

YEIP
2001-065
2001

YMIP # 01-065, NTS 115 0 6
TARGET EVALUATION RUSSIAN CREEK
PLACER CLAIMS: NIK, TAIGA, VLAD,
ALDAN, KATE, 1-12

Latitude 63 degrees, 25 minutes
Longitude: 139 degrees, 07 minutes

Lokey Mining Services Ltd / Lee A Olynyk
23 June 2001 to 1 October 2001

YEIP
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2001

Lokey Mining Services Ltd. Box 10143, RR#1 Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 7A1

Phone [867] 6605025

Email lee@marshlakepolarcom.com

TECHNICAL REPORT

YMIP File # 01-065, Russian Creek, NTS 115 0 6, 21 January 2002

Project Location.

The placer property investigated lies within the boundaries of a group of fourteen placer claims

They are Nik [P44254]
Taiga [P44255]
Vlad [P43889]
Aldan [P43888]
Kate 1-11 [P44811-P44821]

The claims are situated in the Dawson Mining District and fall on claim map 115 0 6 [Placer], 115 0/N Stewart River and 115 0 6 Henderson Creek mapsheets

The group of claims is located on an unnamed left limit tributary of Henderson Creek. This tributary enters Henderson creek approximately 1500 feet upstream of its confluence with Golden Gate Creek.

This tributary stream is referred to as Henderson Creek on the claimmap and topo sheet. This is, however, incorrect as the major watershed to the east, named 60 Pup, represents the larger stream and warrants the Henderson Creek designation. Persons familiar with the history of Henderson Creek say that the early stakers of Henderson represented Upper Henderson as a tributary stream [naming it 60 Pup] in order to allow the staking of both the main stem and 60 Pup with lengthier Discovery claims.

Locally, the stream in the field was considered unnamed until it took on the name Russian Creek, named subsequent to recent successful prospecting endeavors of Russian immigrants Chipolov and Nedechev.

Creek Latitude is 63 degrees, 25 minutes

Creek Longitude is 139 degrees, 07 minutes

Access.

Access to the property can be gained by four wheel drive truck from Dawson City by way of the Hunker loop and Henderson creek road. From the point where the road meets Henderson Creek valley a person must drive upstream approximately 300 yards to the mouth of Russian Creek. To proceed upstream on Russian Creek one must travel on foot or by ATV.

Air access to the Henderson valley strip, located at Cowan's camp, is temporarily unavailable as current mining activities have rendered it unuseable.

Geology.

The rock exposed along the valley consist mainly of granite-gneisses and other igneous rocks These are the likely host sources of the placer gold to be found

Valley Characteristics.

Certain areas of the valley floor are overlain by heavy slide rock from the left limit or west side of the valley This slide rock is most prevalent on the lower six or seven claims and pinches the valley floor to a twenty five foot width on claims Kate 1 & 2 Due to the heavy intrusion of slide at this point in the valley, access to upstream limits was unachievable with the equipment at hand Other than the pinched section of the valley, average valley width would run 60 feet over the project length Average valley gradient is estimated at three percent Valley vegetation is limited to willows, alder and dwarf birch The creek has abundant water and is estimated to run at an average of 3000 igpm, based on several site visits

Statigraphy.

Bedrock appears to be of granite type and is extremely competent Signs of decomposition were not found When dug with the excavator the bedrock would generally bust loose in heavy rectangular slabs, approximately one cubic foot in size Colour averaged a dull grey Overlying the bedrock is a well sorted, four foot thick, section containing sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders Excluding the slide rock from the hillside, the stream travelled boulders were generally limited to one cubic foot in size The material increased in size as it approached bedrock All material, in spite of it's hardness was well rounded and smooth It was also very well washed and lacked a cohesive nature A clay fraction was not present Material closely resembled that visible in the downstream Henderson Creek valley Above this strata lies a four foot section of black muck This muck layer gradually increases in depth upsteam, reaching a depth of eight feet at the upsteam limit of the property The muck, where exposed, appears to be relatively free of organic debris

The Program.

The program was carried out as proposed in the application, with the exception of work done in the upstream portion of the valley Attempts to proceed up the valley from Kate 1 claim were thwarted by the presence of extremely large slide boulders from rim to rim and steep frozen valley limits Here the creek had zig-zagged across the valley floor from rim to rim cutting through the muck creating a canyon like terrain To bring heavy equipment upsteam of this point one would have to do major work on the frozen sidehill This work would call for a substantial budget and an upgrading of the current MLU permit Upstream of this area hand panning was carried out, in and around previously dug pits to bedrock by Nedechev and Chipolov, to establish values

Work completed.

1 dates, workers and equipment used

A total of 42 hours over 5 days [23,24,25,26 June] [27 July] was spent preparing the future testpit sites and access to them. Creating access was very difficult as the valley was totally frozen from limit to limit and on both valley sidewalls. The absence of a thawed valley wall is due to the lack of a South facing slope as the valley runs in a north/south direction. Topography dictated that the access be established on the left limit of the valley amidst heavy sliderock. At the test sites an average of 4 feet of frozen muck had to be ripped and pushed away. The total muck section had to be removed to facilitate natural thawing of the gravel material to bedrock. All work was done with a Caterpillar D8 dozer equipped with a ripper and full U blade. The dozer was operated by Lee Olynyk.

A total of 48 hours was spent excavating a series of testpits and sluicing the material on site [18,19,20,21,22,23 September]. The Hitachi UH 06 model excavator equipped with a one third yard digging bucket would excavate the sample then swing it over to a positioned longtom where it was shovelled/monitored through. Don Macdonald of Whitehorse operated the excavator while Olynyk ran the sluice. A 2 inch Honda slurry pump was used to monitor the material from the excavator bucket, into and through the longtom sluice [assisted by Olynyk on the shovel]. An average of 2 "in place" cubic yards of material were sluiced at each pit location. Samples were rough panned in the field, bagged and tagged for further processing. Samples were later processed and evaluated at Last Chance Creek over a period of three days spanning the last week in September.

A Honda 400 Foreman ATV c/w a tub trailer was used to transport equipment, fuel gear etc on a steady basis to and from basecamp and testpit sites.

A Ford 3/4 ton p/u truck was used to provide transportation from Dawson to the site and to act as pilot car for transporting the heavy machinery.

Dimensions and scope of work

A total of 16 test pits were processed. Their location at times was dictated by the absence of thaw and the presence of slide material. Two "in place" cubic yards of material were sluiced from each pit except for a few where the presence of overly abundant slide rock limited the size of the sluice sample. All materials underlying the muck were processed, representing an average of 4 feet of materials. Depth of bedrock taken averaged 0.5 feet at best as it was extremely hard to bust loose. The total section therefore, on average, was 4.5 feet thick. Assuming a "swell factor" of 30 percent it was calculated that approximately 77 cubic feet of sluice material would represent 2 "in place" cubic yards [$77 \times 70\% = 54$ cubic feet]. It was calculated in the field that an ideal pit size was 4 feet x 3 feet at 4.5 foot depth to give the required volume of 2 cubic "in place" yards. Samples were taken with this in mind.

Due to lack of machine access, an attempt was made to establish values on the upstream claims by hand. At the sites of previous hand pits dug by Nedechev and Chipolov samples were taken from the upper gravels of their exposed pit walls, discarded upper gravels and sluice tailings. A total of 4 pits were investigated over the course of 2 days [30 Sept, 1 Oct]. These pits were

located on claims Kate3 [2 pits] Kate 9 and Lev 4 In addition, several pans were taken along the creek in places where the creek had cut through the muck exposing and thawing gravels

Values obtained.

Of the 16 pits excavated with machinery, 13 were dug to or into bedrock Of the pits dug to bedrock all were of full volume[2 "in place" yards] The remaining three were of lesser volume due to the heavy presence of sliderock, prohibiting the excavator from reaching depth The total volume of these samples represent 28" in place" yards [or approximately 40 loose yards at a swell factor of 30 percent]

From these pits a total of 23.9 grams of gold was obtained

This gold [divided by 28] represents a value of 0.8536 grams per "in place" yard

At a current value of \$450.00 cdn/troy ounce {\$11.57 gram at an assumed 800 fine] this represents a value of **\$9.46 per "in place" yard of material,** or, at a swell factor of 30 % a value of **\$6.62 per loose yard of material.**

Dollar per yard values could not be established from the panning done on the upstream claims Results were promising however with the presence of gold being found at all previous Nedechev/Chipolov sites A coarse piece of gold weighing 0.15 grams in weight was found in the sluice tailings at Kate 3 claim

All samples were excavated underwater as the thawed pits rapidly filled with ground seepage This is thought to have seriously hampered the recovery of gold As well, it was extremely difficult to get an accurate sample of bedrock as digging of it was violent due to it's competency Occasional monitoring of the recovery, in the sluice, verified the presence of gold from the top of the sluice section down, with values increasing at depth __

It is assumed that the values established are lower than those that would have been obtained digging without the influence of water

Location of pits and results.

Claim Nick

Pit # 1	[0 25 yards sluiced]	0 1 grams	[Digging hampered by slide]	\$4 62/yd
Pit # 2	[2 0 " "]	1 3 grams		\$7 52/yd
Pit # 3	[2 0 " "]	1 8 grams		\$10 41/yd

Claim Aldan

Pit # 4	[1 0 yards sluiced]	0 5 grams	[Digging hampered by slide]	\$5 78/yd
Pit # 5	[2 0 " "]	2 1 grams		\$12 15/yd.
Pit # 6	[2 0 " "]	1 7 grams		\$9 83/yd.

Claim Vlad

Pit # 7	[0 5 yards sluiced]	0 1 grams	[Digging hampered by slide]	\$2 31/yd
Pit # 8	[2 0 " "]	1 3 grams.		\$7 52/yd
Pit # 9	[2 0 " "]	1 7 grams		\$9 83/yd
Pit # 10	[2 0 " "]	2 8 grams		\$16 20/yd
Pit # 11	[2 0 " "]	2 9 grams		\$16 77/yd

Claim Taiga

Pit # 12	[2 0 " "]	0 1 grams		\$1 15/yd
Pit # 13	[2 0 " "]	2 7 grams		\$15 61/yd.
Pit # 14	[2 0 " "]	2 1 grams		\$12 14/yd
Pit # 15	[2 0 " "]	0 4 grams		\$4 62/yd
Pit # 16	[2 0 " "]	2 3 grams		\$13 30/yd

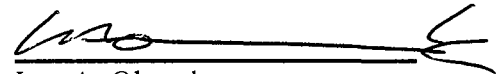
Note The above results are in reference to " in place" cubic yards

Recommendations.

It is recommended that prior to mining production, further test work be done on the upstream portion of the creek to determine values. As creating access for heavy equipment, including a drill, would be an expensive task it is recommended that a series of shafts to bedrock, in frozen ground, be dug. It is expected that results would be favorable based on the presence of coarse gold established by the author and the sample results submitted by Nedechev/Chipolov. If this proves to be the case it is recommended that the creek be put into production.

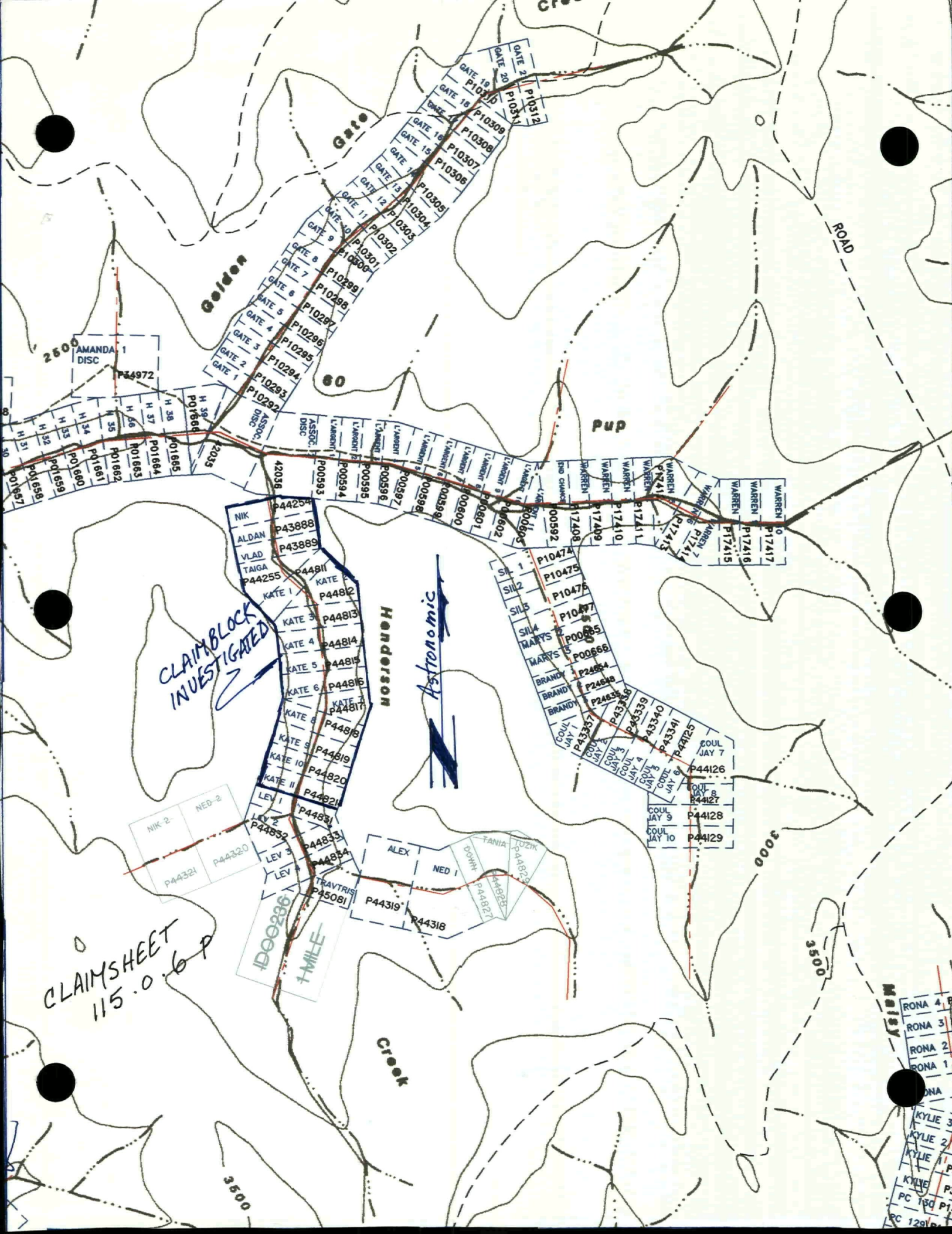
The creek, at the values currently established represents an attractive mining proposition due to its minimal stripping requirements.

It is further recommended that a person examine putting a road in high up on the right limit sidehill of the valley, or from the ridge dropping down off of the Tenderfoot Creek road at the head of the left fork of Russian Creek. Both routes would be in frozen ground.



Lee A. Olynyk,
President Lokey Mining Services

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AMANDA 1 DISC

P44972

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P01699
P01700

Golden Gate
GATE 1 P10294
GATE 2 P10295
GATE 3 P10296
GATE 4 P10297
GATE 5 P10298
GATE 6 P10299
GATE 7 P10300
GATE 8 P10301
GATE 9 P10302
GATE 10 P10303
GATE 11 P10304
GATE 12 P10305
GATE 13 P10306
GATE 14 P10307
GATE 15 P10308
GATE 16 P10309
GATE 17 P10310
GATE 18 P10311
GATE 19 P10312
GATE 20 P10313

60

pup

NIK P44254
ALDAN P43888
VLAD P43889
TAIGA P44255
KATE I P44811
KATE 2 P44812
KATE 3 P44813
KATE 4 P44814
KATE 5 P44815
KATE 6 P44816
KATE 7 P44817
KATE 8 P44818
KATE 9 P44819
KATE 10 P44820
KATE II P44821
LEV I P44831
LEV 2 P44832
LEV 3 P44833
LEV P44834

Henderson

Astronomic

SIL 1 P10474
SIL 2 P10475
SIL 3 P10476
SIL 4 P10477
MARYS P00685
MARYS P00686
BRANDY P24684
BRANDY P24685
BRANDY P24686
COUL JAY 1 P43337
COUL JAY 2 P43338
COUL JAY 3 P43339
COUL JAY 4 P43340
COUL JAY 5 P43341
COUL JAY 6 P44125
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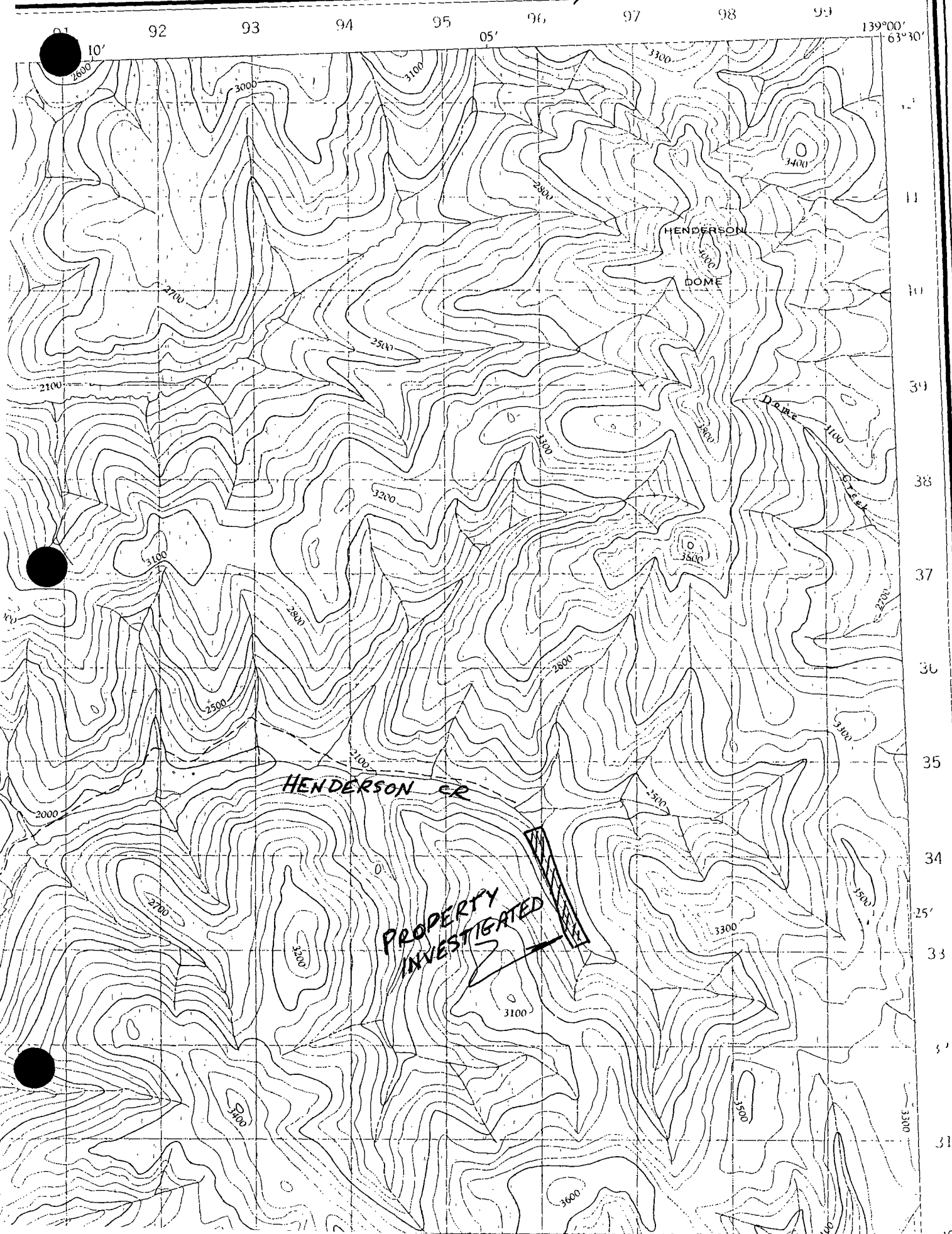
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LOZIK
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P44324
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P44327

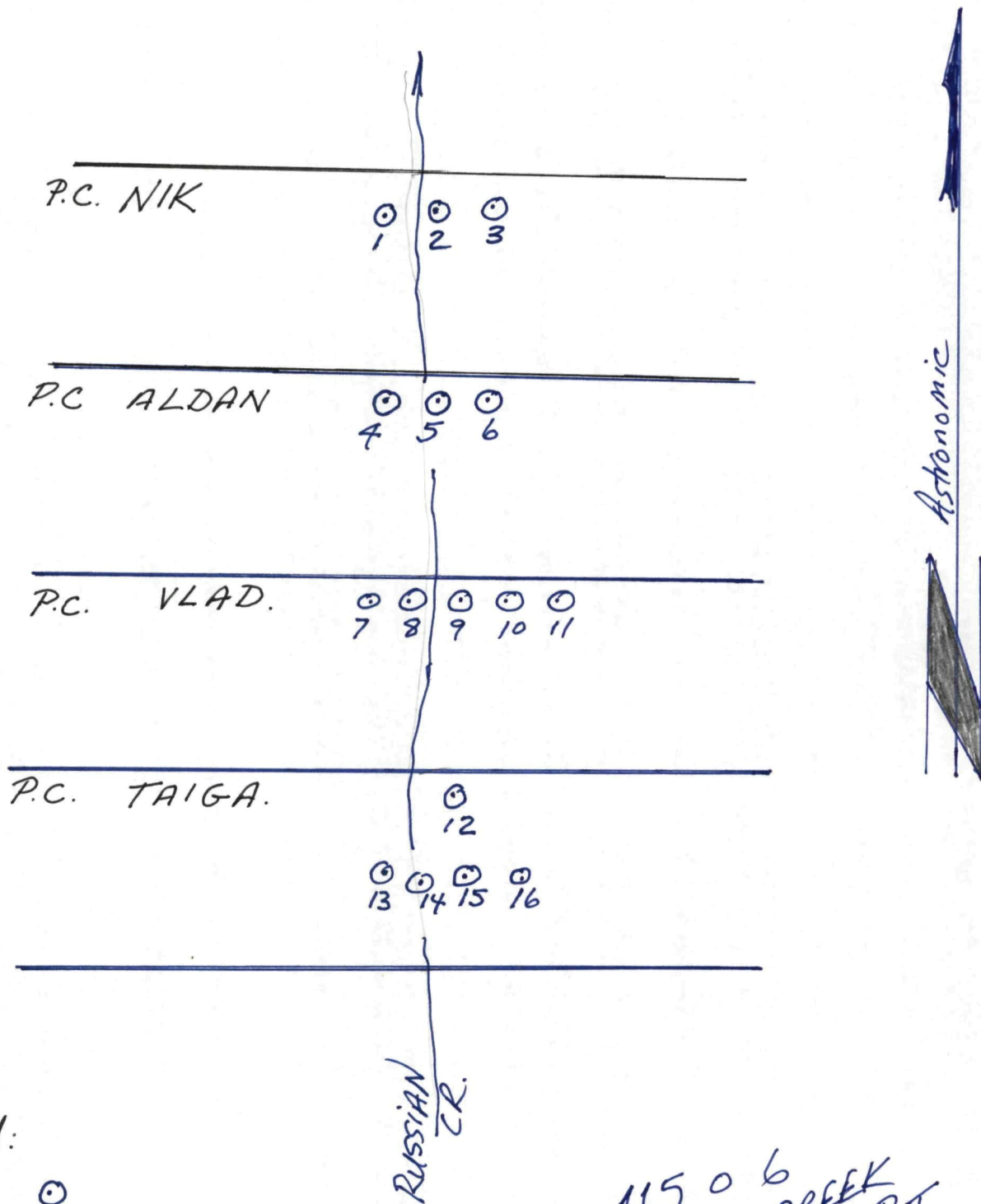
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CLAIMSHEET
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CLAIMBLOCK INVESTIGATED

MIST
RONA 4
RONA 3
RONA 2
RONA 1
KYLIE 3
KYLIE 2
KYLIE 1
KYLIE
PC 150
PC 128





Legend:
 Pit #'s ○

115 0 6
 RUSSIAN CREEK
 MAP SHOWING PIT
 LOCATIONS.
 20 JAN 2002
 LAOLYNYK