

SUMMARY REPORT
ON THE
PLACER GOLD AND HARD ROCK
EXPLOATION

ON
UPPER SCUPVY CREEK

LATITUDE 60 49'
LONGITUDE 131 11'
NTS 105 B 14

WORK PERFORMED
BY
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AND
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1992 FIELD SEASON

92-043

History - The upper Liard region was where the first gold was mined in the Yukon Territory. In 1874 miners ascended the Liard from the Cassiar area and stayed to prospect and mine on Sayyea, Scurvy and other area creeks. Scurvy gained its name when miners who had decided to winter there that year died [from scurvy] and were buried near the mouth of the creek. Other attempts have since been made in the area, but in most cases have been abandoned due to difficulties in gaining access to this remote area, or due to lack of funds.

Location - The area prospected is on the upper reaches of an un-named right limit tributary to Scurvy creek, mid-way between Scurvy Lakes and Shootamook Creek. The area prospected is 6 km. east of hill 5534 and is centered at Lat. 60 49.5' and Long. 131 10'.

Access - Access during the 1992 field season was by helicopter from Swift River, an approximate one hour flight. Two winter trails pass within 18 and 26 kilometers of the target area. An airstrip of unknown quality exists approximately 9 km. distant on Shootamook creek. There are no lakes capable of handling a float plane in the immediate area.

Geology - Bedrock geology consists of interbedded quartzite, phyllite, limestone and conglomerate. Quartz veins cut all lithologies and thermal metamorphism is prevalent throughout the area prospected. Occasional dykes of both a basic and felsitic composition were noted. Surficial deposits consist of gravel, sand and small boulders of a local origin.

Economic Geology - Numerous quartz veins occur in the area prospected. Samples were taken and some appeared to contain gold when viewed with a hand lense. Apart from the gold the only other element of interest observed were minor amounts of copper sulphides. Hand trenching of surficial deposits was conducted. Pits averaged 7 feet deep and consisted of:

- one foot of organics
- two feet of fine gravels and sand
- six inches of clay
- two feet of gravel and small boulders
- one foot of regular size stream gravels

Bedrock was not reached [due to ground water and pit wall slumping], but estimates are from 12-20 feet deep. Gravels are unfrozen and appear to be above the last glaciation as no large boulders were encountered. Fine gold was located on surface and trenching along with regular sampling showed that the size and frequency increased with depth. Other heavy minerals encountered include magnetite and minor amounts of pyrite.

Conclusions And Recommendations - The quartz veins encountered carry good gold values and coupled with the epithermal textures observed it leads one to believe that there is potential for a bonanza type epithermal style ore body. Further prospecting and detailed chip sampling of the known gold bearing quartz veins is warranted. The widespread thermal metamorphism in the area leads one to believe that an intrusion exists in the immediate area. Prospects for bulk tonnage gold are best in and near acidic intrusions and therefore a search

for the heat source and subsequent prospecting [if found] of it and the immediate area is warranted. Placer prospecting to date has demonstrated the existence of economical concentrations of placer gold in the gravels tested. It is therefore recommended that equipment be brought in to initiate a bulk testing program. If results from this testing program are positive, it is then recommended that construction of an airstrip be initiated [to reduce supply and maintenance costs] and that full scale mining is to be begun immediately.

FINAL REPORT

Conclusions + Recommendations

The area under investigation is underlain by a very thick formation of Quartzite (500'-800') cut in many places by a number of Basic intrusives + many hydrothermal pipes + fissures, most of which are more or less mineralized by Au. Bearing Sulfides.

1. Detailed Mapping at 2" per Mile
2. A detailed Mathematical study of the spatial attitudes of the intrusive + hydrothermal bodies to disclose any commonalities of Origin.
3. A Geophy. Survey by Both E.M. + I.P. Methods Directed by a competent Geol. P/Eng.
4. Drilling to depth of any targets outlined by the aforementioned program.
5. Should Drilling outline an ore body, consultation with a competent Mining Eng. is a prerequisite to any further development or planning.
6. Placer Expl. has proven the presence of Au. in Economical Volume and a Placer mining Program should be
To be? (Cont)

Recom. & Con. (cont.)

Developed for the whole of the watershed.

To insure immediate cash flow mining should commence immediately above the N.W. Trib. off the main Cr. 300 M. above the Camp Site.

7. A bond use permit should be sought to const. A winter access off the Wolf Lake Tote Rd.

James W White

~~James W White~~

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