

Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



Field Name: Zimmer, 1998-2000

Last Update: 17-Feb-2005

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Klondike: a tributary of Yukon

Map Sheet(s): 116B/3

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Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Brendan White	1998/01/01	2000/12/31	
Richard Zimmer	1998/01/01	2000/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Brendan White	1998/01/01	2000/12/31	
Richard Zimmer	1998/01/01	2000/12/31	

General Location

Zimmer's operation was underground on the left limit bench of the Klondike River, immediately upstream from its confluence with Bonanza Creek.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude Deg : Min : Sec	Longitude Deg : Min : Sec	Elevation (feet)	Distance from Mouth (feet)
2003/01/01	64 2 6	139 20 54		
2000/01/01	64 1 0	139 22 0		

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM96-057	

Work History

An upper bench level deposit of frozen, White Channel Gravel was excavated and stockpiled during the winter months from previously mined adits and drifts. Stockpiled pay gravel was sluiced during each summer. Existing drifts into the base of the White Channel gravel, from previous mining operations were extended about 20 feet wide by 10 feet high by up to 1100 feet in length per year each winter. Jackson Hill is riddled with mining structures, from shafts to drifts to major tunnels, which can accommodate underground trams specifically designed for hauling the ore under the low ceilings. This system of mining relies on the ground remaining frozen while work was performed and mine portals were blocked in early spring to prevent thawing and or entry. Some operations employed huge fans to maintain low temperatures during the winter mining season.

Equipment

A Caterpillar 235 excavator was used to re-open the existing mine portals. A drill and two scoop trams were used underground and a dump truck hauled pay gravel to the wash plant. A Caterpillar 980B loader was used to feed the wash plant. A shaking screen deck, 8 feet by 12 feet, fed 2 oscillating sluice runs with hydraulic riffles, 24 inches wide each by 20 feet long. A high pressure water pump, 6 inches by 5 inches, powered by a Cummins 290 diesel engine, supplied about 500 igpm which were used to sluice 50 to 60 cubic yards per hour. Oversized rocks and gravel were discharged downhill and a sand screw was used to stack tailings. Water was pumped from a dredge pond in the Klondike Valley, up to a recycle/settling pond on the bench, for 10 to 14 hours to initially fill the pond and then only a few hours per week for make up water. Discharge from the recycle/settling pond was by seepage only.

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Landforms

Landform	Comments
Alluvial Terrace	

Surficial Geology

The White Channel gravel deposit on Jackson Hill was mined at the intermediate bench level, just above the hillside bedrock. An adit about 20 feet wide by 10 feet high was drilled and scooped in the frozen gravel, taking the bottom 6 to 8 feet of gravel and up to 4 feet of decomposed bedrock. During the winter months, an upper bench level deposit of frozen White Channel gravel was excavated and stockpiled from perviously mined adits and drifts.

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock is soft, graphitic quartz-mica schist, quart-sericite schist with minor quartz veins and lenses. It is badly decomposed to at least 1.2 metres (4 feet) below the bedrock surface.

Gold Comments

All gold recovered was powder gold with fineness around 820.

References

Mining Inspection Division, Yukon Region. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1998-2002. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Yukon, 2003.: p. 61