



# 2005 MINING SEASON FOR RENEWAL ON DYCER CREEK CLAIMS

OWNER: STEPHEN SWAIM (PLAC-TECH MINING)



JUNE 20, 2005 – JULY 23, 2005  
105E/08P (BRENDA 1-8 – DYCER 9-10 – DYCER 1-51  
61 DEGREES 26 MINUTES NORTH – 134 DEGREES 15 MINUTES WEST  
LIVINGSTONE CREEK DISTRICT  
YUKON TERRITORY

## SUMMARY

The Dycer Creek property consists of 61 claims staked on Mendocina Creek and continuing five miles up Dycer Creek. It is located in the Livingstone Creek area, Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon. The Livingstone Creek is an historic placer district which has seen gold production since the turn of the century. The Dycer Creek property is at the northern boundary of the area which has been mined since 1901. A series of test pits were hand worked and material processed to identify gravel strata, values, and prospective areas for placer production in the 2006 mining season.

The strata of material moved included 5 to 8 feet of glacial coarse gravel with large boulders, then clay layer (which varies in thicknesses) and then the pre-glacial gravels (which extend until contact with bedrock). This was consistent in all the test pits. Material was processed and values collected for assay and visible gold extracted.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Dycer Creek Property consists of 61 placer claims. The claim begins on Mendocina Creek, approximately 4000 feet downstream from the confluence of Dycer Creek and Mendocina Creek, and continues upstream on Dycer Creek for the remaining 53 claims. This being in the Dycer Creek placer claims group owned by Stephen Swaim. This report summarizes the 2005 mining season testing program and tries to form some consistency in values per yard and volumes of surface waste (glacial gravels and clay).

## 2.0 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Dycer Creek Property is centered at 61 degrees 26 min. N, 134 degrees 15 min. W, approximately 9km NE of the Livingstone Airstrip on the South Big Salmon River. The property is located approximately 80 km northeast of Whitehorse. It is accessible by fixed wing aircraft from Whitehorse using the 1600 meter unmanned Livingstone Creek airstrip. The property is also accessible by winter road from Whitehorse along a route stretching from Long Lake up the east side of Lake Laberge, then east across the Teslin River and then on approximately 12 miles to Livingstone Airstrip. Then proceed north along the south fork of the Big Salmon River, up past Lake Creek, Cottoneva Creek, Little Violet Creek, then when reaching Mendocina Creek turn east for approximately 5 miles. Dycer Creek property begins.

## 3.0 PROPERTY

The Dycer Creek Property consists of 61 placer claims staked under the Yukon Placer Mining Act in the Whitehorse Mining District. The placer claim locations are shown in figure 2 and the claim information is as follows:

P47031-47038 (Brenda 1-8)	These claims are located on Mendocina Creek & end at the confluence of Dycer Creek & Mendocina Creek, then adjoining Brenda 1-8
P44177-P47178 (Dycer 9-10)	These claims are first claims on Dycer Creek.
P41976-P42026	These remaining claims continue up Dycer Creek approximately 5 miles.

## 4.0 DETAILED LOG FOR TESTING

DATE	ACTIVITY
July 07, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hired a Cessna 206 from Alcan Air in Whitehorse, Yukon.</li> <li>• Had 3 flights of equipment &amp; supplies to the Livingstone Airstrip</li> <li>• Remaining time on this day: got my gamma goat prepared for the many trips from the Livingstone Airstrip to Dycer camp.</li> <li>• Continued taking equipment &amp; supplies from Livingstone Airstrip to Dycer Creek mining camp.</li> <li>• On each trip we made, we cleared the roadway of willows and deadfalls</li> <li>• A total of 4 loads of supplies &amp; equipment were made on this day.</li> </ul>
July 08, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Began to transfer hand mining equipment upstream from Dycer Creek mining camp to first testing area (approx. 300 meters) – was not too far and test pit #1 began quickly.</li> </ul>
<b>Test Pit #1</b>	
July 08, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started first test pit</li> <li>• First test pit area was approximately 150 ft upstream from No. 1 post Dycer claim #41976, on right limit.</li> <li>• This test pit was situated in the lower reaches of one of my previous testing areas.</li> <li>• Had to dewater before hand digging could take place.</li> <li>• First 3 feet consisted of very coarse gravel and large rocks, barren of any gold.</li> <li>• Next 1 foot consisted of very packed clay layer, also barren of gold.</li> <li>• In this particular test pit, there is only 1 to 2 feet of paying gravels sitting on bedrock.</li> <li>• Bedrock consisted of much decomposed green shiest.</li> <li>• Test pit final dimensions were 6 feet wide by 10 feet long and 6 feet deep.</li> <li>• Total yards moved in test pit #1: Approximately 13.3 yards.</li> <li>• Gold recovered in test pit #1 was 6 grams, mostly fine gold and some match head size.</li> </ul>
July 09, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test pit #1 was completed (everyone not used to the very hard work)</li> </ul>
<b>Test Pit #2</b>	
July 10, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started test pit #2</li> <li>• Located very close to the first area; only 30 feet upstream of Dycer Creek</li> <li>• Had to dewater before digging could begin.</li> <li>• Reason for starting test pit #2 so close to test pit #1: wanted to test area further away from existing creek to see if bedrock was rising or falling.</li> <li>• Rid the surface of large rock &amp; started hand shoveling the very coarse surface gravels – did not find any gold.</li> </ul>

**DETAILED LOG FOR TEST (CONTINUED)**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>
July 11, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued working the coarse material near the surface, washing all material through sluice box; still no gold; very hard hand digging.</li> <li>• Still in very coarse gravels, barren of any gold.</li> </ul>
July 12, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finally got into very dense blue clay, which would not wash in the sluice box</li> <li>• Through many hand pans, did not find any gold present.</li> <li>• This layer of blue clay was the same thickness as test pit #1.</li> <li>• Finally broke through the clay into some smaller gravel underneath; gravels are much smaller &amp; appear to be sitting directly on bedrock.</li> <li>• Again, this layer is very thin &amp; bedrock seems to be very flat in comparison with test pit #1.</li> <li>• Test pit #2 dimensions: 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, 6 feet deep.</li> <li>• Total yards moved in test pit #2: Approximately 17.5 yards.</li> <li>• Gold recovered in test pit #2 was 7.5 grams.</li> <li>• Thus far, most of all gold found seems to be right next to the decomposed shiest bedrock.</li> </ul>
<b>Test Pit #3</b>	
July 13, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started 75 feet upstream from test pit #2, also on right limit.</li> <li>• This test pit was an extension of an existing test pit that was dug years before.</li> <li>• After dewatering, there was 2 feet of sediment clay &amp; we hoped to follow bedrock.</li> <li>• Had a wall of gravel in front of us about 7 feet high</li> <li>• We worked in the direction (into south facing wall) that we thought would take us into pre-glacial gravel.</li> </ul>
July 14, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worked the coarse gravel into the south facing wall; the overburden got much deeper very quickly.</li> <li>• Sloughing was a big problem; made for slow going</li> <li>• Again, the gravel was barren of gold; ground water was a big problem</li> </ul>
July 15, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued working this test pit – very disappointing results.</li> <li>• Without reaching beneath the clay layer and the sloughing of the gravel face, no gold was present in this testing area.</li> <li>• Test pit #3 final dimensions were: Approximately 6 feet wide, 10 feet long, 9 feet deep.</li> <li>• Total yards moved: Approximately 20 yards</li> <li>• We were all getting in better shape &amp; were shoveling approximately 6-8 yards per day (2-3 yards per day per man).</li> </ul>



**DETAILED LOG FOR TEST (CONTINUED)**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>
<b>Test Pit #4</b>	
July 16, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moved upstream another 50 feet &amp; dug closer to the existing creek; this was also extending an old existing test pit.</li> <li>• Was trying to prove consistency in values and extent of pay zones.</li> <li>• There was no dewatering in this test pit area; the old pit was already on bedrock and we extended the pit upstream &amp; widened the pit from 6 feet wide to 14 feet wide; the gravel was approximately 7 feet deep at the face.</li> <li>• In this particular test pit the gravel was sitting right on bedrock (no clay layer).</li> <li>• Washed all material through the sluice box (3" minus gravel); gold seems to be coming very close to bedrock &amp; even a foot or so into the bedrock.</li> <li>• This was our biggest test pit. Final dimensions: 8 feet wide, 7 feet deep (average), 9 feet deeper into the bank.</li> <li>• Total yards moved: Approximately 19 yards, producing 7 grams of gold.</li> <li>• Most of the gold was coming from the bottom 1.5 feet of gravel and bedrock.</li> </ul>
July 18, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finish date of test pit #4</li> </ul>
<b>Test Pit #5</b>	
July 19, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started test pit #5</li> <li>• Placed this pit approximately 20 feet downstream of test pit #4 &amp; further away from existing creek.</li> <li>• Was trying to establish which way bedrock floor was sloping.</li> <li>• Had same problem as with test pit #3 – we were working away from the exiting creek into the south facing wall &amp; surface gravel (overburden) got much deeper very quickly.</li> </ul>
July 19 & 20, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These days were spent shoveling and processing the surface material; finding very little to no gold.</li> </ul>
July 21, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finally got below gravel and into blue clay layer; this layer is consistent in its thickness (1.5 – 2 feet thick).</li> <li>• Did finally get into bedrock but exposed very little because of the steepness of the gravel face on south face wall.</li> <li>• By the time we finished this pit, the face was 12 feet high and unsafe.</li> <li>• We did establish that the bedrock was sloping down steeply away from the existing creek, and gold was found only on the bottom 1.5 feet plus whatever bedrock could be removed &amp; processed by hand shoveling.</li> <li>• This testing area was more of a test trench at right angles to valley flow.</li> </ul>

**DETAILED LOG FOR TEST (CONTINUED)**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>
July 21, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground water was also a problem on the last day of test pit #5.</li> <li>• Final dimensions of test pit #5: Approximately 6 feet wide, 7 feet long, an average of 12 feet deep (with the face going up so quickly and the bedrock dropping so sharply).</li> <li>• Total yardage for test pit #5: 18.5 yards</li> <li>• Within the 7 feet in length, we could only expose about 3 or 4 feet of bedrock which was very consistent with gold values of the other pits; recovered 3 grams of gold</li> </ul>
July 21, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test pit #5 completed.</li> </ul>
<b>Test Pit #6</b>	
July 22, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started test pit #6 – picking on an easier area with the limited time remaining.</li> <li>• I left the crew to work on test pit #6 while I spent the day cleaning and brushing out my claim line and checking claim posts.</li> <li>• I returned late that evening and spent the remaining days with the crew on test pit #6.</li> <li>• This pit was located exactly opposite the test pit #3 – up against the north facing wall, and was already on bedrock. We just followed the bedrock floor and went into the wall. Depth was consistent as the bedrock was flat.</li> <li>• One of my crew members had to leave for job commitment (July 23)</li> </ul>
July 23, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processed coarse gravel with very little results.</li> <li>• Again, as before, there was no clay layer; gravel was sitting right on bedrock.</li> <li>• Processed the bottom gravel and approximately 1.5 feet of bedrock.</li> <li>• Final dimensions of test pit #6 were: 10 feet wide, 7 feet long, 7 feet deep</li> <li>• Total yardage moved: 18.14 yards</li> <li>• Gold found was 7 grams.</li> </ul>
July 24, 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Had to return to Whitehorse as my crew had other job commitments.</li> <li>• Back packed all equipment back to my Dycer Creek camp and winterized everything &amp; left for the Livingstone Airstrip.</li> <li>• Had two flights out of Livingstone Airstrip back to Whitehorse.</li> <li>• Completed my 2005 placer testing season.</li> </ul>

## 5.0 BEDROCK GEOLOGY

The Dycer Creek Property is located in the Yukon Tanana Terrane of the northern Cordillera. The area drained by Summit Creek is underlain by a Proterozoic through Paleozoic assemblage of metamorphosed mafic to ultramafic rocks. M. Colpron (2000, pers comm.) states that the assemblage in the Livingstone Creek area contains metamorphosed clastic sediments (phyllite and quartzite) as well as marbles and calcareous rocks. Rock strike predominantly north-northwest in the area of the property. The assemblage is bounded by the Big Salmon Fault in the lowlands of the Big Salmon River. This fault is mapped 1200 m west of the Dycer Creek Property and strikes north-west, running along the front of the plateau containing the Big Salmon Range. Bedrock unit in the area of the property are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Bedrock rock units –Mendocina / Dycer Creek area (modified after Gordey and Makepiece (1999))

FORMATION (Age)	DESCRIPTION
<b>Qs</b> Quaternary sediments (Quaternary)	Unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; colluvium and landslide debris
<b>CPA1</b> Anvil Formation (Triassic)	Variable altered and foliated, locally augite-phyric basalt (local pillows), diorite and gabbro, chloritic greenstone, amphibolitic greenstone and amphibolite; minor
<b>SDA2</b> Askin Group (Middle Silurian to Middle Devonian)	Dolomite, silty and sandy dolomite, limestone; medium to thick bedded, medium grained mature orthoquartzite; dolomitized laminated mudstone
<b>DMN2</b> Nasina Assemblage (Devonian - Mississippian)	marble
<b>DMN4</b> Nasina Assemblage (Devonian - Mississippian)	quartzite, micaceous quartzite, quartz muscovite and minor metaconglomerate
<b>ODRC2</b> Road River Formation (Ordovician - Devonian)	recessive, black, limey or dolomitic thin-bedded to platy graphitic siltstone and fine grained impure quartzite with interbedded graphitic silty shale.

**BEDROCK GEOLOGY (CONTINUED)**

FORMATION (Age)	DESCRIPTION
<p><b>CPI4</b> Ingenika Formation (Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian)</p>	<p>thin bedded state, siltstone, quartzite and minor limestone with local medium to coarse grained, feldspathic sandstone to orthoquartzite;</p>
<p><b>PPAI</b> Slide Mountain(?) (Upper Proterozoic to Paleozoic)</p>	<p>chlorite schist, amphibolite, banded amphibolite gneiss, garnet amphibolite; minor chloritic quartz-mica schist, graphitic quartz-mica schist, quartzite, and limestone</p>
<p><b>PPA</b> Slide Mountain(?) (Upper Proterozoic to Paleozoic)</p>	<p>metamorphosed mafic rocks; amphibolite and ultramafic rocks (Nisling, Nasina, and Slide Mountain assemblages)</p>

## 6.0 QUATERNARY & PLACER GEOLOGY

The surficial and Quaternary geology of the Livingstone Creek area including Mendocina and Dycer Creeks is described in Levson (1992) and Klassen and Morison (1987). Quaternary sediments in the study area consist of till blankets, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine sediments and glacial outwash deposits. Recent colluvium locally covers these deposits in areas undergoing mass wasting.

The major gold bearing creeks in the district including Livingstone, Summit and Lake creeks drain east from headwaters in the plateau through broad U-shaped valleys down to narrow (20 to 50 m) rock walled canyons and turn sharply to the north upon reaching a linear depression running along the eastern side of the valley containing the Big Salmon River. A similar depression occurs north of This depression is bounded on the west by hills up to 50 m high, on the east by the rising hills of the plateau and the trough extends for 6 km from Livingstone Creek in the south to Lake Creek in the North. The linear depression is parallel to the Big Salmon Fault, and to the general strike of stratigraphy in the area; it appears to be a bedrock-controlled feature.

There are several theories concerning the origin and preservation of placer deposits in the Livingstone Creek area. Gold appears to be derived from mesothermal quartz veins within nearby schists and phyllites. Auriferous placer deposits occur in coarse interglacial gravels preserved beneath fine grained glaciolacustrine deposits. The pay gravels contain boulders of local rock and granite, are poorly sorted, subangular to subrounded, and are reportedly iron stained in many localities (Bostock, 1931). Levson (1992) points out that thick sediments derived from ice marginal lakes blanket the placer deposits and likely assisted in preserving them. McConnell (1901) asserts that the orientation of the gold-bearing drainages transverse to the mean direction of local ice flow may also have played a part in the preservation of placer deposits in the area. In summary, auriferous placer deposits in the Livingstone Creek area are found in coarse, commonly iron stained gravels on bedrock within the active stream beds and on benches marginal to the present drainages. The placer deposits are preserved beneath a sequence of sands, silts, gravel and lesser clay, locally up to 60 m thick. Individual pay streaks are in the order of 3 to 5 m thick and 10 to 20 m wide.

The Mendocina and Dycer Creek drainages are on the northern limit of the historical mining areas in the Livingstone Creek district. Little Violet Creek is the next drainage south of Mendocina Creek and, while shorter, is parallel to it. Little Violet Creek has seen placer production since the turn of the century and was one of the few active creeks during the 1930's (Bostock 1957). The only recorded instance of recent work in the Mendocina and Dycer Creek drainages was an exploration program conducted by Wayne Tatman during August 1990 (Placer Mining Section, 1991). A seven man crew excavated a number of test pits on the left limit of Dycer Creek using a CAT D6 bulldozer, and CAT 931 and 977 loaders. Only thin overburden (<3m) was encountered in the pits.

## 7.0 COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF METHODS EMPLOYED AND EQUIPMENT USED

The equipment used in the testing program of 2005 was follows:

- One 10 foot long aluminum sluice box (refer to figure 5)
- Two 2inch Honda water pumps, with intake and 50feet discharge hoses
- one spiral gold concentrating wheel.(for final cleanups)
- Hand shovels and pry bars
- 2 cable winch lines
- 200 feet 1 inch rope
- 2 fine mesh screen
- 2 chain saws( clearing road and cleaning claim line)

The method of processing gravel and bedrock was very extremely hard work. Each test pit material was hand shoveled into the 10 foot aluminum sluice box, minus rock size that was hand picked and thrown aside. One of the 2 inch Honda water pumps feeds water to the sluice box. And the other 2 inch Honda water pump was taking care of the ground water problem. So anything going into sluice box was probably 3 inch minus. The pits were shoveled down in layers to get most accurate results and also observe the different strata of gravel as we got deeper. The pry bars and winch lines were used when moving the very big boulders from pit area. Cleanups of the sluice box were done after each 1 foot of gravel was excavated from each pit. The clay layer that divides surface glacial material from the pay zone near bedrock was impossible to put through the sluice system. We had washed as much of the clay as possible in gold pans and recorded the lack of color present. The pay material and bedrock was also processed through sluice box in 1 foot layers, and values recorded. Concentrates from the sluice box were then put into plastic tubs and back packed to camp for final cleanup. We hand screened all concentrates through very fine mesh screen and the coarser material was then panned and larger pieces of gold were easily taken out and recorded weights. The fines were then put through a gold spiral and the concentrates were weighed and recorded as well. This was the method and equipment used in the entire test pits on the Dycer Creek testing program in 2005.

## 8.0 COSTS FOR 2005 TEST PROGRAM DYCKER CREEK PROPERTY

Arrive in Whitehorse Yukon Territory on June 20, 2005. Started buying food and supplies for 1 month on Dycer Creek.

1. Food and kitchen supplies	\$450.00
2. Flights into Livingstone airstrip (5 flights Alcan Air)	\$1461.62
3. Propane for camp (40lbs bottle rental and propane)	\$125.00
4. Gas for pumps and saws (chain oil for chain saws)	\$250.00
5. Wages paid \$250.00 per day for three men Two men plus myself (two men 18 days & one man 17 days)	\$13,250.00
6. Satellite telephone rental	<u>\$300.00</u>
	\$15,836.62

Total expenses for Dycer Creek testing season ( July 07,2005 –July 24,2005)

## 9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

I first staked Dycer Creek Property in 1993, and have been doing test pit programs on many parts of the property. Also have had done seismic programs on the first 1 mile of the Dycer Claims. After all the testing and results from seismic, all indications from both programs are suggesting that the Gold is present in profitable quantities once the older pre-glacial gravel is exposed. This Pre-Glacial gravel appears after testing and seismic to be located on the right limit much deeper and away from the existing Dycer Creek water stream. Also information from other reports indicate that Dycer Creek, pre-glacial gravels are still in place and were not scoured out by the last glaciers that past through the Livingstone area, in there North-west flow direction. I am not a professional geologist, but have been on my property more than anyone else and have hand tested and bulk tested with heavy equipment. All indication of gold taken, is recommending on there own merits that gold is present in paying quantities when gravel can be processed and moved with heavy equipment. The Pre-Glacial gravels are intacked and the pay zone will probably run the length of the Dycer Creek Claims. Further testing of the upper claims is mandatory, but there is the first mile of the Dycer Claims that does have proven reserves enough to begin full scale heavy equipment mining operation. I have arranged for the 2006 mining season to include heavy equipment, permits are in place to begin a smaller production program beginning on Dycer # 1 and proceed upstream on right limit to produce revenue enough to resume testing of the upper 4 miles of Dycer Creek Claims. I feel that Dycer Creek Claims has the potential of many years of very productive mining and will proceed as quickly as possible. I end with a quote from a previous report on Dycer Creek by Jim Wallis( professional mining engineer) Dycer Creek has very good potential. With its length of valley and still not disturbed by the Glacial ice, could be a very productive creek.



Figure 1

# Property Location

# Yukon Territory Map

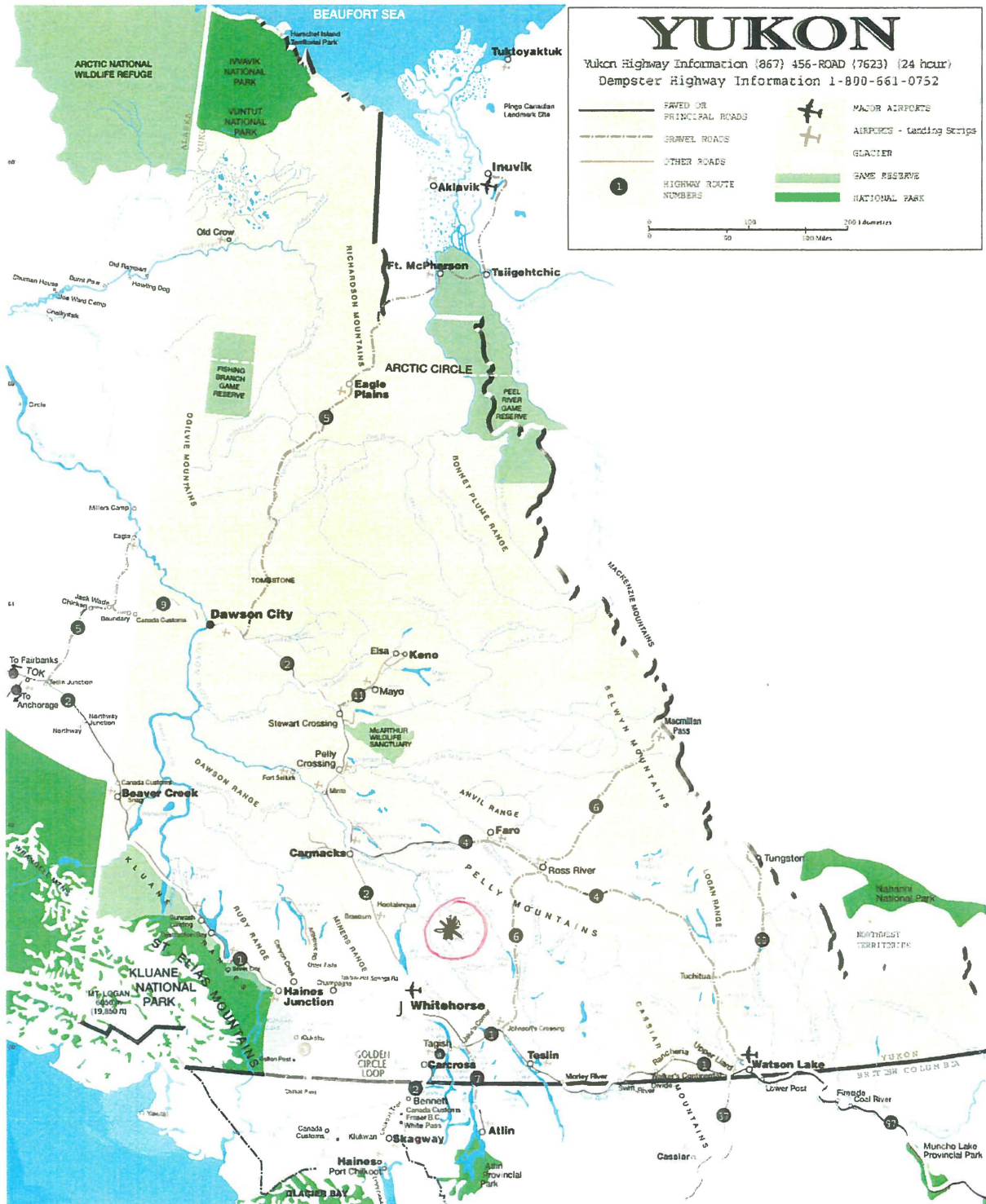


FIGURE # 2.

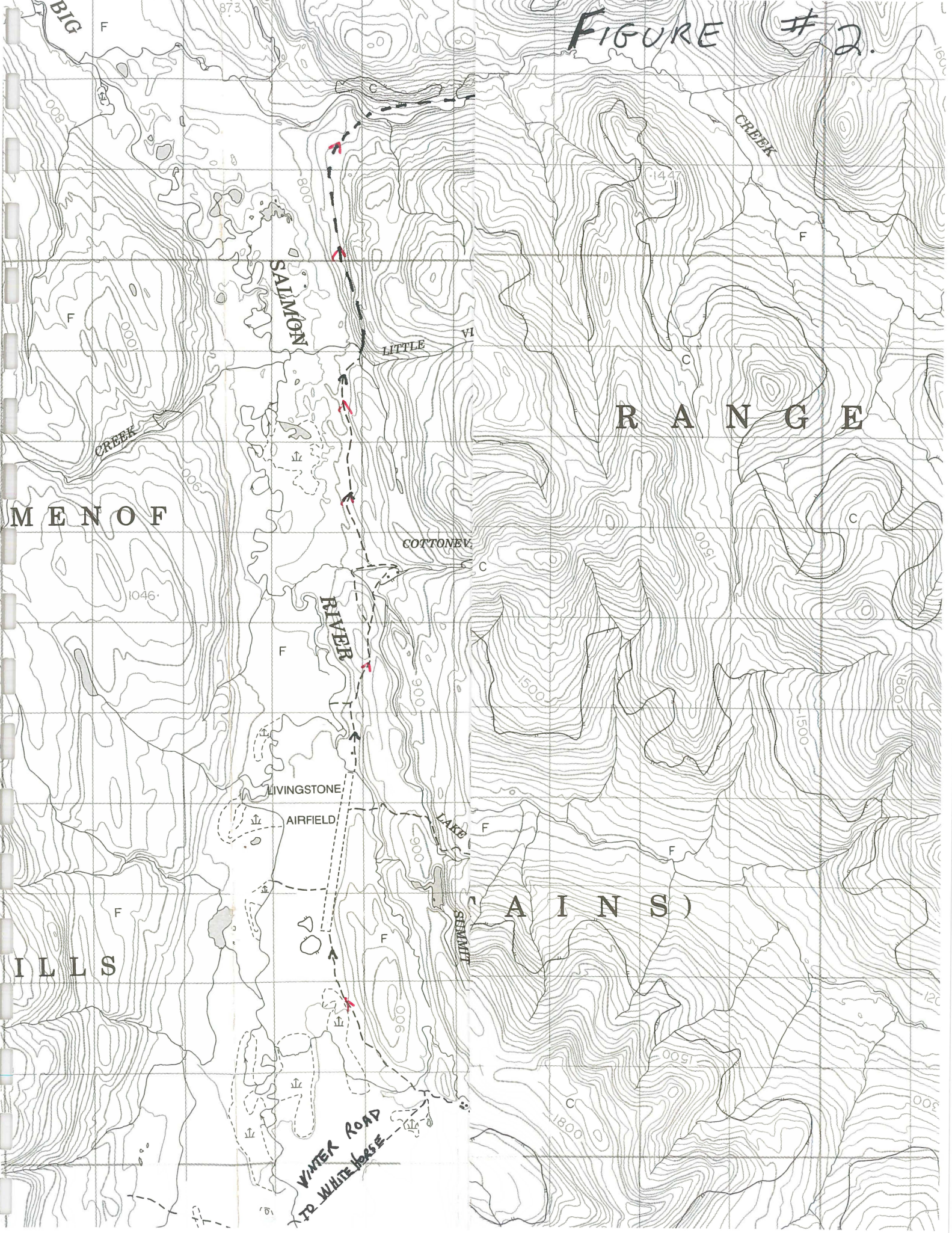


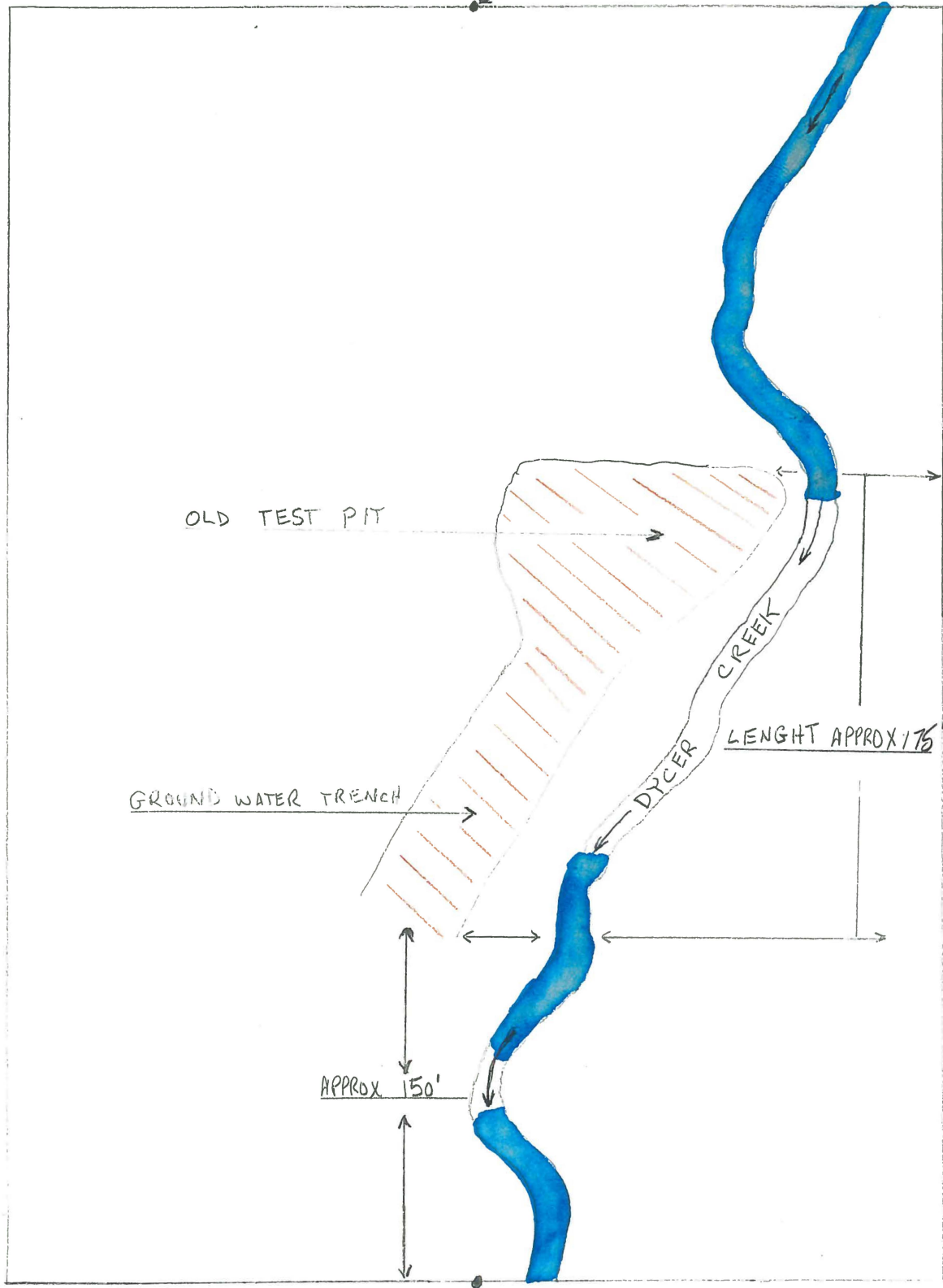
FIGURE 2.



DIAGRAM #

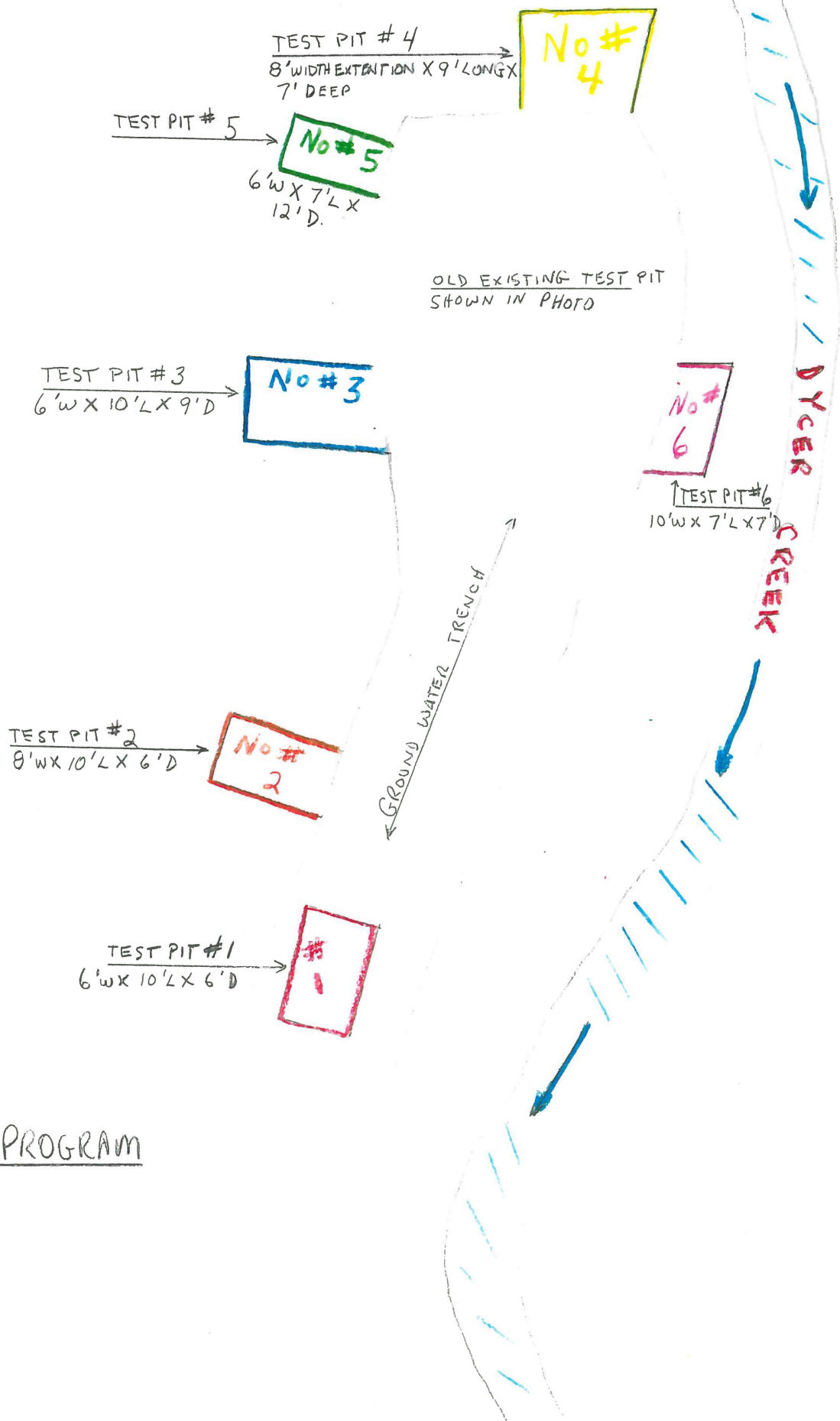
FIGURE 3

No #2 Post 41976



DYCER #1 POST  
P41976

FIGURE 3



TEST PIT PROGRAM

2005



Figure 5







507850073

TD:12507850073

P. 2/2  
PAGE 01

TIME SLIP

JULY 07 - JULY 23

NAME PAUL NOLAN DATE \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_

HOURS	WORKING ON	S.T.	O.T.
	250.00 PER DAY 17 DAYS		
	LABOR WORK ON DYGER CREEK MINING PROPERTY	4250.00	
	(ROOM + BOARD INCLUDED) PAID CASH		
EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE <i>P. Nolan</i>	FOREMAN'S SIGNATURE	TOTAL HOURS	4250.00

TIME SLIP

JULY 7/05 JULY 24/05

NAME BOB HANAGHAN

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_

HOURS	WORKING ON	S.T.	O.T.
	\$250.00 PER DAY 18 DAYS		
	LABOR WORK ON DYKER CREEK MINING PROPERTY		
	(ROOM AND BOARD INCLUDED) PAID CASH		\$4500.00
EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE	FOREMAN'S SIGNATURE	TOTAL HOURS	\$4500.00

MAP NO.: PLACER ASSESSMENT REPORT X  
105E08 PROSPECTUS X  
CONFIDENTIAL  
OPEN FILE

DOCUMENT NO: 120206  
MINING DISTRICT: Whitehorse  
TYPE OF WORK: Trenching/sampling

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REPORT FILED UNDER: Stephen Swaim, Plac-Tech

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DATE PERFORMED: July 2005

DATE FILED: November 2005

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LOCATION: LAT.: 61°27'00" N

AREA: Dycer Creek

LONG.: 134°14'30"W

VALUE \$: 15,800.00

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CLAIM NAME & NO.:

Brenda 1-8 (P47031-P47038); Dycer 1-9 (P41976-P41984); Dycer 10 (P41985); Dycer 11-51 (P41986-P42026)

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WORK DONE BY: Stephen Swaim

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WORK DONE FOR: Stephen Swaim

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DATE TO GOOD STANDING :

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**REMARKS:**

The trenching program reached bedrock and gravel was sampled for gold content.

**TRANSMITTAL FORM**

MR File No.

RMML File No.

Date 15 Nov '05

From ► Mining Recorder at: Whitehorse

To ► Regional Manager Mining Lands  Mining Inspections  Geology

For Action Are:

New Application for Placer Lease

Name:

Renewal Application for Placer Lease

Name:

Lease No:

Affidavit of Expenditure of Placer Lease

Name:

Lease No.

Security Deposit

Name:

Financial Ability

Name:

Assignment of Placer Lease

From:

To:

Grouping App. Under Sec. 52(2) YPMA

Owner(s)

Prev. Grp. Number \_\_\_\_\_

Claims Added

Claims Transferred

Diamond Drill Logs

Claims

Map No.

Qtz Assessment Report

Claims Brenda 1-8. Dyer 1-51

Map No. 105E-08

Placer Assessment Report

Type of Report Prosp. Test Pits

Owner Stephen Swaim

Cls. Work Performed on

\$ 15,800.00

[Signature]  
Signature

REPLY ACTION:

Date Returned


Signature

120200