

ASSESSMENT REPORT

SER 1 - 36 CLAIMS

Mayo Mining District

NTS 106D - 16

by

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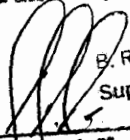
This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of

\$3600.00



~~Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer~~

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


B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder



Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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SER CLAIMS1.1 INTRODUCTION

The SER group was staked to cover an anomalous breccia zone discovered on a ground traverse in September 1976. Upon further airborne investigation, the claim block was lengthened to the south to cover an airborne radiometric anomaly.

The anomaly occurs in Unit 1 and Unit 2 (G.S.C. Memoir 364) in an exotic breccia. The breccia is similar to that on the JAZ claims and on some of the Fairchild Lake and Quartette Lake uranium prospects to the north.

1.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The SER group of mineral claims are located about 170 air kilometers (105 air miles) northeast of Mayo, Y.T., about 13 air kilometers (8 miles) south of the Bonnet Plume River on an unnamed creek.

The claims lie between elevations of 1000 meters (3000 ft.) and 2000 meters (6000 ft.). NTS Map Reference: 106D-16; Latitude $64^{\circ} 54'$ N, Longitude $134^{\circ} 10'$ W. Access to the property is by helicopter from Fairchild Lake, 25 air-kilometers (16 miles) to the east or from Kathleen Lake, 80 air-kilometers (50 miles) to the south. See Figure 1.

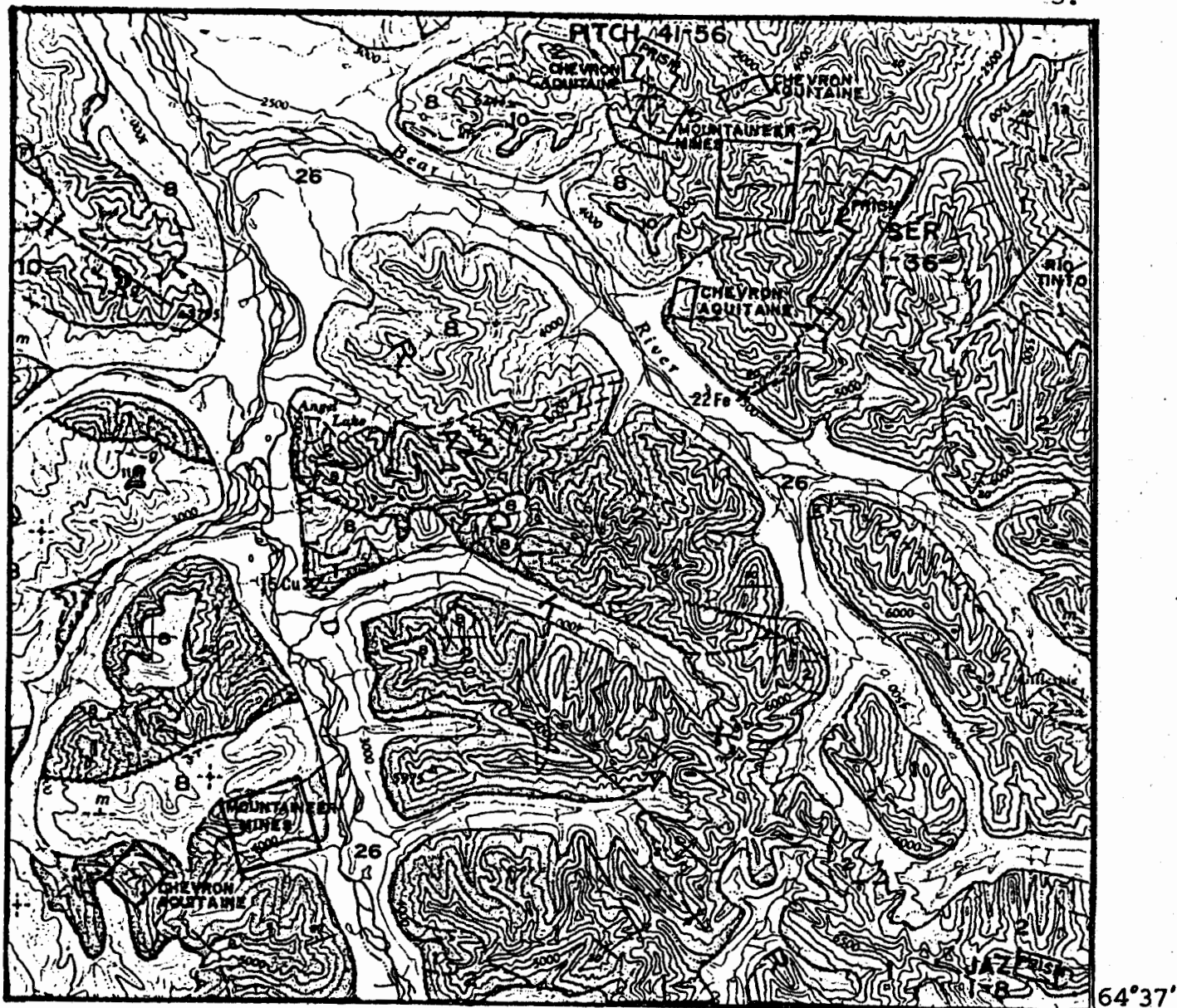

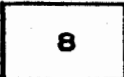




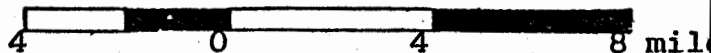
FIGURE 1

LOCATION MAP SER, JAZ and PITCH CLAIMS

LEGEND

-  Limestone (Dev)
-  Dolomite and limestone (O-S)
-  Orange Dolomite (PE)
-  Black Argillite (PE)

SCALE 1:250,000



1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

The SER 1-36 claims are located within the Mayo Mining District. They are held in the name of Prism Joint Venture (1976). The following tables list pertinent information:

TABLE I
CLAIM INFORMATION - SER

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
SER 1-36 incl.	YA7068 - YA7103	Sept. 22, 1977

TABLE II
STAKING INFORMATION

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>STAKER</u>	<u>DATE STAKED</u>
SER 1-8	G. Cavey	Sept. 17, 1976
SER 9-12	M.J. Poole	Sept. 14, 1976
SER 13-20	R. Cannon	Sept. 13, 1976
SER 21-28	G.H. Rayner	Sept. 13, 1976
SER 33-36	C. Ball	Sept. 14, 1976

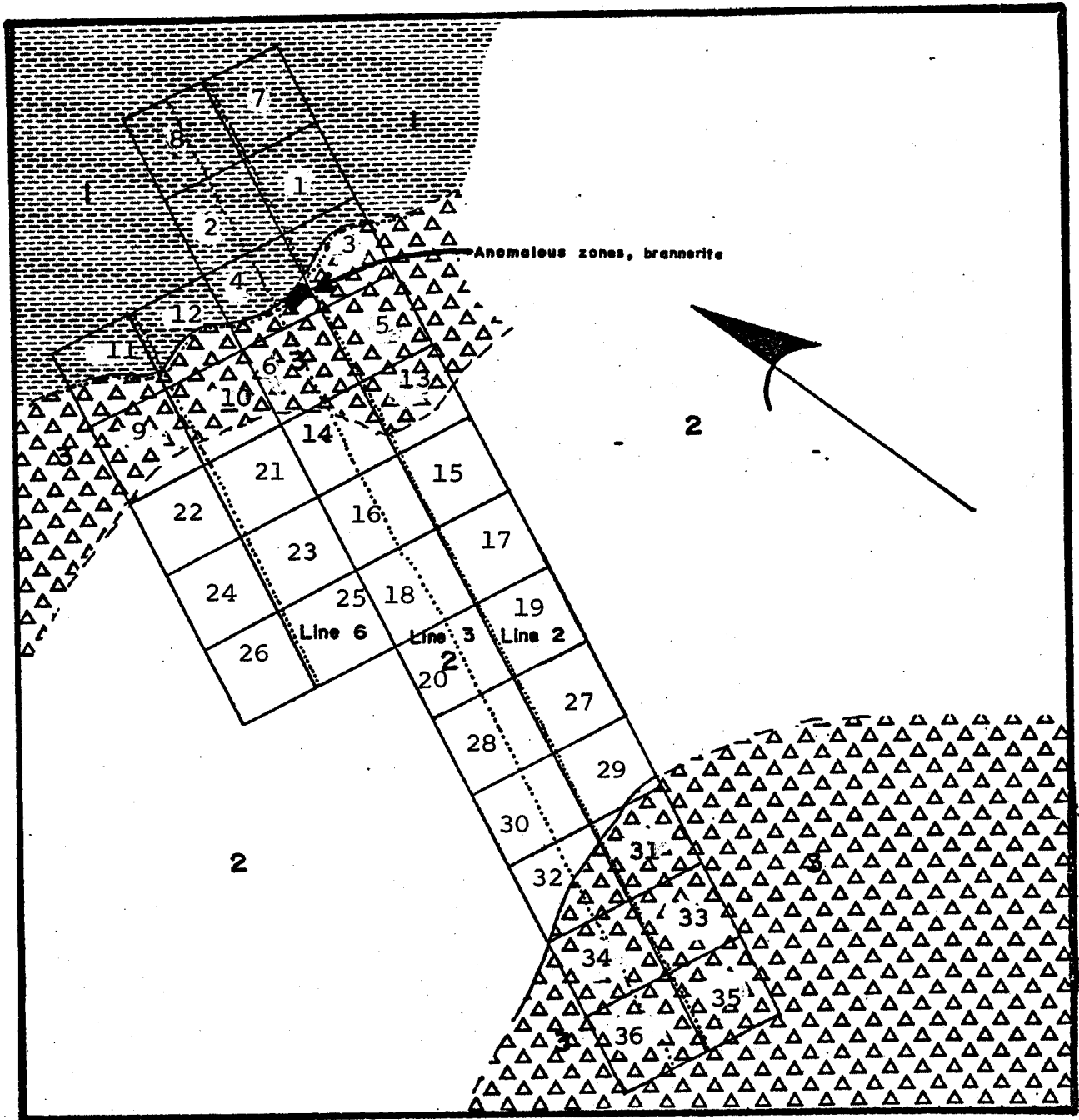


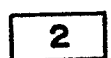
Figure 2

LEGEND

Geology Map SER Claims



Breccia



Orange Dolomite



Black Argillite



Geological contact

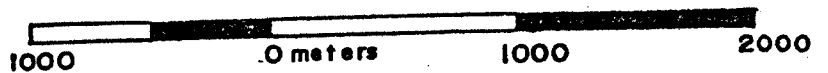


Claim boundary



Scintillometer survey

SCALE



PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1976

1.4 GEOLOGY

1.41 General Geology

The SER deposit is another breccia body intruding the Precambrian strata. The breccia has been vertically emplaced into Unit 1; (L.H. Green, G.S.C. Memoir 364) mainly dark grey, grey-green and black, thin-bedded argillite, slate and phyllite; minor grey quartzite, orange weathering dolomite and conglomerate. The breccia also intrudes along the contact with Unit 2; orange-weathering, platy, grey-green dolomite, dark slate; minor phyllite and quartzite. The two major units, 1 and 2, are normally separated by a conglomerate but in this case the breccia obliterates the contact. See Figure 2

1.42 Local Geology

The SER property has two separate breccia bodies within the claim block. See Figure 6-1. To the south, approximately five claims cover the part of a very large breccia body that gives a broad radiometric anomaly which was detected by an airborne survey undertaken in 1976. Ground work done this year revealed no radioactive minerals. The airborne anomaly may have been due to the mass effect of the high radioactivity in the breccia.

The northern breccia body intrudes along the contact between Unit 1 and Unit 2. Along the northern contact with Unit 1 argillite, brannerite was found. It occurs as small grains (less than 1 cm) in the matrix of the breccias and along edges of fragments. The breccias are similar to the other breccias in the area; red weathering, angular, red

colored fragments of dolomite, chalcopyrite and specularite are common throughout; fragments range from 1 mm - 25 cm in size, weathers a reddish brown grey.

1.43 Mineralization

The mineralization appears to follow the contact with the argillite and the breccia. It is concentrated mainly along a 75 m outcrop area, not continuously.

1.5 GEOPHYSICS - RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

1.51 Introduction

A radiometric survey was done over the claim area on July 29, 30, 31 during the 1977 field season. Three separate lines totalling 15,000 meters were completed. Readings were taken at intervals of 50 meters. Locations of the lines are shown on Figures 3-A,B,C.

1.52 Instrumentation

Two types of scintillometers were used for follow-up work on the radiometric anomalies detected by airborne radiometric survey during the 1976 field season. An Exploranium GRS 101 Gamma Ray Spectrometer and a McPhar Model TV1-A were the units used for most of the work. The former is powered by two "D" cells (alkali batteries) and is equipped with a direct readout meter with scales ranging from 10 to 1000 counts per minute. An audio alarm with an adjustable threshold is also present. The Model TV1-A also is powered by standard D cells (2), has scales ranging from 1 to 100,000 C.P.M., and has a constant audio monitor which increases in volume with a corresponding increase in counts per minute. The relative scale ratio between the two instruments is about 300 : 1 (GRS 101 : TV1-A).

1.53 Results

Figures 3-A,B,C are radiometric profiles of the three lines tested. The breccias show background values of 3000 - 4000 counts per minute while the dolomite has a value in the range of 1000 counts per minute.

No anomalous values were found on the lines surveyed, however, on a prospecting traverse between lines 2 and 3 along the breccia/argillite contact, brannerite mineralization was found (Figure 2) and scintillometer readings in the range of 80,000 counts per minute were recorded.

1.54 Interpretation

As shown in Figures 3-A,B,C it is obvious that the breccia zones have a background radioactive count about 4 times that of the dolomite.

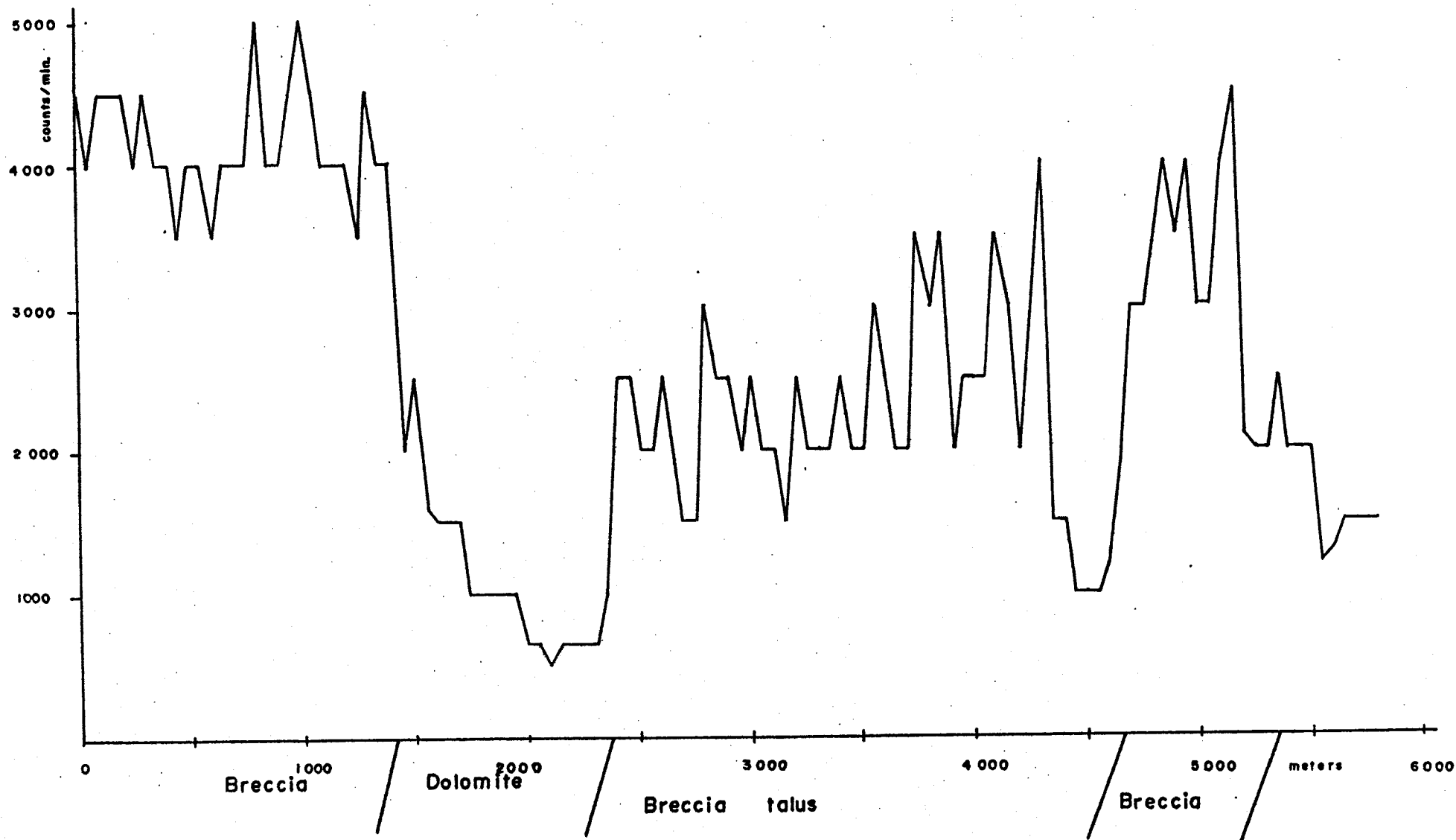


FIG. 3-A : SER CLAIMS ,
Radiometric profile - line 2.

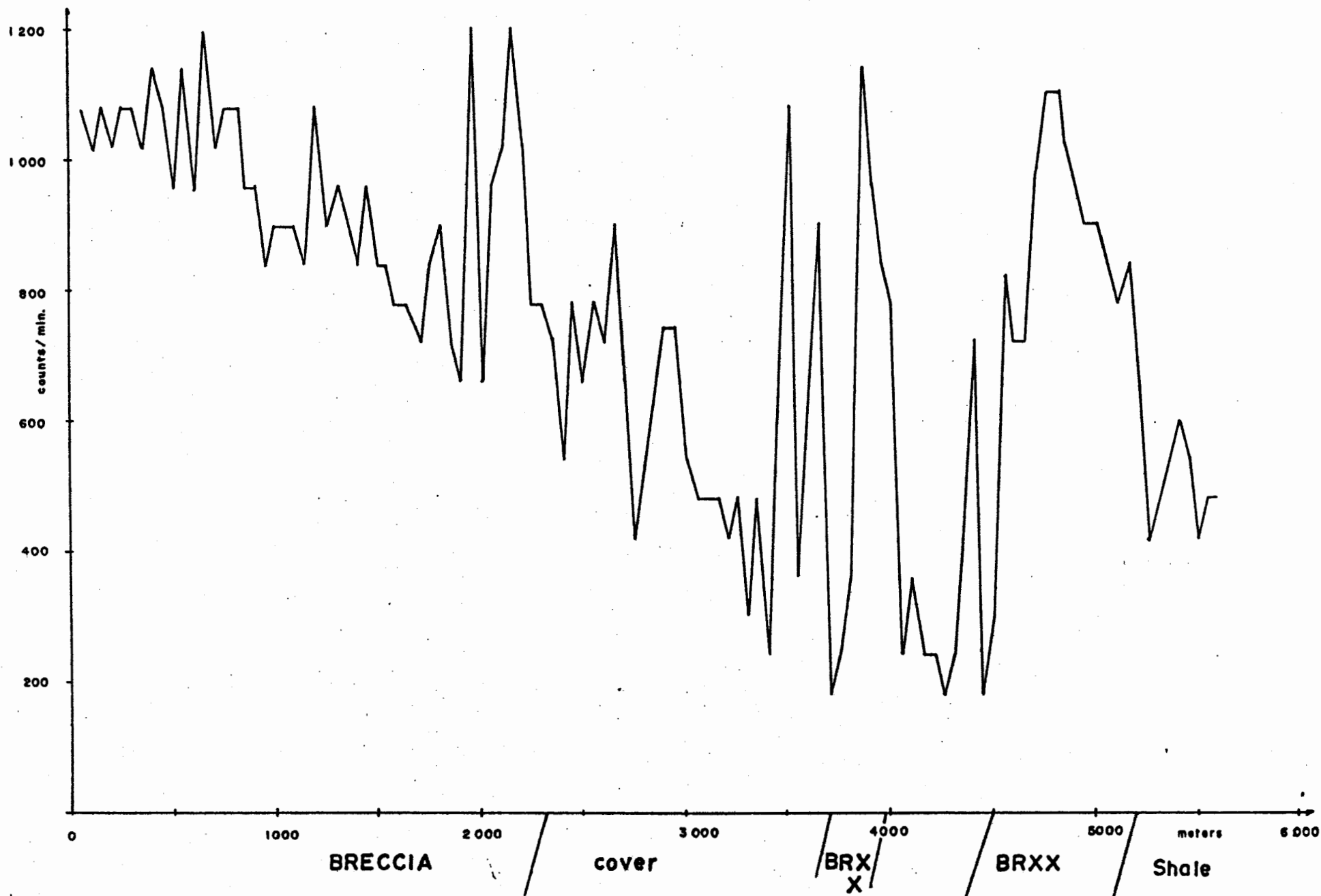


FIG. 3-B: SER CLAIMS, Radiometric profile - line 3

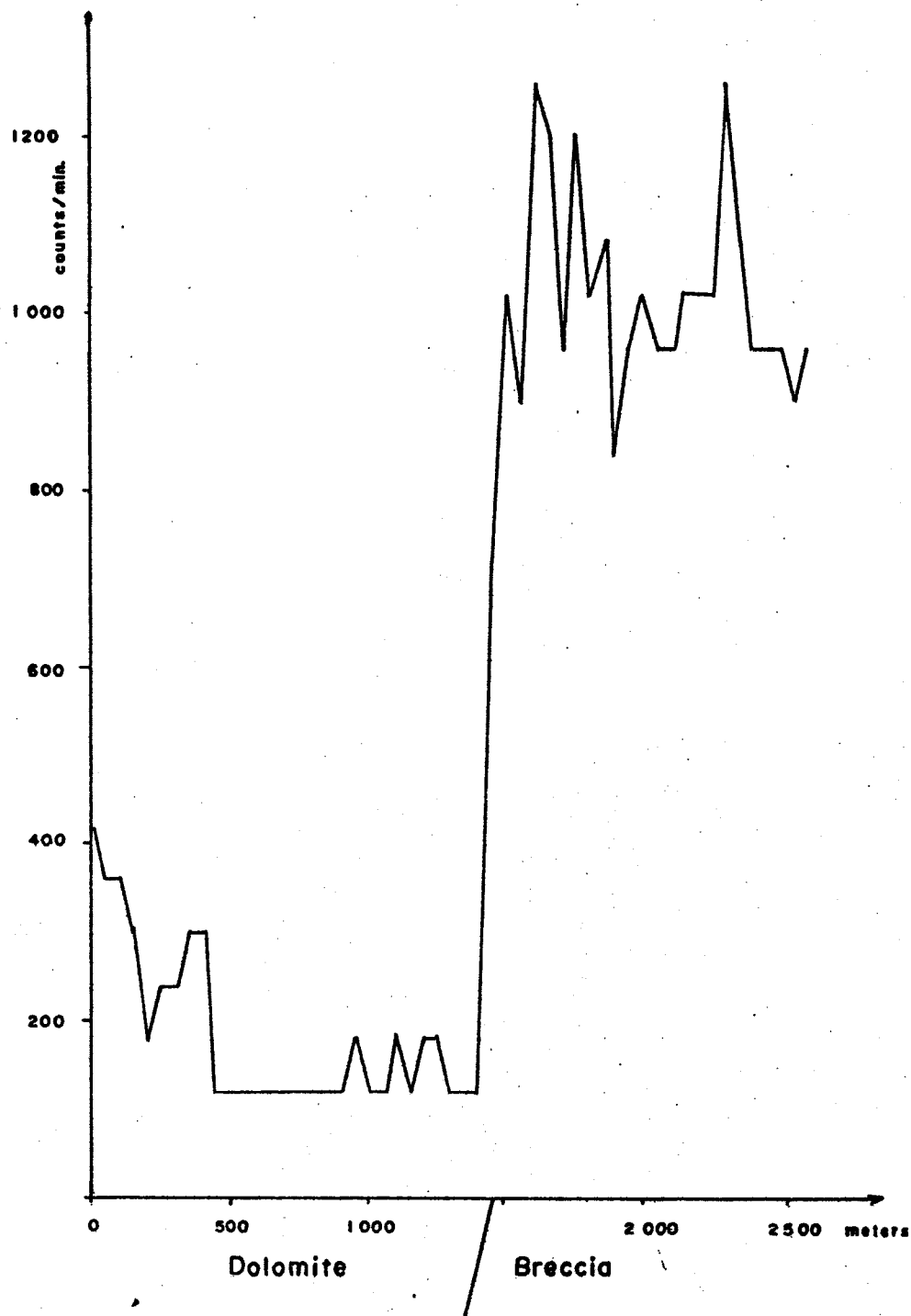


FIG. 3-C: SER CLAIMS

Radiometric profile
line 6.

1.6 GEOCHEMICAL SURVEY1.61 Introduction

Rock chip samples were collected at selected locations where higher than average scintillometer readings were recorded. See figure 4 for sample locations. Samples 6P064-6P069 were collected in the anomalously radioactive and mineralized zone shown on figure 2.

1.62 Analytical Procedure

A detailed description of analytical procedures as provided by Vangeochem Lab Ltd. can be found at the end of this report.


1.63 Results (All in ppm, except Au)

Sample No.	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Au(ppb)	U
6C118	10				150	107.0
6P064	32				340	247.5
065	188				60	222.5
066	59				30	330.0
067	5				20	65.0
068	5				nd	1.7
069	5				10	0.5
070	46	88	39	0.26	20	0.5
071	3100	320	126	0.42	80	2.6
072	127	850	570	0.29	20	37.0
073	72	134	63	0.11	20	0.5
074	121	76	65	0.07	20	18.0
075	680	290	160	0.09	20	0.8

1.64 Interpretation

Samples 6P064-6P066 reflect the occurrence of uranium mineralization in a small zone, as described earlier in sections 1.42 and 1.43, with values up to 0.66 lb/Ton. Other samples returning anomalous copper values reflect the sporadic occurrence of copper mineralization characteristic of the breccia. Small concentrations of chalcopyrite, malachite and some bornite can be seen in several boulders and in talus but are not considered worthy of particular interest.

Bernard Demock



J. H. Montgomery

PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEER
PROVINCE
of
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J. H. MONTGOMERY
1913

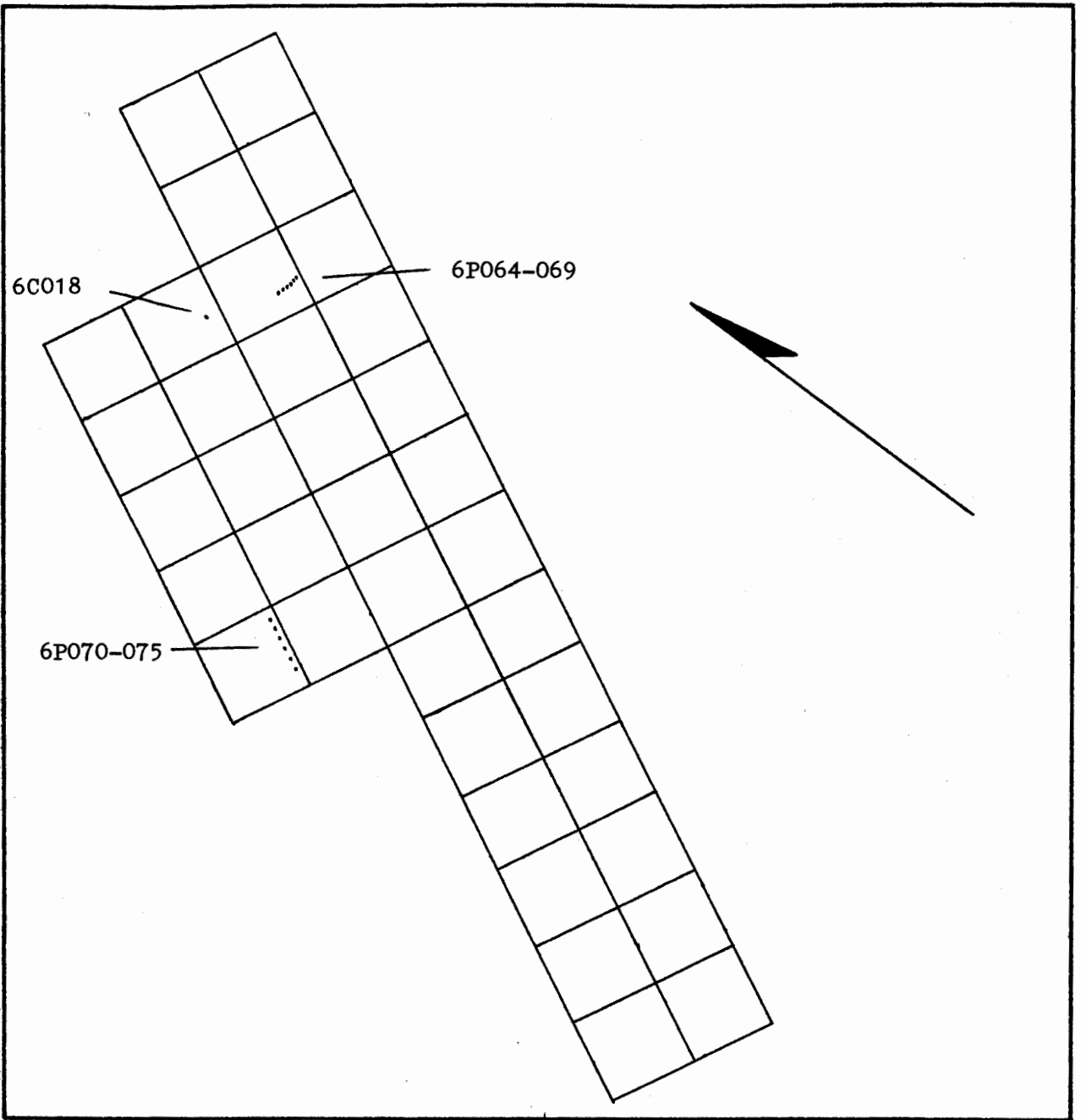
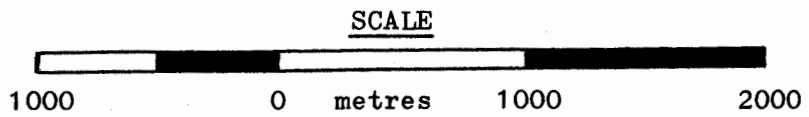
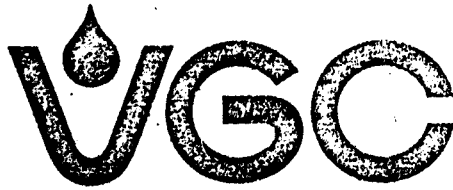


FIGURE 4

GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS





VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD. 1521 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA

986-5211
604-~~XXXXXX~~

V7P 2S3

January 20, 1978

TO: Prism Resources Ltd.,
214 - 850 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1E1

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Ltd.,
1521 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B. C. V7P 2S3

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine hot acid soluble Mo, Cu,
Pb, Zn, Ag, and Cd in geochemical silt and soil samples.

1. Sample Preparation

- (a) Geochemical soil or silt samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength $3\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ Kraft paper bags.
- (b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven.
- (c) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted by using a shaking machine with 80-mesh stainless steel sieves. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.

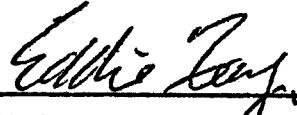
2. Methods of Digestion

- (a) 0.50 gram of the minus 80-mesh samples was used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance.
- (b) Samples were heated in a sand bath with nitric and perchloric acids (15% to 85% by volume of the concentrated acids respectively).
- (c) The digested samples were diluted with demineralized water to a fixed volume and shaken.

3. Method of Analysis

Mo, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Cd analyses were determined by using a Techtron Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer Model AA4 or Model AA5 with their respective hollow cathode lamps. The digested samples were aspirated directly into an air and acetylene flame. The results, in parts per million, were calculated by comparing a set of standards to calibrate the atomic absorption unit.

4. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and the laboratory staff.



Eddie Tang

VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.

ET:mb



VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD. 1521 PEMBERTON AVE., NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA 986-5211 604-~~XXXXXX~~

V7P 2S3

January 20, 1978

TO: Prism Resources Ltd.,
214 - 850 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1E1

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Ltd.,
1521 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B. C. V7P 2S3

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine Aqua Regia soluble gold
in geochemical samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

- (a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength 4 x 6 Kraft paper bags.
- (b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven.
- (c) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted by using a shaking machine using an 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.
- (d) The dried rock samples were crushed and pulverized to 80-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for later analysis.

2. Method of Digestion


- (a) 5.00 grams of the minus 80-mesh samples were used. Samples were weighed out by using a top-loading balance into beakers.
- (b) 20 ml of Aqua Regia (3:1 HCl:HNO₃) were used to digest the samples over a hot plate vigorously.

- (c) The digested samples were filtered and the washed pulps were discarded and the filtrate was reduced to about 5 ml.
- (d) The Au complex ions were extracted into diisobutyl ketone and thiourea medium, (Anion exchange liquids "Aliquot 336").
- (e) Separate funnels were used to separate the organic layer.

3. Method of Detection

The gold analyses were detected by using a Techtron model AA5 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer with a gold hollow cathode lamp. The results were read out on a strip chart recorder. A hydrogen lamp was used to correct any background interferences. The gold values in parts per billion were calculated by comparing them with a set of gold standards.

4. The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and his laboratory staff.



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604-200-2172

V7P 2S3

January 20, 1978

TO: Prism Resources Ltd.,
214 - 850 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, B. C. V6C 1E1

FROM: Vangeochem Lab Ltd.,
1521 Pemberton Avenue,
North Vancouver, B. C. V7P 2S3

SUBJECT: Analytical procedure used to determine Uranium in geochemical samples.

1. Method of Sample Preparation

- (a) Geochemical soil, silt or rock samples were received in the laboratory in wet-strength 4 x 6 Kraft paper bags.
- (b) The wet samples were dried in a ventilated oven.
- (c) The dried soil and silt samples were sifted by using a shaking machine using an 80-mesh stainless steel sieve. The plus 80-mesh fraction was rejected and the minus 80-mesh fraction was transferred into a new bag for analysis later.
- (d) The dried rock samples were crushed and pulverized to 80-mesh or finer by using a disc mill. The pulverized samples were then put in a new bag for later analyses.

2. Method of Digestion


- (a) 0.500 grams of -80 mesh sample was used.
- (b) Samples were digested in a hot water bath with 4N HNO₃ acid.
- (c) The digested samples were diluted to a fixed volume and shaken well.

3. Method of Analyses

- (a) 0.20 ml aliquot were dried in a pure platinum dish.
- (b) The dishes were heated in a Meker burner until dull red or the organic content burned off.
- (c) A fixed amount of carbonate-fluoride flux pellet was inserted in the dishes.
- (d) The samples were fused in a muffle furnace at 650° C.
- (e) The fused buttons were then allowed to cool in a desiccator.
- (f) The fused buttons then separated from the platinum dishes and were ready for determination.
- (g) Uranium concentration in parts per million was determined by using a Jarrett Ash Fluorometer model # 26-000. The fluorometer was precalibrated by a set of known uranium standards and a new set of standards was made every day with the determinations.

4.

The analyses were supervised or determined by Mr. Conway Chun and his laboratory staff.



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VANGEOCHEM LAB LTD.

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