

Yukon Territorial Government

Exploration Incentive Program

Target Exploration

Seattle Creek Bulk Placer Test

May 1, 2001 -- Nov. 1, 2001

P16231---P16253

Latitude 63 45' -- 64 00'

Longitude 136 00' -- 136 30'

Quartz claim sheet 115P-16

Prepared by Dan Klippert

YUKON ENERGY MINES  
& RESOURCES LIBRARY  
PO Box 2703  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C8

2001-021

## 2001 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 fig #1)

### GEOLOGY

Recent 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 Proterozoic-Early Cambrian Highland 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. #4+5)

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

Trenching and site pit preparation commenced through June and July in areas A B and C. (see fig.#1)

Three test pits were excavated on the unnamed tributary of Seattle creek. Test pit #1 was located approximately 2.5 km. upstream of the confluence of Seattle creek and the unnamed trib. Test pit #2 and #3 were located 1Km and 2Km downstream respectively.

The test pits were excavated and washed through the end of September beginning of October, using a D9H Bulldozer and 235 hydraulic excavator. 100yards of material was washed through a test sluice at each of the three sites, after a pump pond was

constructed and the pump and sluice plant were set and Plumbed

#### RESULTS Pit #1

Overburden at this location consists of 6 feet of mud overlaying a fine clay rich gravel drift. I suspect this drift material at this location is caused by a rock slide 200 yds down stream of the area.

Using the bulldozer the excavator was staged down approximately 6 feet in the centre of the valley. The excavator proceeded to excavate and sluice the test pit. The creek was diverted around the pit area however the ground water entering the pit walls made the excavation very difficult. We were unable to dewater the bottom 8 feet of the pit. The material excavated from the last two buckets produced several water worn boulders unfortunately the 45 ton machine was at its maximum reach of 22 feet and bedrock was not encountered. (see fig #2)

Placer Gold : .17 grams per cubic yard

Sulphide float: present in small pieces 1/4" and smaller

Hematite: present pieces 1/4 " and smaller

Black sand : present but very fine

#### RESULTS pit #2

Overburden at this site consists of 8 feet of mud overlying a 12 ft. lens of gravel. Frost was encountered on the right limit of the pit which made digging very difficult.

The third layer of material intersected at the bottom of the test pit consisted of a green to grey clay rich fine gravel. Several large water worn boulders were discovered in the last watery buckets from the pit. Bedrock was not encountered.

Placer Gold : .21 grams per cubic yard

Sulphide float: present approx... 1/4" round with several smaller pieces

Hematite: present not abundant

Black sand : abundant but fine

#### RESULTS pit#3

Overburden at this site consists of 8 feet of mud overlying a 10 ft. lens of gravel.

The third layer of material intersected at the bottom of the test pit consisted of a green to grey clay rich fine gravel. Water worn boulders as in the previous pits were pulled from the bottom of the excavation, bedrock was not encountered.

Placer Gold : .19 grams per cubic yard

Sulphide float: present but not abundant

Hematite: present some 1/2" pieces

Black sand : abundant fine grained

## CONCLUSION

The gravels at these locations consist mainly of rock up to 12" in diameter . The majority of the rocks were composed of water worn to jagged phyllite, quartz and limestone. In contrast with with the fine clay rich gravels suggesting different glacial melt and erosion periods.

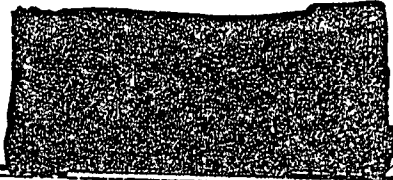
Gold recovered in the test sluice was very fine and flat . The largest piece of gold recovered measured 1/8" wide x1/8thick. Ninety percent of the gold recovered was smaller than 1/16". The gold in this test is encouraging however the absents of coarse gold was a bit disappointing, but understandably because bedrock was not encountered. The appearance of water worn boulders at the extreme bottom of each of the pits is an indication that bedrock should be be within 5 to 10 feet as proven in previous test carried out downstream of these sites. The gold values from these three test pits indicate there may be minable values below however without bedrock values more exploration will be needed to determine this .

## . EQUIPMENT USED

D8K Cat bulldozer  
235 Cat Excavator  
8x6 diesel powered Pressure water pump  
10x10 wet Grizzly with 18' sluice run.  
4x4 Pickup  
4x4 Quad

N

Dynasty



SECTION 3

# Seattle Creek Workings

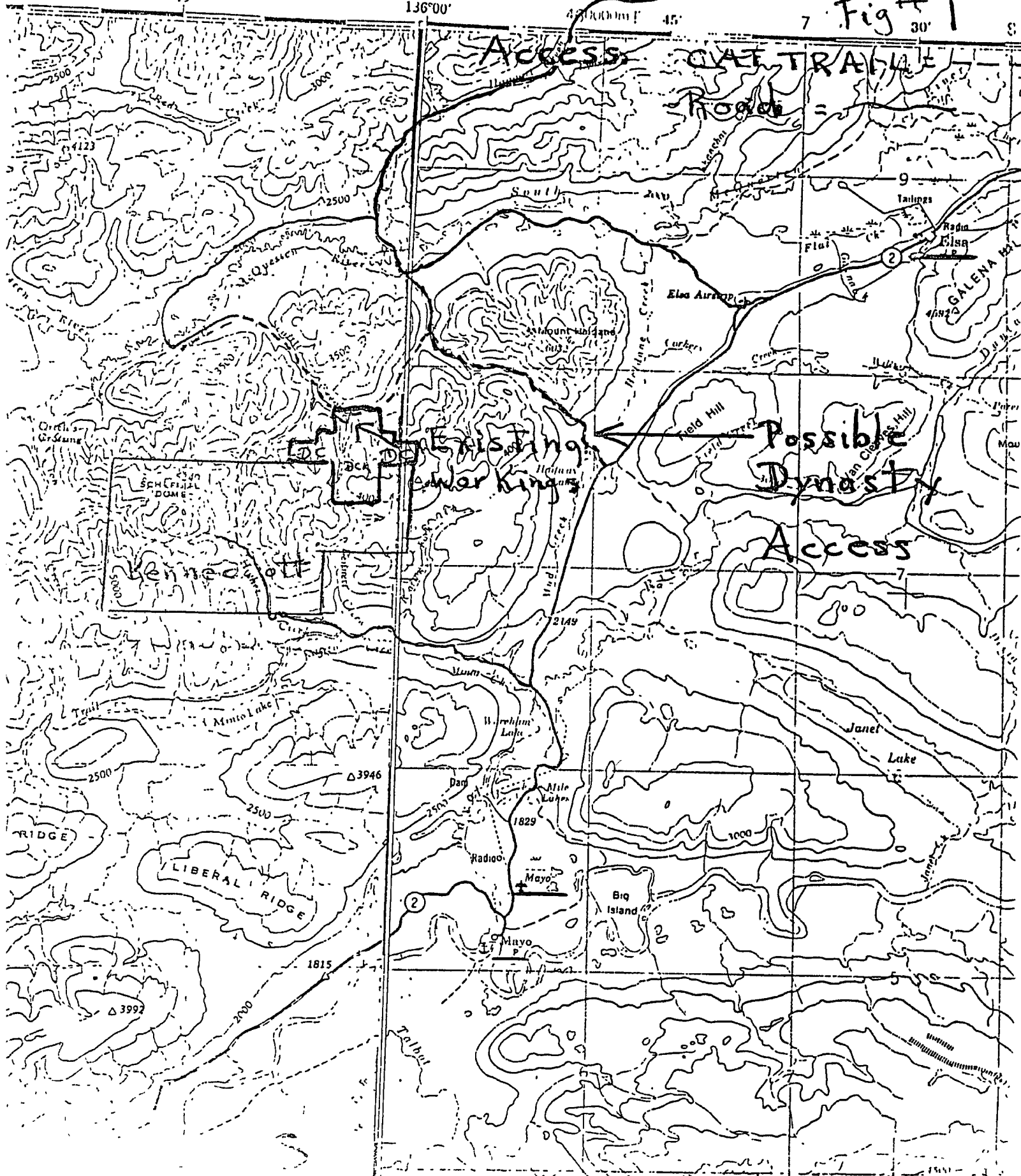
Fig # 1

15' 1"

136°00'

43° 45'

30'



□ Camp

N

Fig # 2

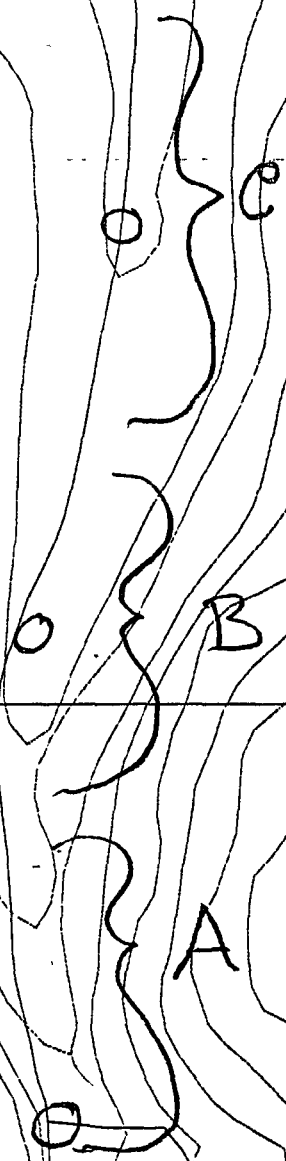
2001

Bulk placer

Test trench +

Test pits = ○

Unnamed  
Trib  
Seattle Cr.



A

B

C

S

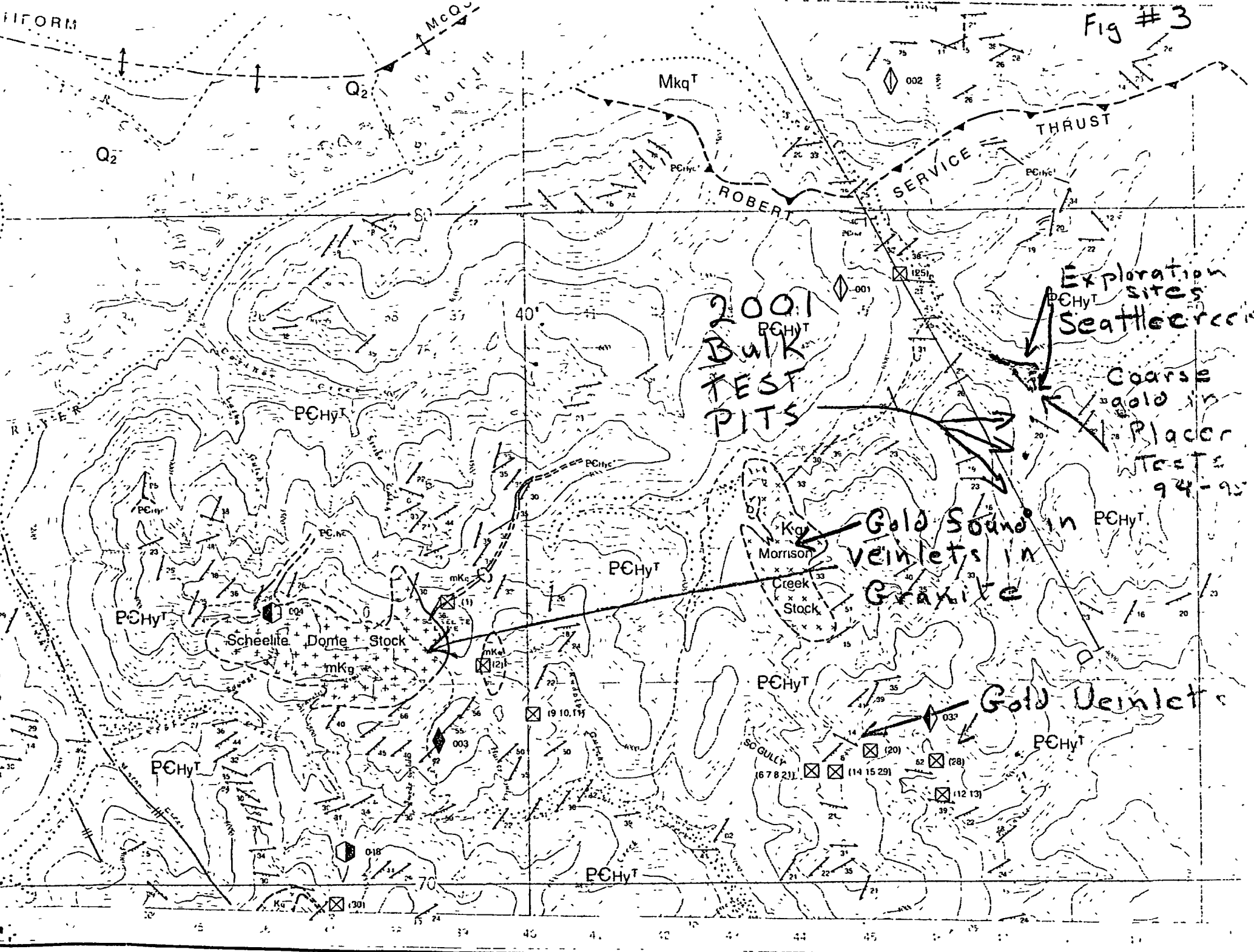
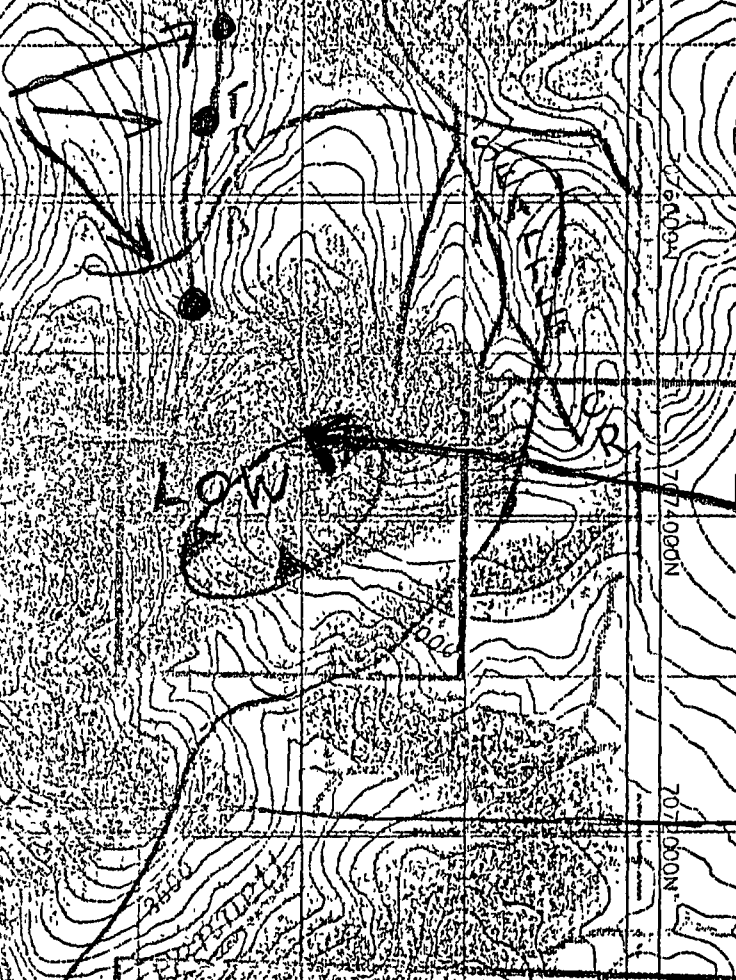


Fig #1

2001  
Bulk Sample  
TEST PITS



Magnetic low is associated with mineralisation that is hosted in skarns, breccias, veins, and alteration zones.

Possible source of Placer gold.

10 gr/ton quartz vein

5.5 gr/T gold in quartz arsenopyrite vein

Hight cr. has <sup>Mag</sup> mined been mined since before 1900

records show that since 1978 35,257 ounce have been produced.

- 3058.
- 3054.
- 3049.
- 3046.
- 3043.
- 3040.
- 3038.
- 3036.
- 3033.
- 3032.
- 3030.
- 3028.
- 3026.
- 3025.
- 3023.
- 3021.
- 3019.
- 3018.
- 3016.
- 3015.
- 3013.
- 3011.
- 3010.
- 3008.
- 3007.
- 3005.
- 3004.
- 3002.
- 3000.
- 2998.
- 2996.
- 2994.
- 2992.
- 2987.
- 2984.
- 2980.
- 2976.
- 2971.
- 2963.



N

Government  
Interpretation

Fig 5

 = Anomaly

2001  
TEST  
PITS

D.C.K.  
Anomaly

Granite  
Stock

Granite  
Stocks

CONTROL

Kennecott

Copper Ridge

Anomalies

