REPORT FILED UNDER: Barker Creek Placer Exploration Corporation

DATE PERFORMED: June - July, 1981

LOCATION: LAT.: 63° 07'N
   LONG.: 138° 50'W

CLAIM NAME & NO.: PL 5405

DATE TO GOOD STANDING: REMARKS: BARKER CREEK, GOLD RANGE, WC YUKON TERR.
TESTING PROGRAM
FOR
TERRITORIAL GOLD PLACERS LTD.
ON
PL 5405
ON
BARKER CREEK
YUKON TERRITORY

Barker Creek Placer
Exploration Corp.
INTRODUCTION

Barker Creek Placer Exploration has just completed a three week testing program on PL5405 as previously instructed by Terr. Gold Placers Ltd. The testing consisted of trenching and sampling of the bench gravels along this leased area. The program was designed to determine the presence of gold rather than a yardage value of these gravels. The operation included a crew of four: an operator, two labourers and a cook, and the following equipment: a JD 450 Dozer, 3 - 3" pumps and a portable sluicebox.

OPERATIONS

In June of this year, three days were devoted to the preparation of a site for a bulk sample. The site was at the topmost part of the lease and was previously part of a grouping of claims that extended from 52 B/D to 56 B/D. The site is on 55 B/D. This grouping received much attention in the past and was put into production as early as 1908. R. Burian formerly mined this section and reported to have done very well. We believed the pay would extend to this site as it was a part of the original grouping and evidence of prospect shafts was observed. Approximately eight, small prospect shafts were noted and each had a small dump of stream gravels beside it. An area was stripped and two trenches dug to bedrock on these sites. Two creek sites were stripped and four barrels of fuel were left for future use.

When we returned in July, we set up a relay of three 3" pumps and sluiced a quantity of gravels through a 12" sluice box. Since the program was designed to show only the presence of gold, we didn't keep a close record of the amount sluiced, but gold content was retained and will be submitted with this report. The trench was extended approximately 100' and a sample from bedrock was sluiced and results noted. From this site, we gradually worked our way downstream while systematically checking the bench for gravels and gold content. Fourteen sites were worked in all. Each site was trenched to bedrock with approximately ½ yd. sample of gravel taken to a water source and run through a long tom. The results were noted. Three chopper pads were cleared on the benches for inspection of these trenches. We recut the baseline and broke this lease into claims. The required paper work is being done and will be recorded immediately.
OBSERVATIONS

The first site provided the most detailed information, as more time was spent here than on the other sites. When we trench- ed here, only a small amount of overburden was present. On the outer edge, 1 ft. that increased to approximately 3 ft., 100 ft. back. We soon encountered the old stream gravels and found them to be about 5-6 ft. in depth. They remained very even on top of the bench bedrock. The gravels were coarse and were mixed with smaller pebbles and decomposed bedrock. (a more detailed description of these gravels can be found in D.D. Cairnes Memoir 97) The sluicing of these gravels produced a quantity of gold and black sand. The characteristics of the gold pieces were varied. Some pieces were very flat and rounded while others were very coarse and wirey. The black sand yielded very fine flour gold. These black sands were in abundance and varied from very fine to coarse material. Through the series of trenches worked downstream on the benches, we discovered these same gravels existed along the entire length of the tested area. A \( \frac{1}{4} \) yd. sample of these gravels from each site determined the presence of gold on all of these sites. Large quantities of black sand and accompanying fine gold was obtained in most sites and a few coarser pieces were also recovered. The gravels varied in depth from 5 ft. to 10 ft. in the test sites. In a few places, the bedrock sloped up 2-3 ft. at the outer edge of the bench. We observed that most of the bench was intact and in only a few places had been broken by gulches or pups. There were prospect shafts found on most bench sites with as many as ten in one location.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

We could conclude from our program that the leased area has definite gold bearing gravel deposits along its entire length. We were surprised to note the large extent of bench that has remained intact on this portion of the creek. The old stream bed remains on this side of the valley and the creek cut its new course along the eastern side of the valley. The gravels were coarse and similar to those found upstream on the more heavily-mined section of this creek. The coarseness of the gold that was obtained indicates that these gravels should pay as well as the upstream deposits. The upstream deposits were developed only
where a main tributary provided water to the benches. There is no such tributary on this downstream portion, so development was impossible during previous mining eras. Today, modern mining equipment makes it possible to acquire a water source from Barker Creek, thus making these gravels a feasible mining resource. The gravels are shallow and dumping and settling facilities are ideal.

We would suggest that further testing be done next year to provide a yardage value and a better idea of the pay limits on these benches. Either a bulk sampling or a drilling program would provide this information. We also believe that the upper site, as well as a few others, could support an immediate production program.

Other reports of this area have stated that the pay is 'spotty', rather than in a defined paystreak. Thus, this presence of gold along the entire tested area, may indicate that the side pay of these gravels is also very valuable.

Finally, we would advise that plans for an access road be included in future developments, for present access to the benches is quite difficult.