BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH

PROGRAM YEAR:	1996/1997
REPORT #:	PAP 96-13
NAME:	VLADIMIR POGOREVC

Prospectors Assistance Program

Supplement to Prospecting Report

Prepared
by:
Vladimir Pogorevc

16751 Commonage Rd
Winfield, B.C.
V4V 1B5
250-766-5349

November 10, 1996

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations, section 15, 16 and 17.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (*see* section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name Vladimir Pogorevc Reference Number 95196 P048

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Monashee Creek MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 082 L2E Lat 119°32' Long 50° 11'

Description of Location and Access PC 322921 (Big Jon) is located 35 km East of Lumby via Hwy 6. From the bridge on the South Fork Road at Monashee Creek, go 95 m and turn north,

Main Commodities Searched For Gold, silver

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Gold, Silver, lead, Garnets

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) PC 322921 - with mechanical equip.
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples)
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount) 15% hand panning + sluishing
6. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify)

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

Commodities Placer gold Claim Name Big Jon

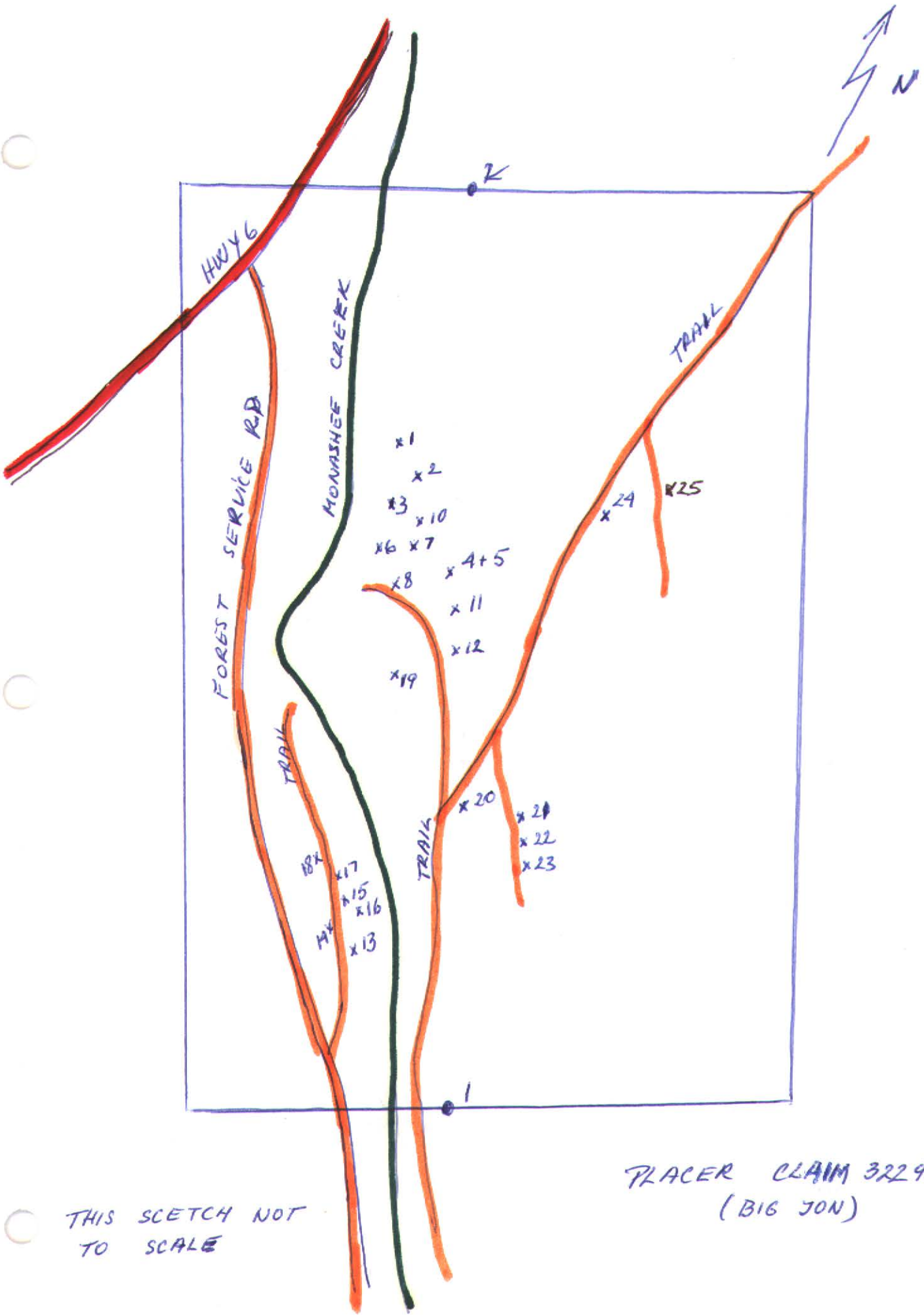
Location (show on map) Lat 119° 32" Long 50° 11' Elevation

Best assay/sample type ore described under test hole 13-18 test hole #15 produced $16.00 to yard of mater.

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies Large glacier deposit which contains gold, silver and significant amount of garnets

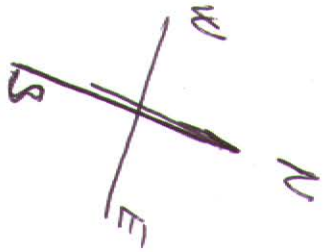
Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT

Information on this form is confidential for one year from the date of receipt subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information Act.*

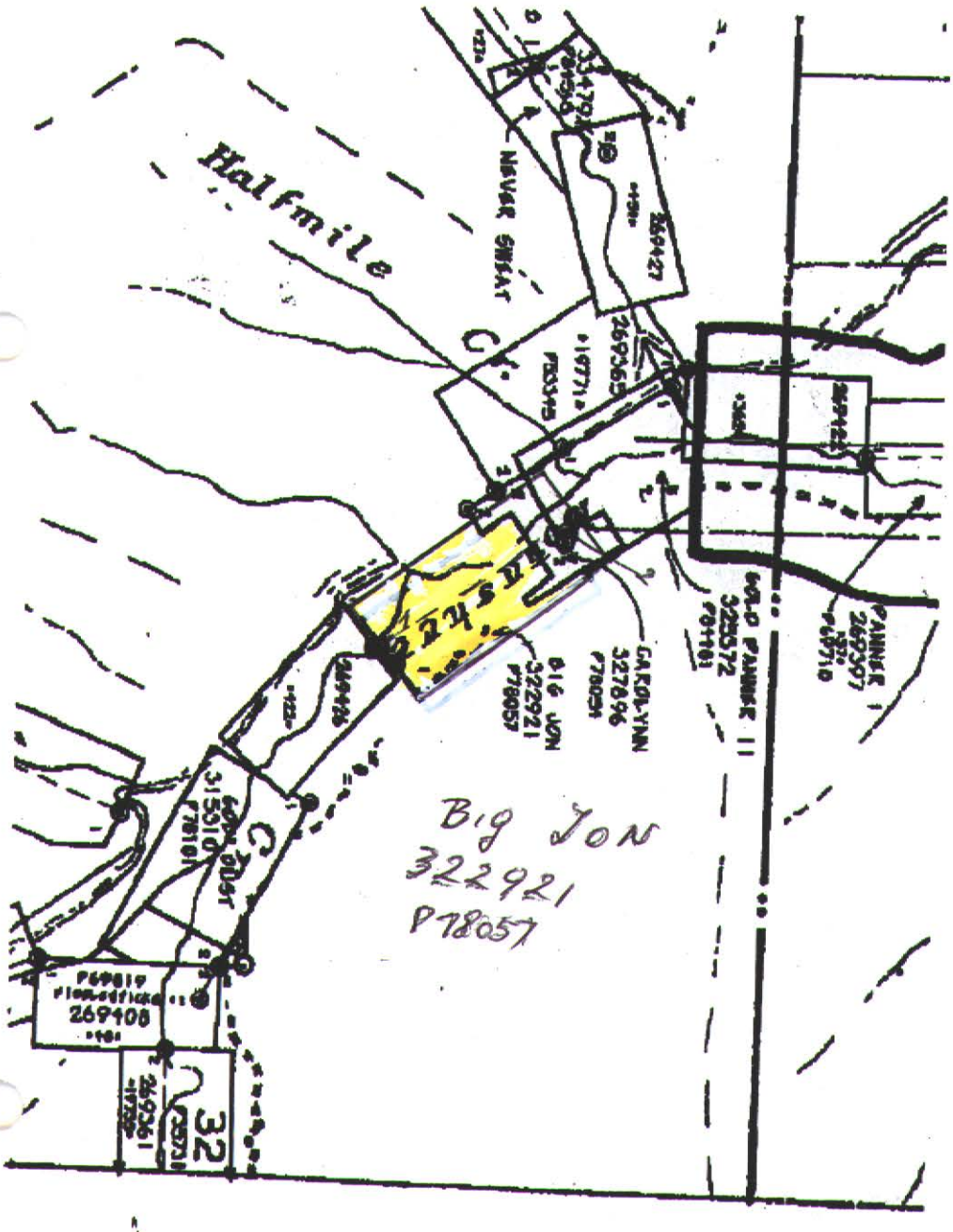


THIS SCETCH NOT TO SCALE

PLACER CLAIM 322921
(BIG JON)



82L2E
PLACER



This is the supplement report to the summary of prospecting activities as required by the Prospectors Assistance Program and provides details of prospecting and mining activities on Cherry Creek in the Vernon Mining Division, McConnell Creek in the Omineca Mining Division, and various Creeks in the Atlin Mining Division.

PRIMARY PROJECT LOCATION

PLACER CLAIM #322921 (BIG JON)

NTS MAP SHEET P82 L2E

PC 322921 is located on Monashee Creek about 35 km East of the village of Lumby via Highway 6 in the Vernon Mining Division. From the bridge on the South Fork Road at Monashee Creek, go 95 meters, turn North on the logging trail, then go 210 m to post #1, which is on the East side of the trail, approximately 30 m from the creek. Post #2 is located 325° Northwest, approximately 920 m from Post #1, and 50 m West of the creek.

Due to the late spring in 1996 I was not able to start prospecting as planned since there was still snow on the ground in April.

I transported my equipment to the claim on May 21-23. My equipment consisted of a 580 Case backhoe, a portable test trommel, a tool and storage trailer, a travel trailer, a hopper with an 8 meter conveyor feeder and grizzly. May 24 and 25 was spent setting up camp for my and my wife's stay at P.C. 322921.

All my testing sites were recorded on the attached map, and they correspond to the actual test sites in the field.

During testing I located the area that had not been worked previously (by old-timers), mostly because it's location on a bench 60 meters above Monashee Creek. This location hadn't been worked mostly due to the fact that the water was far away, but with 120 meters of hose and a 3" Honda pump, that problem will be easily solved. This promising location is in the South Western corner of the claim (test sites 13 - 18). The depth of the gravel (to the bedrock) is between 2 and 4 meters. The results from the first few test holes weren't very promising, but as I progressed, it got better, and the best results were obtained from test site #15, where I

recovered 16.5 grains of gold from 1^3 meter of gravel. This bench deposit wasn't very large, but it would have kept me working for the whole season, and provide reasonable wages. Gold at this location was relatively fine, except for a few coarse pieces, and was distributed evenly throughout all the gravel.

The following is a detailed daily report of prospecting activities on P.C. 322921 on Monashee Creek.

Tuesday, May 21
Wednesday, May 22
Thursday, May 23

These days were spent bringing the equipment and supplies to the claim.

Friday, May 24
Saturday, May 25

Friday and Saturday were spent setting up camp, and preparing the working site for operation.

Monday, May 27

Test site #1 is located approximately 30 m from the creek, at the end of the clearing, just before the creek enters a steep narrow valley, which has exposed bedrock on both sides. The interesting feature is that on the West side, the bedrock is composed of shiest and on the East side, is of a granite origin. I dug test hole #1 in an old water ditch to the depth of 3 m. There was no topsoil, except for some moss on top of 30 cm of coarse tailings. Below that was 1.3 m of well washed gravel, with all rocks being of a uniform size. The last 30 cm of gravel did contain some larger rocks, but I was pretty sure that I was digging this hole in somebody's old tailings. I processed 1^3 m of gravel through the test trommel and recovered 3 larger flakes weighing 5.5 grains and very few small flakes (there was some black sand present). Closed and leveled the hole.

Tuesday, May 28

This test hole is located 25 m East of test hole #1, at what appears to be the end of old coarse tailing piles. I dug through 30 cm of coarse rocks mixed with some topsoil, underneath that was nice riverwashed gravel to the depth of 1.3 m, mixed with some larger boulders up to 60 cm in diameter. I carried 1^3 m of gravel to the trommel (approximately 150 m away) and recovered 4 grains of gold, most of it being very fine specks, a large quantity of black sand, and nice red garnets, some up to 2 mm in diameter. Closed and leveled the hole.

Wednesday, May 29

Test hole #3 is located 20 m South of test hole #2. Dug through 60 cm of sand, soil, and the occasional sharply-edged boulder; after that I encountered river gravel to the depth of 1.7 m. I carried approximately 1^3 m of gravel to the trommel and processed it. There were 6 grains of gold recovered, along with black sand and some fine garnets.

Thursday, May 30

Got water in the fuel of the backhoe and spent most of the day repairing it, and doing equipment maintenance.

Friday, May 31

Test hole #4 is located 80 m South-East of test hole #3. I dug through 60 cm of overburden, and underneath that was nice river-run gravel. Digging was very hard, because I encountered two larger boulders, each over 1 m in diameter. This site was definitely never worked before. I carried 2 half-full front bucketloads to the trommel and processed them. I recovered 8 grains of gold, mostly small, thin flakes, along with some fine gold dust and black sand.

Saturday, June 1

Enlarged test hole #4 in order to remove previously mentioned boulders, and by doing so I successfully reached the bedrock. Under the boulders I came to a seam of clay about 50 cm wide, and underneath there was about 20 cm of a fine clayish-gravel material, which continues to the bedrock. I decided to do a larger test and dug out all the material, which amounted to about 12 m^3, which yielded 63 grains of gold. All the gold recovered was very fine, so the old saying "The bigger the boulder, the bigger the gold" did not apply. The average value of gold per cubic meter of gravel would be $5 per cubic meter, which is not economical for a small operation. Closed and leveled the hole.

Monday, June 3

Test hole #6 was located 25 m South-West of test hole #5. The first 50 cm was composed mostly of coarse rocks mixed with a bit of soil. After that was 1 m of grayish gravel material and in the last 50 cm of my reach the gravel turned rusty-brown and did not have as much clayish content as above. I carried to the trommel 1 m^3 of material, mostly from the deeper part of the hole and processed it. The recovery from this test hole amounted to 6.8 grains of gold, along with black sand and garnets. Closed and leveled the hole.

Tuesday, June 4

In the first hour of digging test hole #7, I ruptured a main hydraulic hose on the backhoe, and had to go to Vernon to get a new hose. I returned in the afternoon, and spent the latter part of the day replacing the hose.

Wednesday, June 5

Test hole #7 is located 50 m East of test hole #6. The first 60 cm contained medium-large boulders, underneath that was 2 m of brownish gravel material containing lots of uniform small rocks, with

pieces of decomposing black shiest mixed in. Processed 1 m^3 of gravel and recovered 8.3 grains of gold. My wife panned the individual layers, and gold was present only in the deeper material, approximately 1 m from the surface. Closed and leveled the hole.

Thursday, June 6

Test hole #8 is located 45 m South of test hole #7. Dug through 40 cm of course rocks, after that I encountered 2 m of uniform small rocks, grayish in color, mixed with some sand. I processed 1 m^3 and recovered 1.8 grains of very fine gold. It appeared that I was again working in old tailing piles.

Friday, June 7

Test hole #9 is located 30 m South of test hole #8. I dug in an old trench and encountered a large boulder with nice gravel directly beneath it. About 1 m deeper, I reached the water table, and continued to dig another meter under the water. Processed 1 m of the deeper-laying material, and recovered 6 grains of gold, approximately half of which was covered with Mercury, most likely lost from old workings. Closed and leveled the hole.

Saturday, June 8

Test hole #10 is located 20 m North of test hole #7. First I dug through 40 cm of coarse tailings, and after that I encountered 80 cm of nice brownish gravel, mostly of uniform size, approximately 10 - 20 cm across. After that was 60 cm of pure bluish sand, and below that was 1.5 m of brownish gravel again, with some clayish content on the bottom, and just above bedrock. The bedrock on this location was composed of hard granite-like rock, quite different from the exposed shale bedrock across the river (it almost appears as though the river is running down a fault). My wife and I panned each individual layer, and there were nice colors in each pan of material

taken immediately under the tailing piles, and up to the sand layer. In the sand there were quite a few nice red garnets, but no gold. Closed and leveled the hole.

From the period of June 15 to July 28 I went to Atlin and McConnell Creek.

Friday, August 2

Test hole #11 is located 40 m South of test hole #5. Dug through 20 cm of topsoil then through 40 cm of brown gravel with much sand mixed in; after that was 40 cm of grayish gravel to the bedrock. The bedrock was sloping West, under quite an angle (at one side of the test hole it was only 1 m to the bedrock, and 2 m away, at the other side of the test hole, it was 1.6 m to the bedrock. Tested 1 m^3 of gravel and recovered 4.3 grains of flat, fine gold, along with lots of garnet sand. Closed and leveled the hole.

Saturday, August 3

Test hole #12 is located 15 m South of test hole #11. The layer of brownish, sandy gravel was considerably thinner in this test hole than in the previous one. The grayish layer was 1.5 m thick to the bedrock. Between test holes #11 and #12, the bedrock changed to a grayish-green country rock, and was very sharp, with large fractures in it. Processed 1 m^3 of lower material, and recovered only a few specs of very fine gold. Closed and leveled the test hole.

Monday, August 5

In the morning, I cleared a trail that provides access to the claim on the Southern side of the river, starting from the clearing near the new concrete bridge. The river at that location is in a canyon about 30 m deep, with shale bedrock visible on both sides.

Dug test hole #13 approximately 60 m from the Monashee Forest Road, and on the East side of the trail. First there was 30 cm of overburden, then 60 cm of nice brownish gravel with a few large boulders. Below that there was 30 cm of very hard-packed gravel to the bedrock. The bedrock at this location is composed of shale, and is relatively flat. Shoveled $\frac{1}{2}$ m^3 of gravel through the sluice and recovered 4.5 grains of gold. Closed and leveled the hole.

Tuesday, August 6

Test hole #14 is located 25 m West of test hole #13. In the first 20 cm, there was sandy yellowish gravel, then the material changed to a grayish, uniform-size gravel; this layer is about 1 m wide. The next meter of material has many large boulders, most of them being river-worn. Below the boulders is a thin layer of yellow gravel that is well washed, and below that is a 50 cm thick layer of fine sand. Immediately under this sand was a well-washed material almost orange in color, laying on the bedrock. The total depth of this test hole was 3.2 m. Processed $\frac{1}{2}$ m^3 of material from the deepest part of the test hole, and recovered only a few very small specs. Hand-panned individual layers, and no colors were found. The interesting feature observed in this test hole was that although the hill was sloping upwards, the bedrock was sloping downwards. Closed and leveled the hole.

Wednesday, August 7

Test hole #15 is located 20 m North-East of test hole #14. The first 20 cm below the topsoil was composed of a rusty colored sandy gravel, and under that, the color of the gravel changed to gray, and contained some larger boulders all the way to the bedrock. Processed 1 m^3 of material by hand and recovered 16.2 grains of gold, with lots of garnets present, and very little black sand. This is the best test hole so far.

Thursday, August 8

Test hole #16 is 15 m South-East of test hole #15, near the edge of the plateau, just before the ground drops abruptly towards the river below. First was a thin layer of rusty-brown material, and below that was a layer of grayish gravel with lots sand present, all the way to the bedrock, 1.2 m below. Processed 1 m^3 of gravel by hand, and recovered 5.8 grains of gold. Most of the gold is flat and fine. Closed and leveled the hole.

Friday, August 9

Dug test hole #17 15 m North of test hole #16. First there was 20 cm of rusty-brown sandy gravel, then 1.5 m of grayish material to the bedrock. Processed 1 m^3 of gravel by hand, and recovered 12.2 grains of fine gold. It appears that the pay streak is running about 15 m from the edge of the plateau, and alongside the river, in a North-Westerly direction. Closed and leveled the hole.

Saturday, August 10

Test hole #18 is located 20 m West of test hole #17. This test hole was dug in the beginning of the old 2 m deep trench. First, I moved 40 cm of coarse tailings, then I encountered 40 cm of brown gravel and immediately under that began blue clay. There was a nice spring of water coming in just above the clay. I dug 1.5 m deep with no end in sight. I abandoned attempts to break through, besides, it was convenient to have water near the test holes on the high plateau.

Monday, August 12

Test location #19

Made a road down to an old pit in order to reach hard-packed gravel on the opposite side. Gravel exposed on the opposite side is

about 3 m below the surface, the layer above being composed of glacial material. We tested individual layers with pans, and recovered gold from the lower-laying deposits up to the glacial deposit. The coarser flakes were located between the larger boulders. We spent Monday trail-building, and doing site preparation to bring in the trommel.

Tuesday, August 13

In the morning I removed approximately 30 - 40 m^3 of glacial overburden on top of the pit so that it wouldn't cave in and mix with the gold-bearing gravel. In the afternoon I stockpiled in the pit approximately 10 m^3 of material from 8 m below the surface of the ground for processing.

Wednesday, August 14

Processed 5 m^3 of the gravel that I had stockpiled yesterday, recovering 12 grains of gold, mostly small and flat. My wife kept numerous red garnets up to 3 mm in diameter, some a very dark shade of red, and some very light.

Thursday, August 15

Processed 5 m^3 of rusty brown gravel with a few larger rocks. This layer is exposed throughout all sides of the pit, approximately 60 m in length. This material was easy to process, since it did not contain any glacial clay. Recovered 18 grains of gold, again mostly fine, except for two larger pieces, one of which contained some quartz.

Friday, August 16

Dug test hole #20 on the East side of the trail, just at the beginning of the clear-cut area. There was 20 cm of overburden, and underneath that, grayish riverwashed gravel commenced, continuing for the next 60 cm to the bedrock. The bedrock at this location is sloping at a 45° angle, and is quite irregular, meaning that the river hadn't flown over it for very long. We hand-cleaned the cracks in it, and found only a few small flakes of gold. In the front bucket, I carried 1 m^3 of gravel to the trommel which was still setup in the pit near the cabin. We recovered only 1.5 grains of gold. Closed the test hole.

Saturday, August 17

Test hole #21 is located 80 m South East of test hole #20. Coarse gravel started immediately under the surface. I dug through 2.5 m of that material, which contained several large boulders, up to 50 cm in diameter. There weren't any layers noticeable here, just one type of material. I didn't reach bedrock at this location. Carried 1 m^3 to the trommel and processed it, recovering 4.7 grains of gold. Closed the test hole.

Monday, August 19

Test hole #22 is 20 m South of test hole #21, and again, gravel starts right below the surface and continues to the end of my backhoe's reach. I brought 1 m^3 of gravel to the trommel and processed it, recovering 3.9 grains of gold.

Tuesday, August 20

Test hole #23 is located 20 m South of test hole #22. The trail after this point becomes heavily overgrown. Gravel in this test hole was identical to that of the previous two. It appears that this is

part of a large bench deposit, and I think that if I were to continue testing further South, results could improve, since the bench was on the inside of the old river's curve. Going further would require a day of trail-making, which the results from the last test holes don't justify. Processed 1 m^3 of gravel from the lower part of the test hole and recovered 4.4 grains of gold. Closed the hole.

Wednesday, August 21

I followed the trail 200 m North of test hole #22, and dug test hole #24 on the East side. There was 40 cm of nice grayish gravel with a few larger rocks in it, then after that, the gravel became uniform in size and this layer was 80 cm thick. Just above the bedrock there was 10 cm of clayish material. My wife took samples and found the best results from the material just above the clay. I carried 1 m^3 of material to the trommel and recovered 1.8 grains of gold; some black sand present, but no garnets. Closed the test hole.

Thursday, August 22

There is a small trail that turns South 40 m North of test hole #24, and is located on about a 100 m wide plateau. I followed it for 50 m and dug test hole #25 on the East side of it. There was a grayish, uniform gravel for 1.2 m, at which point I reached bedrock. Bedrock at this location was relatively flat and smooth. I carried $\frac{1}{2}$ m^3 to the trommel and processed it, recovering only a few small specs of gold. Closed and leveled the hole.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations, section 15, 16 and 17.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (*see* section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name Vladimir Pogorevc Reference Number 96/97 P25

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Atlin MINFILE No. if applicable

Location of Project Area NTS 104N11W+104N11E Lat 133° 10' Long 59° 32'

Description of Location and Access Mc KinLey creek is accessible by Spruce Creek road, South east of Atlin.

Main Commodities Searched For Gold

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Gold

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) Prospecting Rose, Mc KinLey areas
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale)
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples)
4. Geophysical (type and line km)
5. Physical Work (type and amount) Spent 21 days in area testing + prospecting
6. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m)
7. Other (specify) Staking of 2 claims on Mc KinLey creek

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

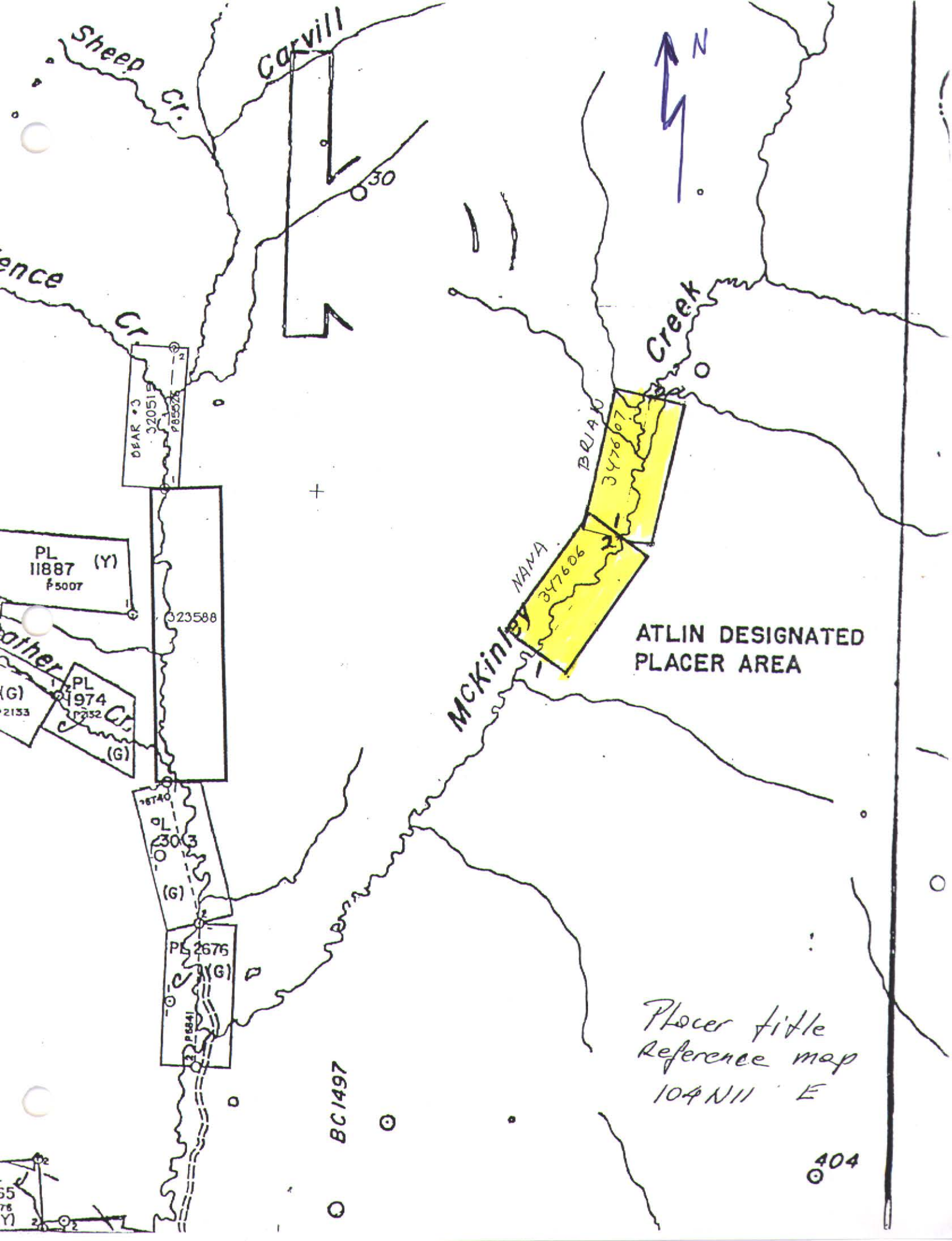
Commodities Placer gold Claim Name Name + Onion

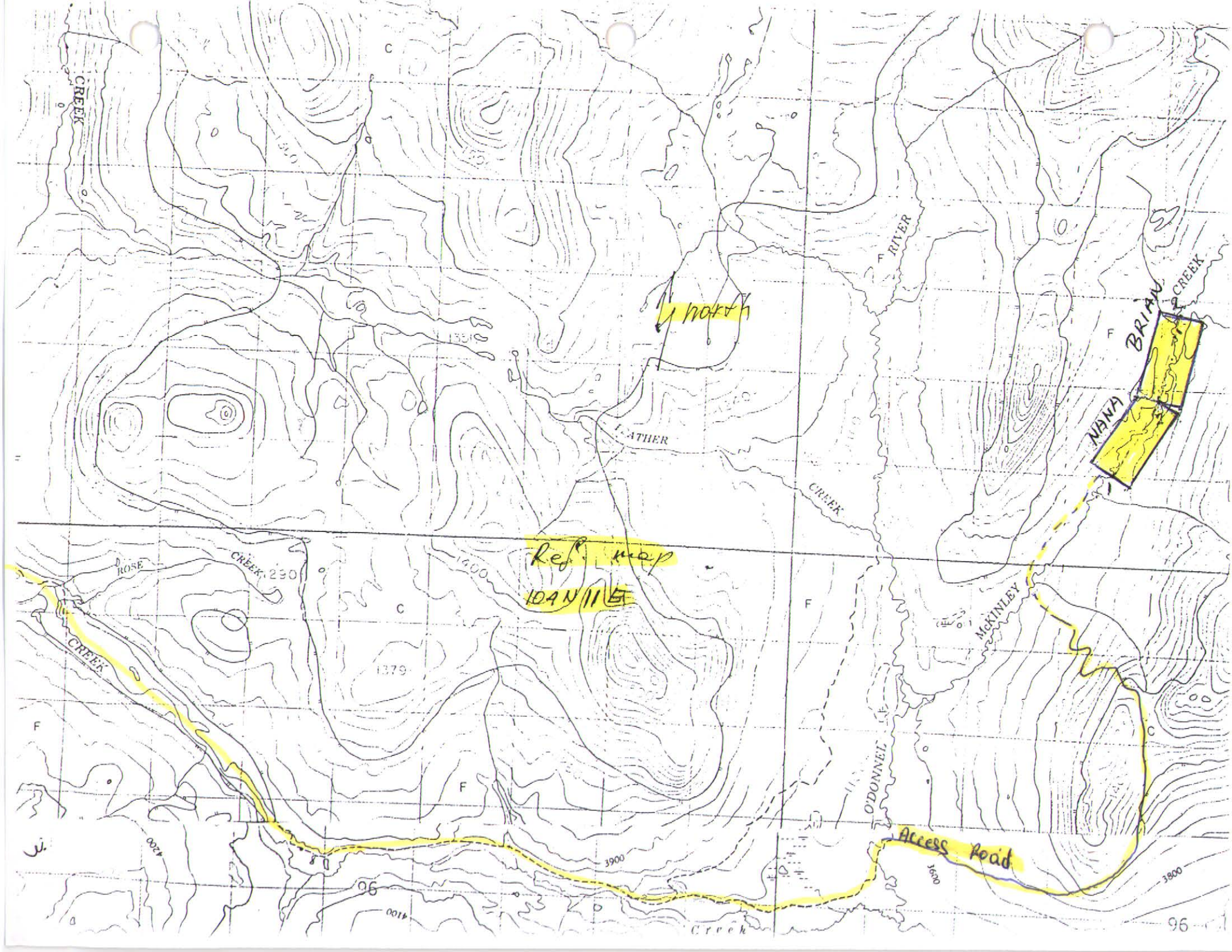
Location (show on map) Lat 133° 10' Long 59° 35' Elevation 3300 m

Best assay/sample type panning on different location apears to be promising.

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies We did not come across any, because we have just staked this two claims and did perform only hand operation.

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT


Sheep Cr.
Carvill
30
N
ence Cr
Creek
BEAR #3
32051
P8552
PL
11887 (Y)
P5007
023588
ather
(G)
P2133
PL
1974
P252
Cr.
(G)
P8740
L
303
(G)
PL 2675
(G)
P8841
BC1497
BRIAR
347607
NANA
347606
McKinley
ATLIN DESIGNATED
PLACER AREA
Placer title
Reference map
104 N11 E
404


CREEK
F RIVER
BRIAN
CREEK
NANA
LEATHER
CREEK
Ref. map
104 N 11 E
ROSE
CREEK
CREEK
McKINLEY
O'DONNEL
Access Road
Creek
96

Friday, August 23

I cleaned and organized the camp, stored the pumps and processing equipment, and left for home in the afternoon. During my son's last visit, he pointed out that our home and property is becoming quite neglected, a number of things needing attention, so I decided to take some time off before the next project's undertaking.

SECONDARY PROJECT LOCATION

NTS MAPS 104N11W AND 104N11E

PROJECT LOCATION

The Atlin placer mining area is situated in the North-West corner of the Province of British Columbia between the latitude of 59 degrees and 60 degrees North and longitude of 133 degrees and 134 degrees West. It lies on the Eastern margin of the Coast Mountains bordering the South-Easterly extension of the Yukon Plateau.

ACCESS

The Atlin mining district is accessible by Highway 7, which branches off the Alaska Highway at Jake's Corner. The major source of supplies and provisions is Whitehorse, which is 183 km North of Atlin. The Providence, McKinley, and Feather Creek areas are accessible by Spruce Creek Road, South-East of Atlin. The Atlin mining district is located 2900 km from Kelowna.

On Wednesday, June 12, my wife and I left on our prospecting trip to Atlin. On June 15, we arrived at our destination, Boulder Creek, which is located East of Atlin and flows into Surprise Lake.

We parked in an abandoned camp site, 1 km below Little Boulder Creek, which flows into Boulder Creek. Little Boulder Creek was open for staking, and we decided to spend a few days prospecting on it. All testing in the Atlin area was done by hand -- digging test holes, and then panning.

Monday, June 17

The first test hole was dug just above the road, and on the edge of PML #1744. Little Boulder Creek enters the above-mentioned lease on it's North-Western corner. We dug through 30 cm of topsoil which was riddled with roots, then encountered glacial material for the next 60 cm, which was mostly composed of coarse smaller rocks with an occasional larger rock. The material had quite a larger quantity of clay, and was hard to pan. We processed 20 pans, and found 8 small specs of gold, mostly from the lower-laying material. There was also some black sand present. Closed and leveled the hole.

Tuesday, June 18

Went approximately 30 m South of the first test hole, and dug test hole #2. Progression was arduous, as the whole area is densely overgrown by some species of dwarf Willow bushes. Dug the test hole in what appeared to be the previous Creek bed, and was about 2 m South of the present flow of the creek. The first 30 cm were again composed of soil and roots, and underneath that, bluish gray glacial deposits composed the remaining 70 cm of the hole. We processed 20 pans of the glacial deposit, and found 6 small specs, and 1 thin flake 2 mm in diameter. There was some black sand, $\frac{3}{4}$ of it being non-magnetic. Closed and leveled the hole.

Wednesday, June 19

Dug test hole #3 40 m West of test hole #2. After the initial 30 cm of roots and soil, started a bluish gray, mostly coarse, glacial material, which continued for the next 60 cm. We found a few floats of jade, but it was of poor quality, mostly because of the light green color and many black dots in it. Nevertheless, we retained it as samples. We again processed 20 pans, and recovered 9 barely visible specs, and 2 of 1 mm in diameter.

Thursday, June 20

We deepened test hole #3 to a total depth of 1.5 m. By then the test hole was 1 m in diameter, and work was progressing relatively slowly, mainly because of the compacted nature of the material, which was consistent throughout the entire hole. We processed 20 pans of the glacial gravel, and again recovered only a few specs of gold, results that we found quite discouraging. In the afternoon we paid a visit to Mr. Rudy Rodigk, who owns a number of claims, including the one directly below Little Boulder. In the 70 m deep man-made canyon on his claim, we observed the layer of deposit, and came to the conclusion the glacial layer in our test hole above Mr. Rodigk's lease could be 10 - 20 m deep, and thusly abandoned further work on test hole #3. Mr. Rodigk permitted us to pan on his claim, which we did, just above some exposed bedrock, and we found a few very nice coarse pieces of gold, my wife finding a small nugget weighing 3.2 g. Later in the afternoon we returned to test hole #3 and filled it back in.

Friday, June 21

We packed up and decided to move to our next destination, the head waters of Spruce Creek. After a few kilometers, the road got narrow and very rough, and it took us 3.5 h to cover 20 km with the truck and trailer. We stopped at Rose Creek and panned in the creek, where we found a fraction of ground open. In 30 pans, we found 3 small colors to each pan. Gravel was easy to wash, with no glacial material found. In a South-Eastern direction from the creek, there was about a 20 m high rock rim protruding from right next to the creek.

Saturday, June 22

We traveled further East towards the O'Donnell River, camping near the junction of Slate Creek and the O'Donnell River. In the afternoon we took our Honda FourTrax to McKinley Creek, which is accessible only by traveling towards Bull Creek, high on the mountainside, eventually traveling through a small mountain pass, where another trail turns back in a North-Westerly direction, and declines sharply towards McKinley Creek. We hiked/panned along the creek for 2 km and found only a few specs of gold. We observed the creek bank, noticing that gravel was very shallow,

sometimes only 20 cm, and below that was a blue clay. We returned to camp at 10:30 pm, still in bright daylight.

Monday, June 24

We paid a visit to Mr. Bud Berg, one of our mining acquaintances from Kelowna, who mines the O'Donnell river with heavy equipment. We mentioned to him that we had spent the previous day prospecting on McKinley Creek, and he informed us that at one time he had owned a number of claims on McKinley Creek. We observed his operation, and were very impressed with the amount of gold he recovered with his relatively crude washplant. In the afternoon we panned near his workings, but it appears that gold is approximately 1.5 m deep, and continues all the way to the bedrock.

Tuesday, June 25

We returned to McKinley creek following a discussion with one of Mr. Berg's workers, who pointed out that he had been present when Bud Berg was working on McKinley Creek, and he was impressed with the amount of gold recovered. We dug a test hole near the junction of a small unnamed Creek and McKinley Creek, on the bank about 2 m above McKinley Creek. There was 50 cm of well-washed uniform gravel, none of the rocks being larger than 10 cm in diameter. After that was a solid yellow clay, with the occasional rock. We processed 20 pans of material, just above the yellow clay, and did not recover any gold or black sand. Closed the hole.

Wednesday, June 26

We returned again to McKinley Creek, and decided to dig a test hole closer to the creek. This location was approximately 1 km North of the trail's end. Immediately under the grass, blue clay began, but it wasn't very solid, and easily broke down in the water. We processed 4 pans and didn't find any gold. The clay continued for the next 50 cm and immediately below it began nice riverwashed gravel. We dug 40 cm into the gravel and processed 20 pans, recovering a few small colors in each pan. We could not dig any deeper, as water was rapidly entering the hole. This made us believe that we were perhaps close to a second layer of clay, since the water wasn't draining. In this test hole there was quite a bit of non-magnetic hematite, which could

pose quite a problem in a larger operation, as it is very difficult to separate from fine gold. Closed and leveled the test hole.

Thursday, June 27

We decided to return and prospect the upper reaches of Spruce Creek once again. On the way we stopped and prospected on Slate Creek where it enters the wide-open valley of the O'Donnel River. We dug a hole in a bank near the creek, exposing a nice yellow vein of gravel, almost concreted together, with unusually coarse edges, approximately 40 cm in width. We processed 20 pans of material, and recovered gold colors, a few about 3 - 4 mm long, but very flat. There were not many other heavy concentrates present. Closed the hole.

Friday, June 28

We drove to the junction of Spruce and Rose Creek, where we setup camp. It came to my attention the claim Rope 326909 becomes due for renewal on June 28. We decided to do some more panning on Rose Creek. About 50 m North, the bedrock is exposed on the Eastern side of the creek: we could see old overgrown tailing piles from a long time ago. We panned material from broken bedrock mixed with gravel, and recovered colors in every pan. Gold was mostly small, but was coarse with a small amount of very fine black sand present. In the afternoon we went to the mining office in Atlin to verify the state of the title Rope 326909. At the closing of the Government Agent, 4:30pm, the claim had still not been renewed, so we decided that the next day we would re-stake the above-mentioned claim.

Saturday, June 29

We started at 7am, and with the help of my Magillan GPS, and the Honda FourTrax, we progressed quite rapidly. It would have been much faster had we used the existing posts, but we decided to move the claim in a direction that would cover a portion of Spruce and Rose Creeks, which had not been covered by the Rope claim. We were about halfway through our work when my wife spotted another prospector, and at that time we knew that we had made a mistake changing the boundaries of the claim. He changed the upper final post to be his initial post, so that by the time we saw

him, he was completing his work by nailing his final tag on the previous initial post. I was quite upset, because this seems to be a very nice claim to work with light machinery, and it also has two cabins. Regardless, we finished our staking, and completion was at 9:15am, our competitor's had been at 8:20am. To add insult to injury, we saw that the name of the claim was now "U R Mine". Needless to say that after all that walking and disappointment, we didn't feel like doing very much else that day.

Monday, July 1

We went for a ride over the mountain divide that lies between Spruce and Wilson Creek. At about 4 km from Spruce Creek we came to a mountain on the Western side that was highly mineralized. We were still quite a distance away, and it was hard to tell whether it was iron or some other type of mineralization. At the 8th km of our trip, we came across a gully, and above it a rockslide had occurred, most of the rocks being a nice green color, but once again, it was too far to tell what they were. We observed a vein above the rockslide with binoculars, and it appeared like there was a huge vein of jade high above the rockslide. We arrived to Wilson Creek where we met a group of miners from New Zealand, who were operating a special trommel with hydraulic riffles, on a float. It is supposedly very efficient for fine gold recovery. We panned tributaries of Wilson Creek on the way back, but did not recover any gold.

Tuesday, July 2

Went to Atlin for supplies and took the day off.

Wednesday, July 3

We drove up O'Donnel road to the junction with Canyon Creek, and from there, we hiked in for 6 km. The first 3 km were staked, but everything after was not. There is no road or trail to the upper reaches of Canyon Creek, so we used animal trails, and small patches between the Willow bushes to progress. We started panning approximately 3 km upstream, in the bank about 10 m above a beaver dam. Bedrock was about 1 m under some rusty-looking gravel, and was sloping sharply towards the creek. Bedrock was

visible in many places for the next 2 km. We found colors in 6 out of 12 pans. I broke apart deteriorated bedrock, and in the small amount of material from inside the crack, I found a nice coarse flake 2 mm in diameter. In the last kilometer of our hike, the valley broadened, and there was no longer any visible bedrock. We panned grayish-looking gravel in the upper reaches but there was no gold present. At 3:00pm, we started heading back, and arrived at the truck at 9:00pm.

Thursday, July 4

Returned to Boulder Creek where we again met with Mr. Rudy Rodigk who is a 75 year old prospector. He is also a human encyclopedia of mining knowledge. In his life he has been at just about every creek in the province that carries gold, as well as some that don't. We mentioned to him that in the previous year we tried to get to McConnell Creek in the Omineca, and are still interested in that area. He told us that he had been at McConnell Creek 18 years ago, as well as giving us other useful information, and drawing us a map. In the afternoon we went back to Little Boulder Creek, just above his cabin, where we cut a trail through the thick Willow and other underbrush for about 100 m, where we dug a test hole 80 cm deep. While digging, I broke apart a dull, black rock, exposing a beautiful vein of blue lead ore, and on the side, there was a smaller vein of Mica, intermingled with yellowish-green spots the size of dimes, which I believe is Zinc ore. We panned the extracted material - there was some black sand, but no gold. We closed the hole.

Friday, July 5

We took a motorcycle ride along Ruby Creek, stopping above a canyon where we could see about 80 m of solid lava rock above compacted gravel. Someone was presently mining there with an excavator and large trommel. From there we rode to the upper periphery of Ruby Creek, which was not currently staked. We panned on a number of locations without any success. We observed the tailings from one old shaft, mostly composed of broken-down yellowish rocks, which at close examination appeared to be granite with large flakes of Mica in it. On the way back, we took a road West, which brought us to an old Volcano crater; driving was hard due to all the loose lava rocks. We were later told by Rudy that at one time there had been prospecting for diamonds at that location.

Saturday, July 6

We evaluated our prospecting up until now, and decided that the best prospect so far was still McKinley Creek, and decided to return for a day. We dug a hole 10 m from the creek, just North of the trail. First there was a thin layer of topsoil, then a 30 cm thick layer of clay, underneath that we came to nice riverwashed gravel, finding small colors in the first pan. We deepened the hole to 80 cm, and found that gold was getting coarser as the hole got deeper. Our progress was halted due to the rising water level in the hole. Closed and leveled the hole.

Sunday, July 7

Got up early and drove to McKinley Creek and staked 2 claims, the first one being PC #347606 (Nana), the second being PC #347607 (Brian). We started at 7am, and finished at 1:30pm. In the afternoon we hiked further up the McKinley Valley, panning at various locations.

Monday, July 8

We took the morning off, and in the afternoon we did a few hours of hand-sluicing with Mr. Rodigk's permission. He mentioned to us where the previous owner of the claim had been doing concentrate clean-ups, and suggested that we reprocess these as he believed that the previous owner of the claim had done a careless job. We recovered ½ oz. of gold and a few nice nuggets in 3 hours of work.

Tuesday, July 9

We went for a ride up Wright Creek, where there are a few operations going, one particularly large one. They were removing gravel from an open pit in the middle of the valley, with 3 large trucks, bringing material back up to ground level and dumping it, where there was a D-9 constantly leveling ground. Apparently they were trying to reach the bottom of the valley. We

drove past them for about 2 km, where we noticed some exposed bedrock; we panned gravel about 1 m above the bedrock, and recovered a few fine colors in each pan. Later, we cleaned the bedrock in 4 different locations, and recovered 5 nice flakes, one 5 mm across (yet quite flat).

Wednesday, July 10

We decided to leave Atlin since we couldn't get a work permit for our new claims right away. While we were registering the claims, I had the status of the McConnel Creek claims in Ominica mining district checked, and learned that they had all lapsed. We had another 3 weeks left, so we decided to try once again to locate and prospect McConnel Creek. We drove all day and arrived to Liard Hot Springs at 11pm.

Thursday, July 11

Just 50 km past Ft. Nelson we had a flat tire, and about 75km past Ft. St. John we went to sleep, and when we woke up, we had a 2nd flat tire, in Ft. St. John, we replaced both tires since they were beyond repair, stocked up on supplies and fuel for 1000 km since there are no more services from McKenzie North.

THIRD PROJECT LOCATION

NTS MAP 94D/16W

The McConnell Creek area is located in the North Central area of British Columbia in the Omineca Mountains in the Omineca Mining Division. It is West of the Rocky Mountain Trench, the North end of Williston Lake, and the Swannell Range.

The McConnell Creek Valley is approximately sixteen kilometers long with the McConnell Lakes at the North end of the valley. McConnell Creek commences less than a kilometer South of the lakes and flows in a south Easterly direction to the Ingenika River which empties into Williston Lake about 160 kilometers to the East. For three kilometers before reaching the Ingenika, McConnell Creek flows through a canyon. For the six kilometers

BRITISH COLUMBIA
PROSPECTORS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
PROSPECTING REPORT FORM (continued)

B. TECHNICAL REPORT

- One technical report to be completed for each project area.
- **Refer to Program Requirements/Regulations, section 15, 16 and 17.**
- If work was performed on claims a copy of the applicable assessment report may be submitted in lieu of the supporting data (*see* section 16) required with this TECHNICAL REPORT.

Name Vladimir Pogorevc Reference Number 96/97 P25

LOCATION/COMMODITIES

Project Area (as listed in Part A) Mc Connell Creek MINFILE No. if applicable _____

Location of Project Area NTS 94D/16W Lat 126°28' Long 56° 50'

Description of Location and Access is gained thru Omineca mining Rd. at Km 422 trail take off in northeasterly direction, one after 25 Km reach Mc Connell Creek

Main Commodities Searched For Placer Gold and Platinum.

Known Mineral Occurrences in Project Area Placer Gold and Platinum

WORK PERFORMED

1. Conventional Prospecting (area) 16 days prospecting Mc Connell area
2. Geological Mapping (hectares/scale) _____
3. Geochemical (type and no. of samples) _____
4. Geophysical (type and line km) _____
5. Physical Work (type and amount) hand testing
6. Drilling (no,. holes, size, depth in m, total m) _____
7. Other (specify) staking 4 claims

SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

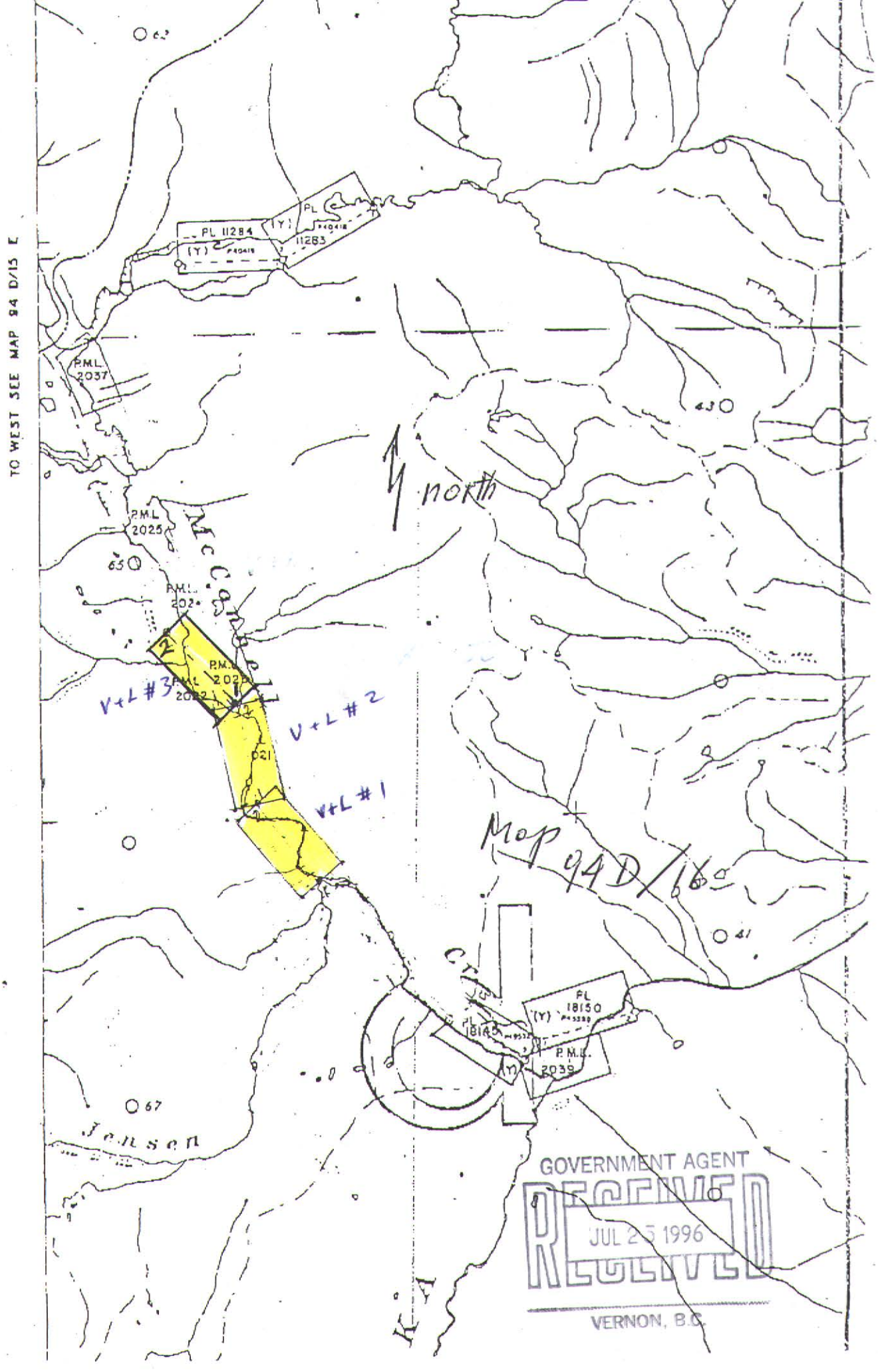
Commodities Gold Claim Name V+L group of 4

Location (show on map) Lat 126°28' Long 56°50' Elevation 1200 m

Best assay/sample type best sample were located at V+L #3 up to 60 colours to the pan

Description of mineralization, host rocks, anomalies There are numerous hard rock mineral occurances in vicinity of 100 mines opening (Kemess creek) There is large vein of caper and zinc visible on west side of the creek 1 km north of V+L #4

Supporting data must be submitted with this TECHNICAL REPORT


TO WEST SEE MAP 94 D/15 E
PL 11284
(Y)
PL
11283
P.M.L.
2037
north
P.M.L.
2025
Mc Cambell
P.M.L.
202
P.M.L.
2026
P.M.L.
2027
V+L #3
V+L #2
V+L #1
021
Map 94D/16
PL
18150
(Y)
PL
18145
P.M.L.
2039
67
Jenson
GOVERNMENT AGENT
RECEIVED
JUL 25 1996
VERNON, B.C.

between the lakes and the canyon, the creek flows through wide meadows and low lying benches.

PROSPECTING TARGETS

Prospecting targets are gold and platinum in placer deposits. Gold has been found along the entire length of the valley in varying concentrations and at various levels. The gold occurs as the fine, short variety, as small rounded grains, and small flattened nuggets. Very fine gold is found in the black sands. Platinum is found along with the gold, and occurs as small flakes and rectangular grains, and is also found in the black sands.

ACCESS

We turned on the gravel road 30 km before McKenzie. The road towards the Nation River was so bad that they had stopped logging. In some places mud was coming out in the middle of the road, and we could feel the truck sinking; Nevertheless we made it through this 70 km. Afterwards, the road was good and solid. We stopped at Osilinka logging camp and asked for directions, since there are quite a few new logging roads. From there we drove to "Louisville, Population: 2" where we met Louis and Nicole, who were very helpful and informative, for they had lived there 8 years. We slept at kilometer 422 where the small access road turns East to McConnel Creek.

Saturday, July 13

We traveled 23 km, which took us 6 hours and lots of hard work. The road was in good condition, except for a number of wash-outs which we had to repair in order to cross. In the afternoon we setup camp at a level spot, just before the junction of Jensen and McConnell Creek.

Monday, July 15

We crossed McConnel Creek with the truck, water in the middle of the creek being about 1.2 m deep, mostly because there was still snow melting in the mountains, and it had been raining for the last few days. After crossing, we unloaded the Honda FourTrax and followed the road on the East side of the creek for 1.3 km, where the road crosses the creek again, back to the West side, where water was too deep to cross with the FourTrax. We started panning at various places on the way back, and found fine gold in every location.

Tuesday, July 16

We crossed the river again with the truck and decided to dig test holes about 30 m away from the river. We dug a hole 1 m deep, reddish gravel starting right under the grass roots, and continues to 80 cm in depth. After that, it slowly turns grayish. We processed 20 pans, and obtained excellent results from the first pan on. Average count was 12 colors to the pan, with a few panfulls as high as 30 colors per pan. The coarser colors were about 50 cm below the surface, but there were not any sizable flakes. Another feature of this test hole was the largest concentration of black sand that I had ever seen, which could be troublesome for removing gold.

Wednesday, July 17

We were quite excited about our findings, and decided that we would stake 3 claims all in a row in a Northernly direction, before someone could beat us to it, as with Rose Creek in Atlin. We crossed McConnel Creek twice with the truck, and for the last $\frac{1}{2}$ of the claim we used odometer on the FourTrax, in conjunction with the Magellan GPS. The first claim starts at the junction of Jensen and McConnell Creek, V+L #1, PC #348435. The second claim is V+L #2, PC #348436, and the third is V+L #3, PC #348437. V+L #3 has two cabins which date from the 1920's and are in good condition, aside from the roofs which need repairs. We decided to return the next day and pan around the cabins, where extensive work had been done in early days.

Thursday, July 18

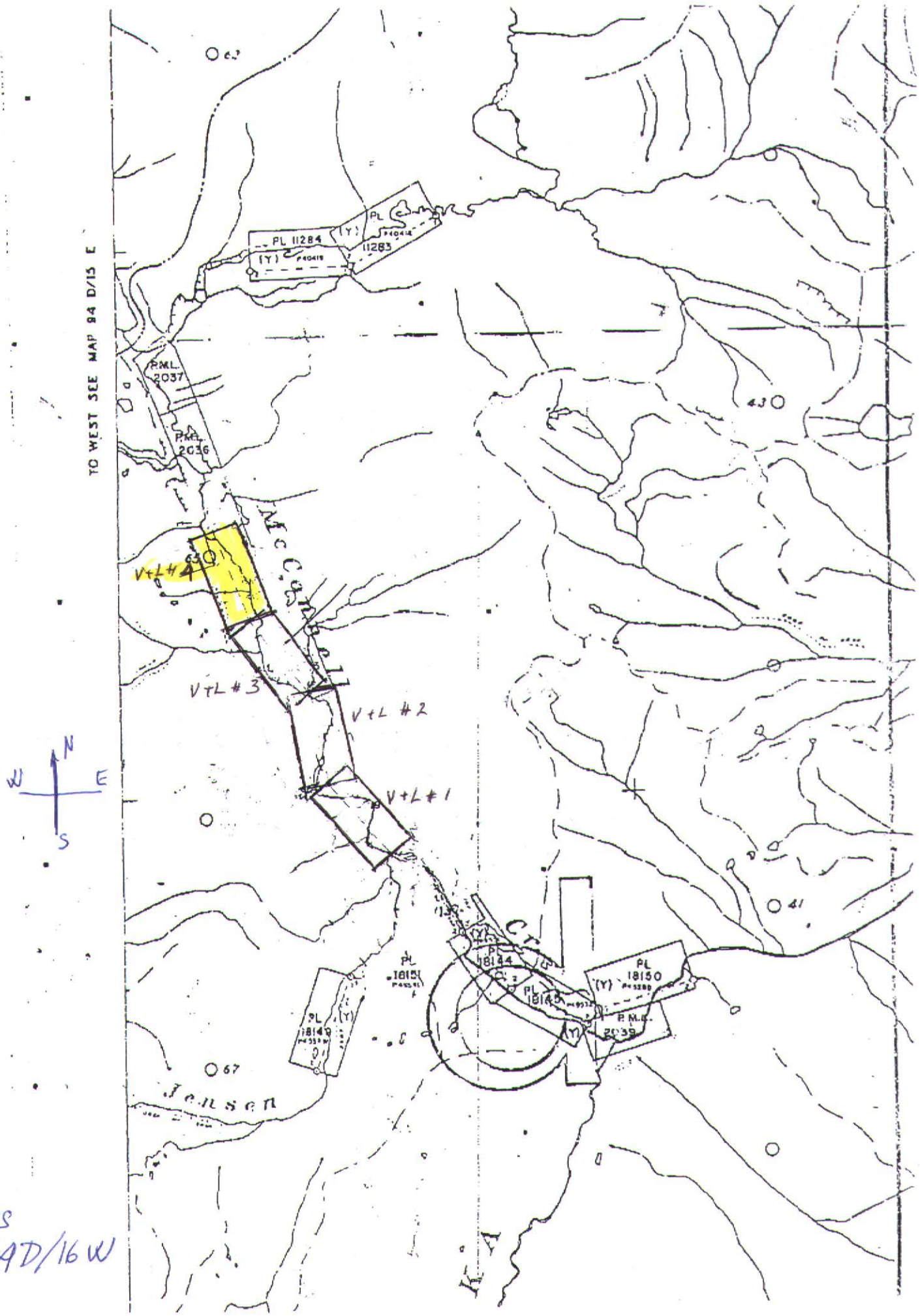
We have 5 cm of snow on the ground this morning. We crossed the creek with the truck twice, and soon after we crossed, we came to large tailing piles (approximately 3 acres). We panned where the old timers had stopped, processing about ½ m of gravel, and recovered 3.2 grains of gold and a large quantity of black sand. We also came across a buried shaft which led us to believe that we are on old workings done by Mr. Jensen since he is the only one on record that sunk a shaft at McConnel Creek, to the depth of 190 feet in an attempt to reach bedrock.

Friday, July 19

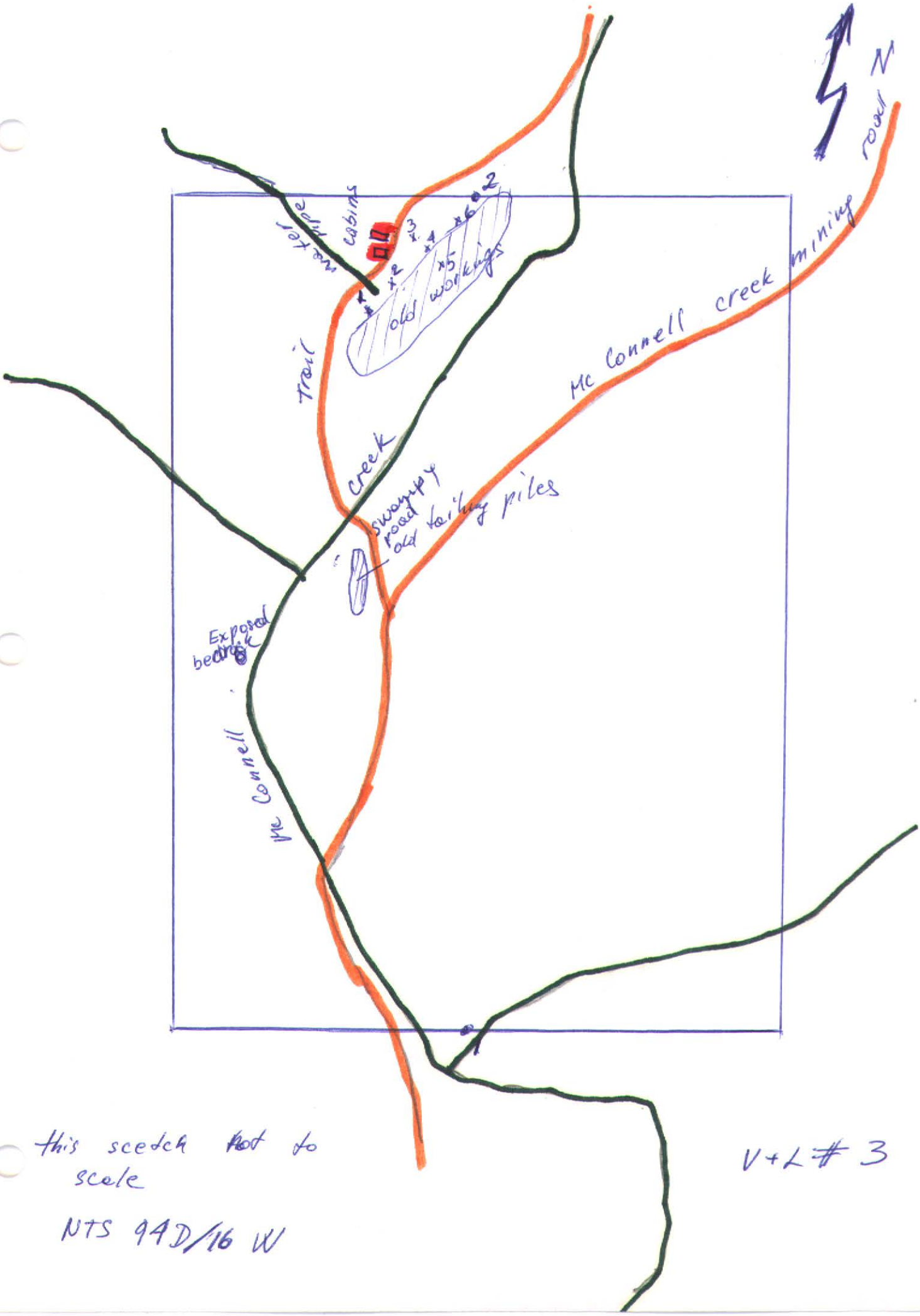
We drove the truck across the river to the start of V+L #3, from there we hiked 1 km to the cabins. We were panning in old trenches and getting up to 40 small colors and lots of black sand in each pan, and spent the day prospecting in that area. On a trail that leads down to McConnel Creek, we found exposed bedrock, about 3 m below a bench. We started to dig down in one of the old trenches, in an attempt to reach bedrock, but it became to dangerous as the walls of the trench became unstable since we were removing the rocks from the bottom.

Saturday, July 20

We spent the day prospecting V+L #1, we started panning at the junction of Jensen and McConnell, without much success. About 200 m North, we came across a flat plateau, and between small trees, we found quite a bit of old workings, approximately 2 acres; The noticeable feature of this site was that gold-bearing gravel was only about 1 m deep. We panned on many different locations, and found the best colors about 20 cm below the surface (there was much black sand present at this location also). It was raining a bit all day, and we decided to go home, since I was also anxious to register our claims as soon as possible. We left early in the morning on Sunday, July 21, and arrived home late Monday evening.


TO WEST SEE MAP 84 D/15 E
PL 11284
(Y)
PL
11283
PML 2037
PML 2036
V+L #4
V+L #3
V+L #2
V+L #1
McCampbell
N
W
E
S
PL 18151
PL 18149
(Y)
PL 18144
PL 18145
PL 18150
(Y)
P.M.L. 2039
(Y)
C.T.
Jensen
67
41
43
KEA

NTS
9AD/16W



this sketch not to scale

NTS 94D/16 W

V+L # 3

Second Trip to McConnell Creek

We received the permit for hand work for our new claims on McConnell Creek and we left home on September 12. We arrived at V+L #1 on the evening of September 14. There was no way that we could bring our trailer to V+L #2 and V+L #3 since crossing the creek with it was just too hard. We brought with us an old stove, plastic for the windows, and all the necessary things needed to make one of the two cabins on V+L #3 livable.

Sunday, September 15

We took the truck which was loaded to the top, we even brought roofing shingles since the roofs of both cabins were in very bad shape. We made it all right to V+L #3, but just before we crossed the creek, we got stuck quite badly. The trail at that point was mostly clay, and to make matters worse, there was a small stream crossing it. It took us 3 hours and lots of hard work to get the truck through. When we got to the cabins, we unloaded all the supplies and returned with the truck to higher, solid ground, which was 0.6 km from the cabin. From there, we commuted with our Honda FourTrax which had no problems crossing the muddy section; it was lucky for us that we did so, as it rained heavily for the next few days. We returned 3 km South to the trailer to sleep, since the cabin wasn't ready yet.

Monday, September 16

We shingled the roof on the larger cabin, cleaned out all the mess that packrats and porcupines had made since the last occupants left (most likely in the 1950's). I installed the door, stove and bed, and this was the first night that we spent in the cabin, which was quite roomy, and with the stove in the center, throwing lots of heat, it was very enjoyable. It almost felt like we went back in time, especially after reading all the old writing on the walls.

Tuesday, September 17

We went prospecting North of V+L #3 where the deposit on the West side of the creek rises about 30 m above the creek. We panned numerous locations, not finding gold everywhere. There was a very good spot around 100 m North of V+L #3, so we decided to stake one more claim, V+L #4.

Wednesday, September 18

We started staking at 8am, and since the trail was going North along the creek, we made good time. We were again assisted by the Magellan GPS and the Honda. We finished staking V+L #4 at 11am. We used the remainder of the day to explore the new claim.

Thursday, September 19

We took our Honda and drove up the McConnell Creek mining trail for 6.5 km in a North-Eastern direction. We came to an abandoned hard rock mining camp in good condition. About 100 m North of the camp we reached the headwaters of McConnell Creek, which at that point flows in a Westerly direction. There was some evidence of placer activities, but compared to our claims seemed virtually non-existent. We panned at that location, and recovered traces of gold in every 2nd pan. From the camp we back-tracked for about 100 m, then turned East on a newer mining road which brought us to the top of a mountain. There we found a quartz vein 1.5 m wide, where we took some mineralized samples. Returned to the cabin late in the afternoon.

Friday, September 20

We started prospecting South of the cabin on V+L #3. We hiked along the West side of the creek, which at that location flows through about a 150 m wide valley. About 0.5 km further South, there is a 25 m high bench where we noticed some old workings. We panned for 2 hours, and in every pan we recovered between 10 and 30 visible colors. There was only about 1.2 m of nice brown gravel above the bedrock. This is the first place on our claim that we found true bedrock so near the surface.

Saturday, September 21

We decided to do more thorough, systematic testing near the cabins. Dug test hole #1 approximately 20 m East of the cabins, near the water pipe which supplies water to the cabins. Between this test hole and the creek there is approximately 2 - 3 acres of coarse tailing piles. Old timers dug the

trenches quite far from each other, and between them lies much of the undisturbed gravel, and so far we haven't had a pan containing less than 10 colors, the best being 60 colors to one pan. Gravel is easy to wash, but it does contain lots of black sand, and we also found a few specs of platinum. In test hole #1 there was about 30 cm of brown sandy gravel, underneath that was grayish sandy gravel with lots of black sand. My wife panned the grayish layer and recovered up to 45 colors to the pan. We processed about $\frac{1}{2}$ m^3 of gravel through the sluice and recovered 5.4 grains of gold. Closed the test hole.

Monday, September 23

Dug test hole #2 35 m North of test hole #1, at the end of an old trench, most of the trenches being about 1 - 1.5 m deep. There was about 25 cm of brown gravel most of it being uniform size, and underneath that, it turned gray with occasional boulders. Processed 1 m by hand through the sluice, recovering 10.7 grains of gold. We kept all the black sand, and from this test hole, we collected almost a full pint. Closed the hole.

Tuesday, September 24

Test hole #3 is located 100 m North of test hole #2, once again at the end of a trench. Here too was 30 cm of rusty brown gravel with a few large boulders, some up to 1 m in diameter. Under this layer gravel changes to a grayish color, and rocks become more uniform in size. We processed $\frac{1}{2}$ m^3 through the sluice and recovered 3.6 grains of gold. We tested each layer by hand panning, and gold was found from right below the grass roots all the way to the bottom of the hole (which was one meter deep). Closed the hole.

Wednesday, September 25

Test hole #4 is 50 m South of test hole #3. Gravel was the same as in the previous holes, but the gold was more plentiful here. We processed $\frac{1}{2}$ m^3 of material and recovered 4.1 grains of gold. Closed the test hole.

Thursday, September 26

Test hole #5 is 100 m East of test hole #4, in the direction of the creek. We didn't have enough hoses to reach this location, so we were just hand panning, but even so we still had to carry material about 100 m to the nearest water. The first pans that we processed we took from a 4 m deep trench, with rocks stacked on both sides, in Chinese style. The results were quite amazing, as we were getting over 100 colors to the pan, with a few flakes about 2 mm across. As soon as we started panning the side of the trench, and under the rocks, the amount of gold dropped off dramatically, which brought us to the conclusion that the gold we were recovering from the center of the trench had most likely been lost by old timers. We found 3.6 grains of gold.

Friday, September 27

Dug test hole #6 70 m North West of test hole #5, and once again this test hole was dug at the end of a trench. We started processing gravel from 50 cm below the surface through the sluice box. The first meter was brownish gravel with a few larger boulders, and underneath that was a grayish sandy layer. We processed 1 m^3 of material, my wife panning each layer individually. There was gold throughout, but amazingly there was more gold in the sandy layer. We recovered 10.7 grains of gold. Closed the test hole.

Saturday, September 28

This morning we had 20 cm of fresh snow on the ground. And decided it was time to leave before we got snowed in. We boarded up both cabins, and brought all the supplies to the truck in four trips. At 3pm we left McConnell Creek. We were relieved after we made the climb to the top of the hill which wouldn't have been possible without a 4x4 and chains. Spent the night near Menard Creek.

We arrived to the Ominica mining road at 11am on Sunday and were back home in the Okanagan on Tuesday, October 1. This concluded our prospecting and mining for this season.

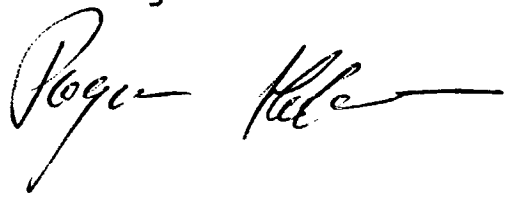
Digging test hole on our claim (Nana) in Athin.

The 1996 season has been the most successful since I began prospecting in the early 1990's. With the help of my wife, I staked four claims in the McConnell Creek area, and two on McKinley Creek in Atlin this year. I am looking forward to 1997 to do more testing with my equipment.

I am very grateful for your grant, for it has greatly eased the financial burden on my family and I and I am looking forward to working with you next year.

Yours Truly,

Vladimir Pogorevc



Old workings on Mc Connell creek (V+L #2)

Old cabins on V+L #3 behind is work area (tailing)