

Yukon Mining Incentives Program, 2001

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Seventy-seven applications were received this year by the program deadline. A total of \$917,400 was offered to 59 successful applicants. Twenty of these programs were approved under the Grassroots and Grubstake modules while the remaining thirty-nine proposals were part of the Target Evaluation module. Precious metal exploration under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program was down slightly with approximately 61% of applicants searching for gold and 11% for platinum group elements. The remaining 28% of applicants explored for base metals. Exploration programs were proposed for all four mining districts (Watson Lake, Whitehorse, Dawson and Mayo) and were fairly evenly dispersed over the entire Yukon Territory.

Highlights for the year include the discovery of significant gold and pathfinder anomalies in both soils and rock, the extension of known showings through prospecting and geophysics, and the drill discovery of an epithermal system beneath an Enzyme Leach soil anomaly.

Tanana Exploration Inc. (Fig. 1) investigated an anomalous till sample site, which was located by Jeff Bond of the Yukon Geology Program and reported in Yukon Exploration and Geology 2000. The company sampled a small grid on their claims this summer and discovered an open-ended, linear, multi-element soil anomaly in excess of 300 m in length. Tanana's sampling program returned values of up to 316.3 ppb gold, 959.2 ppm arsenic, 256.13 ppm antimony and 37,551 ppb mercury. An orientation survey conducted by Bond, analysing the -230 mesh soil fraction, returned values as high as 13,890.8 ppb gold, 951.6 ppm arsenic, 123.89 ppm antimony and 25,957 ppb mercury. Pebbles collected from this soil pit also assayed up to 1.05 g/t gold. Reanalysis of both the soil and the pebble pulps confirmed these values.

Corwin Coe conducted an infill soil and rock-sampling program on his Ice and JC claims near Red Mountain, located 55 km west of Mayo (Fig. 2). This sampling helped to define an area roughly 400 m x 1100 m and numerous smaller zones with soils averaging greater than 100 ppb and up to 2232 ppb gold. Geochemical patterns suggest a strong east



Figure 1. Wade Carrell examines an outcrop of silicified conglomerate with interbedded sandstone layers on Tanana Exploration Inc.'s Spice property, located 28 km east of Ross River. Photo by Steve Traynor.

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Figure 2. An outcrop of fresh granodiorite from Corwin Coe’s JC and Ice property near Red Mountain, 55 km west of Mayo. This 31-m section contains only minor quartz veining, yet averages 845 ppb gold. Individual 2-m chip samples assay up to 2288 ppb gold. Photo by Corwin Coe.



and southeast structural control to mineralization. Intermittent chip sampling across a 31-m section of fresh granodiorite with only minor quartz veining averaged 844.9 ppb gold with individual 2-m chip samples assaying as high as 2288 ppb gold. Grab samples of sulphide veins in the vicinity of a collapsed adit returned gold values as high as 9383 ppb.

Shawn Ryan had another successful year exploring in the Dawson City area (Fig. 3). He expanded the hematite breccia target previously covered by his Hem 1-6 claims on the Dempster Highway and subsequently increased his holdings to 94 claims. This expanded claim block now covers most of the large positive magnetic and gravity low anomalies which lead Shawn to infer that there could be an Olympic Dam style copper deposit present in the area. Previous sampling from mineralized showings returned values up to 0.9% copper.

Figure 3. Shawn Ryan of Dawson City examines copper mineralization on his Hem claims. The property is bisected by the Dempster Highway. Shawn has staked 94 claims to cover coincident magnetic high and gravity low geophysical anomalies near Windy Pass. Photo by Ken Galambos.

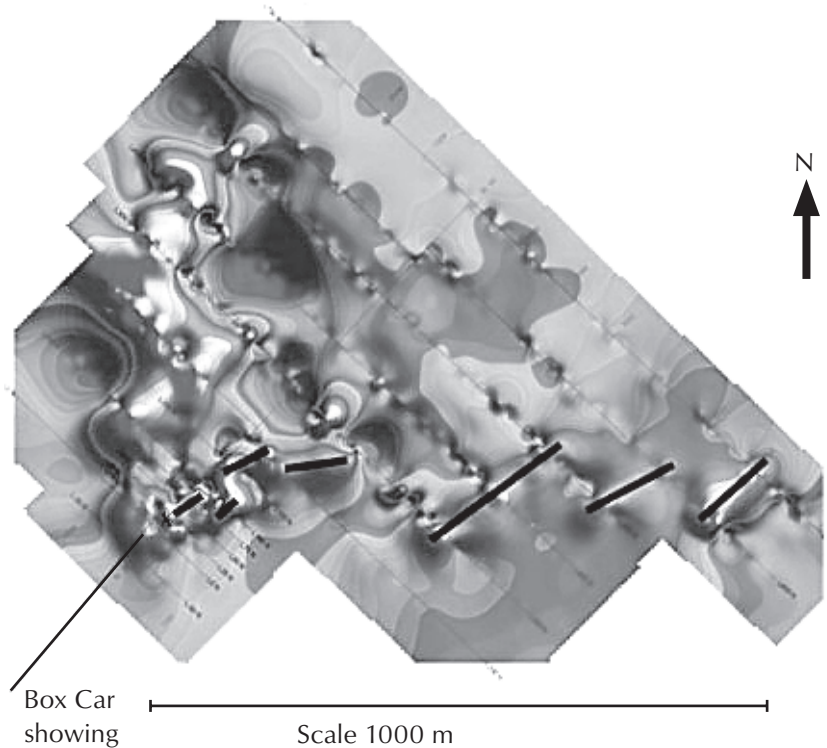


Figure 4. A geophysical plot of Total Magnetic Field data from a survey completed over the historic Box Car showing. Note the highly magnetic rocks (denoted by black lines) that can be traced for over 1000 m to the east of the main showing. Geophysical plot by Aurora Geosciences Ltd.

Shawn also collected total magnetic field and vertical gradient data in a geophysical survey around the recently acquired Box Car showing in the Klondike area (Yukon MINFILE, 1997, 115O 071; Fig 4). Chip sampling of the showing in 1991 returned values of 271.5 g/t silver, 3.76% copper, 14.4% lead and 0.24% zinc over 1.0 m.



Figure 5. Al Carlos drilling on anomaly E near the Grew Creek deposit. Al and his two sons spent this past summer drilling 263 m in five holes on two properties. Photo by Ken Galambos.

Interpretation of the geophysical data suggests that magnetic rocks associated with the showing can be traced for approximately 1000 m to the east with numerous offsets. The anomaly is open along strike and may be related to numerous large lead anomalies, which lie another 1000-4000 m to the northeast.

Al Carlos followed up last year's soil surveys at Grew Creek and several nearby properties, which successfully identified at least seven Enzyme Leach anomalies. This season, he core-drilled two of these anomalies with 263 m in five holes (Fig. 5). Drilling intersected Tertiary felsic to intermediate altered pyroclastic rocks and flows with banded epithermal quartz veining and vein fragments near the Grew Creek deposit. At Al's Km410 target, breccia and quartz crush-zones, as well as dark grey vein quartz in what might be highly silicified and/or clay-altered volcanic sedimentary rocks were intersected. Eighty-four samples totaling 122 m were sent for analysis and results are pending.

REFERENCE

Yukon MINFILE, 1997. Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Region, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

