

**YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT
EXPLORATION INCENTIVES PROGRAM
PROJECT 96 - 072**

**PLACER PROSPECTING
ON THE
YUKON RIVER
NEAR
FORTYMILE RIVER**

May 28 - DECEMBER 19, 1996

**TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION CO-ORDINATES
latitude 64° 25' - longitude 140° 30'
PLACER CLAIM SHEETS 116C-7**

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Prospecting Diary

Project Scope and Objectives

The objective of this prospecting work was to examine the gravel bars and islands in and around the mouth of the Fortymile River for placer gold deposition. I confined my work to examining exposed gravels in banks and bars. This approach allowed me to make a cursory evaluation over a large area. I was attempting to determine whether follow up analysis of the gravels, to bedrock depth by trenching or drilling, is warranted. Because the bedrock in these gravel deposits is located well below the water table, hand sampling to bedrock is not possible.

The work included the examination of two bar/island gravel deposits. One deposit, comprised of two islands and their associated bar/back channel gravel formations, is located approximately ½ mile upstream from the mouth of the Fortymile River. The other deposit consists of an island-delta complex formed at the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon Rivers.

I had originally planned to examine some other bars both upstream and downstream of the Fortymile on the Yukon River. However, after surveying the area from the air, I decided to focus my work at the immediate confluence of the rivers. The two deposits which I examined are large, encompassing millions of yards of gravel. Road access to these deposits is already established. I also reasoned that gold enrichment from the Fortymile River drainage would be more pronounced in the immediate area of the Fortymile-Yukon confluence.

Project Location and Access

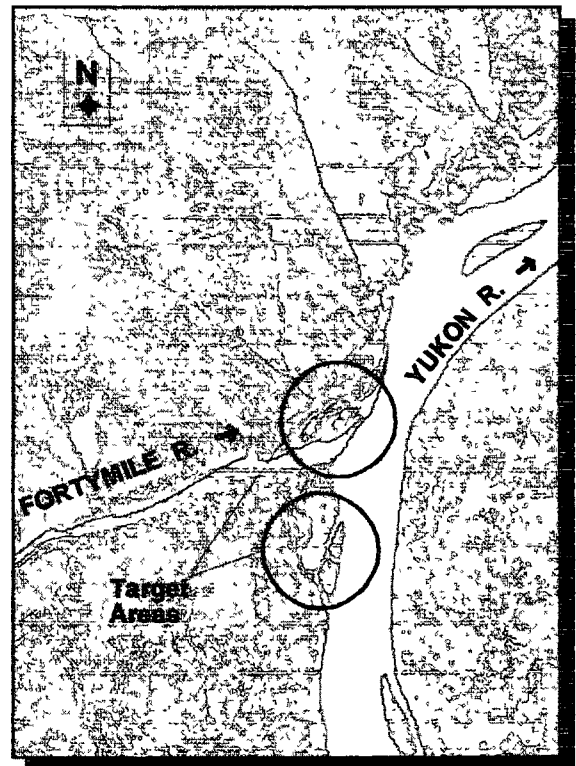
The islands and bars which I examined at the confluence of the Fortymile and Yukon Rivers are shown on the accompanying **Maps 1 and 2**, and the accompanying aerial photo. The area is located on NTS map/claim sheets **116-C7**. The coordinates are **64° 25'** latitude and **140° 30'** longitude.

The areas which I prospected are accessible by bush trails and also by a 2 1/2 mile road which is a spur of the Clinton Creek road. This road is shown on **Maps 1 and 2**. The area is also accessible by boat on the river.

Reason/Rationale

My reasons and rationale for prospecting this area are as follows:

- 1) This area represents the culmination of the flow of the Fortymile River. The Fortymile is a well known gold producing area which cuts through approximately 16,000 km² of placer gold bearing drainage. The Fortymile River valley at its confluence is approximately one



Aerial Photo of Fortymile/Yukon Rivers

mile wide. I expect that gold carried by the river would drop out in this area.

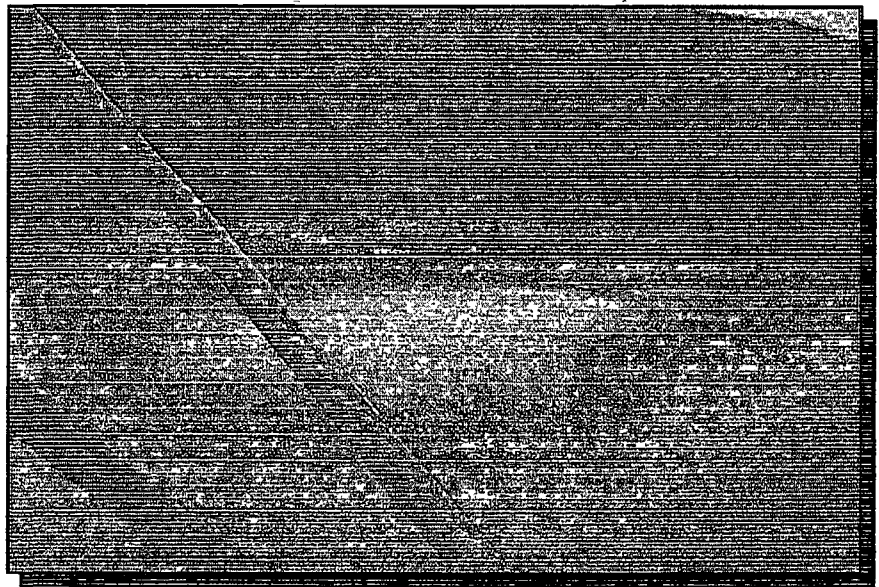
- 2) A large South African gold producer, Anglo-American Inc., held a dredging lease in this area in the early 1970's. They also held other dredging leases along the Yukon River. They performed an extensive drilling program on this ground in the spring of 1974. One of the drill crew whom I know told me that the results from drilling at the confluence of the Fortymile were the best they found in all of their exploration work on the Yukon River dredging leases.
- 3) I have heard that in the early days the bars of these islands were worked by hand methods.
- 4) Because the gravel deposits in these islands are not deep and are thawed, they would be amenable to development for floater dredging. This mining method is cost efficient, so that reserves of low grade can be mined profitably

Deposit Type and Geology

This area consists of several large islands which were formed by the merging of the Fortymile and the Yukon Rivers. These islands consist of large stable vegetated cores which are surrounded by bar gravels. Muck depth in the island cores ranges from 5 to 10 feet. Gravel depth to bedrock in these island formations is rumoured to be less than 30 feet. The gravel is well-washed, rounded, and sandy, typical of river bottom gravel. These islands contain millions of yards of gravel.

Work Description/Methodology

I undertook an aerial survey of the Yukon River, paying particular attention to the area at the confluence of the Fortymile. This allowed me to survey a large geographical area and to gain a perspective on the size of the bars associated with the islands in the river. I felt that an aerial survey would help me better define my area of interest quickly so that I could concentrate my work.



Confluence of the Fortymile with the Yukon River

Once I had determined my areas of focus I examined the location on foot. First I mapped the area. I followed up by taking pans where gravel was exposed, concentrating on the larger bars. All pans taken are recorded in the results. The gravel was processed in a 10 inch gold pan which holds approximately 8 to 9 lbs. Rocks over approximately 4 inches diameter were rejected. The gravel was screened through a grizzly pan with 3/8 inch holes so that +3/8 material was washed and discarded. The remaining -3/8 material was panned carefully. Gold colours obtained in the pan were counted and recorded; larger flakes were noted.

In the locations on the bars where I obtained the best pans, I excavated pits to approximately 3 feet deep or to water. Because there is often a surface showing of gold on the bars to a depth of 6 to 10 inches, I wanted to dig below this depth to determine if gold is present below this zone. I took bulk samples of approximately 350 to 450 lbs. from each of these pits. I tried to get a sampling over the entire depth of the pit. I packed these samples in 2 1/2 gallon pails, labelled them, and took them back to camp to be processed in a controlled environment with more accurate concentrating equipment. The pits were back-filled; Department of Fisheries and Oceans is concerned that pits which are left open result in fish entrapment.

Samples were processed in a cleanup room to minimize error. When analyzing relatively low grade gravel containing fine gold particles, the loss of a small number of colours from a sample can affect grade projections significantly. Conversely, if a sample is contaminated with some gold particles present in the equipment from a previous sample, results will be overestimated. I felt that the larger bulk samples would help to offset the tendency for error associated with analyzing this type of gold bearing gravel. I didn't assign grade figures to the samples which I panned on site; a small sample processed quickly in the field gives a preliminary indication of the extent of gold presence, but is not accurate for grade analysis.

The procedure which I used to process the samples is outlined as follows:

- 1) The pails from each pit were assembled in batches in the cleanup room and were allowed to thaw. (The samples were processed during the winter)
- 2) A number of the pails were weighed and found to contain, on average, 45 lbs. of gravel.
- 3) Each batch of gravel (7 to 9 pails) was washed and screened through a grizzly pan. The +3/8 gravel was discarded as tailings
- 4) The -3/8 pea-gravel and sand was wet screened again through a 10 mesh (Tyler) screen. The -10 mesh sand fraction, as well as the -3/8" +10 mesh fraction, were saved.
- 5) The +10 mesh fine gravel fraction was carefully panned to determine if any +10 mesh flakes were present.
- 6) The -10 mesh sand fraction was processed through a gold wheel. The gold wheel was 18 inches in diameter with 4 leads. The water used for processing in the gold wheel had a soap solution added to it to discourage flotation of fine gold. The wheel was run on the

high speed and at a relatively shallow angle to split off the light sands from the heavier concentrate. The light sands were spot checked with a gold pan periodically for gold loss. This light sand fraction was then discarded as tailings.

- 7) The concentrate from the gold wheel (consisting of 2 to 4 cups of heavy sands) was run again through the gold wheel. The gold wheel was set at steep angle and on low speed.
- 8) The final concentrate obtained by the gold wheel consisted mostly of black sand and fine gold. The concentrate was dried and spread in a porcelain plate. A magnet was used to draw the magnetic sands from the gold.
- 9) The remaining concentrate, consisting of fine gold particles with a few bits of heavy non-magnetic sands (mainly hematite and small garnet chips), was carefully panned in a 3 inch gold pan, and then dried. The remaining waste particles were picked out with tweezers.
- 10) The clean gold obtained from each batch was weighed using a gun powder scale.
- 11) The gold was spread out on a grid paper and colours were counted.

I repeated this procedure for each of the 4 bulk samples which I took.

Results

The results from this prospecting work are encouraging, considering the cursory nature of the work. There was a notable similarity in the grade estimates of the gravel of the 3 bars.

I took the weight of gold obtained from each of the bulk samples and calculated how much gold is present in a loose yard of gravel of this material. The number of yards required to produce an ounce of gold, or a value per yard of gravel can be calculated easily

The results of the work which I performed of the bars are summarized below.

1) Results from sampling the Yukon River Bar upstream of Fortymile

A description of the work and sampling results from this bar are shown from pages 1 to 13 in my field book. The results from the pan samples are shown in Table 1. The results from the bulk samples are tabulated on page 54 of my field book and shown in Table 3. The preliminary grade estimate obtained from these 2 pits has been averaged to be **.004 ounces of raw gold per loose yard of gravel.**

I determined a rough yardage estimate of the gravel contained in the portion of the bar which I evaluated. This estimate is shown in Table 4. I assumed the gravel depth to be 18 feet to bedrock; this figure is based on reports from people knowledgeable in the area. I calculated the volume in loose yards, rather than in-place yards. I assumed a swell factor of 1.3, which is a common figure used by the industry. **The total yardage of the bar which I sampled was 390,000 cubic yards.**

2) Results from Sampling Two Bars at the Fortymile Confluence

A description of the work and results are shown from pages 17 to 48 in my field book. The results from the pan samples are shown in **Table 2**. The results of the bulk samples are shown on **Table 3**, and tabulated on page 54 of my field book. The preliminary grade estimates obtained are as follows:

Bar A is estimated to contain .005 ounces of raw gold per loose cubic yard of gravel.

Bar B is estimated to contain .003 ounces of raw gold per loose cubic yard of gravel.

I calculated rough volume estimates of the reserves contained in each of these bars. The dimensions and gravel volumes contained in the bars are summarized in **Table 4**. These volume estimates are based on the same assumptions as previously mentioned. These volume estimates are listed below:

Bar A contains approximately 520,000 loose cubic yards of gravel.

Bar B contains approximately, and coincidentally, 520,000 loose cubic yards of gravel.

These figures are meant to give a very preliminary sketch of the tenor and volume of ground in the bars examined.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on preliminary prospecting, I believe that these bars warrant further investigation. Because I didn't sample the gravel to a depth below 3 feet, it is not possible to project grade of the gravel with confidence. However, the work confirmed that the gold is not located only in the surface gravels.

While the grade of the ground is quite lean, the volume present makes the deposit attractive. Because this gravel is amenable to floater dredging, mining costs would be well below one dollar per yard. There is no stripping required and reclamation would be easy. I expect that grade would improve at greater depths and on bedrock. Because there is good road access, mining costs would be further reduced.

I recommend that further evaluation work be carried out. The first thing that should be done is to confirm depth to bedrock. This could be done by drilling, or by analyzing the results of the Anglo-American drilling program if they could be obtained. When bedrock depth has been confirmed, sampling should be undertaken to determine the tenor of the ground through the total gravel section. This work could be done cost effectively using an excavator if the ground is not too deep, or by drilling if the depth to bedrock is greater than 25 feet.

**Table 1
Results of Pan Samples From Yukon Bar**

Sample No.	No. of Colours	Remarks
29.1	0	
29.2	2	fine colours
29.3	5	3 are flakes, lots of black sand
29.4	7	fine
29.5	0	no heavy concentrate
29.6	0	
29.7	2	1 is good sized flake
30.8	4	average sized colours, good black sand
30.9	0	
30.10	0	
30.11	2	fine colours
30.12	5	2 are flakes
30.13	11	good sized colours
30.14	17	6 are good flakes
30.15	13	1 ft below surface, fine colours
30.16	10	2 ft below surface, fine colours
30.17	9	3 are flakes
31.18	6	fine colours
31.19	0	

Table 2
Results of Pan Samples from Fortymile Confluence Area

Sample No.	No. of Colours	Remarks
13.1	0	
13.2	2	fine colours
13.3	0	
13.4	11	5 are good flakes, good black sand
13.5	7	all good sized colours, ~ 3 tsp. black sand
13.6	2	fine colours
14.1	7	medium sized colours
14.2	4	2 are flakes
14.3	6	fine colours
14.4	11	fine colours
14.5	0	
14.6	2	1 is flake
14.7	6	3 are flakes
14.8	0	
14.9	3	fine colours - microscopic
15.1	0	
15.2	2	very fine colours
15.3	4	fine colours
15.4	0	
15.5	0	
15.6	1	fine colours
15.7	0	
16.1	11	fine colours
16.2	4	medium colours
16.3	13	4 are good sized flakes
16.4	3	flakes
16.5	0	

**Table 3
Results of Bulk Samples**

SAMPLES FROM YUKON BAR

Sample No.	Wt. of Gravel	Wt. of Gold	No. of Colours	Projected Grade
Pit YB.1	7 pails = 315 lb	.18 grains	77	.003 oz/yd
Pit YB.2	7 pails = 315 lb	.3 grains	101	.005 oz/yd

SAMPLES FROM BARS A & B AT MOUTH OF FORTYMILE

Sample No.	Wt. of Gravel	Wt. of Gold	No. of Colours	Projected Grade
Bar A - Pit A	9 pails = 405 lb	.34 grains	120	.005 oz/yd
Bar B - Pit B	7 pails = 315 lb	.19 grains	69	.003 oz/yd

Note: In making the above calculations, we used the following constants

1 troy ounce = 486 grains

1 loose yard of gravel = 2,800 lbs.

1 - 2½ gallon pail of gravel = 45 lbs.

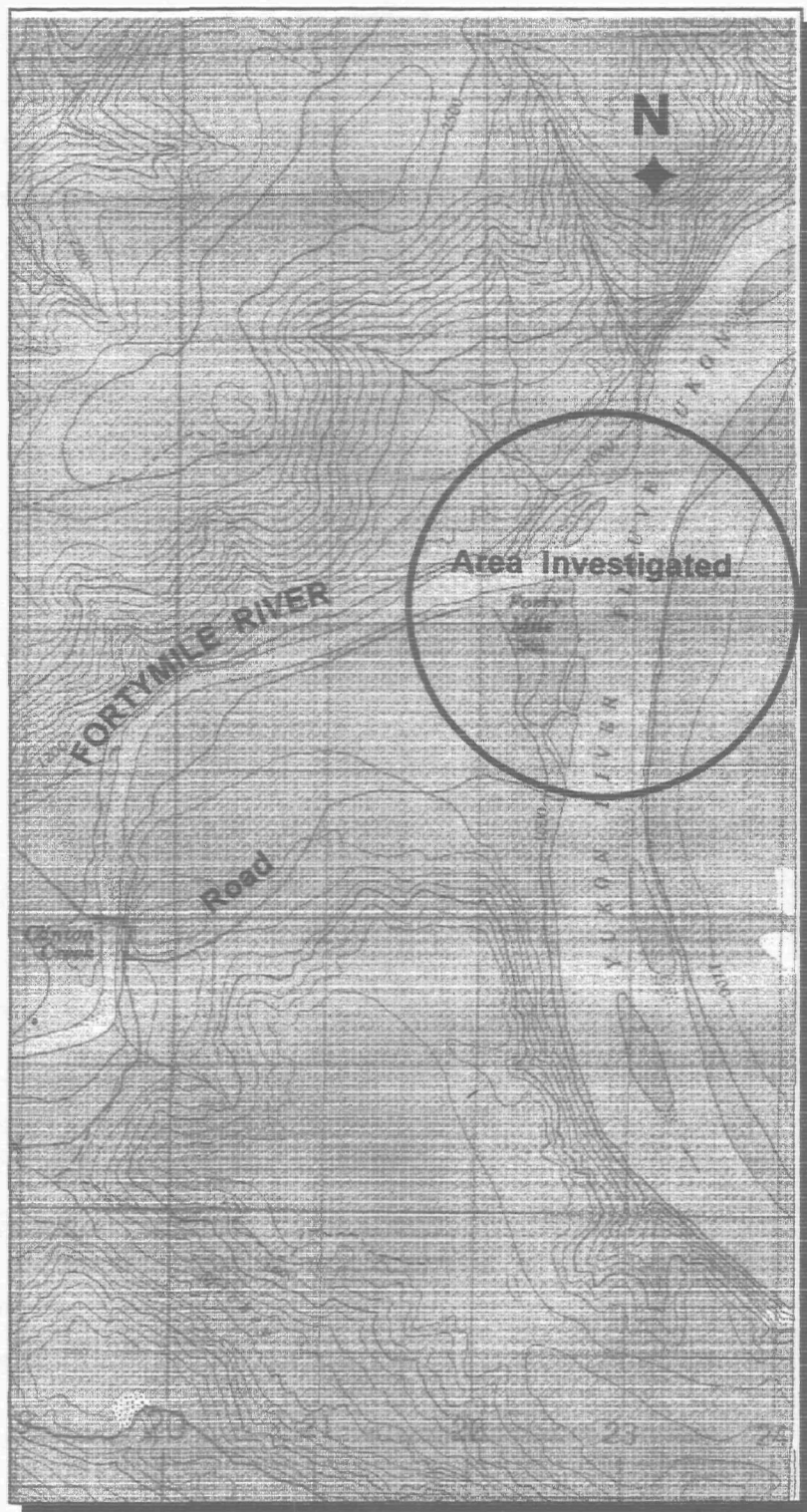
Gold grade was calculated in raw ounces with no conversion to fine ounces.

Table 4
Volumes of Gravel of Bars Tested

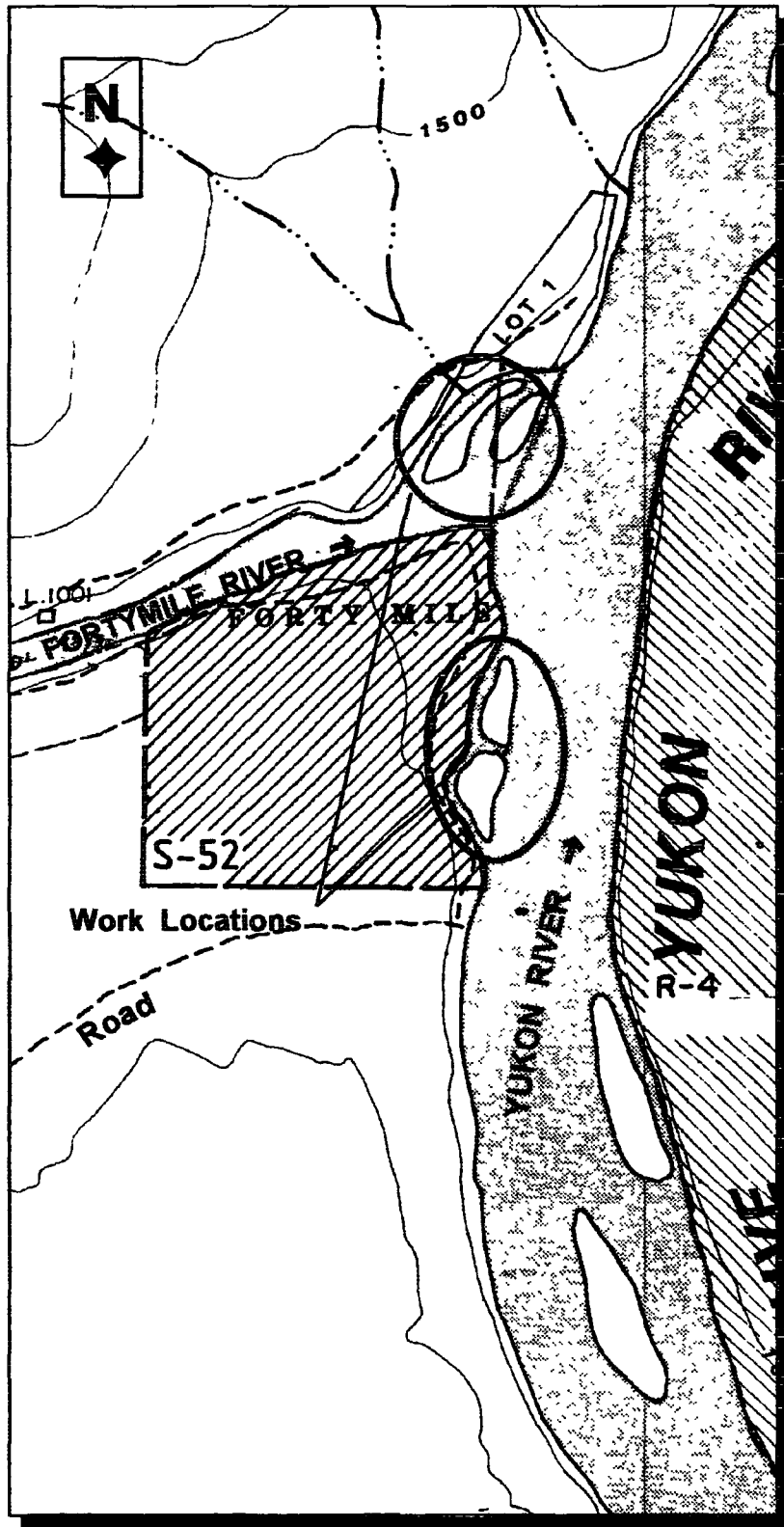
Bar	Length	Width	Depth (assumed)	Swell Factor	Volume in loose yds
Yukon	1,500 ft	300 ft	18 ft	1.3	390,000 yd³
Bar A	1,500 ft	400 ft	18 ft	1.3	520,000 yd³
Bar B	1,200 ft	500 ft	18 ft	1.3	520,000 yd³

Notes:

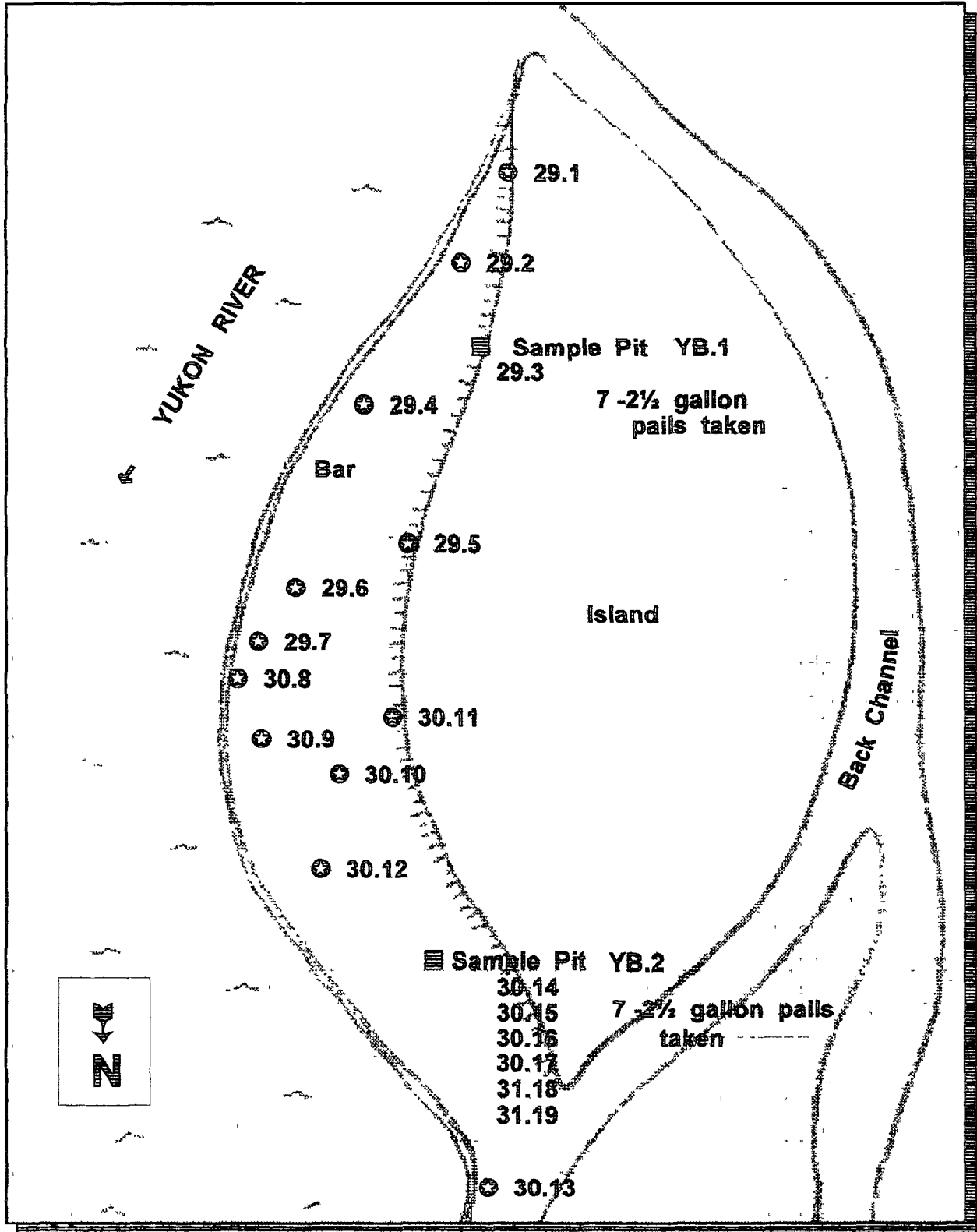
- gravel is assumed to swell 1.3 times when excavated
- depth is assumed to 18 ft based on discussions with people familiar with the area.



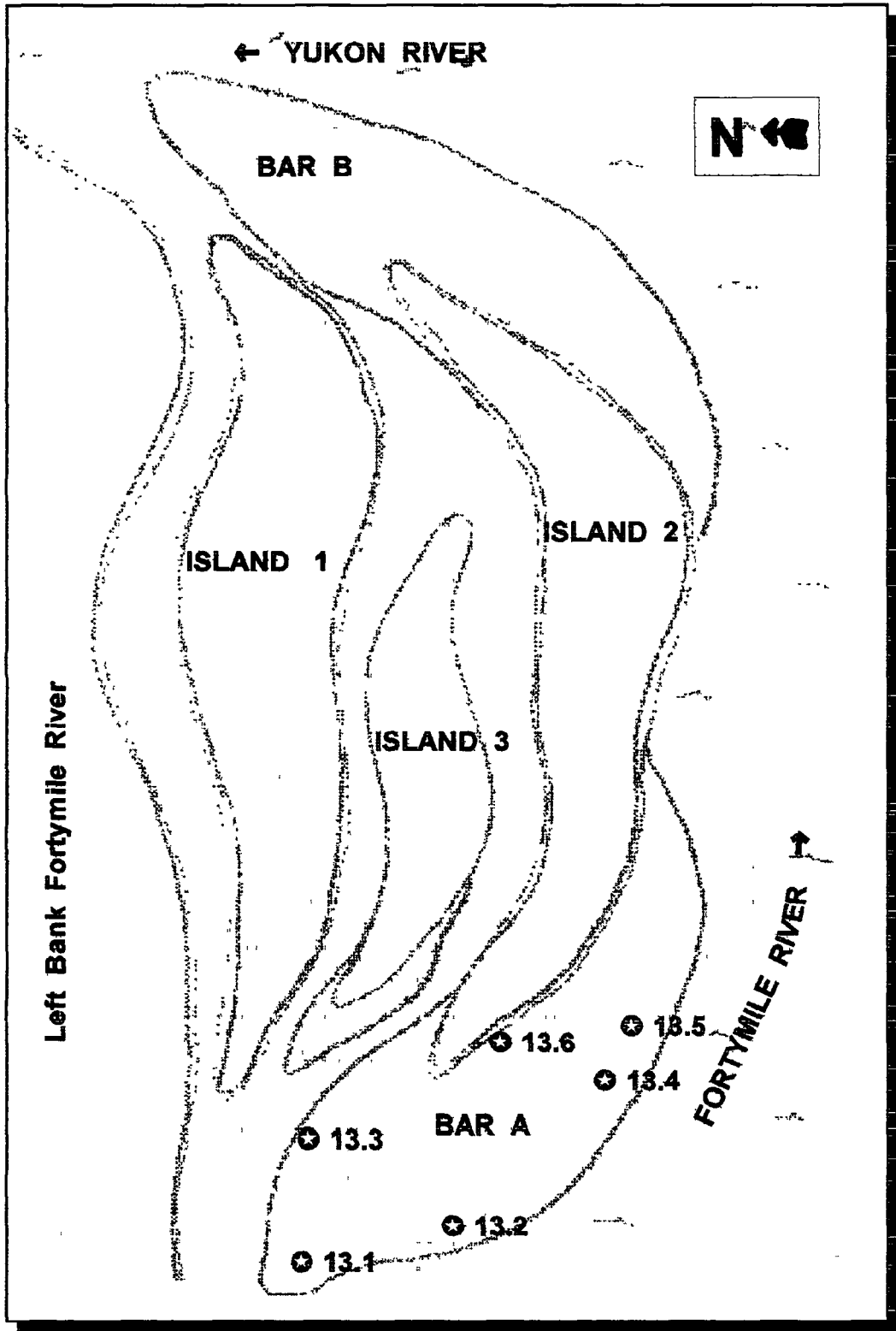
MAP 1 - Property Location
NTS Map 116C-7 scale 1:50,000



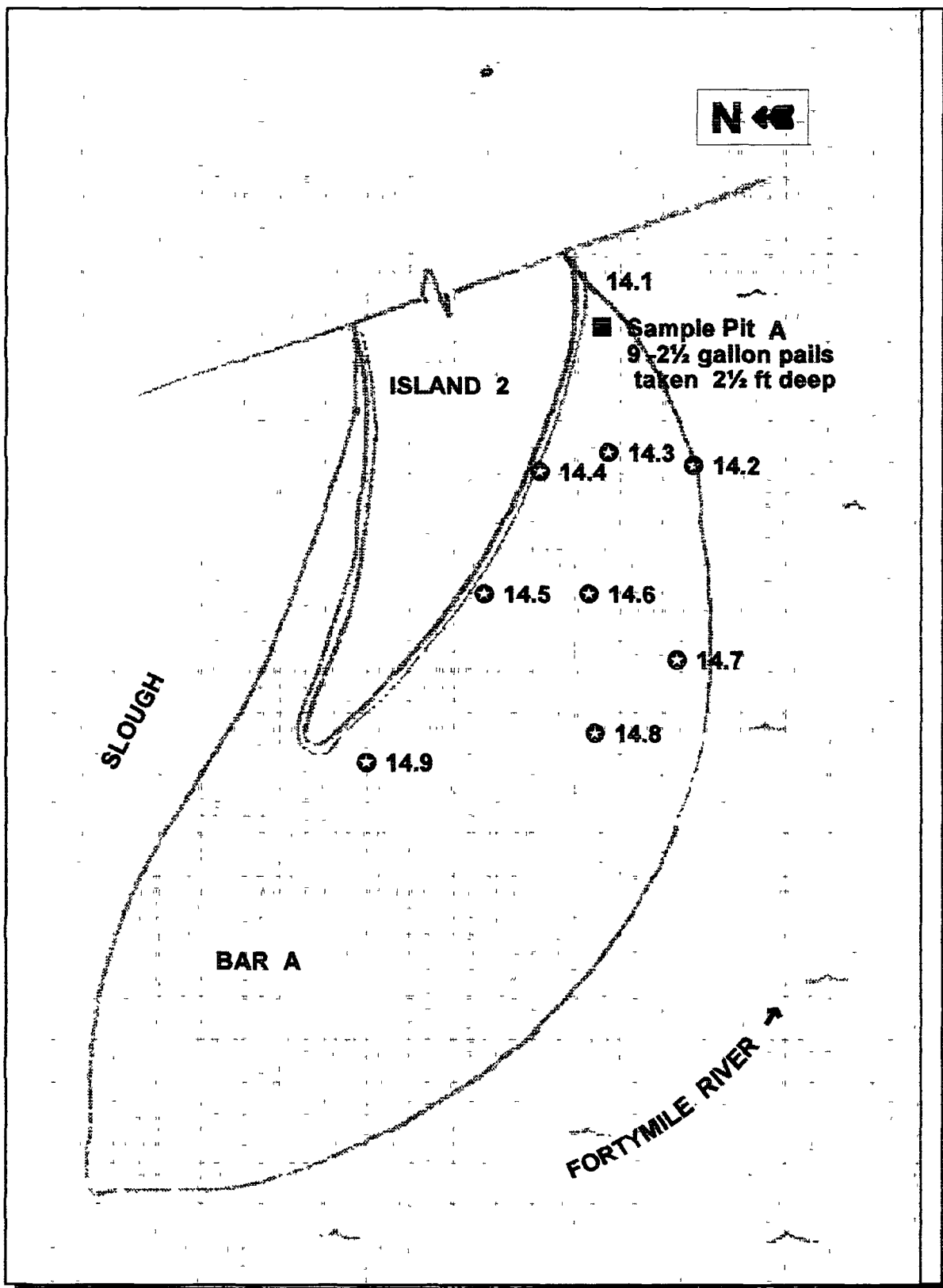
MAP 2 - Work Locations
NTS Map 116-C7 scale 1:30,000



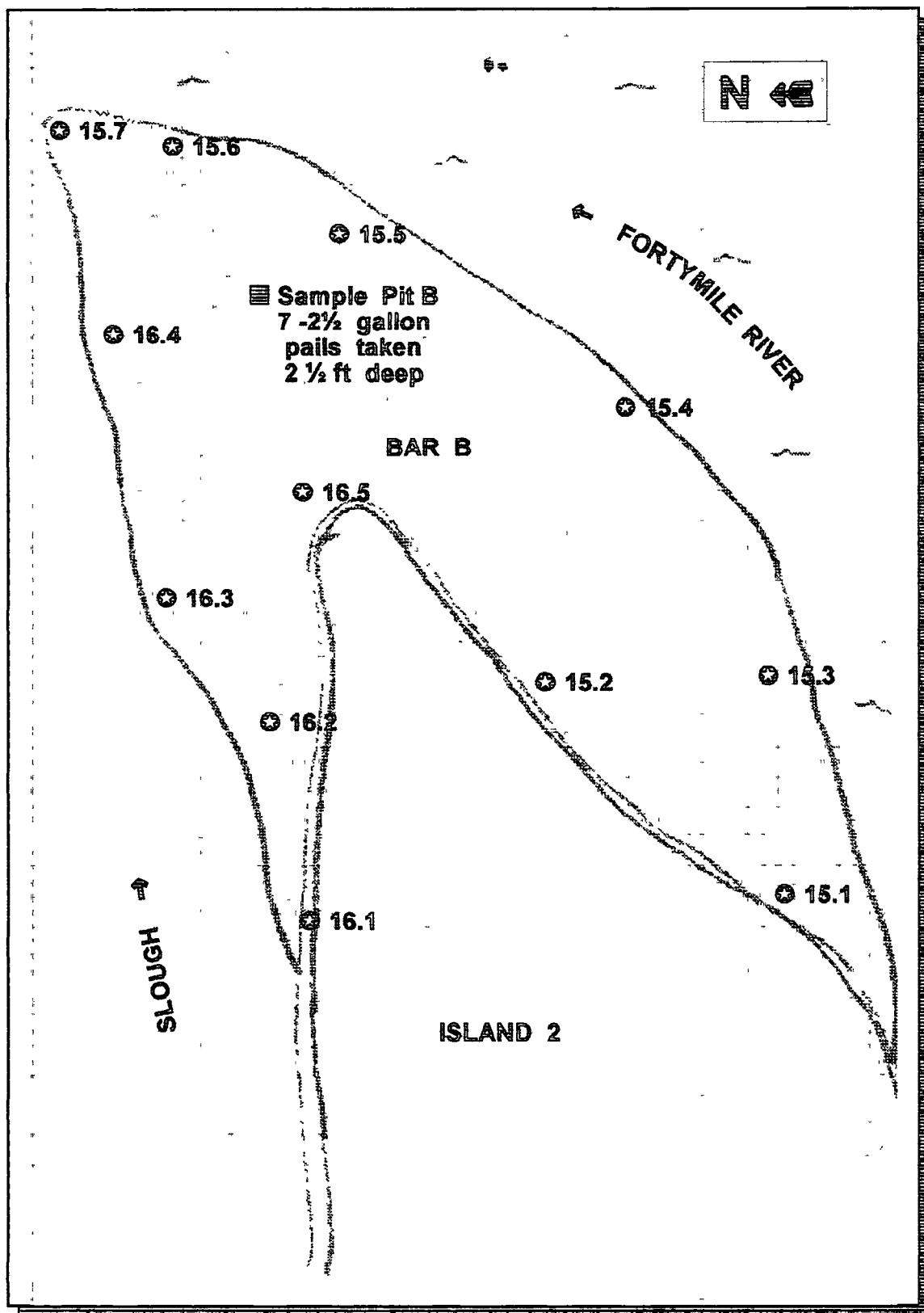
MAP 3a - Sampling Locations
scale 1 inch = 200 feet



MAP 3b - Sampling Locations
scale 1 inch = 300 feet

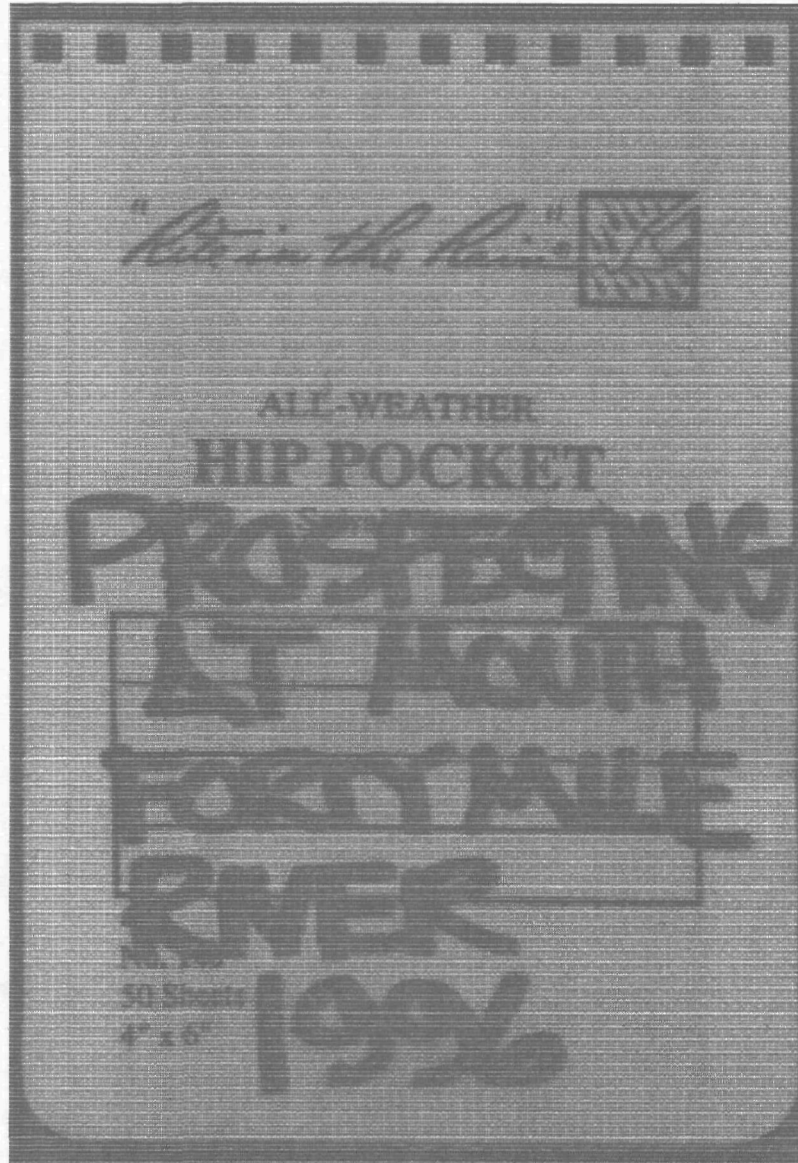


MAP 3c - Sampling Locations
scale 1 inch = 130 feet



MAP 3d - Sampling Locations
scale 1 inch = 130 feet

APPENDIX
Prospecting Diary



Bill Claxton
YMIP Project 96-072

May 20

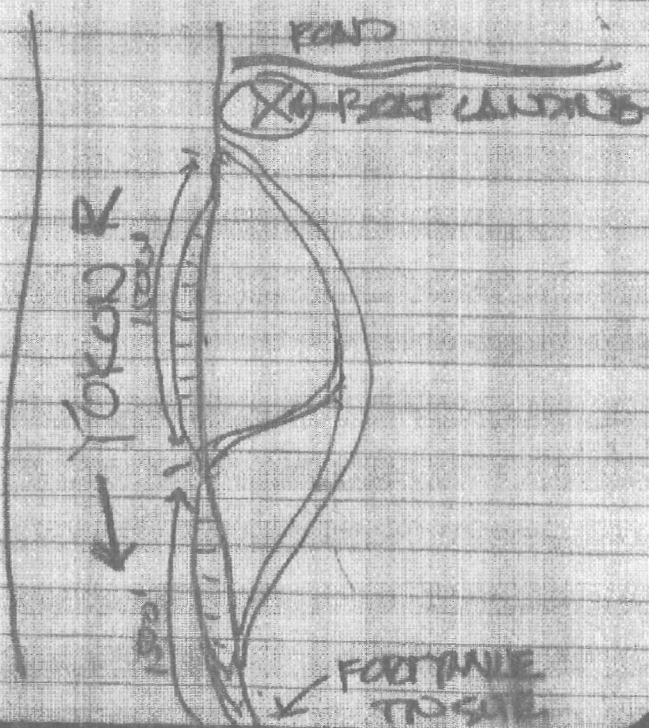
drove to the boat landing
on the fish pickup
road upstream
of 40 mile village

walked & used ATV
to map the gravel
bars & back channels

Yukon & 40 mile
rivers low for this
time of year with
good bar exposure

May 28/96

Sampling on bars.
mined upstr. of
40 mile townsite



4.

MAY 29

Sampling results.
took pairs with
small pan -
approx 8-10 lbs.

29.1 - 0
29.2 - 2 fine
29.3 - 3 flakes
2 fine
lots of black sand

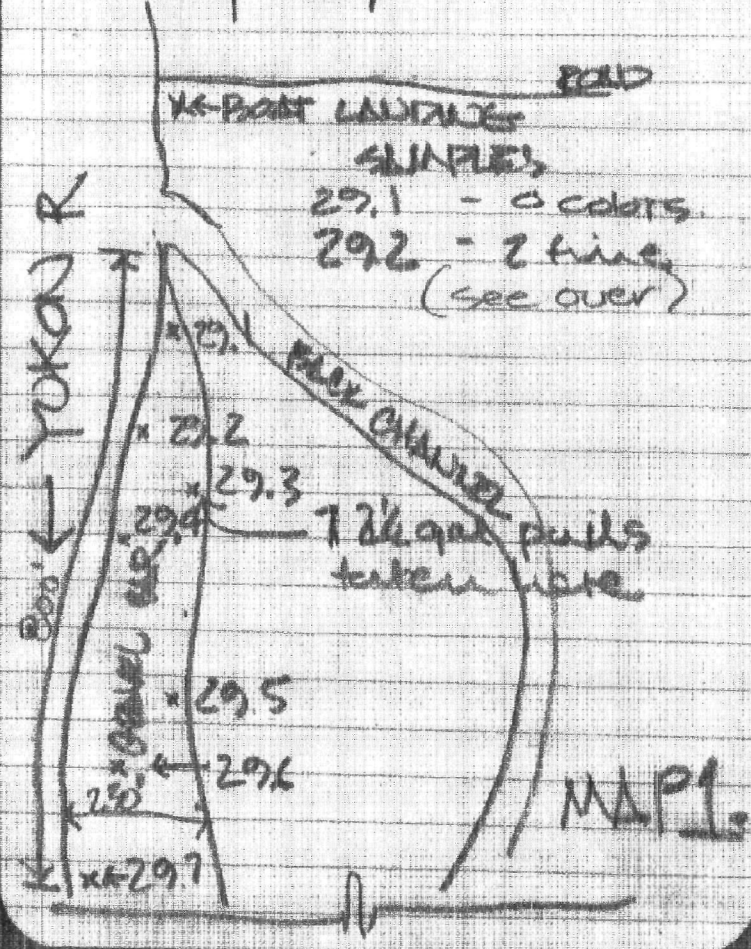
29.4 - 7 fine colour.
29.5 - 0 (no heavy
concentrates)

29.6 - 0

29.7 - 1 fine
1 good sized flake

3.

MAY 29/96



6.
May 29 (Contd)

walked back channel behind the bar.

- approx. 100-150' wide.
- banks on either side shows 6'-10' overburden of thawed silt.
- lots of log jams & drift wood in channel.
- some exposed gravel in cut banks along channel sides
- channel floor

5.
May 29

took pans at head end of bar just below the (downstream) of the boat landing

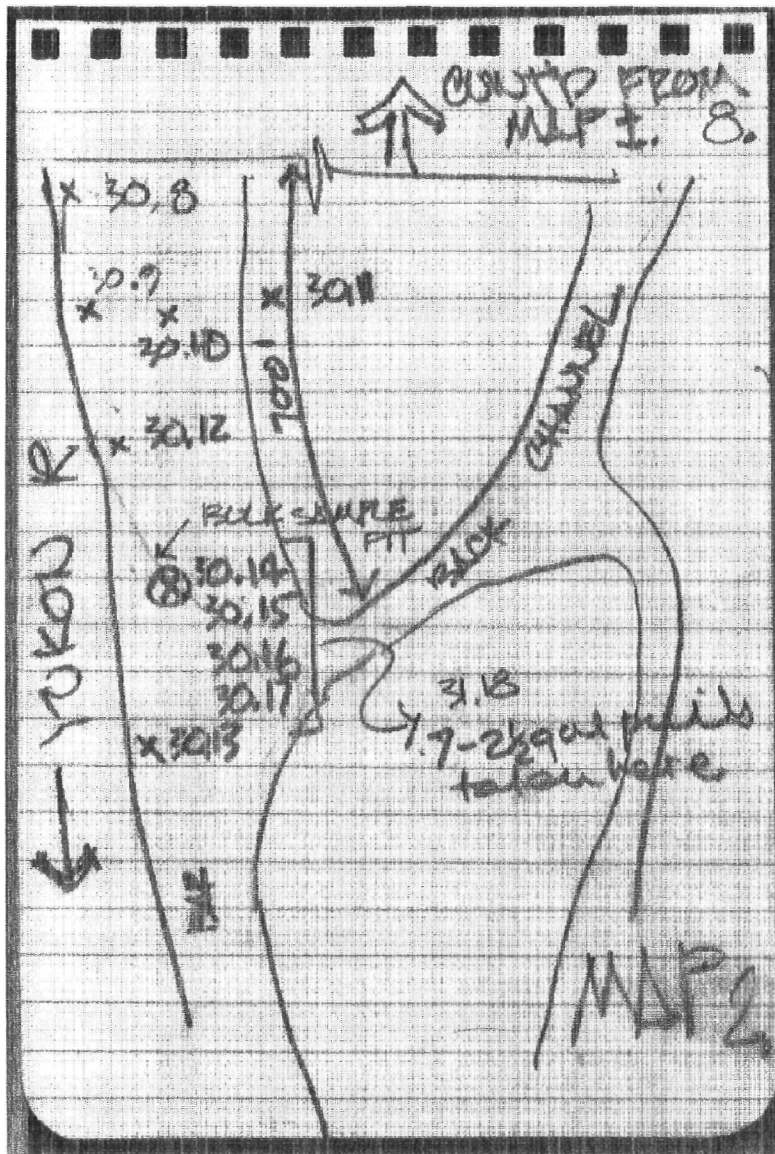
panned surface of gravel bar at random

fair amount of gold showing up for random pans.

gold is typical of bars on 40 mile

- quite fine, with flakes approx \pm 40 mesh

- bright colour indicate \approx purity of \pm .80



7.

shows typical gravel from yukon river.

May 30 - panning (over) on bar.

30.15 - 1 ft below surf. ^{10.}
13. Fine colours.

30.16 - 2 ft. below surf.
10 Fine

30.17 - 9 colours (3 flakes)

May 30

took more pans

on bar below
boat landing on
Yokou River.

started to dig a
pit at the location
where I got the
best pan samples

sample results. ^{9.}

30.8 - 4 colours avg.
good blk sand

30.9 - 0 colours.

30.10 - 0 colours.

30.11 - 2 Fine colours.

30.12 - 5 colours
(2 flakes)

30.13 - 11 good colours.

30.14 - 17 colours.
(6 good flakes)

12.

May 31

continued digging
pit down at
30. 19 & took more
pans as work
progressed.

Results from location

30. 18

- 3l. 18 - 6 fine colored

- 3l. 19 - 0

- hauled 3 more
2 1/2 gal pans
of coarse gravel
from pit back
- hit water at
about 2.5'

11.

excavated down
2 ft in the pit
- gravel is tightly
packed & consists
of rock to 6" (cobbles)

- estimate gravel
to be another
1-1 1/2' down.

took four 2 1/2 gal
pans from the
excavation &
brought them
back to camp
for processing
& analysis.

14.

June 1

^{from} Flew down river
to look at bars from
between Dawson
& forty mile. took
pictures

river very low
for early June

- pits 1 & 2 taken
between Dawson
& 40 mi

15.

- water in river
has come up
about 4-6"

- excavated pit
with shovel
at location # 29, 3

- got down about
2 1/2' - took 7
2 1/2 gal pails
of gravel from
the pit

16.

Fortymile River
& Yukon River
still very low.

June 7

took more pictures
from the air
went down the
Yukon & to Dixon
Islands -
immense gravel
reserves on the
bar & sloughs
(dry at this time)
in this island
complex.

15.

June 6

flew down the
fortymile from
camp to look
at bar at mouth
of Fortymile

Pictures

10-14 bar upstream
of confluence
of fortymile &
downstream &
boat landing

15-19 bars at conf.
left limit of
fortymile.

water in both

B.

Island structures at
the mouth show
about 6-8' of
muck in banks
with no gravel
slutting out of
them.

Vegetation on the
two main islands
consist of poplar
(small scrubby
6" ϕ max)
occasional spruce
trees (rare)

The high ground
on the bars
associated with
(and formed
because of) the

17.

Oct 12

drove down to
Clinton Creek
from camp.

walked from
road ending
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down
from Clinton
Creek towards
to bars & islands
on left bank
at mouth of
40 mile River.

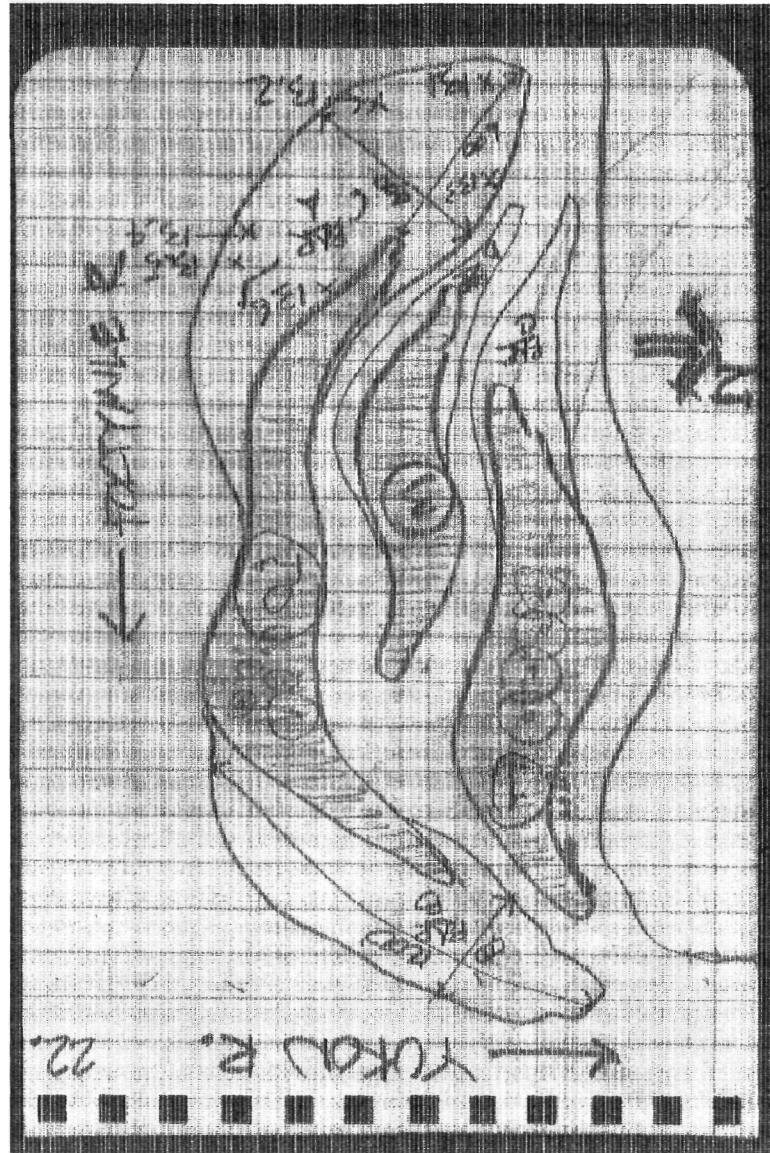
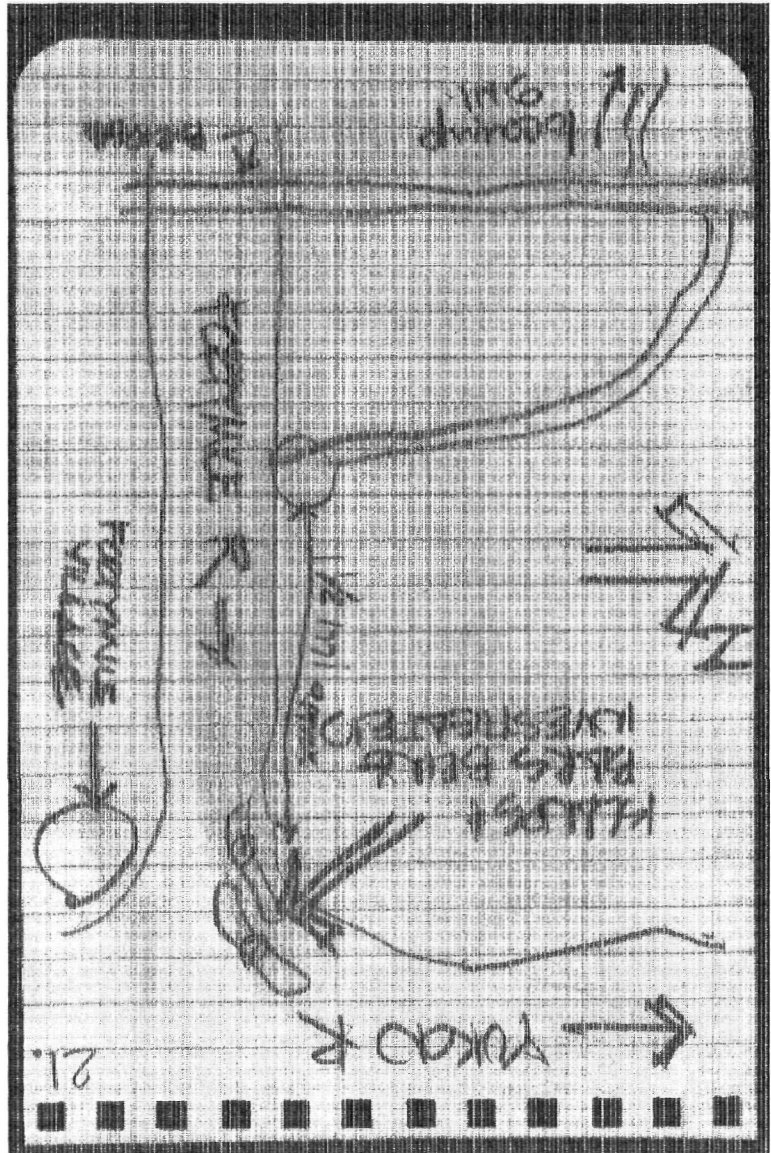
Walked the area
to select sample
sites.

20.
do not yet allow
snow machine
access. However,
walking is easy
on the river's edge
(approx 35-40 min
to walk from the
truck).

19.
Islands has some
willows (some
fairly large &
permanent looking)
and seasonal
grasses

gravel on bars
(looks to be present for
the 40' wide but
with fewer larger
boulders (none
in fact).

no panning today
River is frozen, but
a few open spots
in the channel
(back of snow)



OCT 13 (cont'd)

24.

brought 2 shovels
& a pick for
taking prelin
fans.

gravel is frozen
on the top 6" but
can be picked
easily below
the surface frost
chipping is easy.

river has frozen
up more & could
be passable with
snow machine
if we get some
snow.

OCT 13/96

23.

Preliminary fans.

13.1 0 colours

13.2 2 fine colour

13.3 0 colours

13.4 11 colours
(inc 5 good flakes)
good black sand

13.5 7 colours
(all good size)
approx 5% blk sand

13.6 2 fine cols

SEE MSP PREV PG

26.

premium sampling
is characterized by
particulate gold in soft
just surface stream

waited for area
again & established

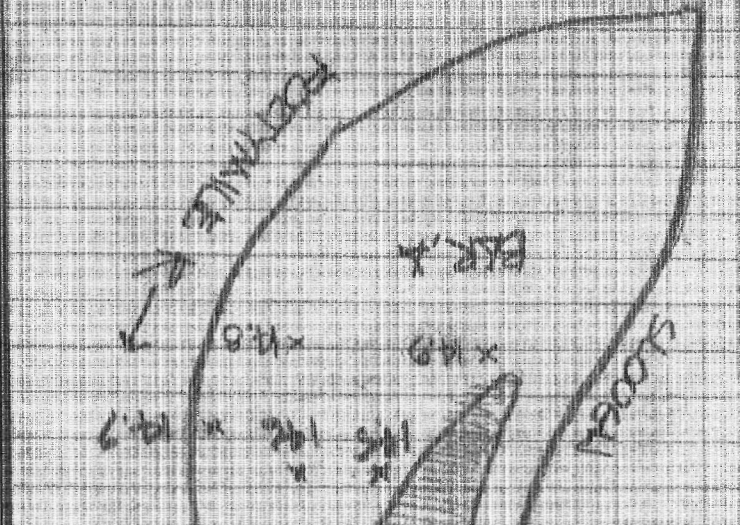
small drain of
dimension of
has more a
topical weather

examining a depth
of 15' to bedrock
there should be

were over 1 million
yards of gravel in
the horn associated
with the island

26.

Got 14/96
Sampled horn.
at bottom of
down 2'



28.

Oct 14 counts

- all samples fit in a 10' gold pan & consist of approx 8-9 lb gravel with rocks + 3 known
- samples taken below frost layer which is approx 6-8" below surface.

27.

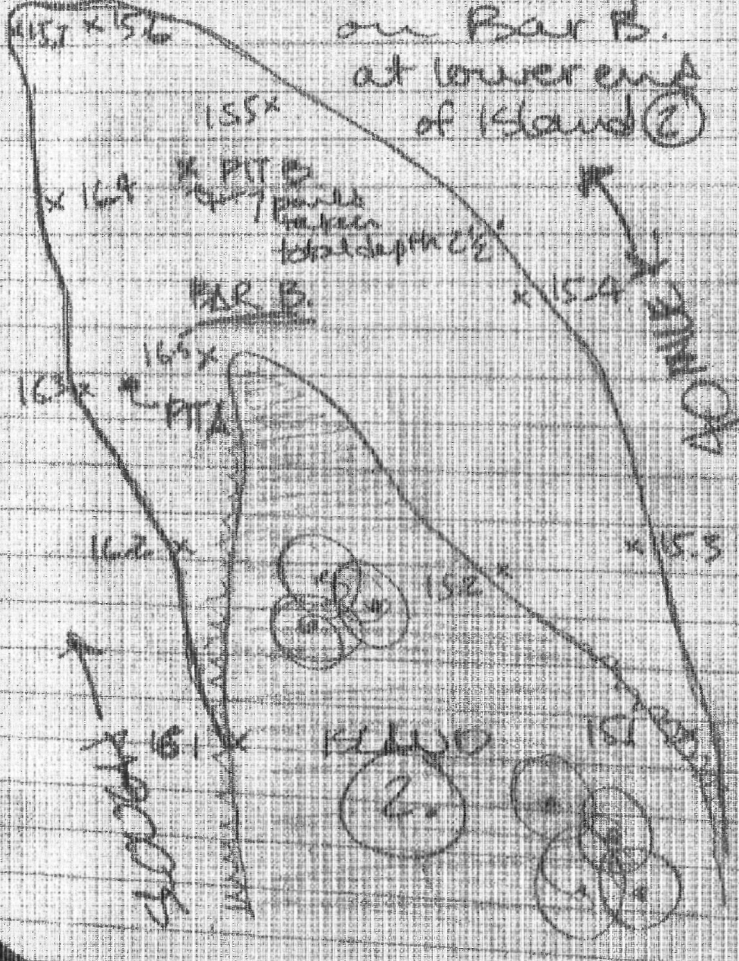
example results (Oct 14)

14.1 -	7 med colours.
14.2 -	4 colours (2 flts)
14.3 -	6 colours (fine)
14.4	11 colours (fine)
14.5	0 colour.
14.6	2 colours (1 flt)
14.7	6 colour (3 flts)
14.8	0
14.9	3 fine (micro)

Oct 15 Sample results ³⁰
 samples are 8-9

15.1	0 colourless
15.2	2 very fine
15.3	4 fine
15.4	0
15.5	0
15.6	1 fine
15.7	0

Oct 15 - Pumping ²⁹
 on Bar B.
 at lower end
 of Island ②



Oct 16 contd.

32.

ground is getting pretty frozen.

tried building small fires over sample sites which worked well & is easier than poking through the frozen layer - a small fire built of dry sticks with things ground down 4-6" in about 15 minutes.

Oct 16

31.

sampling

16.1

11 fine cols.

16.2

4 fine cols.

16.3

13 (4 good sized flakes, approx 2 1/2 lb black sand)

16.4

3 flakes.

16.5

0 cols.

Oct 18

34.

brought some 2' gal
pails down to
put gravel samples
from test pits into

- excavated pit A
on Bar A down
another 6-8"
(gravel is thawed
at this depth).
- filled 2 pails with
gravel & stashed
them on the
island to pick
up later with
skidoo.
- built a fire over
site for Pit B

Oct 17.

33.

begin a test pit
on bar A

- built a fire over
the location of
best pan sample
taken on Bar A
- dug down approx
6-8" in a pit that
will be approx 2' Ø
- used dry poplar sticks
from the island
& let the fire burn
for 45 minutes.
- ground is frozen
down 8-10"

on level & ^{3/4} ~~marked~~
 it out to a depth
 of about 1" - took
 a pair of gloves
 & put it with the
 others.
 Oct 19
 found 5 swarms
 fixed in the sample
 pits to the right
 from the right
 dug both pits
 down ~~carefully~~
 & took 2 pits
 from each pit
 & covered them
 - marked studies
 done from these

where the first is
 packed. Ice is thin
 & there's not much
 snow.
 Oct 20
 dug both pits
 down to approx
 1 1/2' & took 2 more
 pairs of gloves
 (1 from each
 hole.
 - but ~~swarms~~
 frozen in the
 ice & couldn't
 get out in the
 camp.

(1 from each pit) ^{28.}

ground is getting
frozen deep down
& work is getting
difficult

Oct 23

working on
bars at mouth
of 40 mi

- fired pits on
Bar B & got down
another 6"
took 2 pails from
pit A and 1 pail
from Pit B. &
carried them.

still not enough

Oct 21/96 ^{32.}

more work on
the islands of the
confluence of
40 mile river.

- built 2 fires over
sites for pits on
Bar B of Island 2.

- dug down approx
6" in each pit,
& took 1 pail out
of each excavation

Oct 22/96

dug pits down
another 6"
after humming
them out.

took 2 more pails

started air bringing
 the skidder sled
 down to transport
 out samples.
 - will leave samples
 on island &
 return them to
 when there is
 more snow

Nov 27, '96
 organized clean
 up today.
 set up equipment
 hauled water filter
 processing & filter
 tubes
 in weight in 2 buckets
 of samples to
 flow air processing
 Lab 29
 screened samples
 from sample box
 (2/6) to get rid of
 big rocks

42
check for coarse
flakes.

Nov. 29/96

changed water
in screening tubs
& got lid of tails.

finished panning
down to mesh
sand - no gold
in any of this
material.

- started processing
-10 mesh material
through gold
wheel.

41
Nov 29 (cont)

hauled tails from
arizky pan down
to fibers & dumped
them.

hauled water
from river & changed
water from screening
samples.

- screened buckets
of $\frac{3}{8}$ gravel thru
a -10 mesh
screen to obtain
suitable material
for the gold wheel.

- started panning
down to mesh
material to

Nov 30 (cont'd)

44.

- dumped used water, & tailings
- cleaned up cleanup room.
- put equipment away. Prepared for next sample run.

Nov 30/96

43.

finished processing the 7 parts of samples.

Dec 4
 started to put in
 trail down to the
 mouth of the
 river.
 got into another
 of 20 yards of
 brush at a return
 to camp to clean
 tail out of the
 stumps track.

Dec 5.
 started trail through
 the brush on
 the mountain side
 Dec 7
 put trail through
 down to the
 mouth of the

Dec 11
 took extra material
 down river to
 put material back
 up gear that
 was stored on
 hill is found in
 October.
 dug out sample
 points from the
 ground put in
 on frame for
 transportation
 back to camp.

river.

way I had to be
broken out again.

but the trail in
some places had
to drop the sleds
& put in a new
trail & go back for
sleds.

Dec 12

Took snow machine
down to the mouth
of the forty hills
& loaded 7 trails
on the sleds.

freighted the
samples back to
camp.

Dec 13.

went down to
the mouth
& got the rest of
the trails of samples
and remaining
gear stashed there.

- trail was broken
in most of the

50.

Dec 16

- changed water in processing tubs
- set up gold wheel & started processing fine gold bearing sand.
- panned half of the +10 mesh material to check for coarse flakes - didn't find any.

49.

Dec 14.

- started processing samples from island basin on the 40th.
 - brought in samples for panning.
 - filled processing tubs with water.
- Dec 15
- screened samples to - $\frac{3}{16}$ through strainer pan
 - screened - $\frac{3}{16}$ material through a -10 mesh screen & saved coarse fraction

Dec 17
 processing samples through
 gold colloid.
 finished pouring
 reverse (fiducial)
 round - use this
 column in this
 - changed from
 water & handle
 fails to finish
 to finish up
 dump.

Dec 18
 gold colloid
 samples
 Dec 19
 finished
 processing samples
 - set up lab
 setup for final
 cleaning of
 gold, samples
 - weighed & sealed
 samples
 - cleaned up
 processing and
 dumped out

53.
 water & feathers
 put into already
 cleaned out wood
 & put it away!

Results from
 processing milk
 samples

SAMPLES FROM MOUNTAIN

(BY ROAD)

SAMPLE WITH GRASS W/ GRASS

293 7 mil 3516 - 18m 77

3016 7 mil 3516 - 3m 10

SAMPLES FROM BAR & B

MOUTH OF RIVER

PT 2

9 mil 40516 - 37m 20

PT 1
 9 mil 3516 - 19m 20

(SEE OVER)

Sampling notes

Pails were assumed to hold 45 lb. of gravel (after weighing a few)

Gold weight is recorded in grains
 $480 \text{ grains} = 1 \text{ Troy oz}$

sample locations are recorded on the various maps.