

REPORT ON

BULL RUN CREEK PLACER

For

Willie Barron

By

Geoffrey Garcia

February 14, 1985

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION, SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS	1
LOCATION AND ACCESS	2
GEOGRAPHY	2
GEOLOGY	2
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS	3
TEST PROCEDURE AND ACCURACY	4
TEST RESULTS	5

APPENDIX

FINNESS ASSAY

INTRODUCTION SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Two placer claims on Bull Run Creek in Southwestern Oregon were tested for placer gold in January of 1985. The testing was supervised by Geoffrey Garcia and carried out by Willie Barron with other assistants. Gold was recovered from fourteen samples excavated from gravels near the creek. The samples generally 1.5 yards in volume carried between \$0.20 and \$3.40 per yard of gold at \$300 per ounce gold.

Conclusions

Testing resulted in the delineation of an area immediately above earlier mined ground containing approximately 28,000 yards of material which runs \$2.17 per yard at a \$300 per ounce gold price. An open-ended area at the eastern edge of the area tested could contain well in excess of 20,000 yards of gravel carrying \$3.40 per yard in gold. This area should be further tested. Claims east of the test area contain areas with auriferous-gravel potential which also should be tested.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Bull Run placer is located in Southwestern Oregon in the Klamath Mountains near the town of Azalea. The placer is in the south half of section 25, Township 32 south, Range 5 west, Willamette Meridian. The claims are on Bull Run Creek in Douglas County. They can be reached by driving southeast approximately 3 miles from the Quines Creek exit on Interstate 5 on paved and well-maintained gravel roads.

GEOGRAPHY

Bull Run Creek is a small creek averaging 4-feet wide and 3-inches deep in January 1985 at the time of the examination. It has a vertical drop of approximately 150 feet per mile. The valley floor varies between 200 and 600 feet in width along the 1/2 mile of creek tested. It lies at approximately 2,000 feet in elevation with little or no snow cover in the winter months. The lower part of the area has been clear cut, the upper part is forested with many of the trees marked for cutting. Groundwater flowing from the mountain to the north creates a bog in the center of the area tested.

GEOLOGY

Bull Run Creek drains gabbro, shale, serpentine and greenstone units of the Galice and Rogue formations near the northern end of the Greenback Mining District. Placer mining has occurred on practically every creek of any size in the district. Immediately west of the area tested, benches along the creek have

been previously mined probably near the turn of the Century. Bedrock in the lower portion of the placer is a black shale. Gabbro underlies the upper part of the placer. Gravels along the creek vary between 2 and 10 feet in thickness with a clay and weathered shale overburden of 3 to over 12 feet in thickness. The gravels are poorly-sorted with boulders up to 3 feet in diameter, generally in a sticky, clay matrix. Gold recovered during the testing was rough and light-yellow colored generally the size of grains of salt and pepper with the largest piece recovered weighing 4 grains. The placer gold is 832.5 fineness with 159.8 silver and 7.7 foreign matter. Most of the gravels were below water table. The gravels were easily excavated with the backhoe. The backhoe was also able to rip the top foot of shale and gabbro bedrock.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

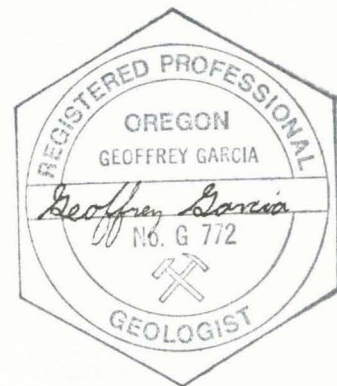
Bull Run Creek is considered a salmon and steelhead spawning stream. It would probably be necessary to divert the creek around mining operations to allow mining of banks of the creek and the creek bed itself without muddying the creek water. The BLM fisheries biologist has given tentative approval to a plan to divert Bull Run Creek into a pipeline if necessary to accomplish this. The State of Oregon and the BLM require that the surface of the land be reclaimed to allow reforestation, thus any overburden stripped would probably need to be replaced.

TEST PROCEDURE AND ACCURACY

Testing was carried out by digging pits in the deposit using a Case 580C backhoe with a 12-foot digging capability. Gravel excavated was run through a sluice box with six feet of Hungarian and expanded-metal riffles. Cobbles and boulders were washed and removed by hand. The volume run in most tests was 1.5 cubic yards of loose gravel. The amount of a level full front bucket of the Case hoe was measured to hold approximately 100 gallons of water of .5 cubic yards of gravel. Three buckets level full were estimated to be 1.5 cubic yards. The actual amount probably varied between 1.2 and 1.8 cubic yards due to variances in pickup and handling. A swell factor was estimated to be 35% that is the amount the ground swells upon excavation. All of the values were computed on a loose gravel basis. During the washing procedure clay balls often went through the sluice box and rocks were commonly thrown out with small amounts of clay sticking to them. It is possible that 5 to 10% more gold could have been recovered if extreme care had been taken in the washing procedure. However, the sample testing set up would probably duplicate the recovery of a simple, production-size trommel or vibrating screen washing and screening plant with a sluice box. No attempt was made to recover gold values hidden in the black sand concentrate.

TEST RESULTS

Results of the testing are shown on the enclosed map. Gold values in the gravels ranged from \$0.24 per yard to \$3.40 per yard at \$300 per ounce gold. Sample #1 of \$0.20 per yard came from the clay overburden which covers the deposit. The western end of the area tested had a zone estimated to be 1200 feet long by 150 feet wide containing gravel approximately 3-feet thick and overburden approximately 4 feet thick. This area is estimated to contain approximately 28,000 yards averaging \$2.17 per yard at a \$300 per ounce gold price. Sample results in the central part of the claims came out low and the overburden in this area appears fairly thick. Sample #14 at the eastern end of the area tested carried the best gold value of 0.0113 ounces of gold per yard or \$3.40 per yard. The depth to bedrock in this area is 7 feet with 2 feet of overburden and 5 feet of gravel. This was the only sample taken in this area. A very rough estimate on the yardage that this sample represents is 20,000 yards based on a 600 foot length, 150 foot width, 4.5 foot gravel thickness and a 35% swell factor. In that the mining property appears to continue to the east, further testing in this area is highly recommended.



HUNTER MINING LABORATORY, INC.

994 GLENDALE AVENUE • SPARKS, NEVADA 89431 • TELEPHONE: (702) 358-6227

REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Submitted by:

Date: February 11, 1985

GARCIA CONSULTANTS
Mr. Jeff Garcia
12303 Glaiice Road
Merlin, Oregon 97532

Laboratory Number: 23625

Analytical Method: Fire

Your Order Number:

Report on: 1 fineness dore' sample.

Sample Mark:	Gold fineness	Silver fineness	Foreign Matter fineness
None	832.5	159.8	7.7

HUNTER MINING LABORATORY, INC.

Gary M. Fechko
Gary M. Fechko