

Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



Field Name: Mogul Gold Placers Ltd., 1990-2003

Last Update: 06-Apr-2004

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Gold Bottom: a tributary of Hunker

Map Sheet(s): 1150/15

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Operators

| Name | From (Date) | To (Date) | Comment |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Gordon Watson | 1999/01/01 | 2002/12/31 | Worked for Colonial Gold. |
| Paul O'Brian | 1999/01/01 | 2002/12/31 | Worked for Colonial Gold. |
| Colonial Gold | 1999/01/01 | 2002/12/31 | |
| Bert Oud | 1992/01/01 | 1992/12/31 | |
| Dirk Millar | 1991/01/01 | 1992/12/31 | |
| Len Millar | 1991/01/01 | 1992/12/31 | |
| David Millar | 1990/01/01 | 2003/12/31 | |
| Mogul Gold Placers | 1990/01/01 | 2003/12/31 | |

Owners

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General Location

This operation is located at the mouth of Gold Bottom Creek, a left limit tributary of Hunker Creek and continued upstream. In 1995 the operation was located upstream on Soda Creek.

In 1998, David Millar of Mogul Gold Placers Ltd. mined the lower right limit of Gold Bottom Creek. A joint venture was formed to test claims on the left limit of Hunker Creek approximately 1 kilometre above the mouth at Gold Bottom Creek. During the same season, Colonial Gold set up an operation upstream on Gold Bottom Creek. By 2001, Colonial Gold had moved about 3-4 kilometres upstream on Gold Bottom and also mined the 1 AM claim in another joint venture with David at the confluence of Hunker Creek and Gold Bottom Creek. In the meantime, David Millar also continued to mine the right limit of Gold Bottom opposite Soda Pup.

Location Details

| Date: | Latitude | | | Longitude | | | Elevation (feet) | Distance from Mouth (feet) |
|------------|----------|-----|-----|-----------|-----|-----|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Deg | Min | Sec | Deg | Min | Sec | | |
| 2003/01/01 | 63 | 57 | 49 | 138 | 57 | 0 | | |
| 2003/01/01 | 63 | 57 | 0 | 138 | 58 | 0 | | |
| 1998/01/01 | 63 | 57 | 0 | 138 | 58 | 0 | | |
| 1995/01/01 | 63 | 55 | 0 | 138 | 58 | 0 | | |
| 1993/01/01 | 63 | 56 | 46 | 138 | 58 | 12 | 2,000 | |
| 1991/01/01 | 63 | 57 | 0 | 138 | 58 | 0 | | |
| 1990/01/01 | 63 | 58 | 0 | 138 | 53 | 0 | | |

Status: Active Producer**Stream: Gold Bottom: a tributary of Hunker****Map Sheet(s): 1150/15****Water Licence(s)**

| Number | Comments |
|----------|---------------------|
| LP00081 | |
| PM98-025 | Expires: 2008/12/31 |
| PM90-032 | |
| PM88-024 | |
| PM93-059 | |

Work History

1990- 3 miners ran the operation on a single shift basis. All the gravel and 2 feet of bedrock were sluiced.

1991- 3 cuts were sluiced for a total of 80,000 bedrock cubic feet.

1992- Bert Oud was taken on as a partner and a single employee was hired to assist. 3 cuts of 400 by 150 feet, 500 by 100 feet, and 40 by 200 feet were sluiced for a total of 118,000 cubic square feet.

David Millar and 2 employees ran this operation.

1993- One cut totalling 35,000 bedrock square feet was mined. Two cuts were mined in 1994, with production increasing to 80,000 bedrock square feet. The pay was classified to one inch minus and sluiced in one run divided into two sections.

1995-Dave Millar continued to mining on Gold Bottom Creek. Three to 4 miners and one student were employed to operate a single 10 to 12 hour shift. Four separate cuts were sluiced.

1996- Three to 4 miners and one student were employed to operate a single 10 to 12 hour shift. Production increased to 5 cuts (52,500 cubic yards sluiced).

1997- Four cuts were mined totalling 31,500 cubic yards sluiced.

1998-2002- In 1998, Mogul Gold mined an area 300 by 100 feet. A 30 by 80-foot test area in 1999. On the 1 A/M claim at Hunker and Gold Bottom, a further cut, 500 by 40 by 23 feet, was excavated in 2001. A total of approximately 20,847 cubic yards were sluiced in a second joint venture with Colonial Gold. Mogul Gold monitored and stripped an area 250 feet long by 20 feet by 35 feet deep at the same time upstream. By 2002, two more cuts were taken out totalling about 300 by 100 feet.

2003 - Sluicing continued by Mr. Millar.

Production

| Year | Stripped | Sluiced |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2000 | 300000 cubic yards | Unknown |
| 1999 | 300000 cubic yards | Unknown |
| 1997 | Unknown | 31500 cubic yards |
| 1996 | Unknown | 52500 cubic yards |
| 1993 | 35000 cubic yards | Unknown |
| 1992 | Unknown | 118000 cubic yards |
| 1991 | Unknown | 80000 cubic feet |

Equipment

In 1990 the equipment consisted of a Cat D8H bulldozer used for stripping and pushing up pay. A Cat D6 bulldozer fed the sluice box. A conventional sluice box was used which had a processing rate of 30 cubic yards per hour.

In 1991 a D8H Cat bulldozer was used to strip the ground, push up the pay gravels for sluicing, and clear the tailings away. The sluice plant was fed with a 666 Koering hoe. The bulldozer helped in the stripping and the hoe allowed for a faster feed rate to the sluice plant. A 966 Cat loader hauled the pay gravels to the wash plant and handled the tailings. An elliptical screen deck with a single screen 3 feet by 8 feet was used to classify the pay to 1

inch minus. The pay was then sluiced in a run 4 feet by 16 feet. Nomad matting and large expanded metal was used in half of the run, and the other half used 1-inch riffles. The plant processed 60 cubic yards an hour using about 1000 igpm. Water in Gold Bottom Creek was diverted from the creek into a small reservoir/pump pond. After the water was used for sluicing the effluent flowed downstream and was treated in a series of out of stream settling ponds built along the left limit from mined out cuts. Discharge occurred just before Hunker Creek.

In 1992 Mr. Oud brought in a 355 Komatsu dozer and a UH 07 Hitachi hoe. The bulldozer helped in the stripping and the hoe allowed for a faster feed rate to the sluice plant. A 966 Cat loader hauled the pay gravels to the wash plant and handled the tailings. See 1991 for more detail. Mr. Oud added a double deck screen plant. The pay was then sluiced in a section of pulsating riffles 8 feet wide by 8 feet long. Production increased to 100 cubic yards per hour while using the same 1000 igpm.

Two D8H Caterpillar bulldozers were used for stripping and pushing tailings away. A 966C Caterpillar loader fed the sluice plant and stacked tailings. During 1993 an elliptic screening plant was used. The pay was classified to one inch minus and sluiced in one run divided into two sections. The first section was 8 feet wide by 8 feet long and was lined with expanded metal and matting. The second section was 4 feet wide by 8 feet long and was lined with one inch angle iron riffles and matting. Four feet of slick plate separated the two sections. This sluice plant was capable of processing 50 cubic yards per hour. A 100 Ross box was used during 1994 due to problems with the screening plant. Production increased to between 60 and 70 cubic yards per hour. A 10 by 12 inch Dayton Dowd pump supplied the water needed for sluicing. Water was pumped from an instream reservoir to the sluice plant. The effluent was treated in out-of-stream settling ponds located downstream from the sluicing operation. All discharge was back into Gold Bottom Creek. The water needed to be recycled up to 60% of the time.

In 1995, two Caterpillar D8H bulldozers were used for stripping and stock piling used for feeding the sluice plant. A 666 Caterpillar loader was available when required. Several sluice plants were used during the next three years. In 1995 both a Ross box and a trommel were used. The trommel was equipped with hydraulic riffles and oscillating sluice runs. In 1996 a 5-foot diameter trommel was used. The sluice runs were equipped with expanded metal. A trommel was used in 1997 as well. Either a 6-inch trash pump or a 10-inch by 12 inch pump supplied the approximately 1500 igpm is required to run the trommels. The Ross Box required 5000 igpm. Water was usually captured in an instream pump pond using a water control box. The water was pumped to the sluice plant before being treated in downstream settling ponds, which handled the entire creek flow. The final settling ponds were constructed near the mouth of Gold Bottom Creek.

In 1998, Mogul Gold used two D8H Caterpillar bulldozers and a Koehring 666 excavator. In 1999, Colonial Gold moved their equipment onto the site which included one EX200 Hitachi excavator to strip and tail out and a second one to feed the plant. Intermittently, 2 D8 Caterpillar bulldozers were used to strip the ground. To perform the test work on Hunker Creek, a Caterpillar front end loader was employed. In 2000, they increased equipment to 3 Hitachi EX200 excavators, a leased D9 Caterpillar using the D9 and excavator to strip, a second excavator to tail out and the third excavator to feed the plant. 2001 saw a reduction in equipment to the 2 excavators and a 980 Caterpillar loader. In the interim, David Millar continued his right limit stripping operation using a monitor to thaw the frozen black muck, switching to one EX200 Hitachi excavator and a 966C Caterpillar loader. Mogul Gold used a 6 inch pump in 1998 which was upgraded to a 10x8 pump powered by an 871 Jimmy engine capable of pumping 2500 igpm. Sluicing was accomplished with a 5 foot trommel which had a 30 foot tailings stacker, a 10 foot wide oscillating run with 4 feet of hydraulic riffles and 4 feet of expanded metal. Colonial Gold used a 5 foot rotary trommel with a 40 foot stacker and hydraulic riffles. The pump was a Cornell 6 by 5, powered by a Perkins diesel capable of pumping 600 igpm. Approximately 75 yards were processed per hour. For the test program on Hunker Creek, a 3 foot rotary trommel and a Ross box were used. A 6 by 6 WAI pump, powered by a Detroit diesel engine pumping 300 igpm was employed for this sluicing venture, processing 30 yards per hour. Jigs were used for the final clean ups. Both operators acquired water from Gold Bottom Creek and returned it through a series of settling ponds and ditches. The creek was diverted to the right limit. An out of stream settling pond was also constructed on Hunker Creek for test sluice purposes.

In 2003 a pre-settling pond/reservoir system was set up at mid-Gold Bottom Creek. The creek was in left limit channel above workings and rejoined right limit channel a considerable way downstream.

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Gold Bottom: a tributary of Hunker

Map Sheet(s): 1150/15

Environmental Work

| Year | Reclamation Work |
|-------------|-------------------------|
|-------------|-------------------------|

| | |
|------|----------------------|
| 2003 | Reclamation ongoing. |
|------|----------------------|

| | |
|------|--|
| 2002 | Reclamation of the Hunker Creek test area included contouring, sloping and creek channel stabilization. The 1 A/M claim at the mouth of Gold Bottom has been completely reclaimed. |
|------|--|

Landforms

| Landform | Comments |
|-----------------|-----------------|
|-----------------|-----------------|

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Alluvial Valley | |
|-----------------|--|

Surficial Geology

The deposit in 1990 consisted of a 10-foot layer of old timer's tailings covering a 15-foot thick layer of black muck on top of 5 feet of pay gravel.

The section in 1991/1992 had a layer of mud 5 to 15 feet thick overlay a layer of gravel that varied from 2 to 8 feet deep. Cuts near the left limit draws were usually frozen to bedrock, but other areas were thawed. Three to 5 feet of the lower grade gravels were sluiced with 1 to 2 feet of bedrock.

The depth of each cut varied from the center of the valley towards each limit. On average a 15 feet layer of black muck overlay a 10 feet layer of gravel. Bedrock varied from chunky and solid to fully decompose. The lower 2 feet of gravel and 1 foot of bedrock was sluiced.

In 1995, cuts along the right limit as well as creek ground in the center of the valley were mined. The overall depth increased along the limit. An average cut had a 15-foot layer of frozen black muck overlying 10 feet of gravel. The lower several feet of gravel and the first foot of bedrock was usually sluiced.

The Hunker Creek area was dredged in the past. It was tested in the hope of finding bedrock that might have been missed. 20 to 30 feet of material composed mostly of gravels intermixed with overburden was sluiced. The side pay on Gold Bottom mined by Colonial Gold in 1999 had very little frozen ground and only minimal overburden. In 2000 as they continued to mine upstream, they encountered anywhere from 6 to 30 feet of black muck covering 3 feet of gravel. In 2001, the upstream mine site had approximately 25 feet of black muck over 10 feet of gravel, whereas the area mined at the mouth on Hunker revealed 20 feet of black muck over 3 feet of gravel. The right limit face of Gold Bottom Creek opposite Soda Pup was moved back about 20 feet by Mogul Gold and averaged about 35 feet deep.

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock was flat and decomposed with occasional deep pockets of gravel.

1995- Bedrock varied from chunky and solid to fully decomposed as in part seasons.

Gold Comments

In 1993/1994, much of the gold was round, smooth, and coarse. Fineness was 790-800. Some Mercury showed up due to old timers' mining activity. In 1995, the gold was reported to have a purity of 778 fine.

In 1998-2002, little gold was recovered from the Hunker Creek site. It was generally dull, fine grained and no nuggets assaying out at about 820. On Gold Bottom, the gold was small and flat with very few nuggets and a fineness of 785. Over 50% of the gold was -30 mesh with very few nuggets.

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