

Drummond Shulby Gen 9 74510

105-H-5

091172

REPORT ON INVESTIGATION OF "GEN" CLAIMS 1-24

LOCATED APPROXIMATELY BETWEEN

LATITUDE $61^{\circ}15'$ AND $61^{\circ}12'$ LONGITUDE $129^{\circ}40'$

AND $129^{\circ}50'$ IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

BY

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TO

EDWARD BRODHAGEN,
HAZAR ZINCHEK,
GLEN RAPSON,

OF

WATSON LAKE, YUKON.

EDMONTON
DECEMBER

ALBERTA,
1960.

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INTRODUCTION:

This report describes examinations of and work done on a group of 24 claims held by Nazar Zinchuk and Edward Brodhagen of Watson Lake, Yukon, and Glen Rapson of Flin Flon, Manitoba.

The claims are located 8 miles south west of Francis Lake at the head waters of the Tuchitua River and are 85 air miles north west of Watson Lake.

LOCATION AND ACCESS:

The claims are located 85 air miles north west of Watson Lake and are accessible by air or boat. Boat travel up the Francis River necessitates several portages and is tedious and time consuming but cheapest.

A natural resources road, now under construction from Watson Lake to Ross River will pass within 3 or 4 miles of the claim group. It is expected this road will be completed nearby the claim group sometime in 1962.

The claims lie on the south and west slope of a granodiorite sill which extends north and south paralleling the Tuchitua River and extend from elevation 5500 feet to 2000 feet.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The area was surveyed and maps were drawn, compiled and printed by the Army Survey Establishment, R.C.E. 1949-1952.

The area is designated as predominantly palaeozoic sedimentary and volcanic rock.

The group of claims lies along the eastern edge of a granodiorite sill.

Bedrock is exposed only on the steeper hillsides surrounding the claims. The claims are entirely covered with overburden except for surface outcrops at the northern margin and several steeper hillsides where work was done. (See Figure I in Appendix)

There is an outcrop of several hundred square feet of granular serpentine which is weathered to light green to white at the north end of the claims.

At the margins of the ultrabasic zone, the rocks vary from a dark green to black serpentized mass. There is an abundance of magnetite present in these rocks.

There is an outcrop of volcanic rocks on a hill at the northern end of the claims which is of andesitic composition.

The rocks surrounding the ultrabasic and basic igneous rocks are grey, reddish brown and black, are foliated, steeply inclined and trend north to north-easterly.

(3)

OBJECT OF INVESTIGATION:

To determine incentive for a magnetometer reconnaissance over the claims, to outline in a general way the position and extent of the serpentine mass and provide information which might warrant encouragement for a large scale exploration program.

A preliminary investigation of an outcrop of short fibre (1/32" to 1/8") chrysotile was carried out by blasting, trenching and diamond drilling with a light exploration drill.

(4)

SUMMARY OF WORK:

(a) Personnel - A crew of 4 people was on the property and did a total of 56 man-days work.

A review of the work accomplished is presented following:

(1) Buildings

A temporary shack of log sides, fitted with a canvas roof was built and used as a combined bunkhouse and cookery. It is reusable if required in future.

(2) Surface Work

Trails were cut from camp to the work site and a pump site was cleared.

Test pits were dug at locations where prospecting disclosed greatest mineralization. These pits were made by drilling into the rock, loading with explosive and detonating. Loose rock was removed by hand.

(3) Diamond Drilling

Diamond drilling was done in the holes after overburden and loose rock were removed. Holes were put down vertically and at various angles to sample each section as thoroughly as possible and eliminate the error of single direction drilling.

Width of veins in the core was measured and recorded as good, poor and waste.

(5)

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS:

Two zones of mineralization were found. Zone A located on claims 1, 2, 3, 4, and Zone B on claims 9, 10, 11, 12.

Trenching, pitting and core drill test work was done on claim 9 and only superficial digging with pick and shovel on claim 2 (Zone A). (See Appendix)

ZONE B - Zone B was an outcrop located on the south-west margin of basic rock about one mile from an unnamed lake. The section between the outcrop and lake is heavily wooded and overburdened.

Rock in this zone is dense, dark green to black serpentized dunite.

Two types of cross fibre veins were present in the serpentized rock; one fibre veins and two or more fibre veins of the cross fibre type varying in width from 1/32" to 3/4".

The fibres were green to greenish yellow. They were quite harsh but could be balled into a relatively soft mass by rolling between the fingers. They would penetrate the skin but did not break.

Fibrous tremolite of 1/2" to 1" length was also found in this area.

ZONE A - Zone A is located at the northern end of the claim group.

Drilling and digging to any depth could not be done on this body as sufficient water for drilling was not available nearby and pumping equipment and lines were not satisfactory for pressures required to elevate water to the spot where mineralization was found.

(6)

In this area, the rock is lighter green granular serpentine and is weathered to white at the surface.

Cross fibre veins were discovered from 1/4" to 5/8" long. The fibre was more white to yellow and texture was silkier and softer and could be easily balled in the palm without penetrating the skin.

CONCLUSIONS:

In summary, it has been established veins of asbestos occur about 1 - 1-1/2 miles apart, on at least two outcrops of an ultrabasic igneous rock mass.

Knowledge of the area between these two outcrops has not been established due to heavy overburden.

Establishment of commercial deposits of asbestos has not been made. Drilling was limited to very shallow holes in the pits where greatest mineralization was established but was not done where commercial quality fibre is most likely to be found.

The quantities of fibre and quality of fibre found in the dark green serpentized rocks of Zone B appear unimportant commercially.

The best occurrence of good quality fibre appeared to be in Zone A in the lighter green and weathered whitish rocks.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The geological structure of the small deposit of fibre deposition in Zone B appears to restrict the possibility of commercial asbestos.

The difficulty in small irregular deposits is the proving of a "reserve or life" upon which the whole project could depend without spending large sums of money.

Manufacturing requirements are dependent upon quantity and quality and profitable working of the deposit in Zone B appears doubtful because of these two factors.

Considering the potential of Zone A, based solely on geological structure and fibre quality an efficient study in greater detail under reliable supervision should be carried out.

The first essential is the systematic establishing of the magnitude of the ore body. This is a real difficulty in small irregular deposits, however, there is a fair chance that marketable quality fibre would be found in workable quantities.

Since profitable working depends upon a regular output and outlet for the asbestos produced this is a factor of no little importance when considering expenditure for further investigation.

We therefore recommend the following:

1. A dip needle test over the claims should be carried out as known asbestos deposits give rise to magnetic anomalies. Outline of the serpentine body would be established.
2. Twelve vertical diamond drill holes on 200 foot

(8)

centres should be sunk in a grid 3 holes wide by 4 holes long on Zone A to a depth of 100 feet provided recommendation 1 warrants drilling.

Approximate cost of the two recommendations is estimated at \$15,000.00.

(9)

APPENDIX

TABLE I

TEST DRILLING RESULTS

All drill holes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " O.D.
15/16" Core Diameter

Hole Number	Depth (Feet)	Length of Core Recovered (Feet)	Weight of Core (Grams)	% of Vol.* of Hole	Weight of Sludge Recovered (Grams)
1	23	7.6	370	2.7	178
2	25	1.4	418	3.3	-
3	25	.5	153	1.1	-
4	28	.2	87	.5	-
5	28	-	-	-	-
6	27	2.1	549	4.4	-
7	25	6.0	2027	14.6	382
8	18	3.2	112	12.2	-
9	23	2.4	845	5.5	-
10	25	-	-	-	-
11	25	.8	204	1.8	-
12	25	1.7	560	3.9	-
13	28	1.1	342	2.2	-
14	27	.5	179	1.1	-
15	25	5.7	2190	13.0	-
16	27	.3	118	.7	-
17	27	-	-	-	-
18	28	-	-	-	-
19	23	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	482	33.5			560

* See Calculations

(10)

TABLE IICALCULATIONS

Note: Since only 1.4 feet of core was recovered from a 25 foot run, we assume the remainder was ground up. Therefore, core represents 3.3% of 56.5% or 1.8 % of volume of hole.

Sludge represents $100 - 1.8 = 98.2\%$ of volume of hole.

Sludge recovery was calculated as follows:

Amount of sludge recovered should have been $25 (.78 \text{ lbs. } 96.7\% \times .25 \text{ lbs.}) = 2.55 \text{ lbs.}$

Amount actually recovered was .83 lbs.

The recovery was $\frac{.83 \text{ lbs.}}{2.55 \text{ lbs.}} \times 100\% = 32.5\%$

No attempt was made to recover sludge other than where shown.

Average Specific Gravity of Core

<u>Hole Number</u>	<u>Average Specific Gravity</u>
5	2.16
7	2.89
8	2.80
13	2.76
16	2.51
19	2.56

(11)

TABLE III

RO-TAP SIEVE ANALYSIS

(Samples from Zone B)

Sample Number	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	(From Zone B)							
Sample Weight (grams)	50	20	20								
Time in Ro-Tap (min.)	20	10	15								
U.S. Sieve No.	1/2	3	4	12	30	40	50	70	200	Pan	
Weight Retained of Sample (grams)											
1	Nil	2.1	12.9	20.4	4.1	1.0	1.5	2.0	4.6	2.4	
2	Nil	.8	3.5	8.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	.8	.7	
3	Nil	1.1	1.3	7.0	1.5	2.8	.6	1.9	2.9	.9	

DD 83

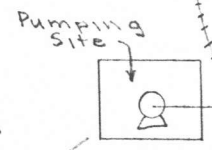


Claim # GEN 10
74498

GEN # 12
74444

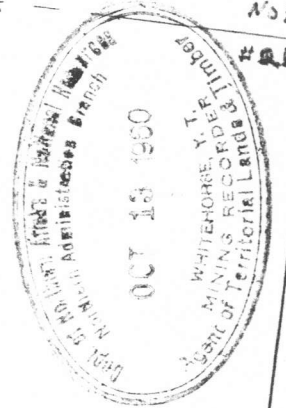
Claim # GEN 9
74510

TRAIL TO CAMPSITE



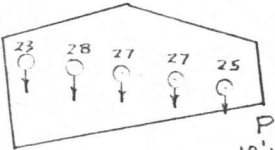
Creek

TRAILS FOR WATER LINES FOR
DIAMOND DRILL & HYDRAULICKING

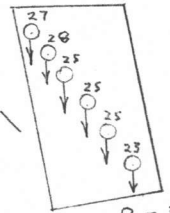


#1 P
#2 P
#3 P
#1 P
#1 P

PACK TRAIL



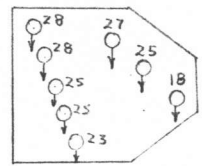
PIT #3
10' x 10' x 20'



PIT #2
10' x 17' x 12'



PIT #4
5' x 5' x 6'



PIT #1
15' x 14' x 15'



PIT #5
4' x 4' x 5'

Claim #
GEN 11
74511

FIGURE I

- PITS □
- TRAILS - - - -
- DIAMOND DRILL HOLES ♀

SCALE: 1" = 25'

61° 19' LAT.

129° 51' LONG.

"GEN" CLAIMS

1-24

LATITUDE 61°-14' — 61°-19'

LONGITUDE 129°-41' — 129°-51'

FIG. 1

SCALE - 1" = 1/2 mi.

129° 41' LONG.



61° 14' LAT.

