

# Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



Field Name: Gould, 1989-1992, 1999, 2002-2003

Last Update: 26-Mar-2004

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Hattie Gulch: a tributary of Hunker

Map Sheet(s): 116B/3

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## Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Mike Heisy	2003/01/01	2003/12/31	
Phillip Sterling	2002/01/01	2002/12/31	
John Gould	2002/01/01	2003/12/31	
Peter Gould	2002/01/01	2003/12/31	
John Gould	1999/01/01	1999/12/31	
Peter Gould	1999/01/01	1999/12/31	
John Gould	1989/01/01	1992/12/31	
Susan Gould	1989/01/01	1990/12/31	
Peter Gould	1989/01/01	1992/12/31	

## Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Mike Heisy	2003/01/01	2003/12/31	
Phillip Sterling	2002/01/01	2002/12/31	
John Gould	2002/01/01	2003/12/31	
Peter Gould	2002/01/01	2003/12/31	
John Gould	1999/01/01	1999/12/31	
Peter Gould	1999/01/01	1999/12/31	
John Gould	1989/01/01	1992/12/31	
John Gould			
Susan Gould	1989/01/01	1990/12/31	
Peter Gould	1989/01/01	1992/12/31	

## General Location

Hattie Gulch is a right limit tributary of Hunker Gulch across the valley from Dago Hill.

## Location Details

Date:	Latitude			Longitude			Elevation	Distance from Mouth
	Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec	(feet)	(feet)
2003/01/01	64	1	20	139	6	18		
2003/01/01	64	2	0	139	7	0		
2002/01/01	64	2	0	139	7	0		
1999/01/01	64	1	0	139	5	0		
1991/01/01	64	1	0	139	7	0		

## Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM98-059	Expires: 2009/10/31
PM89-045	
PM91-067	

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**Work History**

1989- This year was a move so most of the season was spent setting up. Peter Gold, his sister Susan and his father John ran an operation for part of the spring on Nugget Hill, but most of the time was spent at Hattie Gulch.

1990- Two 200 by 60 foot cuts were mined.

1991- Three cuts along the right limit of Hattie Gulch were sluiced in 1991 for a total of approximately 10,000 cubic yards. A cut each limit was sluiced in 1992. One cut measured 450 feet by 150 feet, and the other measured 150 feet by 30 feet. A total of approximately 35,000 cubic yards were sluiced in 1992.

1999, 2002 - Two cuts were mined and approximately 11,000 cubic yards were sluiced. Site preparation and stripping occurred in 2002, with only about 50 hours of sluicing. In 2003, Gould continued to strip and stockpile pay gravels for sluicing.

**Production**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Stripped</b>	<b>Sluiced</b>
1999	Unknown	11000 cubic yards
1992	Unknown	35000 cubic yards
1991	Unknown	10000 cubic yards

**Equipment**

In 1989, a Cat D7 bulldozer stripped the waste gravels and pushed pay up for sluicing. A Cat 930 loader fed the sluice plant and carried coarse tailings away. The fine tailings were ramped up with the Cat D7F. The wash plant consisted of a 4-foot diameter trommel (scrubber) feeding two vibrating sluice runs 4 feet long. The last 4 feet of the trommel is made of 1-inch screen/ Production was estimated at 30 cubic yards per hour with 1000 igpm required for sluicing. A 6 by 6 inch pump powered by a Cat D318 diesel engine pumped water to the wash plant from an instream recycle pond for 6 hours twice a week. Outflow was by ground seepage or evaporation only.

In 1991 a D9G Cat bulldozer was used to strip the White Channel overburden in each cut. A D7F Cat dozer pushed the pay gravel into a stockpile so a 930 Cat loader could feed the sluice plant. The loader also carried off tailings.

A 4-foot diameter by 30-foot long scrubber (trommel) classified the pay to 1 inch minus. The pay was then sluiced in 2- 4 by 20 foot oscillating sluice runs. The runs were lined with Nomad matting, expanded metal, and riffles. Up to 60 cubic yards of gravel were sluiced per hour using 1200 to 1500 igpm of water. A Cornell 8 by 6-inch pump delivered the water to reservoirs on Hattie Gulch. A 6 by 6 inch Gardner Denver pump supplied water for sluicing. Water was pumped from an instream pump and on Hunker Creek into large reservoirs on Hattie Gulch. The water was used in a full recycle system with no discharge. Make-up water was usually required for 6 hours each week.

In 1999, a Caterpillar D7F bulldozer was used to strip overburden, excavate and stockpile pay gravel and for settling pond construction and maintenance. One Caterpillar 930 loader was used to feed pay gravel into the wash plant and to remove and stack coarse tailings. A hopper dump box fed into a 4 feet diameter trommel, 30 feet long, which classified to 1 inch minus. Two oscillating sluice runs, 4 feet wide by 20 feet long each, had both expanded metal and angle iron riffles over Nomad mat. Two Cornell water pumps, 6 inches by 8 inches, one powered by a John Deere engine and one powered by a Detroit Diesel engine, supplied from 1500 igpm up to 2500 igpm which was used to process about 45 cubic yards per hour. Gold was cleaned up using a Long Tom. Make up water was pumped from Hunker Creek and recycled in out of stream settling ponds located along the right limit of Hattie Gulch.

In 2003 settling facilities were improved and recycle system upgraded. The creek was stable and the reservoirs were opened to be used in 2004 for sluicing.

**Environmental Work**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Reclamation Work</b>
2003	Reclamation continued as mining progressed.

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## **Landforms**

<b>Landform</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Gulch	

## **Surficial Geology**

Hattie Gulch flows off Australian Hill, which is largely made of White Channel gravel. The total depth increased rapidly as the cuts progressed into each limit.

In 1989 a shallow 1-foot layer of brown clay overlies an average of 50 feet of unfrozen White Channel gravel.

In 1991 the lower 3 feet of gravel and first 2 feet of bedrock were sluiced. In 1992 the cuts were deeper and only the lower 12 feet of gravel was sluiced. The bedrock was cleaned to ensure all gravels were sluiced.

In 1999, a thin layer of organic overburden was stripped from on top of a White Channel gravel deposit up to 100 feet deep, at the intermediate bench level along the right limit of the Hunker Creek valley, within Hattie Gulch. The bottom 10 feet of gravel plus one or two feet of flat bedrock were sluiced.

## **Bedrock Geology**

The bedrock was largely flat and decomposed.

## **Gold Comments**

Two different types of gold were recovered. A flat coarse type of gold was found with the quartz deposits in bedrock, while the gold sluiced from the gravels was fine and angular. 20% was less than 50 mesh. Fineness varied from 710 to 740.

In 1999, mostly fine powder gold, with fineness around 730, was recovered.

## **References**

Mining Inspection Division, Yukon Region. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1998-2002. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Yukon, 2003.: p. 65

Nowosad, M. Placer Mining Year End Summary, 2003. Client Services and Inspections Division, Yukon Energy Mines and Resources, 2004.: p. 51-52

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## **Pictures**

**Title:** Peter Gould's Operation; Hattie Gulch

**Notes:**

