Ridgeways 9

CCH RESOURCES LIMITED

ASSESSMENT REPORT

GEOLOGICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL SURVEYS

JABBERWOCK CLAIMS 1 TO 24
JABBERWOCK CLAIMS 31 TO 65

115-P-15

63°48'N 136°57'W

MAYO AREA
YUKON TERRITORY

BRIAN PAUL
24 MARCH, 1981

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

$ 22,631.00

Resident Geologist or
Resident Mining Engineer

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

B. R. BAXTER
Supervising Mining Recorder

for Commissioner of Yukon Territory

CAMPBELL RESOURCES INC.

(NO PERSONAL LIABILITY)

SUITE A-105, 355 BURRARD STREET

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TELEPHONE

(604) 684-7558

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04-907698

March 26, 1981

R.G. Ronaghan
Mining Recorder
P.O. Box 10
Mayo, Yukon

Dear Sir:

Re: Jabberwock Group

Further to our submission of Form C - Application for Certificate of Work dated August 19, 1980 and subsequent letters, please find enclosed two copies of the Assessment Report.

To help clarify the convoluted changes in ownership, I have attached a note to the cover of the reports for the benefit of others reviewing the data.

Trusting that all is in order,

Yours sincerely,

Gordon Ford
Exploration Manager-West
CAMPBELL RESOURCES INC.
CCH MINERALS LTD.

/bm
encl:

Note Re Claim Ownership

At the time the majority of work described in this report was carried out, the Jabberwock claims were owned by CCH Resources Ltd., a subsidiary of Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd., on behalf of the Cortin Joint Venture.

Since then, Campbell Chibougamau Mines Ltd. changed its name to Campbell Resources Inc., and a major corporate re-organization initiated. Legal requirements have resulted in a number of changes in claim ownership.

Presently the claims are being transferred from Campbell Resources Inc. to CCH Minerals Ltd. CCH Minerals Ltd. is a federally chartered company registered to do business in the Yukon, and in time will become the Campbell Group's dominant operating exploration subsidiary in western Canada.

Gordon Ford
Exploration Manager-West
CAMPBELL RESOURCES INC.
CCH MINERALS LTD.

Contents

Illustrations

	Jabberwock, Claim Location Map	½ mile=1"	1980	Attached
Map TY-66	Jabberwock, Geology	1:10000	1979	In Pocket
Map TY-68	Jabberwock, Sn Geochemistry	1:10000	1979	In Pocket
Map TY-69	Jabberwock, Zn Geochemistry	1:10000	1979	In Pocket
Map TY-70	Jabberwock, Ag Geochemistry	1:10000	1979	In Pocket
Map TY-71	Jabberwock, As Geochemistry	1:10000	1979	In Pocket
Map 706-1	Jabberwock, Detailed Geology	1:1000	1980	In Pocket

Headwaters of Fortymile Creek,
July, 1980.

Introduction

The Jabberwock claim group covers a large area above the headwaters of Fortymile Creek. The claims are owned by CCH Resources Limited of Toronto, Ontario.

The work outlined in this report was conducted from August 25 to August 31, 1979 and June 12 to June 22, 1980. Geological surveys of 1:10000 and 1:1000 scale were completed over portions of the claim group and over 1600 soils collected for tin, zinc, silver and arsenic analyses. An amount totalling $22,631.00 has been claimed for assessment purposes.

Exploration History

Silver Standard Mines Limited and Asarco are joint owners of the Sterling claims, which once extended over portions of the Jabberwock Group. Silver Standard reported extensive work on their claims in 1971 and 1972, which culminated in an eight-hole drill program. Their target is thought to have been silver mineralization.

CCH Resources Limited staked the Jabberwock Group upstream from very high stream sediment values in Fortymile Creek in 1978 and the Group was extended in 1979. The Group presently totals 59 claims.

During 1979 and 1980, a number of geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were carried out on the adjoining Nel claim group by Cominco Limited. Their target was also believed to be tin.

Geology

Summary

The Jabberwock Group is underlain by gently dipping, moderately deformed quartz schists, limestone and calcareous slate of the Yukon Group, which have been successively intruded by several small syenitic plugs and a number of biotite/K-feldspar porphyry dykes. A major flexture is inferred on the southern portion of the property; horizontal minor fold axes trend in an east/west direction. Tin in the form of cassiterite occurs in vuggy arsenopyrite-tourmaline bearing breccia veins, in fissure veinlets with K-feldspar, and in vuggy quartz/Fe oxide filled fractures. Pyrite, sphalerite, galena and tourmaline bearing quartz veins occur north of the property on the Sterling Group.

Bedded Rocks

The property is underlain in its entirety by pelitic metasediments of the Proterozoic Yukon Group. The most common lithology is micaceous quartzite, i.e. quartz schist; more argillaceous metasediments including chlorite schist occur north of the property on the Sterling claim group. Carbonate interlayered with the more pelitic metasediments is not uncommon and towards the western edge of the property this becomes the dominant lithology. Here, one to 10mm wide layers of carbonate comprise 40 to 50% of the total rock and quartz/carbonate veins parallel to schistosity are common. Potential marker horizons to several metres in thickness composed of limestone and calcareous slate occur towards the eastern edge of the property, the latter outcropping as a conspicuous peak near the southern tip of the claim group.

Intrusive Rocks

There are at least seven small syenitic plugs or dykes and a late generation of biotite/K-feldspar porphyry dykes. Two fine-grained dykes of intermediate composition are possibly equivalent to the porphyritic intrusives. A single aphanitic, acid to intermediate dyke cuts quartz schists along the southeast margin of the property. All these rocks have been assigned to unit 14 (Bostock, 1964), which is an undifferentiated, 100 million year old (Cretaceous) suite of intrusive igneous rocks.

Syenite (14A and 14AA)

At least seven individual bodies of fine-grained, porous and generally buff weathering syenitic rocks (unit 14A) occur within the property limits. They are leucocratic and non-porphyritic, quartzo-feldspathic igneous rocks to which the field name quartz monzonite was applied (and remains, on maps TY-66 and 706-1). Rusty brown porphyritic equivalents (unit 14AA) are not as common.

With the exception of one small intrusive outcrop (sample JW-79-13) all the syenitic rocks have been outlined in scree along the ridge crests - nevertheless, the surface expression of these intrusives is felt to be quite accurate.

The least altered sample examined to date is a greyish brown porphyry containing from 4 to 5% euhedral K-feldspar in phenocrysts as large as 9X13mm. The groundmass of this rock contains 5% plagioclase as small subhedral crystals to 1½X2½mm in size, and about 7 or 8% biotite in acicular to squarish crystals reaching a length of 3mm (possibly replacing pyroxene). The remainder of the groundmass is a 60/40 mixture of K-feldspar and mica (sericite)-quartz is extremely fine-grained, possibly absent.

The abundance of K-feldspar and apparent paucity of quartz in fresh samples of unit 14AA have resulted in its classification as a porphyritic syenite. The rocks of unit 14A are believed to be fine-grained equivalents. Both varieties have been subjected to very intense phyllic (quartz + sericite) alteration and, in most cases the original igneous textures have been completely obliterated. Alteration "fronts" can be observed behind which K-feldspar has been completely altered to sericite and quartz, the larger phenocrysts being completely pseudomorphed by coarse mica. Most of the silica seen in thin sections of unit 14A is of an amorphous variety and is believed to be a secondary rather than original constituent of these rocks.

Syenites are not normally associated with tin mineralization, yet there seems to be a spatial relationship between the rocks of unit 14A/14AA and the cassiterite occurrences in the central area of the claim group. One could postulate that these are desilicated hypabyssal rocks apophysal to a large batholithic mass of depth - certainly the quartz/sericite alteration assemblage is typical of Sn-bearing environments.

Biotite/K-Feldspar Porphyry (14b)

Dark grey biotite/K-feldspar porphyry dykes appear in three locations on the property, but again only in scree along the ridge crests. They are comprised of biotite euhedra and rounded K-feldspar phenocrysts within a dark grey, fine-grained groundmass, giving them a lamprophyric appearance. Finer grained, almost non-porphyritic varieties were also observed. The westernmost porphyry dyke apparently cross-cuts rocks of unit 14A and, for this reason, is thought to be the youngest intrusive on the property. In this respect it is similar to late lamprophyric dykes present on the Mahtin Group, whose overall composition is relatively potassic and mafic.

Fine-grained dykes of intermediate composition (14C) were given the field name biotite dacite. These dykes contain accessory amounts of pyrrhotite and a number of partially assimilated metasedimentary inclusions. They are believed to be compositionally similar to the porphyritic rocks of unit 14b. Aphanitic acid to intermediate dykes (14d) with small amounts of accessory sulphide cut quartz schists of the Yukon Group along the southeast margin of the property and in the vicinity of cassiterite mineralization along the main ridge. Originally termed rhyodacite, they are now believed to be aphanitic equivalents of unit 14A.

Brecciated Rocks

Breccias of several types are found on the property.

Type 1 — Quartzite breccias containing angular to rounded fragments of quartzite and very little matrix are found in a number of localities along the main ridge, and also in the creek bed north of the property. They almost always occur in the vicinity of intrusive rocks(igneous fragments are reported in one sample) and also quite frequently near cassiterite mineralization. The matrix in this type of breccia is nondescript, probably rock flour, and commonly limonitic.

Type 2 — Vuggy tourmaline/quartz breccia veins cutting quartzite were found in several localities. They contain angular to subrounded quartzite fragments and considerable amounts of cassiterite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite.

Type 3 — Vuggy quartz breccia similar to that found on the Snark Group occurs towards the southeast margin of the claim group. Although not as spectacularly developed as on Snark, the quartzite is well fractured and the fractures largely infilled with white vuggy and euhedral quartz: crackle brecciation might be a more accurate description.

Structure

A major fold axis(or flexture) has been tentatively outlined on the southern tip of the claim group. North of the flexture the metasedimentary rocks dip to the north and west at moderate angles, while south of the flexture they dip

east and southeast at very slight angles. A gentle dome has been created, which may be indicative of an intrusive body at depth. The planar feature within the Yukon Group metasediments is generally schistosity, but bedding is recognizable in areas of high carbonate content. Minor folding of both the S and Z variety is widespread - indeed, the whole metasedimentary sequence is highly contorted. Fold axes are essentially horizontal and trend approximately east/west. Jointing and fracturing is variable, but the most prominent set strikes in a northeast direction throughout the property and includes some mineralized fractures.

Alteration

The quartz schists and calcareous metasediments of the Yukon Group have almost certainly been subjected to regional metamorphism, but a lack of diagnostic minerals precludes any estimate of metamorphic grade. Skarn is completely absent, despite the proximity of most of the intrusive rocks to carbonate enriched sediment. Hydrothermal alteration of the phyllic variety (quartz plus sericite) is pervasive within the syenitic intrusives, and many of the quartzite breccias. Tourmaline veins and fracture fillings are found in quartz schists within Fortymile Creek and along the eastern and western margins of the property. Tourmaline is also an abundant accessory in most of the cassiterite-bearing breccia veins and fissure fillings. Hornfelsed quartzites are extremely rare.

Mineralization

Tin, in the form of cassiterite, occurs in vuggy tourmaline and arsenopyrite bearing breccia veins, in "dry" fissures with accessory K-feldspar, and also in vuggy quartz/Fe oxide filled fractures. Most of the occurrences found to date are just below the ridge line, frequently in the talus slopes, as indicated on the accompanying maps, TY-66 and 706-1.

The mineralization appears to be of three distinct types:

Type 1 - Vuggy tourmaline and arsenopyrite bearing breccia veins were found amidst quartzite scree and rubble in three separate localities; in association with Type 2 in the creek bed north of the claim group, with Type 3 in the vicinity of samples JW-79-21 and JW-79-22, and by themselves (samples JW-79-14 to JW-79-16). They contain angular to subrounded fragments of quartzite up to several centimetres in diameter within a vuggy, fine-grained quartz/tourmaline matrix. Width of the veins varies from several centimetres to as much as 14 or 15 centimetres. Cassiterite, arsenopyrite and pyrrhotite are abundant as accessories. Of note are the relatively high silver values (to 64 ppm), apparently common in rocks with a high content of arsenopyrite. A typical breccia vein is illustrated in Plate #1.

Type 2 - "Dry" fissure filling cassiterite was found in both the creek bed and amidst scree, very near the original showing on the ridge crest.

Plate 1. Breccia vein. Angular fragments of quartz schist within a fine grained, vuggy tourmaline/ cassiterite/arsenopyrite bearing matrix.

TABLE #1
JABBERWOCK GROUP

Grab samples, selected assay data

SAMPLE NUMBER	Sn%	Pb%	Zn%	Ag oz/t	DESCRIPTION
JW-79-14	1.82	-	-	-	breccia vein
JW-79-15	8.80	-	-	-	breccia vein
JW-79-10	-	16.8	3.73	6.42	quartz vein

The veinlets or fissures carry abundant black cassiterite of "squashed" appearance and variable amounts of K-feldspar, quartz and tourmaline. They are often folded and distinct from the more common Type 3 fractures. Samples of this type, although relatively rare, are visually spectacular and of very good grade.

Type 3 - Vuggy, generally quite thin quartz filled fractures with iron oxide are the most common tin bearing structures. Both outcrop occurrences are of this type and they are extremely abundant in scree along the main ridge. The mineralization is thought to occur along a prominent northeast trending, steeply dipping set of fractures, only a small percentage of which carry tin. Cassiterite occurs as euhedral dark brown to translucent crystals on the fracture surfaces. Maximum crystal size is 5mm and twins are common.

Outcrop and scree slope occurrences of cassiterite are distributed over an area of one square kilometre on the Jabberwock property. In addition to the three types of mineralization listed above, cassiterite is occasionally found as large crystals in bull quartz veins within the quartz schists. Quartzite breccias, strongly altered syenitic intrusive rocks and cassiterite mineralization are quite often found in proximity to one another.

A small flat lying sphalerite/galena/pyrite/tourmaline showing outcrops in the creek bed north of the claim group. The metasedimentary rocks in this locality are sheared parallel to bedding and quartz veins intruded along the shear plane. The showing is illustrated in Plate #2.

Plate 2. Flat-lying sphalerite/galena/pyrite/ tourmaline bearing quartz vein in Fortymile Creek.

Geochemistry

Methods

Soil samples were collected from the B horizon wherever possible. Although areas of well developed A horizon (in excess of 1/3 metre) are restricted in extent, most of the ground between the main ridge and Fortymile Creek appears to be mantled in alluvial soil, making it unsuitable for normal geochemical surveys.

Minus 80 mesh fractions were analyzed for tin, zinc, silver and arsenic by Bondar-Clegg and Company Limited in Whitehorse and North Vancouver.

Tin analyses were done using ammonium iodide fusion and atomic absorption spectromety after the method of Stanton and MacDonald (1961), and Smith (1967).

Zinc and silver were analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry following standard perchloric acid extraction.

Arsenic analyses were done by specific technique at Bondar-Clegg's North Vancouver laboratory.

Stream sediment sampling and heavy mineral orientation studies were conducted along the headwaters of Fortymile Creek by several groups, including the Geological Survey of Canada and United States Geological Survey. Survey costs have not been included in the Statement of Expenditures and the results are omitted from this report.

Results

Tin, zinc and arsenic were analyzed in soils on a 50 metre X 50 metre grid over the western part of the claim group, while tin, zinc and silver were analyzed over the southern and eastern portions. All of the work was completed in 1979. Included with the report are maps TY-68(tin), TY-69 (zinc), TY-70(silver) and TY-71(arsenic), all at 1:10000 scale, showing contoured results for the various elements.

Anomalous tin values(greater than 50 ppm) occur in the talus slopes along the central portion of the main ridge. Anomalously high arsenic values(greater than 500 ppm) occur along the entire ridge, forming a broadly circular area of interest coincident with the high tin values. Within this area of interest in 1979 and 1980 were located a number of mineralized boulders containing both cassiterite and arsenopyrite. Mineralization was discovered "in situ" only after detailed prospection of the anomalous areas, pointing out the importance of broad geochemical coverage.

The relative paucity of anomalous values away from the ridge crest may be indicative of alluvial cover in the valley bottoms. Nevertheless, there is no convincing geochemical or geological evidence to suggest that surface mineralization of the tin-arsenic variety extends northeast onto the Sterling (Silver Standard) and Nel(Cominco) claims.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By the end of August, 1980, all surface work on the Jabberwock Group had been essentially completed. The abundant surface mineralization, although not constituting ore grade material in itself, is a target of considerable merit. Approximately five thousand feet of diamond or percussive drilling in relatively deep holes is recommended to fully test the potential of the ground. With luck, a more intensely mineralized fracture set, or possibly a new style of mineralization will be encountered at depth. Due to work committments on other properties within the Mayo area, drilling is not expected to commence prior to the 1982 season.

Geophysical prospecting is not likely to produce any additional information and no work along these lines is recommended. An examination of the large intrusive stock south of the property is suggested, as it may be parental to the syenitic intrusives which are found in association with cassiterite mineralization.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Work on the Jabberwock claim group during 1979 and 1980 was carried out under the direction of A. Woodsend, of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Mr. Woodsend is Field Manager-North for CCH RESOURCES LIMITED. He holds a B.Sc.(Hons.) degree in geology from Southhampton University, England and has practiced his profession continuously for a period of ten years in a variety of countries and geological environments.

The majority of geological work during this period was conducted by the author, Brian Paul, a geologist with Billiton Canada Limited, Toronto, Ontario and presently seconded to the Cortin Joint Venture.

Capable assistance was provided in 1979 by P. Van Katwyk, A. Konyen, H. Happyjack, R. Mitchell, S. Noble and K. Patton, and in 1980 by T. Boyd, J. Branch, J. Dunn, M. Kerlan and P. Plishka.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

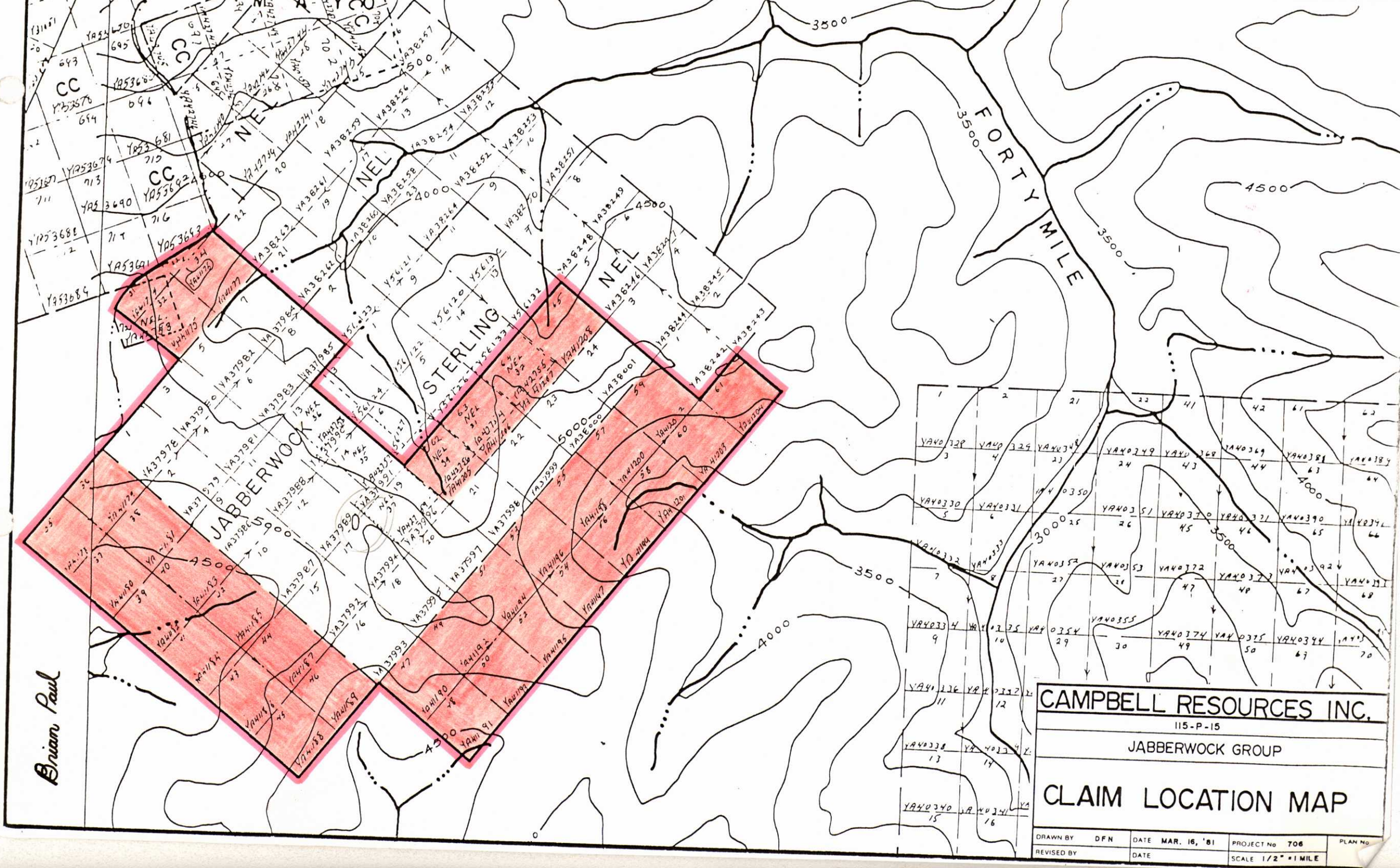
1632 soils analyzed for Sn and Zn @$6.15/sample	$10,036.00
800 soils analyzed for Ag @$0.65/sample	520.00
830 soils analyzed for As @$2.50/sample	2,075.00
60 Assistant days @$50.00/day	3,000.00
10 Geologist days @$60.00/day	600.00
16 hours helicopter @$400.00/hour	6,400.00
	$22,631.00

Work was carried out during the periods August 25 to August 31, 1979 and June 12 to June 22, 1980.

Brian Paul

Vancouver, B.C.
24 March, 1981

Brian Paul
Geologist - Cortin J.V.


JABBERWOCK
STERLING
FORTY MILE
CC
NEL
3500
4000
4500
5000
Brian Paul
March 24, 1981
CAMPBELL RESOURCES INC.
115-P-15
JABBERWOCK GROUP
CLAIM LOCATION MAP
DRAWN BY DFN
DATE MAR. 16, '81
PROJECT No 706
PLAN No
REVISED BY
DATE
SCALE 1/2" = 1 MILE

CC GROUP (CANTUNG)

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

5800

CC GROUP

CC GROUP

NEL GROUP

4500

NIGNOG GROUP (PLACER LEASE)

GIMBLE PLACER LEASE

CC GROUP (CANTUNG)

FORTYMILE CREEK

NEL GROUP (COMINCO)

4000

ADDITIONAL TRENCHING IN THIS AREA - NOT EXAMINED

STERLING GROUP (SILVER STANDARD)

TM-FILLED FRACTURES

NEL GROUP

BRECCIA

APPROXIMATE POSITION OF NEL BRECCIA VEIN (TM-ASPY) SAMPLES NL-80-1 to NL-80-3

COMINCO SS SAMPLES

DACITE DYKE: MS INCLUSIONS 14c

O/C ON RIDGE CREST NOT EXAMINED

TM-FILLED FRACTURES

QTZ VEINS

Z-FOLDING

MS HIGHLY DEFORMED 14a

HORNFELS, MINOR BRECCIA 14a

DACITE 14c

AREA OF DETAILED GEOLOGICAL COVERAGE, 1980

DRIFT COVERED

INTENSE FRACTURING, BRECCIATION

PB-ZN-PY-TM SHOWING

TM-FILLED FRACTURES

QTZ VEINS

SHALY MS

CAMP

VUGGY QTZ-FILLED FRACTURES

QTZ VEINS

VUGGY QTZ VEINS

RHYODACITE DYKE 14d

QTZ-FILLED FRACTURES

NOT EXAMINED

NOTE ALL CONTOURS ARE SHOWN IN FEET

BRECCIA

MS HIGHLY DEFORMED

SNO_2 IN OUTCROP

INTRUSIVE FLOAT, BRECCIA

HORNFELS, BRECCIA

VUGGY QTZ-FILLED FRACTURES

VUGGY QTZ-FILLED FRACTURES, INCIPIENT BRECCIATION

DIP SLOPE O/C

DRIFT COVERED

LEGEND

14 d FG GREY RHYODACITE(?) - ACCESSORY SULPHIDE

c BIOTITE DACITE - MAY BE FG VARIETY OF 14b

b GREY BIOTITE/FELDSPAR PORPHYRY - LAMPROPHYRIC IN APPEARANCE

a FG BUFF-WEATHERING QUARTZ MONZONITE (?) - MUSCOVITIC, MAY BE HYDROTHERMALLY ALTERED

YUKON SCHIST

- MICACEOUS QUARTZITE, SCHIST, MINOR LIMESTONE
- LIMESTONE, CALCAREOUS SLATE
- SHALY METASEDIMENT

- VUGGY CHL-QTZ-SNO_2 VEINLETS
- "DRY" FISSURE-FILLING SNO_2
- QTZ-SNO_2-FILLED FRACTURES

→ FLOAT/BEDROCK OCCURRENCE of SNO_2

- MAXIMUM(?) EXTENT SNO_2 IN FLOAT/BEDROCK
- TREND OF CONTACT
- OUTCROP BOUNDARY
- RUBBLE CROP-BOUNDARY
- BOUNDARY OF SCREE
- CONTACT: OBSERVED, ASSUMED
- SCHISTOSITY (BEDDING): INCLINED
- BEDDING: INCLINED, HORIZONTAL
- JOINTING/FRACTURES: INCLINED, VERTICAL
- MAJOR FOLD AXIS/FLEXURE
- MINOR FOLD AXES: S-FOLD, Z-FOLD
- TRENCH
- 8 SAMPLE LOCATION: JW-79-8, etc.
- x FLOAT OCCURRENCE
- JABBERWOCK CLAIM POSTS: LOCATED, UNLOCATED
- OTHER CLAIM POSTS
- JABBERWOCK GROUP BOUNDARY
- NIG NOG LEASE BOUNDARY
- OTHER GROUP/INDIVIDUAL CLAIM BOUNDARIES
- CAIRN
- CAMPSITE

090796

ABBREVIATIONS:

CHL - CHLORITE
MS - METASEDIMENT
FG - FINE GRAINED
O/C - OUTCROP
TM - TOURMALINE
SS - STREAM SEDIMENT

CORTIN JOINT VENTURE

CCH RESOURCES LTD.

115-P-15

JABBERWOCK GROUP

GEOLOGY

DRAWN BY	BP/DN	DATE	OCT. 31, '79	PROJECT No.	706	PLAN No.
REVISED BY	DFN	DATE	FEB. 18, '81	SCALE	1:10,000	TY-66

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

N

LEGEND

Sn

090796

- >100 ppm
- >50 ≤ 100 ppm
- >10 ≤ 50 ppm
- ≤10 ppm

JABBERWOCK CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARY

OTHER CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARIES

NIG NOG PLACER LEASE

SAMPLE LINES AND LOCATIONS

CORTIN JOINT VENTURE

CCH RESOURCES LTD.

115-P-15

JABBERWOCK GROUP

DETAILED SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY / Sn

DRAWN BY DFN	DATE NOV. 30, '79	PROJECT No. 704	PLAN No. TY-68
REVISED BY	DATE	SCALE 1:10,000	

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

N

090796

LEGEND

Zn

- > 1000 ppm
- > 500 ≤ 1000 ppm
- > 250 ≤ 500 ppm
- > 150 ≤ 250 ppm
- ≤ 150 ppm

JABBERWOCK CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARY

OTHER CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARIES

NIG NOG PLACER LEASE

SAMPLE LINES AND LOCATIONS

CORTIN JOINT VENTURE

CCH RESOURCES LTD.

115-P-15

JABBERWOCK GROUP

DETAILED SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY / Zn

DRAWN BY DFN	DATE NOV. 30, '79	PROJECT No 704	PLAN No TY-69
REVISED BY	DATE	SCALE 1:10,000	

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

N

LEGEND

Ag

- >3 ppm
- >1 ≤ 3 ppm
- ≤1 ppm

- SAMPLE LINES AND LOCATIONS
- JABBERWOCK CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARY
- OTHER CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARIES
- NIG NOG PLACER LEASE

N.B. - ONLY SAMPLES 22066 - 22733 (EXCLUDING 22375) WERE ANALYZED FOR Ag

CORTIN JOINT VENTURE
CCH RESOURCES LTD.

115 - P - 15

JABBERWOCK GROUP

DETAILED SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Ag

DRAWN BY: DFN	DATE: NOV. 30, '79	PROJECT No: 704	PLAN No: TY-70
REVISED BY:	DATE:	SCALE: 1:10,000	

DAWSON MINING DISTRICT

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

N

LEGEND

As

> 500 ppm

> 350 ≤ 500 ppm

> 200 ≤ 350 ppm

≤ 200 ppm

N.B. - ONLY SAMPLES 12000 - 12999 (EXCLUDING 12311 - 12318), 16000 - 16073 AND 22300 - 22352 (CREEK SET) WERE ANALYZED FOR As.

JABBERWOCK CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARY

OTHER CLAIM GROUP BOUNDARIES

NIG NOG PLACER LEASE

SAMPLE LINES AND LOCATIONS

CORTIN JOINT VENTURE

CCH RESOURCES LTD.

115 - P - 15

JABBERWOCK GROUP

DETAILED SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

As

DRAWN BY DFN	DATE NOV. 30, '79	PROJECT No 704	PLAN No. TY-71
REVISED BY	DATE	SCALE 1 : 10,000	

LEGEND

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

14a FINE-GRAINED, BUFF-WEATHERING QUARTZ MONZONITE (?): OUTCROP OR >10% INTRUSIVE WITH QUARTZITE / <1% INTRUSIVE WITH QUARTZITE

14aa BUFF-WEATHERING, SUB TT TO TT BIOTITE/KSPAR INTRUSIVE: >10% INTRUSIVE WITH QUARTZITE/<1% INTRUSIVE WITH QUARTZITE

METASEDIMENTARY ROCKS

4 YUKON SCHIST: MICACEOUS QUARTZITE/SCHIST

4a QUARTZITE BRECCIA: <5% WITH UNBRECCIATED QUARTZITE

- OUTCROP
- SCREE (TALUS)
- INTRUSIVE OR BRECCIA WITHIN SCREE
- SNOW COVER LIMIT
- SCHISTOSITY (BEDDING)
- CLAIM POSTS
- JW-80-3 ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS

- VUGGY, QUARTZ/Fe OXIDE/SnO_2-FILLED FRACTURES: ALSO "BULL" QUARTZ VEINS WITH SnO_2
- BRECCIA VEINS (SnO_2/ASPY/TOURMALINE, 1-15 cm IN WIDTH: 4 LOCATIONS ONLY
- QUARTZ/SnO_2 FISSURE VEINLETS: 1 LOCATION ONLY

(FLOAT/BEDROCK OCCURRENCE OF CASSITERITE)

- QUARTZ/GALENA-FILLED FRACTURES: 3 LOCATIONS ONLY

GEOLOGY BY: TB, JB, JD, MK, & PP – JULY 1980
MODIFIED BY: BP – AUG 1980

CORTIN JOINT VENTURE
CAMPBELL RESOURCES INC.

115-P-15

JABBERWOCK GROUP

DETAILED GRID GEOLOGY

SCALE 1:1000	DRAWN BY DFN	DATE FEB. 25, 1981	PLAN NO. 706-1
FIELD YEAR 1980	REVISED BY	DATE	