YMIP File No. 05-075

GEOPHYSICAL & GEOCHEMICAL REPORT

on the

RUM RUN PROPERTY
East Block

Quartz Claims RUM RUN 43-49, 53-58
Grant Nos. YC20214, YC36188, YC20216, YC36189, YC20218, YC36190, YC20220, YC20222 to YC20227
Dawson Mining District, Yukon
Owner: Gordon G Richards

Claim Sheet No 115O/02 & 115J/15
Latitude 63* 00' N
Longitude 138* 32' W

written by
Gordon G Richards

work performed
August 26 to Sept 2, 2005
by Gordon Richards

January 5, 2006

office copy.

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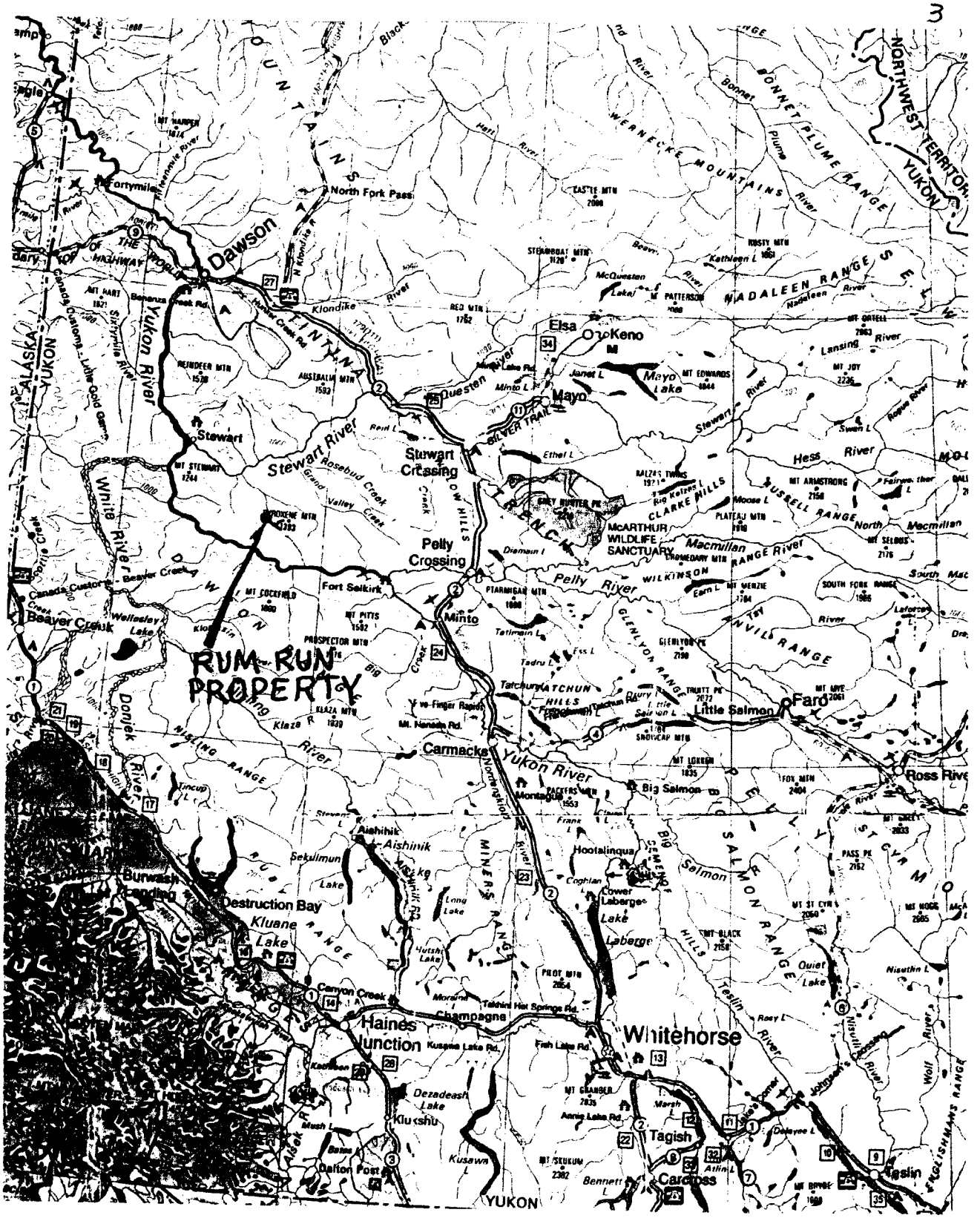


Figure 1. Property Location.

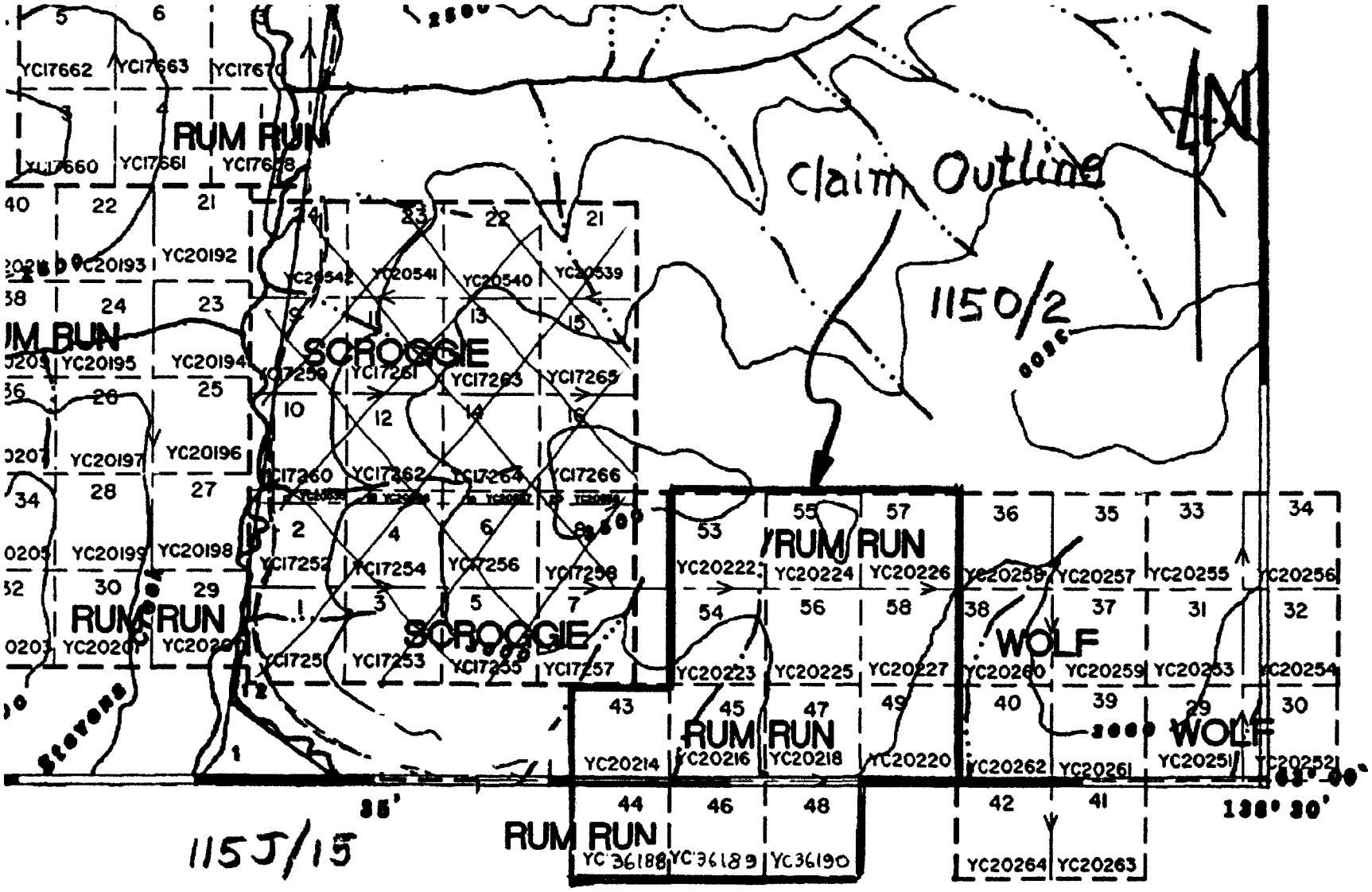


Figure 2. Claim Map.

LOCATION AND ACCESS.

The claims are located 70 km south of the Dawson City airport along Scroggie Creek on map sheets 115O/02 and 115J/15. See Figure 1. The property is accessible by fixed-wing aircraft from Dawson City to a 750-meter long north-south airstrip along Scroggie Creek ~~in the center~~ 3 km northwest of the claims. The property is usually accessible by ATV from Pelly Farm on the north side of Pelly River, 40 km west of Pelly Crossing but a forest fire in 2004 has made much of this trail impassable. This is a four hour trip over 90 km of the old Dawson Trail to the mouth of Walhalla Creek and then over a 14 km dirt road along the ridge tops east of Scroggie Creek arriving at Scroggie Creek on RUM RUN 13. From here access by ATV over existing roads is possible along Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks.

CLAIMS.

The following claims, owned by Gordon Richards, occur within the Dawson Mining District. Current expiry dates are provided on the following table. Work described in this report will be applied as representation work to extend the expiry dates.

Table 1. Claims List.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Expiry Date
RUM RUN 43	YC20214	2009/06/29
RUM RUN 44	YC36188	2006/06/28
RUM RUN 45	YC20216	2009/06/29
RUM RUN 46	YC36189	2006/06/28
RUM RUN 47	YC20218	2009/06/29
RUM RUN 48	YC36190	2006/06/28
RUM RUN 49	YC20220	2009/06/29
RUM RUN 53	YC20222	2009/06/29
RUM RUN 54	YC20223	2009/06/29
RUM RUN 55	YC20224	2009/06/29
RUM RUN 56	YC20225	2009/06/29
RUM RUN 57	YC20226	2009/06/29
RUM RUN 58	YC20227	2009/06/29

HISTORY.

Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks are old placer gold creeks first discovered in 1898 and extensively mined by hand with the aid of steam boilers and points in the early 1900's. Refer to GSC Memoir 97. Two small cuts were mined by tractor, equipped with cable dozer blade in the mid-1950s. Cat mining began in earnest about 1980 as a result of the then high gold prices and has continued uninterrupted until today. The writer mined with partners along Scroggie Creek from two km below the airstrip to a point along Mariposa Creek about four km above its mouth. Although early records have not been thoroughly researched, something like 100,000 ounces raw gold with a fineness of 905 has likely been produced from Mariposa and Scroggie Creeks between the top of Mariposa Creek and a point four-km below the airstrip on Scroggie Creek. This area coincides with the bulk of cabins, shafts and diggings associated with pre dozer-tractor mining.

A granite batholith mapped by H S Bostock in 1935-37 and shown on GSC Map 711A, Ogilvie, occurs north of the area of placer mining. Schists and gneisses of the Yukon Group underlie the placer mining area. A large body of pyroxenite underlies Pyroxene Mountain to the northeast.

During 1988, mining cuts along Scroggie Creek just downstream from Stevens Creek yielded abundant arsenopyrite crystals in the sluice-concentrates over about 300 meters. Although bedrock was examined closely, no source for the arsenopyrite could be found in the mining cuts. In 1990 a black-sand sluice-concentrate, with coarse gold recovered, was sent to Chemex Labs for multi-element analyses to determine other significant metals that might be present in the Scroggie drainage. This concentrate was highly anomalous for several elements including Au, Pd, Pt, Ag, Bi, Pb, W and Sn, which, except for the Pd-Pt are indicative of intrusion-related gold deposits. Common minerals found in sluice concentrates include gold, magnetite, garnet and kyanite.

Over 100 WINE and FISH Quartz Claims were staked in 1987 over the area encompassing the significant placer gold production area described above. Only minor representation work was recorded with a modest gold anomaly described in soils north of upper Mariposa Creek and now covered by the WOLF 29-41 claims, which are a recent restaking of the MCPHEE claims which lapsed in 2000. Quartz veins staked in 1917 are

described along Mariposa Creek in this same area (Minfile O-075). Other minfile occurrences, well removed from all the recently staked claims include a Cu-Mo occurrence in upper Scroggie Creek, a U occurrence in upper Stevens Creek and a PGM-Au occurrence over Pyroxenite Mt.

The writer began prospecting the area assisted by Mr. Dave Bennett, in 1999 and staked the RUM RUN 1-20 quartz claims in Sept 1999. The writer returned in June 2000 with Mr. Dave Bennett to continue prospecting the general area, conduct representation work on the RUM RUN 1-20 and to stake the RUM RUN 21-50 and 53-59. The writer returned again in late Aug 2000 to evaluate the RUM RUN 21-50 and 53-59. In early July 2001, Mr. Dave Bennett and the writer returned to conduct additional geochemical sampling and mapping on the claims. In late August 2001, the writer returned to do additional sampling and mapping as well as conduct a VLF – EM geophysical survey over some of the claims. Work in 2003 included primarily magnetometer surveys in three separate areas and some limited geochemical surveying over one of these areas. Work in 2005 involved magnetometer and VLF-EM surveys on RUM RUN West Block in June at which time three claims, RUM RUN 44, 46 and 48 were re-staked as part of the RUM RUN East Block. The writer returned to the area in late August, 2005 to carry out the representation work described in this report

All work has been done with the aid of YMIP grubstake and target evaluation grants.

GEOLOGY.

"*The large granitic body exposed on either side of Scroggie and Walhalla Creeks is a coarse white granite near the junction of these creeks but, farther south and east, is more nearly a granodiorite and carries large pink feldspar crystals. Along its southern contact is a zone composed mainly of hornblende and pink feldspar. The body contains numerous xenoliths of the Yukon Group and innumerable pegmatitic intrusions that, in places, make up fully 30 percent of the volume of the rock.*" (H.S. Bostock, 1942, Map 711A, OGILVIE). Mr Jim Ryan and others of the Geological Survey of Canada have recently remapped some of the batholith and adjacent areas throughout the Stewart Map Sheet. Based on initial mapping of part of the batholith, Mr. Ryan describes the batholith as a composite intrusive complex with many phases often with diffuse contacts with

country rock (personal communication). The northern boundary of the clam block described in this report lies one to two km south of the southern contact of this batholith. "Granite" in this area contains pink feldspar phenocrysts up to two cm long, plagioclase and quartz. It is often foliated and contains hornblende and lesser biotite of 10 to 20 percent. This fits with Bostock's description of the granodiorite, which term is used throughout this report.

A stock of "granite", separated from the main batholith by three to five km of metamorphic rocks is a coarse-grained, moderately foliated granite composed of one-half cm long quartz grains set in coarse to medium-grained pink feldspar with five to ten percent variably chloritized hornblende and biotite. About 20 percent of the feldspars are white. Mafic biotite-hornblende rich xenoliths are common locally. The northern contact of this stock lies about one km south of the south boundary of the claim block.

A large poorly defined body of pegmatite occurs northwest of the airstrip within the granite batholith. This may be a single large body or more likely an area of intense dyking. It measures three by four km as defined by chips in soil pits, float in creeks, boulders on hillsides and a few outcrops. Dykes of pegmatite can be seen cutting granodiorite outcrop near the miner's camp and along adjacent Scroggie Creek. Pegmatite is typically comprised of 20 – 30 percent quartz, 50 percent Kspar, 20 percent plagioclase and <5 percent biotite plus muscovite. Miarolytic cavities are present but rare. Pegmatite can also be seen as narrow dykes within the country rocks at numerous locations. Pale buff-colored aplite is occasionally seen within the batholith as outcrop and float particularly northeast of the miner's camp and throughout the drainage of the westerly flowing creek two km north of the claim block.

Country rock to the batholith includes schists and gneisses of the Yukon Group. Float and outcrop of metamorphic rocks along Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks display a wide variety of textures. Most common by far are quartz-feldspar-hornblende gneisses of highly variable grain size and texture in places containing garnet of quite variable size and content. Kyanite, common in placer gold concentrates, is seen in float along most of Scroggie Creek as subround disc-shaped boulders of kyanite-muscovite $\pm$ garnet, $\pm$ magnetite $\pm$ staurolite (?) gneiss. Float of pegmatite, granite and chlorite and biotite rich

gneisses is also common. A low but persistent amount of quartz-eye porphyry is also present throughout Scroggie and Mariposa Creek gravels.

A quartz-muscovite ±garnet schist unit, QMS, up to a few hundred meters thick has been mapped across the area from Mariposa Creek to Cabin Creek. The unit is not massive as intercalations of other schists and gneisses do occur within it as can best be seen on the placer-mined bench opposite the mouth of Stevens Creek. Its muscovite content, generally five to twenty percent but locally over 90 percent, characterize it. Weathering of pyrite, usually forming less than one percent has produced a distinctive orange surface. The unit strikes northwest and dips about 45 degrees northeast except near Scroggie Creek. Nearing Scroggie Creek from the east, strikes become progressively more northerly and dips steepen to near vertical. This change could be caused by drag along an unexposed north-south fault with right lateral sense of movement. In 1986 during placer mining, the unit along Lower Mariposa Creek was seen by the writer to terminate against a sharp fault as shown on Figure 4. The similar rock type mapped further north of this point may be a faulted offset of the same unit and not a repetition. The unit continues east along Mariposa Creek drainage for several km.

South of the QMS unit along Scroggie Creek, from Mariposa Creek to north of Stevens Creek, a dark green to grey chlorite-biotite gneiss with fine laminations and augen of pink feldspar makes a distinctive unit at least several hundred meters thick. It outcrops across the floor of Scroggie Creek as seen during the coarse of placer mining in the late 1980's and now evidenced by the abundance of angular pieces of this rock type on the placer tailing piles. North of the quartz-muscovite schist, outcrops of quartzo-feldspathic gneiss containing variable amounts of hornblende and garnet make up the bulk of the exposed country rock.

The Scroggie Creek drainage in the area of this report is described as unglaciated (Duk-Rodkin 1999, G.S.C. O.F.3694). Mr. Lionel Jackson of the G.S.C. suggested that older glacial periods of greater than one my bp could have affected the area. During a placer test in the late 1980s of a bench immediately above the southwest corner of RUM RUN 59 (now lapsed), the writer examined material that looked like till. Large rounded boulders and till-like soils occur in the headwaters of Mariposa Creek. It is curious that oxidation of sulfides is absent or only shallowly developed at best on the property

whereas elsewhere in unglaciated terrain it is deeply developed. The Casino porphyry Cu-Mo deposit, 25 km south is deeply leached, in places to over 100 meters. Loess is present on hillsides as was seen in two pits dug in 2001.

PREVIOUS WORK.

Previous work, described in previous assessment reports, subdivided the property into three areas named the Pegmatite Zone, the QMS Zone and the East Zone. The claim block shown on Figure 2 and the subject of this report covers the East Zone.

The Pegmatite Zone occurs on the RUM RUN 1-20. Gold mineralization occurs associated with pegmatite dykes along Scroggie Creek. Gold values up to 3020 ppb Au occur associated with very fine sulfide in quartz breccias within dykes of pegmatite cutting the foliated medium-grained hornblende granodiorite. Immediately to the west, on a moderate sloping hillside devoid of outcrop, soil samples are geochemically anomalous for gold over a one-km diameter area. The rocks and some soils are moderately anomalous for Mo, Pb and Sb. Rock chips in soils and float in creeks indicate this area occurs within a large pegmatite body or intense dyke swarm about three km in diameter. A north trending fault is believed to occur along Scroggie Creek, from evidence collected further south, and may form the east boundary of the large pegmatite body.

This fault and associated splays are targets for gold mineralization. The quartz-breccia sulfide mineralization within pegmatite dykes would have to be more continuous and higher grade if similar mineralization exists under the gold soil anomaly west of Scroggie Creek to be of interest. During June 2001, the placer operator on Scroggie Creek, Mr. Zdenuk Bidrman, showed the writer two gold-quartz pebbles measuring about two cm in maximum dimension. Mr Bidrman described the collection of about fifty other smaller gold-quartz pieces together with the two larger pieces from a small area of placer mining west of C184 tight against the bank. About one-quarter of the volume of the gold-quartz pieces is gold. Such pieces, though not common, were occasionally seen by the writer in placer concentrates during his mining of Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks from 1985 to 1992. The occurrence of numerous pieces of gold-quartz pebbles in one restricted area could come from several possible sources. They could be caused by gold-quartz weathered from nearby bedrock or from disintegration of a single or few pieces of gold-

quartz weathered from a source previously several thousand feet above the present land surface. The first possibility offers a target worthy of pursuing as small volume high-grade veins associated with the north trending fault and has been suggested by others. "*The fragility of the pristine gold crystals projecting from the clasts suggests that they were not transported far following their introduction into the fluvial system. Consequently, a source on adjacent hillsides is suggested.*" (Rotheisler, P.N. GSC Current Research 2003-A1).

The QMS Zone occurs on the RUM RUN 21-40. A quartz muscovite schist unit (QMS) was crudely mapped from chips in soil pits across these claims over a strike length of 1500 m open to the northwest. The unit is eventually terminated against the granite-pegmatite intrusive complex in this direction, but extends over ten-km east along Mariposa Creek where it includes the East Zone. Soil results indicated strong geochemically anomalous patterns for Au, As, Bi, Pb, Te, S and Zn over the QMS Zone. Outcrops are very rare on the hillside within the anomalous patterns but a 45-degree northeasterly dip to foliation within the QMS, and adjacent units nearby, has been well documented. Attitudes steepen to near vertical with a northerly strike along Scroggie Creek. This change of attitude is believed to be related to drag along a north-south fault along Scroggie Creek. Well-formed arsenopyrite crystals were abundant within gold placer concentrates along the portion of Scroggie Creek underlain by the QMS unit as seen by the writer in the late 1980's. The placer gold collected from this area of Scroggie Creek was also unique in being coated by a fine, deep-blood-red powder. The arsenopyrite could be related to gold mineralization associated with the north trending fault. Scroggie Creek gold is well known to be very coarse.

In the QMS target, the occurrence of anomalous Au-Bi-As-Pb in soils with Sn-W in Au placer concentrates within high-grade metamorphics in association with granite and pegmatite is indicative of mesothermal intrusion related gold mineralization. The anomalous geochemical patterns are obviously large enough to contain a sizeable gold deposit.

CURRENT WORK.

G Richards traveled to the claims by fixed-wing aircraft from Dawson City on June 6, 2005 and conducted a work program on RUM RUN West Block claims and re-

staked the RUM RUN 44, 46 and 48 quartz claims as part of the RUM RUN East Block before flying out to Carmacks on June 19, 2005. He returned August 26 to perform representation work on the East Block. Work in 2005 was designed to collect soil samples around previous soils that were anomalous for gold with a high of 1333 ppb Au and to complete a magnetometer survey in the same area.

Limited geological mapping was conducted in the area at the same time as conducting the other surveys using the grid described below for control. This was done to relate magnetometer and geochemical patterns to geology.

A grid for the magnetometer survey was measured using hip chain and compass with GPS co-ordinates of a few selected points for control. One northwest baseline, BLB, 800m long as indicated on Figures 3 and 4 was used to place northeast cross lines at 100 m intervals. Readings were taken at 20-m intervals along the baseline and all cross-lines with stations labeled with felt pens on flagging that were tied to trees. Seven lines from 300 to 500m long were run northeast of the baseline and four lines 300m long were run southwest of the baseline.

The survey was conducted with a Scintrex MP2 magnetometer. Two magnetometer readings were taken at each station in order to assure a relatively quiet magnetic field. If electric storms were present or the earth's magnetic field was rapidly changing for any reason, the survey was postponed. Magnetic disturbance associated with electric storms did occur, usually in late afternoon, so much of the survey was conducted starting in early morning and continuing into early afternoon.

Results were plotted on Figure 3. Figure 3 shows the 2003 and 2005 mag results with data contoured at 100 gammas after a best-fit correction of diurnal changes was made to the raw data. Data from 2005 was also elevated by 80 to 120 gammas to bring base level up to the 2003 data base level. 57,000 gammas should be added to each reading shown on Figure 3 to bring them to absolute values.

42 soil samples were collected along selected portions of the magnetometer grid as shown on Figure 4. Most of the samples, numbers P1 to P27 and P32 to P42 were collected at 40m intervals along four grid lines spaced 100m apart as shown, surrounding three previously collected soils that assayed 50, 204, and 1333 ppb Au with some Sb, As and B support. Four soils samples, numbers P28 to P31 were collected along BLA

southwest to test for continuation of anomalous gold values along a previously defined northwesterly trend parallel to stratigraphy as shown on Figure 4. Soil samples were collected by mattock typically from depths of ten to twenty cm. About one kg of soil was collected and placed in numbered gusseted kraft sample bags. All samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for analysis using their 1F1 assay method, an ICP/MS & ES technique. Results are in an Appendix.

A pit was dug by mattock on soil sample site Q227, collected in 2003, that assayed 1333 ppb Au. A few outcrops of gneiss and schist were mapped as indicated on 2005 grid lines.

RESULTS.

Geology Survey.

Angular boulders of quartz-eye porphyry were found beside Q217 and P28 along the northwesterly multi-element anomalous geochemical trend shown on Figure 4. The pit dug at soil sample site Q227, (1333 ppb Au), revealed a variety of metamorphic rocks with a preponderance of muscovite gneiss and muscovite schist along with numerous angular pieces of quartz. The few outcrops found along grid lines confirm the gneiss and schist attitudes previously mapped. Flat lying isoclinal folds were noted in the outcrop at BLA 6NW 550SW.

Magnetometer Survey.

Mag results over the East Zone display linear mag high features parallel to the known west northwesterly strike of metamorphic foliation. A high of 58,590 at B560SE-180ne is roughly 1200 gammas above the background of about 57,400 gammas. Three distinct bands of mag highs have been interpreted from the data separated by lows of about 100 gammas below background. This area of mag highs is known from a few outcrops to be underlain by biotite hornblende quartz-feldspar gneiss. The mag highs terminate abruptly on line B300SE-ne. This is coincident with the previous area of geochemically high gold in soils but the cause is unknown. The broad area of flat mag response over most of the survey is underlain by quartz muscovite schist from the north limit of the mag highs to the northern portion of the survey area. The mag data was not of much use to map the northern limit of the quartz muscovite schist known to occur from soil pits somewhere in this area.

Geochemical Soil Survey.

Results of this survey were almost all low, restricting the previous three gold anomalous soils to that specific area. The only adjacent anomalous values occurred at P10, 12 ppb Au, at P25, 13 ppb Au and 23 ppb As, and at P26, 23 ppb Au. These values, although marginally anomalous for gold, do not enhance the target.

The four samples collected along line A6NW to the southwest of Q212 returned anomalous results in the first two samples. P28 gave 0.62 ppm Bi, 24 ppm Pb and 0.58 ppm Te. P29 gave 1.42 ppm Bi, 88 ppm Pb, 0.92 ppm Te and 21 ppm As. Gold was low but the multi-element northwesterly band remains intact across one km, open on both ends.

CONCLUSIONS

A band of weakly anomalous Au with anomalous Bi, Pb, Te, $\pm$As, $\pm$Ag extends across a 50 to 100m width and over a km length open on both ends. Some quartz-eye rhyolite rubble was found at two localities within this band of anomalous geochemistry indicating a possible genetic relationship. Strong linear magnetic highs are parallel to the anomalous geochemical pattern and lie some 100 to 300 m to the south.

The pattern of three soils with high Au values from the 2003 survey could not be expanded beyond a very weak response in three adjoining samples limiting the potential for significant Au mineralization. The strongest magnetic patterns trend towards the high gold values but abruptly stop about 100m to the southeast. This magnetic high termination may be related to magnetite-destructive alteration associated with gold mineralization, but there is no outcrop in this area to confirm this possibility. Numerous quartz boulders were found in a pit dug at the highest gold soil site.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Results are not encouraging. Analyses of the quartz boulders collected from the soil pit at sample site Q227 is recommended. If these results are significantly high then it is recommended that additional pits be dug around Q227 to define distribution of mineralization.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gordon G Richards, of 6410 Holly Park Drive, Delta, B.C., Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc in Geology 1968, M.A.Sc in Geology 1974)

2. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.

3. I have practiced my profession since 1968.

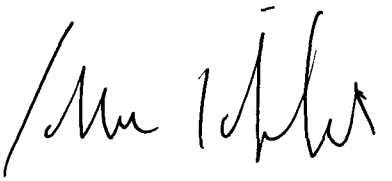
4. This report is based on my fieldwork during August 26 to Sept 2, 2005 and literature cited.

Respectfully submitted,

Gordon G Richards, P.Eng.

STATEMENT OF COSTS

Wages		
G Richards Aug 26 – Sep 2 7 days @ $600/day		$ 4200.00
Expenses		
Great Beaver Air: Carmacks-Scroggie return (shared expense)		800.00
Acme Analytical Labs		895.08
Food 7 days @ $35/day		245.00
Supplies		60.00
Mag Rental		100.00
Report		
Correcting mag readings for drift, plotting, contouring drafting, writing, typing, reproduction, collating		1000.00
	Total	**$ 6,308.08**



APPENDIX

GEOCHEMICAL RESULTS

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
P34	1.29	19.77	8.41	49.1	54	17.7	13.2	250	3.19	7.2	.6	3.6	3.1	16.2	.08	.36	.16	78	.19	.033	9.8	35.0	.53	177.6	.097	1	2.21	.011	.06	<.1	3.4	.12	<.01	15	.2	.03	6.2
P35	1.11	31.56	8.46	48.8	58	48.7	15.7	364	3.63	6.4	.3	9.4	1.7	18.9	.06	.35	.13	90	.26	.038	6.6	116.0	1.27	154.2	.168	1	2.19	.015	.12	<.1	3.6	.10	<.01	7	.1	.02	7.4
P36	1.19	14.20	6.45	79.4	59	17.1	10.4	486	3.71	7.2	.6	11.0	3.9	15.6	.08	.36	.17	77	.23	.071	11.8	30.5	.80	232.8	.116	2	2.19	.010	.19	.1	5.7	.13	.01	14	.2	.03	7.5
P37	.78	11.66	5.55	102.1	30	8.6	14.9	1071	3.50	4.7	.4	6.8	2.4	15.9	.06	.19	.13	83	.39	.157	10.4	19.2	1.30	142.7	.145	1	2.15	.007	.33	<.1	8.0	.23	.01	11	.1	.03	10.7
P38	.71	7.66	5.57	52.9	46	37.2	13.1	737	2.61	4.6	.2	5.3	1.1	24.5	.11	.34	.11	59	.41	.085	5.0	56.7	1.03	198.2	.070	<1	1.66	.015	.07	.1	3.3	.06	.02	18	.2	<.02	5.9
P39	.73	7.95	4.98	91.1	63	12.1	11.4	909	3.26	5.2	.3	2.8	2.4	22.8	.11	.28	.13	66	.44	.078	6.3	19.2	.82	618.6	.120	1	1.87	.007	.49	<.1	5.4	.25	.02	13	.2	.04	7.5
P40	.89	12.44	5.90	89.7	102	12.6	14.6	1115	3.78	4.4	.4	1.3	3.2	20.8	.09	.33	.15	74	.33	.026	8.5	24.1	.83	319.5	.143	1	2.02	.007	.50	<.1	6.0	.22	.03	14	.2	.03	7.8
P41	1.00	12.39	7.07	57.7	141	15.0	10.9	689	3.28	6.4	.4	3.9	2.9	25.5	.12	.35	.14	65	.53	.035	9.8	27.9	.58	356.1	.074	2	1.77	.010	.29	<.1	4.3	.10	.01	12	.2	.02	5.8
P42	.85	10.15	10.34	39.5	93	10.3	5.8	177	2.13	5.3	.6	9.1	7.8	17.6	.10	.20	.13	43	.25	.022	22.2	17.6	.34	200.1	.048	1	1.31	.007	.15	<.1	1.8	.09	.02	12	.2	.02	4.2
P46	.10	68.18	4.51	110.3	164	9.6	22.7	676	4.84	.2	.9	4.3	2.5	35.9	.03	.11	.31	55	2.10	.134	18.7	10.8	1.01	38.3	.006	1	2.20	.006	.08	<.1	5.2	.03	.01	<5	.2	.10	6.8
STANDARD DS6	11.74	125.34	29.98	145.7	276	25.1	10.9	718	2.84	21.2	6.7	47.4	3.4	41.6	6.19	3.53	5.10	57	.86	.080	14.4	186.8	.59	166.7	.079	16	1.93	.074	.15	3.2	3.3	1.78	.03	233	4.3	2.20	6.1

Sample type: SOIL SS80 60C.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9001 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Richards, Gordon PROJECT SCROGGIE File # A505518 Page 1

6410 Holly Park Drive, Delta BC V4K 4W6 Submitted by: Gordon Richards

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
P1	1.18	15.10	10.21	65.7	44	17.1	10.2	313	2.94	6.9	1.4	.6	10.3	19.3	.05	.25	.15	49	.26	.039	16.0	25.7	.69	220.3	.077	1	1.84	.007	.26	<.1	2.7	.24	.01	10	.2	<.02	5.5
P2	1.19	14.42	8.91	63.9	84	13.4	9.7	545	3.44	7.2	.7	.7	3.8	15.7	.09	.19	.13	61	.32	.049	11.7	17.1	.62	240.7	.065	1	1.73	.008	.28	<.1	4.6	.12	.01	18	.3	.03	6.2
P3	.94	11.88	7.18	53.7	323	11.8	7.2	269	3.09	6.2	.4	.8	2.2	14.2	.05	.28	.09	67	.20	.029	8.5	22.0	.56	173.6	.118	1	1.62	.009	.20	<.1	3.9	.13	.01	16	.2	.02	6.2
P4	.57	16.42	5.45	66.6	57	14.1	10.0	404	2.72	4.8	.7	1.7	3.6	18.3	.05	.24	.07	59	.33	.068	23.9	21.2	.66	296.2	.107	1	1.68	.009	.18	<.1	5.2	.12	<.01	25	.2	<.02	5.7
P5	.98	12.95	7.54	82.0	103	9.9	8.5	429	3.06	3.6	.6	3.0	2.5	18.8	.08	.19	.10	76	.34	.057	17.0	20.3	.76	292.6	.156	1	1.75	.010	.22	<.1	6.8	.16	.01	13	.2	<.02	7.8
P6	.66	16.99	5.79	60.7	181	17.3	10.3	335	2.73	4.5	.8	2.5	2.8	28.5	.06	.19	.06	60	.45	.059	14.4	34.4	.81	278.3	.121	1	1.64	.014	.12	.2	4.8	.12	.02	30	.3	<.02	5.9
P7	1.79	11.16	26.67	50.3	181	8.9	4.5	207	2.41	11.3	1.7	3.1	4.7	24.9	.10	.30	.51	40	.40	.048	20.3	18.7	.40	149.5	.045	2	1.31	.014	.07	<.1	2.1	.13	.09	32	.5	.36	4.6
P8	.92	9.08	6.19	80.4	60	5.2	8.6	418	2.97	3.9	1.0	5.9	6.2	17.5	.04	.20	.04	38	.38	.081	12.5	11.4	.84	154.6	.160	1	1.69	.008	.45	<.1	1.7	.32	<.01	15	.1	.08	5.8
P9	1.51	12.73	8.58	69.2	73	10.0	11.8	447	2.75	5.7	1.2	3.9	6.2	21.8	.07	.18	.09	46	.49	.062	13.7	18.2	.71	170.6	.146	1	1.62	.012	.30	<.1	2.5	.20	.02	20	.3	.03	5.3
P10	.75	43.43	6.87	63.0	97	18.8	14.0	413	2.97	5.9	1.5	12.2	6.2	31.8	.09	.30	.10	68	.65	.070	27.2	33.1	1.06	318.1	.132	1	1.87	.016	.15	.1	5.8	.13	.02	57	.5	.04	5.8
P11	.71	16.59	5.38	65.2	63	14.9	11.7	384	3.08	4.5	.6	4.0	2.5	25.3	.07	.22	.07	68	.51	.070	11.0	30.6	.89	207.0	.113	1	1.70	.013	.11	<.1	4.5	.10	.01	18	.2	.02	6.2
P12	.74	16.11	5.50	63.7	66	9.9	8.0	326	2.91	3.5	.7	6.3	2.5	22.2	.06	.19	.09	64	.45	.056	13.4	19.3	.66	275.5	.127	1	1.76	.010	.18	<.1	5.9	.14	.02	24	.3	.03	7.8
P13	.62	15.60	5.29	71.8	43	12.5	11.2	521	2.83	4.7	.8	6.0	3.3	22.3	.06	.24	.07	58	.43	.066	17.5	22.9	.74	285.9	.126	1	1.68	.010	.16	<.1	5.3	.14	.02	17	.3	.03	5.7
P14	.96	14.77	5.61	92.5	61	7.0	10.6	615	4.46	4.5	.5	2.4	3.1	15.2	.08	.18	.08	65	.38	.116	9.6	12.5	.71	246.0	.129	1	1.95	.008	.37	<.1	5.9	.24	.02	17	.2	.04	7.5
P15	.63	16.01	4.05	75.8	27	10.9	15.3	822	4.51	3.3	.5	1.7	2.5	19.1	.04	.09	.04	96	.56	.137	10.9	33.7	1.55	349.2	.254	1	2.49	.010	.85	.1	6.1	.30	.01	9	.1	<.02	8.2
P16	1.20	17.39	9.61	52.1	51	21.7	12.0	292	2.93	8.5	1.0	2.4	10.1	18.3	.06	.38	.14	57	.21	.020	16.2	32.6	.60	231.6	.097	1	1.97	.010	.16	<.1	3.7	.12	.01	20	.2	.03	5.1
P17	1.08	11.99	10.50	47.4	69	15.4	7.7	385	2.62	7.2	.8	5.7	6.8	15.8	.08	.41	.14	55	.15	.018	18.1	28.5	.40	236.7	.067	<1	1.46	.009	.18	<.1	3.1	.08	.02	14	.2	.02	4.7
P18	.84	13.44	5.92	68.2	51	14.7	10.6	441	3.47	6.2	.4	2.9	2.4	17.0	.06	.28	.10	77	.23	.025	8.0	26.6	.87	441.8	.171	1	1.92	.010	.42	<.1	4.2	.17	.01	11	.1	.02	6.6
P19	.91	13.95	7.44	54.7	172	16.8	8.7	297	2.88	7.2	.4	3.3	2.5	17.9	.07	.38	.16	66	.23	.024	10.1	29.1	.56	264.4	.110	1	1.68	.009	.21	<.1	3.6	.09	.02	10	.1	.02	5.9
P20	1.01	16.85	8.61	68.0	115	16.9	11.7	1388	2.98	6.5	.4	3.6	2.1	15.9	.19	.42	.18	68	.19	.036	9.3	28.6	.44	410.7	.083	<1	1.62	.010	.13	<.1	3.2	.11	.02	31	.1	.04	6.3
P21	.86	11.61	6.69	69.1	44	11.1	8.9	447	2.75	5.3	.5	2.9	2.5	17.1	.07	.23	.14	66	.29	.057	11.4	22.5	.60	237.2	.107	1	1.66	.009	.14	<.1	4.5	.13	.02	17	.1	.02	6.7
RE P21	.85	11.34	6.67	65.8	42	11.0	8.8	442	2.72	5.4	.5	3.6	2.5	16.7	.07	.21	.14	66	.28	.055	11.4	22.2	.59	243.9	.107	1	1.63	.008	.13	<.1	4.5	.13	.01	16	.1	.02	6.9
P22	.99	13.75	6.59	71.6	81	13.5	11.8	572	3.59	6.8	.4	2.4	2.0	24.3	.06	.24	.12	79	.34	.084	8.9	24.4	.99	167.0	.134	1	1.91	.009	.22	.1	4.6	.12	.02	18	.1	.02	7.7
P23	.76	25.70	7.05	54.7	41	19.9	13.4	274	2.96	5.5	.4	.5	2.4	16.8	.06	.22	.12	69	.27	.045	9.2	33.7	.92	194.8	.131	1	2.03	.010	.15	<.1	3.2	.11	.01	16	.1	<.02	6.0
P24	.59	28.31	4.71	53.9	34	11.3	13.5	322	2.75	3.0	.3	3.7	1.1	25.3	.04	.13	.08	77	.55	.098	5.6	17.7	1.17	218.2	.159	<1	1.92	.012	.16	<.1	2.6	.08	.03	10	<.1	<.02	5.2
P25	1.32	14.24	11.41	44.4	65	12.3	7.2	204	2.49	39.0	1.4	12.8	9.4	17.7	.09	.29	.15	47	.25	.034	43.9	21.6	.39	160.5	.032	<1	1.57	.007	.10	<.1	2.3	.12	.01	14	.2	.03	4.9
P26	1.67	15.00	11.97	44.4	127	15.6	7.6	200	2.64	8.0	.9	23.6	4.4	17.0	.07	.40	.17	58	.21	.023	13.6	28.4	.48	151.9	.061	<1	1.78	.008	.06	<.1	3.1	.10	.01	13	.1	.05	5.3
P27	2.03	13.95	17.73	48.6	160	7.8	6.3	298	2.64	11.5	1.9	3.7	9.1	26.1	.06	.33	.23	32	.12	.035	25.7	15.1	.32	117.7	.031	<1	1.32	.013	.10	<.1	2.1	.12	.12	14	.4	.15	3.8
P28	1.51	17.63	23.56	62.1	177	12.9	5.4	198	2.86	6.8	.7	3.4	6.0	22.0	.04	.34	.62	46	.09	.024	16.5	26.1	.54	102.8	.073	<1	1.46	.027	.14	<.1	2.5	.21	.12	12	.6	.58	4.2
P29	5.44	24.45	88.45	108.3	267	7.5	4.3	159	3.43	20.9	2.3	4.5	15.3	31.1	.19	.49	1.42	28	.08	.039	33.0	14.5	.31	161.0	.028	<1	1.37	.031	.13	<.1	2.4	.10	.23	11	1.3	.92	3.5
P30	1.83	13.13	14.92	54.5	157	13.3	6.2	292	2.63	7.3	1.0	3.9	4.4	17.3	.08	.34	.21	52	.15	.032	16.4	26.5	.46	175.2	.068	<1	1.68	.010	.07	<.1	2.8	.11	.02	19	.1	.12	5.6
P31	.99	13.22	9.96	66.7	50	14.1	10.7	408	3.26	7.3	1.2	3.1	10.3	11.9	.10	.35	.13	53	.12	.055	8.7	26.5	.44	146.0	.052	<1	2.18	.006	.17	<.1	2.4	.23	.01	13	.1	.03	6.3
P32	1.51	30.47	11.37	60.8	137	23.7	11.1	299	3.27	9.9	2.3	4.0	13.9	18.3	.09	.60	.20	67	.15	.022	50.6	44.2	.57	212.9	.074	1	2.36	.010	.07	.1	6.1	.13	.01	23	.2	.04	5.9
P33	1.09	19.37	12.46	58.9	22	20.4	12.0	278	3.26	8.0	1.1	4.8	12.7	16.4	.07	.42	.17	63	.15	.026	24.0	36.6	.55	169.9	.069	1	2.30	.009	.09	<.1	4.0	.18	<.01	19	.2	.04	5.9
STANDARD DS6	11.62	123.67	29.84	143.7	276	24.6	10.7	718	2.84	20.3	6.6	48.8	3.1	41.7	6.15	3.50	4.98	57	.86	.079	14.4	184.6	.59	165.0	.079	17	1.94	.073	.15	3.1	3.3	1.75	.04	228	4.3	2.11	6.0

GROUP 1F1 - 1.00 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 6 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 20 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.
(>) CONCENTRATION EXCEEDS UPPER LIMITS. SOME MINERALS MAY BE PARTIALLY ATTACKED. REFRACTORY AND GRAPHITIC SAMPLES CAN LIMIT AU SOLUBILITY.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL SS80 60C Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data f FA ____ DATE RECEIVED: SEP 12 2005 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct. 3/05

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
Clarence Leong

includes 2 loose maps

YMIP File No. 05-075

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

RUM RUN PROPERTY
West Block

Quartz Claims RUM RUN 1, 3-13, 15, 17, 19-40
Grant Nos. YC17658, YC17660-YC17670, YC17672, YC17674, YC17676, YC20192-YC20211
Dawson Mining District, Yukon
Owner: Gordon G Richards

Claim Sheet No 115O/02
Latitude 63* 01' N
Longitude 138* 40' W

written by
Gordon G Richards

work performed
June 6-19, 2005
by Gordon Richards

December 28, 2005

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

RUM RUN PROPERTY

Quartz Claims RUM RUN 1, 3-13, 15, 17, 19-40
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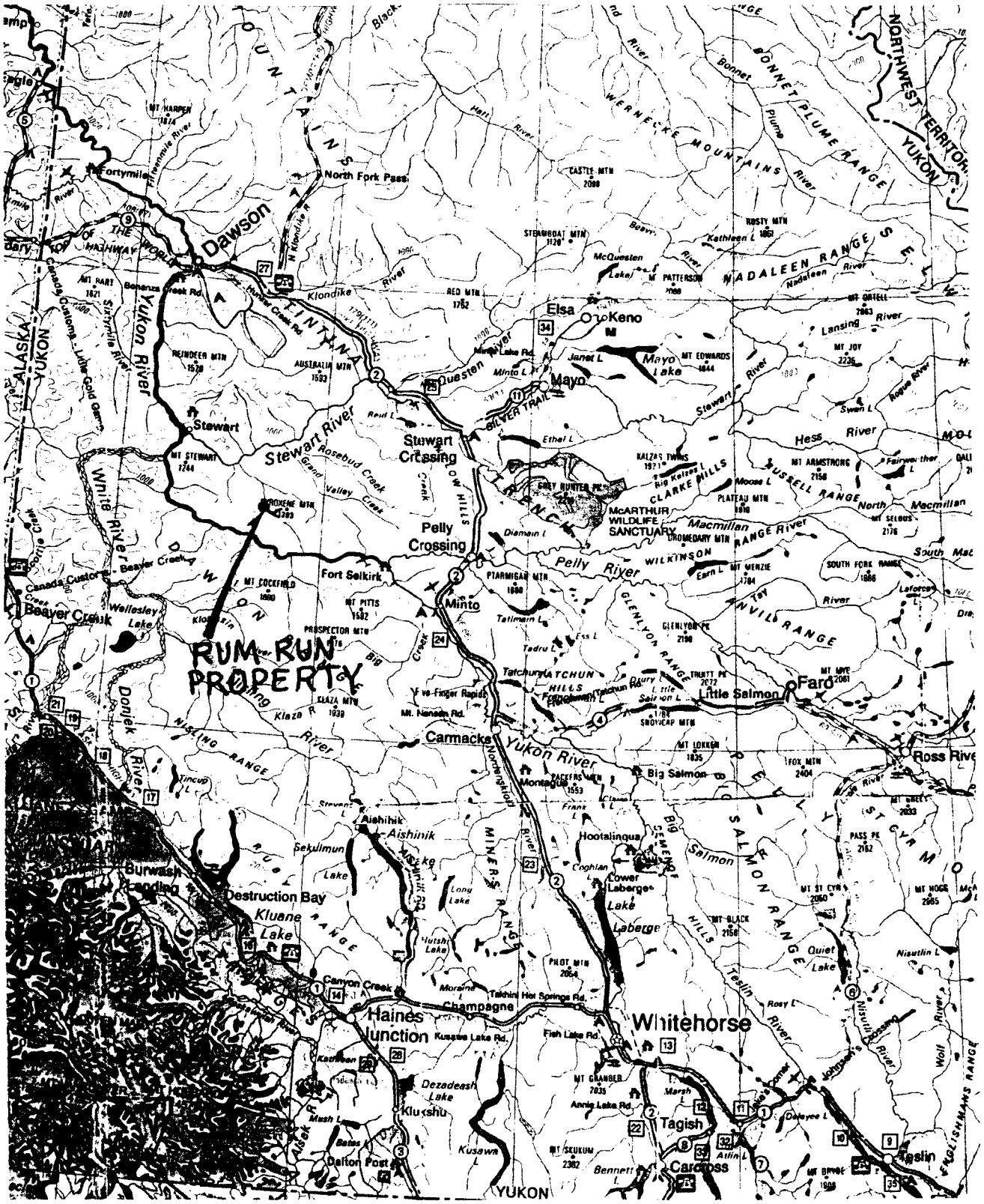


Figure 1. Property Location.

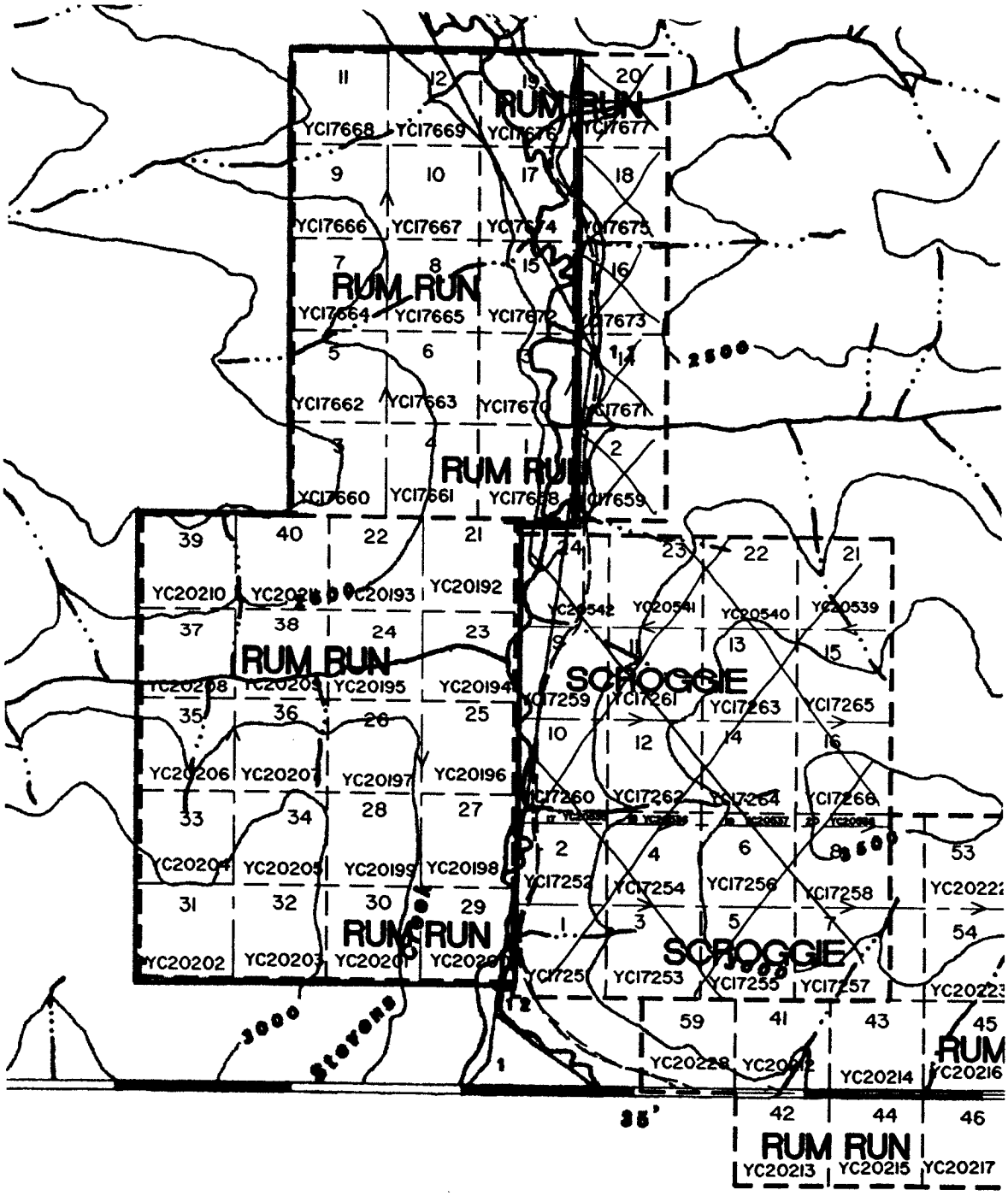


Figure 2. Claim Map.

LOCATION AND ACCESS.

The claims are located 70 km south of the Dawson City airport along Scroggie Creek on map sheets 115O/1 & 2. See Figure 1. The property is accessible by fixed-wing aircraft from Dawson City to a 750-meter long north-south airstrip along Scroggie Creek in the center of the claims. The property is usually accessible by ATV from Pelly Farm on the north side of Pelly River, 40 km west of Pelly Crossing but a forest fire in 2004 has made much of this trail impassable. This is a four hour trip over 90 km of the old Dawson Trail to the mouth of Walhalla Creek and then over a 14 km dirt road along the ridge tops east of Scroggie Creek arriving at Scroggie Creek on RUM RUN 13. From here access by ATV over existing roads is possible along Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks.

CLAIMS.

The following claims, owned by Gordon Richards, occur on NTS sheet 115O/02 within the Dawson Mining District. Current expiry dates are provided on the following table. Refer to Figure 2. Some of the work described in this report will be applied as representation work to extend the expiry dates.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Record Date	Expiry Date
RUM RUN 1	YC17658	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 3	YC17660	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 4	YC17661	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 5	YC17662	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 6	YC17663	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 7	YC17664	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 8	YC17665	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 9	YC17666	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 10	YC17667	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 11	YC17668	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 12	YC17669	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 13	YC17670	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 15	YC17672	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009

RUM RUN 17	YC17674	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 19	YC17676	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 21	YC20192	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 22	YC20193	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 23	YC20194	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 24	YC20195	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 25	YC20196	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 26	YC20197	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 27	YC20198	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 28	YC20199	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 29	YC20200	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 30	YC20201	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 31	YC20202	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 32	YC20203	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 33	YC20204	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 34	YC20205	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 35	YC20206	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 36	YC20207	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 37	YC20208	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 38	YC20209	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 39	YC20210	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 40	YC20211	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011

HISTORY.

Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks are old placer gold creeks first discovered in 1898 and extensively mined by hand with the aid of steam boilers and points in the early 1900's. Refer to GSC Memoir 97. Two small cuts were mined by tractor, equipped with cable dozer blade in the mid-1950s. Cat mining began in earnest about 1980 as a result of the then high gold prices and has continued uninterrupted until today. The writer mined with partners along Scroggie Creek from two km below the airstrip to a point along Mariposa Creek about four km above its mouth. Although early records have not been

thoroughly researched, something like 100,000 ounces raw gold with a fineness of 905 has likely been produced from Mariposa and Scroggie Creeks between the top of Mariposa Creek and a point four-km below the airstrip on Scroggie Creek. This area coincides with the bulk of cabins, shafts and diggings associated with pre dozer-tractor mining.

A granite batholith mapped by H S Bostock in 1935-37 and shown on GSC Map 711A, Ogilvie, occurs north of the area of placer mining. Schists and gneisses of the Yukon Group underlie the placer mining area. A large body of pyroxenite underlies Pyroxene Mountain to the northeast.

During 1988, mining cuts along Scroggie Creek just downstream from Stevens Creek yielded abundant arsenopyrite crystals in the sluice-concentrates over about 300 meters. Although bedrock was examined closely, no source for the arsenopyrite could be found in the mining cuts. In 1990 a black-sand sluice-concentrate, with coarse gold recovered, was sent to Chemex Labs for multi-element analyses to determine other significant metals that might be present in the Scroggie drainage. This concentrate was highly anomalous for several elements including Au, Pd, Pt, Ag, Bi, Pb, W and Sn, which, except for the Pd-Pt are indicative of intrusion-related gold deposits. Common minerals found in sluice concentrates include gold, magnetite, garnet and kyanite.

Over 100 WINE and FISH Quartz Claims were staked in 1987 over the area encompassing the significant placer gold production area described above. Only minor representation work was recorded with a modest gold anomaly described in soils north of upper Mariposa Creek and now covered by the WOLF 29-41 claims, which are a recent restaking of the MCPHEE claims which lapsed in 2000. Quartz veins staked in 1917 are described along Mariposa Creek in this same area (Minfile O-075). Other minfile occurrences, well removed from all the recently staked claims include a Cu-Mo occurrence in upper Scroggie Creek, a U occurrence in upper Stevens Creek and a PGM-Au occurrence over Pyroxenite Mt.

The writer began prospecting the area assisted by Mr. Dave Bennett, in 1999 and staked the RUM RUN 1-20 quartz claims in Sept 1999. The writer returned in June 2000 with Mr. Dave Bennett to continue prospecting the general area, conduct representation work on the RUM RUN 1-20 and to stake the RUM RUN 21-50 and 53-59. The writer

returned again in late Aug 2000 to evaluate the RUM RUN 21-50 and 53-59. In early July 2001, Mr. Dave Bennett and the writer returned to conduct additional geochemical sampling and mapping on the claims. In late August 2001, the writer returned to do additional sampling and mapping as well as conduct a VLF – EM geophysical survey over some of the claims. Work in 2003 included primarily magnetometer surveys in three separate areas and some limited geochemical surveying over one of these areas. Work in 2005 is described below.

All work has been done with the aid of YMIP grubstake and target evaluation grants.

GEOLOGY.

"The large granitic body exposed on either side of Scroggie and Walhalla Creeks is a coarse white granite near the junction of these creeks but, farther south and east, is more nearly a granodiorite and carries large pink feldspar crystals. Along its southern contact is a zone composed mainly of hornblende and pink feldspar. The body contains numerous xenoliths of the Yukon Group and innumerable pegmatitic intrusions that, in places, make up fully 30 percent of the volume of the rock." (H.S. Bostock, 1942, Map 711A, OGILVIE). Mr Jim Ryan and others of the Geological Survey of Canada have recently remapped some of the batholith and adjacent areas throughout the Stewart Map Sheet. Based on initial mapping of part of the batholith, Mr. Ryan describes the batholith as a composite intrusive complex with many phases often with diffuse contacts with country rock (personal communication). The area described in this report lies along the southern contact of this batholith. "Granite" in this area contains pink feldspar phenocrysts up to two cm long, plagioclase and quartz. It is often foliated and contains hornblende and lesser biotite of 10 to 20 percent. This fits with Bostock's description of the granodiorite, which term is used throughout this report.

A stock of "granite", separated from the main batholith by three to five km of metamorphic rocks is a coarse-grained, moderately foliated granite composed of one-half cm long quartz grains set in coarse to medium-grained pink feldspar with five to ten percent variably chloritized hornblende and biotite. About 20 percent of the feldspars are white. Mafic biotite-hornblende rich xenoliths are common locally.

A large poorly defined body of pegmatite occurs northwest of the airstrip within the granite batholith. This may be a single large body or more likely an area of intense dyking (see below). It measures three by four km as defined by chips in soil pits, float in creeks, boulders on hillsides and a few outcrops. Dykes of pegmatite can be seen cutting granodiorite outcrop near the miner's camp and along adjacent Scroggie Creek. Pegmatite is typically comprised of 20 – 30 percent quartz, 50 percent Kspar, 20 percent plagioclase and <5 percent biotite plus muscovite. Miarolytic cavities are present but rare. Pegmatite can also be seen as narrow dykes within the country rocks at numerous locations. Pale buff-colored aplite is occasionally seen within the batholith as outcrop and float particularly northeast of the miner's camp.

Country rock to the batholith includes schists and gneisses of the Yukon Group. Float and outcrop of metamorphic rocks along Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks display a wide variety of textures. Most common by far are quartz-feldspar-hornblende gneisses of highly variable grain size and texture in places containing garnet of quite variable size and content. Kyanite, common in placer gold concentrates, is seen in float along most of Scroggie Creek as subround disc-shaped boulders of kyanite-muscovite $\pm$ garnet, $\pm$ magnetite $\pm$ staurolite (?) gneiss. Float of pegmatite, granite and chlorite and biotite rich gneisses is also common.

A quartz-muscovite $\pm$garnet schist unit, QMS, up to a few hundred meters thick has been mapped across the area from Mariposa Creek to Cabin Creek. The unit is not massive as intercalations of other schists and gneisses do occur within it as can best be seen on the placer-mined bench opposite the mouth of Stevens Creek. Its muscovite content, generally five to twenty percent but locally over 90 percent, characterize it. Weathering of pyrite, usually forming less than one percent has produced a distinctive orange surface. The unit strikes northwest and dips about 45 degrees northeast except near Scroggie Creek. Nearing Scroggie Creek from the east, strikes become progressively more northerly and dips steepen to near vertical. This change could be caused by drag along an unexposed north-south fault with right lateral sense of movement. In 1986 during placer mining, the unit along Lower Mariposa Creek was seen by the writer to terminate against a sharp fault. The similar rock type mapped further north of this point

may be a faulted offset of the same unit and not a repetition. The unit continues east along Mariposa Creek drainage for several km.

South of the QMS unit along Scroggie Creek, from Mariposa Creek to north of Stevens Creek, a dark green to grey chlorite-biotite gneiss with fine laminations and augen of pink feldspar makes a distinctive unit at least several hundred meters thick. It outcrops across the floor of Scroggie Creek as seen during the coarse of placer mining in the late 1980's and now evidenced by the abundance of angular pieces of this rock type on the placer tailing piles. A typical specimen shown to Mr. J Ryan of the G.S.C. was identical to rocks mapped as diorite orthogneiss further west along Barker Creek and elsewhere in the general area. North of the quartz-muscovite schist, outcrops of quartzo-feldspathic gneiss containing variable amounts of hornblende and garnet make up the bulk of the exposed country rock.

The Scroggie Creek drainage in the area of this report is described as unglaciated (Duk-Rodkin 1999, G.S.C. O.F.3694). Mr. Lionel Jackson of the G.S.C. suggested that older glacial periods of greater than one my bp could have affected the area. During a placer test in the late 1980s of a bench immediately above the southwest corner of RUM RUN 59 (now lapsed), the writer examined material that looked like till. Large rounded boulders and till-like soils occur in the headwaters of Mariposa Creek. It is curious that oxidation of sulfides is absent or only shallowly developed at best on the property whereas elsewhere in unglaciated terrain it is deeply developed. The Casino porphyry Cu-Mo deposit, 25 km south is deeply leached, in places to over 100 meters. Loess is present on hillsides as was seen in two pits dug in 2001.

PREVIOUS WORK.

Previous work, described in previous assessment reports, subdivided the property into three areas named the Pegmatite Zone, the QMS Zone and the East Zone.

The Pegmatite Zone occurs on the RUM RUN 1-20. Gold mineralization occurs associated with pegmatite dykes along Scroggie Creek. Gold values up to 3020 ppb Au occur associated with very fine sulfide in quartz breccias within dykes of pegmatite cutting the foliated medium-grained hornblende granodiorite. Immediately to the west, on a moderate sloping hillside devoid of outcrop, soil samples are geochemically anomalous

for gold over a one-km diameter area. The rocks and some soils are moderately anomalous for Mo, Pb and Sb. Rock chips in soils and float in creeks indicate this area occurs within a large pegmatite body or intense dyke swarm about three km in diameter. A north trending fault is believed to occur along Scroggie Creek, from evidence collected further south, and may form the east boundary of the large pegmatite body.

This fault and associated splays are targets for gold mineralization. The quartz-breccia sulfide mineralization within pegmatite dykes would have to be more continuous and higher grade if similar mineralization exists under the gold soil anomaly west of Scroggie Creek to be of interest. During June 2001, the placer operator on Scroggie Creek, Mr. Zdenuk Bidrman, showed the writer two gold-quartz pebbles measuring about two cm in maximum dimension. Mr Bidrman described the collection of about fifty other smaller gold-quartz pieces together with the two larger pieces from a small area of placer mining west of C184 tight against the bank. About one-quarter of the volume of the gold-quartz pieces is gold. Such pieces, though not common, were occasionally seen by the writer in placer concentrates during his mining of Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks from 1985 to 1992. The occurrence of numerous pieces of gold-quartz pebbles in one restricted area could come from several possible sources. They could be caused by gold-quartz weathered from nearby bedrock or from disintegration of a single or few pieces of gold-quartz weathered from a source previously several thousand feet above the present land surface. The first possibility offers a target worthy of pursuing as small volume high-grade veins associated with the north trending fault and has been suggested by others. "The fragility of the pristine gold crystals projecting from the clasts suggests that they were not transported far following their introduction into the fluvial system. Consequently, a source on adjacent hillsides is suggested." (Rotheisler, P.N. GSC Current Research 2003-A1).

The QMS Zone occurs on the RUM RUN 21-40. A quartz muscovite schist unit (QMS) was crudely mapped from chips in soil pits across these claims over a strike length of 1500 m open to the northwest. The unit is eventually terminated against the granite-pegmatite intrusive complex in this direction, but extends over ten-km east along Mariposa Creek where it includes the East Zone. Soil results indicated strong geochemically anomalous patterns for Au, As, Bi, Pb, Te, S and Zn over the QMS Zone.

Outcrops are very rare on the hillside within the anomalous patterns but a 45-degree northeasterly dip to foliation within the QMS, and adjacent units nearby, has been well documented. Attitudes steepen to near vertical with a northerly strike along Scroggie Creek. This change of attitude is believed to be related to drag along a north-south fault along Scroggie Creek. Well-formed arsenopyrite crystals were abundant within gold placer concentrates along the portion of Scroggie Creek underlain by the QMS unit as seen by the writer in the late 1980's. The placer gold collected from this area of Scroggie Creek was also unique in being coated by a fine, deep-blood-red powder. The arsenopyrite could be related to gold mineralization associated with the north trending fault. Scroggie Creek gold is well known to be very coarse.

In the QMS target, the occurrence of anomalous Au-Bi-As-Pb in soils with Sn-W in Au placer concentrates within high-grade metamorphics in association with granite and pegmatite is indicative of mesothermal intrusion related gold mineralization. The anomalous geochemical patterns are obviously large enough to contain a sizeable gold deposit.

CURRENT WORK.

G Richards traveled to the claims by fixed-wing aircraft from Dawson City on June 6, 2005 and conducted a work program on the claims until he flew out to Carmacks on June 19, 2005. Work in 2005 was designed to locate Scroggie Fault and the granodiorite-metamorphic contact using geophysical surveys aided by geological mapping.

Limited geological mapping was conducted in the area straddling the magnetometer survey including the granodiorite-metamorphic contact using the grid described below for control. This was done to relate magnetometer patterns to geology and locate the granodiorite contact

The two 2003 mag surveys were separated by about 500m and did not extend down across Scroggie Creek valley. The only strong mag response from that survey occurred on the northeast edge of the southern survey grid just south of Cabin Creek, a left limit tributary to Scroggie Creek at the south end of the airstrip. A detailed mag survey was completed in this gap and adjacent valley floor in 2005.

A grid for the magnetometer survey was measured using hip chain and compass with GPS co-ordinates of a few selected points for control. Two north-south baselines, labeled C and D, 300m apart as indicated on Figures 3 and 4 were used to place east-west cross lines at 100 m intervals along the baselines. Readings were taken at 20-m intervals with stations labeled with felt pens on flagging that were tied to trees. Six fill-in lines were placed in an area of highest readings to provide more detail.

The survey was conducted with a Scintrex MP2 magnetometer. Two magnetometer readings were taken at each station in order to assure a relatively quiet magnetic field. If electric storms were present or the earth's magnetic field was rapidly changing for any reason, the survey was postponed. Magnetic disturbance associated with electric storms did occur, usually in late afternoon, so much of the survey was conducted starting in early morning and continuing into early afternoon.

Results were plotted on Figures 3 and 4. Figure 3 shows the 2003 and 2005 mag results with data contoured at 100 gammas after a best-fit correction of diurnal changes was made to the raw data. Data from 2005 was also elevated by about 70 gammas to bring base level up to the 2003 data base level. 57,000 gammas should be added to each reading shown on Figures 3 and 4 to bring them to absolute values.

A VLF-EM survey was conducted on seventeen 500m long east-west lines spaced 200m apart. Readings were taken at ten meter intervals with lines positioned from previously placed baselines. A hip-chain was used for distance control with limited amount of compass control where not using previously surveyed grid lines. Readings were taken at ten-m intervals with a Sabre Electronics Model 27 VLF receiver using the Seattle transmitting station. Position of survey lines are indicated on Figure 4. Figures 5 and 6 present the unfiltered VLF-EM data on sections for analysis.

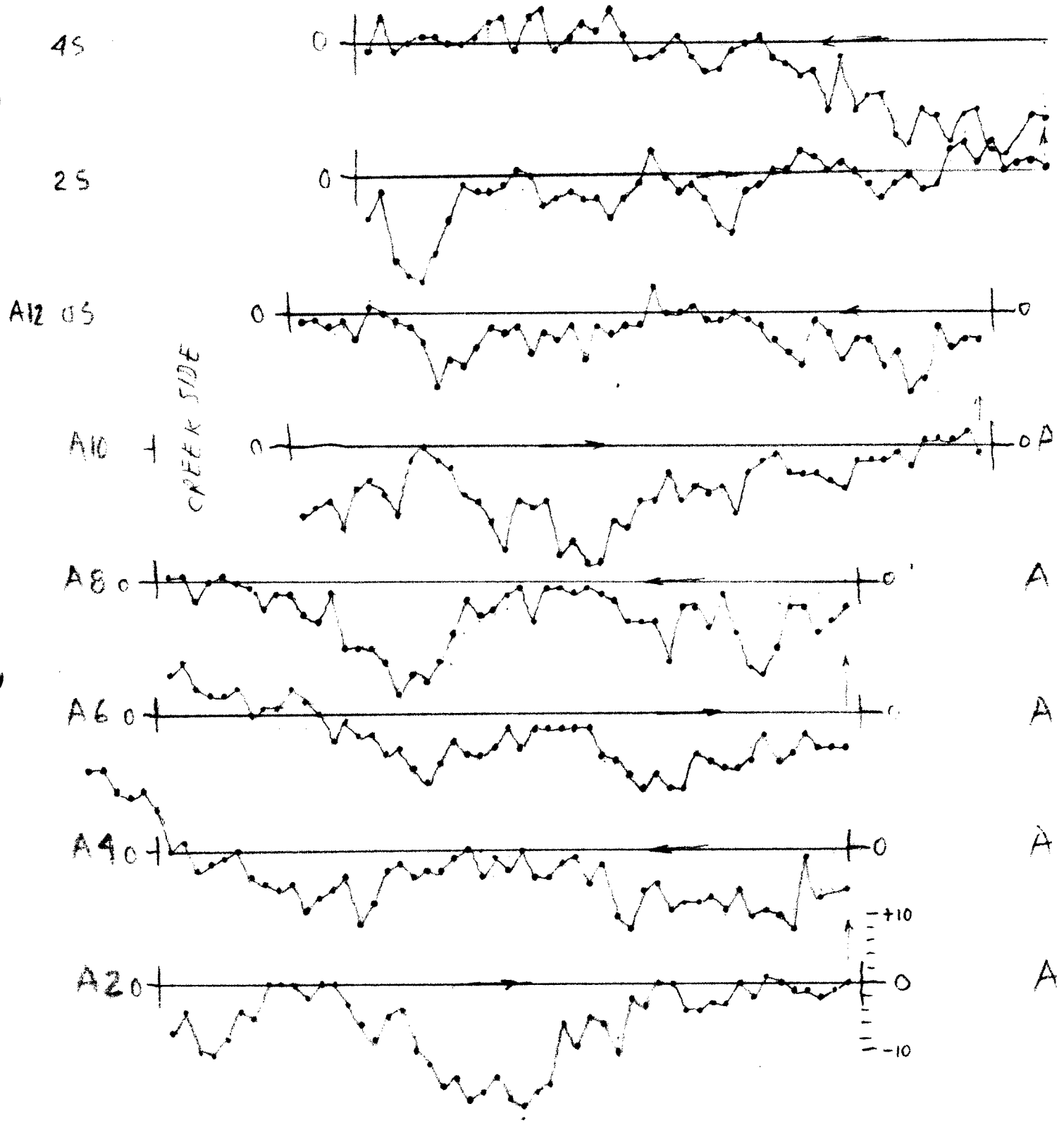


Figure 5. VLF-EM LINES 4S to A2 looking SOUTH
arrows indicate traverse direction.

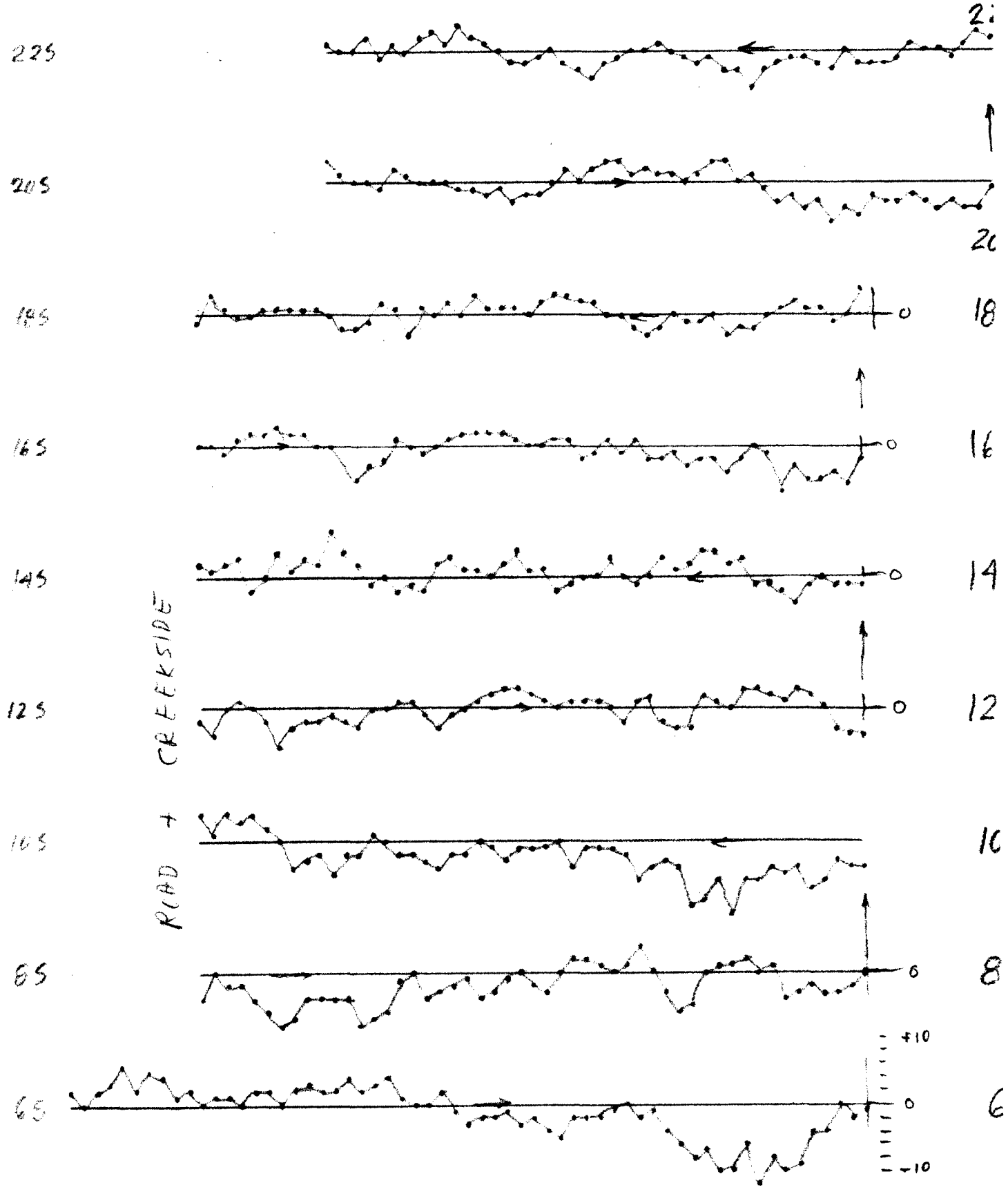


Figure 6. VLF-EM LINES 6S to 22S looking SOUTH
arrows indicate traverse direction

RESULTS.

Geology Survey.

Outcrops that limit the granodiorite-metamorphic contact are shown on Figure 4. This contact has also been shown on Figure 3. The granodiorite is similar to that described above with a few narrow pegmatite dykelets <30 cm wide. Composition of metamorphic rocks is variable with presence of kyanite, muscovite, and garnet indicated on Figure 4. A few outcrops north of BLD 5S along and east of the baseline appear to be a biotite-albite hornfels possibly related to intrusion on the granodiorite. Hornfels was not recognized in outcrops of metamorphic rocks near the granodiorite along Scroggie Creek.

Magnetometer Survey.

The 2003 mag survey showed a monotonous background of 57,450 $\pm$ 50 gamma background. The current survey defined a linear pattern of magnetic high values that measures 100m wide and can be followed northwesterly for about one km starting at BLD 12S. See Figure 3. Other mag highs occur along baseline D between lines 6s to 10s and appear to have northwesterly trends but terminate near the airstrip. The high mag patterns are believed related to compositional layers of magnetite bearing gneisses. Subcrop of muscovite-kyanite $\pm$ magnetite gneiss created by placer miner's tests pits occurs within this high mag pattern at BLD 7S 200W.

Trends of mag patterns appears conformable to well documented strike of the quartz-muscovite-schist unit one km south with a general northwest trend bearing more northerly near Scroggie Fault. There is no obvious offset of the mag pattern along Scroggie Fault that was hoped for in order to pinpoint its location. There is a weak mag low pattern along Scroggie Creek which could be related to the fault and has been shown on Figure 3. The northerly trending 57,400 gamma contour south of Cabin Creek forms a crude trough 100m wide but open sided to the south. Although this contour is sinuous, a closer examination of the data, along with realizing a few mag spikes could be spurious background noise, could provide a very linear north-south pattern reflecting Scroggie Fault. Its location projects to the northwest end of the mag high at BLC 7S 100E through the low mag saddle in this area. This interpretation for the location of Scroggie Fault is indicated on Figure 3 south of Cabin Creek where it projects out into old mining cuts. North of Cabin Creek, the fault cuts granodiorite where no mag contrasts would be

expected. A number of diffuse mag low patterns straddle the granodiorite-metamorphic contact over a 300m ± width. The secondary mag highs along BLD 7S to 10S may be terminated due to a contact phenomenon of the granodiorite. The mag high could never have formed in this area or it could have been destroyed during emplacement of the granodiorite.

VLF-EM Survey.

VLF-EM results (Figures 5 and 6) were disappointing in that they provide no strong anomalies and therefore no help in locating a sulfide mineralized portion of Scroggie Fault. The attitude of Scroggie Fault is ideal for using the Jim Creek station (near Seattle, Wash.) but no encouragement was provided.

CONCLUSIONS

The contact between granodiorite and metamorphic rocks was located to within a meter at two locations 250m apart providing good directional control to this contact. Sporadic hornfels occurs up to 150m from the contact in outcrops along the east side of Scroggie valley. A magnetic survey low occurs across the contact over a 300m± width.

A strong magnetic high forms a pattern 100m wide by a km long open to the southeast but terminated to the northwest about 200m from the projection of the granodiorite contact. This northwest termination is believed to be caused by the granodiorite intrusion. Similar mag highs found on BLD 6S to10S are severely reduced in strength 300m from the granodiorite contact and completely destroyed 200m from the contact. The long mag high pattern is believed to be related to a kyanite±muscovite±garnet+magnetite gneiss layer with no obvious offset along Scroggie Fault.

A pattern of magnetic low identified by the 57,400 gamma contour south of Cabin Creek and the mag high described above may be indicating Scroggie Fault. This location places the fault under the valley floor and not the left limit bench as previously suspected. It is interesting to note that a persistent one percent of the placer mining tails on this side (west) of the valley contains altered gneisses containing one or two percent pyrite-pyrrhotite and iron carbonate shears (ankerite?). Some of these boulders were previously

sampled with no anomalous gold values. These boulders could have been ripped from altered unmineralized Scroggie Fault lying in the floor of old placer mining cuts.

VLF-EM results were disappointing. No anomalies of significance were found.

Source of the nest of gold-quartz fragments found by the placer miner in a pocket hard against the west bank of Scroggie Creek and of the arsenopyrite crystals found in placer concentrates from mining cuts below the mouth of Stevens Creek remain unexplained. The potential for bonanza-grade gold (>1oz/t Au) in narrow structures related to the north trending Scroggie Fault remains a viable target as does mesothermal intrusion related gold at depth and within the quartz-muscovite schist.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Few indirect methods of exploration remain to test for the location of a mineralized portion of Scroggie Fault. The targets remains enticing. Because of the low costs involved, both a biogeochemical survey using bark of black spruce and an MMI (mobile metal ion) soil geochemical survey over selected portions of the fault projection are recommended prior to more expensive trenching.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gordon G Richards, of 6410 Holly Park Drive, Delta, B.C., Canada do hereby certify that:

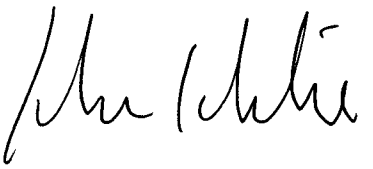
1. I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc in Geology 1968, M.A.Sc in Geology 1974)

2. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.

3. I have practiced my profession since 1968.

4. This report is based on my fieldwork during June 6 to 19, 2005 and literature cited.

Respectfully submitted,



Gordon G Richards, P.Eng.

STATEMENT OF COSTS
Rum Run 1, 3-13, 15, 17, 19-40

Wages		
G Richards June 6-19 12 days @ $600/day		$ 7200.00
Expenses		
Dawson City Courier Whitehorse-Dawson		99.85
Great River Air Dawson-Scroggie		529.65
Great Beaver Air Scroggie-Carmacks (portion)		800.00
Food 12 days @ $35/day		420.00
Supplies		50.00
Mag and VLF Rental $100 each		400.00
Report		
Correcting mag readings for drift, plotting, contouring drafting, writing, typing, reproduction, collating		1500.00
	Total	**$ 10,999.50**

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Respectfully submitted,

Gordon G Richards, P.Eng.

RUM RUN PROPERTY Peg + Main Zones

Scroggie Creek YT 1050/1:2 115J/15,16

Figure 3 Magnetometer Survey Jan, 2005

2003 survey

2005 survey

58,000

100 γ contours up to 58,000

57,400

57,300

100 γ contour interval

57,000 added to numbers shown

20 m grid interval

Scale 1:5,000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500

metres

RUM RUN PROPERTY Peg + Main Zones

Scroggie Creek YT 1050/1;2 115J/15,16

Figure 4 Geology, VLF-EM lines, + magnetometer data.

gr granite
gn gneiss
M- muscovite
K- kyanite
chl- chlorite
G- garnet
hnfls- hornfels
silic- silicification
=== road

Scale 1:5,000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500

metres

YMIP Trenching Report.

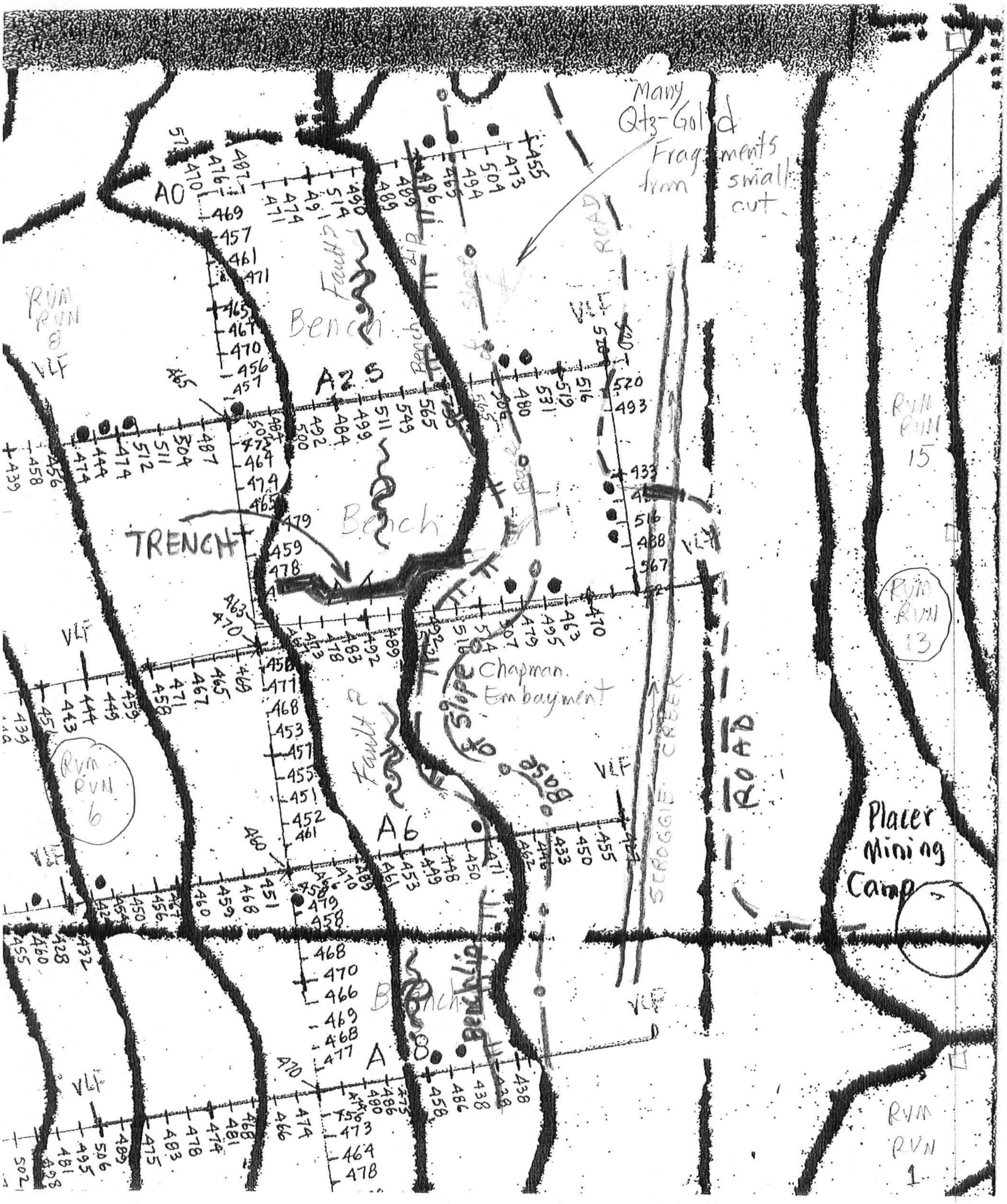
G Richards Target Evaluation

File Number 05-075

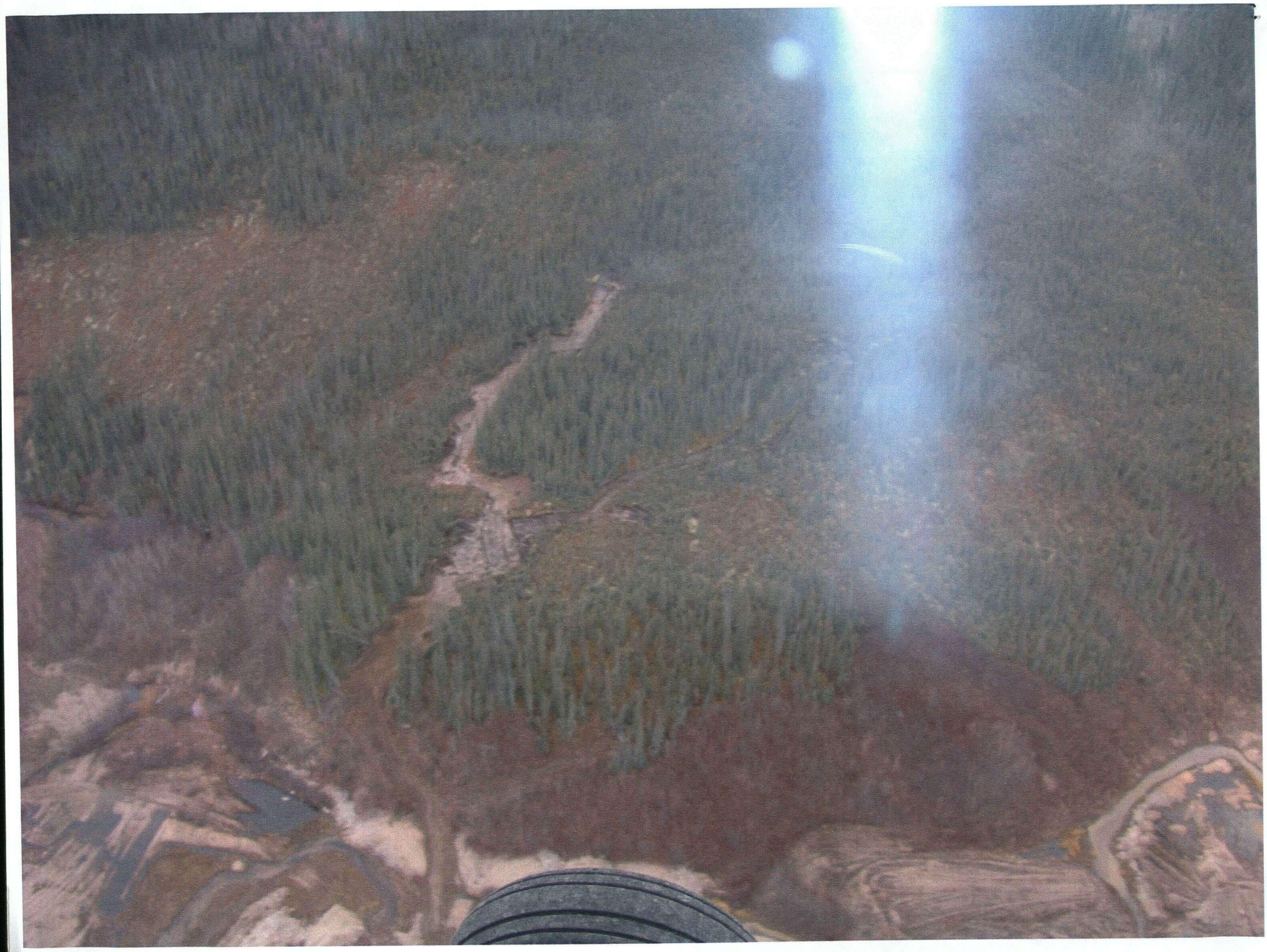
This program was carried out by Zdenuk Bidrman, owner of Bear Creek Mining, the only active placer mining company operating on Scroggie Creek. He used a Komatsu 375 tractor crawler equipped with dozer blade on Oct 6, 2005.

The attached map and photographs show the location of the trench relative to claims and topography along with the supposed projection of Scroggie Fault. The bridge over Scroggie Creek as marked on the photo is shown on the map for reference. The trench is situated on a left limit bench to Scroggie Creek on quartz claims RUM RUN 13 and 6. Bear Creek Mining was placer mining throughout the summer season and could not free up the tractor crawler when Richards was present in late August, so the work was done late in the season after Richards left the claims.

Mr Bidrman described the material as very wet and had to make two offsets or jogs in the trench in order to have a place to push material and keep the trench open. The trench measures an estimated 15m wide, 1m deep and 160m long. Volume of material moved is about 2000 cubic meters. Mr Bidrman also reported that some of the trench reached bedrock but sloughing of wet material and some frozen ground hindered exposing bedrock over some of the trench. Evaluation will have to wait until 2006 when the trench can be cleaned up so it can be examined for evidence of mineralization and Scroggie Fault, the target of the trenching.


Many Qtz-Gold Fragments from small cut
ROAD
RVM RVN 8 VLF
A0
Fault?
Bench
A2.5
TRENCH
Bench
RVM RVN 15
RVM RVN 13
Chapman Embayment
Base of Slope
VLF
SCROGGIE CREEK
ROAD
RVM RVN 6
A6
Placer Mining Camp
Bench
A8
RVM RVN 1


bridge
Scroggie Creek
Chapman
Embayment
trench



DECLINATION 31°E

Scraggie Mag Survey June 7→/05

@ BLA 1200 S

	0m	200m
BLC 0S	57,410	
20S	57,426	
40S	415 –	
60S	429	
80S	390 ±	
BLC 100S	57,364 – 15	371 – 349
120S	354 –	
140S	367 –	
160S	313 ±	
180S	367 –	
BLC 200S	361	
220S	350	
240S	357	0
260S	344	361
280S	349	367, 345
BLC 300S	57,328	359, 379
320S	311	338, 316
340S	309	317
360S	324	0
380S	328	0
BLC 400S	57,348	0

LEVEL

BLC 420 S 57,361 ± 4
440 S 340 –
460 S 360 0
480 S 365 –
BLC 500 S 57,364 ±
520 S 386 0
540 S 444 0
560 S 568 0 [illegible]
580 S 655 0
BLC 600 S 57,649 ± 10
620 S 670 0 OC [illegible]
640 S 454 ± 630 base [illegible]
660 S 516 ± 650 [illegible]
680 S 423 0
BLC 700 S 57,402 – [illegible]
720 S 417 0
740 S 398 426, 412
760 S 403 ±
780 S 390 –
BLC 800 S 57,400 418
820 S 410 0 [illegible] 260 NE
840 S 388 0
860 S 377 ±
880 S 390 ±
BLC 900 S 57,350 ±
910 S B 126 SE [illegible] E

BLC 920 S 57,341 0
940 S 337 –
960 S 335 ±
980 S 355 0
BLC 1000 S 57,350 ±
1020 S 370 ±
1040 S 409 431, 414, 406
1060 S 378 398, 384
1080 S 325 –
BLC 1100 S 57,311 350, 317 [illegible]
1100 S 307 ±
1120 S 330 ±
[illegible] 346 [illegible] [illegible] trail
[illegible] [illegible] BLC [illegible]
1160 S 300 323 311
1180 S 294 –
BLC 1200 S 315 0
1220 S 325 –
1240 S 350 – [illegible]
1260 314 0
1280 280 0
BLC 1300 57,300 ±
1320 274 –
1340 252 – [illegible] 160 SW [illegible]
1360 278 ± 10
1380 252 ± 10

3LC 1400S 57,263

19S 20E 270 − [illegible] between piles

[illegible] 20E 298 −

N 60M [illegible] middle of tails

LC 1300S 57,332 0

3S 20E 304 − [illegible]

40E 302 ± tails [illegible]

60E 260 0 pond [illegible]

50E 274 0 edge ck.

[illegible]

C 12S 80E 402 − [illegible]

60E 338 0 edge [illegible]

40E 360 ± edge [illegible]

12S 20E 320 ±

12S 295 −

11S 330 ±

C11S 20E 333 ± [illegible] stripped area

C11S 40E 400 ± 10 30E [illegible]

C11S 60E 331 − edge [illegible]

C11S 80E 275 − [illegible] beach of tails edge [illegible]

C11S 100E 251 0 edge ck

C11S 100E 300 − [illegible]

[illegible] B135 C5E 20C [illegible]

11S 100E 362 0 [illegible]

C10S

357

20E 357

40E 351

60E 376

C8S

C9S 57,346 0 +74

20E 372 ±8 161

40E 352 0 +50

60E 376 −

80E 393 − [illegible]

C9S 100E 335 0

120E 313 0 edge ck

C8S 120E 466 ± [illegible] @ north Cabin [illegible]

C8S 100E 358 0 base S pile

80E 517 − +20

60E 612 − [illegible]

40E 491 −

20E 396 ±

C8S 473 ±

C7S 57,338 − E end 434

C7S 20E 652 ± 10

40E 750 + ck @ 35

60E 650 − on tails

75	80E	57,965	0	
	100E	980	−	small tails pile
	115E	920	−	edge ck
				Not BLC but A12 ow
BLC	0S	East	ow	
BLC	0S	57,244	± 40	(+185) 429
0S	20E	204	± 60	just above strip area
	40E	270	± 110	
	60E	180	± 60	N edge strip area
	80E	233	± 110	
	100E	57,280	± 20	
BLD	20S	210	± 50	below strip area
	40S	225	± 20	mud ramp
		TRUK	WATCH OFF	
	60S	57,400	0	start into ramp? −20
	80S	398	6	on ramp rd. −20
BLD	100S	57,420	0	on ramp rd −20
	120S	383	(	edge ck. labelled 80S −20
	140S	364	0±	other edge ck grav oc upslope 38 30m offside
	160S	390	−	on f.g amphibolite tail pile −20
	180S	410	± 5	" " " " −20
BLD	200S	57,416	0	tails on top. (−19) (397)

BLD	220S	57,396	± 5	tails on top
	240S	370	±	
	260S	334	±	low area old pond?
	280S	304	0	on W side rd up to airstrip
BLD	300S	57,372	0	" " " " " " " (−17)
	320S	302	=	also almost edge airstrip
	340S	263	± 20	edge airstrip on ditch
	360	250	± 3	near mid airstrip
	380	235	0	past " "
BLD	400S	57,256	0	edge airstrip +978
	420S	370	0	
	440S	374	−	
	460S	214	0	on oc amphib fg not massive
	480S	240	± 3	oc to SW floor start
BLD	500S	57,265	±	on oc (351) + 90
	520S	370	±	86
	540S	330	±	7
	560S	197	0	in drain-ck diversion channel 6
	580S	320	=	5
BLD	600S	57,352	0	(393) + 41
	620S	330	± 5	+ 34
	640S	342	± 10	+ 26
	660S	271		+ 1
	680S	344		+
BLD	700S	57,480	pond to E	(477) +

LEVEL

BLD	720S	57,503	pond to E	30		
	740S	560		50		
	760S	440	750 edge willow			
	780S	410	side old rd			
BLD	800S	57,439	±			
	820S	441	0			
	840S	580	±			
	860S	595	±	+70		
	880S	406		+109		
BLD	900S	57,695	0	+208	903	
	920S	600	0	199		
	940S	650	0	189		
	960S	267	0	178		
	980S	416	0	169		
BLD	1000S	57,374	- Pink Fly L 100N 100E	160		
	1020S	390	±	152		
	1040S	460	±	144		
	1060S	545	±	+136		
BLD	1080S	528	0	+129		
	1100S	57,434	0	+120	554	
	1120S	660	0	+117		
	1140S	697	0	+115		
	1160S	828		+112		
	1180S	352	Pink fly in W L 180S 125E	+108		

BLD	1200S	57,504	±	+106	640	
	1220S	57,995	0	110		
	1240S	612	-	120		
	1260S	505	0	130		
	1280S	673	±	130		
	1300S	512	±	140		
	1320S	355	±	150		
	1340S	401	0	160		
	1360S	395	±	170		
	1380S	344	0	string lin L line 186		
BLD	1400S	57,616	+	ride to Kokanee Ck Aspen 95		
BLD	1420S	57,711	0	lunch		
DIAS	20W	981	±		50	
	40W	58,090	0		80	
	60W	57,476	0	rubble complex	90	
	80W	296	0		100	
DIAS	100W	57,333	0		110	
	120W	313	-		+130	
	140W	294	±		+130	
	160W	320	-		+130	
	180W	273	0	w side rd	+150	423
	200W	290	0	brush slight, edge cut, start of		
	220W	210	±			
	240W	210	=	on cut trail" a tails		
	260W	250	±	tail pond		

D145	280W	57,291		15m from marker @ edge ck.	+150
@ 260W	N	40m			
		100m hit marker @ 135 80E			
		had to stay E side ck. 5-6m away			
		57,195±		5 + 15m E to "cat trail"	+160
D135	240W	57,340	±		+160
	220W	410	±		+160
	200W	295	+	edge cut	+170
	180W	401	o	W side rd	+180
	160W	330	±		+180
	140W	225	±		+150
	120W	320	o		+190
	100W	280	+		+190
	80W	328	o		+200
	60W	pink	(200S	75E	+200
	60W	219	±		+210
	40W	342	±	pink flg	+210
	20W	57,550	±	hit BLD 1300S @ 20W	+220
BLD	1200S	381		trail (+220)	(640)
	1200S	522	o		+118
125	20W	647	o		+118
	40W	459	o		+118
	60W	305	o		+118

D125	80W				+118
	100W				+130
	120W	325	o		+150
	133	¢ rd			+170
	140W	3..	-		+190
	160W		-	edge cut	+200
	180W	273	o	land tails	+214
	190	cat trail			+210
	200W	57,317	o		+205
	220	386	±		+200
	225	ck. 5-7m 3m/s trm		from flg other side	
@ D125	180W	N			
D115	180W	57,286	o		+205
	187	cat trail			+190
	200	57,342	±		+190
	206	creek		flg other side upstream 5m	
D115	160W	57,237	o	155 ¢ cat trail	+180
	140	140	-	+190 in ditch old creek channel	+175
	120W	189	o	190 on ramp ldg into old cut	(362Y
	110W	fork in rd		old rd along hill to N.	
	100W	263	o	+180	
	80W	350	±	+180	
	60W	340	±	+180	
	40W	530	-	+180	

(519)

(487)

LEVEL

RED PENCIL LEG MADE IN VANCOUVER CANADA
DUKSHAK WATERPROOF

LEVEL

D115	20W	57,734	–			(+143)
D115	0W	381	±10	hit line 5-[illegible] N		(554)
D1000S		57,280	–	> rest.		
1000S		391	÷		+143	(534)
D10S	20W	580	±			
	40W	931	0			
	60W	622	∂		+139	
	80W	591	∂		+137	
	100W	442	–	90W [illegible]	+135	
	120W	370	±	115 ¢ rd.	+133	
	140W	263	–	125 blue slope drain	+131	
	160W	346	+	165 ¢ cat trail	+129	
	180W	315	–		+128	
	200W	260	∘	2m into ck. Flap 20m other side	+125	
D9S	[illegible]W	57,279	–	15m [illegible]	+122	
9S	160W	360	–	155 cat trail.	+120	
	[illegible]	509	0	on tails	+117	
	[illegible]	659	0	175 cutblock [illegible] ¢ rd.		<7767
	[illegible]W	503	=	start muck		
	80W	360	±	[illegible]		
	[illegible]W	301	±	muskeg 55W [illegible]	+117	
	[illegible]	202	–			
	[illegible]	351	—			
D9S	[illegible]	766	∂	hit line 4m N		(803)

BLD 800S					(+66)	(549)
	[illegible]W			old rd. start willows	+69	
D8S	20W	57,495	0	start muck	+70	
	40W	381	–		+72	
	60W	349	±	lug muck edge cut.		
	80W	361	=		+76	
	100W	57,323	–	¢ rd to JB 90W old channel	+78	ck
	120W	58,077		117W cat trail	+80	
	140W	57,981	–	old pond	+84	
	160W	511	±		+86	
	180W	712	–	185 creek	flap +88	[illegible] 12m [illegible]
@	160W	N			+90	
D780S	160W	848	–		+92	
760S	160W	890	–		+94	
740S	160W	533	–		+96	
720S	160W	301	0		+97	
D700S	160W	57,055	–	[illegible]	+97	
		094				

143
66
77 [illegible] 40

LEVEL

CD 100 S [NV]

D100S	57,366	±		(+34)	(100)
D1S 20W	359	0	86÷15 = 4.2		+40
40W	309	±			+46
60W	439	0	lip bench		+52
80W	401	±			+58
100W	385	±			+66
120W	355	0	back bench + 5 m		+72
140W	349	-			+78
160W	346	±			+84
180W	360	0	> around the swing line		+90
201W	320	±			+96
220W	308	-			+102
241W	343	0			+108
261W	332	?			+114
280W	302	0			+118
C1S	304	0	hot stage 303 W	(+120)	(424)
20W	280	±	56/46 = 1.2		+121
40W	353	0			122
60W	333	0			+123
80W	270	0			?
100W	316	0			+126
120W	286	?			127
140W	284	0			128
160W	393	0			130

C1S 180W	365	-		131
200W	372	0		132
220W	297	0		133
240W	253	-		135
260W	386	0		136
280W	401	-		137
300W	419	0		138
320W	375	±		139
340W	387	0		140
360W	432			142
380W	413	0	slant steeper	143
400W	453	-	"	144
	367			145
	403	+		146
	395			148
	415	0		149
C2S 400W	394	0		156
380W	243	0		151
360W	274	-		152
340W	275	0		153
320W	284	0		155
300W	252	0		156
280W	250	0		157
260W	294	?		158

LEVEL

C25 240W	57,270	o		159
220W		233	o	160
200W		253	o	spring 161
180W		198	o	162
160W		222	o	165 claim line N-S 163
140W		271	-	165
120W		221	-	166
100W		276	o	167
80W		336	o	169
60W		320	o	170
40W		237	-	172
20W		206	=	173
395 hit		1755		17.
BLC 20S		249	o	(+176) (425)
20E		219	o	- 95
40E		202	o	
60E		215	-	+174
80E		218	o	
100E		249	+	+173
120E		255	-	
140E		203	-	start of ch. +172
160E		258	o	
180E		243		lip of bench. +171
200E				

R. D. PENHALL LTD. MADE IN VANCOUVER, CANADA
DURASTAK WATERPROOF

220E

240

To C25 160E 5 om

C25 160E	57,271		+170
220	201	±	
240	213	±	+169
260	192	+	
280	162	-	
C35 160E	151	o	+168
C35 160E	153	o	
140E	163	-	
120E	195	-	+167
100E	245	±	
80E	235	-	
60E	223		+166
40E	207	-	
20E	169	+	
BLC 20S	224	o	hit line 5m N. (+166) (390)

C380S	400W	295	-		+175
C400S	420W	255	-	total 15 min	
C400S	400W	310	0		
C4S	380W	291	0		
	360W	289	0		+174
	340W	281	-		
	320W	270	±		
	300W	225	±		+173
	280W	217	±		
	260W	372	-		
	240W	250	0		+172
	220W	226	0		
	200W	216	0		
	180W	171	0	climbing N-S	+171
	160W	241	0		
	140W	261			
	120W	267	0		+170
	100W	297	0		
	80W	238	0		
	60W	210	0		+169
	40W	257	0		
	20W	279	‡		
C4S		290	0	hit 385S @ 397m (+168)	(408)

LEVEL

C380S	57, 210			(+180)	390
C3[illegible]S	20W	262	-		
	[illegible]0W	324	0		
	60W	264	-		
	80W	210	-		
	100W	320	0		
		212	‡		
	[illegible]W	290	-	+179	
	[illegible]W	295	0		
	180W	-			
	200W	271	±		
	220W	300	0		
	240W	300	0	+178	
	260W	298	0		
	280W	292	0		
	300W	312	0		
	320W	296	0	+177	
	340W	268	0		
	360W	343	0		
	380W	321	0		
C380S	400W	320	0	+176	
C320S	400W	287	0		
340		190	0	pink fly B206NF	
		297	0		

LEVEL

C4S	20E	57,325 °		+167
	40E	300 °		
	60E	341 °		+166
	80E	405 °		+165
	100E	367 °		+164
	120E	365 °		
	140E	310 °	top steep hillside virgin	+163
	160E	254 ±	virgin	
	180E	370 ±	above "cliff" into ck	+162
	191		edge ck on green gneiss OC	
	200E	329 °	196 other side ck OC	+161
	220E	248 °	start up growing my gneiss tails	
	240E	345 °	top tails	
	260E	177 °	muck on virgin	+160
	280E	262 ±	ol edge strip	
[illegible]	400S	57,194 ±10	hit @ 305m	(+159) (353)
BLD	360S	57,380 °		
BLD	300S	57,347 °	[E]	(+147) (494)
D3S	20E	268 °	edge strip	145
	40E	249 +	other side strip	144 claims SE 25m
	60E	227 °	claims line S	143
	80E	153 −	floor old cut	141
	100E	341 °	" " "	+140
	120E	227 −	OC 6m S clay	139

D3S	[illegible]	57,242 −		137
	[illegible]	300 °	far side cut in drain - crk bed	136
	180E	283 °	muck	135
	200E	296 °	"	133
	220	315 °	310 end muck	131
	240	270 °		+130
	260	215 = ±	245 old cat rd	
	280E	206 °		
D3S	300E	293 °		126
	280S	294 −		+124
	260	245 °		+122
	240	240 °		121
	220	252 °		120
D2S	300E	293 °		118
	280E	325 −		116
	260E	330 ±		114
	240E	378 −	255 old rd 230 start muck	113
	220E	396 =	tails waste	112
	200E	408 °		111
	180E	326 °		+110
	170E	315 −	edge pond	+109
	160E	357 −	other side pond	+108
	80E	390 ±	starting up tails to [illegible]	+106

R.D. PENNA LTD. MADE IN VANCOUVER CANADA DUKSBAK WATERPROOF

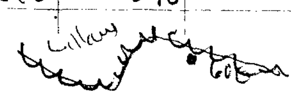
LEVEL

D2S 60E	57,290	•	side ...	
✓ 40E	360	—	... side	
20E	331	o	ditch blocked	+100
0E	272	o		+99
[redacted] +20E	57,300	=	hit BL 200S @ 320 m	
← BLD 200S			(+97)	(397)

R D PENNAL LTD. MADE IN VANCOUVER CANADA
DUKSBAK WATERPROOF

Mouth Cabin Ck E side Scroggie

D700S 160W	57,034	o	Scroggie 10-15m W	+137
140W	142	—	pond tails to E ...	+139
120W	270	o	top tails S end strip ... side	+141
100W	407	—	110W in line w strip 105W & rd (143)	(550)
80W	368	o		
60W	208	o		
40W	230	—	steel around	
20W	440	—	ditch @ 30 m	
BL 0W	296	o	15W start willows	(+141)
D700S	336	—	8m to D685S	water to E
680S	215	—		(+140) (354)
680S 20E	152	o	20E end willows 152 25E old rd	
40E	56,806	—		+165
60E	58,719	—		+177
80E	57,651	o	blocky talus subcrop?	+190
100E	267	o		+202
120E	269	o		+215
D660S 120E	165	o		+227
640S	231	o	— blocky gns	+240
620S	177	o		+252
600S 120E	156	o		+265
100E	139	o	blocky white 95E old rd	+27[illegible]
80E	261	—		+2[illegible]
60E	378	o		+3[illegible]



LEVEL

600S 40E	57,251	0		+315
600S 20E	187	–		+330 +345 (393)
R BL 600S	048	±	hit ... 110m ... 10m from 20E	
600S 20W	57,172	0	low tails	
40W	053	–		
60W	255	±	bottom ... to 5	
80W	344	0	82 – 92 ... (+345)	689
100W	338	0		+335
120W	57,089	0	110W ditch ... channel	+325
140W	143	0	on tails end of ramp ... N OC ... in ck.	+315
160W	025	0	centre creek ...	+305
166	base slope ...			
180W	009	0		+295
200W	034	0		+285
220W	57,001	±		+275
240W	062	±		+265
260W	177	0	on bench 255 ... to bench	+255
280W	358	0	bench ... 5	+245
300W	503	0	edge bench (743)	+240
BLC 600S	57,474	0	hit BLC 295 @ 310m (+235)	(709)
BLC 600S	413	0	15 min break ... bench	(709)
C65 20W	500			+236
40W	321	–	base slope	+238

R.D. PENHALL LTD. MADE IN VANCOUVER CANADA
DUKSBAK WATERPROOF

C65 ...	57,195	0	base slope	+240
80W	062	0		+241
100W	011	–		+242
120W	050	0		+244
C625S 120W	052	0		+246
650S 120W	070	–	635± ck.	+248
650S 100W	067	0		+250
80W	189	–		+252
60W	143	–	70W ck 1/3 ...	+253
40W	161	0		+254
20W	312	±		+256
BLC 650S	330	±		+258
640S	255	–		(+259) (514)
BLC 600S	57,462	–	284	
500S	57,178	0	(+246)	(424)
C55 20W	300	0	417	+241
40W	235	0		+236
60W	420	–		+231
80W	826	0		+226
100W	968	–		+221
120W	481	±		+227
140W	502	0		+222
160W	359	–		+217
180W	584	±	claim line	+212

LEVEL

C55 260W	57,525	0		+205
220W	620	–		+206
240W	388	0		+200
PINK FLAG	495	0	B8 320 NE	
~~240W~~	~~474~~	0		
240W	390	0	5 10m	+195
520S 240W	413	±		+190
550S 240W	244	0		+186
[illegible] 220W	253	–		+181
200W	440	0		+175
180W	455	±		+170
160W	371	0		+165
140W	400	0		+160
120W	348	0		+156
100W	428	±		+152
80W	613	0		+147
60W	456	0		+142
40W	354	0		+137
20W	410	±		+132 ~~130~~
BLC 540S	356	±	ht 550S @ 240m (50)	
BLC 540S	404	–	15 min break	+78
500S	351	±	398° (+73)	(424)
C55 20E	342	–	373 –	+72
40E	400	±	481 0 ↑	+71

R D PENNALL LTD MADE IN VANCOUVER CANADA DUKSBAK WATERPROOF

C55 60E	[illegible]	–		+70
80E	446	–	178± changed scale? bad rdg	s +69 to 58
100E	412	–		+68
120	404	0		+68
140E	352	0	start willow	+67 68 hoes se
160E	360	0	170 edge ck Kyanite subay	+67
180	273	0	E side ck on ground	+66
200	313	–		+66
220	295	0	in ditch	+65
240	311	0	253 – 266 airstrip	+65
260	345	0	℄ airstrip	(+64) 70
280	263	0		325
300				
316	287	↑	ht SLD5508S @ 316m	351
wat in ck			andes - basalt oc in flow ±	
BLD 400S	57,187			
BLC 500S	57,398	0	(+26)	(424)
36m 40W	441	0	$\frac{104}{36} = 2.9$	+29
50m 50W	440	0		+32
South				
50W 520S	521	0		+35
540S	510	0	strip 545 flag 10m E	+38
560S	638	0		+40

C50W 580S	57,748	0		+43
594S			D10380NE	
C50W 600S	572	0	flag 8m E	+46
620S	523	0		+49
640S	473	-		+51
660S	426	0		+54
670	ck			+[illegible]
680	325	0	base slope	+57
700	358	-		+60
C50W 700S	306	0		+63
680S	363	0		+66
660S	355	-		+68
650	str 645 ck			
640	353	0		+71
620	374	0	side rd	+74
600	354	0	bit [illegible] flag	+77
575	360	0		+80
560	547	0		+83
540	446	0	550 str	+86
520	590	0		+89
500S	58,067			+92
480S	557	-		+94
460S	401	0		+97
440S	454	0		+100

C100W 420S	57,466			+103
400S	398	0	[illegible]	+106
	~~360~~		[illegible] @ ~~84~~m	[illegible]
C45 160W	368	0		+109
C45 200W	57,467	±		+113
200W 420S	458	0		+116
440	933	0		+120
460	577	0	CP's 6m E	+123
480	500	0		+126
500	634	0		+128
C55 180W	666		[illegible] @ 110m	(+130) (796)
Set 4m				
C55 200W	675			(+58) (733)
Set 0m				
200W 520S	723	0		+48
540S	708	0		+40
C550S 200W	540	0		+30
200W 560S	453	0		+20
580S	400	0		+10
600S	448	±	} 10 min (41)	~~+10~~ 0
620S	407			~~[illegible]~~ +41
220W 600S	415	0		~~[illegible]~~ +30
240W	432	0		~~[illegible]~~ +20
260W	402	0		~~[illegible]~~ +10

LEVEL

C280W	660S	57,429	0		0
	300m E.	434	0	> 15 mm (29)	+10
	" "	405	0		+19
	N	0m			
300W	580S	455	0		+10
	560S	497	0		0
	540S	454	0		-10
	520S	503	0		-20
	500S	553	0		-30
	480S	763	0		-40
	460	957	0		-50
	440	897			-60
	420	592	0		-70
	400	469	0		-80
C4S	320W	513	-	hit 315W @ 210m	-90
C4S	400W	539	0		(-95) 444
	5			169 ÷ 13 = 13	
400W	420S	507	0		-82
	440S	570	0		-69
	460S	590	0		-56
	480S	554	0		-43
	500S	533	0		-30
	520	533	0		-17
	540	490	0		-4

400W	560S	57,491	0		+9
	580S	513	0		+22
	600S	454	0	bush	+35
	620S	473			+48
	635	[illegible]			
	640S	460 ±			+61
BLC	660S	57,650	0		(+74) 576
	5	m		233 ÷ 14 = 16	
20S	20E	631	0		+58
	40E	860	0	[illegible]	+40
	60E	[illegible]		[illegible]	+23
	80E	58,030	0	tails start	+6
	100E	845	0		-11
	120E	310	0		-27
	122	ok			
	140	284	0	[illegible]	-44
	160	413	0		-64
	180	495		[illegible]	-84
	200	578		195 ℄ airstrip	-104
	220	474	0		-129
	240	492	0		-144
	260	557	-		-150 (-159)
DTS	40W	533	0	this is 15m S of 660S 260E	374

LEVEL

(−27) (A33)

BLD 300S 57,459 0 (~~[illegible]~~) (~~[illegible]~~)

[W] 0m

B3 20W 393 0 in ditch [illegible] low
oc granite 10m left, 5)

40W 409 0 [illegible] oc 5m S w/ peg

60W 429 0

80W 458 0 bank scum granite

84-92 ck oc 5-25m dnstm W side

100W 430 0 in willow

@ X, 10m upstream contact small ocs granite below. gn w [illegible] above
± 3 m contact.

~~[illegible]~~ 0621,776 / 6,990,150 ± 9.7

Much gnst rubble + few OCs gnst in creek going upstream No granite rubble
-like 2 lar cps gnst on E bank piled by dozer

0,621,776 / 6,990,074 ± 7.4

start solid gnst oc both sides hdg upstream.

212m to C12S 200E

P50 Qtz rich + ~~musk~~ muscov. gneiss + qtz
Rich rusty lim' o.c. W bank No oc E bank

0,621,935 / 6,989,996 ± 8.5

[illegible]

+5 to [illegible] more past oc 20m oc

gnst to 10m past next strong line

+100m W bank fig gneiss 20 [illegible] c.I

fol 124/80N

57,445 0 here c.I to 60%

BLD 300S 57,441 0

200S 44 0 (−47) (397)

B2 20W 444 −

40 470 0 edge ck. oc W bank dam 40m granite + peg

60 457 0

80 450 0

100 428 +

BLD 120S 425 0 edge swamp (−62) (363)

[E] ~~489~~ 0 dry to miss shop

120S 20E 489 0 low

40E 463 0 granite + peg oc low

60E 438 0 low

80E 487 0 473 ditch, here top airstrip land

100E 440 0 anstrip 95 − 110

120E 58,314 buried steel?

140 376 0

160 385 0] rd to shop

180 399

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LEVEL

0				(-62)
120S	200E	57,371	–	↓
	220	403	o	
	240	360	o	near s[illegible] on s[illegible]
	260	372	o	
	280	396	o	270 old cat rd
	300	380	o	

Line for stripping to bedrock is above pocket of qtz – Au nuggets trends 260° for 133m with pink flags. Orange marker ~~@ 51m~~ + [illegible] 50m @ top steeper hill to ck

5° slope above this

Start △ 621,769 / 6,991,566 ± 6.0

△ is on [illegible] and near OC

Hbd ± kspar [illegible] ~~granite~~ granodiorite
5-10% 5% foliated

cut by K-plag-mica peg and aplite

few 1-2cm qtz dykelets

~~folia.~~

LEVEL

D120S 80E	57,429	427	426
D 300S	405	403	406
C 5S 260E	318	320	322
D 600S 80W	600	599	598
D 7S 100W	461	461	461
D 9S 120W	687	686	690
D 11S 120W	273	276	278
D 13S 180W	398	397	399
D 14S 180W	335	332	334
BLD 400S	265	261	267
C 5S 260E	331	328	332
[illegible]	262	264	261
BLD 300S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D2S 60E	377	379	375

C5S 220E dam- [illegible]

VLF Face Jim Creek 270° line

A2	-7°	-17	
16m	-4	-18	260m
20m	-10 creek	-16	
	-10	-15	280 m
40m	-8 top pile	-6	watch off
	-4	-9	38
60m	-5	-5	
	0 virgin bank	-6	38
80	0 clay gravel bank	-10	
	0	-2	340
100	-2	-3	
	0	-0	360
120	0 [illegible] point	-10	
	-3	-9	380
140	-6	-9	
	-8	-3	400 [illegible] 250°
160	-5	-3	
	-4	0	420
180	-10	-2	
	-12	+1	
200	-15	0	
	-14	-1	460
220	-17	-½	480
	-16 A2 120E	-1	
240	-14	0	500

180° zero LEVEL

LINE A45.

180° due S of ...

0m	-6	260m	-1
20m	-7		-1
	-1	280	0
40m	-12		-1
	-10	300	-3
60	-9		-3
	-10	320	-4
80m	-6		-2
	-9	340	-3
100	-7		-8
	-5	360	-1
120	-8		-4
	-9	380	-6
140	-5		-7
	-6	400	-9
160	-12 Bedrock		-5
	-10	420	-6
180	-2		-5
	-5	440	-4
200	-1		0
	-2	460	-1 base of slope ct
220	-4		-2
	-4	480	-3
240	0		+1
	-3	500	+2

	+6				
520	+9				
	+8				
540	+9				
	+12				
560	+12	Tombolo high			

back of 100m to 460 S 200m to start line +6 add marker.

West

					-2
0	+6	160	-6	320	-6
	+8		-5		-7
20	+4	180	-8	340	-9
	+3		-10		-11
40	+3	200	-7	360	-9
	+4		-4		-11
60	0	220	-6	380	-11
	+1		-6		-6
80	+1	240	-5	400	-7
	+4		-2		-8
100	+2	260	-5	420	-8
	0		-2	440	-7 -3
120	-4	280	-2	460	-7 -6
	-1		-2	480	-3 -5
140	-3	300	-2	500	-5 -5
	-3				

South 200m

LEVEL

Northern 200 start. East. Line AE

0	-4
	-6
20	-8
	-4
40	-4
	-10
60	-19
	-13
80	-8
	-2
100	-7
	-4
120	-4
	-12
140	-6
	-6
160	-6
	-3
180	-2
	-1
200	-2
	-1
220	-1
	-6
240	-1
	-2
260	-5
	-5
280	-3
	-8
300	-12
	-15
320	-14
	-17
340	-12
	-10
360	-10
	-10
380	-2
	-6
400	-5
	-2
420	-2
	-4
440	-1
	0
460	+1
	0
480	-3
	+1
500	+1

start and pres line 100m west. South 0m
200m start line A10

0m	-10
	-9
20	-8
	-12
40	-6
	-5
60	-7
	-10
80	-2
	0
100	-2
	-3
120	-7
	-8
140	-11
	-15
160	-8
	-9
180	-8
	-16
200	-14
	-17
220	-17
	-11
240	-12
	-8
260	-8
	-4
280	-8
	-6
300	-7
	-6
320	-10
	-4
340	-2
	-1
360	-4
	-4
380	-4
	-5
400	-6
	-2
420	-2
	-2
440	-1
	-3
460	+1
	+1
480	+1
	+2
500	-1

hit sign N of stn.

South to A12-B12 LEVEL

Hit B12 100m from BL East Line A12-05

0	-4	260	-2
	-4		-3
20	-5	280	-2
	-2		-7
40	-10	300	-2
	-12		-4
60	-6	320	-3
	-8		-6
80	-4	340	-2
	-4		-3
100	-7	360	-2
	-3		-5
120	-1	380	-8
	-8		-7
140	-6	400	-11
	-4		-4
160	-2	420	-2
	-1		-1
180	0	440	0
	-1		+1
200	-1	460	-4
	+1		-1
220	0	480	-2
	0		-1
240	+4	500	-1
	-2		

Airstrip BLD 60E start line 2S

0	-6	260	-7
	-2		-8
20	-12	280	-2
	-14		-1
40	-15	300	+1
	-11		+1
60	-6	320	+4
	-1		+3
80	-2	340	+1
	-2		+2
100	-1	361	+1
	+1		-1
120	0	380	-3
	-4		-1
140	-3	400	0
	-2		-2
161	-3	420	-1
	-3		+4
180	-6	440	+5
	-3		+4
200	-1	460	+5
	+4		+1
220	0	480	+2
	-2		+2
240	-1	500	+1
	-3		

BL @ 200S

South 190m to 150W LEVEL

Dam strip line

0	-12	260	-2
	-11		+1
20	-17	280	-1
	-16		-2
40	-10	300	-2
	-11		+1
60	-15	320	+5
	-11		+2
80	-10	340	+3
	-15		+1
100	-14	360	-1
	-8		+5
120	-8	380	+4
	-10		-1
140	-2	400	+4
	-10 (Banding bend. 309/05)		+3
160	-4	420	+1
	-5		0
180	-3	440	0
	-2		+1 (airstrip str. 4:0)
200	-1	460	+1
	+1		0
220	0	480	-1
	-1		+4
240	-4	500	-1
	-4		

@ Scraggie Sluice setup lowerward
@ setup. Δ003 621,092 / 6,993,061 ±9.6
Blocky rubble gneiss well banded c.g.-m.g
w/ X cutting peg dykes to 1m. No
X cutting "granite". C.I gneiss 30-60%
mostly biotite. Minor lit par lit qtz +
intrusive looking material to few inches
@ widest. No sulf. No fine ash
Big ramp to N
Most gneiss is layered w/ only
minor swirling textures
Above (S) setup OC has 3m peg
neat or dyke in 70-100% bio gneiss

150m above setup LL ditch
P43 RC clay gumbo fault gouge w/
qtz vn to 1" w sulf 1-5%
153/90± LL at LL ditch
other [illegible] zone 10m E
Top end cut strip area 621,208/6,992,819

LEVEL

VLF-EM Line 65 start at airstrip @ BLD 65.

0m	+2	380	-5
	0		-2
20	+2	400	-2
	+3		-1
40	+6	420	0
	+2		-2
60	+5	440	-1
	+4		-4
80	+1	460	-6
	+2		-8
100	0	480	-7
	+1		-10
120	+1	500	-10
	0		-6
140	+2	520	-12
	+2		-8
160	+1	540	-10
	+2		-9
180	+3	560	-4
	+2		-4
200	+2	580	0
	-1		-2
220	+2	600	-1
	+3		
240	+4		
	+1		
260	0		
	0		
280	+2		
	-1		
300	-3		
	-2		
320	-2		
	-1		
340	-3		
	-2		
360	-4		

VLF Survey below Stevens

Line 65 621,796 / 6,[illegible] ± 6-2

200m S of 195 200N Dns in 30m [290°]

			250	0
0m	0	Eskbeck	260	0
				+1
10	0		280	+1
				-2
20	-1	middle flats	300	-1
				+1
	+1		320	-1
				+1
40	+2		340	-2
				-2
	+2	base	360	-1
				-3
60	+3		380	-2
	+2			-2
80	+2		400	-4
	0			-2
100	0		420	0
120	-5			-1
	-3		440	-7
140	-2			-3
	+1		460	-5
160	0			-5
	-1		480	-4
180	0			-6
	+1		500	-2
200	+2	V 400	South)	0m
	+2		110m	[240 SW] PINK
220	+2		133	C76 orange
	+2			
240	+1			

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LEVEL

200m end [090°] Line 185

0m	+4		+3
	0	240	+2
20	−1		0
	+1	260	+1
40	+1		+1
	+2	280	−2
60	+1		+3
	0	300	0
80	−2		+2
	−2	320	0
100	−3		+1
	0	340	−3
120	−1		+1
	−1	360	−2
140	0		−1
	−2	380	−2
160	−3		−2
	−2	400	0
180	0		+1
	0	420	+1
200	+2 in out this one	440	+2
	+2	460	0
220	+3	480	+1
		500	−1

400m thin line 5 200m \220°] Line 205

0m	+3	240	+2
	+1		+1
	0	260	+1
	0		0
60	−1	280	+1
	+2		+3
80	+1	300	+3 A 2 mm
	0		0
100	0	320	+1
	0		−1
120	−1	340	−3
	−1		−2
140	−2	360	−4
	−1		−3
160	−3	380	−6
	−2		−4
180	−2	400	−5
	0		−2
200	+2	420	−3
	0		−3
220	+2	440	−2
	+3	460	−4
240	+3	480	−3
	+1	500	−4

LEVEL

Line 22S

→ 200 m 090°

0m	+2	260	+
	+3		+
20	+1	280	-1
	-1		-2
40	0	300	-4
	0		-3
60	+1	320	-2
	-1		0
80	-2	340	-1
	-2		-2
100	-2	360	-2
	0		0
120	-3	380	+1
	-2		+2
140	-1	400	+2
	-1		+1
160	-2	420	+3
	-3		+2
180	-6	440	0
	-3		+
200	-3	460	+1
	-1		+2
220	-2	480	0
	-1		0
240	0	500	+1

220m N to start – through a cut

Measured 200m from end line 180 and start line 165

165/65 E silic? grains 1-2% diss s∅ (S)

P44 RC

below rusty bluff RL creek below small bench

near (N of) radio hill

P45 qtz rich gns ?, w 3-4% s∅ (S)

in tal pile creek

200-400m below first line above

Several other similar pcs

rubble on sampled rock E fairy slope

150m above Kokanee ck w side ck

N end airstrip 621,848/6,989,642

middle bio-graph-garnet gns >90° C.I.

20m across oc

Down RL ditch

50m peg 41m and with musc gns

420-4?? musc-kyan.

(S) kyan-garnet-musc ± ??? 621,867/6,989,732

much rubble from oc in ditch

@ BLD 540S OC here to N along ditch:

musc sch ± garnet ± kyan?

P46 soil or RL garnet-clay? musc gns sch

LEVEL

Jog in ditch to right
621,066 / 6,990,038
P47 RC silic^s hrtl^s intro ±3
1% fg sd fair current
and steady nausl gm sdc back 20 m

+50m P48 RC OC in ditch
wkly silic^s mtic no good gas fext

+26m 110°/75 N faults in oc granit gns like
before but w granite

+130m 50m R49 sd rusty silic^s metamc ditch out
towards flag @ corner
622,006 / 6,990,153 ± 6.0
last OC 10m N sheared
similar to OC changed s it comp.
E side ditch albitized (metam?)

D35 120E +20m +30m W

Ramp granite rubble 621,984 / 6,990,340

@ 85 BLT 100W

0m	-4		-2
	0	260	-3
20	-2		0
	-2	280	+2
40	-4		+2
	-6	300	+1
60	-8		0
	-7	320	+1
80	-4		+4
	-4	340	0
100	-4		-3
	-4	360	-6
120	-8		-5
	-7	380	0
140	-6		+1
	-1	400	+1
160	0		+2
	-4	420	0
180	-3		+1
	-2	440	-4 flag 10m R.
200	-1 BLC		-3
	-4	460	-2
220	-3		-3
	-1	480	-4
240	0	500	0

Sails 200m

flattest

LEVEL

Start line 10 S

0 m	-4
	-4
20 m	-3
	-6
40	-7
	-4
60	-5
	-4
80	-6
	-6
100	-11
	-6
120	-9
	-10
140	-4
	-3
160	-4
	-6
180	-2
	-1
200	-1
	-1
220	-2
	0
240	-1

next. check #

250	-1
260	-1
270	-3
280	-1
	0
300	-2
	-2
320	-4
	-3
340	-2
	-2
360	0
	+1
380	-2
	-2
400	-5
	-2
420	-3
	-6
440	-0
	+2
460	+4
	+3
480	+4
	+1
500	+4

hit BLC 10 N 10 S jog. follow line

hit out.

Line 12 S on road - follow line.

0 m	-2
10 m	-2
20	0
	+1
40	0
	-2
60	-6
	-3
80	-2
	-2
100	-1
	-2
120	-3
	-0
140	0
	-1
160	+1
	-1
180	-3
	-1
200	0
	+1
220	-2
	+3
240	+3

	+2
260	+1
	0
280	+1
	+1
300	+1
	0
320	-2
	+1
340	+2
	-2
360	-3
	-3
380	+2
	+1
400	0
	+3
420	+3
	+2
440	+1
	+3
460	+2
	0
480	-3
	-4
500	-4

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LEVEL

South. 200 m to start Line 14S

0	-1
	-1
20	-1
	0
40	-1
	-4
60	-2
	-1
80	+1
	+3
100	+2
	+4
120	+4
	+2
140	+1
	-3
160	0
	-1
180	0
	+3
200	0
	0
220	-1
	-2
240	+1
	+1

260	+2	
	-2	
280	0	
	+1	
300	+1	305 hit BLB
	+3	5m from 14S
320	+2	
	-2	
340	-1	
	-2	
360	0	
	-1	
380	+2	
	+4	
400	+7	
	+2	
420	+3	
	+1	
440	+4	
	0	
460	-2	
	+3	
480	+2	
	+1	
500	+2	

Mariposa

@ BLB 500 SE

NW 40m 0m

NE 0m

10m P1 yllw bn rky soil

NE 0m

40m P2 dark choc bn rky soil

80 P3 med bn ± rky soil

120 P4 rky bn soil

160 P5 " rky soil

200 P6 " " "

240 A10 400 SW + Q227

Dug. Pit @ old soil pit

various metamorphic rx. Fair amount

musc gneiss-sch Much qtz some

wkly rusty 1 bag meta specimen

1 bag qtz rich "

360 H10 380 SW

NW 0m

55m B2 375 NE

100m P7 org frozen rky musc sch soil

SW 0m 40m frozen

70m P8 musc rich yllw soil in alder

110m P9 " " soil " "

120m CPS uphill 10m

LEVEL

150m P10 dark some org^c some musc soil + in alders
190m P11 med drk fine some musc soil
230m P12 " " " " " "
270m P13 m" bn " minor musc gritty soil
310 P14 med bn schisty rky soil
350 P15 " " " " "
30m wall SE ↯ 232 20NE

350 SE P16 rich orangy bn soil & musc + qtz
NE 0m
40m P17 very fine (loessy?) w rks
80m P18 yllw bn soil fine rky musc
120 P19 " " " " "
160 P20 rich choc bn soil
200 P21 bn rky soil
240 P22 rky bn soil QMS + qtz
280 P23 " " " " " "
320 P24 " " "
360 P25 " " " musc sch.
400 P26 yllw bn soil rks on top then loess? then gritty loessy soil
[illegible] claim line
440 P27 rich yllw QMS soil + bldrs on top

SE 0m
23 string
77 Ag 320 SW + soil pit
NE 0m
100m Ag 220
140m ? collected 2 pcs rhyo by flag ?
SE 0m
140
NE 0m
40m Q212 QMS
SW
40m P28 QMS soil [illegible] qtz eye rhyo
80 P29 QMS soil rich orange yllw musc
100m B 610 SE 500 NE
120 P30 QMS? soil Qtz pcs [illegible]
160 P31 orange bn soil
NW 0m
45m B 540 SE 460 NE
150 Q220
NW
10m string line
SW ?
35m original flag Ag 320 SW (A)
SE 0m go 23m
25m P32 yllw orange loessy soil + pit

@ P32	SW	0m
40m	P33	yllw orngz [illegible] s[illegible] ± qnt
80	P34	" bn " " "
120	P35	dry gritty s[illegible]
160	P36	gritty bn soil ± qtz
200	P37	orngy bn musc s[illegible]
240	P38	choc bn soil qnsic 230m tip hill
280	P39	choc " " "
320	P40	" " "
360	P41	orngy bn dark soil ± qns
400	P42	" " " " "
440	BLB 450 SE	

Mariposa page 1

M[illegible] 330 m to quarry w oc

[illegible] fault. 83m fault in rd

623,665 / 6,987,112 take upper rd

Go 40m more along this upper rd.

B3 260 SW ± 20m	57,206	0		+100	+400
240 SW	226	0			+103
220 SW	282	.			106
200 SW	231	-	C[illegible]		110
180 SW	260	0			113
160 SW	250	±			116
140 SW	216	0			120
120 SW	249	0			123
100 SW	223	0			126
80 SW	257	0			130
60 SW	229	0			133
40 SW	248	0			136
20 SW	224	0	10 m [illegible]		140
BLB 300 SE	226	-	+100	326	145
B3 20 NE	232	-	+105		
40 NE	228	.	100 = 5 / 20 +110		
60 NE	242	0	115		
80 NE	218	-	120		
100 NE	240	0	125		
120 NE	336	0	130		

LEVEL

B3	140 NE	57,637	0	135		
	160 NE	254	±	140		
	180 NE	256	0	195		
	200 NE	310	±	150		
	220 NE	300	0	155		
	240 NE	172	0	160		
	260 NE	151	−	165		
	280 NE	125	−	170		
	300 NE	150	0	175		
	320 NE	147	−	180		
	340 NE	214	0	185		
	360 NE	196	−	old string claim line		
	380 NE	246	±			
	400 NE	209	−			
	NW cm					
240	400 NE	256	0	+200	(454)	(+200)
260	411	245	0	string A10 3405: 10m NE @		
260	400	290	±	10 min +160	(454)	
A10	3405?	240	±	+159	+160	(160)
260	400	288	±	+147		
240	411	330	0	+[illegible]		
220		293	0	+[illegible]a		
B2	400 NE	172	±	+148	61	

100 = 3
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Manipisa Page 2

B2	3[illegible] NE	57,230	0	+185	+161
	3[illegible] NE	304	0	+184	
	340 NE	228	0	+188	
	320 NE	258	0	+192	+162
	300 NE	281	0	+197	
	280 NE	182	±	+198	
	260 NE	255	−	claim line +202	+163
	240 NE	252	−	+195	
	220 NE	239	0	+209	
	200 NE	304	−	+210 +212	+164
	180 NE	218	0	+216	
	160 NE	234	=	+219	
	140 NE	104	±	−223	+165
	120 NE	236	±	+227	30 samples
	100 NE	167	−	+231	109
	80 NE	237	−	+235	+166
	60 NE	232	0	+240	
	40 NE	196	0	+244	
	20 NE	320	±	−248	+167
B200 SE		211	±	+251	
220 SE		246	±	+255	
240 SE		272	−	+259	+168
260 SE		228	0	−263	
280 SE		243	0	+266	
285		57,157	−	@ 5th BLB 300 SE	
=300 SE		157		+269	(426)

BLB 300SE	57,157	+169	326	326	01
320SE	247 -				
340SE	220 -				
360SE	206 -				
380SE	260 0				
400SE	57,183 0	+169	3 2		I
420SE	223 -				
440SE	184 0				
460SE	193 -				
480SE	355 0	up			
500SE	200 0	top			
520SE	206 0	down	375		I
540SE	232 0				
560SE	175 =				
580SE	210 -				I
BLB 600SE	57,194 ±	62 / lunch			
600SE	256 -				
620SE	241 -	+105			
640SE	226 0	+102			
660SE	180 0				
680SE	147 0				I
BLB 700SE	250 0				
720SE	311 ±	music schist subcrop			
741	290 0	music schist soil			

Mariposa page 3

BLB [illegible] SE		115/42 N		OC fg amph gr ~~music sch oc~~
[illegible]	57,165	· +90 =		215
760SE 20NE	57,192 -			+95
40NE	194			+85
60NE	130 0	187/62 = 3, 33 = 154/62 = 2½		+83
80NE	274 0			+80 80
100NE	163 0	music sch wll		+78
120NE	140 -			+75
140NE	154 ±			73+70
160NE	184 =			70
180NE	57,211 0			68
200NE	170 0			65+60
220NE	171 -			63
240NE	224 -			60
260NE	432 -			55+50
280NE	297 0			55
760SE 300NE	57,301 -			53
320NE	450 -			50
340NE	418 -			48+40
360NE	560 ±			45
380NE	417 ±			42
400NE	352 0			40+30
420NE	228 0			38
440NE	352 -			35

760SE 460NE	57,206	0		33	120
480NE	235	0		32	120
760SE 500SE	259	-	top gulley	28	
740SE 500SE	247	-		25	
720	354	0		23	
700	290	0		29	+10
680SE 50	365	0		18	30
[illegible]SE	336	0		15	
641SE 500	400	0		13	0
620SE 500NE	292	-		10	[illegible]
600SE 500NE	370	0		8	
580SE 500NE	340	0		+25	
560 500	283	±	> 20[illegible] -33	510	288
560 500	316	0		308	-43
560SE 480NE	450	0		-2	
460NE	373	0			-40
440NE	339	0	[illegible]		
420NE	500	±		-18	
400NE	460	±			-30
380NE	390	0			
360NE	347	0	OC to NW	<10	
340NE	368	0			-20
320NE	382	0			
300NE	340	0		-0	

Mariposa page 4

560SE 280NE	57,356	0			
260NE	659	±	chain line?		-60
240NE	407	+		-110	
220NE	500	0			
200NE	57,596	0	check 57		
180NE	58,660	0	viewpoint OC	-20	-70
			Qtz 5-10% gns 155/15-20NE		
160NE	58,170		gns has musc fg gneis		
140NE	57,690	0			
120NE	211	-		-30	-80
100NE	214	±			-80
80NE	391	0			
60NE	381	±			
40NE	366	0			-90
20NE	325	0			-80
0NE	356	±	tie line		
20SW	275	±	" "		
BLB 520SE	472	0	hit BLB 530SE @ 535m 375		I -99
520SE 20SW	393	0			
40SW	336	±			
60SW	395	0			
80SW	342	0			
100SW	275	-			
120SW	351	-			

LEVEL

B560SE 145SW 57,326 ±
160SW 324 0
180SW 533 0
200SW 385 ±
220SW 346 0
240SW 285 -
260SW 473 0

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H. D. PETRIE LTD. MADE IN VANCOUVER, CANADA
DUKSHAK WATERPROOF

Manitoba

B560 SE
) 270SW 57,284 > 10 min
LI 287
SE 0m
)580 321 49C
610 303
620 327
)640 267
B660SE 260SW 234
240SW 272 0
220SW 304 0
200SW 296 0
180 290 0
160 293 0
140SW 255 0
120SW 259 0 quite? fabric flammable
100SW 257 0
80SW 236 0
60SW 223 0
40SW 227 0
20SW 255 0
B1B 620SE 257 0 hit str @ 266m 346 + 89

H. D. PETRIE LTD. MADE IN VANCOUVER, CANADA
DUKSHAK WATERPROOF

LEVEL

Mariposa

620SE 20NE	57,284 °		
40NE	268 °		
60NE	254 °		
80NE	252 °		
100NE	267 °		+35
120 NE	233 °		
140NE	210		
150	yllw flag		
165	182	(384 2003)	
170	A6 580 SW 57,189 °	• ✱46	+70
190 A6 560SW	331 °	• ✱60	
210 540SW	433 °	Bin 10 SE A line here to 520 SW • ✱80	
		114/26 N finish line gps.	
B210NE 600SE 540SW ~~620 NW~~	517 °		
580SE	383 °	OC 590SE to 340 - left	
560SE	58,110 ±		+70
540	57,820 °		
535	string line between markers by bluff to left		
520	551		+
500	478 °		+60
480	395 °		
460	381 °		
450	P38 25m SW (left)		
440SE	387 °		+50

B210NE 420SE	366 °		
	57,573	415SE + 8m NE yllw flg	A8 520SW
400SE	395 °		
380SE	388 °	388	+40
380SE 230NE	467 °		
250NE	340 °		
270NE	344 °		
290NE	331 °		
B 210NE 380SE	57,406 °		+22
15W 10m			
190NE 380SE	57,321 °		
170NE	58,300 °		
150NE	57,820 °		+10
130NE	710 °		
110NE	298 °		+40
90NE	349 °		
70NE	328 °		C
50NE	344 °		
30NE	355 °		
10NE	363 °		
BLB A00SE	(359 °)	hit stn @ 220 m (352)	

B D PENHALL LTD. MADE IN VANCOUVER CANADA DUKSBAK WATERPROOF

LEVEL

BLB	200SE	57,350	0	+38
	180SE	351	0	
	160SE	350	0	
	140SE	364	0	
	120SE	393	0	
	100SE	395	0	425
B1SE	20NE	347	0	
	40NE	401	+	
	60NE	335	0	
	80	349	0	
	100NE	400	0	
	120NE	364	0	
	140NE	379	0	
	160NE	344	0	
	180NE	298	0	
	200NE	352	0	
	220NE	353	0	
	240NE	364		
	260NE	370	–	
	280NE	357	0	
	300NE	377	–	
BLB	100SE	354	0	
	SW 0m			
	20SW	353	0	

Mariposa

B1	40SW	57,380	0
	60SW	388	0
	80SW	379	0
	100SW	343	0
	120SW	412	0
	140SW	386	0
	160SW	389	0
	[illegible] SW	351	0
	200SW	334	0
	220SW	364	0
	240	417	+
	260	402	0
	270	dc rd + (bench claim line?)	
	280	377	0
	300	375	0
B3	260SW	302	0
B560SE	270SW	341	0

^ actually 520 but labelled 560

includes 2 loose maps