YEIP
05-040
2005

YMIP 05-040

2005 YMIP

Stevens Creek Target Evaluation Project

By

Michal Bidrman

Address:
Box 31354
Whitehorse, YT
Y1A 5P7
Ph. 604 721 7647
e-mail: ymichalb@gmail.com

Contents:

This document contains 17 pages including cover page. Five photos are included.

2005 YMIP

Stevens Creek Target Evaluation Project

By

Michal Bidrman

Technical Report and Conclusion

Location and Access

Stevens Creek is tributary of Scroggie Creek and is located approx 120 km south of Dawson City in the Yukon. It is on NTS map sheet 115J/15P in the Dawson Mining District. The coordinates for the mouth of Stevens Creek are 63°00' N Lat. and 138°36' W Long. For Claim map see Figure #1. The claims worked on in this project are Marlin 1-3, recorded on 24 October 1998 with earliest expiry on 31 December 2006.

The claims can best be reached by fixed wing aircraft to an airstrip on Scroggie creek 3km north of the mouth of Stevens Creek. Alternatively the claims can be reached by helicopter from Dawson City, approx. 120 km. An ATV trail is also available from Pelly Farm but due to recent forest fire along 30 miles of the road it's use proved to be too difficult at this time. Bear Creek Mining (BCM) camp is within 4 km of the mouth of Stevens Creek allowing the applicant to use an ATV as a transportation method for this project. Applicant paid room and board at BCM camp for the duration of this project.

General Geology:

Most of Scroggie Creek placer gold production has come from creeks flowing across a wide contact zone of a granite batholith, as mapped by H.S.Bostock, 1942 (GSC Map 711A Ogilvie), an environment that includes Stevens Creek. The exposed bedrock in the current swaths is muscovite schist. The first two feet of bedrock tested were completely decomposed leaving rock sizes no bigger than 2". The alluvial profile is simple, consisting of a thin organic layer overlaying coarsely bedded gravel measuring four to six feet thick on an uneven bedrock surface.

Organic materials consist of black muck of various thickness (two to four feet) with occasional silt layers directly above gravel. Four to six feet of gravels consist of uneven

layers of sand and rounded rock with rock size increasing significantly in the last two feet above bedrock to a maximum two feet diameter boulder size.

Work Done:

Work on this project proceeded as scheduled in the application. Claims had an access road constructed some time ago, therefore minimal effort had to be used to clear the road of fallen trees (approx 1h). In spring 2005 the applicant purchased a D9 dozer. This machine was used instead of the D375 of BCM. In the original budget the owner of BCM quoted $500/hr rental fee for the D375, which increased to $550/hr due to increased fuel costs in the spring of 2005. Since the applicant can run his own equipment at much lower rate, this option was selected. Ken Galambos was advised of this change in April of 2005. The D375 rental rate included fuel and operator. By using his own equipment the applicant operated the machine himself and charged much lower rate ($250/hr), which did not include fuel. Diesel for the dozer and the gas for the ATV and pump were purchased from BCM, which was flown in by fixed wing aircraft to storage facility at the airstrip. The rest of the expenses remained as planned.

Three swaths were dug, one on each of each consecutive claims, Marlin 1, 2 and 3. Number one swath was 270 ft long, swath two was 300 ft long and swath three was 250 ft long. Because bedrock surface was uneven, 10 samples were collected from basal 2' section of gravel in each swath, and 72 tests were collected from first 2' of bedrock plus 1' basal gravel. All work was done under BCM Water license #PM04360 effective April 16 2005. This license contains land use operation permit #AP04360. All refuse from the project was returned to BCM camp for proper disposal at their garbage site.

Spring 2005

May 15- May 19

All the work was done by the applicant.

The project started by clearing an existing access road of fallen trees. Using a dozer all the overburden and muck was stripped off. The mud was then ripped and stripped off, the trench areas. The organic layer varied from 2' to 4'(less than predicted). Some of the mud was also very dry, easing the ripping process. The gravel was left to thaw.

Summer 2005

July 13 – 18

All the work was done by the applicant.

The gravel layers were removed at 1' intervals and panning was used to determine first occurrence of significant gold in the gravels. There were no significant amounts of gold or black sand showing until bottom two feet above bedrock. The gravels varied from large alluvial rocks to sections of sand. The two feet of basal gravels were tested at 25' intervals in each swath (see figure #4) first by panning and than by running one yd^3 tests through a long tom sluice box. The results of these tests are plotted on Gravel Test Data Sheet. Some parts of the swaths were still frozen two feet above bedrock so further testing had to be postponed until the fall.

Fall 2005

October 5 – Oct 25

All work was done by the applicant, except a six-hour period during which another dozer with another operator was used to the pull out the D9 from being stuck.

A 2" pump was used to help draining portions of the swaths. Than the remaining gravel was removed to expose bedrock. At this point sampling started at 25' intervals along the both sides of the swaths. One to two yard samples were collected for each test. The sample locations were mapped on Figure #4. Using a loader the samples made up of 2' bedrock with 1' basal gravel were hauled to a testing site where the samples were first screened to <1" and then processed through a mechanical jig owned by the applicant. This method was preferable to long tom setup as was done for basal gravels only (see above), since it is faster and less likely to have any significant loses. The samples were than panned to remove remaining impurities. Each panned concentrate had the gold fines removed by mercury amalgamation placed in a ceramic crucible and evaporated to dryness. Hg was removed by burning with nitric acid leaving a pure raw gold sample, which was weighed, on an electronic scale. Weights of gold were combined with sample sizes to complete average grade measured as ounces raw gold/yd and recorded on Sample

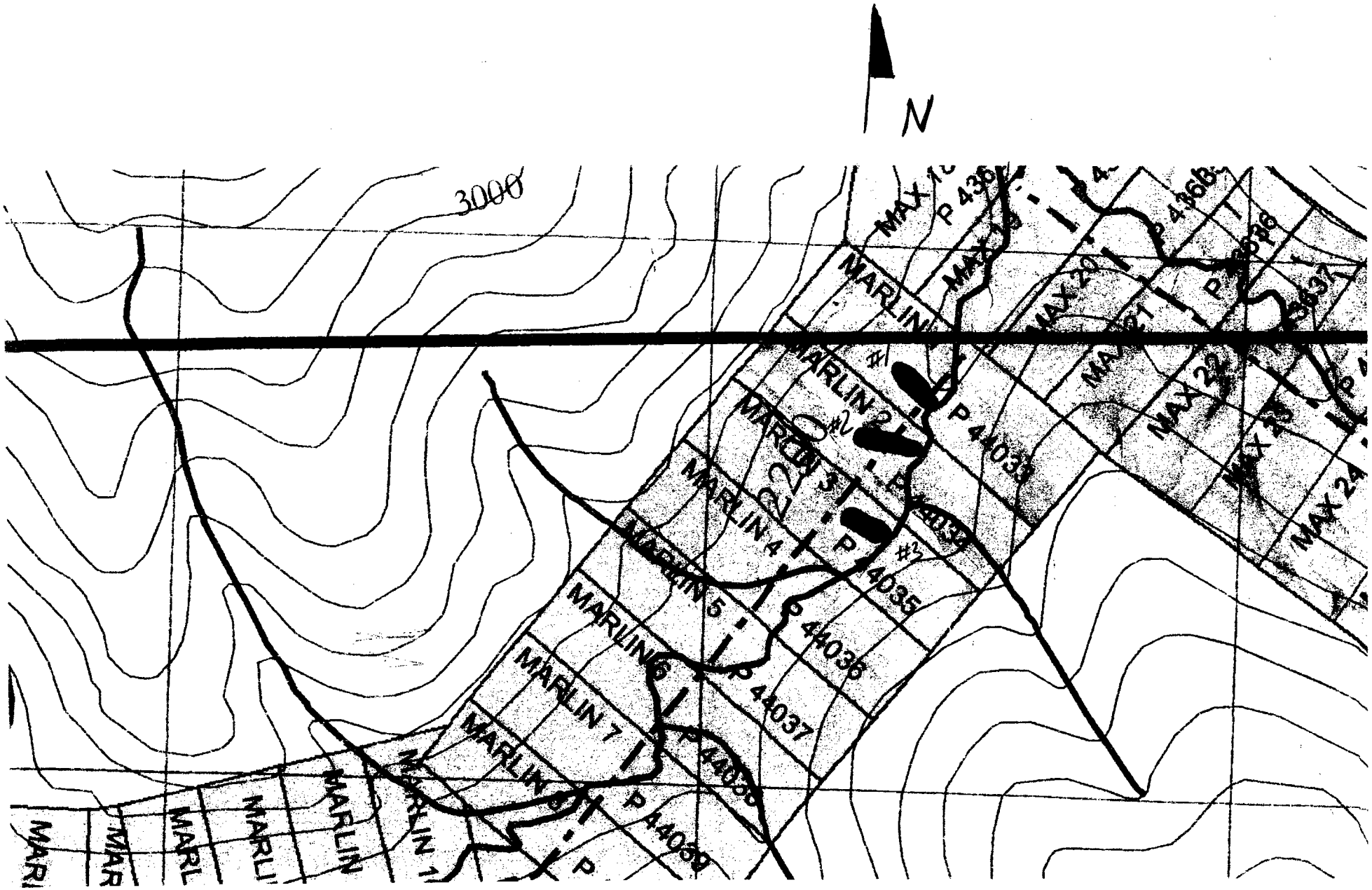
Data Sheet. Fineness of gold was not assayed by a lab but presumed to be 900 fine, which is a well-established fines for of Scroggie tributaries.

Conclusion

Two types of samples were measured for gold grades. First lower gravel tests some of which, but not all, started at bedrock yielded lower grades than bedrock – gravel samples. The lower gravels have grades raging from 0.000 to 0.008 raw oz Au/yd averaging 0.003 raw oz Au/yd and although uneconomic would probably be sluiced in a mining operation and contribute to gold production.

Second, bedrock-gravel samples yielded significantly higher average grades as expected. The results vary from 0.001 and 0.054 raw oz Au/yd. The average is 0.017 raw oz Au/yd. Plotting the results on a map showed an erratic distribution, but a trend of higher grade along the S side of the valley floor. The gold was deposited predominantly within the first foot of bedrock. Gold grain size was much finer than found on Scroggie Creek measuring > 95% less than 10 mesh and > 80% less than 18 mesh. The creek runs along the S side of the valley floor where current testing indicates best grades lie, but could not be tested without diverting the creek. Diversion was not within the scope of this project and will be proposed for next stage of the target evaluation. From this years results it can be deduced that there are at least 3' of pay gravels and decomposed bedrock of a grade significant to be mined profitably at current gold prices. The test results warrant further exploration upstream on Stevens Creek. The creek bed lies away from the southern limit further upstream and therefore future exploration on claims Marlin 17 – 19 will be able to test the southern limit of valley floor without moving the creek. This will not only show results on properties further upstream, but will also allow testing of the S limit. There was no reclamation done on the swaths in 2005 since the results warrant further testing and mining.

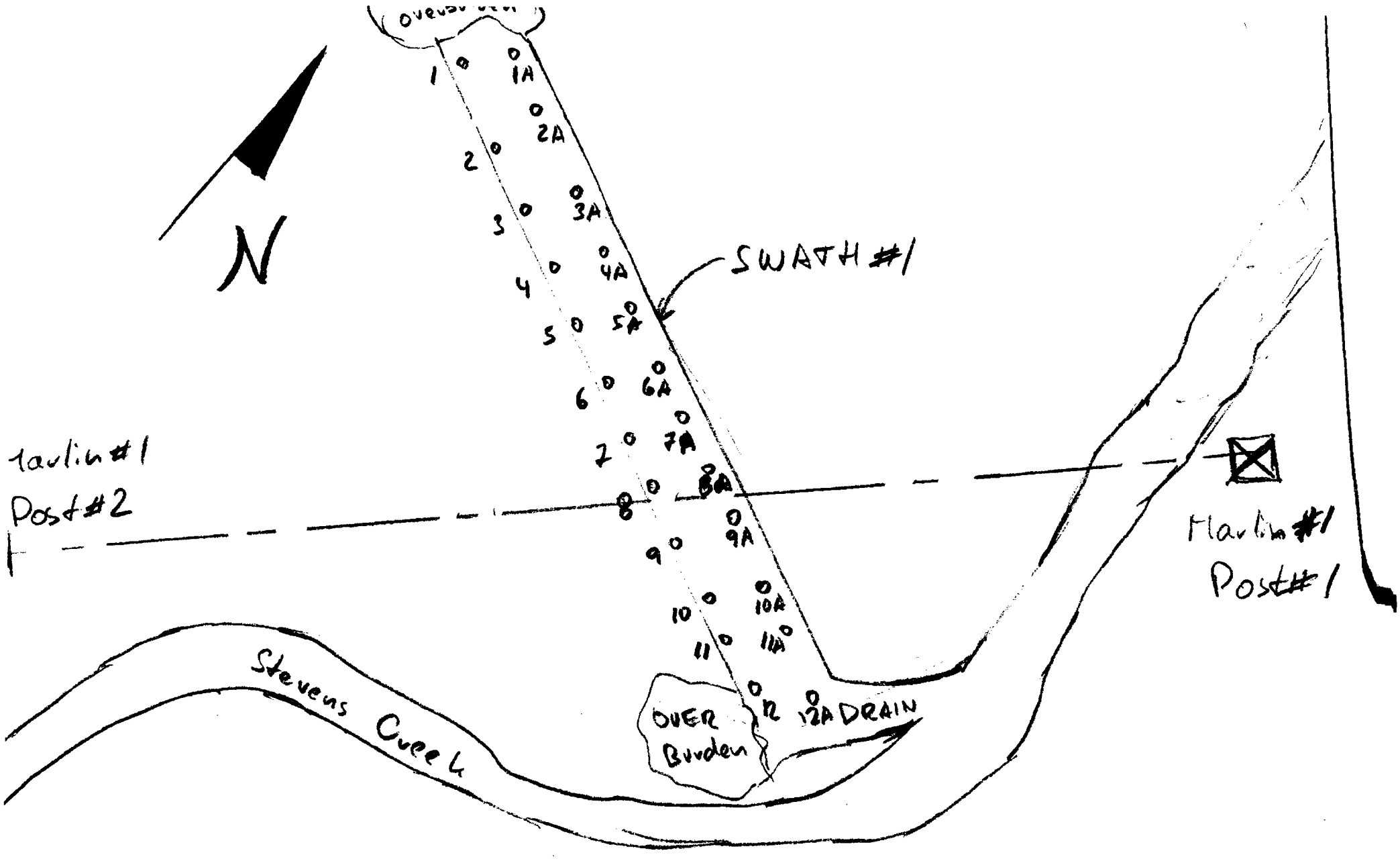
Figure 1. Property Location.



NTS 115J/15P

— swath locations

not to scale



o Test

——— Baseline

Scale : 1" = 50'

FIGURE 3A - SWATH #1

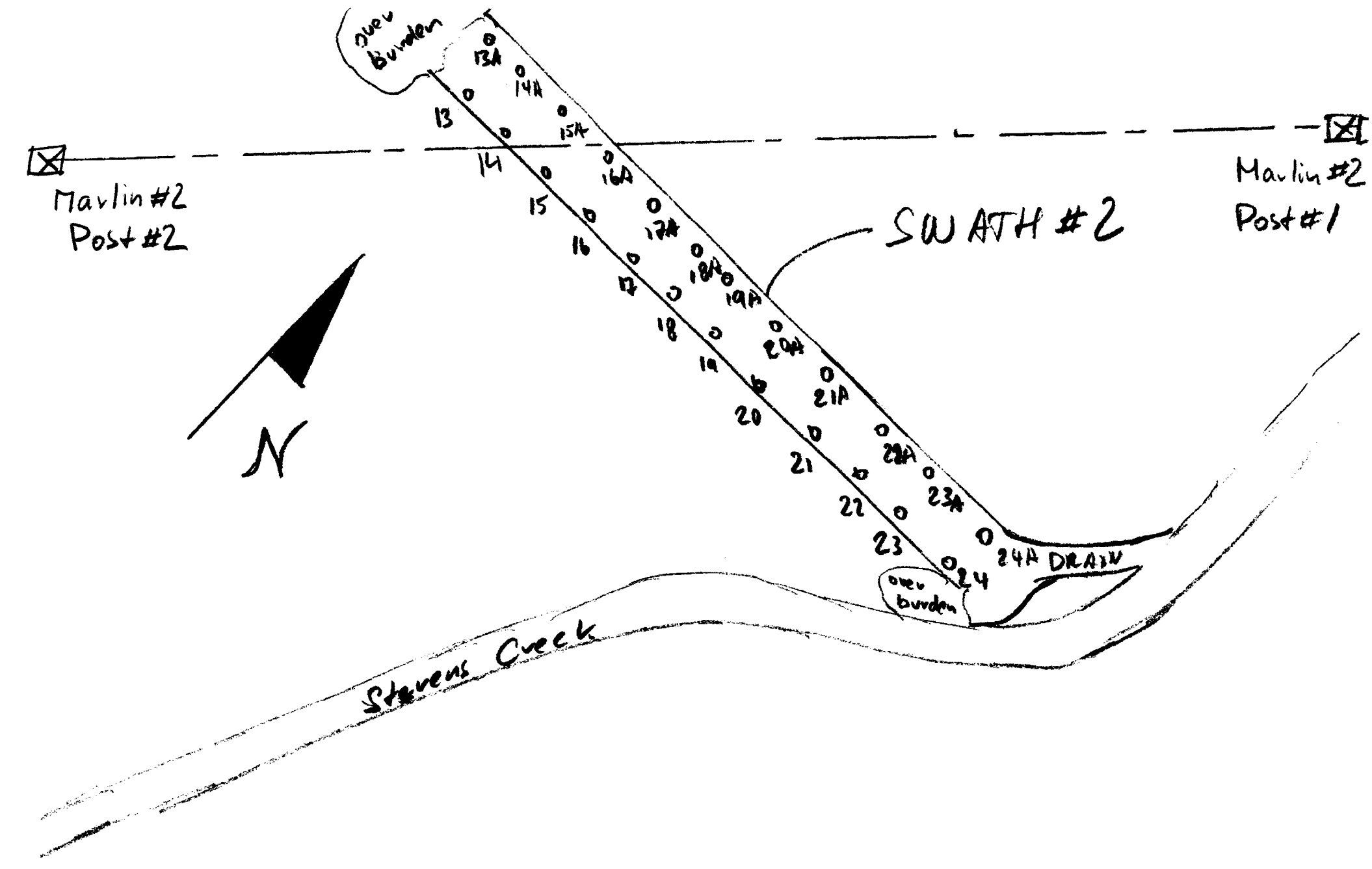


FIGURE 3B - SWATH #2

Scale 1" = 50'

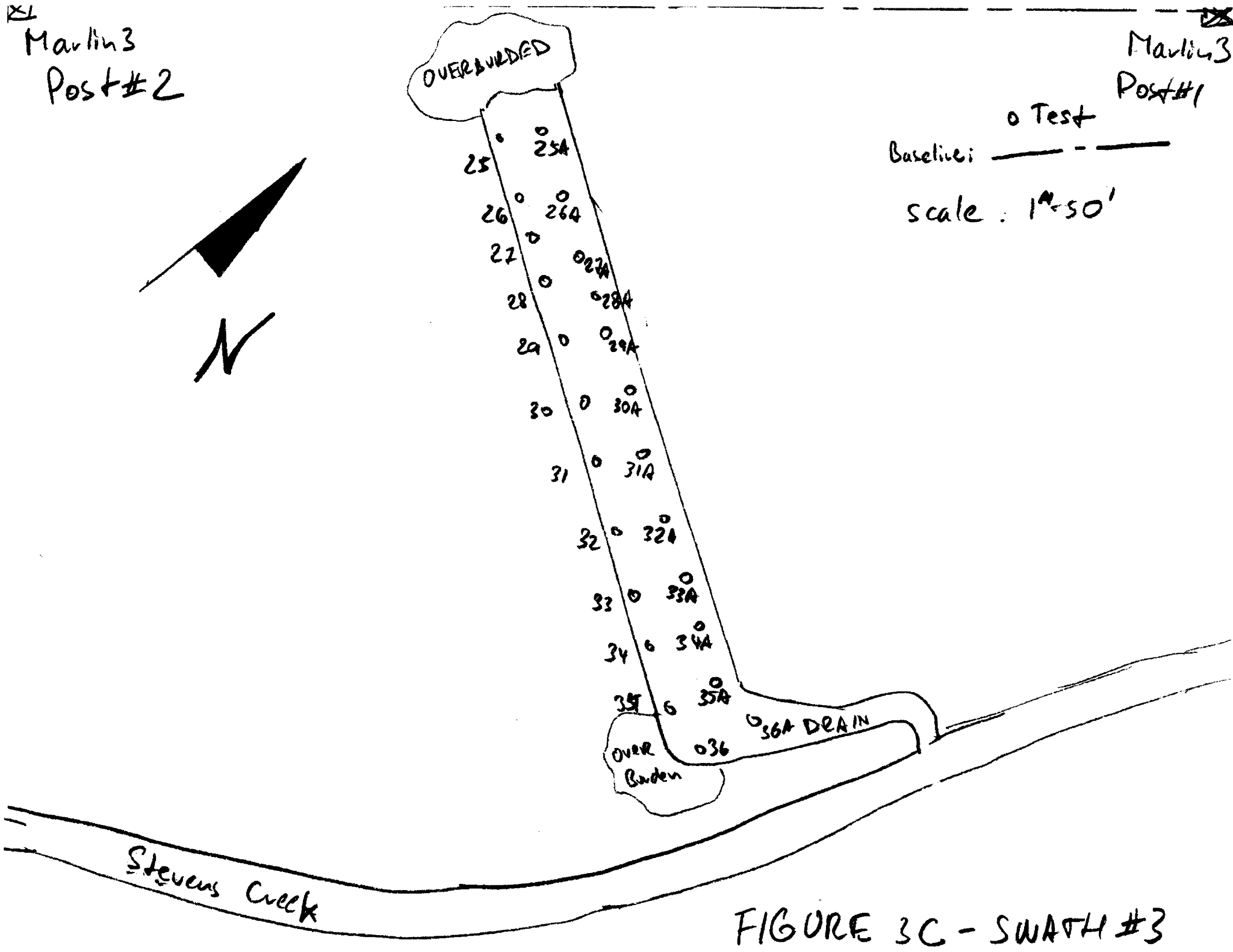


FIGURE 3C - SWATH #3

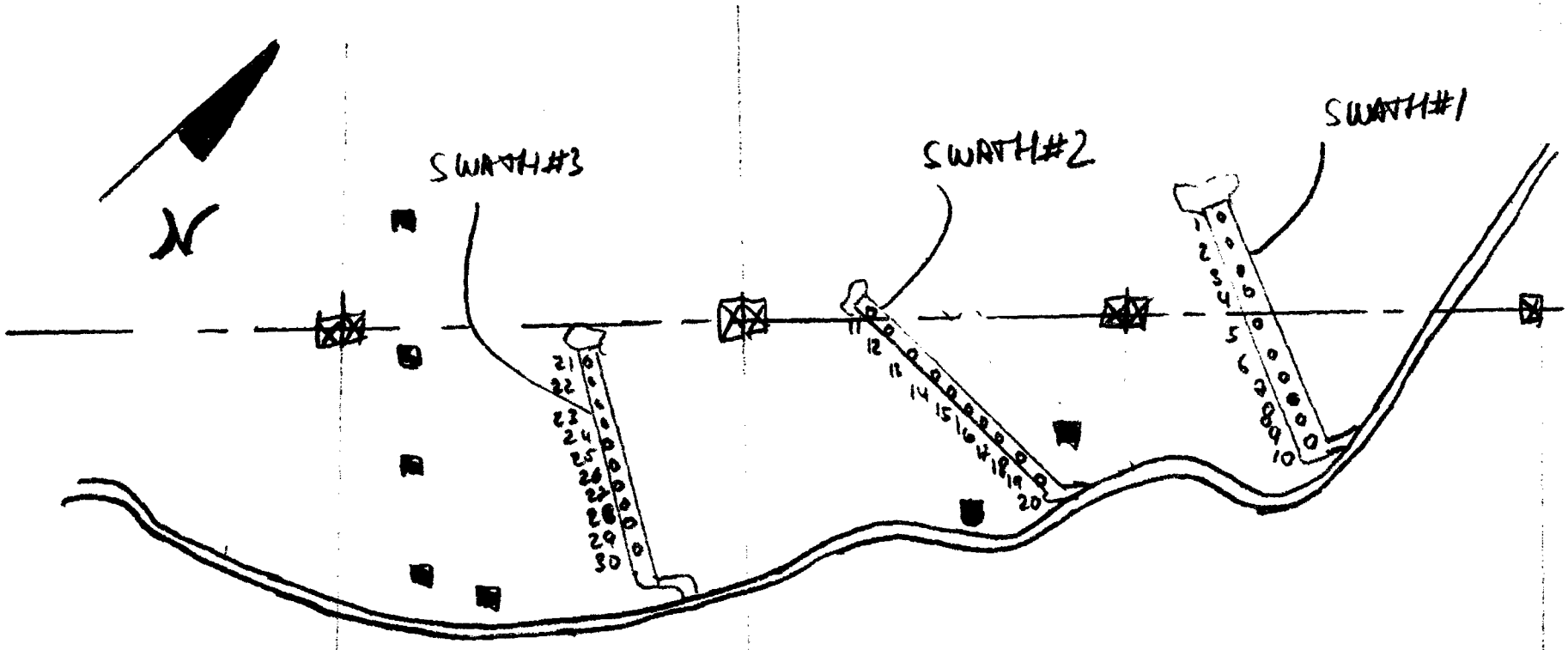


Figure 4 - GRAVEL TEST LOCATION

Scale: 1" = 200'

Stevens Creek
2005
Gravel Test Data Sheet

Test #	Sample size in yd^3	Resluts in raw oz/yd^3
Swath #1		
1	0.5	0.001
2	0.5	0.001
3	0.5	0.001
4	0.5	0.002
5	0.5	0.001
6	0.5	0.002
7	0.5	0.002
8	0.5	0.004
9	0.5	0.005
10	0.5	0.008
Swath #2		
11	0.5	0.001
12	0.5	0.000
13	0.5	0.002
14	0.5	0.001
15	0.5	0.003
16	0.5	0.002
17	0.5	0.001
18	0.5	0.006
19	0.5	0.008
20	0.5	0.008
Swath #3		
21	0.5	0.001
22	0.5	0.000
23	0.5	0.000
24	0.5	0.002
25	0.5	0.005
26	0.5	0.002
27	0.5	0.008
28	0.5	0.006
29	0.5	0.008
30	0.5	0.006
Average in raw oz/yd3		**0.003**

Stevens Creek
2005
Test Data Sheet

Test #	Sample size in yd^3	Resluts in raw oz/yd^3
Swath #1		
1	1	0.004
1a	1	0.002
2	1	0.003
2a	1	0.002
3	1	0.006
3a	1	0.001
4	1	0.006
4a	1	0.004
5	1	0.007
5a	1	0.006
6	1	0.009
6a	1	0.004
7	1	0.012
7a	1	0.013
8	2	0.015
8a	2	0.008
9	2	0.027
9a	2	0.054
10	2	0.033
10a	2	0.023
11	2	0.041
11a	2	0.018
12	2	0.020
12a	2	0.036
Swath #2		
13	1	0.001
13a	1	0.005
14	1	0.003
14a	1	0.002
15	1	0.005
15a	1	0.001
16	1	0.003
16a	1	0.006
17	1	0.004
17a	1	0.008
18	1	0.013
18a	1	0.009

Stevens Creek
2005
Test Data Sheet

Test #	Sample size in yd^3	Resluts in raw oz/yd^3
19	1	0.012
19a	1	0.004
20	1	0.001
20a	1	0.008
21	1	0.012
21a	1	0.036
22	1	0.023
22a	2	0.018
23	2	0.036
23a	2	0.040
24	2	0.049
24a	2	0.034
Swath #3		
25	1	0.007
25a	1	0.002
26	1	0.003
26a	1	0.001
27	1	0.005
27a	1	0.008
28	1	0.009
28a	1	0.018
29	1	0.013
29a	1	0.029
30	1	0.012
30a	1	0.027
31	1	0.023
31a	1	0.004
32	2	0.017
32a	2	0.021
33	2	0.011
33a	2	0.032
34	2	0.026
34a	2	0.043
35	2	0.037
35a	2	0.052
36	2	0.049
36a	2	0.052
Average in raw oz/yd3		**0.017**

DIRECT PRINT

④ Old shaft on Marlin #2

Canon

DIRECT PRINT

(5) Inspecting Bedrock (bottom) in Swath #3

Canon

DIRECT PRINT

(3) Inspecting Bedrock (yellow) in swath #2

Canon

② Lowering Drainage

(1) Stripping Swatch #1