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Stevens Creek Target Evaluation Project

By

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This document contains 13 ~~17~~ pages including cover page.

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Technical Report and Conclusions

Location and Access

Stevens Creek is tributary of Scroggie Creek and is located approx 120 km south of Dawson City in the Yukon. It is on NTS map sheet 115J/15P in the Dawson Mining District. The coordinates for the mouth of Stevens Creek are 63°00' N Lat. and 138°36' W Long. For Claim map see Figure #1. The claims worked on in this project are Marlin 16-18, recorded on 24 October 1998 with earliest expiry on 31 December 2006.

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

General Geology:

Most of Scroggie Creek placer gold production has come from creeks flowing across a wide contact zone of a granite batholith, as mapped by H.S.Bostock, 1942 (GSC Map 711A Ogilvie), an environment that includes Stevens Creek. The exposed bedrock in the current swaths is a muscovite schist. The first two feet of bedrock tested were completely decomposed leaving rock sizes no bigger than 2". The alluvial profile is simple, consisting of a thin organic layer overlaying coarsely bedded gravel measuring 4 to 6 feet thick on an unculating bedrock surface.

Organic material consists of black muck of various thickness (2 to 4 feet) with occasional silt layers directly above gravel. Four to six feet of gravels consist of uneven layers of

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

Work Done:

Work on this project proceeded as scheduled in the application. Claims had an access road constructed some time ago, therefore only recent overgrowth had to be cleared. This was done by the dozer on it's way to the project site and only took approximately 2 hours. There were some difficulties encountered through the Marlin 1-3 test swaths and alternate route had to be constructed. As proposed, the applicant was using his own D9 dozer at $187.50/hr, which is the allowed 75% of the regular rental rate of equipment of this type. The rental rate did not include fuel costs and the applicant operated the machine. Diesel fuel for the dozer and gasoline for the ATV and the pump was purchased from BCM, which was flown in by fixed wing aircraft to approved storage facility at the airstrip.

Three swaths were dug, one on each of the consecutive claims, Marlin 16, 17 and 18. Swath on Marlin 16 was 160ft long, swath on Marlin 17 was 220 ft long and swath on Marlin 18 was 180ft long. Same as previous year the bedrock surface was uneven, 10 samples were collected from basal 2' section of gravel in each swath, and 60 tests were collected in the three swaths from first 2' of decomposed bedrock plus 1' basal gravel directly above the bedrock. All work was done under BCM Water license #PM04360. All refuse from the project was returned to BCM camp for proper disposal at their garbage site.

Spring 2006

June 1 – 5

All the work was done by the applicant.

The project started by clearing an existing access road of fallen tree. Using a dozer all the overburden and muck was stripped off. The mud was then ripped and stripped off ,

the trench areas. The organic layer varied from 3' to 5'(more than predicted). Some of the mud was very dry, easing the ripping process.

Summer 2006

August 14 – 19

All the work was done by the applicant.

The gravel layers were removed at 1' intervals and panning was used to determine first occurrence of significant gold in the gravels. There were no significant amounts of gold or black sand showing until bottom two feet above bedrock. The gravels varied from large alluvial rocks to sections of sand and silt. The two feet of basal gravels were tested at approximately 25' intervals in each swath (see map #3) first by panning and than by running ½ yd^3 tests through longtom sluice box. The results on these tests are plotted on Gravel Test Data Sheet. Some parts on the swaths were still frozen up to 3' above bedrock so further testing had to be postponed until the fall as predicted.

Fall 2006

September 10 - 30

All the work was done by the applicant.

A 2" pump was used to help draining portions of the swaths. Than the remaining gravels was removed to expose bedrock. At this point sampling started at 25' intervals along both sides of the swaths. One to two yard samples were collected for each test. The sample locations were mapped on Figure #3. The samples made up of the 2' bedrock and 1' basal gravels were hauled to a testing site where the samples were first screened to <1" and then processed through a mechanical jig owned by the applicant. This method was preferable to long tom setup as was done for basal gravels only (see above), since it is faster and less likely to have significant loses especially with fine gold. The samples were than panned to remove remaining impurities. Each panned concentrate had the gold fines removed by mercury amalgamation placed in a ceramic crucible and evaporated to dryness. Hg was removed by burning with nitric acid leaving a pure raw gold sample that was weighed on an electric scale. Weights of gold were combined with sample sizes to complete average grade measured as ounces raw gold/yd^3 and recorded on Sample Data

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

Conclusions

Two types of samples were measured for gold grades.

First lower gravel tests, some of which, but not all, started at bedrock yielded very low grades compare to decomposed bedrock samples. The lower gravels tested between 0.000 to 0.004 raw oz Au/yd^3, averaging 0.001 raw oz Au/yd^3 making the lower gravels uneconomic for most mining operations.

Second, bedrock-gravel samples yielded significantly higher average grades as expected. The results vary from 0.001 and 0.071 oz Au/yd^3 . The Average is 0.015 raw oz Au/yd^3 . Plotting the results on a map showed an erratic distribution, with a trend of higher grade along the center of the valley floor. The gold was deposited predominantly within the first foot of bedrock. It should be noted that very little gold was found in the gravels adjacent to the bedrock. Gold grain size was much finer than found on Scroggie Creek measuring > 80% less than 10 mesh size and > 75% less than 18 mesh. The creek bed is more centered in this part of the valley allowing for swaths to be closer to the southern limits. From previous years testing it was assumed that the pay grade increases along the southern limit of the valley, but this years testing shows clear shift in the pay gravels towards the centre of the valley floor. From reviewing the test results and topography of this section of the valley floor it can be concluded that the pay gravel shift towards the centre due to a turning of the valley floor towards the south on the claims (Marlin 20 and 19) adjacent upstream to Marlin 18. Furthermore, a unnamed tributary to Stevens creek enters Stevens Creek from the southern limit on claim Marlin 19. This may have also contributed to the shift in the pay gravels towards the centre of the valley on claims Marlin 16 – 18. From this years results it can be deduced that there are at least 2' of pay in the decomposed bedrock. Although the tests results yielded slightly coarser gold, there was a notable absence of gold in the gravels. This is not unexpected since all the mined creeks in the Scroggie creek area have a trend of coarser gold as mining progresses upstream. In addition, the thickness of pay is thinner the valley floor widens suggesting similar yardage levels to downstream claims. The decomposed bedrock grade is

significant enough to warrant profitable mining at current gold prices although it would be recommended to strip all of the gravels down to decomposed bedrock from Marlin 16 on upstream of Stevens creek. Due to the difficulties experienced in crossing the swaths on Marlin 1-3 in the spring, the swaths on Marlin 16 – 18 were completely reclaimed according to current water license and land use guidelines. The test results warrant further exploration upstream on Stevens Creek. To further show the economic viability of Stevens creek it is proposed to test the upstream limit of the Marlin claims (#31 and # 32).

It should be noted that upon reviewing the results of this years testing the applicant has raised interest in the property. Mr. Marcelle Dulac of Boyz Mining has expressed interest in optioning the Marlin claims to start a full-scale placer mining operation. Preliminary agreement has been reached with Mr. Dulac and he intends to be present for next years proposed testing phase. Mr. Dulac has offered to supply his Bowl-mill for next years testing to further improve the testing method.

Figure #1 MAP #1 Stevens Creek Location

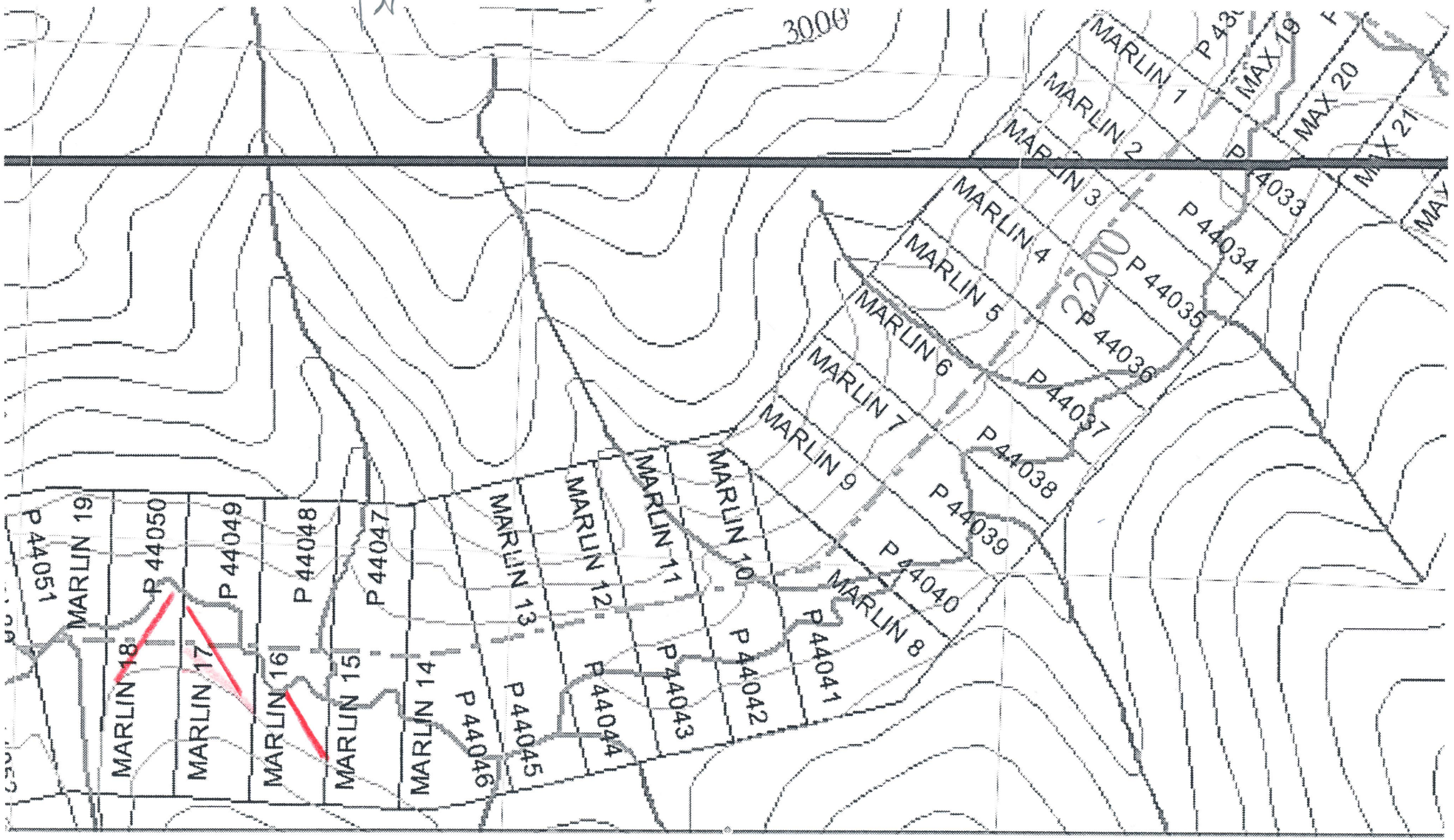


Figure #2 MAP #2 Locations of Swaths of Stevens Creek

— Swaths

Not to scale

Figure #3 Location of Bedrock and Lower Gravel Tests Scale 8cm:500'

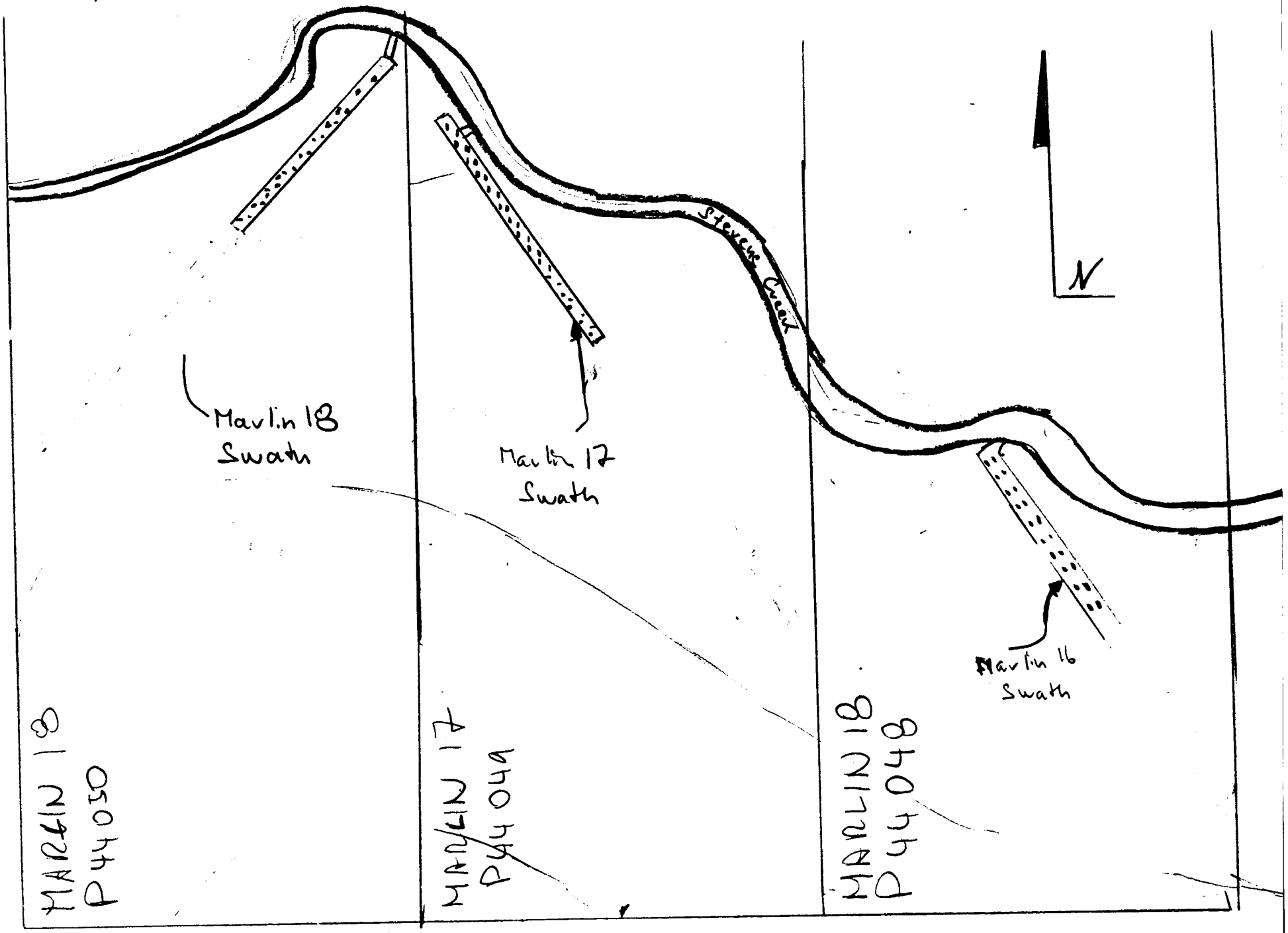
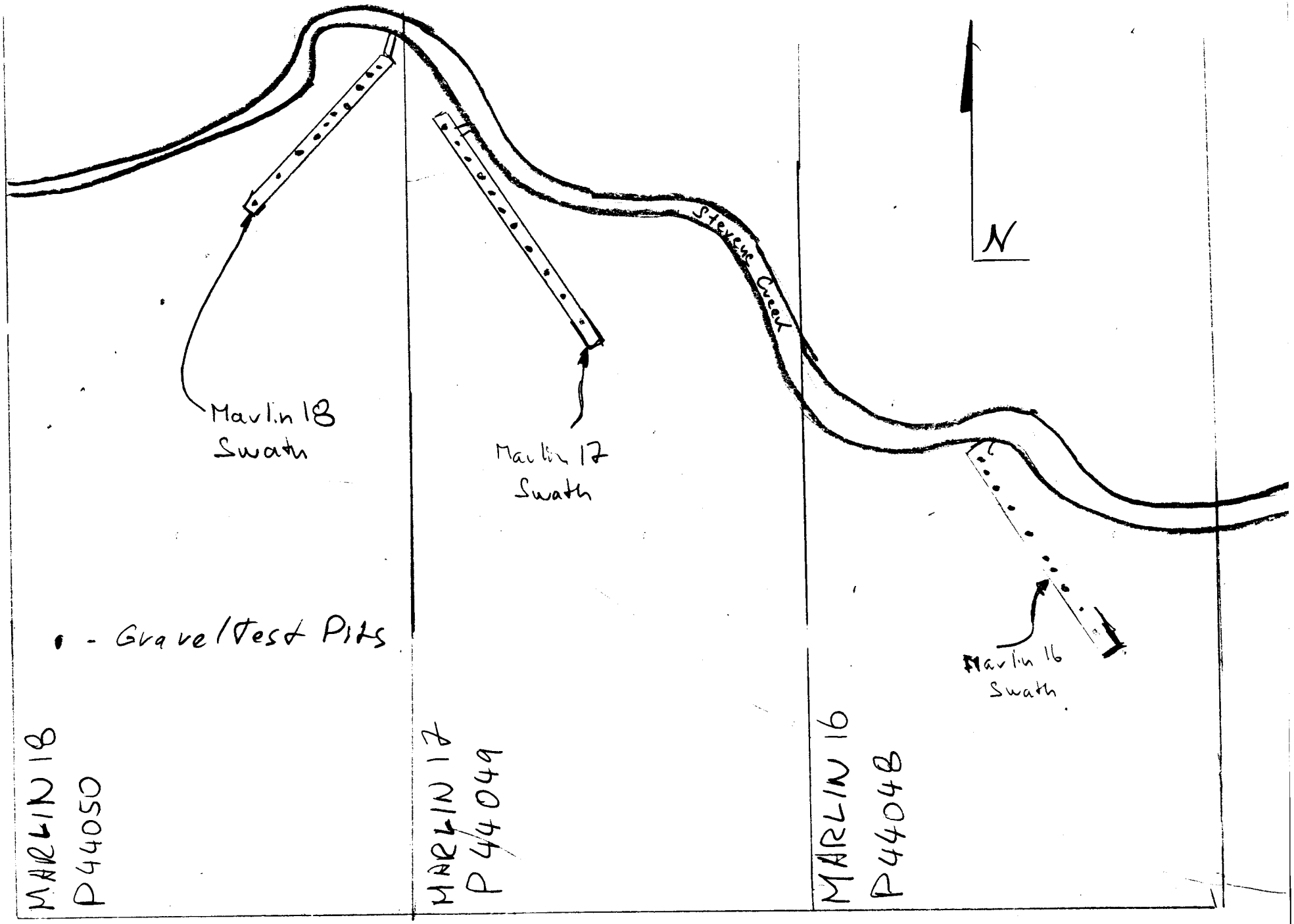


Figure #4 - Location of Gravel Test Pits

Scale 8cm : 500'



Stevens Creek
2006
Gravel Test Data Sheet

Test #	Sample size in yd^3	Resluts in raw oz/yd^3
Marlin 16 Swath		
1	0.5	0
2	0.5	0
3	0.5	0.001
4	0.5	0.001
5	0.5	0.001
6	0.5	0
7	0.5	0.001
8	0.5	0.002
9	0.5	0.003
10	0.5	0.001
Marlin 17 Swath		
11	0.5	0
12	0.5	0.000
13	0.5	0.001
14	0.5	0.001
15	0.5	0
16	0.5	0
17	0.5	0
18	0.5	0.000
19	0.5	0
20	0.5	0.001
Marlin 18 Swath		
21	0.5	0
22	0.5	0.000
23	0.5	0.000
24	0.5	0.001
25	0.5	0.004
26	0.5	0
27	0.5	0
28	0.5	0
29	0.5	0.002
30	0.5	0.001
Average in raw oz/yd3		**0.001**

Stevens Creek
2006
Test Data Sheet

Test #	Sample size in yd^3	Resluts in raw oz/yd^3
Marlin 16 Swath		
1	1	0.001
1a	1	0.003
2	1	0.011
2a	1	0.006
3	2	0.005
3a	2	0
4	2	0
4a	2	0.008
5	2	0.037
5a	1	0.017
6	1	0.005
6a	1	0.001
7	1	0.002
7a	2	0.019
8	2	0.024
8a	2	0.007
9	2	0.003
9a	2	0.001
10	2	0.022
10a	2	0.048
Marlin 17 Swath		
11	1	0.006
11a	1	0.001
12	1	0.009
12a	2	0.044
13	1	0.012
13a	1	0.003
14	1	0.001
14a	1	0
15	1	0
15a	1	0.028
16	1	0.057
16a	1	0.033
17	1	0.067
17a	1	0.001
18	1	0.008
18a	1	0.024

Stevens Creek
2006
Test Data Sheet

Test #	Sample size in yd^3	Resluts in raw oz/yd^3
19	2	0.001
19a	2	0
20	1	0.002
20a	1	0.003
Marlin 18 Swath		
21	1	0.023
21a	1	0.002
22	1	0.001
22a	1	0.002
23	1	0.008
23a	2	0.005
24	2	0.043
24a	1	0.035
25	1	0.028
25a	1	0.014
26	1	0.071
26a	2	0.001
27	2	0.005
27a	1	0.008
28	2	0.009
28a	1	0.018
29	1	0.013
29a	1	0.029
30	1	0.012
30a	1	0.064
Average in raw oz/yd3		**0.015**