Yukon Placer Database
Operations Report

Field Name: Tic Exploration Ltd./Dendys, 1992-2003 **Last Update: 06-Jan-2005**

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Gladstone: a tributary of Kluane Lake

Map Sheet(s): 115G/7

Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Alan Roy Dendys	1992/01/01	2003/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Tic Exploration Ltd.	1998/01/01	2003/12/31	
Alan Roy Dendys	1992/01/01	2003/12/31	

General Location

Alan Dendys operation on Gladstone Creek was located approximately 2 miles upstream from its confluence with Kluane Lake. Another plant was located at the mouth of Cyr Creek.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude Deg	Min	Sec	Longitude Deg	Min	Sec	Elevation (feet)	Distance from Mouth (feet)
2003/01/01	61	18	49	138	34	13		
2003/01/01	61	18	0	138	32	0		
1998/01/01	61	18	0	138	32	0		
1993/01/01	61	18	20	138	31	48	3,000	
1991/01/01	61	18	0	138	32	0		

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM97-044	Expires: 2006/12/31
LP00268	
PM99-079	Expires: 2006/12/31
PM96-065	Expires: 2006/12/31
PM94-121	
PM93-055	
PM90-137	

Work History

Dendys began working the property alone in 1992. Mining progressed in one continual cut 150 by 200 by 300 feet. The following year, Dendys sluiced approximately 44,000 cubic yards. In 1994, he worked well into October, and processed approximately 200,000 yards from a continuous cut roughly 250 by 2000 feet, and 3 to 20 feet deep. Fischer and Stentiford also worked one continuous cut, and sluiced 200,000 cubic yards. Between 1995-1997, two cuts approximately 1500 by 200 by 10 feet deep were mined; one further downstream. Dendys operated a floating trommel plant on each side of the creek, and one camp employee supported five miners working two 10 hour shifts. In 1995 a third floating trommel operated. John Fischer and Brent Stentiford worked double shifts downstream from Mr. Dendys, mining cuts on each side of the stream. Between 1998-2001, personnel increased to 5 miners and one camp employee. Mr. Dendys completed a diversion channel approximately1-1/4 miles in length. Two cuts were completed, each about 1,500 feet long by 200 feet wide and 10 to 20 feet in depth. Tic Exploration Ltd. received the Robert E. Leckie Award for Outstanding Placer Mining

Reclamation Practices from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada during its first year of presentation in 1999. It was cited as being the finest example of progressive placer mining restoration work in the Whitehorse Mining District. In 2002, the operator continued sluicing the right limit of Upper Gladstone Creek and the left limit of lower Gladstone. Earlier on in the 2003 season, Dendys had one floating trommel working on the left hand limit of Cry Creek and a second floating trommel working on the left hand limit of Gladstone Creek approximately 3km downstream of Cyr Creek. By September, worked ceased on Cyr Creek and both trommels were operating on the left hand limit of Gladstone Creek. Operating began on the right hand limit immediately south of the unnamed creek near the end of the season.

Production

Year	Stripped	Sluiced
1994	Unknown	200000 cubic yards
1993	Unknown	44000 cubic yards

Equipment

In 1992, a D8H Cat dozer was used for stripping off the organic layer, and leveling tailings. The floating trommel recovery plant was fed with a 235 Cat excavator. A 20-foot long trommel 5 feet in diameter was mounted on pontoons. There were two tables, each roughly 3 feet wide by 8 feet long, mounted on each side of the trommel. A 4-inch pump powered by a 60 to 70 horsepower diesel engine supplied process water. Water was pumped from the pond the plant floats in, used for processing, and then discharged back into the pond. All flows into and out of the pond were by seepage. It is possible that make-up water will have to be pumped into the pond if the bedrock floor continues to slope upward.

In 1994, a D9H bulldozer was added for site development. The floating trommel recovery plant was fed with a 235 Caterpillar excavator. A 225 excavator was available when necessary. Mr. Fischer and Mr. Stentiford fed their plant with a Hyundai excavator equipped with a one cubic meter bucket. Mr. Dendys' D9H Caterpillar bulldozer was used for restoration work. Mr. Dendys operated a 20-foot long trommel 5 feet in diameter, mounted on pontoons. Two tables, each roughly 3 feet wide by 8 feet long, were mounted on the sides of the plant. The processing rate averaged 30 bank cubic yards per hour. Mr. Fischer and Mr. Stentiford used a trommel lined with punch plate that was six feet in diameter, and mounted on pontoons. About 100 loose cubic yards per hour were processed. There were two sluice runs 8 feet wide by 6 feet long. On each table, two feet of hydraulic riffles were followed by 4 feet of 1.25-inch angle iron riffles.

In 1995-1997, Mr. Dendys used two D9H Caterpillar bulldozers for site preparation and reclamation work. A Caterpillar 330 excavator with a 2 1/2 cubic yard bucket and a 350 excavator with a 2 3/4-yard bucket fed the sluice plants. Mr. Fischer and Mr. Stetiford fed their plant with an excavator equipped with a 1 cubic meter bucket, and hired Mr. Dendy's D9H bulldozer for reclamation work. Forty cubic yards per hour of pay material was fed into Dendy's 5-foot diameter trommel and screened to 5/8 inch minus, and about 80 yards per hour were fed to his 6-foot trommel and screened to 1 1/4 inch minus. Each trommel was equipped with hydraulic riffles followed by 2 inch flat bar riffles over Nomad matting. Fischer and Stentiford used a trommel lined with punch plate that was 6 feet in diameter and processed about 100 cubic yards per hour. The classified material entered two sluice runs 8 feet wide by 6 feet long. On each table 2 feet of hydraulic riffles were followed by 4 feet of 1 1/4 inch angle iron riffles. Make-up water was acquired for the dredge ponds on each side of Gladstone Creek by gravity ditch. The process water was filtered through several hundred meters of tailings before discharging by seepage into Gladstone Creek.

In 1998-2003, Mr. Dendys used the same equipment that he used in previous years for site preperation, reclamation, and to feed the floating trommels. A floating trommel plant operateded on each side of the creek. A 5 foot and a 6 foot in diameter trommel were equipped with hydraulic riffles followed by 2 inch flat bar riffles over Nomad matting. Eighty cubic yards per hour were fed into the 6 foot trommel which screened material to 1-1/4 inch minus. Approximately 40 cubic yards per hour were fed into the 5 foot trommel which screened material to 5/8 inch minus. Water was acquired by gravity ditch from Gladstone Creek to supply the required dredge ponds to

float the trommels used in this out of stream operation. Each pond was 200 feet by 50 feet by 20 feet deep at any given time. The ponds were restored and reclaimed on an annual basis. Effluent was filtered through hundreds of feet before discharging, by seepage, back into the creek.

Environmental Work

Year	Reclamation Work
2002	Some reclamation of Upper Gladstone Creek was completed.
1998	Stripped overburden from the banks were stockpiled and used for restoration and reclamation.

Landforms

Landform	Comments
Alluvial Terrace	
Alluvial Valley	

Surficial Geology

Gladstone Creek runs into the east side of Kluane Lake. The lower reaches of the creek flow through a low, broad valley, with braiding and side channels occuring near the mouth. The valley width in this area is about 500 feet. Approximately 12 feet of glacial gravels, boulders, gravel and sand, and silt lie between a thin layer of organic material and a wavy bedrock floor. In 1993, the section mined by Mr. Dendys varied from 3 to 20 feet in depth. A mixture of gravel, sand, cobbles, and boulders extended to wavy clay "bedrock". This layer was punched through for testing purposes, and more gravel was found underneath. The entire section was sluiced down to the top of the clay bedrock. The ground mined by Mr. Fischer and Mr. Stentiford was deeper than the section they mined farther upstream in 1993. Eighteen to 20 feet of homogenous gravel, sand, cobbles, and boulders covered the false clay bedrock; the entire section was sluiced. In 1995, the mining section in valley floor was thawed and the banks were permafrost. All the gravel and about 2 feet of clay bedrock was sluiced.

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock was composed of unconsolidated, wavy clay.

Gold Comments

In 1993, the gold recovered by Dendys was predominately fine with some slightly coarser in 1994; the fineness was 839. The gold recovered by Fischer and Stentiford was also fine, with 90% smaller than 12 mesh. Nothing larger than 1/4 inch in size was found with a fineness of 820. Between 1995-1997, the gold varied from flat and round to chunky and rough. Five percent was greater than 10 mesh, 35% between 10 and 60 mesh, and 60% was finer than 60 mesh, with a purity of 830 fine. In 1998, gold continued to vary at this location from flat and round to rough and chunky. Sixty per cent was finer than 60 mesh, 35% between 10 and 60 mesh and 5% was greater than 10 mesh. The purity of the gold was a fineness of 830.

References

Mining Inspection Division, Yukon Region. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1995, 1996, 1997. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Yukon, 1998.: p. 162-164

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Pictures

Title: Al Dendy's Tic Exploration, 1999

Notes:

The Robert E. Leckie Award for Outstanding Placer Mining Reclamation Practices was presented to Al Dendys Tic Exploration in 1999.

Immediately following work in any given area, the tailings were levelled, recontoured and covered with fine material stockpiled during preparation of the mining cut. To date, this is the finest example of progressive placer mining restoration work in the Whitehorse Mining District.

Title: Dendys Operation on Gladstone Creek in 2000.

Notes: