

Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



Field Name: Favron Enterprises Ltd., 1983-2002

Last Update: 21-Mar-2005

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Dominion: a tributary of Indian

Map Sheet(s): 1150/15

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Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
P. Favron	1989/01/01	2003/12/31	
P. Favron	1983/01/01	1984/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
P. Favron	1989/01/01	2003/12/31	
Favron Enterprises Ltd.	1983/01/01	2003/12/31	
P. Favron	1983/01/01	1984/12/31	

General Location

Favron's operation was located on Dominion Creek, a right limit tributary to Caribou Creek. Activity took place along the right limit of the valley bottom and in 2000, the right bench on the valley floor approximately 25 miles from the Indian River.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude			Longitude			Elevation	Distance from Mouth
	Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec	(feet)	(feet)
2002/01/01	63	49	53	138	44	23		
2001/01/01	63	50	5	138	45	11		
2000/01/01	63	50	0	138	45	0		
1995/01/01	63	50	0	138	45	0		
1993/01/01	63	49	52	138	45	0	2,000	
1989/01/01	63	48	0	138	38	0		
1983/01/01	63	50	0	138	48	0		

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM02-277	Expires: 2007/10/31
PM97-059	Expired: 2002/10/31
PM96-019	
PM89-016	
PM91-069	

Claims

File Date	Number	Name	Status
	91001		
	830		
	19914		
	660		
	74		

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Claims

File Date	Number	Name	Status
	591		

Work History

During 1983 and 1984, Mr. Favron mined on the left limit bench, and on the right limit of the valley. Black muck was stripped hydraulically from the cut. Mining continued in 1989 and 1990 with 7 workers. Four miners and one camp worker worked 10 hours a day during the 1991 mining season. Two cuts were mined; 800 by 175 by 30 feet and 475 by 60 by 20 feet. In 1992, 5 miners and 2 camp workers worked one 12 hour shift, mining four cuts; 500 by 100 feet, 300 by 75 feet, 900 by 150 feet and 200 by 100 feet. Six miners and 2 camp workers worked 12 hours per day in 1993 and 1994. In 1993, 436,025 cubic yards were stripped and 65,726 cubic yards were sluiced. In 1994, 221,772 cubic yards were stripped and 83,990 cubic yards were sluiced. During the 1995 season, 6 miners and 2 camp personnel worked 12 hour shifts with a total cubic yard of 241,495 stripped and 78,388 cubic yards sluiced from 4 cuts. The operation increased to 7 miners in 1996; 379,019 cubic yards were stripped and 44,910 cubic yards were sluiced from 5 cuts. The operation increased to 3 camp workers in 1997 totaling 245,739 cubic yards moved and 42,375 cubic yards sluiced. In 1998, seven miners worked out of three camps. They worked one 11 hour shift per day mining 3 cuts; 450 by 210 feet, 2100 by 122 feet, and 600 by 150 feet. A total of 332,984 cubic yards were moved. During 1999, 5 miners worked out of 3 camps working one 11 hour shift per day. Three cuts were mined; 500 by 200 feet, 1100 by 150 feet, and 100 by 150 feet and a total of 1,090,900 cubic yards were stripped. Six mine workers and 3 additional camp staff including owners were employed in 2000 operating on a single 11 hour a day shift. A cut 1400 by 150 by 30 feet was mined, with a total of 233,000 cubic yards sluiced. In 2001, two miners were employed to operate one 10 hour shift per day. 70,370 cubic yards were mined from a 950 by 200 by 10 feet cut started and prepared for the following season. During 2002, a total of 49,259 cubic yards from the previous year's cut were sluiced. Work was also started on preparing the site for decommissioning over the next few years. The camp area was gradually cleaned up of parts and waste metal in 2003. No activity occurred this season although there was still some mining to be done.

Production

Year	Stripped	Sluiced
2002	Unknown	49259 cubic yards
2001	70370 cubic yards	Unknown
2000	Unknown	233000 cubic yards
1999	1090900 cubic yards	Unknown
1998	332984 cubic yards	Unknown
1997	245739 cubic yards	42375 cubic yards
1996	379019 cubic yards	44910 cubic yards
1995	241495 cubic yards	78388 cubic yards
1994	221772 cubic yards	83990 cubic yards
1993	436025 cubic yards	65726 cubic yards

Equipment

In 1983, one Terex 8230 bulldozer was used to mine on the property. All the gravel, and 1 1/2 feet of bedrock were processed at both sites at a rate of 60 cubic yards per hour in a sluicing plant, which consisted of a dump box and three sluice runs. The dump box was 8 feet wide and 13 feet long, and was lined throughout with punch plate with 3/8-inch holes. The side runs were 42 inches wide and 16 feet long, and were lined alternately with expanded metal and 1 inch riffles which were both set over Astroturf. The center run was 36 inches wide by 16 feet long, and was lined with punch plate with 1/2-inch holes. Material less than 1/2 inch in diameter fell through the holes and was washed over 2 inch riffles in the upper 4 feet of the box and over expanded metal in the lower 12 feet of

the box. Astroturf was used throughout the center run. All three runs were set at a gradient of 1 1/2 inches per foot. Water for sluicing was pumped from a large seepage pond in the middle of the Dominion Creek Valley at a rate of 2,000 to 2,500 igpm by a 10 by 12 inch Bingham pump powered by a 671 Jimmy diesel. It was fed to the dump box by way of a manifold, and a monitor with a 4 1/2 inch nozzle. Effluent from stripping and sluicing was settled in ponds on the right and left limits immediately downstream from the cuts. In 1984, another Terex 8230 bulldozer was added. The pump used in 1983 was replaced by another 10 by 12 inch pump powered by a Caterpillar D13000 series motor. Two 82-50 and two 82-30B Terex bulldozers were used to strip and sluice. Two 350H Bucyrus Erie2 Yard excavators were used to dig drains and strip at the sides of cuts. A TS24B scraper stripped and hauled pay to the wash plant. A 10 by 12 inch Bingham pump powered by a 671 GM engine provided 2000 igpm of water for hydraulic stripping. From 100 to 220 cubic yards per hour were deposited into a hopper, which in turn deposited on to a feeder conveyor. The pay was thus carried to a 5 foot by 10-foot shaker/screen deck, which washed and classified the material. Process water was pumped from Dominion Creek to the wash plant. In 1989 and 1990, an American 35 backhoe/excavator was added, and used to dig drains. A Case front-end loader was used to remove and stack tailings. In 1991 and 1992, the same equipment was used as in previous years. Instream water acquisition was used for some cuts, and out of stream acquisition ponds were used for others. Settling was accomplished in all cases using one main pond 2400 feet long and 125 feet wide. During 1992, pre-settling occurred in the willows before process water used in the third cut traveled to the main pond, and an out of stream pre-settling pond was used before effluent from the fourth cut flowed to the main pond. Effluents from sluicing was settled in a preliminary pond near the wash plant in 1993 and 1994, then went into a large instream-settling pond with discharge at its upstream end. A 10 by 12 inch Worthington mud pump powered by a 671 GM engine moved effluent to the settling pond. At the end of each season Dominion Creek flow was diverted out of the settling pond. In 1995, two 82-30 Teres bulldozers with U-blades were used for feeding the wash plant and stripping, as well as a TS24 and two TS18 Teres scrapers. Two Bucyrus Eries 350 excavators with 2 1/2 yard buckets were used to establish drains or channels and to finish a bank cut. In 1996 one D9L Caterpillar bulldozer with a U-blade and ripper was added for stripping. In 1997 one FD50 Fiat Allis bulldozer with Ublade and ripper was added for stripping and also two more TS24 Terex scrapers and one more TS18 Terex scraper for stripping and hauling pay gravel. A 12-inch by 10 inch Bingham pump powered by a 6-71 Detroit diesel engine was used to monitor. The wash plant consisted of a 42 inch by 21-foot feeder belt, which fed a 42-inch by 60-foot double screen deck. There was 1 1/2 inch screen on the first deck and 3/4 inch screen on the second deck. Any material over 3/4 inch traveled out a 36 inch by 35-foot radial stacking conveyor and material smaller than 3/4 inch was divided between two 9 foot by 12-foot slick plates channeling into six 36-inch sluice runs (3 per side). The runs were equipped with expanded metal with Nomad matting for 12 feet, at a slope of 1 1/2 inch to the foot, and an additional 2 foot by 4 foot of 1 inch riffles with Nomad matting at a slope of 2 inches to the foot. A 12 by 10 inch Peerless pump powered by a 4-71 Detroit diesel engine supplied 2500 igpm of water to the wash plant which processed 200 loose yards per hour. A 12-inch by 6-foot longtom was used to concentrate material from the wash plant which was then cleaned using a reverse spiral wheel. Water circulated from Dominion Creek, through a settling pond, and effluent treatment was out-of-stream with 50% of water recycled. Most sluicing was done into a mined out cut. From 1998-2000, the same equipment was used and a Bucyrus Erie 350 excavator with a 2 1/2 cubic yard bucket with a quick coupler ripper was added to square the bank. The wash plant was a variable speed belt feeder, which fed to a 42 inch elevation conveyor, which in turn ran to a double screen deck with 1 1/2 inch and 3/4 inch screens. Material under 3/4 inch ran down two 12 inch hoses to six 36 inch runs 16 feet long consisting of expanded metal and 1 inch riffles over Nomad matting. A Peerless 10 by 12 inch pump was powered by a 671 GM engine producing 2500 igpm. Material was processed at a rate of 150 loose yards per hour. Water was acquired from Dominion Creek to a settling pond. Water was discharged by a spillway back to Dominion Creek. Effluent was treated in an instream pond, which was 1500 by 200 feet and recycled 50%. Clean ups were performed first by a 12 inch by 6 foot long tom, and then in a 48 inch reverse spiral wheel.

In 2001, a monitor was used for hydraulic stripping, a mud pump was used to transfer effluent to a previously mined out cut, one 8220 Terex bulldozer with a straight blade was used to move, and push dirt to the monitor, and a Bucyrus Erie excavator with a 2 1/2 cubic yard bucket was used to establish drains and channels to the mud

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pump. No sluicing was done this year. A 12 by 10 inch Bingham (monitor) was powered by a 6-71 Detroit diesel engine to produce 3500 igpm. Overburden was hydraulically washed away into previously mined out cuts. Water was acquired from Dominion Creek and used for hydraulic stripping, and then discharged into old cuts then to a final settling pond which was 1300 by 200 feet, and then back to Dominion Creek.

Environmental Work**Year Reclamation Work**

2002 Some contouring and reclamation work was done.

1995 Overburden and tailings piles are levelled to the contours of the land. Scrapers are used to haul back muck to cover gravel area to help vegetation grow.

Surficial Geology

Approximately 2m of sandy fine cobble gravel and minor interbedded sand is overlain by 3 to 4 meters of muck and overbank fines. The gravel rests on orthogneiss.

At the property located approximately 2,000 feet downstream from Caribou Creek, the valley is wide. Deposits on the low left limit terrace consist of 17 feet of silt and clay overlying 3 1/2 feet of reddish brown gravel. Deposits on the right limit consist of 50 to 60 feet of black muck overlying a thin layer of gravel. The left limit terrace was previously open-cut mined by earlier hand miners.

From 20 - 30 feet of frozen black muck and silt was stripped from this property. The muck layer started about 10 feet above water level. The sluice section was 3-4 feet of gravel and 1 foot bedrock. Old shafts were present in all cuts. Some bones and ivory were found.

In 1991 The first cut had 26 feet of mostly frozen muck over 4 feet of gravel. The gravel and 1 foot was sluiced.

The second cut was located upstream of Troublesome Pup, and was worked to a depth of 20 feet. Bedrock was not encountered. The ground consisted of a mixture of old-timers' tailings and gravel. One of the 1992 cuts had 12 feet of clay over 3 feet of gravel and about 6 inches of bedrock. Three feet were sluiced. A cut located immediately upstream from the mouth of 8 Below Pup had 5 feet of clay, 4 feet of gravel and around 6 inches of bedrock. Four feet were sluiced. A cut downstream of Coarse Gold Pup had 5 to 6 feet of muck, 24 feet of clay and an average of 10 feet of gravel. All the gravel was sluiced.

In 1995 and 1996 the stratigraphic section was reported to be 30 feet of frozen black muck with ice lenses over 4 feet of gravel with small boulders and remnants of previous workings. This was underlain by sloped wavy bedrock consisting of decomposed sand to flat hard bedrock. The sluice section was 4 feet of gravel and 1 foot of bedrock. Bedrock was an average of 20 feet below creek level. In 1997 the frozen black muck increased to 80 feet. The valley slopes range from a steep to gradual on the right limit to a gentle slope on the left.

In 1998, frozen muck measured 25 feet deep and had ice seams in it. Gravel ran 10 feet deep. There was presence of old timer workings as well. Five feet of the gravel and one foot of the bedrock was sluiced. The average valley width was 800 feet.

In 1999, 30 feet of black muck with ice seams overlaid 10 feet of frozen silt which was turning to grey. Then there was 10 feet of gravel. Evidence of old shafts were found. Six feet of gravel with 1 to 3 feet of bedrock was sluiced.

In 2000, up to 40 feet of frozen black muck overlaid 5 feet of gravel ranging from sand to coarse gravel. Four feet of the gravel and one foot of the bedrock was sluiced.

In 2001, 10 feet of thawed black muck and silt was present in a heavily hand mined area-which would have been carried out by the old timers.

Bedrock Geology

The decomposed bedrock sloped toward the right limit. In 1999, it was found that bedrock was 10 feet below the water which was coarse with sloped and wavy bedrock. In 2000, the bedrock was found to be wavy and decomposed.

Gold Comments

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The gold is flat, smooth or rough, and has a fineness of 820. Some rough pieces with quartz were recovered with some smooth pieces. Most was fine and flat (-10 mesh), and fineness was 820. In 1990 a few 1/4 inch nuggets were found.

In 1995 gold recovered was described as mostly flat with occasional smooth or rough appearance, dull yellow in colour. 90% of the gold was -10 screen the remaining 10% can range up to raisin size, any larger nuggets being quartz. Fineness was 82%.

In 1998 and 1999, gold was fine and flat. It was bright, with some quartz. No nuggets were recovered, and the golds fineness was 820.

In 2000, mostly flat gold with occasional smooth or rough appearance was discovered. It was a dull yellow in colour. Ninety percent of the gold was -10 mesh, and the remaining 10% can range up to raisin size, with any larger nuggets being quartz. Fineness was 820.

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