

Report of Surveys and Trenching,
DC Claim Group, Southeastern Yukon.

61°13' N lat., 128°43' W long.

Sheet 105-H-2

Mount Billings Venture
September 1965.

Erik A. Ostensoe and
B. F. Kern, P. Eng.

(Report Prepared by E. Ostensoe)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Location	1
Claims	3
Access and communications	3
Personnel	3
General Geology	5
Sulfide Mineralization	6
Trenching	7
Sampling	7
Magnetometer Survey	7
Conclusions	7
Summary of Assessment and Representation Work	9
Declaration	10

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Location Map	2
2	Claim Map	4
3	Trenching and Sampling	in pocket
4	Geology Map	in pocket
5	Magnetometer Survey	8

INTRODUCTION

This report pertains to claims of the DC group and was prepared in support of applications for certificates of work for these claims. The field work herein reported on was done in September 1965 under the supervision of the writer and B. F. Kern, P. Eng.

LOCATION

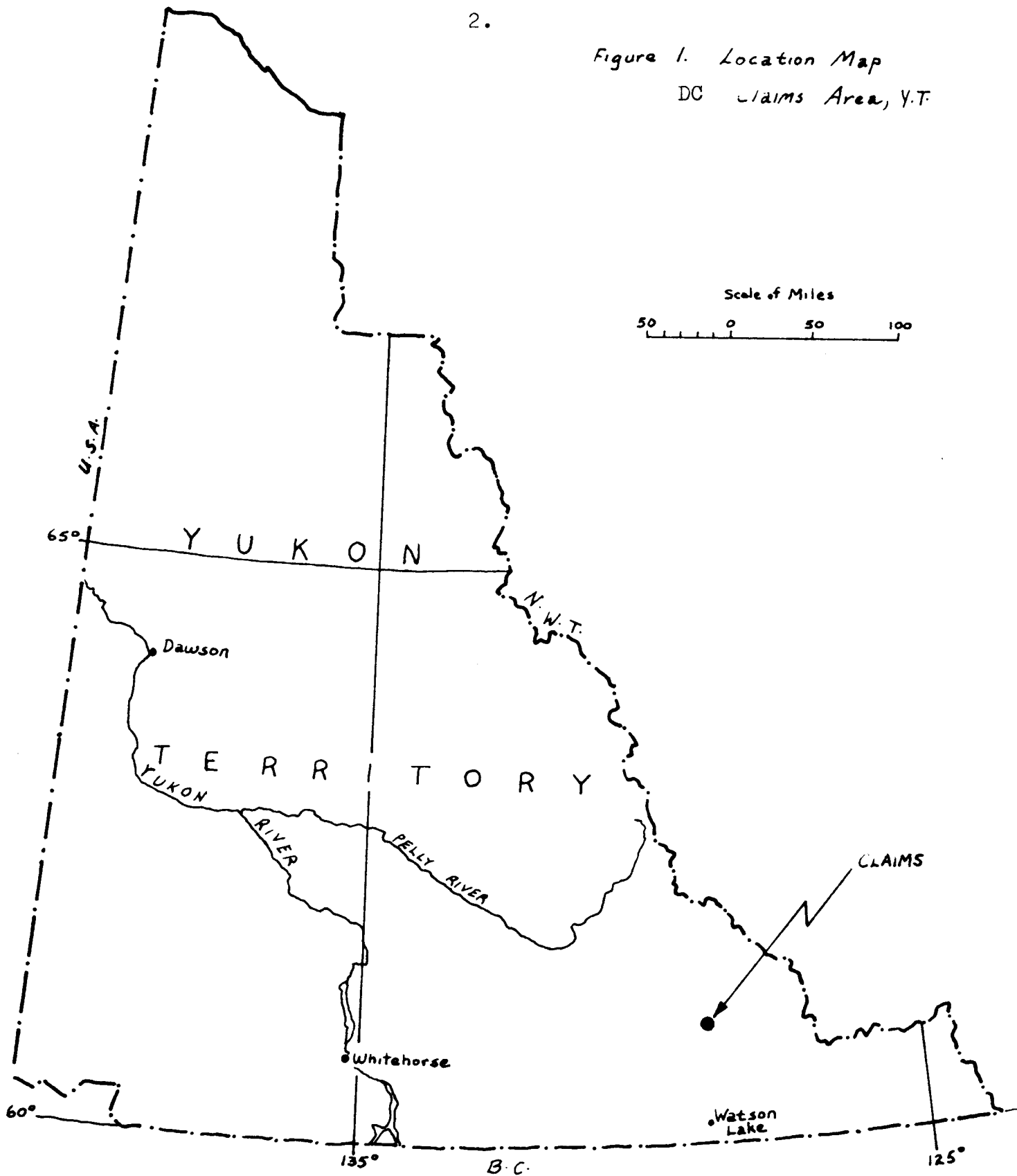
The DC claims are located at $61^{\circ}13'$ North latitude, $128^{\circ}43'$ West longitude, six and one-half miles east northeast of Mount Billings in Yukon Territory (figure 1) and appear on claim sheet 105-H-2. The location line trends at right angles to a steep south-facing slope and rises from elevation about 4800 feet to 5300 feet.

The area is drained by a tributary of a major south flowing stream variously known as "Rawhide" and "Dolly Varden" Creek, a tributary of Hyland River. Physiographically this part of the southeastern Yukon is included in the Logan Mountains.

The claims are almost entirely above tree line. Ground cover consists of thick moss and dwarf willow growth. Outcrops are scattered and frost-riven. The initial discovery of sulfide mineralized rock was in a felsenmeere and subsequent prospecting and trenching traced the float to outcroppings.

2.

Figure 1. Location Map
DC Claims Area, Y.T.



CLAIMS

The DC claim group consists of mineral claims DC #1, #2, #3 and #4 (figure 2). These were staked by Dale Duncan on September 9, 1965 and have been grouped, for the purpose of applying assessment work, in accordance with Section 53(4) of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

ACCESS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transportation for early work was provided by pack horses based at Kern Lake, a small pot-hole lake about two miles southeast of the showings and at the Yukon Pacific Prospecting Group base camp about four miles due north. In September a helicopter provided transportation for moving personnel and trenching gear. Most supplies were brought to Kern Lake via Beaver aircraft and relayed to the DC area via horses or helicopter.

Short-wave radio communication with Watson Lake and Whitehorse was maintained.

PERSONNEL

Initial discoveries were made by Bradford Callison of Rose Prairie, B. C. a prospector and horse-wrangler employed by Mount Billings Venture. The claims were staked by Dale Duncan of Watson Lake, Y. T. a prospector-miner also employed by Mount Billings Venture. Geological examinations were made by Erik Ostensoe who did the magnetometer survey and outlined the trenching

4.

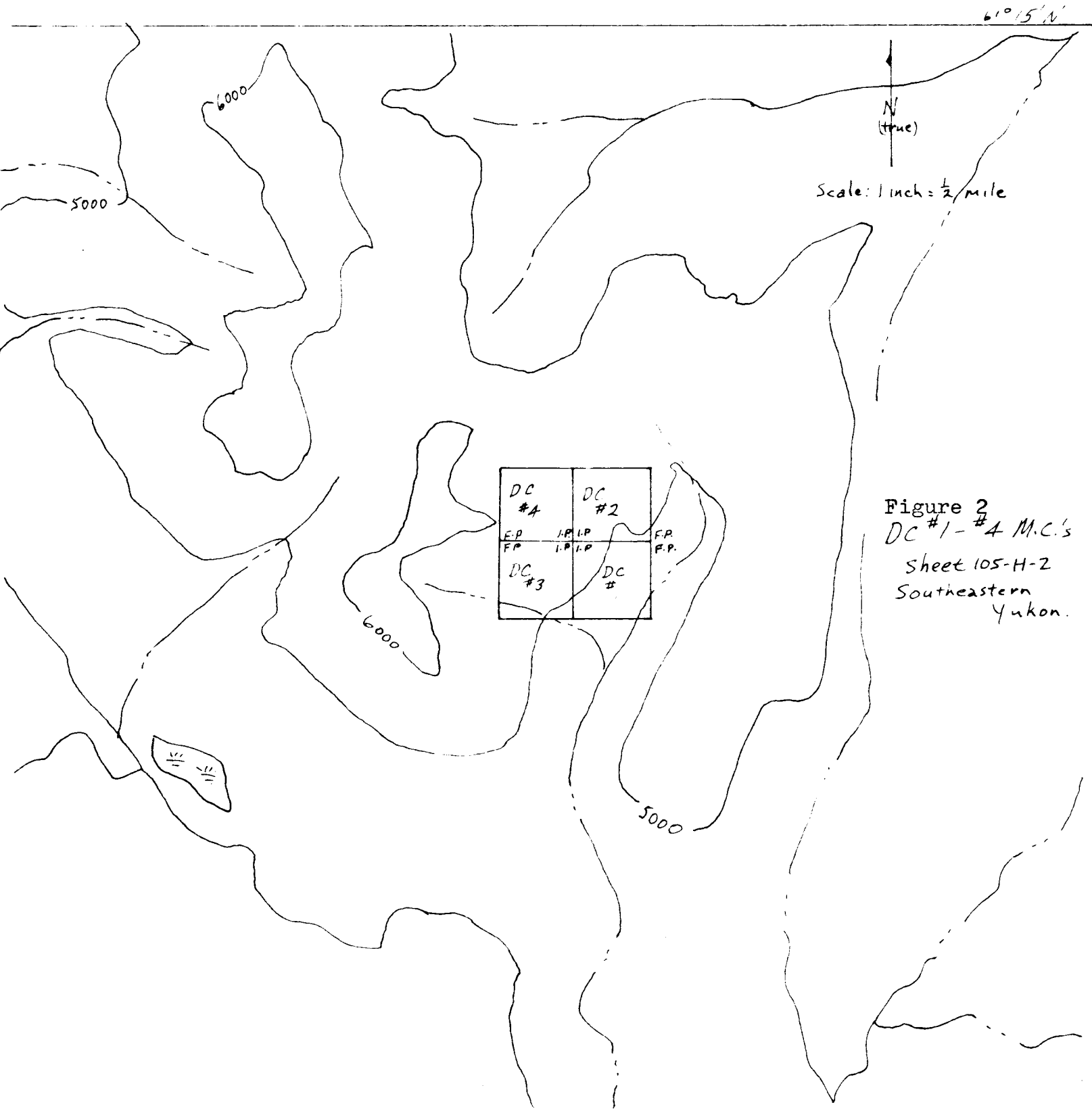


Figure 2
DC #1-#4 M.C.'s
Sheet 105-H-2
Southeastern
Yukon.

program. He was assisted in the field by Dale Duncan and Pete Allen of Watson Lake, Y. T. B. F. Kern, P. Eng. of Duval Corporation, Vancouver, B. C. provided technical supervision, sampled and mapped part of the property and recommended further work. He was assisted in the field by Bradford Callison. The operation was coordinated by the Field Manager of Mount Billings Venture, Ronald P. McBean. Trenching was done by Bradford Callison, assisted by Pete Allen.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

No geological maps of the Mount Billings area have been published and consequently it is not possible to satisfactorily relate the geology of the DC claims to their regional geological setting.

The mineralized showings outcrop about 500 feet south of a spur of granitic rock, part of a granite batholith that extends at least as far north as the Tyers River, west to Mount Billings and east to the main valley of Hyland River. The granite is in part chalky-white, possibly due to contamination resulting from assimilation of limey sedimentary rocks.

In the DC area, sedimentary rocks outcrop irregularly along the fringe of the granite mass (figures 3 and 4, in pocket). The approximate contact is marked by a change of slope. The granite forms steep bare rocky slopes; the sedimentary rocks, mossy, gentler slopes with little outcrop. The latter rocks trend north

to northeast and dip 25 to 35 degrees easterly. In the vicinity of mineralized showings, the surface slopes about 15 degrees southeasterly but further to the southeast the surface steepens to a dip slope. The upper flatter areas are supported by gently dipping alaskite sills, probably offshoots from the granite.

The sedimentary rock sequence has been metamorphosed. Limestones have been recrystallized to coarse grained ivory-white marble. Other rock types are altered to granitic schist. Skarn-type mineralization, including epidote, garnet and diopside, is present in marble and sparsely in alaskite sills.

A coarse grained dark brown biotite-muscovite gneiss with quartz augens overlies the sedimentary series. ~~but is not known to outcrop on the claims.~~ This rock type is very friable and has weathered almost completely from the north side of the valley.

SULFIDE MINERALIZATION

Sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and calc-silicate skarn minerals occur in a marbled limestone bed that underlies an alaskite sill. Sphalerite is light brown and medium grained, galena is also medium grained and is intimately mixed with the sphalerite. Chalcopyrite occurs irregularly in association with galena and sphalerite in trench #6. Some leaching of the sulfides has occurred near surface.

TRENCHING

Nine small trenches were dug by Bradford Callison and Pete Allen. Trenches were required to expose unweathered mineralization and to remove overburden from partially exposed mineralized showings. Hand tools, dynamite and a "Cobra" portable gasoline-driven rock drill were used in trenching. A total of $14\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of overburden and $28\frac{1}{3}$ cubic yards of bedrock were removed (figure 3).

SAMPLING

Five chip and moil samples of sulfide mineralized rock were taken. Assaying was done by Whitehorse Assay Office. Location and values are indicated on Figure 3.

MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

An area 400 feet by 400 feet was surveyed with an Askania torsion balance magnetometer (figure 5). Variations in magnetic field strength were insignificant and it was concluded that magnetic techniques were of no value in interpreting the geology of the mineralized area.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions may be stated:

1. Mineralization consists of varying amounts and proportions of base metal sulfides irregularly distributed in skarned carbonate rocks.

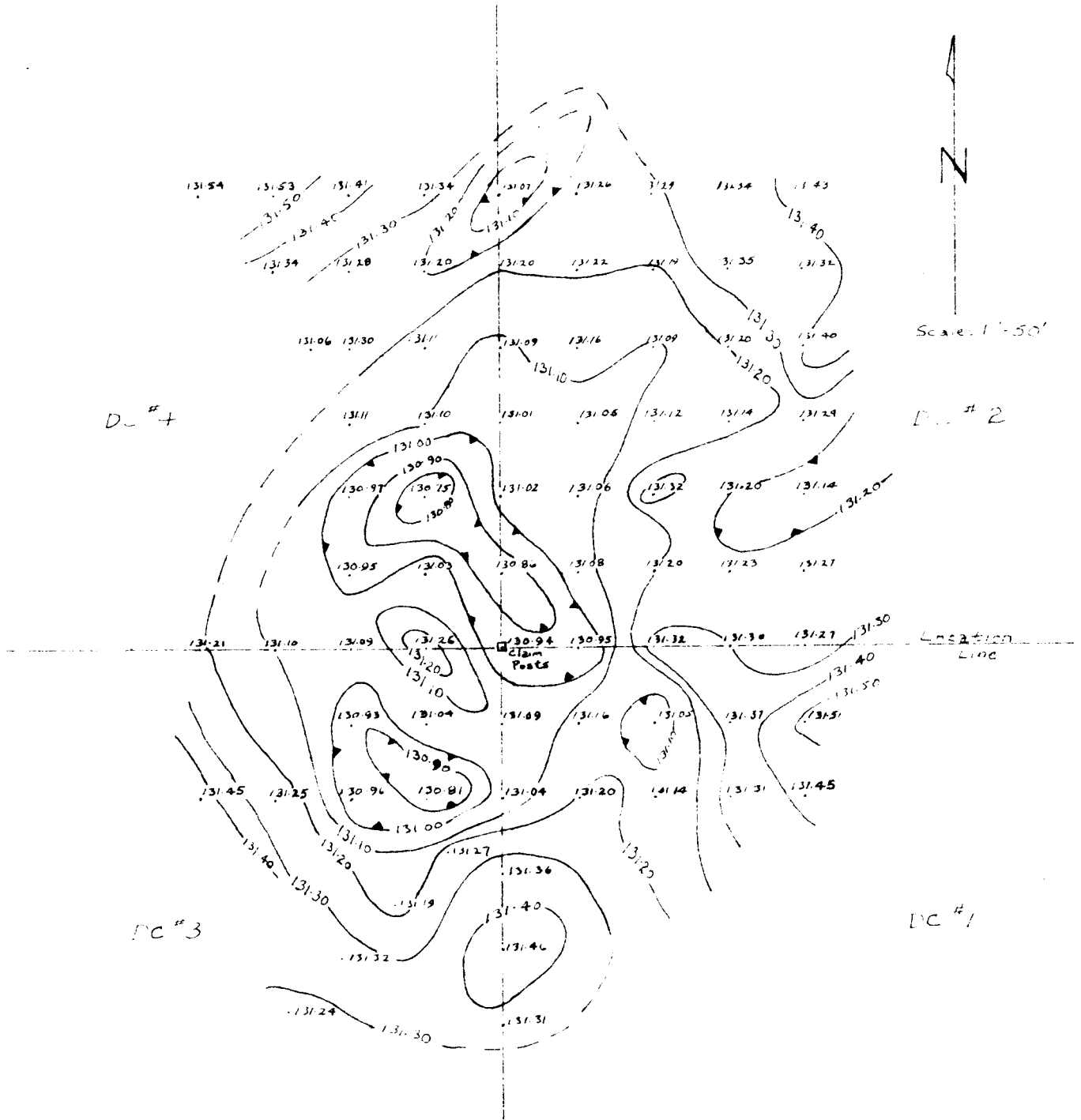


Figure 5
 Magnetometer Survey
 DC Claims
 Northstar of March 3, 1977
 Contour Interval 0.10 Degree
 1 degree = 218.72'

2. The mineralization is structurally and lithologically controlled, being rather sharply confined to particular beds of the sedimentary sequence and to the undersides of one or more alaskite sills.

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT AND REPRESENTATION WORK

1. Expenditures incurred in geological and magnetometer surveys:

- Sept. 10, 1965 - Ostensoe - magnetometer survey, assisted by Dale Duncan
 Sept. 15, 1965 - Kern - sampling, mapping assisted by Bradford Callison
 Sept. 16, 1965 - Ostensoe - sampling, mapping assisted by Pete Allen
 Ostensoe - preparation of reports and sketches - 2 days

Partial cost of geological and magnetometer surveys and sampling (Kern's time not included)

Ostensoe - 4 days at \$650/month + 15% holiday pay, workmen's compensation and medical	\$100.00
Field Assistants - Duncan and Callison total of 2 days at \$500/month + 15%	38.00
Pete Allen - 1 day at \$15/day	15.00
Camp costs - 6 man days at \$5/day	30.00
Assays - total \$57 - one-half paid by government	28.50
Helicopter expenses - Sept. 15, 1965 total of 1 3/4 hours at \$108/hr	189.00
Preparation of reports - typing, printing, materials	30.00
Subtotal	\$430.50

2. Representation work - trenching

14½ cubic yards of overburden at \$5/cu yd	\$ 72.50
28 1/3 cubic yards of bedrock at \$25/cu yd	<u>708.00</u>
Total representation work	\$ 780.50
	<hr/>
Total Expenditure	\$1211.00

DECLARATION

I, Erik A. Ostensoe, geologist, hereby declare
that

1. I am a qualified geologist, presently residing in Kingston, Ontario
2. I am a 1960 graduate of the Honours Bachelor of Science course in geology of the University of British Columbia
3. I practiced geology as my full-time occupation from May 1960 until September 1964 under the supervision of qualified and experienced geologists and engineers
4. at the time of examination of the property herein reported on, I was employed as a geologist by Mount Billings Venture
5. I have no interest either directly or indirectly in the property herein reported on
6. I am at present a candidate for the Master of Science degree at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

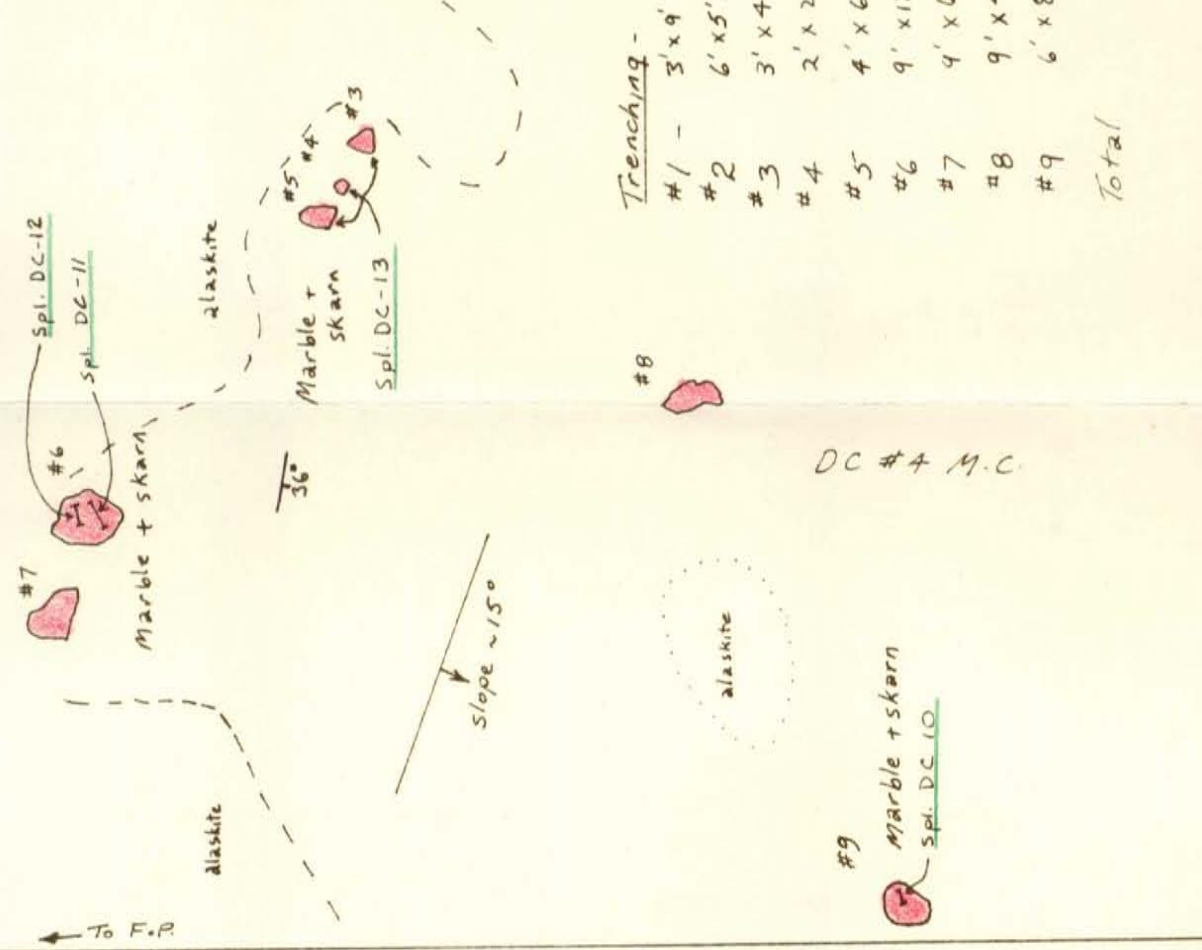
Signed at Kingston, Ontario, this 24th day of
March, 1966,

Erik A. Ostensoe

Erik A. Ostensoe

Assays

Spl. No.	Au	Ag	Pb	Zn	Cu	S.d.
DC 10	Tr.	4.84	10.8	11.0		
DC 11	Tr.	0.64	5.8	4.2	0.75	
DC 12	Tr.	0.70	9.2	8.0	2.04	
DC 13	Tr.	3.62	8.1	6.0	Tr.	
DC 14	0.005	6.62	11.3	10.1	Tr.	0.06



Trenching -	Volume	Overburden	Bedrock
#1 - 3' x 9' x 3'	3 cu. yds	1 cu. yd.	2 cu. yds.
#2 6' x 5' x 3'	3 1/3	1 2/3	1 2/3
#3 3' x 4' x 3'	1 1/3	2/3	2/3
#4 2' x 2' x 2'	1/3	-	1/3
#5 4' x 6' x 4'	3 1/2	1	2 1/2
#6 9' x 12' x 4'	16	3	13
#7 4' x 6' x 3'	6	2 1/2	3 1/2
#8 9' x 4' x 3'	4	2	2
#9 6' x 8' x 3'	5 1/3	2 2/3	2 2/3
Total	42 5/6	14 1/2	28 1/3

Figure 3. Trenching and Sampling - DC Claims
 Sheet 105-14-2
 Mount Billings Area, Southeastern Yukon.

NB. Spl. DC 14 - selected high sulfide specimens from trenches #1 and #9.

Mapping by
 B.F. Kern, P. Eng.
 Sampling by
 B.F. Kern, P. Eng.
 and E. Ostensoe.
 Sept. 1965.

