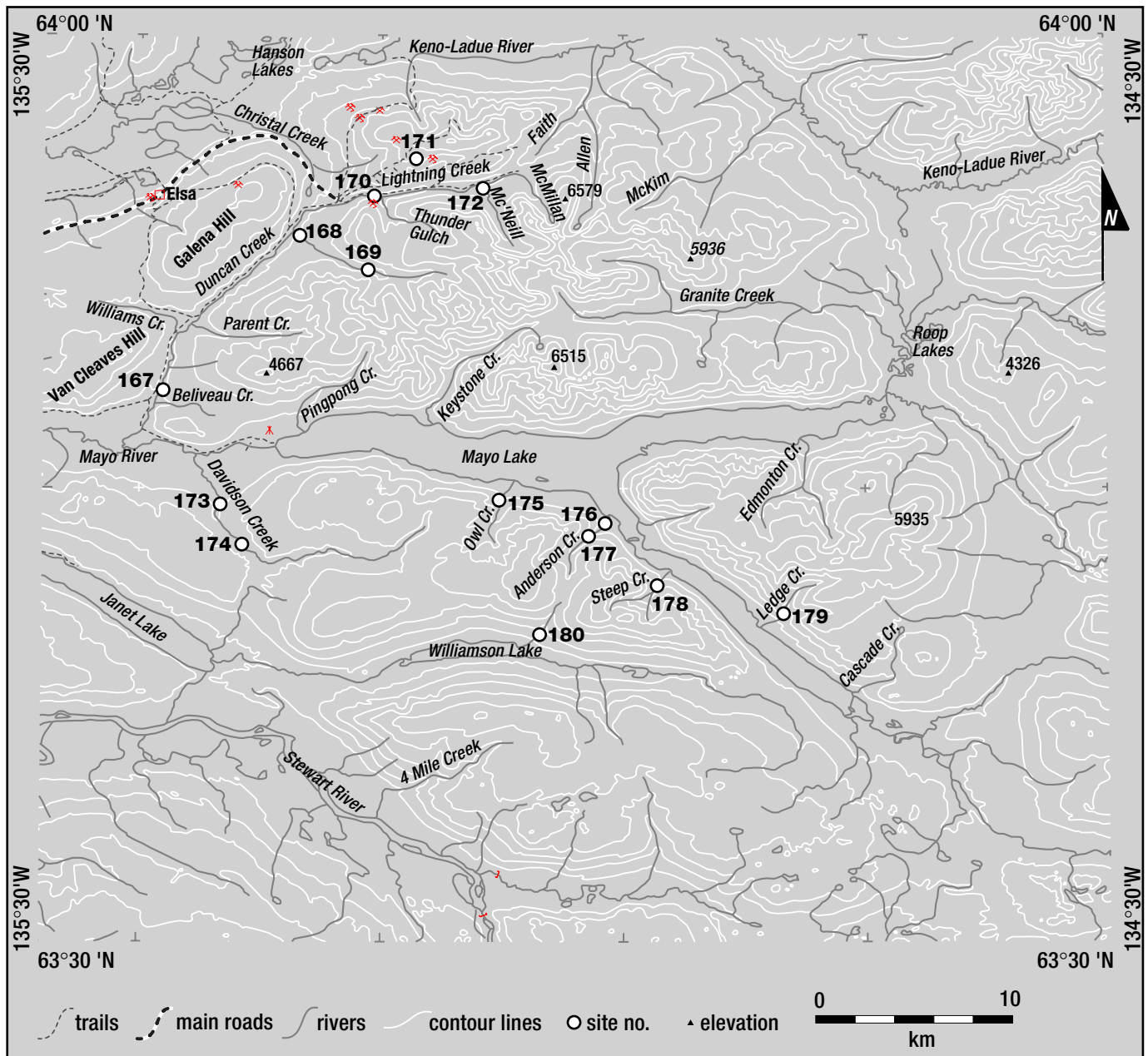


DUNCAN CREEK PLACER AREA

SITES
167-180



LEGEND

167..... Duncan Creek GoldDusters, Duncan Creek
 168 Joe Raab, Duncan Creek
 169..... M. Zemenchik, Duncan Creek
 170..... Bardusan Placers, Lightning Creek
 171..... Lucien Roy, Hope Gulch
 172..... Kim Klippert, McNeil Gulch
 173..... Paul Rivest, Davidson Creek

174..... Bruce Rivest, Davidson Creek
 175..... Ralph Barchen, Owl Creek
 176..... Margrit Wozniak, Anderson Creek
 177..... 20861 Yukon Inc, Anderson Creek
 178..... Ralph Barchen, Steep Creek
 179..... Ralph Barchen, Ledge Creek
 180..... Lawrence Dublenko, Williamson Creek

DUNCAN CREEK**105M/14**

Duncan Creek GoldDusters

63°49'N 135°10'W

Water Licence: PM94-093

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

Duncan Creek Placer Area

Site no. 167

OPERATION/LOCATION Frank Taylor and his family continued mining upstream of camp during 1998 and 1999 in large-scale stripping programs to access pay gravels that increased in depth, as the operation moved downstream, combined with an angled bedrock increasing in depth on the right limit. The depths combined with drain issues and cost increases forced the operation to downsize significantly during 1999 and 2000. In 2001, this operation reduced to a father-son operation working known shallow areas downstream of camp looking for a more economical pay channel. Two 12-hour shifts were worked with up to eight mine employees during 1998 and 1999, which was reduced to two mine workers working 12 to 14-hour shifts for the 2001 and 2002 seasons.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION The operation downsized in 1999 and the mode of operation was changed requiring less equipment and fewer employees working shallower deposits. Three Caterpillar 769C rock trucks, two UH30 excavators, a 988B Caterpillar loader and a D-8H Caterpillar bulldozer were used in 1998 and 1999. By 2001, it was operating with the 988B Caterpillar loader, a D-8H Caterpillar bulldozer and one of the original UH30 excavators. The operation switched to the loader from an excavator for processing pay gravels to the wash plant for the 2001 mining season but reverted to the use of a Caterpillar 330BL excavator in 2002.

WASH PLANT Material was fed into a modified, wet vibrating grizzly feeder which was 4 feet wide by 17 feet long. A flume



Duncan Creek GoldDusters on Duncan Creek in 1998.

from the grizzly transported material to the screen deck in 1998 and 1999. The screen deck was not utilized after 2000. A nugget trap was used for the gravel discharged by the screen deck and only the 5/8 inch minus fraction entered the actual sluicing area. The sluicing area consisted of two 6-foot wide by 8-foot long runs with 1-inch angle iron riffles which fanned through to four 4-foot wide by 16-foot long sluice



Duncan Creek GoldDusters on Duncan Creek in 2002.

runs with expanded metal riffles for 1998 and 1999. During 1999, a smaller sluice box was built making the operation more mobile

GROUND DESCRIPTION Significant differences in ground profiles exist, with 45 to 120 feet of overburden in the 1998 and 1999 mining seasons for operations upstream of the bedrock canyon, to zero to 20 feet of overburden in the 2000 and 2001 mining seasons downstream of the canyon. In a similar manner the pay gravels varied from 2 to 30 feet thick in the 1998 and 1999 mining cuts, but was found to be 10 feet thick with coarse boulders in the 2000 and 2001 mining seasons below the canyon. The pay gravels were found to be thicker in 2002, ranging from 12 feet to 30 feet.

MINING CUTS In 1998, four mining cuts totalling 90,466 banked cubic yards were completed, finishing in frozen clay at the northern end of the mining cut. The 1999 season was a downsizing year which started with a single 50,000 banked cubic yard mining cut above the canyon followed with five mining cuts totalling another 50,000 banked cubic yards located below the canyon. During 2000, 13 smaller mining cuts were worked below the canyon in much shallower gravels totalling 83,700 banked cubic yards. Reclamation work was done over the past three seasons. In the early part of 2001, 11,000 banked cubic yards were mined in three consecutive mining cuts later in the season below the canyon with stripping completed for the 2002 mining season. The 2002 season had six sequential mining cuts on the right limit of Duncan Creek, totalling 60,000 banked cubic yards of stripping with an estimated 34,000 banked cubic yards being sluiced. The mining cut depth was reaching 100 feet by the end of 2002.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT A 10-inch Gorman Rupp trash pump supplied water to the wash plant from Duncan Creek. Settling during 1998 and 1999 was done through established settling facilities located immediately downstream of the canyon, utilizing an out-of-stream drain. New settling facilities had to be constructed during the 2000 and 2001 season immediately downstream of the opened mining cuts.

GOLD The grain size of the gold was variable but nuggets were thin, flat and fairly smooth. Fineness ranged between 760 and 820. The 2001 and 2002 seasons produced 85% size 14 Tyler sieve screen or smaller gold.

COMMENTS The water channel and the land-based reclamation for all mining activities since 1999 was completed in the 2001 season for mining below the canyon.

DUNCAN CREEK

105M/14

Joe Rabb

63°20'N 135°53'W

Water Licence: PM00-171

2001, 2002

Duncan Creek Placer Area

Site no. 168

OPERATION/LOCATION Claims were leased to Larry Arnevik and Rick Anderson for mining of claims located immediately below waterfalls on upper Duncan Creek in 2001. No mining occurred in 2002.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION A 225 backhoe was used for ground preparation and feeding the wash plant and a 745 Fiat Allis loader was used for stockpiling pay gravels and disposing of tailings.



Joe Rabb's Duncan Creek operation in 2001. View looking upstream towards the canyon.

WASH PLANT An 8-foot by 10-foot hopper with grizzly classified materials to an oscillating 8-foot by 10-foot sluice box for fine gold recovery.

GROUND DESCRIPTION There were well-disturbed gravels from previous mining activities over past 100 years. The mining cut from the waterfall downstream was found to be washed gravels with coarse boulders throughout. Considerable evidence was found for prior underground workings, including buried chambers and tools.

MINING CUTS Two cuts were completed in 2001. The first cut below the waterfalls was 25 feet by 100 feet and all material was sluiced to bedrock at 23 feet. The second cut of the season continued downstream for an additional 75 feet. The water channel was restored and land reclamation was completed at year's end. No mining occurred in 2002.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT A stream-side reservoir on Duncan Creek provided the water for a 6-inch Lycoming water pump operating at 1100 igpm to service the wash plant. Effluent from the wash plant ran through the canyon in an armoured drain which ended in a 30 by 30-foot out-of-stream settling pond at the mouth of the canyon.

GOLD No significant gold was located. Fines and one nugget were unable to pay expenses.

COMMENTS Narrow channel and tight, steep canyon walls made these claims a challenge to mine.

DUNCAN CREEK

105M/14

Matthew Zemenchick

634°7'N 136°09'W

Water Licence: PM94-126

1998, 1999, 2000

Duncan Creek Placer Area

Site no. 169

OPERATION/LOCATION A small exploratory mining operation of a diversion on the left limit of upper Duncan Creek on the Gold 3 and Gold 4 placer claims. The diversion had been constructed under water licence PM90-085 and has now been mined with an excavator and a small test wash plant.

MINING CUTS The diversion channel located on the Gold 3 and Gold 4 claims was mined downstream for approximately 400 feet with out-of-stream test pits being used for settling ponds to meet a 5.0 ml/l effluent standard.

LIGHTNING CREEK

105M/14

Bardusan Placers Ltd.

63°54'N 135°14'W

Water Licence: PM98-043

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

Duncan Creek Placer Area

Site no. 170

OPERATION/LOCATION In 1998, Hans Barchen and his son, Claus, began mining on Lightning Creek downstream of the confluence with Thunder Gulch.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION A UH 20 Hitachi excavator, a Caterpillar D-7 bulldozer and two Caterpillar loaders (980 and a 988) were used for processing material during the operations.

WASH PLANT A 10-foot by 20-foot Derocker fed a 3-foot by 24-foot long, double run sluice box. Eighty to 100 cubic yards of material were processed per hour.

GROUND DESCRIPTION The ground mined in 1998 was 60 feet to bedrock which progressively got deeper as the mining moved upstream toward the mouth of Thunder Gulch. In 2001, the bedrock was overlain by 75 feet of silty stream gravels mixed with slide rock. The mining in 1999 produced the largest green boulders found in the area.

MINING CUTS The mining in 1998 began with digging a bedrock drain, constructing two settling ponds and mining two cuts totalling 47,000 cubic yards. In 1999, mining continued upstream, processing similar volumes to 1998. Three mining cuts were mined in 2000 totalling 119,863 cubic yards. Total mine cut dimensions in 2000, were 330 feet in length by 140 feet wide and 65-70 feet deep. Two mine cuts in 2001 totalled 101,557 cubic yards with dimensions of 140 feet wide by 280 feet long by 70 feet deep. The 25 feet of materials above bedrock were processed as pay gravels and sluiced. In 2002, an estimated 102,000 cubic yards were processed in three sequential mine cuts, with 40% being sluiced.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT The mine cut was below the water table which, when pumped to drain the cut, provided the water for the wash plant. An estimated 20% of the required water volumes was acquired from Lightning Creek, while the remainder came from ground water in the mine cut. As mining progressed upstream from the 1998 mine cut, a permanent, covered bedrock drain was installed to the settling facilities which allowed placement of waste materials over top of the drain in the narrow valley. Two settling facilities have been utilized, each an estimated 400 feet long by 80 feet wide by 24 feet deep.

GOLD Well-worn flattened gold nuggets were produced in 1998, 1999 and 2000 with a fineness of 810. Well-rounded large nuggets were mined in 2001, with 40% being size 4 Tyler sieve screen. Gold recovered in 2002 was flatter and smaller as the mining progressed upstream to the mouth of Thunder Gulch.



Bardusan Placers' operation on Lightning Creek. View looking downstream.

HOPE GULCH-TRIBUTARY TO LIGHTNING CREEK

105M/14

Roy Lucien
Water Licence: PM96-053
Duncan Creek Placer Area

63°56'N 135°15'W
1998, 1999, 2000
Site no. 171

OPERATION/LOCATION This operation was small-scale mining of the alluvial fan located on Hope Gulch below the Keno 700 adit. Contracted equipment was used, when available, for low-scale site preparation in order that hand mining could progressively move upstream. The last mining activity on this licence occurred in 1998 when two miners worked an eight-hour shift for two months.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION The contracted equipment for site work was done with a Caterpillar D-8H bulldozer and an Hitachi UH-143.

WASH PLANT A small test wash plant fed by hand was used.

GROUND DESCRIPTION The depth to bedrock was 30 feet. The first 8 feet of material was found to be wash outflow from the Keno 700 audit, with the remaining depth to bedrock consisting of gravels.

MINING CUTS A small hand trench was mined on the right limit of Hope Gulch. An estimated 1300 cubic yards were sluiced.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT Water acquisition was from Hope Gulch with a Honda 4 inch water pump, and out-of-stream settling facilities were constructed from a prior mine cut. The hand trench was used as a drain as the mining progressed upstream.

GOLD Gold was reported as angular fines with an unknown fineness rating.

MCNEIL GULCH

105M/14

Kim Klippert
Water Licence: PM96-041
Duncan Creek Placer Area

63°55'N 135°20'W
1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Site no. 172

OPERATION/LOCATION Kim Klippert and his son have opened a small mining cut on the bottom end of McNeil Gulch. Utilizing the flats in the confluence with Lightning Creek for settling purposes, they have progressively moved upstream working the channel, with a diversion on the right limit to handle full stream flow.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION A D-8H Caterpillar bulldozer with a ripper and U-blade was used for stripping and stockpiling, while an Hitachi UH-143 excavator with a 1½-yard bucket was used to feed the wash plant. A 275B Michigan loader with a 8-yard bucket was used as required for waste disposal and drain maintenance.

WASH PLANT A 200 cubic yard per hour wash plant with a 5-foot by 10-foot screen deck classified materials to 5/8 inch minus. A tailings stacker placed the wastes outside of the mining cut while two 8-foot by 10-foot sluice runs washed the pay.

GROUND DESCRIPTION Bedrock has not been reached despite the mining cut varying in depth from 25 feet to 55 feet deep. Glacial moraine throughout cut-gold values were found from the surface to the bottom of the mine cut.

MINING CUTS One cut each year in 1998, 1999 and 2000 was mined, approximately 100 feet wide by 175 feet long and varied from 25 feet to 55 feet deep. During 2001, an exploration program on the placer and quartz claims on McNeil Gulch limited the mining to a single cut measuring 125 feet wide by 150 feet long and averaged 35 feet deep. No mining occurred on this property during 2002.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT A Detroit 10- by 8-inch water pump, operating at 1500 igpm, serviced the wash plant from McNeil Gulch stream flows. All effluent was treated in a 200-foot by 200-foot settling pond located at the mouth of McNeil Gulch.

GOLD Fine gold was found throughout mine cuts with 90% fines recovered with small nuggets containing traces of quartz attached. The fineness of the gold reported was 760.

COMMENTS Declining base metal prices and escalating fuel prices forced Kim Klippert to conduct an exploration program in the 2001 mining season for long-term planning purposes. This lowered his processing rate by 30% to 19,000 cubic metres.

DAVIDSON CREEK

105M/11

Paul Rivest

63°43'N 135°25'W

Water Licence: PM97-050

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002

Duncan Creek Placer Area

Site no. 173

OPERATION/LOCATION The mining operation on Davidson Creek was leased twice in the past four years. Cam Arkenstall mined the leased property in 1998 and 1999 and finished the reclamation in 2000. No mining occurred in 2000. In 2001, Kim Klippert optioned the property for testing which was the only activity during 2001. A small mining cut above the canyon on the right limit was mined in 2002.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION Cam Arkenstall used a Fiat Allis 31 bulldozer for stripping and stockpiling pay gravels and a Hough 120 loader was used to move tailings while a 235 excavator fed the wash plant. Kim Klippert used a UH-143 Hitachi excavator with a 1½-yard bucket and a D-8H Caterpillar bulldozer with a U-blade and ripper.

WASH PLANT The 1998 and 1999 mining operations used a trommel 7 feet in diameter and 55 feet in length. The 1½ to ½-inch material was fed into a 4 by 40-foot sluice run with hungarian riffles. The ½ inch minus material was processed in a 16 by 11 foot oscillating sluice run with expanded metal over nomad matting. The testing program in 2001 and 2002 used a 4-foot by 8-foot dillan screen deck on the test plant which screened to ½ minus.

GROUND DESCRIPTION Ground descriptions varied slightly between operating years but bedrock depth was reported to vary from 4 feet to 20 feet. The shallowest depths were found in the current channel and deepening as the mining moved further from the valley center. A right limit bench cut above the canyon was worked until late October and was found to vary from 10 feet to 40 feet to bedrock as the mine cut moved away from the creek.

MINING CUTS In 1998 and 1999, three claims were progressively mined working upstream from the top of the canyon. During 2001, five test pits were opened above the canyon and a single test pit was sampled below the canyon on the right limit. This area was further mined and developed into out-of-stream settling ponds in 2002 which allowed a single cut to be mined late in 2002 on the right limit on the upstream end of the Davidson Creek canyon. The mine cut was approximately 100 feet by 75 feet by 35 feet deep.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT The 1998 and 1999 mining utilized the Davidson Creek stream flow for the wash plant and the channel for a conduit to the original settling facilities below the canyon. The 2001 testing program was able to process the small water volumes out-of-stream above the canyon. The 2002 mining season utilized the use of the stream as a conduit to new out-of-stream settling ponds located immediately below the canyon on the right limit.

GOLD Flat nuggets, comprising 50% of the total, were recovered. Fineness was 830-860. In 2002, the gold was reported to be fine-grained.

DAVIDSON CREEK**105M/11**

Bruce Rivest 63°43'N 135°23'W
 Water Licence: PM96-077 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
 Duncan Creek Placer Area **Site no. 174**

OPERATION/LOCATION Rick Rivest continued exploration, testing and stripping of ground on three claims above the canyon on Davidson Creek.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION Exploration was done with a Hy-Hoe 6000TT excavator and a D-6 Caterpillar bulldozer with a Hough 120 loader being used to move tailings. A D-8 Caterpillar bulldozer was used for stripping test areas.

WASH PLANT A 12-foot by 24-inch test sluice box with a trommel unit processed the pay gravels.

GROUND DESCRIPTION Coarse gravels and boulders up to 20 feet thick overlay bedrock in the tested areas.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT Effluent in testing programs was discharged into out-of-stream pits.

GOLD Seventy percent of recovered values were reported to be coarse gold with a fineness of 860.

OWL CREEK**105M/11, 105M/14**

Ralph Barchen 63°45'N 135°30'W
 Water Licence: PM01-247 2002
 Duncan Creek Placer Area **Site no. 175**

OPERATION/LOCATION Ralph Barchen operated a one-person mining operation on Owl Creek after testing on Steep Creek. An estimated 400 hours were spent on Owl Creek in 2002. The mining followed a seismic program completed in 2001.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION A D9H Caterpillar bulldozer was used for stripping and stockpiling of materials. A 988B Caterpillar loader fed the box and removed the tailings.

WASH PLANT A derocker 10 feet wide by 17 feet long fed minus 2-inch material to an undercurrent sluice run 16 feet long by 4 feet wide. The processing rate was 150 cubic yards per hour.

GROUND DESCRIPTION The ground was 20 feet to bedrock near the apex of the alluvial fan and the lower 10 feet were processed as pay gravels. The top 4 feet of material were described as coarse with well-rounded polished diorites with finer gravels mixed with clay found below.

MINING CUTS In 2002, an estimated 30,000 cubic yards were processed as pay gravels and another 10,000 cubic yards were handled for stripping and ground preparation.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT An 8- by 8-inch Gorman Rupp trash pump provided water to the wash plant. Out-of-stream settling ponds provided the effluent discharge required.

GOLD Gold values were described as coarse, well-rounded nuggets with a fineness of 840. The largest nugget recovered in 2002 weighed 1 ounce.

ANDERSON CREEK**105 M/11**

Margrit Wozniak 63°44'N 135°03'W
 Water Licence: PM97-006 1998, 1999
 Duncan Creek Placer Area **Site no. 176**

OPERATION/LOCATION This operation is located on Anderson Creek, a tributary on the south shore of Mayo Lake. The creek channel above the alluvial fan was mined.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION A D-7 Caterpillar bulldozer was used to strip, stockpile pay and rip bedrock. A Trojan 453 loader, with 1½-yard bucket, fed the wash plant and stacked the tailings. A 4-inch Kubota water pump utilized the full creek flow when sluicing.

WASH PLANT A dump box fitted with a dry grizzly classified materials for a single run sluice 20 feet long by 3 feet wide.

GROUND DESCRIPTION The average depth to bedrock was 30 feet. About 1 foot of black muck overburden was found throughout the mined areas, underlain by a mix of glacial gravels. The gravels had red layers throughout the vertical profile, with a 1-inch layer of peat overlaying the blue/grey gravels above the bedrock which contained coarse nuggets.

MINING CUTS Mining during 1998, 1999 consisted of a series of alternating cuts mining upstream for a total of 100 feet.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT Effluent was treated in a series of out-of-stream settling ponds.

GOLD The gold was coarse and angular. Fineness was 870.

COMMENTS The 1999 season was the last for the Wozniak family operation on Anderson Creek, with the transfer of the property to Ray Brosseuk of 20861 Yukon Inc. under a separate water licence (PM99-120).

ANDERSON CREEK**105M/11**

20861 Yukon Inc.

63°43'N 135°03'W

Water Licence: PM99-120

2000, 2001, 2002

Duncan Creek Placer Area

Site no. 177

OPERATION/LOCATION In 2000, the Anderson Creek property was transferred to 20861 Yukon Inc. The alluvial fan has been systematically worked upstream through the previous workings to the steep-walled creek mouth to Mayo Lake. Two 12-hour shifts were worked with 13 staff in 2000. This was downsized in 2002 to seven employees.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION A Caterpillar D-9R, a 950G Caterpillar loader and a Caterpillar 335DL excavator were used to process materials for a single wash plant in 2000. In 2001 and 2002, a second wash plant was used, which was supplied by two Caterpillar 988B loaders with 9-yard buckets and a Case 220B excavator with a 3-yard bucket. The Caterpillar loaders were replaced in 2002 by D-31 Fiat Allis loaders.

WASH PLANT A reverse spiral trommel wash plant concentrated pay gravels to minus 1 inch through a 3-foot by 20-foot tail sluice run and a feedback loop to a 18-inch by 16-foot side sluice run. An estimated 8 yards per hour of minus 1 inch concentrate were processed by the side run and

225 cubic yards per hour were processed in the main sluice run.

GROUND DESCRIPTION The mining since 2000 has shown the top 10 feet to be loose materials overlaying large boulders in a layer 8 to 10 feet thick which proved to be pay gravels. The layer below the large boulders was defined by compacted coarse gravels in clay which extended down an additional 18 feet and also proved to have reasonable pay values. The final 6 feet to bedrock was described as having bright orange/yellow stains inside a black substrate which proved to have the coarsest pay values located on the property. Bedrock was described as being a decomposing blue schist which was extremely weathered and rotten. Bedrock depths increased each year as the mining progressed upstream. In 2002, mining was done in a sand profile which bottomed out on a scoured sandstone bedrock which deepened from 40 feet to 70 feet when the mining cut changed stream sides from the left limit to the right limit. This activity was located on the alluvial fan immediately below the stream mouth onto the alluvial fan.

MINING CUTS A single mining cut on the alluvial fan was mined in 2000 totalling 100 feet wide by 250 feet long and 40 feet deep. A series of mining cuts in 2001 progressively



20861 Yukon Inc. on Anderson Creek, looking upstream.

mined upstream on the alluvial fan totalling 100 feet wide by 125 feet long by 40 feet deep. In 2001, the operation attempted moving through the canyon to upstream pay values but the clay deposit on the left limit presented serious access problems. In 2002, two mining cuts were done below the stream mouth onto the alluvial fan. The left limit bedrock bench was mined first, totalling 300 feet by 150 feet and was 40 feet deep to bedrock. The deposit was followed across Anderson Creek onto the right limit and another mining cut was developed, totalling 100 feet by 200 feet, which was excavated to bedrock at 70 feet.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT Water supply was provided by Anderson Creek through a 471 Jimmy 6-inch Monarch water pump operating at 1300 igpm. Effluent was treated in two out-of-stream settling ponds measuring 50 feet by 80 feet in 2000, and a third cell was added in 2001. Additional armouring of the settling ponds in 2001 has stabilized the creek and channel.

GOLD Gold was described as granular with 40% being #4 Tyler screen mesh or larger, and ranging to the 300 mesh size. Fineness of gold values was 890-910.

COMMENTS A full creek seismic program was conducted in 2001 providing the bedrock profile for future mine plans.

STEEP CREEK 105M/14

Ralph Barchen 63°47'N 135°05'W
Water Licence: PM00-191 2002
Duncan Creek Placer Area Site no. 178

OPERATION/LOCATION Ralph Barchen operated a one-person operation on Steep Creek on optioned claims. The alluvial fan of Steep Creek was extensively tested with washing occurring in the central mine cut on the left limit.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION A D9H Caterpillar bulldozer was used for stripping and stockpiling of material. A 988B Caterpillar loader fed the box and removed the tailings.

WASH PLANT A derocker 10 feet wide by 17 feet long fed minus 2-inch material to an undercurrent sluice run 16 feet long by 4 feet wide. The processing rate was 150 cubic yards per hour.

GROUND DESCRIPTION The areas mined and tested showed a depth to bedrock of 45 feet with glacial gravels mixed throughout. The apex of the alluvial fan was tested and outflow gravels from Steep Creek were the only materials found to bedrock.

MINING CUTS A central mine cut 200 feet by 100 feet on the left limit of Steep Creek was tested to bedrock at 45 feet and then was used for settling purposes in the remainder of

the test program. Material from ten test pits throughout the alluvial fan were washed in the central mine cut in 2002. In total, 30,000 cubic yards were washed with an additional 10,000 cubic yards being stripped for ground preparation.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT An 8- by 8-inch Gorman Rupp trash pump pumped water to the wash plant at a rate of 1000 igpm.

GOLD Reported fineness value was 950. Gold was reported to be angular and fine-grained.

COMMENTS After extensively testing the alluvial fan of Steep Creek, Ralph Barchen has moved to Owl Creek with plans for fully demobilizing Steep Creek in 2003.

LEDGE CREEK 105M/10

Ralph Barchen 63°42'N 134°47'W
Water Licence: PM98-046 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001
Duncan Creek Placer Area Site no. 179

OPERATION/LOCATION This was a continuation of operations under licence PM94-069 for Ralph Barchen to mine the claims on Ledge Creek held by Bert Liske. A left limit bench at the top of the alluvial fan was mined in 1998 and the forks of Ledge Creek were mined in 1999. The last mining occurred in 2000 with the reprocessing of several old tailing piles on the alluvial fan and the bedrock bench beneath. Final site reclamation was completed in 2000 and 2001, with final site abandonment awaiting a new water licence.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION A D9H Caterpillar bulldozer was used for stripping and stockpiling of material. A 988B Caterpillar loader fed the box and removed tailings.

WASH PLANT A derocker 10 feet wide by 17 feet long fed minus 2-inch material to an undercurrent sluice run 16 feet long by 4 feet wide. The processing rate was 100 to 120 cubic yards per hour.

GROUND DESCRIPTION The left limit bench mined in 1998 was frozen gravels to bedrock at 40 feet with 4-foot boulders throughout. The mining at the forks of Ledge Creek was done in confined working areas with shallow bedrock overlain by glacial till with large boulders. The mining in 2000 below the reprocessed tailings had 5 feet to 10 feet of gravels to the bedrock bench.

MINING CUTS The 1998 season moved 150,000 cubic yards, of which 100,000 cubic yards were washed. The 1999 season processed 130,000 cubic yards in the forks of Ledge Creek, while 30,000 cubic yards were washed in 2000.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT An 8- by 8-inch Gorman Rupp trash pump, powered by a D311 Caterpillar engine, pumped

water to the wash plant. A large out-of-stream settling pond produced no surface discharge.

GOLD Largely coarse gold was recovered with a fineness of 790.

UNNAMED TRIBUTARY TO WILLIAMSON LAKE (NORTH SHORE) 105M/11

Lawrence Dublenko	63°39'N 135°06'W
Water Licence: PM97-064	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002
Duncan Creek Placer Area	Site no. 180

OPERATION/LOCATION Lawrence Dublenko and his wife, Connie, have been developing an unnamed and unmined tributary to Williamson Lake located along the northeast shore. Access has been difficult, limiting the 1998 and 1999 seasons to an exploratory trench on the upper stream reaches and stripping to permafrost on the lower primary exploration area. Testing with a portable sluice box of four additional areas along the creek continued in the 2000 and 2001 seasons and the primary exploration area was stripped as the permafrost allowed. The 2002 season saw the primary exploration area on the left limit developed into a closed cell mining cut.

EQUIPMENT/FUNCTION A Case 850 crawler with bucket was the only equipment utilized during 1998 and 1999. A Caterpillar D-8 bulldozer was used for opening the winter trail one winter with particularly deep snow packs. The 2000 and 2001 seasons saw the addition of a Caterpillar D-6 bulldozer for more effective stripping. As the permafrost melted, additional stripping and testing was completed in 2002.

WASH PLANT The test plant is 3 feet long by 12 inches wide with a small hopper and grizzly attached for more effective gold recovery.

GROUND DESCRIPTION Testing found mixed fluvial and glacial till throughout the tested areas without bedrock being reached in any of the trenching.

WATER SUPPLY AND TREATMENT Limited water requirements with hand testing prevailed in most of the trenched areas while groundwater from the lower trenches was used with the test wash plant.

GOLD Only flour gold was recovered in limited quantities.