

# Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



**Field Name:** Sprokkreeff, 1979-1981, 1995-2000, 2003

**Last Update:** 17-Feb-2005

**Status:** Active Producer

**Stream:** Sulphur: a tributary of Dominion

**Map Sheet(s):** 1150/15

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## Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Tunica Gold Placers	1995/01/01	1997/12/31	
Neils Sprokkreeff	1979/01/01	2003/12/31	
Neils Sprokkreeff	1979/01/01	1981/12/31	

## Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Tunica Gold Placers	1995/01/01	1997/12/31	
Neils Sprokkreeff	1979/01/01	2003/12/31	
Neils Sprokkreeff	1979/01/01	1981/12/31	

## General Location

In 1979, the property was situated along the upstream portion of Sulphur Creek, approximately 1,050 metres (3,500 feet) upstream from the mouth of Green Gulch.

## Location Details

Date:	Latitude Deg : Min : Sec	Longitude Deg : Min : Sec	Elevation (feet)	Distance from Mouth (feet)
2003/01/01	63 49 26	138 56 3		
2003/01/01	63 50 0	138 56 0		
1998/01/01	63 50 0	138 56 0		
1995/01/01	63 50 0	138 56 0		
1979/01/01	63 50 0	138 56 0		

## Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
LP00152	1998
PM96-070	
PM92-012	This was used in 1995 and 1996.

## Work History

From 1979 to 1981, Sprokkreeff stripped on his property near Green Gulch. In 1995-1996, Tunica Gold Placers took over mining; four camp personnel work in excess of 12 hours per day. One cut was mined each year, both measuring approximately 300 by 150 feet. Three miners continued the operation in 1997 with an occasional additional miner and a camp cook. Mining took place at the mouth of Green Gulch, where oldtimers had previously worked. The total area mined was 400 by 60 feet. This was the last sluicing season. In 1998, Sprokkreeff did some work on the Community Settling Pond, but no mining was done. The next few seasons, Mr. Sprokkreeff operated equipment for other miners. As mentioned, the only work reported was the construction of an additional cell to the community settling pond, bringing the total number to three. The approximate size of this new area was 500 by 800 by 20 feet in depth, greatly increasing the capacity for the upstream miners on Sulphur Creek. By the end of the 2000 season, however, Mr. Sprokkreeff elected to sell the claims upon which the ponds were situated and the new owner did not want the responsibility of maintaining the facility for multi-user use. Consequently, the 5 or 6 miners who previously used this pond had to re-think their mining plans and settle on

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their own ground. No other activity occurred until 2003, when stripping and sluicing began again at two locations on upper Sulphur Creek.

**Production**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Stripped</b>	<b>Sluiced</b>
1998	Unknown	Unknown
1997	Unknown	24000 square feet
1996	Unknown	45000 square feet
1995	Unknown	45000 square feet
0	Unknown	0 cubic yards

**Equipment**

In 1995, the equipment used to mine this site included a 355A Komatsu bulldozer, a D8K Caterpillar bulldozer, and a two-yard model 35A American excavator. Both bulldozers were equipped with U-blades and rippers. The bulldozers were used to strip and to process material through the sluice box. The excavator was used to feed the trommel. In 1997 the sluice box was not used. A triple run sluice box was used for passive screening of material in 1995 and 1996. The dump box was lined with 1-inch punch plate. The 1-inch minus material was diverted into two 3 feet by 20 foot side runs equipped with expanded metal and Cocoa matting. One inch plus material flowed to the 3-foot by 20-foot center run which was equipped with 2-inch riffles and Cocoa matting. A 4-foot diameter by 20-foot long trommel was also used at the site. The trommel screened to 2 inch minus. Recovery was accomplished in two sluice runs. The 6 foot long by 5 foot wide top run was equipped with expanded metal. The first foot of the 12-foot long by 5 foot wide bottom run was equipped with hydraulic riffles. The remaining 11 feet were covered with expanded metal. Nomad matting was installed over the whole length of both sluice runs. In 1995 and 1996 water was provided by a 12 inch Caterpillar pump powered by a 3306 Caterpillar engine. In 1997 the pump used was a 12 by 10 inch Gorman Rupp powered by a 3-71 GM engine. The process rate in 1995 and 1996 was 150 loose yards per hour. In 1997 the process rate using the trommel dropped to 60 loose yards per hour/ In 1995 and 1996 water was obtained using 100% recirculation of the total creek flow. In 1997 water had to be stored before sluicing could commence. Sluicing could only be performed when enough water had accumulated, roughly every 2 to 5 days. A recirculation system was not used in 1997. On site settling was accomplished in a pond 500 feet long by 150 feet wide. Final settling was in the Sulphur Creek Community Settling Pond.

To build the new settling pond cell in 1998, the operator used a D9 Caterpillar bulldozer and 2 Caterpillar 980 excavators at various times. No sluicing or mining was reported for the period of this publication. As no mining was done in this era, no water supply or treatment was required. In a typical mining season, Sprokkeef would run effluent downstream to community settling ponds using the creek as a conduit. As no mining was done during community settling, no water supply or treatment was used.

**Landforms**

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

**Surficial Geology**

The Sulphur Creek Valley is approximately 500 feet wide in this area. Overbuden consisted of 40 feet of frozen mud, on 5 feet of gravel on flat bedrock. The sluice section consisted of all of the gravel and 2-5 feet of bedrock. The area of the settling pond is composed of old dredged tailings with medium to large bouldery gravels. As there can be as much as 60 feet in depth, they make an idea medium for settling silt-laden waters prior to re-entering the creek. At the same time, the silt and other material adheres and eventually covers the gravel enhancing the ability of the area to re-vegetate.

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### **Bedrock Geology**

The rocks are principally of the light greyish and light greenish schists of the Klondike series. The schists are cut by numerous quartz veins and by occasional bosses and dykes of rhyolite. In the lower part of the valley the schists become coarser, more granular, and appear to change gradually to a granite gneiss, and near the mouth to granite.

### **Gold Comments**

Gold recovered was angular, mostly fine grained, with a fineness of 780.

### **References**

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