

Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



Field Name: Schmidt Mining, 2001-2002

Last Update: 17-Feb-2005

Status: Active Producer

Stream: Sixtymile: a tributary of Yukon

Map Sheet(s): 115N/15

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Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Stuart Schmidt	2001/01/01	2002/12/31	
Schmidt Mining	2001/01/01	2002/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Stuart Schmidt	2001/01/01	2002/12/31	
Schmidt Mining	2001/01/01	2002/12/31	

General Location

This operation was located on the right limit of the Sixtymile Valley beside an area previously mined by Walter Yaremci. Mining took place between Miller and Bedrock Creeks.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude Deg : Min : Sec	Longitude Deg : Min : Sec	Elevation (feet)	Distance from Mouth (feet)
2005/01/01	63 58 42	140 49 10		
2002/01/01	63 59 0	140 49 0		

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM99-108	
PM99-119	

Work History

A crew of four miners and one camp employee covered two 12-hour shifts per day. In 2001, one cut 250 feet by 300 feet was mined. In 2002, three cuts were mined. Each one was 150 feet by 250 feet.

Equipment

A D10N Caterpillar bulldozer was used to mine at this site. The wash plant used was a four-run sluice box. A 10 by 12-inch Morris pump, powered by a Caterpillar 3408 engine, provided the water required to process 150 loose yards of material per hour. Cleanups were done using a long tom, a screen, a Diester table and a wheel. In 2001, process water was obtained from the Sixtymile River and treated in a 1000-foot by 200-foot pond. In 2002, the operation switched to a re-circulation system which recycled 100% of process water in a 250-foot by 300-foot pond.

Landforms

Landform	Comments
Tailings	

Surficial Geology

The operation processed waste piles from previous mining, and virgin ground. In the previously untouched area, they encountered 4 feet of muck and 8 feet of gravel. The sluice section consisted of 3 feet of the gravel and 3 feet of bedrock.

Bedrock Geology

At the Boundary and down to Bedrock Creek, the rocks consist mainly of igneous schists of various kinds, largely

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granite gneisses, with which are associated some quartzite and other clastic schists. These schists constitute the gold bearing rocks. They are replaced below bedrock creek by andesites which continue down to a point a mile and a half below the mouth of Gold Creek. The andesites extend up Miller Creek nearly 3 miles and up Gold Creek over 7 miles. Below Gold Creek the granite gneisses and associated clastic schists reappear and are exposed along the valley to a point 5 miles below the mouth of Ofa Creek. The schists, in this stretch, are cut by numerous intrusions of newer granite, and quartz veins are fairly abundant. They are succeeded by andesites, basalts and other volcanics, and these rocks, alternating with basins of sedimentary strata, consisting mostly of conglomerates, agglomerates and shales, probably of Cretaceous age, continue down the valley for 20 miles. Below this point the granite gneiss and included clastic schists and crystalline limestone and outcrop along the valley down to the mouth of the river.

Gold Comments

The purity of the gold was 830 fine. Gold recovered was generally fine-grained.

References

Mining Inspection Division, Yukon Region. Yukon Placer Mining Industry 1998-2002. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Whitehorse, Yukon, 2003.: p. 134-135