

UMEX

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AND MINING CORPORATION LIMITED

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GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY
on the
KEPT 1-12, 15-16 MINERAL CLAIMS
(Record Nos. Y99827 - Y99840)

Dawson Mining Division
65°11'N, 140°59'W
N.T.S. 116F/2

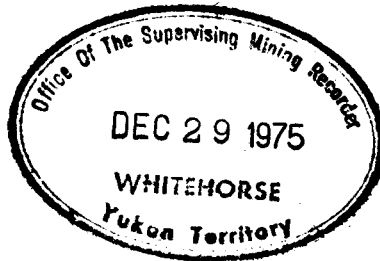
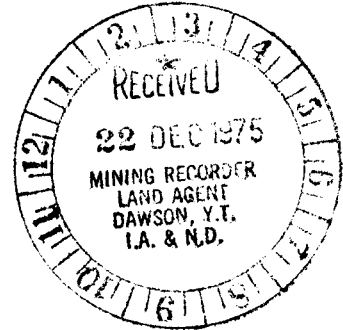
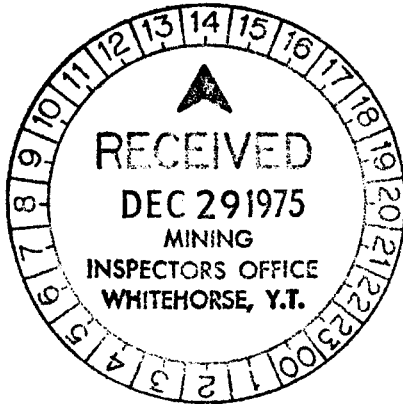
by

Colin V. Dyson, P.Eng.

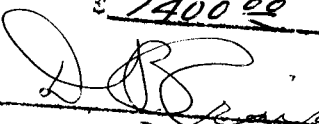
Work Done: July 4 - July 7, 1975

Date: October 8, 1975

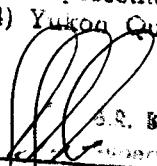
Owner: Union Miniere Explorations and
Mining Corporation Limited




This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of \$ 1400.00


Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

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


S.R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder


Commissioner of Yukon Territory

100-5

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GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY ON THE
KEPT 1-12, 15-16 MINERAL CLAIMS

INTRODUCTION

In the period July 4 to July 7, 1975, a geochemical soil survey for total lead and zinc was completed on the Kept mineral claims.

The claims are located approximately one and a half miles south of Cathedral Creek bordering on the west of the Yukon/Alaska boundary (Figure 1). They lie within the Dawson Mining Division, Yukon Territory and cover a northerly facing cirque where elevations range from 3500 to 4500 feet. The centre of the claim group is approximately at latitude and longitude $65^{\circ}11'N$, $140^{\circ}59'W$ (N.T.S. 116F/2) within the Main Ranges of the Olgivie Mountains.

The Kept 1-4 claims were staked on June 20, 1975 and the Kept 5-12, 15-16 claims were staked on June 29, 1975. The claims were all recorded on July 2, 1975. Access to the property was by helicopter from a base camp at Mile 68 on the Dempster Highway, a distance of approximately 80 miles to the southeast.

CLAIM GROUP

The Kept mineral claims total fourteen in a contiguous group. Details of the claims are:

Claim Name	Record No.	Expiry Date
Kept 1-12	Y99827-Y99838	July 2, 1976
Kept 15-16	Y99839-Y99840	July 2, 1976

The claims are owned by Union Miniere Explorations and Mining Corporation Limited for whom the geochemical survey was performed.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The entire claim group appears to be underlain by Proterozoic carbonates. The sediments are mainly light grey limey dolomites and orange weathering stromatolitic dolomites. A conspicuous flat-lying dark grey-black weathering sandy dolomite is present on the higher parts of the Last 9, 10 claims, and areas of grey-black argillites are present as cappings along the southern areas of the claims.

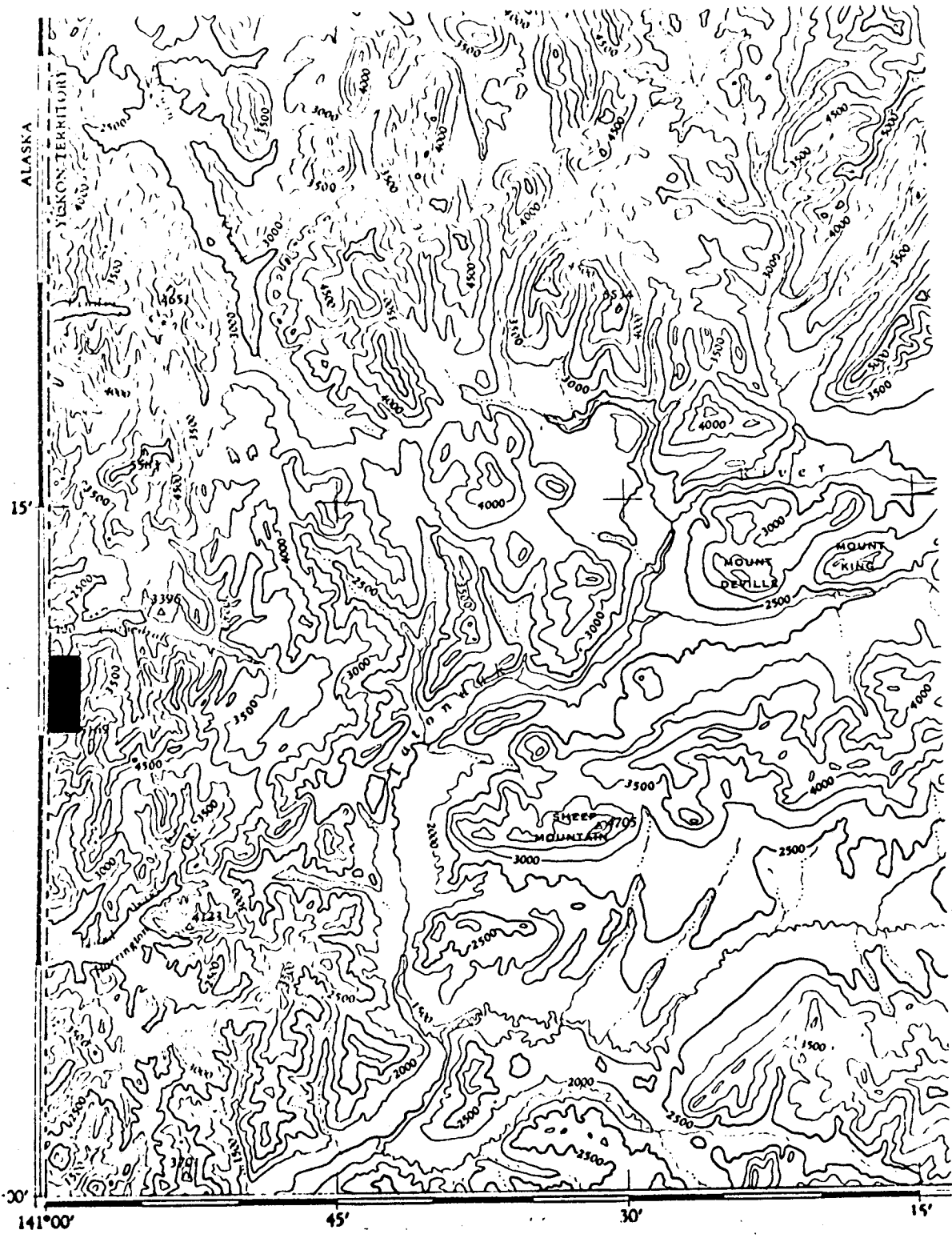


FIGURE 1

LOCATION MAP, KEPT CLAIMS
1/250,000

A handwritten signature or scribble in the bottom right corner of the page, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke.

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SURVEY

Methods

In the course of the survey a total of 59 soil samples were collected over 2.16 miles of line, and subsequently analysed for lead and zinc. At each sampling site a hole was dug with a mattock and 4 - 6 ounces of "B" horizon soil (where available) was taken. The sample was placed in a high, wet-strength Kraft sample bag and appropriately marked.

The writer was in the field on July 4 to organize the survey and to study the geology on the claims. The soil sampling was performed by J. Reid and J. Verbeek in the period July 4 - July 7, 1975. Extremely poor weather conditions severely hampered progress during the survey.

Grid Control

Several short sample lines were established bearing north-south on the claims, whilst others were established in north-northwesterly directions parallel to the major drainage system. "Topofoil chain"¹ and compass were used to control distances and direction, with stations marked by coloured flagging at 200 foot spacings along the lines. The station coordinates were marked on the flagging by felt marker pen. The grid was tied into the claim posts and obvious topographic features.

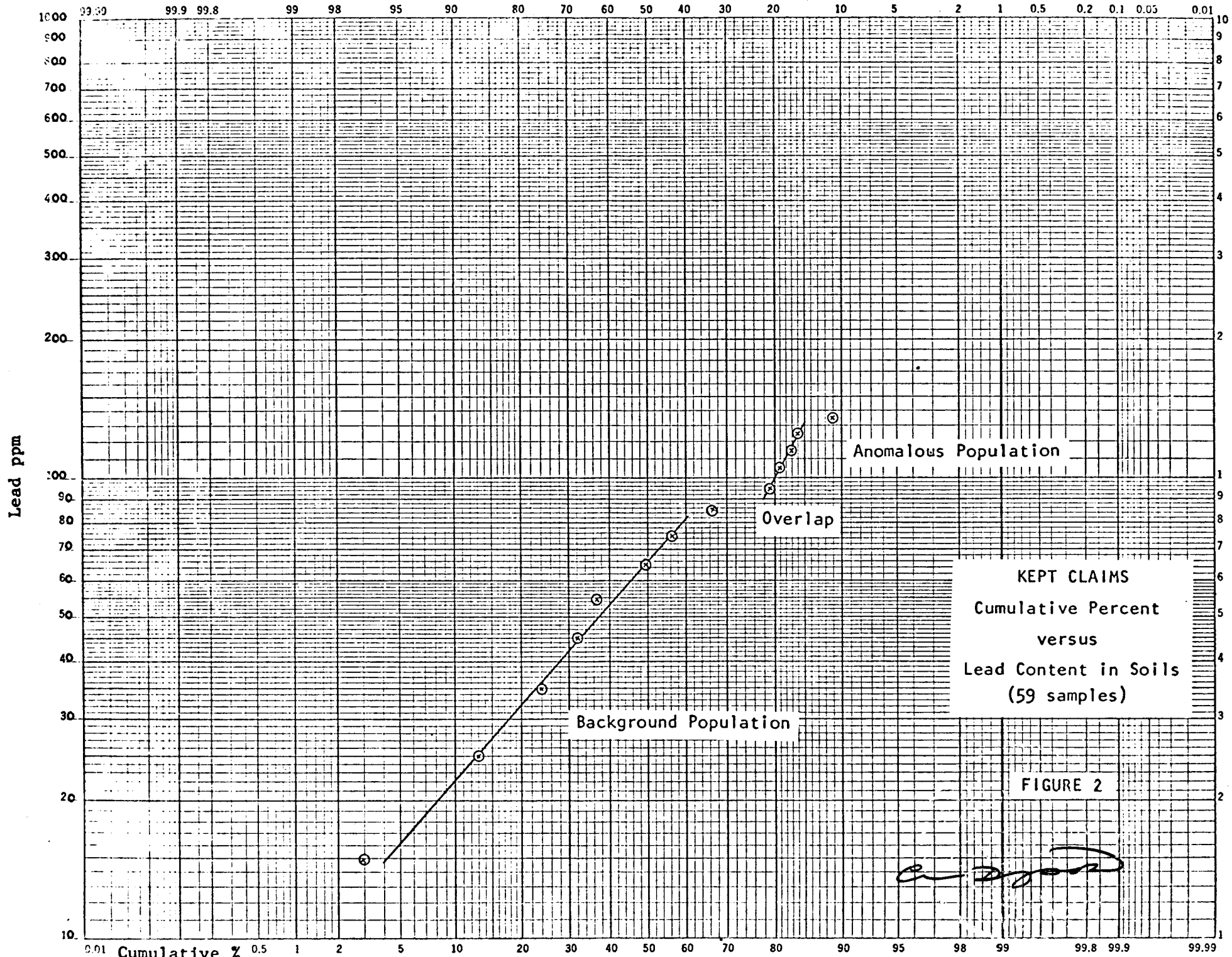
Analytical Treatment of Soil Samples

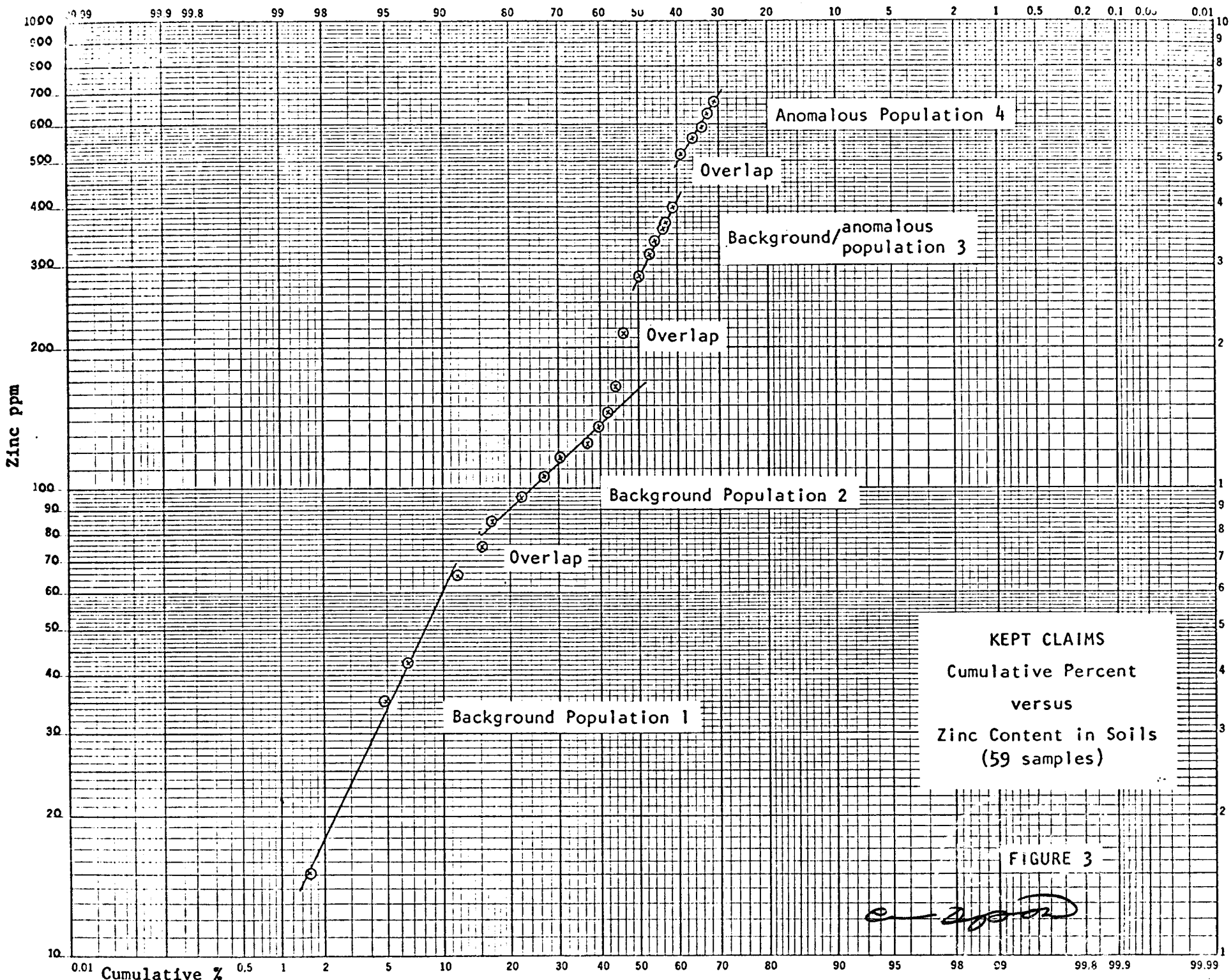
The soil samples were analysed by Acme Laboratories in Dawson City. The samples were dried in their respective sample bags at a temperature of 120^oF and then sieved to -80 mesh through a nylon screen. The prepared samples were digested for 1 - 1½ hours in aqua regia, bulked with deionized water, and analysed by atomic absorption.

Results

Statistical plots of cumulative frequency versus concentration have been

¹The Topofoil chain is a "lost" thread measuring device in which a counter accurately records in feet from 0 to 15,000 feet the length of thread unreeling from the unit when measuring a length or distance covered. The operator attaches the end of the thread to a fixed point, the counter is set at zero and the operator moves on foot carrying the Topofoil chain. As the thread unwinds, the counter records the length. The counter readout is accurate to +0.2%; on completion of a measurement the counter is reset at zero. The biodegradable thread is cut and abandoned.





compiled for the lead and zinc results, Figures 2 and 3, respectively. Statistical analysis of the lead results (Figure 2) defines two populations of 10 - 80 ppm and +90 ppm lead; the 80 - 90 ppm range is a zone of overlap. Anomalous lead values are considered to be those of the +90 ppm population. Two distinct elongated, narrow, east-west trending lead soil anomalies are present (see Figure 4) on the claims.

Statistical analysis of the zinc results (Figure 3) defines at least four populations of 10 - 70 ppm; 80 - 150 ppm; 280 - 400 ppm; and +510 ppm zinc; the 70 - 80 ppm; 150 - 280 ppm; 400 - 500 ppm ranges are zones of overlap. Definitely anomalous values are considered to be those of the +510 ppm population. The 280 - 400 ppm population is interpreted to be either background or weakly anomalous. The survey defines two distinct anomalies on the claims (Figure 5). Both are elongated in a roughly east-west direction and are coincident with the defined lead anomalies.

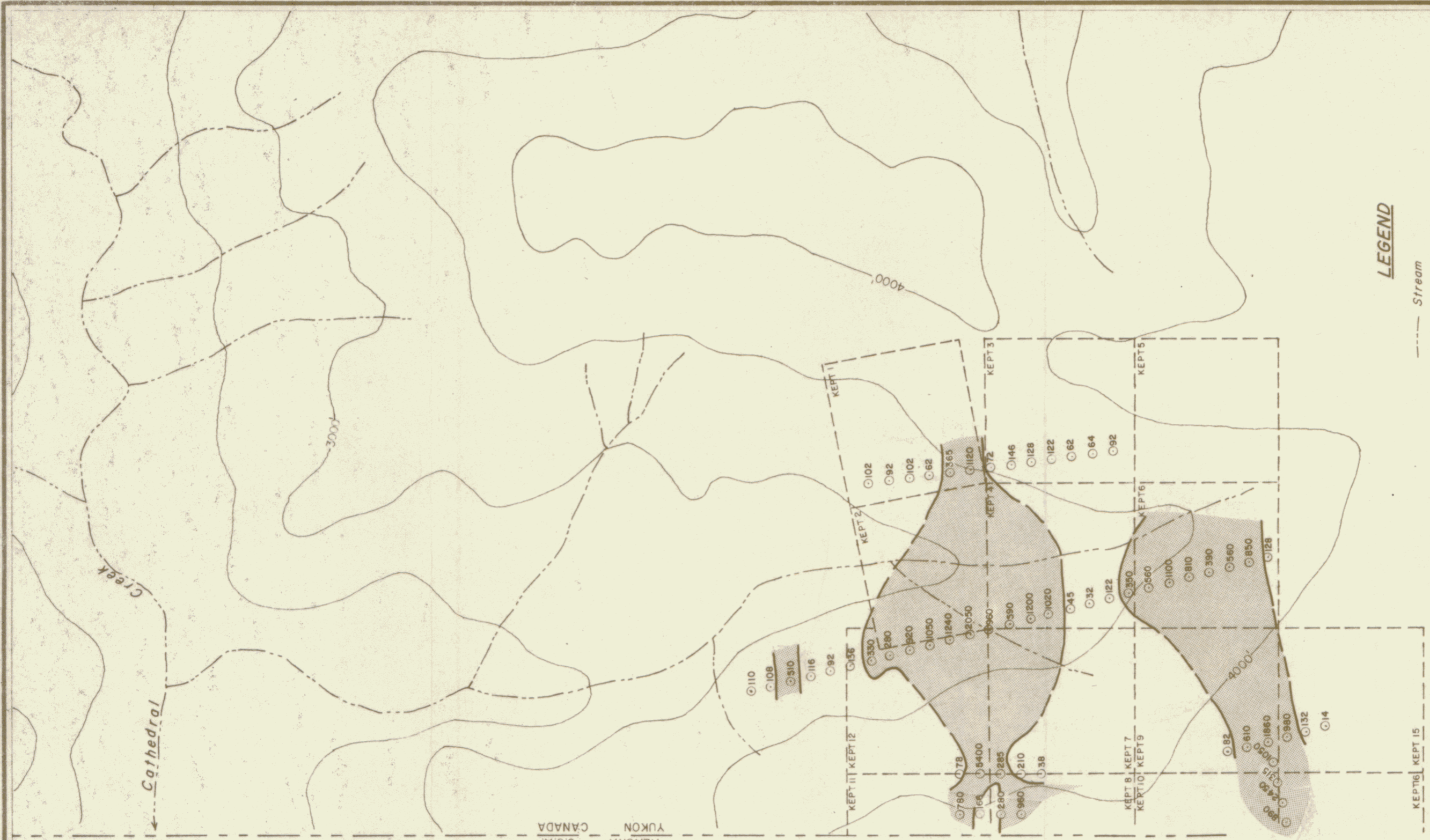
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) A geochemical soil survey performed on the Kept mineral claims outlines two distinct coincident lead/zinc geochemical anomalies.
- 2) Further work on the claims is recommended, directed towards providing an explanation for the geochemical anomalies.
- 3) Additional soil sampling may be necessary to "close off" the anomalies.

Respectfully submitted,

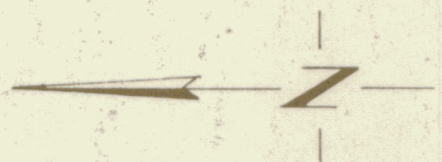


Colin V. Dyson, P.Eng.



LEGEND
 --- Stream
 ○ Soil sample (Zn in ppm)
 Contoured at 280 ppm.

ALASKA
 U.S.A. CANADA
 YUKON



To accompany a report by Colin V. Dyson, P.Eng.,
 entitled "Geochemical Soil Survey on the Kept
 1-12, 15-16 Mineral Claims, Dawson Mining
 Division", Y.T. dated October 8, 1975.

Colin V. Dyson

Figure No. 5

BLACKSTONE PROJECT
 1975
KEPT CLAIMS
 ZN SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
 N.T.S 116F/2

Scale: 0 1000' 2000'

UMEX CORPORATION LTD.

Drawn by H. Holm
 Date November, 1975
 Surveyed by J.Reid, J.Verbeek

DWG. No