

2725

BENTALL CENTRE, VANCOUVER, B.C. 688-3022 OR 522-1562

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EXAMINATION REPORT
CRACKER CREEK MOLYBDENUM PROSPECT
ATLIN AREA

PAL]-4 Mineral claims Rec. # 14183-86 P
PIT 1-32 Mineral claims Rec. #]4]87-]42]8 P

family Ursus and
Sandra

held by
Paul Lucier

ATLIN M.D., B.C.
59 45'N; 133 17'W

by
A. C. Ogilvy, P. Eng.
Nov. 1970

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ASSESSMENT REPORT
NO. 2725 MAP

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ILLUSTRATIONS

- #1 Fig. 1 Portion of NTS Map 104 N (1" to 4 mi)
 #2 Fig. 2 Portion of GSC Map Atlin (1" to 4 mi)
 Fig. 3 Legend for GSC Map
 #3 Fig. 4 PAL and PIT claims (1" to 1500 ft)

INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the results of a 3-day examination made by Mr. M. P. Phillips, a geologist with 12 years experience employed by this firm, a literature search, and a general familiarity with the area. Although I was never on the property, I am satisfied that the facts and inferences contained herein are reliable.



FIG. 1 PORTION OF NTS MAP
104 N SHOWING LOCATION
OF PAL & PIT CLAIMS.

1" = 4 mi.

CLAIMS

The property consists of 36 full-sized claims:

PAL 1-4, Record 14183-86 P

PIT 1-32, Record 14187 - 218 P

All were staked on Nov. 15, 1969 by the present owner, Paul Lucier of Whitehorse. They were recorded at Atlin on Nov. 24, 1969. They are located at 59 45'N, 133 17'W (NTS map area 104N11 and 14) and are shown on staking sheet 78M1.

LOCATION and ACCESSIBILITY

The claims straddle Cracker Creek about 1.5 miles above its mouth on the west side of the north end of Surprise Lake, and extend westerly to within 2 miles of the Adanac (Ruby Creek) camp. The latter is accessible from Atlin by 20 miles of road. Alternatively, the claims are accessible from Atlin by road(12mi), by boat(12mi) and foot(1mi) via Surprise Lake. Atlin is 110 road miles from Whitehorse, or 90 miles from rail at Carcross, Yukon.

PHYSICAL SETTING

The property ranges in elevation from 4000 ft. in Cracker Creek Valley to approximately 6500 ft. on the south slope of the mountain between Mt. Edmund and Mt. Barham. The PAL claims include the east extension of the broad cirque at the head of Ruby Creek, and the surface of the entire property has been intensively glaciated. Above 5000 ft. elevation, outcrop is plentiful with local talus and permanent(?) snow. Below 5000 ft.

outcrop is restricted to canyons cut through deep overburden consisting of glacial outwash and till. In both terrains, soil development is poor. Vegetation is restricted to valley bottoms and consists mainly of pine forest.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The geology as mapped by the GSC (figs. 2 and 3) consists of eugeosynclinal assemblage cut by weakly serpentized, ultramafics (mainly peridotite) and late leucocratic phases related to the coast intrusions.

HISTORY

Gold placer mining in the Atlin area started with the discovery and staking rush of 1898, and has continued intermittently ever since. Remains of a placer operation are to be found within the PIT claims on Cracker Creek. This operation is believed to have been continued to 1948 and perhaps later. (The existence of gold in the vicinity may be significant of a gold halo around a possible porphyry-type deposit).

Exploration in 1968 and 1969 indicated 50 million tons of 0.12 to 0.15 % MoS₂ on the nearby Adanac property. Underground developments in 1970 reportedly has improved both the grade and the size of this deposit.

In 1968, the URSUS and SANDRA groups were staked to cover open ground with a geological setting similar to that of Adanac. Those claims ran for one year and upon their expiry were restaked by the present owner as the PAL and PIT claims.

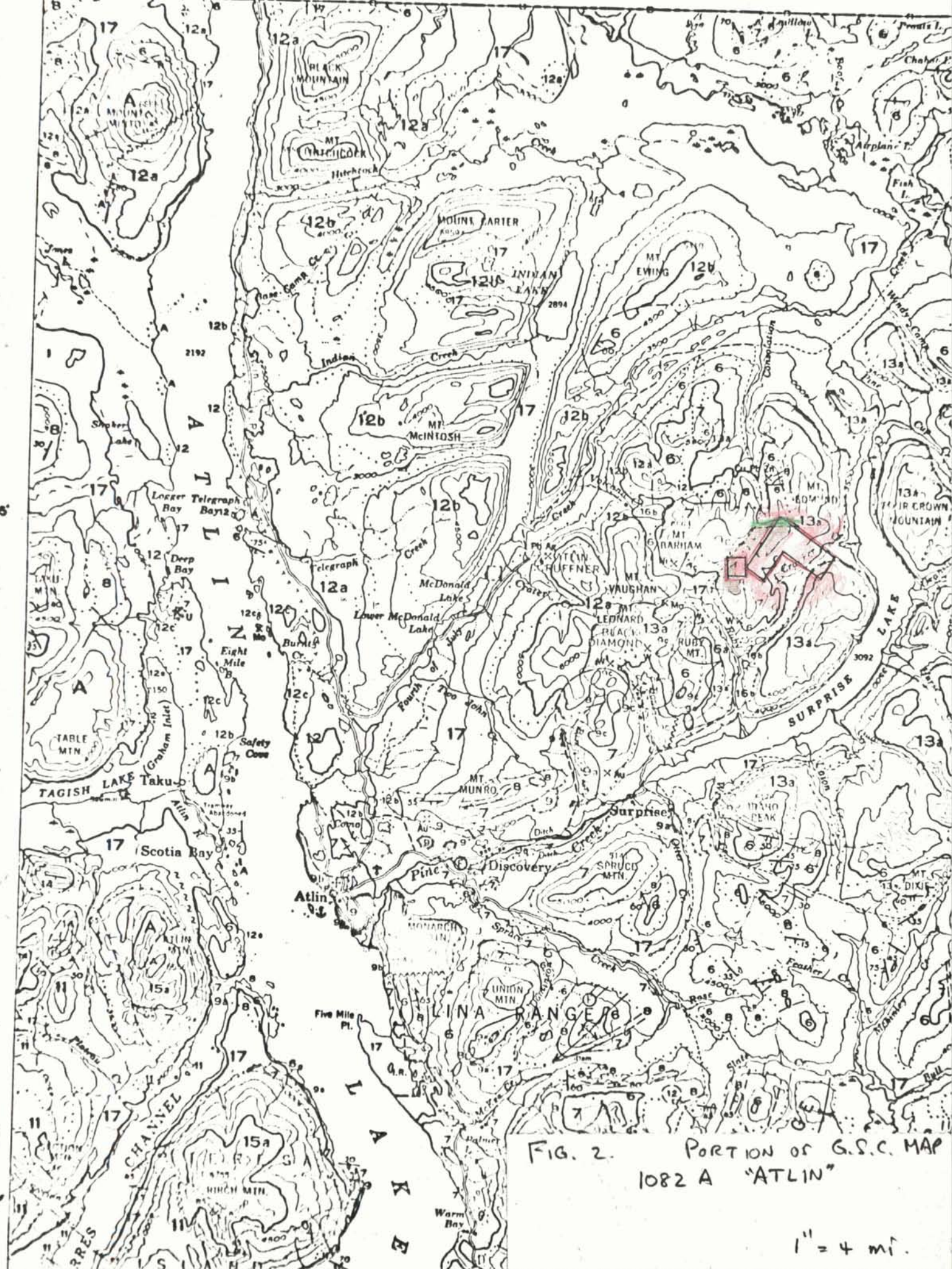


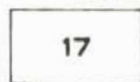
FIG. 2. PORTION OF G.S.C. MAP
1082 A "ATLIN"

1" = 4 mi.

LEGEND

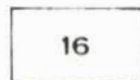
CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY
PLEISTOCENE AND RECENT



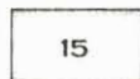
Glacial drift; alluvium

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY



Olivine basalt and scoria; 16a, Tertiary; 16b, Pleistocene

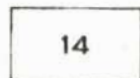
TERTIARY (?)



15a, quartz monzonite; 15b, granophyre; 15c, gabbro and diorite

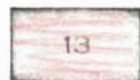
CRETACEOUS OR TERTIARY

SLOKO GROUP



Andesite, basalt; albite trachyte, albite rhyolite, dacite, and related pyroclastic rocks; conglomerate, sandstone

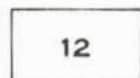
CRETACEOUS



13a, alaskite, 13b, quartz monzonite

JURASSIC (*May be in part older and younger*)

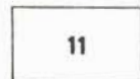
COAST INTRUSIONS



Undifferentiated granitic rocks; 12a, Black Mountain body, 12b, Fourth of July Creek body; 12c, pink granite; 12d, Mount McMaster body; 12e, diorite; 12f, alkaline granite

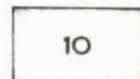
JURASSIC

LABERGE GROUP



Volcanic greywacke, siltstone, mudstone, shale, conglomerate; minor concretionary sandy limestone.

TRIASSIC (?)



Greywacke, chert, argillite, conglomerate, tuff, slate, greenstone, impure limestone, jasper

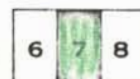
PENNSYLVANIAN AND PERMIAN

ATLIN INTRUSIONS



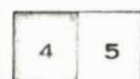
Peridotite; meta-diorite and meta-gabbro; 9a, serpentinite; 9b, carbonitized serpentinite; 9c, talc-bearing (steatitized) ultramafic rocks

CACHE CREEK GROUP



*6. Chert, argillite, chert-pebble conglomerate and chert breccia; derived quartzite and schist; minor 7 and 8
7. Greenstone and volcanic greywacke; derived amphibolite; minor 6 and 8
8. Limestone and limestone breccia*

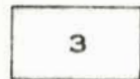
PENNSYLVANIAN AND/OR PERMIAN



*4. Andesite, basalt, and related pyroclastic rocks; conglomerate, sandstone, shale
5. Limestone
May be in part or wholly equivalent to 6, 7, 8*

MISSISSIPPIAN AND/OR EARLIER

SYLVESTER GROUP



3a, greenstone, chlorite schist, greywacke, quartzite, quartz-biotite schist; 3b, impure crystalline limestone

PALÆOZOIC

1970 EXPLORATION

During 1970 the property was visited three times. In June Messrs. P. Lucier, A. Pearson, and J. Cossette, prospectors spent 4 days prospecting the large cirque on the west side of Cracker Creek. In the course of this work a 9' x 6' x 4' excavation as well as a number of smaller pits were made by blasting. Blasting centered on the occurrence of a dark semi-metallic mineral which subsequently proved to be psilomelane, according to X-ray analysis obtained by Dr. D. Craig, resident geologist, D.I.A.N.D., Whitehorse. A grab sample of alaskite from the main pit assayed 3 ppm Cu, 30 ppm Mo, and 8 ppm W. Locally derived stream float was observed to contain strongly limonitized and silicified alaskite bearing traces of chalcopyrite.

In early July, Messrs. Lucier and Pearson revisited the property, and spent 2 days prospecting above the cirque. Late snow cover hampered observation and accessibility, and no significant results are reported.

In August Mr. Pearson accompanied by Mr. M. P. Phillips, consulting geologist, visited the property by helicopter. During this 3 day examination of the upper part of the cirque, the contact between the alaskite and the ultramafic rocks was prospected. A 5 ft wide quartz vein was observed to contain malachite and azurite. The alaskite was observed to be moderately to highly silicified and locally strongly limonitized. Three samples of this rock were submitted to Barringer Research Ltd. for rock-geochemical analyses and returned 5, 2, and 2 ppm

Mo respectivel. In addition, silt samples taken from two small tributary creeks below the area prospected each returned 2 ppm Mo.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No economic mineralization has been found as a result of the limited prospecting done to date. However, the existance of a favourable rock-type (aaskite) with secondary quartz, iron, manganese, and (traces of) copper mineralization associated with its contact, suggest conditions favourable for deposition of economic minerals. The proximity of apparently economic Mo mineralization with similar rocks at the Adanac property encourage the owners to continue prospecting the property

A. C. Ogilvy P. Eng.

