

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of \$ 6913.00

D.B. Craig  
Resident Geologist or  
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

H. Bullis  
Commissioner of Yukon Territory  
ADMINISTRATOR OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

A

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON

MOD 1-6 (inclusive), 8, 19-24 (inclusive) MINERAL CLAIMS

SHEET 116-J-5

16 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF BEAR CAVE MOUNTAIN

N 66°20', W 139°45'

DAWSON MINING DIVISION, Y.T.



by

H.R. BULLIS

May 15 - August 31, 1974



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Introduction and Summary

The Mod 1-6 (inclusive), 8, 19-24 (inclusive) mineral claims were staked in September, 1973 under the supervision of L. W. Saleken of Brascan Resources Limited. The decision to stake was made after the discovery by Mr. Saleken and others of strata-bound zinc mineralization in the area.

During the following winter plans were made to further explore the claims and the setting-up of a geological reconnaissance programme was begun. Brascan personnel carried out prospecting, geological mapping and a claim survey of the above claims during May, June, July and August of 1974.

Through prospecting and geological mapping it discovered that the rock formations hosting zinc mineralization further to the south and east carry on through the above claim group. Therefore, it is recommended that Brascan retain title to the mineral claims and that application for assessment credits be made accordingly.

An application to group the above claim block will be filed in September with the Mining Recorder in Dawson City, Y.T.

Cont/d.

Ownership

The Mod 1-6 (inclusive), 8, 19-24 (inclusive) mineral claims were staked in September, 1973 as full-size mineral claims as described by the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and were recorded in Dawson City, Yukon Territory on September 18, 1973.

Claim	Record Number	Date Recorded
Mod 1	Y81924	September 18, 1973
Mod 2	Y81925	September 18, 1973
Mod 3	Y81926	September 18, 1973
Mod 4	Y81927	September 18, 1973
Mod 5	Y81928	September 18, 1973
Mod 6	Y81929	September 18, 1973
Mod 8	Y81931	September 18, 1973
Mod 19	Y81942	September 18, 1973
Mod 20	Y81943	September 18, 1973
Mod 21	Y81944	September 18, 1973
Mod 22	Y81945	September 18, 1973
Mod 23	Y81946	September 18, 1973
Mod 24	Y81947	September 18, 1973

Brascan Resources Limited has one hundred per cent ownership of the above mineral claims.

Application to group the above mineral claims will be filed with the Mining Recorder in Dawson City, Y.T.

Cont/d.

Location and Access

The Mod 1-6 (inclusive), 8, 19-24 (inclusive) mineral claims lie approximately sixteen miles southwest of Bear Cave Mountain and are located on the N.T.S. sheet 116-J-5.

Approximately 170 air-miles north of Dawson, the claims are accessible during the summer months only by helicopter. Winter roads provide access when rivers are frozen and the ground becomes solid enough to support wheeled or tracked vehicles. The Dempster Highway, an all-weather gravel road, provides year-round access for vehicles to within seventy miles of the claims. A number of airstrips are located along the Dempster and provide staging points for material being air-lifted into the property.

An all-weather airstrip, the Mallard, lies about 50 miles to the south of the claims and provides access for light aircraft. From there it is necessary to use a helicopter to reach the claim group.

Geography

Relief in the claims area is moderate. Valley floors are generally 1,500 feet A.S.L. and the mountain ridges seldom are higher than 4,000 feet A.S.L. The mountains have low, gentle profiles and are seldom peaked. Absence of glaciation and severe frost-heaving resulting from active perma-frost have combined to produce mountains resembling piles of rubble.

The claims lie within ten miles of the Arctic Circle and the vegetation varies from sub-Arctic to cold-temperate. The ridges above 3,000 feet have very little growth other than moss, lichen and alpine flowers. The valleys, on the other hand, are filled with spruce, tamarack, alder and a wide variety of small broad-leaf plants. The growing season is short - from the first of June through to mid-August - and the growth-rate is very slow.

Geology

Regional

A series of sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Silurian to Devonian are exposed in sections on three over-thrust plates the major and western-most of which is the North Dewdney Thrust. The thrust-faults strike approximately north-west. The strike of the bedding planes of the sediments corresponds to that of the thrusts and the dip of the beds is generally to the east.

The local thrust-faults appear to terminate in a broad anticline to the south of the claim block. Further to the east the sediments form a shallow syncline the eastern edge of which is terminated by the Fishing Branch River Valley. This valley seems to be controlled by older faulting and thrusting striking toward the south-east.

The rocks from the Silurian to Devonian are a series of limestones, cherty limestones, shaley limestones and dolomites. The boundary between the Silurian and Devonian is difficult to determine because dolomitization has taken place in most rocks and has destroyed minor distinguishing characteristics. However, it is felt that a series of dolomites containing masses of black, nodular chert belong in the Silurian age and, for the purposes of this report, shall be considered the boundary between Silurian and Devonian.

The upper-most rocks that are seen in the Devonian are massive limestones composed of up to sixty per cent crinoidal debris. These rocks are resistant, dark-gray cliff-formers. Below the crinoidal limestones

are a recessive series of bedded shaley to sandy limestones with the occasional bed containing reefal debris and ostracode fossils. Next in the sequence come massive light-to dark-gray aphanitic limestones containing gastropod and coral fossils. These limestones are also cliff-formers. Below these cliffs are a series of undifferentiated light-to dark-gray, fine-to coarsely-crystalline dolomites that carry on down-section to the Silurian cherty dolomites.

Local Geology

The claims are underlain by a series of limestones and dolomites having a strike and dip of N10°W and 20°E respectively. On the east end of the block are found shaley limestones and light-gray aphanitic limestones. Underlying the light-gray limestones (and covering 75% of the claim block) are an undifferentiated series of dolomites. These rocks carry sphalerite-pyrite mineralization further to the south. Outcrop on the claims is minimal (less than 1%), but mapping can be done and geological contacts traced out in talus.

Cont/d.

## Mineralization

The sphalerite-smithsonite-pyrite showings occur along the strike length of the limestone-dolomite contact for over two miles but appear to be "poddy" and discontinuous.

Four distinct modes of mineralization are found in the area: breccia, fracture-filling, vug-filling and replacement. The description of each mode is as follows:

1. Breccia - sulphide mineralization is found along shear planes and within the matrix of fault (?) breccias containing angular fragments of various sizes. In most cases these breccias have within them coarse crystals of remobilized calcite.

Generally the mineralization associated with breccias is very low grade (0.5%) and has about a 1:1 ratio of sphalerite:pyrite.

2. Fracture-filling - in dolomites that are not intensely sheared (as in faults) but rather are "crackled" the sulphides occur along the fracture planes. As in the breccia-type fracture-filling produces mineralization of a low grade.
3. Vug-filling - sulphides have filled interstitial cavities in the dolomites. Mineralization is intimately associated with the development of sparry white dolomite.

Cont/d.

4. Replacement - sulphides, as well as filling interstitial cavities, have replaced the host dolomite. Where this type of mineralization has taken place the host rock may be replaced by up to 50% sulphides.

It should be noted that although iron pyrite is present in the rock no gossans form. Iron oxides are not mobile in basic environments and, as a result, limonite and goethite form from the pyrite in situ. As an example, specimens were found of goethite in crystals pseudomorphous after pyrite cubes and pyritohedrons.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Although the mineralization in this claim group appears to be uneconomic, the showings constitute an extension of the more promising mineralization 4,000 feet to the south in the dolomite unit. Until the commercial viability of the mineralization on Brascan's claims to the south has been proven or disproven the group should be retained by Brascan Resources.

It is therefore recommended that assessment work on the Mod 8 , 1-6 (inclusive), 19-24 (inclusive), claims be filed with the Mining Recorder in Dawson City and that Brascan Resources hold these claims.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "H.R. Bullis", with a horizontal line underneath the name.

H.R. BULLIS

CERTIFICATION OF REPORT

I hereby certify that the work described in  
this report was carried out under my supervision.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'F.B. Whiting', written in a cursive style.

F.B. WHITING

Member: Assoc. of Prof. Engineers  
(Yukon)

Member: Assoc. of Prof. Engineers  
(B.C.)

## Appendix I

### Work done on the claim group

A survey of the claims using the chain and compass method was carried out and the map produced from this survey was used as a base map for the geological mapping.

During the time work was being done on the claim group a camp established on a seismic road near Fishing Branch Creek served as a work base. From this camp, a Bell 47GB2 helicopter was used to place personnel on traverse.

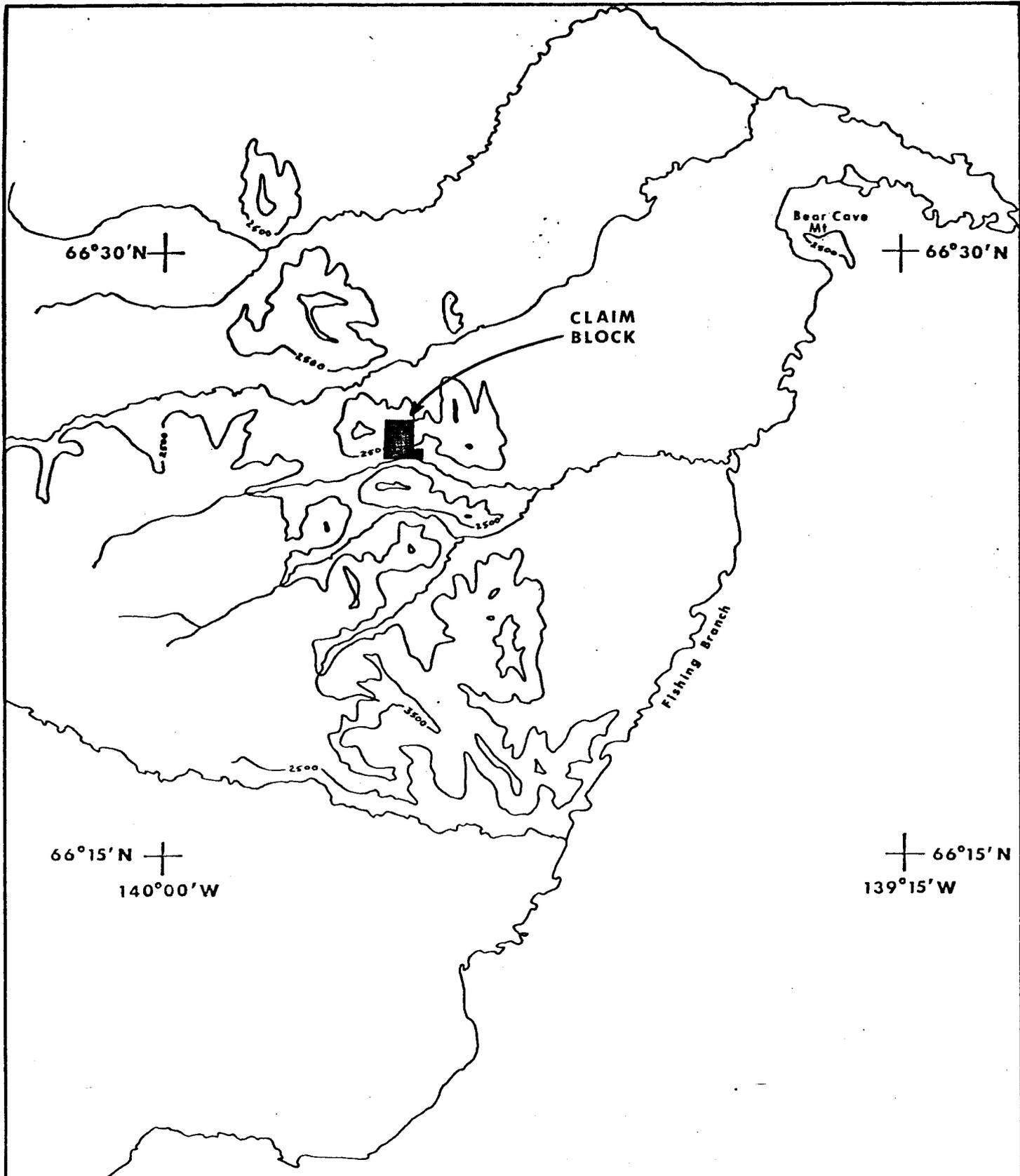
Personnel involved in work on the claim group are as follows:

R. Bullis	)	
G. McArthur	)	C/O Brascan Resources Limited
M. McArthur	)	502 - 1155 West Pender Street
A. Cook	)	Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2P4
T. Hubl	)	

The helicopter was chartered from Trans North Turbo Air out of Whitehorse, Y.T.

The expenses on assessment of the claim group are as follows:

Consulting fees	\$ 299.00
Charter flying	3,861.00
Salaries	1,482.00
Fuel	481.00
Truck rental and gasoline	130.00
Incidental expenses	260.00
Report and drafting	<u>400.00</u>
Total expended:	\$6,913.00



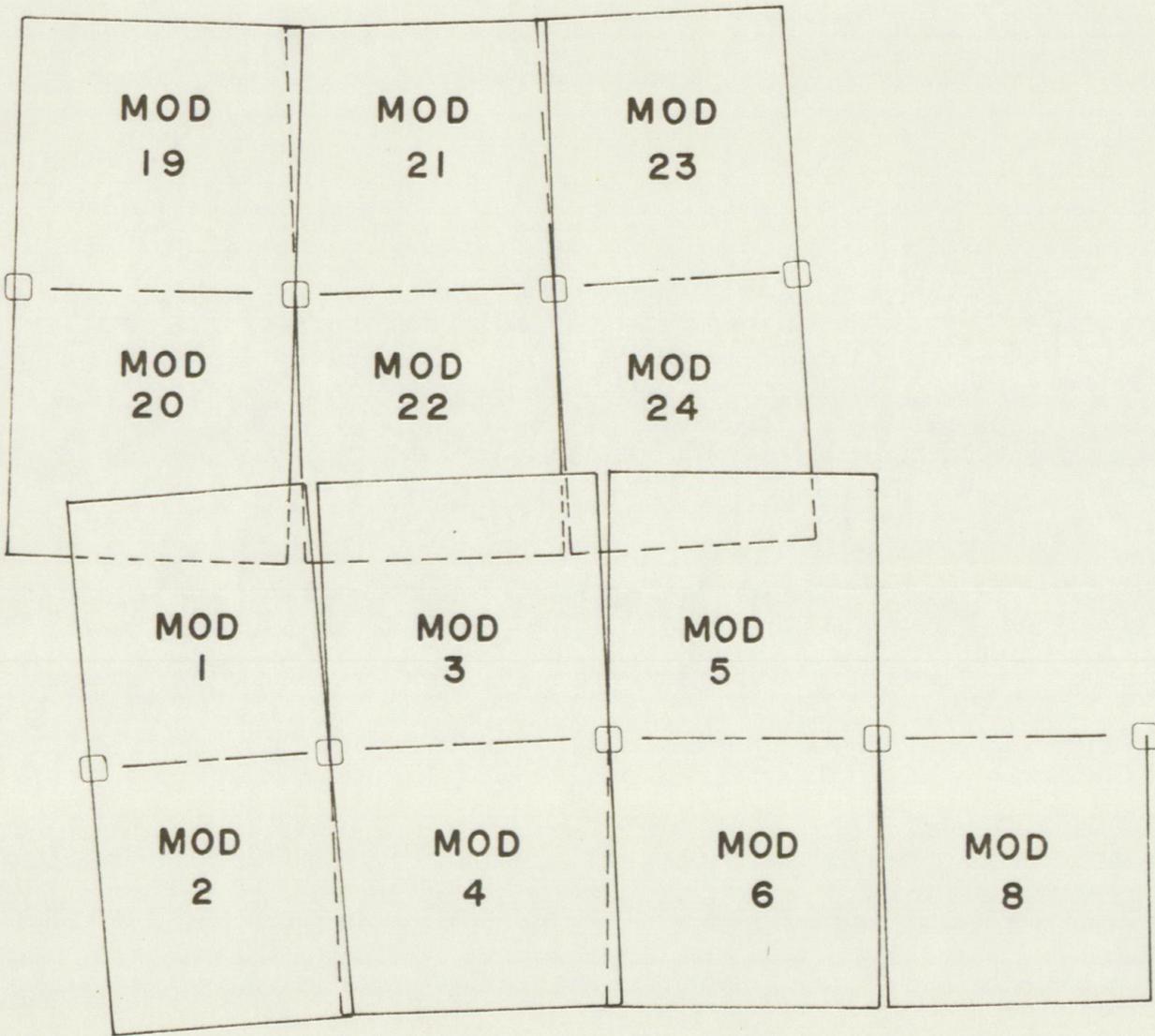
<b>Brascan Resources Ltd.</b>		
<b>CLAIMS LOCATION MAP</b>		
Scale 1:250,000	Contour Interval 1000'	
Date Sept 1974	By MLM <sup>c</sup> A	Fig. 1



19 Y81942	21 Y81944	23 Y81946	
20 Y81943	22 Y81945	24 Y81947	
1 Y81924	3 Y81926	5 Y81928	
2 Y81925	4 Y81927	6 Y81929	8 Y81931

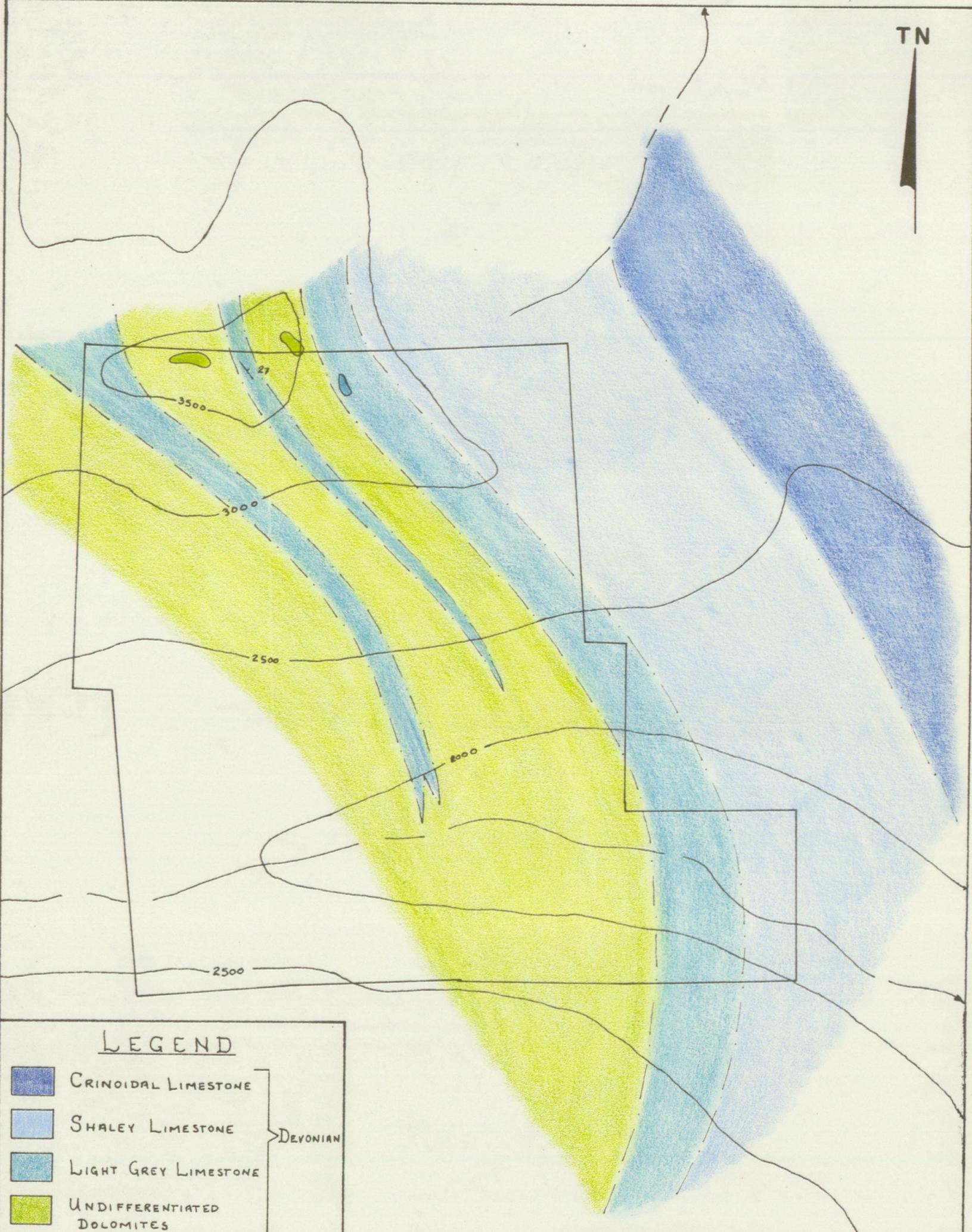
**MOD**

<b>Brascan Resources Ltd.</b>	
<b>CLAIM GROUP</b>	
(from Dept. of Mines Sheet 116J-5)	
Scale 1 inch: 1/2 mile	By M <sup>c</sup> A
Date Sept 1974	Fig. 2



Brascan Resources Ltd.		
CLAIM SURVEY		
Scale 1 inch: 1,000 feet	By AGC	Fig 3
Date Sept 1974		

TN



### LEGEND

- CRINOIDAL LIMESTONE
  - SHALEY LIMESTONE
  - LIGHT GREY LIMESTONE
  - UNDIFFERENTIATED DOLOMITES
- } DEVONIAN
- OUTCROP BOUNDRY
  - 1000' CONTOUR
  - GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
  - STREAM
  - THRUST FAULT
  - STRIKE+DIP BEDDING
  - STRIKE+DIP JOINTING

Brascan Resources Ltd.

GEOLOGY

Scale 1 inch: 1000 feet

By MCA/HRB

Fig 4

Date Sept 1974