Schist Cr. Trenching, Testing Program

on

Map Sheet 115-I-6

of

Lat 62° 17' 15" Long. 137° 03' 40"

performed by

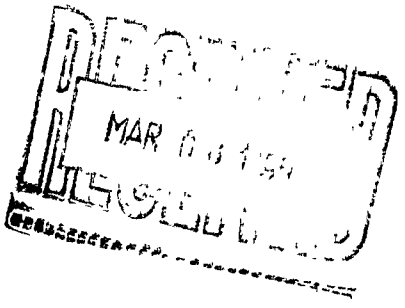
Tom Morgan & Bill Harris

during the dates of

May 25 through to Oct 7, 1995

on

CLAIM # P41539 - LEVI #1



Tom Morgan

95-085

Access + Location:

Access is obtained by travelling west from Dawson via the Mtn. Freegold Rd. to mile 39. A road to the north is then taken by 4x4 for 5 miles over the mountain to the junction of Schist and Stoddart Creeks. The work was performed on Schist Cr. 1000' to 1750' upstream from Stoddart Creek. The location of the work done was on Levi #1 P41539 at 62° 17' 15" lat. + 137° 03' 40" long. on claim sheet 115-I-6.

Topography + Geology:

Schist Cr. flows to the north in an unglaciated valley bottom across schists of granitic origin. The area contains a mix of spruce, poplar, alder and brush. The benched gravel deposits which run almost entirely on the left limit range from nothing to 200 meters wide and 5 to 20 meters above the creek bottom. The creek has incised deeply to its valley floor to form the northeast facing slope of Freegold Mtn. There are a number of anomalous gold values at the head of this creek as well as the schists that the creek crosses over. There is a mix of granodiorite, syenite, rhyolite quartz diorite, quartz monzonite + porphyries as well as the schist and quartz that dominates this gravel sequence of Schist Cr. The gravel is well stratified with mud + sand on top going to larger cobbles with depth. The bedrock is bedded (striking) NW-SE, + dipping steeply to the west in areas where it was exposed.

History:

The area was first looked at when the Gold Rush to Dawson City took place. During the 1930's the area was looked at seriously through the bedrock finds on Mt. Freegold and surrounding area. The creek in question looks to have been hand mined in the 30's due to the wingdams and hand stacked rocks found in a couple of places along its length. In the late 70's, early 80's a cut was taken out on the thawed R.L. of the creek which was reported to have been uneconomic. The tailings show no evidence of bedrock being reached let alone cleaned. Some coarse gold was reported to have been found 1 mile downstream from the Stoddart/Schist confluence. This was obtained thru a cat cut, push-box opperation done in the mid 80's by Ken and George Wilson.

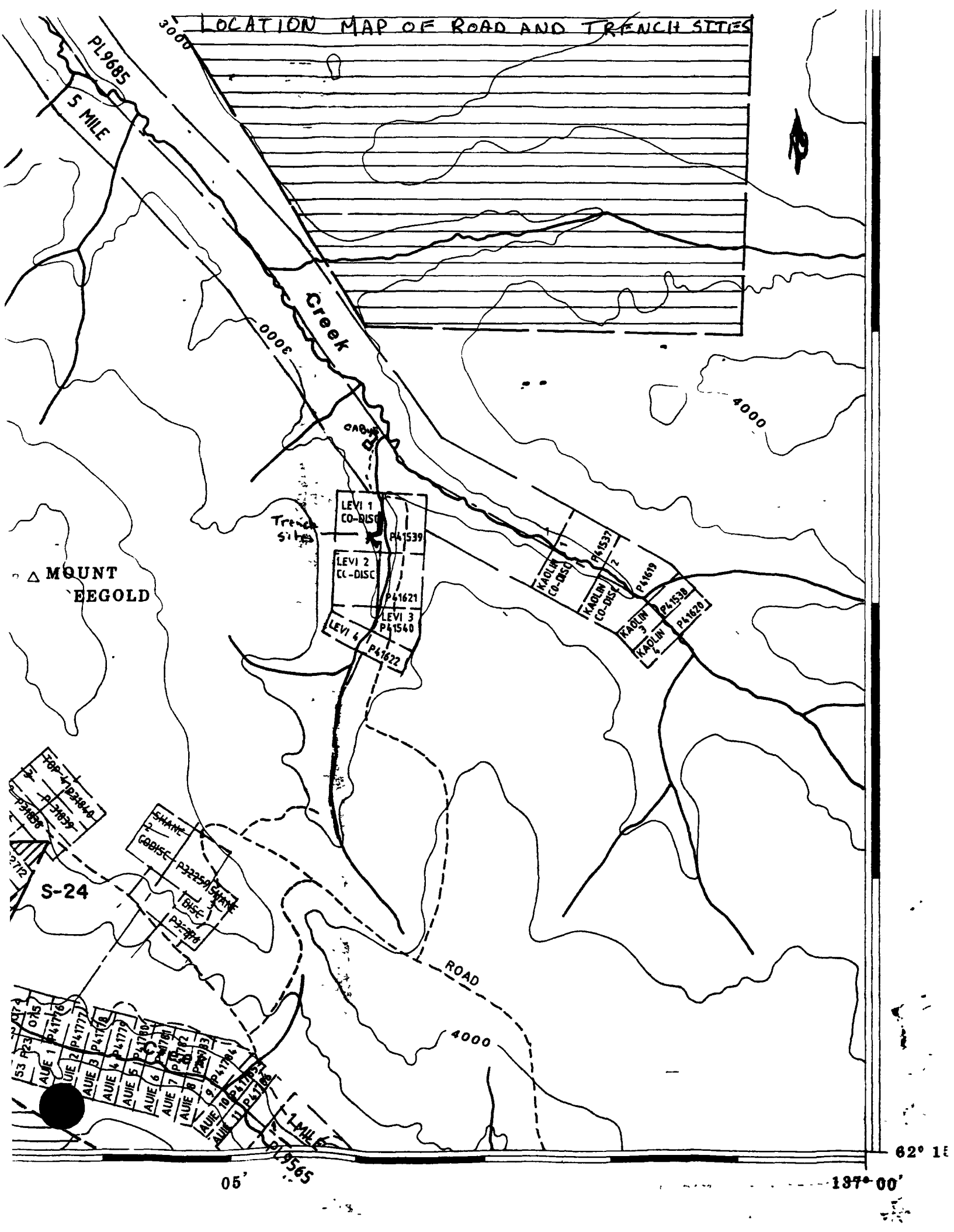
Work Performed & Data Obtained :

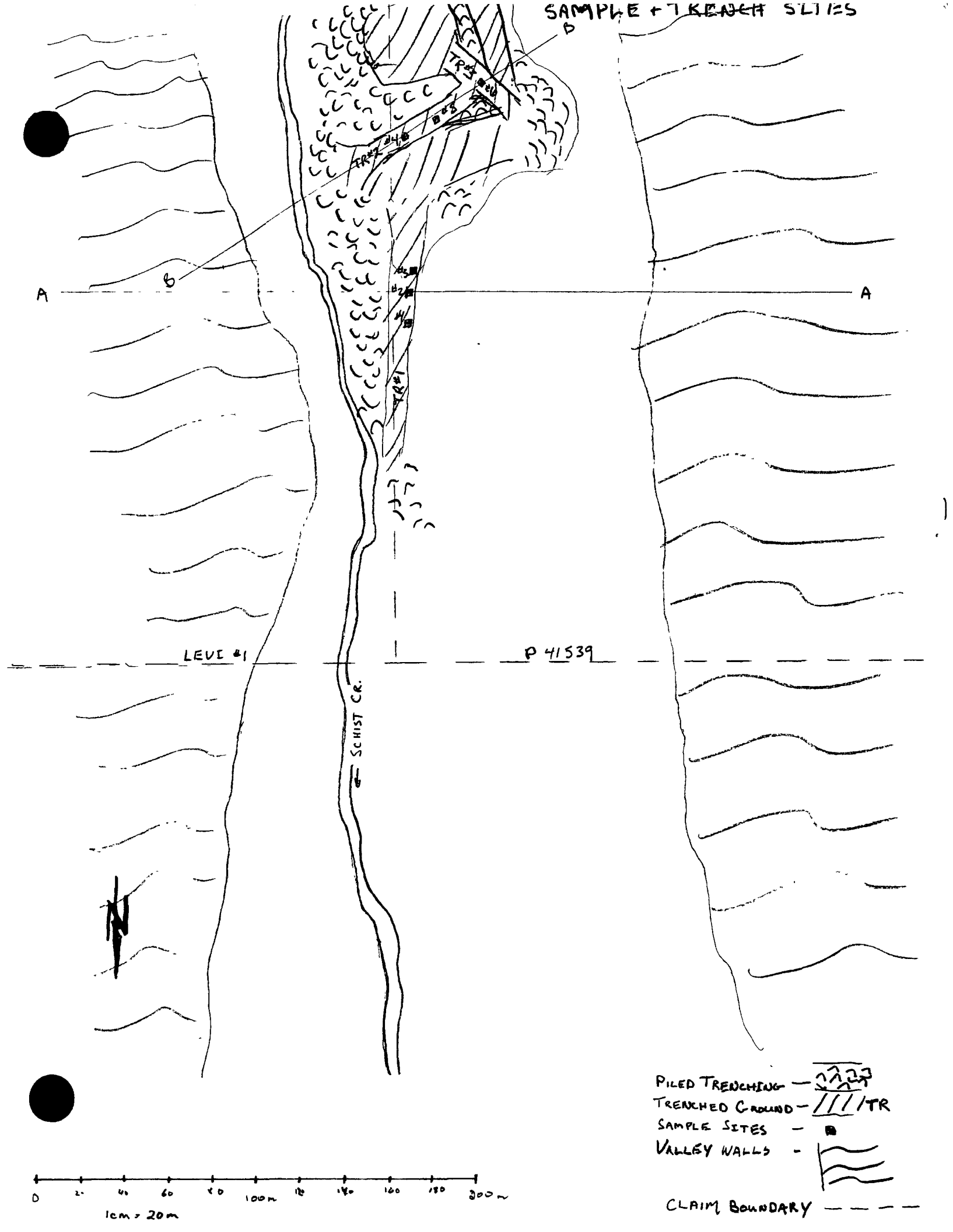
A total of 3 trenches were dug on Levi #1 P41539 and sluicing tests performed on the gravel obtained from the lower stratifications. Bedrock was not reached due to a semi cemented matrix of boulders, cobbles, clay, silt & sand, as well as a high volume of water flow from the water table. The trenches were dug with a D-7 Cat and the testing performed with a hand box, 2" pump and shovel. A total of 7 tests of ½ yd. were performed. (1¼ (3/4 full) 5 gal. pails) There were four (4) tests done in Trench #1, two (2) in trench #2 and one (1) in Trench #3 where #2 meets it. The tests were inconclusive as only fine gold and black sand was obtained. Trench #1 had to be stretched downstream farther than expected for draining ground water. The holes that were dug by hand in the bottom of the trenches had to be bailed as they were dug. At about 6' down the water could not be kept ahead of by hand & the pump suction would not prime. A submersible pump is needed that can be turned on and off at will. The tests that were done were done for this reason from the boulder layer down. (#1 Test) 2' below trench bottom (14' to 16' below surface), (#2 (2' → 4') below trench bottom 16' to 18' below, #3 ('4' to 6') 18' to 20'. #(#4) 0' to 2' 16' to 18', (#5) (10' to 12') (0 to 2') #6 (0' to 2') (8' to 10')

The material from each sluice test was cleaned into a tub and then panned down to a concentrate, then visually inspected to count colors. None of the cons had enough gold to weigh up in my opinion.

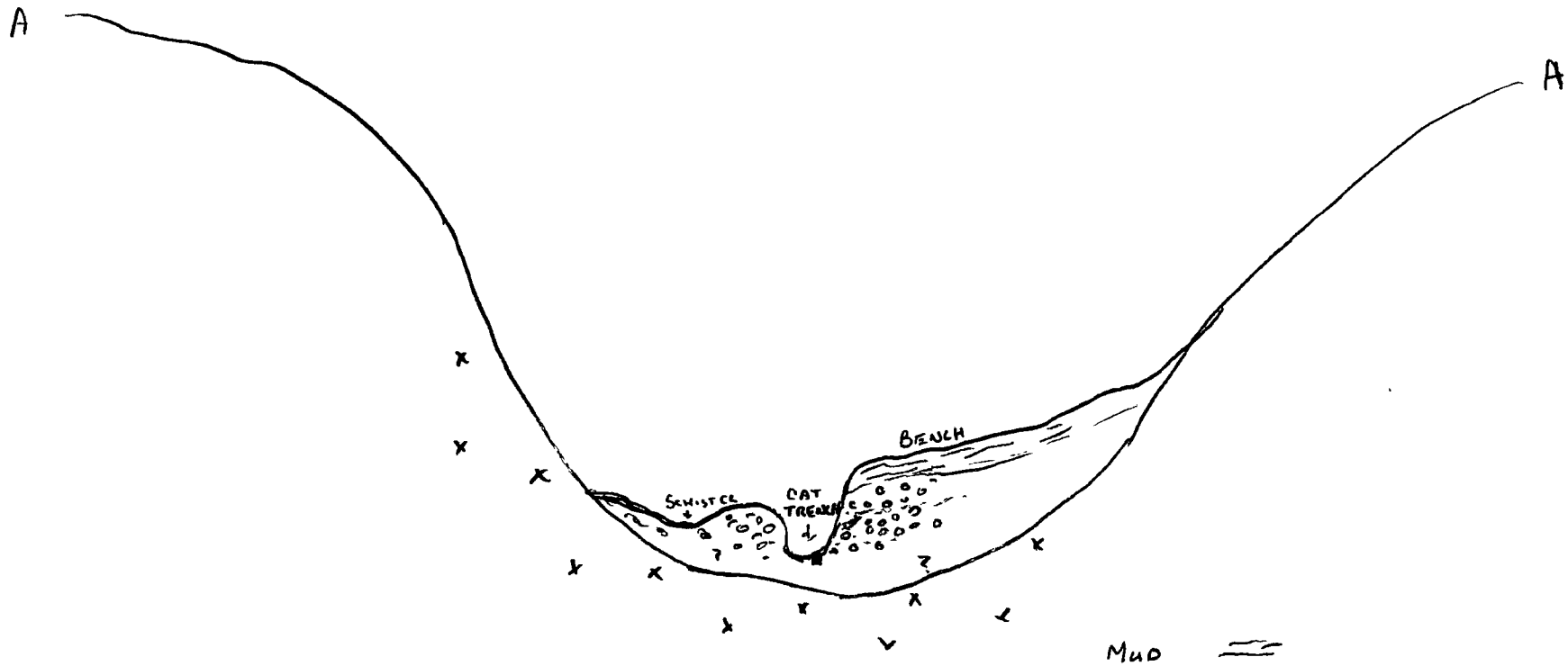
Recomendations & Conclusion:

My recommendation is that the holes in the trenches be continued through hand shoveling and sump pumping through a one to two inch submerssible pump. This should be continued until bedrock is reached and a meaningful test is performed. It is important that this area be tested as it would be the logical place to begin mining activity. The ground that continues upstream should be tested also. The gravel layer appears to thin out around 1000' to 1500' upstream which would allow the D-7 to be effective in reaching bedrock. The upstream shafting showed a 7' depth. The similar boulder layering and size here is the same as the 1000' to 1500' stretch upstream from the trenches is so shallow ground should be present here. Fine gold was read in the upper gravels and boulder layer. The gravel was well stratified and the conc. did increase with depth. A decission on this ground can not be made until the ~~is accomplished~~ gravel/bedrock contact is tested in a # of cross-cutting placements.

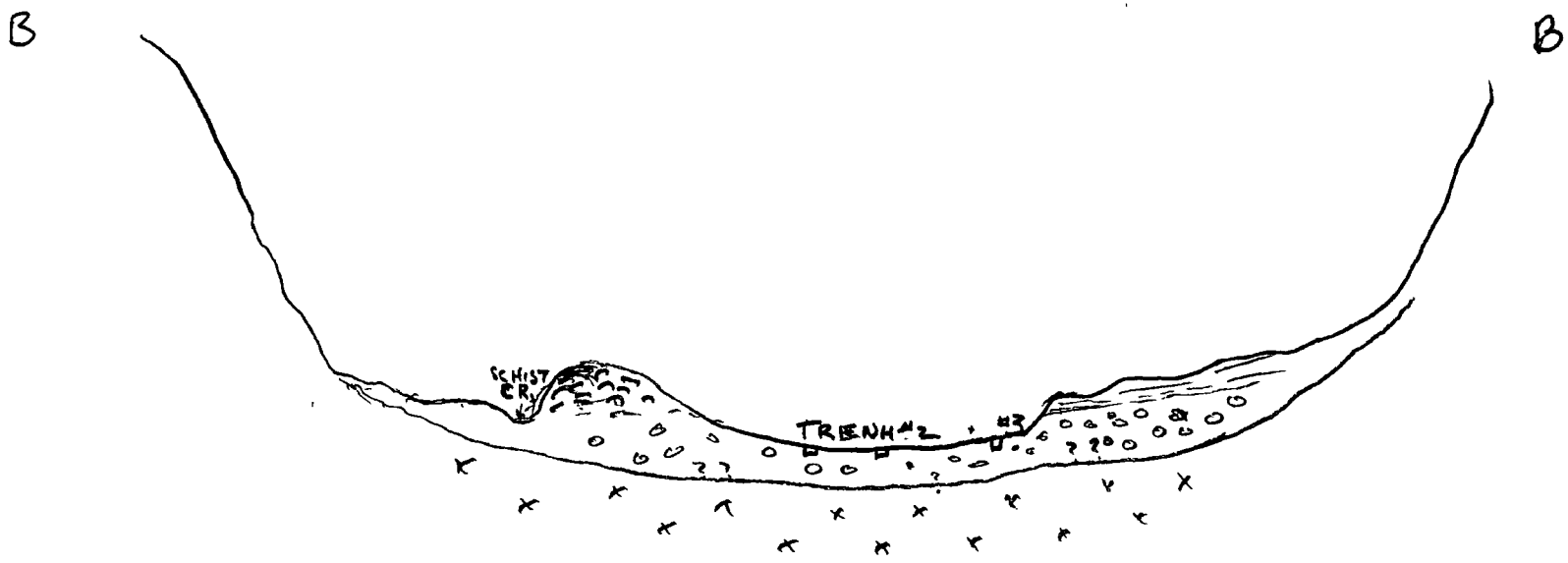

LOCATION MAP OF ROAD AND TRENCH SITES
PL9685
5 MILE
3000
Creek
4000
LEVI 1
CO-DISC
P41539
LEVI 2
CC-DISC
P41621
LEVI 3
P41540
LEVI 4
P41622
KAOLIN
CO-DISC
P41537
P41619
P41538
P41620
MOUNT
EEGOLD
S-24
ROAD
1 MILE
62° 1
05'
137° 00'


SAMPLE + TRENCH SITES
D
TR#3
TR#4
TR#2
TR#1
B
A
A
LEVI #1
P 41539
SCHIST CR.
N
PILED TRENCHING
TRENCHED GROUND
TR
SAMPLE SITES
VALLEY WALLS
CLAIM BOUNDARY
0
20
40
60
80
100m
120
140
160
180
200m
1cm = 20m

- SECTION A-A -


A
A
BENCH
SCHIST
CAT TRENCH
MUD
GRAVEL
BEDROCK
? DEPTH NOT DETERMINED

SECTION B-B



TRENCH #1 SCHIST CR. LOWER TRENCH

N

W E

TRENCH SITE #1 SAMPLE SITE #1, #2, #3
LOOKING DOWNSTREAM TO STODDART CR.

SAMPLE SITE #2

SCHIST CR. UPPER TRENCHES

S

E ←

→ W

TRENCH #2 + PART OF TRENCH #3
LOOKING UPSTREAM

N

W ←

→ E

TRENCH #3 + TRENCH #2 →
LOOKING DOWNSTREAM

SAMPLE SITE #2 GRAVEL STRATIFICATIONS

SAMPLE SITE #2 SHOWING BLACK MAGENESE STAIN

SITE WITH WATER POURING IN