AMAX TUNGSTEN.
MACMILLAN PASS.

105 NE-105-O

PROPERTY FILE

CANADA TUNGSTEN MINING CORPORATION LTD.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE SCHEELITE OCCURRENCE FOUND BY SOUTHWEST POTASH CANOL ROAD, MACMILLAN PASS AREA N.W.T.

SUMMARY

In the course of an academic study of the granites of the eastern Yukon and western Northwest Territories by Jim Allen for Southwest Potash a scheelite occurrence of economic potential was found five miles northwest of Macmillan Pass on the abandoned Canol Road. A small circular granite stock 1½ miles in diameter intrudes argillite, limestone, and chert of probable Ordovician age. A limestone bed of 80 feet approximate thickness lies in direct contact with this stock for approximately 1500 feet. Green diopside skarn is developed in this limestone in apparent erratic fashion over widths up to 30 feet for a strike length of 1500 feet. The skarn is uniformly mineralized with scheelite and an estimate of WO_3 grade from 12 grab samples is two percent. However, it is doubtful that this grade would persist over any appreciable width if chip sampled, since the limestone bed is not completely altered to skarn. Mr. Allen staked 48 claims on his discovery and is planning to stake six more claims. Two other small stocks occur in the same general area but since he has flown around their contacts he does not consider the contacts worthwhile to stake. At the present time the area is covered with three inches of snow because its general elevation is above 5500 feet. Southwest Potash have 30 days within which to record their claims and from the presently known facts, the area does not warrant more claims except perhaps speculative claims around the contacts of the other granite stocks. Three hours were spent examining the showings.

LOCATION, ACCESS, AND TOPOGRAPHY

Macmillan Pass, on the Canol Road, is about 100 road miles northeast of Ross River Post and roughly 110 air miles northwest of Cantung. The pass is roughly equi-distant from Watson Lake and Whitehorse and is at the summit separating the

Yukon and Northwest Territories. The showings are five miles northwest of the pass and lie in the Northwest Territories about ten miles north of the Hudson Bay base metal property. A lake at 5500 feet, within 15 minutes walk of the showings, is suitable for Beaver or Super Cub aircraft. The airport at the old Hudson Bay camp is unsuitable for wheeled aircraft, but would be useable in the winter for a Beaver on skis. Its length is less than 2000 feet, however. Elevations around the showings range from 5500 to 7500 feet at the peaks. The country is non-timbered, quite open, and of moderate slope, except the granite peaks which form the territorial boundary. The area is found on the Niddery Lake sheet 105-O.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY SEEN AT THE SHOWINGS

The showings trend east-west and outcrop along the top of the talus at an elevation of 6000 feet and about 200 feet below the ridge crest forming the south wall of the cirque in which the lake is located. The favourable limestone bed is bounded on the east by a fault and on the west by the granite stock and is intermittently exposed above the talus for about 1500 feet. The limestone has a maximum exposed thickness of 80 feet overlain by 30 feet of chert and 200 to 300 feet of argillite. There may be another limestone or chert horizon above the argillite. The general strike is from N 70 E to E-W and dips average 35° south and thereby make the dip slopes south of the ridge crest dipping away from the granite.

The limestone is light grey to white and medium crystalline. It often contains nodules and narrow stringers and lenses of white to pale green chert. The overlying chert is also white to light green. The upper argillite is not well bedded and its age is assumed to be Ordovician.

The skarn developed in the limestone does not weather conspicuously. Diopside and epidote are the main constituents, but considerable garnet occurs. Pyrrhotite is sometimes very finely disseminated in the skarn and was seldom seen massive. There is an apparent random distribution of skarn in patches and lenses in the limestone, and although most of the skarn lamps well in scheelite, it is feared that a representative sample to include the intervening limestone would be sub-ore

grade. However, too little time was spent on the showings to finally decide this. The widths of possible mineable skarn and limestone varied from five to thirty feet, but furthermore, the limestone is not continuously, and never completely exposed above the talus. Grab samples from the skarn were taken at roughly fifty foot intervals along strike, and assays are pending. The estimated average grade of these is two percent WO_3.

CONCLUSIONS

These showings in themselves do not warrant more than the present forty-eight plus six claims staked by Jim Allen. However, enough scheelite was seen to make the area of further interest. The showings should be adequately mapped and sampled to get a more definite appraisal on which to base a decision to bring in a diamond drill camp. The contacts of the other granite stocks should also be examined on foot.

Respectfully submitted,

K. G. Sanders

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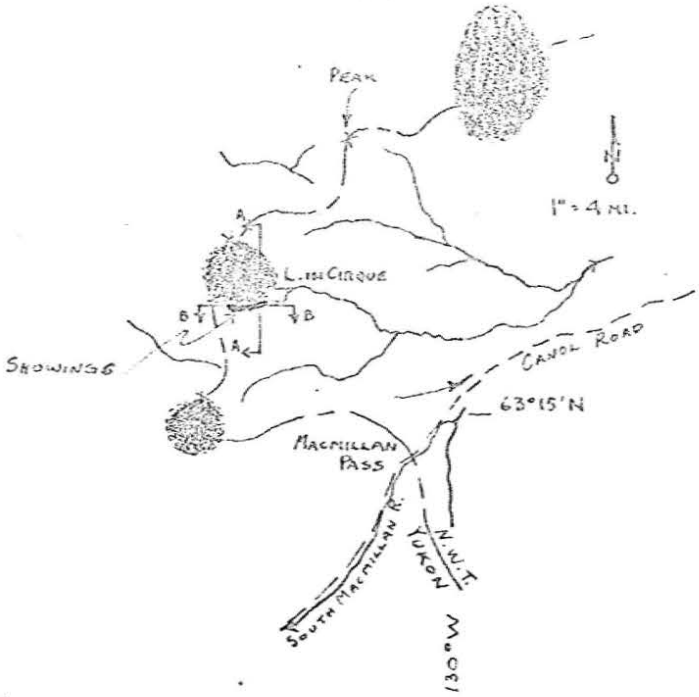
Chief Geologist.

KGS:msm
14 Sept/62

SOUTHWEST POTASH SCHEELITE OCCURRENCE

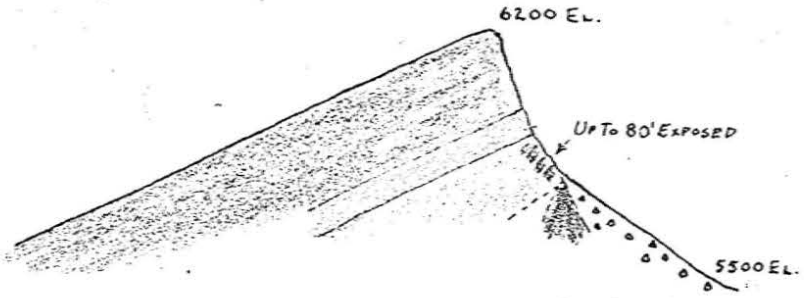
CANOL ROAD - MACMILLAN PASS N.W.T.

SECTIONAL SKETCHES

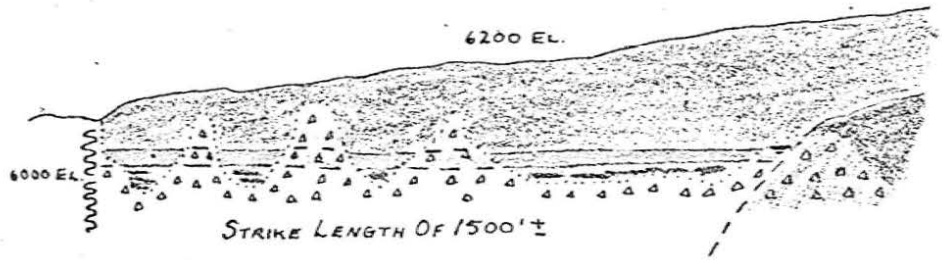


KEY MAP - NIDDERY LAKE SHEET 105-O

ARGILLITE
CHERT
LIMESTONE
SKARN
GRANITE
TALUS
FAULT



CROSS SECTION AA
NO SCALE



LONGITUDINAL SECTION BB
NO SCALE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