

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS, (WESTERN) LIMITEDPAD GROUPDragon Lake, Yukon TerritoryLOCATION & ACCESS

The Pad Group of 16 claims lies on the south shore of Dragon (Riddel) Lake, about 50 miles N 35° E from the village of Ross River.

At present sole access to the area is by float-plane in the summer or ski-plane in the winter to Dragon Lake. This involves a flight of over 160 miles from Whitehorse, the nearest commercial airbase.

The abandoned Canol Road passes within 10 miles of the property and a good road grade exists between the property and this road.

GEOLOGY & MINERAL DEPOSITS

The country rock of the area consists of a sedimentary series of presumed Cambrian age. These are primarily quartzites and sandstones with minor mica schist and limestone. The regional attitude of these rocks is about N 40° E / 45° NW, with some local variations, particularly in dip. Into this has been intruded a plug of biotite granite. This body was not seen by the Geological Survey in mapping the area on a scale of 4 miles to the inch, and the largest dimension seen during the present mapping was about 1000 feet, so the intrusion is probably not extensive.

The intrusion of the granitic body was accompanied by brecciation on the zone of contact. For this reason the contact is not sharp but consists of a zone about 10 feet wide of granite-filled fractures grading into highly xenolithic granite.

The contact metamorphic effects of the granite are discontinuous but extend up to 1600 feet beyond the known limits of the intrusive. These metamorphic effects consist of three skarn zones and some areas of spotted hornfels.

Of these skarn zones Number 1, the furthestmost from the intrusive, showed no sulfide or scheelite mineralization.

The second zone, located about 1200 feet from the nearest known intrusive rock, carried small amounts of chalcopyrite and considerable magnetite and pyrrhotite. Small areas up to 15 feet long in this zone contained up to 20% pyrrhotite. The gangue consists of brown garnet, pyroxene, and quartz. The quartz appears in lenses and seems to be a relic of the original sediment. This zone is about 300 feet long and 100 feet wide with possible extensions under overburden to the west and north.

The third zone is exposed on the wall of a creek cut within 50 feet of the granite contact. The limestone here appears to have been a relatively pure band about 25 feet wide. This has been largely metamorphosed to a skarn mineral assemblage. A section of this skarn zone up to 25 feet in width and of unknown length is mineralized with minor chalcopyrite and scheelite and also carried up to 20% of pyrrhotite.

DEVELOPMENT

Development to date consists of geological and magnetometer surveys and some chip sampling.

The claim group was mapped geologically on a scale of 400 feet to the inch.

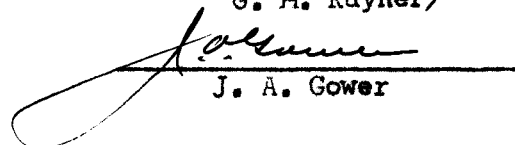
The mineralized sections of two skarn zones were chip sampled for a total length of 38 feet.

A magnetometer survey was run over part of the claim group with an Askania G.F. z. Torsion-Magnetometer. The grid lines for this work were 500 feet apart and stations on the lines were 100 feet apart. A total of 27,100 feet of line were run with the magnetometer. This work indicated four important anomalous areas and one of a lower intensity.

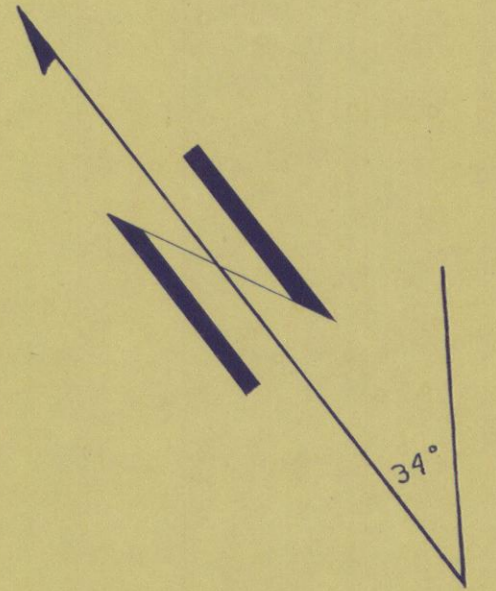
Vancouver, B. C.

February 14, 1961


G. H. Rayner


J. A. Gower

DRAGON (RIDDEL) LAKE



LEGEND

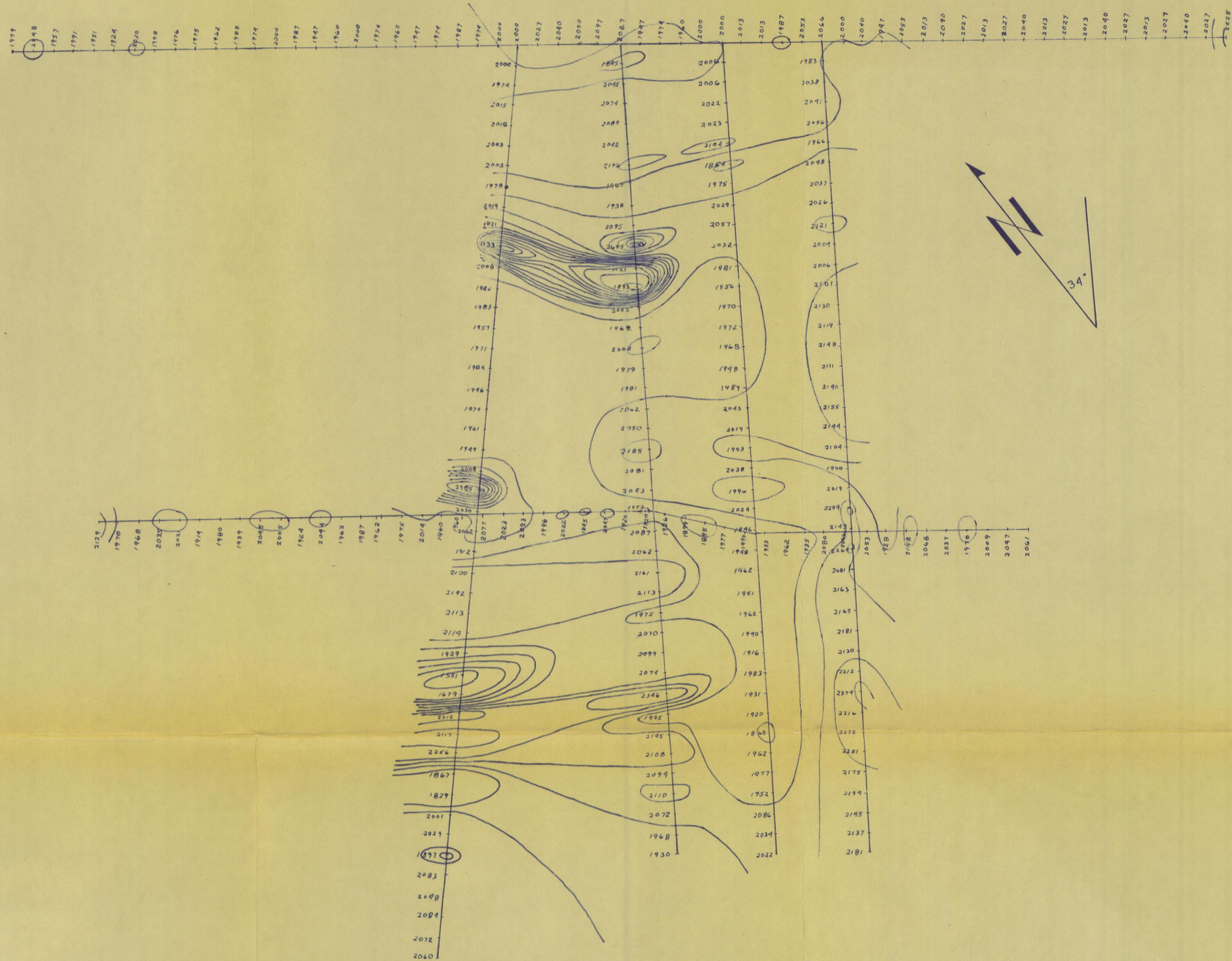
- Granite
- Quartzite and Sandstone
- Skarn
- Schist
- Fracturing
- Bedding
- Swamp

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PAD GROUP GEOLOGY

DATE: Feb. 10, 1960 DRAWN BY: G. H. R. PLATE NO.

REVISED BY	DATE	SCALE: 1" = 400'
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ASSUMED BASE - 2000 X

KENNCO EXPLORATIONS (WESTERN) LIMITED		
PAD GROUP MAGNETICS		
Contour Interval - 100 X		
Instrument - Askania Gfz.		
DATE: Feb. 10, 1961	DRAWN BY: G.H.R.	PLATE NO.
REVISED BY	DATE	SCALE:
		1" = 400'