Summary and Evaluation Report

DYCER CREEK GOLD PROJECT

Dycer Creek, Yukon Territory
Livingstone Gold Camp

NTS Mapsheet 105E-8
61° 27′ N 134° 15′ W

for

Plac-Tech Mining Co.
737 Downie Street
Kamloops, B. C.
V2B 5T1

J. E. Wallis, P.Eng.
Williams Lake, B. C.

November 4, 1999

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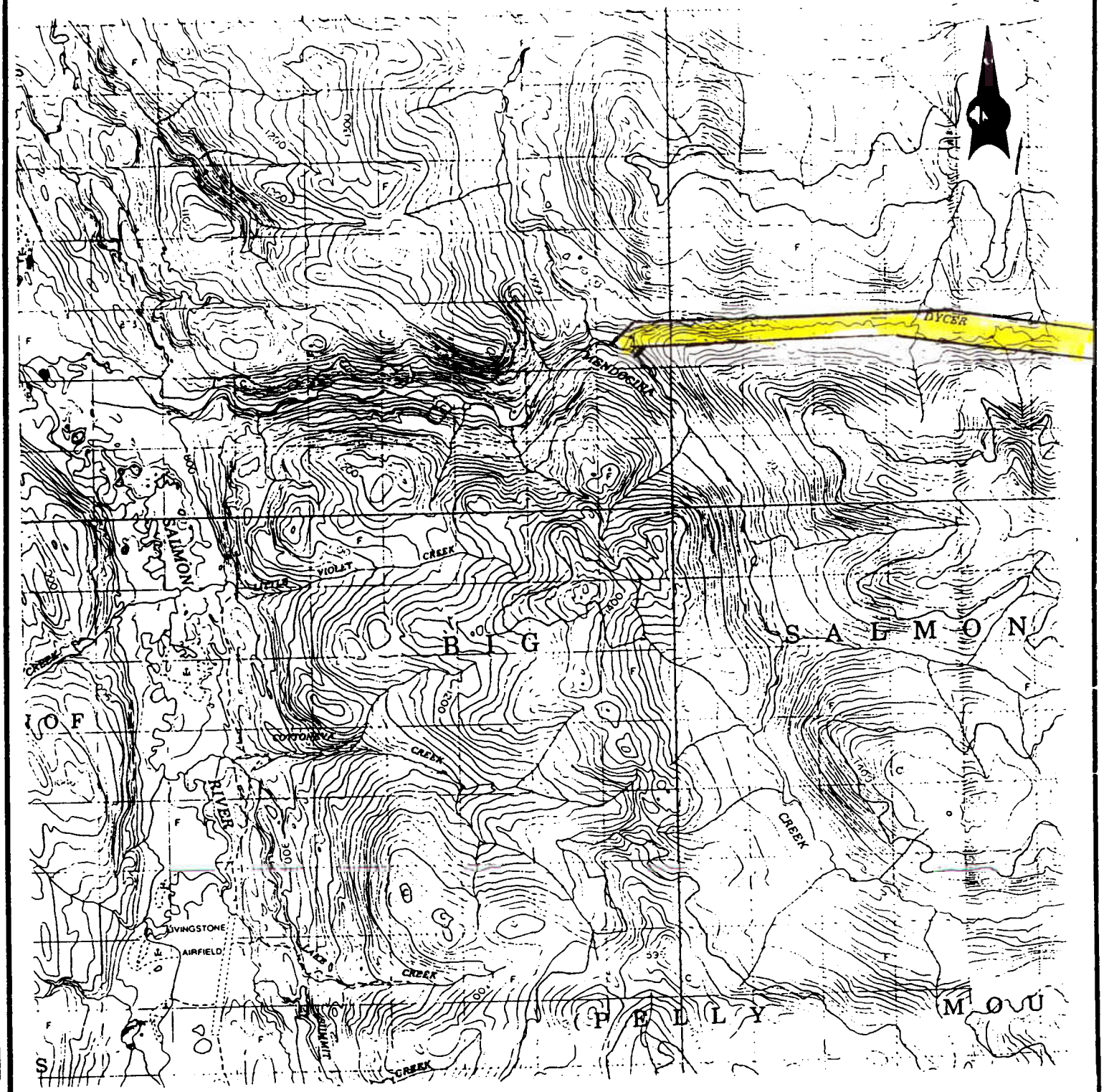


Figure 2 - Detailed Location Map

Miles 1 0 1 2 3 Miles

Metres 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 Metres

SUMMARY

The Dycer Creek Gold Project property, consisting of 51 contiquous placer claims and a adjoining 1 mile 'Lease to Prospect" on Dycer Creek, is located some 85 miles north-east of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory near the northern boundary of the well documented Livingstone Gold Camp. Access to the area is via winter road or during the summer months by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft to the Livingstone airstrip

There is little documented history on Dycer Creek although the August 17, 1915 edition of the Whitehorse Star reported that coarse gold had been recently found on the creek and that numerous claims had been staked. Rising gold prices in the early 1970's renewed interest in the area and most of Dycer Creek was staked and held by one Rose Mary Towne of Grande Junction, Colorado until 1992. Minimal work was conducted on the creek during this time period with the exception of a number of shallow dozer trenches that were completed by Bud Nakamura of Whitehorse. In early 1993, Steve Swaime staked a 5 mile Lease to Prospect on Dycer and followed up with some hand trenching and prospecting in 1994. During 1995, 6 miles of dozer access trail was built along Mendocina Creek and a short distance up Dycer Creek. A prospect trench was then cut with the dozer on a bench approximately one quarter mile up Dycer Creek that encountered heavy clay at a depth of 10-12 feet. In February of 1996 an excavator and support equipment was moved into Dycer Creek over the winter road and a program of prospect trenching initiated in mid-May. Although most trenches were unable to reach bedrock, test Pit No. 2 encountered bedrock carrying coarse gold values at a depth of 5 feet and one 5.5 ounce gold nugget was recovered. The 1997 and 1998 seasons were limited to prospecting and the staking of a I mile 'Lease to Prospect' downstream of the Dycer claims. During the 1999 season the JFK Mining Co. of Michigan agreed to fund a limited program that consisted of washing several small scale bulk samples and attempting to cross cut the channel at the test pit No. 2 location. Road improvements were completed with a D9 dozer and 3 trenches cut on the upper end of the 'Lease to Prospect'. Total expenditures on the property during 1999 season, including capital purchases, amounted to $47,813.00.

Dycer Creek is located well within the limits of the McConnell glacial period. As the glacial ice sheet moved north westerly it effectively scoured most of the valleys except some of the deeper incised east-west watersheds that had protective bedrock buttresses. In some cases, the auriferous inter-glacial gravels in these watersheds were buried under considerable depths of glacial gravels and later exposed by post-glacial fluvial down cutting.

The coarse gold values discovered on bedrock in Pit No. 2 are the result of reconcentration of interglacial gravels during fluvial reworking and down cutting. Heavy clays encountered during extension of the trench suggests that the main flow channel is located further over towards the right limit and that this clay horizon is the result of later stage infilling during a period of downstream blockage. If down cutting was halted prior to reaching bedrock in this channel, a high grade section of interglacial gravels may be preserved under this clay layer.

Dozer or excavator trenching is generally not effective in this area because of the thick depth of glacial debris - the property must be drill tested.

A minimum 30 hole drill program consisting of approximately 1,500 feet of cased rotary drilling is recommended for the Dycer Gold Project. The estimated cost of this proposed program is $275,900.

INTRODUCTION

This summary and evaluation report of the Dycer Creek Gold Project has been completed at the request of Mr. Steven Swaim of the Plac-Tech Mining Company. The report is based on a thorough review of all the data available on Dycer Creek and the surrounding Livingstone Creek area, field notes from Plac-Tech Mining Company on work conducted between 1993 and 1999, and observations and notes made by the writer while conducting property examinations in the Livingstone gold camp between 1980 and 1991

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Dycer 1 - 51 placer claims which comprise the Dycer Creek Gold Project are located some 85 air miles north east of Whitehorse, Yukon near the northern extremity of the Livingstone placer gold area. The claims extend easterly along Dycer Creek from its confluence with Mendocina Creek for a distance of approximately 5 miles and are located on NTS map sheet 105E/8 at geographical co-ordinates of 61° 27′ north latitude and 134° 15′ west longitude (Figure 1-Location Map).

Access to the property is via fixed wing aircraft from Whitehorse to the Livingstone airstrip and then northerly on a fair gravel road along the south fork of the Big Salmon River to Mendocina Creek, a distance of some 6.5 miles. At this point a dozer trail capable of handling 4 wheel drive vehicles extends some 5.5 miles along the right limit of Mendocina Creek to the junction of Dycer Creek. The most cost effective method of accessing the property with heavy equipment and bulk fuel is via winter road from Whitehorse. This old winter road follows the east bank of the Yukon River to the south end of Lake Lebarge and then swings north east through a series of low valleys to Teslin Crossing on the Teslin River and thence on to the Livingstone air strip; a total distance of approximately 75 miles. Access via this route is limited to late winter to ensure the safety of the ice bridge across the Teslin RiverThe topography of the claim area is typically sub-alpine with elevations varying from approximately 900 meters ASL in the lower part of the valley to 1100 meters near the upper or east end of the property. Ridge tops on both the right and left limits of Dycer Creek attain elevations of approximately 1,500 meters. The valley has been the scene of forest fires in the past which has resulted in areas of small, fire blackened black spruce and areas of extensive windfall. Willows and short arctic birch, along with alpine grasses and moss, are the predominate vegetation of the creek bottom. Patchy permafrost exists along the north facing slope or left limit of Dycer Creek, although the right limit appears to be essentially perma frost free. As a result the right limit is considerably dryer, with balsam and spruce trees more predominant.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Dycer Creek Gold property consists of 51 contiguous placer claims which begin near the confluence of Dycer and Mendocina Creek and extend upstream on Dycer Creek for approximately 5 miles. The property package also includes a 1 mile Prospect Lease which adjoins the Dycer 1 placer claim and extends downstream onto Mendocina Creek. The owner of record is Stephen Swaim of 737 Downie Street, Kamloops, B.C. V2B 5T1. The claims are located in the Whitehorse Mining District on map sheet 105E/8 (Figure 2). Claim data is summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - CLAIM DETAILS

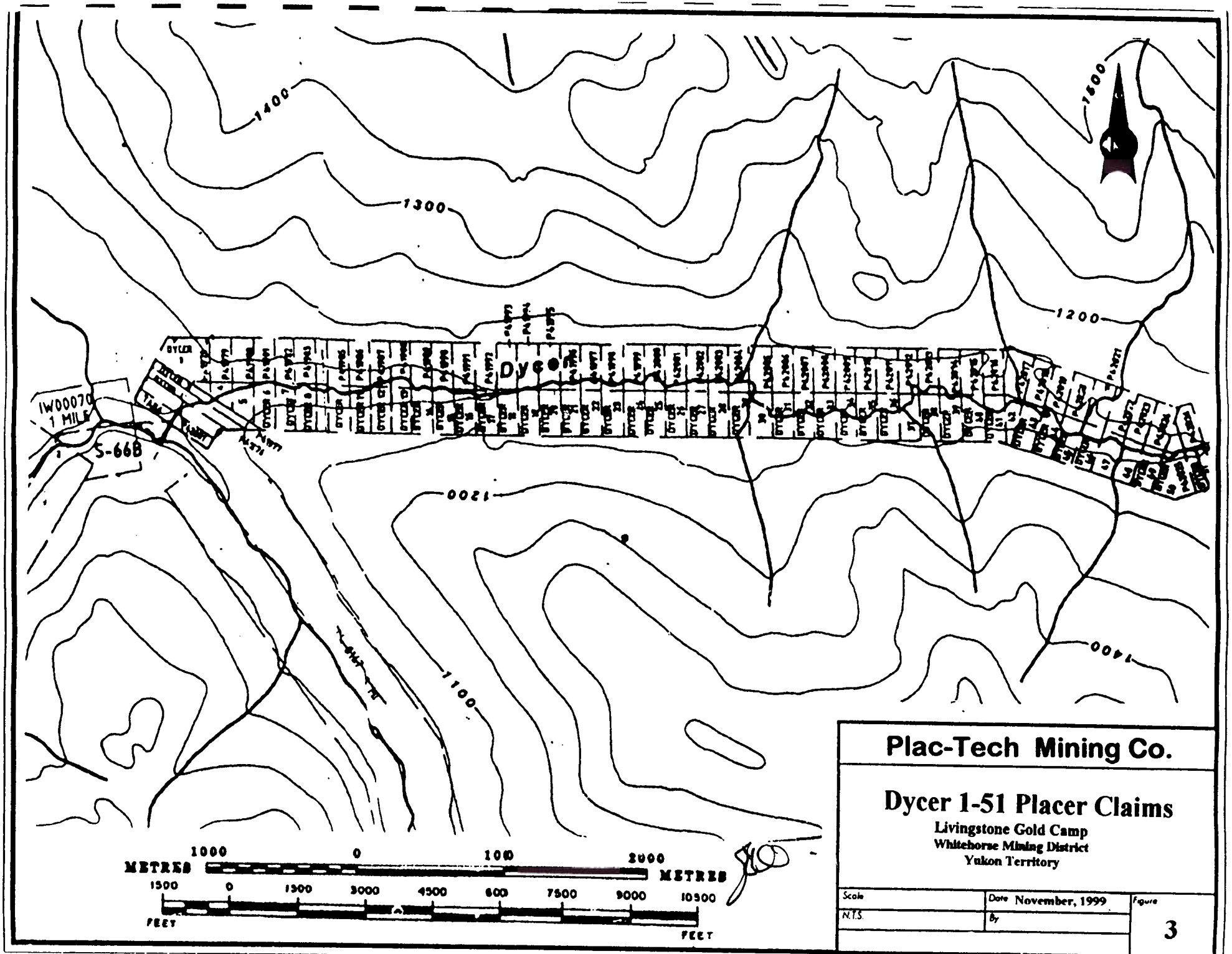
Claim Name	Record Number	Record Date	Expirey Date
Dycer 1 - 51	P41976 - P42026	May 21, 1996	May 21, 2000
Lease to Prospect	1W00070		

HISTORY

Few old signs of mining activity exist on Dycer Creek with the exception of several small areas where some hand workings are evident. A literature search uncovered one small article in the August 17th, 1915 edition of the Whitehorse Star. "*It is reported that nuggets valued as high as $2 each have been picked up on both Mendocina and Dycer Creek, neither of which have been previously worked to any extent. Bert Fowler returned Tuesday night from Masons Landing to which place he took Captain Bragg, who will remain in the Livingstone country the remainder of the season. Bert reports a dozen or more new claims as staked recently on Mendocina and Dycer Creeks. He staked and is quite enthusiastic over his prospects.*"

With the advent of rising gold prices in the mid 1970's, most of the creeks in the Livingstone gold camp were restaked, including Mendocina and Dycer. Rose Mary Towne of Grand Junction, Colorado controlled most of Dycer Creek from 1970 to 1992 and other than spending part of one season testing with an 8 inch suction dredge, did little meaningful testing. During this time frame she was able to interest one more or groups in the property but apparently they shied away when they realized the extent of the financial commitments that would be required to explore and develop the property. Normal assessment requirements were completed by dozer trenching, utilizing local equipment on a contract basis.The most extensive test work on Dycer was completed in 1980 by Bud Nakamura of Whitehorse. During the season he completed a number of relatively shallow trenches utilizing a Terex dozer, but was unable to get below the glacial gravels. Pan testing failed to locate gravels carrying significant or economic gold grades.

During the 1993 season, the first 5 miles of Dycer Creek was staked as a "Lease to Prospect" by Stephen Swaim of Kamloops, B.C. Although access upstream along Mendocina Creek proved to be considerably more difficult than anticipated because of high water and innumerable creek crossings, a basic hand trenching and panning program was undertaken in 1994 which located some fine gold in the surficial gravels.



Plac-Tech Mining Co.

Dycer 1-51 Placer Claims

Livingstone Gold Camp
Whitehorse Mining District
Yukon Territory

Scale	Date November, 1999	Figure
N.T.S.	By	3

In the summer of 1995, a D8 Caterpillar dozer was hired on lower Mendocina Creek and a 6 mile access trail built to Dycer Creek. The trail follows the left limit of Mendocina Creek for approximately one half mile and then crosses to the right limit for the remainder of the distance. On completion of the trail, a prospect trench was cut on a bench approximately one quarter mile up Dycer. This trench intersected interglacial gravels to a depth of 10-12 feet at which point it encountered a heavy clay layer; lack of dump room prevented increasing the depth. However, the operator was of the opinion that this was particularly encouraging in that a similar clay layer rests on top of most of the gold bearing gravels in all the profitable creeks in the Livingstone gold camp. Unfortunately, time and finances prevented any further development for the season.

In February of 1996, a 6 wheel drive army truck, a 200 BLC Caterpillar excavator, a test plant and fuel were transported to Livingstone over the winter road in preparation for conducting a larger scale test program. Access road improvements from lower Mendocina Creek to Dycer Creek were initiated in mid May and a self contained 2 bedroom construction trailer and the mining gear moved to the mouth of Dycer Creek. Plans were to excavate through the clay layer exposed in the 1995 dozer trench and to run any gravels located at lower levels through the test plant. However, the clay layer proved to considerably thicker than anticipated and the pit had to be abandoned at a depth of 30 feet due to lack of space for waste. A number of pits were excavated along the creek for the next 2 miles upstream with similar results. Finally, it was decided to move back downstream to the narrowest point of the valley on claim No. 1 and try attempt to locate bedrock adjoining the creek. The first test pit in this area reached bedrock at a depth of 16 feet with coarse glacial gravels from surface to bedrock, but with minor gold values. The 2nd test pit was located on a low bench approximately 10 feet from the creek and encountered bedrock at a depth of 5 feet, where significant coarse gold values were recovered from the green schist bedrock-gravel horizon. *It is important to note that the gravels in this pit are apparently recent glacial gravels.* Preliminary sampling suggests that the bedrock gravels carry $ 10-15/per cubic yard in coarse gold values. Bedrock drops sharply towards the right limit and proved to be outside the area of testing capabilities with the excavator. One Sunday morning shortly thereafter, when examining the bedrock-gravel horizon in the pit, a 5.5 oz gold nugget was hand picked off bedrock. Buoyed by this discovery, eight additional pits were excavated over the next 2 miles upstream during the season, some with encouraging gold values, but most were not successful in reaching bedrock.

Work on the property during the 1997 season was limited to a brief sampling program on the Dycer claims and the acquisition of a 1 mile Lease to Prospect downstream of the Dycer No.1 claim on Mendocina Creek for future use as settling pond area.

1999 FIELD PROGRAM

Early in 1999, the JFK Mining Company from the state of Michigan, contacted Stephen Swaim to express their interest in providing development capital for the Dycer Gold Project; contingent on their completion of a property due diligence. On June 16th JFK personnel along with Stephen Swaim flew from Whitehorse by helicopter to Dycer Creek to assess the potential of the project. This trip was primarily exploratory and included both assessment of terrain and collection of samples from earlier test pits. Based on the results of this trip, JFK Mining decided to participate and fund further exploration on the Dycer Gold Project. Funds were provided to purchase 3 Polaris ATV's and transport them to the site to facilitate on-site transportation. Unfortunately, the only aircraft capable of delivering the ATV's to the Livingstone air strip lost its landing gear on a flight just before planned delivery and suffered major damage. Alternatively, the ATV's were driven over the winter road to Teslin Crossing and a river boat dispatched from Whitehorse to the crossing to

ferry them across the river. Once this crossing was completed, the remainder of the trip to the Dycer Gold Project camp was uneventful.

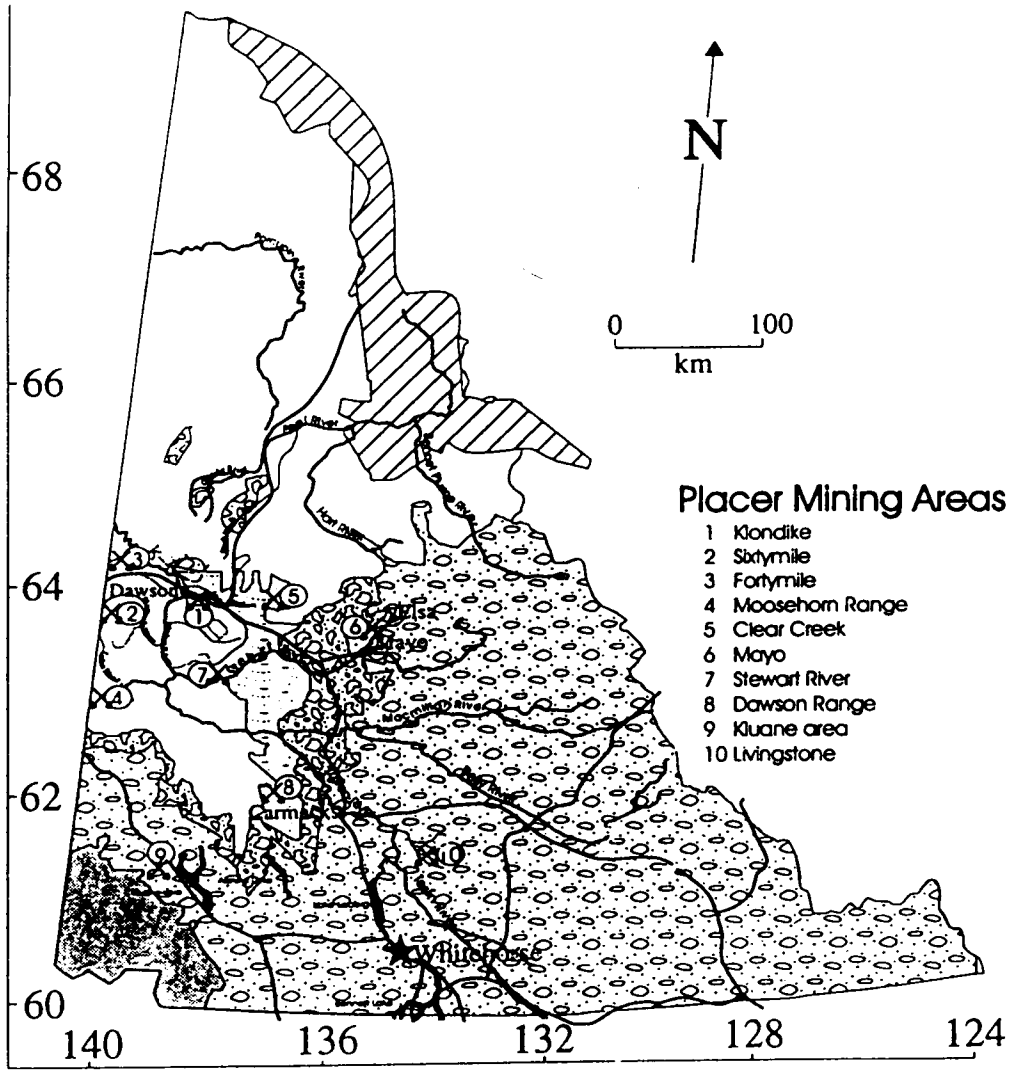
Once camp was organized for the season, Steve Swaim and one helper began the laborious job of extending the No. 2 pit towards the right limit by hand and processing the gravels through a test plant. In the following 10 days, a total of 16 bank yards of material was sluiced (including 6 inches of soft schist bedrock) and 10.2 g of coarse gold recovered along with considerable black sand

JFK Mining personnel arrived by air on July 24th and immediately began test sluicing the gravels from the earlier test pits with the concentrates from each test bagged, marked and stored for ultimate transport to the JFK laboratory in the USA. In conjunction with this phase, a D9 Caterpillar dozer was contracted from lower Little Violet Creek to effect road improvements to Dycer Creek and on its arrival to extend the cut at Pit No. 2 to the right limit. A trench 14 ft wide, 5 ft deep and 50 ft long was cut before it was abandoned because of excessive ground water and lack of space for waste; approximately 36 loose yards of pay gravels were stacked for processing. The dozer was then moved to top end of ' the lease to prospect' adjacent to the Dycer 1 placer claim and 3 prospect trenches cut, each approximately 15ft wide by 10 ft deep and 30 ft long. Approximately 4 cubic yards of material from each of pits 1,2 and 3 was processed through a test box and the concentrates marked and bagged for further test work in the laboratory. The material tested was primarily clean glacial gravels containing some fine black sand with negligible placer gold values. On August 10th, the JFK Mining personnel departed for Whitehorse and the USA with the sample concentrates to complete sample analysis and evaluation. Steve Swaim and one helper remained in camp until month end to complete further sampling in the Pit No. 2 area.

Two members of JFK Mining returned to the Dycer Creek project site on October 4th and spent the remainder of the week collecting a composite concentrate sample from the gravels in and around the No. 2 pit for further laboratory analysis. A brief report on details of their first visit is appended as Appendix C. Total expenditures on the property during the 1999 season, including capital purchases, amounted to $ 47,813.00 (Appendix A).

SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The surficial geology and topography of Dycer Creek is similar to that throughout the Livingstone gold camp. Located well within the limits of the McConnell glacial period, the most recent glacial advance in the Yukon, the area is characterized by a series of east-west trending valleys which drop off steeply into the Big Salmon River watershed (Figure 3 - Glacial Limits and Placer Mining Areas). The original gold discoveries were located on Livingstone, Lake, Little Violet and Mendocina Creeks along the steep drop off into the Big Salmon valley where fluvial downcutting at the end of the glaciation, and during a period of post-glacial fluvial reworking, reconcentrated the gold from the interglacial gravels further upstream. As the workings advanced upstream, the original auriferous interglacial gravels which were formed in the valleys between the Reid and McConnell glacial periods were found to be covered by several meters of glacial drift. This combination of glacial drift and high bedrock buttresses along the rims of the flow channel effectively protected these gold bearing gravels from the erosive action of the ice which later scoured the ridges as the ice sheet moved northwesterly. In areas where this combination of drift and bedrock buttresses are missing, the interglacial pay gravels have been effectively removed by glaciation. The source of the gold in the Livingstone area is most likely from tellurides and free gold in small quartz veins which cross-cut local graphite schist bedrock.



Unglaciated Terrain

Undifferentiated nonglacial deposits

Glaciated Terrain

McConnell glacial deposits

Hungry Creek or Buckland glacial deposits

Reid glacial deposits

Icefield glaciers

pre-Reid glacial deposits

: Glacial Limits and Placer Mining Areas (modified after Hughes, 1987)

Figure 4 - Glacial Limits and Placer Mining Areas

DISCUSSION

The increase in gold prices in the mid-1970's created a renewed interest in the Livingstone gold district which resulted in the introduction of large scale mining methods to many of the old, well known gold producing creeks. With this dramatic change in the price of gold and the improved economics of moving large volumes of material, it suddenly became feasible to extend open cut mining operations upstream on most of the creeks where thick sections of overlying waste hampered earlier hand mining operations. These mechanized stripping operations provided an excellent opportunity to study and understand the geomorphic settings which resulted in the development, and preservation of economic placer gold concentrations in some of the creeks in the district. Since the late 1980's a number of surficial geologists from the Geological Survey of Canada have maintained an interest in placer geology and have been instrumental in improving our understanding of glacial limits and their effect on placer gold deposits. In addition, the Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs, Yukon Region has conducted and published a number of scientific studies which serve as excellent guidelines for exploration programs dedicated to expanding the reserves of known placer gold areas and/or discovering new placer gold deposits in the Yukon.

The Dycer Creek Gold Project meets the 2 main conditions established as criteria for the discovery of auriferous interglacial gravels in the Livingstone District. These are, 1) an east-west oriented valley watershed, and 2) potential bedrock buttresses along the narrow portion of the valley near the confluence of Dycer and Mendocina Creeks. The discovery of significant amounts of coarse gold (including a 5.5 oz nugget - Pit #2) on shallow rim near the bottom end of Dycer Creek is similar to the original gold discoveries on Livingstone and Lake Creeks. An extended period of downcutting during post-glacial fluvial reworking reconcentrated gold from the inter-glacial gravels on this section of shallow rim where the graphitic schist bedrock acted as a natural riffle system. Apparently at this elevation, high energy water flows resulted in the removal of existing interglacial gravels and their subsequent replacement with well washed glacial gravels. The question now is: ' Were these high energy flows that occurred during post-glacial reworking of the auriferous interglacial gravels on Dycer Creek extensive enough in both volume and time to completely remove any inter-glacial gravels that may have survived glaciation?'. Certainly on other well known gold producing creeks in the Livingstone camp, this was not the case. For the most part, bedrock buttresses on the lower ends of these creeks were of sufficient height and orientation to protect the gold bearing inter-glacial gravels from glacial erosion. As a result, later stage glacial depositional processes resulted in burial and preservation of these auriferous gravels. In the case of Pit #2, trenching has revealed that bedrock does in fact drop off sharply towards the right limit of the creek. This by itself suggests that significant bedrock buttresses exist in this area that could well have protected original interglacial gravels from the scouring effects of glaciation. Unfortunately, excavator and dozer trenching completed to date has been unable to attain sufficient depth to test this possibility.

CONCLUSIONS

The dicovery of coarse gold values on the bedrock horizon in Pit #2 signifies that the interglacial gravels on Dycer Creek contained significant amounts of coarse placer gold prior to the more recent McConnell glacial period. It also suggests that this portion of Dycer Creek was not totally scoured by glaciation and that at least some of the interglacial gravels in the valley bottom remained intact after this event. Subsequently, post-glacial fluvial reworking and down cutting has effectively removed the inter-glacial gravels at this elevation and in the process reconcentrated the gold values on this high piece of rim. The presence of the clay horizon, of yet unknown thickness, which occurs at depth towards the right limit indicates that high energy waters during this period of post-glacial reworking cut through and carried off a significant thickness of gravels, followed by late stage downstream blockage and water buildup which resulted in clay in-filling. However, if these waters did not cut to bedrock in the main flow channel, a high grade section of auriferous gravels should remain intact below the clays. Unfortunately, dozer and excavator trenching completed to date has been unable to reach sufficient depths to test this possibility .

Dozer and/or excavator trenching has not proven to be an effective method of testing for placer gold deposits on Dycer Creek primarily because of the thickness of glacial debris and the subsequent burial depth of possible gold bearing inter-glacial gravels. The property must be drill tested to permit proper evaluation of its potential to host significant placer gold reserves.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A minimum 30 hole drill program consisting of approximately 1500 feet of cased rotary drilling is recommended to test the potential of Dycer Creek to host significant placer gold reserves.. Advance planning will be required to open the winter road to Teslin Crossing, to establish an ice bridge and then to clear the road of snow to the Dycer Gold Project camp. This should be completed by late February to enable the drill and support equipment to be on site and drilling by March 1st, with completion of the program scheduled for no later than the end of the first week in April. Drill line spacing should be at 250 foot intervals with the first drill line located across the Dycer valley at Pit #2 and the first hole collared on the left limit and the next holes at 50 foot intervals to the extreme right limit of the creek. All drill holes should be logged and sampled at 2 foot intervals, bagged and well marked with line #., hole # , and sample interval and transported to a suitable heated facility at the camp for on-site evaluation. On-site evaluation is imperative primarily because it gives the evaluation engineer the opportunity to spot fill-in holes on an 'as required basis'. Up to date evaluation results eliminates both over-drilling and under-drilling and ensures that all the required data is available for final evaluation.

In addition, on-site analysis must include precise records of sample volumes and facilities to permit concentration of, and physical extraction of gold from the samples. The gold that is physically extracted will be similar to the gold that can be saved in a good sluicing system, and will utilized to calculate the grade of mining sections. Fire assaying is not recommended as an evaluation tool other than to give some idea of values that may be tied up in the black sands or sulphides. Periodic spectrographic analyses are recommended to check for the presence of elements that are not easily recognizable.

The planned drilling program will utilize a Nodwell mounted Schramm rotary drill equipped with an air operated casing hammer. Total cost of the proposed drill program is estimated to be $ 275,900 recognizing that some savings can be realized if the cost of opening the winter road can be shared with one of the local miners. Details are as follows:

A) Clearing winter road and constructing ice bridge,	
1) D8 dozer, 120 hrs @ $ 195/hr	$ 23,400
2) 42 man-days labour, all inclusive with skidoos	8,400
3) Fuel and lubricants, 21 days @ $100/day	2,100
4) Mobile camp rental, groceries etc	7,000
B) Drill mobilization and demobilization	25,000
C) Direct Drilling charges, 1,500 ft @ $75/ft	112,500
D) Vehicle rental plus fuel	3,000
E) Camp costs, 180 mandays @ $75/manday	13,500
F) Air support	8,000
G) Evaluation and final report	31,000
H) Travel and freight	6,000
Subtotal	$ 239,900
Contingency, 15%	36,000
Total	$ 275,900

REFERENCES

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LeBarge, W. P. (ed), 1996. Yukon Quaternary Geology Volume 1, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Yukon Region, 84p.

McKamey, R. L. Personal communication.

Stroink, L. and Friedrich, G. 1992. Gold-sulphide quartz veins in metamorphic rocks as a possible source for placer gold in the LivingstoneCreek area, Yukon Territory, Canada. In: Yukon Geology Volume 3, Exploration and Geological Services Division, Northern Affairs Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, p. 87-98.

Wallis, J. E. Unpublished evaluation reports and personal notes, 1980 - 91.

CERTIFICATE

I, James E. Wallis, of 96 4th Avenue South, Williams Lake, B. C., do hereby certify that:

1) I am a mining engineer registered in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

2) I am a graduate of the Haileybury School of Mines, the University of Alaska with a B.Sc. in mining engineering and Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario with an M.Sc.(Eng) in mine evaluation.

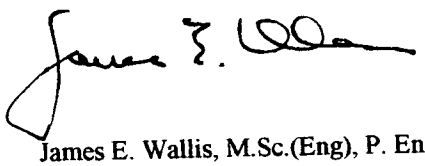
3) I have practiced my profession continuously since 1958 and have been actively involved in placer gold evaluation and production since the early 1960's.

4) The foregoing report is based on:
   a) A technical study of all available government and company reports.
   b) Journal notes from Plac-Tech Mining Co. on all work completed on Dycer Creek since 1993.
   b) My personal knowledge of the area resulting from work in the district since 1980, and personal notes from an evaluation study of Mendocina and Dycer Creek conducted in 1981 with a follow-up visit in 1991.

5) I do not have any direct or indirect interest in the Plac-Tech Mining Co. nor do I have any direct or indirect interest in the Dycer 1 - 51 placer claims.

6) I consent to the use of this report or any portion thereof, for any purpose normal to the business of the Plac-Tech Mining Co.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1999 in the City of Williams Lake, Province of British Columbia.



James E. Wallis, M.Sc.(Eng), P. Eng.

APPENDIX A - 1999 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

1999 STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

A)	TRANSPORTATION,	
	Summit Air	$ 1,552.00
	TransNorth Helicopters	1,393.78
	G. Campion, river boat for Teslin Crossing	1,000.00
	Truck expense	600.00
B)	FUEL AND LUBRICANTS	
	2 barrels gasoline	327.00
	100 # Propane Bottle	203.50
	Grease and additives	133.72
	Oil & hydraulic oil	214.42
C)	CAMP SUPPLIES	
	Quad covers	347.59
	Misc quad supplies	90.64
	Trailer tires	275.42
	NAPA	49.64
	Sleeping bags	136.68
	Propane fittings	25.58
	Hip chain & flagging	195.18
	Hand pump and hose	104.86
	Adapter socket	18.86
	Door and hinges	162.34
	12 volt batteries	168.02
	Filters	28.72
	Misc tools	56.95
	Misc supplies	666.00
	Foamies	119.98
D)	KITCHEN SUPPLIES	
	Food	639.00
	Food	350.00
E)	RENTALS	
	Generator set & compressor	465.45
	Satellite telephone	662.00
	Car rental	898.00
	Hotel rooms	1,179.00
	Dozer	1,403
F)	REPAIRS	
	Chainsaws	61.68
	Pumps	104.20
G)	CAPITAL PURCHASES	
	3 Polaris ATV Quads	26,639.79
H)	WAGES	5,560.00
I)	REPORT COMPILATION	2,000.00
	TOTALS	$ 47,813.00

APPENDIX B - 1999 WORK STATEMENT

1999 WORK STATEMENT

A) LEASE WORK

Trench A - 15 ft X 10 ft X 30 ft = 166 cubic yards
Trench B - 15 ft X 10 ft X 30 ft = 166 cubic yards
Trench C - 14 ft X 10 ft X 30 ft = 155 cubic yards

Total material moved 487 cubic yards

Lease improvements (lines), 6 man days @ $120/man day = $ 720

Test sluicing: approximately 4 cubic yards of excavated material from each of trenches A, B, C - 12 cubic yards total. Test material was all well washed glacial gravels - minor fly speck gold recovered in fine black sand. No calculateable value.

B) CLAIM WORK - Dycer Claims

Extension to Test Pit #2 - 14 ft X 5 ft X 50 ft = 130 cubic yards
Prospecting and panning, 32 man days @ $ 120/man day = $ 3,840
Test sluicing, approximately 36 loose cubic yards and approximately 16 cubic in place yards.

APPENDIX C - JFK MINING COMPANY - JULY & AUG.

JFK Mining Company
1104 20Th Ave
Menominee, Michigan 49858 Ph (906) 863-2627 Fax (906) 863-2585

JULY & AUG 1999

Fly over Steve Swaim Claims
Photographs Ten (10) Miles up river Steve Swaim Claims

JFK Mining Company
1104 20Th Ave
Menominee, Michigan 49858 Ph- (906) 863-2627 Fax- (906) 863-2585

Fly Over Steve Swaim Claims Yukon
for Photographs of 10 miles of the River Claims
5 Miles up river

JFK Mining Company
1104 20Th Ave
Menominee, Michigan 49858 Ph- (906) 863-2627 Fax- (906) 863-2585

Fly Over Steve Swaim Claims Yukon
for Photographs of 10 miles of the River Claims

JFK Mining Company
1104 20Th Ave
Menominee, Michigan 49858 Ph-(906) 863-2627 Fax (906) 863-2585

TEST PIT 4
moveing up stream 5 miles
sampleing & Testing

JFK Mining Company

1104 20Th Ave
Menominee, Michigan 49858 Ph (906) 863-2627 Fax (906) 863-2585

JULY & AUG 1999

Joe Krygoski & Steven Swaim
Yukon

JFK Mining Company

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Menominee, Michigan 49858 Ph (906) 863-2627 Fax (906) 863-2585

JULY & AUG 1999

Heading up River on Steve Swaim's claims
Joe & Dennis

JFK Mining Company
1104 20Th Ave
Menominee, Michigan 49858 Ph-(906) 863-2627 Fax (906) 863-2585

TEST PIT 3
CAT WORK AND TESTING
Steve Swaim, Joe Krygoski
Cat Work & Testing

JFK Mining Company
1104 20Th Ave
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TEST PIT 2
CAT WORK AND TESTING
Steve Swaim, & Joe Krygoski

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TEST PIT 1
CAT WORK AND TESTING
Steve Swaim, Yukon

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Richard working in JFK Laboratory
Assaying Yukon Samples

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Richard working in JFK Laboratory
Assaying Yukon Samples

APPENDIX D - TEST PIT PHOTOS

Stephen Sciarini - Ph- 250-375-2511

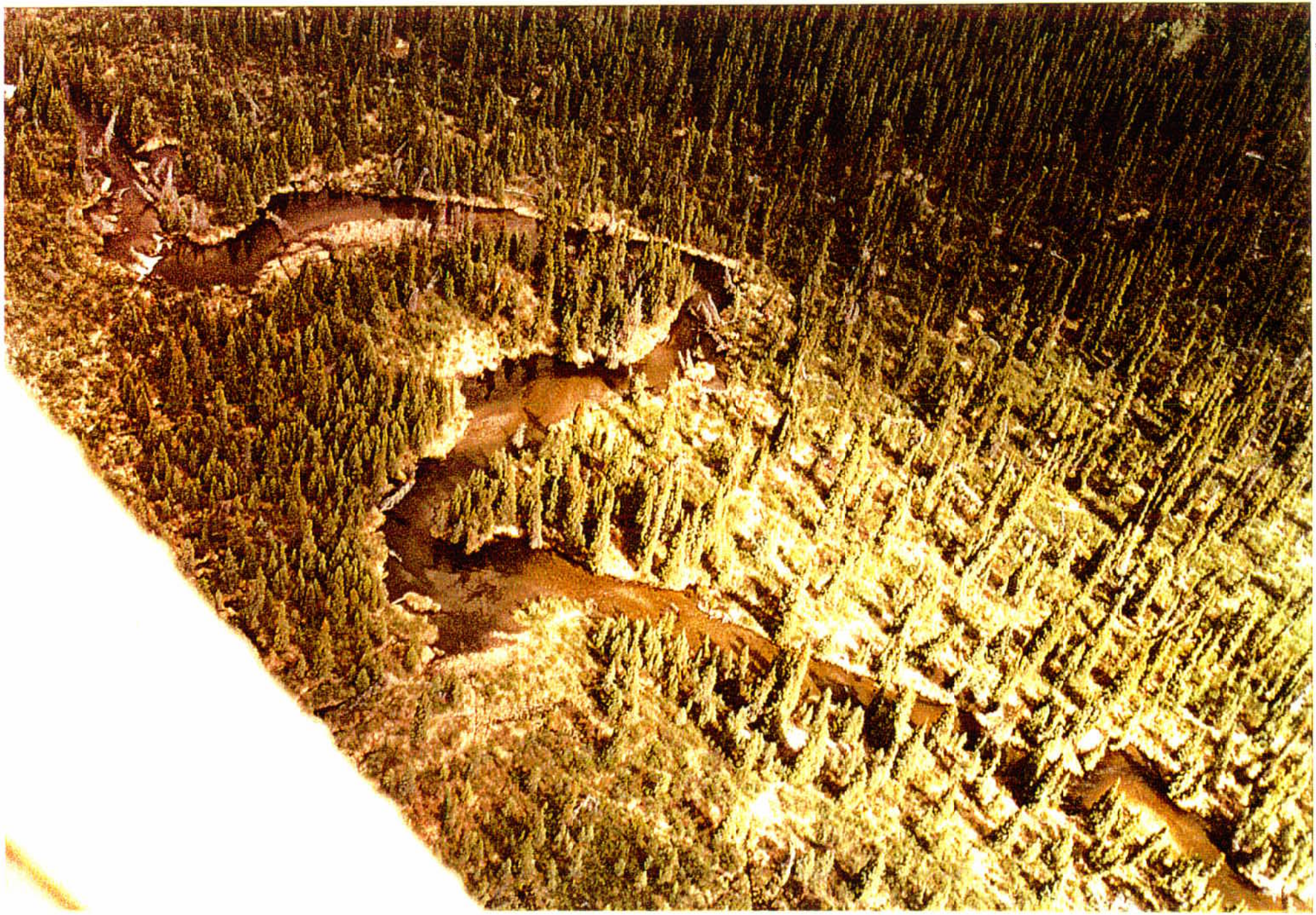
#1

#2

#3

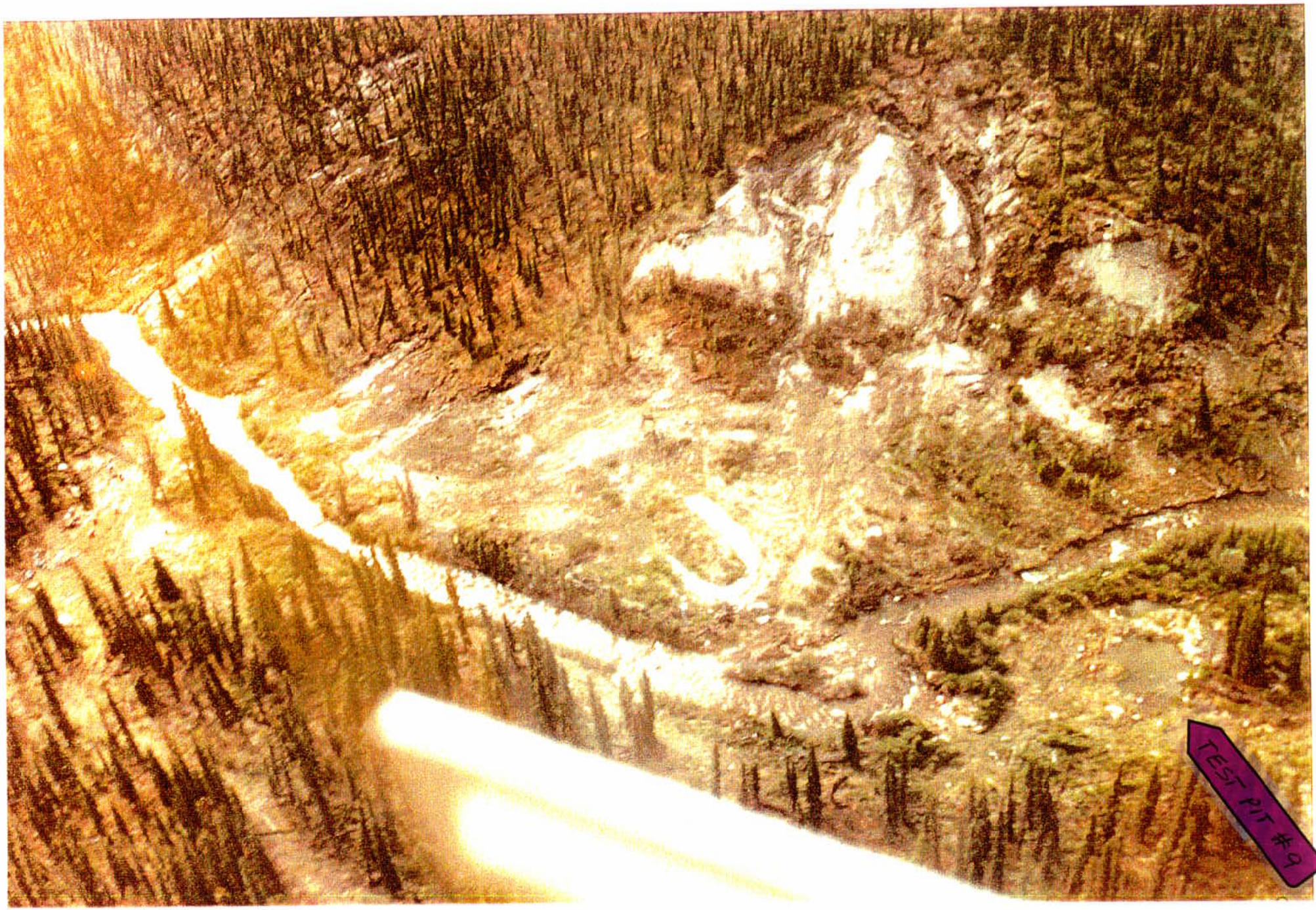
#4

#5 Lower end of Clams Yukon



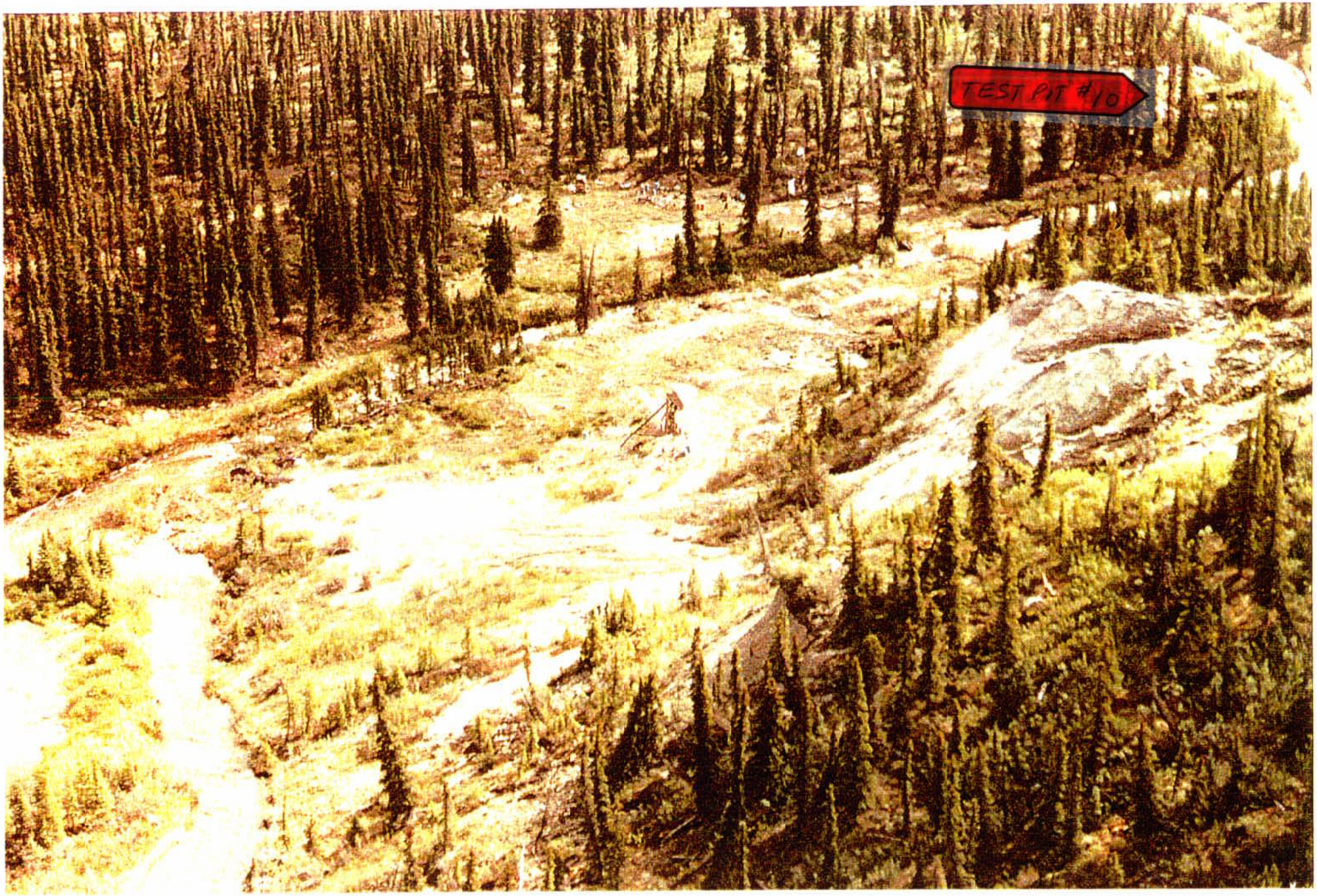
#6 Center of Clams Yukon

#7 LOWER PART OF CLAM'S YUKON



Yukon

#9



YUKON

#10

#11 UPPER PART OF CLAM'S YUKON

21 #4

#13