# STEWART RIVER AND TRIBUTARY

Report by:

Alan Dendys

President, Tic Explorations Ltd.

Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

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STEWART RIVER AND TRIBUTARY

PROJECT 2009

On the unnamed tributary to the Stewart River, two meters of thawed muck was encountered

above the gravel, as seen in the attached photo. Colours were panned at this level. (See

Photo) It was consistent for 1 - 3mg per pan at this level Approximately 1 meter of gravel

lay on a clay bottom which was excavated into to approximately 4 meters. The colors to the

pan appeared to be better near the surface than at depth in the clay gravel material. The

overburden to gravel was consistent on the unnamed tributary

A ten yard test was done on the unnamed tributary The result was 1 gram to 10 (ten) yards

See photo of gold recovered

Test hole at N 63° 32' 02 0

W 137°11' 58 1

Test Site #2 (two) was excavated downstream from the unnamed tributary on the Stewart

River Very few colours were panned Water filled the test hole to surface. A bottom was

never reached at the depth of 3 meters Silt layer above gravel was 2 meters. See picture of

this location

Site at N63

N63° 31' 42° 8"

W137° 14' 56 9"

At the 3<sup>rd</sup> (third) test area, panning indicated approximately 150 00 per yard at \$1000 per

ounce of gold. Along the river's edge on the surface area, 30 meters west of this panning

site, a test pit was excavated. The high grade river placers did not transfer to the test area

Four (4) meters of thawed silt was encountered above river gravel Gravels were panned

from surface down to 3 meters in gravel with very few colours. Bedrock was not reached

Due to the fact little gold was panned, a bulk sample test was not done

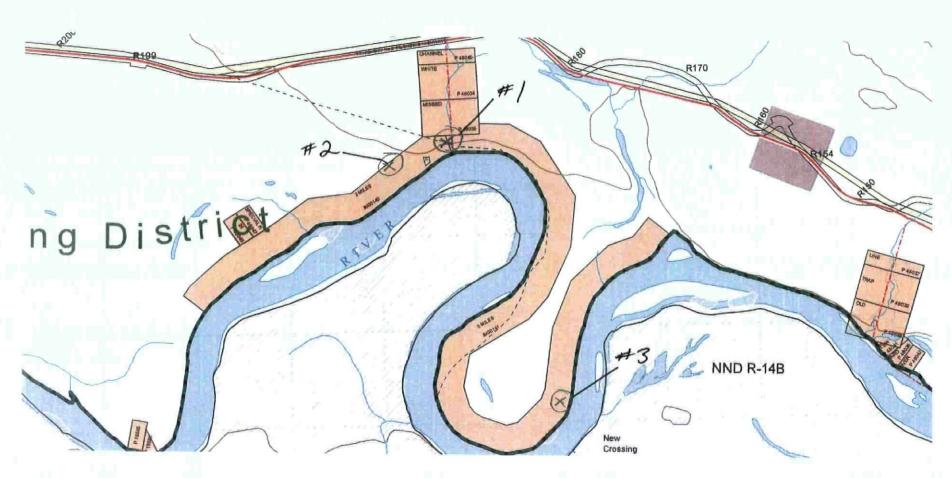
#### Conclusion

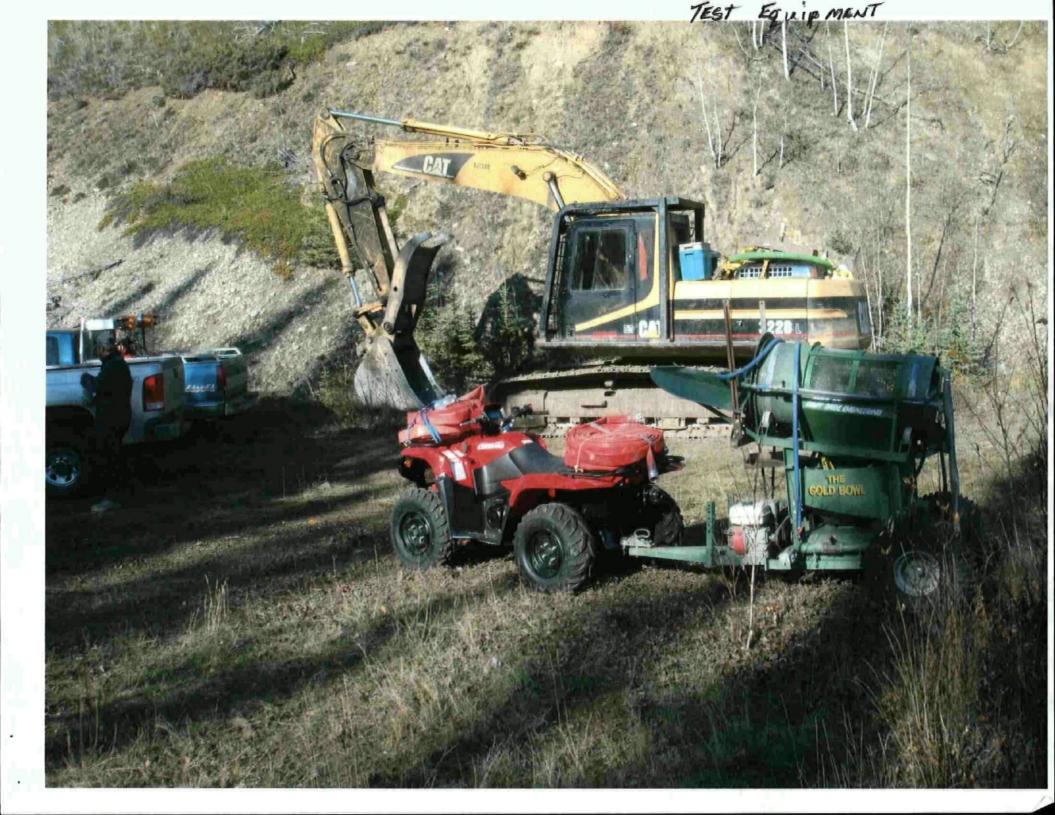
Mag lines should be done to provide information for test sites to indicate whether the high grade river placers transfer outside the existing river channel. When high mag lines are located, pits should be dug to determine flood line strips, widths and length. Reverse circulation drill holes should be drilled to determine depth to bedrock and values. All testing done on this project was inconclusive. Depth to bedrock was not reached and per yard was not determined at depth. All results only indicated that the placers were deposited on surface by different flood events. It was undetermined if different flood events occurred and deposited high grade placer strips outside today's existing river channel.

I would venture to say that the Stewart River and tributaries in this area has a good potential to have a large volume placer deposit from the river to the highway. Mag lines and drillings would be required to understand the formation and size of this glacial placer deposit (See Map for proposed Mag Line grid)

### STEWART RIVER AND TRIBUTARY FEST SITES &

115-P-1





T ZONE PANNED ON WNAMAD TRIB.

N 63° 31' 42.8" W 137° 14' 56.9"

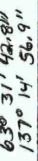




3/108 unanted Teis w

1-3 mg PANNED ON WAMED TRIB W 63° 31' 4.8" W 137 14' 56.9"





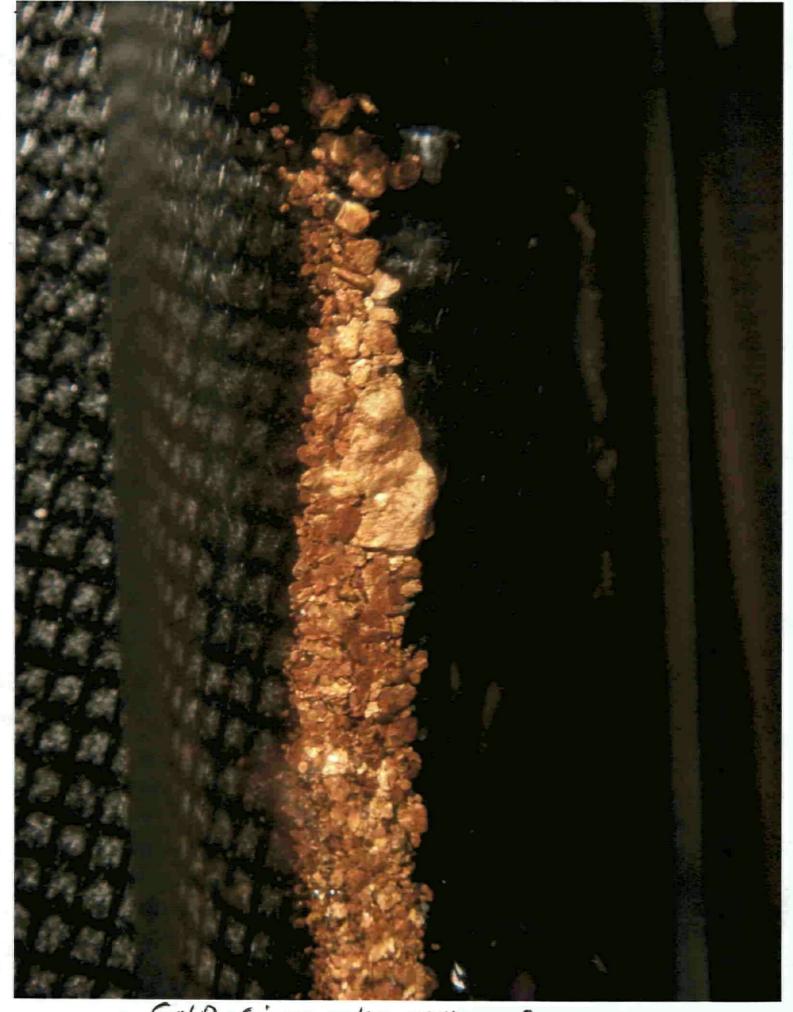


TEST Equipment on WAMED TRIB. N 63° 31' 42,8"





UNAMED TRIB 10 yds. lgam



GOLD SIZES 100 MESH - 8 MESH

# TEST PIT



TEST PIT #3 30m WEST OF HIGH GRADE RIVER GRAVAL.



TEST PITTES HM SILT ABOUT GRAVEL 30M WEST OF HIGH GRADE GRAVEL

## SuggESTED MAG LINE AREA. Mayo Mining District 115P11 MINING CLAIMS 115P13 115P14 115P15