

Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



Field Name: Fell Hawk Placers, 1998-1999

Last Update: 17-Feb-2005

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Kirkman: a tributary of Yukon

Map Sheet(s): 1150/11

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Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Wendy Fellers	1998/01/01	1999/12/31	
Joe Fellers	1998/01/01	1999/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Wendy Fellers	1998/01/01	1999/12/31	
Joe Fellers	1998/01/01	1999/12/31	
Fell Hawk Placers	1998/01/01	2004/12/31	

General Location

This operation is located on Kirkman Creek in the Whitehorse Mining District.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude Deg : Min : Sec	Longitude Deg : Min : Sec	Elevation (feet)	Distance from Mouth (feet)
2003/01/01	63 0 44	139 19 45		
2003/01/01	63 40 0	139 20 0		
1998/01/01	63 40 0	139 20 0		

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
LP00156	
PM99-134	Expires: 2009/11/30

Work History

In 1998 and 1999 two miners and 1 camp personnel worked one 12 hour shift daily at this site. In 1998, 3 cuts were made. One cut measured 200 by 300 feet and the other 2 averaged 150 feet by 400 feet. Three additional cuts were mined in 1999, approximately 150 feet by 400 feet in size. Joe and Wendy Fellers moved from Kirkman Creek to Thistle Creek during the 1999 season.

2003 - The first half of this season was spent closing down the operation on Thistle Creek and moving back to Kirkman Creek. Stripping, building of settling facilities and ground preparation for the 2004 mining season took place.

Equipment

A Caterpillar 235 excavator and a Caterpillar D9L bulldozer with U-blade and a double shank ripper was used to strip overburden, push pay gravels and construct ponds, roads and berms. A screening plant with a 5 foot by 8 foot run lined with riffles dropped the gravels into a boil box. From there the pay was sent through a divided 10 foot by 20 foot sluice run with the top 5 feet expanded metal and the bottom 15 feet having 1 inch riffles with 2 inch spacings over Nomad matting. A 10 by 10 inch pump, powered by a Caterpillar 320E diesel engine and capable of 2400 igpm processed about 200 cubic yards per hour. Final clean ups were conducted by running the pay through a double cell Spriggs Jig twice, magnetizing and picking clean. Kirkman Creek and seepage supplied water for the reservoir pond. Discharge was directed back to the recycle pond and then into two out of stream settling ponds before returning to the creek.

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Landforms

Landform

Comments

Alluvial Valley

Surficial Geology

Six feet of frozen black muck interspersed with huge boulders covered 15 feet of gravels. Two feet of gravel and 2 feet of the blocky decomposed bedrock were sluiced. The waste sections was used to build ponds and roads and the remainder was ramped up the sides of the valley.

Bedrock Geology

The outcrops along Kirkman Creek include mainly mica shists with which are associated certain gneissoid types, and also crystalline limestone. These are intruded by granitic and related pegmatitic rocks probably from the Mesozoic age. The rocks are very similar to the to the older schistose rocks of the Klondike region and other of the more important of the gold producing districts of Yukon and Alaska.

Gold Comments

The appearance of the gold recovered was very bright with a blackish tinge to the nuggets. Sixteen per cent of the gold was minus 16 mesh size, 29 per cent was plus 16, with 34 per cent at plus 10, 10% at plus 6 and 11% at minus 11 per cent. Fineness was 840.

References

Mining Inspection Division, Yukon Region. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1998-2002. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Yukon, 2003.: p. 149-150

Nowosad, M. Placer Mining Year End Summary, 2003. Client Services and Inspections Division, Yukon Energy Mines and Resources, 2004.: Whitehorse, p. 11

Pictures

Title: Fell-Hawk Placers, Kirkman Creek, 1998-1999

Notes:

