# UALKEA GROUP



# Sammary and Conclusions

The Calena Group is on the headwaters of the Estan River, Tukon Territory. Fourteen claims cover three showings. One showing consists of small, non-persistent galena veinlets in quartaite, and divergent from the mearly contact of the quartaite with underlying slate. The veinlets are in a some about ten feet wide, and the zone would average two or three percent Po for about sixty feet. The extensions are obscured by overburden.

The second showing is in dolomito, near the contact with the same band of underlying slate. A grab sample over an exposure of about five feet in diameter assays - 0.05 or. Au. 12.0 oz. Ag, and 26.95 Pb. The mineralization has petered out in extensive outcrops about thirty feet on strike to the south, and the northern projection is obscured by overburden.

The third showing is a quartz vein, eighteen feet wide, containing galena in the eastern portion. The eastern ten feet assays - 0.016 oz. Au. 6.9 oz. Ag, and 9.85 Pb. Another outcrop of this vein, about eight hundred feet to the north, is barren. Elsewhere the strike is covered by overbarden.

Hone of the showings contained economic values across mining widths under present conditions. Although overburden covers most of the possible extensions, the available outcrops do not indicate persistence along strike. The property cannot be recommended except for detailed surface prospecting.

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## Location and Accessibility

The showings lie on the ridge south of the west headwaters of Ketza River (see accompanying map). Bruce Lakes, in the Pelley trench 16 miles south-east of the Ross River Indian Village on the Canal Reach, are adequate for float plane landing. Ill defined trapper and game trails are followed through a low swampy pass south of the lakes and up the east side of the Ketza valley to the headwater forks. Two small steep creeks flow from the south into the west fork at about one and one half miles respectively from the main river. The showings are near and above timber-line on and near these two small creeks.

A new road from the Carmacks road to Ross river is now being surveyed. A few man days work would suffice to make a pack horse trail into the upper Eetsa.

#### Regional Geology

The Ketza basin is underlain by slate, micaceous schist, crystalline limestone and quartzite. These metamorphic rocks are folded with
axes trending westerly to northwesterly. No intrusive rocks other than
small dikes were seen either in place or in float. The metamorphic rocks
are cut and replaced by numerous veins and stringers of quarts and carbonate
(calcite, siderite and ankerite).

#### Local Geology

Veins with galena and traces of chalcopyrite cut quartzite and carbonate rocks near the contact with a band of underlying slate. The underlying slate is at least one thousand fact thick, and the overlying quartzite and dolomite band appears of similar thickness.

Three showings have been found:

the slate with overlying quartaite. The slate-quartitic contact is here almost horizontal. Veinlets of galena, the widest sean being four inches, trend southerly (divergent from the contact) and dip steeply west. Three or four other veinlets were found over a zone fifteen or twenty feet wide, but these veinlets were one inch or less thick. He disseminated galena was found. The mineralized zone was traced for about 100 feet along the west side of the small steep creek. To the south it goes under heavy overburden for 1000 feet or more in the floor of the cirque making the head of the creek. To the north it passes under lateral moreine, but numerous exidized boulders up to 1 foot in diameter occur in the first two hundred feet, where the moraine is probably thin.

Sampling across the some was not feasible because of insufficient outcrop. It would average less than 1% or 2% Pb where exposed. A sample of the four inch vein assayed - .03 os. Aug. \$3.8 os. Ag. and 29.7% Pb.

10.2 The showing in the second creek (see map) is about 300 feet south of, but only a few tens of feet stratigraphically above, the slate-quartrite contact. The mineralization consists of irregular galena veins and patches, associated with siderite, in dolomite. Oxidation and jumbled fracturing precluded diagnostic sampling but the best of the mineralization would contain about 9% Pb over three or four feet width. A grab sample of this contained -0.03 os. Au. 12.0 os. Ag. and 26.9% Pb.

The galena bearing zone appears to trend about north-south. It peters out within twenty to thirty feet in the creek bottom to the south, and is covered by heavy rock slide for several thousand feet to the north.

Galena patches occur in one or two of the small outcrops west of the best mineralised section.

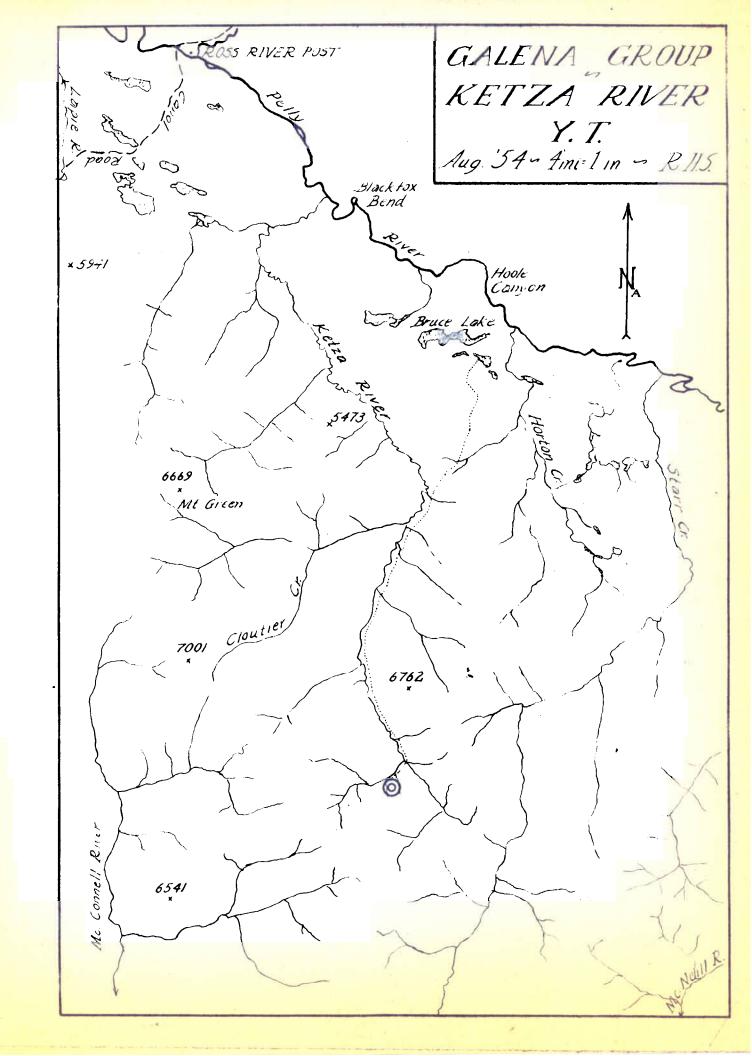
In the third showing is about 1000 feet east of the second creek, at the edge of a rock bluff (see aketch). A mineralized quartz vein eighteen feet wide strikes 170 degrees and dips vertically. The east wall may not be exposed, but a well defined topographic wall bounds the exposed section. Only twenty to thirty feet of the mineralized vein is exposed along strike. Two old trenches are completely alumped in but show galena in the dumps. Channel sample locations and assays are shown on the accompanying sketch map. About eight hundred feet north of the mineralized showing, the vein is exposed in the west creek but is barren of sulfide. South of the mineralized showing detailed prospecting in rock bluffs failed to loc ate the vein. A twenty to thirty degree deviation in strike would make it skirt these bluffs, and put it under slide rock for several thousand feet.

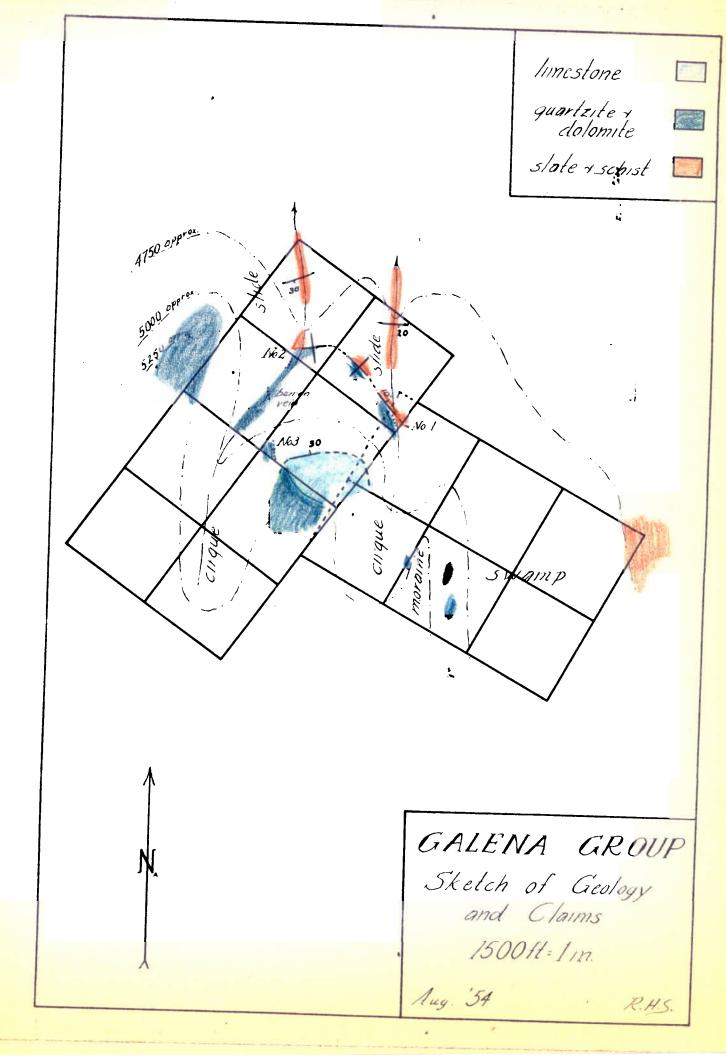
### Claims

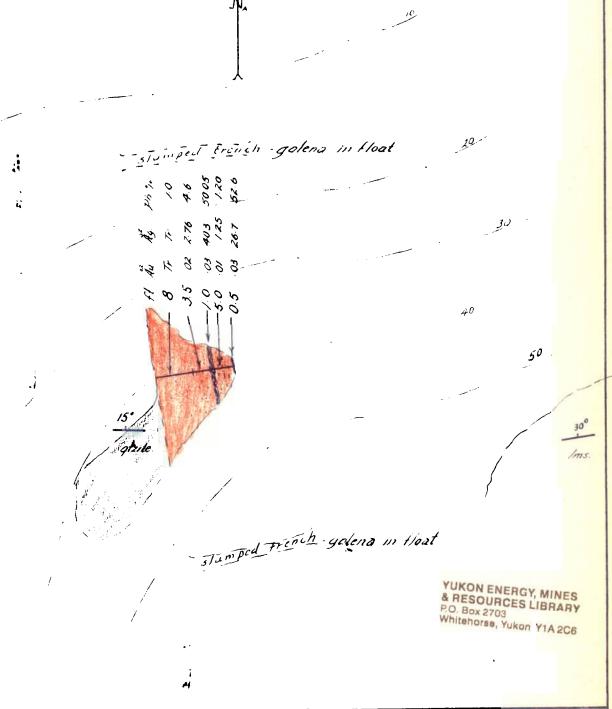
Right claims, Galena Hos. 1 to 8 inclusive, are held by Mr. Frank Hosy, and six claims, Prop. Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive, by R. H. Saraphim.

September, 1956.

P. W. Meryhin







GALENA GROUP

Sketch of Quartz

Vein - No 3 Show

2011: 1 in

Aug. 54

R.HS.