

**YUKON YELLOW METAL EXPLORATION
PLACER TESTING EVALUATION
SHOOTAMOOK CREEK 1991**

91-083

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SUMMARY

The Yukon Yellow Metal Exploration property is located in the Shootamook Creek area of the Wolf Lake map sheet NTS 105B - 14. Shootamook Creek is a tributary of Scurvy Creek approximately 75 miles north west of Watson Lake.

INTRODUCTION

The writer supervised an exploration program on old placer workings.

Exploration - 1991 was done in 3 phases

Phase 1 was performed June 13th to June 28th

Phase 2 was performed July 13th to August 12th

Phase 3 was performed September to October 5th

The object of this exploration is to determine the economic feasibility of a placer operation and existence of gold values in the Shootamook Valley.

Phase 1 hand sampling over Red and Matt Creek

Phase 2 prepare location to bulktest

Phase 3 setup sluice and wash box and do bulk test

LOCATION ACCESS AND CLAIMS

The Yukon Yellow Metal Exp., Ltd., property is located in the Shootamook Creek area of NTS map sheet 105B - 14 in the Watson Lake mining district. Access to the property is by small fixed wing or helicopter. There is no road access to the property. (see maps in back of report) Shootamook Creek is a tributary of Scurvy Creek.

HISTORY

The property was mined in two different decades, the 1870's and the 1930's. Evidence of work can be found in the remains of log stuctures on the property as well as quotes from the book 'Names and Places' (page 236).

SCURVY CREEK 60°49'N 130°32'W (105-B). A tributary of the upper Liard River.

Gold was found here in the summer of 1874 by Cassiar miners working north from the Dease Lake country. The journey was arduous and some miners wintered on this and neighbouring creeks rather than face the difficult trip back to the Dease Lake country.

In the following winter at least four of these men died of scurvy and were buried near the mouth of the creek, on the banks of the Liard. The remaining men were saved by three of their number who walked to Laketon (on Dease Lake) in March 1875, for help. The *Victoria Colonist* of 21 July, 1875, carried a letter from McDame Creek,

"I think it my duty to notify you of the great suffering of the Deloire (Liard) pioneers from the scurvy. Four have died from the said disease and ten others had a narrow escape. The only thing that saved them was three of their number coming out on the ice and getting to Laketown on 12 March, to report the suffering that four of their number endured at the time of their leaving them, I may mention the date, 12 February. We all subscribed at Laketown, and in two days we dispatched one white man and an Indian with medicine, rum, vegetables, potatoes, lime-juice, vinegar, etc. which the sick men received in sixteen days. Those who got here on the 19th inst. state that only for what was sent from here more than half of the sick men would have perished. The four who died were ailing all winter and were too far gone by the time they received the medicines. The unfortunate men have died easy deaths. They got frozen in with their boats on 25 October 1874."

Chief Billy Smith worked the property with his people for at least 4 seasons. The writer had the chance on 3 different occasions to talk with Chief Billy's son, Chief John Smith, who retired as chief in 1989. Chief John Smith wrote in the back of the book 'Names and Places' the family tree of his family.

Chief John Smith told the writer of this report;

"Dad first started to placer mine this area in the early 1930's. Mined the area about 4 to 5 years. John smith was 12 years old at the time when the Smith family and group got sick at Shootamook. Turburculosis epidemic was in the Yukon at the time. The men went to Teslin on spring snow (dogteam) buy white man's food, get white mans sickness. My dad buried the two oldest boys and two girls in two years. We all get sick and come out to Whitehorse. Two die in Whitehorse. Two die at Carcross (home of Chief Billy Smith)."

No further mining went on there till now. 1930's - 1991 - 50 some odd years the area has been forgotten. No records of work ever recorded.

SHOOTAMOOK CREEK 60°49'N 131°00'W (105-B). A tributary to Scurvy Creek.

Billy Smith, Chief of the Tagish Band and a trapper and prospector, found gold on this creek in 1936 and named it "Shomdenook" which means "Rising Up" and probably relates to an Indian legend of a mythical golden man

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SKOOKUM JIM

MASON

LITTLE

RMS

BILLY SMITH

BROTHER

DAWSON CHARLES

Chug of Toqish Indian band

JOHNNIE SMITH - CHIEF of WHITE HORSE INDIAN BAND

WIFE

ANNIE

Johnnie Smith

Nov 4, 1925

left Carcross BUILT RAFT

Skookum Jim went to Dawson

to see if sister all right. He was worried. Some bad white men.

Went to Dawson and found sister.

While waiting ^{HOPE BECAUSE OF TRAVELING ON RAFT} walking around with George Carmack found the first

flake of gold + asked George what it was he had never seen it before (Toqish Charlie)

Partners in one of the richest mines in Dawson City. This is significant to the

→ Killed on Carcross Bridge

23
C

177

JUNE 13 TO JUNE 28

PHASE 1 : Map, Location and Results

Using 1ft. cube box and Dave Parkhurst method of exploration evaluation on placer ground.

Forest fire hit our camp June 24th at 10:00 am. Fire is heading north up stream. Fire came roaring back at 4:00pm. Using water pumps we were able to save our camp. Next four days we were still fighting ground fires. After four days we get rain. After being in smoke for four days we have to get out for health and safety .

End of Phase 1.

ESTIMATING GOLD VALUES IN PLACERS

by Dave Parkhurst

The single, most important question to be answered when evaluating a placer gold deposit is; "How much is it worth?"

Accurate sampling of placer gravels is essential to obtain a reasonable estimate of the total gold values contained in the deposit. Because it is difficult to estimate a cubic yard of gravel, samples can be taken in units of one cubic foot. Due to the size of the samples, it is advisable to take a large number of samples over the entire placer area. A bulk test run of between 500 and 1,000 cubic yards is the best method to prove a placer deposit, but this is not always practical. Therefore, to obtain a reasonable estimate of the

deposit's value by hand methods, a minimum of 10 to 20 samples should be taken, panned carefully, and the recovered gold values weighed separately.

Placers should be sampled from the top to the bottom of the gravels at several locations in the deposit. A box measuring 12x12x12 inches inside measurement can be constructed from wood to standardize the one cu. ft. samples, or a line can be drawn inside a bucket to represent this volume of gravel. All materials from the sampling area (including large rocks) should be taken in the sample. As the gold from each sample is weighed, its approximate value per cubic yard can be found in the accompanying Gold Chart.

Once the sample values have been obtained, they should all be totalled together and averaged. If one sample is exceptionally rich or poor, it can be discounted. If 2 or more are exceptionally rich or poor, they should be included in the average unless they all came from the same location. If one area shows rich or poor, it should be calculated separately.

Values in the table are calculated according to relative "fineness". Pure gold is 1000 fine, or 100%, and 850 fine gold is 85% gold. If you don't have an assay value for the placer gold, fineness can be approximated by the average fineness of the gold found in the same area. If not that use 850 fine until you know exactly.

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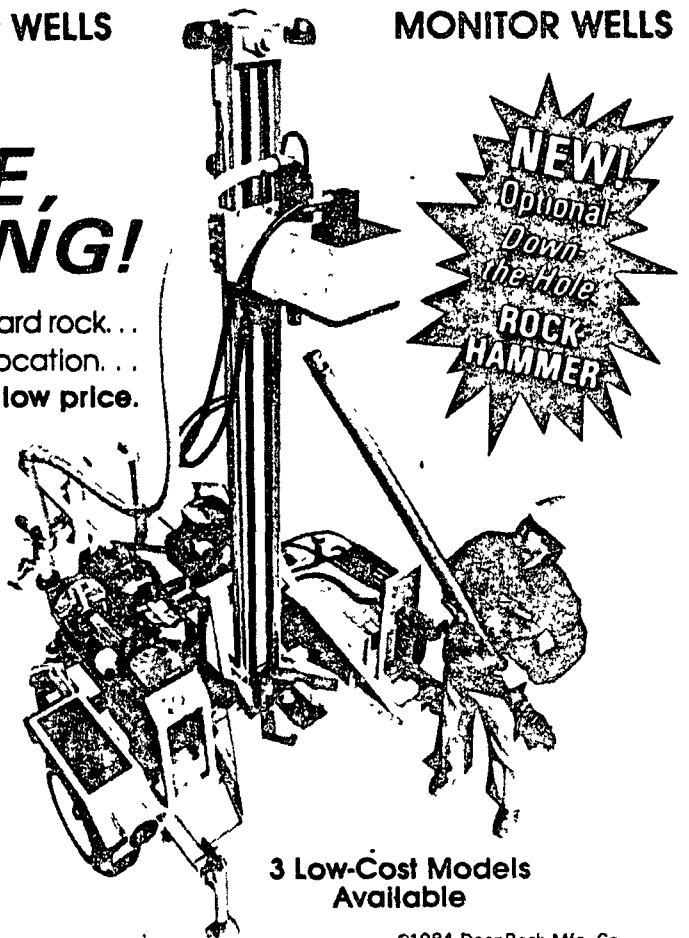
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ESTIMATING GOLD VALUES IN PLACER GRAVELS

Gold per Cu. Ft. penny			Value per Cu. Yd. in placer fineness							Gold Troy Oz
Grns	grams	weight	700	750	800	850	900	950	Cu. Yd.	
.1	.006	.004	\$1.89	\$2.03	\$2.16	\$2.30	\$2.43	\$2.56	.0067	
.2	.012	.008	3.78	4.05	4.32	4.59	4.86	5.13	.0135	
.3	.019	.012	5.67	6.08	6.48	6.89	7.29	7.69	.0202	
.4	.025	.016	7.56	8.10	8.64	9.18	9.72	10.26	.0270	
.5	.032	.020	9.45	10.15	10.80	11.47	12.15	12.83	.0336	
.6	.038	.025	11.34	12.15	12.96	13.77	14.58	15.39	.0404	
.7	.045	.029	13.23	14.17	15.12	16.06	17.01	17.95	.0472	
.8	.051	.033	15.12	16.20	17.28	18.36	19.44	20.52	.0540	
.9	.058	.037	17.01	18.23	19.44	20.65	21.87	23.08	.0607	
1.0	.064	.041	18.90	20.25	21.60	22.95	24.30	25.65	.0675	
2.0	.129	.083	37.80	40.50	43.20	45.90	48.60	51.30	.135	
3.0	.194	.125	56.70	60.75	64.80	68.85	72.90	76.95	.202	
4.0	.259	.166	75.60	81.00	86.40	91.80	97.20	102.60	.270	
5.0	.324	.208	94.50	101.25	108.00	114.75	121.50	128.25	.336	
6.0	.388	.25	113.40	121.50	129.60	137.70	145.80	153.90	.404	
7.0	.453	.291	132.30	141.75	151.20	160.65	170.10	179.55	.472	
8.0	.518	.333	151.20	162.00	172.80	183.60	194.40	205.20	.540	
9.0	.583	.375	170.10	182.25	194.40	206.55	218.70	230.85	.607	

To calculate values not shown: if sample weight is 2.6 grains, add amount shown in 2.0 row to amount shown in the .6 row. If weight is 20.7 grains, take 2 times the amount shown in the 9.0 row, and add this to the amounts shown in the 2.0 row and the .7 row.

CONVERSION FACTORS:

- 1 troy oz = 31.103 grams = 480 grains = 20 pennyweight = 1.097 oz. avoird.
- 1 grain = .0648 grams = .04167 pwt. = .00208 troy oz.
- 1 pennyweight = 1.55515 grams = 24 grains = .05 troy oz.
- 1 gram = 15.433 grains = .643 pwt. = .032 troy oz.

The Gold Chart is based on the amount of gold in 1 cubic foot of placer gravel. There are 27 cu. ft. in 1 cu. yd. of in place gravel. When gravel is loosened, however, it expands or "swells" by about 20%. This means there are approximately

32.4 cu. ft. of loose gravel in 1 cu. yd. of in place gravel. The chart takes this "swell" into account, and gives the dollar value for each cu. yd. of in place gravel. Remember you are taking the gold from a cubic foot to find the amount of gold in a cubic yard.

Because gold prices vary, the chart is based on a price of

\$400.00 per troy ounce. The dealer price is always below the market price for gold (which is sold at 995 fine or higher), so whatever this price happens to be, it can be converted to a percentage of the amount shown in the chart. For example, if gold is \$420 per oz, add 5% of the amount shown in the table. If gold is \$380 per oz, subtract 5% of the amount shown in the table. Never base placer gold value at the market price for gold, as this will artificially inflate the value of the placer deposit.

Keep in mind that the value obtained by use of this method is an estimate of the recoverable gold values contained in the placer deposit. If the estimate comes out too low, too high or marginal, then repeat the sampling procedure. If 2 or more sampling runs produce nearly the same results, it is a good indication that your estimates are reasonably accurate. END

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PHASE 1

Using Dave Parkhurst method of exploration evaluation on placer ground.

Using a 1' cube box, gravel then screened and remainder panned out. Gold then was weighed. Map marked Phase #1. Samples are marked in red.

Red Creek-#1 to #11

sample	grns	scale 850
1	.2	4.59
2	.15	3.45
3	.0	0.00
4	.05	1.15
5	.05	1.15
6	.1	2.30
7	.2	4.59
8	.1	2.30
9	.25	5.74
10	.0	0.00
11	.1	2.30

Matt Creek

sample	grns	scale 850
1	.1	2.30
2	2.5	5.74
3	.2	4.59
4	.2	4.59
5	.15	3.45
6	.2	4.59
7	.15	3.45
8	.15	3.45
9	.2	4.59
10	.15	3.45
11	.15	3.45
12	.2	4.59

Trench #1

sample	grns	scale 850
1	.05	1.15
2	.00	0.00
3	.00	0.00

Trench #2

sample	grns	scale 850
1	.1	2.30
2	.15	3.45
3	.0	0.00
4	.05	1.15

**JULY 13 TO AUGUST 12
PHASE 2**

Area selected for bulk test is on Matt Creek. North side of creek opposite side of old workings. South side is all stacked rock and boulders, placed there by hand miner in the 1930's. Gravel is about 10'-15' to bedrock. Lots of ground water is present. Road was built to test site. To cross Matt Creek a dam and crossway was built over Matt Creek. A Culvert was built and placed in creek. Test area was stripped of over burden and piled up in safe area to be used in restoration at a later date. Tailing pond was built and area cleared out to be used to enlarge tailing pond. Placer testing box and wash was assembled to do test. The motor in the JD 350 track loader for last week has been losing power.

Aug. 11- The motor is torn down to see what is the problem. Results of motor examination reveals excessive dirt in fuel has worn out the motor. Need to shut down and get new part to rebuild motor. Crew flew out of camp August 12 to Watson Lake

End of Phase #2

PHASE 2 - Hand Sampling

Trench #3

sample	grns	scale 850
1	.05	1.15
2	.10	2.30
3	.10	2.30
4	.00	0.00

Trench #4

sample	grns	scale 850
1	.00	0.00
2	.10	2.30
3	.00	0.00

Trench #5

sample	grns	scale 850
1	.00	0.00
2	.00	0.00
3	.10	2.30
4	.10	2.30

Test Hole #1

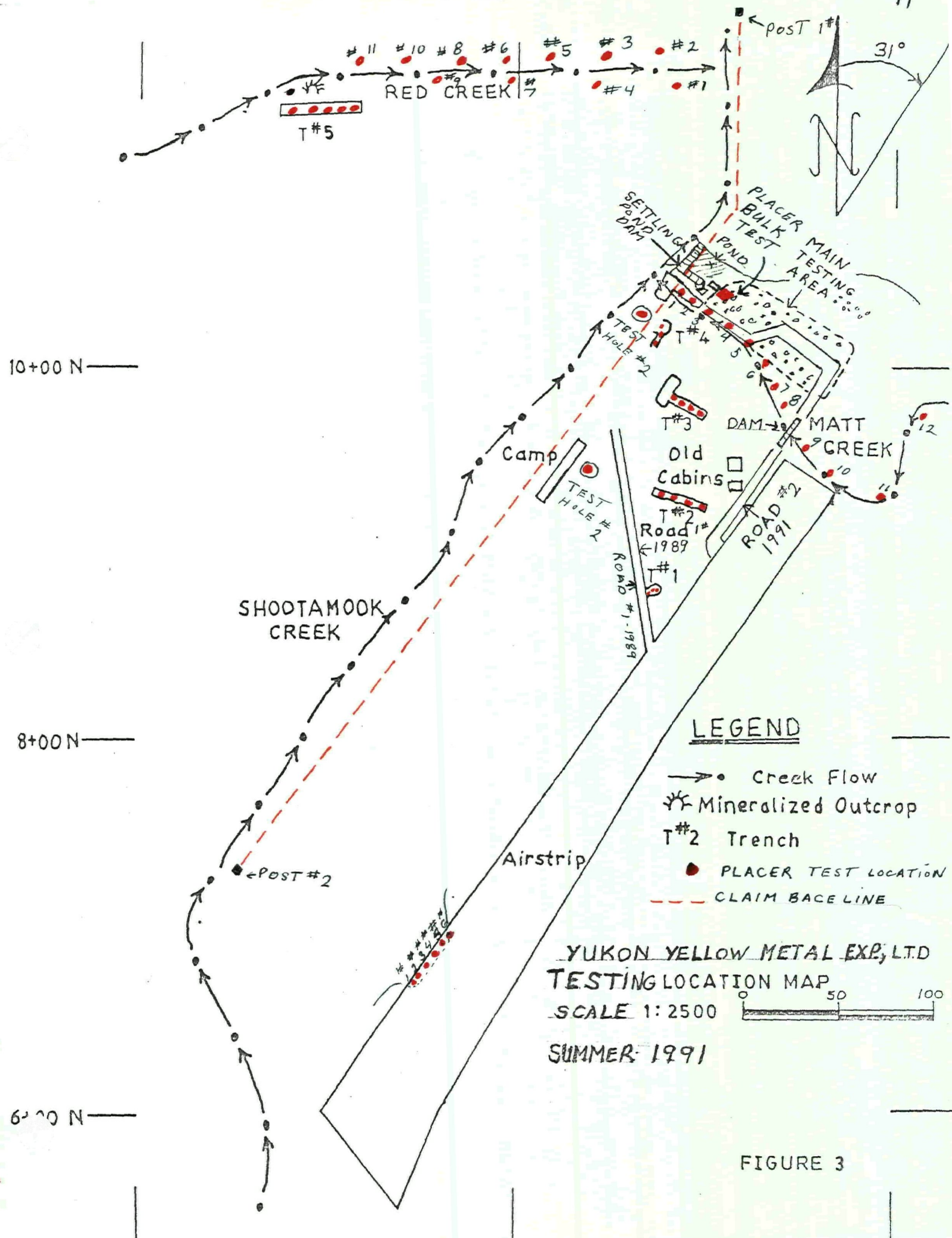
sample	grns	scale 850
1	.10	2.30
2	.15	3.45
3	.00	0.00

Test Hole #2

sample	grns	scale 850
1	.00	0.00
2	.1	2.30
3	.00	0.00

Airstrip Sampling Gravel Mount

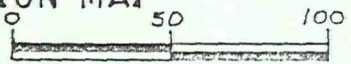
sample	grns	scale 850
1	.10	2.30
2	.05	1.15
3	.05	1.15
4	.00	0.00
5	.05	1.15
6	.00	0.00



LEGEND

- • Creek Flow
- * Mineralized Outcrop
- T#2 Trench
- PLACER TEST LOCATION
- - - CLAIM BASE LINE

YUKON YELLOW METAL EXP, LTD
 TESTING LOCATION MAP
 SCALE 1:2500



SUMMER 1991

FIGURE 3

**SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 5
PHASE 3**

Arrived back on claims Sept. 27. Put new parts in loader. Had up and running Sept. 30. Did bulk test. Bulk test was 10 yards of gravel

**10 yards = was put through sluice box
Gold recovered was 5 grams**

Gold \$400.00/oz. divided by 31.103 =\$12.86 per gram.

\$12.86 x 5grams =\$64.30

\$64.30 divided by 10 yards =\$6.93 per yard

CONCLUSIONS

Problems encountered doing exploration placer testing 75 miles in the interior of the yukon.

(1) June 24th forest fire (35,000 hectare fire). Should have no problem with forest fire in the area for quite a few years.

(2) Machinery breakdown. The JD 350 loader now has a newly rebuilt motor for 1992 testing season.

(3) 1991 record setting rainfall. June had very little rainfall. Take advantage of low spring rains to fly in bulk supplies for 1992 season.

Gold results from testing is very encouraging. 1992 bulk testing program should continue at same location. Matt and Red Creek has proven to be gold bearing. Bulk sampling required to determine overall yard values.

RECOMMENDATION

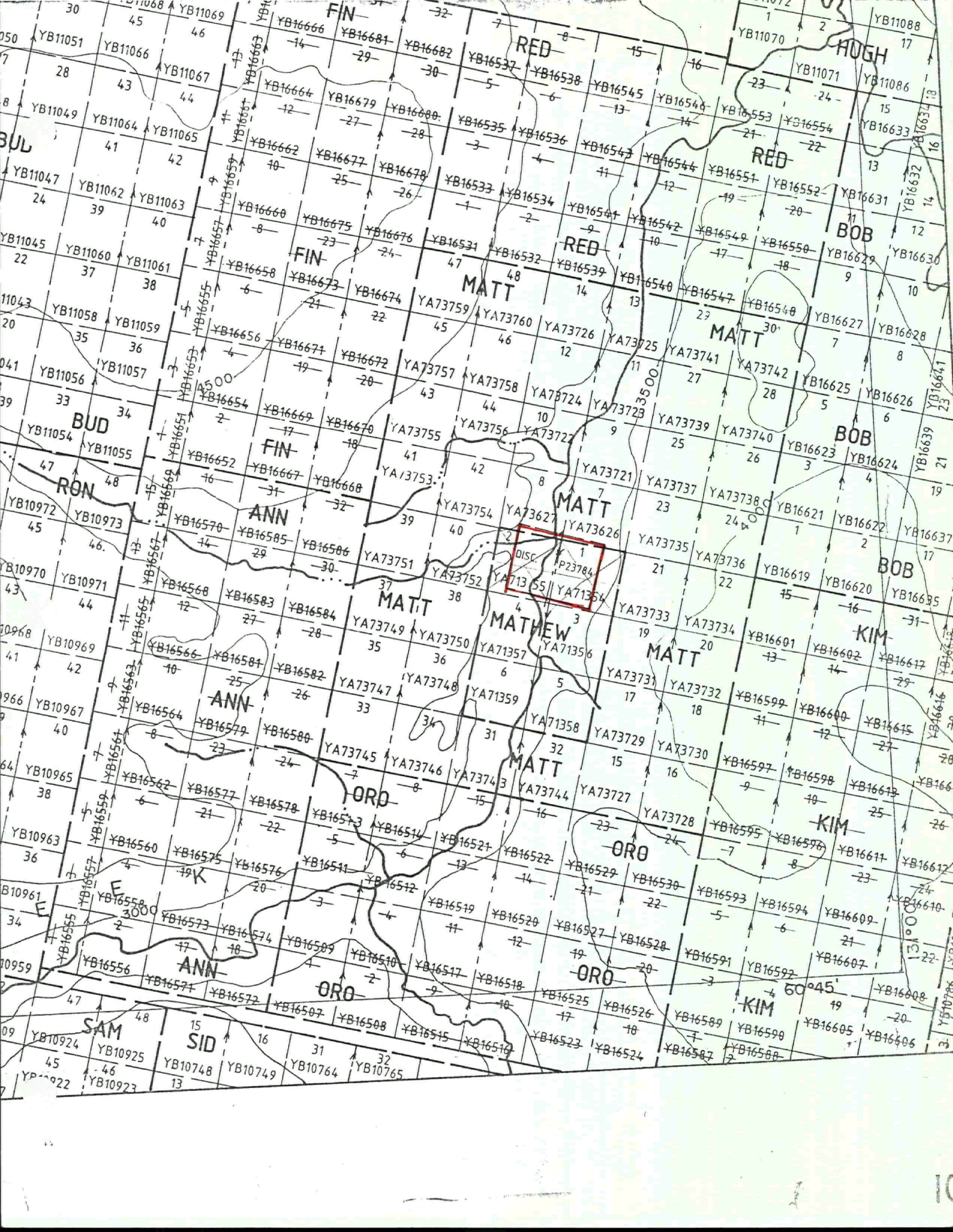
1992 program should start early in season taking advantage of good weather. All supplies required should be taken in at this time.

TABLE OF YARDS MOVED

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>No. of yards</u>	<u>Method used</u>
Red Creek	11	4	hand
Matt Creek	12	6	hand
Trench #1	3	5	hand
Trench #2	4	4	hand
Trench #3	4	4	hand
Trench #4	3	3	hand
Trench #5	5	4	hand
		30 yards by	hand
Airstrip	6	10	loader
Settling Pond		75	loader
Clearing test site		60	loader
Road built to test site		175	loader
Dam and crossway over Matt Creek		30	loader
Bulk placer test		10	loader
		360 yards by	loader

30 yards by hand

360 yards by loader



RED

HUGH

RED

BOB

RED

MATT

MATT

BOB

BUD

FIN

RON

ANN

MATT

BOB

KIM

MATHEW

MATT

ANN

MATT

ORO

ORO

KIM

E

ANN

ORO

ORO

KIM

SAM

SID

ORO

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