

MAP No.

115-0-11

ASSESSMENT REPORT
N. M. E. A. P.
CONFIDENTIAL
OPEN FILE

X
X

TYPE OF
WORK: DDH

REPORT FILED UNDER	Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd.	DOCUMENT NO.	061475
DATE PERFORMED	April, 1975	DATE FILED:	Dec. 1, 1975
LOCATION - LAT. LONG.	63°42'N	AREA:	McKinnon Creek, Yukon
	139°06'W		
CLAIM NO.	KIN 1-16	Y65020-034, Y65099	
VALUE \$			
WORK DONE BY	R.A. Granger		
WORK DONE FOR	Yukon Revenue Ms. L.		
REMARKS	Four holes totalling 920 feet were drilled. Forty-two sections of 10 feet each were fire assayed for gold and silver. Values for both were very low.		

061475

Yukon



REVENUE MINES LIMITED

"DEVELOPING IN THE STREAM OF PROGRESS" - GOLD • COPPER • SILVER

Telephone ~~668-3451~~ 667-6201

~~117 Industrial Road~~ Whitehorse, Yukon

117 Industrial Road

REPORT ON THE BECKER
DRILLING PROGRAM ON

KIN NO. 1 - 16 CLAIM GROUP
MCKINNON CREEK
DAWSON MINING DISTRICT
YUKON TERRITORY

LATITUDE 63°42'

LONGITUDE 139°06'

FOR

YUKON REVENUE MINES LIMITED
(NPL)
117 INDUSTRIAL ROAD
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

BY

R. A. GRANGER, DIRECTOR.

NOVEMBER 1, 1975

WHITEHORSE, YUKON

NMEAP
Received
Dec. 1, 1975

During the month of April, 1975, Yukon Revenue Mines Limited carried out a program of rotary drilling in an attempt to confirm the presence of gold in a long known body of quartz pebble conglomerate in the Dawson District, Yukon Territory.

SUMMARY and CONCLUSIONS

The KIN claim group consists of sixteen unpatented mining claims.

A great number of old workings occur on the property including several shafts and adits up to one hundred feet in depth. Old assay reports from these various workings indicated the presence of placer gold in the conglomerate horizon.

Rotary drill holes with a diameter of five inches were drilled through the conglomerate horizon in four widely spaced locations on the claim group. Cuttings were collected and bagged in ten foot sections and forty-two such sections were submitted to fire assaying for gold and silver. Only very low assays were obtained for either metal. Further tests will be conducted on the cuttings when the necessary equipment becomes available to sort the cuttings in bulk by means of water.

The negative fire assays tend to indicate that the conglomerate is not a homogenously gold bearing horizon as it could be reasonably expected that one or more of the samples would have assayed well in that case.

PROPERTY - LOCATION, ACCESS, TOPOGRAPHY

The KIN claim group is located astride McKinnon Creek, a subsidiary of Indian River, about two and one half miles south of Indian River. Haystack Mountain is three miles to the south.

An all weather road up Hunker Creek to King Solomon's Dome leads to the smaller Quartz Creek road which is reliable for truck travel right down to Indian River, where a bridge has recently been constructed. The road from this point to the property is suited only to tracked vehicle or winter travel.

An Alternate route suited to winter use, and much shorter, is the Bonanza Road which joins with the old Dawson Road along Eldorado and Calder Creeks to the lower part of Quartz Creek. Grades are much less steep on this route.

The topography of the property is moderate and is cut by McKinnon Creek valley in a NNE Direction. The valley floor is at elevations 1800' to 2000' within the claim group and the ridges on each side rise to 2200' and more.

Much of the ground is wet and humocky in low areas but east facing slopes are dry at higher elevations. Most of the tree cover is sparse second growth covering an old burn.

Overburden is not too deep but is quite continuous and only small areas of outcrop exist. Frost is a problem at shallow depths but the drill used encountered no problems as it worked dry on this job.

CLAIMS

Yukon Revenue Mines Limited is the recorded holder of claims KIN 1 to 16 incl with grant numbers Y65020 to 65034 incl and Y65099.

The claims are located on Yukon claim sheet 115-0-11.

All claims were recorded on June 24, 1971.

HISTORY - PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT - REFERENCES

The Britannia Claim was located in the year 1899 by Donald McKinnon and his brother who had broad experience in Canadian Prospecting and who had returned from the gold fields of the South African Rand to participate in the Klondike Rush.

Recognizing the quartz pebble conglomerate as a potential host for gold they soon found proof of its presence and set to work sinking shafts and adits on what became the Britannia Crown Grant claim. They installed a small stamp mill in 1911 to bulk sample the rock and persisted in their work until their deaths. They were joined by many other owners who carried out similar programs over the years though the height of activity was around 1903 - 1914. The war caused a slow down and further attrition carried into the 1930's.

In August 1968 Cominco Ltd. carried out geological mapping over the area of the present claims and drilling was recommended but not carried out.

The following references provide pertinent data.

Geological Survey of Canada Map 711A
G.S.C. Memoir 284, pp. 237 - 238
Lode Mining in the Yukon, Canadian Dept of Mines
Bulletin 222.
G.S.C. Open File Report #161

The higher elevations on and adjacent to the KIN Claims are most often intermediate to acid Tertiary flows of the Carmacks Group which overlay the eroded surface of the Eocene sediments of which the quartz pebble conglomerate is the basal portion. As these flows rocks are far more resistant to erosion than are the upper sediments overburden is often largely composed of slabby volcanic rocks and confuse the real nature of underlying geology.

The upper portion of the sediments is composed of sandy, poorly consolidated rock with at least one coal seam of 10' - 15' thickness. This rock unit does not make outcrops due to its softness.

Underlying the sandy Eocene sediments lie the Eocene conglomerate and honey coloured sandstone which are both better cemented and much paler coloured than the overlying material. These high quartz rocks vary between each other bed upon bed but become coarser and more persistently of conglomerate type with depth.

Typical conglomerate is of white to honey in colour and is highly variably as to pebble size and percentage. The overall average might approximate 50 percent 1-1/2" pebbles of well rounded vein quartz. The largest quartz cobble noted was of 10" diameter. Matrix varies from sand to silt sized clastic debris and is, on the average, moderately indurated by silica cement. Some beds approach quartzite but this is extra ordinary. Some pebble rich layers exhibit about 10% of pebbles other than quartz.

The conglomerate at hole P-75-1 outcrops and a shaft and adit were driven in it at one time. It is of dark grey colour due to a different matrix and has been called the Black Conglomerate. Under the microscope the matrix appears to be low in silica but very high in finely crystalline graphite. The drill hole encountered this type to the 60' depth, which was basement. Similar material was noted at the bottom of the conglomerate in hole P-75-3, some 1200' S.E.

All four drill hole sites encountered more or less rhyolitic material immediately below the conglomerate and all such intersects, when converted to elevations, were remarkably horizontal. The greatest thickness occurred under the present valley at the Winchester shaft which is reputed to be 100' deep. If this is so, then a like valley existed at the time the flow was emplaced as it is quite a thin bed in the drill holes and the logs note more or less tuffaceousness.

It is to be stressed that elevations for the base of the conglomerate are quite horizontal and an east-west section and dip slightly downhill toward the north.

Present topography depends on the breaching through of the layer of Carmacks volcanics. Where this is removed the underlying friable sediments are deeply eroded, especially in respect to the softer, sandy, upper 200 feet.

This upper layer was already partly removed at the time of the Carmacks activity as seen on the west ridge near hole P-75-2.

The rock unit underlying the rhyolite-tuff bed was noted in all holes and is thought by the writer to be a dioritic intrusive rock. Hole P-75-1 penetrated this unit for over 100' and no important variation was noted in the cuttings except for a rusty, weathered upper contact which was water carrying. Some pyritic mineralization was noted as was weak chloritization.

MINERALIZATION

No important gold values were disclosed by fire assays of forty-two samples. The gold values increased to only .005 oz. and this usually occurred over several adjoining intervals. When this weak increase occurred then silver values also tended to increase from Tr - .02 oz. to .08 - .10 oz. The highest silver assay was 0.64 oz.

Surface work on adjoining claims continued to turn up high assays during the summer and significant amounts of gold were recovered from a number of patches of decomposed conglomerate by means of a small placer testing machine.

RECOMMENDATIONS

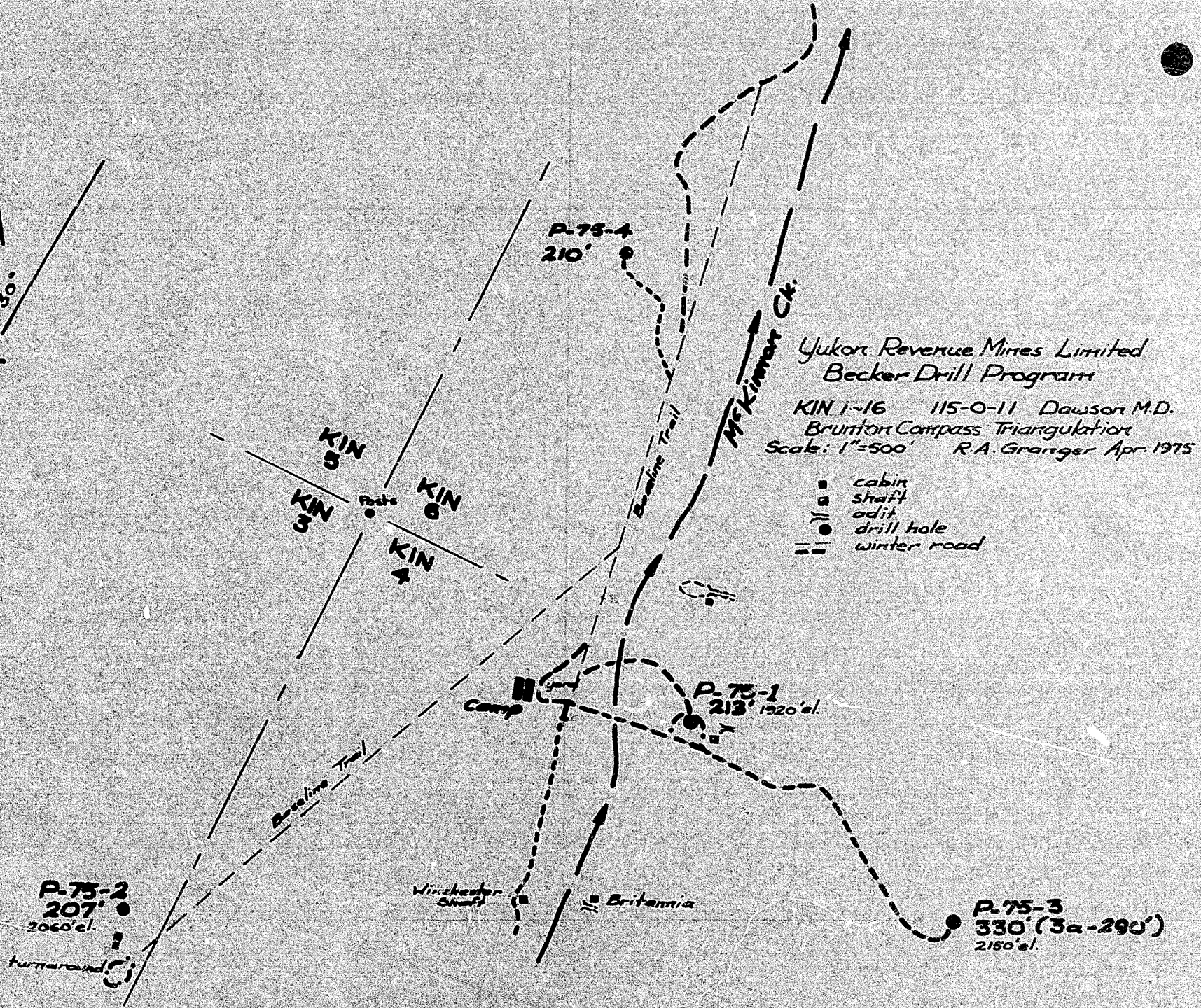
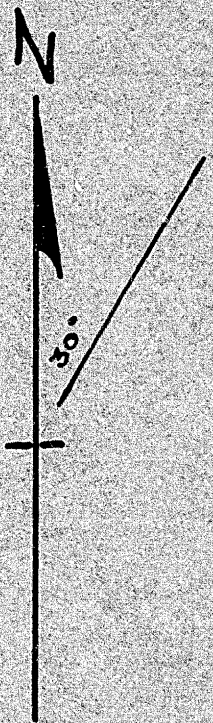
The large sacks of cuttings which have been stored in Whitehorse should, with the advent of warm weather, be run through one of the above mentioned machines if one of them can be obtained for this purpose. It is conceivable that gold could be present in the bulk samples without appearing in a fire assay cut. This possibility must be tested. Five years work have been applied for as to each of the sixteen claims.

Respectfully Submitted,



R.A. Granger, Director.

November 1, 1975



Yukon Revenue Mines Limited
Becker Drill Program

KIN 1-16 115-0-11 Dawson M.D.
Brunton Compass Triangulation
Scale: 1"=500' R.A. Granger Apr. 1975

- cabin
- shaft
- ||| adit
- drill hole
- winter road

P-75-4
210'

KIN 5
KIN 6
KIN 3
KIN 4

P-75-1
213' 1920' el.

Camp

Winchester Shaft

Britannia

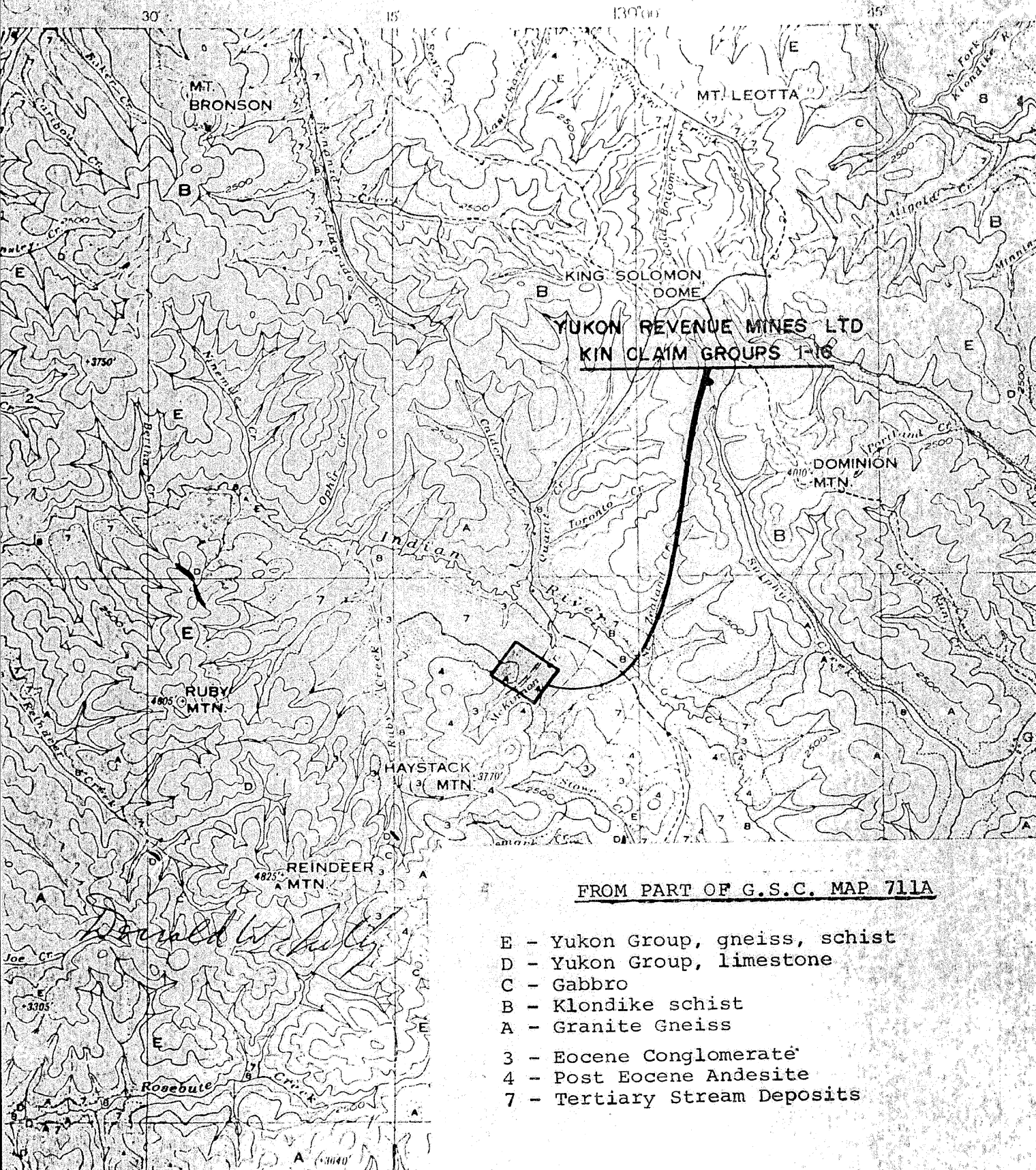
P-75-2
207'
2060' el.

turnaround

P-75-3
330' (3a-290')
2150' el.

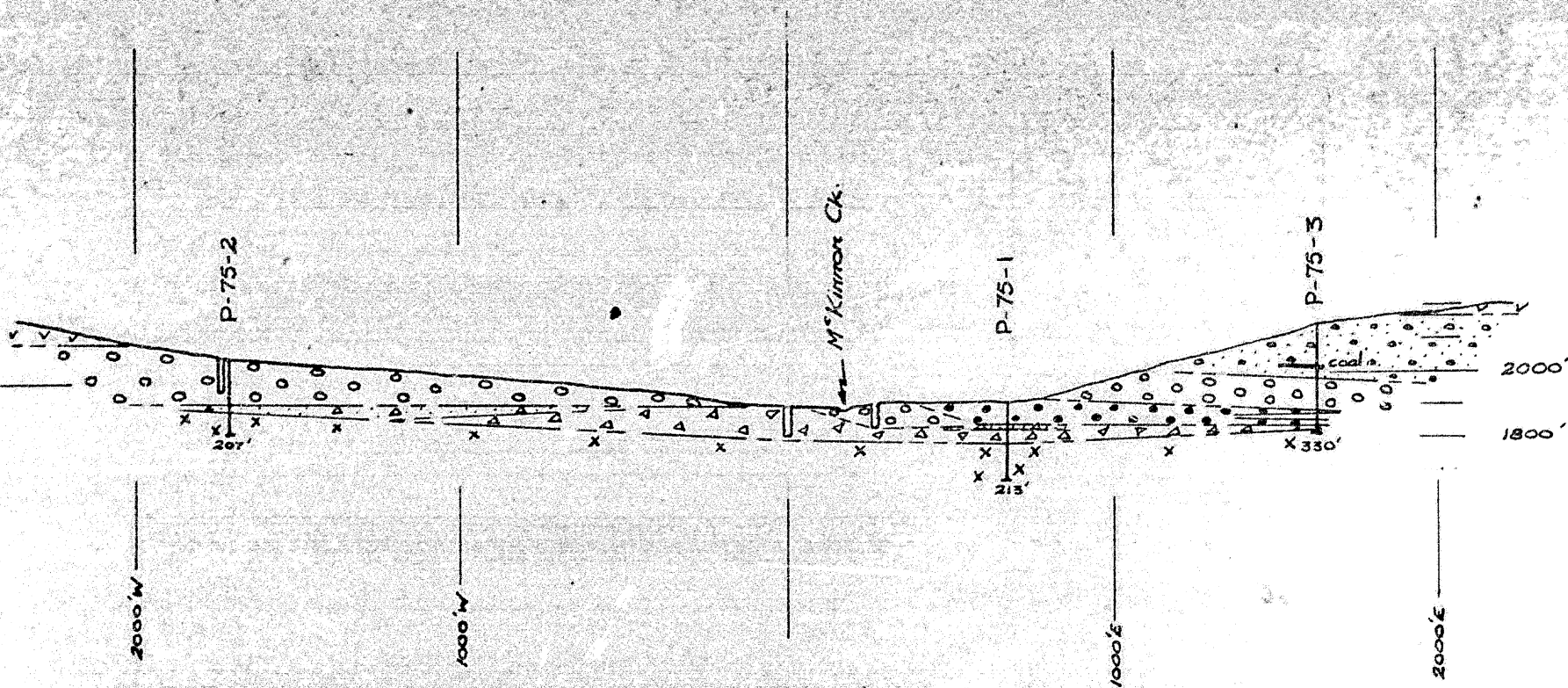
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES






MINES AND GEOLOGY BRANCH
BUREAU OF GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY



FROM PART OF G.S.C. MAP 711A

- E - Yukon Group, gneiss, schist
- D - Yukon Group, limestone
- C - Gabbro
- B - Klondike schist
- A - Granite Gneiss
- 3 - Eocene Conglomerate
- 4 - Post Eocene Andesite
- 7 - Tertiary Stream Deposits



-  Carmack Gp. ~ andesite, knibld pheno's
-  Eocene sandstone, coal, etc.
-  Eocene conglomerate, white - black
-  Rhyolite, tuff - flow
-  Diorite, feld. pheno's, chl., wk. sulpt.

Diagrammatic W-E Geological Section
Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd.

KIN Claim Group

1"=500' 115-0-11 Dawson M.D.

Nov. 1975

R.A. Granger

DIAMOND DRILL RECORD

PROPERTY KIN GROUPHOLE NO. P-75SHEET NUMBER 1 of 1

SECTION FROM _____ TO _____

STARTED _____

LATITUDE appr. 1900' SE of

DATUM _____

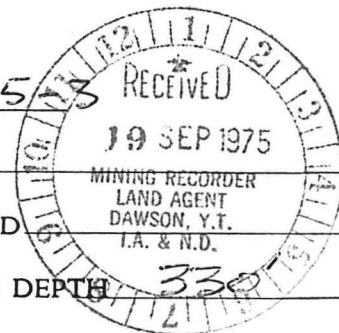
COMPLETED _____

DEPARTURE the campsite

BEARING _____

ULTIMATE DEPTH 330'ELEVATION appr. 2150'DIP vertical

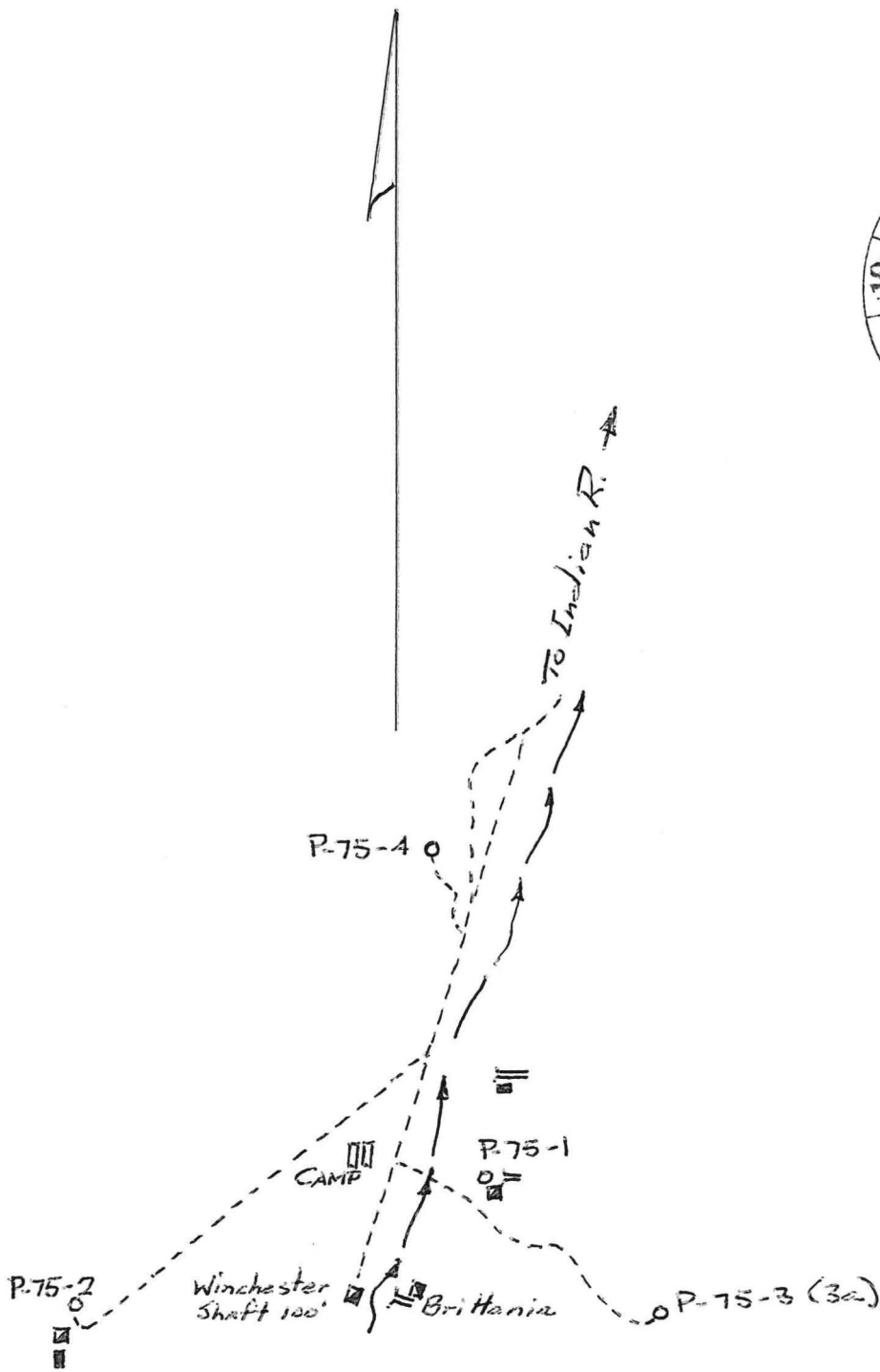
PROPOSED DEPTH _____



DEPTH FEET	FORMATION	SAMPLE NO.	WIDTH OF SAMPLE	GOLD	SLUDGE GOLD	Interval
0-160	Sandy sedimentary rock not too well consolidated. 130'-140' pure shiny black coal.	2473	10'	Tr	Tr	160'-170'
		74	10'	Tr	Tr	170-180
		75	10	Tr	Tr	180-190
160-180	"Impure" section, some qtz. chips	76	10	Tr	.06	190-200
	160-170 sericitic pebble chips common	77	10	.005	.04	200-210
	170-180 ashy, rusty streaks.	78	10	Tr	.02	210-220
180-310	White congl. cuttings.	79	10	.005	.64	220-230
310-320	Dark grey cuttings; with some rhyolite? Possibly the black congl. horizon.	2480	10'	Tr	Tr	230-240
	Lost Hole @ 320'	81	10	Tr	.02	240-250
	END of HOLE 320'	82	10	Tr	.02	250-260
		83	10	Tr	Tr	260-270
		84	10	Tr	.04	270-280
	Hole P-75-3a was drilled	85	10	Tr	Tr	280-290
		86	10	Tr	.04	290-300
	alongside P-75-3 in order to free drill string.	87	10	Tr	Tr	300-310
		2488	10'	Tr	Tr	310-320'

DRILLED BY

SIGNED RAH



- - drill hole
- ▣ - shaft
- ≡ - adit
- - cabin
- - Cat road
- - McKinnon Ck.

KIN GROUP
115-0-11
Yukon Revenue Mines Ltd.
Becker Drilling Program
April 1975 RAG.
Scale 1" = 1000'