YEIP
94-036
1995

YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT
EXPLORATION INCENTIVES PROGRAM
PROJECT # 94-~~036~~ 039
(U - Seattle Creek)

PLACER EXPLORATION
SEATTLE CREEK
SAMPLING
JUNE 1ST - OCTOBER 15TH 1995

PLACER CLAIMS:
P16231 - P16253 P16999 - P1700

LATITUDE 63 45' TO 64 00'
LONGITUDE 136 00' TO 136 30'
PLACER CLAIMS SHEET 115P-16

prepared by
Dan Klippert
D. Klippert Explorations

INTRODUCTION:

This report covers placer gold exploration work completed, between May and September of 1995. This work it is a continuation of work carried out under the Yukon Mining Exploration Incentive Program in 1994.

LOCATION AND ACCESS :

Seattle Creek is a medium sized creek which drains the area between Highet creek and Mt.. Haldane approximately 15 miles north west of Mayo. Seattle creek has been prospected and staked since the early 1900's.

HISTORY:

Seattle creek has been prospected and staked since the early 1900's During the early 1980's Pay dirt holdings stripped and tested an area on the upper end of Seattle Creek , The gold that was recovered in the large inefficient sluice box was not sufficient to support an eight man camp.
This exploration was financially burdened by the lack of access through the summer months. Helicopter was the only means of transport throughout this period and was used quite frequently

Over the past five years access t o the has been gained by the author property through draining and stripping seven miles of road along Ross creek and Morrison creek. During this period samples were panned and sluiced out of the old exploration site.

GEOLOGY:
1995 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Exploration work performed during 1995 season was a continuation of the exploration work which was done on this property in 1994. The 1995 program consisted of bulk sampling areas upstream of the last bulk tests, done in 1994 for the purpose of trying to establish continuity and direction of the course gold concentration discovered in 1994. Several test pits were excavated upstream of the 1995 bulk tests using a 235 cat excavator (Figure 2). Samples were taken by panning, hand sluicing and bulk sampling using heavy equipment.

TEST #1 1995-(BULK 2000)
OVERBURDEN

Testing for the 1995 season began with brush and overburden clearing using a D8K bulldozer from the test area. The overburden was stripped and ripped then pushed to the 992 loader which hauled the waste 700ft... up on a tailings pile. This overburden consisted of 6 in... minus angular rock with a light tan coloured mud matrix. These angular rocks are composed of schist and quartz The overburden is thought to be related to glacial melt and was probably was deposited during the last glacial period in this area.2400 cu. yds... of material was moved to make the test site ready for the sample. (15' x60 'x60').

TEST#1 (BULK 2000 YARDS)

After the overburden was removed at Test Site # 1, a portable ten foot grizzly with a three foot sluice was set up in the widened area three hundred feet up the tributary. A bulk sample of the bouldery gravel layer beneath the overburden was washed through the test plant. The D8K bulldozer pushed the test material to the 235 excavator , which then fed the test plant. The boulders consisted of quartz, greenstone,granite, and amphibolite rock injected sporadically with half inch minus quartz veins. These rocks were very polished and water worn and ranged in size from two feet to five feet in diameter but the average , two foot minus. The gold, galena,hematite and the black sand were quite abundant in this bouldery gravel . A seven and one quarter ounce nugget was picked out of the test sluice as well as many other nuggets ranging from quarter ounce to three quarters of an ounce. The coarse nature and characteristics of the gold lead me to believe the source could be within the mountains directly above the Seattle creek water shed.

DESCRIPTION OF GOLD

The gold at this location consisted of coarse nuggets many contained bits of quartz and several pieces resembled quartz vein with gold striated through out. About 35 % of the recovery was of a flat smooth nature appearing to have travelled some distance . I have spoken with many geologists and found that there is no real effective way of determining how far placer gold has travelled . It appears that 65% of this tests recovery, has not travelled very far, based on the larger angular quartz gold nuggets, that would have been pounded flat in a long journey especially travelling amidst large gravel and boulders

Gold finer than 1mm.. = 15%
Gold between 1mm... and 5mm... = 60%
Gold between 5mm... and 10mm. . =15%
Gold between 10mm... and 30mm... =10%

2000 cubic yard test sluice
2.1 grams per cubic yard recovered
2.1 grams -- 25% for impurities and silver =1.57 grams pure
1.57 grams pure gold per cubic yard
19.8 yards = 1 oz. gold
7.25 oz. gold nugget (3" x 2"x (.25" x .5")).

TEST # 2 1995 (BULK 1000 YARDS)

For the second sample area the loader hauled the waste out. We then hauled the test material to the excavator to feed the test sluice , after the material was processed the 992 rubber tired loader hauled the tailings up on a tailing pile five hundred to seven hundred feet downstream. The gravels through out this test were similar to the first test the gold, galena, hematite and black sand were abundant. Nuggets at this location were not as large as the previous site however the gold values were slightly better, the largest nugget found was three quarters of an ounce.

DESCRIPTION OF GOLD

The gold at this location consisted of course nuggets many contained bits of quartz and several pieces resembled quartz vein with gold striated through out. About 45 % of the recovery was of a flat smooth nature appearing to have travelled some distance . I have spoken with many geologists and found that there is no real effective way of determining how far placer gold has travelled however it appears that 55% of this tests recovery, hasn't travelled very far, based on the angular appearance of the medium sized gold from this test. The gold between 1mm.. and 5mm.. had a blocky form with many sharp edges

Gold finer than 1mm... =15%
Gold between 1mm... and 5mm... = 65%
Gold between 5mm .. and 10mm... =15%
Gold between 10mm... and 30mm.. = 5%

1000 cubic yard test sluice
2.3 grams per cubic yard recovered
2.3 grams -- 25% for impurities and silver =1.73 grams pure
1.73 grams pure gold per cubic yard
18.0 yards = 1 oz. gold

TEST #3 1995 (BULK 1000 YARDS)

The third test, is located directly up stream from the second bulk sample (figure 3) and had the same amount and type of overburden approximately one thousand cubic yards. The bouldery gravel found below the horizon with the coarse gold concentration tapered off in this test as the bedrock on the right (looking upstream) rose sharply. This schist bedrock is yellow orange, coarse, angular and blocky. Many quartz veins two feet wide to two inches wide are present throughout the exposed bedrock. On the left limit (looking upstream) the bedrock consists of a grey schist which was distorted and jumbled ,perhaps sloughs or slipped.

At this location the bouldery gravel as well as the gold values dropped significantly as compared to site#1 and #2. The amount of hematite and galena lessened as well. The gravels at this point consisted of broken angular schist and quartz with intermittent bouldery gravel injections . High water from glacial melt may be the culprit that changed or rearranged this deposits original appearance The first three sites 1,2, and 3, had the same type of overburden, at the point between sites three and four the overburden changes from a gravely broken quartz rich schist to a mud clay ranging three feet deep to fifteen feet deep at this point the gold values decrease considerably.

Gold finer than 1mm... = 15%
Gold between 1mm... and 5mm . = 65%
Gold between 5mm... and 10mm... =15%
Gold between 10mm... and 30mm.. = 5%

1000 cubic yard test sluice
.54 grams per cubic yard recovered
.54 grams -- 25% for impurities and silver = .405 grams pure
.405 grams pure gold per cubic yard
76.8 yards = 1 oz. gold

1000 yds...
.27 grams per yard raw gold
.2 grams pure gold per yard
155.5 yards per 1oz...

TEST #4 (PIT 20' x15')

This pit was dug with the 235 cat excavator after access was completed using the D8K bulldozer The overburden at this location consists of black mud and grey clay which overlies an ancient organic horizon layer. the gravels below seem to be of a different origin than the lower gravels in the previous test sites #1,#2 and #3.This pit reached bedrock at twenty feet, but failed to find any bouldery gravel with gold. The gold content was between $4 and $5/yard (depending on the fluctuating price of gold the last year or so). The material that was exposed was mainly 12" minus broken angular schist with 1 or 2 round boulders sprinkled sporadically throughout. A one cubic yard sample from the bottom of the pit was washed through a(1' X 4') sluice box using a 1 1/2 " Honda pump. The gold, galena, hematite, and black sand concentrations were considerably less than previously found at Test sites #1,#2 and #3. The average size of all the rock decreased at this location .

Gold less than 1mm... = 95%
Gold between 1mm... and 5mm... = 5%
Gold between 5mm... and 10mm... =0
Gold between 10mm... and 30mm... =0

1 cubic yard test sluice
.34 grams per cubic yard recovered
.34 grams -- 25% for impurities and silver =.255 grams pure
.255 grams pure gold per cubic yard
122 yards = 1 oz. gold

TEST #5 (PIT 20' X 15')

This pit was dug approximately 300' upstream of the last bulk test and 100' up on the bench (left side looking upstream)(Figure 3). The pit exposed pure fine sand and at the bottom of the pit coarse angle bedrock in place. There was no round rock or gravel beds of any description in this pit. Several pans of sand were washed with only a little black sand present. No hand sluice testing was done.

TEST # 6 (PIT 20' X 15')

Test pit # 6 was excavated eight hundred feet upstream of the bulk test section.(Figure 3). This pit revealed a water lain gravel. The majority of the material consisted mainly of quartz rich schist orange to yellow schist, there were a few round boulders less than one foot in diameter. The material is thought to have been deposited by a high energy water source.

Gold finer than 1mm... =95%
Gold between 1mm... and 5mm .. = 5%
Gold between 5mm... and 10mm... =0%
Gold between 10mm... and 30mm... = 0%

1 cubic yard test sluice
.25 grams per cubic yard recovered
.25 grams -- 25% for impurities and silver =.19 grams pure
.19 grams pure gold per cubic yard
164 yards = 1 oz. gold

TEST #7 (20' x 15')

This pit was mainly 12" minus schist and quartz layered gravel with a few small round rocks. The pit was dug right beside the creek so the overburden was only 5 feet deep on the left side of the pit. Bedrock and/or boulder ridden gravels were not reached. The single yard hand sluice produced .24 grams pure per the yard sluiced. this is significantly less than the bulk tests#1,#2 and #3. Without a bedrock sample these results are incomplete. Further exploration is needed to determine if other high concentrations of gold occur up Seattle creek and this tributary.

Gold finer than 1mm... =95%
Gold between 1mm . and 5mm... = 5%
Gold between 5mm... and 10mm... =0%
Gold between 10mm... and 30mm .. = 0%

1 cubic yard test sluice
32 grams per cubic yard recovered
.32 grams -- 25% for impurities and silver =. 24 grams pure
24 grams pure gold per cubic yard
129 yards = 1 oz. gold

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Several geologists working in the Seattle creek map area (115P-16)including government geologists Don Murphy and Danielle Heon and Kennecott Canada Inc. project geologists Roger Hulstein and Tom Heah agree that a fault is thought to trend up the tributary being explored. Faulting is thought to have occurred before the placer deposits were deposited. Shear zones and faults are known around both granitic intrusions immediately south and several miles south east of these claim areas.

The two granite intrusions and the country rock immediately surrounding the two granitic intrusions has been staked by Kennecott Inc. and Dan Klippert Exploration. Kennecott's exploration program has discovered gold values in quartz - arsenopyriote veinlets in Rudolph gulch and on the SC claims immediately south of the head waters of Seattle creek. These discoveries indicate great potential for a low grade bulk tonnage wall rock hosted gold deposit. Mineralisation around these stocks south east between Highet creek and Seattle creek (Sheelite Dome stock and Morrison stock) (figure 6),have mineralisation that is hosted in skarns,breccias, veins , and alteration zones.

The placer gold that was discovered in Seattle exploration 1995 is believed to have originated from these various mineralised sources as they are located in the immediate area of the Seattle creek head waters. The excellent results of last placer gold bulk tests of 1994 and the first three bulk samples of 1995 confirm this.

Three possible theories why placer gold has erratic deposition·

1. The glaciers high melt water channel reworked this coarse gold deposit leaving pocket style deposits. Placer geologists Bill Lebarge and Jeff Bond communicated that glacial wash does not leave thick binding clay mud in the gravel being transported.There was a thick yellow - orange mud clay associated with the coarse gold bearing gravels .

2. A second theory is that the fault system in this area could have remobilised after some of these deposits were formed,leaving terrace deposits and/or irregular deposits through the valley floor.

3. The glaciers mechanically moved the deposits around with the help of high melt water,leaving the placer gold deposits reworked

There is a good chance that there could be additional gold deposits similar to the one discovered during exploration 94-95. The mountainous region above this area may have sheltered a continuation of the deposit . It will require further exploration to determine if enough reserves can be found to make it feasible for mining.
Tests sites were prepared upstream on Seattle creek and the areas stripped exposed large water worn boulders similar to those found with the gold concentrations.These areas will have to be tested at a later date. (See figure 2) As exploration funds and time would have it an attempt to reach bedrock below the tributary on Seattle creek was not attempted at this time. The areas upstream of the existing exploration will be inspected first because encountering bedrock should not be as costly. The canyonous area (Figure 2) up Seattle creek has boulder laden gravel that is similar to the boulder type gravel that showed high gold concentrations, the boulders above and below the canyon are much larger than any rocks on Seattle creek which have been explored.

People working on the project:

1. Kasey Klippert	Mayo, Yukon
2. Justin Klippert	Mayo, Yukon
3. Koral Klippert	Mayo, Yukon
4. Dee Klippert	Mayo, Yukon
5. Dan Klippert	Mayo, Yukon
6. Jack McLean	Mayo, Yukon

Preparation of report:

This report was prepared by Dan Klippert with computer assistance by Kasey Klippert, Justin Klippert,Dee Klippert and Koral Klippert.
2/28/96

Claims investigated

Placer claims:
P16243 and P16244
P16245 to P16999
Placer claims held by Dan Klippert

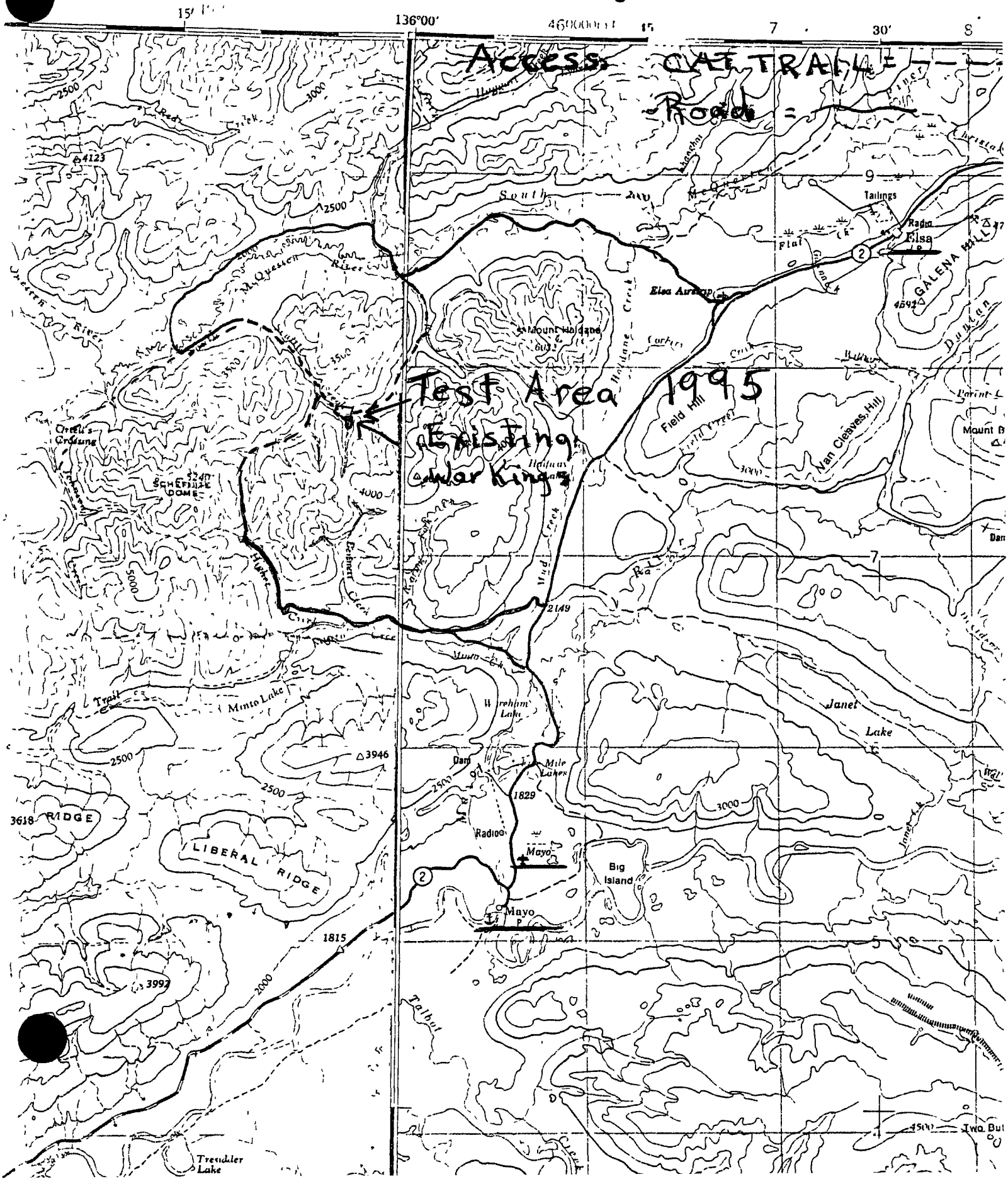
Equipment used
Exploration Seattle creek 1995

-235 cat hydraulic excavator -2 yd bucket
-D6C cat bulldozer
-D8K cat bulldozer
-992 cat wheel loader-10yd. bucket
-6x6 pump powered by 371 Detroit diesel
-10' x 10' wet grizzly
-Service and fuel trucks 4 by 4 and 6 by 6

Figure #1

[redacted]

TION 3 Seattle Creek Workings



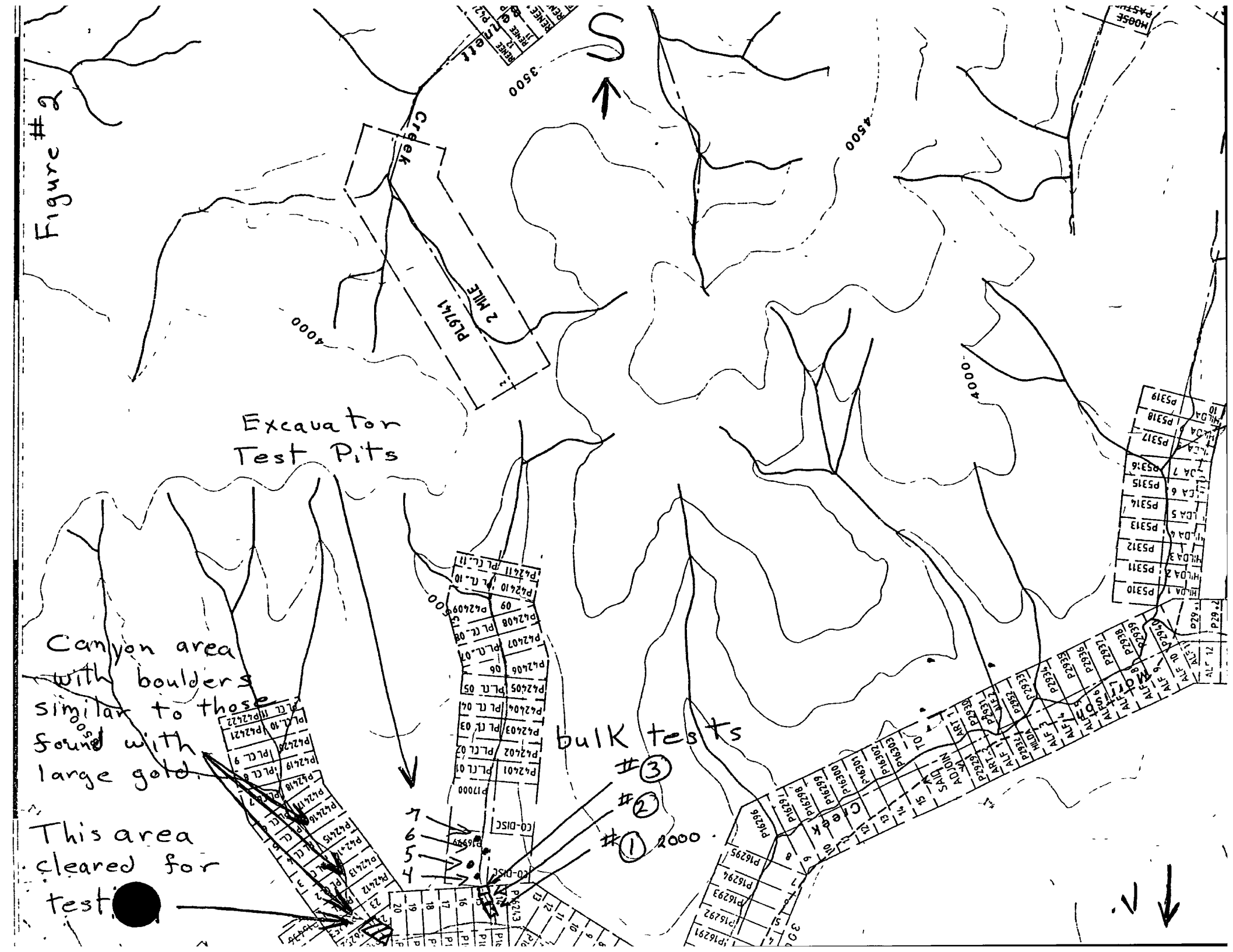
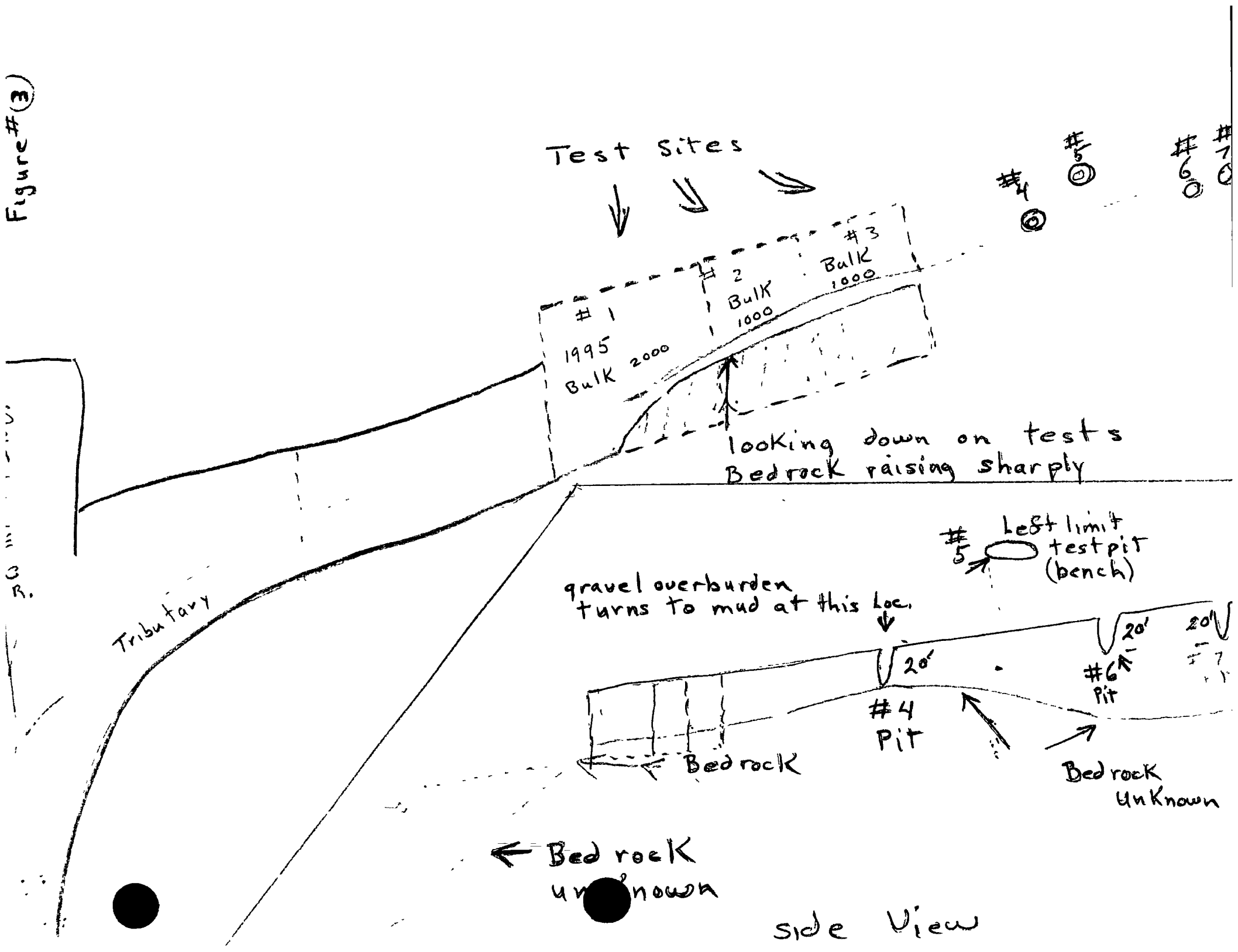


Figure #2
S
Creek
2 MILE
PL9741
3500
4000
4500
Excavator
Test Pits
Canyon area
with boulders
similar to those
found with
large gold.
This area
cleared for
test
bulk tests
#3
#2
#1
2000
7
6
5
4
N

Figure #(3)


Test Sites
#1
1995
Bulk 2000
#2
Bulk
1000
#3
Bulk
1000
#4
#5
#6
looking down on tests
Bedrock raising sharply
Tributary
#5
Left limit
test pit
(bench)
gravel overburden
turns to mud at this Loc.
20'
20'
20'
#6
Pit
#4
Pit
Bedrock
Bedrock
UnKnown
Bed rock
unknown
side View

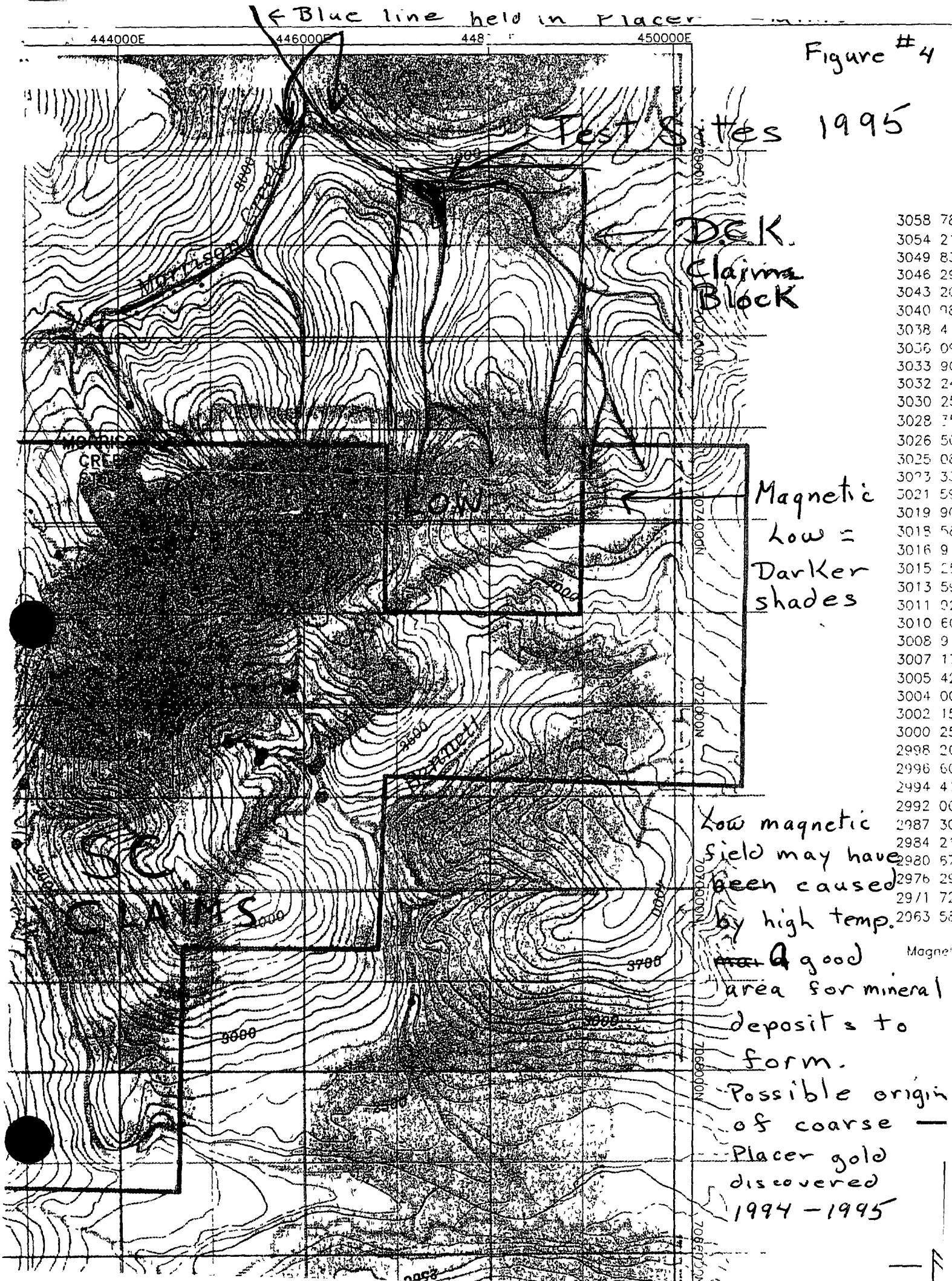
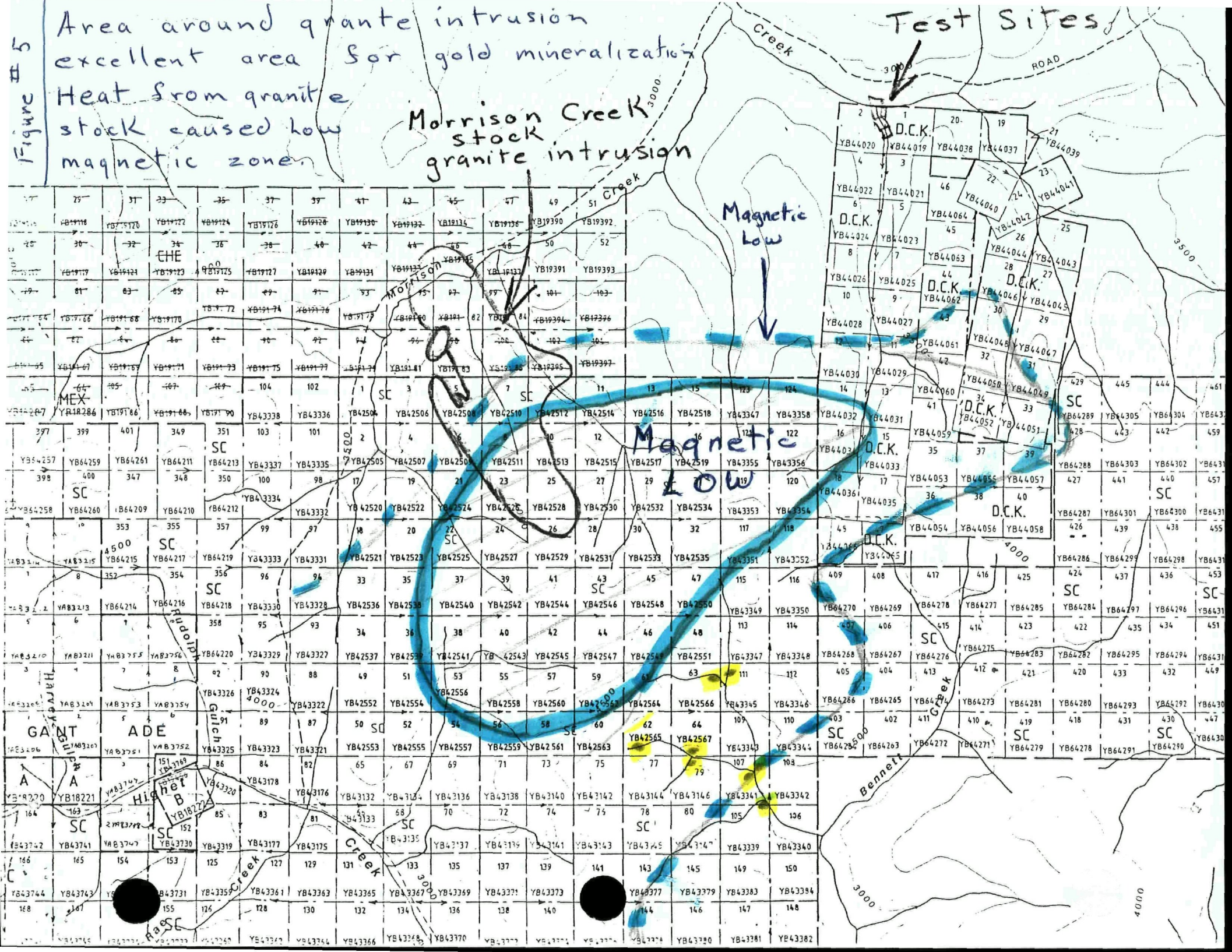

Blue line held in Placer
444000E
446000E
448
450000E
Figure #4
Test Sites 1995
D.E.K. Claims Block
Magnetic Low = Darker shades
Low magnetic field may have been caused by high temp.
a good area for mineral deposits to form.
Possible origin of coarse — Placer gold discovered 1994 – 1995
SC CLAIMS
MONROE CREEK
Monroe Creek
3058 78
3054 21
3049 83
3046 29
3043 20
3040 08
3038 41
3036 09
3033 90
3032 24
3030 25
3028 35
3026 50
3025 08
3023 33
3021 59
3019 90
3018 58
3016 91
3015 25
3013 59
3011 02
3010 60
3008 91
3007 17
3005 42
3004 00
3002 15
3000 25
2998 26
2996 60
2994 41
2992 06
2987 30
2984 21
2980 67
2976 29
2971 72
2963 58

Figure #5

Area around granite intrusion excellent area for gold mineralization Heat from granite stock caused low magnetic zone.



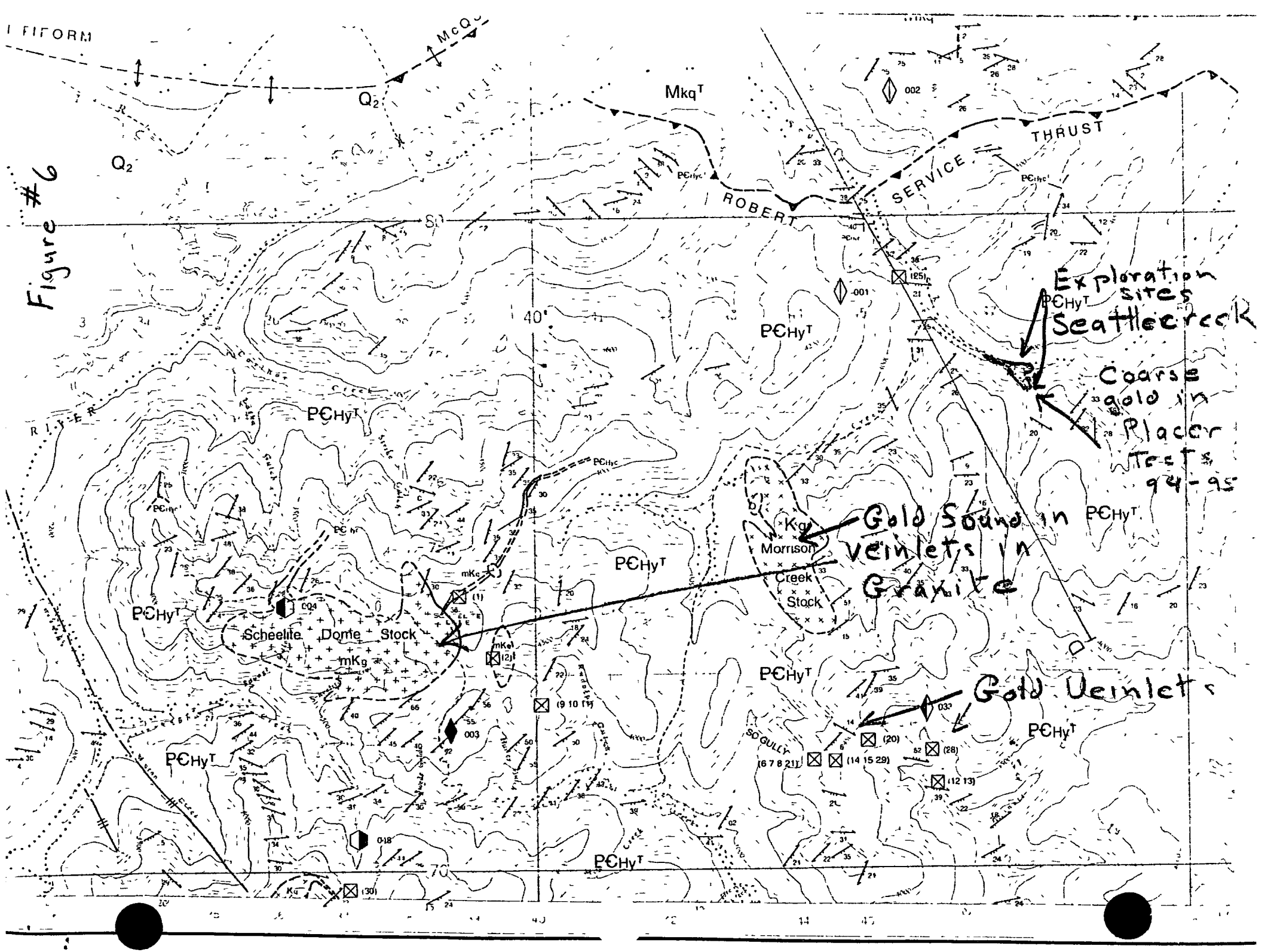


Figure #6
Exploration sites
Seattle creek
Coarse gold in Placer Tests 94-95
Gold found in veinlets in Granite
Gold Veinlets
Scheelite Dome Stock
mKg
Kgm
Morrison Creek Stock
PCHyT
Mkq
Mkq T
Q2
ROBERT
SERVICE
THRUST
SO GULLY
Carte topographique établie et imprimée par la DIRECTION DES LEVES DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTERE DES MINES ET DES RELEVE

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada / Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

Northern Affairs Program / Programme des affaires du Nord

Mineral Rights   Droits miniers

Canada

MAYO 14 NOV. 88

03 AUGUST 93
07 AUG 92
22 JULY 92
08 JULY 92
07 MAY 92
03 APR 92
25 FEB 92
28 JAN 92
29 NOV 91
05 NOV 91
04 NOV 91
25 SEPT 91
24 JULY 91
11 JULY 91
30 MAY 91
01 MAY 91
20 MAR 91
24 JAN. 91
11 DEC. 90
9 NOV. 90
18 OCT. 90
5 OCT. 90
8 AUG. 90
16 JULY 90
7 JUNE 90
14 MAY 90
5 MAR. 90
10 JAN. 90
14 NOV. 89
18 OCT. 89
12 SEPT. 89
31 AUG. 89
24 AUG. 89
6 JULY 89
29 MARCH 89
14 MARCH 89

17 NOV 93
09 SEPT 93
03 AUGUST 93
15 JULY 93
14 JAN 93
08 OCT 92
01 SEPT 92

115P-16
PLACER

LATITUDE 63°45' TO 64°00'
LONGITUDE 136°00' TO 136°30'

ISSUED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

SCALE 1:30,000

METRES 1000 0 1000 2000
FEET 1500 0 1500 3000 4500 6000 7500 9000 10500

N
MAGNETIC NORTH N32°54'E

NOTE:

THIS MAP IS ISSUED AS A PRELIMINARY GUIDE FOR WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT WILL ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, INACCURACIES OR OMISSIONS WHATSOEVER.

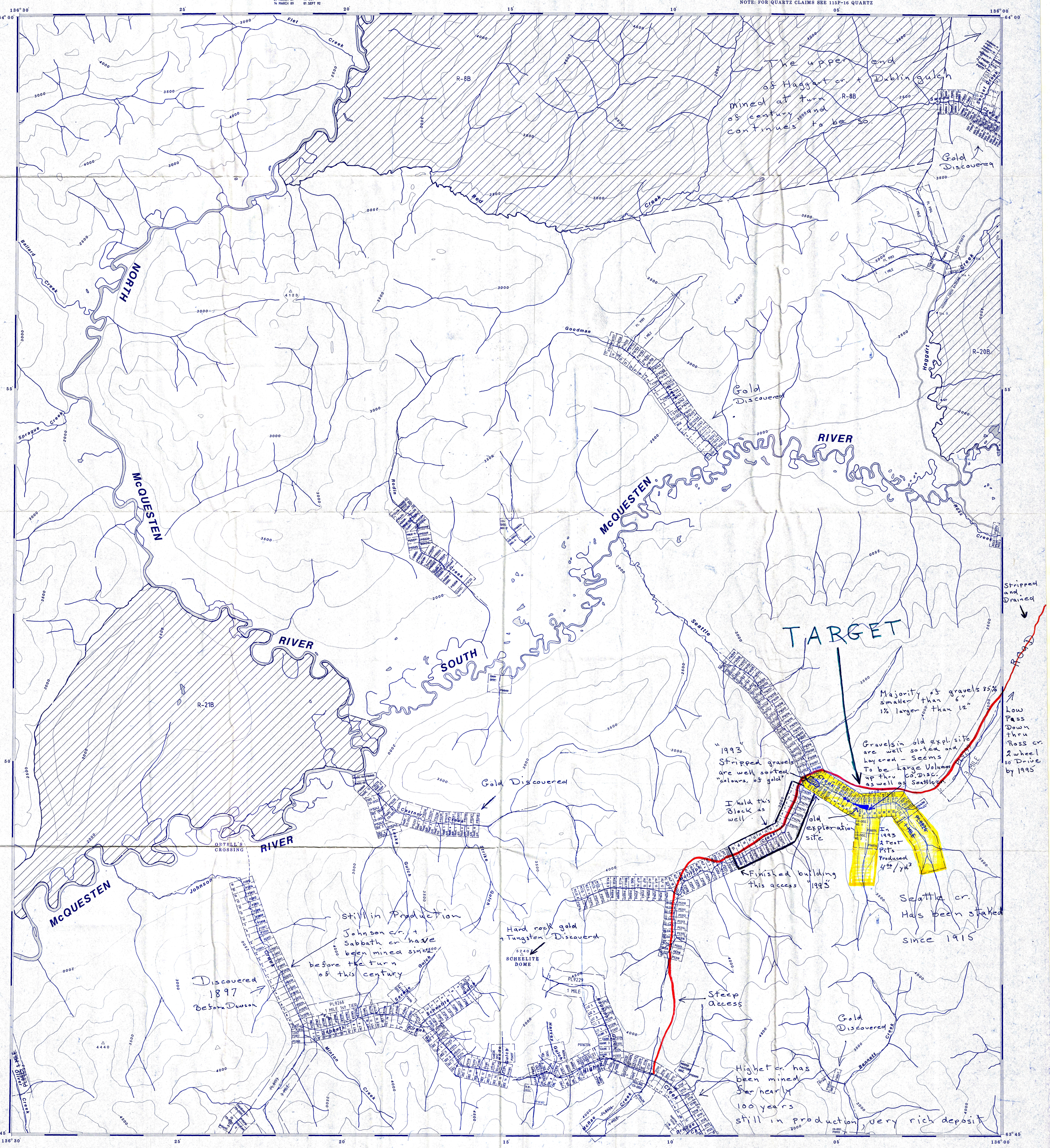
TOPOGRAPHY COMPILED FROM 1:50,000 NATIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC SERIES. CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET. SURVEY INFORMATION COMPILED FROM LEGAL SURVEYS, BY DRAFTING SERVICES.

Note: Entry on certain lands is withdrawn from staking in cross-hatched areas to facilitate the settlement of Native Land Claims without prejudice to Existing Surface and Subsurface Rights.

NOTE: FOR QUARTZ CLAIMS SEE 115P-16 QUARTZ

116A-2	116A-1	106D-4
115P-15	115P-16	105M-13
115P-10	115P-9	105M-12

94-036



NORTH McQUESTEN RIVER
SOUTH McQUESTEN RIVER
McQUESTEN RIVER
R-8B
R-21B
R-20B
Flet Creek
Red Creek
Ballard Creek
Sprague Creek
Goodman
Rodin Creek
Seattle
Haggart Creek
Ross Creek
Johnson
Castno Creek
Laska Gulch
Strike Gulch
Sabbath Creek
Minton Creek
Scheelite
Highet Creek
McRae Creek
Bennett Creek
Dredge Ck
Oliver Creek
ORTELL'S CROSSING
SCHEELITE DOME
5240
4123
4440
The upper end of Haggart cr. + Dublin gulch mined at turn of century and continues to be so.
Gold Discovered
TARGET
Stripped and Drained
ROAD
Majority of gravels 85% smaller than 6" 1% larger than 12"
Low Pass Down thru Ross cr. 2 wheel Drive by 1995
Gravels in old expl. site are well sorted and layered - Seems To be Large Volumes up thru Co. Disc. as well as Seattle cr.
"1993" Stripped gravels are well sorted "colours of gold"
I hold this Block as well
old exploration site
In 1993 2 test Pits Produced 4.00/yd³
Finished building this access "1993"
Seattle cr. Has been staked since 1915
Gold Discovered
Still in Production
Johnson cr. + Sabbath cr. have been mined since before the turn of this century
Discovered 1897 Before Dawson
Hard rock gold + Tungsten Discoverd
Steep access
Highet cr. has been mined for nearly 100 years still in production, very rich deposit

94-036

115P-16 PLACER

94-036

South McQuestion Road

Tractor Trailer will be able to use Ross cr access by 1995

Ross cr Section of New access Stripped + Drained to Seattle cr. 6 Miles

Completed 4x4 Road 1993

Old Working Tested 4x4d

Steep 4x4 Access

4wheel drive From Here

Hiway

MAYO

Maye 12 miles

MF

ELSA