UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 17 1960

Memorandum

AIR MAIL

To: Acting Field Officer, Region I

From: Chief, Division of Field Operations

Subject: OME-6075 (Copper)
Juan Munoz
Goose Claims
Prince of Wales Island, Alaska

Enclosed are the original and four copies of a proposed contract for the cited project. The contract consists of MME Form 51, Annex I(one page), Exhibit "A" (two pages), and one map. All copies have been signed by the Acting Director for the Government.

Please advise the Applicant that the interest mentioned in Article 1(c) accrues from the dates on which the individual payments are made by the Government and like the principal is repayable from royalty on production.

If the proposed contract meets with your approval, please present it to the Applicant for signature. Otherwise, if any proposed changes lie beyond your delegated authority, please return all copies, unsigned, with your comments.

When it is executed, the Operator should retain his copy, the Field Office copy should be retained by your office, and the Government's, Audit's and Fiscal Section copies should be returned to this office.

George C. Selfridge

Enclosures

SPHolt/gla
6-16-60
cc to: Director's Reading File
Review Committee
Docket
Harold Kirkemo, USGS
Chron

6075

EXTRA COPY
O. M. E
RECEIVED FEB 15 1960

DATE	INITIALS	CODE

No. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington
February 11, 1960

Memorandum

To: Chairman, Operating Committee, OME

From: Executive Officer, OME Field Team, Region I

Subject: Transmittal of OME application
Juan Munoz
Goose Claims
Trocadero Bay
Prince of Wales Island, Alaska

Enclosed are three copies of an application for OME aid to explore for copper on the Goose claims, formerly known as the Big Horn mine. The property is near the head of Trocadero Bay, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska.

The application appears to be well prepared. Some statements in the accompanying report concerning development and production could not be found in the cited reference, U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 042-B, pp 91-93. However, it is possible that the statements attributed to the bulletin may have been made in some other publication or communication to the applicant.

In order that OME may be of most benefit to the applicant, a prompt decision must be made so that he may take full advantage of the relatively short field season.

A. L. Eisenbrown

Enclosures

Copy (2)
Department Meeting file

5224 Int

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 18, 1960

Memorandum

To: W. R. Griswold, Office of Minerals Exploration

From: Commodity Specialist, Branch of Base Metals

Subject: Review of Application, Docket No. OME 6075 (Copper), Juan Munoz, Goose Claims, Trocadero Bay, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. $9,750.

The applicant seeks Government assistance in carrying out an exploration program, consisting of about 1,000 feet of diamond drilling in 5 holes and an open-cut or trench, at a total estimated cost of $9,750. The objective of the proposed exploration is to test the possibilities of developing additional tonnage of ore on the applicant's claims.

Bureau of Mines engineers examined this property in the fall of 1958 and reported the following in the Region I Annual Summary Report, FY 1959:

> "The Goose and the Gosling prospects (formerly the Big Harbor and Nancy properties) near Trocadero Bay were examined. Electromagnetic surveys were made on the western portion of the Goose property to investigate a possible faulted extension of the vein and on the Gosling to search for possible sulphide concentrations along a portion of the shear zone covered by overburden and lying between the two exposures sampled. Results of these surveys were negative. A considerable tonnage of ore containing about 1 percent copper occurs on the Goose property. The known deposits on the Gosling appear to be very limited in extent, but contain very small lenses with a copper content of several percent."

Possibly the Bureau examiners can evaluate the promise of the proposed exploration without re-examining the property.

It is recommended that the application be referred to the Field Team for appraisal and appropriate action.

A. D. McMahon

A. D. McMahon

ADMcMahon/mw

Copy to: Division of Minerals (2)
Branch of Base Metals (2)
Harold Kirkemo, U.S.G.S.
F i l e s

February 25, 1960
Re: OME 4975
Goose Claims
Trocadero Bay
Prince of Wales Island
Ketchikan, Alaska

Memorandum

To: W. R. Griswold, Office of Minerals Exploration

From: Harald Kirkham, U. S. Geological Survey

Subject: Review of application for exploration assistance

A program of diamond drilling and open cut excavation costing $9,750 is proposed to explore a copper prospect on the north shore of Trocadero Bay in the Ketchikan Mining District, Alaska.

This mine was formerly called the Big Harbor mine. Mine workings and geology known in 1915 are described in U. S. Geological Survey bulletin No. 648, pages 91-93. The ore bodies are described as forming "the hanging wall of a mineralized zone of greenstone several hundred feet wide, within which are shear zones carrying lenses of chalcopyrite ore and stringer leads. The mineralization was accompanied by intense silicification of the country rock, which has affected in greater or less degree the entire zone."

The mine workings and geology in the "East Workings" on the Good Old Goose claim as reported in 1915 in the bulletin are not paraphrased correctly in the application. The bulletin states, "A shaft--has been driven for 117 feet and crosscuts extended at 30 and 80 feet below the adit, which cuts the shaft 17 feet from the surface. This adit for its entire distance is in rock similar to the disseminated sulphide ore exposed in the adit of the main workings (Applicant's West Workings). The lower part of the shaft was not accessible at the time of the visit. Chalcopyrite ore on the dump was said to have come from the shaft."

The exploration program proposed by the Applicant is not justified by the geological information available. It would be to the Applicant's advantage to determine the economic significance of the stringer lodes at the West Workings before testing the extent of the mineralized zone of greenstone. The richest ore (4 to 10 percent copper) occurs in these workings whereas mineralized material tested by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada in the eastern end of the zone averages less than one percent copper. If an exploitable ore body is present in the vicinity of the West Workings, exploration for similar ore bodies along the mineralized zone might be warranted.

I suggest sinking on the stringer lodes in the West Workings to test their vertical extent and drifting to test their lateral extent. If the Applicant is not equipped to do this type of work, the tests could be made with a diamond drill.

I recommend that the application be referred to the Field Team for consideration.

Harold Kirkemo

cc: CMK (3)
A. D. McMahon, 3023, Int.
Director's Reading
Branch Reading
Chron. File
Docket File

HKirkemo/ms
G-MD-2-25-60

Extra

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED MAY 31 1960

DATE	INITIALS	CODE

Dave

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
So. 157 Howard Street
Spokane 4, Washington
May 27, 1960

Memorandum

To: Chief, Division of Field Operations, OME

From: Acting Field Officer, Region I

Subject: Examination report, Docket No. OME-6073, Juan Munoz, Goose Claims, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska.

Enclosed are three copies of an examination report and recommendations on the subject application prepared by Tom L. Pittman, Mine Examination and Exploration Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Pittman recommends the trenching and the drilling of holes 1, 2, and 3 as proposed by the applicant; that hole 4 be drilled only if holes 2 and 3 encounter significant mineralization; and that proposed hole 5 be omitted. He also recommends that two additional holes be drilled southerly to check the ore showing in holes C-1 and C-2. The applicant's cost estimate is accepted as reasonable and realistic.

After studying the applicant's and Pittman's reports and their maps and sections, it appears to me that the mineralized area comprises lenses and stringers of fairly good-grade ore in a low-grade zone. The eastern area is lower grade than the western area, but apparently the eastern zone is somewhat wider. The applicant's supposition of a fault offsetting the zone may well be correct as holes C-5, C-6, and C-7 were drilled along the western projection of the zone found in the east workings and holes C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4. In any case, surface exposures would justify proposed holes 2 and 3. Proposed hole 1 appears to be a bit of a wildcat hole but not having been on the ground, I am unable to defend this statement. Granted that a northerly trending fault has offset the ore zone, I do not see any particular advantage in cutting the proposed trench.

Pittman apparently recommends dropping proposed hole 5 because it will be in micaceous schist-greenstone which lies south of the ore-bearing greenstone. At least he implies this in the next to last paragraph in the summary section of his report. This also is difficult to contest, not having been on the ground.

If my concept that the ore occurs in discontinuous lenses and stringers within the mineralized zone, and in accordance with the above comments, I recommend that holes 2 and 3 be drilled as proposed, that hole 4 be drilled about 200 feet east of its proposed position, and that hole 5 be drilled about 200 feet west of the proposed location of hole 4 (pl. 1). I also recommend that the trenching and hole 1 be omitted, as well as the two southerly holes recommended by Pittman.

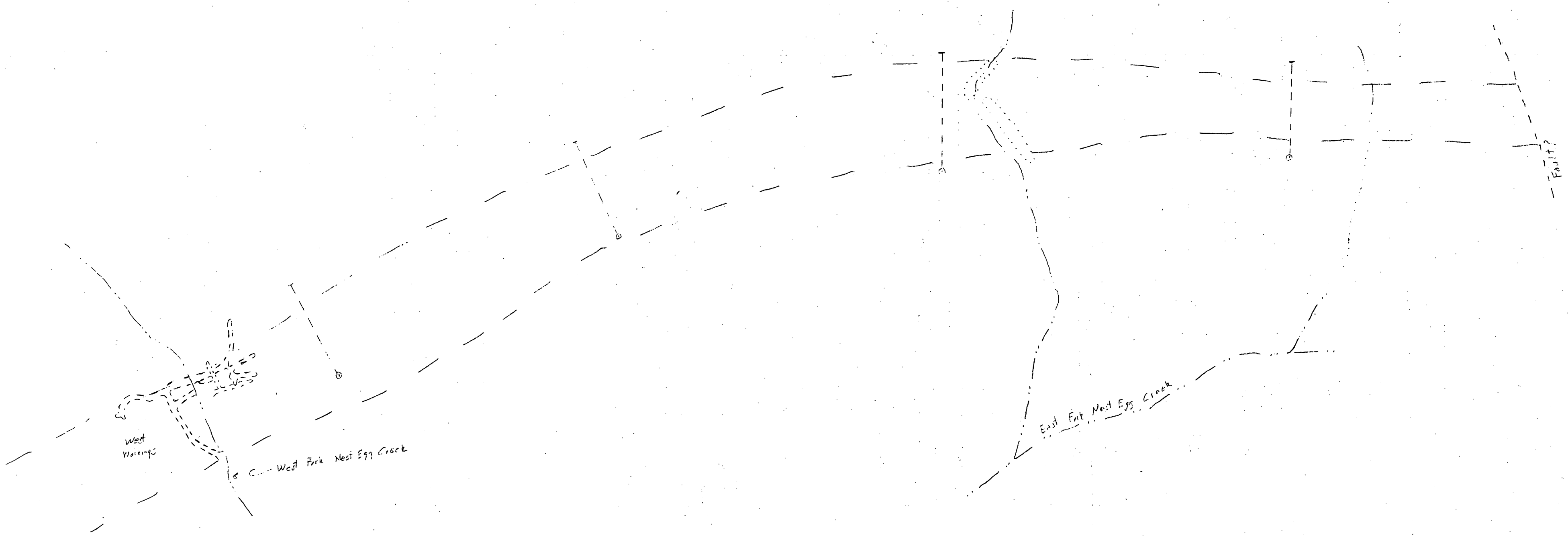
If these four recommended holes, which will explore the "offset" or "second" ore zone, show that the lenses and stringers are not sufficiently numerous or close together to comprise an ore body throughout at least half of the mineralized zone, I doubt that a truly significant deposit could be found by additional work.

I concur with Pittman's recommendation that the applicant's cost estimate be accepted. Survey and Bureau of Mines personnel who know the applicant all speak highly of his technical ability, sound judgment, and reliability.

Donald R. MacLaren

D. R. MacLaren

Enclosures
Distribution:
ORE(3) w/2 cys of Pittman's report
and figures and 1/cy (Thermofax)
wo/figures
Docket
SRO 1 Thermofax cy wo/figures



Sketch of Part of Surface
Showing location of
Recommended drill holes
Goose Property
Trocadero Bay
Prince of Wales Island, Alaska

Scale
100 50 0 100 Feet

Traced from applicants map

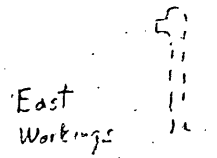


PlATe 1

OFFICIAL FILE COPY
O. M. E.
RECEIVED MAY 31 1960

DATE	INITIALS	CODE

May 20, 1960

Memorandum

To: J. A. Nordlick, Chief, Alaska Office of Mineral Resources, Region I

From: Tom L. Pittman, Mine Examination and Exploration Engineer Region I, Alaska

Subject: Application for Exploration Loan, Docket No. OMX-4875 (Copper) Juan Ruano, Geese Claims, Prince of Wales Island.

The following recommendations are suggested after a thorough study of information contained in the subject OMX-4875 loan application file and that obtained during a Bureau of Mines' examination of the Geese Claims.

1. Proposed Drill Holes No. 1, 2, and 3 to be drilled as suggested in the application.
2. Proposed Drill Hole No. 4 to be drilled only if significant copper mineralization is encountered in Proposed Drill Holes No. 2, and 3.
3. Do not drill Proposed Drill Hole No. 5 east of the West Workings.
4. Drill a hole on a due south bearing, dipping about 45 degrees, from a point north of the collar of existing diamond-drill hole C-1. This hole would be located so it would crosscut bedrock immediately south of the copper mineralization in hole C-1.
5. Excavate Proposed Open Cut.
6. If funds are available after the above work is performed, drill a 40-foot hole due south and dipping about 45 degrees from a point on solid rock just inside the East Adit portal to crosscut the up-dip projection of ore cut from 143 to 172 feet in diamond-drill hole C-2.

The proposed exploration loan for work as recommended above is believed justified by the indicated grade and size of the East deposit, geologic conditions apparently favorable for the occurrence of additional similar deposits, and the favorable geographic location of the property.

The work outlined is within the capabilities of the applicant. Work schedules and cost estimates outlined in the application appear to be reasonable and realistic.

The final report on the Bureau's examination of the Cosco Claims has not been completed but the attached summary of the results has been prepared for GMK use. Copies of figures and tables as well as other information prepared for the final report are appended to the summary.

Tom L. Pittman

Attachments

TLPittman:mj

CC: Zeldok-Orig and 2
Bishop
Pittman
Thorne
File 001.446
001.4-Pr.of Wales Fe

SUMMARY OF EXAMINATION REPORT
GOOSE CLAIMS, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, ALASKA

by

Tom L. Pittman[1/]

The Goose Claims were examined in September 1958. There are two known copper deposits on the property (figs. 1 and 3). The East deposit may contain indicated ore reserves of about 1500 tons per vertical foot with a copper content averaging between 1 and 1.2 percent. The apparent total true widths of ore range from 17 to 30 feet; the known strike length is about 700 feet and the average dip is about 80 degrees. This deposit has been crosscut by an adit at 15 to 25 feet below the surface (fig. 2) and by 3 diamond-drill holes (C-2, C-3, and C-4) at depths ranging from 130 to 190 feet vertically below the surface, (Figs. 4 and 5).

The deposit occurs in micaceous and siliceous schist within about 100 feet of overlying greenstone and greenstone schist; it is generally conformable with the wall rocks in strike and dip. Chalcopyrite is the only ore mineral of commercial importance. Sphalerite occurs locally in small seams. Pyrite is present in the ore zone in amounts

1/ Mine Examination and Exploration Engineer, Bureau of Mines, Juneau, Alaska.

usually ranging from 5 to 15 percent. Gold and silver values are negligible.

The deposit appears to terminate rather abruptly at each end. Field evidence indicates the probability of roughly north-south faults offsetting the east end of the favorable schist horizon about 100 feet to the south and offsetting the west end about 200 feet north.

An alternative hypothesis is that the micaceous schist occurs as an elongated lense, narrowing and grading into greenstone or chloritic schist at both ends. This possibility is suggested by the positions of some of the micaceous schist outcrops east of the ore deposit and by diamond-drill intersections, near the ends of the deposit (holes C-2, and C-4). Two ore intersections are present in each hole, indicating either branching of the main deposit or a narrowing, with smaller lenticular deposits in the footwall at each end.

Significant copper values occur in schist near the bedrock surface of diamond-drill hole C-1 southeast of the end of the known orebody and an extensive outcrop of pyritic micaceous schist with traces of chalcopyrite was observed northwest of the deposit. These features suggest the possibility of developing extensions of the East orebody, or separate deposits, within these favorable host rocks.

The West deposit consists of a narrow lenticular vein and several paralleling stringers emplaced in a shear zone. A small stope mined out the original marginal-grade orebody; considerable drifting and cross-cutting to the east and west failed to find additional ore (figs. 1 and 3).

This deposit occurs just within the greenstone but immediately adjacent to the micaceous schist-greenstone contact. The micaceous schist is exposed in the crosscutting West Adit and portal cut for about 90 feet. Channel samples along the adit wall indicated no significant copper content. The same schist is well exposed on the west wall of a canyon cut by the creek flowing past the adit portal. No copper minerals were observed in this outcrop - a practically continuous exposure extending about 150 feet southerly from the greenstone contact.

Diamond-drill holes C-5 to C-8 (figs. 6 and 7) failed to encounter significant mineralization; they are believed to be too far to the south to have penetrated a possible faulted western extension of the East ore deposit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEPOSITS

General Geology

Rocks immediately north and south of Trocadero Bay have been mapped by the Geological Survey[1] and are described as Middle Devonian sediments, including graywacke, conglomerate, slate, limestone, and locally, chert, with associated volcanics, including andesitic lava, breccia and tuff. A dioritic intrusive of Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age is emplaced in the Devonian rocks about 3/4 mile north of the bay. This intrusive is up to 2½ miles wide and is about 8 miles in length along its east-west axis.

1/ Buddington, A. F., and Chapin, Theodore, Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska: Geol. Survey Bull. 600, 1929, plate 1.

The rocks north of Trocadero Bay strike generally in an easterly-westerly direction and dip steeply to the north. From the shore of the bay the ground rises rather steeply to the top of a broad ridge with an altitude of 200 to 300 feet about ¼ mile north of the bay and paralleling it; it then slopes gradually north to the floor of a valley along which the east fork of a stream known locally as West Egg Creek flows westerly. Few outcrops were observed south of the stream. The altitude of this valley increases from about 100 feet at the confluence of the forks of the creek at the west end to 200 feet at a point about 2300 feet westerly (fig. 1). This valley is situated from 3/8 to 1/2 mile north of Trocadero Bay. The stream flows south from the junction of the east and west forks to the bay, dissecting the low ridge. The west fork emerges

from a narrow canyon northwest of the forks. Ground north of the east fork rises abruptly to a narrow bench that has an average altitude of about 230 feet (figs. 4 to 7). North of the bench the ground rises rapidly to the summits of mountains from 1800 to almost 2500 feet above sea level.

Micaceous, siliceous, and chloritic schists outcrop in the canyon of the west fork, the east fork stream bed, and in small tributaries dissecting the bench north of the east fork. Outcrops north of the bench are generally greenstone, with several small exposures of micaceous and chloritic schist. The south edge of the dioritic intrusive appears to be ¼ to ½ mile north of the general schist-greenstone contact.

The Deposits

The zone of known copper mineralization lies north of the East Fork, generally under the bench, and adjacent to the schist-greenstone contact. Underground workings, small open cuts, and a series of shallow diamond-drill holes crosscutting the eastern part of this zone have disclosed ores containing about 1 percent copper over sample widths from 9 to 40 feet locally, along an indicated strike length of about 700 feet. Copper ores found in the western part of the zone have been limited to small, lenticular shear veins along, and immediately north of, the schist-greenstone contact.

Several faults have been observed in the underground workings; these displace veins and stringers from a few inches to several feet. North-south faults with displacements of 100 to 200 feet may transect the schist and greenstone but their presence is only inferred from the positions of a few small outcrops and meager information from open cuts and diamond-drill holes.

WORK BY THE BUREAU OF MINES

The examination of the Goose prospect included sampling, electromagnetic and magnetometer traverses and mapping. A base line was surveyed by transit and tape connecting the East and West workings, and for a distance of about 700 feet southeast of the East Workings. The collar of the shaft at the East Workings (fig. 1), approximately 230 feet above sea level, (by aneroid) was used as the starting point (base) for survey elevations. Diamond-drill holes were tied in by a transit traverse. Underground workings were surveyed with a tripod-mounted Brunton compass and a tape; Brunton and tape traverses were surveyed in a north-south direction at east-west intervals of approximately 100 feet to provide lines crossing the mineralized zone in an area about 700 feet east and 700 feet west of the East Adit and 200 to 300 feet each side of the base lines. These crosslines were marked about every 30 feet to provide stations for electromagnetic and magnetometer readings. Outcrops, open cuts, pits, and other surface features were located from the various base and traverse lines (fig.1).

Electromagnetic readings were obtained at crossline stations with the transmitter first at base line station 10 and later at station 3. The results were inconclusive because no well-defined anomaly patterns were obtained over the known mineral deposits between station 3 and station 10. Maximum receiver tilt angles of 3 degrees were observed over the sulphide zone exposed in the East Adit and 6 degrees crossing the sulphide zone exposed in Cut No. 4, with no typical reversals. Other

traverses yielded a range of receiver angles from 0 degrees to 3 degrees and were of no diagnostic value.

Vertical magnetic intensity readings were taken on the crosslines between base line stations 6 and 30, and on the crossline at station 8. These readings were not useful in outlining contacts or structural features. The maximum range of readings on any one line was 250 gammas. Readings taken at various locations on and adjacent to outcrops of footwall schist, mineralized schist, and hanging wall greenstone varied over almost as great a range on each of the types of rock as along a line traversing the three types successively.

Forty-nine samples were sailed from veins and mineralized zones. The locations and copper contents of these samples are shown on figures 2 and 3; descriptions and assays for copper, zinc, gold, and silver are listed in tables 1 and 2. Spectrographic analyses of two of these samples are shown in table 4. Table 3 lists the petrographic analyses of 10 specimens obtained from wall rocks and veins.

TABLE 1. - Chemical analysis of samples from East Workings area.

Sample No.	Description	Sample length feet	Sample analysis: Percent Cu	Percent Zn	Oz. per ton Au	Oz. per ton Ag
	Cut No. 4:					
1	Massive sulphides in schist	3.0	0.6	*0.05	*0.02	*0.02
2	Gouge	0.8	.2	* .05	* .02	* .02
3	Massive sulphides in schist	1.0	.5	* .05	* .02	* .02
4	Sheared schist, sparse sulphides	3.0	.08	* .05	* .02	* .02
5	Massive sulphides	1.3	.5	* .05	* .02	.14
6	Schist, with sulphide stringers	2.4	.1	* .05	* .02	* .02
7	do.	4.0	.2	* .05	* .02	* .02
8	Schist, with sparse sulphides	20.0	.08	* .05	* .02	* .02
	East Adit:					
9	Schist, with sparse sulphides	10.0	0.7	* .05	* .02	* .02
10	do.	10.0	1.6	* .05	* .02	* .02
11	do.	5.0	0.9	* .05	* .02	* .02
12	do.	5.0	.9	* .05	* .02	* .02
13	do.	10.0	1.1	* .05	* .02	* .02
14	do.	10.0	0.2	* .05	* .02	* .02
15	do.	10.0	.2	* .05	* .02	* .02
16	Massive sulphides in schist	8.0	.2	* .05	* .02	* .02
	Shaft Dump:					
17	Sorted ore pile, massive sulphides	Grab	3.6	* .05	* .02	* .02
	Cut No. 6:					
18	Massive sulphides in schist	3.0	1.4	* .05	* .02	* .02
19	Sulphide stringers in schist	5.0	3.4	* .05	* .02	* .02

* Less than

TABLE 2. - Chemical analysis of samples from West Workings.

Sample No.	Description	Sample length Feet	Sample analysis: Percent Cu	Zn	Oz. per ton Au	Ag
	Adit Drift East:					
20	Massive sulphides over portal	1.5	14.5	0.2	0.08	1.90
	West Adit:					
21	Grey schist with sparse pyrite	12.0	*0.02	*0.05	*0.02	*0.02
22	do.	15.0	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
23	do.	10.0	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
24	do.	10.0	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
25	do.	10.0	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
26	do.	10.0	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
27	do.	9.3	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
28	Vein: schist, quartz, sulphides	5.7	0.3	* .05	* .02	* .02
29	Greenstone schist with sulphides	9.0	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
30	Vein: Sulphides and gst. schist	2.2	.6	.10	* .02	* .02
31	Greenstone with sulphides	4.8	.4	* .05	* .02	* .02
32	Gst. schist, sparse sulphides	5.1	.08	* .05	* .02	* .02
33	do.	2.3	1.6	2.5	* .02	* .02
34	do.	3.7	0.7	* .05	* .02	* .02
35	Vein: qtz., sulphides, schist	5.7	4.2	* .05	* .02	.48
36	do.	2.8	0.3	* .05	* .02	* .02
37	Stope vein; gst. schist and sulphides	2.8	.3	* .05	* .02	* .02
38	do.	1.2	5.1	* .05	* .02	* .02
39	Vein: gst. schist, quartz, sulphides	1.7	0.9	0.5	* .02	* .02
40	Stope vein: do.	3.7	.02	* .05	* .02	* .02
41	F.W. stringer: schist, sulphides	2.4	.05	* .05	* .02	* .02
42	F.W. vein: quartz, sulphides	0.7	4.8	.60	* .02	1.24
43	do.	.8	4.6	.70	* .02	* .02
44	do.	.8	6.0	.10	* .02	* .02
45	Vein; sheared schist, sulphides	1.0	0.1	.26	* .02	* .02
46	Shear zone: schist, sulphides	2.1	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
47	Schist and sparse sulphides	4.1	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
48	Shear zone: schist, sulphides	3.9	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02
49	Dike (?): Hard, dense, dark rock	1.0	* .02	* .05	* .02	* .02

* Less than

TABLE 3. - Petrographic analysis

Description	Petrographic Samples									
	East Adit				West Workings area					
	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10
Rock type:										
Schist, brown to grey					X					
Schist, with sulphides	X	X								
Sulphides in green schist			X			X				
Green schist								X		
Greenstone, hanging wall				X			X			
Vein specimen									X	X
Minerals:										
Albite							A	A		
Ankerite			A	A						
Calcite								S	A	
Chalcopyrite	T		T			S			S	
Chlorite	S	S	A	M	A	A	T	A	S	A
Galena									S	
Garnet										S
Hornblende							A			
Hematite (specular)										A
Limonite	T			T	T	T				
Magnetite	-	-	-	-	-	-	*0.1	*1.0	-	*0.1
Muscovite				T		S				
Pyrite	T	A	A	T	T	S			S	
Quartz	A	A	A	A	A	S	T	S	S	S
Sphalerite									S	
Talc										A
Spectroscopic:										
Copper	T	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
Lead	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
Zinc	T	-	T	-	-	+	-	T	+	-

Legend:
- X Sample rock type
- A Abundant
- M Moderate amounts
- S Small amounts
- T Trace amounts
- + Strong line, spectroscope
- - Sought but not detected
- Numerals approximate percent
- * Less than

TABLE 4. - Spectrographic analysis

Estimated percent	Elements detected	
	Sample No. 8	Sample No. 17
Over 10	Fe, Si	Fe, Si
5 to 10		Cu
1 to 5	Al	Al
0.1 to 1	Cu, Ti	Mg, Mn
0.01 to 0.1	Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, Zr	Na, Ni, Ti, Zr
0.001 to 0.01	Ag	Ag

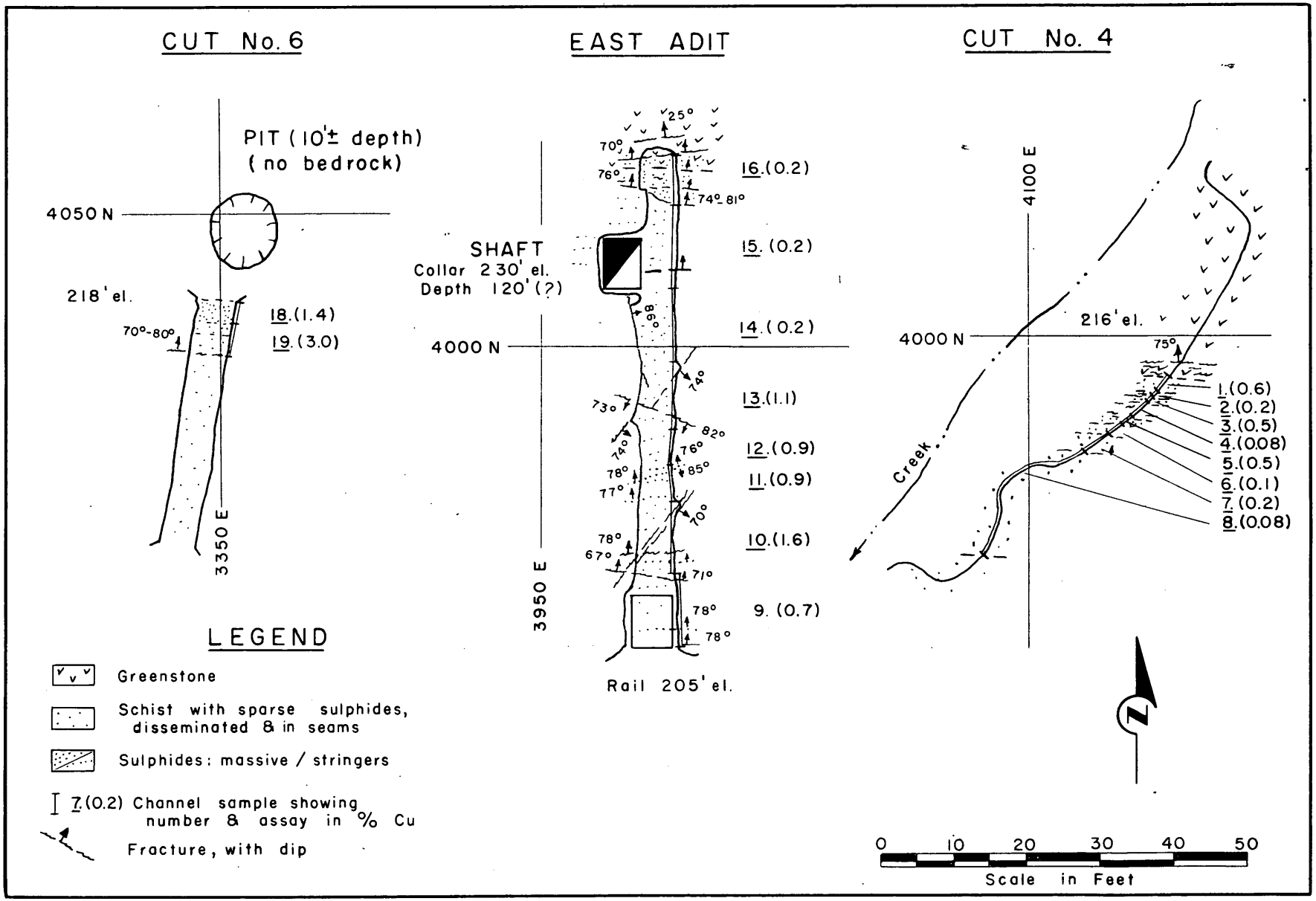


FIGURE 2.- Assay Map of East Workings, Goose Claims.

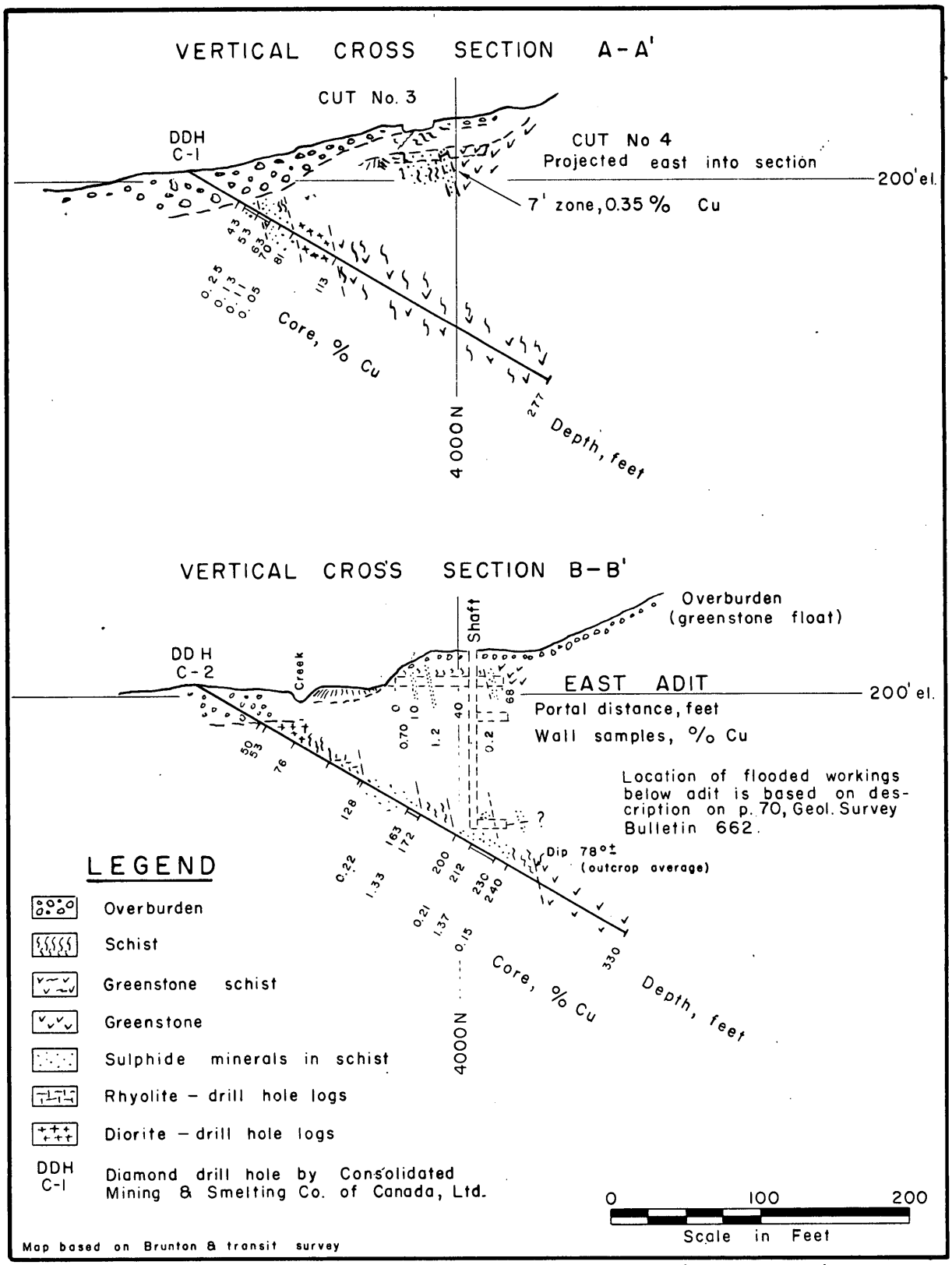


FIGURE 4.– Cross Section A-A' & B-B'.

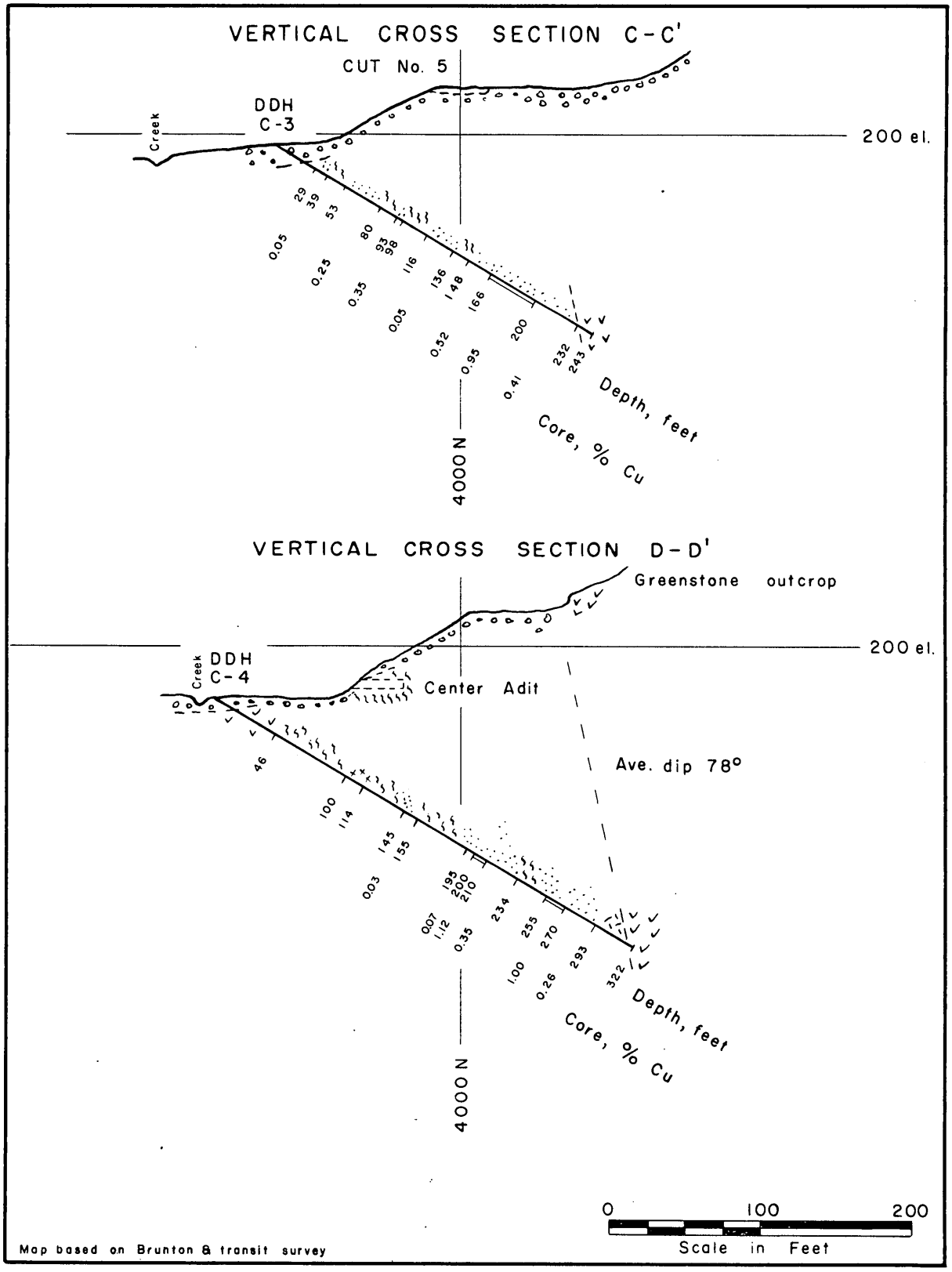


FIGURE 5.—Cross Section C-C' & D-D'

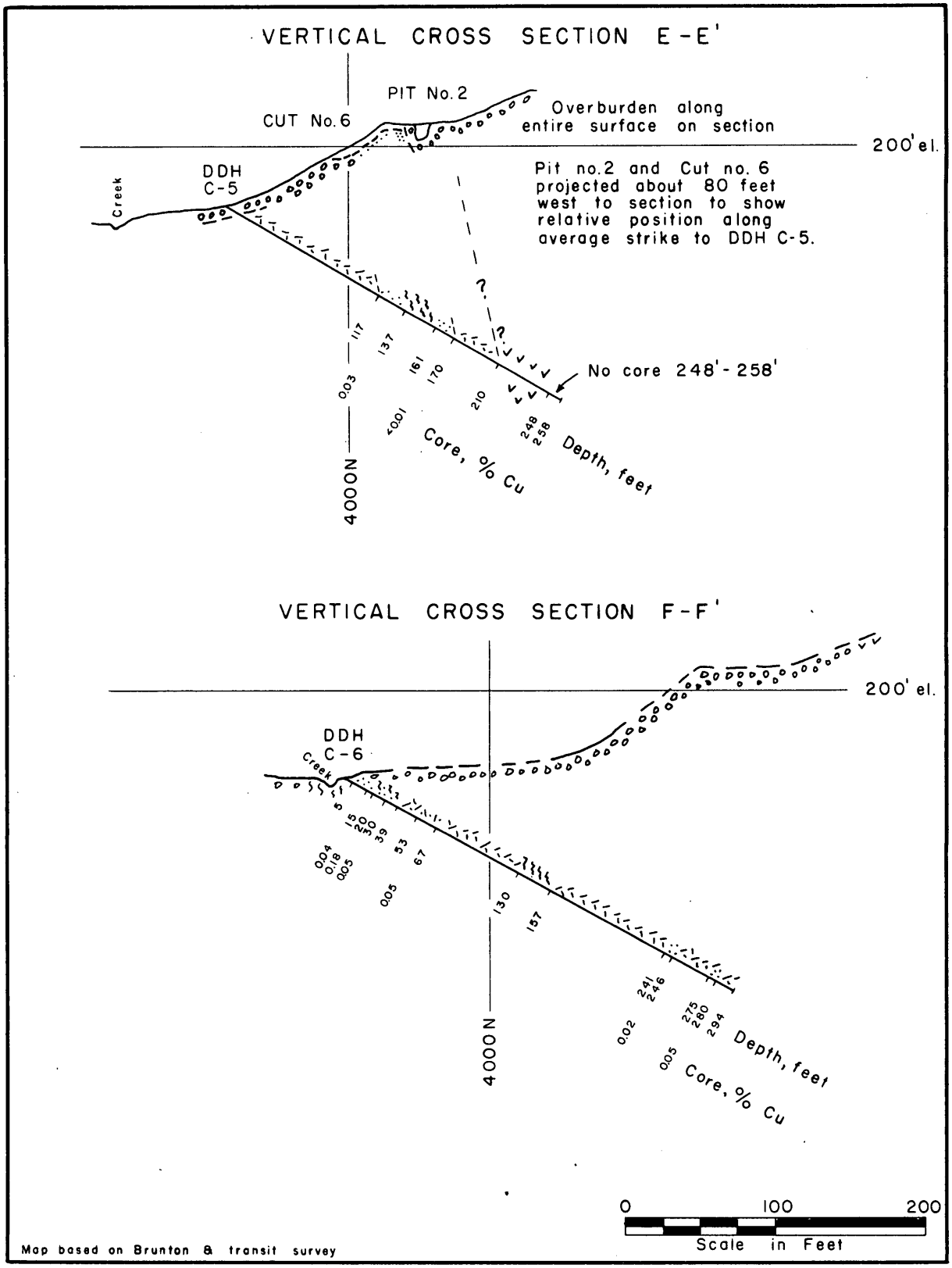


FIGURE 6.- Cross Section E-E' & F-F'

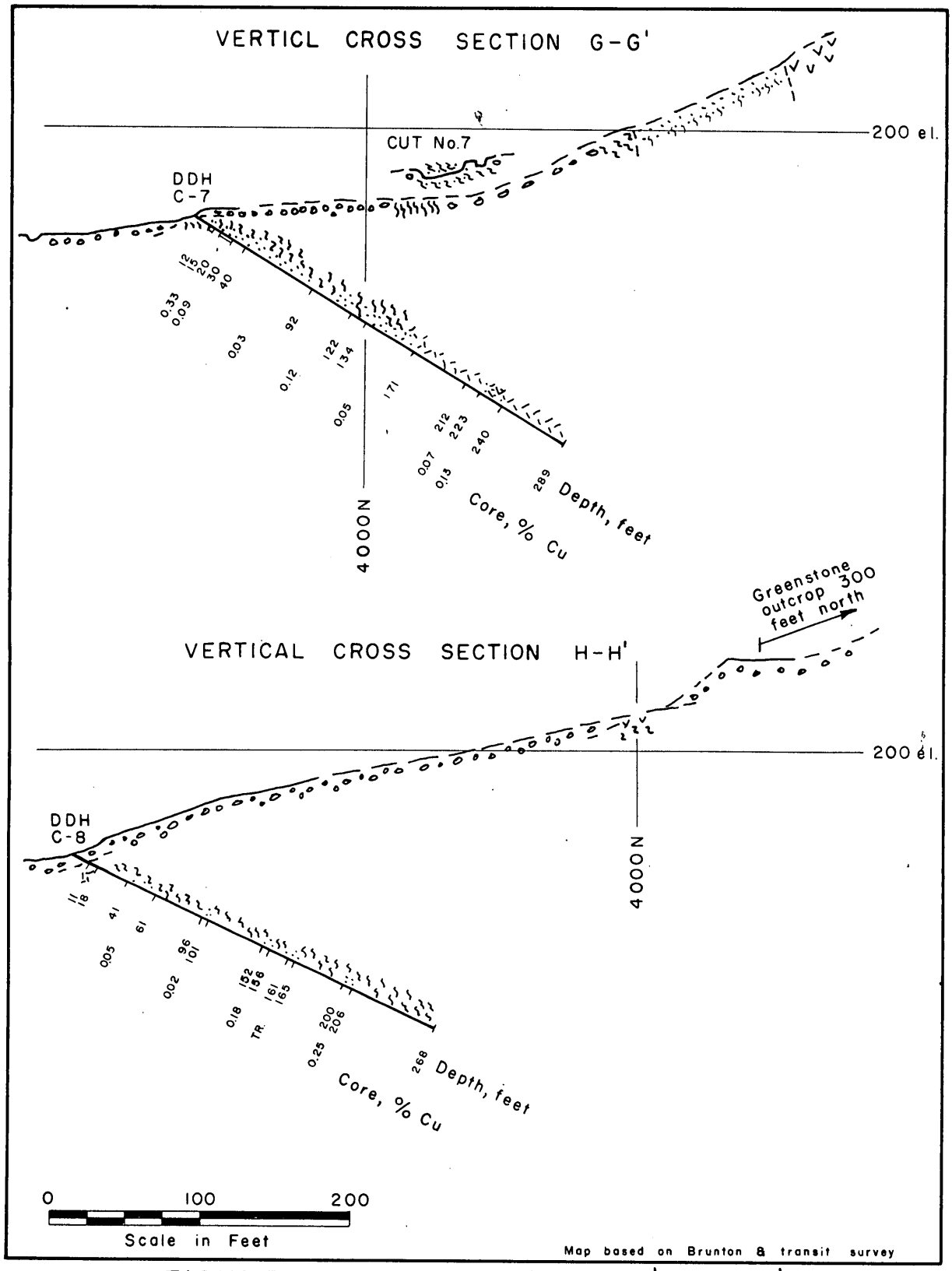


FIGURE 7. Cross Section G-G' & H-H'.

February 6, 1960

Box 312
Morton, Wash.

Office of Mineral Exploration
c/o Mr. E.A. McGill
U.S. Bureau of Mines
Federal Building, Seattle, Wn.

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing my application for an OMX Contract to explore my copper prospect on Prince of Wales Island, Alaska.

In the event that a contract is issued, the work must be done in the summer months, or early in the fall, and for my part, the earlier in the summer the better. I would like to start in June.

I expect to be in Alaska during the months of April and May, and if Mr. Dunk of Ketchikan were unable to show the property, I could do so at that time. However, with respect to an examination, I might point out that Mr. Tom Pittman of the Bureau of Mines in Juneau, Alaska, spent two weeks on the property in the fall of 1958, and no work has been done since that time. The enclosed maps are based on his transit traverse of the property. He also took a number of samples for assay, the results of which are not shown on the enclosed maps as I have not received them from him yet.

In the enclosed estimates, I have broken down the various costs to the best of my ability. If these seem reasonable, I would think that some sort of Unit Cost Contract, possibly on a per foot basis, would be the best for all concerned.

Hoping that the enclosed cover what is required, I am,

Sincerely,

Juan Muñoz

Juan Muñoz

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1960
U. S. B. S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

MME Form 40
Dec. 1958

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

Budget Bureau No. 42-R1368
Approval expires Dec. 31, 1963

FEB 15 1960
O.M.E.

APPLICATION FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN MINERALS EXPLORATION

Pursuant to Public Law 85-701 (72 Stat. 700; 30 U.S.C. 641)

NAME OF APPLICANT *(Full legal name and mailing address as they should appear on contract if one is executed.)*

Juan Nuñez
Box 112, Porton, Washington.

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1960
U. S. G. S.
SPOKANE, WASH.

APPLICANT DO NOT USE THIS BLOCK

DOCKET NUMBER: OME 6075

DATE RECEIVED: 2-15-60

REGION: I

DIVISION CODE: 500

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION *(Check one)*

- INDIVIDUAL [X]
- CORPORATION [ ]
- PARTNERSHIP [ ]
- OTHER *(Specify)* [ ]

STATE IN WHICH FIRM IS ORGANIZED

LIST CORPORATE OFFICERS OR PARTNERS HERE, IF APPLICABLE

NAME	ADDRESS	TITLE
Not Applicable.		

MINERAL(S) FOR WHICH YOU WISH TO EXPLORE: Copper

ESTIMATED COST OF PROJECT: $ 9750.00

PROPERTY NAME: Boone Property

LOCATION COUNTY: Yakobitan STATE: Alaska

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before filling out this application, please read the *OME Regulations for Obtaining Federal Assistance in Financing Explorations for Mineral Reserves* (30 CFR Chap. III). To assure prompt action, your application must provide all applicable material and information specified on the back of this application form. Avoid unnecessary correspondence and delays by submitting complete and accurate information. *Please submit four copies of this application and all accompanying papers* except as otherwise noted. Place your name and address on each sheet. Each item of information, maps, and reports required as a part of this application is described on the back of this form. Identify each attached statement by the item number to which it applies. If an item does not apply to your application, show the item number on your statement and after it write "not applicable." Maps or sketches should be used to supplement narrative descriptions of the property location and boundaries in item 2, existing mine workings and geology in item 3, and the proposed exploration work in item 5. When this information is not too complex, all of it may be shown on one map or sketch. All documents and other attachments submitted as a part of this application, except those in item 3(g) which you mark to be returned, become the property of the Government and will not be returned to the applicant. Send true copies, *not originals*, of leases, contracts, and other documents which are an essential part of your business records. *File this application with the Office of Minerals Exploration, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., or with the nearest OME Field Office.*

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, whether as an individual, corporate officer, partner, or otherwise, both in his own behalf and acting for the applicant, certifies that the information set forth in this form and accompanying papers is correct and complete, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he would not ordinarily undertake the proposed exploration under current conditions and circumstances at his sole expense.

February 8, 1960
DATED

Juan Nuñez
BY *(Signature)*

TITLE

A wilfully false statement or certification to any Department or Agency of the United States Government is a criminal offense. U. S. Code, Title 18, Sec. 1001.

INFORMATION REQUIRED WITH THIS APPLICATION

1. Financial Eligibility:

(a) Submit evidence of efforts made within 90 days preceding the filing of this application to obtain credit from your bank of account and at least one other banking institution or other private source of credit. Such evidence shall include true copies of correspondence which show: (1) date of loan request, (2) amount and terms requested, (3) proposed use of loan funds, and (4) the replies from credit sources. If the loan was offered under terms which you consider unreasonable, state why you consider them so.

(b) List names and addresses of affiliated, parent, or controlling companies or organizations and state extent and nature of their interest.

(c) State how you propose to furnish your share of the cost of the exploration work.

2. Applicant's Rights in Land:

(a) State your interest in the land and mineral rights, whether owner, lessee, purchaser under contract, or other. If you are not the owner, submit one true copy of the lease, contract, or other document (with address of owner) under which you control the property. Describe all liens, mortgages, or other encumbrances on the land and state book and page number and official place where recorded.

(b) State the legal description (section, township, and range; metes and bounds; patent number of claims) of the land upon which you wish to explore and all adjacent land which you own or control. Describe any part of the land or workings which should not be subject to Government royalty and liens. If the land consists of unpatented claims, state book and page number for each recorded location notice, including amended locations, and official place where recorded. State all the names by which you know the property.

(c) For all land or mineral rights encumbered or not owned, submit five copies of Lien and Subordination Agreements on MME Form 52. If the agreements cannot be obtained, state reasons and provide copies of letters of refusal.

3. Physical Description:

(a) Describe in detail and illustrate with maps or sketches all mining or exploration operations which you know have been or are being conducted upon the land. Include existing mine workings and all production facilities.

(b) State your interest, if any, in operations described in (a).

(c) State, if you know, the past and current production, supporting your statement with copies of settlement sheets, mine records, or published data if available.

(d) Describe known ore reserves, giving quantities and grades and sampling methods used. Support your statement with copies of assay certificates and assay maps if available.

(e) Describe by narrative and maps or sketches the geologic features of the property, including ore minerals, geologic formations if known, and type of deposit (vein, bedded, etc.).

(f) State your reasons for expecting to find ore, and if you have sampled the area you propose to explore, show where the samples were taken, describe sampling methods used, and provide copies of assay certificates.

(g) Send with your application at least *two* copies of all geologic or engineering reports, assay maps, or technologic information which you have, indicating whether you require their return.

4. Accessibility of Property:

(a) To aid the OME representative who may examine the property, state name and address of person who will meet him; give directions for reaching the property; and describe accessibility of property and of any mine workings.

(b) Name the shipping and supply points and state the distances to the property.

5. Exploration Work:

(a) Describe fully the proposed exploration work giving individual footages and sizes of openings *for each item of work.* Use narrative, maps, plans, and sections as necessary. Show location of the proposed work as related to geologic features such as veins, ore-bearing beds, contacts of rock formations, etc. Show also the relation of the proposed work to any existing mine workings and to *land boundaries* or to the closest identifiable corner.

(b) If an access road must be built, show the proposed location on the property map and state the length, type and construction methods proposed.

(c) If an OME contract is executed, state how soon thereafter work would be started and finished. State your anticipated average daily or monthly rate of progress for each type of work.

6. Experience:

State your operating experience and background to conduct this exploration work and also that of the person who will supervise the work.

7. Estimate of Costs:

Furnish detailed estimates of the necessary costs *for each item of the work proposed in 5(a)* under the headings listed below with a total for each heading and the estimated total cost of the work. Costs for any work to be performed by an independent contractor should be listed separately under category (a) below. Costs for any work that is not to be performed by an independent contractor should be listed under categories (b) through (g).

(a) Independent contracts. State the total cost of any proposed independent contract for all or any part of the work, and the number of units and the unit cost for each type of work, such as per foot of drilling, per foot of drifting, per hour of bulldozer operations, or per cubic yard of material moved. Cost estimates should be supported by bids from three contractors if possible. (*Note*—If none of the work is to be contracted, write "none" after this item.)

(b) Personal services. The cost of supervision, engineering and geological services, outside consultants, and labor should be itemized by numbers and classes of employees; rates of wages, salaries or fees; and periods of employment. State whether these services are available.

(c) Operating materials and supplies. List items of material and supplies giving quantity and cost of each. Include under this heading power, water, and fuel, and units of equipment and tools costing less than $50 each.

(d) Operating equipment. List items of equipment and tools costing $50 or more per unit. Give specifications and indicate how each item is to be acquired—i.e., rented, purchased or provided by the applicant. If rented or purchased, state the estimated rental or purchase price. If furnished by the applicant, state condition and present fair market value.

(e) Initial rehabilitation and repairs. Describe the type and the cost of *initial* rehabilitation or repair of existing buildings, fixtures, installations (exclusive of mine workings), and movable operating equipment now owned by the applicant which will be used in the exploration work.

(f) New buildings, fixtures, installations. Describe each building, fixed improvement, and installation to be purchased, constructed, or installed for the exploration work, stating specifications and cost including labor, materials, and supervision.

(g) Miscellaneous. Describe the type and estimate the cost of repairs and maintenance of the operating equipment listed in 7(d). Do not repeat initial repairs listed in 7(e). Show also the costs of analytical work, accounting, workmen's compensation and employees' liability insurance, payroll taxes, and other required costs that do not fall within the previous categories. [*Note*—The Government will not contribute to costs incurred before the date of the contract, or to costs of or incident to: (1) acquiring, using, or possessing land and any existing improvements, facilities, buildings, installations, and appurtenances, or the depreciation and depletion thereof; (2) general overhead, corporate management, interest and taxes (other than payroll and sales taxes); (3) insurance (other than employees' liability insurance); and (4) damages to persons or property (other than authorized repair to or replacement of equipment or other property used in the work).]

INT.-DUP. SEC., WASH., D.C. 50399

Juan Muñoz
Box 312, Norton, Wn.

OMF Application, Goose Property, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska.

Item:

1a: Two letters to banks and answers enclosed.

1b: None.

1c: Applicant will furnish his share of the cost partially from personal funds, and partially from time.

2a: The applicant holds a 75% interest in 9 unpatented lode claims and one millsite covering the subject property.

2b: The claims, recorded in the Office of the US Commissioner, Ketchikan, Alaska, are as follows:

Claims	Record No.	Date Recorded	Book
Green Goose	10604	Sept. 6, 1955	No. 14, p. 340
Good Old Goose	10605	Sept. 6, 1955	No. 14, p. 341
Good Old Goose No. 2	11009	Aug. 14, 1956	No. 15, p.15
Good Old Goose No. 3	11010	Aug. 14, 1956	No.15, p.15
Green Goose No. 2	11011	Aug. 14, 1956	No.15, p.16
Green Goose No. 3	11012	Aug. 14, 1956	No.15, p.16
Good Old Goose No. 4	11430	June 14, 1957	No.16, p.61
Green Goose No. 4	11675	Aug. 25, 1958	No.16, p.467
Green Goose No. 5	11676	Aug. 25, 1958	No.16, p.469
Gander No. 1 Millsite	11092	Oct. 18, 1956	No.15, p.56

2c: Not applicable.

3a: See enclosed report and map for details.

3b: The writer has done some of the mapping and sampling and all of the trenching shown on the enclosed map.

3c: USGS Bull. 642-B reports 136 tons av. 6-7% Cu shipped in 1916.

3(d thru f): See enclosed report.

3g: Enclosed. In some cases only one copy available. Would appreciate the return of this data.

4a: Contact E.J. Dunk, 2514 2nd Ave., Ketchikan, Alaska or c/o Ellis Airlines, Ketchikan if a trip to the property is desired. The property can best be reached by air from Ketchikan.

4b: Ketchikan, Alaska, about 40 air miles away is the best supply point, although Craig, 12 miles away, supplies many items.

Item

5a: The work proposed with this application would include about 1000 feet of diamond drilling and one open cut. The location of the proposed drill holes and trench are shown on the enclosed map.

The Open Cut:

As mentioned in the report (Item 3), the possibility exists that the mineralized zone has been displaced by faulting between Holes C-4 and C-5. Just west of the existing open cut in that area lies a gully striking about N 20 W. Along the projected strike of this gully, and up the hill to the north about 100 feet is a prominent cliff. If these two surface manifestations were from a fault in this location, it would coincide exactly with the zone of shattered core in Hole C-5.

The proposed site for the open cut is on a steep bank, and close enough to a stream that water could be pumped in for sluicing the overburden after blasting. The existing open cut could be extended westerly across the little gully a distance of 30 or 40 feet, and should give a great deal of information regarding the existence of this postulated fault.

The Drill Holes:

DDH No. 1: This site was chosen as it is the most feasible place to explore with a small drill for an eastern extension of the ore zone. As suggested in the report, if Hole C-1 just cut the hanging wall of the zone, this proposed hole would prospect the more likely sections of it.

DDH No. 2: This hole is proposed to test and sample a poor exposure of silicified-pyritized material that lies along strike of the "second zone", which is either the faulted offset of the known zone or a parallel one.

DDH No. 3: This hole will further test this second zone in the vicinity of a highly oxidized outcrop of silicified schist carrying stringers of pyrite and chalcopyrite, similar to the eastern exposures of the zone.

DDH No. 4: This hole will test for an extension of the ore zone just to the east of the West Workings. This was the objective of Hole C-8 which was collared too far to the south to accomplish this. The strata cut in C-8 outcrops in the West Fork of West Egg Creek just south of the main zone.

DDH No. 5: The purpose of this hole is to test for a western extension of the zone beyond the West Workings. There are no outcrops in the area, and a drill hole is the only way of prospecting it.

Item 5a con't:

It is the belief of the writer that the above-outlined work would enable one to assess the possibilities for developing additional tonnage of ore on the property. The grade of the presently known material makes it essential to prove the continuance of the ore zone or zones if the property is ever to be developed. Early work in the West Workings showed a considerably better grade of material, although the volume was smaller. If more of this could be found, plus an additional tonnage of the low grade known in the eastern end of the zone, the prospect would be an attractive one.

On the map showing the proposed drill holes, a distance of approximately 200 feet has been indicated to be explored by drilling. With the small drills, this length is not always possible with one hole, in which case it would be covered by two shorter holes. For this reason, the collars of the proposed holes have not been marked; only the area to be drilled.

All holes would be drilled with an "EXE" size bit, taking an 11/16th inch core in a double tube barrel.

5b: No access road is needed to the property, although one or two days will have to be spent brushing out trails and making trails between drill sites.

5c: Within 2 months of execution of the contract work would be started, and it would be terminated less than two months after that. This is with the condition that the practical working season is between May 1st and Sept. 30th. The applicant would prefer to be able to start work in June.

Diamond Drilling should progress at an average of 25ft/day or better, and about 5 to 7 days would be required for the open cut.

6: The applicant is a graduate of the School of Mines, University of Arizona, being awarded a B.S. in Mining Geology in 1949. Since that time, the applicant has been working in the exploration field for the following:

International Nickle Company, Copper Cliff, Ontario, Canada.
Cyprus Mines Corp, Los Angeles, Calif.
U.S. Bureau of Mines, Juneau, Alaska.
Coast Range Exploration Co, Anchorage, Alaska.
American Metals Co. Ltd, New York.
Chibougamau Mining & Smelting Co., Montreal, P.Q., Canada.
Cia. Min. Trans-Rio, S.A., Huépac, Sonora, México.
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., New York
Several seasons exploring and Diamond Drilling on a private basis.
The applicant will help with and oversee the work outlined.

Item

7a: None.

7b: Estimate of Engineering and Geological Work, two weeks 500.00

Calculations for labor based on an est. $25./man/day, using a 2 man crew.
Diamond drilling in bedrock, labor $2./ft.
Casing in Overburden & bedrock, labor $3/ft.

Labor for 900 ft. of bedrock drilling	1800.00
Labor for 100 ft casing in Overburden	300.00
Labor for 100 ft. casing in bedrock	300.00
Moving time, including moving from beach to property, back to beach and between drill sites. 2man for 6 days	300.00
Total for Item 7b excluding trenching.....	$3200.00

7c: Diamond Bit cost, bedrock drilling est. $2./ft.	1800.00
Diamond Shoe Cost, for both bedrock drilling and casing Overburden, est $3./ft. 100 ft of each.	600.00
Gas and Oil for running pumps and drill, .25/ft.	250.00
Expenses of camp, inc. food for 2 men, .50/ft.	500.00
Total for item 7c.....	$3150.00

7d: All tools and equipment will be furnished by the applicant: 2 Packsack Drill Units, three pumps, misc. tools, drilling acc., rods, core bbls, camp equipment, skiff and outboard.

Suggested rental price is the same as charged by the Dept. of Mines, Alaska for less equipment: $10./day, and $2.50/day for the skiff and outboard.

Drilling Equipment, est. 2 months (Value $4000.)	600.00
Skiff and Outboard, est. 2 months (Value $600.)	150.00
Total for item 7d.....	$ 750.00

7e: Brushing and clearing trail, 2 men 2 days	100.00
Rebuilding frame cabin and tent platform 10x12 cabin and 8x10 tent platform. Materials	350.00
Labor, 2 men for 3 days	150.00
Total for item 7e.....	$ 600.00

7f: None.

7G:

Assaying:	50 copper assays at 5. ea.	250.00	
	20 gold-silver assays at 4.	80.00	
	10 zinc assays at 5.	50.00	
		380.00	
	Total assaying charges		380.00
	Accounting (est).		100.00
	Employment Ins. (est)		150.00
	Maintainance of Equip.		250.00
	Transportation to & from Kuskinook Ketchikan		300.00
	Purchase 20 core boxes at 3.50		70.00
		Subtotal	1250.00

Concreting Caving Holes inc. labor and materials, est 2./ft. 200 ft. of concreting 400.00

Cost of trench:

2 boxes dynamite	40.00	
Caps & Primacord	10.00	
Gas for pump	10.00	
Materials	60.00	
Labor: 2 men / days	350.00	
Total for trench	410.00	400.00

Total for item 7G..... 2050.00

Total for this application:

7a:	none	
7b:		3200.
7c:		1150.
7d:		750.
7e:		600.
7f:	none	
7G:		2050.

Total for Project 9750.00

JUAN MUÑOZ
GEOLOGIST

BOX 584, KETCHIKAN, ALASKA

PACKSACK DIAMOND DRILLING

Jan. 10, 1960

THIS CORRESPONDENCE FROM:

Box 312
Norton, Wash.

GOOSE PROPERTY

DUKE OF YORK ISLAND, ALASKA

Location and Access:

The group of nine unpatented lode claims comprising the Goose Group, formerly known as the Big Harbour Mine, are located on the north side of Trocadero Bay, about three miles west of the head of the bay. Two trails, about 3/8 mile in length, lead from the millsite at the beach to both the East and West Workings.

Trocadero Bay is an excellent deep water harbor on the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, in southeast Alaska. It is about 11 miles from the small town of Craig, and about 40 air miles from Ketchikan. The climate is mild and wet, and supports a heavy growth of spruce, hemlock and cedar.

History and Development:

The copper deposits in Trocadero Bay were first discovered in the early 1900's, at which time three adits, a shaft and some winzes were driven to explore the showings.

The Geological Survey [1] reports that 136 tons of ore averaging 6-7% copper were shipped during the 1915-16 period. This presumably came from the stope in the west workings. After this period the ground was abandoned, and restaked by the writer in 1955.

The former workings comprise the "West Workings", totaling about 300 feet of accessible drifts and crosscuts, a 30 ft. adit known as the "Middle Workings", and the "East Workings" comprising a 70 foot adit and a shaft now full of water. The shaft in the East Workings was reported by the Geological Survey to be 175 feet deep in 1915, and "all in ore". This is presumably the same type of material seen in the adit.

The writer made a preliminary map of the area, took samples in the accessible workings, and dug several trenches along the zone with the purpose of showing that it was a more or less continuous body between the isolated mine workings. Shortly after this, the property was optioned to the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada.

Consolidated mapped the area in the fall of 1957, and the following spring drilled eight holes along the strike of the zone. Not finding sufficient encouragement from this exploration, they dropped their option.

General Geology:

Schists, graywackes and conglomerates of Paleozoic Age form

1/ U.S. Geological Survey Bull. 642-D, pp. 91-93.

the shores of Tracadie Bay. These rocks have a general east-west strike and a steep northerly dip. A large intrusive of possible Jurassic age lies just to the north of the bay, paralleling its shore for eight or ten miles. The ore deposits are probably related to this intrusive. There is evidence of considerable faulting in the area, undoubtedly of several ages. One probable fault about two miles west of the orebody with a general northwest trend is of quite recent age. A dormant hot spring is situated on it, and on the northern side of the bay elevated but unconsolidated clay beds can be seen. Considerable faulting is in evidence along the zone, and it is the writer's contention that the zone has been offset by faulting in several places.

Ore Deposits:

The mineralized zone is in a host of silicified, sericitized schist. Rhyolite and dacite, in places schistose, are interstratified with the silicified material.

Chalcopyrite is the chief ore mineral of economic interest, although in the western end of the zone some high grade bands of sphalerite were encountered. The precious metal content of the ore is very low, varying from .01 to .04 oz. gold and .2 to .6 oz. silver. Pyrite accompanies the ore minerals, and in a number of places along the hanging wall of the zone pyrite forms near-massive bands 2 to 8 feet wide. This band of heavy pyrite mineralization is worthy of note, as it has been encountered on the north side of the mineralized body in the six places where this area of the zone has

been cut or exposed: Drill Holes 2,3 & 4, the East Workings adit, the trench east of the East Workings, and the trench lying about 100 feet west of drill hole C-4.

This same band of heavy pyrite was encountered in drill hole C-1, between 53 and 63 feet. When plotted on the map, this zone, and the accompanying silicification and copper mineralization lies about 100 feet to the south of where it should lie, if the zone continued to the east in uninterrupted fashion. The abrupt change of position of this zone between its position in drill hole C-1 and its exposure on the surface in the nearby open cut strongly points to a faulted offset of the zone. If this were to be the case, drill hole C-1 failed, by quite a margin, to prospect the width of the copper bearing zone. For this reason, it seems essential to place at least one additional drill hole to the east and slightly south of the collar of hole C-1.

In a like manner, this zone of heavy pyrite completely disappears between the open cut lying 120 feet west of hole C-4, and drill hole C-5. Similarly, the copper mineralization ends, for all practical purposes. Although over 100 feet of hole C-5 has been logged as siliceous, it is somewhat misleading, in that its appearance is quite different from the siliceous material of the main ore zone. These factors, coupled with the badly broken core of Hole C-5, suggest the possibility of a second fault at this point. Outcroppings of siliceous sulphide-bearing material about 200 feet to the north, may be the extension of the zone westerly, rather than a second parallel zone.

The ore zone as a whole is low grade. Where opened on the western end, the mineralization is of higher grade , but confined within narrower limits. Averaging the two bands of mineralized material cut by the drill holes on the eastern end, using the westernmost trench in which the ore is exposed beyond hole C-4 as one end, and the eastern trench as the other, the presently defined ore zone has a strike length of 780 feet, with an average of 27 feet of material grading plus 1% across the strike. In places, this is composed of two bands, 9 to 20 feet wide. Weighing the averages of the sampling, and using a tonnage factor of 11, there is an indicated 2000 tons per vertical foot grading about 1.1% copper.

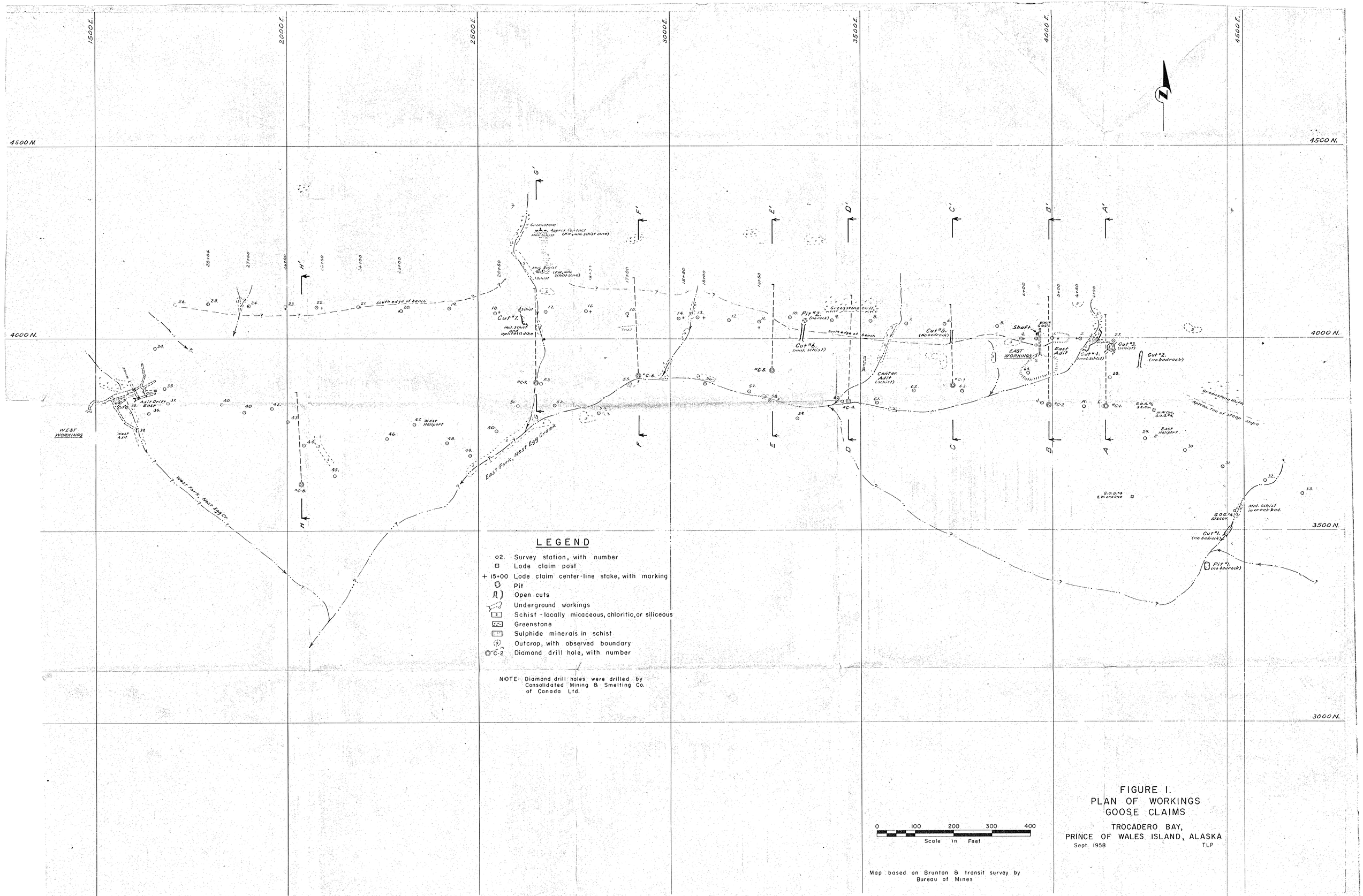
Very little can be said about the western showings. The remaining ore in the shear zone where the stoping has been done varies from 4% to 10% copper across widths ranging from 6 down to 2 feet. As the shear zone in which the high grade ore shoot was located appears to continue carrying some values at the headings of the present workings, there is no reason to suppose that additional ore shoots will not be encountered.

A large outcrop of silicified material, carrying some sulphides, lies just to the north of the end of drill hole C-7. A much more restricted outcrop of similar material can be seen in the bed of the creek lying about 300 feet east of the first outcrop and along its projected strike. Although the zone is badly weathered, some stringers of both pyrite and chalcopyrite are visible. There is the possibility, as mentioned above, that this is the same zone

cut by drill holes C-2, 3 & 4, rather than a similar parallel one. One or two drill holes would suffice to test the value of this section.

Summary:

The work to date on the Geese Property has indicated a modest tonnage of low grade material. However, the full length of the mineralized zone has neither been prospected nor established. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that the zone has been offset in one or several places to warrant additional exploration for its limits. The present workings and exposures further suggest that although there is a decrease in the width of the mineralized zone to the west, there is an appreciable increase in the grade of the ore. A limited drilling program would establish the possibilities of the property, and the ideas concerning it presented in this report.



LEGEND

- o2. Survey station, with number
- ▫ Lode claim post
- + 15+00 Lode claim center-line stake, with marking
- Pit
- Open cuts
- Underground workings
- Schist - locally micaceous, chloritic, or siliceous
- Greenstone
- Sulphide minerals in schist
- Outcrop, with observed boundary
- C-2 Diamond drill hole, with number

NOTE: Diamond drill holes were drilled by Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Ltd.

Map based on Brunton & transit survey by Bureau of Mines

FIGURE I.
PLAN OF WORKINGS
GOOSE CLAIMS

TROCADERO BAY,
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, ALASKA

Sept. 1958 TLP

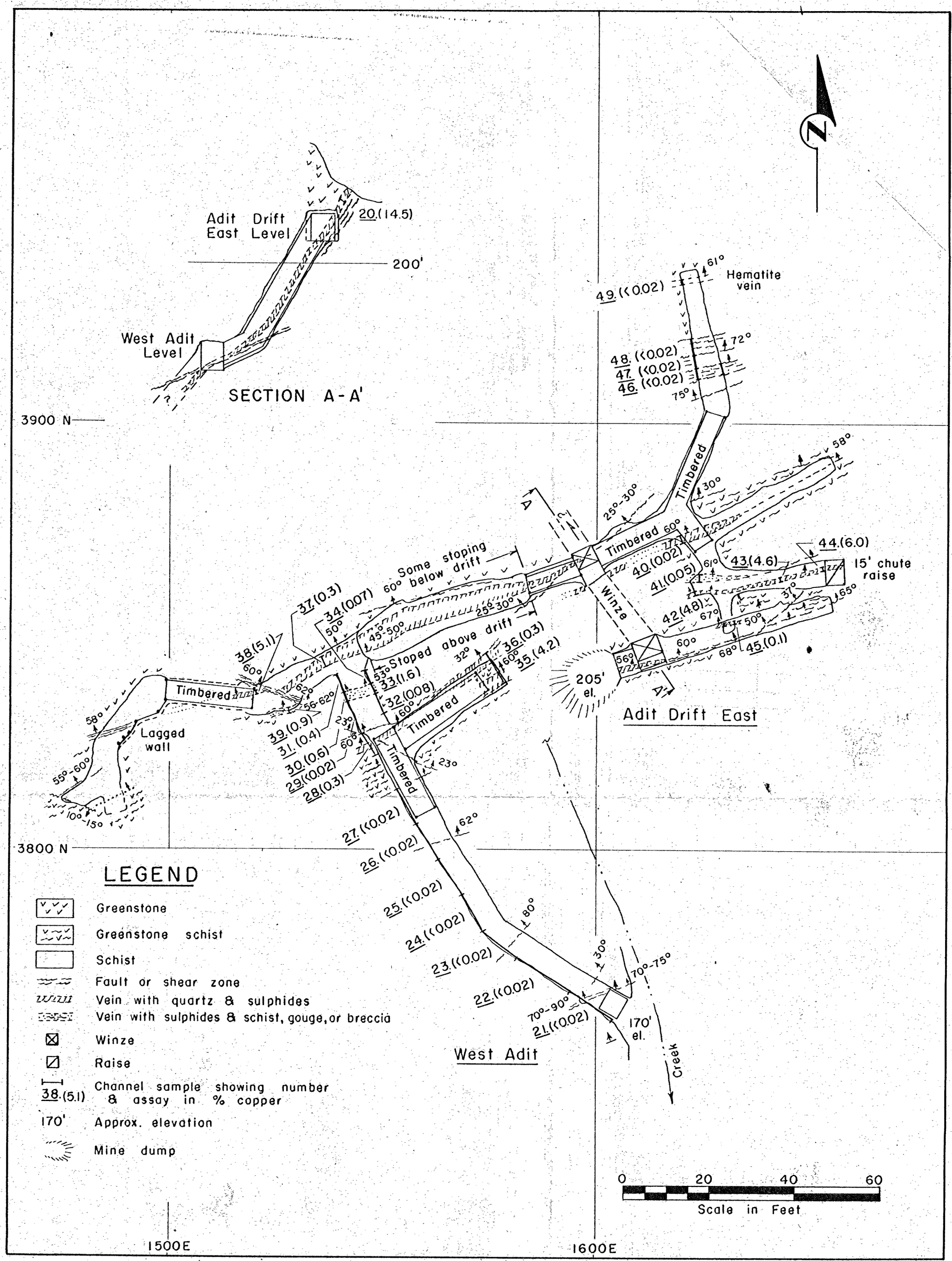
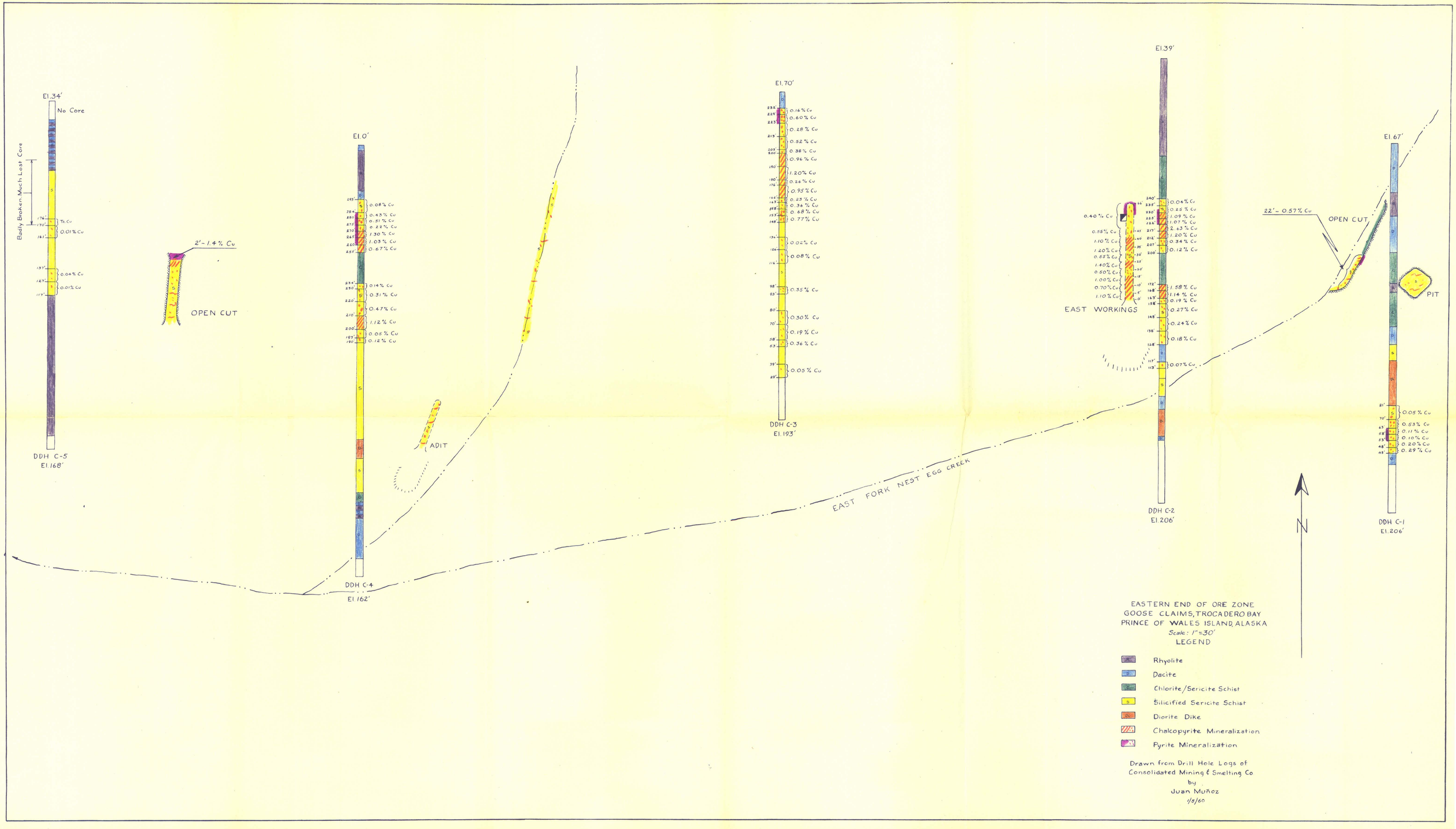
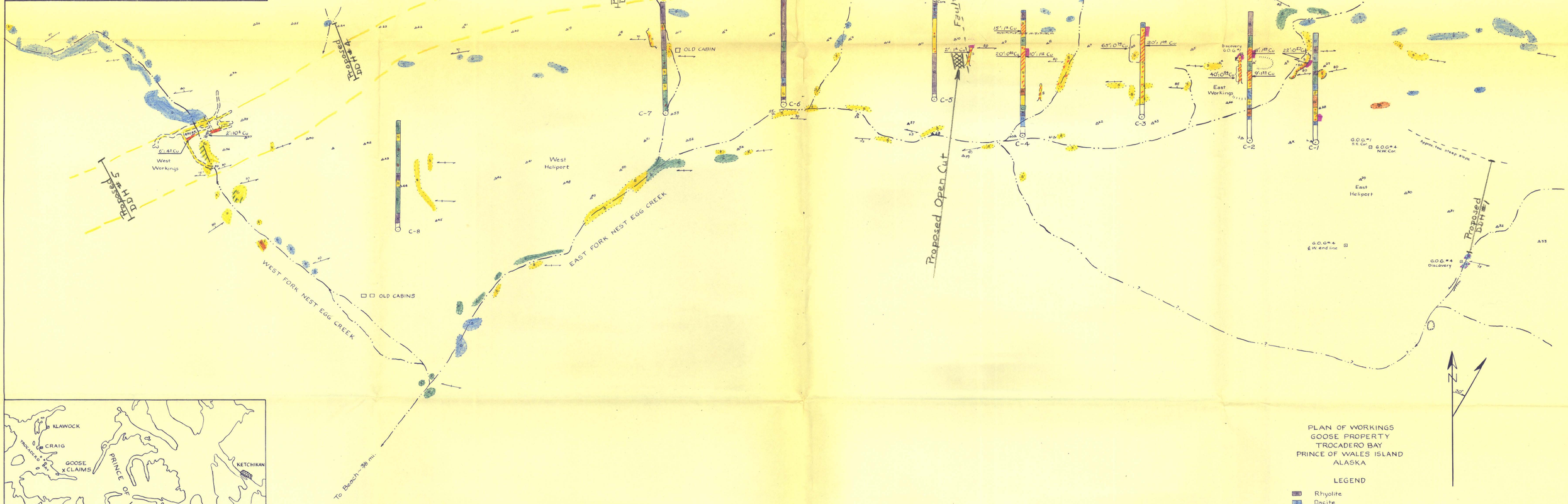


FIGURE 3.—Assay Map of West Workings, Goose Claims.


El.34'
No Core
Badly Broken Much Lost Core
Tr. Cu
0.01% Cu
0.04% Cu
0.01% Cu
DDH C-5
El.168'
2'-1.4% Cu
OPEN CUT
El.0'
0.08% Cu
0.43% Cu
0.51% Cu
0.22% Cu
1.30% Cu
1.03% Cu
0.67% Cu
0.14% Cu
0.31% Cu
0.47% Cu
1.12% Cu
0.05% Cu
0.12% Cu
ADIT
DDH C-4
El.162'
El.70'
0.16% Cu
0.60% Cu
0.28% Cu
0.52% Cu
0.38% Cu
0.96% Cu
1.20% Cu
0.26% Cu
0.95% Cu
0.23% Cu
0.36% Cu
0.68% Cu
0.77% Cu
0.02% Cu
0.08% Cu
0.35% Cu
0.30% Cu
0.19% Cu
0.36% Cu
0.03% Cu
DDH C-3
El.193'
EAST FORK NEST EGG CREEK
El.39'
0.40% Cu
0.55% Cu
1.10% Cu
1.20% Cu
0.22% Cu
1.40% Cu
0.50% Cu
1.00% Cu
0.70% Cu
1.10% Cu
EAST WORKINGS
0.04% Cu
0.22% Cu
1.09% Cu
1.07% Cu
2.63% Cu
1.20% Cu
0.34% Cu
0.12% Cu
1.58% Cu
1.14% Cu
0.19% Cu
0.27% Cu
0.24% Cu
0.18% Cu
0.07% Cu
DDH C-2
El.206'
22'-0.57% Cu
OPEN CUT
PIT
El.67'
0.05% Cu
0.53% Cu
0.11% Cu
0.10% Cu
0.20% Cu
0.29% Cu
DDH C-1
El.206'
N
EASTERN END OF ORE ZONE
GOOSE CLAIMS, TROCADERO BAY
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, ALASKA
Scale: 1"=30'
LEGEND
Rhyolite
Dacite
Chlorite/Sericite Schist
Silicified Sericite Schist
Diorite Dike
Chalcopyrite Mineralization
Pyrite Mineralization
Drawn from Drill Hole Logs of
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co
by
Juan Muñoz
1/9/60

GENERAL GEOLOGY
TROCADERO BAY AREA

Scale: 1"=1 mi.



PLAN OF WORKINGS
GOOSE PROPERTY
TROCADERO BAY
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND
ALASKA

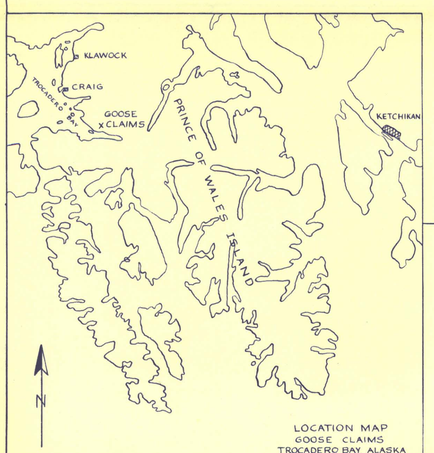
LEGEND

- Rhyolite
- Dacite
- Chloritic/Sericitic Schists
- Silicified Sericite Schist
- Dioritic Intrusive
- Chalcopyrite Mineralization
- Pyrite Mineralization
- Schistosity
- Outcrop Boundry
- Diamond Drill Hole by Consolidated Min & S. Co.
- Transit Sta.-U.S.B.M.

Scale: 1"=100'

SOURCES

Surface Geology & DDH Logs by Consolidated M & S. Co. of Canada
Transit Control by US Bur. of Mines
Drawn by Juan Muñoz, Jan. 1960.



LOCATION MAP
GOOSE CLAIMS
TROCADERO BAY, ALASKA

Scale: 1"=12 mi.

G.G.#3	G.G.#2	GREEN GOOSE (WEST WORKINGS)	GOOD OLD GOOSE (EAST WORKINGS)	G.O.G.#2	G.O.G.#3
G.G.#4	G.G.#5			G.O.G.#4	

PLAN OF GOOSE CLAIMS
TROCADERO BAY, ALASKA

Scale: 1"=1000'