Haskin Mountain

812802

104-P-5

REPORT ON HASKIN MOUNTAIN

ZINC-LEAD PROPERTY

near Cassiar, B.C.

Submitted to British Yukon Exploration Company, Limited.
September 15, 1955.

Geology (See enclosed geologic map)

Rocks on the property consist of an interbedded sequence of brown and white quartzites, brown to black argillites, limestones, dolomites and grey cherts of the Atan Group of Cambrian age. These rocks are tightly folded in a northwest-southeast direction, are invaded by granitic bodies, and are cut by cross-faults and probably also strike faults. The stratigraphic and structural relations have not yet been worked out satisfactorily.

One main structure around which much of the mineralization occurs appears to be a complex synclinal fold in which limestones and dolomites (exposed to the northeast) are overlain by several hundred feet of thin-bedded chert. The southeastern end of this syncline is cut by at least two right handed cross faults of about 200 feet lateral displacement, one of which crosses the southern part of the Union Jack claim. As shown on the map, a major strike-fault probably extends NW-SE along the southwest limb of this syncline because the underlying limestone sequence is partly missing and its place is taken by a considerable section of white and brown quartzite and argillite. The rocks lying farther southwest consist of a complex folded sequence of quartzites, and interbedded limestones, dolomites, and brown and black argillites. On the northwest side of Haskin Mountain these sedimentary rocks are in turn faulted off against a granitic body.

Mineralization

The mineralization consists of sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, pyrite and magnetite with small amounts of chalcopyrite and local traces of molybdenite and scheelite. This mineralization occurs in disseminated to massive bodies of pod or lens shape within remarkably continuous skarn zones consisting essentially of diopside and lime garnet with local tremolite, actinolite, wollastonite, chlorite, etc.

The mineralized sections vary from a few inches up to widths over 10 feet, but would average perhaps 6 to 7 feet or less. Some of the mineralization is obviously in pods (or plunging bodies of limited lateral extent) in continuous skarn zones -- for example, the small showings, 10 to 30 feet across, on the east side of the mountain. In other showings such as those on the Union Jack and Meteor Flag claims the mineralization, although of considerably lesser width, appears to be much more continuous and to follow the contact of limestone and skarn bands for hundreds of feet. Similar fairly continuous zones of mineralization were traced around the edges of the areas of limestone 2000 feet to the west. Although of pyrometasomatic (contact replacement) type associated with skarn, the mineralization is not erratic and discontinuous like that of most other deposits of this type, nor is it likely that it is cut off by granite at any shallow depth enough to jeopardize large tonnage possibilities.

In general, the mineralization seen appeared to be

rather uniform but low in grade, with only a few sections richer in zinc, and very few richer in lead. The channel or chip samples shown on the enclosed map made by Western Ranges Prospecting Syndicate average 6.25% zinc and 2.5 oz/ton silver with less than 1% lead in some and less than 1% copper in others. A dump sample (#55-9) of the better mineralization taken from the showing near the centre of Union Jack claim assayed 0.01 oz/ton gold, 0.6 oz/ton silver, a trace of lead, and 14.0% zinc. A similar dump sample (#55-10) of the best mineralization from the showing on the boundary of Union Jack and Meteor Flag claims assayed 0.01 oz/ton gold, 2.7 oz/ton silver, 2.5% lead, and 7.2% zinc. These two samples were taken from what appeared to be the most promising showings. Grab samples (#55-11) from average or slightly better mineralization from the former Zinc Nos. 1-4 claims assayed 0.01 oz/ton gold, 1.9 oz/ton silver, 2.5% lead, and 5.4% zinc. A semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis run on the combined pulp of samples #55-9 and 55-10 to check on a rumour of high germanium content yielded only 0.004% germanium oxide and no unusual amounts of other metals. Specks of scheelite (tungsten) were noted in some of the specimens, especially from the small showings on the east hillside which are also higher in copper.

Although the number of samples is too limited for any accurate estimate of grade, the average for any considerable tonnage of mineralization would appear to be of the order of

Additional notes
on Haskin Mt Property

Location & Accessibility

- 4 mi N. of mile 70. on Cassiar road, 15 miles due E of Cassiar B.C.
- Reached by trail
- Access to markets at present by Alaska Hwy to Whitehorse Y.T. (340 mi) then to Skagway & down coast.
  300 mi to coast by proposed Stewart road.

History

- Known since before 1920's when Haskin tried to promote it & did some ~~work~~ stripping & trenching.
- Idle until 1940's
- Sporadic interest in late 1940's and now again.

(over)

Average Grade is of the order of 5 to 6% Zn, 1% or less Pb, 2 oz/ton Ag, 0.01 oz/ton Au and locally a fraction of a % Cu.

- Possibilities for several million tons of this grade, smaller tonnage of only slightly better grade.

A.E. AHO