

Yukon Placer Database Operations Report



Field Name: Takacs, 1988-1997

Last Update: 21-Apr-2004

Status: Recent Producer 1978-present

Stream: Gill Gulch: a tributary of Haggart

Map Sheet(s): 106D/4, 115P/16

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Operators

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Ted Takacs	1988/01/01	1997/12/31	

Owners

Name	From (Date)	To (Date)	Comment
Ted Takacs	1988/01/01	1997/12/31	
Ted Takacs	1988/01/01	2003/12/31	

General Location

This operation was located on Gill Gulch, a right limit tributary of Haggart Creek, 3/4 of a mile downstream of Dublin Gulch.

Location Details

Date:	Latitude			Longitude			Elevation	Distance from Mouth
	Deg	Min	Sec	Deg	Min	Sec	(feet)	(feet)
2003/01/01	64	1	41	135	51	52		
1997/01/01	64	1	0	135	52	0		
1996/08/21	64	1	12	135	51	0	2,530	
1996/08/20	64	1	29	135	51	21	2,530	
1996/08/19	64	1	48	135	51	36	2,530	
1995/01/01	64	1	0	135	52	0	2,500	
1993/01/01	64	1	32	135	49	48	2,530	
1988/01/01	63	59	0	136	1	0		

Water Licence(s)

Number	Comments
PM89-129	
PM95-107	
PM92-047	
PM89-128	

Work History

Takacs began mining two cuts in the face of a bench in the centre of the gulch in 1988; both measuring approximately 80 by 75 by 35 feet deep. Approximately 5,000 cubic yards were sluiced and 10,500 cubic yards were stripped. Roughly 23,750 cubic yards were sluiced and 47,500 cubic yards were stripped in 1990. The following two years, a bench on the right limit of Haggart Creek downstream from Gill Gulch was mined. The channel ran parallel to Haggart Creek and was possibly an extension of the Dublin Gulch Channel. As this bench was mined out, prospecting was done on Gill Gulch. In 1993, approximately 500 cubic yards were sluiced and 3300 cubic yards stripped from the cut on Gill Gulch. On Dublin Gulch, 15,000 cubic yards were sluiced and 10,000 cubic yards stripped. Little production occurred the following year, but in 1995, 10,000 cubic yards were sluiced from a small cut on Haggart Creek, from previously stripped ground. During 1996, another cut was mined, and approximately 15,000 cubic yards were sluiced. No stripping was done during 1996, and a minimal amount of testing occurred in 1997. Water was pumped from Haggart Creek using a 6 inch pump, and effluent was settled in

out of stream settling ponds. Between 1998-2000, Takacs had an industrial mining accident which kept the operation dormant from 1998 to the expiry of the license. Minor exploration was done in 1999, and 200 cubic yards were sluiced. The following year, the equipment/operation was consolidated at the Gill Gulch campsite. In 2003, Takacs took this season to plan the exploratory activities for the next couple of years with a Mining Land Use Approval. The remaining obligations of the water license were transferred to Approval PL00366 to allow final decommissioning of the license.

Production

Year	Stripped	Sluiced
1999	Unknown	200 cubic yards
1996	Unknown	15000 cubic yards
1995	Unknown	10000 cubic yards
1993	3300 cubic yards	500 cubic yards
1992	5000 cubic yards	10000 cubic yards
1991	20000 cubic yards	15000 cubic yards
1990	47500 cubic yards	23750 cubic yards
1988	10500 cubic yards	5000 cubic yards

Equipment

In 1988, a D8H Caterpillar bulldozer with an angle blade was used to strip overburden and push pay. Overburden was frozen up to 8 feet deep in places and had to be ripped. A Volvo loader with a 4 cubic yard bucket was used to feed the plant. A 977 Caterpillar loader with a 3 cubic yard bucket was used to remove tailings. A 175 Michigan loader with a 3 cubic yard bucket was also used to feed the plant and build up the settling pond dam. The wash plant consisted of a 5 cubic yard hopper feeding a 5 feet diameter by 20 feet long trommel and a short double run sluice lined with 2.5-inch Hungarian riffles over Astroturf matting. A Volvo 6 by 6-inch pump supplied water from Haggart Creek to the trommel at a rate of 1,000 igpm. Effluent was treated in a large out-of-stream pond, which discharged into Haggart Creek. In 1990, equipment was upgraded to a Hough 80 loader with a 4 cubic yard bucket and a Hough 90 loader with a 5 cubic yard bucket used to feed the sluice box.

In 1993-1994, a D8H Cat bulldozer was used to strip overburden and push up pay. A Michigan 175 loader fed the trommel and removed tailings. A Hitachi excavator was also used to dig pay and feed the Derocker. A five yard wet dump box fed a grizzly over a V-hopper. Classified material ran through a single run sluice 20 feet long by 22 feet wide lined with Astroturf, punch plate, and two-inch Hungarian riffles. A Derocker with a 24 foot long by 31 inch wide double run sluice box with an undercurrent run was used on Dublin Gulch. A Deutz diesel powered Gorman Rupp pump supplied water to the wash plant from Haggart Creek and a reservoir on Dublin Gulch at a rate of 500 igpm. Effluent was treated in large out-of-stream settling ponds which discharged into Haggart Creek.

In 1995-1997, a D8 Caterpillar bulldozer was used to push up pay in preparation for sluicing. A Trojan 4000 loader fed the trommel and removed tailings. A UH7 Hitachi excavator with a 5/8-yard bucket was also used to dig pay and feed the wash plant. Material was fed to a grizzly and was screened to 2 inch minus. The classified pay was then fed to a 4-foot diameter trommel, 20 feet long. The material was processed in a single sluice run, 2 feet wide by 12 feet long, containing Hungarian riffles. During 1998-2000, a 6-inch Spencer auger drill was used for drilling various parts of the property while a Michigan 175 loader moved the drill and processed the pay gravel samples for the wash plant.

Environmental Work

Year	Reclamation Work
1992	Effluent was treated in a large out of stream pond which discharged into Haggart Creek. The outflow of the pond was upstream from the inflow, resulting in superior pond performance.

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Landforms

Landform	Comments
Gulch	
Paleochannel	
Alluvial Fan	

Surficial Geology

The ground on Gill Gulch was frozen in patches and consisted of one foot of organic material, 34 feet of stream gravel, and decomposed schist bedrock with quartz veins. An average of nine feet of old channel gravel and one foot of bedrock was sluiced.

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock was composed of decomposed schist with quartz veins.

Gold Comments

The gold recovered in 1988 was limonite-coated and fine-grained with some small nuggets; fineness was 870.

References

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Pictures

Title:

Notes: