

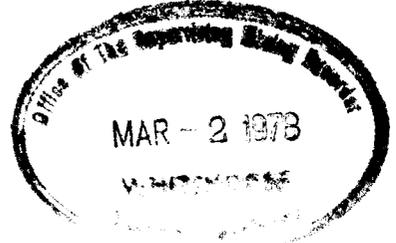
ASSESSMENT REPORT

BRX 1-8 CLAIMS

Dawson Mining District
NTS 116B-11

by

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This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commission to be considered as representation work in the amount of \$1600.00

D.B. Craig

~~Resident Engineer~~

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

B.R. Baxter

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder,

Per Commissioner of Idaho Territory

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BRX CLAIMS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The BRX group of eight claims was staked on September 3, 1976 by J.H. Montgomery and G.H. Rayner to cover a lead/zinc/silver geochemical anomaly detected by an earlier stream sediment sampling program.

64° 45'
138° 30'

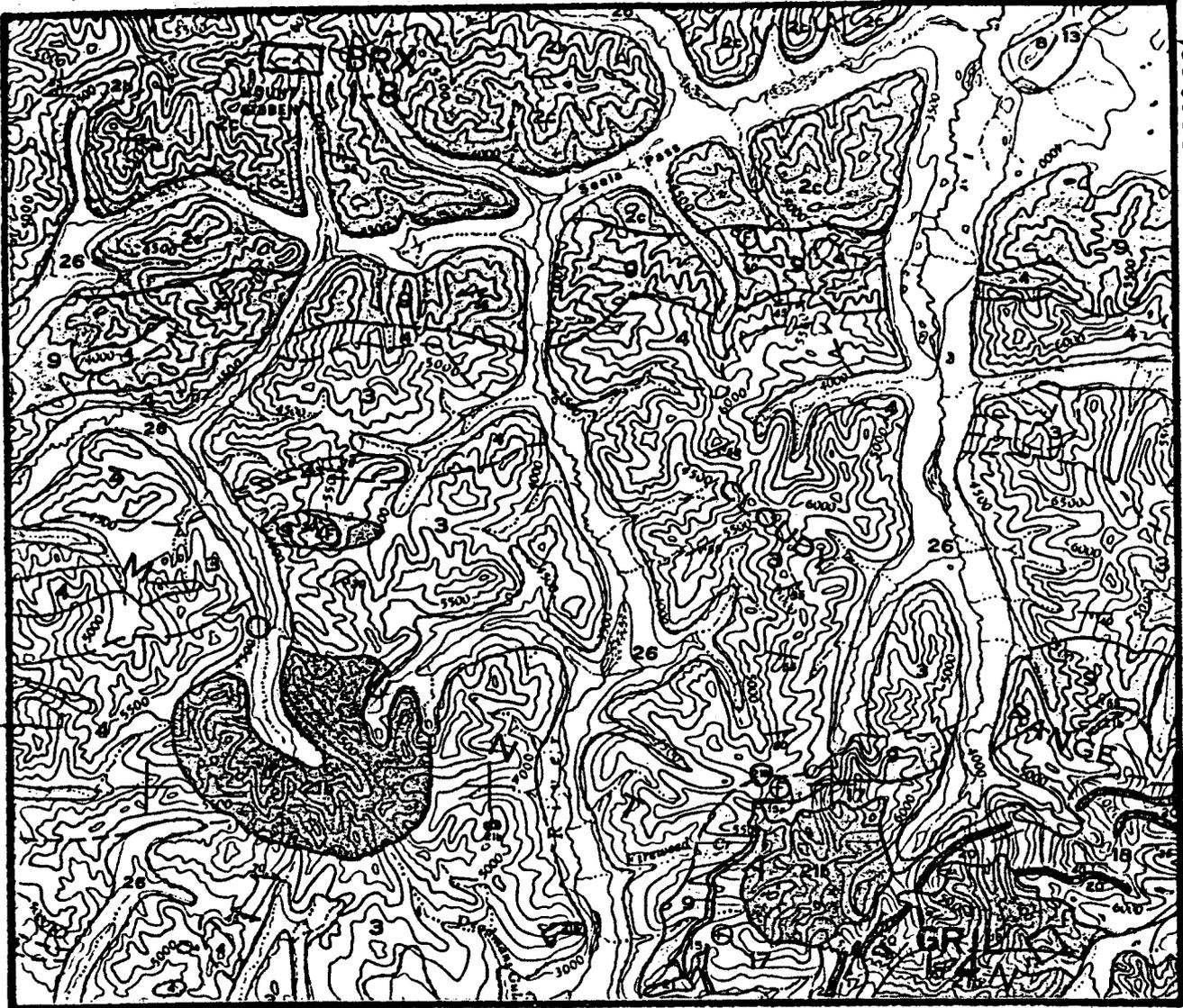
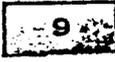
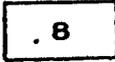
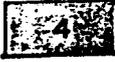
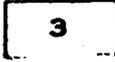
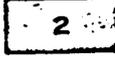
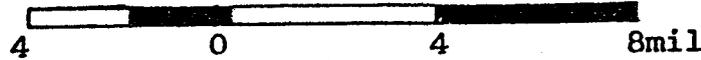


FIGURE 2-1
LOCATION MAP BRX and GRIL CLAIMS

LEGEND

-  21 Syenite (E.Cret)
-  20 Diorite (M.Cret)
-  18 Keno Hill Quartzite (L.Cret)
-  17 Lower Schist (Jur.)
-  15 Limestone (Pm.)
-  9 Road River Formation (O-S)
-  8 Limestone and Dolomite (O-S)
-  4 Green Volcanics (H1)
-  3 Grit Unit (H1)
-  2 Orange Dolomite (H1)
-  1 Black Argillite (H1)

SCALE 1:250,000



PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1976

2.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim group is located on Map 116-B/11, approximately 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Dawson City, Y.T. Access if possible by truck to Mile 42 on Dempster Hwy. and then by helicopter. See figure 2-1 for location of the BRX 1-8 claims.

3.1 CLAIM INFORMATION

Pertinent claim information is recorded in the following table:

TABLE I
CLAIM INFORMATION

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
BRX 1 - 4	YA9537 - YA9540	Nov. 11, 1978
BRX 5 - 8	YA9541 - YA9544	Nov. 11, 1978

TABLE II
STAKING INFORMATION

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>STAKER</u>	<u>DATE STAKED</u>
BRX 1 - 4	G.H. Rayner	Sept. 3, 1976
BRX 5 - 8	J.H. Montgomery	Sept. 3, 1976

4.1. GEOLOGY

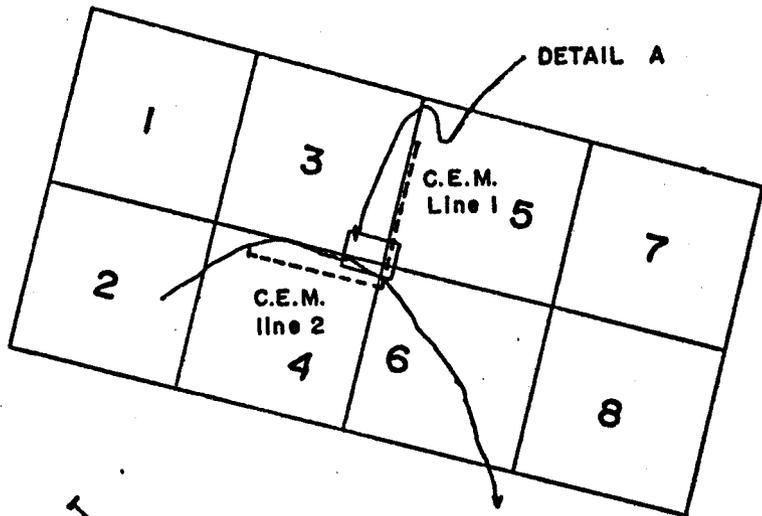
The BRX group of claims is underlain mainly by Units 2b and 2c. Unit 2b has been described by L.H. Green and J.A. Roddick (G.S.C. Memoir 364, 1961) as "buff and orange dolomite, dark shale, minor quartzite, limestone and conglomerate". Unit 2c is "massive cherty and quartzose, grey dolomite, thin-bedded, buff-weathering, grey dolomite, minor black shale and white quartzite". The units are both of Proterozoic age and are in unconformable contact. See Figure 4-1.

The rocks of particular interest on the BRX claims are of two types: (a) massive pyrite (or altered to marcasite) in quartz boulders and (b) dolomite breccia containing quartz, pyrite and honey-colored sphalerite in the fractures. Both types are found only as float but it appears that they are frost-heaved and that their source is nearby.

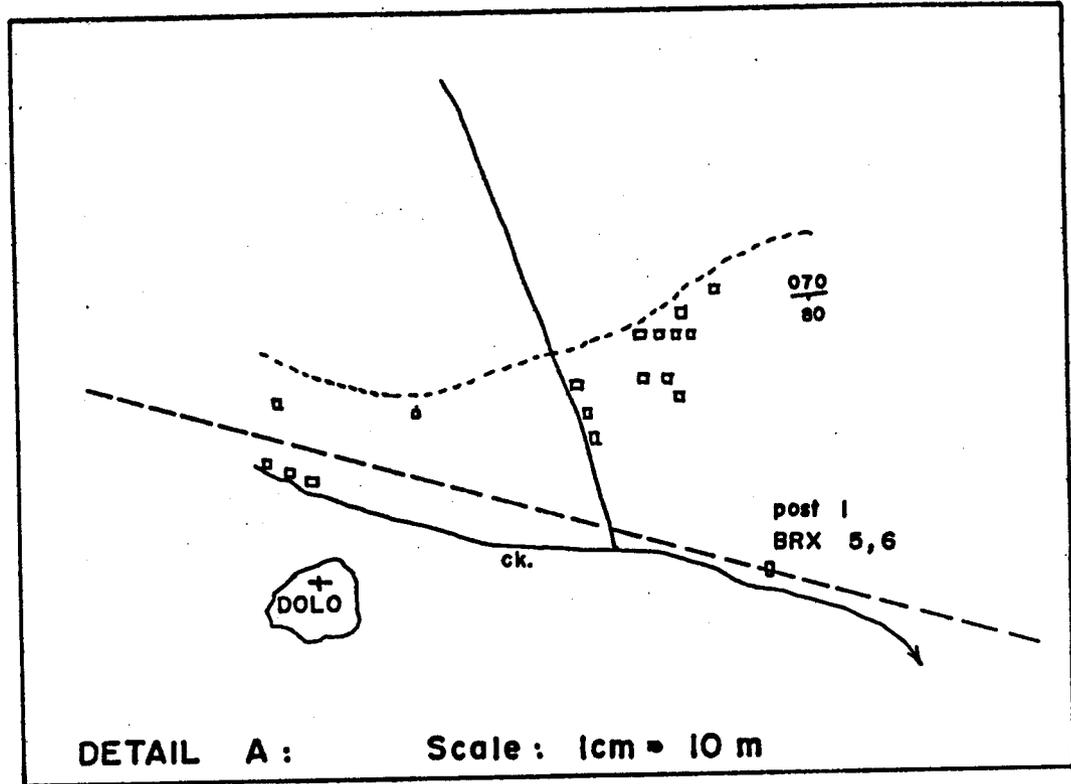
It appears that the sedimentary package contains lenses of massive sulphides whose float is found on the bottom of the valley.

A stratigraphic section (Figure 4-2) was done about 500 meters south of the claim group on a ridge with abundant outcrop in order to establish the stratigraphic sequence.

Massive sulphide float occurs in dolomite just below a thick sequence of maroon shale, interbedded with thin bands of green shale.



STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION
(FIG. 4-2)



DETAIL A : Scale : 1cm = 10 m

FIG. 4-1

BRX CLAIMS (1-8)

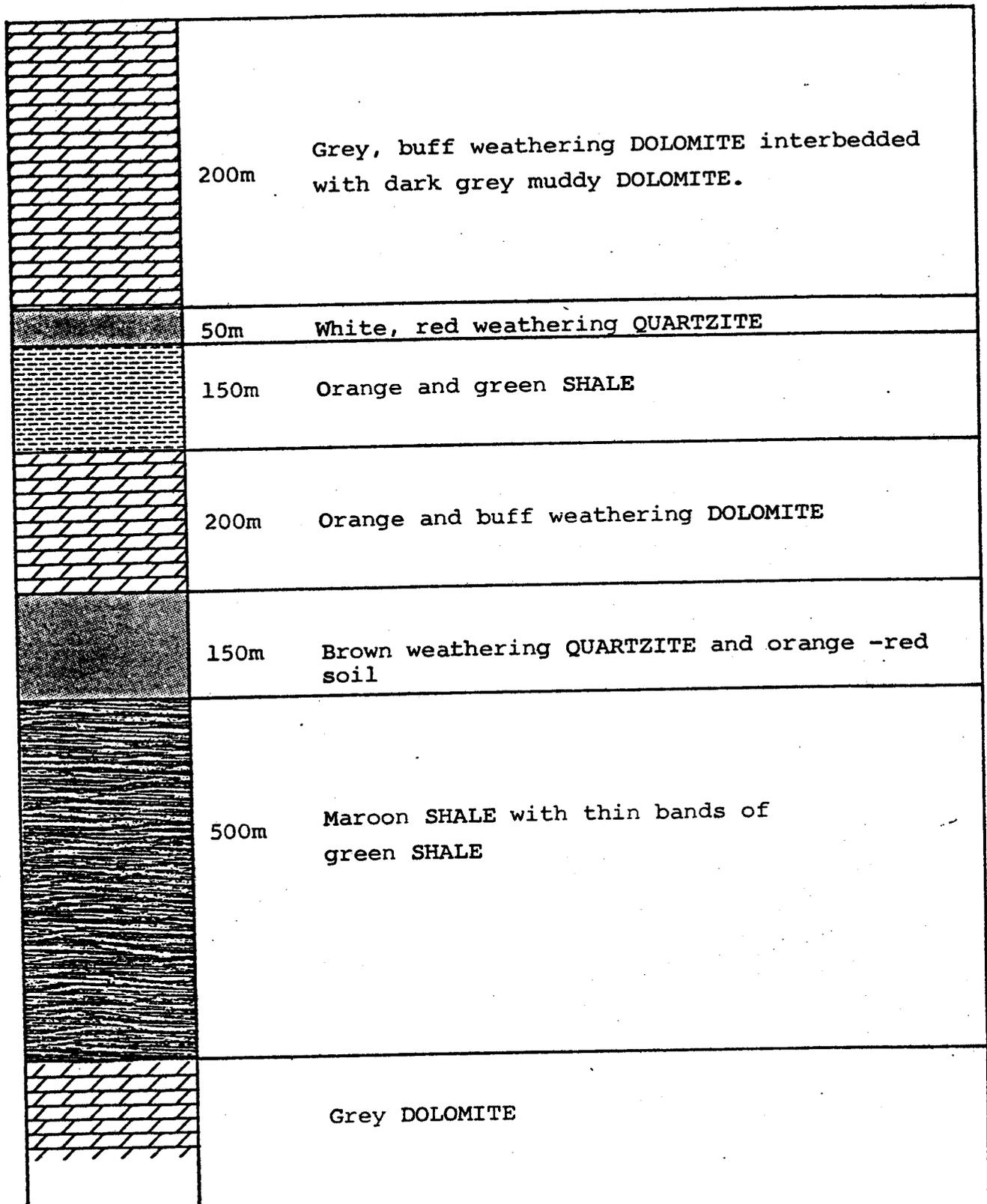
GEOLOGICAL SKETCH MAP.

LEGEND:

- ┌ claim boundary
- massive sulphide float
- outcrop
- upper limit of sulphide float

SCALE: 1cm = 200 m





F I G . 4-2

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION - BRX CLAIMS

5.1 ELECTROMAGNETIC SURVEYS

5.11 Introduction

An attempt was made to run a C.E.M. survey over the claim group. However, deteriorating weather did not permit completion of the survey. Only two reconnaissance lines were done. These two lines are approximately 400 m long and are perpendicular to each other in order to determine any possible structural trends.

5.12 Instrumentation

A Crone Model CEM electromagnetic unit was used for the test lines. It consists of two coils, both of which are capable of transmitting and receiving. The unit was equipped with three frequencies, 390, 1830 and 5010 Hz. Battery requirements are three six-volt lantern batteries (Eveready #731) and one nine-volt battery (Eveready #216).

5.13 Methods

The "Horizontal Shootback" EM method was used in order to eliminate topographic effects on the results. A coil separation of 50 meters was used and readings were taken at intervals of 25 or 50 meters. Readings were taken by both operators on all three frequencies and, by the chief operator only, a reading of out-of-phase (field strength) was made on medium frequency.

5.14 Results

Readings are plotted on a C.E.M. profile. See Figure 5-1.

5.15 Interpretation

One of the lines (trending at 285°) crossed a slightly anomalous conductor. Insufficient lines were run to determine the exact nature of the conductor. It does seem likely that, since numerous boulders of massive sulfide are found in the general area, that the conductive zone might be related to sulfides.

C.E.M. PROFILES -- BRX CLAIMS

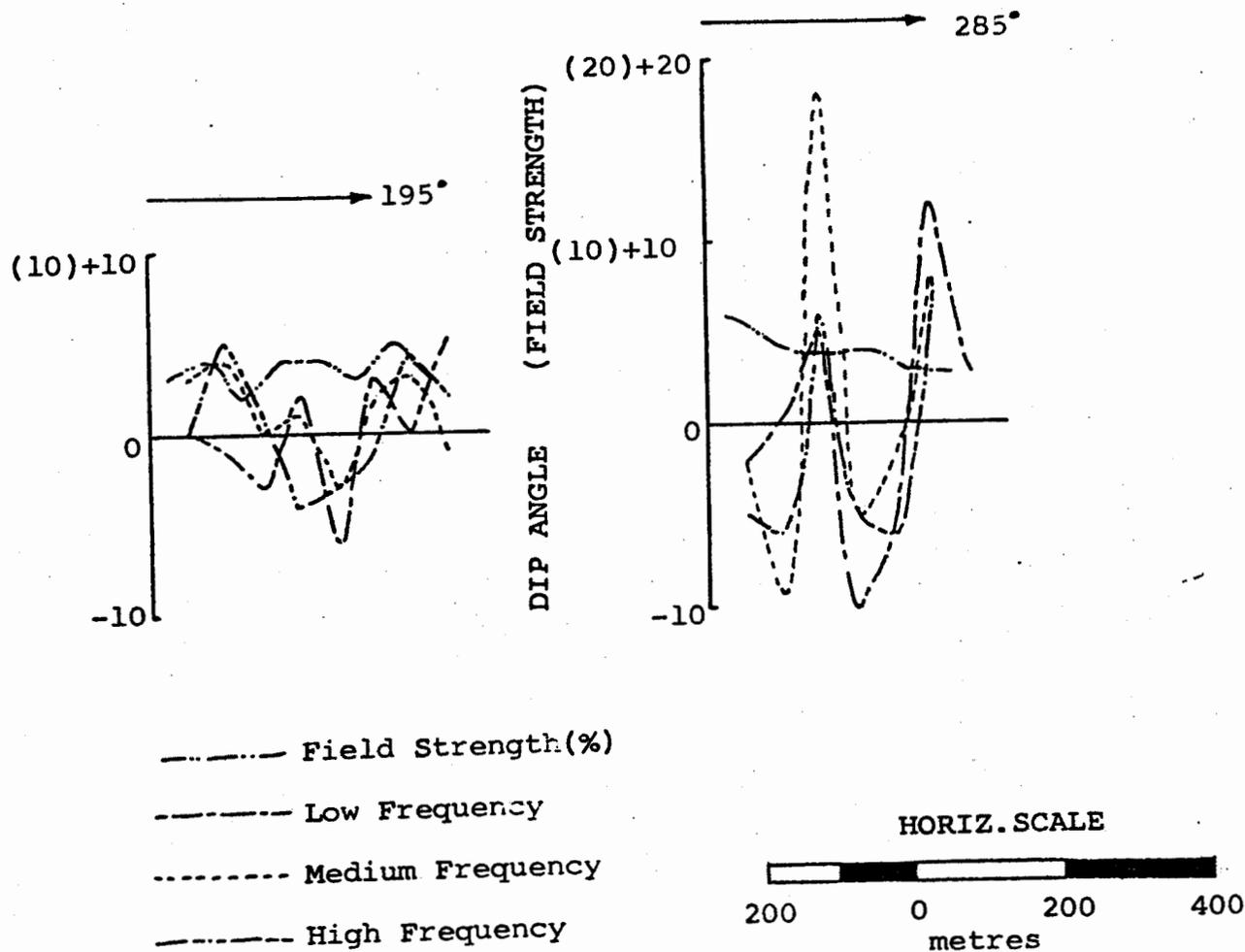


FIGURE 5-1

6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

Some additional C.E.M. surveys should be run along with geological mapping and soil or rock sampling. Trenching might also be useful since the sulfide float boulders source is probably near surface.