



ASSESSMENT REPORT

PITCH 41 - 56 CLAIMS

Mayo Mining District  
NTS 106D - 16

by

J.H. Montgomery, Ph.D., P. Eng.

B. Dewonck, B.Sc.



Prism Resources Limited,  
214 - 850 W. Hastings St  
Vancouver, B.C.

090300



*Bruce Dewonck*

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 \$1600.00

*J.B. Craig*

~~Resident Geologist or Resident Mining Engineer~~

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

*B.R. Baxter*

B. R. BAXTER  
Supervising Mining Recorder

*R.* Commissioner of Yukon Territory

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## PITCH CLAIMS

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The PITCH group of mineral claims, located near the headwaters of Slats Creek, consists of 16 claims. These were staked to cover an airborne radiometric anomaly found in the 1976 field season. The work done on the claims this year consisted of reconnaissance ground scintillometer work and prospecting.

1.2 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims lie on very rugged mountainous terrain accessible only by helicopter. The claims are located approximately 12 miles west of Fairchild Lake between the Bear River and Slats Creek. N.T.S. Map Reference 106D (Latitude:  $134^{\circ} 20'$ , Longitude:  $64^{\circ} 50'$ ).

The location of the claims is shown on Figure 1.

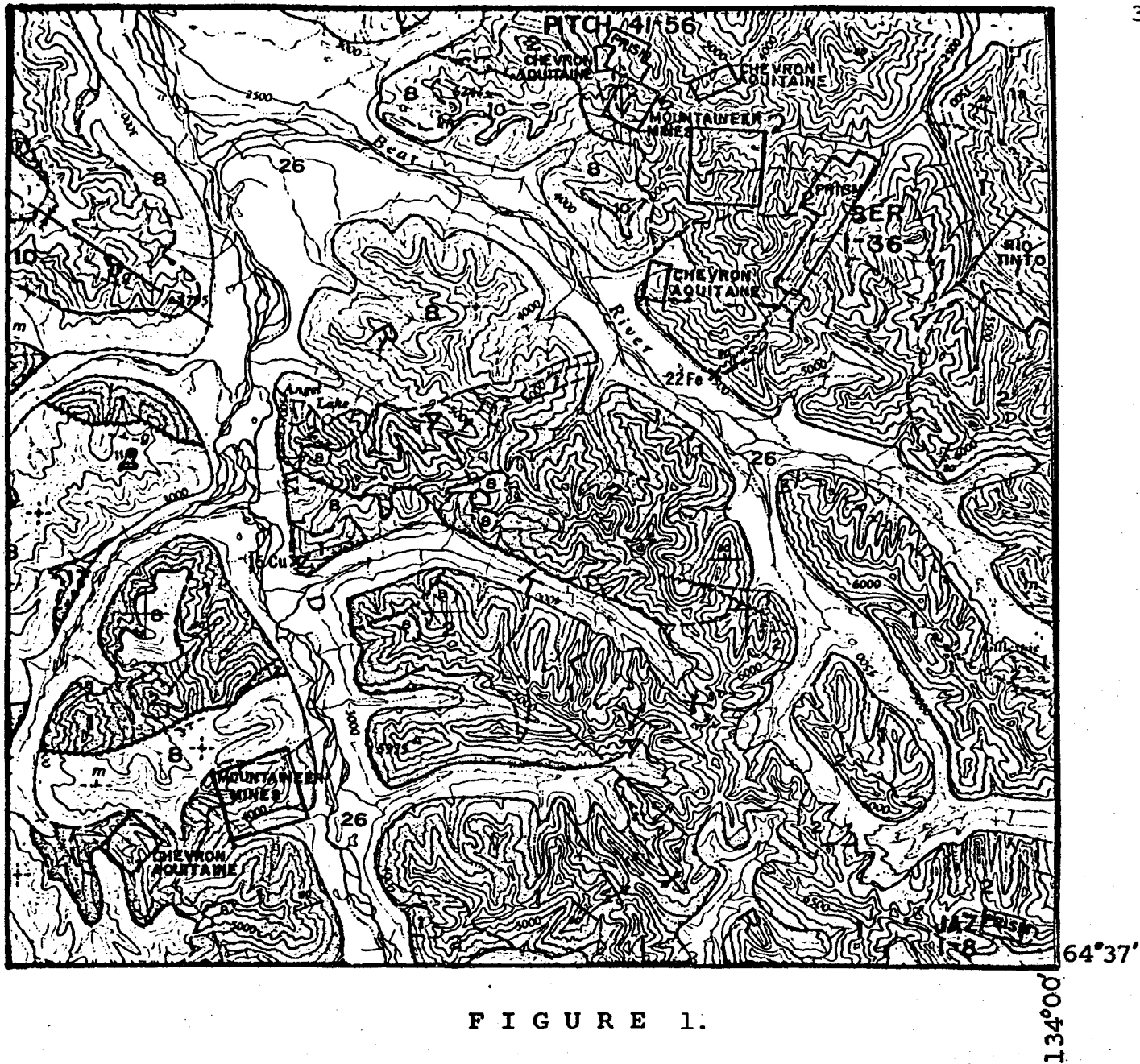
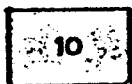
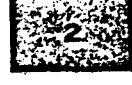



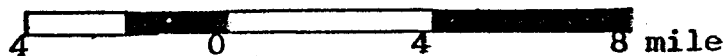
FIGURE 1.

LOCATION MAP SER, JAZ and PITCH CLAIMS

LEGEND

-  10 Limestone (Dev)
-  8 Dolomite and limestone (O-S)
-  2 Orange Dolomite (PE)
-  1 Black Argillite (PE)

SCALE 1:250,000



1.3 CLAIM INFORMATION

The PITCH 41-56 claims are all located within the Mayo Mining District. They are held in the name of Prism Resources Limited on behalf of Prism Joint Venture (1976). The following tables list pertinent claim information:

TABLE I

CLAIM INFORMATION

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>RECORD NO.</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
PITCH 41-56	YA6571-YA6586 incl.	Sept. 2, 1977

TABLE II

STAKING INFORMATION

<u>CLAIM</u>	<u>STAKER</u>	<u>DATE STAKED</u>
PITCH 41-48	A. MacDonald	Aug. 29, 1976
PITCH 49-56	J.H. Montgomery	Aug. 29, 1976

## 1.4 GEOLOGY

### 1.41 General Geology

The claim block is underlain by Unit 2 orange-weathered dolomites and Unit 1 "Grit Unit" (L.H. Green, G.S.C. Memoir 364). Scattered throughout the area are several exotic breccia bodies, unmapped by the G.S.C. It is these breccias and their contact with Unit 1 and Unit 2 that are the focus of attention. See Figure 2.

### 1.42 Local Geology

The claims are underlain by three main rock units, as mapped by L.H. Green G.S.C. (Memoir 364). Unit 1, the "Grit Unit" and Unit 2, mainly orange-weathered dolomite. There is a conformable contact between Unit 2 dolomite and Unit 1 black slate and chlorite schist running approximately NW - SE across the central area of the claim block. (See Figure 2 ) The main area of interest is the breccia zone, shown in Figure 2, which has the airborne radiometric anomaly associated with it.

The breccia framework consists of silicified carbonate, quartzite and Unit 1 argillite fragments. These fragments range in size from 2 mm to 50 cm. The matrix consists mainly of fine grained silicified carbonate with a lot of hematite scattered throughout, resulting in a pinkish-red colored rock.



1.43 Mineralization

Mineralization throughout the claim block is very scarce. Detailed prospecting was done on all the claims and no uranium minerals were found. Some cobalt and copper stain, along with chalcopyrite and pyrite are associated with the breccia. The cobalt bloom (erythrite) was found only in trace amounts but chalcopyrite occurs in moderate abundance in one area of dolomite/breccia contact.

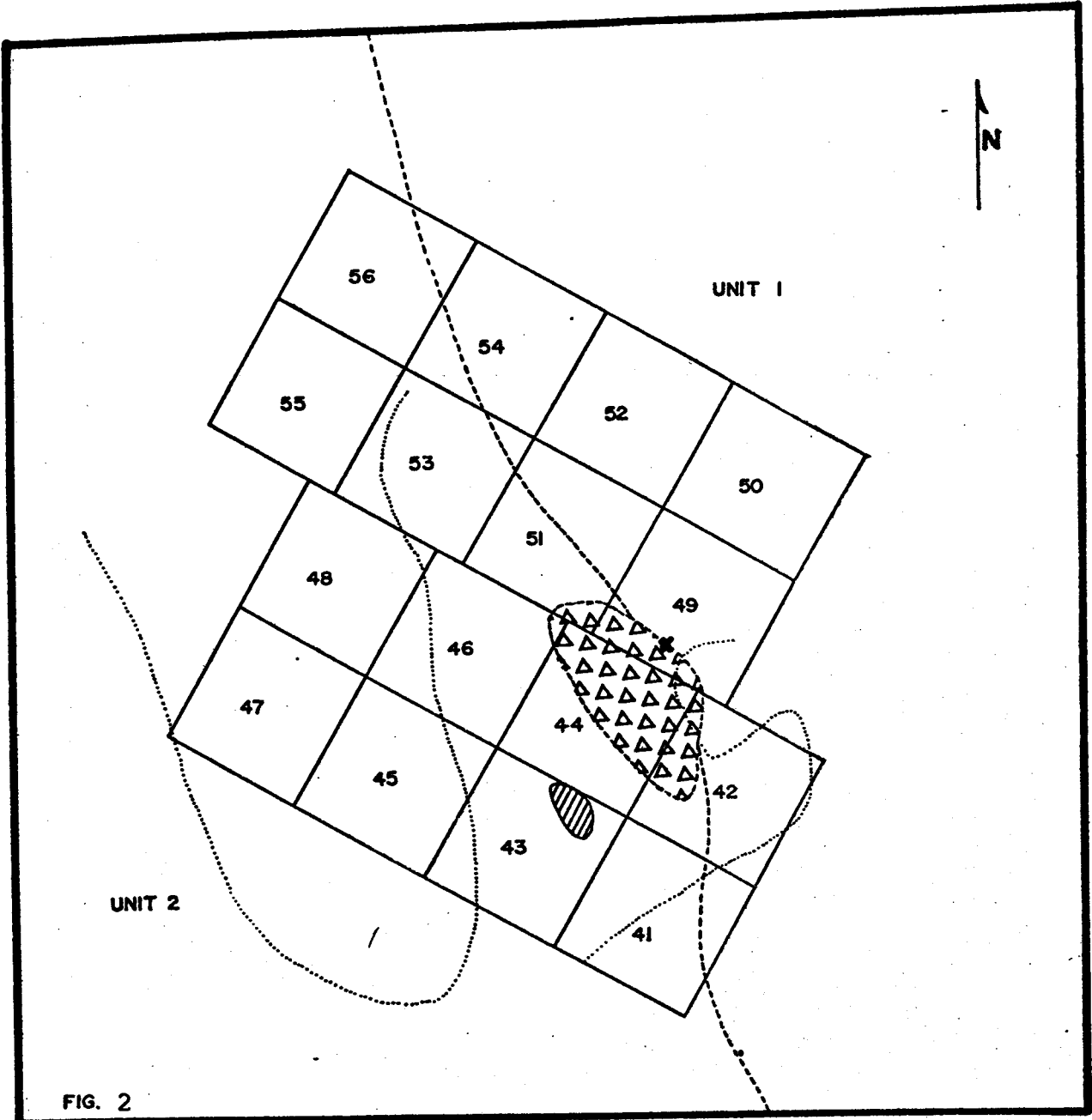


FIG. 2

GEOLOGY MAP - PITCH CLAIMS

LEGEND



BRECCIA



UNIT 2 - ORANGE DOLOMITE



UNIT 1 - SLATES



GEOLOGIC CONTACT



TRAVERSE PATH



AIRBORNE RADIOMETRIC ANOMALY (1976)



COPPER SHOWING

SCALE



PRISM JOINT VENTURE 1976

## 1.5 RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

### 1.51 Introduction

A re-run of the airborne reconnaissance scintillometer survey was done over the claims using the Exploranium 6DX-110 Sodium Iodide Detector and GR-410 Gamma Ray Spectrometer Console. A reconnaissance line was run over the zone with a McPhar TV1A, a portable hand scintillometer. The readings along this line were taken at approximately 50 meter intervals. Ground scintillometer surveys were done in the western area of the claims.

### 1.52 Results

The airborne scintillometer readings delineated an anomalous zone associated with the breccia body. When followed up with ground scintillometer and prospecting, no anomaly was found. The reconnaissance line on the western claim area showed nothing anomalous. See Figure 2 for locations of traverses.

### 1.53 Interpretation

The airborne anomaly discovered in 1976 did not show very promising results in the 1977 follow-up. The anomaly is probably due to rock type change and its associated increase in background. This may also be amplified by the mass effect of the breccia body. So, in effect, the scintillometer mapped out the breccia body and associated talus.

29.11  
Bernard D. Swick

