500 feet thick and a Lower Cambrian unit consisting of 1600 feet of black shale.

Zinc-lead deposits occur mainly in the Upper Hadrynian (?) to Lower Cambrian dolomite along a strike length of 3.5 miles. Pale sphalerite is the main sulphide mineral and occurs as vug and breccia fillings. Associated minerals include coarse-grained galena, framboidal pyrite, quartz, sparry dolomite, barite and pyrobitumen. Sphalerite also occurs locally as detrital grains associated with quartz grains deposited in solution channels in dolomite. These deposits show typical sedimentary features such as laminated and graded bedding. Coarse-grained galena is present in late-stage, cross-cutting joints and fractures.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Brinex carried out an extensive program of exploration on the property which included geological mapping, soil and stream geochemical sampling, a limited I.P. survey, hand trenching and 3000 feet of diamond drilling in seven holes. Mineralization of the dolomite appeared to be erratic and discontinuous in grade and size and no significant intersections were reported from the drilling.

MX
Harman Management Limited
821 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 7
(64°26'N, 132°46'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: MX 1-40

Location and Access:

The property is on the east side of Harrison Creek, about five miles west of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Porter Puddle (local name for a small lake) and then by helicopter four miles north to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in early 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain by black and brown shale of the Lower Cambrian Sheepbed Formation, with minor interbedded sandstone and conglomerate. In the southwest corner of the claim group, this unit is in fault contact with dolomite of Hadrynian age.

Current Work and Results:

Following a preliminary examination of the property, a more detailed program of geological mapping, prospecting and soil geochemistry was carried out on the southwestern part of the claim group. Results of the soil survey were discouraging, and no economic minerals were observed in outcrop.

PESO
Nicola Copper Mines Limited
101 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 7
(64°26'N, 132°50'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: PESO 1-32

Location and Access:

The property is on the west side of Harrison Creek about three miles upstream from the Bonnet Plume River. Access during 1974 was by float plane from Mayo to Goz Lake, 16 miles northeast of the claim group, and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1974 during the staking rush generated by Barrier Reef's Goz Creek discovery the previous summer.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of dolomite, limestone, shale and slate of Hadrynian to Mississippian age. The northwesterly dipping sediments have undergone low grade regional metamorphism. Two southwesterly trending faults cut across the property. The more southerly one is a thrust fault which has brought Cambrian and older strata on the north into contact with the Devonian Besa River shale on the south. The northern fault appears to be normal with the downthrown side to the north. No sulphide minerals were observed in any of the potentially favorable carbonate rock units on the property.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 program consisted of geological mapping and a geochemical soil survey. Soil samples were collected at 400 foot intervals on lines 500 feet apart and were analyzed for lead and zinc. No significant geochemical anomalies were outlined by the work.

HD
Tacoma Resources Limited
145 - 890 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 7
(64°28'N, 132°48'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: HD 1-28

Location and Access:

The property is on the east side of Harrison Creek, five miles upstream from the Bonnet Plume River. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to a small lake locally known as Porter Puddle, and from there by helicopter the remaining seven miles to the property.

History:

The claims were staked late in the 1973 field season during the rush which followed Barrier Reef's discovery at Goz Creek, nine miles to the southeast.

Description:

The property, largely covered with overburden, is underlain by relatively flat-lying dolomite of Hadrynian or Lower Cambrian age. These rocks are similar in age and lithology to the zinc-bearing dolomite on the Cypress Resources property to the southwest and the Barrier Reef property to the southeast.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of a geochemical soil survey and a magnetometer survey. Soil sample analysis for zinc outlined two anomalies in the northern part of the grid area. The magnetometer survey did not reveal any significant anomalous zones.

BOX
Junex Resources Limited
837 West Hastings Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
106 C 7
(64°25'N, 132°49'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: BOX 1-21

Location and Access:

The property straddles Harrison Creek about two miles upstream from its confluence with the Bonnet Plume River. Access is by float plane from Mayo to Rackla Lake, and from there by helicopter the remaining 15 miles to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in March and June 1974.

Description:

Outcrop on the property is minimal, and is limited mostly to the canyon walls of Harrison Creek. The claims are underlain by limestone, shale and minor chert breccia of Hadrynian to Paleozoic age. The only mineralization observed has been minor pyrite and rare galena as vug and fracture fillings with quartz in a chert breccia exposed in the creek.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and a geochemical soil survey. Soil samples were analyzed for zinc and lead. No significant anomalies were recognized.

DICK
Harman Management Limited
821 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc
106 C 7
(64°28.5'N, 132°43'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: DICK 1-48

Location and Access:

The property is on the west side of Harrison Creek, about seven miles north of the Bonnet Plume River and 114 miles northeast of Mayo. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Goz Lake, and then by helicopter 12 miles to the property.

History:

The property was staked in the summer of 1973, shortly after Barrier Reef's discovery on Goz Creek.

Description:

Most of the property is underlain by southwesterly dipping shale and siltstone of the Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian Sheepbed Formation. This unit is overlain conformably by massive dolomite, quartzite, and recessive shale and siltstone of Lower Cambrian age. The dolomite is coarse-crystalline to microcrystalline in texture. Quartz is common as fracture and vug fillings. At one location sphalerite is associated with the quartz over a stratigraphic interval of 100 feet and along strike for about 500 feet. Lateral extent of the showing is unknown since it is covered by talus at both ends.

Current Work and Results:

The claims were explored by prospecting, geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling in 1974. The soil survey was of limited value because of abundant outcrop and talus and poor soil development on the property. The consultant recommended detailed mapping, trenching and bulk sampling in the area of the showing to determine overall grade and extent of the mineralization.

CVO, BPR, TRW
Twin River Resources Limited
(T.R.V. Minerals Corporation Limited)
101 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1Z7

106 C 6, 7
(64°24'N, 132°57'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: CVO 41-56; BPR 1-12, 21-40; TRW 1-40

Location and Access:

The property straddles the Bonnet Plume River about six miles northwest of the mouth of Goz Creek, and is located about 105 miles northeast of Mayo. Access is by float plane from Mayo to a small lake locally known as Porter Puddle, and from there by helicopter six miles northwest to the property.

History:

The claims were staked during the rush which followed Barrier Reef's lead-zinc discovery on Goz Creek in 1973. Cypress Resources Limited also discovered lead-zinc mineral showings to the north of the CVO group.

Description:

The claims south of the Bonnet Plume River are underlain by brown shale with minor siltstone and conglomerate. These beds are of Upper Proterozoic age. North of the river, the shale sequence is overlain by Upper Proterozoic dolomite. Outcrop on the property is scarce.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling. Samples were analyzed for lead and zinc. No significant lead anomalies were found. A large zinc-anamolous area along the northeast boundary of the CVO group (north of the river) is thought to correlate with the underlying shale-dolomite contact.

The consultant recommended more detailed soil sampling, geological mapping and an electromagnetic survey on the CVO and BPR groups because of the zinc geochemical anomaly associated with the CVO group and the proximity of these claims to known mineral showings to the north.

CVO, BPR
Kendal Mining and Exploration Company Limited
P.O. Box 580
Terrace, British Columbia

106 C 7
(64°24'N, 132°55'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: CVO 33-40; BPR 13-20

Location and Access:

The property is a block of contiguous claims that straddles the Bonnet Plume River five miles downstream from the mouth of Goz Creek. Access is by float plane from Mayo to a small lake locally known as Porter Puddle. The property can be reached by helicopter from Porter Puddle, a distance of five miles.

History:

The claims were staked late in the 1973 season, during the rush which followed Barrier Reef's lead-zinc discovery at Goz Creek.

Description:

South of the Bonnet Plume River, the property is underlain by a thick sequence of Precambrian shale with interbedded siltstone and conglomerate. In the southeastern corner of the property, the shale is in contact with a grey dolomite of Precambrian to Lower Cambrian age. North of the river, the property is underlain by Precambrian shale and dolomite. Much of the ground is covered by overburden.

Current Work and Results:

Reconnaissance geological mapping and soil geochemistry in 1974 failed to discover any occurrences of economic minerals or significant geochemical anomalies.

CVO
Corval Resources Limited
420 - 475 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc
106 C 6
(64°27'N, 133°00'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: CVO 1-16

Location and Access:

The property is located on the north side of the Bonnet Plume River, nine miles northwest of the mouth of Goz Creek. Access is by helicopter from Mayo 105 miles to the southwest.

History:

The claims were acquired by Corval in 1973 during the rush that followed Barrier Reef's lead-zinc discovery on Goz Creek. A preliminary prospecting program was carried out on the property late that year.

Description:

The CVO claims are underlain by Lower Paleozoic to Upper Proterozoic sediments which strike northwesterly and dip 50° to 65° to the northeast. Massive grey dolomite of the Ordovician and Silurian Mt. Kindle Formation outcrops along the north edge of the property. This is underlain by brown shale which is assigned to the Sheepbed Formation of Hadrynian age. Below the Sheepbed Formation is a thick dolomite formation, containing a porous section, varying in thickness from 150 to 300 feet and lying about 200 feet below the upper contact.

The porous dolomite horizon is the same one that hosts primary zinc-lead mineralization on the adjoining Cypress Resources property to the east. On the CVO property, however, it contains only secondary zinc oxides and carbonates (smithsonite and hydrozincite).

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 program consisted of detailed geological mapping at a scale of one inch to 400 feet. Company personnel recommended that the claim group be retained pending further evaluation and publication of exploration results on the adjoining properties.

MAG
Menika Mining Limited
2245 West 13th Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 6
(64°26'N, 133°05'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: MAG 1-40

Location and Access:

The property straddles the Bonnet Plume River about 11 miles downstream from the mouth of Goz Creek. Access is by helicopter or float plane from Mayo.

History:

The claims were recorded on 12 March 1974.

Description:

The property is heavily covered in overburden. The claims are surrounded by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian rocks of medium- to thick-bedded, fine-grained dolomite to the south and east, brown shale, siltstone and conglomerate to the north, and slate, quartzite and carbonates to the east. The dolomite units host zinc minerals elsewhere in the area.

Current Work and Results:

During 1974 a combined airborne magnetic and VLF-EM survey was carried out over the property.

The magnetic survey revealed no anomalies and verified that the property is underlain by sedimentary rocks, probably dolomite. The VLF-EM survey revealed five anomalies, three of which are probably a result of noise. The remaining two anomalies are considered by the consultant to be caused likely by sulphides or graphite.

H,J,K,L
Hibernian International Development Corporation Limited (70%)
706 - 1111 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Olympian International Resources Limited (30%)
514 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 7
(64°27'N, 132°56'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: H 1-16; J 1-16; K 1-16; L 1-16

Location and Access:

The claims form a single block in the Bonnet Plume Range, five miles northwest of the confluence of Harrison Creek with the Bonnet Plume River. Access is by float plane from Mayo to Rackla Lake and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in February 1974, to cover open ground adjacent to the Cypress Resources property.

Description:

The area is underlain by thick sequences of carbonates and clastics ranging in age from Hadrynian to Paleozoic. The claims themselves are underlain by a sedimentary sequence of four mappable units striking northwesterly and dipping about 55° to the northeast. The northeast part of the property is underlain by shale, slate, limestone and quartzite of Hadrynian and Lower Cambrian age. These beds are thrust up to the southwest against carbonates and black shale of Silurian to Mississippian age. No zinc or lead mineralization has been observed in the dolomite or limestone units.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of preliminary geological mapping and geochemical soil and silt sampling. Poor soil development limited the value of the soil survey. A broad zinc soil anomaly was discovered in an area underlain by cherty dolomite.

Corn Creek

RAM
Kendal Mining and Exploration
Company Limited
507 - 540 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc
106 C 11
(64°33'N, 133°15'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: RAM 1-24

Location and Access:

The claims are located 19 miles northwest of the confluence of Goz Creek and the Bonnet Plume River, on a ridge between Corn Creek and the Bonnet Plume River. Mayo lies 102 miles to the southwest. Access to the property in 1974 was by helicopter from Mayo.

History:

The claims were recorded in March 1974, during the staking rush triggered by Barrier Reef's zinc-lead discovery on Goz Creek the previous year.

Description:

The property is underlain by a series of faulted and folded sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Hadrynian to Devonian. In ascending order these include brown shale, sandstone and conglomerate with interbedded, platy dolomite; [light grey, porous, fine-grained dolomite;] brown and black slate; and thick-bedded, dark grey dolomite, the light grey, porous dolomite unit is thought to correlate with the mineralized host rock on the Cypress Resources property, 14 miles to the southeast. On the Cypress property, sphalerite and smithsonite occur as massive lenses, as disseminations, or as veinlets in weakly silicified breccia zones in the dolomite.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 field program consisted of geological prospecting, and limited soil and silt geochemistry. A small amount of sphalerite was found in porous dolomite float material in the northwestern part of the property. Two small zinc anomalies, both apparently unrelated to the mineralized float, were outlined by the geochemical survey.

A consultant recommended that additional geological mapping and prospecting be carried out in order to evaluate the zinc anomalies.

DJ
Consolidated Standard Mines Limited (50%) 106 C 11
333 - 885 Dunsmuir Street (64°36'N, 133°17'W)
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Yukon Gold Placers Limited (50%)
420 - 890 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: Blusson (1974a; 1974b).

Claims: DJ 1-40

Location and Access:

The DJ claim block straddles Corn Creek about nine miles above its confluence with the Bonnet Plume River. Pinguicula Lake lies seven miles to the northwest, and Goz Lake is about 28 miles to the east. Mayo is 105 air miles to the southwest. Access is by float plane from Mayo to Goz or Pinguicula Lake, and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in February 1974, during the staking rush which followed the discovery of zinc-lead deposits in the Goz Creek area the previous summer.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of Hadrynian to Devonian sediments that dip moderately to the northeast. From the base of the section these include interbedded shale and limestone; shaly, banded dolomite; massive, grey crystalline dolomite; well-bedded, light-grey dolomite; and thick-bedded limestone and dolomite.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 program of geological mapping and prospecting failed to reveal any sulphide mineralization on the property. The banded dolomite unit and the massive crystalline dolomite unit above it are locally brecciated, fractured, and cut by carbonate veins. These units are considered to be potentially favorable host rocks for zinc mineralization.

A consultant recommended that additional prospecting be carried out in the north part of the property where the favourable rock units are better exposed. A geochemical soil survey was recommended for the remainder of the property, much of which is covered by overburden.

PING
Bow River Resources Limited
and
Highhawk Mines Limited
333 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1N5

Zinc, Lead, Silver
106 C 11
(64°38'N, 133°15'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: PING 1-24

Location and Access:

The property is on the south side of Black Canyon Creek, five miles southeast of Pinguicula Lake and 107 miles northeast of Mayo. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Pinguicula Lake and from there to the property by helicopter.

History:

Following Barrier Reef's discovery of lead-zinc showings at Goz Creek in the summer of 1973, a major staking rush took place in the area from Goz Creek northwest to Corn Creek. The PING group was staked the following winter after reports of copper and lead-zinc mineral showings in the area.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by a thick sequence of dolomite and limestone of Lower Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian age. These carbonates are overlain by younger black shale and carbonates which outcrop at the east end of the claim block.

The main carbonate section is divided into two mappable units that are separated by an angular unconformity. The lower unit consists of interbedded dolomite and limestone with minor quartzite and siltstone. The upper unit, in the south-central part of the claim group, consists of white to grey, fine- to medium-grained dolomite and banded dolomite with interbedded siltstone and conglomerate. Total stratigraphic thickness of this unit is about 1050 feet. The main showings occur within a 400-foot thick interval, the base of which is some 300 feet above the base of the unit.

The first showing consists of sphalerite and galena together with dolomite as matrix filling in a dolomite breccia. Limited bedrock exposure indicates the showing is 40 feet wide by 100 feet long, with a stratigraphic thickness of up to 40 feet.

The second showing lies some 150 feet stratigraphically above showing #1, and consists of massive sphalerite and disseminated galena in pods within a matrix of brecciated dolomite. Areal extent of the showing is uncertain because of sparse outcrop.

A third showing consists of boulders of massive sphalerite in an area of extensive overburden, and appears to be stratigraphically above the other two showings.

Current Work and Results:

Preliminary prospecting, reconnaissance geochemistry and geological mapping in August 1974, were followed by more detailed soil geochemistry and geological mapping in the vicinity of the main showings. Broad lead and zinc geochemical anomalies were found to correlate in part with the main showings.

The consultant recommended additional geochemistry, as well as trenching and limited diamond drilling to determine extent and grade of the showings. A test I.P. survey was also recommended to determine the use of this method in outlining mineralized zones, since samples of the high grade material were found to be non-conductive.

PONG
Bow River Resources Limited
and
Highhawk Mines Limited
335 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 10
(64°38.5'N, 132°55'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: PONG 1-40

Location and Access:

The property is in the upper drainage area of Corn Creek, about 14 miles east of Pinguicula Lake and 115 miles northeast of Mayo. Access is by float plane from Mayo to Goz Lake or Pinguicula Lake, and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1974 to cover rocks similar to those which host the lead and zinc minerals in the Goz Creek area, 20 miles to the southeast.

Description:

The claims are underlain by southeasterly dipping sedimentary rocks of the Selwyn Basin. At the base of the section are slate, shale and siltstone of the Hadrynian to Cambrian Sheepbed Formation. These are overlain unconformably by dolomite, shale, quartzite and siltstone of the Cambrian Backbone Ranges Formation. A dolomite unit overlying the unconformity, elsewhere considered a favorable host for lead and zinc mineralization appears to be barren.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and reconnaissance soil geochemistry were done on the claims in 1974. No mineral showings were discovered on the property. The geochemical survey did not reveal any significant lead or zinc anomalies.

NET
Grandora Explorations Limited
900 - 850 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
106 C 11
(64°38'N, 133°15'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a; 1974b).

Claims: NET 1-32

Location and Access:

The property is located on Black Canyon Creek, a tributary of Corn Creek. Access is by float plane from Mayo to Pinguicula Lake, and then by helicopter the remaining six miles to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in February 1974, during the staking rush generated by Barrier Reef's discovery on Goz Creek the previous year.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian sediments. At the base of the section is a black to brown shale unit, with minor interbedded limestone, dolomite and quartzite. This is overlain by a grey to black limestone and dolomite unit. Galena occurs with calcite veinlets in both the upper carbonate unit and the quartzite and dolomite beds of the lower unit. Sphalerite and galena are disseminated in dolomite float rock.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and a geochemical soil survey. The soil survey outlined two coincident lead-zinc anomalies, one of which is related to galena showings in the quartzite.

The consultant recommended additional soil sampling to delineate the geochemical anomalies. Trenching was recommended as a means of establishing the widths and grades of the showings in the quartzite.

STAR
Yukon Revenue Mines Limited
c/o Cominco Limited
2200 - 200 Granville Square
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
106 C 10
(64°40.5'N, 132°58.5'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: STAR 1, 2

Location and Access:

The property is located about 12 miles east of Pinguicula Lake and 115 miles northeast of Mayo. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Pinguicula Lake and then by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were recorded in September 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by medium-to thick-bedded fine-grained dolomite of Hadrynian age.

Current Work and Results:

Coast Copper Company Limited, a subsidiary of Cominco, carried out a program of geological mapping and soil geochemistry in 1974. One wireline hole was drilled to a depth of 315 feet on the STAR 2 claim. Small amounts of galena and sphalerite were found on the property.

WX
Cominco Limited
2200 - 200 Granville Square
Vancouver 2, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
106 C 11
(64°39'N, 133°08'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: WX 1-24

Location and Access:

The WX claim group is located slightly north of Corn Creek, about ten miles east-southeast of Pinguicula Lake. Access is by float plane from Mayo to Pinguicula Lake and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked by the company during January and February 1974.

Description:

The area is underlain by rocks of three separate lithologic units that are separated by two disconformities. The oldest rocks, which rarely outcrop, belong to the Rapitan Group of Hadrynian age. They consist of very fissile black argillite and shale, overlain by white to light brown quartzite with occasional fine laminations of orange limonite. The contact with the overlying Keele Formation is covered but is interpreted as a disconformity because of the overall change from clastic to carbonate lithology. The Hadrynian Keele Formation underlies most of the property. It consists of fine-to medium-crystalline dolomite, with some coarse-crystalline vuggy beds. The youngest rocks exposed on the property are coarse-grained lithic arenite, cemented by limonite and silica, and dark grey to black calcareous shale.

The bedding of all units dips about 30 degrees to the south-southeast. A small north-striking normal fault cuts across the property.

Small amounts of galena and sphalerite occur in vugs and small fractures in the Keele Formation dolomite. The mineralization appears to be concentrated near the fault zone.

Current Work and Results:

Detailed geological mapping and a soil geochemical survey were carried out during the 1974 field season. Only minor showings were discovered. The geochemical survey outlined a number of coincident lead and zinc anomalies over the dolomitic units, but none were considered of significant interest.

DF
Cominco Limited
2200 - 200 Granville Square
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
106 C 10
(64°41'N, 132°59'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: DF 1-81

Location and Access:

The property is located beside Corn Creek about 12 miles east of Pinguicula Lake. Access is by way of fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Pinguicula Lake and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The DF claims were staked by Cominco in January 1974, to cover potentially favorable lithology for zinc mineralization similar to that discovered by Barrier Reef Resources at Goz Creek in the summer of 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by sediments of the Rapitan Group, the Keele Formation, and the Sheepbed Formation. These rocks range in age from Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian. The Rapitan Group is represented by four lithologic units totalling about 500 feet in exposed thickness. These are a quartzite boulder conglomerate, an orange weathering stromatolitic dolomite, a greenish-grey calcareous shale, and a black shale. The Rapitan Group is disconformably overlain by a sequence of dolomites, 1600 feet thick, belonging to the Keele Formation. These dolomites are separable into ten distinct lithologic units. Another disconformity separates the Keele Formation from the overlying Sheepbed Formation, which consists of a 400-foot thick section of shale, slate and limestone.

The sediments generally strike north with shallow to moderate dips to the east. Several normal and reverse faults are present on the property.

Galena and sphalerite were observed at a number of locations on the claims. The mineralization is sporadic and occurs in vugs or fracture fillings in some of the dolomite beds of the Keele Formation.

Current Work and Results:

Field work during 1974 consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, and a geochemical soil survey over a part of the claim group. The mineralization observed was low grade. The geochemical survey outlined one coincident lead-zinc anomaly.

BAT
Bow River Resources Limited
and
Highhawk Mines Limited
333 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 10
(64°41'N, 132°53'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a; 1974b).

Claims: BAT 1-24

Location and Access:

The property is located in the upper part of the Corn Creek drainage area about 15 miles east of Pinguicula Lake. Access during 1974 was by float plane from Mayo to Goz Lake, 20 miles southeast of the claim group, and by helicopter from there to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in January 1974, during the staking rush which followed Barrier Reef's discovery at Goz Creek the previous summer.

Description:

The area is underlain by easterly dipping carbonates and clastics of Hadrynian to Cambrian age. Shale, siltstone and slate of the Sheepbed Formation are unconformably overlain by dolomite, shale, quartzite and siltstone of the Backbone Ranges Formation.

Current Work and Results:

No sulphide minerals were observed during geological mapping on the property. Grid soil sampling was done on the property and the samples were analyzed for lead and zinc. No significant anomalies were discovered, but several samples from the eastern part of the property were found to be weakly anomalous in zinc.

DEA
Spectroair Explorations Limited
c/o Cominco Limited
2200 - 200 Granville Square
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
106 C 11
(64°43'N, 133°02'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: DEA 1-72

Location and Access:

The property is on the upper part of Corn Creek, 11 miles east of Pinguicula Lake. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Pinguicula Lake and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The DEA 1-70 claims were recorded on 25 September 1973. The DEA 71 and 72 claims were added a year later.

Description:

The property is underlain by medium- to thick-bedded, fine-grained dolomite of Hadrynian age. Scattered occurrences of sphalerite and galena have been found in vugs and fractures within the dolomite.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling were done on the claims in 1974. Some hand trenching was also done on the DEA 2 and 6 claims. The soil survey outlined two coincident lead-zinc anomalies.

RAIN
Pine Lake Mining Company Limited
517 - 402 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 10
(64°45'N, 132°50'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: RAIN 1-24

Location and Access:

The property is located 117 miles northeast of Mayo at the head of Corn Creek, a tributary of the Bonnet Plume River. Pinguicula Lake lies 15 miles west of the claims. Access is by float plane from Mayo to Pinguicula Lake and thence by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked in September 1973, during the staking rush which followed Barrier Reef's zinc-lead discovery on Goz Creek.

Description:

The area is underlain by sediments of Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian age which dip gently to the east (Blusson, 1974b). The section is exposed on two ridge crests, one on the north and one on the south end of the claim group. The creek valley between the ridges is covered with overburden. A regional fault parallels the valley.

The oldest formation is the Hadrynian to Lower Cambrian Sheepbed Formation, which is a sequence of shale, limestone and quartzite. This is overlain by fine-grained dolomite, conglomerate, quartzite and siltstone of the Backbone Ranges Formation. No significant mineralization was observed on the property.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 program consisted of prospecting, geological mapping and detailed soil geochemistry. The geochemical survey outlined two interesting zinc anomalies, one of which coincides with a weak lead anomaly and could be considered as a future exploration target.

SUN
Yukon Revenue Mines Limited
c/o Cominco Limited
2200 - 200 Granville Square
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc, Silver
106 C 14, 15
(64°47'N, 133°00'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: SUN 1-58

Location and Access:

The property is located at the headwaters of Corn Creek, about 13 miles northeast of Pinguicula Lake. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Pinguicula Lake and by helicopter from there to the property.

History:

The claims were recorded in September 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by slate, siltstone, dolomite and quartzite of Hadrynian to Cambrian age. Minor amounts of sphalerite and galena occur in fractures in dolomite.

Current Work and Results:

A program of geological mapping and geochemical silt and soil sampling was carried out by Coast Copper Company Limited, a 95% owned subsidiary of Cominco.

MOUNT PROFEIT
AMAX Exploration Incorporated
601 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3L6

Lead, Zinc
106 C 14
(64°49'N, 133°03'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: DOC 1-150

Location and Access:

The property lies to the north of and straddles Mount Profeit, roughly 12 miles northeast of Pinguicula Lake. Access in 1974 was by float plane to Pinguicula Lake and thence by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1974.

Description:

The DOC claims cover approximately five miles of strike length of an easterly dipping, vuggy dolomite unit of Hadrynian age (Blusson, 1974b). The unit is up to 800 feet thick but thins rapidly and shales-out to the north. Galena and sphalerite occur in vugs and local breccias in talus and

outcrop over a strike length of 6,000 feet in the shale-out region. Talus blocks of massive galena up to one foot across have been found at two localities along the zone.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of preliminary mapping, prospecting and sampling.

DIVIDE
AMAX Exploration Incorporated
601 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3L6

Zinc, Lead
106 C 14
(64°50'N, 133°08'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: DAN 1-40

Location and Access:

The property lies 17 1/2 miles northeast of Pinguicula Lake. Normal access in 1974 was by float plane to Pinguicula Lake and then by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1974.

Description:

The DAN claims cover an 800-foot thick, northeasterly dipping Hadrynian stromatolitic dolomite (Blusson, 1974b) containing widespread hydrozincite, sphalerite, galena and pyrite. The dolomite typically contains a ferroan dolomite vein and fracture stockwork. Galena and sphalerite occur along fractures, in veinlets and in local breccias. Veinlets commonly have associated quartz and minor bitumen. The best material was found in talus across ten to 20 feet and consisted of breccia with the fragments cemented by dolomite, quartz and sulphides.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, AMAX conducted preliminary mapping, prospecting and sampling.

EG
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
106 C 14
(64°51'N, 133°08'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: EG 30-37, 40-47

Location and Access:

The property is located in the Bonnet Plume Range, 14 miles northeast of Pinguicula Lake. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to Pinguicula Lake and from there by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were recorded on 15 July 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain by Hadrynian dolomite and limestone with interbedded shale and sandstone. Pyrite and disseminated sphalerite occur as matrix in a brecciated dolomite unit.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping, soil geochemistry and rock chip geochemistry were done in 1974. Company geologists considered the main showing to be below economic grade, but several interesting geochemical anomalies were discovered.

Dolores Creek

DOLORES CREEK
AMAX Exploration Incorporated
601 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3L6

Lead, Zinc
106 C 13
(64°49'N, 133°36'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974b).

Claims: DTG 1-144

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on the east side of the Bonnet Plume River, roughly two miles south of Dolores Creek. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing to Pinguicula Lake, nine miles to the southeast, and then by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1974.

Description:

The property covers an east-west trending synclinal structure within Hadrynian sediments composed of a lower red-bed clastic suite and an upper stromatolitic dolomite unit (Blusson, 1974b). The fold structure is cut by numerous northwest and east-northeast trending faults. Significant amounts of lead-zinc sulphides have been observed in two areas within a platy, dark grey dolomite at the top of the red-bed sequence. The best showing consists of pyrite, galena, sphalerite and conspicuous hydrozincite in a well developed fracture and vein stockwork, along and across a northwest-trending, sheet-jointed and sheared zone roughly 1,500 feet wide. Here, the dolomite host is 500 feet thick. Scattered chalcopyrite occurs in fractures within the red-bed sequence.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, AMAX conducted preliminary mapping, prospecting and sampling.

MAC, OTTO, MAD
Menika Mining Limited
2245 West 13th Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia

106 C 14
(64°57'N, 133°23'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: MAC 1-8; OTTO 1-8; MAD 1-8

Location and Access:

The property comprises a block of 24 contiguous claims in the Bonnet Plume Range on a tributary of Dolores Creek, 11 miles east of the south end of Fairchild Lake and 18 miles north of Pinguicula Lake. Access is by helicopter from Mayo, 120 miles to the southwest.

History:

The claims were staked in the spring of 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain by grey weathering, interbedded dark argillite and limestone with minor biotite calc-silicate hornfels of Helikian age. The sediments are cut by numerous small intrusive plugs, stocks and dykes.

Current Work and Results:

A combined airborne magnetometer and very low frequency electromagnetic (VLF-EM) survey was carried out over the property.

The magnetic survey did not reveal any significant anomalies. Results of the VLF-EM survey were clouded by noise, but two possible anomalies were thought by the consultant to be caused by sulphides, graphite or fault zones.

Noisy Creek

DTS
Ogilvie Joint Venture
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited
685 Bentall Centre
555 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
106 E 9
(65°33'N, 134°18'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: DTS 1-24

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on Noisy Creek, 14 miles north-northeast of Margaret Lake in the Knorr Range. Access is by fixed wing from Mayo to Margaret Lake and then by helicopter.

History:

The DTS claims were staked in August 1974 by Ogilvie Joint Venture, a consortium consisting of Marietta Resources International Limited, Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited, Standard Oil Company of British Columbia and L.T. and Harris Clay.

Description:

Low grade sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite are reported to occur in tectonically-brecciated Lower Cambrian dolomite.

Current Work and Results:

Reconnaissance mapping and soil sampling were carried out on the property in 1974.

SNAKE RIVER AREA

AL
Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation
804 - 1550 Alberni Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6G 1A5

Copper, Lead, Zinc
106 C 9, 10
(64°40'N, 132°32'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: AL 1-240

Location and Access:

The property is on the southwest side of the Snake River, about 16 miles north of Barrier Reef's Goz Creek property and 125 miles northeast of Mayo. Access is by helicopter from Mayo.

History:

The claims were recorded on 16 April 1974, by Pelly River Staking Syndicate. Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited subsequently explored the property for Cyprus Anvil, who had acquired an option to purchase from the original owners.

Description:

A regional fault which strikes northwest across the south part of the property brings a Hadrynian to Cambrian sequence of slate, quartzite, carbonate rocks and minor conglomerate on the northeast side into contact with Siluro-Devonian limestone and Devono-Mississippian shale on the southwest side. The oldest rocks exposed at the north end of the property are brown to black slate and minor quartzite of the Hadrynian Rapitan Group. This is in contact to the south with massive slate and minor quartzite and pebble conglomerate. The adjacent Lower Cambrian unit consists of quartzite with interbedded dolomite, limestone, slate and siltstone. This unit forms a northwesterly trending belt from one-half to two miles wide which dips to the northeast and may be the overturned limb of a fold whose crest has been removed by erosion. These rocks are in fault contact to the southwest with massive, fossiliferous white limestone of Siluro-Devonian age. The youngest rocks exposed along the southern edge of the property are fractured black

shale of Devono-Mississippian age.

Numerous small zinc mineral showings occur in the Siluro-Devonian limestone unit. These usually consist of zinc oxide, but in a few places minor galena and sphalerite occur as disseminations in calcite veinlets. Two small showings of bornite, chalcopyrite and malachite occur in a vuggy white quartz vein between dolomite and quartzite beds in the Lower Cambrian unit.

Current Work and Results:

A program of prospecting, reconnaissance geological mapping, and soil and stream silt geochemistry was carried out on the property. Geochemistry was quite effective in outlining all mineralization found by prospecting. No undiscovered showings were indicated. As a result, the consultant did not consider the known showings of potential economic interest and the option was dropped.

Backbone Ranges

CAB
Arctic Red Joint Venture
c/o Welcome North Mines Limited
8 - 1161 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2X7

Zinc, Lead
106 C 16, 106 F 2
(65°00'N, 132°35'W)

References: Norris et al (1963); Blusson (1974a); Dawson (1975).

Claims: CAB 1-320

Location and Access:

The CAB claims are situated in the Backbone Ranges of the MacKenzie Mountains, approximately 136 miles northeast of Mayo. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing from Mayo to one of the small lakes in the area, thence by helicopter.

History:

The CAB claims were staked in July 1974 during a program of reconnaissance exploration conducted by Arctic Red Joint Venture, a consortium consisting of Welcome North Mines Limited, Bethlehem Copper Corporation, International Mogul Mines Limited, Dupont of Canada Limited and Utah Mines Limited.

Description:

The claims are underlain by Lower Cambrian Sekwi dolomite which is overlain by Ordovician-Silurian carbonate rocks correlated with the Whittaker Formation. Pale sphalerite occurs in seven or eight deposits along a ten-mile strike length of a porous horizon in the Sekwi dolomite. The sphalerite occurs both as stratiform pore fillings and as remobilized breccia and fracture fillings. Occurrences of bedded sphalerite have also been found within the Ordovician-Silurian carbonates.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the CAB claims in 1974 included geological mapping, geochemical sampling and 1000 feet of diamond drilling in three holes.

AB
Arctic Red Joint Venture
c/o Welcome North Mines Limited
8 - 1161 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2X7

Zinc, Lead
106 C 16, 106 F 1
(65°00'N, 132°18'W)

References: Norris et al (1963); Blusson (1974a); Dawson (1975).

Claims: AB 1-6, 17-46, 49-54, 57-64, 67-70, 73-76, 79-270; a total of 250 claims in MacKenzie M.D.; and AB 203-242; a total of 40 claims in Mayo M.D.

Location and Access:

The property straddles the Yukon-MacKenzie District border, 144 miles northeast of Mayo. Access is by helicopter from Mayo. Guildersleeve Lake, a small lake five miles southwest of the property, is also suitable for fixed wing aircraft.

History:

The claims were staked during the 1974 field season by Welcome North Mines Limited on behalf of the Arctic Red Joint Venture.

Description:

The property is underlain by Lower Cambrian to Devonian carbonates and clastics. These include quartzite, siltstone and shale of the Backbone Ranges Formation; dolomite, limestone, shale and sandstone of the Sekwi Formation; black shale and calcareous siltstone of the Road River Formation; thick-bedded dolomite of the Mount Kindle Formation; and undivided dolomite and limestone of the Mount Kindle and Delorme Formations.

The main showing is in a dolomitic section of the Sekwi Formation, and is exposed at the surface as zinc-rich rubble and rare mineralized outcrop covering an area 100 feet wide and 800 feet long. Sphalerite, hydrozincite and smithsonite are present with minor amounts of galena, barite, pyrite and flourite.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 program consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical silt and soil surveys, and 866 feet of diamond drilling in three holes. Company geologists recommended more detailed surface exploration for the 1975 season.

WIND RIVER AREA

Illtyd Creek

MST
Ogilvie Joint Venture
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited
685 Two Bentall Centre
555 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
106 E 3
(65°06'N, 135°04'W)

References: Norris et al (1963); Dawson (1975).

Claims: MST 1-40

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 20 miles southwest of Margaret Lake. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing aircraft to Margaret Lake from Mayo, 128 miles to the south-southwest, and then by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in June 1974 during a program of regional geochemical reconnaissance and prospecting carried out by Ogilvie Joint Venture, a consortium composed of Marietta Resources International Limited, Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited, Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, and L.T. and Harris Clay.

Description:

The property is underlain by a grit unit of Lower Cambrian age that dips 20° to the south. Galena, pyrite and sphalerite occur impregnated in a coarse clastic, partly conglomeratic member over a strike length of several hundred feet.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the MST group in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical surveys.

FLUNK
Ogilvie Joint Venture
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited
685 Two Bentall Centre
555 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
106 E 2
(65°06'N, 134°52'W)

References: Norris et al (1963); Dawson (1975).

Claims: FLUNK 1-164

Location and Access:

The FLUNK claims are situated 18 miles southwest of Margaret Lake. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing aircraft to Kiwi Lake (eight miles south-southwest of Margaret Lake) and then by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in June and July 1974 during a program of regional geochemical reconnaissance and prospecting. The claims were staked for Ogilvie Joint Venture, a consortium composed of Marietta Resources International Limited, Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited , and L.T. and Harris Clay.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by a Lower Cambrian carbonate (Unit 3, Norris et al, 1963) which resembles the Sekwi dolomite but lacks the orthoquartzite marker horizon (Dawson, 1975). This unit is a buff, thick-bedded reefal dolomite that contains a mineralized zone consisting of disseminations and pore fillings of sparry dolomite, pale sphalerite, clear quartz, and coarse-grained galena and marcasite. The best zinc showings occur in breccia zones which may be controlled by zones of tension related to cross-cutting, northwest-trending faults.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the FLUNK claims in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical surveys.

IGOR
Ogilvie Joint Venture
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited
685 Two Bentall Centre
555 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
106 E 2
(65°03'N, 134°38'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: IGOR 1-16

Location and Access:

The claims lie five miles northeast of the Wind River and 20 miles south of Margaret Lake in the Wernecke Mountains. Access is by fixed wing from Mayo to one of the lakes in the area and then by helicopter.

History:

The IGOR claims were staked in August 1974 by Ogilvie Joint Venture, a consortium composed of Marietta Resources International Limited, Aquitaine Company of Canada Limited, Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, and L.T. and Harris Clay.

Description:

The claims are underlain by a sequence of magnetite-hematite iron formation and altered volcanics in phyllite and quartzite of Proterozoic age. Chalcopyrite occurs in cross-trending, discontinuous zones of siderite-magnetite-barite.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and preliminary soil and rock sampling were carried out in 1974.

Royal Creek

MAGIC
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc, Flourite, Barite
106 E 3
(65°01'N, 135°05'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: MAGIC 1-12

Location and Access:

The property is located on the east bank of Royal Creek, a north-flowing tributary of the Wind River, two miles west of Royal Mountain and 100 miles north-northeast of Mayo. Access is by helicopter from Mayo.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1974, to cover flourite-barite-galena-sphalerite showings discovered during a geological traverse.

Description:

The claims lie on the southwestern limb of a northwest-trending anticline. Massive, resistant limestone of Ordovician to Middle Devonian age is overlain by thin-bedded, recessive, argillaceous limestone of Middle Devonian age, and by black shale of the Upper Devonian Besa River Formation.

Showings of barite, flourite, galena, minor sphalerite and hydrozincite are restricted to a bed a few feet thick near the top of the argillaceous limestone unit.

Current Work and Results:

Work consisted of preliminary prospecting and geological mapping. The showings are apparently below economic grade.

OGILVIE MOUNTAINS AREA

Hart River

CUNG
Noranda Exploration Company Limited
P.O. Box 2380
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3T5

Copper, Lead, Zinc
116 H 7
(65°21'30"N, 136°45'30"W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: CUNG 3-8

Location and Access:

The property is in the Hart River drainage area, 120 miles northeast of Dawson and 125 miles north-northwest of Mayo. Access is by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked during regional exploration in 1974.

Description:

The area is underlain by Cambrian to Middle Devonian vuggy dolomite, shaly limestone and shale. Galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, malachite, azurite and secondary zinc minerals occur in a north-trending vertical quartz vein which cuts the host carbonate rock.

Current Work and Results:

The company did geological mapping and stream sediment geochemistry in 1974.

JUG
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

116 H 10
(65°37'N, 136°58'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: JUG 1-4

Location and Access:

The claims are located on the northeastern flanks of the Ogilvie Mountains, about three miles northwest of the Hart River and 140 miles north of Mayo. Access to the property is by helicopter from the Dempster Highway, 32 miles to the northwest.

History:

The property was staked in July 1974 to cover an iron-rich, acid seep with associated high lead and zinc content.

Description:

The property is underlain by thin-bedded, fine-grained grey limestone which is overlain conformably by fractured black shale and slate. The flat-lying sediments are of probable Middle to Upper Devonian age.

Two rusty, acid seeps emerge from the shale just above the contact with the limestone. No sulphide minerals have been observed in either the limestone or the shale.

Current Work and Results:

Work consisted of preliminary geological mapping, prospecting and geochemical sampling. Several of the samples are anomalous in lead and zinc.

Michelle Creek

ID
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
116 A 13
(64°58.5'N, 137°41.5'W)

Reference: Green (1972).

Claims: ID 1-8

Location and Access:

The property is located five miles north of Michelle Creek in the central Ogilvie Mountains, about 82 miles northeast of Dawson and 108 miles northwest of Mayo. Access is by helicopter from the Dempster Highway, 15 miles to the west.

History:

The claims were staked in June 1974 to cover the headwaters of a small stream which was found to be highly anomalous in lead and zinc.

Description:

The oldest rocks on the property are shale and siltstone of Proterozoic age. This unit is overlain unconformably by massive grey dolomite of Ordovician-Silurian age. Two gossan zones, about one-half mile apart, occur at the same stratigraphic level above the base of the dolomite unit. The first consists of large blocks of gossan float containing minor secondary zinc minerals. The second contains visible galena and secondary lead minerals.

Current Work and Results:

Preliminary prospecting, geological mapping and limited geochemical sampling were carried out on the claims in 1974. Additional soil sampling and hand trenching were recommended by the company geologist to determine the extent of the mineralized zone.

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

FORTYMILE AREA

Clinton Creek

CLINTON CREEK MINE
Cassiar Asbestos Corporation Limited
85 Richmond Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2G1

Asbestos
116 C 7
(64°27'N, 140°42'W)

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); Criag and Laporte (1972,pp.30-31); Green (1972,pp.143-144); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975,pp.29-30).

Claims: 147 claims

Location and Access:

The Clinton Creek Mine is 50 miles northwest of Dawson, five 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 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 by 9,300 feet of trenching and two adits totalling 4,100 feet on the 1,200- and 1,400-foot levels on Porcupine Hill. A smaller deposit on Snowshoe Hill, to the east of Porcupine Hill, was explored by 5,700 feet of trenching and 1,200 feet of underground development on the 1,180-foot level.

From 1963 to 1967, when production began, the deposits were explored by extensive sampling and diamond drilling. Starting in 1967, production has been mainly from the Porcupine deposit.

Description:

The Clinton Creek asbestos deposits are in serpentinized ultrabasic rocks (Unit E, Green, 1972) that occur in metamorphic rocks of the Nasina Series (Unit A, op.cit.) which consist of phyllite, argillite, limestone and quartzite. The serpentinite mass which contains the Porcupine deposit is an irregular lens 4,500 feet long and up to 1,000 feet wide dipping moderately north and plunging to the west. A north-south section through the deposit and enclosing rocks consists of from top to bottom: argillite, hanging wall contact dipping 50° north, marginal quartz-carbonate alteration zone averaging 60 to 70 feet but locally up to 400 feet thick, barren serpentine of irregular thickness, fibre-bearing serpentine, footwall contact and footwall quartzite. The asbestos fibre occurs almost entirely as cross-fibre veins, one quarter inch or less wide.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, a total of 1,388,248 tons of ore were milled at a daily rate of 4,596 tons. Production was mainly from the Porcupine ore body and to a lesser degree, from the Snowshoe ore body.

Diamond drilling on the Bear Creek zone in 1974 indicated this zone to be uneconomic and 7,500,000 tons previously reported as possible ore reserves were removed from the reserves. Reserves at Clinton Creek are now reported as 6,524,725 tons probable and an additional 461,000 possible. Operating summary for 1972, 1973 and 1974 is as follows:

	1974	1973	1972
Tons milled	1,388,248	1,247,154	1,267,178
Rate (tons/day)	4,596	4,838	4,400
Grade (% recovery)	4.37	5.64	5.66
Reserves (probable)	6,524,725	7,861,123	9,250,000
(possible)	461,000	8,792,000	9,500,000

OGILVIE MOUNTAINS AREA

Tombstone Mountain

KEM
Klondike Explorations Limited
P.O. Box 4244
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Silver, Lead, Zinc
116 B 7
(64°22'30"N, 138°42'W)

References: Cockfield (1920); Tempelman-Kluit (1970); Green (1972).

Claims: KEM 1-8, 39, 40

Location and Access:

The property is about nine miles west of the Dempster Highway, in the canyon of Spotted Fawn Gulch, just above its confluence with Little Twelve Mile River. Access is by helicopter from Dawson, 31 miles to the southwest.

History:

The original Spotted Fawn property has been known for some time. Galena showings were first described by Cockfield in 1920 and intermittent work has been done on the property since that time. The KEM claims were staked in 1968 and 1969.

Description:

The area is underlain by the Keno Hill Quartzite, a resistant, thick-bedded to massive, fine-grained orthoquartzite with minor interbedded slate (Unit 18, Green, 1972). Sills of diorite and gabbro (Unit 20, op.cit.) intrude the quartzite. The section is repeated several times by a series of northeasterly trending, southeasterly dipping thrust faults. The KEM claims lie on one of the thrust plates, called the Spotted Fawn Thrust.

The main showing consists of two veins, containing galena with pyrite and calcite, in a lens or sill of greenstone.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974 the company did geochemical soil sampling and hand trenching. Four shallow holes totalling 120 feet were drilled with a Winkie drill. The drill holes intersected several small galena- and sphalerite-bearing veins.

O'Brien Creek

AUSSIE
Silver Standard Mines Limited
904 - 1199 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3T5

Lead, Zinc, Silver, Antimony
116 A 3
(64°14'N, 137°58'W)

Reference: Green (1972).

Claims: AUSSIE 1-56

Location and Access:

The AUSSIE claims are located 50 miles east of Dawson, on a tributary of O'Brien Creek. Helicopter transportation is available from Dawson.

History:

The area was staked as the Rimrock claims in 1966 by Conwest, and partially restaked as the RN claims by Hart River Mines in 1969. The AUSSIE claims were staked by Silver Standard Mines Limited in late August 1974, following a regional geochemistry program.

Description:

Small stocks ranging in composition from syenite to diorite intrude Cambrian or older sediments (Unit 3, Green, 1972). Galena, sphalerite, and jamesonite occur in narrow veins in several locations. Much of the country rock appears to be fine pyroclastics, which have been locally metamorphosed.

Current Work and Results:

Stream and soil geochemistry, along with reconnaissance prospecting, were carried out on the property in 1974.

Mount Harper

OZ
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
116 B 12, 13
(64°44'N, 139°44'W)

Reference: Green (1972).

Claims: OZ 1-81

Location and Access:

The property is located six miles northeast of Mount Harper in the southern Ogilvie Mountains. Access is by helicopter from Dawson, 47 miles to the south.

History:

The claims were staked during the 1974 regional exploration program.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of clastic sediments of Proterozoic age, consisting of orange- and buff-weathering dolomite, shale, grey-weathering dolomite, and lesser amounts of quartzite, limestone and conglomerate (Unit 2, Green, 1972). Sphalerite and galena occur in veins and breccia zones in dolomite and shale.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974 geological mapping and geochemical soil surveys were carried out on the central claims in the group. Company geologists consider that more work is required to evaluate the property.

Chapman Lake

KIWI
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
116 B 10, 15
(64°45'N, 138°47'W)

Reference: Green (1972).

Claims: KIWI 1-80

Location and Access:

The property is located in the southern Ogilvie Mountains, 15 miles southwest of Chapman Lake (Mile 74) on the Dempster Highway, and 52 air miles north-northeast of Dawson. Access is by helicopter from Dawson or from one of the helicopter pads on the Dempster Highway.

History:

The claims were staked during a regional exploration program in 1974.

Description:

The area is underlain by a sequence of Proterozoic clastic sediments including buff- to orange-weathering dolomite, dark shale, grey-weathering dolomite, and minor quartzite, limestone and conglomerate (Unit 2, Green, 1972). Sphalerite and galena occur in veins and breccia zones in dolomite.

Current Work and Results:

Results of a geochemical soil survey were inconclusive. More sampling and detailed mapping are required to evaluate the claims.

DIDLO
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
116 B 16, 116 G 1
(65°00'N, 138°18'W)

Reference: Green (1972).

Claims: DIDLO 1-12

Location and Access:

The property is located in the central Ogilvie Mountains, three miles west of the Dempster Highway and 70 miles northeast of Dawson. Access is by helicopter or by foot from the Dempster Highway.

History:

The claims were staked in June 1974, over a galena-sphalerite showing which was discovered earlier that year as a result of a regional stream sediment survey. The area had previously been staked is the SILIYA claims in 1963.

Description:

Property geology consists of strongly folded, flinty shale of Proterozoic age, overlain unconformably by relatively flat-lying, massive grey dolomite of Ordovician-Silurian age. Galena, sphalerite and pyrite occur in a strongly silicified breccia zone in the upper part of the shale unit at the unconformity. Coarsely crystalline siderite is present as an alteration mineral.

Current Work and Results:

Prospecting and geological mapping were done on the claims in 1974. The showing appears to be below economic grade.

Michelle Creek

HOT
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
116 A 13
(64°59'N, 137°46'W)

Reference: Green (1972).

Claims: HOT 1-14, 17-30, 33-34

Location and Access:

The claims are located about five miles north of Michelle Creek in the central Ogilvie Mountains, 80 miles northeast of Dawson and 110 miles northwest of Mayo. Access is by helicopter from the Dempster Highway, 13.5 miles to the west.

History:

The HOT claims were staked in June 1974 to cover lead and zinc geochemical silt anomalies discovered earlier in the season.

Description:

Oldest rocks exposed on the property are dolomitic siltstone with minor interbedded dolomite, sandstone and argillite of Proterozoic age. This unit is overlain unconformably by thick-bedded, sparry dolomite of Ordovician-Silurian age. Galena, sphalerite and minor pyrite occur in a gossan zone in the dolomite unit about 500 feet stratigraphically above the unconformity.

Current Work and Results:

Preliminary geological mapping, prospecting and hand trenching were done on the property in 1974. Assay results from float rock indicated lead and zinc content as high as 37.5 per cent and 16.2 per cent respectively. Hand trenching in one gossanous area uncovered a bed or vein of massive galena-sphalerite-pyrite, which grades downward into a two-foot thick zone of disseminated galena and sphalerite in dolomite. The zone pinches out to the southeast but appears to be open to the west. A company geologist recommended a detailed geochemical soil survey and additional hand trenching on the property.

Ogilvie River

BEAR
Inexco Mining Company
1900 - 1100 Milam Building
Houston, Texas
77002

Lead, Zinc
116 G 3
(65°11'N, 139°10'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: BEAR 1-42

Location and Access:

The property is in the central Ogilvie Mountains, 32 miles northwest of Mile 74 on the Dempster Highway and 78 miles north of Dawson. Access is by helicopter from Dawson, or from one of the helicopter pads along the Dempster Highway.

History:

The BEAR claims were staked by Inexco Oil Company in the spring of 1973 to cover an area of suspected lead mineralization. During the following summer, detailed prospecting, geological mapping, and geochemical silt and soil surveys were carried out. Galena-bearing float rock on a talus-covered hillside was traced upslope to a small outcrop of siliceous dolomite containing finely disseminated galena. A detailed soil survey outlined a coincident lead-zinc anomaly in the vicinity of the showing.

A consultant recommended an extension of the soil grid to determine the extent of the anomaly, as well as trenching to evaluate the mineralized outcrop.

Description:

The property is underlain by westerly dipping, Cambrian-Ordovician carbonates which have been overthrust onto Ordovician-Silurian graptolitic shales in the southeast corner of the claim group. Galena occurs as disseminations in one small outcrop of siliceous dolomite and in float rock downslope from the outcrop.

Current Work and Results:

Assessment work done in 1973 was sufficient to keep the claims in good standing for several years and no work was done on the property in 1974.

BILBO
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Barite, Lead
116 G 7
(65°16'N, 138°41'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: BILBO 1-47

Location and Access:

The property is in the central Ogilvie Mountains, 11 miles west of the Dempster Highway and 85 air miles north-northeast of Dawson. Access is by helicopter from Dawson or the Dempster Highway.

History:

The claims were staked during a regional exploration program in 1974.

Description:

The area is underlain by lower Paleozoic limestone, dolomite and shale. Some barite and galena occur in a breccia zone at the crest of a fold in Ordovician dolomite.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling. The soil survey did not reveal any significant anomalies.

RALPH
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead
116 G 7
(65°18.5'N, 138°40'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: RALPH 1-4

Location and Access:

The claims are on the southeast side of the Ogilvie River in the central Ogilvie Mountains, about 12 miles west of the Dempster Highway and 90 miles north of Dawson. Access is by helicopter from the Dempster Highway.

History:

The RALPH claims were staked in August 1974 to cover a lead and zinc geochemical silt anomaly discovered earlier in the season.

Description:

The property is underlain by block-fracturing, massive, siliceous dolomite of Lower to Middle Ordovician age. To the south, these rocks are overlain conformably by thin-bedded chert, graptolitic shale and shaly limestone which have been correlated with the Ordovician-Silurian Road River Formation.

Mineralization on the property consists of secondary iron, zinc and lead minerals in a gossan zone.

Current Work and Results:

Work consisted of detailed prospecting, geochemistry and hand trenching of the showing. Results of soil geochemistry and analyses of trench samples were not encouraging.

Fishing Branch River

MINK
Inexco Mining Company
1900 - 1100 Milam Building
Houston, Texas
77002

Copper, Lead, Zinc
116 K 1
(66°09'N, 140°11'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: MINK 1-80

Location and Access:

The property is near the headwaters of the Fishing Branch River in the northern Ogilvie Mountains, 23 miles east of the Alaska border and 34 miles southwest of Bear Cave Mountain. Access is by helicopter from Dawson, 145 miles to the south. Several helicopter pads are also located along the Dempster Highway which passes to within about 70 miles of the property.

History:

The company first did regional exploration in the area in 1969. Subsequently, more detailed examinations revealed the presence of copper and zinc minerals in float material along the crest of the Mink Anticline. This led to the staking of the MINK group of claims in the spring of 1973. Work the following summer consisted of geological mapping, prospecting, soil and stream silt geochemistry, ground magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys, and some trenching.

Detailed geochemical surveys outlined several copper and zinc anomalies along the axis of the anticline. The magnetometer and electromagnetic surveys were carried out over some of the more interesting anomalous areas, but results were inconclusive. Similarly, trenching operations along a selected zone did not reach bedrock and results were inconclusive.

A consultant recommended bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling on selected targets within the areas of geochemical anomalies.

Description:

The claim group is located over the south end of an anticline which plunges gently to the southeast. The oldest rocks exposed along the axis of the structure are cherty and bioclastic limestone of the Permian-Pennsylvanian Ettrain Formation. These are overlain successively by clastics and carbonates of the Permian Jungle Creek Formation and the Upper Triassic Shublick Formation, recessive shale of the Lower Cretaceous Husky Formation and sandstone of the Lower Cretaceous Martin Creek and Goodenough Formations.

The axial core of Permian-Pennsylvanian carbonates exposed as a ridge at the centre of the structure is faulted and sheared along its eastern flank.

One siliceous outcrop at the south end of the ridge contains malachite, azurite, and some disseminated chalcopyrite. Some of the float rock in the vicinity contains blebs of sphalerite with chalcopyrite cores, as well as secondary malachite and smithsonite as vug linings. Secondary copper minerals are visible in float material at several other locations along the length of the carbonate ridge.

Current Work and Results:

Assessment work done in 1973 was sufficient to keep the claims in good standing for several years and no work was done on the property in 1974.

RAT, LYNX
Brascan Resources Limited
502 - 1155 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P4

116 K 1
(66°08'N, 140°10'W)

References: Norris et al (1963); Lenz (1972).

Claims: RAT 1-18; LYNX 1-12

Location and Access:

The claims form an L-shaped block adjacent to the south and west sides of Inexco Mining Company's MINK claims. The property is 16 miles northwest of Mount Burgess and 145 miles north of Dawson. Access during 1974 was by helicopter from the Brascan base camp, 20 miles to the northeast.

History:

The claims were recorded on 29 April 1974.

Description:

The property lies along the nose and western limb of a southerly plunging anticline in the core of which are exposed Devonian or younger carbonates. These are overlain and surrounded by younger shale, quartzite and siltstone. Small amounts of malachite, azurite and disseminated chalcopyrite occur in a resistant knob of silicified carbonate in the core of the structure on the MINK claims.

Current Work and Results:

Prospecting and geological mapping were done in 1974, as well as a geochemical soil survey on parts of the RAT and LYNX groups. No showings other than those already known on the MINK claims were found. Several soil samples from the RAT claims were found to be anomalous in zinc.

GIRLY et al
Brascan Resources Limited
502 - 1155 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P4

Zinc
116 J 5
(66°22'N, 139°43'W)

Claims: ROX 1-70; MOD 1-36; BON 1-41; LUCKY 1-60; GIRLY 1-89; PEACH 1-8; JIM 1-8; GUN 1-8; MOKO 1-8; JULIE 1-17 Fr.; Total of 345 full and fractional claims [also ERIN 1-16 and DAV 1-8 claims held under option from C.L. Smith]

Location and Access:

The claim groups are located about 15 miles southeast of Bear Cave Mountain, 160 air miles north of Dawson. A winter airstrip, the Mallard, lies about 40 miles south of the property. An all-weather airstrip is located at Mile 166 on the Dempster Highway, about 70 miles east of the claim groups. Summer access is by fixed wing aircraft from Dawson or by vehicle along the Dempster Highway to the Mile 166 airstrip, and thence by helicopter to the property. After freeze-up, access to the property is also provided by a winter road for wheeled and tracked vehicles from the Dempster Highway.

History:

The claims (except the ERIN and DAV blocks) were staked by Brascan in September 1973 and the summer of 1974, after the discovery by the company of strata-bound zinc mineralization in the area. The ERIN and DAV claims were staked for C. Smith in August 1973, and subsequently optioned to Brascan.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of Silurian-Devonian carbonates. At the top of the section is a resistant, crinoidal limestone of Devonian age. This is underlain successively by recessive shaly limestone; resistant, grey, aphanitic limestone; and undifferentiated crystalline dolomite. These are all assigned to the Devonian. At the base of the section is a series of cherty dolomites considered Silurian in age. The section is repeated in some places by several northerly trending thrust faults which cross the property. Outcrop is scarce, usually being confined to the tops of ridges and the steep sides of creek valleys.

Several showings of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, smithsonite and pyrite have been observed in the undifferentiated dolomite and overlying limestone. Four distinct modes of mineralization have been identified: breccia, fracture-filling, vug-filling and replacement.

Current Work and Results:

The 1974 field program consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, geochemical surveys, blasting and trenching,and claim surveys on all of the claims. Areas in which the more important showings occur are being considered by the company for additional exploratory work in order to determine the extent and grade of the mineralization.

GOOD, BAD, SIN, UGLY
Brascan Resources Limited
502 - 1155 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P4

116 J 5
(66°18'N, 139°47'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963); Lenz (1972).

Claims: GOOD 1-12; BAD 1-12; SIN 1-12; UGLY 13-36

Location and Access:

The property is in the northern Ogilvie Mountains, about 20 miles southwest of Bear Cave Mountain and 155 miles north of Dawson. During 1974 access was by helicopter from the Brascan base camp on the GIRLY et al property about five miles to the northeast.

History:

The area was studied as part of a photogeological compilation done by Geophoto Services Limited in 1963. A geochemical survey done by International Nuclear Corporation in 1972 showed stream sediment anomalies of up to 1,500 ppm zinc on the property. The GOOD, BAD, SIN and UGLY claims were recorded by Brascan on 18 September 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by folded and faulted sediments of Ordovician to Devonian age. The oldest rocks exposed are sucrose, vuggy-weathering dolomite of Ordovician age. This is overlain by thin-bedded, buff-weathering, silty dolomite and resistant, light grey limestone of Silurian age. At the top of the section are recessive, argillaceous limestone of the Lower Devonian Gossage Formation and resistant, crinoidal limestone of the Middle Devonian Ogilvie Formation. About a mile east of the property Cretaceous sandstone and shale are exposed in the axis of a syncline.

Current Work and Results:

Prospecting, geological mapping, and stream sediment sampling were done on the property in 1974. No mineral showings were found. Stream silt samples were found to be consistently lower in copper, lead and zinc content than the samples collected by International Nuclear Corporation in 1969. One coincident copper-zinc anomaly was found on the property. A zinc anomaly was also found in a stream which drains the northern part of the property.

Miner River

CHOPPER, YUM
Brascan Resources Limited
502 - 1155 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P4

Zinc, Lead
116 J 3
(66°05'N, 139°24'W)

References: Norris et al (1963); Lenz (1972).

Claims: CHOPPER 1-8; YUM 1-8

Location and Access:

The claims form one contiguous block seven miles northeast of Mount Burgess in the northern Ogilvie Mountains, 139 miles north of Dawson. Access during 1974 was by helicopter from Brascan's base camp on the GIRLY et al property, about 20 miles to the north-northwest.

History:

The claims were staked by Brascan geologists after follow-up prospecting of an anomalous stream sediment sample led to the discovery of mineralized float.

Description:

The property is located on a westerly dipping thrust block of Ordovician to Devonian carbonates. The oldest rocks exposed are light grey to white, medium- to coarse-crystalline dolomite. These are overlain by thin-bedded, dark grey, fossiliferous fine-crystalline dolomite. Near its upper contact, the latter hosts lead and zinc sulphides at both the north end and the south end of the claim block. This unit is overlain by a light grey, fine-grained limestone, which is in turn overlain by thin-bedded limestone and dolomite of the Gossage Formation and crinoidal limestone of the Ogilvie Formation.

The small showing at the south end of the property consists of galena and sphalerite in dark grey dolomite float rock. At the north end of the property,

sphalerite occurs in both talus and outcrop as disseminations, in vein breccia and as fracture fillings.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, the claims were prospected and mapped in detail. Three small trenches were blasted in the vicinity of the northern showing, but only minor sphalerite was found in fractures.

TOAD
Brascan Resources Limited
502 - 1155 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P4

Zinc, Lead
116 J 3
(66°04'N, 139°28'W)

References: Norris et al (1963); Lenz (1972).

Claims: TOAD 1-8

Location and Access:

The property is located five miles east-northeast of Mount Burgess in the Fishing Branch River area, 137 miles due north of Dawson. During 1974 the claims were reached by helicopter from Brascan's base camp about 20 miles to the north on the GIRLY et al claims, described elsewhere in this report.

History:

The claims were staked in June 1974 to cover a geochemical stream sediment anomaly discovered by a Brascan prospecting crew during a regional reconnaissance program.

Description:

The property is underlain by a relatively flat-lying sequence of dolomite of Cambrian to Ordovician age. Outcrop is generally limited to creek beds and ridges. A mineralized stratigraphic section 25 feet thick has been followed for 135 feet along strike. It dies out toward the east and disappears under talus to the west. The showing consists of red-brown sphalerite and galena along fractures and in veins, and less commonly as vug fillings.

Current Work and Results:

Detailed geological mapping and prospecting resulted in the discovery of the showing. Chip samples from two ten-foot trenches blasted in the mineralized zone gave assay results as high as three per cent lead, 12 per cent zinc and 0.03 ounces per ton silver.

Forty-six soil and stream sediment samples were taken along a bench in the creek valley and around the flanks of the mountain on either side. A geochemical anomaly across the creek from the showing is thought by the company geologists to indicate a possible extension of the zone. Diamond drilling was recommended to test the showing and the geochemical anomaly.

BRANDY
Brascan Resources Limited
502 - 1155 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P4

Zinc, Lead
116 J 3
(66°04'N, 139°22'W)

References: Norris et al (1963); Lenz (1972).

Claims: BRANDY 1-8

Location and Access:

The property straddles a small, easterly flowing tributary of the Miner River about eight miles east of Mount Burgess and 137 miles north of Dawson. During 1974 access was by helicopter from the Brascan base camp on the GIRLY et al property about 20 miles to the north-northwest.

History:

The BRANDY claims were recorded on 11 July 1974, during the company's regional exploration program.

Description:

The property is underlain by strongly sheared dolomite of Cambrian to Ordovician age. Outcrop is scarce. A regional, northwesterly trending thrust fault cuts across the property. Two small showings on the north side of the creek carry sheared sphalerite and galena in fractures in weathered outcrop. Sphalerite and galena also occur in float on the south side of the creek.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and prospecting were done on the claims, and a geochemical soil survey was done in the vicinity of the showings. Three small trenches were blasted in the larger showing on the north side of the creek in an unsuccessful attempt to reach unweathered sulphide. Assay results of chip samples were very low. Several small coincident lead-zinc anomalies were found in the vicinity of the showings.

KEELE RANGE AREA

LORD
Brascan Resources Limited
502 - 1155 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P4

Zinc
116 O 3
(67°07'N, 139°16'W)

References: Norris et al (1963); Lenz (1972).

Claims: LORD 1-36

Location and Access:

The property is located in the Keele Range, 34 miles south-southeast of Old Crow and 210 miles north of Dawson. Access during 1974 was by helicopter from the Brascan base camp, 50 miles to the south.

History:

The claims were recorded on 29 April 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of argillaceous limestone and crinoidal limestone of Lower and Middle Devonian age. Both limestone units contain abundant fractures filled with calcite.

Mineralization was observed in one small outcrop about 15 feet long and eight feet wide, and in scattered occurrences of float rock. The outcrop consists of a silicified limestone breccia with sphalerite occuring as disseminations and pods in calcite veinlets and masses. Sphalerite also occurs as disseminations in the breccia and as linings in quartz and calcite filled vugs. Traces of malachite and chalcopyrite have also been found. Numerous other outcrops nearby are barren of economic minerals.

Current Work and Results:

Outcrop geology was mapped in detail. A geochemical soil survey was carried out in the vicinity of the mineralized outcrop and float material. Several zinc geochemical anomalies were found to be on strike with the sphalerite showing. Two trenches were blasted near the mineralized float in an unsuccessful attempt to reach bedrock.

RICHARDSON MOUNTAINS AREA

Doll Creek

ONCE
Noranda Exploration Company Limited
P.O. Box 2380
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3T5

Lead, Zinc
106 E 14
(65°55'N, 135°21'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: ONCE 1-57

Location and Access:

The property is in the southern Richardson Mountains, five miles north of the junction of the Peel and Wind Rivers. Access is by helicopter from Dawson, 174 miles to the southwest, or from Mayo, 160 miles to the south.

History:

The claims were staked during regional exploration in 1974.

Description:

The area is underlain by relatively flat-lying carbonates, clastics and evaporites of Cambrian age. Galena and sphalerite occur together with associated secondary minerals in fault zones and as fracture fillings in Lower Cambrian dolomite. The host rocks are overlain unconformably by Middle Cambrian clastics.

Current Work and Results:

The company did geological mapping, stream sediment geochemistry and soil geochemistry in 1974.

TUKU, ALI
AMAX Explorations Incorporated
601 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3L6

Lead, Zinc, Copper
106 E 14
(65°59'N, 135°24'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: TUKU 1-16; ALI 1-10

Location and Access:

The property is in the southern Richardson Mountains, nine miles north of the mouth of Doll Creek and 164 miles north of Mayo. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to any of several nearby lakes and then by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked during the 1974 field season.

Description:

The property covers part of a window of Lower Cambrian micritic limestone. The limestone is in fault contact with younger argillite and limestone and is overlain by siltstone. The fault zone contains disseminated, fracture-controlled and massive galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite and pyrite with associated barite and siderite. Scattered occurrences of galena, barite and hydrozincite also occur along fractures and as disseminations in the micritic limestone unit.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of preliminary mapping, prospecting and sampling.

DOLL, LODD
Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited
2010 - 65 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2M5

Lead, Zinc
116 I 1
(66°05'N, 136°03'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: DOLL 1-24; LODD 1-16

Location and Access:

The claims are situated in two separate blocks three-quarters of a mile apart, roughly 132 miles north of Mayo. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo or Dawson to Caribou Lake or a small lake on Doll Creek, then by helicopter.

History:

The DOLL claims were staked in July 1974; the LODD claims were staked in August 1974, following a regional stream geochemical program.

Description:

The property is underlain by limestone and shale of Ordovician and Silurian age. Sphalerite and galena have been observed within a fault-related tectonic breccia within the limestone and shale.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted mainly of preliminary stream and soil geochemical sampling.

ENOC
Noranda Exploration Company Limited
P.O. Box 2380
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3T5

Lead, Zinc
106 L 4
(66°07'N, 135°48'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: ENOC 1-23

Location and Access:

The property is located in the southern Richardson Mountains near the headwaters of Doll Creek, 173 miles due north of Mayo and 176 miles northeast of Dawson. Access is by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked during regional exploration in 1974.

Description:

The area is underlain by carbonates, clastics and evaporites of Cambrian age. Galena, sphalerite, marcasite and associated alteration minerals occur as fault fillings, fracture fillings and minor disseminations in Lower Cambrian dolomite. The dolomite host rock is overlain unconformably by Middle Cambrian clastics on the northeast border of the claim group.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and geochemical stream sediment and soil surveys were carried out on the property in 1974.

ML
Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited
2010 - 65 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2M5

Lead, Zinc
105 L 4
(66°08'N, 135°50'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: ML 1-118

Location and Access:

The property lies roughly 175 miles north of Mayo, two miles west of Doll Creek. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo or Dawson to Caribou Lake or a small lake on Doll Creek, and thence by helicopter.

History:

The ML claims were staked in June 1974 following a regional stream geochemical program.

Description:

The ML claims are underlain by Cambrian limestone and shale in which minor disseminated galena and rare sphalerite have been reported.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical silt and soil sampling. Stream sediments in the area were found to be highly anomalous in lead and zinc.

RAS, TUS
AMAX Exploration Incorporated
601 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3L6

Lead, Zinc
106 L 4
(66°09'N, 135°53'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: RAS 1-12; TUS 1-12

Location and Access:

The property is located in the southern Richardson Mountains, three and one-half miles west of the headwaters of Doll Creek and 175 miles north of Mayo. Access is by fixed wing aircraft from Mayo to one of several nearby lakes and then by helicopter to the property.

History:

The claims were staked during the 1974 field season.

Description:

The property covers part of a window of Lower Cambrian, bedded, micritic limestone overlain by sandstone, siltstone and shale and in fault contact with younger, dark grey limestone. Sparse galena, sphalerite and hydrozincite

occur along fractures and in vugs in a limestone section about 100 - 200 feet thick, lying some 100 - 200 feet below the overlying clastics.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping, prospecting and sampling.

TWICE
Noranda Exploration Company Limited
P.O. Box 2380
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3T5

Lead, Zinc
106 L 4
(66°10'N, 135°53'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: TWICE 1-14, 15 Fr.

Location and Access:

The property is in the southern Richardson Mountains, 178 miles northeast of Dawson and 176 miles north of Mayo. Access is by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked during the 1974 exploration program.

Description:

The area is underlain by Cambrian carbonates, clastics and evaporites. Marcasite, galena, sphalerite and associated alteration minerals occur in the uppermost beds of a Lower Cambrian dolomite sequence. These beds dip gently to the west and are overlain unconformably by Middle Cambrian clastics.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974 the company did geological mapping and soil geochemistry on the property.

CENO
Noranda Exploration Company Limited
P.O. Box 2380
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 3T5

Lead, Zinc
106 L 4
(66°13'N, 135°52'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: CENO 1-24

Location and Access:

The property is located in the southern Richardson Mountains, 179 miles northeast of Dawson and 176 miles north of Mayo. Access is by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked during the 1974 exploration program.

Description:

The area is underlain by Cambrian carbonates, clastics, and evaporites. Galena, sphalerite, marcasite and associated alteration minerals occur as fracture fillings and disseminations in thick-bedded Lower Cambrian dolomite which dips gently to the west.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and stream sediment and soil geochemistry.

Vittrekwa Creek

VIT
Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited
2010 - 65 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2M5

Zinc, Lead
116 I 16, 106 L 13
(66°45'N, 135°57'W)

Reference: Norris et al (1963).

Claims: VIT 1-140

Location and Access:

The property lies 218 miles north of Mayo, roughly eight miles southwest of Vittrekwa Creek. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing from either Dawson or Mayo to Caribou Lake or a small lake on Doll Creek, and then by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1974 following a regional stream geochemical program.

Description:

The property is underlain by limestone and shale of Ordovician and Silurian age. Minor galena and sphalerite occur in breccia zones in limestone and shale.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted mainly of preliminary stream and soil geochemical sampling.

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

DAWSON RANGE AREA

Ladue River

DEA
Great Bear Mining Limited
599 Taylor Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Zinc, Lead, Gold, Silver
115 N 2
(63°04'N, 140°54'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974b).

Claims: DEA 1-12

Location and Access:

The property is located three miles east of the Alaska border and 46 miles north of Beaver Creek. Access is by helicopter from Beaver Creek.

History:

The claims were staked in May 1972, by A. Harman and R.S. Adamson. Some hand trenching was done on the property that year. In 1973, the property was inspected by R. Cathro, C.K. Ikona and R. Darney.

Description:

The claims lie on the eastern flank of a belt of Triassic to Cretaceous hornblende granodiorite and monzonite which has intruded late Proterozoic rocks of the Pelly Gneiss and Klondike Schist series, as well as early Paleozoic biotite granodiorite. Moderately foliated hornblende granodiorite under the western claims is in contact with biotite-quartz schist to the east. Outcrop is very scarce because of the unglaciated terrain.

Hand trenching of two areas of float rock in 1972 revealed narrow quartz veins containing varying amounts of galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite and pyrite. Assay results from float samples show that gold and silver are associated with the sulphides.

Current Work and Results:

Geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out on the property in 1974. The geochemical survey consisted of detailed soil sampling between the two trenches over a total area of 2,000 feet by 2,500 feet. The samples were analyzed for lead, zinc, silver and arsenic. Coincident lead-arsenic anomalies were found to be associated with both trenches, and a coincident silver-zinc anomaly is also associated with the eastern trench.

A coincident lead-zinc-silver-arsenic anomaly also occurs in the vicinity of the western trench.

Coffee Creek

CC
Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited
2010 - 65 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2M5

115 J 11
(62°41'N, 139°11'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974b).

Claims: CC 1-36

Location and Access:

The claims are situated roughly ten miles west-southwest of the Casino copper-molybdenum property. Access in 1974 was by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in 1974 during the course of a regional stream geochemical and mapping program.

Description:

The area is underlain by Triassic hornblende granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974b) which is present on the claims only as float.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil sampling outlined a small copper-molybdenum soil anomaly near the centre of the claim group.

Doyle Creek

DOYLE
Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited
2010 - 65 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2M5

Copper, Molybdenum
115 J 11
(62°39'N, 139°13'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974b).

Claims: DOYLE 1-40

Location and Access:

The claims are situated in the Dawson Range roughly 12 miles west-southwest of the Casino copper-molybdenum deposit. Access to the property in 1974 was by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in 1974 during a regional stream geochemical and mapping program.

Description:

The area is underlain primarily by Triassic hornblende granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974b). Minor copper and molybdenum sulphides are reported to be associated with a locally altered stock of quartz monzonite that intrudes the granodiorite.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil sampling is reported to have outlined a copper-molybdenum anomaly.

Colorado Creek

PATT
Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Limited
2010 - 65 Queen Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 2M5

Copper, Molybdenum
115 J 10
(62°32'N, 138°38'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974b).

Claims: PATT 1-48

Location and Access:

The claims are situated approximately 15 miles south-southeast of the Casino copper-molybdenum deposit. In 1974, access was by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in 1974 during a regional stream geochemical and mapping program.

Description:

The area is underlain by Triassic hornblende granodiorite which intrudes Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic Nasina Quartzite occurring to the northeast (Tempelman Kluit, 1974b). Minor copper and molybdenum sulphides are reported to be associated with a small body of alaskite intruding granodiorite and monzonite.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil sampling outlined a copper-molybdenum anomaly on the property.

Selwyn River

FUN
Canadian Superior Exploration Limited
2201 - 1177 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 13
(62°47'N, 137°57'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: FUN 1-40

Location and Access:

The property lies on the south side of the Yukon River, roughly 72 miles northwest of Carmacks. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Minto, 36 miles to the east-southeast.

History:

The property was originally staked as the TUF claims by United Keno Hill Mines Limited in the early 1970's but these claims lapsed and were re-staked by Canadian Superior Exploration Limited in April 1974 as the FUN group.

Description:

The claims cover an area underlain entirely by hornblende-biotite-granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith of Triassic age or earlier (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). The granodiorite is weakly to strongly foliated due to the alignment of mafic minerals, particularly biotite, and zones of biotite-quartz-feldspar schist and gneiss have been identified on the property. Copper showings on the property consist of weakly disseminated malachite and chalcopyrite within the schist and gneiss zones.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Canadian Superior Exploration carried out a program of geological mapping, soil sampling and an I.P. survey on the property. No anomalous areas warranting further work were outlined.

Hayes Creek

NADA
D.C. Syndicate
1720 - 1055 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2E9

Copper, Gold
115 I 12
(62°38'N, 138°00'W)

Reference: Bostock (1944); Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: NADA 1-24

Location and Access:

The claims lie on and west of Hayes Creek above the mouth of Klines Gulch, roughly 65 miles northwest of Carmacks. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Minto, 35 miles to the east.

History:

Placer gold was discovered in Klines Gulch in 1898 and placer mining has been carried out intermittently in the area since then. The first lode staking took place in 1899 on quartz veins found around Klines Gulch and an 80-foot adit was driven in the early 1900's which is reported to have intersected an eight-foot wide quartz vein that assayed up to 0.4 ounces per ton gold (Bostock, 1944). In 1965, the area was restaked for copper-molybdenum potential as the HAYES claims by Coranex Limited following a regional geochemical exploration program. It was restaked again in 1969 as the DP claims by Dawson Range Joint Venture who subsequently carried out a program of geological mapping, soil sampling and bulldozer trenching in 1969 and 1970. By 1974, some of the DP claims had lapsed and were restaked by D.C. Syndicate as the NADA claims.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by metamorphic rocks of the Yukon Group which are intruded to the southwest by Triassic granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). Trace amounts of copper and molybdenum are associated with disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite in a small quartz monzonite stock that intrudes Yukon Group rocks. Traces of copper and molybdenum also occur with disseminated pyrite in the bleached, quartz-veined contact zone within the Yukon Group rocks.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, D.C. Syndicate carried out geological mapping and soil sampling on the NADA claims.

Dark Creek

DEF
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
405 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon;

Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited
P.O. Box 40, Commerce Court West
Toronto Ontario
M5L 1B4
and
Canadian Superior Exploration Limited
2201 - 1177 Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

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

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a,b); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.39-41).

Claims: DEF 1-87, 1379 Fr.

Location and Access:

The DEF claim group is situated 145 miles north-northwest of Whitehorse and 45 miles northwest of the town of Carmacks. It is five miles north of Dark Creek and 12 miles west of the Minto airstrip from which it can be reached by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in 1971 to cover outcrops with malachite staining. Soil geochemistry, E.M., I.P., magnetic and geological surveys conducted in 1971 outlined northwest-trending anomalous zones which were investigated by extensive bulldozer trenching in 1972. Detailed soil sampling, E.M., I.P., and magnetic surveys were carried out in 1973 along with 25,432 feet of diamond drilling in 41 holes.

Description:

The DEF property is underlain primarily by hornblende biotite granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith which is probably Triassic or older (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a,b). The granodiorite ranges from granite to quartz diorite in composition although the more granitic types predominate. It is commonly porphyritic with pink orthoclase phenocrysts ranging up to one inch long and sometimes greater. Mafic content varies from a few per cent up to 20 per cent and consists of biotite and hornblende in varying proportions. Sphene is an abundant accessory and is commonly visible in hand specimens.

The granodiorite commonly exhibits foliation, due to the tendency of the mafic minerals, particularly biotite, to be aligned along certain planes. The strike of the foliation is variable but generally averages N 25° to 30° W. The degree of foliation varies from weak, and in many places virtually non-existent, to very strong foliation in which there is strong alignment of the mafics and gneissic, compositional banding. There are also sections of fine-grained, highly siliceous material with a very low mafic content. Magnetite and garnet occur locally in varying amounts. The zones of strong foliation vary from a few feet up to hundreds of feet wide and often grade into non-foliated or poorly foliated granodiorite, particularly in the hanging wall of the mineralized zones, although the footwall contacts are sharp in many places. Laterally, the zones are discontinuous and appear to interfinger with non-foliated to poorly-foliated granodiorite.

The granodiorite is cut by pegmatite and aplite dykes and by at least two types of volcanic dykes. The pegmatite and aplite dykes, commonly not more than a few inches but occasionally several feet wide, strike west to northwest. The volcanic dykes consist of fine-grained, dark basalt or andesite, ranging from a few inches to a few feet across, and light grey, hornblende-biotite-feldspar porphyry dykes ranging from tens of feet up to hundreds of feet across. Both types of volcanic dykes trend northeast to northerly.

The copper occurrences are distributed mainly, although not exculsively, in subparallel, strongly foliated zones commonly with a high proportion of biotite but locally of a highly siliceous nature. Chalcopyrite and bornite are the primary copper minerals and occur as small veinlets and as disseminated grains and irregular blebs interstitial to and replacing gangue minerals, particularly biotite. Pyrite is not abundant except on the lateral fringes of the main ore zone where up to several per cent is present locally. Magnetite is locally abundant in the foliated zones and is often associated with copper mineralization, although in varying amounts. Various types of alteration including potassic, argillic and sericitic alteration have been observed adjacent to the east-west fault. Minor sericitic alteration is associated with the mineralized zone.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of detailed geological mapping, I.P. and magnetic surveys and 27,029 feet of diamond drilling in 52 holes, most of which was fill-in drilling on the main ore zone. Total drilling to date is 52,461 feet in 93 holes.

The main ore body is a relatively flat-lying zone 50 to 200 feet thick and 200 to 400 feet below surface. It is roughly elliptical in shape, measuring 1,200 feet along the north-south axis and 800 feet east-west. To the north, the deposit is truncated by a fault striking N 80° W and dipping 60° to the north. Movement on the fault has not been determined nor has the extension of the ore body been found north of this fault. To the south, the mineralized zone extends onto the MINTO claim group, owned jointly by American Smelting and Refining Company and Silver Standard Mines Limited, where it gradually pinches out. To the east, the mineralized zone interfingers with massive and porphyritic granodiorite; to the west, the zone approaches a quartzite in composition and gradually pinches out.

Drilling to date has outlined roughly 3.2 million tons of ore grading 1.8 per cent copper on the DEF property. Gold and silver range from 0.1 to 0.7 ounces per ton for silver and 0.005 to 0.02 ounces per ton for gold, the higher gold and silver contents corresponding quite closely with high copper contents.

A slope stability study of the ore body was carried out during the summer and feasibility studies on the ore body are currently underway.

Exploratory drilling done in 1974 on other areas of the property was unsuccessful.

MINTO
American Smelting and Refining Company
504 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Silver Standard Mines Limited
904 - 1199 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper, Silver, Gold
115 I 11
(62°37'N, 137°15'W)

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp. 41-42).

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

Location and Access:

The MINTO claims lie immediately south of the DEF property, roughly 12 miles west of the Minto airstrip. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip, by fixed wing aircraft from Whitehorse to an airstrip on the MINTO property, or by winter road from Carmacks.

History:

The claims were staked in 1971 by Silver Standard Mines Limited to cover a reconnaissance soil geochemical anomaly. Subsequent property work in 1971 included seven diamond-drill holes totalling 3,800 feet. In 1972 Silver Standard drilled 12 holes totalling 6,000 feet and carried out extensive bulldozer trenching. Asarco took over the exploration program in 1973 and

completed 62 holes totalling over 25,000 feet. Results of this drilling indicated 3.5 million tons of 2.12 per cent copper in the main zone on the MINTO property.

Description:

The MINTO property is underlain primarily by hornblende biotite granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith of Triassic age or older (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a, b). The granodiorite varies from granite to diorite locally but averages granodiorite in composition. It is commonly porphyritic with pink orthoclase phenocrysts ranging up to one inch long and occasionally larger. Mafic content varies from a few per cent up to 20 per cent and consists of biotite and hornblende in varying proportions. Sphene is an abundant accessory and is commonly visible in hand specimens.

The granodiorite commonly exhibits a foliation due to alignment of the mafic minerals, particularly biotite. The strike of the foliation is variable but averages N 25° to 30° W. The degree of foliation varies from weak, and in many places virtually non-existent, to very strong foliation showing gneissic, compositional banding. The strongly foliated zones generally have the same composition as the granodiorite except for the mineralized zones that are reportedly more granitic in compositon due to the addition of quartz and biotite.

The granodiorite is cut by pegmatite and aplite dykes, ranging from a few inches up to several feet across, that strike west to northwest. Dark, basalt or andesite dykes up to five feet across trend northwest to northerly. The latter are probably related to the Eocene Carmacks volcanics.

Locally on the MINTO property the granodiorite is overlain by a distinct hematite conglomerate up to 200 feet thick and consisting almost entirely of subrounded pebbles and boulders of the granodiorite with a hematitic matrix. The contact with the underlying granodiorite varies from sharp to gradational suggesting that the conglomerate may have been formed mainly by in situ weathering of the granodiorite. Evidently the conglomerate predates the Eocene Carmacks volcanics which overlie it locally.

On the southern part of the MINTO claims the granodiorite is capped by Eocene basalt and andesite flows, flow-breccias and tuffs of the Carmacks Group. At the base of the Carmacks Group is a section up to 500 feet thick or more of poorly indurated sandstone, shale and conglomerate interbedded with lapilli and ash tuffs. Exposure of these rocks is extremely poor and information on them is mainly from drilling.

The copper occurrences are distributed mainly, although not exclusively, in subparallel, strongly foliated zones commonly with a high proportion of biotite. Chalcopyrite and bornite are the primary ore minerals and occur as small veinlets and as disseminated grains and irregular blebs interstitial to and replacing gangue minerals, particularly biotite. Pyrite is not abundant except on the fringes of the main ore zone where up to several per cent is present locally. Magnetite is commonly associated with copper mineralization although in varying amounts. Various types of alteration including potassic, argillic and sericitic alteration have been observed in the mineralized zones.

Drilling in 1971 and 1972 outlined four separate zones of copper mineralization on the central part of the property. The main ore zone, outlined by the 1973 drilling, is on the northern part of the property and extends onto the DEF property. This deposit is a relatively flat-lying zone 50 to 200

feet thick. It is roughly elliptical in shape and measures 1,200 feet along the north-south axis and 800 feet east-west. The mineralized zone generally tends to pinch out and interfinger with massive and porphyritic granodiorite except to the north where it is truncated by a N 80° W striking, 60° N-dipping fault. On the MINTO property the main zone is covered by an average of 180 feet of overburden and waste rock. In at least one area the ore subcrops below unconsolidated overburden and has been partially oxidized to malachite, azurite, chalcocite and native copper.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of a magnetometer survey over a portion of the claims and 36,838 feet of diamond drilling in 58 holes for a total to date of over 91,000 feet of drilling in 139 holes. Some 8,539 feet of the 1974 drilling was for fill-in drilling on the ore body and the remainder was for exploration of adjacent areas.

Results of the 1973 and 1974 drilling on the main ore body indicated 5.2 million tons of 1.8 per cent copper on the MINTO property. In addition to copper, the ore contains 0.1 to 0.7 ounces per ton silver and 0.005 to 0.02 ounces per ton gold. Feasibility studies on the main ore body are currently underway.

Some encouraging results were also obtained from the exploratory drilling. Hole 108, drilled 2,000 feet southeast of the main ore body and adjacent to Zone 52 outlined from previous work, cut 220 feet of 1.03 per cent copper from 656-876 feet. Hole 125, drilled 3,000 feet east of the south end of the main ore body, ran 1.36 per cent copper over 63 feet from 578-641 feet.

BEN, PAL, KAP, NEB
Dawson Range Joint Venture
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited
P.O. Box 4127
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Copper
115 I 11
(62°37'N, 137°12'W)

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp. 42-43).

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

Location and Access:

The claims adjoin the eastern boundary of the MINTO claim group, roughly two miles east of the Minto copper discovery. In 1974 the property was serviced by helicopter from the Minto airstrip, ten miles to the east. Equipment and supplies were also brought in by fixed wing aircraft to the airstrip on the MINTO claims and then hauled by tractor to the property itself.

History:

The PAL claims were staked in September 1971 and subsequently acquired by Dawson Range Joint Venture, a consortium comprised of Strauss Exploration Incorporated, BX Development Limited, Marietta Resources International Limited and Molybdenum Corporation of America. The BEN and KAP claims were added in October 1971 and the NEB fractions in September 1973. In 1972, geological mapping and soil sampling outlined a copper anomaly in an area of visible malachite staining. In 1973, five bulldozer trenches cut across the anomalous zone exposed two foliated zones carrying minor copper mineralization, mainly malachite and azurite. One of the trenches is reported to

have cut 20 feet which graded 0.32 per cent copper. Magnetic and electromagnetic surveys were also carried out in 1973.

Description:

Outcrops on the property, covering only a small percentage of the total area, consist mainly of hornblende biotite granodiorite, of Triassic age or older (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a), intruded by pegmatite and aplite dykes and fine-grained, andesite dykes. The granodiorite is weakly foliated over most of the property except toward the western margin of the property where there is strong foliation locally. Foliation is variable but generally trends northwest and dips steeply to the west to nearly vertically. Malachite and azurite occur locally along fractures and as disseminated grains in strongly foliated zones near the western boundary of the property.

In the southwest corner of the property the granodiorite is overlain by Eocene volcanics of the Carmacks Group consisting of basalt and andesite flows, flow-breccias and tuffs (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a).

Current Work and Results:

Four holes totalling 2,250 feet were drilled on the property in 1974. Hole B-1 was drilled roughly 1,000 feet east of the foliated zones exposed by the trenches to test an EM-16 anomaly. The hole encountered mainly porphyritic granodiorite, weakly foliated locally and with no reported mineralization. Holes B-2, 3 and 4 were drilled below the previously exposed foliated zones and intersected a number of mineralized zones containing minor amounts of disseminated chalcopyrite, bornite, magnetite and pyrite as well as malachite and azurite.

COMANCHE
Pinnacle Mines Limited
615 - 543 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Yukon Gold Placers Limited
420 - 890 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 11
(62°37'N, 137°19'W)

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 47).

Claims: COMANCHE 1-52

Location and Access:

The claims are adjacent to the west boundary of the MINTO group, roughly 16 miles west of the Minto airstrip. In 1974 equipment and supplies were brought in by fixed wing aircraft to the airstrip on the MINTO claims and then hauled by tractor to the property or by helicopter from the Minto airstrip.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1971 and five bulldozer trenches were cut late in 1972. Geological mapping, geochemical surveys and geophysical surveys carried out in 1973 outlined a number of copper soil anomalies and a number of electromagnetic and magnetic anomalies coincident with the copper soil anomalies.

Description:

The claims are underlain mainly by medium- to coarse-grained hornblende biotite granodiorite of Triassic age or older (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a) cut by aplite and pegmatite dykes. The granodiorite is weakly to moderately foliated in a northwesterly trend. To the south the granodiorite is overlain by andesitic volcanics of the Eocene Carmacks Group and to the west it is overlain by basalt of the Pleistocene Selkirk Series (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a).

There are no significant mineral occurrences known on the property with the exception of minor malachite staining in granodiorite exposed in one of the bulldozer trenches cut in 1972.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, five holes were drilled for a total of 2,793 feet. Most of the footage was in hornblende biotite granodiorite and diorite, poorly foliated and cut by dykes of andesite and hornblende biotite feldspar porphyry. Hole C-1 cut 0.48 per cent copper from 358.2 to 360.0 feet in a gneissic zone but no other significant copper mineralization was intersected. The electromagnetic anomalies appeared to be due to faults.

NAVAJO
Black Giant Mines Limited
2002 - 1177 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 11
(62°39'N, 137°18'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: NAVAJO 1-8, 17-24, 33-40, 49-56, 61-68

Location and Access:

The claims are adjacent to the northwest and southwest boundaries of the DEF claim group and lie roughly 15 miles west-northwest of the Minto airstrip. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1973, and soil sampling carried out on the property during the summer outlined a number of copper anomalies.

Description:

The property is underlain by medium- to coarse-grained hornblende biotite granodiorite of Triassic age or older (Templeman-Kluit, 1974a) cut by pegmatite and aplite dykes. Andesite and hornblende biotite feldspar porphyry dykes also cut the granodiorite and trend north to northeast. Foliation of the granodiorite varies from weak to strong and generally trends northwest.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping, a ground magnetic survey, bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling.

The ground magnetic survey outlined a north- to northwest trending anomaly roughly coincident with a copper geochemical anomaly outlined in the

1973 work. Five bulldozer trenches were cut across the anomalous zone and exposed a number of strongly foliated, gneissic zones in granodiorite. The foliated zones are 20 to 30 feet wide, striking roughly north and dipping steeply to the east. Locally, the zones contain abundant magnetite, accounting for the magnetic anomaly, and red garnet, probably almandine. Traces of malachite and azurite occur in fractures and as disseminated grains along foliation planes.

The foliated zones were tested by five diamond-drill holes totalling 2,685 feet. Although strongly foliated zones were intersected, only trace amounts of copper were reported.

SUN
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
405 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory;

115 I 11
(62°38'N, 137°12'W)

Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited
P.O. Box 40, Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario
M5L 1B4
and
Canadian Superior Exploration Limited
2201 - 1177 Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 46).

Claims: SUN 1-24

Location and Access:

The claims are adjacent to the eastern boundary of the DEF claim group roughly ten miles west of the Minto airstrip. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip or from the DEF property via a four-wheel drive tote road.

History:

The claims were staked in September 1971. Geological mapping and soil sampling were undertaken on the property in 1973.

Description:

The SUN claims are underlain primarily by poorly foliated, porphyritic hornblende granodiorite of probable Triassic age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a) which is intruded by aplite and pegmatite dykes. Foliation trends consistently northwest and dips nearly vertically. No mineral occurrences have been found.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, I.P., magnetic, and E.M.-16 surveys were conducted over the SUN claims. A single, 700-foot hole was diamond drilled on a very low order I.P. anomaly but no mineralization was encountered.

FED
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
405 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory;

Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited
P.O. Box 40, Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario
M5L 1B4
and
Canadian Superior Exploration Limited
2201 - 1177 Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 11
(62°35'N, 137°05'W)

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 43).

Claims: FED 1-228

Location and Access:

The claims are east of the DEF and MINTO claim groups on the west side of the Yukon River, roughly seven miles west-northwest of the Minto airstrip from which they can be reached by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1973. Geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling of the group were begun in 1973.

Description:

The FED claims are underlain mainly by medium to poorly foliated, hornblende granodiorite of probable Triassic age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a) with syenitic and monzonitic phases along the eastern margin. These rocks intrude massive, basaltic volcanics of probable Triassic age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974) to the east and are in turn overlain by Eocene Carmacks volcanics to the southwest. Mineral occurrences are limited to minor malachite staining along fractures in granitic rocks.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling of the claims, begun in 1973, was completed in 1974. No significant mineral occurrences were found and the geochemical sampling outlined only isolated, low order anomalies.

TIM, JIM, IR
B.X. Development Limited
1606 - 1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3P3

Copper
115 I 11
(62°34'N, 137°09'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: TIM 1-8; JIM 1-22, 31-40; IR 1-36

Location and Access:

The claims are situated one-half mile north of Dark Creek roughly eight miles west of Minto. Access to the property in 1974 was by helicopter from the airstrip at Minto.

History:

The claims, staked in the fall of 1973, are southeast of the Minto copper discovery.

Description:

The rocks underlying the property all belong to the Eocene Carmacks Group (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a) and consist of reddish brown- to brown-weathering, massive basalt and andesite, locally amygdaloidal and carrying chalcedony. North of the property, these volcanics overlie Triassic granodiorite (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a) which is host to the copper occurrences on the DEF and MINTO properties. Faulting in the central part of the property has produced local brecciation and alteration of the volcanics. Small specks of malachite and/or chrysocolla occur associated with faults in at least two localities.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping along with magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. The magnetic survey outlined strong north-northeasterly trending anomalies which undoubtedly reflect the high magnetic intensity of the Carmacks volcanics. However, the lowest magnetic values coincide with topographic valleys and may reflect areas where the volcanic cover is relatively thin.

The electromagnetic survey (E.M. 16) outlined a considerable number of conductive zones, most of which were coincident with topographic highs and parallel to the magnetic trend. A few conductors were outlined which transgressed the regional magnetic trend and are probably due to cross faults.

Other than the minor copper oxide stains, no significant copper occurrences have been noted.

A consultant for the company recommended soil sampling and more detailed geophysical surveys (more precise electromagnetic and/or induced polarization surveys) in areas of anomalous soil response.

DARK
Lion Mines Limited
821 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

115 I 11
(62°35'N, 137°16'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: DARK 47-54, 61, 63

Location and Access:

The claims are adjacent to the southern boundary of the MINTO claim group. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Minto, 12 miles to the east.

History:

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

Description:

The property lies within an area mapped entirely as massive andesite and basalt of the Eocene Carmacks Group (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). These volcanics overlie Triassic granodiorite which outcrops to the north on the DEF and MINTO claim groups and which is host for the recently discovered copper occurrences.

Current Work and Results:

A magnetometer survey carried out in 1974 indicated relatively low magnetic relief on the property. One low-order anomaly was outlined near the southern end of the claim group.

DARK
Geo-Dyne Resources Limited
1606 - 1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

115 I 11
(62°32'N, 137°16'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: DARK 41-46, 55-60, 62, 64-70

Location and Access:

The claims are adjacent to the southern boundary of the MINTO claim group and are roughly 12 miles east of Minto. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from the airstrip at Minto.

History:

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

Description:

The claims lie entirely within an area mapped as massive basalt and andesite of the Carmacks Group of Eocene age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). These volcanics overlie Triassic hornblende granodiorite which is exposed north of

the property. The granodiorite is host to the recently discovered copper deposit on the MINTO and DEF claims.

Current Work and Results:

A ground magnetometer survey conducted in late fall and winter of 1973-1974 outlined strong north- to northeast-trending magnetic anomalies. The magnetic anomalies are probably due, at least in part, to the underlying volcanics. Geological mapping and soil sampling of the claims were recommended by a consultant to the company.

AL, ROD
Bow River Resources Limited
333 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Northair Mines Limited
333 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

115 I 11
(62°39'N, 137°08'W)

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 44).

Claims: AL 1-24; ROD 1-32

Location and Access:

The claims are on the southwest side of the Yukon River about nine miles west of the Minto airstrip. Access to the property in 1974 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip and by boat along the Yukon River.

History:

Geological mapping and soil sampling was carried out on the claims in 1972 and 1973. No other work on the property is known.

Description:

Outcrop and near-bedrock float on the property consists of medium- to coarse-grained, hornblende biotite granodiorite of Triassic age or older (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a) which is intruded by dykes of aplite and pegmatite. Minor limonitic or hematitic stain has been observed but no sulphide occurrences have been found.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974 a single 600-foot diamond-drill hole was put down on the ROD claims. The hole was entirely within granodiorite and encountered no mineralization.

B, SEE
Consolidated Standard Mines Limited
333 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

115 I 11
(62°40'N, 137°13'W)

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a); Craig and Milner (1975).

Claims: B 2-12, 17-40; SEE 1-24

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on the southwest side of the Yukon River immediately east of the DEF claims. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip, about 12 miles to the east-southeast.

History:

The B and SEE claims were staked in the fall of 1971. In 1972, geological mapping and soil sampling were carried out on the property. The property was inactive in 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by hornblende biotite granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith of Triassic age or earlier (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). The granodiorite has a northwest-trending foliation due to alignment of the mafic minerals and is cut by pegmatite and aplite dykes.

Several isolated outcrops of dense, green, altered andesite occur on the southeastern part of the claims and are probably related to Eocene volcanics of the Carmacks Group.

No sulphide occurrences have been reported on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Although no field work was performed on the property in 1974, the soil samples collected during the 1972 survey, which failed to outline any copper, molybdenum or silver anomalies, were re-analyzed for gold and mercury. Two parallel areas of coincident gold and mercury anomalies trending approximately 060° were outlined on the southwest part of the property. The anomalies cut the regional foliation at roughly 90° and probably reflect an underlying fault structure.

MAC, POL, JIM, SAM
Gold Valley Resources Limited
210 - 470 Granville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

115 I 11
(62°43'N, 137°15'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: MAC 1-36; POL 1-36; JIM 1-24; SAM 1-8

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 12 miles northwest of the Minto airstrip on the northeast side of the Yukon River. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip although access was also available by a four-wheel

drive truck-road which leaves the Klondike Highway at a point one mile north of the Minto airstrip.

History:

The MAC, POL and JIM claims were staked in October 1973 and the SAM claims in June 1974. Gold Valley Resources acquired a 50 per cent interest in the property in May 1974.

Description:

The northwest part of the property is underlain by brown, augite basalt and andesite flows of the Pleistocene Selkirk Series (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). To the south, these rocks overlie gabbroic to dioritic rocks of Triassic age. Magnetite is a common accessory in the gabbroic to dioritic rocks.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey. Soil samples were analyzed for copper, zinc and silver. No significant anomalies were outlined. The ground magnetic survey outlined a series of northeast-trending anomalies which are probably due to concentrations of magnetite in the underlying gabbroic and dioritic rocks.

M
Yukon Revenue Mines Limited
117 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

115 I 11
(62°41'N, 137°15'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: M 1-38

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on the southwest side of the Yukon River approximately 14 miles downstream from Minto and five miles north of the Minto copper discovery. The property can be reached by boat from Minto.

History:

The claims were staked in May 1974 and subsequently acquired by Yukon Revenue Mines Limited.

Description:

The claims are underlain entirely by hornblende biotite granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith of Triassic age or older (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). No occurrences of sulphide minerals have been reported from the property.

Current Work and Results:

Hand trenching was carried out on the property in 1974 by Yukon Revenue. This work apparently did not expose any copper mineralization.

COIN
Taseko Mines Limited
248 - 2nd Avenue
Kamloops, British Columbia
and
La Ronge Mining Limited
200 - 124 Seymour Street
Kamloops, British Columbia
V2C 2E1

Copper
115 I 11
(62°37'N, 137°05'W)

References: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.48-49).

Claims: COIN 1-24

Location and Access:

The COIN claims lie roughly one and one-half miles west of the Yukon River at a point about seven miles downstream from Minto. Access to the property in 1974 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip and by boat along the Yukon River.

History:

The original copper showing was discovered and staked in 1902 as the HARDLUCK claims and a short adit was put in. The ground was restaked in 1907 as the COPPER COIN group but was subsequently allowed to lapse. The property remained dormant until 1970 when it was restaked as the COIN claims which subsequently lapsed in 1971. The claims were restaked by Taseko Mines Limited in 1971 and a side-hill trench was cut in the area of the old showing in 1972. Geological mapping and geochemical sampling in 1973 included a 45-foot chip sample across the mineralized zone which assayed 0.27 per cent copper, 0.06 ounces per ton silver, and traces of gold. Two grab samples from the vicinity of 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.

Description:

The property is underlain to the east by andesite, basalt and minor argillaceous sediments of probable Triassic age which are intruded to the west by Triassic granodiorite of the Klotassin Batholith (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). The contact zone is a steep north-northwest-trending scarp probably related to faulting associated with the northwestern extension of the Teslin Lineament along the Yukon River valley. In the vicinity of the contact the Triassic volcanics are strongly chloritized and epidotized. The granodiorite is strongly sheared in a north-northwest direction. Locally, near the contact, the granodiorite is more syenitic in composition.

Copper occurs in the altered volcanics as disseminated bornite, chalcopyrite, chalcocite and native copper with malachite staining.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the COIN property in 1974 consisted of three diamond-drill holes totalling 988 feet, all in the vicinity of the main showing near the old adit. The holes encountered highly chloritized and epidotized volcanics intruded by bands (sills?) of syenite porphyry. Bornite and chalcopyrite with minor chalcocite and native copper occur as disseminated grains and small stringers in the altered volcanics, but their distribution appears to be local and erratic.

Big Creek

CAR
Western Mines Limited
870 - 505 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia;

115 I 5
(62°25'N, 137°37'W)

Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: CAR 57-72

Location and Access:

The claims lie on the south side of Big Creek roughly 50 miles west-northwest of Carmacks. The property can be reached by helicopter from Carmacks or from an airstrip on Big Creek, four miles east of the property.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1974 and are currently held under option by Western Mines Limited, Cream Silver Mines Limited and Belmoral Mines Limited.

Description:

The property itself is notably lacking in outcrop but regional mapping indicates that it is underlain by Yukon Group schist and gneiss intruded by syenite of Triassic age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). The Yukon Group rocks underlie the northeastern part of the claims while the central and south-western part of the property is underlain by syenite.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1974 on the property consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey.

Soil sampling outlined a significant copper anomaly roughly 4,000 by 5,000 feet which extends beyond the southern and eastern boundaries of the property. A consultant for the owners recommended further evaluation of this anomaly.

The ground magnetic survey showed relatively flat relief with a low order anomaly in the south-central part of the property.

FOX, BEAR
Klotassin Joint Venture
c/o Archer Cathro and Associates Limited
685 Two Bentall Centre
555 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 5
(62°25'N, 137°36'W)

References: Craig and Laporte (1972, p.75); Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: FOX 1-40; BEAR 1-40

Location and Access:

The claims lie on the south of Big Creek roughly six miles east of Prospector Mountain and surround the CAR 57-72 claims of Western Mines Limited, Cream Silver Mines Limited and Belmoral Mines Limited. Access to the property in 1974 was by helicopter from Carmacks, 50 miles to the east-southeast. An old winter road passes through the property along Big Creek.

History:

The property was originally staked as the JOHNNY and CASH groups in 1969 by Coranex Limited and Atlas Explorations Limited. In 1970, Atlas outlined two copper-lead-zinc anomalies corresponding to minor limonite gossans along the northwest side of Big Creek. The claims subsequently lapsed and were restaked in August 1974 as the FOX and BEAR claims by Klotassin Joint Venture, a consortium composed of Newconex Canadian Exploration Limited, Molybdenum Corporation of America and Marietta Resources International Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain to the north by Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic quartz-biotite schist and banded quartzite with minor limestone trending west to west-northwest. Associated with these rocks locally are bodies (dykes?) of gabbroic rocks and at least one outcrop of magnetite skarn. The southern part of the property is underlain by coarse-grained, porphyritic hornblende syenite of Triassic age which exhibits a slight foliation trending northwest. Locally, the syenite contains bodies of a lighter-coloured, medium-grained quartz monzonite which may be younger in age. Tertiary dykes of rhyolite porphyry up to five feet wide intrude all older rocks.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the property in 1974 consisted mainly of soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey. The soil sampling outlined a copper anomaly extending onto the adjoining CAR claims and hand trenching in the area of the anomaly revealed schist and quartz monzonite float with copper oxide stain and locally traces of chalcopyrite with pyrite.

CAR
Western Mines Limited
870 - 505 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia;

115 I 6
(62°23'N, 137°18'W)

Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: 41-56

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on a ridge north of Big Creek, roughly 32 miles west-northwest of Carmacks. The property can be reached by foot from the Carmacks-Freegold Road or by helicopter from Carmacks.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1974 and are currently held under option by Western Mines Limited, Cream Silver Mines Limited and Belmoral Mines Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by Triassic granodiorite which intrudes Yukon Group schist and gneiss. Dykes of quartz-feldspar porphyry cut the granodiorite (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a).

Yukon Group rocks occur along the southwestern margin and southern part of the property and consist of quartz schist, biotite schist, chlorite schist and granitic gneiss. Minor skarn or marble has also been observed.

The main body of Triassic granodiorite ranges from hornblende granodiorite to quartz monzonite in composition and is intruded locally by granodiorite to quartz monzonite of Jurassic (?) age and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of Eocene age.

No occurrences of sulphides have been observed on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Field work on the property in 1974 consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey.

The soil sampling showed a limited number of anomalous copper values but failed to outline any significant anomalies.

The ground magnetic survey showed relatively flat relief over the property although several weak highs were outlined. Some of the highs may be associated with Eocene quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes.

Revenue Creek

REVENUE COPPER
Yukon Revenue Mines Limited
117 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Copper, Gold
115 I 6
(62°20'N, 137°16'W)

References: Green and Godwin (1964, p.29); Green (1966, pp.31-33); Findlay (1969a, pp.38-39; 1969b, p.26); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp. 79-82).

Claims: REVENUE COPPER, REVENUE, REV, ADD, HOMESTAKE, ADDITION, AU, INCA: total of 46 claims

Location and Access:

The property is situated on Revenue Creek, on the south side of the valley of Big Creek, 35 miles northwest of Carmacks. The property can be reached by an eight-mile tote road which connects with the Carmacks-Freegold Road. An airstrip on Big Creek Flats near the mouth of Revenue Creek can be used by Beaver and smaller aircraft.

History:

Massive chalcopyrite was discovered on Revenue Creek in 1950 by P.F. Guder of Carmacks. In 1951, Conwest optioned the property and drove a short adit in addition to conducting E.M. and resistivity surveys. Teck Corporation drilled five holes near the adit in 1954 and 1955; and Asbestos Corporation carried out silt and soil geochemical surveys in 1959. In 1964 and 1965 Canex conducted a soil survey and drilled three holes near the adit, which encountered some disseminated copper sulphides. General Enterprises Limited of Whitehorse optioned the property in 1967, and in 1968 Yukon Revenue Mines Limited was formed to continue exploration. In 1968 and 1969, work by Yukon Revenue included an I.P. survey and diamond drilling. One hole cut a 140-foot section assaying 0.12 per cent copper and 0.03 per cent molybdenum sulphide. In 1970, Kaiser Resources took over exploration under a joint agreement and carried out geological and geochemical surveys and a drilling program which included 6,074 feet of diamond drilling in 13 holes and 7,365 feet of percussion drilling in 25 holes. The drilling indicated only low grade copper of the same order as that found in the 1968-1969 program.

Description:

The property is underlain by schist and gneiss of Proterozoic and/or Paleozoic age which have been intruded by a quartz monzonite plug in which several phases have been recognized including hornblende monzonite, biotite monzonite and a low-mafic quartz monzonite. An altered breccia of granitic fragments in an aphanitic ground mass cuts across the complex of monzonitic rocks in an irregular, east-trending belt. Alteration is widespread in the igneous rocks and argillic, phyllic and propylitic zones have been recognized. Massive chalcopyrite and pyrite of the original discovery occur as a pod in the centre of the altered breccia although most of the copper in the monzonite and breccia phases occurs as disseminated chalcopyrite. Molybdenite is rare and occurs only in quartz veins cutting the monzonite. Malachite and azurite are present in the top 100 feet of bedrock.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Yukon Revenue did some bulldozer trenching to test coincident copper geochemical and electromagnetic anomalies and some previously known mineralized zones.

Mount Freegold

GOLD STAR
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Gold, Silver
115 I 6
(62°17'N, 137°09'W)

References: Bostock (1936); Johnston (1937); Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: GOLD STAR Group (AUGUSTA, MARGARETE, GOLD STAR, PEERLESS, PROTECTION, SHEARZONE 1-2, VINDICATOR 1-2, LIBERTY, EXCELSIOR 1-3, PROGRESS 1-2, GREENSTONE 1-6); AU 1-44; AG 1-36; PEG 1-24; ADD 1-16; total of 141 claims and fractions

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on Mount Freegold 30 miles northwest of Carmacks and are readily accessible by a short, four-wheel drive road which connects with the Carmacks-Freegold Road.

History:

The original property was discovered and staked by P.F. Guder in 1930, who has carried out work on the property intermittently since then, mainly hand trenching and sinking shallow shafts by hand. In 1959, Conwest Exploration Company Limited drilled five short holes totalling 1,014 feet. Yukon Revenue Copper had an option on the property in 1969 and carried out detailed geological mapping and limited soil sampling. In 1973, the GOLD STAR Group was optioned by Prism Resources who staked 24 additional claims (PEG 1-24), and carried out a magnetometer survey which outlined two significant magnetic anomalies. The AU, AG and ADD claims were also staked in 1973 and the property subsequently optioned by Dynasty from P.F. Guder, E. Campbell and Prism Resources Limited.

Description:

The rocks underlying the property consist mainly of Yukon Group metasediments and metavolcanics intruded by Triassic or older hornblende granodiorite and porphyritic hornblende syenite (Johnston, 1937; Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). All of the aforementioned rocks are intruded by later, quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes of Tertiary age. Gold mineralization is present in siliceous zones within and at the contacts of quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and in magnetite-chlorite-epidote skarns within the Yukon Group.

The discovery zone on the AUGUSTA claim is in a body of magnetite replacing a limy layer in Yukon Group quartzite and schist. The magnetite zone trends northwest and is roughly 300 feet long and up to 27 feet wide. The upper, oxidized part of this zone carries free gold, and assays as high as several ounces per ton have been obtained. The unoxidized part of this zone generally carries much lower values.

On the MARGARETE claim, gold occurs in a quartz-rich zone at the contact of a quartz-feldspar porphyry dyke and quartz-feldspar-chlorite gneiss of the Yukon Group. The zone trends west and is up to two feet wide. Johnston (1937) reports assays as high as 60 ounces per ton gold for selected samples from this zone.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Dynasty carried out a program of mapping, soil sampling, magnetic surveying, bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling aimed primarily at testing the zone on the MARGARETE claim and the magnetite skarns indicated by the 1973 magnetic survey. A total 37,800 cubic yards were trenched and eight holes were drilled for a total of 2,142 feet. The results of this work indicated low grade gold-silver mineralization on the MARGARETE vein zone, generally less than 0.3 ounces per ton gold and 1.0 ounces per ton silver over five feet and low, uneconomic gold and silver values in the magnetite skarns.

LAFORMA
Discovery Mines Limited
1011 - 2200 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4S 2C6

Gold, Silver
115 I 6
(62°16'N, 137°07'W)

References: Green (1966, pp.29-31); Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: LAFORMA Group; Total of 32 claims

Location and Access:

The property is located on Freegold Mountain and can be reached by a 41-mile road from Carmacks.

History:

The property was originally staked in 1933 following the discovery of high grade gold-quartz veins. Since then, the property has produced 1,414 ounces of gold in a period from January 1939 to June 1940, and 1,610 ounces of gold and 570 ounces of silver from June 1965 to February 1966. The property is currently owned by Discovery Mines Limited, formed by amalgamation of Consolidated Discovery Yellowknife Mines Limited and Ormsby Mines Limited in 1964 (Green, 1966, pp.29-31).

Description:

The property is underlain by medium- to coarse-grained hornblende granodiorite of Triassic age or older that has been intruded by andesite porphyry, quartz-feldspar porphyry and rhyolite porphyry dykes of Tertiary age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). The granodiorite is cut by two sets of steeply dipping fracture systems and shear zones striking northeast and northwest respectively. The northeast-trending system contains most of the important vein systems discovered to date, including the G-3, a 10- to 40-foot wide shear zone on which most of the underground work has been done (Green, 1966, pp.29-31).

Current Work and Results:

With the current increase in the price of gold, Rayrock Mines Limited and Ashland Oil Canada Limited are financing a re-evaluation of the Laforma

property beginning with a soil geochemical survey in 1974.

CAR
Western Mines Limited
870 - 505 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia;

Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 6
(62°19'N, 137°08'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: CAR 1-40

Location and Access:

The property lies 32 miles west of Carmacks on the northeast slope of Freegold Mountain. The property is accessible from the Carmacks-Freegold Road.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1974 and are currently held under option by Western Mines Limited, Cream Silver Mines Limited and Belmoral Mines Limited.

Description:

The claims are underlain by Yukon Group gneiss and schist intruded by granitic rocks ranging from Triassic to Tertiary in age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a).

Yukon Group rocks underlie the western part of the property and consist of hornblende to biotite schist and gneiss, chlorite schist, quartz schist and quartz-sericite schist.

On the eastern part of the property the Yukon Group rocks are intruded by syenite and granodiorite of Triassic to Jurassic age and quartz-feldspar dykes of Tertiary age.

A fault, trending slightly east of north, is thought to exist between Yukon Group rocks on the western part of the property and the intrusive rocks to the east.

The central part of the property is underlain by highly altered granodiorite with a central core of kaolinization and silicification, and a peripheral zone of quartz veining with pyrite. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite are reported in the peripheral zone. Chloritization and epidotization have been noted beyond the peripheral zone.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping, soil sampling and a ground magnetometer survey were carried out in 1974.

A number of anomalous copper and antimony values were found in the soil samples and although no highly anomalous areas were outlined, there appeared to be a slight increase in both copper and antimony in soils over the altered granodiorite.

The magnetic survey indicated generally low magnetic relief in the area of the altered granodiorite and a pronounced northerly trend over the postulated fault between the Yukon Group rocks and the intrusive rocks.

MJK
Western Mines Limited
870 - 505 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia;

Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 3, 6
(62°15'N, 137°08'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: MJK 1-32

Location and Access:

The claims are situated immediately south of the Laforma gold property on the south side of Seymour Creek roughly 32 miles west-northwest of Carmacks. The property can be easily reached from the Carmacks-Freegold Road which passes very close to the northern boundary of the claims.

History:

The claims were staked in the spring of 1974 and are currently under option to Western Mines Limited, Cream Silver Mines Limited and Belmoral Mines Limited. The extent of previous work on the property is not known but the area has undoubtedly been prospected since gold was discovered on Freegold Mountain in 1930.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by Triassic hornblende syenite which is intruded by granodiorite and quartz monzonite of Jurassic age and quartz porphyry dykes and feldspar porphyry andesite of Tertiary age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). Minor chalcopyrite was observed in an outcrop of Jurassic granodiorite.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping, soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey were carried out on the property in 1974.

The soil sampling failed to outline any anomalies although some threshold values for copper were obtained.

The magnetic survey showed relatively flat magnetic relief with only a few, isolated highs.

MJK
Western Mines Limited
879 - 505 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia;

115 I 6
(62°15'N, 137°12'W)

Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

References: Bostock (1938, p.11; 1939, pp.15-16; 1941, pp.23-24); Findlay (1969b, p.23); Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: MJK 33-44

Location and Access:

The claims are located on the west side of Caribou Creek, roughly 32 miles west-northwest of Carmacks. The property can be easily reached from the Carmacks-Freegold Road.

History:

The claims were staked in the spring of 1974 and are currently under option to Western Mines Limited, Cream Silver Mines Limited and Belmoral Mines Limited. The claims are adjacent to the HOPE claim (formerly the Caribou Creek gold property) from which a small amount of gold was produced in the late 1930's and trenches on the MJK claims are evidence of prior work on this property.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by Triassic hornblende syenite and quartz monzonite intruded by Tertiary quartz-feldspar porphyry and overlain by Jurassic Laberge Group sediments.

The hornblende syenite and quartz monzonite underlie the central and northern part of the claim group and appear to be inter-tongued. Feldspar porphyry and quartz porphyry dykes cut the syenite and have a general northwest trend.

On the southern part of the claims, the intrusive rocks are overlain by massive, thick beds of sandstone and conglomerate assigned to the Laberge Group of Lower to Middle Jurassic age.

Quartz veins were observed in one outcrop of Laberge sediments west of Caribou Creek. The veins strike southwest and dip vertically.

On the HOPE claims to the east, gold was reported to occur in thin,

closely-spaced quartz veinlets in a black, argillaceous quartzite or greywacke.

Current Work and Results:

Property work in 1974 included geological mapping, soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey.

The soil sampling showed one anomalous copper value in the vicinity of a contact between syenite and granodiorite. A number of threshold values of copper and a single threshold value of antimony were obtained in the area underlain by Laberge Group sediments.

The magnetic survey showed very little relief over the Laberge sediments. The intrusions gave higher relief but no apparent pattern. Magnetite was observed in one outcrop of granodiorite associated with a local magnetic high.

Granite Mountain

TINTA
Exeter Mines Limited
519 - 602 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Copper
115 I 7
(62°18'N, 136°57'W)

References: Bostock (1941, p.26); Skinner (1961, pp.35-36); Findlay (1969a, p.34); Craig and Laporte (1972, p.85); Tempelman-Kluit (1974a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.37-38).

Claims: TINTA 1-27, 37-53, 55-56, 58-59

Location and Access:

The property is 24 miles northwest of Carmacks at the headwaters of Stoddard and Merrice Creeks on the southern slope of Granite Mountain. Access in 1974 was by a six-mile, four-wheel drive tote road leading north from Mile 32 on the Mount Freegold road.

History:

The property was first staked in 1930 to cover a quartz vein and has been explored intermittently since then (Skinner, 1961, pp.35-36). Canex Aerial Exploration restaked the ground in 1966 and carried out an E.M. 16 survey and a soil geochemical survey. 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 did some soil sampling. Late in 1973, the claims were returned to the original owner (renamed Canex Placer Limited in 1972) and were subsequently optioned by Exeter Mines Limited. Exeter drilled four holes totalling roughly 1,000 feet late in 1973. Additional claims were staked in 1974.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by Triassic granodiorite to quartz diorite of the Klotassin Batholith which is capped locally by Eocene Carmacks volcanics (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). Quartz veins with well-defined walls of granite occur within shear zones up to 100 feet wide trending northeast and dipping steeply to the north. Mineralized zones in the veins are two and one-half to ten feet wide and consist of an assemblage of galena, sphalerite,

chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and pyrite with azurite and malachite. Chalcopyrite and pyrite are also disseminated in the wall rocks on both sides of the veins. Alteration in the vicinity of the shear zones includes potash feldspathization, sericitization, chloritization and silicification.

Current Work and Results:

Work on the property in 1974 included an E.M. survey, bulldozer trenching and 4,041 feet of diamond drilling in 21 holes. Results of the drilling reported by Exeter Mines indicated one mineralized zone containing 1,875 tons per vertical foot grading 0.075 ounces per ton gold, 5.35 ounces per ton silver, 4.71 per cent lead, 6.03 per cent zinc, 0.37 per cent copper and 0.049 per cent cadmium. Additional parallel and sub-parallel shear zones were outlined by the E.M. survey.

WON
D.C. Syndicate
1720 - 1055 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

115 I 7
(62°20'N, 136°55'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: WON 1-16

Location and Access:

The claim group is situated on the north slope of Granite Mountain 25 miles northwest of Carmacks and roughly 17 miles south of Minto. In 1974, the property was serviced by helicopter from the Minto airstrip.

History:

The claims were staked in June 1974 during the course of a reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling program.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by hornblende granodiorite of Triassic age or older (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). Fractures in the granodiorite contain pyrite but no mineral showings of economic interest were found.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling was carried out on the property in 1974.

Hootchekoo Creek

BUT
Canadian Superior Exploration Limited
2201 - 1177 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2K3

115 I 7
(62°24'N, 136°54'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: BUT 1-98

Location and Access:

The property is situated roughly five miles east of Big Creek and 30 miles northwest of Carmacks. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Minto, 13 miles to the north.

History:

The BUT claims were staked in April 1974 by Canadian Superior Explorations Limited. No previous work in the area has been reported.

Description:

The property covers an area of Pelly Gneiss which appears to be a roof pendant within Triassic Klotassin granodiorite. To the southwest, both the Pelly Gneiss and Klotassin granodiorite are overlain by younger Carmacks Group volcanics of Eocene age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). No mineral showings are known to occur on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil sampling were carried out on the property by Canadian Superior in 1974 but no anomalous areas were outlined.

DEL
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
405 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
and
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited
P.O. Box 40, Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario
M5L 1B4

Copper
115 I 7
(62°27'N, 136°45'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: DEL 1-84

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on the southwest side of the Yukon River immediately north of Hootchekoo Creek and 29 miles northwest of Carmacks. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from the Minto airstrip, ten miles to the north-northwest.

History:

The claims were staked during the winter of 1973-74 to cover some malachite showings exposed during the building of an access road to the DEF copper property. No previous work on the property is known.

Description:

The property is underlain almost entirely by massive green volcanics, primarily pillowed andesites, of probable Triassic age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). Locally the volcanics are intruded by hornblende diorite and by dykes of felsite and quartz felsite. Felsite and quartz felsite flows overlie the volcanics. Locally, poorly sorted pebble and boulder conglomerate of uncertain age also overlies the volcanics.

The copper showings consist mainly of malachite, azurite, chalcopyrite and pyrite associated with basic dykes in the hornblende diorite. Chalcocite, with a significant silver content, occurs as fracture fillings in fractured and altered felsite.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping and geochemical soil sampling for copper and silver. No significant copper occurrences were discovered and the geochemical survey failed to outline any significant anomalies.

Williams Creek

BAY
Hudson Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited
320 - 7th Avenue Southwest
Calgary 2, Alberta

115 I 7
(62°23'N, 136°45'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: BAY 1-204

Location and Access:

The property straddles Hootchekoo Creek, roughly three miles north of the Williams Creek property of Dawson Range Joint Venture. In 1974, the property was serviced by helicopter from Carmacks, 27 miles to the southeast.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1971 and reconnaissance geological mapping, soil sampling and a ground magnetometer survey followed by detailed soil sampling and trenching of copper geochemical anomalies were conducted that summer.

Description:

The northeast part of the property is underlain by massive, green, basaltic volcanics of probable Upper Triassic age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). To the southwest this is intruded by and possibly in fault contact with hornblende granodiorite of Triassic age or older (op.cit). The granodiorite is cut by quartz veins and pegmatite dykes and a fresh basaltic dyke probably

related to the Eocene Carmacks volcanics. Laberge Group conglomerate outcrops locally.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Hudson Bay Oil and Gas Limited carried out reconnaissance I.P. and V.L.F.-E.M. surveys followed by detailed I.P. and geochemical soil sampling on the BAY claims. Four northwest-trending anomalous zones of possible interest were outlined, two of which have strong E.M. responses coincident with weak I.P. and geochemical expressions. One anomalous zone has coincident E.M. and soil geochemical responses and the fourth anomalous zone is expressed in the E.M. and I.P. results.

Merrice Creek

BOB, STELLA
American Smelting and Refining Company Limited
504 - 535 Thurlow Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 I 7
(62°22'N, 136°36'W)

References: Cairnes (1910, pp.57-60); Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: BOB 1-8, 13-22; STELLA 1-16

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on the east side of Merrice Creek, roughly two miles south of the Yukon River. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Carmacks, 20 miles to the south-southeast.

History:

The claims were staked in May 1974 to cover old copper showings originally discovered and investigated during the period 1907-09 (Cairnes, 1910, pp.57-60). Since then the property appears to have been inactive until the recent re-staking by Asarco.

Description:

The property lies within an area of hornblende granodiorite of Triassic age or older (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a). To the northeast the granodiorite is in fault contact with massive basaltic volcanics of probable Upper Triassic age (op.cit.).

The copper occurrences are described by Cairnes (1910, pp.57-60) as veins consisting of bornite and chalcopyrite in zones of foliated amphibolite along which various amounts of quartz have been introduced. The width of the veins varied from 14 inches up to six feet six inches and selected samples of high grade ore averaged 0.92 per cent copper, 1.30 ounces per ton silver and 0.05 ounces per ton gold.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Asarco mapped the property and conducted reconnaissance soil and silt sampling.

Victoria Creek

CAR
Western Mines Limited
870 - 505 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia;

115 I 3
(62°07'N, 137°03'W)

Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: CAR 73-88

Location and Access:

The claims are situated south of Victoria Mountain on Granite Creek, a tributary of Victoria Creek. Access to the property in 1974 was by helicopter from an airstrip on Victoria Creek or from Carmacks, roughly 32 miles to the east.

History:

The claims were staked early in 1974 and are currently under option to Western Mines Limited, Cream Silver Mines Limited and Belmoral Mines Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by schist and gneiss of the Yukon Group intruded by quartz monzonite and syenite of Triassic age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a).

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, geological mapping, soil sampling and a ground magnetic survey were carried out on the claims.

The soil sampling indicated a weak copper anomaly in the north-central part of the claim group in an area underlain by Yukon Group schist near a contact with Triassic syenite.

The magnetic survey showed relatively flat magnetic relief except in the central portion of the property where a weak magnetic high appears to be associated with a quartz monzonite intrusion.

Victoria Mountain

VIC
Skyline Explorations Limited
609 - 850 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

115 I 3
(62°09'N, 137°12'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: VIC 3-46

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 29 miles west of Carmacks on the northwest slope of Victoria Mountain at elevations of 4,500 to 5,500 feet. Access to the property in 1974 was by the Mount Nansen Road and then by a four-wheel drive road to the property itself.

History:

The VIC claims were staked in June 1973 and subsequently optioned to Skyline Explorations Limited. No previous work on the property has been reported.

Description:

The property appears to be underlain entirely by coarse-grained, porphyritic syenite of Triassic age which has been intruded by feldspar porphyry dykes of Tertiary age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974a).

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Skyline carried out extensive bulldozer trenching on the property.

Mount Nansen

RICO
AEX Minerals Corporation
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

115 I 3
(62°08'N, 137°20'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974a).

Claims: RICO 1-8, 31-46, 79-96; A 1-8; AX 1-12

Location and Access:

The property is located two miles north of Mount Nansen and 34 miles west of Carmacks. Access is by helicopter from Carmacks.

History:

The RICO claims were staked in the summer of 1973. The A and AX claims were added the following year.

Description:

The property is underlain by volcanic and intrusive rocks of Mesozoic

and Tertiary age. The south side of the property is underlain by flat-lying porphyritic andesite or dacite of the Mount Nansen Group. This is in sharp contact to the north with medium- to coarse-grained grey granodiorite. The northern part of the property is underlain by medium- to coarse-grained, light pink granite. Dykes and plugs of fine-grained porphyritic granite and aplite intrude both the volcanics and the granodiorite. A large area of porphyritic granite also occurs between the granodiorite and the granite to the north.

Current Work and Results:

Work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping, geochemical silt and soil surveys, and a magnetometer survey. Soil samples anomalous in copper, lead, zinc and silver were found to coincide with a negative magnetic anomaly and favourable bedrock lithology.

Kirkland Creek

SHAD
Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation Limited
200 - 4299 Canada Way
Burnaby, British Columbia

Copper
115 H 9
(61°40'N, 136°20'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1974b).

Claims: SHAD 1-8

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on Kirkland Creek approximately 30 miles south of Carmacks. Access is by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in August 1974. No previous work in the area has been reported.

Description:

The area is underlain by massive green Triassic (?) volcanics that, to the southeast, are intruded by hornblende granodiorite of probable Triassic age (Tempelman-Kluit, 1974b). Disseminated bornite and pyrite occur in the volcanics adjacent to the contact with the granodiorite.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil, stream and rock geochemical sampling were carried out in 1974. No significant anomalies and only minor copper showings were found and no further work on the property is planned.

ANVIL RANGE AREA

Rose Creek

ANVIL MINE
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited
1550 Alberni Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc, Silver
105 K 2, 3, 6
(62°21.5'N, 133°22'W)

References: Chisholm (1957); Roddick and Green (1961a); Green and Godwin (1964, pp.31-32); Green (1965, pp.36-37; 1966, pp.47-50); Findlay (1967, pp.35-39; 1969a, pp.43-45; 1969b, pp.29-30); Tempelman-Kluit (1972); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp.94-96); Brock (1973); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.50-52).

Claims: FARO, GAL, ED, SUN, RICH, DY, GALE, DEA, LEA, PEA, SEA, SB, DP, KAY, MOR, SINK, LO, TIE, ROCK, BILL - approximately 2,000 claims

Location and Access:

The Anvil Mine is situated in the Anvil Range, 143 miles northeast of Whitehorse. Ore concentrates are trucked to Whitehorse in 30-ton containers that are then transferred to railroad cars and shipped to Skagway via the White Pass and Yukon Route.

History:

The property was originally staked in 1956 by Prospectors Airways but subsequently allowed to lapse. In 1963 the Dickson-Yukon Syndicate staked the ROSE claims over the GAL group but these were also allowed to lapse and were restaked by Dynasty Explorations Limited late in 1964.

In 1965, a program of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, together with gravity surveys, geochemical sampling and geological mapping, outlined a number of coincident anomalies. Rotary drilling resulted in the discovery of the Faro No. 2 ore deposit in June 1965. 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. In late 1969, the mine was brought into production and the first concentrates were shipped to Japan.

In April 1975, Dynasty Explorations Limited merged with Anvil Mining Corporation to form Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation.

Description:

The rocks underlying the property consist of pelitic schist and calc-silicate phyllite of Cambrian age (Unit 2, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). The ore occurs as massive sulphides in pelitic schist overlain by calc-silicate phyllite and occurs in three zones along a 6,600 foot strike length. The main zone (Faro No. 1) is a northwest-striking, shallowly southwest-dipping lens 2,400 feet wide. The ore body is tabular in longitudinal section and lenticular in cross section. Galena and sphalerite, the principal ore minerals, are associated with pyrite and pyrrhotite.

Current Work and Results:

During 1974, production at the mine continued at a daily rate of 8,865 tons. Exploration on the property consisted of Turam EM, gravity and

magnetic surveys and roughly 3,000 feet of diamond drilling in three holes. Summarized operating results for 1974 and the two previous years are:

	1974	1973	1972
Tons milled	2,925,359	2,899,124	2,906,000
Daily rate (tons)	8,865	7,942	7,935
Mill Heads:			
Lead (%)	10.00 combined	11.25 combined	4.6
Zinc (%)			6.2
Silver (oz/ton)	1	1	1
Ore Reserves (tons)	49,674,000	52,599,000	55,498,000

MING
Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

105 K 6
(62°25'N, 133°04'W)

References: Craig and Laporte (1972, pp.96-97); Tempelman-Kluit (1972).

Claims: MING 1-16

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 14 miles northeast of Faro and 34 miles northwest of Ross River. Access is by helicopter.

History:

The MING claims were staked in the summer of 1973 on behalf of Vestor Explorations Limited and Cream Silver Mines Limited following a regional survey. Vestor's interest was subsequently acquired by Cream Silver.

Description:

Outcrops in the west-central part of the claims consist of metatuffs and meta-andesites of Cambrian-Ordovician (?) age (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). These rocks occur in the same sequence as the phyllitic rocks which host the zinc-lead ore deposits of the area. To the north these rocks are overlain by basaltic flows of Pennsylvanian to Permian age (Unit 8, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). No occurrences of sulphides have been observed on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping and soil sampling were carried out on the property in 1974. The soil sampling failed to outline any zinc or lead anomalies.

Vangorda Creek

GRUM
Kerr Addison Mines Limited;
Vangorda Mines Limited
P.O. Box 91, Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario
M5L 1C7
and
AEX Minerals Corporation
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc, Silver
105 K 6
(62°15'N, 133°10'W)

References: Chisholm (1957); Green and Godwin (1964, p.31); Tempelman-Kluit (1972).

Claims: GRUM 1-3, 5; CHUCK 1, 2, 5-8; MAC 1, 2; TIM 1-3, 6, 7; FIRTH 6-8; HANK 2-8; SALLY 1-4; WYNNE 6-8; ALICE 1-8; ROCKY 1, 3, 5, 7, 8; ELLEMAY 3, 4; JACK 1-5; BIX 2, 3; CHAMP 1-8: total of 63 claims and fractions

Location and Access:

The property is situated roughly five miles northeast of Faro and straddles the Vangorda-Swim Lakes Road which provides ready access to the property.

History:

The property was originally staked and explored in the period 1953-55 following the Vangorda Creek sulphide discovery (Green and Godwin, 1964, p.31). During this program, two small sulphide bodies designated the Champ and the Firth were discovered on the property west of the Vangorda ore body. Subsequently very little work was done on the property until AEX Minerals Corporation entered into an option agreement with Kerr Addison and Vangorda Mines in 1973. Late in 1973, AEX drilled four holes, the last of which intersected a significant section of massive zinc-lead sulphides.

Description:

The area is underlain primarily by greenish-grey, chlorite-muscovite-quartz phyllite, locally graphitic or calcareous and probably of Cambrian age (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). These rocks are on the southwest limb of the Anvil Arch and are strongly foliated along northwest-trending axes and dip moderately to gently to the southwest. North of the property the phyllite is intruded by Cretaceous granodiorite of the Anvil Batholith.

Current Work and Results:

Drilling on the property in 1974 began in April, and by June the existence of a significant deposit was known (Northern Miner, June 27 1974). By mid-September there were four drills operating on the property and drilling continued until mid-December. Total drilling in 1974 amounted to 55,784 feet in 60 holes.

The deposit, named the Grum ore body after the claims on which the initial discovery was made, is situated between the Champ and Firth bodies and is probably an extension of both of these deposits. It is elliptical in plan with a northwest-trending long axis of 5,000 feet and a short axis of 1,200

feet. Ore is concentrated in a series of massive sulphide lenses and mineralized phyllite separated by weakly to non-mineralized host rocks and plunging gently to the northwest. The sulphide horizons vary in thickness from a few feet up to nearly 300 feet and occur at depths from 130 to 1,500 feet below surface. The full extent of the ore body is not yet determined.

The host rocks of the deposit have been divided into six units. Unit 1 is a green chlorite-sericite-quartz phyllite which grades into fine-grained, grey sericite-quartz phyllite designated Unit 2. Units 1 and 2 form the hanging wall of the deposit. Units 3 and 4 within the ore body consist of black, graphitic phyllite and white, 'bleached' sericite-quartz phyllite respectively. Unit 4 has a tendency to form "haloes" around sulphide zones and appears to have been caused by hydrothermal alteration. Biotite-muscovite phyllite of Unit 5 forms the footwall of the deposit and is probably in fault contact with the underlying garnet-staurolite-biotite schist of Unit 6.

The principal ore minerals are sphalerite and galena with minor chalcopyrite together with associated pyrite and commonly white barite in rich ore. Minor amounts of pyrrhotite, magnetite and arsenopyrite occur within massive sulphide sections.

Geophysical aids to exploration are: electromagnetic (Turam) for locating graphitc zones; magnetic (fairly weak) for local magnetite content; and gravity surveys. Residual gravity anomalies outline the zone of mineralization fairly well where near surface although comparable anomalies occur in non-mineralized areas.

More drilling is planned for the deposit in 1975.

Blind Creek

ELLE
Teck Mining Corporation Limited
700 - 1177 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2K5
and
Silver Standard Mines Limited
904 - 1199 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

105 K 6, 7
(62°17'N, 133°01'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1972).

Claims: ELLE 1-89

Location and Access:

The claims lie on the northwest side of Blind Creek roughly 11 miles east-northeast of Faro. Access in 1974 was by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in June 1974.

Description:

The claims appear to be underlain by Cambrian(?) and Ordovician (?) phyllite (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972) which is intruded to the west by

Cretaceous granodiorite (Unit 11, op.cit). No mineral showings have been reported.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping, soil and stream geochemical sampling, and ground magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted in 1974.

LISA
Ridgemont Mining Corporation
1550 Alberni Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

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

References: Findlay (1967, p.39); Tempelman-Kluit (1972); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.55-56).

Claims: LISA 1-41

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 16 miles east of the Anvil Mine roughly 18 miles northeast of Faro. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Faro or by tracked vehicle via Blind Creek.

History:

The property was originally staked in 1965 by Dynasty Explorations Limited as the ACE group. In 1966, Dynasty carried out ground magnetic and electromagnetic surveys and soil sampling. The property was transferred to Anvil Mining Corporation Limited in 1966 and four holes diamond drilled for a total of 1,966 feet. Two more holes were drilled in 1967.

The property was restaked in 1971 as the MAG claims by Spartan Explorations Limited in a joint venture with Preussag A.G. Metall, and a program of geological, geochemical, magnetic and I.P. surveys carried out. The claims were allowed to lapse in 1972 and were subsequently restaked as the LISA claims by Ridgemont Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Cyprus Mines Corporation. Geological mapping was conducted on the property in 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by greenish-grey, chlorite-muscovite-quartz phyllite of probable Cambrian age (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). Foliation trends northwest to northeast and dips 40° to 60° north. Chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are reported from four localities in blocky, quartz-rich phyllite.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1974 consisted of soil sampling and magnetic and electromagnetic (Turam) surveys over the southern half of the property. The company reported that the results were not encouraging.

Tay River

DANA
Ridgemont Mining Corporation
1550 Alberni Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc, Copper
105 K 11
(62°35'N, 133°17'W)

References: Findlay (1967, p.39); Tempelman-Kluit (1972); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.59-60).

Claims: DANA 1-76; HAL 1-24; HALO 1-12

Location and Access:

The property is situated roughly 23 miles north of Faro from which it can be reached by helicopter.

History:

The property covers the orginal IVAN claims staked by Anvil Mining Corporation who drilled four 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. These claims also lapsed and were restaked as the DANA claims in 1973 by Ridgemont Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Cyprus Mines Corporation who carried out a program of soil sampling on the property. The HAL claims were acquired by Anvil Mining Corporation Limited from Northern Homestake Mines Limited who in turn had acquired the claims from Northern Empire Mines Limited in 1971. The HALO claims were staked by Anvil Mines in 1974.

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 was carried out in 1974 on the HAL, HALO and west half of the DANA claims in addition to I.P., magnetic and limited electromagnetic (Turam) surveys. Three holes were diamond drilled for a total of 1,634 feet. Low grade disseminated copper, lead and zinc sulphides were reported in all three holes.

Swim Lakes

SWIM LAKES "A"
Kerr Addison Mines Limited
P.O. Box 91, Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario
M5L 1C7
and
AEX Minerals Corporation
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc, Silver
105 K 3
(62°13'N, 133°02'W)

Reference: Findlay (1969a, p.47); Tempelman-Kluit (1972).

Claims: SWIM 1-72

Location and Access:

The property is located roughly six miles southeast of the original Vangorda Creek property and lies 20 miles east of Faro. Access is via the Vangorda-Swim Lakes road.

History:

The original SWIM LAKES "A" group of claims was staked in 1963 by Kerr Addison following an airborne magnetic survey carried out by the company and additional claims were added in 1965. Extensive drilling carried out on the property in 1965 and 1966 outlined a massive sulphide zone containing about 5,000,000 tons of ore averaging 9.5 per cent combined lead-zinc and 1.5 ounces per ton silver with minor copper and gold values (Northern Miner, March 9 1967).

Description:

The property is underlain by grey phyllite and slaty phyllite of probable Cambrian age (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972). The rocks are highly foliated with a northwest strike and a gentle northeast dip.

The Swim deposit is discontinuous, roughly tabular and elongate, and it occurs in a quartzose gangue enclosed in phyllitic rocks, at a facies change from sericitic phyllite to graphitic phyllite. The sulphide mass is 1,500 feet long, nearly 500 feet wide and averages 70 feet in thickness. It trends northwest and dips northeast at 25 degrees.

Galena and sphalerite are the main ore minerals and are commonly associated with pyrite, pyrrhotite, marcasite and chalcopyrite. Arsenopyrite, magnetite and tetrahedrite have also been noted (Tempelman-Kluit, 1972).

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, a Turam E.M. survey and a gravity survey were carried out over a part of the property.

CIVI
Cream Silver Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

105 K 2
(62°13'N, 132°56'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1972).

Claims: CIVI 1-11

Location and Access:

The claims are situated 12 miles east of Faro. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Ross River, 22 miles to the southeast.

History:

The claims were staked on behalf of Vestor Explorations Limited and Cream Silver Mines Limited in the summer of 1974, at which time geological mapping and reconnaissance soil sampling were carried out. Cream Silver subsequently acquired full ownership of the property.

Description:

Immediately south of the CIVI claims are outcrops of quartz-mica schist, phyllite and graphitic schist, with lenses of metatuff and green banded chert. This sequence dips north at 15° to 20° beneath the CIVI group and is considered to be the same sequence as the Cambrian-Ordovician phyllites which host the zinc-lead ore deposits of the area (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972).

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, geological mapping and soil sampling were conducted over a part of the claims.

The soil sampling failed to outline any significant zinc or lead anomalies.

Rusty-weathering, quartz-sericite schist with altered iron sulphides and buff-coloured, altered phyllite were observed as float near the centre of the claim group.

Magundy River

RIDGE
Teck Mining Corporation Limited
700 - 1177 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2K5
and
Silver Standard Mines Limited
904 - 1199 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

105 K 3
(62°10'N, 133°23'W)

Reference: Tempelman-Kluit (1972).

Claims: RIDGE 1-40

Location and Access:

The claims lie along a roughly northwest-trending ridge five miles south of Faro. The property can be easily reached by foot from the Robert Campbell Highway which runs along the northeast side of the ridge.

History:

The RIDGE claims were staked in July 1974. No previous work in the area has been reported.

Description:

The property is underlain by chlorite-muscovite-quartz phyllite of Cambrian (?) to Ordovician (?) age (Unit 3, Tempelman-Kluit, 1972) which is intruded to the northeast by Cretaceous granodiorite (Unit 11, op.cit). Garnet-diopside-quartz skarn and staurolite-garnet-biotite-muscovite schist (Unit 2, op.cit.) occur at the contact of the phyllite and granodiorite. No mineral showings have been reported.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping, soil sampling and a VLF-EM survey were carried out on the property in 1974.

Tenas Creek

CHAP, WOP
Anvil Range Syndicate
c/o 1761 Drummond Drive
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
105 K 1
(62°04'N, 132°16'W)

Reference: Roddick and Green (1961a).

Claims: CHAP 1-52; WOP 1-66

Location and Access:

The claims are on Tenas Creek on the north side of the Canol Road, roughly six miles north of Ross River.

History:

The claims were staked in the summer of 1974 for Anvil Range Syndicate, a consortium consisting of Dupont Explorations of Canada Limited and Teck Corporation Limited. A regional airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey had been carried out in the area in 1973.

Description:

The area is underlain by quartz-sericite schist, chlorite schist and phyllite (Unit 7, Roddick and Green, 1961a) which is overlain by altered andesite and basalt flows (Unit 8, op.cit.).

Current Work and Results:

Work carried out in 1974 included geochemical soil and silt sampling, I.P., magnetic and gravity surveys. Two holes totalling 800 feet were drilled

on the WOP claims and encountered disseminated pyrrhotite with minor chalcopyrite in schist and phyllite. Minor amounts of scheelite were also found in quartz veins and stringers parallel to the foliation of the host rocks.

ARO
Anvil Range Syndicate
c/o 1761 Drummond Drive
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
105 K 1
(62°01'N, 132°08'W)

Reference: Roddick and Green (1961a).

Claims: ARO 1-32

Location and Access:

The claims are located on the south side of the Ross River, roughly five miles northeast of the town of Ross River.

History:

The ARO claims were staked in the summer of 1974 for the Anvil Range Syndicate on the basis of airborne electromagnetic and magnetic surveys carried out in 1973. The Anvil Range Syndicate is composed of Dupont Explorations of Canada Limited and Teck Corporation Limited.

Description:

The area is underlain by schist and phyllite (Unit 7, Roddick and Green, 1961a) which is overlain in turn by altered andesitic and basaltic flows (Unit 8, op.cit.). North of the property these rocks are intruded by Cretaceous (?) granodiorite and quartz monzonite (Unit 11, op.cit.). A vein of massive pyrrhotite up to 18 inches wide cutting phyllite in an exposure in a small creek was traced in outcrop and float for several hundred feet. Minor chalcopyrite was associated with the pyrrhotite. A vein containing barite, arsenopyrite and pyrite was also noted.

Current Work and Results:

Work carried out on the property in 1974 included geochemical soil and silt sampling, an I.P. and magnetic surveys.

UPPER WHITE RIVER AREA

Canyon City

WHITE RIVER COPPER
Silver City Mines Limited
580 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Copper
115 F 15
(61°47'N, 140°47'W)

References: Muller (1967); Findlay (1967, pp.51-52; 1969a, pp.68-70; 1969b, pp.40-41); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp.98-100); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.62-63).

Claims: MARK 1-4, 17-26, 61-78; NUK 8, 9, 11-13, 18-20, 22-24, 30, 32, 34, 37, 38; GOLDEN HORN 1-4; SLAGGARD 1, 2; HANNA 49-52; total of 58 claims and fractions.

Location and Access:

The property is on the east side of the Upper White River about 18 miles south of Mile 1168 on the Alaska Highway. Access in 1974 was by float plane to Rifle Lake from Whitehorse, or by helicopter. The property is also connected by a 20-mile winter tote road from the Alaska Highway.

History:

Native copper has been known in the area since the turn of the century and was first staked in 1905. Early workings consisted of three short adits which resulted in the discovery of several large slabs of copper. In 1967, Silver City Mines Limited made a new discovery during bulldozer trenching near the old workings. Silver City Mines Limited and Central Del Rio Oils Limited formed the company United Pemetex Limited which conducted magnetic and I.P. surveys and 2,600 feet of diamond drilling in 1968. Central Del Rio Oils Limited terminated its option agreement at this point and sole ownership reverted to Silver City Mines Limited.

Silver City completed 10,000 feet of diamond drilling in 1969 and conducted additional I.P. surveys. In 1970, the property was explored by 1,124 feet of underground workings on the 2,900 foot level and by 2,900 feet of underground drilling in 1972. A second adit collared at the 2,800 foot level was driven 407 feet in 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Permian and (?) earlier Cache Creek Group (Unit 10 and 11, Muller, 1967) and the Triassic Mush Lake Group (Unit 13, op.cit.). To the east, the area is cut by the Generc-Tchawsahmon fault, a major, west-dipping thrust fault 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 primarily in fractured, dark green, locally amygdaloidal Mush Lake basalt and andesite as irregular stringers and lenses of native copper and chalcocite with minor bornite. Occassional large masses of native copper have been encountered in the underground workings but the distribution of copper in general, is erratic.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, underground development on the 2,800 foot level continued for an additional 637 feet. The downward extension of the high-grade zone from the 2,900 foot level was outlined, but copper values were generally lower than anticipated.

NISLING RANGE AREA

Dwarf Birch Creek

DU, BIR, NIS
Lakewood Resources Limited
and
Menika Mining Limited
2245 West 13th Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia

115 G 16
(61°56'N, 138°09'W)

Reference: Muller (1967).

Claims: DU 1-6; BIR 1-8; NIS 1-8

Location and Access:

The claims are situated at the confluence of Dwarf Birch Creek with the Nisling River, approximately 30 miles southwest of Carmacks. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Carmacks.

History:

The claims were staked in August 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by schist and gneiss of the Yukon Complex (Unit 1a, Muller, 1967) which is intruded on the southeastern half of the property by Nisling Range granodiorite of Mesozoic and (?) early Tertiary age (Unit 6a, op.cit.). Rhyolite dykes cut both of the above units. No mineral showings have been reported.

Current Work and Results:

A combined airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey carried out on the property in 1974, outlined several electromagnetic anomalies, two of which were coincident with magnetic lows and one with a magnetic high.

DEZADEASH AREA

Tatshenshini River

MOHAWK, SKY, STE
Skyline Explorations Limited
609 - 850 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Silver, Lead, Zinc
115 A 3
(60°07'N, 137°08'W)

Reference: Kindle (1953).

Claims: MOHAWK 1-8; SKY 1-16; STE 97-152

Location and Access:

The claims lie roughly three miles due west of Dalton Post from which they can be reached by a six-mile, four-wheel drive tote road. Dalton Post is easily accessible from Mile 105 of the Haines Road. The main showings occur at elevations of 3,100 to 3,500 feet.

History:

High-grade silver-bearing galena float was discovered in the early 1960's and a bedrock source subsequently located. Bulldozer trenching was carried out in 1969 and about ten to 15 tons of hand-picked ore was reportedly shipped at that time.

The STE claims are part of the Jackpot Copper Mines Limited property and were staked in 1967 and 1968. The MOHAWK and SKY groups were staked in 1974.

Description:

The central and northeastern part of the property is underlain by a north-northwesterly trending belt of volcanics belonging to the Mush Lake Group of Triassic age (Unit 3, Kindle, 1953). These rocks range from rhyolite and porphyritic dacite to andesite to basalt with minor amounts of argillaceous sediment. On the southwest part of the property, the Mush Lake volcanics are intruded by granodiorite to hornblende diorite of the Cretaceous Coast Intrusions (Unit 7, Kindle, 1953). The volcanic-intrusive contact trends north-northwest on the property and appears to be gradational.

Silver-bearing lead and zinc sulphides occur in narrow veins on both sides of and occassionaly within, a sinuous hornblende-feldspar porphyry dyke which is intrusive into hornblende diorite. The dyke strikes roughly north-northwest, dipping steeply to the southwest at 65° to 75° and is up to 70 feet wide. The veins consist of lenses of massive sulphides up to 12 inches wide, within clay alteration zones up to six feet wide overall. The massive sulphides consist mainly of silver-rich galena, sphalerite and minor chalcopyrite with stibnite and jamesonite also reported.

Current Work and Results:

Three short holes were drilled by Jackpot Copper early in 1974. The holes reportedly failed to intersect any vein mineralization and may have been drilled too far east in the footwall of the veins.

Later in the season, Skyline Explorations carried out a program of bulldozer and hand trenching, preliminary geological mapping and geochemical and geophysical surveys.

A resampling in 1974 of four old trenches gave the following assay results:

Trench No.	Width (Ft.)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1.	6	14.44	0.49	0.56
2.	5	2.88	0.05	0.17
3.	5	20.30	0.78	0.28
4.	3.4	196.60	26.8	1.03

Two bulldozer trenches were cut across one of the main showings. One of these was 22 feet deep and exposed a lens of sulphides which assayed as follows:

Depth (Ft.)	Width (in.)	Ag (oz/ton)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
5	8	136.8	10.95	6.12
6	10	124.8	2.93	2.46
8	12	281.1	12.77	5.64
10	8	180.8	5.12	5.76
15	10	44.9	0.38	0.34
20	5	88.6	12.0	2.40
22	6	122.3	4.35	3.66

The second trench cut a three-foot zone of alteration but no sulphides. A third, shallow trench was cut north of the previous two and exposed a narrow lens of sulphides which assayed 187.7 ounces per ton silver and 18.89 per cent lead.

Detailed soil sampling was carried out in the area of the main showings and outlined a silver-lead anomaly roughly 100 feet east of the showings. A highly anomalous silver-lead spot high was reported north of the main showings. A number of rock geochemical samples were also taken and showed significantly higher than background values for silver, lead and zinc in the alteration zones of the veins.

An electromagnetic survey was carried out in the main showing area using a Crone Model CEM instrument. The strongest response occurred in the same area as the silver-lead soil anomaly east of the showings.

For further work on the property, a company consultant recommended detailed surface exploration to trace the extent of the vein followed up with bulldozer trenching and diamond drilling based on the results of the foregoing.

WHITEHORSE AREA

Whitehorse Copper Belt

WHITEHORSE COPPER MINES LIMITED
P.O. Box 4280
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

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); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.74-76).

Claims: 682 claims in the Whitehorse Copper Belt

Location and Access:

The claims lie in a north to northwest-trending belt up to four miles wide and 20 miles long, west of the City of Whitehorse. Access to the property is from a number of points along the Alaska Highway. Concentrates are shipped by rail to Skagway.

History:

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

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 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; Little Chief, Arctic Chief East and West, Black Cub, South Keewenaw and War Eagle.

Exploration during this period included drilling beneath the Little Chief and Middle Chief open pits which outlined roughly 2.7 million tons of 2.38 per cent copper.

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

Description:

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

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, a total of 631,405 tons of ore was produced from the Little Chief ore body at a daily rate of 1,759 tons and a grade of 1.76 per cent copper.

Surface exploration on properties in the Whitehorse Copper Belt included geological mapping on the VERONA claim, magnetic and induced polarization surveys on the JIM claims and diamond drilling on the WE and JIM claims. Two holes totalling 837 feet were drilled on the WE claims and eight holes totalling 4,119 feet were drilled on the JIM claims. No mineralized zones of economic significance were encountered.

The following is a summary of operations for 1972, 1973 and 1974:

	1974	1973	1972
Tons milled	626,541	700,054	10,707
Rate (tons/day)	1,745	1,919	-----
Grade (%Cu)	1.84	1.83	1.92
Reserves (tons)	3,567,980	3,182,388	3,216,703

GROUSE, BOY, WOLF, LUNAR, APEX, PANTHER
Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited
P.O. Box 4280
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Copper
105 D 11
(60°41'N, 135°22'W)

Reference: Wheeler (1961).

Claims: GROUSE 1-16; ROY 1-8; WOLF 1-6; LUNAR 1-8; APEX 17-18; 23-24; PANTHER 1

Location and Access:

The property is situated on a steep, south-facing slope north of Jackson Creek roughly two miles west of Franklin Lake and 11 miles west of Whitehorse. The claims can be reached by four-wheel drive vehicles in dry weather from the Fish Lake-Jackson Creek road.

History:

The copper showings were discovered and staked in 1969 by S. Takacs and E. Kreft who have carried out hand trenching and blasting and some bulldozer stripping on the property intermittently since then. In 1972, the property was optioned by New Jersey Zinc Corporation who drilled six diamond-drill holes totalling 1,500 feet. Three zones over a total of 31 feet were intersected by this drilling in which the best assay was 0.26 per cent copper. In 1974, the property was optioned by Whitehorse Copper Mines Limited.

Description:

The property lies along a contact between Cretaceous granitic rocks of the Coast Range Intrusions (Unit 8, Wheeler, 1961) to the southwest and upper

Triassic Lewes River limestone (Unit 36, Wheeler, 1961) to the northeast. The granitic rocks vary from bleached and chloritized hornblende granite to altered quartz monzonite and porphyritic diorite. The limestone varies from coarse, crystalline marble to black, locally stylolitic limestone. The contact is irregular and is cut by west-trending faults.

The chalcopyrite-bearing skarn developed at the contact consists of coarse-grained actinolite-magnetite and diopside-magnetite skarn with minor chlorite, serpentinite and epidote developed locally. Pyrite, pyrrhotite and scheelite are also present.

Several north-trending dykes of andesite up to ten feet wide, cut the skarn zone and, in places contain disseminated pyrite. Malachite is prominent in the showings and within limonite-cemented rubble below the showings.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping, soil sampling and limited bulldozer trenching were carried out in 1974. Some anomalous copper values were obtained by the soil sampling and the company intends to carry out a ground magnetic survey and more detailed mapping in 1975.

KING LAKE PROPERTY
United Keno Hill Mines Limited
405 Main Street
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Copper, Molybdenum
105 D 14
(60°49'N, 135°28'W)

Reference: Wheeler (1961).

Claims: KING 1-8; LAKE 1-54; K-L 1, 2

Location and Access:

The property is centered about a small lake, referred to locally as King Lake, which is situated 15 miles west-northwest of Whitehorse and roughly two miles southwest of the Alaska Highway. The claims are reached by a three-mile tote road which leaves the Alaska Highway at Mile 934.

History:

The KING and LAKE claims were staked in May 1974 to cover copper showings discovered by R. Suits and his brothers. Later in 1974, the claims were optioned by United Keno Hill Mines Limited.

Description:

The regional mapping indicates the area is underlain mainly by greywacke, siltstone, argillite, conglomerate and tuffaceous equivalents of the Lewes River Group of Upper Triassic age (Unit 3a, Wheeler, 1961) and possibly some sediments of Jurassic age (Unit 3aa, Wheeler, 1961). The strike of the sediments varies but is generally westerly with dips to the north. These rocks are intruded by granitic rocks of the Cretaceous Coast Intrusions (Unit 8, Wheeler, 1961) which have been noted in the vicinity of King Lake.

The showings consist mainly of chalcopyrite associated with pyrite which occur as thin fracture fillings and disseminations in quartz monzonite. Molybdenite has also been observed in some of the showings.

Current Work and Results:

During the summer of 1974, a number of hand pits were put in on showings around King Lake. Grab samples from the showings assayed as high as 0.6 per cent copper, 0.2 per cent molybdenum and 0.33 per cent tungsten oxide.

Primrose Mountain

SHEEP
Welcome North Mines Limited
8 - 1161 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2X7

Gold, Silver
105 D 5
(60°21'N, 135°51'W)

Reference: Wheeler (1961).

Claims: SHEEP 1-2

Location and Access:

The claims are situated roughly one mile north of Rose Lake and 38 miles southwest of Whitehorse.

History:

The SHEEP claims were staked in September, 1973.

Description:

The area is underlain predominantly by granodiorite of the Coast Range Intrusions (Unit 8, Wheeler, 1961). A quartz vein described by the company as up to 30 feet wide and exposed at a number of locations over a 2,000-foot strike length is reported to occur within pyritic rhyolite and dacite porphyry of unknown age.

Current Work and Results:

Three grab samples taken from the vein gave the following assays:

Sample	Silver (oz/ton)	Gold (oz/ton)	Pb (%)
1.	5.85	0.11	-
2.	32.0	0.15	-
3.	34.0	0.45	-
Bulk	15.43	0.25	11.9

WHEATON RIVER AREA

Skukum Creek

WH
El Paso Mining and Milling Company Limited
500 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1N5

Gold, Silver, Antimony
105 D 3
(60°10'N, 135°24'W)

References: Cockfield (1923, pp.7-8); Cockfield and Bell (1926, p.44; 1944, p.16); Bostock (1938, pp.12-13); Wheeler (1961); Green (1966, pp.52-55).

Claims: WH 1-8

Location and Access:

The WH claims are situated between Skukum and Berney Creeks on the east ridge of Mount Reid at elevations ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in an area of rugged terrain. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Whitehorse, 41 miles to the northeast.

History:

Gold-silver veins were first discovered on the property in the early 1920's and have been explored intermittently since then. The most recent work was by Yukon Antimony Corporation Limited who built a road to the property in 1965 and did some bulldozer trenching. In June 1973, the property was restaked as the WH claims for El Paso Mining and Milling Company Limited.

Description:

The area is underlain primarily by granitic rocks of the Coast Intrusions of Cretaceous age (Unit 8, Wheeler, 1961) which range in composition from diorite to quartz monzonite within the claim area. An area in the centre of the claim block is underlain by fine-grained, massive andesite which appears to be older than the Coast Intrusions. To the west, the granitic rocks are capped by younger, andesitic rocks of the Skukum Group of Tertiary age or earlier (Unit 10, Wheeler, 1961).

The main mineralized zone on the property is a fault striking nearly west and dipping 50° to 60° north. The zone varies from 1.5 to eight feet wide and consists of calcite with very little quartz in rusty-weathering, sheared and brecciated granodiorite and locally, older andesite. Pyrite with galena and stibnite are the principal sulphides reported.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, work on the property consisted of geological mapping and soil sampling. The soil sampling outlined a number of coincident silver, gold and antimony anomalies. Representative samples of vein material gave the following assays:

Width (ft)	Silver (oz/ton)	Gold (oz/ton)	Antimony (%)
1.5	0.20	tr.	0.01
3	1.01	0.03	0.01
4	3.76	0.10	-
5	36.4	0.38	1.02
10	0.24	0.003	0.01
4	1.17	0.01	-

Becker Creek

POP
Belmoral Mines Limited
107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Antimony
105 D 3
(60°11'N, 135°13'W)

References: Cairnes (1910, p.48; 1916, p.45); Bostock (1941, p.35); Wheeler (1961, p.132); Green (1965, p.42; 1966, pp.52-55); Findlay (1967, p.43; 1969a, p.57).

Claims: POP 1-14

Location and Access:

The property is situated on the northeast side of Carbon Hill at elevations above 5,000 feet. A 25-mile gravel road via Annie Lake connects the property with the Carcross Road although several of the bridges across the Wheaton River are currently washed out and need rebuilding. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Whitehorse, 38 miles to the north.

History:

Antimony and gold-quartz showings were first discovered in 1893 by two prospectors from Juneau who subsequently died without disclosing their location. The occurrences were rediscovered in 1906 and actively explored until about 1915. Since then there has been intermittent work on the property, commonly known as the Becker-Cochran property, the latest in the period from 1964 to 1967 when Yukon Antimony Corporation Limited carried out a program of geological mapping, trenching, diamond drilling and the driving of three adits along the mineralized zone. By 1973, the claims had lapsed and were restaked by E. Bergvinson.

Description:

The property is underlain primarily by granitic rocks of the Coast Intrusions (Unit 8, Wheeler, 1961). The antimony showing occurs in a strong shear zone, trending about 130° and dipping 75° southwest in a small body of altered acidic volcanic rocks (Unit A, op.cit.) within the granitic rocks. The shear zone averages about five feet wide and is filled with clayey gouge. Fine-grained stibnite, pyrite and massive knots of coarse stibnite crystals occur with quartz gangue as irregular lenses and patches within the shear.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, the property was examined briefly by a consultant for Belmoral Mines Limited and an estimate of the reserves was recalculated from available figures. His study suggested that probable and possible reserves of approximately 140,000 tons of four per cent antimony were present and recommended that the adits be resampled.

BIG SALMON RANGE AREA

Loon Lakes

LYNX
Loon Lake Syndicate
c/o 7052 Sierra Drive
Burnaby, British Columbia

Copper, Gold
105 E 1
(61°12'N, 134°11'W)

References: Bostock and Lees (1938); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp.119-120).

Claims: LYNX 1-16

Location and Access:

The claims are immediately northwest of Upper Loon Lake, approximately 45 miles northeast of Whitehorse. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing aircraft from Whitehorse to Loon Lake.

History:

Copper showings were known prior to 1900 (Bostock and Lees, 1938, p.28) and two adits, one 270 feet long and the other 50 feet long, were driven in the early 1900's. The property was restaked as the BEAVER and MINK claims in 1969 (Craig and Laporte, 1972, pp.119-120) at which time soil sampling indicated two copper anomalies in northwest-trending zones. These claims lapsed and were subsequently restaked as the LYNX claims in December 1972 and May 1974.

Description:

The LYNX group is underlain by sericitic-chlorite schists and cherty quartzite, generally dipping 55° to 75° to the southwest or northwest, depending on the strike. Mineral occurrences consist of disseminated chalcopyrite and minor pyrite in quartzite, crudely banded, patchy chalcopyrite and pyrite in schist, and specks of chalcopyrite in quartz veinlets.

Current Work and Results:

Soil sampling was conducted in 1974 and samples analyzed for copper, lead, zinc and molybdenum. Roughly ten weak copper anomalies were outlined on the schist-quartzite contact, and they corresponded with areas of maximum chargeability outlined by a previous I.P. survey. Eight other copper anomalies were also outlined. No lead, zinc or molybdenum anomalies were found.

Boswell River

AG
El Paso Mining and Milling Company Limited
500 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Silver, Lead
105 F 4
(61°01'N, 133°40'W)

References: Lees (1936); Wheeler et al (1960a).

Claims: AG 1-6

Location and Access:

The claims are situated near the headwaters of the Boswell River, roughly 48 miles northeast of Whitehorse. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Whitehorse.

History:

Occurrences of silver-bearing galena in quartz veins have been known in the area for many years. When visited by Lees (1936, pp.23-24) in 1935 work on the property consisted of surface trenching and a 120-foot adit (Lees, 1936). Since then, the property has been restaked a number of times, most recently in the period 1966-1968, when Boswell River Mines Limited carried out geochemical and geophysical surveys and did some hand trenching. In July 1973, the property was restaked as the AG claims for El Paso Mining and Milling Company Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain mainly by metamorphic rocks consisting of light brown phyllite, including some well bedded, dark green volcanic tuff (Unit A, Wheeler et al, 1960a). The foliation trends roughly northwest and dips to the southwest. Within the phyllite are some lens-shaped bodies of ultrabasic rocks striking roughly east-west (Unit D, op.cit.). To the northeast, the metamorphic rocks are intruded by coarse-grained granite of Jurassic and/or Cretaceous age (Unit 9, op.cit.).

Silver-lead showings on the property consist of silver-bearing galena in quartz veins cutting the phyllite.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, El Paso carried out geological mapping and soil sampling on the property. The soil sampling outlined a number of coincident lead and silver anomalies, which were followed up by rock sampling. Mineral showings are confined to quartz veins, which compose about ten per cent of the rock exposures in an area 450 feet wide by 2,100 feet long. Individual veins vary from one to 15 feet wide. Sixty-two rock samples were taken in trenches and from rock outcrops. Assays ranged from 0.01 to 4.0 per cent lead, averaging 0.8 per cent and from 0.01 to 12.0 ounces per ton silver, averaging 2.0 ounces per ton.

WATSON LAKE MINING DISTRICT

CASSIAR MOUNTAINS AREA

Irvine Lake

ANGIE
Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited
P.O. Box 4007
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Silver, Lead, Zinc
105 B 11
(60°38'N, 131°11'W)

Reference: Poole et al (1960).

Claims: ANGIE 1-46

Location and Access:

The property lies four miles northeast of Irvine Lake. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing from Watson Lake to Irvine Lake, a distance of approximately 85 miles, and thence by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1974.

Description:

The ANGIE claims were staked to cover magnetite and diopside skarn developed in muscovite and chlorite schist and gneiss of Cambrian and (?) earlier age (Unit 1, Poole et al, 1960) close to the contact of Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granodiorite (Unit 15e, op.cit.) lying to the south. Silver, lead and zinc minerals are reported associated with the skarn.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Hudson Bay carried out geological mapping, soil sampling and hand trenching and drilled three diamond-drill holes totalling 1,485 feet.

FRANCES LAKE AREA

ELC, SUZANNE
Dual Resources Limited

Lead, Zinc, Silver
105 H 2, 7
(61°15'N, 128°40'W)

Reference: Roots et al (1966).

Claims: ELC 1-22; SUZANNE 1-16

Location and Access:

The claims form two separate blocks about five miles apart, and are located about 12 miles west of Mile 47 on the Nahanni Range Road. Access is by helicopter from Watson Lake, 124 miles to the south.

History:

The SUZANNE and ELC claims were staked in March and June of 1974, respectively.

Description:

The area is underlain by metamorphic rocks of Proterozoic to Upper Paleozoic age (Units 2 and 14, Roots et al, 1966).

Current Work and Results:

Soil geochemical surveys and magnetometer surveys were carried out over both claim blocks. Soil samples were analyzed for lead, zinc, and silver. Several small geochemical anomalies and weak magnetic anomalies were detected.

Oscar Lake

BAILEY
Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited
80 Niobe Street
North Vancouver, British Columbia

Tungsten, Copper
105 A 10, 15
(60°47'N, 128°50'W)

References: Gabrielse (1966); Craig and Milner (1975, p.120).

Claims: BAILEY 1-88

Location and Access:

The BAILEY claims lie 50 miles north of Watson Lake, roughly eight miles south-southwest of Mount Murray. They are 14 miles east of the Campbell Highway and 12 miles south of the Nahanni Range Road. Access in 1974 was by helicopter from Watson Lake.

History:

The claims were staked in 1971 to cover a previously known showing (Gabrielse, 1966). Following the staking, a number of hand trenches were blasted and sampled. In 1974, the claims were acquired by Canada Tungsten Mining Corporation Limited.

Description:

The property is on the southeastern contact of a Cretaceous granodiorite (Unit 12, Gabrielse, 1966) which trends north through Mount Murray. Locally, skarn carrying pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and scheelite, is developed where the granodiorite is in contact with limestone of Paleozoic age (Unit 7, op.cit.). Two skarn zones have been found on the BAILEY claims. The east-trending "A" zone varies from ten feet wide carrying 0.35 per cent tungsten trioxide over five-foot sections. One mile south of the "A" zone, the "B" zone contains 0.01 to 2.86 per cent tungsten trioxide over widths ranging from four to seven feet.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Canada Tungsten carried out a combined airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey and conducted a program of diamond drilling.

LIARD PLATEAU AREA

Otter Lake

MEL, JEAN
Granby Mining Corporation
1700 - 1050 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

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

References: Gabrielse and Blusson (1969); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.82-83).

Claims: MEL 11-16; JEAN 1-21

Location and Access:

The property lies one and one-half miles south-southeast of Otter Lake and four miles east of the Coal River. Access is by fixed wing aircraft to Otter Lake from Watson Lake, 50 miles to the west-southwest, and then by helicopter. A 28-mile winter tote road connects the property with the Alaska Highway at Mile 590.

History:

The occurrence of barite with associated galena and sphalerite has apparently been known for some time. The original MEL claims were staked in 1967 and optioned to Newmont Mining Corporation who 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 widths of 7.5 to 30.0 feet. The claims were subsequently acquired by Empire Metals Corporation Limited (now Granby Mining Corporation) in the fall of 1973. In 1973, Empire carried out a program of geological mapping and soil sampling which outlined several lead and zinc anomalies.

Description:

The property is underlain by Lower Paleozoic carbonates and argillaceous sediments which have been folded along a north-trending axis. On the western part of the property these rocks consist of a competent, massive, fine-grained, grey limestone (Unit 9, Gabrielse and Blusson, 1969). The east half of the property is underlain by argillaceous limestone and calcareous phyllite (Unit 8, Gabrielse and Blusson, 1969) which is separated from the massive carbonates on the west half of the property by a steeply dipping, north-trending normal fault. Sphalerite and galena associated with barite occur in an apparently bedded horizon or in a limestone bed replacement within the massive carbonate unit near the contact with the argillaceous limestone.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Granby carried out soil sampling on the mineralized zone and drilled eight holes totalling 1,799 feet. Seven of the eight holes were drilled along a 1,900-foot strike length on the zone and gave the following results (George Cross News Letter, 12 September 1974):

Hole	Footage (ft.)	Interval (ft.)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
1.	115.5-145	29.5	2.15	5.28
	121.5-136.3	14.8	3.95	7.51
2.	111-155.5	44.5	2.16	4.83
3.	202.5-233	30.5	poor recovery	
4.	121.5-155	33.5	1.05	5.86
	137-153	16	2.05	7.17
5.	146-160.5	14.5	1.04	5.73
	151-157.5	6.5	1.95	11.52
6.	187.5-194	6.5	1.64	2.57
8.	215-232.5	17.5	2.46	7.96
	219-230.8	11.8	2.74	10.79

Quartz Lake

MCMILLAN
Hyland Joint Venture
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited
685 Two Bentall Centre
555 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc, Silver
95 D 5, 12
(60°31'N, 127°52'W)

References: Green (1966, pp.72-74); Gabrielse and Blusson (1969); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.83-84).

Claims: PORKER 1-56

Location and Access:

The PORKER claims are situated on the south side of Quartz Lake immediately adjacent to the east side of the McMillan property of Liard River Mining Company Limited. Access is by float plane to Quartz Lake from Watson Lake, 40 miles to the southwest.

History:

The property partially covers the old SN claims staked by Liard River Mining Company in 1954, on which four holes totalling roughly 1,200 feet were drilled. The PORKER claims were staked in July 1973 for the Hyland Joint Venture, which is composed of Marietta Resources International Limited, Mitsubishi Metal Corporation and L.T. and Harris Clay. Geological mapping and soil and silt sampling on the property in 1973 outlined a number of small lead anomalies and a large arsenic anomaly.

Description:

The property is underlain by a thick section of Hadrynian sedimentary rocks consisting of interbedded slate and feldspathic grit with interbedded limestone and conspicuous maroon and green weathering phyllites in the upper part of the sequence (Unit 1, Gabrielse and Blusson, 1969). The rocks strike generally to the northwest and dip northeast. Mineral showings on

the property consist of siderite-limonite gossans with disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite in silicified quartzite and limonitic fault breccias in faults cutting silicified quartzite and phyllite. Galena and associated sulphosalt minerals have been identified in some of the surface showings. On the adjoining Liard River Mining Company property to the west, a mineralized zone containing one million tons of ore grading five per cent lead, ten per cent zinc and 1.8 ounces of silver was outlined at the base of a limestone conglomerate, where it has been replaced by siderite and ankerite together with sphalerite, galena and pyrite (Green, 1966, pp.72-74).

Current Work and Results:

About 40 line miles of gravity survey were completed in 1974 at a line spacing of 800 feet. Several anomalies were outlined east of the zone drilled in 1955.

PELLY MOUNTAINS AREA

Seagull Creek

MM
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited
1550 Alberni Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Lead, Zinc
105 F 7
(61°27'N, 132°38'W)

References: Wheeler et al (1960a); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.84-85).

Claims: MM 1-76; JJ 1-81

Location and Access:

The claims are situated on Peak 6570 on the west side of Seagull Creek, 13 miles east of the Canol Road and 37 miles south of Ross River. The terrain is relatively rugged with elevations ranging from 4,000 feet to 6,500 feet. Access to the property in 1974 was by helicopter.

History:

The MM and JJ claims were staked in 1973 on ground that previously had been staked as the ARNOLD and ZINC claims. In 1973, Anvil Mining Corporation (now Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation) conducted geological mapping, soil and silt sampling and a gravity survey and drilled two holes totalling 805 feet.

Description:

The property is underlain by Middle and Upper Cambrian (?) phyllite and mafic-rich schist (Unit 2, Wheeler et al, 1960a) which is intruded in the western edge of the claims by Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granitic rocks (Unit 9, op.cit.). The east side of the property is cut by a north-trending fault, east of which the underlying rocks are Lower Cambrian metasediments (Unit 1, op.cit.). Pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and sphalerite are reported to occur in mafic-rich schist exposed in a cirque on the east side of Peak 6570.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Anvil carried out more geochemical surveys and drilled three holes. One of these holes intersected zinc and lead sulphides over a length of 20 feet.

Wolverine Lake

FETISH
Finlayson Joint Venture
c/o Archer, Cathro and Associates Limited
685 Two Bentall Centre
555 Burrard Street
Vancouver 1, British Columbia

Copper, Lead, Zinc
105 G 8
(61°25'N, 130°07'W)

References: Wheeler et al (1960b); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.86-87).

Claims: FETISH 1-34

Location and Access:

The property lies roughly one mile east-southeast of the southeast end of Wolverine Lake, 85 miles east-southeast of Ross River. Access in 1974 was by helicopter.

History:

The FETISH 1-20 claims were staked in July 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. The FETISH 11-34 claims were added in 1974. Field work in 1973 consisted of geological mapping and soil sampling which outlined a copper-lead-zinc anomaly.

Description:

The claims are underlain mainly by Cambrian quartz-biotite and quartz-chlorite schist and micaceous quartzite (Unit A, Wheeler et al, 1960b) which have a northwest-trending foliation. These rocks are bounded to the southwest by augen gneiss (Unit C, op.cit.) and to the northeast by weakly metamorphosed, green volcanic rocks of Mississippian or earlier age (Unit 6a, op. cit.). Stratiform copper, lead and zinc sulphides occur in quartz-chlorite schist immediately below a quartzite member containing magnetite-pyrite iron formation. The mineralized schist strikes roughly 140° and dips 40° to the northeast.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, two holes totalling 705 feet were diamond drilled to test the bedrock source of the copper-lead-zinc anomaly. Both holes intersected thin bands of chalcopyrite and/or sphalerite lying along foliation planes of a talc-sericite-chlorite schist. Hole F1 intersected 13 feet which assayed 0.2 per cent copper and 0.26 per cent zinc within an overall section of 65 feet of lower grade mineralization. Hole F2, drilled 800 feet to the southeast of F1, encountered 15.5 feet which ran 0.24 per cent copper and 0.22 per cent zinc within a 41-foot mineralized section.

Additional soil sampling in 1974 did not indicate any anomalous areas on strike in either direction from the bedrock source.

Ings River

EAGLE
Tintina Silver Mines Limited
200 - 931 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario
M4W 2H7

Silver, Lead, Zinc
105 G 3
(61°08'N, 131°10'W)

References: Wheeler et al (1960b); Skinner (1962, pp.37-39); Green and Godwin (1963, pp.26-29).

Claims: EAGLE 1-58, 66, 73, 74, 77, 78, 81-85, 115-138

Location and Access:

The EAGLE claim group is situated in southern St. Cyr Mountains, four miles west of the Ings River and 70 miles south-southeast of Ross River. The terrain in the area of the property is rugged and the main showings occur in a north-trending cirque-valley at elevations of over 5,000 feet. Access to the property in 1974 was by fixed wing from Ross River to an airstrip five miles southwest of the property and then by helicopter to the property itself, or by helicopter directly from Ross River. A 110-mile winter road to the property from Mile 790 on the Alaska Highway was constructed in 1961.

History:

The EAGLE claims along with the RAM, EL and IT groups were originally staked in 1961 by Conwest Exploration Company Limited following the discovery of silver-lead-zinc showings by Nels Hals, a prospector working for Conwest. During August and September 1961, Conwest trenched, packsack drilled and sampled eight of nine showings discovered in the cirque area and discovered and prospected six other showings to the northwest. In December 1961, the property was acquired by Tintina Silver Mines Limited.

In February 1962, an adit was collared at about the 5,375 foot level and roughly 1,830 feet of underground development and 3,201 feet of underground diamond drilling in 22 holes were carried out. Additional work in 1962 included 625 feet of surface drilling in six holes, an electromagnetic survey and detailed geological mapping. Results of the 1962 work proved disappointing and no further work was undertaken until 1968, when a geochemical survey was carried out on the property. From then until 1974, the property was dormant.

Description:

Regional mapping shows the property to be underlain by Lower Cambrian limestone (Unit 1c, Wheeler et al, 1960b) and Middle to Upper Cambrian phyllite (Unit 2, op.cit.). On the northeast part of the property these rocks are intruded by Jurassic and/or Cretaceous granodiorite (Unit 9, op.cit.). At the contact of the granodiorite, the sediments have been altered to hornfels for distances up to two miles. Garnet-diopside-epidote skarn has been developed in limy sediments adjacent to the granodiorite contact.

Host rocks for the silver-lead-zinc showings on the property are Lower Cambrian sediments which have been separated into six separate units, consisting of lower argillite overlain successively by lower limestone, middle argillite, upper limestone, black argillite and argillaceous limestone. The lower argillite is a massive, brown to purplish-brown argillite with minor disseminated pyrrhoite. This unit is at least 300 feet thick but has been encountered

only in drilling and its total thickness is unknown. The lower limestone is commonly mottled or streaky in appearance and locally argillaceous. Log-shaped boudins of limestone within argillaceous limestone are indicative of the deformation within this unit. White rings and cylindrical bodies resemble fossils of Lower Cambrian age. Thickness of the unit varies from 25 feet to 250 feet. The middle argillite unit is a strongly foliated, grey- to brown-coloured rock rich in pyrrhotite, pyrite and locally arseno-pyrite, and containing massive, siliceous bands up to three feet thick with a tuffaceous appearance. The middle argillite varies from 50 to 150 feet thick. The upper limestone is grey to light grey limestone with only minor argillite content. It has a mottled appearance due to the presence of secondary stringers and patches of calcite and, to a lesser extent, quartz. The upper limestone unit appears to be the most favourable host for the silver-lead-zinc occurrences. Its thickness is variable but averages 30 to 50 feet. The black argillite is a distinctive, black, carbonaceous, sulphide-rich argillite. It contains up to ten per cent pyrite and pyrrhotite and is rusty weathering in outcrop. The black argillite has been the locus of thrust faulting and its thickness and spatial distribution are quite irregular. The argillaceous limestone is a thick unit of bedded, strongly sheared and folded argillaceous limestone.

The structure is dominated by a northwest-plunging anticline which is complicated by minor drag folds and abundant small-scale thrust and cross faults.

The silver-lead-zinc occurrences on the EAGLE claims have been divided into four separate groups. The first, and most important to date, consists of massive to disseminated sphalerite, galena and freibergite emplaced within the upper limestone. These occurrences are best developed in the crests of small anticlinal folds and notably at, or close to, the contact of the overlying graphitic, black argillite. The second group consists of small pods of massive galena with freibergite with more widespread massive to disseminated sphalerite emplaced within the lower limestone. These occurrences are similar to those in the upper limestone but are less continuous and apparently less extensive. The third group is associated with thrust faults at the base of the argillaceous limestone and consists of pods and discontinuous lenses of massive galena, with minor sphalerite associated with secondary calcite and quartz veins. A fourth and less significant type of occurrence consists of minor chalcopyrite in quartz veins cutting mainly argillaceous limestone.

Current Work and Results:

Most of the work in 1974 consisted of diamond drilling, which totalled 10,322 feet of BQ core in 83 holes and 1,577 feet of EX core in 14 holes. In addition, geochemical rock and soil sampling and some hand trenching were carried out.

Much of the diamond drilling was carried out over an area designated 'A-grid' which covers the original Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 showings. The drilling indicates the showings are part of a single deposit in the upper limestone within a drag fold on the northeastern limb of the major anticlinal structure. In cross section the deposit has an irregular "Z" shape which is interpreted as a drag fold although the structure is complicated by associated faults. The deposit extends at least 300 feet along strike and is open at both ends. The thickness and grade of the deposit are variable.

Drilling on 'B-grid,' which includes the No. 8 showing, encountered mineralization in a thrust zone at the base of the argillaceous limestone.

Drilling on 'C-grid' was designed to test showing No. 9 at depth. This occurrence is of the sheared, thrust zone type and the drilling indicated very low grades and narrow widths for this deposit.

The Nos. 5, 6 and 7 showings which occur in the lower limestone were covered by 'D-grid' drilling. Although restricted to a single stratigraphic unit, the mineralization was found to be discontinuous and not necessarily parallel to stratigraphic contacts, suggesting a certain degree of structural control.

The 'E-grid' drilling was designed to test the sidehill zone showing discovered by prospecting early in 1974. Only minor amounts of sphalerite within argillaceous limestone were encountered in the drilling.

Trenching was carried out in the No. 10 showing area, as it occurs within a drag fold structure similar to that encountered on 'A-grid' and is possibly an extension of the 'A-grid' deposit. However, the mineralization exposed by the trenching consisted mainly of sphalerite with only a few local pods of galena and freibergite.

Geochemical rock sampling indicated strongly anomalous silver, lead and zinc values in all rock types, excepting intrusives, adjacent to known sulphide occurrences and nearly all anomalous samples could be explained by known occurrences. The soil sampling was conducted to test for extensions of the 'A-grid' deposit and silver, zinc and lead anomalies associated with upper limestone - black argillite contacts suggest an extension to the east. Soil geochemical results to the west are not conclusive.

A consultant for the company recommended a continued program of diamond drilling and surface exploration on the property.

JIM
Envoy Resources Limited
333 - 885 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

105 G 3
(61°09'N, 131°06'W)

Reference: Wheeler et al (1960b).

Claims: JIM 1-24

Location and Access:

The JIM claims are situated roughly three miles west of the Ings River and 72 miles southwest of Ross River from which they can be reached by helicopter. The property lies at elevations ranging from slightly less than 4,000 feet to over 5,000 feet.

History:

The claims were staked in March 1974 adjacent to the EAGLE and NEW claim groups.

Description:

The property is underlain by Lower Cambrian sediments (Units 1 and 2, Wheeler et al, 1960b) which have been intruded to the west by a plug of Jurassic or Cretaceous granodiorite (Unit 19, op.cit.). Adjacent to the intrusion, the sediments have been metamorphosed into skarn and hornfels for

up to two miles from the contact. Sulphide showings on the adjacent EAGLE claims consist of sphalerite, galena, freibergite and minor amounts of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pyrite, occuring mainly in the crests of minor anticlinal folds in Lower Cambrian limestone.

Current Work and Results:

Reconnaissance geological mapping in 1974 discovered argillite, argillaceous limestone and dolomite on the JIM claim group. Minor malachite occurrences were noted in argillaceous rocks.

Geochemical soil sampling for lead, zinc and silver showed a few spotty anomalous values although sampling was hindered by heavy bush conditions.

SELWYN MOUNTAINS AREA

Summit Lake

HOWARDS PASS PROPERTY
Canex Placer Limited
800 - 1030 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3A8

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

References: Green et al (1967); Blusson (1968); Gabrielse et al (1973); Craig and Milner (1975); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.89-90); Ludwigsen (1975).

Claims: DON, OP, R, X, Y, ANNIV: total of 324 claims and fractions

Location and Access:

The property lies in the Selwyn Mountains along the Yukon-Northwest Territories border, roughly 160 miles north of Watson Lake and 100 miles east-northeast of Ross River. Elevations on the property range from 5,000 to 6,000 feet. In 1974, an airstrip on the property was serviced by fixed wing aircraft from Watson Lake or Ross River. Heavy equipment is brought in to the property during the winter over a winter tote road which leaves the Nahanni Range Road at Mile 101.

History:

The area was first investigated by Canex Placer in 1968, at which time regional geochemical surveys were carried out. Detailed geochemical sampling was conducted in 1971 and further geochemical work and prospecting resulted in the discovery of high grade showings of galena and sphalerite in July 1972. Late that season, a bulldozer was brought in and a series of trenches were cut across the mineralized zone. Announcement of the discovery resulted in a major staking rush to the area which lasted into the spring of 1973.

In 1973, the company carried out a major program including geological mapping, soil sampling, a reconnaissance gravity survey, bulldozer trenching and 15,400 feet of diamond drilling in 26 holes.

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, Green et al, 1967) which is irregularly banded and locally referred to as the "wavy-banded" limestone. This unit is thought to correlate with the Rabbitkettle Formation described by Gabrielse et al (1973) farther to the east. The "wavy-banded" limestone grades conformably through a transitional zone into the Road River Formation, a sequence of black, graphitic and graptolitic shales, locally calcareous or cherty (Unit 10, Green et al, 1967) and up to 1,000 feet thick. In the Cantung area, Blusson (1968) concluded that the contact of the Rabbitkettle and the Road River Formations is unconformable. However, in the Summit Lake area, according to Ludwigsen (1975), the contact is conformable and according to the graptolite fauna, sedimentation was essentially continuous throughout Ordovician time. The Road River Formation is overlain by over 3,000 feet of Ordovician to Devonian-Mississippian black clastics consisting of several successions of shale, sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate.

Locally, the strata are tightly folded within a broad synclinorium trending approximately 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 as thin laminae within a black, graphitic horizon in the Road River Formation, roughly 200 feet above the lower contact with the Rabbitkettle Formation. The mineralized zone in the shale is up to 100 feet thick but the highest grades of lead and zinc occur in siliceous beds in the shale which reportedly run as high as 40 per cent combined lead-zinc. The mineralized horizon is quite extensive as mineral showings have been found along a strike length of approximately 16 miles. In addition to galena and sphalerite, which may be too fine-grained to be visible, secondary lead-zinc minerals such as smithsonite, cerussite and especially hydrozincite may occur on the weathered surface of the showings and have been observed in many places in talus downslope from mineralized areas.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, Canex Placer carried out a program on the property which included detailed mapping in local areas, bulldozer trenching and 5,162 feet of diamond drilling in 12 holes.

PAS
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

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

References: Green et al (1967); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.92-93).

Claims: PAS 1-15, 17-50

Location and Access:

The property is situated 110 miles east-northeast of Ross River along the Yukon-Northwest Territories border at an elevation of about 5,500 feet. Access in 1974 was by float plane to Summit Lake, 11 miles to the south-southwest, and then by helicopter, or by wheeled aircraft to an airstrip on the Canex Placer property to the southeast and thence by helicopter.

History:

The PAS claims were staked in 1972 and 1973 following the discovery of lead-zinc by Canex Placer. In 1973, geological mapping and soil sampling outlined coincident lead, zinc and copper anomalies on a lead-and zinc-rich zone in black shale. A number of lead-zinc sulphide occurrences were discovered.

Description:

The claims are underlain by a sequence of sediments which have been folded along east-northeast trending axes. At the base of the sequence is a thinly-bedded, buff-weathering, dolomitic limestone (Unit 7b, Green et al, 1967). This limestone grades upward through thinly-bedded, transitional dolomitic rock into black, graptolitic shale, locally graphitic and calcareous (Unit 10, op.cit.). The graptolitic shale is overlain by limy argillite and black shale (Unit 18b, op.cit.). Lead and zinc sulphides occur on the property in a siliceous, light grey horizon within the graptolitic shale unit. The sulphides are very fine-grained and occur in thin sulphide beds along cleavage planes.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, work on the PAS property consisted of detailed geological mapping and soil sampling, bulldozer trenching and 1,661 feet of diamond drilling in four holes. A zone of stratiform lead-zinc sulphides was outlined on which further work will be required before a complete evaluation can be made.

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

105 I 12
(62°29'N, 129°17'W)

References: Green et al (1967); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.102-103).

Claims: ROSS 1-49

Location and Access:

The property is situated nine miles north of Summit Lake. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing aircraft to Summit Lake from Watson Lake or Ross River and thence by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in the fall of 1972 following the discovery of lead-zinc by Canex Placer. Geological mapping and soil sampling were carried out on the property in 1973 and several coincident lead-zinc anomalies were outlined.

Description:

The property is underlain by a sequence of Lower Paleozoic sediments consisting of: Upper Cambrian wavy-banded limestone (Unit 7b, Green et al, 1967) correlative to the Rabbitkettle Formation to the west, Ordovician to Devonian black, graphitic and siliceous shales of the Road River Formation (Unit 10, op.cit.), and a thick sequence of Devonian-Mississippian black clastics consisting of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate

(Unit 18b, op.cit.). The strata are folded into an easterly trending anticline plunging approximately 12° northeast, which is cut by an east-west fault.

Current Work and Results:

Detailed mapping in 1974 indicated that the geochemical anomalies are underlain by rocks of the chert shale unit of the Road River Formation in which lead-zinc mineralization is present on the Howard's Pass property of Canex Placer. Three holes were drilled to depths of 45 to 60 feet using a Winkie drill to test this horizon, but results were inconclusive due to permafrost, poor core recovery and mechanical breakdowns.

GULL
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

105 I 11
(62°34'N, 129°27'W)

References: Green et al (1967); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.93-94).

Claims: GULL 1-54

Location and Access:

The GULL claim group is 108 miles east-northeast of Ross River, immediately adjacent to the DON group of Canex Placer. Access in 1974 was by fixed wing to Summit Lake or an airstrip on the Canex Placer property and then by helicopter to the property itself.

History:

The claims were staked in the winter of 1972-73 and reconnaissance geological mapping and geochemical sampling were carried out during the following summer.

Description:

The property is underlain by a folded sequence of Lower Paleozoic sediments which are poorly exposed. The sequence consists of Upper Cambrian, wavy-banded limestone (Unit 7b, Green et al, 1967) overlain by black, graphitic, graptolitic shale of Lower Ordovician age (Unit 10, op.cit.) which is host to the lead-zinc showings on other properties in the immediate area. The shale is overlain in turn by a Devonian-Mississippian sequence of black clastics consisting of shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, op.cit.).

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1974 consisted of detailed soil sampling for copper, lead and zinc. Two lead anomalies were outlined with strike lengths of 3,000 and 2,000 feet respectively. The anomalies are continuous except for a short gap between them which coincides topographically with a small creek. Both anomalies probably represent a single bedrock source but the nature of the bedrock in the area is obscured by the lack of outcrop.

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

Zinc
105 I 12
(62°29'N, 129°37'W)

References: Green et al (1967); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.90-91).

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

Location and Access:

The property lies 20 miles northwest of Summit Lake from which it can be reached by helicopter. Access is also possible by helicopter from Cominco Lake or from the airstrip on the Canex Placer property.

History:

The claims were staked by Dynasty in the summer of 1973 to cover a zinc anomaly discovered during a regional reconnaissance program. Further geochemical sampling in 1973 outlined a number of attractive zinc anomalies. Work on the claims was carried out by Dynasty under an agreement between Dynasty, Cima Resources LImited, Precambrian Shield Resources and Numac Oil and Gas Limited.

Description:

The property is underlain by Devonian-Mississippian black clastics consisting mainly of black chert, shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, Green et al, 1967). Blocky, thick-bedded, black chert is the most extensive unit and is characterized by thin fracture fillings of honey-coloured barite. Within the black chert unit are a number of beds up to 30 feet thick of black, baritic limestone. The black chert is successively overlain by black argillite and black shale, interbedded shale and chert and chert-pebble conglomerate. The rocks strike west-northwest and dip vertically to steeply to the north.

A nearly vertical, northeast-trending fault roughly perpendicular to bedding occurs on the eastern part of the property. The fault appears to have right-hand strike-slip movement of about 200 feet. The fault zone is 20 to 30 feet wide and is intensely brecciated.

Mineral showings on the property consist of gossanous baritic limestone with minor hydrozincite coatings in and adjacent to the fault zone. Selected gossanous samples assayed up to three per cent zinc. No sulphide minerals have been observed on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Detailed geological mapping and soil sampling were carried out by Dynasty in 1974. The soil sampling outlined a number of zinc anomalies coincident with the fault zone and downslope from baritic limestone. One strong, linear zinc anomaly was found along a main creek and is probably hydromorphic in nature. A large irregular copper anomaly was outlined over the black chert unit although no evidence of any copper minerals was observed. Lead results were generally low except for a few scattered high spot values.

TAM
Dynasty Explorations Limited
330 - 355 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

105 I 12
(62°34'N, 129°45'W)

References: Green et al (1967); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.95).

Claims: TAM 1-48

Location and Access:

The claims lie 19 miles northwest of Summit Lake, roughly 96 miles east-northeast of Ross River. In 1974, the property was serviced by helicopter from Summit Lake or from an airstrip on the Canex Placer property.

History:

The claims were staked in 1972 by Welcome North Mines Limited and subsequently optioned to Dynasty. Geological mapping and reconnaissance geochemical sampling with some detailed follow-up sampling were conducted in 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by Paleozoic sediments consisting of argillite overlain by chert and shale, chert-pebble conglomerate and siltstone (Unit 18b, Green et al, 1967). No mineral showings have been found.

Current Work and Results:

A small amount of fill-in sampling was carried out on the property in 1974 but no areas warranting further work were defined.

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

105 I 12
(62°35'N, 129°45'W)

References: Green et al (1967); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.100).

Claims: MTX 1-63

Location and Access:

The property is situated 20 miles north-northwest of Summit Lake from which it can be reached by helicopter. Summit Lake can be reached by float-equipped aircraft from either Ross River or Watson Lake.

History:

The MTX claims were staked in 1972 and in 1973, a program of geological sampling was carried out which outlined a number of zinc anomalies.

Description:

The property appears to be underlain entirely by chert-pebble conglomerate, chert sandstone, shale and argillite (Unit 18b, Green et al, 1967). These rocks have been folded along an east-west axis. No mineral showings have

been found on the property although some rusty gossan was noted.

Current Work and Results:

In 1974, some hand trenching was carried out on the property to test geochemical anomalies outlined in 1973.

POS
Thor Explorations Limited
301 - 540 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

105 I 12
(62°30'N, 129°45'W)

Reference: Green et al (1967).

Claims: POS 79-84, 88, 90

Location and Access:

The claims lie roughly 17 miles northwest of Summit Lake from which they can be reached by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked in 1973 following the discovery of nearby lead-zinc showings by Canex Placer. Soil sampling was performed in 1973.

Description:

The property is underlain by argillite and chert-pebble conglomerate (Unit 18b, Green et al, 1967) which have been folded along east-west axes. No lead-zinc showings are known to occur on the property.

Current Work and Results:

Detailed soil sampling carried out in 1974 outlined a strong, though irregular zinc anomaly coincident in part, with a dense growth of willows on a hillside. No lead anomalies were found.

Itsi Lakes

SEL
Trident Resources Incorporated
c/o 107 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 1Z7

Gold
105 I 13
(62°51'N, 129°53'W)

Reference: Green et al (1967).

Claims: SEL 1-212

Location and Access:

The claims lie 110 miles northeast of Ross River from which they can be reached by helicopter.

History:

The claims were staked late in the summer of 1973 following the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins and a reconnaissance total heavy metal anomaly during the course of prospecting and regional soil and silt sampling.

Description:

The bedrock geology consists of a sequence of Devonian-Mississippian shale, limy shale, minor limestone and sandstone grit (Unit 18b, Green et al, 1967). The rocks have a northerly strike and dip moderately to steeply to the west. On the western part of the property the formations have been tightly folded into a northward-plunging syncline. Disseminated pyrite occurs on bedding planes in black argillite and pyrite and arsenopyrite with traces of gold occur in a quartz vein crosscutting black shale.

Current Work and Results:

Field work in 1974 consisted of geological mapping over the western part of the property and soil sampling for lead and zinc. Several zinc anomalies were outlined along the base of a ridge in the central part of the property and probably lie along the trace of a fault.

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

105 J 16
(62°46'N, 130°11'W)

References: Roddick and Green (1961b); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.91-92).

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

Location and Access:

The MS claims are roughly five miles south of Itsi Lakes and 92 miles northeast of Ross River. Access is by fixed wing from Ross River to Itsi Lakes and then by helicopter to the property itself.

History:

The claims were staked in July 1973 and reconnaissance soil and silt sampling carried out at that time.

Description:

The property is underlain by clastic sedimentary rocks of Devonian-Mississippian age (Roddick and Green, 1961b) consisting of interbedded hornfels-shale and black chert. These rocks have been folded about northwest-trending axes. To the northeast, the sequence is intruded by a syenitic, orthoclase feldspar porphyry and to the southwest it is intruded by an even-grained, syentic rock with biotite-muscovite alteration. Both intrusive rocks are devoid of any visible sulphides. Hornfels is abundant at the sediment intrusive contact and pyrite and pyrrhotite are concentrated locally in the hornfels-shale near the intrusive contact. No other mineral occurrences have been observed.

Current Work and Results:

Geological mapping carried out in 1974 failed to discover any significant mineral showings.

Geochemical sampling was carried out for copper, molybdenum and tungsten but no significant anomalies were outlined.

A ground magnetometer survey outlined a northwest-trending anomaly in the northeast section of the property. This anomaly is roughly coincident with the hornfels-shale and intrusive contact and is probably due to the high pyrrhotite content of the hornfels-shale in this area.

MacMillan Pass

WSS
Silver Standard Mines Limited
904 - 1199 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
and
Welcome North Mines Limited
8 - 1161 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2X7

105 O 1
(63°13'N, 130°06'W)

Reference: Blusson (1974a).

Claims: WSS 1-32

Location and Access:

The WSS claims are situated approximately two miles southwest of MacMillan Pass, on the north side of the Canol Road. The claims are easily reached via the Canol Road which is presently open to vehicular travel during the summer months only.

History:

The claims were staked in August 1974.

Description:

The WSS claims are underlain by black shale and siltstone of the Road River Formation which ranges from Ordovician to Lower Devonian in age (Blusson, 1974a). The Road River is overlain by a sequence of Devonian-Mississippian black clastics which include shale, chert sandstone and chert-pebble conglomerate (Blusson, 1974a).

Current Work and Results:

A geochemical survey was carried out on the property in 1974.

COAL MINING AND EXPLORATION

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

Carmacks

TANTALUS BUTTE MINE
Anvil Mining Corporation Limited
1550 Alberni Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Coal
115 I 1
(62°08'N, 136°16'W)

References: Bostock (1936, pp.59-62); Green (1966, pp.121-124); Findlay (1967, p.88; 1969a, p.15; 1969b, pp.66-67); Craig and Laporte (1972, pp.155-156); Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.121-122).

Lots and Leases: Leases 2955, 2959; Lots 23, 24

Location and Access:

The mine is situated on the north bank of the Yukon River, four miles north 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 (now Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation).

Description:

The coal occurs in the Tantalus Formation of Upper Jurassic (?) and Lower Cretaceous age, consisting of conglomerate with lesser amounts of sandstone, shale and a few coal seams. The main seam ranges from eight to 20 feet thick, strikes north and dips 45° to 70° west. The seam is displaced by northeast-trending, southeast-dipping faults. The coal is a high volatile, bituminous coal 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 1974, the mine operated at a daily rate of 68 tons for a total production of 17,027 tons. The coal was back hauled by Anvil ore trucks on their return to the Anvil Mine, where it was used for plant heating and concentrate drying.

PLACER MINING

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

KLONDIKE AREA

(1) G. Heitman — 116 B 3
Jackson Gulch — (64°02'N, 139°21'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 127).

This operator mined at Jackson's Gulch, using a D-8 bulldozer to work the deep (150 feet) White Channel bench gravels. Pay is largely restricted to the bottom six feet above bedrock.

(2) C. Nicholson — 116 B 3
Trail Hill — (64°01'N, 139°22'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 127).

C. Nicholson mined his bench claims on Lovett Gulch above Bonanza Creek, using a bulldozer to feed the sluice and water pumped from Bonanza Creek.

(3) S. Berg — 116 B 3
Bonanza Creek — (64°00'N, 139°22'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 127).

Mr. Berg worked part time during the 1974 season mining a left limit bench of Bonanza upstream from Sourdough Hill. A D-7 bulldozer was used to feed the sluice.

(4) J. and R. Archibald — 115 O 14
Bonanza Creek — (63°58'N, 139°20'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p. 127).

The Archibald brothers continued mining bench gravels on Bonanza Creek below Mosquito Gulch. They mined approximately 1,500 cubic yards on a low bench, using a ditch diversion from Mosquito Gulch for stripping. A second bench, some 135 feet above Bonanza was also mined and 1,500 cubic yards of gravel were sluiced. Water was provided by a diesel-driven pump.

(5) A., M., and D. Fry — 115 O 14
Grand Forks — (63°55'N, 139°18'5"W)
(Bonanza Creek and Eldorado Creek)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp. 127-128).

These operators continued to strip muck from above their 1973 workings at Grand Forks using two bulldozers, a D-7 and a D-8. Late in the season, they began mining a low irregular bench on Claim No. 3 on Eldorado. They also did several days mining on the north end of Gold Hill.

(6) J. Lamontagne — 115 O 14
Eldorado Creek — (63°51'N, 139°15'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.128).

Mr. Lamontagne holds 36 claims on Eldorado Creek from Gay Gulch to above Chief Gulch. Following preparation of ground during 1970, 1971 and 1972 he stripped and sluiced in 1973 and sluiced in 1974. The creek valley is narrow and tailings disposal difficult. These gravels have been mined previously; the most productive ground at present is the top foot of the quartzite and schist bedrock.

(7) F. Perret — 115 O 14
Bonanza Creek — (63°55'N, 139°13'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.128).

F. Perret mines on upper Bonanza Creek below Victoria Gulch and above Homestake Gulch. Working with an automatic gate for stripping and two TD-18 bulldozers Mr. Perret mined 5,000 bedrock square feet, the gravels being three to six feet thick. Gold recovery was 36 crude ounces.

(8) Brendon - Gladiator Resources — 116 B 3
Bear Creek — (64°01'N, 139°15'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.129, See J. Fraser).

These operators worked claims optioned and purchased from J. Fraser and F. Chapil starting roughly one mile upstream from the mouth of Bear Creek. They started in mid-July, mined approximately 5,000 cubic yards of gravel up to 20 feet deep, and did one mile of stripping upstream from the area being sluiced.

(9) K. Tatlow — 116 B 3
Hunker Creek — (64°01'N, 139°09'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.129, See Hunker Placers).

Mr. Tatlow purchased five claims on lower Hunker from B. Bratsberg late in 1973 and began mining in 1974. The ground, on the left limit of Hunker Creek, is part of the original Anderson concession. It was hand mined in the early days but not dredged. The present operator ground sluiced the top muck during the season and sluiced gravels for about ten hours.

(10) Miben Mining Limited — 116 B 3
Dago Hill — (64°00'30"N, 139°06'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.129).

M. Stutter and B. Warnsby continued their combined hydraulic and bulldozer mining on the 32 claim property on the west side of Dago Hill on the left limit of Hunker Creek, two and one-half miles above the mouth. Diesel-driven pumps provide water for the monitors. White Channel bench gravels 45 to 90 feet thick are mined. Although gold is distributed throughout the section, the main concentration and coarsest gold is in the lowest eight feet

of gravel immediately overlying bedrock.

(11) C. Richards, J. Dwight — 116 B 3
Hunker Creek — (64°00'30"N, 139°08'W)

These men worked on the left limit of Hunker Creek between Dago Gulch and Last Chance Creek. Using a D-7, a front-end loader and a small monitor they sluiced approximately 10,000 bedrock square feet of hillside consisting of slide rock containing gravel layers.

(12) F. Schneider — 116 B 3
Hunker Creek — (64°01'N, 139°07'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.130).

This operator continued mining at the confluence of Hunker and Last Chance creeks. Gravel is brought to the sluice with a front-end loader. Water is pumped from Hunker Creek.

(13) I. Bremner — 116 B 3
Last Chance Creek — (64°00'N, 139°07'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.130).

As in previous years Mr. Bremner worked with a four-inch monitor. The 50-foot head is provided by a ten-inch diameter pipe. A five-mile ditch brings water from upstream on Last Chance Creek. White Channel bench gravels up to 50 feet thick on the left limit of the creek are worked. During the 1974 season, 18,000 cubic yards were sluiced.

(14) A. Kosuta — 116 B 3
Hunker Creek — (64°00'N, 139°05'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.130).

Mr. Kosuta worked his claims on Eighty Pup during the season, putting in one cut 80 feet long, 60 feet wide and 40 feet deep. The upper 35 feet is muck with only the lower three to five feet being pay gravel. Gold recovery was stated as 80 ounces. Most work was directed towards preparing ground for 1975 and included some stripping of two claims on Seventy Pup.

(15) O. and M. Lunde — 115 O 15
Gold Bottom Creek — (63°57'N, 138°59'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.130).

Mr. and Mrs. Lunde mined on Gold Bottom Creek downstream from the mouth of Soda Pup (Claim 14 above the mouth of Gold Bottom Creek Operations were similar to those of previous years; they put in three cuts totalling 35,000 bedrock square feet using a D-7 bulldozer.

(16) M. and D. Crockett
Gold Bottom Creek

115 O 15
(63°55'N, 138°59'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.131).

As in 1973, these operators continued mining the paystreak on Gold Bottom Creek, moving gravels to the sluice with a D-8 bulldozer.

(17) J. Erickson
Hunker Creek

115 O 15
(63°56'N, 138°54'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.131).

J. Erickson works claims 1 A/D on Hunker Creek. He strips muck up to 35 feet thick using a monitor with pressure provided by a TD-18 driven pump. Using a TD-18 bulldozer and a front-end loader, the lower two to three feet are moved to the sluice. The ground was previously mined by hand methods from underground; the present pay is in small but rich pillars left from these earlier workings.

(18) P. Erickson
Hunker Creek

115 O 15
(63°54'N, 138°54'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.131).

During the 1974 season Mr. Erickson worked full time on the right fork of Hunker Creek using a D-8 bulldozer and monitor. Gold was recovered from rich pockets left by the early, underground hand miners.

(19) G. Crawford
Hunker Creek

115 O 15
(63°53'N, 138°54'W)

G. Crawford mined 10,000 bedrock square feet on a low bench on the right limit of the right fork of Hunker Creek using a D-7 bulldozer, pump and monitor to put in a series of small cuts.

(20) K. and S. Placers
Allgold Creek

115 O 15
(63°56'N, 138°37'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.132).

Mr. and Mrs. Kinakin hold 31 claims up from the mouth of Allgold Creek. Working claim 8 A/D in a series of cuts 100 feet long and the full width of the valley (50 to 100 feet) these operators sluiced 25,000 cubic yards of gravel using a D-7 bulldozer.

(21) A. and N. Burgleman
Dominion Creek

115 O 15
(63°50'N, 138°49'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.132).

Mr. and Mrs. Burgleman, with J. Stewart mined on Claim 20 above the mouth of Caribou Creek and did some hydraulic stripping (booming and monitoring) on Dominion Creek at the mouth of Caribou Creek (Claims 1 and 2).

(22) A. and N. Sailer — 115 O 15
Dominion Creek — (63°48'N, 138°36'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.132).

Mr. and Mrs. Sailer mined a left limit bench of Dominion Creek downstream from Nevada Creek. A total of 42,000 bedrock square feet were mined from three cuts. The average depth of the gravels is 15 feet on the lower ground and eight to ten feet over a bedrock rise. Equipment used was a D-6 bulldozer as in previous years, and a D-8 which was brought into use during the 1974 season. The overlying muck is stripped largely by monitor.

(23) Ballarat Mines Limited — 115 O 15
Dominion Creek — (63°50'N, 138°45'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.133).

Ballarat Mines Limited, owned and managed by Mrs. H. Schmidt, completed their intended mining of the Dominion Creek property. They will move their sluicing operations to claims on Quartz Creek for the 1975 season.

(24) Leisure Gold Limited — 115 O 15
Dominion Creek — (63°46'N, 138°22'W)
Eureka Creek — 115 O 10
(63°38'N, 138°50'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.133, See Black Creek Mining Limited).

This company operates on the left limit of lower Dominion Creek immediately above Jensen Creek on claims optioned from Black Creek Mining Limited. Leisure Gold Limited in 1974 used three D-8 bulldozers for moving gravels to the sluice and removing tailings. Gravels are only a few feet thick but as much as six feet of the deeply weathered bedrock is mined. A total of 45,000 cubic yards were mined.

On Eureka Creek the company holes Claims 1 to 31 above the mouth, also obtained from Black Creek Mining Limited. During 1974 the company mined claims 2 to 5 above the mouth, sluicing 60,000 cubic yards of gravel roughly ten feet deep.

(25) Fell Hawk Placers — 115 O 15
Dominion Creek — (63°46'N, 138°31'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.133, See I. Norback).

W. and G. Hakonson and W. and J. Fellers worked claims formerly held by Mr. I. Norback on the left limit of lower Dominion Creek. On ground previously prepared by Norback, the operators moved approximately 84,000 cubic yards, of which 60,000 cubic yards were sluiced. Gravels are six to 20 feet thick, there being an irregular top surface to the deposit. They plan to work leases on the Sixtymile River during 1975.

(26) R. and R. Mining Company — 115 O 14
Quartz Creek — (63°48'N, 139°04'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.134).

J. Lacross and W. Rasmussen continued mining on Quartz Creek at Little Blanche Creek. Using three bulldozers, a D-9, two D-8's and a one and one-half yard dragline they mined 100,000 square feet in two left limit cuts, each 200 feet wide. One cut covered 40,000 bedrock squre feet, the second covered 60,000. The section consists of six to eight feet of gravel overlain by 22 to 24 feet of muck.

(27) D. and D. Mining — 115 O 10
Sulphur Creek — (63°41'N, 138°43'W)
D. Rintoul, D. Christir, A. Sinkowicz

These men put down two test shafts using a small steam boiler for thawing the muck. One shaft was 23 feet deep, the second 53 feet. Both shafts failed to reach gold-bearing gravels.

(28) R. and B. Gibson — 115 O 15
Sulphur Creek — (63°47'N, 138°54'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.134).

This couple put in one cut 100 feet by 200 feet on the left limit of Friday Gulch, a left limit tributary of Sulphur Creek. Grey-brown silt, ten to 15 feet thick overlies the pay zone which here consists of a few feet of gravel and decomposed quartz-mica schist bedrock.

(29) K. Djukestein and L. Gatenby — 115 O 15
Sulphur Creek — (63°50'N, 138°55'W)

These operators started on Sulphur Creek in 1974 using two highway scrapers, one D-7 and one D-8 bulldozer. A pump was used to return water from the tailings. A centre cut was put in on claims 24 and 25. The section is ten to 25 feet thick with the gold in the bottom eight feet.

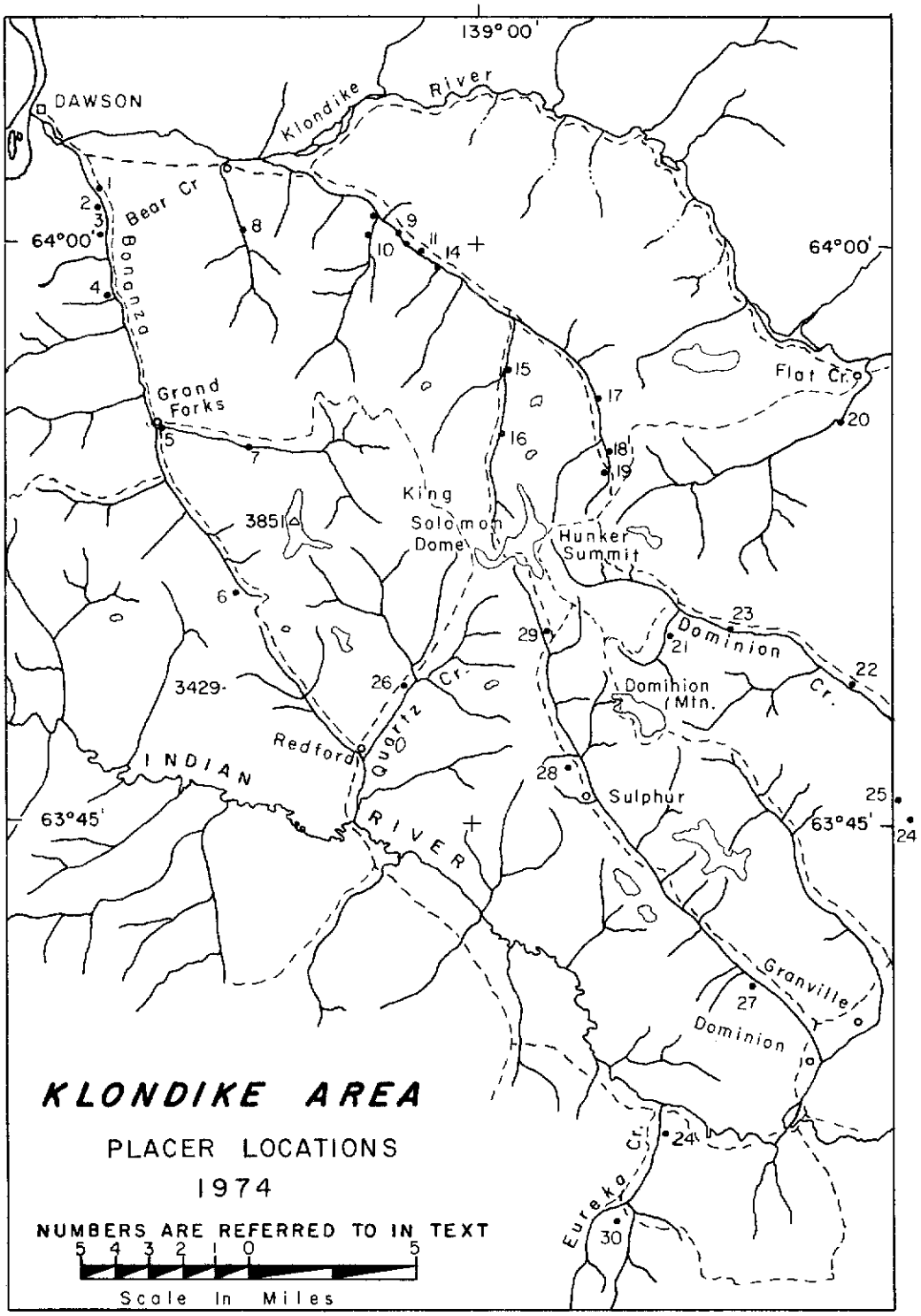
(30) L. Ross — 115 O 10
Eureka Creek — (63°35'N, 138°52'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.134).

L. Ross holds claims 12 to 20 above Left Fork Discovery on Eureka Creek. Using a D-8 bulldozer this operator mined one full width cut roughly 120 feet wide and 200 feet long. Approximately 12 feet of overburden was stripped and the lower five to ten-foot pay section sluiced.

PLACER OPERATIONS - KLONDIKE 1974

1. G. Heitman
2. C. Nicholson
3. S. Berg
4. J. and R. Archibald
5. A. and D. Fry
6. J. Lamontagne
7. F. Perret
8. Brendon - Gladiator Resources
9. K. Tatlow
10. Miben Mining Company
11. C. Richards, J. Dwight
12. F. Schneider
13. I. Bremner
14. A. Kosuta
15. O. and M. Lunde
16. M. and D. Crockett
17. J. Erickson
18. P. Erickson
19. G. Crawford
20. K. and S. Placers
21. A. and N. Burgleman
22. A. and N. Sailer
23. Ballarat Mines Limited
24. Leisure Gold Limited
25. Fell Hawk Placers
26. R. and R. Mining Company
27. D. and D. Mining
28. R. and B. Gibson
29. K. Djukestein and L. Gatenby
30. L. Ross


139° 00'
DAWSON
Klondike River
Bear Cr
Bonanza
64°00'
Grand Forks
Flat Cr.
King Solomon Dome
3851
Hunker Summit
Dominion Cr.
Dominion Mtn.
3429
Redford Quartz
INDIAN RIVER
63°45'
Sulphur
Granville
Dominion
Eureka Cr.
KLONDIKE AREA
PLACER LOCATIONS
1974
NUMBERS ARE REFERRED TO IN TEXT
5 4 3 2 1 0 5
Scale In Miles

SIXTYMILE AREA

(1) J. Lynch — 116 C 2
Glacier Creek — (64°02'N, 140°53'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.147).

Mr. J. Lynch, operating with a D-7 bulldozer, put in a cut 125 feet long and 150 feet wide on the right limit of Glacier Creek on Grimard Discovery claim. The material, including five feet of weathered bedrock, is pushed to a monitor, washed to remove part of the fines, then pushed into the sluice.

(2) Glacier Creek Placers — 116 C 2
Glacier Creek — (64°02'N, 140°46'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.147).

L. Grimard and E. Faucher, owners of Glacier Creek Placers, continued mining on the left limit bench of Glacier Creek where they have been for the past four years on claims 7 and 8. They strip 35 feet of overlying clay and fine silt, and sluice the lower two to four feet of pay gravel. The work is done with two D-6 bulldozers. They have had some stripping done with a D-8 on contract from Gillespie Enterprises. They mined roughly 30,000 bedrock square feet in 1974.

(3) A. and A. Brisboise — 115 N 15
Miller Creek — (63°59'N, 140°49'W)

These men, doing their first season of mining, worked a bench claim on the left limit of Miller Creek at the mouth, putting in a deep cut 200 feet long and 70 feet wide. The top 12 feet of a 27-foot gravel section is stripped, the lower eight feet of gravel and top of decomposed andesite bedrock are sluiced. They worked for one month, recovering approximately 80 crude ounces of gold. These operators also re-sluiced tailings from an earlier bulldozer operation, recovering a significant amount of gold. The abundant heavy minerals in these gravels, largely garnet, magnetite, hematite and galena had apparently made earlier recoveries inefficient. The Brisboise brothers operated with one D-8 and one D-7 part time.

(4) Sixtymile Enterprises — 115 N 15
Sixtymile River — (63°59'N, 140°47'W)

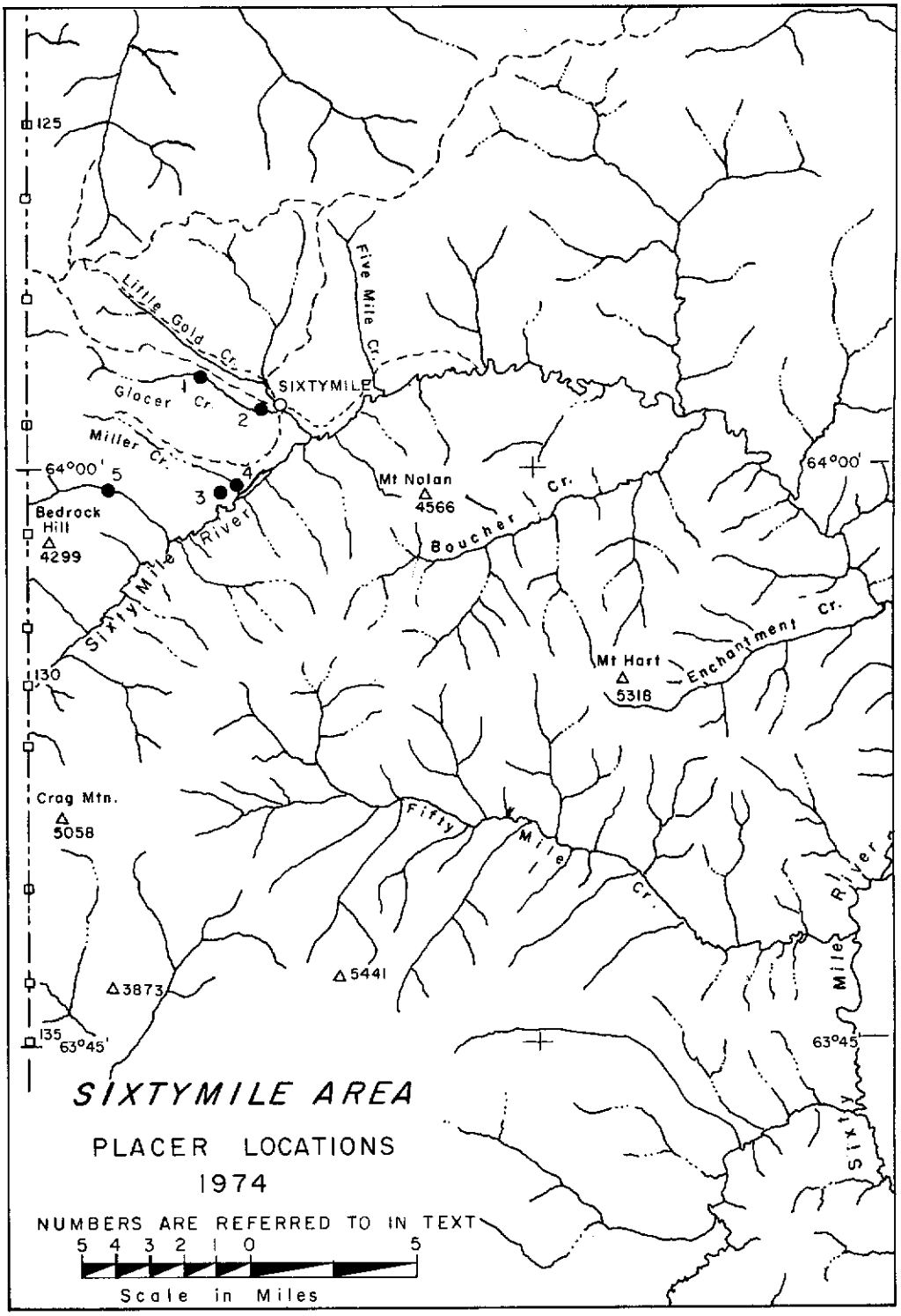
Mr. W. Yaremcio has mined a left limit bench of the Sixtymile River between Miller and Big Gold Creeks since 1971. During 1973 and 1974 he mined a strip 700 feet long by 150 feet wide. He uses a D-7 bulldozer and monitors to strip some 20 feet of muck and slide-rock from a zone of pay gravels up to five feet thick.

(5) S. Prohaszka — 115 N 15
Bedrock Creek — (63°59'N, 140°55'W)

Mr. Prohaszka holds ten claims and three miles of prospecting leases on Bedrock Creek. He started working the property in 1971, stripping ten feet of barren sand and gravel. In 1973 work consisted of providing drainage. In 1974 the operator dug a drainage ditch with a one cubic yard dragline and put in three small cuts with two D-7 bulldozers.

PLACER OPERATIONS - SIXTYMILE 1974

1. J. Lynch
2. Glacier Creek Placers
3. A. and A. Brisboise
4. Sixtymile Enterprises
5. S. Prohaszka


125
130
135
64°00'
63°45'
Little Gold Cr.
Five Mile Cr.
SIXTYMILE
Glacier Cr.
Miller Cr.
1
2
3
4
5
Bedrock Hill
△4299
Sixtymile River
Mt Nolan
△4566
Boucher Cr.
Mt Hart
△5318
Enchantment Cr.
Crag Mtn.
△5058
Fifty Mile Cr.
△3873
△5441
Sixtymile River
SIXTYMILE AREA
PLACER LOCATIONS
1974
NUMBERS ARE REFERRED TO IN TEXT
5 4 3 2 1 0 5
Scale in Miles

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

MAYO-McQUESTEN AREA

(1) Clear Creek Gold Mines — 115 P 14
Clear Creek — (63°48'N, 137°16'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, pp.142-143).

W. Scott and L. Logie started work on Left Clear Creek in 1973, mostly preparing ground for mining. During the 1974 season, four men, using one D-8 and one D-6 put in a cut of 35,000 bedrock square feet on the left limit of the creek, 500 feet downstream from the mouth of Barney Creek. One cut of 20,000 bedrock square feet at the mouth of Barney Creek was completed. The section consists of roughly 15 feet of gravel over coarse-grained quartz-chlorite schist bedrock.

(2) A. Genier and T. Thompson — 115 P 14
Clear Creek — (63°47'N, 137°16'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.138).

These men hold a one-mile lease on Left Clear Creek immediately above the lease of Scott and three additional one-mile leases on the creek. They did some churn drilling (four holes) during the season and sluiced 1,000 cubic yards of gravel from an eight-foot section of bank adjacent to old dredge tailings.

(3) Darron Placers — 106 D 4
Dublin Gulch — (64°02'N, 135°50'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.138).

R. Holway and D. Duensing operated on Dublin Gulch, a tributary of Haggart Creek using a 955 Caterpillar front-end loader, a front-end payloader (rubber-tired) and a D-7 bulldozer. Large boulders are removed by a grizzly over the sluice. The gravels are irregular in depth but average about 30 feet, with erratic glacial till over the gravel. There apparently are two channels with a bedrock high between. The right hand channel is higher and has finer gold. Pay is distributed irregularly through the section and all the gravel is sluiced.

(4) C. and H. Klippert — 115 P 16
(63°50'N, 136°20'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.138).

The Klippert brothers worked part time on their one-mile lease on Johnson Creek during the 1974 season. Using a 977 tractor front-end loader and two rubber-tired front-end loaders they dug a series of test pits from the creek to a right limit bench and put in one cut on the bench. Pay gravels range from three to six feet in thickness.

(5) E. Bleiler — 115 P 16
Highet Creek — (63°44'N, 136°08'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.139).

Mr. Bleiler continued mining on the left limit of Highet Creek during 1974. Main work is done by monitor using a two-inch diameter pipe to bring water from a ditch 80 feet above on the right limit of the creek. Additional equipment consists of a 955 Traxcavator front-end loader and, added in 1974, a D-8 bulldozer. The entire 30 feet of gravel section is fed to the sluice by the monitor.

(6) F. Erl — 115 P 9
Highet Creek — (63°45'N, 136°09'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.139).

Mr. Erl holds four claims and a one-mile placer lease on the upper part of Highet Creek. During 1973 he stripped ground with a D-8 bulldozer and in 1974 worked a right limit cut in the narrow stream valley. Pay is in the lower six feet of the 30-foot section. Bedrock here is biotite schist and quartzite.

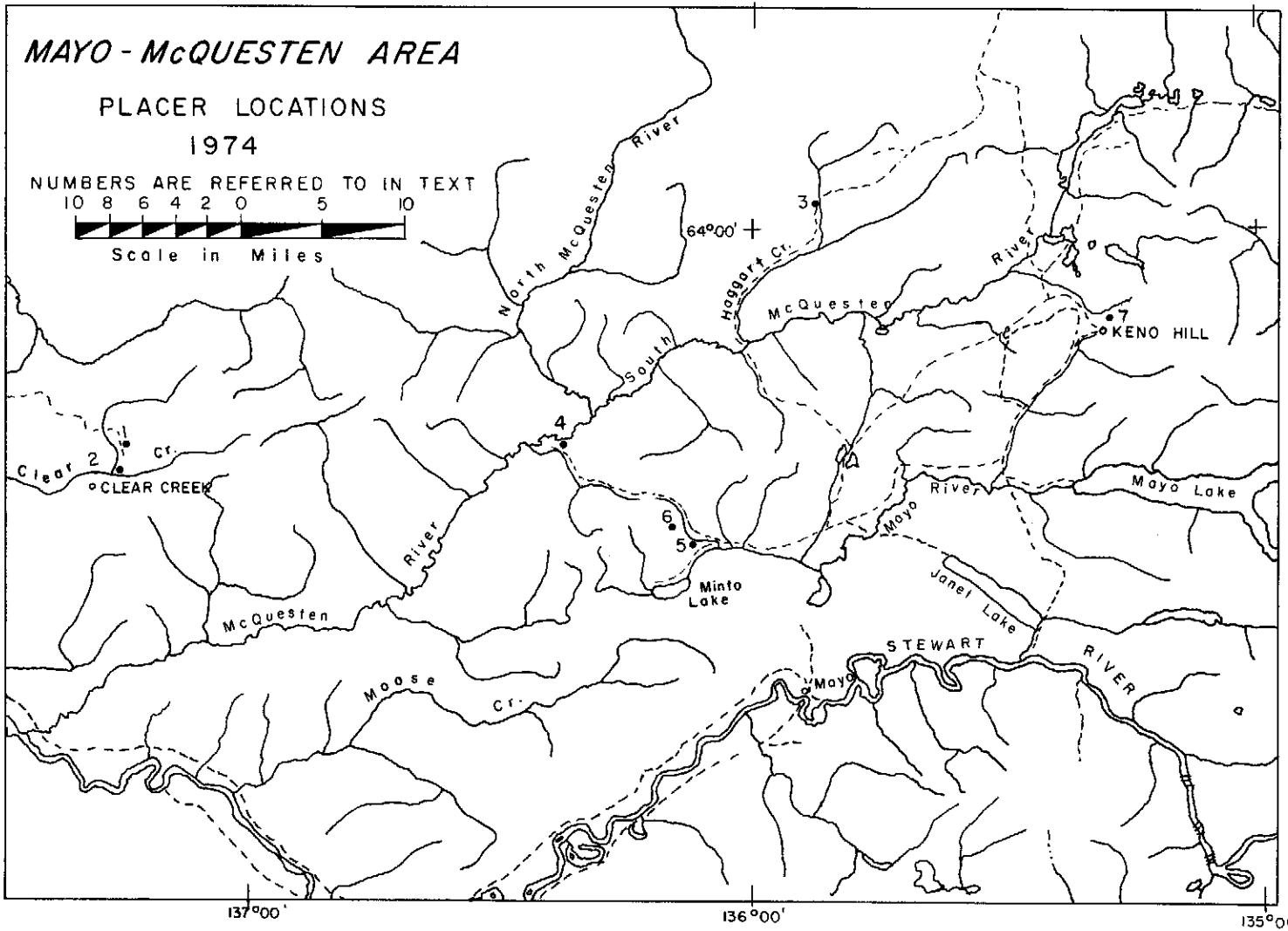
(7) Bardusan Placers Limited — 105 M 14
Thunder Gulch — (63°55'N, 135°15'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.140).

Mr. Barchan owns 18 contiguous claims on Thunder Gulch, starting 1,000 feet up from the mouth. During 1974 he mined on Claim No. 1, using a D-6 bulldozer and a three-cubic yard front-end loader. Approximately 4,000 cubic yards of overburden consisting of muck and boulders were stripped and 11,000 cubic yards of pay gravels nine to 23 feet deep were sluiced.

PLACER OPERATIONS - MAYO-McQUESTEN 1974

1. Clear Creek Gold Mines
2. A. Genier and T. Thompson
3. Darron Placers
4. C. and H. Klippert
5. E. Bleiler
6. F. Erl
7. Bardusan Placers Limited


MAYO - McQUESTEN AREA
PLACER LOCATIONS
1974
NUMBERS ARE REFERRED TO IN TEXT
10 8 6 4 2 0 5 10
Scale in Miles
North McQuesten River
South
Haggart Cr.
McQuesten
River
64°00'
3
7
KENO HILL
4
Clear 2 Cr.
CLEAR CREEK
River
6
5
Minto Lake
Mayo
River
Mayo Lake
Janel Lake
McQuesten
Moose Cr.
Mayo
STEWART
RIVER
137°00'
136°00'
135°00'

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

KLUANE AREA

(1) W. Wyatt
Burwash Creek
115 G 6
(61°22'N, 139°18'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.143).

Mr. Wyatt worked his claim on lower Burwash Creek part time during the 1974 season. Using a TD-14 bulldozer and front-end loader he put in one right limit cut of roughly 2,500 bedrock square feet.

(2) Burwash Mining Company Limited
Tatamagouche Creek
115 G 6
(61°23'N, 139°19'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.143).

Mr. H. Besner, with a crew of three men continued mining on Tatamagouche Creek using a three-quarter cubic yard shovel and two D-8 bulldozers, working claim 5 above the mouth. They sluiced approximately 20,000 cubic yards of gravel, taking full width cuts across the narrow valley. Large boulders and the constricted area make mining difficult. Platinum, as fine grains and nuggets, makes up one per cent of the precious metal production. A copper nugget weighing 400 pounds was also recovered.

(3) Greenland Explorations Limited
Burwash Creek
115 G 6
(61°22'N, 139°21'W)

This firm employed up to 14 men during the 1974 season operating on upper Burwash Creek. Much of the season was spent readying equipment with sluicing done during September. A two and one-half yard Northwest shovel puts gravel on a grizzly-protected conveyor. The material is raised 25 feet, passed down through two screens and then sluiced. When operating, the system processes 80 to 100 cubic yards per hour. During the 1974 season approximately 25,000 cubic yards of gravel were mined from a section 12 to 15 feet deep.

(4) W. Rothbauer
Tatamagouche Creek
115 G 6
(61°24'N, 139°25'W)

Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.143).

Mr. Rothbauer mines on a one-mile lease on upper Tatamagouche Creek on a royalty agreement with the owner, R. Holway. He started operations in 1973 and in 1974 sluiced 12,000 bedrock square feet from a gravel section ranging from six to 15 feet deep of which the bottom two to three feet is pay.

(5) Zimmer, Deerdorf, et al
Gladstone Creek
115 G 8
(61°20'N, 138°30'W)

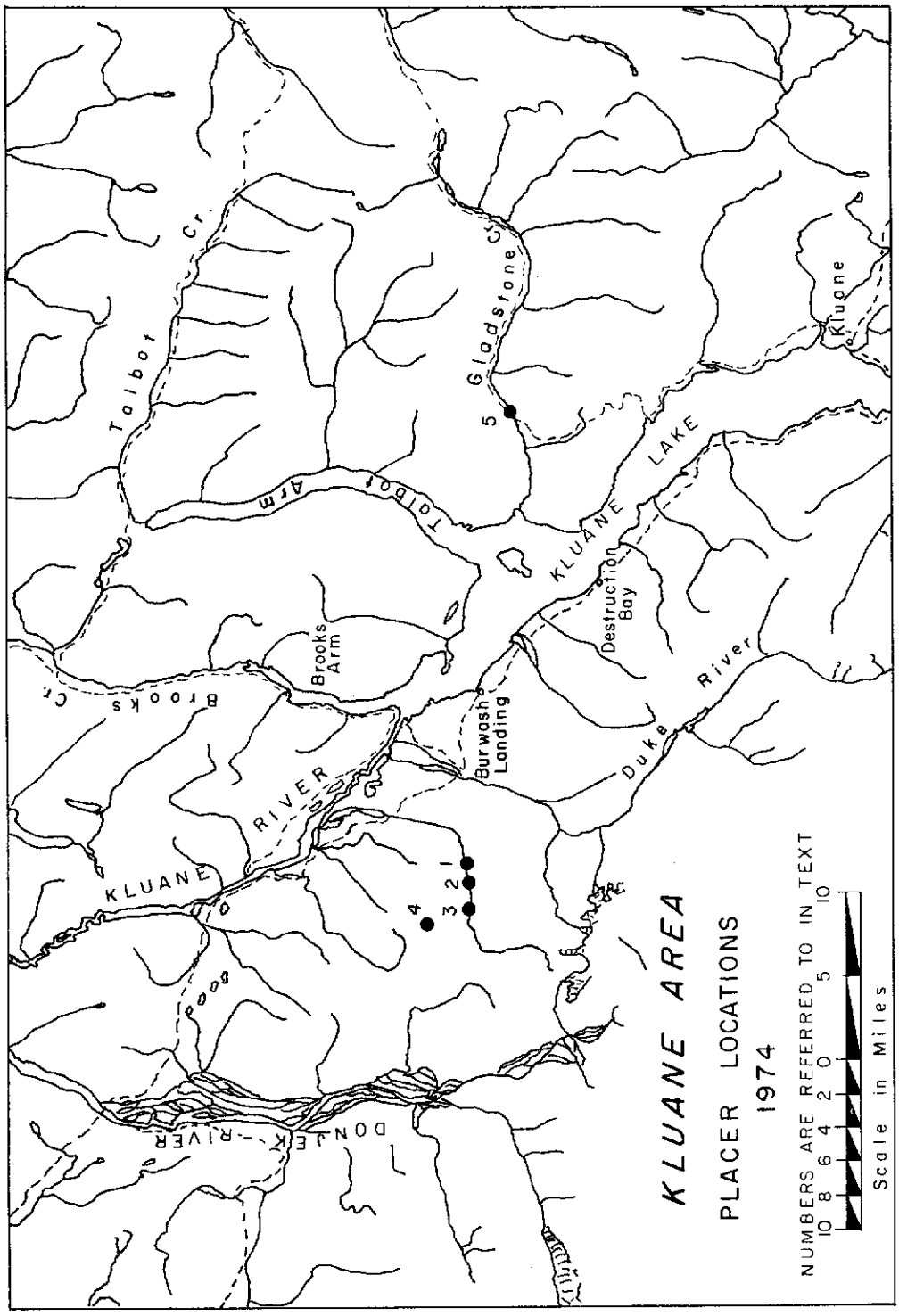
Reference: Sinclair and Gilbert (1975, p.144).

Four men, under an agreement with D. Branigan, worked two months on Cyr Creek, a left limit tributary of Gladstone Creek. They used a 977 front-end

loader and D-7 bulldozer to mine 10,000 square feet of gravels up to ten feet deep. They operated on a right limit bench. Gold recovery was negligible.

PLACER OPERATIONS - KLUANE 1974

1. W. Wyatt
2. Burwash Mining Company Limited
3. Greenland Explorations Limited
4. W. Rothbauer
5. Zimmer, Deerdorf, et al


KLUANE AREA
PLACER LOCATIONS
1974
NUMBERS ARE REFERRED TO IN TEXT
10 8 6 4 2 0 5 10
Scale in Miles
Talbot Cr.
Talbot Arm
Gladstone Cr.
Klugne
KLUANE LAKE
Destruction Bay
Brooks Cr.
Brooks Arm
Burwash Landing
Duke River
KLUANE RIVER
DONJEK RIVER
1
2
3
4
5

REPORTS ACCEPTED FOR ASSESSMENT CREDIT - 1974

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
95 D 5, 12 60°31'N, 127°57'W	PORKER Hyland Joint Venture N. R. Patterson	1/75	Geophys
105 D 3 60°10'N, 135°24'W	WH El Paso Mining and Milling Co. Ltd. B. Taylor	6/74	Geol, Geochem
105 D 3 60°11'N, 135°13'W	POP Belmoral Mines Ltd. F. Holcapek	5/9/74	Geol
105 D 11 60°41'N, 135°22'W	PANTHER Whitehorse Copper Mines Ltd. D. Tenney	10/74	Geochem
105 E 1 61°12'N, 134°11'W	LYNX Loon Lake Syndicate P. H. Sevensma	9/12/74	Geol, Geochem
105 F 4 61°01'N, 133°40'W	AG El Paso Mining and Milling Co. Ltd. B. Taylor	30/6/74	Geol, Geochem
105 G 2 61°01'N, 130°42'W	S, J Du Pont Explorations Ltd. C. B. Gunn	30/9/74	Geol
105 G 3 61°09'N, 131°06'W	JIM Envoy Resources Ltd. R. G. Hilker	27/11/74	Geol, Geochem
105 H 2, 7 61°15'N, 128°40'W	ELC, SUZANNE Dual Resources Ltd. D. L. Hings	27/3/75	Geochem, Mag
105 I 5, 12 62°30'N, 129°37'W	TAP Dynasty Explorations Ltd. T. J. Adamson	12/74	Geol, Geochem
105 I 6 62°29'N, 129°17'W	ROSS Cream Silver Mines Ltd. F. Holcapek	10/16/74	Geol, DD
105 I 11 62°34'N, 129°27'W	GULL Dynasty Explorations Ltd. T. J. Adamson	9/74	Geochem

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
105 I 12 62°30'N, 129°45'W	POS L. Hart R. S. Adamson	10/12/74	Geochem
105 I 12 62°34'N, 139°45'W	TAM Dynasty Explorations Ltd. T. J. Adamson	12/74	Geochem
105 I 13 62°51'N, 129°53'W	SEL Trident Resources Inc. F. Holcapek	3/1/74	Geol, Geochem
105 I 13 62°51'N, 129°53'W	SEL Trident Resources Inc. J. R. Deighton	2/10/74	Geol, Geochem
105 J 16 62°46'N, 130°11'W	MS Dynasty Explorations Ltd. S. L. McLennan	12/74	Geol, Geochem, Geophys
105 K 2, 3 62°00'N, 133°00'W	PEA, BP, DP Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. P. E. Walcott	8/74	Geophys
105 K 2 62°13'N, 132°56'W	CIVI Cream Silver Mines Ltd. J. R. Deighton	8/74	Geol, Geochem
105 K 3 62°10'N, 133°23'W	RIDGE Silver Standard Mines Ltd. Teck Mining Group Ltd. G. D. Ulrich	3/1/75	Geol, Geochem, VLF-EM
105 K 6, 7 62°17'45"N, 133°01'30"W	ELLE Silver Standard Mines Ltd. Teck Mining Group Ltd. G. D. Ulrich	31/12/74	Geol, Geochem, Mag, VLF-EM
105 K 6 62°25'N, 133°04'W	MING Cream Silver Mines Ltd. J. R. Deighton	10/74	Geol, Geochem
105 M 13, 106 D 4 64°00'N, 135°35'W	CH United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. T. R. Scott	25/3/75	Geol, Geochem
105 M 13 63°53'N, 135°40'W	SNOWDRIFT United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. T. Levicki	3/75	Geol, Geochem

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
105 M 14 63°54.5'N, 135°21'W	ROSS Rio Plata Silver Mines Ltd. K. L. Daughtry	4/4/75	Geochem
105 M 14 63°56'N, 135°22'W	SOMETHING Rio Plata Silver Mines Ltd. K. L. Daughtry	4/4/75	Geochem, Mag
105 N 9, 105 O 12 63°40'N, 132°02'W	PLATA, INCA Dynasty Explorations Ltd. W. J. Roberts	11/74	Geol, Geochem
105 O 8 63°15'N, 130°05'W	KEN Canada Tungsten Mining Corp. Ltd. P. R. Bailey, M. J. Lewis	3/74	Geophys
105 O 8 63°16'N, 130°17'W	SLATE Regency Resources Ltd. D. W. Tully	23/5/75	Mag, EM
106 B 6 64°20'N, 131°13'W	ECON Noranda Exploration Co. Ltd. G. Gibson, I. Watson	17/10/74	Prospect, Geol, Trench
106 C 7 64°24'N, 132°57'W	CVO, BPR, TRW Twin River Resources Ltd. (T.R.V. Minerals Corp. Ltd.) J. J. Oberbillig, G. C. Gutrath	8/1/75	Geol, Geochem
106 C 6 64°26'N, 133°05'W	MAG Menika Mining Ltd. D. G. Mark	3/4/75	Aeromag, VLF-EM
106 C 6 64°27'N, 133°00'W	CVO Corval Resources Ltd. V. Cukor	28/9/74	Geol
106 C 7, 8 64°25'N, 132°30'W	Goz Creek Property Barrier Reef Resources Ltd. C. M. Hamilton	12/73	Geol, Geochem
106 C 7, 8 64°27'N, 132°30'W	BID Sicintine Mines Ltd. C. M. Hamilton	10/74	Geol, Geochem

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
106 C 7, 8 64°27'N, 132°31'W	BID, ACE Gentry Oil and Gas Ltd. T. L. Sadlier-Brown, C. Ikona	30/8/74	Geol
106 C 7 64°24'N, 132°34'W	DU Harman Management Ltd. C. K. Ikona	29/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 7 64°24'N, 132°40'W	YK Tournigan Mining Explorations Ltd. C. G. Verley, O. S. Hairsine	10/74	Geol, Geochem, Trench
106 C 7 64°24'N, 132°55'W	CVO, BPR Kendal Mining & Exploration Co. Ltd. J. J. Oberbillig, G. C. Gutrath	9/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 7 64°25'N, 132°40'W	ANN, GAL, GIN, GOZ Conwest Exploration Co. Ltd. C. G. Verley, O. S. Hairsine	11/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 7 64°25'N, 132°49'W	BOB, GEP, GYK Great Plains Development Co. of Canada Ltd. C. G. Verley, O. S. Hairsine	11/74	Geol, Geochem, IP
106 C 7 64°25'N, 132°49'W	BOX Junex Resources Ltd. D. H. Waugh	7/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 7 64°26'N, 132°46'W	MX Harman Management Ltd. K. Ikona	23/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 7 64°26'N, 132°50'W	PESO Nicola Copper Mines Ltd. T. L. Sadlier-Brown, C. Ikona	30/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 7 64°27'N, 132°34'W	ACE Chatex Industries Ltd. C. M. Hamilton	10/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 7 64°28'N, 132°48'W	HD Tacoma Resources Ltd. E. O. Chisholm	23/1/75	Geochem, Geophys

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
106 C 7 64°28.5'N, 132°43'W	DICK Harman Management Ltd. C. Ikona	30/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 7 64°29'N, 132°40'W	TOM Harman Management Ltd. C. K. Ikona	29/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 8 64°24'N, 132°29'W	NAD Sicintine Mines Ltd. C. M. Hamilton	10/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 8 64°25'N, 132°25'W	PLU G.B.X. Mines Ltd. G. C. Gutrath	28/9/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 8 64°25.5'N, 132°21'W	TYE Belmoral Mines Ltd. F. Holcapek	17/10/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 8 64°26'N, 132°16'W	LIZ Acheron Mines Ltd. F. Holcapek	31/9/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 8 64°26'N, 132°18'W	LIZ Cream Silver Mines Ltd. F. Holcapek	31/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 8 64°27'N, 132°20'W	RUM Colby Mines Ltd. C. I. Ikona	29/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 8 64°27'N, 132°24'W	RYE Claymore Resources Ltd. C. M. Hamilton	10/74	Prospect, Geol, Geochem
106 C 8 64°27'N, 132°27'W	RYE, BID Action Resources Ltd. C. M. Hamilton	10/74	Geol, Geochem, Prospect
106 C 8 64°28'N, 132°13'W	RAF Harman Management Ltd. C. Ikona	26/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 9, 10 64°34'N, 132°32'W	AXE, NEST Arctic Red Joint Venture c/o Welcome North Mines Ltd. J. S. Brock, J. D. Guild	31/1/75	Geol
106 C 9, 10 64°40'N, 132°32'W	AL Cyprus Anvil Mining Corp. R. J. Cathro	5/8/74	Geol, Geochem

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
106 C 10 64°35'N, 132°33'W	BAR A. Harman, C. Toporowski E. O. Chisholm	25/6/74	Geol
106 C 10 64°38.5'N, 132°55'W	PONG Bow River Resources Ltd. Highhawk Mines Ltd. T. L. Sadlier-Brown, C. Ikona	30/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 10 64°41'N, 132°53'W	BAT Bow River Resources Ltd. Highhawk Mines Ltd. T. L. Sadlier-Brown, C. Ikona	30/8/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 10 64°41'N, 132°59'W	DF Cominco Ltd. S. B. Butrenchuk	28/11/74	Prospect, Geol
106 C 10 64°45'N, 132°50'W	RAIN Pine Lake Mining Co. Ltd. G. C. Gutrath	10/10/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 11 64°33'N, 133°15'W	RAM Kendal Mining and Exploration Co. Ltd. G. C. Gutrath	11/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 11 64°36'N, 133°17'W	DJ Consolidated Standard Mines Ltd., Yukon Gold Placers Ltd. T. L. Sadlier-Brown, C. Ikona	9/74	Geol
106 C 11 64°38'N, 133°15'W	PING Bow River Resources Ltd. Highhawk Mines Ltd. R. Darney, C. Ikona	9/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 11 64°38.5'N, 133°16'W	NET Grandora Explorations Ltd. J. R. Deighton	9/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 11 64°39'N, 133°08'W	WX Cominco Ltd. M. S. Travis	17/10/74	Geol, Geochem
106 C 14 64°51'N, 133°08'W	EG Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean, R. C. Carne	12/74	Geol, Geochem

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
106 C 14 64°57'N, 133°23'W	MAC, OTTO, MAD Menika Mining Ltd. D. G. Mark	16/4/75	Aeromag, VLF-EM
106 C 15, 16 106 F 1, 2 64°59'N, 132°27'W	CAB Welcome North Mines Ltd. J. S. Brock, J. D. Guild	24/2/75	Geol, Geochem, DD
106 C 16, 106 F 1 65°00'N, 132°18'W	AB Welcome North Mines Ltd. J. S. Brock, J. D. Guild	12/74	Geol, Geochem, DD
106 D 3 64°05'N, 135°14'W	MOSHE Silver Spring Mines Ltd. Canadian Reserve Oil and Gas Ltd. R. G. Hilker	14/11/74	Geol, Geochem
106 E 2 65°03'N, 134°38'W	IGOR Ogilvie Joint Venture A. R. Archer	1/5/75	Geol, Geochem
106 E 2 65°09'N, 134°52'W	FLUNK Ogilvie Joint Venture A. R. Archer	5/75	Geol, Geochem
106 E 3 65°01'N, 135°05'W	MAGIC Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean	2/75	Geol
106 E 3 65°09'N, 135°04'W	MST Ogilvie Joint Venture A. R. Archer	1/5/75	Geol, Geochem
115 A 3 60°07'N, 137°07'W	MOHAWK Skyline Explorations Ltd. P. H. Sevensma	10/12/74	Geol, Geochem, Geophys
115 G 15 61°56'N, 138°09'W	DU, BIR, NIS Lakewood Resources Ltd. D. G. Mark	4/75	Geophys
115 I 3 62°08'N, 137°20'W	RICO AEX Minerals Corp. A. E. Aho	9/74	Geol, Geochem, Mag
115 I 5 62°07'N, 137°03'W	CAR (73-88) Western Mines Ltd. Cream Silver Mines Ltd. Belmoral Mines Ltd. J. R. Deighton	12/11/74	Geol, Geochem, Geophys

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
115 I 5 62°15'N, 137°10'W	MJK (1-32) Western Mines Ltd. Cream Silver Mines Ltd. Belmoral Mines Ltd. J. R. Deighton	29/10/74	Geol, Geochem, Geophys
115 I 5 62°15'N, 137°10'W	MJK (33-44) Western Mines Ltd. Cream Silver Mines Ltd. Belmoral Mines Ltd. J. R. Deighton.	29/10/74	Geol, Geochem, Geophys
115 I 5 62°19'N, 137°08'W	CAR (1-40) Western Mines Ltd. Cream Silver Mines Ltd. Belmoral Mines Ltd. J. R. Deighton	29/10/74	Geol, Geochem, Geophys
115 I 5 62°23'N, 137°18'W	CAR (41-56) Western Mines Ltd. Cream Silver Mines Ltd. Belmoral Mines Ltd. J. R. Deighton.	29/10/74	Geol, Geochem, Geophys
115 I 5 62°25'N, 137°39'W	Cash Property Klotassin Joint Venture A. R. Archer	8/5/75	Geol, Geochem, Mag
115 I 5 62°26'N, 137°38'W	CAR (57-72) Western Mines Ltd. Cream Silver Mines Ltd. Belmoral Mines Ltd. J. R. Deighton	1/11/74	Geol, Geochem, Geophys
115 I 6 62°17'N, 137°08'W	GOLD STAR Dynasty Explorations Ltd. C. I. Godwin	5/74	Geol, Geophys
115 I 7 62°23'N, 136°45'W	BAY Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Ltd. K. C. Rose	1/75	Geophys
115 I 11 62°32'N, 137°16'W	DARK Geo-Dyne Resources Ltd. P. P. Nielsen, G. C. Gutrath	19/2/74	Geophys
115 I 11 62°34'N, 137°09'W	TIM, JIM, IR BX Development Ltd. J. B. P. Sawyer	18/10/74	Geol, Geophys

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
115 I 11 62°35'N, 137°05'W	FED United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. A. R. Beavan	8/74	Geol, Geochem
115 I 11 62°35'N, 137°16'W	DARK (47-54, 61, 63) Lion Mines Ltd. E. O. Chisholm	15/8/74	Geophys
115 I 11 62°40'N, 137°13'W	B, SEE Consolidated Standard Mines Ltd. A. R. Archer	10/74	Geochem
115 I 11 62°43'N, 137°15'W	MAC, POL, JIM, SAM Gold Valley Resources Ltd. R. H. Seraphim	15/10/74	Geochem, Geophys
115 N 2 63°04'N, 140°55'W	DEA Great Bear Mining Ltd. C. Ikona, R. Darney	1/75	Geol, Geochem
116 A 13 64°58.5'N, 137°41.5'W	ID Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean	2/75	Geol, Geochem
116 A 13 64°59'N, 137°46'W	HOT Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean, R. Carne	1/74	Geol
116 B 10, 15 64°45'N, 138°48'W	KIWI Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean, R. Carne	2/75	Geol, Geochem
116 B 12, 13 64°45'N, 139°45'W	OZ Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean	2/75	Geol, Geochem
116 B 16, 116 G 1 65°00'N, 138°18'W	DIDLO Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean	2/75	Geol
116 F, J, K, O	Ogilvie Project 1974 Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	1/2/75	Geol, Geochem
116 G 3 65°11'N, 139°10'W	BEAR Inexco Mining Co. J. R. O'Donnell	5/74	Geol, Geochem
116 G 7 65°16'N, 138°40'W	BILBO Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean, R. Carne	2/75	Geol, Geochem

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
116 G 7 65°18.5'N, 138°40'W	RALPH Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean, R. Carne	2/75	Geol, Geochem
116 H 10 65°37'N, 136°58'W	JUG Dynasty Explorations Ltd. P. M. Dean, R. Carne	2/75	Geol, Geochem
116 J 5 66°17'N, 139°43'W	DAV Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	13/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	ROX (43-53, 32-40) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	GIRLY (73-74), ROX (57-70) Brascan Resources Ltd. G. McArthur, H. R. Bullis	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	MOD (7, 9-14, 25-32), BON (15) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	MOD (15-18, 33-36), BON (16-19, 26, 27, 34, 35) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	LUCKY (53-60), BON (13, 14, 24, 25, 32, 33, 40, 41) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis, G. McArthur	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	GIRLY (38-44, 55-62), ROX (42, 54, 55, 56) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	GIRLY (17, 75-89) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	GIRLY (63-72, 46-54) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	BON (1-8), LUCKY (41-48) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis, G. McArthur	31/8/74	Geol

N.T.S. and coordinates	Property, Company and Author	Date of Report	Work
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	LUCKY (1-8, 21-28) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	21/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	LUCKY (13-20, 33-40) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis, G. McArthur	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	MOD (1-6, 8, 19-24) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°22'N, 139°43'W	ROX (29, 30), JULIE (12-17) Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	31/8/74	Geol
116 J 5 66°24'N, 139°45'W	ERIN Brascan Resources Ltd. H. R. Bullis	12/8/74	Geol
116 K 1 66°09'N, 140°11'W	MINK Inexco Mining Company J. R. O'Donnell	5/74	Geol, Geochem, Geophys

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1974b: Nadaleen River map-area, Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories; (portions); Geol. Surv. Can., Open File Report 206.

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1970: Operation Stewart, Yukon Territory and District of MacKenzie; Report of Activities, Geol. Surv. Can., Paper 70-1, Part A, pp. 29-32.

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Boyle, R.W.
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