

MAP No.

105-F-14, 15

ASSESSMENT REPORT
N. M. E. A. P.
CONFIDENTIAL
OPEN FILE

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TYPE OF
WORK:

Evaluation

REPORT FILED UNDER	Tri Can Mining Co. Ltd.	DOCUMENT NO. 061520
DATE PERFORMED	1973	DATE FILED: May 7, 1974
LOCATION - LAT. LONG.	61°51'N	AREA: Lapie River, Yukon
	133°00'W	
CLAIM NO.	BA 1-2 Y10082-83	
	BARRY 1-14 Y75454-67	
VALUES		
WORK DONE BY	A.G. Mackenzie (Angus G. Mackenzie Mng. Consults L)	
WORK DONE FOR	Tri Can Mng. C L	
REMARKS	Baritè is reported in 14 veins ranging from 1 to 10 feet in width. A potential of 254,000 tons may be available in the Main Vein.	

2/8/74

APPENDIX A

TRI CAN MINING

BARITE

ROSS RIVER Y.T.

061520

INTRODUCTION

TRI CAN MINING CO. LTD.
Edmonton, Alberta

This company was formed in 1973 as a private Canadian company.

Its purpose is to evaluate a known deposit of Barite in the Yukon Territories and develop to a producing mine. A concentrated effort is planned to examine the property and evaluate the quantity and quality of the deposit while at the same time, preparing suitable working areas for mining operation and to stockpile ore as produced.

DIRECTORS:

W. F. Ellison 15608 - 112 Avenue Edmonton, Alberta	President
W. Chudoba 15608 - 112 Avenue Edmonton, Alberta	Vice-President Secretary-Treasurer
J. F. Irwin R.R. #3 South Edmonton, Alberta	Vice-President

DISTRIBUTION OF SHARES - Authorized: 20,000

W. F. Ellison	25½%	-	2,500 Capital
W. Chudoba	25½%	-	2,500 Capital
J. F. Irwin	10 %	-	1,000 Capital
Open Shares	-	-	14,000

NMEAP.
May 7, 1974

CLAIM LOCATION:

133⁰ West Longitude 61⁰ 51' North Latitude
23 Miles South of Ross River, Yukon Territories

CLAIMS:

BA #1 Grant Y 10082

BA #2 Grant Y 10083

Barry #1 to #14 Inclusive - Tag Numbers - Y75454 to
Y75467 inclusive.

The Mineral

BaSO₄ - Barite Specific Gravity 4.5

Use - This material is used as a weight material ingredient in drilling muds. It is a major component in control muds for gas and oil wells.

The Market

The marketing area is the Northwest Territories (Western), the Arctic, and Alaska. This area has no barite production and all barite is imported from the south.

At present the majority of supply for the Northwest Territories, northern Alberta and British Columbia comes from Battle Mountain, Nevada, and a virtual monopoly exists with foreign mud companies.

Over 400,000 sacks (100 lbs. per sack) annually are imported into Canada to supply the areas mentioned above.

It is the intention of Tri Can Mining to move aggressively into this market as a manufacturer and producer of Barite. To provide a good source of Barite for the mud and drilling industry and reduce the dependence on foreign supply. Increasing demand is causing difficulty for Canadian companies to secure an alternate source which would be more able to provide the product on a more reasonable time basis.

PROPERTY

The property as staked is approximately one mile from the Canol Highway at an elevation ranging from 5000' to 6100'. A road would have to be constructed to the working face. An existing tote road can be improved to acceptable standards.

Of the several Barite veins existing between 4800' and 6100', over a lateral distance in the order of 2000', at least four exhibit conventional mining widths with an accumulative strike length in excess of 1000'.

Assays taken along strike on a six foot wide vein returned an average of approximately 97% BaSO₄. This distance was approximately 500'. The entire length was not sampled.

GEOLOGY

The area has been mapped by J. O. Wheeler (1956, 1958 and 1959) assisted by L. H. Green and J. A. Roddick (1959) and reported on by E. D. Kindle. The Green and Roddick preliminary report is covered by Geological Survey of Canada Map 7-19607, Quiet Lake, Yukon Territory and Kindle's observations appear in Geological Survey of Canada Paper 45-21.

A strong fault, striking northwesterly, cuts across the most easterly claims. The Barite occurrences are vein type deposits with several sub-parallel breaks ranging in width from one to 10 feet and out-cropping may be readily traced for 500 - 700 feet.

Kindle reports 14 veins between elevations 4800' and 6100' with widths from 1' to 10'.

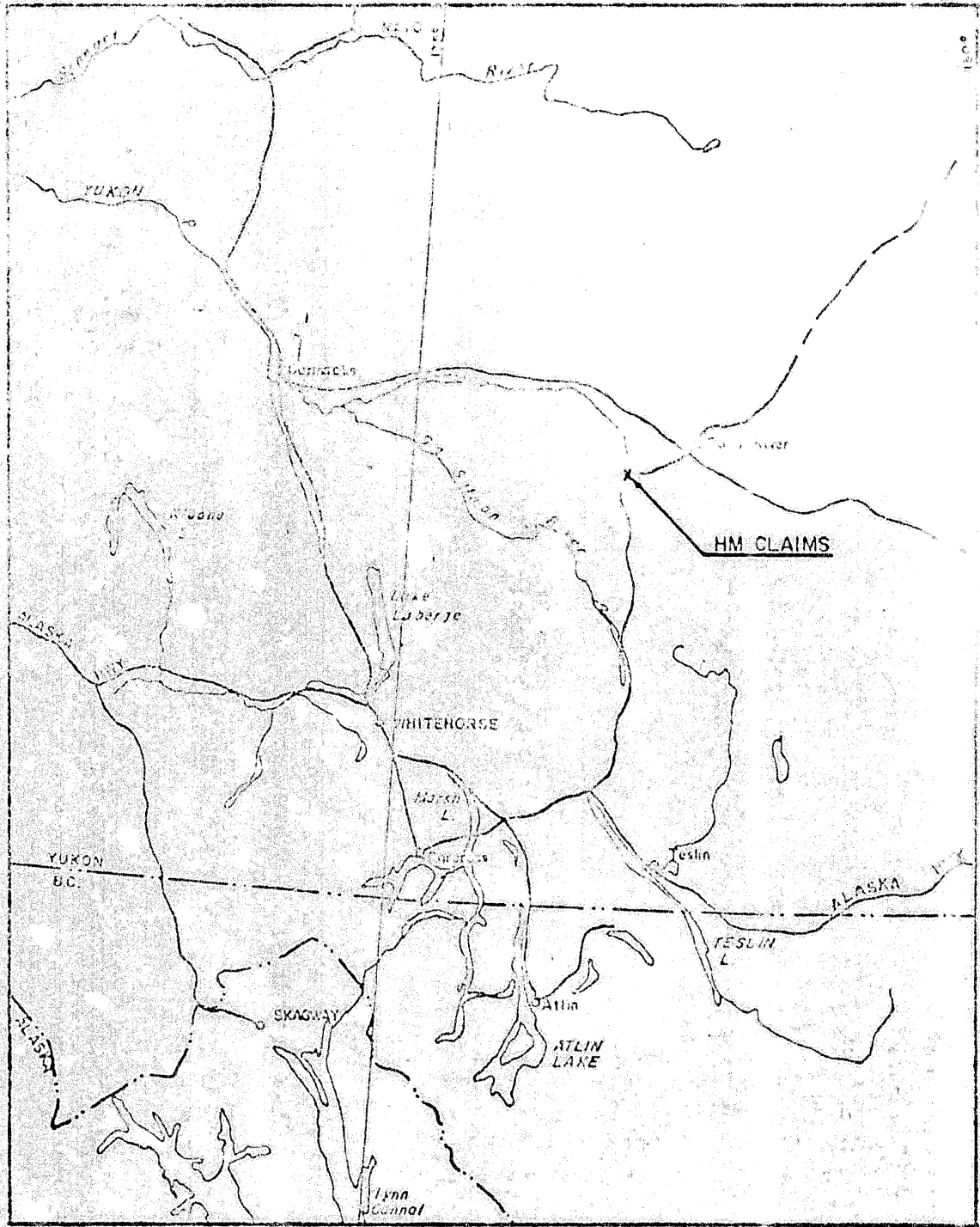
PRODUCTION

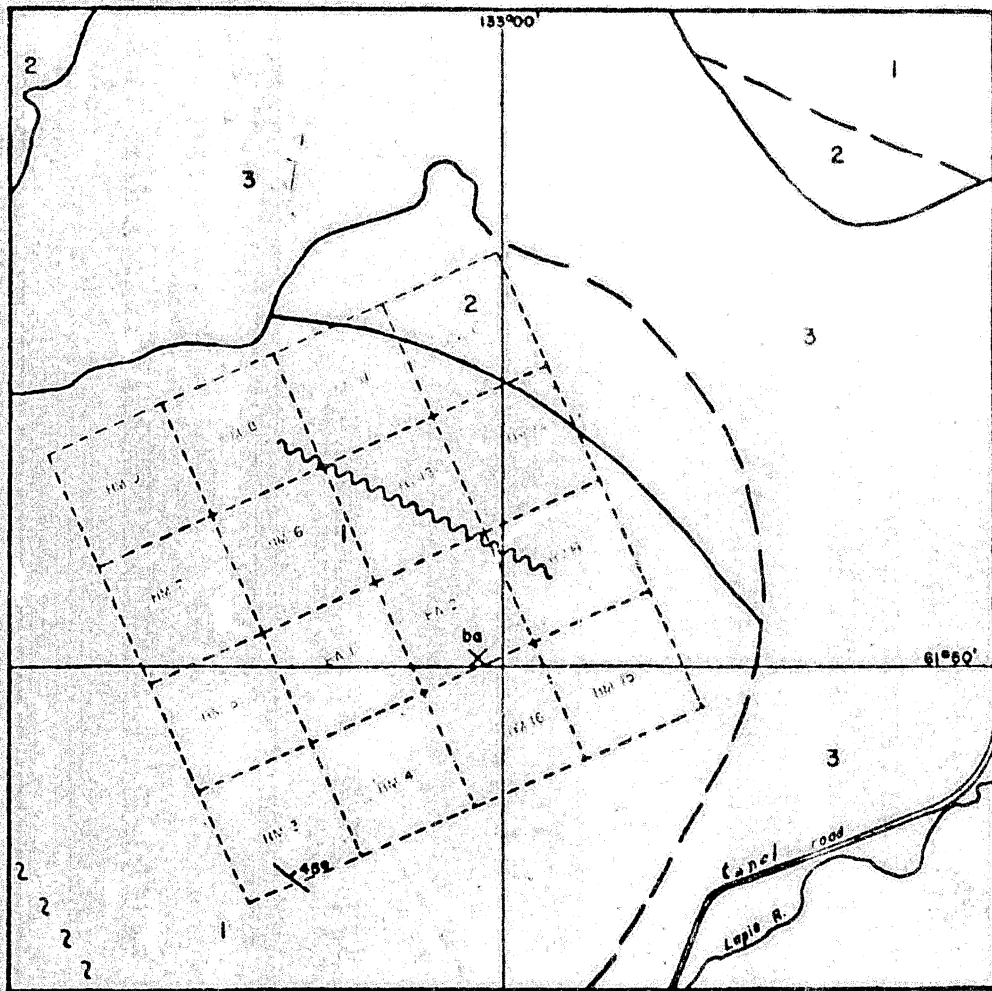
Should this exploratory work confirm our preliminary examination, Tri Can Mining will build a suitable mill to produce quality Barite. Production from this mill would not be sold direct to the drilling companies or consumers but to the various mud companies who have other products to sell which Tri Can will not produce.

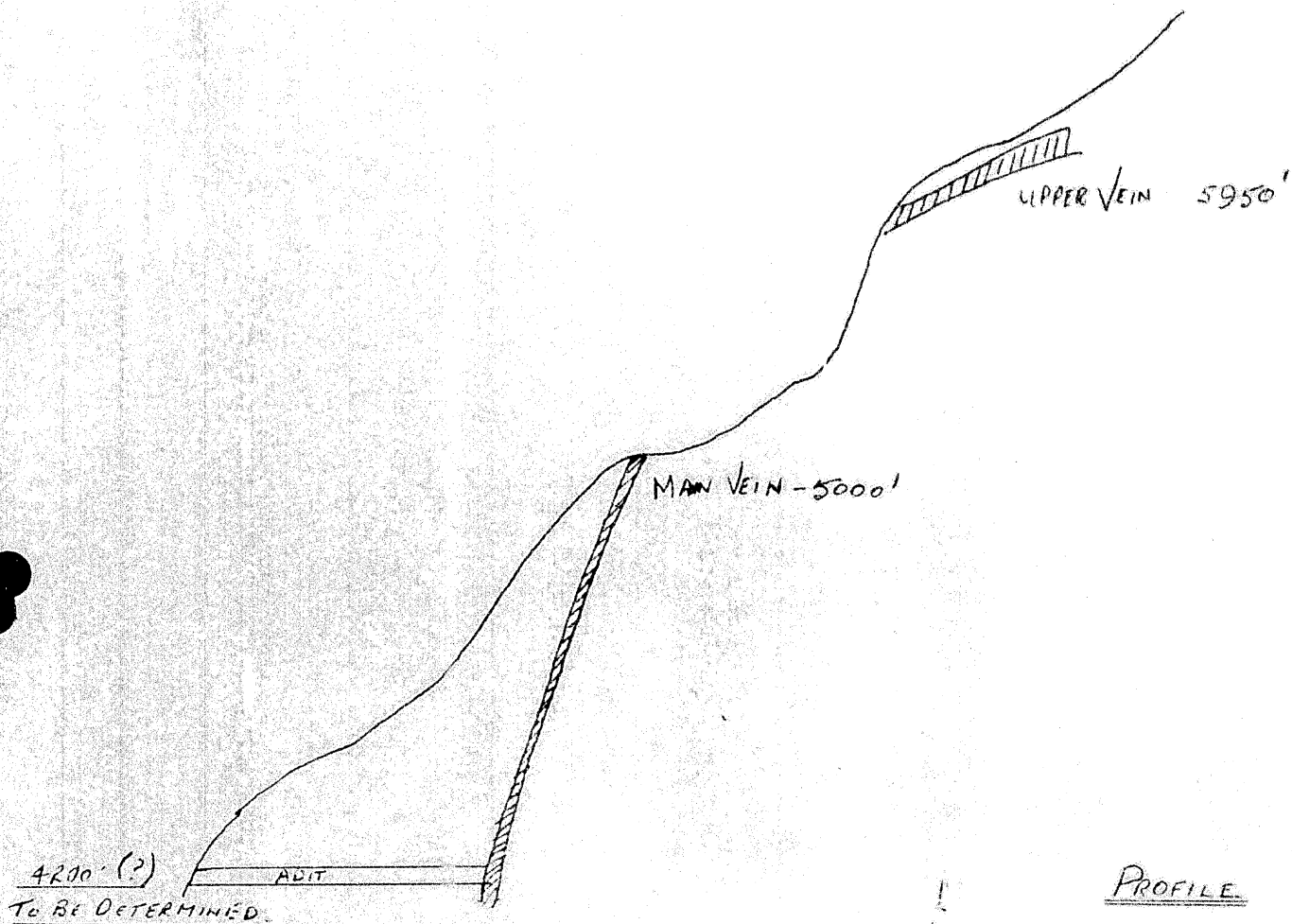
It is our opinion that we will produce ore and stockpile during the summer months due to the weather, and build the mill proper at Ross River. We can then operate on an extended basis. Ross River was chosen due to availability of local labour, commercial power and air strip facilities. As the highway is open 12 months of the year, accessibility will be feasible year-round.

SCOPE OF PROPOSED WORK

1. Move equipment, camp, men and Machinery. Set up camp, support facilities and schedule work loads.
2. Improve and develop tote road to provide good access to ore body. Survey for later improvement.
3. Under Engineering Supervision, prepare stockpile area, working area, survey for adit face.
4. Commence adit and drive to ore body. Stockpile all suitable ore. Sample frequently for grade.
5. Evaluate results to target production.
6. Explore and survey other outcrops for expansion of reserves.







WORKING AREA.

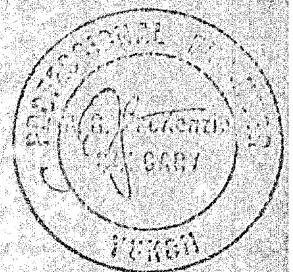
PROFILE.

SUGGESTED PROGRAM - TRICAN MINING
ROSS RIVER V.T.

FIELD WORK

The area of the property was reached by truck but the tote road could not be located and it was considered too difficult and time consuming to attempt to climb the mountain. Heavy rains in the area had made this type of foot travel most difficult. A helicopter was then chartered in Ross River and landed at an elevation of approximately 4600 feet. From this point the outcrop of the main vein was readily accessible.

The main vein, which was examined and sampled, outcrops at an elevation of approximately 5000 feet. This vein strikes $S60^{\circ}W$ and dips steeply to the southeast. The outcrop can be traced for at least 500 feet along strike as shown in the sketch. The vein is well exposed, particularly at the blast site, but it is not of a consistent width. At the blast face about five feet in depth of vein has been exposed over a width of six to eight feet. The vein at this point is about 12 feet wide. Sample #1 was taken at this point. The vein was then followed along strike towards the southwest and sampled at the intervals shown in Figure #2. Between Samples #1 and #2 there is a gully and the vein is either covered by talus or is narrower than at the blast face. In the vicinity of Samples #2 and #3 there is a strong limonite coating on the barite but there was not evidence of any integral mineralization or contamination. Also in this area there are two other smaller barite veins that intersect the main vein. Near Samples #4 and #5 the vein has a



bluish colour. This could very well be caused by incomplete replacement of the wall rock, although the walls of the vein appeared to be quite well defined.

The vein extends beyond Sample #5 for at least 50 to 100 feet to a gully which appears to be a fault plane. It also appears to continue to the northeast past the blast face but extremely bad weather prevented an examination of this outcrop.

During the helicopter flight to the property, a pass was made over the mountain and some of the other exposures of barite were observed. L. H. Green and C. I. Godwin, in G.S.C., Paper 64-36 (Appended) report that there are a dozen or more such veins, one of the largest of which occurs at an elevation of 5950 to 6100 feet. This vein could conceivably be an upward extension of the vein which was sampled, as shown in Figure

ESTIMATED ORE RESERVES

There really isn't sufficient data on hand to make an ore reserve estimate but for all practical purposes we would consider the following horseback estimate to be a reasonable assumption. If the main vein has a 600 foot strike length, an average width of six feet and is assumed to be 600 feet deep, there is a potential deposit of 254,000 tons of high grade barite. Conceivably, the other veins, if amenable to mining, could up-grade this estimate considerably.



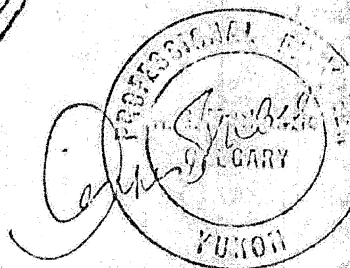
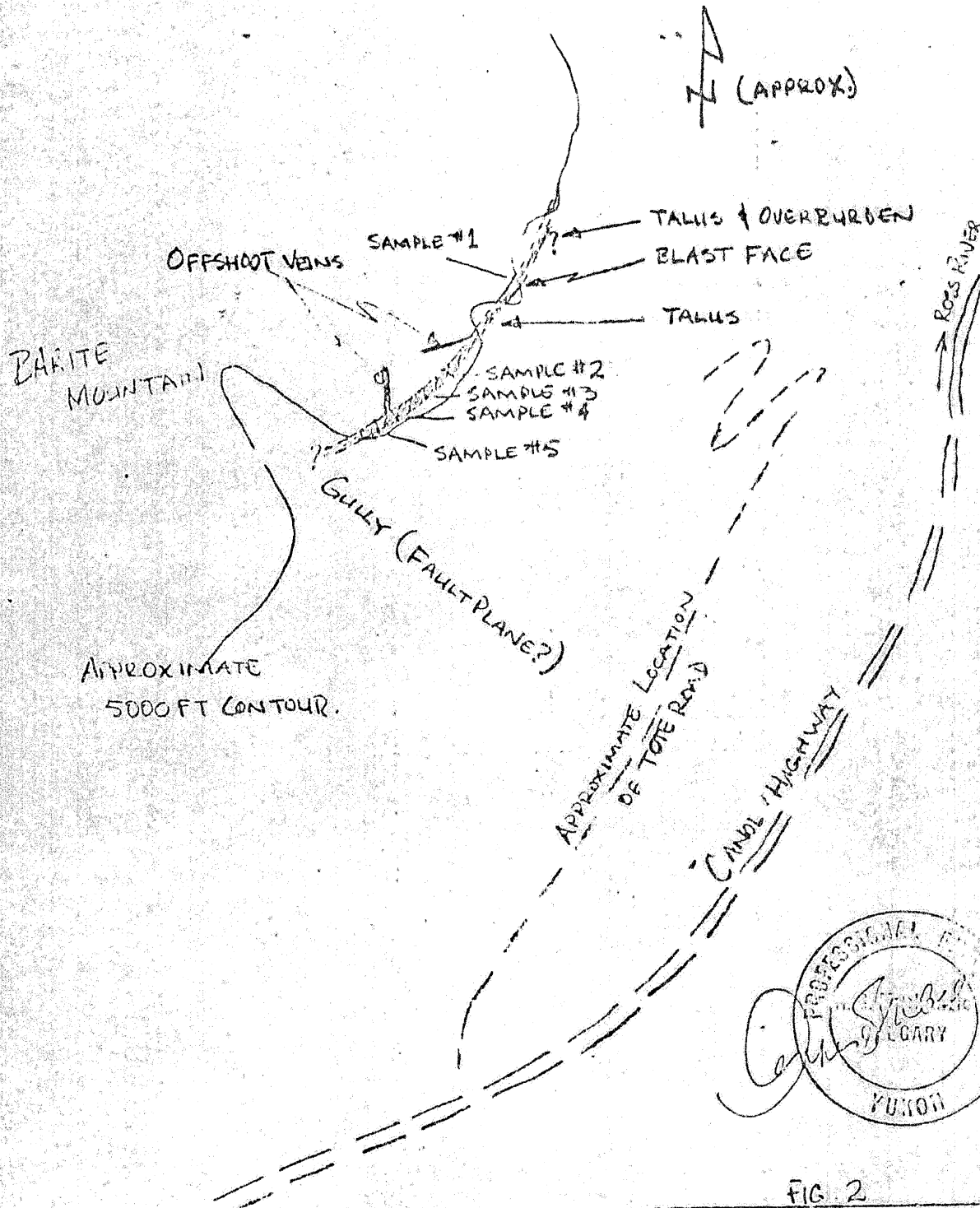
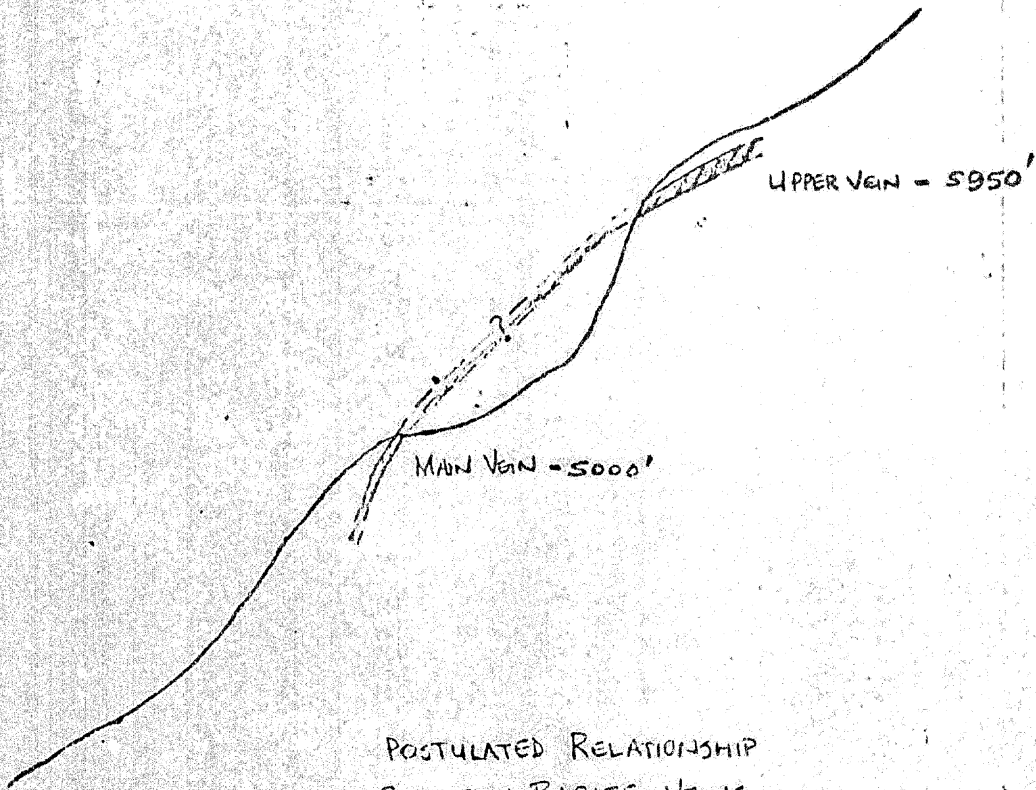


FIG. 2

ANGUS G. MACKENZIE MINING CONSULTANTS LIMITED 63, 72-DHANE SW, CALGARY, ALBERTA	
FOR TRI-CON MINING	
BARITE MOUNTAIN ROSS RIVER	
DATE: JULY, 1973 SCALE: NONE	APP'D: [Signature] DESIGNED: HLB



POSTULATED RELATIONSHIP
 BETWEEN BARITE VEINS
 PROFILE

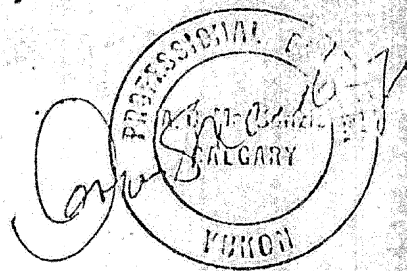
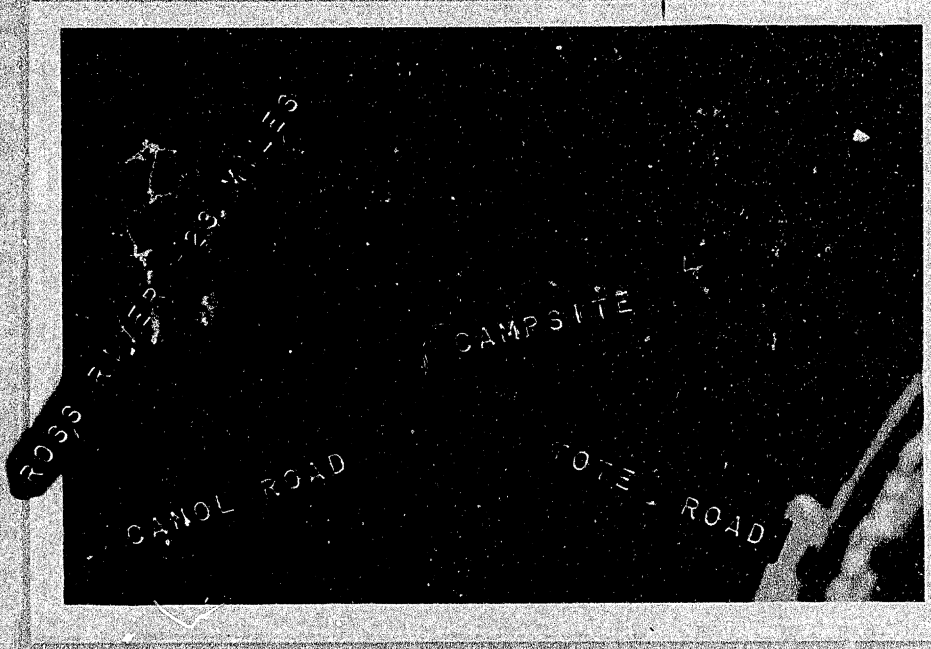
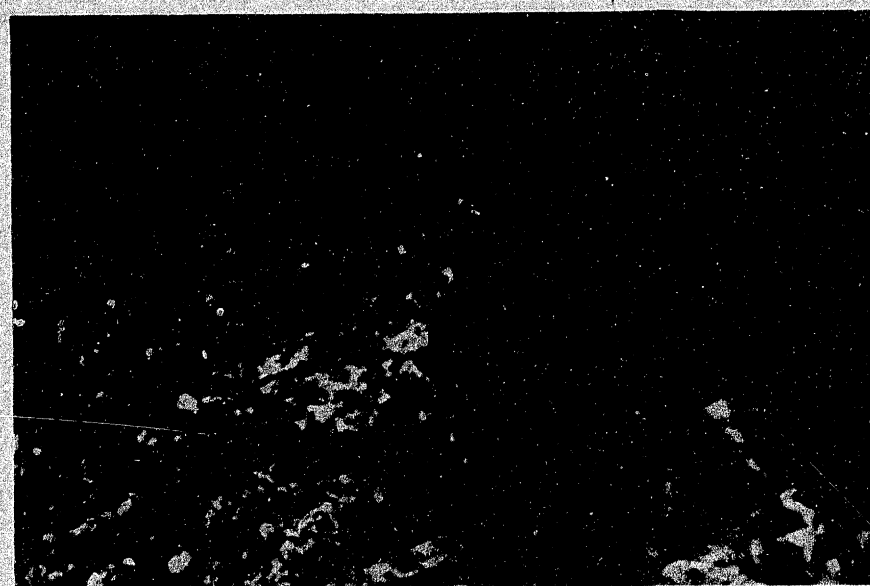


FIG. 3

ANGUS G. MACKENZIE MINING CONSULTANTS LIMITED 431, 92D - 44th St., CALGARY, ALBERTA	
FOR TRI-CAN Mining	
BARITE MOUNTAIN ROSS RIVER	
DATE: JULY 1973	APPROVED: [Signature]
SCALE: None	DRAWN BY: [Signature]

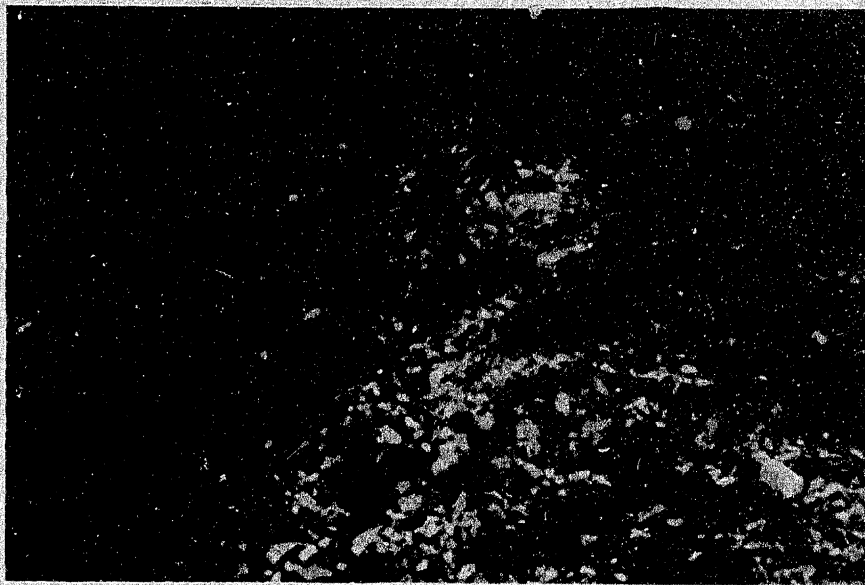
LAB. NO.	1	2	3	4	5
SP. GR.	4.32	4.451	4.371	4.454	4.398
WT/GAL.	17.7	17.7	17.7		
P. H.					
A. V.	80	63	134	150+	150+
P. V.	34	34	6	16	300+
S. P.	92	58	256	268	-----
PHIT GEL.	55	29	178	183	174
10 MIN. GEL.	62	33	180	181	174
10 MIN. FIL	22.0ml	19.2 ml	VOID	16.9 ml	VOID
COLOR (Reflection)	67	75	73.8	79.5	77.3
CAKE "32" / IN					
SCREEN WET 100 M					
SCREEN WET 200 M					
SCREEN WET 425 M					
SCREEN WET 600 M					
SULFATE PPM					
CL. SAND PPM C ₇ Imc	150	125	160	130	175
MOISTURE					



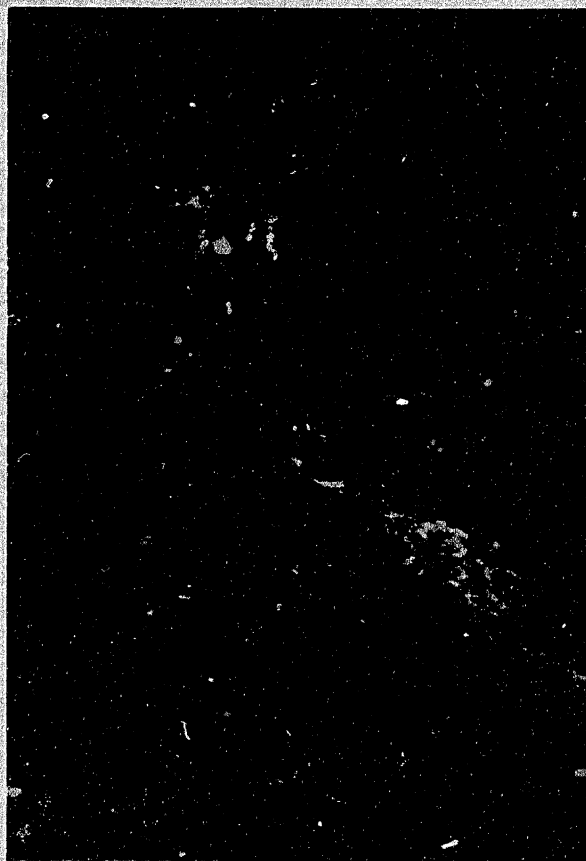


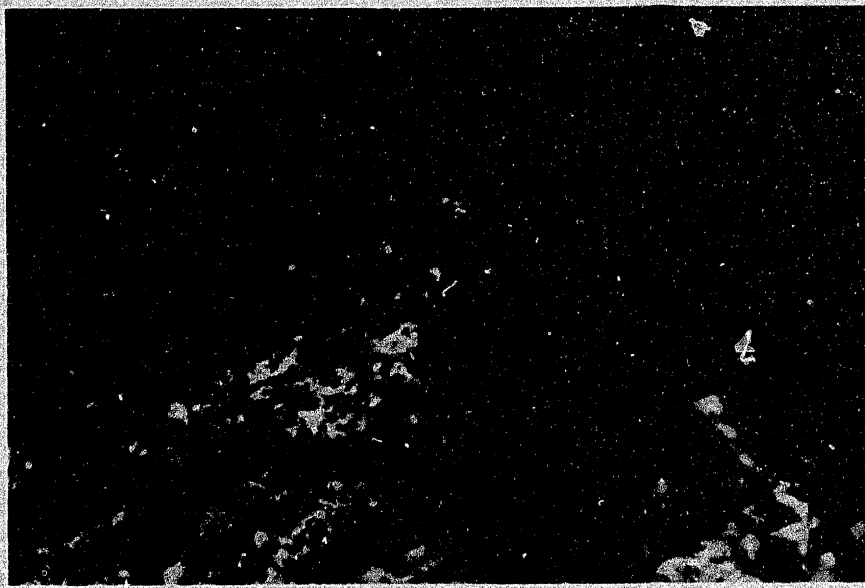
UPPER OUTCROP

MAIN VEIN

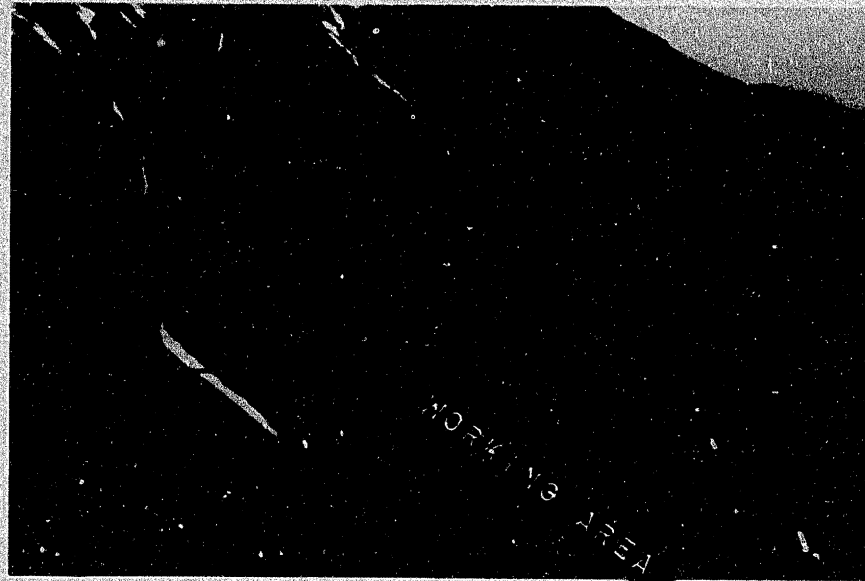


MAIN VEINS - UPPER EXPOSURE





STRIKE ZONE



WORKING AREA