A REPORT ON THE JAM CLAIMS 115-1-3

92-012

BY EUGENE CURLEY

SUMMARY

The Jam Claims consist of 6 quartz mineral claims located near the Klaza River NW of Mt. Nansen on the 115-1-3 map sheet.

The property is accessible by road to the Mt. Nansen area and then by cat trail to the property.

The claim area is overlain by a thick layer of moss covering permafrost. Vegetation consists of dwarf birch and willow with scattered spruce trees.

The Geology in the area of the claims consists of Granodiorite, Unit 5A and units 7A and 7AX (1987-2 open file Gerald Carlson) andesite and brecciated andesite. The maps and descriptions of these units are attached to this report.

An exploration project was undertaken by Eugene Curley, owner of the Jam Claims, beginning on August 28, 1992. Supplies and equipment were moved to the Mt Nansen area.

The equipment used in this project consisted of 1 D6, cat 1 bombadier, a 1 ton 4 x 4, a 3/4 ton 4 x 4 and 2 4 x 4 ATVs, camps, fuel, and supplies.

The 1 ton 4 x 4 was used to haul fuel & supplies from Carmacks to Mt. Nansen and the remaining vehicles were used off road.

Personnel consisted of 3 men, 1 bulldozer operator, 1 prospector and 1 assistant.

2 trenches were excavated on the property but did not reach Bedrock. The trenches are located on claims YB05977 and XB05978 as illustrated in the accompanying map.

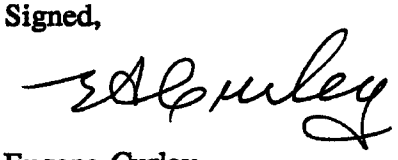
The trenches were not sampled at this time. The geological engineer, Ken Galambos was unable to do the project sampling because of delays in the project and this prior commitments.

Severe weather conditions and equipment breakdowns caused the shutdown of the project before completion.

Invoices for project expenses are attached to this report.

Conclusion: Interest was created in the area and the prospect is now under option to a Vancouver group and a work program is being planned for the 1993 season.

Signed,



Eugene Curley

canada/yukon subsidiary
agreement on mineral resources

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Northern Affairs: Yukon Region
Open File 1987-2

GEOLOGY OF MOUNT NANSEN (115-1/3) AND STODDART CREEK (115-1/6) MAP AREAS

DAWSON RANGE, CENTRAL YUKON

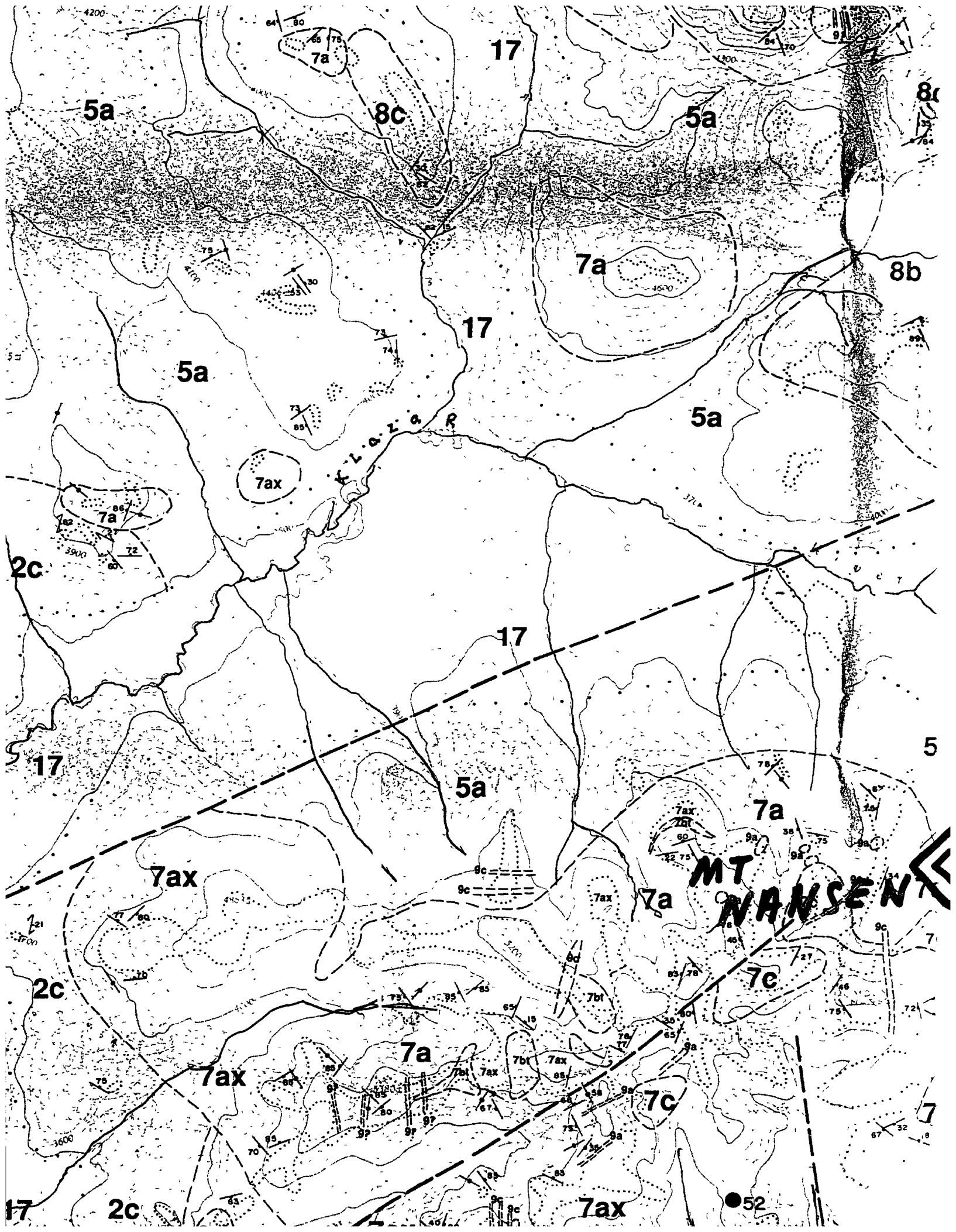
(Text with two 1:30,000 scale maps)

By

Gerald G. Carlson
151235 Canada Inc.

Canada

Yukon
Government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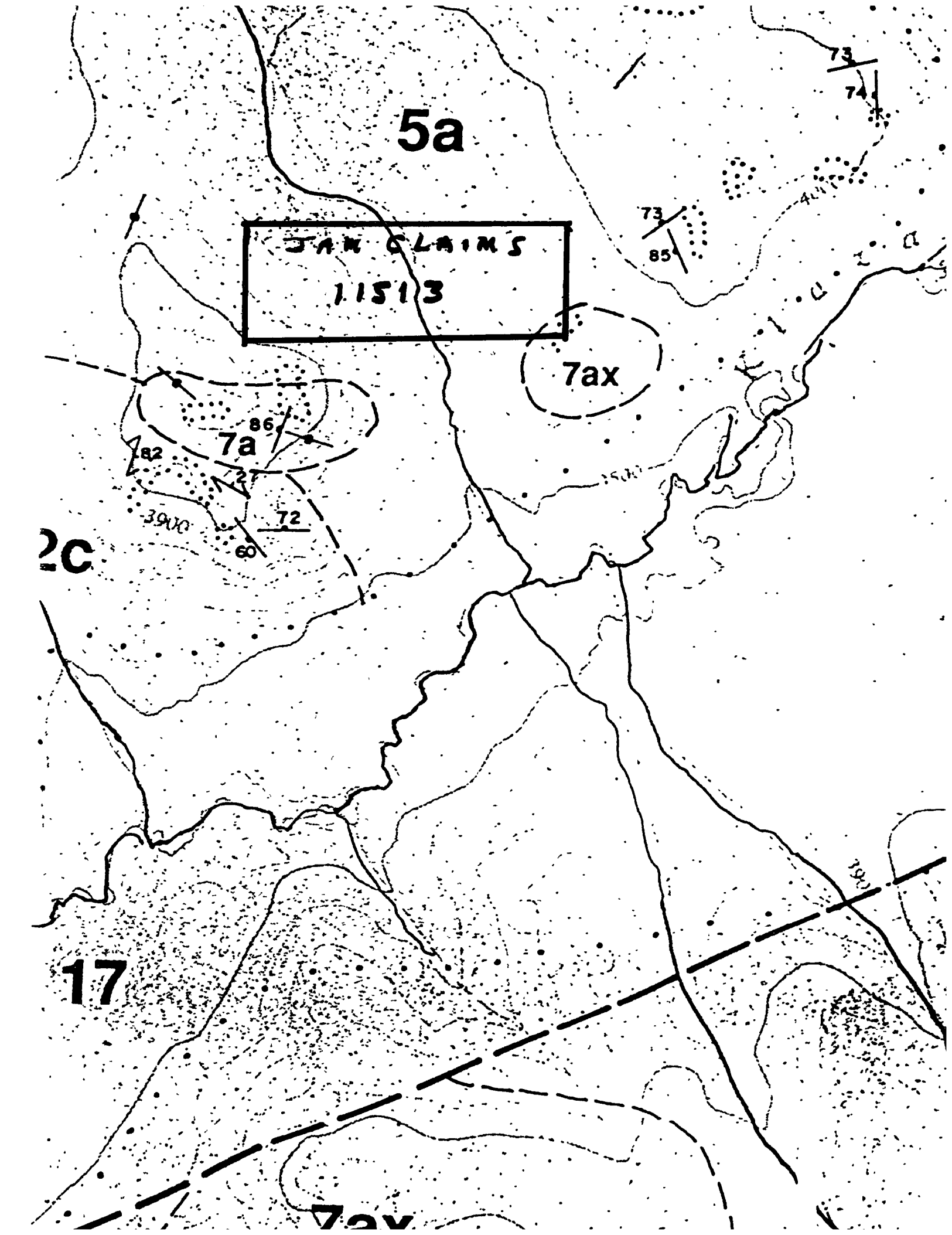
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Subunit 5a - Casino Granodiorite:

Distribution. The Casino Granodiorite forms a large plutonic mass of unfoliated, biotite-hornblende granodiorite in the central part of the Mount Nansen map area and further to the northwest of the map area. The rock is mainly recessive within the main intrusive mass and is exposed only in widely scattered castellated outcrops. It also outcrops in a number of smaller bodies to the north towards Freegold Mountain and adjacent to the Big Creek Fault.

Lithology. The rock is typically an equigranular, medium- to coarse grained granodiorite. Plagioclase locally weakly altered to sericite, makes up 50 to 60 percent of the rock and is rarely phenocrystic. Quartz and K-feldspar are mainly interstitial and each comprises 15 to 20 percent of the rock. Biotite and hornblende, in roughly equal proportions, make up about 15 percent of the rock. They vary from very fresh to highly altered with biotite replaced by chlorite and epidote and hornblende replaced by actinolite. Common accessories are opaque (magnetite, ilmenite?), apatite and sphene.

Payne (pers. comm., 1986) has subdivided this subunit into hornblende-rich (Subunit 5a) and biotite-rich (Subunit 5b) phases. However, in this map area, biotite is the predominant

mafic mineral in most exposures, although the percentages are usually close to equal. The exception is near some contacts, where very locally a hornblende-rich variety, possibly a border phase to the pluton, was noted.

Age and Correlation. A number of previous age determinations (Tempelman-Kluit, in press, A) show the Casino Granodiorite to be early Cretaceous, and this is confirmed by a single sample giving a 106 my age from the present work (Appendix IV, sample 1125). It correlates with the Nisling Granodiorite to the west. Further discussion on the age of this unit is included in the section on Mount Nansen Volcanics, Unit 7.

Subunit 7a - Andesite:

Lithology. These are dark green to black coloured rocks, typically with visible feldspar laths to 2 or 3 mm and less commonly hornblende, clinopyroxene and/or biotite in a very fine grained matrix. They are predominantly andesites, but grade from basalt to latite. Coarser, probably intrusive varieties include monzogabbro to diorite. Plagioclase is normally andesine in slightly to strongly zoned laths that are variably altered to sericite and clay and make up 20 to greater than 40 percent of the rock. Mafic phenocrysts, typically less than 15 percent of the rock, are most commonly hornblende with lesser clinopyroxene, in places minor biotite and rare olivine.

Groundmass minerals are predominantly plagioclase with minor

quartz, K-feldspar, chlorite and opaque. The rocks typically show moderate to strong magnetism and epidote, either disseminated or in veinlets, is a common alteration.

A volcanic breccia, with angular, matrix supported fragments ranging to tens of centimetres occurs locally. Because the composition of the clasts is typically identical to the matrix, the breccia texture is difficult to determine and is visible only on some lichen-free, weathered outcrop surfaces. The origin of this rock could be either intrusive or extrusive. Where recognised, this unit has been mapped as Subunit 7ax. If the Mount Nansen rocks are predominantly lava flows, the interflow units and contacts must be recessive, because none were definitely recognised in outcrop. The rocks are commonly strongly jointed, although not necessarily orthogonally. In many exposures, several directions were determined normal to a near-horizontal orientation and were interpreted as possible cooling fractures.

Layering was not commonly observed in the andesitic subunit. The rocks range from ash to lapilli tuff and rarely to volcanic conglomerate (Subunit 7at). Occurrences of this facies tend to be distal, for example within an outlier north of Klaza River and along the extreme western and southeastern edges of the Victoria Mountain complex. While the finer ashes are interpreted to be air fall deposits, some of the coarser units have a laharic appearance. Dips in these locations range from 10 to 40 degrees and are in agreement with the sub-horizontal joint planes in the more massive units if the latter are columnar joints. Only minor tilting of these rocks is suggested by this evidence.

Small, angular fragments of jasper are common in felsenmeer within the Mount Nansen complex. A narrow, linear breccia zone with a jasper matrix occurs in outcrop on the southwestern edge of the complex. Geochemical analysis of

this material showed no anomalous metal values (Appendix III, sample no. C-1167).

Subunit 7b - Felsic pyroclastics:

Lithology. This is an extrusive subunit, identified mainly by its association with pyroclastics. It is a light grey to white unit, locally weakly porphyritic. The pyroclastics range from densely welded tuff (Subunit 7bt) to uncompacted lapilli tuff with sub-angular fragments of tuff and flow-banded rhyolite (Subunit 7bx). These rocks grade very locally to fine, tuffaceous sediments. Petrographic examination has shown this subunit to vary from densely welded vitric to lapilli tuff. In the coarser fragmentals, the fragments are angular, variably bleached and altered volcanic rocks, often containing plagioclase phenocrysts. The groundmass consists of fine dust, devitrified glass shards and some pumiceous fragments. Biotite is a common accessory in the glass. The rocks are variably altered to clay and carbonate with pyrite and secondary iron oxides.

Subunit 7c - Felsic subvolcanic intrusives:

Lithology. This subunit is a biotite bearing rhyolite, characterized by a pink-grey colour and it is typically weakly porphyritic with less than 10 percent feldspar phenocrysts, up to 2 mm in length. Flow banding is observed in places. The rock commonly grades laterally into the pyroclastics, Subunit 7bt, over relatively short distances and thus is interpreted to be in part coeval with the pyroclastics. In other locations, it is simply a massive, felsic porphyry with flow banding quite common along contacts. On Freegold Mountain, dykes with similar texture and appearance are also interpreted to be coeval, despite the lack of PYROCLASTICS.

115-1-3
QUARTZ

TOAST

JAM

JAM

BUTTER

Klaza

4000

4406+

4215+

4000

3520+

4000

3500

4863±

10'

115·1·3
QUARTZ

TRENCH LOCATIONS

JAM

BUTTER

4000

3500

Klaza