

# Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



**Field Name: Moosehorn Exploration Ltd., 1989-1992, 1999-2001**

**Last Update: 21-Mar-2005**

**Status: Recent Producer 1978-present**

**Stream: Kate: a tributary of Great Bear**

**Map Sheet(s): 115N/2**

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## Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Kate Warrick	1989/01/01	2001/12/31	
Ian Warrick	1989/01/01	2001/12/31	

## Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Kate Warrick	1989/01/01	2001/12/31	
Ian Warrick	1989/01/01	2001/12/31	
Kate Warrick	1989/01/01	2003/12/31	
Ian Warrick	1989/01/01	2003/12/31	
Moosehorn Exploration Ltd.	1989/01/01	2003/12/31	

## General Location

In 1989, the property was located on Kate Creek, a tributary of Great Bear Creek, which flows into Lesaux Creek. In 1999-2001 the operation worked ground on Kate Creek and Roo Pup.

## Location Details

Date:	Latitude			Longitude			Elevation (feet)	Distance from Mouth (feet)
	Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec		
2003/01/01	63	4	53	140	54	58		
2001/01/01	63	5	0	140	53	0		
2000/01/01	63	5	0	140	53	0		
1998/01/01	63	5	0	140	53	0		
1991/01/01	63	5	0	140	53	0		
1989/01/01	63	5	0	140	53	0		

## Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM99-044	Expires: 2007/05/01
PM98-018	Expires: 2008/09/30
PM88-040	
PM91-039	

## Work History

1989- The company started their first cut near the headwaters of the creek.  
 1990- Two cuts 150 feet wide by 200 feet long were expected to be mined this season.  
 1991- Five cuts averaging 40 feet wide by 300 feet long were sluiced.  
 1992- Four cuts with average dimensions of 90 feet wide by 300 feet long were processed.  
 1999-2001 - Two to four miners plus one camp personnel worked one 11-hour shift on Kate Creek and Roo Pup.  
 2002 - The Warricks were on site, but no mining activity took place.  
 2003 - Very little activity occurred due to low water. Operator worked on Soya and Swamp Creek for the most part this season.

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**Production**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Stripped</b>	<b>Sluiced</b>
1992	Unknown	108000 square feet
1991	Unknown	60000 square feet

**Equipment**

In 1989, heavy equipment included a Caterpillar D7 bulldozer, an International 125C Track loader, a John Deere 350 bulldozer with backhoe, and a Caterpillar 966E loader. The D7 bulldozer was used for stripping and ripping bedrock. The 966E loader was used to feed the sluice box and carry tailings. The track 125C loader and 350 bulldozer served as backup equipment. The sluice pant consists of a dump box with a spray bar to wash the pay. The washed gravels then pass over a floating grizzly, which classifies to approximately minus 1 inch. The undersize gravels then fall into a single run 8 feet wide by 16 feet long. Nomad matting with expanded metal is used throughout the sluice run. The processing rate was estimated at 45 cubic yards per hour using an estimated 1,500 igpm of water. The water is pumped to the sluice plant by a 6 inch Monarch trash pump powered by an Isuzu diesel engine. In 1989, full recirculation was needed.

In 1990, an instream pump pond upstream of the cut was used. A single instream-settling pond was used, but as mining progressed, old cuts were utilized as additional settling ponds.

In 1991, most of the same equipment was used, although a 966C Cat loader was added to feed the wash plant and stack tailings. Also, in 1992, a D9H Cat bulldozer was acquired to do the stripping and stockpiling of pay, which had proven too difficult for the D7F. A second 966C Cat loader was brought in so that one loader could feed the wash plant while the second loader made dams and roads with the oversize tailings. A new wash plant was constructed for the 1991 season. A 10 foot by 14 foot wet dump box lead over a grizzly which classified the material to 1 inch minus. The material falling through the grizzly was sluiced in a single run s4 feet wide by 12 feet long. One-inch angle iron riffles and matting were used in the run, which was set at 3 inches to a foot. The single run then branched into three 3.5 feet by 12 foot sluice runs. These were lined with matting and expanded metal and set at 1.5 inches to a foot. A monarch 6 inch by 6 inch and a Gorman Rupp 4 by 4-inch pump were used to supply the 1000 igpm needed to sluice about 30 cubic yards per hour in 1991. A Morris 10 inch by 12-inch pump was added in 1992, increasing the production to 40 cubic yards per hour. The water was contained in instream recycle ponds and pumped up to the wash plant. Several downstream settling ponds built from old cuts provided the final effluent treatment. During dry periods 80 to 90% of the water was recycled. A pre-settling pond just below the wash plant prolonged the life of the recycle pond.

**Landforms**

<b>Landform</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Alluvial Valley	

**Surficial Geology**

Kate Creek is narrow and has a steep grade in the section that has been mined over the past years. The stratigraphic profile has been found to vary considerable from cut to cut and between each limit. Overburden is non-existent in some areas and in others there is as much as 8 feet of frozen black muck. On average, there are approximately 13 feet of gravels, of which only the lower 7 feet is high-grade pay. Fractured decomposed bedrock is common on this creek. Although the upper gravels are lower grade, they contain some gold are sluiced as well as the high-grade lower gravels. Up to 2 feet of the bedrock is sluiced.

1999-2001 - One foot of moss and 8 feet of gravel covered 51 feet of pay gravels.

Approximately 5 meters of muddy sandy pebble to cobble gravel resting on granodiorite is overlain by 1 meter of colluvium and muck.

**Bedrock Geology**

Aishihik Suite Granodiorite

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### **Gold Comments**

The gold was mainly fine grained, with an occasional 4 screen nugget. The gold was rounded and quartz showed up on some pieces. The fineness was 820.

### **References**

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Mining Inspection Division, Yukon Region. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1998-2002. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Yukon, 2003.: p. 140

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### **Pictures**

**Title:** Moosehorn Exploration on Roo Pup; 2002

**Notes:**

