

SUMMARY FOR YMEP #20-118

The following is a summary of the 2020 YMEP program that took place on placer claims KV 1-3, located on the right limit side of Hunker Creek, and the left limit side of the Klondike River, in the Klondike valley. These claims are owned by Kane Morgan. The target and work plan proposed was to dig two hand-shafts to bedrock and establish drifts if possible due to budget and timeframes. Stockpiles were to be panned to create a current value, that is updated once spring thaw allows stockpiles of pay gravels and bedrock to be sluiced.

Two hand-shafts were dug from June 2020 to March 2021. Work was accomplished by Kane Morgan, Robin Netro, Ben Barnes, Hank Karhat and Gordan Smith. The first shaft is located at the past years' previous worksite, UTM 07, W 0589347, 7102060. The second being at UTM 07, W 0589206, 7102131.

The winter 2109-20 stockpile of bottom 3ft of bedrock contact gravel was processed in May 2020 along with a stockpile of bedrock. This resulted in a degradation of the yard value to 0.52 grams to cubic yard. Although, a 0.5-gram nugget was recovered in this test. Previous value prior to the sluicing of the stockpile was 0.892 grams of gold per cubic yard, which was achieved by panning 9 pails by hand and multiplying a value to a one-yard volume. This pan sample should be noted that it came from the lowest point in the bedrock and would be considered high-grade material, creating potential for pockets of course gold.

A trail was cut, 350ft from the 1st shaft location, to the second worksite. On route, while slashing this trail out to mobilize gear and create access in the thick growth, an old-timer shaft was discovered by noticing the cribbing poking through a clump of willows and a fallen, rotten birch tree. The debris and surrounding brush were carefully removed, as they were intertwined with the cribbing logs. This shaft is located 220ft to the NNW of hole #1 and 300ft SSE of the hole #2. It can now be seen clearly in-route on the walking trail to the northern worksite. There are piles of tailings here too.

The first location was in the previous years shaft. The debris fill and seal that was done as reclamation was re-excavated down to bedrock and a drift was established. One 4x4x9ft drift done on bedrock, appearing to rise upwards almost 2 ft by the top and continuing to rise, from a depression/ditch in the bedrock. This drift was sunk northwards, towards the Klondike River. A stockpile remains to be sluiced from the drift. 8 five-gallon pails were panned from the middle of this bedrock slab that was rising on a steep slope. Values, so-far, are 0.1 gram per yard as the bedrock elevation and pitch increases. The stockpile from this drift remains to be sluiced once seasonal conditions allow so. This will either increase or decrease the 0.1 g/yard value.

The second 2020 shaft was dug 520ft away from the 1st shaft, to the north-northwest. This shaft is 330ft from the Klondike River. Bedrock was reached at 34ft on the last field day of the 2020 YMEP grant on March 30. The river appears to have been flowing possibly longer or faster here at one time in the past, maybe both as the layering indicates, along with the consistency of the gravels. The initial layer from surface was just over 8ft of brown mud with organics and the occasional log or stick. The mud layer was twice as deep here, compared to the 1st shaft dug. The next layer is 1.5ft of interlocking brown quartzite boulders with the occasional smaller grey granite boulder. This is right on top of a layer of grey gravels that extends to 18ft. These gravels consist mostly of smaller grey quartzite boulders with the occasional small granite boulder, this is reversed in the 1st shaft, with grey granite being the major rock in the gravel assembly. The 2nd shaft also contains almost no black chert, whereas the 1st shafts grey gravels

were loaded with black chert. The one similarity is that they both start at 18ft deep from surface. At 15.5ft to 18ft there is another layer of interlocking brown and grey quartzite boulders with increasingly larger granite boulders grey and introducing brown granite boulders. At 18ft the gravels change to a dark brown color.

The brown gravels begin at 18ft and extend to 30ft and consist of mostly brown granites and the occasional quartzite boulder. Occasional chert appearance, black, green and brown, 2 inches or smaller. The next boulder layer appears at 25 to 30ft. This layer is an interlocking assembly of large quartzite boulders 1-2 ½ ft wide. These had to be broken by sledgehammer to be removed from the shaft safely. Serpentine is appearing more and in larger, noticeable pieces. One 5-gallon pail was panned from 28ft and microscopic pyrite and hematites were noted. From 30 to 33ft there is a layer of gravels consisting mostly of various cherts, smoky quartzites, lots of bedrock scattered throughout. There are clumps of brown and red clay scattered throughout this 3 feet. The final foot above bedrock is a sand that appears grey and black but once thawed becomes dark brown. This sand extends into every little hole and crack in the bedrock. Three 5-gallon pails of bedrock contact sand and gravels have been panned with no visible gold. The 1st shaft had lots of visible pyrite in the unwashed, raw gravels whereas this shafts gravels contain almost no pyrite, even when washed and concentrated. Even though no gold has been recovered yet, all indicators are pointing to it being washed forcefully into the bedrock, due to concentrations of chert at the bottom, and high bedrock content found up to 4ft above bedrock, mixed into the final gravel above bedrock.

NO depth into bedrock was pursued but it appears to be blocky, less decomposed from 1st shaft, graphite schist with iron lenses that haven't formed into many iron sulfide crystals (pyrites). It appears to have been under more heat than the previous bedrock in hole #1, as the rock is solid but quite brittle. The bedrock is sheared, running parallel with the Klondike River. There is some noted quartz veining in the bedrock appearing 1-3 inches wide. There appears to be a steep drop in the bedrock, which is creating pockets for sand that no bottom was reached at the time of writing.



Clay from 30-33ft



Stockpile of second shaft and 1st shafts bedrock drift, pics below are of 2nd shaft at 30ft deep & bedrock







Gold recovered from 2 yards of paygravels from 1st shaft and cribbing of oldtimer hole discovered fall/20



Kane Morgan in the 9ft drift on bedrock and 2nd shaft location sample processing