92-143

TOP OF THE WORLD PROJECT 1992 PROSPECTING REPORT

NTS 116C02

This Report is Prepared by David A. Downing for Placer Dome Inc. in fulfillment of the requirements of the Yukon Mining Incentives Program

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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SUMMARY

The Top of the World Prospecting Project was conducted during the summer of 1992 with the assistance of Placer Dome Inc. and the Yukon Mining Incentive Program. Basic prospecting was undertaken north of the Top of the World highway in an area centered around Brown's and Bruin Creeks (NTS 116C02). The project was initiated to follow-up evidence of epithermal style mineralization discovered the previous year during a visit to a placer exploration project.

A shear zone exposed in a cut bank of Brown's Creek was located that displayed epithermal features. The 5 -10m wide fracture zone is poorly exposed but includes multiple areas of extensive limonite, multiple areas of clay alteration and some areas of silicification and chalcedony breccia. Minor mariposite and rare malachite is found in contact with a marble wedge truncated by the shear. Graphitic gouge fills the shear zone where the host rocks are ductile.

The occurrence and its projected strike extent were blanketed with eight claims filed with the Dawson Mining Recorder under the Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Gold results from samples collected across the shear zone were generally low to non-existent, however one sample collected over a 1m width returned 260 ppb gold. The sample also returned elevated levels of arsenic, nickel, antimony, silver and chromium. Several other samples also contained elevated levels of these elements.

Detailed prospecting was undertaken from ridge to ridge, upstream and downstream along Brown's Creek. No further occurrences were located, however exposure is poor.

A suite of samples collected over a wide area from other shear zones returned sporadic high values for gold (up to 0.061 oz/tonne) and for copper, lead, zinc, silver and nickel, arsenic, barium, chromium. The source of these anomalous results is not immediately obvious. Visual examination of the samples fails to differentiate between higher and lower assay results.

The type of deposit and geology remains to be determined. The evidence to date indicates the possible location of either an epithermal style deposit or a polymetallic volcanic massive sulphide deposit (VMS). Several other polymetallic showing are located within the immediate area bounded by the Fortymile River to the north, the Top of the World highway to the south, the Clinton Creek road to the east and the Alaska border to the west.



LOCATION AND ACCESS

The claims are located on NTS 116C02. Brown's Creek is 75km WNW of Dawson City, Yukon. The north draining creek sources on a east-west trending ridge and drains into the Fortymile River. The Top of the World highway runs along the ridge to the south and an access trail has been constructed along the ridge to the east of Brown's Creek and down a spur to the major fork on the creek. The access trail is negotiable with a four wheel drive vehicle in good weather to the claim block. The trail is blocked at the showing by boulders. The trail is in excellent condition except for the one blockage and washouts on the switchbacks.

The map on the following page graphically illustrates the location of the TAM claims. The other areas sampled are marked on the regional geology map. There is good tote road access to these sites

<u>CLAIMS</u>

NAME	GRANT NUMBERS	NUMBER
TAM 1 - 8	YB41386- YB41393	8

The claim blocks are as indicated on both the location and sample maps.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Dawson map area (NTS 116 B,C) southwest of the Tintina Fault Zone (Mortensen, 1988) is underlain mainly by greenschist to lower amphibolite facies metamorphic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (Monger and Berg, 1987), these rocks can be divided into two main assemblages; 1) schists and gneisses derived from a variety of sedimentary and igneous protoliths and displaying a penetrative ductile deformation fabric; and 2) massive to brittlely sheared greenstone, diabase and serpentinized harzburgite. Assemblage 1 corresponds generally to rocks originally included in Green's (1972) units A, B and D (Nasina Series, Klondike Schist and Pelly Gneiss, respectively), but here has been further subdivided based on compositional, textures and limited isotopic age criteria. Assemblage 2 corresponds to Green's units C (greenstone = unit Pv and E (ultramafic rocks = unit Pu). The two assemblages are now imbricated along low-angle brittle faults that may include thrust faults and tectonic slides along original stratigraphic contacts. These faults are rarely well exposed (e.g. in Clinton Creek mine open pit and at several localities along Yukon River between Dawson and Fortymile), but they can commonly be traced as lithological contacts marked by the discontinuous occurrence of massive to sheared greenstone and/or serpentinite in felsenmeer and float.



Top of the World Project

Regional Geology Map

A limited amount of fossil and isotopic age data is available for rocks of Assemblages 1 and 2 in the study area. These data are summarized in Mortensen (1988). Together they indicate that the ductilely deformed metamorphic rocks of Assemblage 1 are largely of middle and late Paleozoic age. Orthogneiss of unit DModg from a locality 22 km south of the study area (Fiftymile Batholith) has yielded a Late Devonian early Mississippian U-Pb zircon age (Mortensen, 1986), Metaporphyry within Klondike schist units Pks and Psa) in the northern Sixtymile District and northern Klondike district have been dated at mid-Permian (U-Pb zircon ages), as has a sample of quartz augen schist (unit DPsa) within Nasina Series metasediments on the southwestern side of Cassiar Dome. Ductile deformation occurred between mid-Permian and latest Triassic time; however hornblende, biotite and muscovite from the metamorphic rocks yield K-Ar cooling ages as young as Late Jurassic. Greenstone and altered ultramafic rocks In the study area have not been directly dated. A Middle or Upper Triassic conodont age has been obtained from weakly deformed sediments of unit Trs that are associated with the greenstone and ultramafic rocks in the Clinton Creek open pit (Abbott, 1983).

Several phases of undeformed intrusive rocks occur in the area. Granodioritic to quartz monzonitic plutons (unit IKgd) probably represent the intrusive equivalents of the andesitic volcanics (unit IKva) which underlie much of the Sixtymile District. One such pluton (Swede Dome pluton) has yielded a U-Pb zircon age of 69.8 + 1.3 Ma, and a guartz-feldspar porphyry plug (unit lKgfp) cutting the volcanics along Sixtymile Road has yielded a U-Pb Zircon age of 68.7 + 0.3 Ma. The volcanics and interbedded clastic sediments (unit IKst) are tentatively correlated on compositional and age grounds with the Carmacks Group in the Dawson Range farther to the south, and with similar strata on Indian River and lower Sixtymile River. Narrow undeformed granitic pegmatites crosscut amphibolite facies orthogenesis (unit DMgdg) along Sixtymile River and lower Miller Creek. Muscovite from one of the pegmatite bodies yields a K-Ar age of 180 Ma. A bimodal suite of mafic and quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and small plugs (units eTdi and eTqfp) occur sporadically in a band within 10-20 km of the Tintina Fault Zone. Samples of unit eTqfp in northern Klondike District, lower Yukon River, and northeast of Cassiar Dome have yielded Eocene K-Ar, U-Pb and Rb-Sr ages. Along the Yukon River, 24 km downstream from Dawson, the quartz feldspar porphyry dikes cross-cut interlayered immature clastic sediments and mafic flows that are prohably related to fossiliferous Paleocene-Eocene siltstones, sandstones and conglomerates that occupy the Tintina Fault Zone itself (unit PEst).

At least four distinct phases of deformation are recognized in the metamorphic rocks in the study area; however, scarcity of outcrop precludes a detailed structural analysis. The penetrative ductile deformation fabrics

present In Assemblage I rock units are not observed in Assemblage 2, indicating that this early tectonism pre-dated thrust faulting. At least one, and commonly two or more crenulation cleavages are present in both assemblages. Minor folds related to these cleavages locally appear to deform the thrust surfaces. Late, low-amplitude warping and small-scale steep faulting has affected all of the rock units in the area. Little evidence for large-scale normal or strike-slip fault structures in the study area (with the exception of Tintina Fault Zone) has been found either during field mapping or by aerial photograph and satellite imagery analysis. Some of the late folds and small-scale, northeast trending steep faults appear to be localized along the Tintina Fault Zone and may be genetically related to it.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

A great variety of styles of mineralization occur within the study area, including stratiform, porphyry, and skarn base metal occurrences, base and precious metal-bearing mesothermal and epithermal vein occurrences, and asbestos deposits in serpentinite. Also present are numerous lignite occurrences in Eocene Sediments of unit PEst along Tintina Fault Zone and in sediments of unit IKst in the Sixtymile District, as we as portions of the Klondike, Sixtymile and Fortymile placer gold districts. The large number and variety of known mineral occurrences, together with the relatively limited mineral exploration activity that the area has attracted and the presence of extensive placer gold deposits for which no lode sources have yet been discovered, all underscore the substantial remaining mineral potential of the area.



AREAS PROSPECTED

Within the general prospecting area, three specific area's were sampled. All three areas exhibited limonite staining and clay alteration associated with north-south to northeast-southwest trending fault structures. The area's sampled were on and adjacent to the TAM claims on Brown's Creek; uphill of B. Gagnon's placer operation on Briun Creek and; on a bedrock bench of the Fortymile River near the confluence with Brown's and Bruin Creeks. The areas are marked on the regional geology map.

SAMPLING PROGRAM

The area under exploration in unglaciated. The old topography although exhibiting extensive relief is covered with felsenmeer, frozen soil and often a thick blanket of moss and stunted spruce. Rock outcrop is limited and more importantly mineralized shear zones, being recessive are never exposed. The original discovery was only made due to a shear zone exposed by the creek cutting into the bank and causing a small landslide.

As a result of the cover the exploration program had to rely on very careful, time consuming examination of the felsenmeer cover. Interesting targets then have to be exposed and sampled. Other than the find on Brown's Creek, all other areas of interest are exposed in road cuts or old placer excavations.

Appendix A contains the assay sheets. All elements except gold were determined using standard analytical techniques for ICP analysis. Gold values were determined by combined fire assay and ICP. Details of the analytical procedure are recorded on the assay sheets.

The samples show no immediate pattern as plotted. High and low values in the results also fail to show a pattern related to rock type. Visual examination indicates that sulphide mineralization is located along fracture surfaces in highly sheared and moderately altered rock adjacent to carbonate bodies.

Subsequent exploration must focus upon the parameters controlling mineralization. This work is proposed for 1993.



Placer Dome 1992 D. Downing Grubstake Expense Statement

		S Oays/Km	Rate	Subtotal	ैं Total 🚧
Days	4 - 8 July	5	400.00	2,000.00	
	4 - 13 August	10	400.00	4,000.00	
	22 - 29 August	9	400.00	3,600.00	
	8 - 12 September	6	400.00	2,400.00	12,000.00
Living Expenses		30	50.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Truck Rental	3 - 9 July (personal vehicle)	967	0.38	367.46	
	4 - 13 August	10	70.62*	1,134.98	
	22 - 29 August	9	70.62*	1,095.72	
	8 - 12 September (personal vehicle)	1012	0.38	384.56	2,982.72
	*plus insurance & km's				
Prospecting Supplies	Flagging	6	4.99	29.94	
	Sample bags	500		38.00	
	Staking Pencils	6		3.98	71.92
Assays	27 element ICP + Au (PDome)	16	29.96	479.36	
	30 element ICP + Au (NAL)	18	35.31	635.58	
	18 element ICP + Au (B&C)	1	24.95	24.95	
	8 element ICP + Au (B&C)	4	14.95	59.80	1,199.69
Maps	1:250,000 Topographic	1		0.00	
	1:50,000 Topographic	1		0.00	
	1:30,000 Claim	1	1.07	1.07	
	1:250,000 Geology	1	9.63	9.63	
	TM-Image(5,4,3 - 1/4 scene)	1	1,177.00	1,177.00	
	TM-Image Printing	1	254.13	254.13	1,441.83
		Total Project	Cost		19,196,16

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APPENDIX A

GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY RESULTS

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PLACER DOME RESEARCH CENTRE Geochemical Analysis

Project/Ventute:	1₩	Geat:	J KOWNLCHUK	Date Received:	SEPT4, 1182	Page	1	at i
Area:	BROWINB CREEK 118002	Lab Paget No.:	02549	Date Completed:	SEPT 18, 1992	Altr:	1 KOW	ALCHUK
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Au - 18.2 g sample digested with Aque Regis and determined by Gasphile Furnace A.A. (D.L., 1 PPB) ICP - 9.5 g sample digested with 4 wi Aque Regis at 100 Deg. C for 2 heurs. N.B. The major colde elements, Ba, Ba, Ot, La and W are usely descrived, completely with this acid dissolution method.

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE



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SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	C(ppr	u m i	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	N i ppm	Co ppm	Nn ppm	Fe X	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppm	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	8i ppm	V mqq	Ca X	P X	La ppn	Cr ppm	Mg X	Ba ppm	ti X	B ppm	AL X	Na X	K X	V ppm	Au## ppb	
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ICP - .500 GRAM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3ML 3-1-2 NCL-NNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 NL WITH WATER. THIS LEACH IS PARTIAL FOR NN FE SR CA P LA CR NG BA TI B W AND LIMITED FOR NA K AND AL. AU DETECTION LIMIT BY ICP IS 3 PPM. ASSAY RECOMMENDED FOR ROCK AND CORE SAMPLES IF CU PB ZN AS > 1%, AG > 30 PPM & AU > 1000 PPB - SAMPLE TYPE: ROCK PULP AU** ANALYSIS BY FA/ICP FROM 10 GM SAMPLE. Samples beging/ang 'RE' are duplicate samples.

SANPLE NUMBER	ELEMENT	Au PPR	Ag PPN	As PPN	BI PPN	Co PPN	Cr PPN	Cu PPN	Nn PPN	No Ni PPN PPI
R2 5 Gradel o (Black	Erdrock hyphistic	5 7	<0.5	53	2	43	171	83	1373	<1 93
Sample Number	elenent Units	Sb PPN	Se PPN	Te PPN	N PPH	Zn PPN	Hg PPR	Ba PPH		
R2 5		<5	S	24	<10	481	50	2600		
SANPI E NUMBER	EI FHENT UNITS	Au 30g PPB	Ag PPN	As PPN	Cu PPM	No PPN	Pb PPN	Sb PPN	Zn PPM	Hg PPB
R2 1 Stuice	Tailings (Bad	at 12	<1.5	<5	68	5	11	<5	244	180
R2 2 //	I' (Grav	e is / 9	<0.5	7	36	2	14	<5	90	60
R2 3 Seremi	- Phint On	mie 8	n.7	<5	52	6	15	<5	205	150
R2 4 ·//		11	0.5	(5	90	11	23	<5	135	360
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