TARGET EVALUATION TECHNICAL REPORT

FOR

RALPH NORDLING YMIP 99-035 AND AL RUDIS YMIP 99-036
July 1999 - October 1999

50 MILE CREEK AREA

115N-5 &115N-6

PLACER LEASES:

ID00097 under 99-035
ID00099 under 99-035
ID00098 under 99-036
ID00100 under 99-036

Albert W. Rudis

January 11, 2000

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1. REPORT: This report covers work accomplished in 1999 under YMIP 99-035 and YMIP 99-036

a) Lease and Claim Information: Covered is work on the following Prospect Leases:

1 ID00097 under 99-035, Ralph Nordling
2. ID00099 under 99-035, Ralph Nordling
3. ID00098 under 99-036, Albert Rudis
4 ID00100 under 99-036, Albert Rudis

These leases have been converted to placer claims as follows:

1. Ber 1-30 (ID00099), holder Ralph Nordling
2. Bon 1-52 (ID00097), holder Bonnie Nordling
3. Bon 53-54 (ID00097), holder Albert Rudis
4 Ral 1-30 (ID00100), holder Albert Rudis
5. Chr 1-24 (ID00098), holder Cheryl Laing

b) Location Map: The general location of these leases is given in Appendix 4

c) Lease Map and Access: Lease map location is shown in Appendix 2 There are currently no passable roads to the area, and access is limited to helicopter

2 PREVIOUS RELEVANT INVESTIGATION:

a) Access Limitations: Difficult access due to terrain and remoteness has caused limited prospecting and no mining on the 50 Mile Creek Currently, all viable access is by helicopter

b) 1960's And 1970's: Early prospecting of the Creek and its pups was, however, done in the 1960's and 1970's by long time Dawson City residents Joe Sestack, Jimmy Lynch and Jim Archibald. Ralph Nordling, one of the lease holders, assisted Joe during several trips to the area Aside from his early personal experience, Mr. Nordling has been told the results of these early efforts by each of the prospectors. They reported that the Creek and several of its pups carry gold, but other more accessible areas were of more interest to them at the time Mr Archibald and Mr. Sestack both thought the area had high potential for mining With the exception of some limited backhoe work by Jimmy Lynch, all work was done by hand methods. One shallow hand pit in the lower bench at the confluence of the pup that is covered by Lease ID00099, was reported as being relatively high grade. Our hand panning of this existing pit shows about $10 to $14 per yard ($300 US gold) with no bedrock currently being accessible or included.

c) 1989 And 1990: The area was subsequently evaluated by Lorne Mollot under four leases numbered 7563 through 7566. Two Magnetometer Geophysical Reports numbers

120115 and 120116 were filed in 1989, and an Exploratory Auger Drilling report number 120131 was filed in 1990.

1. Magnetic Survey #120116: Magnetic survey 120116 ran lines on the 50 Mile high bench near the confluence of the pup covered by lease ID00100, and on that part of the 50 Mile covered by lease ID00098. Results included "the possible presence of two separate, parallel gravel strata stranded after successive regional uplifting and stream downcutting". Trenching across this grid was recommended.

2 Magnetic Survey #120115: Magnetic survey 120115 ran lines on the 50 Mile high bench below the confluence of the pup covered by ID00099 and on Creek lease ID00097. It concluded that the magnetic response that was found was probably controlled by a local rock unit. It states, however, that a there is a possibility that the anomaly indicates the presence of placer material with an unusually large, linear deposit of magnetite in the gravel. Results of our own assessment work indicates that the source of the anomaly is probably an auriferous placer magnetite concentration enriched by the upstream pup.

3 Auger Drilling #120131: Auger Drilling 120131 involved two lines and a total of twenty drill holes. One line was near the top end of lease ID00098, and the other more than five miles downstream near the top end of lease ID00097. Stated results included "a lack of any appreciable heavy mineral concentrate in the drill samples and a complete lack of gold". It was concluded that this and the general morphology of the valley suggests that the Fifty Mile Creek drainage is of recent origin, probably dating back to the last regional uplift. It states. "the valley has little potential as a placer gold host, and it was therefore recommended that the leases be abandoned". Our work and analysis to date completely refutes this result and the recommendation of Drill Report 120131 Notable drill program deficiencies are:

   a Magnetic Survey Recommendations Avoided. All drill holes were placed within the 50 mile stream bed. No holes were placed in the lower terrace, nor were there any placed where recommended by magnetometer survey The stated reason for avoiding magnetometer survey target areas was that these areas were too difficult to get to

   b Upstream Drill Line Has Limited Application: The upstream line was drilled into frozen ground, but did only zero, .5 and 1 foot penetrations into bedrock. Results here may be accurate in the Creek bed gravel as far as it was drilled, but would not apply in the adjacent lower terrace. Nor would they apply where we have outlined enrichment from pups located several miles downstream. Further, the line's shallow bedrock penetration does not allow for the excellent environment for deep deposit which the high angled, riffle-like blocky bedrock presents even in the local scouring environment that

prevailed. As an example, current successful mining on Clear Creek, but with a similar bedrock type and disposition, penetrates as much as 4 feet into bedrock before any gold is reached.

c. Downstream Drill Line Conditions: The downstream line was drilled entirely into thawed ground, and into what we determined is a well washed, well sorted and virtually clay free gravel. Large boulders that would impede drilling show above the contact exposed at the top of the nearby 35 foot shear rise from the low bench to the base of the lower terrace. This indicates that boulders can also be expected on the Creek Bed contact, and they are in fact found where bedrock is exposed on the Creek bottom.

d. Downstream Line Conditions Impacted Results: It is particularly significant that all the holes in the downstream line were drilled in unfrozen gravel and in water. Auger drilling in unfrozen placer gravel without using casing is not recommended procedure, and has been proven to give unreliable results. In this particular line, accuracy is further impeded because the holes were all in water, the gravel was well washed with little to no clay to bind gold particles, and large cobbles and boulders were present in the column. The natural vibration of the auger; jolts with contact with larger boulders near the expected pay zone; the water medium, and the well-washed, non-binding gravel would have made a natural slide for gold on the auger flights Under these conditions, gold and black sands encountered in the gravel or bedrock could not be expected to rise with the sample.

e Downstream Drill Line Conflicts With Current Field Data In the one existing hand pit that we could observe and pan in the Creek Bed below the drill point on the stream, an unfrozen water table was intersected at three feet below the surface Further, the gravel was well washed, and, even while bedrock was not visible or reachable, it contained high levels of magnetite in association with gold. This pit ran about $10 to $14 per yard in samples taken above bedrock.

4. Assessment Evaluation Report on ID00097 - ID00100, 11 Nov 99.

This reports on research, assay, and on-site testing and evaluation that was carried out on the four placer leases during 1997 and 1998 Stated results conclude.

a) There should be relatively higher gold values in the deposition transition (scouring to deposition) zone just past the Fifty Mile canyon (3 miles below lease ID00099)

b) Benches of the pups on leases ID00099, and ID00100 will likely have areas of economically mineable placer values. Areas in the 50 Mile high and low bench will also have economically mineable placer values.

c) Mechanically assisted testing should be the next step in 50 Mile drainage evaluation. Dozer and backhoe trenching using a long tom, and, after conversion to claims, bulk-testing and mining with a start-up wash plant (capable of handling large amounts of black sands) are the first priority in this testing. Auger drill application in the future should be highly selective, and should be limited until more is known about the ground and how it drills.

5. Glaciation, Gravel and Gold in the Fifty Mile Creek Area, West Central Yukon, Grant W. Lowey, Yukon Geology Program, Nov 1999:

Dr. Lowey concludes that the 50 Mile Creek area's "terraces are capped by a relatively thin veneer of gravel that is pebbly to cobbly, locally derived, and fluvial in origin. Placer gold occurs in lower-level terraces located along Fifty Mile Creek and in lower-level terraces located along several tributaries to Fifty Mile Creek, and there is potential for placer gold in upper-level terraces located along Fifty Mile Creek." Dr Lowey's pan sample taken at YMIP pit 99-5, agreed with our long tom sample on gold content (0.024oz per cubic yard). The report also describes the gravel column and heavy mineral constituents from selected test pits.

3 SURFACE EVALUATION.

a) 17 *test pits* were made in the YMIP99-035 area, and 23 were made in the YMIP99-036 area.

b) *Results* indicate that profitable placer mining can be conducted in the pups ID00099, and ID00100. Sampling showed that the gravel in the pups is shallow, has very little muck cover, is well washed, and contained gold at a grade that should allow profitable mining at prices down to at least $250 US per ounce. Bulk sampling over a larger area will, however, be required to confirm this.

c) *Problems* with frozen and with wet upper gravel column levels limited our placement options. We were not able to put pits on our two key targets for the 50 Mile Creek valley. These targets were the very high magnetic anomaly in Magnetic Survey #120115 (described above), and probable higher gold values of an enrichment zone caused by a transition zone (from scouring to deposition) just below a the end of the canyon or about three miles downstream of ID00098.

d) *Results in the 50 Mile Creek Valley* are constrained because the two key target areas could not be sampled, and because low to marginal values found could have been significantly impacted by problems with water in sampling. Gold in most of the valley

pits ranged to about 1 grain per yard. The best pit in ID00097 was 3.5 grains per yard, and the best in ID00098 was 2.8 grains per yard. This could mean that the lower terrace braided stream channels suggested in Dr. Lowey's paper (mentioned above) could include higher valued pay channels. A few pits showed no weighable gold. All pit concentrates also showed microscopic gold under a 30X microscope.

4 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS METHOD :

a) *Test pits* were excavated using a D7 Cat. Pits were dug to bedrock wherever possible. A long tom was used to process gravel samples. 1.5 inch pumps were used for the long tom and to dewater pits were necessary Long tom concentrates were panned down and the visible gold extracted. Visible gold was weighed in grains using a gunpowder scale. Concentrates and heavies were checked with a 30X microscope and with a black-light. We were constrained in that in most areas, the gravel was more frozen and wetter than we thought it would be. We therefore had trouble getting down to bedrock through frozen gravel because the D7 ripper proved ineffectual. As a result, some pits had samples taken above bedrock and some had no samples taken. There was also a problem with the pits filling with water. This hurt our sample reliability, and made it difficult for us to collect in-place 1 yard samples just above bedrock Our in-place samples were taken by hand with pick and shovel. We often had to dig under water to get bedrock material, and in several instances we had to have the Cat push material from below the water to the side of the pit were it could be sampled.

b) *Persons hired* on contract were:

Shawn Ryan - GPO, Dawson City, Yukon
Scott Fleming - GPO, Dawson City, Yukon
Marieke Hiensch - GPO, Dawson City, Yukon
Bonnie Nordling - Box 256, Dawson City, Yukon
Cathy Wood - GPO, Dawson City, Yukon
Ivan Burian - Box 507, Dawson City, Yukon
Dustyn Knowles - GPO, Dawson City, Yukon
Christian Rainville - GPO, Dawson City, Yukon
Robin Netro - GPO, Dawson City, Yukon
George Sipidices - GPO, Dawson City, Yukon
Tim Gunter - GPO, Dawson City, Yukon

c) The *Target Evaluation Technical Report* was done by Albert Rudis in six full days of effort

5 TRENCHING

Trenching was carried out in the period 5 Aug through 5 Sep. Ivan Burian, owner and operator of the Cat, performed the work. A D7 Cat with rippers was used. A trench test pit location map is given as Appendix 2. Pit description and results are given in Appendix 1.

6. TABULATED RESULTS:

Tabulated results are shown at Appendix 1.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

a) Conclusions:

1. *Profitable placer mining* can most likely be conducted in the pups ID00099, and ID00100. To confirm this, bulk testing is the next step needed.
2. While sampling in the *50 Mile Creek Valley* gave low to marginal values within both ID00097 and ID00098, there are indications of potentially profitable pay channels.
3. While location on the pups was restricted to the lower end, earlier hand trenching work upstream showed *consistent findings*. This indicates that gravel depth, muck coverage and gold content should be largely similar for the downstream 2 miles of the pups.
4. *Further exploration* is justified and needs to be conducted in the 50 Mile Creek Valley to help define and locate the position of pay channels in the Creek bed and in its terraces.
5. The *two key exploration targets* in the 50 Mile Valley need to be tested on a priority basis.
6. Further *exploration and development* on the pups is justified, and further exploration in the 50 Mile Creek and its terraces is justified.

b) Recommendations:

1. *Conduct bulk testing* on pups ID00099, and ID00100.
2. *Test the two key exploration targets* (high magnetic anomaly and deposition transition area) with excavator trenching or possibly by drilling or shafting.
3. *Extend test pits* to the upper end of the pups.
4. *Conduct a thorough exploration program* in the 50 Mile Creek Valley to include: selected area magnetic survey and drilling, excavator trenching, and selected target shafting.

APPENDIX 1

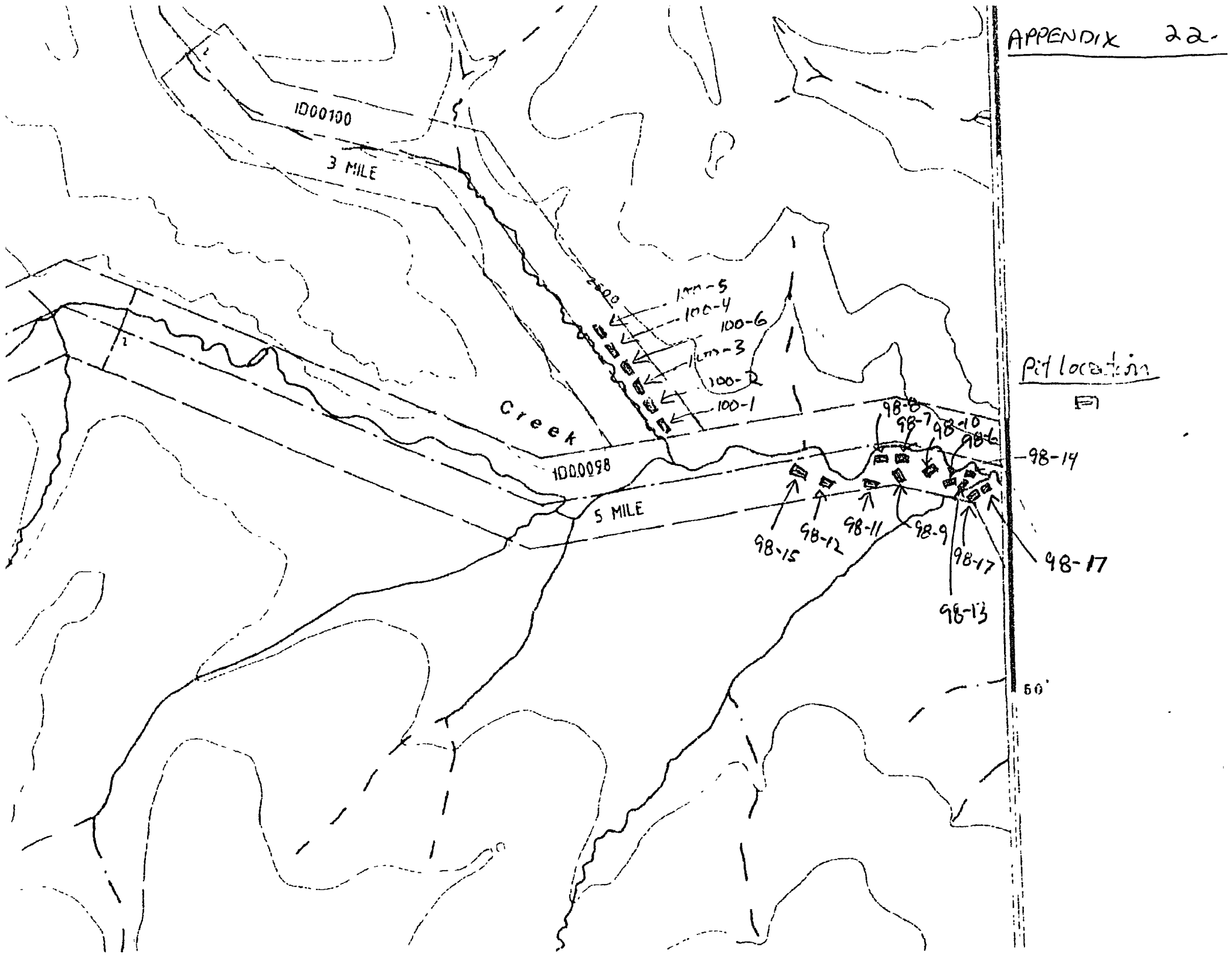
Pit Number	Depth Br or Frost	Muck	Long-Tom Results
97-01	8	6 inch	**3.5 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample Some gravel in place Lower gravel and bedrock pushed up from under water with Cat Most of the gold is flattened, but some is chunky, and some small and very angular A lot of very fine gold may indicate need for better fine gold recovery Abundant garnet Bedrock (BR) is decomposed schist
97-02	9'	6 inch	**0.3 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample pushed up from under water with Cat BR porphritic schist. Pan cons show sparse scheelite and powelite
97-03	7.5'	1'	**1.0 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample in place. 2.5' above and 6inch into bedrock. Water covered decomposed schist bedrock Concentrates very heavy in black sands
97-04	7'	1'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample
97-05	7'	1'	**1.3 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample Cat pushed up Water covered bedrock and lower gravel. BR is massive blocky high quartz schist with sparse localized pyrite. Some of the gold angular, one piece had square mineral imbedded therein.
97-06	8'	1'	**1.8 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample Cat pushed up Water covered bedrock and lower gravel. BR partially decomposed mica schist.
97-07	8'	8 inch	**1.0 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample Cat pushed up. Water covered bedrock and lower gravel. BR is mica schist with fractures across the schistosity filled by calcite with local pyrite and chalcopyrite
97-08	6'	none	7 fine flakes with little weight 1 yd sample in place on dry bedrock Heavy in nonmagnetic black sands BR is moderately blocky schist
97-09	9'	1'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample
97-10	7'	1'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample Pit filled with water
97-11	7'	1'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample Pit filled with water
97-12	1'	?'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample 100x100 foot try at Pit filled with water making deeper cut into frozen ground impossible with a D7. This covers location of very high magnetic anomaly

98-01	14 5'	2 inch	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample
98-02	6'	1'	**1.2 grain/yd**, 1 yd sample in place 2 5' above and 6inch into bedrock Difficult to separate gold from gray heavies Fine gold left could indicate significant values in hard to catch fine gold Water covered blocky high quartz schist bedrock. BR is blocky high quartz schist
98-03	1'	?'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample Pit filled with water making deeper cut into frozen ground impossible with a D7 Pan cons show possible cornetite
98-04	14'	none	**1.1 grain/yd**, 1 yd sample in place 3' above and 6inch into bedrock Water covered blocky high quartz schist bedrock
98-05	6'	3 inch	**0.6 grain/yd**, 1 yd sample in place. Sample dropped and some gold lost. 3' above and 6 inch into bedrock Water covered decomposed schist bedrock Abundant garnet and microscopic gold
98-06	12'	6 inch	**? grain/yd**, 1 yd sample Cat pushed up. Water covered bedrock and lower gravel BR partially decomposed mica schist Sample results lost
98-07	7'	1 5'	**2.8 grain/yd**, 1 yd sample in place 2.5' above and 6 inch into bedrock. Considerable water coverage at and above bedrock of flat-laying rusty decomposed high mica schist and green gumbo Several gray grains to 2mm test as scheelite
98-07R			**1.1 grain/yd**, 1 yd sample in place 98-07R and 98-08R run as test of long-tom performance, with the fine tailings screened to ¾ inch and reprocessed at ½ water speed. Test showed little difference in long-tom recovery 2 5' above and 6 inch into bedrock Considerable water coverage at and above bedrock of rusty decomposed schist and green gumbo.
98-08	6'	1'	**? grain/yd,** 1 yd sample in place 2 5' above and 6 inch into bedrock. Considerable water coverage at and above decomposed schist with lenses of easily fractured quartz. Lenses of about 12 inch of green gumbo Gold fine and sparse and could not be separated from gray heavies. Pan taken at bedrock showed 3 medium sized flakes. Cons fluorescent for scheelite larger pieces identified as scheelite.
98 08R			**0.1 grain/yd,** ½ yd sample in place 2.5' above and 6 inch into bedrock. Considerable water coverage at and above decomposed schist with lenses of easily fractured quartz. Lenses of about 12 inch of green gumbo Pan sample at bedrock showed one medium sized flake Cons fluorescent for scheelite and powelite.

98-09	17 5'	2 inch	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample
98-10	12	1'	**0.1 grain/yd.** 1 yd sample Cat pushed up Water covered bedrock and lower gravel
98-11	5'	6 inch	**0.1 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample in place BR is blocky micaceous schist
98-12	6'	none	**0.6 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample in place BR is micaceous schist
98-13	8'	1'	3 tiny flakes 1 yd sample in place No water in pit One very brilliant clear mineral in cons BR is micaceous schist BR fluorescent for scheelite and sparse powellie
98-14	14'	6 inch	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample
98-15	6'	2 inch	**0.3 grain/yd,** ½ yd sample in place Pan cons fluorescent for scheelite and powelite Abundant garnet.
98-16	6'	1'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample
98-17	12'	1'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample
99-01	7 5'	6 inch	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample at bedrock ¼ yd sample at frozen gravel showed four very fine flakes
99-02	6'	6 inch	**5.5 grain/yd,** 1 yard sample in place Took 3' above bedrock, 6 inch into bedrock Bedrock in water Pan 3' up had 3 flakes, one medium sized Pan at bedrock had 3 fine flakes.
99-03	9'	6 inch	Frozen - not to bedrock, no BR sample. Increased depth probable due to hill slope with bedrock same level as others ½ yard run in gravel at estimated 3' to 5' above bedrock showed 20 medium flakes, 40 fine flakes and numerous fs gold. Two gold types. brassy yellow and dark coppery Coppery included blue/black mineral and showed rough structure limited transport 50% non-magnetic, 50% magnetic in concentrate Non-magnetic mostly blue black mineral with included golden mineralization, some of which is gold under 30X microscope Considerable fluoresce in scheelite and powelite
99-04	5'	none	**9.0 grain/yd** 1 yd sample in place. Water at bedrock Took 6 inch in bedrock, 2 feet above mica schist bedrock Pan 4' above bedrock showed 4 very fine gold flakes.
99-05a	5	6 inch	**7.8 grain/yd** ½ yd sample Cat pushed 2 inch into bedrock 2 flakes panned at 1 5' Lower part of sample in water Had to dewater several times BR is dark schist with inter-bedded quartz veining up to ¾ inch thick.
99 05b			**7.8 grain/yd** ½ yd sample in place. 2.5' above, 6 inch below bedrock. 18 inch of

			decomposed gumbo at bedrock Water at bedrock Grant Lowey reports 024oz/yd pan at bedrock Grant Lowey reports heavy minerals as 40% magnetite, 10% hematite, 1% pyrite, 1% gold, 20% garnet, 10% hornblende, 8% enstatite, 4% hypersthene, 2% cassiterite, 2% actinolite, 1% apatie, 1% sphene. Lower sample in water.
100-01	7'	2'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample at bedrock 2 pan sample taken off of frozen gravel showed 2 small flakes
100-02	12'	2 inch	**11.5 grain/yd**. 1 yard sample in place 2 5' above, 6 inch below bedrock Lower sample in water BR decomposed mica schist with quartz veining. Angular gold pieces show little travel. Abundant garnet and microscopic gold
100-03	6'	1 5'	**3.1 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample in place 2.5' above, 6 inch below bedrock. Dry at bedrock. Poor penetration of bedrock. Quartz veining in blocky mica schist bedrock
100-04	7'	2'	**1.9 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample - cat pushed sample up from under water BR blocky schist.
100-05	6'	2 inch	**1.2 grain/yd,** 1 yd sample in place 2 5' taken above BR, no bedrock penetration. Lower gravel and BR under water BR is blocky porphritic gneiss Some of sample lost due to overheating/breakage of drying plate
100-06	5'	1 5'	Frozen - not to bedrock, no sample

Pit Number	BR Description	Assay Highlights
97-01	Micaceous Schist - light gray	5ppb Au, 4ppm Cu, 4ppm Pb, 19ppm Zn, 1ppm Mo, 173ppm Cr, 2 06% Fe
97-02	Micaceous Schist - blocky, medium gray, high quartz, augen-like quartz pods along schistosity	7ppb Au, 5ppm Cu, 3ppm Pb, 14ppm Zn, 1ppm Mo, 140ppm Cr, 1 88% Fe
97-03	Micaceous Schist - decomposed with green gumbo	
97-04	Gneiss? - well banded, blocky, light gray - possibly float	7ppb Au, **38ppm Cu**, 3ppm Pb, 13ppm Zn, 1ppm Mo, 116ppm Cr, 0 85% Fe
97-05	Micaceous Schist - massive blocky, sparse local pyrite, quartz lensing on schistosity	7ppb Au, 0 2ppm Ag, 2ppm Cu, 29ppm Pb, 19ppm Zn, 1ppm Mo, 80ppm Cr, 0 52% Fe
97-06	Micaceous Schist - partially decomposed	
97-07	Micaceous Schist - moderately blocky, calcite veining across schistosity, local pyrite and chalcopyrite	5ppb Au, **60ppm Cu**, **16ppm Pb**, 68ppm Zn, **4ppm Mo**, 73ppm Cr, 2 09% Fe, **39ppm Ni**
97-08	Micaceous Schist - moderately blocky	**8ppb Au**, 13ppm Cu, 13ppm Pb, 42ppm Zn, **2ppm Mo**, 84ppm Cr, 2 42% Fe
98-01	Micaceous Schist	**11ppb Au**, 14ppm Cu, 9ppm Pb, 52ppm Zn, **2ppm Mo**, 403ppm Cr, 1 39% Fe, **11ppm As**
98-02	Micaceous Schist - blocky, high quartz	
98-04	Micaceous Schist - blocky, high quartz, slightly weathered	
98 -05	Micaceous Schist - blocky, quartz lensing on schistosity	
98-06	Micaceous Schist	7ppb Au, 15ppm Cu, **24ppm Pb**, 63ppm Zn, **2ppm Mo**, 58ppm Cr, **7.26% Fe, 92ppm V**
98-07	Micaceous Schist - loose decomposed, flat laying	
98-08	Micaceous Schist - decomposed, quartz layering along schistosity	6ppb Au, 13ppm Cu, 9ppm Pb, 33ppm Zn, 1ppm Mo, 94ppm Cr, 1 54% Fe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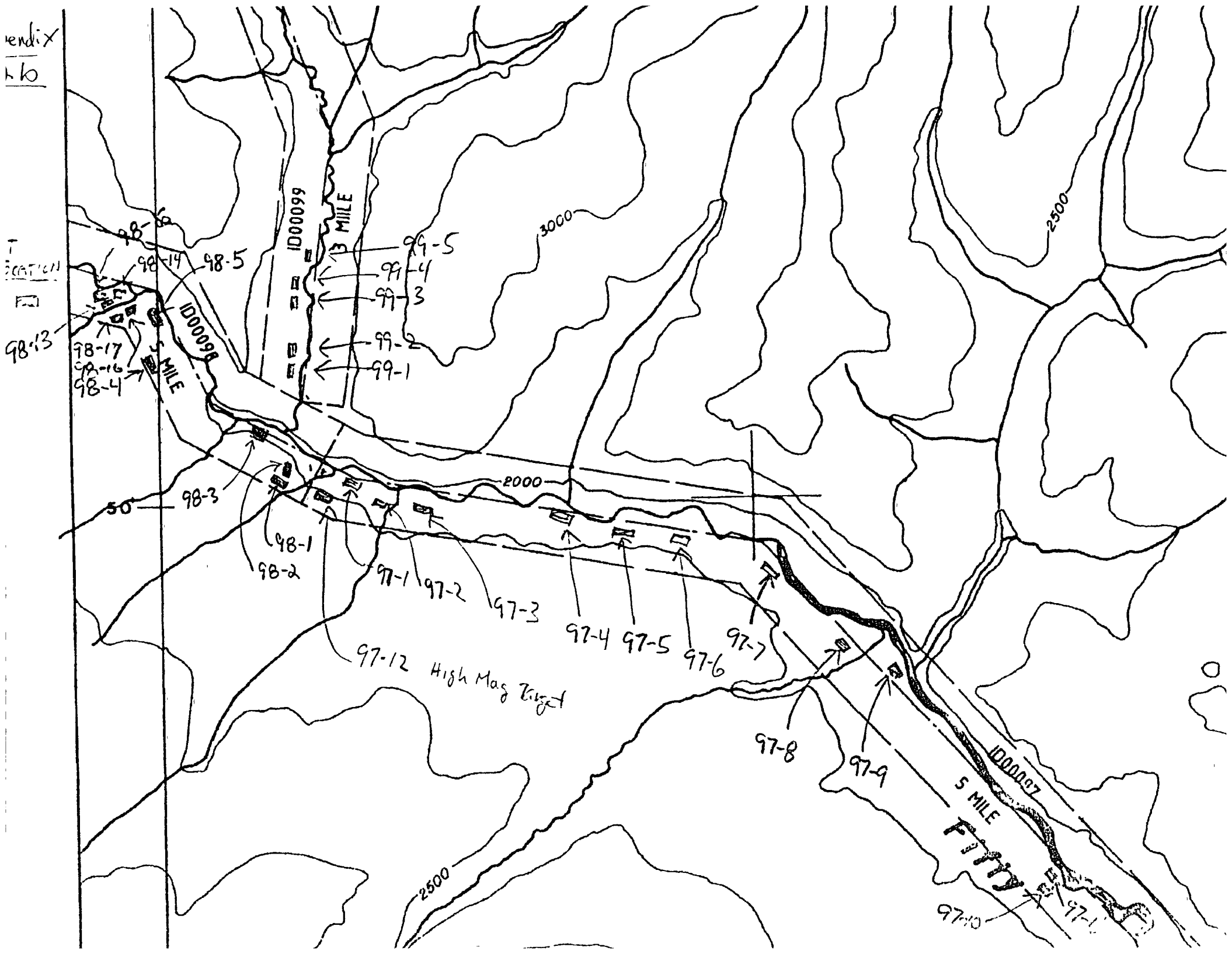
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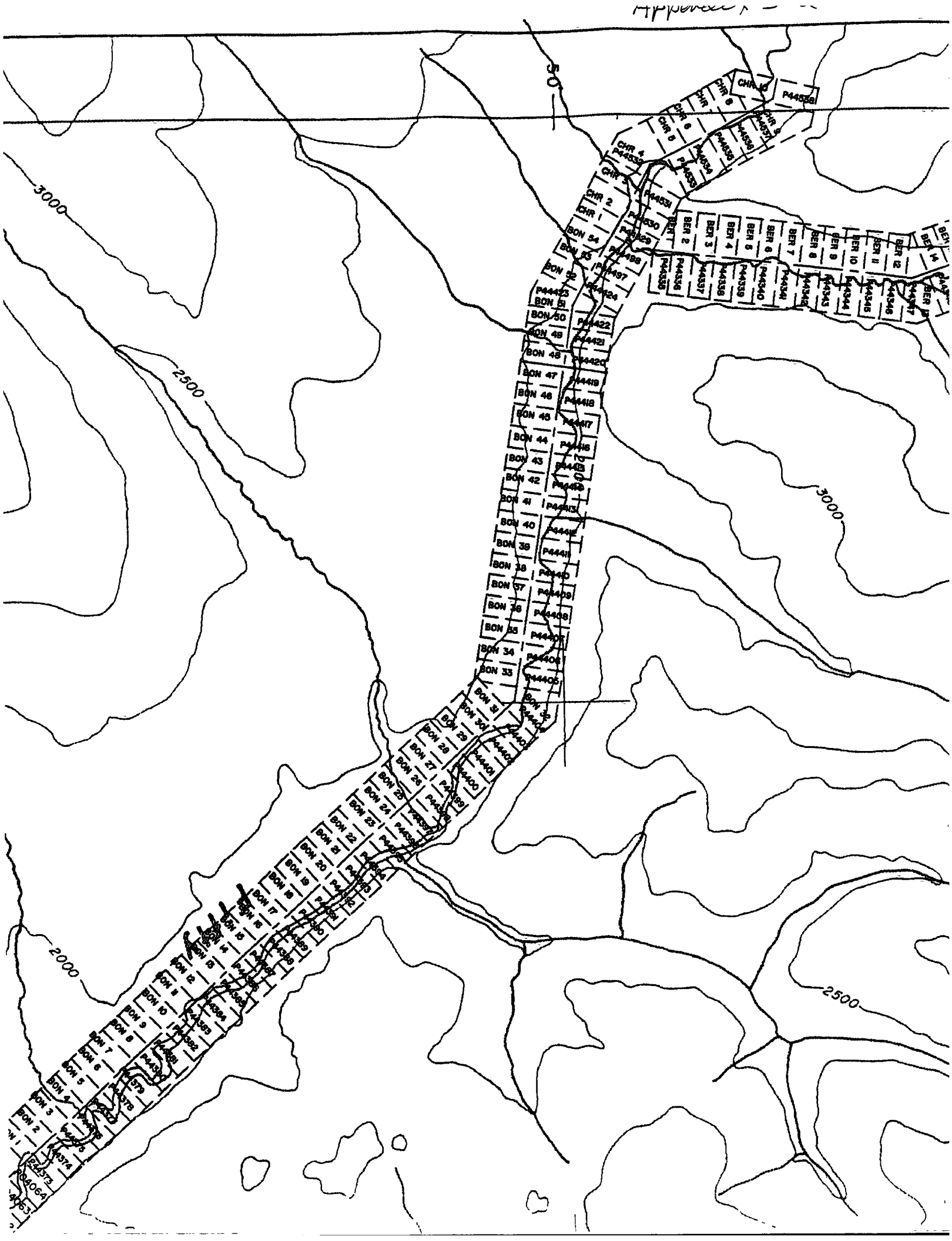
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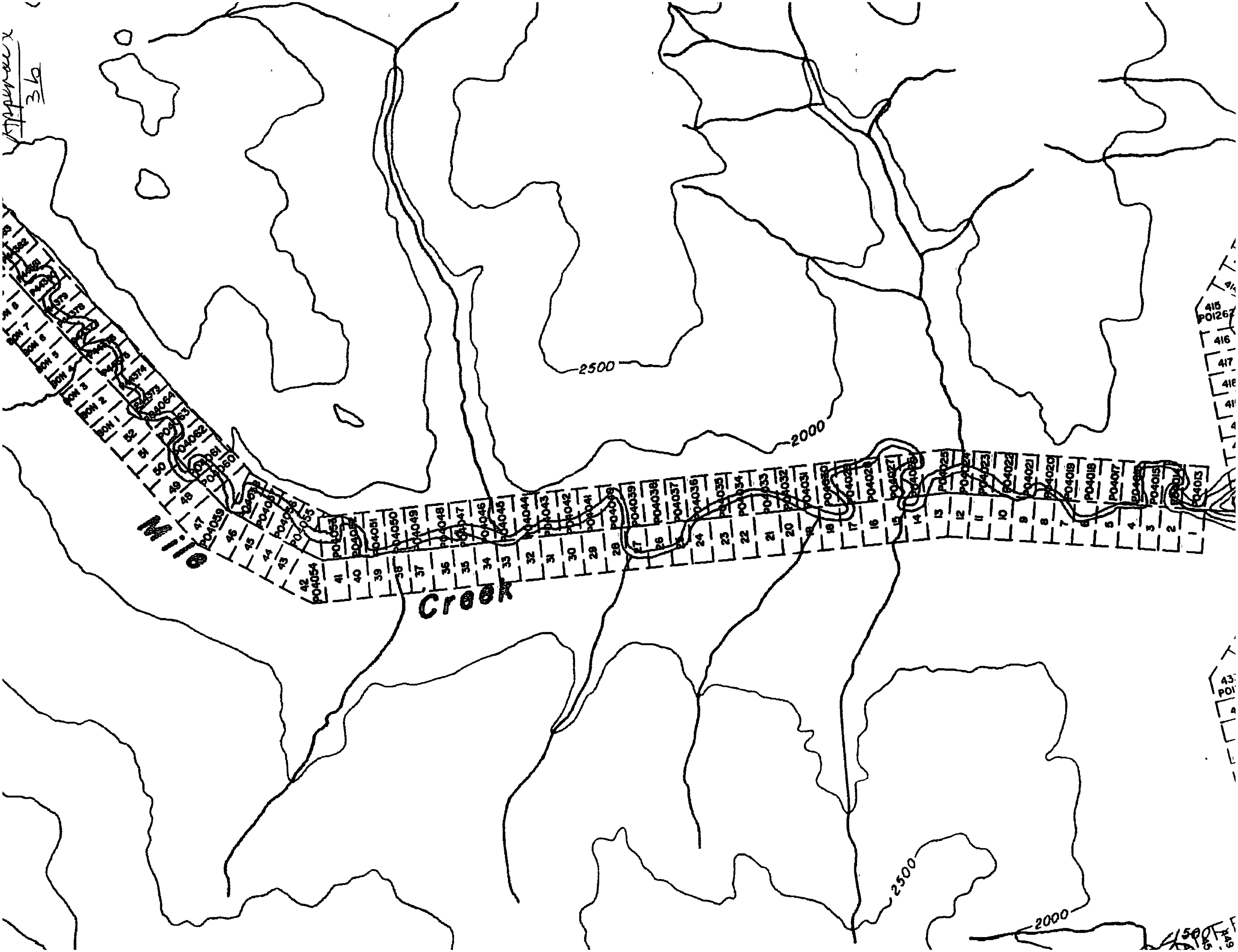

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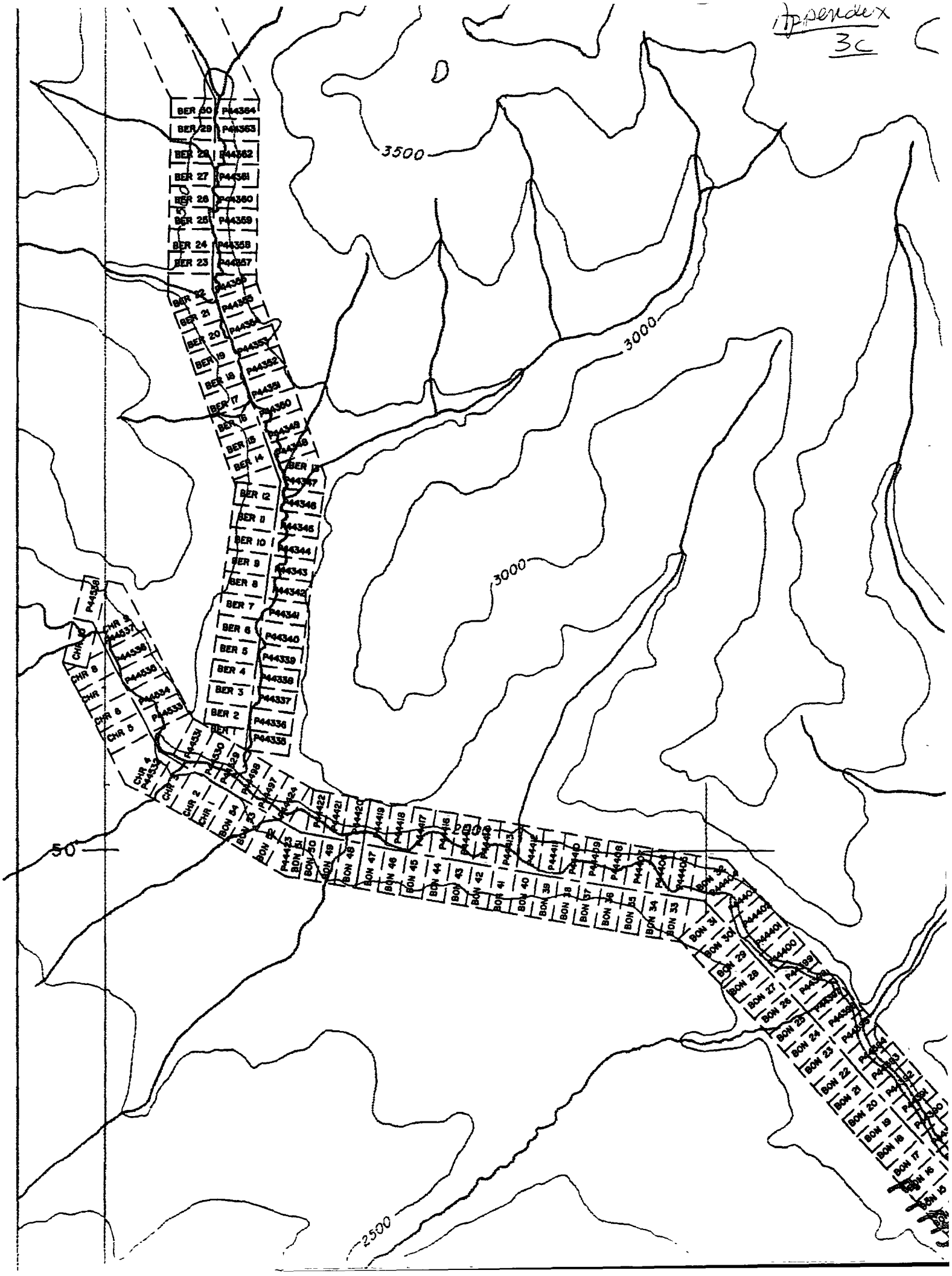
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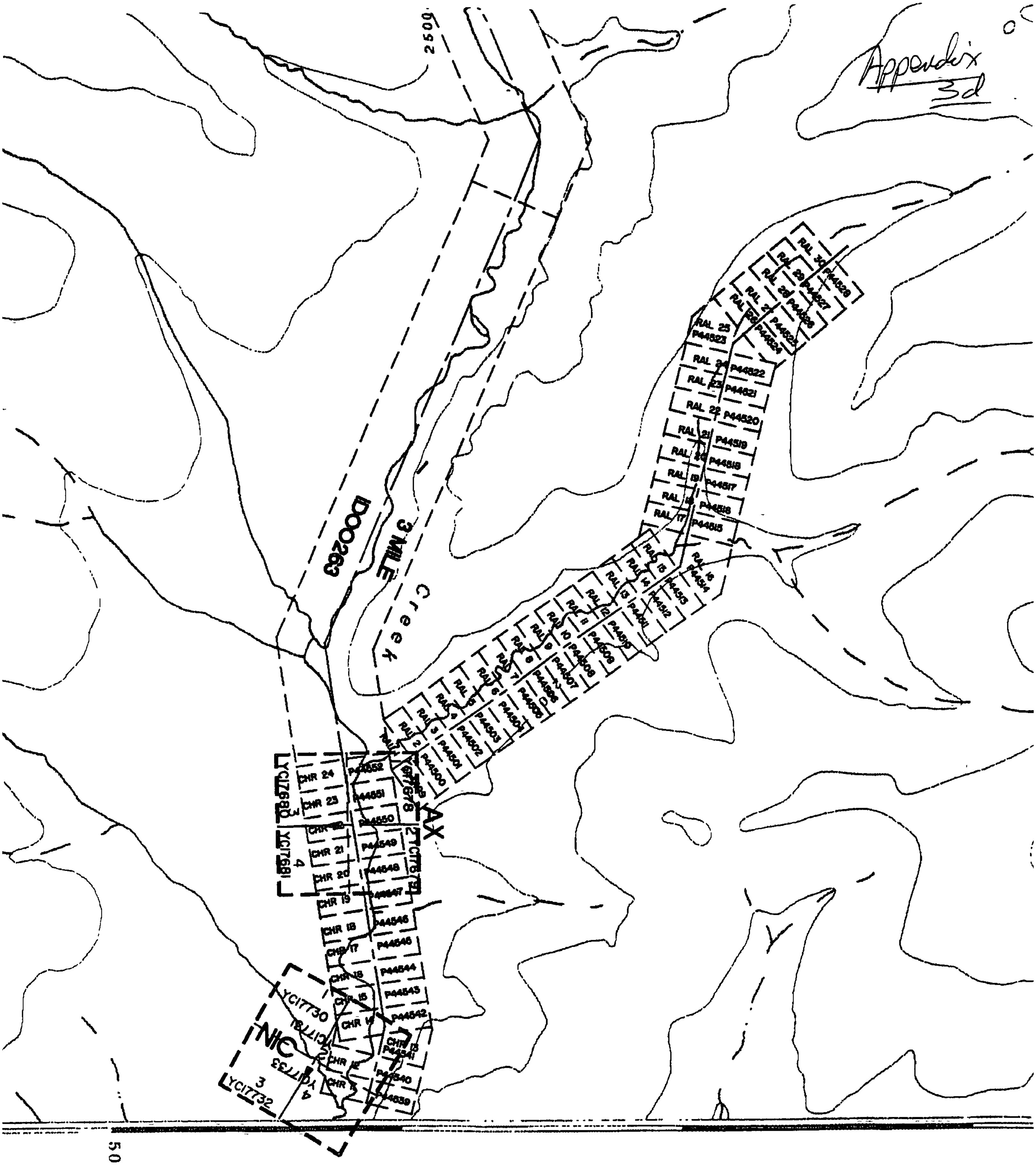
BON 16
BON 15

Appendix 3d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YC17681
YC17678
YC17679
AX
NIC
YC17730
YC17731
YC17732
YC17733
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Figure 1. Location Map Appendix 7.