

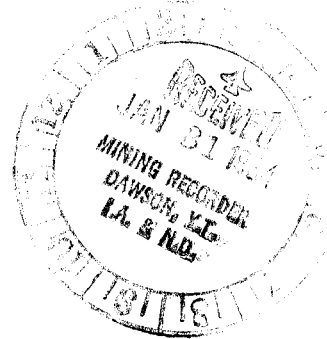
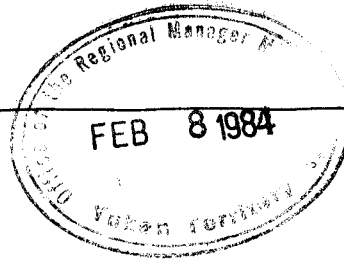
# ARCHER, CATHRO

& ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED

CONSULTING GEOLOGICAL ENGINEERS

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SUMMARY REPORT  
1983 MAPPING AND INTERPRETATION  
LONE STAR GOLD PROPERTY  
DAWSON MINING DIVISION, Y.T.

DAWSON ELDORADO GOLD EXPLORATIONS LTD.

J.K. MORTENSEN, Ph.D.

DECEMBER 6, 1983

091535

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## INTRODUCTION

A total of 21 days was spent by the writer and 10 days by an assistant during 1983 carrying out detailed geological mapping and geochemical sampling in the Lone Star Ridge area. An effort was also made to reopen the 1929 adit at the Lone Star Mine to facilitate detailed underground mapping and sampling. This was only partly successful because the adit was found to be completely plugged with ice. However, the caved portal was removed to facilitate thawing and rehabilitation in 1984. The results of the mapping and sampling, along with the results of earlier geochemical and geophysical surveys, are discussed in this report.

## REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Klondike District is underlain by a series of thrust shears that are separated by regional scale thrust faults. Discontinuous lenses of altered ultrabasic rocks occur along the thrust faults. The rock units that make up the various thrust sheets are described briefly in Table 1.

An early pre-thrusting, metamorphic foliation that parallels compositional layering is pervasive in all rock units except the ultrabasic rocks and the younger intrusions and volcanic rocks (units KTqfp, KTvs and Mzd). The thrust faults are deformed by at least three younger phases of deformation. The second phase event ( $F_2$ ) produced west- to northwest-trending folds that are developed to varying degrees throughout the district. The third phase ( $F_3$ ) includes

northwest-trending folds and is only recognized in the northeastern portion of the district. Late, small-scale warping ( $F_4$ ) is noted locally. Little evidence was seen for large-scale steep faulting in the area, although abundant topographic linears suggest that small-scale steep faults may be common.

Two distinct generations of quartz veins are recognized regionally in the Klondike District. The most abundant is an early generation of metamorphic quartz veins (referred to as "foliaform quartz") that comprise narrow lenses and pods parallel to the  $F_1$  foliation. Minor amounts of ferroan carbonate, pyrite and white to pale pink feldspar occur locally in the foliaform quartz. A younger set of quartz veins (referred to as "discordant quartz") form tabular veins that crosscut compositional layering in the schists as well as the  $F_1$  and  $F_2$  foliations. These veins reach 2.5 m in thickness in parts of the Klondike District. Pyrite is commonly present, usually as narrow selvages. Other sulphides, notably galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite, and free gold occur in trace elements in the discordant veins. Manganese staining is common on the vein material elsewhere in the district. Sampling of veins from throughout the Klondike has shown that gold is confined almost exclusively to the discordant veins.

GEOLOGY OF LONE STAR RIDGE

The geology of Lone Star Ridge is shown on Figure 1. The rock units present form the uppermost portion of the stack of thrust sheets described above. A thrust fault (herein termed the Lone Star Thrust) which passes beneath the mine area, separates two lithologically distinct sequences. The package above the thrust hosts all of the gold mineralization in the Lone Star area and consists of muscovitic quartzite, muscovite schist, quartz-eye schist and very minor carbonaceous schists (Units 10,7,5 and 9 from Table 1, respectively). The rocks that underlie the thrust include medium to dark green chlorite schist (Unit 6), fine-grained, slightly muscovitic and chloritic quartzite (Unit 8), and minor rusty weathering, pyritic quartz-muscovite schist (Unit 7). A narrow lens of serpentinite (Unit 12), locally altered to talc-carbonate rock, occurs along the thrust surface but has only been seen in one exposure in a trench beside the old road north of the Lone Star Mine.

Most of Lone Star Ridge consists of two rock units; a pale green to rusty yellow (locally orange) weathering, slightly pyritic, muscovite schist and an overlying, pale green to rusty tan weathering, fine-to medium-grained muscovite quartzite. The two units are easily distinguished by relative muscovite content and by the distinctive blocky weathering habit of the quartzite. To the southwest, near Eldorado Creek, the muscovite schist unit is underlain by a fine-grained, pale to medium green quartz-muscovite ( $\pm$  chlorite) schist unit that contains up to 15% clear to slightly bluish quartz-eyes up to 0.5 cm in diameter. Very minor amounts of carbonaceous quartz-muscovite schist occur along the contact between the quartz-eye schist and the muscovite schist and along the Lone Star Thrust.

TABLE 1

LITHOLOGIC UNITS IN THE KLONDIKE DISTRICT

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Map Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
15	KTqfp	-unfoliated quartz-feldspar porphyry
14	KTvs	-interbedded immature clastic rocks and intermediate to mafic volcanic rocks
13	Mzd	-unfoliated hornblende diorite and quartz diorite
12	Pzub	-variably altered ultrabasic rocks (serpentinite, talc-carbonate rock, and silica-carbonate rock)
11	Pzm	-schistose impure marble
10	Pzmq	-muscovitic quartzite
9	Pzqs	-carbonaceous quartz-muscovite phyllite and schist
8	Pzmcq	-fine-grained muscovitic and chloritic quartzite
7	Pzqms	-tan to rusty weathering quartz-muscovite, muscovite-quartz, and muscovite schist
6	Pzcs	-chlorite and chlorite-quartz-muscovite schist (includes minor amphibolite)
5	Pzqe	-"quartz-eye schist" (quartz-muscovite schist with abundant clear to bluish quartz [ $\pm$ feldspar] augen)
4	Pzqd	-weakly to moderately foliated, medium-grained, quartz dioritic orthogneiss
3	Pzmg	-weakly to strongly foliated metagabbro
2	Pzmd	-weakly to strongly foliated metadiorite
1	Pzog	-strongly foliated granitic to quartz monzonitic orthogneiss

The rocks on Lone Star Ridge are strongly deformed by  $F_2$  into northwest-trending, tight to isoclinal folds that are overturned to the northeast. An axial plane crenulation cleavage associated with these folds is strongly developed, particularly in the muscovite schist unit, and dips moderately ( $45$  to  $60^\circ$ ) to the southwest.  $F_2$  crenulations and minor fold axes plunge gently to the northwest. The Lone Star Thrust is presumed to be deformed by  $F_2$  although this has not yet been proven. Late ( $F_4?$ ), outcrop-scale warps that trend east-west are present locally but do not appear to significantly affect map patterns.

#### MINERALIZATION

Both the foliaform and discordant sets of veins are present on Lone Star Ridge. Gold occurs only in the discordant veins, which are up to 0.3 m in thickness at the Lone Star Mine. These gold-bearing veins have been seen only in the muscovite schist unit. Earlier workers in the area (e.g. Farrell, 1935) recognized that gold was associated with narrow (usually  $<15$  cm) quartz-pyrite veins that dipped shallowly to the northeast and inferred a similar orientation for the gold-bearing zone as a whole. During examination of the Lone Star open-cut in 1983, it was observed that narrow ( $<2$  cm) pyrite-quartz stringers are relatively abundant in addition to the shallowly-dipping veins. Some of these narrow stringers strike north-south, dip vertically and are gold bearing. A specimen of schist containing approximately 5% of strongly weathered pyrite-quartz stringer material returned an assay of 0.062 oz/ton Au. These stringers are thought to represent the same generation of vein-filling as the pyritic

selvages on the shallow-dipping veins. It therefore appears that the gold-bearing veins form a stockwork consisting of several orientations. There is no evidence to infer a shallow northeast dip for the mineralized zone.

As shown on Figure 1, the muscovite schist unit that hosts the gold-quartz veins occurs in the cores of several tight to isoclinal  $F_2$  antiforms, one of which passes through the Lone Star Mine area. Within the open-cut, which is situated near the core region of the antiform, the schist is strongly sheared and brecciated and manganese staining is commonly present. The gold mineralization possibly formed from fluids moving up from depth into the zone of shearing in the hinge of the fold. If correct, this hypothesis would suggest that the gold-bearing zone should be oriented parallel to the  $F_2$  axial surfaces and would therefore dip at 45 to 60° to the southwest. The orientation of individual veins within the zone appears to be random.

Gold mineralization at the Eldorado Dome showing (Figure 1) also occurs in discordant vein material, although in this case the orientation of the vein(s) is unknown. The mineralization occurs within muscovite schist in the core of an  $F_2$  antiform and a similar model to that described above for Lone Star may be applicable. Mineralization at the Hilchey showing (Figure 1) is hosted in discordant veins cutting muscovite schist but lack of outcrop makes it impossible to determine where the mineralization is situated relative to  $F_2$  structures.

### SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

The 1981 sample grid was extended to the east and southwest during 1983 using chain and compass. A total of 313 soil samples was collected and analyzed for Au and As. In addition, 48 sample pulps from the 1981 sampling were reanalyzed for Mn, W and Ba.

A compilation of the 1981 and 1983 Au and As results is shown on Figure 2. Calculated threshold values for Au and As in the area of the sample grid are 10 ppb and 10 ppm, respectively. The gold values form well-defined anomalies around the Lone Star, Eldorado Dome and Hilchey showings. Numerous smaller clusters of anomalous values are scattered across the grid area. Arsenic generally shows a poor correlation with Au except near the Hilchey showing, where a zone of anomalous As values occurs immediately downslope from the gold anomaly. The largest As anomaly occurs between O'Neil and Victoria Gulches and appears to be related to the Lone Star Thrust. This is supported by extremely high As values in specimens of altered serpentinite from the thrust zone on the old road (up to 2500 ppm As, Morin, 1981). The area near the head of 7 Pup where Hilchey (1961) reported gold colors from overburden samples does not produce either a well-defined Au or As anomaly.

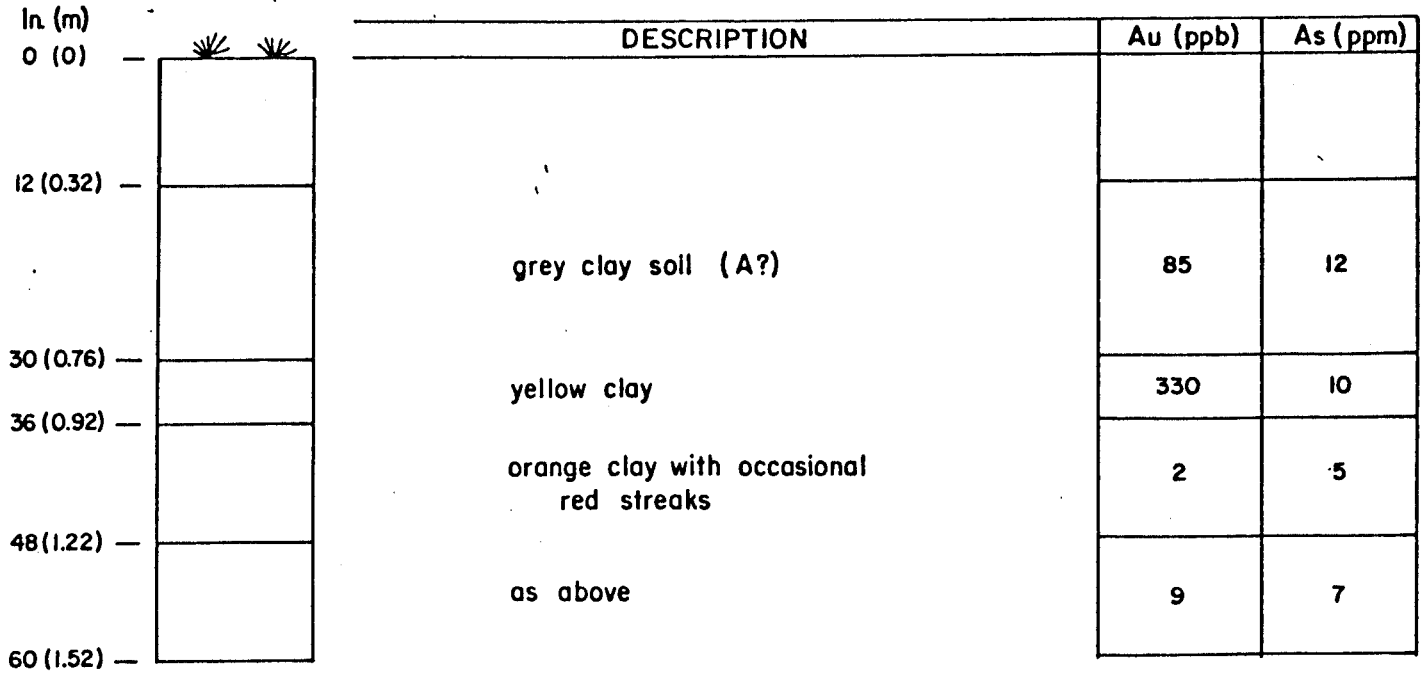
Sampling of soil profiles was done at two localities near the old Lone Star workings. The first was a 2.0 m deep pit in front of the old bunkhouse about 50 m north of the 1910 adit (Figure 1), and the second was a 1.5 m soil profile taken from the side of the open-cut. Gold and arsenic contents of the two profiles are shown Figure 3. The samples from the open-cut profiles show considerable variation but all samples are highly anomalous in gold and all but one sample are anomalous in arsenic. None of the samples from the pit

near the 1910 adit is anomalous in arsenic and only the upper two samples are anomalous in gold. The results from this pit indicate that considerable vertical variation in gold values may be expected from soil sampling in this area. The pit did not reach bedrock and it is not known if the high gold values in soil are locally derived.

A test was made of the reproducibility of sample values by resampling seven 1981 sample sites on Line 32+00E near the Eldorado Dome showing. Samples were also taken between the 1981 sample stations. The duplicate sample results for Au are shown in brackets on Figure 3. Reproducibility of As values appears to be very good and, with one exception, so is that for Au. The intermediate sample results indicate that the anomaly is relatively consistent.

Contents of Pb, Sb, Bi and Ag in soils obtained during the 1981 sampling program are uniformly low and do not show significant anomalies. Samples from three of the 1981 sample lines were reanalyzed for Mn, W and Ba to determine whether these elements are useful for defining the gold-bearing zones or mapping bedrock. The results are shown on Figure 4. Tungsten is uniformly very low and Ba is uniformly very high across the entire area. Manganese is generally low relative to values obtained in soils elsewhere in the Klondike. It was hoped that the relatively high manganese content in and adjacent to the discordant veins (as evidenced by the abundant manganese staining) would produce soil anomalies. The results, which are contoured on Figure 4, show a weak anomaly near the trace of the Lone Star Thrust (where minor Mn-staining is commonly seen in float blocks) and a small, isolated anomaly immediately northwest of the Lone Star workings. This latter anomaly may correspond to a small Mn-stained shear zone exposed in a bulldozer trench in this area.

### SOIL PROFILE 50m NORTH OF 1910 ADIT



### SOIL PROFILE NEAR EDGE OF OPEN CUT

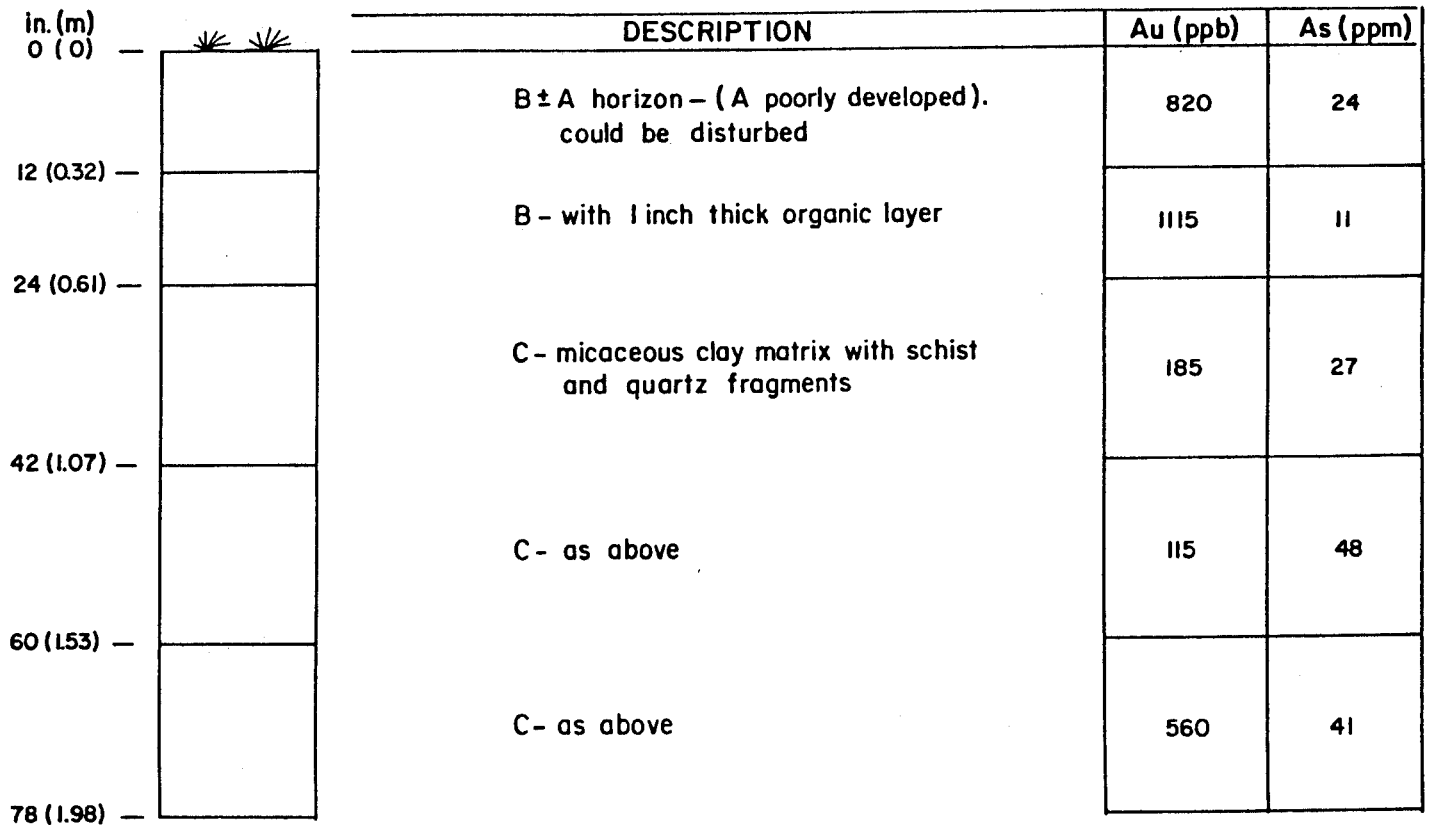


Figure 3 - Gold and arsenic content of soils in two profiles near the Lone Star Mine workings

### RESISTIVITY SURVEY

A resistivity survey was carried out in the immediate area of the Lone Star workings in 1980 (Ager, 1980). At that time, the geology of the Lone Star Ridge was poorly understood and a meaningful interpretation of the data could not be made, other than noting that the workings occurred in an area with low resistivity. It was recommended (Ager, 1980, p.4) that the results be re-interpreted when more geological mapping had been completed.

The resistivity data for one depth plan (100 foot depth) and for three cross sections have been recontoured and reinterpreted to reflect the strong  $F_2$  deformation and prominent northwest structural grain in the mine area (Figures 5,6,7,8 and 9). The survey lines cut this structural grain at a low angle and thus afford poor control for contouring between lines. The recontouring, however, shows an elongate resistivity low that passes through the open-cut and corresponds in a general way with the hinge zone of the second-phase antiform outlined by surface mapping. The resistivity low could be interpreted to correlate with either the muscovite schist in the core of a tight antiform or a zone of shearing, alteration and/or mineralization in the hinge region of that antiform.

Of particular interest are three resistivity sections (Lines 8E, 12E and 16E). The zones of low resistivity correspond remarkably well to the muscovite schist unit, whereas the overlying muscovitic quartzite and underlying quartz-eye schists show considerably higher resistivity. The low resistivity response from the muscovite schist unit may be due to disseminated pyrite that is at best locally abundant in the unit. The resistivity sections strongly support the structural interpretation obtained from surface mapping.

An important feature is seen on the resistivity section for Line 12E, which passes through the open-cut. Beneath and immediately south of the open-cut (65 to 115), a narrow zone of high resistivity dips to the south. Two interpretations of this feature are possible. On Figure 7, the feature is shown as a very high  $F_2$  synform-antiform pair that reach the surface at the open-cut. On the alternate interpretation (Figure 9), it is shown as a faulted-out, tight  $F_2$  fold hinge. In either case, the feature appears to correlate closely with the predicted locus of mineralization in the mine area, thereby suggesting that a more detailed resistivity survey may be useful in better defining the structural controls on the gold mineralization.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Most of Lone Star Ridge is underlain by a sequence of rock units comprising, from bottom to top, quartz-eye schist, muscovite schist and muscovitic quartzite. This sequence has been thrust on top of a package of chlorite schist, quartzite and quartz-muscovite schist along the Lone Star Thrust. This thrust fault passes beneath the Lone Star Mine workings and is marked by discontinuous lenses of altered ultrabasic rocks. In the immediate area of the mine workings, the muscovite schist and muscovitic quartzite units are deformed into tight to isoclinal, north-west-trending second-phase folds that are overturned to the northeast.

Gold mineralization is confined to the muscovite schist unit and occurs in discordant quartz and pyrite-quartz veins and stringers. In the Lone Star open-cut, these veins occur at several orientations and appear to define a stockwork zone. Veining appears to be localized in a zone of shearing in the hinge region of a second-phase antiform cored by muscovite schist. The mineralized zone is expected to lie along the axial surface of this antiform and should therefore dip moderately to the southwest.

Soil geochemistry indicates that the most useful pathfinder for gold mineralization is gold itself. Three main areas of anomalous gold values in soil have been outlined, corresponding to the Lone Star, Eldorado Dome and Hilchey showings. The Eldorado Dome anomaly is still open to the east.

Reinterpretation of the 1980 resistivity results suggests that resistivity may be of considerable use in further exploration of the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

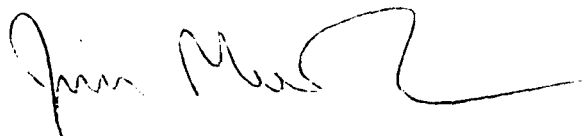
Continuing exploration of the Lone Star Mine area should be carried out in two stages. The first stage consists of three steps: 1) completing the reopening of the 1929 adit and detailed underground mapping and sampling; 2) re-evaluating the results of the 1947 Y.C.G.C. churn drilling immediately northwest of the open-cut; and, 3) performing a detailed resistivity survey of the immediate mine area along new grid lines cut perpendicular to the local structural grain. These steps will help to confirm the nature of the mineralization, particularly in the less weathered zone beneath the open-cut, and will give some indication of the northwestern extent of the mineralization. The resistivity results, in conjunction with detailed underground mapping, will provide a better understanding of the structural setting of the gold-bearing zone.

The second stage of exploration would involve drilling, perhaps using reverse circulation rotary percussion techniques, to obtain information on the grade, mineralogy, surface weathering effect and three-dimensional extent of the mineralized zone.

Exploration of the other two gold-bearing zones on Lone Star Ridge (Eldorado Dome and Hilchey) is at a much more preliminary stage. It is recommended that detailed resistivity surveys be carried out in the immediate area of both gold occurrences, along with a moderate amount of bulldozer trenching to provide control on interpretation of the resistivity data. Subsequent work plans should be deferred until after the results of these two steps have been evaluated.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED.



J.K. Mortensen, Ph.D.


KLONDIKE PROJECT  
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES TO NOVEMBER 30, 1983

	<u>KP</u>	<u>LONESTAR</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>A Management</u>			
1. Archer, Cathro -----			
2. Other -----			
<u>B Wages</u> -----	\$34,150.19	\$3,000.00 ✓	\$37,150.19
<u>C Office</u>			
1. Duplicating, drafting and map preparation --	1,767.64	---	1,767.64
2. Office expense, telephone, etc. -----	1,511.84	---	1,511.84
3. Accounting -----			
<u>D Field Expenses</u>			
1. Camp equipment, rentals and purchases -----	5,730.33	500.00 ✓	6,230.33
2. Groceries, room and board -----	5,424.91	500.00 ✓	5,924.91
3. Travel, freight and expediting -----	5,068.80	---	5,068.80
4. Truck rental -----	9,758.28	1,000.00 ✓	10,758.28
<u>E Assaying</u> -----	14,528.46	4,345.18 ✓	18,873.64
<u>F Claim Fees</u>			
1. Recording and assessment fees -----	2,606.00	---	2,606.00
2. Contract staking -----			
<u>G Helicopter Charter</u>			
1. Contract -----			
2. Casual -----			
3. Fuel -----			
<u>H Fixed Wing Charter</u> -----			
<u>I Surveys</u>			
1. Geophysical -----			
2. Other -----			
<u>J Diamond Drilling</u>			
1. Direct payments to contractor -----			
2. Diesel, core boxes, additives, etc. -----			
<u>K Bulldozer</u> -----			
<u>L Miscellaneous</u>			
1. Legal -----			
2. Other -----			
	<u>\$80,546.45</u>	<u>\$9,345.18</u>	<u>\$89,891.63</u>
Budget -	\$90,000.00		
Deposits -	<u>84,097.98</u>		
Balance owing	5,902.02		
Owed to AC	<u>5,793.65</u>		
Surplus to November 30/83	<u>\$ 108.37</u>		



**LEGEND**

- 8 felsic quartz and quartz-feldspar porphyry (includes minor mafic plagioclase porphyry)
  - 7 altered ultrabasic rocks (serpentine, talc-carbonate schist)
  - 6 fine to medium grained muscovitic quartzite
  - 5 muscovite schist (includes muscovite-quartz and quartz-muscovite schist on Upper Bananza Creek Road)
  - 4 quartz-eye schist
  - 3 carbonaceous quartz-muscovite schist
  - 2 chlorite and chlorite-quartz-muscovite schist
  - 1 fine-grained, slightly muscovitic and chlorite-quartzite
- 
- outcrop and disrupted outcrop
  - subcrop and local fault in overburden
  - lithological contacts (definite, approximate, inferred)
  - thrust fault (definite, approximate, inferred)
  - F<sub>2</sub> fold hinge (overturned antiform, synform)
  - △ chlorite schist rock chips in soil
  - quartzite schist rock chips in soil
  - ▽ muscovite and muscovite-quartz schist rock chips in soil

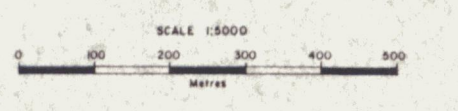
  
 Figure 1  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**SURFACE GEOLOGY**  
 LONE STAR RIDGE  
 KLONDIKE PROJECT  
 SCALE 1:5000  
 0 100 200 300 400 500  
 Metres  
TO ACCOMPANY REPORT DATED DECEMBER 6, 1981



**LEGEND**

- felsic quartz and quartz-tungsten porphyry (includes minor mafic porphyritic porphyry)
- altered ultrabasic rocks (serpentine, talc-carbonate schist)
- fine to medium grained muscovite quartzite
- muscovite schist (includes muscovite-quartz and quartz-muscovite schist on Upper Bonanza Creek Road)
- quartz-eye schist
- carbonaceous quartz-muscovite schist
- chlorite and chlorite-quartz-muscovite schist
- fine-grained, slightly muscovitic and chloritic quartzite
- outcrop and disrupted outcrop
- subcrop and local fault in overburden
- lithological contacts (definite, approximate, inferred)
- thrust fault (definite, approximate, inferred)
- F<sub>2</sub> fold hinge (overturned antiform, synform)
- chlorite schist rock chips in soil
- quartzite schist rock chips in soil
- muscovite and muscovite-quartz schist rock chips in soil

Figure 1  
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**SURFACE GEOLOGY**  
 LONE STAR RIDGE  
 KLONDIKE PROJECT



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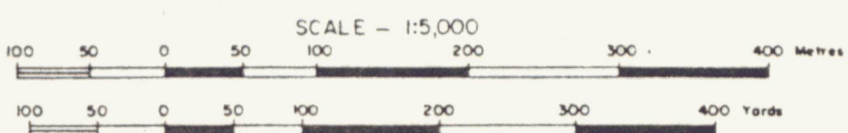




Figure 4

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SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY: Mn, W, Ba  
 LONE STAR RIDGE AREA  
 (contoured for Mn)



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**LEGEND**

ohm - metres

[Stippled pattern]	>3200
[Dotted pattern]	2400 - 3200
[Horizontal lines]	1600 - 2400
[Vertical lines]	1200 - 1600
[Diagonal lines /]	800 - 1200
[Diagonal lines \]	600 - 800
[Cross-hatch]	400 - 600
[White]	< 400

Figure 5

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**RESISTIVITY PLAN MAP**

100 FOOT DEPTH

Re-interpreted from Ager, 1980

SCALE 1 in = 200 ft.

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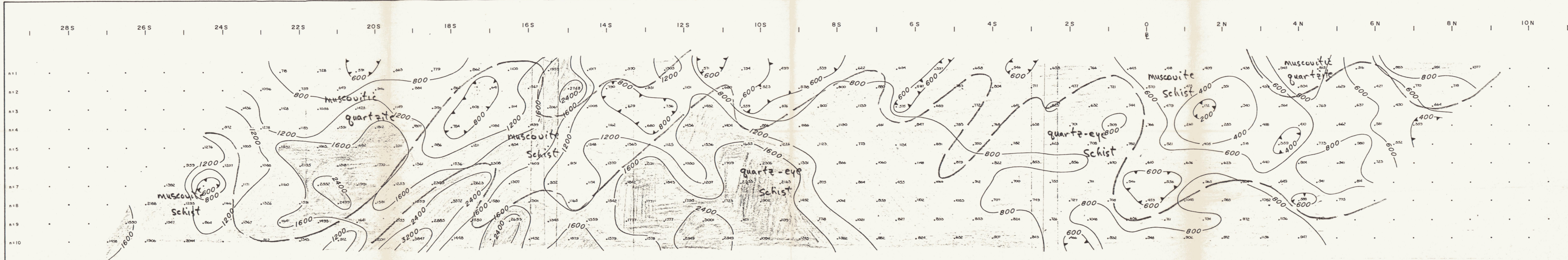


Figure 6  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY SECTION**  
 LINE 8+00E  
 Resistivity Data from Ager, 1980  
 Lithological Contacts based on surface mapping

SCALE 1 in. = 100 ft.  
 0 100 200 300  
 feet

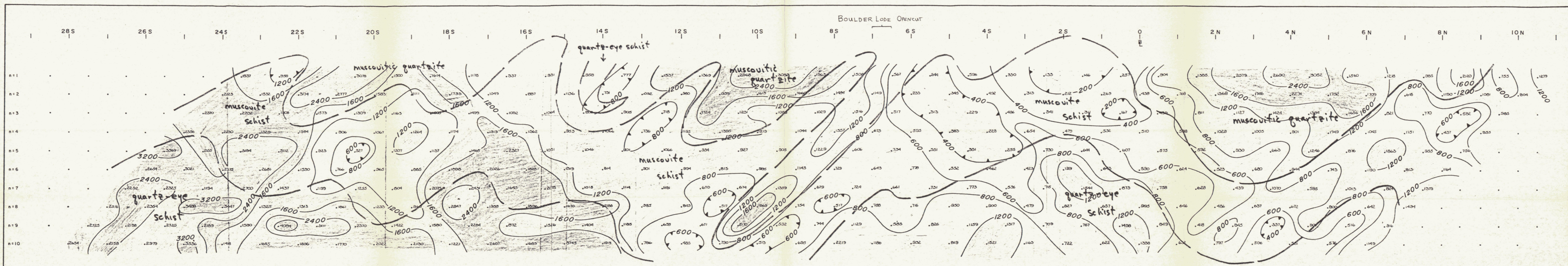
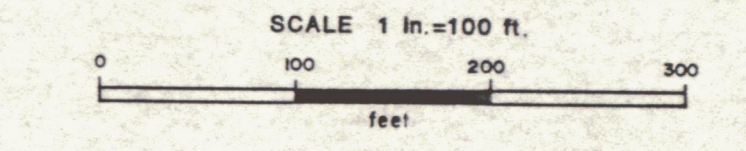


Figure 7  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
 INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY SECTION  
 LINE 12+00 E  
 Resistivity Data from Ager, 1980  
 Lithological Contacts based on surface mapping



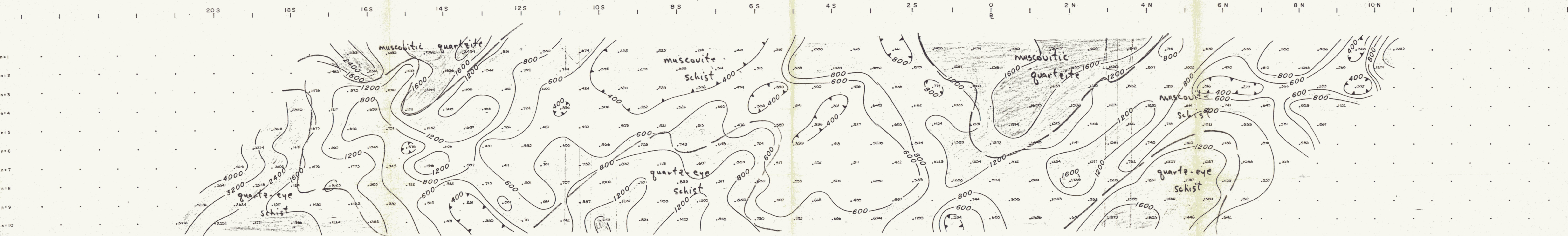


Figure 8  
 ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**INTERPRETED RESISTIVITY SECTION**  
 LINE 16+00 E  
 Resistivity Data from Ager, 1980  
 Lithological Contacts based on surface mapping

SCALE 1 in. = 100 ft.  
 0 100 200 300  
 feet

091535 To accompany report dated December 6, 1983

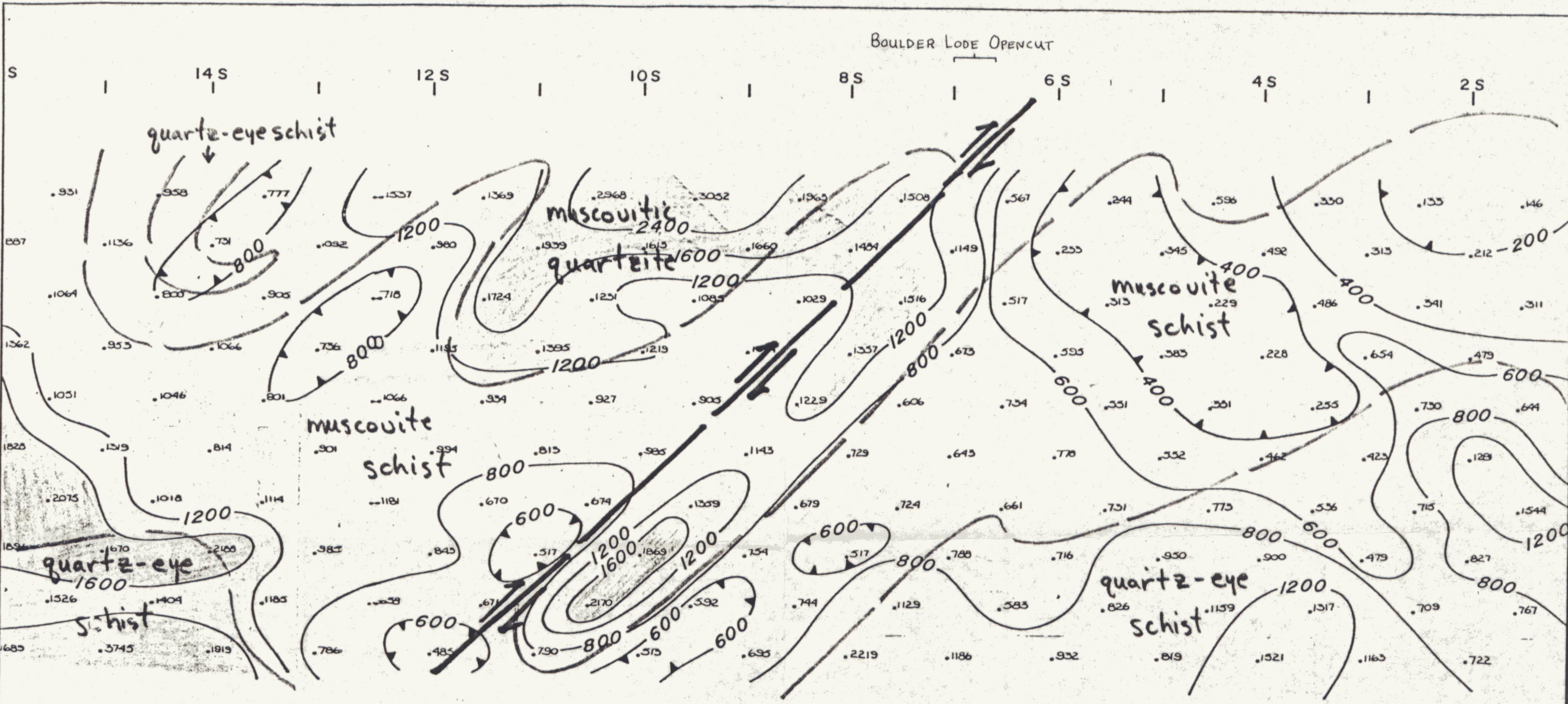


Figure 9

ARCHER, CATHRO & ASSOCIATES (1981) LIMITED  
**ALTERNATIVE INTERPRETATION  
 OF RESISTIVITY SECTION**

LINE 12+00 E

Resistivity Data from Ager, 1980

Lithological Contacts based on surface mapping

