GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, GEOCHEMICAL AND MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

May-August, 1976

SKUNK 1-75 MINERAL CLAIMS

APPROX 62°23°n 137°27°W

CLAIM SHEET 115I/5 & 115I/6.

WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT, Y.T.

for

KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE

December 1976 R. J. Cathro, P.Eng.

09267

Office Of The Supervising Mining Recorder
FEB - 8 1977
WHITEHORSE
Yukon Territory

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be credited as representation work in the amount of $ 23,000.00

Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

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

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder
Commissioner of Yukon Territory

ARCHER, CATHRO
AND ASSOCIATES LTD.
CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

BOX 4127, WHITEHORSE, Y.T. Y1A 3S9 667-4415 STANDARD BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B.C. 688-2568

1016 STANDARD BUILDING
510 WEST HASTINGS STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C.
V6B 1L8

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, GEOCHEMICAL
and
MAGNETOMETER SURVEYS

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FIGURES
(in pockets)

INTRODUCTION

A six man crew consisting of J. Gibson, F. Gish, A. Ogilvie, R. Dicken, G. Lowey and A. Gelling carried out line cutting, grid layout, preliminary claim location surveys and outcrop mapping between May 5 and 23, 1976 under the supervision of Earl Jensen. Frozen moss and soil prevented the collection of soil and rock chip samples. The samples were collected between August 26 and September 2 by a four man crew consisting of supervisor M. P. Phillips, A. Gelling, J. Cathro and R. Phillips. Work during both periods was supervised by the writer. The program was conducted on behalf of the Klotassin Joint Venture.

CLAIM DATA

The Skunk group is a crudely rectangular block that connects two blocks of Roc claims (Big Creek East and Big Creek West properties) that are also owned by Klotassin Joint Venture. The claims are held by Archer, Cathro and Associates Ltd. and recorded at the Whitehorse Mining Records office as follows:

CLAIM NAME	GRANT NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
Skunk 1-75	YA4049-YA4123	2 December 1976

The Skunk group partially covers an area previously staked as the Klazan claims by the Coranex Syndicate.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claim block is located in the Big Creek valley about midway between Prospector Mountain and Mount Freegold, about 45 miles northwest of Carmacks. It is situated at 62°23N and 137°27W in claim sheets 115I/5 and 115I/6. A winter road crosses the claims that connects to the end of the Freegold Road. A poorly-oriented airstrip constructed in 1970 by previous operators is located on the Skunk group. Access for the 1976 program was by truck and helicopter from Carmacks.

GEOLOGY

Regional

An early Tertiary orogeny that is closely associated with copper mineralization in this district is represented in the Big Creek area by small plutons and dikes of granite, granite porphyry and feldspar porphyry that are grouped together by the G.S.C. as the Feldspar Porphyry Unit. It is closely associated with acid to intermediate tuff, tuff-breccia and rhyolite of the Mt. Nansen Group. Both units have been assigned a probable Tertiary age because of similarities to dated rocks elsewhere in the Dawson Range. The oldest rocks in the Big Creek districts are pendants of Permian or older schists and gneisses of the Yukon Metamorphic Complex resting on syenite to granodiorite of the Mesozoic Klotassin Batholith. The youngest rocks, of Eocene or younger age, are basalt and andesite flows and breccias of the Carmacks Group. Pleistocene fluvial deposits with occasional

patches of an older glacial till are present in the floor of Big Creek valley. The regional geology has been published by the G.S.C. as Open File #200.

Outcrop is very rare and is usually present only along ridges and where creeks have cut through the alluvial cover. Bedrock mapping is based mainly on rock chips which were collected while soil sampling, except where prevented at a few locations by thick organic cover or unusually deep permafrost cover.

The oldest rocks are metasediments of the mid to late Paleozoic Yukon Metamorphic Complex. The unit varies from a light coloured metaquartzite to a darker schist and gneiss composed of varying amounts of quartz, feldspar, hornblende and biotite. Narrow discontinuous skarn and marble beds are sometimes present. The few available foliation attitudes suggest that the beds are on the southwest limb of a southeast trending antiform with closure in that direction.

The Mesozoic Klotassin Batholith has been divided into hornblende syenite, granodiorite and hornblende-biotite granodiorite. Hornblende syenite is the most common intrusive rock southwest of Big Creek. It is generally dark coloured due to abundant mafics, has a low quartz content, is fine to coarse grained, and has weak to pronounced foliation imparted by the subparallel orientation of hornblende and biotite. The coarse grained variety is usually porphyritic with pink orthoclase phyenocrysts up to 20 mm long. Petrologically, the coarser grained varieties can be classed as a true syenite while the fine to medium grained varieties are more

properly called a monzonite. Epidote veinlets and specular hematite commonly occur in this unit.

Granodiorite is the dominant rock unit northeast of Big Creek. It is easily recognized in the field by its light color, medium grain size and equigranular texture, lack of a pronounced foliation and low mafic content. The principal mafic mineral is biotite with hornblende only rarely present. Petrologically the unit varies in composition from granite to granodiorite.

The youngest intrusive rocks, believed to be Eocene in age, are volcanic flows of the Mt. Nansen Group and crystalline equivalents called the Feldspar Porphyry Unit. Small isolated outcrops of the Mt. Nansen Group are scattered along the Big Creek valley. It is characterized by dark green to black color, black weathering and aphanitic texture and is composed of weakly laminated tuff and tuff breccia. According to the G.S.C., the flows and tuff layers both overlie and are cut by dikes of Feldspar Porphyry and Nisling Range Alaskite, suggesting that they are comagmatic.

Feldspar Porphyry is a term used by the G.S.C. to describe a series of acid to intermediate flows, dikes, and small stocks. In this report, the unit has been subdivided on the basis of composition into Intermediate Porphyry and Felsic Porphyry. Felsic Porphyry has been further subdivided according to phenocryst mineralogy. The Intermediate Porphyry occurs as north trending, steep dipping dikes which seldom outcrop. On the Cash property, this unit forms a small stock and dikes and is the source for mineralization and accompanying

alteration. It is characterized by a dark green aphanitic to a very fine grained quartzo-feldspathic matrix. Fine to medium grained feldspar phenocrysts make up 20-40% of the rock, small euthedral prismatic hornblende phenocrysts are common, biotite and quartz phenocryst are rare. Pyrite, magnetite and hematite are present in minor amounts.

The Felsic Porphyry occurs as flows, north trending dikes and stocks and is gradational in composition with the Intermediate Porphyry. Felsic Porphyry is white to buff to light gray in color, with fine to medium grained phenocrysts forming up to 10% of the rock. The groundmass varies from a hard, aphanitic and light gray rock to a soft, buff, very fine crystalline variety showing strong pervasive argillic alteration. In order of decreasing abundance, phenocrysts are composed of feldspar, quartz, biotite and hornblende. Miarolitic cavities are commonly present, often lined with quartz crystals. Some of the smoky quartz phenocrysts are euhedrally terminated. Pink feldspar phenocrysts, believed to be orthoclase, are generally subordinate to a plagioclase feldspar. Biotite occurs as anhedral leafs and in euhedral books but hornblende is rare. Mafics show moderate to strong chloritization. A weak yellow-brown jarosite coating is common along fractures. Pyrite is rare and occurs only where it has been encapsuled by fresh aphanitic groundmass.

Skunk Claims

Thick till, mainly of fluvial origin, blankets large areas of the claims both above and below a poorly preserved terrace about 75 feet high. The floor of the valley below the terrace and a large flat area above the terrace, that is situated mainly on the north side of Baseline 'A' between 296E and 352E, were not sampled because experience in similar areas along Big Creek has shown that no geochemical response or petrological information comes through from bedrock. Rock fragments were collected routinely during grid soil sampling and those that were angular to subangular were interpreted as being of local residual origin. These were examined with a binocular microscope by M. P. Phillips for identification of rock type and degree of hydrothermal alteration. This data, supplemented with the scanty outcrop mapping, has been used to produce the two geology maps (see Figure B1 and B5 in pocket).

The feldspar porphyry variety of Felsic Porphyry is the principal rock type on the Skunk and adjoining Klazan claims. It forms a relatively large body over three miles long that follows the south side of the valley floor from about 300 E on Baseline 'A' to about 20 W on Baseline 'B'. This stock is an irregular lensoid body up to 13,000 feet wide at the centre and about 5000 feet wide at the ends. The southeast end is exposed but the northwest end and most of the northeast side is obscured by overburden . Outcrops of Mount Nansen volcanics near Big Creek limit the stock in that direction but there is no limit at the northwest end and the porphyry stock could underlie the valley bottom

in that direction as far as the EX group at about 170 E on Baseline 'A'. Magnetic response from the overburden covered area northwest of the stock is about 200 gammas lower than normal. The stock has been subdivided into several phases on the basis of phenocryst composition, with the quartz-feldspar variety predominating.

The Intermediate Porphyry is not exposed on the Skunk claims but it occurs in outcrops and trenches as narrow north and northwestern trending dykes on the adjoining Klazan claims. A roughly circular stock about 2,000 ft in diameter is exposed on the banks of Burgis Creek near the Klazan showing and is described in more detail later in this report.

The Mount Nansen Group is not common on the Skunk claims. The largest outcrop forms a 75 foot high terrace about 5000 feet in length along the south bank of Big Creek Valley at the mouth of Etches Creek. A few small outcrops are present along the banks of creeks nearby. The Mount Nansen Group rocks usually have a high magnetite content.

Rocks of the Klotassin Batholith and Yukon Metamorphic Complex occur around and within the Feldspar Porphyry . Syenite, with lesser amounts of granodiorite and minor foliated hornblende granodiorite are the oldest intrusive rocks seen. Small bodies of hornblende biotite granodiorite occur along the southern border of the Skunk claims just north of the Klazan West Zone. It is dark in color, has a weak to pronounced foliation imparted by the subparallel orientation of mafic minerals, and usually contains more hornblende than biotite. These three features distinguish it from granodiorite. The presence of significant quartz, which is often clustered when little or no biotite is present, is used to distinguish

granodiorite from syenite. A small area near the center of the Skunk claims is underlain by foliated micaeous quartzite.

No mineralization was seen on the Skunk claims. Tourmaline was recognized in porphyry float about 1000 feet north of Baseline 'A' on line 392 E. The only alteration seen in the rock fragments consists of chlorite developed from mafics and clay developed on feldspars. Since no sericite was seen, there is no way of determining if the alteration is hypogene or merely supergene. Consequently, no hydrothermal alteration has been shown on the maps other than the halo that surrounds the Klazan West and East Zones.

KLAZAN CLAIMS

On the adjoining Klazan claims, a prominent limonite gossan has developed over a zone of copper-molybdenum-lead-zinc mineralization associated with argillic alteration and a quartz stockwork in prophyry on the west bank of Burgis Creek. This showing, about 1000 feet long and 500 feet wide, is called the West Zone in this report. A second smaller zone of mineralization, alteration and brecciation, called the East Zone, is situated near Etches Creek.

The property was first staked in 1966 by Coranex Limited, which conducted soil sampling, geological mapping and bulldozer trenching. It was optioned in 1970 by Atlas Exploration Ltd., Dynasty Exploration Ltd. and Canadian Industrial Gas & Oil Ltd., which explored with surface surveys, trenching and five holes, totalling 3371 feet, in the West Zone.

The highest grade reported in the 1970 drilling was in hole KL4. This hole was briefly examined by M. P. Phillips to determine the relationship between mineralization, rock type and alteration. The hole was collared about 500 feet south of the gossan and was drilled at a steep angle to a depth of 643 feet. The hole began in brecciated quartz-feldspar phase of Felsic Porphyry, showing fair to moderate quartz stockwork development, and passed into Intermediate Porphyry at 354 feet. Strong, pervasive supergene argillic alteration extends from surface to a depth of 100 feet. The quartz-feldspar porphyry contains fine to medium grained quartz and feldspar phenocrysts in a blonde, hard, aphanitic matrix. Angular pale green volcanic breccia fragments up to one inch long and quartz stockwork veinlets up to 1/8" wide are common.

Occasional narrow zones of intense veining up to 6 inches wide occur randomly through the hole. Argillic hypogene alteration of feldspars in the upper section grades into phyllic alteration towards the bottom. Pyrite occurs mainly as fine disseminations and generally makes up less than 1/2% of the rock. Traces of molybdenite are present in quartz veinlets. Chalcocite coats pyrite in a five foot wide section of highly fractured and faulted core near the Intermediate Porphyry contact. The Intermediate variety is a pale green crowded porphyry containing medium grained feldspars and minor quartz and biotite/hornblende phenocrysts. It is cut by intense quartz flooding and by bleached, phyllic-altered bands with fair to moderate quartz veining. Mineralization consists of 1-2% pyrite, mainly as fracture filling, minor chalcocite coating pyrite in the upper section, and traces of molybdenite in quartz veins. This unit either does not outcrop or was not recognized on surface. The hole may have drilled into a steeply dipping Intermediate Porphyry dyke roughly paralleling the hole or into a deep buried extension of the small stock which outcrops 300 feet southeast of the hole collar. The intense phyllic alteration, higher pyrite content and intense quartz flooding is consistent with the regional interpretation that the feldspar-hornblende phase is the principle porphyritic host for mineralization and accompanying alteration.

Tourmaline-bearing hornblende monzonite float was seen in a pile of selected specimens stored in the old camp at the Klazan West Zone. The source of this float is not known.

MAGNETIC SURVEY

The ground magnetic survey was extended over the Skunk claims and correlated with 1975 surveys of the Roc groups on either end. The results are presented on two base maps (Figures B4 and B8 in pocket). The values have been contoured at 200 gamma intervals and several magnetic lineaments and anomalies have been interpreted.

The strongest lineament, ML-1, probably reflects the trace of the major regional fault, known as the Big Creek Lineament, which is interpreted to follow the Big Creek valley. The magnetic linear consists of a narrow band of alternating highs and lows. A distinct magnetic low parallels this lineament on its south side for a length of 1,000 feet east of Foster Creek.

Lineament ML-2 defines a weak lineation that probably coincides with a probable northeast striking fault interpreted on the geology map and the displacement of lead-zinc anomlay E.

Lineament ML-3, defined by small magnetic highs and lows, corresponds to a major northeast striking fault with left lateral movement interpreted on the geology map. This inferred fault is substantiated by a left lateral movement in magnetic lows, although the magnetics are displaced a relatively larger distance.

Lineament ML-4 is a poorly defined lineament separating a magnetic high and low and may possibly represent a fault zone subparallel to Etches Creek. However, geologic support is inconclusive. This fault may be the eastern limit of the Klazan East Zone but poor exposure prevents confirmation.

Lineament ML-5 is a poorly defined lineament expressed by a sharp cutoff of a paired magnetic high and low (MA-1). Geologic evidence is inconclusive.

Magnetic anomaly MA-1 is an elongated northwest trending high and low which straddles Etches Creek. Lack of outcrop makes interpretation impossible.

Anomaly MA-2 is a large area of strongly anomalous magnetic highs and lows trending northwest across Magman Creek. The anomaly appears to correspond to a complex suboutcrop pattern of Felsic Porphyry west of Magman Creek and Intermediate Porphyry and hornblende monzonite to the west. An interpreted northeast-trending fault paralleling Magman Creek is not reflected in the magnetic pattern of this anomaly, implying that the magnetic response is caused by a later event.

GEOCHEMISTRY

Previous sampling by Archer, Cathro crews has shown that soil backgrounds in the Big Creek district are about 20 ppm Cu, 20 ppm Pb, 60 ppm Zn and less than 1 ppm Mo, while threshold levels are about 50 ppm Cu, 70 ppm Pb, 100 ppm Zn and 3 ppm Mo.

On the Skunk claims, 335 soil samples were collected at 400 foot intervals on lines spaced about 800 feet apart. Most samples were collected from above the terrace.

All samples were obtained, where possible, from a B or B + C soil horizon beneath the organic and volcanic ash layers. The B + C horizon is generally a yellowish brown to gray-brown layer consisting of sandy clay with rock fragments. Permafrost, which is present where vegetation cover is well developed, thaws to depths of 6 to 15 inches during summer.

Samples were collected in individual, prenumbered, kraft paper bags and were shipped by air freight to Chemex Labs Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. All samples were dried, screened to a minus 80 mesh fraction and digested in nitric perchloric acid. They were then routinely analyzed for copper, molybdenum, lead and zinc using atomic absorption spectrometry.

Plots of the assays are included in the pockets as follows: Copper and molybdenum on Figures B2 and B6; and lead and zinc on Figures B3 and B7. Weakly anomalous copper-molybdenum and lead-zinc response is spatially related, perhaps an indication that the response is related to weak mineralization and hydrothermal alteration associated with underlying porphyritic rocks. The strongest response was from the vicinity of the trenches at the Klazan East Zone, (anomaly 3 below). The anomaly numbers used in this report correspond with anomaly identification in the previous survey on the Roc claims in 1975.

Copper-Molybdenum

Anomaly 2, centered at 48S on Line 296 E, was further outlined and is now closed off in all directions except to the southeast. It is 1600 feet long and 800 feet wide, with peak assays of 94 ppm Cu and 4 ppm Mo. It coincides with lead-zinc anomaly E. It is underlain in part by a brecciated zone and argillic and phyllic alteration in Felsic Porphyry.

Anomaly 3 corresponds with the Klazan East Zone. It has peak values of 830 ppm Cu and 110 ppm Mo from a suboutcropping breccia zone cut by trenches. No visible mineralization was seen and the underlying phyllic altered Felsic Porphyry appear to be strongly leached. Lead-zinc response is also moderately to strongly anomalous (anomaly H).

Lead-Zinc

Anomaly F, which corresponds to copper-molybdenum anomaly 2, was almost completely outlined and is apparently bounded by a fault to the southeast. Anomaly F is probably the faulted offset of Anomaly E. Peak assays are 482 ppm Pb and 1100 ppm Zn.

Anomaly G, located at 20S on Line 352E, has peak values of 60 ppm Pb and 233 pm Zn. It occurs in an alluvial till and may be spurious.

Anomaly H, corresponding to copper-molybdenum anomaly 3 (Klazan East Zone) has peak assays of 516 ppm Pb and 2000 ppm Zn. It is still somewhat open to the northwest and southeast.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

During the periods May 5 - 23 and August 26 - September 2, geological mapping together with geochemical and magnetometer surveys was conducted on the Skunk claim group. This block connects the west and east Big Creek properties (Roc claims) of Klotassin Joint Venture.

The mapping showed that the northern half of the Skunk group is mainly obscured by thick alluvial till along Big Creek, except for a narrow outcrop of Mt. Nansen Group volcanics about 5000 feet long in a terrace along the south bank. The south side of the claim block, which has almost no outcrop, was mapped by collecting residual rock fragments from grid soil sample pits. The mapping showed that a relatively large stock of Tertiary porphyry over three miles long underlies most of the southwest side of the Skunk group and adjacent Klazan claims, bounded by older granodiorite and monzonite of the Klotassin Batholith to the southwest. Small pendants of the Klotassin suite intrusions and Yukon Metamprphic complex metasediments occur within the porphyry stock. Overburden obscures the northwest end and northeast side of the stock. In composition, the stock consists mainly of felsic phases of porphyry. Intermediate Porphyry, which appears to be the most favourable phase for porphyry mineralization in the Big Creek Mount Freegold area, was only identified on the Klazan claims.

No geochemical anomalies were obtained which could be interpreted to represent a significant porphyry target. However, a large part of the claim block is covered by thick overburden and a portion at the

northwest end of the block is almost certainly underlain by prophyry.

These claims should be maintained in good standing pending the results of exploration on nearby porphyry targets. Further work in the overburden areas would necessitate geophysical surveys and drilling

Respectfully submitted

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.

R. J. Cathro, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.

RJC:gmb

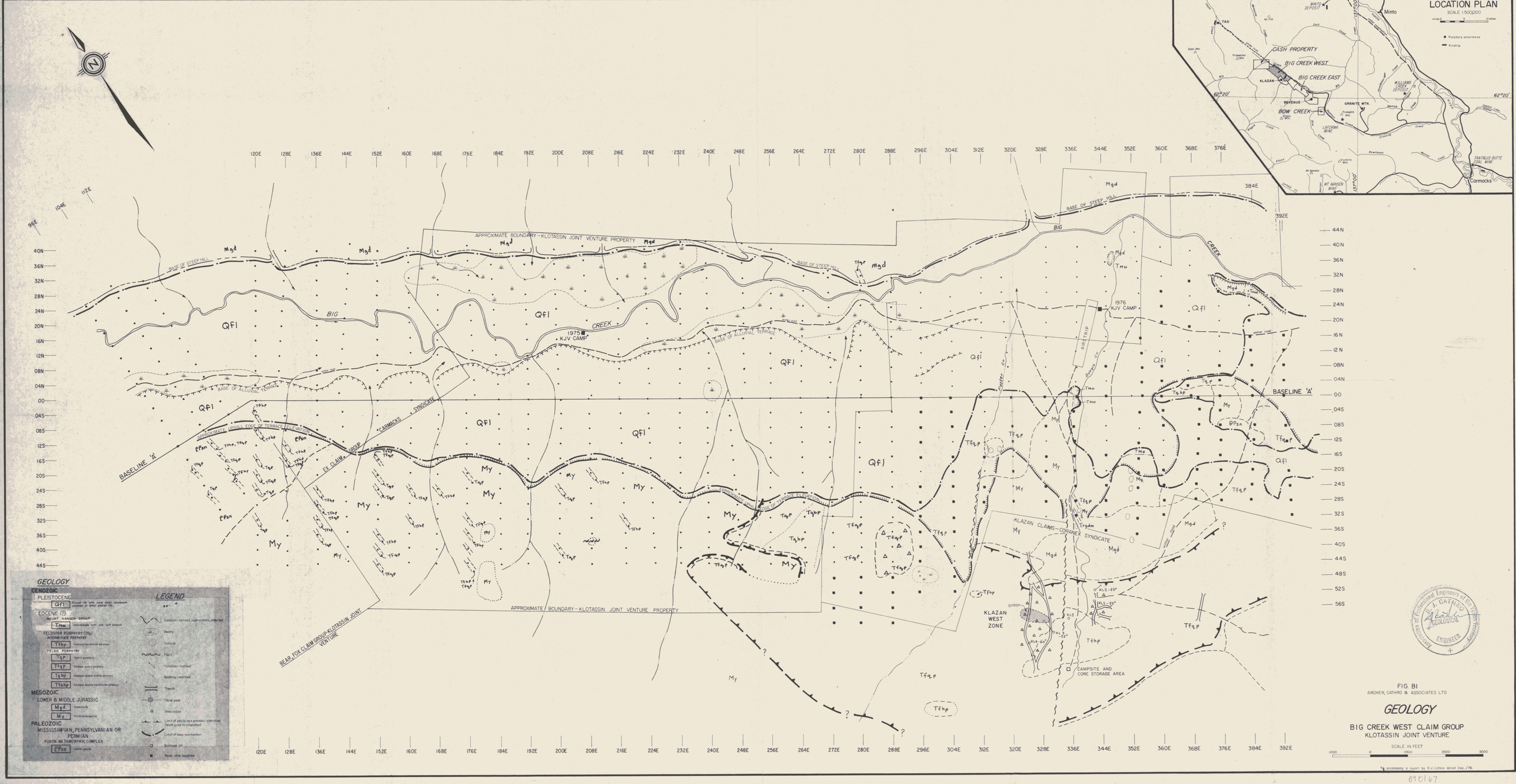


FIG. BI
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.

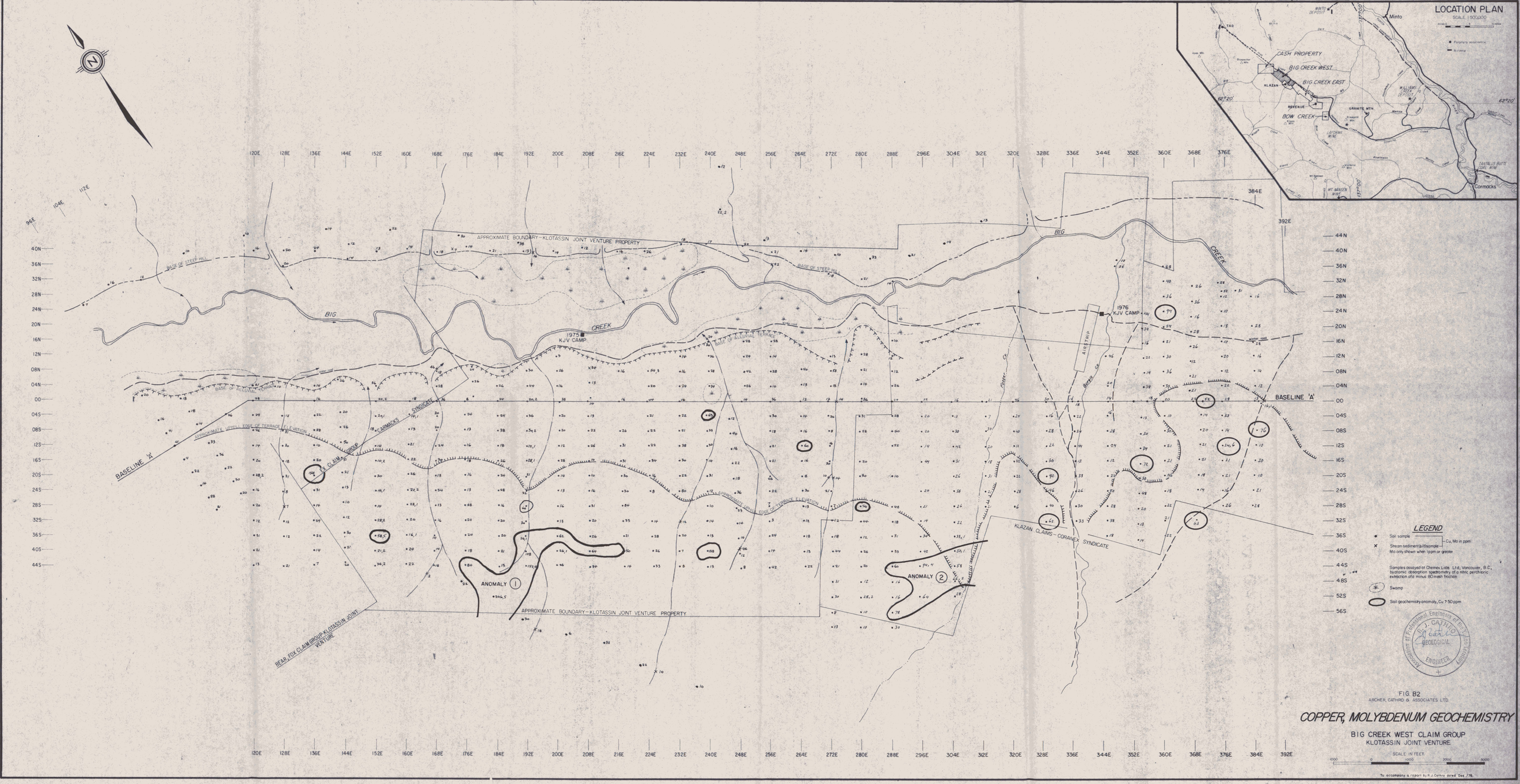
GEOLOGY

BIG CREEK WEST CLAIM GROUP
KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE

SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 1000 2000 3000

To accompany a report by R.J. Cathro dated Dec./76.

09-0167


LOCATION PLAN
SCALE 1:500,000
Minto
CASH PROPERTY
BIG CREEK WEST
BIG CREEK EAST
KLAZAN
REVENUE
BOW CREEK
GRANITE MTN.
WILLIAMS CREEK DEPOSIT
TANTALUS BUTTE COAL MINE
Cormacks
62°20'
137°00'
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY - KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE PROPERTY
BASE OF STEEP HILL
BIG CREEK
1975 KJV CAMP
1976 KJV CAMP
AIRSTRIP
BASE OF ALLUVIAL TERRACE
APPROXIMATE UPHILL EDGE OF TERRACE ELEVATION
BASELINE 'A'
BASELINE 'B'
CARMACKS SYNDICATE
BEAR FOX CLAIM GROUP
BEAR FOX CLAIMS GROUP KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE
KLAZAN CLAIMS - CORANEX SYNDICATE
ANOMALY (1)
ANOMALY (2)
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY - KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE PROPERTY
LEGEND
Soil sample — Cu, Mo in ppm
Stream sediment (silt) sample — Mo only shown when 1ppm or greater
Samples assayed at Chemex Labs Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., by atomic absorption spectrometry of a nitric perchloric extraction of a minus 80 mesh fraction
Swamp
Soil geochemistry anomaly, Cu ? 50 ppm
Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia
R. J. CATHRO
GEOLOGICAL
ENGINEER
FIG. B2
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.
COPPER, MOLYBDENUM GEOCHEMISTRY
BIG CREEK WEST CLAIM GROUP
KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE
SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
To accompany a report by R.J. Cathro dated Dec. /76.

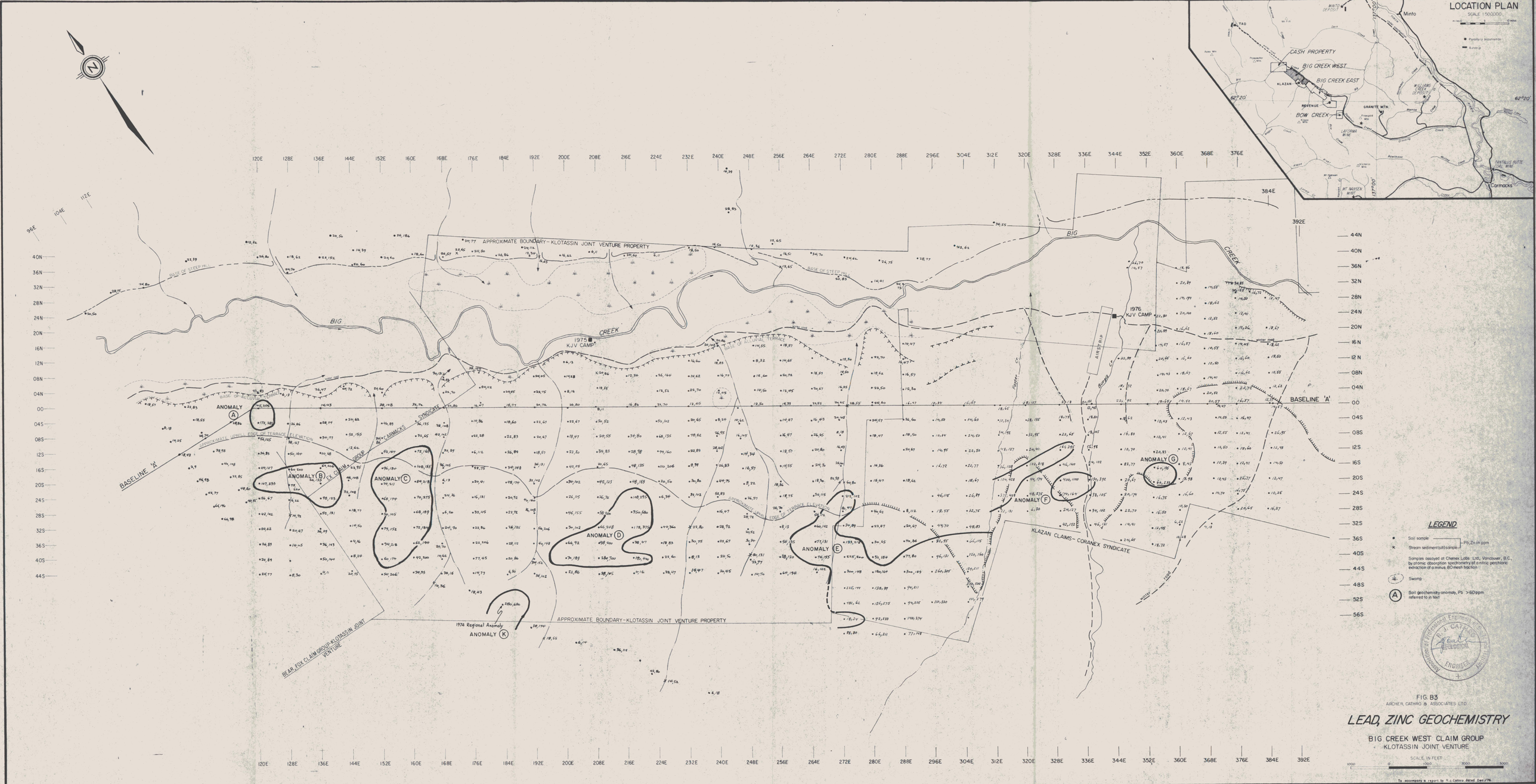


FIG. B3

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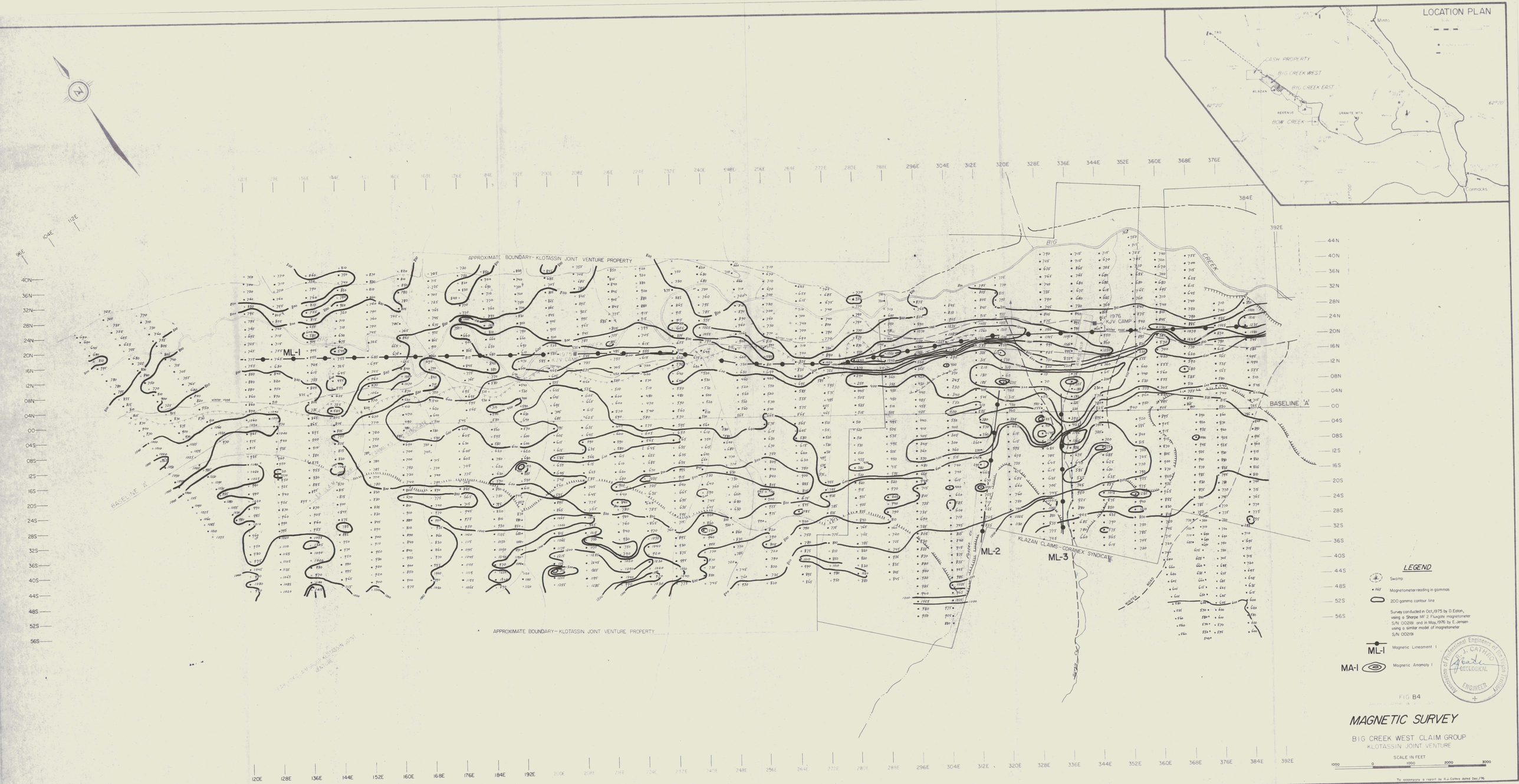
LEAD, ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

BIG CREEK WEST CLAIM GROUP - KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE

SCALE IN FEET

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

To accompany a report by N.J. Cathro dated Dec./76.


LOCATION PLAN
Minto
CASH PROPERTY
BIG CREEK WEST
BIG CREEK EAST
KLAZAN
REVENUE
BOW CREEK
GRANITE MTN
Cormacks
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY - KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE PROPERTY
BIG CREEK
1976 KJV CAMP
BASELINE 'A'
BASELINE 'B'
ML-1
ML-2
ML-3
KLAZAN CLAIMS - CORANEX SYNDICATE
winter road
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY - KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE PROPERTY
LEGEND
Swamp
Magnetometer reading in gammas
200 gamma contour line
Survey conducted in Oct.1975 by D.Eaton, using a Sharpe MF 2 Fluxgate magnetometer S/N 00218 and in May, 1976 by E.Jensen using a similar model of magnetometer S/N 00219
ML-1 Magnetic Lineament 1
MA-1 Magnetic Anomaly 1
Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario
J. CATHRO
GEOLOGICAL
ENGINEER
FIG B4
MAGNETIC SURVEY
BIG CREEK WEST CLAIM GROUP
KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE
SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 1000 2000 3000
To accompany a report by R.J. Cathro dated Dec./76.

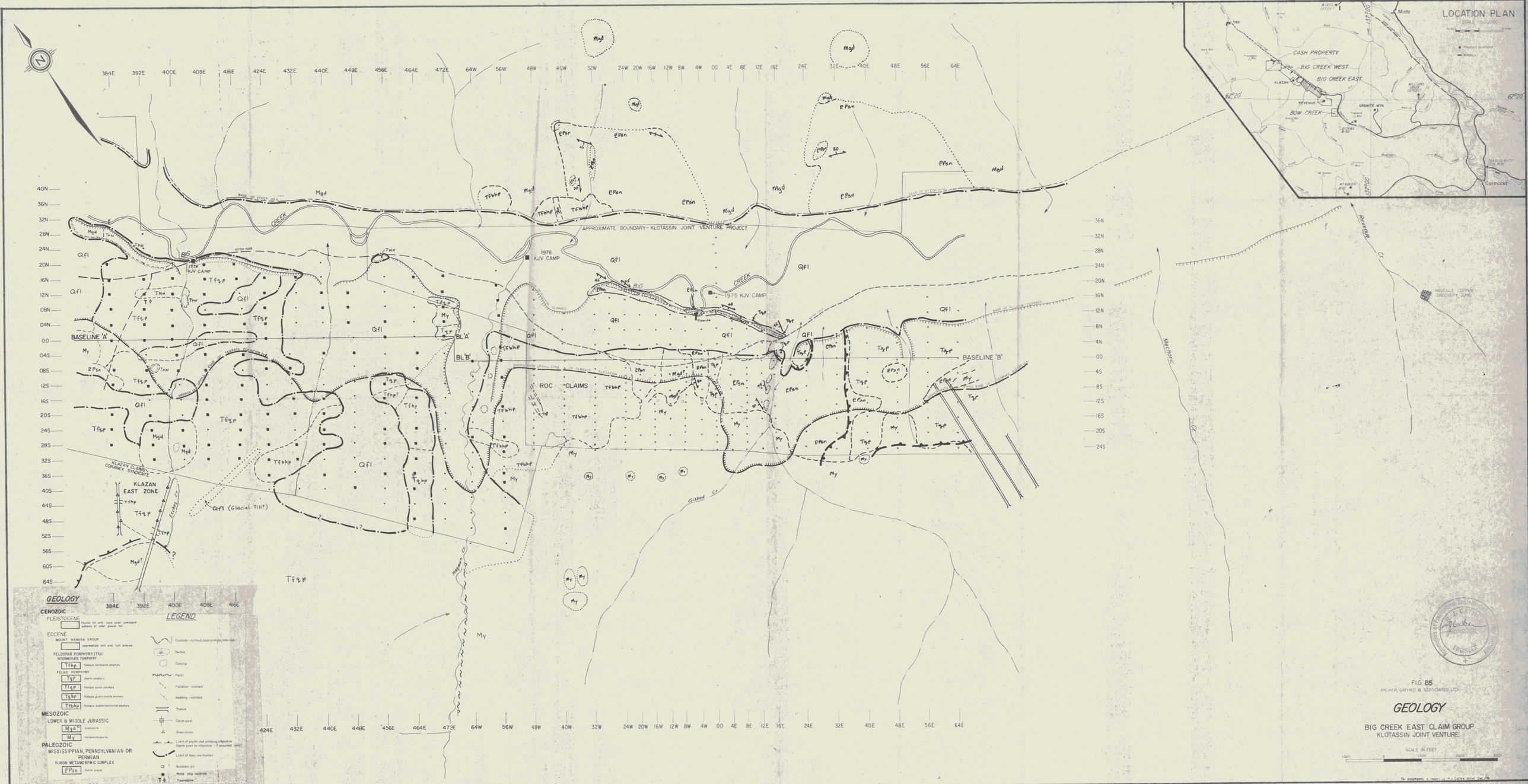


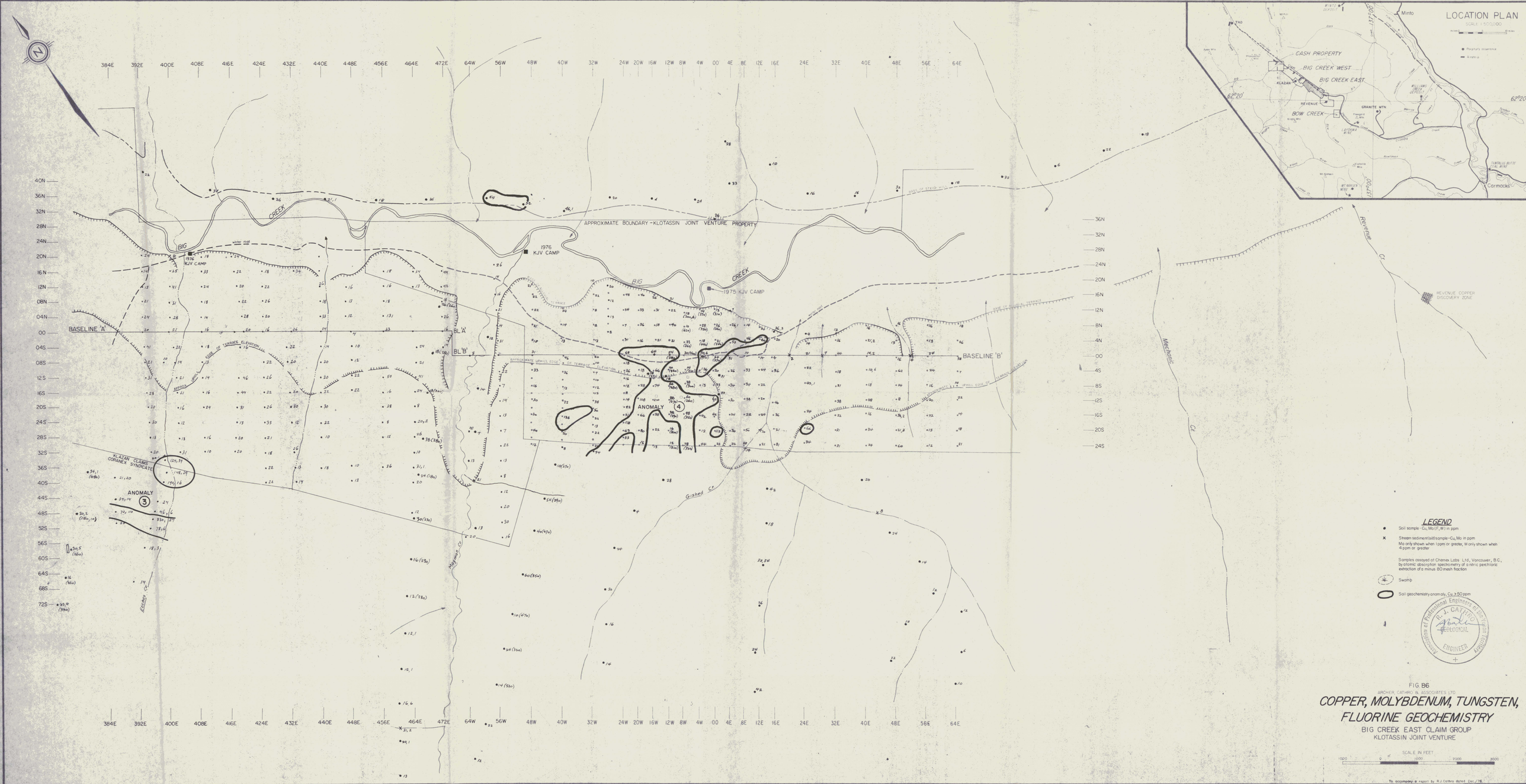
FIG. B5
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.

GEOLOGY

BIG CREEK EAST CLAIM GROUP
KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE

SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 1000 2000 3000

To accompany a report by R.J. Cathro dated Dec./76



LEGEND

- Soil sample - Cu, Mo (T, W) in ppm
- Stream sediment (silt) sample - Cu, Mo in ppm
  Mo only shown when 1 ppm or greater, W only shown when 4 ppm or greater

Samples assayed at Chemex Labs Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., by atomic absorption spectrometry of a nitric perchloric extraction of a minus 80 mesh fraction

- Swath
- Soil geochemistry anomaly, Cu > 50 ppm

Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia
R. J. CATHRO
GEOLOGICAL
ENGINEER

FIG. B6

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.

COPPER, MOLYBDENUM, TUNGSTEN, FLUORINE GEOCHEMISTRY

BIG CREEK EAST CLAIM GROUP

KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE

SCALE IN FEET

1000 0 1000 2000 3000

To accompany a report by R.J. Cathro dated Dec./76.

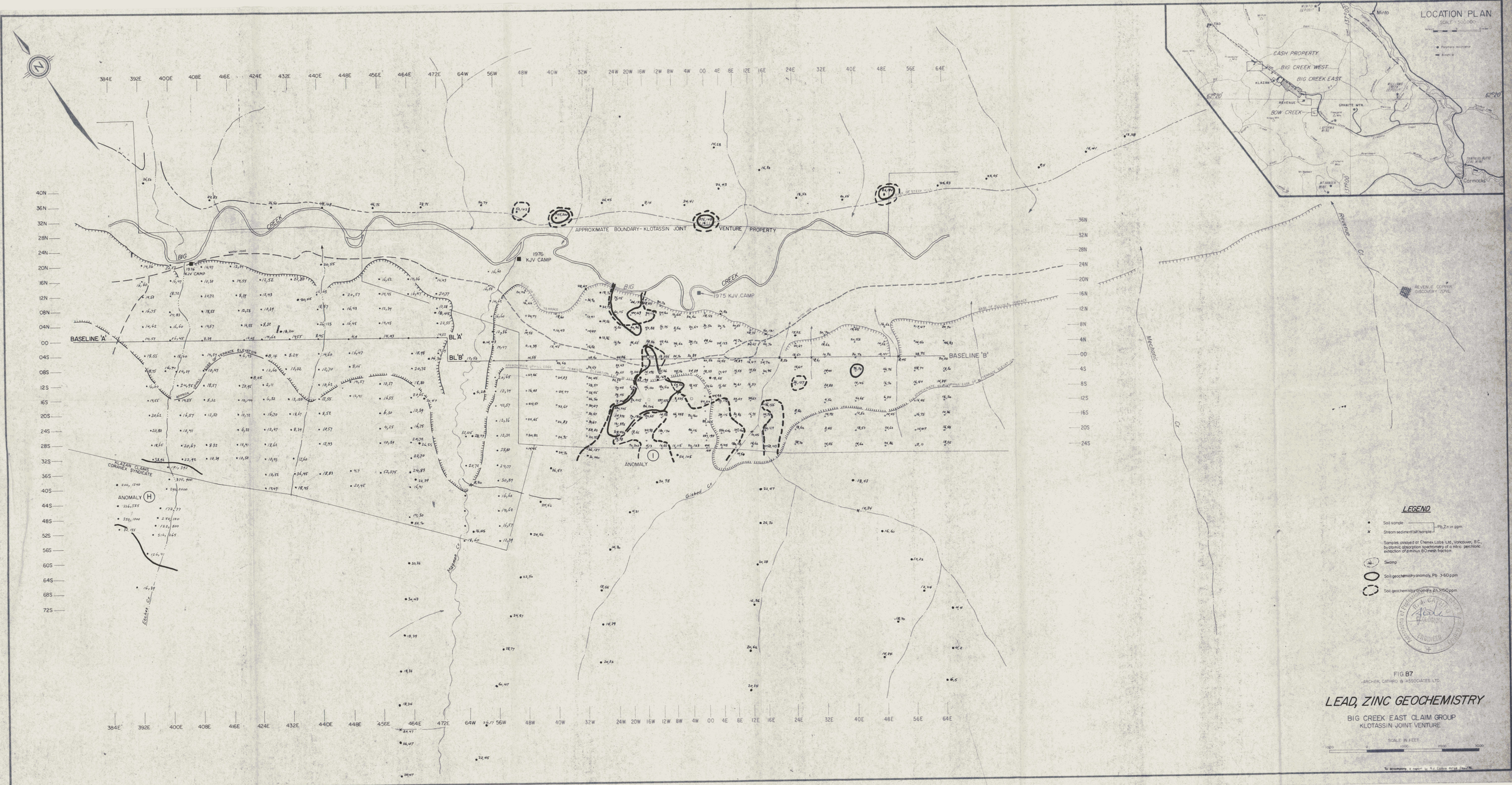


FIG B7

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD.

LEAD, ZINC GEOCHEMISTRY

BIG CREEK EAST CLAIM GROUP

KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE

SCALE IN FEET

0 1000 2000 3000

To accompany a report by R.J. Cathro dated Dec/76.


LOCATION PLAN
CASH PROPERTY
BIG CREEK WEST
BIG CREEK EAST
KLAZAN
REVENUE
BOW CREEK
GRANITE MTN
Minto
Carmacks
62°20'
BASELINE 'A'
BASELINE 'B'
BL 'A'
BL 'B'
1976 KJV CAMP
1975 KJV CAMP
APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE PROPERTY
BIG CREEK
KLAZAN CLAIMS
CORANEX SYNDICATE
REVENUE COPPER DISCOVERY ZONE
Revenue Cr.
Mechanic Cr.
Gished Cr.
Etches Cr.
Magman Cr.
MA-1
MA-2
ML-1
ML-4
ML-5
LEGEND
Swamp
•265 Magnetometer reading in gammas
200 gamma contour line
Survey conducted in Oct. 1975 by D. Eaton using a Sharpe MF 2 Fluxgate magnetometer S/N 002181 and in May, 1976 by E. Jensen using a similar model of magnetometer S/N 002191
ML-1 Magnetic Lineament
MA-1 Magnetic Anomaly
Association of Professional Engineers of the Yukon Territory
R. J. CATHRO
GEOLOGICAL ENGINEER
FIG. B8
ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES LTD
MAGNETIC SURVEY
BIG CREEK EAST CLAIM GROUP
KLOTASSIN JOINT VENTURE
SCALE IN FEET
1000 0 1000 2000 3000