

PROSPECTING REPORT

SYENITE CREEK (UPPER) DRAINAGE
SYENITE RANGE
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
YUKON 115/P/14

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PAUL R. MALKIN

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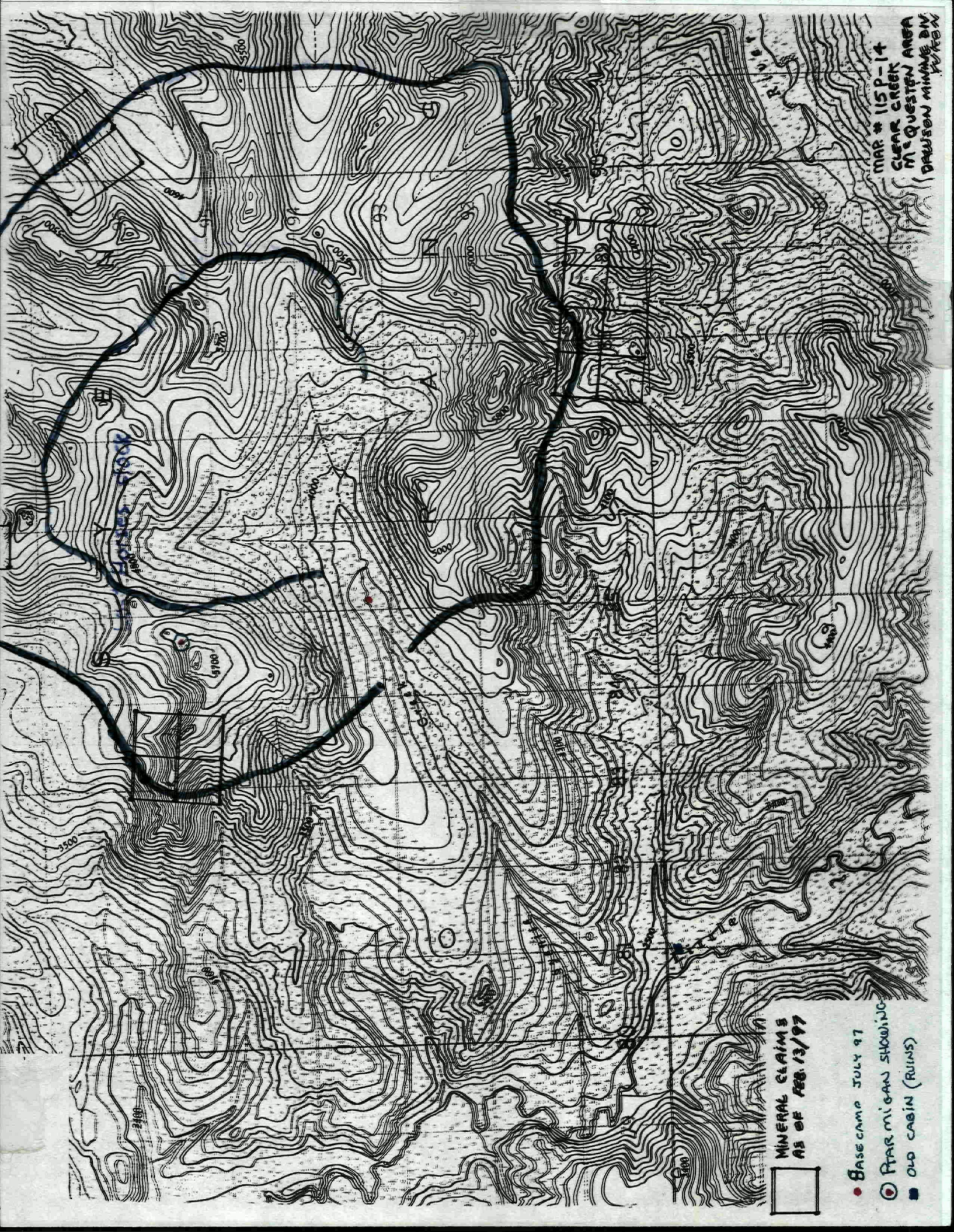
JULY 1 – 25, 1997

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LOCATION MAP
Yukon.



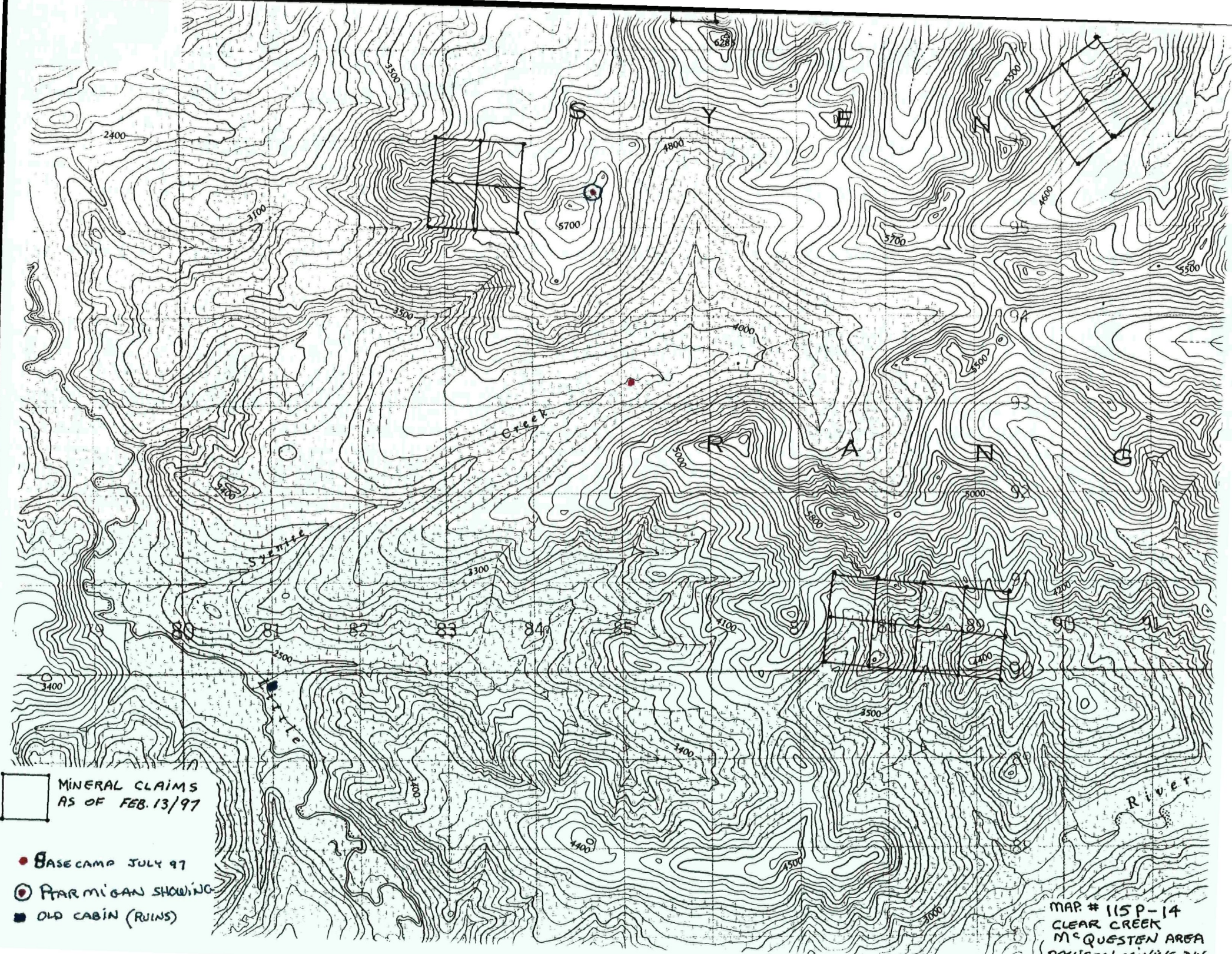
MAP # 115P-14
CLEAR CREEK
M. QUESTEN AREA
DAWSON MINING BY KUTENAI

MINERAL CLAIMS
AS OF FEB. 13/97

Basecamp JULY 97

Parramigan showing

OLD CABIN (RUINS)



MINERAL CLAIMS
AS OF FEB. 13/97

- BASE CAMP JULY 97
- PARMIGAN SHOWING
- OLD CABIN (RUINS)

MAP # 115P-14
CLEAR CREEK
McQUESTEN AREA
DAWSON MINING DIV.



A27520~100

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.

1)(Figs M & N)

4)(Fig. F)

8) mt. Zeta

2)(Fig. K)

5)(Fig. E)

3)(Fig. I)

6)(Fig. G)

7) CAMP

SUMMARY

a) Location:

The geographical location of this report is in the Syenite Range (fig. B), 105 km south-east of Dawson City, Yukon (NTS 115/P/14 and NTS 116/A/03). Within this Range is the Syenite Creek drainage (fig. B). Syenite Creek drains south-west into the Little Klondike River, some 17 km. south-east of the confluence of the Little Klondike and Klondike Rivers.

b) Access

The access to this project was by helicopter from Barlow Dome on the Clear Creek road, approximately 24 km. to the south.

c) Local Geology:

The area prospected is within the Lost Horses Stock and the area of contact around the Batholith. The Lost Horses Batholith of the Cretaceous period is approximately 8 km in diameter.

The Lost Horses Stock is a zoned intrusion the inner core quartz rich syenite approximately 2.5 km in diameter with a k-spar rich syenite rich outer border (fig. A). The contact between the two is gradual. The contact between the stock and the sediments is well defined in the exposed areas such as the ridge tops to the west and east of the Syenite Creek drainage (figs. C and D). Within the drainage the contact is poorly defined due to glacial alluvium, slope wash, slumping and talus covering the valley floor. The east ridge slope is covered by heavy talus (fig. E). The ridge top is heavily weathered. This weathering has produced some eccentric forms ('Hoodoo's'). Some are quite awe-inspiring (fig. G) – notice assistant beside example of such a structure.

The talus slope of the east ridge is very unstable and covered with black lichen. Both conditions when wet are very hazardous under foot.

The upper reaches of the syenite drainage are mainly devoid of trees due to elevation and poor soil conditions.

d) Prospecting

The Base Camp was set on a knoll 30 metres east of Syenite Creek (see both map and air photo of drainage). Access to the upper reaches of the drainage was either from the ridge walls, ridge tops or along the valley bottom.

Within the east slope talus, erratics covered with a heavy gossan (mostly limonite) were found. One of these samples (fig. H) is mostly quartzite with arsenopyrite. The source of this float could not be located, as the upper reaches of the ridge slope were too unstable, due to saturation from the heavy rainfall in July

The west ridge was prospected by traversing south-west from camp to the shoulder of the ridge, then climbing up along either the west or the east flank of the ridge. The west flank was the more challenging route due to the concentration of surface scree

The west flank area is indeed a more geologically interesting area. The rock on the shoulder of the ridge is weathered metasediments (figs I and J). The west ridge flank is very rough and covered with heavy talus, even in areas where the slope is gradual. Fig. K shows an area of relatively gradual relief covered with blocks of weathered syenite granite

The east slope (of the west ridge) has significantly less talus, thereby providing easier access to the area of interest (fig. M)

Along the ridge crest weathered syenite forms unique sculptures, such as the formation seen in fig. L.

One area on the west ridge was of particular interest (fig. M). Approximately 50 square metres, the area is seen as a bleached anomaly. This bleaching effect is due to the lack of lichen growth on the talus, as this area is generally covered with patches of snow most of the year. Air photos show this area under snow pack. Within this bleached zone can be found a number of mineralized boulders and gossan-stained soils (fig. N). See photos of samples # 700-R and # 600-R

Also present are samples of Gabbro (# 100-R), associated with the Hornblende. It is unknown if this occurrence is a dike, stock or lopolith. Further investigation is required to determine the geological classification of this anomaly

The contact zone within the Lost Horses Stock between the feldspar outer and quartz inner granitic deposits may prove a worthwhile host for future exploration

CONCLUSION

The Lost Horses Batholith is a significant intrusion within the Ordovician - Silurian metasediments of the Road River Group. The areas of interest are the contacts between the granites and the sediments, and those within the intrusion itself between the feldspar-rich and quartz-rich zones. Dikes and sills in the batholith and adjacent areas are also productive for exploration.

The abundance of exposed rock results in an intense prospecting experience. Although when wet the lichen-covered talus is very treacherous, and has to be traversed with care which slows down progress.

The author would like to return to this area in the 1998 field season with camp at a higher elevation, thus permitting investigation of the "Ptarmigan Showing", as well as the higher reaches of the Syenite Range. Furthermore, granophile mineral deposits hold significant potential, as realized by the recent "Fort Knox" discovery.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

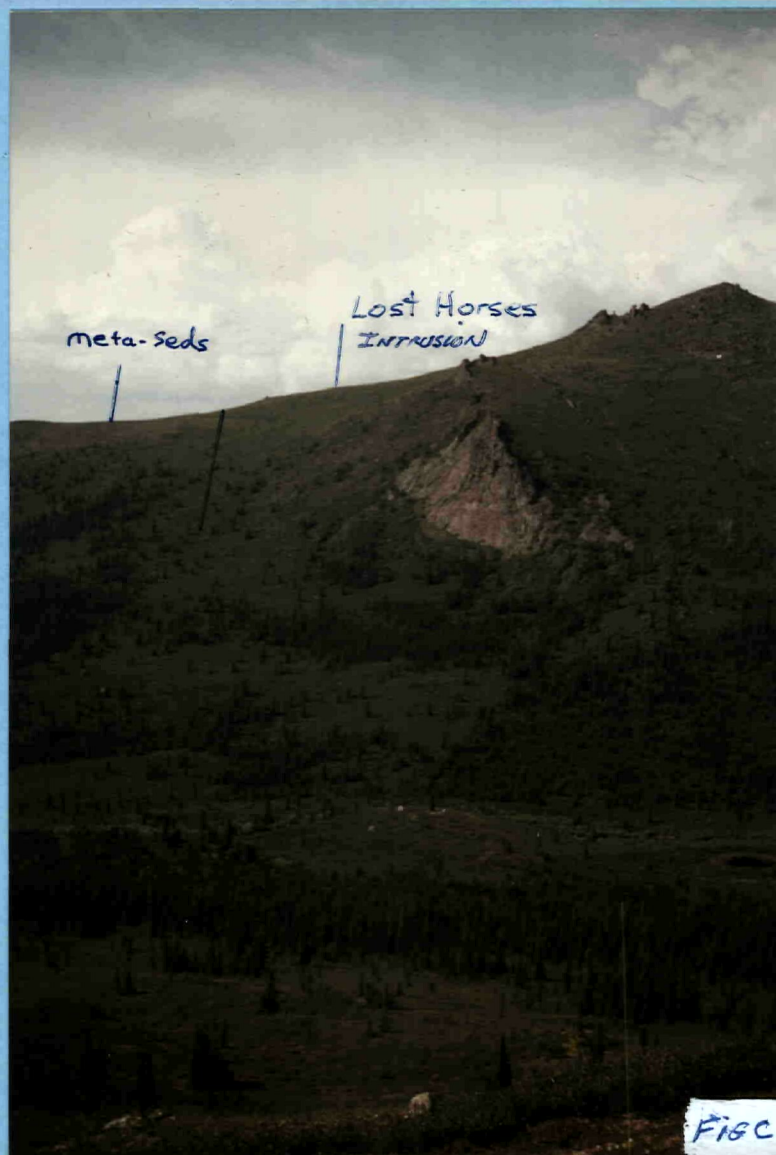
I would like to thank the Yukon Government, Mineral Resources Branch for its financial commitment, my son James Malkin for his help, company and great bannock, our dog Kanu for bear protection, and to the Creator for the magnificent geology to explore.

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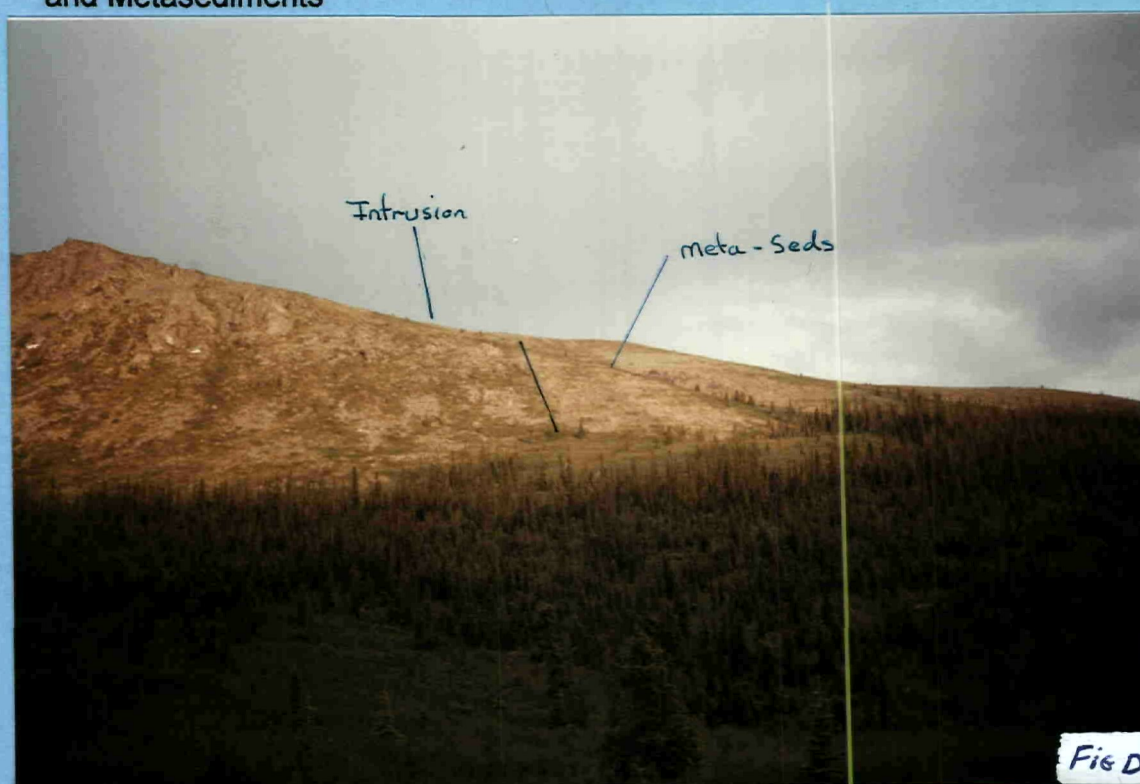


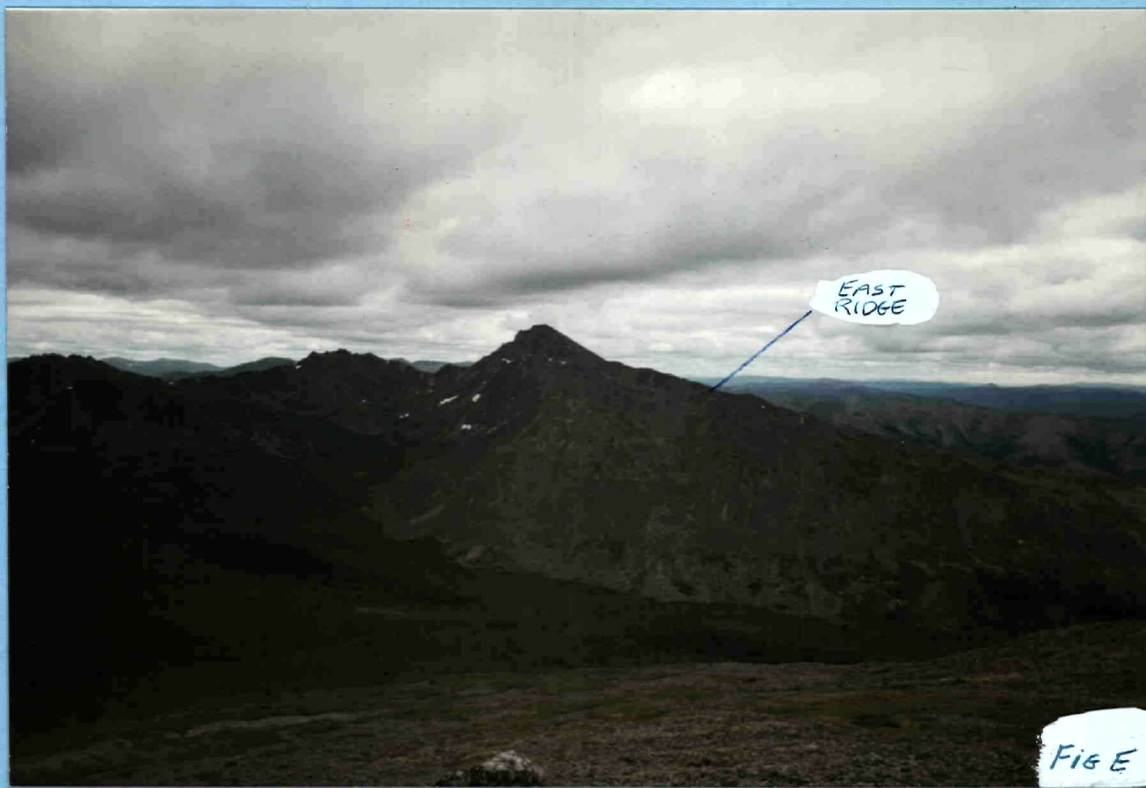
(Fig. B) Syenite Range. From Barlow Dome, Clear Creek road.



(Fig. C) West Ridge. Showing contact; notice base camp in center of photo.

(Fig. D) East Ridge, showing contact between Lost Horses Stock and Metasediments





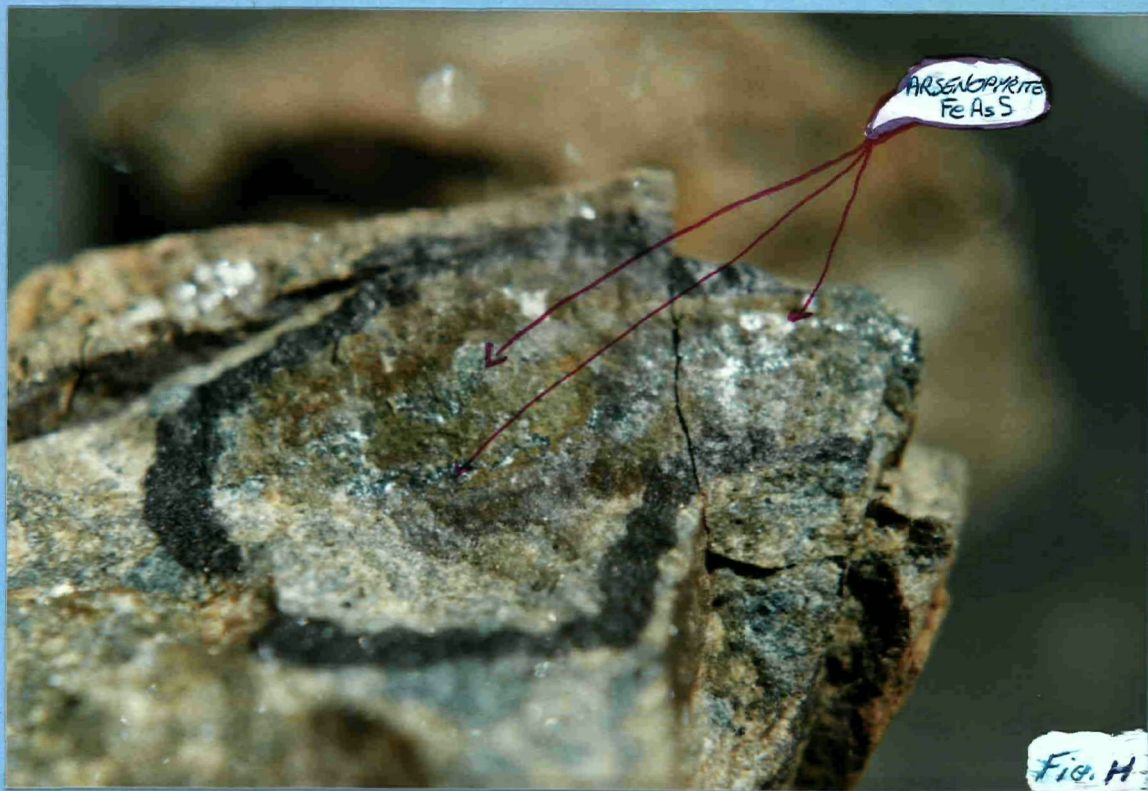
(Fig. E) Looking east over Upper Syenite drainage.



(Fig. F) Upper Syenite Creek drainage. Confluence of Syenite Creek in foreground and smaller creek from the west.



(Fig. G) Weathering on East Ridge.



(Fig. H) Quartzite float containing arsenopyrite found on East Slope.



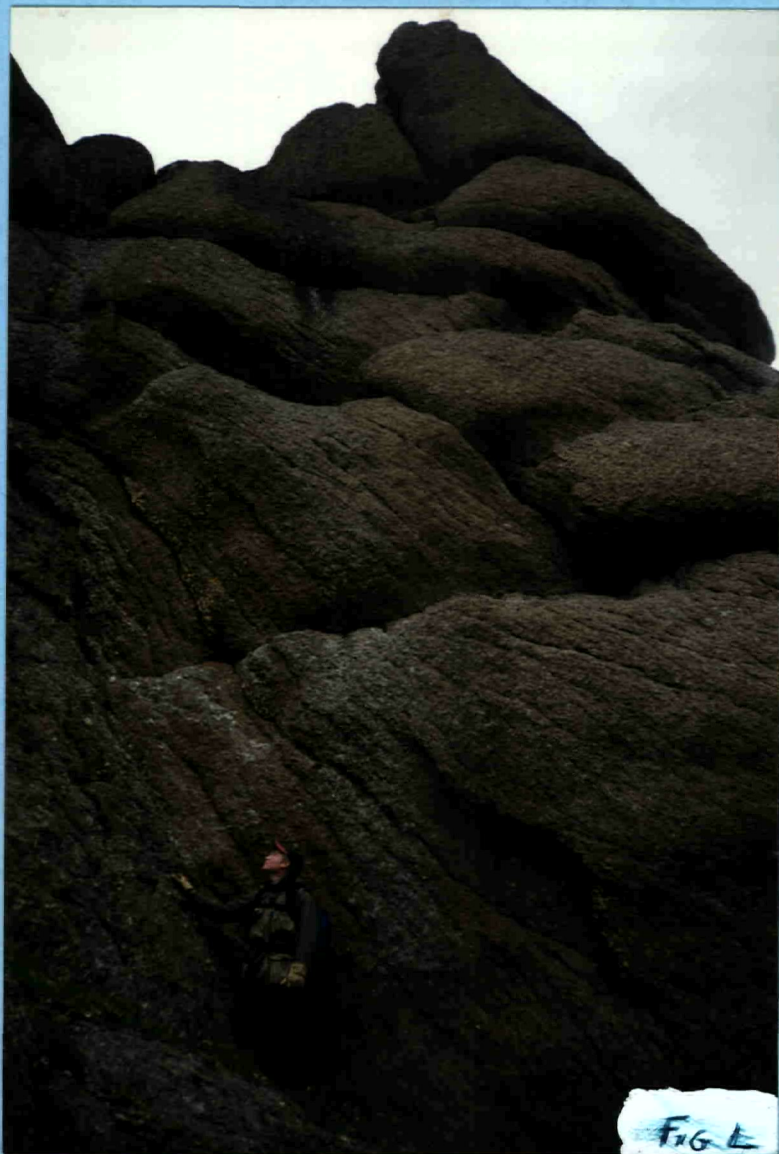
(Fig. I) Looking south from West Ridge. Over ridge shoulder notice weathered syenite foreground and metasediments beyond the contact.



(Fig. J) Weathered sediments.



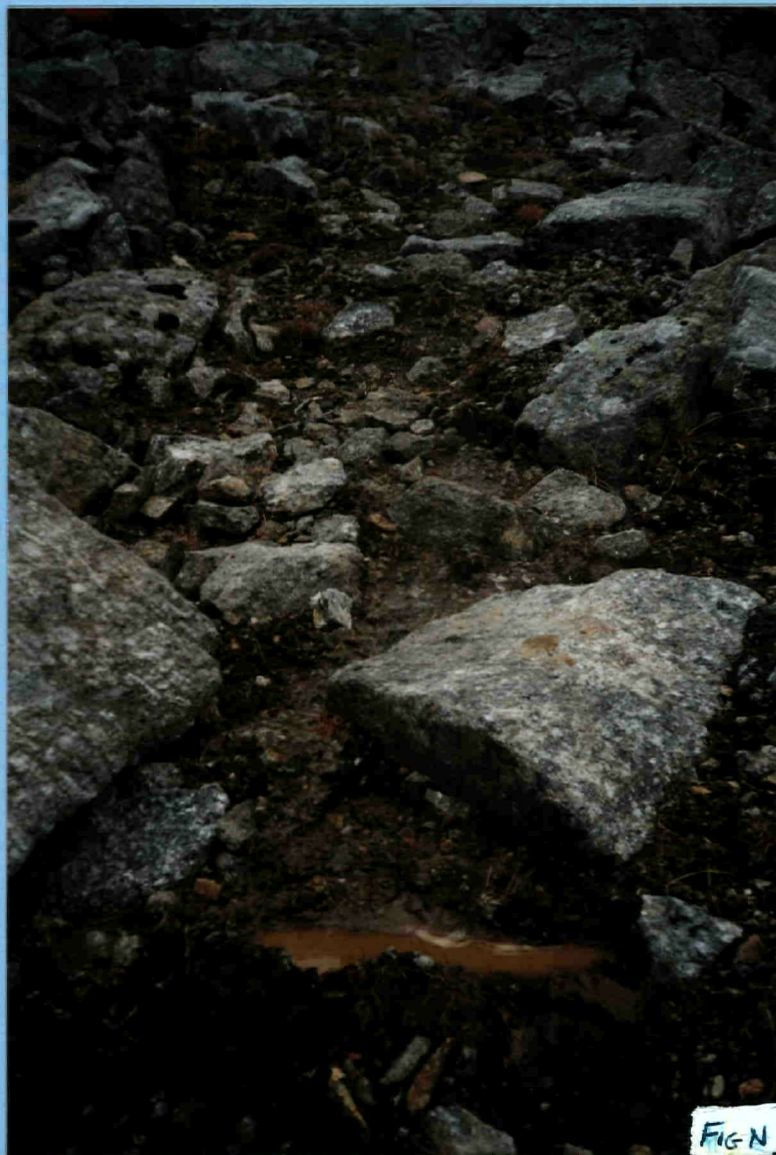
(Fig. K) Rock garden on West Ridge.



(Fig. L) Weathered syenite.



(Figs. M & N) Ptarmigan zone (showing).





Samp. #700-R; Hornblende.



Samp. #A 100-R; Gabbro.



Samp. #600-R; Actinolite

July was a wet month in Yukon

The Yukon had some wet weather last month

July started out hunky dory with a ridge of high pressure covering all areas bringing some of the best weather of the summer

Unfortunately unless you're an ice cube this only remained until July 6 when a cold front bullied its way into the northern Yukon

By July 12 a trough had developed over Alaska. It combined with a low in the Gulf of Alaska to dominate the territorial weather for the next 11 days

On July 23 a trough developed over northern British Columbia and a ridge built over central and northern Yukon

This ridge slowly weakened and for the last three days of July a trough covered all of the territory

The result was a cool and wet month north of the Ogilvie Mountains and generally a mild and wet month to the south

Rainfall aside it was a pleasant month in Whitehorse

The monthly mean daily temperature was 15 Celsius one degree above normal

The scorcher for the month

was July 2 which reached 26 degrees on 22 days the temperature reached 20 Celsius or better

The weather was not extreme

No temperature records were challenged

The high daily mean was a boon for growers

July had a total of 309.4 growing days compared to the normal of 277.7

Gardeners and agriculturalists have enjoyed 638.3 growing days since April 1 which is well above the normal of 548.2

Above normal rainfall also helped out agrarian types

51.4 millimetres of precipitation fell to earth 134 per cent of the normal of 38.5 mm

In 1988 a record 109.6 millimetres fell over 22 days

In 1971 only 5.6 mm of precipitation was recorded

The heaviest rainfall occurred on July 31 with 9.9 mm

Precipitation was recorded on 16 days three more than normal

Winds were light as they have been for the last five months

July's mean wind was 9.3

kilometres per hour compared to the normal of 10.6 km/h

While things were hot and wet in the southern Yukon temperatures were low in the north

Eagle Plains had the greatest negative departure from the monthly normal dropping 1.6 degrees

Old Crow was 0.8 of a degree below normal

At the south Ogilvie River and Klondike stations the daily mean was slightly higher than normal

In the central and southern Yukon daily means ranged from 4 Celsius above at Stewart Crossing Swift River and Watson Lake to 1.5 Celsius above at Teslin and 1.9 degrees above normal at Ross River

Blanchard River was 4 of a degree below normal

This station also had the lowest mean daily temperature at 10.9 Celsius

Mayo had the highest mean temperature at 17.2 degrees

Dawson City had a mean of 16.8 degrees

Most maximum temperatures were in the mid to high 20s but two stations reported a maximum of 30 degrees Dawson City on Canada Day

and Carmacks on July 2

No minimum temperatures below zero were reported

Eagle Plains got the coolest with a temperature of 5 Celsius on July 29

As in the south precipitation in the northern Yukon was generally above normal

Aside from a region from the Ogilvie River station through the Klondike station to Stewart Crossing and Carmacks where precipitation was from 52 to 89 per cent of normal it ranged from 103 to 210 per cent

The wetness has kept the fire season quiet

Only 95 fires had started by the end of July compared to 135 burning last year

Only 10 124 hectares have burned compared to 90 408 last year

Beaver Creek was the wettest with 166.9 millimetres of precipitation Tutchitua had 151.2 millimetres over double their normal amount

Ogilvie had the least precipitation at 30.1 millimetres

The most precipitation in day was 36.7 at Eagle Plains on July 23

WED
JULY 2/97



SYENITE CRK TO CAMP 38 M.S

SAMP

#1

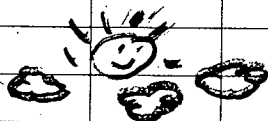
ROCK SED COARSE CONT LNOLCOO

JULY 4 FRI



SAMP, SYENITE # 0+00 TALUS SOUTH
SIDE OFF VALLEY WEST OF
GRK COFFIN (2 SAMP COFFIN) 9 SYENITE

JULY 5 SAT



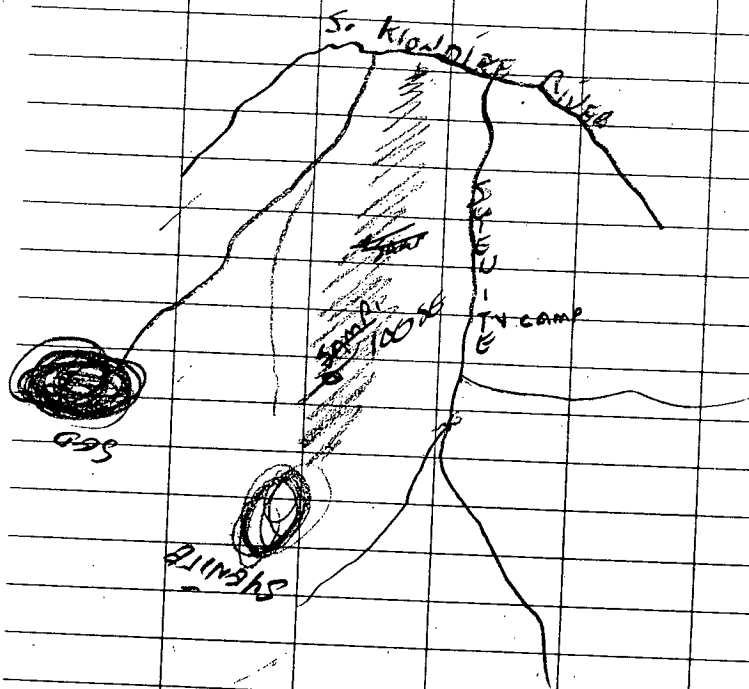
SAMP 0+01 VALLEY FLOOR
ABOVE CAMP

SAMP 0+02 GRK DRAIN
AGE ESCARPMENT AT VALLEY
HEAD.

SYENITE GRK SEDY SAND
0+03 ALMOST AT TOP OF
DRAIN AGE


July 18 Day 18 ~~Good~~ 9

Day 8 SE RIDGE TOP
ABOVE CAMP BETWEEN
SYENITE CRK AND DRAINAGE
TO THE SE 100 SE 1



RIDGE SAMP ROCK 1400 ^{SE} RIDGE
60° E and 280 m FROM CONTACT

RIDGE SAMP ROCK 2400 ^{SE} RIDGE
100 m DOWN RIVER FROM CONTACT
SE 7

JULY 19 DAY 19 

Found dyke material in talus high on N. ridge toward mt. Zeta. Area is about 10m below ridge crest on East side of ridge. Area has NE exposure and still had snow on part of it. Strong gossan in soil with many different mineralized boulders around Ptarmigan showing

SAMPLE

Pt-A100 R Rock

Pt-B200 R Rock

Pt-C300 R Rock

Pt-D400 S SOIL

Pt-E500 R Rock

Pt-F600 R Rock

Pt-G700 R Rock

DEAKIN 312 R/R LEVEL

LEVEL


JULY 19 DAY 19



FOUND DYKE MATERIAL
HIGH ON NORTH RIDGE
ABOVE SCREAMER CLARINS
ALSO QUANTIZITE OR
META SEDS

DEAKIN 312 R/R LEVEL

LEVEL

July 18 Day 18 

July 11/97 Day 11



NW SIDE OF SYENITE CRK

SAMP 3+00 ROCK IN SED
3+00 SOIL

IN EXPOSED SED SLUFF

ROCK IS SHALE LIKE IN SHAPE

POSTS FOUND ON TOP OF
NW SYENITE RIDGE

POST 2 SLREAMER 4

JUNE 15/97

ON SHAWN RYAN
SAME POST

POST 1 either end?

ANDREW ROBINSON.

IS THIS STAKING?

ONLY 2 POSTS HAVE ANYTHING
WRITTEN ON THEM

YMIP

MALKIN P.R. 97-11

MON JUNE 30 / 97 JAMES & I
PACKED TRAILER
BOUGHT LAST SECOND THINGS

WHSE - BASE CAMP



TUES JULY 1 / 97

DAY 1

LEFT WHSE @ 7³⁰ AM.

ARRIVED BARLOW DOME
@ 200 PM. HELICOPTER
ARRIVED AT 2.50 LOADED
HELICOPTER WITH LIGHT
GEAR ADAM MORRISON PILOT
JAMES MALKIN. FIELD ASSISTANT
& MYSELF FLEW INTO SYENITE
CRK DRAINAGE FOUND CAMPSITE
JAMES, MYSELF AND GEAR
DROPPED OFF, HELICOPTER
WENT AND PICKED UP HEAVY
GEAR IN SLING BROUGHT IT
~~BACK~~ IN TO US WE UNLOADED
GEAR & MODERN SLING AND THE

HELICOPTER LEFT. WE STARTED
TO SET CAMP (WE ARE CAMPING
ON THE CONTACT OF THE LOST
HORSES BATHOLITH & METTA
SEDIMENTS. DID A RECON OF
AREA ~~THE~~ WENT TO SLEEP
AT 1 AM TIRED!

BASE CAMP.

WED JULY 2 / 97
DAY 2




Thunder storms today
not over us but around
hiked up to contact
exposure on the south
side of the Degenito
drainage valley. The area
of the contact is quite
weathered but is
very ~~pron~~ pronounced
and definite even in
talus. Arrived back at
Bugs are not

camp at 6³⁰ had
supper "raised the flag"
and went to bed around

11 pm
at camp

DAY 3

Thurs. July 3/97 

prepared for a four
day trip up the far
end off the Ogovite Crk.
drainage to the west
to check the areas of
the Regional Stream sediment
survey of samples #1 and
#1

Base
at camp


Day 4

Fri July 4/97




Headed south west up to
the contact above our
base camp, then east along

the south side of valley
in the talus the full
distance to the confluence
of Summit Crk & Peak Crk (I
have given this name in
reference to the drainage it
serves. We are approx 1 km
N.E. of our base camp. Sample
0400 TALUS S. was found in
an area of the talus that
was mostly granite with large
6 plagioclase crystals 1cm wide and
6cm long. The sample rocks
seem to be a gneiss type
with very strong Fe yossan.
Bags are bad"

Sat July 5/97 Day 5 

Started hiking at 10³⁰ up
into the Eastern end of the

the south side of valley
in the talus the full
distance to the confluence
of Agometer Crk & Peak Crk (cl
have given this name in
reference to the drainage it
serves. We are approx. 1 km
N.E. of our base camp. Sample
0400 TALUS S. was found in
an area of the talus that
was mostly syenite with large
plagioclase crystals 1cm wide and
6cm long. The sample rocks
seem to be a gneiss type
with very strong Fe yorcan.
Bags are bad"

Sat July 5/97 Day 5 

Started hiking @ 10³⁰ up
into the Eastern end of the

drainage (Seyniti) Talus
Talus and more talus
went high into a hanging
valley at far end of
drainage. Country is buck
bust and talus. Talus
is granitic some more quartz
rich mostly with larger phenocrysts
of feldspar. I would
like to explore this area
(high end) more thoroughly.
Took a sed. sample in
the creek flowing out of NE
hanging valley (#)
and one from the Seyniti
Cre. out of the SE zone (#)
got back to Peak
at camp @ 7³⁰ exhausted
~~at~~ went to bed at 8³⁰ tired

Sun July 6 Day 6



Headed back toward base camp covered same route only lower in the talus than on Day 4 tried to pick up float lower in the talus from our find the other day we couldn't find any I decided that traversing this talus with full over night packs is too dangerous due to the loosness of some of the talus I am concerned of broken legs, ankles, etc. Decided to hike back to base camp to nurse our feet and prepare for a day hike back into the area of the float for more samples I would

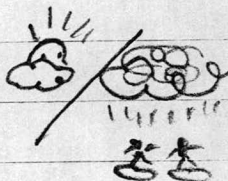
also like to walk the ridge high above this talus as the contact between the meta sedls and the syenite contact is close to this area. I must say James (my helper and son) is doing very well and enjoys the perils of prospecting. Nice to be sleeping in a big tent again

Mon July 7 Day 7



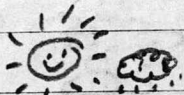
Stayed in camp today did laundry and fixed equipment. Tomorrow we will go back along south east wall (talus) and walk the talus and look for the location

and course of the sulphide
float found on Day 4
very bad day today

Tues July 8/97 Day 8 

Today was a very difficult
and disheartening day. We
went up the valley to
relocate the talus where
we found the sulfide float
however the weather ~~can~~
closed in and began to
rain, as the talus all
through this valley is
covered with lichen
it became serious walking
on such. With such slippery
conditions I decided we should
go down in elevation and

and make our way back to camp, heavy thunder storms followed, then a steady rain for the rest of the evening! We did find iron slaver quartz float today and a recent slumping high in the talus giving a really good exposure of syenite freshly exposed (nice touch!)

Wed July 9/97 Day 9 

Today we went up all the way to the ridge to the south east we hiked all the way into the next drainage to the south see photo # ()

280 m from contact

Found an exposure
of chert and kaolinite ^{also the}

Rock sample ridge 100 SE

also into the contact

100m

of the medusediments a
sample of sulphides in the
sediments. Incredible

country from up on this
ridge you can see for
miles and miles. Got
back at 7:30 had supper

Okuro. July 10/97 Day 10



CRK DAY

Fri July 11/97 Day 11

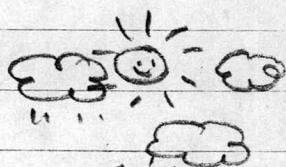


We went up the NW side of the valley today through heavy buck brush found a game trail that really helped us on the mid slope. Took a sample 3400 ft. Rock & soil about a 100m from the top of the ridge, the wind was very strong on the shoulder of the ridge. Ridge shoulder is all sediments angular and slabs somewhat like chert.

on the ridge crest we
found the posts for the
Screamer claims (the worst
job of staking I have
ever seen no flagging
no rock cairn just posts
thrown on the ground see
picture (#) Considering
they were dated less than
a month ago not good.
It was disappointing for
us to have struggled it
out to the top of the
ridge only to find this.
Good day anyway James
cooked supper. Great!

But July 12 Day 12 ~~End of the world~~
CRK DAY $\frac{1}{2}$ way day
2 12 NOON.

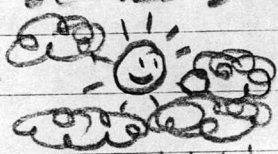
Sun July 13 Day 13



Went back to the now well known talus of the N.E. wall. Found a few Quartzite pyrite pieces in the talus around same area as before.

I believe this will be our last transect in this talus as it is quite loose in places and very dangerous. There are many places where new loose has come down from the top

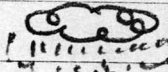
all the way to the
Toe of the Talus a
long way a 1000' from
the Top to the Toe
of the Talus. We found the
largest bear scat I have ever
seen today - old 2 wks or so.
Mon. July 14 Day 14



Stayed in camp today
to do laundry, have
a good wash and
organize food etc for
the last half of the
Siyehite Program 97. We
are starting to get good
at improvising with what
we have. Kame (the dog)
always seems to find some-
thing horrendous to roll in
to change her scent.

Personally I find her
scent when she's wet
offensive enough but
she thinks adding some
animal bowel movement
as an added deterrent.

She does forget that she
sleeps in our camp and
when we are out in the
field it makes it hard
to avoid her rubbing
up against us "Go Away
Karu" is our call of
the wild. I do consider
having her here a blessing
for our protection around
camp. - bears etc - warning
us of such.

July 15 Tues. Day 15 

Started out early for


The top of the drainage
Syenite Peak area, however
weather got increasingly
worse so we were forced
to turn back. A good
thing as it rained heavy
all day till 7pm and
the clouds closed in
around the valley so
keeping our bearings
would have been incalculably
hard never mind the
rock underfoot. Will see
how the weather is tomorrow
morning and go again.

Wed July 16/97 Day 16 ☁☁☁

Was awakened at 6³⁰
by Karu, letting us know
in no uncertain terms


that something was around
that she didn't like. I
bolted up in bed grabbed the
rifle and the dog and myself
bolted out of the tent. The
rain had abated some and
the whole drainage was
soaked in fog, our camp
which is about 15m from
our tent was barely
visible through the fog.
Karu ran down to the
creek below our tent -
whatever had been there
went back down the
drainage. The dog barked
for a while then when
everything was back to
normal, she stopped feeling
very proud of the fact that
her territory again was safe.

I had a thought today about the reason this side of the Lost Borses Batholith is so weathered maybe the anomalies on this side of the range are weathered out roof pendant from the original intrusion into the sediments.

Thurs. July 17/97 Day 17 

Took a look down the South west ridge into the medi side. not much rock exposure below the tree line - took some soils up the drainage across the contact east past our camp to see if the contact

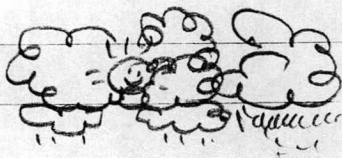
shows on a geodermis
essay. Started to pour at
3pm so we headed back
to camp. Must figure out
some way to dry our
clothes as they are ~~stiff~~
becoming quite damp.

Fri July 18 Day '8 

Weather seems to be
breaking - hope so - we
went down the creek
today (Pyrite) Took samples
soils and ark sediments - bugs
were something else. I think
big dope should come in
containers the size of
scotch-guard cans then
at least you could blow
yourself up if the bugs got


to bad.

Sat July 19 Day 19



We started early and headed up the North West Ridge up past the Sermon SAKENIK (see) on up the ridge heading for the summit of MT. ZETA - we almost make it a long haul however we found an altered zone in a saddle on the ridge about 30 m from the top the zone comprised of a ultramafic dyke with tourmaline crystals and other mineral I have yet to identify. we were about 1 km from the south western contact. We also I have named this area DRAMIGAN SHOW.

found a piece of quartz
that has an awesome fold
nearly killed my son carrying
it in his pack. We bought
a number of samples in today.

Sun July 20 Day 20 

Took today for a rest
and we mapped the
Ptarmigan showing - found
it on the air photos.
There is a very interesting
fact about this spot (area)
The P.S. is in an area that
doesn't get any direct sunlight
the rocks haven't any lichen
due to the fact that they
are covered with snow
most of the year in fact there

is snow on part of it as
of yesterday July 19 on the
air photos it is in the
shade also. I believe this
is a good reason that
it hasn't been reported
before - a small area covered
in snow and as we found
out approachable only thru
talus on the N.W. the N.E.
side of the ridge is easier
to traverse but you miss
this spot as it is on the
western side of the ridge over
a saddle.

Mon July 21 Day 21




mental health day.


Tues July 22 Day 22



Today was wet - we are having trouble drying our gear at all it is so damp here James figures that's the way it is here most of the time, I just can't see it. I grew up on Vancouver Island and even I think this place is wet. We have another problem our points of interest are far removed from us at camp and in the high end of the valley which makes them unreachable, except for on the nice days as travel in the valley is not wet weather friendly.

Wed 23 Day 23 

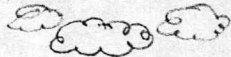
today you can't see
above the valley floor, very
wet tent is starting to
leak everything is damp
but we persevere. This is a
wet place to be my attention
now is to the helicopter being
able to get in on Fri.

THURS 24 Day 24 

Heavy rain today, clouds
are down to valley floor
very miserable weather.

camp at 6³⁰ had
supper raised the flag
and went to bed around
11 pm
at camp

DAY 3

Thurs. July 3/97 

prepared for a four
day trip up the far
end of the Dymite Crk.
drainage to the west
to check the areas of
the Regional Stream sediment
survey of samples #1 and
#1

Base
at camp

Day 4

Fri July 4/97



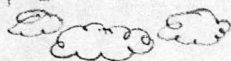
Headed south west up to
the contact above our
base camp, then east along

camp at 6³⁰ and
supper "raised the flag"
and went to bed around

11 pm
to camp

DAY 3

Thurs. July 3/97



prepared for a four
day trip up the far
end of the Ogavite Crk.
drainage to the west
to check the areas of
the Regional Stream sediment
survey of samples #1 and
#1

Base
to camp

Day 4

Fri July 4/97




Headed south west up to
the contact above our
base camp, then east along

camp at 6³⁰ noon
supper "raised the flag"
and went to bed around

11 pm
Rest
@ CAMP

DAY 3

Thurs. July 3/97 

prepared for a four
day trip up the far
end off the Ogovite Crk.
drainage to the west
to check the areas of
the Regional Stream sediment
survey of samples # and
#

Base
@ CAMP

Day 4

Fri July 4/97

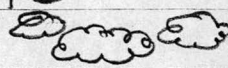


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the contacts above our
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#

Base
at camp

Day 4

Fri July 4/97



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