

Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



Field Name: Favron Enterprises Ltd., 2000-2003

Last Update: 21-Mar-2005

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Last Chance: a tributary of Hunker

Map Sheet(s): 1150/14, 116B/3

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Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Guy Favron	2002/01/01	2002/12/31	
Paul Favron	2002/01/01	2002/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Guy Favron	2002/01/01	2002/12/31	
Paul Favron	2002/01/01	2002/12/31	
Favron Enterprises Ltd.	2000/01/01	2003/12/31	

General Location

This operation was located on Last Chance Creek, 1 kilometer from the Hunker/Last Chance confluence in the centre of the valley bottom.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude			Longitude			Elevation (feet)	Distance from Mouth (feet)
	Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec		
2003/01/01	63	59	46	139	6	34		
2003/01/01	64	0	0	139	6	0		
2002/01/01	64	0	10	139	6	26		
2000/01/01	63	59	30	139	6	30		

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM97-056	Expires: 2004/11/30
PM00-199	

Work History

In 2000 to 2001, 5 mineworkers with 3 additional camp staff including owners were employed at this operation. They operated a single day shift of 10 hours, which was increased to 12 hours in 2001. One cut measuring 900 by 300 by 10 feet was cut in 2000 and approximately 100000 cubic yards were stripped, but no sluicing occurred. Exploration and preparation work began on Last Chance for the following season. In 2001, one cut approximately 900 by 375 by 15 feet was cut, totaling 187500 cubic yards. Mechanical stripping occurred in 2002 and overburden was placed along the toe of the right limit slope in a previously mined out cut. Stripping continued upstream along the valley in 2003.

Production

Year	Stripped	Sluiced
2001	187500 cubic yards	Unknown
2000	100000 cubic yards	Unknown

Equipment

In 2000, one D9L Caterpillar dozer was used with U-Blade and ripper was used for stripping. An 8250 Terex bulldozer with a straight blade was used to push scrapers. Two TS24B Terex scrapers were used to strip and to

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haul pay dirt. Two Bucyrus Erie 350 excavators were used. One of the excavators had a 2 1/2 cubic yard bucket which was used to load thawed clay into the scraper, and the other was a 4 cubic yard clean up bucket, which was used for cleaning bedrock. One 82-30B Terex dozer with a U-Blade was used for leveling dump.

In 2001, a wash plant was added to the operation. It consisted of a 42 inch by 21 foot feeder belt which feeds a 42 inch by 60 foot elevating conveyor traveling to a 5 by 10 foot double screen deck, which is a 1 1/2 inch screen on the first deck and a 3/4 inch screen on the second deck. Any material over 3/4 inch travels out a 35 inch by 35 feet radial stacking conveyor. Any material smaller than 3/4 inch is divided between two 9 by 12 foot slick plates channeling into six 36-inch sluice runs (3 per side). Then follow expanded metal with Nomad matting for 16 feet, set at 1 1/2 inches to the foot, with an additional 2 by 4 foot 1 inch riffles with nomad matting set at 2 inches to the foot. A radial stacking conveyor fed into a 30 by 5 foot trommel is used to finish cleaning material due to gumbo bedrock. A 10 by 12 inch Berkley pump powered by a 6V-71 Detroit diesel engine is used to manage 2500 igpm. The material processing rate is 130 loose yards per hour. Water is acquired from Last Chance Creek, through a gravity ditch. Effluent is treated in an out-of-stream pond measuring 450 by 300 by 10 feet. Ninety percent is recycled. Clean ups are performed by a 12 inch by 6 foot long tom to concentrate material from the wash plant and then is cleaned using a reverse spin wheel.

2003 - A portion of the creek flow entered the pond to charge the recirculation water system.76

Environmental Work

Year Reclamation Work

- | | |
|------|---|
| 2003 | Reclamation was addressed as mining progressed. |
| 2002 | A large culvert was reinforced |
| 2001 | Black muck is hauled over White Channel gravel for restoration. |

Landforms

Landform	Comments
Alluvial Valley	

Surficial Geology

The valley's width was approximately 400 feet. Up to 40 feet of black muck, was covered by White Channel gravel from a previous miners operation, which overlaid 5 feet of gravel uniformly sized and mostly thawed. In 2001, 5 feet of gravel and 4 feet of bedrock were sluiced. The pay gravel sits on conglomerate, is approximately 1 meter thick, consists of sandy very coarse-pebble gravel is overlain by 4 meters of muck and then tailings.

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock was made up of cubes and clay. A band of quartz-drift extends up Last Chance Creek, following the left limit, to No. 15 pup, a distance of two and a half miles, and is fairly rich in places. Tufaceous beds, usually andesitic in character occur, usually interbanded with the shales and sandstone of the Tertiary series. A small area of hornblende andesite borders the Tertiary area at the mouth of the creek. The andesite here is coarser-grained than usual and is badly decomposed.

Gold Comments

In 2001, the gold that was recovered consisted of all shapes, some dendritic with a dull yellow colour. Small raison-sized nuggets accounted for 10% of the gold that had a fineness of 710-720. Placer gold on this creek ranges from 683-832 in fineness.

References

Mining Inspection Division, Yukon Region. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1998-2002. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Yukon, 2003.: p. 69

Nowosad, M. Placer Mining Year End Summary, 2003. Client Services and Inspections Division, Yukon Energy Mines and Resources, 2004.: p. 40

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Pictures

Title: Favron Enterprises, 1998-2002

Notes:

The trommel used by Favron Enterprises for their operation on Last Chance Creek in 2002. Some of the black muck overburden stripped from the mine pit was spread over tailings from old hydraulic stripping operations. The vegetation in these areas is expected to improve quickly as a result.

