GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

on the

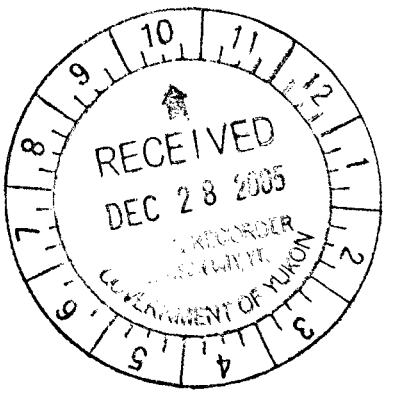
RUM RUN PROPERTY

Quartz Claims RUM RUN 1, 3-13, 15, 17, 19-40
Grant Nos. YC17658, YC17660-YC17670, YC17672, YC17674, YC17676, YC20192-YC20211
Dawson Mining District, Yukon
Owner: Gordon G Richards

Claim Sheet No 115O/02
Latitude 63* 01' N
Longitude 138* 40' W

written by
Gordon G Richards

work performed
June 6-19, 2005
by Gordon Richards



December 28, 2005

Costs associated with this report have been approved in the amount of $ 10,500.00 for assessment credit under Certificate of Work No. QD00637

K. Perry

Mining Recorder
Dawson City Mining District

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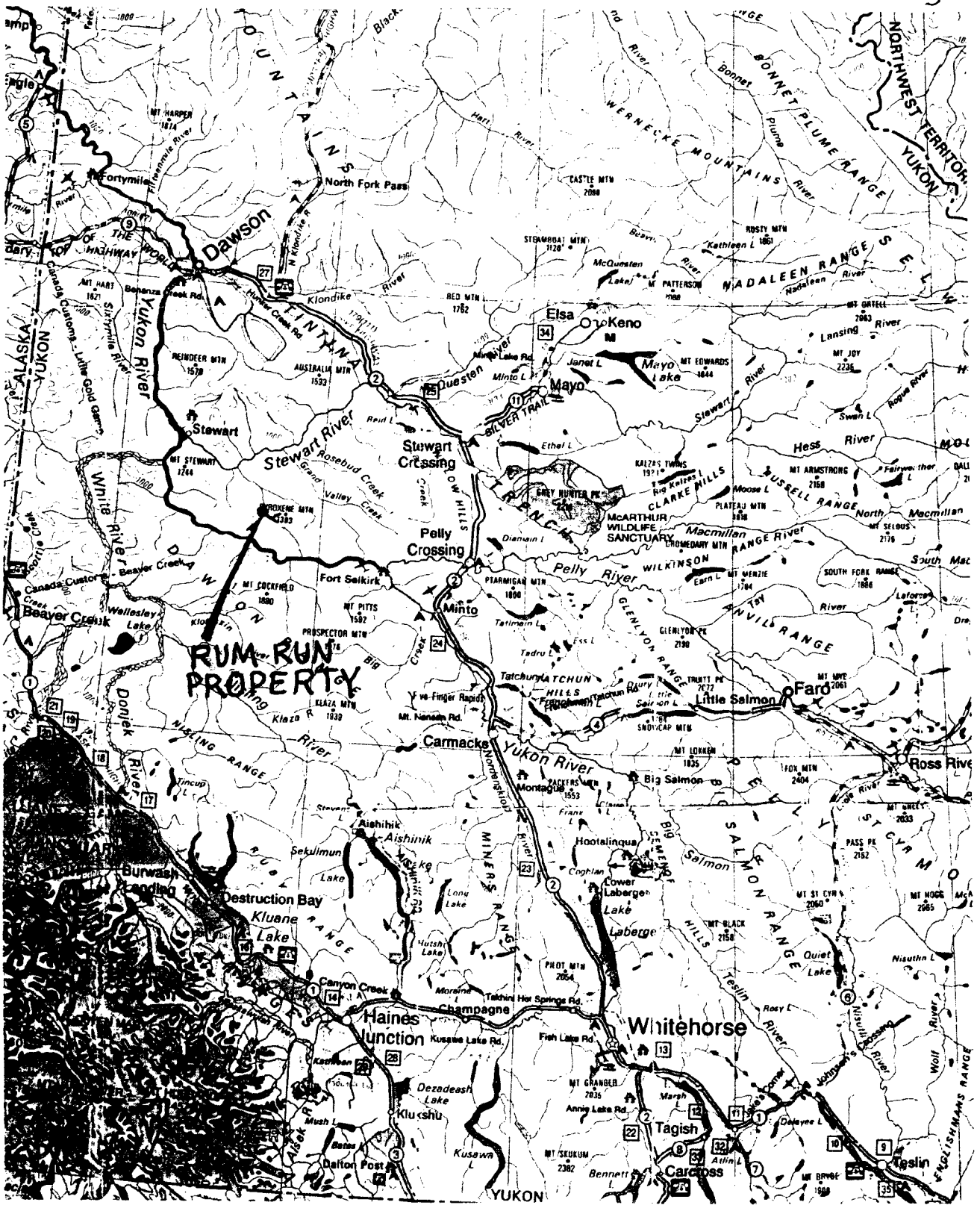

Figure 1. Property Location.

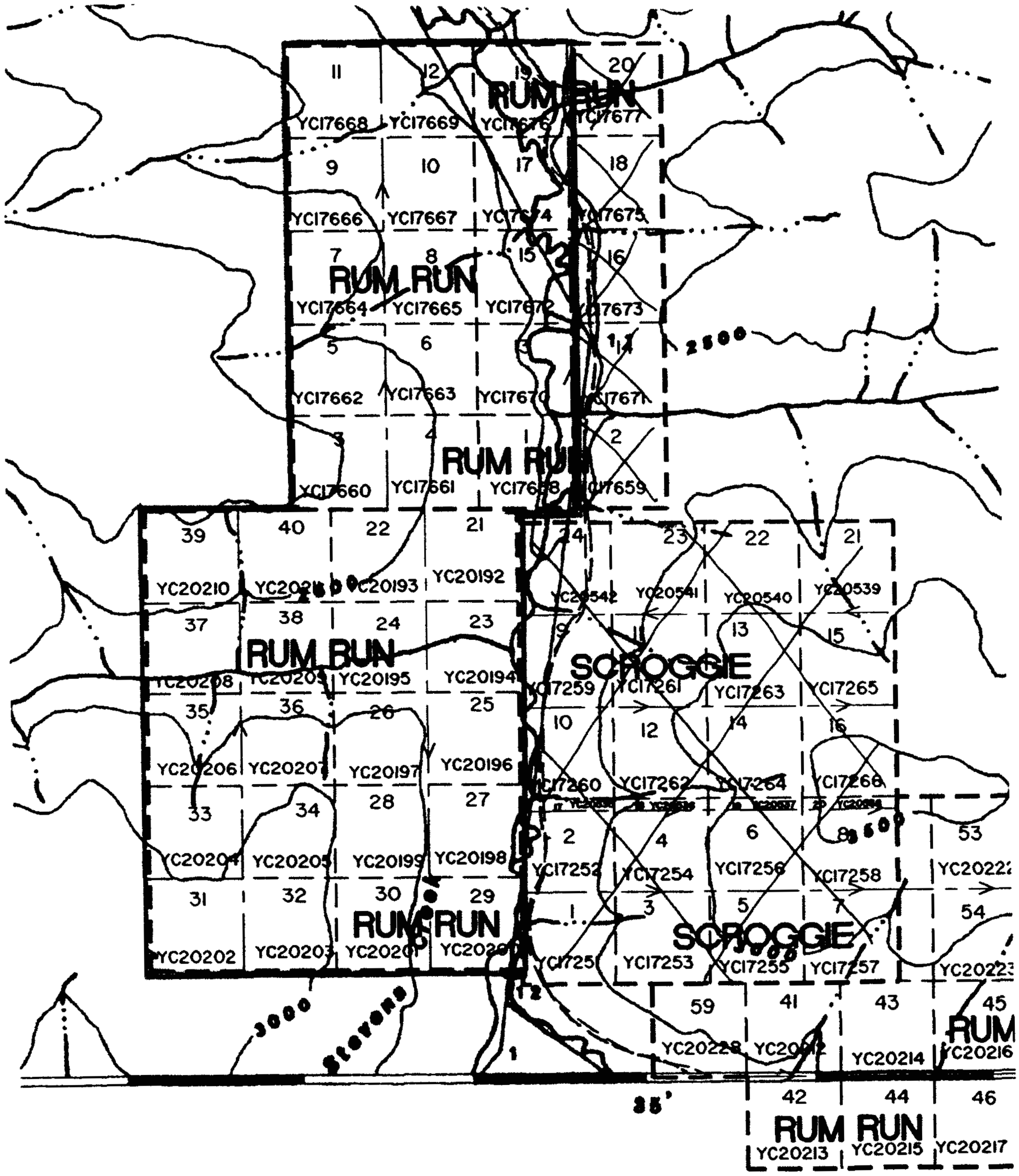

Figure 2. Claim Map.

LOCATION AND ACCESS.

The claims are located 70 km south of the Dawson City airport along Scroggie Creek on map sheets 115O/1 & 2. See Figure 1. The property is accessible by fixed-wing aircraft from Dawson City to a 750-meter long north-south airstrip along Scroggie Creek in the center of the claims. The property is usually accessible by ATV from Pelly Farm on the north side of Pelly River, 40 km west of Pelly Crossing but a forest fire in 2004 has made much of this trail impassable. This is a four hour trip over 90 km of the old Dawson Trail to the mouth of Walhalla Creek and then over a 14 km dirt road along the ridge tops east of Scroggie Creek arriving at Scroggie Creek on RUM RUN 13. From here access by ATV over existing roads is possible along Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks.

CLAIMS.

The following claims, owned by Gordon Richards, occur on NTS sheet 115O/02 within the Dawson Mining District. Current expiry dates are provided on the following table. Refer to Figure 2. Some of the work described in this report will be applied as representation work to extend the expiry dates.

Claim Name	Grant Number	Record Date	Expiry Date
RUM RUN 1	YC17658	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 3	YC17660	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 4	YC17661	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 5	YC17662	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 6	YC17663	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 7	YC17664	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 8	YC17665	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 9	YC17666	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 10	YC17667	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 11	YC17668	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 12	YC17669	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 13	YC17670	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 15	YC17672	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009

RUM RUN 17	YC17674	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 19	YC17676	September 16, 1999	September 16, 2009
RUM RUN 21	YC20192	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 22	YC20193	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 23	YC20194	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 24	YC20195	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 25	YC20196	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 26	YC20197	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 27	YC20198	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 28	YC20199	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 29	YC20200	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 30	YC20201	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 31	YC20202	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 32	YC20203	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 33	YC20204	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 34	YC20205	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 35	YC20206	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2010
RUM RUN 36	YC20207	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 37	YC20208	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 38	YC20209	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 39	YC20210	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011
RUM RUN 40	YC20211	June 29, 2000	June 29, 2011

HISTORY.

Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks are old placer gold creeks first discovered in 1898 and extensively mined by hand with the aid of steam boilers and points in the early 1900's. Refer to GSC Memoir 97. Two small cuts were mined by tractor, equipped with cable dozer blade in the mid-1950s. Cat mining began in earnest about 1980 as a result of the then high gold prices and has continued uninterrupted until today. The writer mined with partners along Scroggie Creek from two km below the airstrip to a point along Mariposa Creek about four km above its mouth. Although early records have not been

thoroughly researched, something like 100,000 ounces raw gold with a fineness of 905 has likely been produced from Mariposa and Scroggie Creeks between the top of Mariposa Creek and a point four-km below the airstrip on Scroggie Creek. This area coincides with the bulk of cabins, shafts and diggings associated with pre dozer-tractor mining.

A granite batholith mapped by H S Bostock in 1935-37 and shown on GSC Map 711A, Ogilvie, occurs north of the area of placer mining. Schists and gneisses of the Yukon Group underlie the placer mining area. A large body of pyroxenite underlies Pyroxene Mountain to the northeast.

During 1988, mining cuts along Scroggie Creek just downstream from Stevens Creek yielded abundant arsenopyrite crystals in the sluice-concentrates over about 300 meters. Although bedrock was examined closely, no source for the arsenopyrite could be found in the mining cuts. In 1990 a black-sand sluice-concentrate, with coarse gold recovered, was sent to Chemex Labs for multi-element analyses to determine other significant metals that might be present in the Scroggie drainage. This concentrate was highly anomalous for several elements including Au, Pd, Pt, Ag, Bi, Pb, W and Sn, which, except for the Pd-Pt are indicative of intrusion-related gold deposits. Common minerals found in sluice concentrates include gold, magnetite, garnet and kyanite.

Over 100 WINE and FISH Quartz Claims were staked in 1987 over the area encompassing the significant placer gold production area described above. Only minor representation work was recorded with a modest gold anomaly described in soils north of upper Mariposa Creek and now covered by the WOLF 29-41 claims, which are a recent restaking of the MCPHEE claims which lapsed in 2000. Quartz veins staked in 1917 are described along Mariposa Creek in this same area (Minfile O-075). Other minfile occurrences, well removed from all the recently staked claims include a Cu-Mo occurrence in upper Scroggie Creek, a U occurrence in upper Stevens Creek and a PGM-Au occurrence over Pyroxenite Mt.

The writer began prospecting the area assisted by Mr. Dave Bennett, in 1999 and staked the RUM RUN 1-20 quartz claims in Sept 1999. The writer returned in June 2000 with Mr. Dave Bennett to continue prospecting the general area, conduct representation work on the RUM RUN 1-20 and to stake the RUM RUN 21-50 and 53-59. The writer

returned again in late Aug 2000 to evaluate the RUM RUN 21-50 and 53-59. In early July 2001, Mr. Dave Bennett and the writer returned to conduct additional geochemical sampling and mapping on the claims. In late August 2001, the writer returned to do additional sampling and mapping as well as conduct a VLF – EM geophysical survey over some of the claims. Work in 2003 included primarily magnetometer surveys in three separate areas and some limited geochemical surveying over one of these areas. Work in 2005 is described below.

All work has been done with the aid of YMIP grubstake and target evaluation grants.

GEOLOGY.

"The large granitic body exposed on either side of Scroggie and Walhalla Creeks is a coarse white granite near the junction of these creeks but, farther south and east, is more nearly a granodiorite and carries large pink feldspar crystals. Along its southern contact is a zone composed mainly of hornblende and pink feldspar. The body contains numerous xenoliths of the Yukon Group and innumerable pegmatitic intrusions that, in places, make up fully 30 percent of the volume of the rock." (H.S. Bostock, 1942, Map 711A, OGILVIE). Mr Jim Ryan and others of the Geological Survey of Canada have recently remapped some of the batholith and adjacent areas throughout the Stewart Map Sheet. Based on initial mapping of part of the batholith, Mr. Ryan describes the batholith as a composite intrusive complex with many phases often with diffuse contacts with country rock (personal communication). The area described in this report lies along the southern contact of this batholith. "Granite" in this area contains pink feldspar phenocrysts up to two cm long, plagioclase and quartz. It is often foliated and contains hornblende and lesser biotite of 10 to 20 percent. This fits with Bostock's description of the granodiorite, which term is used throughout this report.

A stock of "granite", separated from the main batholith by three to five km of metamorphic rocks is a coarse-grained, moderately foliated granite composed of one-half cm long quartz grains set in coarse to medium-grained pink feldspar with five to ten percent variably chloritized hornblende and biotite. About 20 percent of the feldspars are white. Mafic biotite-hornblende rich xenoliths are common locally.

A large poorly defined body of pegmatite occurs northwest of the airstrip within the granite batholith. This may be a single large body or more likely an area of intense dyking (see below). It measures three by four km as defined by chips in soil pits, float in creeks, boulders on hillsides and a few outcrops. Dykes of pegmatite can be seen cutting granodiorite outcrop near the miner's camp and along adjacent Scroggie Creek. Pegmatite is typically comprised of 20 – 30 percent quartz, 50 percent Kspar, 20 percent plagioclase and <5 percent biotite plus muscovite. Miarolytic cavities are present but rare. Pegmatite can also be seen as narrow dykes within the country rocks at numerous locations. Pale buff-colored aplite is occasionally seen within the batholith as outcrop and float particularly northeast of the miner's camp.

Country rock to the batholith includes schists and gneisses of the Yukon Group. Float and outcrop of metamorphic rocks along Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks display a wide variety of textures. Most common by far are quartz-feldspar-hornblende gneisses of highly variable grain size and texture in places containing garnet of quite variable size and content. Kyanite, common in placer gold concentrates, is seen in float along most of Scroggie Creek as subround disc-shaped boulders of kyanite-muscovite $\pm$ garnet, $\pm$ magnetite $\pm$staurolite (?) gneiss. Float of pegmatite, granite and chlorite and biotite rich gneisses is also common.

A quartz-muscovite $\pm$garnet schist unit, QMS, up to a few hundred meters thick has been mapped across the area from Mariposa Creek to Cabin Creek. The unit is not massive as intercalations of other schists and gneisses do occur within it as can best be seen on the placer-mined bench opposite the mouth of Stevens Creek. Its muscovite content, generally five to twenty percent but locally over 90 percent, characterize it. Weathering of pyrite, usually forming less than one percent has produced a distinctive orange surface. The unit strikes northwest and dips about 45 degrees northeast except near Scroggie Creek. Nearing Scroggie Creek from the east, strikes become progressively more northerly and dips steepen to near vertical. This change could be caused by drag along an unexposed north-south fault with right lateral sense of movement. In 1986 during placer mining, the unit along Lower Mariposa Creek was seen by the writer to terminate against a sharp fault. The similar rock type mapped further north of this point

may be a faulted offset of the same unit and not a repetition. The unit continues east along Mariposa Creek drainage for several km.

South of the QMS unit along Scroggie Creek, from Mariposa Creek to north of Stevens Creek, a dark green to grey chlorite-biotite gneiss with fine laminations and augen of pink feldspar makes a distinctive unit at least several hundred meters thick. It outcrops across the floor of Scroggie Creek as seen during the coarse of placer mining in the late 1980's and now evidenced by the abundance of angular pieces of this rock type on the placer tailing piles. A typical specimen shown to Mr. J Ryan of the G.S.C. was identical to rocks mapped as diorite orthogneiss further west along Barker Creek and elsewhere in the general area. North of the quartz-muscovite schist, outcrops of quartzo-feldspathic gneiss containing variable amounts of hornblende and garnet make up the bulk of the exposed country rock.

The Scroggie Creek drainage in the area of this report is described as unglaciated (Duk-Rodkin 1999, G.S.C. O.F.3694). Mr. Lionel Jackson of the G.S.C. suggested that older glacial periods of greater than one my bp could have affected the area. During a placer test in the late 1980s of a bench immediately above the southwest corner of RUM RUN 59 (now lapsed), the writer examined material that looked like till. Large rounded boulders and till-like soils occur in the headwaters of Mariposa Creek. It is curious that oxidation of sulfides is absent or only shallowly developed at best on the property whereas elsewhere in unglaciated terrain it is deeply developed. The Casino porphyry Cu-Mo deposit, 25 km south is deeply leached, in places to over 100 meters. Loess is present on hillsides as was seen in two pits dug in 2001.

PREVIOUS WORK.

Previous work, described in previous assessment reports, subdivided the property into three areas named the Pegmatite Zone, the QMS Zone and the East Zone.

The Pegmatite Zone occurs on the RUM RUN 1-20. Gold mineralization occurs associated with pegmatite dykes along Scroggie Creek. Gold values up to 3020 ppb Au occur associated with very fine sulfide in quartz breccias within dykes of pegmatite cutting the foliated medium-grained hornblende granodiorite. Immediately to the west, on a moderate sloping hillside devoid of outcrop, soil samples are geochemically anomalous

for gold over a one-km diameter area. The rocks and some soils are moderately anomalous for Mo, Pb and Sb. Rock chips in soils and float in creeks indicate this area occurs within a large pegmatite body or intense dyke swarm about three km in diameter. A north trending fault is believed to occur along Scroggie Creek, from evidence collected further south, and may form the east boundary of the large pegmatite body.

This fault and associated splays are targets for gold mineralization. The quartz-breccia sulfide mineralization within pegmatite dykes would have to be more continuous and higher grade if similar mineralization exists under the gold soil anomaly west of Scroggie Creek to be of interest. During June 2001, the placer operator on Scroggie Creek, Mr. Zdenuk Bidrman, showed the writer two gold-quartz pebbles measuring about two cm in maximum dimension. Mr Bidrman described the collection of about fifty other smaller gold-quartz pieces together with the two larger pieces from a small area of placer mining west of C184 tight against the bank. About one-quarter of the volume of the gold-quartz pieces is gold. Such pieces, though not common, were occasionally seen by the writer in placer concentrates during his mining of Scroggie and Mariposa Creeks from 1985 to 1992. The occurrence of numerous pieces of gold-quartz pebbles in one restricted area could come from several possible sources. They could be caused by gold-quartz weathered from nearby bedrock or from disintegration of a single or few pieces of gold-quartz weathered from a source previously several thousand feet above the present land surface. The first possibility offers a target worthy of pursuing as small volume high-grade veins associated with the north trending fault and has been suggested by others. "The fragility of the pristine gold crystals projecting from the clasts suggests that they were not transported far following their introduction into the fluvial system. Consequently, a source on adjacent hillsides is suggested." (Rotheisler, P.N. GSC Current Research 2003-A1).

The QMS Zone occurs on the RUM RUN 21-40. A quartz muscovite schist unit (QMS) was crudely mapped from chips in soil pits across these claims over a strike length of 1500 m open to the northwest. The unit is eventually terminated against the granite-pegmatite intrusive complex in this direction, but extends over ten-km east along Mariposa Creek where it includes the East Zone. Soil results indicated strong geochemically anomalous patterns for Au, As, Bi, Pb, Te, S and Zn over the QMS Zone.

Outcrops are very rare on the hillside within the anomalous patterns but a 45-degree northeasterly dip to foliation within the QMS, and adjacent units nearby, has been well documented. Attitudes steepen to near vertical with a northerly strike along Scroggie Creek. This change of attitude is believed to be related to drag along a north-south fault along Scroggie Creek. Well-formed arsenopyrite crystals were abundant within gold placer concentrates along the portion of Scroggie Creek underlain by the QMS unit as seen by the writer in the late 1980's. The placer gold collected from this area of Scroggie Creek was also unique in being coated by a fine, deep-blood-red powder. The arsenopyrite could be related to gold mineralization associated with the north trending fault. Scroggie Creek gold is well known to be very coarse.

In the QMS target, the occurrence of anomalous Au-Bi-As-Pb in soils with Sn-W in Au placer concentrates within high-grade metamorphics in association with granite and pegmatite is indicative of mesothermal intrusion related gold mineralization. The anomalous geochemical patterns are obviously large enough to contain a sizeable gold deposit.

CURRENT WORK.

G Richards traveled to the claims by fixed-wing aircraft from Dawson City on June 6, 2005 and conducted a work program on the claims until he flew out to Carmacks on June 19, 2005. Work in 2005 was designed to locate Scroggie Fault and the granodiorite-metamorphic contact using geophysical surveys aided by geological mapping.

Limited geological mapping was conducted in the area straddling the magnetometer survey including the granodiorite-metamorphic contact using the grid described below for control. This was done to relate magnetometer patterns to geology and locate the granodiorite contact

The two 2003 mag surveys were separated by about 500m and did not extend down across Scroggie Creek valley. The only strong mag response from that survey occurred on the northeast edge of the southern survey grid just south of Cabin Creek, a left limit tributary to Scroggie Creek at the south end of the airstrip. A detailed mag survey was completed in this gap and adjacent valley floor in 2005.

A grid for the magnetometer survey was measured using hip chain and compass with GPS co-ordinates of a few selected points for control. Two north-south baselines, labeled C and D, 300m apart as indicated on Figures 3 and 4 were used to place east-west cross lines at 100 m intervals along the baselines. Readings were taken at 20-m intervals with stations labeled with felt pens on flagging that were tied to trees. Six fill-in lines were placed in an area of highest readings to provide more detail.

The survey was conducted with a Scintrex MP2 magnetometer. Two magnetometer readings were taken at each station in order to assure a relatively quiet magnetic field. If electric storms were present or the earth's magnetic field was rapidly changing for any reason, the survey was postponed. Magnetic disturbance associated with electric storms did occur, usually in late afternoon, so much of the survey was conducted starting in early morning and continuing into early afternoon.

Results were plotted on Figures 3 and 4. Figure 3 shows the 2003 and 2005 mag results with data contoured at 100 gammas after a best-fit correction of diurnal changes was made to the raw data. Data from 2005 was also elevated by about 70 gammas to bring base level up to the 2003 data base level. 57,000 gammas should be added to each reading shown on Figures 3 and 4 to bring them to absolute values.

A VLF-EM survey was conducted on seventeen 500m long east-west lines spaced 200m apart. Readings were taken at ten meter intervals with lines positioned from previously placed baselines. A hip-chain was used for distance control with limited amount of compass control where not using previously surveyed grid lines. Readings were taken at ten-m intervals with a Sabre Electronics Model 27 VLF receiver using the Seattle transmitting station. Position of survey lines are indicated on Figure 4. Figures 5 and 6 present the unfiltered VLF-EM data on sections for analysis.

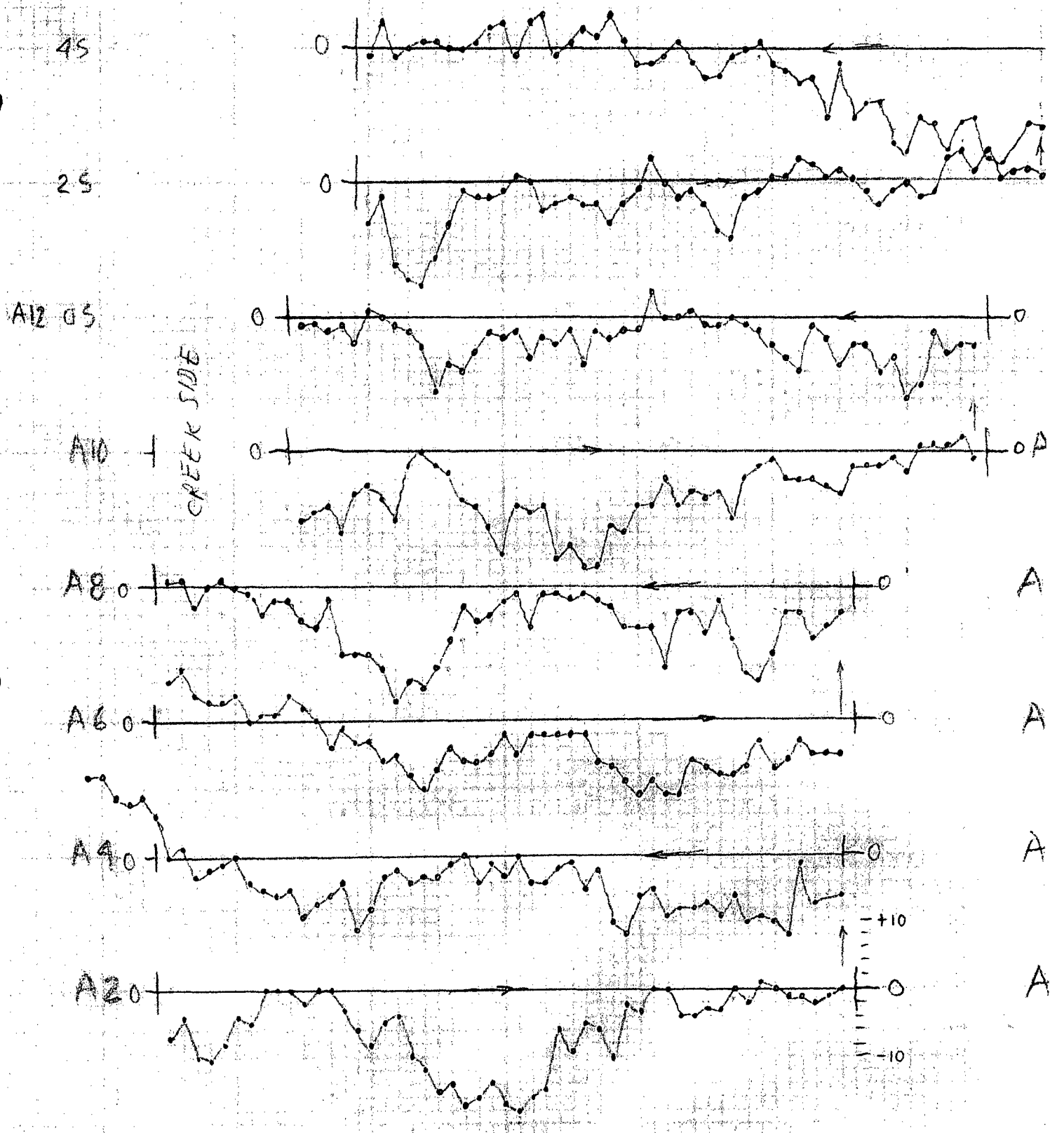

Figure 5. VLF-EM LINES 4S to A2 looking SOUTH
arrows indicate traverse direction.

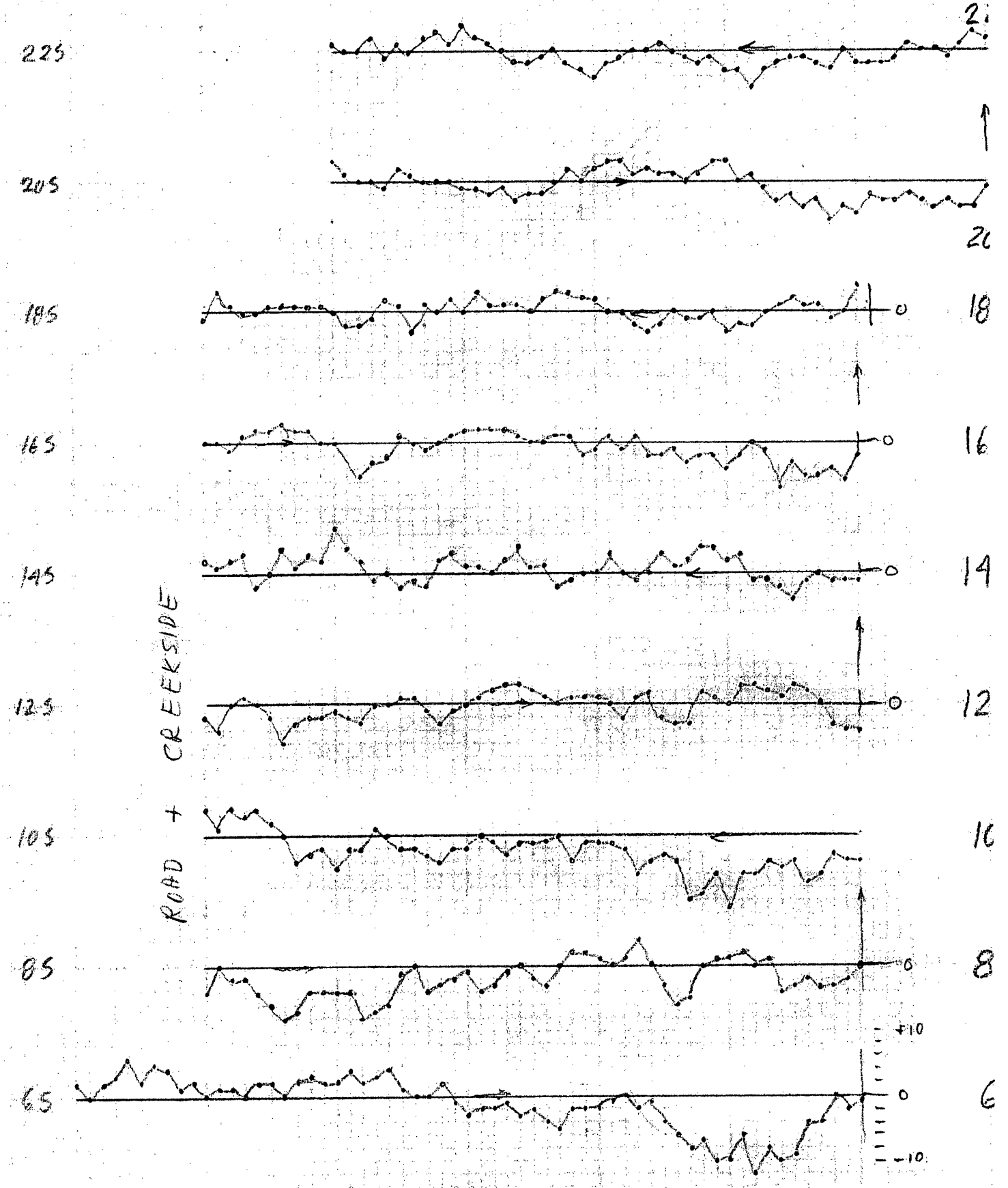

Figure 6. VLF-EM LINES 65 to 225 looking SOUTH
arrows indicate traverse direction

RESULTS.

Geology Survey.

Outcrops that limit the granodiorite-metamorphic contact are shown on Figure 4. This contact has also been shown on Figure 3. The granodiorite is similar to that described above with a few narrow pegmatite dykelets <30 cm wide. Composition of metamorphic rocks is variable with presence of kyanite, muscovite, and garnet indicated on Figure 4. A few outcrops north of BLD 5S along and east of the baseline appear to be a biotite-albite hornfels possibly related to intrusion on the granodiorite. Hornfels was not recognized in outcrops of metamorphic rocks near the granodiorite along Scroggie Creek.

Magnetometer Survey.

The 2003 mag survey showed a monotonous background of 57,450 $\pm$ 50 gamma background. The current survey defined a linear pattern of magnetic high values that measures 100m wide and can be followed northwesterly for about one km starting at BLD 12S. See Figure 3. Other mag highs occur along baseline D between lines 6s to 10s and appear to have northwesterly trends but terminate near the airstrip. The high mag patterns are believed related to compositional layers of magnetite bearing gneisses. Subcrop of muscovite-kyanite $\pm$ magnetite gneiss created by placer miner's tests pits occurs within this high mag pattern at BLD 7S 200W.

Trends of mag patterns appears conformable to well documented strike of the quartz-muscovite-schist unit one km south with a general northwest trend bearing more northerly near Scroggie Fault. There is no obvious offset of the mag pattern along Scroggie Fault that was hoped for in order to pinpoint its location. There is a weak mag low pattern along Scroggie Creek which could be related to the fault and has been shown on Figure 3. The northerly trending 57,400 gamma contour south of Cabin Creek forms a crude trough 100m wide but open sided to the south. Although this contour is sinuous, a closer examination of the data, along with realizing a few mag spikes could be spurious background noise, could provide a very linear north-south pattern reflecting Scroggie Fault. Its location projects to the northwest end of the mag high at BLC 7S 100E through the low mag saddle in this area. This interpretation for the location of Scroggie Fault is indicated on Figure 3 south of Cabin Creek where it projects out into old mining cuts. North of Cabin Creek, the fault cuts granodiorite where no mag contrasts would be

expected. A number of diffuse mag low patterns straddle the granodiorite-metamorphic contact over a 300m ± width. The secondary mag highs along BLD 7S to 10S may be terminated due to a contact phenomenon of the granodiorite. The mag high could never have formed in this area or it could have been destroyed during emplacement of the granodiorite.

VLF-EM Survey.

VLF-EM results (Figures 5 and 6) were disappointing in that they provide no strong anomalies and therefore no help in locating a sulfide mineralized portion of Scroggie Fault. The attitude of Scroggie Fault is ideal for using the Jim Creek station (near Seattle, Wash.) but no encouragement was provided.

CONCLUSIONS

The contact between granodiorite and metamorphic rocks was located to within a meter at two locations 250m apart providing good directional control to this contact. Sporadic hornfels occurs up to 150m from the contact in outcrops along the east side of Scroggie valley. A magnetic survey low occurs across the contact over a 300m± width.

A strong magnetic high forms a pattern 100m wide by a km long open to the southeast but terminated to the northwest about 200m from the projection of the granodiorite contact. This northwest termination is believed to be caused by the granodiorite intrusion. Similar mag highs found on BLD 6S to10S are severely reduced in strength 300m from the granodiorite contact and completely destroyed 200m from the contact. The long mag high pattern is believed to be related to a kyanite±muscovite±garnet+magnetite gneiss layer with no obvious offset along Scroggie Fault.

A pattern of magnetic low identified by the 57,400 gamma contour south of Cabin Creek and the mag high described above may be indicating Scroggie Fault. This location places the fault under the valley floor and not the left limit bench as previously suspected. It is interesting to note that a persistent one percent of the placer mining tails on this side (west) of the valley contains altered gneisses containing one or two percent pyrite-pyrrhotite and iron carbonate shears (ankerite?). Some of these boulders were previously

sampled with no anomalous gold values. These boulders could have been ripped from altered unmineralized Scroggie Fault lying in the floor of old placer mining cuts.

VLF-EM results were disappointing. No anomalies of significance were found.

Source of the nest of gold-quartz fragments found by the placer miner in a pocket hard against the west bank of Scroggie Creek and of the arsenopyrite crystals found in placer concentrates from mining cuts below the mouth of Stevens Creek remain unexplained. The potential for bonanza-grade gold (>1oz/t Au) in narrow structures related to the north trending Scroggie Fault remains a viable target as does mesothermal intrusion related gold at depth and within the quartz-muscovite schist.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Few indirect methods of exploration remain to test for the location of a mineralized portion of Scroggie Fault. The targets remains enticing. Because of the low costs involved, both a biogeochemical survey using bark of black spruce and an MMI (mobile metal ion) soil geochemical survey over selected portions of the fault projection are recommended prior to more expensive trenching.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Gordon G Richards, of 6410 Holly Park Drive, Delta, B.C., Canada do hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of The University of British Columbia (B.A.Sc in Geology 1968, M.A.Sc in Geology 1974)

2. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia.

3. I have practiced my profession since 1968.

4. This report is based on my fieldwork during June 6 to 19, 2005 and literature cited.

Respectfully submitted,

Gordon G Richards, P.Eng.

STATEMENT OF COSTS
Rum Run 1, 3-13, 15, 17, 19-40

Wages		
G Richards June 6-19 12 days @ $600/day		$ 7200.00
Expenses		
Dawson City Courier Whitehorse-Dawson		99.85
Great River Air Dawson-Scroggie		529.65
Great Beaver Air Scroggie-Carmacks (portion)		800.00
Food 12 days @ $35/day		420.00
Supplies		50.00
Mag and VLF Rental $100 each		400.00
Report		
Correcting mag readings for drift, plotting, contouring drafting, writing, typing, reproduction, collating		1500.00
	Total	**$ 10,999.50**

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Gordon G Richards, P.Eng.


RUM RUN PROPERTY Peg + Main Zones
Scroggie Creek YT 105O/1:2 115J/15,16
Figure 3 Magnetometer Survey
Jan, 2005
100 γ contour interval
57,000 added to numbers shown
20 m grid interval
2003 survey
2005 survey
100 γ contours up to 58,000
58,000
57,400
57,300
Scale 1:5,000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
metres
N
Placer Mining Camp
Baseline B
Baseline C
Baseline A
Baseline D
granite
gneiss
Fuel
AIRSTRIP
2500
3000
3200
620
621

RUM RUN PROPERTY Peg + Main Zones

Scroggie Creek YT 1050/1:2 115J/15,16

Figure 4 Geology, VLF-EM lines, + magnetometer data.

gr granite M - muscovite G - garnet

gn gneiss K - kyanite hnfls - hornfels

chl - chlorite silic - silicification

road

Scale 1:5,000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500

metres