

11,098.10

This report has been examined by the Geological Evaluation Unit and is recommended to the Commissioner to be considered as representation work in the amount of \$ 11,098.10

*J. B. Craig*

Resident Geologist or  
Resident Mining Engineer

Considered as representation work under  
Section 53 (4) Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

*[Signature]*

Commissioner of Yukon Territory

PRELIMINARY GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

MAC, RAY & TOM MINERAL CLAIMS

APPROXIMATELY 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF DAWSON CITY

CLAIM SHEET 115-0-11

DAWSON MINING DIVISION

LATITUDE 63°40'

LONGITUDE 139°08'

BY

T. E. LISLE, P. ENG. (B.C.)

FIELD WORK - JUNE 21 - 24, 1973.  
AUGUST 12 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1973.

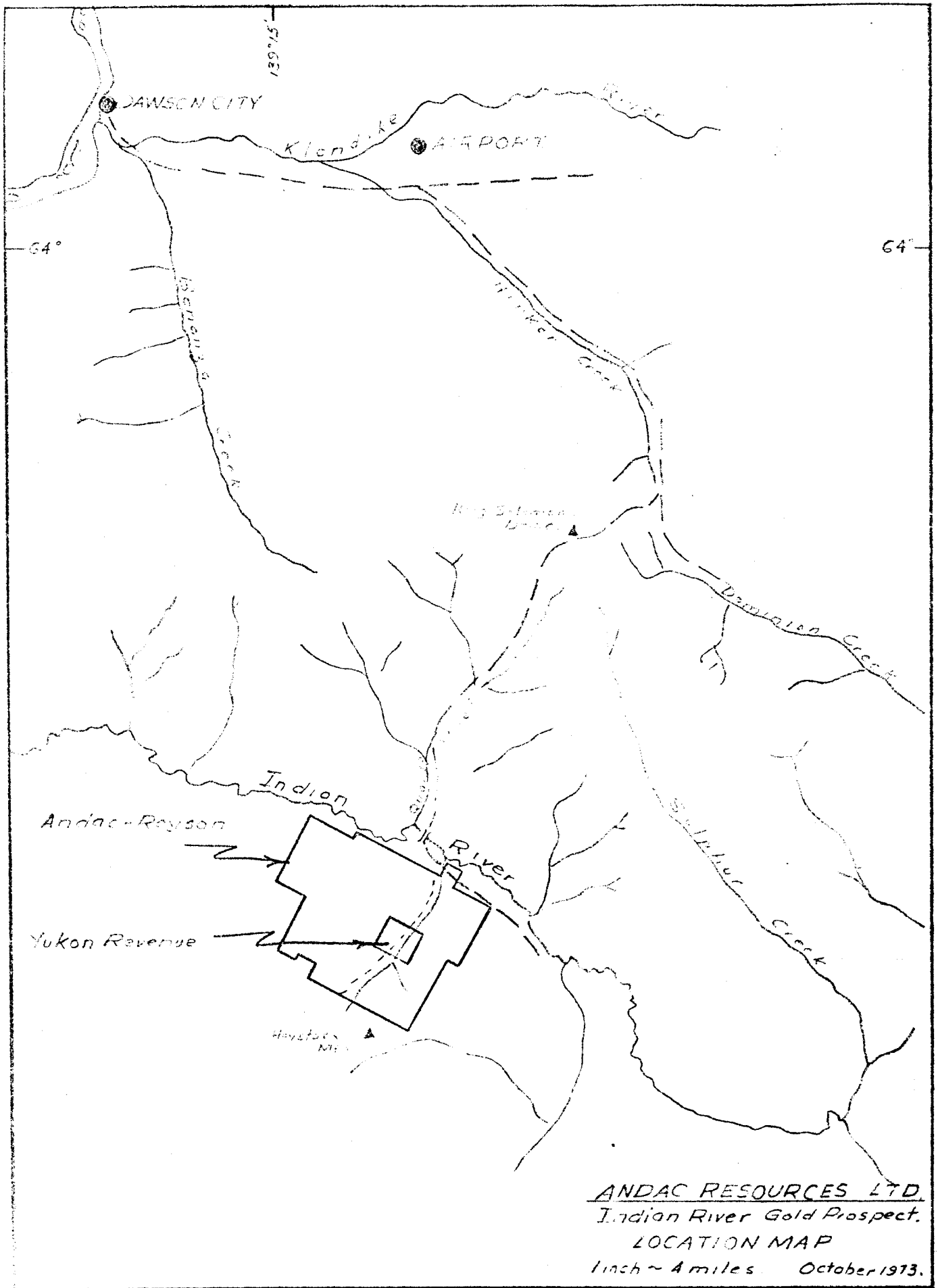
OFFICE WORK - OCTOBER 1 - 31, 1973.



JANUARY 25, 1974.

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ANDAC RESOURCES LTD.  
*Indian River Gold Prospect.*  
LOCATION MAP  
1 inch ~ 4 miles    October 1973.

SUMMARY:

Preliminary geological mapping, geochemical work and prospecting was undertaken on the property of Andac Resources and Rayson Syndicate located south of Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

The property is comprised of 302 mineral claims in the Dawson Mining Division. 150 of the claims are the subject of an agreement between the Lerner Syndicate and Andac Resources Limited and the remainder are held in trust by Mr. R. Hrkac for the Rayson Syndicate.

South of the Indian River, Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks are poorly exposed over an area about 8 miles east-west by 18 miles north-south. The claims cover the northern exposures of these rocks and it is to gold occurrences in the sedimentary unit that attention is being focused.

The sedimentary unit is comprised mainly of quartz pebble conglomerate and sandstone and is similar in some respects to the White Channel gravel deposits north of the Indian River. The rocks are believed to dip gently to the north. The unit is relatively thin on the lower slopes adjacent to the Indian River but thicknesses of 350 feet or more are projected for areas to the southwest. The unit is intruded and locally overlain by rhyolite and andesite.

Previous work in the claim area dates back to the turn of the century and consists of a few short shafts, tunnels and a considerable number of surface trenches. This work was carried out mainly in the search for ancient placer deposits. Available assay data both from early and more recent samples indicate erratic and mostly low values.

The results of the preliminary geochemical samples were inconclusive.

CONCLUSIONS:

Prior to reconcentration in more recent stream gravels, the bulk of the gold found in the Klondike was distributed through extensive deposits of White Channel gravels. The better 'paystreaks' in the White Channel gravels were near bedrock and were measurable to widths of over 600 feet and a few miles in length.

If ancient placer gold deposits, comparable to the more recent White Channel deposits, are present in the sedimentary rocks within the claim area, the most likely targets are valleys and depressions in the basement rocks on which the sediments were deposited. Future work should include further studies on the distribution and thickness of the sedimentary unit with a view to locating such structures. More detailed work, including bulk sampling, on those gold occurrences in the McKinnon Valley, would be of value and should also be undertaken.

INTRODUCTION:

Gold occurrences in the Indian River Conglomerates south of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, have been known and intermittantly prospected since the turn of the century. R. G. McConnell of the Geological Survey of Canada noted in 1903 that gold in these deposits was detrital, occurring in the matrix and that the deposits were likely ancient placers.

Efforts to test this possibility were mainly concentrated in the early part of the century and consisted of shallow workings and a considerable number of surface trenches. The most obvious reason that efforts were not pursued was the costly and difficult undertaking of testing the sedimentary formation at depth. Coupled with this and of considerable importance was a 1914 report by T. A. McLean of the Mines Branch in Ottawa which failed to corroborate earlier assay values.

Subsequent efforts on the prospect were spotty and it was only the recent rise in the value of gold that stimulated further activity. The untested potential of the Indian River conglomerate rocks was recognized by Mr. R. Hrkac, who organized the Rayson Syndicate and initiated a preliminary work program. To this end a large number of mineral claims were staked in the McKinnon Creek area in May 1973 and geological investigations carried out over the summer season.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

The prospect area is located some 25 miles south-southeast of Dawson City, Yukon Territory, and centered approximately at latitude 63°40' and longitude 139°08'.

The district is one of moderate relief with most summit elevations less than 4,500 feet above sea level. The claim block partially covers a topographic low area south of the Indian River and elevations range from 1,500 feet in the main valley to about 3,000 feet above sea level.

The slopes are forested by thick but usually scrubby stands of spruce, and by more open growths of alder, birch and poplar.

The area has not been glaciated. Bedrock is not well exposed and is obscured by muskeg and swamp conditions in the broad shallow valleys, and by stream deposits of silt and gravel on the upper slopes.

The area lies in a northern dry belt and the climate is one of warm summers and bitterly cold winters. Average mean daily temperatures at Dawson City for January and July respectively are about -18° and 60° Fahrenheit. Winter is usually accompanied by a few feet of snow, and the area is underlain by permafrost of variable depths.

Access to the claim is by good gravel road from Dawson City to the Indian River Bridge via Hunker and Quartz Creeks. A dirt road along the Indian River, currently in poor condition, connects to McKinnon Creek about two miles to the southeast. A cabin at the junction of McKinnon Creek and the Indian River Road served as headquarters during the recent work. Access to the claims is by a good trail along McKinnon Creek which connects to the head of Ruby Creek to the southwest.

HISTORY:

Most of the early work was carried out in the McKinnon Creek area between 1900 and 1920 and coincided with the major period of activity on the adjacent Klondike Placer fields. A large number of trenches, and a few shafts and short tunnels, were put in around the creek slopes some three miles southwest of the Indian River.

Early assay values of several dollars per ton (Gold \$20.00/oz.) were reported from some of these workings. A considerable amount of the interest generated by these values was dampened in 1913 when T. A. McLean of the Mines Branch in Ottawa visited and sampled the properties. McLean's samples yielded negligible values in gold and silver and showed only occasional fine colours when panned.

No serious work is known to have been undertaken subsequent to 1920 other than a few protracted examinations. There is considerable evidence, mainly in the number of old claim posts, that the area has been of continuing interest, more particularly in the 1950's and 1960's.

An assessment report, by Cominco Ltd., filed on a few days work in 1968 is the only work recorded at the Mines Department in Whitehorse. A piece of drill core reported to be from the Indian River Conglomerates was apparently destroyed in the fire of the old Dawson Museum in 1958. This site from which this core was taken is not known.

Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd. acquired the area embracing most of the old workings by staking 16 claims (KIN 1-16) in 1971. The J. Lerner Syndicate staked 150 Mac Claims in late May 1973 and the Rayson Syndicate acquired by staking the Tom 1 - 88 and Ray 1 - 64 claims shortly thereafter. The Mac, Tom and Ray claims are now merged into a common group.

MINERAL CLAIMS:

The property is comprised of 302 mineral claims in the Dawson Mining Division, Yukon Territory. The claims were staked and recorded in 1973 and are detailed below:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RECORD NO'S.</u>	<u>RECORD DATE</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
Mac 1 - Mac 9	Y65992-Y66000	May 28, 1973.	May 28, 1974.
Mac 10 - Mac 150	Y81401-Y81541	May 28, 1973.	May 28, 1974.
Ray 1 - 64	Y81542-Y81605	June 1, 1973.	June 1, 1974.
Tom 1 - Tom 88	Y81606-Y81693	June 1, 1973.	June 1, 1974.

The Ray 9 - 14 claims and the Mac 113 and 115 mineral claims were located subsequent to applications for agricultural leases in that area. "B" Forms for the Ray claims 9 to 14 have been returned pending some mutually satisfactory arrangement between holders of the agricultural lease application and the Rayson Syndicate.

The Ray and Tom claims are held by Mr. R. Hrkac in trust for the Rayson Syndicate. The Mac claims are the subject of an agreement between the J. Lerner Syndicate and Andac Resources Limited.

A number of open fractions are evident within the claim block and these areas will have to be staked. In the claim area on the south end of the claims, the staking is erratic enough to warrant consideration of abandoning some of the ground and restaking.

WORK PROGRAM:

The aim of the program was to obtain as much geological data on the property as time permitted.

Control for mapping was mainly by chain and compass along baselines and claim location lines. Extended pace and compass traverses were made mainly along lines southwest of the baseline and most of the lines were marked at 200 foot intervals. Claim locations are plotted with reference to this survey, augmented by northwest-southeast tie line traverses along the northeastern edge of the claim block and at intermediate points.

A number of rock specimens were collected from the property, and soil samples were collected mainly from the northwest-southeast baseline. Some effort was made to brush out the old McKinnon Creek road and approximately one mile of road was completed prior to the tractor breakdown terminating the project.

This reconnaissance type of program obtained geological data on approximately 75% of the claims.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

The prospect lies in the Ogilvie map area which is underlain mainly by a series of metamorphic rocks that form a broad north-westerly belt through the Yukon. The belt is bounded on the northeast by the Tintina Trench which passes through the northeastern section of the Ogilvie map sheet. The metamorphic series are of uncertain age but are believed to be younger than Precambrian.

In the prospect area, the Indian River marks a boundary between metamorphic rocks mapped as the Klondike Series to the north and those mapped as Yukon Group or Nasina Series to the south. The Klondike Series, locally called Klondike Schists, are comprised mainly of sericite schist and minor chlorite schist, and gneisses. These rocks form a broad northwesterly trending zone adjacent to the Tintina Trench and underlie most of the Klondike Placer fields. The Nasina rocks are comprised mainly of dark coloured quartzites, quartz-mica schists and minor limestone. They are more extensive than the Klondike schists and underlie much of the Ogilvie map sheet.

South of the Indian River, well indurated sandstone and conglomerates associated with Tertiary volcanic rocks overlie Nasina rocks and are scattered over an area approximately 18 miles north-south by 8 miles east-west. The conglomerates are comprised mainly of well rounded quartz pebbles with up to 10% dark quartz, schist or quartzite pebbles in a micaceous quartz sandstone. Shale, tuff and coal beds are reported but are not abundant. These rocks are believed to have been derived from underlying bedrock and transported to their present position by meandering streams. Templeman Kluit reports that other such units vary up to 600 feet in thickness and there is some evidence in the Indian River area to support this. Since deposition, the area has been subjected to uplift, tilting and local faulting.

GEOLOGY OF THE CLAIM AREA:

As mapped over the course of the summer, basement rocks, thought to be Nasina, are scattered over a small area on the Ray 59 claim near the eastern edge of the claims. The rocks are greyish in colour, comprised mainly of quartz and mica, and occur between 1,800 and 1,900 feet above sea level. A dark grey schistose rock, with abundant quartz and biotite occurs adjacent to a dike-like mass on the southeast bank of McKinnon Creek 2,000 feet above sea level. Previously unrecognized as such, it is now also believed to be of the Nasina metamorphic unit. Some 1,500 feet to the southwest on the same bank of the creek and at about the same elevation, dark schist fragments and quartz pebbles occur in a fragmental rock of unknown derivation.

Overlying the schists is the sedimentary unit comprised mainly of conglomerate, sandstone and minor shale. Blocks of these rocks are evident near the base of the prominent rim flanking the Indian River valley west of McKinnon Creek, at about 1,500 feet above sea level. Assuming this elevation to be somewhere near the sedimentary base and projecting from the elevations of the above basement exposures, the unit in part dips in a northerly direction at less than 5°. Bedding altitudes taken at three locations indicate flat beds or dips of up to 15° northwest or southeast. These are not considered reliable and likely reflect later modification due to folding or faulting.

The thickness of the unit can be determined roughly from local topography and basement exposure, assuming little or no interruption by faulting. On a plane through the 1,850 foot elevation on the Ray 59 claim, to the 2,000 foot elevation in McKinnon Creek, the sedimentary unit varies up to about 350 feet thick with the thickest section through those areas having the highest topography. On the northwest side of McKinnon Creek

the unit may be considerably thicker. The unit is much thinner in those areas closest to the main valley, and this is likely due to erosion in the Indian River drainage prior to the latest uplift.

The sedimentary unit is comprised mainly of quartz pebble conglomerate, sandstone and minor amounts of shale. About one third of the rocks are grey to sandy grey quartz sandstones with sugary or gritty textures depending on grain size. They are composed mainly of quartz, up to 5% fine mica, and usually small dark fragments of schist or quartzite. They are commonly well weathered and stained locally with limonite. Crude beds, 3 to 6 inches wide, were noted at one location in McKinnon Creek Valley. Near the base of the rim flanking the Indian River, fine sandstone beds were seen to alternate with quartz pebble sandstone beds over narrow widths.

The remainder of the rocks vary from quartz pebble sandstone to crowded quartz pebble conglomerate. Pebbles are mainly white vein quartz, subrounded to well-rounded, or less commonly dark quartz, quartzite, or schist. They are often flattened, occasionally elongate near the contact with the underlying schists, and vary up to about 2 inches in diameter. Large slabs in the McKinnon Creek Valley are broken along planes resembling crude bedding planes over 12 inches apart. The rocks are not graded.

On the lower slopes and in many of the shallow pits, the conglomerates are often well weathered and locally soft and friable. The fresher rocks, most notably from the rim flanking the Indian River, and in the McKinnon Valley, are well indurated and around the old workings are strongly silicified.

The Carmacks Volcanics, which intrude and locally overlie the sedimentary rocks, are mainly andesites and less commonly rhyolite. The latter are usually light coloured, well weathered rocks partially yellowed by limonite. The andesites vary from grey to brown or occasionally tan or light pale purple as at the Thistle Shaft. They range from fine grained to porphyritic and often display well developed phenocrysts of hornblends and feldspar, and locally contain up to 5% fine biotite. They are weak to moderately magnetic and trace amounts of pyrite were noted in the area of the old workings.

Bostock noted the presence of acidic dykes in the Ogilvie area, that in part resembled Tertiary intrusive rocks. One such dyke was located on the southeast slope of McKinnon Creek valley about 2,000 feet above sea level. It is comprised mainly of K-feldspar and quartz and is distinctly fresh when compared to other rhyolitic rocks in the area.

The volcanic rocks may measure from a few feet to a few hundred feet on the higher slopes. Distinct slope changes, often accompanied by a change in vegetation particularly northwest of the baseline, mark relatively fresh andesites above from weathered volcanic and sedimentary rocks below. This slope change is thought to mark an old water line prior to the area being uplifted. Above the line, the andesites vary up to about 200 feet in thickness. Below the line, the volcanic rocks may form a thin shell or may be debris scattered over the sedimentary rocks. Magnetic surveys would aid in interpretation of volcanic cover in these areas.

Some faulting has occurred in and parallel to the McKinnon Creek Valley. Evidence of this is found in sheared conglomerate, slickensided slabs of conglomerate in the valley and a strong set of rusty parallel fractures in a shaft on the Kin 1 claim. The amount of movement along the fault system is not known.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY:

The White Channel gravels of the Klondike form extensive deposits up to two miles wide and 150 feet thick. They occur around the major drainage of the area underlain by the Klondike schists. They are comprised mainly of pebbles and boulders of white vein quartz and subordinate amounts of schist and other rocks in a compact matrix of quartz and mica. Most of the placer gold taken from the Klondike was originally concentrated in these deposits, most particularly in well defined pay channels near their base. Such zones were measurable to widths in excess of 600 feet and traceable in terms of miles along the old drainage channels.

The sedimentary rocks of the Indian River have been compared by others to these gravel deposits mainly on the basis of light colouration, the dominance of vein quartz fragments, and the geographical closeness of the two units. The units differ mainly in the size of the fragments which, in the gravels, are considerably larger and vary to about 18 inches. Of secondary importance, darker rock fragments in the conglomerates are more prevalent than the light coloured schists of the Klondike group. All of these factors suggest the possibility that the sedimentary rocks may have been produced through an earlier erosion cycle from a source common to both units.

The gold in the sedimentary rocks near McKinnon Creek is reported to be very fine. The preliminary work completed to date has shed no light on whether these occurrences are minor disseminations throughout the rocks, whether they are related to channel zones, or whether perhaps they might be related to silicification along fault zones. This latter possibility is not supported by initial geochemical work, but it is a possibility that should not be ignored during future investigations.

A large number of samples are reported from the McKinnon Creek area and date to the turn of the century. The bulk of assay data on hand is related to the 1900 - 1914 period, and these essentially are divided into those taken prior to 1913, and those taken in 1913 by T. A. McLean of the Mines Branch in Ottawa. Most of the earlier samples, taken by various people, and often assayed at different assayers, showed gold values commonly ranging to about eight dollars a ton. A two ton bulk sample yielded a value of \$2.24/ton. T. A. McLean, in 1913, took a large number of samples from the various prospects but these yielded negligible values. Some yielded fine colours when panned.

The Cominco Assessment Report, dated February 26, 1969 by W. P. Armstrong, reports the average tenor of surface samples taken during their work program to range from trace to 0.10 oz. Au./ton. During the course of the past season, the author collected ten small samples from various points in the McKinnon Creek Valley. These samples yielded less than 0.01 oz. Ag./ton and 0.003 oz. Au./ton. A representative of another mining company visited the area in June and collected a number of small samples from the McKinnon Creek Valley. One of these samples was reported to have yielded a value of 4.08 oz. Ag./ton and 0.14 oz. Au./ton.

The wide variations in assay values in most probably due to the erratic nature of the mineralization in combination with the large number of different types of samples taken. Future sampling on zones of interest should be carried out on a more systematic basis and where practical, samples should be of the bulk type.

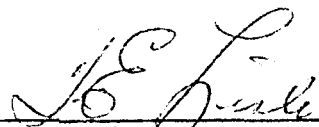
GEOCHEMISTRY:

A number of soil samples were collected mainly from the northwesterly baseline, and were taken at stations marked at 200 foot intervals. The samples were taken, in part, to test the possibility that gold occurrences in the McKinnon Creek Valley might be related to faulting and silicification.

The samples were collected at depths averaging 12 inches to 14 inches below the surface by use of a grub hoe. In several instances, particularly in valleys and upland depressions, muskeg and swamp conditions were such that satisfactory samples could not be taken. Most of the samples are comprised of silt, ranging from sandy, gritty material to fine clayey varieties containing abundant fine mica. They vary from light to dark brown and may locally be overlain by a dark organic rich soil 6 to 12 inches thick.

The samples were analyzed for gold and silver by conventional methods at Barringer Research Limited, and the results reported in P.P.M. silver and P.P.B. gold. The silver values occur in a range of 0.4 to 1.4 P.P.M., the bulk of which are in the range 0.6 to 0.8 P.P.M. The gold values are mainly 10 P.P.b. or less with occasional values of 15 and 25 P.P.b. No significant trends were revealed.

January 25, 1974.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
T. E. Lisle, P. Eng.

REFERENCES

- 1) G.S.C. Memoir 281 - Yukon Territory.  
Selected Field Reports of the G.S.C.  
1898 - 1933 - Compiled and annotated  
by H. S. Bostock.
- 2) G.S.C. Reports on Activities.  
Part A - April to October 1971 pp. 36 - 39.  
Part A - April to October 1972 pp. 48 - 49,  
and discussions with D. J. Templeman Kluit.
- 3) Miscellaneous records and reports on the Indian River  
Conglomerates mainly 1900 to 1930. Andac Office  
Files.
- 4) Lode Mining in the Yukon - 1914 - Mines Branch, by T. A.  
McLean.
- 5) G.S.C. Map 711A - Ogilvie  
G.S.C. Map 7854G - Stewart River 4 mile Magnetic Map.
- 6) G.S.C. Memoir 364  
Nash Creek, Larson Creek and Dawson map areas,  
L. H. Green.
- 7) Assessment Report on the Mac Claims. - W. P. Armstrong -  
Cominco Ltd., February 28, 1969.
- 8) G.S.C. Bulletin 173 - Heavy Metals in the Klondike -  
C. F. Gleeson.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

The work program described in this report was carried out by T. E. Lisle, Geologist, and M. Martin, Prospector.

T. Lisle is a graduate of the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree. With the exception of the winter 1963-64, he has been engaged continuously in mining exploration mainly in British Columbia since 1961. From 1955 to 1961, he worked intermittently (mainly student assistant) on exploration projects. He is a registered member of The Association of Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

Max Martin has worked as a Prospector on numerous exploration projects in British Columbia and the Yukon since 1958.

APPENDIX II

ASSESSMENT NOTES:

Total monies expended during the course of geological investigations are detailed in Appendix III and amount to some \$11,098.10.

Selection 53[2] of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act reads:

" All work done outside of a mineral claim with intent to work same shall, if such work has direct relation, and is in direct proximity to the claim be deemed, if to the satisfaction of the mining recorder, for the purposes of this section to be work done on the claim. "

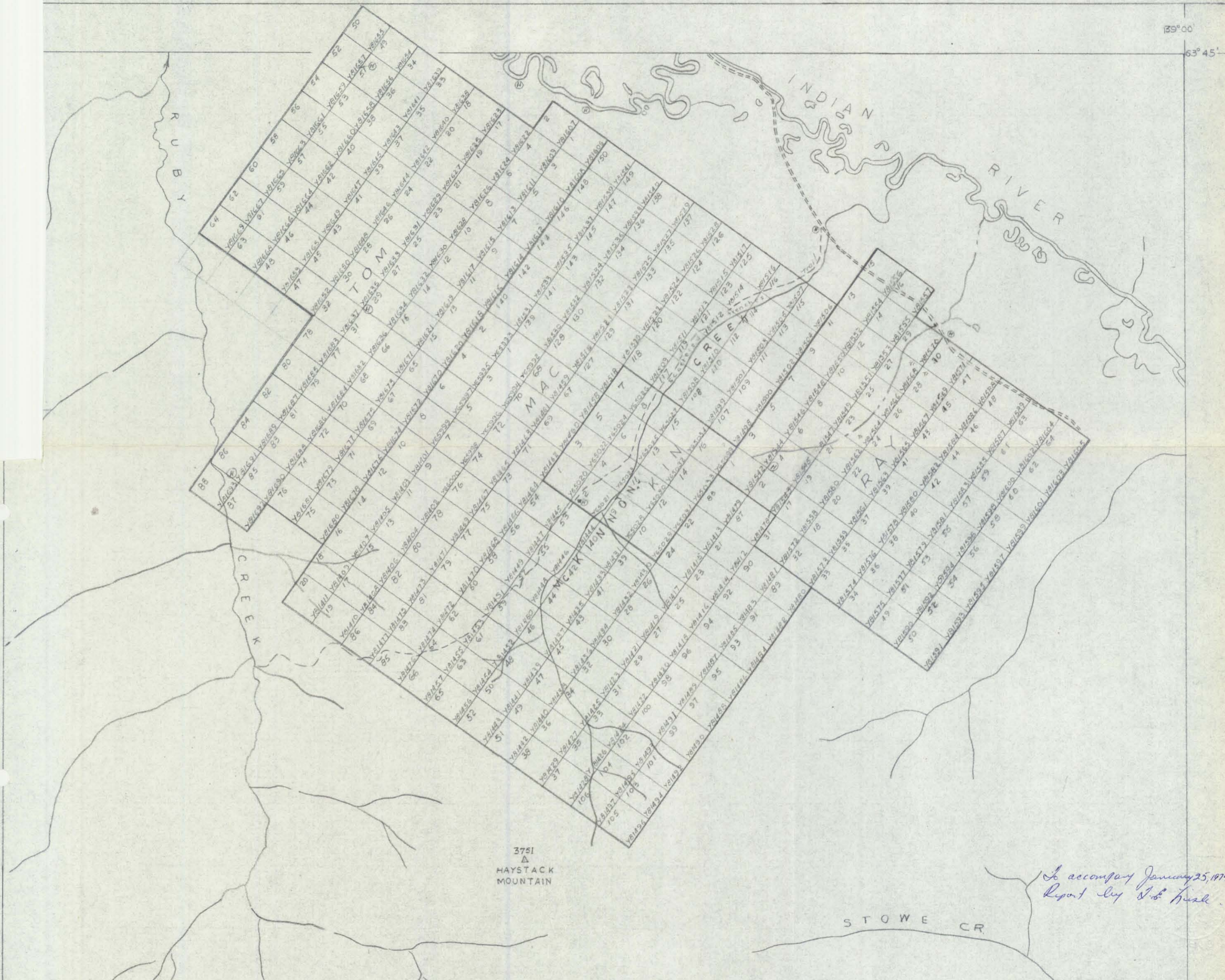
The recent geological work is spread over an area embracing about 200 mineral claims, including claims not owned by the Rayson - Andac - Lerner group. While preliminary in nature, it is part of a continuing program that will be necessary to test the potential of the sedimentary rocks within the claim group.

If section 53[2] of the Act is applicable, then the above expenditures should be sufficient to cover the assessment requirements of 110 claims for one year.

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages: 2 men	June 21-24 4 days @ \$132.80/day	\$ 531.20
	Aug. 12-31 20 days @ \$132.80/day	2,656.00
	September - 1 month @ \$1,500.00/man	3,000.00
	October - office work	1,000.00
Truck Rental:	June	103.80
	September	867.37
Camp costs, Equipment, Office and Field Supplies		1,041.66
Assay Costs	Geochemical	357.00
Travelling		603.38
Camp Supplies, Hardware, etc.		680.84
Freight		23.10
Road Work		243.75
		<hr/>
		\$11,098.10
		<hr/> <hr/>



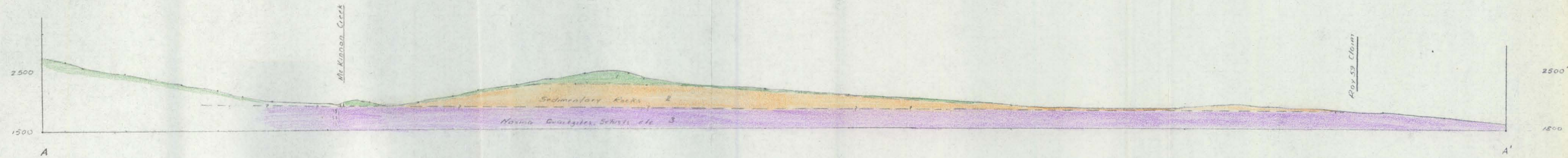
*In accompany January 25, 1974  
Report by J. G. Hush.*

ANDAC RESOURCES LTD.  
CLAIM MAP  
DAWSON MINING DIV. - YUKON  
Scale: 1 inch = 1/2 mile - July 1973

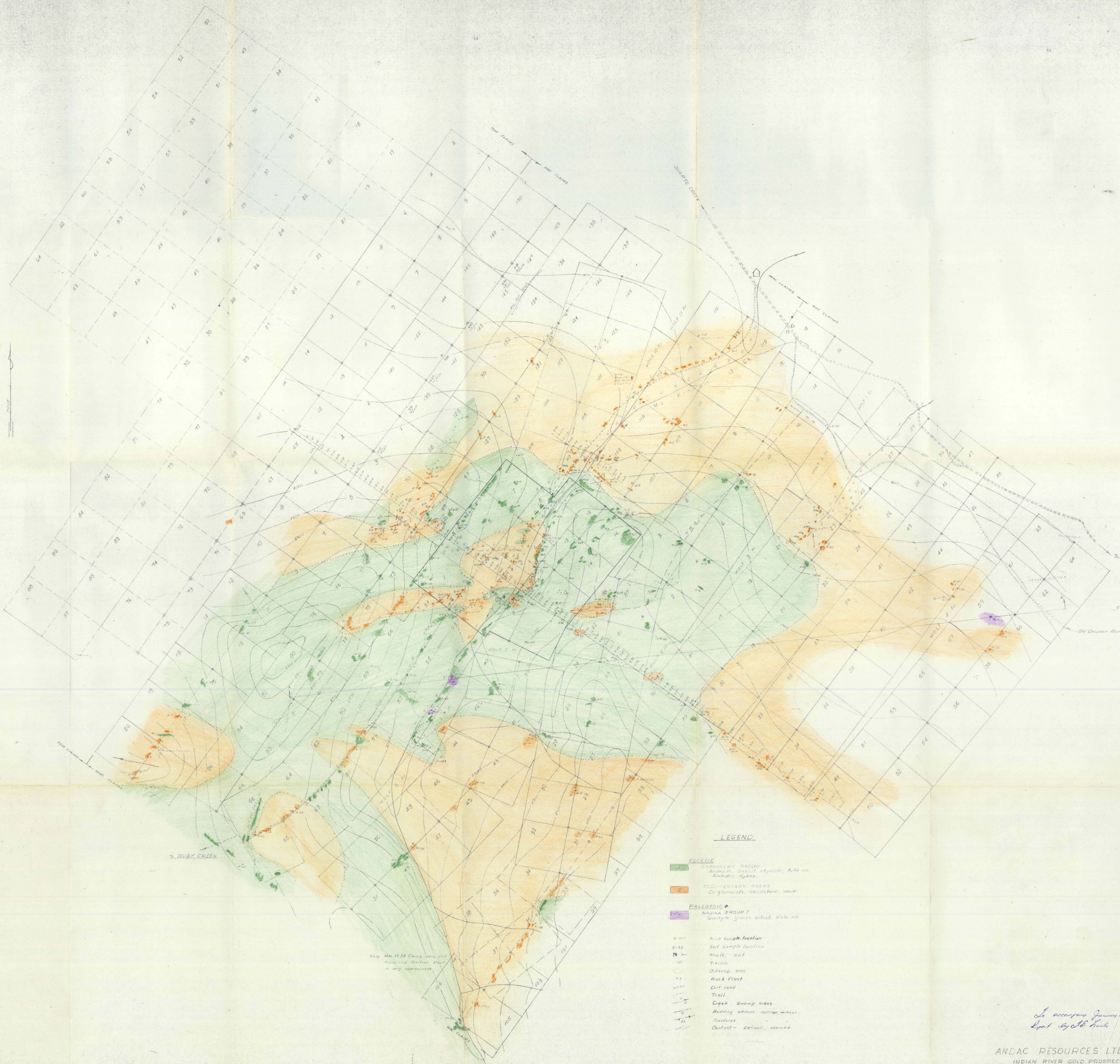
- (H) Helicopter Landing Area
- Shaft Approx Pos
- Adit
- x Outcrop
- T Trench

Note: Drawn from claim records and Govt claim map 45-0-11, Haystack Mountain.

- 1 VOLCANIC ROCKS - ANDESITES ETC.
- 2 SEDIMENTARY ROCKS - SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE, ETC.
- 3 METAMORPHIC ROCKS



ANDAC RESOURCES LIMITED.  
 Cross Section A-A' Looking North.  
 TOM-RAY-MAC CLAIMS - DAWSON M.D.  
 YUKON TERRITORY.  
 Horizontal, 1 inch = 1000' - Vertical, 1" = 1000'  
 December, 1973  
 To accompany January 23, 1974 report  
 by J. G. Sneli



**LEGEND**

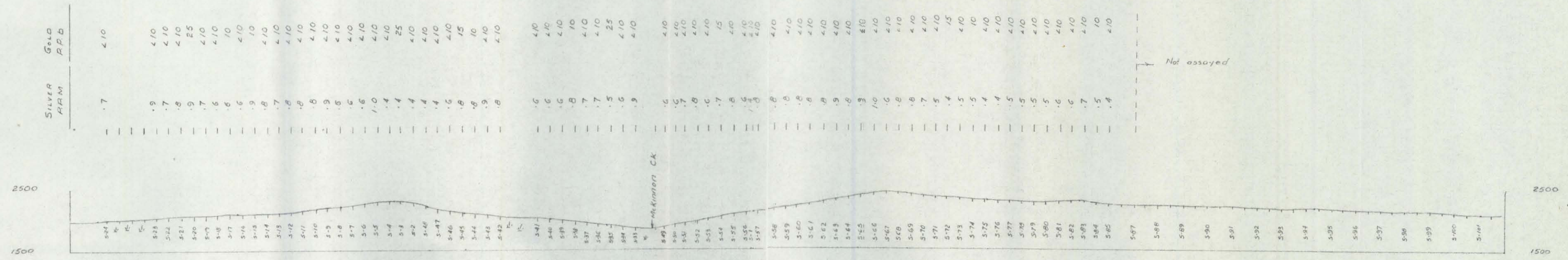
- Eocene**
- CARMACKS GROUP  
Andesite, basalt, rhyolite, tuff etc.  
Includes dykes
  - SEDIMENTARY ROCKS  
Conglomerate, sandstone, shale
- PALEOZOIC**
- MAUNA GROUP?  
Quartzite, gneiss, schist, slate etc.
- Other Symbols:**
- Rock sample location
  - Soil sample location
  - Shaft, adit
  - Trench
  - Outcrop area
  - Rock float
  - Dirt road
  - Trail
  - Creek swamp areas
  - Bedding attitude, inclined, vertical
  - Faultures
  - Contact - Defined, assumed

Note Mac 39-59 Claims were not  
traced and location shown  
is very approximate

*See accompany January 25, 1934  
Report by Old Guide*

**ANDAC RESOURCES LTD.**  
INDIAN RIVER GOLD PROSPECT  
DAWSON MINING DIVISION - YUKON TERRITORY  
GEOLOGY.  
Scale - 1 inch = 1000 feet  
October, 1933  
Revised - Dec., 1933

HAYSTACK  
MTM.



Note - Samples 5-25 to 5-32 are shown on Geological Map.

ANDAC RESOURCES LIMITED  
 Baseline Geochemical Survey -  
 TOM-RAY-MAC CLAIMS - DAWSON M.D  
 YUKON TERRITORY  
 Scale: 1 inch = 1000 feet  
 December, 1973  
 To accompany January 25, 1974  
 Report by J.E. Hiale