

GEOCHEMICAL SOIL SAMPLING SURVEY

o n

DG 1-6 MINERAL CLAIMS

VANGORDA CREEK

WHITEHORSE MINING DIVISION

YUKON TERRITORY

Long. $133^{\circ} 12'$ West

Lat. $62^{\circ} 13'$ North

f o r

TAY RIVER MINES LTD.

2002 - 1177 W. Hastings Street

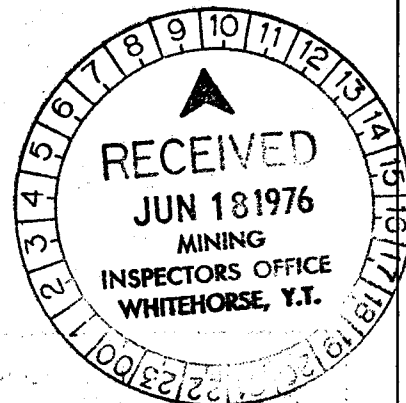
Vancouver, B. C.

b y

Edward O. Chisholm, P. Eng.

Vancouver, B. C.

August 19-24, 1975





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

\$ 600.00

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. B. Craig".

~~Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer~~

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "B. R. Baxter".

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Commissioner of Yukon Territory".

~~Commissioner of Yukon Territory~~

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LIST OF CLAIMS

Claim Number	DG 1-6
Grant Number	Y80526-Y80531
Date Recorded	August 29, 1974

INTRODUCTION

The DG 1-6 claims were staked Aug. 29, 1974 by Tay River Mines Ltd.

The DG 1-6 claims consist of 6 claims in two groups a ½ mile apart, located approximately 1 mile east of the Anvil Mines Faro ore body.

GEOLOGY

The claims are covered with glacial overburden along the Ross Creek Valley feature and the geology is inferred from GSC Map 1261A by Templeman-Kluit (see attached geological plan). The group appears to be underlain by the favourable Unit 2 that hosts the Anvil and Vangorda deposits. This is mainly comprised of sericite schists of Pre-Cambrian - Lower Cambrian age. A contact between these rocks and Mesozoic granite of the Mount Mye stock may cross the northeast boundary of the claims. This is considered a favourable feature in

itself since most of the lead-zinc orebodies of the area are found near this contact zone in highly metamorphic schists of Unit 2. Strike of the rocks are generally northwest-southeast and dip at low angles to the south.

In previous years magnetic and electromagnetic reconnaissance surveys have been carried out over the claim area but as far as known no drilling has been undertaken.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GROUND CONDITIONS

The terrain on the claims area is flat and the elevation 4,000 feet above sea-level. It is sparsely wooded. Few outcrops exist in the immediate area and the claims are covered with glacial overburden. Plentiful water for all purposes flows in Rose Creek, which crosses the claims.

SURVEY TECHNIQUES

Grid Lines

The grid consists of 10 cross lines spaced 400 feet apart turned off to the southeast. Total line is 26,500 feet.

Soil Sampling

The soil sampling survey was carried out on lines 400 feet apart and samples taken at 200 foot intervals. Three soil samplers

were employed for the entire survey.

The samples were obtained from the "B" horizon by use of a prospector's grub hoe which was found adequate as a tool for cutting through layers of organic material overlying the soil.

Due to the inconsistency of specific soil horizons as well as variable depths to favourable horizons, samples were taken from an average depth of approximately one and one-half feet. Soil of the upper "B" horizon were usually encountered. Soil of large organic content were not sampled. In areas of immature soils, the "C" horizon was sampled. Approximately 100 grams of soil from each sample site were placed in Kraft bags which were then shipped to the soil testing laboratory of Barringer Research at Ross River.

Method of Analysis

All samples were analyzed at a complete testing laboratory at Ross River. When the samples were received, each was dried while in its Kraft bag, then screened to 80 mesh, weighed out to 0.5 grams and digested in hot aqua regia. Samples were then diluted, clarified and zinc for 20 hours and then tested for lead/content on an atomic absorption spectrophotometer. Accuracy of the instrument ideally is 1% of the amount of metal present. Individual cathode lamps were used for each element determination, a direct readout is given of the element being tested and two determinations per minute can be made with ease.

Treatment of Data

All results of geochemical tests were returned to the field

as soon as possible. Results in parts per million (ppm) were plotted on field data sheets kept by the field soil sampler. The field data sheets were kept as a record of each sample taken, noting particulars concerning drainage, topography, physiography, soil type and depth of sample. This information was compiled for use in further detailed geochemical studies.

Separate maps were prepared using a scale of 1" = 400', showing values obtained for lead and zinc. Maps for each element were compiled separately in order to aid in comparative study of geophysical, geologic and geochemical results. A map for each area has also been prepared showing the values.

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

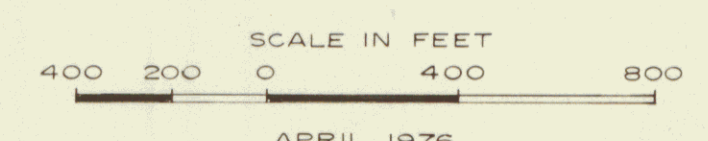
Because the number of samples taken in the area was small, a statistical treatment to determine background and threshold values was not attempted. However, approximate threshold values appear to be as follows: Lead, 25 ppm; Zinc, 50 ppm.

No distinctly anomalous conditions were found and no further geochemical work is recommended.



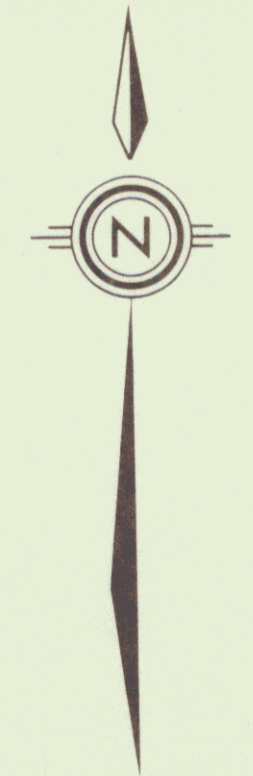


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 Pb IN P.P.M.



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 23
 32
 60
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 Zn. IN P.P.M.

SCALE IN FEET
 400 200 0 400 800

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