# YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT Exploration Incentives Program

PROJECT EIP87-015

# PLACER EXPLORATION ON FORTYMILE RIVER: Prospecting & Trenching April 27 December 31. 1987

PLACER CLAIMS
P11173, P11174, P11189-P11193, P11200-P1J203
P14400-P14410, P21204

DREDGING LEASES: DL83/4, DL83/5

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION CO-ORDINATIFS

141°47' longitude - 64°21' latitude

PLACER CLAIM SHEET 116C-7

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#### Overview

#### GEOGRAPHY OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER

The Fortymile is a swift flowing river with an average grade of 10 feet per mile. While most of the drainage is located in Alaska, the last 23 miles of the river flows through the Yukon, emptying into the Yukon River 46 miles downstream from Dawson City. The wetted perimeter averages 500 feet, with a main channel of approximately 200 feet at average flow. The rims defining the valley are steep and rugged, the valley width varies, averaging 2000 feet. The river channel meanders and has many bends. The area has not been glaciated. The water volume of the river fluctuates greatly, responding quickly to rainfall. The enclosed topographic Map 1 and 2 illustrate the character of the Canadian portion of the river, and its location in the territory

#### PLACER PROFILE OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER

The placer reserves of the Canadian section of the Fortymile divided into two catagories dredging reserves which are found in the wetted perimeter of the river valley, bench deposits which are found above and adjacent to the channel The dredging reserves are thawed and, river definition, the bedrock is submerged below the water table. Depth to bedrock averages 12 to 15 feet Τn the bench reserves, bedrock is above the water table. The gravel is usually frozen but some pockets are thawed. The gravel is overlain with muck, usually frozen, with a depth of from 6 inches to 30 feet Cravel depth is from 6 feet to 30 feet with 20 feet being average. While the Fortymile became famous as a coarse gold area, our experience on the Canadian section of the river is that there is extremely fine gold throughout the entire gravel section

HISTORY OF MINING ON THE FORTYMILE RIVER

Gold was first discovered on the Fortymile River in 1886, precipitating the first major Yukon gold rush. In 1887 \$200,000 worth of gold, more than 14,000 ounces, were mined with pick, shovel, and rocker, by some 200 miners. The town of Fortymile was established at the confluence of the Fortymile and the Yukon Rivers. As well as fine bar gold, coarse nuggets were being found. The Fortymile district was the first area in which wood fires were used to thaw shafts in order to gain access to the rich gravel and coarse gold at bedrock depth.

Between 1906 and 1911, a dredge worked the Fortymile 8 miles upriver from the mouth. This project was abandonded with the advent of the First World War. In the early 1930's, another dredging operation was initiated 11 miles upriver from the mouth, at the confluence of Bruin Creek and the Fortymile River. On the American section of the river, mining has been continuous and extensive with numerous dredging and cat operations

### PREVIOUS MINING AND PROSPECTING BY FORTYMILE PLACERS

We have been prospecting and mining in the Fortymile area since 1974 when we staked placer ground on Marten Creek, a tributary of the Fortymile, approximately 14 miles upriver from the mouth of the river. In 1979 we acquired the Canadian section of the Fortymile.

We have completed six drill programs over the entire length of the river as well as on Boundary Creek, Marten Creek, Montgomery Creek, and Bruin Creek. We have used a 6 inch churn drill, 6 inch sonic drill, and a 2½ inch rotary drill on these projects. We have been mining on the river benches since 1980. Our current mining operation is located on a high bench situated on an oxbow of the river known as the "Kink", 13 miles upriver from the mouth of the Fortymile

#### Project Description

#### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this exploration program was to identify and to evaluate placer gold deposits, in the benches and river bars, in the middle reach of the Fortymile River valley. The objective was to gain the following information:

muck depth and graval depth

- bedrock composition
   whether the ground was frozen or thawed
- nature and quantity of gold present in the deposits the volume of gravel available for mining

#### PROJECT APPROACH

The exploration project consisted of two phases. The purpose of Phase One was to determine sites on bars and benches which warrented investigation using heavy equipment. We wanted to identify specific targets before using equipment in order to maximize efficiency and to avoid unnecessary environmental impact. Phase Two consisted of a trenching program using a back-hoe excavator to dig trenches in deposits identified by the first phase. A detailed description of the work performed follows.

#### PHASE ONE

Phase One was conducted between April 27 and August 26, 1987. Preliminary samples were taken, with pick and shovel, on surface gravels of bars and in places on benches where gravel was easily obtained from cut banks and sluffs on bench rims. The locations where these samples were taken are plotted on Map 3. Samples were of a volume which fit in a 12 inch by 18 inch sample bag, or an average of 16 pounds.

The following criteria were used to determine deposits which were suitable for further examination by trenching

- presence of gold in the preliminary samples obtained

- accessibility of deposit
- suitability of material for evaluation by trenching (would it be possible to excavate cost-effectively to obtain samples with the heavy equipment available?)

On the benches, the ground is usually thawed for approximately 30 feet back from the rim, making trenching possible. As well, there are pockets of gravel which are thawed to bedrock One of our primary objectives was to delineate and evaluate these thawed deposits, since mining costs are much lower than the costs of mining frozen ground.

Because of the cursory nature of this prospecting phase, representative values of samples were not calculated. The purpose of the prospecting was to establish gold presence, not to evaluate gravel in the deposits.

For details on how the samples were processed, refer to the section SAMPLE TREATMENT PROCEDURE. Results from samples taken in Phase One are shown on Table 1.

#### PHASE TWO

Trenches were excavated on the bars and benches of the Fortymile between August 13 and November 4, 1987. The locations of these pits and trenches are plotted on the accompanying Maps 4 and 5. The bars and benches of the Fortymile consist of separate deposits as opposed to being a contiguous unit.

Each deposit was sampled as a unit and results have been tabulated this way. Each bench deposit tested has been designated by a capital letter. These bench deposits are labelled A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. Trenches excavated in each deposit have been assigned numbers; for example the third trench in deposit "A" is designated as trench "A3". Pits and trenches excavated on bar deposits have been assigned

lower case letters, they are deposits a, b, c, d, e, f and g Each bar trench is prefixed with the letter of the deposit, followed by the number of the trench, for example the fourth trench in bar deposit "b" is labeled trench "b4". On average, four samples of approximately 7 pounds each, were taken from each trench. Results from this sampling are shown on Tables 2 - 15.

#### EQUIPMENT USED

The following equipment was used in Phase Two of the exploration program

- a Cat 213 hydraulic excavator, equipped with 36 inch rock bucket and long (9 foot 6 inch) stick Maximum digging depth was 20 feet 6 inches
- a D6C Cat dozer equipped with angle blade and ripper was used to pioneer for the hoe, and to strip pads where excavation was to be performed.
- a 920 Cat wheel loader was used occasionally to ford the river and to pack samples.
- a fuel truck and a welding service truck, were used to support the project.

Equipment used in the sample treatment and evaluation procedures is outlined below:

- Goldhound spiral gold wheel with four lead riffle pattern, 24 inch diameter, with water pump
- electrical power generator to provide power for the gold wheel and pump
- serve screens of 10 mesh, 40 mesh, and 100 mesh
- gold pans of various sizes of both regular steel and stainless steel (which is non-magnetic)
- magnets of varying strengths
- magnifying glass and 30x microscope
- various plates, bowls, and other vessels for drying and holding sample material
- R C B.S powder scale

#### SAMPLE TREATMENT PROCEDURE

Processing the gravel samples was complex and time consuming for the following reasons

- gold in the Fortymile gravel is so fine that much of it is invisible without magnification. Tests performed by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources have shown the Fortymile gravels to contain very fine gold. In the E.M.R. tests, over half of the gold was -400 mesh, and 93% was -100 mesh.
- the resultant concentrate from the gravel contained large amounts of black sand. This black sand was heavy and fine grained making it difficult to separate the gold.
- most of the gold was flakey and tended to float on the surface tension of the water

The sample processing procedure is outlined as follows

- 1. The sample was screened and rough panned through a grizzly pan with % inch holes, into a clean gold pan
- 2. The resulting -% inch sand, which had been deslimed, was further reduced in size by screening through -10 mesh stainless steel screen, into another pan.
- 3. The +10 mesh material was hand panned to determine whether +10 mesh gold particles were present
- 4. The -10 mesh sand was washed in clean water to which a deflocculent was added. We used Sunlight dish soap (the brand does make a difference, and we have found Sunlight to be the best) The purpose of the deflocculant was to reduce the surface tension of the water
- 5. The -10 mesh sand was fed into the gold wheel, which was rotating at the low speed setting, and which was inclined at an angle of approximately 30 degrees from the vertical. The rate of feed was approximately 1 tablespoon every

5 seconds, although this was dependent on the amount of black sand present. The more black sand, the slower the feed. Water to the gold wheel was approximately 1 imperial gallon per minute, at approximately 8-10 p s.i., although this also varied depending on composition and rate of feed. Water to the gold wheel was also mixed with Sunlight dish soap with 1-2 tablespoons of detergent to 5 gallons of water. Best reults were obtained when feed rate, water volume, and water pressure were kept constant. The object of this run was to seperate all of the black sand and save it. As a rule, if all of the black sand is saved, all of the gold will also be saved.

- 6. The black sand was dried over a slow heat in a stainless steel gold pan. Too much heat caused the water in the sample to boil and the concentrate to spatter, resulting in loss of material.
- 7. A magnet was used to pull the black sand (which is magnetic) out of the pan. The black sand was saved in a clean vessel.
- 8. The small amount of non-magnetic black sand and any gold colours present left in the pan were spread on a sheet of clean dark coloured paper and inspected with a magnifying glass. The number of colours were counted and logged
- 9. The black sand which had been collected with the magnet was transferred onto a clean sheet of dark coloured paper. A second magnet of weaker strength was used to pull this black sand off the paper. The paper was checked with a magnifying glass to determine if any gold was present.
- 10. The tailings from the -10 mesh sand, which had been run through the gold wheel, were hand panned to determine if any gold colours were present

#### SAMPLE EVALUATION PROCEDURE

We have developed a method to determine the value of Fortymile ground based upon the number of gold colours found in a gravel sample of known weight. This allowed us to do in-feild grade estimates of samples simultaineously with the trenching work

The first step was to find the weight and consequent value of an average gold colour. This procedure is outlined as follows:

- 1 We calculated the value of 1 troy ounce of Fortymile gold by dividing the U.S. spot price of gold by the value of the Canadian dollar, and then multiplying it by the purity of Fortymile gold. The following values were used for this calculation:
  - New York spot price of gold = \$485 00
  - the value of the Canadian dollar = \$.78U S.
  - assayed purity of Fortymile gold = 84 5%

Therefore one troy ounce of Fortymile gold is: \$U.S.485 - \$.78 x 84.5% = \$525.42 (Canadian)

- 2. We weighed a small quantity of colours of typical Fortymile gold on a scale capable of weighing to 1/10 grain, or 1/4800 of a troy ounce.
- 3 The resulting weight from #2, was divided by the number of colours weighed to obtain the weight of one colour.

We ran these calculations for seven different groups of colours (ranging in number from 60 to 190) and took an average, to obtain the weight and consequent value of a typical colour from the Fortymile gravel. These calculations indicate that, on average, one colour of typical Fortymile gold weighs 1/163,484 ounce, or that it takes 163,484 colours to make a troy ounce of gold. The data are shown in Table 16

4 The value of one colour could then be obtained by dividing

the value of 1 troy ounce of Fortymile gold (in Canadian cents) by the number of colours required to make one ounce  $$525 42 \times 100c \div 163,484 = 321c$ 

The value of one colour is 321¢ Canadian.

The second part of determining the value of a cubic yard of Fortymile gravel outlined is as follows.

- 1 The gravel sample was weighed.
- 2 The number of colours were found in the sample using procedures as outlined in SAMPLE TREATMENT PROCEDURE
- 3. The number of colours found in the sample was multiplied by the value of one colour, .321¢
- 4. The weight of one cubic yard of excavated gravel, generally accepted as 3,000 pounds, was divided by the weight of the sample, giving the number of samples per yard.
- 5. The number of samples per yard, found in step 4 was multiplied by the number of colours per sample, determined in step 2. This gave the total number of colours per yard
  - 6. The number of colours per yard, calculated in step 5, was multiplied by the estimated value of one colour, 321¢, to obtain the value of one loose yard of gravel. For example, if 3 colours were found in a sample of 7 pounds, the value of gravel represented by this sample can be found as follows:

3 colours x .321c x 3000 lb. - 7 lb. = \$4.13 Can./yd.

We used this method as a rule of thumb for projecting grade figures. We have checked the relative accuracy of this method by comparing samples taken from our production cut with cleanup results.

#### Summary

The following summary outlines volumes and grades of the bars and benches tested Approximately four miles of river bars and benches were covered. In the prospecting phase of the exploration program 182 samples were gathered and processed. In Phase Two, the trenching phase, 116 pits and trenches were excavated in fourteen separate deposits. Samples from each pit and trench were evaluated.

Our objective was to obtain average grades of entire deposits for the total gravel section, from top gravels to bedrock. While some high grade sections of deposits were defined, grade averages were determined for entire deposits only. Grades of samples varied greatly. Larger samples might have helped to reduce this difference; bulk samples would determine precise grade figures

In a production operation a loss factor would have to be allowed for. Because of the fineness of the gold some loss would be inevitable. Fine gold recovery techniques and careful mining must be used to minimize loss of values.

#### NOTES ON PROSPECTING

The prospecting phase was useful in determining areas which warrented further testing and in selecting sites where testing would be effective. Because samples were taken in locations where sampling was expedient using hand methods, for example the surface of bars and sluff at the rims of benches, these samples were not representative of the entire deposits being tested. Sections of deposits which were of high grade showed up in the prospecting phase, but in general this preliminary testing was not used to estimate grades. Colours found in the samples were counted but representative values per yard were not extrapolated

#### NOTES ON BENCH TRENCHING

We trenched on six benches along the river and one bench in the mouth of Marten Creek We reached bedrock on three of the Two of these benches had good pay grade; the third benches was barren One of the benches with good pay was the one up Marten Creek, this gravel was creek gravel, not river gravel. More work further up the creek is warrented. On the remaining four benches we evaluated the top gravel depths, ranging from 5 to 18 feet Gravel in the two high benches that were tested was too deep for the hoe to dig to bedrock, while on the other two benches, the ground was frozen below 12 to 15 feet these trenches opened up to summer thawing, the depths can be extended to complete the evaluation. We stripped sections of these frozen deposits to get them thawing to facilitate more testing Detailed information on this bench trenching is given in the SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSITS.

#### NOTES ON BAR TRENCHING

We consider grades on all bars tested so far to be mineable. The cost of mining these bars will be low due to lack of overburden, shallow depth to bedrock, thawed gravel, short distance to move material, and low reclamation costs. We found that the tail ends of bars generally had better values than the middle sections and heads of the bars, contrary to theory. As well, sections of bars on the inside bends of the river did not have as good grades as the sections on straight streches of river. Bedrock depth on the bars was shallower than we had expected, running between 6 to 18 feet, with 10 to 12 feet being average. On the bars, sluffing of gravel into the hole, which filled with water as excavation took place, made digging bedrock difficult. Grade could increase with more effective bedrock excavation. Detailed information on the bar trenching is given in the SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSITS

#### NOTES FOR INTERPRETING THE SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- dollar per yard values were taken from the tables included at the end of the report
- the price of gold at the time that this report was written was US\$485 per oz. To adjust values given for fluctuating gold price, the following formula can be used value/yd(\$Can) = \$/yd given(\$Can) x current gold price(\$US) \$485(US)
- gold weights are given in troy ounces
- raw oz/yd given in the following SUMMARY OF RESULTS were calculated as follows.

raw  $oz/yd = \$/yd(Can) \div \$525.42(Can)$ 

- fine oz of gold can be converted from raw oz by using the following formula:

fine oz = raw oz x .845 (purity factor)

- all yardage volumes are given in bucket yards (bank yards multiplied by a swell factor of 1 25).
- width of bars used to calculate volumes is based on the width at mean water level.
- on the benches, grade of gravel has been determined for the gravel section; muck section has not been calculated into grade figures.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSITS

#### Bench Deposit "A"

Total Estimated Yardage

- 500yd x 25yd x 5yd x 1 25(swell factor) = 78,125 bkt yd<sup>3</sup> Grade
- \$2 66/yd<sup>3</sup>
- 0051 raw oz/yd3

Total Projected Value of Deposit.

- \$2 66 x 78,125 yd<sup>3</sup> = \$207,813
- $.0051 \text{ raw oz/yd}^3 \times 78,125 \text{ yd}^3 = 398 \text{ raw oz}$

#### Comments

This bench is long, narrow and has shallow depth to bedrock.

The ground is thawed. The deposit has limited volume but will require several moves to mine out.

#### Bench Deposit "B"

No gold was found in this deposit. Volume has not been estimated since the ground as tested to date is barren. More samples will be taken on and into bedrock out of the trenches to confirm lack of gold.

#### Bench Deposit "C"

Total Estimated Yardage.

- 70yd x 50yd x 3yd x 1 25(swell factor) = 13,125 bkt yd<sup>3</sup> Grade.
- $$8.02/yd^{3}$
- .0153 raw oz/yd $^3$

Total Projected Value of Deposit:

- \$8.02 x 13,125 yd<sup>3</sup> = \$105,262
- $.0153 \text{ raw } oz/yd^3 \times 13,125 \text{ yd}^3 = 201 \text{ raw } oz$

#### Comments:

This bench was thawed to bedrock. The top 5 feet should be stripped and wasted. The lower gravels and 3 feet of bedrock should be stockpiled for sluicing Further exploration work will be undertaken up the creek.

#### Bench Deposit "D"

Volume could not be estimated because bedrock was not reached in most trenches However, the bench is approximately 1500 yards long and width should be considerable. We estimate the total volume to be well over half a millon yards. Grade was good considering that lower gravel and bedrock were not averaged in Trenches will be deepened to bedrock and the lower gravel will be evaluated. The deposit is frozen Muck layers alternate with gravel layers.

#### Bench Deposit "E"

Volume could not be estimated since bedrock was not reached. This bench is located approximately 200 feet above river level. The ground is thawed. Grades are fair considering that this is top gravel Bedrock was uncovered approximately 30 feet below gravel at one rim. The deposit should be trenched to bedrock to determine values of lower gravels and bedrock.

#### Bench Deposit "F"

Grade of top gravels was good. Gravel is generally sandy getting coarser with depth. The area should be stripped and a bulk sample taken in layers as gravel thaws. The size of the deposit is large, but not enough data was obtained to estimate volume.

#### Bench Deposit "G"

Grade of top gravel tested was good, considering that bedrock was not reached. We estimate bedrock to be at least 25 feet deep. The trenches should be completed to gain information on lower gravel and bedrock. Gravel is thawed for approximately 100 feet back from rim of bench. The bench has considerable volume, although we have not attempted to define limits.

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSITS

Bar Deposit "a"

Total Estimated Yardage

- 3500yd x 50yd x 4yd x 1 25(swell factor)=875,000 bkt yd<sup>3</sup> Grade.
  - $$2 17/yd^{3}$
- .0041 raw oz/yd³

Total Projected Value of Deposit.

- \$2 17 x 875,000 yd<sup>3</sup> = \$1,898,750
- .0041 raw oz/yd $^3$  x 875,000 yd $^3$  = 3937.5 raw oz

#### Comments

This is the largest contiguous deposit that we tested Grades varied between 35¢ and \$6.68/yd. More samples will be taken from the trenches before 1988 break-up to gain more information. Because of the size of the deposit, more trenching should be done to establish grades more accurately. Bulk sample runs would also help confirm mineabilty of this deposit.

#### Bar Deposit "b"

Total Estimated Yardage:

- 1000yd x 30yd x 4yd x 1.25(swell factor)=150,000 bkt yd<sup>3</sup> Grade
- $$2 09/yd^3$
- 0043 raw oz/ yd³

Total Projected Value of Deposit:

-  $$2.09 \times 150,000 \text{ yd}^3$  - \$313,500 $0043 \text{ raw } 0\text{z/yd}^3 \times 150,000 \text{ yd}^3$  = 645 raw 0z

#### Comments:

Grade figures range from \$0 to \$5 22/yd. The upriver 1/3 of the deposit only was sampled. The downriver 2/3 of the bar should be trenched to obtain a more accurate grade for the entire deposit

Bar Deposit "C"

Total Estimated Yardage

- 1000yd x 70yd x 4yd x 1 25(swell factor)=350,000 bkt yd<sup>3</sup>
  Grade  $\frac{506}{\sigma v^{au}}$
- \$2 38/yd1

0045 raw oz/ yd3

Total Projected Value of the Deposit:

 $$2 38 \times 350,000 \text{ yd}^3 = $833,000$ 

-  $0045 \text{ raw } \text{oz/yd}^3 \times 350 \ 000 \ \text{yd}^3 = 1575 \ \text{raw } \text{oz}$ 

Comments.

Values vary between \$0 and \$5.53/yd<sup>3</sup> The area upriver from Marten Creek showed better grade, and one small nugget was found. This could have been because of the shallow bedrock depth so that cluffing didn't interfere with sampling bedrock. Small scale bulk samples (500 yd<sup>5</sup>) would help to confirm grade. This bar is well above the water level so it can be mined at higher water levels. Volume of gravel is sufficient to sustain mining for several seasons.

#### Bar Deposit "d"

Total Estimated Yardage:

- = 500yd x 30yd x 3.3yd x 1.25(swell factor)=61,875 bkt yd $^3$  Grade
- \$1 00/yd<sup>3</sup>
  - $.0019 \text{ raw } \text{oz/yd}^3$

Total Projected Value of the Deposit.

- \$1 00 x 61,875 yd<sup>3</sup> = \$61,875
- $.0019 \text{ raw oz/yd}^3 \times 61,875 \text{ yd}^3 = 118 \text{ raw oz}$

Comments.

This is a small deposit, and had the lowest grade of the bar deposits tested. Only the upriver half of the bar was sampled. The downriver end of the bar should be trenched to gain grade figures for this section of the bar. Grade of gravel showed improvement further toward the downriver end of the bar.

Bar Deposit "€>"

Total Estimated Yardage

500yd x 40yd x 4yd x 1 25(swell factor)=100,000 bkt yd<sup>3</sup> Grade.

- $$5.62/yd^{3}$
- $011 \text{ raw } \text{oz/yd}^3$

Total Projected Value of Deposit

- \$5 62 x 100,000 yd<sup>3</sup> = \$562,000

011 raw  $oz/yd^3 \times 100,000 yd^3 = 1,100 raw oz$ 

#### Comments

This deposit had the best grade encountered, with one sample grading at \$44.45/yd. It has been scheduled for production in the 1988 mining season. Reserves are sufficient for one to two years of operations.

Bar Deposit "f"

Total Estimated Yardage:

- 500yd x 15yd x 5yd x 1.25(swell factor)=46,875 bkt yd<sup>3</sup> Grade.

 $$5.29/yd^{3}$ 

-  $01 \text{ raw } \text{oz/yd}^3$ 

Total Projected Value of Deposit.

 $$5 29 \times 46,875 \text{ yd}^3 = $247,969$ 

.01 raw  $oz/yd^3 \times 46,875 yd^3 = 469 raw oz$ 

#### Comments:

This deposit showed consistent grade figures. Grade is good. The deposit is relatively small, consisting of a long narrow bar adjacent to a cut bank. Mining will be undertaken when mining on bar "e" has been completed

Bar Deposit "q"

Total Estimated Yardage

1000yd x 80yd x 4yd x 1 25(swell factor)=490,000 bkt yd<sup>3</sup> Grade

 $- $1.97/vd^{3}$ 

.00375 raw oz/yd3

Total Projected Value of Deposit.

- $-\$1\ 97\ x\ 400,000\ yd^3\ =\ \$788,000$
- 00375 raw oz/yd<sup>3</sup> x 400,000 yd<sup>3</sup> = 1 500 raw oz

Comments:

This deposit is large. More trenching should be done to provide more information on values. Bulk sampling would also help to confirm mineability

#### TOTAL ESTIMATED RESERVES & VALUES ON BENCHES & BARS

BENCH RESERVES (for benches trenched to bedrock)

Total Estimated Bucket Yardage: 91,250 yd3

Total Estimated Raw Oz of Gold: <u>599 oz</u>

Total Value (\$ Canadian) \$313,075

BAR RESERVES

Total Estimated Bucket Yardage 1,983,750 yd3

Total Estimated Raw Oz of Gold: 8,955 oz

Total Value (\$ Canadian): \$4,705,094

TOTAL AGGREGATE RESERVES & VALUES (bars & benches):

TOTAL ESTIMATED BUCKET VARDAGE. 2,075,000 yd3

TOTAL ESTIMATED RAW OZ OF GOLD 9,554 02

\$5,018,169

TOTAL VALUE (\$ CANADIAN)

TABLE 1
RESULTS FROM PRELIMINARY PROSPECTING

DEPOSIT	SAMPLE	WEIGHT	COMMENTS	COLOURS
	1	15 lb	very fine colours	6
	2 ,	16 lb	off bedrock by road cut	3
	3	16 lb		0
	4	17 lb	bedrock, 1 flake, 8 colours	9
	5	15 lb	3' down,1 flake	2
	6	15 lb	fine colour	1
Bench	7	18 lb	pea gravel	0
"A"	8	16 lb	fractured bedrock	0
	9	17 lb.	mixed with clay	1
	10	15 lb.	grey clay	0
	11	15 lb	road sluff 5' down	0
	12	16 lb	road sluff 6' down face	0
	13	18 lb.	fine colour	1
	14	15 lb.	crumbley bedrock	0
	1	16 lb.	angular gravel	0
	2	16 lb.	slatey bedrock	0
Bench	3	15 lb.	fine colour	1
"B"	4	15 lb.	angular gravel	0
	5	15 lb.	from just below overburden	0
	6	18 lb.	fine gravel	0
	7	15 lb.		0
	1	16 lb.	lots of black sand	0
	2	16 lb.	near surface	0
Bench	3	17 lb.	coarse gravel, orange gravel	1
"C"	4	18 lb.	1 flake 3 colours	4
	5	15 lb.	from bedrock in stream bank	0
	1	15 lb	sluff gravel	0
	2	16 lb.	sluff gravel, fine colours	3
Bench	3	18 lb	sluff gravel	3
"D"	4	15 lb	sluff gravel	1

TABLE 1 continued
RESULTS FROM PRELIMINARY PROSPECTING

DEPOSIT	SAMPLE	WEIGHT	COMMENTS	COLOURS
	5	15 lb	sluff gravel, garnet	0
Bench	6 '	15 lb.	sluff gravel, lots black sand	0
" D "	7	17 lb.	sluff gravel	0
cont.	8	15 lb.	sluff gravel	1
	9	16 lb.	sluff gravel	0
	1	15 lb.	from ramp, lots of black sand	4
	2	16 lb.	from ramp	0
	3	16 lb.	from ramp, 2 flakes 7 colours	9
	4	15 lb.	from ramp	0
Bench	5	17 Jb	from ramp, garnets	0
"F"	6	18 lb.	from ramp, coarse sand	0
	7	15 lb.	river bank sluff, sandy gravel	0
	8	15 lb.	river bank sluff, fine colour	1
	9	16 lb	rıver bank sluff	0
	10	15 lb.	river bank sluff	2
	11	17 lb	river bank sluff, I flake	5
	1	15 lb.	bedrock river bluff	8
	2	14 lb.	sluff on river bluff	0
	3	15 lb.	sluff on river bluff, garnet	1
	4	15 lb.	off bedrock, river bluff	4
	5	16 <sup>14</sup> lb.	road sluff	0
Bench	6	15 lb.	road sluff, reddish gravel	0
"G"	7	16 lb.	sandy gravel	2
	8	16 lb.	road sluff, fine colours	1
	9	15 lb.	road sluff	0
	10	15 lb.	road sluff, 2 flakes, 1 colour	3
	11	15 lb.	road sluff	0
	12	17 lb.	small gravel	0
 	13	15 lb.	road sluff, red sand	1

TABLE 1. continued
RESULTS FROM PRELIMINARY PROSPECTING

DEBOSIT	CAMDIE	<u> </u>	COMMENTS	COLOURS
DEPOSIT SAMPLE W		18 lb	end of bar, lots of black sand	5
	2	16 lb	end of bar, lots of black sand end of bar	0
	1			8
	3	16 lb	10' from bank, 2 flakes	2
	4	17 lb	60' out from bank	
	5	15 lb.	30' out from bank	4
	6	18 lb.	100' out from bank	0
	7	18 lb	100' out froom bank	0
	8	16 lb.	close in	1
	9	15 lb	150' out from bank	5
	10	15 lb.		0
	1.1	18 ]b	close in, large garnet	2
Bar	12	19 lb.	close in	0
"a"	13	18 lb.	100' out from bank	0
	14	17 lb.	100' out from bank	1
	15	16 lb	small gravel	0
	16	16 lb.	close in	0
	17	16 lb.	close in, little black sand	0
	18	18 lb.	1 flake 5 colours	6
	19	15 lb.	100' out from bank	9
	20	16 lb	close ın	5
	21	16 lb.	close in, lots of black sand	3
	22	18 lb	close in	0
	23	17 lb.	close in, fine colours	2
	24	16 lb.	close in	0
	1	18 lb	50' out from bank	3
	2	17 lb.	80' out from bank, 1 flake	8
Bar	3	16 lb.	40' out from bank,	0
"b"	4	20 lb.		1
	5	16 lb	close in	0
	6	16 lb.	little black sand	0
	ļ	ı		1

TABLE 1 continued
RESULTS FROM PRELIMINARY PROSPECTING

DEPOSIT	SAMPLE	WEIGHT	COMMENTS	COLOURS
Bar	7	17 lb	75' out from bank	0
"b"	8,	16 lb.	75' out from bank	3
cont	9	18 lb.	head of bar	6
	1	17 lb.	tail end bar, fine colours	5
	2	16 lb.	close in	0
	3	16 lb.	close in, 1 orange flake	3
	7	15 lb	behind slough	2
	5	19 lb	behind slough	0
	6	20 lb.	150' out from bank, garnet	0
	7	16 lb.	150' out from bank, green sand	1
	8	16 lb.	150' out from bank	0
Bar	9	15 lb.	behind slough, lots black sand	2
''c''	10	16 lb.	behind slough	0
	11	18 lb	close in	0
	12	20 lb.	250' out from bank	0
	13	16 lb	250' out from bank	0
	14	15 lb.	100' out from bank	1
	15	17 lb.	close in	0
	16	16 lb.	100' out from bank	0
	17	15 lb.	close in	3
	18	16 lb.	in front of creek mouth	0
	19	15 lb.	1 flake	1
	20	17 lb.	25' out from bank	0
	21	18 lb.	head of bar	3
	1	16 lb.	tall of bar	0
	2	15 lb.	close in	3
Bar	3	15 lb.	50' out from bank	1
"a"	4	17 lb.	mıd-bar	0
	5	18 lb.	mid-bar, little black sand	0
	6	15 lb	80' out	0
'		•		•

TABLE 1 continued
RESULTS FROM PRELIMINARY PROSPECTING

DEPOSIT	SAMPLE		COMMENTS	COLOURS
Bar	7	16 lb	80' out from bank	0
"d"	8	17 lb	mid-bar fine colours	4
cont	9	18 lb	head of bar, 1 flake	2
	1	16 lb	tall end of bar	?
	2	16 lb	tall end of bar	0
	3	17 lb	tail end of bar, 1 flake	8
	4	15 lb	tall end of bar, 2 flakes	9
	5	15 lb	50' (rom bank, lots black sand	6
	6	15 lb	50' out from bank	3
	7	15 lb	mid-bar, small garnets	6
	8	17 lb	mid-bar	0
	9	16 lb.	100' out from bank	0
Bar	10	15 lb	100' out from bank	1
"e"	11	18 lb.	100' out from bank	0
	12	15 lb	close in, very fine colours	5
	13	15 lb	close in, lots black sand	0
	14	16 lb	close in, 2 flakes	3
	15	15 lb	close in	1 1
	16	15 lb.	100' out from bank	0
	17	15 lb	100' out from bank	1 1
	18	18 lb.	100' out from bank	0
	19	17 lb.	120' from bank, lots black sand	0
	20	16 lb.	head of bar	0
	21	17 lb.	head of bar, 1 flake	2
	22	15 lb.	head of bar, lots black sand	5
	23	18 lb	head of bar	1
	1	15 lb.	tail of bar	0
	2	15 lb.	tall of bar, large rock	3
Bar	3	16 lb.	tail bar, extreme black sand	2
'' £ ''	4	17 lb.	40' out from bank	0
	5	18 lb	40' out from bank	0

PABLE 1 continued
RESULTS FROM PRELIMINARY PROSPECTING

1	)			S FROM PRELIMINARY PROSPECTING	Ţ
DEPOSIT SAMPLE				COMMENT	COLOURS
6 17 1b 7 15 1b		17	ıb	close in	4
		] b	50' out from bank, 5 flakes	11	
	8	16	lb	50' out, 1 large flake	0
	9	15	lb	50' out from bank	0
	10	15	lb	50' out from bank	0
	11	17	lb.	opposite creek, fine colours	3
Bar	12	15	16	opposite creek	3
11 4≅ 11	13	18	) b	close in, 3 flakes	19
cont	14	17	lb.	close in, garnets	4
	15	16	lb.	close in	0
	16	15	lb	40' out from bank, fine colour	1
	17	16	lb.	40' out from bank	1
	18	17	lb.	40' out from bank	0
	19	15	lb.	close in, 1 flake	3
	1	15	lb.	20' out from bank, fine colours	3
	2	15	.al	50' from bank, lots black sand	4
	3	16	lb	70' from bank, lots black sand	0
	4	17	lb	close in	0
	5	16	lb.	close in, 1 small flake	2
	6	18	lb	100' out from bank	0
	7	15	lb.	100' out from bank	0
Bar	8	17	lb.	close in	1
"g"	9	15	lb.	75' out from bank	0
	10	16	lb.	close ın	0
	11	16	lb.	outside corner	0
	12	18	lb.	150' out from bank	0
	13	15	lb.	200' from bank, fine colours	2
	14	17	lb.	200' out from bank	0
	15	15	lb	mid-bar, ] flake	6
	16	17	lb	head of bar	1
	17	15	lb	head of bar	1
<del></del>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

TABLE 2

RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "a"

	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERA VALUI	
	1	7 lb	1	\$1 38	top		
	2	6 lb	3	\$4 82	middle, 2 flakes	_	
91	3	6% lb	0,	0	mıddle	\$2	76
	4	6 lb	3	\$4 82	bottom,12', 2 flakes		
	1	6 lb	1	\$1 61	top, flake		
	2	7 lb	0	0	top		
92	3	7 lb	1	\$1.38	mıddle	\$	75
	4	5½ lb	0	0	bottom, 10'		
	1	6 lb	0	0	top		
	2	7 lb	0	0	top	1	
93	3	6 lb	2	\$3 21	middle	\$	80
	4	7 lb	0	0	bottom, 10'	_	
	1	7 lb.	0	0	top		
	2	6 lb	1	\$1.61	middle	-	
94	3	6½ lb	0	0	mıddle	\$	40
	4	7 lb	0	0	bottom, 12'	-	
	1	7 lb	1	\$1.38	top, flake		
	2	6 lb.	3	\$4 82	mıddle		
95		6 lb	6	\$9.63	middle, 2 colours		70
	4	6½ lb	2	\$2 96	4 big flakes bottom, 12'	\$4	70
	1	6 lb	7	\$11 24	top, 2 flakes		
	2	6½ lb	3	\$4 45	top		
96	3	5½ lb	0	0	bottom	\$6	68
	4	7 lb	8	\$11 01	bottom, 12', 4 flakes 4 colours		

TABLE 2 continued
RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "a"

PiT	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	6 lb	0	0	top	
	2	6 lb	0	0	top	
9	3	6½ lb	1	\$1 48	bottom, big flake	\$ 37
	4	7 lb.	0	0	bottom, 10'	-
	1	6 lb.	0	0	top	
	2	6½ lb	2	\$2 96	top, big flakes	
38	3	6 lb	2	\$3 21	middle	\$1 55
	4	7 lb.	0	0	bottom, 12'	
	1.	6 lb	2	\$3 21	top	
	2	6 lb.	0	0	middle	
29	3	7½ lb	0	0	mıddle	\$ 80
	4	6 lb	0	0	bottom, 10'	
	1	6 lb.	1	\$1.61	top, flake	
٥	2	6½ lb	0	0	top	
alo	3	6½ lb	2	\$2 96	middle, big flakes	\$1.14
	4	6½ lb	0	0	bottom, 10'	
	1	6½ lb	0	0	top	
_	2	6 lb.	0	0	top	
110	3	6 lb.	0	0	middle	\$ 35
	, 4	7 lb.	1	\$1 38	bottom, 12'	
	1	6½ lb	1	\$1.48	top, big flake	
Q 12	2	7 lb	0	0	middle	
0	3	6 lb	3	\$4 82	middle, 1 big flake	\$2 32
	4	6½ 1b	2	\$2 96	bottom, 10'	

TABLE 2 continued

RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "a"

Fid	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1.	6½ lb	2	\$2 96	top	
9	2	7 lb	3	\$4 13	middle	
213	3	7 lb.	1	\$1 38	bottom	\$4.53
	4	6 lb	7	\$9.63	bottom, 8', 3 flakes 4 colours	
	1	6 lb	2	\$3 21	top	
4	2	6½ lb	3	\$4 45	middle	1
0	3	7 lb	4	\$5.50	bottom, 2 flakes 2 colours	\$3 29
	4	6½ lb	0	0	bottom, 8'	
					TOTAL OF AVERAGES	\$30 44

Average value/yd. for BAR DEPOSIT "a" =  $$30.44 \div 14 = $2.17$ 

TABLE 3

RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "b"

PIT	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	6 lb.	2	\$3 21	top, 1 flake 1 colour	
<u>-</u>	2	6½ lb	3	\$4 45	middle, 3 flakes	\$3 62
<b>K</b>	3	6 lb	1	\$1 61	bottom, 12', flake	
	1	6½ lb	0	0	top	
25	2	6½ lb	0	0	middle	
2	3	6½ lb	0	0	mıddle	\$0
	4	6 lb.	0	0	bottom, 12'	
	1	8	0	0	top	
6	2	6½ lb	0	0	mıddle	
a	3	6 lb.	0	0	middle	\$0
	4	6 lb.	0 _	0	bottom of hole 12'	
	l	6½ lb	0	0	top	
4	2	6 lb.	1	\$1.61	middle, l colour	
40	3	6 lb.	1	\$1.61	middle, bag flake	\$1 61
	4	6 lb	2	\$3.21	bottom, 12'	
	1	6 lb.	4	\$6.42	top	
เบี	2	6 lb.	5	\$8.03	mıddle	
2	3	6 lb.	3	\$4 82	bottom, 12'	\$5 22
	4	6 lb.	1	\$1.61	bottom	
TOTAL OF AVERAGES						

Average value/yd. for BAR DEPOSIT "b" = \$10 45 - 5 = \$2.09

TABLE 4

RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "c"

	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1.	7 lb	2	\$2 75	top of hole	
	2	7 lb	1	\$1.37	middle of hole	
_	3	7 lb	1	\$1.37	8' depth, gold flakey	\$3.67
J	4	7 lb	6	\$8.25	bedrock 10', silver/black clay, 5 flakes I chunk	
	5	7 lb	3	\$4.13	bedrock, large flakes	
	6	7 ]b	3	\$4 13	bedrock, small colours	
	1	7 lb	2	\$2.74	top of hole	
22	2	8 lb	1	\$2.40	middle of hole	\$2 11
	3	8 lb	1	\$1 20	bottom of hole 10'	
	1	7 lb	0	0	top of hole	
3	2	6½ lb	1	\$1.48	middle of hole	\$ 50
	3	7 lb	0	0	bottom of hole 12'	
40	1	8 lb	0	0	top of hole	
	2	7 lb	3	\$4.11	middle of hole	
0	3	7 lb	3	\$3.59	, middle of hole	\$3 40
	4	5 lb.	4	\$5.93	bottom of hole 12'	j
	1	7 lb	2	\$2 75	middle of hole	
0.55	2	8 lb	0	0	middle of hole	\$ 2.39
	3	6½ lb	3	\$4 44	bottom of hole 12'	
0	1	7 lb	3	\$4 11	top of hole, colours fine reddish	
U	2	7 lb	0	0	middle of hole	\$1.77
	3	8 lb	1	\$1 20	bottom of hole 12'	

TABLE 4 continued

RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "c"

1 1 1	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEI	CHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERA VALUI	
	1	8	lb.	0	0	top of hole		
7	2	8	lb	0	0	middle of hole		
Ü	3	8	lb	1	\$1 20	black sand	s	40
	4	8	lb	1	\$1.20	bottom of hole 12'		
8)	1	8	lb	0	0	top of hole		
U	2	7	lb.	1	\$1 37	middle of hole	\$	59
သေ	1	7	lb	3	\$4.11	hole not complete	\$4	1.1
0	1	7	lb	0	0 '	top of hole		
S S	2	7	lb.	0	0	bottom of hole 12', lots of garnet	S	0
	1	8	lb.	5 -	\$6 02	top of hole		
ØID	2	8	lb.	3	\$3.60	middle of hole, reddish		
J	3	}	lb.	4	\$5 50	bottom of hole 12' 4 flakes, garnets	\$4.	12
	4	7	lb.	1	\$1 37	bottom of hole 12', flake	]	
	1	8	lb	1	\$1 20	top of hole		
3	2	7	lb.	3	\$4 11	middle of hole		
10	3	7	lb.	1	\$1 37	middle of hole	\$2.	01
	4	7	lb.	1	\$1.37	bottom of hole 12'		
	1	8	lb	0	0	top of hole		
<u> </u>	2	8	lb	1	\$1 20	middle of hole		
O	3	7	lb	3	\$4 11	middle of hole	\$5	53
	4	8	lb	14	\$16 80	bottom of hole 12'		
			•			TOTAL OF AVERAGES	\$30	90

Average value/yd for BAR DEPOSIT "c" \$30 90 : 13 = \$2.38

TABLE 5
RESULTS FROM BAR DFPOSIT "d"

1	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUF. PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERACE VALUE/YD
	1	7 lb	0	0	top	
	2	7 lb	0	0	mıddle	
- 0	3	6½ lb	0	0	bottom	\$0
	4	7 lb	0	0	bottom, 10'	
	1	7 ]b	0	0	top	
12	2	6½ lb	0	0	middle	
0	3	6½ lb	0	0	bottom, 10'	\$0
	1	6% 1b	0	0	top	
3	2	7 lb	0	0 '	middle	
0	3	7 lb	2	\$2 75	bottom	\$ 94
	4	7 lb	1	\$1.38	bottom, 12'	
	1	6½ lb	0	0	top	
1	2	ό½ lb	0	0	middle	
4	3	7 lb.	0.	0	mıddle	\$ .96
	4	7½ lb	3	\$3.85	bottom, 10'	
	1	6½ lb	2	\$2 96	top	1
n	2	6½ lb	3	\$4 45	middle	
70	3	7 lb.	1	<i>j</i> \$1.38	middle	\$3 31
	4	6% lb	3	\$4.45	bottom, 10′,2 big flakes 1 colour	
ı			•	·	TOTAL OF AVERACES	\$5.21

Average value/yd for BAR DEPOSIT "d" = \$5.21 - 5 = \$1.00

TABLE 6
RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "@"

PIT	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
- 0	1	7 lb	3	\$4 13	top of hole	
	2	7 1b	1	\$1 38	middle of hole	\$3 81
U	3	6½ lb	4	\$5 93	bottom of hole 12' 1 flake 3 colours,	
	1	7 lb	0	0	top of hole	
62	2	7 lb	3	\$4 13	middle of hole	\$1 83
	3	7 lb.	1	\$1 38	bottom of hole 12'	
	1	7 lb	5	\$6 88	top of hole	
7	2	6½ lb	1	\$1 48	middle of hole	
0 3	3	7 lb	3	\$4 13	middle of hole	\$5.52
	4	7 lb	6	\$8 25	bottom of hole, 3 flakes 3 colours	
	5	7 lb.	5	\$6 88	bottom of hole 12'	
	1	7 lb	18	\$24 76	top of hole	
	2	7 lb.	29	\$39.90	middle of hole, 1 flake	
	3	6½ lb	23	\$34 08	middle of hole	
4	4	6½ lb	30	\$44 45	bottom of hole, 5 flakes 25 colours	\$29.55
9	5	7 lb	20	\$25 51	bottom of hole, 1 flake 19 colours	1
	6	7 lb	17	\$27 29	top of hole	1
	7	7 lb	11	\$15 13	middle of hole	
	8	7 lb	21	\$25 28	bottom of hole 12'	
	1	7 lb	1	\$1.38	top of hole, flake	
r.		6½ lb	1	\$1 48	middle of hole	
0	3	7 lb	2	\$2 75	middle of hole, flakes	\$1 75
	4	7 lb	1	\$1 38	bottom of hole 12', flake	

TABLE 6 continued

RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "e"

PIT	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	7 lb	1	\$1.38	top of hole	
	2	6½ lb	12	\$17 78	middle of hole	
60	3	8 lb	0	0	middle of hole	\$4 79
	4	6½ lb	4	\$5 93	bottom of hole 12' 1 flake 3 colours	
	1	7 lb	1	\$1 38	top of hole, flake	
	2	7 lb.	0	0	middle of hole	
67	3	7 lb	0	0	middle of hole	\$ 79
	4	6½ lb	1	\$1 48	bottom of hole 12' flake	
	1	7 lb	0	0	top of hole	,
0	2	6½ lb	0	0	middle of hole	
0	3	6½ lb	4	\$5 93	bottom of hole, 1 flake 3 colours	\$1 85
	4	6½ lb	1	\$1 48	bottom of hole 12', flake	
	1	7 lb.	0	0	top of hole	
6	2	7 lb.	1	\$1.38	middle of hole	
0	3	7 lb.	0	0	bottom of hole	\$ 72
	4	6½ lb	1	\$1.48	bottom of hole 12', flake	
•					TOTAL OF AVERAGES	\$50 61

Average value/yd. for BAR DEPOSIT "e" =  $$50.61 \div 9 = $5.62$ 

. . -

TABLE 7
RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "E"

	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER/YD	COMMENTS	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	7 lb	5	\$6 88	top, big flakes	
	2	6½ lb	5	\$7 41	middle, big flakes	
- 4	3	7 lb.	4	\$5 50	middle, flakes	\$6.80
	4	6½ lb	5	\$7 41	bottom 15' big flakes	
	1	7 lb	3	\$4.13	top, flakes	
	2	7 lb	5	\$6 88	middle, flakes	
F2	3	6½ lb	0	0	middle	\$4 13
	4	7 lb.	4	\$5 50	bottom 15', flakes	i i
	1	7 lb	4	\$5 50	top, big flakes	
10	2	6½ lb	3	\$4 44	middle, big flakes	
14	3	7 lb.	3	\$4 13	bottom, flakes	\$5 24
	4	7 lb.	5	\$6.88	bottom 15', flakes	-
	1	6½ 1b	5	\$7 41	top, flakes	
4	2	7 lb.	4	\$5 50	middle, flakes	
4	3	6½ lb	1	\$1 48	middle, flakes	\$4 97
	4	7 lb.	4	\$5.50	bottom 15', flakes	
					TOTAL OF AVERAGES	\$21.14

Average value/yd for BAR DEPOSIT "f" = \$21.14 - 4 = \$5.29

TABLE 8

RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "g"

	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	7 lb	2	\$2 75	top, 1 flake 1 colour	
_	2	7 lb	0	0	middle	
ର	3	7 lb	1	\$1.38	middle	\$1 38
	4	7 lb	1	\$1.38	bottom, 12', big flake	
	1	7 lb	0	0	top	
2)	2	7 lb	0	0	top	
92	3	6 lb.	3	\$4 82	mıddle	\$1 95
	4	6½ lb	2	\$2 96	bottom, 12'	
	1	7 lb.	1	\$1.38	top	
	2	7 lb.	0	0	mıddle	
3	3	6½ lb	3	\$4.45	mıddle	\$2.40
0	4	6 lb.	2	\$3.21	bottom, big flakes	
	5	6½ lb	2	\$2 96	bottom, 12'	
	1	7 lb.	1	\$1.38	top	
	2	6½ lb	0	0	mıddle	
94	3	7 lb.	3	\$4 13	middle	\$2 41
	4	7 lb.	3	\$4 13	bottom, 12'	
	1	7 ]b.	0	0	top	
	2	6½ lb	0	0	middle	
05	3	6 lb.	0	0	middle	\$1 21
	4	6 lb	3	\$4.82	bottom 12' lots of black sand	

TABLE 8 continued

RESULTS FROM BAR DEPOSIT "9"

, ,	SAMPLE NUMBER	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	COMMENTS	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	7 lb	0	0	top	
9	2	6½ lb	0	0	middle	
9	3	7 lb.	0	0	middle	\$0
	4	7 lb.	0	0	bottom, 12'	
	1	7 lb	0	0	tor	
	2	6½ lb	0	0	top	
97	3	6½ lb	3	\$4 45	mıddle	\$4 45
	4	6½ lb	6	\$8 89	middle	
	5	6½ lb	6	\$8.89	bottom, 10'	
,					TOTAL OF AVERACES	\$13.80

Average value/yd. for BAR DEPOSIT "g" = \$13.80 - 7 = \$1.97

TABLE 9

PESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "A"

	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	NEI GIT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	21	6½ 1b	3	\$4.45	MUCK 1' GRAVEL: 7'	
	2	4'	6½ lb	0	C	SKAVIII.	
14	3	5'	6 lb.	2	\$3.21		\$3 03
	4	<b>8</b> '	6½ lb	3	\$4 45		
	1	5'	7 1b	1	\$1.38	MUCK: 5' GRAVEL: 5'	
AZ	2	7'	6 lb	0	0	GRAVEAL.	
	3	10'	6½ lb.	3	\$4 45	,	\$1.94
	1	2'	7 lb	1	\$1.38	MUCK. 6" GRAVEL: 5'	
8	2	3'	6½ lb.	2	\$2.96	GRAVEIL. S	
4	3	5'	7 lb.	0	0		\$1.83
	4	6'	6½ lb.	2	\$2 96		
	1.	4'	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK - 3'	
44	2	5'	7 lb.	1	\$1 38	GRAVEL: 7'	
4	3	7'	7 lb.	0	0		\$1 83
	4	7'	6½ lb.	4	\$5.93		
	1	2'	7 lb.	0	О	MUCE 1'	
AS	2	4'	6½ lb.	2	\$2.96	CRAVEL: 8'	
4	3 ,	7'	6 lb.	3	\$4 82		\$3.95
	4	9'	6 lb.	5	\$8.03		
	1	4'	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK: 4'	
Q V	2	5'	7 lb.	0	0	GRAVEL: 3'	
	3	7'	7 lb	2	\$2 75		\$1 03
	4	7'	7 lb.	1_	\$1 38		

TABLE 9 continued

RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "A"

TRENCH	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD.		AVERAGE VALUE/YD
A7						MUCK: 6' no gravel bedrock slatey	
	1	3'	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK 8' CRAVEL 12'	
AC	2	6'	7 lb.	0	0	CHAVILL	
4	3	9'	7 lb.	0	0		\$0
	4	12'	7 lb	0	0		
	1	2'	6½ lb.	1	\$1 48	MUCK: 1' GRAVEL: 11'	
	2	4'	7 15	0	0	VARIOUS II	
0	3	6'	7 lb.	1	- \$1 38		\$2.21
4	4	8'	6½ lb.	3	\$4.45		
	5	10'	6½ lb.	0	, 0		
	6	12'	6½ lb.	4	\$5.93		
	1	5'	6½ lb	0	0	MUCK: 4' GRAVEL: 10'	
	. 2	8'	7 lb.	0	0	bedrock samples taken in black	
0 Y	3	10'	7 lb.	0	0	crumbly slate bedrock	\$8 23
	4	12'	6½ lb.	12	\$17.78		
	5	14'	7 lb	11	\$15.13		
	1	5'	6 lb	O	0	MUCK. 4' GRAVEL: 11'	
1	2	7'	7 lb	0	0		
14	3	12'	6½ lb.	3	\$4 45		\$2.60
	1	15'	6½ 1b	4	\$5 93		
						TOTAL OF AVERAGES	\$26.65

Average value per yard for BENCH DEPOSIT "A"

\$26 65 : 10 = <u>\$2.66</u>

TABLE 10

RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "B"

TRENCH	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVEFACE VALUE/YD.
BI						MUCK 20' black muck only no gravel, no samples	
	1	6'	6½ lb	0	0	MUCK 3' GRAVEL: 12'	
તા	2	4'	7 lb	0	0	thawed ground soft bedrock	
J	3	81	7 lb.	0	0	Soft bediock	0
	4	12'	7 lb.	0	0		
	1	10'	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK: 2' GRAVEL: 15'	
$ \tilde{\psi} $	2	6'	6½ lb.	0	o	thawed	
0	3	14'	6 lb.	0	0	creek gravel in top layers	0
	4	14'	6 lb.	0	0		
	1	10'	7 lb.	0	С	MUCK: 3' GRAVEL: 12'	
84	2	6'	7 lb.	0	0	thawed creek gravel in	
q1	3	14'	6½ lb.	0	0	top layers	0
	4	15'	6 lb.	0	0		
	1	6'	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK. 4' GRAVEL 12'	
N	2	10'	7 lb.	0	0	thawed	
<b>a</b> 0	3	14'	7½ lb.	0	0		0
	4	10'	6 lb.	0	9		
	1	6'	6 lb.	0	0	MUCK: 5' GRAVEL: 12'	
19	?	8'	6½ lb.	0	0	thawed	
900	3	ויינו	ઉર્ષ્ટ lb.	0	0		0
	1	17'	6½ lb.	0	0		

## TABLE 10 continued

# RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "F3"

TRENCH	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WETCHT	COLORS	VALUE PER VD.	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	4'	5½ lb.	0	O	MUCK 2' GRAVEL: 2'	
1	2	5'	65 lb	0	0	dug 9' into bedrock soft fractured bedrock	
B7	3	6'	7 lb.	0	0	Soft Itasous to boarder	0
	4	10'	6½ lb	0	0		
	1	10'	7 lb	0	0	MUCK: 9' GRAVEL 4'	
82	2	12'	7 lb	ç	o	bedrock	
वा	3	14'	7 lb.	0	o	not much gravel soft fractured bedrock	0
	4	14'	7 lb.	0	0		
69		***				MUCK: 10' no gravel, no samples bedrock	
					•	TOTAL OF AVERAGES	\$0

Average value per yard for BENCH DEPOSIT "B"

<u>\$0</u>

TABLE 11

RESULTS FROM BENCF DEPOSIT "C"

TRENCH	SAMPLE	DEPTH "AKEV,	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	4 '	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK: 3' GRAVEL: 6'	
_	2	5'	7 lb	6	\$8 25	loose gravel soft bedrock	
U	3	8'	7 lb	11	\$15.13	large orange flakes	\$9 97
	4	81	7 lb	1?	\$16.15		
	1	4 1	6≒ lb.	О	()	MUCK: 2' GRAVEL: 6'	
12	2	6'	7 lb.	3	\$4.13	loose gravel	
10	3	8'	7 lb.	6	\$8 25	large orange flakes	\$6 06
	1	91	6 ½ 1b	8	\$11 35		
•	\$16.03						

Average value per yard for BENCH DEPOSIT "C"

\$16.03 ÷ 2 = <u>\$8.02</u>

TABLE 12

RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSITE "D"

内でい	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER VD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
10		<del> </del>				MUCK. 6' no gravel no bedrock trench abandond	
ದಿಜ						MUCK: 5' no gravel, no bedrock trench abandond	
50						MUCK 10' a little fine gravel mixed in sand no bedrock trench abandond	
40	1 2	7' 10'	6 lb.	0	0 \$5.93	MUCK: 6' GRAVEL: 5' layers of sand/gravel	\$2 97
05						MUCK: 6' no gravel, no bedrock trench abandond	
	1	4'	6 lb.	1	\$1.61	MUCK: 3' GRAVEL: 6'	
0	2	3'	7 lb.	0	0	sandy, no bedrock lots of black sand	
0	3	6'	6½ lb.	3	\$4.45		\$2.16
'	4	8'	7½ lb.	2	\$2.57		
	3	21	8 lb.	1	\$1 20	MUCK 2' GRAVEL 7'	
<u></u>	2	6'	8 lb.	0	0	no bedrock 2 flakes in sample #3	
07	3	91	7 lb.	3	\$4.13	2 Flavos III sample #0	\$1.33
	1	rim	6 lb	0	0		
	1	2'	7 lb.	1	\$1.38	MUCK: 1' CPAVEL: 9'	
9	2	4'	6½ 1b	2	\$2 96	layers of sand/gravel no bedrock	
$ \sigma$	3	5'	€ ધ lb.	0	0	HO OCOLO N	\$2 12
	4	9'	7 lb	3	\$4.13		

TABLE 12 continued

PESULIS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "D"

TRENCH	SAMPI.E	DEPTH	MEIGh.L.	COLORS	VALUE PFR YD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD.
	1	4 '	€ lb.	3	\$3 21	MUCK. 3' GRAVEL: 5'	
ଚ	2	6'	6 lb	0	c	at bench rim gravel	
D	3	חות	7½ lb	O	0	is at surface no bedrock	\$ 80
	4	8'	6 lb	0	0		
	1	2'	6½ lb	3	\$4.45	MUCK: 1'	
00	?	4'	7 lb.	0	0	GRAVEL 8' 2' layer of send	
	3	5'	7 lb.	1	\$1.38	between 3' and 8' fine colours no bedrock	\$2 06
	4	31	7 ]}.	2	\$2 41	no bear ock	
	1.	6'	7½ lb.	1	\$1.28	MUCK 2' GRAVEL 8'	
_	2	31	7 lb	2	\$2.75	no bedrock	
	3	5'	7 lb.	5	\$6.88	exceptional amount black sand in samples #2 and #4	\$3.84
	4	6'	6½ lb.	3	\$4.45	#2 dia #4	
	1	3'	7 lb.	2	\$2.75		
<u>a</u>	3	6'	7 lb	4	\$5.50	GRAVEL: 7' no bedrock lots of black sand	
Ω	3	7'	6½ lb	3	\$4 45		\$4.29
	4	7'	6½ lb.	2	\$4/45		
	1	3'	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK: 2' GRAVEL 8'	
0	2	6'	7 lb.	0	0	3' pea gravel then larger gravel	
ם	3	8'	6½ lb	1	\$1.48	no bedrock fine colour	\$1 11
	1	8'	6½ lb.	2	\$2.96	Fine Colour	
	1	2'	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK 2' GPAVEL: 5'	
4	2	3'	7 lb.	1	\$1.38	coarse gravel no bedrock	
	3	5'	ડહુ lb	3	\$4 45	HO DEGLOCK	\$1 99
	4	7'	6½ lb	1	\$1 48		

TABLE 12 continued

RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "D"

TRENCH	GAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WEIGHT	COLOPS	VALUE PER YD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERACE VALUE/YD
	1	2'	7 lb	0	0	MUCK 2' GRAVEL: 7'	
2	ι	5'	7 lb	1	\$1.38	fine colour	
DIS	3	7'	6½ lb.	3	\$4 45	no bedrock fine colour	\$2.49
	4	9'	7 lb	3	\$4 13		
	1	4'	6 lb	С	0	MUCK: 3'	
<u>0</u>	2	5,	6½ lb.	2	\$2 96		
010	3	6'	6 lb.	0	0	no bedrock	\$ .74
	4	7'	7 lb.	0	0		
	1	3'	6½ lb.	0	0	MUCK: 3' GRAVEL: 5'	***************************************
1	2	6'	7 lb.	2	\$2 75	no bedrock	
01/	3	7 '	7 lb.	2	\$2.75		\$2 49
	4	8'	6½ lb.	3	<b>\$4</b> 45		
	1	2'	6 lb.	0	0	MUCK: 2'	
DIS	2	4'	7 lb.	o	0	GRAVEL: 8' sandy clay above	
	3	6'	6 lb.	0	0	gravel, layers of sand no bedrock	\$0
	4	91	5½ lb.	0	0		J
	1	2'	6½ lb.	0	0	MUCK: 2'	
010	2	4'	6½ lb.	0	0	GRAVEL. 9' no bedrock	
	3	7'	6½ lb.	1	\$1 48		\$1.58
	4	91	6 lb	3	\$4.82		
		<del></del>	<del></del>				

TABLE 12 continued

# RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "D"

TRENCH	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WEICHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD.	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD.		
	1	3'	5½ lb	0	0	MUCK: 3' GRAVEL: 9'			
200	2	5'	7 lb	2	\$2.75				
۵	3	7'	7 lb.	0	0	no bedrock	\$ .69		
	4	10'	7 lb.	0	0				
TOTAL OF AVERAGES									

Average value/yd for top gravels in BENCH DEPOSIT "  $\mathbf{D}$ "

\$30.66 - 16 = \$1.92

TABLE 13
RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "E"

TKING	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	2'	7 lb	0	0	MUCK 1' GRAVEL. 5'	
	2	3'	7 lb.	0	0	fine gravel	
山	3	5'	7 lb	1	\$1 38	frost encountered no bedrock	\$1.10
	4	7'	6½ lb.	2	\$2 96		
	1	2'	6 lb	1	\$1.61	MUCK· 1'	
01	2	4'	6% lb.	0	0	GRAVEL 7' fine gravel	
	3	5 '	6 lb.	0	0	frost encountered no bedrock	\$ 40
전	4	8'	6½ lb.	0	0		
	1	3'	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK: 2' GRAVEL: 7'	
	2	6'	7½ lb.	0	0	frost encountered sandy gravel	
	3	8'	7 lb	1	\$1.38	no bedrock	\$1.03
	4	9'	7 lb	2	\$2.75		
	1	2'	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK 1' GRAVEL. 12'	
4	2	4'	6 lb.	2	\$3.21	no bedrock fine colours	
	3	7'	6 lb	1	\$1.61	Time corours	\$1 58
5 E4 E3 E	4	12'	6% lb.	1	<u> (</u> 1 48		
	1	2'	6½ lb.	0	0	MUCK. 2' GRAVEL: 11'	
lin	2	5'	6½ lb.	0	0	no bedrock  `avel size increases	
ı – .	3	81	7 lb.	1	\$1.38	with depth	\$ 69
	4	13'	7 lb.	1	\$1 38		
	1	5'	8 lb	0	0	MUCK 3' GRAVEL 9'	
	2	7'	7 lb	1	\$1 38	frost to east no bedrock	
F	3	9'	6½ lb	0	0	lots black sand in sample #2	\$1 03
-	4	11'	7 lb	2	\$2 75		

TABLE 13 continued

# RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "E"

TRENCH	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	2'	7 lb.	1	\$1.30	MUCK 0 GRAVEL 11'	
	2	5'	7 lb	o	0	1' deep layer of sand	
E7	3	7'	7½ lb	0	0	starts at 6', sample #3 had little black sand	\$ .72
	4	10'	5½ lb.	1	\$1.48	DIGON BOING	
	1	31	6 lb	2	\$3.21	MUCK: 3' GRAVEL: 6'	
0	2	4'	6½ lb.	1	\$1.48	GMW AD C	
Ш	3	5'	6 lb	0	o		\$1 17
	4	6'	6½ lb.	0	0		
	1	3'	7 ]b	0	0	MUCK:2' GRAVEL. 10'	
0	2	5'	6 lb	. 0	o	top muck mixed with	
Ш	3	7'	7 lb	. 0	o	gravel, 2' sand layer 6'-8' down	\$ .74
	4	10'	7½ lb  1 5½ lb. 1 6 lb 1 6½ lb. 2 1b. 3 1b. 4 6½ lb. 5 7 lb. 5 1 1b. 5 1 1b.	2	\$2.96	no bedrock	
인되						MUCK: 4' GRAVEL: - shallow pit, no gravel encountered	
•				<del></del>		TOTAL OF AVERAGES	\$8.46

Average value/yd. for top gravels in BENCH DEPOSIT "E"

\$8 46 : 9 = \$ . 94

TABLE 14

RESULTS FROM BENCH DEPOSIT "F"

TRENCH	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WEIGHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	4 '	8 ]b	2	\$2 41	MUCK: 3' GRAVEL: 5'	
	2	5'	7% lb	0	0	didn't reach bedrock black muck	
H	3	7'	6½ lb.	0	0	DIACK MACK	\$1 29
	4	7'	7 lb	2	\$2 75		
	1	4 '	8 lb	2	\$2.41	MUCK 3' GRAVEL.5'	
વ	2	5 '	6 lb.	1	\$1.61	coarse gravel	
	3	8'	7 lb	2	\$2.75	1 flake in sample #3	\$2.81
	4	8'	6% lb.	3	\$4 45		
	1	3 '	8 lb	1	\$1 20	MUCK: 1' GRAVEL 9'	
W	2	5'	7 lb	5	\$6 88	didn't reach bedrock	
L	3	9'	8 lb.	3	\$3.61		\$4.21
	4	9'	7½ lb.	4	\$5.14	thick flakes	
		•	ł			TOTAL OF AVERAGES	\$8 31

Average value/yd for top gravels in BENCH DEPOSIT "F"

\$8 31 ÷ 3 = \$2.77

TABLE 15
RESULTS FROM BENCH "G"

RENCH	SAMPLE	DEPTH TAKEN	WEICHT	COLORS	VALUE PER YD	DESCRIPTION OF TRENCH	AVERAGE VALUE/YD
	1	4 '	6½ lb.	1	\$1 48	MUCK 2' GRAVEL 12'	
	2	6'	7 lb	1	\$1 38	some gravel mixed in	
Q	3	9 '	7 lb.	1	\$1 38	<pre>muck, larger gravel starts at about 8' didn't reach bedrock</pre>	\$1 75
	4	14'	7 lb	2	\$2.75	aran b reden bedroek	
	1	4'	6 lb	1	\$1 61	MUCK 2'	
al	2	6'	7½ lb	0	0	GRAVEL. 11' dıdn't reach bedrock	
96	3	9 '	7 lb	0	0		\$ 77
	4	11'	6½ lb	1	\$1 48		
	1	4 '	7 lb.	0	0	MUCK: 2'	
9	2	2'	7 lb.	0	0	GRAVEL. 12' sandy layers didn't reach bedrock	
O	3	9'	6½ lb.	1	\$1 48	didn't reach bedrock	\$1 58
	4	14'	6 lb.	3	\$4 82		
	1	15'	8 lb.	1	\$1.20		
4	2	10'	8 lb	3	\$3.61	GRAVEL: 17' gravel becomes coarser at 10'	
0	3	5 '	6 lb.	1	\$1.61		\$2.34
	4	2'	6½ lb.	2	\$2.96		
1						TOTAL OF AVERAGES	\$6.44

Average value/yd for top gravels in BENCH DEPOSIT "G"

\$6 44 : 4 = 31.61

TABLE 16
FINDING THE WEIGHT OF 1 COLOUR OF FORTYMILE GOLD

BATCH NUMBER	NUMBER OF COLOURS	WEIGHT IN GRAINS	WEIGHT IN TR OZ	WT 1 COLOR IN TR OZ.	COLOURS/ 1 TR OZ			
1	70	. 2	1/2400	1/168,000	168,000			
2	120	33	1/1455	1/174,600	174,600			
3	60	15	1/3200	1/192,000	192,000			
4.	60	2	1/2400	1/144,000	144,000			
5.	100	. 3	1/1600	1/160,000	160,000			
6	190	.5	1/960	1/182,400	182,400			
7	90	. 35	1/1371	1/123,390	123,390			
				TOTAL	1,144,390			

Therefore the average number of colours in 1 troy ounce is.

 $1,144,390 \text{ colours } \div 7 \text{ batches } = 163,484$ 

TABLE 17 DIMENSIONS & VOLUMES OF PITS & TRENCHES ON BARS

TRENCH	LENGTH	אזים נש	DEPTH	VOLUME		TREACH	LENGTH	WIDTH	DEPTH	VOLUME
a1	12'	12'	12'	64yd3		c11	14'	12'	12'	75ydi
a2	50'	10'	10'	185yd <sup>1</sup>		c12	12'	12'	12'	64yd³
a3	70'	12'	10'	311yd <sup>3</sup>		c13	14'	12'	12'	75yd3
a4	50'	12'	12'	267yd <sup>3</sup>		d1	12'	10'	10'	44yd <sup>3</sup>
a5	50'	12'	12'	267yd3		d2	12'	12'	10'	53yd3
a6	50'	12'	12'	267yd3		<b>d</b> 3	14'	121	12'	75yd3
a7	60'	12'	10'	267 <u>v</u> d3		d4	14'	10'	10'	52yd3
a8	50'	12'	12'	267yd³		<b>d</b> 5	12'	12'	10'	53yd3
a9	12'	12'	10'	53yd3		e1	14'	12'	12'	75yd3
a10	40'	10'	10'	148yd³		e2	14'	12.	12'	75yd³
all	50'	12'	12'	267yd³		<b>e</b> 3	12'	12'	12'	645.d3
a12	70'	12'	10'	311yd³		e4	12'	12'	12'	64yd³
a13	70'	10'	81	207yd3	-	<b>e</b> 5	14'	12'	12'	75yd³
a14	12'	10'	81	36yd <sup>3</sup>		e6	12'	12'	121	64yd <sup>3</sup>
b1	14'	12'	12'	75yd3		e7	12'	12'	12'	64yd³
b2	14'	12'	12'	75yd3		е8	14'	12'	12'	75yd³
b3	12'	12'	12'	64yd³		е9	14'	12'	12'	75yd³
b4	12'	12'	12'	64yd.	۱	f1	15'	15'	15'	125yd³
b5	12'	12'	12'	64yd <sup>3</sup>		f2	20'	15'	15'	167yd <sup>3</sup>
c1	14'	12'	10'	62yd³		f3	20'	15'	15'	167yd³
c2	12'	10'	10'	44yd³		f4	20'	15'	15'	167yd³
<b>c</b> 3	12'	12'	12'	64yd³		<b>g1</b>	14'	1.2 '	12'	75yd <sup>3</sup>
с4	14'	12'	12'	75yd <sup>3</sup>		g2	12'	12'	12'	64yd³
<b>c</b> 5	14'	12'	12'	75yd <sup>3</sup>		<b>g</b> 3	14'	12'	12'	75yd³
<b>c6</b>	14'	12'	12'	75yd3		g4	12'	12'	12'	64yd³
c7	12'	12'	12'	64yd³		g5	12'	12'	12'	64yd³
c8	12'	12'	10'	53yd <sup>3</sup>		<b>g</b> 6	14'	12'	12'	75yd³
c9	6'	6'	5'	7yd³		g7	14'	12'	10'	75yd³
c10	12'	12'	12'	64yd3	•		<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<u> </u>

Total volume excavated on bars 6,018 bank yards

6 018 bark yards x 1.25(swell factor) - 7,523 bucket yards

TABLE 18

DIMENSIONS & VOLUMES OF FITS & TRENCHES ON BENCHES

	07	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	C2	C1	В9	В8	В7	В6	В5	B4	В3	B2	B.1	A11	A10	АЭ	A8	A7	A6	A5	A4	A?	A2	A.I
	30'	25'	151	20'	25'	12'	20'	40'	50'	35 '	50'	35'	40'	40'	30'	70'	30'	20'	25'	25'	20'	251	30'	351	20'	10'	15'	15'	20'
•	8	9,	င္း	3.	91	8,	ω,	91	91	91	12'	10'	8,	8.	91	91	15'	8'	15'	12'	15'	151	151	12'	351	12'	121	, 15'	12'
	91	91	6	11'	10'	<u>ب</u>	61	8,	91	10'	131	141	17'	16'	151	171	151	20'	151	141	12'	201	61	7'	91	101	5½1	10'	ස
	80yd3	75yd³	27yd³	66443	83yd3	1.8yd3	36yd <sup>3</sup>	107yd3	150yd3	117yd <sup>3</sup>	289yd³	182yd³	202yd³	190yd3	150yd³	397yd3	250yd <sup>3</sup>	119yd3	208yd3	156yd³	133yd³	278yd3	100yd³	109yd³	100yd3	89yd3	37yd³	83yd³	71yd3
C4	<b>G</b> 3	G2	GJ	F3	F2	년 	E10	玉9	E8	E7	E6	<del>正</del> 5	E4	E3	E2	표.	D20	D19	D18	D17	D16	ນ15	D14	D13	D12	D1 🏟	010	D9	Dβ
50'	45.	45'	651	10'	70'	40'	15'	75'	100'	50'	130'	15'	20'	65'	60'	20'	60'	100'	120'	80'	60'	40'	20'	35,	25'	35'	30'	20'	251
10'	8,	8	10'	81	8 -	10'	10'	20'	81	15'	12'	15'	10'	15'	61	12'	10'	10'	10'	10'	91	91	12'	91	8	91	9'	8	ස
18'	14'	13'	14'	10'	8	8	41	12'	91	11'	12'	13'	13'	91	8	61	12'	11'	10'	8	91	91	7'	10'	91	101	9,	91	10'
259yd3	187yd	173yd3	337yd³	119yd³	166yd³	119yd <sup>3</sup>	22yd3	667yd3	267yd3	305yd3	693yd <sup>3</sup>	108yd³	96yd3	325yd3	107yd3	53yd <sup>3</sup>	267yd3	407yd3	444yd3	237yd3	180yd3	120yd3	62yd <sup>3</sup>	117yd3	67yd3	117yd³	507d3	533 d3	74yd <sup>3</sup>

Total volume excavated on benches

O, 141 bank yards

# TABLE 19 AREAS & VOLUMES OF STRIPPING WORK

BENCH "C"

100' x 50'  $\neq$  5000 ft<sup>2</sup>

 $100' \times 50' \times 1½' (depth) = 231 yd'$ 

BENCH "E"

 $150' \times 1500' = 225,000 \text{ ft}^2$ 

 $150' \times 1500' \times 1½' (depth) = 12,500 yc3$ 

BENCH "F"

 $150' \times 200' = 30,000 \text{ ft}^2$ 

 $150' \times 200' \times 1½' \text{ (depth)} = 1667 \text{ yd}^3$ 

BENCH "G"

 $150' \times 200' = 30.000 \text{ ft}^2$ 

 $150' \times 200' \times 1\frac{1}{2}' \text{ (depth)} = 1667 \text{ yd}^3$ 

Total square feet stripped

290,000 ft2

Total volume stripped

16,065 yd3

## Supplementary Information

## PEOPLE WHO WORKED ON THE PROJECT

Bill Claxton

Marten Creek, Fortymile River, Yukon

Leslie Chapman

Marten Creek, Fortymile River, Yukon

Larry Remple

Dawson City, Yukon

Bob Keddie

Dawson City, Yukon

#### PREPERATION OF REPORT

The report was prepared by L Chapman and W Claxton, 250 man-hours were spent compiling data and writing the report.

## CLAIMS AND LEASES INVESTIGATED

### PLACER CLAIMS:

P11173, P11174, P11189-P11193, P11200-P11203,

P14400-P14410, P21204

Held by Marten Creek Placers Ltd.

Principals W. Claxton, L. Chapman

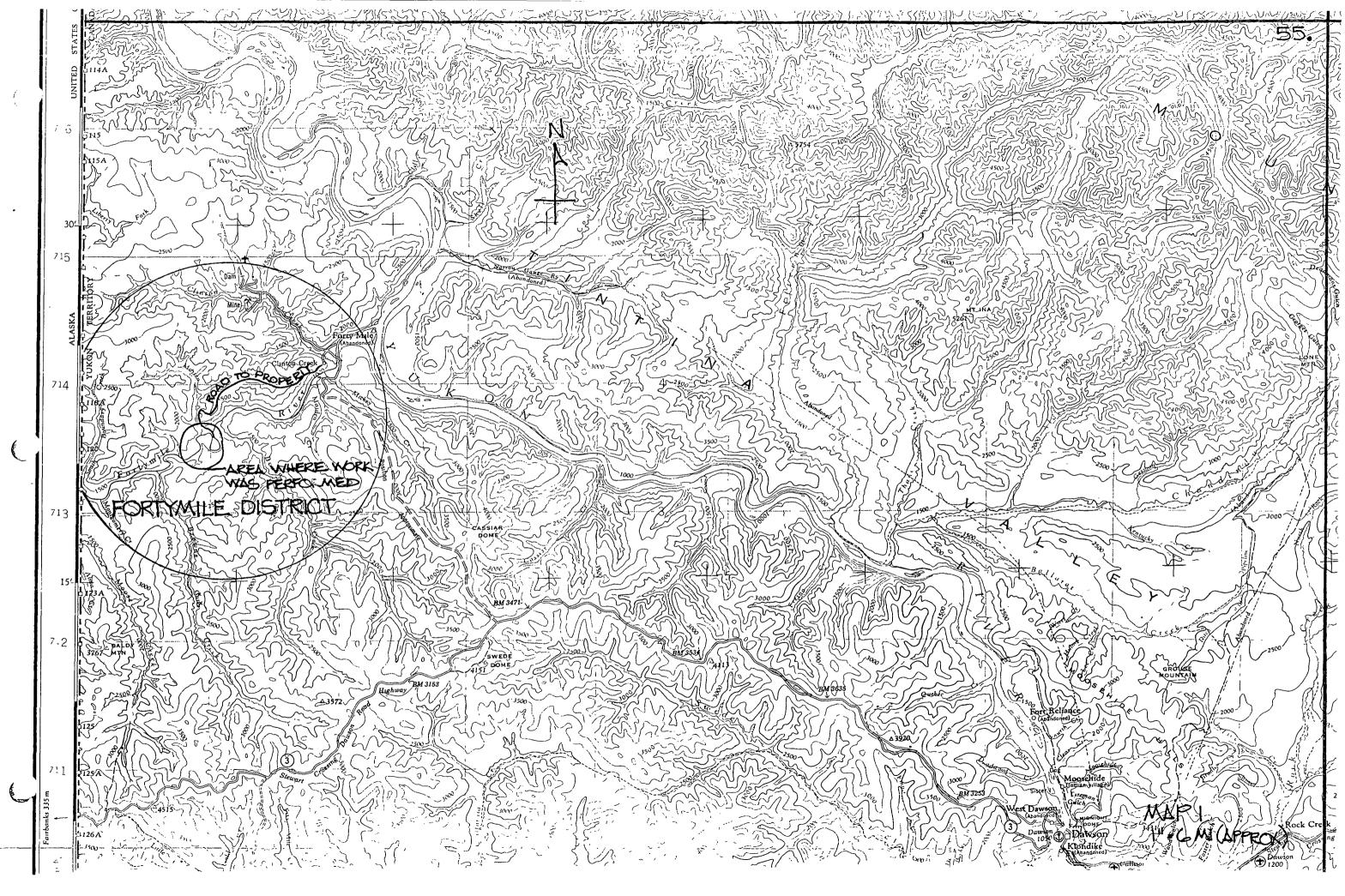
### DREDGING LEASES:

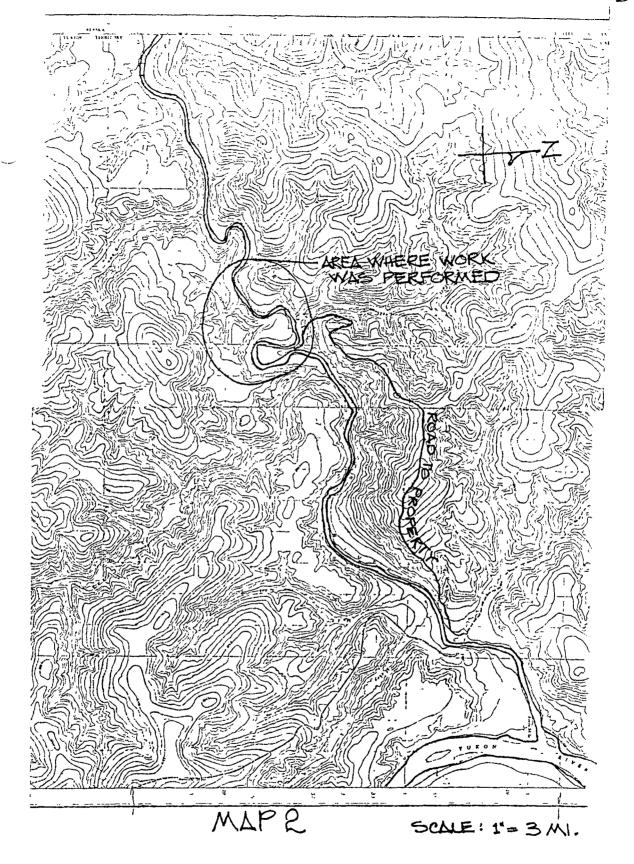
DL83/4 (upper ½ mile)

Held by W. Claxton

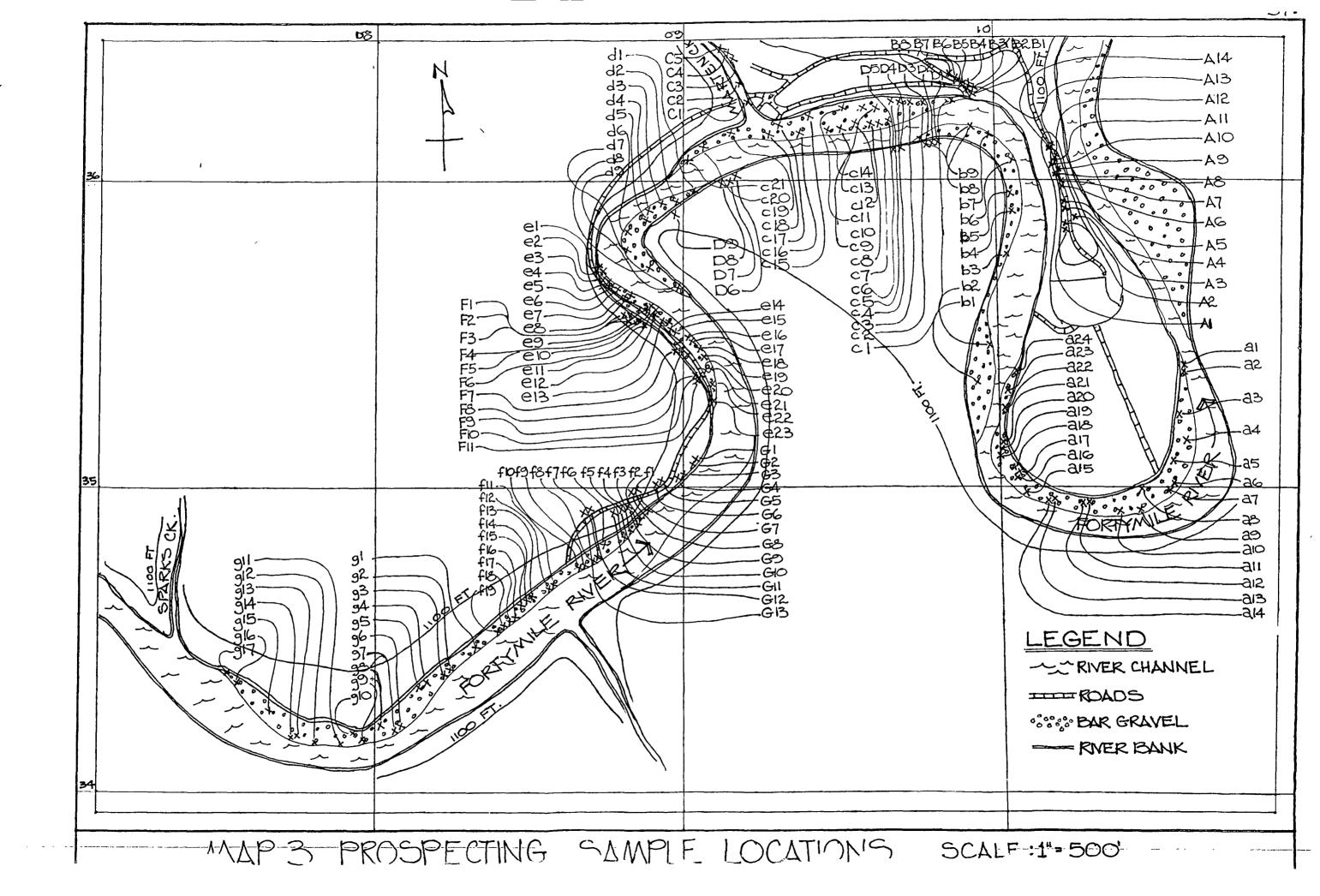
DL83/5 (lower 2 miles)

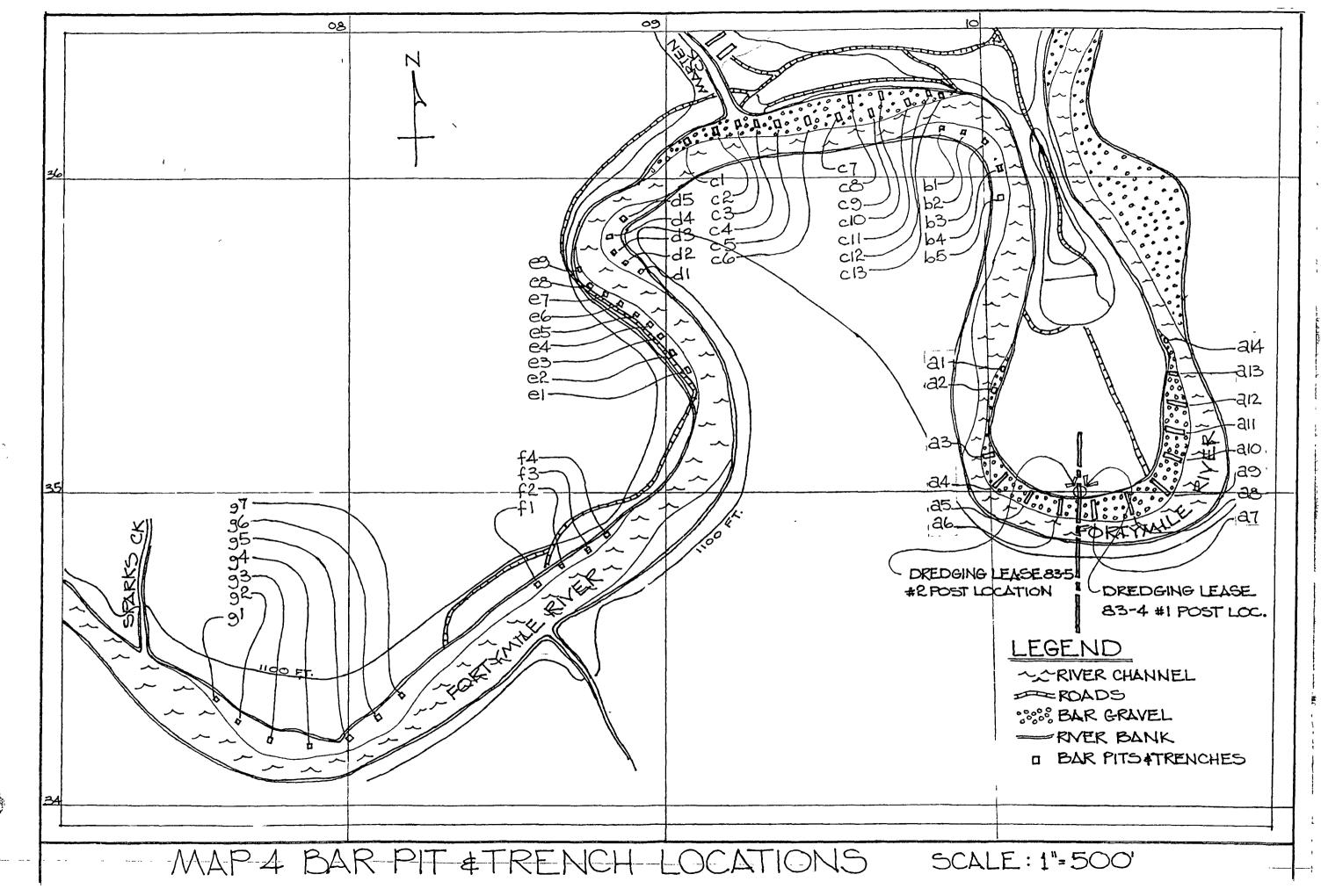
Held by L Chapman





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0.35

