

Received Nov. 4/83 DL  
LH

COPY

826049

104I/16

REPORT ON THE

IVE CLAIM GROUP

LIARD MINING DISTRICT, B.C.

by

TIMOTHY LIVERTON

DEASE LAKE, B.C.

June 15, 1983  
^

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LOCATION.....	1
TOPOGRAPHY.....	1
THE PROSPECT-GEOLOGY.....	1
SUGGESTIONS FOR AN EXPLORATION PROGRAMME.....	2
QUANTITIES.....	4

## MAPS

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY - Scale 1:50,000 approx.

ROCK EXPOSURES ON RIDGES - Scale 1:50,000 approx.  
(Possible grid layout shown for areas of soil  
cover)

IVE CLAIM GROUP  
LIARD MINING DISTRICT, B. C.

---

LOCATION

The Ive group of claims are located between the Turnagain River and the Major Hart, 96 miles (155 km) south-south east of Watson Lake, Yukon Territory at 58° 50' N Latitude and 128° 03' W Longitude. Access is possible by helicopter from Watson Lake or from Dease Lake, British Columbia, some 80 miles west-south west of the property. The nearest lake accessible to seaplane is Blue Sheep, which is eleven miles to the south-west.

TOPOGRAPHY

The claims are situated close to or above timberline with elevations between 3,500 and 5,500 feet a.s.l. The ridges show much exposure and valleys have mostly open space timber with scrub growth.

THE PROSPECT-GEOLOGY

The claims were staked to cover an exposure of Tertiary rhyolite and breccia or agglomerate. Prospecting by the late Bill Kuhn had shown that some of these acid volcanics in the Turnagain area can carry up to 6 ounces of silver per ton (250 ppm for short ton units).

I visited three localities on the 6th June; Corner post of claims 1, 2, 3 and the valley in that vicinity.

The western ridge (locality 1 on map) and the eastern ridge (locality 2).

At locality 1, a yellow weathering rhyolite with tiny visible sulphides was seen to overly a white rhyolite breccia or agglomerate. The contact, observed some eight meters below the ridge top at this point, dipped towards the south-east at about 15°.

At locality 2, yellow, flow-banded rhyolite was ubiquitous, but frost-shattering of the outcrop prevented attitude from being observed.

Little outcrop was seen in the valley, but much coarse rock (5 cm or coarser) was visible in the soil turned up by fallen trees. Although this material is obviously derived from rock moving down slope, it may well be useful for mapping or geochemistry to some degree.

One rock-type reported by the G.S.C. and by Bill Kuhn is a "chalcedonic rhyolite." This was not seen during my brief inspection. The rock type may represent either dykes or alteration along fractures and may be where the greatest silver values are found. If so, then the possibility of a stockwork existing at depth is a tempting exploration target.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR AN EXPLORATION PROGRAMME

The evaluation of the claims will depend rather heavily upon initial geological observations. The ridges should be thoroughly walked before any mapping or sampling is attempted in order to determine the extent and nature or structure of the lithologies. Two possibilities exist for the actual programme: a quick "look and see" approach to be followed up by further detailed work depending upon initial geochemical analysis, or a concerted programme from the start.

I would suggest a few days geological examination plus sampling of fresh rock on the ridges at, say a 500 meter square grid interval for the initial approach.

I would not advocate a strict adherence to a grid pattern, but rather sampling of all the rock types on any given exposure at the maximum spacing of 500 meters where possible.

Such work would require a minimum of forty such samples from the ridges alone. These could be geochemically analysed for silver, gold and perhaps some pathfinder elements such as arsenic and pulps kept for later assay if required. If substantial values are found, then a complete programme of mapping, rock geochemistry and in the valleys, soil geochemistry could be commenced.

Alternatively, if desired, the complete programme could be initiated to ensure a thorough evaluation of the property from the start.

For the complete programme I would suggest:

- i) Geological mapping of the ridge exposures - it would likely be faster and better to employ surveying techniques (EDM network over the whole claim block to establish a few control stations followed by traversing by tachymetry or EDM and compass and tape, as desired, to map the outcrop and sample localities on the ridges and provide control points in the valley).

Sampling interval would be best decided during the mapping, but a maximum 500 m spacing initially is envisioned and perhaps 100 meter or less for full coverage. This involves between 40 and 1,000 rock samples to be taken depending upon the spacing chosen.

- ii) Geochemistry in the valleys:  
Grids could be laid out in each of the valleys without the need to extend lines over the ridges. The grid system should be tied to previously established control stations. Two diagonal base lines of 11 km total would suffice, with up to 32 km of lines for 500 meter spacings. The sampling would therefore involve 640 samples if these lines were sampled every 50 meters, and preferably double the number at 250 meter line spacing. If desired float could be taken at the same time as the soil.

Any soil anomalies resulting should initially be followed up by hand trenching and fresh rock sampling. Until some picture of the structure (whether disseminated or stockwork of dykes and fractures) of mineralization is obtained, no idea of any drill programme can be proposed. Geophysics is best left until after this initial work.

Rock sampling is definitely the best tool for the early work on this property.

### QUANTITIES

1. Geology and Control Surveys:

One geologist /surveyor and one or two assistants should accomplish the work on the ridges in three weeks providing a helicopter is available for at least the control surveys.

2. Grids:

Base lines 11 km, say 6 days work for four men. Preferably laid out with a transit and at the very best tied to control points.

Sample lines 32 or 64 kilometers depending upon spacing. These could be laid out by compass and tape providing initial surveying reveals no substantial variation changes.

3. Samples:

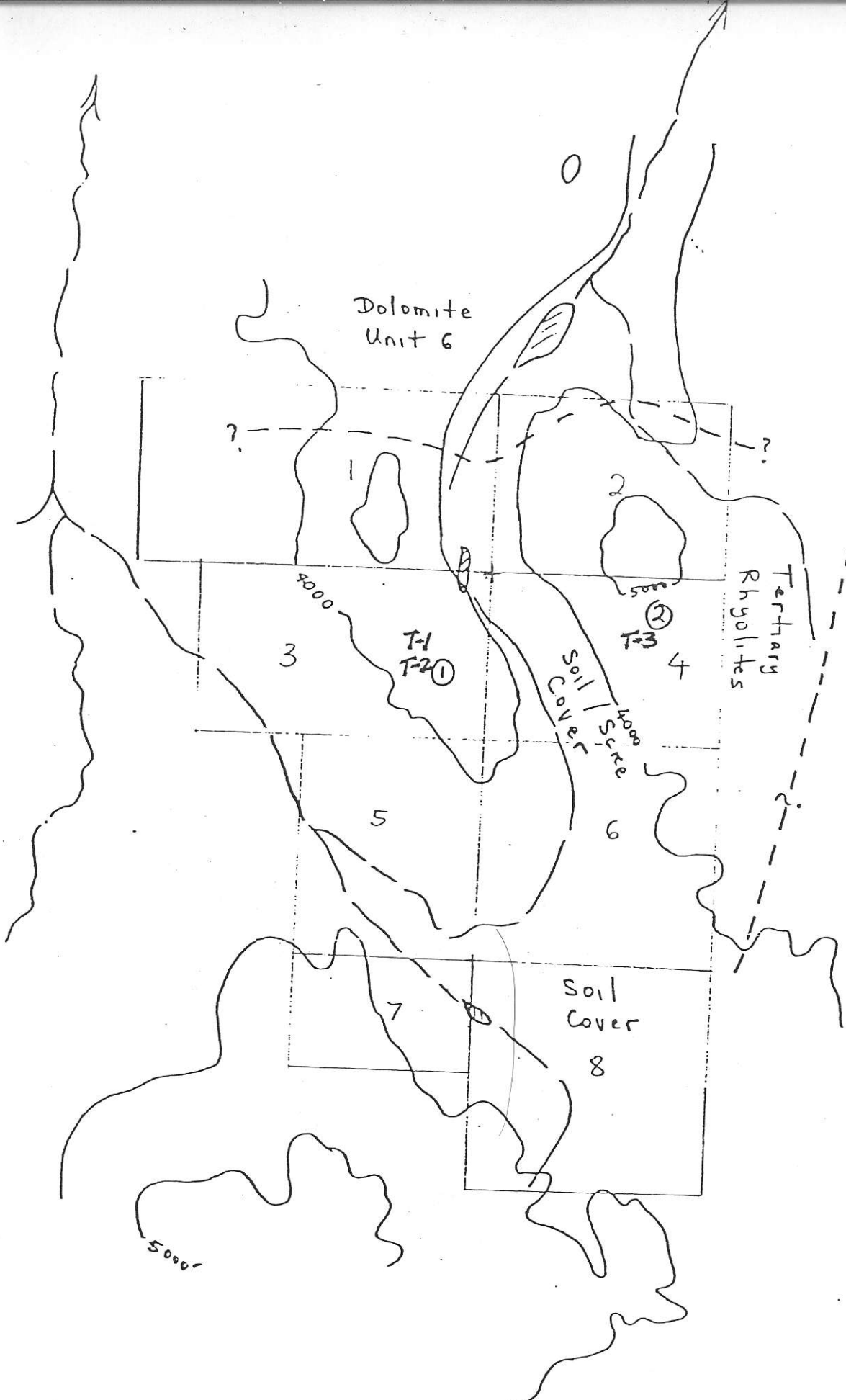
Initially 40 rock, followed up with up to 1,000. Soil 640 or 1,280 samples.

Timing for the programme is entirely dependent upon the individual year's weather. I have worked effectively at the head of the Turnagain River until late November in the past, but this part of the world can produce its own foul weather at any time of the year.

DEASE LAKE, B.C.  
15th June, 1983

---

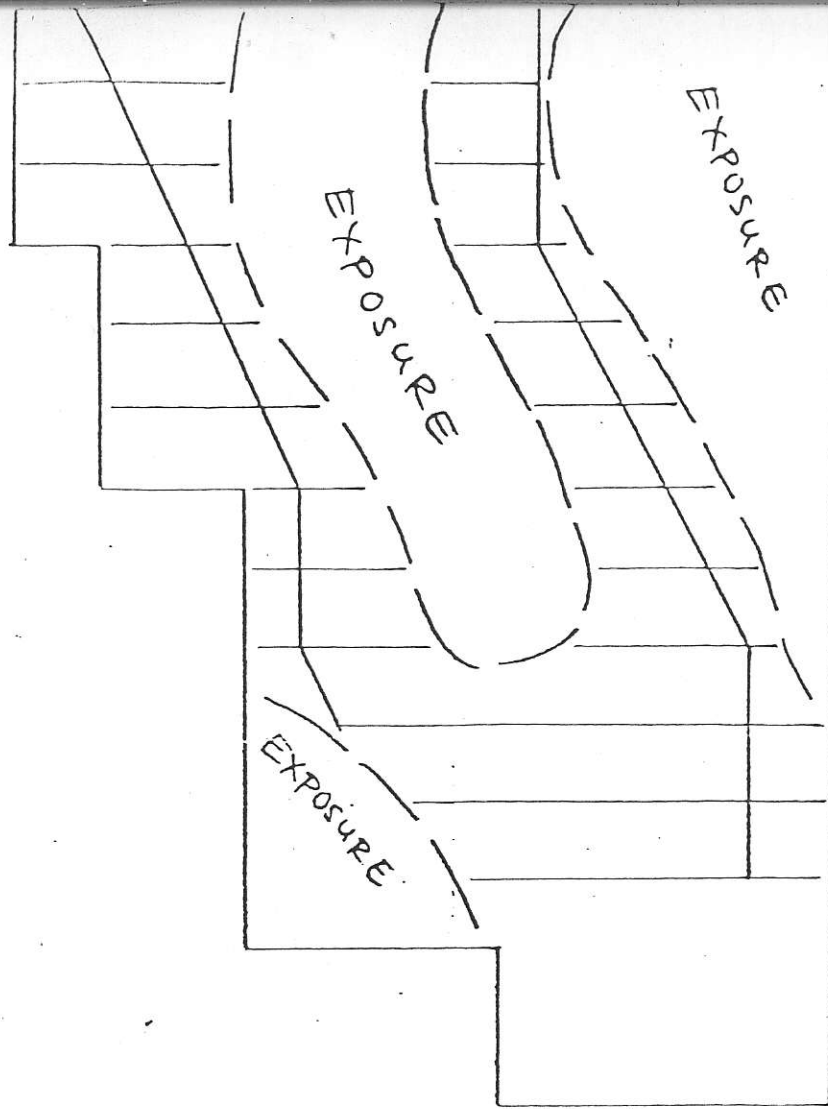
Timothy Liverton



TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

1:50,000 Approx.

N.T.S. 1041-16E



OGY

ROCK EXPOSURE ON RIDGES

1:50,000 Approx.

Possible Grid layout shown for areas of soil cover.

IVE CLAIM GROUP.



original  
J. 7 83

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD.  
852 E. HASTINGS, VANCOUVER B.C.  
PH: 253-3158 TELEX: 04-53124

DATE RECEIVED JUNE 15 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED *June 18/83*

### GEOCHEMICAL ASSAY CERTIFICATE

A .500 GM SAMPLE IS DIGESTED WITH 3 ML OF 3:1:3 HCL TO HNO3 TO H2O AT 90 DEG.C. FOR 1 HOUR.  
THE SAMPLE IS DILUTED TO 10 MLS WITH WATER. ELEMENTS ANALYSED BY AA : AG.

SAMPLE TYPE : PULP

SN - 1.00 GM NH4I FUSION, HCL LEACH, HIBK EXTRACTION, AA ANALYSIS.

ASSAYER *D. Toye* DEAN TOYE, CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER

DONEGAL DEVELOPMENT FILE # 83-0796A

PAGE# 1

SAMPLE	AG PPM	SN PPM
T-1 Location ①	.1	6
T-2 ①	.1	8
T-3 * ②	35.0	168

*Suggest Ag+W Assay.*



*original*

To: Donegal Development Ltd.,  
215 - 744 W. Hastings St.,  
Vancouver, B.C.  
V6C 1A5

# ASSAY CERTIFICATE

Type of Samples Rock

Disposition \_\_\_\_\_

No.	Sample	Au oz/ton					No.	
1	T - 1	.001	<i>3</i>	<i>Rock?</i>			1	
2	2	.002						2
3	T - 3	.002						3
4							4	
5							5	
6							6	
7							7	
8							8	
9							9	
10							10	
11							11	
12							12	
13							13	
14							14	
15							15	
16							16	
17							17	
18							18	
19							19	
20							20	

All reports are the confidential property of clients.

DATE SAMPLES RECEIVED June 15, 1983

DATE REPORTS MAILED June 18, 1983

ASSAYER

*D. Toye*

DEAN TOYE, B.Sc.  
CHIEF CHEMIST  
CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYER