YUKON MINING INCENTIVES PROGRAM

YMIP PROJECT #01- 039

MARTEN CREEK
PLACER TARGET EVALUATION

JUNE 1, 2001 - DECEMBER 28, 2001

TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION CO-ORDINATES
64° 23' latitude and 140° 51' longitude.
PLACER CLAIM SHEET 116C-7

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1. Introduction

1.1. Property Location and Access

Marten Creek is a tributary on the left limit of the Fortymile River, emptying into the river approximately 15 miles upstream from its confluence with the Yukon River. The creek is located at approximately 64^0 23' latitude and 140^0 51' longitude. The area is located on NTS map sheet 116C-7, in the Dawson mining district. The property is covered by claims P21212 through P21219. This placer ground is controlled by Fortymile Placers, and is held by Leslie Chapman, my partner in Fortymile Placers. **Map 3** shows the property location, and **Map 2** outlines the claim block.

There is good two wheel drive access to Marten Creek via the Top of the World Highway, the Clinton Creek Highway, and the Fortymile Placers access road. There is a bush road suitable for heavy equipment and ATV traffic, extending up Marten Creek approximately 3 km. Roads are delineated on **Map 3**.

1.2 Deposit Type and Geology

The Marten Creek placer deposit is contained in the creek bottom gravel. The hillsides are steep and rugged, with many exposed bedrock faces. The width of the creek valley is quite narrow, averaging 150 to 200 ft. Some parts of the valley are constricted to narrow canyons of less than 50 ft in width. Towards the upper limits of the valley, the valley bottom flairs out to approximately 500 ft. in width. In this area, numerous gulches enter the main stem. The valley walls climb to approximately 1500 ft. above the valley bottom. There are some small benches located approximately 30 ft above the creek, but these are few; previous drilling work has confirmed that these benches carry placer gold. The grade of the creek is steep in this reach, averaging 1 foot of rise per 50 feet of run.

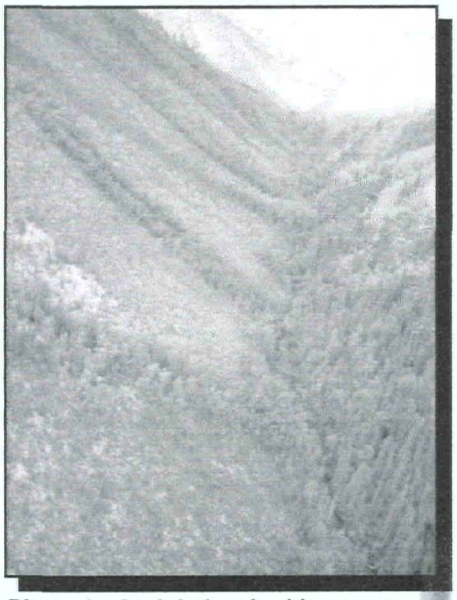


Photo 1 - Aerial view looking upstream in the Marten Creek valley.

The bedrock geology consists of a metamorphic schist, laced with narrow quartz stringers. The depth to bedrock in the creek varies from 4 ft to 30 ft., and occasionally even deeper. Overburden, typically consisting of frozen muck capped by moss and black spruce, is from 2 ft to 20 ft in depth. The underlying gravel matrix is composed of an angular flinty gravel derived from the bedrock walls of the valley. A layer of hard, rounded cobbles is encountered immediately above bedrock; this matrix appears to host most of the placer gold. Possibly this gravel is the remnant of an ancient channel which was flushed out of the valley at a time when there was much more water flow in the drainage. An alternate explanation is that the swift current of the creek channel has ground up the less durable gravels, transporting them out of the valley over time, leaving the coarse material (and gold) capable of withstanding the constant grinding, sorting, and flushing action caused by the steep grade and confined channel.

Placer gold deposition in the creek valley is confined to a narrow pay streak. The gold is relatively coarse. Individual grains, when viewed under magnification, are angular and raw looking, indicating that the gold has not migrated far from its source. I believe that, because of its coarse character, the source of the gold is the numerous quartz veins embedded in the schist bedrock. The purity of the placer gold in Marten Creek is quite high, 0.845 (the remaining 0.155 consists of alloyed silver). Paying gold values are found mainly in the gravel section, approximately three feet in depth, overlaying the bedrock, and also in the bedrock to a depth of approximately 1½ feet. While the pay streak is narrow, averaging approximately 35 ft to 40 ft wide, there is a high concentration of gold contained within this enriched zone.

1.3 Previous Investigations

Marten Creek was known as Log Cabin Creek in the early days. Presumably this is because of the numerous cabins and tent frames which were built by miners at that time. Marten Creek had an active history from its discovery in 1886, until the early 1900's. I have been exploring Marten Creek since 1974. During this time I have performed shafting work, trenching using an excavator, bulk sampling, and drilling. All of my work yielded encouraging values. Bulk sampling proved up minable reserves in the order of 1 oz of raw gold to for every 50 loose yards of gravel sluiced.

Photo 2 - Ruins of a cabin in the Marten Creek valley.

In 2000, auger drilling was carried out over 2 claim lengths of Marten Creek, at a location approximately 1½ miles upstream from mouth. All but one of the drill holes which were completed contained gold. Holes which penetrated the paystreak returned very good values. The best hole translated to approximately $20 per yard at a gold price of $280US/oz.

2. Objectives

My objective for this project was to continue, and build on, the drilling work which was performed in 2000. I hoped to define a minable block of ground containing sufficient reserves to offset costs associated with developing the creek into a producing placer operation, capable of sustaining production over several years.

While the drilling work in 2000 returned very good values, a shaft subsequently driven to bedrock showed values of approximately half the projected grade. While this shaft still confirmed mineable values, I was concerned about the discrepancy; usually drilling undervalues a deposit, particularly in coarse gold-bearing ground. Because the ground is relatively deep, frozen, and hosts a narrow pay streak, drilling is the preferred method for exploration. However, if drilling does not return reliable data, it is not useful. Therefore, one of my first objectives in this project was to attempt to determine if drilling would provide results that would accurately predict the tenor of the ground.

It was also my intent to establish better access by constructing a road to the prospect, along the

south facing sidehill, to eliminate the numerous creek crossings and muskeg swamps which the existing cat trail traversed.

3. Approach/Work Performed

I began my evaluation work in early April by processing bulk samples from the shaft which was dug on the property last winter. This shaft was driven by hand, using a boiler and steam point to thaw the ground, and was located over the drill hole which returned values of 25 grains of gold per cubic yard (approximately $20/yd at US$280/oz gold price.) Because onsite sampling, using a gold pan on site when the shaft was being excavated, projected gold values of approximately half this amount, I wanted to understand this discrepancy. I collected gravel samples down the entire gravel face of the shaft, and saved them in 5 gallon buckets. I collected one bucket of gravel over each foot of gravel depth. Additionally, I collected three buckets of material, consisting mostly of rotten broken schist bedrock, from the shaft floor. I transported the samples (a total of 15 buckets) to the Fortymile Placers mining camp, located at the mouth of the creek, travelling by snow machine on the frozen creek bed. I performed this work in early April, before the spring thaw, so that I could retrieve samples from the shaft before it filled with water. I processed each bucket of gravel separately in the clean-up room, using the following procedure:

- I screened the samples to 10 mesh and panned the oversize to recover any coarse gold in this fraction. (I did not recover any +10 mesh gold particles).
- I processed the minus 10 mesh material through a gold wheel to split the heavy concentrates off.
- I dried the concentrate, and then used a magnet to draw off the magnetic black sand fraction.
- I panned the remaining concentrate to further reduce the material by removing non-magnetic heavies.
- I dried the reduced concentrate, less than 1 teaspoon, and spread it on a piece of paper. I used a pair of tweezers to pick out all of the gold particles.
- I counted the colours and then sieved the gold to obtain a size analysis. I weighed the gold particles using a powder scale capable of weighing to 1/10 of a grain (0.0002 of an ounce).

The results of this evaluation indicated that the drilling and shafting work returned similar values, although the drilling still appeared to slightly overvalue the projected grade. I decided that drilling was a reliable method to continue my exploration of the property. **Table 1** gives the values recovered and the gravel strata which they were recovered from. It appears that the shaft penetrated too far into the bedrock , because only a small amount of gold was recovered from the shaft floor; this factor diluted the original grade calculation for the ground.

On July 14 I brought an 8 inch diameter auger drill mounted on a Nodwell to the property to start drilling. Prior to drilling, I walked over the property to determine areas where drilling work should be performed. I used the following criteria to select areas for drilling:

- The valley should be wide enough to facilitate mining.
- The potential gravel volume should be large enough to warrant the cost of drilling the prospect.
- Areas hosting previous oldtimers activities such as shafts, trenches or diversions were of particular interest.

Based on previous experience, I anticipated that it would be necessary to drill closely spaced holes (a maximum of 20 feet apart) along lines crosscutting the valley, because of the defined pay streak which I was attempting to trace. I surveyed and flagged lines where I thought the ground met my criteria for evaluation. I was prepared to modify my approach as results were obtained. I designed the program in an attempt to define a specific reserve block, as opposed to gaining a general evaluation over a larger area.

Photo 3 - Drilling in the Marten Creek valley.

Photo 4 - Processing drill cuttings using a long tom sluice.

I drilled 33 holes, totalling 516 feet in depth. The work was performed over a length of 2,200 feet, or approximately 4½ claims. The drill holes are plotted on **Maps 1a and 1b**. I processed the drill cuttings in a long tom sluice, using a 1½ inch gasoline pump to supply water. The long tom concentrates obtained from each hole were reduced in essentially the same manner as described previously. The gold particles were weighed using an assay scale.

I constructed approximately 1 mile of road along the left limit of the Marten Creek valley at an elevation of approximately 100 ft above the valley floor. I used the D6C Cat dozer and UH10 Hitachi excavator to perform the work. I plan to extend the road further up the creek to establish all-weather access to the upper section of the creek.

Photo 5 - Building road along the south facing slope of the Marten Creek valley.

4. Equipment Used

I used the following equipment to perform the project:

- 8 inch diameter Mobile auger drill mounted on a Nodwell FN60 carrier
- D6C Caterpillar dozer equipped with angle blade and ripper
- UH10 Hitachi excavator
- sample processing equipment consisting of the following:
  - a long tom sluice 1 ft wide by 4 ft long, designed for processing drill cuttings, with a 1½ inch Honda pump, to supply process water.
  - spiral gold concentrating wheel
  - various gold pans, tubs, shovels etc.
- gold analysis equipment including a scale, sieves, magnets, etc.
- two 4x4 ATV's
- two chain saws
- GPS
- various 4x4 trucks to transport equipment, fuel, and personnel

5. Results

The results from processing the pails of gravel from the shaft are shown in **Table 1**. It can be seen that gold values increased with the depth of the shaft. A combined weight from the 5 pails collected from the lower 5 feet of the shaft, and the three pails collected from the bottom of the shaft yielded 3.6 grains of gold. This translates to a weight of 21.6 grains per cubic yard over a mineable gravel section of 5 feet, or 0.45 oz/yd^3. This work showed that for this location, and probably the pay channel in general, the top gravel layers, to a depth of 3 feet above bedrock can be wasted as barren, i.e. the pay layer consists of 3 feet of gravel and 1½ to 2 feet of bedrock.

The drilling work proved up more minable ground with a very good grade. All of the holes contained gold, although not all of the holes projected minable values. The results from the drilling are shown on **Maps 1a** and **1b** and on **Tables 2** and **3**. I have divided the ground into two deposits, the upper deposit consisting of 1,500 ft of valley gravels, and the lower deposit containing 700 ft. of valley bottom gravels.

Photo 5 - Location of hole 21-32. The remains of an oldtimers camp can be seen in the foreground.

5.1. Lower 700 foot section

Because this section of the creek was drilled at the end of the project, I was only able to complete one cross-cut line. Only one of the drill holes drilled in the lower 700 feet section of the creek penetrated the pay streak.(I assumed that holes yielding a minimum of 20 mg of gold were located on the paystreak.) This hole was the best hole drilled during this program, yielding 239.3 milligrams of gold (approximately 1/4 gram of gold). To determine the value of the ground, I used the following calculation:

For example, hole 21-32 contains 239.3 mg in the pay section of 4.5 ft (1 ½ yds) in depth:

- the volume of gravel contained in a 8" (.67 ft) diameter drill hole 4.5 ft in depth is calculated as follows:
  the area of an 8" diameter hole (πr^2) x its depth = the volume of gravel
  π x .33 ft^2 x 4.5 ft = 1.54 ft^3
- if 1.54 ft^3 contains 239.3 mg, then the number of gm per yard is calculated as follows:
  27 ft^3/yd ÷1.54 ft^3 x 239.3 mg = 4,195.5 mg per yd^3
  4,195.5 mg/yd ÷ 1,000 = 4.2 gm/yd^3
  4.2 gm/yd ÷ 31.1 gm/oz = **0.14 oz/yd^3**
- The value of the ground indicated by this drill hole can be calculated as follows:
  Assume gold is US$280/oz and the CND dollar is worth .625¢(as of November 2001) and the purity of Marten Creek gold has been established at .85.
  The value of Marten Creek gold in CND$ is $280 x .85 ÷ .625 = CND$380.80/oz
  O.14 oz/yd x CND$380.80 = **CND$53.3/yd^3**
- I calculated the volume of gravel contained in the pay streak 700 ft long by 40 ft wide by 4.5 ft deep to be:
  700 ft x 40 ft x 4.5 ft ÷ 27 ft^3/yd^3 = 4,667 yd^3
- I calculated the number of raw ounces of gold contained within the paystreak over this 700 ft section of valley bottom as follows:
  4,667 yd^3 x 0.14 oz/yd^3 = **653 oz.**

5.2. Upper 1,500 foot section

I determined a preliminary grade for the 1,500 ft section of the creek, drilled upstream of where the best drill hole was obtained, using the following methodology:

- I assumed that drill holes containing over 20 mg. of gold were located over the paystreak. Holes returning less than 20 mg. were considered to be in non-mineable ground, (although some of these holes had reasonable gold values).
- I averaged the weight of gold recovered in the 7 holes containing in excess of 20 mg (including one hole which had 19.9 mg) as follows:
  27.8 + 24.9 + 94.8 + 24.8 + 19.9 + 103.2 + 74.1 = 369.5 mg.
  369.5 ÷ 7 = 52.8 mg
- I changed the weight in mg recovered to raw oz per yard using the formula previously discussed, over a 4.5 ft deep pay zone. In 1.54 ft^3 (the material contained in a 4.5 ft section of an 8 inch drill hole) there is an average of 52.8 mg of gold recovered.
  Therefore, **one cubic yard of paystreak material contains:**
  52.8 mg ÷ 1.54 ft^3 x 27 ft^3/yd^3 = 925.71 mg or **0.93 gm of gold**
- 0.93 gm of gold per yard can be translated to ounces of gold per yard as follows:
  0.93 gm ÷ 31.1 gm/yd^3 = **0.03 oz/yd^3**
- I calculated the volume of gravel contained in the pay streak 1,500 ft long by 40 ft wide by 4.5 ft deep to be:
  1,500 ft x 40 ft x 4.5 ft ÷ 27 ft^3/yd^3 = 10,000 yd^3
- I calculated the number of raw ounces of gold contained within the paystreak over this 1,500 ft section of valley bottom as follows:
  10,000 yd^3 x 0.03 oz/yd^3 = **300 oz.**

I believe that this is a very conservative estimate of the gold contained in this section of the valley. It can be seen from the drill results shown in **Table 2** that some of the holes contained coarser pieces of gold. For example, Hole 21-12 contained 1 coarse piece which doubled the value of the gold recovered. Hole 21-23 contained 1 large piece which nearly doubled the value of gold recovered. Considering that it is very rare to obtain coarse gold in a drill hole, and that four of the 32 holes drilled contained small nuggets, I suspect that the tenor of the ground could easily be doubled.

6. Conclusions

The drilling work performed last season shows that the gold bearing values in Marten Creek are contained in a distinct and confined pay streak . I estimate this pay streak to be from 30 to 40 ft in width. It is contained in the 3 ft of gravel (consisting of a matrix of hard, coarse cobbles and boulders) overlaying bedrock, and penetrates the bedrock to a depth of 1 1/2 to 2 ft. The drilling suggests that the paystreak could possibly be discontinuous, although I believe that it is probably more consistent than drilling indicates, given the coarse nature of the gold recovered.

Previously, I believed that gold values increased further upstream in the valley. However, my best hole was located at the most downstream location of the drill program. I am now thinking that the entire length of the creek hosts a rich pay streak, which can be mapped using intensive drilling.

The pay channel appears to be located in the centre of the valley, although I believe that drilling is the only way to confidently map it.

The holes which penetrated the paystreak all returned very good results. I consider the best hole, projecting a grade of over $50 per cubic yard, to be exceptional. However, the ground is deep, and frozen, and the valley is narrow, which would make mining costly. Additionally, the cost of drilling work preparatory to mining, to define the pay channel, would be considerable. Even with the difficult nature of the ground, I believe that a mining project in Marten Creek would be extremely profitable. The coarseness and high purity of the gold would command a premium when marketed for jewellery purposes.

7. Recommendations

I recommend that an intensive drill program be undertaken in the section of the creek where the best drill hole was located. This section of creek consists of a block of ground 700 ft in length. The value of the ground suggests that this short 700 ft section of the creek, with a 40 ft wide pay streak, would contain 3,500 yds^3, yielding 650 oz. of gold. The creek flows against the left limit of the valley, so it would not be necessary to divert it. The valley in this section of the creek is approximately 120 ft wide. providing adequate room for overburden disposal, settling ponds, and tailings associated with a placer mining operation.

Because the creek requires closely spaced drill holes to delineate the pay streak, I believe that drilling and blasting could be used as the mining method. Because the evaluation requires closely spaced drill holes, these could double as blast holes. If this work is done in early spring, the barren

waste can be removed from the pay layer resulting in a confined trench of exposed pay gravels. The pay gravel can be excavated and piled for sluicing when water is available. This mining method would facilitate the removal of only the overburden overlaying the paystreak, eliminating the need to open up the entire valley bottom. Environmental disturbance would thereby be kept to a minimum, and subsequent costs associated with restoration would be reduced. Cost and feasibility associated with a drilling/blasting mining operation should be investigated.

Because promising values were returned over the entire 2,200 ft section length of the creek investigated, more drilling work should be performed. I believe that the best approach would be to revisit the most promising holes and perform intensive drilling upstream and downstream to begin blocking out more reserves for mining.

I was impressed that the oldtimers somehow managed to zero in on the pay streak. In nearly every location that returned good values from a drill hole, there was one or more shafts that lined up on the pay streak. Conversely, there were very few shafts in areas which did not drill well. Particular attention should be paid to the line defined in the valley bottom by the old shafts. Holes could be drilled along this assumed pay streak to give confidence in the mineability of the ground. I believe that the mining community on Marten Creek consisted of well seasoned miners who knew what they were doing, and their work provides useful information for planning further work.

The road should be extended up the valley to provide all weather wheel traffic access.

Table 1 - Gold Recovered from Shaft

Depth in ft.	Wt. sample in lbs.	# of Colours	Wt. gold in grains	Comments
1	100	1	~	very fine colour
2	100	0	~	flinty gravel
3	100	0	~	flinty gravel
4	100	0	~	sandy layer
5	100	3	~	sand and flinty gravel, microscopic colours
6	100	0	~	fine gravel
7	100	6	~	fine flinty black gravel, very fine gold
8	100	6	0 6	coarser more rounded, 6 nice flakes ~ 30 mesh
9	100	6	0 4	rounded cobbles (quartz), 5 flakes ~ 30 mesh
10	100	4	0.7	bedrock/gravel, sandy round cobbles, 1 larger piece of~ 20 mesh
11	100	8	1 7	some bedrock, cobbles. 1 boulder on side, 8 flakes & 1 piece
12	100	4	0 2	bedrock, bouldery & sand, 3 nice flakes & 1 small piece
bedrock/floor	300	2	~	schist, fractured, 2 very fine colours

Method of Calculating Grade from Samples:

I made the following assumptions when calculating the grade of the ground in the paystreak penetrated by the shaft:

- I determined that the paystreak started with the bucket obtained from the 8 ft level in the shaft.
- I determined that the paystreak ended in the bedrock somewhere within the 11 ft to 12 ft level.
- I concluded that bedrock depth in the bottom of the hole had penetrated beyond the pay layer because the three pails from the bottom of the shaft were essentially barren.

I calculated the value of the ground within the paystreak as follows:

- I determined the weight of gravel in the pay zone (from 8 ft to 12 ft.) to be 500 lbs. The pails of gravel obtained from the top gravel layers, and the three pails collected on bedrock were discounted as barren, and therefore not with in payzone.
- I added the weight of gold recovered from within the payzone to be:
  0.6 + 0.4 + 0.7 + 1.7 + 0.2 = 3.6 grains
- I calculated the projected weight of gold contained in 1 yard of material in the pay zone as follows:
  3,000 lbs/yd ÷ 500 lbs x 3.6 grains = 21.60 grains /yd^3
- I calculated the grade of the ground in oz/yd^3 as follows:
  21.6 grains/yd^3 + 480 grains/oz = **0.045 oz/yd^3**
- I calculated the value of the ground, assigning a value of CND$380 per raw oz of placer gold (based on US$280/oz): 0.045 oz/$yd^3$ x CND$380 = **CND$17.10/yd^3**

MARTEN CREEK
8" AUGER DRILLING
July - August 2001.

Hole #	S.	Date	O/B	Gravel	Bdrk	Total	Colours 4	3	2	1	mg.
FP 21-04	⊖	14 July	7	7	4	18	–	3	13	15	27.8
FP 21-05	o	15 July	8	5	4	17	–	–	–	2	Tr
FP 21-06	o	15 July	6	8	4	18	–	–	–	1	Tr
FP 21-07	•	16 July	6	3	3	12	1	2	2	5	24.9
FP 21-08	X	16 July.	4	7	4	15	–	1	–	2	4.1
FP 21-09	•	19 July	5	6	3	14	–	–	5	8	7.7
FP 21-10	•	19 July	7	2	1	10	–	–	1	4	3.9
FP 21-10A	•	19 July	5	6	1	12	–	–	1	2	
FP 21-11	•	20 July	10	–	2	12	–	–	–	8	3.1
FP 21-12	•	20 July	4	8	3	15	N 4	–	6	6	+N 94.8 -N 42.5
FP 21-13	•	20 July	8	4	3	15	–	–	1	7	4.8
FP 21-14	•	21 July.	4	6	4	14	–	1	1	9	5.7
FP 21-15	•	21 July.	2	12	2	16	1	–	1	4	8.0
FP 21-16	•	22 July	6	4	1	11	–	–	–	–	–
FP 21-17	•	22 July.	8	3	3	14	1	4	3	4	24.8
FP 21-18	•	31 July	4	10	2	16	–	2	7	3	19.9
FP 21-19	•	31 July.	2	3	3	18	–	1	6	10	16.9.
FP 21-20	•	1 Aug	5	7	3	15	–	1	4	7	10.0
FP 21-21	⊖	1 Aug	14	2	1	17	–	–	–	11	5.8
FP 21-22	•	1 Aug	11	3	1	15	–	–	1	4	2.4
FP 21-23	•	2 Aug	10	6	3	19	N 5	5	5	3	+N 103.2 -N 48.6
FP 21-24	•	3 Aug	8	9	3	20	–	–	2	9	10.8
FP 21-25	•	3 Aug	12	2	3	17	–	–	4	7	9.0
FP 21-26	•	3 Aug	4	14	1	19	–	–	1	2	4.1
FP 21-27	•	4 Aug	6	3	1	20	–	–	–	3	Tr
FP 21-28	•	4 Aug	5	10	5	20	N 1		17	29	+N 74.1 -N 49.4
FP 21-29	•	4 Aug	5	10	1	16	–	–	1	7	5.2
FP 21-30	•	8 Aug	10	6	2	18	–	–	–	3	2.4
FP 21-31	•	8 Aug.	5	17	2	24	–	–	–	11	7.2
FP 21-32	•	8-9 Aug	7	17	2	26	N N 2	5	25	6	+NN 239.3 -NN 83.9
FP 21-33	•	9 Aug	15	6	2	23	–	1	1	10	9.9.
						576					

S. Symbol • frozen, o thawed. ⊖ part thawed, X poor recovery. O/B = overburden, Colours 4 = >4mg, 3 = 1-4mg, 2 = 0.2-1mg, 1 = <0.2mg. +N = weight with nugget, -N = without nugget.

FP 21-08 poor recovery due to spill.

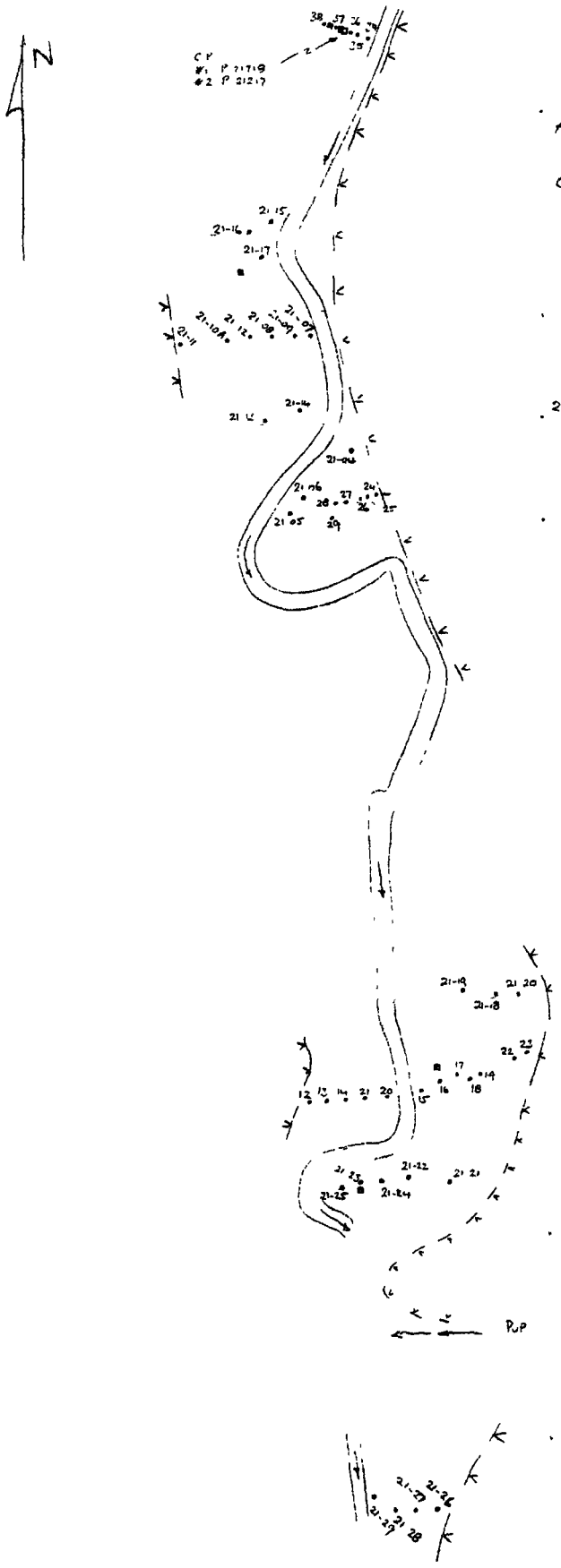
15 August 2001

Table 2 - Drill Log for Marten Creek Drilling 2001

Table 3 - Grade Figures for each Drill Hole

Hole #	mg gold	oz/yd
FP21-04	27.8	0.016
FP21-05	tr	~
FP21-06	tr	~
FP21-07	24.9	0.015
FP21-08	4.1	0.002
FP21-09	7.7	0.005
FP21-10	w/10A	~
FP21-10A	3.9	0.002
FP21-11	3.1	0.002
FP21-12	94.8	0.055
FP21-13	4.8	0.003
FP21-14	5.7	0.003
FP21-15	8	0.005
FP21-16	-	-
FP21-17	24.8	0.015
FP21-18	19.9	0.011
FP21-19	16.9	0.01
FP21-20	10	0.006
FP21-21	5.8	0.003
FP21-22	2.4	0.001
FP21-23	103.2	0.06
FP21-24	10.8	0.006

Hole #	mg gold	oz/yd
FP21-25	9	0.005
FP21-26	4.1	0.002
FP21-27	tr	-
FP21-28	74.1	0.043
FP21-29	5.2	0.003
FP21-30	2.4	0.001
FP21-31	7.2	0.004
FP21-32	239.3	0.14
FP21-33	9.9	0.006



MARTEN CREEK

AUGER DRILLING (2000) + 2001.

CLAIMS P21215, 21216, 21217.

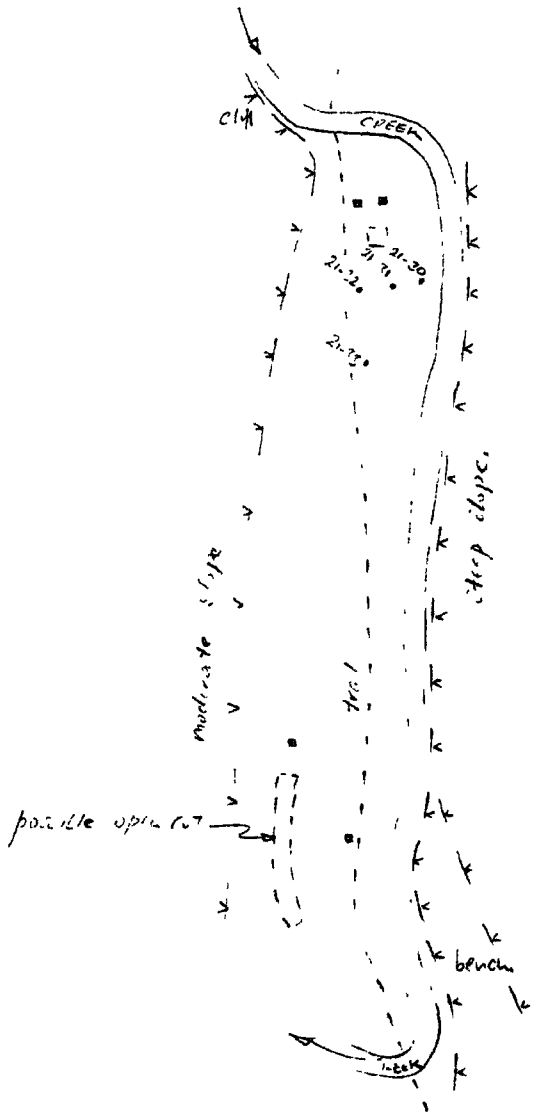
37 ● 2000 DRILL HOLE (Helwig)
21-04 ● 2001 DRILL HOLE (Auger)
□ CLAIM POST
■ SHAFT
SLOPE TOE
Tr = trace

2001 GOLD RECOVERED (Mg)

21-04	27.8	21-17	24.8
21-05	Tr	21-18	19.9
21-06	Tr	21-19	16.9
21-07	24.9	21-20	10.0
21-08	4.1	21-21	5.8
21-09	7.7	21-22	2.4
21-10	1.8	21-23	103.2
21-11	2.1	21-24	10.8
21-12	94.8	21-25	9.0
21-13	4.8	21-26	4.1
21-14	5.7	21-27	Tr
21-15	8.0	21-28	74.1
21-16	—	21-29	5.2

14 AUGUST 2001

MAP 1a - Location of Drill Holes (Upstream End of Property) scale: 1 inch = 200 ft



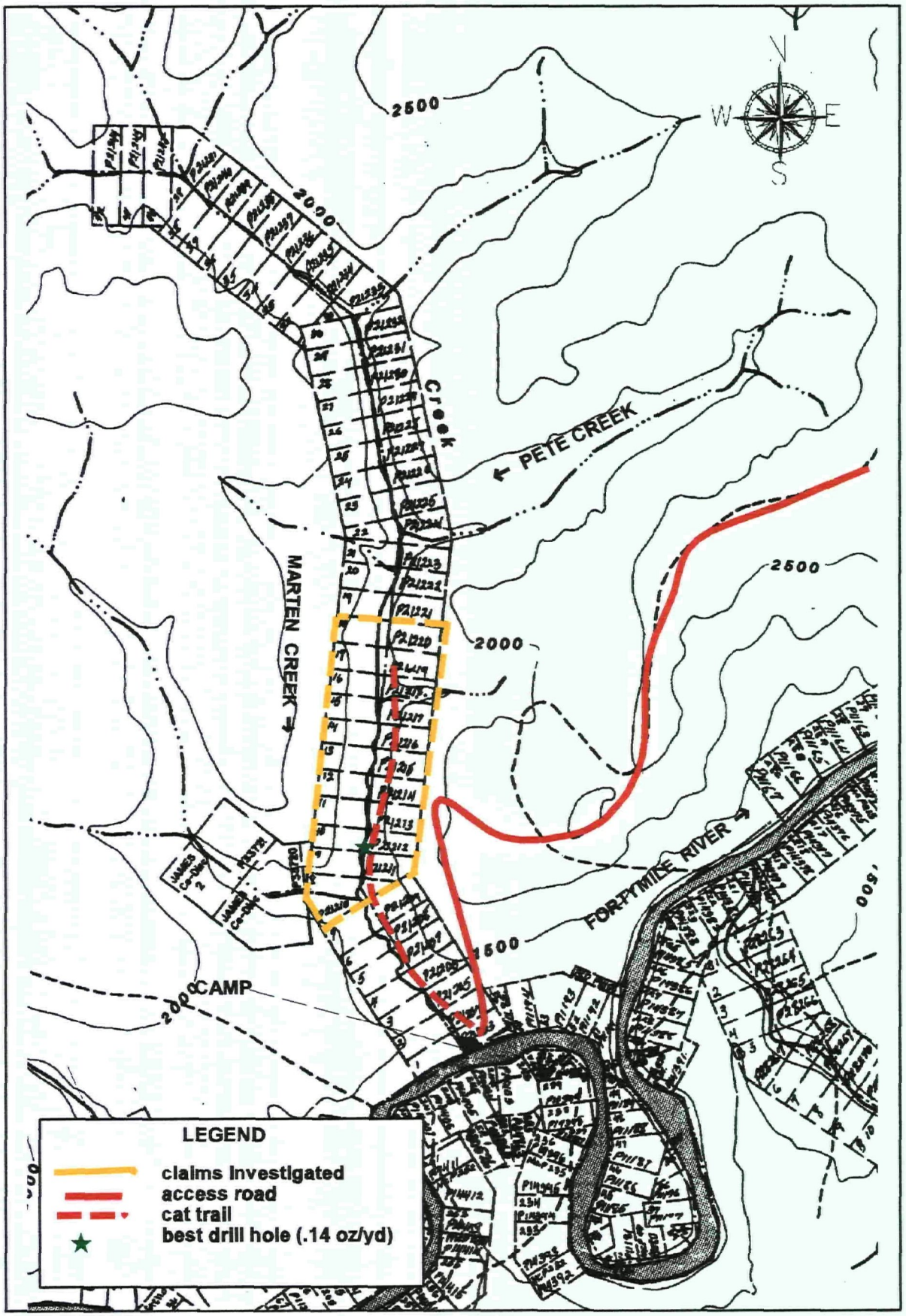
(GOLD RECOVERED

21-30	2.4 mg
21-31	7.2 mg
21-32	239.3 mg
21-33	9.9 mg

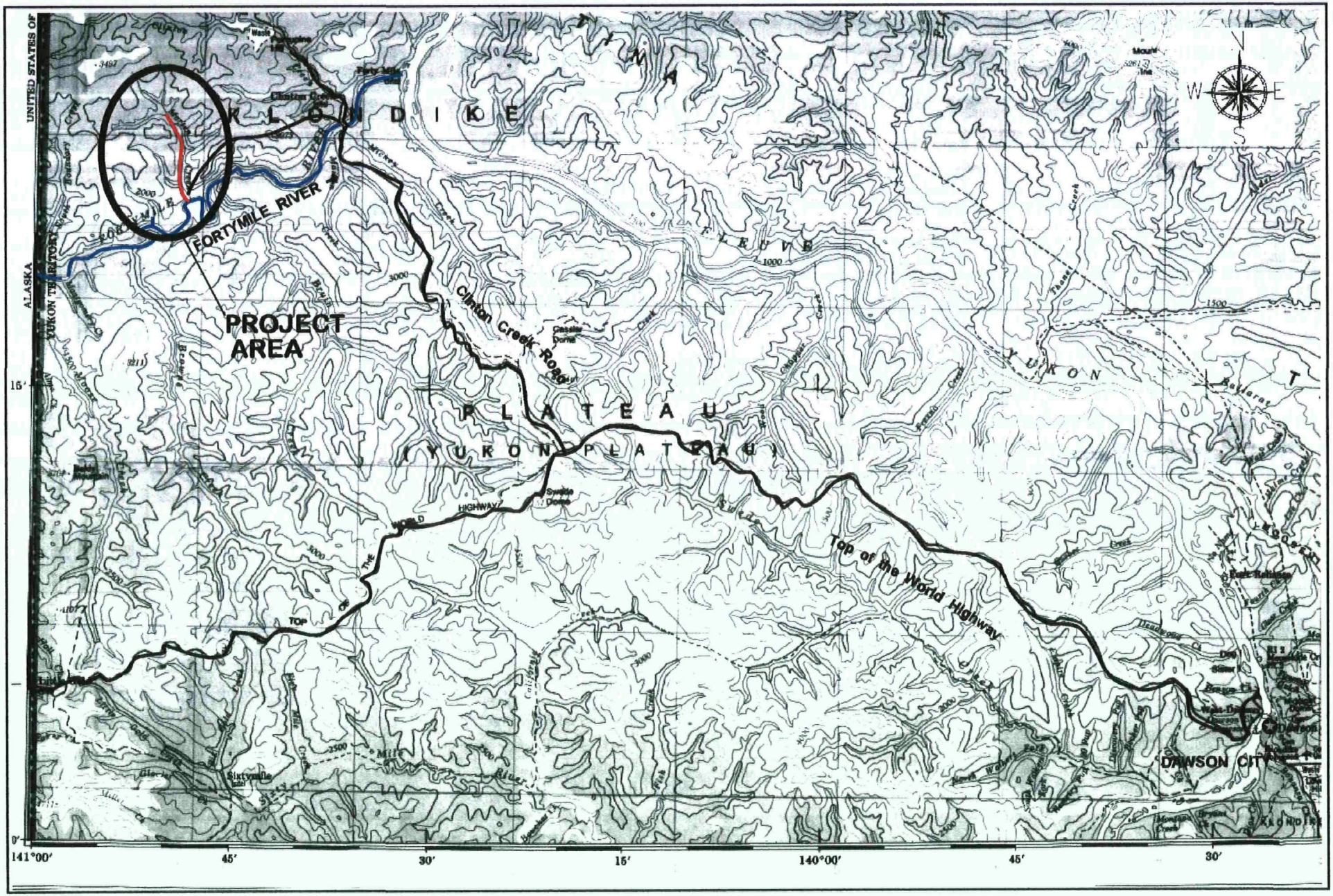
■ shaft
□ adit
scarp-like

KM-C.ST 2021

MAP 1b - Location of Drill Holes (Downstream End of Property) **scale: 1 inch = 200 ft**



MAP 2 - Claims Investigated Shown on Claim Sheet 116C-7



MAP 3 - PROPERTY LOCATION (from "DAWSON" Map Sheet 116B & C) scale: 1 cm = 4 km (approx)

Additional Information

People who worked on the Project:

Bill Claxton ..... Dawson City
Angus Woodsend ..... Dawson City
Tom Claxton ..... Dawson City
Larry Remple ..... Dawson City
Leslie Chapman ..... Dawson City

Claims Investigated:

Placers claims P21212 through P21219

This report was prepared by:

Bill Claxton and Leslie Chapman prepared this report in 4 man-days.