

SUMMARY REPORT

PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS AND OPERATIONS ON
GOODMAN CREEK IN SOUTH MCQUESTEN RIVER AREA

MAYO MINING DISTRICT

BY:

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1995 SEASON

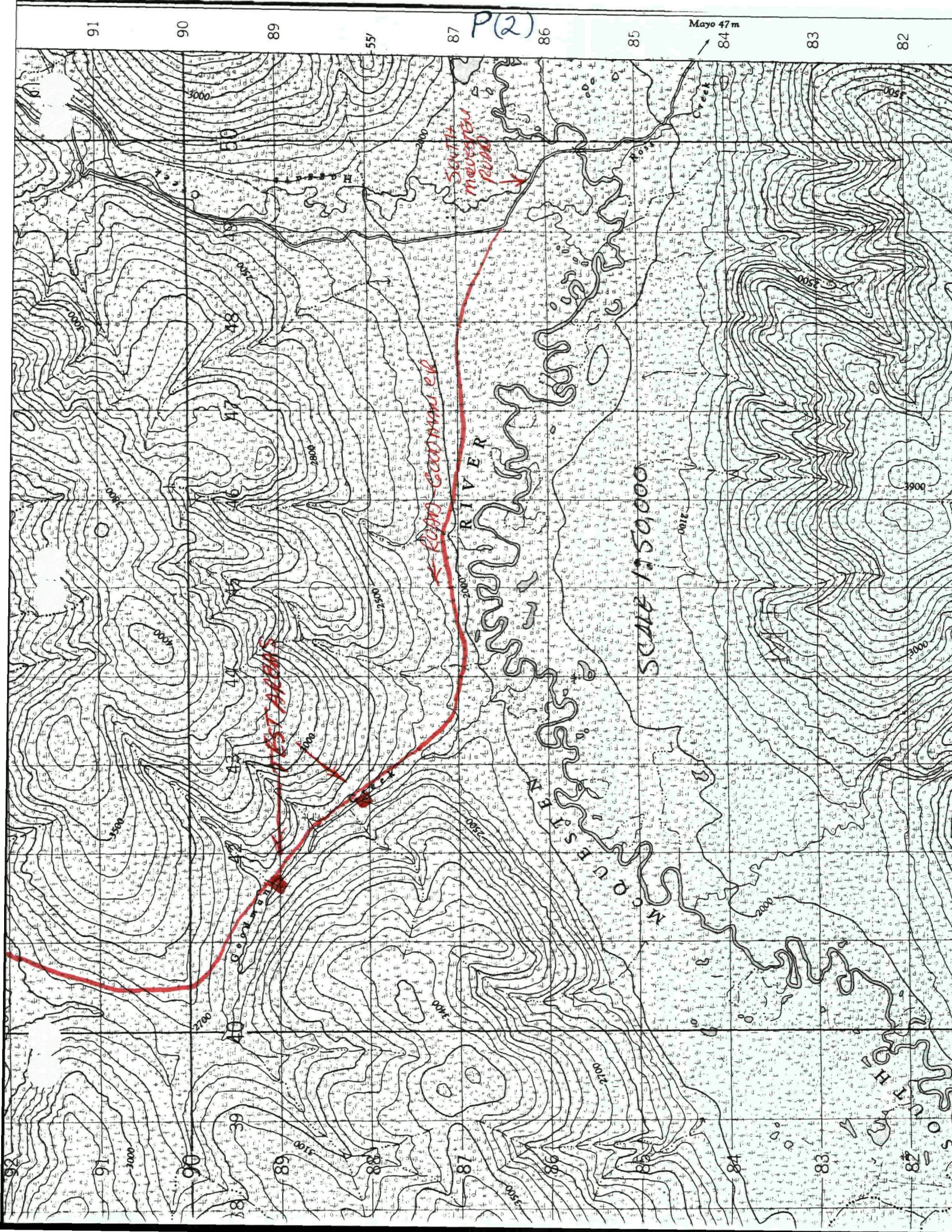
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LOCATION AND ACCESS

Goodman Creek is located in the Mayo mining district. To the east of Goodman Creek is Dublin Gulch and Hagart Creek, a known placer and hard rock deposit. On the south side of South McQuesten river is Shelite Dome, Highet Creek, Johnson Creek, and Seattle Creek. All have been mined for placer over the last 10 years. On the west side of Goodman Creek is Red Mountain, with Sprague Creek and Ballard Creek with tests showing gold is present with unknown values. To the north of Goodman is Red Creek, which had been drilled in the early 50's.

To access Goodman Creek, follow the silver trail north towards Elsa, Keno area approx. 24 miles north of Mayo. On your left hand side you will see a sign (South McQuesten Road), follow road until you get to South McQuesten bridge, after crossing bridge (1 mile approx.), you then come to a junction with one road straight through to Haggert Creek and one turning left which accesses Goodman Creek, Rodin Creek, and where North and South McQuesten River joins. Goodman Creek is the first creek you will encounter on this road.

Map Enclosed.



(3)

GEOLOGY

GOODMAN CREEK (115P-16) MAYO MINING DISTRICT

Below are some of the rocks and minerals found on Goodman Creek:

1. Conglomerates
2. Hemetite
3. Native iron
4. Garnets
5. Quartz (possible Keno Hill quartzite)
6. Scheelite
7. Pyrite
8. Magnetite
9. (Possible tin)
10. Gold
11. Silver
12. Diorites
13. Arsenic

1. Most common rocks found on Goodman Creek appear to be diorite rocks and boulders.

2. Goodman Creek appears to be a glacial melt water channel. Glaciation appears to have gone most of the way up Goodman Creek to the head water.

3. Most of Goodman Creek drainage system is situated in the Tombstone Strain Zone.

4. Very little exposed bedrock on east and west valley walls.

5. Valley walls and hill tops appear well rounded and worn from glaciation.

6. The gold on Goodman Creek has a fineness of 820. The coarse gold 790-800.

7. Some gold is very flat, rounded and light (well travelled).

(4)

Solid shist quartzite bedrock appears to follow the direction of the South McQuesten river valley. This is evident of the bedrock exposed at bottom of Goodman Creek (below bridge, claim number P16540).

After testing on claim P16543 in 1994, pit size (250'x 200'x40' d) the same pattern of bedrock was exposed. The reefs were shelves cutting across Goodman Creek in between solid bedrock was a decomposed shist bedrock approximately 75'-100' wide.

Bedrock on bottom claim P16543 is approximately 40 feet deep underlying stratified layers of stained red (native iron) gravel, and cobbles and sand in pockets or voids.

Concentration of gold values in these particular situations could have higher gold values in bedrock depressions. Further testing in this area would be required in order to determine if better gold values are present.

On claims P16741 and P16742 results proved the same as cut done in 1994 on claims:P16543, with stratified layers of stained gravel, pockets with sand, smaller pebbles and rocks. None of the stained layers carries any concentration of diorite or quartz boulders, they appeared to be well mixed gravels. No large boulders were found on bedrock in areas of trench. If a large area of bedrock were exposed, boulders might be more abundant on bedrock.

Some layers of glacier mud or silts were encountered within 3'-4' from surface, with thinner layers at the 16'-18' depth. The layers of silt and mud contained very little to no gold value.

(5)

On claims P16753, P16754, and P16925 (tributary) bedrock was 4'-16' deep, soft shist (possible decomposed) with some areas of hard fractured quartz shist bedrock. At mouth of tributary on claim P16925 a few 3' and 4' boulders (diorite and quartz) were found.

Sand is present on top of gravels on upper side of tributary to Goodman Creek. These sands appear to be a type of dune sand, blown on top after glaciation period. The gravel is a mixture of round rocks and fractured broken rock 2"-3" size (slide rock).

Because of very little exposed bedrock on valley walls, it is difficult to determine where any of these rocks and minerals came from, other than travelling with glaciers.

Gold was coarser with nuggets up to #4 size (6 found).

(6)

PLAN OF OPERATION / WORK DONE

List Of Machinery

D8 H Crawler "U" Blade and Ripper

143 Hitachi Excavator 1 1/2 Cubic Yard Bucket

275 B Michigan Rubber Tire Loader (8 cubic yard)

8"x 6" High Pressure Pump

1 3/4" Classifying Grizzly

1000 Gallon Fuel Tank

Accommodations: Mobile Trailer

1. Work on Goodman Creek first started on claims P16741, P16742, stripping and ripping frozen on ground was done with D8H crawler until thawed ground was exposed enough for the excavator to trench test.

2. Panning and the use of a small sluice box were used for sample.

3. Testing, samples were taken at two foot intervals. To a depth of twelve feet, the values did not appear to be any greater than \$1.50 per cubic yard from that level to bedrock approximately 16 ft deeper (28 ft deep to bedrock from surface.)

4. On bedrock and up to 12 to 16 ft the values increased to approximately \$3.00 a cubic yard.

(7)

5. A program of digging test holes on these two claims resulted in having the same results as the trench program.

6. After finding these results I moved a D8H Crawler, Excavator and a rubber tired Loader up stream to claims (P16753, P16754, P16925.) A drain was started on claim (P16753) digging up stream until bedrock was reached at a depth approximately 18 ft deep in center of Creek Valley. Bedrock on either side of Creek Center (150 ft either side) was 4 to 8 ft deep. This was the last testing and sampling area.

7. A wash plant was set up to process material of greater volumes.

8. The wash plant consisted of a 12 ft wide by 10 ft long grizzly bars set, with an 18 by 9 ft dump box above grizzly. Classifying to 1 3/4-the material passed through into a 6 ft wide by 8 ft long sluice box with hydraulic riffles on the top 4 ft of sluice runs. Water pressure was set at 7 psi, a 8" by 6" pressure pump supplied water to the plant. The wash plant was set up to be fed by an 8 yard loader and for removing tailings. The material was excavated from the bottom of the cut to the stock pile for the loader. A settling pond was constructed close to the wash plant so water could be used to recirculate due to low water volumes. A feed rate of 45 cubic yards per hour was put through the wash plant. Results on claims P16753 prove to be no greater than P16741 (down stream).

9. Moved plant, pump, and machinery up to claim P16754 once again after testing sluice results appeared no greater than \$3.00 a cubic yard on bedrock. From this point on in the program, only test holes dug to bedrock and the use of a small hand sluice box and panning methods were used to test pit gravels.

TRIBUTARY FLOWS INTO RENCH.

GOODMAN CR.

3' + 4' BOULDERS
(DIORITE + QUARTZ)
(UNDER DUNE SAND)

BED ROCK 4' - 16' D.
QUARTZ SHIST (DECOMPOSED)

TEST SLUICING @ 45 YD PER HR.

TRENCH

TESTING TRENCH
(BED ROCK DISCREPANCY UNKNOWN)
28' D.

TEST CUT 1994 (240' X 200' X 40')

BRIDGE

2500
INCLINED
BED ROCK

2000

2500

3500

McQUEEN RIVER.

(INCLINED BED ROCK)
BELOW BRIDGE
QUARTZITE SHIST.

2000

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Operations Schedule:

- One operator (self)
- Program start date: April 1995,
- Hours worked varied from 10 hours to 16 hours per day.
- Due to a one person operation, large volumes were difficult to process. Without the showing of significant results, the long hours were unjustified.

RESULTS:

1. Colors were observed in the pan in all samples taken.
2. All colors were very fine, some would float in the pan samples.
3. Black sand and hematite were abundant in all samples taken by pan and by samples from sluice box tests.
4. Upstream, coarse gold has shown to be insignificant for mining to continue just for coarse gold.

The gold on Goodman Creek appears to be a glacial melt- water placer deposit, with greater volumes of hematite and diorites, than other rocks and minerals found. Gold values have not been proven good enough for the conventional types of mining operations to be profitable.

Upon completion of the test mining program on Goodman Creek, I have noted that the values of gold proved to be no greater than \$3.00 per cubic yard on bedrock , and no greater than \$1.50 per cubic yard eight feet above bedrock. A total of 10.5 ounces of gold was recovered under this program.

If further mining is to take place on Goodman Creek, a high recovery and efficient large scale wash plant would be necessary in concentrating and saving fine gold. It would not be advisable for any further exploration to be done on Goodman Creek under this funding method.

