Yukon Placer Database
Operations Report

Field Name: D & P Mining Exploration Ltd., 1993-2003 **Last Update: 19-Feb-2005**

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Gold Run: a tributary of Dominion

Map Sheet(s): 115O/10, 115O/15

Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Peggy Cuevas	1993/01/01	2002/12/31	
Dan Cuevas	1993/01/01	2002/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Peggy Cuevas	1993/01/01	2002/12/31	
Dan Cuevas	1993/01/01	2002/12/31	
D & P Mining Exploration Ltd.	1993/01/01	2003/12/31	

General Location

The property was located in the valley bottom approximately 5 miles upstream from its confluence with Dominion Creek.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude Deg : Min : Sec			Longitude Deg : Min : Sec			Elevation (feet)	Distance from Mouth (feet)
2003/01/01	63	44	11	138	41	24		
2003/01/01	63	45	0	138	43	0		
1998/01/02	63	44	9	138	41	19		
1998/01/01	63	44	0	138	42	0		
1995/01/01	63	45	0	138	42	0		
1993/01/01	63	45	0	138	43	12	2,000	

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM99-065	Expires: 2009/10/31
PM94-065	
PM91-047	

Work History

In 1993, a 4-person crew worked 10 hours per day, and in 1994 2 miners worked. These operators moved to the site from Glacier Creek. They have encountered old shafts with ladders in place and an occasional old bone. In 1993 one cut 200 feet by 400 feet was excavated with 26,000 cubic yards sluiced. In 1994 a cut 200 feet by 200 feet was excavated with 13,500 cubic yards sluiced. These operators moved to this site from Glacier Creek in 1992. They have encountered old shafts with ladders in place and an occasional old bone.

Through 1995-1997, the valley bottom was mined with 2 miners and one camp worker. One 10-hour shift was worked per day. An area pf 200 by 300 feet was stripped during 1995. This area was 30 feet deep. Test holes were drilled upstream to define the pay zone. An employee was hired for two weeks to work on the equipment. No sluicing was done in 1995.

In 1996 an additional 200 by 300 foot area was stripped. Sluicing of this and the area stripped in 1995 were not completed due to equipment downs time and water shortages.

In 1997 sluicing of the 1996 was completed. Stripping was started on the next cut upstream. This new cut was

approximately 250 by 400 feet. Additional test holes were drilled upstream using a mobile B31 6 inch auger drill to further define the pay zone.
In 1998-2001, the operation employed two miners working one 10 hour shift per day. In 1998 the operators woked at stripping two cuts. One cut was 250 feet wide by 400 feet long and the other was 150 feet wide by 450 feet long. From 1999 through 2001, two thirds of the 150 by 450 foot cut was sluiced. They plan to finish this cut in the 2002 mining season. Much of the 1999 mining season was spent on the construction and modification of the new sluice plant. The operators have noted old mining shafts during the stripping process. They also encountered old bones at the mud/gravel contact in some areas of the site.
In 2002-2003 th operation continued sluicing 1 to 6 hours per day, and stripping began on the next cut immediately downstream in the area of the final settling ponds.

Production

Year	Stripped	Sluiced
1994	Unknown	13500 cubic yards
1993	Unknown	26000 cubic yards

Equipment

In 1993 a D9G Caterpillar bulldozer and two D8H bulldozers with U-blades and rippers were used to rip and push frozen muck overburden and dig and stockpile pay gravel. A Caterpillar 966C loader with a four cubic yard bucket fed the sluice box and removed tailings. A mobile B-31 six-inch auger drill was used for testing. In 1994 one less D8H bulldozer was used. Fifty-five yards per hour were processed using a sluice box with a 10 foot by 12 foot dump box and sluice runs consisting of four sections of 4 foot by 8 foot punch plate over expanded metal and Nomad matting. The punch plate had 1/2 and 3/4 inch holes. The slope used on the sluice was 2.5 inches per foot. A 10 by 12 inch Pump Master pump powered by a 6-cylinder Deutz engine provided water at a rate of 1000 igpm from an instream recirculation pond. Wastewater was settled in old mining cuts prior to return to Gold Run Creek.
In 1995, two Caterpillar bulldozers, D9G and D8H, equipped with U-blades and rippers, were used to rip and push frozen mud overburden and stockpile pay gravels. The D8 was also used to feed the dump box on the wash plant. A Caterpillar 235C excavator was used to dig drains, cleanup bedrock and stockpile pay dirt. A Caterpillar 966C loader was used to remove and stockpile tailings. The wash plant consisted of a 6-yard dump box with a spray bar, which washed the pay dirt into the sluice box. The sluice box consisted of six sections of 4 by 8 foot punch plate (3/4 inch and 1/2 inch holes) over expanded metal and Nomad matting. The slope of the sluice is 2 1/2 inches per foot. A Worthington 10 by 12-inch pump powered by a Caterpillar 3208 engine provided 1000 igpm to process 60 loose yards pf material per hour. An instream recirculation settling system was used. Effluent generated by an old ditch required that the operators settle the water prior to using it. Low water levels in 1996 meant that sluicing was limited to alternate days. D&P had been battling the influence of an old ditch from the outset of their mining of the property. Additional settling ponds were added on mined out Teck Mining Ltd. Property to improve water quality for downstream operators when D&P were not using water.
In 1998, the same equipment was used as in previous years. No sluicing was performed in the 1998 mining season. In 1999 a new sluice plant was put into use. The new wash plant consisted of a 4-yard hopper with a belt feeder, which fed to and a 4 by 10 foot double screen deck. The screen deck classified material from 3/4 inch to 3/8 inch and 3/8 inch minus. The larger material was processed in a 3 foot by 20-foot sluice run with expanded metal and a Nomad carpet set at a slope of 2.5 inches per foot. The majority of the gold recovered in the run classified to 3/8 inch minus was processed through two in-line 4 by 4 foot jig cells. In 1999, the 1000 igpm of water used to process the 60 loose yards per hour of material, which went through the plant, was supplied by a 10 by 12 Worthington pump powered by a Caterpillar 3208 engine. In 2000 and 2001 the production rate was reduced to 35 loose cubic yards per hour with a reduction in water use to 400 igpm. Water was supplied in 2000 and 2001 by a 12 by 12 Pumpmaster pump powered by a Deutz engine. Water for this operation has been obtained using an instream reservoir in Gold Run Creek. Process water has been recycled when possible to do so. The total settling area used was 150 feet by 300 feet. During 2003, the operation used out of stream reservoir and settling

ponds on the right limit. Flow of Gold Run Creek bypassed the settling system.

Landforms

Landform	Comments
Alluvial Valley	

Surficial Geology

Thirty to 40 feet of muck covered 2 to 5 feet of gravel. The gravel was a frozen, uniform mix of sand, gravel, and rocks 1 to 2 feet in diameter (mostly quartz). Bedrock was wavy, fractured, and decomposed, with blue and green coloring. The sluice section averaged three feet of gravel and three feet of the decomposed bedrock.
In 1995, the statigraphic section of this property consisted of 30 to 40 feet of frozen muck over 2 to 5 feet of gravel (averaging 3 feet). The composition was uniform and frozen. Particle sizes varied from sand to gravel to rock 1 to 2 feet in diameter (mostly quartz). This was underlain by wavy blue and green fractured, decomposed bedrock. There were old shafts and a few ancient bones in the overburden. The sluice section was an average of 3 feet of gravel and 3 feet of decomposed bedrock.
In 1998, the stratigraphic section of this property in the area currently being mined consists of 35 to 40 feet of mud above two to five feet of gravel. The composition is uniform and frozen with particle sizes ranging from well grained through sand and gravel to rocks with a diameter from one to two feet. The rocks were mostly quartz. The sluice section consisted of an average of 3 feet of gravel along with 3 feet of decomposed bedrock.

Bedrock Geology

The material from 1998 was over wavy blue and green bedrock which was fractured and decomposed. Sericite and chlorite schist.

Gold Comments

The gold had a variety of shapes. Mesh sizes were 45% +10, 50% -10 to +60, and 5% -60. Nuggets were mostly rounded and flat with some quartz inclusions. Fineness was 840.
In 1995, gold recovered was 20% +10, 70% -10 to +60 and 10% -60 mesh. The shape was mostly rounded, smooth and chunky. There was some flat, angular, rough and wiry material. Nuggets recovered were 1/4 ounce and under and had quartz attached. Fineness was 840.
In 1998, gold recovered from this property was 840 fine. It is mostly round, smooth, and chunky with some flat, angular and rough pieces and some wire gold. Twenty percent was +10 mesh, 70% was -10 to +60 and 10% was -60. Some 1/4 ounce and less quartzy nuggets were obtained.

References

Mining Inspection Division, Yukon Region. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1995, 1996, 1997. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Yukon, 1998.: p. 90-91

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Nowosad, M. Placer Mining Year End Summary, 2003. Client Services and Inspections Division, Yukon Energy Mines and Resources, 2004.: p. 26-27

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Pictures

Title: Gold Run Creek, 2000

Notes:

Dan & Peggy Cuevas' operation