

Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



Field Name: Young, 1989-2000

Last Update: 06-Jan-2005

Status: Recent Producer 1978-present

Stream: Moose Creek: a tributary of Fortymile

Map Sheet(s): 116C/2

Page 1 of 3

Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Will Crayford	1998/01/01	2000/12/31	
Carol Young	1989/01/01	1997/12/31	
Robert Young	1989/01/01	2000/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Will Crayford	1998/01/01	2000/12/31	
Robert Young	1989/01/01	2003/12/31	
Carol Young	1989/01/01	1997/12/31	
Robert Young	1989/01/01	2000/12/31	

General Location

This operation was located on Moose Creek, about 2 1/2 miles downstream from the bottom of the access road in from the Top of the World Highway, and about 3 miles upstream from the Alaska border.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude			Longitude			Elevation	Distance from Mouth
	Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec	(feet)	(feet)
2003/01/01	64	12	41	140	54	11		
2000/01/01	64	10	0	140	55	0		
1998/01/01	64	8	0	140	55	0		
1995/01/01	64	11	0	140	54	0		
1993/01/01	64	11	0	140	54	0		
1991/01/01	64	11	0	140	54	0		
1989/01/01	64	11	0	140	54	0		

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM97-067	Expires: 2005/05/01
PM93-096	
PM90-026	

Work History

The ground was tested and prepared by a 2 man operation in 1989, and the following year mining began. In 1991-1992, four cuts totalling 100 by 900 feet were taken, and in 1993, a cut 70 by 70 feet wide by 800 feet long was completed in 100 foot sections. The following season, a cut 50 feet wide by 100 feet long was completed in three sections 30 to 35 feet long. Robert Young and Will Crayford continued to mine downstream from the camp throughout 1995-1996. Then the operation moved upstream in 1997. Between 1998-2000, Young and Crayford ran a three person operation and mined cuts extending from rim to rim across the valley bottom. Each were 50 to 100 feet wide, and averaged about a 1/2 mile in length each season.

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Page 2 of 3

Production

Year	Stripped	Sluiced
1994	Unknown	5000 square feet
1993	Unknown	3920000 cubic feet
1991	Unknown	90000 square feet

Equipment

In 1990, a Cat D9 bulldozer was used to dig and push gravel and a Cat 988 front end loader was used to feed pay gravel into the wash plant and remove tailings. The wash plant was a 7 by 20 foot dump box and single run sluice, 45 inches wide by 32 feet long with angle run riffles. An 8 by 10 inch pump powered by a Cat diesel engine supplying approximately 5000 igpm, which was used to process from 80 to 100 cubic yards per hour. Water was settled in four large out-of-stream settling ponds in an instream recycle pond. The following 2 years, there were only 3 out-of-stream settling ponds. Throughout 1993-1994, a Caterpillar D9 bulldozer was used for stripping and pushing gravel. A Caterpillar 235 excavator was used to dig pay gravel and feed the wash plant. A 988 loader removed tailings. A hopper 12 feet square with hydraulic vibrator fed a double barrel trommel 10 feet in diameter by 20 feet long with 1 1/2 inch punch plate and reversing spiral vanes between barrels. This was followed by a single sluice runs 6 feet by 14 feet long with angle iron riffles. A conveyor belt stacked oversized tailings 4 feet wide by 70 feet long. Sluice tailings were discharged by a jet pump and mixed with the conveyor tailings. A 10 inch Cornell pump, powered by a Detroit 871 diesel engine, delivered the 3000 igpm of water used to process 300 cubic yards per hour. A portable pump mounted on a truck supplied water from an instream reservoir. Settling occurred in three out-of-stream settling ponds. There was a stream bypass channel on the right limit of the valley. The setup was the same in 1995, the hopper was mounted on 4 large rubber tires with hydraulically controlled independent suspensions. In 1997, a wet hopper with single sluice run was used. A 10 inch Cornell pump, powered by a Detroit diesel engine, was mounted on a truck and delivered about 3000 igpm of water which was used to process up to 300 cubic yards per hour. Water was pumped from a small instream reservoir in Moose Creek and was treated in a series of out-of-stream settling ponds with a creek bypass channel maintained along the left limit of the valley. Between 1998-2000, the same equipment was used, with a portable wash plant mounted on large, rubber tired wheels. An elevated dump box, 7 feet by 20 feet, fed into a single sluice run, 3 by 18 feet, with 1 1/2 inch punch plate over angle iron riffles. The water supply pump was mounted on a truck, parked aside the creek, and the pump intake was suspended in the creek channel. There was a stream bypass channel on the right limit of the valley around the mining area. Processed water was directed through out of stream settling ponds.

Environmental Work

Year Reclamation Work

1990 Tailings were used to build berms along the creek bypass channel.

Landforms

Landform Comments

Alluvial Valley

Surficial Geology

Overburden was only 3 to 4 feet deep, and the depth of gravel varied from 4 to 10 feet near the middle of the valley bottom. All gravel and up to 4 feet of bedrock were sluiced. In 1993, organic overburden was up to 15 feet deep on top of 6 to 10 feet of gravel. The gravel layer was frozen and seamed with sand and also contained large boulders up to 5 feet in diameter. The bottom five feet of gravel plus 3 to 4 feet of decomposed bedrock was sluiced. The following years, frozen organic overburden up to 12 feet deep was stripped from on top of gravel layers, which were 8 to 10 feet deep and contained large boulders. In 1998, the bottom 5 feet of gravel and 3 feet of decomposed bedrock was sluiced. Much of the area had been previously cat mined, leaving little overburden in many places.

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Page 3 of 3

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock was decomposed.

Gold Comments

Between 1989-2000, the gold recovered was coarse, flattened, with a few nuggets with quartz. The fineness averaged between 840-850.

References

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