YEIP 97-050 1997

Yukon Territorial Government

Exploration Incentive Program

Target Exploration

Seattle Creek Bulk Placer Test

May 1, 1997 -- Nov. 1, 1997

P16231---P16253

Latitude 63 45' -- 64 00'

Longitude 136 00' -- 136 30'

Quartz claim sheet 115P-16

Prepared by Dan Klippert

1997 BULK PLACER GOLD EXPLORATION: TARGET

LOCATION

The Seattle Creek placer claims are located approximately 50 miles north-northwest of Mayo, Yukon. It is accessible by a 4-wheel drive road which branches off the South McQuesten road and follows upstream on Ross Creek. (see Location map)

GEOLOGY

Resent 1:50 000 scale mapping by Murphey and Heon (1995) shows that the property lies in the immediate hanging wall of the Robert Service Thrust Fault, which has emplaced phyllite and meta-quartzite of the late Proterazoic-Early Cambrian Hyland group over Keno hill Quartzite of Mississippian age. (see fig.#3)

All of the rocks on the property are mapped as Highland Group. They lie on the south limb of the east, north-east trending Anticline, the axis of which runs along the McQuesten River Valley 8.5 km north of the property. Foliation strikes generally east, north-east, parallel to the McQuesten Anticline. Discordant foliations and several strong air photo lineaments indicate that the property is cut by north-south faults or fracture zones which may have localised mineralising fluids.

The western property boundary lies approximately 1.3 km east of the Morrison Creek stock, a biotite granite body of Cretaceous age. Results of a regional aeromagnetic survey suggest that a buried intrusion or associated hornfels zone may extend beneath the south part of the property. (see fig. #3)

The 1997 bulk Placer test site is situated in the immediate drainage of the DCK claim block.

There is a strong possibility that the gold placers in the streams upper reaches have been eroded from these sources. A strong gold, arsenic and antimony anomaly has been identified approximately 2 km. upstream of the bulk test site. Float sulphide found in the test box strengthens the possibility. (see CHEMEX results 1997 Y.M.I.P. Hardrock report DCK Block)

WORK PERFORMED

During May of 1997, a 1 km. access from Seattle Creek camp, to the 1997 bulk placer site, had to be repaired. A trail for the D8K Cat bulldozer, 235 cat excavator and the 992 Cat loader had to be constructed beside the creek from the camp to the test site. The heavy machinery was ruining the 4X4 access.

Trees, brush and overburden from the test site were initially pushed with the D8K bulldozer to the 235 hydraulic excavator, which stacked the material. The bulldozer pushed the material again trying to make ramps for the rubber tired loader to haul waste from test area. Soft ground conditions in the waste area dictated the use of the tracked machinery. The majority of the test trench was cleared, drained and excavated through April and May. During the fall we were able to walk the loader to the site and complete the test. (see fig. 2)

Several days were spent hauling the clay laden gravel waste with the loader. The dozer and excavator pushed and hauled material to and from the loader. The test trench measured 400 feet long x 30 feet wide at its narrowest point and 150 wide at its central ramp area. The waste or tailing pile runs were 100 to 300 feet long. Bedrock was encountered at 18 feet.

A test pit dug several hundred feet upstream of this test during the 1996 season, reached a depth 20 feet, with no bedrock encountered. Perhaps the 1997 test trench reached bedrock on a bench or raised rim of bedrock

Due to time and budget restraints, a smaller bulk sample was washed then was proposed. Approximately 100 cu. yds was loaded onto a 10 ft. x 10 ft. wet grizzly with the 235 excavator, then down an 18 ft. x 3 ft. wide riffled sluice run. It was then hauled to the tailing pile with the 992 cat loader. A cross section of gravel from surface to bedrock was tested. (see fig #2)

RESULTS

The gravels at this location consist mainly of rock 6" to 12" with boulders up to 3' in diameter, pitted throughout a very thick tan clay matrix. The majority of the rocks were composed of phyllite, quartz and limestone, with a fairly worn and rounded appearance.

Gold recovered in the test sluice was very fine, flat and difficult to save with this style of plant. More gold was recovered from the second half of the sluice run than in the top half. The largest piece of gold recovered measured 1/4"x1/8"x1/64"thick. Ninety percent of the gold recovered was smaller than 1/16". The gold in this test is very encouraging and consistent. It suggests that there may be more abundant gold upstream and or to the left or right limits. The absents of coarse gold was a bit disappointing, however we believe that probably as much as 50% or more of the fine gold passed through this particular test box and could be saved with a classifying trommel wash system. Additional exploration will have to be carried out to determine if there is a mineable deposit above this test site.

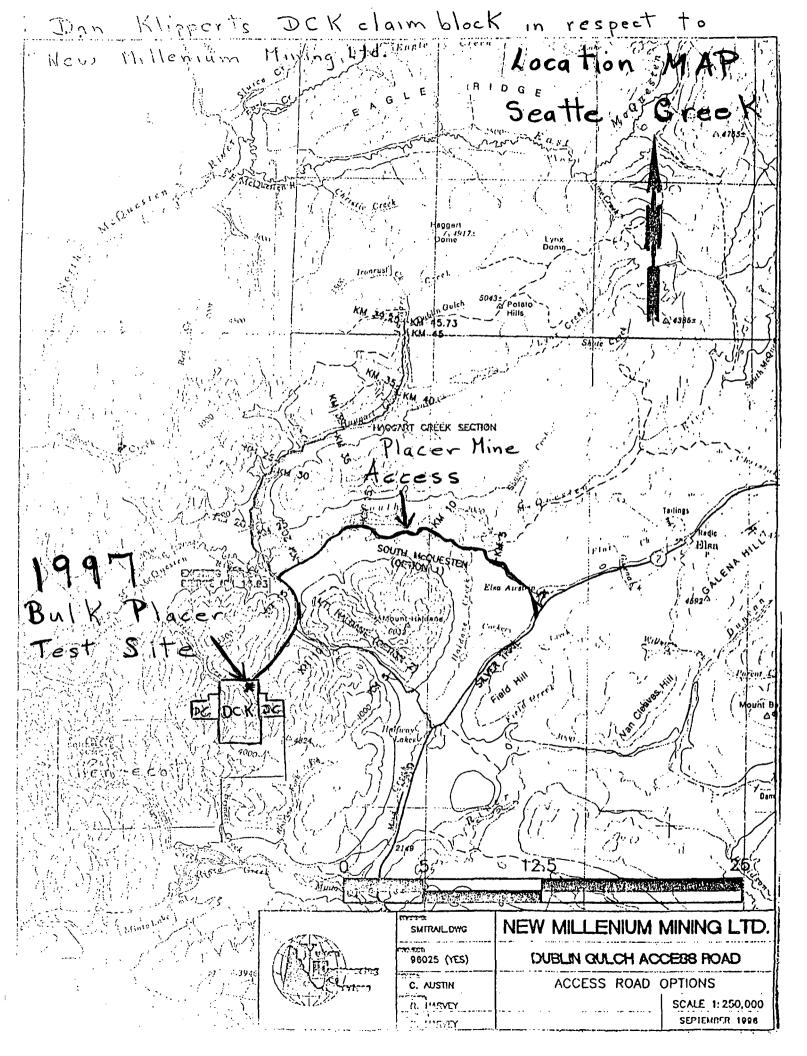
Placer Gold: .37 grams per cubic yard

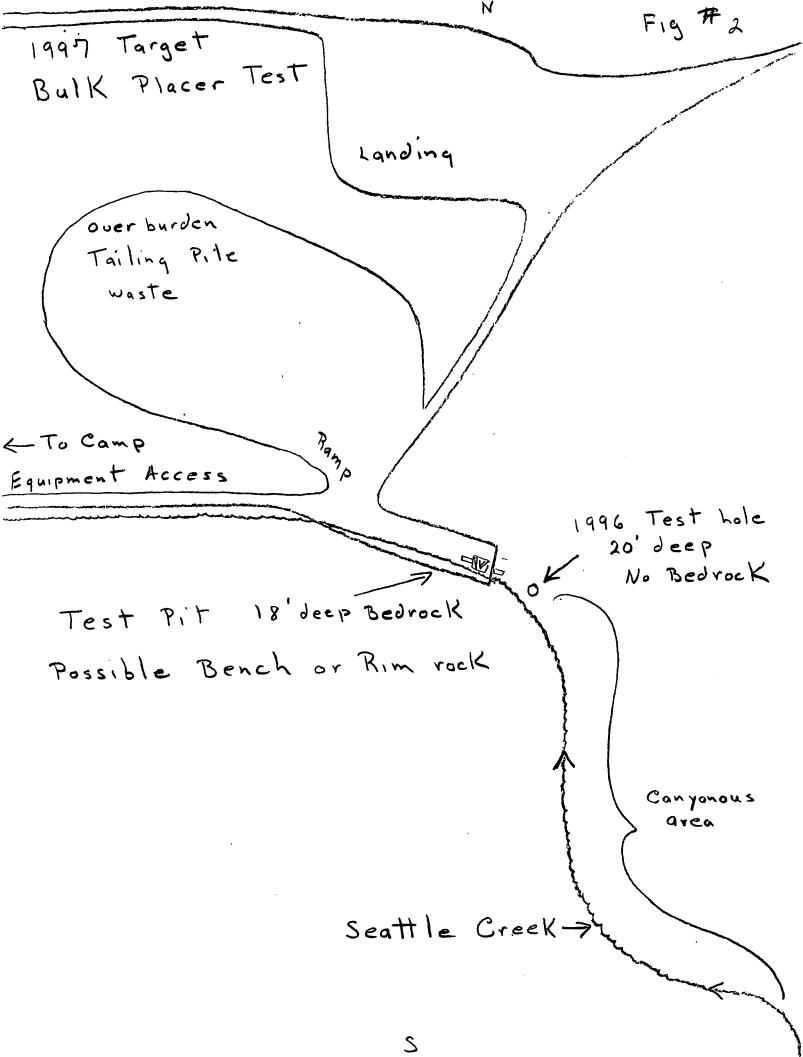
Sulphide float: 1/2" x 3/8"nugget and 10 pieces apprx... 1/4"round

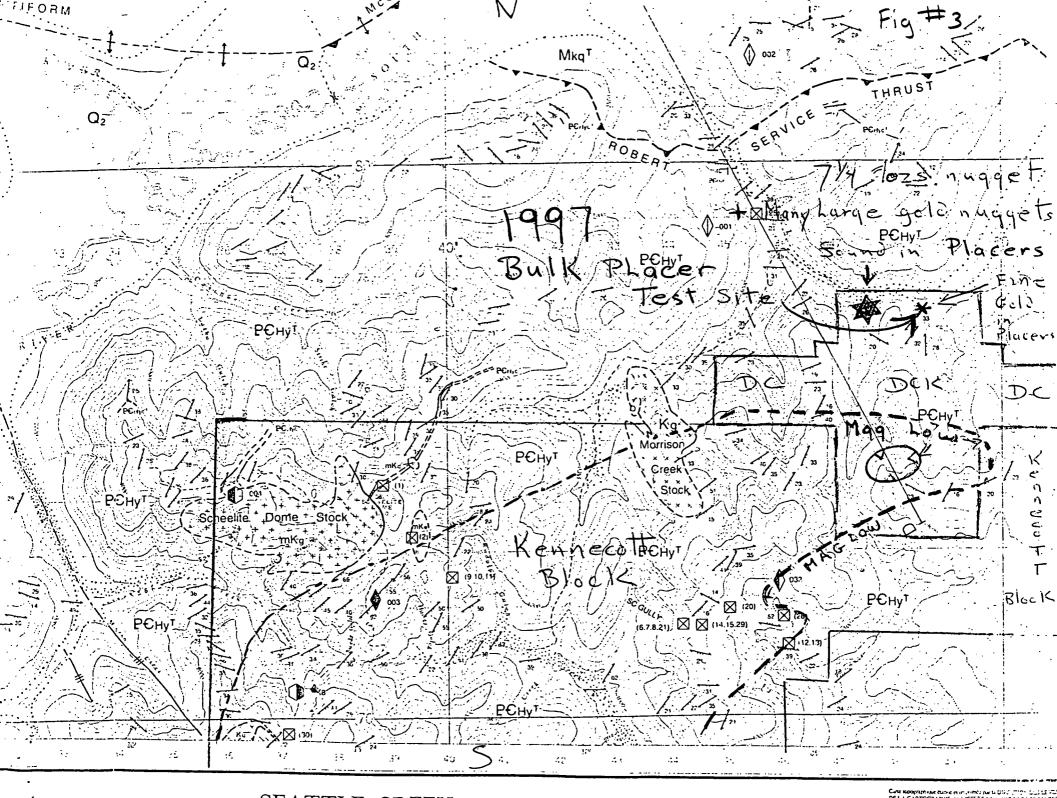
Hematite: abundant ranging 1" to 1/8"round

Black sand: abundant

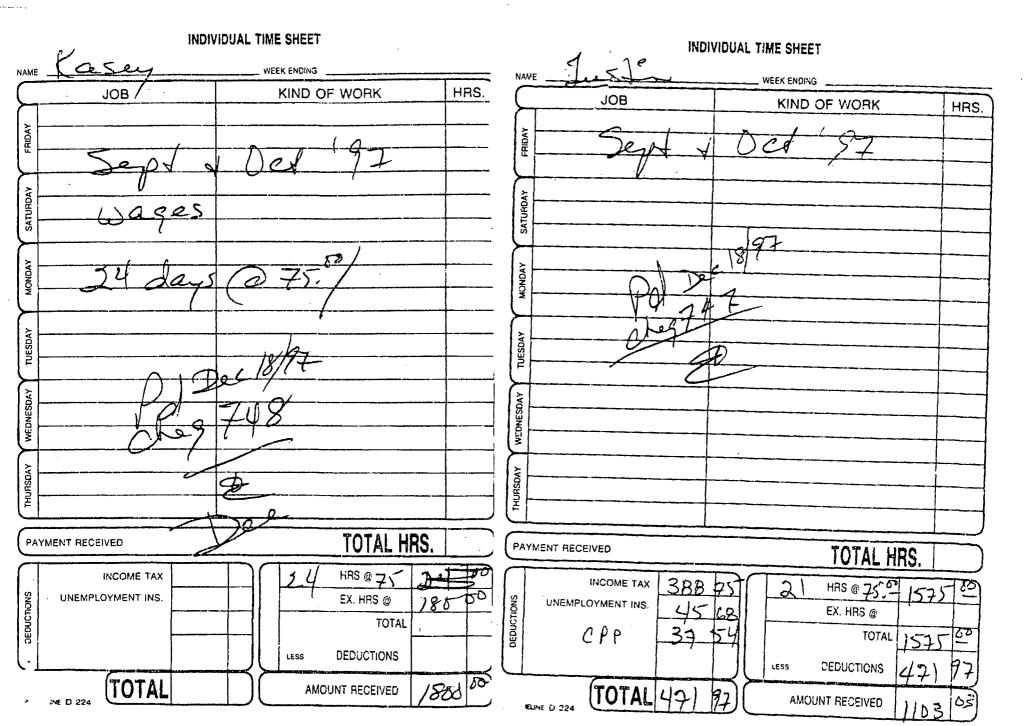
EQUIPMENT USED
D8K Cat bulldozer
235 Cat Excavator
992 Cat R/T Loader
8x6 diesel powered Pressure water pump
10x10 wet Grizzly with 18' sluice run.
4x4 Pickup
4x4 Quad







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	235 Exequator 60hrs @ 190° /hr=1/10)00		
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	Bulk test 97	Hrs	Hrs	Hrs
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Sun 28 29 30			•	
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Yukon Energy, Mines & Resources Library

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