Yukon Placer Database
Operations Report

Field Name: A-1 Cat/365344 Alberta Ltd., 2002-2003 **Last Update: 29-Dec-2004**

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Dominion: a tributary of Indian

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

Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
A-1 Cats	2002/01/01	2003/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
365322 Alberta Ltd.	2002/01/01	2003/12/31	
A-1 Cats	2002/01/01	2003/12/31	

General Location

A-1 Cats operated at this site, formerly mined by Miles and Vicki Johnson. The site is located on the west central portion of the Dominion Creek Valley bottom at a location 1500 feet downstream from its confluence with Arkansas Creek, where the valley width averages 2400 feet.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude Deg	Min	Sec	Longitude Deg	Min	Sec	Elevation (feet)	Distance from Mouth (feet)
2003/01/01	63	44	17	138	31	11		
2002/01/01	63	44	50	138	31	22		

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM02-283	Expires: 2012/08/01
PM97-047	

Work History

In 2002, there were six miners and four camp personnel working one 12-hour shift per day at this site. One cut, 320 yards wide by 125 yards long, was mined in 2002. A total of 300,000 cubic yards of overburden was removed to reach the 92,000 loose cubic yards of pay gravels which were sluiced. Pay was sluiced at a rate of 200 loose yards per hour. On September 14, the operation started water stripping cuts for next season. Material removed from the first cut had an area of 28,500 square yards and the second had an area of 12,000 square yards.
In 2003 stripping occurred on the left limit side on the the Dominion Creek Road. Mining progressed throughout the season, and reclamation was addressed concurrently.

Production

Year	Stripped	Sluiced
2002	300000 cubic yards	92000 cubic yards

Equipment

Equipment used in 2002 included a Caterpillar D11N bulldozer equipped with a 54 cubic yard push capacity U-blade and a single-shank ripper was used to strip overburden. A Caterpillar D9H bulldozer equipped with a U-blade and a ripper was used for coarse tailings removal, road construction and maintenance, pay gravel stockpiling, and also assisted in the removal of overburden. Pay gravels were loaded into two Caterpillar 30013 rock trucks by a Caterpillar 235C excavator and a second 235C excavator was used to load the wash plant. A third 30013 rock truck was available onsite as standby unit. Both excavators were utilized during the later stages of stripping to construct pre-ripped perimeter and cross drainage ditches to enhance pay gravel thaw. A Caterpillar LPG D6H

bulldozer equipped with a winch and a straight blade was used for grooming purposes over soft ground conditions during ongoing reclamation of disturbed areas. A Caterpillar 966C wheeled loader was used on-site for a variety of work. Pay gravel were loaded into a 15 cubic yard hopper feeder consisting of a variable speed belt measuring 3 1/2 feet wide by 16 feet long. A second conveyor belt, measuring 4 feet by 50 feet, elevated the material to a 5-foot by 16-foot Clemro horizontal double screen wash deck. A rock kicker was utilized on this conveyor to discard boulders exceeding 12 inches in diameter. The upper deck screened the material to 1½ -inch minus and the lower deck screened to 5/8-inch minus, using standard steel mesh. A side-mounted bottom-slotted boil box distributed the screened slurry into a primary sluice run. The primary sluice was made up of two 4-foot wide by 10-foot long boxes containing one inch angle iron riffles and sloped at 2 inches per foot. The second run consisted of four 20-foot by 4-foot oscillating (160 RPM) sluices containing expanded metal and sloped at 1½ inches per foot. A 3-foot by 40-foot conveyor was used to stack coarse tailings and fine tailings self-dispersed into an old mine cut. All sluice runs were lined with heavy traffic Nomad carpet. Gold was separated from the concentrate with the use of a long tom and a 4½ -foot by 9-foot Wilfrey table. The 3000 igpm of water necessary to process the 200 loose yards per hour of pay gravel that went through the plant was provided using a 10 by 8-inch Berkley pump powered by a 250 horsepower Isuzu engine. Water was obtained from an existing reservoir in an old mine cut with a surface area of 40,000 square yards. The operation recycled 100% of the process water.
In 2003 recirculation settling system was put in place.

Environmental Work

Year	Reclamation Work
2003	A bulldozer has been working to contour completed areas of the site.

Landforms

Landform	Comments
Alluvial Valley	

Surficial Geology

The stratigraphic section in the mine cut consisted of a massive black mud layer ranging from 8 to 18 feet thick. The mud was underlain by a package of reddish-brown silt, sand and gravel ranging from 7 to 17 feet thick. Bedrock averaged 25 feet deep and was generally flat with occasional pockets 2 feet deep. The sluice section consisted of 4½ feet of the lowermost reddish-brown cobble-boulder gravels lying on bedrock and 1½ feet of bedrock. The waste section consisting of frozen black mud and upper silt, sand and gravel was longitudinally and cross-ripped and ramped out of the mine cut.

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock was made up of a dark gray coloured micaceous, garnet-rich schist and occasional greenish grey in colour in areas proximal to quartz stockwork outcrops.

Gold Comments

The gold was flat, smooth and dull. It had a finesss of 830. Most of the gold was fine-grained with 46% -30 mesh, 49% +30 to -20 mesh, 3% +20 to -10 mesh, and 2% +10 mesh.

References

Mining Inspection Division, Yukon Region. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1998-2002. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Yukon, 2003.: p. 113

Nowosad, M. Placer Mining Year End Summary, 2003. Client Services and Inspections Division, Yukon Energy Mines and Resources, 2004.: p. 1-2

Pictures

Title: Dominion gold

Notes:

Dominion Creek gold, from A-1 Cat's operation 2003.