

GEOCHEMISTRY REPORT

ON THE

GOR MINERAL CLAIM

105D/3

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT

LAT: 60° 11' N

LONG: 135° 17' W

091575

BRAD WILSON
AUGUST 18 1984

This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit
under Contract 53 (A) Yukon Quartz
Mill and is allowed as
final settlement in the amount

\$ 451.25

D. A. Emmond

Regional Manager, Exploration and
Geological Services for Commissioner
of Yukon Territory.

for

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CLAIMS

This report covers work done by Brad Wilson on the following claims:

Name	Tag Number	Owner
GOR	YA 78391	Brad Wilson

The claim is approximately 60 kms south and 12 kms west of Whitehorse, and is located on the north side of Antimony Creek in the Wheaton River valley (Figure 1).

TYPE OF WORK DONE

On August 18 1984 Brad Wilson and Chris Lloyd visited the property to collect bedrock samples for geochemical analysis. The main adit was also surveyed by pace and compass.

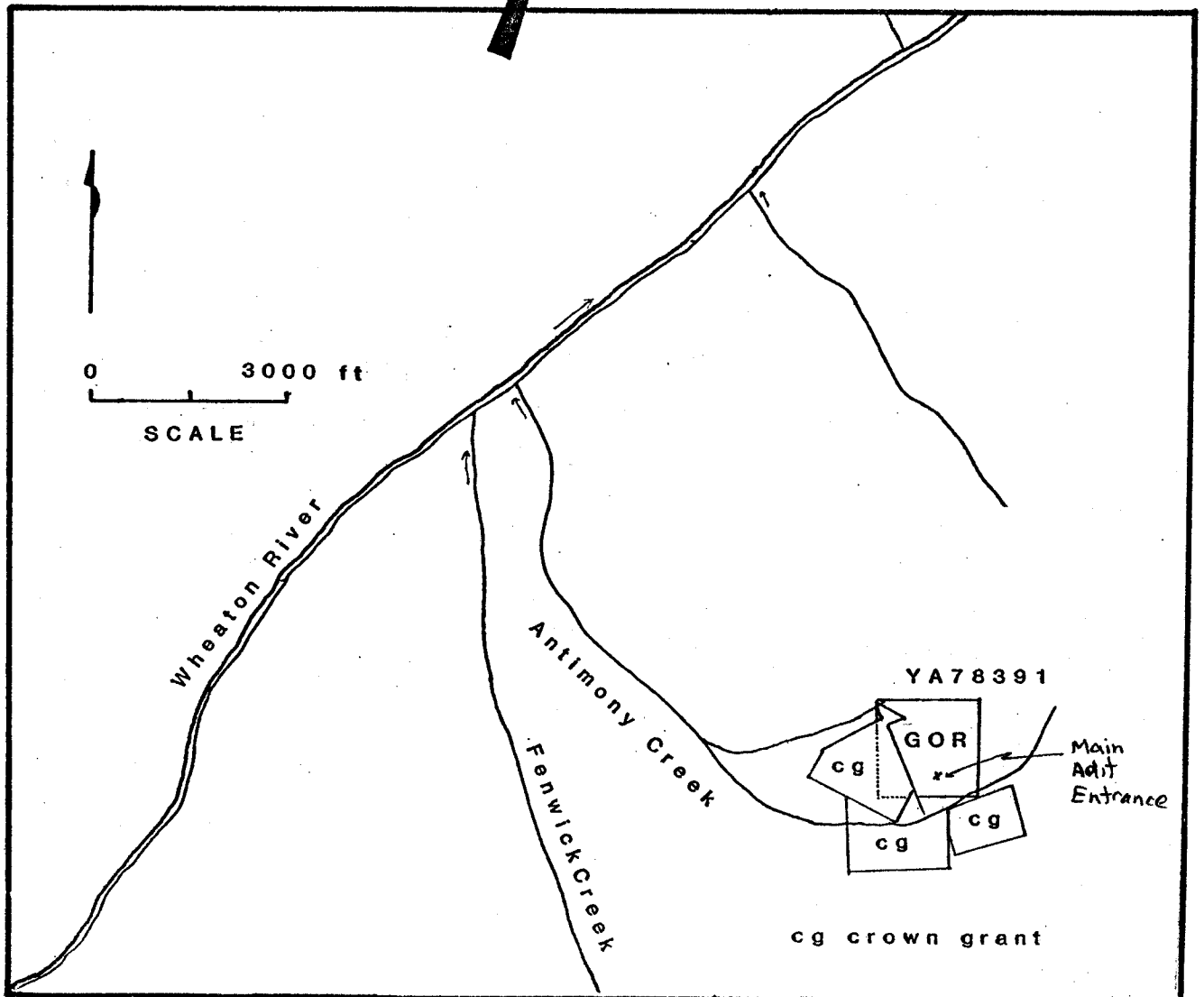
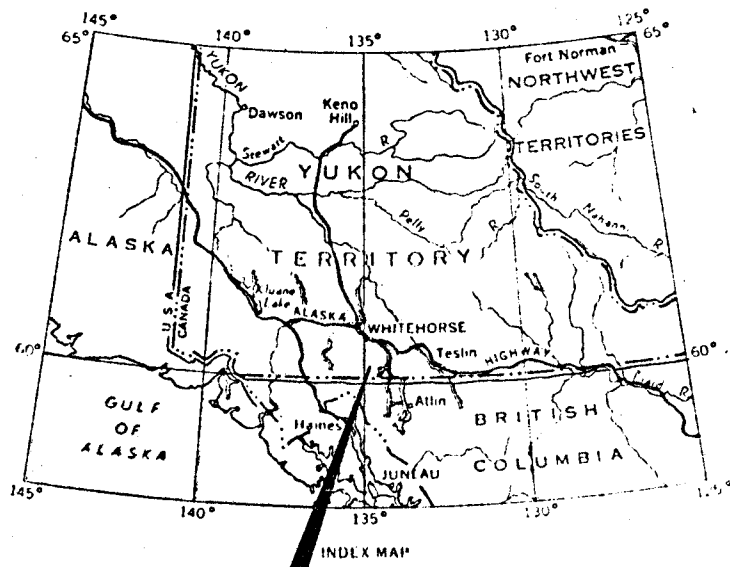
HISTORY

This area was originally staked in June 1898 by F. Corwell and T. Kernan. H. E. Porter restaked the property in 1906 and by 1915 1100 feet of drifting had been completed. It was restaked in 1941, 1958, 1964, and 1977. Previous exploration consisted of bulldozer trenching, sampling, an EM survey, and ten diamond drill holes. Unfortunately most of this information has been lost or is inaccessible at this time.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The GOR mineral claim is underlain predominantly by a medium-grained, rusty weathering granodiorite of Cretaceous age

FIGURE 1 LOCATION MAP



(Wheeler 1961). The granodiorite is cut by younger andesitic and basaltic dikes (0.5 - 1m thick) and numerous faults. The rocks are highly fractured.

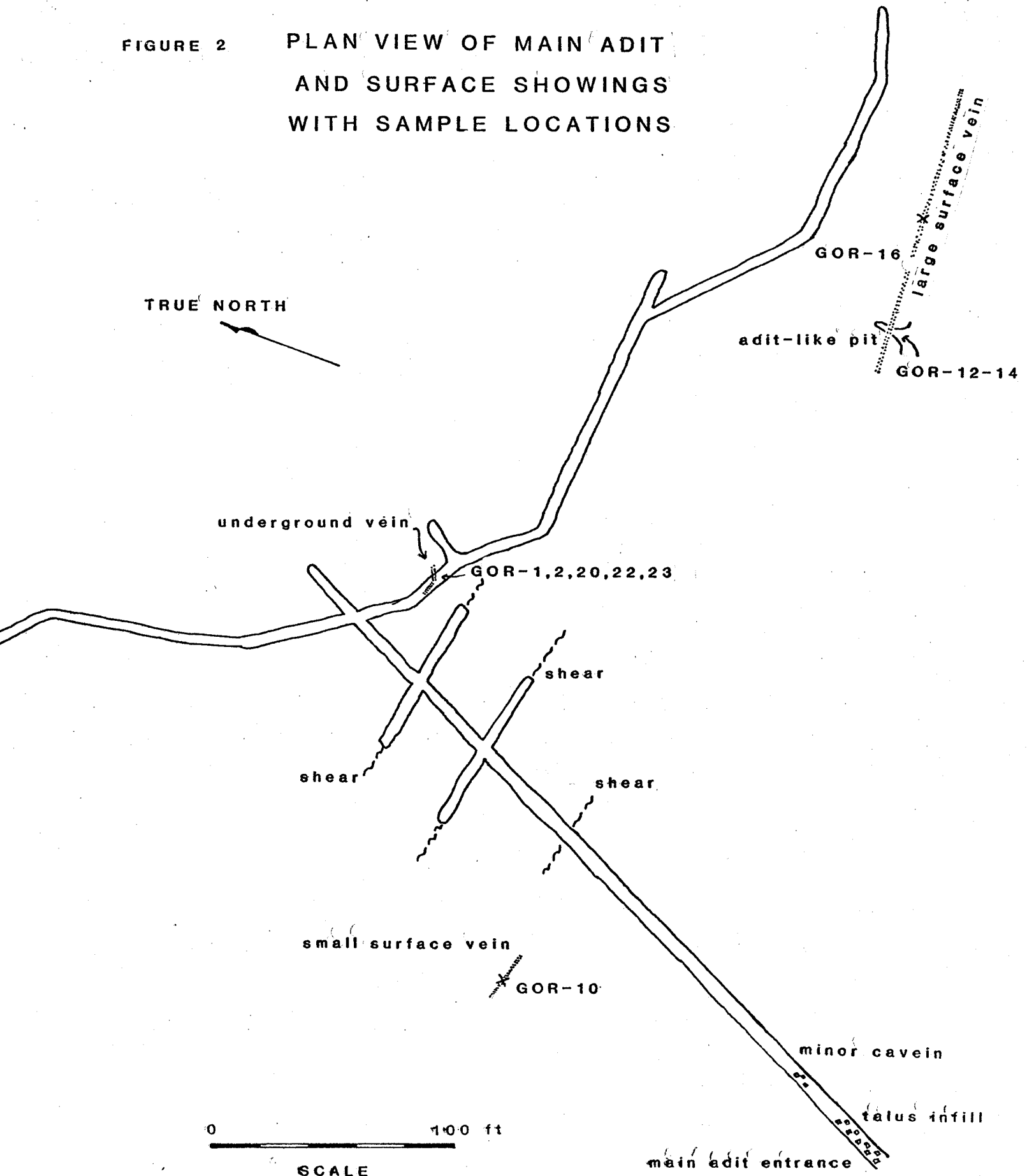
Vein mineralization is found in some of the faults and in places appear to parallel some of the fine-grained dikes. Mineralization was found primarily in three veins. One vein is exposed in the underground workings and the other two crop out on surface.

The largest of the surface veins occurs as a series of small outcrops and was traced for about 40m. The true length is unknown since its ends are covered with talus. In one area this vein is exposed in a small adit-like pit about 5m long. The vein here ranges in thickness from 25-90 cm and consists of mainly quartz, stibnite, and sphalerite. The occurrence of small amounts of malacite attests to the presence of a copper-bearing mineral, probably tetrahedrite. The vein near the small pit has an attitude of $085^{\circ}/50^{\circ}$ N (see figure 2 for location).

The smaller of the two surface veins is located about 30m directly uphill of the main adit and is only exposed in one outcrop. The vein is 10-20 cm wide, has an attitude of $105^{\circ}/90^{\circ}$ and is only well mineralized for 3m of its 7m length. The vein here appears to consist of quartz, barite (?), hematite, stibnite, sphalerite, galena and tetrahedrite.

The third vein is located underground in the main adit. It consists of two segments each about 3m long. One segment is nearly parallel to the tunnel, has higher antimony and lower silver values, and is thinner (about 7-10 cms) than the other

FIGURE 2 PLAN VIEW OF MAIN ADIT AND SURFACE SHOWINGS WITH SAMPLE LOCATIONS



segment. The second segment strikes at a high angle to the tunnel and is thicker (about 10-15 cms). The vein is comprised of mainly quartz, stibnite, sphalerite and probably minor tetrahedrite (indicated by minor malacite staining).

There are several smaller erratic veins consisting of quartz, chalcopryrite and probably tetrahedrite located in the northwest corner of the claim.

ASSAY RESULTS

The following assays were performed using standard techniques by Bondar-Clegg, 5420 Canotek Road, Ottawa, Ontario:

Sample number	Au(oz/ton)	Ag(oz/ton)	Sb(%)
GOR-1	0.012	3.16	38.00
	narrow vein in underground exposure (across 5 cms)		
GOR-2	0.108	49.0	7.98
	thicker vein in underground working (across 15cms)		
GOR-3	0.010	3.28	0.16
	float - poorly mineralized quartz vein		
GOR-10	0.020	87.34	0.45
	small surface vein (across 15 cms)		
GOR-12	0.110	79.36	9.12
	large surface vein taken at adit-like pit average across 35 cms (reference point)		
GOR-13	0.200	81.24	7.40
	large surface vein taken at adit-like pit average across 25 cms (2m from reference point)		
GOR-14	0.070	40.64	6.40
	large surface vein taken at adit-like pit average across 35 cms (5m from reference point)		

GOR-16	0.040	9.50	3.92
	large surface vein taken 20m E of adit-like pit average across 25 cms		
GOR-20	0.020	2.56	33.20
	narrow vein in underground exposure across 7 cms		
GOR-22	0.110	41.28	6.88
	thicker vein in underground exposure across 15 cms		
GOR-23	0.055	44.04	5.32
	thicker vein in underground exposure across 15 cms		

For a plan view of sample locations refer to figure 2.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

The assay results are significantly high to warrant further investigation.

Although silver has dropped in price over the last year and is standing at 9-10 dollars per ounce Cdn, the silver grade is still high enough to be of economic importance. Antimony has risen in price over the last year from \$1.00/lb Cdn (\$.80 US) in Oct. 1983 to \$2.25/lb Cdn (\$1.70 US) in October 1984. Antimony's use in paints and fabrics as a fire retardant is probably the cause of the steady price increase.

Aside from the possibility of finding new ore bodies or extensions of the presently known veins, there is an economic potential for high grading the largest existing surface vein. In one area the vein averages 67 oz/ton silver, 7.6% antimony and >0.1 oz/ton gold over an average thickness of more than 30 cms.

At today's price the vein is worth over \$900.00 per ton. Although the vein does not appear to attain this grade over the entire known length of 40m, the vein is probably of a sufficient average grade to be high graded.

The next stage in assessing this property's potential for a small high-grade mining operation would consist of the following:

- 1) Detailed surface and underground geological mapping paying close attention to faults, shear zones and the possible role of the intrusive dikes to mineralization.
- 2) Further trenching of the large surface vein to reveal the nature of mineralization throughout its length and to try to define the total length of the vein.
- 3) Conduct more assays on the main vein in an attempt to get an average grade or to delimit areas of the vein too lean to be high-graded.
- 4) Assay for a wider variety of elements to determine if there are any undesirable elements (such as arsenic) that might impose a smelter penalty.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATION

I, Brad Wilson of R. R. # 1 King City, Ontario, Canada, LOG 1K0,

- 1) have graduated from Queen's University with an honors B.Sc. degree in geology.
- 2) am presently working on a M.Sc. degree in geology at Carleton University.
- 3) have worked in mineral exploration during the summers of 1978 through 1982.
- 4) have worked in geology for Carleton University during the summers of 1983 and 1984.
- 5) am the owner of the GOR mineral claim.

Brad Wilson

October 30 1984

COSTS

Dec. 1 1983	Assays	\$ 32.25
Aug. 18 1984	two man days (Brad Wilson and Chris Lloyd) @ \$100/day	\$200.00
Oct. 11 1984	Assays	\$178.00
	Sub-total	----- \$410.25
October 1984	Report writing @ 10%	\$ 41.00
	TOTAL	----- \$451.25