

Yukon Territorial Government

Exploration Incentive Program

Target Exploration

Seattle Creek Bulk Placer Test

May 1, 2003 -- Nov. 1, 2003

P16231---P16253

Latitude 63 45' -- 64 00'

Longitude 136 00' -- 136 30'

Quartz claim sheet 115P-16

report

Prepared by Dan Klippert

2003 - 070

2003 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#2)

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)

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 July in areas 1 2 and 3.

Three test pits were excavated in the lower bench areas of unnamed tributary to Seattle creek. Test pit #1 is located on the lower left limit of unnamed Trib. 2000 ft above the confluence of Seattle creek. Test pits #2 is located 500 feet upstream and test pit #3 is located on the right limit cross valley from test site #2. (see fig.4)

The test pits were excavated and washed through the end of September, using a D8K Bulldozer a 235 hydraulic excavator and a 5 yd R/t loader. 100 yards 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 site consisted of 16ft. of mud overlying a 5 ft. layer of coarse gravel within a tan coloured clay matrix

Placer Gold : .04 grams per cubic yard
Sulphide float: few small pieces
Hematite: absent
Black sand : sparse and very fine

RESULTS pit #2

Overburden at this site consists of 15 ft. of mud overlying a 6 ft. lens of coarse gravel within a grey to tan clay matrix

Placer Gold : .05 grams per cubic yard
Sulphide float: absent
Hematite: absent
Black sand : very fine and sparse

RESULTS pit #3

Overburden at this site consists of 17 ft. of mud overlying a 4 ft. lens of coarse gravel within a grey clay matrix

Placer Gold : .1 grams per cubic yard
Sulphide float: sparse and very fine
Hematite: sparse and very small
Black sand : fine and sparse

CONCLUSION

The gravels at these locations are smaller than 1 ft in diameter . The majority of rocks are composed of water worn to jagged phyllite, quartz and limestone.

Gold recovered in the test sluice was fine and flat . The largest piece of gold recovered measured 1/8" wide x 1/16" thick. Ninety percent of the gold recovered was smaller than 1/16". Gold in these tests is poor, the values from these three test pits are inconclusive as bedrock was not encountered .

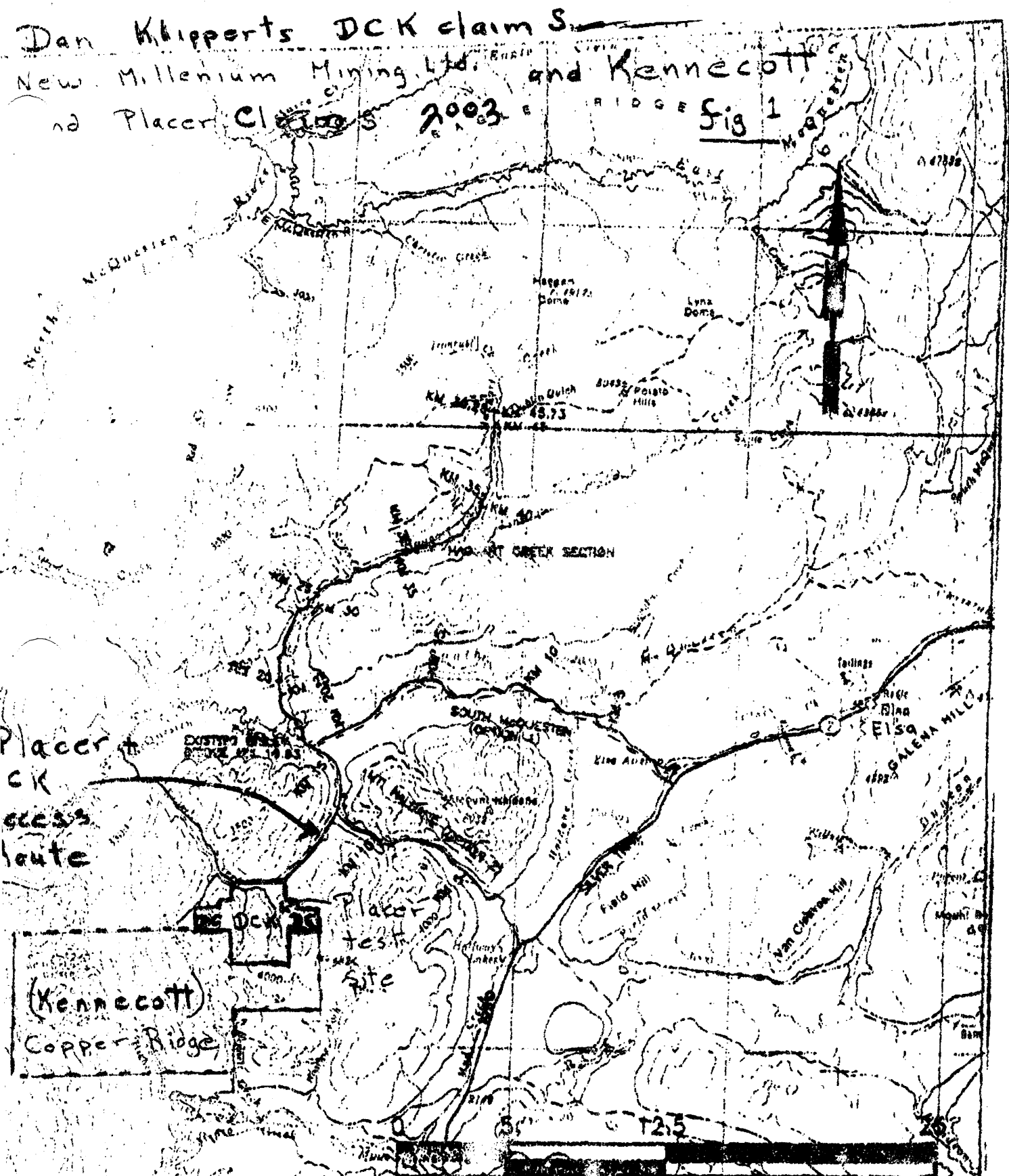
EQUIPMENT USED

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

Dan Klipperts DCK claim S.

New Millenium Mining Ltd. and Kennecott
and Placer Claims 2003

Fig 1



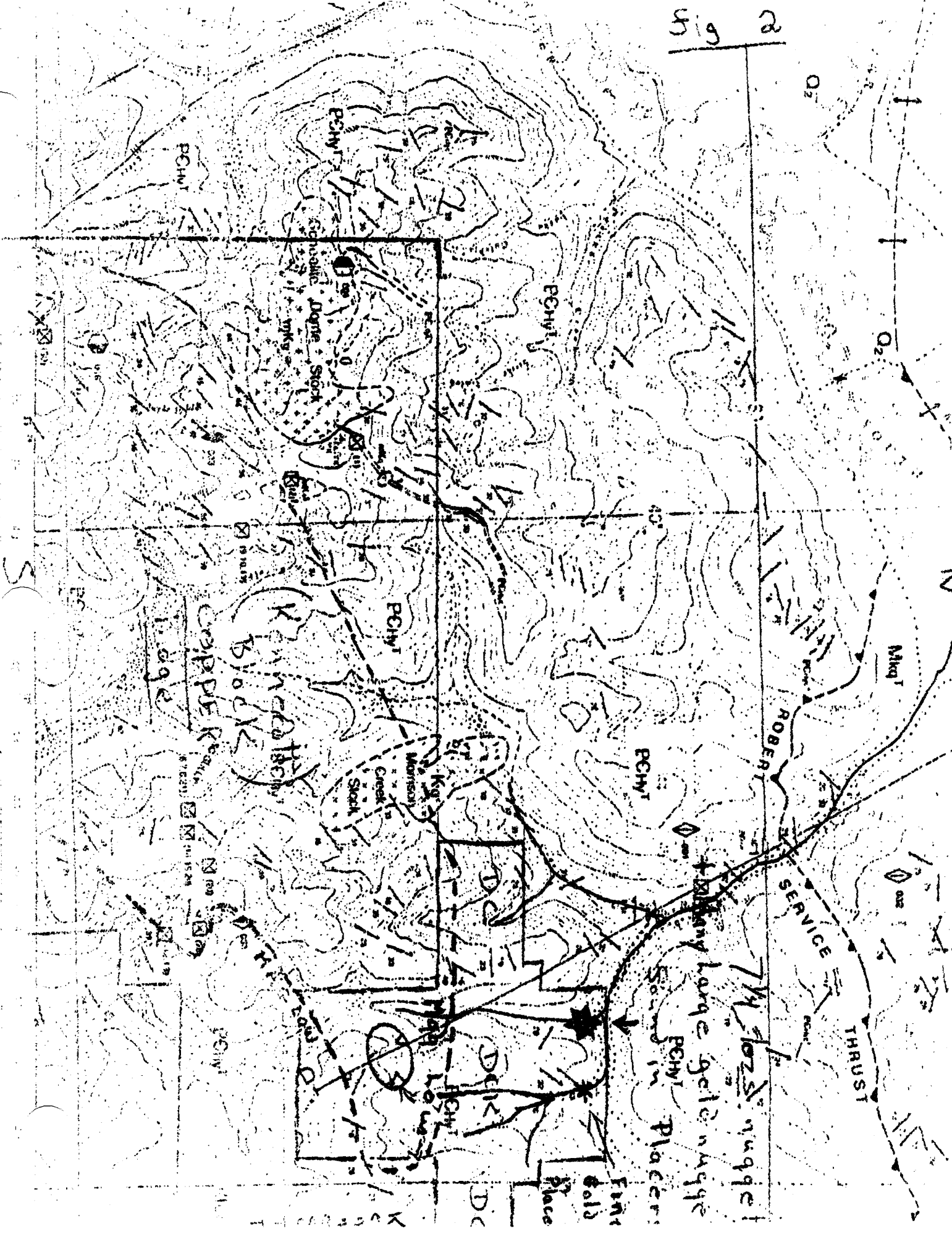
Placer
Ck
access
route

(Kennecott)
Copper Ridge



PROJECT	SMITHLOW
STATUS	2003 (YES)
BY	C. AUSTIN
DATE	R. HARVEY
SCALE	E. JENNY

NEW MILLENIUM MINING LTD.	
DUBLIN GULCH ACCESS ROAD	
ACCESS ROAD OPTIONS	
SCALE 1:250,000	
SEPTEMBER 1996	



3

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

Possible source of Placer gold.

5.5 gr./T gold in quartz arsenopyrite vein

High cr. has been mined since before 1900 records show that since 1978 35,257 ounces have been

Gannan
Mag

MORRISON CREEK Stack

Intrusive

Mined from this vein up stream

High



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~~Bench~~
Placer Bulk Test
Sites 2003



Fig 4

D.C. Klipper
Exploration
Unnamed Trib
Seattle Creek