

**YUKON MINING INCENTIVE PROGRAM (YMIP) FINAL REPORT
FOR A 2009 TARGET EVALUATION AUGER DRILLING
PROGRAM ON THE ROB ROY PLACER PROPERTY, YUKON**

NTS 115O10g

Latitude 63° 41' 0" Longitude 138° 35' 0"

Dawson Mining District

**Prepared By:
James S. Christie, Geologist**

**Gimlex Gold Mines
PO Box 660
Dawson City, YT
Y0B 1G0**

February 6, 2010

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INTRODUCTION

The target on the Roy claims is a large remnant of an elevated gravel bench between Rob Roy and Eagle Creeks. The proposed exploration program was to drill approximately 50 holes, averaging 30 ft deep, on a 200 ft x 100 ft grid. Samples were to be processed using a conventional long tom and panning to recover gold for weighing for each sample interval.

Claims Roy 1 – 44 P38837 – P38917

PROPERTY HISTORY

The claims were staked in 1992 covering remnants of a gravel bench on the left limit of Dominion Creek discovered by prospecting when white quartz cobbles and gravel were found on the hillsides. Further reconnaissance identified gravel and potential placer bearing benches around Rob Roy Creek, Eagle Creek and Bullfrog creek. Trenching followed by auger drilling was done on both the Rob and Roy claims, covering remnants of the bench on the SW (Rob) and NE (Roy) slopes of Rob Roy Creek (See Figure 1).

On the Roy claims previous work included 31 backhoe trenches in 1992 and 20 auger drill holes in 1998. During exploration some old timers' shafts were discovered and mapped on the property (See Figures 4 – 7) and trench and drill logs (Appendix). All of the results and technical information on the property have been compiled and are included in this report. For more detail on the property history, reference Rob Roy – Gyppo Bench and Eagle Bench Placers assessment report dated November 17, 1992.

LOCATION – ACCESS –PHYSIOGRAPHY

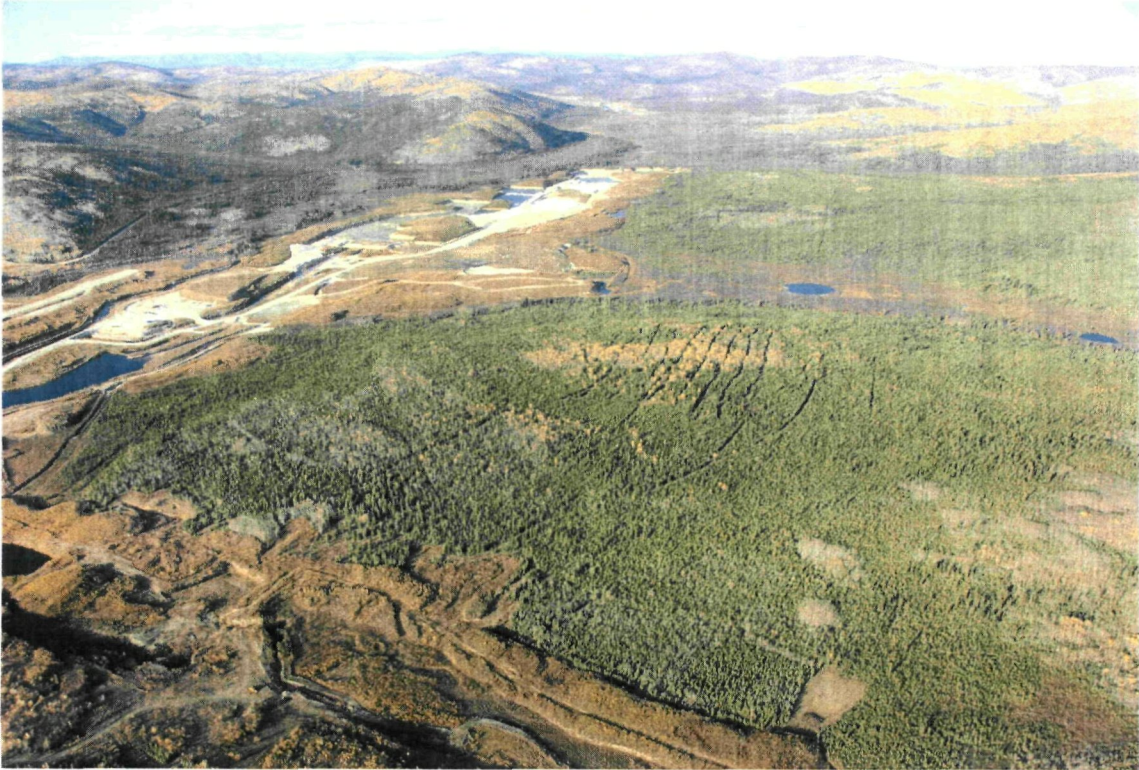
The Roy claims are located just upstream opposite Gold Run creek on the left limit of the Dominion Creek valley.

They are located off the Dominion Loop Road about an hour from Dawson City via the Bonanza or Hunker Creek Roads (See Figure 2 and 3). There are trails and existing equipment tracks over the property. There is a bridge crossing at Dominion Creek and several high quality mining roads that are accessible through the Ross Mining camp. In 2009, with permission from Ross Mining, this route was used to drive to the bottom of a large stripping pile pushed onto the slope just southwest of Eagle Creek. The tracked drill carrier was able to make a trail onto the claims 2500 feet from the work area over this pile (see Photograph 1).

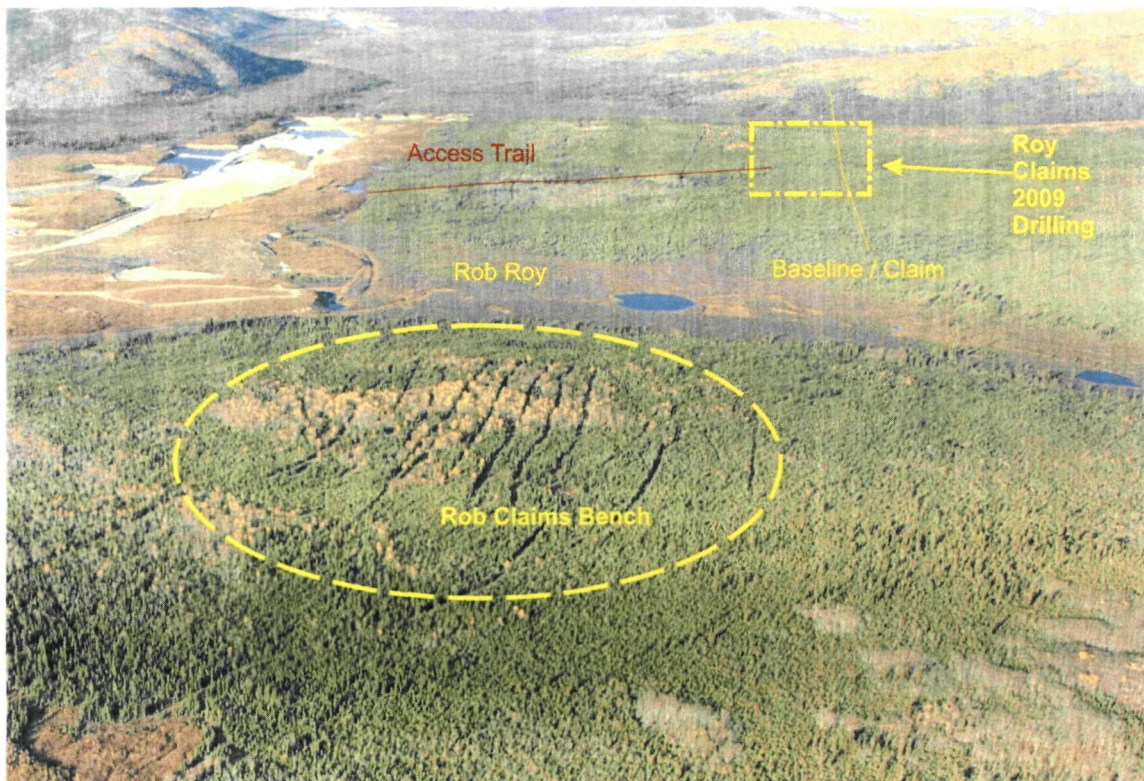
The general area has been worked continuously since the early 1900's by old timers, dredges and modern day miners. There is very little natural bedrock

exposure and old workings are largely sloughed or backfilled. Permafrost is generally continuous but less so on south facing slopes.

This part of the Yukon appears to have remained unglaciated during the more recent ice ages and then there was probably a long period of erosion which gave rise to the current relatively gentle slopes.



(Photograph 1. Ariel view of exploration area taken by YGS Geologist Bill LeBarge. Ross Mining is to the left, Rob claims on bench in foreground and Roy claims on bench in background)



(Photograph 2. YMIP Roy claims 2009 project area in back ground, showing access trail and base/claim line over top of photo by Bill LeBarge)

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Gordey and Ryan, 2005 (Geological Survey Canada, OF 4970) show undivided siliclastic schist of Devonian to Mississippian age underlying all but most westerly parts of the property where orthogneiss of probable upper Paleozoic age occurs. Mortensen has undertaken more detailed mapping and structural studies in the local area. On a map published in Yukon Exploration and Geology 2006, he showed two thrust faults crossing the property bounding Nasina Assemblage overlain by a metaclastic unit and mafic schist in the hanging wall.

Regional placer geology and placer mining history of area has been well documented by LeBarge, 2006, and others but no specific work has been done at this site.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The gravel bench on the Roy claims forms a low relief terrace along Dominion Creek approximately 100 ft about the current creek level. The gravels are characterized by up to 60-80 % quartz clasts, ranging from sand to gravel to

large boulders. There is also a significant amount of soft clay/mica material thought to be derived from clasts of local schist bedrock in the gravels. The sequences of sand, gravel and occurrences of boulders are poorly understood at this time. On the adjacent Rob claims, the bench has very large boulders on the bottom and well as smaller boulders higher in the section. The matrix is clay rich and indicative of intensive weathering of the high level terrace. The clay forms very dense hard upper surfaces up to 4 feet thick on some gravel sections seen in trenches and drill holes. Generally the amount of clay decreases downwards in the gravels.

Bedrock consists of decomposed mica schist ranging from grey brown through rusty red, yellow and brown.

Gold recovered from the property tends to fine grained and flat and is similar to gold recovered from the Dominion Creek valley.

DRILLING 2009

Our intention was to drill during the summer months but that plan had to be changed in May after our driller left without notice for a better paying job in the "oil patch". We were unable to find a suitable replacement and our drill sat idle waiting the return of our second part time driller in August from his annual summer flying job.

In late August 2009, we were preparing to move our drill and sampling equipment to the Rob claims on Dominion Creek bench when we learned that Adrian Hollis, a well known Dominion Creek miner and auger driller was available for contract work at the site. After discussion with Adrian it became clear that it would be less expensive to use his equipment than our own because there was no hauling required. We proceeded with the program on a contract basis with Adrian. His drill is a gasoline powered hydraulic auger mounted on a rubber tracked Yanmar diesel carrier. Over the years this rig has done much of the drilling in Dominion Creek valley for A-1 Cats, Ross Mining and others. It is equipped with 7 inch hex core augers and has drilled to depths over 100 feet on occasions although holes in the region are usually less than 50 feet deep.

On September 1 after a failed attempt to go up Eagle Creek, we found a route to the site over a stripping pile and started drilling. The route and drill area are shown on an aerial photograph taken by YGS geologist Bill LeBarge which is included. Drilling continued and by September 16, 34 holes were completed. The program was ended early because the grades from the completed holes were sub-economic and it was suspected that there was a recovery problem on account of heavy clay in most gravel drilled. The sample processing trommel was discharging gravelly clay balls that looked like pebbles, but were shown by panning to contain gold. The gold being recovered in the sample processing system was only a fraction of the gold present.

Adrian's drill shown on the included photograph is equipped with a light weight aluminum sample collection tray into which the augers discharge and which is thoroughly cleaned after the augers have been pulled at the end of a sample interval. The sample is collected from the tray by shoveling into 20 liter plastic pails for transport to a site where water is available for concentration of any gold present. Processing is by means of a small electric trommel/long tom plant which is cleaned up after each sample. The long tom concentrate is reduced by panning in the field and stored in small aluminum containers for transport back to camp for final processing, drying and weighing of the gold. The result for a sample is the weight of the raw gold recovered in milligrams. The diameter of the augers is important to determine the area or volume of a sample interval depending on the type of grade calculation required. On the accompanying drill logs grade is calculated in simple terms of raw milligrams of gold per square foot (mg/sq ft). Such numbers are useful to quickly estimate volumes and grades and evaluate viability of placer ground given the other variables such a location, depth, fineness of gold etc.



(Photographs 3 and 4. A. Hollis' gasoline powered hydraulic auger mounted on a rubber tracked Yanmar diesel carrier, photo taken by Tara Christie)



DRILLING RESULTS

Drilling progressed well in logistical and mechanical terms. The small tracked carrier was very maneuverable and reached all drill sites and hydraulically leveled itself such that a dozer or excavator was unnecessary. Ground conditions were good and there were no down-hole problems other than occasional ground water. Permafrost was almost everywhere at depth but drilled nicely.

Uncertainty and confusion arose on account of the materials encountered in drilling: gravel was not found where gravel was expected to occur in many holes and there was difficulty in distinguishing between colluvium and bedrock in drill cuttings. At the start of the program material now considered to be colluvium containing abundant local bedrock (mica schist) was interpreted to be bedrock by the driller and a number of holes were stopped before reaching gravel or bedrock. There is a possibility that some of the holes were in bedrock and outlined a bedrock rim along the west side of the gravel channel but they needed to be drilled deeper to be conclusive. It appeared that the gravel might occupy a narrow channel or perhaps was fault bounded. Later, by deepening some holes, it was found that gravel was present beneath the colluvium (false bedrock) and the distribution of gravel was much like originally thought. A number of holes were re-entered and deepened and intersected gravel and bedrock. Holes stopped short of gravel and not deepened are indicated on Figure 5 a map which

shows the depth to bedrock in all holes and trenches. Some of these would need to be deepened if more drilling is undertaken. Hollis Mining did not invoice the project for holes 12-17, 19-20 and 30-34 which were apparently stopped short of gravel.

Gold grades in 2009 drill holes are much lower than previous. Highest value in 2009 was 75 mg/sq ft compared to 242 mg/sq ft in 1998 (see enclosed drill logs), and values were in general very much lower than 1998. For this reason the program was suspended even though a number of holes could have been deepened and more drilled. It was time to re-evaluate in light of the poor results. The gold grade in all drill holes is shown on the drill logs and in map form in Figure 8.

All of the historical logs of trenches and drill holes are included in the appendix. The data is also shown in map form on Figures 4-8.

INTERPRETATION

The occurrence of a thick blanket of colluvium on top of gravel, more than 20 feet in some 2009 drill holes, has shown that the Roy bench gravel is not a simple remnant of an elevated Dominion Creek channel. It has been subject to significant erosion and burial by colluvium prior to present day erosion and there is considerable relief on the gravel surface. There may be a bedrock rim preserved along the west Dominion Creek side of a deeper channel containing the gravel deposits. The width of the channel and its eastern limit has not been determined. These would be important considerations in any future exploration plan. At this site colluvium is hard to distinguish from bedrock in drill cuttings. It is indicative of a long term weathering and erosion history at the site and these same long term conditions probably played a role in the development of a clay cap and interstitial clay in the gravel. The thickness of overburden including the clay cap is shown in map form in Figure 7 and the thickness of the cleaner gravel under this heavy clay cap is shown in Figure 6. The Estimated Mining Limit shown on both figures outlines the area containing the lesser clay gravels which would be more amenable to sluicing. Beyond this line the clay cap extends to bedrock.

Also, the high clay content of the gravels has influenced the drill results to some degree. The higher values obtained from 1998 drilling resulted from a conventional long tom system where clay balls were mechanically smashed (by hand) in the dump box and with high water volume/pressure. The 2009 samples were simply washed at low volume/pressure in the trommel and clay balls were discharged as waste. It is known that the clay contains gold.

The foregoing is relevant to any mining scenario as there would be an obvious question about the recovery of gold by a mining plant from clay rich gravel. Clay has long been associated with poor gold recovery. We would expect that a modern plant would have better recovery than the sample trommel, and

that it could be designed with clay in mind. Nonetheless in any future drilling it is important that the clay issue be studied and measured somehow and related to grade.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is much to consider before going forward with the property but the fact remains that a large volume of low grade gold bearing gravel is indicated in a setting that would be expected to result in low cost mining. The exact grade of the gravel deposit has yet to be determined and because of high clay content the recoverable grade could be very low. More drilling and testing will be required to advance the property and determine if it is mineable.

On the strength of the 1998 results further work is warranted as grades in the 100-200 mg/sq ft would likely be economic if the gold in clay could be recovered. Investigation of the milling processes used to break up clay at saprolite, Ni-laterite and bauxite deposits could have application and might help design a better drill sampling technique. A well thought out plan is needed before a drill returns to the site.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, **James Stanley Christie**, of Dawson City, in Yukon Territory, Canada

Hereby certify:

1. That my address is P.O. Box 660, Dawson City, YT, Y0B 1G0;
2. That I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia:
 - a) Ph.D., Geology. 1973.
 - b) B.Sc., Honors, Geology, 1965
3. That I have been practicing my profession in geology and mining exploration continuously since 1965 and since 1984 in the Yukon.
4. That this proposal is based on my knowledge of the district; and sampling and drilling on the property.
5. I am the President of Gimlex Enterprises Ltd., the owner of the Roy claims.

Dated this 29th day of January 2010 at Vancouver, B.C.


James S. Christie

APPENDIX

Figure 1. Property Claims Map

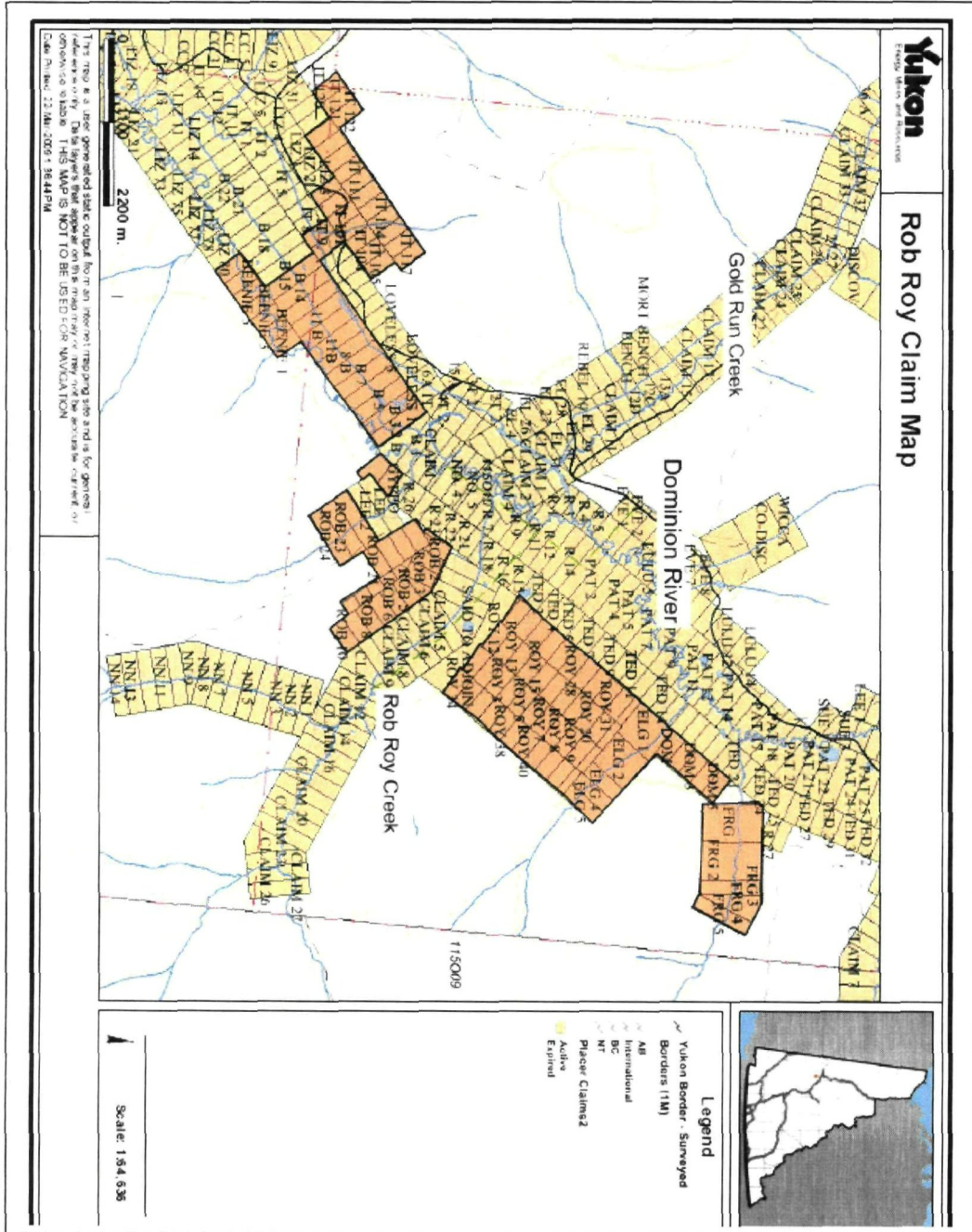


Figure 2. Property Location Map

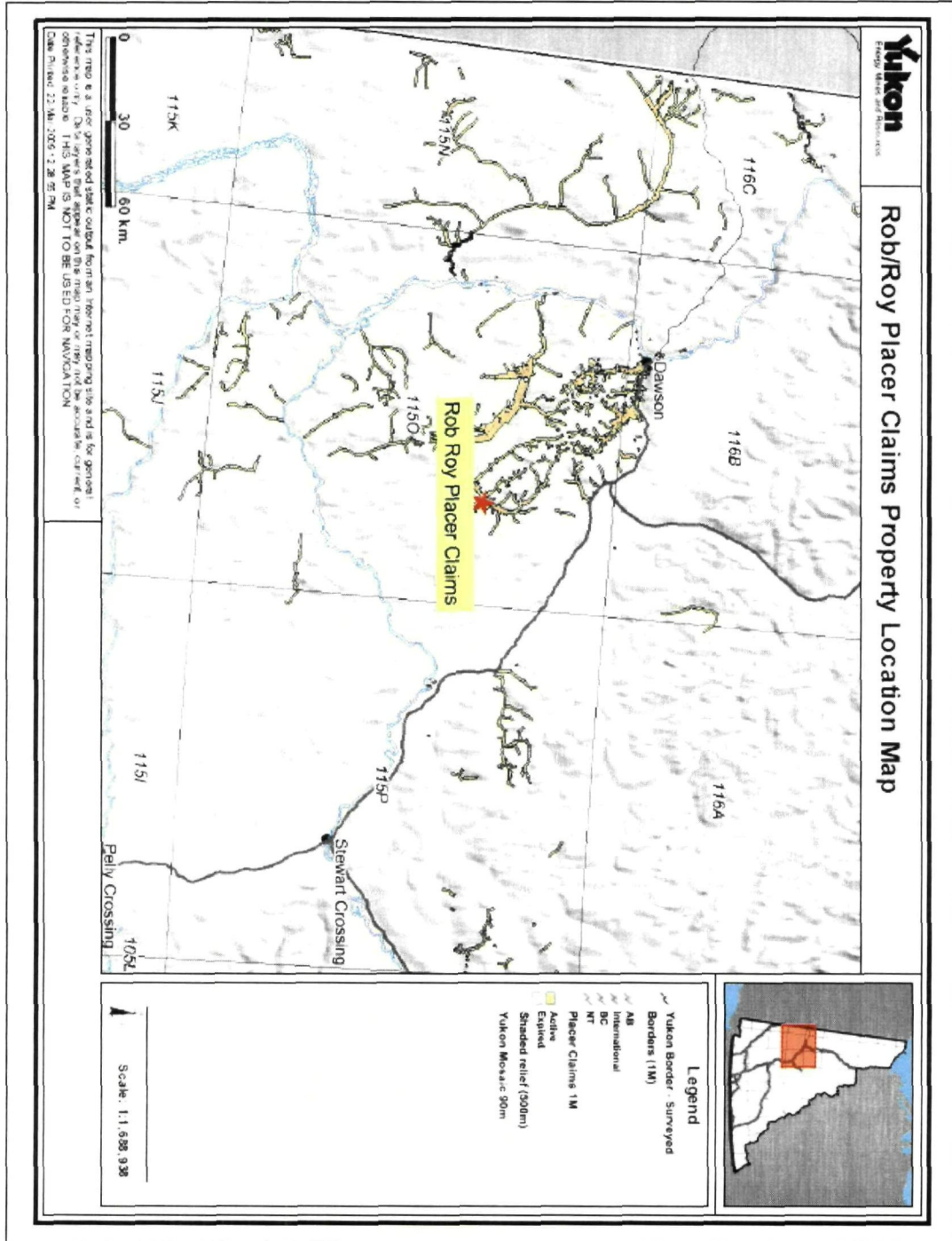


Figure 3. Location & Access Map

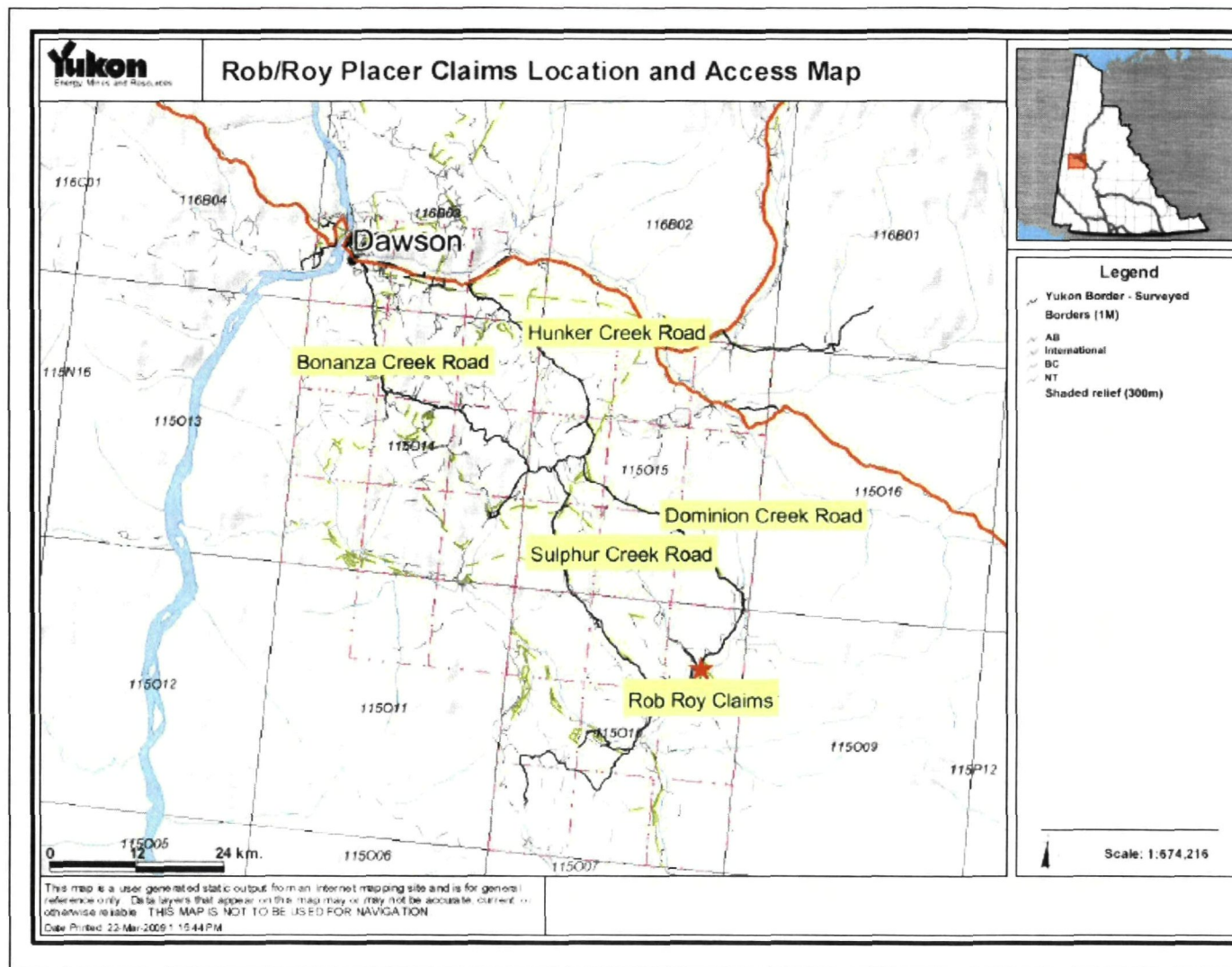


Figure 4. Trench and Drill Hole Map

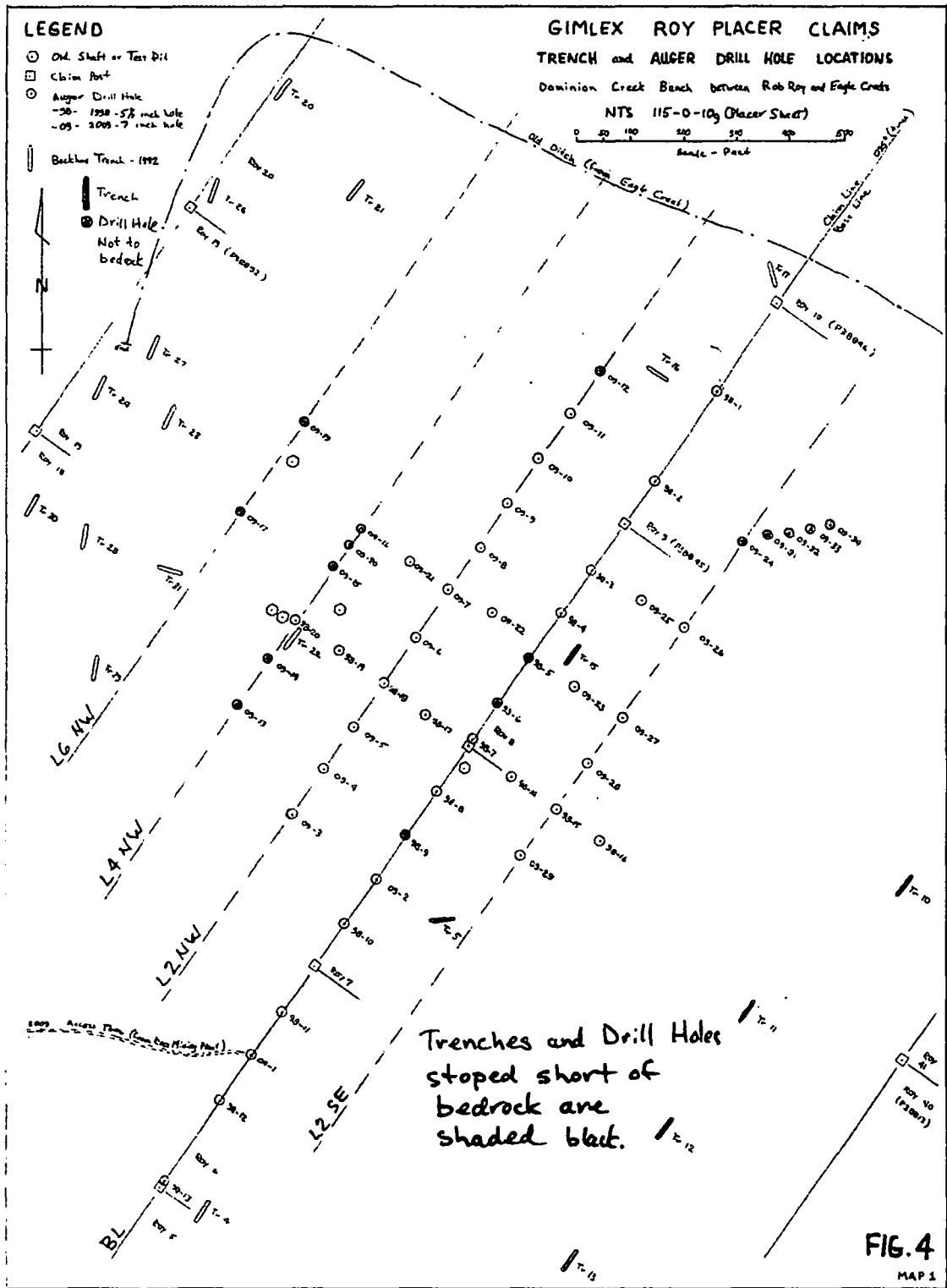


Figure 5. Depth to Bedrock Map

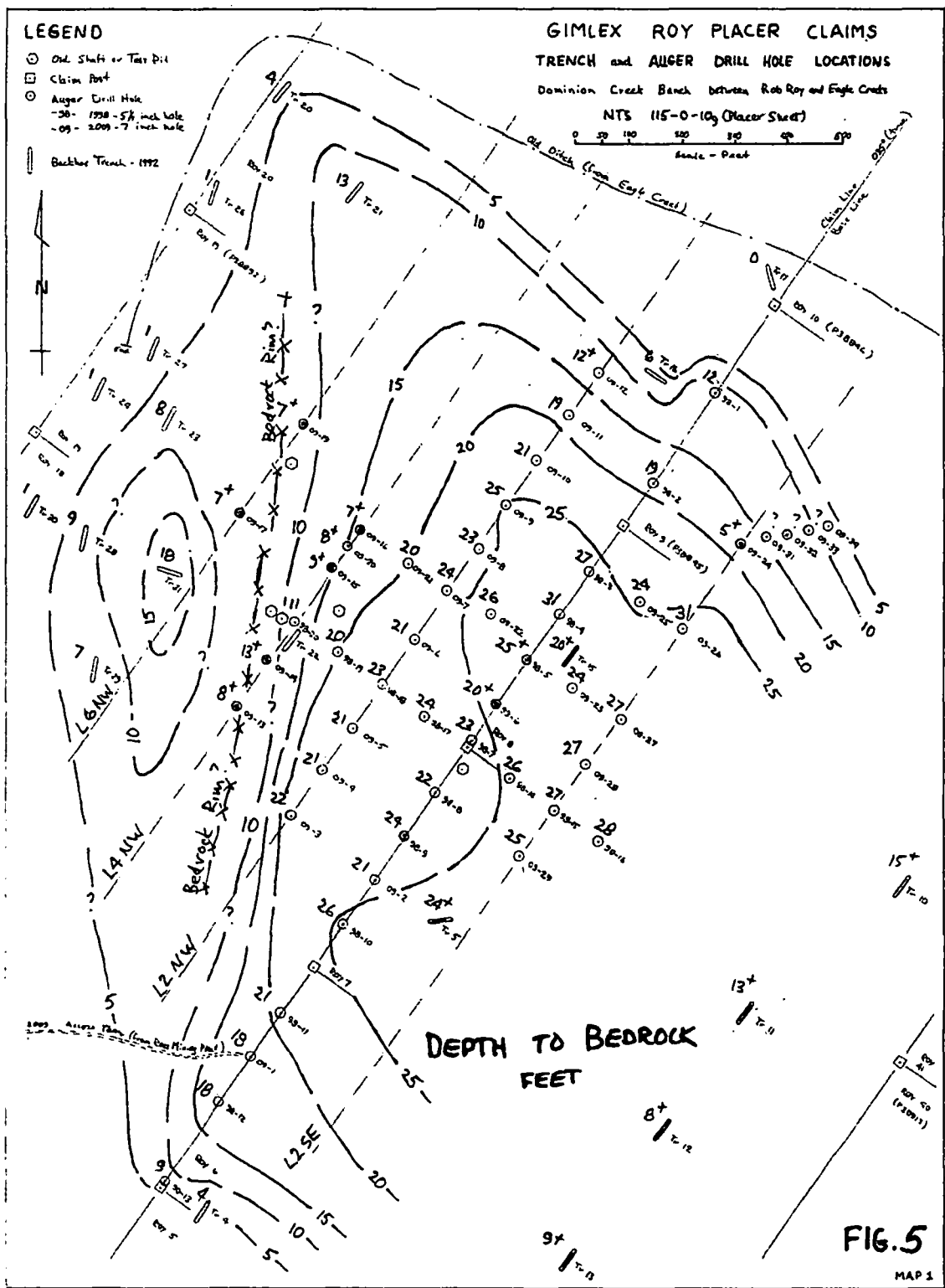


Figure 6. Gravel Thickness Map

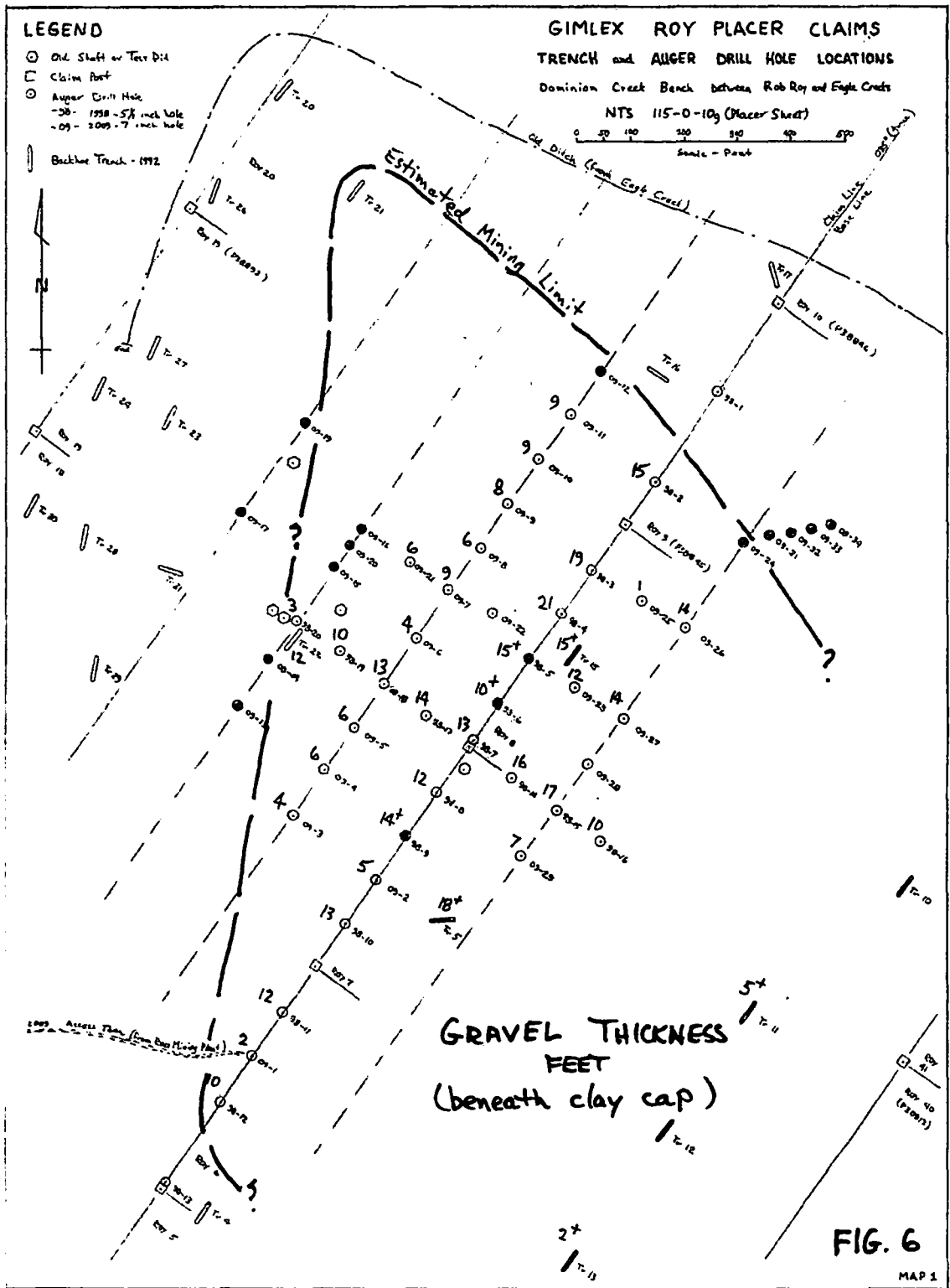


FIG. 6
MAP 1

Figure 7. Overburden Thickness Map

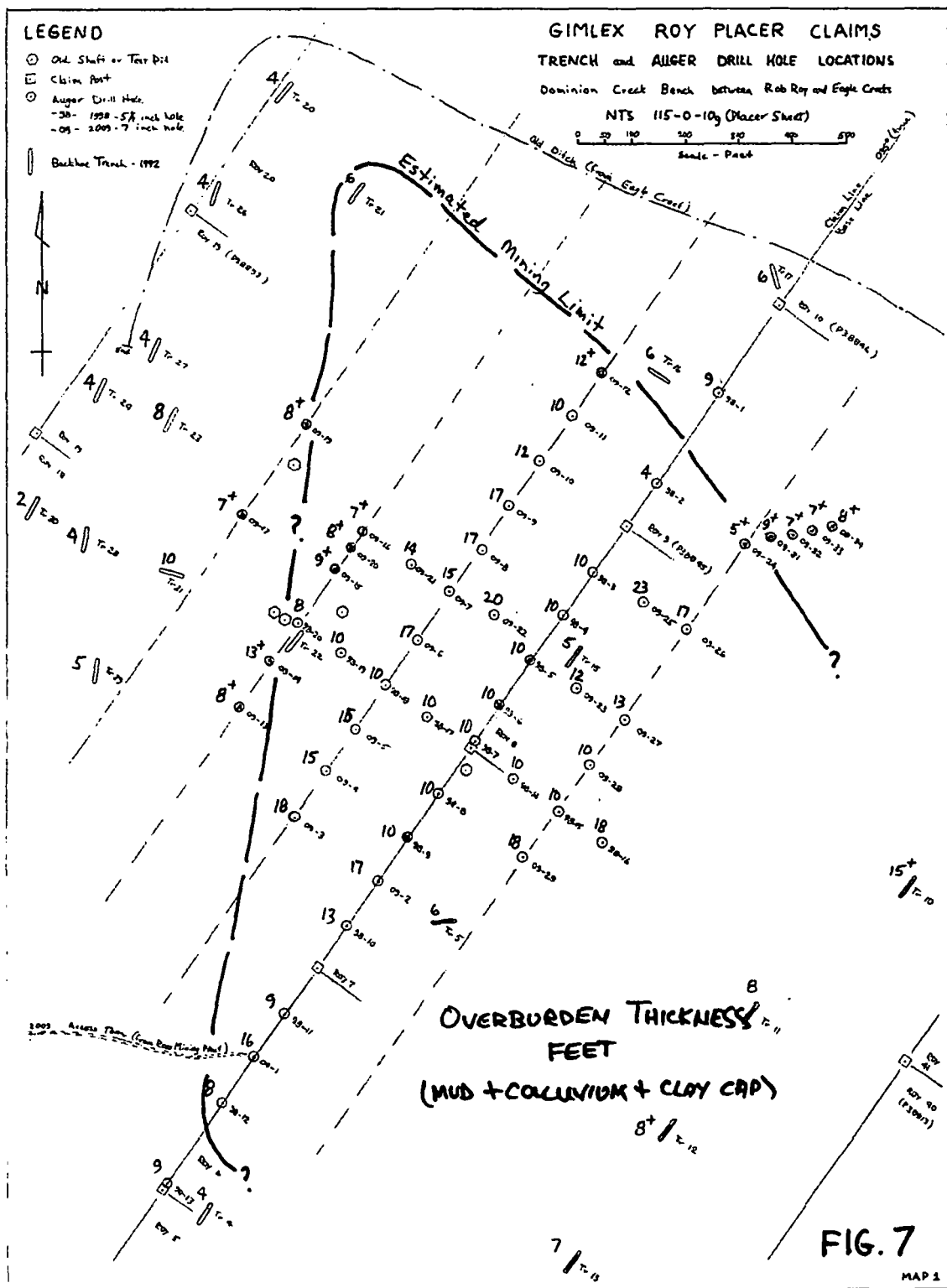
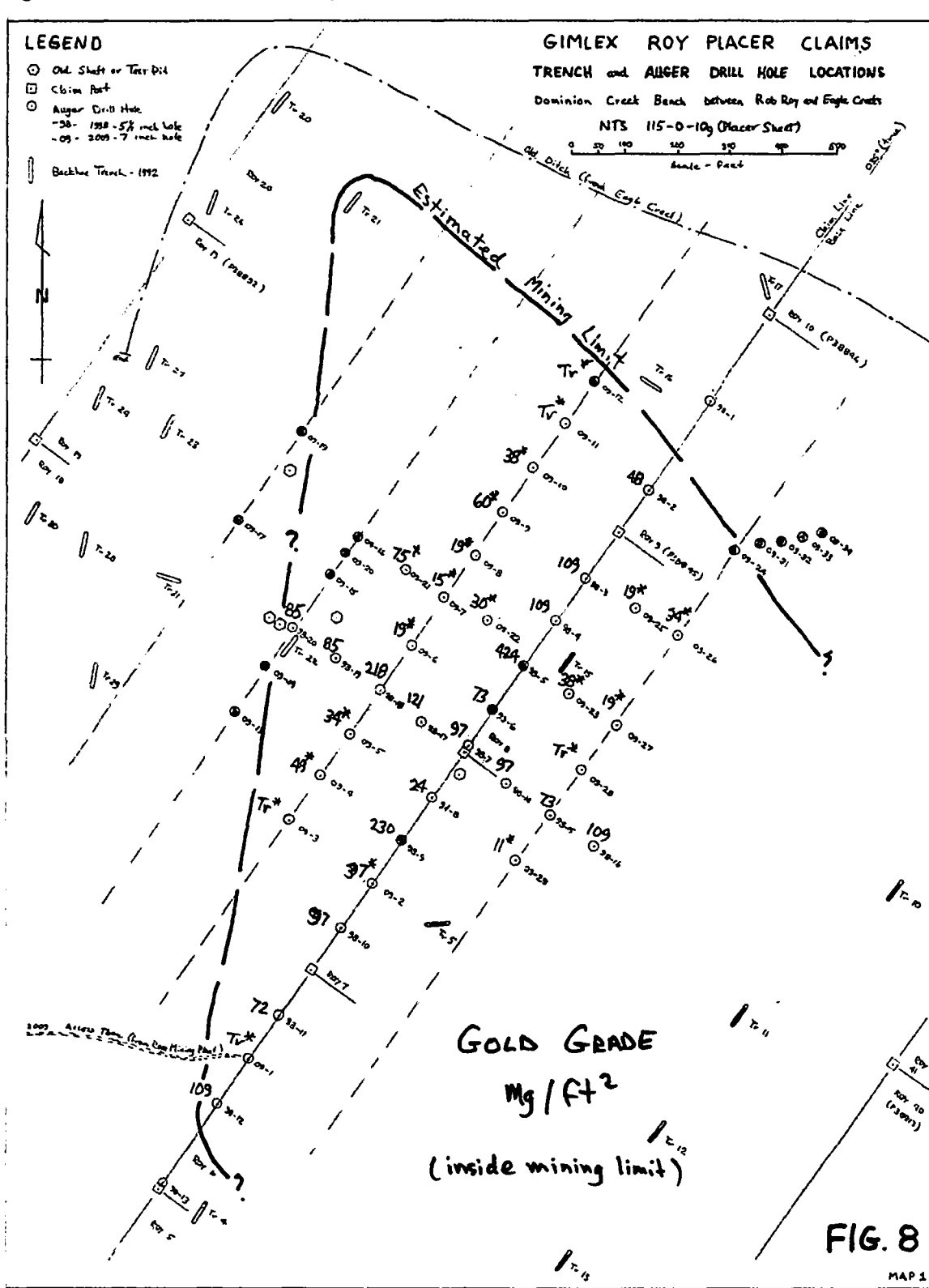


Figure 8. Gold Grade Map



ROY PLACER 1992 TRENCHING LOGS AND SAMPLE RESULTS

Tr #	LOG	SAMPLE WT-lbs	GOLD colours	GOLD mg	GRADE ozT/yd	BEDROCK	NOTES
4	0-1 mud						
	1-4 qtz bldr grav	25	1m,2s	1	0.0026		dense clay top layer
	4-6 b/r					grey brn musc sch	
5	0-6 rusty clay sandy grav	50	2s,5vs				heavy clay
	6-12 sandy grav sandy	50	2s				less clay
	12-18 qtz boulder grav	50	4s,2vs				clay alt sch boulders
	18-24 grey boulder grav	60	3s,1vs			prob close to bedrock	many sch boulders
10	0-15 colluvium pebble beds					schist slide rock/talus	not to bedrock
11	0-2 mud						
	2-8 clay grav thawed	50	2s				no boulders
	8-13 qtz pebble grav	50	2m,2vs			not to bedrock	frozen hard at 13 ft
12	0-3 mud						
	3-8 rusty clay grav					not to bedrock	frozen hard at 8 ft
13	0-3 mud						
	3-5 rusty clay gravel						
	5-7 clay boulder grav						frozen hard at 5 ft
	7-9 fine sandy grav					not to bedrock	
15	0-1 mud						
	1-5 heavy clay grav						
	5-10 qtz pebble grav	50	1m,1s				thawed
	10-15 qtz pebble grav	60	3m,3s,8vs	3	0.0032		thawed
	16-20 rusty boulder grav	50	1b,2m,1s	3	0.0032	not to bedrock	caved at 20 ft
16	0-3 mud						
	3-6 boulder grav/colluv?	60	1b,2m,3s	6	0.0064		
	6-8 b/r					rusty musc sch	
17	0-6 boulder colluvium						
	6-8 b/r					rusty musc sch	
20	0-2 muddy colluvium						
	2-4 clay gravel	50	1vs				
	4-6 b/r					rusty musc sch	

ROY PLACER 1992 TRENCHING LOGS AND SAMPLE RESULTS

Tr #	LOG	SAMPLE WT-lbs	GOLD colours	GOLD mg	GRADE ozT/yd	BEDROCK	NOTES
21	0-2 mud						
	2-6 clay rich grav	70	1m,1s,1vs				
	6-11 sandy grav	55	2b,2s,2vs	9	0.0105		
	11-13 bouldery grav	60	1b,1s	3	0.0032		
	13-14 b/r					pale brown musc sch	
22	0-1 mud						
	2-6 clay rich grav	65	1m,2s				
	7-9 bouldery grav	55	4s,1vs				
	9-15 silty grav	70	2s,2vs				
	15-18 qtz boulder grav	65	3b,3m,4s	10	0.0099		
	18-19 contact grav -b/r	50	2b,2m,4s	4	0.0051	scratched sch b/r	
23	0-2 mud						
	2-8 heavy clay gravel	50	1b,2vs	6	0.0077		
	8-10 b/r					decomp musc sch	
24	0-2 mud						
	2-4 boulder/sch contact	50	1b,2vs	6	0.0077		
	4-6 b/r					rusty musc sch	
26	0-2 mud						
	2-4 boulder/sch contact	40	3s				
	3-6 b/r					rusty musc sch	
27	0-2 mud						
	2-4 rusty clay boulders	50	1s				
	4-6 b/r sch + boulders					decomp musc sch	
28	0-2 mud						
	2-4 heavy clay grav	60	1m,10vs				
	4-7 sandy boulder grav	70	2m,3s,4vs				
	7-9boulder contact zone	45	2b,6m,11s	31	0.0443		
	7-9 " " "	280	32ms,10vs				re-sample--larger
	9-10 b/r	70	1m,1s	3	0.0028	rusty musc sch	
29	0-1 mud						
	1-5 heavy clay grav	55	1s,2vs				
	5-7 boulder cont. zone	70	1m,4s	6	0.0055	rusty musc sch	
30	0-2 mud						
	2-3 boulder cont. zone	50	2s,2vs				
	3-6 b/r					musc sch	

TRENCH LOGS 1992-- Page 2/3

ROY PLACER 1992 TRENCHING LOGS AND SAMPLE RESULTS

Tr	LOG	SAMPLE	GOLD	GOLD	GRADE	BEDROCK	NOTES
#		WT-lbs	colours	mg	ozT/yd		
31	0-1 mud						
	1-7 heavy clay gravel	60	1vs				
	7-10 colluvium	80	nil				sch slide rock?
	10-15 qtz boulder grav	145	1s				
	15-18 boulder cont.zone	70	3s			decomp musc sch	

TRENCH LOGS 1992--Page 3/3

DRILL LOGS 1998 AUGER DRILLING ON ROY PLACER CLAIMS

Geo. Jim Christie
Driller Todd Keller

Holes 6"--augers 5 1/2 " diameter
Sept 29 - Oct 4, 1998

HOLE #	GRID LOC'N	TOTAL DEPTH	LOG	GOLD mg raw	GRADE mg/sq ft
98-1	BL-2SW	18	0-3 mud and clay 3-9 brown heavy clay gravel 9-12 brown gravel 12-18 rusty brown schist	4	24.24
98-2	BL-4SW	25	0-4 heavy clay brown gravel 4-19 gravel, brown sandy on grey qtz 19-25 rusty brown musc schist	8	48.48
98-3	BL-6SW	35	0-4 brown gravely clay soil 4-22 brown clay,sandy and qtz gravel 17-27 23-27 hard grey brown qtz gravel 27-35 rusty brown and grey schist	18	109.08
98-4	BL-7SW	35	0-2 mud/clay 2-22rocky brown clay and sandy grav 22-31 rusty ,dk brown and grey grav 31-35 rusty sch- large qtz boulder on b/r	4 14	24.24 84.84
98-5	BL-8SW	35	0-4 gravely clay soil 4-23 rusty brown gravel boulder broke bit 23-25 quartz gravel hole now making water	30 40	181.8 242.4
98-6	BL-9SW	20	0-4 clay gravel soil 4-20 brown qtz grav- hit water at 20 ft hole abandoned	12	72.72
98-7	BL-10SW	30	0-4 wet gravely soil 4-23 gravel with hard bouldery layers hit water at 20 ft 23-30 soft decomposed gumbo bedrock	16	96.96
98-8	BL-11SW	28	0-4 clay and gravely soil 4-22 quartz gravel 22-28 rusty and pale grey schist	4	24.24
98-9	BL-12SW	24	0-7 muddy clay gravel 7-24 rusty brown and dk brown gravel hole abandoned at unpenetrable boulder	38	230.28

DRILL LOGS 1998 -- PAGE 1/3

DRILL LOGS 1998 AUGER DRILLING ON ROY PLACER CLAIMS

HOLE #	GRID LOC'N	TOTAL DEPTH	LOG	GOLD mg raw	GRADE mg/sq ft
98-10	BL-14SW	33	0-4 gravely clay soil		
			4-13 brown clay gravel		
			13-26 grey qtz gravel	16	96.96
			26-33 greenish grey schist		
98-11	BL-16SW	28	0-4 clay gravel overburden		
			4-21 sandy and quartz gravel	12	72.72
			21-28 pale grey schist		
98-12	BL-18SW	23	0-4 gravely overburden		
			4-18 quartz pebble and sandy gravel	18	109.08
			18-23 rusty musc schist		
98-13	BL-20SW	20	0-9 muddy clay gravel soil		
			9-12 decomposed pebble schist		
			12-20 rusty musc schist		
98-14	L10-1SE	30	0-3 clay/mud soil		
			3-26 quartz pebble gravel	16	96.96
			26-30 rusty grey schist		
98-15	L10-2SE	33	0-5 overburden		
			5-27 gravel	12	72.72
			27-33 decomposed grey schist		
98-16	L10-3SE	34	0-3 soil		
			3-12 gravel		
			12-13 mud		
			13-18 muddy gravel		
			18-28 grey gravel	18	109.08
98-17	L10-1NW	30	0-4 muddy overburden		
			4-7 clay gravel		
			7-24 rusty gravel	20	121.2
			24-30 decomposed rusty brown schist		
98-18	L10-2NW	30	0-3 muddy soil		
			3-7 heavy clay gravel		
			7-23 rusty gravel	36	218.16
			23-30 decomposed rusty brown schist		

DRILL LOGS 1998 AUGER DRILLING ON ROY PLACER CLAIMS

HOLE	GRID	TOTAL	LOG	GOLD	GRADE
#	LOC'N	DEPTH		mg raw	mg/sq ft
98-19	L10-3NW	25	0-4 muddy gravel		
			4-8 clay gravel		
			8-20 rusty clay rich gravel with boulders	14	84.84
			20-25 rusty brown schist		
98-20	L10-4NW	15	0-5 organics and mud		
			5-8 muddy gravel		
			8-11 boulder gravel	14	84.84
			11-15 rusty brown schist		

DRILL LOGS 1998 – PAGE 3/3

Drill Logs for Dominion Bench - Rob Roy Bench – September - October 1,2009

DRILLER Adrian Hollis

Sample Processing-small trommel/longtom--A. Hollis

Auger diameter 7" for all holes

Supervision Jim Christie

HOLE #	GRANT #	CLAIM	TOTAL DEPTH	LOG feet NOTES	GOLD mg raw	GOLD mg/sq ft
09-01	P38842	Roy 6	20	0-2 mud		
				2-7 clay gravel		
				7-16 colluvium, decomp schist		
				16-18 gravel	Tr	
				18-20 b/r decomp. Muscovite schist		
09-02	P38843	Roy 7	23	0-2 mud		
				2-17 colluvium with clay,schist,grav		
				17-21 clay gravel	10	37.5
				21-23 b/r rusty muscovite schist		
09-03	P38891	Roy 18	24	0-18 mud, sandy colluvium,pebbles		
				18-22 gravel	Tr	
				22-24 b/r schist		
09-04	P38891	Roy 18	23	0-2 mud		
				2-15 colluvium		
				15-21 gravel	13	48.75
				21-23 b/r muscovite schist		
09-05	P38891	Roy 18	23	0-2 mud		
				2-15 colluvium		
				15-21 gravel	9	33.75
				21-23 b/r schist		
09-06	P38892	Roy 19	23	0-4 mud		
				4-17 colluvium		
				17-21 gravel	5	18.75
				21-23 b/r mica schist		
09-07	P38892	Roy 19	26	0-4 mud		
				4-15 colluvium		
				15-24 gravel	4	15
				24-26 b/r schist		
09-08	P38892	Roy 19	25	0-2 mud		
				2-17 colluvium		
				17-23 gravel	5	18.75
				23-25 b/r schist		

Drill Logs for Dominion Bench - Rob Roy Bench - September 2009

HOLE #	GRANT #	CLAIM	TOTAL DEPTH	LOG feet NOTES	GOLD mg raw	GOLD mg/sq ft
09-09	P38892	Roy 19	27	0-1 mud		
				1-17 colluvium		
				17-25 gravel	16	60
				25-27 b/r schist		
09-10	P38892	Roy 19	23	1-7 quartz gravel white chan?		
				7-12 colluvium		
				12-21 gravel	10	37.5
				21-23 b/r mica schist		
09-11	P38893	Roy 20	21	0-1 mud		
				1-10 colluvium		
				10-19 gravel	Tr	
				19-21 b/r schist		
09-12	P38893	Roy 20	12	0-12 colluvium	Tr	
				stopped short of gravel and bedrock		
09-13	P38891	Roy 18	8	0-3 mud, 3-8 driller logged bedrock		
				colluvium ? --stopped short ?		
09-14	P38891	Roy 18	13	0-3 mud, 3-13 driller logged bedrock		
				colluvium ? --stopped short ?		
09-15	P38892	Roy 19	9	0-8 mud, 8-9 colluvium		
				stopped short of gravel and bedrock		
09-16	P38892	Roy 19	8	0-8 mud, colluvium		
				stopped short of gravel and bedrock		
09-17	P38892	Roy 19	7	0-7 colluvium then bedrock?		
				stopped short ?		
09-19	P38892	Roy 19	7	0-7 driller logged bedrock		
				colluvium ? --stopped short?		
09-20	P38892	Roy 19	8	0-1 ft mud, 1-8 ft colluvium		
				stopped short of gravel and b/r		
09-21	P38892	Roy 19	22	0-14 colluvium		
				14-20 gravel	20	75
				20-22 b/r mica schist		
09-22	P38892	Roy 19	28	0-20 colluvium		
				20-26 gravel	8	30
				26-28 b/r schist		

Drill Logs for Dominion Bench - Rob Roy Bench - September 2009

HOLE #	GRANT #	CLAIM	TOTAL DEPTH	LOG feet NOTES	GOLD mg raw	GOLD mg/sq ft
09-23	P38844	Roy 8	25	0-2 mud		
				2-10 colluvium		
				10-12 muddy sand		
				12-24 gravel	10	37.5
				24-25 b/r mica schist		
09-24	P38845	Roy 9	5	0-5 colluvium		
				stopped short of gravel and b/r		
09-25	P38844	Roy 8	26	0-23 colluvium		
				23-24 gravel	5	18.75
				24-26 b/r schist		
09-26	P38844	Roy 8	33	0-2 mud		
				2-17 colluvium		
				17-23 rusty gravel		
				23-31 gravel	9	33.75
				31-33 b/r schist		
09-27	P38844	Roy 8	29	0-2 mud		
				2-13 colluvium		
				13-19 rusty gravel		
				19-24 quartz sand		
				24-27 quartz gravel	5	18.75
				27-29 b/r schist		
09-28	P38844	Roy 8	29	0-2 mud		
				2-23 rusty gravel		
				23-27 quartz gravel	Tr	
				27-29 b/r schist		
09-29	P38843	Roy 7	27	0-3 mud		
				3-18 colluvium		
				18-22 rusty gravel		
				22-25 quartz gravel	3	11.25
				25-27 b/r schist		
09-31	P38845	Roy 9	7	0-7 colluvium b/r?		
09-32	P38845	Roy 9	7	0-7 colluvium b/r?		
09-33	P38845	Roy 9	7	0-7 colluvium b/r?		
09-34	P38845	Roy 9	8	0-8 colluvium b/r?		
				4 holes above driller attempted to find		
				the east rim of the gravel channel but holes not deep enough to be definitive		