YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM

YMIP PROJECT 00-075

HIGH LEVEL TERRACE GRAVELS
FORTYMILE RIVER

AUGUST 24, 2000 - JANUARY 30, 2001

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TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION CO-ORDINATES
latitude 64^0 14' - longitude 140^0 40'
PLACER CLAIM SHEET 116C-7

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1. Property Location and Access:

The property which I evaluated for placer gold in this project is a high bench gravel terrace on the Fortymile River.

The property is bisected by the Clinton Creek access road, and is located approximately 5 miles up the road from the Fortymile bridge. The bench is situated along the Mickey Creek- Maiden Creek divide, approximately 450 ft. in elevation above the creek valleys. The property is approximately 50 miles by road from Dawson City, as shown on **Map 1**. The area is located on NTS map and claim sheet 116C-7, **Maps 2** and **3**, in the Dawson Mining District, .

2. Deposit Type and Geology:

This deposit consists of a massive high bench gravel body. The gravel deposit has two distinct layers. The upper gravel layer, approximately 18 ft. in depth, consists of a matrix of fine, red stained pea gravel mixture. The lower gravel section is composed of white channel gravels similar to those found in the Klondike region, for example, Jackson Hill in the Bonanza drainage, and Australia Hill in the Hunker Creek basin. The depth of this white channel deposit is approximately 200 ft. Bedrock, exposed in cutbanks in the road, consists of a blockey yellow stained schist as well as a black crumbly graphitic schist. The overburden, which is approximately, 1 to 2 ft. in depth, is thawed and supports a deciduous growth of aspens and other vegetation common to a arid, sub-alpine environment.

Because of the fine nature and loose consolidation of the upper gravel layers, I believe this gravel to be glacio-fluvial outwash. Glaciation in the Fortymile region is said to have halted in the upper regions of the Fortymile drainage. The theory has been advanced that the water from melting glaciers created a wide, vast river of shallow gradient which carried this fine gravel component down the valley, depositing it on these high benches. I believe that the white channel gravel is a Tertiary/Late Pliocene deposit, which was subsequently buried with the gravel transported from the glacial outwash. The present Fortymile River drainage incised into these high benches, forming the present river system, creating in a river with more youthful characteristics.

In previous work on the property, I dug two shafts into the white channel gravel matrix, and found that the deposit carried placer gold. White channel gravel bodies in the Klondike region have shown that gold in low grade quantities is present in the upper layer; the pay layer of these white channel deposits is typically the section of gravel located from 4 to 6 ft above bedrock.

McConnell in his ***"Report on Gold Values in the Klondike High Level Gravels"*** circa 1906, describes the results of an extensive sampling program of white channel gravels. He found that, while the upper layers of gravel were only slightly auriferous, the 6 ft. stratum above bedrock yielded approximately 1/4 oz per cubic yard.

The two pits which I dug in the white channel deposit on the Clinton Creek Road yielded 119 colours of gold, weighing 0.3 grains. I calculated that one cubic yard of this gravel is worth approximately 26¢ (I used a value of gold of $280US per ounce). This value is similar to, and somewhat better than, the values assigned to the surface white channel gravels in the Klondike by McConnell.

High bench mining in Alaska on the Fortymile River has proven to be profitable. In his "***Gold Placers of the Historical Fortymile River Region, Alaska (USGS Bulletin 2125)***", Warren Yeend describes a terrace on Napolean Creek which produced approximately 1 ounce of gold for every 25 yards of material sluiced, over a total depth of 130 feet of gravel. Mertie (***Mining in the Fortymile District, USGS Bulletin 813, 1930)*** described a cleanup at Dome Creek that yielded 1 ounce of gold per 137 yards sluiced over the total depth of the gravel section.

3. Objectives

Given the productive history of the high benches of both the Klondike and Alaskan Fortymile placer districts, my objective was to determine whether this high bench had viable placer potential. Based on previous prospecting work which I performed on the deposit, and research on gold distribution in similar high bench deposits, I thought that if a pay streak was present, it would be located in the gravel section overlaying bedrock (and in the top layer of bedrock). My objective was to drill through the gravel to bedrock, and evaluate the lower gravel-bedrock contact zone.

Because of the vast size of this gravel deposit, my objective was to find a promising section, and to delineate a minable reserve block; I did not believe that I could evaluate the whole bench effectively, given the scope of the program which I was initiating.

4. Equipment Used

To conduct my drilling and sampling program I used the following equipment:

- 8" Mobile auger drill mounted on a Nodwell FN60 carrier
- 920 Cat loader
- sample processing equipment consisting of a long tom and 1 1/2 inch pump
- 4x4 ATV
- chain saws
- GPS
- various 4x4 trucks to transport equipment and personnel

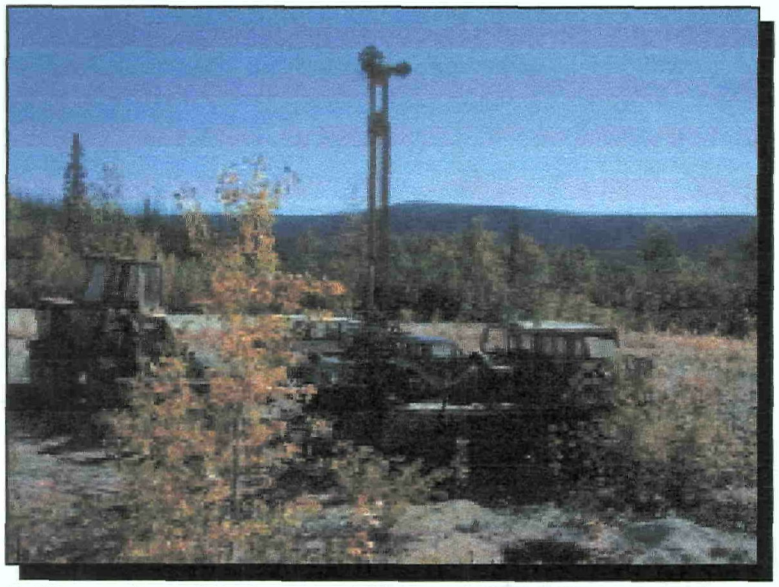
5. Approach/ Work Performed

The first task of the project was to survey and map the property using a GPS unit. The purpose of this work was to enable me to plan the drilling phase of the work. I surveyed the series of abandoned government gravel pits, locating them to the lease baseline and plotted the lease posts and baseline using the GPS. My initial plan was to begin by drilling in the gravel pits.

Because I believed that I would be drilling in deep ground, I required a drill capable of performing the work. I contracted a driller who had a heavy drill equipped with 150 feet of 8 inch auger stems. The drill was mounted on a Nodwell carrier which met the specifications for low ground pressure requirements, under the Land Use Regulations. This allowed me to perform the drilling work without the necessity of obtaining a Land Use Permit. The carrier was stable enough so that construction of drill pads was not required, eliminating the need for dozer support (which would require permitting).

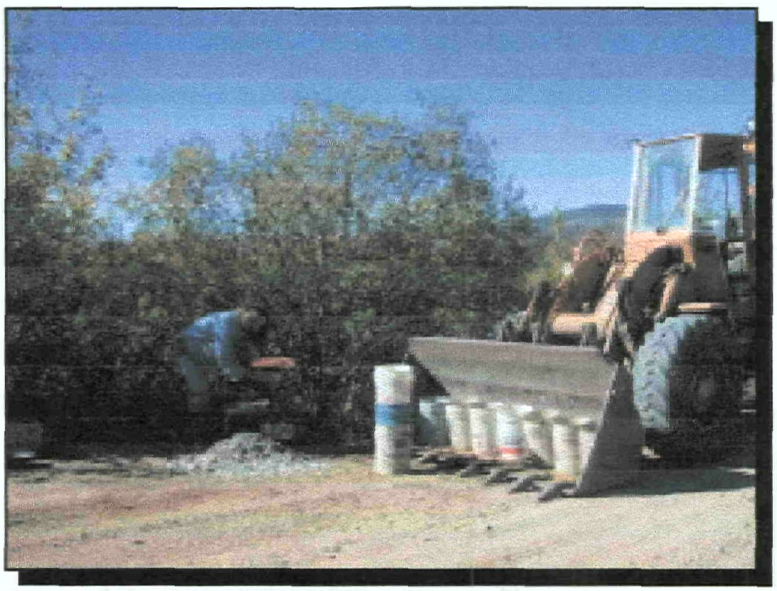
I drilled my first hole in a large gravel pit which had been excavated in the side of the bench . This pit was developed to obtain gravel for the construction of the Clinton Creek access road to the Cassiar asbestos deposit in the mid-1960's. I thought that this would be a good place to start, since the floor of the gravel pit had been excavated approximately 70 feet into the gravel (this

eliminated 70 feet of drilling through barren or low grade overburden gravels). I contacted YTG Department of Highways to discuss drilling in the road right-of-way. They advised me that they had no problem with this, and that should a minable deposit be delineated, I could reroute the road to gain access to it; they cited numerous examples where this had happened previously, for example on Bonanza Creek. I drilled to a depth of 100 feet into the floor of the gravel deposit. I encountered a layer of sticky heavy clay at this depth and did not have enough power to advance further. This hole confirmed that the deposit was over 170 feet deep, given that I was 70 feet below the gravel surface when I began drilling and the drill had penetrated an additional 100 feet into the deposit without reaching bedrock. I had previously estimated, from the general topography of the bench that the gravels would be only approximately 120 feet deep.



Drilling, using a 8 inch auger drill mounted on a Nodwell carrier, in an abandoned gravel pit beside the Clinton Creek Road

I set up a long tom sluice beside the road approximately 2.5 km. from the drill site where there was a small slough. This was the closest location where water was available. This slough also allowed for 100% recirculation of water making it desirable from an environmental standpoint (as well as eliminating the need for permits for a water discharge). The long tom consisted of a small hopper capable of holding 1 cubic foot of gravel, the approximate volume contained in a 5 gallon pail of drill cuttings. The hopper was equipped with a spray bar which metered drill cuttings into the sluice run. The sluice run was 1 foot wide by 4 feet long, and was equipped with expanded metal and rubber matting. Water was supplied by a 1 1/2 inch Honda pump. This made for efficient processing of the substantial quantity of material brought up from an 8 inch diameter drill hole. We processed cuttings as drilling progressed, both to gain information and to expedite the project.



Processing gravel cuttings using a long tom sluice set-up. A rubber tired loader was used to transport samples, contained in 5 gallon buckets, to the processing site.

Given the extreme depth of the gravel, I was forced to modify my approach. I subsequently moved the drill down-slope, closer to the

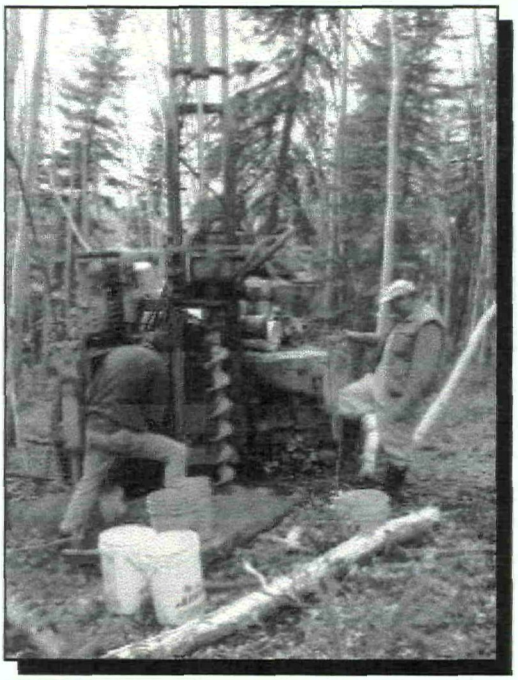
rim of the bench, where, I reasoned, the gravel would not be as deep. I drilled a second hole in a small clearing beside the road where gravel had also been excavated away. In this hole, I reached bedrock at 27 feet.

Abandoned prospect pit located on an old cat trail which I used for access.

I established the bedrock elevation of the second hole with a GPS at approximately 1650 ft above sea level (the GPS does not give a precise measurement of elevation). Because I had found encouraging values and because the depth was not prohibitive, I decided to concentrate my evaluation along the 1670 ft. contour of the bench. (I assumed it would be 20 to 30 feet to bedrock, so that the bedrock elevation would be 1650 ft.) I found an old cat trail at approximately this elevation; interestingly, I found a pit along this trail which appeared to have been excavated with a small backhoe at least 30 years ago. I built a ramp with the loader to gain access to the trail from the road and brought the drill up the trail. I drilled a hole beside the old prospect pit; I drilled 13 feet, where I encountered bedrock. Using the GPS, I determined that bedrock was, again, located at approximately 1650 feet, confirming that bedrock on the terrace was essentially flat and level.

I performed a rudimentary survey using the GPS around the toe of the bench and found that the slope was not prohibitive, and that this section of the deposit could contain a substantial volume of gravel. The vegetation indicated that the gravel would be thawed and that conditions for mining were favourable (i.e. easy stripping, room for tailings disposal etc.). I decided to concentrate my evaluation work around the toe of the bench, separating the Mickey Creek and Maiden Creek drainages. I flagged out a line for the drill holes using the GPS to conform to an elevation of approximately 1670 feet. We used chainsaws to perform a minimal amount of clearing for the drill to make it easier for the drill to get around, while keeping the impact of the project to a minimum.

I drilled a series of 17 holes along this line, approximately 1,500 ft. in length. I began by spacing the holes with a wide hole spacing and performed in-fill drilling in areas which showed the best results. This drilling confirmed that the bedrock remained level at a constant elevation of approximately 1650 ft. Gravel depths remained relatively constant as well along this contour. Drill holes are plotted on **Map 3**, and **Map 4**, located in **Appendix A**.



Drilling along a line on the rim of the high bench at the 1650 ft. contour.

I used ATV support to pack the gravel samples out of the bush to the loader; I then used the loader to transport the samples up the road to the sample processing site.

To complete the drilling, I moved the drill to the extreme upstream boundary of the lease. Using the GPS, I flagged a drill access route downslope until I reached the 1670 ft elevation contour. We walked the drill up the Clinton Creek road a distance of approximately 2 km. and then down the route which I flagged to the drill site. We drilled one hole in this location and confirmed a similar depth to bedrock of approx. 25 ft.

We completed the project by plugging drill holes with saplings which were blazed, flagged and tagged with the hole number. We performed final clean-up work, slashing leaning trees and bucking them up to reduce the forest fire hazard. We removed the ramp which we built with the loader to the old cat trail.

Drilling at the upper end of the lease in a burn at the 1670 ft contour.

6. Results and Conclusions

This was a very difficult project to accomplish the objectives which I set out. This high bench deposit is extremely (almost prohibitively) deep and covers a vast area. Its placer potential was completely unknown. Its origins are unclear and subject to numerous geological interpretations. While the Klondike and upper Fortymile high bench deposits have been mapped, analyzed at length, and have had production records documented, to my knowledge, no analysis or physical work has been performed on these lower Fortymile benches.

My original approach was to drill the gravel pits where the top gravels had been stripped, to determine whether there was a viable placer deposit on the bedrock contact zone. When I found that even these areas which had been stripped to 70 feet in depth were too deep for conventional auger drilling, I was forced to change my approach.

I was fortunate in that my theory that the bedrock of the gravel plateau was flat, had validity. I was able to follow a contour along the rim of the bench with drill holes and subsequently delineate a deposit, that with further evaluation, could become a viable producing placer mine.

All of the drill holes contained gold in varying quantities. The best drill hole which I obtained showed values of .032 oz/bank yd^3 of placer gold. The gold from this hole included a large piece of gold weighing over 4 mg. When examined under a microscope, this piece of gold had dendritic character, i.e. it had a crystalline structure. Dendritic gold has been found in the prolific White Channel producers in the Klondike region. Dendritic gold usually has a high purity, up to .88. Additionally, dendritic gold is highly prized for its specimen and jewellery value. The presence of

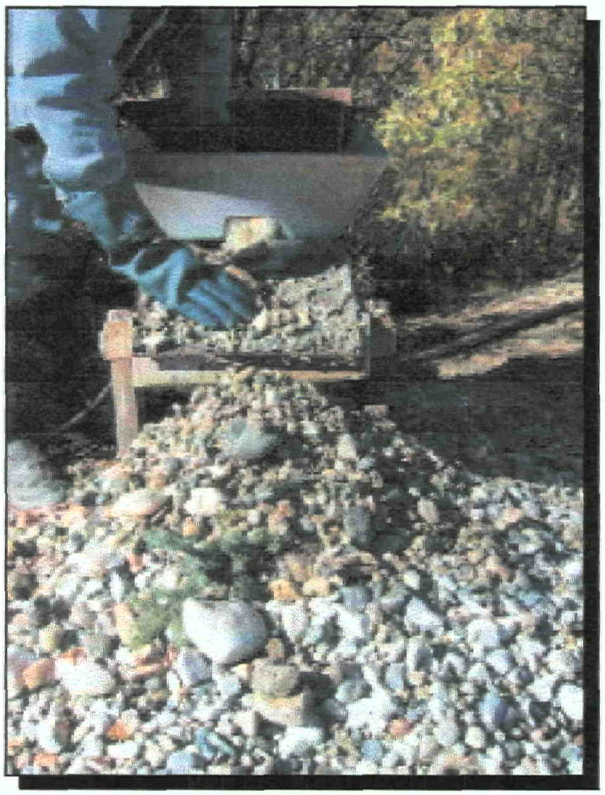
larger pieces of gold in the drill samples leads me to believe that the drilling could be undervaluing the deposit and that a significant quantity of coarse gold could be present. **Maps 3** and **4** show the location of the drill holes. Drilling results are tabulated in **Table 1,** and in **Appendix 1** containing actual field drill logs.

I estimate that the portion of the deposit which I evaluated contains approximately 200,000 cubic yards of placer gravel. This section of gravel varies from an estimated 8 to 10 feet in depth at the toe of the bench to approximately 40 feet in depth upslope (probably minable gravel extends farther into the rim of the bench, but depths would quickly dilute the economics of the deposit).

From a mining point of view, this deposit could be developed economically. The gravel body could be stripped efficiently because it is located on a slope and it does not have heavy vegetation. Stripping could be accomplished easily, dozing overburden in the downhill direction. Once the overburden is cleared away, a shallow mining cut could be taken out along the toe of the bench, exposing a flat bedrock table on which to establish permanent settling ponds. Water could be obtained from Maiden Creek. Mining should be undertaken using recycling, so that only make-up water would be required to replenish the water supply. There is ample room downslope for tailings disposal without effecting any of the creek drainages located approximately 450 ft. in elevation below the deposit. Vegetation consists partially of aspens and partially of burned timber, so the area is not particularly valuable for its trees or wildlife habitat. Additionally, because the deposit is close to a road, no new access roads are required.

The last hole which I drilled on speculation, approximately 1 1/2 km away, at the other end of the lease, returned a reasonable value, .007 oz/ bank yd^3. This hole had 1 large colour in excess of 4 mg, which had a dendritic aspect. I believe that this hole helps to establish the viability of the entire rim of this bench for placer production. Obviously, a considerable amount of drilling would be required to confirm that this gravel has sufficient values.

The drilling which I performed confirmed that the gravel contains a high portion of quartz gravel, similar in nature to the White Channel deposits of the Klondike. I am unsure of geological era in which it was deposited and this is still open for debate. The drilling contractor, Angus Woodsend, a experienced placer geologist and the principal of Groundhog Explorations (Groundex), believes that this is a classic White Channel gravel deposit. The YTG placer geologist, Grant Lowey, took a sample of the tailings from our sample processing for examination. He is interested in the origin of this deposit from a historical perspective.



Washed tailings at the end of the long tom used for sampling show a preponderance of rounded quartz gravel indicative of a White Channel deposit.

I believe I accomplished the objectives which I set for this project. I took a vast, deep high bench deposit of unknown potential and zeroed in on a placer reserve which has the potential to be developed and exploited economically.

7. Recommendations

I believe that the area around the best drill hole should be bulk sampled. The best way to do this would be to strip a small section of the deposit and excavate a trench to bedrock depth with a backhoe. A short road, approximately 1500 ft in length, should be built to the excavation. The gravel excavated from the trench could be loaded in dump trucks and hauled either to the river, distance of 8 km., or to the slough which we used for our drill sampling work, a distance of 2 1/2 km. Gravel from the excavation should be sluiced and evaluated. I believe that the gravel from a bulk sample would have significantly more gold than what was indicated by drilling, based on the coarse gold obtained in the drill hole.

More drilling should be performed to determine the extent and grade of the gravel in the vicinity of the last drill hole which I drilled at the extreme upper end of the lease.

More leases should be staked to better cover the rim of the White Channel deposit. I believe that the rim of the deposit can be developed economically and that while there may be viable ground in the main body of the deposit, it is beyond the capabilities of anyone but a major corporate mining entity to develop; sophisticated, expensive drilling would be required to evaluate it, and major earth moving equipment would be necessary to develop it. Possibly underground techniques could be employed to mine it, but evaluation still would still be extremely costly and beyond my economic capabilities.

I believe that prospecting work, followed up with exploration work should be undertaken on the rims of other benches in the drainage to determine their economic viability. This work would be difficult due to the remoteness of the benches, which hampers accessability. I have performed some limited prospecting on these benches and have found it difficult to find exposed gravels, but more work could possibly locate exposed gravel at the heads of gulches and other small run-offs along the rims of the benches. A small portable gasoline auger drill could be used to establish gravel presence for later sampling with deeper drilling, using production drilling equipment.

I believe that my positive results to date combined with the enormous potential volumes of gravel in these deposits, make this an extremely worthwhile project to pursue. Even taking only the rims of the high White Channel terraces of the Fortymile, would provide millions of yards of easily mined material if mineable grades are confirmed.

TABLE 1 - Drill Log with Sampling Results

hole #	froz/ thawd	date	O/B	grvl	bdrck	total depth in ft.	4	3	2	1	wt. in mg.	oz/yd^3
FP20-01	prt/fr	Aug 27-29	--	100	--	100					tr	tr

Comments: In upper gravel pit. Top ~80' rewashed White Channel Gravel (W C.G), bottom ~20' frozen and more silty, less washed. Bedrock close but not reached. No data on colour size distribution.

FP20-02	prt/fr	Aug 29	--	27	6	33	1	-	-	13	17 4	013

Comments: In lower gravel pit. Elevation 01 to 02 is 78' Top gravels oxidized brown, lower ~15' clayey unwashed W.C.G. Bedrock contact zone 4' of clay on graphitic schist bedrock.

FP20-03	thaw	Aug 30	5	7	1	13						

Comments: W C.G to very hard silicified phyllitic bedrock. No data on colour size distribution or weight of gold, although there was a colour count of 15 colours including 8 flakes

FP20-04	thaw	Aug 30	1	11	2	14	-	1	-	12	6 5	005

Comments: Sticky clay on bedrock

FP20-05	thaw	Aug 30	-	17	3	20	-	3	2	6	9.7	.007

Comments: Very clayey W.C G to grey (saprolite) bedrock. Broken graphitic schist bedrock.

FP20-06	thaw	Aug 31	-	15	1	16	1	-	-	21	43 4	032

Comments: Not as clayey as 05. Hard graphitic schist bedrock. W C G is coarser. Large piece looks dendritic.

FP20-07	thaw	Sept. 3	5	18	2	25	1	-	-	13	11 7	009

Comments: Silty W.C G orange gumbo (saprolitic) bedrock Sticky volcanic ash on bedrock?

FP20-08	thaw	Sept. 4	4	18	3	25	-	2	1	18	13.8	.010

Comments: 4' silt, upper gravel 4 to 12' washed and silty, lower gravel 12' to 18' grey clayey with orange clay on hard graphitic schist bedrock Possible 20% loss on bedrock due to dryness.

FP20-09	thaw	Sept. 5	3	20	4	27	-	-	-	10	4 2	.003

Comments: As in 08 but excellent recovery

FP20-10	thaw	Sept. 5	2	23	3	28	-	-	-	7	3 4	002

Comments: As in 09 but coarser gravel and more clayey on bedrock

FP20-11	thaw	Sept. 7	4	35	1	40	-	-	-	5	2.8	.002

.**Comments:** orange-yellow gumbo bedrock.

TABLE 1 continued - **Drill Log with Sampling Results**

hole #	froz/ thawd	date	O/B	grvl	bdrck	total depth in ft.	4	3	2	1	wt. in mg.	oz/yd^3
FP20-12	thaw	Sept 8	4	24	2	30	-	-	-	3	tr	tr
Comments: Gravel as before, bedrock dense grey gumbo. Colours are very fine.												
FP20-13	thaw	Sept. 9	5	26	1	32	-	-	-	5	est	.002
Comments: As before, grey gumbo bedrock.												
FP20-14	thaw	Sept. 10	3	12	1	16	-	-	2	14	2 3	002
Comments: Gravel washed on top, clayey and cobbly bottom 5', very hard argillite bedrock with poor recovery on bedrock.												
FP20-15	frozen	Sept. 10	1	14	2	17						
Comments: Frozen at 7', mixed gravel and clay seams to orange gumbo on hard graphitic schist bedrock good recovery of drill sample. No data on gold recovery.												
FP20-16	thaw	Sept 11	1	15	2	18	-	-	-	16	4 2	.003
Comments: Good gravel, clayey on bedrock, grey gumbo bedrock More concentrate, lots of garnets												
FP20-17	thaw	Sept 11	2	13	4	19	-	-	-	8	2.1	002
Comments: As in 16												
FP20-18	thaw	Sept 11	0	9	3	12	-	-	2	16	4 5	003
Comments: Possibly off rim, gravel cleaner, broken graphitic schist bedrock. Concentrate has lots of garnets and black sand.												
FP20-19	thaw	Sept 13	0	20	3	23	-	-	-	14	2 0	001
Comments: In road ditch Good gravel, clayey on bedrock, dark brown weathered ?basalt bedrock.												
FP20-20	frozen	Sept. 16	6	19	3	28	1	-	-	14	9.9	.007
Comments: Down from saddle south of upper pit. 6' thawed, dark sticky silt/mud, gravel mostly frozen, dirty, poorly washed, fine W.C G., Bedrock compact brown decomposed schist. Coarse piece is angular and dendritic.												

Notes:

- Overburden is mostly dry silt (loess).
- All gravel is White Channel Gravel
- The numerals 4, 3, 2, 1 in table headings represent visual colour counts, 4 = >4 mg, 3 = 1-4 mg, 2 = 0 2-1 mg, 1 = < 0.2 mg.
- The gold recovered was weighed in mg on a sensitive balance.

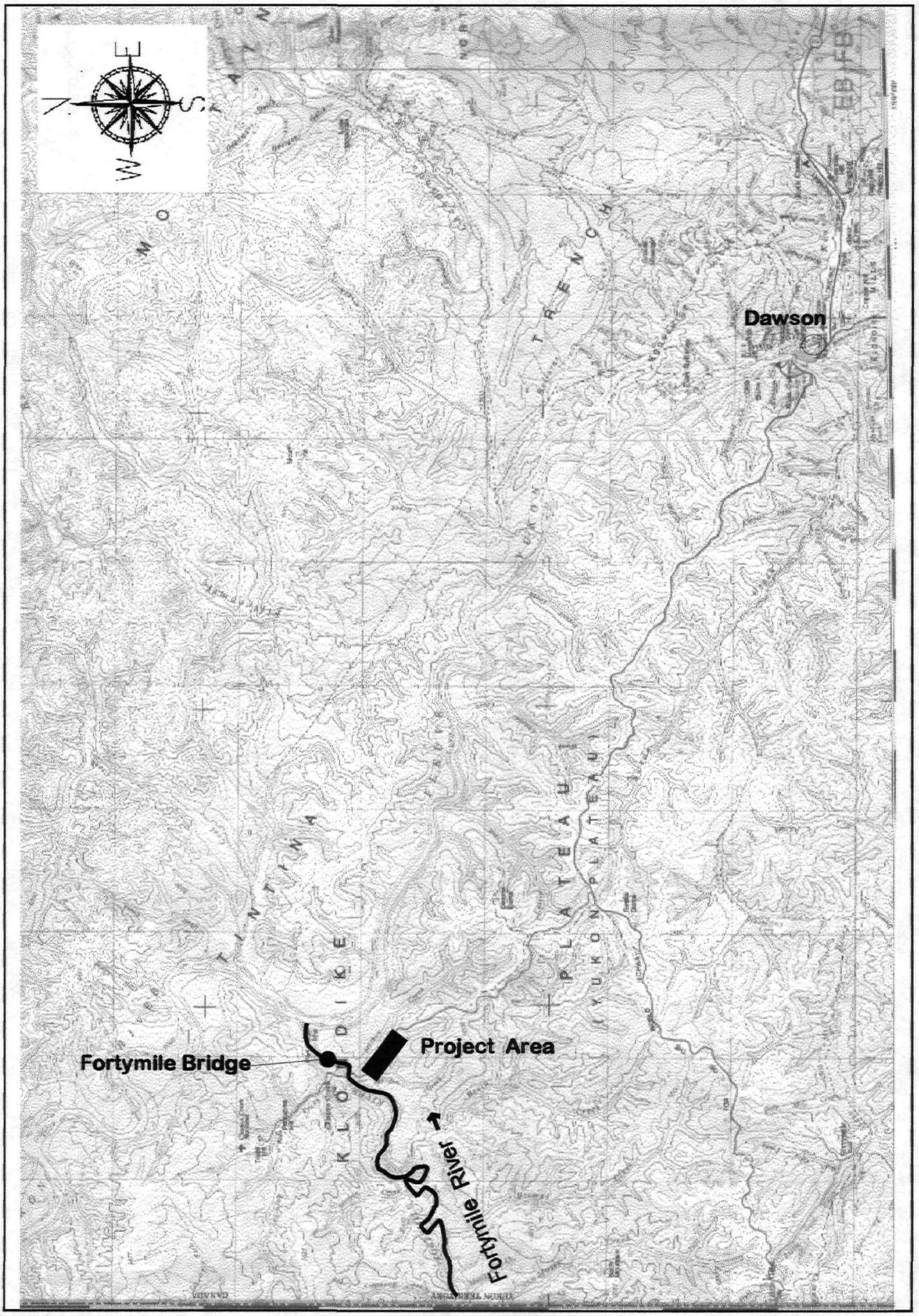
(see over)

- The grade of the drill holes was calculated as raw troy ounces per bank cubic yard over a theoretical 4 ft. section This assumes that all the gold was recovered from a 4 foot section on and into bedrock. The theoretical 4 ft. section contains 0432 yd^3 using the following formula:

  $\pi r_1^2 - ((\pi r_1^2 - \pi r_2^2) - 30\%) \times h$, where h = 4 ft.

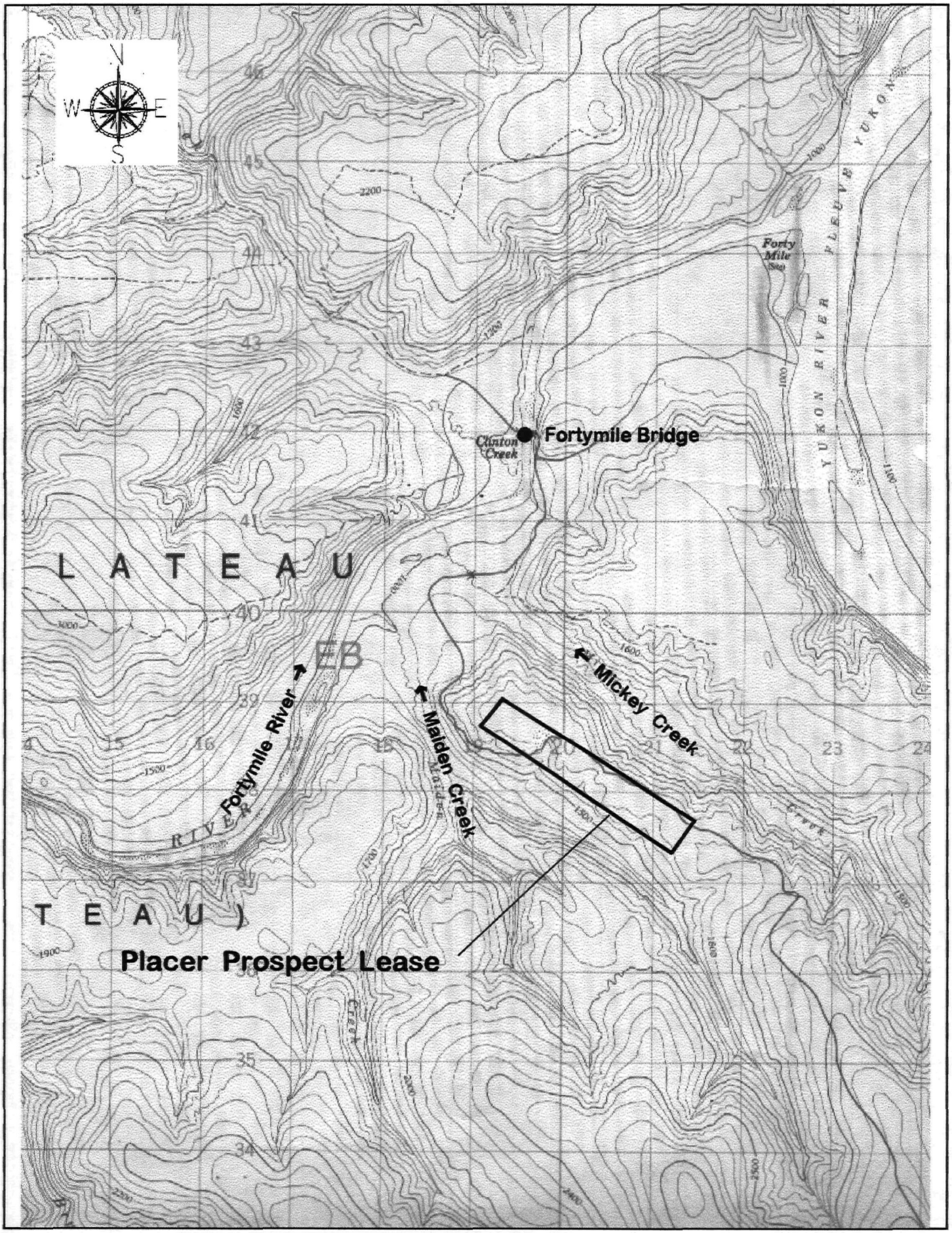
  where r_1 = ½ 8" diameter and r_2 = ½ 7½" diameter

  For example for hole 20-06
  43.4 mg ÷ 31103 5÷ 0432 = **.032 oz/yd^3**

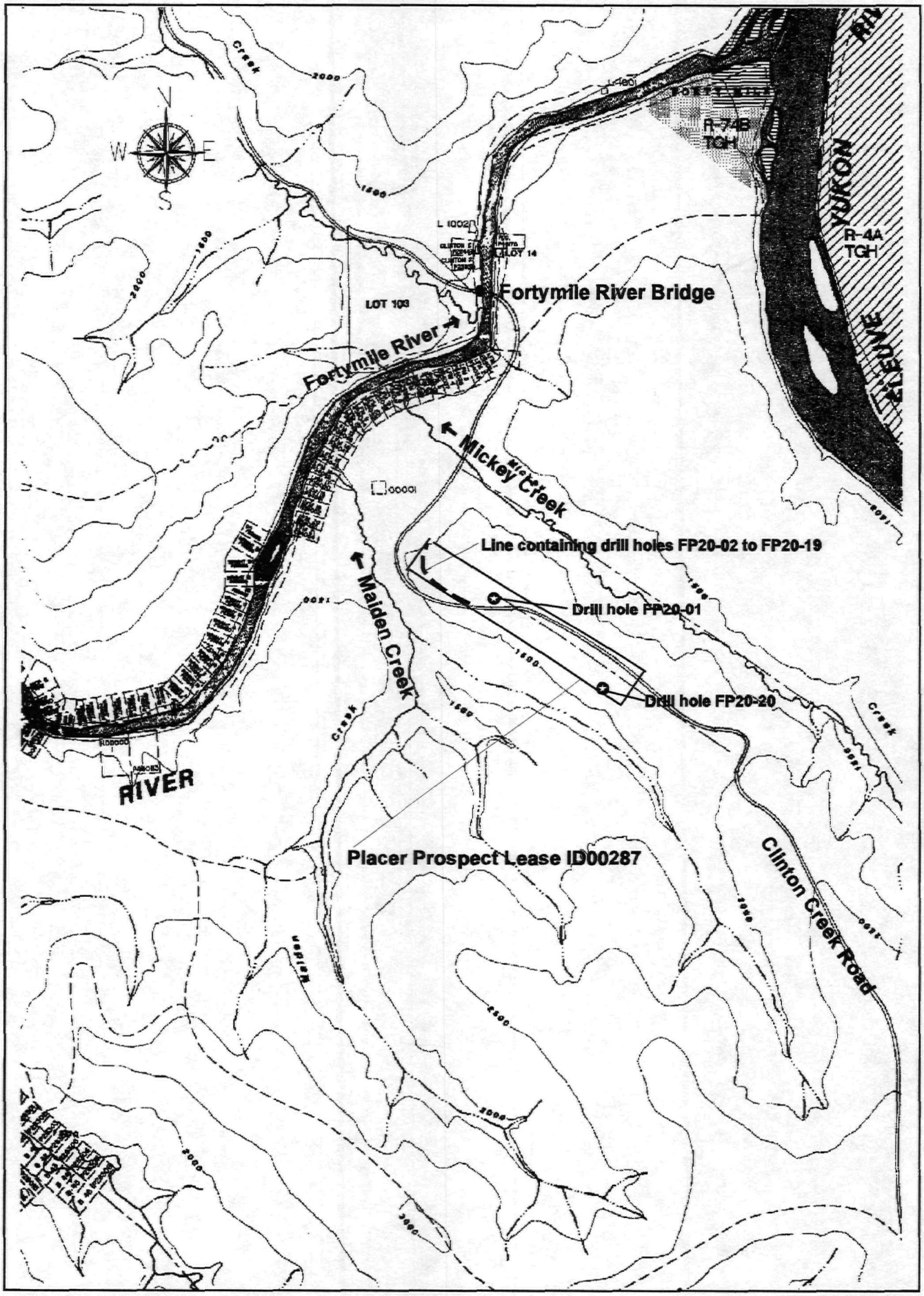


MAP 1 - Property Location

scale: 1 cm = 5 km (approx)



MAP 2 - Topographic Map of Project Area scale=1:50,000 pg 12



MAP 3 - Claim Sheet 116C-7 scale: 1 inch = ½ mile (approx) pg 13

Appendix 1
Drill Logs, Notes & Map

Forrymice Placers, Mickey Creek bench lease
27 Aug. to 10 Sept. 8" Auger drill pits

Hole #	S	Date	O/B	G	B	E	4	3	2	1	MS	oz/yd³
FP 20-01	0	27-29 Aug	–	100	–	100					Tr	Tr

In upper gravel pit. Top +/- 80' rewashed W.C.G bottom +/- 20' finer and more silty, less washed. Bedrock close but not reached.

FP 20-02	0	29 Aug	–	27	6	33	1	–	–	13	17.4	.013

In lower gravel pit. Elevation 01 to 02, -78'. Top gravels oxidized brown, lower +/- 15' clayey unwashed grey W.C.G. Bedrock contact zone 4' of clay on graphitic schist bedrock.

FP 20-03	0	30 Aug	5	7	1	13					no data	

W.C.G to v. hard silicified graphitic bedrock.

FP 20-04	0	30 Aug	1	11	2	14	–	1	–	12	6.5	.005
FP 20-05	0	30 Aug	–	17	3	20	–	3	2	6	9.7	.007

v. clayey W.C.G to grey gumbo (saprolite) bedrock.

FP 20-06	0	31 Aug	–	15	1	16	Nil	–	1	21	43.4	.032

Not as clayey as 05. Hard graphitic schist bedrock

FP 20-07	0	3 Sept	5	18	2	25	1	–	–	13	11.7	.009

Silty W.C.G, orange gumbo (saprolitic) bedrock.

FP 20-08	0	4 Sept	4	18	3	25	–	2	1	18	13.8	.010

4' silt, upper gravel 4 to 12' washed of silty, lower gravel 12' to 18', grey clayey with orange clay on hard graphitic schist bedrock. Possible 20% loss on bedrock due to dryness.

FP 20-09	0	5 Sept	3	20	4	27	–	–	–	10	4.2	.003

As in 08 but excellent recovery.

FP 20-10	0	5 Sept	2	23	3	28	–	–	–	7	3.4	.002

As in 09 and 08 but coarser gravel and more clayey on bedrock

FP 20-11	0	7 Sept	4	35	1	40	–	–	–	5	2.8	.002

Orange-yellow gumbo bedrock.

FP 20-12	0	8 Sept	4	24	2	30	–	–	–	3	Tr	Tr

Gravel as before, bedrock dense grey gumbo.

FP 20-13	0	9 Sept	5	26	1	32	–	–	–	5	est	.002

As before, grey gumbo bedrock.

Forty Mile Placers

Hole #	S	D	O/B	G	B	Σ	4	3	2	1	mg	oz/yd³/4'
FP 20-14	o	10 Sept	3	12	1	16	–	–	1	14	2·3	·002

Gravel washed on top, clayey & cobbly bottom 5'. v. hard argillite bedrock with poor recovery on bedrock.

FP 20-15	•	10 Sept	1	14	2	17						

Frozen at 7'. Mixed gravel + clay seams to orange sumbo on hard graphitic schist bedrock. Good recovery.

FP 20-16	o	11 Sept	1	15	2	18	–	–	–	16	4·2mg	·003

Good gravel, clayey on bedrock, grey sumbo bedrock.

FP 20-17	o	11 Sept	2	13	4	19	–	–	–	8	2·1mg	·002

As in 16.

FP 20-18	o	11 Sept	o	9	3	12	–	–	2	16	4·5mg	·003

Possibly off rim, gravel cleaner, broken graphitic schist bedrock

FP 20-19	o	13 Sept	o	20	3	23	–	–	–	14	2·0	·001

In road ditch. Good gravel, clayey on bedrock, dark brown weathered ? basalt bedrock.

FP 20-20	•	16 Sept	6	19	3	28	1	–	–	14	9·9	·007

Down from saddle south of upper gravel pit. 6' thawed silt/mud, gravel mostly frozen, dirty, poorly washed W.C.G, Bedrock compact brown decomposed schist.

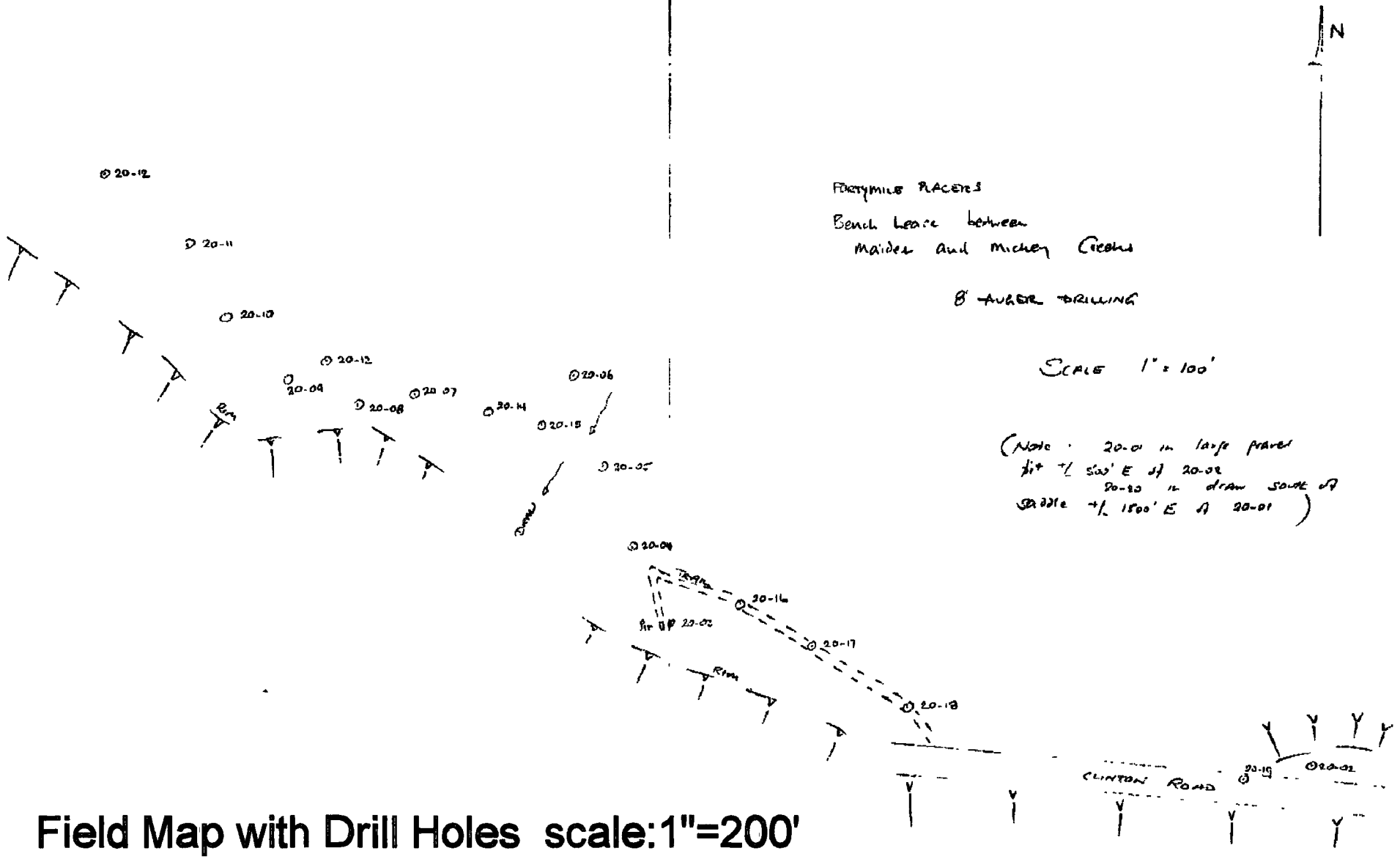
Notes S = symbol, o thawed • frozen, ⊖ part frozen
O/B = overburden, mostly dry silt (loess), G = gravel, all W.C.G (White Channel Gravel), B = bedrock, Σ = total. 4, 3, 2, 1, is colour count (visual), 4 = >4 mg, 3 = 1-4 mg, 2 = 0.2-1 mg, 1 = < 0.2mg. mg = weight of recovered gold, oz/yd³/4' = raw troy ounces per bank cubic yard over a theoretical 4 ft. section

Theoretical 4' section contains ·0432 yd³, using

$$\pi r_1^2 - \left(\left(\pi r_1^2 - \pi r_2^2\right) - 30\%\right) \times h$$, where h = 4 ft.

So hole 20.06, 43.4 mg ÷ 31103.5 ÷ ·0432 = ·032

18 Sept 2000



Field Map with Drill Holes scale:1"=200'

Additional Information:

People who worked on the project

William Claxton	Dawson City
Angus Woodsend	Dawson City
Leslie Chapman	Dawson City

Property investigated

Placer Prospect Lease ID000287

Total footage drilled

The total footage drilled was 536 ft.

Report preparation

William Claxton and Leslie Chapman prepared the report in 50 manhours.

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