

GEOLOGICAL REPORT
on
PAY MINERAL CLAIM GROUP
FORTIN LAKE AREA

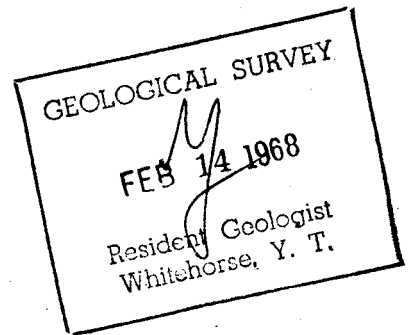
Watson Lake Mining Division
Yukon Territory

Longitude 130° 30' W.
Latitude 62° 00' N.

by

Clyde L. Smith
Atlas Explorations Limited

May 5 - September 5, 1967



This report has been examined by
the Geological Evaluation Unit.
Approved as to technical worth by:

D. G. Quilley
RESIDENT GEOLOGIST

Approved as to cost in the amount
of \$30,000.

H. E. Redden
RESIDENT MINING ENGINEER

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

[Signature]
COMMISSIONER OF MINES

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LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>Claim Numbers</u>	<u>Grant Numbers</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>
Pay 87-166	Y16981 - Y17060	November 7, 1966
167-203	Y17793 - Y17829	June 23, 1967

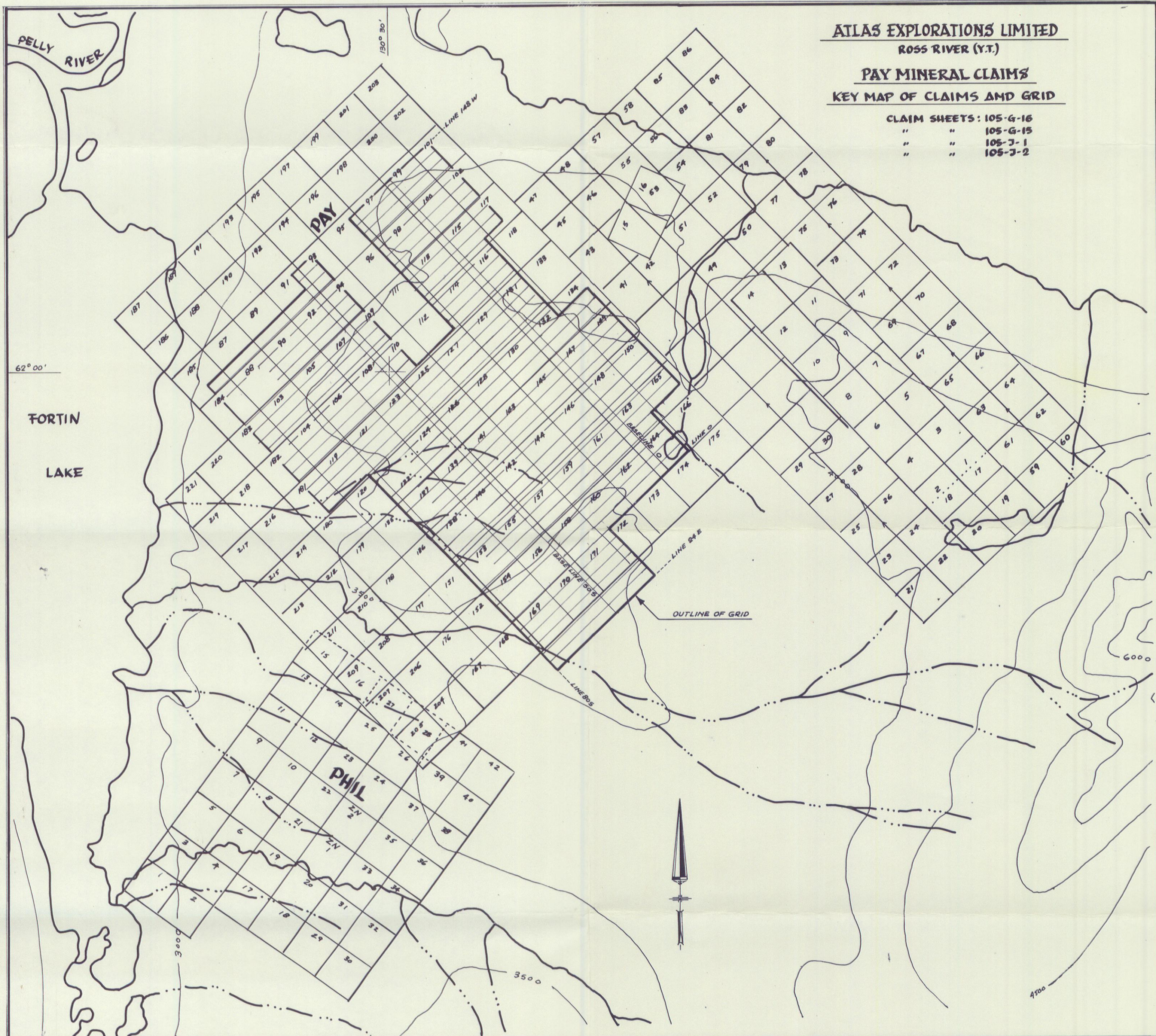
ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED

ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)

PAY MINERAL CLAIMS

KEY MAP OF CLAIMS AND GRID

CLAIM SHEETS: 105-G-16
" " 105-G-15
" " 105-J-1
" " 105-J-2



INTRODUCTION

The Pay 1 - 16 group was optioned from R. McBean on August 16, 1966, following an examination and recommendation by A. Kulan and discussions with P. Risby, who made the initial discovery. The option agreement stated that a single row of claims would be staked around the 16 claims as well as between the 1 - 14 and 15 - 16 groups, which lie separated by two claim lengths. In order to honor this agreement, a double row of claims was staked around the 1 - 14 block and claims were staked over and to the northwest of 15 - 16 so as to leave no fractions; this staking brought the total to 86 claims as of late September.

Because of a favourable geologic environment in the Pay area, as well as the occurrence of mineralization on the 1 - 16 claims, a regional geochemical soil sampling program was initiated in late September. By mid-October an extensive zinc geochemical anomaly had been outlined in an area about three miles west of the 1 - 16 group.

Claims 87 - 166 were staked to cover this anomaly; they were tied to the previous group so as to leave no intervening ground open. In order to enclose anomalies extending off the group, adjoining claims were attached to the northwest, southwest, and southeast sides of the 87 - 166 blocks in early June, 1967 (167-203) and early August, 1967 (204-221). The Pay fractions were staked to cover wedge-shaped fractions within the Pay 87 - 166 area.

In mid-August, 1967, an independent prospector, G. Lishy, discovered zinc in an exposure about one-half mile south of the margin of the Pay group. Lishy staked the Zn. 1 - 2 claims over the showing and subsequently optioned them to Atlas. In order to cover adjoining ground as well as to tie the showing to the Pay group, the Phil 1 - 42 claims were staked in early September, 1967.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Pay group is centered roughly at latitude 62 deg. 00' North and longitude 130 deg. 30' West and covers the adjoining corners of claim sheets 105-G-15, 105-G-16, 105-J-1, and 105-J-2. The group lies immediately east of Fortin Lake and extends about five miles east of the Lake. Two smaller groups were recently staked to the northwest and southeast by Spartan Explorations.

Access to the property is by float or ski aircraft landing on Fortin Lake or Pay Lake. A tote-trail runs through the property from north of Finlayson Lake on the Ross River - Watson Lake Road. The trail may be negotiated with difficulty by bombardier in the summer or by 4-wheel drive vehicle in the winter.

TABLE OF GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS

Cretaceous (?)	5 a	Quartz monzonite porphyry
	4 c	Black phyllite
	4 d	Chert-dolomite
Upper Devonian	4 c	Dolomite
	4 b	Dolomite-chert
	4 a	Banded chert
Silurian-Devonian	3 a	Graphitic dolomite; 3a, host dolomite
	2 c	Sericitic phyllite
Middle-Upper Cambrian	2 b	Phyllite
	2 a	Spotted phyllite
Proterozoic (?)	1 c	Quartzite.

GEOLOGY

The Pay group area is underlain by a northwesterly-trending, moderately-folded succession of low grade metasedimentary rocks ranging in age from Proterozoic (?) to Upper Devonian. The beds are cut by numerous faults and intruded by a granitic stock about $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile southeast of Barry Lake.

The oldest rocks in the area are Proterozoic (?) quartzites exposed west of Little Grid Lake. The rocks are fine-grained, grey to black, massively-bedded, "clean" quartzites which may be correlated with a thick section cropping out to the east on Fleming Ridge.

South of Grid Lake a thick section of Middle-Upper Cambrian phyllites is exposed. The phyllites are characteristically grey, well-foliated and cleaved, and contain up to 50 percent quartz as distinct laminae, lenticular pods, or veinlets. The quartz has a "sweated-out" appearance but, because the rocks are of low metamorphic grade, this is probably not its origin; the quartz bodies are probably thin chert layers which have been modified in shape and crystallinity by metamorphism. The phyllites have a characteristic "Gleitbrit" structure consisting of micro-folds separated by fractures along which fold limbs are displaced. Three sub-units may be distinguished: spotted phyllite, grey phyllite, and sericitic phyllite. Spotted phyllite is distinguished by the presence of cordierite and ^{rare}~~new~~ andalusite porphyroblasts in a grey phyllite matrix. Sericitic phyllite has a lustrous sheen apparently caused by an abundance of sericite mica.

Silurian-Devonian dolomite and graphitic dolomite occurs folded into the axis of a tight syncline south of Grid Lake and south of the Boundary fault. Stratigraphic relations on the Pay area are

not definite but the dolomites may be correlated with a thick carbonate sequence exposed on Dolomite Ridge southeast of the Pay group. In the Pay area, dolomites are dark grey-brown microcrystalline, and either "platy" - or massively-bedded. South of the Boundary fault a distinct unit of "host" dolomite is interbedded in the carbonaceous dolomites. The host dolomite is light to dark grey and is characteristically brecciated and veined with quartz and calcite as well as locally hydrothermally altered to silica and pyrite; it is this unit which contains important zinc mineralization.

A sequence of Upper Devonian cherts, dolomites, and black slates crops out between Grid Lake and Barry Lake. Although separated from older rocks by faults this unit is believed to lie with strong angular unconformity upon Silurian-Devonian and Cambrian. The older member of this sequence (4a) is a distinctive grey to green, finely-banded chert which forms the core of an open anticline east of Grid Lake. Small fracture-filling deposits of Pb-Zn and Au-arsenopyrite occur in these cherts. Overlying (4a) is a dark brown, massively bedded dolomite unit (4b) which contains interbedded chert north of Barry Lake. Younger units (4c, 4 d, 4e) consist of varying amounts of dark grey chert, massive dark brown dolomite and black carbonaceous slate. North of Barry Lake (mineral showing G) Pb-Zn mineralization of low grade occurs as chert breccia fillings scattered over a length of 4000 feet. The mineralization appears to have a general stratigraphic control within a 200-300 foot thick bed of interbedded chert and dolomite.

Cretaceous (?) biotite quartz monzonite porphyry cuts the metasediments just east of the Pay group.

The Pay region appears to have undergone at least two periods of deformation and metamorphism. An older period is reflected in the well-developed schistosity and Gleibrit structure of the Cambrian phyllites. The younger period has imposed very low-grade metamorphism on rocks of younger age and thrown the beds into moderately tight folds plunging gently (up to 20 degrees) to the northwest. In the area of important mineralization south of the Boundary fault, the structure is not well known, due to limited outcrop but the host dolomite appears to occur within the northeast limb of an anticline.

Two important directions of faulting are recognized; a northwest to east-west set and a northerly set. Major faults trend northwesterly and some display an accurate trace swinging more westerly as they are followed to the north. Displacements cannot be accurately determined but in places they must be large for major stratigraphic sections are commonly brought into juxtaposition.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

Three basic types of mineralization occur in the Pay area; small Pb-Zn vein and breccia-filling bodies in banded chert, quartzite, and chert-dolomite (showings A, B, E), Au-arsenopyrite veins (showings C, D), and Zn-Pb replacement and breccia filling deposits in host dolomite (showing F). The first two types were shown to be of little economic importance (see assays on geologic map).

The main targets of the Pay area are low grade Zn deposits in host dolomite south of the Boundary fault. The host dolomite

was exposed by two bulldozer trenches, one long hand trench and several small pits and trenches near showing F (between L40W and 45W, just south of B150S). Exposures in this area coincide with an intense, linear, northwesterly-trending Zn geochemical anomaly which may be traced for about 2 miles to the northwest and about 1 mile to the southeast of the exposure area. The ~~last~~ unit also strikes northwest-southeast and it appears that high Zn geochemical values are reflecting mineralization along strike within this bed.

In the exposure area, the host is a 90+ feet thick bed of light grey, microcrystalline, massively bedded dolomite. Mineralization is irregularly distributed, consisting of light purplish-brown fine-to medium-grained sphalerite, galena in quartz veins, pyrite and rare chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz, calcite, gypsum, siderite, and rare barite (?). Hydrothermal alteration is erratic and not pervasive, consisting of silicification and minor pyritization. Textures are characteristic of open space filling in quartz-carbonate veins in brecciated dolomite and of true disseminated replacement by sphalerite and pyrite. Genetically the deposits appear to be of the telethermal class (Mississippi Valley Pb-Zn, Tennessee Zn, and Polish Pb-Zn types).

Three chip samples taken across significant lengths ran 3.8% Zn over 25 feet, 1.9% Zn over 90 feet, and 1.42% Zn over 95 feet. Numerous erratics in ground moraine exposed by pits and trenches, mainly northwest of the exposure area, are of a higher grade, well disseminated type; visual estimates running as high as 20% Zn. Due to the limited amount of exposure on an intense geochemical anomaly of such magnitude, it is difficult to estimate whether or not economic grade can be located and if so what tonnages will be found. The great length of the anomaly and its definite relation to a 90+ foot thick host unit suggest

however, that should economic grade be located, tonnages could be large.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Because geochemical anomalies are somewhat transported and because geophysical methods have not been successful in tracing the host unit, it is recommended that diamond drilling be undertaken first of all in zones of most intense geochemical values. The host unit dips moderately to steeply to the northeast in the anomaly area; it would perhaps be best located by exploratory drilling from set ups located northeast of anomalies and by drilling shallow angle holes in a southwesterly direction.

Respectfully submitted
Ode L Smith
Chief Geologist

A P P E N D I X I

SUMMARY OF COSTS

	<u>Costs - \$</u>
1. Wages, Salaries, Bonuses	13,645.57
2. Repairs and Maintenance	64.64
3. Freight	9.10
4. Supplies and Miscellaneous Equipment	997.37
5. Travel and Accommodation	788.25
6. Fixed wing support	68.65
7. Helicopter support	2,764.39
8. Fuel Costs	169.50
9. Ross River Base	2,858.51
10. Whitehorse Office	2,575.31
11. Camp Support	7,192.64
	<hr/>
<u>TOTAL</u>	\$ 31,133.93
	<hr/>

APPENDIX IIIPERSONNEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Address</u>
Clye L. Smith	Chief Geologist	West Vancouver, B.C.
Robert Darney	Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.
Wayne Roberts	Geologist	Vancouver, B.C.

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)
PAY MINERAL CLAIMS
GEOLOGY

SCALE 1:1000'

GEOLOGY: R. DARNEY
 C.L. SMITH
 W. ROBERTS

DATE: AUGUST 1967

LEGEND:

- CRETACEOUS(?)
- 5a QUARTZ MONZONITE PORPHYRY: QUARTZ AND ORTHOCLASE PHENOCRYSTS IN A GREY, MILDLY-ALTERED FINE-TO MEDIUM GRAINED MATRIX.
 - 4e BLACK PHYLLITE: EXTREMELY FINE-GRAINED WITH WELL DEVELOPED FOLIATION, CARBONACEOUS, LACKS SEGREGATED QUARTZ.
 - 4d CHERT-DOLOMITE: DARK GREY-BLACK, MASSIVELY-BEDDED, LOCALLY INTERBEDDED WITH GREY DOLOMITE UP TO 40%. UNIT IS QUITE EXTENSIVELY BRECCIATED AND CONTAINS ORIGINAL PAY-SHOWINGS ON 1-16 GROUP.
- UPPER DEVONIAN
- 4c DOLOMITE: DARK GREY, FINE GRAINED, MASSIVE TO WELL-BEDDED. MINOR THINLY INTERBEDDED LIMESTONE.
 - 4b DOLOMITE-CHERT: CRYSTO-CRYSTALLINE, DARK BROWN, THINLY-BEDDED WITH WELL DEVELOPED FOLIATION. LOCALITY N.E. OF GRID LAKE IS ESSENTIALLY DOLOMITE WITH MINOR INTERBEDS OF PHYLLITE AND CHERT WHILE AREA NORTH OF BARRY LAKE CONTAINED A MUCH HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF INTERBEDDED CHERT.
 - 4a BANDED CHERT: FINELY-BEDDED GREY-GREEN CHERT. BANDING IS FINE, (1-2 M.M.) AND IN SOME LOCALITIES VERY REGULAR. IN AREA S.E. OF PAY LAKE THE BANDING CONSISTS OF ALTERNATE LAYERS OF GREY, GREENISH-GREY, AND PURPLISH-BLACK COLOURED CHERT. BANDING IS REGULAR BUT CRENNULATED.
- SILURIAN-DEVONIAN
- 3a GRAPHITIC DOLOMITE: MEDIUM-DARK GREY, FINE GRAINED, CRYSTALLINE AND LOCALLY FLATY.
 - 3a MOST DOLOMITE: LIGHT TO DARK GREY, FINE-TO MEDIUM-GRAINED LOCALLY BRECCIATED, SPORADICALLY HYDROTHERMALLY ALTERED BY SILICA AND PYRITE.
 - 3a DOLOMITE: CRYSTOLINE, DARK BROWN, THINLY BEDDED AND FOLIATED. VERY SIMILAR TO UNIT 4b, BUT LACKS INTERBEDDED CHERT AND PHYLLITE.
- MIDDLE-UPPER CAMBRIAN
- 2c SERICITIC PHYLLITE: LIGHT-MEDIUM GREY, FINE GRAINED WITH WELL DEVELOPED FOLIATION UP TO 15% INTERBEDDED AND CROSS-CUTTING SEGREGATED QUARTZ.
 - 2b PHYLLITE: DARK GREY, FINE GRAINED, FOLIATED, AND CONTAINS UP TO 50% SEGREGATED QUARTZ, BOTH INTERBEDDED AND CROSS CUTTING. FOLIATION NOT AS WELL DEVELOPED AS IN UNIT #3.
 - 2a SPOTTED PHYLLITE: PHYLLITE SPOTTED WITH FINE-GRAINED CRYSTALS OF CORDIERITE AND ANDALUSITE.
- PROTEROZOIC (?)
- 1c QUARTZITE: FINE GRAINED, GREY TO BLACK, MASSIVE-BEDDED

MINERAL SHOWINGS:

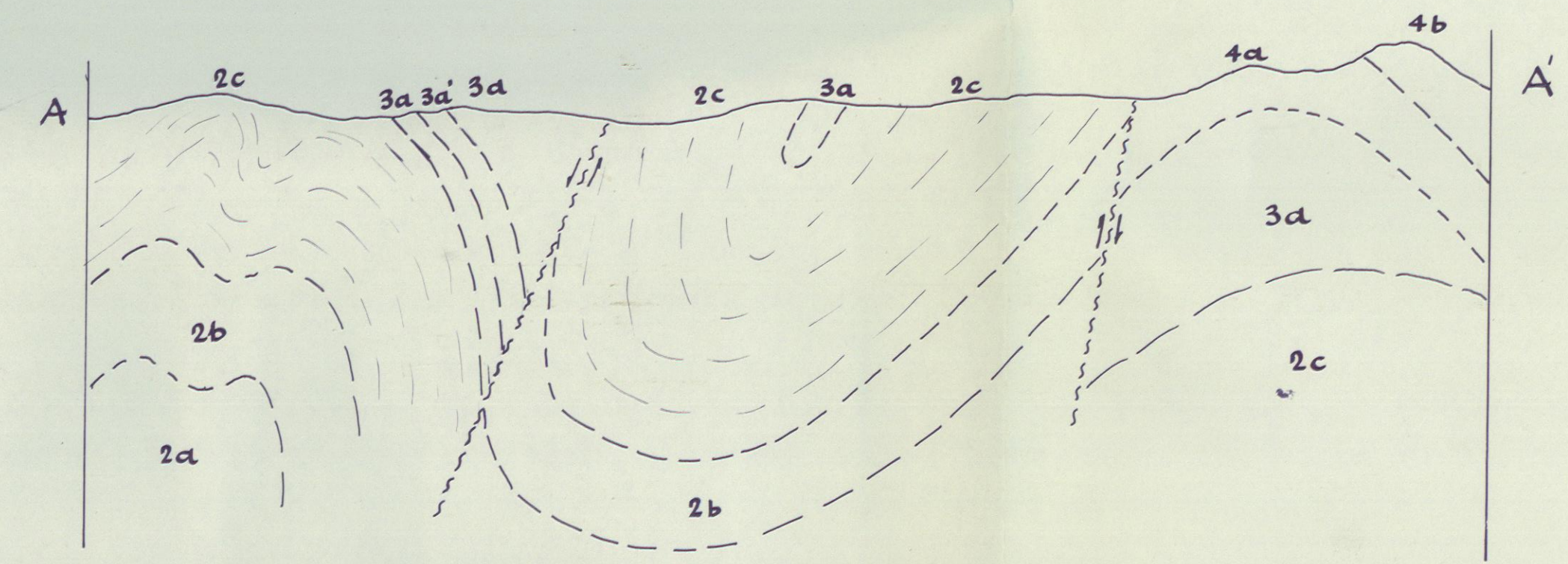
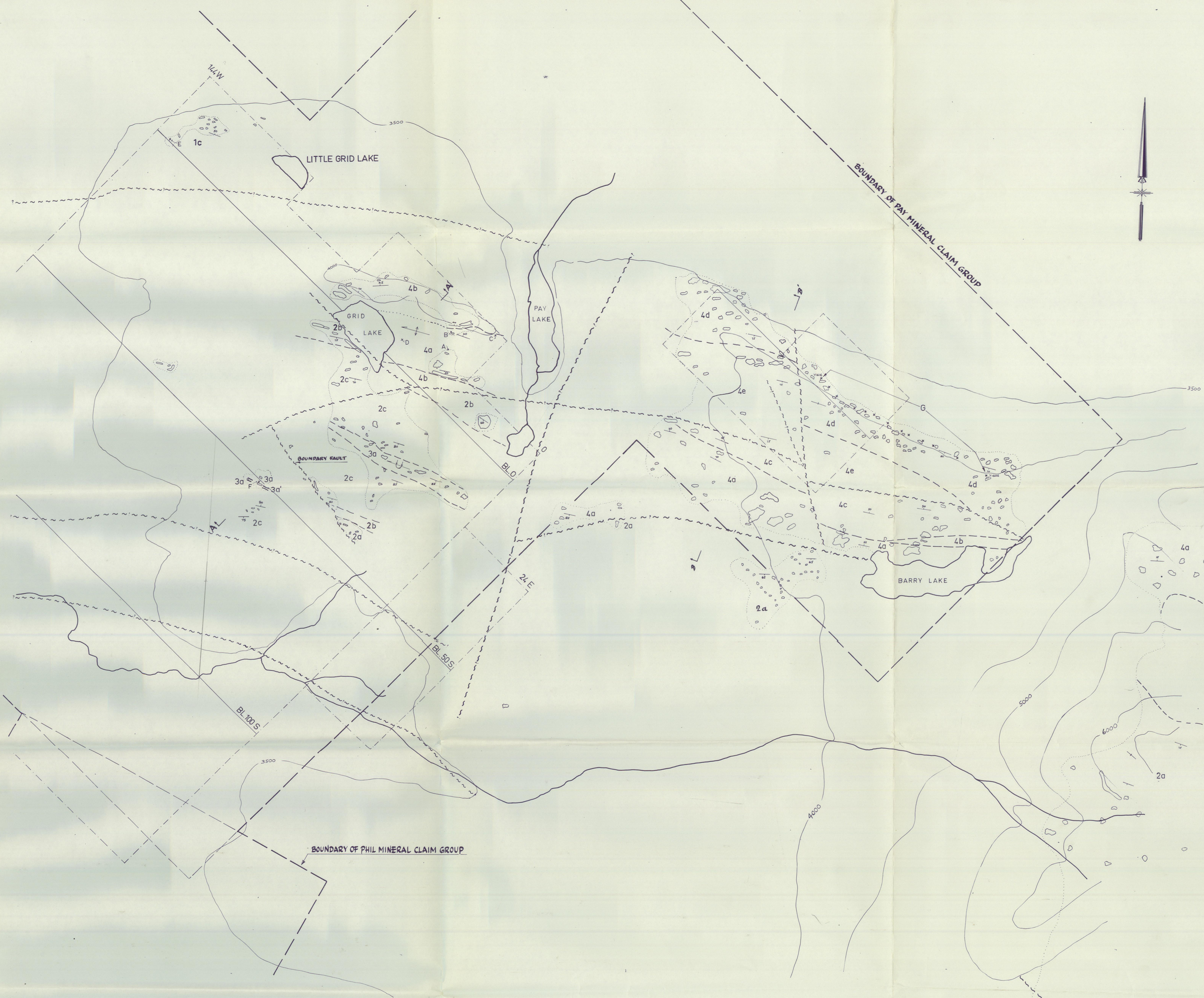
- A SHEAR ZONE 12-18' WIDE IN BANDED GREEN-GREY CHERT. Pb-Zn OCCURS AS BRECCIA MATRIX. ASSAYS: Y1554
- B ARSENOPIRYTE, PYRITE, PYRRHOTITE, AND MINOR Pb-Zn-Cu IN A SERIES OF 4 CROSS-CUTTING VEINS IN BANDED CHERT. VEIN WIDTHS VARY FROM 6" TO 12". ASSAYS: Y1555
- C ARSENOPIRYTE, PYRRHOTITE, PYRITE IN CROSS-CUTTING QUARTZ VEIN (10" WIDE) IN BANDED CHERT. ASSAYS: 4895
- D Pb-Zn, ARSENOPIRYTE AND PYRITE AS BRECCIA MATRIX IN NARROW SHEAR ZONE IN BANDED CHERT. ASSAYS: Y1601-1602, Y1556
- E IRREGULAR Pb AND MINOR ZN REPLACEMENT WITH QUARTZ, BARITE GANGUE APPROXIMATELY 3 FEET WIDE IN MEDIUM TO DARK GREY QUARTZITE. SOME DISSEMINATION OCCURS ERRATICALLY OUTWARDS FOR 3-4 FEET FROM THE MAIN MINERALIZED AREA. ASSAY: Y1603, Y1553.
- F MAIN SHOWING: VEINED AND TIEE DISSEMINATED LIGHT PURPLISH-BROWN ZN IN BRECCIATED SILICIFIED DOLOMITE. SOME PYRITE ALTERATION AND VEINED Pb IS ALSO PRESENT. GANGUE CONSIST OF QUARTZ, CALCITE, MINOR SIDERITE AND BARITE. ASSAYS Y1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, Y1557, 1551-1552
 HANDTRENCH #1 1.9% Zn/70'
 CAT TRENCH #2 1.6% Zn/70'
 FOR DETAIL ASSAYS SEE TRENCH ASSAY MAP.
 HANDTRENCH #2 1.6% Zn/70'
- G REPLACEMENT Pb-Zn-Cu IN CHERT BRECCIA AND LOCALLY IN DOLOMITE. ASSAYS: Y1604-Y1616.

SYMBOLS:

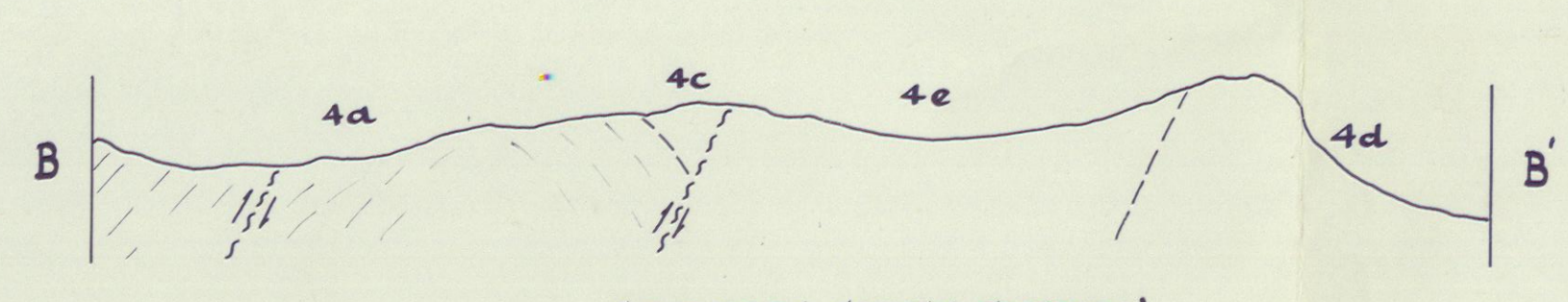
- OUTLINE OF GRID
- - - - - OUTLINE OF CLAIMS
- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT (DEFINED, APPROXIMATELY, ASSUMED)
- + / X BEDDING (HORIZONTAL, INCLINED, VERTICAL)
- FAULT (ASSUMED)
- FAULT (APPROXIMATELY)
- ISOCLINAL SYNCLINAL AXIS
- ANTICLINICAL AXIS
- OUTLINE OF OUTCROP AREA
- OUTCROPS
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS

ASSAY RESULTS

	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn
Y1554	TR	.6	.15	.95	1.10
Y1555	NR	.5	.02	.33	1.10
4895	.44	.15	---	NR	1.02
Y1601	---	.77	---	8.0	4.0
Y1602	---	.91	---	5.0	0.65
Y1556	---	1.6	.07	5.95	1.35
Y1603	---	1.3	.005	11.5	1.003
Y1553	---	.6	.01	1.78	.3
Y1674	TR	.15	---	TR	1.6
Y1675	---	TR	---	TR	1.6
Y1676	---	8.90	---	56.7	---
Y1677	---	---	---	---	1.2
Y1557	NR	.006	.03	1.00	---
Y1551	---	.02	NR	6.00	---
Y1552	---	.5	.02	NR	1.9
Y1604	---	1.7	TR	NR	.41
Y1605	1.5	.15	.06	.03	---
Y1606	2.1	.03	2.0	.015	---
Y1607	2.5	.03	2.5	.018	---
Y1608	.03	.02	.05	.016	---
Y1609	0.2	.02	.05	.016	---
Y1610	.5	.01	.1	.007	---
Y1611	1.1	.06	.5	.008	---
Y1612	.4	.03	.02	.002	---
Y1613	5.4	.18	2.9	1.41	---
Y1614	0.6	.04	3.2	1.07	---
Y1615	0.5	.11	4.4	.015	---
Y1616	9.9	.26	5.0	.004	---



GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION



GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

on

PAY 1-16 MINERAL CLAIM GROUP

FORTIN LAKE AREA

Watson Lake Mining Division

Yukon Territory

Long. $130^{\circ} 25'$ West

Lat. $62^{\circ} 00'$ North

by

Clyde L. Smith

Atlas Explorations Limited

June 16 - July 4, 1967

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LIST OF CLAIMS

<u>Claim Number</u>	<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Date Recorded</u>
PAY 1-16	Y13133-Y13148	July 4, 1966

INTRODUCTION

The Pay 1-16 group was optioned from R. McBean on August 13, 1966, following an examination by Al Kulan and discussions with P. Risby, who made the initial discovery. Payments are due at yearly intervals on September 1 beginning in 1967. C. J. Brown made a brief examination of the property in July 1966.

The Pay 1-16 group consists of 14 contiguous claims, elongate in a northwesterly direction, and two separate claims northwest of the main group, located east of Fortin Lake and about 60 miles east of Ross River.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Pay 1-16 group is located about 6 miles east of Fortin Lake and is accessible by Beaver aircraft (Pay Lake and Barry Lake being suitable for landings on floats or skis) or by tote trail. The Atlas tote trail leaves the Watson Lake-Ross River road northwest of Finlayson Lake and after a distance of about 32 miles passes just west of the claim group and east of Pay Lake. The road may be travelled by bombardier in the summer or by 4-wheel drive truck in the winter.

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The region is underlain by a steeply-dipping, northwesterly-striking succession of Devonian and Mississippian cherts, slates, phyllites and quartzites. Southeast of the claims a granitic intrusive crops out; the intrusive appears to plunge beneath the metasediments and perhaps underlies much of the claim area.

Little is known of the structure other than that strong topographic linears are present and suggest that a rhombic fracture pattern exists. Pelly Lakes and Fortin Lake appear to lie within major fractures.

TABLE OF GEOLOGIC FORMATIONS

Devonian and Mississippian:	4	Black carbonaceous slate
	3	Light gray phyllite
	2	Quartzite
	1	Gray chert with interbedded dolomite

GEOLOGY OF NORTH PAY (1-16) GRID AREA

The Pay 1-16 area was mapped by R. Darney and W. Roberts on a scale of 1" = 1000 feet during the period June 16 - July 4, 1967. Mapping was done on an air photo blow-up and outcrop stations related to a cut grid. The grid consists of a 6,400 foot base line trending N45°W with 9 cross lines of 2000 feet in length spaced 800 feet apart turned off to the southwest

and 4 cross lines 1200 feet long to the northeast. Total cut line is 27,400 feet.

The grid area is underlain by a steeply-dipping, N50-80°W-striking succession of metasediments. Stratigraphic relations are not known but what appears to be the oldest unit is a light gray to dark gray massively bedded chert locally interbedded with brownish gray dolomite. Apparently overlying to the southwest are narrow members of gray quartzite and light gray phyllite. Black carbonaceous slates crop out on the southwest side of the succession and dip less steeply to the south than the cherts.

Only one fault was noted cutting the beds. The fault trends north-south and dips steeply displacing the easterly block at least 1200 feet to the south.

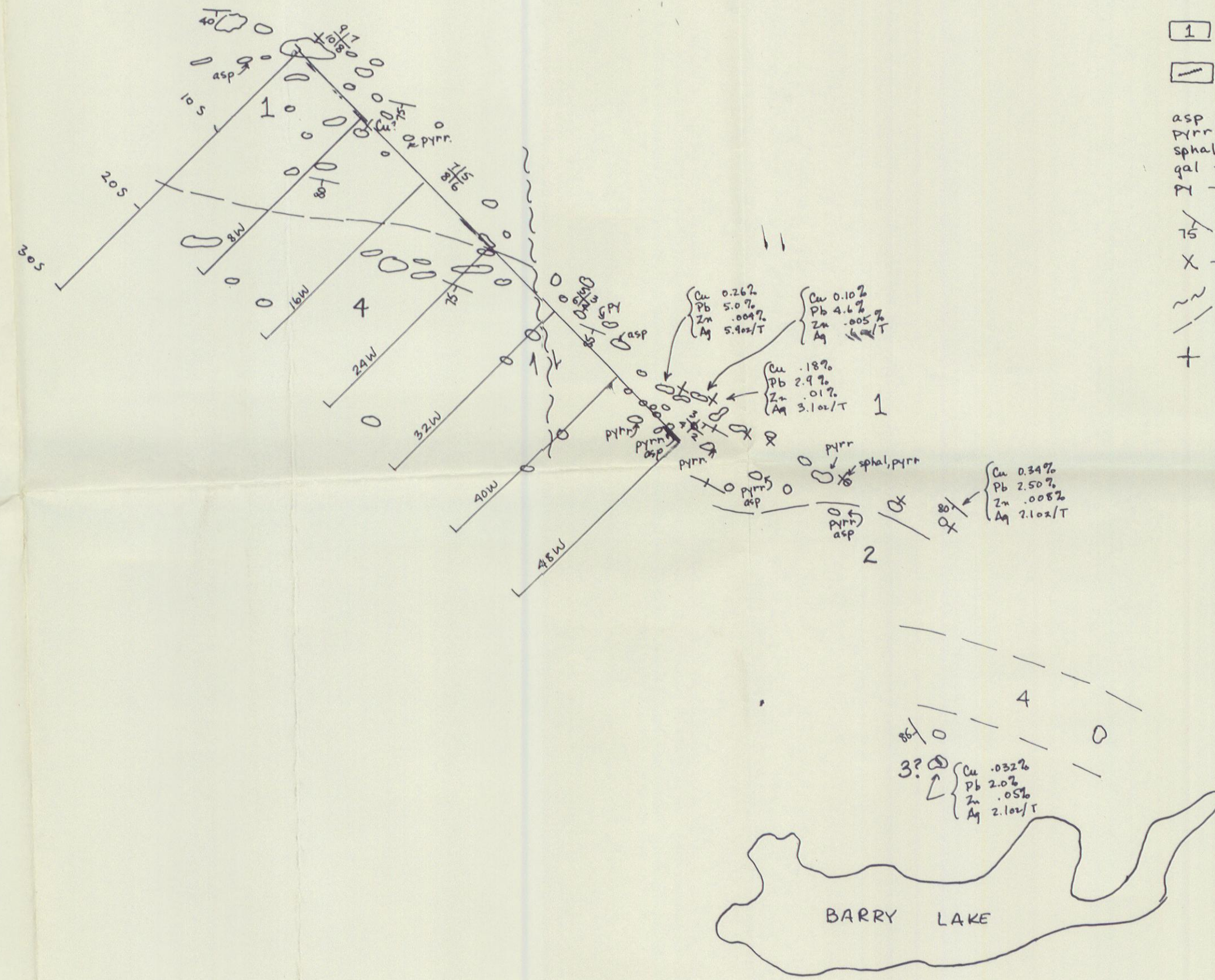
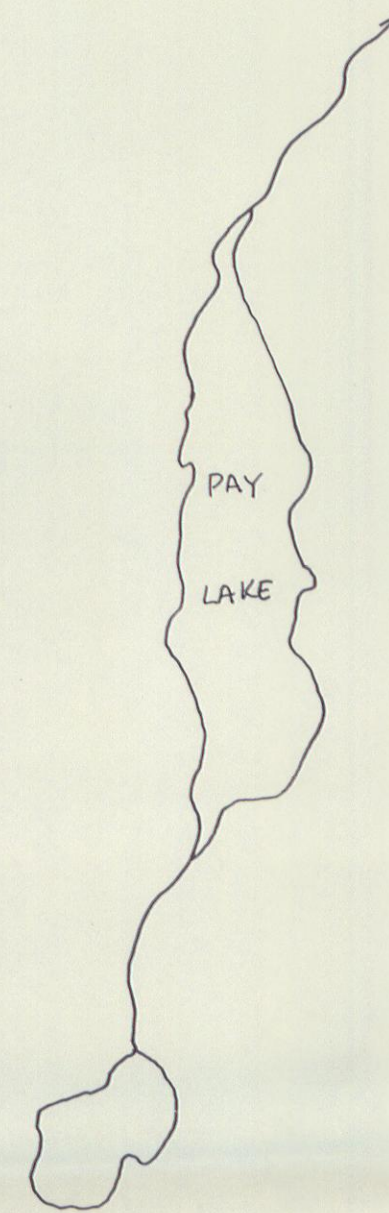
The cherts are extensively mineralized in the eastern portion of the grid area. Mineralization occurs in chert breccia as replacement in matrix material. Percentages of minerals vary and grades are generally low. Pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite are abundant with lesser amounts of sphalerite, galena, chalcocopyrite, and pyrite. Assay values are shown on the geologic map.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

It has been demonstrated that mineralization of potential importance occurs over a strike length of at least 3000 feet as matrix replacements in chert breccia. Control of minerali-

zation appears to be a brecciated lithologic unit rather than a secondary structural feature.

Geochemical and geophysical surveys have been run over a portion of the area but the main showings have not been covered. It is recommended that geochemical, magnetic, and electromagnetic surveys be extended to cover the area of mineralization to the east. If significant anomalies can be related to showings, anomalies should be either drilled or trenched.



LEGEND

- 4 BLACK CARBONACEOUS SLATE
- 3 LIGHT GRAY PHYLLITE?
- 2 QUARTZITE
- 1 GRAY CHERT + INTERBEDDED DOLOMITE
- VEIN QUARTZ

- asp - arsenopyrite
- pyrr - pyrrhotite
- sphal - sphalerite
- gal - galena
- py - pyrite
- 75 - bedding + foliation
- X - mineral showing
- ~ - fault
- - - contact
- + - claim posts locn.

ATLAS EXPLORATIONS LIMITED
 ROSS RIVER (Y.T.)
 SHELDON REGION
 PAY MINERAL CLAIMS
 — GEOLOGY —

GEOLOGY: B. DARNEY
 W. ROBERTS

DATE: JUNE 1967
 DRAWN: P.J.F. VLASVELD

